

**ADMINISTRATION ON INSPECTION
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
OF
MOTOR VEHICLES IN JAPAN**

DECEMBER, 1948

OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY

JICA LIBRARY



1008160[2]

Administration on Inspection, Maintenance and
Repair of Motor Vehicles in Japan

December, 1966

Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency

国際協力事業団	
受入 月日 '84. 5. 22	000
	73
登録No. 06840	KA

マイク
フィルム

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.....	1
Chapter 1. Purpose of the Vehicles for Road Transportation Law, and Classification of Motor Vehicles, etc.	4
Chapter 2. The Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation	9
Chapter 3. Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles for Road Transportation	13
Chapter 4. Inspection of Vehicles for Road Transportation	32
Chapter 5. Motor Vehicles Repair Business	42
Chapter 6. Registration of Motor Vehicles	69
Chapter 7. Miscellaneous	75
Appendix 1. The Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation	76
Appendix 2. The Installation Standards for Motor Vehicle Inspection Station	135

Introduction

In the past ten years the number of motor vehicles in Japan has been increased by more than 4.5 times, which, coupled with the marked improvement of their performance, has greatly contributed to the industrial and economic development of the country. It is anticipated that the number of motor vehicles will go on increasing in future in parallel with the growth of economy and stimulated further by the development of motor roads.

On the other hand, such a considerable increase in the number of motor vehicles has been responsible for an increase of traffic accidents, for causing traffic congestion in towns and cities, and bringing about difficult problems, including air pollution issue.

While coping with these problems, to ensure safety of motor vehicles, the minimum requirements for their structure, equipment and performance have now been regulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport, "Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation" formulated under the provisions of "Vehicles for Road Transportation Law".

Therefore, this is the standards on the basis of which periodical inspections of motor vehicles are carried out by the State, and those vehicles not meeting the Regulations are not permitted to operate on a road. It is thus imperative for any automobile-manufacturers designing new models, or any motor vehicle repair business operators completing adjustment of cars, to see that such new models or motor vehicles should pass the criteria set forth in the Regulations. In 1964, Japan became a signatory to the Convention on Road Traffic (Done at Geneva, September 19, 1949) and as motor vehicle traffic has so rapidly developed into the magnitude of an international level, all efforts are being exerted to bring up the Regulation to an international level, too. For example, arrangements have been made to cope with a speed age realized through the construction of many expressways for motor vehicles, and necessary revisions of the relevant Regulations have been consistently effected thereby to meet

the needs of the motor vehicle industry ever-progressing in its engineering and technical fields.

In Japan as one of the most effective measures to prevent the accidents due to structural defects of motor vehicles, the periodical inspection system of motor vehicles has been adopted for the past forty years. It devolves upon the users of motor vehicles to have them subjected to an annual or biennial inspection carried out by the State, by means of which any structural or equipment defects of such motor vehicles can be detected at an early stage. On the basis of findings at such inspections the authorities have been able to direct the users to comply with the requirements of the Safety Regulations afore-mentioned, guiding them in the appropriate maintenance and repair of their vehicles.

To ensure safety of motor vehicles the periodical inspection system by the State is a very effective method, but more fundamentally speaking, it is also essential that the users of motor vehicles should attend to their maintenance or repair positively of their own accord so that their vehicles may be kept in good working order at all times. It is in line with this policy that in our country the users are under obligation to do daily inspection before operation and to carry out systematic inspection and maintenance of their motor vehicles. Further, our regulations oblige the owners of motor vehicles exceeding a certain number to appoint a maintenance and repair supervisor respectively who will be held responsible for maintenance and repair work of the vehicles concerned.

As regards the motor vehicle repair business in Japan, persons desiring to be engaged in this work must first obtain government approval; otherwise, they cannot operate maintenance and repair-shops for motor vehicles. It is so arranged that some number of such repair-shops enjoying top-class reputation may be selected to deputize for the State in carrying out the periodical inspections referred to in the above.

Thus, the safety of motor vehicles in Japan is being ensured by the effective and systematic application of those systems that have been explained in the foregoing paragraphs.

The foregoing are the outlines of motor vehicle development in recent years and of the maintenance and repair

regulations in Japan. Further details will be described in subsequent pages, centering on the Vehicles for Road Transportation Law and related rules and regulations.

It is added that as statutes relating to motor vehicles there are the following two laws aside from the one referred to in the immediate above:

(1) The Road Transportation Law

The purpose of this law is to ensure proper operation of, and fair competition within, the trucking industry, bus transport industry and taxi transport business.

(2) The Road Traffic Law

The purpose of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger on the road, seeking safe and smooth road traffic.

Chapter 1. Purpose of the "Vehicles for Road
Transportation Law", and Classification
of Motor Vehicles

In this chapter, the purpose envisaged by the "Vehicles for Road Transportation Law" as well as the meanings assigned for the purpose of this Law to the expressions-motor vehicles, bicycles with motors, light vehicles, etc.-are explained.

Sec. 1. Purpose of the Law

The Law aims at the promotion of the public welfare through authentication of ownership respecting the vehicles for road transportation, through ensuring the safety thereof, through bringing about elevation of the techniques in matters of maintenance and repair, and at the same time, through contributing to the sound development of the motor vehicle repair business.

Sec. 2. Definitions

- (1) "Vehicle for road transportation" means any motor vehicle, bicycle with motor or light vehicle.
- (2) "Motor vehicle" means:
 - a. Any vehicle manufactured (or assembled) to be driven upon a road by means of an internal combustion engine, electro-motor or any other motor, other than vehicles running on rails or connected to electric conductors such as tram-cars trolley-buses, etc.; a bicycle with motor defined in (3) below is also excluded; or
 - b. Any vehicle manufactured (or assembled) and designed to be drawn upon a road by a motor vehicle specified in "a" above (This is what is generally called trailer)
A bicycle with motor defined in (3) below is excluded.

- (3) "Bicycle with motor" means any vehicle manufactured (or assembled) to be driven upon a road by means of a motor having the displacement or rated output as stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport, other than vehicles running on rails or connected to electric conductors;
Including any vehicle manufactured or assembled and designed to be drawn by a bicycle with motor, i. e. trailer.

Scope and classification of bicycles with motors stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport.

1. Scope of bicycles with motors

- (1) Using an internal combustion engine as motive power:
- Two-wheeled vehicles (except those with sidecars) fitted with an engine having a displacement of 125 cm³ or less;
 - Vehicles other than two-wheeled vehicles (except those with sidecars), fitted with an engine having a displacement of 50 cm³ or less.
- (2) Using motors other than an internal combustion engine:
- Two-wheeled vehicles (except those with sidecars) fitted with a motor having a rated output of 1.00 KW or less;
 - Vehicles other than two-wheeled vehicles (except those with sidecars), fitted with a motor having a rated output of 0.60 KW or less.

2. Classification of bicycles with motors

Bicycles with motors are classified into two categories on the basis of the capacity of the motor fitted.

- 1st class bicycle with motor - A bicycle fitted with an engine or motor having
 - a displacement of 50 cm³ or less, or
 - a rated output of 0.60 KW or less.
- 2nd class bicycle with motor - A bicycle with motor other than 1st class bicycle with motor.

- (4) "Light vehicle" means any device manufactured for use upon a road moved by human power or by draught animals.

Sec. 3. Categories of Motor Vehicles

For the purpose of this Law motor vehicles are classified into ordinary motor vehicle, small-sized motor vehicle, light motor vehicle, large-sized special motor vehicle and small-sized special motor vehicle on the basis of the size and structure of the vehicle involved, and of the type of the motor fitted with including the displacement or rated output thereof.

Categories of motor vehicles stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport

(Table I)

Categories	Structure of motor vehicles and motors	Measurements of motor vehicles		
		length	width	height
Ordinary motor vehicles	Motor vehicles other than small-sized motor vehicles, light motor vehicles, large-sized special motor vehicles and small-sized special motor vehicles			
Small-sized motor vehicles	Four-or-more-wheeled motor vehicles, or trailers, the measurements of which come under the figures shown on the right and, which are other than light motor vehicles, large-sized special motor vehicles and small-sized special motor vehicles: In case of motor vehicles fitted with an internal combustion engine (excluding diesel engines), the displacement thereof must be 2.00 liters or less.	4.70 meters or less	1.70 meters or less	2.00 meters or less
	Motor cycles (including motor cycles with side-cars) and three-wheeled motor vehicles other than light motor vehicles, large-sized special motor vehicles and small-sized special motor vehicles			

Categories	Structure of motor vehicles and motors	Measurements of motor vehicles		
		length	width	height
Light motor vehicles	Motor vehicles and trailers other than motor cycles (including motor cycles with side-cars), the measurements of which come under the figures on the right and, which are other than small-sized special motor vehicles and pole-trailers; <i>In case of motor vehicles fitted with an internal combustion engine as motive power, the displacement thereof must be 0.360 liters or less.</i>	3.00 meters or less	1.30 meters or less	2.00 meters or less
	Motor cycles (including motor cycles with side-cars), the measurements of which come under the figures shown on the right, and which are other than small-sized special motor vehicles; <i>In case of motor vehicles fitted with an internal combustion engine as motive power, the displacement thereof must be 0.250 liters or less.</i>	2.50 meters or less	1.30 meters or less	2.00 meters or less
Large-sized special motor vehicles	Caterpillar motor vehicles, road-rollers, tire-rollers, road stabilizers, tire-dozers, graders, scrapers, shovel-loaders, dumpers, motor-sweepers, forklifts, wheel cranes, straddle-carriers, asphalt-finishers, wheel hammers, motor vehicles for farming and tractors for civil engineering, other than light motor vehicles and small-sized special motor vehicles; pole-trailers; and motor vehicles of special structure designated by the Minister of Transport.			
Small-sized special motor vehicles	Motor vehicles mentioned hereunder, the measurements of which come under the figures shown on the right and the maximum speed of which is 15 kilometers per hour or less. (In case they are fitted with an internal combustion engine as motive power, the displacement thereof must be 1.50 liters or less).	4.70 meters or less	1.70 meters or less	2.00 meters or less

Categories	Structure of motor vehicles and motors	Measurements of motor vehicles		
		length	width	height
	Caterpillar motor vehicles, road-rollers, tire-rollers, road stabilizers, tire-dozers, graders, scrapers, shovel-loaders, dumpers, motor-sweepers, forklifts, wheel cranes, straddle-carriers, asphalt-finishers, wheel hammers, motor vehicles for farming, tractors for civil engineering, and motor vehicles of special structure designated by the Minister of Transport.			

Chapter 2. The Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation

In this chapter, the standards of the structure, equipment and performance of vehicles for road transportation are explained, which should be observed to ensure safety on the road. Incidentally, they are the standards, at the same time, applicable in the maintenance and repair inspection, and Periodical Inspection as well as the technical inspection carried out by the motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator and by the designated motor vehicle repair business operator, respectively.

The Law have entrusted the concrete particulars covering these standards to the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport, the "Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation" for flexible application in conformity with the progress and development of vehicles for road transportation. So it is suggested that reference shall be made to the said ordinance. (See Appendix 2)

Sec. 1. Structure of Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicles can not be served for operation upon a road unless they fulfil the technical requirements set forth in the "Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation" as to the items listed below:

- (1) Length, width and height;
- (2) Minimum road clearance;
- (3) Gross vehicle weight;
- (4) Weight falling on the wheels;
- (5) Ratio of the weight falling on the wheels to the vehicle weight;
- (6) Ratio of the weight falling on the wheels to the gross vehicle weight;
- (7) Maximum stability angle of inclination;

- (8) Minimum turning circle radius;
- (9) Earth-touching part and its pressure.

Sec. 2. Equipment of Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicles cannot be served for operation upon a road unless they fulfil the technical requirements set forth in the "Safety Regulations for Road Transportation" as to the equipment listed below:

- (1) Motor and power transmission system;
- (2) Wheel, axle and other running devices;
- (3) Steering system;
- (4) Braking system;
- (5) Spring or other buffer equipment;
- (6) Fueling system and electrical system;
- (7) Chassis frame and body;
- (8) Coupling device;
- (9) Boarding and loading accommodations;
- (10) Windscreen and other window glasses;
- (11) Exhaust silencer and other noise-preventing devices;
- (12) Device for preventing the emission of smoke, gases of bad odour and harmful gases, etc.;
- (13) Head lamp, number lamp, tail lamp, stop lamp, clearance lamp, and other lighting devices and reflector;
- (14) Horn and other warning devices;
- (15) Direction indicator and other signal-indicating equipment;
- (16) Driving mirror, windscreen wiper, and other devices there by to secure a certain visual field;
- (17) Speedometer, odometer, and other instruments;
- (18) Fire extinguisher and other fire prevention equipment;

- (19) Pressure vessel and accessories thereto;
- (20) Other equipment to be stipulated by Cabinet Order as special necessities to motor vehicles.

Sec. 3. Riding Capacity or Maximum Loading Capacity

Motor vehicles can not be served for operation upon a road unless they fulfil the technical requirements set forth in the "Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation" as to the riding capacity or maximum loading capacity.

Sec. 4. Laying down Additional Limitations on the "Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation".

As regards the motor vehicles running mainly on dangerous roads having slopes, curves, mires, snows, freezing or other hindrances on road surface, the Prefectural Governor may, subject to approval of the Chief of Land Transport Bureau, superimpose special limitations as to structure of motor vehicles (Sec. 1 of this chapter), equipment of motor vehicles (Sec. 2 of this chapter) (running devices, braking system, lighting devices and warning devices only) and riding capacity or maximum loading capacity (Sec. 3 of this chapter).

Actually, the additional limitations are provided on the inspection certificate for motor vehicles to ensure their observance.

Sec. 5. Safety Regulations for Bicycles with Motors

Bicycles with motors can not, as in the case of motor vehicles, be served for operation upon a road unless they fulfil the technical requirements set forth in the "Safety Regulations for Vehicles for Road Transportation", as to the items listed below:

- (1) Length, width and height;
- (2) Earth-touching part and its pressure;
- (3) Braking system;
- (4) Body;
- (5) Device for preventing the emission of smoke, gases of bad odour, harmful gases, etc.;

- (6) Head lamp, number lamp, tail lamp, stop lamp and rear reflector;
- (7) Horn;
- (8) Exhaust silencer;
- (9) Direction indicator;
- (10) Driving mirror;
- (11) Speedometer.

Driving of a motor vehicle or bicycle with motor not meeting the Safety Regulations referred to in the above constitutes a violation of the Road Traffic Law and such violators are punishable according to the penal regulations concerned.

Chapter 3. Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles for Road Transportation

In this chapter explanations are given on certain systems enforced in Japan to ensure that the provisions of the Safety Regulations be effectively observed. They are:

- Inspection before operation;
- Periodical inspection & maintenance;
- Order of maintenance & repair to vehicles badly maintained;
- Nomination of maintenance & repair supervisor in case a number of motor vehicles are used.
- Ability authorization system for motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics, which aims at the elevation of ability of maintenance & repair.

Sec. 1. Inspection before Operation

Any person who intends to drive a motor vehicle shall inspect it once a day before operation in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport stipulating the "Inspection Standards".

Standards for inspection before operation

Table II

Items of inspection	Details of inspection
1. Steering handle	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make sure that there is no excessive play or looseness.2. Make sure that there is no abnormal vibration, pull to one side nor undue stiffness in handling.
2. Brakes	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make sure that the brake pedal when fully applied retains a reasonable reserve and braking is in good order.2. Make sure that the brake lever when fully applied retains a reasonable reserve and braking is in good order.

Items of inspection	Details of inspection
3. Tires	Make sure that tire pressures are correct and that there are no abnormal abrasions nor are any conspicuous traces of damage on tires.
4. Chassis springs	Make sure that there is no breakage in the chassis springs.
5. Motor	Make sure that colour of the exhaust gas is not unusually bad.
6. Lighting equipment	Make sure that every lamp is in good working order and there are no stains and traces of damage on the lighting surface.
7. Horn, direction indicators, and windscreen wipers	Make sure that they are in good working order.
8. Driving mirrors and other mirrors	Make sure that pictures reflected in the mirror are not indistinct.
9. Reflectors, and registration number plates or vehicle number plates	Make sure that there are no stains nor are traces of damage.
10. Instruments	Make sure that they are in good working order.
11. Air reservoir tank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure that there is no moisture condensation in the air reservoir tank. 2. Make sure that air pressure within is appropriate.
12. Place where abnormality was witnessed on preceding day	Make sure that there are no abnormalities in such places.

Sec. 2. Periodical Inspection & Maintenance

- (1) Any user of a motor vehicle (excluding small-sized special motor vehicles) shall inspect it before the term of validity of previous inspection expires, in accordance with the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport "Periodical Inspection Standards"

The term of validity:

- (a) Motor vehicles used for any motor vehicle transportation business, and motor vehicles for private use defined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport..... One month
 (b) Other motor vehicles Six months

Motor vehicles for private use defined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport:

1. Motor vehicles for private use with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more.
2. Motor vehicles for private use with a riding capacity of 10 persons or less, weighing no less than 8 tons.
3. Motor vehicles for rent such as rent-a-cars, cars of a driving club and so on.

Periodical Inspection Standards

The Periodical Inspection Standards for motor vehicles for any motor vehicle transportation business and motor vehicles for private use defined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport are shown in Table III, and those for other motor vehicles, in Table IV.

Table III. Inspection Standards for Motor Vehicles for Transportation Business

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every one month	Every three months (monthly inspection plus the following items)	Every twelve months (tri-mestral inspection plus the following items)
<u>Steering system</u> Handle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Play and looseness 2. Operating condition 		

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every one month	Every three months (monthly inspection plus the following items)	Every twelve months (tri-mestral inspection plus the following items)
Gear box	Oil leakage	Looseness of fixing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness of bearings 2. Backlash of gear 3. Crack in sector-shaft
Rod, arm, etc.	Looseness, and damage		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear of the connecting part and state of fixing. 2. Crack in knuckle arm, and state of connection with Knuckle
Knuckle		Looseness in the connecting part	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slit between Knuckle and front axle 2. Crack
Wheels steered			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wheel alignment 2. Turning angles, left and right
Steering fork	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damage 2. State of fixing of fork spindle 		Looseness in fork spindle bearing
<u>Braking</u> Brake pedal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Play and clearance between pedal pad and toeboard when fully applied 2. Brake performance 		

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every one month	Every three months (monthly inspection plus the following items)	Every twelve months (tri-mestral inspection plus the following items)
Brake lever	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marginal space of lever when fully applied 2. Brake performance 		Wear and damage in ratchet
Rod, cable etc.	Looseness and damage		
Hose and pipe	Leakage, damage and state of fixing		
Oil brake	Brake fluid quantity		Functions of master cylinder and wheel cylinder
Air brake	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air leakage 2. Stroke of brake chamber rod 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functions of brake valve, quick-release valve and relay valve 2. Function of brake chamber
Booster	Condition of air cleaner		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil-and air-tightness 2. Function of check valve and relay valve
Brake cam			Wear
Brake drum and brake shoe	Clearance between drum and lining	Wear of lining	Wear and damage of drum
Center brake drum and lining		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness of drum fixing 2. Clearance between drum and lining 	

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every one month	Every three months (monthly inspection plus the following items)	Every twelve months (tri-mestral inspection plus the following items)
<u>Running devices</u> Front axle			Crack
Wheels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness of clip bolts and hub bolts 2. Tire pressure and abnormal wear or damage thereof 3. Damage of rims, side rings, and wheel discs 	Looseness in front wheel bearings	Looseness in rear wheel bearings
<u>Buffers</u> Chassis springs	Damage		Unequal deflections between the right and left springs
Fixed part and connecting part	Looseness and damage of fixed part (excluding brackets)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness in connecting part 2. Divergence in leaves 3. Looseness and damage of fixing of brackets
Suspension arm and Knuckle support			Looseness in connecting part
Oleo unit		Oil leakage	
Fork rocker arm		Looseness in bearing	

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every one month	Every three months (monthly inspection plus the following items)	Every twelve months (tri-mestral inspection plus the following items)
Air suspension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air leakage 2. Damage of bellows 3. Looseness and damage of fixed part and connecting part 	Height of bellows	Function of levelling valve
<u>Power transmission system</u>			
Clutch and transmission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condition of clutch 2. Liquid quantity of clutch 3. Play in clutch pedal and clearance between the clutch pedal pad and toe board when released 4. Oil leakage of transmission 		Looseness in gear-shifting of transmission
Propeller shaft		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness of the connecting part 2. Vibration of propeller shaft 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness in spline shaft 2. Looseness in bearing 3. Looseness in center bearing 4. Damage in flexible joint
Differential	Oil leakage		
Rear axle			Twist and crack

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every one month	Every three months (monthly inspection plus the following items)	Every twelve months (tri-mestral inspection plus the following items)
<u>Electrical system</u> Ignition device	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condition of contact point of circuit breaker 2. Condition of the electrode of spark plug. 3. Spark timing 4. Function of spark advance device 		
Starter		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State of fixing 2. Engagement of pinion with ring gear 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wear of brush and stain of commutator 2. Wear of pinion
Charging device	Charging performance	Wear of brush of generator, and stain of commutator	Functions of generator and regulator
Battery	Liquid quantity	Specific gravity of liquid	
Electric wiring	Looseness of connecting part and damage		
<u>Engine</u> Engine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starting-up condition and abnormal noise 2. Condition of low speed and acceleration 3. Exhaust gas 4. Clogging of air-cleaner 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Screwing up of cylinder head and various parts of manifold. 2. Compressed pressure 3. Valve clearance

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every one month	Every three months (monthly inspection plus the following items)	Every twelve months (tri-mestral inspection plus the following items)
Lubrication	Oil leakage	Clogging of oil cleaner	
Fueling	Fuel leakage	1. Clogging of fuel filter 2. Injection pressure from nozzle and atomizing function	Frnction of feed pump
Cooling	1. Water leakage 2. Looseness of fanbelt and damage		
Lighting equipment, horn, direction indicator and windscreen wiper	Performance		
Driving mirror and other mirrors	Mirroring condition		
Instruments	Performance		
Exhaust pipe and muffler	Looseness of fixing and damage		
Air compressor	1. Condensation of moisture in air tank 2. Clogging of air cleaner		Functions of compressor, pressure regulator and valve

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every one month	Every three months (monthly inspection plus the following items)	Every twelve months (tri-mestral inspection plus the following items)
Fueling system using high pressure gas as fuel, etc.	Gas leakage from conduit pipe and coupling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damage in conduit pipe and coupling 2. Looseness of fixing part of gas container, and damage 3. Air-tightness between the compartment for gas container and driver's or passenger's compartment 	
Chassis frame and body	Condition of emergency exitdoor	Looseness and damage	
Others	Oiling of all parts of chassis		

Table IV. Inspection Standards for Motor Vehicles for Private Use

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every six months	Every twelve months (Every six months inspection plus the following items)
<u>Steering system</u> Handle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Play and looseness 2. Operating condition 	
Gear box	Oil leakage	Looseness of fixing
Rod, arm, etc.	Looseness, and damage	

