

Statutory Instrument No. 139 of 1974

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1972
(43 of 1972)

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, 1974

(Published on the 6th November, 1974)

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SCHEDULES

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 127 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, the Minister of Works and Communications hereby makes the following Regulations —

PART I. Preliminary

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|-----------------|---|
| Citation | 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic Regulations, 1974. |
| Inter-pretation | <p>2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —</p> <p>“axle”, in relation to a vehicle, means a device or set of devices, whether continuous across the width of the vehicle or not, about which the wheels of the vehicle rotate and which is so placed that, when the vehicle is travelling straight ahead, the vertical centre-lines of such wheels would be in one vertical plane at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of such vehicle :</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Provided that where the distance between the centre-lines of any two axles of a vehicle is less than 1,2 m. such axles shall, for the purposes of these Regulations, be deemed to be one axle situated midway between such axles;</p> <p>“axle weight-load” means the sum of the wheel weight-loads of all wheels on any axle;</p> <p>“axle unit”, in relation to a vehicle, means a set of two or more parallel axles of such vehicle which are so interconnected as to form a unit;</p> <p>“centre-line of an axle unit” or any like expression, means a line midway between the centre-lines of the extreme axles of an axle unit;</p> <p>“combination of motor vehicles” means two or more vehicles coupled together, one of which is a motor vehicle;</p> <p>“emergency brake” means a braking system capable of stopping a vehicle at the will of the driver independently of the service brake;</p> <p>“front end”, in relation to a vehicle, means that part of the vehicle which projects furthest forward;</p> |

- “front overhang”, in relation to a vehicle, means that portion of the vehicle, excluding any drawbar or coupling, which projects in front of the centre-line of the front axle or the foremost axle of the front axle unit or, if such vehicle has only one axle, which projects in front of the centre-line of that axle or, in the case of a semi-trailer, which projects in front of the king-pin;
- “gross axle weight-load”, in relation to a motor vehicle, means the maximum weight-load of a particular axle of such vehicle as specified by the manufacturer thereof, or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by a licensing officer;
- “gross axle unit weight-load”, in relation to a motor vehicle, means the maximum weight-load of a particular axle unit of such vehicle as specified by the manufacturer thereof, or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by a licensing officer;
- “gross combination weight”, in relation to a motor vehicle, means the maximum weight of any combination of motor vehicles of which such motor vehicle may form a part, as specified by the manufacturer thereof, or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by a licensing officer;
- “gross weight”, in relation to a motor vehicle, means the maximum weight of such vehicle and its load as specified by the manufacturer, or, in the absence of such specification, as determined by a licensing officer;
- “light trailer”, means a trailer with a gross weight not exceeding 750 kg;
- “operate”, in relation to a vehicle, means to use or drive, or permit to be used or driven;
- “overall length”, in relation to a vehicle, means the distance between the front end and the rear end of the vehicle and, in relation to a combination of vehicles, the distance between the front end of the leading vehicle and the rear end of the rearmost vehicle;
- “overall width”, in relation to a vehicle, means the width measured between two planes parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and passing through the extreme projecting points on either side of such vehicle exclusive of any side mirror or direction indicator;
- “overrun brake”, in relation to a trailer, means a braking system which is applied automatically when the tension on the drawbar of the trailer is released;
- “parking brake” means a braking system, normally a hand brake, used in the ordinary course of events to keep a vehicle stationary without human intervention;
- “permissible maximum axle weight-load or axle unit weight-load”, in relation to any motor-omnibus or goods vehicle, means the total axle weight-load or axle unit weight-load of a particular axle or axle unit of such motor-omnibus or vehicle which would not contravene any of the provisions of Part VIII when operated on a road;
- “permissible maximum drawing vehicle weight”, in relation to any vehicle which is used to draw any other vehicle, means the weight of such drawing vehicle and such other vehicle which would not contravene the provisions of regulation 93 when operated on a road;

- “permissible maximum vehicle weight”, in relation to a motor-omnibus or goods vehicle, means that weight of such motor-omnibus or goods vehicle which would not contravene any of the provisions of Part VIII when such vehicle is operated on a road;
- “rear end”, in relation to a vehicle, means that part of the vehicle which projects furthest to the rear;
- “reasonably level road” means a road which does not exceed a plus or minus one per cent grade;
- “rear overhang”, in relation to a vehicle, means that portion of the vehicle which projects to the rear of the centre-line of the rear axle or the rearmost axle of the rear axle unit or, if such vehicle has only one axle, which projects to the rear of the centre-line of that axle;
- “retro-reflector” and “reflector” mean a device made of plastic, glass or similar material which reflects light;
- “safety glass” means transparent glass or other transparent material so constructed or treated that, when fractured, the possibility of large flying fragments or sharp splinters is minimized;
- “service brake” means a braking system, normally a footbrake, used in the ordinary course of events by the driver of a motor vehicle to reduce its speed or to stop it;
- “turning radius”, in relation to a motor vehicle, means the radius of the circle described by the outer steerable wheel of a motor vehicle when such wheel is deflected as far as possible from the straight either to the left or to the right and, where the radii so obtained are not the same, the larger of the two shall be taken as the turning radius of the motor vehicle, the radius being measured to the outer edge of the track described by such outer steerable wheel;
- “wheel-base” —
- (a) in relation to a semi-trailer, means the distance measured at ground level, between parallel planes at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle passing through the centre-line of its king-pin and the centre-line of its axle or axle unit, as the case may be;
 - (b) in relation to a trailer with only one axle or one axle unit, other than a semi-trailer, means the distance, measured at ground level, between parallel planes at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle passing through the centre-line of the coupling pin or knuckle and the centre-line of such axle or axle unit, as the case may be;
 - (c) in relation to any other vehicle, means the distance measure at ground level, between parallel planes at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle passing through the centre-line of the front axle or front axle unit and the centre-line of the rear axle or rear axle unit, as the case may be;
- “wheel weight-load”, in relation to any wheel of a vehicle, means the total weight supported by the contact area between the tyre of such wheel and the road surface.

Fees

3. The Fees set out in the First Schedule hereto shall be payable in regard to the respective matters therein contained.

4. (1) Every application, licence or other document, and every badge or mark, prescribed under the Act or these Regulations shall, except as otherwise provided, be those specified in the Second Schedule hereto, such forms being available at the office of the Registrar. Forms, etc.

(2) When no other provision is specifically made, where proof of the loss or destruction of any licence, certificate or other document issued under the Act or these Regulations is provided, the person having power to issue such licence, certificate or other document may issue a duplicate thereof to the person entitled thereto.

PART II. *Registration and Licensing of Vehicles*

5. The registration number of a motor vehicle or trailer assigned under section 6 (5) of the Act shall include the letters indicating the place where such vehicle or trailer is registered in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule, together with a number assigned to such vehicle or trailer by the licensing officer. Registration number

6. (1) The following provisions shall apply to identification plates (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as "plates") fixed to a motor vehicle or trailer, pursuant to section 11 of the Act — Identification plates

- (a) every motor vehicle shall carry at least two plates, one of which shall be fixed on the front elevation thereof and one on the rear elevation thereof, both being in an upright position and so as to be clearly visible from in front of or behind the vehicle, as the case may be;
- (b) every trailer shall carry at least one plate which shall be fixed on the rear elevation thereof in an upright position and so as to be clearly visible from behind the vehicle;
- (c) every plate shall be rectangular in shape:

Provided that in the case of a motor-cycle —

- (i) a front plate may conform to the curvature of the mudguard of the front wheel and is so arranged that the letters and numerals are upright and clearly visible from both sides of such motor-cycle; or
 - (ii) such motor-cycle may have affixed to it on the mudguard of the front wheel, two plates, one on either side of such mudguard, so that the letters and numerals are upright and clearly visible from both sides of such motor-cycle;
- (d) except in the case of vehicles owned by Government or used under the authority of a motor dealer's licence, the plates shall have, in the case of the plate carried on the front elevation of a vehicle, a white reflective ground with black letters and numerals; and in the case of the plate carried on the rear elevation of a vehicle, a yellow reflective ground with black letters and numerals thereon;

- (e) in the case of vehicles owned by Government, the front plate of a vehicle shall have a white reflective ground with red letters and numerals thereon, and the rear plate shall have a red reflective ground with white letters and numerals thereon;
- (f) in the case of plates issued to motor-dealers, both plates shall have a white reflective ground with red letters and numerals thereon and shall have, in addition, space for the insurance token issued under the Motor Vehicle Insurance Proclamation to be displayed;
- (g) no plate shall be fixed to a vehicle at a height of more than 1,5 m. above ground level;
- (h) all letters and numerals shall be not less than 75 mm. in height, and every part of such letters and numerals shall be not less than 12 mm. broad, and shall be so arranged that the total width taken by each letter or numeral, except the numeral "1", shall be not less than 42 mm. and not more than 58 mm;
- (i) the space between adjoining letters and numerals shall be not less than 6 mm. and there shall be a margin between the nearest part of any letter or numeral and the top or bottom of the plate of not less than 10 mm. and between the nearest part of any letter or numeral and the side of the plate of not less than 15 mm;
- (j) the space between the last letter and the first numeral shall be not less than 25 mm. and where the numerals and letters are on separate lines the space between the upper and lower lines shall be not less than 10 mm; and
- (k) shall conform generally with either of the forms set out in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle the identification plates of which do not comply with the provisions of this regulation or which are not clearly visible or legible or which contain any letters or numerals other than the registration number assigned to such vehicle.

Validity of licences

7. The validity of vehicle licences issued under section 16 of the Act shall be as follows —

- (a) a vehicle licence issued to commence between 1st January and 31st March in any year shall be valid until 31st December of that year;
- (b) a vehicle licence issued to commence between 1st April and 30th June in any year shall be valid until 31st March in the year following;
- (c) a vehicle licence issued to commence between 1st July and 30th September in any year shall be valid until 30th June in the year following;
- (d) a vehicle licence issued to commence between 1st October and 31st December in any year shall be valid until 30th September in the following year.

Manner of carrying licence

8. (1) Every vehicle licence issued under section 16 of the Act and every public service vehicle licence issued under section 107 of the Act shall be carried on the vehicle to which it relates, so that it is clearly visible to a person standing in front and to the left of the vehicle.

(2) The licence shall be carried in a conspicuous position in a weather-proof holder having a transparent face:

Provided that, in the case of a vehicle fitted with a transparent windscreen, the licence may be carried in a holder fixed to or behind such windscreen.

(3) In the event of a licence becoming illegible, the holder thereof shall apply to the Registrar for a duplicate licence and shall surrender the illegible licence; the Registrar shall issue a duplicate licence valid for the remainder of the period, free of charge.

9. The classes of vehicles in respect of which a licensing officer shall require production of a certificate of roadworthiness under section 18 (2) of the Act shall be —

- (a) public service vehicles;
- (b) heavy commercial vehicles.

Vehicles
requiring
certificate of
roadworthi-
ness

PART III. *Driving Licences and Tests*

10. (1) The following licences and permits shall be deemed to be driving licences in respect of the class or classes of vehicles for which they are issued for a period of one year after the holder thereof first arrives in Botswana —

Validity of
licences and
permits

- (a) a convention driving permit, held by a person resident outside Botswana;
- (b) a domestic driving permit or licence issued in a country outside Botswana.

(2) The holder of a convention driving permit and a domestic driving permit or licence who has been resident in Botswana for one year shall be entitled to apply for a driving licence under the Act, which licence shall, subject to the provisions of section 31 (2) of the Act, be granted by the licensing officer without further examination.

(3) In subregulations (1) and (2) —

“convention driving permit” means a valid international driving licence issued under the authority of a country outside Botswana which is a party to the Convention on Road Traffic done at Vienna on 8th November, 1968;

“domestic driving permit” means a valid document issued under the law of a country outside Botswana authorizing the holder to drive motor vehicles, or a specified class or description of motor vehicles, in that country.

11. (1) A provisional driving licence shall be valid only in respect of the class of vehicles specified therein, and shall be subject to the following conditions —

Provisional
licence

- (a) no passengers other than the accompanying licensed driver as required by section 30 (2) of the Act shall be carried in a motor vehicle driven by the holder of a provisional driving licence;

(b) at all times while the holder of a provisional driving licence is driving any vehicle, there shall be exhibited on the front and rear of the vehicle in such a manner as to be plainly visible to any person in front of or behind the vehicle a distinguishing mark in the form in the Fourth Schedule and such distinguishing mark shall not be exhibited unless the vehicle is being driven by a holder of a valid provisional driving licence;

(c) no person being the holder of a provisional driving licence shall drive any vehicle which is carrying passengers for hire or reward.

