# ORDINANCE
# FOR
# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS PERTAINING TO AEROSOL TYPE EXTINGUISHER APPLIANCES

**(Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 26 of March 27, 2013)**

**Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Aerosol Type Extinguisher Appliances (Article 1~3)**

In accordance with the provision of Article 21-16-3 paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act (Act No. 186 of 1948), the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Aerosol Type Extinguisher Appliances shall be provided as follows.

**(Purport)**

**Article 1** This Ordinance shall cover the technical specifications applicable to aerosol type extinguisher appliances.

**(Definitions)**

**Article 2** In this Ordinance, the meanings of the items listed in the following items shall be as prescribed respectively in each item.

(i) Aerosol type extinguisher appliances: Of appliances operated by a person to extinguish a fire by means of spraying water or another fire extinguishing agent (hereinafter referred to as "fire extinguishing agent") with pressure, those of which the inner volume is one liter or less

(ii) Container for liquefied carbon dioxide ($CO_2$): A container of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance in which only liquefied $CO_2$ is filled

(iii) Operating temperature range: The range of temperature between 0°C and 40°C (in regard to an aerosol type extinguisher appliance which can perform fire extinguishing and spraying functions effectively even in the case where the lower limit temperature of the said temperature range is lowered by a unit of 10°C, the temperature range determined by the number of unit(s) applied for expansion of the temperature range)

(iv) Standard period of use: The design period or time limit (limited to up to five years) which is considered to be the standard period or time limit during which an appliance can be used without any safety concerns in the case where it is used under the standard conditions of use

(v) Small-scale ordinary fire: A fire other than a fire involving a hazardous material to be prescribed in the following item, motor vehicle cushion fire to be prescribed in item (ix) or electrical fire to be prescribed in item (x) and of which the scale is small

(vi) Fire involving a hazardous material: A fire pertaining to Category IV hazardous materials listed in Appended Table 1 of the Fire Service Act (Act No. 186 of 1948) and combustible solids and combustible liquids listed in Appended Table 4 of the Cabinet Order Concerning the Control of Hazardous Materials (Cabinet Order No. 306 of 1959)

(vii) Cooking oil fire: A fire caused by the ignition of cooking oil in a cooking pan used at home among fires involving a hazardous material

(viii) Stove fire: A fire caused by the ignition of kerosene in an oil stove used in a residence among fires involving a hazardous material

(ix) Motor vehicle cushion fire: A fire caused by the ignition of urethane foam or any other combustible inside a motor vehicle

(x) Electrical fire: A fire caused by a wiring device, electrical product or similar electrical appliance

**(Structure)**

**Article 3** The structure of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall conform to each of the following items.

(i) An aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall spray a fire extinguishing agent under the pressure of either the gas filled in the said appliance (hereinafter referred to as "the infill gas") or the said fire extinguishing agent.

(ii) An aerosol type extinguisher appliance cannot be refilled by the infill gas and fire extinguishing agent.

(iii) The container for the filling of the infill gas and fire extinguishing agent shall have an inner volume of one liter or less.

(iv) The volume of the powder or liquid used as the fire extinguishing agent (excluding $CO_2$) shall be 90% or less of the inner volume of the container.

(v) The material of the container shall be either steel or a light metal.

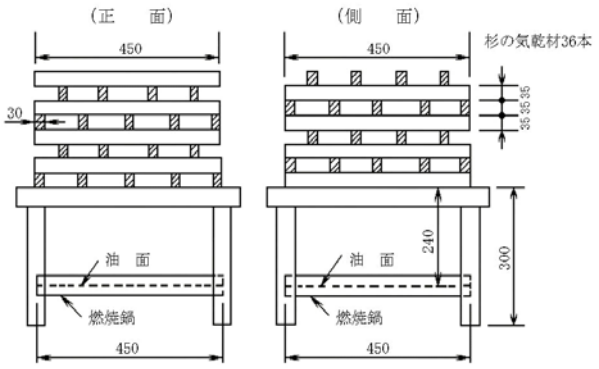
(vi) An aerosol type extinguisher appliance with a protruding valve shall have a measure designed to prevent any damage to the said valve.