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every six months	Every twelve months (Every six months inspection plus the following items)
Knuckle		Looseness in the connecting part
Wheels steered		1. Wheel alignment 2. Turning angles, left and right
Steering fork	1. Damage 2. State of fixing of fork spindle	Looseness in fork spindle bearing
<u>Braking</u> Brake pedal	1. Play and clearance between toeboard and pedal pad when fully applied 2. Brake performance	
Brake lever	1. Marginal space of lever when fully applied 2. Brake performance	Wear and damage in ratchet
Rod, cable, etc.	Looseness, and damage	
Hose and pipe	Leakage, damage and state of fixing	
Oil brake	Brake fluid quantity	Functions of master cylinder and wheel cylinder
Booster	Clogging of air cleaner	Function
Brake drum and brake shoe	Clearance between drum and lining	Wear of lining
Center brake drum and lining		1. Looseness of drum fixing 2. Clearance between drum and lining

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every six months	Every twelve months (Every six months inspection plus the following items)
<u>Running devices</u> Wheels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness of clip bolts and hub bolts 2. Abnormal wear and damage of tires 3. Damage of rims, side rings and wheel discs 4. Looseness in front wheel bearings 	Looseness in rear wheel bearings
<u>Buffers</u> Chassis springs	Damage	Unequal deflections between the right and left springs
Fixed part and connecting part	Looseness and damage of the fixed part (excluding brackets)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness in connecting part 2. Divergence in leaves 3. Looseness and damage of fixing of brackets
Suspension arm and Knuckle support		Looseness in connecting part
Oleo unit		Oil leakage
Fork rocker arm		Looseness in bearing
<u>Power transmission system</u> Clutch and transmission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condition of clutch 2. Liquid quantity of clutch 3. Play in clutch pedal and clearance between clutch pedal pad and toeboard when released 4. Oil leakage of transmission 	Looseness in gear-shifting of transmission

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every six months	Every twelve months (Every six months inspection plus the following items)
Propeller shaft	Looseness of the connecting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looseness in spline shaft 2. Looseness in bearing 3. Looseness in center bearing 4. Damage of flexible joint 5. Vibration of propeller shaft
Differential	Oil leakage	
Chain and sprocket	Looseness of chain	State of fixing of sprocket and wear
Electric system		
Ignition device	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condition of contact point of circuit breaker 2. State of electrode of spark plug. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spark timing 2. Function of spark advance system
Starter		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State of fixing 2. Engagement of pinion with ring gear
Charging device	Charging performance	
Battery	Liquid quantity	
Electric wiring	Looseness of connecting part and damage	
Motor Motor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starting-up condition and abnormal noise 2. Condition of low speed and acceleration 3. Exhaust gas 4. Clogging of air-cleaner 	
Lubrication	Oil leakage	Clogging of oil cleaner

Time of inspection Items of inspection	Every six months	Every twelve months (Every six months inspection plus the following items)
Fueling	Fuel leakage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clogging of fuel filter 2. Injection pressure from nozzle and atomizing function
Cooling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water leakage 2. Looseness of fan-belt and damage 	
Lighting equipment horn direction indicator and windscreen wiper	Performance	
Driving mirror	Mirroring condition	
Instruments	Performance	
Exhaust pipe and muffler	Looseness of fixing and damage	
Fueling system using for high pressured gas as fuel, etc.	Gas leakage from conduct pipe and coupling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damage in conduct pipe and coupling 2. Looseness of fixing part of gas container, and damage 3. Air-tightness between the compartment for gas container and drivers or passengers' compartment
Chassis frame and body		Looseness and damage
Others	Oiling of all parts of chassis	

- (2) The user of a motor vehicle shall, when he deems his vehicle is in the state to fail or likely to fail to meet the Safety Regulations after the inspection said above, carry out necessary maintenance and repair for the vehicle in order to remove the apprehension of failing to meet or to make the vehicle meet the Safety Regulations.

Sec. 3. Periodical Inspection & Maintenance Record

When the user of a motor vehicle has carried out the periodical inspection & maintenance for the vehicle, a periodical inspection & maintenance record shall be written the following matters:

- a. The date on which inspection was carried out.
- b. The results of inspection - whether or not there was any part that was out of order.
- c. The outline of maintenance & repair carried out
- d. The date on which maintenance & repair were completed.

Sec. 4. Nomination of Maintenance & Repair Supervisor

- (1) The user of motor vehicles shall, according to the classification below-stated, nominate a person for maintenance & repair supervisor who will be charged with the duties and responsibilities of inspection, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles as well as supervision of garages.
 - a. The user of motor vehicles with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more --- One Supervisor at every base of such vehicle.
 - b. The motor vehicle transportation business operator using motor vehicles with a riding capacity of 10 persons or less --- One Supervisor at every base of 5 or more such vehicles.
 - c. The user of motor vehicles for private use with a riding capacity of 10 persons or less and with a gross vehicle weight of 8 tons or more --- One Supervisor at every base of 5 or more such vehicles.
 - d. The user of other motor vehicles --- One Super-

visor at every base of 10 or more vehicles.

- (2) The user of a motor vehicle who is obliged to nominate a maintenance & repair supervisor under the provisions of (1) above shall invest him with such authority as under-mentioned, necessary for him in carrying out his duties.

Duties and Responsibilities of the Maintenance & Repair Supervisor :

- a. To lay down the methods thereby to implement the required inspection before operation.
- b. To decide whether motor vehicle can be operated on a road or not on the results of inspection before operation.
- c. To carry out the periodical inspection provided for in the relevant ordinance.
- d. To carry out the necessary inspections to ensure safety of a motor vehicle from time to time, aside from inspection before operation and periodical inspection.
- e. To carry out the necessary maintenance & repair on the results of inspection, before Operation Periodical inspection and other inspections carried out from time to time.
- f. To plan the schedules for periodical inspection and the required maintenance & repair program.
- g. To take charge of periodical inspection & maintenance records and other relevant records.
- h. To supervise the operation of garage.
- i. To give necessary guidance to or supervise the drivers, maintenance & repair mechanics and others in order execute his duties above-listed.

Sec. 5. Qualifications for Maintenance & Repair Supervisor.

No person shall be nominated for a maintenance & Repair Supervisor unless he comes under any one of the following items:

- a. A person who has more than five years' experience in the actual maintenance & repair or reconstruction work of motor vehicles.

- b. A person who has succeeded in the ability authorization test for motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics of 1st., 2nd or 3rd grade.
- c. A person who has graduated from the mechanical department of a university or college and who has more than one year's or more experience in the actual maintenance & repair or reconstruction work of motor vehicles.
- d. A person who has graduated from the mechanical course of a senior high school who has three years' or more experience in the actual maintenance & repair or reconstruction work of motor vehicles.

Further, it is to be noted that any person who was relieved of the position of maintenance & repair supervisor by the order of the Chief of Land Transport Bureau shall not be nominated for such position unless two years have passed from the dismissal.

Sec. 6. Report on Nomination of Maintenance & Repair Supervisor.

The user of a motor vehicle who is obliged to nominate a maintenance & repair supervisor shall, within 15 days after such nomination, report to the Chief of Land Transport Bureau to that effect. This provision shall be also applicable when any change thereof has been made.

Sec. 7. Dismissal Order of Maintenance & Repair Supervisor.

When a maintenance & repair supervisor has contravened the provisions of the "Vehicles for Road Transportation Law" or of any orders under the Law or measures based on such enactments, the Chief of Land Transport Bureau may direct the user of a motor vehicle, to relieve such a supervisor of his post.

Sec. 8. Maintenance & Repair Order.

- (1) When a motor vehicle is in a state likely to fail or in a state of failing to meet the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the Prefectural Governor may order the user of the vehicle concerned to attend

to the minimum maintenance & repair required in its restoration to the standards set forth in the Safety Regulations or in removing danger of failing to meet the requirements of the Safety Regulations.

- (2) In case the user of a motor vehicle has not complied with his order, the Prefectural Governor may, when the motor vehicle is found failing to meet the requirements of the Safety Regulations, suspend the use of vehicle concerned.
- (3) The Chief of Land Transport Office shall cancel the order for measures stated in (2) above, when the motor vehicle for which a maintenance & repair order was issued has become to meet the requirements of the Safety Regulations.

Sec. 9. Ability Authorization for Motor Vehicle Maintenance & Repair Mechanics.

- (1) The Minister of authorization test for motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics with a view to elevating the level of the motor vehicle maintenance & repair. This ability authorization test, since its inception in 1949 up to the end of 1966, has sent out to society approximately 110,000 motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics of 2nd grade and 420,000 of 3rd grade, totalling 530,000 such mechanics, the fact of which has, beyond doubt, played a important role in the elevation of maintenance & repair technics, necessary for ensuring safety and for maintaining motor vehicles in good working order the number of which is rapidly increasing.
This ability authorization test is carried out, as afore-mentioned, as one of the methods aiming at the elevation of the level of the motor vehicle maintenance & repair. It is not therefore a compulsory test system but a successful examinee can be eligible for a maintenance & repair supervisor said in Sec.4 of this Chapter or a chief inspector in Sec. 4 of Chapter 5.

- (2) The ability authorization test for motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics is intended to check up, through the paper test and practice test, whether or not an applicant has the knowledge and ability in regard to the Safety Regulations and the motor vehicle maintenance & repair.
- (3) The Minister of Transport may, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport, exempt those who have completed the course of a training institute for motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics designated by the Minister, from all or part of the paper test or practice test.
- (4) Classification of ability authorization for motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics:

1st grade	4-wheeled motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanic
1st grade	2 or 3-wheeled motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanic
2nd grade	gasoline motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanic
2nd grade	diesel motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanic
2nd grade	3-wheeled motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanic
2nd grade	motorcycle maintenance & repair mechanic
3rd grade	motor vehicle chassis maintenance & repair mechanic
3rd grade	motor vehicle gasoline engine maintenance & repair mechanic
3rd grade	motor vehicle diesel engine maintenance & repair mechanic
3rd grade	3-wheeled motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanic
3rd grade	motorcycle maintenance & repair mechanic
3rd grade	Light motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanic

Chapter 4 Inspection of Vehicles for Road Transportation

In this chapter, an outline of the inspection system for the purpose of ensuring safety of motor vehicles, the office procedure relating to inspection, the designation system of motor vehicle models, etc. are explained.

The user of a motor vehicle is obligated to have the vehicle properly maintained & repaired as described in Chapter 3, so that it meets the requirements of the Safety Regulations : otherwise, it can not be put to service upon a road.

As regards such duties of maintaining vehicles in safe and proper condition, the "Vehicle for Road Transportation Law "expects that the user of a vehicle should execute them voluntarily and positively, whilst the periodical inspection system by the State has been established as the minimum step it can take in ensuring safety of motor vehicles.

At the end of 1965 there are 63 inspection stations operated by the State, with 124 inspection courses. Please refer to the Installation Standards for motor vehicle inspection station at the end of the book.

There are the following categories of inspection :

- a. Initial Inspection
- b. Continuation Inspection
- c. Extraordinary Inspection
- d. Inspection of Disassembling Repair
- e. Inspection on change in the mentioned items in the motor vehicle inspection certificate.
(Inspection of Revamping)

Sec. 1. Initial Inspection

A motor vehicle (excluding light vehicle and small-sized special motor vehicle) can not be put to service upon a road before its user submits it to the inspection carried out by the Land Transport Office within whose jurisdiction the base of his vehicle is located, and gets a motor vehicle inspection certificate delivered to him. However, a motor

vehicle for which the "permission of temporary operation" (See Sec. 7 of Chapter 6) has been granted can be put to service upon a road without submitting it to this inspection.

A motor vehicle, before it can be put to service upon a road, must be submitted to the Initial Inspection referred to in the above, successfully passing the inspection and be granted a motor vehicle inspection certificate. And the following requirements shall be satisfied :

- a. To keep the motor vehicle inspection certificate.
- b. To have the inspection sticker posted up.
- c. To have the vehicle registered with the authorities.
- d. To have the motor vehicle registration number plate fixed with official seal and have such plate clearly posted up.

Sec. 2. Application for Initial Inspection

A person desiring to submit a motor vehicle to the Initial Inspection shall file an application with the chief of Land Transport Office giving a required description of the following items, and shall present the vehicle for inspection :

- a. Name and model of the vehicle.
- b. Chassis number.
- c. Model of the motor.
- d. Name or title and address of the owner.
- e. Location of the base of operation.
- f. Name or title and address of the applicant.
- g. Motor vehicle registration number in case of a registered motor vehicle.

In case of a motor vehicle of the designated model (See Sec. 16 of this Chapter: Hereinafter referred to as model-designated motor vehicles), if the termination certificate of completion inspection (issued within the past six months) for such a vehicle is presented, the presentation of the vehicle for inspection can be dispensed with. Namely, the completion inspection carried out by the manufacturer of model designated motor vehicles is regarded as substituting for official one by the State.

Sec. 3. Delivery of Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate.

When the Chief of Land Transport Office recognizes that the motor vehicle meets the requirements of the Safety Regulations in the results of the Initial Inspection, he shall deliver a motor vehicle inspection certificate to the applicant.

In the above case, as regards a small-sized motor cycle which is excluded from registration, the vehicle number for such a vehicle shall be designated, simultaneously with the delivery of its certificate.

As regards relationship between registration and inspection, notice should be taken of the fact that previous to new registration, a motor vehicle shall be submitted to Initial Inspection for issuance by the Chief of Land Transport Office of a motor vehicle inspection certificate, which shall be shown to the authorities when application is made for registration of the motor vehicle.

Sec. 4. Period of Validity of Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate.

- (1) The period of validity shall be recorded on the motor vehicle inspection certificate as well as on the inspection sticker where next due date for inspection is also indicated.

The period of validity of the motor vehicle
inspection certificate

The period validity	Categories of motor vehicles
One year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor vehicles used for the motor vehicle transportation business for passengers 2. Motor vehicles used for goods transportation 3. Motor vehicles for private use defined by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Motor vehicles for private use with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more (2) Motor vehicles for private use, principally for transportation of children. (3) Motor vehicles licensed under the provisions of Art. 62-2 of Enforcement Regulations (Rent-a-cars) (4) Motor vehicles for private use, the age of which is 10 years or more.
Two years	Other motor vehicles

- (2) In case that before expiration of the period of validity, the motor vehicle concerned is found likely to fail to satisfy the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the period shown in the above table may be shortened.
- (3) Such process said in (1) and (2) is similarly applicable in the renewal of the period of validity to be effected following Continuation Inspection, Extraordinary Inspection and Inspection due to Change in the mentioned items.

Sec. 5. Continuation Inspection

- (1) When a motor vehicle is desired to be used continuously after expiration of the period of validity of the motor vehicle inspection certificate concerned, the motor vehicle shall be inspected by the Land Transport Office before expiration of the period and if it is found meeting the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the period of validity will be renewed, enabling the motor vehicle to be put to service upon a road continuously.
- (2) Presentation of conformity certificate with Safety Regulations.

When the designated motor vehicle repair business operator (See Sec. 12 of Chapter 5) has attended to the maintenance & repair of a motor vehicle in accordance with the standards set forth in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport and the motor vehicle inspector of the business operator has found after inspection that the motor vehicle satisfied the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the business operator may issue a conformity certificate with Safety Regulations for the motor vehicle. If such a certificate is submitted to the authorities concerned along with the application for Continuation Inspection, the presentation of the vehicle for inspection can be dispensed with, and the period of validity of the motor vehicle inspection certificate will be renewed accordingly. However, the term of validity of the conformity certificate with Safety Regulations in this case will be fifteen days counting from the date on which the motor vehicle inspector did his inspection.

Sec. 6. Extraordinary Inspection

- (1) In case the number of motor vehicle accidents due to defective vehicle structure and devices or poor performance of other mechanism, or the unlawful use of motor vehicles has notably increased, the Chief of Land Transport Bureau may make an official announcement to carry out Extraordinary Inspection. In such an event, the user of a motor vehicle shall

arrange for the motor vehicle to undergo inspection during the period announced.

- (2) If a motor vehicle is found, as the results of Extraordinary Inspection, satisfying the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the period of validity of the motor vehicle inspection certificate for the vehicle will be renewed; but if it is found not satisfying such requirements, the motor vehicle inspection certificate concerned shall be returned to the authorities and the vehicle shall not be put to service upon a road until the vehicle comes to satisfy such requirements.

It is to be added that Extraordinary Inspection may be carried out for light motor vehicles for which no Periodical Inspection by the State is being carried out.

Sec. 7. Inspection of Disassembling Repair

When a motor vehicle is overhauled for maintenance & repair work, it shall be submitted to the inspection carried out by the Land Transport Office, unless such maintenance & repair work and subsequent inspection have been done by motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator.

As regards the renewal of the period of validity after inspection, the same procedure as in the case of Extraordinary Inspection is applicable.

Sec. 8. Providing with Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate, etc.

A motor vehicle can not be put to service upon a road unless it is provided with the motor vehicle inspection certificate as well as the inspection sticker, which shall be posted up on the motor vehicle. This shall not, however, apply to a motor vehicle running under the permission of temporary operation.

An inspection sticker is delivered, when the motor vehicle inspection certificate is issued or the period of validity is renewed : And on the inspection sticker is written the expiration date in terms of years and months of the period of validity of the motor vehicle inspection certificate related to its issuance.

In the above connection, the year is indicated by the distinguishing colouring of the ground of inspection stickers; for example, green stickers mean the year of 1965; yellowish red, 1966; blue, 1967; red, 1968; and the month of expiration is indicated by the figure printed at the middle of the coloured ground.

The inspection sticker shall be posted up on the inside of the front glass of a motor vehicle so as to be easily visible from the front, and in the case of a motor vehicle having no driver's compartment in front or having no front glass, the inspection sticker shall be posted up, in the rear of the vehicle, on the upper left part of the motor vehicle registration number plate or vehicle number plate in a manner easily visible.

Sec. 9. Change of Mentioned Items in Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate.

In case that there has been a change of the mentioned items in the motor vehicle inspection certificate, the user of the motor vehicle shall apply to the Chief of Land Transport Office for the necessary inscription in the certificate about the change within fifteen days after the date on which the cause therefor took place.

Sec. 10. Inspection following change in Mentioned Items in Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate. (Inspection of Revamping)

When the case of change in the preceding paragraph, envisaged here, is one of those coming within the purview of the following and the motor vehicle is deemed to be likely to fail, on account of the change, to satisfy the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the Chief of Land Transport Office may order the vehicle to be submitted to inspection. In this case, the user thereof shall present the vehicle for inspection accordingly:

- a. Change of the length, width or height of a motor vehicle.
- b. Change of the model of the engine.
- c. Change of the kind of the fuel.
- d. Change of the use of the motor vehicle, including whether or not it will be used for the motor

vehicle transportation business.

- e. In the case of a trailer, change of the name or model of its tractor.

As regards the renewal of the period of validity of the motor vehicle inspection certificate, following the inspection, the same procedure as in the case of Extraordinary Inspection shall apply.

Sec. 11. Renewal of Motor Vehicle Inspection Certificate.

In case that the base of operation of a motor vehicle has been transferred from the jurisdiction area of the Land Transport Office from whom the motor vehicle inspection certificate was delivered to the jurisdiction area of other Land Transport Office, an application shall be made for shifting of registration and renewal of the motor vehicle inspection certificate.

Sec. 12. Returning of Inspection Certificate.

- (1) When as the result of Extraordinary Inspection, Inspection of Disassembling Repair or Inspection following change of the mentioned items in the motor vehicle inspection certificate, motor vehicle has been found failing to satisfy the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the inspection certificate for the motor vehicle shall be returned to the authorities concerned, which will, however, be re-delivered when the motor vehicle in question has been restored to satisfy the requirements of the Safety Regulations.
- (2) Any person coming under the purview of either of the following shall return the inspection certificate for the motor vehicle involved to the Chief of Land Transport Office:
 - a. One who has been suspended the use of the motor vehicle on account of his non-compliance with the maintenance & repair order.
 - b. One who has a motor vehicle inspection certificate, the period of validity of which has already expired or any other invalid certificate.

Sec. 13. Re-issue.

When the motor vehicle inspection certificate or inspection Sticker has been lost, destroyed or damaged, or identification thereof has become difficult and in the case where the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport so stipulates, the user of the motor vehicle may obtain a new certificate or sticker.

Sec. 14. Preliminary Inspection.

This is the inspection to be carried out for a motor vehicle which has not yet been put into commission, namely a new article of trade, on an application from its owner. So in this instance, it is still unknown who will be the user of this motor vehicle. If it is found, as the result of the inspection, satisfying the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the preliminary inspection certificate will be delivered. When the user of such a motor vehicle has been decided, and if he presents this certificate to the authorities concerned, a motor vehicle inspection certificate as good as the one issuable in the case of Initial Inspection will be granted him. This is the system offering convenience to the new owner and user, contributing at the same time to the streamlining of motor vehicle distribution or its sales.

Sec. 15. Posting-up of Vehicle Number Plate.

For a small-sized two-wheel motor vehicle, which is excluded from the registration system, designation is made of its vehicle number on the occasion of Initial Inspection. This motor vehicle can not be put to service upon a road without posting up thereon the vehicle number plate.

Sec. 16. Designation of a motor vehicle.

This is the designation by the Minister of Transport on an application from a manufacturer for the designation of the model of motor vehicles which, satisfying the requirements of the Safety Regulations, should have certain uniformity all round.

The manufacturer of a motor vehicle of the designated model shall, in case of its transfer, inspect the vehicle to see if it satisfied the requirements of the Safety Regulations. In case it has been found satisfying such requirements, he shall

issue a termination certificate of completion inspection, delivering it to the transferee. Presentation of this termination certificate of completion inspection at the time of Initial Inspection and the initial registration dispenses with the inspection otherwise required. (The term of validity of this certificate is six months). So in this instance the manufacturer is actually acting for the State in carrying out the inspection work. When a motor vehicle of the designated model has ceased to satisfy the requirements of the Safety Regulations or uniformity has been lost, the designation of the model shall be cancelled, of course.

Chapter 5 Motor Vehicle Repair Business

The following are explained in this chapter:

- (a) Authentication of the motor vehicle repair business to ensure that a motor vehicle, overhauled and repaired, shall satisfy the requirements of the Safety Regulations.
- (b) Authorization of superior motor vehicle repair business operator with an eye on the elevation of the maintenance & repair technics, and
- (c) Designated motor vehicle repair business system for the promotion of convenience of the user and rationalization of the inspection system.

Sec. 1. Categories of Motor Vehicle Disassembling Repair Business

"The motor vehicle disassembling repair business" means the business undertaking the disassembling repair of all motor vehicles (excluding small-sized special motor vehicles and two-wheeled light motor vehicles).

The Business is classified into the following categories:

- (a) Ordinary motor vehicle disassembling repair business, dealing with ordinary motor vehicles, small-sized 4-wheeled motor vehicles and large-sized special motor vehicles.
- (b) Small-sized motor vehicle disassembling repair business dealing with small-sized motor vehicles and light motor vehicles with three wheels or more.
- (c) Light motor vehicle disassembling repair business, dealing with light motor vehicles with three wheels or more.

