

# Vehicle interior

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## Vehicle interior

## 7-1 Seats and seat anchorages

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Seats and Seat Anchorages 2002

#### Mandatory equipment

- A motor vehicle must be fitted with a driver's seat.
- A seat in a motor vehicle must be fitted to the vehicle structure by means of seat anchorages.

#### Condition and performance

- Seats and seat anchorages must be safe, strong, in sound condition and compatible in strength with each other and with the vehicle structure.
- The driver's seat and its anchorages must be designed, constructed and maintained to enable the driver to have proper control of the vehicle.
- Seats and seat anchorages must be securely attached to the vehicle structure.
- When a seatbelt or any part of the seatbelt is integral to a seat, the seat and seat anchorages must be compatible in strength with the seatbelt or with that part of the seatbelt attached to the seat.

#### Modification

- A modification, on or after 1 March 1999 to a seat or seat anchorage must be inspected and certified by an LVV specialist certifier, unless the vehicle:
  - is excluded from the requirement for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-1-1**), and
  - has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

- The vehicle is not fitted with a driver's seat.
- A seat is not attached to the vehicle structure by seat anchorages.

#### Condition and performance

- A seat frame or seat structure has been weakened, eg due to damage, corrosion or excessive wear.
- The adjustment mechanism of a driver's seat:
  - does not operate, or
  - is worn, causing excessive movement of the seat.
- The attachment of the seat to the seat anchorage is loose or weakened by damage.
- The attachment of the seat anchorage to the vehicle structure is loose or weakened by damage.
- There is corrosion damage within 150 mm of a seat anchorage (**Note 4**).
- There is corrosion damage within 300 mm of the anchorage of a seat with integrated seatbelt anchorages (**Note 4**).
- A driver's seat is in such a condition that it does not allow the driver to have proper control of the vehicle.

#### Modification

- A modification (**Note 3**) carried out after 1 March 1999 affects a seat or seat anchorage, and:
  - is not excluded from the requirements for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-1-1**), and
  - is missing proof of LVV specialist certification, ie:
    - the vehicle is not fitted with a valid low volume vehicle certification plate, or
    - the operator is not able to produce a valid modification declaration or authority card.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-1 Seats and seat anchorages (cont.)

**Table 7-1-1. Modifications that do not require LVV certification**

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is not required provided that:
Aftermarket 'Retro' brand child seats designed for children 5-12 years old (up to 38 kg)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the seat is identified as complying with the Australian Federal Code of Practice VSB-5A (category 2 and 3) and installed by Auckland Auto Trimmers or their agents.</li> </ul>
Seats - modification or replacement or installation of a seat anchorage after 1 March 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the seat is either an <b>unmodified</b> OE seat from another vehicle or of a known and reputable aftermarket brand, and               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the seat is fitted to unmodified OE seat anchorages, and</li> <li>the seatbelt anchorage or operation is not affected, and</li> <li>the seat components (including brackets, runners and rails) are compatible with each other, ie they are either OE components from a production vehicle or of a known and reputable aftermarket brand, and are not fitted together by welding, and</li> <li>the relationship between seat, seat occupant, front airbag and location of the seatbelt anchorages is not affected.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> LVV certification is not required where the only modification is the removal of seats and/or seatbelts. However, a class change and a new load rating may be required in some cases.</p>

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is never required:
Seat pads or covers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in-service requirements for condition and performance must be met.</li> </ul>
Any modification for the purpose of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services	

**Note 1** A seat may be able to be rotated or placed to face in different directions.

**Note 2 Corrosion damage** is where the metal has been eaten away, which is evident by pitting. The outward sign of such corrosion damage is typically displayed by the lifting or bubbling of paint. In extreme cases, the area affected by the corrosion damage will fall out and leave a hole.

**Note 3** Definitions

**Modify** means to change a vehicle from its original state by altering, substituting, adding or removing a structure, system, component or equipment, but does not include repair.

**Repair** means to restore a damaged or worn vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment to within safe tolerance of its condition when manufactured, including replacement with undamaged or new structures, systems, components or equipment.

**Seat** means an assembly, or part of an assembly, intended to seat at least one person, which may or may not be integral to the structure of the vehicle, and includes components, such as rails and runners, that attach to the seat anchorages.

**Seat anchorages** means the parts of the vehicle structure to which a seat is attached.

**Note 4** Where the inspector is presented with a Nissan Terrano or Nissan Mistral vehicle of the type that is fitted with a two-layer (double skin) floor panel, the inspection procedure in **Technical bulletin 2** must be followed.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-1 Seats and seat anchorages

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Seats and Seat Anchorages 2002

#### Mandatory equipment

- Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Condition and performance

- Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Modifications

- A modification on or after 1 April 2002 that affects a seat or seat anchorage must be inspected and certified by an HVS certifier of category HVEC, HVMC or HVIC, unless the vehicle:
  - is excluded from the requirement for HVS certification (**Table 7-1-2**), and
  - has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

- Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Condition and performance

- Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Modification and repair

- A modification or repair since 1 April 2002 affects a seat or seat anchorage and:
  - is not excluded from the requirements for HVS certification (**Table 7-1-2**), or
  - the modification is not for the purpose of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services, or
  - is missing proof of HVS certification, ie:
    - the vehicle was modified or repaired before the last CoF inspection and no LANDATA record has been entered, or
    - the vehicle was modified or repaired since the last CoF inspection and no valid LT400 form from an HVS certifier of category HVEC, HVMC or HVIC has been presented.

**Table 7-1-2. Requirements for HVS certification**

Certification required	Certification not required
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retrofitting a seat that:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>has an integrated seatbelt, or</li> <li>is not fitted to existing unmodified OE seat anchorages.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seat modification or replacement, or installation of a seat anchorage, provided that:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the seat is either an OE seat from another vehicle or of a known and reputable aftermarket brand, and                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the seat is fitted to unmodified OE seat anchorages, and</li> <li>the anchorage or operation of seatbelts is not affected, and</li> <li>the relationship between seat, seat occupant, and location of the seatbelt anchorages is not affected.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>Removal of seats and/or seatbelts (however, a class change and a new load rating may be required in some cases).</li> <li>Fitting or modification to seat pads or covers.</li> <li>Any repair or modification not listed in the left-hand column unless the vehicle inspector considers that certification is required because the modification or repair has affected the vehicle's safety performance (a second opinion from an expert may be needed, eg the manufacturer's representative, or a reputable workshop).</li> </ol>



## Vehicle interior

## 7-2 PSV seating

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Mandatory requirement

1. On a vehicle fitted with a wheelchair or wheelchair and occupant restraint that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000, or on a light PSV fitted with a wheelchair occupant restraint on or after 1 July 2000, a wheelchair occupant restraint must be certified by an LVV specialist certifier.

#### Mandatory and permitted equipment

2. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.
3. There must not be a seat on the right-hand side of the driver's seat.
4. If there is no seat or partition immediately in front of a passenger, a guardrail or equivalent fitting must be installed in front of every forward-facing seat to prevent a passenger sitting on the seat from being thrown forward.
5. A vehicle, except any outdoor-access vehicle, that entered service as a PSV in New Zealand:
  - a) before 1 July 2000 must have armrests fitted to the open ends of sideways-facing seats, or
  - b) on or after 1 July 2000 must have armrests fitted to sideways-facing seats at intervals of 1.8 m or less as well as to the open ends of sideways-facing seats.
6. Folding crew seats:
  - a) may be fitted only in the stairwell of the front doorway of a PSV, and
  - b) must fold away automatically when unoccupied, and
  - c) must have clear signs stating that the seats:
    - i. are for use by crew members only, and
    - ii. must be secured in the fold-away position when they are not being used.

#### Wheelchair and wheelchair-occupant restraints

7. A restraint system for a wheelchair, or for a wheelchair and occupant, on a vehicle that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000, or that was fitted with such equipment on or after 1 July 2000, must comply with all of the following requirements:
  - a) there must be a horizontal handrail adjacent to the wheelchair parking position for wheelchair occupants to steady themselves while the passenger service vehicle is moving, and
  - b) the wheelchair must be prevented from tipping backwards, and

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory requirement

1. On a vehicle fitted with a wheelchair or wheelchair occupant and restraint that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000, or on a light PSV fitted with a wheelchair occupant restraint on or after 1 July 2000, a wheelchair or wheelchair and occupant restraint has not been certified by an LVV specialist certifier.

#### Mandatory and permitted equipment

2. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.
3. There is a seat on the right-hand side of the driver's seat.
4. A forward-facing seat does not have another seat, partition, guardrail or equivalent fitting installed in front of it within 1 m of the front edge of the seat to prevent a passenger sitting on the seat from being thrown forward.
5. A vehicle, except any outdoor-access vehicle (**Note 1**), that entered service as a PSV in New Zealand:
  - a) before 1 July 2000 does not have armrests fitted to the open ends of sideways-facing seats, or
  - b) on or after 1 July 2000 does not have armrests fitted to sideways-facing seats at intervals of 1.8 m or less as well as to the open ends of sideways-facing seats.
6. A folding crew seat:
  - a) is fitted other than in the stairwell of the front doorway, or
  - b) does not fold away automatically when unoccupied, or
  - c) does not have clear signs stating that the seats:
    - i. are for use by crew members only, or
    - ii. must be secured in the fold-away position when they are not being used.

#### Wheelchair and wheelchair-occupant restraints

7. A restraint system for a wheelchair, or for a wheelchair and occupant, on a vehicle that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000, or that

## Vehicle interior

## 7-2 PSV seating (cont.)

### Summary of legislation

- c) a head support must be fitted if the back of the wheelchair occupant's head would be against a window, bulkhead or partition, and
- d) a restraint system must be fitted to prevent the wheelchair from swinging out of position or tipping over, and
- e) there must be a sign adjacent to the wheelchair parking position stating that the restraint system must be secured and the wheelchair's brakes applied, and
- f) the restraint system must include easily accessible quick-release mechanisms.

### Condition and Performance

- 8. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.
- 9. The driver must have safe and reasonably easy access to the driver's seat.
- 10. The driving controls must be protected, or located in such a way as to minimise the risk that they will be operated accidentally.

### Modification

- 11. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.
- 12. If a passenger seat, crew seat, wheelchair restraint system, or wheelchair and occupant restraint system is fitted, relocated or modified in a light PSV since it was last certified for operation in-service, the passenger seat, crew seat, wheelchair restraint system or wheelchair and occupant restraint system must comply with the requirements for entry certification.

### Note 1 Definitions

**Crew**, in relation to a PSV, means the person or group of persons in control or having responsibility for the operation of the vehicle or the wellbeing of the passengers.

**Passenger** means a person travelling in a vehicle but does not include the crew.

**Outdoor-access vehicle** means a motor vehicle that is used to provide access to remote areas solely in connection with outdoor activities.

### Reasons for rejection

was fitted with such equipment on or after 1 July 2000 does not include:

- a) a horizontal handrail adjacent to the wheelchair parking position for wheelchair occupants to steady themselves while the passenger service vehicle is moving, or
- b) a means of preventing the wheelchair from tipping backwards, or
- c) a head support if the back of the wheelchair occupant's head would be against a window, bulkhead or partition, or
- d) a means of preventing the wheelchair from swinging out of position or tipping over, or
- e) a sign adjacent to the wheelchair parking position stating that the restraint system must be secured and the wheelchair's brakes applied, or
- f) easily accessible quick-release mechanisms.

### Condition and Performance

- 8. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.
- 9. A wheelchair or wheelchair-occupant restraint does not meet the condition and performance requirements of general vehicle pages section 7-5.
- 10. The driver does not have safe and reasonably easy access to the driver's seat.
- 11. The driving controls are not protected, or located in such a way as to minimise the risk that they will be operated accidentally.

### Modification

- 12. A seat or seating arrangement, including a wheelchair/ occupant restraint system, has been modified since the last CoF inspection and there is no written confirmation that items affected by the modification comply with the requirements for entry certification.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-2 PSV seating

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Mandatory requirement

1. On a vehicle fitted with a wheelchair or wheelchair and occupant restraint that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000, or on a PSV fitted with a wheelchair-occupant restraint on or after 1 July 2000, a wheelchair-occupant restraint must be certified by an HVS certifier.

#### Mandatory and permitted equipment

2. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.
3. There must not be a seat on the right-hand side of the driver's seat.
4. If there is no seat or partition immediately in front of a passenger, a guardrail or equivalent fitting must be installed in front of every forward-facing seat to prevent a passenger sitting on the seat from being thrown forward.
5. A vehicle, except any outdoor-access vehicle, that entered service as a PSV in New Zealand:
  - a) before 1 July 2000 must have armrests fitted to the open ends of sideways-facing seats, or
  - b) on or after 1 July 2000 must have armrests fitted to sideways-facing seats at intervals of 1.8 m or less as well as to the open ends of sideways-facing seats.
6. Folding crew seats:
  - a) may be fitted only in the stairwell of the front doorway of a PSV and
  - b) must fold away automatically when unoccupied, and
  - c) must have clear signs stating that the seats:
    - i. are for use by crew members only, and
    - ii. must be secured in the fold-away position when they are not being used.
7. A heavy PSV may be fitted with folding passenger seats, with operating instructions, to the stairwell behind the front axle.

#### Wheelchair and wheelchair-occupant restraints

8. A restraint system for a wheelchair, or for a wheelchair and occupant, on a vehicle that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000, or that was fitted with such equipment on or after 1 July 2000, must comply with all of the following requirements:
  - a) there must be a horizontal handrail adjacent to the wheelchair parking position for wheelchair occupants to steady themselves while the passenger service vehicle is moving, and
  - b) the wheelchair must be prevented from tipping backwards, and

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory requirement

1. On a vehicle fitted with a wheelchair or wheelchair and occupant restraint that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000, or on a PSV fitted with a wheelchair-occupant restraint on or after 1 July 2000, a wheelchair or wheelchair and occupant restraint has not been certified by an HVS certifier.

