

Visible Light Transmission Compliance Statement

- Australia -

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IMPORTANT: The contents of this publication are a guide only, it is our opinion of the laws and therefore cannot be used as a legal reference to a point of law. For further information and details, refer to the regulations in your state or territory.

In all states and territories throughout Australia, there are regulations that specify the minimum visible light transmission (VLT) rules for all windows on vehicles. These laws affect any material or coating applied to windows, such as tinting, stickers and perforated vinyl.

The relevant authorities do not issue approvals for specific products; rather they expect manufacturers, importers and installers of window materials, and vehicle owners, to comply with the VLT rules. The purpose of this fact sheet is to state the compliance and non-compliance for each of our films we distribute in the Australian market.

Below is a list of the legislation governing VLT. These are freely available for viewing or download on each of the state and territory government web sites.

- **ACT:** Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000: Schedule 1, Part 1.5, Division 1.5.1
- **NSW:** Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2007: Schedule 2, Part 2, Division 1
- **NT:** Motor Vehicles (Standards) Regulations 2011 – Australian Vehicle Standard Rules: Part 5, Division 1
- **QLD:** Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Standards and Safety) Regulation 2010: Schedule 1, Part 4, Division 1
- **SA:** Road Traffic (Vehicle Standards) Rules 1999: Part 5, Division 1
- **TAS:** Vehicle and Traffic (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 2001: Part 5, Division 1
- **VIC:** Road Safety (Vehicles) Regulations 2009: Schedule 2, Part 5, Division 1
- **WA:** Road Traffic (Vehicle Standards) Rules 2002: Part 5, Division 1

A typical clause about VLT from the legislation is as follows:

“Glazing behind the rear of the driver's seat or in a side window forward of the rear of the driver's seat may be coated to achieve a luminous transmittance of not less than 35%”

Please note, the term “One Way Vision” is not explicitly mentioned in the legislation because it is written from the perspective of generality, that is, it does not matter what is reducing the light, whether it is perforated vinyl, bumper stickers, dirt, curtains, window tint etc, nothing is allowed to cause the light to drop below 35%. Nor does the legislation specify the minimum size of the hole for perforated vinyls. However, the CSIRO on our behalf have tested many perforated films of varying hole sizes, open/close areas and variety of vinyl manufacturers. **According to the results of the CSIRO tests, the only perforated vinyls that have a VLT rating of more than 35% are the films with 2mm holes and at least 50% open area.**

Urban Myths

1) Myth: A perforated vinyl with 40% open area means it complies with VLT rules. **FALSE.**

All 40% open area perforated films (Clear Focus and non Clear Focus) the CSIRO and other independent Australian testing laboratories have tested on our behalf had a VLT rating of less than 35%. Even some 50% open area films were below 35% VLT rating. Some people say that it's just the number of holes, but this is simply not true in our opinion. The size of the holes and the number of the holes affects VLT rating.

2) Myth: Commercial vehicles, such as taxi's are exempt. **FALSE.**

The legislation refers to the construction and design of the vehicle, not its registered purpose.

3) Myth: Angle of window effects VLT. **FALSE.**

VLT is measured at right angles to the glass, irrespective of what angle the glass is to the horizon. We recommend NOT to apply One Way Vision to acute angled rear windscreens, not because of the VLT, but because it is difficult for the driver to see out.

4) Myth: Rain and laminates greatly effect VLT. **FALSE.**

Testing by the CSIRO show that laminate has a small effect on VLT. In regards to rain according to our test results using a portable VLT test meter, rain had a negligible effect on VLT. However, we strongly recommend for cars to be laminated with CurvaLam, as this will prevent rain filling up the holes of the One Way Vision film. Otherwise, if not laminated, when it rains the view out the back for a driver is severely impacted, to the point where it is not possible to see out. This in our opinion is unsafe. ***For safe use of One Way Vision on cars, we strongly recommend to overlamine with CurvaLam.***

5) Myth: Window tinted cars can have one way vision. **FALSE.**

If a car has an after-market window tint and AutoVue applied to it, its VLT is below 35%, therefore non-compliant. This is because the VLT of the tint film and perforated film are accumulative. Therefore car owners should decide to have either after-market tinting or applied one way vision.

Compliance

The compliance ticks below are based on the assumptions that the window is factory tinted, has no aftermarket tinting and is clean. VLT rules do vary according to the vehicle year of manufacture, but in order to simplify the compliance position, we have presented the information based on worst case scenario. **Please note, we only recommend One Way Vision to be applied to the rear windscreen.** We recommend NOT to apply to the side windows.

Product	VLT Rating (not laminated)	VLT Compliance for Windows behind the Driver (excluding emergency exit windows)		
		ACT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC <i>Vehicle Classes MA, MB, MC (i.e. cars)</i>	NT, WA <i>Vehicle Classes MA, MB, MC (i.e. cars)</i>	All States / Territories <i>Vehicle Classes MD, ME, N (goods carrying vehicles)</i>
AutoVue	39.2%	Pass	Pass	Pass
ClassicVue	34.8%	Fail	Pass	Pass
EconoVue	30% +/- 2%	Fail	Not Recommended	Flat glass only
PromoVue	32.3%	Fail	Pass	Pass
Sun Secure	24% +/- 2%	Fail	Pass	Pass
SuperVue	36.8%	Pass	Pass	Pass
ClearVue Interior	Yet to be independently tested	Fail	Pass	Pass

Notes:

1. PosterVue is not suitable for vehicles.
2. Classes MA, MB and MC are passenger vehicles such as sedans, hatch backs, coupes, convertibles, roadsters, station wagons, SUVs, 4WDs wagons, people movers and vans that have been fitted with 9 or less seats, single cab utes that have a maximum pay load of 272kg or less, dual cab utes with a maximum pay load of 680kg or less.
3. Classes MD and ME are mini-buses (10 or more seats), buses, coaches.
4. Class N are goods vehicles such as vans (3 or less seats), single cab utes with a maximum pay load more than 272kg, dual cab utes with a maximum pay load of more than 680kg, cranes, trucks, military vehicles (such as APVs), agriculture vehicles (such as tractors, harvesters), camper vans, ambulances, fire trucks, police trucks, SES trucks.
5. Stretched limousines and hearses have exemptions which allows them to be classified in with Class N vehicles.

End.