

NAMS 1795-5:2017

First Edition

SANS 1795-5:2017

Edition 1.1

NAMIBIAN STANDARD

Road traffic law enforcement systems

Part 5: Data capturing and recording devices for road traffic law enforcement

**WARNING — Can only be used in
conjunction with NAMS/SANS 1795-0.**

Published by the Namibian Standards Institution (NSI)
Established by section 2 of the Standards Act, 2005 (Act No 18 of 2005)
Channel Life Tower, M1, Post Mall Street
P.O. Box 26364 Windhoek, Namibia
Tel +264-61386400, Fax +264-61-386454
Website: www.nsi.com.na
© NSI



Licensed by NSI to NSI for internal use only
DOWNLOADED:25/06/2020
Single-user licence only, copying and networking prohibited.

NAMS/SANS 1795-5:2007

Edition 1.1

Foreword

This Namibian Standard is an identical adoption of South African National Standard SANS 1795-5, as allowed by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) in terms of the Agreement signed between NSI and SABS effective 16 March 2017.

This Namibian Standard was approved by the NSI Technical Committee TC 09 on Metrology, responsible for development of metrology standards in Namibia, that may be used by the relevant authorities as technical regulations.

Namibian standards are developed or adopted, in compliance with annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement. Amendments to the original SANS 1795-5 are meant to give effect to legal implementation and/or enforcement of the standard in Namibia, by the relevant authorities as applicable in Namibia.

NAMS/SANS 1795 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road Traffic law enforcement systems*:

Part 0: General requirements.

Part 1: Laser speed measuring equipment.

Part 3: Distance-over-time speed measuring equipment (fixed distance/variable time) .

Part 4: Distance-over-time speed measuring equipment (variable distance/variable time) .

Part 5: Data capturing and recording devices for road traffic law enforcement .

A vertical line in the margin shows where the text has been technically modified by amendment No. 1. Annex A forms an integral part of this document.

Introduction

Road traffic law enforcement systems are designed primarily to detect, measure and record the occurrence of, or evidence relating to, an offence on a public road. Data capturing and recording devices for road traffic law enforcement are used to capture an image, or multiple images where applicable, of the scene of the offence. When multiple images are taken, these are at set time intervals apart. An image of the offending vehicle's licence number is recorded; for multiple locations the vehicle's licence number is recorded at each location. In addition, a record of the location (code or description), time and date is captured, including the direction of travel. In the case of a spot speed offence, an accurate measurement of the vehicle's speed (see NAMS/SANS 1795-0) is recorded. In the case of a red traffic signal offence, the elapsed time since the signal turned yellow and red and the speed of the vehicle are recorded as well.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	
Introduction	
1 Scope	3
2 Normative references.....	3
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	4
4 General requirements.....	5
5 Measurands.....	6
6 Metrological requirements.....	7
7 Operational requirements.....	7
8 Camera data capturing device for red traffic signal offences.....	7
9 Constructional requirements	7
10 Performance requirements.....	8
11 Type approval.....	9
Annex A (normative) Determination of vehicle speed using speed measuring equipment — Test method and measuring procedure.....	10
Bibliography	10