



## The Defence Regulations (Isle of Man) 1939.

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## The Lighting (Restrictions) Order (No. 3) 1940.

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### Consolidation and Amending Order.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has, under the powers vested in him by the Defence Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939, made an Order, a copy of which is appended, consolidating and amending the Lighting Restriction Orders issued prior to this Order.

The consolidating Order revokes all previous Lighting Restriction Orders.

The consolidating Order prescribes the permissible lighting during the hours of darkness for street lighting, vehicles, shops, hotels and places of public entertainment, railways, harbours, aerodromes, hand torches, etc., etc., and contains clauses relating to measures for the safety of traffic, etc., during the "black out."

The Order prohibits lights in houses and other buildings from being visible from outside, with certain exceptions as to shops, etc., during the hours of darkness.

The attention of motorists is specially directed to the provisions of the Order relating to the dimming of side lights on vehicles, both private and commercial, and to the requirement that rear lights, except those on public service vehicles and tramcars, must be fixed so that the centre of the lamp is not more than 3ft. 6in. above ground level.

The "hours of darkness" are defined as the period between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset during the period beginning at 2 o'clock Greenwich Mean Time in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at 2 o'clock Greenwich Mean Time in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October in each year (i.e., this year between April 21st, 1940, and October 6th, 1940); and between half an hour before sunrise and half an hour after sunset for the remainder of the year.

The Order also prohibits the ringing and chiming of bells or striking of clocks in any public place during the hours of darkness.

Failure to comply with the terms of this Order renders a person liable to the penalties imposed by the Defence Regulations.

By Order,

Government Office,  
Isle of Man.

B. E. SARGEAUNT,  
Government Secretary.

21st March, 1940.

**THE LIGHTING (RESTRICTIONS) ORDER (No. 3), 1940, DATED 21st MARCH,  
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REGULATIONS (ISLE OF MAN), 1939.**

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ISLE OF MAN  
TO WIT.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY VICE-ADMIRAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THE EARL GRANVILLE, C.B., D.S.O., LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
OF THE SAID ISLE, &c., &c., &c.

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THE DEFENCE REGULATIONS (ISLE OF MAN)  
1939.

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The Lighting (Restrictions) Order  
(No. 3) 1940.

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I, the said Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Defence Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939, and all other powers me in that behalf enabling, do hereby make the following Order :—

PART I.

GENERAL.

1.—During the hours of darkness, it shall not be lawful—

- (a) for any light to be displayed inside any roofed building, closed vehicle or other covered enclosure in such circumstances that any illumination therefrom is visible from outside the building, vehicle or enclosure;
- (b) for any light to be displayed otherwise than in a roofed building, closed vehicle or other covered enclosure.

2.—It shall not be lawful, whether during the hours of darkness or not, for any sky sign, fascia or advertisement to be illuminated, or any light to be otherwise displayed, outside or at the entrance to any premises or on any hoarding or similar structure, for the purpose of advertisement or display.

3.—(1) Nothing in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Order shall render unlawful—

- (a) the display of any light which is required or authorised by or under the following provisions of this Order;
- (b) the display of any light which is authorised under this paragraph by or on behalf of the Chief Constable, so long as any conditions imposed by him or on his behalf in relation to the display are complied with; or
- (c) the display of any light by any constable or any member of His Majesty's forces acting in the course of his duty as such.

(2) Nothing in the following provisions of this Order relating to the authorisation by or on behalf of the Chief Constable of the display of any lights shall be construed as limiting the generality of the provisions of this paragraph.

4.—The display of any light, the display of which would otherwise be lawful under the provisions of this Order, may, in the event of hostile attack or the apprehension of hostile attack, be prohibited or restricted by the Chief Constable or any constable acting under his general or special direction, and it shall not be lawful for any light to be displayed in contravention of any such prohibition or restriction :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to—

- (a) any light displayed by any member of His Majesty's forces acting in the course of his duty as such; or

- (b) any light displayed on any vehicle while it is being used for the purposes of His Majesty's forces; or
- (c) any light exhibited with the consent of the Admiralty from a lighthouse or other structure on shore or from a light vessel or other floating structure, being a light provided solely for the guidance of shipping; or
- (d) navigation lights displayed by aircraft or at aerodromes in accordance with instructions given by the Secretary of State.

5.—The provisions of this Order relating to the display of lights shall apply also, with any necessary adaptations, to the emission of flames, sparks or glare :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to the emission of flames, sparks or glare from any vehicle, in so far as the emission of the flames, sparks or glare is necessarily incidental to the driving of the vehicle.

## PART II.

### TRAFFIC SIGNS, LIGHTING OF OBSTRUCTIONS, STREET LIGHTING, ETC.

#### *Public Roads.*

6.—The following lights may be displayed for the guidance of traffic on roads:—

- (a) a light in a traffic signal, so long as it is masked by an opaque disc covering the lens of the signal and having an aperture for the emission of light in the form of a cross of which the arms are respectively vertical and horizontal, are 3 inches in length over all and  $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch in width, and lie wholly in the upper half of the signal face;
- (b) lights illuminating any street name-plate or any traffic sign prescribed or authorised by the Highway Board, so long as the lights are screened from above and so dimmed that, while any inscription on the plate or sign is legible at a distance of 100 feet, the plate or sign is inconspicuous at a distance of 250 feet;
- (c) a light in the head of a bollard on a refuge, so long as—
  - (i) the light is screened so that no illumination falls on the stem of the bollard,
  - (ii) no light is emitted through any panel in the head of the bollard facing towards the centre of the refuge,
  - (iii) any illuminated panel not facing towards the centre of the refuge is screened from above and so dimmed that, while it is clearly visible at a distance of 100 feet, it is inconspicuous at a distance of 250 feet,
  - (iv) in the case of any illuminated panel bearing words, the letters appear white on a dark background, and
  - (v) illuminated panels not bearing words are white;
- (d) lights indicating the position of a refuge or of the circumference of the centre island of a roundabout, so long as—
  - (i) each light is hooded so as to prevent light being thrown upwards,
  - (ii) all apertures for the emission of light are in the form of right-angled crosses of which the arms are at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal and are 4 inches in length over all and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width,
  - (iii) each aperture is screened so that the brightness of the cross is substantially uniform over its whole area and does not exceed 0.5 candle per square foot, and
  - (iv) the light is white;

- (e) red lights indicating an obstruction or excavation upon or near any road, so long as each light is of a candle power not exceeding 1.0, and the lights are so screened as to prevent light being thrown upwards or any appreciable illumination being produced on the ground.

