

Vehicle exterior

- 2-1 External projections
- 2-2 Dimensions
- 2-3 Heavy vehicle equipment

Vehicle exterior

2-1 External projections

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: External Projections 2001

Permitted equipment

1. A motor vehicle may be fitted with a protruding ornamental or functional object or fitting.

Condition and performance

2. A protruding ornamental object or fitting must not be likely to injure a person.
3. A protruding object or fitting that has a functional purpose must be installed so that the risk of the object or fitting causing injury to a person is minimised.
4. Components of a motor vehicle, including damaged or corroded body panels, must be such that the risk of their hooking a vehicle, or hooking or grazing a person, is minimised.
5. A protruding object or fitting must not adversely affect driver vision or driver control.

Modifications

6. A modification that affects an external projection must be inspected and certified by an LVV specialist certifier, unless the vehicle:
 - a) is excluded from the requirement for LVV specialist certification (**Table 2-1-1**), and
 - b) has been inspected in accordance with the requirements in this manual, including those for equipment, condition and performance.

Reasons for rejection

Condition and performance

1. The risk of a component (**Note 2**) hooking a vehicle, or hooking or grazing a person, has not been minimised, eg a bonnet or bumper has been removed, exposing sharp, moving or hot components.
2. An ornamental object or fitting (**Note 1**) protrudes in such a way that it is likely to injure a person.
3. A protruding object or fitting that has a functional purpose (**Note 1**) is not installed so that the risk of causing injury to a person is minimised, eg the object or fitting:
 - a) is of excessively heavy construction for the purpose for which it has been fitted, or
 - b) has sharp corners, or
 - c) slopes forward, unless this is necessary to fit the contours of the vehicle, or
 - d) has an unnecessarily wide gap between the object or fitting and the front of the vehicle, or
 - e) exceeds the vehicle's width by more than 100 mm on either side, other than side mounted glass sheet transport racks and collapsible side mirrors, or
 - f) is a glass sheet transport rack that is not fitted with a front flaring to minimise the risk of injury to a person.
4. A protruding component, object or fitting is not securely attached to the vehicle.
5. A protruding object or fitting adversely affects the driver's vision or control.

Modifications

6. A modification (**Note 1**) affects an external projection – including a protruding object or fitting that has a functional purpose and affects the driver's vision or control of the vehicle, and
 - a) is not excluded from the requirements for LVV specialist certification (**Table 2-1-1**), and
 - b) is missing proof of LVV specialist certification, ie:
 - i. the vehicle is not fitted with a valid LVV vehicle certification plate, or
 - ii. the operator is not able to produce a valid modification declaration or authority card.

Vehicle exterior

2-1 External projections (cont.)

Table 2-1-1. Modifications that do not require LVV certification

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is not required provided that:
Cosmetic body kits and components (including utility canopies and plastic bumper skins)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the fitting system does not weaken the vehicle structure, and ▪ no frontal impact components have been removed where the vehicle is required to comply with a frontal impact occupant protection standard (Note 3) ▪ the kit or components do not present any forward-facing external projections, and ▪ the performance of any lamps are not affected as a result of the kit or components.
Auxiliary winches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the winch either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - does not protrude forward of the front face of the bumper, or - does project forward of the bumper line, but is fitted with 'pedestrian-friendly' shrouds to reduce trapping risk and present a larger forward-facing surface area.
Side racks (for glass or other sheet materials)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ there is no doubt as to the rack's load carrying capacity, and ▪ no forward-facing pedestrian traps exist, and ▪ the rack is designed and protected so that sharp or dangerous cargo cannot face directly forward projecting beyond the outside of the body.
Bumper bar (removal and change) (Note 1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the vehicle is not required to comply with a frontal impact occupant protection standard (Note 3)
Auxiliary bars (including bull bars, nudge bars, external roll cages and A-frames [or similar])	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the vehicle is not required to comply with a frontal impact occupant protection standard (Note 3), or ▪ the vehicle is required to comply with a frontal impact occupant protection standard and the auxiliary bar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is a vehicle manufacturer supplied component for that vehicle, or - has been certified by the auxiliary bar manufacturer as frontal impact compliant (as may be indicated by a label). <p>Note that an auxiliary bar that does not meet the above minimum requirements is unlikely to meet LVV requirements and so cannot be certified.</p>

Fitting of or modification to:	LVV certification is never required:
Aerials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ in-service requirements for conditions and performance must be met.
Engine hood emblems	
Engine hood pins	
Towbars	
Trunk racks	
Roof-mounted wheelchair winch	
Roofracks on a vehicle other than a PSV. (Refer to section 3-3 for PSV requirements.)	
Additional or substituted rear-view mirrors	
Any modification for the purposes of law enforcement or the provision of emergency services	

**Note 1** Definitions

The external projections requirements relate to the design and maintenance of objects and fittings that protrude from the exterior of the motor vehicle with regard to the safety of other motor vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists. The attachment of such objects and fittings to the vehicle is addressed in the Vehicle structure section of this manual.

