
VEHICLES (CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND
MAINTENANCE) REGULATIONS

This version is out of date

Subsidiary
[1958.04.01]

Regulations made or deemed to have been made under ss. 57 and 76.

VEHICLES (CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND
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[1958.04.01]

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Title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Vehicles (Construction, Equipment and Maintenance) Regulations.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“articulated vehicle” means a motor vehicle with a trailer so attached to the drawing vehicle that part of the trailer is superimposed on the drawing vehicle and when the trailer is uniformly loaded not less than 20 per cent of the weight of its load is borne by the drawing vehicle;

“caravan” means any structure designed or adapted for human habitation which is capable of being moved from one place to another whether by being towed or by being transported on a motor vehicle or trailer, and any motor vehicle whilst being used for human habitation;

“carriageway” means that portion of a road normally used by vehicular traffic;

“container” means an article of equipment, having a volume not less than one cubic metre, that is designed and constructed for repeated use for the inter-modal carriage of goods by road or water and for interchange between those forms of transport;

“direction indicator” means a device fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer for the purpose of intimating the intention of the driver to change the direction of the vehicle to the left or to the right;

“dual purposes lamp” means a lamp combining with an obligatory front lamp an obligatory rear lamp, satisfying the requirements of these regulations relating to obligatory front lamps and obligatory rear lamps respectively except in so far as modified by regulation 71;

“emergency exit” means an exit which is intended to be used only in case of emergency;

“entrance” means any aperture or space by which passengers are intended to board the vehicle;

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“equipment”, in relation to a vehicle or sidecar, does not include a driving mirror or a direction indicator;

“exit” means any aperture or space by which passengers are intended to leave the vehicle;

“extreme rear” means the rearmost point for the time being of a vehicle or a sidecar, inclusive of any luggage carrier and inclusive of any tailboard or other adjustable part except when the tailboard or adjustable part is extended whilst the vehicle is stationary and being loaded or unloaded;

“gangway” means the space provided for obtaining access from any entrance to the passengers’ seats or from any such seat to an exit other than an emergency exit but does not include any space in front of a transverse seat which is required only for the use of passengers occupying that seat;

“heavy traffic road” means any of the following roads, namely British Lines Road; Winston Churchill Avenue; Bayside Road; Devil’s Tower Road; Catalan Bay Road; the northern end of Sir Herbert Miles Road as far as the Gibraltar Quarry site; Corral Road; West Place of Arms; Market Place; Glacis Road; Waterport Road; the Viaduct; North Mole and Queensway;

“hours of darkness” means the time between a quarter of an hour after sunset and a quarter of an hour before sunrise;

“invalid carriage” means a motor vehicle (including a cycle with an attachment for propelling it by mechanical power) which does not exceed five hundredweight in weight unladen and is adapted and used for an invalid or invalids;

“large passenger carrying vehicle” means a motor vehicle that is constructed or adapted to carry more than twelve passengers in addition to the driver;

“obligatory front lamp” means a lamp showing to the front a white light which is required to be carried by regulation 65;

“obligatory rear lamp” means a lamp showing a red light which is required to be carried by regulation 65;

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“obligatory reflector” means a red reflector which is required to be carried by regulation 66;

“overall length” means the length of a vehicle measured between vertical planes at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and passing through the extreme projecting points thereof exclusive of—

- (a) any starting handle;
- (b) any hood when down;
- (c) any ladder forming part of a turntable fire escape fixed to a vehicle;
- (d) any telescopic fog lamp when extended;

“overall width” means the width of a vehicle measured between vertical planes parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and passing through the extreme projecting points thereof exclusive of—

- (a) any driving mirror;
- (b) any direction indicator;
- (c) so much of the distortion of any tyre as is caused by the weight of the vehicle; and
- (d) in the case of vehicles registered before the 31st day of March, 1958, so much of a swivelling window designed to allow the driver to give hand signals as projects when opened not more than 4 inches beyond the side of the vehicle:

“overhang” means the distance measured horizontally and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle between two vertical planes at right angles to such axis passing through the two points specified in the following sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this definition respectively:—

- (i) the rearmost point of the vehicle inclusive of—
 - (a) any hood when down;
 - (b) any ladder forming part of a turntable fire escape fixed to a vehicle; and

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- (c) any luggage carrier fitted to a motor vehicle constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects and adapted to carry not more than seven passengers exclusive of the driver.
- (ii) (a) in the case of a motor vehicle having only two axles one of which is not a steering axle, through the centre point of that axle; and
- (b) in the case of a motor vehicle having only three axles where the front axle is the only steering axle, through a point 4 inches in rear of the centre of a straight line joining the centre points of the rear and middle axles; and
- (c) in any other case through a point situated on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and such that a line drawn from it at right angles to that axis will pass through the centre of the minimum turning circle of the vehicle;

“oversized vehicle” means any vehicle the dimensions of which exceed any of those set out in regulation 6(1);

“pneumatic tyre” means a tyre which complies in all respects with the following requirements:–

- (i) it shall be provided with a continuous closed chamber containing air at a pressure substantially exceeding atmospheric pressure when the tyre is in the condition in which it is normally used, but is not subjected to any load;
- (ii) it shall be capable of being inflated and deflated without removal from the wheel or vehicle;

“registered” means registered under the Act;

“reversing light” means a lamp which is carried by a vehicle and shows a white light to the rear for the purpose of reversing;

“tail light” means, in relation to any vehicle, any lamp carried attached to the vehicle for the purpose of showing a red light to the rear;

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“wheeled”, in relation to a vehicle, means that the whole weight of the vehicle is transmitted to the road surface by means of wheels;

“wide tyre” means a pneumatic tyre whose area of contact with the road surface is not less than 11.811 inches in width when measured at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle;

“works trailer” means a trailer designed for use in private premises and used on a road only in passing from one part of any such premises to another, or to other private premises in the immediate neighbourhood;

“works truck” means a motor vehicle designed for use in private premises and used on a road only in passing from one part of any such premises to another, or to other private premises in the immediate neighbourhood.

(2) Except where otherwise provided in these regulations a tyre shall not be deemed to be of soft or elastic material unless the said material is either—

- (i) continuous round the circumference of the wheel; or
- (ii) fitted in sections so that so far as reasonably practicable no space is left between the ends thereof,

and is of such thickness and design as to minimize, so far as reasonably possible, vibration when the vehicle is in motion and so constructed as to be free from any defect which might in any way cause damage to the surface of a road.

(3) For the purpose of these regulations a brake drum shall be deemed to form part of the wheel and not of the braking system.

