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Standard Test Method for Measurement of Retroreflective Signs Using a Portable Retroreflectometer at a 0.2 Degree Observation Angle[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1709; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers measurement of the retroreflective properties of sign materials such as traffic signs and symbols (vertical surfaces) using a portable retroreflectometer that can be used in the field. The portable retroreflectometer is a hand-held instrument with a defined standard geometry that can be placed in contact with sign material to measure the retroreflection in a standard geometry. The measurements can be compared to minimum requirements to determine the need for replacement. Entrance and observation angles specified in this test method are those used currently in the United States and may differ from the angles used elsewhere in the world.

1.2 This test method is intended to be used for the field measurement of traffic signs but may be used to measure the performance of materials before placing the sign in the field or before placing the sign material on the sign face.

1.3 This test method covers measurements at a 0.2 degree observation angle. See Test Method E2540 for measurements at a 0.5 degree observation angle.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E12 on Color and Appearance and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E12.10 on Retroreflection.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D4956 Specification for Retroreflective Sheeting for Traffic Control
E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods
E284 Terminology of Appearance
E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method
E808 Practice for Describing Retroreflection
E809 Practice for Measuring Photometric Characteristics of Retroreflectors
E810 Test Method for Coefficient of Retroreflection of Retroreflective Sheeting Utilizing the Coplanar Geometry
E2540 Test Method for Measurement of Retroreflective Signs Using a Portable Retroreflectometer at a 0.5 Degree Observation Angle

3. Terminology

3.1 The terminology used in this test method generally agrees with that used in Terminology E284.

3.2 *Definitions*—The delimiting phrase "in retroreflection" applies to each of the following definitions when used outside the context of this or other retroreflection standards.

3.2.1 *annular geometry, n*—the portable instrument retroreflection collection method where an annular area 0.1 degrees wide around the illumination axis collects the retroreflected energy at an angle to the center of the annular area corresponding to a specific observation angle.

3.2.2 *coefficient of retroreflection, R_A, n*—of a plane retroreflecting surface, the ratio of the coefficient of luminous intensity (R_I) of a plane retroreflecting surface to its area (A), expressed in candelas per lux per square metre ($cd \cdot lx^{-1} \cdot m^{-2}$).

[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.2.3 *datum axis, n*—a designated half-line from the retroreflector center perpendicular to the retroreflector axis.

3.2.4 *entrance angle, β, n*—the angle between the illumination axis and the retroreflector axis.

3.2.5 *entrance half-plane, n*—the half plane that originates on the line of the illumination axis and contains the retroreflector axis.

3.2.6 *instrument standard, n*—working standard used to calibrate the portable retroreflectometer.

3.2.7 *observation angle, α, n*—the angle between the illumination axis and the observation axis.

3.2.8 *observation half-plane, n*—the half plane that originates on the line of the illumination axis and contains the observation axis.

3.2.9 *orientation angle,* ω_s, *n*—the angle in a plane perpendicular to the retroreflector axis from the entrance half-plane to the datum axis, measured counter-clockwise from the viewpoint of the source.

3.2.10 *portable retroreflectometer, n*—a hand-held instrument that can be used in the field or in the laboratory for measurement of retroreflectance.

3.2.10.1 *Discussion*—In this test method, "portable retroreflectometer" refers to a hand-held instrument that can be placed in contact with sign material to measure the retroreflection in a standard geometry.

3.2.11 *presentation angle, γ, n*—the dihedral angle from the entrance half-plane to the observation half-plane, measured counter-clockwise from the viewpoint of the source.

3.2.12 *retroreflection, n*—a reflection in which the reflected rays are returned preferentially in directions close to the opposite of the direction of the incident rays, this property being maintained over wide variations of the direction of the incident rays.

3.2.13 *rotation angle, ε, n*—the angle in a plane perpendicular to the retroreflector axis from the observation half-plane to the datum axis, measured counter-clockwise from the viewpoint of the source.

3.3 Definitions of entrance angle components β_1 and β_2, as well as other geometrical terms undefined in this test method, may be found in Practice E808.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method involves the use of commercial portable retroreflectometers for determining the retroreflectivity of highway signing materials.

4.2 The entrance angle shall be –4°.

4.3 The observation angle shall be 0.2°.

4.4 The portable retroreflectometer uses an instrument standard for calibration.

4.5 After calibration, the retroreflectometer is placed in contact with the sign to be tested, ensuring that only the desired portion of the sign is within the measurement area of the instrument.

