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Ministerial Ordinance of Technical Standards and Requirements for Residential Fire Alarm Detectors and Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems

(Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 11 of January 25, 2005)

Date of last revision: Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 25 of March 31, 2014

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 5-6 of the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act (Cabinet Order No. 37 of 1961), this Ministerial Ordinance of Technical Standards and Requirements for Residential Fire Alarm Detectors and Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems is provided as follows.

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| Chapter I | General Provisions |
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(Objective)

Article 1

This Ministerial Ordinance provides for the technical standards for “Residential Fire Alarms Detectors” pursuant to the provisions of Article 21-2, paragraph (2) of the Fire Service Act (Act No. 186 of 1948) and the provisions of Article 5-6 of the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act (Cabinet Order No. 37 of 1961) and the technical standards for “Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems” pursuant to the provisions of said Articles.

(Meanings of Terms)

Article 2

In this Ministerial Ordinance, the meanings of the terms listed in the following items shall be as defined respectively in those items:

- (i) “Residential Fire Alarm Detector” means an alarm designed to detect and report an occurrence of fire in a residence (meaning a residence as provided for in Article 9-2, paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act; the same shall apply hereinafter) in advance or at an early stage and consisting of a sensing unit, a warning unit, etc.
- (ii) “Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems” mean a fire reporting systems designed to detect and report an occurrence of fire in a residence in advance or at an early stage, consisting of a detector (as provided for in Article 2, item (i) of the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Technical Standards for Detectors and Manual call points of Fire Reporting System (Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 17 of 1981)), a relay (as provided for in Article 2, item (vi) of the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Technical Standards for Relays (Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 18 of 1981)), a receiver (as provided for in Article 2, item (vii) of the Ministerial Ordinance to Provide for Technical Standards for Receivers (Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 19 of 1981); the same shall apply in item (vi)), and an Auxiliary Alarm Unit (a relay or Auxiliary Alarm Unit shall be excluded if the Fire Reporting System for Residence is not provided with a relay or Auxiliary Alarm Unit, as appropriate).
- (iii) “Ionization Fire Alarm Detector for Residence” means a Residential Fire Alarm Detector designed to issue a warning that a fire has started (hereinafter referred to as a “fire warning”) if the ambient air comes to contain smoke of a specific or higher level of density and activated by a change in the ion current caused by smoke in the local location.
- (iv-1) “Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detector for Residence” means a Residential Fire Alarm detector designed to issue a fire warning if the ambient air comes to contain smoke of a specific or higher level of density and activated by a change in the received amount of light of a photoelectric element caused by smoke in the local location.
- (iv-2) “Constant-temperature-type Residential Fire Alarm Detector” means a Residential Fire Alarm Detector designed to issue a fire warning if the ambient temperature in the local location reaches or exceeds a specific temperature.
- (iv-3) “Interlocking Fire Alarm Detector for Residence” means a Residential Fire Alarm Detector provided with the function of transmitting a signal that a fire has started (hereinafter referred to as a “fire signal”) to another Residential Fire Alarm Detector if it detects a fire, and the function of issuing a fire warning if it receives a fire signal from another Residential Fire Alarm Detector.

- (v) “Automatic Test Function” means a test function to be implemented by a unit capable of automatically verifying that the functions of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector or Residential Fire Alarm Systems are maintained in proper condition.
- (vi) “Auxiliary Alarm Unit” means a unit designed to receive a signal from the receiver of the Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems that a fire has started, and issue a fire warning in an auxiliary manner in order to effectively communicate the fire warning to the persons in the residence.

