

Correct as at 25th June 2026. It may be superseded at any time.

Extract taken from: In-service certification (WoF and CoF) > Heavy vehicles > Lighting > Rear-reflectors

4-13 Rear-reflectors

Mandatory equipment

1. Refer to [general vehicle pages](#).

2. Rearward-facing retroreflectors fitted to a vehicle of NB or NC class do not meet one of the fitment requirements in Figure 4-13-1.

Condition

3. Refer to [general vehicle pages](#).

Performance

4. A rearward-facing reflector on a vehicle reflects white light shining on it as anything other than red light (this does not apply to reflective material such as conspicuity/reflective tape).

5. Refer to [general vehicle pages](#).

Definitions

Incorporated retroreflector means a retroreflector with a light reflecting surface that is combined with other lamps in a common lamp body. See Figure 4-13-3

Single retroreflector means a retroreflector with an independent light reflecting surface and body. See Figure 4-13-4

Figure 4-13-2. Reflector vs reflective material



Figure 4-13-1. Acceptable fitment standards

Installation standards (Lighting Rule)	9.3(5)(a) Single retroreflectors must be 30cm ² or more	OR	9.3(5)(b) Incorporated retroreflectors within a lamp
Distance from extremity	150mm		400mm
Maximum height	2100mm (impractical body shape)		1500mm (impractical body shape)
	1500mm (Standard body shape)		1200mm (Standard body shape)
Minimum height	250mm		

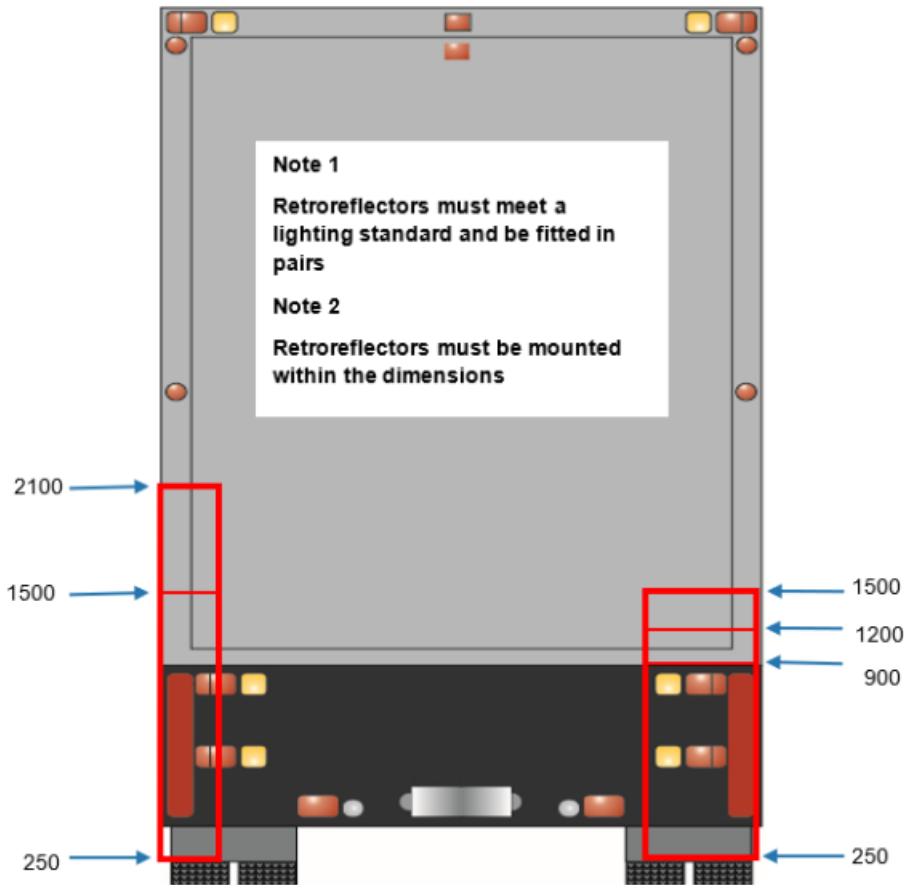
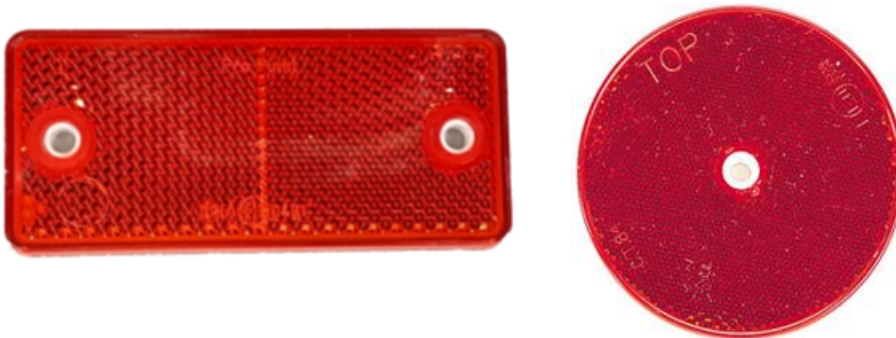


Figure 4-13-3. Examples of ADR, UN/ECE, and JIS combination lights with built-in reflectors





Figure 4-13-4. Examples of single retroreflector



Note 1 Definitions

Reflector means a distinct item of lighting equipment that is designed to reflect incident light back towards the light source, but does not include reflective material (such as reflective tape).

Reflective material means any material that is designed to reflect incident light back towards the light source and includes reflective tape, but does not include a reflector.

Note 2

A vehicle originally manufactured with a rear reflector arrangement that differs from what is required or permitted in this section may retain the original rear reflectors provided they remain fitted in their original position and perform as intended by the vehicle manufacturer.

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- [Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Lighting 2004](#).

Mandatory and permitted equipment

1. A group M or N vehicle must be fitted with at least one pair of rearward-facing reflectors at a height from the ground not exceeding 1.5m, or if this is not practicable due to the shape of the bodywork of the vehicle, not exceeding 2.1m.

2. A class LE vehicle must be fitted with at least one rearward-facing reflector that reflects light that is visible from 100m.
3. A rearward-facing reflector must be positioned to the rear of the vehicle.
4. A reflector must be of an area that allows it to reflect light to improve the visibility of the vehicle to other road users, but it must not cause them undue dazzle or discomfort.
5. A retrofitted pair of reflectors must be symmetrically mounted as far towards each side of the vehicle as is practicable.

Condition

6. A mandatory reflector must be in good condition and not be obscured.

Performance

7. A reflector must operate in a way that is appropriate for the reflector and the vehicle.
8. A reflector must reflect white light as substantially red light.
9. A reflector must provide sufficient light reflection to fulfil its intended purpose.

Modifications

10. A rear reflector that is affected by a modification:
 - a) must meet equipment, condition and performance requirements, and
 - b) does not require LVV specialist certification.