(2) Both the holder of a provisional driving licence and the person accompanying him as required by section 30 (2) of the Act shall be severally liable for any offence under the Act or these Regulations committed by the holder of a provisional driving licence while driving.

Driving test

12. (1) Any person who is required by the Act to pass a driving test shall apply in writing in the prescribed test application form to a licensing officer, who shall, on payment by the applicant of the prescribed fee, enter the date of payment and his signature in the spaces provided for that purpose on the form.

(2) The applicant shall produce his test application form, completed as aforesaid, to a driving test examiner who shall make arrangements for the driving test to be carried out, and who shall either —

(a) if he is satisfied, having regard to the requirements and provisions of the Act, that the applicant is competent to drive the class or classes of vehicle named in the test application form, issue him with a certificate of competency in the prescribed form; or

(b) if he is not so satisfied, endorse the test application form to the effect that the applicant has failed to pass the test.

(3) No person who fails to satisfy a driving test examiner shall present himself for a further test before the expiry of four weeks from the date of the test which he failed.

Driving licence

13. (1) An applicant for a driving licence or provisional licence, or for the endorsement of an existing licence in respect of another class or classes of vehicle, shall produce to a licensing officer —

(a) the application form and fee prescribed;

(b) two unmounted copies of a recent photograph of the head and shoulders of the applicant, taken full face without hat, 45 mm. long by 35 mm. wide and printed on normal photographic paper;

(c) his certificate of competency, licence or permit as required by section 31 (1) of the Act;

Provided that the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this sub-regulation shall not apply to an applicant for a provisional licence only and the provisions of paragraph (b) shall not apply to an application for endorsement.

(2) On receipt of the document or documents and fee required by sub-regulation (1), the licensing officer shall, if satisfied with regard thereto, arrange for the issue or endorsement, as the case may be, of the licence.

14. There shall be kept by every driving test examiner a driving test register in which shall be entered the name and address of every applicant for a driving test, the serial number of the test application form, the date on which such test was given, the result of such test and, if the applicant was issued with a certificate of competency, the number of the certificate and class of vehicles to which it related. Register of driving tests

15. Every person presenting himself for a driving test shall provide for that purpose a motor vehicle, in good roadworthy condition, of the class named in the test application form. Applicant to provide vehicle

PART IV. Construction – General

16. No person shall operate any motor vehicle (other than a road roller) or trailer on a road unless it is fitted with wheels and adequately inflated tyres, or other type of wheel or tyre approved in writing by a road authority: Wheels and tyres of motor vehicles and trailers
Provided that —

- (i) a tractor normally used for agricultural purposes may be fitted with solid rubber tyres on the front wheels; but any such tractor shall only be driven on a road whilst proceeding to or from work or being delivered to a new owner;
- (ii) in special circumstances, a road authority may on a particular occasion issue a permit, subject to such conditions as it may impose, for a vehicle to be so driven which does not comply with this regulation.

17. (1) No person shall operate any vehicle the gross weight of which exceeds 500 kg., except on the written authority of a road authority, on a road unless that vehicle is fitted with wheels and adequately inflated tyres. Wheels and tyres of other vehicles

(2) No person shall operate any vehicle fitted with wheels without pneumatic tyres on a road if any wheel or tyre fitted to the vehicle does not bear evenly on the level surface when the vehicle is moving thereon.

18. (1) Tyres and wheels shall be adequate to carry safely the maximum permissible weight of that vehicle. Tyres to be adequate

(2) Tyres shall be such as will ensure conditions of safety, including adhesion, even on a wet road.

(3) No person shall operate on a road —

- (a) any vehicle fitted with any tyre which is in such a state of disrepair or in such a condition as to cause or to be likely to cause damage to the road surface or danger to persons on or in such vehicle or to other persons using the road;
- (b) any vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres the rubber covering of any one of which is so worn or damaged as to expose the fabric or cord used in the construction of such tyre; or
- (c) any motor vehicle of which any tyre is so constructed or fitted that the metal part of the wheel comes or is likely to come into contact with the road surface.

19. No person shall operate any motor vehicle, other than a tractor or motor-cycle, on a road unless that vehicle is fitted with suitable and Springs

sufficient springs, shock absorbers or other suspensive device between each wheel and the frame of the vehicle.

Parking
brakes

20. No person shall operate any motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, on a road which is not equipped with a braking system (which may be one of the braking systems hereinafter described) so designed and constructed that it can at all times be set so as effectively to prevent two at least, or in the case of a vehicle with only three wheels one at least, of the wheels from revolving when the vehicle is not being driven or is left unattended.

Service
brakes on
motor
vehicles

21. (1) No person shall operate any motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, on a road unless that vehicle is equipped either with an efficient braking system having two means of operation or with two efficient braking systems, which shall, in either case, be so designed and constructed that the application of brakes shall bring the vehicle safely and rapidly to rest within a reasonable distance.

(2) No person shall operate a motor-cycle on a road unless it is equipped with two braking systems, one of which shall act on at least the rear wheel, the other of which shall act on at least the front wheel, both of which shall be so designed and constructed that the application of brakes shall bring the motor-cycle safely and rapidly to rest within a reasonable distance.

Service
brakes on
trailers

22. (1) No person shall operate any trailer on a road unless that trailer is equipped with an efficient braking system, the brakes of which are capable of being applied while it is being drawn—

(a) to at least two of the wheels in the case of a trailer having not more than four wheels; and

(b) to at least half the number of wheels in the case of a trailer having more than four wheels.

(2) Every braking system required by subregulation (1) shall be so constructed that the brakes can be applied either by the driver of the drawing vehicle or by some other person on such vehicle or on the trailer:

Provided that this subregulation shall not apply in the case of a trailer, including a caravan fitted for domestic or dwelling purposes, the gross weight of which does not exceed 3 500 kg, if the brakes of such trailer automatically come into operation on the over-run of such trailer.

(3) No person shall operate any trailer, other than a light trailer carried on not more than two wheels, on a road unless such trailer is equipped with a device capable of automatically stopping the trailer if it becomes detached from the drawing vehicle whilst in motion:

Provided that this subregulation shall not apply to a trailer if it is equipped in addition to the main attachment to the drawing vehicle with a secondary attachment which may be a chain or wire rope, nor to any trailer forming part of an articulated vehicle.

Brakes:
general
requirements

23. The following provisions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all braking systems required by regulations 20, 21 and 22—

(a) where two braking systems are required or permitted—

(i) they shall be so constructed that failure on the part of either shall not affect the effectiveness of the other;

- (ii) one of such systems shall be operated by direct mechanical action without the intervention of any hydraulic, electric or pneumatic device;
- (iii) the same brake shoes or pads operating within or upon the drums or discs of the motor vehicle may be used for operating both such systems;
- (iv) one at least of such systems shall be capable of acting on braking surfaces directly attached to the wheels of the motor vehicle or attached to parts not liable to failure;
- (b) except in the case of an airbrake system, the pedal lever or push rod, as the case may be, by which the system is operated shall have a reserve of at least one-third of its designed distance of travel when the brakes are fully applied;
- (c) except in the case of a motor-cycle with a side-car, every braking system shall operate with approximately equal intensity on wheels or a wheel symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle or trailer;
- (d) every motor vehicle or trailer which is fitted with a braking system embodying a vacuum or pressure reservoir or reservoirs shall be provided with a warning device so placed as to be readily visible to the driver of the vehicle when in the driving seat in order to indicate any impending failure or deficiency in the vacuum or pressure system:

Provided that in the case of a motor vehicle, other than a heavy motor vehicle, which is propelled by an internal combustion engine and fitted with a braking system embodying a vacuum reservoir or reservoirs, the vacuum therein being derived directly from the induction system of the engine, it shall not be necessary to provide such warning device if, in the event of a failure or deficiency in the vacuum system, the brakes of that braking system are sufficient to bring the vehicle safely to rest within a reasonable distance;

- (e) the braking system fitted to every motor vehicle or trailer shall be so constructed that it is not rendered immediately ineffective by the non-rotation of the engine of the motor vehicle, or, in the case of a trailer, the engine of the motor vehicle to which it is attached at the time.

24. (1) No person shall operate any motor vehicle on a road unless the steering mechanism is in a sound and safe mechanical condition and in proper adjustment.

(2) No person shall operate any motor vehicle, which is steered by means of a steering wheel, on a road with any steering mechanism which is so constructed or adjusted that the amount of movement such steering wheel makes before the steering mechanism becomes effective in changing the direction of the motor vehicle from left to right, or from right to left, exceeds one-twelfth of the outside circumference of the steering wheel, that is to say, 30°.

(3) No person shall operate any motor-cycle on a road unless the handle-bars --

- (a) are symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal centre-line of the motor-cycle;
- (b) measure, between the outside edges, not less than 0,5 m. in the case of a motor-cycle with an engine capacity of less than 200 cc, and not more than 0,75 m. in any other case; and
- (c) have handgrips not lower than the level of the saddle, nor higher than 0,25 m. above the level of the saddle.

(4) No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle equipped with a purely hydraulic steering mechanism.

Mudguards

25. (1) No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle which is not equipped with mudguards or other similar fittings to catch, so far as is practicable, mud, water or other substance thrown up by the rotation of the wheels, unless the body of the motor vehicle performs such functions.

(2) No person shall operate on a road any trailer, the rear wheels, or, in the case of a two-wheeled trailer, the wheels, of which, are not equipped with mudguards or other similar fittings to catch, so far as is practicable, mud, water or other substance thrown up by the rotation of the wheels unless the body of the trailer performs such functions.

Warning devices

26. (1) No person shall operate on a road —

- (a) any motor vehicle, other than a trailer, which is not equipped with an electrical or mechanical instrument capable of emitting a continuous sound clearly audible from a distance of not less than 100 m.;
- (b) any bicycle which is not fitted with an efficient sounding device or bell in good working order capable of giving adequate warning of the approach of such bicycle.

(2) (a) No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle weighing more than 3 500 kg. unless there is carried in such vehicle a sign consisting of an equilateral triangle with sides not less than 400 mm. long and a red border not less than 50 mm. wide, the interior of which shall be either hollow or light-coloured; the red border shall be illuminated by transparency or fitted with a reflectorized strip; the sign shall be so constructed that it can be stood firmly in a vertical position.

(b) The sign referred to in paragraph (a) shall be used to indicate to approaching drivers the whereabouts of the motor vehicle if, for any reason, it is likely to be a hazard and shall be placed not less than 45 m. from the motor vehicle so as to give adequate warning of the whereabouts of the vehicle.

(3) No person shall use on a road any gong, bell or siren fitted to any motor vehicle other than a police vehicle, an ambulance, fire-engine or other vehicle specially authorized by the Registrar.

Glass of windscreen, etc. of motor vehicle and windscreen wipers

27. (1) No person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle having a windscreen, window or partition fitted with transparent material —

- (a) unless such transparent material affords the driver a sufficient view for the safe driving of such vehicle;

- (b) unless, in the case of a windscreen, other than a windscreen fitted to a motor-cycle, such transparent material —
 - (i) is glass; and
 - (ii) in respect of a motor vehicle registered for the first time in Botswana after 1st January, 1959, complies with the provisions of paragraph (a) even when shattered; and
- (c) unless, in respect of a motor vehicle registered for the first time in Botswana after 1st January, 1959, such transparent material is safety glass, and every pane thereof is permanently marked with the name or trade mark of the manufacturer thereof or the trade mark of the glass and is clearly identifiable as safety glass by a permanent mark describing it as such.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) (c) shall not apply to a trailer unless such trailer is designed for the conveyance of passengers or is a semi-trailer which is a caravan.

(3) No person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, with a windscreen which is not fitted with at least one wind-screen wiper directly in front of the driver and such wiper shall be capable of operation by other than manual means and the blade thereof shall, when in operation, wipe the outside of the windscreen continuously, evenly and adequately.

