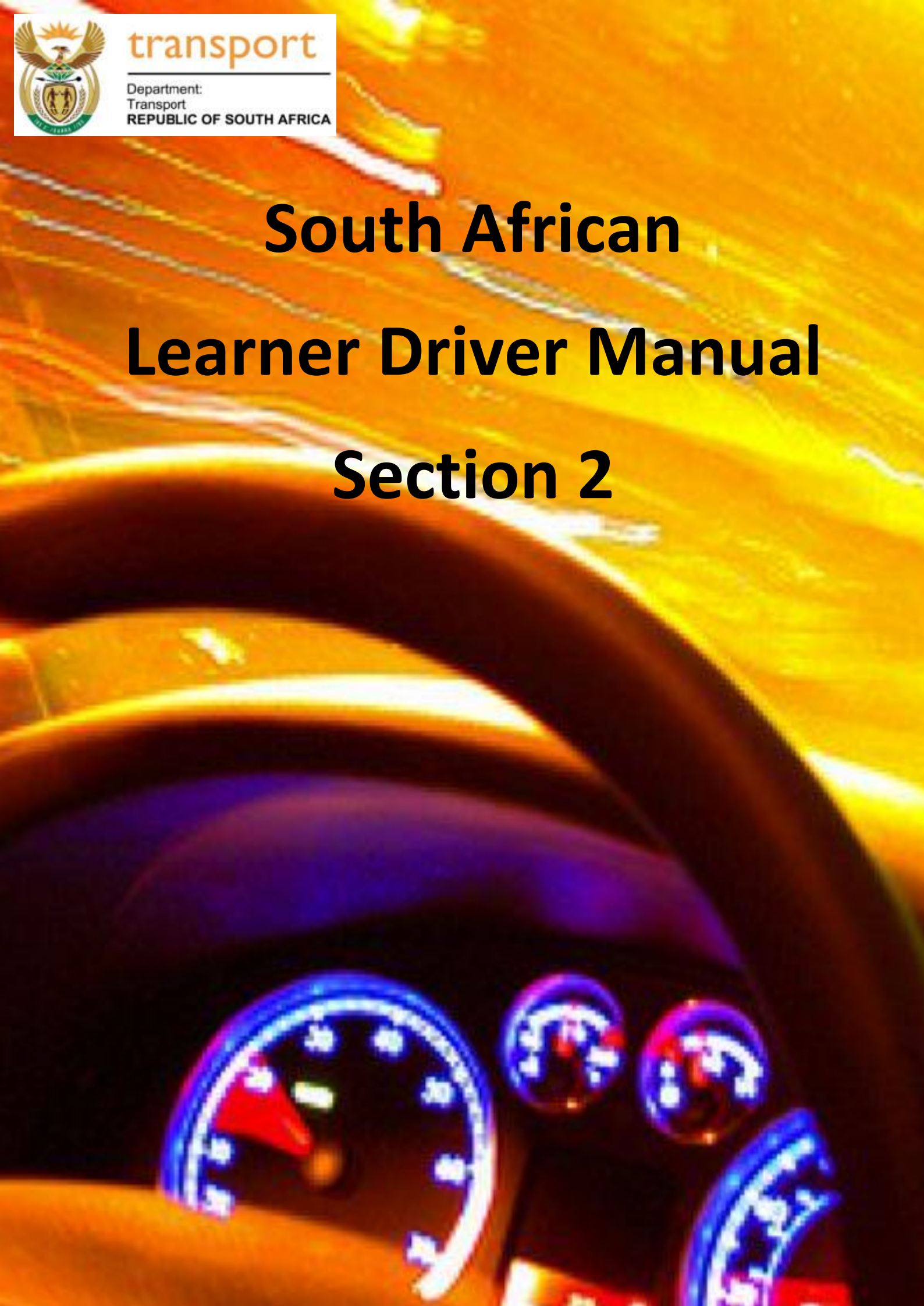
transport

Department:
Transport
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South African Learner Driver Manual Section 2



COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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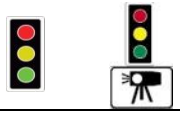
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2. ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS AND MARKINGS

The purpose of road traffic signs is to regulate traffic in such a way that traffic flow and road traffic safety are promoted.

1. SIGNS IN GENERAL

Road traffic signs can be divided into the following six main groups:

TYPE OF SIGN	PURPOSE	ORDINARY SHAPE
Regulatory signs	Regulatory signs regulate and control the actions of road users. They prohibit or command road users to perform certain actions. Failure to obey these signs is an offence and is punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both.	Round 
Warning signs	Warning signs alert road users in time to dangerous conditions on or next to the road.	Triangular 
Guidance signs	Guidance signs are an aid to the road user. If the message is short, these rectangular signs are small. However, these signs used for guidance or directing as well as those, which are fairly complicated, are relatively big.	Rectangular 
Information signs	Information signs supply general information to the road user.	
Road Markings	Road markings regulates, control and warn traffic by; defining carriageway and traffic lane limits; and to direct in a specific direction. As in the case of regulatory signs, it is an offence to disregard regulatory markings.	
Traffic signals	Traffic signals regulate vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Failure to obey traffic signals is punishable.	

Exceptions

Although *Regulatory signs* are usually round, there are exceptions, such as the:

- octagonal stop sign, 
- triangular yield sign and 
- diamond-shaped pedestrian priority signs 

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A sign with a yellow background is a *temporary sign*, which is used to indicate a change in normal circumstances, whether for a few minutes, hours or even months. The message of temporary signs is that normal standards are not applicable and that, as a result, more attention must be given to the specific circumstances.

Typical circumstances under which temporary signs are used include:

- road works, maintenance, construction and other building sites
- collision scenes
- temporary traffic accommodation or control, including school grounds and scholar patrols

2. SIGN INTERPRETATION

This guide will discuss each group of signs.

Each road traffic sign has its own number.(A number which begins with a T indicates a temporary sign).

The different signs and markings will be explained and discussed under the following items:

- Name and number of each sign;
- Where it can normally be expected;
- Purpose, and
- Action to be taken by the driver.

Remember that the System of Vehicle Control must be applied during any action. The system of vehicle control is the sequential step process of Defensive driving as covered in the driving licence part of the guide.

3. REGULATORY SIGNS

Regulatory signs are divided into the following:

- Control signs
- Command signs
- Prohibition signs
- Reservation signs
- Comprehensive signs
- Selective restriction signs
- Combination signs
- De-restriction signs

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3.1 Control Signs





Name: Stop sign (R1.1)
Where: At intersections, railway crossings and scholar patrols.
Purpose: To bring traffic to a stop.
Action: Bring your vehicle to a stop behind the stop line.
If there is no stop line, the front of the vehicle must come to a stand still in line with the stop sign.
At a three or four-way stop you may not move off before all the other vehicles which stopped before you have moved off.
Proceed only when it is safe.



Name: Stop/yield sign (R1.2)
Where: At intersections.
Purpose: To allow traffic turning left, to do so (if it can be done without interfering with cross traffic) without stopping.
Action: If you intend to carry straight on, bring your vehicle to a standstill behind the stop line.
When turning left, yield to all traffic, which is close enough to pose a hazard.
Proceed only when it is safe.



Name: 3-way stop (R1.3)
Where: At intersections.
Purpose: To bring traffic from all three directions to a stop
Action: If more than one vehicle stops at the intersection, the vehicle, which stopped first, should move off first.



Name: 4-way stop (R1.4)
Where: At intersections.
Purpose: To bring traffic from all four directions to a stop.
Action: Bring your vehicle to a standstill behind the stop line.
If there is no stop line, the front of your vehicle must be brought to a stop in line with the stop sign.
Proceed only when it is safe.
If more than one vehicle stops at such an intersection, the vehicle, which stopped first, should move off first.



Name: STOP/RY-GO sign (R1.5)
Where: Usually at road works for temporary traffic control.
Purpose: These are two different signs, which are mounted back-to-back. It indicates whether you may proceed or must stop.
Action: Stop if the STOP sign is displayed and move off or proceed with caution if safe when the GO sign is displayed.



Name: Yield sign (R2)
Where: At intersections and railway crossings.
Purpose: To indicate that you must yield to other traffic.
Action: If other traffic is approaching the intersection, reduce speed and, if necessary, stop.

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Name: Yield to pedestrians (R2.1)
Where: At intersections and pedestrian crossings
Purpose: To compel you to give priority to pedestrians crossing the road or wanting to cross the road.
Action: Look out for pedestrians crossing the road or near the road and be ready to stop.



Name: Yield at traffic circle (R2.2)
Where: At traffic circles, particularly mini circles.
Purpose: To warn you that there is a traffic circle ahead where they must expect to yield.
Action: Look out for other vehicles and yield to vehicles already in the circle or that will cross the yield line at their entrance to the circle before you will cross yours. Stop if necessary.
The driver who reaches his/her yield line first may proceed first.
At a mini circle you must, as at a normal intersection, signal in time in which direction you want to turn.





Name: No entry (R3)
Where: Usually found at the end of a one-way street, at the end of an off-ramp or at intersections where two-way traffic roads change to one-way traffic.
Purpose: To indicate that no traffic may proceed past the sign on the road, carriageway or lane.
Action: Do not enter the carriageway where this sign is displayed.



Name: One-way roadway (R4.1, R4.2 and R4.3)
Where: At intersections where a one-way road joins another road.
Purpose: To indicate that there is a one-way carriageway to the left, right, or ahead.
Action: Proceed in the direction of the arrow only if you want to use that specific carriageway.



Name: Pedestrian priority (R5)
Where: At the entrance to an area intended for pedestrians.
Purpose: To give priority to pedestrians but limit other traffic to emergency vehicles, vehicles loading and off loading goods and maintenance vehicles.
Action: When driving any of the above-mentioned vehicles, drive carefully in the area at a maximum speed of 15 km/h.
Priority must be given to pedestrians crossing or wanting to cross the road.
When loading or off loading goods, only do so in areas marked by road traffic signs. No other vehicles are permitted in such an area.



Name: Yield to oncoming traffic (R6)
Where: At the entrance to any road intended for dual way traffic.
Purpose: To indicate that there is a single carriageway ahead for use by vehicle from both directions.
Action: Look out for other vehicles and yield to vehicles already in the carriageway.

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3.2 Command Signs



Name: Minimum speed sign (R101, TR101)
Where: On any road where slow-moving vehicles could disrupt the traffic flow.
Purpose: To regulate the minimum speed of traffic.
Action: Do not drive slower than the speed indicated in km/h.



Name: Vehicles exceeding mass only (R102)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To compel drivers of certain heavy vehicles to use the road or part of the road indicated by this road traffic sign.
Action: When driving a vehicle with a Gross Vehicle Mass (GVM) or Gross Combination Mass (GCM) in excess of the mass indicated in tons, use only the part of the road indicated by this sign.
If the GVM or GCM of your vehicle is less than the mass indicated in tons, use a part of the road not indicated by this sign.



Name: Keep left (R103) - Keep right (R104)
Where: At obstructions such as traffic islands. Only one of these signs will be displayed at a time.
Purpose: To indicate that you must drive to the left or right of an obstruction where the sign is displayed.
Action: Pass to the left or right of the obstruction, as indicated by the sign.



Name: Proceed left only (R105)
Proceed right only (R106)
Proceed straight only (R107)
Where: At intersections.
Purpose: To indicate the direction in which you must proceed.
Action: Drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



Name: Turn left only (R108)
Turn right only (R109)
Where: At intersections.
Purpose: To indicate to drivers the direction in which they must turn at the intersection ahead.
Action: Proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



Name: Pedestrians only (R110)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: To indicate that the road or part of the road may be used by pedestrians only.
Action: Do not use the road or part of the road indicated by this sign.
Pedestrians may use only the part of the road indicated by this sign.



Name: Cyclists only (R111)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: To indicate that the road or part of the road may be used by cyclists only.
Action: Do not use the road or part of the road indicated by this sign.
Cyclists may use only the part of the road indicated by this sign.

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Name: Cyclists and pedestrians only (R112, R113, R114, R115, TR112, TR113, TR114 and TR115)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of the road.
Purpose: To indicate that a road or part of a road may be used by cyclists and/or pedestrians only.
To indicate to cyclists and pedestrians which part of a road they must use.
signs R113 and TR115 indicate that part of the road is divided and that part may be used by cyclists and pedestrians only.
A certain part may be used by cyclists or by pedestrians only, as indicated by the road traffic sign.
Action: Do not drive on this road or part of this road.
Cyclists and pedestrians may use only that part of the road indicated by these signs. Where this part of the road is divided, cyclists may use the part indicated on the sign by a bicycle symbol.
Pedestrians may use the part indicated on the sign by a pedestrian symbol.



Name: Motorcycles only (R116, TR116)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicate that a road or part of a road may be used by motorcyclists only.
Action: Motorcyclists must follow the route indicated by the road traffic sign.
No driver of any other vehicle may use the road or part of the road indicated by this sign.
Motorcyclists may use only that part of the road indicated by this sign.



Name: Motor cars only (R117, TR117)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of the road.
Purpose: Indicate that a road or part of a road may be used by motorcars only.
Action: You may only drive a motorcar on this road or this part of the road.
Where this sign is displayed, you must use that part of the road indicated by this sign.
When driving one of the following vehicles, you may use such a road only when the sign depicting your type of vehicle is displayed.



Name: Taxis only (R118, TR118)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: To indicate that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by taxis.
Action: The driver of the taxi shall use that road.



Name: Minibuses only (R119, TR119)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by minibuses
Action: The driver of a minibus shall only use such road or portion of such road.



Name: Midi buses only (R120, TR120)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by midibuses.
Action: The driver of a midibus shall only use such road or portion of such road.