7.—Except in such areas as may be specified by me, lights may be displayed for the lighting of any road, provided that the lighting shall be reduced to a minimum and is rendered invisible seawards and skywards and shall be totally extinguished on an air raid warning being given or on orders to that effect being given by me or under my authority.

When gas lighting is employed only by-pass flames shall be used.

When electricity is employed only those lights may be used which on an air raid warning being given or on instructions being received can be instantly extinguished from the electricity works or from some other central point approved by me.

In addition to or in substitution for the above, a local authority may light such street lights as it considers necessary, so long as the requirements of the British Standard Specification No. BS/ARP 37 are complied with, and so long as each lighting fitting is permanently marked with the British Standards Institution Mark described in the First Schedule to this Order, and the requirements of that Schedule are complied with.

8.—(1) During a fog, any local authority or body of persons, being an authority or body which in peace time normally provides fog flares on any road, may provide such flares as are necessary to enable traffic to continue with safety, and light may be displayed from those flares accordingly:

Provided that the power conferred by this paragraph shall not be exercised unless—

- (a) permission has been given by or on behalf of the Chief Constable; and
- (b) provision has been made for extinguishing the flares immediately on receipt of an air raid warning.

(2) Any flare displayed in pursuance of this paragraph shall be extinguished by the person having control thereof immediately on the receipt by him of an air raid warning.

*Private roadways and ways.*

9.—Except in so far as the Chief Constable may otherwise direct, a light may be displayed in and for the purposes of any illuminated sign which is required to facilitate movement on any private roadway, so long as—

- (a) no method other than the provision of illuminated signs is adequate for the purpose; and
- (b) the signs are screened from above and so dimmed that, while clearly visible at a distance of 100 feet, they are inconspicuous at a distance of 250 feet.

10.—Except in so far as the Chief Constable may otherwise direct, lights may be displayed indicating an obstruction or excavation upon or near any private roadway, so long as each light is of a candle-power not exceeding 1.0, and is so screened as to prevent light being thrown upwards or any appreciable illumination being produced on the ground.

11.—Paragraph 7 of this Order (which relates to the lighting of roads) shall apply in relation to private roadways as it applies in relation to roads.

*Direction signs to police and fire stations, hospitals, civil defence posts, etc.*

12.—A light may be displayed in and for the purposes of any illuminated sign indicating the position or direction of a police station, fire station, first aid post or hospital, a depot or building used by a civil defence service, or a public air raid shelter, so long as the sign is screened from above and so dimmed that, while clearly legible at a distance of 100 feet, it is inconspicuous at a distance of 250 feet.

### PART III.

#### TRAFFIC ON ROADS AND PRIVATE ROADWAYS.

##### *Definitions of Classes of Lamps, etc.*

13.—For the purposes of this Part of this Order, the expressions mentioned in the six next following paragraphs of this Order have, in relation to any vehicle, the meanings respectively assigned to them by those paragraphs.

14.—An authorised side-lamp is a lamp of a power not exceeding 7 watts, emitting a white light to the front of the vehicle and satisfying the following conditions—

- (a) that any reflector is painted with matt black paint or otherwise rendered ineffective;
- (b) that the light is emitted through a single aperture the area of which does not exceed that of a circle 2 inches in diameter;
- (c) that the aperture is partly obscured by inserting, behind the glass, paper or some other uncoloured material having a density equal to that of two sheets of newspaper, or by applying a thin coat of paint to the interior of the glass so as to produce approximately the same effect; and
- (d) that the paper, paint or other material covers the whole of the aperture and is not wetted, oiled, varnished or treated in any other way so as to increase its transparency.

15.—An authorised rear-lamp is a lamp of a power not exceeding 7 watts, emitting a red light to the rear of the vehicle and satisfying the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 14 of this Order:

Provided that a lamp shall not be deemed to be other than an authorised rear-lamp by reason only that it is combined with a lamp displaying an authorised stop-light.

16.—An authorised stop-light is a red or amber light displayed for the purpose of intimating the intention of the driver to stop or slow down, and emitted from a lamp of a power not exceeding 7 watts which satisfies the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 14 of this Order.

Provided that a light shall not be deemed to be other than an authorised stop-light by reason only that the lamp from which it is emitted is combined with an authorised rear-lamp.

17.—An authorised head-lamp is a lamp of a power exceeding 7 watts, emitting a white light to the front of the vehicle and fitted with a mask so as to satisfy the following conditions—

- (a) that no light reaches the ground at any point nearer than 10 feet from the lamp or five times the height of the bottom of the lamp above ground level, whichever is the less;
- (b) that no light is projected above the horizontal when the vehicle is standing on a level surface;
- (c) that the light emitted is diffused by the insertion in the mask of a screen of some diffusing material or by other similar means;
- (d) that the intensity of illumination on a vertical surface at any point 10 feet from the lamp does not exceed 2.5 foot candles; and
- (e) that no light is emitted except through the mask.