Sec. 2. Authentication.

- (1) Any person who desires to operate the motor vehicle disassembling repair business shall apply for authentication of the Chief of Land Transport Bureau

for each category of the motor vehicle disassembling repair business and for each base where motor vehicle disassembling repair is undertaken.

- (2) The Chief of Land Transport Bureau may give authentication, designating the type of motor vehicles to be dealt with or restricting the scope of business to be undertaken.

Sec. 3. Standards of Authentication.

Conditions of Authentication.

The following conditions shall be met, if the motor vehicle disassembling repair business is to receive authentication.

- a. The chief inspector has the required qualifications,
- b. The facilities of the working place and its employees satisfy the requirements of the standards stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport.
- c. The applicant has not violated the provisions of law, and does not come under the purview of the relevant clauses specifically provided.

Facility standards stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport

- (1) The workshop area.
The workshop must have a sufficient area able to accommodate always motor vehicles for disassembling repair, and further, the indoor workshop of the dimensions tabulated as under must be provided.

Table 5 Dimensions of Indoor Workshop

Kind of workplaces Categories of motor vehicle disassembling repair business	Vehicle disassembling, repair workplaces		Workplace for <i>machining</i> and motor disassembling and repairing
	Frontage	Depth	
<u>Ordinary motor vehicle disassembling repair business</u>			
1. Others not listed in 2 & 3 below.	5 m or more	11 m or more	12 m ² or more
2. Scope of designation of motor vehicle categories: Passenger cars with a riding capacity not more than 10 persons and small-sized motor vehicles.	4.5 m or more	8 m or more	10 m ² or more
3. Scope of designation of motor vehicle categories: Passenger cars with a riding capacity not more than 10 persons.	"	"	"
<u>Small-sized motor vehicle disassembling repair business</u>			
1. Scope of designation of motor vehicle categories in which small-sized 3-wheeled motor vehicles are included.	4 m or more	8 m or more	8 m ² or more
2. Scope of designation of motor vehicle categories in which 4-wheeled motor vehicles are included, but excluding those in 1 above.	4 m or more	7 m or more	8 m ² or more
3. Scope of designation of motor vehicle categories: Small-sized two-wheeled motor vehicles and light motor vehicles.	3.5 m or more	5 m or more	6.5 m ² or more

Kind of workplaces Categories of motor vehicle disassembling repair business	Vehicle disassembling, repair workplaces		Workplace for machining and motor disassembling and repairing
	Frontage	Depth	
4. Scope of designation of motor vehicle categories: Small-sized 2-wheeled motor vehicles	3 m or more	4.5 m or more	6.5 m ² or more
Light motor vehicle disassembling repair business	3.5 m or more	5 m or more	6.5 m ² or more

(2) Machinery

The workshop must be provided with the machines tabulated hereunder.

List of Machines, Instruments and Tools required by Authentication Standards

Articles	Requirements considered appropriate		S	S	S	L, V
	For use in ordinary/small sized motor vehicle disassembling repair shop	For use in light vehicle disassembling repair shop				
<u>Work machines</u>			4	3	2	
1. Electric drill	Maximum Drilling Capacity of between 5 mm and 13 mm in diameter	Drill with a maximum diameter of 6.5 mm	0	0	0	0
2. Bench grinder	One with a grinding wheel of above 100 mm in diameter Electric or hand operating	*1	0	0	0	0
3. Press	Capacity of above 2 tons Hydraulic or hand operating	*2	0	0	0	0

Articles	Requirements considered appropriate		S	S	S	L, V
	For use in ordinary/small sized motor vehicle disassembling repair shop	For use in light vehicle disassembling repair shop	4	3	2	
4. Lining machine	Either relining machine or relining apparatus (drilling and rivetting device)	-	o	o	-	-
5. Air compressor	Capable of producing compressed air of over 5 Kg/cm ² by power of above 180 W, with a reservoir tank of above 15 liters in volume.	*3	o	o	o	o
6. Chain block	When the scope of small-sized motor vehicles, lifting capacity thereof shall be over 500 Kg; in other cases, lifting capacity, above 1 ton.	-	o	o	-	-
7. Jack	Whether garage jack or air-lift; etc. In case of ordinary motor vehicles or special motor vehicles, Thrusting-up capacity of above 5 tons; in other cases, Thrusting-up capacity of above 1 ton.	1-ton class garage jack. Max. height when contracted, below 120 mm, and min. height when extended, above 400 mm.	o	o	-	o
8. Vice	Width between jaws - above 75 mm	Horizontal type	o	o	o	o
<u>Instruments</u>						
1. Volt meter	For direct current: Maximum indicated voltage of above 30 volts	*4	o	o	o	o
2. Ampere meter	For direct current: Maximum indicated amperage of above 50A	*4	o	o	o	o

Articles	Requirements considered appropriate		S	S	S	L, V
	For use in ordinary/small sized motor vehicle disassembling repair shop	For use in light vehicle disassembling repair shop				
3. Gravimeter	For finding out the specific gravity of electrolyte in a storage battery, such a gravimeter as is fitted inside the sputt that draws out electrolyte. The size of sputt is to be one appropriate to the quantity of electrolyte in the storage battery of a motor vehicle to be dealt with.	Small-sized	o	o	o	o
4. Compression gauge	For the use of gasoline engine if the motor of a motor vehicle is gasoline engine and for the use of diesel engine if the motor of motor vehicle is diesel engine.	With adaptor 10 mm plug	o	o	o	o
5. Cylinder gauge	One that can measure up the inner diameter of engine cylinder of a motor vehicle to be dealt with; the unit graduation thereof is to be below 0.01 mm or this can be an inside micrometer with the unit graduation of below 0.01 mm.	Kalmer type or ammes type Range of measurement: 35- 60 mm 50-100 mm 40-100 mm *5	o	o	o	o
6. Crack detecting unit	Magnetic prober, fluorescent light crack finder, chromatic probing device or fumigation inspection apparatus (gas burner or torch lamp)	Chromatic system (Red check, colour check, etc.)	o	o	-	o
7. Toe-in gauge	Standing-type, which can measure the toe-in of the motor vehicle to be dealt with.	One having a range of measurement of 800 - 1200 mm	o	-	-	o

Requirements considered appropriate

Articles	For use in ordinary small sized motor vehicle disassembling repair shop	For use in light vehicle disassembling repair shop	S	S	S	L, V
			4	3	2	
8. Tire gauge	One that can measure the air pressure of tire of the motor vehicle to be dealt with.	Bar gauge or dial gauge	o	o	o	o
9. Micrometer	A range of measurement is between the minimum of 0 mm and the maximum value possible to measure outer diameter of the engine piston of the motor vehicle to be dealt with.	0-25, 25-50, 50-75 mm	o	o	o	o
10. Slide calipers	Maximum measurement value is to be above 150 mm and unit graduation, below 0.05 mm with the help of vernier.	One to which attached a depth gauge of 150 mm in length	o	o	o	o
11. Thickness gauge	Consists of above 8 leaves of different thickness, each leaf of above 75 mm in length	A set of 9 leaves thickness of which ranging 0.04 - 0.3 mm	o	o	o	o
12. Square	The width of section is above 50 mm, height is above 25 mm and length is above 300 mm in case of the motor vehicle to be dealt with being motor cycle and above 500 mm in case of others.	One of 500 mm class	o	o	o	o

Articles	Requirements considered appropriate		S	S	S	L, V
	For use in ordinary/small sized motor vehicle disassembling repair shop	For use in light vehicle disassembling repair shop				
13. Torque wrench	In case the motor vehicle to be dealt with has a partial crank shaft, one that can measure the clamp torque of cylinder head bolt and crank pin clamp nut, and in others one that can measure the clamp torque of cylinder head bolt, con-rod bolt and clamp bolts of crank shaft bearing.	One of leaf spring type of 1,300 cm-kg class	o	o	o	o
14. Tape measure	Maximum measurement value of above 10 m	above 10 m	o	o	o	o
<u>Tools</u>						
1. Valve seat cutter	One for use in modification of the valve seat of motor vehicle engine, and attached thereto are 15° cutter for modification of the width of seat surface, cutter guide and cutter revolving handle: or valve seat grinder.	Upper feed 15° and valve contacting face 30 - 45°, adaptable to the measurements of the vehicle to be dealt with	o	o	o	o
2. Valve lifter	For use of the motor vehicle to be dealt with	One adaptable to the vehicle to be dealt with (Special tool)	o	o	o	o
3. Wheel puller	Same as above	same as above	o	o	-	o
4. Gear puller	One that can pull out the timing gear of motor vehicle engine	Same as above	o	o	o	o
5. Bearing race puller	One that can pull out the wheel bearing race	Same as above	o	o	-	o

Articles	Requirements considered appropriate		S	S	S	L, V
	For use in ordinary/small sized motor vehicle disassembling repair shop	For use in light vehicle disassembling repair shop				
6. Piston pin reamer	One that belong to the motor vehicle to be dealt with	Adjustable reamer that can be adaptable to the motor vehicle	4	3	2	
7. Spring shackle pin reamer	Same as above	Same as above	o	o	-	o
8. King pin reamer	Same as above	Same as above	o	-	-	o
9. Tapped hole adjusting tool	Three kinds of taps of diameters: 6 mm, 8 mm and 10 mm, and a tap wrench.	Three taps within the scope adaptable to the electric drill	o	o	o	o
10. Grease gun	Lever-type grease gun with discharge pressure above 100 Kg/cm ² or chasis lubricator	Lever-type 100 c.c. class with discharge pressure of above 100 Kg/cm ²	o	o	o	o
11. Washing tank of parts	In case of motor-cycle, a washing tank measuring above 400 mm (length) x 500 mm (width) x 150 mm (depth) ; in other cases 500 mm x 700 mm x 150 mm with a pedestal in all cases.	500 mm x 700 mm class with a pedestal	o	o	o	o

Articles	Requirements considered appropriate		S 4	S 3	S 2	L, V
	For use in ordinary/small sized motor vehicle disassembling repair shop	For use in light vehicle disassembling repair shop				
12. General tools	(1) Box spanner (2) Double ended wrench (3) Tappet spanner (4) Ignition wrench (5) U-bolt spanner (6) Driver (7) Adjust wrench (8) Hand hammer (9) Check hammer (10) Wooden hammer (11) Punch (12) Chizel (13) File (14) Metal cutting scissors (15) Cutting pliers (16) Pliers (17) Soldering iron (18) Pipe wrench (19) Scraper (20) Stud extractor (21) Steel rule (of about 300 mm)	Same as on the left, but: (5) Offset wrench will do vice U-bolt spanner (14) Metal cutting scissors will have blades of 200 - 250 mm length (18) Pipe wrench will be 300 mm level (20) Stud extractor must be more than one of appropriate measurements.				

Notes:

S-4 = above small-sized 4-wheeled vehicle

S-3 = Small-sized 3-wheeled vehicle

S-2 = Small sized 2-wheeled vehicle

L-V = Light motor vehicle

a. These are applicable to the scope of designation above small-sized 4-wheel motor vehicle, and in the case of special motor vehicles (limited to caterpillar motor vehicles) Nos 7 and 8 instruments shall be excluded.

b. A circle mark (o) denotes necessity for provision, while a dash mark, non-necessity.

c. The figures with a star mark (*) under the column for light motor vehicle disassembling repair shops denote the following respectively:

- *1 For repair shops where no power line is available single phase, 0.4 Kw (1/2 PS) 100V
For repair shops where a power line is available 3 phase 0.4 Kw (1/2 PS) 200V
- *2 10-tons class press of bench type utilizing port power: light weighing, small-sized and movable, and measures generally,

Inner width of frame	300 mm
Distance from ram to cradle	350 mm
Stroke	150 mm
- *3 For repair shops where no power line is available, 0.4 KW (1/2 PS) 100V
For repair shops where a power line is available, 2.2 KW (3 PS) 200V
- *4 Volt ampere meter

(Graduation range)	(Minimum graduation)
0 - 20V	0.5V
-5 - 0 - 30A	1.0A
- *5 K-type: Adaptable to the category of the motor vehicle to be dealt with.
A-type: Plain type

(3) Mechanics

Above 1/5 of the total employees engaged in the disassembling repair of motor vehicles, must come under the purview of the following items:

- a. Motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanic of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade.
- b. A person who has graduated from the mechanical department of university or college and who has more than 2-years actual experience in the disassembling, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles.
- c. A person who has graduated from the mechanical course of senior high school and who has more than 4-years actual experience in the disassembling, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles.

Table 6 below indicates the number of motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics required in relation to the total employees of such repair shops.

Table 6 Composition of Employees

The number of total employees engaged in the disassembling repair of motor vehicles	The number of the mechanics required
1 - 5 employees	1 mechanic
6 - 10 "	2 mechanics
11 - 15 "	3 "
16 - 20 "	4 "
21 - 25 "	5 "
For every 5 employees added	1 mechanic additionally

Sec. 4. Nomination of Chief Inspector.

(1) Obligation of Nomination

The motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator shall, except in the cases where the himself becomes chief inspector, nominate a chief inspector at each of his duly authenticated workshops, who carries out completion inspection of motor vehicles that have completed disassembling repair, attending to the making of necessary entries in the disassembling repair record, etc.

(2) Forbidden

A chief inspector at one workshop shall not be nominated concurrently for a chief inspector at another workshop.

Remarks

Whenever disassembling repair has been carried out, the motor vehicle involved shall be submitted to the inspection by the State, properly speaking, but in cases where such disassembling repair as well as completion inspection have been

done by the duly authenticated workshop, the inspection by the State may be dispensed with. As a logical consequence, strict implementation of completion inspection at each of the workshops and accurate recording in the motor vehicle disassembling repair record are to follow, and so the nomination of chief inspector is intended to indicate where the responsibility lies in these matters. Unless the business operator himself attends to them, chief inspector shall be nominated accordingly. As afore-mentioned, chief inspector at one place can not be nominated for such at another place concurrent by, but it is not precluded more than one chief inspector from being nominated at one workshop.

Sec. 5. Qualification for Chief Inspector

No person shall be nominated for a chief inspector, unless he comes under any one of the following items:

- a. A person who has more than 7 years actual experience in the disassembling repair work of motor vehicles.
- b. A person who has successfully, passed the ability authorization test for motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics of 1st or 2nd grade.
- c. A person who has graduated from the mechanical department of university and who has more than 3 years actual experience in the disassembling repair work of motor vehicles.
- d. A person who has graduated from the mechanical course of senior high school who has more than 5 years actual experience in the disassembling repair work of motor vehicles.

Further, it is to be noted that any one relieved from the position of chief inspector by the order the Chief of Land Transport Bureau within the past two years is not eligible for chief inspector.

Sec. 6. Report of Nomination.

The motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator shall when chief inspector has been nominated or changed, report to the Chief of Land Transport Bureau to that effect within 15 days of such nomination or change.

Sec. 7. Dismissal of Chief Inspector.

In case the motor vehicle, of which disassembling repair was made and completion inspection was carried out at a workshop by chief inspector there, should fails to satisfy the requirements of the Safety Regulations, the Chief of Land Transport Bureau may order the motor vehicle disassembling business operator to change the chief inspector.

Sec. 8. Inspection undertaken by Motor Vehicle Disassembling Repair Business Operator.

The motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator shall, when the disassembling repair of a motor vehicle has been completed, inspect the part of the motor vehicle, for which such repair has been done, to see whether or not it satisfies the requirements of the Safety Regulations.

Remarks

The motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator shall, when the disassembling repair of a motor vehicle has been completed, check up the part of the motor vehicle for which such repair has been done and confirm that it satisfies the requirements of the Safety Regulations.

Respecting completion inspection to which "Remarks" has been made in Sec. 4 of this Chapter, the motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator shall nominate chief inspector attending to the execution of inspection duties, excepting the case where the business operator himself becomes chief inspector. What is important in this completion inspection is not sheer adherence to inspection routine and formality, which means nothing, if the motor vehicle inspected should fail to satisfy the requirements of the Safety Regulations.

Sec. 9. Disassembling Repair Record

- (1) The motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator shall keep the disassembling repair records entering in it on matters enumerated hereunder when the afore-mentioned inspection has been carried out.
 - a. Name and model of the vehicle, chassis number model of the motor, the registration number or vehicle number.
 - b. Outline of the disassembling repair work.
 - c. Date of inspection.
 - d. Name of the person who did inspection.
 - e. Name or title and address of the person who requested disassembling repair.
- (2) On request from the user of the motor vehicle the motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator shall deliver him a copy of the disassembling repair record in which such matters as enumerated in (1) above have been inscribed.
- (3) The disassembling repair record shall be preserved for one-year starting from the date on which entries were made.

Sec. 10. Safety Order, Suspension of Business, etc.

- (1) Safety order.

When the facilities of a workshop and its employees have been found not conforming to the authentication standards indicated in Sec. 3 of this Chapter, the Chief of Land Transport Bureau may order the motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator concerned to adapt them to the standards.
- (2) Suspension of business.

When the motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator falls under the purview of any one of the following items, the Chief of Land Transport Bureau may order suspension of business for a period not more than three months, or cancel the authentication:

 - a. When he has violated the Vehicles for Road Transportation Law or any Orders under the Law.
 - b. When he has violated the limitations on the scope

of business accompanying authentication or the conditions of authentication.

c. When he has become disqualified.

Sec. 11. Authorization of Superior Motor Vehicle Repair Business Operator.

- (1) The Minister of Transport may, with a view to elevating the level of the maintenance & repair of motor vehicles, authorize the motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator or motor vehicle revamping business operator, on an application to the Minister, as Superior Motor Vehicle Repair Business Operator on the unit basis of a workshop equipped with excellent facilities and technics as well as management system.

Authorization standards set forth in the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport

- (1) Categories of Authorization
They are as follows:
 - a. Authorization of the motor vehicle rebuilding factory
 - b. Authorization of the motor vehicle heavy maintenance & repair shop
 - (i) Authorization of 1st-grade heavy maintenance & repair shop
 - (ii) Authorization of 1st-grade motor heavy maintenance & repair shop
 - (iii) Authorization of 1st-grade chassis heavy maintenance & repair shop
 - (iv) Authorization of 2nd-grade heavy maintenance & repair shop
 - c. Authorization of the motor vehicle light maintenance & repair shop
 - d. Authorization of the Small-sized motor vehicle maintenance & repair shop
 - (i) Authorization of 1st-grade small-sized motor vehicle maintenance & repair shop
 - (ii) Authorization of 2nd-grade small-sized motor vehicle maintenance & repair shop

(2) Standards of Authorization

The standards of authorization of 2nd-grade heavy maintenance & repair shop are as follows:

- a) A whole range of maintenance & repair work attendant on the overhauling of a motor vehicle can be carried out, but the following work may be entrusted to others.
 - (i) Plating
 - (ii) Special welding
 - (iii) Repair of tires
 - (iv) Repair of body
 - (v) Repair of electric equipment
 - (vi) Repair of storage battery
- b) Division of labour is established for each of the following work:
 - (i) Inspection
 - (ii) Repair of chassis (including a motor)
 - (iii) Machining
 - (iv) Sheet-metalling, welding and forging.
- c) There are the machinery, building, ground and other necessary facilities for maintenance & repair which are laid out rationally.
- d) Work is scientifically dealt with and there is always uniformity in the finished goods.
- e) There is a chief technical expert having basic learning and a fair amount of actual business experience in the motor vehicle maintenance & repair.
- f) The organization and placement of shop workers are rationalized.
- g) A number of motor vehicle maintenance & repair mechanics are under training, who are appropriate by spread out to cover various fields of activity.
- h) The foundation of business is sound, which is run on healthy economical basis.
- i) It has a structure that can abide by the laws and regulations

Sec. 12. Designation of Motor Vehicle Repair Business, etc.

- (1) The purpose of designated motor vehicle repair busi-

ness system.

The designated motor vehicle repair business system has been initiated to rationalize the motor vehicle inspection system by making the most use of private establishments. For attainment of this purpose, the Chief of Land Transport Bureau shall, on an application from a Superior Motor Vehicle Repair Business Operator duly authorized as aforementioned, designate his business on a unit basis of his workshop. The designated business operator is obligated to maintain the necessary inspection facilities and nominate motor vehicle inspectors. The conformity certificate with Safety Regulations issued by him exempts its holder from presenting his motor vehicle for continuation inspection (Sec. 5 of Chapter 4) and inspection of disassembling repair (Sec. 7 of Chapter 4) as well as other inspection procedures.

- (2) Designation of the motor vehicle repair business. The Chief of Land Transport Bureau may, on an application from a authorized superior motor vehicle repair business operator who has motor vehicle inspection facilities adaptable to the standards set forth in the Ordinance of Ministry of Transport and who is regarded as nominating without fail motor vehicle inspectors stipulated by the Law, approve his business as the designated motor vehicle repair business on a unit basis of workshop. As in the authentication of the motor vehicle disassembling repair business, categories of motor vehicles or scopes of business may be limited, or conditions may be attached to the designation of the business, but such limitation or conditions shall be those that will not impose any undue burden to the designated motor vehicle repair business operator concerned.

Remarks

In case a motor vehicle disassembling repair business operator has been granted for his workshop authorization as 1st grade heavy

maintenance & repair shop, 2nd grade heavy maintenance & repair shop or 1st grade small-sized motor vehicle maintenance & repair shop having such motor vehicle inspection facilities as meet the standards set forth in Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport, and further, being deemed to nominate motor vehicle inspectors (See Sec. 14 of this Chapter) without fail for the workshop, the business operator will be approved, on an application, as the designated motor vehicle repair business at each of his workshops.

In this connection it is to be noted that the categories of motor vehicles that can be dealt with at the shop may be limited according to the status of such a shop, and usually the categories are designated:

- a. In the case of 1st- or 2nd-grade heavy maintenance & repair shop,
Within the scope of categories of motor vehicles specified on the occasion of authentication of the motor vehicle & disassembling repair business;
- b. In the case of 1st-grade small-sized motor vehicle maintenance & repair shop,
Within the scope of categories of motor vehicles specified on the occasion of authentication of the motor vehicle disassembling repair business which covers the small-sized 4-wheeled, 3-wheeled and 2-wheeled motor vehicles only.

Standards set forth in the Ordinance of Ministry of Transport

- (1) The inspection facilities standards are as follows:
 - a. The workshop shall be provided with an indoor work space necessary for inspection of motor vehicles duly maintained & repaired.
 - b. The workshop shall be provided with the following machines or instruments with which the categories of motor vehicles can be inspected: Provided,

however, that in the case of a workshop which does not deal with four or more wheeled motor vehicles, a side slip tester may not be provided with:

- (i) Side slip tester
- (ii) Brake tester
- (iii) Head light tester
- (iv) Sound level meter
- (v) Speedometer tester

- (2) The machines or instruments for motor vehicle inspection purposes listed in the preceding paragraph shall be of a type approved by the Ministry of Transport or those, the fitness of which for motor vehicle inspection purposes has been endorsed by the Chief of Land Transport Bureau. And, further, they shall have the following degrees of precision in their performance.