Chapter II Residential Fire Alarm Detector

(Structures and Functions)

Article 3

The structure and function of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be as provided for in the following items:

- (i-1) The sensing unit of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall detect an occurrence of fire from smoke or heat.
- (i-2) The sensing unit of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall issue a fire warning without fail, be easy to handle, and allow easy replacement of accessory parts.
- (ii) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be designed to be easily mounted and removed.
- (iii-1) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall have durability.
- (iii-2) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not malfunction due to dust or moisture.
- (iv) The outer case of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not cause deformation due to a change in temperature in the normal state of use.
- (v-1) The wiring shall have a sufficient current capacity and be correctly connected.
- (v-2) Except for non-polar wiring, measures shall be taken to prevent incorrect connection.
- (vi) The parts of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be mounted properly and firmly so that they will not malfunction or easily become loose.
- (vii) The charged portion of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be thoroughly protected so that it will not be easily accessible from outside.
- (viii) The function of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not cause a significant variation due to the direction of the air flow the sensing unit receives.
- (ix) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not malfunction when the surface of its base plate is tilted to 45 degrees from the specified mounting position.
- (x) Fire warnings shall comply with the following:

- (a) The sound pressure of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector issuing a fire warning by means of a warning sound (including warning sounds by voice; the same shall apply hereinafter) shall be 70 decibels (or when the sound pressure is increased by steps of 5 decibels, the sound pressure after increase) or over according to the categories listed in the following items when it is measured at a position one meter away forward from the center of the warning unit in an anechoic room at the voltage specified in the respective items (hereinafter referred to as the “nominal sound pressure”), and the Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be capable of maintaining the state for one minute or longer:
 - (a-a) Residential Fire Alarm Detector which uses a battery as the power source: the lower limit value of the voltage that ensures the effective operation of the Residential Fire Alarm Detector; and
 - (a-b) Residential Fire Alarm Detector using electric power supplied from a power source other than a battery: voltage that is 90% or over and 110% or below of the rated voltage of the power source.
- (b) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector issuing a fire warning by means other than a warning sound shall be capable of effectively alerting the persons in the residence to the occurrence of fire.
- (x-2) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector issuing a sound other than a fire warning shall not obstruct effective alerting to the occurrence of fire.
- (xi) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector which uses a battery as the power source shall comply with the following:
 - (a) The battery shall be easy to replace except when the effective life of the battery is equal to or longer than that of the Residential Fire Alarm Detector itself.
 - (b) The Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be capable of automatically indicating that the voltage has dropped to the lower limit of the voltage at which the Residential Fire Alarm Detector may effectively operate by way of a flickering indicator for 72 hours or longer or communicating the situation with a sound for 72 hours or longer.
- (xii) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector capable of stopping the fire warning by switch operation shall automatically recover to the proper monitoring state within 15 minutes after a fire warning has stopped by said switch operation.
- (xiii) The light source of a Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detector for Residence shall be a semiconductor element.

- (xiv) The sensing unit of an Ionization Fire Alarm Detector for Residence and that of a Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detector for Residence shall be protected from the ingress of insects by means of a net with a mesh size of one millimeter or smaller, a perforated plate with a hole of one millimeter or smaller or other similar means.
- (xv) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector using a radioactive substance shall use said radioactive substance as the sealed radioactive source, and said radioactive source shall not be directly accessible from outside and shall not easily break in the event of a fire.
- (xvi) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector with an Automatic Test Function shall comply with the following:
 - (a) The Automatic Test Function shall not exert a deleterious effect on the function of the Residential Fire Alarm Detector and shall be capable of verifying that the sensing unit of the Residential Fire Alarm Detector is properly operating.
 - (b) The time required for the verification stated in (a) shall not be more than 60 seconds except when the sensing unit is capable of detecting a fire while its function is being verified.
 - (c) The Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be capable of automatically indicating any malfunction by way of a flickering indicator for 72 hours or longer or communicating the situation with a sound for 72 hours or longer.
- (xvii) A power transformer shall have performance equal to or higher than the transformer for bells provided for in the Ministerial Ordinance for Determining Technical Standards for Electric Appliances (Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 34 of 2013), and its capacity shall be capable of continuously withstanding the maximum operating current.
- (xviii) The contact interval adjustment unit and other adjustment units shall be fixed so that they will not vary after adjustment.
- (xix) The sensing unit of a Constant-temperature-type Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not cause flaws or strain that could exert a deleterious effect on the function of the Constant-temperature-type Residential Fire Alarm Detector.
- (xx) An Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall comply with the following:
 - (a) When an Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector detects an occurrence of fire, the fire signal issued from the Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be capable of being transmitted to another Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector without fail.
 - (b) An Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be capable of

receiving a fire signal from another Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector without fail.