28. No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle --

Essential fittings

- (a) which is not equipped, internally or externally with a mirror or mirrors so constructed and fitted thereto and so maintained as to enable the driver to see traffic to the rear;
- (b) which, in the case of a vehicle capable of exceeding 40 km. per hour on a level road, is not equipped with a speedometer so constructed and in such a position as at all times readily to indicate to the driver of the vehicle within a margin of accuracy of plus or minus ten per centum any speed at which he may be travelling;
- (c) which, except in the case of a motor-cycle, or a motor vehicle having three wheels arranged symmetrically in relation to the vehicle's longitudinal axis and of a weight not exceeding 400 kg., is not equipped with a reverse gear;
- (d) the fuel tank, fuel containers and pipes of which are not maintained in a sound condition and free from leaks;
- (e) which is not fitted with a cap effectively covering the filling orifice of any fuel tank;
- (f) in which the electrical wiring is not properly installed, insulated and maintained so that it does not constitute a source of danger;
- (g) in the case of a motor-cycle with an engine capacity of 200 cc. or more, which is not equipped with a bar or tube both towards the front and the rear on either side of the frame, at approximately right angles to it, so positioned and constructed as to afford protection to the legs of the driver, and of sufficient strength to support the weight of the motor-cycle, should it fall on its side;

- (h) the electrical equipment of which is not suppressed so as to prevent interference to radio reception.
- 29.** No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle —
- (a) unless an efficient exhaust silencer or muffling device is affixed to such motor vehicle in such a manner that the exhaust gas from its engine is projected through such silencer or muffling device which shall be so constructed as to reduce and muffle in an effective manner the sound produced by such exhaust;
- (b) if any mechanism or device is attached thereto enabling the exhaust gas from the engine of such motor vehicle to be projected otherwise than through the silencer or muffling device referred to in subparagraph (a);
- (c) if the exhaust gas from its engine or visible vapour is discharged under the motor vehicle or is directed to the left side of such motor vehicle or in such manner as is likely to raise dust on a road or cause a nuisance:

Provided that in the case of a motor-cycle the engine capacity of which is less than 50 cc. the tailpipe may deflect downwards to a maximum of 45° and to the left to a maximum of 15°; or

- (d) if the exhaust pipe or silencer thereof is in such a position that oil or other inflammable liquid or material can drip or fall on to it or is so placed and maintained that exhaust fumes leak into the driver's cab or passenger compartments of the vehicle.

Entrances and exits

30. No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle, other than a motor omnibus, an ambulance or a motor vehicle weighing less than 400 kg., which is not so constructed as to afford for the occupants thereof at least one ready means of entrance and exit on each side, each of which means shall be equipped with a permanent device capable of being operated from both the inside and the outside of the vehicle for the purpose of opening and closing such entrance or exit; such entrances or exits shall at all times be kept clear of any obstruction while the vehicle is in use unless some other ready means of escape, capable of being operated both from the inside and the outside of the vehicle, is provided.

PART V. Lamps and other Lighting Equipment on Vehicles

Visibility distance of lamps

31. Where provision is made in this Part as to the distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or the distance within which such lamps or devices shall be visible, such provision shall apply between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise in respect of a vehicle without load when upon a straight, reasonably level, unlighted road in clear weather unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.

Headlamps on motor vehicle other than a motor-cycle or trailer

32. (1) No person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle or trailer, unless it is fitted in front with one or two headlamps on each side of its longitudinal centre-line.

(2) At least one headlamp referred to in subregulation (1) shall be so placed on each side of the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle concerned that the portion of its illuminating surface furthest from the

longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is not further than 400 mm. from the outer edge of the front of the vehicle unless a parking lamp complying with the provisions of regulation 41 is provided on the same side and approximately at the same height as any such headlamp.

33. (1) No person shall operate on a road a motor-cycle unless it is fitted with at least one and not more than two headlamps.

Headlamps
on motor-
cycle

(2) No person shall operate on a road a motor-cycle with side-car unless such side-car is fitted with a headlamp or, subject to the provisions of regulation 41, a parking lamp.

34. Subject to the provisions of regulation 40, no person shall operate on a road —

Beam of light
to be emitted
by headlamp

(a) a motor vehicle having one or two headlamps unless every headlamp thereof emits —

(i) a beam of light complying with the provisions of regulations 35 and 36 (hereinafter referred to as “a driving beam”); or

(ii) a beam of light complying with the provisions of regulation 37 (hereinafter referred to as “a passing beam”); or

(b) a motor vehicle having four headlamps unless every headlamp thereof emits a driving beam or one of such headlamps on either side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle concerned emits a passing beam while the remaining two headlamps are extinguished.

35. The driving beams of a motor vehicle shall be so adjusted and maintained that —

Driving
beams

(a) when such vehicle is on a reasonably level road, the centre of the intense part of each beam of light shall slant downwards to strike the surface ahead of the vehicle at a distance not exceeding 100 m. in clear weather; and

(b) they shall be capable of properly illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle for a distance of at least 100 m. and of giving sufficient side illumination to reveal any person, vehicle or substantial object 3 m. from either side of such motor vehicle at a point 3 m. ahead of the headlamps:.

Provided that the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply in respect of a headlamp fitted to the side-car of a motor-cycle in addition to a headlamp fitted to the motor-cycle itself.

36. Subject to the provisions of regulation 35 (b), the driving beams emitted by the headlamps of a motor vehicle shall be capable of being extinguished —

Driving
beams to be
capable of
being
extinguished
at approach
of vehicular
traffic

(a) by the operation of a device which at the same time shall cause passing beams to be emitted from such headlamps; or

(b) by the operation of a device which at the same time shall cause passing beams to be emitted from a maximum of two fog lamps which shall comply with the requirements of regulation 39:

Provided —

(i) that if two fog lamps are provided for this purpose and any of such lamps is so placed that the portion of its illuminating

surface which is furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is further than 400 mm. from the outer edge of the front of such vehicle, a parking lamp complying with the provisions of regulation 40 shall be fitted on that side of the vehicle in such a manner that it shall operate simultaneously with the fog lamps;

- (ii) that if one fog lamp is provided for this purpose on a vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, two parking lamps complying with the provisions of regulation 40 shall be fitted, one on each side of the vehicle, in such a manner that they shall operate simultaneously with the fog lamps; or
- (iii) that no such fog lamp shall be provided for this purpose on a side-car of a motor-cycle unless the motor-cycle itself is also equipped with such a fog lamp or with a parking lamp complying with the provisions of regulation 40 which shall operate simultaneously with the fog lamp on the side-car but, if the driving beam emitted by a headlamp on a side-car is extinguished and the only fog lamp which is provided is on the motor-cycle itself, a parking lamp complying with the provisions of regulation 40 shall, simultaneously with the fog lamp, be brought into operation on the side-car.

Passing
beams

37. The passing beams of a motor vehicle shall be so adjusted and maintained that —

- (a) when such vehicle is on a reasonably level road, the centre of the intense part of each beam of light shall slant downwards to strike the surface ahead of the vehicle at a distance not exceeding 45 m. in clear weather;
- (b) they shall be capable of properly illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle sufficiently to reveal any person, vehicle or substantial object on the road ahead of such motor vehicle for a distance of at least 45 m:

Provided that the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply in respect of a headlamp fitted to the side-car of a motor-cycle in addition to a headlamp fitted to the motor-cycle itself;

- (c) they do not cause dangerous glare to oncoming traffic on a reasonably level road; and
- (d) they are not deflected towards the right.

Lights to be
displayed
on stopped or
parked motor
vehicle

38. During the hours between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise no person shall, on a road, stop or park a motor vehicle unless —

- (a) the headlamps thereof emit a passing beam of light complying with the provisions of regulation 37, or a beam of light complying with the provisions of regulation 40 is emitted from parking lamps incorporated in such headlamps; or
- (b) if the headlamps thereof are extinguished, light is emitted from two fog lamps or parking lamps complying with the provisions of regulations 39 and 40 respectively.

39. (1) A motor vehicle may be equipped with fog lamps, two in number, which shall, when in operation, emit passing beams of light complying with the provisions of regulation 37. Fog lamps

(2) No fog lamp shall be fitted at a height of more than 600 mm. above ground level, measured to the centre of the lamp.

40. (1) A motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, shall be equipped with two parking lamps, each of which shall — Parking lamps

(a) have a capacity of between 6 and 15 W;

(b) be visible from directly in front of the vehicle; and

(c) be so placed that the portion of the illuminating surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle is not more than 400 mm. from the outer edge of the front of the motor vehicle.

(2) In lieu of the parking lamps referred to in subregulation (1), parking lamps having a capacity of between 6 and 15 W and visible from directly in front of the vehicle may be incorporated in the headlamps of a motor vehicle.

41. During the hours between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise no person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle if on any side of the longitudinal centre-line thereof no headlamp in use is so placed that the portion of its illuminating surface furthest from such centre-line is within 400 mm. from the outer edge of the front of the vehicle, unless a parking lamp fitted to that side of the vehicle and complying with regulation 40 is kept lighted. When parking lamps are to be kept lighted

42. (1) During the hours between half-an-hour after sunset and half an-hour before sunrise no person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles, other than a motor-cycle, if the widest part of such vehicle or combination of vehicles or any load carried thereon extends more than 400 mm. beyond the illuminating surface of the outermost front lamp nearest thereto, unless there are fitted to the widest part of such vehicle or combination of vehicles or load whichever projects furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle two front clearance lamps which shall be placed one towards each side as high up as possible in such a manner that the centre of such lamp shall be as near as possible to but in no case further than 400 mm. from, the outer edge of the widest part of the motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles or load. Clearance lamps

(2) Each front clearance lamp shall —

(a) emit a white light;

(b) not exceed a capacity of 15 W;

(c) be kept lighted whenever lights are required to be displayed on vehicles; and

(d) be visible from directly in front of the motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles to which it is fitted.

43. (1) No person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle — Rear lamps on motor vehicle

(a) unless it is fitted with at least two lamps at the back thereof capable of emitting a red light directly to the rear;

(b) unless such rear lamps are so fitted on the motor vehicle so as to be not less than 300 mm. and not more than 1,5 m. from ground level.

(2) In the case of a combination of motor vehicles both the drawing vehicle and the trailer or, if there be more than one trailer, the drawing vehicle and the rearmost trailer shall be equipped with rear lamps conforming with subregulation (1).

(3) No person shall operate on a road a motor-cycle unless it is fitted with at least one lamp at the back thereof capable of emitting a red light directly to the rear.

(4) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply in the case of a motor vehicle when such vehicle is towed by a breakdown vehicle which emits an intermittently-flashing amber light from a lamp fitted to it in accordance with the provisions of regulation 51 (4), provided there is displayed on the rear of such vehicle a warning sign complying with the provisions of regulation 67.

Stoplight

44. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), no person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle, other than a trailer drawn by a tractor, a tractor or a motor vehicle in the circumstances contemplated in regulation 43 (4), unless it is fitted with at least one stoplight, that is to say, a lamp which shall —

(a) be fitted to the back of the vehicle so as to be visible from the rear:

Provided that, where such stoplight cannot conveniently be fitted to the back of a vehicle, it may be fitted at a distance not exceeding 600 mm. to the front of the rear end in such a position as to be clearly visible from the rear;

(b) be fitted at a height not less than 300 mm. and not more than 2,1 m. above ground level measured to the centre of the lamp;

(c) be placed in the centre or to the right of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle to which it is fitted, or, where two lamps are fitted, be so placed as to be equidistant from, and on each side of, such centre-line;

(d) when in use, emit red light, the intensity of which shall be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamps on the vehicle and shall be visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30 m. to a person of normal eyesight;

(e) be so connected that, if the vehicle is in motion, it shall come into operation as soon as the operating device of the service brake or similar brake of the vehicle, or, in the case of a combination of motor vehicles, of the drawing vehicle, is activated; and

(f) be maintained in a clean condition and in good working order.

(2) In the case of a combination of motor vehicles, both the drawing vehicle and the trailer, or, where there is more than one trailer, the drawing vehicle and the rearmost trailer shall be equipped with a stoplight complying with the provisions of subregulation (1).

(3) A stoplight complying with the provisions of subregulation (1) may be incorporated in rear lamps fitted to a vehicle in terms of regulation 43.

Registration
plate lamp

45. (1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), no person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle unless it is fitted with at least one regis-

registration plate lamp at the back thereof, capable of illuminating the registration plate by means of a white light which shall make every letter and figure of such plate or card plainly distinguishable from a distance of at least 20 m. by a person of normal eyesight:

Provided that a registration plate lamp need not be kept lighted on a motor vehicle parked on a road.

(2) The beam of light of a registration plate lamp shall not be directed to the rear.

(3) In the case of a combination of motor vehicles the drawing vehicle and the rearmost trailer shall be equipped with a registration plate lamp as referred to in subregulation (1).

