TURNNG VEHICLE Rear Marking Plates

For all motor vehicles over 12 tonnes GVM and for all trailers over 10 tonnes GTM

## Vehicle Standards Bulletin (VSB) 12 - Rear Marking Plates

## Background

It is a regulatory requirement that marking plates be placed on the rear of certain motor vehicles and trailers in order to improve their visibility and to provide the DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE warning to other motorists.
This bulletin identifies the types of plates that can be used, where they are placed on the vehicle and the methods for installing them.

Class 400, Class 1A, UNECE 70 and Class 2 rear marking plates
Although rear marking plates installed on heavy vehicles and trailers must be retroreflective, i.e. made of a material that reflects an incident light beam directly back to its source, they cannot be used in place of other reflectors required by Australian Design Rules (ADRs) or vehicle safety standards.

Rear marking plates can be manufactured from three classes of reflective material:

Class 400 Class 400 material that complies with AS/NZS1906.1 Class 1A Class 1A material that complies with AS/NZS1906.2
UNECE 70 Material that complies with the relevant requirements of UNECE Regulation 70
All rear marking plates on a vehicle must be complimentary and made of the same reflective material.

## Class 2 plates to be discontinued

As part of the 2016/17 review of AS4001, it was determined that Class 400 and 1A plates were more durable, offered improved retroreflective performance, and could be smaller than Class 2 plates. Accordingly, use of Class 2 rear marking plates has been discontinued, and only Class 400 and 1A and UNECE 70 plates are now to be used.

## Managing the transition

To ensure a smooth transition for industry, Class 2 plates for inservice vehicles are being phased out gradually.

Vehicles with will be permitted for use until 31 December 2020, Class 2 plates but by 1 January 2021 they must be replaced by already fitted Class $400,1 \mathrm{~A}$ or UNECE 70 plates. If a Class 2 plate reaches end of service life before 1 July 2020 it should be replaced by a Class 400, 1A or UNECE 70 plate.
Class 2 plates can still be fitted to vehicles and used up until 31 produced but December 2020, but must be replaced by Class 400, not yet fitted 1A or UNECE 70 plates by 1 January 2021.

## Categories of rear marking plates

Rear marking plates are categorised according to their overall width and height and are assigned a code on this basis: for example, a 300 mm wide $\times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ high plate is designated as Category 31.

- Category 31L and 33L plates only feature the DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE message (known as a legend), indicated by the letter $\mathbf{L}$ after the category number.
- Category 33 plates are marking symbols only.
- Category 34A and 34B plates combine marking symbol and legend, with letters $A$ or $B$ to indicate direction of the symbol.
- Category 161, 81 and 41 plates are strip plates with the letter A, $B$ or $C$ to indicate the direction of the colour bands on the plate.

For examples of these plates are provided in the Rear Marking Plates - Summary Sheet on page 4 and 5.

## Plate functions

- Legend only plates provide instructions to motorists travelling behind the vehicle not to overtake the vehicle when it is turning.
- Symbol and strip plates indicate the left and right extremities of the vehicle and increase visibility.


## Plate and sign selection requirements

The types of vehicles on which rear marking plates must or may be placed is determined by their Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) or Gross Trailer Mass (GTM).
The types of vehicles or combinations on which the do not overtake turning vehicle message must or may be fitted is determined by the length of the vehicle or combinations and how the vehicle performs when turning at intersections.

## Must be fitted

These vehicles must be fitted with rear marking plates:

- motor vehicles with GVM over 12 tonnes (NC category)
- trailers with GTM over 10 tonnes (TD category)
- buses with GVM over 12 tonnes (certain ME category), except those fitted with hand grips or similar equipment for standing passengers (i.e. route service buses used solely in urban areas)
These vehicles or combinations must be fitted with the do not overtake turning vehicle message:
- vehicles or combinations 7.5 m or more in length that have to straddle lanes or turn from an adjacent lane in order to turn left or right at intersections.


## May be fitted

These vehicles may be fitted with rear marking plates:

- any motor vehicle less than 12 tonnes GVM
- any trailer less than 10 tonnes GTM


## Must not be fitted

Vehicles or combinations with a combined length of less than 7.5 m must not be fitted with the 'do not overtake turning vehicle' message.
Y For vehicles in NSW, larger 'do not overtake turning vehicle' signs than those specified in this VSB are required. For more information about these local requirements, please contact NSW Roads and Maritime Services.

## Plate selection and combination

Legend and symbol plates may be used in various combinations with strip plates on the rear of the vehicle (see examples provided in the Rear Marking Plates - Summary Sheet on pages 4 and 5).

## If space permits on the rear of the vehicle:

- Use Category 33 and 34 plates as first choice.
- Use additional strip plates if possible for added visibility.