(4) For the purpose of these regulations any two wheels of a motor vehicle or trailer shall be regarded as one wheel if the distance between the centres of the areas of contact between such wheels and the road surface is less than 18 inches.

Application and exemption.

3. (1) Except where the context otherwise requires these regulations shall apply to wheeled traffic only.

- (2) Regulations 14, 16, 24 and 29 shall not apply to road rollers.

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PART I.

MOTOR VEHICLES (CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT)

Motor Vehicles Generally.

Construction.

4. Every motor vehicle and trailer shall be so constructed that it is either a wheeled vehicle or a track laying vehicle.

Ability to reverse.

5. Every motor vehicle which exceeds eight hundredweight in weight unladen shall be capable of being so worked that it may travel either forward or backwards.

Dimensions.

6. (1) The-

- (a) overall width of a motor vehicle or trailer shall not exceed seven feet;
- (b) height of a motor vehicle shall not exceed twelve feet;
- (c) overall length of an articulated vehicle shall not exceed twenty-two feet;
- (d) overall length of a motor vehicle other than an articulated vehicle shall not exceed twenty feet or have a wheel base exceeding thirteen feet six inches;
- (e) overhang of an omnibus shall not exceed two-fifths of the wheel base;
- (f) overhang of a motor vehicle other than an omnibus shall not exceed one half of the wheel base or five feet six inches whichever is the less:

Provided that-

- (i) in the case of a vehicle designed for use and mainly used for the purpose of heating a road or other like surface in

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the purpose of construction, repair or maintenance, no part of the heating plant shall be taken into account when calculating the overhang; and

- (ii) the provisions of this regulation relating to overhang shall not apply in the case of—
- (1) a motor vehicle designed for use and used solely in connection with street cleaning, the collection of refuse or the collection or disposal of the contents of gullies or cesspools;
 - (2) a works truck; or
 - (3) a motor vehicle designed so that it can dispose of the load by tipping to the rear, if the overhang does not exceed 45 inches.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), on any heavy traffic road, the dimensions specified in that sub-regulation may be exceeded in respect of any motor vehicle or trailer as long as—

- (a) the overall width of that motor vehicle or trailer does not exceed eight feet three inches; and
- (b) in the case of any motor vehicle, the overall height does not exceed thirteen feet ten inches; and
- (c) in the case of any articulated vehicle, the overall length does not exceed fifty-one feet; and
- (d) in the case of a public service vehicle or a large passenger carrying vehicle, the overall length does not exceed thirty-nine feet three inches; and
- (e) in the case of a motor vehicle, not being a vehicle to which either of paragraphs (c) and (d) above relates, the overall length does not exceed thirty-six feet; and
- (f) in the case of any motor vehicle, the overhang does not exceed six-tenths of the wheel base.

(3) The dispensations specified in sub-regulation (2) are in addition to the provisos to sub-regulation (1) of this regulation.

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(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (1) the Governor may allow any of the dimensions therein set out to be exceeded in respect of any vehicle but subject to such conditions as the Governor may impose.

Oversized vehicles to be marked.

7. (1) Every oversized vehicle shall clearly display in a conspicuous position on the front left hand side and on the back left hand side of such vehicle a distinguishing mark consisting of the figure "O" in red colour in a white ground, which mark shall conform with the following requirements:—

- (a) the figure must be 8 inches high and 12 inches wide;
- (b) every part of the figure must be 1½ inches wide; and
- (c) there must be a margin between the nearest part of the figure and the edges of the white ground of at least 1½ inches.

(2) No person shall use or cause or permit to be used in Gibraltar an oversized vehicle which does not comply with the requirement of sub-regulation (1).

Weight to be marked.

8. The owner of an omnibus, goods vehicle, tractor or trailer shall cause the unladen weight of the vehicle to be painted or otherwise plainly marked upon some conspicuous place on the right side of the vehicle:

Provided that in the case of a tractor such marking shall include the words "without trailer."

Maximum weight.

9. (1) The maximum laden weight of motor vehicles and trailers shall not exceed—

- (a) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle which is a public service vehicle with not more than four wheels—12 tons;
- (b) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle which is a public service vehicle with more than four wheels—14 tons;

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- (c) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle with not more than four wheels which is not a public service vehicle—14 tons;
- (d) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle with more than four wheels which is not a public service vehicle—20 tons;
- (e) in the case of a track laying motor vehicle—20 tons;
- (f) in the case of an articulated vehicle—20 tons;
- (g) in the case of a trailer whether wheeled or track-laying not forming part of an articulated vehicle—14 tons:

Provided that the total laden weight of a trailer whether wheeled or articulated together with that of any motor vehicle whether wheeled or articulated drawing such trailer, shall not exceed 20 tons.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation each person carried in a vehicle shall be deemed to weigh 140 lbs.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this regulation no vehicle of which the laden weight exceeds 10 tons shall be driven on any bridge unless the owner of the vehicle has given at least two clear days' notice (excluding Sundays and public holidays) to the authority in whom the bridge is vested and complies with such requirements as to the strengthening of the bridge or otherwise as may be specified by such authority.

Maximum weights on heavy traffic roads.

10.(1) Notwithstanding either of regulations 9 and 13, on any heavy traffic road any limit specified in either of those regulations may be exceeded in respect of any motor vehicle or trailer as long as the maximum laden weight of that motor vehicle or trailer does not exceed –

- (a) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle having not more than two axles which is not a large passenger carrying vehicle-16 tons;
- (b) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle having at least three axles which is not a large passenger carrying vehicle-24 tons;
- (c) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle having four axles which is not a large passenger carrying vehicle-30 tons;

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- (d) in the case of an articulated vehicle-32 tons; and
- (e) in the case of a trailer having three axles-24 tons -

and in every case the vehicle complies with the requirements of regulation 7(1), and the total laden weight of a trailer together with a motor vehicle does not exceed 32 tons.

Weight restrictions on specified roads.

11. No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, on—

- (a) Smith Dorrien Bridge;
- (b) Elliot's Way; or
- (c) Europa Road between Elliot's Way and the junction with Naval Hospital Hill Road—

any motor vehicle or trailer whose maximum laden weight exceeds 10 tons.

Restrictions on container traffic.

12. No person shall carry, or cause or permit to be carried, a container in or on any vehicle on any road other than a heavy traffic road.

Distribution of weight.

13.(1) The total weight transmitted to the road surface by any two wheels in line transversely shall not exceed—

- (a) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle—9 tons;
- (b) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle if each wheel is fitted with two pneumatic tyres having the centres of their areas of contact with the road surface not less than 12 inches apart measured at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle or with a wide tyre—10 tons;
- (c) in the case of a track-laying vehicle—8 tons;
- (d) in the case of a trailer—9 tons;

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- (e) in the case of a trailer if each wheel is fitted with two pneumatic tyres having the centre of their areas of contact with the road surface not less than 12 inches apart measured at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, or with a wide tyre—10 tons.

