

Correct as at 6th June 2026. It may be superseded at any time.

Extract taken from: In-service certification (WoF and CoF) > Tractors > Vehicle interior

## 7 Vehicle interior

Page amended **1 June 2013** (see [amendment details](#)).

### 7-1 Seats and seat anchorages

#### Reasons for rejection

##### Mandatory equipment

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

##### Condition and performance

3. A seat frame or structure has been weakened, eg due to damage, corrosion or excessive wear.
4. The adjustment mechanism of a driver's seat:
  - a) does not operate, or
  - b) is worn, causing excessive movement of the seat.
5. The attachment of the seat to the seat anchorage is loose or weakened by damage.
6. The attachment of the seat anchorage to the vehicle structure is loose or weakened by damage.
7. The driver's seat is in such a condition that it does not allow the driver to have proper control of the vehicle.

##### Note 1

A seat may be capable of being rotated or placed to face in different directions.

##### Note 2

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

# Summary of legislation

## Applicable legislation

- [Land Transport Rule: Seats and Seat Anchorages 2002](#).

## Mandatory equipment

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

## Condition and performance

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

## 7-12 Speedometer

## Reasons for rejection

### Mandatory equipment

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

### Condition and performance

2. A mandatory speedometer:
  - a) does not operate as intended when the vehicle is moving forward (Note 3), or
  - b) is obscured from the driver's position, or
  - c) does not indicate the vehicle's speed in km/h or mph.
3. Reason for rejection 2(a), 2(b) or 2(c) applies and the vehicle operator cannot produce acceptable written evidence (Note 2) that repair of the speedometer or associated equipment is impracticable or that a suitable replacement is not available.

### Note 1

**Speedometer** means an instrument in a motor vehicle that is used to determine forward speed of the vehicle in kilometres per hour (km/h) or miles per hour (mph).

### Note 2

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

### Note 3

If an odometer is not fitted, not working or unable to be read an appropriate note must be entered into the 'Comments' section of the check sheet and '000001' entered into the odometer field of the check sheet and '000001' entered into VIC or LANDATA. This may display as "1" on some screens.

## Summary of legislation

### Applicable legislation

- [Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Equipment 2004](#).

### Mandatory equipment

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

### Performance

3. A mandatory speedometer must be in good working order and operate while the vehicle is moving forward.

Page amended **1 October 2022** (see [amendment details](#))

## 7-13 Audible warning devices

### Reasons for rejection

#### Mandatory equipment

1. A motor vehicle is:
  - a) not fitted with a horn, or
  - b) fitted with a bell, whistle or siren that is not part of an anti-theft car alarm, personal security alarm or a reversing warning device.

## **Performance**

2. The horn does not operate when activated.
3. The horn operates when not activated.
4. The sound from the horn is not steady and continuous, eg the horn plays a tune.
5. The horn is not audible at a distance of 100m.

## **Summary of legislation**

### **Applicable legislation**

- [Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Equipment 2004](#)

### **Mandatory equipment**

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

### **Permitted equipment**

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

### **Performance**

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