#### Mandatory and permitted equipment

2. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.
3. There is a seat on the right-hand side of the driver's seat.
4. A forward-facing seat does not have another seat, partition, guardrail or equivalent fitting installed in front of it within 1 m of the front edge of the seat to prevent a passenger sitting on the seat from being thrown forward.
5. A vehicle, except any outdoor-access vehicle, that entered service as a PSV in New Zealand:
  - a) before 1 July 2000 does not have armrests fitted to the open ends of sideways-facing seats, or
  - b) on or after 1 July 2000 does not have armrests fitted to sideways-facing seats at intervals of 1.8 m or less as well as to the open ends of sideways-facing seats.
6. A folding crew seat:
  - a) is fitted other than in the stairwell of the front doorway, or
  - b) does not fold away automatically when unoccupied, or
  - c) does not have clear signs stating that the seats:
    - i. are for use by crew members only, or
    - ii. must be secured in the fold-away position when they are not being used.
7. A folding passenger seat fitted to the stairwell behind the front axle does not have operating instructions.

**Vehicle interior****7-2 PSV seating (cont.)****Summary of legislation**

- c) a head support must be fitted if the back of the wheelchair occupant's head would be against a window, bulkhead or partition, and
- d) a restraint system must be fitted to prevent the wheelchair from swinging out of position or tipping over, and
- e) there must be a sign adjacent to the wheelchair parking position stating that the restraint system must be secured and the wheelchair's brakes applied, and
- f) the restraint system must include easily accessible quick-release mechanisms.

**Condition and Performance**

9. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.

**Folding passenger seats**

10. Folding passenger seats must comply with the following:
- a) there must be an unobstructed doorway in front of the front axle for passenger entry or exit, and
  - b) the seats must lock automatically, both when in use and in the fold-away position, and
  - c) operating instructions for the seats must be clearly displayed, and
  - d) the seats must be designed to minimise the risk of injury to the passengers using the seats, and
  - e) provision must be made to ensure that the seat mechanism cannot cause injury to passengers using the concealed stairwell.

**Position of driver's seat and controls**

11. The driver must have safe and reasonably easy access to the driver's seat.
12. The driving controls must be protected, or located in such a way as to minimise the risk that they will be operated accidentally.

**Modification**

13. Refer to section 7-1, heavy vehicle pages
14. If a passenger seat, crew seat, wheelchair restraint system, or wheelchair and occupant restraint system is fitted, relocated or modified in a heavy PSV since it was last certified for operation in-service, the passenger seat, crew seat, wheelchair restraint system, or wheelchair and occupant restraint system must comply with the requirements for entry certification.

**Reasons for rejection****Wheelchair and wheelchair-occupant restraints**

8. A restraint system for a wheelchair, or for a wheelchair and occupant, on a vehicle that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000, or that was fitted with such equipment on or after 1 July 2000 does not include:
- a) a horizontal handrail adjacent to the wheelchair parking position for wheelchair occupants to steady themselves while the passenger service vehicle is moving, or
  - b) a means of preventing the wheelchair from tipping backwards, or
  - c) a head support if the back of the wheelchair occupant's head would be against a window, bulkhead or partition, or
  - d) a means of preventing the wheelchair from swinging out of position or tipping over, or
  - e) a sign adjacent to the wheelchair parking position stating that the restraint system must be secured and the wheelchair's brakes applied, or
  - f) easily accessible quick-release mechanisms.

**Condition and Performance**

9. Refer to section 7-1, general vehicle pages.
10. A wheelchair or wheelchair-occupant restraint does not meet the condition and performance requirements of section 7-5, general vehicle pages.

**Folding passenger seats**

11. A folding passenger seat is fitted and:
- a) the front doorway is obstructed, or
  - b) operating instructions for the seat are not clearly displayed, or
  - c) the seat does not lock automatically, both when in use and in the fold-away position, or
  - d) the risk of injury to the seat operator has not been minimised, or
  - e) the seat could injure persons using the stairwell where the seat is located.

## Reasons for rejection

### Position of driver's seat and controls

12. The driver does not have safe and reasonably easy access to the driver's seat.
13. The driving controls are not protected, or located in such a way as to minimise the risk that they will be operated accidentally.

### Modification

14. A seat or seating arrangement, including a wheelchair or wheelchair occupant restraint system, has been modified since the last CoF inspection and there is no written confirmation that items affected by the modification comply with the requirements for entry certification.

#### Note 1 Definitions

**Crew**, in relation to a PSV, means the person or group of persons in control or having responsibility for the operation of the vehicle or the wellbeing of the passengers.

**Passenger** means a person travelling in a vehicle but does not include the crew.

**Outdoor-access vehicle** means a motor vehicle that is used to provide access to remote areas solely in connection with outdoor activities.



## Vehicle interior

### 7-3 Head restraints

#### Summary of legislation

##### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Head Restraints 2001
- Land Transport Rule: Frontal Impact 2001

##### Permitted equipment

1. A motor vehicle may be fitted with head restraints.

##### Condition and performance

2. The external surfaces and padding of a head restraint must not have deteriorated to the extent that the likelihood of injury to an occupant of the vehicle is increased.
3. An adjustable head restraint must remain able to be adjusted and locked into position.

##### Modification

4. A modification that affects a head restraint must be inspected and certified by an LVV specialist certifier, unless the vehicle is:
  - a) excluded from the requirement for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-3-1**), and
  - b) has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

#### Reasons for rejection

##### Condition and performance

1. The external surfaces and padding of a head restraint have deteriorated to the extent that they are likely to injure a vehicle occupant.
2. An adjustable head restraint is unable to remain locked in its adjusted position.

##### Modification

3. A modification (**Note 1**) affects a head restraint, and
  - a) is not excluded from the requirements for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-3-1**), and
  - b) is missing proof of LVV specialist certification, ie:
    - i. the vehicle is not fitted with a valid LVV certification plate, or
    - ii. the operator is not able to produce a valid modification declaration or authority card.

**Table 7-3-1. Modifications that do not require LVV certification**

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is not required provided that:
Head restraint removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A front-seat head restraint must not be removed from a vehicle required to comply with a frontal impact occupant protection standard. These vehicles are the following with a GVM of 2500 kg or less:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a class MA motor vehicle manufactured from 1 March 1999</li> <li>- a class MA motor vehicle that was less than 20 years old when it was first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 April 2002,</li> <li>- a class MB or MC motor vehicle manufactured from 1 October 2003.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Fitting of aftermarket LCD screens to head restraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the performance of the head restraint is not affected, eg the head restraint still provides sufficient padding for the seat occupant, and</li> <li>• the screen is fitted in a suitable manner, eg it appears similar to OE fitments in other vehicles, or</li> <li>• the screen can be easily attached or removed.</li> </ul>
Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is never required:
Any modification for the purpose of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in-service requirements for condition and performance must be met.</li> </ul>

**Note 1** Definitions

**Modify** means to change a vehicle from its original state by altering, substituting, adding or removing a structure, system, component or equipment, but does not include repair.

**Repair** means to restore a damaged or worn vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment to within safe tolerance of its condition when manufactured, including replacement with undamaged or new structures, systems, components or equipment.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-4 PSV aisles

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Mandatory equipment

- An aisle is required in a PSV to provide unobstructed access throughout the PSV from each doorway used for passenger entry and exit, except where:
  - there is a door alongside every seat or every row of forward- or rearward-facing seats, or
  - a doorway:
    - gives access to a compartment with fewer than nine seating positions in two rows of seats which face each other, and
    - opens into the space between the seats, or
  - the sideways-facing seats in an outdoor-access vehicle have at least a 300 mm space between the front edges of seats which face each other, and there is at least 300 mm foot room for any other seats.

#### Aisle steps and ramps

- Aisle steps, internal ramps and landings must be provided with suitable handrails, handholds or handgrips.

#### Aisles in a PSV used for standing passengers

- If the certificate of loading allows standing passengers to be carried on the PSV, handrails, handholds or handgrips must be fitted, whose number and location must be appropriate for the number of passengers permitted to occupy the aisle and for passengers of different heights.

#### Performance

- An aisle, where required, must provide unobstructed access throughout the PSV from each doorway used for passenger entry and exit.
- The aisle, where required, must be clear of any fixture, except that lights, push buttons, air vents, and similar devices may project up to 5 mm into the required minimum aisle-height space, provided it is designed to minimise the risk of injury to passengers.

#### Aisle steps and ramps

- The aisle step-tread surfaces must be of a non-slip material.

#### Modification

- If an aisle in a PSV has been modified since it was last certified for operation in-service, the aisle must meet the requirements for entry certification.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

- A PSV does not have at least one of the following:
  - an aisle to provide unobstructed access throughout the PSV from each doorway used for passenger entry and exit
  - a door alongside every seat or every row of forward-facing or rearward-facing seats
  - a doorway that gives access to a compartment with fewer than nine seating positions in two rows of seats that face each other and opens into the space between the seats
  - in an outdoor-access vehicle with sideways-facing seats, at least a 300 mm space between the front edges of seats which face each other, and at least 300 mm foot room for any other seats.

#### Aisle steps and ramps

- A flight of aisle steps, an internal ramp or a landing is not provided with handrails, handholds, or handgrips.

#### Aisles in a PSV used for standing passengers

- A PSV with a certificate of loading that allows standing passengers is not fitted with handrails, handholds or handgrips whose number and location are appropriate for:
  - the number of passengers permitted to occupy the aisle, or
  - passengers of different heights.

#### Condition and performance

- A light, push button, air vent or similar device:
  - projects more than 5 mm into the required minimum aisle space, or
  - is not designed to minimise the risk of injury to passengers.
- A handrail, handhold or handgrip is:
  - not suitable, or
  - not securely attached, or
  - in a condition such that it is likely to injure a person.

## **Reasons for rejection**

6. The aisle step-tread surfaces are:
  - a) not of a non-slip material, or
  - b) slippery or have deteriorated so that they are no longer safe to use.

### **Modification**

7. An aisle arrangement was modified since the last CoF inspection and there is no written confirmation that items affected by the modification comply with the requirements for entry certification.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-4 PSV aisles

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Mandatory equipment

- An aisle is required in a PSV to provide unobstructed access throughout the PSV from each doorway used for passenger entry and exit, except where:
  - there is a door alongside every seat or every row of forward- or rearward-facing seats, or
  - a doorway:
    - gives access to a compartment with fewer than nine seating positions in two rows of seats which face each other, and
    - opens into the space between the seats, or
  - the sideways-facing seats in an outdoor-access vehicle have at least a 300 mm space between the front edges of seats which face each other, and there is at least 300-mm foot room for any other seats.

#### Aisle steps and ramps

- Aisle steps, internal ramps and landings must be provided with suitable handrails, handholds or handgrips.

#### Aisles in a PSV used for standing passengers

- If the certificate of loading allows standing passengers to be carried on the PSV, handrails, handholds or handgrips must be fitted, whose number and location must be appropriate for the number of passengers permitted to occupy the aisle and for passengers of different heights.

#### Performance

- An aisle, where required, must provide unobstructed access throughout the PSV from each doorway used for passenger entry and exit.
- The aisle, where required, must be clear of any fixture, except that lights, push buttons, air vents, and similar devices may project up to 5 mm into the required minimum aisle-height space, provided it is designed to minimise the risk of injury to passengers.

#### Aisle steps and ramps

- The aisle step-tread surfaces must be of a non-slip material.

#### Modification

- If an aisle in a PSV has been modified since it was last certified for operation in-service, the aisle must meet the requirements for entry certification.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

- A PSV does not have at least one of the following:
  - an aisle to provide unobstructed access throughout the PSV from each doorway used for passenger entry and exit
  - a door alongside every seat or every row of forward-facing or rearward-facing seats
  - a doorway that gives access to a compartment with fewer than nine seating positions in two rows of seats that face each other and opens into the space between the seats
  - in an outdoor-access vehicle with sideways-facing seats, at least a 300 mm space between the front edges of seats which face each other, and at least 300 mm foot room for any other seats.

#### Aisle steps and ramps

- A flight of aisle steps, an internal ramp or a landing is not provided with handrails, handholds, or handgrips.

#### Aisles in a PSV used for standing passengers

- A PSV with a certificate of loading that allows standing passengers is not fitted with handrails, handholds, or handgrips whose number and location are appropriate for:
  - the number of passengers permitted to occupy the aisle, or
  - passengers of different heights.

#### Condition and performance

- A light, push button, air vent or similar device:
  - projects more than 5 mm into the required minimum aisle space, or
  - is not designed to minimise the risk of injury to passengers.
- A handrail, handhold or handgrip is:
  - not suitable, or
  - not securely attached, or
  - in a condition such that it is likely to injure a person.

## **Reasons for rejection**

6. The aisle step-tread surfaces are:
  - a) not of a non-slip material, or
  - b) slippery or have deteriorated so that they are no longer safe to use.

### **Modification**

7. An aisle arrangement was modified since the last CoF inspection and there is no written confirmation that items affected by the modification comply with the requirements for entry certification.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Seatbelts and Seatbelt Anchorages 2002

#### Mandatory equipment

- A motor vehicle must be fitted with seatbelts as specified in **Table 7-5-1** to **Table 7-5-3**, or as specified for specific vehicles in **Table 7-5-4**, or as specified in requirement 2 below, unless an exemption in **Table 7-5-5** applies.
- A seat that can be rotated or reversed to face in different directions: if seatbelts are not provided for all directions, a notice easily visible by the seat occupant must be placed inside the vehicle, indicating the direction the seat must face so that a seatbelt may be worn while the vehicle is moving.