4.6 The reading displayed by the retroreflectometer is recorded. The retroreflectometer is then moved to another position on the sign, and this value is recorded. A minimum of four readings shall be taken and averaged for each retroreflective color or material on the sign to be tested.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Measurements made by this test method are related to the night time brightness of retroreflective traffic signs approximately facing the driver of a mid-sized automobile equipped with tungsten filament headlights at about 200 m distance.

5.2 Retroreflective material used on traffic signs degrades with time and requires periodic measurement to ensure that the performance of the retroflection provides adequate safety to the driver.

5.3 The quality of the sign as to material used, age, and wear pattern will have an effect on the coefficient of retroreflection. These conditions need to be observed and noted by the user.

5.4 This test method is not intended for use for the measurement of signs when the instrument entrance and observation angles differ from those specified herein.

6. Apparatus

NOTE 1—Paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2 are primarily addressing field considerations, while paragraphs 6.3 through 6.5 address typical lab setting considerations.

6.1 *Portable Retroreflectometer*—The retroreflectometer shall be portable, with the capability of being placed at various locations on the signs. The retroreflectometer shall be constructed so that placement on the sign will preclude stray light (daylight) from entering the measurement area of the instrument and affecting the reading.

6.2 *Instrument Standard,* or standards of desired color(s) and material(s).

6.3 *Light Source Requirements:*

6.3.1 The projection optics shall be such that the illuminance at any point over the measurement area shall be within 10 % of the average illuminance.

6.3.2 The aperture angle of the source as determined from the center of the measurement area shall be not greater than 0.1°.

6.4 *Receiver Requirements:*

6.4.1 The receiver shall have sufficient sensitivity and range to accommodate coefficient of retroreflection values from 0.1 to 1999.9 $cd \cdot lx^{-1} \cdot m^{-2}$.

6.4.2 The combined spectral distribution of the light source and the spectral responsivity of the receiver shall match the combined spectral distribution of CIE Illuminant A and the V(λ) spectral luminous efficiency function according to the following criterion: For any choice of plano-parallel colored absorptive filter mounted in front of a white retroreflective sample, the ratio of the R_A measured with the filter to the R_A measured without the filter shall be within 10 % of the Illuminant A luminous transmittance of an air space pair of two such filters.

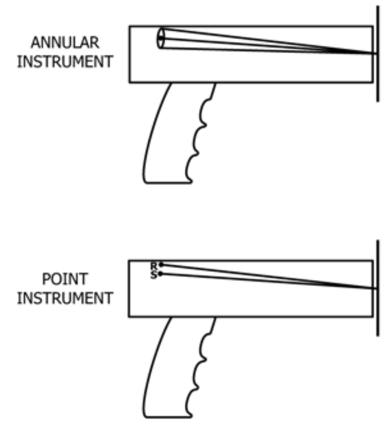
6.4.3 The instrument may be either a "point instrument" or an "annular instrument," depending on the shape of the receiver aperture (see Fig. 1). Point and annular instruments make geometrically different measurements of R_A, which may produce values differing on the order of 10 %. Both measurements are valid for most purposes, but the user should learn the type of instrument from its specifications sheet and be aware of certain differences in operation and interpretation. For both instrument types, the "up" position of the instrument shall be known. Both types of instruments may make additional measurements at observation angles other than the 0.5 degree of this specification and combine the measurement at two or more different observation angles if the readings at the different observation angles are reported separately.

6.4.3.1 The point instrument makes an R_A measurement virtually identical to an R_A measurement made on a range instrument following the procedure of Test Method E810. The –4° entrance angle would be set on a range instrument by setting β_1=–4°; β_2=0°. This may be called "-4° entrance angle." The rotation angle (ε) for the point instrument is determined by the angular position of the instrument on the sign face. Assuming the retroreflector's datum axis to be upward, the rotation angle equals 0° when the instrument is upright. Clockwise rotation of the instrument on the sign face increases the rotation angle.

6.4.3.2 For the point instrument the "up" marking shall be opposite the entrance half-plane. It shall be in the observation half-plane (see Fig. 2).

