

Ministerial Order on Technical Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

(Ordinance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 18 of March 5, 1974)

Based on the Consumer Product Safety Act (Act No. 31 of 1973) and the Order for Enforcement of the Consumer Product Safety Act (Cabinet Order No. 48 of 1974) and in order to implement the Act, the Ministerial Order on Technical Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is established as follows.

Table of Contents

Chapter I General Provisions (Article 1 and Article 2)

Chapter II Requirements and Restrictions on Sales (Article 3 and Article 4)

Chapter III Notification of Business (Articles 5 to 22)

Chapter IV Registration of the Conformity Inspection Body (Articles 23 to 27)

Chapter V Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body (Articles 28 to 32)

Chapter VI Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body (Articles 33 to 37)

Chapter VII Miscellaneous Provisions (Articles 38 to 51)

Supplementary Provisions

Chapter I General Provisions

(Definitions)

Article 1 The terms used in this Ministerial Order follow the definitions in the Consumer Product Safety Act (Act No. 31 of 1973; hereinafter referred to as the "Act") and the Order for Enforcement of the Consumer Product Safety Act (Cabinet Order No. 48 of 1974; hereinafter referred to as the "Order").

(Application)

Article 2 This Ministerial Order applies to Specified Products which are listed in Appended Table 1 of the Order and those listed in Appended Table 2 of the Order.

Chapter II Requirements and Restrictions on Sales

(Technical Requirements)

Article 3 The technical requirements established in the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 3 of the Act are those listed in the "Technical Requirements" column of Appended Table 1 for the respective classes listed in the "Classification of Specified Products" column of the same table.

(Notification of Exception Pertaining to Sales)

Article 4 (1) A person who intends to make a notification as set forth in Article 4, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Act must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (in the case of a person as prescribed in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Order, the Director-General of the Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry having jurisdiction over the location of the relevant factory or workplace of the person, and in the case of a person as prescribed in paragraph (2) of the same Article, the Director-General of the Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry having jurisdiction over the location of the relevant office, workplace, store, or warehouse of the person) a written notification that has been prepared according to Form No. 1 together with a document proving that the Specified Products are for export.

(2) A person who intends to obtain an approval as set forth in Article 4, paragraph (2), item (ii) of the Act must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a written application that has been prepared according to Form No. 2.

(3) Where an application for an approval as set forth in the preceding paragraph has been filed, if the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry finds it necessary, the Minister may request the applicant to submit a sample or an inspection record of the Specified Products pertaining to the application.

Chapter III Notification of Business

(Classification of Specified Products)

Article 5 The Classification of Specified Products provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 6 of the Act is that listed in the "Classification of Specified Products" column of Appended Table 1.

(Notification of Business)

Article 6 A person who intends to make a notification of business pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of the Act must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (in the case of a person as prescribed in Article 17, paragraph (3) of the Order, the Director-General of the Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry having jurisdiction over the location of the relevant factory or workplace of the person, and in the case of a person as prescribed in paragraph (4) of the same Article, the Director-General of the

Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry having jurisdiction over the location of the relevant office, workplace, store, or warehouse of the person; the same applies in Article 8, paragraph (1) and Articles 9, 11, and 12) a written notification that has been prepared according to Form No. 3.

(Classification of the Type of Specified Products)

Article 7 The classification of the type of Specified Products prescribed by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 6, item (ii) of the Act is that listed as the classification of the material, etc. in the "Classification of the Type" column of Appended Table 2 for the respective products listed in the "Classification of Specified Products" column of the same table. In this case, if Specified Products comprise two or more elements, one of the classes listed as the classification of the material, etc. for each element that has been combined for all of the elements is deemed to constitute a single class of the type of Specified Products.

(Notification of Succession)

Article 8 (1) A person who intends to make a notification of succession of the status of a Notifying Enterprise pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (2) of the Act must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a written notification that has been prepared according to Form No. 4.

(2) A written notification as set forth in the preceding paragraph must have attached thereto the following documents:

(i) in the case of a person who has succeeded to the status of a Notifying

Enterprise by receiving a transfer of the whole of the business subject to the notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Act, a document that has been prepared according to Form No. 5;

(ii) in the case of an heir who has succeeded to the status of a Notifying

Enterprise pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Act and who has been selected by the unanimous agreement of two or more heirs, a document that has been prepared according to Form No. 6 and a transcript of the family register;

(iii) in the case of an heir who has succeeded to the status of a Notifying

Enterprise pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Act but who is not an heir as set forth in the preceding item, a document that has been prepared according to Form No. 7 and a transcript of the family register;

(iv) in the case of a corporation which has succeeded to the status of a

Notifying Enterprise through a merger pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Act, a certificate of registered information of the corporation; and

(v) in the case of a corporation which has succeeded to the status of a Notifying Enterprise through a split pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Act, a document that has been prepared according to Form No. 7-2 and a certificate of registered information of the corporation.

(Notification of Change)

Article 9 A person who intends to make a notification of a change to any of the notified particulars with regard to a business pursuant to the provisions of Article 8 of the Act must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a written notification that has been prepared according to Form No. 8.

(Minor Change)

Article 10 The minor change provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in the proviso to Article 8 of the Act is a change in the name of the representative of the corporation, where the Notifying Enterprise is a corporation.

(Notification of Discontinuation)

Article 11 A person who intends to make a notification of discontinuation of a business pursuant to the provisions of Article 9 of the Act must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a written notification that has been prepared according to Form No. 9.

(Provision of Information Pertaining to Notified Particulars)

Article 12 A person who intends to request provision of information pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of the Act must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a document stating the following particulars:

- (i) the person's name and address; and
- (ii) the outline of the information requested.

(Notification of Exception Pertaining to Duty to Conform to Requirements)

Article 13 The provisions of Article 4, paragraph (1) apply mutatis mutandis to a notification as set forth in Article 11, paragraph (1), item (i) of the Act, and the provisions of Article 4, paragraphs (2) and (3) apply mutatis mutandis to an application for approval as set forth in Article 11, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Act. In this case, the phrase "Article 17, paragraph (1)" in paragraph (1) of the same Article is deemed to be replaced with "Article 17, paragraph (3)," and the phrase "paragraph (2) of the same Article" in the same paragraph is deemed to be replaced with "paragraph (4) of the same Article."

(Method of Inspection)

Article 14 (1) Pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, paragraph (2) of the Act, a Notifying Enterprise must inspect the Specified Products manufactured or imported (except for those manufactured or imported under the proviso to paragraph (1) of the same Article; hereinafter the same applies in this Article) by a method that is found to be appropriate for confirming the conformity of the Specified Products to the technical requirements listed in the "Technical Requirements" column of Appended Table 1 for the respective classes of the classification of Specified Products in the same table.

(2) The particulars which a Notifying Enterprise should state in an inspection record pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, paragraph (2) of the Act are as follows:

- (i) the Classification of Specified Products and the outline of the structure, material qualities, and performance of the Specified Products;
- (ii) the date and place for conducting the inspection;
- (iii) the name of the person who conducted the inspection;
- (iv) the quantity of the Specified Products inspected;
- (v) the method of inspection; and
- (vi) the inspection results.

(3) The period during which an inspection record must be kept pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, paragraph (2) of the Act is three years from the day of the inspection.

(Keeping by Electronic or Magnetic Means)

Article 15 (1) An inspection record as prescribed in Article 11, paragraph (2) of the Act may be prepared and kept by way of recording the particulars listed in the items of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article by electronic or magnetic means (meaning an electronic form, a magnetic form, or any other form not recognizable to human perception; the same applies in Article 32).

(2) In the case of keeping an inspection record under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a measure must be taken so that the inspection record set forth in the same paragraph may be immediately displayed by using a computer or any other device as needed.

(3) In the case of keeping an inspection record under the provisions of paragraph (1), endeavors must be made to secure the standards specified by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(Requirements for Measure Set Forth in Article 6, Item (iv) of the Act)

Article 16 The requirements provided for by the order of the competent ministry with regard to the measures set forth in Article 6, item (iv) of the Act as set forth in Article 11, paragraph (3) of the Act are to be that the Notifying Enterprise is insured under a liability insurance contract stipulating that

losses incurred by compensating any harm to the lives or health of general consumers caused by a defect in the Specified Products the Notifying Enterprise has manufactured or imported are compensated for to a maximum amount of not less than ten million yen per victim and not less than thirty million yen per annum.

(Item Equivalent to Certificate)

Article 17 An item provided for by the order of the competent ministry as being equivalent to the certificate set forth in Article 12, paragraph (2) of the Act as prescribed in paragraph (1) of the same Article is any of those listed in the following items:

- (i) when, with regard to the type of Special Specified Products which a Notifying Enterprise intends to import, the Notifying Enterprise receives confirmation from a Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or an Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body to the effect that the Special Specified Products fall under the same class of the type of products as the type pertaining to the certificate set forth in Article 12, paragraph (2) of the Act which another Notifying Enterprise has obtained from the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body and that the Special Specified Products pertain to the same manufacturer, the document showing such confirmation, until the day on which the period provided for by Cabinet Order for the respective Special Specified Products as set forth in paragraph (1) of the same Article elapses from the day on which the relevant other Notifying Enterprise has obtained the issuance of the certificate; and
- (ii) beyond what is set forth in the preceding item, any item that is specially found by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry to be equivalent.

(Subject Matter Provided for by the Order of the Competent Ministry as Set Forth in Article 12, Paragraph (1) of the Act)

Article 18 The subject matter provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 12, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Act is any particular concerning quality control.

(Methods of Conformity Inspection)

Article 19 The methods provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 12, paragraph (2) of the Act are those listed in the following items for the respective subject matter listed in those items:

- (i) the subject matter set forth in Article 12, paragraph (1), item (i) of the Act: a method that is found to be appropriate for confirming the conformity of the Special Specified Products to the technical requirements set forth in Article

3; and

- (ii) the subject matter set forth in Article 12, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Act: a method that is found to be appropriate for confirming the conformity of the Special Specified Products for experimental purposes to the technical requirements set forth in Article 3, and a method that is found to be appropriate for confirming the conformity of the inspection equipment or the subject matter specified in the preceding Article to the requirements listed in the items of the following Article at the factory or workplace of the Notifying Enterprise pertaining to the Conformity Inspection.

(Requirements Provided for by Order of Competent Ministry as Set Forth in Article 12, Paragraph (2) of the Act)

Article 20 The requirements provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 12, paragraph (2) of the Act are those listed in the following items:

- (i) the requirements listed in the "Requirements for Inspection Equipment" column of Appended Table 3 for the respective inspection equipment listed in the "Inspection Equipment" column of the same table; and
- (ii) the requirements listed in the "Requirements" column of Appended Table 4 for the respective particulars listed in the "Particulars Concerning Quality Control" column of the same table.

