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RULES OF THE ROAD

WARNING SIGNS

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EXAMINATION



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RULES OF THE ROAD

Pages 3 & 4	Rule of the Road, Overtaking
Page 5	No Overtaking, Traffic Lanes, Dual Roads
Page 6	The Freeway, The Following Distances
Page 7	No Stopping, Turning Right
Page 8	Turning Left
Page 9	General Speed Limits, No Parking
Pages 10 & 11	Towing, Vehicle Lights
Page 12	Number Plates
Page 13	Driving View (Rear-view Mirrors), Steering Gear
Page 14	Turning Radius, Brakes, Hooter, Emergency Warning Devices
Page 15	Seat Belts, Protective Helmets for Motor Cycles
Page 16	Windscreen, Windscreen Wipers, Exhaust, Fuel Tanks, Engine
Page 17	Excessive Noise, Emergency Warning Signs
Page 18	Speedometers, Speed Limits
Page 20	Conveyance of Goods, Projections from Vehicles
Page 21	Driving of Divided Public Roads,
Page 22	Lane Changing, Driving Signals, Direction Indicators
Page 23	Overtaking, Passing, Intersections
Page 24 & 25	Parking, No Stopping
Pages 26, 27 & 28	General Duties of Drivers
Page 29	Freeways
Page 30	Rules when signalling on the Road
Page 31	Restrictions, Compulsory Stops
Page 32	Tyres, Accidents
Page 33	Driving under the Influence
Pages 35 – 42	Road Surface Markings
Pages 43 - 44	Traffic Signals
Page 45	Regulatory Control Hand Signals
Pages 46 - 52	Sign Controls



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RULES OF THE ROAD

Collisions do not occur at a fixed time or place.

Road accidents cannot be predicted with certainty.
They happen suddenly and often when a driver least expects it.
This is why constant alertness is essential while driving.

Accidents usually occur when one least expects them.

A momentary lapse in concentration or a sudden change in road conditions can lead to a collision.
Even if a driver has been careful for hours, danger can arise in an instant.

Very few collisions are caused by vehicle failure.

While mechanical breakdowns such as brake failure or tyre bursts can contribute to accidents, they account for only a small percentage.
Regular vehicle maintenance further reduces this risk.

Driver error accounts for the majority of accidents.

Statistics show that 90% of all collisions are caused by driver neglect, such as speeding, distracted driving, ignoring traffic rules, or failing to keep a safe following distance.

A vehicle is a powerful machine and must be treated with respect

In the wrong hands, a motor vehicle can become a lethal weapon.
Careless driving can cause injury, death, or lifelong consequences for both the driver and others on the road.

Drivers face hazards daily.

Every journey presents potential dangers, whether from pedestrians, other vehicles, changing weather, or unexpected road conditions.

Understanding what a hazard is.

A hazard can be defined as anything that forces a driver to change speed or direction.
This includes sudden stops, sharp corners, reckless drivers, or even animals crossing the road.

Young drivers are more at risk.

Research shows that drivers between the ages of 18 and 25 are involved in more accidents than any other group.
This is often due to inexperience, overconfidence, peer pressure, or risk-taking behaviour.

The importance of patience and tolerance.

Safe driving requires a calm attitude.
Always remember: accidents can happen to anyone including you.
Patience and tolerance towards other road users can prevent unnecessary collisions.

Rules make driving easier and safer.

To reduce risks and make driving more manageable, drivers must follow established rules of the road.
These rules are designed to protect both the driver and other road users.

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Search
Identify
Predict
Decide



THE DEFENSIVE DRIVING SYSTEM

- Search (for hazards)
- Identify (the type of hazard)
- Predict (how one will be influenced by it)
- Decide (what action to take)

SEARCH

When driving, we should continually scan the environment for anything that may cause us to change our speed or direction.

This means keeping an active lookout for possible hazards at all times, not just reacting when something is directly in front of us. The search process should not be limited to forward vision only.

Forward scanning allows you to anticipate changes in traffic flow, obstacles, or signals ahead.

Side vision helps detect pedestrians, cyclists, or vehicles entering from side roads or hidden driveways.

Rear observation through mirrors and shoulder checks alerts you to vehicles approaching from behind or preparing to overtake.

By combining forward, side, and rear checks, drivers build a 360-degree awareness of their surroundings.

