

Road Traffic (Construction, Equipment and Use) Regulations,
2015

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IT is hereby notified that the Minister of Transport and Infrastructural Development, in terms of section 81 of the Road Traffic Act [*Chapter 13:11*], has made the following regulations:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Title and date of commencement

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic (Construction, Equipment and Use) Regulations, 2015.

(2) These regulations shall come into operation on the 14th of December, 2015.

Interpretation

2. In these regulations—

“at night” means the period between half past five o’clock in the afternoon and half past six o’clock the following morning;

“auto-cycle” means that part of the axle on which the wheel revolves;

“axle arm” means that part of the axle on which the wheel revolves;

“beacon light” means a flashing light fitted to a vehicle in such a manner that the light emitted from it is visible from any direction in a horizontal plane;

“brake decelerometer” means any equipment designed and normally used to measure the deceleration of a motor vehicle for the purpose of determining the efficiency of its brakes;

“brake roller tester” means equipment which makes use of rollers and a display dial or digital meter which is used to measure the braking force applied on each wheel of a motor vehicle or trailer;

“bus train” means an articulated vehicle which is an omnibus with the drawing vehicle and trailer so interconnected that it allows free movement of persons between units;

“cane transportation unit” means a combination of vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of sugar cane;

“commercial motor vehicle” means a motor lorry, tractor, van, including vehicles commonly known as “pick up” double cabs, breakdown van or any similar motor vehicle not exceeding two thousand three hundred kilograms in net mass, but does not include vehicles commonly known as “station wagons” and goods vehicle adapted for the carriage of passengers;

“construction vehicle” means a vehicle—

- (a) specifically designed to perform a specific function in the construction business which otherwise cannot be performed by an ordinary vehicle; and
- (b) is not capable of attaining a speed in excess of 40 km/h; and
- (c) is solely used at construction sites or environment for which it is designed to operate; and
- (d) listed in the Seventh Schedule as a construction vehicle;

“definitions of diamond grade, honeycomb and engineering grade reflective material” means any material designed to reflect light back to its source;

“direction indicator”, in relation to any vehicle means—

- (a) a blinking or flashing white or amber light fitted to the front of the vehicle and a blinking or flashing red or amber light fitted to the rear of a vehicle; or
- (b) a blinking or flashing light fitted to the side of the vehicle and showing a white or amber light to the front and a red or amber light to the rear of such vehicle;

“fog lamp” means a lamp designed to improve road surface illumination in fog, snow, heavy rain or dusty conditions, usually characterized by wide side spread and enables the driver to see clearly through fog, snow, heavy rain or dusty conditions;

“footbrake” refers to the braking system which is designed for and ordinarily used for slowing down or bringing the vehicle to a halt when in motion and commonly referred to as “in motion or service brake”;

“handbrake” refers to the braking system that is designed for and ordinarily used for keeping a vehicle in a stationary position or parked and commonly referred to as the “parking brake” and may be used in an emergency;

“hazard warning lamps” means—

- (a) two or more blinking or flashing white or amber lights fitted to the front of a vehicle which emit white or amber light to the front of the vehicle; or
- (b) two or more blinking or flashing red or amber lights fitted to the rear of a vehicle which emit red or amber light to the rear of the vehicle; or
- (c) two or more lamps fitted to the sides of a vehicle and designed so as to emit white or amber light to the front and red or amber light to the rear of the vehicle;

all of which being designed to blink or flash simultaneously when a special switch is operated;

“height lamps” means identification lamps also referred to as “clearance lamps” indicating the highest point at the front or rear of a vehicle;

“horn” means an electrical or mechanical instrument capable of emitting a continuous sound immediately when operated and clearly audible, under normal conditions at a distance of not less than one hundred metres and includes a device commonly referred to as a “hooter” but does not include a siren or any other device capable of emitting a sound similar to or which can be confused with that of a siren.

Provided that a horn shall emit a sound of at least 101 dB (A) and not more than 118 dB (A);

“noise meter” means any equipment designed for and normally used to determine the level of noise pollution produced by vehicle systems including exhaust systems;

“overhang” in relation to any vehicle, means the distance measured horizontally, and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, between two vertical planes at right angles to that axis passing through—

- (a) rear most point of the vehicle, exclusive of—
 - (i) any ladder permanently fixed to the vehicle and used for gaining access to the roof; and
 - (ii) luggage-carrier fixed to the vehicle, where the vehicle is a motor vehicle constructed solely for the carriage of not more than seven passengers and their effects; and
- (b) any of the following points—
 - (i) in the case of a motor vehicle with two axles, one of which is not a steering axle, the centre point of that axle; or
 - (ii) in the case of a motor vehicle having three axles where the front axle is the only steering axle, the point one hundred millimetres behind the centre of a straight line joining the centre-points of the rear and middle axles; or
 - (iii) in the case of a motor vehicle with three axles, the front two of which are the steering axles, the point hundred millimetres behind the centre of a straight line joining the centre-point of the third and the fourth axles; or
 - (iv) in any other case, the point situated on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and such that a line drawn from it at right angles to the axis will pass through the centre of the minimum turning-circle of the vehicle:

Provided that in determining the overhang of a semi trailer, the centre of the kingpin shall be deemed to be the centre of the steering axle.

[Note:—Illustrations, designed to assist in calculating the overhang of a vehicle appear in the First Schedule.]

- “pedal cycle” includes any auto-cycle, bicycle or tricycle;
- “registration plate” means a plate bearing the registration mark and number assigned to a motor vehicle or a trailer in terms of the Vehicle Registration and Licensing Act [Chapter 13:14] and conforming to any regulations made in terms of that Act;
- “retro reflector” means a reflector of glass or other reflective material designed to reflect light back to its source;
- “ride” includes cause or permit to be ridden;
- “safety belt” means a harness or safety belt assembly, including both a lap and a diagonal strap, as defined in the Central African Standard 223:1982;
- “safety glass” means glass manufactured or treated that, if fractured, it does not readily shatter into fragments capable of causing severe cuts;
- “safety helmet” means a helmet which covers the head and is designed for use by riders of motor-cycles;
- “smoke meter/analyzer” means any equipment designed and normally used to determine the density and additionally, or alternatively, the constituents of the exhaust smoke or gases from the engine of a motor vehicle;
- “strip track” means that part of a road constructed with strips of cement, concrete, tar macadam or any other material, and includes that portion of the road lying between such strips;
- “trailer bus” means a semi-trailer designed to carry passengers;
- “wheel-base” means a distance between the plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of a vehicle which passes through the centre or centres of the front wheel or wheels and the foremost vertical plane from which the overhang is measured.

References to standard publications

3. (1) Any reference in these regulations to any standards published by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe or any other International Standards Authority, shall imply that such standard is the

minimum requirement in the relevant section and that the onus shall be on whoever is concerned to prove to the Standards Association of Zimbabwe that any other standard he or she is tendering meets the minimum requirement as provided for herein.

(2) Any standards referred to in these regulations shall be available for inspection, hire or sale at the Standards Association of Zimbabwe's offices at Northwood Close, Northridge, Borrowdale, Harare.

PART II

CONSTRUCTION OF VEHICLES

Overall length of motor vehicle or trailer

4. (1) No person shall drive an articulated vehicle on any road if the vehicle's overall length exceeds eighteen comma five metres.

(2) No person shall drive a bus train on any road if the overall length of the bus train exceeds twenty metres.

(3) No person shall drive on any road any motor vehicle and trailer, or any other combination of vehicles, if the overall length of the combination exceeds twenty-two metres.

(4) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle other than—

- (a) a construction vehicle or construction trailer; or
- (b) a semi trailer; or
- (c) a vehicle referred to in subsection (1), (2) or (3);

if the overall length of the vehicle exceeds twelve comma five metres.

(5) For the purposes of this section, the overall length of a vehicle includes any draw bar and any tail board, but does not include any ladder fixed to the rear of any vehicle or trailer for gaining access to the roof or such protective equipment such as bull bars and "D" rubbers.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (3), a cane transportation unit, whether loaded or empty may be used within the boundaries of a farm or for the purposes of crossing any major or public road that passes through such farm provided that—

- (a) it shall not be driven at a speed in excess of twenty kilometres per hour; and
 - (b) the rearmost trailer thereof shall be fitted with a warning sign complying with the requirements of section 38 and there shall be affixed to the front and rear of the unit, a special warning sign which shall—
 - (i) be not less than two thousand millimeters in length and three hundred millimeters in height; and
 - (ii) bear the word “ABNORMAL” in red reflective lettering on a white reflective background; and
 - (iii) consist of lettering of uniform size which shall be not less than two hundred millimetres in height and the stroke thereof shall be not less than fifty millimetres;
- and
- (c) the warning sign and special warning sign referred to in paragraph (b) shall be kept clean at all times.

Width of motor vehicle or trailer

5. (1) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle or trailer, other than a construction vehicle or construction trailer, if the width of the motor vehicle or trailer exceeds two comma six five metres.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the width of a motor vehicle or trailer includes all fittings and fixtures, other than a rear view mirror.

Height of motor vehicle or trailer

6. (1) No person shall drive any motor vehicle or trailer on any road if the height of the motor vehicle or trailer exceeds four comma six metres.

(2) No person shall drive an omnibus on any road if the overall height of the omnibus exceeds three comma two metres unless—

- (a) such omnibus is not fitted with a roof rack; and
- (b) such omnibus has a tilting certificate issued by the manufacturer of the omnibus or an authority recognised by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe which shall

be displayed and sufficiently protected in the omnibus for checking by any authorized person at any time when such omnibus is being used on any road.

(3) No person shall drive a trailer bus on any road if the overall height of the trailer bus exceeds three comma seven metres.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (2) "omnibus" means any bus designed for and capable of carrying passengers or both passengers and goods whether for hire or reward or otherwise and includes any commuter omnibus or long distance bus but excludes a trailer bus.

Overhang of motor vehicle or trailer

7. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on any road if the motor vehicle's overhang—

- (a) exceeds seventy *per centum* of its wheel-base, in the case of a motor vehicle which is—
 - (i) constructed primarily for the carriage of passengers and whose overall width does not exceed two comma one metres; or
 - (ii) constructed primarily for the carriage of passengers and whose overall width exceeds two comma one metres, and which is fitted with more than one rear axle; or
 - (iii) designed or adapted for use and used solely in connection with street cleaning or the disposal of refuse;

or

- (b) exceeds sixty *per centum* of its wheel-base, in the case of other motor vehicle.

(2) No person shall use a trailer on any road if the trailer's overhang—

- (a) exceeds seventy *per centum* of its wheel-base, in the case of a trailer designed or adapted for use and used solely in connection with street cleaning or the disposal of refuse; or
- (b) exceeds sixty *per centum* of its wheel-base, in the case of any other trailer.

(3) This section shall not apply to construction vehicles or construction trailers.

[Note—Illustrations designed to assist in calculating the overhang of a vehicle appear in the First Schedule.]

Distribution of mass

8. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on any road if—
- (a) less than twenty *per centum* of a motor vehicle's total mass is carried on—
 - (i) any one axle, where the motor vehicle has two axles;
 - (ii) any one axle or any one pair of axles, where the motor vehicle has three axles;
 - or
 - (b) less than thirty *per centum* of its total mass is carried on any one pair of axles, where the motor vehicle has four or more axles.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), two or more axles in line across a motor vehicle shall be deemed to be one axle.

Axle configurations

9. (1) No person shall drive on any road any heavy vehicle or heavy trailer unless its axle configurations comply with the specifications of the Second Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), an abnormal heavy vehicle or abnormal heavy trailer may be driven on a road only between 0600 and 1800 hrs if such heavy vehicle or heavy trailer—

- (a) is registered as such with the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development and is displaying the abnormal vehicle registration number and carrying the registration certificate in respect of such vehicle or trailer;
- (b) is a combination of vehicles commonly known as a road train of maximum length 42 metres, a width of

2.6 metres and has a maximum weight of 152 tonnes when loaded maybe used on designated roads to convey specific goods;

(c) is accompanied by escort vehicles when in operation.