(Particulars to Be Stated in Certificate)

Article 21 The particulars to be stated in the certificate as set forth in Article 12, paragraph (2) of the Act are those listed in the following items:

- (i) the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body;
- (ii) the name and address of the applicant;
- (iii) the classification of the types of the Special Specified Products;
- (iv) the serial numbers and the manufacturing period of the Special Specified Products (limited to those pertaining to Article 12, paragraph (1), item (i) of the Act);
- (v) the name and location of the factory or workplace manufacturing the Special Specified Products (in the case of an importer, the name and address of the manufacturer of the Special Specified Products);
- (vi) the method of inspection;
- (vii) the fact that the Special Specified Products conform to the technical requirements established in the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 3 of the Act and the requirements provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 12, paragraph (2) of the Act (limited to those pertaining to Article 12, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Act);

and
(viii) the date of issuance of the certificate.

(Labeling)

Article 22 The format of labeling provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 13 of the Act is the format in which the labels listed in the following items are indicated by the methods listed in the "Labeling Method" column of Appended Table 5 for the respective classes listed in the "Classification of Specified Products" column of the same table:

- (i) in the case of Specified Products which fall under the Classification of Specified Products set forth in items (iii), (v), (vi), and (x) of Appended Table 5, a label that has been prepared according to the form specified in Appended Table 6; and
- (ii) in the case of Specified Products which fall under the Classification of Specified Products set forth in items (i), (ii), (iv), and (vii) through (ix) of Appended Table 5, a label that has been prepared according to the form specified in Appended Table 7.

Chapter IV Registration of the Conformity Inspection Body

(Classification of Registration)

Article 23 The Classification of Special Specified Products provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 16, paragraph (1) of the Act is as follows:

- (i) beds for babies and infants;
- (ii) portable laser application devices;
- (iii) bathwater circulators; and
- (iv) lighters.

(Application for Registration)

Article 24 A person who intends to file an application for registration pursuant to the provisions of Article 16, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a written application that has been prepared according to Form No. 10 together with the following documents:

- (i) a certificate of registered information or a document equivalent thereto;
- (ii) a document explaining that the applicant does not fall under the provisions of the items of Article 17 of the Act; and
- (iii) a document explaining that the applicant conforms to the provisions of the items of Article 18, paragraph (1) of the Act.

Articles 25 and 26 Deleted.

(Procedure for Renewal of Registration)

Article 27 When a Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or an Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body intends to have its registration renewed pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, paragraph (1) of the Act, the provisions of Articles 23 and 24 apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter V Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body

(Notification of Change of Place of Business)

Article 28 When a Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body makes a notification of a change in the location of its place of business pursuant to the provisions of Article 21 of the Act, it must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a written notification that has been prepared according to Form No. 11.

(Business Regulations)

Article 29 (1) When a Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body makes a notification of its Business Regulations pursuant to the provisions of Article 22, paragraph (1) of the Act, it must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a written notification that has been prepared according to Form No. 12 together with the Business Regulations by two weeks prior to the day on which it intends to commence the Conformity Inspection affairs.

(2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to a notification of a change to Business Regulations under the provisions of the second sentence of Article 22, paragraph (1) of the Act.

(3) The particulars provided for by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 22, paragraph (2) of the Act are as follows:

(i) particulars concerning the hours for conducting the Conformity Inspection affairs and holidays;

(ii) particulars concerning the place for conducting the Conformity Inspection affairs;

(iii) particulars concerning the allocation of inspectors;

(iv) particulars concerning the calculation of fees pertaining to Conformity Inspections;

(v) particulars concerning the issuance of certificates in relation to Conformity Inspections;

(vi) particulars concerning the appointment and dismissal of inspectors;

(vii) particulars concerning the keeping of written applications for Conformity Inspections;

(viii) particulars concerning the method of Conformity Inspections;

- (ix) when entrusting a part or all of Conformity Inspections to another enterprise, the name and location of the enterprise and the contents of the Conformity Inspections to be so entrusted; and
- (x) beyond what is listed in the preceding items, any particulars necessary with regard to the Conformity Inspection affairs.

(Suspension or Discontinuation of Business)

Article 30 When a Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body makes a notification of suspension or discontinuation of the whole or a part of a Conformity Inspection affairs pursuant to the provisions of Article 23 of the Act, it must submit to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry a written notification that has been prepared according to Form No. 13.

(Means for Displaying Particulars Recorded in Electronic or Magnetic Records)

Article 30-2 (1) The means for displaying particulars prescribed by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 24, paragraph (2), item (iii) of the Act are the means of displaying particulars recorded in electronic or magnetic records on paper or on the screen of an output device.

(2) The electronic or magnetic means prescribed by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 24, paragraph (2), item (iv) of the Act are those listed in the following, which are specified by the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body:

- (i) means which use an electronic data processing system connecting a computer used by the transmitter and a computer used by the recipient by a telecommunications line, where information is transmitted via the telecommunications line and the information is recorded onto a file stored in the computer used by the recipient; and
- (ii) a means of delivering a file containing information that has been prepared in the form of a magnetic disk or any other item in which certain information may be securely recorded by an equivalent method.

(Books)

Article 31 (1) The particulars prescribed by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 28 of the Act are as follows:

- (i) the name and address of the person who has filed an application for a Conformity Inspection, and where such person is a corporation, the name of the representative thereof;
- (ii) the date of receiving the application for a Conformity Inspection;
- (iii) the item pertaining to the application for a Conformity Inspection and the classification of the type prescribed by the order of the competent ministry as set forth in Article 6, item (ii) of the Act pertaining to the item;

- (iv) the product name and the outline of the structure, material qualities, and performance of the Special Specified Products for which the Conformity Inspection was conducted;
 - (v) the date for conducting the Conformity Inspection;
 - (vi) the name of the inspector who conducted the Conformity Inspection; and
 - (vii) the outline and results of the Conformity Inspection.
- (2) When a Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body enters the particulars listed in the items of the preceding paragraph in its books, it must enter the particulars separately for the respective Special Specified Products and the respective subject matter listed in the items of Article 12, paragraph (1) of the Act.
- (3) The period during which books must be kept pursuant to the provisions of Article 28 of the Act is three years from the day of entering particulars therein.

(Keeping by Electronic or Magnetic Means)

- Article 32 (1) When the particulars listed in the items of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article are recorded by electronic or magnetic means, and are kept so that the record may be immediately displayed by using a computer or any other device as needed, the keeping of record may substitute for the keeping of books in which the particulars are entered as prescribed in Article 28 of the Act (including the cases where applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 30, paragraph (2) of the Act).
- (2) In the case of keeping particulars under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, endeavors must be made to secure the standards specified by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Chapter VI Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body

Article 33 Deleted.

(Application Mutatis Mutandis of Provisions Pertaining to Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body)

Article 34 The provisions of Articles 28 through 32 apply mutatis mutandis to Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Bodies. In this case, the phrase "Article 21 of the Act" in Article 28 is deemed to be replaced with "Article 21 of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 30, paragraph (2) of the Act," the phrase "Article 22 of the Act" in Article 29 is deemed to be replaced with "Article 22 of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 30, paragraph (2) of the Act," the phrase "Article 23 of the Act" in Article 30 is deemed to be replaced with "Article 23 of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 30, paragraph (2) of the Act," and the

phrase "Article 28 of the Act" in Article 31 is deemed to be replaced with "Article 28 of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 30, paragraph (2) of the Act."

(Amount of Travel Expenses)

Article 35 The amount equivalent to the amount of travel expenses as set forth in Article 9 of the Order (hereinafter referred to as the "Amount Equivalent to Travel Expenses") is the amount of travel expenses calculated by the same rule as that under the Act on Travel Expenses of National Public Officers, etc. (Act No. 114 of 1950; hereinafter referred to as the "Travel Expenses Act"). In this case, the amount of travel expenses for an official who, for the purpose of the inspection, makes a business trip to the place where the inspection is conducted is to be calculated by deeming that the official is a person who is at the fourth grade in the service of the Administrative Service (I) Salary Schedule as prescribed in Article 6, paragraph (1), item (i), (a) of the Act on Remuneration of Officials in the Regular Service (Act No. 95 of 1950).

(Location of Office Where Official Works)

Article 36 In the case of calculating the Amount Equivalent to Travel Expenses, the location of the office where the official works as set forth in Article 2, paragraph (1), item (vi) of the Travel Expenses Act with regard to the official who, for the purpose of the inspection, makes a business trip to the place where the inspection is conducted is 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

(Details Pertaining to Calculation of Amount of Travel Expenses)

- Article 37 (1) The preparation fee as set forth in Article 6, paragraph (1) of the Travel Expenses Act is not included in the Amount Equivalent to Travel Expenses.
- (2) The number of days during which an inspection is conducted is deemed to be three days per office or place of business pertaining to the inspection when calculating the Amount Equivalent to Travel Expenses.
 - (3) The miscellaneous travel expenses as set forth in Article 6, paragraph (1) of the Travel Expenses Act are deemed to be 10,000 yen when calculating the Amount Equivalent to Travel Expenses.
 - (4) When the competent minister refrains from providing the portion of travel expenses that exceeds the actual expenses or that is unnecessary pursuant to the provisions of Article 46, paragraph (1) of the Travel Expenses Act, the amount equivalent to the portion is not included in the Amount Equivalent to Travel Expenses.
 - (5) When the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE) refrains from providing the portion of travel expenses that exceeds the actual expenses

or that is unnecessary based on the same rule as that under the provisions of Article 46, paragraph (1) of the Travel Expenses Act, the amount equivalent to the portion is not included in the Amount Equivalent to Travel Expenses.

Chapter VII Miscellaneous Provisions

(Identification Card for On-site Inspection)

Article 38 An identification card as set forth in Article 41, paragraph (11) of the Act when an official of NITE conducts an on-site inspection under the provisions of Article 41, paragraph (1) or (2) of the Act pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (5) of the Act or when an official of NITE conducts an on-site inspection under the provisions of paragraph (3) of the same Article pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (7) of the same Article is one that has been prepared according to Form No. 14.

(Witness in Hearing)

Article 39 When the presiding official of a hearing finds it necessary, the official may request an official of an administrative agency, a person with relevant knowledge and experience, or any other witness to intervene in the hearing procedure.

(Change in Date or Place of Hearing)

Article 40 (1) Where an administrative agency has given a notice as set forth in Article 15, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act (Act No. 88 of 1993) (including the case where it has given a notice pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (3) of the same Article), if there is an unavoidable reason, a party may request the administrative agency to change the date or place of the hearing.

(2) An administrative agency may, upon the request set forth in the preceding paragraph or by its own authority, change the date or place of a hearing.

(3) When an administrative agency has changed the date or place of a hearing pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it must promptly notify the parties, intervenors (limited to those who have accepted the request set forth in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act or who have received the permission set forth in the same paragraph by that time), and witnesses (limited to those who have accepted the request set forth in the preceding Article by that time) to that effect.

(Procedure for Permission for Intervention of Interested Parties)

Article 41 (1) With regard to an application for permission under the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act, a person who

intends to intervene in the hearing procedure as an interested party is to file such application by submitting to the presiding official a document stating the name and address of the person, and a prima facie showing that the person has an interest in the anticipated adverse disposition pertaining to the hearing, by fourteen days prior to the date of the hearing.