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Name: Buses only (R121, TR121)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by buses.
Action: The driver of a bus shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Delivery vehicles only (R122, TR122)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by delivery vehicles only
Action: The driver of a delivery vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Goods vehicles only (R123, TR123)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by goods vehicles.
Action: The driver of such goods vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Goods vehicles exceeding an indicated GVM (R124, TR124)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or a gross combination mass (GCM) exceeding the mass indicated in tonnes by means of a number on such sign.
Action: The driver of such goods vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Construction vehicles only (R125, TR125)
Where: In areas where there is mining and industrial activities taking place.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by construction vehicles
Action: The driver of a construction vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Vehicles transporting dangerous substances only (R126, TR126)
Where: In areas where there is mining and industrial activities taking place.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by vehicles conveying dangerous goods
Action: The driver of a vehicle conveying dangerous goods shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Abnormal vehicles only (R127, TR127)
Where: In areas where there is mining and industrial activities taking place.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by abnormal vehicles.
Action: The driver of an abnormal vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road.

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Name: Rickshaws only (R128, TR128)
Where: In areas where there many tourist tractions.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by rickshaws.
Action: The person pulling a rickshaw shall only use such road or portion of such road.





Name: Tour buses only (R129, TR129)
Where: In areas where there are tourist attractions or at stations and airports.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by tour buses.
Action: The driver of a tour bus shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Agricultural vehicles only (R130, TR130)
Where: In areas where there are farms and other activities that require agricultural vehicles.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by agricultural vehicles
Action: The driver of an agricultural vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Animal-drawn vehicles only (R131, TR131)
Where: On any road
Purpose: Indicates that the road or a portion of the road is set aside for use by animal-drawn vehicles
Action: The driver of an animal-drawn vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Buses and minibuses only (R134, TR134)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by buses and minibuses.
Action: The driver of a bus or minibus shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Buses and midi buses only (R135, TR135)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by buses and midibuses.
Action: The driver of a bus or midibus shall only use such road or portion of such road.




Name: Buses, midi buses and minibuses only (R136, TR136)
Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates that the road or portion of the road is set aside for use by buses, midibuses and minibuses.
Action: The driver of a bus, midibus or minibus shall only use such road or portion of such road.

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Name: Pay toll (R132, TR132)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To give you a last opportunity to follow an alternative route, or to proceed on the route and pay toll fees.
Action: Consider both the alternative and the route indicated by this road traffic sign and decide in good time which to follow.




Name: Switch headlamps on (R133, TR133)
Where: On any road especially in mountainous areas before a tunnel.
Purpose: To indicate that you must switch on your headlights in order to see and be seen.
Action: Switch the lights of your vehicle on in the dip position.




Name: Roundabout (R137, TR137)
Where: On any road where there are multiple roads intersecting.
Purpose: To indicate that you must move in a clockwise direction at the junction.
Action: Yield right of way to vehicle approaching from the right within the roundabout, where such vehicles are close enough to cause a danger or potential danger. Proceed clockwise at the junction if it is safe to do so.

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3.3 Prohibition Signs





Name: Speed limit (R201, TR201)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: Inform you of the speed limit applicable on this road. The restriction applies from the sign.
Action: Do not exceed the speed indicated by this sign.





Name: Mass limit (R202, TR202)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To prevent certain heavy vehicles from using a road or part of a road.
Action: If the GVM or GCM of your vehicle exceeds the mass indicated in tons, use another road or part of the road, which is not indicated by this sign.
If your vehicle's GVM or GCM is less than the indicated mass in tons, you may use this road.





Name: Axle mass limit (R203, TR203)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To prohibit certain heavy vehicles from using the road.
Action: If the axle mass of any of your vehicle's axles exceeds the indicated mass in tons, use another road or part of the road not indicated by this sign.





Name: Height limit (R204, TR204)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To warn you against a height restriction ahead.
Action: If your vehicle (or load) is higher than the indicated height in metres, another road not indicated by this sign, must be used.





Name: Length limit (R205, TR205)
Where: On any public road, especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To prohibit long vehicles from using a road where such a vehicle will not be able to negotiate a curve or will turn in such a manner that it will disrupt or endanger other traffic.
Action: If applicable, take an alternative route.



Name: Excessive noise prohibited (R206)
Where: On any public road usually near hospitals, churches and homes for the aged.
Purpose: To prohibit noise.
Action: If the noise level of your vehicle is high, you may not proceed past the sign, and for 100 metres after passing the sign, the vehicle's hooter may not be used.



Name: Hitch-hiking prohibited (R207)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To prohibit pedestrians and stationary vehicles.
Action: No pedestrian may attempt to be picked up by a passing vehicle.
A driver of a vehicle may not pick up passengers for the next 500m.

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Name: Unauthorised vehicles prohibited (R208, TR208)
Where: On any public road where it is necessary to close the road for general traffic. The temporary sign is usually displayed at road works.
Purpose: To prohibit drivers without special authorisation from entering a certain road or section of a road.
Action: Do not proceed past the sign or enter the road without special permission.




Name: Left turn ahead prohibited (R209, TR209) and
Right turn ahead (R210, TR210) prohibited
Where: On any public road before a junction.
Purpose: To prohibit vehicles from turning at an intersection.
Action: Do not turn left or right at the intersection, depending on the sign.




Name: Left turn prohibited (R211, TR211) and right turn (R212, TR212) prohibited.
Where: At intersections on any public road.
Purpose: To prohibit traffic from turning left or right.
Action: Where a left-turn prohibition is displayed, you may proceed straight or turn right. Where a right-turn prohibition is displayed, you may proceed straight or turn left.



Name: U-turn prohibited (R213)
Where: On a public road before or on the far side of an intersection.
Purpose: To vehicles from turning around so that it faces the opposite direction.
Action: Do not turn your vehicle around so that it faces the opposite direction.




Name: Overtaking prohibited (R214, TR214, R215, TR215)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To inform drivers that overtaking vehicles is prohibited for the next 500m.
Action: If sign R214 or TR214 is displayed, do not overtake any vehicle for the next 500m. If you are driving a heavy motor vehicle, do not overtake another heavy vehicle if sign R215 is displayed.




Name: Parking prohibited (R216, TR216)
Where: On a public road where the road is narrow, near an intersection or where a parked vehicle can impair the vision of other drivers.
Purpose: To prohibit drivers from parking during any time of the day or night.
Action: Do not park where these signs are displayed.




Name: Stopping prohibited (R217, TR217)
Where: On any public road. The sign may be supplemented by a red “no stopping line”.
Purpose: To ensure traffic flow and prevent that driver’s views are not impaired by stationary vehicles.
Action: Do not stop unless to obey a traffic light or a traffic officer or to avoid a collision.

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Name: Pedestrians prohibited (R218, TR218)
Where: At the beginning of and at entrances to any carriageway, lane or path.
Purpose: To prohibit pedestrians from proceeding past this sign where they could cause a danger to themselves and to vehicles.
Action: Despite the fact that pedestrians are prohibited on such a road, you must still look out for them.
Pedestrians may not enter or cross a road where this sign is displayed.




Name: Pedal cycles prohibited (R219, TR219)
Where: At the beginning of or entrance to any carriageway, lane or path.
Purpose: To prohibit cyclists from using the carriageway, lane or path where they can cause a danger to themselves and to other road users.
Action: Look out for cyclists who use the road despite the prohibition.
Cyclists must follow a different route and may not proceed beyond this sign.




Name: Pedal cycles and pedestrians prohibited (R220, TR220)
Where: At the beginning of or entrance to a carriageway, lane or path.
Purpose: To prevent cyclists and pedestrians from using a certain road or a certain section of a road where they can cause a danger to themselves or other road users.
Action: Look out for cyclists and pedestrians who use the road despite the prohibition.
Cyclists and pedestrians must follow a different route and may not proceed beyond this sign.




Name: Motorcycles prohibited (R222, TR222)
Where: On any public road and at the beginning of pedestrian and separate cycle lanes.
Purpose: To prohibit motorcycles, on part of a carriageway, for safety reasons.
Action: Motorcyclists may not enter this part of the carriageway, or if this sign is displayed on a freeway, motorcyclists must leave at the first exit.




Name: Motorcars prohibited (R223, TR223)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: To prohibit motorcars from entering the area, for safety or any other reasons.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving a motorcar.




Name: Taxis prohibited (R224, TR224)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a taxi that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving a taxi.




Name: Minibuses prohibited (R225, TR225)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a minibus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving a minibus.

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Name: Midi buses prohibited (R226, TR226)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a midibus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving motorcar.




Name: Buses prohibited (R227, TR227)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a bus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving motorcar.




Name: Delivery vehicles prohibited (R228, TR228)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a delivery vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving motorcar.




Name: Goods vehicles prohibited (R229, TR229)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a goods vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving motorcar.




Name: Goods vehicles exceeding an indicated GVM (R230, TR230)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a goods vehicle with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) or a gross combination mass (GCM) in excess of that mass indicated in tonnes, by means of a number on such sign, that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving motorcar.




Name: Construction vehicles prohibited (R231, TR231)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a construction vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving motorcar.




Name: Vehicles transporting dangerous substances prohibited (R232, TR232)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a vehicle conveying dangerous goods that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving a vehicle transporting dangerous substances.




Name: Abnormal vehicles prohibited (R233, TR233)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of an abnormal vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving an abnormal vehicle.

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Name: Rickshaws prohibited (R234, TR234)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to a person pulling a rickshaw that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are a rickshaw.





Name: Tour buses prohibited (R235, TR235)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to a driver of a tour bus that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving a tour bus.




Name: Agricultural vehicles prohibited (R236, TR236)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of an agricultural vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving a tractor or agricultural vehicles.




Name: Animal-drawn vehicles prohibited (R237, TR237)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of an animal-drawn vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are driving animal-drawn vehicle.




Name: Horses and riders prohibited (R238, TR238)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to a horse rider that horses and riders, whether mounted on or leading a horse, are prohibited beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are riding a horse.





Name: Width limit (R239, TR239)
Where: On any public road where there is a limit in the road width.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall not proceed beyond the sign unless the overall width of the vehicle, is less than the width indicated in metres, by means of a number on such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if the overall width of the vehicle you are driving exceeds the width indicated on the sign.




Name: Towed vehicles prohibited (R240, TR240)
Where: On any public road, lane, path or area.
Purpose: Indicates to the driver of a vehicle that no vehicle which is towing another vehicle shall proceed beyond such sign.
Action: Do not enter this area if you are towing another vehicle or trailer.




Name: Hawkers prohibited (R241, TR241)
Where: On a public road where the road is narrow, near an intersection, or where a parked vehicle can impair the vision of other drivers.
Purpose: To prohibit hawkers in this area during any time of the day or night.
Action: Do not stop or park for hawkers where these signs are displayed.

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3.4. Reservation Signs




Name: Bus reservation (R301, TR301) and
Bus parking reservation (R301-P, TR301-P)
Where: At the entrance to any carriageway, lane or parking area.
Purpose: Indicate that the road or part of the carriageway is reserved for buses only and that only buses may park in the area indicated by sign (R301-P).
Action: Do not enter this area or park here if you are not driving a bus.




Name: Bus lane reservation (R302, TR302) and Begin of Bus lane reservation (R303, TR303)
Purpose: Signs R302 and TR302 indicate that no other class of vehicle may use that part of the road.
Signs: R303 and TR303 indicate where the reserved traffic lane which only buses may enter, starts.
Action: Do not follow this bus route if you are not driving a bus.




Name: Pedal cycle lane reservation (R304, TR304) and Pedal cycle parking reservation (R304-P, TR304-P)
Where: At the entrance to or in a demarcated area.
Purpose: To inform you that a parking area is reserved for bicycles only.
Action: If you are not riding a bicycle, do not enter or use this area.




Name: Parking (R305-P, TR305-P) and limited parking (R306-P, TR306-P) reservation
Where: On any road or other area where parking bays are demarcated.
Purpose: Sign (R305-P) indicates a parking area for vehicles with a GVM of less than 3 500 kg where no time limit applies but a fee must be paid.
Sign (R306-P) indicates a parking area that may be used free of charge or at a fee and the maximum time allowed for a vehicle to be parked, is displayed.
Action: Park in accordance with the road traffic sign and road traffic markings. If necessary, pay the tariff and do not park for longer than the time indicated.




Name: Motorcycle reservation (R307, TR307) and Motorcycle parking reservation (R307-P, TR307-P)
Where: On any road or at an entrance to a parking area.
Purpose: To reserve a portion of a road or a parking area for use by motorcycles only.
Action: Do not use this road (R307, TR307) or parking area (R307-P, TR307-P) if you are not riding a motorcycle.