**(Fire Extinguishing Performance)**

**Article 4** An aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall have one or more fire extinguishing performances among the fire extinguishing performances listed in each of the following items.

(i) Fire extinguishing performance against a small-scale ordinary fire

In the case where a fire extinguishing test is conducted using the following model under the conditions specified in (a) and (b) below, no after-flames shall be observed after the completion of the spray of the fire extinguishing agent and the model shall not be reignited within two minutes of the completion of the spraying of the fire extinguishing agent.



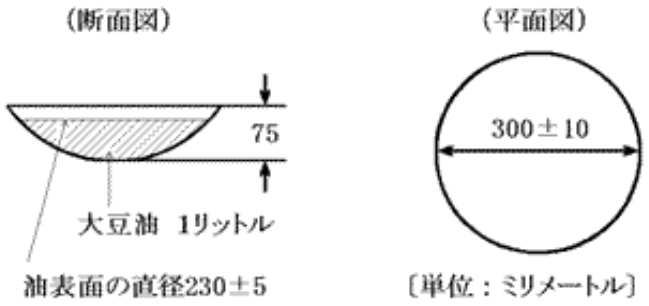

備考　杉の気乾材の含水率は、10%から15%の範囲内であること。　〔単位：ミリメートル〕

(a) Place 0.3 litres of normal heptane (limited to normal heptane of which the boiling point is 96°C or higher but 120°C or lower and which has a purity of 95% or more; the same shall apply hereinafter) into a burning pan and ignite it.

(b) Fire extinguishing action shall start three minutes after ignition.

(ii) Fire extinguishing performance against a cooking oil fire

In the case where a fire extinguishing test is conducted using the following model under the conditions specified in (a) through (c) below, neither any significant expansion of the flames (meaning either the height from the upper edge of the pan to the upper point of the flames becomes 1.8 meters or more or the flames are 1.2 meters or more for three consecutive seconds) nor any scattering of the oil shall occur and the model shall not be reignited within one minute of the completion of the spraying of the fire extinguishing agent.



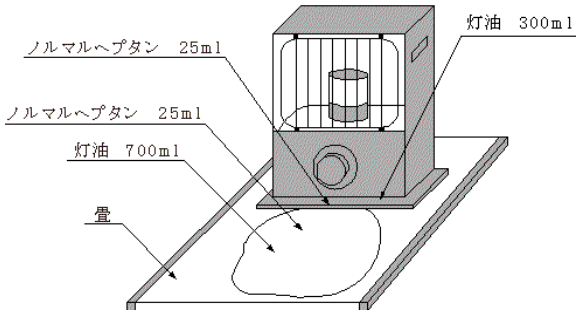

(a) Place 1 liter of soybean oil (limited to soybean oil of which the ignition point is 360°C or higher but 370°C or lower) in a deep frying pan and ignite the oil by heating it on a gas stove.

(b) Fire extinguishing action shall start when the oil temperature [meaning the temperature measured by a thermocouple conforming to JIS (meaning the Japan Industrial Standards set forth in the Industrial Standardisation Act (Act No. 185 of 1949); the same shall apply hereinafter) C1602 or JIS C1605 at the position which is on the central axis of the pan and one centimetre below the oil surface] reaches 400°C.

(c) A gas stove shall be switched off at the time when the flame inside the model goes out.

(iii) Fire extinguishing performance against a stove fire

In the case where a fire extinguishing test is conducted using the following model, no after-flames shall be observed after the completion of the spraying of the fire extinguishing agent and the model shall not be reignited within one minute of the completion of the spraying of the fire extinguishing agent.




(a) Place a parabolic-shaped open type natural ventilation oil burning space heater conforming to JIS S2019 on a straw mat (tatami), maintain the burning of the said heater for 10 minutes and ignite the fuel listed in the left-hand column of the following table after splashing the amount of the said fuel listed in the middle and right-hand columns of the said table.