- (2) When having given the permission set forth in the preceding paragraph, the presiding official must promptly notify the applicant to that effect.

(Procedure for Inspection of Records)

Article 42 (1) With regard to a request for inspection under the provisions of Article 18, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act, a party or an intervenor whose interest would be harmed by a particular adverse disposition (hereinafter collectively referred to as a "Party, etc." in this Article) is to make such request by submitting to an administrative agency a document stating the name and address of the party or the intervenor, and the title of the material the party or the intervenor intends to inspect; provided, however, that it is sufficient to make such request orally when the need for an inspection arises during the course of proceedings on the date of the hearing.

- (2) When having permitted an inspection, an administrative agency must promptly notify the Party, etc. of the date, time, and place of the inspection, except in the case of having the Party, etc. inspect the material on the spot. In this case, the administrative agency is to give consideration to not obstructing the Party, etc. from preparing to make a statement of opinions in the proceedings of the hearing.

- (3) If a request has been made for an inspection of a material for which a need has arisen during the course of proceedings on the date of the hearing, and if an inspection during the proceedings cannot be permitted (excluding the case of a rejection under the provisions of the second sentence of Article 18, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act), an administrative agency must designate a date, time, and place for the inspection, and notify the Party, etc. thereof. In this case, the presiding official is to specify a day that falls on or after the date and time of the inspection as a new date for the hearing, based on the provisions of Article 22, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(Designation and Change of Presiding Official)

Article 43 (1) Designation of a presiding official under the provisions of Article 19, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act is to be carried out by the time of giving a notice of a hearing.

- (2) In the document set forth in Article 15, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act, an administrative agency must include the name and the job

title of the presiding official of the hearing, in addition to the particulars listed in the items of the same paragraph.

- (3) An administrative agency may change the presiding official by its own authority.
- (4) When the presiding official comes to fall under any of the items of Article 19, paragraph (2) of the Administrative Procedure Act, an administrative agency must promptly change the presiding official.
- (5) When having changed the presiding official pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, an administrative agency must promptly notify the parties, intervenors (limited to those who have accepted the request set forth in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act or who have received the permission set forth in the same paragraph by that time), and witnesses (limited to those who have accepted the request set forth in the Article 39 by that time) to that effect.

(Hearing Affairs Assistant)

- Article 44 (1) A presiding official may designate a hearing affairs assistant, and have the assistant attend the proceedings on the date of the hearing and assist in the affairs concerning the presiding over of the hearing.
- (2) The provisions of Article 19, paragraph (2) of the Administrative Procedure Act apply *mutatis mutandis* to a hearing affairs assistant.

(Procedure for Permission on Appearance of Assistant)

- Article 45 (1) With regard to an application for permission under the provisions of Article 20, paragraph (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act, a party or an intervenor is to file such application by submitting to the presiding official a document stating the name and address of the assistant, the relationship between the assistant and the party or intervenor, and the particular to be assisted in, by seven days prior to the date of the hearing; provided, however, that this does not apply to an assistant whose appearance is intended to be on the date of the hearing which has been notified pursuant to the provisions of Article 22, paragraph (2) of the Administrative Procedure Act (including the cases where applied *mutatis mutandis* pursuant to the second sentence of Article 25 of the Administrative Procedure Act) and who is to assist in a particular for which permission has already been received.
- (2) When having given permission for the appearance of an assistant, a presiding official must promptly notify the party or intervenor to that effect.
 - (3) A statement made by an assistant is deemed to be a statement made by the party or intervenor, unless the party or intervenor immediately rescinds such statement.

(Restriction on Statements and Maintenance of Order on Date of Hearing)

- Article 46 (1) When a person who has appeared on the date of the hearing makes a statement beyond the scope of the case or when the presiding official otherwise finds it to be inevitable, the presiding official may restrict such person's statements or such person's production of documentary evidence, etc.
- (2) Beyond the case prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the presiding official may order a person who obstructs the proceedings of the hearing or disrupts order at the hearing to leave the room or take any other appropriate measures against such person, in order to maintain order at the proceedings of the hearing.

(Making Proceedings on Date of Hearing Open to Public)

- Article 47 (1) When an administrative agency finds it to be reasonable to make the proceedings on the date of the hearing open to the public pursuant to the provisions of Article 20, paragraph (6) of the Administrative Procedure Act, it is to publicly notify the date and place of the hearing and the contents of the case. In this case, the administrative agency is to promptly notify the parties, intervenors (limited to those who have accepted the request set forth in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act or who have received the permission set forth in the same paragraph by that time), and witnesses (limited to those who have accepted the request set forth in Article 39 by that time) to that effect.
- (2) The provisions of the first sentence of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to the case of making the proceedings on the date of the hearing open to the public pursuant to the provisions of laws and regulations.

(Method of Submission of Written Statement)

- Article 48 The submission of a written statement under the provisions of Article 21, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act is to be carried out by submitting a document stating the name and address of the submitter, the name of the hearing, the fact that will be the cause of the anticipated adverse disposition, and an opinion on the contents of the case.

(Particulars to Be Stated in Record of Hearing and Written Report)

- Article 49 (1) A record of a hearing must have stated therein the following particulars (excluding the particulars set forth in item (iv) when a hearing session was not conducted on the date of the hearing), and the presiding official must affix the name and seal thereto:
- (i) the name of the hearing;
 - (ii) the date and place of the hearing;
 - (iii) the name and the job title of the presiding official;

- (iv) the names and addresses of the parties, intervenors, and their agents and assistants (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Parties, etc." in this paragraph and in paragraph (3)) and witnesses (excluding officials of an administrative agency) and the names and the job titles of witnesses (limited to officials of an administrative agency), who appeared on the date of the hearing;
 - (v) the names and addresses of the Parties, etc. who did not appear on the date of the hearing and, with regard to the parties and their agents among such Parties, etc., the presence or absence of just cause not to make an appearance;
 - (vi) the outline of the statements made by the Parties, etc. and witnesses (including statements of opinions in the written statements submitted);
 - (vii) the titles of documentary evidence, etc.; and
 - (viii) any other particulars for reference.
- (2) In a record of a hearing, a document, drawing, photograph, or any other item which the presiding official finds appropriate may be attached to constitute a part of the record.
- (3) A written report must have stated therein the following particulars, and the presiding official must affix the name and seal thereto:
- (i) the assertions of the Parties, etc. concerning the fact which will be the cause of the anticipated adverse disposition;
 - (ii) the opinion of the presiding official as to whether the assertions set forth in the preceding item are justified; and
 - (iii) the reason for the opinion set forth in the preceding item.

(Procedure for Inspection of Record of Hearing and Written Report)

- Article 50 (1) With regard to a request for inspection under the provisions of Article 24, paragraph (4) of the Administrative Procedure Act, a party or an intervenor is to make such request by submitting to the presiding official of the hearing, if prior to the conclusion of the hearing, and to an administrative agency, if after the conclusion of the hearing, a document stating the name and address of the party or the intervenor, and the title of the record of the hearing or the written report the party or the intervenor intends to inspect.
- (2) When having permitted an inspection, the presiding official or an administrative agency must promptly notify the party or intervenor of the date, time, and place of the inspection, except in the case of having the party or intervenor inspect the record of the hearing or the written report on the spot.

(Application for Conformity Inspection)

- Article 51 (1) A person who intends to file an application pursuant to the provisions of Article 51, paragraph (1) of the Act must submit to the Minister of

Economy, Trade and Industry a written application that has been prepared according to Form No. 15.

- (2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to an application under the provisions of Article 51, paragraph (1) of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to paragraph (4) of the same Article.

Supplementary Provisions

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 91 of December 7, 1974]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 55 of June 7, 1975]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 123 of December 25, 1975]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 17 of April 6, 1978]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions revising the row of "Pressure Cookers for Home Use" (limited to those with an internal volume of 10 liters or less, and designed to be used with a gauge pressure of 0.1 kilogram or more per square centimeters) in Appended Table 1 and the provisions revising Appended Table 6 come into effect as of the day on which one month has elapsed from the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 113 of December 7, 1979]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of March 1, 1980.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 32 of June 1, 1981]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of March 1, 1982; provided, however, that the provisions listed in the following items come into effect as of the days listed respectively in those items:

- (i) the provisions revising the row of "Metal Bats" (limited to those used for baseball or softball) in Appended Tables 1 and 6, and the provisions revising the row of "Mountain Climbing Ropes" (limited to those used for supporting one's body) in Appended Tables 1 and 6: September 1, 1981; and
- (ii) the provisions revising the row of "Roller Skates" (limited to those that have two wheels each attached at the fore and at the back of the skate in parallel, and excluding those where the maximum length of the part where a shoe will be strapped is less than 18 centimeters and that uses no bearing in the wheels) in Appended Tables 1 and 6, and the provisions revising Appended Table 7: December 1, 1981.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 1 of January 6, 1983]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 39 of July 30, 1983]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of enforcement of the Act for Partial Revision of Relevant Acts for Facilitating Acquisition of Approval for Product Types by Foreign Enterprises (Act No. 57 of 1983) (August 1, 1984).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 66 of October 28, 1983]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 92 of December 10, 1983]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 9 of February 15, 1984]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of May 1, 1984.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 25 of May 30, 1986]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of enforcement of the provisions of Article 10 of the Act on Consolidation and Streamlining of Regulations Pertaining to Private Sector Activities, Such as Approvals and Authorizations (excluding the provisions revising the Appended Table of the Consumer Product Safety Act) (June 20, 1986).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 43 of September 30, 1986]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of October 1, 1986.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 67 of November 5, 1987]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 5 of March 19, 1991]

- (1) This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of April 1, 1991.
- (2) Prior laws continue to govern the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Ministerial Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 58 of June 27, 1995]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of January 1, 1996.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 39 of March 27, 1997 Extract] [Extract]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No.

5 of March 31, 2000 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of October 1, 2000.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 195 of September 26, 2000]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of October 1, 2000.

(Effects of Dispositions)

Article 2 A disposition, procedure, or any other act which was made or carried out prior to the enforcement of this Ministerial Order pursuant to the provisions of the Ministerial Order on Safety Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry prior to the revision by the provisions of this Ministerial Order and for which corresponding provisions exist in this Ministerial Order is deemed to have been made or carried out pursuant to the corresponding provisions of the Ministerial Order after the revision by the provisions of this Ministerial Order, unless otherwise provided for by these Supplementary Provisions.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 386 of December 18, 2000]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of January 6, 2001.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 6 of January 31, 2001]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 The requirement set forth in 1 (1) (v) in the "Technical Requirements" column of the row of "5. Portable Laser Application Devices" (limited to those that have been designed to display characters or graphics by externally emitting a laser beam (limited to a visible light beam)) in Appended Table 1 of the Ministerial Order on Technical Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry after the revision by the provisions of this Ministerial Order (hereinafter referred to as the "New

Ministerial Order") does not apply for three months from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order.