18.—An authorised dual-purpose lamp is a lamp of which the power may either exceed or not exceed 7 watts at the option of the person in control of the vehicle, emitting a white light to the front of the vehicle and satisfying the following conditions—

- (a) that the front of the lamp is fitted with a mask which allows light to be emitted through more than one aperture;
- (b) that in the case of one of those apertures the area does not exceed that of a circle 2 inches in diameter;
- (c) that the brightness of the aperture is not more than 20 nor less than 2 candles per square foot, whichever degree of power is employed in the lamp;
- (d) that the lamp is such that, if the said aperture were totally obscured and the higher degree of power were always employed in the lamp, the lamp would be an authorised head-lamp; and
- (e) that no light is emitted except through the mask.

19.—An authorised bicycle lamp or an authorised cart lamp is a lamp of a power not exceeding 7 watts, emitting a white light to the front of the vehicle and satisfying the following conditions—

- (a) that the upper half of the front glass and the whole of any side or rear panels are completely obscured; and
- (b) that the lower half of any reflector is painted with matt black paint or otherwise rendered ineffective:

Provided that a lamp shall not be deemed to be other than an authorised bicycle or cart lamp by reason only that some light escapes through apertures provided for ventilation, if those apertures are, so far as practicable, screened to prevent the emission of light.

*General provisions as to mechanically propelled vehicles.*

20.—(1) The provisions of this paragraph and paragraph 21 of this Order apply to any mechanically propelled vehicle while on a road during the hours of darkness, subject, however, as respects any class of vehicles, to any special provision made by any of the subsequent provisions of this Part of this Order with respect to vehicles of that class.

(2) The vehicle shall display the lights required by and under the Road Traffic Act, 1933, but those lights must, as respects any front light, be displayed from an authorised side-lamp and, as respects the rear light, be displayed from an authorised rear-lamp fixed so that its centre is not higher than 3 feet 6 inches above ground level:

Provided that one side-lamp may be replaced by an authorised dual-purpose lamp.

(3) Unless the vehicle is fitted with an authorised dual-purpose lamp, it may also display light from one authorised head-lamp.

(4) The vehicle may also display—

- (a) light from one additional authorised rear-lamp fixed so that its centre is not higher than 3 feet 6 inches above ground level,
- (b) one or two authorised stop-lights, and
- (c) light from a direction indicator, so long as that light is emitted only through an arrow-shaped aperture of which none of the three arms is of a width exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch, or through a single horizontal slit of a width not exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding provisions of this paragraph—

- (a) immediately on the receipt by the person in charge of the vehicle of an air raid warning, or

(b) on a demand made in that behalf by a constable.

the light from any authorised head-lamp shall be extinguished and the higher power shall cease to be used in any authorised dual-purpose lamp.

21.—(1) The provisions of this paragraph shall have effect in relation to the display of lights during a fog.

(2) A vehicle which is fitted with a fog lamp may display light therefrom in addition to the lights displayed under paragraph 20 of this Order, so long as the following conditions are fulfilled—

- (a) that the light is not displayed except during such fog that progress is not reasonably practicable without the use of the light,
- (b) that the lamp is fitted so that its top is below the level of the bottom of the head-lamps of the vehicle or, if the vehicle is not fitted with head-lamps, so that its centre is not higher than 2 feet 6 inches above ground level,
- (c) that the lamp is operated by a separate switch,
- (d) that the light is directed downwards and to the left, and
- (e) that, immediately on the receipt by the person in charge of the vehicle of an air raid warning, or on a direction in that behalf being given by a constable at any time when it appears to him that it is practicable for the vehicle to proceed without the light being displayed, the light is extinguished.

(3) A vehicle which is not fitted with a fog lamp but is fitted with head-lamps may display a light from an unmasked head-lamp in addition to the lights required or authorised to be displayed under paragraph 20 of this Order, so long as the following conditions are fulfilled—

- (a) that the light is not displayed except during such fog that progress is not reasonably practicable without the use of the light,
- (b) that the lamp is operated by a separate switch,
- (c) that the light is directed downwards and to the left, and
- (d) that immediately on the receipt by the person in charge of the vehicle of an air raid warning or on a direction in that behalf being given by a constable at any time when it appears to him that it is practicable for the vehicle to proceed without the light being displayed, the light is extinguished.

(4) A vehicle which is not fitted with a fog lamp but is fitted with an authorised dual-purpose lamp may display light from that lamp with the mask removed therefrom, so long as the following conditions are fulfilled—

- (a) that the light is not so displayed except during such fog that progress is not otherwise reasonably practicable,
- (b) that on a direction in that behalf being given by a constable at any time when it appears to him that it is practicable for the vehicle to proceed without light being displayed from the unmasked lamp, the mask shall be replaced on the lamp, and
- (c) that immediately on the receipt by the person in charge of the vehicle of an air raid warning, the mask is replaced on the lamp and only the lower power is used therein.

(5) The requirement contained in condition (b) in the last preceding sub-paragraph that the mask shall be replaced on a direction in that behalf being given by a constable shall be without prejudice to any power conferred by any other provision of this Order on any constable to require at any time that the higher power shall cease to be used in any authorised dual-purpose lamp.

(6) While light is being displayed in pursuance of sub-paragraph (4) of this paragraph from a lamp with the mask removed, nothing in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 20 of this Order shall be construed as requiring or authorising any other front light to be displayed on the same side of the vehicle, unless that

other front light is an additional light displayed in order to comply with paragraph (1) of section 63 of the Road Traffic Act, 1933 (which relates to vehicles with overhanging loads).

*Trailers.*

22.—(1) The provisions of this paragraph shall apply where a mechanically propelled vehicle draws one or more other vehicles on a road during the hours of darkness.

(2) The drawing vehicle may display light from one or two authorised rear-lamps, whatever the distance between the vehicles.

(3) Each drawn vehicle shall, whatever the distance between the vehicles, display the lights which it would be required by and under the Road Traffic Act, 1933, to display if it were not a drawing vehicle or a vehicle being drawn, except that only the rearmost of the drawn vehicles shall display a rear light.