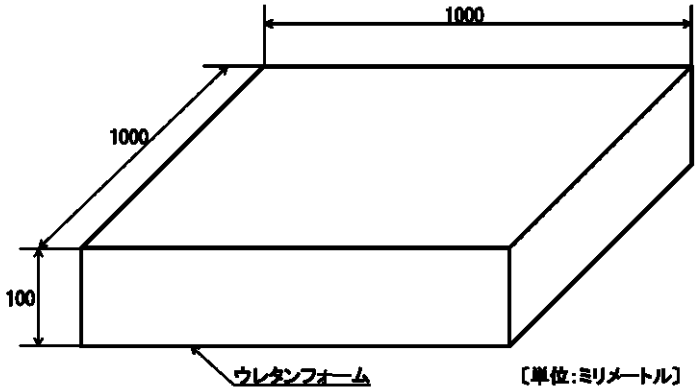
| Fuel | Amount to be splashed over the bottom of the heater | Amount to be splashed over the straw mat |
|---|---|---|
| Kerosene (limited to those conforming to JIS K2203-1) | 300 milliliters | 700 milliliters |
| Normal heptane | 25 milliliters | 25 milliliters |

(b) Fire extinguishing action shall start 1 minute after ignition.

(iv) Fire extinguishing performance against a motor vehicle cushion fire

In the case where a fire extinguishing test is conducted using the following model under the conditions specified in (a) and (b) below, no after-flames shall be observed and the model shall not be reignited within 1 minute of the completion of the spraying of

the fire extinguishing agent.




(a) Ignite urethane foam conforming to JIS K6401 (limited to urethane foam which does not have an added agent to significantly delay the spread of fire) or a material with the equivalent or higher properties and which weighs 1.3 kilogrammes or more but 1.4 kilogrammes or less at the top surface of the central position.

(b) Fire extinguishing action shall start 1 minute and 30 seconds after ignition.

(2) The fire extinguishing test in each item of the preceding paragraph shall be conducted as specified in each of the following items.

(i) The operator of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall not wear fire protection clothing.

(ii) Each test shall be conducted in a windless state (meaning a state where the wind velocity is 0.5 meters per second or less).

(iii) Each test shall be conducted within 30 seconds after the standing of the aerosol type extinguisher appliance for 12 hours or more at each of the upper limit temperature and lower limit temperature of the operating temperature range.

(iv) In the case of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance of which the structure allows the interruption of spraying, spraying shall not be interrupted after the commencement of fire extinguishing operation.

**(Operating Mechanism)**

**Article 5** An aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall be capable of easily starting to spray without fail with one action excepting the action to remove it from its holding device, action to release the hose and action to cancel a measure designed to prevent unexpected actions (including a measure to prevent valve damage and a safety relief device).

(2) An aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall be capable of commencing spraying as it can be activated by an operation using one of the operating methods listed in the left-hand column of the following table with the respective activating force (meaning the force required for operation or moment of force; the same shall apply hereinafter) listed in the right-hand column of the said table)

| Operating Method | Activating Force |
|---|---|
| Push the push-button | 50 newtons |
| Squeeze the lever | 100 newtons |
| Twist the body (limited to those which commence spraying within one and a quarter rotations or less | 4 newtons-meter |
| Hit the activating unit | Force applied to the activating unit when a 0.5 kg weight is naturally dropped from a height of 30 cm on to the activating part |

**Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Aerosol Type Extinguisher Appliances (Article 8~12)**

**(Corrosion Resistance and Rust Resistance)**

**Article 6** Each portion of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall be made of a high quality material and portions in contact with the infill gas and fire extinguishing agent shall be made of a material which is not affected by the said infill gas and fire extinguishing agent or the said portions shall be given corrosion protection treatment while those portions in contact with the outside air shall be made of a highly rust resistant material or the said portions shall be given rust protection treatment.

(2) An aerosol type extinguisher appliance (excluding those using a container for liquid $CO_2$) shall not suffer from any corrosion, change in its properties or any other deterioration (excluding discolouration and colour fading) of its inner surface in the case where it is left standing for a period corresponding to the standard period of use listed in the right-hand column of the following table in air at one of the temperatures listed in the left-hand column of the said table (40°C in the case of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance of which the container is liable to deformation or damage when left standing at a temperature exceeding 40°C).

| Temperature | Standard Period of Use (SPU) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Up to 2 years | 2 years < SPU ≦ 3 years | 3 years < SPU ≦ 4 years | 4 years < SPU ≦ 5 years |
| 40°C | 26 weeks | 39 weeks | 52 weeks | 65 weeks |
| 45°C | 18 weeks | 28 weeks | 37 weeks | 46 weeks |
| 50°C | 13 weeks | 20 weeks | 26 weeks | 33 weeks |

**(Infill Gas and Fire Extinguishing Agent)**

**Article 7** The infill gas shall conform to each of the following items.

(i) It shall be compressed air, nitrogen gas, helium gas or liquid $CO_2$.

