

SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

J575™

APR2021

Issued 1942-05
Reaffirmed 1988-12
Revised 2021-04

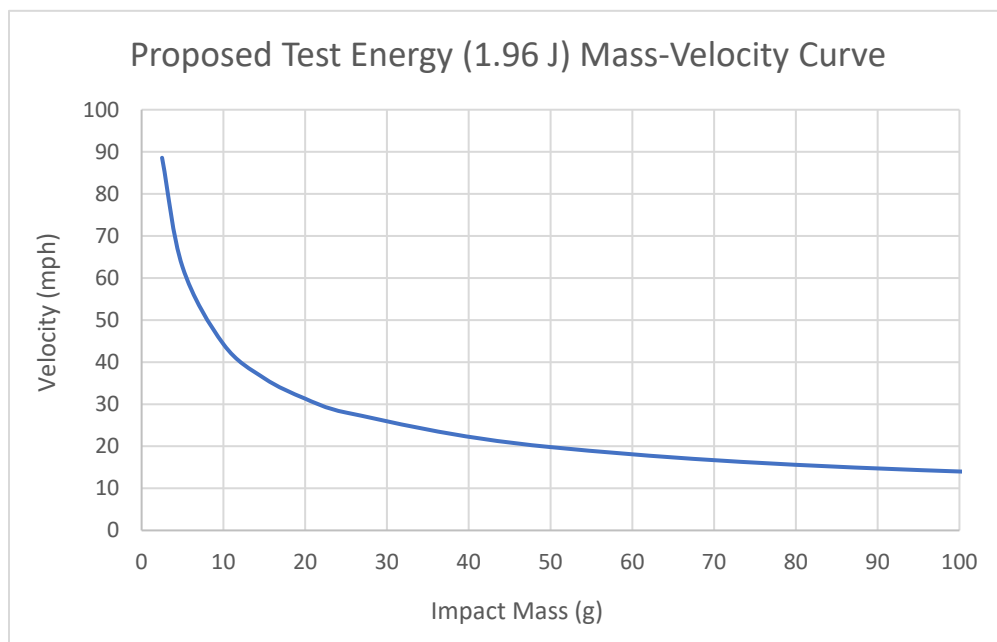
Superseding J575 AUG2018

Test Methods and Equipment for Lighting Devices for
Use on Vehicles Less than 2032 mm in Overall Width

RATIONALE

A study was done regarding the relevance of the lens impact test with plastic lenses. It was shown that more than 30 times the impact force of the glass lens impact test is required to crack a polycarbonate or impact resistant PMMA headlamp lens of typical thickness. In review of the test history, it was determined that the required force was designed around the impact strength of a glass lens. The impact test will be split into two types of material: glass lenses and plastic lenses (4.3).

For glass lenses, the historical impact force of 0.196 J is used, but for plastic lenses the impact force is increased to 10X that of a glass lens. The equivalent road velocity versus impact mass is shown in the curve below for the plastic lens test energy of 1.96 J.



Section 4.3 renumbered to include plastic headlamp lens impact test.

Section 4.11.8 numbering error corrected (4.10.7 → 4.11.7).

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Full document details: SAE J575_202104

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Documents

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1. SCOPE

This SAE Recommended Practice is intended as a guide toward standard practice and is subject to change to keep pace with experience and technical advances. This document provides standardized laboratory tests, test methods and equipment, and requirements for lighting devices covered by SAE Recommended Practices and Standards. It is intended for devices used on vehicles less than 2032 mm in width. Tests for vehicles larger than 2032 mm in overall width are covered in SAE J2139. Device specific tests and requirements can be found in applicable SAE technical reports.

2. REFERENCES

2.1 Applicable Documents

The following publications form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise indicated, the latest issue of SAE publications shall apply.

2.1.1 SAE Publications

Available from SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or +1 724-776-4970 (outside USA), www.sae.org.

SAE J387	Terminology - Motor Vehicle Lighting
SAE J573	Miniature Lamp Bulbs
SAE J577	Vibration Test Machine and Operation Procedure
SAE J1330	Photometry Laboratory Accuracy Guidelines
SAE J1889	LED Signal and Marking Lighting Devices
SAE J2139	Test for Signal and Marking Devices Used on Vehicles 2032 mm or More in Overall Width
SAE J2560	Halogen Light Source Performance Requirements for Motor Vehicle Forward Lighting
SAE J2650	Performance Requirements for Light Emitting Diode (LED) Road Illumination Devices

2.1.2 ASTM Publications

Available from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Tel: 610-832-9585, www.astm.org.