- (c) The Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall be capable of issuing a fire warning without fail when it receives a fire signal as stated in (b).
- (d) An Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector which is capable of stopping a fire warning by switch operation shall comply with the following:
 - (d-a) When a fire warning stops by switch operation, the Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector having detected the occurrence of fire shall automatically recover to the proper monitoring state within 15 minutes after the fire warning stops, and another Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall automatically recover to the proper monitoring state promptly.
 - (d-b) The fire warning issued by the Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector having detected the occurrence of fire shall not stop by switch operation of another Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detector.
- (e) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector with radio equipment shall comply with the following:
 - (e-a) The radio equipment shall be those for radio stations of a small-power security system provided for in Article 49-17 of the Rules on Radio Equipment (Radio Regulatory Commission Rules No. 18 of 1950).
 - (e-b) The value of the electric field intensity of the transmitted signal shall be equal to or higher than the design value when it is measured at a position three meters away from said Residential Fire Alarm Detector.
 - (e-c) When a Residential Fire Alarm Detector has the function of receiving radio waves, the value of the lowest electric field intensity at which a signal transmitted from a position three meters away from said Residential Fire Alarm Detector may be received shall be equal to or lower than the design value.
 - (e-d) The receipt and transmission of fire signals by the radio equipment shall comply with the following:
 1. The time required from the receipt of a fire signal to its transmission by the radio equipment of the Residential Fire Alarm Detector having detected the occurrence of fire to transmit a fire signal shall not be more than 5 seconds.
 2. As long as the radio equipment is receiving a fire signal, the radio equipment shall intermittently transmit said fire signal except when the radio

equipment has the function of verifying the receipt of a fire signal from another Residential Fire Alarm Detector or a similar function.

(e-e) A device with which the transmission of fire signals may be easily verified shall be installed.

(e-f) The radio equipment shall transmit signals with which the radio equipment may be distinguished from other appliances.

(Auxiliary Systems)

Article 4

A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not be provided with any auxiliary system that could exert a deleterious effect on its functions.

(Tests)

Article 5

(1) A Residential Fire Alarm Detector must pass the tests listed in the following items:

(i-1) Power voltage variation test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not malfunction when the voltage of the power source varies within the range of 90% or over and 110% or below of the rated voltage (or the lower limit or over and the upper limit or below of the voltage variation of supplied power in case of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector which receives power from another Residential Fire Alarm Detector or a Residential Fire Alarm Detector using a battery).

(i-2) Current consumption measurement test: The current consumption of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector which uses a battery as the power source shall be equal to or lower than the design value when it is measured at the rated voltage.

(i-3) Air flow test: An Ionization Fire Alarm Detector for Residence shall not issue a fire warning when it is placed in an air flow travelling at a wind velocity of five meters per second in the energized state.

(ii) Outside light test: A Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detector for Residence shall not issue a fire warning when it is subjected to ten cycles of being irradiated with outside light of 5,000 lux from an incandescent lamp for 10 seconds and not being irradiated for 10 seconds and then irradiated with the same light for five consecutive minutes.

(iii-1) Ambient temperature test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not malfunction at an ambient temperature of 0°C or over and 40°C or below (or when the temperature range is extended by steps of 10°C, the temperature range after extension; hereinafter referred to as the “operating temperature range”).

