

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Seats and seat anchorages 2002

Mandatory equipment

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

Condition and performance

3. Seats and seat anchorages must be safe, strong, in sound condition and compatible in strength with each other and with the vehicle structure.
4. The driver's seat and its anchorages must be designed, constructed and maintained to enable the driver to have proper control of the vehicle.
5. Seats and seat anchorages must be securely attached to the vehicle structure.

Modification

6. A modification, on or after 1/3/99 to a seat or seat anchorage must be inspected and certified by a low volume vehicle specialist certifier, unless the vehicle:
 - a) is excluded from the requirement for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-1-1**), 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. The vehicle is not fitted with a driver's seat.
2. A seat is not attached to the vehicle structure by seat anchorages.

Condition and performance

3. Damage or corrosion has weakened a seat frame or seat structure.
4. The adjustment mechanism of a driver's seat:
 - a) does not operate, or
 - b) is worn causing excessive movement of the seat.
5. The attachment of the seat to the seat anchorage is loose or weakened by damage.
6. The attachment of the seat anchorage to the vehicle structure is loose or weakened by damage.
7. There is corrosion damage (**Note 1**) within 150 mm of a seat anchorage.
8. There is corrosion damage within 300 mm of the anchorage of a seat with integrated seatbelt anchorages.
9. A driver's seat is in such a condition that it does not allow the driver to have proper control of the vehicle.

Modification

10. A modification (**Note 2**) carried out after 1/3/99 affects a seat or seat anchorage, and:
 - a) is not excluded from the requirements for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-1-1**), and
 - b) is missing proof of LVV specialist certification, ie:
 - i. the vehicle is not fitted with a valid low volume vehicle certification plate, or
 - ii. the operator is not able to produce a valid modification declaration or authority card.

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

| Fitting of or modification to: | LVV certification is not required provided that: |
|--|---|
| A replacement seat that is similar to the OE seat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the seat is fitted to unmodified OE seat anchorages, and • the relationship between the seat, seat occupant and location of the seatbelt anchorages is not affected. |
| 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"> • in-service requirements for condition and performance must be met. |

Note 1 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 2 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.

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Head Restraints 2002

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:
 - a) is 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 never required: |
|--|--|
| Head restraint removal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in-service requirements for condition and performance must be met. |
| Any modification for the purpose of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services | |

Note 1 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.

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Interior Impact 2001

Condition and performance

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

Modification

2. A modification that affects the interior fittings, controls, or surfaces must be inspected and certified by an LVV specialist certifier, unless the vehicle:
 - a) is excluded from the requirement for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-4-1**), 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. 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

2. A modification (**Note 1**) affects an interior fitting, control, or surface, and:
 - a) is not excluded from the requirements for LVV specialist certification (**Table 7-4-1**), 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 7-4-1. Modifications that do not require LVV certification

| Fitting of or modification to: | LVV certification is not required provided that: |
|--|---|
| Stereo equipment and speakers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there was only minimal removal of material, and • the structure has not been weakened as a result, especially near seatbelt mountings. |
| After-market instruments and switches; cell-phone installations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are mounted flush with or protected by the dashboard surface. |
| 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"> • in-service requirements for condition and performance must be met. |

Note 1 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.

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Equipment 2004

Mandatory equipment

1. A motorcycle first registered in New Zealand on or after 1/12/1951 that is capable of a speed exceeding 50 km/h must be fitted with a speedometer.
2. A motorcycle is not required to have a speedometer if:
 3. 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
 4. the speedometer or associated equipment is out of repair, repair is impracticable and a suitable replacement is not available.

Speedometer performance

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

Modification

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

Reasons for rejection

Mandatory equipment

1. A motorcycle first registered in New Zealand on or after 1/12/1951 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:
 - a) the speedometer has been removed for repair, or
 - b) there are no undue delays by the vehicle owner in having the speedometer replaced.

Condition and performance

2. The speedometer:
 - a) does not operate as intended when the vehicle is moving forward, or
 - b) is obscured from the driver's position, or
 - c) does not indicate the vehicle's speed in km/h or mph, or
3. Reason for rejection 2a, 2b or 2c 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 is used to determine forward speed of the vehicle in kilometres per hour or miles per hour.

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.

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Equipment 2004

Mandatory equipment

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

Permitted equipment

2. A motorcycle 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 motorcycle:
 - a) is not fitted with a horn, or
 - b) is fitted with a bell or whistle (**Note 2**), or
 - c) is 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
- b) by an ambulance service
- c) as a fire service vehicle
- d) as a civil defence emergency vehicle
- e) as a 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