Bumper bar means either the structural part inside a plastic bumper or a complete metal bumper as used on older vehicles.

Ornamental object or fitting means an object or fitting that does not have a practical purpose, eg bonnet emblems.

Functional object or fitting means an object or fitting that has a practical purpose, eg bullbars, winches, spare wheel carriers, glass racks and so on.

Modify means to change a vehicle from its original state by altering, substituting, adding or removing any 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 equivalent undamaged or new structures, systems, components or equipment.

Note 2 Components include damaged, corroded and exposed body panels.

Note 3 The following vehicles with a GVM of 2500kg or less must comply with a frontal impact occupant protection standard:

- Class MA motor vehicles manufactured on or after 1 March 1999
- 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
- Class MB and MC motor vehicles manufactured on or after 1 October 2003.

Vehicle exterior 2-2 Dimensions

Note The vehicle inspector need only inspect dimensions in detail if there is doubt about the vehicle's compliance.

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2002

Mandatory equipment

- A rigid vehicle, or an articulated bus, with a GVM of 3501 kg or less that exceeds the dimensions in **Table 2-2-1** must meet the requirements in **Table 2-2-2**.
- A vehicle may exceed the dimensions in **Table 2-2-3** only if it is:
 - a specialist overdimension vehicle (**Note 3**), or
 - a vehicle designed primarily to transport overdimension loads, or
 - a vehicle operating on a valid permit, exemption or approval.

Reasons for rejection

Mandatory equipment

- A rigid vehicle (**Note 1**) with a GVM of 3501 kg or less exceeds the dimension requirements set out in **Table 2-2-1** and is not:
 - a specialist overdimension vehicle (**Note 3**), or
 - a vehicle designed primarily to transport an overdimension load, or
 - a vehicle operating on a valid permit, exemption or approval.
- A rigid vehicle that exceeds the dimensions set out in **Table 2-2-1** is not fitted with the appropriate hazard warning equipment set out in **Table 2-2-2**.
- A required revolving beacon cannot be activated and deactivated.

Table 2-2-1. Dimension requirements (see Figure 2-2-1)

Dimension	Maximum distance	Comments
Width	2.5 m 1.25 m from each side of the longitudinal centreline	Measurement does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collapsible mirrors which extend no more than 240 mm from the body direction indicators and side-marker lamps cab exterior grab rails that extend no more than 50 mm from the side of the body ropes, lashings, straps, chains and related connectors and tensioning devices that extend no more than 25 mm from either side, and that are not permanently or rigidly fixed to the vehicle the bulge towards the bottom of a tyre.
Overall length	12.6 m (no tow coupling fitted) 11.5 m (tow coupling fitted)	Measurement does not include collapsible mirrors.
Height	4.25 m	Measurement does not include load restraining devices (ropes, lashings, straps, chains, covers and related connectors and tensioning devices) that extend no more than 25 mm above the vehicle, and that are not permanently or rigidly fixed to the vehicle.
Forward distance	9.5 m (no tow coupling fitted) 8.5 m (including tow coupling if fitted)	Forward distance is measured from the rear axis (Note 2) to the front of the vehicle. Measurement does not include collapsible mirrors.
Rear overhang	4 m	Rear overhang is measured from the rear axis (Note 2) to the rear of the vehicle.
Front overhang	3 m	Front overhang is measured from the front edge of the driver's seat in the rearmost position to the front of the vehicle.

Vehicle exterior 2-2 Dimensions (cont.)

Note 1 A **rigid vehicle** means a vehicle with motive power, driver's position and steering system, that does not have any pivot points to allow any part of the vehicle chassis to move or rotate in relation to any other part of the vehicle chassis, but includes a pivot steer vehicle.

Note 2 The **rear axis of a vehicle** means:

- if the vehicle is fitted with one rear axle: the centre of that axle
- if the vehicle is fitted with a set of two axles: midway between those two axles if each axle has an equal number of tyres on it, or two-thirds of the distance from the lesser-tyred axle towards the greater-tyred axle, if one axle has twice as many tyres on it as the other axle.

Note 3 **Specialist overdimension vehicle** means a vehicle of which the primary purpose is to carry out a specialist function that requires overdimension equipment, and the dismantling of the equipment would make it unusable for its intended purpose, or it would take more than four hours to dismantle the equipment. Additional operational requirements may apply, eg if operated at night.

