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Incorrect internal Article references have been rectified – not identified by colour change.		

The 2nd Category provides for two-seater sports racing cars and other highly-modified cars:

Group 2A	Sports Cars, open and closed
Group 2C	Supersports Cars
Group 2F	Production Sports Cars

Cars must comply with the General Requirements for Automobiles, including Schedules A, B and, in races, C (refer Technical Appendix Schedule A, B and C in the Motorsport Australia Manual) as well as the Specific Requirements for each group.

1. PREAMBLE

The Sports Car Racing Association of Australia Inc (SCRAA) is recognised by Motorsport Australia as the sole entity representing competitors in Group 2C. The SCRAA is the sports car category representative group which is made up of representatives from Motorsport Australia and SCRAA affiliated state associations. The SCRAA is recognised by Motorsport Australia as the sole competitor entity which may make recommendations regarding maintenance of and/or proposed changes to technical regulations for Group 2C.

Motorsport Australia will consult with the SCRAA exclusively regarding the maintenance and/or proposed changes to the technical regulations. The SCRAA will be responsible for consultation processes within its membership and with other interested parties as may be appropriate from time to time.

2. INTRODUCTION

Supersports Car: A restricted design open sports car with a front or mid-mounted engine driving the rear wheels only and intended for use in speed events and races.

This category is a follow-on from Second Category, Group 2C as appeared in the 2002 Motorsport Australia Manual, and a further follow-on from as it appeared in the 2010 Motorsport Australia Manual.

The 2010 Motorsport Australia Manual contained provision for a vehicle with log book issued prior to 1 January 2003 to remain eligible for completion in 2C Supersports irrespective of their compliance with the then present regulations, provided that the vehicle has been issued by Motorsport Australia with a Technical Passbook to define the technical specification as at 31 December 2002. Such a vehicle shall continue to be eligible for competition under these regulations, subject to its continued compliance with the specification of the issued Technical Passbook. It is further intended that cars issued with a log book on or after to 1 January 2003 and prior to 31 December 2010, and also complying with the Group 2C regulations in the 2010 Motorsport Australia Manual shall continue to be eligible for competition in 2C Supersports irrespective of their compliance with the present regulations, provided that such a car is issued by Motorsport Australia with a Technical Passbook to define its technical specification as at 31 December 2010.

3. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 CONSTRUCTION:

The basic design of the car must consist of a space frame chassis made from ferrous metal to which the engine, front suspension, drivetrain and bodywork are attached. Stress-bearing panels may be attached to the ferrous spaceframe but need not be of ferrous material.

3.2 DRIVETRAIN:

It must have four wheels of which the rear two are used for propulsion and front two for steering.

3.3 STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY:

It must adhere to the requirements of a structural integrity test with a minimum torsional rigidity of 2500 Nm per degree of deflection. Any vehicle which suffers damage and has its log-book endorsed by event scrutineers reflecting significant accident damage must be re-tested for torsional rigidity and be accompanied with the appropriate certification at its next event. Any chassis constructed of ferrous material with a yield-strength of greater than 450MPa requires certification from a commercial heat treating company confirming the heat treatment applied to the chassis. This certification is to accompany the vehicle log book application. The method of measurement is as defined in Article 15 of these Regulations.

3.4 MATERIALS:

- (a) The use of carbon fibre and/or Kevlar® composites in any structural components of the chassis or suspension is prohibited.
- (b) The use of titanium alloys except on any internal engine components is prohibited.
- (c) The use of magnesium sheeting less than 1.6mm thick is prohibited.

3.5 MONITORING:

Motorsport Australia reserves the right to require a competitor to fit an approved rev monitor in addition to any rev limiting device that may be fitted in accordance with these regulations. The wiring loom for the rev monitor must be separate and clearly visible.

3.6 LOGBOOK APPLICATION:

The log book application is to be accompanied by photograph / CAD or line drawings to permit:

- (a) the identification of the chassis; chassis number;
- (b) a photograph of the completed vehicle (3/4 front, 3/4 rear);
- (c) certification for heat treatment as per Article 3.3 (if applicable);
- (d) a certificate of compliance of the safety cage structure as set out in Article 14.1 and a certificate confirming that the chassis has satisfied the minimum torsional rigidity requirements as per Article 15.2.

As a consequence of Intellectual Property Rights and commercial considerations, this information must not be used for scrutiny purposes.

4. BODYWORK AND EXTERIOR DIMENSIONS

4.1 LENGTH:

The overall length of the car must not exceed 4800mm.

4.2 WIDTH:

The overall width of the car including the complete wheels shall not exceed 2000mm, when the steered wheels are in the straight-ahead position.