#### Permitted equipment

- A vehicle fitted with a seatbelt and seatbelt anchorage in a position where these are not required must meet the condition and performance requirements for seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

- A seatbelt (**Note 1**) of the type specified in **Table 7-5-1** to **Table 7-5-3** has not been fitted (see **Note 18** for permitted specialist seatbelts), and
  - the requirements for specific motor vehicles in **Table 7-5-4** are not met, or
  - the requirements for modification in **Table 7-5-5** are not met.
- A seat that can be rotated or reversed to face in different directions, for which seatbelts are not provided for all directions, has no notice easily visible by the seat occupant that indicates the direction the seat must (or must not) face when the vehicle is moving.

#### Key to Table 7-5-1 to Table 7-5-3: Types of seatbelts<sup>1</sup>

-	No seatbelt required
L	Lap seatbelt
S	Static lap-and-diagonal seatbelt without a retractor ( <b>Note 2</b> )
R1	Single-sensitive emergency-locking retractor (ELR) lap and diagonal seatbelt ( <b>Note 3</b> )
R2	Multiple- (dual-) sensitive emergency-locking retractor lap-and-diagonal seatbelt ( <b>Note 4</b> )

<sup>1</sup> A requirement for a specified type of seatbelt may be met by the type specified or another type below it in the key.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)

Table 7-5-1. Vehicles first registered in New Zealand before 1 January 1991

Vehicle class	Seating position (Note 5)	First registered anywhere	
		1/1/1955-31/10/1979	1/11/1979-31/12/1990
MA, MB, MC LE (without motorcycle controls) (tare <2000 kg)	Front outer and driver's (Note 6)	S <sup>2</sup>	R2 <sup>1,3</sup>
	Front middle (Note 7)	-	L
	Rear outer (Note 8)	-	R2 or R1 or S
	Rear middle	-	L
NA (tare <2000 kg)	Front outer and driver's	S <sup>2</sup>	R2 <sup>1</sup>
	Front middle	-	L

<sup>1</sup> A four-wheel-drive vehicle may be fitted with type S or type R1 seatbelts in the front outer seating position.

<sup>2</sup> May retain OE seatbelts, but replacement seatbelts must be of type S, R1 or R2.

<sup>3</sup> A class MA vehicle must have a type R2 webbing clamp seatbelt in a front outer seating position, when a type R1 or R2 seatbelt in that position failed an in-service inspection on or after 1 April 2003 because of its condition or performance. Refer to **Technical bulletin 5** for requirements and exceptions.

Table 7-5-2. Vehicles first registered in New Zealand 1 January 1991 to 31 March 2002

Vehicle class	Seating position	First registered anywhere	
		1/1/1955-31/12/1960	1/1/1961-31/3/2002
MA, MB, MC LE (without motorcycle controls)	Front outer and driver's	S <sup>1,2</sup>	R2 <sup>5,6</sup>
	Front middle	-	L
	Rear outer	-	R2 or R1 or S <sup>1</sup>
	Rear middle	-	L or S or R1 or R2
NA	Front outer and driver's	S <sup>1,2</sup>	R2 <sup>5</sup>
	Front middle	-	L
MD1, MD2	Front outer and driver's	-	R2 <sup>3,4,5</sup>
	Front middle	-	L <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Tare weight less than 2000 kg.

<sup>2</sup> May retain OE belts, but replacement belts must be of type S, R1 or R2.

<sup>3</sup> Applies to MD2 only if of monocoque construction (Note 9).

<sup>4</sup> If seatbelts are not fitted, but anchorages are fitted, must have seatbelts fitted from 1 October 2002. If anchorages are not fitted, seatbelts must be retrofitted from 1 October 2003.

<sup>5</sup> Front type R1 seatbelts may remain fitted if they were fitted as OE and have a declaration issued by a TSD agent, or a plate affixed to the vehicle in a position approved by the NZTA (see **Figures 7-5-2 to 7-5-6**). If missing, refer the vehicle to a TSD agent.

<sup>6</sup> A class MA vehicle must have a type R2 webbing clamp seatbelt in a front outer seating position, when a type R1 or R2 seatbelt in that position failed an in-service inspection on or after 1 April 2003 because of its condition or performance. Refer to **Technical bulletin 5** for requirements and exceptions.

**Table 7-5-3. Vehicles first registered in New Zealand from 1 April 2002**

Vehicle class	Seating position	Manufactured		
		1/1/1955-31/10/1979	1/11/1979-30/9/2003	1/10/2003-
MA, MB, MC LE (without motorcycle controls)	Front outer and driver's	S <sup>1,2</sup>	R2 <sup>5,6</sup>	R2 <sup>5,6</sup>
	Front middle	-	L	L
	Rear outer	-	R2 or R1 or S <sup>1</sup>	R2 or R1
	Rear middle	-	L or S or R1 or R2	L or S or R1 or R2
NA (excluding motorhomes manufactured from 1 October 2003, refer to <b>Table 7-5-4</b> )	Front outer and driver's	S <sup>1,2</sup>	R2 <sup>5</sup>	R2 <sup>5</sup>
	Front middle	-	L	L
	Rear outer	-	-	R2 or R1
	Rear middle	-	-	L or S or R1 or R2
MD1, MD2	Front outer and driver's	-	R2 <sup>3,4,5</sup>	R2 <sup>5</sup>
	Front middle	-	L <sup>3,4</sup>	L
	Rear outer	-	-	R2 or R1
	Rear middle	-	-	L or S or R1 or R2

<sup>1</sup> Tare weight less than 2000 kg.

<sup>2</sup> May retain OE belts, but replacement belts must be of type S, R1 or R2.

<sup>3</sup> Applies to MD2 only if of monocoque construction (**Note 9**).

<sup>4</sup> If seatbelts are not fitted, but anchorages are fitted, must have seatbelts fitted from 1 October 2002. If anchorages are not fitted, seatbelts must be retrofitted from 1 October 2003 (**Note 10**).

<sup>5</sup> Front type R1 seatbelts may remain fitted if they were fitted as OE and have a declaration issued by a TSD agent, or a plate affixed to the vehicle in a position approved by the NZTA (see **Figures 7-5-2 to 7-5-6**). If missing, refer the vehicle to a TSDA.

<sup>6</sup> A class MA vehicle must have a type R2 webbing clamp seatbelt in a front outer seating position, when a type R1 or R2 seatbelt in that position failed an in-service inspection on or after 1 April 2003 because of its condition or performance. Refer to **Technical bulletin 5** for requirements and exceptions.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)

Table 7-5-4. Requirements for specific motor vehicles

Specific vehicles	Mandatory equipment
Sideways-facing seating positions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A Land Rover manufactured before 1 January 1991 does not require a seatbelt to be fitted.</li> <li>2. A vehicle first registered in New Zealand before 1 October 2002 must have a seatbelt of any type fitted.</li> <li>3. A vehicle first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 October 2002 must have a lap seatbelt fitted.</li> </ol>
Vehicles without a structure to fit required seatbelts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. A vehicle manufactured before 1 October 2003 may be fitted with lap belts in any seating position if the vehicle has a permanent structure that ends less than 500 mm above the top of the uncompressed seat cushion (measured from a point 150 mm forward of the lowest part of the back cushion), and OE upper seatbelt anchorages are not fitted.</li> <li>5. An class MA or MC vehicle manufactured before 1 October 2003 may be fitted with static lap-and-diagonal seatbelts in outer seating positions instead of R2 type seatbelts if the vehicle has a permanent structure that ends less than 500 mm above the top of the uncompressed seat cushion (measured from a point 150 mm forward of the lowest part of the back cushion).</li> <li>6. An class MA or MC vehicle first registered outside New Zealand before 1 November 1979 that does not have B-pillars, and does not have seatbelts or seatbelt anchorages fitted for the front-outer seating positions, may be fitted with lap belts if the inspector has determined that it is not practicable to retrofit upper anchorages for static lap-and-diagonal seatbelts, and the lower anchorages have been certified to the LVV Code if retrofitted after 1 April 2002, or LVV code or ST120395 if retrofitted prior to 1 April 2002.</li> </ol> <p><b>Note</b> The vehicle inspector may accept documentation issued by the LVVTA (see <b>Figure 7-5-7</b>) that verifies that the vehicle does not have a suitable structure to fit required seatbelts.</p>
Motorhomes ( <b>Note 11</b> )	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Motorhomes manufactured prior to 1 October 2003 or motor vehicles converted to motorhomes prior to 1 October 2003 must have seatbelts fitted that are appropriate for the class of vehicle in which the vehicle was registered when it was registered as a motorhome.</li> <li>8. Motorhomes manufactured from 1 October 2003 or motor vehicles converted to motorhomes from 1 October 2003 must be fitted with the following seatbelts and notice: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) front seating positions: seatbelts must be fitted as specified for class MB vehicles in <b>Table 7-5-3</b></li> <li>b) rear seating positions: as many or more lap belts as there are sleeping berths which exceed the number of front seating positions.</li> <li>c) a notice must be displayed in a prominent location that recommends, on safety grounds, that when the vehicle is travelling, passengers use seats that are fitted with seatbelts, and that advises passengers that it is compulsory to wear fitted seatbelts.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Motor vehicles that transport detained persons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. A motor vehicle designed exclusively for transporting a person detained by the NZ Police or the Department of Corrections or a person acting on their behalf must comply with requirements for front seating positions, but does not have to comply with requirements for other seating positions.</li> </ol>

## Summary of legislation

### Condition

#### Seatbelts

4. A seatbelt must be of a design suitable for the vehicle, and must be strong, secure and in sound condition.
5. Seatbelt webbing must not be cut, stretched, frayed or faded, or have otherwise deteriorated so as to reduce the performance of the seatbelt.
6. Seatbelt webbing must be securely attached to the tongue or the adjusting buckle and to any fittings that secure a seatbelt to the seatbelt anchorages.
7. The strands of the steel cables of a seatbelt stalk must not be damaged or have deteriorated, and the seatbelt stalk must not have any other weaknesses that could reduce its performance.
8. Seatbelt buckles, retractor mechanisms or any other fittings intended to ensure the safe use of the seatbelt must not have deteriorated below safe tolerance.

#### Seatbelt anchorages

9. A seatbelt anchorage and its mounting location:
  - a) must be of a strength appropriate to both the motor vehicle and the attached seatbelt
  - b) must be structurally sound and free of corrosion, and
  - c) must not be damaged or distorted.
10. When a seatbelt or part of a seatbelt is integral to a seat, the seat and seat anchorages must be compatible in strength with the seatbelt or with that part of the seatbelt attached to the seat.

## Reasons for rejection

### Condition

#### Seatbelts

3. The seatbelt assembly is not securely fixed to a seatbelt anchorage.
4. A seatbelt component (eg protective plastic cover on buckle, tongue or retractor system) is damaged so that foreign objects may enter the interior components, or that they may cause damage to the interior components, mechanisms or webbing.
5. The seatbelt webbing (including webbing attached to the buckle) has:
  - a) a cut, including a cut on the surface, or
  - b) a rip or tear, or
  - c) fraying, or
  - d) stretching (eg the belt has unusual web patterns or the webbing is deformed, will not lie flat, or is curled or rippled), or
  - e) fading so that most of the colour has been bleached, and:
    - i. shows signs of chalking, or a powdery residue is evident on the webbing, or
    - ii. it has become stiff
  - f) been dyed to conceal fading, or
  - g) contamination from grease, paint, solvents or similar products.
  - h) been replaced or shows other signs of repair (**Note 14**) and there is no evidence of approval from the seatbelt manufacturer.
 

**Note** Such approval is very unlikely.
6. The seatbelt stitching:
  - a) is damaged or insecure, or
  - b) shows signs of home repair, eg gluing, stitching by hand or home sewing machine, staples, bolts, or rivets, or
  - c) indicates that the 'rip stitch' system has been activated, ie the stitching is broken and a 'REPLACE BELT' label has been exposed near the lower seatbelt anchorage, or this label has been cut off.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)

### Reasons for rejection

7. A buckle and tongue:
  - a) are mismatched, or
  - b) do not lock, or
  - c) do not remain locked, or
  - d) do not release easily, or
  - e) are insecure when coupled.
8. A component is missing, cracked, distorted or damaged in such a way that:
  - a) its strength or integrity is reduced, or
  - b) it may damage another component or the webbing, or
  - c) foreign matter may enter the interior of the mechanism.
9. A seatbelt stalk:
  - a) (wire-cable type) shows broken wires, or
  - b) (plastic-covered webbing type) webbing has deteriorated, or is frayed, cut or faded, or
  - c) (solid metal type) is corroded, cracked or buckled, or
  - d) is not the correct type for the vehicle or the seating position.
10. A seatbelt pretensioning system has not been replaced after activation.

### Seatbelt anchorages

11. A seatbelt anchorage (**Note 12**):
  - a) is not securely fixed to the vehicle structure, or
  - b) is not securely fixed to the seat if the seatbelt is an integral part of the seat, or
  - c) is corroded, damaged or shows signs of tampering, or
  - d) has evidence of corrosion damage (**Note 13** and **Note 17**) or structural damage within 150 mm of a lower seatbelt anchorage mounted in a wheel arch, or within 300 mm of any other seatbelt anchorage.

## Summary of legislation

### Performance

11. A seatbelt must be in good working order.
12. A seatbelt must be able to be adjusted by the wearer.
13. A seatbelt must be able to be readily fastened and released by the wearer.