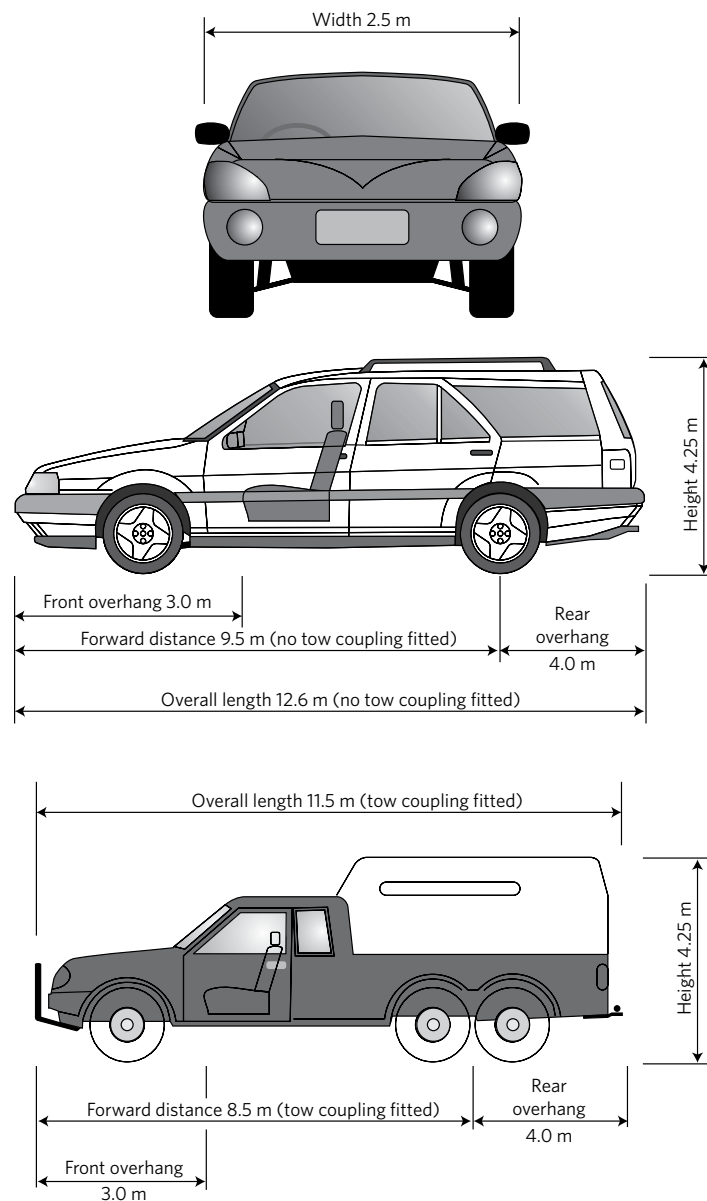


Figure 2-2-1. Dimension requirements

Table 2-2-2. Hazard warning equipment requirements (see Figure 2-2-4 for vehicle category thresholds)

Vehicle category (see Figure 2-2-4)	Dimension	Limits (up to and including)	Required hazard warning equipment
Category 1	Width/forward distance Length Front overhang Rear overhang	2.5 m/11.4 m, or 3.1 m/10.5 m, or 3.7 m/8.5 m, or 25 m, or 7 m, or 7 m	Flags ¹ or panels ² fitted on each side at the front and rear (for alternative requirements for a mobile crane see Note 2)
Category 2 (not including category 1)	Width/forward distance Length Front overhang Rear overhang	2.5 m/13.3 m, or 4.5 m/8.5 m, or 35 m, or 10 m, or 10 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panels² fitted on each side at the front and rear (for alternative requirements for a mobile crane see Note 2) 2. OVERSIZE sign³ fitted at the front and rear if more than 3.1 m wide 3. Revolving amber beacon fitted so that it is visible to approaching traffic if the vehicle is more than 3.7 m wide
Category 3 (not including category 2)	Width/forward distance	2.5 m/20 m 5 m/20 m 5 m/8.5 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panels² fitted on each side at the front and rear (for alternative requirements for a mobile crane see Note 2) 2. OVERSIZE sign³ fitted at the front and rear 3. Revolving amber beacon fitted so that it is visible to approaching traffic if the vehicle is more than 3.7 m wide
Category 4 (not including category 3)	Width/forward distance	11 m/20 m 11 m/8.5 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panels² fitted on each side at the front and rear (for alternative requirements for a mobile crane see Note 2) 2. OVERSIZE sign³ fitted at the front and rear 3. Revolving amber beacon fitted so that it is visible to approaching traffic if the vehicle is more than 3.7 m wide

¹ Flags:

- must be fluorescent yellow
- must be at least 400 mm long x 300 mm wide.

² Hazard warning panels:

- must be reflective yellow-green with a reflective orange diagonal stripe
- must be of at least the minimum dimensions and the colours specified in **Figure 2-2-2**.

³ OVERSIZE sign:

- must be black lettering on a yellow-green background
- must be at least 300 mm x 1100 mm in size
- may be in two parts: OVER and SIZE.