Degrees of Precision of Motor Vehicle Inspection Machines and Instruments

Motor Vehicle Inspection Machines and Instruments	Degrees of precision required														
Side slip tester	Error in indication of the side slip of wheels must be below 3/10 of one graduation of the indicator.														
Brake tester	Error in indication of braking ability must be below 5% of the braking ability to be indicated.														
Sound level meter	Error in indication of loudness must be below the following values at the frequencies stated respectively on the left side:														
	<table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Frequency (cycles/sec)</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Error (phon)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>±3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>200, 300, 400, 500, 700 and 1,000</td> <td>±2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,500</td> <td>+2.5, - 3.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,000</td> <td>+3.5, - 4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3,000</td> <td>+4.5, - 6.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4,000</td> <td>+5.5, - 7.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Frequency (cycles/sec)	Error (phon)	100	±3.0	200, 300, 400, 500, 700 and 1,000	±2.5	1,500	+2.5, - 3.5	2,000	+3.5, - 4.5	3,000	+4.5, - 6.0	4,000	+5.5, - 7.5
Frequency (cycles/sec)	Error (phon)														
100	±3.0														
200, 300, 400, 500, 700 and 1,000	±2.5														
1,500	+2.5, - 3.5														
2,000	+3.5, - 4.5														
3,000	+4.5, - 6.0														
4,000	+5.5, - 7.5														
Speedometer tester	Error in indication must be below 3% of the speed to be indicated														

Sec. 13. Maintenance of Inspection Facilities by Designated Motor Vehicle Repair Business.

- (1) The designated motor vehicle repair business operator shall maintain their inspection facilities adaptable to the standards set forth in the Regulations for Designated Motor Vehicle Repair Business.
- (2) The Chief of Land Transport Bureau may, when the motor vehicle inspection facilities are considered failing to satisfy the requirements of the standards, order the designated motor vehicle repair business operator concerned to do the necessary repair, reconstruction or other work for rectification of such failure.

Sec. 14. Motor Vehicle Inspector.

- (1) The designated motor vehicle repair business operator shall nominate at least one motor vehicle inspector for each of his workshop who has certain actual experience and other qualifications, relative to motor vehicle inspection, as stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport.

Qualifications for Motor Vehicle Inspector stipulated by Ordinance of Ministry of Transport

No person shall be nominated for motor vehicle inspector, unless he comes under any one of the following:

- a. A person who has actual experience more than one year as chief inspector in a motor vehicle disassembling repair business having completed a training course run by the Chief of Land Transport Bureau on the Knowledge and skill required for inspection of motor vehicles,
- b. A person who has been motor vehicle inspection officer,
- c. A person who has been recognized by the Chief of Land Transport Bureau as having higher level of ability than those mentioned in a, and

b, above.

- (2) The motor vehicle inspector at one workshop shall not be an inspector at another workshop concurrently.

The designated motor vehicle repair business operator shall, when he has nominated or changed a motor vehicle inspector, report to the Chief of Land Transport Bureau of that fact within 15 days of his action.

- (3) The Chief of Land Transport Bureau may, when a motor vehicle inspector has committed irregularities or otherwise violated the provisions of the Vehicles for Road Transportation Law or of orders under this Law, order the designated motor vehicle repair business operator concerned to dismiss the said motor vehicle inspector.

- (4) No person who has been dismissed from the motor vehicle inspector under the preceding paragraph (3) or from the chief inspector under the provisions of Art. 88 of the Law shall be nominated again as motor vehicle inspector unless two years have elapsed since such dismissal.

- (5) Training of motor vehicle inspectors.

The designated motor vehicle repair business operator shall, when he has been notified by the Chief of Land Transport Bureau that the training of motor vehicle inspectors be carried out, arrange for the motor vehicle inspectors under his control to attend such a training course.

Remarks

The designated motor vehicle repair business operator shall nominate for each of his workshops at least a motor vehicle inspector from those having "qualifications for a motor vehicle inspector stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport" afore-mentioned.

The motor vehicle inspector, same as the chief inspector at the authenticated repairshop, shall not be an inspector concurrently at another workshop.

It is advisable that the motor vehicle inspector should refrain from personally putting his hand at actual maintenance & repair work, since it is imperative for him to carry out severe and appropriate inspection of the motor vehicles, maintained & repaired, taking his position of a third party. It is to be remembered that certification by the motor vehicle inspector on a motor vehicle satisfying the requirements of the Safety Regulations corresponds to part of the inspection by the State and that accordingly in case of an infringement committed by him the penal regulations may be applied, for he is regarded as if he were a state officer engaged in official duties as referred to again later in this chapter. In short, the motor vehicle inspector has to assume the full responsibility for a whole range of inspection at the workshop which he himself shall carry out.

He may, however, assign to the assistant mechanic such work as the operation of a motor vehicle or handling of inspection machines or instruments that will have no direct influence on inspection and measurement results.

As regards the qualifications for a motor vehicle inspector set by the Chief of Land Transport Bureau, it is added here that under the purview of "a person who has been recognized by the Chief of Land Transport Bureau as having higher level of ability than those mentioned in a, and b." Comes the inspector of a model designated motor vehicle completed at the motor vehicle manufacturing company.

In case the motor vehicle inspector commits irregularities, he is liable to be dismissed by the Chief of Land Transport Bureau, and he shall not be nominated for motor vehicle inspector before two years have elapsed since such dismissal.

For the benefit of motor vehicle inspectors, there are instruction and training systems, covering the studies on laws, regulations or

notifications relating to inspection, structure and performance of machines and tools for motor vehicle inspection purposes and accident prevention science as well as the practical exercise in inspection and in the use of machines and tools for inspection purposes.

Sec. 15. Conformity Certificate with Safety Regulations

- (1) The designated motor vehicle repair business operator shall, when a motor vehicle has been given maintenance & repair according to the standards set by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport and the motor vehicle inspector concerned has certified that the said vehicle meets the requirements of the Safety Regulations, deliver, on a request, a conformity certificate with Safety Regulations to the applicant.
- (2) In (1) above, the motor vehicle inspector shall inspect whether the said motor vehicle satisfies or not the requirements of the Safety Regulations, and shall not certify unless such requirements are found satisfied.

Inspection Standards set by Ordinance of Ministry of Transport

- 1 The items enumerated below shall be inspected by means of a machine or instrument for motor vehicle inspection purposes. However, inspection of (e) and (f) would not be necessary in case it is apparent that they are in good order.
 - (a) Alignment of the wheels steered (Use the side-slip tester)
 - (b) Vibration of driving wheels (Use the speedo-meter tester)
 - (c) Performance of braking system and capacity of braking (Use the brake tester)
 - (d) Intensity and mainbeam direction of head lamps (Use the head light tester)

- (e) Sound level of horn (Use the sound level meter)
 - (f) Error in indication of the speedometer and vibration of the indicating hand. (Use the speedometer tester)
- 2 In respect of the following equipment and devices, inspection shall be made by means of a inspection hammer, scratch prober, etc. to check up scratches, play and looseness in the fixing, etc. :
- (a) Power transmission system
 - (b) Running system
 - (c) Steering apparatus
 - (d) Braking system
 - (e) Buffer system
 - (f) Fuel system
 - (g) Chassis frame and body
 - (h) Coupling device
 - (i) Goods-loading accommodation
 - (j) Internal pressure vessel and its accessories.
- 3 Aside from the inspecting methods listed in (1) and (2) above inspection through observation and others shall be carried out.
- (3) The conformity certificate with Safety Regulations shall have its term of validity inscribed thereon as provided by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport.
 - (4) In case the conformity certificate with Safety Regulations, issued after the inspection procedures of (1) to (3) above, is presented at Continuation Inspection, the inspection of the motor vehicle concerned can be dispensed with.

Sec. 16. Designated Maintenance & Repair Record.

- (1) The designated motor vehicle repair business operator shall keep the designated maintenance & repair record, in which the following matters shall be recorded of the motor vehicles for which a conformity certificate with Safety Regulations has been issued:

- (a) Name and model of the motor vehicle
- (b) Outline of the maintenance & repair work and inspection
- (c) Date of inspection
- (d) Name of the inspector
- (e) Matters relating to the conformity certificate with Safety Regulations stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport (the number of the certificate)
- (f) Name or title and address of the applicant

The record shall be kept for two years starting from the date of entry in the record.

Sec. 17. Application of Penalties to Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Others.

For purpose of application of the provisions of the Criminal Law or other penal regulations, the following shall be considered as members of the staff engaging in the public duties by virtue of the law:

- a. Motor vehicle inspectors
- b. Designated motor vehicle repair business operators engaged in the work of delivery of the conformity certificate with Safety Regulations or other safety regulations adaptation certificates.
- c. Directors and members of the staff of such business operators.

Sec. 18. Suspension of Authorization to Deliver Conformity Certificate with Safety Regulations.

The Chief of Land Transport Bureau may order the suspension of delivery of the conformity certificate with Safety Regulations for a period to be decided but not exceeding six months or cancel the designation, when the designated motor vehicle repair business operator has violated:

- (a) The provisions of the Vehicles for Road Transportation Law or regulations under the Law;
- (b) The scope of work or restrictions which were the prerequisites to the authentication of the motor vehicle disassembling, repair business;

- (c) The collateral restrictions when designated;
- (d) The qualifications required or any other provisions of laws.

Chapter 6 Registration of Motor Vehicles

In this Chapter, explanation is given on the following subjects:

- Registration obligation,
- Authentication of ownership,
- Obligation to indicate the registration number plate,
- Regulations covering the temporary operation of motor vehicles as special case of registration,
- Procedures for registration and temporary operation of motor vehicles, etc.

Sec. 1. General effect of registration.

Motor vehicles (in this Chapter, light motor vehicles, small-sized special motor vehicles and small-sized two-wheeled motor vehicles are excluded unless otherwise remarked) shall not be put to service upon a road unless they have been registered in the motor vehicle register book.

Sec. 2. Registration effect in a civil case.

The acquisition or forfeiture of ownership of the motor vehicle of which effective registration has been made in the motor vehicle register book shall not be set up against a third person unless the registration therefor has been obtained.

Sec. 3. Application for registration.

In the motor vehicle registration are Initial Registration, Alteration Registration, Transfer Registration, Shifting of Registration and Deletion Registration.

(1) Initial Registration.

For registration of the motor vehicle which has not been registered (hereinafter referred to as Initial Registration), the owner of such a motor vehicle shall apply to the Prefectural Governor (the Chief of Land Transport Office) for the district in which the base of its operation is located. The items to be registered in this case are as under:

- (a) Name and model of the motor vehicle
- (b) Chassis number and model of the motor
- (c) Name and address of the owner
- (d) Location of the base of operation
- (e) Date of registration
- (f) Registration number of the vehicle

The fees in the application for registration are as under:

(a) Initial Registration	¥200
(b) Transfer Registration	¥100
(c) Shifting of Registration	¥100
(d) Alteration Registration	¥100

(2) Alternation Registration.

The owner of the registered motor vehicle shall, when there is alteration in the model, chassis number, model of the motor, name or title and address of the owner or location of the base of operation registered in the motor vehicle register book, apply for Alteration Registration within 15 days after such alteration occurred.

However, the above will not apply to the case where the owner is filing application for transfer, shifting of or Deletion registration.

(3) Transfer Registration.

When the registered motor vehicle has changed its owner, the new owner shall apply for transfer registration within 15 days after such change in the ownership occurred.

(4) Shifting of Registration.

This may be regarded as a special case of Alteration Registration relative to the alteration of location of the base of operation. The owner of the motor vehicle shall, when location of the base of its operation has been moved from the jurisdiction of Governor of A. Prefecture which is presently inscribed in the register as location of the base of operation to the jurisdiction of Governor of B. Prefecture, apply to Governor of A. Prefecture for shifting of Registration within 15 days after such move was effected.

(5) Deletion Registration.

In this Deletion Registration there are two kinds: obligatory one and voluntary one.

- (a) Deletion Registration which is obligatory, shall be applied for, when the registered motor vehicle is destroyed, dismantled (excluding the case of maintenance & repair or reconstruction) or has ceased to be used, within 15 days after such change was made in the motor vehicle. Further, in the event the chassis of motor vehicle has been changed and the identity of the motor vehicle has been lost, Deletion Registration is obligatory.
- (b) Voluntary Deletion.
The owner of a registered motor vehicle may, when he has stopped putting it to service upon a road (for example, when such a motor vehicle has been taken away temporarily by the dealer desiring to sell him a new model in exchange), apply for Deletion Registration.

Sec. 4. The registration standards on the basis of which applications for Initial Registration, Alteration Registration, Transfer Registration or Shifting of Registration have to be judged are as in the following:

(1) Initial Registration.

Initial Registration may be obtained except cases falling under the purview of any of the items below-mentioned;

- (a) The applicant has not been concluded as having ownership of the motor vehicle;
- (b) The motor vehicle inspection certificate presented has proved invalid;
- (c) The chassis number and model of the motor stamped respectively on the chassis and motor have been found different from those stated in the application;
- (d) Any other false statement has been discovered in the application.

(2) Alteration Registration.

- (a) In the application involving alteration of the

chassis number or the model of the motor, provisions of (b)(c) and (d) of (1) above shall apply.

- (b) In the application involving other alterations, provisions of (b) and (d) of (1) above shall apply.
- (3) Transfer Registration.
Provisions of (a) (b) and (d) of (1) above shall apply.
- (4) Shifting of Registration.
Provisions of (b) and (d) of (1) above shall apply.

Sec. 5. Fixing-up of the registration number plate.

This is limited to the case of Initial Registration, Shifting of Registration or of change in the motor vehicle registration number.

(1) Initial Registration.

- (a) Notification of the motor vehicle registration number.

When Initial Registration has been completed, the Prefectural Governor shall notify the applicant of the motor vehicle registration number. In this case notification is made in writing.

- (b) Sealing, etc. of the registration number of the motor vehicle.

- i) The applicant receiving notification of the motor vehicle registration number will be delivered a motor vehicle registration number plate from the delivery agent of motor vehicle registration number plate which shall be fixed up at provement places in the front and rear (in the case of 3-wheel motor vehicles, trailers or large-sized special motor vehicles, can dispense with the front plate may be dispensed with) of his motor vehicle. Thereafter the sealing of the Prefectural Governor shall be added on to it.
- ii) As regards the sealing on the occasion of Initial Registration of a model designated motor vehicle, may be attended to by the motor vehicle sales agent to whom fixing of the sealing has been assigned.
- iii) No one shall be permitted to remove the

motor vehicle number plate to which the sealing has been attached by the prefectural Governor or agent to whom the sealing is assigned (ii) above.

This, however, does not apply to the case where there is necessity of removal on account of maintenance & repair or where the Prefectural Governor's permission has been obtained for reasons of unavoidable necessity.

- iv) The owner of a motor vehicle shall, in case either the motor vehicle registration number plate or its sealing has been destroyed, damaged or become indistinguishable, have such to be removed and fix up a new motor vehicle registration number plate following the procedures in i) above and have a new sealing attached thereto.

(2) Shifting of Registration.

The procedures to be followed are similar to (1) above on the whole. The applicant shall, on a notification of a new motor vehicle registration number from the Prefectural Governor concerned, remove the old motor vehicle registration number plate from his motor vehicle, destructing or abandoning according to the methods prescribed by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport or selling it to the Prefectural Governor or to the delivery agent of motor vehicle registration number plate, and shall have a new motor vehicle registration number plate delivered from the Prefectural Governor or from the delivery agent of motor vehicle registration number plate, fixing it on his motor vehicle and receive the sealing. Regarding the destruction or abandonment of the motor vehicle registration number plate aforementioned, this shall require confirmation of the Prefectural Governor.

Sec. 6. Obligation to Indicate Motor Vehicle Registration Number, etc.

The motor vehicle registration number plate is to be

fixed up in a prominent position of the motor vehicle, otherwise the motor vehicle shall not be pu to service upon a road.

Sec. 7. Temporary use.

As stated in Sec. 1 (General effect of registration), a motor vehicle shall not be put to service upon a road without registration, but in case there is necessity for it to be put to service upon a road temporarily without registration, the permission of the Prefectural Governor or Mayor, etc. has to be first obtained, which enables the motor vehicle concerned to be put to service upon certain roads for the specific purpose.

Chapter 7 Miscellaneous

In this Chapter matters related to the presentation of the motor vehicle tax payment certificate, etc. at the time of inspection, and reporting, etc. on the use of light motor vehicles not to be registered are explained.

Sec. 1. Presentation of Motor Vehicle Tax-payment Certificate.

It is stipulated by the Government desiring to ensure collection of motor vehicle taxes, etc. that the owner of a motor vehicle shall, in the event of his applying for Continuation Inspection, show documents in evidence that there have been no motor vehicle tax or light motor vehicle tax in arrears.

To be concrete, documents in evidence of no arrears in the preceding paragraph mean the motor vehicle tax payment certificate to be issued by the Prefectural Governor, or in the case of light motor vehicles, light motor vehicle tax payment certificate issued by the Mayor (or Chief of the Town or Village) or receipts corresponding to payment of such taxes.

Sec. 2. Report, etc. of Use of Light Motor Vehicles.

Among the classification of motor vehicles explained in Chapter 1 those motor vehicles belonging to the category of light motor vehicle are excluded from the requirements of registration and inspection, but in case of their being put to service upon a road, this shall be reported on to the Prefectural Governor in advance, observing the following rules. Namely, the owner of a light motor vehicle shall, before he put it to service upon a road, report to the Prefectural Governor, having the jurisdiction over the base of operation of such a vehicle, who will designate of the vehicle number and fix up the vehicle number plate at the place on the vehicle stipulated by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport.

Appendix 1.

SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR VEHICLES FOR ROAD TRANSPORTATION
(Ministry of Transportation Ordinance
No. 67 of 28 July, 1951)

Enforced: 28 July, 1951

Amended by: Ministry of Transportation Ordinances

- No. 23 of 11 April, 1953
- No. 50 of 1 October, 1954
- No. 48 of 17 September, 1955
- No. 74 of 27 December, 1956
- No. 16 of 20 May, 1958
- No. 41 of 25 September, 1958
- No. 42 of 15 September, 1959
- No. 2 of 1 February, 1960
- No. 25 of 1 July, 1960
- No. 8 of 17 February, 1961
- No. 50 of 28 September, 1962
- No. 45 of 1 October, 1963
- No. 64 of 5 September, 1964
- No. 46 of 30 July, 1966

C O N T E N T S

- I. General Provisions (Article 1)
- II. Safety Regulations for
Motor Vehicles (Articles 2-58)
- III. Safety Regulations for
Bicycles with Motors (Articles 59-67)
- IV. Safety Regulations for
Light Vehicles (Articles 68-73)

SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR VEHICLES FOR ROAD TRANSPORTATION
(Ministry of Transportation Ordinance No. 67 of 28 July, 1951)

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Definitions of Terms)

Article 1

1. The terms used in this Ministerial Ordinance, besides those defined in Article 2 of the Vehicles for Road Transportation Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law"), have the meanings respectively specified as follows:
 - (1) The term "tractor" means any motor vehicle with construction and equipment adapted for drawing a trailer, irrespective of whether primarily intended to draw a trailer or not;
 - (2) The term "trailer" means any vehicle with construction and equipment adapted for being drawn by a motor vehicle;
 - (2)-2 The term "pole trailer" means any trailer designed and constructed for transporting poles, pipes, integral structural materials or other long loads, and drawn by another motor vehicle connected with by means of such loads;
 - (3) The term "unloaded-state" means the state when any vehicle for road transportation is equipped with necessities for its operation such as fuel, lubricants, cooling water, etc. in the fuel system or engine, respectively, and also equipped with the fixed-state installation necessary for performing the intended function of the vehicle;
 - (4) The term "loaded-state" means the state when any vehicle for road transportation under unloaded state is loaded with persons of the riding capacity and goods of the maximum loading capacity thereon. In this case, it is regarded that the weight of one person of riding capacity is 55 kg, that persons of seating capacity are seated in their seats, that persons of standee capacity are boarded evenly in the standee space, and that goods are loaded evenly in the goods-loading accommodation;

- (5) The term "high pressure gas" means any gas specified in Article 2 of the High Pressure Gas Controlling Law (Law No. 204, 1951.);
- (6) The term "gas container" means any container intended for the storage of any high pressure gas defined in the foregoing Item;
- (7) The term "gas-transporting container" means any gas container fixed to the chassis of a vehicle and used for transporting any high pressure gas defined in Item (5);
- (8) The term "pressure container" means any container (except those other than brake system, which are less than 200 mm in inside diameter and less than 1000 mm in length, or the capacity of which is less than 40 liters) intended for the storage of any compressed gas other than high pressure gas, having a pressure (these Regulations, "pressure" means the gauge pressure) of not less than 2kg/cm^2 at normal temperature;
- (9) The term "gunpowder" means any one of those specified in Article 2 of the Gunpowder Controlling Law (Law No. 149, 1950.);
- (10) The term "dangerous article" means any combustible or ignitable article enumerated in Attached Table to the Fire Prevention Law (Law No. 186, 1948.);
- (11) The term "inflammable article" means any one of those enumerated in the Attached Table to these Regulations;
- (12) The term "explosive liquid" means any one of those enumerated in Classes 4 and 6 of the Attached Table to the Fire Prevention Law;
- (13)-1 The term "emergency motor vehicle" means any one of the following motor vehicles:
 - (a) Fire-fighting motor vehicles
 - (b) Police motor vehicles
 - (c) Motor vehicles maintained by the Public Procurator's Office and used for criminal investigations
 - (d) Motor vehicles maintained by the National Defense Agency and used for emergency purposes

- (c) Motor vehicles used for emergency surveillance at prisons or other reformatories
 - (f) Motor vehicles used for interning suspects or exercising surveillance over prisoners at the Immigration Center or Immigration Office
 - (g) Motor vehicles maintained by a pharmacist storage serum and used for urgent transportation of serum
 - (h) Ambulance motor vehicles
 - (i) Motor vehicles used for emergency public-service
 - (j) Motor vehicles used for emergency service authorized by the Minister of Transportation
- (13)-2 The term "motor vehicle for road maintenance service" means the motor vehicle specified in Article 41 of the Road Traffic Law (Law No. 105, 1960.);
- (13)-3 The term "motor vehicle registered by a contracting state" means a motor vehicle defined in Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Law relating to Exception, etc. of the Vehicles for Road Transportation Law, concerning the Implementation of the Convention on Road Traffic (Law No. 109, 1964. Hereinafter referred to as "the Exception Law");
- (13)-4 The term "bicycle with motor registered by a contracting state" means a bicycle with a motor which has been registered by a contracting state (of the Convention on Road Traffic) or subdivision thereof in the manner prescribed by them and which complies with the following requirements, or an attached vehicle which is drawn by the said bicycle with motor and which complies with the following requirements:
- (a) That the bicycle with motor or attached vehicle has been imported according to the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, Article 10 of the Law relating to Exception of the Customs Law, etc., concerning the Implementation of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles (Law No. 101, 1964), or Article 14 (only as regards Item 7) of, or paragraph 1 (only as regards Item 10) of Article 17 of the Customs Tariff Law (Law No. 54, 1910);

- (b) That the bicycle with motor or attached vehicle is to serve for the importer's use;
 - (c) That the bicycle with motor or attached vehicle has not been imported one year since the day when the permission of importation stated in Article 67 of the Customs Law (Law No. 61, 1954) was given.
- (14) The term "attached vehicle" means any vehicle for road transportation, with construction and equipment adapted for being drawn by a bicycle with motor;
 - (15) The term "axle weight" means the total weight transmitted to the road by all wheels whose centers are included between two parallel transverse vertical planes 1 meter apart;
 - (16) The term "wheel weight" means the weight transmitted to the road by one wheel of a vehicle;
 - (17) The term "radioactive material" means both any nuclear fuel material specified in Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Law for Regulation of Nuclear Source Material, Nuclear Fuel Material and Atomic Reactors (Law No. 166, 1957.), and any radioactive isotope specified in Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Law concerning Prevention of Radiation Hazards due to Radioactive Isotopes, etc. (Law No. 167, 1957).
2. "The state with necessary equipments for operation" referred to in Item (4) of Article 40 of the Law, means the state specified in Item (3) of the foregoing paragraph.