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The following road traffic signs require the same action from a driver, but the areas concerned are reserved for the vehicle as depicted on sign:

Vehicle Reservation			Parking Reservation	
		Motor Car (R308, TR308, R308-P, TR308-P)		
		Taxi (R309 and TR309, R309-P and TR309-P)		
		Minibus (R310 and R310-P, TR310 and TR310-P)		
		Midi-bus (R311 and R311-P, TR311 and TR311-P)		
		Delivery vehicle (R312 and R312-P, TR312 and 312-P)		
		Goods vehicle (R313, TR313) and (R313-P, TR313-P)		
		Goods vehicles over the indicated gross vehicle mass (GVM) (R314, TR314) and (R314-P, TR314-P)		
		Construction vehicle (R315, TR315) and (R315-P, TR315-P)		
		Vehicles Conveying Hazardous Substances (R316, TR316) and (TR316-P, TR316-P)		
		Abnormal Vehicle (R317, TR317) and (R317-P, TR317-P		
		Rickshaw Reservation (R318, TR318) and (R318-P, TR318-P)		
		Tour Bus (R319, TR319) and (R319-P, TR319-P)		
		High Occupancy Vehicle (R320, TR320) and (R320-P, TR320-P)		

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Vehicle Reservation			Parking Reservation	
		Ambulance/ Emergency Vehicle (R321, TR321) and (R321-P, TR321-P)		
		Police Vehicle (R322, R322-P)		
		Disabled Persons Vehicle (R323, TR323) and (R323-P, TR323-P)		
		Authorised Vehicle (e.g. Diplomatic Corps) (R324, TR324) and (R324-P, TR324-P)		
		Bus and minibus reservation (R327, R327-P)		
		Bus and minibus lane reservation (R328, TR328)		
		Bus and minibus lane reservation begins (R329, TR329)		
		Bus and midi bus (R330 and TR330, R330-P and TR330-P)		
		Bus and midi bus lane reservation (R331, TR331)		
		Bus and midi bus lane reservation begins (R332, TR332)		
		Bus, midi bus and minibus (R333, TR333, R333-P)		

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Bus, midi bus and minibus lane reservation
(R334, TR334)



Bus, midi bus and minibus lane reservation begins
(R335, TR335)



Name: Bus Stop Reservation - R325 and R325-P, TR325 and R325-P
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To allow minibuses to take up and drop passengers off. Such a vehicle must display an appropriate emblem, logo or any other indication that they are minibuses.
Action: Do not stop to take up or drop passengers off if you are not driving a minibus of the organisation indicated on the sign.
You may only wait with or park your minibus here if the road traffic sign indicates that the stop is a terminus.



Name: Minibus stop reservation (R326, TR326)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To allow minibuses to take up and drop passengers off. Such a vehicle must display an appropriate emblem, logo or any other indication that they are minibuses.
Action: Do not stop to take up or drop passengers off if you are not driving a minibus of the organisation indicated on the sign.
You may only wait with or park your minibus here if the road traffic sign indicates that the stop is a terminus.

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3.5 Comprehensive Signs



Name: Dual-carriageway freeway begins (R401)
Where: At the beginning of a dual-carriageway freeway.
Purpose: To indicate that a freeway begins at the sign and that the rules that apply to freeways are effective from here.
Action: Follow all the rules that apply to freeways.



Name: Single-carriageway freeway begins (R402)
Where: At the beginning of a single-carriageway freeway.
Purpose: To indicate that a single-carriageway freeway begins at the sign and that all rules that apply to freeways are effective from here.
Action: Follow all the rules, which apply, to freeways.



Name: Woonerf (R403)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To prohibit the entry of all vehicles with a mass exceeding 3 500 kg, or vehicles, which have more than 10 seats, except for local access or delivery.

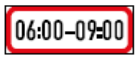
- To yield right of way to pedestrians in the street.
- To prohibit vehicles from driving through the area without breaking their journey.
- To limit the speed of vehicles in the area to 30km/h

Action: Drive slowly, obey the special rules mentioned above and be particularly on the look out for children playing in the street.

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3.6 Selective Restriction Signs

Exclusive Secondary Signs









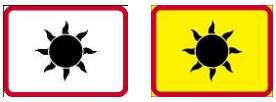
Name: Time limit subgroup
- One-time period (R) 501
- Two-time periods (R) 502
- Two-time periods/days (R) 503 , (R) 504

Where: Below a regulatory sign on any public road.
Purpose: To indicate that the regulatory sign applies only for the period(s) or during conditions indicated on this sign.
Action: Obey the times on this sign.





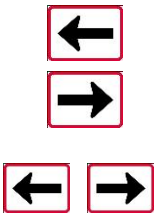
Name: Maximum stay during two periods/days (R505, R506)
Where: Below a regulatory sign on any public road.
Purpose: To limit the times and periods of stopping.
Action: Do not stop or park for longer than the times indicated.



Name: Daytime (R)511
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To inform you that the regulatory sign applies during daytime.
Action: Obey the regulatory sign during daytime.



Name: Night time (R)512
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To inform you that the regulatory sign only applies during night time.
Action: Obey the regulatory sign during night time.



Name: Reserved movement left by vehicle class (R)520
- Reserved movement right by vehicle class (R)521
- Reserved movement to left and right by vehicle class (R)522

Where: Below a regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the restriction indicated on the regulatory sign applies in the direction of the arrow.
Action: Obey the primary sign according to the direction indicated.



Name: Pay and display (R)523
Where: Below a regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that parking fees must be paid in the parking area.
Action: Pay the parking fee and display the receipt on or within your vehicle.

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Name: Operator identity (logo) (R)530
Operator identity (text) (R)531
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the company or organisation indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Mass limit sign (text) (R)532
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles exceeding the mass limit indicated by the words.
Action: If your vehicle's mass in over the mass limitation indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Motor cycle engine size limit sign (text) (R)533
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to riders of motor cycles with an engine capacity limit indicated by the words.
Action: If your motor cycle engine capacity limitation indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: "and Local Access Only" limit sign (text) (R)534
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to local residents indicated by the words.
Action: If your motor cycle engine capacity limitation indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Distance "For" limit sign (R)535
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies for the next distance as indicated by the words.
Action: The driver must obey the regulatory sign for the distance as indicated on the sign.



Name: Maximum number of vehicles (R540)
Where: Below the appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate to the driver that the reservation indicated on the regulatory sign is further restricted by a maximum number of vehicles as indicated on this sign.
Action: Do not enter an area if that would mean there would be more than the number of vehicles indicated.



Name: Bus sign (logo) (R)560
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of buses indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your drive a bus indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.

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Name: Pedal cycle sign (logo) (R)561
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to riders of pedal cycles indicated by the logo.
Action: Rider of cycles indicated by this sign must obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Motor cycle sign (logo) (R)562
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to riders of motor cycles indicated by the logo.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Motor car sign (logo) (R)563
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of motor cars indicated by the logo.
Action: If you are driving a motor car indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Taxi sign (logo) (R)564
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of taxi vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle is a taxi or used as taxi as indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Minibus (logo) (R)565
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Midibus sign (logo) (R)566
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Delivery vehicle sign (logo) (R)567
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.

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Name: Goods vehicle sign (logo) (R)568
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Goods vehicle over indicated GVM sign (logo) (R)569
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the company or organisation indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Construction vehicle sign (logo) (R)570
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the company or organisation indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Vehicle conveying dangerous goods sign (logo) (R)571
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles conveying dangerous goods as indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Abnormal vehicle sign (logo) (R)572
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of abnormal load vehicles indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Rickshaw sign (logo) (R)573
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If you operate a rickshaw, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Tour bus sign (logo) (R)574
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.

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Name: High occupancy vehicle sign (logo) (R)575
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle is a high passenger occupancy as indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Emergency vehicle sign (logo) (R)576
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Police vehicle sign (logo) (R)577
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to Police vehicles indicated by the logo.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the Police service indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign or other drivers need to take note that there are special provisions for Police vehicle..



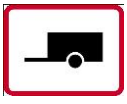
Name: Disabled persons vehicle sign (logo) (R)578
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to disabled person (drivers) of vehicles indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the category indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Authorised vehicle sign (logo) (R)579
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of authorised vehicles operated by diplomatic or other organisation indicated by the logo.
Action: If you drive an authorised vehicle indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Agricultural vehicle sign (logo) (R)580
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of agricultural vehicles indicated by the logol.
Action: If you operate an agricultural vehicle, obey the regulatory sign.



Name: Towed vehicle sign (logo) (R)582
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles that is towing a vehicle (trailer or caravan) indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the indicated category by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.

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Regulatory Signs In Guidance Signs - Direction Signs



A regulatory sign is sometimes included in a guidance sign. Examples are those

- at toll roads,
- speed limits on one of the lanes of a road or
- a prohibition on heavy vehicles.

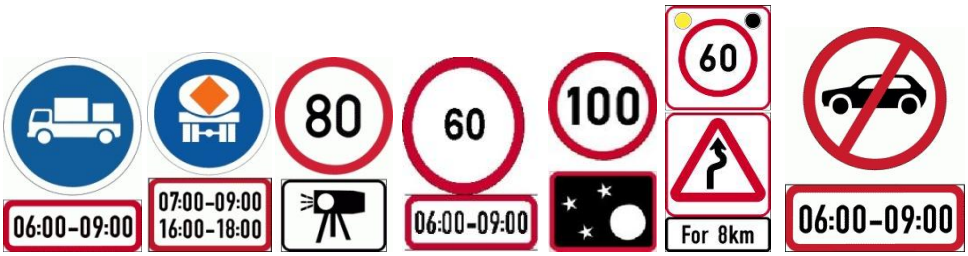
3.7 Combination Signs (Regulatory)



R208-502 – No unauthorised vehicles, two limited time periods
R213-512 – No U-turn, night-time
R306-523 – Limited parking, pay & display
R105-569 – Proceed left only, goods vehicle over indicated GVM
R109-502 – Turn right, two time periods
R209-569 – No left turn ahead, goods vehicle over indicated GVM



R217-571 – No stopping, vehicle conveying dangerous goods
R201-511 – Speed limit, daytime
R205-502 – Length limit, two time periods
R101-568 – Minimum speed, goods vehicle
R201-562 - Speed limit, motor cycle
R132+IN11.3 – Pay toll (on high visibility background), for a distance
R214+IN11.2 – No overtaking – all vehicle, for distance



R122-501 – Delivery vehicle, limited time period
R126-502 - vehicle conveying dangerous goods, two time periods
R201-80+Camera – Speed limit, speed prosecution by camera
R201-60-510 – Speed limit, time period
R201-100-512 –Speed limit, night time
R201-RC-W208-WC-IN11-2-SS3 -
R223-501 – No motor cars, during indicated period

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3.8 De-Restriction Signs



Name: De-restriction signs (R600)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To cancel a restriction.
Action: From here you do not have to comply with the restriction sign with a symbol similar to this sign but without the red cross.



Examples:


R132-600


R133-600



R202-600


R304-600


R401-600


R402-600


R403-600

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4. WARNING SIGNS

4.1 Road layout signs



Name: Crossroad (W101) (TW101)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that a hazard in the form of a crossroad is ahead
Action: Approach cautiously, look carefully and be able to stop if cross-traffic requires it.



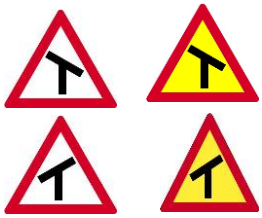
Name: Priority crossroad (W102, TW102)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that you are approaching an intersection where you have right of way. (The thicker leg of the cross on the signs indicates which road has priority.)
Action: Approach cautiously, look carefully and be able to stop if cross-traffic does not yield.



Name: Secondary crossroad (W103, TW103)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that you are approaching an intersection where you have to yield to cross-traffic. (The thicker leg of the cross on the sign indicates which road has priority.)
Action: Approach cautiously, and yield to traffic approaching from left or right.



Name: T-junction (W 104, TW104)
Where: On any road before you reach the place where two roads meet.
Purpose: To warn that you are approaching an intersection where you have to turn sharp to the right or left.
Action: Look out for cross-traffic. Slow down and be prepared to stop and go round the corner at a safe speed.

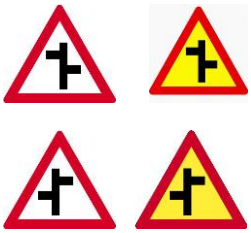


Name: Skew T-junction (W105, W106, TW105, TW106)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that you are approaching an intersection where another road meet yours at an angle.
Action: Look out for cross-traffic. Slow down and be prepared to stop.

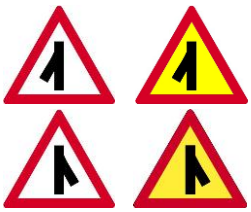


Name: Side road junction from the left (W107, TW107) or
Side road junction from the right (W108, TW108)
Where: On any road before you reach the place where another road joins your road from the left (W107,TW107) or from the right (W108,TW108).
Purpose: To warn that traffic may be approaching you from the left or right-hand side.
Action: Slow down so that you will be able to stop, or go around the corner or pass the intersection at a safe speed.
Look out for other traffic at the intersection that might not yield.

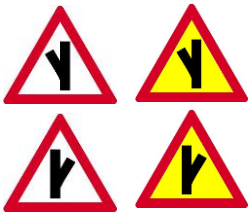
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Name: Staggered junctions (W109, TW109, W110, TW110)
Where: On any road before you reach the place where two roads join your road within a short distance.
Purpose: To warn that your road is first joined by another road from the left-hand side first and within a short distance by another from the right-hand side (W110, TW110) or from the right first and then from the left (W109, TW109).
Action: Slow down and be prepared to stop or turn at a safe speed. Look out for traffic at the intersection that might not yield.



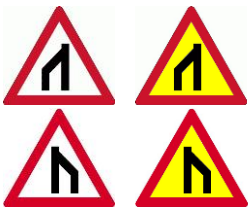
Name: Sharp junction (W112, TW112, W114, TW114)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that traffic could merge from the left (W112, TW112) or from the right (W114, TW114) at sharp angles.
Action: Pass the intersection at a safe speed and look out for merging traffic that might not yield.



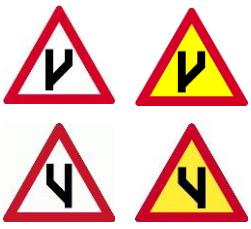
Name: Sharp junctions (W111, TW111, W113, TW113)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that the road you are travelling on will soon split in two and you will have to make a choice which road to take.
Action: Decide well in time which road to take. Be on the look out for approaching traffic whose path you will cross when taking the right-hand side road.