Article 3 (1) Until one month has elapsed from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order, with regard to the application of Article 29, paragraph (1) of the New Ministerial Order (including the cases where applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to paragraph (2) of the same Article) when a certified inspection body pertaining to the Special Specified Products listed in the left column of Row 1 in Appended Table 2 of the Order for Enforcement of the Consumer Product Safety Act (Cabinet Order No. 48 of 1974) (hereinafter referred to as "Additional Special Specified Products") makes a notification as set forth in Article 22, paragraph (1) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Act") (including a notification of change as set forth in the second sentence of the same paragraph), the term "two weeks" in Article 29, paragraph (1) of the New Ministerial Order is deemed to be replaced with "three days."

(2) Until one month has elapsed from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order, with regard to the application of Article 29, paragraph (1) of the New Ministerial Order as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 34 of the New Ministerial Order (including the cases where applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 29, paragraph (2) of the New Ministerial Order as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 34 of the New Ministerial Order) when a certified inspection body pertaining to Additional Special Specified Products makes a notification as set forth in Article 22, paragraph (1) of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 29, paragraph (2) of the Act (including a notification of a change as set forth in the second sentence of Article 22, paragraph (1) of the Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 29, paragraph (2) of the Act), the term "two weeks" in Article 29, paragraph (1) of the New Ministerial Order is deemed to be replaced with "three days."

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 99 of March 29, 2001 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

(1) This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of enforcement of the Act for Partial Revision of the Commercial Code, etc. and the Act on Development of Relevant Acts in Line with Enforcement of the Act for Partial Revision of the Commercial Code, etc. (April 1, 2001).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and

Industry No. 113 of March 30, 2001]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of April 1, 2001.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 158 of May 1, 2001]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 181 of July 2, 2001]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 242 of December 26, 2001]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of December 28, 2001; provided, however that the provisions adding one Article after Article 55 (limited to the portion pertaining to Article 56, paragraph (5), item (ii)) come into effect as of March 1, 2002.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 43 of March 31, 2003 Extract] [Extract]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 66 of May 16, 2003]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of August 1, 2003; provided, however that the provisions adding one item after Article 23, item (ii) come into effect as of the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 130 of September 30, 2003]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of March 1, 2004.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 25 of February 27, 2004]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of March 1, 2004.

(Repeal of the Ministerial Order for Certifying the Certified Inspection Bodies Prescribed in Article 12, Paragraph (1) of the Consumer Product Safety Act, etc.)

Article 2 The following Ministerial Orders are repealed:

- (i) the Ministerial Order for Certifying the Certified Inspection Bodies Prescribed in Article 12, Paragraph (1) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 111 of 2001);
- (ii) the Ministerial Order for Certifying the Certified Inspection Bodies Prescribed in Article 47, Paragraph (1) of the Act on the Securing of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 112 of 2001); and
- (iii) the Ministerial Order for Certifying or Approving the Certified Inspection Bodies, etc. Prescribed in Article 9, Paragraph (1) of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Act (Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 160 of 2001).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 14 of March 4, 2005]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of enforcement of the Real Property Registration Act (March 7, 2005).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 14 of March 26, 2007 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of enforcement of the Revising Act (April 1, 2007).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 36 of April 5, 2007]

This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of enforcement of the Act for Partial Revision of the Consumer Product Safety Act (May 14, 2007).

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 48 of July 23, 2008]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of the day of enforcement of the Act for Partial Revision of the Consumer Product Safety Act (April 1, 2009).

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 (1) In the case of manufacturing or importing closed-combustion oil stoves with forced convection or semi-closed-combustion oil stoves with forced convection, a Notifying Enterprise may choose not to apply the provisions of 1 (2) in the "Technical Requirements" column of the "9. Oil Stoves" row in Appended Table 1 of the Ministerial Order on Technical Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry after the revision by this Ministerial Order (hereinafter referred to as the "New Ministerial Order") for one year from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order.

(2) With regard to the application of the provisions of 12 (3) in the "Technical Requirements" column of the "9. Oil Stoves" row in Appended Table 1 of the New Ministerial Order to closed-combustion oil stoves with forced convection or semi-closed-combustion oil stoves with forced convection, for one year from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the phrase "an indication of precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use" in 12 (3) of the same column is deemed to be replaced with "if the stove has an Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device, an indication of such fact, and if it has no Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device, an indication of such fact and the fact that insufficient ventilation could result in a fatal accident, as well as an indication of precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use."

Article 3 (1) In the case of manufacturing or importing open-combustion oil stoves with forced aeration, a Notifying Enterprise may choose not to apply the provisions of 1 (3) (iv) and (v) in the "Technical Requirements" column of the "9. Oil Stoves" row in Appended Table 1 of the New Ministerial Order for nine months from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order.

(2) With regard to the application of the provisions of 12 (3) in the "Technical Requirements" column of the "9. Oil Stoves" row in Appended Table 1 of the New Ministerial Order to open-combustion oil stoves with forced aeration, for nine months from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the phrase "an indication of precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use" in 12 (3) of the same column is deemed to be replaced with "if the stove has an Incomplete Combustion Notifying Function or a Reignition Prevention Function, an indication of such fact, and if it has no Incomplete Combustion Notifying Function or Reignition Prevention Function, an indication of such

fact and the fact that insufficient ventilation could result in a fatal accident, as well as an indication of precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use."

Article 4 (1) In the case of manufacturing or importing open-combustion stoves with an airtight oil tank, a Notifying Enterprise may choose not to apply the provisions of 11 (1) in the "Technical Requirements" column of the "9. Oil Stoves" row in Appended Table 1 of the New Ministerial Order for nine months from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order.

(2) With regard to the application of the provisions of 12 (3) in the "Technical Requirements" column of the "9. Oil Stoves" row in Appended Table 1 of the New Ministerial Order to open-combustion stoves with an airtight oil tank, for nine months from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order, the phrase "an indication of precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use" in 12 (3) of the same column is deemed to be replaced with "if the stove has a Fire-extinguishing Device to Be Used at the Time of Oil Supply, an indication of such fact, and if it has no Fire-extinguishing Device to Be Used at the Time of Oil Supply, an indication of such fact and the fact that a failure to extinguish a fire at the time of oil supply could result in a fire outbreak, as well as an indication of precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use."

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 24 of May 12, 2010]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of May 19, 2010.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 In the case of manufacturing or importing pressure cookers for home use or riding helmets, a Notifying Enterprise may, until six months have elapsed from the day of enforcement of this Ministerial Order, choose to apply the provisions prior to the revision with regard to the application of the provisions of the "3. Pressure Cookers for Home Use" row and the "4. Riding Helmets" row in Appended Table 1 of the Ministerial Order on Technical Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry after the revision by this Ministerial Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Order of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 60 of December 1, 2010]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Ministerial Order comes into effect as of December 27, 2010; provided, however, that the provisions adding one item after Article 23, item (iii) come into effect as of the day of promulgation.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 (1) A disposition, procedure, or any other act which was made or carried out prior to the enforcement of this Ministerial Order pursuant to the provisions of the Ministerial Order on Technical Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry prior to the revision by the provisions of this Ministerial Order and for which corresponding provisions exist in this Ministerial Order is deemed to have been made or carried out pursuant to the corresponding provisions of the Ministerial Order after the revision by the provisions of this Ministerial Order, unless otherwise provided for by these Supplementary Provisions.

(2) Prior laws continue to govern the classification of the type of products and inspection equipment pertaining to Special Specified Products (meaning the "special specified products" prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (3) of the Consumer Product Safety Act) for which the certificate set forth in Article 12, paragraph (2) of the same Act has already been issued at the time of enforcement of this Ministerial Order during the valid period of the certificate, notwithstanding the provisions of Appended Tables 2 and 3 of the Ministerial Order on Technical Requirements for Specified Products Related to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry after the revision by this Ministerial Order.

Forms [Omitted]

Appended Table 1 (Re: Article 3, Article 5 and paragraph (1) of Article 14)

Classification of Specified Products	Technical Requirements
1. Pressure Cookers for Home Use	1 (1) The lid is able to be attached or removed from the cooker smoothly.
	(2) The cooker has a structure which leaks out steam when the lid is not completely fitted to the cooker, and when the cooker is heated under such conditions, the internal gauge pressure (hereinafter referred to as the "Internal Pressure") does not exceed 5.0 kilopascals.

2	The cooker has a depressurizing device which releases steam through manipulating a valve, etc. and has a structure which does not let the lid open until after the Internal Pressure falls below 5.0 kilopascals through such manipulation; provided, however, that this does not apply in the following cases:
(1)	In the case of a cooker whose lid is fitted to the cooker in the form of a slide lid, the cooker has a structure whereby the lid cannot be removed from the cooker when trying to slide the lid by applying a force of 107.9 newtons to the tip of the handle, where the Internal Pressure is 5.0 kilopascals and oil is applied to the fitted part between the cooker and the lid.
(2)	In the case of a cooker whose lid is fitted to the cooker in the form of a drop lid, an over lid, or any other type of lid, the cooker has a structure whereby the lid cannot be removed from the cooker or the lid cannot be opened when trying to open the lid by applying a force of 107.9 newtons, where the Internal Pressure is 5.0 kilopascals.
3	(1) The handles are easy to hold, and they are joined to the cooker or to the lid securely, or they can be easily and securely joined to the cooker or to the lid.
(2)	If the cooker is a single-handled cooker, it also has an auxiliary handle.
4	The cooker is stable.
5	The cooker has no burr that could hurt the wearer's hand.
6	(1) The cooker has a pressure-adjusting device and a safety device, and their nozzles are hard to clog and easy to clean.
(2)	The weight of the pressure-adjusting device has a structure that is hard to detach.
(3)	The safety device has a structure that does not directly pop out of the cooker when activated.
7	(1) The pressure-adjusting device is activated smoothly.
(2)	Where the pressure-adjusting device has been activated, the maximum Internal Pressure (hereinafter referred to as the "Maximum Working Pressure") of the pressure cooker is no more than 147.1 kilopascals.
8	The safety device is activated when the Internal Pressure is no more than three times the Maximum Working Pressure (hereinafter referred to as the "Safety Device Activating Pressure"), and no abnormality occurs to any part of the pressure cooker in such case.
9	The cooker is able to withstand an Internal Pressure that is twice as large as the Safety Device Activating Pressure for one minute, and no abnormality occurs to any part of the pressure cooker in such case after such Internal Pressure has been removed.
10	In a normal state of use, the temperature of the handles is no more than room temperature plus 40 degrees Celsius. In addition, the instruction manual states that care should be taken not to burn oneself by using oven mitts or the like.

