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LEGAL NOTICE NO. 84 OF 1981

Road Traffic Regulations 1981

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 111 of the Road Traffic Act 1980, I,

Kenneth Thulo Maphathe

Minister of Transport and Communications make the following regulations.

PART I

Preliminary

1. These regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic Regulations 1981. Citation

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:— Definitions

“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, and where the distance between the centre-lines of any two axles of a vehicle is less than 1.2m such axles shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be one axle situated midway between such axles;

“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;

“axle weight-load” means the sum of the wheel weight-load of all wheels on any axle;

“centre-line of an axle unit” means a line midway between the centre-line of the extreme axles of an axle unit;

“direction indicator light” means the vehicle light used to indicate to other road users that the driver intends to change direction to the right or to the left;

“emergency brake” means a braking system capable of stopping a vehicle at the will of the driver independently of the service brake;

“front end” in relation to a vehicle, means that part of the vehicle which projects furthest forward;

“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;

“front position light” means the vehicle light to indicate the presence and the width of the vehicle when viewed from the front;

“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 vehicle examiner;

“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 vehicle examiner;

“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 vehicle examiner;

“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 vehicle examiner;

“illuminating surface” means for lights, the visible surface from which light is emitted and, for reflex reflectors, the visible surface from which light is reflected.

“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 breaking system which is applied automatically when the tension on the drawbar of the trailer is released;

“light trailer” means a trailer with a gross weight not exceeding 750kg;

“parking brake” means a breaking 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 vehicle, means the total axle weight-load or axle unit weight-load of a particular axle or axle unit which shall not be exceeded under these regulations;

“permissible maximum weight” in relation to any vehicle, means the maximum total weight-load of the laden vehicle or combination of vehicles which shall not be exceeded under these regulations;

“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 percent 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;

“rear position light” means the vehicle light used to indicate the presence and the width of the vehicle when viewed from the rear;

“reflex reflector” means 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 foot-brake, used in the ordinary course of events by the driver of a motor vehicle to reduce its speed or to stop it;

“stop light” means a vehicle light used to indicate to other road users to the rear of a vehicle that the driver is applying the service brake;

“tare weight” in relation to a motor vehicle or a trailer, means the unladen weight of such vehicle without crew, passengers or load ready to travel on a road, and the weight of:—

- (a) any spare wheel and all other accessories and equipment supplied by the manufacturer as standard for the particular model of motor vehicle concerned;
- (b) anything which is a permanent part of the structure of such vehicle;
- (c) anything affixed to such vehicle so as to form a structural alteration of a permanent nature;

- (d) full standard supply of fuel, and
- (e) ~~the~~ accumulators, if such vehicle is self-propelled by electrical power;

“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 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 front axle or front axle unit and the centre-line of the rear axle or rear axle 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 shall be payable in regard to the respective matters therein contained.

Forms etc.

4. (1) Every application, licence or other document prescribed under the Act shall, except when otherwise provided, be those specified in the Second Schedule, such forms being available at the licensing officer's office.

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

PART II

Registration and Licensing of Vehicles

5. (1) For the purpose of section 8 of the Act registration marks described in paragraph 2 of the Third Schedule are assigned to the licensing officers. Registration

(2) Subject to subregulation (4), applications for registration of motor vehicles shall be accompanied by an application for registration number plates in the prescribed form and the payment of the prescribed fee.

(3) Applicants under subregulation (2) shall be issued with temporary number plates pending the availability and issue of the plates.

(4) The prescribed fee shall not apply in respect of government-owned and project-owned vehicles.

(5) Registration number plates supplied under this regulation shall be valid for a period of five years.

(6) Government, through the registering authorities shall be the sole supplier of registration number plates and any person who:—

- (a) without Government's authority, manufactures registration number plates for motor vehicles;
- (b) without lawful authority supplies, sells or has in his possession registration number plates for motor vehicles resembling or intended to resemble plates supplied by a registering authority;
- (c) purchases a registration number plate from any source other than a registering authority,

commits an offence and is liable to a fine of M500 and 3 months imprisonment.

6. (1) There shall be two types of registration number plates as described in paragraph (1) (a) and (b) of the Third Schedule. Registration number plates

(2) The registration number plate shall include:—

- (a) a legend composed of a traditional Basotho hat and the word "Lesotho" together with the last two digits of the first and last year of validity of the plate;
- (b) a letter or combination of letters indicating the district where the vehicle is registered;
- (c) a number assigned to the motor vehicle by the registering authority which number shall, in the case of motor vehicles registered on or before 30 September 1979, correspond as nearly as possible to the registration number of the vehicle at that date.

(3) The legend, letters and number shall be placed on the plate in the manner indicated in paragraph 1 (a) or (b) of the Third Schedule.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in the Third Schedule each plate shall bear one letter and four numerals or two letters and three numerals or one letter and five numerals, and in case of a motor dealer's plates one letter and three numerals.

(5) The dimensions of the legend, letters and numerals shall be as follows:

- (a) the legend, letters and numerals shall be not less than 75mm in height, and every part of such letters and numerals shall not be less than 10mm in width and shall be so arranged that the total width taken by each letter or numeral except the numeral '1' shall not be less than 35mm and not more than 60mm;
- (b) the space between adjoining letters, and numerals shall be not less than 5mm and there shall be a margin between the nearest part of any letter or numeral and the top or bottom or side of the plate of not less than 10mm;
- (c) the space between the last letter and the first numeral shall be not less than 10mm and not more than 50mm, and where the numerals and letters are on separate lines, the space between the upper and lower lines shall be not less than 10mm;

(6) The dimensions of the registration number plates for motor-cycles shall be 2/3rds of the dimensions prescribed in sub-regulation (5) of this regulation.

(7) This regulation is subject to the exceptions contained in the Third Schedule in relation to government-owned vehicles, project-owned vehicles and vehicles registered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under section 16 of the Act, and to such other modifications as are provided in the Third Schedule.

(8) For the purposes of this regulation, a "project owned vehicle" means a vehicle imported or purchased for the purposes of a government-approved project and the ownership in which will devolve to the Government upon termination of the project.

(9) The Minister may authorize the adjustment of dimension and composition of the legend, letters and numerals in cases where the design of the motor vehicle so requires.

Display of
Registration
plates

7. (1) Every motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle or trailer, shall carry two plates one of which shall be fixed on the front elevation thereof, both being in an upright position and clearly visible from in front or behind the vehicle, as the case may be.

(2) A motor-cycle shall have affixed to it one plate at the rear so as to be clearly visible from behind the motor-cycle, and may have two plates in front clearly visible from both sides of such motor cycle.

(3) A trailer shall carry one plate which shall be affixed on the rear elevation thereof in an upright position and so as to be clearly visible from behind the vehicle.

(4) No plate shall be fixed at a height of more than 1.5 metres above ground level.

8. (1) Registration number plates shall be made from one of the following materials:

Technical requirements concerning registration plates

(a) aluminium sheet of a minimum thickness of 0.90mm which shall have a purity of at least 99% and a tensile strength of at least 95MPa and not more than 140MPa on which the letters and numerals are embossed; or

(b) mild steel sheet of a thickness of 0.60 + 0.08mm on to which it shall be possible to emboss the letters and numerals of the registration mark.

(2) (a) Except in the case of government-owned vehicles, projects-owned vehicles or vehicles used under the authority of a motor dealer's licence, the plates shall have a white reflective background with blue legend, letters, numerals and borders.

(b) In the case of government-owned vehicles, project-owned vehicles or vehicles used under authority of a motor dealer's licence the plates shall have a white reflective background with a red legend, letters and numerals and the plates used under the authority of a motor dealer's licence shall have, in addition, space for the insurance token issued under the Motor Vehicle Insurance Order 1972 to be displayed.

(3) (a) The white reflective materials used on the plates shall have, before and after the climatic loading test referred to in the South African Bureau of Standards Specifications SABS 1116-1976, the following colour co-ordinates and minimum luminance factor in daylight when illuminated at an angle of incidence of 45° and observed at an angle of 0°.

Co-ordinates	Colour co-ordinates indicating the permitted area of the colour triangle	Minimum luminance factor
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X	0.305	0.360	0.338	0.280
Y	0.295	0.360	0.377	0.310

				0.34
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(b) The reflected luminous intensities shall be at least 70 candela per incident lux (per m² of material) and shall, according to the degree of observation angle shown in the first column below, reflect as indicated in the second column:

Column 1 Observation angle degrees	Column 2 Reflected luminous intensities candela per incident lux, (per m ² of material)		
	Angle of incidence (position)		
	—4	+ 30	+ 50
0.2	70	30	3.5
0.5	30	15	3.0
2.0	4	2	1.1

(4) In other respects the white reflective materials shall comply with the requirements laid down by the South African Bureau of Standards Specifications SABS 1116—1976.

Offences in relation to plates

9. Any person who operates on the road a motor-vehicle:—
- which does not have registration plates;
 - the registration plates of which in the case of a motor-vehicle registered or purporting to be registered in Lesotho do not conform with any of the provisions or regulations 5 to 8 and of the Third Schedule;
 - the registration plates of which are not clearly visible or legible,

commits an offence and is liable to M200 and 1 month imprisonment.

Clearance certificate

10. (1) In connection with the licensing of a motor vehicle in terms of section 21 of the Act, the holder of such licence shall be provided with a clearance certificate completed by the licensing officer by using black-fading ink.

(2) The clearance certificate 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.

(3) The clearance certificate shall be affixed in an upright position on the inside of the windscreen or in a conspicuous position in a weatherproof holder on the left side of the vehicle if such vehicle is not equipped with a transparent windscreen.

(4) In the event of a clearance certificate becoming illegible, the holder thereof shall apply to the licensing officer for a duplicate shall surrender the illegible certificate, and the licensing officer shall issue a duplicate clearance certificate valid for the remainder of the period of validity of the original certificate free of charge.

(5) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to M200 and 1 month imprisonment.

Motor Dealer's clearance certificate

11. (1) A motor dealer's clearance certificate shall be displayed inside a transparent weather-proof holder on the number plate used under the authority of a motor dealer's licence.

(2) A motor dealer who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to M200 and 1 month imprisonment.

12. (1) For the purpose of operating a motor vehicle or trailer on a public road before the registration and licensing of such vehicle has been completed an application for registration number plates made, in lieu of such number plates:—

Temporary
Permit

- (a) the owner of any such vehicle may, at any time during a period of 21 days from the date on which liability for registration and licensing of such vehicle arises; or
- (b) a motor dealer holding a motor dealer's licence may, at any time for the purpose of taking delivery of any such motor vehicle;

apply on the prescribed form to the licensing officer, or, if such vehicle is acquired from a motor dealer holding a motor dealer's licence, to that dealer or to the licensing officer for a temporary permit in respect of such vehicle accompanied by the prescribed fee.

- (2) (a) Where a vehicle concerned has a windscreen, such temporary permit shall, after due completion, be affixed inside the windscreen in the lower left hand corner so that the inscription thereon is clearly visible.
- (b) where the vehicle concerned does not have a windscreen, such temporary permit shall, after due completion, be affixed to the left side thereof in a conspicuous position or be carried on the person of the driver thereof.

(3) When such temporary permit has been affixed to and is displayed upon a vehicle as prescribed in subregulation (2), such vehicle may, if owned by a person other than a motor dealer holding a motor dealer's licence, be operated on a public road for a period not exceeding 21 days from the date on which liability for registration and licensing of such vehicle arises or, in the case of a vehicle owned by a licensed motor dealer, for a period of 21 days from the date of issue of such permit, as if such vehicle were registered and licensed and provided with number plates.

(4) Upon the issue of a temporary permit the counterfoil thereof shall be duly completed.

(5) The licensing officer shall supply a motor dealer, upon application and upon payment of the prescribed fee, with a number of blank temporary permits for issue by him, and may at any time after reasonable notice direct such dealer to return, or such dealer may return, any unused permits whereupon such dealer shall be refunded the fees paid in respect of such unused permits.

(6) The counterfoils of temporary permits supplied to a motor dealer shall be returned to the licensing officer immediately upon the issue of all permits forming any book if the permits were, when supplied to such dealer, bound in book form and, if they were not so bound, the counterfoils shall be returned as may be directed by the licensing officer.

- (7) (a) A temporary permit shall not be issued in respect of a motor vehicle referred to in section 13 of the Act

unless a certificate of roadworthiness, obtained in terms of that section, is produced in respect thereof.

- (b) A licensing officer or a motor dealer issuing a temporary permit shall endorse thereon the date, number and place of issue of the certificate of roadworthiness and shall return such certificate to the owner who shall retain it for the purpose of registering and licensing of such motor vehicle.

(8) Any permit issued in respect of a motor vehicle in a prescribed territory in terms of any law relating to motor vehicles in force in that territory and serving the same purpose as a temporary permit, shall be deemed to be a temporary permit for the purposes of this regulation.

Special
permit

13. (1) Any person may, upon application on the prescribed form accompanied by the prescribed fee, obtain from the licensing officer a special permit which, if displayed in the manner prescribed in regulation 12 in respect of a temporary permit, shall entitle him to operate a motor vehicle on a public road for the purpose of testing or reaching a place of repair, a vehicle examiner or a weighbridge as if such vehicle were registered and licensed and provided with number plates.

(2) A special permit shall be valid for a period of 7 days after the date of issue thereof.

PART III

Driving Schools and Driving Licences

Conditions
of a driving
school
permit

14. The Traffic Commissioner may issue a driving school permit on the conditions that —

- (a) only authorized driving instructors may be used by the permit holder to teach learner drivers;
- (b) the permit holder shall make an adequate classroom available for the theoretical training of learner drivers equipped with black-board, model displays and other facilities for such training;
- (c) a certificate of roadworthiness which is not more than six months old, shall be kept at all times in the vehicle to which it relates and which is used for driver training;
- (d) a motor vehicle used for driver training shall be equipped with:
 - (i) separate seats in front of a passenger car for the driving instructor and the learner driver;
 - (ii) dual control of brakes and the clutch for the driving instructor;
 - (iii) side mirrors on both sides of the vehicle;
 - (iv) a warning device for audible warnings accessible to the learner driver and to the driving instructor; and

(v) a switch accesible to the driving instructor to switch the engine off;

(e) a vehicle used for driver training shall be of normal design without any additional devices like automatic gears, to facilitate driving.

15. (1) For a driving licence for motor cycles or light motor vehicles a holder of a learner's licence, whether taught in a driving school or otherwise shall receive at least 20 hours of theoretical training of which at least 4 hours shall be technical training concerning the functions of a motor vehicle. Training of learner drivers

(2) For a driving licence for heavy commercial vehicles, buses or combinations of motor vehicles of which the drawing vehicle is a light vehicle, a heavy commercial vehicle or a bus, a holder of a learner's licence shall receive theoretical training for at least 35 hours of which 10 hours shall be technical training concerning the functions of heavy commercial vehicles or buses or combinations of vehicles, as the case may be.

(3) A holder of a learner's licence shall receive practical driving lessons equal to the number of his years of age but in any event not less than 30 lessons.

(4) A holder of a learner's licence for heavy commercial vehicles, buses or combinations of motor vehicles shall receive in addition to the lessons referred to in subregulation (3) 20 practical driving lessons.

(5) A practical driving lesson shall not exceed 45 minutes, and not more than 2 lessons may be given in a day.

(6) Before a holder of a learner's licence receives any practical driving lesson on a public road, he shall receive adequate theoretical training concerning the technical functions of a motor vehicle for which his licence relates and the rules of the road.

(7) At all times when a holder of a learner's licence drives any motor vehicle there shall be displayed on the front and on the rear of the motor vehicle in such manner as to be clearly visible to any person in front or behind the motor vehicle a distinguishing mark in the form of letter "L" in red colour the height of which is 200mm, the length of the horizontal stroke 150mm and the width of the stroke at least 20mm, against a white background of 250mm x 300m.

16. (1) A holder of a learner's licence shall make an application for a driving examination, accompanied by the prescribed fee, to a driving examiner who shall determine the time and place of the examination. Driving examinations

(2) When arriving for a driving examination the holder of a learner's licence shall provide application relates, for driving test and submit his learner's licence to the examiner together with a certificate from a medical practitioner that he is physically fit to act as a driver of motor vehicles.

(3) The driving examination shall consist of three parts, namely —

(a) an eyesight test;

- (b) a theoretical test in writing using test forms approved by the Traffic Commissioner concerning the applicant's knowledge of the rules of the road, the Lesotho Highway Code and the basic technical functions of a motor vehicle:

Provided that the same test shall be performed verbally and the relevant forms completed by the driving examiner in accordance with the applicant's replies if the applicant cannot read or write;

- (c) a driving test on a road to test the ability of the holder of a learner's licence to control his vehicle under normal traffic conditions following the rules of the road.

Filing of
driving test
documents

17. Where a holder of a learner's licence has successfully passed a driving examination all documents produced in connection with that test shall be filed and kept by the Traffic Commissioner in alphabetical order based on the surnames of the holders of learner's licence.

PART IV

Brakes on Vehicles

Parking
brakes

18. (1) No person shall operate any motor vehicle other than a motorcycle, on a public road which is not equipped with a braking system so designed and constructed that it can at all times be set so as effectively to prevent at least two or in the case of a vehicle with only three wheels at least one, of wheels from revolving when the vehicle is not being driven or is left unattended and capable of holding the vehicle stationary whatever its conditions of loading on an upward or downward gradient of 16 per cent, the operative surfaces of the brakes being held in braking position by a device whose action is purely mechanical.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act

Service
brakes on
motor
vehicles

19. (1) No person shall operate any motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, on a public road unless that vehicle is equipped with an efficient braking system, having two means of operation or with two efficient braking systems, which shall be so designed and constructed that the application of brakes can at all times bring the vehicle safely and rapidly to rest within a reasonable distance, whatever its conditions of loading and whatever the upward or downward gradient of the road on which it is moving.

(2) No person shall operate a motor-cycle on a public road unless it is equipped with two braking systems, one of which shall act at least the rear wheel and the other 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 whatever

its conditions of loading and whatever the upward or downward gradient of the road on which it is moving.