ASTM B117-03	Method of Salt Spray (Fog) Testing
ASTM C150-84	Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM D471-12a	Standard Test Method for Rubber Property - Effect of Liquids
ASTM E308-08	Standard Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System

2.1.3 Military Publications

Available from the Document Automation and Production Service (DAPS), Building 4/D, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Tel: 215-697-6257, <https://assist.daps.dla.mil/quicksearch/>.

MIL-STD-810F	Solar Radiation (Sunshine)
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2.1.4 DIN Publications

Available from Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V., Burggrafenstrasse 6, 10787 Berlin, Germany, www.din.de.

DIN 75-220 Ageing of Automotive Components in Solar Simulation Units

2.1.5 ISO Publications

Copies of these documents are available online at <http://webstore.ansi.org/>.

ISO 12103-1:1997 Road Vehicles - Test Dust for Filter Evaluation

2.1.6 United Nations UNECE Publications

Available from United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Palais des Nations, CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland, Tel: +41-0-22-917-12-34, <http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29regs.html>.

UNECE Reg No. 37 Uniform Provisions Concerning the Approval of Filament Lamps for Use in Approved Lamp Units of Power Driven Vehicles and Their Trailer

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 BULBS

An indivisible assembly which contains a source of light and which is normally used in a lamp. Unless otherwise specified, bulbs used in the tests shall be supplied by the test facility and shall be representative of bulbs in regular production. Where special bulbs are specified, they shall be submitted with the sample devices and the same or similar bulbs shall be used in the tests. Lighting devices designed for use in 6 V, 12 V, or 24 V systems shall be tested with 12 V system bulbs.

3.2 LIGHTING DEVICES

An assembly (divisible or indivisible) which contains a bulb or other light source and generally an optical system such as a lens or a reflector, or both, and which provides a lighting function. Lighting device samples submitted for test shall be representative of the device as regularly manufactured and marketed, unless otherwise identified.

Each sample shall be securely mounted on a test fixture in its designed operating position and shall include all accessory equipment necessary to operate the device in its normal manner.

3.3 TEST FIXTURE

A device specifically designed to support the lighting device in its designed operating position during laboratory testing. This fixture, when used for the vibration test, shall not have a resonant frequency in the 10 to 250 Hz range.

4. TESTS

The following sections describe individual tests which do not need to be performed in any particular sequence. The completion of the tests may be expedited by performing the tests simultaneously on separately mounted samples. However, it is recommended that the design of each device be evaluated to determine if vibration or warpage tests might affect the results of other tests, in which case the vibration and/or warpage test(s) should be performed first.

4.1 Photometry Test

This test measures luminous intensities at test points throughout the light distribution pattern as specified by the applicable SAE report for the sample device.

4.1.1 Photometric Test Equipment

Unless otherwise specified, the following equipment shall be used to make the photometric measurements:

4.1.1.1 Positioner

The positioner (goniometer) configuration shall be capable of positioning the sample device at the test point positions specified in 4.1.2.4 and in the applicable SAE report. (The recommended configuration is shown in SAE J1330.) Other systems may be used to achieve equivalent positioning, but it may be necessary at compound angles greater than 5 degrees from H-V to calculate the position which is equivalent to that of the recommended goniometer.

4.1.1.2 Photometer

The photometer system consists of a sensor, amplifier, and indicator instrument. The system shall be capable of providing the luminous intensity readings (candela) of the output of the device being tested. The sensor shall be located at the distance from the device specified in the applicable SAE report and shall have the following characteristics:

4.1.1.2.1 Maximum Size

Unless otherwise specified, the maximum effective area of the sensor shall fit within a circle whose diameter is equal to 0.009 times the actual test distance from the light source of the sample device to the sensor. The sensor effective area is the actual area of intercepted light striking the detector surface of the photometer. For systems with lens(es) that change the diameter of the intercepted light beam before it reaches the actual detector surface, the maximum size requirements shall apply to the total area of the light actually intercepted by the lens surface. The sensor shall be capable of intercepting all direct illumination from the largest illuminated dimension of the sample device at the test distance.

4.1.1.2.2 Photopic Response

The color response of the photometer sensor shall be corrected to that of $V(\lambda)$ as referenced in ASTM E308-85.

4.1.2 Photometry Test Procedure

The sample device shall be mounted on a test fixture and luminous intensity measurements made as follows:

4.1.2.1 Bulbs

Unless otherwise specified, for lamps requiring incandescent bulbs, accurate rated bulbs (selected per SAE J387) shall be used and shall be operated at their rated luminous flux output. Where specified in the lamp design, other types of light sources or special bulbs may be used and operated at their rated luminous flux output and/or design voltage as appropriate after seasoning per SAE J387 shall be used only where appropriate for the light source type.