(ii) It shall be non-combustible and shall not adversely affect the properties or performance of the fire extinguishing agent.

(iii) It shall not have any corrosive or toxic properties and shall not generate any corrosive or toxic gas.

(2) The fire extinguishing agent shall conform to one of the following items.

(i) The fire extinguishing agent [excluding those conforming to either the following item or item (iii)] shall conform to the provisions of Article 1-2 through Article 4, Article 7 and Article 8 of the Ordinance for Technical Specifications Pertaining to Fire Extinguishing Agents for Fire Extinguishers (Ordinance of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 28 of 1964).

(ii) In the case where water is used as the fire extinguishing agent, the water shall be pure with no corrosive or toxic properties and shall not generate any corrosive or toxic gas.

(iii) In the case where liquid $CO_2$ is used as the fire extinguishing agent, it shall conform to Class 2 or Class 3 liquid $CO_2$ in JIS K1106.

**(Spraying Performance)**

**Article 8** An aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall conform to each of the following items in the case where it sprays within 30 seconds after being left standing for 12 hours or more at each of the upper limit temperature and lower limit temperature of the operating temperature and also at 20°C.

(i) It shall effectively spray the fire extinguishing agent within two seconds after completion of the spraying maneuver.

(ii) The duration from the commencement of spraying to the state where the sprayed content mainly consists of the infill gas (state where the spraying of the fire extinguishing agent has been completed for an aerosol type extinguisher appliance which only sprays a fire extinguishing agent; hereinafter referred to as "the duration of spray") shall be five seconds or more.

(iii) It shall be able to spray 85% of more of the volume or mass of the fire extinguishing agent within the duration of the spray.

**(Pressure Resistance of Container)**

**Article 9** The container of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance (excluding the container for liquid $CO_2$) shall conform to one of the following items.

(i) It shall not suffer from any deformation in the test where water pressure 1.5 times the pressure inside the container at an ambient temperature of 50°C is applied to the container for 5 minutes or any rupture in the test where water pressure 1.8 times the pressure inside the container at an ambient temperature of 50°C is applied to the container for 5 minutes.

(ii) It shall not suffer from any deformation in the test where water pressure of 1.3 MPa is applied to the container for 5 minutes or any rupture in the test where water pressure of 1.5 MPa is applied to the container for 5 minutes.

**(Air-Tightness)**

**Article 10** An aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall conform to each of the following items after repetition of a cycle of standing for 24 hours at the upper limit temperature of the operating temperature range followed by further standing for 24 hours at the lower limit temperature of the operating temperature range for three times.

(i) It shall conform to the provision of each item of Article 8 in the case where spraying is conducted within 30 seconds.

(ii) It shall not suffer from any leakage in the test where it is immersed in hot water of which the temperature is between 46°C and 50°C for 1 hour.

**(Impact Resistance)**

**Article 11** An aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall not suffer from any leakage, cracks, rupture or conspicuous deformation in the case where it falls naturally onto a concrete floor surface from a height of 1.5 m in the state of its long axis being parallel to the floor surface (at an angle of 60° for an aerosol type extinguisher appliance which starts to spray with the action of squeezing the lever in the vertical direction) and also in the state of the said axis being vertical to the floor surface after standing for 12 hours or more at each of the upper limit temperature and lower limit temperature of the operating temperature range.

**(Nozzle)**

**Article 12** The nozzle of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall conform to each of the following items.

(i) The inner surface finish shall be smooth.

(ii) In the case of a shut-off nozzle, its opening and closing actions shall be smooth and shall not cause any leakage of the fire extinguishing agent or any other problems during spraying operation.

**(Hose)**

**Article 13** When a hose is attached to an aerosol type extinguisher appliance, the said hose shall conform to each of the following items.