Vehicle exterior **2-2 Dimensions (cont.)**

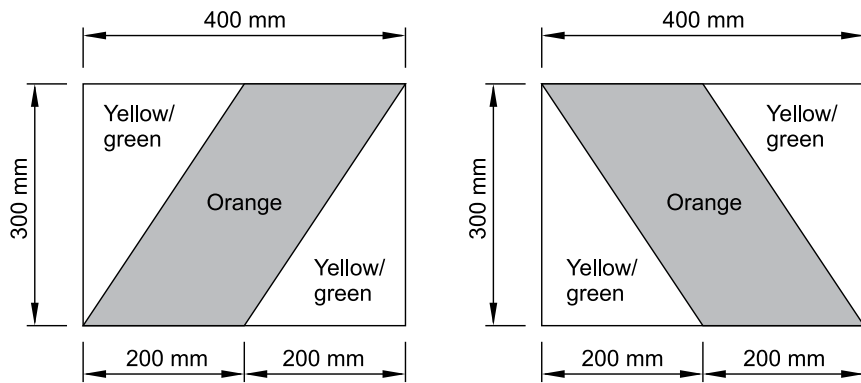


Figure 2-2-2. Hazard panel details

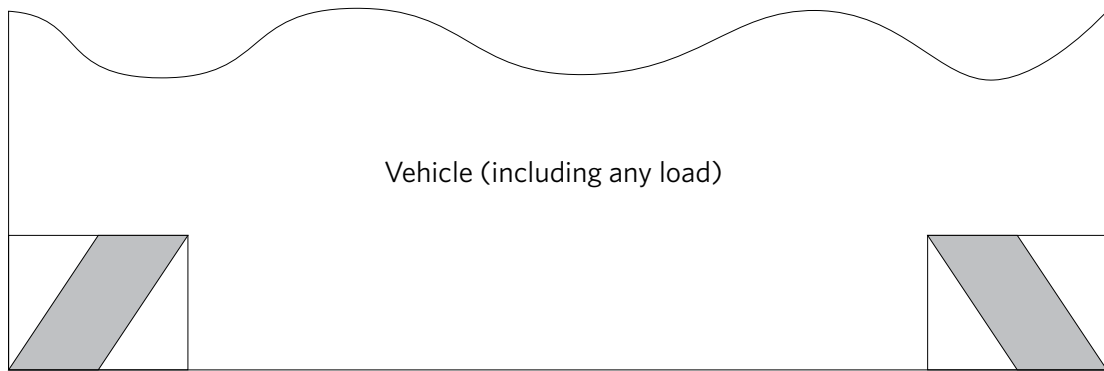


Figure 2-2-3. Hazard panel location and orientation

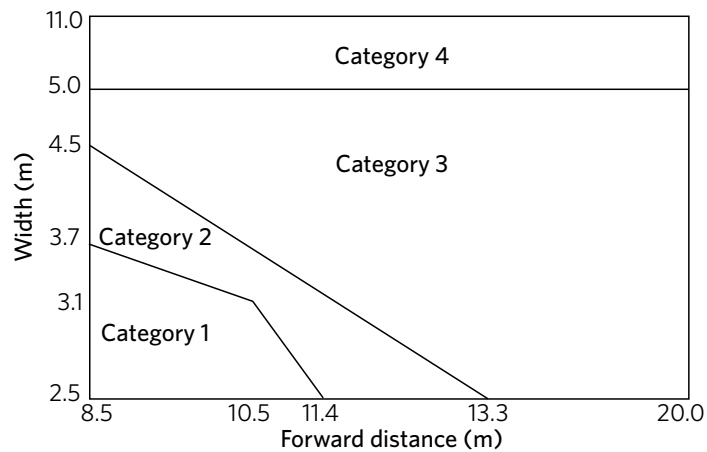


Figure 2-2-4. Vehicle categories and width/forward-distance thresholds

Use this figure to determine vehicle category in **Table 2-2-2**

Vehicle exterior 2-2 Dimensions

Note The vehicle inspector need only inspect dimensions in detail if there is doubt about the vehicle's compliance.

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2002

Mandatory equipment

- A rigid vehicle, or an articulated bus, with a GVM of 3501 kg or more that exceeds the dimensions in **Table 2-2-3** must meet the requirements in **Table 2-2-4**.
- A vehicle may exceed the dimensions in **Table 2-2-3** only if it is:
 - a specialist overdimension vehicle (**Note 1**), or
 - a vehicle designed primarily to transport overdimension loads, or
 - a vehicle operating on a valid permit, exemption or approval.

Reasons for rejection

Mandatory equipment

- A rigid vehicle (**Note 1**) with a GVM of 3501 kg or more exceeds the dimension requirements set out in **Table 2-2-3** and is not:
 - a specialist overdimension vehicle (**Note 1**), or
 - a vehicle designed primarily to transport an overdimension load, or
 - a vehicle operating on a valid permit, exemption or approval.
- A rigid vehicle that exceeds the dimensions set out in **Table 2-2-3** is not fitted with the appropriate hazard warning equipment set out in **Table 2-2-4**.
- A required revolving beacon cannot be activated and deactivated.