4.3 HEIGHT:

The height measured vertically from the ground to the highest part of the car with the driver aboard shall not exceed 1100mm, except as regards the rollover bar, which must not constitute an aerodynamic element.

4.4 OVERHANGS:

The sum of the overhangs shall not exceed 85% of the wheelbase. The difference between front and rear overhangs must not exceed 15% of the wheelbase.

4.5 DOORS:

Doors are not permitted.

4.6 WINDSCREEN:

Windscreens are optional, but if fitted must comply with 4.3 above.

4.7 BODYWORK:

- (a) The use of carbon fibre and/or Kevlar for the manufacturing of the bodywork is permitted.
- (b) Unless otherwise specified in 4.7, the bodywork shall cover all the mechanical components (including drivetrain and suspension components); only the exhaust and air intake ducting, and the top of the engine may project.

- (c) Front-engine cars may be fitted with cycle-type mudguards on the front wheels only, and under these circumstances the bodywork need not cover all of the front suspension components. If fitted then such mudguards may be mounted on unsprung parts of the car, and must cover at least 120° of their circumference and the width of the tyre in contact with the road surface.
- (d) On all cars, the height of any air intakes must comply with article 4.3.
- (e) The bottom of all cars, rearward of the vertical plane through the centreline of front wheels, and forward of the vertical plane tangent to the forward edge of the complete rear wheels, must be fitted with a solid, flat (tolerance $\pm 10\text{mm}$), hard, impervious and rigid surface within which it would be possible to draw a rectangle 800mm (measured along the transverse axis of the car) by 1000mm (measured along the longitudinal axis of the car).

Any other part of the area located behind the front axle line and ending at the rear Bulkhead (or the Main Roll bar) is to remain free from aerodynamic elements or devices.

Any side pods or bodywork to the side of the cockpit area must not have aerodynamic elements built into the floor and therefore shall retain a flat, hard, impervious and rigid surface. Tunnels are explicitly prohibited in this area of the underside of the vehicle. The whole of this surface must form an integral part of the chassis/body unit and must have no freedom of movement or provision for adjustment in relation to this unit. No space may exist between this “flat bottom” as defined above and the chassis/body unit.

A tolerance of $\pm 10\text{mm}$ will be permitted for the “flat bottom” defined above. The aim of this tolerance is not to permit designs which go against the spirit of the “flat bottom”, but to allow for manufacturing and/or repair of accident damage, which would otherwise render a car ineligible.

- (f) No part having an aerodynamic effect and no part of the bodywork may under any circumstances be located below the geometric plane of the flat surface provided for in article 4.7 (e).
- (g) Any part having an aerodynamic effect and all parts of the bodywork must:
 - (i) be rigidly secured to the entirely sprung part of the car (chassis/body unit);
 - (ii) must have no freedom of movement;
 - (iii) must be solidly fixed and must remain immobile in relation to this part while the car is in motion.
- (h) At the rear, the bodywork shall project over the complete wheels in such a way as to cover at least 210° of their circumference, and their entire width.
- (i) The engine cover and its junction with the bodywork/cockpit must be designed so as to prevent any leakage of fuel into the interior of the engine compartment during refuelling. Holes may be drilled for fasteners, wiring, fuel, brake and oil lines.

5. ENGINE

ENGINE:

- (a) The engine shall be a liquid-cooled, four stroke, reciprocating piston unit. The cylinder block and head shall be derived from a recognised series production vehicle. The term “Series Production” means “produced in numbers of 2500 in total, or 500 or more in any 12-month period by a manufacturer recognised by [DOTARS Australian Government Department¹ \(Dept.\)](#) (or a foreign equivalent) as a manufacturer of motor cars or motorcycles”. The type of vehicle from which the engine is sourced and the maximum engine rotational speed shall be as specified in Article 5 (b) to 5 (e) inclusive. The engine must be fitted with a rev limiter fitted so as to permit easy access and interrogation by scrutineers. It must be set to prevent the engine from producing power above the rotational speeds indicated. This rev limiter may form part of the engine management system. The engine is otherwise free, subject to it being of maximum capacity of 1630cm³.

NOTES:

1. [Australian Government Department](#) refers to the current department, by whatever name, that is assigned the responsibility for Transport or Transport related matters as relevant to the term “Series Production”.
- (b) For engines under 1200cm³, the engine must be derived from a series production motorcycle or series production four-wheel vehicle. For all such engines, the maximum rotational speed shall be 13000 rpm.