46. (1) Any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles may be fitted with side marker lamps along each of its sides which, when in operation, shall emit diffused yellow light. Side marker lamps

(2) Such side marker lamps shall be so placed that —

(a) there is a lamp within 400 mm. of each end of the body of each vehicle;

(b) the distance between successive lamps on any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles is not more than 3,6 m.;

(c) they are not less than 300 mm. nor more than 1,1 m. from the ground; and

(d) they face directly outwards from the side to which they are fitted in a direction at right angles to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle to which they are fitted.

47. A lamp emitting a diffused light may be provided on any vehicle for the purpose of illuminating the interior, including the instrument panel thereof, or any entrance thereto. Interior lamps

48. (1) A lamp illuminating a notice relating to the destination of a vehicle or its availability for hire may be fitted to any public service vehicle. Lamp illuminating notice on vehicle

(2) A lamp illuminating a notice or token indicating the use of a vehicle as an ambulance, fire-fighting, police or traffic-control vehicle may be fitted to such vehicle.

49. (1) A motor vehicle may be fitted with a reversing lamp, that is to say, a lamp illuminating the road to the rear of or under the vehicle. Reversing lamps

(2) Such a lamp shall be under the direct control of the driver and shall be so fitted as to operate only when the motor vehicle is placed in reverse gear.

(3) Not more than two such lamps shall be fitted to a vehicle and no light shall be emitted therefrom except when the vehicle is reversing or about to reverse.

50. An inspection lamp may be carried on or fitted to a vehicle, but shall only be displayed when actually in use for the purpose of carrying out repairs or inspection. Inspection lamps

51. (1) A motor vehicle, the gross weight of which exceeds 3 500 kg. and which is not an ambulance, fire-fighting or police vehicle, may be Identification lamps

fitted above the windscreen with two or more identification lamps and each such lamp shall —

- (a) not exceed a capacity of 15 W;
- (b) be visible from directly in front of the motor vehicle to which it is fitted; and
- (c) in the case of a motor-omnibus or a commercial vehicle, emit a green light.

(2) An ambulance or fire-fighting vehicle may be fitted above the windscreen with one lamp emitting an intermittently-flashing red, yellow or amber light in any direction.

(3) A police vehicle may be fitted with a lamp or lamps emitting an intermittently-flashing blue light in any direction and an illuminated sign which may, at the will of the driver, give instructions to traffic.

(4) A motor vehicle which is a breakdown vehicle or a vehicle employed in connexion with the maintenance of roads or the supply of electricity or other essential services may be fitted with a lamp or lamps emitting an intermittently-flashing amber light in any direction:

Provided that such light may only be used at the place where the breakdown occurred or where the maintenance or other work or an inspection is being carried out or when such breakdown vehicle is towing a motor vehicle.

Prohibition
of use of
spotlight

52. No person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle if it is fitted with a lamp, known as a "spotlight", which can be so adjusted as to enable a beam of light projected therefrom to be deflected in any direction:

Provided that a spotlight —

- (i) may be fitted and used for official purposes on any ambulance or a fire-fighting or police vehicle;
- (ii) may be fitted to a breakdown vehicle or a vehicle employed in connexion with the supply of electricity or other essential services; when used solely at the scene of an accident or breakdown or for the examination of overhead telephone, telegraph or power lines.

Bicycles

53. (1) During the hours between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, no person shall operate on a road a bicycle unless it is fitted in front with a lamp showing a bright white light, the intense part of the beam of which shall, when such bicycle is on a reasonably level road, strike the surface ahead of such bicycle at a distance of not less than 3 m. and not more than 30 m.

(2) A bicycle may be fitted with one or more lamps emitting a red light directly to the rear.

Animal-
drawn and
unspecified
vehicles

54. (1) This regulation shall apply to such roads as the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, specify.

(2) During the hours between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, no person shall operate on a road an animal-drawn vehicle or any vehicle not elsewhere provided for in this Part, excluding a trailer, unless it is fitted in front, on the extreme right side of of the body thereof, with a lamp emitting a white light forward:

Provided that in the case of a vehicle drawn by animals not controlled by reins, there shall be a leader carrying a lamp emitting a white light forward at the head of the foremost animal in lieu of the lamp aforesaid.

(3) In addition to the lamp prescribed in subregulation (2) a vehicle referred to therein may be fitted in front on the left with a lamp emitting a white light forward and may be fitted with one or more lamps emitting a red light directly to the rear.

55. The light from any lamp to be carried on the front of a vehicle, other than a motor vehicle, shall be of a sufficient power to illuminate the roadway immediately ahead of such vehicle but shall not be of such a power or design or so fitted as to dazzle other persons using the public road.

Front lamps of vehicles other than motor vehicles

56. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 51, no person shall operate on a road a vehicle which is fitted with or carries on it a lamp which —

Colour of lights

- (a) emits a light which is not white, amber or yellow in colour towards the front;
- (b) emits a light which is not yellow or amber in colour towards either side of the vehicle; or
- (c) except in the case of a direction indicator or reversing lamp complying with the provisions of these Regulations, emits a light which is not red in colour towards the back.

(2) When two or more lamps of the same class emitting light in the same direction are fitted to a vehicle they shall emit light of the same colour.

57. Every lamp required to be fitted to or to be used in connexion with any vehicle in terms of these Regulations shall emit a light of sufficient brilliance to be visible from a distance of at least 150 m. by a person of normal eyesight.

Brilliance of lights

58. Every lamp fitted to a vehicle, other than the headlamps of a motor vehicle, the front lamp of a bicycle, spotlight, inspection lamp and fog lamps, shall emit diffused light when in operation on a road.

Lamps, with exceptions, to emit diffused light

59. Except where otherwise provided, a lamp fitted to or used in connexion with any vehicle shall emit a steady light when in operation.

Lamps to emit steady light

60. (1) The headlamps of a motor vehicle shall be fitted at a height of not less than 450 mm. and not more than 1,4 m. above ground level, measured to the centre of the lamp.

Manner in which lamps are to be fitted and maintained

(2) The headlamps and fog lamps of a motor vehicle shall, unless the design of the lamp incorporates some other means of preventing dazzle, not be fitted with a lens or lenses of clear glass or other like material.

(3) When two or more lamps of the same class are fitted to a vehicle they shall —

- (a) be placed symmetrically in relation to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle; and
- (b) except in the case of side marker lamps and direction indicator lamps, be so placed that any lamp on the one side of the vehicle

concerned shall have a corresponding lamp at the same height on the other side of such vehicle.

(4) Every lamp required to be fitted to a vehicle shall be securely fixed thereto.

(5) The glass and reflector of every lamp required to be fitted to or used in connexion with any vehicle shall be maintained in an effective and reasonably clean condition.

(6) No lamp required to be fitted to or displayed in connexion with a vehicle shall be wholly or partially obscured by any fitting or object on the vehicle.

Lamps not prescribed or authorized, prohibited

61. No lamp other than a lamp prescribed or authorized in terms of these Regulations shall be fitted to any vehicle operated on a road.

PART VI. *Retro-Reflectors and Reflectors*

White retro-reflectors to be fitted on front of certain vehicles

62. (1) No person shall operate —

- (a) any motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle; or
- (b) any animal-drawn vehicle,

on a road unless there are fitted on the front of such vehicle and at the same height two white retro-reflectors, one on each side of the longitudinal centre-line thereof and equidistant therefrom and otherwise complying with the provisions of this Part.

(2) Each retro-reflector referred to in subregulation (1) shall —

- (a) in the case of a motor vehicle other than a trailer, be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is not further than 400 mm. from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle; and
- (b) in the case of any vehicle not provided for in paragraph (a), be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is not further than 50 mm. from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle:

Provided that where by reason of the structure of any vehicle a retro-reflector cannot be placed in accordance with the provisions of this subregulation, such retro-reflector shall be placed as near as possible to the outer edge concerned.

(3) No person shall operate any motor-cycle on a road unless there is fitted on the front of such vehicle a white retro-reflector complying with the provisions of this Part.

Red retro-reflectors to be fitted on back of certain vehicles

63. (1) No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, unless there are fitted on the back of such vehicle and at the same height two red retro-reflectors, one on each side of the longitudinal centre-line thereof and equidistant therefrom and otherwise complying with the provisions of this Part:

Provided that, in the case of a combination of motor vehicles, both the drawing vehicle and the trailer or, if there be more than one trailer, the drawing vehicle and the rearmost trailer shall be fitted with such retro-reflector.

(2) Each retro-reflector referred to in subregulation (1) shall be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is not further than 400 mm. from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle:

Provided that where by reason of the structure of any vehicle a retro-reflector cannot be placed in accordance with the provisions of this subregulation, such retro-reflector shall be placed as near as possible to the outer edge concerned.

(3) No person shall operate on a road any motor-cycle unless there is fitted on the back of such vehicle a red retro-reflector complying with the provisions of this Part.

(4) During the hours between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, no person shall operate on a road any bicycle unless there is fitted on the back of such bicycle a red retro-reflector complying with the provisions of this Part or the rear mudguard is equipped with red reflective material at least 38 mm. wide and of such length that at least 3 800 mm² of uninterrupted reflective surface is provided. The material shall be so positioned that the lower edge thereof and the lower edge of the mudguard correspond.

(5) During the hours between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, no person shall operate on a road any animal-drawn vehicle unless there are fitted on the back of such vehicle and at the same height two red retro-reflectors, one on each side of the longitudinal centre-line thereof and equidistant therefrom and not further than 400 mm. from the outer edge of the widest portion of such vehicle.

64. No person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles if the overall length of such vehicle or combination exceeds 7 m. unless there are fitted on each side thereof and at the same height on such vehicle or on every vehicle of such combination yellow retro-reflectors, one within 400 mm. of the front and one within 400mm. of the back of such vehicle or combination and so many additional yellow retro-reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two such successive retro-reflectors on any one side are more than 3,5 m. apart, and otherwise complying with the provisions of this Part:

Yellow retro-reflectors to be fitted on sides of certain motor vehicles

Provided that in the case of a combination of motor vehicles where the drawing vehicle is a motor-car, yellow retro-reflectors shall not be required to be fitted to such drawing vehicle and for the purposes of this regulation the front of any such combination shall be deemed to be the front of the vehicle immediately following such drawing vehicle.

65. Every retro-reflector required to be fitted to a vehicle or load in terms of this Part shall —

General requirements for retro-reflectors

(a) be not lower than 300 mm. and not higher than 1,1 m. from ground level, measured to the centre of the retro-reflector:

Provided that if, owing to the structure of the vehicle, it is impossible to fit retro-reflectors on the sides of the body of such vehicle at the prescribed height, the retro-reflectors shall be fitted as near as possible to such height:

(b) if it be a —

- (i) white retro-reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the front;
- (ii) red retro-reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the back; and
- (iii) yellow retro-reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the side;
- (c) be clean, unbroken and unobscured and not be fitted to any movable part of the vehicle; and
- (d) in the case of a vehicle of a gross vehicle weight less than 3 500 kg., have a reflecting area of not less than 10 cm², and, in the case of any other vehicle, have a reflecting area of not less than 35 cm².

Back-retro-reflectors on vehicles with abnormal body

66. If it is not practicable to fit retro-reflectors on the body of a vehicle so as to comply with the requirements of both regulations 62 (2) and 65 (a), two red retro-reflectors shall be fitted to the back of such vehicle in the manner prescribed in regulation 62 (2) as low as possible on the body of such vehicle and two additional red retro-reflectors shall be fitted on the back of the vehicle on the underframe thereof at the height prescribed in regulation 65 (a) as far apart as such underframe will permit.

Warning sign on back of certain motor vehicles

67. (1) For the purposes of this regulation —

- (a) the expression “motor vehicle” shall not include motor-car, motor-cycle, tractor, or any other motor vehicle the tare of which does not exceed 1 800 kg. and which is not a trailer; and
- (b) “reflective material” means reflective material which under all circumstances is capable of reflecting light.

(2) No person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle unless there is displayed on the back of such motor vehicle a warning sign complying with the provisions of subregulation (3).

(3) The warning sign referred to in subregulation (2) shall consist of alternate diagonal strips of red reflective and yellow non-reflective material in the form of a chevron pattern as illustrated in the Sixth Schedule.

(4) Every warning sign required to be displayed on a motor vehicle in terms of this regulation shall —

- (a) be in an upright position or within 15° of such position and face squarely to the back;
- (b) be so placed that the lower edge thereof is not more than 1,1 m. above ground level:

Provided that if, owing to the structure of the vehicle, it is impracticable to fit the warning sign at the prescribed height, it shall be fitted as near as possible to such height;

- (c) extend horizontally for such distance as is necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle to which it is fitted to within 400 mm. on either side; and
- (d) be unobscured and clean.

