

LICENSE PLATE LAMPS (REAR REGISTRATION PLATE LAMPS)—SAE J587 OCT81

SAE Standard

Report of the Lighting Division, approved March 1918, last revised by the Lighting Committee August 1981, editorial change October 1981. Rationale statement available.

1. **Scope**—This Engineering Design Standard contains parameters and general requirements for vehicular license plate lamps. It may be augmented by a separate service performance specification.

2. **Definition—License Plate Lamp**—A lamp used to illuminate the license plate on the rear of a vehicle. If a tail or a stop lamp is combined with a license plate lamp, the combination shall also meet the requirements for these devices.

3. **Laboratory Requirements**—The following sections from SAE J575 are a part of this standard:

- Section 2 —Samples for Test
- Section 2.2—Bulbs
- Section 2.3—Test Fixture
- Section 3 —Laboratory Facilities
- Section 4.1—Vibration Test
- Section 4.2—Moisture Test
- Section 4.3—Dust Test
- Section 4.4—Corrosion Test
- Section 4.8—Warpage Test on Devices with Plastic Components

4. **Plastic Materials**—Any plastic materials used in optical parts shall comply with the requirements set forth in SAE J576.

5. **Color**—The color of the light emitted from license plate lamps shall be white in accordance with SAE J578.

6. **General Requirements**

6.1 The design should be such that, when the lamp is mounted on a vehicle as intended, the angle between the plane of the license plate and the plane on which the vehicle stands will be 90 ± 15 deg.

6.2 The license plate holder shall be designed and constructed to provide a substantial plane surface on which to mount the plate.

6.3 License plate lamp(s) for vehicles other than motorcycles and motor driven cycles shall be of such size and design as to provide illumination on all parts of a 150×300 mm (6×12 in) test plate. License

plate lamp(s) for motorcycles and motor driven cycles shall be of such size and design as to provide illumination of all parts of a 100×175 mm (4×7 in) test plate. The light rays shall reach all portions of an imaginary plate of the same size at least 25 mm (1 in) ahead of the actual test plate measured perpendicular to the plane of the plate.

6.4 The license plate lamp or lamps for vehicles other than motorcycles and motor driven cycles shall be mounted so as to illuminate the plate without obstruction from any designed feature unless the device(s) is designed to comply with all the photometric requirements with these obstructions considered.

6.5 When a single lamp is used to illuminate the plate, the lamp ϕ and license plate holder shall bear such relation to each other that at no point on the plate will the incident light make an angle of less than 8 deg to the plane of the plate, this angle being measured from the edge of the light emitting surface of the device farthest from the surface of the plate (see Fig. 3).

6.6 When two or more lamps are used to illuminate the plate, the ϕ minimum 8 deg incident light angle shall apply only to that portion of the plate which the particular lamp is designed to illuminate. The incident light angle shall be measured in the same way as provided in paragraph 6.5.

6.7 All illumination measurements shall be made on a rectangular ϕ test plate of clean, white blotting paper mounted on the license plate holder in the position ordinarily taken by the license plate. The face of the test plate shall be 1.5 mm (1/16 in) from the face of the license plate holder.

6.8 For lamps used on vehicles other than motorcycles and motor ϕ driven cycles, the test stations shall be located on the face of the test plate as shown in Fig. 1. For lamps used on motorcycles and motor driven cycles, the test stations shall be located on the face of the test plate as shown in Fig. 2.

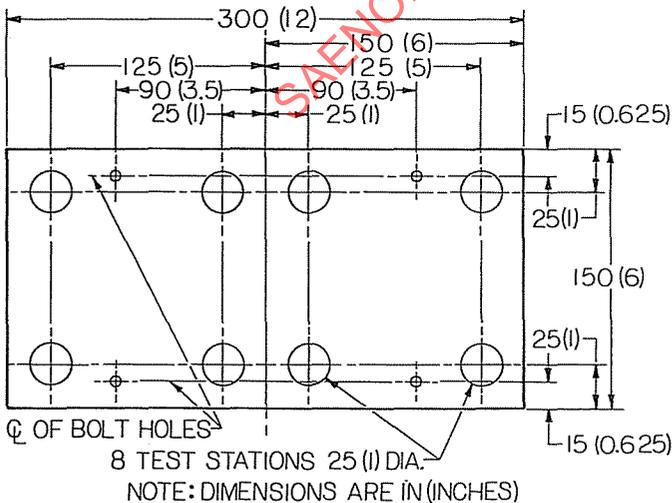


FIG. 1—TEST PLATE FOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR DRIVEN CYCLES

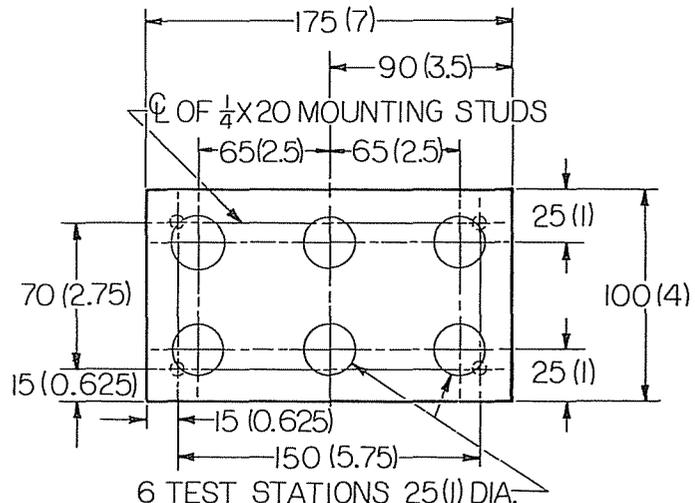


FIG. 2—TEST PLATE FOR MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR DRIVEN CYCLES