CHAPTER II SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

(Length, Width and Height)

Article 2

- 1. No motor vehicle shall exceed a length of 12 m, a width of 2.5 m and a height of 3.5 m in the state specified below:
 - (1) Unloaded state;
 - (2) As respects a ladder of an escalade motor vehicle, a turret of an overhead wire repair motor vehicle or those which are housed while running, the state when these apparatuses are housed;

- (3) As respects a folding awning, a crane of a work motor vehicle or those which may be used in various state while running, every state when the apparatuses may be used while running, except as respects outward-opening windows or ventilators and semaphore-type turn signal device, the state when these apparatuses are closed or housed;
 - (4) As respects rear-view or front under-view mirrors or flexible antenna, the state when these are removed.
2. None of outward-opening windows or ventilators, semaphore-type turn signal device and rear-view or front under-view mirrors shall protrude, each in the state specified below, 250 mm or more outward from the outermost side of the motor vehicle, and 300 mm or more upward from the highest part of the motor vehicle. However, in the case of rear-view mirror attached to a tractor drawing a trailer with a larger width than that of the tractor, protrusion of 100 mm from the outermost side of the trailer may be allowed:
- (1) As respects outward-opening windows or ventilators the state when they are opened;
 - (2) As respects semaphore-type turn signal devices, the state when they are in operation;
 - (3) As respects rear-view or front under-view mirrors, the state when they are attached.

(Minimum Road Clearance)

Article 3

Any part other than the earth-touching parts of a motor vehicle shall have adequate clearance above the ground so as to ensure safe driving.

(Gross Vehicle Weight)

Article 4

The gross vehicle weight of a motor vehicle shall not exceed 20 tons.

(Axle Weight and Wheel Weight)

Article 4-2

1. The gross axle weight of a motor vehicle shall not exceed 10 tons.
2. The gross wheel weight of a motor vehicle shall not exceed 5 tons.

(Stability)

Article 5

Every motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements as to stability:

- (1) The total weight imposed upon the road by the wheels steered in the unloaded state and in the loaded state shall be not less than 20 % (or 18%, in the case of a three-wheel motor vehicle) of the vehicle weight and of the gross vehicle weight, respectively;
- (2) In the case of a tractor, the requirement of the foregoing item shall be complied with even in the state when a trailer is coupled;
- (3) In the case of a motorcycle with sidecar, the weight imposed upon the road by the wheel of the sidecar in the unloaded state and in the loaded state shall be 35 % or less of the vehicle weight and of the gross vehicle weight respectively;
- (4) Any motor vehicle (except motorcycles and trailers) in unloaded state shall not capsize when slanted to the left and right side at an angle of 35 degrees (25 degrees in the case of a motorcycle with sidecar, and 30 degrees in the case of a motor vehicle with a maximum speed of less than 20 km/h and a motor vehicle the gross vehicle weight of which does not exceed 1.2 times the vehicle weight);
- (5) In the case of a trailer (except pole trailer) the standard of the foregoing item shall be complied with in the state when a tractor in the unloaded state is coupled;
- (6) In the case of a pole trailer, the distance between the centers of the earth-touching parts of the left and right outermost wheels shall be not less than 1.3 times the height of the loading floor from the ground in the unloaded state.

(Minimum Turning Circle Radius)

Article 6

1. The minimum turning circle radius of a motor vehicle shall be 12 m or less with regard to the outermost wheel-track.
2. Every combination of motor vehicles shall comply with the requirement of the foregoing Paragraph.

(Earth-touching Part and its Pressure)

Article 7

Every motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements as respects the earth-touching part and its pressure of the running system thereof:

- (1) Any earth-touching part shall be so constructed as not to damage the road surface;
- (2) In the case of any pneumatic rubber tire and any solid rubber tire the earth-touching part of which is 25 mm thick or more, pressure of the earth-touching part shall not exceed 150 kg per 1 cm of the width of the earth-touching part;
- (3) In the case of caterpillars, the pressure of the earth-touching part shall not exceed 3 kg per 1 cm² of the earth-touching area;
- (4) In cases other than those referred to in Items (2) and (3) as well as those of sledges, the pressure of any earth-touching part shall not exceed 100 kg per 1 cm of the width of the earth-touching part;
- (5) A tractor shall, in the state when coupled with a trailer, be complied with as respects Items (2), (3) and (4) of this Article.

(Engine and Power-transmitting System)

Article 8

1. The engine and power-transmitting system of any motor vehicle shall be such as to fully withstand the operation.
2. The engine of any motor vehicle (except motorcycles with or without sidecars, light motor vehicles with a maximum speed less than 20 km/h, and small special-type motor vehicles) shall be so constructed that the starting thereof can be done by the driver at the driver's seat.

(Running System, etc.)

Article 9

1. The running system of any motor vehicle shall be so secure as to ensure safe driving.
2. Any pneumatic rubber tire shall be free from any damage such as crack, bare cord part, etc.
3. Any tire chain shall be such as can be securely fixed to the running system and also can ensure safe driving.

(Control Device)

Article 10

Control devices of the following systems and equipments which are necessary for operating a motor vehicle, shall be located within 500 mm to the left and right respectively from the center of the steering handle, in order to be easily handled by the driver in normal position:

- (1) Starter, accelerator, ignition advance control system, injection advance control system, clutch, engine and power-transmitting system;
- (2) Braking system;
- (3) Headlamp, horn, turn signal and windshield wiper.

Article 11

The steering system of any motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The steering system shall be so secure as to ensure safe driving;
- (2) The steering system shall be such as can be easily and securely handled by the driver in normal position;
- (3) Any part of the steering system shall not contact, when steered, with any other part of the motor vehicle such as the chassis, fender, etc.;
- (4) There shall be no considerable difference between to the left and to the right as respects the ratio of the turning angle of the steering handle to the steering angle of the wheel steered;

- (5) There shall be no considerable difference between to the left and to the right as respects the steering force.

(Braking System)

Article 12

1. Every motor vehicle, other than a trailer, shall be equipped with at least two separate means of applying brakes which comply with the following requirements; However, in the case of a motor vehicle with a maximum speed less than 20 km/h and a large special-type motor vehicle with a maximum speed of less than 35 km/h, these two may be unified into one means and the requirement of Item (3) shall not apply. Further, in the case of a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of less than 2 tons, these two may be unified into one means;
 - (1) Any braking system shall be so secure that it fully withstands the operation and be fixed in such manner that it may not be damaged by vibration, impact or contact, etc.;
 - (2) Any braking system shall be so constructed as to work without interfering with the steering performance;
 - (3) The service brake (which means, hereinafter, the brake commonly used for braking the motor vehicle when cruising) shall work on the wheels not less than half the number of the wheels of the motor vehicle, including all rear wheels;
 - (4) The service brake shall have the braking capacity enumerated in the following table according to the maximum speed of the motor vehicle, on a level, dry, paved road under a application force of not more than 120 kg in the case of foot-operation type or not more than 30 kg in the case of hand-operated type respectively;

Maximum speed of motor vehicle in km/h	Initial speed in km/h	Stopping distance in m
80 or more	50	Not more than 22
35 or more and less than 80	35	Not more than 14
20 or more and less than 35	20	Not more than 5
Less than 20	Maximum speed thereof	Not more than 5

(5) The brake (or when brake equipment has 2 or more systems, one of the systems) shall be of such performance as to be capable of holding the motor vehicle in unloaded state, stationary on a dry paved road with a grade of 1/5 while the driver is away from his seat. However, this shall not apply to a motorcycle;

(6) In the case of a tractor, the requirement of the foregoing Item shall be complied with in a state when a trailer in unloaded state is coupled thereto.

2. Every trailer shall be equipped with brakes complying with the following requirements:

(1) Any braking system shall be so secure as to fully withstand the operation and also fixed in such manner that it may not be damaged by vibration, impact or contact, etc.;

(2) The service brake shall be so constructed as to operate in connection with the service brake on the tractor coupled thereto;

(3) One system of the brake equipment shall be so constructed that it can be controlled by a person thereon and also shall be of such performance as to be capable of holding the trailer in unloaded state, stationary on a dry paved road with a grade of 1/5. However, this shall not apply to a trailer with a gross vehicle weight of less than 2 tons.

Article 13

1. Brakes on a combination of motor vehicles shall comply with the requirements of Items (2) and (4) of Paragraph 1 of the foregoing Article.
2. A trailer with a gross vehicle weight of less than 2 tons or a trailer drawn by a tractor with a maximum speed of less than 20 km/h may not be equipped with a service brake, if the service brake on the tractor is of such performance as to comply with the requirements of Items (2) and (4) of Paragraph 1 of the foregoing Article in the state when the tractor is coupled with the trailer.
3. Brakes on a tractor and trailer shall be so constructed as to be capable of stopping the tractor and the trailer in case of an accidental break-away while running. However, this paragraph shall not apply to a trailer with a gross vehicle weight of less than 2 tons nor to a trailer drawn by a tractor with a maximum speed of less than 20 km/h.

(Buffer System)

Article 14

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with springs or any other buffer system which has adequate capacity against the impact from the ground and can ensure safe driving. However, in the case of a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle of paragraph 3 of Article 52, which has either a gross vehicle weight of less than 2 tons or a maximum speed of less than 20 km/h, and in the case of a large special-type motor vehicle, buffer system may not be equipped with.

(Fuel System)

Article 15

The fuel system on a motor vehicle, fuel of which is gasoline, kerosene, light-oil, alcohol or any other inflammable liquid, shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The fuel tank and its piping shall be secure and fixed in such manner that they may not be damaged by vibration, impact, etc.;
- (2) The filler and air vent on the fuel tank shall be so constructed as to be free from fuel leakage when jolting;
- (3) The filler and air vent on the fuel tank shall

not be located in the opening direction of exhaust pipe and besides, shall be located at not less than 300 mm apart from the open part of exhaust pipe;

- (4) The filler and air vent on the fuel tank shall be located at not less than 200 mm apart from any exposed electric terminal or switch;
- (5) The filler and air vent on the fuel tank shall not open inside any passenger compartment.

Article 16

The fuel system on a motor vehicle whose fuel is furnace-gas shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The gas-furnace and its pipings shall be secure and fixed in such manner that they may not be damaged by vibration, impact, etc.;
- (2) Any part of the vehicle body which faces the combustion chamber of the gas-furnace shall be covered with suitable heat-prevention wall;
- (3) The distance between a gas-furnace and heat-prevention wall shall be not less than 50 mm;
- (4) No high-temperature part of the pipings shall contact with any combustible part of the vehicle body;
- (5) Wherever loaded goods are likely to contact with the gas-furnace, there shall be suitable partition wall provided between the gas-furnace and the goods-loading accommodation.

Article 17

1. The fuel system on a motor vehicle whose fuel is a high pressure gas shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Gas containers shall be of such construction and performance specified in Articles 43 and 48 of the Enforcement Regulations for the High Pressure Gas Controlling Law (Ministry of International Trade & Industry Ordinance No. 68, 1951.);
- (1)-2 Gas containers for liquefied petroleum gas (which means, hereinafter, the liquefied gas of the chief ingredient being propane or butane gas), exclusive of containers located outside the vehicle body, shall be so constructed that full-filling can be done without removing the container;

- (1)-3 Gas containers exclusive of those located outside of the vehicle body shall be located where nearly air-tight partition wall against the passenger compartment is provided and also it is properly ventilated;
- (2) Gas containers and conduit pipes shall be securely fixed in such manner that they may not move nor get damaged, and any part thereof which is likely to get damaged shall be protected by suitable covering; and further in the case of a gas container for soluble acetylene gas, the container shall be so mounted that the gas cock thereon opens upwards and that the state of porous material may not get changed;
- (3) In the case of a gas container and conduit pipes located in such a position as to be likely to get considerable thermal effect from the exhaust pipe, muffler, etc., there shall be a suitable heat-prevention device provided thereon;
- (4) Conduit pipes shall be those of annealed steel or copper (in the case of those for high pressure gas which contain acetylene gas, only annealed steel pipes shall be used); provided, that in the case of those for liquefied petroleum gas, oil-proof rubber pipes may be used;
- (5) The conduit pipe (except oil-proof rubber pipes) each edge of which is fixed shall be provided with bending part at its suitable point in the intermediate part and also held up by a stay at every one meter or less;
- (6) In the case of the fuel system using high pressure gas containing acetylene gas, no copper manufacture shall be used at any part which contacts with the gas in the fuel system;
- (7) Every pressure pipe line shall be capable of withstanding the pressure of one and half times of the gas filling pressure of the gas container;
- (8) A main stop valve shall be equipped with at a place easily operated by the driver, and a gas-filling valve, near the gas filling inlet;
- (9) The fuel system on a motor vehicle whose fuel is high pressure gas other than liquefied petroleum gas shall be equipped with a pressure gauge which indicates the entrance pressure of the first pressure-

reducing valve;

- (10) The fuel system on a motor vehicle whose fuel is high pressure gas containing chief ingredient methane gas, shall be equipped, at the lower pressure side of the last pressure-reducing valve, with a safety device of suitable capacity which actuates at a pressure not exceeding 5 kg/cm²;
 - (11) Safety devices shall be so mounted that the gas ejecting therefrom may not leak into the compartment;
 - (12) The fuel system on a motor vehicle whose fuel is high pressure gas containing acetylene gas shall be equipped, between the last pressure-reducing valve and the intake manifold of the engine, with a backward-flame prevention device.
2. In the case of the fuel system on a motor vehicle whose fuel is liquefied petroleum gas, the provisions of Items 3 to 5 of Article 15, besides those of the foregoing paragraph, shall apply mutatis mutandis; in this case, "the filler and air vent on the fuel tank" shall read "the filling inlet on the gas container".

(Electric System)

Article 17-2

The electric system of a motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Every electric wirings located at the inside of the compartment or the place for the gas container for liquefied petroleum gas (in this article referred to as "the compartment, etc.") shall be covered with insulator and fixed to the body;
- (2) Any electric terminal, switch and other electric system likely to spark, located at the inside of the compartment, etc., shall be suitably covered;
- (3) Storage batteries shall be so fixed as not to move or get damaged by vibration, impact, etc., and in the case of batteries put in the compartment, etc., they shall be covered with wooden cases or other insulating materials.

(Frame and Body)

Article 18

1. The frame and body of a motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) The frame and body shall be so secure as to fully withstand the operation;
 - (2) The body shall be securely fixed to the frame so as not to loosen as the result of vibration, impact, etc.;
 - (3) The body of a motor vehicle shall not have any acute part likely to endanger safe traffic of others;
 - (4) The horizontal distance between the center of the rearmost axle and the rearmost part of the body shall not exceed $1/2$ ($2/3$, in the case of a motor vehicle of such construction that it may not be likely to carry a load projecting out of the rearmost part of the body, or $11/20$, in the case of any small-size motor vehicle except those corresponding the former) of the horizontal distance between the centers of the foremost and the rearmost axle.
2. In the rear part of the body of a motor vehicle, maximum loading capacity (and also maximum loading volume and the name of load material, in the case of a tank motor vehicle) shall be marked.

(Coupling Device)

Article 19

Coupling devices between a tractor and a trailer shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Coupling devices shall be so secure as to fully withstand the operation;
- (2) Coupling devices shall be so constructed as to connect the towed and towing motor vehicles securely;
- (3) Coupling devices shall be equipped with suitable safety devices to prevent accidental separation as the result of vibration, impact, etc. while running.

(Boarding Accommodation)

Article 20

1. The boarding accommodation of a motor vehicle shall be

of such construction as to secure safe boarding and not to cause the persons aboard to fall off or stumble as the result of vibration, impact, etc.

2. In the case of a motor vehicle which serves for passengers other than the driver and driver's assistant, a compartment available for such passengers (hereinafter referred to as "passengers' compartment") shall be provided. However, this paragraph shall not apply to motorcycles with or without sidecars nor to emergency motor vehicles.
3. Driver's and passengers' compartments of a motor vehicle shall be of such construction as to permit necessary ventilation.

(Driver's Seat)

Article 21

1. The driver's seat of a motor vehicle shall be so constructed and located that the driver can at all times have a full view necessary for driving and that the driver can control the motor vehicle without being obstructed by the passengers or loaded goods, etc.
2. The width of the driver's seat of a motor vehicle shall be, of the devices enumerated in each Item of Article 10 (except the devices handling of which will not be obstructed by the passengers or loaded goods etc.), to the extent of those in the outermost sides. In this case, the minimum extent shall be 200 mm to the left and to the right respectively from the center of the steering handle.

(Seat)

Article 22

1. The size of the seats except those of saddle-type and those for children on a motor vehicle which is used mainly for carrying children (hereinafter referred to as "children-carrying vehicle") to be used by persons other than the driver shall be not less 400 mm in width and depth respectively per person. Provided, that as respects the seats near the emergency exit, the depth may be reduced to 250 mm, and as respects the following ones, the depth may be reduced to 250 mm, the width to 300 mm: in this case there must be 400 mm or more space in width necessary for sitting in.

- (1) Spare seats (which mean, hereinafter, single seat located on such floor as aisle, loading space, etc., to be easily folded off);
 - (2) Single seat served for conductors, those similar thereto or driver's assistants;
 - (3) Single seat located at the side of the driver's seat on a three-wheel motor vehicle, of which the ratio of the turning angle of the steering handle to the steering angle of the steering wheel is less than seven.
2. The size of the seats to be occupied by children on a children-carrying vehicle shall be not less than 270 mm per child in width, not less than 230 mm nor more than 270 mm in depth, and not more than 250 mm in height; and moreover such seats shall face forward.
 3. There shall be a clearance of the following length at the minimum between the foremost edge of a seat cushion and the seatback of a seat located ahead thereof, wall, etc. However, in the case of vis-a-vis seats location, there shall be twice the following at the minimum:
 - (1) In the case of seats on any motor vehicle (except emergency motor vehicles) with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more, exclusive of those to be occupied by children on a children-carrying vehicle 200 mm;
 - (2) In the case of seats to be occupied by children on a children-carrying vehicle 150 mm.
 4. Any motor vehicle with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more, exclusive of motor vehicles of which available opening of most windows are 500 mm or more in width and 300 mm or more in height, shall not be equipped with spare seats on the aisles.
 5. No children-carrying vehicle shall be equipped with spare seats to be occupied by children.

Article 22-2

The seating capacity not including that of the seats enumerated in each Item of Paragraph 1 of the foregoing Article shall be half or more of the whole seating capacity and one-third or more of the riding capacity.

(Aisle)

Article 23

1. Every aisle shall be so constructed as to be safe and easy to pass through.
2. Every motor vehicle with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more (except emergency motor vehicles), passenger carrier motor vehicle with a riding capacity of not more than 11 persons, and children-carrying vehicle shall be equipped with an aisle with an effective width of 300 mm or more (in the state where spare seats are folded away if such seats are equipped) and an effective height of 1600 mm (1200 mm, if the distance on the longitudinal axis between the farthest seat and the entrance is less than 2 m) or more, which leads from the entrance to any seat. Provided that this Paragraph shall not apply to the seats of such location that boarding personnel can directly get seated from the entrance.
3. In case the provision of the foregoing Paragraph is applied, the front part of a seat to an extent of 250 mm shall be regarded as the floor to be occupied by the passenger on the seat.

(Standee Space)

Article 24

1. The standee space on a motor vehicle may be provided only on the space other than the floor to be occupied by the passenger on the seat, of which effective height in the car-room and width thereof is 1800 mm or more and 300 mm or more, respectively. Provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to the standee space on an emergency motor vehicle nor to that for a conductor or driver's assistant.
2. In case the provision of the foregoing Paragraph is applied, the front part of a seat to an extent of 250 mm shall be regarded as the floor to be occupied by the passenger on the seat.
3. Notwithstanding the provision of Paragraph 1, no children-carrying vehicle shall be equipped with standee space.
4. The space to be occupied by one standee shall be 0.14 m^2 .

(Entrance)

Article 25

1. Every driver's and passengers' compartment shall be

equipped with an entrance.

2. The passenger compartment of a motor vehicle with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more (except emergency motor vehicles), or of a children-carrying vehicle, shall be equipped with at least one entrance at the left side of the motor vehicle to serve for every passenger other than the driver or driver's assistant.
3. Every entrance of a passenger compartment shall be equipped with a door which can be securely closed. Provided that this shall not apply to an entrance which is equipped with such safety device as chain, rope, etc. to protect passengers from falling down while running.
4. The entrance of any passenger-carrier motor vehicle or of any motor vehicle with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more (except emergency motor vehicles and children-carrying vehicles) shall comply with the following requirements: Provided that this Paragraph shall not apply to an entrance to be served only for the passengers on the seats which are so located that they can directly get seated from the entrance:
 - (1) The effective width of an entrance shall be 600 mm or more;
 - (2) The effective height of an entrance shall be 1600 mm (1200 mm, in the case of a motor vehicle of the type of which the effective height on an aisle may be reduced to 1200 mm according to Paragraph 2 of Article 23) or more;
 - (3) The entrance of a motor vehicle the floor height of which exceeds in the unloaded state 450 mm above the ground, shall be equipped with steps each of which is not more than 400 mm (450 mm, in the case of the lowermost step) in height;
 - (4) Every step located at an entrance shall be such as not to cause passengers to slip;
 - (5) In the case of Item (3) of this Paragraph, there shall be an entrance grip to secure safe getting on and off.
5. The entrance of a children-carrying vehicle shall comply with the following requirements; Provided that this Paragraph shall not apply to an entrance to be served only for passengers on the seats which are so located that they can directly get seated from the entrance:

- (1) The entrance of a children-carrying vehicle whose floor height exceeds in the unloaded state 300 mm above the ground, shall be equipped with steps each of which is not more than 200 mm (300 mm in the case of the lowermost step) in height and also not less than 200 mm in effective depth (which means, hereinafter, a horizontal distance between the front edge of a step and that of the next step). However, in case it is difficult for a step other than the lowermost one to secure the said dimension, due to the door etc., it may be permitted if an effective depth of 200 mm or more is secured at the part where the effective width of the entrance is long as 350 mm or more;
- (2) The entrance and steps shall comply with the requirements of the foregoing Paragraph (exclusive of Item (3)), correspondingly.

