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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 11562-2025

Replacing GB 11562-2014

**Requirements and measurement methods of light-duty vehicles
forward visibility for drivers**

轻型汽车驾驶员前方视野要求及测量方法

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Foreword

This document was issued on 31 December 2025 by the State Administration for Market Regulation and the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China, and takes effect on 1 January 2027.

It replaces GB 11562-2014, which remains in force until that date.

Classification: ICS 43.040.60, CCS T26.

1 Scope

China's mandatory national standard for the forward visibility of light-duty vehicle drivers, and its measurement. What the standard governs is the obstruction the vehicle itself puts in the driver's way: the A-pillars either side of the windscreen, the mirrors, the wipers and the bonnet line. A pillars have grown thicker over three decades because they now have to hold the roof up in a rollover, and the consequence is a blind wedge either side of the driver that is wide enough to hide a pedestrian or a cyclist at a junction - which is exactly where those collisions happen. The standard defines the driver's eye position, the field that must be visible from it, and the permitted obstruction, so the trade-off between crash strength and visibility is made explicitly rather than left to styling. It specifies the requirements and the measurement methods for forward visibility.

This Document specifies the requirements and measurement methods for the direct field of

vision within a 180° range in front of the driver.

This Document applies to M1 and N1 category vehicles.

2 Normative References

The provisions in following documents become the essential provisions of this Document through reference in this Document. For the dated documents, only the versions with the dates

indicated are applicable to this Document; for the undated documents, only the latest version

(including all the amendments) is applicable to this Document.

GB 11555 Technical specification for demisting and defrosting systems of motor vehicles-windshield

GB/T 29120 Procedure for H-point and R-point determination

GB/T 46926-2025 Technical requirements and testing methods for field of vision assistant system of light-duty vehicles

3 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this Document, the terms and definitions given in GB/T 29120 apply.

3.1 Three-dimensional reference grid

The vehicle manufacturer establishes a coordinate system during the initial design phase, consisting of three orthogonal reference planes (see Figure A.1).

X-reference plane - a vertical plane passing through the centers of the left and right front wheels

and perpendicular to the Y-reference plane;

Y-reference plane - the plane of longitudinal symmetry of the vehicle;

4 Technical Requirements

4.1 The transparent area of the windscreen shall include at least the following windscreen datum

points (as shown in Figure 1).

--- Datum point a, horizontally forward and 17° to the left of V1 point;

--- Datum point b, 7° upward along the vertical plane forward of the V1 point;

- Datum point c, 5° downward along the vertical plane forward of the V2 point;
- On the other side of the vehicle's longitudinal symmetry plane, three additional auxiliary datum points a', b', and c' shall be added, symmetrical to datum points a, b, and c.

4.2 The binocular obstruction angle of each A pillar shall not exceed 6° (as shown in Figure 3).

For vehicles with bulletproof features, this angle shall not exceed 10°. If the A-pillars on driver's

side and passenger's side are symmetrical relative to the vehicle's central longitudinal vertical

plane, the angle of obstruction of the A pillar on the passenger's side shall not need to be measured again.

4.3 Each vehicle should not have more than two A pillars.

4.4 Within the driver's forward field of vision of 180°, in the range below the horizontal plane passing through V1 and above the three planes passing through V2 (all three planes form a 4°

angle downwards with the horizontal plane; one plane perpendicular to the Y reference plane

and the other two planes perpendicular to the X reference plane), there shall be no obstructions

other than those caused by the A pillar, fixed or movable exhaust vents, triangular window dividers, external radio antennas, rearview mirrors, and windscreen wipers, as well as the