Name: Y-junction (W115, TW115)
Where: On any road before you reach a place where your road splits in two.
Purpose: To warn that the road forks into two roads.
Action: Decide well in time which road to take. Look out for approaching traffic whose path you will cross when taking the right-hand road



Name: End of dual roadway (W116, TW116, W117, TW117)
Where: On any dual roadway.
Purpose: To warn that the one-way roadway is ending soon and that approaching vehicles will use the same carriageway as you.
Action: Position your vehicle on the road where it will not endanger approaching traffic. It may be necessary to change lanes.



Name: Beginning of dual roadway (W118, TW118, W119, TW119)
Where: On any single carriage way road.
Purpose: To warn that the single carriageway is ending and that you will soon enter a one-way road.
Action: You will be able to overtake more safely after entering the one-way road. This sign does not indicate a freeway and intersections can still be found on such a road.

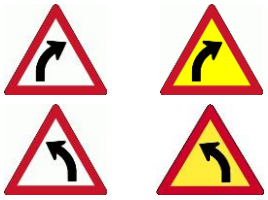
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4.2 Direction of Movement Signs

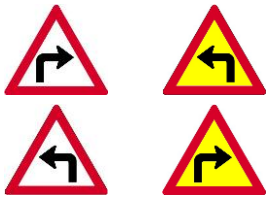


Name: Traffic circle (W201, TW201)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a traffic circle ahead where you may need to yield to other traffic.
Action: Slow down so that you can stop or drive around the circle at a safe speed. Look out for road traffic signs and markings which will tell you whether you have the right of way or whether you have to yield. If there is no indication you have to give way to traffic approaching from the right. Vehicles within a traffic circle have right of way.

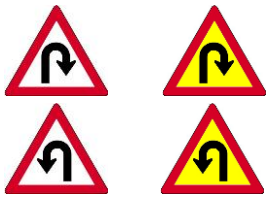
- If you have right of way still look out for traffic in the circle which may not yield to you.
- If sign R2.2 is displayed at the traffic circle, you must yield to any driver who crosses his yield line first before you cross yours.



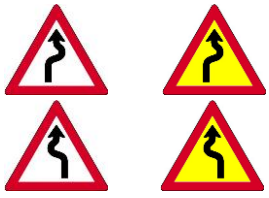
Name: Gentle curve (W202, TW202, W203, TW203)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a gentle curve ahead to the left or right.
Action: Ensure that you drive at such a speed that you can take the curve safely or stop within the distance that you can see.



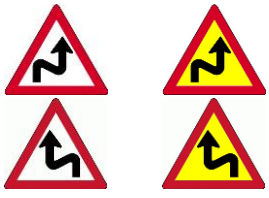
Name: Sharp curve (W204, TW204, W205, TW205)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a sharp curve ahead to the right or left.
Action: Slow down so that you can take the curve safely or stop within the distance that you can see.



Name: Hairpin bend (W206, TW206, W207, TW207)
Where: On any public road especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn that there is a very sharp, U-shaped curve ahead to the right or left.
Action: Slow down so that you can take the curve safely or stop within the distance you can see.



Name: Winding road (W208, TW208, W209, TW209)
Where: On any public road especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn of a series of curves ahead. In the case of W209 the first curve is to the left and in the case of W208 the first bend is to the right.
Action: Slow down e3nough to take the curves safely or stop within the distance you can see. Remember that there could be any number of curves after the first one without further warning.



Name: Combined curves (W210, TW210, W211, TW211)
Where: On any public road especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn that there are two sharp curves ahead in opposite directions. W210 indicates the first curve is to the right and W211 that the first curve is to the left.
Action: Slow down enough to be able to round the curves safely or stop within the sight distance you can see.

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Name: Two-way traffic (W212, TW212)
Where: On any one-way road.
Purpose: To warn that the one-way roadway you are travelling on will soon become a two-way roadway.
Action: Be aware that you are entering a roadway with two-way traffic and have to be more careful when overtaking to allow for oncoming vehicles.



Name: Two-way traffic crossroad (W213, TW213)
Where: In urban areas.
Purpose: To warn that one-way street you are driving on will soon be crossed by a street that carries two-way traffic.
Action: If you are driving in the left hand lane and want to turn to the right at the first intersection, change to the right hand lane in good time.
- If you are driving in the right hand lane and wish to turn to the left at the first intersection, change to the left hand lane in good time.

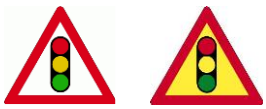


Name: Lane ends (W214, TW214, W215, TW215)
Where: On any road with more than one traffic lane in the direction you are travelling.
Purpose: To warn that the double-lane road you are driving on narrows by a full lane from the left (W215 or TW215) or from the right-hand side (W214 or TW 214).
Action: Depending on which sign is displayed, change in good time to the lane that carries on.



Name: Concealed driveway (W216, TW216, W217, TW217, W218, TW218)
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To warn that one or more concealed driveways enter the road you are driving on from the left or right in such a way that you cannot easily see the road or traffic travelling on that road.
Action: Slow down so that you can stop or yield if there is cross traffic that do not yield at the intersection. Remember that a driver of such a vehicle that joins your road from the concealed driveway sometimes finds it also difficult to see you.

4.3 Symbolic Signs



Name: Traffic signals ahead. (W301, TW301)
Where: On any road before a intersection with traffic light.
Purpose: To warn that there are isolated and particularly new traffic lights or traffic lights near an isolated traffic light at a pedestrian crossing ahead.
Action: Slow down immediately and be ready to stop if the light changes from green to amber. Make sure there are no pedestrians or cross-traffic who might not obey the signals.



Name: Traffic control “STOP” ahead (W302, TW302)
Where: On any road before a intersection with a stop sign.
Purpose: To warn that there is a stop sign ahead, which cannot be seen in time.
Action: Slow down in good time and be ready to stop as required for sign R1.1.

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Name: Traffic control "YIELD" ahead (W303, TW303)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a yield sign ahead, which you may not be able to see in time without a warning.
Action: Slow down and be ready to stop if necessary.



Name: Traffic control ahead (TW304)
Where: On any road but especially in rural areas near schools.
Purpose: Indicate that there is a traffic officer ahead controlling the traffic.
Action: Slow down and be ready to stop the vehicle if the officer instructs you to do so.



Name: Scholar patrol ahead (TW305)
Where: On any road near schools.
Purpose: Indicate that there is a scholar patrol operating ahead.
Action: Slow down and look out for a stop sign displayed by the scholar patrol. Look out at all times for children who may suddenly cross the road.




Name: Pedestrian crossing (W306, TW306)
Where: On any road especially in rural areas.
Purpose: To warn that there is a demarcated pedestrian crossing ahead.
Action: Slow down and stop if a pedestrian is waiting at the crossing.
- Do not overtake other vehicles that have stopped at the pedestrian crossing.




Name: Pedestrians (W307, TW307)
Where: On roads where there are more pedestrians than normally can be expected.
Purpose: To warn that pedestrians may be crossing the road for the next 2 km.
Action: Slow down and look out for pedestrians who may be crossing the road.




Name: Children (W308, TW308)
Where: On any road especially near schools, playgrounds and sports fields.
Purpose: To warn that children might be crossing the road.
Action: Slow down immediately and look out for children who could be crossing the road unexpectedly or even be playing the road.




Name: Pedal cyclists (W309, TW309)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn the driver that there can be cyclists ahead.
Action: Slow down and be on the look out for cyclists using or crossing the road for the next 2 km.








Name: Domestic animals (W310, TW310, W311, TW311, W312, TW312)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there may be free ranging animals such as cattle, horses or sheep on the road.
Action: Slow down and be on the look out for the next 2 km for animals.

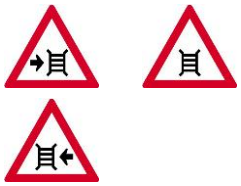
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Name: Wild animals (W313, TW313)
Where: Especially on rural roads.
Purpose: To warn that there may be wild animals on the road or crossing the road.
Action: Slow down and be on the look out for the next 2 km for wild animals.



Name: Gate (W314, TW314)
Where: At a railway crossing or roadway ahead.
Purpose: To warn that there is a gate or boom across the road ahead.
Action: Slow down and be prepared to stop should the gates be closing or are closed.



Name: Motor gate (W315, W316, W317)
Where: Especially on rural roads.
Purpose: To warn that there is a motor gate to the left or right or in the middle of the road.
Action: Slow down and make sure there is no oncoming traffic about to cross the same gate.



Name: Railway crossing (W318, TW318)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a railway crossing ahead.
Action: Slow down and look to the right and left for oncoming trains. If a train is approaching stop in time, but not within the railway crossing reserve.



Name: Tunnel (W319)
Where: On any road especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn that there is a tunnel ahead.
Action: Slow down and switch your car's headlights on in the dim position.



Name: Height restricted (W320, TW320)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a structure ahead of which the height is indicated on the road traffic sign.
Action: If your vehicle is higher than the bridge or structure as indicated by this sign, find an alternative route



Name: Length restricted (W321, TW321)
Where: On any road but especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn that curves in the road or other structures on the side of the road make it impossible for vehicles longer than the length indicated on this road sign.
Action: Find an alternative route if your vehicle is longer that the length indicated in metres on this sign.

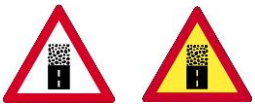
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Name: Steep ascend and steep descend (W322, TW322, W323) TW323)
Where: On any road but especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn that the road will climb or descend steeply.
Action: Be aware of slow-moving traffic, particularly in mountainous areas with sharp curves. Allow for a longer stopping distance on a descent and especially when your vehicle is heavily laden.



Name: Slow-moving heavy vehicles (W324, TW324)
Where: Especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn that heavy vehicles travel slowly down a descent.
Action: Slow down and, particularly in mountainous areas with sharp curves, be able to stop within the distance you can see. Remember to allow for a longer stopping distance on a descent especially when your vehicle is heavily laden.



Name: Gravel road begins (W325, TW325)
Where: On any tarred road, especially in the vicinity of farms.
Purpose: To warn that the tarred road you are driving on will end soon and will have a gravel surface ahead.
Action: Slow down and look out for a ditches or potholes at the joint between the gravel and the tarred surface. Steering will be lighter on the gravel, vehicles will tend to skid easier and will need a longer stopping distance.



Name: Narrow bridge (W326, TW326)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that the road narrows when crossing a bridge.
Action: Slow down and, if there is oncoming traffic, try not to cross the bridge at the same time as an approaching vehicle.



Name: One vehicle width structure (W327, TW327)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that the carriageway ahead narrows to a width that will make it possible for only one vehicle at a time to pass.
Action: Slow down if there is oncoming traffic, stop at least 6m from the structure and yield to the other vehicle.



Name: Road narrows from both sides (W328, TW328)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that the road ahead narrows from both sides.
Action: Slow down and adjust your position on the carriageway since oncoming vehicles will pass close to you.



Name: Road narrows from one side only (W329, TW329, W330, TW330)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that the road ahead narrows from the left (W330, TW330) or from the right-hand (W329, TW329) side.
Action: Slow down and adjust your position on the roadway.

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Name: Uneven roadway (W331, TW331)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a depression or a ridge in the road, or that the road in general is uneven and potholed.
Action: Slow down to avoid potholes without endangering other traffic.



Name: Speed humps (W332, TW332)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there are speed humps on the carriageway ahead which require a reduction of speed.
Action: Slow down so that you can drive over the speed humps without damaging your vehicle or losing control.



Name: Slippery road (W333, TW333)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn about unusually slippery conditions on the road ahead.
Action: Slow down since any sudden braking or harsh steering could cause your vehicle to start skidding sooner than usual for the next 2 km.



Name: Falling rocks (W334, TW334, W335, TW335)
Where: Especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn that rocks could fall on the carriageway from the right (W334, TW334) or from the left-hand side (W335, TW335).
Action: Slow down to be able to stop within their sight distance if a fall occurs or has occurred. Such falls occur more often when it rains and therefore reduce your speed further since your stopping distance during rainy weather will be longer.



Name: Road works (TW336)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there are temporary construction or maintenance works ahead.
Action: Slow down and look out for other temporary road traffic signs, people regulating the traffic or who might be crossing the road.



Name: Grader working (TW337)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that a grader is working on the carriageway ahead.
Action: Slow down and drive slowly past the grader. The full width of the road may not be available and there could be sand or gravel on the carriageway that could affect the handling of their vehicles.



Name: Loose stones (TW338)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there are loose stones or gravel on the road.
Action: Slow down and be aware that oncoming vehicles could throw up stones that could cause damage. Your vehicle's braking and turning capacity could also be affected negatively.



Name: General warning (W339, TW339)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is danger of some kind ahead.
Action: Slow down and look out for anything on or next to the carriageway that could cause you to change speed or direction.

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Name: Surface step (TW340, TW341)
Where: On any road
Purpose: To warn that the level of the right-hand side of the carriageway is higher than the left-hand side (TW340), or the left-hand side of the carriageway is higher than the right-hand side (TW341).
Action: Slow down and be aware that your vehicle may tend to the left or right if you straddle the step between the higher and lower level. Because of the ridge vehicles may also be slow to return to the higher level and could react suddenly if the wheel mounts the ridge. Do not make any sudden jerking steering motions, because it could cause you to lose control completely.



Name: Soft shoulder (TW342)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that the material of the road shoulder may be softer than reasonably expected and could be dangerous for anyone who wants to move of the road.
Action: Do not drive or stop on the shoulder. If this is unavoidable, for example to avoid a collision, slow down as much as possible because the vehicle will pull in the direction of the shoulder when you move off the road.



Name: Stop/Ry-Go control ahead (TW343)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that traffic ahead is being controlled temporarily by a “Stop/Ry-Go” sign.
Action: Slow down and get ready to stop.



Name: Truck crossing (W344, TW344) and (W345)(TW345)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that heavy vehicles regularly cross or join the road from the left or right.
Action: Look out for trucks that could force you to slow down. Slow down and look out for trucks that want to cross or join the road. Also look out for anything spilt or dropped on the road by the trucks like gravel, sand or water that could affect the handling of your vehicle.