(4) Of the lights required to be displayed on the drawn vehicles, those showing to the front shall be displayed from authorised side-lamps or authorised cart lamps and the one showing to the rear shall be displayed from an authorised rear-lamp fixed so that its centre is not higher than 3 feet 6 inches above ground level.

(5) (a) Two-wheeled trailer fire pumps and

(b) two-wheeled trailer tool carts and pumps in the service of the Postmaster General

shall, while being drawn, be exempted from the requirements of this paragraph that a drawn vehicle must display two front lights.

(6) Where the drawing vehicle has a drawn vehicle attached to it by partial super-imposition the drawn vehicle so attached shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to be part of the drawing vehicle, and references in the foregoing provisions of this paragraph to a drawn vehicle shall not be deemed to include references to any drawn vehicle so attached.

*Public Service Vehicles and Tramcars.*

23.—(1) The provisions of paragraph 20 of this Order shall apply in relation to public service vehicles subject to the following modifications—

(a) any rear light may be displayed from a lamp fixed so that its centre is higher than 3 feet 6 inches above ground level, so long as its centre is not higher than 7 feet 6 inches above ground level; and

(b) a light may be displayed from an additional authorised head-lamp so long as, with both the authorised head-lamps on, the intensity of illumination on a vertical surface placed at any point 10 feet from either lamp does not exceed 2.5 foot candles.

(2) A lamp carried on a public service vehicle shall not be deemed to be other than an authorised head-lamp by reason only that light reaches the ground at a point nearer than 10 feet from the lamp or five times the height of the bottom of the lamp above ground level, whichever is the less, so long as the other requirements specified in paragraph 17 of this Order are complied with in relation to the lamp.

24.—(1) The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to a tramcar while on a road during the hours of darkness.

(2) The tramcar shall display either one or two white lights to the front and either one or two red lights to the rear.

(3) All the lights shall be displayed from lamps so fixed that their centres are not higher than 5 feet above ground level, except in the case of rear-lamps, which may be fixed so that their centres are not higher than 7 feet 6 inches above ground level.

(4) Where two lights are displayed to the front—

(a) one shall be emitted through an aperture the area of which does not exceed that of a circle 2 inches in diameter and shall not exceed in brightness the light emitted from an authorised side-lamp, and

(b) the other shall be emitted from a lamp so masked that the following conditions are complied with—

- (i) that when the tramcar is standing on a level surface no light is projected above the horizontal, and
- (ii) that the intensity of illumination on a vertical surface at any point 10 feet from the lamp does not exceed 2.5 foot candles.

(5) Where one light only is displayed to the front, it shall be emitted through an aperture the area of which does not exceed 2 square inches and be of such brightness that the intensity of illumination on a vertical surface placed at any point 10 feet from the lamp does not exceed 0.15 foot candles.

(6) Any light displayed to the rear shall be emitted through an aperture the area of which does not exceed that of a circle of 2 inches in diameter, and shall not exceed in brightness the light emitted from an authorised rear-lamp.

(7) During a fog, the requirements of sub-paragraph (4) (b) or sub-paragraph (5) of this paragraph need not be complied with while the fog is such that progress would not otherwise be reasonably practicable; but those requirements shall forthwith be complied with on a direction in that behalf being given by a constable at any time when it appears to him that it is practicable for the tram to proceed notwithstanding that those requirements are complied with.

(8) Immediately on the receipt by the person in charge of the tramcar of an air raid warning—

- (a) if two lights are displayed to the front, the light to which sub-paragraph (4) (a) of this paragraph does not apply shall be extinguished, and
- (b) if one light only is displayed to the front, the light emitted must forthwith be reduced so as not to exceed that from an authorised dual-purpose lamp when the lower power is in use.

(9) Paragraphs 20 and 21 of this Order shall not apply.

25.—Lights may be displayed for the interior illumination of a tramcar or public service vehicle, so long as—

- (a) the lamps from which the lights are displayed are shaded so that no part of the bulb through which any light is allowed to pass can be seen from any point outside the vehicle,
- (b) the illumination produced at any point at the level of any of the seats in the vehicle does not exceed 0.1 foot candles,
- (c) the illumination produced at any point at ground level outside the vehicle does not exceed 0.001 foot candles, and
- (d) the lights are extinguished immediately on the receipt by the person in charge of the vehicle of an air raid warning.

26.—Lights may be displayed in and for the purposes of any route number, route list or destination panel at the front, rear or side of a tramcar or public service vehicle so long as the brightness of the panel is no more than sufficient for the inscription thereon to be just legible at a distance of 100 feet.

27.—(1) During a fog, lights may be displayed from any special fog lighting installed on lamp standards or overhead wires in connection with the operation of tramcars, so long as—

- (a) only such lights are displayed as are necessary to enable the tramcars to proceed with safety,
- (b) the lights are screened so that no direct light is cast above the horizontal,

- (c) permission for the use of the lighting has been given by or on behalf of the Chief Constable, and
- (d) provision has been made for extinguishing the lights immediately on receipt of an air raid warning.

(2) Every light displayed in pursuance of this paragraph shall be extinguished by the person having control thereof immediately on the receipt by him of an air raid warning.

*Police, Fire and Civil Defence Vehicles, and Ambulances.*

28.—While a vehicle is being used as a police, fire service or civil defence vehicle or as an ambulance,—

- (a) a light may be displayed in and for the purposes of a sign indicating the purpose for which the vehicle is being used, being a sign which complies with the requirements of the Second Schedule to this Order; and
- (b) if the work in which the vehicle is engaged is urgent, it may continue to display light from an authorised head-lamp, an authorised dual-purpose lamp in which the higher power is in use, or, during a fog, a fog lamp or an unmasked head-lamp or dual-purpose lamp used in lieu of a fog lamp, notwithstanding that the person in charge of the vehicle has received an air raid warning.