(Emergency Exit)

Article 26

1. Every children-carrying vehicle and every motor vehicle with a riding capacity of 30 persons or more (except emergency motor vehicles) shall be equipped with an emergency exit complying with the following requirements: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a motor vehicle equipped with only such seats that they can directly get seated from entrances:
 - (1) The emergency exit shall be located at the rear of the right side of or at the rear part of passenger compartment;
 - (2) The emergency exit of any motor vehicle with a riding capacity of 30 persons or more, except for the cases of Items (3) and (4) of this Paragraph, shall be 400 mm or more in effective width and 1200 mm or more in effective height;
 - (3) In unavoidable cases due to the protrusion of wheel cover, etc., the emergency exit located at the rear of the right side shall be 250 mm or more at the part up to the height of 450 mm above the floor surface and 400 mm or more at the higher part, respectively, in effective width, and moreover 1200 mm or more in effective height;
 - (4) In unavoidable cases (except the cases of the

foregoing item) due to the presence of forward-facing seats, the emergency exit shall be 300 mm or more at the part up to the height of 650 mm and 400 mm or more at the higher part, respectively, in effective width, and moreover 1300 mm or more in effective height;

- (5) The emergency exit on a children-carrying vehicle with a riding capacity of 29 persons or less shall be 300 mm or more in effective width and 1000 mm or more in effective height;
 - (6) The emergency exit shall be equipped with an outwardly opening door that can be securely closed under normal conditions and that can be opened from both inside and outside of the passenger compartment without using any key or other special tools when fire, collision and other emergencies and no door shall close by its own weight after opened;
 - (7) No such things obstructing escape as bumper, draw hooks, etc. shall project around the emergency exit and also no step shall be provided between the lower edge of the exit and the floor;
 - (8) The seats near the emergency exit shall be of such construction that they can be easily detached or folded so as not to obstruct escape.
2. In the case of a motor vehicle provided with an emergency exit, the position of the emergency exit and the method of opening the door shall be indicated at or near the emergency door in a way easily legible. When a lamp is used to indicate the location of the emergency exit, the color of the lamp shall be green.
 3. In the case of a motor vehicle provided with an emergency exit a warning device shall be equipped to notify the driver of the door opening.

(Goods-Loading Accommodation)

Article 27

The goods-loading accommodation of a motor vehicle such as loading boards, etc., shall be secure and be of such construction as to enable safe and reliable loading of goods.

(High-Pressure Gas Transportation Device)

Article 28

The gas transportation device of a motor vehicle used for the transportation of high pressure gas shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) As regards a gas-transporting container, the requirements of Items (1) and (3) of Paragraph 1 of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis;
- (2) As regards the piping of a gas transportation device, the requirements of items (3), (4), (5) and (7) of Paragraph 1 of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis;
- (3) As regards the part where the gas contacts with the gas transportation device, the requirement of Item (6) Paragraph 1 of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis;
- (4) As regards the fixing of the gas-transporting container and of the piping, the requirement of Item (2) Paragraph 1 of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis;
- (5) The gas-filling valve shall be arranged near the gas-filling inlet, and the gas-feeder valve, near the gas-feeder outlet;
- (6) In the case of a gas-transporting container used for transporting the poisonous gas (exclusive of those liquefied) enumerated Item (3) of Article 1 of the Enforcement Regulation for the High Pressure Gas Controlling Law, there shall be provided a pressure gauge indicating the pressure of each container or of group of containers partitioned by gas stopper valve, in a position easily seen by the driver;
- (7) The pressure gauges under the foregoing Item shall be graduated to the extent between zero and from one and a half times to twice or less of the gas filling pressure;
- (8) The pressure gauges under the Item (6) shall be equipped with lighting equipment, or have euminous-painted dial plate and hands.

(Window Glass)

Article 29

1. The glass of windshield of any motor vehicle (except

trailers) shall be safety glass, transparent and free from any distortion obstructing the driver's clear view.

2. No stickers, posters, etc. other than the following shall be posted upon the front windshield and the side window of the driver's seat of any motor vehicle (except trailers):

- (1) Confirmation label under Paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the law;
- (2) Inspection sticker under Paragraph 1 of Article 66 of the law;
- (3) Extraordinary inspection sticker under Paragraph 2 of Article 37-2 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Vehicles for Road Transportation Law (Ministry of Transportation Ordinance No. 74, 1951);
- (4) Insurance sticker, insurance-free sticker, self-insurance sticker and mutual-insurance sticker under Paragraph 1 of Article 9-2 (including the case of application mutation mutandis, in Article 54-7), Paragraph 1 of Article 10-2 and Paragraph 1 of Article 65-2 of the Automobile Liability Security Law (Law No. 94, 1955), respectively;
- (5) Sticker under Paragraph 4 of Article 63 of the Road Traffic Law;
- (6) Those authorised by the Minister of Transportation or Chief of Land Transportation Bureau.

3. The glass of all windows of any children-carrying vehicle or passenger-carrier motor vehicle shall be safety glass.

(Prevention of Noise)

Article 30

Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed as not to emit a noise exceeding the following:

- (1) When a motor vehicle is running on a level paved road at a speed of 35 km/h (in the case of a motor vehicles of which maximum speed is less than 35 km/h, 60 % of the maximum speed thereof), the noise at the point of 7 meters apart to the left from the center line of the vehicle at right angle to the direction of running shall be not more than 85 phon;
- (2) When the engine or a motor vehicle is running in a state of no load at a speed of 60 % of its maximum revolutions per minute, the noise at the point of

20 meters apart to the rear from the opening of exhaust pipe shall be not more than 85 phon.

(Prevention of the Emission of Smoke, Bad-Odoured and Harmful Gases, etc.)

Article 31

1. No motor vehicle shall emit excessive smoke, bad-odoured gas or harmful gas while running.
2. The piping and safety device of the cooler for the passenger compartment of any motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) The piping (except the part protected not to be damaged) shall not be arranged in the passenger compartment;
 - (2) As regards the safety device, Item 11 of Paragraph 1 of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis.
3. The exhaust pipe of any motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) No exhaust pipe shall discharge downwards or leftwards and also to such a direction that the number of the motor vehicle registration number plate or vehicle number plate under Paragraph 1 of Article 11 or Paragraph 1 of Article 73 of the Law, respectively, are prevented from being legible;
 - (2) No exhaust pipe shall be located in any compartment;
 - (3) No exhaust pipe shall be so located as to be likely to result in burning the motor vehicle (including a trailer drawn thereby) or the cargo, and to damage the brake system, the electric system, etc.

(Head Lamp)

Article 32

1. Every motor vehicle (except trailers) shall be equipped with two head lamps with one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle. Provided that in the case of a motor cycle with or without sidécar, a three-wheel motor vehicle or a motor vehicle with a maximum speed not to exceed 20 km/h one head lamp equipped at the front shall be sufficient.

2. The head lamp on any motor vehicle (except those on a motor vehicle with a maximum speed not exceeding 20 km/h) shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) The number of head lamps of a motor vehicle shall be not more than two;
 - (2) When all head lamps of a motor vehicle are lighted, a lighted head lamp or head lamps shall be of such intensity as to be capable of discerning any obstacle on the road at a distance of 100 meters (50 meters, in the case of a large special-type motor vehicle with a maximum speed of less than 35 km/h or a motor vehicle used for snow removal work, construction work or other special service and authorized by the Chief of Land Transportation Bureau) ahead at night;
 - (3) The head lamps shall be of such construction that the intensity can be dimmed or the direction of the beam can be dipped in order that other traffic may not be glared; and dimmed or dipped beam shall be of such intensity as to be capable of discerning any obstacle on the road at a distance of 30 meters (15 meters, in the case of a motor vehicle specified in the parenthesis of Item (2) of this Paragraph) ahead at night;
 - (4) The beam of any head lamp shall shine to the direction of procession of the motor vehicle and also the main beam thereof shall be directed downward;
 - (5) The color of the light emitted by any head lamp shall be white or light-yellow;
 - (6) Every head lamp on a motor vehicle shall be located at a height of not more than 1.2 meters above the ground (at a height of the possible lowest, in the case of a large special-type motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle specified in the parenthesis of Item (2) of this Paragraph authorized by the Chief of Land Transportation Bureau, which is of such construction that head lamps could not be located at a height of not more than 1.2 meters), and further, in the case of those upon a motor vehicle which is symmetrical at the front, headlamps shall be located on the same level and symmetrically to the longitudinal axis of the motor vehicle;
 - (7) The mounting of any head lamp shall be such that

the aim is not readily disturbed by vibration or impact, etc.

3. The head lamp mounted on a motor vehicle with a maximum speed less than 20 km/h shall emit the light of a white or light-yellow color, and also of such adequate intensity as to secure safe operation at night. And further a head lamp with a intensity not less than 10,000 candle power on the motor vehicle shall be of such construction that the intensity can be dimmed or the direction of the beam can be dipped in order that other traffic may not be glared, and comply with the requirements of Items (1), (4), (5), (6), (7) of Paragraph 3 of this Article.
4. In applying this Article (except Item (6) of Paragraph 2) and the following Articles, two or more head lamps designed to work together and of a type authorized by the Minister of Transportation shall be regarded as one head lamp.

(Auxiliary Head Lamp)

Article 33

Auxiliary head lamps, if mounted on a motor vehicle, shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Auxiliary head lamps shall be of such wiring that more than two auxiliary head lamps could not be lighted at any time;
- (2) No auxiliary head lamp shall be of an intensity greater than 10,000 candlepowers;
- (3) Any auxiliary head lamp with a main beam not to strike the level of the roadway at a distance of more than 30 meters to the front of the motor vehicle, shall be of such wiring as not to be lighted when the head lamps on the motor vehicle are dimmed in intensity or dipped in beam direction;
- (4) The main beam of any auxiliary head lamp shall be directed downward;
- (5) No main beam of the auxiliary head lamp which strikes the level of the roadway at a distance of more than 30 meters to the front, shall be directed to the right of the prolongation of the outermost right side of the motor vehicle;
- (6) Any auxiliary headlamp with a main beam not to strike the level of the roadway at a distance of

more than 30 meters to the front, shall emit the same color of light as that of the head lamps;

- (7) Every auxiliary head lamp shall be located at a height lower than the level including the center of the head lamp (in the case of the head lamps of Paragraph 4 of Article 32, the center of the illuminating surface when dimmed or dipped);
- (8) The requirement of Item (7) of Paragraph 2 of the foregoing Article shall apply *mutatis mutandis* as regards the mounting of an auxiliary head lamp.

(Clearance Lamp)

Article 34

1. Every motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle, a light motor vehicle with a maximum speed of less than 20 km/h, and a small special type motor vehicle) shall be equipped with clearance lamps on each side of the front. Provided that a motor vehicle of which the extreme outer part of the illuminating surface of the head lamps is within 400 mm of the extreme outer side of the vehicle, may not be equipped with a clearance lamp on that side.
2. Any clearance lamp shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) Any clearance lamp shall be clearly visible at night at a distance of 150 meters from the front of the vehicle;
 - (2) Clearance lamps shall be mounted symmetrically on the left and right at a height not more than 2 meters;
 - (3) The extreme outer edge of the illuminating surface of a clearance lamp shall be within 400 mm of the extreme outer side of the vehicle (in the case of a trailer, it shall be at the extreme outer side.)

(Clearance Reflector and Side Reflector)

Article 35

1. A trailer equipped with clearance reflectors complying with the following requirements, one on each side of the front, may not be equipped with clearance lamps in spite of the provision of Paragraph 1 of the foregoing Article:

- (1) Clearance reflectors shall be clearly visible at night from a distance of 100 meters from the front of the vehicle when illuminated by means of headlights (except those mounted upon a vehicle specified in the parenthesis of Item (2) of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 32. The same shall apply hereinafter to this Article and Article 38);
 - (2) Clearance reflectors shall be mounted symmetrically on the extreme outer sides of left and right at a height of not more than 2 meters above the ground.
2. Every pole trailer shall be equipped with side reflectors complying the following requirements on each side of the vehicle:
- (1) Side reflectors shall be clearly visible at night from a distance of 100 meters from the side of the vehicle when illuminated by means of head lamps;
 - (2) Side reflectors shall reflect an amber or red color;
 - (3) Side reflectors shall be mounted at a height not more than 2 meters above the ground.

(Number Lamp)

Article 36

1. At the rear, every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a number lamp of such construction as to illuminate with a white light the rear motor vehicle registration number plate or the rear vehicle number plate under Paragraph 1 of Article 11 or Paragraph 1 of Article 73, respectively, of the Law and render it clearly visible from a distance of 20 meters to the rear. Provided that this Article shall not apply to a light motor vehicle with a maximum speed of less than 20 km/h nor to a small special type motor vehicle.
2. The number lamp shall be so wired as not to be put out at the driver's seat or as to be lighted whenever the head lamps, auxiliary lamps or clearance lamps are lighted.

(Tail Lamp)

Article 37

1. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a tail lamp (in the case of a motor vehicle with a width not less than

2 meters or a passenger-carrier motor vehicle, two tail lamps one on each side) at the rear. However, this Paragraph shall not apply to a light motor vehicle with a maximum speed less than 20 km/h nor to a small special-type motor vehicle.

2. Every tail lamp shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Any tail lamps shall be of such as to be clearly visible at night from a distance of 150 meters to the rear;
- (2) The requirement of Paragraph 2 of the foregoing Article shall apply to any tail lamp mutatis mutandis;
- (3) Tail lamps shall emit a red light;
- (4) Tail lamps shall be located at a height of not more than 2 meters above the ground;
- (5) Tail lamps on each side shall be mounted more widely spaced laterally than 50 % of the width of the vehicle;
- (6) When a motor vehicle (other than a motor vehicle non-symmetrical at the rear) is equipped with two tail lamps at the left and right side on the rear, both of such lamps shall be mounted symmetrically.

3. A tail lamp mounted on the rear in combination with a turn signal lamp may be, notwithstanding the provision of Item (2) of the foregoing Paragraph, of such wiring as to be put out when turn signal is working.

(Rear Reflector)

Article 38

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with rear reflectors on the rear, complying with the following requirements:

- (1) The reflecting surface of any rear reflector shall be other than triangular form and the size thereof shall be not less than 25 mm in diameter, except that every rear reflector mounted upon any trailer shall be either equilateral triangle with sides of not less than 50 mm or hollow equilateral triangle with a stripe of not less than 25 mm in width, being upright in position;
- (2) Rear reflectors shall be such as to be clearly visible at night from a distance of 100 meters

from the vehicle when illuminated by means of head lamps;

- (3) Rear reflectors shall reflect a red color;
- (4) Rear reflectors shall be mounted at a height of not more than 1.5 meters above the ground;
- (5) The extreme outer edge of the reflecting surface of rear reflectors shall be within 400 mm of the extreme outer side of the vehicle, provided that in the case of a motorcycle with or without side-car, a rear reflector may be mounted at the center of the rear of the motorcycle.

(Stop Lamp)

Article 39

1. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a stop lamp on the rear, except that a motor vehicle with a overall width not less than 2 meters or a passenger carrier motor vehicle shall be equipped with two stop lamps with one on each side of the rear: Provided that this Article shall not apply to any light motor vehicle with a maximum speed less than 20 km/h nor to small special-type motor vehicle.
2. Every stop lamp shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) Stop lamps shall be such as to be clearly visible in day time from a distance of 30 meters to the rear;
 - (2) Stop lamps shall be actuated only upon application of the service brake of the motor vehicle; (In the case of a stop lamp on a trailer, the service brake of the tractor drawing the trailer; The same shall apply hereinafter in this Article.)
 - (3) Notwithstanding the provision of the foregoing Item, a stop lamp in combination with a tail lamp shall, upon application of the service brake, be increased 3 times of the tail lamp in its intensity;
 - (4) Stop lamps shall display red or amber light;
 - (5) Stop lamps shall be mounted at a height not more than 2 meters above the ground;
 - (6) Stop lamps shall be mounted in such a way as to be visible from a distance of 10 meters to the rear at any height not more than 2.5 meters above the

ground;

- (7) Whenever a motor vehicle is equipped with two stop lamps at each side of the rear, the requirements of Item (5) and (6) of Paragraph 2 of Article 37 shall apply of their mounting, *mutatis mutandis*.
3. In the case of tail lamps one on each side at the rear in combination with tail lamps, notwithstanding the requirements of Item (2) of the foregoing Paragraph, they may be of such wiring that only the stop lamp at the opposite to the side toward which a turn signal will be made, may be actuated upon applications of the service brake.

(Back-up Lamp)

Article 40

1. Every motor vehicle with an overall length not less than 6 meters shall be equipped with a back-up lamp.
2. No motor vehicle shall be equipped with any back-up lamp, unless the following requirements are complied with:
 - (1) The number of back-up lamps shall not be more than two;
 - (2) No back-up lamp shall be of an intensity greater than 5,000 candle power;
 - (3) Back-up lamps shall be of such wiring as to be lighted only when the transmission system (in the case of a trailer, the transmission system of the tractor) is in reverse;
 - (4) Back-up lamps shall emit a white or light-yellow color;
 - (5) Back-up lamps shall be located at a height of not more than 1.2 meters above the ground;
 - (6) The main beam of a back-up lamp designed mainly for illuminating the rear shall be directed downward and shall not strike the level of the road way at distance of more than 75 meters to the rear;
 - (7) As regards the mounting of any back-up lamp, the requirement of Item (7) of Paragraph 2 of Article 32 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Direction Indicator)

Article 41

1. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with direction indicators at least one each on the left and on the right of the vehicle, in such location as to be visible from a distance of 30 meters to the front and rear on the prolongation of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle. However, this shall not apply to a motor vehicle with a maximum speed not less than 20 km/h of which the distance between the center of the steering handle and the outermost side of the vehicle is less than 650 mm and also which has no driver's compartment, to a motorcycle with or without sidecar and to a trailer.
2. Every motor vehicle with an overall length not less than 6 meters shall be equipped with direction indicators on each side of within 60 % of the overall length from the front in such a way as to comply with the following requirements. However, those vehicle specified in the proviso of the following Paragraph may not be equipped with such direction indicators.
 - (1) As regards the mounting of direction indicators at each side of the rear, the requirements of Item (6) of Paragraph 2 of Article 39 shall apply mutatis mutandis;
 - (2) Direction indicators in each side of the vehicle shall be mounted in such way as to be visible from the point 1.5 meters further from the outermost edge on the line passing through the prolongation of direction indicators of the foregoing Item.
3. In the case of any tractor (exclusive of motor vehicles specified in the proviso of Paragraph 1) connected with trailer, direction indicators shall be provided in compliance with the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. In this case "overall length" shall read "distance between the front of the tractor and the rear of the trailer".
4. In the case of those motor vehicles specified in the proviso of Paragraph 1 (exclusive of trailers) with an overall length not less than 6 meters or any combination of motor vehicles (which are the sort specified in the proviso of Paragraph 1) with a total length not less than 6 meters, direction indicators shall be provided in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 1 of this Article with necessary modifications.
5. Direction indicators shall be either semaphore device or flashing (including blinking in this Article) type.

6. Semaphore direction indicators shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Semaphore direction indicators shall be either sword-shape or arrow-shape with a length not less than 160 mm and a maximum breadth not less than 40 mm (in the case of a motor vehicle with an overall length not less than 6 meters (except those equipped with flasher direction indicators both on each side of the rear and on such location as to be clearly visible from a distance of 30 meters to the front on the prolongation of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle) a length not less than 180 mm and a maximum breadth not less than 40 mm);
- (2) The shape of semaphore direction indicators shall be clearly visible from a distance of 30 meters to the direction intended to indicate the signal to;
- (3) Semaphore direction indicators shall be illuminated by a lamp within it to be clearly visible at night;
- (4) Semaphore direction indicators shall display an amber color;
- (5) Semaphore direction indicators shall assume horizontal position when in operation and be folded securely when not in operation;
- (6) Semaphore direction indicators shall be mounted at a height not less than 2.3 meters above the ground;
- (7) Whenever semaphore direction indicators are mounted in such a way that the driver in his seat can not confirm directly and easily the operation of these indication, such device as to inform the driver of the operation thereof shall be provided.

7. Flashing direction indicators shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The illuminated surface of a flashing direction indicator showing to the front or rear shall have a projected area on the vertical plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, of
 - (a) in the case of one on a motor vehicle with a overall length not less than 6 meters, 40 cm² or more;
 - (b) in the case of one on a motorcycle with or without sidecar, 7 cm² or more;

- (c) in the case of any other vehicles, 20 cm² or more;
- (2) The illuminated surface of the flashing direction indicator at each side of the vehicle specified in Paragraph 2 or 3 shall have a projected area on the vertical plane including the longitudinal axis of the vehicle (in the case of one showing mainly to the rear-side direction, the vertical plane crossing with the longitudinal axis of the vehicle at an angle of 45 degrees), of 20 cm² or more;
 - (3) Flashing direction indicators shall, when in operation, be clearly visible from a distance of 30 meters to the direction intended to show the signal to;
 - (4) Flashing direction indicators shall, when in operation, flash at the constant rate of not less than 50 not more than 120 flashes per minute;
 - (5) Blinking direction indicators shall be permitted only when they are in combination with clearance lamps or tail lamps;
 - (6) The blinking direction indicator shall be three times or more of the clearance lamp or tail lamp in intensity;
 - (7) Flashing direction indicators shall display a yellow or orange light: Provided, however, that in the case of any motor vehicle other than motorcycles with or without sidecar, flashing direction indicators showing to the front may display a white or milky-white light, and those to the rear, a red light;
 - (8) Flashing direction indicators shall be located symmetrically to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle;
 - (9) The location of the flashing direction indicators on any motor vehicle other than motorcycle with or without sidecar shall be more widely spaced laterally than 50 % of the overall width of the vehicle;
 - (10) The location of the flashing direction indicators on every motorcycle with or without sidecar showing to the front shall be more widely spaced laterally than 300 mm (in the case of the indicators with bulb of not less than 8 watts, 250 mm), and those to the rear, more widely spaced laterally than 150

mm. in the case of a motorcycle with two or more head lamps or tail lamps, the direction indicators shall be located further from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle than the outermost head lamp or tail lamp;

- (11) As respects flashing direction indicators, Items (6) and (7) of the foregoing Paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(Additional Direction Indicator)

Article 41-2

1. A motor vehicle with an overall length not more than 6 meters may be equipped with additional direction indicators, one at each side of the vehicle, which flash in connection with the flashing direction indicators specified in the provision of the foregoing Article.
2. As respects additional direction indicators, the requirements of Item (6) of Paragraph 6 and Items (7) (8) (9) of Paragraph 7 of the foregoing Article shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(Restrictions on Color of Light etc.)