### Modification

14. A seatbelt must not have been modified (**Note 14**) since 1 January 1992, except where:
  - a) the modification is approved by the seatbelt or vehicle manufacturer
  - b) the seatbelt has been modified temporarily to accommodate a child restraint, provided the modification:
    - i. does not affect the performance of the child restraint, and
    - ii. is not likely to cause injury to a vehicle occupant, and
    - iii. does not cause damage to the seatbelt.
15. The fitting of an alternative type of seatbelt (**Note 15**) or a modification that affects a seatbelt anchorage must be inspected and certified by an LVV specialist certifier, unless the vehicle is:
  - a) excluded from the requirement for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-5-5**), and
  - b) has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

## Reasons for rejection

### Performance

12. The seatbelt webbing of a retractor-type seatbelt does not easily pull out from the retractor.
13. The seatbelt webbing of a retractor-type seatbelt has difficulty retracting, eg is slow or intermittent, or does not fully retract.
14. A static seatbelt cannot be adjusted to fit a variety of persons.
15. The seatbelt is not of sufficient length to fit a variety of persons.
16. A seatbelt is located so that it cannot be readily fastened or released by the wearer.
17. The web and/or vehicle sensitivity of a dual-sensitive retractor type seatbelt fitted in a front seating position does not function correctly.
18. The vehicle sensitivity of a single-sensitive retractor type seatbelt fitted in a front seating position does not function correctly.
19. The web sensitivity of a dual-sensitive retractor type seatbelt fitted in a rear seating position does not function correctly.
20. The vehicle sensitivity of a single-sensitive retractor type seatbelt fitted in a rear seating position does not function correctly.

### Modification

21. A modification affects a seatbelt or seatbelt anchorage – including fitting of an alternative type of seatbelt, or a modification (since 1 January 1992) that affects a seatbelt anchorage, and
  - a) is not excluded from the requirements for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-5-5**), and
  - b) is missing proof of LVV specialist certification, ie:
    - i. the vehicle is not fitted with a valid LVV certification plate, or
    - ii. the operator is not able to produce a valid modification declaration or authority card.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)

**Table 7-5-5. Modifications that do not require LVV certification**

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is not required provided that:
Seatbelts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the modification is approved by the seatbelt or vehicle manufacturer (note that such approval is unlikely, but the inspector must ask for proof if approval is claimed) (<b>Note 14</b>), or</li> <li>▪ the modification is temporary for the accommodation of a child restraint, and does not:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- affect the performance of the child restraint, or</li> <li>- cause injury to a vehicle occupant, or</li> <li>- cause damage to the seatbelt.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Top-tether anchorage for a child seat or harness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the installation has been carried out in accordance with the instructions of the seat or harness manufacturer.</li> </ul>
Stereo equipment and speakers	<p>If fitted to the rear parcel shelf:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ no upper seatbelt anchorage is attached to the shelf or any shelf support bracket, and</li> <li>▪ in the case of a top tether point for a child seat attached to the rear shelf, the top tether point is not located within 150 mm of a modification to a rear parcel shelf, and</li> <li>▪ the removal of any material from the rear shelf is minimal and is unlikely to have weakened the vehicle structure to which a seatbelt anchorage is attached.</li> </ul> <p>If fitted to a part of the vehicle other than the rear parcel shelf:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ no structural material has been removed from within 300 mm of a seatbelt anchorage, and</li> <li>▪ any material removed is minimal and is unlikely to have weakened the vehicle structure (including a seatbelt anchorage structure).</li> </ul>

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is never required:
Retrofitted type-tested rear seatbelt anchorages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ in-service requirements for condition and performance must be met.</li> </ul>
Rear seatbelts fitted to class MD1, MD2 and NA vehicles before 1 March 1999	
Removal of non-mandatory seatbelts	
Replacing a type R1 or R2 seatbelt with a webclamp R1 or R2 seatbelt (eg where Technical bulletin 5 applies)	
Any modification for the purposes of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services	

**Note 1 Seatbelt** means an assembly of straps made of webbing or metal with a securing buckle, adjusting devices and attachments, including any device for absorbing energy or for retracting the webbing, that is:

a) able to be anchored to the interior of a vehicle, and

b) designed to diminish the risk of injury to its wearer in the event of a collision or abrupt deceleration of the vehicle by limiting the mobility of the wearer's body.

**Note 2 Retractor** means a device to accommodate parts, or all, of the webbing of a seatbelt.

**Note 3 Single-sensitive** means a seatbelt retractor that, during normal driving conditions, allows freedom of movement by the wearer of the seatbelt by means of length-adjusting components that automatically adjust the seatbelt to the wearer, and that comprises a locking mechanism activated in an emergency by deceleration of the vehicle (ie the seatbelt is vehicle sensitive).

**Note 4 Dual-sensitive** means a seatbelt retractor that, during normal driving conditions, allows freedom of movement by the wearer of the seatbelt by means of length-adjusting components that automatically adjust the strap to the wearer, and that is activated by two or more of the following:

- a) deceleration of the vehicle, or
- b) acceleration of the strap from the retractor, or
- c) other means of activation.

**Note 5 Seating position** means a seat or part of a seat that is of a suitable size and shape for one person.

**Note 6 Outer seating position** means a seating position next to a side wall of a vehicle where there is no more than 500 mm between the longitudinal centre of the seat and the side wall.

**Note 7 Middle seating position** means a seating position in a vehicle that is not an outer seating position.

**Note 8 Rear seating position** means a seating position in a vehicle behind the driver.

**Note 9 Monocoque**, in relation to a motor vehicle, means that the chassis of the vehicle is integral to the body.

**Note 10 Retrofit**, in relation to a seatbelt or seatbelt anchorage in a motor vehicle, means to fit a seatbelt or seatbelt anchorage in a location where a seatbelt or seatbelt anchorage has not been fitted before.

**Note 11 Motorhome** means a motor vehicle, other than a trailer, that is permanently equipped with features intended to make the vehicle suitable as a dwelling place, and must include at least one sleeping berth and one table, both of which may be of a design that allows them to be retracted or folded away.

**Note 12 Seatbelt anchorage** means the parts of a vehicle structure, seat structure or any other part of the vehicle to which a seatbelt assembly is attached.

**Note 13 Corrosion damage** is where the metal has been eaten away, which is evident by pitting. The outward signs of such corrosion damage is typically displayed by the lifting or bubbling of paint. In extreme cases the area affected by the corrosion damage will fall out and leave a hole.

**Note 14 Definitions**

**Modify** means to change a vehicle from its original state by altering, substituting, adding or removing a structure, system, component or equipment, but does not include repair.

**Repair** means to restore a damaged or worn vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment to within safe tolerance of its condition when manufactured, including replacement with undamaged or new structures, systems, components or equipment.

Note that any repairs, such as webbing or retractor replacement, must be approved by the seatbelt manufacturer. Any modification, such as fitting a different type of seatbelt or a seatbelt extension, must be approved by the seatbelt or vehicle manufacturer. It is very unlikely that a repair or modification will be approved by the vehicle or seatbelt manufacturer. Where such approval is claimed, the inspector must request appropriate evidence.

**Note 15 Specialist seatbelt** means a seatbelt that is designed for specialist purposes, and includes a full harness seatbelt used for motorsport activities.

**Note 16 Permanent structure** means a non-removable structure capable of sustaining loads associated with seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages.

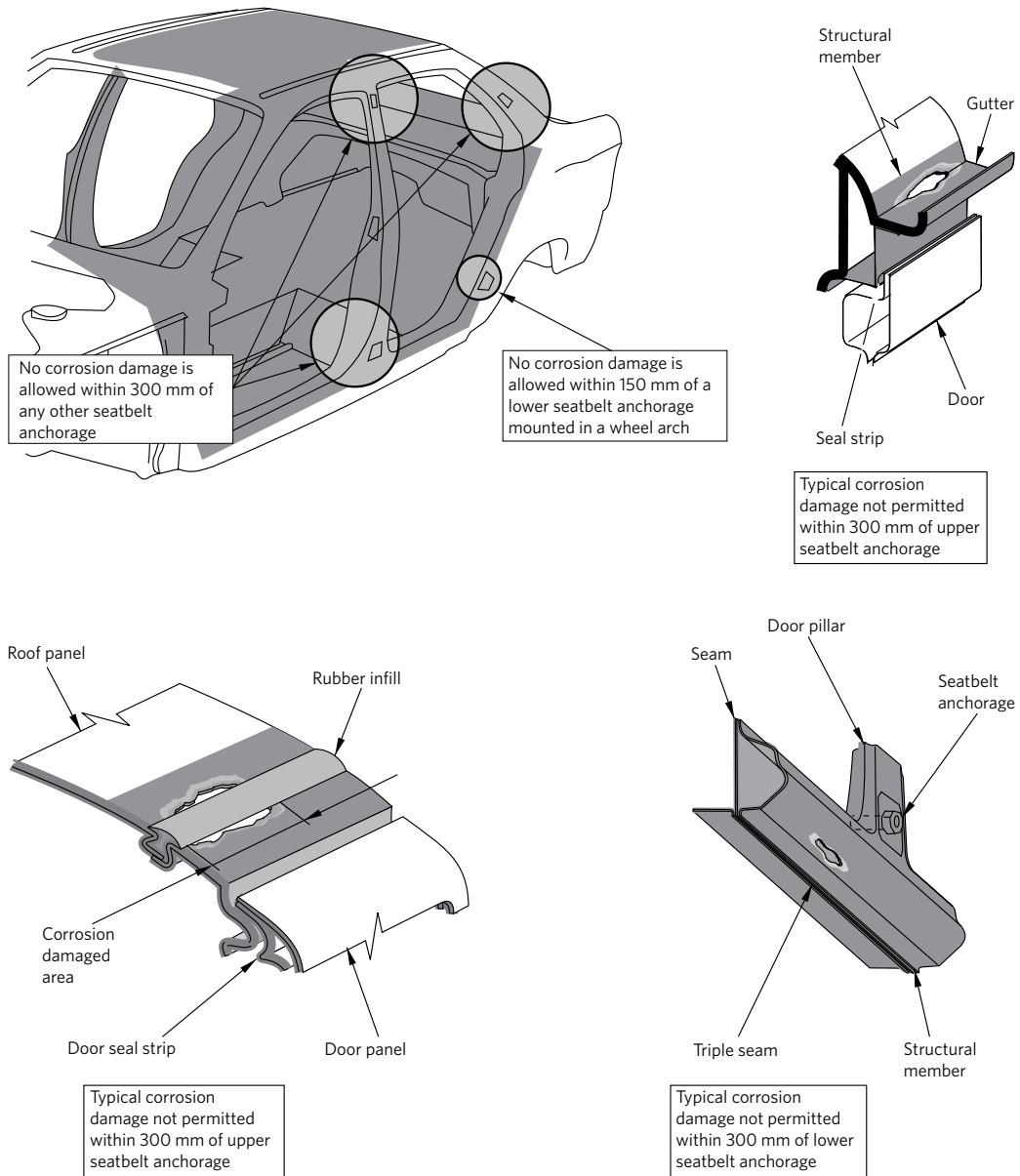
**Note 17** Where the inspector is presented with a Nissan Terrano or Nissan Mistral vehicle of the type that is fitted with a two-layer (double skin) floor panel, the inspection procedure in **Technical bulletin 2** must be followed.

**Note 18** A vehicle may be fitted with seatbelts other than of type L, S, R1 or R2 only if the seatbelts are of a specialist type (eg full harness seatbelts), and:

- a) the specialist seatbelts are the vehicle manufacturer's original equipment specification, or
- b) the specialist seatbelts have been fitted for a specific purpose (eg motorsport), and the operator produces a valid LVV authority card
- c) the vehicle is scratchbuilt and the specialist seatbelts are noted on the LVV plate.

**Vehicle interior**

**7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)**



**Figure 7-5-1. Corrosion limits around seatbelt anchorages**

See also figures for corrosion limits to structure (section 3-1), hinge and latch anchorages (section 6-1), and front or rear suspension anchorages (section 9-1).

<b>Approved Certifier's Declaration</b>			
The exemption notice copied on reverse, as published in the New Zealand Gazette No. 26 of 12 February 1998, page 574, and referenced as 'au986', is applicable to the following vehicle:			
Make:	_____		
Model:	_____		
Year of manufacture:	_____		
VIN/Chassis number:	_____		
This vehicle complies with the following approved frontal impact standard:			
_____			
The seat belts installed in the vehicle are the vehicle manufacturer's original equipment, or original equipment placement, and identifiable by the following part/identification numbers:			
<i>Row</i>	Left outer seat belt	Middle seat belt	Right outer seat belt
Front:	_____	_____	_____
First rear:	_____	_____	_____
Second rear:	_____	_____	_____
<b>I declare that:</b>			
(a) I have personally examined the vehicle specified above; and			
(b) the above information is true.			
Signed:	_____	Name:	_____
Address:	_____		
Date:	_____	Stamp:	_____
<b>VIN Agent's Validation:</b>			
I am satisfied with the evidence provided in support of this exemption.			
Signed:	_____	Name:	_____
Address:	_____		
Date:	_____	Stamp:	_____

Figure 7-5-2. Example of seatbelt declaration: Approved Certifier's Declaration (front)

## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)

Extract from the New Zealand Gazette, No. 26, p. 574, of 12 February 1998 relating to exemptions from the TR76 and the VSR90 with respect to seatbelts in vehicles that comply with approved frontal impact standards

Extract from *N.Z. Gazette*, 12 February 1998, No. 26, p. 574

### Exemption from Specified Seat Belt Requirements of the Traffic Regulations 1976 and the Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990, Subject to Frontal Impact Standards

Pursuant to regulation 90 (1) of the Traffic Regulations 1976 and regulation 36 of the Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990, I, John Andrew Justice, Senior Engineer, hereby exempt seat belts in motor vehicles of Classes MA, MB, MC, and NA from the requirement in regulation 78A of the Traffic Regulations 1976 of having to be approved, and from the requirements of regulation 29 (2) and (3) of the Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990, subject to the conditions specified in Schedule 1 of this notice.