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

20. (1) No person shall operate any trailer on a public road unless that trailer is equipped with an efficient braking system capable of slowing down the trailer and stopping it safely, rapidly and efficiently, whatever its conditions of loading and whatever the upward or downward gradient of the road on which it is moving and capable of being applied while it is being drawn —

Service
brakes
on trailers

- (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 sub-regulation (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.

(3) Subregulation (2) 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 3500kg, if the brakes of such trailer automatically come into operation on the overrun of such trailer.

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

(5) Subregulation (4) 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.

(6) A person who contravenes subregulations (1) and (2) commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

21. The following provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis to all braking systems required by regulations 18, 19 and 20:—

Brakes,
general
requirements

- (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 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 vehicle and the parts belonging to the same system attached so that they are 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 vehicle;
- (d) every vehicle 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 vehicle the permissible maximum weight of which exceeds 3500kg, 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 vehicle 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.

PART V

Lighting Equipment on Vehicles

visibility
distance
of lights

22. Where provision is made in this Part as to the distance from which certain lights and devices shall render objects visible or the distance within which such lights or devices shall be visible, such provision shall apply between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise (at night) 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.

23. (1) No person shall operate on a public 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.

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

(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 400mm from the outer edge of the front of the vehicle unless a front position light complying with regulation 31 is provided on the same side and approximately at the same height as any such headlamp.

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

24. (1) No person shall operate on a public 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 a side-car unless such side-car is fitted with a headlamp.

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

25. (1) No person shall operate on a public road.

Light to be emitted by headlamp

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

(i) a driving light complying with regulations 26 and 27; or

(ii) a passing light complying with regulation 28; or

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

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

26. The driving lights of a motor vehicle shall emit white or selective yellow light and be so adjusted and maintained that —

Driving lights

(a) when such vehicle is on a reasonably level road, the centre of the intense part of each driving light shall slant downwards to strike the surface ahead of the vehicle at a distance not exceeding 100m 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 100mm and of giving sufficient side illumination to reveal any person, vehicle or substantial object 3m from either side of such motor vehicle at a point 3m ahead of the headlamps:

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

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

27. Subject to regulation 26 (b), the driving lights emitted by the headlamps of a motor vehicle shall be capable of being extinguished —

- (a) by the operation of a device which at the same time shall cause passing lights to be emitted from such headlamps; or
- (b) by the operation of a device which at the same time shall cause passing lights to be emitted from a maximum of two fog lights which shall comply with the requirements of regulation 30:

Provided —

- (i) that if two fog lights are provided for this purpose and any of such lights is so placed that the portion of its illuminating surface which is furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is further than 400mm from the outer edge of the front of such vehicle, a front position light complying with regulation 31 shall be fitted on that side of the vehicle in such a manner that it shall operate simultaneously with the fog lights;
- (ii) that if one fog light is provided for this purpose on a vehicle other than a motor-cycle, two front position lights complying with regulation 31 shall be fitted, one on each side of the vehicle, in such a manner that they shall operate simultaneously with the fog lights; and
- (iii) that no such fog light 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 light or with front position light complying with regulation 31 which shall operate simultaneously with the fog light on the side-car but, if the driving light emitted by a headlamp on a side-car is extinguished and the only fog light which is provided is on the motor-cycle itself, a front position light complying with regulation 31 shall, simultaneously with the fog light be brought into operation on the side-car.

Passing lights

28. The passing lights 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 light shall slant down-

wards to strike the surface ahead of the vehicle at a distance not exceeding 45m 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 45m;

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 undue dazzle or inconvenience to other road users on a reasonably level road.

29. (1) No person shall, on a public road, stop or park a motor vehicle at night unless —

Lights to be displayed on stopped or parked motor vehicle

- (a) the headlamps thereof emit a passing light complying with regulation 28, or a light complying with regulation 31 is emitted from front position lights incorporated in such headlamps; or
- (b) if the headlamps thereof are extinguished, light is emitted from two fog lights or front position lights complying with regulations 30 and 31 respectively.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

30. (1) A motor vehicle may be equipped with white or selective yellow fog lights two in number, which shall, when in operation, emit passing lights complying with regulation 28.

Fog lights

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

31. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle, other than a two-wheeled motor cycle or a trailer, unless —

Front and rear position lights

- (a) it is equipped in front with two white or selective yellow front position lights which are visible at night in clear weather at a distance of at least 300m without causing undue dazzle or inconvenience to other road users, positioned on either side so that the point on the illuminating surface which is farthest from the vehicle's medium longitudinal plane, is not more than 400mm from the extreme outer edge of the vehicle; and
- (b) it is equipped at rear with an even number of red position lights visible at nights in clear weather at a distance of at least 300m without causing undue dazzle or inconvenience to other road users, positioned on either side so that the point on the illuminating surface which

is farthest from the vehicle's medium longitudinal plane is not more than 400mm from the extreme outer edge of the vehicle.

(2) A two-wheeled motor-cycle without a side-car —

(a) may be equipped at front with one or two front position lights satisfying the conditions regarding colour and visibility laid down in subregulation (1) (a), and, if such motor cycle has two front position lights these lights shall be situated as close together as possible; and

(b) shall be equipped at the rear with one rear position light satisfying the conditions regarding colour and visibility laid down in subregulation (1) (b).

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2) concerning lights of two-wheeled motor cycles without a side-car; any side-car attached to a two-wheeled motor cycle shall be equipped —

(a) at the front with a front position light satisfying the conditions regarding colour and visibility laid down in subregulation (1) (a); and

(b) at the rear with a rear position light satisfying the conditions regarding colour and visibility laid down in subregulation (1) (a)

(4) Every trailer shall be equipped at the rear with an even number of red rear position lights visible at night in clear weather at a distance of at least 300m without causing undue dazzle or inconvenience to other road users, placed on either side so that the point of the illuminating surface which is farthest from the trailer's medium longitudinal plane is not more than 400mm from the extreme outer edge of the trailer.

(5) Subregulation (1) (b) 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 fitted to it in accordance with regulation 40 (4).

(6) A person who contravenes this subregulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

Stoplight

32. (1) Subject to subregulation (3), no person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle, other than a trailer drawn by a tractor, a tractor or a motor vehicle in the circumstances contemplated in regulation 40 (4), unless it is fitted with at least one stoplight which shall —

(a) be at the back of the vehicle so as to be visible from the rear;

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

- (b) be at a height not less than 300mm and not more than 2.1m 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 30m to a person of normal eyesight;
- (e) be so connected that, if the motor 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 rear most trailer shall be equipped with a stoplight complying with subregulation (1).

(3) A stoplight complying with subregulation (1) may be incorporated in rear lamps fitted to a vehicle in terms of regulation 31.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

33. (1) Subject to subregulation (3), no person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle unless it is fitted with at least one registration plate light 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 plainly distinguishable from a distance of at least 20m by a person of normal eyesight:

Registration
plate lights

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

(2) The beam of light of a registration plate light 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 light as referred to in subregulation (1).

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

Electrical connections

34. The electrical connections on all motor vehicles and all combinations of motor vehicles and trailers shall be such that the driving lights, passing lights fog lights, front position lights and registration plate lights cannot be switched on unless the rear-most rear position lights of the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles are switched on as well;

Provided that this regulation shall not apply when driving lights or passing lights are used to give the luminous warning referred to in section 75 of the Act.

Side marker lights

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

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

- (a) there is a light within 400mm of each end of the body of each vehicle;
- (b) the distance between successive lights on any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles is not more than 3.6m;
- (c) they are not less than 300mm not more than 1.1m 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.

Interior lights

36. A diffused light may be provided on any vehicle for the purpose of illuminating the interior, including the instrument panel thereof of any entrance thereto.

Light illuminating notice on vehicle

37. (1) A light illuminating a notice relating to the destination of a vehicle or its availability for hire may be fitted to any public motor vehicle.

(2) A light 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 motor vehicle.

Reversing light

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

(2) A reversing light 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 reversing lights shall be fitted to a motor vehicle and no light shall be emitted therefrom except when the motor vehicle is reversing or about to reverse.

Inspection lights

39. An inspection light 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.

40. (1) A motor vehicle, the gross weight of which exceeds 3500kg and which is not ambulance, fire-fighting or police vehicle, may be fitted above the windscreen with two or more identification lights and each such light shall —

Identification
lights

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

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

(3) A police vehicle may be fitted with a light or lights 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 connection with the maintenance of road or the supply of electricity or other essential services may be fitted with a light or lights emitting an intermittently-flashing amber light in any direction.

Provided that such light may 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.

41. (1) No person shall operate at night on a public road a motor vehicle if on any side of the longitudinal centre-line thereof no driving or passing light in use is so placed that the portion of its illuminating surface furthest from such centre-line is within 400mm from the outer edge of the front of the motor vehicle, unless a position light fitted to that side of the vehicle and complying with regulation 31 is kept on.

When
parking
lights are
to be used

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

42. (1) No person shall operate at night on a public 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 400mm beyond the illuminating surface of the outermost front light 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 lights which shall be placed one towards each side as high up as possible in such a manner that the centre of such light is as near as possible to but in no case further than 400mm from, the outer edge of the widest part of the motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles or load.

Clearance
lights

- (2) Each front clearance light 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.

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

Prohibition
of use of
spotlight

43. No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle if it is fitted with 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 connection 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

44. (1) No person shall operate at night on a public road a bicycle unless it is fitted in front with 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 3m and not more than 30m.

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

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

Animal
drawn and
unspecified
vehicles

45. (1) No person shall operate at night on a public 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 the body thereof, with 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 and may be fitted with one or more lamps emitting a red light directly to the rear.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

46. The light 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 power or design or so fitted as to cause dazzle or inconvenience to other persons using the public road.

Front lights of vehicles other than motor vehicles

47. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle which is fitted with light which —

Colour of lights

(a) is not white amber or yellow in colour towards the front.

(b) 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 light which is not red in colour towards the back.

(2) When two or more lights of the same class in the same direction are fitted to a vehicle they shall be of the same colour.

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

48. Every light required to be fitted to or to be used in connection with any vehicle, unless otherwise prescribed, shall be of sufficient brilliance to be visible from a distance of at least 150m by a person of normal eyesight.

Brilliance of lights

49. Except where otherwise provided, a light fitted to or used in connection with any vehicle shall be steady when in operation.

Lights to be steady

50. (1) The driving lights and passing lights of a motor vehicle shall be fitted at a height of not less than 450mm and not more than 1.4m above ground level, measured to the centre of the light.

Manner in which light are to be fitted and maintained

(2) The driving lights, passing lights and fog lights of a motor vehicle shall unless the design of the light incorporates some other means of preventing dazzle, not be fitted with a lense or lenses of clear glass of other like material.

(3) When two or more lights of the same glass 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 lights and direction indicator light, be so placed that any light on the one side of the vehicle concerned shall have a corresponding light at the same height on the other site of such vehicle.

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

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

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

PART VI

Reflex Reflectors

White reflex reflectors to be fitted on front of certain vehicles

51. (1) No person shall operate —
- (a) any motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle; or
 - (b) any trailer; or
 - (c) any animal-drawn vehicle,

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

(2) A reflex reflector referred to in subregulation (1) shall —

- (a) in the case of a motor vehicle be so placed that the portion of its reflective surface furthest from the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle is not further than 400mm from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle.
- (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 150mm from the outer edge of the widest portion of the vehicle:

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

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

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

Red reflex reflectors to be fitted on back of certain vehicle

52. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, or trailer unless there are fitted on the back of such vehicle and at the same height two red reflex 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 rear-most trailer shall be fitted with such reflex reflector.

(2) A reflex 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 400mm from the widest portion of the vehicle:

Provided that where by reason of the structure of any vehicle a reflex reflector cannot be placed in accordance with the provisions of this subregulation, such reflex 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 motor cycle a red reflex reflector complying with this Part.

(4) No person shall operate at night on a public road any bicycle unless there is fitted on the back of such bicycle a red reflex reflector complying with the provisions of this Part or the rear mudguard is equipped with red reflective material at least 38mm wide and of such length that at least 380mm of uninterrupted reflective surface is provided, so positioned that the lower edge thereof and the lower edge of the mudguard correspond.

(5) No person shall operate at night on a public road any animal-drawn vehicle unless there are fitted on the back of such vehicle and at the same height two red reflex reflectors, one on each side of the longitudinal centre-line thereof and equidistant therefrom and not further than 400mm from the outer edge of the widest portion of such vehicle.

(6) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

53. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles if the overall length of such vehicle or combination exceeds 7m unless there fitted on each side thereof and at the same height on such vehicle of such combination yellow reflex reflectors, one within 400mm of the front and one within 400mm of the back of such vehicle or combination and so many additional yellow reflex reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two such successive reflex reflectors on any one side are more than 3.5m apart, and otherwise complying with the provisions of this Part:

Yellow reflex 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 reflex 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.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

General requirements for reflex reflectors

54. Every reflex reflector required to be fitted to a vehicle or load in terms of this Part shall —

- (a) be not lower than 300mm and not higher than 1.1m from ground level measured to the centre of the reflex reflector;

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

(b) if it be a —

- (i) white reflex reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the front;
- (ii) red reflex reflector, be in a vertical position and face squarely to the back; and
- (iii) yellow reflex 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 3500kg, have a reflecting area of not less than 10cm², and, in the case of any other vehicle, have a reflecting area of not less than 35cm².

Rear reflex reflectors on vehicles with abnormal body

55. If it is not practicable to fit reflex reflectors on the body of a vehicle so as to comply with the requirements of both regulations 51(2) and 54(a), two red reflex reflectors shall be fitted to the back of such vehicle in the manner prescribed in regulation 51(2) as low as possible on the body of such vehicle and two additional red reflex reflectors shall be fitted on the back of the vehicle on the underframe thereof at the height, prescribed in regulation 54 (a) as far apart as such underframe will permit.

Warning sign on back of certain motor vehicles

56. (1) For the purpose of this regulation —

- (a) “motor vehicle” does not include motor-car, motor-cycle tractor, or any other motor vehicle the tare weight of which does not exceed 1800kg 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 public road a motor vehicle unless there is fitted 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:

- (a) alternate diagonal strips of red reflective and yellow non-reflective material in the form of a chevron pattern as illustrated in Part A of the 4th Schedule; or

(b) not less than seven and not more than eleven reflex reflectors each with a reflecting area of not less than 10cm² set in two lines in the manner illustrated in Part B of the 4th Schedule.

(4) Every warning sign required to be fitted 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 1.1m 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 400mm 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.

(6) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

57. (1) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle fitted —

- (a) on the front thereof, a reflex reflector which is not a white reflector;
- (b) at the back thereof, a reflex reflector which is not a red reflector; or
- (c) on the side thereof, a reflex reflector which is not a yellow reflector;

Unlawful
use of
reflex
reflectors

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

PART VII

Direction Indicators

58. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle, not being a trailer, trailer or two-wheeled vehicle, unless it is fitted on both sides with direction indicators of one of the types referred in this Part:

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 fitted is obscured by any trailer forming part of such combination, such trailer shall be deemed to be part of such motor vehicle.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

Direction indicators of unilluminated movable arm type

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

- (a) when in use, the indicator shall project at least 300mm but not more than 380mm 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 25mm and a disc with a diameter of 100mm shall be mounted on the outer end of the arm;
- (c) a yellow or amber reflex-reflector, complying with the requirements of PART VII, 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 not be less than 5mm or more than 15mm extending centrally throughout the full length of the indicator, interrupted only by the reflex 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.

Direction indicators of illuminated movable arm type

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

- (a) each indicator shall incorporate a light;
- (b) when in use, the indicator shall project at least 230mm but not more than 380mm 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 clearly visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30m 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.

Direction indicators of flasher type

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

- (a) each indicator shall incorporate light;

- (b) when in use, such light shall be an intermittently-flashing light of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30m to a person of normal eyesight;
- (c) the indicators shall be equidistant from the longitudinal centreplane of the motor vehicle and as near as possible to, but not more than 400mm from the outer edge of the front or rear of the motor vehicle;
- (d) subject to 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 45° outside, of a line which is parallel to the longitudinal centreline 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 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 limits prescribed by that paragraph;
- (f) where any indicator is combined with or mounted within 150mm of any light, the intensity of the light emitted from the indicator shall be greater than that from such light;
- (g) an indicator light when in use, shall be 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) an indicator light shall flash at a frequency of not less than 60 nor more than 120 times per minute.

62. Direction indicators of the illuminated window type shall comply with the following requirements —

- (a) each indicator shall incorporate a light which, when in use, shall be red, yellow or amber to the rear and of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30m to a person of normal eyesight;
- (b) an indicator shall be at least 150mm long, 25mm wide and arrow-shaped; and
- (c) an indicator shall be fitted to the rear of the vehicle.

Direction
indicators of
illuminated
window type

Combination of different types of direction indicators

63. Nothing in this Part shall prohibit the fitting of two direction indicators of one of the types referred to in this Part on the front half of a vehicle and two direction indicators of another type on the rear half of such vehicle.

Direction indicators on motor vehicles with an overall length in excess of 7.6.m

64. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles of an overall length in excess of 7.6m unless it is fitted on both sides on the front half and the rear half with direction indicators of any of the types referred to in this Part.

(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 61, be --

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

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

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

General requirements for direction indicators

65. (1) Direction indicators shall be fitted at a height of not less than 450mm and not more than 2.1m above ground level and shall be unobscured when in use:

Provided that in the case of direction indicators mentioned in regulation 61 no minimum height is prescribed.

(2) The lights incorporated in direction indicators 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) A driver of a motor vehicle on a public road shall not put into use 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 direction indicators shall emit diffused light.

PART VIII

Construction — General

66. (1) No person shall operate any motor vehicle other than a road roller, trailer or a vehicle the permissible maximum weight of which does not exceed 500kg on a public road unless it is fitted with wheels with adequately inflated tyres, or other type of wheel approved in writing by the Traffic Commissioner after having consulted the road authority: Wheels and
tyres

Provided that a tractor normally used for agricultural purposes may be fitted with solid rubber tyres.