This constant observation provides enough time to anticipate hazards and make safe decisions, reducing the need for sudden or dangerous manoeuvres.

IDENTIFY

When a hazard has been identified during the search process the question should be asked:

Is it a stationary or a moving hazard and how will it affect my speed or direction.

PREDICT

Once the hazard has been identified, it is necessary to predict how it could affect you.

If the hazard can move, what are all the possible ways in which it can affect you?

Is the hazard moving away or towards or away from you, at what speed and where can a collision occur?

What is the potential of the hazard for causing a collision?

How can you avoid the collision and influence other road users?

DECIDE

Depending on your prediction, you must decide how to react to the situation.

Are you going to make your presence known by simply hooting or flicking the lights, should you increase or decrease your speed?

Are you going to change direction only, or combine some of the above actions?

Your decision will be influenced by the amount of clear space you need to create between your vehicle and the hazard

Always create as much clear space for yourself as possible.

The importance of the SIPD (Search, Identify, Predict, Decide) process as part of the System of Vehicle Control cannot be over emphasized.

Pedestrians bump into each other and apologise for not seeing each other. At the scene of a collision, one frequently hears one of the drivers say:

'I did not see you'.

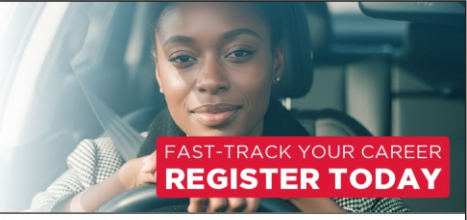
- Many collisions could be avoided if drivers would only search for hazards, identify them, predict the worst case scenario and then make the correct decision.
- Many drivers approach a green light presuming that the red light for cross traffic will stop them. Frequently, drivers do not obey the red robot!
- Continually strive to create as much clear space as possible by adjusting speed or direction so that you have more time and space in which to react to any hazard, especially at night.

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THE RULES OF THE ROAD must be obeyed at all times, except in cases where a police officer, traffic officer, or official road sign gives other instructions.

Purpose of the Rules:

The rules of the road are designed as a system of order and safety, allowing all road users, drivers, cyclists, motorcyclists, and pedestrians to reach their destinations safely and without unnecessary risk.

Why Follow the Rules?

- To protect your own safety.
- To ensure the safety of all other road users.
- To reduce accidents, confusion, and congestion.

General Guidance:

Always use the road in accordance with these rules, showing patience, awareness, and consideration for others.

The Primary Rule of the Road - Keep Left, Pass Right

This means vehicles must always keep to the left-hand side of the road, unless overtaking another vehicle, in which case they must pass on the right-hand side.



KEEP LEFT, PASS RIGHT

Keep to the Left-Hand Side.

This general rule means that you must always drive on the left-hand side of the road, regardless of whether it is a single-lane road, a multi-lane road, or a dual-carriage freeway. Staying left allows smoother traffic flow and reduces the chance of head-on collisions.

When to Move to the Right-Hand Lane.

You may only move to the right-hand lane when you intend to overtake slower-moving traffic ahead of you. The right lane is not meant for cruising. It is strictly for passing.

After Overtaking

Once you have safely passed the vehicle in front of you, you must return to the left lane as soon as it is safe. This prevents unnecessary obstruction of faster vehicles behind you.

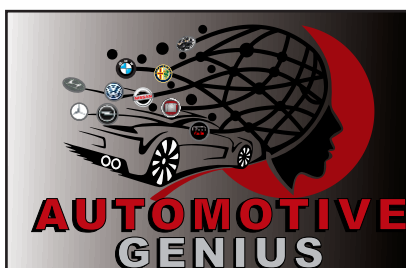
Use of Signals

Always remember to signal clearly and in advance before changing lanes. Indicators warn other road users of your intention to move, reducing the risk of accidents.

Left lane = driving lane.

Golden Rule

Right lane = overtaking lane.



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OVERTAKING - The Rules

You may only overtake another vehicle under specific conditions that ensure safety for you and all other road users.

When Overtaking is Allowed.

1. If it is Safe and Legal

You may pass another vehicle only when it is safe to do so, and if there is no road sign or road marking (such as a solid white line or "No Overtaking" sign) prohibiting the maneuver.

