



Annexe "J" au Code Sportif International

Classification, définition et spécifications des voitures

Appendix "J" to the International Sporting Code

Classification, definition and specifications of cars

Anhang "J" zum internationalen Automobil-Sportgesetz

Einteilung, Begriffsbestimmungen und Erläuterungen der Fahrzeuge

Allegato "J" al Codice Sportivo Internazionale

Classificazione, definizione e caratteristiche delle vetture

Appendix J

to the International Sporting Code 1971

Classification, definition and specifications of cars

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

Category B: experimental competition 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) Experimental competition 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