	<p>11 (1) The cooker indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark (meaning a registered trademark as set forth in Article 2, paragraph (5) of the Trademark Act (Act No. 127 of 1959); the same applies hereinafter) which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise.</p>
	<p>(2) Precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.</p>
4. Riding Helmets	<p>1 (1) The components of the helmet do not affect the performance of the helmet through age-related deterioration when used normally; nor they have a harmful effect on the wearer's skin.</p>
	<p>(2) Metal parts are corrosion-resistant or are subjected to rust-proof treatment.</p>
	<p>2 (1) The outer surface of the helmet is sufficiently smooth, and any convex part or any bump has been chamfered. In addition, with regard to the outer surface of the helmet, the part above the reference plane specified by Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) T8133 (2007) Protective Helmets for Motor Vehicle Users 3.13 is a continuous convex curved surface, and the part below the reference plane is streamline in shape, except when functionally necessary otherwise.</p>
	<p>(2) The scope of the protection of the helmet body and the impact absorbing liner complies with JIS T8133 (2007) Protective Helmets for Motor Vehicle Users 6.2 b); provided, however, that, in the case of half or three-quarter helmets for mopeds or motorcycles with a total emission of 0.125 liters or less (hereinafter referred to as "Helmets for Mopeds, etc."), the scope of protection complies with JIS T8133 (2007) Protective Helmets for Motor Vehicle Users 6.2 a).</p>
	<p>(3) Any snap or any other hard protrusion fixed onto the surface of the helmet body is sufficiently small or has an easily removable structure so as not to obstruct the slipperiness of the helmet body.</p>
	<p>3 (1) The helmet has a structure that fits the wearer's head well, and does not pose a risk of hurting the head.</p>
	<p>(2) The helmet has been well assembled, and has no scratch, chip, crack, burr, etc. that affects its use.</p>
	<p>(3) The helmet allows for a horizontal view of at least 105 degrees, and also has a sufficient vertical view.</p>
	<p>(4) The helmet comprises the helmet body, an impact absorbing liner, an internal cushion, and a holding device. It may also be equipped with earflaps, a visor, a shield, and a chin guard. The holding device must not have a chin cup attached thereto.</p>
	<p>(5) The helmet has a structure that does not substantially decrease hearing.</p>

	4 The mass of the helmet is appropriate so that it does not strain the wearer's neck.
	5 When an impact absorption test is conducted, the maximum impact acceleration of the helmet is no more than 2,940 meters per second per second and the duration of the acceleration of 1,470 meters per second per second or more is no more than 6 milliseconds (in the case of Helmets for Mopeds, etc., no more than 4 milliseconds).
	6 When a penetration resistance test is conducted, the tip of the striker does not contact the dummy head used for the test.
	7 When a strength test of the supporting device is conducted, the dynamic elongation is no more than 35 millimeters and the residual elongation is no more 25 millimeters, and the helmet is easily removable from the dummy head after the test.
	8 When a roll-off test is conducted, the helmet does not come off the dummy's head.
	9 (1) The helmet indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise.
	(2) If the helmet is only to be used for motorcycles with a total emission of 0.125 liters or less or for mopeds, such fact is appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
	(3) Precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
3. Beds for Babies and Infants	1 The bed has no crack, burr, or splinter that could hurt the user's hand or foot.
	2 (1) Each part of the bed can be securely assembled without becoming loose.
	(2) Movable parts of the bed can be moved smoothly and securely.
	3 The floorboard of the bed has a structure that can be securely attached without becoming detached easily when used.
	4 In the case of a bed whose front frame can be opened or slid down, the bed has a structure whereby the baby or infant cannot easily open or slide down the front frame.
	5 In the case of a rollaway bed, the casters have employed a measure to prevent them from rolling unintendedly.
	6 Any accessories of the bed are attached so that they do not cause any abnormality when being pulled with a force of 147.1 newtons.
	7 The bed has a structure whereby the baby or infant cannot easily climb over its frame and fall out.

8	The bed has a structure whereby the head of the baby or infant cannot get caught easily between the frame bars or between the frame and the mattress.
9	The bed has a structure whereby the hand or foot of the baby or infant cannot get caught easily between its parts.
10	The bed has a structure whereby a finger of the baby or infant cannot get caught easily between its parts.
11	The bed has a structure whereby a thread or the like of the baby's or infant's clothing cannot get hooked easily.
12	When a sandbag weighing 10 kilograms is dropped onto the central part of the floorboard of the bed continuously for 250 times from a height of 20 centimeters, no abnormality occurs on any part of the bed.
13	When a load of 294.2 newtons is applied to the central part of the top bar of the front frame, the rear frame, and the side frames, no abnormality occurs on any part of the bed.
14	When the central part of a frame bar is pulled with a force of 147.1 newtons, no abnormality occurs, such as the bar coming off the bed.
15	When the central part of the top bar of the front frame, the rear frame, and the side frames is pulled with a force of 196.1 newtons, no abnormality occurs on any part of the bed.
16	When a load of 588.4 newtons is applied to the central part of the front edge of the floorboard of the bed continuously for ten minutes, no abnormality occurs on any part of the bed.
17	In the case of a bed whose frames are netted or boarded, when a force of 196.1 newtons is applied to the central part of the net or board, no abnormality occurs, such as breakage of the net or board.
18	When a load of 294.2 newtons is applied to the outside surface of the central part of the top bar of each side frame in turns for 30 times, the displacement of the central part of the top bar of the side frame is no more than 30 millimeters, and no abnormality occurs on any part of the bed.
19	When a shock is applied to the inside surface of the central part of the top bar of each of the front frame, rear frame, and side frames with a sandbag of 10 kilograms, no abnormality occurs on any part of the bed.
20	(1) The bed indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body.

	(2) Precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
Mountain Climbing Ropes	1 The rope has no scrape, damage, or any other flaw, and has a good-quality finish.
	2 When drop impact tests are conducted, in the first test, the impact stress on the rope is no more than 7845.3 newtons in the case of a rope having the indication set forth in 4 (2) of the "Technical Requirements" column, and no more than 11769.3 newtons in the case of any other rope, and in the second test, the rope is not cut off.
	3 When a shear impact test is conducted three times, the shear impact stress on the rope is no more than 980.7 newtons in any of the tests in the case of a rope having the indication set forth in 4 (2), and no more than 1471.0 newtons in any of the tests in the case of any other rope.
	4 (1) The rope indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise.
	(2) In the case of a rope that is to be used by folding the rope in half or by using two ropes, the mark "1/2" is indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
	(3) Precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring the safe use of the mountain climbing rope are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
5. Portable Laser Application Devices	1 (1) In the case of a device that satisfies all of the following requirements (excluding a device where it is obvious from its appearance that it is to be used as a toy or a device of any other shape whose design or function has been intended for emitting a laser beam to the eye for a long time), the device is JIS C6802 (2005) Safety of Laser Products 3.17 Class 1 Laser Product or 3.19 Class 2 Laser Product.
	(i) The total length of the device is 8 centimeters or more.
	(ii) The device has a function that allows a user to confirm that a laser beam is being emitted.
	(2) In the case of a device other than that set forth in (1) above, the device is JIS C6802 (2005) Safety of Laser Products 3.17 Class 1 Laser Product (limited to that whose emission duration satisfies 8.4 e) Time Requirement 3)).
	2 The device has an output level stabilization circuit.

3 (1) In the case of a device where it is obvious from its appearance that it is to be used as a toy or a device of any other shape which is to be used for pointing at an object or a position, the device does not have a function that allows the laser beam to be maintained in a state of being emitted (excluding, however, the case of maintaining such state manually; hereinafter referred to as an "Emission Maintaining Function").

(2) In the case of a device other than that set forth in (1) above, the device may have an Emission Maintaining Function only if it satisfies all of the following requirements.

(i) The device has a function that automatically cuts off the laser beam with a shutter or the like or a function that automatically stops the emission of the laser beam in the case of a failure of the laser system, or has a function that automatically adjusts the emission volume of the laser beam so that it does not exceed the accessible emission limit allotted to the class assigned to the device (meaning such limit as indicated in JIS C6802 (2005) Safety of Laser Products 8.3 Responsibilities for Each Class).

(ii) When the emission of the laser beam has been stopped but not by the operation of the user, the device requires the user to turn on the switch again or to take another action in order to emit the laser beam again.

4 (1) The device indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body.

(2) The following precautions and any other precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that, an indication of the precaution set forth in (iii) below is not required in the case of a device where it is obvious from its appearance that it is to be used as a toy, an indication of the precautions set forth in (i) and (ii) below is not required in the case of a device of any other shape whose design or function has been intended for emitting a laser beam to the eye for a long time, and an indication of the precaution set forth in (ii) below is not required in the case of a device in a camera which has a function that automatically adjusts its focus (limited to JIS C6802 (2005) Safety of Laser Products 3.17 Class 1 Laser Product whose emission duration satisfies 8.4 e) Time Requirement 3), and which continuously emits a laser beam for less than three seconds).

	(i) The user must not look into the laser beam.
	(ii) The user must not direct the laser beam toward any person.
	(iii) Children must not be allowed to use the device.
6. Bathwater Circulators	1 When the test set forth in column 2 below is conducted 30 times under the conditions listed in columns (1) through (6) below on the inlet of the bathwater circulator, the measurement value is no more than 20 newtons in all of those tests.
	(1) The bathwater circulator is installed according to the installation manual, and water fills the bath in line with the restrictions specified for normal operation.
	(2) The hair set forth in 2 (1) and (2) (hereinafter referred to as the "Sample Hair") is human hair of 50 grams and 180 grams attached to wooden sticks with a diameter of 25 millimeters and a length of 300 millimeters, and the length of the part of the hair that is not attached to the stick is 400 millimeters.
	(3) The Sample Hair is soaked in bathwater for two minutes or more in advance.
	(4) When the inlet of the bathwater circulator has a removable cover, the test set forth in column 2 below is conducted for both its covered state and uncovered state.
	(5) When the bathwater circulator has multiple inlets, the test set forth in column 2 below is conducted for each of those inlets.
	(6) The Sample Hair is combed periodically so that it does not get tangled.
	2 The test is conducted by placing the Sample Hair in front of an inlet, supplying rated voltage to the bathwater circulator, moving the Sample Hair so that it will be sucked from one side of the inlet to the other side for 2.5 minutes while the bathwater circulator is in operation, pulling the Sample Hair in a vertical direction and at an angle of about 40 degrees from the vertical direction until the Sample Hair becomes detached from the inlet, and measuring the pulling force; provided, however, that the Sample Hair used in the test is that specified in columns (1) and (2) below for the pulling directions respectively set forth in columns (1) and (2) below.
	(1) Vertical direction: human hair of 50 grams attached to a wooden stick with a diameter of 25 millimeters and a length of 300 millimeters
	(2) At an angle of about 40 degrees from the vertical direction: human hair of 180 grams attached to a wooden stick with a diameter of 25 millimeters and a length of 300 millimeters (however, in a test conducted for the uncovered state where the inlet of the bathwater circulator has a removable cover, the hair set forth in 2 (1) above)