(2) The total weight transmitted by more than two wheels in line transversely shall not exceed 11 tons.

(3) The weight transmitted to any strip of the surface upon which a vehicle rests contained between any two parallel lines drawn two feet apart on that surface at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall not exceed—

- (a) in the case of a wheeled motor vehicle or trailer whether laden or unladen—11 tons;
- (b) in the case of a track-laying motor vehicle or trailer whether laden or unladen—11 tons.

Springs.

14. Every motor vehicle and trailer shall be equipped with suitable and sufficient springs between each wheel and the frame of the vehicle:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to motor cycles, mobile cranes, works trucks and works trailers.

Tracks.

15. In a track laying vehicle those parts of the tracks which come into contact with the road surface shall be flat and have a minimum width of half an inch. The total area of each track actually in contact with the road surface at any one time shall be not less than 36 square inches in respect of each 1016 kilograms of the total weight of the vehicle which is transferred to the road surface by means of the tracks.

Condition of tyres and tracks.

16. (1) Save as provided in sub-regulation (2), no person shall use or cause or permit to be used on a road any motor vehicle or trailer other than a road roller or a track laying vehicle, a wheel of which is fitted with a pneumatic tyre, if—

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- (a) the tyre is unsuitable having regard to the use to which the motor vehicle or trailer is being put or to the types of tyres fitted to its other wheels;
- (b) the tyre is not so inflated as to make it fit for the use to which the motor vehicle or trailer is being put;
- (c) the tyre has a break in its fabric, or has a cut in excess of one inch or ten per cent of the section width of the tyre, whichever is the greater, measured in any direction on the outside of the tyre and deep enough to reach the body cords;
- (d) the tyre has any lump or bulge caused by separation or partial failure of its structure;
- (e) the tyre has any portion of the ply or cord structure exposed; or
- (f) where the tyre is fitted to a wheel of a motor vehicle, being a motor cycle whereof the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 50 cubic centimetres, the tread of the tyre does not show throughout at least three quarters of the breadth of the tread and round the entire outer circumference of the tyre a pattern the relief of which is clearly visible, or where the tyre is fitted to a wheel of any other motor vehicle or any trailer, the tread pattern (excluding any tie-bar) of the tyre does not have a depth of at least one millimetre throughout at least three quarters of the breadth of the tread and round the entire outer circumference of the tyre:

Provided that this sub-regulation shall not apply in the case of a motor cycle having three wheels, the unladen weight of which does not exceed two hundredweight and which is incapable of exceeding a speed of 12 miles per hour on the level under its own power.

(2) No person shall use or cause or permit to be used on a road any motor vehicle or trailer a wheel of which is fitted with a recut pneumatic tyre the fabric of which has been cut or exposed by the recutting process.

(3) Without prejudice to sub-regulations (1) and (2), all the tyres or tracks of a motor vehicle or trailer shall at all times while the vehicle or trailer is used on a road be maintained in such condition as to be fit for the use to which the vehicle or trailer is being put, and as to be free from any defect which might in any way cause damage to the surface of the road or danger to persons on or in the vehicle or to other persons using the road.

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Brakes.

17.(1) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with an efficient braking system or efficient braking systems in either case having two means of operation so designed and constructed that notwithstanding the failure of any part (other than a fixed member or a brake shoe anchor pin) through or by means of which the force necessary to apply the brakes is transmitted, there shall still be available for application by the driver to not less than half the number of the wheels of the vehicle brakes sufficient under the most adverse conditions to bring the vehicle to rest within a distance of 15 feet when running at a rate of 15 miles per hour on level ground:

Provided that in the event of such failure as aforesaid it shall not be necessary for brakes to be available for application by the driver-

- (i) in the case of a motor vehicle registered before the 1st day of April, 1950, to more than two wheels,
- (ii) in the case of a vehicle having less than four wheels, to more than one wheel.

(2) The application of one means of operation shall not affect or operate the pedal or hand lever of the other means of operation.

(3) No braking system shall be rendered ineffective by the non-rotation of the engine:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in the case of any vehicle referred to in paragraph (b) of sub-regulation (7).

(4) All the brakes of a motor vehicle which are operated by one of the means of operation shall be capable of being applied by direct mechanical action without the intervention of any hydraulic, electric or pneumatic device.

(5) In the case of a motor vehicle with more than three wheels where any brake shoe is capable of being applied by more than one means of operation all the wheels shall be fitted with brakes all of which are operated by one of the means of operation.

(6) One at least of the means of operation shall be capable of causing brakes to be applied directly and not through the transmission gear to not less than half the number of the wheels of the vehicle:

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Provided that-

- (a) in the case of a motor vehicle having more than four wheels and registered before the 1st day of April, 1950, it shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with this paragraph if one of the means of operation applies brakes directly and not through the transmission gear to not less than two of the wheels of the vehicle; and
- (b) where a motor vehicle has more than four wheels and the drive is transmitted to all wheels other than the steering wheels without the interposition of a differential driving gear or similar mechanism between the axles carrying the driving wheels it shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with this paragraph if the brakes applied by one means of operation act directly on two driving wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle and the brakes applied by the other means of operation act directly on all other driving wheels.

(7) For the purpose of this regulation-

- (a) every moving shaft to which any part of a braking system or any means of operation thereof is connected or by which it is supported shall be deemed to be part of that system;
- (b) in the case of a motor vehicle propelled by steam and not used as a public service vehicle, the engine shall be deemed to be an efficient braking system with one means of operation if the engine is capable of being reversed and is incapable of being disconnected from any of the driving wheels of the vehicle except by the sustained effort of the driver.

Parking brake.

18. The braking system with which every motor vehicle is required to be equipped under the provisions of these regulations shall be so designed and constructed that it can at all times be set so effectually to prevent two at least, or in the case of a vehicle with only three wheels. one of the wheels from revolving when the vehicle is not being driven or is left unattended:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to-

- (a) a motor cycle with or without a sidecar attached; or

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- (b) an invalid carriage.

Stop lights.

19. (1) Every stop light fitted to a motor vehicle or to a trailer shall be fitted at the rear of the vehicle and not to the right of the centre thereof and when in operation shall show a red or amber light:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the fitting of a duplicate stop light on the right side of the vehicle which comes into operation at the same time as the stop light fitted at the centre or on the left side of the vehicle.

(2) Every light shown by a stop light shall be diffused by means of frosted glass or other adequate means and shall be a steady light.