6.4.3.3 The annular instrument makes an R_A measurement similar to an average of a large number of R_A measurements on a range instrument with presentation angle (γ) varying between –180° and +180°. For the 4° entrance angle the range instrument would include the β_1 and β_2 settings indicated in Table 1. There is no definite rotation angle (ε) for the annular instrument. All values from –180° to +180° are included in the measurement.

6.4.3.4 For the annular instrument the "up" marking shall be opposite the entrance half-plane (see Fig. 2).



NOTE 1—For each instrument type, the illumination beam is 4° downward. For the point instrument, receiver is above source.

FIG. 2 Upright Optical Schematics

6.4.3.5 For both instrument types, the orientation angle (ω_s) is determined by the angular position of the instrument on the sign face. It is the rotation angle (ε) rather than the orientation angle (ω_s) which primarily affects retroreflection of signs measured at the small 4° entrance angle.

6.4.3.6 Rotationally insensitive sheetings, such as glass bead sheetings, have R_A values that are nearly independent of the rotation angle. Accordingly, the point and annular instruments will make practically identical measurements of R_A for signs made with such sheetings.

6.4.3.7 Most prismatic retroreflectors are rotationally sensitive, having R_A values that vary significantly with rotation angle (ε), even at small entrance angles. The difference of R_A measurements made with the two types of instrument on prismatic signs may become as great as 25 % in extreme cases, but is generally on the order of 10 %. Neither the magnitude nor the direction of difference can be predicted for unknown

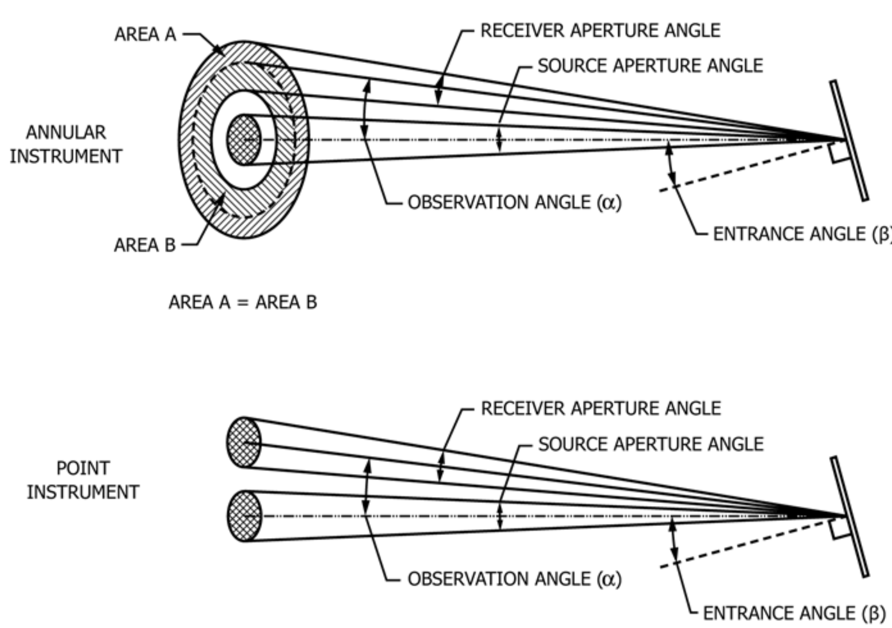


FIG. 1 Annular and Point Aperture Instrument Angles

TABLE 1 Laboratory Emulation of Annular Instrument Geometry

α	β_1	β_2	ε
0.2°	3.86°	–1.03°	–165°
0.2°	3.47°	–2.00°	–150°
0.2°	2.83°	–2.83°	–135°
0.2°	2.00°	–3.46°	–120°
0.2°	1.04°	–3.86°	–105°
0.2°	0.00°	–4.00°	–90°
0.2°	–1.04°	–3.86°	–75°
0.2°	–2.00°	–3.46°	–60°
0.2°	–2.83°	–2.83°	–45°
0.2°	–3.47°	–2.00°	–30°
0.2°	–3.86°	–1.03°	–15°
0.2°	–4.00°	0.00°	0°
0.2°	–3.86°	1.03°	15°
0.2°	–3.47°	2.00°	30°
0.2°	–2.83°	2.83°	45°
0.2°	–2.00°	3.46°	60°
0.2°	–1.04°	3.86°	75°
0.2°	0.00°	4.00°	90°
0.2°	1.04°	3.86°	105°
0.2°	2.00°	3.46°	120°
0.2°	2.83°	2.83°	135°
0.2°	3.47°	2.00°	150°
0.2°	3.86°	1.03°	165°
0.2°	4.00°	0.00°	180°

samples. Thus, critical comparison of prismatic sign R_A values measured by instruments of the two types is not recommended.