(3) The road train referred to in subsection (2)(b) shall only make use of designated routes or roads as specified in the abnormal vehicle permit.

(4) A road train being used on a road or route referred to in subsection (3) shall in addition meet the following requirements—

- (a) it shall not exceed a speed of 60 km/h; and
- (b) it shall be equipped with bright red flags at least 600 millimetres by 600 millimetres in dimension attached by vertical poles mounted on the extremities of the vehicle; and
- (c) warning boards at least 2 000 millimetres by 300 millimetres high bearing the word “ABNORMAL” in red reflective letters, 200 millimetres high on a white background mounted at the front and rear; and
- (d) a flashing amber beacon light shall be fitted to the vehicle and illuminated whenever the vehicle is on the road.

(5) The designated route or road used by a road train shall have signs placed on the road after every ten kilometres and at every junction which shall be written in reflective white 150 millimetres high lettering on a sea-green background.

(6) The provisions for road trains specified in this section do not exempt road trains from complying with any other law governing them.

(7) Failure to comply with this section shall result in the withdrawal of the abnormal vehicle permit or any other authority granted for the operation of a road train.

Steering system

10. (1) No person shall drive on a road a motor vehicle—

- (a) unless all components of the steering system are secured, retained and maintained in a condition which enables the vehicle to be steered safely and efficiently;

- (b) unless in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a), all parts of the steering mechanism are so adjusted that, unless otherwise designed by the manufacturer, the amount of movement which the steering wheel makes before the steering gear becomes effective in changing the direction of the steerable wheels from a position where such wheels are parallel to the longitudinal centre line of the vehicle to the right or left is not more than 45° or 12.5% of the outside circumference of the steering wheel;
 - (c) which is fitted with an anti-theft device that enables the steering wheel to be disengaged or disconnected from the steering mechanism of the vehicle;
 - (d) which is equipped with a purely hydraulic steering mechanism unless it also has some means of mechanical steering for use in an emergency.
- (2) No person shall drive on a road a motor cycle—
- (a) unless the handlebars thereof are symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal centre-line of the cycle;
 - (b) unless the distance between the outside edges of the handlebars is at least 600 millimetres in respect of a motor cycle with an engine cylinder capacity of 200 cm³ or more and at least 500 millimetres in respect of all other motor cycle; or
 - (c) of which the outer ends of the handgrips on the handle bars are—
 - (i) higher than 500 millimetres above the seat height; or
 - (ii) lower than the seat height and more than 800 millimetres apart.

View to front and side

11. No person shall drive a motor vehicle on any road if the motor vehicle is so designed, adapted or constructed or its windows or windscreen, are so tinted or shaded that its driver, while controlling the vehicle, does not have a full view of the road and traffic on either side abreast of him or her as well as ahead of the vehicle.

View to rear

12. (1) No person shall drive on any road—

- (a) any motor vehicle, other than a heavy vehicle or commercial motor vehicle, unless it is equipped with a rear view mirror or mirrors, which enable the driver to have a clear and adequate reflection of traffic to the rear of the vehicle including the right and left rear of the vehicle; or
- (b) a motor cycle equipped with two wheels, unless it is equipped with at least one rear view mirror fitted at the right side and adjusted as to enable the driver to have a clear and adequate reflection of traffic to the right rear of the motor cycle; or
- (c) a heavy vehicle or commercial motor vehicle unless two externally fitted rear view mirrors on either side of the vehicle which are so fitted and adjusted to enable the driver to have a clear view of traffic to the rear of the vehicle.

(2) The rear view mirrors referred to in subsection (1) shall be of such size and quality as to enable the driver to have a clear and adequate view and are designed for use on vehicles for this specific purpose and approved by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe.

(3) Whenever the vision of the driver of a motor vehicle which is drawing a trailer or trailers on any road is impaired for any reason so that he or she cannot become aware of any other vehicle to his or her right or left rear, he or she shall ensure that a person who is a holder of a valid learners' licence or tractor drivers permit or driving licence is carried on one of the trailers in a position which affords an uninterrupted view to the rear and which enables the second mentioned person to communicate to the driver the effect of signals given by drivers of other vehicles behind his vehicle and to receive and communicate to the drivers of those vehicles, by means of appropriate hand signals, an indication of the intention of the driver of his or her vehicle to stop or to change direction.

Certain motor vehicles to be able to move backwards and forwards

13. No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle whose net mass exceeds three hundred and twenty kilograms unless the vehicle

is capable of being driven so that it may travel both backwards and forwards.

PART III

EQUIPMENT

Tyres

14. (1) No person shall fit or drive a vehicle on any road if the vehicle's wheels being designed for use with rubber tyres, are not equipped with such tyres.

(2) No person shall drive a motor vehicle or trailer on any road—

- (a) if the vehicle or trailer is equipped with pneumatic tyres the rubber covering on any one of the tyres is so worn that the tread depth is less than one millimetre anywhere on the tyre; or
- (b) if the vehicle or trailer is equipped with pneumatic tyres which are not designed to allow regrooving and such tyres are regrooved; or
- (c) if the tyre is damaged such that the cord used in the manufacture of the tyre is exposed; or
- (d) if the tyre has a lump or bulge apparently caused by separation or partial failure of its structure, or shows any lifting of the tread rubber if any of which fouls any part under any condition.

(3) No person shall regroove any tyre whose bead diameter is less than 400 millimetres and which is not designed to allow regrooving and is clearly marked as such by the manufacturer of the tyre.

(4) No person shall drive a vehicle on any road unless the vehicle is fitted with tyres and wheels designed for and capable of at least—

- (a) carrying adequately and safely at least the maximum permissible axle mass of the vehicle; and
- (b) safely attaining the maximum speed permissible in Zimbabwe in respect of such vehicle.

(5) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle or trailer equipped with pneumatic tyres unless the tyres are of the appropriate size and correctly inflated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(6) No person shall drive on any road a vehicle if—

- (a) any tyres on any one axle of the vehicle are of a different size or type or construction; or
- (b) tyres are fitted or arranged in a manner which may interfere with or is likely to interfere with the driver's control of the vehicle or cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle in whatever way or under any driving conditions; or
- (c) any tyre fitted to the vehicle is in such a state of disrepair or in such a condition as to cause damage to the road surface or pose danger to persons on or in such vehicle.

(7) No person shall fit or drive on any road a passenger public service vehicle or a heavy vehicle if the front axle of such a vehicle is equipped with retreaded tyres.

(8) In the case of a passenger public service vehicle fitted with single tyres, on the front and rear axles, all such tyres shall not be retreaded tyres.

Red light visible from front and white light visible from rear prohibited

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 30, no person shall display on any vehicle a red light visible from the front of the vehicle.

(2) Subject to sections 27 and 28, no person shall drive a vehicle on any road if there is displayed on the vehicle, any white light which is visible from the vehicle's rear.

Pedal cycles lamps

16. (1) No person shall ride a pedal cycle on any road unless a lamp is fitted to the front of the cycle, showing a white light, the intense part of the beam of which strikes the road at a distance of not less than three metres and not more than thirty metres ahead of the pedal cycle.

(2) A pedal-cycle may, in addition to the lamp referred to in subsection (1), be fitted with one or more lamps emitting a red light directly to the rear.

Animal drawn vehicle lights

17. No person shall drive an animal drawn vehicle on any road at night unless the vehicle is provided with—

- (a) two substantially white lights visible at a distance of 75 metres from the front of the vehicle; or
- (b) one substantially white light in front of the foremost animal, visible at a distance of 75 metres from the front of the animal.

Motor vehicle lamps other than motorcycles

18. (1) No person shall drive any motor vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, on any road unless the vehicle is equipped with lamps which shall—

- (a) comply with the requirements of this section; and
- (b) be kept undamaged, properly secured and in an efficient operating condition at all times.

(2) A motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, shall be equipped with—

- (a) two or four headlamps, attached to the front of the vehicle; and
- (b) two white or amber side lamps, not exceeding seven watts in power, which shall be fitted in such a manner as to show the width of the vehicle to within 400 millimetres measured from the outside edge of the widest portion of the vehicle and at the same height from ground level.

(3) If a motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, is equipped with two headlamps, the headlamps shall be—

- (a) of equal luminous intensity, and shall direct a steady beam of white light or amber light or any other light approved by Standards Association of Zimbabwe ahead of the vehicle; and

- (b) fitted at the same height on either side of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, equidistant from such axis, and each headlamp shall be in such position that no part of the vehicle or its fittings or fixtures extend laterally on the same side as the headlamp more than four hundred millimetres beyond the outside edge of the headlamp:

Provided that vehicles equipped with headlamps fitted such that part of the vehicle or its fittings extend laterally more than 400 millimetres from the outer headlamp and registered before 31st March, 2011, and equipped with side lamps complying in this respect may be used on a road.

(5) The headlamps of a motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, shall be—

- (a) capable of illuminating the road for a distance of at least 70 metres on main beam and 50 metres on dipped beam, directly in front of the vehicle; and
- (b) so focused and directed as to avoid dazzling the vision of the driver of any approaching vehicle on a level road; and
- (c) equipped with a control, operated by the driver, to extinguish or deflect downwards or to change the direction of the headlamp beams towards the left in such a manner as to render them incapable of dazzling the vision of the driver of any approaching vehicle.

Pass-lamps or fog-lamps

19. (1) Notwithstanding section 18, a motor vehicle may, in addition to headlamps, be equipped with not more than two lamps commonly known as “pass-lamps” or “fog-lamps” fitted in accordance with this section.

(2) If a motor vehicle is fitted with lamps referred to in subsection (1), they shall be—

- (a) fitted to the front of the vehicle at a height not exceeding 600 millimetres above ground level measured from the centre of the lamp and equidistant from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle; and

- (b) so focused and directed as to avoid dazzling the vision of the driver of any approaching vehicle on a level road.

Motor cycle lamps

20. (1) No person shall drive a motor cycle, whether with or without a side-car, on any road unless the motor cycle and, where appropriate the side-car, are equipped with lamps which shall—

- (a) comply with the requirements of this section; and
- (b) be kept undamaged, properly secured and in an efficient operating condition at all times.

(2) A motor cycle shall be equipped with not more than two headlamps, which shall—

- (a) direct a steady beam of white or amber light ahead of the motor cycle; and
- (b) be capable of illuminating the road for a distance of at least fifty metres directly in front of the motor cycle; and
- (c) be so focused and directed as to avoid dazzling the vision of the driver of any approaching vehicle on a level road; and
- (d) be equipped with a control, operated by the driver, to deflect downwards or to change the direction of the headlamp beam towards the left in such a manner as to render it incapable of dazzling the vision of the driver of any approaching vehicle on a level road.

(3) A side-car attached to a motor cycle shall be equipped with a lamp, not exceeding seven watts in power, so placed that no part of the side-car on the off or nearside, as the case may be, extends laterally more than 400 millimetres beyond the outside edge of the lens of the lamp.

Motor vehicle tail lamps

21. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle with or without a side-car, on any road unless the vehicle is equipped with at least two tail-lamps which shall—

- (a) comply with the requirements of this section; and

(b) be kept undamaged, properly secured and in an efficient operating condition at all times.

(2) Each of the tail-lamps referred to in subsection (1) shall —

(a) be fitted to the rear of the vehicle on either side of the vehicle's longitudinal axis and shall be fitted —

(i) within 400 millimetres on either side of the vehicle measured from the outside edge of the lens to the outside edge of the widest portion of the vehicle; and

(ii) not more than one comma five metres and not less than 300 millimetres above ground level measured from the centre of the lens; and

(b) emit a red light directed to the rear of the vehicle; and

(c) emit a luminosity of not less than that of a clear five or ten watt tungsten-filament lamp in respect of a light or heavy vehicle; and

(d) in the case of a heavy vehicle have a lens with an area of not less than seven thousand eight hundred square millimetres.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), every vehicle shall be equipped with an equal number of tail lamps on either side of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle which shall be equidistant from such axis and fitted in a similar manner.