Direction indicators.

20. (1) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with direction indicators and such indicators shall be of one of the following types:—

- (a) a movable arm not less than six inches in length capable of protruding beyond the side of the vehicle, which when in operation shall—
- (i) if not illuminated, present a white surface visible from both the front and the rear of the vehicle;
 - (ii) if illuminated, show either a steady or a constantly flashing light visible from both the front and the rear of the vehicle;
- (b) a lamp fitted to the side of the vehicle which, when in operation shows a constantly flashing light visible at a reasonable distance from both the front and the rear of the vehicle; .
- (c) two lamps fitted to any side of the vehicle and so designed and fitted that—
- (i) neither of the lamps on either side of the vehicle shall be capable of operating unless the other lamp on that side operates coincidentally with it;

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- (ii) when in operating one of the indicators on one side shall show a flashing light visible from a reasonable distance to the front of the vehicle and the other lamp on that side shall, except when a trailer is being drawn, show a flashing light visible from a reasonable distance to the rear of the vehicle.
- (2) Any direction indicator intended to indicate a left hand turn shall be fitted only to the left of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and one intended to indicate a right hand turn shall be fitted only to the right of that axis.
- (3) The illuminated colour of every direction indicator shall—
- (a) if it shows to both the front and the rear, be amber;
 - (b) if it shows only to the front, be amber or white; and
 - (c) if it shows only to the rear, be amber or red.
- (4) The light emitted by every direction indicator shall be diffused by frosted glass or other adequate means.
- (5) The following requirements shall be complied with as respects the direction indicators on a vehicle:—
- (a) not less than one indicator on each side to which the indicators are fitted shall be so designed and fitted that the driver when in his seat can readily be aware when it is in operation; or
 - (b) the vehicle shall be equipped with a device or devices so fitted as to be readily visible to the driver at all times when in his seat, and so designed as to show when at least one indicator on each side of the vehicle is in operation.
- (6) Every direction indicator shall be so fitted that when not in operation it will not be likely to mislead the driver of any other vehicle or any person controlling traffic.
- (7) Any reference in this regulation to the side of a vehicle shall be taken to include that part of the front or the back of the vehicle which is on that side of the vehicle.

Speed indicator.

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21. (1) Every motor vehicle registered after the coming into operation of these regulations shall be fitted with a speed indicator for recording the speed of such vehicle with reasonable accuracy:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to any tractor, invalid carriage or to any motor cycle the unladen weight of which does not exceed five hundredweight or to any vehicle which by reason of its construction is incapable of exceeding twelve miles per hour on level ground under its own power.

(2) Every speed indicator shall be fitted in such a manner as to be visible to the driver at all times.

Maintenance of speed indicator.

22. Every instrument for indicating speed provided in compliance with the requirements of regulation 21 shall—

- (a) at all material times be maintained in good working order; and
- (b) be kept free from any obstruction which might prevent its being easily read (or the appropriate indication given thereby being easily seen or heard):

Provided that it shall be a good defence to proceedings taken in respect of a contravention of paragraph (a) of this regulation to prove that—

- (i) the defect occurred in the course of the journey during which the contravention was detected; or
- (ii) at the time when the contravention was detected steps had already been taken to have the defect remedied with all reasonable expedition.

View to the front.

23. Every motor vehicle shall be so designed and constructed that the driver thereof while controlling the vehicle can at all times have a full view of the road and traffic ahead of the motor vehicle.

Mirrors.

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24. (1) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped either internally or externally with a mirror so constructed and fitted to the motor vehicle, as to assist the driver if he so desires to become aware of traffic to the rear of the vehicle:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to—

- (a) a two-wheeled motor cycle with or without a sidecar attached;
- (b) a motor vehicle when drawing a trailer if a person is carried on the trailer in a position which affords an uninterrupted view to the rear and such person is provided with efficient means of communicating to the driver the effect of signals given by the drivers of other vehicles in rear thereof; or
- (c) a works truck if the driver can easily obtain a clear view of traffic to the rear.

(2) No motor vehicle shall be fitted with a mirror which protrudes outwards from the vehicle more than two inches beyond vertical planes parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and passing through the extreme projecting points of the vehicle, exclusive of any driving mirror and direction indicator and of so much of the distortion of any tyre as is caused by the weight of the vehicle, unless the mirror is of the swivel type and mounted on a flexible support:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a mirror the lowest, part of which is not less than six feet six inches above the ground.

Maintenance of glass.

25. All glass or other transparent material fitted to motor vehicles shall be maintained in such condition that it does not obscure the vision of the driver while the vehicle is being driven on a road.

Safety glass.

26. The glass of wind-screens and windows facing to the front on the outside of any motor vehicle shall be safety glass.

For the purposes of this regulation any wind-screen or window at the front of the vehicle the inner surface of which is at any angle exceeding 30 degrees to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall be deemed to face to the front.

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Wind-screen wipers.

27. An efficient automatic wind-screen wiper shall be fitted to every motor vehicle which is so constructed that the driver cannot, by opening the wind-screen or otherwise, obtain an adequate view to the front of the vehicle without looking through the wind-screen.

Maintenance of brakes, steering gear and wind-screen wiper.

28. Every wind-screen wiper and direction indicator required by these regulations to be fitted to a motor vehicle and every part of every braking system and of the means of operation thereof fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer, and all steering gear fitted to a motor vehicle shall at all times, while the motor vehicle or trailer is used on a road, be maintained in good and efficient working order and shall be properly adjusted.

Warning instruments.

29. Every motor vehicle other than a works truck shall be fitted with an instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of its approach or position:

Provided that no such instrument shall consist of a gong, bell or siren except in the case of a motor vehicle used solely for fire brigade, ambulance or Police purposes.

Silencers and exhaust pipes.

30. (1) Every motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine shall be fitted with a silencer, expansion chamber or other contrivance suitable and sufficient for reducing as far as may be reasonable the noise caused by the escape of the exhaust gases from the engine.

(2) Every such silencer, expansion chamber or other contrivance shall at all times while the vehicle is used on a road be maintained in good and efficient working order, and shall not have been altered in such a way that the noise caused by the escape of the exhaust gases is made greater by the alteration.

(3) The exhaust pipe of every motor vehicle shall be fitted as to point to the rear of the vehicle:

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Provided that this sub-regulation shall not apply to any fire engine or fire tender in use by a fire brigade nor to any tank-waggon used for the conveyance of petroleum spirit.

Maintenance of vehicles so as not to emit smoke, etc.

