

No. 126.

Hong Kong.

ORDINANCE No. 55 of 1936. (LIGHTING CONTROL).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Lighting Control Ordinance, 1936, the Governor in Council makes the following regulations, by way of practice for an occasion of emergency or public danger, by express command :—

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations shall be in force during the whole period between the hours of 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1938.

2. All lights, whether public or private, which, if unobscured, would be visible from the air, from the harbour or from the sea or from any navigable waters, must be extinguished, or, in the case of indoor lights, obscured so as to be invisible from outside and all other lights in the neighbourhood of any water front must be so masked as to prevent, as far as practicable, the reflection of their light upon the water :

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to lights on vehicles or to indispensable navigation, railway or dock lights, or to any light which is approved by a competent naval or military authority.

3. Save as elsewhere provided by these regulations, all external lamps, flares and fixed lights of all descriptions (including sky signs, illuminated fascias, illuminated lettering and outside lights of all descriptions used for advertising or for the illumination of shop fronts) and all aggregations of lights, whether public or private, must be extinguished, except such public lamps as in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police are necessary for safety and any other lights approved by him.

All lights which are not extinguished must be reduced to the minimum intensity consistent with safety and shaded or obscured so as to render them invisible from above and to cut off direct light in all directions above the horizontal.

4. In factories, shops, hotels, institutions, dwelling houses, buildings and premises of all descriptions inside lights must be so shaded or reduced or the windows, skylights and glass doors so screened by shutters or dark blinds or curtains, etc. that no more than a dull subdued light is visible from any direction outside the premises.

5.* The following restrictions on the use of lights on vehicles shall be observed:—

(1) Except in accordance with such directions as the Commissioner of Police may give under this regulation, the use of head lamps on all vehicles is prohibited. "Head lamp" means a lamp, in which the diameter of the front glass exceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(2) No light shall be shown from any moving vehicle except

(a) to the front, a white or yellow light from not more than two lamps;

(b) to the rear, a red light from not more than one lamp. Two lights to the front and one to the rear are compulsory for motor vehicles.

No rear "stop" light and no direction indicator of any kind showing a light shall be used.

Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the use, in trams and omnibuses only, of interior lights reduced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4).

(3) No light whatever shall be shown from any stationary vehicle except a tram or an omnibus, and then only while it is stopped for so long as may be necessary to pick up or discharge passengers in the course of its regular service.

(4) The lights of trams and omnibuses must be reduced as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

(5) In the case of all other vehicles—

(a) only electric or oil lamps shall be used;

(b) no lamp of a power exceeding six candle-power shall be used;

(c) the front glasses of all lamps in use must be obscured with at least one thickness of ordinary white or yellow tissue paper or with white or yellow paint, colourwash or material so that the obscuring effect is not less than that of one thickness of ordinary white tissue paper. The paper, paint or material must cover the whole of the portion of the front glass through which light can pass and must not be treated in any way so as to increase its transparency.

This regulation shall not apply to any vehicle in use on emergency duty for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes.

6. All instructions given by any police officer for the purpose of enforcing these regulations must be observed.

7. These regulations shall not apply to the New Territories other than New Kowloon.

T. MEGARRY,
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
17th February, 1938.

* NOTE:—Instructions will be published in the press as to the conditions under which the use of head lamps will be permitted on motor vehicles which have no side lamps.

香港則例 一千九百卅六年第五十五條(燈火管制)

督憲按照一千九百三十六年管制燈火則例第二款所授之權會同議政局訂定下開規則明令執行以作非常時期或公共危險時期之演習

臨時規則

- (一)本規則定於一千九百三十八年二月廿八日星期一晚七時至十一時之時間內施行
- (二)凡燈火無論是公眾或私人所有如無遮蔽而能為人在空間或在海港內或在海上或在可以航行之任何水面所見者皆須熄滅至於屋內燈火則須遮蔽務使在外間不能見之又所有其他燈火在任何海旁鄰近者皆須掩蔽務使在可能範圍內避免燈火之光反照於水面
- 本條不適用於車輛或航行所必用或鐵路或船塢之燈火或其他燈火之係海陸軍當局許可者
- (三)除照本規則別條規定外所有屋外之燈閃光之燈及所有各式固設之燈火(包括設在高處之字號及包括燈光招牌燈光字并屋外各式燈火作告白或照耀店戶前面之用者)與所有聚集之燈火無論是屬於公眾或私人者皆須熄滅惟警察總監認為安全上所需要及其他經警察總監許可之燈火則不在此限
- 所有燈火不在熄滅之列者皆須減至最低光力以適合安全為度又須加以遮蔽務使在高出該燈火之上不能見之及務使隔斷該燈火平行線上散向各方之直接光線
- (四)製造廠商店旅店會社住宅屋宇及各式房屋內之燈火皆須遮蔽或減低光力或係將窗門天窗玻璃門等用百葉窗(或蓋板)或黑色布簾等物遮蔽務使凡在屋外任何方向之人所見者最極限度為微弱之燈光
- (五)車輛所用之燈火須遵照下列各項限制

(甲)各車輛不得用車頭燈惟依照警察總監根據本規則指導者則不在此限「車頭燈」意指燈火其前面之玻璃直徑潤逾英寸四寸半者

(乙)凡車輛於行動時(一)前面可有白色或黃色燈光由不逾兩盞燈現出(二)後面可有紅色燈光由不逾一盞燈現出除此之外不得現出燈光至於汽車則必須前面有燈兩盞後面有燈一盞惟不得用車後之「停車」燈及一切指示方向之燈光

電車及公共汽車內燈火如係依照第四條之規定減低光力則不在本條禁止之列

(丙)任何車輛停定者凡屬燈火皆不得有所現出但電車及公共汽車則不在此限惟仍以常規來往途中搭客所需停車上落時間為限

(丁)電車及公共汽車之燈火須依照警察總監之命減低光力

(戊)其他車輛(一)祇准用電燈或油燈(二)所用之燈光不得多逾六枝燭光(三)所用之燈其前面玻璃須至少用白色或黃色平常紗紙一層遮蔽之或蓋以白色或黃色油或灰水或其他材料務使其效力如一層白色紗紙遮蔽一樣無論所用係紙或油或其他材料皆須將透露燈光前面之玻璃完全遮蓋不得使之透光更甚

本條不適用於滅火局或救護隊或警察因緊急公務所用之車輛

(六)凡警員所發之命令其目的係施行本規則者各人皆須遵守

(七)本規則不適用於新界惟新九龍除外

一千九百三十八年二月十八日發於議政局
議政局秘書微家理
(注意)汽車之無旁便燈者遵照如何規定方可准用車頭燈該項訓令將在報紙上刊出