Always make sure you have enough clear road ahead to complete the overtaking safely without forcing other vehicles to brake suddenly.

2. When the Vehicle Ahead Intends to Turn Right If it is Safe and Legal

If the driver in front of you has signaled that they are turning right, you may pass them on the left-hand side, provided that there is enough space to do so safely.

This is the only exception where overtaking on the left is legally permitted on a two-way road.

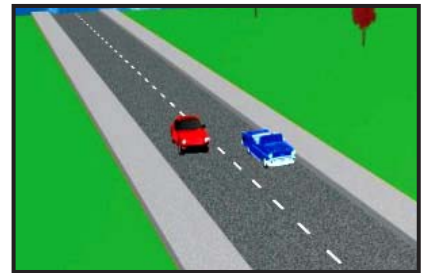
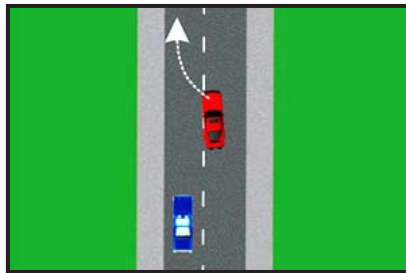
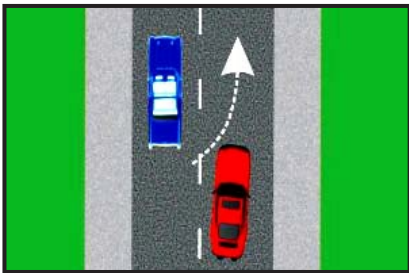
3. On a One-Way Road

If you are traveling on a one-way street that is wide enough to accommodate two or more vehicles side by side, you may overtake on either the left or the right.

Painted lanes are not required, what matters is that the road is wide enough for vehicles to travel next to each other safely.

WHEN OVERTAKING

- Indicate your intention to overtake before you change lanes by using indicators or hand signals.
- After overtaking, indicate that you intend to move back to the lane in which you were originally travelling.



WHEN OVERTAKING STATIONARY VEHICLES, ESPECIALLY BUSES

One must,

- Slow down.
- Keep a sharp lookout for passengers embarking or disembarking from the vehicles.
- Keep a sharp lookout for pedestrians and children.

WHEN BEING OVERTAKEN:

- You must keep as far left as possible.
- Do not accelerate.
- On a multi-lane road, you must move to the left-hand lane when the driver behind you indicates his intention of passing you.

NO OVERTAKING:

Do not overtake,

- On the left shoulder of the road.
- A vehicle that has come to a dead stop at a pedestrian crossing or a school patrol.
- A vehicle that is slowing down at a YIELD sign.
- A vehicle that is slowing down when approaching a hill or a blind rise.
- In a curve or turn, except where the road is wide enough to allow safe overtaking.
- If overtaking can create a danger to any oncoming traffic or the vehicle that is being overtaken.
- If overtaking can create a danger to any pedestrians.



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TRAFFIC LANES

LANE DISCIPLINE and CHANGING LANES

Maintaining proper lane discipline is an essential part of safe driving. It ensures smooth traffic flow, prevents unnecessary accidents, and shows courtesy to other road users.

Rules for Staying in Your Lane

1. Keep to Your Lane

Always remain in the lane in which you are currently driving, unless you need to turn, overtake, or avoid an obstruction.

Drifting between lanes creates confusion and danger for other drivers.

2. Avoid Frequent Lane-Switching

Do not change lanes unnecessarily or weave between vehicles.

Constant lane changing increases the risk of collisions and slows down overall traffic flow.

3. Change Lanes Only When Safe

Only move into another lane after checking your mirrors and blind spots.

Make sure there is sufficient space ahead and behind in the lane you want to enter.

Never force another driver to brake suddenly to let you in.

4. Always Signal Your Intention

Use your indicator lights well in advance before moving to another lane.

Keep the signal on until you have safely completed the maneuver.

Clear signaling allows other drivers to anticipate your actions and adjust accordingly.

