

**1969**

**FIA**

**ANNEXE "J" AU CODE  
SPORTIF INTERNATIONAONAL**

**CLASSIFICATION, DEFINITION ET  
SPECIFICATIONS DES VOITURES**



**APPENDIX "J" TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL  
SPORTING CODE**

**CLASSIFICATION, DEFINITION AND  
SPECIFICATIONS OF CARS**

# APPENDIX J

## TO THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTING CODE

### 1969

#### Classification, Definition and Specifications of cars

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*Specifications in italics are interpretations or explanations given by the CSI since the introduction of the present Appendix "J" in 1966*

#### TITLE I

#### CLASSIFICATION OF CARS

**Art. 251.—Categories and groups:** cars competing in events shall be distributed into the following categories and groups:

**Category A:** recognized production cars (numbers between brackets are those of the required minimum production in 12 consecutive months).

- Group 1 : series-production touring cars (5,000).
- Group 2 : touring cars (1,000).
- Group 3 : grand touring cars (500).
- Group 4 : sports cars (25).

**Category B:** special cars.

- Group 5 : special touring cars.
- Group 6 : prototype-sports cars.

**Category C:** racing cars.

- Group 7 : two-seater racing cars.
- Group 8 : formula racing cars.
- Group 9 : formula libre racing cars.

#### TITLE II

#### DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PRESCRIPTIONS

**Art. 252.—Definitions a) Recognized production cars:** cars of which the series-production of a certain number of identical (see definition of this word hereafter) cars, has been completed within a certain period of time, and which are meant for the normal sale (see below) to the individual purchaser. This period of time is of 12 consecutive months. The checking of the existing minimum production enables the ACN to apply to the FIA for recognition (see this word below).

**b) Special cars:** cars which have nothing or which have no more to do with a series-production vehicle, either that only one of the type has been built, or that the number of units which has been built is inferior to what is required for the group for which the minimum number of units annually produced is the smallest, or that although they originate from a series-production car, they have been modified or equipped with new accessories to the point that their series-production nature has been lost.

**c) Racing cars:** cars manufactured solely for speed races on a circuit or a closed course. These cars are generally defined by the international racing formulae the specifications of which are fixed by the FIA for a certain period of