4.1.2.2 Test Voltage

4.1.2.2.1 Where light source(s) listed in SAE J573 and/or SAE J2560 and/or SAE J2650/J1889 and/or ECE R37 are used, and where the lamp does not have voltage modification circuitry, the light source(s) shall be energized so that they produce the rated (reference) luminous flux mentioned in the standards above (Figures 1A and 1D).

4.1.2.2.2 Where light source(s) not listed in the standards above are used without voltage modification circuitry, they shall be seasoned per SAE J387 and operated at the rated (reference) luminous flux specified by the manufacturer of the light source(s). If the rated (reference) luminous flux output is not available, operate the light source(s) at the design voltage specified by the lamp manufacturer (Figures 1A and 1D).

4.1.2.2.3 Where the lamp is designed to operate with integral voltage modification circuitry, operate the lamp at the design voltage specified by the lamp manufacturer applied to the input of the lamp (Figure 1B).

4.1.2.2.4 Where the lamp is designed to operate with separate circuitry designed to modify vehicle operating voltage applied to the lamp, operate the lamp with this circuitry or circuitry with equivalent output and with the vehicle voltage applied to the input of the modification circuitry (Figure 1C).

- 4.1.2.2.5 Where the lamp is designed specifically for a vehicle with a stabilized network (e.g., pulse width modulation [PWM]), operate the lamp with the voltage specified by the vehicle manufacturer applied to the input of the lamp (Figures 1A and 1D).
- 4.1.2.2.6 Where the lamp is a sealed beam or a lamp comprised of a light source permanently sealed inside the lens and housing (reflector) with no additional circuits, operate the lamp with the voltage specified by the lamp manufacturer applied to the inputs of the lamp (Figure 1D).