*Taximeter Cabs.*

29.—A light may be displayed in and for the purposes of an illuminated sign on a taximeter cab indicating that it is a taximeter cab plying for hire, so long as the light is inconspicuous at a distance of 100 feet.

*Low-powered Motor Bicycles.*

30.—A mechanically propelled bicycle the cylinder capacity of the engine of which does not exceed 150 c.c. shall, unless it is fitted with an authorised head-lamp or an authorised dual-purpose lamp, be treated for the purpose of this Order as if it were not propelled by mechanical power.

*Pedal Cycles.*

31.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph, a bicycle or tricycle not propelled by mechanical power, whether or not it has a sidecar attached thereto, shall, while on a road during the hours of darkness, display the lights required by and under the Road Traffic Act, 1933, and also a red rear light.

(2) Any front light shall be displayed from an authorised bicycle lamp and the rear light from an authorised rear-lamp.

(3) The provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be deemed to have been contravened so long as the bicycle or tricycle is being wheeled by a person on foot as near as possible to the near or left hand edge of the carriageway, or is stationary owing to the exigencies of the traffic or in order to comply with any traffic signal or direction:

Provided that a stationary bicycle shall display the red rear light unless it is as near as possible to the near or left hand edge of the carriageway,

*Horse-drawn Vehicles and Handcarts.*

32.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph a vehicle drawn by a horse or other animal or drawn or propelled by hand shall, while on a road during the hours of darkness, display all lights necessary to comply with any requirements imposed by or under the Road Traffic Act, 1933.

(2) Any front light shall be displayed from an authorised cart lamp, and any rear light shall be displayed from an authorised rear-lamp fixed so that its centre is not higher than 3 feet 6 inches above ground level:

Provided that a front light and a rear light may be displayed from the same lamp, so long as the lamp is so fixed that the centre thereof is not higher than 3 feet 6 inches above ground level, no part of the vehicle or of any load

carried thereby extends more than 6 feet behind the lamp, and the lights to the front and the rear are in all respects similar to lights displayed from an authorised cart lamp and an authorised rear-lamp respectively.

(3) The operation of paragraph (i), and sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (iii), of section 62 of the said Act and of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 15 of the Road Vehicles Lighting Regulations 1937 (which contain certain exemptions from the necessity to carry rear lamps) shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to be suspended during the continuance in force of this Order.

(4) In the case of a vehicle which is exempt under paragraph (ii) of section 62 of the said Act from carrying lamps, that is to say, a vehicle engaged for the time being in carrying agricultural produce of an inflammable nature in the course of the internal operations of a farm, there shall be carried—

- (a) in front of the vehicle a lamp showing a white light to the front so screened and dimmed that no light is thrown upwards and no appreciable illumination is thrown on the ground, and
- (b) behind the vehicle, a lamp showing a red light to the rear, so screened and dimmed as aforesaid.

33.—Any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand which is not required by or under the Road Traffic Act, 1933, to carry lights shall, when on a road during the hours of darkness, display a red light to the rear from an authorised rear-lamp fixed so that its centre is not higher than 3 feet 6 inches above ground level.

*Vehicles with overhanging or projecting loads.*

34.—(1) Where a vehicle displays any light in order to comply with paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of section 63 of the Road Traffic Act, 1933 (which relates to vehicles carrying overhanging or projecting loads), the vehicle may also display any light which it would have been required or authorised to display under this Order if it had not been carrying an overhanging or projecting load.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph 20 of this Order, an additional light displayed in order to comply with the said paragraph (1) may be displayed from an authorised cart lamp.

*Vehicles stopping on Promenades, etc.*

35.—A vehicle shall not, during the hours of darkness, remain stationary for longer than is necessary for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers or goods on any of the following places:—

- (a) on any of the sea promenades of this Isle;
- (b) on any other road or place where the lights from the lamps carried by such vehicle are visible seawards:

Provided always that a public service vehicle may remain stationary at its authorised stopping places on any of the above promenades, roads or places for a period not exceeding five minutes.

*Vehicles used for purposes of His Majesty's Forces.*

36.—A vehicle, while it is being used for the purposes of His Majesty's forces, may, whether it is in charge of a member of those forces or not, display any lights required or authorised to be displayed by or under any general or special instructions of the Admiralty, the Army Council, or the Air Council, and nothing in paragraph 35 of this Order shall apply in relation to any vehicle while it is being so used.

*Application to private roadways.*

37.—On any private roadway a vehicle may display any light which it would be required or authorised to display if the roadway were a road.

*Application to machines and implements.*

38.—References in this Part of this Order to vehicles shall be deemed to include references to machines and implements of any kind drawn or propelled along roads, whether by animal or mechanical power.

*Animals.*

39.—No person shall, during the hours of darkness, lead, drive or conduct, or cause to be led, driven or conducted, on any road any animal other than—

- (a) a fowl, dog or cat; or
- (b) a horse or other animal which is being ridden or is drawing a vehicle,

unless—

- (i) if the number of those animals is four or less, there is carried in front of the animal or animals a lamp showing a white light and so screened and dimmed that no light is thrown upwards and no appreciable illumination is thrown on the ground; or
- (ii) if the number of those animals exceeds four, there is carried both in front of and behind the animals a lamp showing a white light and so screened and dimmed as aforesaid.