31. Every motor vehicle shall be maintained in such condition, and shall be so driven and used on a road, that there shall not be emitted therefrom any smoke, visible vapour, grit, sparks, ashes, cinders or oily substance, the emission of which could be prevented or avoided by the taking of any reasonable steps or the exercise of reasonable care, or the emission of which might cause damage to other persons or property or endanger the safety of any other users of the road in consequence of any harmful content therein.

Excessive noise from faulty adjustment, etc.

32. No person shall use or cause or permit to be used on a road any motor vehicle or trailer which causes any excessive noise either directly or indirectly as a result of—

- (a) any defect (including a defect in design or construction), lack of repair or faulty adjustment in the motor vehicle or trailer or any part or accessory of such motor vehicle or trailer; or
- (b) the faulty packing or adjustment of the load of such motor vehicle or trailer:

Provided that it shall be a good defence to proceedings taken under this regulation—

- (i) to prove that the noise or continuance of the noise in respect of which the proceedings are taken was due to some temporary or accidental cause and could not have been prevented by the exercise of due diligence and care on the part of the owner or driver of the motor vehicle; or
- (ii) in the case of proceedings against the driver or person in charge of the motor vehicle who is not the owner thereof, to prove that the noise arose through a defect in design or construction of the motor vehicle or trailer or through the negligence or fault of some other person, whose duty it was to keep the motor vehicle or trailer in proper condition or in a proper state of repair or adjustment or properly to pack or adjust the load of such motor vehicle

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or trailer as the case may be, and could not have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable diligence and care on the part of such driver or other person in charge of the motor vehicle.

Wings.

33. A motor vehicle shall be provided with wings or other similar fittings to catch, so far as practicable, mud or water thrown up by the rotation of the wheels unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the vehicle:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply—

- (a) in the case of a vehicle in an unfinished condition proceeding to a works for completion; or
- (b) in the case of a works truck.

Mascots.

34. No mascot shall be carried by a motor vehicle in any position where it is likely to strike any person with whom the vehicle may collide, unless the mascot is not liable to cause injury to such person by reason of any projection thereon.

Special Provisions relating to all Public Service Vehicles

Construction.

35. Every public service vehicle shall comply in all respects with the requirements as to the construction, weight and equipment of motor vehicles contained in the preceding regulations which are applicable to the vehicle, and the vehicle, including all bodywork, upholstery and fittings, shall be soundly and properly constructed of suitable materials well finished and in good and serviceable condition and of such design that it is capable of withstanding the loads and stresses likely to be met with in operation.

Wheels and tyres.

36. Every public service vehicle shall be a wheeled vehicle. fitted with pneumatic tyres and with at least one spare wheel fitted with an inflated tyre and adequate tools for lifting the vehicle for the purpose of changing any of the wheels thereof.

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Exhaust fumes.

37. The exhaust pipe and all apparatus connected therewith shall be maintained in such condition as to prevent as far as practicable any fumes from entering the vehicle.

Wiring.

38. All wires conveying electric current in any public service vehicle shall be adequately insulated and so installed as not to be a source of danger to anyone using the vehicle.

Fire extinguishers.

39. In or upon every public service vehicle there shall be carried in such position as to be readily available for use suitable and efficient apparatus for extinguishing fire and such apparatus shall comply with the requirements of the Chief Fire Officer of the City Fire Brigade and shall be of one or more of the following types namely:-

foam producing fire extinguisher;

soda acid chemical fire extinguisher;

carbon tetrachloride fire extinguisher.

Luggage carrier.

40. Every public service vehicle shall be fitted with efficient means for carrying the luggage of passengers using the vehicle.

Cleanliness.

41. The body both externally and internally and all windows and fittings and all seats for passengers shall be maintained in good and clean condition.

Special Provisions relating to Omnibuses.

Entrances and exits.

42.(1) No entrance or exit to an omnibus shall be on the left side of the vehicle:

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Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to an emergency exit or to an entrance for the exclusive use of the driver.

(2) Every entrance and exit shall be at least 21 inches in width.

(3) A grab handle shall be fitted to each entrance or exit other than an emergency exit to assist passengers in boarding or alighting from the vehicle.

Doors.

43.(1) Every entrance and exit door shall be capable of being opened by one operation of the locking mechanism:

Provided that for the purpose of securing the vehicle when unattended it shall be permissible to fit to any entrance or exit door a supplementary lock with or without a detachable actuating mechanism if such lock is so designed and constructed that the door can at all times be opened by a person inside the vehicle by one operation of the ordinary locking mechanism.

(2) Door handles or levers to door catches shall be so designed and fitted that they are not liable to be dislodged or to be operated accidentally. Where any entrances are provided with doors which are intended to remain open when the vehicle is in motion, suitable fastenings shall be provided to hold such doors securely open.

(3) All doors (including those of emergency exits) shall be so designed as to be readily opened in case of need from both the inside and the outside of the vehicle.

(4) All doors shall open so as not to obstruct clear access to any entrance or exit either from inside or outside the vehicle.

Steps.

44.(1) The top of the tread of the lowest step for any entrance or exit to an omnibus other than an emergency exit, shall not be more than 17 inches nor less than 10 inches above the ground when the vehicle is empty.

(2) All steps shall be fitted with non-slip treads.

(3) Fixed steps shall be not less than 9 inches wide and shall in no case project laterally beyond the body of the vehicle unless they are so protected

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by the front wings (or otherwise) that they are not liable to injure pedestrians.

Emergency exits.

45.(1) The means of operation of emergency doors shall be clearly indicated.

(2) All emergency exits shall-

- (a) be clearly marked as such;
- (b) be fitted with doors which open outwards; and
- (c) be easily accessible to the passengers.

Accessibility from seats to exits.

46.(1) There shall be unobstructed accessibility from every seat to at least one exit:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any seats alongside the driver, if there is access to such seats by an entrance other than the driver's entrance.

(2) Direct access shall be provided to the driver's seat either from the left side of the vehicle or by means of a passage which shall not be of less dimensions than those prescribed in regulation 47(1) for a gangway.

(3) No seat shall be fitted to any door so that when in position for use it obstructs any passage to an exit or gangway required by these regulations.

Gangway.

47.(1) The width of every gangway shall be not less than 1 foot up to a height of 2 feet 6 inches from the floor level, and above that height not less than 1 foot 2 inches:

Provided always that a vertical line projected upwards from the centre line of any gangway at floor level shall be laterally not less than 6 inches from any part of the vehicle.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation when any space is required for the accommodation of seated passengers the space within 9 inches of the seat shall not be taken into account in measuring the width of the gangway.

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Internal height.

48. Save in the case of an omnibus with seating capacity for ten or less passengers, the clear height of the centre line of any gangway extending from the front edge of the foremost passenger seat to the front edge of the rearmost passenger seat shall be not less than 5 feet 10 inches.