(5) In the case of a combination of motor vehicles it shall be a sufficient compliance with this regulation if there is displayed a warning sign referred to in subregulation (2) on the rearmost vehicle.

68. No person shall operate on a road any vehicle while displaying to the — Unlawful use of retro-reflectors

- (a) front thereof, a retro-reflector which is not a white reflector;
- (b) back thereof, a retro-reflector which is not a red reflector; or
- (c) side thereof, a retro-reflector which is not a yellow reflector:

Provided that —

- (i) the provisions of this regulation shall not apply in respect of a registration plate:
- (ii) the pedals or pedal arms of a bicycle may be equipped with yellow retro-reflectors.

PART VII. *Direction Indicators*

69. No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle, not being a tractor, trailer or two-wheeled vehicle, unless it is equipped on both sides with direction indicators of one of the types referred to in this Part and otherwise complying with the provisions thereof: Motor vehicle to be equipped with direction indicators

Provided that where a motor vehicle forms part of a combination of motor vehicles and a direction indicator with which such motor vehicle is required to be equipped is obscured by any trailer forming part of such combination, such trailer shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 75, be deemed to be part of such motor vehicle.

70. Direction indicators of the unilluminated movable arm type shall comply with the following requirements — Direction indicators of unilluminated movable arm type

- (a) when in use, the indicator shall project at least 300 mm. but not more than 380 mm. beyond the widest part of the vehicle or load thereon, whichever is the wider;
- (b) the width of the arm of the indicator shall be not less than 25 mm. and a disc with a diameter of 100 mm. shall be mounted on the outer end of the arm;
- (c) a yellow or amber retro-reflector, complying with the requirements of Part VI, shall be fitted centrally on the back and front surfaces of the disc referred to in paragraph (b);
- (d) the front and back surfaces of the indicator shall be white with a red stripe, the width whereof shall be not less than 5 mm. or more than 15 mm., extending centrally throughout the full length of the indicator, interrupted only by the retro-reflector in the disc; and
- (e) when not in use, the indicator shall be retracted out of sight or be in a vertical position so that it cannot be mistaken for a signal.

71. Direction indicators of the illuminated movable arm type shall comply with the following requirements — Direction indicators of illuminated movable arm type

- (a) each indicator shall incorporate a lamp;
- (b) when in use, the indicator shall project at least 230 mm. but not more than 380 mm. beyond the widest part of the vehicle or the load thereon, whichever is the wider;
- (c) when in use, the indicator shall show a steady light or intermittently-flashing light which shall be yellow or amber to the front and yellow, amber or red to the rear, and shall be of such intensity that it is

Direction indicators of flasher type

clearly visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30 m. to a person of normal eyesight; and

(d) when not in use, the indicator shall be retracted or in a vertical position with the light extinguished.

72. Direction indicators of the flasher type shall comply with the following requirements —

(a) each indicator shall incorporate a lamp or lamps;

(b) when in use, such lamp shall show an intermittently-flashing light of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30 m. to a person of normal eyesight;

(c) the indicators shall be equidistant from the longitudinal centre-line of the motor vehicle and as near as possible to, but not more than 400 mm. from, the outer edge of the front or rear of the motor vehicle;

(d) subject to the provisions of paragraph (e), the indicators shall be so mounted that they are visible from the —

(i) rear, anywhere within an angle of 15° inside and 45° outside; and

(ii) front, anywhere within an angle of 45° outside, of a line which is parallel to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle and which passes through the centre of the illuminated area of the indicator;

(e) where it is not practicable to comply with the provisions of paragraph (d) in the case of a single indicator on any one side, one indicator shall be mounted towards the front and one towards the rear so that one shall be visible from the front and the other from the rear of the vehicle to which it is fitted within the limits prescribed by that paragraph;

(f) where any indicator is combined with or mounted within 150 mm. of any lamp, the intensity of the light emitted from the indicator shall be greater than that from such lamp;

(g) the indicator lamps when in use shall emit white, yellow or amber light to the front and yellow, amber or red light to the rear and any one indicator may emit light towards the front and the rear simultaneously or emit light only to the front or only to the rear according to its position on the vehicle; and

(h) the indicator lamps shall flash at a frequency of not less than 60 nor more than 120 times per minute.

Direction indicators of illuminated window type

73. Direction indicators (to be known as direction indicators of the illuminated window type) shall comply with the following requirements —

(a) each indicator shall incorporate a lamp which, when in operation, shall emit a red, yellow or amber light to the rear and of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30 m. to a person of normal eyesight;

(b) the indicator shall be at least 150 mm. long, 25 mm. wide and arrow-shaped; and

(c) the indicator shall be fitted to the rear of the vehicle.

74. Nothing hereinbefore in this Part contained shall prohibit the fitting of two direction indicators of one of the types referred to in the preceding regulations on the front half of a vehicle and two direction indicators of another type referred to in the said regulations on the rear half of such vehicle.

Combination of different types of direction indicators

75. (1) No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles of an overall length in excess of 7,6 m. unless it is equipped on both sides on the front half and the rear half with direction indicators of any of the types referred to in this Part and otherwise complying with the provisions thereof.

Direction indicators on motor vehicles with an overall length in excess of 7,6 m.

(2) The direction indicators on the rear half referred to in subregulation (1) shall, unless they be indicators of the type referred to in regulation 72, be —

- (a) within 600 mm. of the rear end of the vehicle; or
- (b) in the case of a combination of motor vehicles, within 600 mm. of the rear end of the last vehicle of such combination.

(3) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply in respect of a tractor or a combination of motor vehicles the drawing vehicle of which is a tractor.

76. (1) Direction indicators shall be fitted at a height of not less than 450 mm. and not more than 2,1 m. above ground level and shall be unobscured when in use:

General requirements for direction indicators

Provided that in the case of direction indicators mentioned in regulation 72, no minimum height is prescribed.

(2) Where lamps are incorporated in direction indicators, the lamps showing to the front shall be located on the same level and the lamps showing to the rear shall be located on the same level.

(3) Unless the direction indicators are so fitted that they are visible to the driver of the vehicle to which they are fitted directly or by reflection when he is in the driving position, a device shall be provided whereby he shall be given visible or audible warning when the indicators are in operation.

(4) (a) The direction indicators shall be so fitted that the indicators on one side can be operated separately from those on the other side:

Provided that a separate switch may be fitted by means of which all the indicators can be operated simultaneously.

(b) The driver of a motor vehicle on a road shall not put into operation all the direction indicators fitted to such vehicle simultaneously, except when such vehicle is stationary.

(5) Where more than one direction indicator is fitted to indicate any one turning movement all such indicators shall be inter-connected so as to operate simultaneously.

(6) All lamps of direction indicators shall, when in use, emit diffused light.

Prohibition against use of direction indicator not complying with the provisions of this Part

77. The driver of a motor vehicle on a road shall not make use of any direction indicator not complying with the provisions of this Part.

PART VIII. *Dimensions of Vehicles and Projections*

Overall length of vehicle

78. No person shall operate on a road —

- (a) any trailer which is attached to a drawing vehicle in such manner that the combination of trailer and drawing vehicle cannot bend in a horizontal plane, if the overall length of such trailer, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 1,8 m.;
- (b) any trailer with one axle or one axle unit, excluding a semi-trailer, if the overall length of such trailer, excluding any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 8 m.;
- (c) any articulated motor vehicle or any other combination of motor vehicles consisting of a drawing vehicle and a semi-trailer, if the overall length, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 17 m.;
- (d) any other vehicle including a semi-trailer, if the overall length of such vehicle, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12,5 m.; or
- (e) any other combination of motor vehicles, if the overall length of such combination, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 20 m.

Restriction on combination of motor vehicles

79. No person shall operate on a road any combination of motor vehicles —

- (a) other than a drawing vehicle and one or two trailers;
- (b) other than a motor vehicle drawing one other motor vehicle which is not a trailer;
- (c) consisting of a trailer attached to a drawing vehicle in such a manner that the combination of trailer and drawing vehicle cannot bend in a horizontal plane, if the combined length of such trailer, including any drawbar or coupling, and the rear overhang of the drawing vehicle exceeds 3,1 m.;
- (d) if, in the case of a trailer, excluding a semi-trailer, where such trailer has more than one axle or axle unit, the distance between the centre-line of the rear axle or rear axle unit of the drawing vehicle and the centre-line of the front axle or front axle unit of such trailer, as the case may be, is greater than the wheel-base of such trailer and the provisions of this paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a trailer attached to another trailer; or
- (e) if the drawing vehicle is a motor-cycle.

Overall width of vehicle

80. No person shall operate on a road any vehicle the overall width of which exceeds 2,5 m.

Overall height of vehicle and load

81. No person shall operate on a road any vehicle the overall height of which, together with any load thereon measured from ground level to the highest projecting point, exceeds 4,1 m.

- 82.** No person shall operate on a road any vehicle —
- (a) the turning radius of which exceeds 13,1 m.; or
 - (b) the wheel-base of which exceeds 8,5 m. or, in the case of a semi-trailer, 9 m.
- Turning
radius and
wheel-base
- 83.** (1) No person shall operate on a road —
- (a) any semi-trailer, the front overhang of which exceeds 1,5 m.; or
 - (b) any vehicle, not being a semi-trailer or not being a trailer with one axle or one axle unit, the front overhang of which exceeds —
 - (i) 60 per cent of the wheel-base; or
 - (ii) 6,2 m. in the case of a vehicle having the front surface of the back rest of the driver's seat at seat level not more than 1,7 m. from the front end of the vehicle when such seat, if adjustable, is in the rearmost position, less half the wheel-base.
- (2) No person shall operate on a road —
- (a) any vehicle designed or adapted for use in connexion with street cleaning or the disposal of refuse or sewage, or any motor-omnibus, the rear overhang of which exceeds 70 per cent of its wheel-base;
 - (b) any trailer, with one axle or one axle unit, other than a semi-trailer, the rear overhang of which exceeds 50 per cent of the length of the body of such trailer; or
 - (c) any vehicle, not referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), the rear overhang of which exceeds 50 per cent of its wheel-base.
- Overhang
of vehicle
- 84.** (1) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle, other than a motor-cycle or bicycle, carrying any goods or fittings which —
- (a) excluding any side mirror or direction indicator, extend more than 1,25 m. to either side of the longitudinal centre-line of such vehicle and no bracket shall extend more than 150 mm. beyond the widest part of the vehicles;
 - (b) project more than 300 mm. beyond the front end of the vehicle or if the front overhang together with any projection exceeds the front overhang for the vehicle as specified in regulation 83 (1); or
 - (c) project more than 1,8 m. beyond the rear end of the vehicle.
- (2) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle or combination of vehicles where the combined length of such vehicle or combination of vehicles and any projection exceeds the overall length prescribed in regulation 78 for such vehicle or combination of vehicles.
- Projections
in case of
vehicle other
than a motor-
cycle or
bicycle
- 85.** No person shall operate on a road any motor-cycle or bicycle if any goods carried thereon, or on any portion or side-car of such motor-cycle or bicycle, project more than 600 mm. to the front of the axle of the front wheel or more than 900 mm. to the rear of the axle of the back wheel or more than 450 mm. on either side of the wheels of such motor-cycle or bicycle, or more than 300 mm. to the outside of the wheel of any side-car:
- Projection
in case of
motor-cycle
or bicycle
- Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any side-mirror of crash bars.

Warning in respect of projecting load

86. (1) No person shall operate any vehicle on a road if the load on such vehicle projects more than 150 mm. beyond the side thereof, unless —

(a) during the period half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, the extent of such projection is indicated —

(i) by means of either a white retro-reflector or a lamp emitting a white light, fitted at the outer edge of the front of such load; and

(ii) by means of either a red retro-reflector or a lamp emitting a red light, fitted at the outer edge of the back of such load; and

(b) during any other period, the extent of such projection is indicated by means of flags of red cloth, not less than 300 mm. by 300 mm. suspended by two adjacent corners thereof transversely to the direction of travel of the vehicle from the front and back of such projection.