Article 42

1. No motor vehicle shall be equipped with any orange lamp located at a height of not more than 2.5 meters above the ground, illuminating or displaying to the rear, and also with any red lamp except the following:
 - (1) Tail lamps
 - (2) Stop lamps
 - (3) Direction indicators;
 - (4) Additional direction indicators;
 - (5) Warning lamps on emergency motor vehicles;
 - (6) Identification lamps on motor vehicles loaded with gun-powders or radioactive materials;
 - (7) Marker lamps showing to the rear on passenger-carrier motor vehicles, mounted at a height of more than 2.5 meters;
 - (8) "The Last Bus" indication lamps on passenger-carrier routine buses;

- (9) "Vacent" indication lamps, fare-indication lamps and emergency lamps on taxies.
2. No motor vehicle shall be equipped with any white lamp illuminating or displaying to the rear except the following:
 - (1) Number lamps
 - (2) Back-up lamps
 - (3) Room lamps
 - (4) The route-board illumination lamps on passenger-carrier routine buses;
 - (5) The carrier-name-plate illumination lamps on taxies.
3. Any motor vehicle (except passenger-carrier routine buses) shall not be equipped with any lamp above the windshield glass, which emits a royal purple light.
4. No motor vehicle shall be equipped with any flashing lamp other than flashing direction indicators, additional direction indicators, warning lamps on emergency motor vehicles, lamps under the provision of Article 49-2 and emergency lamps on taxies.
5. No motor vehicle shall be equipped with red reflector at the front, or any white reflector at the rear.
6. No motor vehicle shall be equipped with a lamp the direct or reflected light of which interferes with the driving operation thereof or of other motor vehicles.
7. Any lamp on a motor vehicle (except head lamps, auxiliary head lamps, number-lamps, back-up lamps, direction indicators, additional direction indicators, internal illumination lamps, warning lamps on emergency motor vehicles, lamps under the provision of Article 49-2, identification lamps on motor vehicles loaded with gunpowders or radioactive materials, emergency lamps on taxies and those not lighted while running), shall be 300 candle powers or less in its intensity.
8. No identification lamp on a motor vehicle loaded with gunpowders or radio active materials shall be in combination with any other lamp.

(Horn)

Article 43

1. Every motor vehicle other than a trailer shall be equipped with a horn.
2. Horns shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) The horn shall be capable of emitting sound not less than 90 phon nor more than 115 phon at a distance of 2 meters to the front (in the case of a horn on a motor vehicle with a maximum speed of less than 20 km/h, sufficient strength not more than 115 phon);
 - (2) No horn shall be siren or bell.

(Back Mirror)

Article 44

Every motor vehicle (except trailers) shall be equipped with back mirrors by means of which the driver on seat is able to discern clearly the traffic conditions of other vehicles, at both sides, right and left, of the vehicle (of the trailer, in the case of drawing a trailer), straightly backward up to 50 meters, and also is able to discern clearly the traffic conditions near the left side of the motor vehicle itself (of the trailer, in the case of drawing a trailer of a larger width), exclusive of the place which the driver on seat can confirm.

Provided, however, that it may do well with back mirrors, by means of which the driver is able, at both sides, right and left in case of a motor cycle with or without sidecar and at right side only in the case of a small special type motor vehicle, to discern clearly the traffic conditions straightly backward up to 50 meters.

(Windshield Wiper)

Article 45

1. Every motor vehicle (except motor cycles with or without sidecars, and trailers), shall be equipped with such automatic windshield wiper as to ensure the clear view in front of the driver's seat.
2. Every passenger-carrier motor vehicle shall be equipped with such automatic windshield wiper (if they are two, right and left, they shall operate together) as to ensure the clear view nearly all over the windshield.

(Speedometer and Odometer)

Article 46

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a speedometer at a place so that the driver may easily observe, and with an odometer at a suitable place, both complying with the following requirements:

Provided, however, that in the case of a large special type motor vehicle with a maximum speed of less than 35 km/h, the speedometer may be replaced by an engine revolution indicator, and the odometer by an engine revolution-hour meter; and provided, further, that in the case of a light motor vehicle, a speedometer may be dispensed with, and in the case of a motor vehicle with a maximum speed of less than 20 km/h or a trailer, both a speedometer and an odometer may be dispensed with:

- (1) The error of the indication of a speedometer shall fall between 15% in the positive side and 10% in the negative side, when the motor vehicle is running on an even, paved road at a speed of more than 35 km/h (at the maximum speed, in the case of a motor vehicle with a maximum speed less than 35 km/h);
- (2) The vibration of the pointing needle of a speedometer shall be within plus and minus 3 km/h, under the state specified in the foregoing item;
- (3) The speedometer shall be provided with a lamp, or the dial plate and pointing hand shall be both coated with luminous paint.

(Fire Extinguisher)

Article 47

1. Any of the following motor vehicles shall be provided with a fire extinguisher:

- (1) Motor vehicles (except trailers) carrying gun-powders (except the case where the loaded quantity is less than that enumerated in Paragraph 2 of Article 51);
- (2) Motor vehicles (except trailers) carrying dangerous articles the quantity of which is more than that stated in Attached Table to the Fire Preven-

tion Law;

- (3) Motor vehicles (except trailers) carrying inflammable articles the quantity of which is more than that stated in Attached Table to these Regulations;
 - (4) Tractors drawing the motor vehicles on which gun-powders, dangerous or inflammable articles of the quantity specified in the three preceding items are loaded;
 - (5) Motor vehicles carrying radioactive materials the quantity of which is more than that enumerated in Paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Regulations for Transportation of Radioactive Materials by Car (Ministry of Transportation Ordinance No. 16, 1958);
 - (6) Motor vehicles with a riding capacity of 11 persons or more;
 - (7) Tractors drawing the motor vehicles of which the riding capacity is 11 persons or more;
 - (8) Children-carrying motor vehicles.
2. The fire extinguisher to be mounted on the motor vehicles of the foregoing Paragraph shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) The principal extinguishing substance shall be as follows: Carbon tetra chloride of packed quantity of 1 litre or more, Carbon-dioxide of packed quantity of 1 kg or more, Monochlor-monobrom-methane of packed quantity of 0.3 litre or more Dibromo-tetrafluor-ethane of packed quantity of 0.2 litre or more, or Extinguishing powder of packed quantity of 1.5 kilograms or more;
 - (2) The structure and function of any fire extinguisher shall comply with the technical standards stated in Paragraph 2 of Article 21-2 of the Fire Prevention Law;
 - (3) Fire extinguishers mounted on a motor vehicle shall not be damaged nor actuated due to vibration, impact etc., while running;
 - (4) Fire extinguishers shall be so installed as to easily be put out of place in need of use;
 - (5) Fire extinguishers shall be located at the following places:

- (a) Places convenient for watchmen's use, in the case of a motor vehicle carrying gunpowders, or a tractor drawing the said vehicle.
- (b) Places convenient for use by the drivers, the assistants, the conductors, the watchmen or the persons in charge, in the case of a motor vehicle other than the foregoing.

(Pressure Container and Accessories thereof)

Article 43

Pressure containers and their accessories on a motor vehicle shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The structure and function of a pressure container shall comply with the Standards for Structure of the 2nd Class Pressure Containers, authorized by the Minister of Labour under the provision of Article 66 of the Safety Regulations for Boilers and Pressure Containers (Ministry of Labour Ordinance No. 3, 1959);
- (2) The pressure container for compressed air shall be provided with a drain cock;
- (3) The maximum permissible pressure shall be marked on a pressure container at a place easily seen;
- (4) Any pressure container shall be installed at a place convenient for inspection;
- (5) Any pressure containers and conduit pipings mounted on a motor vehicle shall be mounted in such a way as not to be damaged due to vibration, impact etc. while running;
- (6) Any pressure container shall be provided with a pressure gauge to indicate the internal pressure of the container, at a place easily seen by the driver;
- (7) A pressure gauge shall be marked on the dialplate with the minimum effective working pressure of the system which uses the compressed gas;
- (8) The pressure gauge under the provision of Item 6 shall be provided with an illuminating device, or the dial plate and pointing hand shall be coated with luminous paint.

(Emergency Motor Vehicles)

Article 49

1. Any emergency motor vehicle shall be equipped with a warning lamp and a siren, each complying with the following requirements:
 - (1) The warning lamp shall display a red light clearly visible from a distance of 150 meters ahead;
 - (2) The sound intensity of a siren shall be, at a distance of 20 meters ahead, from 90 to 120 phons.
2. As regards painting color of emergency motor vehicles, fire fighting motor vehicles shall be painted with vermilion color, and others, with white:

Provided, however, to the following emergency motor vehicles, this Paragraph shall not apply:

- (1) Police motor vehicles;
- (2) Motor vehicles maintained by the Public Prosecutor's Office and used for criminal investigation;
- (3) Motor vehicles maintained by the National Defence Agency and used for emergency purposes;
- (4) Motor vehicles used for emergency surveillance at prisons or other reformatories;
- (5) Motor vehicles used for interning suspects or exercising surveillance over prisoners at the Immigration Center or Immigration Office;
- (6) Motor vehicles used for emergency public service.

(Motor Vehicles for Road Maintenance Service)

Article 49-2

A motor vehicle for road maintenance service shall be equipped with a lamp on the top of the vehicle so as to be clearly visible from apart, complying with the following requirements:

- (1) The lamp shall be a flashing yellow lamp;
- (2) The lamp shall be clearly visible from a distance of 150 meters ahead.

(Passenger Carrier Motor Vehicles)

Article 50

1. Passenger Carrier motor vehicles shall comply with the following requirements, in addition to the provisions of Articles 2 to 48:

- (1) The buffer system including passengers' seats shall be so designed that passengers thereon do not to feel uncomfortable vibrations and impacts;
- (2) (Rescinded);
- (3) The passengers' compartment shall be such as to secure proper lighting at daytime;
- (4) The passengers' compartment shall be equipped with adequate room lamps for illumination;
- (5) The side window of the driver's seat shall be so constructed as to easily obtain an opening of 270 mm or more in the effective width and height;
- (6) The entrance to be served only for passengers on the seats which are so located that they can directly get seated from the entrance (except the entrance served only for the driver) shall be 900 mm or more in effective height and 500 mm or more in effective opening width (defined hereinafter as the opening width in the horizontal plane at the height up to 800 mm from the floor, when the door is fully opened).

2. Passenger carrier motor vehicle with a riding capacity not less than 11 persons shall comply with the following requirements, in addition to the provisions of the preceding Paragraph:

- (1) Room lamps shall illumine the interior of the passengers' compartment evenly, and the intensity of light source shall be 5 watt or more per square meter of the floor area (2 watt, in the case of fluorescent lamps);
- (2) The step to an entrance shall be more than 300 mm or more in effective depth; provided that in the case where it is difficult for a step other than the lowest one to secure the said dimension, due to the door, etc., it may be permitted if an effective depth of 300 mm or more is secured at the part as long as 350 mm or more of the effective width;

In the case mentioned above, if the height to the next upper step is 250 mm or less, it may be further reduced to 290 mm;

- (3) There shall be a seat or space for the conductor near the entrance (except motor vehicles stated in the next Paragraph);
 - (4) In case that the seat or space for the conductor is 3 meters or more apart from the driver's seat a communication device such as buzzers, etc. shall be equipped with (except motor vehicle stated in the next Paragraph);
 - (5) In the case of an entrance door actuated by mechanical power, a certain device shall be provided near the entrance door so that in an accident the door can be opened by hand and there shall be a notification of the position of the device and how to open the door;
 - (6) In the front of the motor vehicle, a front under-vision mirror shall be provided with so that the driver, sitting on seat, may discern obstacles just before the vehicle, except for the case that the driver, due to the construction of the vehicle, is able to do so directly.
3. Any passenger carrier motor vehicle with a riding capacity not less than 11 persons, intended to run without a conductor (except trailers) shall comply with the following requirements, in addition to the provisions of Paragraph 2: provided that in the case of a passenger-carrier routine bus with a riding capacity not more than 29 persons, without a standee capacity, the requirements of Items 4 and 6 shall not apply, and that in the case of a motor vehicle other than passenger-carrier routine bus, the requirements of Items 2, 4, 6 and 7 shall not apply:
- (1) The entrance door shall be so constructed that passengers may be unable to open it easily;
 - (2) The entrance door shall be so constructed that the driver sitting on the driver's seat may control its opening and closing;
 - (3) Lamps and other equipments shall be provided with so that the driver on his seat may be aware of the state of the door (except the case that the driver can discern it directly);
 - (4) Lamps and other equipments shall be provided with

so that the driver on his seat may notice any passenger near any entrance door (except the case the driver can discern it directly owing to proximity);

- (5) Mirrors shall be provided with so that the driver on his seat may get sight of the conditions near the entrance doors and within the compartment;
 - (6) Broadcasting equipments shall be provided with so that the driver on his seat can announce to the passengers, without grasping the microphone by hand;
 - (7) Buzzers and other equipments shall be provided with so that the passenger may let the driver know that he is getting out;
 - (8) Back-up lamps shall be provided with on the rear of a motor vehicle.
4. Any passenger-carrier motor vehicle with a riding capacity not more than 10 persons shall comply with the following requirements, in addition to the provisions of Paragraph 1:
- (1) Separate braking system shall be provided with;
 - (2) The space from the foreedge of a seat to the seat in front or to the wall etc. shall be not less than 200 mm;
 - (3) On or near the equipment by which the door is opened, indication shall be made as to how the door can be opened.

(Motor Vehicles Carrying Gunpowders)

Article 51

1. Any motor vehicle carrying gunpowders shall comply with the following requirements, in addition to the provisions of Articles 2 to 48:
 - (1) The fuel system shall not be of acetylen-gas generator type nor of gas furnace type;
 - (2) The rear body and any other places where gunpowders are loaded shall be separated from the engine proper with non-inflammable partition walls;
 - (3) Electric wirings provided with on the outside of the body, rear body or any other places where gun-

powders are loaded shall be covered with insulator and well fixed to the vehicle body;

- (4) Those electric terminals, circuit breakers and any other electric equipments likely to spark which are provided with on the outside of the body, rear body or any other places where gunpowders are loaded, shall be properly covered.

2. In the case of a motor vehicle carrying gunpowders of which the quantity is not more than that stated in the following, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply.

- (1) In the case of gunpowders, 50 kg
- (2) In the case of detonation caps for hunting guns, 2000 pieces
- (3) In the case of ball cartridges, blank cartridges, and fuses, 200 pieces

(Motor Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Articles)

Article 52

1. Any motor vehicle carrying dangerous articles shall comply with the following requirements, in addition to the provisions of Articles 2 to 43:

- (1) The fuel system shall not be of acetylen-gas generator type, nor of gas furnace type;
- (2) Electric wirings provided with on the outside of the body, rear body or any other places where dangerous articles are loaded, shall be covered with insulator and well fixed to the vehicle body;
- (3) Those electric terminals, circuit breakers and any other electric equipments likely to spark which are provided with on the outside of the body, rear body or any other places where dangerous articles are loaded, shall be properly covered.

2. In the case of a motor vehicle carrying dangerous articles of which the quantity is not less than that stated in the Attached Table to the Fire Prevention Law, the rear body and any other places where dangerous articles are loaded shall be separated from the engine proper with non-inflammable partition walls.

3. Any motor vehicle such as a tank lorry, which is provided with a tank on the chassis for the purpose of carrying

explosive liquids, shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Pneumatic rubber tires shall be equipped and further, bumpers or similar means against impact shall be provided with so that tanks and their accessories may be protected from damage in the event of collision at the rear;
- (2) Tanks and their accessories shall be of such construction and arrangements as are required according to the provisions of Items 2 to 10 of Article 15 of the Cabinet Order for Safety Regulations for Dangerous Objects (Cabinet Order No. 306, 1959) or shall be those recognized as of equal function compared therewith;
- (3) Tanks shall be surely fixed to the chassis so that any movement or damage may not occur;
- (4) Exhaust pipes and mufflers shall be free from any leakage of exhaust gas from joints etc. and shall be provided with heat prevention fittings properly at the part where the distance from the surface of the tank is less than 200 mm;
- (5) In the case of any motor vehicle carrying explosive liquids enumerated in the items of Class 4 of the Attached Table to the Fire Prevention Law, exhaust pipes and mufflers shall not be arranged just under the pipes and joints of the tank and its accessories.

(Riding Capacity and Maximum Loading Capacity)

Article 53

1. The riding capacity or maximum loading capacity of a motor vehicle shall be such maximum number of persons or maximum loading quantity of goods as will be possible for persons to ride in or for goods to be loaded on, within the limits for safe transportation, in compliance with the provisions of this chapter: provided, however, that in the case of a light motor vehicle, the riding capacity shall be regarded as 2 persons or less and that in the case of a trailer with a gross vehicle weight of less than 2 tons, the riding capacity shall be regarded as zero.
2. The riding capacity stated in the preceding Paragraph shall be expressed in the number of persons of not less than 12 years of age. A person of not less than 12 years of age

shall be, in this case, regarded as equivalent to 1.5 persons of less than 12 years of age.

(Extraordinary Riding Capacity)

Article 53-2

1. In the case of a passenger-carrier routine bus with the riding capacity of not less than 30 persons as stated in the preceding article, the Chief of Land Transportation Bureau may decide on the extraordinary riding capacity, irrespective of the riding capacity stated in the preceding Article, by imposing the necessary restrictions for safety and security of running.
2. The said extraordinary riding capacity shall not exceed the total of the seating capacity plus the standee capacity calculated without application of the provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 24.
3. The provision of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis, as respects the extraordinary riding capacity of Paragraph 1 of this Article.

(Relaxation of Regulations)

Article 54

1. In the case of a motor vehicle authorized by the Minister of Transportation as fit for safe running in consideration of its construction, or in the case of a motor vehicle on which the restrictions necessary for safety and security of running are imposed, the provisions of Items 1 and 2 of Article 5 shall not apply.
2. In the case of a motor vehicle authorized by the Chief of Transportation Bureau as fit for safe running in consideration of its construction, or in the case of a motor vehicle on which the restrictions necessary for safety and security of running are imposed, the following provisions shall not apply:

Article 2; Article 4; Article 4-2; Items 4 and 5 of Article 5; Paragraph 2 of Article 6; Article 7 (except Item 1); Item 2 of Paragraph 3 of Article 31; Item 5 of Article 38; Paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Article 42, Item 6 of Paragraph 1 of Article 50.
3. In the case of the routine bus stated under Paragraph 3 of Article 50, authorized by the Chief of Land Transpor-

tation Bureau as fit for safe running in view of very few passengers getting on and off at places other than the starting and the terminal, the provisions of Items 2, 4 and 7 of Paragraph 3 of Article 50 shall not apply.

Article 55

In the case of a large special-type motor vehicle, authorized by the Chief of Land Transportation Bureau, as fit for safe running in consideration of its construction, or in the case of a large special-type motor vehicle on which the restrictions necessary for safety and security of running, the following provisions shall not apply:

Paragraph 1 of Article 6; Article 10 (only as regards arrangement and dimension); Paragraph 2 of Article 12; Article 13; Items 3 and 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 18; Article 30; Article 34; Article 35; Paragraph 1 (only as regards parenthesized passages), and Item 5 of Paragraph 2 of Article 37; Paragraph 1 (only as regards parenthesized passages) of Article 39; Item 7 (only as the passage relating to Item 5 of Paragraph 2 of Article 37) of Paragraph 2 of Article 39; Paragraph 1 of Article 40; Paragraph 1 to 4 of Article 41; Article 44.

Article 56

1. In the case of a motor vehicle under manufacture or reconstruction, for which temporary permission for running is authorized according to Paragraph 1 of Article 34 of the Law, the following provisions shall not apply only when the motor vehicle runs between workshops or workshops and places where tests are to be done:

Item 3 of Paragraph 1 of Article 18; Article 30; Paragraph 1 (only as regards parenthesized passages), and Item 5 of Paragraph 2 of Article 37; Paragraph 1 (only as regards parenthesized passages), and Item 7 (only as regards those relating to Item 5 of Paragraph 2 of Article 37) of Paragraph 2 of Article 39; Paragraph 1 of Article 40; Paragraph 2 of Article 41;

In addition, the following provisions shall not apply:

- (1) In the case of a motor vehicle to run only in the day-time:

Item 8 of Article 28; Articles 32 to 38; Item 3 of Article 46; Item 8 of Article 48:

- (2) In case that the turn signal by the driver's hand is discernable at a distance of 30 meters forward and backward straightly along the prolongation of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, which runs only in the day-time:

Paragraph 1 of Article 41:

- (3) In the case of a motor vehicle which runs excepting at the time of rain or snow fall:

Article 45:

- (4) In the case of a motor vehicle provided with clearance reflectors in compliance with the requirements of Paragraph 1 of Article 35:

Article 34:

2. In case that a motor vehicle which has failed to comply with the regulations stated in this chapter as the result of the inspection made according to the provisions of the Law, or a motor vehicle which has failed to comply with these regulations owing to hindrances or accidents, runs to a place where repairs or reconstructions are to be done, or to a place where necessary measures are to be made to remove a danger which may be caused by the loaded articles, etc., the provisions concerned of this chapter shall not apply, on condition that the running shall not, in any case, endanger the traffic of other vehicles.
3. In case that a motor vehicle constructed for trial or test, which has been authorized by the Minister of Transportation as a necessary measure for amendment of the regulations of this chapter, runs under the restrictions necessary for safety and security, the provisions of this chapter relating to the construction or system shall not apply.

Article 57

To motor vehicle stated in Article 99, the following provisions shall not apply:

Article 2; Article 4; Article 4-2; Article 7; Article 30; Articles 34 to 36; Paragraph 1 (only as regards parenthesized passages), and Item 5 of Paragraph 2 of Article 37; Paragraph 1 (only as regards parenthesized passages), and Item 7 (only as regards those relating to Item 5 of Paragraph 2 of Article 37) of Paragraph 2 of Article 39; Article 42 (except Paragraph 6).

In addition, the following provisions shall not apply.

- (1) In the case of a motor vehicle to run only in the day-time:

Article 32; Article 37;

- (2) In the case that the turn signal by the driver's hand is discernable at a distance of 30 meters forward and backward straightly along the prolongation of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle which runs only in the day-time:

Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 41.

(Exemptions from Application, etc.)

Article 58

- (Omitted) -

(Exception of Motor Vehicle Registered by a Contracting State)

Article 58-2

1. The provisions of Article 5 and Articles 5 to 53-2 shall not apply to any motor vehicle registered by a contracting state.
2. A motor vehicle registered by a contracting state shall comply with the requirements stated in Annex to the Convention on Road Traffic.
3. The riding capacity or maximum loading capacity of a motor vehicle registered by a contracting state shall be that declared by the competent authority of the country in which the vehicle is registered: If there is no such declaration, the riding capacity or maximum loading capacity of a motor vehicle registered by a contracting state shall be such maximum number of persons or maximum loading quantity of goods that it is possible for persons to ride in or for goods to be loaded on, within the limits for safe transportation, complying with the requirements stated in Annex 6 to the Convention on Road Traffic.