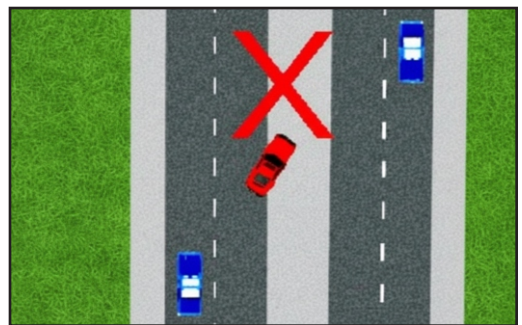
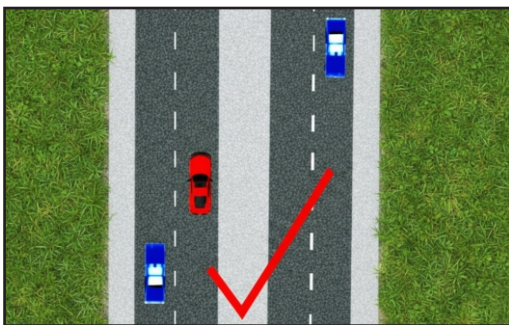
DUAL ROADS

A **dual road (also called a dual carriageway)** is a road that has been divided into two separate roadways for traffic moving in opposite directions.

The separation may be done by:

- a physical barrier (e.g., concrete wall or guardrail),
- an open space (such as a grass island), or
- a painted or paved separating strip.

The purpose of this separation is to improve safety and traffic flow by reducing the chances of head-on collisions.





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Rules for Driving on Dual Roads

1. Keep Lane

Always drive in the left-hand lane, except when overtaking or if road signs indicate otherwise. The right-hand lane should only be used for overtaking or preparing for a right turn (if allowed).

2. Do Not Cross the Divider

Never drive across the separating strip, open space, or barrier to get to the other side of the road. Crossing over is illegal and extremely dangerous, as it may put you directly in the path of oncoming traffic.

3. Use Designated Openings Only

If you need to change direction or turn into the opposite roadway, use the officially marked turning points, intersections, or U-turn bays..

Do not make illegal or unsafe U-turns across the separation.

THE FOLLOWING DISTANCE

Keeping a safe following distance is one of the most important rules for preventing collisions. It ensures you have enough space and time to react if the vehicle in front of you suddenly slows down or stops.

General Rule

1. Maintain a Safe Gap

Always keep a sufficient distance between your vehicle and the one ahead of you.

This gap must allow you to bring your car to a complete stop if the vehicle in front brakes suddenly.

2. Dependence on Speed

The faster you travel, the greater your stopping distance will be.

At high speeds, your reaction time and braking distance both increase, so the gap must be larger.

3. The 2-Second Rule

A safe following distance is measured by keeping a minimum of 2 seconds behind the vehicle in front of you.

To apply this rule: Pick a fixed point on the road (e.g., a tree, signpost, or lamp post).

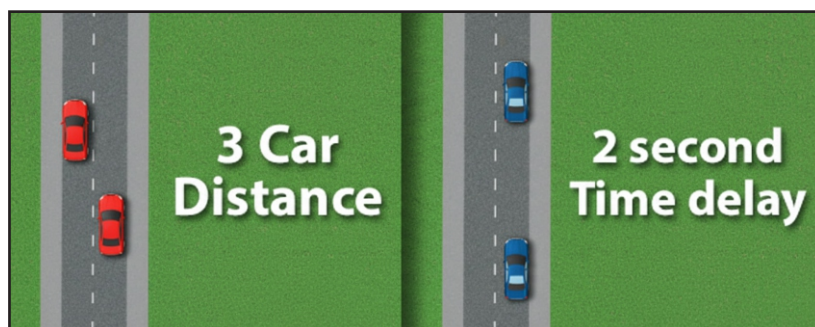
When the vehicle ahead passes it, count, one thousand and one, one thousand and two.

If you reach the point before finishing the count, you are following too closely.

4. Alternative Guide

In addition to the 2-second rule, you may also use the “three car-lengths” rule at lower speeds.

However, the time-based 2-second rule is more reliable, especially at higher speeds.



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FREEWAYS

A freeway is a specially designed high-speed road that allows fast and smooth traffic flow. Because of the speed and volume of vehicles, special rules apply to freeways to ensure maximum safety.