#### Schedule 1

##### Conditions

- (i) This exemption only applies to vehicles manufactured on or after 1 January 1993 that comply with, and are certified to comply with, one or more of the frontal impact standards listed in Schedule 2 of this notice, in the versions in force at the time of manufacture;
- (ii) This exemption only applies to original equipment seat belts, and replacement seat belts approved by the vehicle manufacturer that are identifiable by part numbers or identification numbers identical to the original equipment seat belts;
- (iii) This exemption is only valid if declared by an approved certifier as being applicable to a particular vehicle, and if validated by a VIN agent;
- (iv) The declaration must be on the reverse of a copy of this notice and contain the following information:
  - (a) Vehicle make, model, year of manufacture, and VIN or chassis number,
  - (b) The frontal impact standard with which the vehicle complies,
  - (c) The part numbers or identification numbers of the seat belts in each seating position,
  - (d) A statement to the effect that this exemption notice applies to the vehicle,

- (e) Date, and certifier's signature and contact details;
- (v) The declaration specified in (iv) must be validated by a VIN agent, but only if the VIN agent is satisfied with the evidence provided by the certifier that this exemption is applicable to the specified vehicle;
- (vi) This notice is only valid as long as an exempted vehicle continues to comply with the approved frontal impact standard to which it was certified;
- (vii) A copy of this notice, including the declaration and validation specified in (iii), (iv) and (v), must be carried in all exempted vehicles at all times and must be readily available for inspection;
- (viii) This exemption may be revoked at any time.

#### Schedule 2

##### Approved frontal impact standards

- (i) Directive 96/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 on the protection of occupants of motor vehicles in the event of a frontal impact [which, for the purpose of occupant protection in the event of a frontal impact, amends the Council Directive of 6 February 1970 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers (70/156/EEC)];
- (ii) Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 208, Occupant Crash Protection in Passenger Cars, Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles, Trucks and Buses;
- (iii) Australian Design Rule 69/00, Full Frontal Impact Occupant Protection;
- (iv) Technical Standard for Occupant Protection in Frontal Collision, Jisha Circular No. 899 of October 1, 1983.

Signed at Wellington this 10th day of February 1998.

JOHN ANDREW JUSTICE, Senior Engineer, acting under the authority delegated to me by way of instrument of delegation dated 23 December 1996.

209986

Version Two  
Amendment 2, February 1998

Figure 7-5-3. Example of seatbelt declaration: Approved Certifier's Declaration (reverse)



**TSD Agent's Declaration**

The exemption notice copied on reverse, as published in the *New Zealand Gazette* of 29 March 2001, page 781, and referenced as 'au2141', is applicable to the following vehicle:

Make: \_\_\_\_\_

Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Year of manufacture: \_\_\_\_\_

VIN/Chassis number: \_\_\_\_\_

The vehicle [tick applicable box]:

complies with the following approved frontal impact standard:  
\_\_\_\_\_

is fitted with airbags that are the vehicle manufacturer's original equipment specification;

has seatbelts with features that are specifically designed to operate in conjunction with other parts of an integrated occupant protection system. The features are:  
\_\_\_\_\_

The seatbelts installed in the vehicle are the vehicle manufacturer's original equipment specification and identifiable by the following part/identification numbers:

Row	Left outer seatbelt	Middle seatbelt	Right outer seatbelt
Front:	_____	_____	_____
First rear:	_____	_____	_____
Second rear:	_____	_____	_____

**I declare that:**

(a) I have personally examined the vehicle specified above; and  
 (b) the above information is true.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Stamp: \_\_\_\_\_

**Figure 7-5-4. Example of seatbelt declaration: TSD Agent's Declaration (front)**

**Exemption from Specified Seatbelt Requirements of the  
Traffic Regulations 1976 and the  
Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990**

Pursuant to regulation 90 (1) of the *Traffic Regulations 1976* and pursuant to regulation 36 of the *Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990*, I, Jörg Simon Mager, Senior Engineer Vehicle Policy, hereby exempt any motor vehicle that is required to be fitted with seatbelts from the requirement in regulation 78A of the *Traffic Regulations 1976* of having to have seatbelts of an approved type, and from the requirements in regulation 29 (2) and 29 (3) of the *Transport (Vehicle Standards) Regulations 1990*, in respect of specified seatbelts in the vehicle, subject to the conditions specified in the schedule of this notice.

The following notice in the *New Zealand Gazette* is hereby revoked: 12 February 1998, No. 26, p. 574, (au986) is hereby revoked.

**Schedule:**     *Conditions*

- (i) This exemption applies only to a vehicle that:
  - (a) complies with a frontal impact standard approved under *Land Transport Rule: Frontal Impact*, or
  - (b) is fitted with airbags that are the vehicle manufacturer's original equipment specification, or
  - (c) has seatbelts with features, such as pretensioners or load limiters, that are specifically designed to operate in conjunction with other parts of an integrated occupant protection system;
- (ii) The exemption applies only in respect of seatbelts that are the vehicle manufacturer's original equipment specification;
- (iii) This exemption is valid only if a declaration, as specified in (iv) below, is issued by a Transport Services Delivery Agent, declaring the exemption to be applicable to a particular vehicle;
- (iv) The declaration must be on the reverse of a copy of this exemption notice and contain the following information:
  - (a) Vehicle make, model, year of manufacture, and VIN or chassis number,
  - (b) Part numbers or identification numbers of the seatbelts in each seating position,
  - (c) A statement to the effect that the vehicle qualifies for the exemption and meets the conditions of the exemption,
  - (d) Date of issue, and inspector's name, contact details and signature.

Signed at Wellington this 22nd day of March 2001.

JÖRG SIMON MAGER, Senior Engineer Vehicle Policy, acting under an authority delegated to me by the Director of Land Transport Safety by way of instrument of delegation dated 3 May 1999.

**Figure 7-5-5. Example of seatbelt declaration: TSD Agent's Declaration (reverse)**



Figure 7-5-6. Example of plate fitted to a vehicle that may retain single-sensitive front seatbelts

**LOW VOLUME VEHICLE TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION Inc**

**FS012 Upper Seatbelt Anchorage Request Form**

**Low Volume Vehicle Certifiers' Declaration of Inspection and Approval  
for Non-requirement of Retro-fitted Upper Seatbelt Anchorages**

*This declaration may only be applied to MA and MC-class vehicles manufactured before 1 November 1979.*

**LVV Certifier's declaration:**

I (LVV certifier's name): \_\_\_\_\_ (certifier ID): \_\_\_\_\_

declare that, in relation to the following motor vehicle, I have personally inspected the vehicle and its structure in relation to the suitability of the retro-fitment of upper seatbelt anchorages *(photographs of vehicle are to accompany application)*

Vehicle Make: \_\_\_\_\_ Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Chassis No./VIN: \_\_\_\_\_

I declare that: *(fill out either (A) or (B), as applicable)*

**(A) No fixed roof, B-pillar, or other permanent structure:**  
The vehicle specified above does not incorporate a fixed roof, B-pillar, or other permanent structure capable of supporting a retro-fitted upper seatbelt anchorage, that is within the permitted area required by 2.3(2) of LVV Standard 175-00 (Seatbelt Anchorages) for the installation of an upper seatbelt anchorage, in the following seating positions: \_\_\_\_\_

or;

**(B) Unsuitable pillar/cant-rail size or design:**  
The vehicle specified above does have a fixed roof or other permanent structure that is within the permitted area specified in 2.3(2) of LVV Standard 175-00 (Seatbelt Anchorages) for the installation of an upper seatbelt anchorage, however that structure is of insufficient dimensions, or is of a design, that precludes the correct installation of seatbelt anchorage doubler plates as required by 2.6(2) of LVV Standard 175-00 (Seatbelt Anchorages), for the installation of an upper seatbelt anchorage, in the following seating positions: \_\_\_\_\_

General comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

LVV Certifier's signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LVVTA's validation:**

I am satisfied that this declaration is appropriate for the vehicle in question, taking into account the vehicle's age, design, and construction type *(TSDA should contact LVVTA [09-268-9550] in the first instance if there are any concerns about the use of this declaration for this vehicle).*

LVVTA representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Form Approval Number: \_\_\_\_\_

LVVTA stamp

**Form FS012** Issue #2, June 2006 **1 of 3** © Low Volume Vehicle Technical Association Inc.

Figure 7-5-7. FS012 Upper seatbelt anchorage request form

## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)

The plate is an embossed VIN plate located low on the front face of the right-hand B-pillar. The last five digits are the last five digits of the vehicle's VIN number.

**Table 7-5-6. Specific seatbelt exemptions**

Key to exemption codes	
Front out-board seating positions	
F1	Seatbelts may be static or single sensitive.
F2	Seatbelts may be single sensitive, that is web or vehicle sensitive.
F3	Seatbelts may be vehicle sensitive only.
F4	Seatbelts may be web sensitive only.
F5	Driver's seatbelt may be approved lap belt.
Seating positions behind the driver	
R1	All seatbelts may be approved lap belts.
R2	Forward-facing folding seats may be fitted with approved lap belts.
R3	Side-facing folding seats behind the driver are not required to have seatbelts fitted.
R4	Rear seats occupied by prisoners are not required to have seatbelts.

**Note** Exemptions (other than R4 and F5) are only available for vehicles first registered in New Zealand before 1 January 1991

The following exemptions are applicable only to vehicles first registered in New Zealand before 1 January 1991:

**Bedford CF: Exemption code F1: Serial numbers: 97360JZ7:** 860638, 860640, 860641, 860643, 860644.  
**97560JZ7:** 859025, 859026, 859027, 859029, 859031, 859032, 859035, 860581. **97370JZ7:** 855826, 855827, 855835, 855836, 856133, 856769, 856733, 856775, 858021, 858026, 858027, 859127, 858593, 858594, 858596, 858599, 859200, 859469, 859471, 859473, 859474, 859475, 859477, 859479, 859529, 859531, 859533, 859535, 859536, 860163, 860837, 860848, 860938, 860939, 860941, 860944, 862061, 862067. **97G70JZ7:** 856782, 860142, 860144, 860147, 860148, 860150, 860152, 861858, 861859, 861860, 861861, 861862, 861863, 861868, 862265, 862266, 862267, 862268, 862270, 862271, 862273, 862274, 862276. **97570JZ7:** 853277, 855402, 855405, 855407, 855408, 855409, 855410, 855411, 855412, 856702, 856709, 856711, 856713, 858402, 858404, 858408, 858410, 858641, 858642, 858643, 858644, 859087, 859088, 859089, 959093, 859096, 861456, 861457, 861459, 861953, 861954. **97770JZ7:** 851548. **97360JZ7:** 800842, 860634, 860644, 861767. **97370JZ7:** 851296, 853467, 854403, 854404, 854529, 854836, 855418, 855729, 855734, 855735, 855766, 855826, 856051, 856133, 856261, 856616, 856653, 856769, 856917, 857154, 857157, 858024, 858593, 858594, 859014, 859020, 859024, 859196, 859197, 859474, 859530, 860160, 860848, 860933, 860942, 862061, 862065, 862288, 862458, 862468, 862653, 863080, 863204, 863205, 863208, 863210, 863211, 863212, 864817. **97G70JZ7:** 854097, 855062, 855063, 856783, 856790, 857907, 859349, 859350, 859358, 860141, 860142, 860144, 860148, 861858, 861860, 861867, 862265, 862276, 862271. **97560JZ7:** 859035. **87570JZ7:** 852305, 854309, 854310, 854314, 854319, 854463, 854544, 855774, 855780, 855783, 857463, 857714, 858406, 858412, 861460. **97670JZ7:** 860145. **97770JZ7:** 852373, 856250

**Citroen 2CV: Exemption code R1**

**Chrysler Avenger: Exemption code R1:** Vehicles with model prefix: BP

**Daihatsu Charade: Exemption codes F1, R1: Serial numbers: XTE: G10-GMG:** 830230, 830331, 830379, 830388, 830402, 830416, 830442, 830453, 830490, 830518, 830540, 830558, 830571, 830579, 830602, 830611, 830631, 830646, 830663, 830672, 830697, 830713, 830733, 830747, 830761, 830792, 830801, 830815, 823244, 823291, 823313, 823428, 831579, 831609, 831630, 831643, 831679, 831747, 831777, 831833, 831849, 831885, 831917, 831963, 831973, 832018, 832064, 854309. **XG: G10-GMD:** 830280, 830305, 830393, 830510, 830599, 830617, 830654, 830691, 830711, 830719, 830764, 830798, 830820. **XG: G10-GKD:** 830345, 830526, 830637, 830683, 830770

**Daihatsu Delta: Exemption code F1: Serial numbers: VT24T-C:** 90990, 91015, 91016, 91028, 91029, 91032, 91033, 91054, 91091, 91094-91099, 91100-91128, 91165-91200. **V24W-C:** 91129, 91131, 91133-91138. **S60P:** 022366

**Daihatsu Rocky: Exemption codes R2, R3: Models: F75RV-BG, F75RV-MBGT and F85-VBG**

**Datsun 180SX: Exemption code F4: Serial numbers: KHS110:** 000074, 000124, 000580, 000583, 000585, 000589, 000591, 000594, 000597, 000603, 000607, 000611, 000615, 000618, 000621, 000624, 000630, 000640, 000644, 000645, 000649, 000651, 000655, 000658, 000660, 000663, 000680, 000687, 000689, 000695, 000697, 0006999