- (iii-2) Dropping test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector (excluding Residential Fire Alarm Detectors which do not use any terminal or wire (limited to a wire used instead of a terminal) and Residential Fire Alarm Detectors with an Automatic Test Function) shall not malfunction in a test in which clear water is dropped onto the surface of its base plate in the energized state at a rate of 5 cm³ per minute.
- (iv) Corrosion test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector with corrosion resistance shall not malfunction in a test in which the Residential Fire Alarm Detector in the energized state is allowed to stand for four days in sulfur dioxide produced by putting 500 milliliters of thiosulfuric acid solution with a density of 40 grams per liter in a 5-liter tester and adding twice a day 10 milliliters of solution prepared by dissolving 156 milliliters of solution, in which 1 of sulfuric acid is dissolved in 35 of distilled water in the volume ratio, in 1,000 milliliters of water. In this case, said test shall be performed at a temperature of 45°C.
- (v) Vibration test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall maintain the proper monitoring state when vibrations with a total amplitude of 1 millimeter are applied in a given direction in the energized state for 10 consecutive minutes at a rate of 1,000 vibrations per minute, and shall be free of structural or functional problems when vibrations with a total amplitude of 4 millimeters are applied in a given direction in the non-energized state for 60 consecutive minutes at a rate of 1,000 vibrations per minute.
- (vi-1) Impact test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not malfunction when an impact with maximum gravitational acceleration of 50G is applied five times in a given direction.
- (vi-2) Dust test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not malfunction when it is exposed in the energized state to air containing the five types of substances specified in “Z 8901” of the Japanese Industrial Standards provided for in Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Industrial Standardization Act (Act No. 185 of 1949), with the density of 20% per 30 centimeters in the dimming rate, for 15 minutes. In this case, said test shall be performed at a temperature of 20°C and at a relative humidity of 40%.
- (vii) Impulse voltage test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector with an external wiring terminal shall not malfunction when the following tests are performed on it in the energized state for 15 seconds:
 - (a) Test in which a voltage of 500 volts is applied from a power source with an internal resistance of 50 ohms at a pulse width of 1 microsecond and at a

cycle period of 100 hertz; and

- (b) Test in a voltage of 500 volts is applied from a power source with an internal resistance of 50 ohms at a pulse width of 0.1 microsecond and at a cycle period of 100 hertz.
- (viii) Humidity test: A Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall maintain the proper monitoring state when it is allowed to stand in the energized state in air kept at a temperature of 40°C and at a relative humidity of 95% for four days.
- (ix) Insulation resistance test: The insulation resistance across the isolated terminals of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector and across its charged portion and metallic outer case shall be 50 megohms or over when it is measured using a 500 V DC insulation resistance tester.
- (x) Dielectric strength test: For the dielectric strength across the charged portion and metallic outer case of a Residential Fire Alarm Detector, the Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall withstand an effective alternating current voltage of 500 volts (or 1,000 volts when the rated voltage is over 60 volts and 150 volts or below, or the voltage calculated by multiplying the rated voltage by 2 and adding 1,000 volts when the rated voltage exceeds 150 volts) close to a 50- or 60-hertz sine wave for 1 minute.
- (2) The tests provided for in items (i-3), (ii), (ix) and (x) of the preceding paragraph shall be performed under the following conditions:
 - (i) Temperature: 5°C or over and 35° or below
 - (ii) Relative humidity: 45% or over and 85% or below

(Sensitivity of Ionization Fire Alarm Detector for Residence)

Article 6

- (1) The sensitivity of an Ionization Fire Alarm Detector for Residence must pass the tests listed in the following items (hereinafter referred to as the “Sensitivity Tests for Ionization Fire Alarm Detectors for Residence” in this Article) when the values of “K”, “V”, “T”, and “t” are provided for as shown in the table below according to its category:

| Category | K | V | T | t |
|----------|------|-------------------------------|----|---|
| Type 1 | 0.19 | 20 or over and 40 or below | 60 | 5 |
| Type 2 | 0.24 | | | |

Note: “K” represents the rate of change of the nominal operating ionization current, which means the rate of change of the ionization current due to smoke when a

direct current voltage of 20 volts is applied across parallel plate electrodes (the electrodes are set with an interval of 2 centimeters between them, and one electrode is americium 241 of 303.4 kilobecquerels mounted on a round metallic plate of 5 centimeters in diameter).

(i) Operation test

An Ionization Fire Alarm Detector for Residence shall issue a fire warning within “T” seconds when it is placed in an air flow containing smoke with a density of 1.35K in the rate of change of the ionization current and travelling at a wind velocity of “V” centimeters per second.