## PART IV.

## SHOPS, STALLS, HOTELS AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

40.—(1) Light may be displayed in and for the purposes of any illuminated sign displayed in connection with any premises used as a shop, residential hotel or place of public entertainment, so long as—

- (a) the letters or symbols comprised in the sign are illuminated on a dark background;
- (b) the degree of brightness does not vary from time to time;
- (c) the brightness at any point on the sign does not exceed 0.02 equivalent foot candles;
- (d) the sign is inconspicuous at a distance of 100 feet;
- (e) the aggregate illuminated area of the letters or symbols comprised in the sign does not exceed 144 square inches, and all the letters or symbols are confined within a rectangular space 3 feet in width and 2 feet in height;
- (f) no light is visible otherwise than from the illuminated letters or symbols;
- (g) the face of the sign is vertical and the sign is placed inside a window on, or within a doorway on, the ground floor of the building containing the premises;
- (h) the light is displayed, in the case of a shop, only when customers may be served in the shop, and, in the case of other premises, only when the premises are open to the public; and
- (i) not more signs are displayed altogether in connection with the premises contained in a building than there are entrances to the building which are used by the public to obtain access to those premises.

(2) The same sign may relate to two or more premises, but in that event it must nevertheless comply with all the requirements of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

41.—(1) Light may be displayed for the purpose of advertisement or display in ground-floor windows of a shop at any time when customers may be served in the shop, but only to the extent, and subject to the conditions, specified in the following provisions of this paragraph.

(2) The light must emanate from such lighting fittings or display cabinets as are hereinafter mentioned.

(3) No mirror or other large reflecting surface may be placed in the same window as any such fitting or cabinet.

(4) The light must be directed from above on to the goods displayed and no source of light may be directly visible from outside the window.

(5) The total number of fittings, cabinets, or fittings and cabinets shall not exceed—

- (a) in the case of a shop where the total breadth of shop window on the ground floor is less than 20 feet, one; and
- (b) in the case of a shop where the total breadth of shop window on the ground floor is 20 feet or more, one for each complete 10 feet of breadth of shop window on the ground floor,

and the centre of any fitting or cabinet shall not be nearer to the centre of any other fitting or cabinet than 10 feet.

(6) The lighting fittings hereinbefore referred to are fittings for affording general illumination to the contents of the window in question and so constructed that the light therefrom does not exceed that given by a 25 watt electric lamp in a container finished matt black inside through a slot not larger than 4 inches in length and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in width covered with tissue paper, the nearest part of the bulb being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the slot.

(7) The display cabinets hereinbefore referred to are cabinets so constructed that the amount of the light displayed therein does not exceed the limits which would prevail in the case of a cabinet conforming with the British Standard Specification BS/ARP 35.

42.—Nothing in paragraph 40 or paragraph 41 of this Order shall be taken as preventing the use of any apparatus which serves the purpose both of such an illuminated sign and of such a lighting fitting or display cabinet as is referred to in those paragraphs.

43.—Light may be displayed on a stall on a road or in an uncovered market, so long as—

- (a) the stall is completely covered in with light-proof material on top and on all sides except one;
- (b) only one source of light is used, and that is within the cover and is so shaded that it is not directly visible from outside the stall;
- (c) no more light is displayed than is sufficient to enable the goods on the stall to be seen by customers; and
- (d) the light is displayed only when the stall is open for business.

44.—Any such light from an illuminated sign, lighting fitting, display cabinet or source of light on a stall as is authorised by the preceding provisions of this Part of this Order shall be extinguished immediately on the receipt by the person in charge of the premises or stall of an aid raid warning.

## PART V.

### RAILWAYS, DOCKS, WATERWAYS, AIRCRAFT AND AERODROMES.

45.—(1) The following lights may be displayed in connection with the operation of railways:—

- (a) lights essential for the purpose of indicating obstructions, so long as the candle power does not exceed 1.0, no light is thrown upwards, and no appreciable illumination is produced on the ground;
- (b) (i) lights from searchlight and multiple lens colour light signals which are screened by hoods two feet or more in length;
- (ii) other signal lights;
- (iii) lights from lamps on level crossing gates;

- (c) lights from head lamps and tail lamps of trains;
- (d) lights in and for the purposes of destination panels on trains, so long as the brightness of the panel is no more than sufficient for the inscription thereon to be just legible at a distance of 150 feet;
- (e) lights required for the illumination of any station and depot, so long as the lights are so screened that no light is thrown above the horizontal and so long as the intensity of illumination at ground level or on any surface visible from the air does not exceed 0.002 foot candles;
- (f) lights on station platforms indicating the point at which trains are to stop, so long as the candle power does not exceed 1.0, no light is thrown upwards, and no appreciable illumination is produced on the ground;
- (g) lights required for the internal illumination of signal boxes, so long as—
  - (i) they are so screened that no light is thrown above the horizontal;
  - (ii) the intensity of illumination is reduced to the minimum necessary for the operation of the signals; and
  - (iii) no direct light is thrown on any part of the windows of the signal box;
- (h) lights in trains used for internal illumination, so long as the intensity of illumination does not exceed 0.006 foot candles at any point at a distance of five feet from the light;
- (i) lights from hand lamps used by railway servants acting in the course of their duty as such, in so far as the use of the lights is necessary to assist them in the discharge of their said duty;
- (j) lights from braziers used by fogmen;
- (k) light from other braziers, so long as the brazier is so screened that no light is thrown upwards;
- (l) such other lights as may be authorised by or on behalf of the Chief Constable in exercise of the powers conferred on him by paragraph 3 of this Order.

(2) Lights which do not comply with the condition mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) (h) of this paragraph may also be displayed for the internal illumination of trains, so long as they are displayed in pursuance of a scheme approved by me and the requirements of that scheme are complied with.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 53 of this Order, no person, not being a railway servant acting in the course of his duty as such, shall—

- (a) tamper with any shade, paint, lamp, shutter, or other apparatus in a train designed to prevent or minimise the escape of light from the train; or
- (b) during the hours of darkness cause or permit any window of any carriage or compartment in which he is, being a window any part of which has been obscured by paint or any other similar means, to be otherwise than closed while any light in the carriage or compartment not complying with the condition specified in sub-paragraph (1) (h) of this paragraph is being displayed; or
- (c) during the hours of darkness, cause or permit any window of any carriage or compartment in which he is, being a window provided with blinds or curtains, to be otherwise than obscured, as far as possible, by the blinds or curtains while any light in the carriage or compartment not complying with the condition specified in sub-paragraph (1) (h) of this paragraph is being displayed:

Provided that while a train is stationary, nothing in this sub-paragraph shall prevent any person from taking such steps as are reasonably necessary to ascertain whether the train has stopped at any, and if so what, station, or to enable him to board or alight from the train.

