



Section 9

Mirrors and Indirect Vision devices

Objective:

To ensure that the mirrors, indirect vision devices and associated components are in such a condition that the driver has a clear field of vision at all times under the normal range of climatic conditions.

Australian Design Rules relevant to this section

ADR 14	Rear vision mirrors
ADR 58	Requirements for omnibuses designed for hire and reward

9.1. Check mirrors

Reasons for rejection

- a. Any reflective surface of a compulsory rear view mirror/indirect vision device:
 - has a missing section
 - is cracked
 - is deteriorated, blemished or tarnished reducing the view to the rear of the vehicle
 - is obscured.
- b. Side mirrors do not have a surface of at least 150cm² (e.g. 10cm by 15cm)
- c. Mirrors/indirect vision device are not securely mounted or missing
- d. Side mirrors (or indirect vision devices if permitted) are not fitted to both sides of the motorvehicle
- e. Any compulsory mirror/indirect vision device does not provide a clear view of the road to the rear of the vehicle
- f. Non-folding side mirrors protrude more than 150mm beyond the overall width of the vehicle
- g. Folding side mirrors protrude more than:
 - 230mm beyond the overall width of the vehicle when not folded
 - 150mm beyond the overall width of the vehicle when folded
- h. A blind spot mirror protrudes more than 150mm forward of the vehicle

➤ Convex mirrors that meet the vision requirements of the UNECE Regulation 46 are acceptable.

➤ UNECE R46 allows external rear vision mirrors to exceed 230mm, however no more than necessary to achieve the field of view as shown in Figure 9.1.

Section 10 - Windscreens and Windows

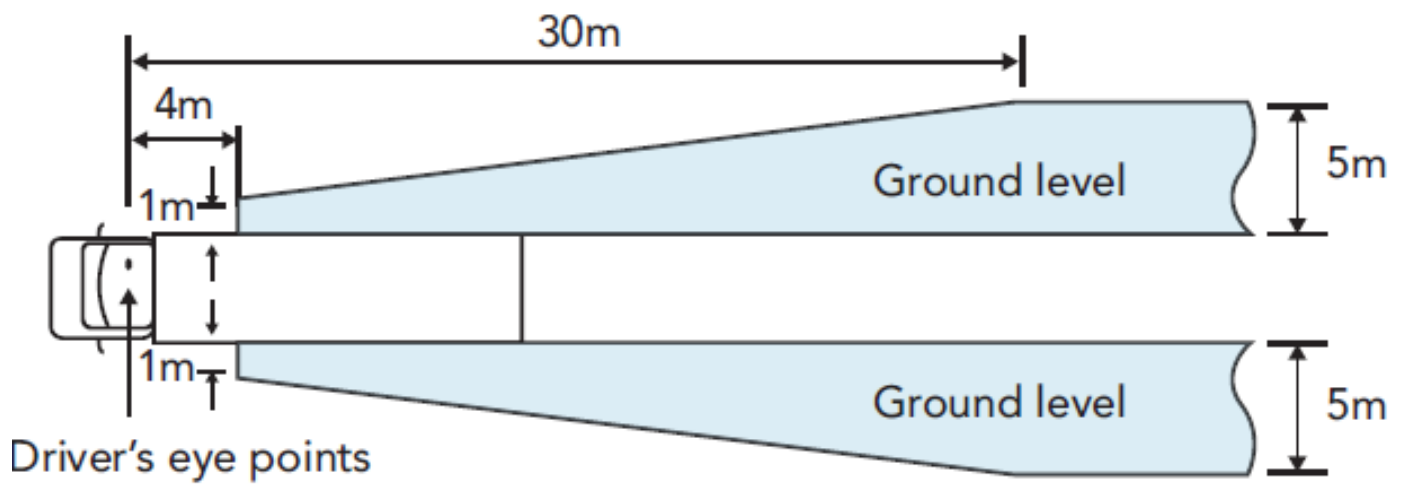


Figure 9.1 Mirror field of vision requirements