Table 2-2-3. Dimension requirements for heavy rigid vehicles (see Figures 2-2-8 and 2-2-9) (Note 2 and Note 3)

Dimension	Maximum distance	Comments
Width	2.5 m, or 1.25 m from each side of the longitudinal centreline of the vehicle	Measurement does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collapsible mirrors which extend no more than 240 mm from the body direction indicator and side-marker lamps cab exterior grab rails that extend no more than 50 mm from the side of the body ropes, lashings, straps, chains, and related connectors and tensioning devices that extend no more than 25 mm from either side, and that are not permanently or rigidly fixed to the vehicle J-hook assemblies that extend not more than 25 mm from either side of the vehicle the bulge towards the bottom of a tyre central tyre inflation system hoses that extend not more than 75 mm beyond the outside of the tyre on the drive axles hubodometer provided it is fitted to a non-lifting, non-steering axle that causes the least overwidth trolley bus poles and their safety cables the wheels, on a rear-steering single large-tyred axle of a rigid vehicle, that extend not more than 25 mm from either side of the vehicle.

Vehicle exterior

2-2 Dimensions (cont.)

Dimension	Maximum distance	Comments
Overall length	11.5 m (tow coupling fitted) 12.6 m (no tow coupling fitted) 13.5 m (rigid bus with three axles where the rearmost axle is a single-tired steering axle that is: a) either positively and continuously linked to the front steer (except may be locked for reverse and high-speed operation); or b) automatically locked at a speed of 30 km/h in the straight-ahead position and for reverse operations) 18 m (articulated bus)	Measurement does not include collapsible mirrors.
Height	4.25 m	Measurement does not include load-restraining devices such as ropes, lashings, traps, chains, covers and related connectors and tensioning devices, that extend not more than 25 mm above the body of the vehicle, and that are not permanently or rigidly fixed to the vehicle.
Forward distance	8.5 m (tow coupling fitted) 9.5 m (no tow coupling fitted) 8.5 m (for both front and rear sections of an articulated bus)	Forward distance is measured from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the rear axis to the front of a rigid vehicle or front section of an articulated bus the rear axis of the rear section of an articulated bus to the centre of the point of attachment to the front section of the articulated bus. Measurement does not include collapsible mirrors. A vehicle with a retractable axle must meet the dimension requirements whether the axle is in contact with the road or in the retracted position.
Rear overhang	The lesser of 4 m or 70% of wheelbase where rearmost axle is a non-steering axle The lesser of 4.25 m or 70% of wheelbase where rearmost axle is a steering axle The lesser of 4.5 m or 72% of wheelbase of a rigid bus with overall length exceeding 12.6 m The lesser of 4 m or 50% of forward distance (articulated bus) 4 m (for a vehicle first registered anywhere before 1 December 1989)	Rear overhang is measured from the rear axis to the rear of the vehicle. A vehicle with a retractable axle must meet the dimension requirements whether the axle is in contact with the road or in the retracted position.
Ground clearance	The greater of 100 mm or 6% of the distance from the nearest axle to the point where the ground clearance is measured	Measurement does not include flexible mudflaps, wheels, tyres or devices designed to discharge static electricity.
Front overhang	3 m	Front overhang is measured from the front edge of the driver's seat in the rearmost position to the front of the vehicle.



Dimension	Maximum distance	Comments
Articulated vehicle point of attachment	No further rearward than centre of rear axle (where rear axle set consists of only one axle) No further than 300 mm rearward of rear axis (where rear axle set consists of more than one axle)	Does not apply to articulated buses.
Tow coupling position (articulated bus only)	45% of wheelbase of the leading unit	The tow coupling position is the distance rearward from the vehicle's rear axis to the centre of the tow coupling.
Turning circle	25 m outside diameter 10.6 m inside diameter (articulated bus only)	The vehicle must complete a 360-degree turn in either direction. No part of the vehicle (other than collapsible mirrors) must extend beyond the outside diameter or into the inside diameter.

Table 2-2-4. Hazard warning equipment requirements for vehicles that exceed the dimensions in Table 2-2-3 (see Figure 2-2-7 for vehicle category thresholds) (Note 4)

Vehicle category (see Figure 2-2-7)	Dimension	Limits (up to and including)	Required hazard warning equipment
Category 1	Width/forward distance Length Front overhang Rear overhang	2.5 m/11.4 m, or 3.1 m/10.5 m, or 3.7 m/8.5 m, or 25 m, or 7 m, or 7 m	Flags ¹ or panels ² fitted on each side at the front and rear (for alternative requirements for a mobile crane see Note 5)
Category 2 (not including category 1)	Width/forward distance Length Front overhang Rear overhang	2.5 m/13.3 m, or 4.5 m/8.5 m, or 35 m, or 10 m, or 10 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panels² fitted on each side at the front and rear (for alternative requirements for a mobile crane see Note 5) 2. OVERSIZE sign³ fitted at the front and rear if more than 3.1 m wide 3. Revolving amber beacon fitted so that it is visible to approaching traffic if the vehicle is more than 3.7 m wide
Category 3 (not including category 2)	Width/forward distance	2.5 m/20 m 5 m/20 m 5 m/8.5 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panels² fitted on each side at the front and rear (for alternative requirements for a mobile crane see Note 5) 2. OVERSIZE sign³ fitted at the front and rear 3. Revolving amber beacon fitted so that it is visible to approaching traffic if the vehicle is more than 3.7 m wide

Vehicle exterior

2-2 Dimensions (cont.)