**Datsun Cherry: Exemption code F1: Series: BF10**

**Fiat 128: Exemption code F2: FA289 to FA336**

**Ford Cortina wagon: Exemption code R1: Serial numbers: CLBNVJ:** 35642, 38051, 38052, 38053. **CLBNVL:** 30889, 31516. **CLBNVT:** 32987, 32998, 35480, 35488, 35498, 35502, 35503, 35504, 35505, 35507, 35508, 35511, 35514, 35524, 35526, 35532, 35533, 35545, 35581, 36548. **CLBNVY:** 32881, 32885, 32909, 32925, 32926, 32969

**Vehicle interior****7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)**

**Ford Cortina sedan: Exemption code R1: CLBFVE:** 28977, 29656. **CLBFVJ:** 37727, 37745, 37758, 37761, 37798, 37799, 37808, 37818, 37855, 37890, 37906, 37957, 37958, 37984, 38354, 38373, 38374. **CLBFVL:** 29738, 30749, 30845, 31404, 31429, 31448, 32172, 32313, 32688. **CLBFVY:** 30320, 30815, 31448, 32629, 32374, 32391, 32680, 35024, 35030. **CLBFVS:** 32352, 32361, 32796, 32840, 32844, 32852, 32861, 34220, 34248, 34255, 34258, 34262, 34264, 34265, 34267, 34269, 34272, 34274, 34280, 34296, 34298, 34299, 34310, 34322, 34328, 34341, 34962, 34963, 34986, 35173, 35183, 35233, 35246, 35267, 35271, 35277, 35280, 35281, 35282, 35285, 35291, 35330, 35333, 35340, 35367, 35369, 35370, 35384, 35395, 35396, 35401, 35402, 35407, 35408, 35410, 35411, 35412, 35416, 35419, 35420, 35430, 35434, 35442, 35444, 35450, 35452, 35454, 35457, 35612, 35728, 36589, 36590, 36591, 36593, 36598, 36600, 36604, 36605, 36607, 36608, 36614, 36615, 36616, 36618, 36623, 36630, 36631, 36633, 36892, 36893, 36894, 36896, 36898, 36900, 36901, 36908, 36911, 36921, 37451, 37593, 37595, 37627, 37642. **CLBFVT:** 35534, 35566, 36539, 36541, 36546, 36547, 36549, 36553, 36554, 36555, 36556, 35564, 36565, 36569, 36571, 36577, 36923, 36925, 36926, 36927, 36929, 36941, 36946, 36950, 36951, 36952, 36953, 36956, 36960, 36964, 36965, 36966, 36972, 36975, 36979, 36980, 36981, 36982, 36983, 3685, 36990, 37641, 37642, 37644, 37645, 37649, 37651, 37652, 37653, 37656, 37657, 37659, 37660, 37661, 37664, 37666, 37670, 37674, 37675, 37676, 37677, 37679, 37680, 37686, 37692, 37694, 37697, 37698, 3799, 37700, 37701, 37702, 37704, 37705, 37706, 37707, 37708, 37710, 37711, 37714, 37716, 37733, 37736, 37737, 37775, 37992, 37994, 37996, 37997, 37999, 38000, 38001, 38002, 38004, 38007, 38008, 38011, 38012, 38013, 38018, 38022, 38024, 38028, 38030, 38032, 38035, 38037, 38038, 38039, 39648. **BABFWD:** 44439, 44444, 44446, 44449, 44450

**Ford Escort wagon: Exemption code R1: Serial numbers: CLADVS:** 30987, 30998, 31001, 31018, 31022, 31024, 31025, 31033, 39140. **CLADVT:** 37320

**Holden HZ utility: Exemption code F1: Serial numbers: 8N80TJZ7:** 0048Z, 00049, 00053, 00059, 00065, 00904, 00907, 00913, 00918, 00923, 00929, 00931, 00934, 00941, 00949, 00950, 00951, 00953, 00954, 00956. **8N80DJZ7:** 99950Z, 99956, 99959, 99966, 99969, 99977, 99981, 99984, 99985, 99987, 99991. **8N80JZ7:** 00891, 00893, 00898, 00902, 00903, 00905, 00908, 00911, 00916, 00917, 00947, 00948, 00986, 00993, 00996, 01002, 01003, 01008, 01038, 01042, 01062, 01100, 01101, 01102, 01103, 01026, 01050, 01070, 01074, 01090, 01085, 01087, 01092, 01093, 01094, 01152, 99951, 99955. **8N80DJZ7:** 98169Z. **8N80LJZ7:** 0128Z, 01990Z, 97844Z, 97854Z, 98216Z, 99259Z, 99276Z. **8N80TJZ7:** 00051Z, 00893Z, 00922Z, 00932Z, 00946Z, 00957Z, 97107Z

**Holden One Ton chassis/cab: Exemption code F1: Serial numbers: 8M60JZ7:** 01113, 01117, 01121, 01123Z, 01124, 01125, 01136, 01138, 01141, 01142, 01145, 01146, 01169, 98821, 98833, 98846, 98851. **8M60LJZ7:** 01105Z, 01124Z, 01136Z, 01141Z, 96554Z, 98725Z, 98801Z, 98857Z, 98861Z, 99902Z

**Isuzu Gemini model PF50: Exemption code F3: Serial numbers:** 6709544 to 548, 6709806 to 810, 6714557 to 576, 6715252 to 261, 6715835 to 844, 6720255 to 264, 6702417 to 436, 6720675 to 681, 6725925 to 934, 6726142 to 151, 6726286 to 295, 6726536 to 545, 6731789 to 791, 6732010 to 017, 6732219 to 227, 6732425 to 432, 6732635 to 642, 6732826 to 829, 6736172 to 181

**Isuzu KAG51 light commercial: Exemption code F1**

**Isuzu Space cab TFR17HPRRML: Exemption code R1**

**Isuzu TLD23: Exemption code F1**

**Kawasaki KAP-300 Mule 500: Exemption code F5**

**Land Rover all models: Exemption code R3**

**Mitsubishi L300 all types (includes Delica): Exemption codes F1, R1**

**Mitsubishi Colt 1400 light commercial: Exemption code F1**

**Mitsubishi Galant Sigma Estate: Exemption code R1: Any chassis number less than GQ7445 1753**

**NZ Police prisoner vans: Exemption code R4**

**Renault Alpine V6 GT D50005: Exemption code R1**

**Renault Alpine V6 GT Turbo D50105: Exemption code R1**

**Subaru 1600 GFT: Exemption code R1: Serial numbers:** 002019, 002121, 002122, 002123, 002124, 002127, 002128, 002129, 002130, 002131, 002132, 002133, 002134, 002135, 002136, 002137, 002138, 002139, 002140, 002144, 002149, 002150, 002151, 002153, 002158, 002161, 002162, 002163, 002164, 002169, 002172, 002173, 002174, 002175, 002176, 002177, 002178, 002180, 002182, 002183, 002184, 002185, 002186, 002187, 002188, 002191, 002192, 002197, 002201, 002202, 002430, 002431, 002432, 002433, 002436, 002443, 002444, 002446, 002447, 002448, 002449, 002453, 002454, 002455, 002456, 002457, 002458, 002459, 002460, 002461, 002465, 002469, 002470, 002476, 002478

**Subaru Domingo van: Exemption code R1: 1986 and 1987 models**

**Subaru 700 van: Exemption code R1: 1986 and 1987 models**

**Suzuki ST80: Exemption code F1: ST80 KRA: 0003, 0010, 0034, 0036, 0044, 0049, 0050, 0079, 0096**

**Suzuki ST90: Exemption code F1: ST90 KRA: 0097 to 0132. ST90 VRA: 0133 to 0493**

**Toyota Corolla mode: Exemption code F4: Serial numbers: KE 35R-KSB: up to serial number 3681**

**Toyota Corona estate: Exemption code R1: Serial numbers: TT132RG-TWKDS: up to unit number 781. TT132RG-TWHDS: up to unit number 381**

**Toyota Dyna chassis/cab: Exemption code F1: Serial numbers: RU20R-QRBT3 (petrol): up to serial number 171. RU30R-QRDHT3 (diesel): up to serial number 151**

**Toyota Hi-Ace van: Exemption code F1: Serial numbers: RH20RV-JRE: up to serial number 1381**

**Toyota Hi-Ace chassis/cab: Exemption code F1: Serial numbers: RH11R-JR3: up to serial number 391**

**Toyota Hilux chassis/cab: Exemption code F1: Serial numbers: RN40R-JRS3: up to serial number 401. RN41R-JR3 up to serial number 171**

**Toyota Hilux 850 double cab: Exemption code R1: Serial numbers:** YN 65: 0002226, 0002916 to 0002925, 0002946 to 0002955, 0002993 to 0003002, 0003235 to 0003264, 0003306 to 0003335, 0003489 to 0003498, 0003733 to 0003742, 0003827 to 0003836, 0003951 to 0003960, 0003994 to 0004003, 0004075 to 0004084.

**Toyota Lite Ace: Exemption code R1: Model: KM20RV-JRZ or YM20RV-MR**



## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Seatbelts and Seatbelt Anchorages 2002

#### Mandatory equipment

1. Refer to general vehicle pages.
2. A class NB or NC vehicle must be fitted with seatbelts as specified in **Table 7-5-7**.

#### Permitted equipment

3. Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Condition

4. Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Performance

5. Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Modification

6. Refer to general vehicle pages.
7. The fitting of an alternative type of seatbelt, or a modification on or after 1 April 2002 that affects a seatbelt anchorage in a heavy vehicle, must be inspected and certified by an HVS certifier of category HVEC, HVMC or HVIC, unless the vehicle is:
  - a) excluded from the requirement for HVS certification (**Table 7-5-8**), and
  - b) has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

1. Refer to general vehicle pages.
2. A class NB or NC vehicle is not fitted with seatbelts as specified in **Table 7-5-7**, and the requirements for specific vehicles in **Table 7-5-4** are not met.

#### Condition

3. Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Performance

4. Refer to general vehicle pages.

#### Modification and repair

5. A modification or repair since 1 April 2002 affects a seatbelt or seatbelt anchorage and:
  - a) is not excluded from the requirements for HVS certification (**Table 7-5-8**), or
  - b) the modification is not for the purpose of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services, or
  - c) is missing proof of HVS certification, ie:
    - i. the vehicle was modified or repaired before the last CoF inspection and no LANDATA record has been entered, or
    - ii. the vehicle was modified or repaired since the last CoF inspection and no valid LT400 form from an HVS certifier of category HVEC, HVMC or HVIC has been presented.

## Vehicle interior

## 7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages (cont.)

Table 7-5-7. Seatbelt requirements for heavy vehicles first registered in New Zealand from 1 April 2002

Vehicle class	Seating position	Manufactured	
		before 1 October 2003	from 1 October 2003
NB, NC	Front outer and driver's	-	R2 <sup>2</sup>
	Front middle	-	L
	Rear outer <sup>1</sup>	-	-
	Rear middle <sup>1</sup>	-	-

- <sup>1</sup> A sideways-facing seating position in a vehicle first registered in New Zealand before 1 October 2002 may be fitted with a seatbelt of any type, and in a vehicle first registered from 1 October 2002 may be fitted with a seat belt that is a lapbelt only.
- <sup>2</sup> Front type R1 seatbelts may remain fitted if they were fitted as OE and have a declaration issued by a TSD agent, or a plate affixed to the vehicle in a position approved by the NZTA.

Table 7-5-8. Certification requirements for seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages

HVS certification is required	HVS certification is not required
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retrofitting of seatbelt anchorages, including seats with integrated seatbelts (for Pinzgauers see <b>Note 1</b>).</li> <li>Fitting of an alternative type of seatbelt.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fitting of or modification to seatbelts, when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the modification is approved by the seatbelt or vehicle manufacturer, or</li> <li>the modification is temporary for the accommodation of a child restraint, and does not: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>affect the performance of the child restraint, or</li> <li>cause injury to a vehicle occupant, or</li> <li>cause damage to the seatbelt.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>Top-tether anchorage for a child seat or harness, when the installation has been carried out in accordance with the instructions of the seat or harness manufacturer.</li> <li>Fitting of unmodified seatbelts.</li> <li>Retrofitting type-tested rear seatbelt anchorages.</li> <li>Removal of seatbelts.</li> <li>Any repair or modification not listed in the left-hand column unless the vehicle inspector considers that certification is required because the modification or repair has affected the vehicle's safety performance (a second opinion from an expert may be needed, eg the manufacturer's representative, or a reputable workshop).</li> </ol>

**Note 1** On NZ Army Pinzgauer vehicles, the belts/harnesses fitted in the rear are attached to load anchorage points certified to NZS 5444. They are not considered to be seatbelts for the purpose of CoF inspections.

**Vehicle interior****7-5 Seatbelts and seatbelt anchorages****Summary of legislation****Applicable legislation**

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

**Mandatory equipment**

1. A heavy open-bodied vehicle that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2001, if fitted with seatbelts, must have signs that state that passengers must remain seated with seatbelts on while the vehicle is moving.

**Condition**

2. Refer to heavy vehicle pages.

**Performance**

3. Refer to heavy vehicle pages.

**Modification and repair**

4. Refer to heavy vehicle pages.

**Reasons for rejection****Mandatory equipment**

1. A heavy open-bodied vehicle that entered passenger service in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2001 and is fitted with seatbelts, does not have legible signs that state that passengers must remain seated with seatbelts on while the vehicle is moving.