## If Category 33 plates are selected:

- Use them in correct configuration with either 31L or 33L plates.
- Use additional strip plates if possible for added vehicle visibility.


## If Category 34 plates are selected:

- Use a 33 plate on the right with a 34A plate on the left, or use 34 plates on both sides.
- Use additional strip plates if possible for added vehicle visibility.
- Category 34 plates cannot be used on a vehicle/combination that is less than 7.5 m in length.


## If rear of the vehicle cannot support Category 33 and 34 plates:

- Use the Category 161 strip plate as space permits.
- Use them in conjunction with 31L and 33L plates if required.


## If a single 161 plate cannot be used:

- Use the correct combination of 81 and 41 plates.
- Use these in conjunction with 31L and 33L plates if required.

If vehicle is a prime mover, lead semitrailer or converter dolly:

- Use 615 plates only.
- Use in conjunction with 31L and 33L plates if required.


## Installation Requirements

Plates must be positioned and configured in accordance with the following requirements and recommendations.

## Plate positioning

## Required:

- When installing rear marking plates, locate them at the height above road surface and distance in from the outer edge of the vehicle as specified in the Rear Marking Plates - Summary Sheet (pages 4 and 5).


## Outer edge

is measured from the outside edge of the plate to the widest part of the vehicle on the same side. When determining the widest part, do not include items normally excluded from vehicle width such as rear vision mirrors, lights etc (see Figure 1).

## Height

is measured from the ground to bottom edge of the plate when the vehicle is un-laden and parked on a flat horizontal surface (see Figure 1).


Figure 1. Example - Positioning dimensions

- Locate plates on a rear, near-vertical surface (do not exceed $5^{\circ}$ to the vertical) and at near-right angles $\left(85-95^{\circ}\right)$ to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle (parallel to the rear axle).
- Install all non-strip plates as close as possible to the outside edge of the vehicle.
- Ensure that plates intended to complement each other on opposite sides of a vehicle are of the same size.
- Keep plates clean and in good condition and do not obscure plates behind other parts of the vehicle, load or tarpaulins.
- Follow the orientation instructions of the plate manufacturer, and ensure colour bands of all strip plates slope down and outward away from the centre of the vehicle.
- Do not mix Class 400, Class 1A and UNECE 70 rear marking plates on a vehicle as they have different retroreflective material properties.


## Recommended:

- Position pairs of marking plates symmetrically about the vehicle centreline and at the same height from the ground.
- On vehicles with skeleton structures, such as skeleton container trailers, attach plates to fabricated supports clear of the load or to moveable panels that can be swung aside for loading (similar systems are used on vehicles such as boat trailers to mount registration plates and rear lamps).
- On vehicles with tip-up loading ramps, such as car carriers, attach the marking plates to the underside of the ramps.


## Markings

## Required:

- Ensure the front reflective surface of the plate bears the name of the manufacturer or agent, AS4001.1 and the class of retroreflective material. Plates without this identification are not acceptable for road use.
- Ensure plates display letters indicating the correct orientation on the vehicle.


## Bending

## Recommended:

- Avoid bending plates to suit the contour of a mounting surface as it may damage the cellular retroreflective structure of the material and reduce optical performance and durability.
- Use pressure sensitive adhesive backed plates on curved surfaces.


## Cutting

Cutting or making holes (for example by drilling or punching) is not permitted.
Strip plates may be cut in order for them to be fitted to the vehicle.

## Recommended:

- Avoid cutting strip plates to suit a restricted space or to span fixed and moveable sections of the vehicle.
- If cutting is unavoidable, only remove a strip of material not wider than 10 mm , and fit so that overall dimensions of the plates are maintained (see Figure 2).

Max: 160 cm


Figure 2. Example - Cutting

## Fastening metal backed plates

## Recommended:

- If the rear marking plate is installed against dissimilar metal, install a spacer or synthetic (electrically insulating) material between the two surfaces to prevent chemical and electrical corrosion.
- Ensure fasteners are of compatible material to minimise corrosion. Place a synthetic washer beneath the head of each fastener during installation to prevent surface damage to the retroreflective surface. If installing on electroplated steel, selftapping screws are not recommended.
- Use pressure sensitive, closed-cell, acrylic foam tape to affix the plates rather than damaging the vehicle by welding a bracket to, or drilling holes in, the vehicle.
- Ensure the fastening method can withstand normal in-service cleaning and chemicals so that the plate can meet the solvent resistance performance and maintenance durability requirements specified in AS4001.1.


## Fastening pressure sensitive plates

## Required:

- Prepare application surfaces for pressure sensitive plates in accordance with the plate manufacturer's instructions.


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## Rear Marking Plates - Summary sheet