Motor cycle tail lamps

22. (1) No person shall drive a motor cycle on any road unless the motor cycle is equipped with at least one tail lamp, which shall —

(a) be attached to the rear of the motor cycle in such a manner that the centre of the lens of the tail lamp lies in the plane of the longitudinal axis of the motor cycle; and

(b) emit a red light of at least three watts directed to the rear of the motor cycle; and

(c) be kept undamaged, properly secured and in an efficient operating condition at all times.

(2) A side-car attached to a motor cycle shall be equipped with at least one tail lamp, so placed that no part of the side-car on

the off or nearside, as the case may be, extends laterally more than 400 millimetres beyond the outside edge of the lens of the lamp:

Provided that a motor cycle equipped with more than two wheels shall comply with the requirements of section 21(2) (a) and (b).

Trailers and vehicles on tow tail lamps

23. No person shall drive any vehicle drawing another vehicle unless the drawn vehicle is equipped with two tail lamps complying with the requirements of section 21.

Motor vehicles and trailers stop lights

24. (1) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle on a road unless the motor vehicle or trailer is equipped with at least two stop lights each of which shall —

- (a) consist of a lamp of not less than fifteen watts in power; and
- (b) subject to subsection (2), be fitted to the rear of the vehicle, not more than 400 millimeters from the outer edges of the back of the vehicle and not less than 300 millimetres and not more than one comma five metres above ground level measured to the outer edges of the lamp; and
- (c) emit a red light directly to and clearly visible from the rear of the vehicle; and
- (d) be kept clean, undamaged, properly secured and in an efficient operating condition at all times.

(2) The stop lights referred to in subsection (1) may be incorporated in the vehicle's tail lamps referred to section 21:

Provided that the stop lights shall have more light intensity than any tail lamps at all times when operated.

Motor cycle stop lights

25. (1) No person shall ride a motor cycle on any road unless the motor cycle is equipped with at least one stop light which shall —

- (a) consist of a lamp of not less than ten watts in power; and
- (b) be attached to the rear of the motor cycle in such a manner that the centre of the lens of the stop light lies in the plane of the longitudinal axis of the motor cycle; and
- (c) emit a red light directly to and clearly visible from the rear of the vehicle; and
- (d) be kept clean, undamaged, properly secured and in an efficient operating condition at all times.

(2) A side-car attached to a motor cycle shall be equipped with at least one stop light, so placed that no part of the side-car on the off or nearside, as the case may be, extends laterally more than 400 millimetres beyond the outside edge of the lens of the lamp:

Provided that a motor cycle equipped with more than two wheels shall comply with the requirements of section 25.

Rear registration plate light

26. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle, motor cycle or a trailer on any road unless the motor vehicle, motor cycle or trailer is equipped with at least one lamp capable of illuminating the rear registration plate of the motor vehicle, motor cycle or trailer with a white light and complying with the requirements of this section.

- (2) The lamp or lamps referred to in subsection (1) shall be—
 - (a) so arranged that none of the rays from the lamp or lamps, except those reflected from the registration plate, are directed to the rear of the motor vehicle or trailer; and
 - (b) of at least five watts in power and capable of illuminating every figure and letter on the registration plate so that they are visible from a distance of at least twenty metres; and
 - (c) kept clean, undamaged and properly secured and in an efficient operating condition at all times.

Reversing-lamps

27. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) a motor vehicle shall be equipped with not more than two reversing lamps illuminating the road to the rear of the vehicle.

- (2) The reversing lamp referred to in subsection (1) shall—
 - (a) have power output of not less than 15 watts;
 - (b) no light shall be emitted except when the vehicle is engaged in reverse gear and shall be maintained so as to operate in this manner at all times;
 - (c) be kept clean, undamaged and properly secured and in an efficient operating condition at all times.
 - (d) this section shall not apply to vehicles manufactured before 1990.

Spot lights

28. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two spot lights.

- (2) A spot light fitted in terms of subsection (1) shall be—
 - (a) fitted at the height lower than that of the lamps in section 18;
 - (b) fitted at the front of the vehicle and so focused as to avoid dazzling the vision of the driver of an oncoming vehicle on a level road.
- (3) No person shall—
 - (a) drive a motor vehicle on any road if the vehicle is fitted with more than two spot lights; and
 - (b) except in the case of an emergency, use any spot light on any road in substitution of any lamp mentioned in section 18; and
 - (c) use any spot light fitted to a motor vehicle—
 - (i) in such a manner as to interfere with the vision of any person on a road; or

- (ii) in such a manner as to cause annoyance to any person, whether on a road or not.

(4) For the purpose of this section a spot light fitted to a motor vehicle and used solely for the purposes of hunting, searching and night repair work may be fitted above the lamps referred to in section 18 and shall be mounted in such a manner that they are easily detachable when not in use.

Beacon lights

29. (1) Except as provided in this section, no person shall drive a motor vehicle on any road if the vehicle is equipped with a beacon light.

(2) An ambulance or ambulance backup vehicle, a fire-engine or a motor vehicle used solely for fire brigade or fire-fighting purposes may be equipped with a red beacon light.

(3) A motor vehicle—

- (a) used by or for the purposes of the Police Force or Military Police of the Zimbabwe National Army; or
- (b) used for escorting the vehicle in which the President or a person authorised by the President is travelling may be equipped with a blue beacon light.

(4) A motor vehicle used for the purpose of traffic law enforcement by a Government Vehicle Inspecting Officer/Driving Examiner may be equipped with an amber beacon light.

(5) The following motor vehicles shall be equipped with an amber beacon light—

- (a) a motor vehicle incorporating a crane, winch or similar device for recovering or towing disabled vehicles;
- (b) a motor vehicle escorting a vehicle carrying an abnormal load;

- (c) a motor vehicle carrying an abnormal load;
- (d) a motor vehicle other than that referred to in paragraph (a) while towing a disabled vehicle at night.

(6) A person who uses a motor vehicle referred to in—

- (a) subsection 5(a) to tow another vehicle on a road; or
- (b) subsection 5(b) and (c);

shall ensure that the motor vehicle is equipped with an amber beacon light and that the beacon light is in operation while the motor vehicle is towing or, as the case may be, escorting a vehicle carrying an abnormal load.

(7) A person who drives a motor vehicle referred to in subsection (5) shall bring the beacon light on his or her motor vehicle into operation as soon as he or she—

- (a) arrives at the place where the disabled vehicle is located;
or
- (b) begins escorting a vehicle carrying an abnormal load;
or
- (c) embarks on a journey carrying an abnormal load;

and shall ensure that it remains in operation during the recovery of the disabled vehicle or escorting of the vehicle carrying an abnormal load or delivery of the abnormal load.

(8) Except in the circumstances prescribed in subsections (6) and (7), no person shall drive a motor vehicle referred to in of subsection (5)(a), (b) or (c) on any roads while the vehicle's beacon light is in operation.

(9) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle permitted to be equipped with a beacon light in terms of this section unless the beacon light has a flashing speed of not less than sixty or more than one hundred and fifty flashes per minute.

(10) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle equipped with a lamp capable of being confused with a beacon light, whatever is colour and whether or not it emits a flashing light.

Height and side marker lamps

30. (1) No person shall drive a heavy vehicle on any road unless the vehicle is fitted with height lamps complying with the requirements of subsection (2).

(2) Height lamps referred to in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) be fitted to the highest point of the vehicle at the front and rear; and
- (b) be fitted so as to be clearly visible from the front or rear of the vehicle as the case may be not be less than two in front and rear; and
- (c) be not more than seven watts in power; and
- (d) be kept undamaged properly secured and in efficient working condition at all times; and
- (e) emit light of any colour other than red if visible from the front and at the rear other than white if visible from the rear.

(3) A heavy vehicle may be fitted with side marker lamps complying with the requirements of subsection (4).

(4) Side marker lamps referred to in subsection (3) shall—

- (a) emit light of any colour other than red in front and other than white at the rear; and
- (b) be so placed that—
 - (i) there is a light at each end of the body of the vehicle or combination of vehicles; and
 - (ii) the distance between successive lamps is not more than four metres; and

- (iii) they are not less than 300 millimetres from the ground level; and
- (iv) they face directly outwards from the side to which they are fitted at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and show amber light.

Lamps to emit diffused light

31. Any person who drives a vehicle on any road shall ensure that every lamp fitted onto the vehicle, other than—

- (a) the headlamps, in the case of a motor vehicle; or
- (b) the front lamp, in the case of a pedal cycle; or
- (c) any spotlight, pass-lamp, reversing lamp or fog lamp emits diffused light when in operation on a road.

Retro reflector: general requirements

32. (1) Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, every retro reflector required to be fitted to a vehicle and pedal cycle in terms of these regulations shall—

- (a) be of the honeycomb grade (high intensity grade) or diamond grade and perform so as to meet the specifications listed in the chromaticity chart in the Third Schedule; and
- (b) be circular, rectangular or triangular in shape; and
- (c) if circular, have a diameter of at least 60 millimetres or, if not circular, have an area of not less than 3 000 square millimetres and a height of at least 50 millimetres; and
- (d) have a mark or marks certifying that such reflective material meets the specifications of the Third Schedule, or any other standard equivalent to or better than that specified in the Third Schedule and acceptable to the Standards Association of Zimbabwe.

(2) No retro reflector or reflective material required to be fixed in accordance with these regulations shall incorporate any word, figure or symbol provided that a retro reflector may incorporate the manufacturer's symbols, figures and standard markings.

(3) Every retro reflector required to be fitted to a vehicle or load in terms of these regulations shall—

- (a) be not lower than 300 millimetres and not higher than 1.2 metres from the ground level measured to the centre of the retro reflector:

Provided that if, owing to the structure of the vehicle, it is impossible to fit the retro reflectors on the sides, front or rear thereof of such vehicle at the prescribed height the retro reflector shall be fitted as near as possible to such height;

- (b) be in a vertical position and face squarely to the front, rear or sides in respect of white, red and amber retro reflectors respectively.

(4) No person shall drive on a road any vehicle while displaying to the—

- (a) front thereof a retro reflector which is not a white reflector;
- (b) back thereof a retro reflector which is not a red reflector;
- (c) side thereof a retro reflector which is not an amber reflector:

Provided that the provisions of these regulations shall not apply in respect of—

- (i) a registration plate, pedals or pedal arms of a pedal cycle which may be equipped with amber retro reflectors;
- (ii) a warning sign fitted in terms of section 34(2) and (3) and section 37.

(5) Where an advert is fixed onto a vehicle and is partially or wholly comprised of reflective material such reflective material shall have less reflectivity than that of the honeycomb grade of retro reflectors.

Retro reflectors: pedal cycles

33. (1) No person shall ride a pedal cycle on any road unless—

- (a) subject to subsection (3), in the case of a pedal cycle with one rear wheel, the cycle is equipped with a rear mudguard, the rear end of which is visible from the rear, and to which there is fixed a red retro reflector complying with the requirements of section 32 and so positioned;
- (b) in the case of a pedal cycle with more than two wheels, it is equipped with—
 - (i) two white retro reflectors fixed to the front of the cycle; and
 - (ii) two red retro reflectors fixed to the rear of any goods container forming part of or attached to, the cycle; and
 - (iii) each such retro reflector referred to in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) is so placed that no part of the goods container extends laterally more than two hundred and twenty millimetres beyond the retro reflector, measured from the outer edge of the retro reflector.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1)(a), a pedal cycle without a rear mudguard may be ridden on a road if a red retro reflector complying with the requirements of section 32 is fitted to left and right of the rear fork, midway between the wheel hub and the highest point of the fork or centrally on the frame below the saddle.