	<p>3 (1) The bathwater circulator indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body.</p>
	<p>(2) The fact that care should be taken so that hair is not sucked into the inlet, the fact that the circulator should not be operated when the inlet cover, etc. is loose or removed, the fact that the user should not go underwater in the bathtub when the circulator is in operation, the fact that sufficient care should be taken when a child is bathing, and any other precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.</p>
<p>7. Oil-fired Water Heaters</p>	<p>1 When, in a testing laboratory that meets the temperature conditions specified in JIS S3031 (2002) General Rules for Test Methods of Oil Burning Appliances (hereinafter referred to as the "General Rules for JIS Tests") 6.1.1 (such laboratory is hereinafter referred to as a "JIS Laboratory"), measurement is taken by the method for measuring the ratio of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide (CO/CO₂) in the combustion exhaust gas as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 6.7 (hereinafter referred to as the "CO/CO₂ Measuring Method for Oil-fired Water Heaters"), the measurement value is no more than 0.01.</p> <p>2 When a temperature rise test is conducted for each part as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 6.1 and 6.2 e), f), and i) in a JIS Laboratory, the results meet the following conditions.</p> <p>(1) The difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the wooden stand below and around the heater is no more than 65 degrees.</p> <p>(2) The difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the wooden walls above, at the sides (including at the back), and in front of the heater is no more than 65 degrees.</p> <p>(3) Where the oil tank is combined with the heater body, the difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the oil tank is no more than 25 degrees.</p> <p>(4) The difference between the room temperature and the oil temperature is no more than 25 degrees.</p>

<p>(3) When a hot-water supply temperature test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 17. is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, the hot-water supply temperature is no more than 90 degrees Celsius. In addition, the temperature of the water circulating from the bathtub to the bath heater is no more than 60 degrees Celsius. Also, in the case of a heater having an overtemperature protection device, when an activation test of the overtemperature protection device as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 15.2 is conducted on a directly-heated heat exchanger, the device extinguishes the fire before the temperature reaches 100 degrees Celsius, and is not restored automatically.</p>
<p>4 As functions for protecting the directly-heated heat exchanger, the conditions listed in (1) and (2) below are met; provided, however, that this does not apply in the case of a directly-heated heat exchanger for a bath heater.</p>
<p>(1) Ignition is not possible when there is no water in the heat exchanger.</p>
<p>(2) Fire is extinguished within three minutes after ignition when there is no water in the heat exchanger.</p>
<p>5 In the case of a heater having a directly-heated heat exchanger for a bath heater, when an empty-heating prevention test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 19.2 is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, the results meet the following conditions.</p>
<p>(1) Ignition is not possible unless there is water in the heat exchanger for a bath heater.</p>
<p>(2) When water decreases after it has been supplied into the heat exchanger for a bath heater, the fire is extinguished within 10 seconds after the water level reaches the lower edge of the lower circulation tube (the bathtub side). In addition, even if water is supplied into the bathtub and fire is reignited immediately after the fire has been extinguished, no flame is produced outside the water heater nor does the water heater break.</p>
<p>6 When a vibration test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 29.1 and 29.3 is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, and the heater is vibrated at 170 centimeters per second per second with each of the frequencies of 0.3 seconds, 0.5 seconds, and 0.7 seconds, the fire is extinguished within 10 seconds, and no abnormal combustion occurs before the fire is extinguished.</p>
<p>7 When a flame failure protection test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 52. is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, and the supply of heating oil is resumed, the heater does not automatically resume combustion.</p>
<p>8 (1) The heater indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise.</p>

	(2) Precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
8. Oil-fired Bathtub Water Heaters	1 The measurement value taken by the CO/CO ₂ Measuring Method for Oil-fired Water Heaters in a JIS Laboratory is no more than 0.01.
	2 When a temperature rise test is conducted for each part as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 6.1 and 6.2 f) and i) in a JIS Laboratory, the results meet the following conditions.
	(1) The difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the wooden stand below and around the heater is no more than 65 degrees.
	(2) The difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the wooden walls above, at the sides (including at the back), and in front of the heater is no more than 65 degrees.
	(3) The difference between the room temperature and the oil temperature is no more than 25 degrees.
	3 When an empty-heating prevention test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 19.2 is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, the results meet the following conditions.
	(1) Ignition is not possible unless there is water in the bathtub.
	(2) When water decreases after it has been supplied into the bathtub, the fire is extinguished within 10 seconds (within five minutes in the case of a pot-type heater) after the water level reaches the upper edge of the lower circulation tube (the lower edge of the lower circulation tube in the case of a forced-circulation heater). In addition, even if water is supplied into the bathtub and the fire is reignited immediately after it has been extinguished, neither a flame is produced outside the heater nor does the heater break.
	4 When a vibration test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 29.1 and 29.2 is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, and the heater is vibrated at 195 centimeters per second per second with each of the frequencies of 0.3 seconds, 0.5 seconds, and 0.7 seconds, the results comply with the conditions set forth in (1) or (2) below, and no abnormal combustion occurs before the fire is extinguished.
	(1) The fire extinguishing device is activated within 10 seconds, and the fire is extinguished within 10 seconds after the fire extinguishing device has been activated.
(2) In the case of a pot-type heater, the fire extinguishing device is activated within 10 seconds, and the heating oil is cut off instantly after the fire extinguishing device has been activated, the fire is extinguished within five minutes, and no flaming or ignition occurs in an ignition test of falling combustible material as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 30.	

	<p>5 In the case of a pressure-spray-type heater, when a flame failure protection test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 52. is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, and the supply of heating oil is resumed, the heater does not automatically resume combustion.</p>
	<p>6 (1) The heater indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise.</p>
	<p>(2) Precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.</p>
<p>9. Oil Stoves</p>	<p>1 (1) The measurement value taken by the CO/CO₂ Measuring Method for Oil-fired Water Heaters in a JIS Laboratory is no more than 0.01 in the case of a closed-combustion or semi-closed-combustion stove, no more than 0.002 in the case of an open-combustion stove with forced aeration, and no more than 0.001 in the case of an open-combustion stove with natural aeration.</p>
	<p>(2) In the case of a closed-combustion stove with a circulating fan and a semi-closed-combustion stove with a circulating fan, the stove has a device for preventing incomplete combustion (hereinafter referred to as an "Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device"), and confirms to the following conditions.</p>
	<p>(i) When the exhaust tube of the device is removed so that the exhaust gas is released into the laboratory and a close test of the Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device activation test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 44.1 is conducted, the fire is extinguished within 20 seconds (within five minutes in the case of a pot-type stove) after the Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device has been activated, and the ratio of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide (CO/CO₂) does not exceed 0.01; provided, however, that in the case of a stove having a function that extinguishes fire when the exhaust tube is removed, the test is conducted in a manner that does not activate such fire-extinguishing function.</p>
	<p>(ii) The Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device extinguishes the fire when the incomplete combustion detector does not function, and has a structure that cannot be easily modified.</p>
	<p>(iii) When the Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device is activated in a sequence for a maximum of four times, the device has a function that has the user recognize that the device has been activated in a sequence (hereinafter referred to as the "Incomplete Combustion Notifying Function").</p>

(iv) When the Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device is activated in a sequence for a maximum of three times after the Incomplete Combustion Notifying Function is activated, the device has a function that prevents the stove from being reignited when carrying out normal operation such as the replacement of dry-cell batteries in the control mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the "Reignition Prevention Function").
(3) In the case of an open-combustion stove with forced aeration, the stove has an Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device and complies with the following conditions.
(i) When a close test of the Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device activation test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 44.1 is conducted, the fire is extinguished within 20 seconds after the Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device has been activated, and the ratio of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide (CO/CO ₂) does not exceed 0.03.
(ii) When an insufficient air supply test of the Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device activation test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 44.2 is conducted, the fire is extinguished within 20 seconds after the Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device has been activated, and the measurement value taken by the CO/CO ₂ Measuring Method for Oil-fired Water Heaters does not exceed 0.003.
(iii) The Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device extinguishes the fire when the incomplete combustion detector does not function, and has a structure that cannot be easily modified.
(iv) The Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device has an Incomplete Combustion Notifying Function.
(v) The Incomplete Combustion Prevention Device has a Reignition Prevention Function.
2 In the case of a closed-combustion stove, when a safety test removing the exhaust tube as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 50. is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, the heating oil is cut off within 30 seconds after the removal of the exhaust tube and the fire is extinguished within 20 seconds (within five minutes in the case of a pot-type stove) after the cut-off.
3 Closed-combustion-type combustion air pipes and semi-closed-combustion-type combustion air pipes conform to the following conditions.
(1) The primary and secondary combustion air pipes have no bends or twists that could affect durability.
(2) In the case of a stove that has a secondary combustion air pipe, the connecting parts of the secondary combustion air pipe that links the combustion fan and the burner are securely connected.
(3) The material of the secondary combustion air pipe is the metal specified in JIS S2031 (2007) Closed Type Oil Burning Space Heaters Table 5: Materials.

<p>4 When a temperature rise test is conducted for each part as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 6.1 and 6.2 e), f), and i), when a warm-air temperature measurement is taken as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 6.4, and when a hot-air temperature measurement is taken as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 6.5 in a JIS Laboratory, the results meet the following conditions.</p>
<p>(1) The surface temperature of the wooden stand below the stove is no more than 45 degrees Celsius; provided, however, that, in the case of a closed-combustion stove or a semi-closed-combustion stove which has been designed to allow a space of 3 centimeters or more between the bottom surface of the stove and the stand or the floor, the difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the wooden stand below the stove is no more than 65 degrees.</p>
<p>(2) The difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the wooden stand around the stove is no more than 65 degrees.</p>
<p>(3) The difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the wooden walls above, at the sides, and in front of the stove is no more than 65 degrees.</p>
<p>(4) Where the oil tank is combined with the stove body, the difference between the room temperature and the surface temperature of the oil tank is no more than 25 degrees.</p>
<p>(5) The difference between the room temperature and the oil temperature is no more than 25 degrees.</p>
<p>(6) In the case of a stove with forced convection, the warm-air temperature is no more than 80 degrees Celsius.</p>
<p>(7) In the case of a closed-combustion stove with forced convection which dissipates heat in front of the stove, a closed-combustion stove which dissipates heat above and in front of the stove, a closed-combustion stove with natural convection, and an open-combustion stove with natural aeration, the hot-air temperature is no more than 150 degrees Celsius.</p>
<p>5 In the case of an open-combustion stove with natural aeration, when a wick adjuster maximum combustion test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 8. is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, the results meet the following conditions.</p>
<p>(1) No smoke that causes soot is produced.</p>
<p>(2) No flame occurs outside the stove, at the lower part of the combustion tube, and inside the guide tube.</p>
<p>6 In the case of an open-combustion stove, when a rollover fire-extinguishing test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 13.3 is conducted, the fire is extinguished within 10 seconds.</p>
<p>7 In the case of a closed-combustion stove with forced convection, a semi-closed-combustion stove with forced convection, and an open-combustion stove with forced aeration, when an activation test of the overtemperature protection device as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 15.2 is conducted, the results comply with the following conditions.</p>