(i) In the case where the test prescribed in item (i) or item (ii) of Article 9 is conducted, the hose shall not suffer from either any leakage or conspicuous deformation.

(ii) The length of the hose shall be sufficiently long to effectively spray the fire extinguishing agent.

(iii) The hose shall be durable within the operating temperature range and shall allow its

smooth action.

**(Safety Relief Device)**

**Article 14** An aerosol type extinguishing appliance which starts spraying with the action of squeezing the lever in the vertical direction shall be equipped with a safety relief device to prevent unexpected activation.

(2) A safety relief device shall conform to each of the following items.

(i) It shall be easily pulled out in a single action and shall be sealed with the seal not hindering the pulling out action.

(ii) It shall be composed of a ring of which the inside diameter is 2 cm or more, shaft and bearing.

(iii) When attached, the ring shall be positioned on the line extending from the hole of the upper lever through which the shaft runs along the pulling out direction.

(iv) The ring shall be painted yellow.

(v) The quality of the material shall conform to SUS 304 of JIS G4309 or shall have an equivalent or higher corrosion resistance and weather resistance than those of SUS 304.

(vi) It shall be attached so that it is pulled out upwardly (meaning a range of 30° in angle from the vertical direction when the aerosol type extinguisher appliance is placed on a level surface).

(vii) The pulling out action shall not be hindered even in the case where the safety valve device is subject to shock or where the lever is strongly squeezed.

(viii) It shall not be easily pulled out by any action other than the pulling out action.

**(Holding Device)**

**Article 15** An aerosol type extinguisher appliance (excluding those to be mounted in a motor vehicle) shall have a holding device to maintain the said aerosol type extinguisher appliance in a stable position; provided, however, that this shall not apply to any aerosol type extinguisher appliance which can maintain a stable position without using a holding device.

(2) The holding device shall have a structure which allows an easy detachment of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance.

**(Handle)**

**Article 16** In the case where a handle is attached to an aerosol type extinguisher appliance for the purpose of carrying or transporting it, the said handle shall be robust and its dimensions and shape shall be suitable for carrying or transportation and the operation of the aerosol type extinguisher appliance.

**(Container for Liquid $CO_2$, etc. to Which the High Pressure Gas Safety Act Applies)**

**Article 17** A container for liquid $CO_2$ to which the High Pressure Gas Safety Act (Act No. 204 of 1951) applies shall conform to each of the following items.

(i) The inner volume of the container shall be 1.5 $cm^3$ or more per one gram of liquid $CO_2$ to fill the said container.

(ii) The provisions of the Container Safety Regulations (Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Industry No. 50 of 1966) shall be compiled; provided, however, that the word "19.6" in the liquid $CO_2$ column of the table in Article 2 item (xxvi) of the said Regulations shall be deemed to be replaced by "24.5".

(iii) It shall have a valve (limited to those to which the High Pressure Gas Safety Act applies; hereinafter referred to as "the container valve") or a seal disc.

(2) The container valve specified in item (iii) of the preceding paragraph shall conform to each of the following items.

(i) The valve body shall use a material conforming to JIS H3250 or a material which has the equivalent strength and corrosion resistance to that of a material conforming to JIS H3250.
(ii) The valve body shall not suffer from any leakage or conspicuous deformation in the test where water pressure of 24.5 MPa is applied to the said valve body for 5 minutes.
(iii) The container shall not suffer from any leakage or conspicuous deformation in the test where gas pressure equivalent to the inside pressure of the container, in the case where the temperature of the liquid $CO_2$ inside the container to which the container valve is installed is 40°C, is applied to the said container for 5 minutes.
(iv) A safety valve shall be installed.

(3) The seal disc specified in paragraph (1) item (iii) shall be destroyed in the test where water pressure of 17.5 MPa or higher but three-quarters of the design pressure to destroy the container or lower is applied to the seal disc.

(4) The safety valve specified in paragraph (2) item (iv) shall conform to each of the following items.
(i) It is a seal disc type and the squirt hole shall be sealed.
(ii) It shall be able to effectively reduce the pressure inside the container.
(iii) It shall not be readily disassembled or adjusted.
(iv) It shall activate with a pressure of 17.5 MPa or higher but 24.5 MPa or lower.
(v) It shall be indicated as "safety valve".