(3) Additional amber retro reflectors may be fitted on the pedals or to the spokes of the wheels of any pedal cycle.

(4) No person shall ride a pedal cycle on any road at night without retro reflective material on his clothing visible from a distance of at least fifty metres when illuminated by two headlamps complying with the requirements of section 18(3) when not deflected downwards.

Retro reflectors and warning signs: animal drawn vehicles

34. (1) No person shall drive an animal drawn vehicle on any road unless the vehicle is fitted with—

- (a) a warning sign, directed to the rear, which conforms with the requirements of subsections (2) and (3); and
- (b) two white retro reflectors directed to the front, which comply with the requirements of subsection (4).

(2) A warning sign referred to in subsection (1)(a) shall—

- (a) be fitted so that its lower edge is not less than three hundred millimetres and its upper edge not more than one comma two metres above ground level; and
- (b) extend horizontally for such distance as is necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle to within four hundred millimetres on either side of the vehicle.

(3) A warning sign referred to in subsection (1)(a) shall consist of strips of—

- (a) red retro reflective material 50 millimetres wide; and
- (b) yellow retro reflective material 50 millimetres wide in the form as illustrated in the Fifth Schedule.

(4) The white retro reflectors referred to in subsection (1)(b) shall be fixed to the front of the vehicle, within four hundred of either side of the vehicle and placed at the same height.

Retro reflectors: motor cycles

35. (1) No person shall drive a motor cycle on any road unless—

- (a) a red retro reflector is fixed to the rear of the motor cycle and directed to the rear of such motor cycle; and
- (b) in the case of a motor cycle with more than two wheels, it is equipped with—
 - (i) two white retro reflectors fixed to the front of the motor cycle; and

- (ii) two red retro reflectors fixed to the rear of any goods container forming part of; or
- (iii) attached to, the motor cycle;
and each such retro reflector is so placed that no part of the goods container extends laterally more than two hundred and twenty millimetres beyond the reflector; measured from the outer edge of the reflector; and
- (c) if a side-car is attached to the motor cycle, a red retro reflector is fixed to the rear of the side-car and directed to the rear of such side-car.

Retro reflectors: heavy vehicles

36. (1) No person shall drive on any road a heavy vehicle, unless white retro reflector complying with the requirements of subsection (2) is fixed to the vehicle.

(2) The white retro reflector referred to in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) consist of a continuous strip of white retro reflecting material not less than 50 millimetres in width; and
- (b) be fixed to the front of the vehicle; and
- (c) extend horizontally for such distance as to indicate the vehicle's width to within four hundred millimeters on either side:

Provided that, if the structure of the vehicle is such that it is not possible to comply with paragraphs (a) to (c), the retro reflectors shall be fixed so as to comply with these paragraphs as far as is reasonably possible.

Warning sign: heavy vehicles

37. (1) No person shall drive a heavy vehicle on any road unless a warning sign, conforming with the requirements of subsections (2) and (3), is fitted to the rear of the vehicle and directed to its rear.

(2) A warning sign referred to in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) be fitted so that its lower edge is not less than three hundred millimetres; and
- (b) its upper edge not more than one comma two metres above ground level; and
- (c) extend horizontally for such distance as is necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle to within four hundred millimetres on either side of the vehicle:

Provided that if the structure of the vehicle is such that it is not possible to comply with this subsection, the warning sign shall be placed so as to comply with this subsection as far as is reasonably possible.

(3) A warning sign referred to in subsection (1) shall be not more than five hundred millimetres high and shall consist of diagonal strips of—

- (a) red reflective material 100 millimetres wide; and
- (b) yellow reflective material 100 millimetres wide in the form of a chevron pattern as illustrated in the Fourth Schedule.

Retro reflectors: rear of commercial motor vehicles

38. (1) No person shall drive a commercial motor vehicle on any road unless a red retro reflector complying with subsection (2) is fitted to the vehicle.

(2) The red retro reflector referred to in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) consist of a continuous strip of red reflective material, and not less than fifty millimeters in width; and
- (b) fixed to the rear of the vehicle; and
- (c) extend horizontally for such distance as to indicate the vehicle's width to within four hundred millimeters on either side:

Provided that if the structure of the vehicle is such that it is not possible to comply with the paragraphs (a) to (c), the reflectors shall be fixed so as to comply with those paragraphs as far as is reasonably possible;

- (d) the provision of this section shall not apply to motor vehicles bearing foreign registration that are in transit or on a temporary entry.

Retro reflectors: other motor vehicles

39. (1) No person shall on any road drive a motor vehicle other than—

- (a) a heavy vehicle; or
- (b) a commercial motor vehicle; or
- (c) a motor cycle;

unless two red retro reflectors complying with section 32 are fixed to the rear of the vehicle—

- (i) within four hundred millimetres of either side of the vehicle, measured from the outer edge of the reflector to the edge of the rear of the vehicle; and
- (ii) at the same height.

(2) No person shall on any road drive a motor vehicle other than a heavy vehicle or a motor cycle, unless two white reflectors complying with section 32 are fixed to the front of the vehicle—

- (a) within four hundred millimetres of either side of the vehicle measured from the outer edges of the reflector to the edges of the rear of the vehicle; and
- (b) at the same height.

Retro reflectors: sides of vehicles

40. (1) No person shall drive on any road—

- (a) any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, or heavy vehicle, other than a motor vehicle towing a disabled vehicle, the overall length of which exceeds 8 metres; or
- (b) a heavy vehicle;

unless amber retro reflectors complying with the provisions of this section are fixed to each side of the motor vehicle, or combination of vehicles, or heavy vehicle as the case may be.

- (2) The retro reflectors referred to in subsection (1) shall—
- (a) consist of a continuous strip extending to within 400 millimetres of the outer edges;
 - (b) be fitted at a height of not less than 300 millimetres and not more than 1.2 metres from the ground;

Provided that, if the structure of the vehicle, or combination of vehicles or heavy vehicle is such that it is not possible to fix the retro reflectors as a continuous strip the retro reflectors shall be fixed as near as possible to the requirement subsection (2)(a) and (b).

Warning sign: trailers

41.(1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle drawing a light trailer on any road unless a continuous red retro reflector is fixed to the rear of the trailer extending to within 400 millimetres of the trailer measured from the outer edges of the reflector to the outer edges of the trailer.

(2) No person shall on any road drive a motor vehicle drawing a trailer other than a light trailer unless a warning sign—

- (a) directed to the rear of the trailer; and
- (b) complying with the requirements of section 37 is fitted to the rear of the trailer;

Provided that the warning sign referred to in subsection (2) shall comply with the provisions of section 32 except subsection (1) (b) and (c) and subsection (4)(c).

(3) No person shall drive a motor vehicle drawing any trailer on any road unless—

- (a) a reflective white “T” of type III complying with the requirements of subsection (4) is fitted to the extreme right front of the trailer;
- (b) a reflective red “T” complying with the requirements of subsection (4) is fitted to the extreme right rear of the trailer and not more than one comma two metres above ground level;

(4) The letter “T” referred to in subsection (3) shall be not less than 150 millimetres high and 120 millimetres wide, and the strokes

of the letters shall be not less than 50 millimetres thick and placed on a black background not less than 200 millimetres in height and 175 millimetres in width.

Brakes: general requirements of motor vehicles and trailers

42. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle or trailer on any road unless the braking system fitted to it complies with the requirements of this section.

(2) Except in the case of an air brake system, the pedal, lever or push rod, as the case may be, by which any braking system is operated shall have a reverse of at least one-third of its designed distance of travel when the brakes are fully applied.

(3) In the case of air brake system, sufficient clearance shall be provided for between the foot pedal and the floor in order to ensure maximum opening of the foot valve.

(4) Except in the case of a braking system fitted into a motorcycle with a side-car, every braking system shall operate with equal intensity on the wheels symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle.

(5) Every motor vehicle or trailer which is fitted with a braking system embodying a vacuum or pressure reservoir, shall be equipped with a warning device, so placed as to be readily visible to the driver of the vehicle when in the driving seat which indicates any impending failure or deficiency in the vacuum or pressure system:

Provided that, in the case of a motor vehicle other than a heavy vehicle, which is propelled by an internal combustion engine and fitted with a braking system embodying a vacuum reservoir for which the vacuum is derived directly from the engine's induction system, it shall not be necessary to provide such a warning device, if, in the event of failure or deficiency in the vacuum system, the brakes of that braking system are sufficient to bring the vehicle safely to rest within a reasonable distance.

(6) Every braking system shall be constructed so that it is not rendered immediately ineffective by the non-rotation of the engine of the motor vehicle, or in the case of a trailer, by the non-rotation of the engine of a motor vehicle to which the trailer is attached at the time.

(7) All the equipment which comprises any braking system, shall be designed in such a way as to withstand any reasonable vibration, corrosion, dirt, wear and tear to which it will be subjected during normal use.

(8) Only brake fluid complying with standard SAZS 189 of 1976, its equivalent or better shall be used in any braking system.

(9) Where an air braking system is fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer, the system's air reservoir or other storage device—

- (a) shall be fitted in such a way that it can be removed for inspection for rust or corrosion or any other defect; and
- (b) when fitted to a trailer, may be manufactured as part of the trailer's framework; and
- (c) shall be marked with both working and test pressure on a plate affixed to the reservoir or device; and
- (d) shall be capable of being drained physically or automatically.

(10) The brake pipe, tube or hose fitted to a vehicle must—

- (a) be manufactured from a material, appropriate for its intended use in the vehicle; and
- (b) be long enough to allow for the full range of the steering and suspension movements of the vehicle; and
- (c) be fitted to prevent it being damaged during the operation of the vehicle by—
 - (i) a source of heat; or
 - (ii) any movement of the parts to which it is attached or near it.

(11) Where nylon pipe is used for the piping of a braking system, suitable inserts shall be fitted to prevent the pipe from collapsing where it enters and is held by a pipe fitting.

(12) Where two braking systems are required or permitted to be fitted to a motor vehicle or trailer in terms of these regulations—

- (a) one of such systems shall be operated by direct mechanical action without the intervention of any hydraulic, electric or pneumatic device, except in the case of a spring brake whose application is by exhaustion of air pressure in an air braking system; and

- (b) the same brake shoes or pads operating within or upon the drums or discs of the vehicle may be used for operating both such systems; and
- (c) one of the systems shall be capable of acting on braking surfaces directly attached to parts not liable to failure; and
- (d) the braking system on a motor vehicle must be arranged to allow the driver of the motor vehicle to apply brakes from a normal driving position; and
- (e) every brake chamber fitted to an air braking system shall be of an appropriate size and capable of producing the required brake force; and
- (f) defective brake means any one of the following—
 - (i) absence of effective braking action upon application of the service and parking brakes; or
 - (ii) missing or broken mechanical components; or
 - (iii) loose brake components; or
 - (iv) audible air leak on any part of the system; or
 - (v) hydraulic leak on any part of the system; or
 - (vi) brake maladjustments; or
 - (vii) cracked, loose or missing lining; or
 - (viii) brazed brake pipe on hydraulic braking system; or
 - (ix) any other defect which may in the opinion of the Inspecting Officer is likely to cause danger.

Brakes: pedal cycles

43. (1) No person shall ride a pedal cycle on any road unless the pedal cycle is equipped with two efficient brakes one of which operates on the rear wheel and the other on the front wheel.

(2) No person shall ride a pedal cycle equipped with two rear wheels and one front wheel unless it is equipped with two independent brakes which operate on the front and rear wheels respectively.

(3) No person shall ride a pedal cycle equipped with two front wheels and one rear wheel unless it is equipped with two independent brakes which operate on the rear wheel.