CHAPTER III SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR BICYCLES WITH MOTORS

(Length, Width and Height)

Article 59

No bicycle with motor shall exceed a length of 2.5 m, a width of 1.3 m and a height of 2 m: provided, however, that in case that permission is given by the Chief of Transportation Bureau, this Article shall not apply.

(Earth-touching Part and its Pressure)

Article 60

As to the earth-touching part and its pressure, the provisions of Article 7 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(Braking System)

Article 61

1. Any motor bicycle (except attached vehicles) shall be provided with a braking system, complying with following requirements:
 - (1) The braking system shall apply the brakes on the wheels not less than half the number of the wheels, including the rear wheel;
 - (2) The braking system shall have the braking capacity, enumerated in the following table according to the maximum speed of the bicycle with motor, on a level, dry, paved road.

	Maximum speed in km/h	Initial speed in km/h	Stopping distance in m
Bicycle with motor of 1st Class	25 or more	20	not more than 5
	less than 20	maximum speed thereof	not more than 5
Bicycle with motor of 2nd Class	35 or more	35	not more than 14
	20 or more and less than 35	20	not more than 5
	less than 20	maximum speed thereof	not more than 5

2. The braking system on a combination of a bicycle with motor and an attached vehicle shall comply with the requirements of Item 2 of the preceding Paragraph.
3. The braking system on attached vehicle may do without, if the braking system on the bicycle with motor alone complies with the requirements stated in Item 2 of Paragraph 1.

(Devices for Prevention of Emission of Smoke, Bad-odored or Harmful Gas etc.)

Article 61-2

1. Any bicycle with motor shall not emit a large quantity of smoke, bad-odored or harmful gas, etc. while running.
2. The exhaust pipe of any bicycle with motor shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (1) No exhaust pipe shall have its opening downwards or leftwards;
 - (2) In case that the mark plate is affixed on according to the regulations issued by Metropolis or administrative special region, or other municipal bodies, the exhaust pipe shall have its opening in such a way that the indications such as the figures of the mark plate etc. may not be prevented from legible through ejecting exhaust gas, etc.;
 - (3) The exhaust pipe shall be so designed, lest it should heat to fire the bicycle with motor itself

(including an attached vehicle), or loaded goods, or should cause damage to the function of the brake system, the electric equipments, etc., through a direct contact or exhaust gas ejected.

(Head Lamp)

Article 62

A bicycle with motor (except an attached vehicle) shall be equipped with one head lamp at the front complying with the following requirements:

- (1) The head lamp shall be of such intensity as to be capable of discerning any obstacle on the road clearly, at a distance of 15 meters ahead at night (50 meters ahead, in the case of bicycle with motor of the 2nd class with a maximum speed of not less than 20 km/h;
- (2) The head lamp shall throw light just along the direction which the bicycle with motor takes, and the main beam shall be inclined downwards;
- (3) The light of the head lamp shall be of white or light-yellow color;
- (4) The location of the head lamp shall be not more than 1 m, in height above the ground;
- (5) In the case of the head lamp with a light intensity of 10,000 candle power or more, the device shall be so constructed that the light intensity may be reduced, or the direction of the beam may be lowered.

(Number Lamp)

Article 62-2

1. The number lamp shall be so designed that it illuminates with a white light the mark plate to render the figures clearly visible from a distance of 8 m to the rear.
2. The number lamp shall be so wired either as not to be put out at the driver's seat, or as to be lighted whenever the head lamp is lighted.

(Tail Lamp)

Article 62-3

Every bicycle with motor shall be equipped with a tail lamp at the rear, complying with the requirements of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 37: provided, however, that in the case of a bicycle with motor of a maximum speed less than 20 km/h, this shall not apply.

(Stop Lamp)

Article 62-4

Every bicycle with motor shall be equipped with a stop lamp at the rear, complying with the requirements of Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 39; provided, however, that in the case of a bicycle with motor of a maximum speed less than 20 km/h, this shall not apply.

(Rear Reflector)

Article 63

Every bicycle with motor shall be equipped with a rear reflector at the rear, complying with the requirements of Article 38.

(Direction Indicator)

Article 63-2

Any direction indicator on a bicycle with motor shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) The direction indicators shall be so equipped with, at least one on each side, right and left, that the signal may be discerned clearly from a distance of 30 m, to the front and to the rear, along the prolongation of the longitudinal axis of the bicycle.
- (2) The direction indicator shall be either semaphore device or flashing (including blinking) type;
- (3) The semaphore direction indicator shall comply with the requirements stated in Paragraph 6 of Article 41;
- (4) The flashing direction indicator shall comply with the requirements stated in Items 3 to 6, 8, 10 and 11 of Paragraph 7 of Article 41, and in addition, with the following requirements:

- (a) As for the indicating part of the flashing direction indicator which is to send a direction signal forward or backward, the area projected upon the vertical plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the bicycle shall be not less than 7 cm²;
- (b) The light of the direction indicator shall be of yellow or orange color; provided, however, that in the case of those other than two wheeled bicycles with motors (including bicycles with sidecars), a white or milky-white color may be used to send a signal forwards, and a red to send backwards.

(Horn)

Article 64

Every bicycle with motor (except attached vehicles) shall be equipped with a horn which emit a proper degree of sound.

(Back Mirror)

Article 64-2

Every bicycle with motor shall be equipped with such back mirror, that the driver, sitting on the seat, can discern clearly the traffic conditions of other vehicles, at right and left side, backward up to 50 m.

(Muffler)

Article 65

Any bicycle with motor having an internal combustion engine shall be equipped with a suitable device such as a muffler, so that the noise may be less than that stated in Item 2 of Article 30.

(Speedometer)

Article 65-2

A bicycle with motor of a maximum speed not less than 20 km/h shall be provided with a speedometer at a place easily seen, complying with the requirements stated in Article 46.

(Boarding Accommodation)

Article 66

1. As for the boarding accommodation of a bicycle with motor, the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 20 shall apply mutatis mutandis.
2. As for the seat for anyone other than the driver, the provision of Article 22 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(Relaxation of Regulations)

Article 67

The provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 56 shall apply mutatis mutandis, in the case of bicycle with motor.

(Exceptions for Applications)

Article 67-2

- (Omitted) -

(Exception of Bicycle with Motor Registered by a Contracting State)

Article 67-3

1. The provisions of Articles 60 to 66 shall not apply to any bicycle with motor registered by a contracting state.
2. A bicycle with motor registered by a contracting state shall comply with the requirements stated in Annex 6 to the Convention on Road Traffic.

CHAPTER IV SAFETY REGULATIONS FOR LIGHT VEHICLES

(Length, Width and Height)

Article 68

No light vehicle shall exceed the size enumerated below as to length, width and height in unloaded state; provided, however, that in case permission is given by the Chief of Land Transportation Bureau, this shall not apply.

Classification	Length in m	Width in m	Height in m
Light vehicle operated by human power	4	2	3
Light vehicle operated by animal power	12	2.5	3.5

(Earth-touching Part and its Pressure)

Article 69

As for the earth-touching part and its pressure, the provision of Article 7 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(Braking System)

Article 70

Any light vehicle for riding shall be provided with a suitable braking system: provided, however, that in the case of a ricksha, this shall not apply.

(Vehicle Body)

Article 71

1. The body of a light vehicle for riding shall be so constructed as to ensure safe riding.
2. As for the seats and standing space of light vehicles for riding, the provisions of Articles 22 to 24 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(Horn)

Article 72

Any light vehicle for riding shall be equipped with a horn that emits a proper degree of sound.

(Relaxation of Regulations)

Article 73

The provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 56 shall apply to light vehicles, mutatis mutandis.

Supplementary Provisions

- (All omitted) -

Appendix 2. The Installation Standards for Motor Vehicle Inspection Station

(Purpose)

Sec. 1. The purpose of this standards is to ensure proper inspection of motor vehicles and promote efficiency in such inspection by standardization of motor vehicle inspection station (hereinafter referred to as "inspection station") to be established by the State with respect to the conditions of their locations, and facilities and the machines & tools for motor vehicle inspection purposes (hereinafter referred to as "equipment") that should be provided with in the inspection station.

(Conditions of Location)

Sec. 2. The conditions of location shall be as following:

- (1) The location shall be where many bases of motor vehicle operation stand close together, or the inspection station shall be at the position, the distance to which from such bases is shorter on the average.
- (2) The inspection station shall be easy of access and shall have its gateways, for entrance and exit, abutting on a road of more than 6.5 meters in width.
- (3) It shall be located in the same or adjacent site where the buildings of the Land Transport Office or its Branch Office stand.
However, this does not apply to the case where the acquisition of the required site is difficult or to the case of unavoidable necessity.
- (4) It shall be a place with good natural surroundings including the drainage condition.

(Scale, etc.)

Sec. 3. The scale, etc. of the inspection station shall be of the following order:

1. Scale, and facilities

- (1) The shed where inspection of vehicles is to be carried out (hereinafter referred to as "the

inspection shed") and the inspection site (hereinafter referred to as "the site") shall be of the following scale.

- (a) The structure of the inspection shed shall be of the order tabled hereunder in accordance with the number of vehicles to be dealt with annually. The odd-numbered inspection courses shown in the table may be upped to the nearest even-numbered inspection courses in the cases where it is easily predictable that the increasing number of vehicles to be dealt with will necessitate early provision of an additional course.
- (b) The site shall have an area as tabled hereunder proportionate to the number of the inspection courses. Further, its shape shall be such as it could be utilized to the full.

However, in case where procurement of the adjacent area, it is feared, will likely become excessively difficult in future, the expanded use of the site area may be sanctioned which will permit the reasonable establishment of facilities, taking into consideration the durable years of the inspection station facilities as well as the increasing trend of motor vehicles to be inspected.

Annual number of vehicles for inspection	Required inspection course number	Area of the site where Land Transport office buildings are also established (m ²)	Area of the site where Land Transport office buildings are not jointly established (m ²)
Below 27,000	1	5,000	3,300
Above 27,000	2	8,900	6,600
Below 54,000			
Above 54,000	3	12,800	9,900
Below 81,000			

Annual number of vehicles for inspection	Required inspection course number	Area of the site where Land Transport office buildings are also established (m ²)	Area of the site where Land Transport office buildings are not jointly established (m ²)
Above 81,000 Below 108,000	4	16,700	13,200
Above 108,000 Below 135,000	5	20,600	16,500
Above 135,000 Below 162,000	6	24,500	19,800
Above 162,000 Below 189,000	7	28,400	23,100
Above 189,000 Below 216,000	8	32,300	26,400

(2) The shed for measuring the dimensions and weight of vehicles for inspection and the shed for measuring gradients (hereinafter referred to as "the shed for measuring") shall be established in accordance with the following.

- (a) The scale of the shed for measuring dimensions and weight shall be such as will accommodate one course in case of the inspection station having five or less inspection courses, and two courses in case of the inspection station having six or more inspection courses. However, in the case measuring of dimensions and weight is carried out within the inspection shed from unavoidable necessity, the above may be dispensed with.
- (b) The shed for measuring gradients shall be established in the inspection station having two or more inspection courses and in any such inspection station where the necessity for establishment of the shed in question has duly been

recognized from the viewpoint of convenience to the vehicles undergoing inspection, taking into consideration the distance and road conditions between any station having a shed for measuring gradients and other inspection stations and business volumes.

- (3) In the inspection station, the shed for inspection office work shall be provided, but in the case of the inspection station which occupies the same site of the Land Transport Office, such a shed may be dispensed with.
- (4) The incidental facilities outdoors shall be provided in accordance with the following conditions.
 - (a) For purposes of maintaining safety and order within the inspection station, fences, signs and traffic demarcation lines shall be provided, clarifying thereby driving-in and driving-out lanes, parking lots, etc..
 - (b) At a prominent place observable by the examinees, a notice-board shall be provided to post up thereon the matters stipulated in 3-1-1 of "the Motor Vehicle Inspection Work Enforcement Gist" (No. 880 of M. V. of Nov. 25, 1961)
 - (c) For maintenance of efficient drainage service, a drainage ditch drainpipe shall be established.
 - (d) In the inspection station where, it is feared, snow-storms during the winter season might prove a hinderance to the inspection work, a protection fence against wind and snow may be constructed at an appropriate place.
 - (e) The inspection station receiving electric power above 50 KVA shall have a transformer installed corresponding to the volume to be consumed.
 - (f) The inspection station shall be fenced around with wire-netting, cement, concrete or block walls.

(g) The gateways for entrance and exit of the inspection station shall be provided with appropriate doors, etc.

(2) Layout.

The layout of the inspection shed, shed for measuring and shed for inspection office-work in the inspection station shall be decided after allocating sufficient space to the drive-in and drive-out lanes and parking area capable of accommodating motor vehicles for inspection, and in due consideration of the possible increase in the number of the inspection course in future as well as other conditions including the seasonal wind.

(Structure, etc. of Inspection Shed and Shed for measuring)
Sec. 4. The Attached Table I shall be taken as standards.

(Standard Number of Equipment)

Sec. 5. The attached Table II shall be taken as standards with respect to the number of the equipment to be provided for in the inspection course, etc..

(Paving of Inspection Station)

Sec. 6. The driving-in and driving-out lanes and parking area shall be given asphalt/concrete paving as under.

- (1) Coefficient of bearing capacity for roadbed shall be above 1.3 as the standard.

Note: This is coefficient of bearing capacity, obtained from calculation based on the 75 cm-diameter plate and settlement value of 0.125 cm in a plate bearing test. (Road plate bearing testing method — J I S A1215)

- (2) The standard thickness of surface stratum shall be above 5 cm but less than 8 cm.
- (3) The combined thickness of surface stratum, basic stratum and roadbed shall be the standard thickness shown hereunder which subjects to the roadbed

bearing capacity ratio.

Note: This is a ratio obtained from Roadbed bearing capacity ratio testing method — J I S A1211 and hereinafter called, CBR.

CBR	15 or more	7 or more but less than 15	Less than 7
Thickness (cm)	10 or more but less than 20	20 or more but less than 35	35 or more but less than 60

However, in a cold district this shall be indicated by the depth of earth frozen.

- (4) The maximum axle weight of a motor vehicle to be used in designing and engineering shall be 10 tons and the maximum wheel weight, 5 tons.

Attached Table I.

The main structure, etc. of the inspection shed and shed for measuring.

Inspection Shed

Items	Main Structure	Remarks
Length	40 m is the standard, which may, however, be lengthened to 45 m in the inspection station where it is feared snowfall might impede inspection work.	
Frontage	a. Frontage shall be as under: Number of inspection course 1 ... 6 m " " " 2 ... 11 m " " " 3 ... 16 m " " " 4 ... 21 m " " " 5 ... 26 m " " " 6 ... 31 m	a. The number of inspection courses to be provided for shall be limited to 6 in the same inspection shed.

Items	Main Structure	Remarks
Height	<p>b. There shall be no intermediate pillars inside the inspection shed except those at the gateways of entrance and exit.</p> <p>c. Where there are 2 or above inspection courses, the central distance between any two adjacent courses shall be 5 m.</p> <p>Effective height along the inspection course is 4.5 m and at the gateways, 4 m.</p>	<p>b. In the inspection shed having 4 or above inspection courses, an exclusive course for small-sized motor vehicles may be provided.</p>
Frame of the shed	<p>Pre-fabricated assembling construction material of steel shall be used. (For the compressor room, molded light type steel shall be used)</p>	
Foundation	<p>Foundation of each pillar shall be constructed considering the respective ground resistance strength.</p>	
Floor	<p>a. Floor surface shall be higher upward of 30 cm than road surface in the premises</p> <p>b. Floor shall be paved with cement concrete so as to be able to withstand the weight of a motor vehicle easily. Floor shall be colour-finish and the part of it necessary for inspection of headlamps and side-slip, and for measurement of dimensions and weight of a motor vehicle, shall be level.</p> <p>c. In the inspection station where, it is feared, operation of a side-slip tester will become difficult during the winter season, an anti-freeze device may be installed.</p> <p>d. A drainage ditch shall be provided at both sides of the floor or at any places where necessity for provision of such is recognized.</p>	<p>The path along which motor vehicles for inspection enter and the passage for inspectors shall be colour-distinguished on the floor.</p>

Items	Main Structure	Remarks
Roof	<p>c. At the surface of the floor where inspection is made of the frame and steering system etc., using a test lift or pit, there shall be appropriate illuminating device (In case of a pit, illumination of the inside of the pit).</p> <p>f. As far as possible no obstacles shall be placed on the floor surface for better working conditions and its efficient use.</p> <p>g. The apron at the entrance side shall be cement/concrete paved more than 10 m in length and one at the exit side 5 m in length, both along the whole range of width of doorways. The part of the apron to be used in inspection shall be level with the horizontal plane of the inside of the shed.</p> <p>The roof shall be slated. In case of necessity only for lighting, a skylight of about 10 % of the total surface area of the roof may be provided, which shall be of coloured corrugated plastic, having a blind, etc, attached therewith capable of easy manipulation.</p>	
Eaves	<p>Eaves of about 3 m in length, covering the whole range of width of both doorways of entrance and exit, shall be fixed up. No pillars shall be provided specially for the eaves.</p>	<p>Excluding the inspection sheds in the snow districts</p>
Side walls	<p>a. They shall be lined with slate.</p> <p>b. Windows totalling over 20% in area of the side walls shall be provided for lighting and ventilation purposes at the height of over 1.2 m from the floor surface. The windows shall be so devised that more than 50 % of their area may be opened out, equipped with metal window sashes.</p>	

Items	Main Structure	Remarks
Shutters	<p>c. In the part of the side walls below the height of 1.2 m, ventilation windows totalling 7% in area of the side walls shall be provided which can be easily opened or shut.</p> <p>d. Doors shall be provided for the side walls which can be locked up from the outside.</p> <p>Electric-winding shutters capable of resisting the fairly strong velocity of wind shall be provided at the doorways. However, at the inspection station, in the area classified as 5th-grade in the cold area allowance payment regulations, an auto-door system may be adopted in lieu of the above.</p>	
Compressor room	<p>a. Adjacent to the side wall of the inspection shed a compressor room shall be established.</p> <p>b. The dimensions of a compressor room shall be 1.8 m in depth, 3.0 m in frontage per one unit of a compressor of 10 PS and above 1.8 m in height. Windows, ventilations and water discharge facilities for dewatering of the air-tank shall be provided.</p>	Location of a compressor room shall be decided, taking into consideration the length of piping to the equipment involved and pressure reduction.
Inside illumination	Per m ² of floor surface, over 50 luxes shall be required. Illumination apparatus including fluorescent lamps, etc. shall be fixed on the ceiling or side walls.	
Ventilation device	Suitable apparatus shall be provided for ventilation in the inspection shed.	
Water feed cocks	In case the number of inspection courses is two or less, two feed cocks and sinks shall be provided. Thereafter, with every two increases in the inspection courses, one feed cock and sink shall be increased.	For 1 feed cock, 10 m of hose shall be supplied.

Items	Main Structure	Remarks
Heating	A kerosene stove, hot-air heater, or infrared-ray heater may be provided.	
Coating with paint	Where steel frames are used, apply an anti-corrosive first, coating them thereafter with light-colour paint.	
Others	<p>a. The inspection shed shall have the structure and facilities aimed at ensuring safety inside.</p> <p>b. On the floor surface of every inspection course or at suitable points, sign posts (including signal lights) for advance or halt of motor vehicles shall be provided.</p> <p>c. In the case of the inspection shed having two or more inspection courses, the air piping and electric wiring shall be fitted out in the midpoints as far as possible of every inspection course necessary for inspection work.</p> <p>d. For inspection lamps, 3 plug-sockets shall be provided on each of the inspection courses.</p> <p>e. Microphones shall be installed at a place where such are considered necessary for giving directions or guidances to the motor vehicles to be inspected.</p> <p>f. The inspector boxes may be provided at places where such are considered necessary for the inspection work.</p> <p>g. For storage of the inspection work materials, inspection equipment, tools for maintenance & repair, oils and fats, etc., a shed shall be established adjacent to the inspection shed or the shed for measuring. The standard floor area of such a shed is 9.9 m² which shall be enlarged by 3.3 m² for every two inspection courses to be increased.</p>	

Shed for measuring

Items	Classification	Shed for measuring dimensions and weight	Shed for measuring max. stability angle of inclination
Depth	-	15 m	15 m
Frontage	-	1 course - 6 m 2 courses - 11 m	9 m
Height	Effective height inside the shed	4.5 m	4.5 m
	Effective height at entrance and exit	4.0 m	4.0 m
		Main Structure	Remarks
Floor	<p>Inside the shed for measuring, no intermediate pillars shall be set up in principle, excluding at the doorways.</p> <p>a. Reference to a, d, and f, of the floor of the inspection shed shall apply.</p> <p>b. The floor shall be paved with cement/concrete so as to enable it to bear the motor vehicle weight and be colour-painted. The part required for measuring the dimensions and weight of motor vehicles shall be kept level with the ground horizontally.</p>		Respecting colour finish, it is same as in the case of the inspection shed.
Side walls	<p>a. Reference to a, & b of the side walls of the inspection shed shall apply.</p> <p>b. Doors which can be locked from the outside shall be provided to the part of the side walls not adjacent to the inspection shed.</p>		
Water feed cock	A feed cock and sink shall be provided.		
Others	a. Reference to the structure, foundation, roof, eaves, shutters (excluding auto-doors), inside illumination, heating and coating with paints of the inspection shed shall apply.		

Items	Main Structure	Remarks
	<p>b. Reference to a, b, e, and f, of "others" of the inspection shed shall apply, too.</p> <p>c. In the shed for measuring dimensions and weight, one plug socket per one course, and in the shed for measuring gradient one plug socket shall be provided.</p>	

Attached Table 2. The standard number of the equipment

Kinds of equipment No. of inspection courses	W	B	L	G	S	A	H	O	N	C	G.T
	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
3	1	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	1
4	1	4	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	1
5	1	5	5	1	5	5	5	2	2	5	1
6	2	6	6	1	6	6	6	2	2	6	1
7	2	7	7	1	7	7	7	2	2	7	1
8	2	8	8	1	8	8	8	2	2	8	1

Notes:

(1) Letters in the kinds of equipment column above represent as under:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| W - Load meter | B - Brake tester |
| L - Test-lift | G - Instrument for measuring max. stability angle of inclination |
| S - Speedometer tester | O - Sound level meter |
| H - Head light tester | A - Side slip tester |
| N - Number lamp tester | C - Compressor (10 PS per 1 course and the number may be subjected to change by the total horse power) |
| G.T - LPG Tester | |

- (2) In case a pit is substituted for a test-lift, a pit-lift may be installed along with the pit.
- (3) Excluding the part of the stationary motor vehicle inspection equipment and tools under which work is carried out, the rest part protruding from the floor shall be painted in stripes of yellow and black.