(2) Tyres and wheels shall be adequate to carry safely the maximum permissible weight of the vehicle and to ensure conditions of safety, including adhesion, even on a wet road.

(3) No person shall operate on a public road —

- (a) any vehicle fitted with any tyre which is in such a state of disrepair or in such condition as to cause damage to road surface or danger to persons on or in such vehicle or to other road users;
- (b) any motor vehicle or trailer fitted with pneumatic tyres the rubber covering of any one of which is so worn that the depth of tyre threads is less than one millimetre or so 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.

(4) Any person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

67. (1) No person shall operate any motor vehicle other than a tractor of motor cycle, on a public road unless that vehicle is fitted with suitable and sufficient springs, shock absorbers or other suspensive device between each wheel and the frame of the vehicle. Springs

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

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

(2) No person shall operate any motor vehicle, which is steered by means of a steering wheel on a public 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 the left to right, or from right to left, exceeds one-twelfth of the outside circumference of the steering wheel.

(3) No person shall operate any motor-cycle on a public 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, is not less than 0.5m in the case of a motor-cycle with an engine capacity of less than 200cc, and not more than 0.75m in any other case; and
- (c) have handgrips not lower than the level of the saddle not higher than 0.25m above the level of the saddle.

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

(5) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

Mudguards

69. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle or trailer which is not fitted 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.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

Warning devices

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

- (a) any motor vehicle, other than a trailer, which is not fitted with an electrical or mechanical instrument capable of emitting a continuous sound clearly audible from a distance of not less than 100m;
- (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) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle weighing more than 3500kg unless there is carried in such vehicle a sign consisting of an equilateral triangle with sides not less than 400mm long and a red border not less than 50 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; and the sign shall be so constructed that it can be stood firmly in a vertical position.

(3) The sign referred to in subregulation (2) 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 30m from the motor vehicle so as to give adequate warning.

(4) No person shall operate on a public road any motor vehicle other than a police vehicle, an ambulance, a fire-engine or other vehicle specially authorized by the Traffic Commissioner,

fitted with a gong, bell or siren.

(5) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

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

Windscreen
and wind-
screen
wipers

- (a) unless such transparent material affords the driver a sufficient view for the safe driving of such vehicle;
- (b) unless 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) Subregulation (1) (b) 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 public road a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, with a windscreen which is not fitted with at least one windscreen 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.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

72. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle —

Essential
fittings

- (a) which is not fitted with a rearview mirror which will enable the driver of such vehicle when he is in the driving position to see in clear weather a clear reflection of traffic to the rear:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in respect of a tractor;

- (b) which, in the case of a vehicle capable of exceeding 40km 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 10 per cent 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 400kg, is not fitted with a reverse gear;

- (d) if any fuel tank, carburettor, fuel receptacle or fuel pipe thereof is defective or so exposed that it constitutes, a source of danger;
 - (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) which is a motor-cycle with an engine capacity of 200cc or more, which is not fitted 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.
- (2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

**Exhaust
silencers
and exhaust
pipes**

73. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a 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 sub-paragraph (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; except in the case of a motor-cycle the engine capacity of which is less than 50cc the tailpipe may deflect downwards to a maximum of 45° and to the left to 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 compartment of the vehicle.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

74. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor vehicle other than a bus, an ambulance or a motor vehicle weighing less than 400kg, 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 fitted with a permanent device capable of being operated from both the inside and the outside of the motor 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 motor 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.

Entrances

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable to the penalty specified in section 99 of the Act.

75. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a motor car, unless the front seat or seats thereof is fitted with at least two safety belts which comply with the specification of the South African Bureau of Standards for safety belts, or where the front seat has seating accommodation for only one person is fitted with one such belt.

Safety belts

(2) No person shall travel in the front seat of a motor car required to be fitted with a safety belt in pursuance of subregulation (1) unless he wears a safety belt and the belt is properly adjusted and securely fastened.

(3) Drivers shall ensure that passengers under the age of 14 years comply with subregulation (2).

(4) The Traffic Commissioner may for medical reasons supported by a medical certificate, exempt any person who applies to him in writing from the requirement to wear a safety belt under this regulation.

(5) This regulation applies to travel on the public road but does not apply to —

(a) a driver reversing his vehicle or moving it in or out of a parking bay;

(b) parked vehicles.

(6) Any person of 14 years of age or over who, subject to subregulation (4), contravenes subregulation (2) and a driver who fails to comply with subregulation (3) commits an offence.

PART IX

Public Motor Vehicles

76. For the purposes of this Part "taxi" means a motor car operated as a public motor vehicle.

Meaning of bus and taxi

77. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a public motor vehicle for the conveyance of passengers, unless it is in a

Public motor vehicle to be clean

clean and hygienic condition.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Notice on
capacity to
be displayed

78. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a bus used as a public motor vehicle, for the conveyance of passengers and goods, unless there is conspicuously displayed inside such vehicle in figures of at least 75mm high a notice as follows:—

“E lumelletsoe ho nka batho ba
ba lutseng, ba ba emeng le boima ba liponto
tse”

“Certified to carry passengers
seated, passengers standing and
..... kg goods”

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Compartment
for
passengers
and goods

79. (1) No person shall on a public road convey any person for reward in the goods compartment of a public motor vehicle.

(2) No person shall on a public road convey any goods in a public motor vehicle for the conveyance of passengers otherwise than in a goods compartment or container, except 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 comfort or safety of any other person.

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Sides roof
and floor

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

(2) Every bus shall be provided with a weatherproof roof.

(3) The height between the floor and the lowest part of the roof structure of a bus along the centre-line of the longitudinal aisle shall be at least —

- (a) 1.75m where standing passengers are allowed; or
- (b) 1.5m where standing passengers are not allowed.

(4) The floor of the passenger compartment of every bus shall be covered with non-slip material.

Entrances
and exits

81. (1) A bus shall have —

- (a) at least one entrance, leading to the passenger compartment of the bus, in the left side of the vehicle no less than 530mm wide and not less than 1.75m high, measured from the level of the lowest step, and such entrance

shall be fitted with sufficient hand-rails 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 915mm 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 bus, as far as possible to the rear.

(2) A bus shall, if there is a goods compartment in the front, be provided in the passenger compartment with entrances and exits in accordance with subregulation (1); and shall, if there is a goods compartment at the back, be provided in the passenger compartment with entrances and exits in accordance with subregulation (1) (a) and (b) (ii).

(3) No entrance for passengers shall be provided on the right side of the longitudinal centre-line of a bus.

(4) Every emergency exit of a bus shall be at least 900mm by 450mm 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 the inside with the words "EMERGENCY EXIT" and lettering not less than 50mm high and the existence of any emergency exit in the roof shall be indicated by clear notices on the sides and rear, both on the inside of the vehicle, reading "EMERGENCY EXIT ALSO IN ROOF" in lettering not less than 50mm high.

(5) The exit cover of an emergency exit of a bus shall, if hinged, open outwards and, except in the case of an emergency exit in the roof, downwards or sideways, and in the case of an emergency exit in the roof, the outside handle shall be not more than 1.8m from any of the side edges of the roof.

(6) No person shall operate on a road a bus unless —

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

(7) A person who contravenes this subregulation commits an offence.

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

Steps

- (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 250mm above the ground when the vehicle is fully laden and not more

than 430mm 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 200mm;
- (d) the width of every step shall be not less than 400mm;
- (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 230mm one above the other:

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

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

Passageways

83. (1) A passenger compartment of a bus with more than one row of seats shall be provided with a straight and unimpeded longitudinal passageway down the centre of the bus, at least 300mm wide up to seat level and at least 350mm wide at the top of the back rest of each seat:

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

(2) A passenger compartment of a bus with more than one row of seats shall be provided with a straight and unimpeded cross passageway from each entrance of the bus to the longitudinal passageway and such passageway shall be at least 530mm 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 bus, be provided with a handrail at a height of not less than 900mm and not more than 1 above the floor.

Seats

84. (1) A driver's seat of a bus 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.

(2) The seats provided for passengers in any bus 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 380mm from seat level and the bottom of which shall be not more than 150mm from seat level, and the width of the backrest of every seat shall be at least 380mm 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 not be less than 380mm and not more than 460mm;
- (c) the depth of every seat from the front of the seat to the front of its backrest shall be at least 350mm;

- (d) the width of every seat shall be at the rate of 400mm per person measured along the rear of such seat at seat level;
- (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 630mm;
- (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 630mm;
- (g) where seats face each other the horizontal distance between the front surfaces of the back rests of such seats at seat level shall be at least 1.60m;
- (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 900mm and not more than 1m from the floor and where any seat is so placed that one and is opposite an entrance, a guard rail shall be affixed to the side of such seat to a height of at least 150mm above seat level, and equivalent in length to the depth of the seat; and
- (i) every seat shall be fixed securely.

85. (1) a bus 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
compart-
ments

(2) Goods may only be carried on the roof of a bus if the body and roof are strong enough to support the weight thereof.

86. A passenger compartment of a bus other than a bus 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.

Ventilation

87. (1) A bus —

- (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 450mm by 450mm;
- (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 bus having a system of forced ventilation induced by mechanical means whether such a bus 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 percent of the

Windows and
windscreens

floor area of the passenger compartment; and

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

(3) No window in a bus 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 bus shall be maintained in a sound, unbroken and clean condition.

Fuel receptacles etc.

88. (1) The fuel tanks, fuel receptacles and fuel pipes of a bus 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 bus.

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

Fire extinguishers

89. (1) Every bus 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 2.25kg and which is in good working order.

(2) When a bus is presented to a vehicle examiner for examination for a certificate of fitness, proof shall be furnished by the owner of the bus that the fire extinguisher is correctly charged and in good working order.

(3) If such fire extinguisher does not bear the manufacturers 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.

Rearview mirrors

90. (1) In addition to the rearview mirror prescribed for motor vehicles in general, every bus shall be fitted with a rearview mirror which shall enable the driver of the bus, when he is in the driving position, to see a reflection of every passenger entrance and exit of the bus.

Destination indicators

91. (1) A bus 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.

(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.

Passengers to be able to signal to driver

92. Efficient means shall be provided in every bus operating on a fixed route with intermediate stopping places to enable passengers to signal to the driver their intention to alight.

93. A passenger compartment and all the steps and stairs of a bus shall be fitted with suitable means of illumination by diffused light. Lighting

94. (1) The number of standing passengers permitted to be carried on a bus 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 bus except in the course of entering or leaving the bus;
- (b) the number of standing passengers shall not exceed the number for whom clear floor space is available at the rate of 0.30m² per person;
- (c) not more than one-third of the total number of passengers for whom seating accommodation is provided on a bus shall be permitted to stand.

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

(3) A driver or, if there is a conductor, the conductor of a bus operating on a public road shall not permit more passengers to stand on such bus than the number stated on the certificate of fitness issued in respect of such bus, or permit any passenger to stand on the steps or open platform or next to an unguarded open entrance of such bus.

95. (1) No motor vehicle shall be operated as a taxi on a public road unless it is fitted with a taxi meter approved and sealed by a vehicle examiner during the examination for a certificate of fitness, and which is not in working order. Taximeters

(2) No taximeter shall be seated by a vehicle examiner unless it shows the correct fare to be charged as approved by the Road Transport Board under the Road Transport Act 1981.

(3) No motor vehicle shall be operated as a taxi on a public road unless the seals fitted to the taximeter by the vehicle examiner are intact and undamaged.

(4) A vehicle examiner may stop a motor vehicle operated as a taxi at any time and check and test the taximeter fitted to such vehicle.

(5) If a vehicle examiner has reason to believe that any taximeter fitted to a taxi is not recording the correct fare, he may condemn the taximeter and remove it from the taxi, and such taximeter shall not be reused unless it has been retested, approved and sealed by a vehicle examiner.

(6) A driver of a taxi shall, as soon as he arrives at the passenger's starting point, and not sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and shall upon the termination of hiring immediately stop the taximeter from recording.

(7) A taximeter shall be fitted on the inside of the taxi in such a position that the face or side upon which the charges to be paid by the passenger are indicated, are plainly visible from the rear seat of the taxi.

**Distinguish-
ing signs and
markings**

96. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a public motor vehicle, other than a taxi, unless the name of the owner is painted in clearly visible contracting colour on the left hand front door the height of the letters being at least 80mm but not more than 150mm.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a bus used as a public motor vehicle, unless a strip consisting of alternate yellow and black squares of at least 80mm x 80mm but not more than 150mm x 150mm, is painted on both sides and around the rear so that the upper edge of the strip is 50mm below the windows of such bus.

(3) No person shall operate on a public road a taxi, unless there is fitted on the roof thereof a yellow sign the height of which is at least 150mm but not more than 250mm and the width at least 250mm but not more than 500mm, on which the word "TAXI" is painted in black letters clearly visible to the front and to the rear of the taxi.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

PART X

Dimensions of Vehicles

**Overall
measure-
ments**

97. (1) No person shall operate on a public 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 1.8m;
- (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 8m;
- (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 17m;
- (d) any other vehicle if the overall length of such vehicle, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 12.5m;
- (e) any other combination or motor vehicles, if the overall length of such combination, including any drawbar or coupling, exceeds 20m.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle the overall width of which exceeds 2.5m.

(3) No person shall operate on a public road any vehicle

the overall height of which together with any load thereon measured from ground level to the highest projecting point, exceeds 4.1m.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

98. (1) No person shall operate on a road any vehicle — Turning
radius and
wheel-base
- (a) the turning radius of which exceeds 13.1m; or
 - (b) the wheel-base of which exceeds 8.5m or, in the case of a semi-trailer, 9m.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

99. (1) No person shall operate on a road — Overhang of
vehicle
- (a) any semi-trailer, the front overhang of which exceeds 1.5m; 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) 6.2m in the case of a vehicle having the front surface of the driver's seat at seat level not more than 1.7m 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 public road —

- (a) any vehicle designed or adapted for use in connection with street cleaning or the disposal of refuse or sewerage or any bus, 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;

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

100. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any vehicle other than a semi-cycle or bicycle, carrying any goods or fittings which — Projections
in case of
vehicle other
than a
motor-cycle
or bicycle

- (a) excluding any side mirror or direction indicator, extend more than 1.25m to either side of the longitudinal centre-line of such vehicle;
- (b) project more than 300mm beyond the front end of the vehicle; or

(c) project more than 1.8m beyond the rear end of the vehicle.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Projections
in case of
motor-cycle
or bicycle

101. (1) No person shall operate on a public 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 600mm to the front of the axle of the front wheel or more than 900mm to the rear of the axle of the back wheel or more than 450mm on either side of the wheels of such motor-cycle or bicycle, or more than 300mm to the outside of the wheel of any side-car.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Warning in
respect of
projecting
load

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

(a) at night the extent of such projection is indicated —

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

(ii) by means of either a red reflex reflector or 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 300mm by 300mm 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 public road any vehicle if the load on such vehicle projects more than 300mm beyond the back thereof, unless —

(a) during the period referred to in sub-regulation (1)
(a) —

(i) the length of such projection is indicated by means of red reflex reflectors or a red light fitted on the end of such projection:

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

(ii) the width of such projection is indicated by means of yellow reflex reflectors or 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 300mm by 300mm 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 500mm it shall be sufficient for the purposes of indicating such projection to suspend one such flag from the end thereof.

- (3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

PART XI

Loads on Vehicles

103. (1) For the purpose of establishing the number of persons that may in terms of these regulations be carried on any vehicle, other than a bus, a motor-cycle or bicycle —

Manner in which children are counted

- (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.

104. (1) 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 regulation 103, be taken as 60kg.

Weight of person or determining weight of load

105. (1) Subject to regulation 103, no person shall operate on a public road any vehicle, other than a bus, 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 380mm 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 in such seat.

(2) Subject to regulation 103, no person shall operate on a road any bus 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 400mm per person measured along the rear of such seat at seat level.

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

(4) A person who contravenes subregulations (1) and (2) commits an offence.

Loads on
tyres

106. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any bus or commercial vehicle fitted with pneumatic tyres the gross vehicle weight of which exceeds 3500kg if any wheel weight-load is in excess of that recommended by the manufacturer of such tyres.

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

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Gross
weights not
to be
exceeded

107. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any bus or commercial vehicle if —

- (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 bus or commercial vehicle is exceeded.

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

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Axle weight
load of
vehicle with
pneumatic
tyres

108. (1) Subject to regulation 109, no person shall operate on a public road any vehicle or combination of vehicles if the wheels thereof are fitted with pneumatic tyres —

- (a) (i) if, subject to subparagraph (ii), any wheel weight-load exceeds 3850kg or
- (ii) if any axle weight-load exceeds that specified in the following Table —

No. of tyres on axle	Shortest distance between centre-line of adjacent tyres	Axle weight-load in kilogrammes
2	Less than 600mm	4100
2	Between 600 and 699mm	5000
2	Between 700 and 1199mm	5750
2	1200mm or more	7700
4	Less than 600mm	8200
4	Between 600 and 699mm	10000
4	700mm or more	11500

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

Distance in metres between the centre-lines of the extreme axles of any group of consecutive axles	Total axle weight-load of group of consecutive axles in kilogrammes
1.2	18160
1.5	18700
2.0	19600
2.5	20500
3.0	21400
3.5	22300
4.0	23200
4.5	24100
5.0	25000
5.5	25900
6.0	26800
6.5	27700
7.0	28600
7.5	29500
8.0	30400
8.5	31300
9.0	32200
9.5	33100
10.0	34000
11.0	35800
12.0	37600
13.0	39400
14.0	41200
15.0	43000
16.0	44800
17.0	46600
18.0	48400
19.0	50200

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.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

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

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

- (a) any axle weight-load of such vehicle exceeds 8200kg, and 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 600mm, 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 600mm, the wheel weight-load of any wheel exceeds the wheel weight-load of any other wheel by more than 10 per cent.
- (c) 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;
- (d) 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
- (e) 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.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

Axle weight loads of vehicles fitted with other than pneumatic tyres

110. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle fitted —

- (a) with metal tyres, if any axle weight-load of such vehicle exceeds 500kg; or
- (b) with tyres, other than pneumatic tyres, 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 109 or, if the axle weight-load of any steering axle of such vehicles does not comply with the requirements of regulation 109.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

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

Information to be displayed on certain vehicles

- (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 gross combination weight of such vehicle in kilogrammes.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

112. (1) No person shall operate on a public road any bus or commercial vehicle the gross vehicle weight of which exceeds 3500kg unless the following particulars in relation to such bus 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 dash board of such vehicle or, in the case of a trailer, on the left side thereof in any conspicuous position —

Information plates for certain motor vehicles

- (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; and
- (g) the permissible axle weight-load or axle unit weight-load of each axle unit in kilogrammes.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

113. (1) No person shall operate on a public 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;
- (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 rear-view 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) in the case of a motor car, on the roof thereof, 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.