Name: Emergency flashing light (W346, TW346)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn of a hazard ahead.
Action: Slow down and look out for other road traffic signs that indicate a specific hazard.



Name: Temporary police flashing light (TW347)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn about a temporary stop sign, a collision scene, roadblock or similar scene where police are on duty.
Action: Be ready to stop at the stop sign that follows after the flashing blue light or on demand of a police officer.



Name: Jetty edge or river bank (W348)
Where: On any road close to water, harbours.
Purpose: To warn that the road leads to a jetty edge or riverbank.
Action: Slow down and look out for the end of the road so that you can stop in time.

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Name: Crosswinds (W349, TW349)
Where: On any the road especially in rural and mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn about strong crosswinds that could force your vehicles off course.
Action: Determine if a wind is blowing and from which direction. Any shielding of the wind by a truck, bridge or excavation will affect your vehicle and you should adjust the steering in time.




Name: Drift (W350, TW350)
Where: On any road especially in rural areas.
Purpose To warn the driver that there is a drift ahead and that the road could be flooded.
Action: Slow down and if it is not known how deep the water is, stop. If passable, drive through the water slowly.



Name: Low-flying aircraft (W351)
Where: on any road especially near airports.
Purpose: To warn of the possibility of low-flying aircraft and sudden aircraft noise near the road.
Action: Do not get a frightened and do not brake suddenly.



Name: Agricultural vehicles (W352)
Where: On any road especially in rural areas.
Purpose: To warn that tractors or other slow-moving agricultural vehicles could cross or enter the road ahead.
Action: Look out for agricultural vehicles and slow down of they want to cross the road or are crossing it.



Name: Collision (TW353)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn the driver that -

- the road ahead may be obstructed,
- there could be pedestrians,
- rescue teams and police or traffic officers controlling the traffic at the scene,
- there could be wreckage, injured persons, animals or broken glass on the road surface.

Action: Slow down immediately, look out for someone controlling the traffic and be ready to stop. If there is enough or professional help on the scene, do not stop out of curiosity. Do not look at the collision scene or wreckage, concentrate on the route to be followed without driving over or into anything.




Name: Reduced visibility (W354, TW354)
Where: On any road where there is fog or smoke.
Purpose: To warn that there is a possibility reduced visibility on the road ahead that might cause a hazard to road users.
Action: Look out for Fog or smoke and slow down. Be on the look out for other slow moving vehicles.




Name: Congestion (W355, TW355)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a possibility of congested traffic.
Action: Look out for slow moving vehicle and adapt speed accordingly.

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Name: Horses and riders (W356, TW356)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a possibility of horses and riders being present on the road ahead.
Action: Look out for horses and riders ahead and be prepared to slow down or stop.



Name: Elephant (W357)
Where: On any road, especially in wildlife sanctuaries.
Purpose: To warn that there is a possibility of elephants being present on the road ahead.
Action: Look out for elephants ahead and be prepared to slow down or stop.



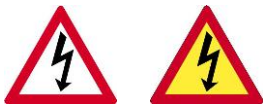
Name: Warthog (W358)
Where: On any road, especially in wildlife sanctuaries.
Purpose: To warn that there is a possibility of warthogs being present on the road ahead.
Action: Look out for warthogs ahead and be prepared to slow down or stop.



Name: Hippo (W359)
Where: On any road, especially in wildlife sanctuaries and rivers.
Purpose: To warn that there is a possibility of hippos being present on the road ahead.
Action: Look out for hippos ahead and be prepared to slow down or stop.



Name: Width (W360, TW360)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is overall width of vehicles restriction as indicated in metres on the road ahead.
Action: Do not continue of your vehicle is wider than indicated on the sign.



Name: Electrical shock (W361, TW361)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a possibility of electrical shock from the overhead electrical power cables on the road ahead.
Action: Look out for electrical cables on the road way ahead.



Name: Gravel road ends (W363, TW363)
Where: On any gravel road.
Purpose: To warn that the gravel road you are travelling on will end ahead.
Action: Look out for an asphalt, tar or concrete road ahead.



Name: Danger plates (W401, TW401)
- Delineator plates (W402, TW402)

Where: On any road especially in rural areas.
Purpose: To warn that there is an obstruction or temporary obstruction next to the road and that the road alignment to the left- or right-hand side is altered.
Action: Do not pass to the right of W401 or TW401 and to the left of W402 or TW402

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Name: Railway crossing (W403, W404)
Where: On any road close to a railway line.
Purpose: To that there is a railway crossing with one (W403) or more tracks (W404) ahead.
Action: Slow down and if a train is approaching the crossing, stop. If there is no stop line or sign, the driver should stop no closer than 3m from the nearest track, and not on the track or in the railway reserve.







Name: Sharp curve chevron
- Left (W405, TW405),(W407)(TW407)
- Right (W406)(TW406, W408, TW408)

Where: On any road especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To warn that the road ahead curves suddenly
- to the left (W406, W408, TW406, TW408) or
- to the right (W405, W407, TW405, TW407).

Action: Slow down to take the curve at a safe speed or to be able to stop within the distance you can see.









Name: T-junction chevron (W409, TW409)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that the road ahead does not carry on straight, but merges with another road.
Action: Slow down to turn left or right or to stop.





Name: Dead-end (W410), Road closed chevron (TW410)
Where: On any road, where the carriageway ends.
Purpose: To warn that the road does not continue beyond the sign and that a turn either to the left or to the right must be made.
Action: Decide which direction to go and slow down.



Name: Temporary barricade (W411)
Where: On any road, where the carriageway is closed.
Purpose: To warn that part of the road is temporarily closed to traffic.
Action: Slow down and do not attempt to drive past the sign. Look out for a additional regulatory signs that will indicate an alternative route.



Name: Traffic signals out of order (TW412)
Where: On any road especially in urban areas.
Purpose: To warn that the robot ahead or to which the sign is attached is out of order.
Action: Slow down, yield to other traffic and be ready to stop if traffic intensity and volume require it. Look out for a traffic officer or stop sign that might be controlling the traffic.

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4.4 Combination Signs (Warning)



W202+IN11.1 – Gentle curve (right), recommended speed
W216+IN11.3 – Concealed driveway (from right), a distance ahead
W302+IN11.3 Traffic control "stop ahead", a distance ahead



R201 - RC+W354-WC+IN11.2

R201-RC+W354-WC+IN11.2 – Speed limit (on high visibility background), reduced visibility (on high visibility background) for a distance



W339+IN11.4 – General warning, text message
W332-RB – Speed humps plus text message (on a high visibility background)
W322-WF+IN11.2-SS3 – Steep descent (on a high visibility background), for a distance, with flashing lights
W302-WA+IN11.569+IN11.3 – Traffic control "stop" ahead (on a high visibility background), goods vehicle over indicated GVM, a distance ahead
W350+W339-WD+IN11.4 – Drift plus general warning (on a high visibility background), text message
R201-RC+W208-WC-IN11.2-SS3 – Speed limit (on a high visibility background), winding road (right-left) (on a high visibility background), for a distance, with flashing lights

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Temporary Combination Signs



TR201-RC+TW331-WC+TIN11.2-SS3 – Speed limit (on a high visibility background) on an uneven roadway for a distance plus flashing lights
TR201-RB / RE – Speed limit (on a high visibility background) with a text message
TR133-RC+TW354-WC – Switch lamps on (on a high visibility background) reduced visibility (on a high visibility background)
TW336-WF+TIN11.3 – Road works (on a high visibility background) a distance ahead
TR103-RD – Keep left (on a high visibility background)
R1+TIN11.577 – Stop by police



TR102+TIN11.3 – Vehicles exceeding mass only a distance ahead
TR106-562 – Proceed right only, motor cycles
TR210-560 – No right turn ahead, buses
TR216-562 – No parking, motor cycles
TR315-501 – Construction vehicle, one time period
TW336+TIN11.2 – Roadworks, for a distance
TW343+TIN11.3 – "Stop/GO" control ahead, a distance ahead

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Limit-Limit Sign Examples



R306-P-523 - Limited parking – Pay & display
R202-501 - Mass limit (GVM or GCM) - time limit
R201-202 - Speed limit - mass limit (GVM or GCM)
TR306-503 - Limited parking - time limit (temporary)
R101-313 - Minimum speed - trucks



R201-511 - Speed limit - daytime
R201-512 - Speed limit – nighttime



TR201-510 - Speed limit - reduced visibility (temporary)
TR201-315 - Vehicles exceeding mass only- Construction vehicles (temporary)
R306-P310 - Limited parking - minibus
TR101-313 - Minimum speed - goods vehicles (temporary)
TR201-315 - Speed limit - construction vehicles (temporary)

Action Limit Signs - Examples

R210-502 - No right turn ahead - time limit
R217-50 - No stopping - time limit
R107-314 - Proceed straight only - goods vehicles over indicated GVM
R305-P-501 - Parking - time limit
R302-501 - Bus lane reservation - time limit

Action-Object Sign - Examples

R103-307 - Keep left - motorcycles
R108-312 - Turn left ahead - delivery vehicles
TR132-510 - Switch headlamps on - reduced visibility (temporary)
R215-316 - No overtaking - goods vehicles by vehicles conveying hazardous substances
R210-301 - No right turn ahead - buses

Object-Limit Sign - Examples

R129-502 - Tour buses only/must - time limit
R224-501 - No taxis - time limit
TR218-501 - No pedestrians - time limit (temporary)
R320-501 - High occupancy vehicles parking reservation - time limit
TR315-501 - Construction vehicles reservation - time limit (temporary)

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5. GUIDANCE SIGNS

The purpose of guidance signs is to help you with your navigation by giving early indications that you will soon reach a particular place.

5.1 Direction Sign



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GLS-1	River name	GLS-4	Freeway name (dual)	GLS-6	Interchange name
GLS-2	Toll route name	GLS-5	Freeway name (single)	GLS-7	Conservancy area
GLS-3	End of toll route				

5.2 Direction Sign symbols



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GDS-1	Railway station	GDS-5	Freeway (single)	GDS-9	Toll route
GDS-2	Bus terminus	GDS-6	Power station	GDS-10	Alternative route
GDS-3	Airport	GDS-7	Industrial area	GDS-11	Heliport
GDS-4	Freeway (dual)	GDS-8	City centre/central business district		



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GDS-12	Mine	GDS-17	Park-'n-ride (train)	GDS-21	Minibus rank
GDS-13	Harbour	GDS-18	Park-'n-ride (bus)	GDS-22	Toll plaza ahead
GDS-15	Library	GDS-19	Pick-up point	GDS-23	Border/Customs post
GDS-16	Bicycle route	GDS-20	Parking		

5.3 Tourism Direction Signs

Emergency services



Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS B1-1	Phone	GFS B1-2 (Nam)	Namibian Police
GFS B1-2	Police	GFS B1-3	Hospital
GFS B1-2 (RSA)	South African Police	GFS B1-4	Medical services

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Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS B1-5	Emergency phone	GFS B1-8	Ambulance/medical services	GF12	Advance roadside emergency service (Distance to emergency phone
GFS B1-6	SOS call station (post)	GFS B1-9	Fire station/services		
GFS B1-7	NSRI	GFS B1-10	Cell phone emergency number		

National Parks Attractions



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A1	Generic–National park	GFS A1-1	National Parks-RSA	GFS A1-2	National Parks-Namibia

Provincial/Regional/District Parks Attractions



Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A2	Generic–Provincial park	GFS A2-3	Provincial parks Western Cape
GFS A2-1	Provincial parks Gauteng	GFS A2-4	Provincial parks Kwazulu-Natal
GFS A2-2	Provincial parks Free State		

Resorts Attractions



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A3	Generic - Resorts	GFS A3-2	Hot springs	GFS A3-4	Seaside/beach resort
GFS A3-1	Country clubs (Golf)	GFS A3-3	Inland water resort	GFS A3-5	Berg/Mountain resort

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Scenic Attractions



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A4-1	Nature reserve	GFS A4-3	Botanical gardens	GFS A4-5	Waterfall
GFS A4-2	National Heritage site	GFS A4-4	Gardens (Flowers)		



Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A4-6	Lake or dam (No water sport)	GFS A4-9	Forest (Natural)
GFS A4-7	Caves	GFS A4-10	State forest
GFS A4-8	View point	GFS A4-11	Mountain/berg

Sports Attractions



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A5-1	Motor racing track	GFS A5-4	Equestrian events	GFS A5-7	Swimming pool
GFS A5-2	Golf course	GFS A5-5	Fishing	GFS A6-8	Sport stadium
GFS A5-3	Horse racecourse	GFS A5-6	Cricket field		

Wildlife Attractions



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A6	Generic - Wildlife	GFS A6-3	Bird park/sanctuary	GFS A6-6	Crocodile park
GFS A6-1	Conservancy area	GFS A6-4	Zoo	GFS A6-7	Rhino park
GFS A6-2	Game reserve	GFS A6-5	Snake park	GFS A6-8	Lion park

Historical Attractions



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A7	Generic - Historical	GFS A7-3	Historic mine	GFS A7-6	Historic cemetry
GFS A7-1	National monument	GFS A7-4	Historic railway station	GFS A7-7	Geologocal site
GFS A7-2	Museum	GFS A7-5	Historic battlefield		

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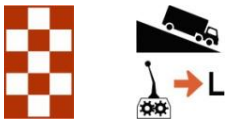
Coastal Attractions



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A8	Generic - Coastal	GFS A8-3	Aquarium	GFS A8-6	Lighthouse
GFS A8-1	Marine reserve	GFS A8-4	Wales		
GFS A8-2	Maritime museum	GFS A8-5	Dolphins		



Code	Name	Code	Name	Code	Name
GFS A8-7	Dockyard	GFS A8-9	Fishing	GFS A8-11	Oceanarium
GFS A8-8	Boat launch	GFS A8-10	Crayfish	GFS A8-12	Beach



Code	Name
GSS-1	Arrestor bed
GSS-2	Change to lower gear

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5.4 Route Markers





Name: Advance trailblazer (GE2, TGE2)
Where: On the left-hand side of a road.
Purpose: To point out the direction you must follow to reach the more important route.
Action: Follow the traffic signs if you want to join the more important route and look out for the next trailblazer.