**(Container for Liquid $CO_2$, etc. to Which the High Pressure Gas Safety Act Does Not Apply)**

**Article 18** A container for liquid $CO_2$ to which the High Pressure Gas Safety Act does not apply shall conform to each of the following items.
(i) The inner volume of the container shall be 1.5 $cm^3$ or more per one gram of liquid $CO_2$ to fill the said container.
(ii) The container shall not suffer from any leakage or conspicuous deformation in the test where water pressure of 24.5 MPa is applied to the said container for 2 minutes.
(iii) A seal disc shall be installed.
(iv) There is no risk to the surrounding area if the container is destroyed.

(2) The seal disc specified in item (iii) of the preceding paragraph shall not be destroyed in the test where water pressure of 24.5 MPa is applied to it.

**(Hose, etc. to be Attached to Aerosol Type Extinguisher Appliances Which Use a Container for Liquid $CO_2$)**

**Article 19** In the case where a hose is attached to an aerosol type extinguisher appliance which uses a container for liquid $CO_2$, the said hose shall not suffer from any leakage, cracks, conspicuous deformation or any other impairment when the test listed in each of the following items is conducted.
(i) Test where water pressure of 16 MPa is applied for 5 minutes in the state of the hose being extended
(ii) Test where water pressure of 12 MPa is applied for 5 minutes in the state of the hose being bent to form a ring so that the inside diameter of the ring is equivalent to 5 times the outside diameter of the hose

(2) In the case where a spray horn is attached to an aerosol type extinguisher appliance which uses a container for liquid $CO_2$, the said spray horn shall be made of a robust material which is non-hygroscopic and provides electrical insulation.

(3) In the case where a spray tube or metal coupling is attached to an aerosol type extinguisher appliance which uses a container for liquid $CO_2$, the said spray tube or metal coupling shall not suffer from any leakage, disengagement or any other impairment in the test where water pressure of 16 MPa is applied for 5 minutes, and the surface of the spray tube shall be cov-

ered by a poor heat conductor.

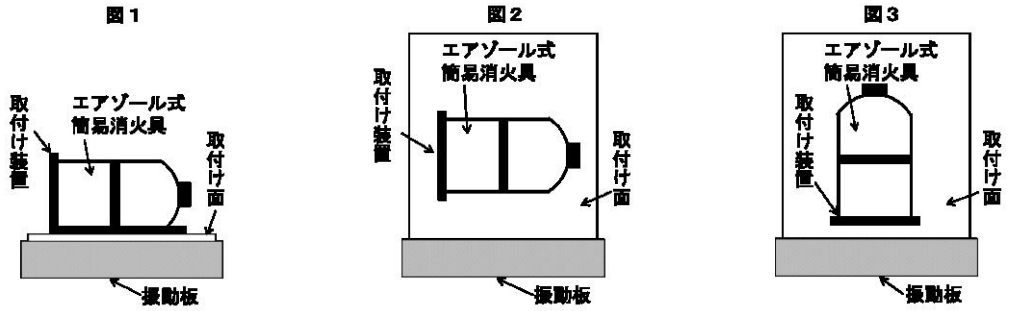
**(Aerosol Type Extinguisher Appliance for Motor Vehicles)**

**Article 20** An aerosol type extinguisher appliance for a motor vehicle shall conform to each of the following items.

(i) It shall have fire extinguishing capability against a motor vehicle cushion fire specified in Article 4 paragraph (1) item (iv).

(ii) It shall not rupture in the test where it is immersed in hot water of which the temperature is between 83°C and 87°C for 1 hour.

(iii) In the case where the test involving the application of vertical oscillation with a total amplitude of 2 mm at a frequency of 2,000 times per minute for 2 hours in the case of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 or for 4 hours in the case of Fig. 3 while using the mounting method indicated in each of these figures, an aerosol type extinguisher appliance shall not suffer from any leakage, cracks, rupture or conspicuous deformation and shall conform to the provision of each item of Article 8 in the case where spraying operation is conducted after the said test. In this case, an aerosol type extinguisher appliance with a holding device shall not suffer from any conspicuous damage or any other impairment when it undergoes the test when a holding devices is attached instead of a mounting device.