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence

**Passengers
in
commercial
vehicles**

114. (1) No person shall operate on a public road a commercial vehicle to carry passengers for hire or reward.

(2) No person shall operate on a public road a commercial vehicle to carry passengers, other than those referred to in sub-regulation (1), unless that portion of the vehicle in which such passengers are being carried is enclosed with material of sufficient strength to prevent any passenger from falling from such vehicle when it is in motion, to a height of —

- (a) at least 450mm above the level of the floor if all such passengers are seated on such floor; or
- (b) at least 900mm above the level of the floor or such passengers are seated on a seat attached to the floor.

(3) No passenger in a commercial vehicle operated on a public road shall remain standing when such vehicle is in motion.

(4) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

**Presump-
tions**

115. Where, in any prosecution for an offence under this Part, an allegation is made in relation to —

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

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

PART XII**Driving signals and signals to control Traffic****General
require-
ments on
driving
signals**

116. A driving signal under this Part shall be given in a conspicuous manner and shall be of sufficient duration to warn other uses of the road likely to be affected thereby of the driver's intention.

**Left and
right turn
signals**

117. (1) A driver of a vehicle on a public road which is fitter with direction indicators, before reaching the point at which he intends to turn or move to the left or to the right shall —

- (a) in the case of commercial vehicle having a gross weight exceeding 3500kg, bus or any other vehicle having a tare weight exceeding 3500kg, signal his intention to turn or move to the left or to the right by operating the direction indicators;
- (b) in the case of any other vehicle, signal his intention to turn or move;

- (i) to the left by operating the direction indicators or by extending his right arm sideward from the shoulder with the forearm in a vertical and downward position and by moving his forearm in a circular and anti-clockwise motion:

Provided that in the case of a driver of a tractor, two wheeled vehicle or an animal drawn vehicle, such driver may extend his left arm and hand sideward from the shoulder fully horizontal with the palm of the hand turned to the front; and

- (ii) to the right by operating the direction indicators or by extending his right arm and hand sideward from the shoulder fully horizontal to the road with the palm of the hand turned to the front.

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

(3) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

118. (1) A driver of a vehicle or combination of vehicles on a public road who intends to stop or to reduce speed suddenly.

Signal to indicate intention to reduce speed

(a) shall before doing so —

(i) in the case of a vehicle or combination of vehicles which is not fitted with a stoplight 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 downward and move his arm slowly up and down; or

(ii) in the case of a commercial vehicle having a gross weight exceeding 3500kg, bus or any other vehicle having a tare weight exceeding 3500kg, operate the stoplight of such vehicle or combination of vehicles; and

(b) in the case of any other vehicle use the hand signal referred to in paragraph (a) (i) or a stoplight referred to in paragraph (a) (ii).

(2) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence.

119. A driver of a vehicle may, in addition to the signals referred to in this Part, give the following hand signals —

Permissible 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 intend to indicate the 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 forward from the shoulder.

Signals to control traffic

120. (1) To stop traffic approaching from his front or from either side, a police officer shall face squarely towards the traffic and raise his right arm and hand at full length above the shoulder, with the back of the hand towards such traffic.

(2) To stop traffic approaching from behind, a police officer shall extend his left arm horizontally from the shoulder and hold it right with the back of the hand towards such traffic.

(3) To stop traffic approaching from his front and from behind simultaneously, a police officer may combine the hand signals referred to in subregulations (1) and (2).

(4) To bring on traffic from his front a police officer shall look towards such traffic and beckon such traffic on with the right hand and forearm, which shall be raised well above the shoulder.

(5) To bring on vehicles from his right or left, a police officer shall look towards the traffic for which the signal is intended, and beckon traffic on with the right or left hand and forearm, which shall be raised well above the shoulder.

PART XII

Traffic Signs

Authority to display a traffic sign

121. (1) A traffic sign for which provision is made in this Part shall only be displayed by an authority to do so by virtue of section 54 of the Act.

Purpose of traffic signs

122. (1) A traffic sign shall have one of the following purposes —

- (a) regulatory, that is to say, a traffic sign which directs a road user to take or not to take specific action and failure to obey such sign shall be an offence as contemplated in section 56 of the Act;
- (b) warning, that is to say, a traffic sign calling attention to conditions on a public road which are dangerous or potentially dangerous to traffic; or
- (c) guiding or informative, that is to say, a traffic sign indicating a destination, direction, distance, amenity, place of interest or any other similar information.

Classification of traffic signs

123. (1) Traffic signs shall be divided into the following classes and subclasses —

- (a) Road Signs —
 - (i) regulatory signs;
 - (ii) warning signs; and
 - (iii) guide or informative signs.
- (b) Road Markings —
 - (i) regulatory markings;

- (ii) warning marking and
- (iii) guide or informative markings.

(c) Road Signals —

- (i) regulatory signals; and
- (ii) warning signals.

124. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the types, dimensions and colours of traffic signs shall be as illustrated under their respective letters and numbers in Schedule 5 and any reference to a letter and number, in relation to a traffic sign in these regulations, shall mean a letter and number as aforesaid. Types, dimensions and colours of traffic signs

(2) If a traffic sign is displayed with a colour which differs in shade from the colour as illustrated for such sign in Schedule 5 or the colour specification referred to in regulations 125, the validity of such sign shall, in the absence of proof of prejudice, not be affected thereby.

(3) Where in these regulations a reference is made to a nonreflectorized colour, such colour shall have a semi-mat surface.

(4) Except where both minimum and maximum dimensions are given or the context otherwise indicates, the dimensions given are minimum dimensions:

Provided that a tolerance of 10 per cent above any such maximum and below any such minimum shall be permissible.

(5) Where any particular traffic sign is greater than the minimum dimensions referred to in subregulation (4), the dimensions of such sign shall, as far as practicable, be proportionate to the said minimum dimensions.

(6) Where no dimensions are provided in these regulations for a traffic sign which is a warning sign or a guide or informative sign, the dimensions of such sign and the class of road on which it is displayed shall be determined by the Minister.

125. (1) Where a traffic sign is required to be of any colour, that colour shall be in conformity with the following specifications — Colour specifications

- (a) for blue, yellow, green, white or red retro-reflective material specification CKS-191;
- (b) for yellow and white retro-reflective paints, specification CKS-192;
- (c) for blue, yellow, green, grey, red, black or white paint, specification CKS-193.

(2) Unless provision is made to the contrary, the reverse side of a road sign, other than a road sign with an aluminium background shall be grey.

126. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part, a traffic sign shall be displayed on a public road where its significance is to be applicable so as to face on coming traffic and shall be placed in a Manner of displaying traffic sign

position and at a height which is the most advantageous having regard to the design, alignment and other features of the public road concerned.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Part, where a standard or post is specifically erected for the display of a traffic sign the colour of such standard or post shall be grey or such standard or post shall be painted with aluminium paint.

(3) Where any association or club is authorized to display a traffic sign as contemplated in section 54(3) of the Act, no badge or token on any such traffic sign shall be outside the specified outline of such road sign, and in any case where this is not possible, it shall be in the immediate proximity to the junction of the traffic sign with the standard or post and contained in an area not exceeding 10 per cent of the cases the badge or token may be placed where space is available on the traffic sign, preferably in a corner but the nearest edge of the badge of token shall not be more than 100mm from the edge of the traffic sign.

Reflectorization

127. (1) Subject to this Part, a traffic sign which is intended to convey its significance also during the hours of darkness shall have a fully reflectorized symbol, legend and border, where applicable, or such sign shall be illuminated by direct lighting either externally or internally.

(2) Where the area of a traffic sign is less than 0.28m² the background of the sign shall also be reflectorized.

Legends on traffic sign

128. (1) Where in these regulations a reference is made to the modified series E alphabet, the modified series E lower case alphabet, the series C alphabet, the modified series E figures or the series C figures for use in connection with any legend on a road sign, any such series shall be as provided for in Schedule 5.

(2) The alphabet and figures to be used for road markings shall be as provided for in Schedule 5.

Official languages

129. Where descriptive lettering appears on a road sign any or both official languages may be used.

Regulatory signs

130. (1) The following road signs fall under the subclass regulatory signs.

RI — Stop sign:

(a) To indicate that the driver of a vehicle shall stop such vehicle with its front end in a line with such sign or, if a stop line is used in conjunction with sign as contemplated in regulation 135, immediately behind such stop line, and that such driver shall not proceed until it is safe to do so.

(b) In an urban area, where the width of the sidewalk is narrow and visibility of the stop sign is obstructed when displayed 2.2m above the surface of the carriageway, an additional smaller stop sign may be displayed on the same support as the larger stop sign at a height of

750mm above such surface, and the dimensions of such sign shall be as follows:

h = 380 mm;
 a = 159 mm;
 b = 27 mm;
 c = 16 mm;
 d = 63 mm; and
 e = 127 mm.

- (c) The sign shall also be used for the purpose of a scholar patrol to ensure the safety of scholars crossing a public road and shall in addition to its ordinary significance indicate while it is suspended over the carriageway at right angles to the kerb line by a member of a scholar patrol that vehicular traffic shall stop in front thereof or immediately behind the stop line in conjunction with which such sign is used, if there is one, and remain stationary until the sign is no longer displayed; the sign shall be portable and suspended on a light pole so that there is a stop sign showing in one direction and on the reverse side the sign shall display red and white diagonal stripes, 75mm wide; two such signs, one on either side of the carriageway, shall be displayed; the sign may non-reflectorized.

When such sign is used for the purpose of a scholar patrol, the dimensions thereof shall be as provided for in paragraph (b).

RIA — Customs sign and
 RIB — Police stop sign:

Used in conjunction with sign RI, to indicate that the driver of a vehicle shall stop such vehicle with its front end in a line with such sign or, if a stop line is used in conjunction with such sign as contemplated in regulation 135, immediately behind such stop line, and that such driver shall not proceed until permitted to do so by a customs or police officer, as the case may be.

R2 — Yield sign:

To be used at an intersection to indicate to the driver of a vehicle approaching such sign that he shall yield the right of way to all traffic on the road on which he is travelling, where such traffic is so close as to constitute a danger or potential danger.

R3 — No Entry:

- (a) To indicate that the entry of all vehicular traffic is prohibited.
- (b) If the prohibition is not to apply during certain periods or to specific class of vehicle, or to both, a guide or informative sign G48C referred to in regulation 132, shall be displayed on the same support below sign R3 indicating after the word "Except" the period during which or the class of vehicle or both to which the prohibition shall not apply.

R4 — No animal-drawn vehicle:

To indicate that no animal-drawn vehicle is permitted on the public road concerned.

R5 — No cyclist:

To indicate that no cyclist is permitted on the public road concerned.

R6A — No right turn and**R6B — No left turn:**

- (a) To indicate that vehicular traffic shall not turn at the intersection immediately ahead in the direction indicated by the arrow.
- (b) If the prohibition is not to apply during certain periods, or to a specific class of vehicle, or to both, a guide or informative sign G48C referred to in regulation 132 shall be displayed on the same support below sign R6A or R6B, as the case may be, indicating after the word "Except" the period during which or the class of vehicle or both to which the prohibition shall not apply.

R7 — No U-turn:

To indicate that vehicular traffic shall not turn to face in the opposite direction.

R8 — No overtaking:

- (a) To indicate a section of the carriageway where the driver of a vehicle shall not overtake another vehicle travelling in the same direction.
- (b) The sign indicates a prohibition over a distance of 500m.
- (c) If the prohibition is to apply over a distance of more than 500m, the sign shall be repeated at intervals of 500m and the first no overtaking sign shall indicate in kilometres such distance separately on information sign G48C and every subsequent no overtaking sign shall likewise indicate the distance in kilometres, as reduced.

R9 — No parking:

To indicate, subject to subregulation (3), that the parking of vehicles is at all times prohibited.

R10 — No stopping:

To indicate, subject to subregulation (3), that the stopping of vehicles is at all times prohibited.

R11 — Limited hours no parking:

To indicate, subject to subregulation (3), that the parking of vehicles is prohibited from Mondays to Saturdays during certain hours.

R12 — Limited hours no stopping:

To indicate, subject to sub-regulation (3), that the stopping of vehicles is prohibited from Mondays to Saturdays during certain hours.

R13 — Three periods no parking or stopping:

To indicate, subject to sub-regulation (3), that after the insertion of the letter p or s, as the case may be, that the parking or stopping of vehicles is prohibited during any period specified on the sign.

R14 — Speed Limit:

To indicate, by means of a number, the maximum speed in kilometres per hour at which vehicular traffic may travel.

R14A — Permissible maximum weight

To indicate, that any vehicle with its load exceeding the limit shown in metric tons on the sign, is prohibited from using the carriageway.

R14B Axle weight limit:

To indicate that a vehicle with an axle weight load exceeding the limit shown in metric tons on the sign, is prohibited from using the road-way.

R15 — Road closed:

To indicate that a public road is temporarily closed to traffic for road construction or other purposes.

R16A and R16B — Stop/Go:

- (a) To indicate that the driver of a vehicle shall stop such vehicle with its front end in a line with the stop sign and that such driver shall not proceed until permitted to do so by the display of the "GO" sign.
- (b) These signs shall be displayed back to back, so that the legend "STOP" is displayed on the one side and the legend "GO" on the other side.
- (c) The signs may be mounted on a pedestal or staff to permit easy rotation.

R17 — Keep left:

To indicate that the driver of a vehicle shall keep to the left hand side of an obstacle in the carriageway, e.g. a traffic island.

R18A — Proceed left only

R18B — Proceed right only and

R18C — Proceed straight on only:

To indicate that the driver of a vehicle shall proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

R19A — Turn right and

R19B — Turn left:

To indicate that the driver of a vehicle on approaching an intersection shall turn only to the right or to the left, as the case may be, where the straight through and left turn, or the straight through and right turn movements respectively are not permitted.

R20 — Minimum speed:

To indicate by means of a number, the minimum speed in kilometres per hour at which a driver of a vehicle on a public road shall drive, except for any cause beyond his control.

R21 — Cyclists only:

To indicate that a portion of a public road has been reserved for cyclists only and that cyclists shall not use any other portion of that road.

R22 — Limited parking:

To indicate, subject to sub-regulation (3), that the parking of vehicles shall only be allowed for the period indicated on the sign, either throughout the day or during the hours indicated thereon.

- (2) Any other regulatory sign may be displayed which —
 - (a) if it is to convey a prohibition, shall be a disc with a blue background surrounded by a red circle of the size applicable to sign R4; or
 - (b) if it is to convey any other regulatory direction, shall be a disc with a blue background with a white border of the size applicable to sign R17,

with the appropriate prohibition or regulatory direction indicated within the sign in white reflectorized letters of the series C alphabet or in white reflectorized figures of the series C figures, 51mm high or on a guide or informative sign G48C referred to in regulation 132.

- (3) A regulatory sign —
 - (a) relating to the parking of a vehicle shall be displayed at each end and on that side of the section of a public road where its significance is to be applicable:
Provided that —
 - (i) No intersection shall be included in any section of a public road;
 - (ii) any other traffic sign may be displayed within any such section in which event such traffic sign shall prevail over any sign relating to the parking of a vehicle; and
 - (iii) in respect of any section of a public road which lies between the nearest intersecting public roads which does not exceed 75m in length, parking may be prohibited or restricted in such section by displaying only one appropriate sign;
 - (iv) where its significance is to apply to any portion of a public road other than the side of such public road.

such sign may be displayed on that portion of such public road to which its significance is to apply or on any traffic island or other raised area surrounded by the roadway of such public road adjacent to such portion and in such case its significance shall apply to any parking bay demarcated, at a distance of not more than 500mm from such sign and, if that bay is one of several demarcated parking bays adjoining parking bays lying within a distance of 75m from such sign and for the parking bays demarcated within 2,5m of each other shall be deemed to be adjoining parking bays;

- (b) prohibiting or restricting the stopping of a vehicle shall be displayed at each end on that side of the section of a public road where its significance is to be applicable: Provided that —
 - (i) no intersection shall be included in any such section of a public road; and
 - (ii) in respect of any section of a public road which lies between the nearest intersecting public roads and which does not exceed 75m in length, stopping may be prohibited or restricted in such section by displaying only one appropriate sign; and
- (c) relating to the parking or stopping of a vehicle shall, unless it is displayed with the face parallel to the lateral line of the public road, display a similar sign on the reverse side.

131. (1) Where a warning sign is displayed, it shall be in advance of the danger or potential danger to which it refers and signifies that a reduction of speed may be required for safe driving. Warning signs

(2) The following signs fall under the subclass warning signs:

WI — Crossroads:

To warn traffic that a crossroad is ahead

W2 — T-Junction:

To warn traffic that a T-Junction is ahead where traffic is required to make a sharp turn either to the left or the right.

W3A and W3B — Side-road junction from the left or the right:

To warn traffic that joining or leaving traffic or a restricted sight distance may make the junction ahead dangerous or potentially dangerous.

W4A and W4B — Staggered junction:

To warn traffic that joining or leaving traffic or a restricted sight distance may make closely situated junctions ahead dangerous or potentially dangerous.

W5A and W5B — Sharp junction from the left or the right:

To warn traffic that joining or leaving traffic or a restricted sight distance may make the sharp junction ahead dangerous or potentially dangerous.