(1) The overtemperature protection device is activated and the fire is extinguished within 20 seconds (within five minutes in the case of a pot-type stove).
(2) In the case of a stove having an air-supply tube and an exhaust tube, the fire is extinguished before the surface temperature of the air-supply tube and the exhaust tube touching the wall exceeds 100 degrees Celsius.
(3) The fire is extinguished before the surface temperature above, at the sides (including at the back), and in front of the stove (excluding the surface temperature of the warm-air outlet, the air inlet for warm air, and the heat emission outlet) exceeds 150 degrees Celsius.
8 In the case of a closed-combustion stove with forced convection, a semi-closed-combustion stove with forced convection, and an open-combustion stove with forced aeration, when a half-closed inlet/outlet test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 16. is conducted, the results comply with the following conditions.
(1) If the overtemperature protection device is activated, the fire is extinguished within 20 seconds (within five minutes in the case of a pot-type stove). If the overtemperature protection device is not activated, the warm-air temperature (the gauze surface) does not exceed 180 degrees Celsius.
(2) The gauze is not be ignited, no flame is produced outside the stove, nor does the stove break.
9 When a vibration test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 29.1 and 29.3 is conducted in a JIS Laboratory (in the case of an open-combustion stove with natural aeration, the temperature is 20 degrees Celsius +/- 5 degrees), and the stove is vibrated at 195 centimeters per second per second with each of the frequencies of 0.3 seconds, 0.5 seconds, and 0.7 seconds, the results comply with the conditions set forth in (1) or (2) below. In any of the tests, no abnormal combustion occurs before the fire is extinguished.
(1) The fire extinguishing device is activated within 10 seconds, and the fire is extinguished within 10 seconds after the fire extinguishing device has been activated.
(2) The fire extinguishing device is activated within 10 seconds, and the heating oil is cut off instantly after the fire extinguishing device has been activated, the fire is extinguished within 20 seconds (within five minutes in the case of a pot-type stove), and no flaming nor ignition occurs in an ignition test of falling combustible material as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 30.
10 In the case of a closed-combustion stove, when a flame failure protection test as specified in the General Rules for JIS Tests 52. is conducted in a JIS Laboratory, and supply of heating oil is resumed, the stove does not automatically resume the combustion.
11 In the case of an open-combustion stove with an airtight oil tank, the stove complies with the following conditions.

	(1) The stove has a device that extinguishes the fire within one minute and 30 seconds when, in a JIS Laboratory, heating oil is supplied to the airtight oil tank to up to 10 percent of the oil tank capacity, and after 30 minutes have passed since the ignition of the stove, the airtight oil tank is removed from the stove (hereinafter referred to as the "Fire-extinguishing Device to Be Used at the Time of Oil Supply").
	(2) The filler cap of the airtight oil tank is such that its open/closed status can be distinguished, and the fact that it has been closed can be confirmed by sound, by visual observation, or by the touch.
	(3) When, in a JIS Laboratory, the filler cap of the airtight oil tank is opened and closed repeatedly for 5,000 times, and then heating oil is supplied up to the oil tank capacity and the filler cap is closed, and the airtight oil tank is suspended so that the filler cap is facing downward, the heating oil does not drip, and when the filler cap is wiped with a gauze after five minutes, there is no heating oil oozing out.
	(4) When, in a JIS Laboratory, heating oil is supplied to the airtight oil tank up to the oil tank capacity, and the center of the airtight oil tank handle is suspended at a position where the nearest distance between the filler cap of the airtight oil tank and an air-dried hardwood board with a thickness of 3 centimeters or more is 20 centimeters +/- 1 centimeter, and the filler cap is dropped so that it is in direct contact with the hardwood board, there is no oil leakage from the airtight oil tank.
	12 (1) The stove indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise.
	(2) Cautions stating that gasoline is strictly prohibited or the use of gasoline is prohibited, and that the drying of clothes is strictly prohibited are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby they do not fade easily.
	(3) Precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby they do not fade easily.
10. Lighters	1 The mechanism for generating a flame has a structure that requires intentional manual operation, in order to minimize the risk of ignition caused by carelessness or spontaneous ignition.
	2 The height of the flame is restricted so that it does not exceed the height assumed by the user.
	3 The mechanism for adjusting the height of the flame has a structure that allows the user to adjust the flame appropriately to a height intended by the user.
	4 In the case of a lighter using gas as a fuel, there is no variation in the flame upon combustion.

5	It is possible to extinguish the flame appropriately within the time assumed by the user.
6	In the case of a lighter using gas as a fuel, the filled fuel amount is appropriate.
7	The outer shape of the lighter has a good-quality finish, and has no crack or any other flaw that could hurt the user's hand or foot.
8	When a fuel suitability test is conducted, the components of the lighter do not deteriorate as a result of the fuel.
9	In the case of a fuel lighter which can be refilled, fuel does not leak from the closure component of the inlet.
10	When a drop resistance test is conducted, no abnormality occurs to any part of the lighter.
11	When a heat resistance test is conducted, no abnormality occurs to any part of the lighter.
12	In the case of a lighter using gas as a fuel, when an internal pressure resistance test is conducted, no abnormality occurs to any part of the lighter.
13	When a flame resistance test is conducted, no abnormality occurs to any part of the lighter.
14	When a repeated combustion resistance test is conducted, no abnormality occurs to any part of the lighter.
15	When a continuous combustion resistance test is conducted, no abnormality occurs to any part of the lighter.
16	(1) The lighter indicates the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that an abbreviated name or a mark for which the approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry has been obtained or a Registered Trademark which has been notified to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be indicated in lieu of the name of the Notifying Enterprise and the name of the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body or the Overseas Registered Conformity Inspection Body.
	(2) The fact that the lighter is kept out of reach of children, the fact that the lighter should never be exposed to a high temperature of 50 degrees Celsius or more or to long hours of sunlight, the fact that the user should confirm that the flame has been extinguished after use, and any other precautions for use that will be necessary for ensuring safe use are appropriately indicated in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.

Appended Table 2 (Re: Article 7)

Classification of Specified Products	Classification of the Type	
	Elements	Classification of the Material, etc.

1. Pressure Cookers for Home Use	Type of product	(1) Cooking pot type
		(2) Rice cooker type
	Material of the cooker	(1) Aluminum alloy casting
		(2) Aluminum alloy plate
		(3) Stainless steel plate
		(4) Any other material
	Material of the lid	(1) Aluminum alloy casting
		(2) Aluminum alloy plate
		(3) Stainless steel plate
		(4) Any other material
	Material of the handle	(1) Synthetic resin
		(2) Any other material
	Capacity	(1) Less than 4 liters
		(2) 4 liters or more but less than 7 liters
		(3) 7 liters or more
	Maximum working pressure	(1) Less than 0.09 megapascals
		(2) 0.09 megapascals or more but less than 0.11 megapascals
		(3) 0.11 megapascals or more
	Lid type	(1) Slide lid
		(2) Over lid
		(3) Drop lid
		(4) Any other lid
	Handle type	(1) Single handle
		(2) Double handle
		(3) Any other handle
	Handle attaching method	(1) Handle riveted to the cooker
		(2) Handle bolted to the cooker
(3) Handle welded to the cooker		
(4) Handle combined with the cooker		
(5) Detachable handle		
(6) Any other handle		
Mechanism of the pressure-adjusting device	(1) Weight type	
	(2) Spring type	
	(3) Any other type	
Mechanism of the safety device	(1) Spring type	
	(2) Rubber bush type	
	(3) Chip type	
	(4) Thermal fuse type	
	(5) Any other type	

2. Riding Helmets	Use	(1) Helmet for motorcycles with a total emission of 0.125 liters or less or for mopeds
		(2) Helmet for other uses
	Shape of the helmet body	(1) Half helmet
		(2) Three-quarter helmet
		(3) Open face helmet
		(4) Full face helmet
	Material of the helmet body	(1) Reinforced plastic
		(2) Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resin
		(3) Polycarbonate
		(4) Any other material
	Material of the impact absorbing liner	(1) Styrene foam
		(2) Any other material
	Material of the holding device	(1) Material of which the main component is natural fiber
		(2) Material of which the main component is synthetic fiber
(3) Any other material		
Size	(1) Inner perimeter of the internal cushion is less than 570 millimeters	
	(2) Inner perimeter of the internal cushion is 570 millimeters or more but less than 620 millimeters	
	(3) Inner perimeter of the internal cushion is 620 millimeters or more	
3. Beds for Babies and Infants	Type of product	(1) Bed exclusively used as a bed
		(2) Bed also used as a playpen
		(3) Any other bed
	Material of the bed	(1) Wood
		(2) Metal
		(3) Any other material
	Structure of the frames	(1) Bar frames
		(2) Net frames
		(3) Any other frames
	Material of the floorboard	(1) Hardboard
		(2) Plyboard
		(3) Any other material
	Floorboard attaching method	(1) Floorboard laid on plug pins
		(2) Floorboard fixed with bolts
(3) Floorboard laid on a frame		

		(4) Any other floorboard
	Open/close mechanism of the front frame	(1) Front-open type
		(2) Slide-down type
		(3) Any other type
	Rollaway	(1) Rollaway bed
		(2) Non-rollaway bed
	Accessories	(1) Bed with accessories
		(2) Bed with no accessories
4. Mountain Climbing Ropes	Rope structure	(1) Knitted rope
		(2) Twisted rope
		(3) Any other rope
	Material	(1) Synthetic fiber
		(2) Any other material
	Strand	(1) Three-strand rope
		(2) Four-strand rope
		(3) Eight-strand rope
		(4) Ten-strand rope
		(5) 12-strand rope
		(6) 14-strand rope
		(7) 16-strand rope
		(8) 18-strand rope
		(9) 20-strand rope
		(10) 22-strand rope
		(11) 24-strand rope
		(12) 26-strand rope
		(13) 28-strand rope
		(14) 30-strand rope
(15) 32-strand rope		
(16) 34-strand rope		
(17) 36-strand rope		
(18) 38-strand rope		
(19) 40-strand rope		
Nominal diameter	(1) Less than 8.25 millimeters	
	(2) 8.25 millimeters or more but less than 8.75 millimeters	
	(3) 8.75 millimeters or more but less than 9.25 millimeters	
	(4) 9.25 millimeters or more but less than 9.75 millimeters	
	(5) 9.75 millimeters or more but less than 10.25 millimeters	
	(6) 10.25 millimeters or more but less than 10.75 millimeters	
	(7) 10.75 millimeters or more but less than 11.25 millimeters	

		(8) 11.25 millimeters or more but less than 11.75 millimeters
		(9) 11.75 millimeters or more
5. Portable Laser Application Devices	Type of product	(1) Device used for pointing at an object or a position
		(2) Device whose design or function has been intended for emitting a laser beam to the eye for a long time
		(3) Any other device
	Shape	(1) Device where it is obvious from its appearance that it is to be used as a toy
		(2) Any other device
	Total length	(1) Less than 8 centimeters
		(2) 8 centimeters or more
	Function that allows a user to confirm that a laser beam is being emitted	(1) Device with such function
		(2) Device without such function
	Emission Maintaining Function	(1) Device with such function
		(2) Device without such function
	Kind of laser beam	(1) Continuous-wave beam
		(2) Pulsed beam
	Color of laser beam	(1) Red beam
(2) Any other beam		
Characters or graphics to be displayed	(1) Device that can display characters or graphics other than dots by using a filter	
	(2) Device that can display graphics other than dots by using a vibrating device	
	(3) Device that can only display dots	
	(4) Any other device	
6. Bathwater Circulators	Inlet	(1) Circulator having an inlet in the bathtub
		(2) Circulator having no inlet in the bathtub
	Structure of the inlet and outlet	(1) Circulator of which inlet and outlet are combined
		(2) Any other circulator
	Maximum suction capacity per inlet	(1) Less than 25 liters per minute
		(2) 25 liters or more per minute but less than 50 liters per minute