Vehicles Not Allowed on Freeways

- Animal-drawn vehicles (e.g., carts, wagons).
- Agricultural vehicles (e.g., tractors, harvesters).
- Pedal cycles (bicycles).
- Motorised cycles (low-powered scooters).
- Motorcycles with an engine capacity of less than 50cc.
- Vehicles powered by electricity (e.g., small electric scooters).
- Motor tricycles
- Special vehicles under 230 kg that are designed for use by physically disabled persons.

These vehicles are banned because they are too slow, vulnerable, or unstable, making them dangerous on a freeway.

Rules of Conduct on Freeways

In addition to the general rules of the road, the following rules apply specifically to freeways:

1. No Stopping on a Freeway

You may not bring your vehicle to a stop on a freeway unless it is an emergency (e.g., breakdown or accident). If you must stop in an emergency, move your vehicle as far left as possible onto the shoulder, switch on your hazard lights, and ensure it is safe for other drivers.

2. Obey the Edge Lines

Do not drive to the left of the yellow edge line (the emergency shoulder). This lane is for emergencies only. Do not drive to the right of the white right edge line (this marks the boundary of the freeway).

3. Keep Left, Pass Right

You must always keep to the left-hand lane except when overtaking. Do not remain in the right-hand lane after overtaking.

TURNING RIGHT ON A TWO-WAY ROAD OR STREET

When you intend to turn right on a two-way road, you must follow specific steps to ensure safety and smooth traffic flow.

1. Signal Early

Switch on your right indicator well in advance. This alerts following drivers and oncoming traffic of your intention to turn.

2. Move to the Right-Hand Side of the Road

Position your vehicle as close as possible to the center line or right-hand edge of your lane. This makes space for vehicles behind you to pass safely on your left-hand side if they wish to continue straight.

3. Yield to Oncoming Traffic

Wait for a safe gap before turning. Always allow oncoming vehicles traveling straight to pass first, as they have the right of way. Be especially cautious of oncoming vehicles that may be overtaking.



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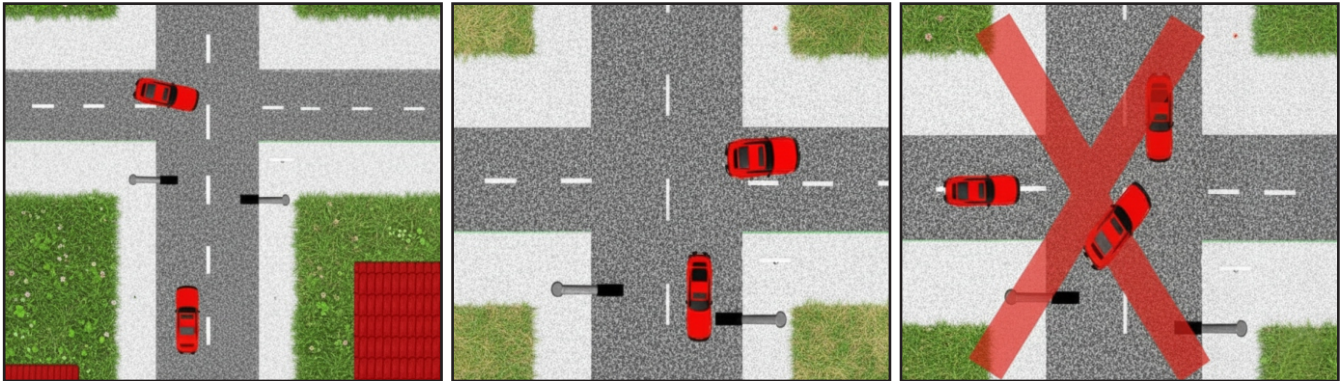
4. Complete the Turn Correctly

When the road is clear, turn smoothly into the left-hand lane of the road you are entering.

Never turn into the right-hand lane first, as this could place you in the path of oncoming vehicles.

Positioning yourself directly into the left lane ensures you are already in the correct driving lane for South African roads.

- Move to the right hand side of the road to allow following vehicles to pass on the left
- Yield to oncoming traffic
- Turn into the left lane, so that you are already on the left-hand side of the road into which you are turning



In a One-way road or street:

1. Signal Early

Always indicate your intention to turn right well in advance by using your right indicator.

Signaling in good time gives other road users behind and beside you enough warning of your action.

