



CIRCULAR 0-3-10

MAKE AND MODEL DESIGNATION FOR MOTORCYCLES AND OTHER L CATEGORY VEHICLES

1. INTRODUCTION

The make and model of a vehicle is used to accurately describe a type of vehicle in support of an application for one of the approvals available under the *Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989* (the Act).

The Minister may determine the make, model and vehicle category for any vehicle.

This circular provides guidelines to assist in the processes for applications for Identification Plate Approval (IPA), applications relating to unrestricted volume Used Imported Vehicles and for entries on the Register of Specialist and Enthusiast Vehicles Scheme (SEVS Register) for two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles.

This circular is only applicable to LA, LB, LC, LD and LE category vehicles.

It is the responsibility of the vehicle manufacturer to ensure that every vehicle to which an Identification Plate or Used Import Plate is affixed complies with the Act. This responsibility includes the selection of vehicles for testing.

This circular should be read in conjunction with;

Circular 0-3-2: Identification plates (for new vehicles).

Motor Vehicle Standards (Placement of Used Import Plates) Determination 2004 (No1) (for used vehicles).

Circular 0-2-11: General Procedures for Selection of Vehicles and components for ADR compliance testing.

2. GENERAL

2.1. A separate application for Identification Plate Approval (IPA)/Registered Automotive Workshop (RAW) schedule entry or entries on the SEVS Register must be made for each different vehicle make and model. The make and model must be consistent with the criteria outlined below.

2.2. Each vehicle make and model designation must be unique, and the make and the model designations must not exceed 30 characters each, including qualifiers and embodied spaces.

3. MAKE

3.1. The make of a vehicle must be the marque or name by which that range of vehicle is popularly known, or the name of the manufacturer.

4. MODEL

4.1. The model designation of a vehicle is the name given to a class or family of vehicle that is:

(a) of the same make; and

- (b) of the same general type or appearance.
- 4.2. For applications for IPA or Used Import Plate, any one or more of the following differences will result in a different model requiring a separate application:
- (a) vehicles which differ significantly in respect of frame structure and/or profile such as: rear suspension mounting (mono-shock/twin shock, side mounted/under-frame mounted shocks) or engine mounting;
 - (b) vehicles which are of a different vehicle category or subcategory for the purpose of certification, such as: Mopeds (LA) and Motorcycles (LC) or Tricycles of the LEM, LEP and LEG subcategories;
 - (c) vehicles which are advertised and sold as a new model which supersedes an existing model even though the model name may be retained. In this case the model designation must include a qualifier or series designation to distinguish between the new and superseded vehicles; and
 - (d) models which are supplied or produced by the manufacturer under a different model code or unique model identifier (excluding suffixes or prefixes).
- 4.3. For the purposes of matching the Identification Plate or Used Import Plate to the vehicle it is desirable that the model designation include, at least in part, that designation which appears elsewhere on the exterior of the vehicle.
- 4.4. If the model designation is not shown on the exterior of the vehicle a marketing designation which is shown on the exterior of the vehicle must be provided on the Road Vehicle Descriptor (RVD) or Vehicle Inspection Certificate (VIC). If the marketing designation is also not shown on the vehicle, then a marking shown on the vehicle and uniquely associated with that make and model should be shown on the RVD/VIC in the remarks section.
- 4.5. The marketing designation or variant shown on the RVD/VIC form must be the name by which the vehicle is advertised and sold. It may be the same as the model name only if it is advertised and sold by that model name.

5. VARIANT

- 5.1. Each vehicle model may have a number of variants. Each variant must have a variant name (or code) entered in the RVD/VIC form as the variant name.
- 5.2. Where a variant is identified for marketing purposes that identifier must be used in the RVD/VIC form as its variant name. The variant name in the RVD/VIC form must be traceable to vehicle build specifications.

Examples of this would be different variant codes for body style identifiers, engine options, suspension options or distinct trim levels, which set the variant apart from other variants of the same model. It is generally expected that the variant name or manufacturer's code would appear on the vehicle.

- 5.3. Provided the information referred to in clause 4.2 is not affected, then any one or more of the following will not generally constitute a different model:
- (a) different engine capacity;

- (b) different engine configuration, such as single cylinder, inline, flat, V, L;
- (c) different engine cycle, such as two or four stroke and rotary engines;
- (d) different method of cooling, such as air cooled or liquid cooled;
- (e) different fuel or method of fuel delivery, petrol, diesel or electric, carburettor, multi-point injection, throttle body injection;
- (f) different transmissions;
- (g) different front suspension;
- (h) different brakes;
- (i) different final drives, such as chain, belt or shaft-drive;
- (j) different wheelbase or width;
- (k) different tyre and rim size;
- (l) different tare mass;
- (m) different seating capacity;
- (n) minor variations in profile, such as handle bars, mirrors, lights and indicators, fairings, passenger backrests, panniers and top boxes;
- (o) cargo bodies or equipment fitted to a goods carrying tricycle which have no effect on compliance with ADRs; and
- (p) change in year of manufacture.