- (c) For engines from 1200cm³ to 1400cm³ the engine block and cylinder head must be derived from a series production motorcycle or series production four-wheel motor vehicle. The maximum engine rotational speed shall be 11000rpm.
- (d) For engines from 1400cm³ to 1520cm³ the engine block and cylinder head may be derived from a series production motorcycle or from a series production four-wheel vehicle. The maximum engine rotational speed shall be 9500 rpm.
- (e) For engines from 1521cm² to 1630cm² the engine block and cylinder head must be derived from a series production four-wheel motor vehicle. The maximum engine rotational speed shall be 9500rpm.
- (f) The material, type and number of engine mountings are free, as is the position and inclination of the engine in its compartment.
- (g) The internal and/or external spraying or injection of water or any substance whatsoever is prohibited (other than fuel for the normal purpose of combustion inside the engine). The cooling radiator and the lines connecting it to the engine are free, as are the thermostat and the fan, and their location. The water pump is free.
- (h) The exhaust is free. The exhaust pipe outlets must be directed either rearwards or sideways.

6. FUEL SYSTEM

FUEL/FUEL PUMPS/FUEL TANKS:

- (a) Fuel must be Commercial Fuel in compliance with Schedule G (refer Technical Appendix Schedule G in the Motorsport Australia Manual).
- (b) No fuel pumps, fuel filters or fuel lines may be positioned inside or pass through the cockpit unless protected by a cover that is impervious to the passage of flame and/or fluid.
- (c) Fuel tanks must be properly protected. All fuel tanks situated outside the main structure of the car must be surrounded by a 10mm thick crushable structure. The tank must be isolated by means of bulkheads preventing the fuel from passing into the cockpit or engine compartment or coming into contact with exhaust piping, in the event of spillage, leakage or any other accident occurring to the tank.

7. OIL SYSTEM

7.1 OIL TANKS:

All oil tanks must be properly protected. All oil tanks situated outside the main structure of the car must be surrounded by a 10mm thick crushable structure.

7.2 OIL LINES:

- (a) All lubricating oil lines operating at a pressure of 350kPa or above must have a minimum burst pressure of 4100kPa at the minimum operating temperature of 135°C. When flexible, these lines must have threaded connectors and an outer braid resistant to abrasion and flame (will not sustain combustion).
- (b) No lines containing lubricating oil may pass through the cockpit unless protected by a cover that is impervious to the passage of flame and/or fluid.

8. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

8.1 BATTERIES:

Batteries must be located outside the cockpit and they must be securely fixed.

8.2 STARTER:

A starter with an electrical or other power source must be carried on board the car: It must be possible for the driver to operate it when seated normally in the car. The starter must be capable of starting the engine at all times.

8.3 STOP LIGHTS:

All cars must be fitted with two rear facing red stoplights. They must be located symmetrically on either side of the longitudinal axis at the rear of the car and must be mounted in a visible position.

8.4 ALTERNATOR:

The alternator is free.

9. TRANSMISSION

9.1 GEARBOX:

The gearbox is free, but all cars must have an operatable reversing mechanism. It must be possible for the driver to select the reversing mechanism while seated normally at the wheel and with the engine running. Automatic gearboxes are prohibited.

9.2 CLUTCH:

The clutch is free.

9.3 FINAL DRIVE ASSEMBLY:

The final drive and differential are free.

10. SUSPENSION

SUSPENSION:

- (a) All road wheels/axles must be suspended from the chassis/body unit by a springing medium (ie, axles or wheels must not be connected directly to the chassis/body unit). The springing medium must not consist of bolts located through flexible bushes or flexible mountings. There must be independent movement of the axles/hub carriers/stub axles giving suspension travel from “bump” to “droop” in excess of the flexibility of the mounting location attachments.
- (b) Active suspension systems are prohibited, as are all systems enabling the flexibility of springs, shock absorbers and the ground clearance height of the car to be controlled while the car is in motion. Cockpit adjustment of anti-roll bars is permitted.
- (c) Electroplating of steel suspension elements is prohibited.

11. BRAKES

Brakes are free, except that carbon fibre brake rotors are prohibited.

12. WHEELS, TYRES AND STEERING

WHEELS, TYRES AND STEERING:

- (a) Wheels and tyres are free subject to the requirements of Schedule E (refer Technical Appendix Schedule E in the Motorsport Australia Manual).
- (b) Cars equipped with four-wheel steering systems are prohibited.
- (c) There must be a continuous mechanical connection between the steering wheel and the steered wheels.