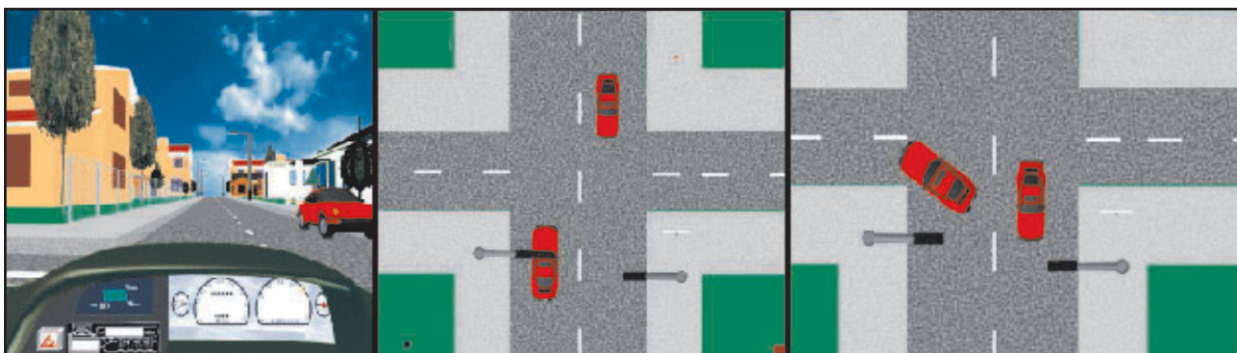
2. Move to the Right Lane

On a one-way road, you must position your vehicle as close as possible to the right-hand edge or right lane. This prevents confusion and avoids obstructing vehicles that want to continue straight on the left.

3. Complete the Turn Safely

When turning, enter the new road into the correct lane (normally the left-hand lane, unless road markings or signs direct otherwise).

Take the turn smoothly and without swinging too wide into the opposite lanes.



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TURNING LEFT

When turning left, you must position yourself correctly and follow a safe, step-by-step procedure. Turning left may seem easier than turning right, but it can still be dangerous if done carelessly especially when pedestrians or cyclists are nearby.

1. Signal Early

Indicate your intention to turn left well in advance by using your left indicator. This gives drivers behind you, pedestrians, and cyclists clear warning of your action.

2. Move to the Left Side

Position your vehicle as far as possible to the left-hand edge of the road before the turn. This prevents other vehicles from trying to squeeze past you on the left, reducing the risk of a side collision.

3. Turn into the Left Lane

When entering the new road, keep to the left-hand side. Do not swing wide into the right lane, as this is illegal and dangerous, it may bring you into conflict with vehicles approaching from the opposite direction or those behind you.

4. Match the Speed of Traffic

As you complete the turn, adjust your speed so that you can merge smoothly with vehicles already traveling on that road.

Avoid turning too slowly and disrupting the traffic flow, but also don't accelerate too fast if conditions are unsafe.

TOWING

Towing a vehicle requires strict adherence to the rules of the road to ensure safety for both the towing driver and other road users.

Rules for Safe Towing

1. Secure Connection

The tow rope must be securely fastened to both the towing vehicle and the vehicle being towed. Make sure the rope is in good condition and strong enough to handle the weight of the towed vehicle.

2. Tow Rope Length

The maximum length of the tow rope must not exceed 3.5 meters.

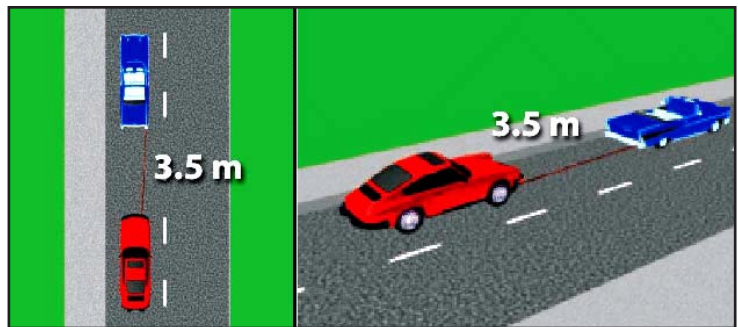
A longer rope can make controlling the towed vehicle difficult and increases the risk of accidents.

3. Driver in the Towed Vehicle

The vehicle being towed must be under the control of a person with a valid drivers licence. This person is responsible for steering, braking, and assisting in the safe towing of the vehicle.