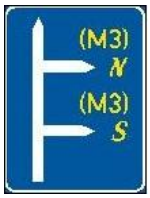




Name: Advance transport trailblazer (GE9)
Where: On the left-hand side of any road which is not a freeway that would otherwise have taken you past a bus terminus, harbour, airport or helipad.
Action: Follow the traffic signs if you want to go to the terminus and look out for the transport trailblazer that follows.



Name: Transport trail blazer (GE10)
Where: Generally, on the far left-hand corner of an intersection.
Purpose: To point out the direction to a transport terminus from a road that would otherwise have taken you past the terminus.
Action: Join the other route if you want to go to the terminus.



Name: Map-type advance trail blazer (GE11)
Where: On the left-hand side of any road where two routes join the numbered route by means of a set of one-way carriageways.
Purpose: To indicate that a route of equal or higher status can be entered from the road on which you are travelling. This new route consists of a pair of one-way roadways.
Action: You need to know before hand in which direction you want to travel, e.g. North(N) or South(S).







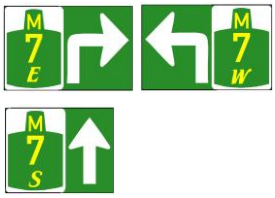
Name: Confirmation route marker
Where: On numbered metropolitan routes (GE12, TGE12)
On numbered regional routes (GE13, TGE13)
On numbered provincial routes (GE14, TGE14)
On numbered national routes (GE15, TGE15)
Purpose: To confirm the number and status of the route on which you are travelling.
Action: Make sure that the route you are travelling on is the route that you want to take to reach your destination.



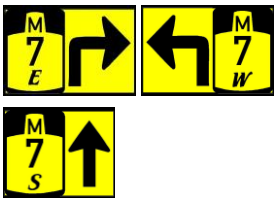


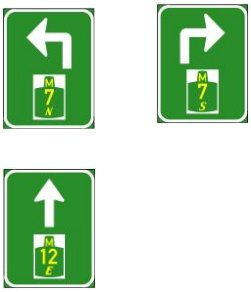
Name: Direction route marker (GE12.1, TGE12.1) and (GE12.2, TGE12.2)
Where: In urban areas on the opposite side of an intersection near the street name sign or traffic light.
Purpose: To indicate to drivers the route number of the class-B route.
Action: Slow down for the intersection and make sure that you take the correct route.

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Name: Advance direction route marker (GE12.3, GE12.4, GE12.5 and TGE12.3, TGE12.4, TGE12.5)
Where: On the left-hand side or on the median of the road.
Purpose: To inform in time that you are approaching a class-B route.
Action: Make sure which route you want to follow, slow down for the intersection and take the correct route.





Name: Overhead route marker (GE12.6, GE12.7, GE12.8)
Where: Above the lanes most appropriate to the movement which is indicated.
Purpose: To inform in advance that a particular numbered route changes direction at the intersection ahead or that the cross-street at the intersection ahead is a numbered class-B route.
Action: Make sure which route you want to follow, slow down for the intersection and take the correct route.



Name: Alternative route marker (GE16, GE16.2, GE16.3, GE16.5)
Where: At the intersection of toll and alternative routes.
Purpose: To point out that a route other than the toll route can be followed.
Action: Decide in advance whether you want to take the toll or alternative route. If you want to take the alternative route, slow down for the intersection. Remember that the alternative route is usually not of the same high standard as the toll route.





Name: Bicycle route marker (GE17, GE17.1, GE17.3, GE17.5)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To indicate to cyclists and other road users that there is a special route for cyclists only.
Action: Do not use this route and look out for cyclists that could suddenly change direction to follow the cycle route.



Name: Stack-type advance direction (GD1, TGD1)
Where: On the left-hand side of any road before an intersection.
Purpose: To indicate the -numbers of the routes leading from an intersection and destinations that can be reached from this intersection.
Action: Make sure which route you want to follow, slow down for the intersection and take the correct route.



Name: Stack-type direction (GD1.112, TGD1.112)
Where: On the far left-hand corner of an intersection.
Purpose: To indicate the-numbers of the routes leading from this intersection and

- destinations that can be reached from this intersection.

Action: Slow down and make sure you take the correct route. Also look out for other traffic at the intersection that might not yield.

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Name: Confirmation (GD3, TGD3)
Where: On the left-hand side of the road a short distance beyond an intersection.
Purpose: To confirm the route to a destination and the distance indicated in kilometres to such destinations.
Action: Note the destination and in particular note the distance to the destination so that you can plan your trip to fill up with petrol or rest.



Name: Fingerboard (GD4, TGD4)
Where: On the far left-hand corner of an intersection.
Purpose: To guide you to small locations or to destinations on less travelled routes.
Action: Slow down and look out for traffic that might not yield at the intersection.



GD9

Name: Map-type advance direction (GD5, GD7, GD9, TGD9)
Where: On the left-hand side of the road before an intersection.
Purpose: To give advance guidance regarding the shape of the intersection ahead, the numbers and destinations of the routes leaving the intersection.
Action: Make use of this advance direction sign to decide where you want to go before reaching actual intersection.



GD12

Name: Overhead direction (GD12, GD13, GD15/16/17)
Where: On any road with more than one traffi8c lane, especially in rural areas.
Purpose: To inform in advance which lane leads to a specific destination.
Action: Move in good time to the correct lane that leads to your destination or route.

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5.5 Freeway Direction Signs



Name: Pre-advance exit direction (GA1)
Where: On the left-hand side or in an overhead position on a freeway, about 2 km before an off-ramp exit.
Purpose: To indicate early on that there is an exit from the freeway to certain routes ahead.
Action: If you want to leave the freeway, move to the left hand lane in good time.



Name: Advance exit direction (GA2)
Where: On the left-hand side of a freeway, about 1 km before an off-ramp exit.
Purpose: To indicate early on that there is an exit from the freeway to certain destinations ahead.
Action: If you want to leave the freeway, move to the left hand lane in good time.



Name: Supplementary exit direction (GA2/3, TGA2/3)
Where: On the left-hand side of a freeway, about 500m before an off-ramp exit.
Purpose: To confirm early on that there is an exit from the freeway to certain destinations ahead.
Action: If you want to leave the freeway, you should be in the extreme left hand lane by now.



Name: Exit direction GA3
Where: On the left-hand side of a freeway and as close as possible to the off-ramp.
Purpose: To indicate exactly where the exit is.
Action: Only leave the freeway if you are in the left-hand lane.





Name: Gore exit (GA4, TGA4)
Where: Between the right hand side of an off-ramp and the continuing freeway.
Purpose: To indicate the separation between the off-ramp and the main road.
Action: Always pass on the left-hand side of this road traffic sign if you want to leave the freeway and on the right-hand side if you do not want to leave.





Name: Advance off-ramp terminal direction - (GA5) Rural, (GA5.011) Urban
Where: On the left or right-hand side of an off-ramp.
Purpose: To inform early which lane at the intersection at the end of the of-ramp, leads to which destination.
Action: Move to the correct lane in good time to turn left or right at the intersection.





Name: Off-ramp terminal direction (GA611), Urban (GA6-2.3), Rural
Where: On the opposite side of the intersecting cross road at the end of an off-ramp.
Purpose: To indicate the direction of the various destinations at the end of a freeway exit (off-ramp).
Action: Slow down and be ready to stop, turn left or right, depending on road traffic signs and signals and your destination.

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Name: Confirmation (GA7)
Where: On the left hand side of the road about 750 m after entering a freeway and after that every 5 to 10 km.
Purpose: To confirm that you are on your way to the places as indicated and that these destinations are at the distances indicated.
Action: Take note of the destinations and in particular note the distances to plan your trip to fill up with fuel and rest.



Name: Exit sequence (GA8)
Where: On the left-hand side of a freeway about 2km before the first exit indicated.
Purpose: To indicate in good time exits that is close together, all leading to the same town.
Action: Make sure which exit you need to take and move in good time to the correct lane to leave the freeway.



Name: Cross-route advance direction Rural(GB1), Urban (GB1.11)
Where: On the left-hand side of an ordinary road.
Purpose: To indicate that the road crosses a freeway and show where that freeway is leading to.
Action: Decide on the direction and route you want to follow and position your vehicle to join the on-ramp at the freeway or proceed straight ahead.



Name: Near-side on-ramp direction (GB2)
Where: On the left-hand side of an ordinary road on the far side of an on-ramp.
Purpose: To indicate the position of the near-side on-ramp at a freeway access interchange, with the freeway route number and the destination of the freeway.
Action: Slow down and turn in the direction of the sign or proceed straight ahead.



Name: Far-side advance on-ramp direction (GB3)
Where: On the left-hand side of an ordinary road after a “Near-side on-ramp direction” sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the far-side on-ramp to a freeway access interchange, is some distance ahead and to indicate the route number and the destination that will be reached by turning onto that on-ramp.
Action: Slow down and move to the right-hand side of your traffic lane if you want to join the freeway.



Name: Far-side on-ramp direction (GB4)
Where: Usually on the left-hand side of an ordinary road, opposite an on-ramp.
Purpose: To indicate the position of the far-side on-ramp at a freeway access interchange.
Action: Slow down and make sure you are in the right-hand lane if you want to join the freeway.



Name: Overhead freeway direction (GC3U)
Where: On any freeway.
Purpose: To indicate that the freeway splits ahead and that the lanes lead to different destinations as indicated.
Action: Signal in time and make sure you are in the right-hand lane if you want to turn right to join the freeway.

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5.6 Diagrammatic Signs




Name: Traffic movements affected by an obstruction (GS103, GS104, GS105)

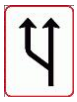
Where: On any road

Purpose: To guide you by means of a diagram which indicates that one of the lanes of a carriageway comes to an end.

Action: Whenever a lane ends, converges, merges or is added, make sure in time that there is a big enough gap in the traffic to merge with the traffic. Also yield to other traffic, which might merge.








Name: Additional lane (GS201, GS202, GS205, GS206 GS210)

Purpose: To inform you by means of a diagram that the number of lanes of the road which you are travelling on will be increased soon. Opposing traffic flow is indicated by a dotted arrow.

Action: Whenever a lane ends, converges, merges or is added, make sure in time that there is a big enough gap in the traffic to merge with the traffic. Also yield to other traffic, which might merge.






GS302

Name: Lane-use control by regulation (GS301, GS302, GS305, GS306)

Purpose: To guide you by means of a diagram, which indicates that, the right-hand lane of a two-lane carriageway or part of a carriageway is subject to a compulsory requirement of a 'command' or 'prohibition' regulatory sign.
Opposing traffic flow is indicated by a dotted

Action: Whenever a lane ends, converges, merges or is added, make sure in time that there is a big enough gap in the traffic to merge with the traffic. Also yield to other traffic, which might merge.







Name: Lanes merge (GS401, GS402, GS403, GS404, GS405, GS406)

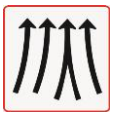
Purpose: To guide you by means of a diagram, which indicates that, a lane merges with another lane or that roadways join.

Action: Whenever a lane ends, converges, merges or is added, make sure in time that there is a big enough gap in the traffic to merge with the traffic. Also yield to other traffic, which might merge.





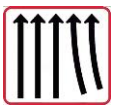

GS403



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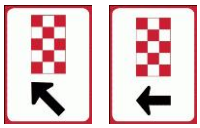


Name: Lanes converge (GS451, GS454).
Purpose: To guide drivers by means of a diagram, which indicates that, a curved multi-lane carriageway converges with a straight multi-lane carriageway from the left or right, without a decrease in lanes.
Action: Whenever a lane ends, converges, merges or is added, make sure in time that there is a big enough gap in the traffic to merge with the traffic. Also yield to other traffic, which might merge.





Name: Arrestor bed (GS501, GS502, GS503, GS504)
Where: On descents.
Purpose: To indicate that there is an arrestor bed ahead and to indicate the entrance to such an arrestor bed.
Action: Should the brakes of your vehicle fail, drive straight into the arrestor bed.



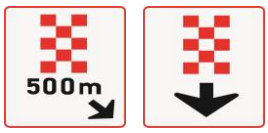


Name: Engage lower gear (GS505, TGS505)
Where: On the left-hand side of the road.
Purpose: To warn that, because of a steep descent, it is necessary to engage a lower gear.
Action: If you are driving a heavy motor vehicle, engage a lower gear so that the vehicle will move down the descent more slowly.

- If the lower gear does not have the desired effect, engage an even lower gear to keep the speed constant and protect the brakes against overheating.

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5.7 Overhead Diagrammatic Signs



Name: Overhead arrestor bed exit (GS601, GS602)
Where: In any lane of any road that leads to an arrestor bed.
Purpose: To inform you by means of a diagram that there is an entrance to an arrestor bed ahead.
Action: Do not turn in at such a road unless you are going to a destination in the road that ends.





GS605

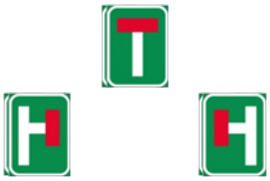
Name: Overhead lane use control by regulation (GS603, GS604, GS605)
Where: In any lane of any road.
Purpose: To inform you by means of a diagram that the lane below the sign is subject to a compulsory requirement indicated by a 'command' or 'prohibition' regulatory sign.
Action: Do not turn in at such a road unless you are going to a destination in the road that ends.