13. COCKPIT

13.1 COCKPIT AREA:

The cockpit must have space for two seats and be symmetrical about the longitudinal centreline of the car. It is acceptable for only the driver's seat to be fitted. Up to a height of 300mm, the driver in his normal driving position must be located on one side of the car, subject to a tolerance of 85mm; eg, the driver's hip may encroach upon the longitudinal centreline of the car to a maximum of 85mm. Within the cockpit area it shall be possible to draw a rectangle across the chassis, and within the cockpit chassis rails, of 840mm (measured along the transverse axis of the car) by a height of 300mm (measured vertically from the floor). The passenger opening may be covered with a removable panel. This may be of a flexible or rigid material. It must be securely fastened in such a manner, that it cannot come loose at racing speed.

13.2 PEDAL ASSEMBLY:

The pedal assembly and the point at which the steering column passes through the dashboard shall be located to the one side of the longitudinal centreline of the car.

13.3 FOOTWELLS:

The minimum width of the driver's footwell is 250mm and this width must be maintained over a height of at least 250mm.

13.4 EQUIPMENT PERMITTED IN THE COCKPIT:

- (a) The only components which may be fitted in the cockpit are the following:
 - (i) safety equipment and structures;

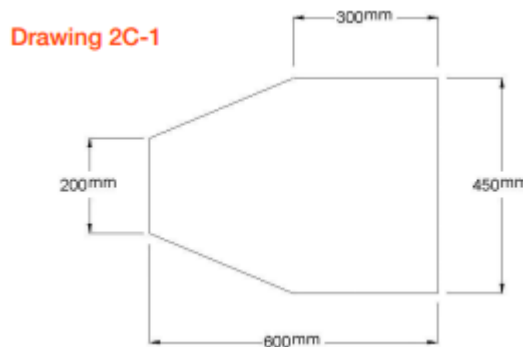
- (ii) electronic equipment;
 - (iii) driver cooling system;
 - (iv) fire extinguisher;
 - (v) instruments;
 - (vi) seat/s and controls required to drive the car.
- (b) These components must be covered by a rigid protection if they have sharp edges, which may cause injury. Their fastenings must be able to withstand a 25G deceleration.

13.5 PEDALS:

The soles of the driver's feet, when he is seated in the normal driving position with his feet on the pedals and with the pedals in the inoperative position, shall not be situated forward of the vertical plane passing through the centre-line of the front wheels.

13.6 COCKPIT OPENING:

The opening above the driver's seat must not be less than the dimensions shown in the drawing 2C-1. However forward facing braces with padded covering situated above the cockpit opening are exempt from this measurement. Notwithstanding the above, the maximum time for the driver to exit the cockpit must not exceed seven seconds.



13.7 BRAKE LINES:

Brake lines may pass through the cockpit provided there are no connections in the cockpit area.

13.8 STEERING WHEEL:

The steering wheel must be fitted with a quick release mechanism.

13.9 HEAD RESTRAINT:

Where a head restraint is not part of the seat, then a separate head restraint with a minimum area of 125cm² must be fitted (minimum dimensions are 9cm by 14cm). Its surface must be continuous, without any protruding parts. The head restraint must not deflect more than 50mm under an 850N rearward force. The head restraint shall be located in a position such that it will be the first point of contact with the driver's helmet in the event of an impact projecting the driver's head rearwards when he is in the normal driving position. The distance between the driver's helmet and the head restraint should be kept to a minimum such that the helmet will move less than 50mm under the above-mentioned force.

14. SAFETY STRUCTURES

14.1 SAFETY CAGE STRUCTURE:

The safety cage structure shall conform to Schedule J – Safety Cage Structures (Refer Technical Appendix Schedule J in the Motorsport Australia Manual) and be of at least Type 1 or Type 2. The material specification and dimensions shall be in accordance with Schedule J.

The main roll bar behind the driver's seat must meet the following dimensional criteria:

- (a) **Height:** Refer Schedule J
- (b) **Width:** The minimum width measured between the inside faces of the vertical members of the main roll bar must be at least 200mm, measured 200mm below the top of the main roll bar.
- (c) **Longitudinal position:** The longitudinal distance between the top of the main roll bar and the helmet of the driver seated normally at the wheel must not exceed 250mm.

14.2 IMPACT ABSORPTION:

- (a) **Crushable Structure:** A crushable structure consisting of a fire-resistant core (polyurethane foam or similar material) fitted between sheet materials of minimum 1.6mm thickness is required. It must be fitted on the driver's side of the car between the front and rear wheels. It must not be less than 600mm long and must be displaced about the vertical axis of the steering wheel such that the minimum length either side is 230mm, with a minimum depth (thickness) of 50mm. The volume must not be less than 9000cm³.
- (b) **Frontal Protection:** The vehicle must include an impact absorbing structure installed in front of the driver's feet. This requirement is satisfied if the chassis structure extends more than 600mm in front of the driver's feet. Alternatively a crushable structure of similar material construction to article 14.2 (a) may be used. The minimum dimensions of this structure are 300mm x 150mm x 50mm. This structure must be securely attached to the chassis in front of the driver's feet. The placement of this structure must be with the 300mm dimension at right angles to the vehicle centreline, the 50mm dimension parallel to the vehicle centreline and the 150mm dimension generally vertical. The sheet material facings must be on both of the sides with the largest dimensions, i.e., the 300mm x 150mm faces.