Seats.

49.(1) Seats shall not be placed parallel to the longitudinal axis of an omnibus.

(2) The supports of all seats shall be firmly fixed in position and at least 15 inches, measured in a straight line along the front of each seat, shall be allowed for each passenger.

(3) Every seat shall have a back rest so closed or otherwise constructed as to prevent as far as possible the pockets of passengers being picked.

(4) Transverse seats shall be so fitted that-

- (a) there is a clear space of at least 26 inches in front of the whole length of the top of the back rest of every seat, any handles or grips which do not project more than 4 inches from the back rest being disregarded when measuring the clear space herein referred to; and
- (b) there is a clear space of not less than 19 inches between any part of the front edge of a seat and any part of any other seat which faces it.

(5) The shortest distance between the edge of any step well and a vertical plane passing through the front edge of a seat shall not be less than 9 inches.

(6) Where any transverse seat is so placed that a passenger seated upon it is liable to be thrown forward through an entrance or down a stairway, an effective screen or guard shall be placed so as to provide protection for any passenger occupying the seat.

(7) Seats over a wheel arch shall not be placed in such a position as to cause discomfort to passengers.

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(8) For the purposes of this regulation, the expression back rest includes any part of the vehicle which is available for passengers to lean against.

Glass facing transverse seats.

50. Glass windows or panels facing any transverse seat which are liable to be broken by passengers being thrown against them shall, unless they are of safety glass, be adequately guarded.

Ventilation.

51. Every omnibus shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation for both passengers and driver without the necessity of opening any main window or windscreen.

Interior light.

52.(1) The interior of an omnibus shall be fitted with a light or lights capable of giving adequate illumination to passengers travelling by night.

(2) Where necessary owing to the strength of the interior lights, means shall be provided to prevent such lights incommoding the driver of the vehicle.

(3) The light or lights for the internal illumination of an omnibus shall be kept lighted at all times during the hours of darkness when passengers are carried.

Signal to driver.

53. Every omnibus shall be fitted with a bell or other device suitable for the purpose of enabling passengers to signal to the driver.

Direction board.

54. Every omnibus shall be fitted on the front of the vehicle with a board or other form of indicator capable of showing the destination of the omnibus or if the vehicle is on private hire, showing the word "Private".

Special Provisions relating to Motor Cycles

Sidecars on motor cycles.

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55. Every sidecar fitted to a motor cycle shall be so attached that the wheel thereof is not wholly outside perpendicular planes at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the motor cycle passing through the extreme projecting points in the front and in the rear of the motor cycle.

**PART II.
HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES**

Identification number on hackney carriages.

56. The registration number allotted to a hackney carriage shall be legibly painted on the back of the hackney carriage in white figures 4 inches high and 2 inches broad in such a position and manner that it shall be clearly visible in normal daylight at a reasonable distance from behind the vehicle.

Owner's name on vehicles other than hackney carriages.

57. The name of the owner of every horse-drawn vehicle other than a hackney carriage and the registration number of the vehicle shall be clearly inscribed on the right hand side of the vehicle in conspicuous letters and shall be maintained in a clearly legible condition.

Brakes on horse-drawn vehicles.

58.(1) Every hackney carriage shall be equipped with at least one efficient braking system operating on both of the rear wheels of the hackney carriage.

(2) Every horse-drawn vehicle other than a hackney carriage shall be provided with, and the driver shall when the vehicle is on any hill use, skids and rollers of a type approved by the licensing authority.

Use of serreta.

59. No horse while drawing or attached to a horse-drawn vehicle, shall wear or be fitted with a curved serrated iron, fitted beneath the nose band and known as a "serreta", in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, undue suffering to the horse.

Shaft rests to be provided.

60. Suitable poles (as rests for the shafts) shall be used by the driver of any two-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle when the vehicle is not in motion.

PART III.

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BICYCLES.

Brakes on bicycles.

61. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part every bicycle having any wheel of which the outside diameter (including any tyre when fully inflated) exceeds 18 inches shall—

- (a) if it is so constructed that one or more of the wheels is incapable of rotating independently of the pedals, be equipped with a braking system operating on the front wheel or both the front wheels if it has two front wheels;
- (b) if it is not so constructed, be equipped with two independent braking systems one of which operates on the front wheel or both the front wheels if it has two front wheels, and the other of which operates on the rear wheel or one of the rear wheels if it has two rear wheels:

Provided that in the case of a tricycle not constructed or adapted for the carriage of goods it shall be a sufficient compliance with this sub-regulation if the tricycle is equipped with two independent braking systems operating on the front wheel if it has two rear wheels, or on the rear wheel if it has two front wheels.

(2) Every other bicycle shall be equipped with at least one braking system.

Efficiency

62. (1) All braking systems required by this Part shall be efficient and shall be kept in proper working order.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation a braking system shall be deemed not to be efficient if the brake operates directly on the tyre of any wheel.

Exemptions.

63. Nothing in regulations 61 and 62 shall apply to any bicycle so constructed that the pedals act directly upon any wheel or upon the axle of any wheel without the interposition of any gearing, chain or other device.

Power of Police Officers.

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64. Any police officer in uniform is hereby empowered to test and inspect the brakes of any bicycle either on a road or on any premises. where the bicycle is:

Provided that such a test and inspection shall not be carried out on any premises where the bicycle is unless the bicycle has been involved in an accident, the test and inspection are carried out within forty-eight hours of the accident and the owner of the premises consent;

**PART IV.
LAMPS AND REFLECTORS**

Obligatory lamps.

65. (1) Every vehicle on any. road shall during the hours of darkness carry in the position and manner specified in these regulations—

- (a) two lamps each showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance;
- (b) two lamps each showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance:

Provided that —

- (i) in the case of bicycles not having a sidecar attached thereto, whether propelled by mechanical power or not, and in the case of tricycles not propelled by mechanical power, and the case of invalid carriages, a single lamp showing a white light to the front instead of two such lamps need be carried;
- (ii) in the, case of a bicycle propelled by mechanical power and not having a sidecar attached thereto, only a single lamp showing a red light to the rear instead of two such lamps need be carried;
- (iii) in the case of bicycles and tricycles not propelled by mechanical power, it shall not be necessary to carry a lamp showing a red light to the rear;
- (iv) in the case of bicycles not having a sidecar attached thereto, whether propelled by mechanical power or not, and in the case of tricycles not propelled by mechanical

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power, no lamp need be carried if the bicycle or tricycle is being wheeled by a person on foot as near as possible to the right-hand edge of the carriageway; and

- (v) in the case of a vehicle drawing another vehicle, lamps showing a red light need not be carried by the drawing vehicle and no lamp showing a light to the front need be carried by the vehicle being drawn.