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6. INFORMATION SIGNS



Name: Count down signs (IN3, IN2, IN1, TIN3, TIN2, TIN1)(blue-yellow-brown)
Where: On the left-hand side of any road.
Purpose: To indicate that there is an exit about 300m, 200m and 100m ahead.
Action: If possible, enter the exit at the same speed as the maximum speed for that road.



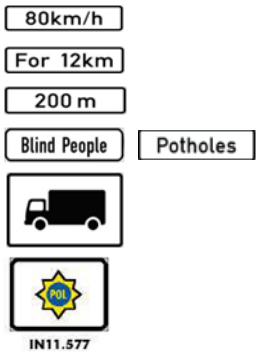
Name: Cul-de-sac (IN4, IN5, IN6)
Where: Displayed on the left-hand side of any road.
Purpose: To inform you that the road ahead or the road to the left or right ends.
Action: Do not turn in at such a road unless you are going to a destination in the road that ends.



Name: Right-of-way (IN7)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To inform you that you have the right of way at the intersection ahead.
Action: Do not slow down unnecessarily but make sure that other traffic will yield.



Name: Park and ride (IN9, IN10)
Purpose: To inform you of the existence of a park-and-ride terminus that has a bus (IN9) or train (IN10) service.
Action: Stop in this parking area if you want to reach your destination using other transport.



Name: Supplementary plates (IN11.1, IN11.2, IN 11.3, IN11.4, IN11.568, IN11.577)
Where: Below another sign.
Purpose: To give more information about the main message on regulatory, warning or diagrammatical guidance signs.
Action: Pay attention to these signs in order to realise what the danger is, what a safe speed is, how far away the danger is and the distance the danger will continue.

Examples:





Name: Information centre (IN12)
Where: Next to the entrance of a parking area or in the top right-hand or top left-hand corner of a notice board.
Purpose: To inform you of the existence of an information office or notice board.
Action: You can obtain information about the area at this sign.

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Name: Road experiment (TIN13)
Where: On the left-hand side of the road.
Purpose: To inform you of a temporary experiment or research being carried out on the road.
Action: Obey all other road traffic signs.
Look out for vehicles, pedestrians and other hazards engaged in the experiment.



Name: Co-ordinated traffic signals (IN14)
Where: On the left-hand side of the carriageway before an intersection.
Purpose: To inform you that the traffic signals on this route are co-ordinated and that the signals will be green at all the subsequent intersections if you maintain the indicated speed.
Action: If possible maintain the recommended speed. However, make sure that it is safe to enter every intersection and look out for drivers that do not yield. The speed indicated is a recommendation and not a speed limit.



Name: Multi-phase traffic signals (IN15)
Where: At intersections at the same pole as traffic signals (robot) under signal head.
Purpose: To point out that the signals at this intersection does not follow the normal sequence. At a normal intersection you would expect that the signal in your direction will change to green after the signal for cross traffic was yellow. At this intersection your signal may remain red whilst the signal in the opposite direction changes to green.
Action: Do not move off when approaching traffic moves off. Wait until the signal is green.
The sequence of the traffic signals at this intersection can be different during normal and during peak times.



Name: Bus stop ahead (IN16)
Where: On the left-hand side of any road.
Purpose: To indicate that there is a bus stop ahead.
Action: Be aware that buses may slow down and stop. Look out for pedestrians when overtaking







Name: Modal transfer (IN17, IN18, IN19)
Where: On the left-hand side of any road.
Purpose: To show that there is a transport modal transfer point or terminus nearby where passengers may change their mode of transport.
Action: Make sure that it is safe to slow down and stop to drop someone off or pick someone up. Also look out for pedestrians who may cross the road.

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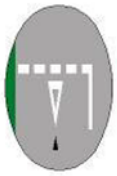
7. ROAD MARKINGS

7.1 Regulatory Markings

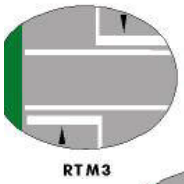


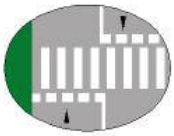
RTM1

Name: Stop line (RTM1)
Where: On any road especially at intersections and pedestrian crossings.
Purpose: To indicate where you must bring your vehicle to a standstill.
Action: Stop with the front of your vehicle behind the stop sign. If there is no stop sign, the stop line will have the same meaning as a stop sign.

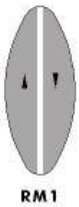

RTM2

Name: Yield line (RTM2)
Where: On any road especially at intersections.
Purpose: To indicate that you must give priority to all who cross in front of you at this point.
Action: Give way to anyone who crosses your path of travel or who wants to cross your path. Even if there is no yield sign, you still have to give way.

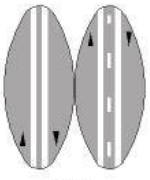

RTM3


RTM4

Name: Pedestrian crossing lines (RTM3),
Block pedestrian crossing (RTM4)
Where: On any road especially in urban areas at intersections and close to schools.
Purpose: To inform you that priority must be given to pedestrians crossing or wanting to cross the road at these places.
Action: Look out for any pedestrians crossing or wanting to cross the road and give them priority by slowing down or stopping.


RM1

Name: No overtaking lines (RM1)
Where: On any road that carries two-way traffic (traffic from opposite directions).
Purpose: To inform that it is prohibited to drive with any part of your vehicle on the right-hand side of this line.
Action: Do not cross the line, except to gain direct access to an entrance on the other side of the line, to gain direct access from such an entrance to the road or to pass a stationary obstruction. In all these cases you must ensure that it is safe to do so.

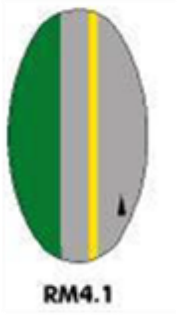

RM2

Name: No crossing Lines (RM2)
Where: On any road with two-way traffic.
Purpose: To inform you that you may not cross this line.
Action: You may under no circumstances drive on the right-hand side or cross these lines with any part of your vehicle, except to drive around a stationary vehicle or stationary obstruction in the road.


RM3

Name: Channelizing line (RM3)
Where: On carriageways and at intersections where traffic moves in the same direction.
Purpose: To prohibit you from crossing the line.
Action: Drive in such a way that no part of your vehicle crosses the line.

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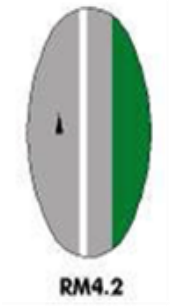
Name: Left-edge (RM4.1) and right-edge line marking (RM4.2)
Where: On the left and right-hand edge of the road.
Purpose: To indicate where the left or right-edge of the road is.
Action: Avoid driving to the left of the left-edge line. You may, however drive here only;

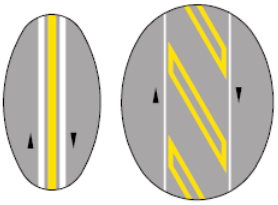
- whilst being overtaken by another vehicle,
- if you can so without endangering yourself, other traffic, pedestrians or property,
- during daytime and
- if persons and vehicles on the road are clearly discernible at a distance of at least 150 metres.

It is not compulsory to drive to the left of the line when you are being overtaken, keep in mind that you have very little space when doing so.

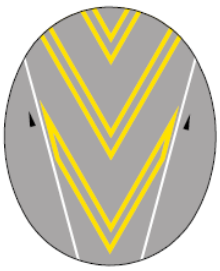
If your vehicle breaks down, stop as far left from the line as possible and switch on your emergency lights.

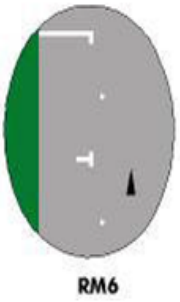
The right-edge line is usually found on one-way roads such as dual carriageways or freeways and may not be crossed.





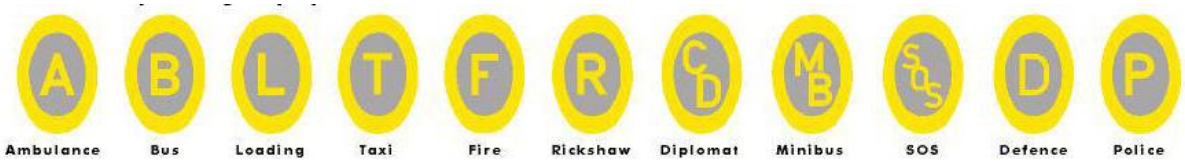
Name: Painted island (RM5)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To prohibit drivers from driving in this area.
Action: Drive in such a way that you do not stop, park or drive over the island, unless on the orders of a traffic or police officer, to avoid a collision or in an emergency.

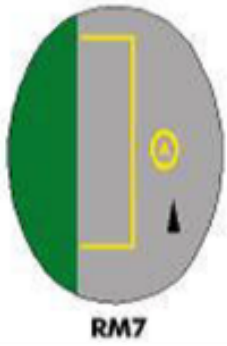




Name: Parking bay (RM6)
Where: On any road especially in urban areas.
Purpose: To indicate where you may park.
Action: Make sure that your vehicle is parked completely inside the lines that mark the parking bay.
In the case of angle parking you must park as far as possible from the road, with the front of your vehicle not further than 150mm from the kerb but no part of the vehicle may be on or over the sidewalk.

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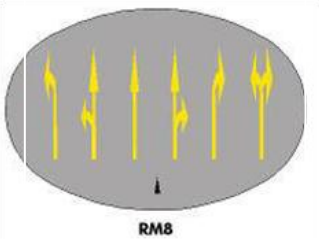




Name: Exclusive parking bay (RM7)

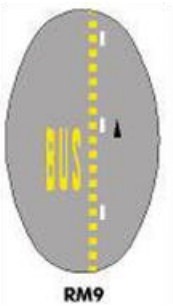
- A - AMBULANCE
- B - BUS
- L - LOADING ZONE
- T - TAXI
- F - FIRE-FIGHTING
- R - RICKSHAW
- CD - DIPLOMATIC
- MB - MINIBUS
- SOS - SOS PHONE
- D - DEFENCE FORCE
- P - SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

Where: At parking bays.
Purpose: To identify parking only for road users identified by the symbol.
Action: If you are not part of the group identified by the sign, you may not park here.
In an emergency you may stop or park at the sign that indicates the SOS telephone.
Only goods vehicles may stop or park in the demarcated are that indicates a loading zone.



Name: Mandatory direction arrows (RM8)
Where: On any road before an intersection
Purpose: To show that you may only proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow in your lane.
Action: Choose the correct lane in time to travel in the direction you want to go.

- Make sure that other traffic is obeying the mandatory direction arrows in their lanes.
- Check your blind spot before turning right to see that a vehicle in the lane next to you who is suppose to turn right (because of the mandatory right-turn arrow in his lane) is not carrying straight on.

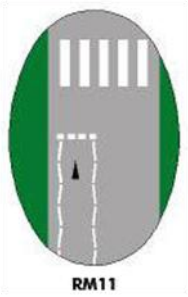


Name: Bus lane marking (RM9)
Where: On the left or right-hand side of a road in an urban area.
Purpose: To identify that part of the carriageway which is reserved for buses only during the periods indicated on the sign.
Action: If you are not driving a bus do not drive in the lane indicated by the sign during the times on the sign.

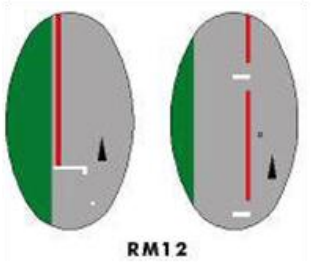
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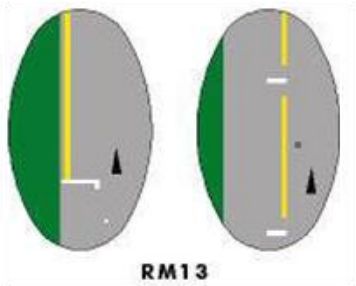
Name: Box junction (RM10)
Where: At intersections.
Purpose: To prohibit drivers from stopping in the demarcated area because this could prevent other traffic from turning or driving further forward.
Action: Do not stop in the demarcated box and make sure that you will be able to drive through the intersection before entering the intersection.



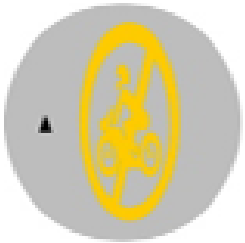
Name: Pedestrian crossing ahead lines (RM11)
Where: On any road before a pedestrian crossing.
Purpose: To indicate an area where you may not stop except for pedestrians crossing or wanting to cross the road or for a vehicle that has already stopped.
Action: Look out for pedestrians that may cross the road, slow down and stop if someone wants to cross the road. Do not overtake inside this area or a vehicle that has stopped at any pedestrian crossing.



Name: No stopping lines (RM12)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To prohibit drivers from stopping where stationary vehicles may disrupt the traffic or where the environment obstructs the view and such vehicles may obstruct the view more.
Action: Except in any emergency, do not stop at these lines.
In the case of a broken line, you may not stop during the times indicated by a road traffic sign.



Name: No parking line (RM13)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To prevent drivers from stopping where stationary vehicles may disrupt the traffic, or where the environment obstructs the view and such vehicles obstruct the view more.
Action: Exception an emergency, you may stop for short periods but may not park here.
Parking means that a vehicle is stationary (whether the engine is running or not) for a longer period than is longer than that needed to on or off load goods or passengers.



Name: Bicycle lane lines (RM14)
Where: On the left-hand side of any road.
Purpose: To indicate the limits within which only cyclists may travel.
Action: Do no drive in the demarcated area.

