

South Australia

Road Traffic (Vehicle Standards) Rules 1999

under the *Road Traffic Act 1961*

Window tinting

- (1) Glazing used in a windscreen of a motor vehicle must have a luminous transmittance of at least:
 - (a) for a motor vehicle built after 1971—75%; or
 - (b) for another motor vehicle—70%.
- (2) Windscreen glazing of a motor vehicle must not be coated in a way that reduces its luminous transmittance.
- (3) However, subrules (1) and (2) 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.
- (4) Glazing used in a window or interior partition of a motor vehicle must have a luminous transmittance of at least 70%.
- (5) Glazing behind the rear of the driver's seat may be coated to achieve a luminous transmittance of not less than 35%.
- (6) Glazing 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 70% or, if another law of this jurisdiction allows a lesser luminous transmittance, the greater of:
 - (a) the lesser luminous transmittance allowed under the other law; and
 - (b) 35%.
- (7) Glazing that has been coated to reduce its luminous transmittance must not have a reflectance of over 10%.
- (8) The luminous transmittance requirements in subrules (5) and (6) apply to a vehicle instead of the corresponding requirements in the relevant ADR.
- (9) In this rule:

glazing means material fitted to the front, sides, rear or interior of a vehicle, through which the driver can see the road, but does not include a coating added after manufacture of the material.

luminous transmittance, for 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 were absent.