(2) It shall be the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during the hours of darkness to provide the vehicle with lamps in accordance with the requirements of this regulation and every such lamp shall, while the vehicle is on any road during those hours, be kept properly trimmed, lighted and in a clean and efficient condition.

Obligatory reflectors.

66. (1) Except as provided in sub-regulation (3), every vehicle on any road shall, during the hours of darkness, carry attached to the vehicle in the position and manner specified in these regulation; two unobscured and efficient red reflectors, and it shall be the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during those hours to provide the vehicle with reflectors in accordance with the requirements of this regulation:

Provided that –

- (i) in the case of a bicycle not propelled by mechanical power or of a bicycle propelled by mechanical power and not having a sidecar attached to the vehicle, one reflector only shall be required; and
- (ii) in the case of a vehicle drawing another vehicle, reflectors need not be carried by the drawing vehicle.

(2) Where a vehicle's tail light is so constructed that, when not showing a light, it is an efficient red reflector, it shall be treated for the purposes of this regulation as being such a reflector when it is, as well as when it is not, showing a light.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to a horse-drawn vehicle or to a vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

Restriction on number and nature of lamps.

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67. (1) No vehicle shall show a red light to the front.

(2) No vehicle shall show any light other than a red light to the rear:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply –

- (i) to lamps carried by vehicles for the purposes of the internal illumination thereof or of illuminating a number plate, taximeter or any device for giving signals to overtaking traffic, or in the case of an omnibus for the purpose of illuminating boards, plates or devices indicating the route or destination of the omnibus; and
- (ii) to a reversing light which complies with the conditions in these regulations prescribed for such lights.

Flashing lights.

68. No light on any motor vehicle, other than that of a direction indicator, shall be a flashing or blinking light:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to vehicles used for fire brigades, ambulance or police purposes.

Multi-purpose lamps.

69. Nothing in these regulations shall require a vehicle to carry separate lamps for different purposes, if it carries a lamp satisfying all the requirements which would be applicable to separate lamps carried by it for those purposes.

Front lamps.

Position of obligatory front lamps.

70. (1) Subject to the provisions of regulation 71 every obligatory front lamp shall –

- (a) be so fixed that the centre of the lamp is at a height not exceeding 5 feet from the ground;
- (b) except in the case of a tower-wagon or of a bicycle (whether propelled by mechanical power or not) be so fixed that no part of the vehicle or its equipment extends laterally on the same

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side as the lamp more than 12 inches beyond the centre of the lamp; and

- (c) in the case of horse-drawn vehicles, be so fixed that the centre of the lamp is not –
 - (i) where such a vehicle has only one axle, behind the axle of the vehicle, or
 - (ii) where such a vehicle has more than one axle, more than 1 foot 6 inches behind the front axle when in its central position.

(2) Where two obligatory front lamps are carried on any vehicle they shall be fixed on opposite sides of the vehicle and except in the case of a bicycle having a sidecar attached thereto whether propelled by mechanical power or not, shall be fixed at the same height from the ground.

(3) Where only one obligatory front lamp is carried on any vehicle that lamp shall (except in the case of a bicycle whether propelled by mechanical power or not) be fixed on the left side of the vehicle.

Position of dual-purpose lamp.

71. Where there is carried on a sidecar attached to a bicycle propelled by mechanical power or on a horse-drawn vehicle or vehicle drawn or propelled by hand a dual-purpose lamp, such lamp shall be so fixed that no part (including equipment) of the sidecar, horse-drawn vehicle or vehicle drawn or propelled by hand, as the case may be, extends laterally on the same side as the lamp more than 16 inches from the nearest part of the illuminated area of the obligatory front lamp combined in the dual-purpose lamp.

Character of front lamp.

72. (1) This regulation shall apply to every lamp showing a light to the front which is derived from an electric bulb or an acetylene burner:

Provided that it shall not apply to –

- (a) a lamp used as a direction indicator; or
- (b) a lamp fitted with an electric bulb or bulbs, if the power of any bulb or the total power of all the bulbs which are capable of

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being illuminated at the same time does not exceed 7 watts and the lamp is fitted with frosted glass or other material which has the effect of diffusing the light.

(2) No lamp to which this regulation applies shall be used on any vehicle unless such lamp is so constructed, fitted and maintained that the beam of light emitted therefrom –

- (a) is permanently deflected downwards to such an extent that it is at all times incapable of dazzling any person standing on the same horizontal plane as the vehicle at a greater distance than 25 feet from the lamp whose eye-level is not less than 3 feet 6 inches above that plane; or
- (b) can be deflected downwards or both downwards and to the right at the will of the driver in such manner as to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid; or
- (c) can be extinguished by the operation of a device which at the same time causes a beam of light to be emitted from a lamp which complies with paragraph (a) of this sub-regulation; or
- (d) can be extinguished by the operation of a device which at the same time either deflects the beam of light from another lamp downwards or both downwards and to the right in such manner as to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid, or brings into or leaves in operation a lamp or lamps (other than the obligatory front lamps) which complies or comply with paragraph (a) of this sub-regulation.

(3) Every lamp to which this regulation applies carried on a mechanically propelled vehicle shall be so fixed that the centre of the lamp is –

- (a) not more than 3 feet 6 inches from the ground; and
- (b) except in the case of a lamp which is intended to be used only in conditions of fog or whilst snow is falling, not less than 2 feet 2 inches from the ground:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a vehicle owned by the Ministry of Defence and constructed or adapted for actual combative

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purposes, if its construction or nature is such as to render impracticable compliance with the provisions of this paragraph.

Markings of electric bulbs.

73. Every electric bulb used in a lamp showing a light to the front fitted to any mechanically propelled vehicle shall have the wattage thereof indelibly marked upon the glass or the metal cap thereof in a readily legible manner.

Rear lamps.**Position of obligatory rear lamps.**

74. (1) Every obligatory rear lamp carried on a mechanically propelled vehicle or trailer shall be so fixed that –

- (a) it is not more than 30 inches from the extreme rear of the vehicle;
- (b) the height from the ground of the highest part of its illuminated area is not more than 3 feet 6 inches; and
- (c) the height from the ground of the lowest part of its illuminated area is not less than 15 inches:

Provided that in the case of a bicycle the longitudinal position of the rear lamp shall not exceed 20 inches from the extreme rear of the bicycle.