(2) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle if the load on such vehicle projects more than 300 mm. beyond the back thereof, unless —

(a) during the period referred to in subregulation (1) (a) —

(i) the width of such projection is indicated by means of red retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a red light fitted on the end of such projection:

Provided that where the width of any such projection is less than 600 mm. it shall be sufficient for the purpose of indicating such width to fit one retro-reflector or lamp on the end thereof; and

(ii) the length of such projection is indicated by means of yellow retro-reflectors or lamps emitting a yellow light fitted on both sides of such projection at the end thereof; and

(b) during any other period, the length of such projection is indicated by means of a flag of red cloth, not less than 300 mm. by 300 mm. suspended by two adjacent corners thereof transversely to the direction of travel of the vehicle, from the end of such projection and the width of such projection is indicated by means of such flags suspended by two adjacent corners thereof parallel to the direction of travel of the vehicle, from both sides of such projection at the end thereof:

Provided that where the width of such projection is less than 600 mm. it shall be sufficient for the purposes of indicating such projection to suspend one such flag from the end thereof.

PART IX. *Loads on Vehicles*

Manner in which children are counted

87. For the purposes of establishing the number of persons that may in terms of these Regulations, other than regulation 128, be carried on any vehicle, other than a motor-omnibus, a motor-cycle or bicycle —

(a) any child under the age of 3 years shall not be counted;

(b) two children of 3 years or over but under the age of 6 years shall be counted as one person; and

(c) three children of 6 years or over but under the age of 13 years shall be counted as two persons:

Provided that in applying the provisions of this regulation fractions shall be disregarded.

88. For the purposes of establishing the weight of any load which may be carried on any vehicle in terms of these Regulations, the weight of any person together with his personal effects shall, subject to the provisions of regulation 87, be taken as 63 kg.

Weight of person for determining weight of load

89. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 87, no person shall operate on a road any vehicle, other than a motor-omnibus, motor-cycle or bicycle if —

Number of persons that may be carried on vehicle in relation to seating capacity

(a) the number of persons on any seat of such vehicle exceeds the number of persons for whom seating accommodation is provided on such seat at the rate of 380 mm. per person measured along the rear length of such seat at seat level; or

(b) the total number of persons carried on such vehicle, excluding persons carried without reward in the goods compartment of the vehicle, exceeds the number of persons for whom seating accommodation, determined in the manner referred to in paragraph (a), is available in such vehicle:

Provided that, in addition to any child under the age of 3 years, one child under the age of 6 years may be carried on each transverse seat in excess of the number of persons for whom seating accommodation determined in the manner referred to in paragraph (a) is available on such seat.

(2) Subject to the provisions of regulation 87, no person shall operate on a road any motor-omnibus if the number of persons on any seat exceeds the number of persons for whom seating accommodation is provided on such seat at the rate of 400 mm. per person measured along the rear of such seat at seat level.

(3) For the purposes of the proviso to subregulation (1) (b), a row of seats shall be regarded as one seat.

90. (1) No person shall operate on a road any motor-omnibus or commercial vehicle where the gross vehicle weight of such omnibus or commercial vehicle exceeds 3 500 kg. and which is fitted with pneumatic tyres if any wheel weight-load is in excess of that recommended by the manufacturer of such tyre.

Loads on tyres

(2) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle fitted with tyres, other than pneumatic tyres, if the wheel weight exceeds 8 kg. per 1 mm. width of such tyre.

91. (1) No person shall operate on a road any motor-omnibus or commercial vehicle if —

Gross vehicle weight, gross axle weight-load, gross axle unit weight-load, gross combination weight,

(a) the gross vehicle weight;

(b) any gross axle weight-load;

(c) any gross axle unit weight-load; or

(d) the gross combination weight,

in respect of such motor-omnibus or commercial vehicle is exceeded.

(2) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle which is a motor-omnibus or commercial vehicle if the weight in kilogrammes of such vehicle or of a combination of vehicles of which such first-mentioned

power/weight ratio and axle weight-load of

driving axle/
total weight
ratio not to
be exceeded

Axle weight-
load of
vehicle with
pneumatic
tyres

vehicle forms a part, whether laden or unladen, exceeds five times the total axle weight-load of the driving axle or axles of the vehicle.

92. Subject to the provisions of regulation 93, no person shall operate on a road any vehicle or combination of vehicles if the wheels thereof are fitted with pneumatic tyres —

- (a) (i) if, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (ii), any wheel weight-load exceeds 3 850 kg.; or
(ii) if any axle weight-load exceeds that specified in the following Table —

TABLE

| <i>No. of tyres on axle</i> | <i>Shortest distance between centre-lines of adjacent tyres</i> | <i>Axle weight-load in kilogrammes</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 2 | Less than 600 mm. | 4 100 |
| 2 | Between 600 and 699 mm. | 5 000 |
| 2 | Between 700 and 1 199 mm. | 5 750 |
| 2 | 1 200 mm. or more | 7 700 |
| 4 | Less than 600 mm. | 8 200 |
| 4 | Between 600 and 699 mm. | 10 000 |
| 4 | 700 mm. or more | 11 500 |

- (b) if, subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) (ii), the total axle weight-load of any group of consecutive axles exceeds that specified in the following Table —

| <i>Distance in metres between the centre-lines of the extreme axles of any group of consecutive axles</i> | <i>Total axle weight-load of group of consecutive axles in kilogrammes</i> |
|---|--|
| 1,2 | 18 160 |
| 1,5 | 18 700 |
| 2,0 | 19 600 |
| 2,5 | 20 500 |
| 3,0 | 21 400 |
| 3,5 | 22 300 |
| 4,0 | 23 200 |
| 4,5 | 24 100 |
| 5,0 | 25 000 |
| 5,5 | 25 900 |
| 6,0 | 26 800 |
| 6,5 | 27 700 |
| 7,0 | 28 600 |
| 7,5 | 29 500 |
| 8,0 | 30 400 |
| 8,5 | 31 300 |
| 9,0 | 32 200 |
| 9,5 | 33 100 |
| 10,0 | 34 000 |
| 11,0 | 35 800 |
| 12,0 | 37 600 |
| 13,0 | 39 400 |
| 14,0 | 41 200 |
| 15,0 | 43 000 |
| 16,0 | 44 800 |
| 17,0 | 46 600 |
| 18,0 | 48 400 |
| 19,0 | 50 200 |

Provided that where the distance between the centre-lines falls between any two distances hereinbefore specified, the total axle weight-load of such group of consecutive axles shall be determined by direct proportion.

93. (1) No person shall operate on a road any motor vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres if —

- (a) any axle weight-load of such vehicle exceeds 8 200 kg. if more than two wheels are affixed to such axle unless such axle is so designed and constructed as to equalise the wheel weight-loads of that axle; and
- (b) on any axle where the shortest distance between the centre-lines of adjacent wheels is less than 600 mm., the sum of the wheel weight-loads of any pair of wheels exceeds the sum of the wheel weight-loads of any other pair of wheels by more than 10 per cent or, where the shortest distance between the centre-lines of adjacent wheels is more than 600 mm., the wheel weight-load of any wheel exceeds the wheel weight-load of any other wheel by more than 10 per cent.

Distribution of axle weight-load and wheel weight-load on vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres

(2) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres if —

- (a) in the case of an articulated motor vehicle, the axle weight-load of any steering axle or the sum of the axle weight-loads of any steering axle unit is less than 10 per cent of the sum of all axle weight-loads of such vehicle;
- (b) in the case of a motor vehicle, not being an articulated motor vehicle, with a steering axle unit, the sum of the axle weight-loads of such steering axle unit is less than 30 per cent of the sum of all axle weight-loads of such vehicle; or
- (c) in the case of any other vehicle, the axle weight-load of any steering axle is less than 20 per cent of the sum of all axle weight-loads of such vehicle.

Axle weight-load of vehicles fitted with other than pneumatic tyres

94. No person shall operate on a road a vehicle fitted —

- (a) with metal tyres, if any axle weight-load of such vehicle exceeds 500 kg.; or
- (b) with tyres, other than pneumatic if any axle weight-load or the sum of all axle weight-loads of such vehicle exceeds 50 per cent of that permitted for vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres in terms of regulation 92 or, if the axle weight-load of any steering axle of such vehicle does not comply with the requirements of regulation 93 (2).

Information to be displayed on certain vehicles

95. No person shall operate on a road any motor-omnibus or commercial vehicle unless there is displayed in a conspicuous position on the left side thereof in letters and figures of not less than 40 mm. in height and which shall be clearly legible at all times —

- (a) the tare weight of such vehicle in kilogrammes;
- (b) the permissible maximum vehicle weight of the vehicle in kilogrammes; and
- (c) if the vehicle is used to draw any other vehicle, the permissible maximum drawing vehicle weight of such vehicle in kilogrammes.

Information plates for certain motor vehicles

96. No person shall operate on a road any motor-omnibus or commercial vehicle the gross vehicle weight of which exceeds 3 500 kg. unless the following particulars in relation to such motor-omnibus or commercial vehicle are clearly imprinted or stamped on a metal plate or plates affixed in an accessible position on a door post or under the bonnet or on the dashboard of such vehicle or, in the case of a trailer, on the left side thereof in any conspicuous position —

- (a) the tare weight in kilogrammes;
- (b) the gross vehicle weight in kilogrammes;
- (c) the gross axle weight-load or axle unit weight-load of each axle or axle unit in kilogrammes;
- (d) the gross combination weight in kilogrammes;
- (e) where applicable, the maximum net power at sea level in kilowatts delivered to the transmission;
- (f) the permissible maximum vehicle weight in kilogrammes;

- (g) the permissible axle weight-load or axle unit weight-load of each axle or axle unit in kilogrammes; and
- (h) the permissible maximum drawing vehicle weight in kilogrammes if such vehicle is used to draw other vehicles.

97. No person shall operate on a road a motor vehicle carrying any goods — Manner in which goods shall be carried

- (a) in such a manner as to come into contact with the surface of the road on which the vehicle is being operated:

Provided that a chain, known as a "static chain", may be carried in contact with the surface of such road;

- (b) in such a manner as to obscure the driver's view of traffic to his front or on either side or his view in the rearview mirror of traffic to the rear;
- (c) which is not safely contained within the body of the vehicle or securely fastened to the vehicle; or
- (d) on the roof thereof, in the case where such vehicle is a motor-car, if the height of such goods measured from the highest point of such roof exceeds one-half of the height of the motor-car, measured from ground level.

98. No person shall operate on a road a commercial vehicle carrying passengers unless that portion of the vehicle in which such passengers are being carried is enclosed to a height of — Circumstances under which passengers may be carried in commercial vehicle

- (a) at least 450 mm. above the level of the floor if all such passengers are seated on such floor; or
- (b) at least 900 mm. above the level of the floor if any such passenger is seated on a seat or is standing, with material of sufficient strength to prevent any passenger from falling from such vehicle when it is in motion:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in the case of employees being carried in the course of their employment.

99. Where, in any prosecution for an offence under this Part, an allegation is made in the charge-sheet or summons in relation to — Presumptions

- (a) the gross vehicle weight;
- (b) the gross axle weight-load;
- (c) the gross axle unit weight-load;
- (d) the gross combination weight;
- (e) the maximum nett power in kilowatts at sea level delivered to the transmission;
- (f) the permissible maximum vehicle weight;
- (g) the permissible maximum drawing vehicle weight; and
- (h) the permissible axle weight-load or axle unit weight-load,

such allegation shall be presumed to be correct, until the contrary is proved.

PART X. *General Requirements for Public Service Vehicles*

Duty to keep public service vehicle in good state of repair

100. No person shall operate on a road a public service vehicle unless it is in all respects in a good state of repair.

Duty to keep public service vehicle for passengers clean

101. No person shall operate on a road a public service vehicle for the conveyance of passengers unless it is in a clean and hygienic condition.

Notice required of load which may be carried by public service vehicle, other than taxi for conveyance of passengers

102. No person shall operate on a road a public service vehicle, other than a taxi, for the conveyance of passengers and goods, other than the personal effects of such passengers, unless there is conspicuously displayed inside such vehicle in figures of at least 75 mm. high a notice stating the load that may be carried on such vehicle in the following terms —

“CERTIFIED TO CARRY.....PASSENGERS
SEATED..... PASSENGERS STANDING
AND.....KG. GOODS.”

Goods to be carried in goods compartment or container

103. No person shall on a road convey goods in a public service vehicle for the conveyance of passengers otherwise than in a goods compartment or container:

Provided that this provision shall not apply to the personal effects of passengers or of the driver or conductor which are carried on such vehicle without undue interference with the comfort or safety of any other person.

Fare to be paid

104. A passenger on a public service vehicle shall pay to the conductor or, if there is no conductor, to the driver of such vehicle, the lawful fare due in respect of the journey undertaken or to be undertaken by him, or produce to him or any inspector proof that the fare due has been paid.