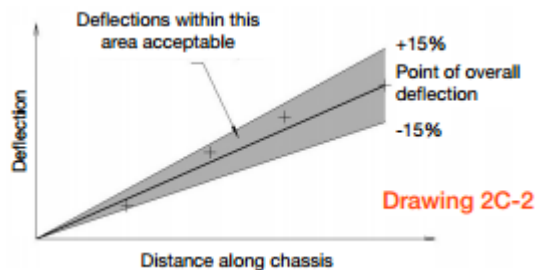
15. CHASSIS STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

15.1 CHASSIS TORSIONAL RIGIDITY:

The aim of this article is to define a torsional rigidity requirement that will ensure a minimum chassis structural integrity standard in this sports-racing prototype category.

Chassis torsional rigidity is defined as the torque, measured in Nm, required to twist the chassis through one degree about an axis parallel to the longitudinal centreline of the chassis. There are two requirements that must be met; an overall rigidity figure, and a requirement that the torsional rigidity of the structure not vary by more than 15% over four subsections of approximately equal length along the chassis.

- (a) The minimum torsional rigidity shall be 2500 Nm/degree, as measured along the full length of the wheelbase of the car.
- (b) The angular deflection across each of four "subsections" of the chassis along the wheelbase, each of approximately equal length, must not vary by more than 15% from the theoretical uniform angular deflection of the chassis as per drawing 2C-2 below.



15.2 TEST METHOD:

The full test procedure, including detailed requirements, is available from the state SCRAA representative, or from the Motorsport Australia Technical Department.

16. FULL 2-SEAT VEHICLES

A sub-category of Group 2C designed for sports cars which are fitted with:

- (a) a passenger seat which is the same width as the driver's seat and which allows side-by-side seating for two adults, each wearing a helmet and a seat belt at near competition speed;
- (b) a complying seat belt and head restraint for the passenger seat;
- (c) a passenger footwell equal to that of the driver as detailed in Article 13.3.

The following exception applies to 'Full 2 Seat Vehicles':

- (d) the engine rotational speed limits specified in Articles 5(b) to (e) may be increased by 1000rpm for motorcycle derived engines only.

17. CLOSED CARS (CLASS B)

A sub-category designed primarily for cars in National competition that may be invited to compete in other competition where compatible. Except where varied below, such a car shall comply with the Group 2C regulations.

17.1 BODYWORK:

- (a) Article 4.5 does not apply to closed cars and at least one door shall be provided for the driver.
- (b) Article 4.7(e) does not apply to closed cars.

17.2 SAFETY CAGE:

Each closed car shall be fitted with a Type 3 Full Safety Cage in accordance with Schedule J (refer Technical Appendix Schedule J in the Motorsport Australia Manual).

17.3 ENGINE:

- (a) Articles 5(a) to (e) do not apply to closed cars.
- (b) The engine shall be a liquid cooled, four stroke reciprocating piston unit. The maximum engine capacity shall be 1300cc and the engine shall be derived from a volume production motorcycle. The maximum operational speed shall be 11000rpm.

17.4 WHEELS AND TYRES:

- (a) Article 12(a) does not apply to closed cars. For closed cars wheels are free subject to the requirements of Schedule E (refer Technical Appendix Schedule E in the Motorsport Australia Manual).
- (b) At the commencement of any race or practice session all tyres must:
 - (i) be of a type included of the current Motorsport Australia Production Car Tyre list (refer Technical Appendix Schedule E in the Motorsport Australia Manual)
 - (ii) have at least a minimum tread depth. The tread wear indicators as provided by the tyre manufacturer will be the definitive method of determining tread depth. At no time prior to practice or racing may any tread wear indicator be exposed or in the case where the indicator is a dimple in the tyre, worn below such indicator. This does not apply to the shoulder of the tyre. In all areas where there is no tread wear indicator, the original tread pattern must be clearly visible.

17.5 COCKPIT:

- (a) Article 13.1 does not apply to closed cars.
- (b) Article 13.6 does not apply to closed cars. For closed cars the maximum time for the driver to exit the cockpit must not exceed seven seconds, commencing with the driver seated with the harness fastened and steering wheel in place.