Vehicle category (see Figure 2-2-7)	Dimension	Limits (up to and including)	Required hazard warning equipment
Category 4 (not including category 3)	Width/forward distance	11 m/20 m 11 m/8.5 m	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panels² fitted on each side at the front and rear (for alternative requirements for a mobile crane see Note 5) 2. OVERSIZE sign³ fitted at the front and rear 3. Revolving amber beacon fitted so that it is visible to approaching traffic if the vehicle is more than 3.7 m wide

1 Flags:

- must be fluorescent yellow
- must be at least 400 mm long x 300 mm wide.

2 Hazard warning panels:

- must be reflective yellow-green with a reflective orange diagonal stripe
- must be of at least the minimum dimensions and the colours specified in **Figure 2-2-5**.

3 OVERSIZE sign:

- must be black lettering on a yellow-green background
- must be at least 300 mm x 1100 mm in size
- may be in two parts: OVER and SIZE.

Note 1 Definitions

Specialist overdimension vehicle means a vehicle of which the primary purpose is to carry out a specialist function that requires overdimension equipment, and the dismantling of the equipment would make it unusable for its intended purpose, or it would take more than four hours to dismantle the equipment. Additional operational requirements may apply, eg if operated at night.

High-productivity motor vehicle (HPMV) means a heavy motor vehicle or heavy combination vehicle that carries a divisible load and with or without a load:

- a) exceeds a gross mass of 44,000 kg; or
- b) varies from a dimension requirement in Table 2-2-3, (other than width, height or ground clearance); or
- c) both (a) and (b); and
- d) operates on an HPMV permit issued by a road controlling authority.

Road controlling authority means the authority, body or person having control of the road (eg the NZTA, regional council or an authorized delegate)

Note 2 An HPMV that does not comply with a dimension requirement in **Table 2-2-3** may comply instead with a variation to that requirement as specified on the HPMV permit. The permit must be produced for inspection if required. Any other conditions specified on the permit are not required to be enforced at CoF.

Note 3 A bicycle rack fitted to the front of a vehicle of class MD3, MD4 or ME is not included in determining the overall length or forward distance of the vehicle.

Note 4 A high-productivity motor vehicle is not required to comply with the Hazard warning equipment requirements of **Table 2-2-4**.

Note 5 Instead of displaying a hazard warning flag or panel, the boom head of a mobile crane may be painted to delineate its excess front overhang, provided that the colour of the paint on the front face of the boom head is either white, yellow or red or a combination of these colours, so that the area on each side of the boom head that is painted covers an area of not less than 0.12 square metres (eg 400 mm x 300 mm).