Brakes: motor cycles

44. No person shall ride on any road—

- (a) a motor cycle without a side-car attached unless the motor cycle is equipped with at least two brakes which act upon the motor cycle's front and rear wheels and which, when applied, prevent the front and rear wheels from revolving in either direction; or
- (b) a motor cycle with a side-car attached unless the motor cycle is equipped with two independent brakes which, when applied, prevent the front and rear wheels of the motor cycle from revolving in either direction.

Brakes: tractors, construction vehicles and vehicles towing construction trailers

45. No person shall drive on any road—

- (a) a tractor, other than a tractor designed to form part of an articulated unit, whether drawing a trailer or not; or
- (b) a construction vehicle; or
- (c) any motor vehicle while it is towing a construction trailer;

unless the vehicle concerned is equipped with brakes, the application of which is capable of bringing the vehicle to rest from a speed of twenty-five kilometres per hour on a level, dry road surface within a distance of twelve metres as specified in the table below:

	INITIAL SPEED IN KM/H	MAXIMUM DISTANCE IN M	MINIMUM DECELERATION IN M/S	MINIMUM EQUIVALENT BRAKING FORCE IN N/ KG
TRACTORS, CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES & VEHICLES TOWING CONSTRUCTION TRAILERS	25	12	1.9	1.9

Provided that where a construction vehicle or motor vehicle while towing construction trailer is capable of travelling at a speed in excess of forty kilometres per hour it shall have brakes complying with the requirements of section 46.

Brakes: motor vehicles other than tractors, construction vehicles or motorcycles

46.(1) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle other than—

- (a) a tractor not designed to form part of an articulated unit; or
- (b) a construction vehicle; or
- (c) a motor cycle;

unless the motor vehicle is equipped with an efficient footbrake and handbrake independently operated, so adjusted as to operate equally with respect to the wheels on either side of the vehicle.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) a brake which is not capable of bringing a motor vehicle, whether loaded or unloaded, to rest from a speed of thirty kilometres per hour on a level, dry road surface in the following distances shall be deemed to be an inefficient brake unless the brakes comply with the standard specified in the tables below—

TABLE A

Footbrake of motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles

	INITIAL SPEED IN KM/H	MAXIMUM STOPPING DISTANCE IN M	MAXIMUM DECELERATION IN M/S ²	MINIMUM EQUIVALENT BRAKING FORCE IN N/ KG
5 000 KG AND LESS	30	7	5	5
MORE THAN 5000 KG	30	9	3.8	3.8

TABLE B

Handbrake of motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles

	INITIAL SPEED IN KM/H	MAXIMUM STOPPING DISTANCE IN M	MINIMUM DECELERATION IN M/S ²	MINIMUM EQUIVALENT BRAKING FORCE IN N/KG
5 000 KG AND LESS	30	18	1.9	1.9
MORE THAN 5 000 KG	30	24	1.4	1.4

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), any footbrake shall have a mechanism designed to operate on all wheels fitted to a vehicle and shall be deemed to be inefficient if the first application of the footbrake does not prevent all of such wheels from revolving.

For the purpose of tables A and B the following information and formulae is applicable:

Formulae: $S = \frac{m \cdot 35}{P}$

P

S = stopping distance in metres

M = mass of the vehicle at the time of testing in kgs

P = total braking force from readings on the roller brake testers

35 = constant at a speed of 30km/h

Brakes: trailers

47. (1) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle drawing a trailer, other than a light trailer unless the trailer has an efficient twin line braking system which is constructed according to the following requirements—

- (a) every axle of the trailer shall be equipped with brakes which shall operate on each wheel and in the case of air brakes each wheel shall be equipped with an individual brake chamber; and

- (b) the brake system shall not be rendered immediately ineffective by the non-rotation of the towing vehicle's engine; and
- (c) the brakes on a trailer must operate automatically and quickly if the trailer breaks away from the towing vehicle and remain in operation after such break away; and
- (d) every trailer must be fitted with a parking brake—
 - (i) if fitted to a trailer of a gross mass in excess of 2 000 kg, it shall be of the spring brake type; and
 - (ii) in all other cases it should be possible to apply the parking brake manually, or otherwise directly on the trailer;and
- (e) brake line couplings shall not be interchangeable; and
- (f) every trailer equipped with air brakes shall in addition to the footbrake and parking brake be equipped with an emergency brake capable of being operated from the driver's position of the towing vehicle.

(2) For the purpose of this section, a brake applied by the overrun of the trailer shall be considered to be operated from the vehicle if the gross mass of the trailer does not exceed 2 000 kgs.

(3) Any trailer to which this section applies, whether loaded or unloaded, must be capable of achieving a brake efficiency of at least twenty *per centum*.

Braking device: animal drawn vehicles

48. (1) No person shall drive an animal drawn vehicle on any road unless the vehicle is fitted with a device capable of being set to prevent at least one wheel from revolving when the vehicle is stationary.

(2) A device referred to in subsection (1) shall be securely fixed to the vehicle by means of a cable or chain.

Presumptions regarding brakes

49. If, in a prosecution for a contravention of section 47 or 48, it is established that the brakes of the vehicle that forms the subject

of the charge were tested for compliance with section 45 or 46, as the case may be, and—

- (a) the speed of the vehicle was ascertained by means of a speedometer forming part of the equipment of the vehicle, it shall be presumed that the speedometer was accurate unless it is proved that, when brakes were tested, the speedometer was so inaccurate that, at an indicated speed of thirty kilometres an hour, the true speed of the vehicle was more than thirty-three kilometres per hour; or
- (b) the road surface on which the vehicle was tested appeared to be level to the person conducting the test, it shall be presumed that the road surface was level unless it is proved that the road surface had a gradient of more than one *per centum*.

Audible warning device: pedal cycles

50. No person shall ride a pedal cycle on any road unless the pedal cycle is equipped with an efficient audible warning device which is in good working order and when used, is capable of giving adequate warning of its approach.

Audible warning device: motor vehicles

51. (1) No person shall drive on any road any motor vehicle—

- (a) unless—
 - (i) the motor vehicle is equipped with an efficient audible warning device which is in good working order and when used, capable of emitting a sound which under normal conditions is clearly audible from a distance of at least 100 metres; and
 - (ii) the audible warning device is operated by a button or switch that breaks contact automatically when it is released;
- (b) other than—
 - (i) an ambulance; or
 - (ii) a fire engine; or

- (iii) a motor vehicle used solely for the purposes of fire brigade or for fire fighting, ambulance or police purposes;

if the motor vehicle is equipped with a gong, bell or siren or any other instrument capable of emitting a sound similar to that of a gong, bell or siren.

(2) No person shall operate an audible warning device on any motor vehicle in an offensive manner.

Special visual warning device: all motor vehicles

52. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on a road unless two warning devices complying with the requirements of this section are carried in the vehicle:

Provided that, if the motor vehicle is drawing one or more trailers, two additional warning devices shall be carried in respect of each such trailer.

(2) Every special visual warning device referred to in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) be in the form of an equilateral triangle of the dimensions, materials and construction prescribed in the Sixth Schedule; and
- (b) be permanently and legibly marked with the following particulars—
 - (i) the name of its manufacturer and a serial number;
 - (ii) year of its manufacture expressed numerically as for example, 1988;and
- (c) be reflective on both sides; and
- (d) be so designed as to stand in place not more than ten degrees from the vertical plane with the lower base of the triangle horizontal and not more than two hundred and fifty millimetres from the ground; and

- (e) be capable of being erected in place and replaced in its container without the use of tools.

(3) When not in use, the special visual warning device shall be carried in terms of subsection (1) in an opaque protective container or secured in a light-tight, enclosed and easily accessible compartment in the motor vehicle or trailer concerned.

(4) Whenever a motor vehicle or trailer is stationary on any road, except in a place set aside for the stopping of vehicles, the driver shall place one special visual warning device referred to in subsection (1) at the front of the vehicle or trailer and another such device at the rear, so that—

- (a) both special visual warning devices are on the same side of the carriageway as the vehicle or trailer; and
- (b) the front of each special visual warning device faces away from the vehicle or trailer and towards oncoming traffic; and
- (c) each special visual warning device is not less than thirty metres and not more than fifty metres from the nearest point of the vehicle or trailer.

(5) The special visual warning device may incorporate a battery operated flashing red light in such a way that, when the device is placed in position, the flashing red light is at the topmost corner of the device.

(6) In the case of a vehicle carrying hazardous materials or substances as defined in the First Schedule of Statutory Instrument 262 of 1984 (or any other law substituted for the same), the warning device shall incorporate a battery operated flashing red light in such a way that when the device is placed in position, the flashing red light is at the topmost corner of the device.

Spare wheel, tools and fire extinguisher: all vehicles

53. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle on any road unless the vehicle is equipped with—

- (a) a serviceable spare wheel; and
- (b) an efficient jack; and
- (c) a wheel-brace or wheel-spanner capable of undoing the vehicle's wheel-nuts; and
- (d) in the case of—
 - (i) a light motor vehicle, a serviceable fire extinguisher weighing a minimum of zero comma seven five kilograms; or
 - (ii) a heavy vehicle, a serviceable fire extinguisher weighing a minimum of one comma five kilograms.

(2) Every fire extinguisher referred to in subsection (1)(d) shall be—

- (a) of a type and make approved by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe or any other International Standards Authority, which approval shall be visibly marked on the fire extinguisher; and
- (b) secured at an easily accessible and visible position within the cab of such vehicle:

Provided that a public service vehicle shall be equipped with a fire extinguisher or fire extinguishers as provided for in the Public Service Vehicle Regulations, statutory instrument;

and

- (c) where a vehicle is drawing a trailer on any road, the driver shall ensure that equipment specified in subsection (1)(a) is carried and is capable of being fitted to or used on the trailer.

(3) This section shall not apply to motor vehicles bearing foreign registration number plates that are in transit or on a temporary entry permit.

Windscreens and windows

54. (1) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle or motor cycle fitted with a cab unless it is equipped with a windscreen complying with the following requirements—

- (a) if it is composed of glass—
 - (i) it shall consist of safety glass manufactured from either clear plate glass or flat glass that is transparent glass, the surfaces of which are flat and parallel to each other so that they provide clear, undistorted vision and reflection by grinding and polishing on both sides or by production by the float process; and
 - (ii) it shall be so constructed that, if it is damaged in any manner, it will ensure a safe degree of visibility for the driver;
- (b) if it is composed of any other material, it shall consist of transparent material so constructed or treated that—
 - (i) if fractured, it will not readily shatter into fragments capable of causing severe cuts; and
 - (ii) it provides clear, undistorted vision and reflection; and
 - (iii) if damaged in any manner, it will ensure a safe degree of visibility for the driver.

(2) Any window or transparent partition other than the windscreen of a motor vehicle used on a road shall—

- (a) if composed of glass, consist of safety glass; or
- (b) if composed of any other material, consist of transparent material so constructed or treated that if fractured, it will

not readily shatter into fragments capable of causing severe cuts.

- (3) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on any road unless—
- (a) all glass or other transparent material fitted to the vehicle is maintained in such condition that there is no interference with the driver's vision and where such material is tinted, it shall ensure a safe degree of visibility; and
 - (b) each pane of safety glass fitted to the vehicle is permanently marked with the name or trademark of its manufacturer or with the trade name of the glass, and is clearly identifiable as safety glass by a permanent mark describing it as such:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any pane of safety glass fitted to a motor vehicle before the 1st of January, 1965.

(4) No manufacturer of, or dealer in motor vehicles shall sell or otherwise dispose of a motor vehicle unless its windscreen and windows comply with the requirements of this section.

(5) No repairer of motor vehicles shall replace a windscreen, window or transparent partition with glass or other transparent material which does not comply with the provisions of this section.

Windscreen wipers

55. (1) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle equipped with a windscreen, unless the vehicle is fitted with at least one windscreen wiper—

- (a) which is not operated manually; and
- (b) whose blade, when in operation, wipes the outside of the windscreen continuously, evenly and adequately:

Provided that if a motor vehicle is equipped with more than one windscreen all such wipers shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b).