Person who may be excluded from public service vehicle

105. The driver or conductor of a public service vehicle may exclude from such vehicle any intoxicated or rowdy person or any person whose body or clothing is so dirty that it is likely to cause offence to other persons in the vehicle or to soil the vehicle.

Person suffering from notifiable disease

106. (1) No person suffering from a notifiable disease shall travel in a public service vehicle for the conveyance of passengers unless it has been specially hired for the purpose.

(2) The conductor or, if there is no conductor, the driver of a public service vehicle for the conveyance of passengers shall not allow a person whom he knows to be suffering from a notifiable disease to travel in such vehicle unless it has been specially hired for the purpose.

(3) The owner of a public service vehicle which has been used for the conveyance of a person suffering from a notifiable disease shall not use such vehicle again for the conveyance of passengers unless a medical practitioner or health inspector nominated by the registering authority

which issued the certificate of roadworthiness in respect of such vehicle has certified that the interior thereof has been properly cleaned and disinfected.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation "notifiable disease" shall have the meaning assigned thereto in the Public Health Proclamation.

PART XI. Motor-Omnibuses

Cap. 40

107. For the purposes of this Part, the expression "motor-omnibus" shall, in addition to its ordinary meaning, include the passenger compartment of a public service vehicle intended for the conveyance of passengers and goods.

Meaning of motor-omnibus for purposes of this Part

108. No person shall operate on a road a motor-omnibus unless it complies with the provisions of this Part.

Motor-omnibus to comply with requirements specified in this Part

109. (1) The sides of the passenger compartment of every motor-omnibus shall be enclosed to a height of at least 800 mm. from the floor, and the material used shall be durable and weatherproof.

Sides, roof and floor

(2) Every motor-omnibus shall be provided with a weatherproof roof.

(3) The floor of the passenger compartment of every motor-omnibus shall be covered with non-slip material.

110. A motor-omnibus for the conveyance of passengers only shall have –

Entrances and exits: motor-omnibus for passengers only

(a) at least one entrance, leading to the passenger compartment of the motor-omnibus, in the left side of the vehicle, not less than 530 mm. wide and not less than 1,75 m. high, measured from the level of the lowest step, and such entrance shall be equipped with sufficient handrails to provide adequate assistance to passengers entering or leaving the bus; and

(b) (i) at least one emergency exit in the rear, the lower edge whereof is not more than 915 mm. above the floor of the vehicle; or
(ii) at least one emergency exit in the right-hand side, towards the rear, and one emergency exit in the roof of the longitudinal centre-line of the omnibus, as far as possible to the rear.

111. A motor-omnibus shall, if there is a goods compartment in the front, be provided in the passenger compartment with entrances and exits in accordance with regulation 110; and shall, if there is a goods compartment at the back, be provided in the passenger compartment with entrances and exits in accordance with regulation 110 (a) and (b) (ii).

Entrances and exits: motor-omnibus: passengers and goods

112. No entrance for passengers shall be provided on the right side of the longitudinal centre-line of a motor-omnibus.

Entrances on the right side prohibited

113. (1) Every emergency exit of a motor-omnibus shall be at least 900 mm. by 450 mm. and securely closed in such a manner as to be readily knocked out or opened from both the inside and the outside of the vehicle and shall be clearly marked on both the outside and inside with the words "EMERGENCY EXIT" in lettering not less than 50 mm. high and the existence of any emergency exit in the roof shall be indicated by clear

Further requirements in regard to emergency exit

notices on the sides and rear, both on the inside and outside of the vehicle, reading "EMERGENCY EXIT ALSO IN ROOF" in lettering not less than 50 mm. high.

(2) The exit cover of an emergency exit of a motor-omnibus shall, if hinged, open outwards and, except in the case of an emergency exit in the roof, downwards or sideways. In the case of an emergency exit in the roof, the outside handle shall be not more than 1,8 m. from any of the side edges of the roof.

Entrances
and exits
to be fitted
with doors

114. No person shall operate on a road a motor-omnibus unless —

- (a) every entrance to or exit from the motor-omnibus is fitted with a door or other effective barrier; and
- (b) such door or barrier is properly closed when the motor-omnibus is in motion with passengers thereon.

Height of
roof

115. The height between the floor and the lowest part of the roof structure of a motor-omnibus along the centre-line of the longitudinal aisle shall be at least —

- (a) 1,75 m. where standing passengers are allowed; or
- (b) 1,5 m. where standing passengers are not allowed.

Steps

116. (1) Every entrance and exit, other than an emergency exit, from any passenger compartment of a motor-omnibus shall be provided with steps which, when in use, shall comply with the following requirements —

- (a) every step shall be firm and the tread thereof shall be of non-slip design or covered with non-slip material;
- (b) the lowest tread shall not be less than 250 mm. above the ground when the vehicle is fully laden and not more than 430 mm. above the ground when the vehicle is unladen;
- (c) the depth of every step from its front edge to its back edge shall be not less than 200 mm.;
- (d) the width of every step shall be not less than 400 mm.;
- (e) the spaces between successive steps shall be closed in at the back of the steps in such a way as to prevent the possibility of slipping over the back edge of any step; and
- (f) successive steps shall not be more than 230 mm. one above the other:

Provided that where such steps are at least 230 mm. in depth the rise between successive steps may be increased to a maximum of 270 mm.

- (2) No step of a motor-omnibus shall project beyond the widest part of the vehicle when it is in motion.

Passageways

117. (1) The passenger compartment of a motor-omnibus with more than one row of seats shall be provided with a straight and unimpeded longitudinal passageway down the centre of the motor-omnibus, at least 300 mm. wide up to seat level and at least 350 mm. wide at the top of the backrest of each seat:

Provided that the passageway may be so placed as to permit three seats on the one side and two seats on the other side of the passageway.

(2) The passenger compartment of a motor-omnibus with more than one row of seats shall be provided with a straight and unimpeded cross passageway from each entrance of the motor-omnibus to the longitudinal passageway. Such passageway shall be at least 530 mm. wide and if in front of any seat shall be partitioned off to at least seat level and, unless the partition reaches to the roof of the motor-omnibus, be provided with a handrail at a height of not less than 900 mm. not more than 1,02 m. above the floor. The partition and handrail shall be between the passageway and the seat.

118. (1) The driver's seat of a motor-omnibus shall be adjustable and have a partition immediately behind it and be so placed as to afford the driver ample space for controlling the bus. Seats

(2) The seats provided for passengers in any motor-omnibus shall be clean and well-maintained and shall comply with the following specifications —

- (a) every seat shall have a backrest the top of which shall be at least 380 mm. from seat level and the bottom of which shall be not more than 150 mm. from seat level, and the width of the backrest of every seat shall be at least 380 mm. for every passenger to be seated on such seat;
- (b) the height of every seat from the floor or footrest of such seat to seat level shall be not less than 380 mm. and not more than 460 mm.;
- (c) the depth of every seat from the front of the seat to the front of its backrest shall be at least 350 mm.;
- (d) the width of every seat shall be in accordance with the provisions of regulation 89 (2) or (3);
- (e) where seats are parallel and face in the same direction the horizontal distance between the front of the backrest of any seat at seat level to the back of the backrest of the seat in front of it shall be at least 630 mm.;
- (f) where any seat faces a partition or similar obstruction the horizontal distance between the front of the backrest of such seat at seat level to such partition or obstruction shall be at least 630 mm.;
- (g) where seats face each other the horizontal distance between the front surfaces of the backrests of such seats at seat level shall be at least 1,57 m.;
- (h) no seat shall face an entrance unless there is provided in front thereof a partition at least to seat level and, unless the partition reaches to the roof of the bus, a handrail at a height of not less than 900 mm. and not more than 1,02 m. from the floor and where any seat is so placed that one end is opposite an entrance, a guard rail shall be affixed to the side of such seat to a height of at least 150 mm. above seat level, and equivalent in length to the depth of the seat; and
- (i) every seat shall be fixed securely.

119. (1) A motor-omnibus conveying goods, other than the personal effects of the passengers, driver or conductor, shall be equipped with one or more suitable compartments or containers for such goods. Goods compartments

(2) The space or spaces in which such goods are carried shall be entirely separate from the space or spaces provided for passengers in such a manner as not to encroach on or obstruct any entrance, exit or passageway or to endanger the safety of passengers in any manner.

(3) Goods may only be carried on the roof of a motor-omnibus if the body and roof are strong enough to support the weight thereof.

Ventilation

120. Every passenger compartment of a motor-omnibus other than a motor-omnibus having a system of force ventilation induced by mechanical means whether such bus is stationary or in motion, shall be provided with efficient ventilators independent of the windows of such compartment.

Windows and
windcreens

121. (1) A motor-omnibus —

(a) shall have a continuous row of windows to the left and right-hand sides of the passenger compartment thereof and, except in the case of entrance and exit doors and the first and last side windows, such windows shall have a frame opening of at least 450 mm. by 450 mm.;

(b) shall have an overall window area of not less than 25 per cent of the floor area of the passenger compartment;

(c) other than a motor-omnibus having a system of forced ventilation induced by mechanical means whether such a motor-omnibus is stationary or in motion, shall have windows which can be opened to the same extent so that the total area of the open spaces shall be not less than 5 per cent of the floor area of the passenger compartment; and

(d) may have other windows in addition to those referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

(2) At least every alternative window in each side of a motor-omnibus, other than a motor-omnibus having a system of forced ventilation induced by mechanical means, whether such motor-omnibus is stationary or in motion, shall be capable of being opened.

(3) No window in a motor-omnibus shall be capable of being opened in such a manner that a passenger seated in a normal position is able to put his elbow out of the window.

(4) Every windowpane, windscreen and transparent partition of a motor-omnibus shall be maintained in a sound, unbroken and clean condition.

Fuel
receptacles,
etc.

122. (1) The fuel tanks, fuel receptacles and fuel pipes of a motor-omnibus shall be free of all leaks and shall not be placed inside the body or cab.

(2) No main fuel tank shall be placed close to the engine of a motor-omnibus.

(3) The filling orifice of any fuel tank shall be placed to the outside of the body or cab of a motor-omnibus.

Fire
extinguishers

123. (1) Every motor omnibus shall carry in a readily accessible position at least one fire extinguisher which shall be of the dry powder type with a capacity of at least 2,25 kg. and which is in good working order.

(2) When a motor-omnibus is presented to a vehicle examiner for examination for a roadworthiness certificate, proof shall be furnished by the

owner of the motor-omnibus that the fire extinguisher is correctly charged and in good working order.

(3) If such fire extinguisher does not bear the manufacturer's serial number or any other identification number or mark, the vehicle examiner may emboss thereon or fix thereto in any other manner an identification number or mark.

124. In addition to the rearview mirror prescribed for motor vehicles in general, every motor-omnibus shall be fitted with a rearview mirror which shall enable the driver of the motor-omnibus, when he is in the driving position, to see a reflection of every passenger entrance and exit of the motor-omnibus. Rearview mirrors

125. (1) A motor-omnibus plying for hire on a fixed route shall be fitted on the front with a destination indicator on which the destination of such bus shall be shown by naming such destination. Destination indicators

(2) The letters or numerals, or both, indicating the destination shall be black on a white background or vice versa, shall be at least 60 mm. in height and clearly legible at all times and shall be illuminated during the periods when lights are required to be displayed on vehicles.

126. Efficient means shall be provided in every motor omnibus operating on a fixed route with intermediate stopping places to enable passengers to signal to the driver their intention to alight. Passengers to be able to signal to driver

127. The passenger compartment and all the steps and stairs of a motor-omnibus shall be fitted with suitable means of illumination by diffused light. Lighting

128. (1) The number of standing passengers permitted to be carried on a motor-omnibus shall be determined as follows — Standing passengers

- (a) standing passengers shall not be permitted on the steps or open platform or next to an unguarded open entrance of a motor-omnibus except in the course of entering or leaving the motor-omnibus;
- (b) the number of standing passengers shall not exceed the number for whom clear floor space is available at the rate of 0,30 m² per person;
- (c) not more than one-third of the total number of passengers for whom seating accommodation is provided on a motor-omnibus shall be permitted to stand.

(2) Every motor-omnibus carrying standing passengers shall be equipped with handstraps, handrails or grab handles or all three, sufficient for all standing passengers.