46.—The following lights may be displayed in or on a dock, harbour, pier, quay, wharf or similar place, whether privately owned or otherwise:—

- (1) Lights ashore or in any ship or vessel lying alongside a pier, quay, wharf or jetty which are necessary for the doing of work and either—
  - (a) do not emit light of an intensity measured at ground level greater than 0.002 foot candles and do not project any direct light above the horizontal; or
  - (b) are shaded lights of candle power not exceeding 1.0;
- (2) Lights in any ship or vessel not lying alongside a pier, quay, wharf or jetty which are lights authorised by order of the Admiralty under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, or the Defence Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939;
- (3) Lights for the purposes of any roadway which, if that roadway were a road, would be permitted under paragraph 6 or paragraph 7 of this Order;
- (4) Lights used to indicate obstructions and other danger points, so long as they are necessary for that purpose, and the candle power does not exceed 1.0, no light is thrown above the horizontal and no appreciable light is thrown on the ground;
- (5) Such other lights as may be authorised by or on behalf of the Chief Constable in exercise of the powers conferred on him by paragraph 3 of this Order.

47.—(1) During a fog, any railway or harbour authority or other body of persons which in peace time normally provides fog flares on the railway or harbour premises may provide such flares as are necessary to enable traffic to continue with safety, and light may be displayed from those flares accordingly:

Provided that the power conferred by this paragraph shall not be exercised unless provision has been made for extinguishing the flares immediately on receipt of an air raid warning.

(2) Any flare displayed in pursuance of this paragraph shall be extinguished by the person having control thereof immediately on the receipt by him of an air raid warning.

48.—(1) The following lights may also be displayed—

- (a) Any lights authorised by order of the Admiralty under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, or the Defence Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939, which are not mentioned in paragraph 46 of this Order;
- (b) Any light exhibited with the consent of the Admiralty from a lighthouse or other structure on shore or from a light vessel or other floating structure, being a light provided solely for the guidance of shipping; and
- (c) Navigation lights displayed by aircraft or at aerodromes in accordance with instructions given by the Secretary of State.

## PART VI.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### *Rescue, demolition and repair work.*

49.—(1) Any light may be displayed which is essential for the purpose of urgent rescue, demolition or repair work carried out by members of civil defence services or by the servants or agents of government departments, local authorities or public utility undertakers, so long as—

- (a) the light is screened, so far as is practicable, so that no direct light is cast above the horizontal; and

- (b) the light is extinguished immediately on the receipt by any person having control of the light of an air raid warning, unless it is required for the conduct of work which cannot temporarily be discontinued.

(2) Except where the urgency of the work is such that it is not practicable to comply with the provisions of this sub-paragraph, any department, authority or undertakers proposing to cause lights to be displayed by virtue of this paragraph shall give notice of their proposal to do so to the Chief Constable.

*Torches, hand lamps and hurricane lamps.*

50.—(1) Light may be displayed from hand lamps or hand torches so long as—

- (a) the light is displayed from a hand lamp complying with the requirements of the British Standard Specification No. BS/ARP 3, or  
 (b) the light emitted from the lamp or torch is dimmed by two sheets of tissue paper or their equivalent,

and (in any case) so long as the light emitted from the lamp or torch is white and is at all times directed downwards, and is extinguished by any person having control of the lamp or torch immediately on the receipt by him of an air raid warning.

(2) While a person is engaged in any activity for which such light as is afforded by an ordinary hurricane lamp is reasonably required, he may display light from such a lamp, so long as the lamp is so screened that no light is emitted upwards and not more light is emitted in any other direction than is reasonably necessary, and so long as he extinguishes the lamp immediately on the receipt by him of an air raid warning.

*Tractors used for agricultural purposes.*

51.—In the case of a tractor which is being used for any agricultural purpose otherwise than on a road, light may be displayed from not more than three lamps on the tractor, so long as—

- (a) not more than two lamps show forwards and not more than one lamp shows to the rear;  
 (b) any reflectors fitted to the lamps are removed, or painted over with matt black paint or otherwise rendered ineffective;  
 (c) in the case of each lamp, the area of the aperture through which light is emitted does not exceed that of a circle 3 inches in diameter; and  
 (d) each lamp is directed downwards and so screened that the ground is not illuminated at a distance from the tractor in any direction greater than 20 yards.

PART VII.

CHIMING OF BELLS AND STRIKING OF CLOCKS.

52.—The ringing or chiming of bells and the striking of clocks in any street or other open space during the hours of darkness shall be unlawful.

PART VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

*Interpretation.*

53.—(1) In this Order—

- (a) the expression “air raid warning” means an air raid warning to the public;  
 (b) the expressions “agricultural” and “agriculture” have the same meanings as in Part IV of the Road Traffic Act, 1933;

- (c) the expression "head-lamp" does not include a dual-purpose lamp, that is to say, a lamp of which the power may either exceed or not exceed 7 watts, at the option of the person in control of the vehicle on which the lamp is fitted;
- (d) the expression "hours of darkness" means :
  - (i) during the period beginning 2 o'clock Greenwich Mean Time in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at 2 o'clock Greenwich Mean Time in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October in each year, the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise; and
  - (ii) during the remainder of the year, the time between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise;
- (e) the expression "public utility undertakers" means the persons carrying on any public utility undertaking (as defined in paragraph (1) of Regulation 100 of the Defence Regulations (Isle of Man), 1939);
- (f) the expression "residential hotel" means premises used for the reception of guests and travellers desirous of dwelling or sleeping therein;
- (g) the expressions "road" and "public service vehicle" have the same meanings as in the Road Traffic Act, 1933;
- (h) the expression "shop" means a shop as defined by the Shop Hours Act, 1921, and any wholesale shop and includes any warehouse occupied for the purposes of his trade by any person carrying on any retail trade or business or by any wholesale dealer or merchant;
- (i) the expression "tram-car" includes any carriage used on any road by virtue of the provisions of the Douglas Bay Tramway Act, 1876; and
- (j) references to lamps of a particular wattage shall be deemed to include reference to lamps which are not electric but emit the same amount of light as an electric lamp of that wattage .