Fuel tanks, electric wiring and battery

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

- (a) if the fuel tank, carburetor, fuel receptacle or fuel pipe thereof is defective or so exposed that it constitutes a source of danger; or
- (b) if the filling orifice of the fuel tank is not fitted with an effective cap; or
- (c) unless the electrical wiring and battery are properly installed, insulated and maintained so that such wiring and battery do not constitute a source of danger.

Engine of motor vehicle to be covered

57. No person shall drive on a road a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle or other cycle unless the engine thereof is so covered as not to be a source of danger.

Direction indicators: Motor vehicles, or trailers

58. (1) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, other than a construction vehicle or combination of construction vehicles, unless the vehicle or combination of vehicles is equipped with direction indicators which—

- (a) consist of lamps of not less than 15 watts in power; and
- (b) are fitted at a height of not less than four hundred and fifty millimetres and not more than one comma five metres above ground level; and
- (c) are fitted not more than four hundred millimetres from the outer edges of the front or rear, as the case may be, of the motor vehicle or combination of vehicles; and
- (d) are fitted so that the indicators on the same side of the vehicle or combination of vehicles operate simultaneously; and

- (e) if showing in front, emit diffused white or amber coloured light or if showing to the rear, emit diffused red or amber coloured light; and
- (f) are either—
 - (i) fitted so that the lamps thereof, when in operation, are visible to the driver from the normal driving position, either directly or by reflection; or
 - (ii) connected to a device so placed in the driver's cab that a visible or audible indication that the indicators are in operations is given;and
- (g) have a flashing speed of not less than sixty and not more than one hundred and twenty flashes per minute; and
- (h) are maintained in a clean, unobscured and efficient condition at all times.

(2) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, other than a construction vehicle or combination of construction vehicles, unless the vehicle or combination of vehicles is equipped with direction indicators which in addition to the requirements of subsection (1) is equipped with a separate switch to operate all the direction indicators simultaneously:

Provided that, this subsection shall not apply to—

- (i) a tractor not designed to form part of an articulated vehicle;
- (ii) a motor cycle;
- (iii) any motor vehicle according to the registration certificate thereof was registered for the first time before 1st January, 1986.

(3) The driver of a motor vehicle fitted with a separate switch to operate hazard lights, shall put into operation the hazard lights fitted to such vehicle when the vehicle is—

- (i) stationary in a hazardous position;
- (ii) in motion in an emergency.

Direction indicators: motor cycles

59. No person shall drive a motor cycle on any road unless the motor cycle is equipped with direction indicators complying with section 58(1) (a), (d), (e), (g) and (h).

Suspension, axles and structure

60. (1) No person shall drive on a road a motor vehicle, motor cycle or trailer unless all components of the suspension system and axles are efficiently secured, retained and maintained in a condition which enables the vehicle to be driven safely and efficiently.

(2) No person shall drive on a road a motor vehicle, motor cycle or trailer if found to be—

- (a) leaking oil or grease onto the road surface or in such a manner as to affect the efficiency of the braking system of such vehicle;
- (b) cracked, bent or misaligned or otherwise defective so as to endanger any person on the vehicle or on the road in any way.

(3) No person shall drive on a road a motor vehicle, motor cycle or trailer if its structure is bent, deformed, corroded, cracked, in such a way to cause a hazard on the road in any way.

Seats

61. (1) No person shall drive any motor vehicle on a road if—

- (a) the driving seat is in such a condition that it could cause the driver to lose control of the vehicle or is not adjustable;
- (b) any seat or bunk is not secured.

Doors and panels

62. (1) No person shall drive on a road any motor vehicle fitted with doors if—

- (a) any door will not remain securely closed, or is jammed, or so secured that it cannot be opened; or

- (b) the hinges, catches or pillars of any doors are loose, broken, cracked, corroded or otherwise to the extent that the door is not secure when closed; or
- (c) a safety catch or door lock is not functioning correctly or a door cannot be opened from both inside and outside; or
- (d) any winder or window winding mechanism or both are not in good working order:

Provided that the requirement of this section shall not apply to vehicles—

- (i) originally designed and manufactured without doors, safari vehicles; or
- (ii) vehicles modified and adapted for a special purpose and approved by the Minister.

(2) No person shall drive any motor vehicle on a road unless the door panels, roof panels (ceiling), dashboard, body panels are sufficiently padded or protected so as not to expose vehicle occupants to danger.

Mechanical connections between vehicles

63. (1) No person shall drive on any road any motor vehicle drawing a trailer or trailers unless, the mechanical connections comply with the following requirements—

- (a) the couplings used when operating motor vehicles and trailers in combinations shall be strong enough to hold them together and maintained as such at all times; and
- (b) a fifth wheel coupling, the mating parts of a coupling, a kingpin or tow bar must not bear a load more than the manufacturer's load rating; and
- (c) a kingpin must be used only with a fifth wheel coupling that has a corresponding jaw size; and
- (d) the mating parts of a coupling used to connect a semi trailer to the towing vehicle must not allow the semi trailer to roll to an extent that makes the towing vehicle unstable; and

- (e) in addition to the draw bar, a safety chain or cable is coupled between the trailer and motor vehicle and between the trailers if more than one trailer is being towed; and
- (f) the safety chain or cable referred to in paragraph (e) shall be of such strength as to hold the trailer or trailers in the event of any failure of the draw bar and shall be so fitted as to prevent the draw bar from falling to the ground in the event of its failure.

Speedometer, speed monitoring or speed limiting device

64. (1) No person shall drive on any road any motor vehicle or motor cycle—

- (a) which is designed for or capable of exceeding a speed of 40 km/h on a reasonably level road, unless such vehicle or motor cycle is equipped with a speedometer which is in a good working condition; and
- (b) the speedometer is equipped with a light which is capable of sufficiently illuminating the speedometer clock.

(2) No person shall drive on any road a passenger public service vehicle or a heavy vehicle with a net mass of four thousand six hundred kilograms or more, unless one of the following speed monitoring or speed limiting devices is fitted to the vehicle—

- (a) a tachograph; or
- (b) a tacho-log; or
- (c) vehicle data recorder; or
- (d) fleet manager; or
- (e) co-driver; or
- (f) any other speed monitoring or speed limiting device which the Minister, after consultation with the Standards Association of Zimbabwe may publish in the *Gazette*.

(3) The owner of a motor vehicle referred to in subsection (1) shall keep in a safe place for a period of not less than six months, all records from the device fitted to his or her vehicle in terms of subsection (2).

Safety devices: omnibuses

65. Every omnibus of a net mass of four thousand six hundred kilo grams or more shall be fitted with a safety device to the front axle, approved by the Minister, to prevent the omnibus from veering sharply to one side in case of a front wheel tyre-burst.

Dangerous fittings or fixtures

66. No person shall drive a motor vehicle or trailer on any road if anything is fitted or fixed to the vehicle or trailer in such a way as to endanger any person on or outside the vehicle in any way.

PART IV

USE OF ROADS AND VEHICLES

Vehicles in dangerous condition

67. No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle or trailer which is in such condition as to endanger any person on the vehicle or on the road.

Motor cyclists to wear safety helmets

68. (1) In this section, the term "dealer" shall be held to refer to any person who carries on the business of selling safety helmets or of holding safety helmets for sale, whether or not that business is carried on in conjunction with any other business or activity.

(2) No dealer shall sell a safety helmet unless it complies with the requirements of subsection 3(c)

(3) Subject to subsection (4), no person shall—

- (a) drive a motor cycle on any road; or
- (b) be carried on any road as a passenger on a motor cycle or
- (c) ride in a side car attached to a motor cycle;

unless he or she is wearing a safety helmet which—

- (i) consists of a shell made of fibre glass containing an impact absorbing system made of polystyrene which extends to within twelve comma eight millimetres of the edge of the shell; and

- (ii) is specially designed to cover the head and to reach a point below the ears; and
- (iii) has a chin strap for fastening under the wearer's chin; and
- (iv) the chin strap referred to in paragraph (iii) is fastened when the motor cycle is in motion.

(4) Subsection (3) shall not apply to a follower of the Sikh religion while he or she is wearing a turban as required by that religion.

Towing

69. (1) No person shall drive on any road a motor vehicle towing another motor vehicle—

- (a) if the space between the motor vehicles exceeds four metres; or
- (b) if the net mass of the motor vehicle being towed exceeds the net mass of the towing motor vehicle; or
- (c) unless the motor vehicle being towed is so attached to the towing motor vehicle as to be under proper control; or
- (d) if the motor vehicle being towed is loaded.

(2) No person shall drive on any road any motor vehicle towing more than three trailers.

(3) Except in the case where the vehicle being towed is connected to the towing motor vehicle by means of a rigid tow bar, draw bar or is craned, no motor vehicle towing another vehicle shall exceed a speed of 30 km/h.

Pushing of a motor vehicle by another vehicle prohibited

70. No person, when driving a motor vehicle on any road, shall cause any other motor vehicle to move on a road by pushing it with another motor vehicle.

Stationary vehicles

71. (1) Wherever a motor vehicle is not being driven or is left unattended, the person in charge of it shall set its handbrake or parking brake so as to maintain it in a stationary position.

(2) Whenever a trailer, other than a light trailer, is not being drawn or is left unattended, the person in charge of it shall set its parking brake or hand brake so as to maintain it in a stationary position.

(3) No person shall leave a stationary motor vehicle, unattended, with the engine of such vehicle running.

Gross mass

72. (1) In this section—

“gross mass” in respect of a tractor, trailer or caravan means the gross mass for which the tractor, trailer or caravan is rated;

“commercial vehicle” means any motor vehicle or trailer, including a fire engine other than a—

- (a) a motor cycle having not more than two wheels; or
- (b) a light trailer or caravan; or
- (c) a trailer which is not required to be registered in terms of Vehicle Registration and Licensing Act [Chapter 13:14]; or
- (d) a construction vehicle or construction trailer which is not designed to carry a load; or
- (e) a vehicle commonly known as a station wagon, safari van; or
- (f) a passenger motor vehicle having sitting accommodation for not more than seven passengers; or
- (g) a tractor which is not designed to form part of an articulated vehicle.

(2) Subject to subsection (7), no person shall use a light trailer or a caravan on any road if the vehicle's gross mass exceeds the gross mass determined in accordance with subsection (6).

(3) Subject to subsection (7), no person shall use a light trailer or a caravan on any road if its load exceeds its factory-rated load capacity, determined in accordance with subsection (6).

(4) Subject to subsection (8), no person shall drive on any road a commercial vehicle unless there is displayed on the left outside of the vehicle a notice clearly showing in kilograms, the vehicle's gross mass and net mass determined in accordance with subsection (6).

(5) The figures and letters in a notice referred to in subsection (4) shall be of uniform shape and size and not less than twenty millimetres high.

(6) The gross mass, net mass or factory-rated load capacity of any motor vehicle, tractor, trailer or caravan shall be determined for the purposes of this section—

- (a) by reference to any document prepared or issued by the manufacturer of the vehicle, tractor, trailer or caravan concerned or by his or her representative; or
- (b) in the absence of a document referred to in paragraph by an inspecting officer, who shall have regard to the nature and construction of the vehicle, tractor, trailer or caravan concerned and to any documents prepared for, issued by a manufacturer of a similar vehicle, tractor, trailer or caravan or by a representative of such a manufacturer.

(7) For the purposes of any prosecution for a contravention of subsection (2) or (3), the gross mass or load of a motor vehicle, trailer or caravan may be determined by weighing the vehicle, trailer or caravan on a scale which belongs to or is in use by the Government and the gross mass shall be deemed to be—

- (a) the mass actually indicated or recorded by the scale where the vehicle, trailer or caravan is weighed as one complete unit; or
- (b) where the vehicle, trailer or caravan is not weighed as one complete unit, the mass determined by adding together the mass of individual axles of the vehicle, trailer or caravan from the gross mass so determined.