6.4.3.8 A point instrument can gage the variation of R_A with rotation angle by placing it with different angular positions upon the sign face. R_A variation of 5 % for 5° rotation is not unusual. Accordingly, repeatable R_A measurement of prismatic signs with a point instrument, requires care in angular positioning.

6.4.3.9 An annular instrument cannot gage the variation of R_A with rotation angle. Accordingly, repeatable R_A measurement of prismatic signs with an annular instrument does not require care in angular positioning. Positioning to within ±15° is sufficient.

6.4.4 The aperture angle of the receiver as determined from the measurement area shall be not greater than 0.1°. The aperture angle of the receiver is measured from inner to outer ring limits for annular receivers (see Fig. 1).

6.4.5 The combined stability of the output of the light source and receiver shall not change more than ±1 % after 10 s when the retroreflectometer is in contact with the sign face.

6.4.6 The linearity of the retroreflectometer photometric scale over the range of readings expected shall be within 2 %. Correction factors may be used to ensure a linear response. A method for determining linearity can be found in Annex A2 of Practice E809.

6.5 *Measurement Geometry:*

6.5.1 The geometry used to determine the photometric performance shall be in accordance with Practice E808.

6.5.2 The light source and receiver shall be at optical infinity (collimated) and possess an observation angle of 0.2° ± 0.01° (±36 arc seconds) as measured from the center of the source aperture to the centroid of responsivity of the receiver at all presentation angles. For annular receivers, the observation angle is taken as the angular distance when area A and area B are equal (see Fig. 1). There are two independent reasons for this collimation requirement. The first reason for this collimation requirement is to avoid an observation angle error in measurements or retroreflective signs consisting of large optical elements as described in 8.1.4.2. The second reason for the collimation requirement is to maintain a constant entrance angle over the sample area.

6.5.3 The entrance angle of the light source shall be –4° ± 1°.

7. Standardization

7.1 The retroreflectometer shall be calibrated or standardized using an instrument standard consisting of a separate panel or disc of a material with a known R_A value. The calibration values shall be maintained by checking against other standards or by laboratory recalibration sufficiently often to ensure that no large uncertainties in the measurement can occur.

7.1.1 Instrument standards are generally of glass-bead sheeting construction. The glass-bead sheeting instrument standard shall be calibrated in the laboratory range instrument at α=0.2°; β_1=–4°; β_2=0°; ε=0°. The glass-bead sheeting standard must have a datum mark for the calibration laboratory, but this mark is not required for its use with either type of instrument.

7.1.2 If prismatic materials will be used as standards, they shall be calibrated differently for the two types of instrument.

7.1.2.1 A prismatic standard for a point instrument shall be calibrated following the procedure of Test Method E810. It shall be calibrated in the laboratory range instrument at α =0.2°; β_1=–4°; β_2=0°; ε=0°.

(*a*) The prismatic instrument standard must have a datum mark for the calibration laboratory, and this mark is required for its use with the point instrument. The datum mark shall align with the "up" direction of the instrument.

7.1.2.2 A prismatic standard for an annular instrument shall be calibrated in the laboratory range instrument at the angles given in Table 1. The calibration involves twenty-four R_A measurements, which values are then averaged to produce the calibration R_A value for the instrument standard.

(*a*) The prismatic instrument standard must have a datum mark for the calibration laboratory, and this mark may be required for its use with the annular instrument. In this case, the datum mark shall align with the "up" direction of the instrument. The user shall determine by experimentation whether it is required. If the instrument's R_A measurements of the prismatic standard made at many rotations covering 360°, do not differ by more than 3 %, then the standard's datum mark may be ignored in use. Greater variation is consistent with the annular instrument's specified geometry.

8. Procedure

8.1 Use the manufacturer's instructions for operation of the retroreflectometer, which generally uses the following procedure:

8.1.1 Turn on the retroreflectometer, and allow it to reach equilibrium.

8.1.2 Adjust the retroreflectometer for zero reading (0 ± 2 in the least significant digit) without the instrument standard using either a black material or an internal shutter.