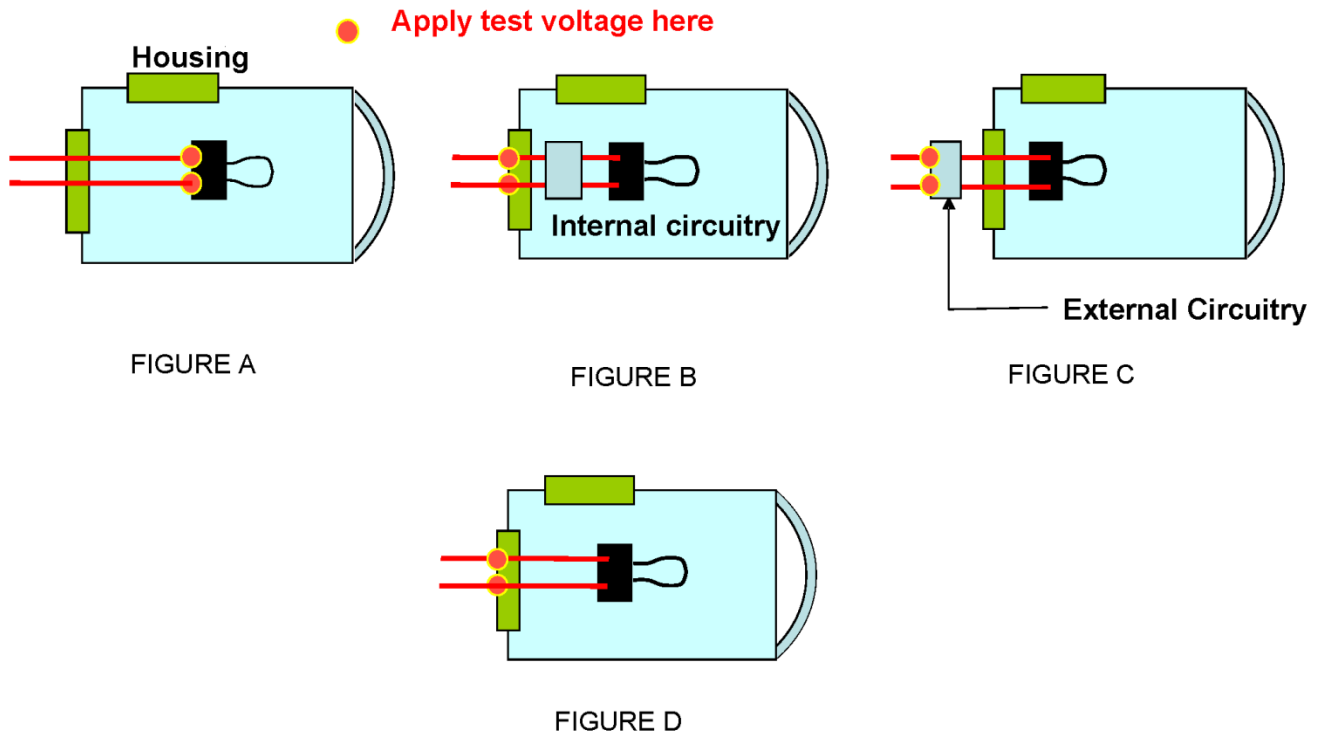


Figure 1 - Lamp configurations for applying photometric test voltage

4.1.2.3 Test Distance

The luminous intensity measurements shall be made at a distance equal to, or greater than, the minimum test distance between the center of the light source (or the face of a reflex reflector) and the photometer sensor as specified in the SAE document applicable to the function of the sample device. If no distance is specified, a distance of at least 3.05 m (10 feet) from the photometer is required for signal lighting, 18.3 m (60 feet) for forward lighting, and 30.5 m (100 feet) for reflex reflectors. The aperture of the receiving photocell shall be no greater than 1/1000 of the measuring distance.

4.1.2.4 Test Point Positions

Test point positions are specified in the applicable SAE document. The following nomenclature shall also apply: The letters "V" and "H" designate the vertical and horizontal planes intersecting both the device light source (or center of a reflex reflector) and the goniometer axis. A device using a bulb with a major and minor light source shall be oriented with respect to its major light source. "H-V" designates the test point angle at the intersection on the H and V planes (H = 0, V = 0 degrees). Unless otherwise specified, the intersection shall be parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle in the case of the designed operating position of front and rear device functions and shall be horizontal and perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle in the case of side function devices. The letters "U," "D," "L," and "R" (up, down, left, and right, respectively) designate the angular position in degrees from the H and V planes to the goniometer as viewed from a lamp, or to the source of illumination as viewed from a reflex reflector. This angular direction is defined as follows:

4.1.2.4.1 Horizontal Angle (L and R)

The angle between the vertical plane and the projection onto the horizontal plane of the ray from the center of the light source of the device to the center of the photometer sensor.

4.1.2.4.2 Vertical Angle (U and D)

The angle between the horizontal plane and the ray from the center of the light source of the device to the center of the photometer sensor.

4.1.2.4.3 Measurement Direction

The direction can be visualized where an observer stands behind the device and looks in the direction of the emanating light beam towards the photometer sensor when the device is properly aimed with respect to H-V. It should be noted that when rotating the device on a goniometer, it is necessary to move the aim of the device from the H-V point in the opposite direction of the test point being measured. For example, to read a 5U-V test point, the goniometer shall aim the device 5 degrees down. A similar reversal applies to the down (D), left (L), and right (R) test points.

4.1.2.5 Photometric Measurements and Scan

Photometric measurements and scan shall be performed with the light source(s) steady burning. The luminous intensity measurements (in candela) shall be recorded for each of the test points and zones specified for the function of the device under test.

In addition, a photometric scan for road illumination devices shall be performed in 1 degree increments both horizontally and vertically in a zone defined as 10U to 60U with L and R limits specified by the applicable SAE document for the function of the device under test (e.g., headlamp, fog lamp, cornering lamp).

4.2 Vibration Test

This test evaluates the ability of the sample device to resist damage from vibration induced stresses. This test is not intended to test the vibration resistance of bulb filaments or headlamp light sources or filaments.

4.2.1 Vibration Test Equipment

Either:

- a. The SAE design vibration machine described in SAE J577, or
- b. A vibration test machine capable of wide-band random vibration shall be used depending upon which of the two alternative vibration test procedures is used. In either case, the vibrator table shall be of sufficient size to completely contain the test fixture base with no overhang. If this is not possible, a transition table shall be used to mechanically interface the large test fixture base to the smaller vibrator table. Precautions shall be taken to minimize the introduction of extraneous responses in the test setup.

4.2.2 Vibration Test Procedure

A sample device, as mounted on a test fixture, shall be securely mounted to the vibration table and subjected to either:

- a. A vibration test duration of 60 +1/-0 minutes with fixture bolted to anvil end of the SAE J577 vibration machine, or
- b. The wide band random vibration test parameters and evaluation criteria specified in 4.2.2.1 through 4.2.2.6.

4.2.2.1 Frequency Varied from 10 to 250 Hz.

4.2.2.2 G-Load Power Spectrum Density

See Figure 2 for both passenger cars and light trucks.

4.2.2.3 Direction of Vibration

Test on the vertical axis of the device as it is mounted on the vehicle.