W6A and W6B — Oblique junction:

To warn traffic that joining or leaving traffic or a restricted sight distance may make the oblique junction ahead dangerous or potentially dangerous:

W7 — Y junction:

To warn traffic that a Y-junction is ahead on the road that forms the stem of the Y.

W8 — Traffic circle:

To warn approaching traffic that the manoeuvre at the junction is clockwise round a traffic island.

W9A and W9B — Gentle curve to the right or to the left:

To warn traffic of a curve ahead to the right or to the left.

W10A and W10B — Sharp curve to the right or to the left.

To warn traffic of a sharp curve ahead to the right or to the left.

W11 and W11B — Hairpin bend to the right or to the left.

To warn traffic of a sharp bend ahead with almost complete direction change, to the right or to the left.

W12A and W12B — Reverse curves:

- (a) To warn traffic of a series of curves on the road ahead.
- (b) The symbol on the sign shall indicate the general alignment of the road ahead.

W13A1 and W13A2 — End of dual carriageway

To warn traffic that a one-way carriageway is ending and that roadway with traffic travelling in both directions is about to be entered.

W13B and W13B2 — Beginning of dual roadways:

To warn traffic that carriageway with traffic travelling in both directions is ending and that a one-way carriageway about to be entered.

W14 — Two-way traffic:

To warn traffic that the roadway ahead carries traffic in both directions.

W15 — Road narrows from both sides:

To warn traffic that the carriageway ahead narrows from both sides.

W16A and W16B — Road narrows from one side only:

To warn traffic that the carriageway ahead narrows from the right to left side only.

W17A — Pedestrians:

To warn traffic of the possible presence of pedestrians ahead.

W17B — Pedestrian crossing:

To warn traffic of an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing ahead.

W18 — Children:

To warn traffic of the possible presence of children near schools, playgrounds or other places.

W19 — Cyclists:

To warn traffic of the possible presence of cyclists.

W20A — Cattle

W20B — Horses and

W20C — Sheep:

- (a) To warn traffic, where displayed to the left of the carriageway of the possible presence of cattle, horses or sheep, as the case may be.
- (b) Where the signs are temporarily displayed on the carriageway such signs shall be a warning that cattle, horses or sheep are crossing the road ahead.
- (c) Portable signs shall be displayed in the centre of the carriageway on opposite sides of the place where the cattle, horses or sheep are about to cross or are crossing, each at a distance of not less than 90m from such place.
- (d) Any such portable sign may be displayed at any height and shall be displayed so as to face away from the place of crossing and in the direction of traffic approaching the crossing.
- (e) Any such portable sign shall only be; displayed for the duration of a particular crossing and shall be removed when the crossing of the cattle, horses or sheep has been completed.
- (f) The reverse side of any such portable sign shall be red and white non-reflectorized diagonal stripes 150mm wide.

W20D — Wild Animals:

To warn traffic of the possible presence of wild animals.

W21 — Uneven carriageway:

To warn traffic that there is a dip or drain in the carriageway or an uneven carriageway ahead.

W22A and W22B — Falling rocks.

To warn traffic of the possibility of falling rocks or stones on the left or the right of the carriageway ahead.

W23 — Slippery road:

To warn traffic of abnormal slippery conditions of the carriageway ahead.

W24 — Drift:

To warn traffic of a drift ahead which may contain water rock outcrops or loose material.

W25 — Jetty edge or river bank:

To warn traffic that the carriageway ahead leads to a jetty edge or a river bank.

W26 — Height restricted:

- (a) To warn traffic that clearance of an overhead structure over the full width of the carriageway ahead is that shown on the sign.
- (b) The sign shall be displayed in advance of the structure as well as on the structure itself.
- (c) The sign on the structure shall be flanked on the left side by a danger plate G46A and on the right side by a danger plate G46B, 900mm wide and 300mm high with diagonals 150mm wide, of red and white reflectorized material.

W27 — Gate:

To warn traffic that a carriageway ahead is closed by a gate or to warn traffic of the presence of a level crossing with gates.

W28A, W28B and W28C — Motor gate:

To warn traffic that a motor gate is ahead to the left or to the right or in the middle of the carriageway.

W29 — One vehicle width structure:

To warn traffic that the width of a structure on the carriageway ahead is less than 5m and that traffic shall stop at the entrance thereto if a vehicle approaching from the opposite direction is already on the structure or so close thereto as to constitute a danger.

W30 — Tunnel:

To warn traffic of the presence of a tunnel on the carriageway ahead in which the use of headlights may be required.

W31 — Unguarded level crossing:

- (a) To warn traffic of a level crossing ahead which is not controlled by booms, signals or flagmen.
- (b) For additional emphasis the sign may also be displayed on the right-hand side of the carriageway.

W32AI and W32A2 — Steep descent:

To warn traffic of a steep down hill ahead either to the right or the left, as the case may be.

W32BI and W32B2 — Steep ascent:

To warn traffic of a steep uphill ahead either to the left or the right, as the case may be.

W33 — Cross winds:

To warn traffic of the possibility of severe cross winds ahead which may deflect a vehicle from its course at specific sections of a carriageway.

W34 — Traffic signals ahead:

To warn traffic of the presence of a traffic control signal ahead.

W35 — Scholar patrol ahead:

- (a) To warn traffic of scholar patrol ahead.
- (b) The sign shall be a portable sign and shall be displayed only for the period during which the scholar patrol is in operation.
- (c) The sign may be displayed in the centre of a two-way carriageway or on the median island of a dual carriageway.

W36 — Trucks crossing:

To warn traffic that heavy trucks regularly cross the carriageway ahead or that road construction or maintenance work ahead may create a danger.

W37 — Grader working:

To warn traffic that a grader is working on the carriageway ahead and that road construction or maintenance work ahead may create a danger.

To warn traffic of the presence of loose stones or gravel on the carriageway ahead.

W39 — STOP/GO control ahead:

To warn traffic that traffic ahead is controlled by a portable STOP/GO sign RI6A/I6B.

W40 — Road workmen:

To warn traffic that road construction or maintenance work with manual labour is in progress ahead.

W4I — Temporary emergency flashlight:

To warn traffic of a danger ahead by means of an intermittent amber flashing light within the warning sign.

W42 — Temporary police flashlight:

To warn traffic of the presence of a "POLICE" stop sign RIB

ahead, by means of an intermittent blue flashing light within the warning sign.

W43A, W43B and W43C — Level crossing warning cross:

To warn traffic that a level crossing with one or more tracks is ahead.

(3) Warning sign shall also conform to the following requirements:

(a) the border of sign WI to WI7B inclusive WI9 to W34 inclusive, W38, W41 and W42 shall be red reflectorized while the symbol and legend, as the case may be, of such signs shall be white reflectorized on a blue non-reflectorized background:

Provided that the symbols on sign W34 shall be red, amber and green non-reflectorized background;

(b) the border of signs WI8, W35, to W37 inclusive, W39 and W40 shall be red non reflectorized while the symbol of such signs shall be white non-reflectorized on a blue non-reflectorized background:

Provided that the legend on signs W35 and W39 shall be white non-reflectorized on a red non-reflectorized background; and

(c) the border of signs W43A, W43B and W43C shall be red reflectorized while the inner crosses shall be white non-reflectorized.

(4) Any other warning sign may be displayed which shall be of the shape, size and colour of sign WI:

Provided that in lieu of the white symbol on sign WI the danger may be indicated within the sign in white reflectorized letters of the series C alphabet or in white reflectorized figures of the series C figures 51mm high, or on a guide or informative sign G48C referred to in regulation 132.

Guide or
informative
signs

132. (1) The following signs fall under the subclass guide or informative signs:

GIA — One-way carriageway — left and

GIB — One-way carriageway — right:

To indicate a one-way carriageway ahead either to the left or the right.

G2 — One-way carriageway — Straight on:

To indicate one-way carriageway straight on.

G3 — Motorway begins:

To indicate where a motorway begins.

G4 — Parking area ahead:

To indicate the distance ahead to a parking area to the right or left of the carriageway as indicated by the arrow.

G7 — Minor airfield direction

To indicate the direction and distance to a motor airfield.

G8 — Hospital or first-aid post:

To indicate the distance to a turn-off to a hospital or official first-aid post.

G9 — Hospital or first-aid post direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a hospital or first-aid post.

G10 — Hotel or motel:

To indicate the distance to a turn-off to a hotel or motel.

G11 — Motel or hotel direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a motel or hotel.

G12 — Caravan site:

To indicate the distance to a turn-off to a caravan site.

G13 — Caravan direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a caravan site.

G14 — Camping site:

To indicate the distance to a turn-off to a camping site.

G15 — Camping site direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a camping site.

G16 — Caravan and camping site:

To indicate the distance to a turn-off to a caravan and camping site.

G17 — Caravan and camping site direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a caravan and camping site.

G18 — Restaurant:

To indicate the distance to a turn-off to a restaurant.

G19 — Restaurant direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a restaurant.

G20 — Filling station:

To indicate the distance to a turn-off to a filling station.

G21 — Filling station direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a filling station.

G22 — Filling and service station:

To indicate the distance to a turn-off to a filling and service station.

G23 — Filling and service station direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a filling and service station.

G23A — Telephone direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a telephone.

G23B — Police-station direction:

To indicate the direction and distance to a police station.

G24 — Water ahead:

To indicate the distance ahead where water is available.

G25 — Major route marker:

To indicate the number of a major route

G26 — Minor road route marker:

To indicate the number of minor road route.

G27 — Stop ahead:

To indicate the distance ahead of a stop sign.

G28, G28A and G28B — De-restriction:

- (a) To indicate where a road sign shall no longer apply.
- (b) The symbol or legend on the de-restriction sign shall correspond to the symbol or legend on the road sign which it de-restricts.
- (c) The diagonal cross on the de-restriction sign shall only be interrupted in the case of the de-restriction of a maximum or minimum speed limit.
- (d) A de-restriction sign shall not be required where —
 - (i) one speed limit is substituted for another speed limit;
 - (ii) one minimum speed is substituted for another minimum speed;
 - (iii) a minimum speed is substituted for a speed limit; or
 - (iv) a speed limit is substituted for a minimum speed.
- (e) Any other de-restriction sign may be displayed which complies with the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c).

G29 — Cul-de-sac:

To indicate that the public road ahead runs to a dead end.

G30 — Bus stop:

To indicate a bus stop.

G31 — Taxi stand:

To indicate a taxi stand for licensed taxis.

32 — Town name:

To indicate in advance that the built-up area of a town is being approached where the general speed limit will apply.

G33 — River name:

To indicate in advance of a bridge over a river, the name of such river.

G34 — Mountain pass:

To indicate at the summit the name of a mountain pass and its altitude.

G35A — Road works ahead:

To indicate that major road work operations are taking place ahead.

G35B — Thank you:

This sign may be displayed on the reverse side of sign G35A.

G36 — End of detour:

To indicate the distance ahead where a detour ends.

G37 — Detour ahead:

To indicate the distance ahead where a detour commences.

G38 — Map type four-legged intersection:

To indicate in advance of a major intersection a plan view of the alignment of such intersection with the direction of the appropriate destination names correctly shown.

G39 and 40 — Map type four-legged staggered intersection and map type traffic circle junction:

The provisions relating to sign G38 shall apply mutatis mutandis to sign G39 and G40.

G41A — Direction:

To indicate a route direction on a high speed road.

G41B — Minor route direction:

To indicate a route direction on a low speed road.

G42 — Stack type direction:

- (a) To indicate in advance of an intersection on a high speed rural road, not being a motorway, where traffic may enter or leave such intersection at a speed of 20km or less. Such sign shall contain not more than four destination names.
- (b) The sign shall be repeated at the intersection.

G43 — Confirmation:

- (a) To indicate beyond the intersection of two major routes the distance immediately ahead and the route-end destination.

- (b) In special cases where the route is leading to two major towns, or to a national airport, a third destination with distance may be displayed.
- (c) The sign shall be displayed on the same support below the route marker sign G25 or G26.

G44 — Airport direction:

- (a) This sign may be displayed at an intersection of a road leading to a major airport as provided under sign G41A.
- (b) The sign may be incorporated in a stack-type direction sign G42.

G45 — Right of way:

To notify users of a road that, at intersections of that road with other roads, the drivers of vehicles moving along or coming from such other roads are required to give way to vehicles moving along that road.

G46A and G46B — Danger plates:

- (a) To indicate a dangerous obstruction on or near the shoulder of the carriageway.
- (b) The diagonals shall slope down towards the side on which traffic shall pass the obstruction.

G47A — Junction chevron:

To indicate sharp left and right direction changes at a junction ahead.

G47B and G47C — Sharp curve chevron:

- (a) To indicate a sharp change of direction to the right or to the left where the roadway is on a curve alignment.
- (b) The diagonals shall slope down in the direction of the curve.
- (c) A red reflectorized arrow may be included in the centre of the sign to indicate the direction of travel.

G48A — Recommended speed information plate:

This sign may be displayed on the same support below any other warning sign to indicate a safe speed at which the danger ahead can be negotiated.

G48B — Distance information plate:

To indicate the distance over which any other road sign in applicable and the sign shall be displayed with the upper edge 150mm below the main road sign.

G48C — General additional information plate:

- (a) Where any road sign requires an additional special word message, such information may be displayed on a separate plate similar to sign G48A or G48B.
- (b) Capital letters 51mm high of the series C alphabet shall be used.

- (c) The legend shall be in both official languages.
- (d) The plate shall be displayed with the upper edge 150mm below the main road sign.

(2) Any other guide or informative sign may be displayed which shall be of the shape and colour of sign G24:

Provided that in lieu of the white legend on sign G24 the information may be indicated within the sign in white reflectorized letters of the series C alphabet or in white reflectorized figures of the series C figures.

(3) Guide or informative signs shall also conform to the following requirements:

- (a) The border and symbol or legend or the border, symbol and legend, as the case may be of signs G1A G1B, B2, G4 to G7 inclusive, G10 to G24 inclusive G25 to G27 inclusive G32 to G34, G35A to G44 inclusive, and G48A and G48B shall be white reflectorized on a green non-reflectorized background:

Provided that where any such sign is displayed on a motorway, the background shall be blue non-reflectorized;

- (b) the border and symbol of sign G3 shall be white reflectorized while the background shall be blue reflectorized;
- (c) the border of signs G8 and G9 shall be white reflectorized while the legend shall be white reflectorized on a green non-reflectorized background, and the cross shall be red reflectorized on a white non-reflectorized background:

Provided that where any such sign is displayed on a motor way the background shall be blue non-reflectorized;

- (d) the border and legend of sign G25 shall be white reflectorized on a green reflectorized background:

Provided that where any such sign is displayed on a motorway, the background shall be blue reflectorized;

- (e) the border and legend or symbol as the case may be, of signs G28, G28A and G28B shall be white reflectorized on a blue non-reflectorized background;
- (f) the border of sign G29 shall be white reflectorized while the horizontal part of the symbol shall be red reflectorized and the vertical part of the symbol shall be white reflectorized on a green non-reflectorized background;
- (g) the border and the symbol of sign G30 shall be white non-reflectorized on a blue non-reflectorized background;
- (h) the border and legend of sign G31 shall be white non-reflectorized on a blue non-reflectorized background;
- (i) the border of sign G35A shall be red and white reflectorized squares while the legend and the line shall be white reflectorized on a green non-reflectorized background:

Provided that where the sign is displayed on a motorway the background shall be blue non-reflectorized;

- (j) the border and diamond symbol of sign G45 shall be yellow reflectorized while the remainder of the sign shall be white non-reflectorized;
- (k) signs G46A and G46B shall consist of alternating white reflectorized and red reflectorized diagonal stripes; and
- (l) signs G47A, G47B and G47C shall consist of alternating yellow reflectorized and black non-reflectorized diagonal stripes.

Road markings general

133. (1) Road markings shall be lines, patterns, words, colours or other devices, except road signs, embedded in or applied or attached to the carriageway or kerbing or to objects within or adjacent to the carriageway for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

(2) Road markings may also be used to supplement the significance of a road sign.

(3) A broken line in relation to a road marking shall, in an urban area be a broken line with segments of 2.7m in length and with gaps of 4.5m in length separating such segments and, in any other area, with segments of 4.5m and with gaps of 7.5m and the ratio between segments to gaps shall in all cases be 3 to 5.

(4) All road marking shall, except where otherwise provided, be 100mm in width.

Colours of road markings

134. (1) Subject to this Part, road markings shall be either white or yellow.

(2) Yellow shall be used only for marking the edge of a roadway, for prohibiting parking, for regulatory arrows and for demarcating a traffic island.

(3) All other road markings shall be white:

Provided that black may be used in lieu of white to form a contrast with a light coloured roadway.

Regulatory markings

135. The following road markings fall under the sub-class regulatory markings:

RM1 — Barrier line:

- (a) A barrier line shall be a continuous white line 100mm in width and 15m in length which may replace a centre line or lane line or may be placed on the side of any such line and shall be laid down to regular traffic where a dangerous condition, such as a short horizontal or vertical sight distance, exists.
- (b) No person shall drive any vehicle with any wheel thereof upon that part of the carriageway which is to the right of any barrier line.

- (c) Where a barrier line is used in combination with a centre-line or lane line paragraph (b) (c) shall only apply to traffic travelling on the same side of the centre-line or lane line as that on which the barrier line is laid down.
- (d) For the purpose of paragraph (a) or (c)
- (i) a centre-line shall be a broken white line 100mm in width and shall be used for the purpose of demarcating the centre of a carriageway; and
 - (ii) a lane line shall be a broken white line 100mm in width and shall be used for the purpose of demarcating a traffic lane.

RM2 — Channelising line:

A channelising line shall be a continuous white line 200mm in width, 15m in length and shall be used for the purpose of regulating the flow of traffic at intersections or where changes in width of the carriageway occur so that conflicting movements of traffic may be properly regulated and it shall have the same force and effect as a barrier line.