Note: The mounting face shall be either horizontal or vertical against the vibration plate.

**(Aerosol Type Extinguishing Appliances Used for Electrical Fires)**

**Article 21** An aerosol type extinguisher appliance used for an electrical fire shall conform to one of the following items.

(i) The fire extinguishing agent shall be either a dry chemical or liquid $CO_2$.

(ii) In the case where the spray is directed towards the center of a square metal plate with the length of each side being 1 meter when the said plate is positioned at the distance listed in the left-hand column of the following table from the nozzle and the alternating voltage listed in the right-hand column of the said table is applied to the said plate, the current flowing between the said metal plate and the nozzle shall be 0.5 milli-amperes or less.

| Distance between the Metal Plate and Nozzle | Alternating Voltage Applied to Metal Plate |
|---|---|
| 50 cm | 35 kV |
| 90 cm | 100 kV |

**(Indications)**

**Article 22** The information specified in the following items shall be clearly indicated on all aerosol type extinguisher appliances in an easily visible place.

(i) Words “Aerosol Type Extinguisher Appliance”

(ii) Method of use

(iii) Operating temperature range
(iv) Duration of spray
(v) Spray distance (meaning the horizontal distance from the nozzle to the location of landing of most fire extinguishing agents sprayed in the case where the said agent is sprayed horizontally from a height of 1 m above the floor surface).
(vi) Year and month of manufacture
(vii) Names of manufacturer and distributor
(viii) Notification number
(ix) Name and volume or mass of the infill gas and fire extinguishing agent
(x) Matters listed in the following as handling precautions
  (a) Standard period of use
  (b) Safe handling precautions at the time of use and at the time of disposal
  (c) In the case of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance with fire extinguishing capability against cooking oil fires specified in Article 4 paragraph (1) item (ii), matters concerning the distance from the point of fire, etc. for the purpose of safely extinguishing a cooking oil fire
  (d) Matters concerning an adequate place of installation from the viewpoint of maintenance
  (e) Matters concerning inspection
  (f) Warning not to be kept in a place where the temperature may reach 40°C or higher
  (g) Warning not to reuse the appliance when the spray has been used
  (h) Warning for immediate replacement when the container shows any signs of rust, flaws or deformation
  (i) Matters specified by the relevant laws and regulations in the case of those appliances which are subject to such laws and regulations
  (j) Other handling precautions

(2) In the case of an aerosol type extinguisher appliance which is relevant to a category of fire listed in the left-hand column of the following table, it shall carry a pictorial indication listed in the middle column of the said table and, if not relevant, it shall carry a pictorial indication listed in the right-hand column of the said table. In this case, the shape and size of the pictorial indications shall be square with each side of 2 cm in length and words saying "Effective for initial fire fighting against the relevant category of fire" shall be indicated immediately next to the pictorial indication pertaining to the relevant category of fire.

| Category of Fire | Pictorial Indication Pertaining to the Relevance of Appliance | Pictorial Indication Pertaining to Irrelevance of Appliance |
|---|---|---|
| Small-scale ordinary fire |  |  |
| Cooking oil fire |  |  |
| Stove fire |  |  |
| Motor vehicle cushion fire |  |  |
| Electrical fire |  |  |

Note: The flames and background are coloured in red and white respectively.

(3) The matters specified in paragraph (1) item (x)-(a), (e) and (f) and the words saying "Effective for initial fire fighting against the relevant category of fire" specified in the preceding paragraph shall be indicated using letters and numerals of 10 points in size or larger as specified in JIS Z8305 and other matters shall be indicated using letters and numerals of 8 points or larger as specified in JIS Z8305.

**(Special Provision for Standards)**

**Article 23** In the case where the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications finds that an aerosol type extinguisher appliance pertaining to new technological development has a performance equivalent to or higher than an aerosol type extinguisher appliance which conforms to the provisions of this Ordinance based on a reasonable judgement in terms of its shape, structure, materials and performance, the technical specifications specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications shall apply notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance of the Ministry.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS EXCERPT

**(Effective Date)**

**Article 1** This Ordinance shall come into force as from April 1, 2014.