(ii) Non-operation test

An Ionization Fire Alarm Detector for Residence shall not operate within “t” minutes when it is placed in an air flow containing smoke with a density of 0.65K in the rate of change of the ionization current and travelling at a wind velocity of “V” centimeters per second.

(2) The Sensitivity Tests for Ionization Fire Alarm Detectors for Residence shall be performed after they are allowed to stand in forced draft kept at the same temperature as room temperature for 30 minutes.

(3) The provision of the preceding Article, paragraph (2), shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Sensitivity Tests for Ionization Fire Alarm Detectors for Residence.

(Sensitivity of Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detector for Residence)

Article 7

(1) The sensitivity of a Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detector for Residence must pass the tests listed in the following items (referred to as the “Sensitivity Tests for Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detectors for Residence” in the following paragraph) when the values of “K”, “V”, “T”, and “t” are provided for as shown in the table below according to its category:

| Category | K | V | T | t |
|----------|----|----------------|----|---|
| Type 1 | 5 | 20 or over and | 60 | 5 |
| Type 2 | 10 | 40 or below | | |

Note: “K” represents the nominal operating density expressed in the dimming rate. In this case, the dimming rate shall be measured using an incandescent lamp with a color temperature of 2,800°C as the light source and a light receiving unit close to luminous efficacy.

(i) Operation test

A Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detector for Residence shall issue a fire warning within “T” seconds when it is placed in an air flow containing smoke with a density of 1.5K in the dimming rate per meter and travelling at a wind velocity of “V” centimeters per second.

(ii) Non-operation test

A Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detector for Residence shall not operate within “t” minutes when it is placed in an air flow containing smoke with a density of 0.5K in the dimming rate per meter and travelling at a wind velocity of “V” centimeters per second.

- (2) The provisions of Article 5, paragraph (2) and Article 6, paragraph (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Sensitivity Tests for Photoelectric Fire Alarm Detectors for Residence.

(Sensitivity of Constant-temperature-type Residential Fire Alarm Detector)

Article 7-2

- (1) The sensitivity of a Constant-temperature-type Residential Fire Alarm Detector must pass the tests listed in the following items:

(i) Operation test

A Constant-temperature-type Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall issue a fire warning within 40 seconds (or within “t” seconds set by the equation shown below in the case of a Constant-temperature-type Fire Alarm Detector to be mounted on the wall) when it is placed in a vertical air flow travelling at a wind velocity of 1 meter at a temperature of 81.25°C.

$$t = 40 \log_{10} (1 + (65 - \theta_r)/16.25) / \log_{10} (1 + 65/16.25)$$

Note: θ_r represents room temperature (°C).

(ii) Non-operation test

A Constant-temperature-type Residential Fire Alarm Detector shall not operate within 10 minutes when it is placed in a vertical air flow travelling at a wind velocity of 1 meter at a temperature of 50°C.

- (2) The provisions of Article 5, paragraph (2) and Article 6, paragraph (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the sensitivity tests for Constant-temperature-type Residential Fire Alarm Detectors.

(Marking)

Article 8

- (1) The information listed in the following items shall be marked in easy-to-see

positions on all Residential Fire Alarm Detectors in an indelible manner. However, the information of items (vi) and (vii) shall be marked with characters of a size easily identifiable in the mounted state according to the provision of Article 5-7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Order for Enforcement of the Fire Service Act, and the information of item (xi) shall be marked on the outside surface.