		(3) 50 liters or more per minute but less than 75 liters per minute
		(4) 75 liters or more per minute but less than 100 liters per minute
		(5) 100 liters or more per minute
	Cover removing method	(1) Cover cannot be removed
		(2) Cover can be removed only by using a tool
		(3) Cover can be removed without using a tool
		(4) No cover
	Shape of the cover (only if the circulator has a cover)	(1) Porous cover
		(2) Slit cover
		(3) Mesh cover
		(4) Cover with a slit and mesh combined
		(5) Cover installed with a spacer attached to a plate
		(6) Any other cover
	Function to stop operation when the cover is removed (only if the circulator has a cover)	(1) Cover with such function
		(2) Cover without such function
7. Oil-fired Water Heaters	Type of product	(1) Heater exclusively used for hot-water supply
		(2) Heater used for hot-water supply and for a bathtub water heater
		(3) Any other heater
	Protection of the heat exchanger	(1) Heater where ignition is not possible when there is no water in the heat exchanger
		(2) Heater where fire is extinguished within three minutes after ignition when there is no water in the heat exchanger
		(3) Any other heater
	Directly-heated heat exchanger for a bathtub water heater	(1) Heater with such heat exchanger
		(2) Heater without such heat exchanger
	Oil tank	(1) Heater of which oil tank is combined with the heater body
		(2) Any other heater

8. Oil-fired Bathtub Water Heaters	Combustion type	(1) Pot-type heater
		(2) Pressure-spray-type heater
		(3) Any other heater
	Air supply/exhaust type	(1) Heater with forced aeration
		(2) Heater with forced exhaust
		(3) Open-type heater
		(4) Any other heater
	Circulation type	(1) Natural circulation heater
		(2) Forced circulation heater
	9. Oil Stoves	Air supply/exhaust type
(2) Semi-closed-combustion stove		
(3) Open-combustion stove with forced aeration		
(4) Open-combustion stove with natural aeration		
Type by use		(1) Stove with forced convection
		(2) Stove with natural convection
		(3) Any other stove
Heating oil consumption amount (limited to an open-combustion stove with forced aeration)		(1) Stove with heating oil consumption exceeding 7 kilowatts
		(2) Stove with heating oil consumption of 7 kilowatts or less
Design of a space between the bottom surface of the stove and the stand or the floor (limited to a closed-combustion stove or a semi-closed-combustion stove)		(1) Stove designed with such space
		(2) Stove designed without such space
Oil tank		(1) Stove of which oil tank is combined with the stove body and which has an airtight oil tank
		(2) Stove of which oil tank is combined with the stove body and which has no airtight oil tank
		(3) Any other stove
Combustion type		(1) Wick-type stove
		(2) Pot-type stove
		(3) Pressure-spray-type stove
	(4) Rotary-spray-type stove	

		(5) Jet-spray-type stove
		(6) Vaporizing-type stove
		(7) Any other stove
10. Lighters	Type of product	(1) Lighter for cigarettes
		(2) Any other lighter
	Combustion type	(1) Post-mixing burner type lighter
		(2) Pre-mixing burner type lighter
	Ignition type	(1) Friction lighter
		(2) Push-button lighter with a piezoelectric element
		(3) Slide lighter with a piezoelectric element
		(4) Any other lighter
	Method to prevent unintentional ignition	(1) Prevention by operational force
		(2) Prevention by operation method
	Mechanism for adjusting the height of the flame	(1) Lighter with such mechanism
		(2) Lighter without such mechanism
Refilling of fuel	(1) Refilling is possible	
	(2) Refilling is not possible	

Appended Table 3 (Re: Article 20)

Classification of Specified Products	Inspection Equipment	Requirements for Inspection Equipment
1. Beds for Babies and Infants	Structural test equipment	Equipment has a steel linear scale (with a scale accuracy of 1 millimeter or more, and being capable of measuring up to 1 meter), go-gauges with diameters of 5 millimeters, 25 millimeters, and 85 millimeters, and a caliper (being capable of measuring up to 100 millimeters).
	Load test equipment	Equipment has weights of 15 kilograms, 20 kilograms, and 30 kilograms or a spring balance (with a scale accuracy of 4.9 newtons or more, and being capable of measuring up to 294.2 newtons).

<p>Repeated drop impact test equipment; provided, however, that a person recognized by a Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body, etc. as one who has the repeated drop impact tests periodically conducted by a person recognized by the Domestically Registered Conformity Inspection Body, etc. as being appropriate to conduct the tests, according to the status of the repeated drop impact test technology, is not required to have repeated drop impact test equipment.</p>	<p>Equipment has a repeated drop impact testing device (being capable of dropping a sandbag on the bed from a height of 20 centimeters above the bed with a frequency of five times or more but eight times or less per minute) and a sandbag weighing 10 kilograms (with a diameter of about 20 centimeters).</p>
<p>Lateral load test equipment</p>	<p>Equipment has a lateral load testing device (being capable of applying a load of 294.2 newtons or more to the outside surface of the top bar of each side frame in turn repeatedly) and a spring balance, etc. (with a measurement accuracy of 4.9 newtons or more, and being capable of measuring up to 294.2 newtons).</p>
<p>Impact test equipment</p>	<p>Equipment has an impact testing device (being capable of suspending a sandbag from a height of 1 meter above the top bar and applying a shock to the top bar from a position 50 centimeters away from the top bar) and a sandbag weighing 10 kilograms (with a diameter of about 20 centimeters).</p>

2. Portable Laser Application Devices	Voltage test equipment	Equipment has a voltmeter (with a measurement accuracy of 1 millivolt or more, and being capable of measuring up to 10 volts).
	Wavelength test equipment	Equipment has a wavelength measuring device (a wavemeter (a spectrometer when the laser beam type is a pulsed beam) with a measurement accuracy of 1 nanometer or more, and being capable of measuring a wavelength of 400 nanometers or more and up to 700 nanometers).
	Optical power test equipment	Equipment has an optical power meter (being capable of measuring a wavelength of 400 nanometers or more and up to 700 nanometers, and with a measurement accuracy of 10 nanowatts or more, and being capable of measuring up to 10 milliwatts; provided, however, that when the laser beam type is a pulsed beam, the meter has a sensitivity equivalent to the pulse frequency).
3. Bathwater Circulators	Tension test equipment	Tension testing machine (being capable of retaining or recording the measured maximum value, and with a scale accuracy of 0.1 newtons or more, and being capable of measuring up to 30 newtons) and hair (human hair of 50 grams and 180 grams attached to a wooden stick with a diameter of 25 millimeters and a length of 300 millimeters, with the length of the part of the hair that is not attached to the stick being 400 millimeters).
4. Lighters	Flame generating operation force and flame adjusting operation force measuring equipment	Equipment has a load testing device (with a measurement accuracy of full scale +/- 0.2 percent or less, and being capable of measuring up to 100 newtons).

Flame height measuring equipment	Equipment has a measuring stand (a vertically standing noncombustible board horizontally scaled with 5 millimeter intervals and a device that is unaffected by wind, made from a noncombustible material).
Constant-temperature equipment	Equipment has a constant-temperature device (a constant-temperature room or a constant-temperature tank which is capable of maintaining a temperature of minus 10 degrees Celsius +/- 2 degrees, 23 degrees Celsius +/- 2 degrees, 40 degrees Celsius +/- 2 degrees, and 65 degrees Celsius +/- 2 degrees), and if the equipment is capable of maintaining a temperature of 40 degrees Celsius +/- 2 degrees and 65 degrees Celsius +/- 2 degrees, the equipment has a ventilating device that prevents the accumulation of gas or steam.
Fire extinguishing time measuring equipment	Equipment has a time meter (with a measurement accuracy of 0.1 seconds or more).
Mass measuring equipment	Equipment has a mass spectrometer (with a measurement accuracy of 0.1 milligrams or more, and being capable of measuring up to 0.2 kilograms).
Fuel test equipment	Equipment has a gas chromatograph or a device having a performance equivalent thereto or higher.
Drop test equipment	Equipment has a concrete board and a height gauge (with a measurement accuracy of 1 millimeter or more, and being capable of measuring up to 1.5 meters +/- 0.1 meters).
Internal pressure test equipment	Equipment has a pressure testing machine (being capable of applying a gauge pressure of 3 megapascals or more, and capable of applying pressure at a speed not exceeding 69 kilopascals per second).

Appended Table (Re: Article 20)

Particulars Concerning Quality Control	Requirements
Product Inspection	The fact that rules on product inspection are in place, and that inspections are appropriately conducted based on those rules
Inspection Equipment Management	The fact that rules on the management of Inspection Equipment are in place, and that management of Inspection Equipment is appropriately conducted based on those rules
Acceptance of Materials and Manufacturing Management	The fact that rules on the acceptance of materials and management of manufacturing are in place, and that the acceptance of materials and management of manufacturing are appropriately conducted based on those rules
Manufacturing Equipment Management	The fact that rules on the management of manufacturing equipment are in place, and that the management of manufacturing equipment is appropriately conducted based on those rules
Organization and Responsibility/Authority	The fact that the responsibility and authority of the respective executives who manage, implement, and verify operations that affect quality are clearly defined

Appended Table (Re: Article 22)

N u m b e r	Classification of Specified Products	Labeling Method
1	Pressure Cookers for Home Use	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the surface of the cooker, lid, or handle in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
2	Riding Helmets	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the inside or outside of the helmet in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
3	Beds for babies and infants	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the outer surface of the front frame or a side frame of the bed in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
4	Mountain Climbing Ropes	A label is affixed on the surface at the end of the rope in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
5	Portable Laser Application Devices	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the outside of the laser application device in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.

6	Bathwater Circulators	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the outer surface of the operation panel or on the outer surface of the operating part in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily; provided, however, that in the case of a circulator that is combined with the bathtub, the label may be affixed at an easily visible place on the outer surface of the bathtub.
7	Oil-fired Water Heaters	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the outside of the oil-fired water heater in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
8	Oil-fired Bathtub Water Heaters	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the outside of the oil-fired bathtub water heater in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
9	Oil Stoves	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the outside of the oil stove in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.
10	Lighters	A label is affixed at an easily visible place on the outside of the lighter in such a manner whereby it does not fade easily.

Appended Table 6 (Re: Article 22)

[Omitted]

Appended Table 7 (Re: Article 22)

[Omitted]