RM3 — Stop line:

A stop line shall —

- (a) be a continuous white line 300mm in width in an urban area and 500mm any other area;
- (b) subject to paragraph (e), extend across the full width of all approach lanes;
- (c) be sited between the centre and the edge of the carriageway;
- (d) only be laid down at a place where traffic is required to stop by a traffic sign or by a police officer;
- (e) where filtration against an authorized control is allowed, not extend the full width of the traffic lane nearest to the left-hand edge of the carriageway; and
- (f) have the significance assigned thereto under road sign R1.

RM4 — Pedestrian crossing lines:

Pedestrian crossing lines shall —

- (a) be two continuous white line 100mm wide;
- (b) laid down to form a lane 2m wide across the entire carriageway;
- (c) only be laid down at or immediately adjoining an intersection or any other place where pedestrians cross while vehicular traffic is controlled by a traffic sign or by a police officer; and
- (d) have the significance provided for in section 79 and 80 of the Act.

RM5 — Block pedestrian crossing:

A block pedestrian crossing shall —

- (a) consist of a distinctly marked pattern as illustrated;
- (b) be laid down to form a lane 2m wide across the entire carriageway; and
- (c) have the significance provided for in sections 79 and 80 of the Act.

RM6 — Parking and parking bays:

- (a) Where parking is totally prohibited such prohibition shall be indicated by a continuous yellow line which demarcates the area of prohibition and shall only apply to a public road which is subject to a speed limit not exceeding the general speed limit referred to in section 57 of the Act.
- (b) Where parallel parking is to be permitted; such parking shall be indicated in accordance with the layout referred to under regulatory marking RM6.
- (c) Where angle parking is to be permitted, such parking shall be indicated by two parallel lines at the required angle and appropriately spaced.
- (d) Any regulatory marking relating to parking shall only be laid down to supplement the significance of a road sign relating to parking or in conjunction with a parking meter:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to an area where parking is totally prohibited.

- (e) If a parking line is laid down parallel to a kerb line at the area between such kerb line and such parking line shall be deemed to have been sufficiently demarcated.
- (f) The significance of parking lines shall be —
 - (i) if they have been laid down to constitute a parking bay, that a vehicle shall be parked wholly within such bay;
 - (ii) if they have been laid down for angle parking at the side of a kerb, that a vehicle shall be parked wholly between such lines at the angle indicated by such lines and with the left-front wheel within 150mm of such kerb; or
 - (iii) if they have been laid down for angle parking at the side of a carriageway not having a raised kerb, that the vehicle shall be parked wholly between such lines at the angle indicated by such lines and as far as possible on the verge adjacent such carriageway without encroaching on any sidewalk.

RM7 — Exclusive parking bays:

- (a) Where a particular area is required for the exclusive

parking of a certain class of vehicle, the area shall be demarcated by a continuous yellow line and the class of vehicle which may park in any such demarcated area shall be indicated under RM7:

Provided that in the case of a loading zone, such zone may only be occupied by a goods vehicle and only for a period of time not greater than is reasonably necessary for the loading or unloading of such goods vehicle.

- (b) The regulatory marking indicating for which class of vehicle the particular area is required, shall be painted centrally outside such area and adjacent thereto and where the demarcated area is longer than 30m at least two such markings shall be so displayed.
- (c) Paragraph (f) under RM6 shall apply **mutatis mutandis**.
RM8 — Directional arrows:
 - (a) For the purpose of controlling the movement of traffic approaching an intersection, yellow directional arrows may be marked within specific lanes on the carriageway as illustrated under RM8.
 - (b) In conjunction with these arrows, the word "ONLY" may be displayed on the road concerned.
 - (c) Where such directional arrows have been marked on the roadway, no person shall drive any vehicle in the lane concerned in a direction other than that indicated by the arrow.

136. The following road markings fall under the sub-class warning markings: Warning markings

WM1 — Level crossing:

To warn traffic of an unguarded level crossing ahead. Either of the level crossing markings as illustrated under WM1 may be marked on the carriageway.

137. The following road markings fall under the subclass guide or informative markings: Guide or informative markings

Centre-line:

To indicate the centre or approximate centre of a carriageway a centre-line as illustrated under RM1 (barrier line) shall be used.

Lane Line:

To demarcate a traffic lane, a lane line as illustrated under RM1 (barrier line) shall be used.

Painted island:

To indicate an area on the carriageway, where vehicular traffic may not encroach and where traffic should be channelized, a painted island as illustrated under RM1 may be displayed.

Edge line:

An edge line shall be a continuous yellow line 100mm in width and shall be used to indicate the edge of a carriageway, excluding the shoulders; and the parking of any vehicle beyond such line shall comply with section 70 of the Act.

GM 1 Yield line:

A yield line shall —

- (a) be a broken white line 200mm in width in a built-up area and 300 mm in any other area; and
- (b) be used in conjunction with road sign R 2 to indicate the point where the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to all traffic on the road which is joined by the road on which he is travelling.

GM 2 — Yield sign ahead:

to indicate the presence of a yield sign R 2 ahead.

GM3 — Barrier line ahead:

To indicate the presence of a barrier line RM1 ahead.

GM4 — Information arrow:

To indicate to traffic the direction of travel on a particular lane or carriageway.

Regulatory signals

138. The following road signals fall under the subclass regulatory signals:

RS 1 — Traffic lights:

- (a) In the provisions relating to traffic lights, unless the context otherwise indicates —
 - “lens” means that part of a signal face which directs light emitted by a lamp and reflected by a reflector;
 - “light indication” means the light emitted by lens;
 - “signal face” means that part of a signal head intended for the control of traffic approaching from one direction and consists of several optical units each with a lens, reflector, a lamp and a lamp socket; and
 - “signal head” means an assembly of one or more signal faces.
- (b) The following requirements shall be observed in respect of the displaying of traffic lights as illustrated in RS 1:
 - (i) at an intersection, there shall be at least two signal heads for vehicular traffic one on either side of the carriageway, with both on the far side of the intersection for the control of traffic entering the intersection from any one direction and at any place which is not an intersection one signal head shall be sufficient:
 - (aa) in the case of an intersection which is a T-junction traffic lights may be situated central-

ly in such intersection and, in such event, only one signal head shall be so required;

- (bb) in the case of a divided road way the right hand signal head shall be situated on the median island;
 - (cc) where signal faces on the far side of the intersection may not be readily seen by approaching traffic, additional heads may be placed on the near side of the intersection or additional signal heads may be situated above the roadway or for extra emphasis twin light indications may be used;
- (ii) each signal face of traffic lights for vehicular traffic shall have at least three lenses;
 - (iii) where a signal face of traffic lights has three lenses the topmost lens shall be red, the central lens amber and the lowest green, arranged vertically and not more than 150 mm apart;
 - (iv) a green arrow lens or lenses may be used in conjunction with traffic lights, in which event the green arrow lens or lenses shall be either immediately below or immediately to the left or right of the green lens of the traffic lights or a green arrow lens or lenses may be used in lieu of the green lens of the traffic lights:
 - (v) the diameter of a lens shall be 200mm;
 - (vi) each lens of traffic lights shall be independently lit by a clear traffic lamp of not less than 60 watt capacity;
 - (vii) the design of traffic lights shall be such as to prevent, as far as possible, any signal face from being seen from a direction to which its light indications do not apply;
 - (viii) the light sequence shall be: red, green amber and the time cycle shall be such as may be required for the movement of traffic;
 - (ix) during certain periods the red and green lights of traffic lights may not be justified and in such event the amber lights may be shown alone; and
 - (x) where it is considered desirable on account of advertising signs or any other reason, a screen may be erected behind the sign face of traffic lights so as to throw it into relief for oncoming traffic and the colour of the screen shall be white but may be varied having regard to the background.
- (c) Only the following different light indications may be used either singly or in combination:

- (i) a steady circular red indication;
 - (ii) a flashing circular red indication;
 - (iii) a steady circular green indication;
 - (iv) a steady green arrow indication;
 - (v) a flashing green arrow indication;
 - (vi) a steady circular amber indication; or
 - (vii) a flashing circular amber indication;
- (d) The significance of a steady circular red indication shall be that —
- (i) vehicular traffic facing such indication shall stop on the near side of the stop line and shall remain stationary until the green alone is shown:

Provided that if at an intersection any green arrow lens is illuminated at the same time, the movement permitted by the arrow may be made cautiously subject to the right of priority of pedestrians and vehicular traffic lawfully within such intersection; and

- (ii) any pedestrian facing such indication shall not enter the roadway unless a pedestrian control signal permits otherwise.
- (e) The significance of a flashing circular red indication shall be that vehicular traffic facing such direction shall stop on the near side of the stop line and the driver may thereafter proceed against such red indication if he has satisfied himself that it is safe to do so.
- (f) The significance of a steady circular green indication shall be that
- (i) vehicular traffic facing such indication may proceed straight through or at an intersection may turn to the left or to the right, subject to any restricting traffic sign, but shall yield the right of way to other vehicular traffic and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or a pedestrian crossing at the time such indication is displayed; and
 - (ii) pedestrians facing such indication may proceed across the roadway within the appropriate pedestrian crossing.
- (h) The significance of a flashing green arrow indication which shall only be displayed at an intersection in conjunction with a steady red indication for vehicular traffic travelling in the opposite direction, shall be that vehicular traffic in the appropriate traffic lanes and facing such green arrow indication, may proceed in the direction indicated by the flashing arrow subject to the right of priority of pedestrians and vehicular traffic lawfully within the intersection or a pedestrian crossing at the time such indication is displayed.

-
- (i) The significance of a steady circular amber indication shall be that —
- (i) vehicular traffic facing such indication shall stop on the near side of the stop line and shall remain stationary until green alone is shown; and
 - (ii) any pedestrian facing such amber indication shall not enter the roadway unless a pedestrian control signal permits otherwise.
- (j) The significance of flashing circular amber indication to vehicular traffic approaching such indication, shall be the same as that laid down to sign R2 (yield sign).
- (k) In conjunction with traffic lights a pedestrian signal consisting of a red silhouette of a man standing and a green silhouette of a man walking may be used and in such circumstances the traffic lights indications shall not apply to pedestrians. The red silhouette shall signify that pedestrians shall not enter the intersection or block pedestrian crossing and that pedestrians who have already entered shall cross. The red silhouette may be flashed during the period allowed for pedestrians, who have already entered, to cross. The green silhouette shall signify that pedestrians may enter and cross the intersection or block pedestrian crossing.
- (l) In the case of traffic lights, the standard or post shall be painted or marked in alternate black and white horizontal bands of a minimum width of 230 mm and a maximum width of 300 mm. Except for the lowest band and any interruption of the bands by signal heads the width of the bands on a standard or post shall be consistent.

RS2 — Overhead lane direction control signals:

- (a) Illuminated overhead lane direction control signals shall be used to indicate and control the direction of traffic movement on particular lanes of a roadway.
- (b) The significance of overhead lane direction control signals shall be as follows:

Red X symbol — A driver facing this indication shall not drive in the lane over which the signal is located and this indication shall modify accordingly the significance of all road traffic signs present. In other respects he shall comply with all other road traffic signs. Downward — pointing green arrow — A driver facing this indication may drive in the lane over which the arrow signal is located. In other respects he shall comply with all other road traffic signs.

Red flashing signal:

- (a) The function and significance of a red flashing signal, which is not part of a set of traffic lights, shall be to

draw the attention to places where the driver of a vehicle is required to stop and not proceed before it is safe to do so, and such signal shall have the same force and effect as stop sign R1.

- (b) A red flashing signal at a level crossing, when such signal is in operation, shall have the function, legal effect and significance that the driver of a vehicle shall stop and shall wait until the light shall cease to flash.

Hand signal at level crossing:

A hand signal which is given by a level crossing attendant in uniform by means of a red flag or a red light at a level crossing, shall have the function, legal effect and significance that the driver of a vehicle shall stop and shall wait for so long as the signal is given.

Warning
signals

139. The following road signals fall under the subclass warning signals.

Amber flashing signal:

To warn traffic of the presence of a particular danger where more than ordinary caution is required an amber flashing light may be displayed.

WS1 — Flag Signals:

To warn traffic of road construction and maintenance operations in progress, flag signals as illustrated under WS1 may be given.

PART XIV

Miscellaneous

Certain
vehicles
exempted
from certain
regulations

140. (1) Any vehicle which is —

- (a) a threshing machine, harvester, mower, scraper, rake, harrow, boring machine, plough, shovel pipelayer, water sprinkler, concrete mixer, grader, welding machine, sowing machine, crane, air compressor, hay baler, a lift or straddle truck;
- (b) an internal handling machine; or
- (c) a roadmaking, earthmoving, excavation, construction or loading machine;

shall be exempt from the regulations relating to the construction or equipment of vehicles, other than Part IV and regulations 68, 70, 73 and 74 subject to the following conditions.

- (i) no such vehicle shall be operated on a public road during the period when lights must be displayed pursuant section 86 of the Act;
- (ii) the overall width of any such vehicle shall not exceed 3.5m;
- (iii) the driver of any such vehicle on a carriageway of

- a public road shall stop such vehicle and where possible drive it off the carriageway if it is necessary in order to allow other traffic to pass, and
- (iv) any such vehicle exceeding the overall length or the overall width prescribed in regulation 97 shall be equipped with red warning signs in accordance with regulation 102.

(2) Any vehicle, other than a vehicle designed or adapted for the carriage of passengers or goods and allocated to the Lesotho Paramilitary Force shall be exempt from these regulations.

141. (1) The Ministry of Interior may, after consultation with the Ministry of Works and the Commissioner of Police charge fees in respect of the parking of vehicles on any public road and may, for the purpose of collecting such fees, install parking metres. **Parking metres**

(2) The fees charged under subregulation (1) may vary according to roads or selections of roads and shall be indicated on the parking metres.

(3) A parking meter shall be installed in conjunction with a demarcated place and shall indicate the days and hours when requirement to insert coins therein shall apply and the value of the coins to be inserted for a specific period of time.

(4) Any person who on a day and at a time when the requirement to insert coins applies,

- (a) parks at the same parking meter for a period extending beyond the parking period indicated on the meter;
- (b) allows his vehicle to remain parked at a parking meter when or after the period for which payment has been made has lapsed, commits an offence and is liable to a penalty as specified in section 99 of the Act.

(5) Where an offence is committed under subregulation (4) and the person who committed the offence is not identified at the time the offence is committed the registered owner of the vehicle shall be deemed to have committed the offence.

142. The penalty for late payment of any prescribed fee, unless otherwise prescribed, shall be 20 per cent of such fee for every month or part thereof for which the late payment is due but the total amount of the penalty shall not exceed the triple amount of the prescribed fee. **Penalty for late payment**

143. (1) If a licence, permit, certificate or other document issued for a specified period of time, is cancelled on the application of the holder of such licence, permit, certificate or other document, such holder is entitled to a refund for the remaining period of whole months of validity after cancellation of such licence, permit, certificate or other document, less M2. **Refunds**

(2) The refund under subregulation (1) shall be calculated by dividing the prescribed fee by the total number of whole calendar months of validity of the licence, permit, certificate or

other document to be cancelled and by multiplying the quotient by the number of months of validity to be cancelled.

General penalty

144. A person convicted of an offence under these regulations for which no penalty is expressly provided is liable to M.200 or 1 month imprisonment.

Disposal of seized vehicles

145. Whenever a vehicle has been seized and impounded in terms of section 110(1) of the Act, the police officer making the seizure shall cause such vehicle to be taken forthwith to a magistrate and obtain from him an order to the effect that the vehicle shall be detained in such custody as he may direct until the conclusion of a trial or of any investigation which may take place in respect of such vehicle.