- (i) Identification of the photoelectric type, ionization type, or constant-temperature type and the characters “Residential Fire Alarm Detector”
 - (ii-1) Category, if any
 - (ii-2) Model and model number
 - (iii) Year of manufacture
 - (iv-1) Name or company name of manufacturer
 - (iv-2) Outline of operation method (excluding operation methods described in an operation manual or document of similar nature)
 - (v) Characters “Corrosion Resistant” when the Residential Fire Alarm Detector has corrosion resistance
 - (vi) Timing for replacement (excluding Residential Fire Alarm Detectors with an Automatic Test Function)
 - (vii) Characters “With Automatic Test Function” when the Residential Fire Alarm Detector has an Automatic Test Function
 - (viii) Characters “Interlocking (Type)” for Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detectors
 - (ix) Characters “Radio (Type)” for Interlocking Residential Fire Alarm Detectors with radio equipment
 - (x) Type and voltage of the battery when the Residential Fire Alarm Detector uses a battery as the power source
 - (xi) Information listed in the following items for Ionization Fire Alarm Detectors for Residence:
 - (a) Marking indicating that it is a certified appliance as provided for in Article 12-5, paragraph (1) of the Act on Prevention of Radiation Disease Due to Radioisotopes, etc. (Act No. 167 of 1957)
 - (b) Caution marking concerning disposal
 - (xii) Nominal sound pressure (limited to Residential Fire Alarm Detectors specified with a nominal sound pressure)
 - (xiii) Operating temperature range (limited to Residential Fire Alarm Detectors specified with an operating temperature range)
- (2) Terminal symbols shall be marked in easy-to-see positions on terminal plates used

for Residential Fire Alarm Detectors (excluding non-polar Residential Fire Alarm Detectors) in an indelible manner.

Chapter III Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems

(Fire Warnings by Auxiliary Alarm Unit of Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems)

Article 9

Fire warnings by an Auxiliary Alarm Unit of a Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems shall comply with the following:

- (i) The sound pressure of an Auxiliary Alarm Unit of a Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems issuing a fire warning by means of a warning sound shall be 70 decibels or over when it is measured at a position 1 meter away forward from the center of the alarm unit of the Auxiliary Alarm Unit of the Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems in an anechoic room with the voltage of the power source set at 90% or over and 110% or below of the rated voltage, which state can be maintained for 1 minute or longer.
- (ii) A Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems issuing a fire warning by means other than a warning sound shall be capable of effectively alerting the persons in the residence to the occurrence of fire.

(Marking)

Article 10

The information listed in the following items shall be marked in easy-to-see positions on all Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems in an indelible manner.

- (i) Characters “Auxiliary Alert Unit”
- (ii) Year of manufacture
- (iii) Name or company name of manufacturer
- (iv) Information that a third party verified the conformity to this Ministerial Ordinance, and the name of said third party, if such verification has been made

Chapter IV Miscellaneous Provisions

(Special Provision for Standards)

Article 11

In the event that the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications recognizes that the Auxiliary Alarm Unit of any Residential Fire Alarm Detector or Residential

Automatic Fire Alarm System that utilizes new technology development has performance equal to or higher than the performance conforming to the provisions of this Ministerial Ordinance judging from its shape, structure, material, and performance, said Auxiliary Alarm Unit may be handled according to a technical standard set by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, regardless of the provisions of this Ministerial Ordinance.

Supplementary Provisions

This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into effect on the date of enforcement (June 1, 2006) stipulated in Supplementary Provisions Article 1, item (ii) of the Act on Partial Revision of the Fire Service Act and the Act on the Prevention of Disaster in Petroleum Industrial Complex and Other Petroleum Facilities (Act No. 65 of 2004).

Supplementary Provisions (Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 25 of March 27, 2013)

(Date of Enforcement)

Article 1

This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into effect on April 1, 2014.

(Transitional Measure)

Article 2

With regard to technical standards for Residential Fire Alarm Detectors which are or are to be installed in a residence (meaning a residence provided for in Article 9-2, paragraph (1) of the Fire Service Act; the same shall apply hereinafter in this Article) currently existing or in the process of being newly constructed, expanded, reconstructed, transferred, repaired, or remodeled at the time of the enforcement of this Ministerial Ordinance or a residence whose new construction, expansion, reconstruction, transfer, repair, or remodeling is scheduled to start no later than March 31, 2019 and which do not conform to the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7-2, 8, and 11 of the Ministerial Ordinance of Technical Standards and Requirements for Residential Fire Alarm Detectors and Residential Automatic Fire Alarm Systems after the revision as provided in Article 1, the provisions then in force remain applicable notwithstanding said revised provisions.

Supplementary Provisions (Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and

Communications No. 25 of March 31, 2014)

This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into effect on the date of proclamation.