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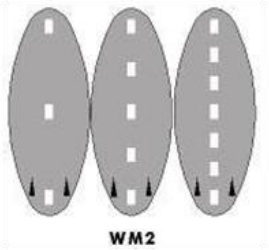


Name: Traffic circle mandatory directional arrows (RM15)
Where: At traffic circles and mini-circles.
Purpose: To indicate the direction you must follow around the circle or mini-circle.
Action: Only drive around the circle in the direction indicated by the arrows.
Yield to traffic coming from your right hand side.
At a mini-circle yield to traffic that reaches their yield line first before you reach yours. Drive slowly so that you can stop if someone does not yield.

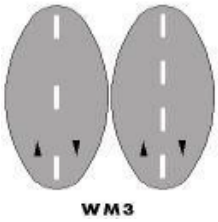
7.2 Warning Markings



Name: Railway crossing ahead (WM1)
Where: On any road before a railway crossing between the warning sign and the railway crossing.
Purpose: To warn that there is a railway crossing ahead.
Action: Slow down and if necessary, stop before the crossing.



Name: Continuity lines (WM2)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn you that there is a break (intersection or off ramp) in the continuing part of the roadway and to inform you that if you are in a lane that has a line on one side, that lane will soon turn off from the road which you are now travelling.
Action: Yield to any traffic that wants to change lanes. The continuity lines will soon change to a channelizing line or painted island, which will make it illegal to change direction. Check your blind spot to make sure there are no other vehicles that might cut in front of you.



Name: Dividing lines (WM3)
Where: On any road with two-way traffic.
Purpose: To warln that vehicles on the other side of the road marking are moving in the opposite direction.
Action: Be on the look out for approaching vehicles which may move over onto your side of the road.

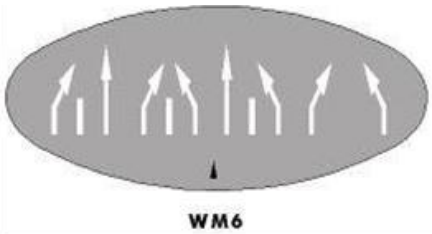


Name: Reversible lane lines (WM4)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn drivers that the lane indicated by this marking can be used for traffic from the opposite direction at various times of day or night.
Action: Be on the look out for approaching vehicles.

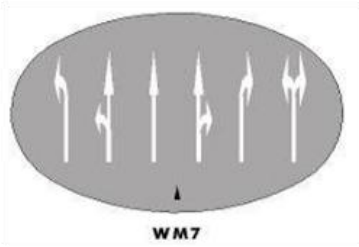
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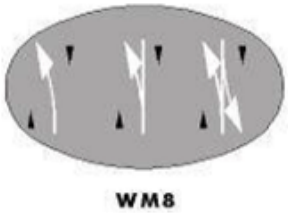
Name: Yield control ahead (WM5)
Where: On any road before coming to an intersection.
Purpose: To warn that there is a yield sign ahead.
Action: Slow down if other traffic is approaching the intersection and stop if necessary.



Name: Lane reduction arrows (WM6.1, WM6.2, WM6.3)
Where: On a multi-lane carriageway.
Purpose: To warn that the traffic lanes are reduced from the left (WM6.1) or right (WM6.3) or from both (WM6.2) sides.
Action: Change lanes in time if the lane you are travelling in ends. Check both the blind spots where two lanes end from both sides to make sure there is no other vehicle that is also changing lanes.

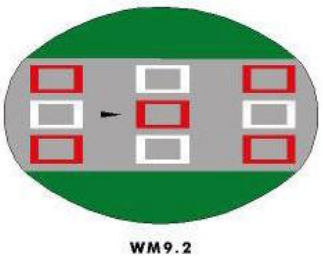


Name: Mandatory direction arrow ahead (WM7)
Where: In a traffic lane on any road especially in urban areas.
Purpose: To warn in time that you will be obliged to follow a certain direction at the first intersection.
Action: Choose the correct lane in time to drive in the direction that you want to go.



Name: No overtaking or no crossing line ahead (WM8)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn you that there is a no-overtaking line or no-crossing line ahead.
Action: Ensure not to cross the prohibition line that follows the sign.
If you are on the right-hand side of the road move back to the left-hand lane as soon as possible before the prohibition line starts.





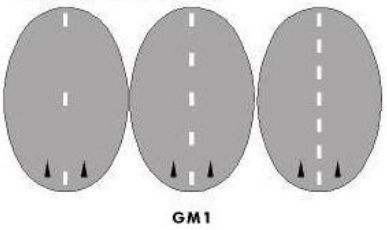
Name: Arrestor bed ahead (WM9)
Where: On any rural road especially in mountainous areas.
Purpose: To indicate where especially drivers of heavy vehicles who become aware that a vehicle's brakes became defective, can drive such a vehicle of the road and it will be stopped by the gravel section ahead.
Action: Only drive into this arrestor bed when your brakes fail.

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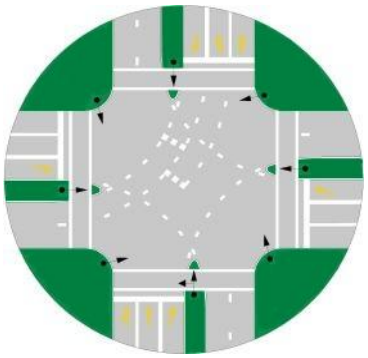


Name: Speed hump (WM10)
Where: On any road especially in urban areas.
Purpose: To warn that there is a speed hump in the road.
Action: Slow down and release your brake before driving over the speed hump.

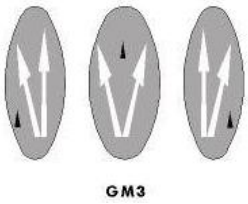
7.3 Guidance Markings



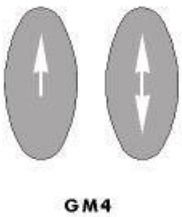
Name: Lane lines (GM1)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To show that you are using a part of the road with traffic in the same direction.
Action: Drive in the centre of your demarcated lane.



Name: Guide lines (GM2)
Where: In an intersection.
Purpose: To guide you to follow the correct route in the intersection.
Action: Turn according to the markings.



Name: Bifurcation arrows (GM3)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To indicate an increase in the number of lanes ahead.
Action: Ensure that you do not straddle any lane markings.



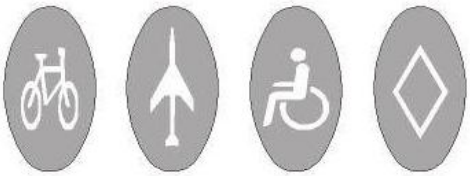
Name: Information arrows (GM4.1, GM4.2)
Where: On any road especially one way streets or wide intersections with a complex layout.
Purpose: To indicate the direction you may drive in a lane or on a road.
Action: The driver must be guided by the arrows and never, unless otherwise requested by a traffic officer, drive in the direction opposite to what the arrows show.

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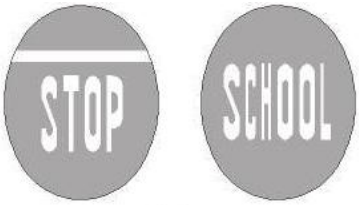
GM5

Name: Bicycle crossing lines (GM5)
Where: On any road especially in urban areas.
Purpose: To indicate a section of the road to be used by cyclists to cross the road.
Action: Look out for cyclists crossing or who want to cross the road.



GM6

Name: Road marking symbols (GM6.1, GM6.2, GM6.3)
Where: On any road.
At a cycle lane, a road that leads to an airport and where a parking bay is reserved for the handicapped only.
Purpose: As additional markings with standard signs and markings to inform you that an area is reserved for a specific group or that a road is leading to a specific destination.
Action: Do not use a road or a marked portion of a road if you are not part of the group identified by the marking.



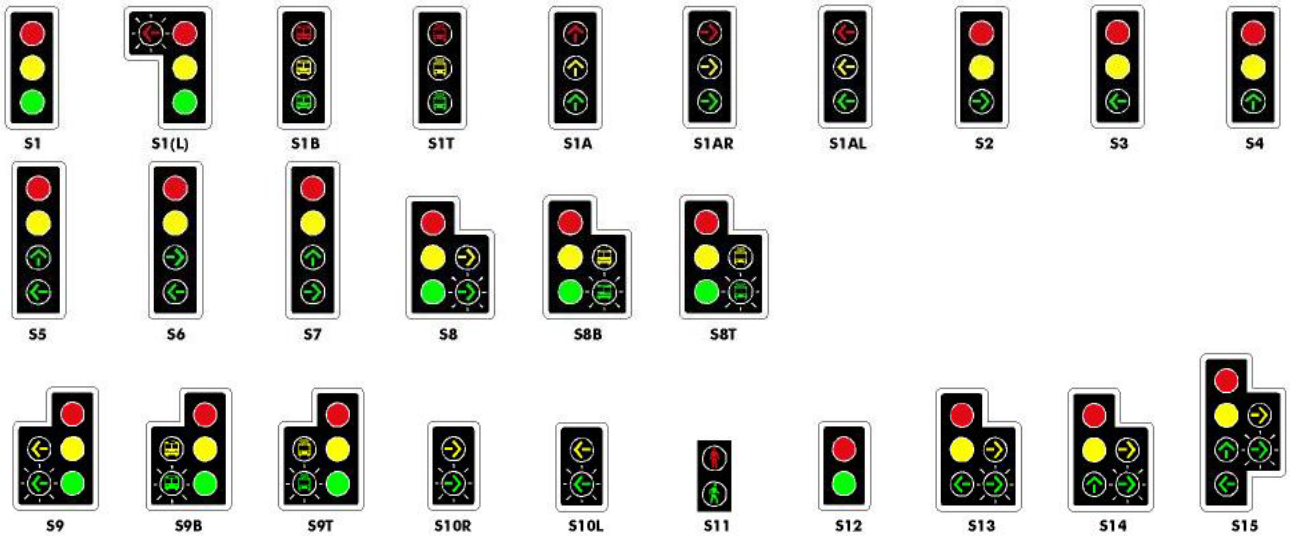
GM7

Name: Word markings (GM7)
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To supply you with additional information.
Action: Read the message on the road and then concentrate on the possible danger indicated by the message.

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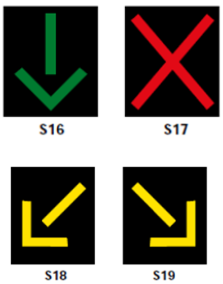
8. TRAFFIC SIGNALS

These standard devices are traffic regulation signs that consist of prescribed light signals that light up in specific sequences.



Name: Traffic lights
Where: Where traffic density can be better controlled by traffic lights at intersections, junctions, pedestrian crossings, etc.
Purpose: To regulate traffic coming from different directions.
Action: These lights must be obeyed at all times in the following manner:

- Red - Stop
- Flashing red arrow to the left - After stopping, the driver may turn if there is no traffic. Remember to yield to pedestrian traffic and oncoming traffic that wants to turn right, and traffic from the right passing through the intersection.
- Amber - Stop, except where it cannot be done safely.
- Constant amber arrow - Stop and wait until the flashing green arrow shows you may go.
- Green - Go if it is safe.
- Flashing green arrows - Right of way in the direction of the flashing arrow.
- Constant green arrow - Shows the direction in which traffic must go, for example one-way streets.
- Flashing amber disc - Drive on carefully, but yield to pedestrians. Pedestrians may cross the roadway.
- Flashing red signal - Indicates that the driver must stop and may carry on when it is safe (as at stop sign).
- At a railway crossing a flashing red light indicates that a train is coming and you may not drive on until the light stops flashing.
- (Red) figure light signal. Shows pedestrians that they may not cross the road until the green figure light signal is shown. If this sign flashes pedestrians who have not entered the roadway must wait until a green figure light signal shows. Pedestrians who are already in the intersection must cross the intersection as quickly as possible.



Name: Overhead lane direction control

Steady green downward pointing arrow (S16) – Indicates to the driver that he/she may drive in the lane over which the arrow is displayed

Steady red cross(S17) – Indicates to a driver that he/she shall not drive in the lane over which the cross is displayed. Lane might be open to vehicles travelling in the opposite direction.
Yellow arrow left (S18) and right (S19) – Indicates to the driver that the lane he/she is driving in is closed ahead. The driver must leave the lane in the direction of the arrow.

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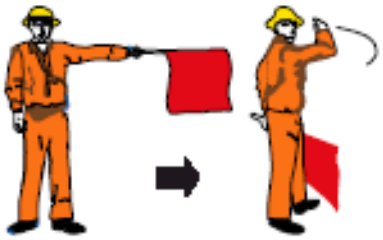
8.1 Other Regulatory Signals



SS1

Name: Control hand signals for use by traffic officers (SS1)
Purpose: To direct traffic in areas where there is high traffic congestion, at the scene of an accident or the normal traffic signals are not operational.
Action: Driver must focus on the signals given by the officer, and strictly adhere to the signal given.
The traffic officer signals take precedence over any other traffic signal.

a) Stop – Stop traffic approaching from the front
b) Stop – Stop traffic approaching from the rear
c) Stop – Stop traffic approaching from the front and rear
d) Go/Proceed – Indicates to the driver that he/she may proceed
e) Go/Proceed - Indicates to the driver that he/she may proceed



Name: Flag signals – Stop / Proceed (SS2)
Purpose: To direct traffic in areas where there is road works ahead, herdsman leading cattle or other animals across or next to a roadway.

(i) Flag signal to stop - indicating to the driver of a vehicle that he or she shall stop until the proceed flag signal is displayed; and
(ii) Flag signal to proceed - indicating to the driver that he or she shall proceed when the flag signal is displayed.



Name: Flag signals - Warning flag signal
Purpose: Warns a road user to proceed slowly and be alert.

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