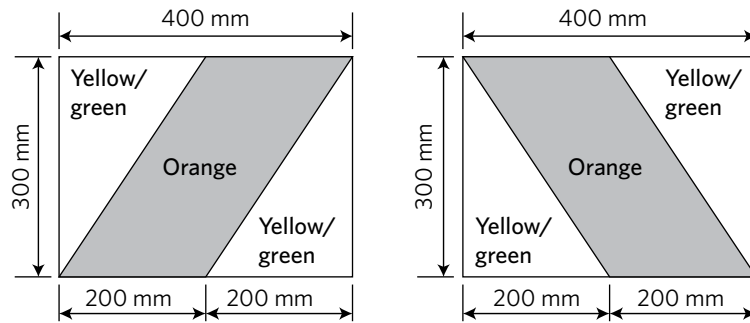


Figure 2-2-5. Hazard panel details

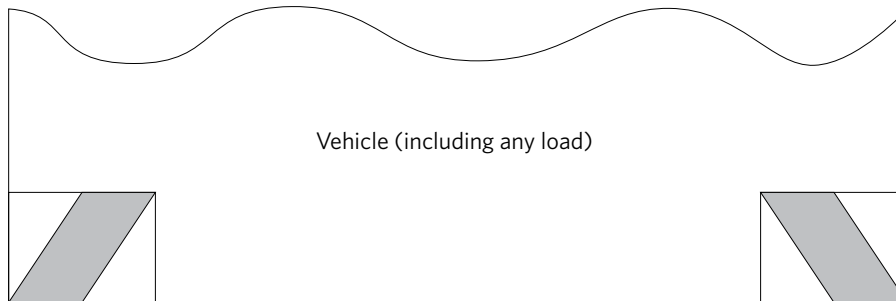


Figure 2-2-6. Hazard panel location and orientation

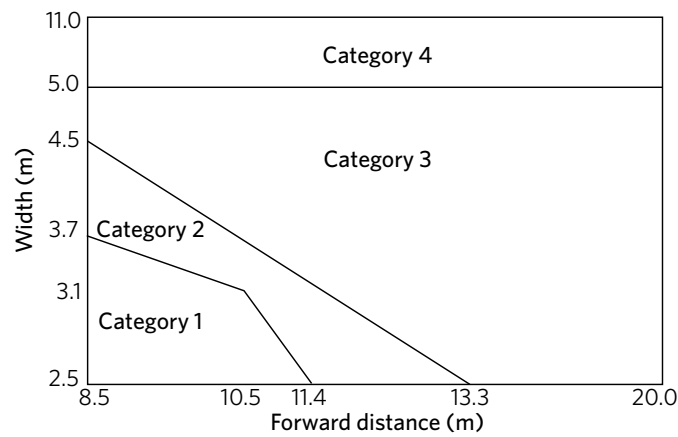


Figure 2-2-7. Vehicle categories and width/forward distance thresholds

Use this figure to determine vehicle category in **Table 2-2-4**

Vehicle exterior

2-2 Dimensions (cont.)