**Condition**

2. Refer to heavy vehicle pages.

**Performance**

3. Refer to heavy vehicle pages.

**Modification and repair**

4. Refer to heavy vehicle pages.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-6 Frontal impact airbags

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Frontal Impact 2001

#### Mandatory equipment

1. A frontal impact airbag and its operating system must remain operational if the vehicle was originally manufactured with a frontal impact airbag.
2. An airbag warning light system must remain operational if it was fitted by the vehicle manufacturer.
3. A motor vehicle must not have a sign, light, or other device that indicates the vehicle is fitted with an airbag if it is not fitted with an airbag.
4. A motor vehicle must not have a light or other device indicating an airbag operating system is operable if it is inoperable.

#### Permitted equipment

5. A switch may be installed as OE to render an airbag temporarily inoperable.

#### Condition and performance

6. An airbag and its operating system must be safe and in good condition.
7. An airbag warning light fitted by the manufacturer must remain operational.

#### Modification

8. A motor vehicle that has had an airbag removed or made inoperable must either:
  - a) have all OE signs lights, or other devices that indicated the vehicle was fitted with an airbag removed, or
  - b) if the signs, lights, or other devices cannot be readily removed, have a label that indicates an airbag has been removed permanently attached in a prominent location where it is clearly visible to any occupant of the seating position that was previously protected by the airbag.
9. A modification that affects an airbag system must be inspected and certified by an LVV specialist certifier, unless the vehicle is:
  - a) excluded from the requirement for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-6-1**), and
  - b) has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

1. A deployed frontal impact airbag has not been replaced.
2. An OE airbag warning light system has been removed from a vehicle fitted with airbags.
3. A motor vehicle has a sign, light or other device that indicates the vehicle is fitted with an airbag when it is not fitted with an airbag.

#### Condition and performance

4. An airbag cover:
  - a) is damaged, or
  - b) has deteriorated, or
  - c) shows signs of tampering or inadequate repair.
5. Additional equipment has been fitted that may affect the proper performance of the airbag.
6. The airbag warning light:
  - a) does not operate, or
  - b) indicates a fault in the system.

#### Modification

7. A modification (**Note 2**) affects an airbag system (eg an airbag has been removed, or made inoperable, including retrofitting a switch), and:
  - a) is not excluded from the requirements for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-6-1**), and
  - b) is missing proof of LVV specialist certification, ie:
    - i. the vehicle is not fitted with a valid LVV certification plate, or
    - ii. the operator is not able to produce a valid modification declaration or authority card.
8. A motor vehicle that has had an airbag system removed or made inoperable and been certified as above does not:
  - a) have all OE signs, lights, or other devices that indicated the vehicle was fitted with an airbag removed, or

## Vehicle interior

## 7-6 Frontal impact airbags (cont.)

### Reasons for rejection

- b) if the signs, lights, or other devices cannot be readily removed, have a label that indicates an airbag has been removed permanently attached in a prominent location where it is clearly visible to any occupant of the seating position that was previously protected by the airbag.

**Table 7-6-1. Modifications that do not require LVV certification**

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is never required:
Any modification for the purposes of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in-service requirements for condition and performance must be met.</li> </ul>

**Note 1** Definitions

**Modify** means to change a vehicle from its original state by altering, substituting, adding or removing a structure, system, component or equipment, but does not include repair.

**Repair** means to restore a damaged or worn vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment to within safe tolerance of its condition when manufactured, including replacement with undamaged or new structures, systems, components or equipment.

**Note 2** Some modifications are permitted, but they must always be LVV certified. The only modifications permitted are:

- fitting a switch to render an airbag temporarily inoperable, and
- the removal or permanent deactivation of an airbag in a vehicle that:
  - **is at least 14 years old, or**
  - **has been adapted for a person with a disability, or**
  - **has been extensively modified for motorsport use.**

**Vehicle interior****7-6 Frontal impact airbags****Summary of legislation****Applicable legislation**

- Land Transport Rule: Frontal Impact 2001

**Mandatory equipment**

1. Refer to general vehicle pages.

**Permitted equipment**

2. Refer to general vehicle pages.

**Condition and performance**

3. Refer to general vehicle pages.

**Modification**

4. A motor vehicle that has had its airbag removed or made inoperable must either:
  - a) have all OE signs, lights, or other devices that indicated the vehicle was fitted with an airbag removed, or
  - b) if the signs, lights, or other devices cannot be readily removed, have a label that indicates an airbag has been removed permanently attached in a prominent location where it is clearly visible to any occupant of the seating position that was previously protected by the airbag.
5. A modification that affects an airbag system must be inspected and certified by an HVS certifier unless the vehicle is:
  - a) excluded from the requirement for HVS certification, and
  - b) has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

**Reasons for rejection****Mandatory equipment**

1. Refer to general vehicle pages.

**Condition and performance**

2. Refer to general vehicle pages.

**Modification**

3. A modification affects an airbag system (eg an airbag has been removed or made inoperable, including retrofitting a switch), and
  - a) the modification is not for the purposes of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services, or
  - b) is missing proof of HVS certification, ie:
    - i. the vehicle was modified or repaired before the last CoF inspection and no LANDATA record has been entered, or
    - ii. the vehicle was modified or repaired since the last CoF inspection and no valid LT400 form from a HVS certifier of category HVEC, HVMC or HVIC has been presented.
4. A motor vehicle that has an airbag system removed or made inoperable and been certified as above does not:
  - a) have all OE signs, lights, or other devices that indicated that the vehicle was fitted with an airbag removed, or
  - b) if the signs, lights or other devices cannot be readily removed, have a label that indicates an airbag has been removed permanently attached in a prominent location where it is clearly visible to any occupant of the seating position that was previously protected by the airbag.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-7 Interior impact

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Interior Impact 2001

#### Condition and performance

- Interior fittings, controls and surfaces in the passenger compartments must be such that the likelihood of injury to occupants is minimised.

#### Modification

- A modification that affects the interior fittings, controls or surfaces must be inspected and certified by an LVV specialist certifier, unless the vehicle:
  - is excluded from the requirement for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-7-1**), and
  - has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

- Where an interior fitting, control or surface has been added, removed, substituted or has deteriorated, the likelihood of injury to occupants has not been minimised.

#### Modification

- A modification (**Note 1**) affects an interior fitting, control or surface, and:
  - is not excluded from the requirements for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-7-1**), and
  - is missing proof of LVV specialist certification, ie:
    - the vehicle is not fitted with a valid LVV certification plate, or
    - the operator is not able to produce a valid modification declaration or authority card.

**Table 7-7-1. Modifications that do not require LVV certification**

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is not required provided that:
Disability adaptive controls	<p>For disability adaptive hand control systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the hand control operates the accelerator system only, and</li> <li>the presence of the hand control system does not significantly increase the risk of injury to occupants in the event of a crash.</li> </ul> <p>For an additional accelerator pedal fitted to the left of the brake pedal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the vehicle is equipped with automatic transmission, and</li> <li>the additional accelerator pedal does not affect the operation of the brake pedal or any other part of the brake system, and</li> <li>the vehicle retains the original equipment accelerator pedal to the right of the brake pedal, and</li> <li>adequate clearance is maintained between all pedals, and</li> <li>the accelerator system is protected from accidental application, eg by shielding the right hand accelerator pedal or ability to fold away either accelerator pedal when not in use, and</li> <li>there is a warning notice easily visible to the driver warning that the foot controls are not as provided by the vehicle manufacturer.</li> </ul> <p>For a steering wheel spinner to assist in the operation of the steering wheel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the spinner is contained within the outer circumference of the steering wheel.</li> </ul>

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## Vehicle interior

## 7-7 Interior impact (cont.)

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is not required provided that:
Stereo equipment and speakers	<p>If fitted to the rear parcel shelf:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no upper seatbelt anchorage is attached to the shelf or any shelf support bracket, and</li> <li>• in the case of a top tether point for a child seat attached to the rear shelf, the top tether point is not located within 150 mm of a modification to a rear parcel shelf, and</li> <li>• the removal of any material from the rear shelf is minimal and is unlikely to have weakened the vehicle structure to which a seatbelt anchorage is attached.</li> </ul> <p>If fitted to a part of the vehicle other than the rear parcel shelf:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no structural material has been removed from within 300 mm of a seatbelt anchorage, and</li> <li>• any material removed is minimal and is unlikely to have weakened the vehicle structure (including a seatbelt anchorage structure).</li> </ul>
Steering wheels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the vehicle does not have an airbag installed as OE, and</li> <li>• the vehicle is not required to comply with a frontal impact occupant protection standard<sup>1</sup>. The following vehicles with a GVM of 2500 kg or less are required to comply with such a standard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- class MA motor vehicles manufactured from 1 March 1999, and</li> <li>- class MA motor vehicles that were less than 20 years old when they were first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 April 2002, and</li> <li>- class MB or MC motor vehicles manufactured from 1 October 2003, and</li> </ul> </li> <li>• the steering wheel is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a direct substitute without shaft modification, and</li> <li>- a non-OE item of a reputable brand or an OE item from another vehicle.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional and substituted items such as instruments, switches, cellphone installations and navigation equipment or an OE item from another vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the items are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mounted flush with, or protected by, the dashboard surface, or</li> <li>- fitted forward of the steering wheel, or between the steering wheel and the nearest door, or</li> <li>- fitted between and forward of the front seats (where no centre seat exists), and within 140 mm either side of the vehicle centreline.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Roll-bar or roll-cage structures (roll protection or cosmetic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• each seating position is fitted with an effective head restraint, and</li> <li>• the bars are positioned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- behind, following a plane extending upward, parallel to the back of the backrest on the rear-most seat, and</li> <li>- in such a way that the head restraint would provide protection from head contact with any bar section during a crash.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Gear shift lever relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no substantial modifications have occurred to the floor or gearbox tunnel area, other than provision for gear-shift mechanism.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> A vehicle that cannot comply with this clause cannot be LVV certified unless it has been issued with an LVV authority card or is at least 14 years old.

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is never required:
Modified accelerator pedal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ in-service requirements for condition and performance must be met.</li> </ul>
Roof and door lining replacement	
Cargo barriers	
Any modification for the purpose of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services	

**Note 1** Definitions

**Modify** means to change a vehicle from its original state by altering, substituting, adding or removing a structure, system, component or equipment, but does not include repair.

**Repair** means to restore a damaged or worn vehicle, its structure, systems, components or equipment to within safe tolerance of its condition when manufactured, including replacement with undamaged or new structures, systems, components or equipment.



**Vehicle interior****7-7 Interior impact****Summary of legislation****Applicable legislation**

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

**Mandatory equipment**

1. If the vehicle is an outdoor-access vehicle it must be fitted with energy-absorbent material on the interior surfaces that could come into contact with the occupants when the vehicle is vigorously manoeuvring or in a crash.
2. A motor vehicle that entered service as a PSV in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000 must be fitted with energy-absorbent material to:
  - a) the tops of exposed partitions, which are less than 1.2 m high, situated in front of seats, and
  - b) the tops of seats, except in a limited area:
    - i. at the upper corners of seat backs which are dedicated handholds and which are integrated parts of the seat frames, or
    - ii. to which the upper point of a lap-and-diagonal seatbelt is fitted.

**Condition and performance**

4. Refer to general vehicle pages.

**Reasons for rejection****Mandatory equipment**

1. An outdoor-access vehicle is not fitted with energy-absorbent material on all the interior surfaces that could come into contact with the occupants when the vehicle is vigorously manoeuvring or in a crash.
2. A motor vehicle that entered service as a PSV in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000 is not fitted with energy-absorbent material to:
  - a) the tops of exposed partitions, which are less than 1.2 m high, situated in front of seats, or
  - b) the tops of seats, except in the following limited areas:
    - i. at the upper corners of seat backs which are dedicated handholds and which are integrated parts of the seat frames
    - ii. where the upper point of a lap-and-diagonal seatbelt is fitted.

**Condition and performance**

3. Refer to general vehicle pages.
4. Energy-absorbent material is missing, damaged or has deteriorated to the extent that the likelihood of injury to passengers is increased.



**Vehicle interior****7-7 Interior impact****Summary of legislation****Applicable legislation**

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

**Mandatory equipment**

1. If the vehicle is an outdoor-access vehicle it must be fitted with energy-absorbent material on the interior surfaces that could come into contact with the occupants when the vehicle is vigorously manoeuvring or in a crash.
2. A motor vehicle that entered service as a PSV in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000 must be fitted with energy-absorbent material to:
  - a) the tops of exposed partitions, which are less than 1.2 m high, situated in front of seats, and
  - b) the tops of seats, except in a limited area:
    - i. at the upper corners of seat backs which are dedicated handholds and which are integrated parts of the seat frames, or
    - ii. to which the upper point of a lap-and-diagonal seatbelt is fitted.

**Condition and performance**

3. Refer to general vehicle pages.

**Reasons for rejection****Mandatory equipment**

1. An outdoor-access vehicle is not fitted with energy-absorbent material on all the interior surfaces that could come into contact with the occupants when the vehicle is vigorously manoeuvring or in a crash.
2. A motor vehicle that entered service as a PSV in New Zealand on or after 1 July 2000 is not fitted with energy-absorbent material to:
  - a) the tops of exposed partitions, which are less than 1.2 m high, situated in front of seats, or
  - b) the tops of seats, except in the following limited areas:
    - i. at the upper corners of seat backs which are dedicated handholds and which are integrated parts of the seat frames
    - ii. where the upper point of a lap-and-diagonal seatbelt is fitted.

**Condition and performance**

3. Refer to general vehicle pages.
4. Energy-absorbent material is missing, damaged or has deteriorated to the extent that the likelihood of injury to passengers is increased.