Repeal

146. Chapters I to XIII of the Road Traffic and Transport Regulations 1970 are repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Fees

Part I: Registration Fees

1 (a) Motor cycle, solo, with engine of cylinder capacity not exceeding 350cc	M 5.00
(b) Motor cycle, solo, with engine of cylinder capacity in excess of 350cc	10.00
2 Motor cycle, with side car or similar attachment	15.00
3 Any other motor vehicle:—	
(a) if the tare weight does not exceed 1500kg.	20.00
(b) if the tare weight exceeds 1500 kg but does not exceed 2500 kg.	35.00
(c) if the tare weight exceeds 2500 kg	50.00
4 Trailer, other than a trailer referred to in Part II Item 3(a).	10.00

Part II: Motor Vehicle Licence Fees

1 (a) Motor cycle, solo, with engine of cylinder capacity not exceeding 350cc	5.00
(b) Motor cycle, solo, with engine of cylinder capacity in excess of 350cc	10.00
2 Motor cycle with a side car or similar attachment	15.00
3 (a) Trailer used exclusively in farming:—	
(i) if the tare weight does not exceeds 500kg	5.00
(ii) if the tare weight exceeds 500 kg	10.00
(b) Tractor or truck-tractor used exclusively in farming.	5.00

4 Motor dealer's licences:

(a) Motor cycles for the first cycle	M 15.00
(b) For every additional motor cycle	3.00
(c) Other motor vehicles, for the first vehicle	100.00
(d) for every additional motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle	30.00

5 Other vehicles:—

Tare weight kg up to and including

750	M 15.00
751-1000	25.00
1001-1500	35.00
1501-2000	45.00
2001-2500	60.00
2501-3000	80.00
3001-3500	100.00
3501-4000	120.00
4001-4500	140.00
4501-5000	160.00
5001-5500	180.00
5501-6000	200.00
6001-6500	230.00
6501-7000	260.00
7001-7500	290.00
7501-8000	330.00
8001-8500	370.00
8501-9000	410.00
9001-9500	450.00
9501-10000	490.00
10001-10500	530.00
10501-11000	570.00
More than 11000	610.00

Part II: Miscellaneous Fees**A. Examination for:**

(1) Road Worthy Certificate	
(a) motor cycle, not exceeding 50cc	2.00
(b) other motor cycle, tractor or trailer	3.00
(c) light motor vehicle	4.00
(d) heavy commercial vehicles and buses	5.00
(e) combination of motor vehicles	10.00
(2) Certificate of Fitness, Passenger Vehicles	
(a) motor cars	5.00
(b) buses	10.00
(3) Certificate of Fitness, Goods Vehicles	
(a) where tare weight does not exceed 350 kg	5.00

(b) where tare weight exceeds 3500 kg but does not exceed 11000 kg	
(c) where tare weight exceeds 11000 kg	M10.00
(d) combination of motor vehicles	15.00
(4) Certificate of Competence	20.00
(a) motor cycle, not exceeding 50cc	
(b) other motor cycle or tractor	2.00
(c) other motor vehicle	3.00
(d) Driving Instructor's Certificate	5.00
(e) Public Driving Permit	20.00
B. Documents, Certificates etc.	5.00
(1) Certificate of road worthiness and fitness	2.00
(2) Learner's licence	
(a) motor cycle, not exceeding 50cc	2.00
(b) other motor cycle or tractor	3.00
(c) other motor vehicle	5.00
(3) Driver's licence	
(a) motor cycle, not exceeding 50cc	2.00
(b) other motor vehicle	5.00
(4) Driving instructor's certificate	5.00
(5) Public driving permit	5.00
(6) Renewals	
(a) driver's licence	
(i) motor cycle, not exceeding 50cc	2.00
(ii) other motor vehicle	5.00
(b) Driving Instructor's certificate	5.00
(c) Public driving permit	5.00
(7) Driving school permit	100.00
(8) Temporary Permit	10.00
(9) Special permit	10.00
(10) Supply of information from records	2.00
(11) Duplicate document	2.00
(12) Application for number plates:	
(a) a set of number plates	12.00
(b) one plate only	6.00
(13) Transfer of registration number (section 12(2) of the Act)	20.00

SECOND SCHEDULE

Forms

Road Traffic Act 1981

LESOTHO

TC 1

(Sections 7, 11 and 18)

**Application to Register/Licence/
Change Ownership of a Motor Vehicle**

(to be completed in 2 copies: 1 copy for the relevant file and the other copy for the Department of Transport, Statistics Section)

Tick one or more as appropriate:

A

- First registration in Lesotho Renewal of licence
- Change of owner Change of district

IDENTIFICATION OF VEHICLE	1	Chassis number	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□			
	2	Engine number	□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□			
	3	Registration number	□□□□□□□□			
DEFINITION OF VEHICLE	4	Prevailing use and type of vehicle				
	5	1 Motor-cycle 2 motor car 3 Bus 4 Caravan, sidecar	1 truck, van 2 Semi-trailer 3 Trailer 4 Transport of fluids	1 Tractor 2 Harvester 3 Combine 4 Other (specify)	4 Special vehicles 1 for military use 2 ambulance concrete mixer 4 Other (specify)	

	6	Make of vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7	Model	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8	Year of Make	19 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
WEIGHTS AND CAPACITY	9	Tare weight	<input type="checkbox"/> kg
	10	Permissible maximum weight	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11	Seating capacity (inc. driver)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
AXLES	12	Total number of axles	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	13	Number of drawing axles	<input type="checkbox"/>
	14	Total number of tyres (excl. spare tyre)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	15	Type of fuel (tick)	<input type="checkbox"/> Petrol <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel <input type="checkbox"/> Other

ENGINE

16 Engine displacement (State and tick)
 cc or cm3
 It or l
 cv in

17 Horse power (State and tick)
 HP
 Kw
 PS
 CV

18 Type of ownership (tick) Private Government
 Partnership Parastatal
 Company Diplomatic
 Corporation Project

A. Full name of the owner

.....

Mailing address

Town or village of residence

District

Date Signature

A. Full name of the new owner (to be completed in case of change of ownership only):

.....

Mailing address

Town or village of residence

District

Date

OWNER

Signature of the previous Owner

Signature of the new owner

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

(Section 21)

Motor Vehicle Licence/Clearance Certificate

Valid from the Date of Issue until19.....

Name of owner(s)

Address of owner(s)

Chassis number

Engine number

Registration No.

Prevailing use and Type of Vehicle (Tick)

Transport of passengers	Transport of goods	Agricultural	Special Vehicle
1 Motorcycle	1 Truck van	1 Tractor	1 Military vehicle
2 Motor car	2 Semitrailer	2 Harvester	2 Ambulance
3 Bus	3 Trailer	3 Combine	3 Concrete mixer
4 Caravan, sidecar	4 Transport of fluids	4 Other/ Specify	4 Other (Specify):

Make

Model

Tare Weight kg

Amount paid: M.....

Receipt No.:

For Traffic Commissioner

Notes:

Original to licencee

Second copy to Accountant General

Third copy to the relevant vehicle file

Fourth copy to Department of Transport/Statistics

Fifth copy to remain in the book

A Clearance certificate shall be attached to the fifth copy to be completed, detached and handed over to licencee together with his licence. The clearance certificate shall be printed according to the following specifications:

- (a) the material shall be of card;
- (b) the certificate shall be of circular shape the diameter being 7cm and the diameter of the inner ring 6cm;
- (c) the clearance certificate shall have over-printing thereon in a contrasting colour indicating the last two digits of the year of validity and the number of the quarter of that year until the end of which the certificate is valid.

The clearance certificate shall include the following information

No.
 Clearance certificate
 Expiry date:1981
 Registration No.
 Make
 Model
 Engine No.
 Chassis No.
 Date:

For Traffic Commissioner

The following information shall be printed on the card attached to the clearance certificate:—

“The clearance certificate shall be affixed in an upright position on the inside of the windscreen or in a weatherproof holder on the left side of the vehicle so that it is clearly visible to a person standing in front and to the left of the vehicle”

T.C. 3

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 8)

Registration Book

On the cover of the Registration Book the following information shall be printed:

Registration Book

Registration No.
 Name of owner
 Address
 Make
 Model
 Year of make
 Chassis No.
 Engine No.
 Engine displacement
 Engine horsepower
 Type of fuel
 Tare weight
 Registration Paid: M.....
 Receipt No.

Stamp:

For Traffic Commissioner

Notes:

- 1 The registration book shall be kept along in the vehicle to which it relates when such vehicle is operated on a public road and shall be produced for inspection when so requested by a police officer or a person duly authorized by the Minister.
- 2 On transfer of ownership this registration book shall be handed over to the new owner together with a completed form T.C. 1
- 3 When the vehicle is broken up, stolen destroyed or sent permanently out of Lesotho the owner shall advise the Traffic Commissioner accordingly.
- 4 No entries, alterations or erasures shall be made on this book except by the Traffic Commissioner or by officers authorized by him.

On the folded backside of the registration book the following information shall be given:

“Change of Ownership”

Name of the owner

Address

Date

Fee paid: M

Receipt No.

.....
For Traffic Commissioner

In addition a Registration certificate in the same form as the registration book shall be prepared in 4 copies:

The original for the relevant vehicle file

One copy to the Accountant General

One copy to the owner of the vehicle

One copy to remain in the book

T.C. 4

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

Application for Registration Number Plates

(Registration 3 of the Road Traffic Regulations 1981)

(To be completed in quadruplicate, one copy to be retained by the licensing officer and three copies to be forwarded to the Traffic Commissioner).

I,
(Name in block letters)

of
(Mailing address in block letters)

hereby apply for a set of registration number plates for my

(a) Motorcycle
Registration No.

(b) Other vehicle
Registration No.

The plate(s) shall be:

Rectangular Number of plates needed
(Tick the
appropriate)

Square Number of plates needed

Date: Signature:

To be completed by the Sub-Accountant:

Fee Paid: M.....

Receipt No.

Stamp Signature:

To be completed by the applicant on the order copy when plates are received:

I have received the above plates.

Date: Signature:

LESOTHO

TC 5

TEMPORARY NUMBER PLATE

(Regulation 3 of the Road Traffic Regulations 1981)

Symbol of

Basotho

Hat

NO.

Valid until:

Date Stamp

For Traffic Commissioner

LESOTHO
Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 24)

Application for a motor Dealer's Licence

Name of the applicant
Trading Name
Postal Address
Telephone No.
Location of Business Premises
Trading Licence No.

Previous licence for first vehicles if any:

- (a) First motorcycle, licence No.
- (b) First motor cycle, other than a motor cycle, licence No.

Application for (tick)

(a) Motor cycles, first cycle

(b) Motor cycle, additional cycle number of

vehicle

(c) Other motor vehicle, first vehicle

(d) Other motor vehicle, additional vehicle

number of vehicles

Date

Signature of the Applicant

LESOTHO
Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 25)

Motor Dealer's Licence/Clearance Certificate

Valid from the date of issue until 19.....

Name of Owner

Trading Name

Postal Address

Telephone No.

Location of Business Premises

(a) Motor cycle, first cycle

(b) Registration No. Licence No.

(c) Motor cycle additional cycle

Registration No.

(d) Other motor vehicle, first vehicle

Registration No. Licence No.

(d) Additional vehicle

Registration No.

Amount Paid: M..... for Reg. No.

Receipt No.

Date Stamp

For Traffic Commissioner

Notes: Original to licensee

Second copy to Accountant General

Third copy to the relevant file

Fourth copy to remain in the book

A clearance certificate shall be attached to the fourth copy, to be completed, detached and handed over to the licensee together with his licence.

The clearance certificate shall be printed according to the following specifications:—

(a) the material shall be of card;

(b) the certificate shall be of circular shape the diameter being 7 cm and the diameter of the inner ring 6 cm;

(c) the clearance certificate shall have overprinting thereon in a contrasting colour indicating the last two digits of the year of validity and the number of the quarter of that year until the end of which the certificate is valid.

The clearance certificate shall include the following:—

On the out ring:—

“Road Traffic Act 1981 (Section 25) Lesotho”

Inside the inner ring —

“No

Motor Dealer's

Clearance certificate

Registration No.

Type of vehicle

Date

For Traffic Commissioner

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Regulations 1981

(Regulations 12 and 13)

Application for Temporary/Special Permit

- 1 Surname Other names
- 2 Address
- 3 Registration No. (if applicable)
- 4 Particulars of the vehicle:
 - (a) Make
 - (b) Model
 - (c) Chassis No.
 - (d) Engine No.
 - (e) Tare weight kg
- 5 Name and address of the previous owner (if applicable)
.....
.....
- 6 Date acquired
- 7 I enclose the registration book/certificate and a current road-worthy certificate (delete, if not applicable)
- 8 Purpose for which a special permit is needed:
.....
- 9 I certify that the above information is correct.
Date Signature
- Fee Paid M.....
- Receipt No.

Note: This form shall be forwarded to the Traffic Commissioner within 7 days of completion and of the issue of a temporary permit by a motor dealer.

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Regulations 1981

(Regulations 12 and 13)

Temporary/Special Permit

- Name of the permit holder
- Address
-
- Vehicle registration No.

Road worthy certificate No. (if applicable),
 issued on
 This permit valid until
 Fee paid: M Form TC 10 No.
 Receipt No.
 Date Stamp

.....
For Traffic Commissioner

Notes:

- 1 The original shall be given to the permit holder and the copy retained in the book.
- 2 The permit holder shall be provided with a corresponding permit in form TC 10 which shall be displayed inside the wind-screen and the rear window of the vehicle to which the permit relates.
- 3 Motor dealers may purchase these forms for temporary permits from the Traffic Commissioner, in complete pads of 25 copies. The completed counterfoils shall be returned to the Traffic Commissioner.

TC 10

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Regulations 1981
(Regulations 12 and 13)
Temporary/Special Permit

Valid until
 Date Stamp

.....
For Traffic Commissioner

T.C. 11

LESOTHO
Road Traffic Regulations 1981
(Regulation 12)

Dealer's Register of Motor Vehicles Acquired and Disposed of

Name: Business Address:

Reg. No.	Make	Model	Engine No.	Chassis No.	Date Acquired	From	Date Disposed	To Whom

I declare that the above particulars are correct.

Date

Signature

Notes:

- 1 A completed form shall be submitted to the Traffic Commissioner by Tuesday every week.
- 2 If no transactions were conducted, a "Nil" return shall be rendered.
- 3 A copy shall be kept by the Dealer for possible inspections

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1981
(Sections 20, 40, 41 and 42)

Application and Examination for certificate of Roadworthiness/Fitness/
Vehicle Prohibition Notice/Cancellation of Notice.

Surname	Other names	Address		
Registration No.	Make	Model	Year of manufacture	
Chassis No.	Engine No.	Tare weight	Perm. maxi weight	
	123	123	123	
Driving light	01	Wheels	21 Tandem axles	41
Passing light	02	Tyres	22 Front overhang	32
Front position Light	03	Steering	23 Rear Overhang	43
Rear position Light	04	Engine	24 Axle distance	44
Stop light	05	Exhaust system	25 Side car (motor cycle)	45
No. Plate Light	06	Main brakes	26 Foot rest & (motor cycle)	46
Reversing light	07	Parking brakes	27 Pillion (motor cycle)	
Side marker Light	08	Art. couplings	28 Stand (motorcycle)	48
Direction indicators	09	Fire extinguisher	29 Crach bar (Motor cycle)	49
Other lights	10	Fuel tap	30 Starting device (motor cycle)	50
Electric connections	11	Entrance	31 Taxi meter	51
Hooter	12	Emergency exits	32 Other	52
Windows	13	Ventilation	33 0 = approved 1 = approved	

Wiper	14	Passageways	34 but minor defects to be repaired as soon as possible
Mirrors	15	Seats	35
Frame	16	Length	36 2= new test within 14 days
Body	17	Width	37 3= driving prohibited
Doors	18	Height	38 Application fee paid M— Receipt No.—
Springs	19	Turning radius	39
Shock absorbers	20	Wheel base	40 Certificate fee paid M.— Receipt No.—

Remarks:

Decision:

- (a) Approved Valid until
- (b) New test within 14 days
- (c) Driving prohibited
- (d) Driving prohibition cancelled

Date

.....
 Vehicle Examiner
 Police Officer

TC 13

LESOTHO
Road Traffic Act 1981
 (Section 8)

Notice of Vehicle Becoming Unserviceable

Enclosers:

- (a) Clearance Certificate
- (b) Vehicle Licence

Official use only:

Received on

Refund due

Refund sent on

1 Name of the owner

2 Address

3 I hereby give notice that the following vehicle owned by me has been:

- (a) broken up
- (b) destroyed
- (c) stolen
- (d) become permanently unfit for service
(tick the appropriate)

4 Particulars of the vehicle:

(a) Registration No.

(b) Make

(c) Model

(d) Chassis No.

(e) Engine No.

5 The vehicle may be inspected at

Date Signature

Vehicle Examiner's Report

I have seen the above vehicle and recommended that it be written off as unfit for service (to be completed if applicable).

Date Signature

Vehicle Examiner

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

(Section 29)

**Application for a Learner's Licence/Driving
Licence/Renewal**

- 1 Name of the applicant
- 2 (a) Mailing address
- (b) Residential address
- 3 Date of birth
- 4 Class of motor vehicle in respect of which a Learner's Licence/
Driver's Licence is required
- 5 Declaration: I, the undersigned apply for a Learner's Licence/
Driver's Licence for a motor vehicle mentioned above and de-
clare that:
 - (a) The foregoing particulars are correct:
 - (b) I am/am not disqualified from obtaining or holding a Dri-
ver's Licence in Lesotho or elsewhere.
 - (c) I do/do not hold a Driver's Licence issued in Lesotho or
elsewhere. If the applicant already is a holder of a driving
licence, the following information shall be supplied:
 - (i) Date of issue
 - (ii) Place of issue
 - (iii) No of Licence
 - (iv) Class of motor vehicle the Licence is
issued for
 - (d) I suffer from/do not suffer from any of the following di-
seases or disabilities (Please, tick in the appropriate box
if applicable):
 - (i) Epilepsy;
 - (ii) Liability to sudden attacks of giddiness;
 - (iii) Inability to read (with spectacles, if regularly used) a
motor vehicle registration number at a distance of
100 metres;
 - (iv) Mental disorder;
 - (v) Any other disease or disability likely to cause the dri-
ving by one of motor vehicles to be a source of danger
to the public.
 - (e) I am/am not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs or ex-
cessive use of intoxicating liquor;
 - (f) I enclose herewith a certificate from a medical practition-

er stating that I am fit to drive the class of motor vehicles I have applied for (in case of applications for a Learner's Licence only).

(g) I enclose herewith two passport size photographs and the prescribed fee.

(h) I have read this declaration/this declaration has been read to me. I understand the contents thereof and solemnly declare it to be a correct and true declaration.

(Please, delete whichever is not applicable)

Date

Signature of the applicant

TC 15

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

(Section 30)

Learner's Licence

(To be completed in duplicated, the copy shall be kept by the Licensing Officer)

Mr/Mrs/Miss
name of the learner driver

of
mailing address

is hereby authorized to drive a motor vehicle of class

..... on the following conditions:

1 The learner driver shall be accompanied by a holder of a valid driving licence of the same class of motor vehicle to which this licence relates seated on the front seat next to him, except in the case of motor cycles.

2 The holder of this learner's licence shall drive at a speed not exceeding 50 kilometres per hour:

3 At all times when a learner driver is driving any vehicle there shall be exhibited in the front and on the rear of the vehicle in such manner as to be plainly visible to any person in front or behind the vehicle, a distinguishing mark in the form of a capital letter "L" in red colour the height of such letter being 200 mm, the length of the horizontal stroke 150mm and the width of the strokes 50mm against a white background of a size of 300 mm x 250 mm.

- 4 The motor vehicle used by a learner driver shall comply with the requirements of the law and be of the class authorized above.
- 5 After every lesson a note shall be made on the reverse side of this licence and signed by the teacher accompanying the learner, and in case of motor cycles, by the learner driver.
- 6 This licence, the log on the reverse side completed, shall be handed to the Driving Test Examiner before the test.
- 7 Special conditions
- 8 This licence is valid until

Date

For Traffic Commissioner

**Reverse Side
List of Lessons**

Theoretical Lessons			Driving Lessons		
Date	Duration (Minutes)	Teacher's Signature	Date	Duration (Minutes)	Teacher's Signature

TC 16

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

(Section 34)

Application for Appointment for a Driving Test

Learner's Licence No. For Official use only
 Class of motor vehicle
 Expiry Date Receipt No.
 Old Learner's Licence No. (if any) Appointment No.
 Result
 Place of issue Date

Surname Other name
 Mailing Address
 Residential Address
 Telephone No. (if any)

I request an appointment for a driving test on:

..... at
 (Date and time) (Test centre)

or

on at
 (Date and time) at (Test centre)

on at
 (Test centre)

I undertake to produce: (a) a roadworthy, licensed and insured motor vehicle for the test;
 (b) my learner's licence to the Examiner on the day of the test.