(2) Where two obligatory rear lamps are carried on a vehicle they shall be so fixed that –

- (a) one lamp is on each side of the longitudinal axis;
- (b) no part of the illuminated area of one lamp is less than 21 inches from any part of the illuminated area of the other lamp; and
- (c) the height from the ground of the highest part of the illuminated area is the same in the case of both lamps.

Character of obligatory rear lamps.

75. (1) Except as provided in sub-regulation (2), every obligatory rear lamp carried on a mechanically propelled vehicle or trailer shall, if circular, have

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an illuminated area of not less than 2 inches in diameter or, if not circular, have an illuminated area of not less than the area of a circle of 2 inches in diameter and of such a shape that a circle of 1 inch in diameter may be inscribed therein.

(2) Every obligatory rear lamp carried on a bicycle or a sidecar attached thereto or on a trailer fire pump shall, if circular have an illuminated area of not less than 1.5 inch in diameter or, if not circular, have an illuminated area of not less than the area of a circle of 1.5 inch in diameter and of such a shape that a circle of 1 inch in diameter can be inscribed therein.

(3) Every electric bulb used in an obligatory rear lamp carried on a vehicle shall have a power of not less than 6 watts and the wattage thereof indelibly marked upon the glass or metal cap thereof in a readily legible manner.

(4) When two obligatory rear lamps are carried on a vehicle, both lamps shall have the same appearance, when illuminated, and the same area and if such lamps are electrically operated, the wiring shall be so arranged that in the event of a failure of a bulb in either of the lamps the other lamp shall not thereby be extinguished.

Reversing lights.

76. (1) No vehicle shall carry more than two reversing lights.

- (2) Every reversing light shall comply with the following conditions:—
- (a) it shall be illuminated by electricity;
 - (b) it shall be so constructed that it cannot be switched on otherwise than either—
 - (i) automatically by the selection of the reverse gear of the vehicle; or
 - (ii) by the operation of a switch by the driver of the vehicle which serves no other purpose;
 - (c) the power of the electric bulb or the total power of all such bulbs with which it is fitted shall not exceed 24 watts; and
 - (d) it shall be so constructed, fitted and maintained that the light emitted thereby is at all times incapable of dazzling any person

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who is standing on the same horizontal plane as the vehicle at a greater distance than 7.60 metres from the light and whose eye-level is not less than 1.05 metres above that plane.

(3) Where a reversing light is so constructed and fitted that it can be switched on by the operation of a switch by the driver of the vehicle, the vehicle shall be equipped with a device so fitted as to be readily visible to the driver at all times when in his seat and so designed as to indicate when the reversing light is showing a white light to the rear.

(4) No reversing light shall show a white light to the rear except in so far as is necessary for the purpose of reversing the vehicle.

Obligatory Reflectors.

Position of obligatory reflectors.

77. The provisions of regulation 74 which relate to the position of obligatory rear lamps shall apply mutatis mutandis to obligatory reflectors and the references in that regulation to the illuminated area of a lamp shall be construed as being references to the reflecting area of a reflector.

Character of reflectors.

78. Every obligatory reflector shall comply in all respects with the following conditions:—

- (a) the reflector shall be so constructed that if a beam of white light is thrown squarely in its direction, the reflector shall reflect a beam of red light;
- (b) the reflecting area shall, if circular, be not less than 3.50 centimetres in diameter or, if not circular, be of an area of not less than the area of a circle of 1.5 inch in diameter and of such a shape that a circle of 1 inch in diameter may be inscribed therein;
- (c) the reflecting area shall be of a shape as to be capable of lying wholly within a circle of 6 inches in diameter;
- (d) the reflector shall be fixed to the vehicle in a vertical position and facing squarely to the rear;

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- (e) the reflector shall be kept clean and shall be plainly visible from the rear.

Group of reflectors.

79. (1) In this regulation a group of reflectors means a group of two or more reflectors carried by a vehicle, being a group which complies with the following conditions, that is to say—

- (a) each reflector constituting the group shall comply with the condition contained in paragraph (a) of regulation 78 and shall have a reflecting area of such a shape that a circle of one inch in diameter can be inscribed in that area;
- (b) the total reflecting area of all the reflectors constituting the group shall be not less than the area of a circle of 1.5 inches in diameter;
- (c) the reflectors constituting the group shall be so fixed to the vehicle that—
 - (i) not more than 1 inch shall separate the reflecting area of each of these reflectors from the reflecting area of the next reflector to it;
 - (ii) a circle of six inches in diameter could be described around all the reflectors so as to comprise within its area the whole of the reflecting area of each of the reflectors; and
 - (iii) all those reflectors shall be fixed in a single holder.

Exceptions**Vehicles drawn or propelled by hand.**

80. (1) If a vehicle drawn or propelled by hand is, together with its load (if any) not more than 2 feet 6 inches in greatest width, not more than 6 feet in greatest length and not more than 4 feet 6 inches in greatest height, it shall not be necessary for such a vehicle to show any lights provided that it is kept when in use on a road during the hours of darkness as near as possible to the right-hand edge of the carriageway.

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(2) In the case of a vehicle drawn or propelled by hand which together with its load (if any) exceeds any of the dimensions set out in sub-regulation (1) but does not exceed four feet in greatest width, it shall be necessary for such vehicle to carry—

- (a) only one obligatory front lamp; and
- (b) only either one obligatory reflector or one obligatory rear lamp.

(3) In the case of a vehicle drawn or propelled by hand which, together with its load (if any) exceeds four feet in greatest width, it shall be necessary for such vehicle to carry, in addition to two obligatory front lamps, only either one obligatory reflector or one obligatory rear lamp.

Stationary vehicles.

81. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 65 it shall not be necessary for a vehicle to show any lights when the vehicle is standing stationary on a parking place or on any road which is provided with public lighting:

Provided that where a vehicle is so standing on a road the right-hand side of the vehicle shall be as close as may be and parallel to the right-hand edge of the carriageway.

Vehicles brought temporarily into Gibraltar.

82. These regulations shall not apply to any mechanically propelled vehicle or trailer brought temporarily into Gibraltar by a person resident outside Gibraltar provided that such vehicle complies in every respect with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Part V of Annex 6 to the Convention on Road Traffic concluded at Geneva on the 16th September, 1949.

Existing vehicles.

83. Every motor vehicle registered before the expiration of one year from the making of any regulation hereof by which the requirements as regards the positioning or number of lamps permanently attached to the vehicle or the requirements as regards reflectors are varied shall be exempt from the requirements of that regulation provided that it complies with the requirement of the regulations to which it would have been subject immediately prior to the making of that regulation.

Penalty

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Offences and penalty.

84. A person in control of a vehicle who contravenes any of the provisions of the regulations in this Part or causes or permits any vehicle to be used in contravention of those regulations is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of £20.