**Vehicle interior****7-8 PSV heating and ventilation****Summary of legislation****Applicable legislation**

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

**Mandatory equipment**

1. A PSV must have ventilation that is provided by:
  - a) opening windows or roof hatches, or
  - b) forced ventilation.
2. The driver must have at least one independently adjustable means of ventilation.

**Condition and performance**

3. The ventilation system must provide adequate ventilation throughout the length of the passenger compartment.
4. An interior heating system must be installed in a way that will minimise the risk of occupants being burned.
5. An interior heating or air-conditioning system must be designed and constructed so that no harmful fumes associated with its operation can be introduced into the vehicle.
6. Ventilation air intakes must be in a position which minimises the possibility of introducing exhaust gases or other harmful fumes into the passenger compartment.

**Reasons for rejection****Mandatory equipment**

1. A PSV does not have ventilation that is provided by at least one of the following:
  - a) opening windows or roof hatches,
  - b) forced ventilation.
2. The driver does not have at least one independently adjustable means of ventilation.

**Condition and performance**

3. A window or roof hatch used for ventilation cannot be easily opened.
4. A forced ventilation system:
  - a) does not operate, or
  - b) has insufficient air flow.
5. An interior heating system is installed in a way that does not minimise the risk of occupants being burned.
6. The operation of an interior heating, ventilation or air-conditioning system introduces harmful gases into the vehicle.



**Vehicle interior****7-8 PSV heating and ventilation****Summary of legislation****Applicable legislation**

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

**Mandatory equipment**

1. A PSV must have ventilation that is provided by:
  - a) opening windows or roof hatches, or
  - b) forced ventilation.
2. The driver must have at least one independently adjustable means of ventilation.

**Condition and performance**

3. The ventilation system must provide adequate ventilation throughout the length of the passenger compartment.
4. An interior heating system must be installed in a way that will minimise the risk of occupants being burned.
5. An interior heating or air-conditioning system must be designed and constructed so that no harmful fumes associated with its operation can be introduced into the vehicle.
6. Ventilation air intakes must be in a position which minimises the possibility of introducing exhaust gases or other harmful fumes into the passenger compartment.
7. The design and construction of an opening window must ensure that a sphere of 125 mm diameter cannot be passed through that part of the opening which:
  - a) is below the height of 610 mm above the uncompressed seat cushion, if there is a seat other than the driver's seat next to that window, or
  - b) is below 1.5 m above the floor, if there is no seat next to that window.

**Reasons for rejection****Mandatory equipment**

1. A PSV does not have ventilation that is provided by at least one of the following:
  - a) opening windows or roof hatches,
  - b) forced ventilation.
2. The driver does not have at least one independently adjustable means of ventilation.

**Condition and performance**

3. A window or roof hatch used for ventilation cannot be easily opened.
4. A forced ventilation system:
  - a) does not operate, or
  - b) has insufficient air flow.
5. An interior heating system is installed in a way that does not minimise the risk of occupants being burned.
6. The operation of an interior heating, ventilation or air-conditioning system introduces harmful gases into the vehicle.
7. A window opening:
  - a) next to a passenger seat and below 610 mm above the uncompressed seat cushion allows a 125 mm sphere to pass through it, or
  - b) with no seat next to it and below 1.5 m above the floor allows a 125 mm sphere to pass through it.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-9 PSV fire protection

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Mandatory equipment

##### Fire extinguishers

1. A PSV that has more than 12 seating positions must be equipped with fire extinguishers that are appropriate for:
  - a) the size of the vehicle, and
  - b) the materials used in the construction of the vehicle, and
  - c) the type of fuel used.
2. Every passenger compartment must have at least one fire extinguisher if that passenger compartment has more than 12 seating positions (**Note 1**).
3. Clear and simple operating instructions, in English or with pictorial symbols, must be attached to each fire extinguisher.
4. One of the fire extinguishers must be located near the driver, clearly visible to the passengers.

#### Condition and performance

##### Fire extinguishers

5. A fire extinguisher must be:
  - a) inspected regularly as is appropriate for the particular make and model of fire extinguisher, and the date of the inspection must be recorded on or near the fire extinguisher, and
  - b) sealed so it is clearly apparent if it has been discharged and needs recharging or replacement.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

##### Fire extinguishers

1. A PSV that has more than 12 seating positions is not equipped with a fire extinguisher.
2. The fire extinguishers in a PSV with more than 12 seating positions are not appropriate for:
  - a) the size of the vehicle, or
  - b) the materials used in the construction of the vehicle, or
  - c) the type of fuel used.
3. A passenger compartment that has more than 12 seating positions does not have at least one fire extinguisher (**Note 1**).
4. A fire extinguisher does not have clear and simple operating instructions, in English or with pictorial symbols, attached to it.
5. A PSV required to have a fire extinguisher does not have a fire extinguisher located near the driver that is also clearly visible to the passengers.

#### Condition and performance

##### Fire extinguishers

6. A fire extinguisher:
  - a) does not have a date of inspection recorded on or near the fire extinguisher, or
  - b) is past its specified re-inspection period (usually printed on the extinguisher), or
  - c) is not within six months of the last recorded inspection, where no re-inspection period is specified, or
  - d) is showing 'low' on its charge indicator, or
  - e) is not sealed, ie it may have been discharged and needs recharging or replacement.

**Note 1** **Compartment**, for the purposes of fire extinguishers, means

- a) the separated driver's compartment
- b) the upper and lower passenger compartments of a double-decked vehicle
- c) the front and rear sections of the passenger compartment of an articulated bus
- d) the passenger compartment of a single-decked non-articulated bus.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-9 PSV fire protection

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Mandatory equipment

##### Fire extinguishers

1. A PSV that has more than 12 seating positions must be equipped with fire extinguishers that are appropriate for:
  - a) the size of the vehicle, and
  - b) the materials used in the construction of the vehicle, and
  - c) the type of fuel used.
2. Every passenger compartment must have at least one fire extinguisher if that passenger compartment has more than 12 seating positions (**Note 1**).
3. Clear and simple operating instructions, in English or with pictorial symbols, must be attached to each fire extinguisher.
4. One of the fire extinguishers must be located near the driver, clearly visible to the passengers.

#### Condition and performance

##### Fire extinguishers

5. A fire extinguisher must be:
  - a) inspected regularly as is appropriate for the particular make and model of fire extinguisher, and the date of the inspection must be recorded on or near the fire extinguisher, and
  - b) sealed so it is clearly apparent if it has been discharged and needs recharging or replacement.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

##### Fire extinguishers

1. A PSV that has more than 12 seating positions is not equipped with a fire extinguisher.
2. The fire extinguishers in a PSV with more than 12 seating positions are not appropriate for:
  - a) the size of the vehicle, or
  - b) the materials used in the construction of the vehicle, or
  - c) the type of fuel used, eg a trolley bus has a fire extinguisher filled with water.
3. A passenger compartment that has more than 12 seating positions does not have at least one fire extinguisher (**Note 1**).
4. A fire extinguisher does not have clear and simple operating instructions, in English or with pictorial symbols, attached to it.
5. A PSV required to have a fire extinguisher does not have a fire extinguisher located near the driver that is also clearly visible to the passengers.

#### Condition and performance

##### Fire extinguishers

6. A fire extinguisher:
  - a) does not have a date of inspection recorded on or near the fire extinguisher, or
  - b) is past its specified re-inspection period (usually printed on the extinguisher), or
  - c) is not within six months of the last recorded inspection, where no re-inspection period is specified, or
  - d) is showing 'low' on its charge indicator, or
  - e) is not sealed, that is it may have been discharged and needs recharging or replacement.

**Note 1** **Compartment**, for the purposes of fire extinguishers, means

- a) the separated driver's compartment
- b) the upper and lower passenger compartments of a double-decked vehicle
- c) the front and rear sections of the passenger compartment of an articulated bus
- d) the passenger compartment of a single-decked non-articulated bus.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-10 PSV signs and instructions

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Condition and performance

1. Signs and instructions:
  - a) must be in a simple typeface, and
  - b) must be in a colour which contrasts with the background of the sign, and
  - c) must not be obscured by other fittings.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Condition and performance

1. A sign or instruction is:
  - a) not in a simple typeface, or
  - b) not in a colour which contrasts with the background of the sign, or
  - c) obscured by other fittings, or
  - d) incomplete, or
  - e) illegible.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-10 PSV signs and instructions

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Condition and performance

1. Signs and instructions:
  - a) must be in a simple typeface, and
  - b) must be in a colour which contrasts with the background of the sign, and
  - c) must not be obscured by other fittings.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Condition and performance

1. A sign or instruction is:
  - a) not in a simple typeface, or
  - b) not in a colour which contrasts with the background of the sign, or
  - c) obscured by other fittings, or
  - d) incomplete, or
  - e) illegible.



**Vehicle interior****7-11 PSV emergency passenger signals****Summary of legislation****Applicable legislation**

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

**Mandatory equipment**

1. If direct communication with the driver is restricted by a partition, obstruction or for some other reason, signalling equipment must be installed to provide the passengers with some other form of communication with the driver in case of emergency.

**Reasons for rejection****Mandatory equipment**

1. A vehicle in which direct communication between the passengers and driver is restricted by a partition, obstruction or for some other reason, has no other form of communication between the passengers and the driver in case of emergency (**Note 1**).

**Condition and performance**

2. An emergency communication system between passengers and driver:
  - a) is in poor condition, or
  - b) does not operate as intended.

**Note 1** This does not include signalling equipment designed to indicate to the driver that a passenger wishes to alight at the next stop.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-11 PSV emergency passenger signals

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Passenger Service Vehicles 1999

#### Mandatory equipment

1. If direct communication with the driver is restricted by a partition, obstruction or for some other reason, signalling equipment must be installed to provide the passengers with some other form of communication with the driver in case of emergency.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

1. A vehicle in which direct communication between the passengers and driver is restricted by a partition, obstruction or for some other reason, has no other form of communication between the passengers and the driver in case of emergency (**Note 1**).

#### Condition and performance

2. An emergency communication system between passengers and driver:
  - a) is in poor condition, or
  - b) does not operate as intended.

**Note 1** This does not include signalling equipment designed to indicate to the driver that a passenger wishes to alight at the next stop.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-12 Speedometer

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Equipment 2004

#### Mandatory equipment

- A vehicle first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 December 1951 that is capable of a speed exceeding 50 km/h must be fitted with a speedometer (**Note 1**).
- A vehicle is not required to have a speedometer if the speedometer or associated equipment:
  - has been removed for repair and there are no undue delays by the vehicle owner in having it replaced, or
  - is out of repair, repair is impracticable and a suitable replacement is not available.

#### Condition and performance

- The speedometer must be in good working order and operate while the vehicle is moving forward.

#### Modification

- A speedometer that is affected by a modification:
  - must meet the requirements for equipment, condition and performance, and
  - does not require LVV specialist certification.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

- A vehicle first registered in New Zealand on or after 1 December 1951 that is capable of a speed exceeding 50 km/h is not fitted with a speedometer, and the vehicle operator cannot produce acceptable written evidence (**Note 2**) that:
  - the speedometer has been removed for repair, or
  - there are no undue delays by the vehicle owner in having the speedometer replaced.

#### Condition and performance

- The speedometer:
  - does not operate as intended when the vehicle is moving forward, or
  - is obscured from the driver's position, or
  - does not indicate the vehicle's speed in km/h or mph.
- Reason for rejection 2(a), 2(b) or 2(c) applies and the vehicle operator cannot produce acceptable written evidence (**Note 2**) that repair of the speedometer or associated equipment is impracticable or that a suitable replacement is not available.

**Note 1** **Speedometer** means an instrument in a motor vehicle that continuously indicates to the driver the forward speed of the vehicle in either kilometres per hour (km/h) or miles per hour (mph). *For clarification: This definition **does not** include the speed provided by a GPS system.*

**Note 2** Acceptable written evidence is documentation provided by the speedometer repairer or supplier. A copy of the documentation must be kept on file with the checksheet.



## Vehicle interior

## 7-13 Audible warning devices

### Summary of legislation

#### Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Equipment 2004

#### Mandatory equipment

1. A vehicle must be fitted with a device (horn) that is audible to other road users.

#### Permitted equipment

2. A vehicle may be fitted with a bell, whistle or siren only as follows:
  - a) a siren fitted to an emergency vehicle (**Note 1**), or
  - b) a siren, bell or whistle that is part of an anti-theft car alarm, personal security alarm or a reversing warning device.

#### Performance

3. The device must be in good working order.
4. The device must be capable of giving a warning that is audible under normal traffic conditions from a distance of at least 100 m.

#### Modification

5. An audible warning device that is affected by a modification:
  - a) must meet the requirements for equipment and performance, and
  - b) does not require LVV specialist certification.

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

1. A motor vehicle is:
  - a) not fitted with a horn, or
  - b) fitted with a bell or whistle (**Note 2**), or
  - c) not an emergency vehicle (**Note 1**) and is fitted with a siren (**Note 2**).
2. A horn cannot be easily operated from the driver's seating position.

#### Performance

3. The horn does not operate when activated.
4. The horn operates when not activated.
5. The sound from the horn is not steady and continuous, eg the horn plays a tune.
6. The horn is not audible at a distance of 100 m.
7. A siren fitted to an emergency vehicle operates when not activated.

**Note 1** **Emergency vehicle** means a vehicle used for the attendance of emergencies and operated:

- a) by an enforcement officer, or
- b) by an ambulance service, or
- c) as a fire service vehicle, or
- d) as a civil defence emergency vehicle, or
- e) as a New Zealand Defence Force emergency vehicle.

**Note 2** A vehicle may be fitted with a bell, whistle or siren that is part of an anti-theft car alarm, personal security alarm or reversing warning device.