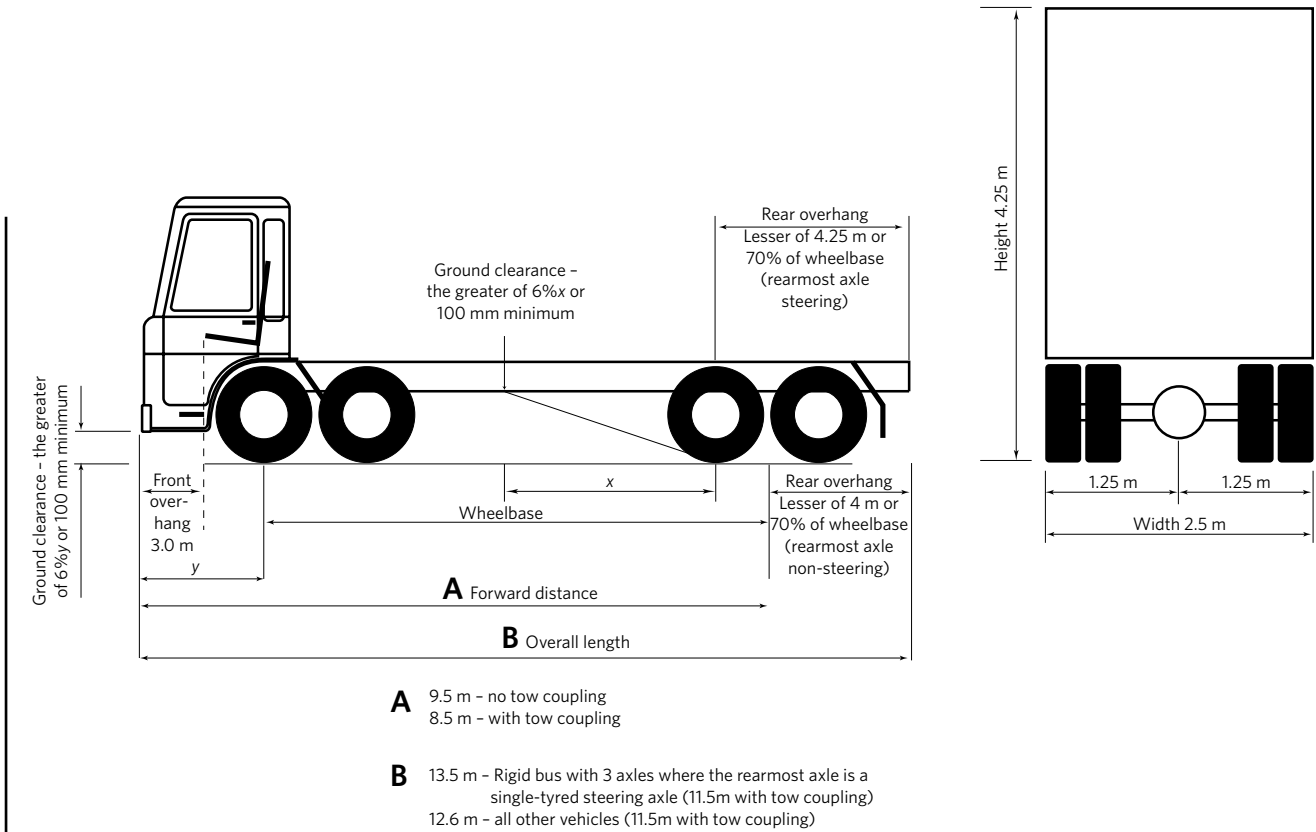


Figure 2-2-8. Dimensions for rigid heavy vehicles

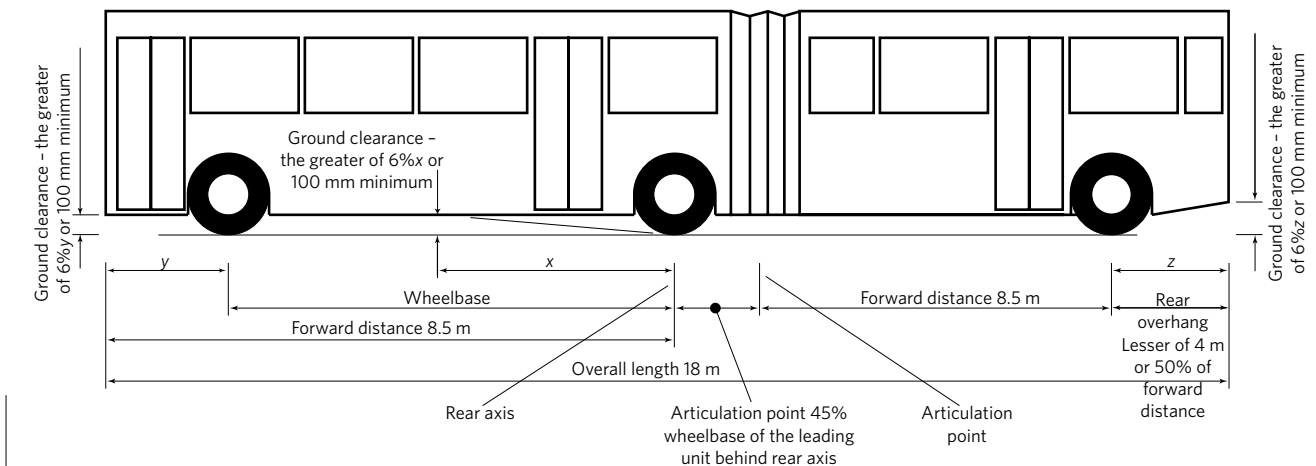


Figure 2-2-9. Dimensions for articulated bus

Vehicle exterior

2-3 Heavy vehicle equipment

Summary of legislation

Applicable legislation

- Land Transport Rule: Heavy Vehicles 2004

Mandatory equipment

1. An outrigger fitted to a vehicle must have a locking device to prevent its inadvertent extension or separation.
2. The manufacturer's stated lifting capacity of a hook truck or stinger-lift truck must be clearly displayed, in kilograms, at the rear of the vehicle in letters and figures not less than 30 mm high, rounded to the nearest 50 kg.

Condition and performance

3. A vehicle of class NB or class NC that is fitted with a swivelling (or knuckle boom) crane for loading the vehicle or a trailer towed by the vehicle must be:
 - a) fitted with a locking device to each outrigger that is able to be seen in a locked position when an outrigger is retracted, or
 - b) equipped with a visual or audible alarm to warn the driver if an outrigger is not in the fully retracted position.
4. An alarm must be visible or audible from the driver's seating position, and the alarm must operate when the vehicle's engine is running, except when the parking brake is fully applied or when the gear selector of a vehicle with an automatic transmission is in the 'park' position.
5. An outrigger locking device must be effective.

Reasons for rejection

Mandatory equipment

1. An outrigger fitted to a vehicle does not have a locking device to prevent its inadvertent extension or separation.
2. A vehicle recovery service hook truck or stinger-lift truck does not have its manufacturer's stated lifting capacity clearly displayed, in kilograms, at the rear of the vehicle in letters and figures not less than 30 mm high, rounded to the nearest 50 kg.

Condition and performance

3. A vehicle of class NB or class NC that is fitted with a swivelling (or knuckle boom) crane for loading the vehicle or a trailer towed by the vehicle does not have either:
 - a) a locking device fitted to each outrigger that is able to be seen in a locked position when an outrigger is retracted, or
 - b) a visual or audible alarm to warn the driver if an outrigger is not in the fully retracted position (**Note 2**).
4. An outrigger locking device is bent, worn or otherwise damaged or deteriorated so that it is not effective.
5. An outrigger locking device does not lock the outrigger in its retracted position.

Note 1 Definitions

Outrigger means, in relation to a vehicle fitted with a crane or a hoist, a device fitted to the vehicle that extends and stabilises the vehicle while the crane or hoist is in use.

Hook truck means a vehicle recovery service vehicle with a crane hoist that partially lifts the vehicle to be recovered, which is then towed in this position.

Stinger-lift truck means a recovery service vehicle with an arm that partially lifts the vehicle to be recovered, which is then towed in this position.

Vehicle recovery service vehicle means a vehicle used in a vehicle recovery service for towing or transporting on a road any motor vehicle; does not include a vehicle that is not designed or adapted for the purpose of towing or carrying motor vehicles.

Lifting gear means, in relation to a vehicle recovery service vehicle, any equipment used to lift another vehicle, and includes a towing connection.

Note 2 An alarm must be visible or audible from the driver's seating position, and the alarm must operate when the vehicle's engine is running, except when the parking brake is fully applied or when the gear selector of a vehicle with an automatic transmission is in the 'park' position.