(8) The fact that an owner or driver did not know the permissible gross mass, net mass or load capacity of his or her motor vehicle, trailer or caravan shall not be a defence to a charge under this section.

Tyres on vehicles using certain roads

73. (1) Subject to subsection (3), no person shall drive any vehicle on a strip track or a road with a bituminous coated surface, except for the purpose of any necessary crossing thereof—

- (a) unless the vehicle's wheels are equipped with pneumatic tyres; or
- (b) if any of the vehicle's wheels are equipped with wheel chains.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), no person shall drive a motor vehicle or trailer on any road, other than a strip track or a road with a bituminous coated surface, except for the purpose of any necessary crossing thereof, unless the wheels of the motor vehicle or trailer are equipped with pneumatic tyres or other tyres of soft, elastic material.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) "tyre of soft, elastic material" means a tyre the soft, elastic material of which is either—

- (a) continuous around the circumference of the wheel; or
- (b) in segments so fixed that, as far as is practicable, no space is left between the portions thereof, and so constructed as to be free from any defect which might in any way cause damage to the surface of the road.

Loading: pedal cycles and motor cycles

74. (1) No person shall ride a pedal cycle on any road while carrying on the cycle a load or passenger exceeding forty kilograms in mass.

(2) No person under the age of sixteen years shall ride a pedal cycle on any road while carrying a passenger on the cycle.

(3) No person shall ride a pedal cycle on any road while carrying a passenger on the cycle elsewhere other than on the carrier affixed to the cycle.

(4) No person shall —

- (a) drive on any road a pedal cycle or motor cycle, with or without a side-car attached, if any part of its load projects more than six hundred millimetres in front or more than nine hundred millimetres to the rear of the wheels of such pedal cycle or motor cycle, or more than three hundred millimetres on either side of the wheels.
- (b) drive on any road at night a motor cycle or ride a pedal cycle unless one is wearing safety reflective clothing approved by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe, so as to be visible from a distance of at least 50 metres.

(5) No person shall drive on any road a motor cycle to which a side-car is not attached—

- (a) while carrying more than one passenger on the cycle; or
- (b) while carrying a passenger elsewhere other than on the pillion.

(6) No person shall drive a motor cycle on any road while carrying a passenger on the pillion, unless—

- (a) the pillion is securely attached to the motor cycle; and
- (b) foot rests are provided for use of the passenger.

(7) No person riding on the pillion of a motor cycle on any road shall sit in any other position than astride the pillion, and facing forward.

(8) No person shall ride a motor cycle on any road while sitting on any part of the machine other than on the saddle provided.

(9) No person shall ride on any road a motor cycle with a side-car attached—

- (a) while carrying more than three passengers on the motor cycle; or
- (b) while carrying more than one passenger on the pillion; or
- (c) while carrying more than two passengers seated in the side-car.

Loading: motor vehicles and trailers

75. Subject to section 74, no person shall drive a motor vehicle or trailer on any road if the load of the motor vehicle or trailer:—

- (a) is so arranged or is of the nature that the overall length of the vehicle and the load exceeds fourteen comma six metres;

Provided that, in the case of an articulated vehicle the overall length of the vehicle and the load shall not exceed nineteen comma seven metres; or

- (b) extends further forward than a distance of nine hundred millimetres beyond the body of the vehicle; or
- (c) extends further than a distance of one comma two metres behind the body of the vehicle; or
- (d) extends beyond two comma five metres on either side of the vehicle; or
- (e) is likely to cause danger to any person on the vehicle or on the road owing to its mass distribution, packing or adjustment; or
- (f) is not properly secured and covered sufficiently by means of a waterproof tarpaulin or similar materials so as to avoid damage, spoilage or danger to other road users and to prevent the load from absorbing water and therefore overloading the vehicle;
- (g) if it consists of gravel, sand, stone or loose substance and is not secured by an effective tail gate or similar barrier to prevent it from dropping onto the road and is not covered by a waterproof tarpaulin or similar material to prevent the load from absorbing water and therefore overloading the vehicle.

Loading: all vehicles

76. Subject to section 72, no person shall drive any vehicle on a road if the vehicle's load—

- (a) projects more than 600 millimetres beyond the lateral extremities of the vehicles; or
- (b) is of such a height that is likely to interfere with or damage any bridge, wire or other construction lawfully erected above the road surface; or
- (c) is not safely contained with the vehicle's body or securely fastened to the vehicle; or
- (d) is carried or arranged in such a way as to obstruct the driver's view of traffic abreast on either side of him or her or ahead of him or her; or
- (e) is more than four comma six metres high, measured from the carriageway.

Loading: exemptions

77.(1) The Minister may issue a written permit for the carriage by any vehicle, on one or more occasions specified in the permit, of a specified load which, from its nature, is incapable of being placed on the vehicle so as to conform with the requirements of sections 74, 75 and 76.

(2) A permit may be issued in terms of subsection (1) subject to such conditions as the Minister may impose to ensure the safety of the public and where appropriate the preservation of roads.

(3) A person may drive a vehicle on a road while carrying a load in accordance with a permit issued in terms of subsection (1), notwithstanding that the load may contravene sections 74, 75 and 76.

(4) The driver of a vehicle which is carrying a load authorised by a permit in terms of subsection (1) shall ensure that the permit is carried in the vehicle while the vehicle is being driven on a road carrying such load.

Projecting loads

78.(1) No person shall, by day, drive a loaded vehicle on any road or cause or permit a loaded vehicle to be stationary on any road, if the vehicle's load projects to the rear more than 600 millimetres beyond the back of the vehicle, unless a flag of bright red

cloth, at least 600 millimetres square, is attached at the extreme rear of the load.

(2) No person shall, at night, drive a loaded vehicle on any road or cause or permit a loaded vehicle to be stationary on any road, if the vehicle's load projects to rear more than 600 millimetres behind the motor vehicle's tail-lamp, unless a bright red light is attached at the extreme rear of the load, facing directly to the rear and so placed on the load as to be not more than one comma two metres above ground level or, if the lowest point of the load is more than one comma two metres above ground level, placed at the lowest point of the load:

Provided that a solid square or circular retro of diamond grade reflector, facing directly to the rear, with sides not less than 250 millimetres or with a diameter not less than 250 millimetres, as the case may be, may be used instead of a bright red light.

Maintenance of internal combustion engine

79. (1) No person shall fit or drive on any road any motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine, unless exhaust pipes are so placed, fitted, shielded and maintained and the flooring shall be so constructed and covered that—

- (a) the outlet does not permit the discharge of exhaust gases to the left, near side or beneath the vehicle; or
- (b) no exhaust gases are permitted to enter the vehicle; or
- (c) no inflammable material is likely to fall or be thrown upon the exhaust pipe from any other part of the motor vehicle; or
- (d) there is no other possible cause of fire due to the proximity of inflammable material on the motor vehicle to the exhaust pipe; or
- (e) unless an efficient exhaust silencer or muffling device is affixed to such motor vehicle in such a manner that the exhaust gases from the engine are projected through such silencer or muffling device which shall be so

constructed as to reduce and muffle in an effective manner as prescribed, the sound produced by such exhaust; or

- (f) unless the exhaust pipe, silencer or muffling device referred to in paragraph (a) is gas tight throughout its length; or
- (g) if the exhaust gases from the engine are so directed as to directly impinge on the road surface; or
- (h) the exhaust gases or smoke from the engine is so dense as to cause a nuisance to, or obstruct the vision of other road users.

(2) Unless the exhaust gases emitted, when tested comply with the requirements as prescribed in the appropriate Standards Association of Zimbabwe standards.

(3) Unless the outlet of the exhaust system fitted to such motor vehicle—

- (a) is as near as practicable to the rear of the vehicle; and
- (b) extends no further than the edge of the vehicle at its widest point.

(4) Unless in the case of an omnibus the main exhaust flow is discharged into the air, behind the passenger compartment or as practicable as possible to the rear.

(5) The engine is in such a condition that oil, grease or fuel is allowed to drop onto the road surface.

Prohibition of passengers: tractors not designed to form part of articulated unit

80. No person shall drive on any road, a tractor not designed to form part of an articulated unit carrying passengers:

Provided that a person giving instructions to a learner driver may be carried on the tractor and a seat shall be provided for this purpose.

Carriage of passengers: goods vehicles

81. (1) Where a motor vehicle or trailer is not constructed for the carriage of passengers, no person shall drive on any road such motor vehicle or trailer, carrying passengers exceeding seven in number in that part of the vehicle or trailer where goods are commonly carried:

Provided that passengers exceeding seven may be so carried if—

- (a) the motor vehicle or trailer is being used in the normal course of the business of the owner of the motor vehicle or trailer, and the passengers being carried for any purpose connected with the business of such owner; or
- (b) the passengers being carried are employees of such owner; or
- (c) the passengers being carried are members of the family of such employees or owners; or
- (d) the passengers are being carried because of an emergency in such a manner that each passenger is provided with at least 0.5 square metres of floor seating space.

(2) A motor vehicle shall not be deemed to be constructed to carry passengers only by virtue of the fact that it is so constructed as to permit the carriage of passengers on the seat next to the driver, or because seats have been fitted in that portion of the vehicle where goods are commonly carried in respect of a vehicle which has been constructed primarily for the carriage of goods.

(3) A passenger carried in terms of this section—

- (a) who is under the age of ten years, shall be under the direct supervision of a passenger of sixteen years of age or more;
- (b) shall sit within the body of the motor vehicle or beyond the front, side or back of the trailer, as the case may be.

*Carriage of passengers: passenger vehicles other than public
service vehicles*

82. (1) No person shall drive on any road a light motor vehicle constructed to carry passengers, containing five or more passengers, unless a seating width of at least 380 millimetres and 300 millimetres is allowed for the driver and every passenger respectively, measured along the rear of such seat at seat level:

Provided that additional passengers may be carried in that portion of a motor vehicle where luggage is normally carried and where such area is not separated from the passenger compartment, in such a manner that every passenger so carried is allowed at least 0,5 square metres floor space.

(2) No person shall drive on any road a heavy motor vehicle constructed to carry passengers, containing five or more passengers, unless a seating width of at least 380 millimetre is allowed for the driver and every passenger, measured along the rear of such seat at seat level.

(3) In determining the number of passengers that may be carried in a vehicle in accordance with this section, any child under five years of age shall not be counted and two children of five years of age or more, but less than ten years of age, shall be counted as one passenger.

(4) No person shall drive on any road any motor vehicle provided with rear sitting if a child under the age of ten years is carried in a front seat.

PART V

GENERAL

Prescribed fees

83. Storage, inspection and administrative fees payable in terms of these regulations, shall be in accordance with the Eighth

Schedule before any services can be provided in respect of any motor vehicle to be collected from the lawful custody of an inspecting officer or responsible authority as the case may be.

Signs and notices

84. No person shall drive on any road any motor vehicle or trailer if it is not displaying any sign or notice in terms of any legal instrument including requirements of the Hazardous Substances and Articles (Transportation by and Labelling of Road Tankers) Regulations or any amendments thereto.

Exemptions by minister

85. (1) Subject to this section, the Minister may exempt any vehicle or class of vehicles from any provision of these regulations, and may impose conditions upon such exemption to ensure the safety of the public or the preservation of roads:

Provided that no such exemption may be given in relation to sections 15, 75, 76, 77 and 79.

(2) An exemption in terms of subsection (1) shall—

- (a) be in writing, if it is given in respect of a particular vehicle; or
- (b) by notice in the *Gazette*, if it is given in respect of a class of vehicles.

(3) Any person who drives on a road a vehicle in respect of which a written exemption has been given in terms of this section shall carry such authority on the vehicle and produce it on demand by a police officer or an inspecting officer.