Signature Date

Confirmation of Appointment for a Driving Test

MR/MRS/MISS

You are asked to attend the driving test applied for on

..... (Date)

at (time) in (Place)

Please report at least fifteen minutes before time. If you cannot attend, either phone or write to

Traffic Commissioner,

P.O. Box 413, Maseru

Telephone: Maseru 23002

STUDY THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT AND
 REGULATIONS AND THE HIGHWAY CODE for Traffic Com.

LESOTHO
Road Traffic Act 1981
DRIVING EXAMINERS MARKING SHEET

Confidential

Full name Date

Vehicle Make Type Year PCS Reg. No

General	Road Procedure		
HC 1(a)			
Fet (b)	Mo. LK 10	15	OT 16
Control	Mir Sig 11	Cor M (i)	Mat 16
Pre 2	Dir 11	S (i)	Cat 16
		B (i)	Pos.N 17
ACC 3	OT 11	G (i)	
CL 3	Rob S 11		SH Cyc 18
F.BR 3	Dir 11	DTM 22	Ped 18
G 3	OT 11	15	Veh 18
H.BR 3	S 11		
ST Pos 3		X.SP (ii)	PX Aff 19
ST OS 3			Dns 19
	Sig O 12		
	W 12	X.Rlr (iii)	Oto 19
Mo Ang 4	L 12	X.EM (iv)	Inv 19
Hil 4		X. Posr (v)	
Lev 4	SNS Ha 13	X.Posl (v)	NO 20
Str 4			

SP— 5	LK 13	X.Rcc (vi)	AA Cyc 21
	NE 13		Ped 21
	Tri 13	Pkg 23	
ES 6			Dri 21
MC/ES 7	Con Pol 13		
MC/Frb 7	Scw 13	15	Eta
RV Con 8	Sig. Oru 13	J.SP+ (ii)	
Man 8			
Obs 8	Sns St. 13	J.Rlr (iii)	Group
		J.Em (iv)	
TR Con 9	Gw 13	J.Posr (v)	
Man 9	Dir 13	J.Posl (v)	
Obs 9	SP+ 14	J.RCC (v)	Centre

No.

Weather Conditions	
Brief description of candidate	
REMARKS	
Results of Theoretical Examination:	
T.C. 18 No:	Examiner's Signature
T.C. 24 No:	

Disability tests — including eyesight failures

Dr. Lic. No:	Description of any adaptation fitted
Validity:	
Issued by:	
at	

G.P.L.

TC 18

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981
(Sections 29 and 34)

TEST CENTRE

CERTIFICATE OF PASSING OR A TEST OF COMPETENCE OR OF FITNESS TO DRIVE (Valid for 3 months from the date of issue)

Name:

Address:

has been examined and has passed the test of competency/fitness to drive:

Examiner

LEARNER'S LICENCE
DETAILS

No. of Licence

Date of issue

Candidate's Signature

Place of issue

Group

TC 19

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

(Sections 29 and 34)

STATEMENT OF FAILURE TO PASS TEST OF COMPETENCE
OR OF FITNESS TO DRIVE

 Test Centre:

Name:

Address:

has this day been examined on a vehicle of

Group: and has failed to pass the test
of competence/fitness to drive

Date: Driving Examiner:

Examiners have regard to the items listed below in deciding whether a candidate is competent to drive. The matters needing special attention are marked for your information and assistance and should be studied in detail.

- 1 (a) Knowledge of the Highway Code and provisions of the law.
- 2 (b) Eyesight test.
(c) Knowledge of the basic functions of a motor vehicle

CONTROL

- 3 Take suitable precautions before starting the engine
- 4 Make proper use of/accelerator/foot/brake/gear/hand brake/ steering.
- 5 Move off smoothly/at an angle/on a gradient/on level/straight ahead.
- 6 Make normal progress to suit varying road and traffic conditions.
- 7 Stop vehicle in emergency/promptly and under control
- 8 Stop vehicle in emergency/promptly and under control/making proper use of the front brake.
- 9 Reverse into a limited opening either to the right or left/under control/with reasonable accuracy/with proper observation.
- 10 Turn round by means of forward and reverse gears/under control/with

LESOTHO
Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 35)

Driver's Licence

Front Page:

LESOTHO

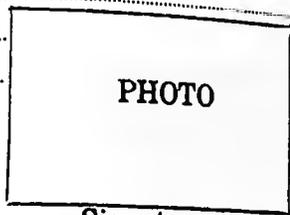
Driver's Licence

Permis de Conduire

No.

Second Page:

- 1 Surname
- 2 Other names
- 3 Address
- 5 Issued by
- 6 On
- 7 Valid until
- 8 Class of motor vehicle x)



Signature:

Fee paid M.....

Receipt No.

Stamp

.....
for Traffic Commissioner

x) Classes to which the validity does not apply, to be indicated by a capital "X", for example: ABXXXX

Third Page:

Classes of Motor Vehicles

- A Motor cycles
- B Light motor vehicle
 - (i) Motor cars
 - (ii) Light commercial vehicles
- C Heavy commercial vehicles
- D Buses
- E Combination of motor vehicles of which the drawing vehicle is in one of the classes B to D inclusive but which are not themselves in that class
- F Other (specify)
- Conditions (if any)

TC 21

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 35)

Renewal of Driver's Licence

No.
 Original licence No.
 Mr/Mrs/Miss
 of
 is hereby licensed to drive motor vehicles of class

 Fee Paid M
 Receipt No.
 Signature of holder
 Stamp

.....
for Traffic Commissioner

T.C. 22

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 32)

Application for a Driving School Permit

1 Name of the applicant (inblock letters):

.....
 Surname Othernames

2 Mailing address:

3 I apply for a Driving School Permit and declare that —

- (a) I have not been convicted of any offence affecting my suitability to operate a driving school in
- (b) I am financially capable of providing
- (i) a suitable classroom at equipped in accordance with the provisions of the law; and
- (ii) and adequate numbers of motor vehicles of different class properly equipped to teach learner drivers.
- (c) I undertake to hire only qualified driving instructors to teach learner drivers.

4 The nearest driving school at present is located

.....
 at and operated by

DATE SIGNATURE

Fee Paid: M.....

Receipt No.

I certify that according to our records and our knowledge the applicant is/is not suitable to operate a driving school on the following grounds;

.....
.....
.....

Date Stamp

.....
Signature of a Police Officer
(Station Commander)

Investigation Report by the Traffic Commissioner:

.....
.....
.....
.....

Decision:

.....
.....
.....

Date:

.....
Traffic Commissioner

T.C. 23

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 32)

Driving School Permit

Mr./Mrs/Miss

Surname

.....
Other Names

of

is hereby authorized to operate a driving school in/at

.....
located at

on the following conditions:

- 1 Only authorized driving instructors may be used by the permit holder to teach learner drivers.
- 2 The permit holder shall make an adequate classroom available for the theoretical training or learner drivers equipped with a blackboard model displays and other facilities for such training.
- 3 A certificate of road worthiness which is not more than six months old shall be kept at all times in the vehicle to which it relates and which is used for driver training.
- 4 A motor vehicle used for driver training shall be equipped:
 - (i) with seats in front of the vehicle for the driving instructor and the learner driver;
 - (ii) with a dual control of brakes and the clutch for the driving instructor;
 - (iii) with sideview mirrors on both sides of the vehicle;
 - (iv) with a warning device for audible warnings accessible to the learner driver and to the driving instructor; and
 - (v) with a switch accessible to the driving instructor to switch the engine off.
- 5 A vehicle used to teach learner drivers shall be of normal design without any additional devices like automatic gears, to facilitate driving.

6 Additional conditions:

.....

.....

7 The permit is valid until

Date Stamp
 Traffic Commissioner

Fee Paid: M.....

Receipt No:

T.C. 24

LESOTHO
Road Traffic Act 1981
 (Section 33)

Application for Driving Instructor's Certificate

1 Name (in block letters)

Surname

.....

Other Names

2 Mailing address

3 Residential address:

4 Age Date of Birth

5 My first driving licence was issued by

..... at

on for the categories

..... of motor vehicles

and my present driving licence was issued by

..... at

on No. for

categories for motor vehicles.

6 I have been convicted of the following offences:

1) offence

date place

2)

3)

7 I enclose two passport size photographs taken recently and a certificate from a medical practitioner that I am physically and mentally fit to act as a driving instructor.

8 I wish to qualify for class (es) of motor vehicles.

Date Signature

Fee Paid: M

Receipt No.

I certify that according to our records and our knowledge the applicant is/is not suitable to act as a driving instructor on the following grounds

.....

.....

Date Stamp:

Signature of Police Officer
(Station Commander)

The applicant shall be examined and tested for a Driving Instructor's Certificate by

..... in/at

on at O'clock

Date

Traffic Commissioner

Test result:

Form TC 20 No.

Date:
Driving Test Examiner

Decision: Approved/Not approved

Date:
Traffic Commissioner

TC 25

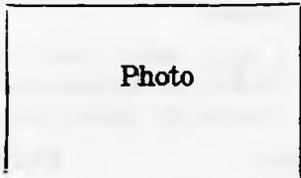
LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 33)

Driving Instructor's Certificate

Mr/Mrs/Miss

of



.....
Signature of holder

is hereby authorized in terms of section 33 of the Road Traffic Act 1981 to act as a Driving Instructor to teach learner drivers of class(es)
of motor vehicles from to unless in the meantime he/she is disqualified from holding a driver's licence.

Date Stamp
Traffic Commissioner

Fee Paid: M

Receipt No.
.....

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

(Section 45)

Application for Public Driving Permit

1 Name Surname Other Names

2 Address:

3 Age Date of birth

4 I wish to drive a public motor vehicle of the following class (delete those not applicable):

- 1) Light motor vehicles
- 2) Heavy commercial vehicles
- 3) Buses
- 4) Combination of motor vehicles
- 5) Tractors
- 6) Other (specify)

5 I declare that I am not disqualified from holding a driver's licence.

6 I have never been convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs. Other offences for which I have been convicted are:

Date:	Place	Nature of offence	Penalty
.....
.....
.....

7 I am not prohibited from obtaining a driving permit by reason of any suspension or cancellation of public driving permit previously held.

8 My present driving licence of class(es)

..... of motor vehicle is
No. which expires on
.....

9 I enclose a medical certificate, 2 photographs and the prescribed fee.

10 I declare that the above particulars are correct.

Date Signature

Fee Paid: M

Receipt No.

I hereby certify that according to our records and knowledge the applicant is/is not suitable to act as a driver of public motor vehicles on the following grounds:

.....
.....
.....

Date Stamp

.....
Signature of Police Officer

Test result:

TC 20 No.

Decision:

Date Stamp

.....
Traffic Commissioner

TC 27

LESOTHO
Road Traffic Act 1981
(Section 45)
Public Driving Permit

Mr/Mrs/Miss

.....

of

.....



is hereby authorized to act as a driver of public motor vehicles of class from to unless in the meantime he/she is disqualified from holding a driver's licence or this permit.

Date stamp

.....
Traffic Commissioner

Receipt No.

Fee Paid: M

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

(Section 121)

Application for Duplicate Document

1 Name
Surname Other names

2 Mailing address:

3 Residential Address:

4 I hereby apply for a duplicate copy of the following document
(please, specify):

.....
which has been lost/destroyed/stolen (delete, if not applic-
able).

5 The vehicle concerned is registered as No.

Date: Signature:

Decision:

Details of the duplicate document issued:
.....
.....

Date Stamp
Traffic Commissioner

Fee Paid: M.....

Receipt No.

LESOTHO

Road Traffic Act 1981

(Sections 99 and 111)

Spot Fine

No.

I, as a Police Officer
 make an oath that I am the above named officer and that on the
 day of 198 at
 o'clock in/at I found Mr./Mrs./Miss
 of
 the driver of a motor vehicle, registration No.
 guilty of the following offence

and hereby issue him/her a spot fine of M30.00.

This note is issued to the accused in 2 copies. The fine is payable to a Sub-Accountant within 7 days from today. In connection with the payment of the fine, both copies shall be certified as paid by the Sub-Accountant's office. The accused shall return the other copy, (certified as paid) to police station within 10 days failing which the matter will be referred to a court. If the court finds the accused guilty as charged, the fine will be M50 (section 99 of the Road Traffic Act 1981).

Date
 Signature of Police Officer

I have today received this note in 2 copies for the payment of a spot fine of M30.

Date
 Signature of the accused

M30 paid:
 Receipt No.
 Date
 for the Sub-Accountant

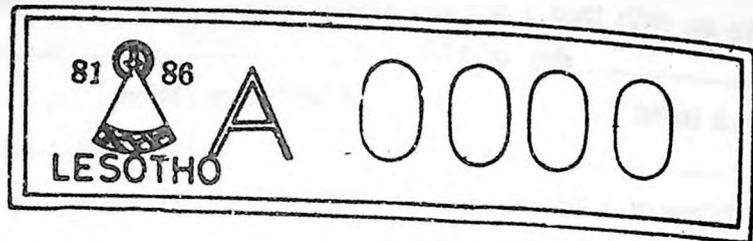
Note: To be prepared to 3 copies. The third copy shall remain in the book.

THIRD SCHEDULE

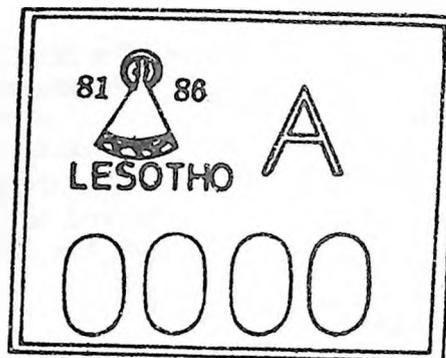
Registration Plates

1. The two types of registration plates referred to in regulation 6 are the following:

(a)



(b)



2. Registration marks are assigned to the various registering authorities as follows:

(a) Letter:

MASERU	A
BUTHA-BUTHE	B
LERIBE	C
BEREA	D
MAFETENG	E
MOHALE'S HOEK	F
QUTHING	G
QACHA'S NEK	H
MOKHOTLONG	J
THABA-TSEKA	K

(b) The numerals to be used against the lettering given in (a) are from 0001-9999.

(c) When the number of registered vehicles in any registering district exceeds 9999, a two-letter combination in alphabetical order accompanied by three numerals shall be used as indicated below:

Maseru AA, AB etc. to AZ with numerals 001-999;

Butha-Buthe A BB etc. to BZ with numerals 001-999; and similarly for other registering districts, save that the letters "I", "O" and "X" shall not be used in such letter combinations and additionally "CD" and "CC" shall not be used by the Leribe registering authority.

- (d) When letter combinations composed of two letters combined with three numerals have been exhausted, combinations of one letter and five numerals shall be used from 10001 to 99999 in consecutive order.

3. Exceptions to paragraph 2:

- (a) Government-owned and project-owned vehicles other than plants shall be registered in Maseru with the letters X and Y and four numerals respectively.
- (b) Government-owned and project-owned plants shall be registered with letters Z and W and four numerals respectively.
- (c) Vehicles which fall to be registered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pursuant to section 16 of the Act shall be lettered and numbered accordingly.

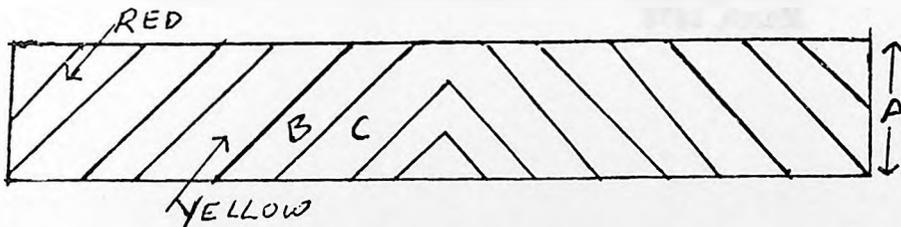
FOURTH SCHEDULE

Road Traffic Regulations 1981

(Regulation 57)

Warning Sign on Back of Certain Vehicles

PART A

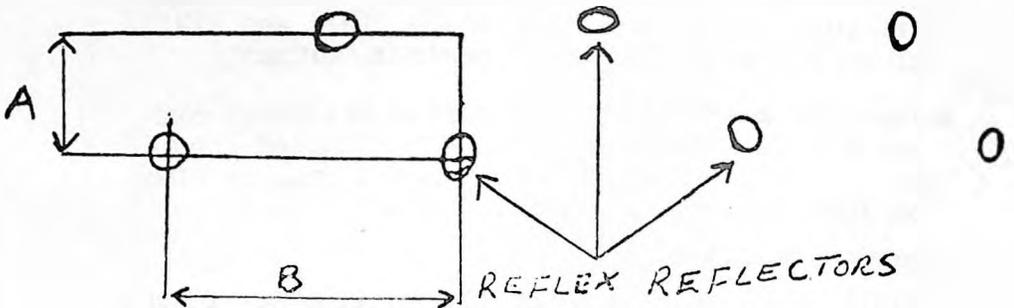


Dimensions: A — Not less than 200 mm.

B — Not less than 50 mm.

C — Not less than 100mm and not more than 130 mm.

PART B



Dimensions: A — At least 230 mm but not more than 300 mm.
 B — Not more than 600 mm.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Traffic Signs

Modified Series E Alphabet
 Modified Series E Lower Case Alphabet
 Series C Alphabet
 Modified Series E Figures and Series C Figures
 Alphabet and Figures for Road Markings
 Class A — Road Signs
 Class B — Road Markings
 Class C — Road Signals

to be printed as in supplement No. 3 to Gazette No. 8 of 3rd
 March, 1978.