(2) Any obligation arising on receipt of an air raid warning to extinguish a light displayed from a lamp or flare, replace the mask of a lamp or reduce the power of a lamp shall be construed as including an obligation not to display light from the lamp or flare or, as the case may be, not to display light from the lamp with the mask removed or the power unreduced, and shall be deemed to continue until the giving, by a person authorised to do so, of a signal cancelling the air raid warning.

(3) Any reference in this Order to legibility, visibility, or inconspicuousness shall be construed as a reference to legibility, visibility, or inconspicuousness in the dark, in the absence of moonlight, fog, mist or rain, and with all lights in the vicinity extinguished.

(4) Without prejudice, in the case of premises, a vehicle or a vessel, to the liability of the occupier of the premises, the person in charge of the vehicle or the master of the vessel, any provision of this Order rendering unlawful the display of any light, or requiring any light to be displayed or any other thing to be done or not to be done, shall be construed as including a specific provision that no person shall cause or permit that light to be displayed or not to be displayed or, as the case may be, that thing not to be done or to be done.

(5) Where the display of any light is, under the provisions of this Order, lawful only if any conditions specified by or under the provisions thereof are fulfilled, then, without prejudice to the generality of the last preceding subparagraph, any person who does any act whereby those conditions cease to be fulfilled shall be deemed for the purposes of this Order to cause or permit the light to be displayed.

(6) The Act for shortening the language used in Acts of Tynwald passed in the year 1865 applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Tynwald.

*Suspension of Section 57 (4) of the Road Traffic Act, 1933 —  
“Hours of Darkness.”*

54.—The operation of subsection (4) of section 57 of the Road Traffic Act, 1933 (which relates to the definition of “the hours of darkness”), shall, for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be suspended during the continuance in force of this Order.

*Short title, revocation, commencement and extent.*

55.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Lighting (Restrictions) Order (No. 3), 1940.

(2) The following Orders are hereby revoked :—

- The Defence (Lighting Restriction) Order, 1939;
- The Defence (Lighting Restriction) (No. 2) Order, 1939; ✓
- The Defence (Lighting Restriction) (No. 3) Order, 1939;
- The Defence (Lighting Restriction) (No. 4) Order, 1939 ✓
- The Defence (Lighting Restriction) (No. 5) Order, 1939 ✓
- The Defence (Lighting Restriction) (No. 7) Order, 1939 ✓
- The Defence (Lighting Restriction) (No. 1) Order, 1940; ✓
- The Defence (Lighting Restriction) (No. 2) Order, 1940. ✓

(3) This Order shall come into force at midday on the 1st day of April, nineteen hundred and forty.

Provided that the coming into force of this Order shall not :—

- (a) until midday on the 10th day of April, nineteen hundred and forty, operate so as to impose additional requirements in relation to any lights other than lights from headlamps and rear lamps on mechanically propelled vehicles which are not public service vehicles; and
- (b) until midday on the 1st day of May, nineteen hundred and forty, operate so as to impose additional requirements in relation to lights on public service vehicles, vehicles drawn by other vehicles or vehicles drawn by horses or other animals.

GIVEN under my hand this 21st day of March, 1940.

GRANVILLE,  
Lieutenant Governor.

# SCHEDULES.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

Paragraph 7. *Description of British Standards Institution Mark to be marked on lighting fittings.*

The Mark is a Certification Mark registered by the British Standards Institution under Section 37 of the Trade Marks Act, 1938, and may be used only under licence.

The Mark must be used, in association with the number of the British Standard Specification, in the form shown below.



The Mark must also be associated with the Licensee's name or trade mark or the number of his Licence.

Lighting fittings bearing the Mark must also be marked with an indication of the nominal mounting height and the size of lamp or mantle.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

Paragraph 28. *Illuminated signs displayed by certain vehicles.*

Subject to the provisions of this Schedule relating to ambulances, fire service vehicles and police vehicles, the signs referred to in paragraph 28 of this Order must take the form of a head-lamp masked so as to display the lettering indicated by the following table:—

<i>Service.</i>	<i>Lettering.</i>
Ambulances ... ..	A
Repair Services:—	
Roads, etc. ... ..	RP/R
Water ... ..	RP/W
Gas ... ..	RP/G
Electricity ... ..	RP/E
Fire service ... ..	FIRE
Police and Special Constables ... ..	P

The lettering must be in block capitals and must be white on a black background in the case of all vehicles other than fire service vehicles, and amber on a black background in the case of fire service vehicles. The lettering must be covered with a diffusing material so that its brightness is reduced to a level which renders it only just legible at a distance of 50 yards. A semi-circular hood projecting at least 4 inches must be fitted above the lettering.

In the case of ambulances, fire service vehicles and police vehicles, there may be used in addition to or in substitution for the signs mentioned above, any sign indicating the character of the vehicle which vehicles of that type carried in peacetime, so long as the illuminated portions of the sign are covered with a diffusing material so that the brightness thereof is reduced to a level which renders it only just legible at a distance of 50 yards and are so screened as to prevent light being thrown upwards.