Forms

86. A form for the—

- (a) notice to discontinue the use of a motor vehicle or trailer, given in terms of section 73 of the Road Traffic Act [*Chapter 13:11*]; and

(e) certificate of roadworthiness issued in terms of section 73 of the Road Traffic Act [*Chapter 13:11*];

shall be in the appropriate form set out in the Ninth Schedule, with such variations as circumstances may require.

Offences and penalties

87. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with sections 4, 5, 6 (1), (2), 7(1), (2), 8(1) (a), (b), 9 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 84 commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding level five, or to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months or both to such fine and imprisonment.

Savings

Any exemption which was granted or issued in terms of the regulations specified in the Tenth Schedule and which was in force immediately before the date of commencement of these regulations shall continue in force as if it had been granted or issued in terms of the equivalent provision of these regulations.

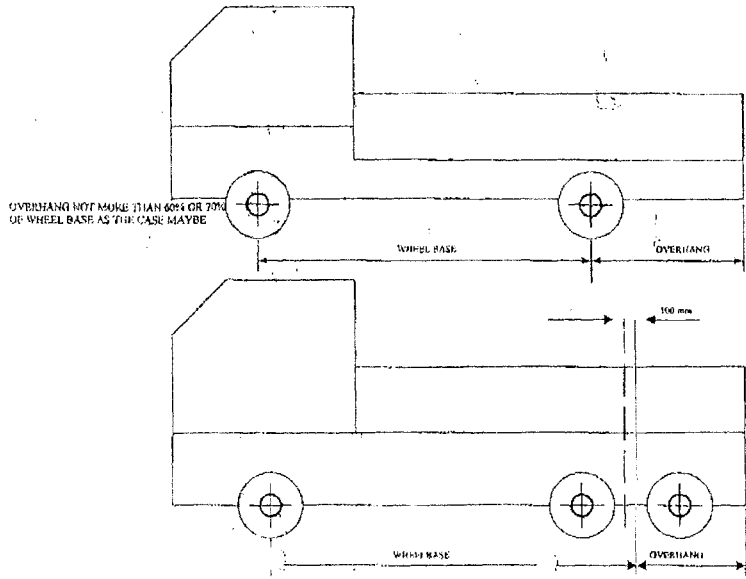
Repeals

88. (1) The regulations specified in the Tenth Schedule are repealed.

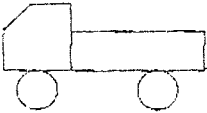
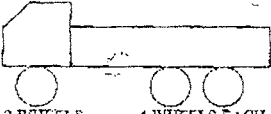
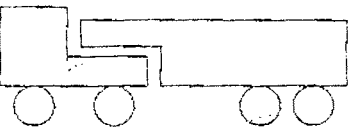
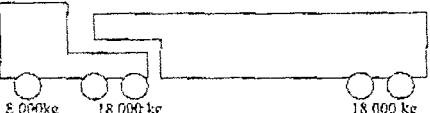
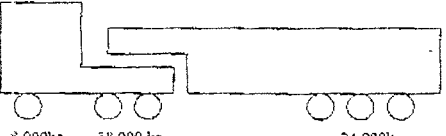
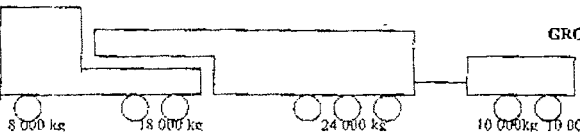
FIRST SCHEDULE: OVERHANG

SECTION 7

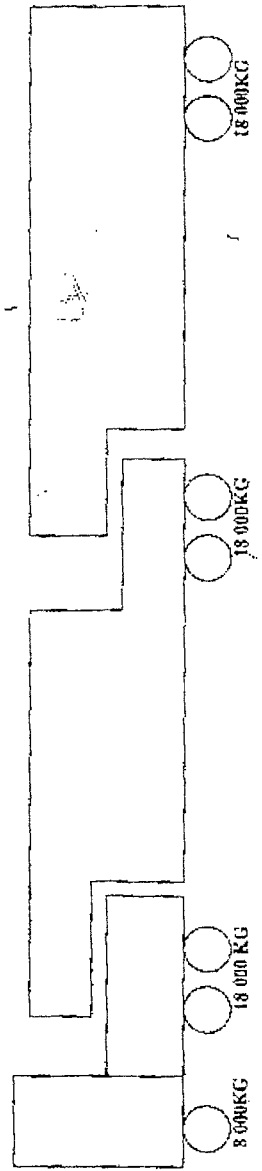
OVERHANG AND WHEEL BASE



SECOND SCHEDULE: AXLE CONFIGURATION

		MAXIMUM G.V.M
1.	 <p>2 WHEELS 8 000kg</p> <p>4 WHEELS 10 000 kg</p>	18 000 KG
2.	 <p>2 WHEELS 8 000kg</p> <p>4 WHEELS EACH 18 000kg</p>	26 000 KG
3.	 <p>3 000kg</p> <p>10 000 kg</p> <p>18 000 kg</p>	36 000 KG
4.	 <p>3 000kg</p> <p>18 000 kg</p> <p>18 000 kg</p>	44 000 KG
5.	 <p>3 000kg</p> <p>18 000 kg</p> <p>24 000kg</p>	50 000 KG
6.	 <p>3 000 kg</p> <p>18 000 kg</p> <p>24 000 kg</p> <p>10 000kg 10 000 kg</p> <p>GROSS TRAIN MASS</p>	56 000 KG

SECOND SCHEDULE
AXLE CONFIGURATIONS



Manufacturer's specifications cannot be exceeded.

THIRD SCHEDULE

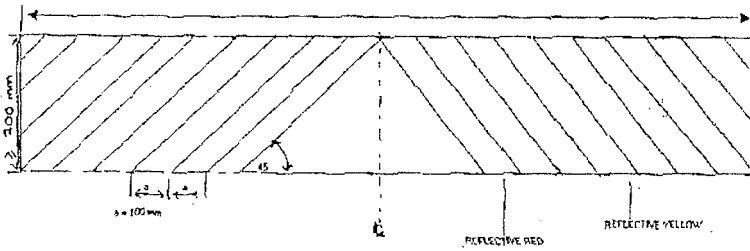
CHROMATICITY CHART

*Minimum coefficient of retroreflection candelas/foot candle/square foot
candelas/lux/square metre*

reflective material	observation angle	entrance angle	white	yellow	rec
Engineer Grade	0.- 2	- 4	70	50	14.5
	02	+ 30	30	22	6.0
	0.5	- 4	30	25	7.5
	0.5	+ 30	15	13	3.0
Honey Comb Or High Intensity Grade	0.2	- 4	250	170	45
	0.2	+ 30	150	100	25
	0.5	- 4	180	122	25
	0.5	- 30	100	67	14
Diamond Grade	0.2	- 4	900	590	210
	0.- 2	+ 30	700	350	180
	0.5	- 4	600	365	160
	0.5	+ 30	300	200	95

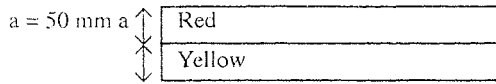
FOURTH SCHEDULE (Section 37)

THE CHEVRON PATTERN



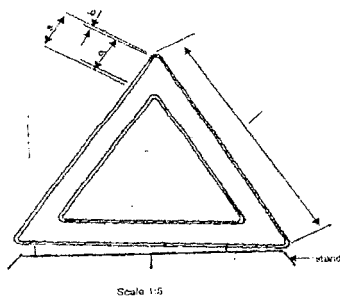
FIFTH SCHEDULE (Section 34)

RETRO REFLECTORS AND WARNING SIGN: ANIMAL DRAWN VEHICLES



SIXTH SCHEDULE (Section 52)

SPECIAL VISUAL WARNING DEVICE: ALL MOTOR VEHICLES



1. The triangle shall be permanently and legibly marked with—
 - (a) name of manufacturer;
 - (b) year of manufacture e.g. 1998.
2. The triangle shall be made of aluminium or flexible plastic which does not break easily on bending.
3. Instructions on how to place the triangle including minimum distance from the vehicle must be affixed to the triangle in such a way not to obscure the reflective material.
4. The triangle can incorporate glass type circular reflex reflectors at each apex.
5. The edges of the triangle must be ridged to prevent the reflective material flaking off at the edges.

Notes for dimensions

- Sides of triangle, $s = 50 \text{ mm}$ wide
- length of sides, $l = 425 \text{ mm}$
- Ridge, $b = 5 \text{ mm}$
- Minimum reflective surface, $a = 40 \text{ mm}$
- Minimum radius of vertex = 6.25

SEVENTH SCHEDULE
CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES

Any vehicle incorporating machinery, plant or equipment of the following nature—

- A. Auger tar
- B. Bitumen, tar or water sprayers or distributors
- C. Bitumen or tar heaters
- D. Continuous belt or bucket loaders or conveyers
- E. Cranes
- F. Crushers
- G. Excavators
- H. Graders
- I. Road marking machines
- J. Road sweepers or power brooms
- K. Rollers
- L. Shovels
- M. Soil, concrete, tar or bitumen mixers
- N. Water boring machinery
- O. Welding units
- P. Compactors
- Q. Compressors
- R. Cable layers or pipe layers
- S. water pumps
- T. sand or stone dryers

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

PRESCRIBED FEES

For the purpose of this Schedule—

- (a) initial inspection refers to the very first inspection to be carried out on any vehicle or alternatively an inspection succeeding any previous inspection carried out on the same vehicle more than thirty days from the date of such preceding inspection;
- (b) re-inspection refers to an inspection carried out on a vehicle within a period of thirty days from the date of the inspection carried out on the vehicle in question;
- (c) in determining the storage fees payable in respect of a vehicle or part thereof or any equipment or wares and merchandise of any kind left in the custody of or abandoned within the boundaries of any vehicle inspection depot the officer responsible for the collection of storage fees shall calculate the total number of days from the date of inspections of such vehicle to the day of collection of such vehicle inclusive of both days and deduct fourteen days therefrom and then multiply the resultant number of days with the daily charge as prescribed in this Schedule.

and after all repairs have been effected may be driven on a direct route to this depot for reinspection provided a Third Party Insurance is in force. You are hereby required, in terms of section 73(4) of the Road Traffic Act [*Chapter 13:11*], to forward to this office within seven days the Registration Book, Certificate of Fitness and Licence for the above vehicle.

Date Place

.....
Vehicle Inspector/Policeman

NOTE:—A copy of this notice has been forwarded to the Senior Police Officer of the district within which the vehicle is used.

Received the Registration Book, Certificate of Fitness and Licence for the above vehicle.

Date

Vehicle Inspector/Policeman

The return of the Registration Book, Certificate of Fitness and the Licence for the above vehicle is acknowledged

Date

Owner (or his Representative)

The vehicle should be removed immediately as no responsibility can be accepted by the Department for its custody.

Vehicles may be sold if left at the Depot more than 14 days.



ZIMBABWE

R.T. 38

No.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT [CHAPTER 13:11]
Certificate of Road-worthiness for a Vehicle

TO:

Name:

.....

Address:

.....

Registration mark and number of vehicle:

.....

I hereby certify that the vehicle bearing the above registration mark and number has been examined by me today and found to comply with the requirements of the Road Traffic Act and Regulations framed thereunder, and that the notice prohibiting its use No.....

Dated:

....., is hereby cancelled.

Date:

Place:

Vehicle Inspector

.....

TENTH SCHEDULE (*Section 88*)

REPEALED REGULATIONS

<i>Title</i>	<i>Statutory Instrument No.</i>
Roads and Road Traffic (Construction, Equipment and Use) Regulations, 2010	154 of 2010
Roads and Road Traffic (Construction, Equipment and Use) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (No. 1)	44 of 2011
Roads and Road Traffic (Construction, Equipment and Use) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011	140 of 2011

