



Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2017

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Schedule 2



44 Window tinting (cf ALVSR 2015 r 44; 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 45)

(1) In this rule:

glazing:

- (a) means material that may be used in a windscreen, window or interior partition of a motor vehicle, through which the vehicle's driver can see the road, but
- (b) does not include a coating added after manufacture of the material.

luminous transmittance, for glazing or a coating on glazing, means the amount of light that can pass through the glazing as a percentage of the amount of light that would be transmitted if the glazing or coating were absent.

rear glazing, for a motor vehicle, means glazing used in a window or interior partition of the motor vehicle located behind the driver in the normal driving position.

- (2) Glazing used in a windscreen of a motor vehicle must have a luminous transmittance of at least 70%.
- (3) Glazing used in a windscreen of a motor vehicle must not be coated in a way that reduces its luminous transmittance.
- (4) However, subrules (2) and (3) do not apply to the greater of the following areas of a windscreen:
 - (a) the area above the highest point of the windscreen that is swept by a windscreen wiper,
 - (b) the upper 10% of the windscreen.
- (5) Glazing used in a window or interior partition of a motor vehicle must have a luminous transmittance of at least 70%.
- (6) Glazing used in a window or interior partition of a motor vehicle, other than rear glazing, may be coated to achieve a luminous transmittance of not less than 35%.
- (6A) If a motor vehicle is fitted with at least 1 rear vision mirror to each side of the vehicle, the motor vehicle's rear glazing may be coated to achieve a luminous transmittance of at least 20%.
- (6B) If all of the following apply to a motor vehicle, the motor vehicle's rear glazing may be coated to achieve a luminous transmittance of 0% or more:
 - (a) the vehicle is fitted with at least 1 rear vision mirror to each side of the vehicle,
 - (b) the vehicle is designed primarily for the carriage of goods,
 - (c) the vehicle has:
 - (i) at least 4 wheels, or
 - (ii) at least 3 wheels and a GVM of more than 1 tonne.
- (7) The requirements about luminous transmittance applying to glazing used in a window of a motor vehicle stated in a second edition ADR or third edition ADR do not apply to a window that has been coated as provided in subrules (6), (6A) or (6B).
- (8) Glazing used in a windscreen, window or interior partition of a motor vehicle that has been coated to reduce its luminous transmittance must not have a reflectance of more than 10%.

44A NSW rule: glazing in windscreens, windows and interior partitions (cf 2007 reg Sch 2 cl 46)

(1) Rule 44 does not apply in relation to:

- (a) any part of the glazing of a window (other than a windscreen) or interior partition of a motor vehicle that was first registered (whether or not in New South Wales) before 1 August 1994, if that part of the glazing has a luminous transmittance of not less than:
 - (i) 35% (except when subparagraph (ii) applies), or
 - (ii) the luminous transmittance it had immediately before 1 August 1994 if it had a luminous transmittance of less than 35% at that time, or
- (b) any part of the glazing of a window (other than a windscreen) or interior partition of a motor vehicle that was first registered (whether or not in New South Wales) on or after 1 August 1994, if:
 - (i) that part of the glazing has a luminous transmittance of not less than 35%, and
 - (ii) the motor vehicle is equipped with an external rear vision mirror, or external rear vision mirrors, complying with the requirements of rule 34, or
- (c) any part of the glazing of a window or interior partition in a caravan, or
- (d) any part of the glazing of a windscreen, window or interior partition in a motor vehicle that was first registered before 1 July 1984, being glazing that was fitted to the motor vehicle on or before the date on which it was so registered.

(2) For the purposes of rule 44 and this rule, the luminous transmittance or reflectance of glazing must be determined in accordance with the luminous transmittance test or the reflectance test, as the case may require, set out in any technical specification published by or adopted by the Authority from time to time.