129. The driver or, if there is a conductor, the conductor of a motor-omnibus operating on a road shall not permit more passengers to stand on such motor-omnibus than the number stated on the certificate of roadworthiness issued in respect of such motor-omnibus, or permit any passenger to stand on the steps or open platform or next to an unguarded open entrance of such motor-omnibus. Duties of driver or conductor relating to standing passengers

PART XII. *Driving Signals and Signals for the Control of Traffic*

130. A driving signal, under the provisions of this Part, shall be given in a conspicuous manner and shall be of sufficient duration to warn other users of the road likely to be affected thereby of the driver's intention. General requirements in regard to driving signals

Left-turn
hand signal

131. Subject to the provisions of regulation 133, the driver of a vehicle on a road who intends to turn or move to the left shall, before reaching the point at which he intends to turn or move, extend his right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm in a vertical and downward position and move his forearm in a circular anti-clockwise motion:

Provided that in the case of a driver of a tractor, a two wheel vehicle or an animal-drawn vehicle, such driver may, in lieu of giving the hand signal aforesaid, extend his left arm and hand sideward from the shoulder and fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.

Right-turn
hand signal

132. Subject to the provisions of regulation 133, the driver of a vehicle on a road who intends to turn or move to the right shall, before reaching the point at which he intends to turn or move, extend his right arm and hand sideward from the shoulder and fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.

Use of
direction
indicators
in lieu of
hand signals

133. (1) (a) The driver of a vehicle which is fitted with direction indicators complying with the provisions of Part VII may, in lieu of giving the appropriate hand signal, signal his intention to turn or move to the left or right by operating the indicators on the left or right side, as the case may be, of the vehicle.

(b) The driver of a commercial vehicle having a gross vehicle weight exceeding 3 500 kg., a motor-omnibus or any other motor vehicle having a tare weight exceeding 3 500 kg., shall, in lieu of giving the appropriate hand signal, so signal his intention to turn or move to the left or to the right by means of direction indicators.

(c) The driver of a vehicle who has put a direction indicator into operation to signal his intention to turn or move to the left or right shall, as soon as the need so to signal has passed, cease to keep such indicator in operation.

(2) The driver of a tractor or of a combination of motor vehicles of which the drawing vehicle is a tractor may, in lieu of giving the appropriate hand signal, signal his intention to turn or move to the left or the right by extending a portable direction indicator which in all other respects complies with the provisions of regulation 70 on the left or right side, as the case may be, of the vehicle.

Signal to
indicate
intention to
reduce speed

134. The driver of a vehicle on a road who intends to stop or to reduce speed suddenly shall before doing so extend his right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm held in a vertical and upward position and the palm of the hand turned to the front:

Provided that the driver of a vehicle fitted with a stoplight complying with the provisions of regulation 44 may signal his intention to stop or to reduce speed suddenly by the operation of such stoplight.

Permissive
hand signals

135. The driver of a vehicle may, in addition to the signals prescribed in the preceding regulations, give the following hand signals —

- (a) if he intends to slow down, he may extend his right arm sideward from the shoulder with the palm of the hand turned downward and move his arm slowly up and down; or
- (b) if he desires to indicate to following traffic that it may overtake his vehicle on the right, he may fully extend his right arm below the

level of the shoulder with the palm of the hand turned forward and move it backward and forward from the shoulder.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(reg. 3)

Fees

1. *Driving Licences :*

| | <i>R</i> | <i>c</i> |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| (a) provisional licence | 0,50 | |
| (b) full licence | 2,00 | |
| (c) renewal | 2,00 | |
| (d) endorsement with additional class | 0,50 | |
| (e) duplicate driving licence | 2,00 | |
| (f) duplicate provisional licence | 0,50 | |

2. *Registration of Vehicles :*

| | <i>Unladen Weight</i> <i>kg</i> | <i>R</i> | <i>c</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| (a) on original registration | 0 – 680 | 8,00 | |
| | 681 – 1133 | 12,00 | |
| | 1134 – 1815 | 15,00 | |
| | 1816 – 2722 | 18,00 | |
| | 2723 – 3629 | 22,00 | |
| | 3630 – 4536 | 28,00 | |
| | 4537 – 5443 | 34,00 | |
| | 5444 – 6350 | 40,00 | |
| 6351 – 7257 | 46,00 | | |
| 7258 – or more | | 54,00 | |
| (b) on transfer of ownership | - | | 1,00 |
| (c) duplicate registration book | - | | 0,50 |

| 3. Vehicle Licences: | | Description | Unladen Weight kg | R c |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------|
| (a) annual licence | Motor-cycle without side-car | - | - | 2,00 |
| | Motor-cycle with side-car | - | - | 3,00 |
| | Motor vehicle other than motor-cycle | 0 - 680 | 12,00 | |
| | | 681 - 1133 | 16,00 | |
| | | 1134 - 1815 | 24,00 | |
| | | 1816 - 2722 | 31,00 | |
| | | 2723 - 3629 | 51,00 | |
| | | 3630 - 4082 | 76,00 | |
| | | 4083 - 4536 | 96,00 | |
| | | 4537 - 5443 | 150,00 | |
| | | 5444 - 6350 | 180,00 | |
| | | 6351 - 7257 | 210,00 | |
| | | 7258 - 8165 | 240,00 | |
| | | 8166 - 9070 | 270,00 | |
| | | 9071 - 9979 | 300,00 | |
| | | 9980 - 10886 | 330,00 | |
| | 10887 - or more | 360,00 | | |
| | Trailers | 0 - 680 | 6,00 | |
| | | 681 - 1133 | 8,00 | |
| | | 1134 - 1815 | 14,00 | |
| 1816 - 2722 | | 24,00 | | |
| 2723 - 3629 | | 48,00 | | |
| 3630 - 4082 | | 72,00 | | |
| 4083 - 4536 | | 84,00 | | |
| 4537 - 5443 | | 100,00 | | |
| 5444 - 6350 | | 120,00 | | |
| 6351 - 7257 | | 140,00 | | |
| 7258 - or more | 160,00 | | | |
| (b) duplicate licence | - | - | 0,50 | |
| (c) motor dealer's licence | - | - | 40,00 | |
| (d) transfer of motor dealer's licence | - | - | 1,00 | |

4. Public Service Vehicles:

| | Maximum permissible number of passengers | R c |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------|
| (a) annual licence | 0 - 5 | 8,00 |
| | 5 - 7 | 10,00 |
| | 8 - 10 | 12,00 |
| | 11 - 20 | 15,00 |
| | 21 - 30 | 18,00 |
| | 31 - 45 | 22,00 |
| | 46 - 60 | 28,00 |
| | 61 - or more | 34,00 |
| (b) driver's licence (with badge) | - | 1,00 |
| (c) conductor's licence (with badge) | - | 1,00 |
| (d) duplicate of (a), (b) or (c) | - | 0,25 |

5. Miscellaneous:

| | Motor vehicle examination fee | R c |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|
| (a) driving test | | 0,50 |
| (b) certificate of roadworthiness | Motor omnibus (means a public service vehicle having seating accommodation for more than 7 passengers exclusive of the driver, motor vehicle having seating accommodation for more than 11 passengers exclusive of the driver) ... | 2,50 |

(c) driving instructor's certificate

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Heavy commercial vehicle (over 3455 kg tare weight) | 2,50 |
| Special types of motor vehicles | 2,50 |
| Motor cars (seating accommodation for not more than 11 passengers excluding the driver) | 1,50 |
| Light commercial vehicle (not exceeding 3455 kg tare weight) | 1,50 |
| Tractors | 1,50 |
| Motor-cycles (with or without side-car) | 1,00 |
| | 3,00 |

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORMS

| <i>Purpose</i> | <i>Form</i> |
|--|-------------|
| Application for registration of a vehicle/licence for vehicle/renewal of licence . | R.V.1 |
| Notification of change of ownership | R.V.2 |
| Application for certificate of roadworthiness | R.V.3 |
| Certificate of roadworthiness | R.V.4 |
| Application for motor dealer's licence..... | R.V.5 |
| Application for provisional driving licence/driving licence/renewal | R.V.6 |
| Application for driving test..... | R.V.7 |
| Application for driving instructor's certificate | R.V.8 |
| Application for public service vehicle driver's/conductor's licence | R.V.9 |
| Registration Book | R.V.10 |
| Motor vehicle licence | RV.11 |
| Motor dealer's licence | R.V.12 |
| Provisional driver's licence | R.V.13 |
| Driving licence | R.V.14 |
| Driving instructor's certificate | R.V.15 |
| Public Service Vehicle licence | R.V.16 |

THIRD SCHEDULE

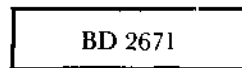
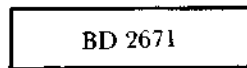
(reg. 5)

LETTERS INDICATING PLACE OF REGISTRATION

| <i>Place of Registration</i> | <i>Letters</i> |
|---|----------------|
| Francistown | BA |
| Serowe | BB |
| Tuli Block (Machaneng) | BC |
| Gaborone | BD |
| Molepolole | BE |
| Lobatse | BF |
| Kanye | BG |
| Tshabong | BH |
| Ghanzi | BI |
| Maun | BJ |
| Kasane | BK |
| Mochudi | BL |
| Mahalapye | BM |
| Palapye | BP |
| Tlokweng – Ramotswa | BR |
| Selebi-Pikwe | BS |
| Government Vehicles | BX |
| Diplomatic Missions and Personnel | CD |

FOURTH SCHEDULE

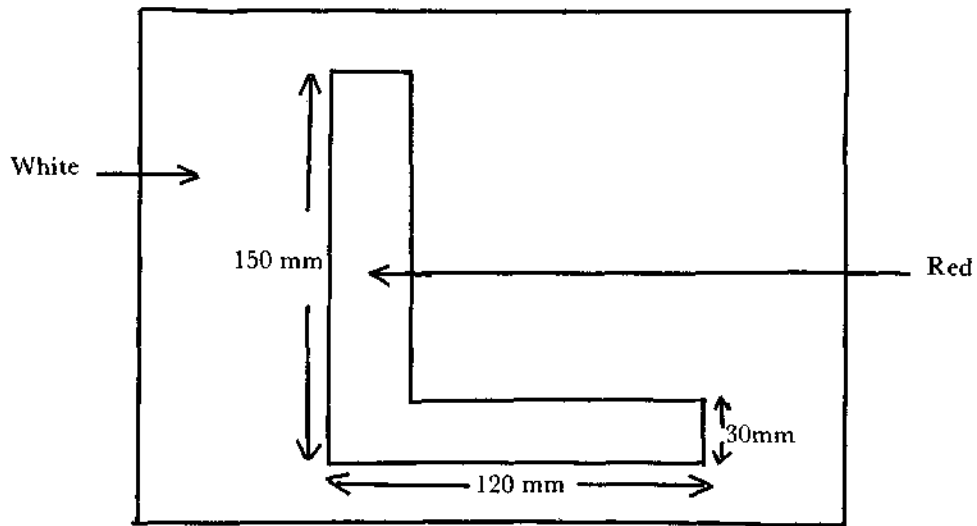
(reg. 6 (1) (j))



FIFTH SCHEDULE

(reg. 11 (1) (b))

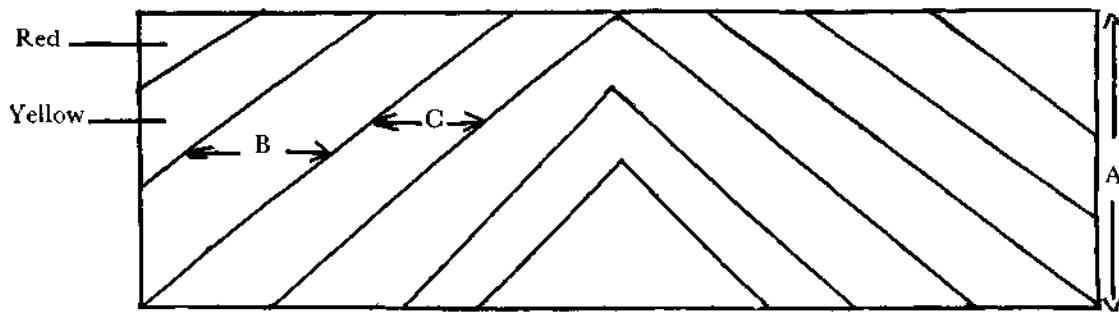
DISTINGUISHING MARK FOR HOLDER
OF PROVISIONAL DRIVING LICENCE



SIXTH SCHEDULE

WARNING SIGN TO BE AFFIXED TO REAR OF CERTAIN VEHICLES

(reg. 67 (3))



Dimensions

A - 200mm

B - 168-172mm

C - 68-72mm.

MADE this 6th day of November, 1974.

L.D. LEKALAKE,
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Works and Communications.

L2/7/209