4. Exceptions

If a solid tow bar is used instead of a rope, the driver in the towed vehicle may not be required. Similarly, if the front wheels of the towed vehicle are lifted off the road (as with a tow truck), the vehicle does not need a driver.



5. Speed Limit While Towing

The maximum speed when towing a vehicle with a rope is 30 km/h. This speed restriction does not apply when a tow truck or a solid bar is being used. Always adjust speed for road conditions, visibility, and traffic.

6. Passengers in the Towed Vehicle

Passengers are not allowed in the vehicle being towed. Having passengers in the towed vehicle increases the risk of injury in case of sudden stops or accidents.

NO STOPPING

Stopping a vehicle in certain areas is strictly prohibited to prevent accidents, maintain traffic flow, and ensure safety for all road users.

Situations Where Stopping is Prohibited**1. Road Signs or Road Markings**

You may not stop where a road sign or road marking line explicitly prohibits stopping. Always observe signs such as “No Stopping” or “No Parking” symbols.

2. Instructions from Traffic or Police Officers

Do not stop when a traffic officer or police officer directs you to keep moving. Obeying the officer takes precedence over road signs or markings.

3. Next to or Opposite an Excavation

Avoid stopping next to or opposite a construction site, hole, or excavation. Your vehicle in such a position may create a hazard or obstruct traffic.

4. On the Wrong Side of the Road

Never stop on the right-hand side of the road with your front facing oncoming traffic. This is illegal and extremely dangerous, as it can confuse or endanger other drivers.

5. Near Railway Crossings

Do not stop within the reserved area of any railway crossing. Stopping here may block the path of trains or other vehicles, risking collisions.

6. On Narrow Roads (Less than 9 Metres Wide)

Do not stop next to or opposite another vehicle if the road is narrower than 9 metres. Stopping in such situations may obstruct traffic and create unsafe conditions for passing vehicles.

**NO STOPPING SPECIAL LOCATIONS**

For safety and to avoid obstructing other road users, stopping is strictly prohibited on, inside, underneath, or within 6 metres of certain road structures or features.

Areas Where Stopping is Not Allowed**1. Tunnels**

Never stop inside a tunnel or within 6 metres of its entrance or exit. Stopping here creates serious danger because visibility is reduced and vehicles travel at speed.

2. Bridges

Do not stop on top of a bridge, underneath a bridge, or within 6 metres of the bridge structure. Bridges are often narrow, and stopping may obstruct traffic flow or create collision risks.

3. Overhead Structures

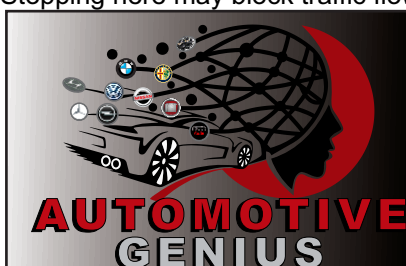
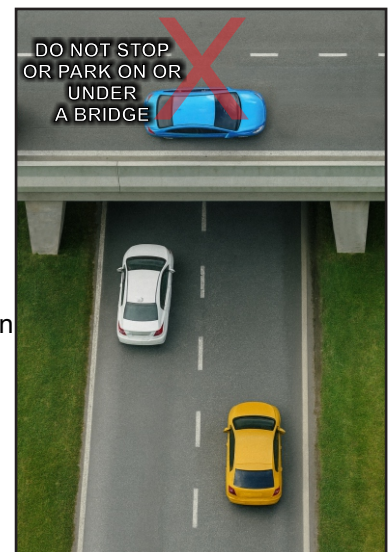
Stopping is prohibited under or near overhead road structures (such as flyovers or elevated crossings). This prevents congestion and ensures clear passage beneath the structure.

4. Subways

You may not stop inside or close to the entrance/exit of a subway. Subways are confined spaces with limited visibility, making stopping extremely dangerous.

5. Road Narrowing Points

Do not stop at or within 6 metres of the point where a road or street narrows. Stopping here may block traffic flow and increase the risk of head-on collisions.



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GENERAL SPEED LIMITS ON PUBLIC ROADS

Speed limits are put in place to ensure the safety of all road users, reduce the risk of accidents, and allow traffic to flow smoothly. Every driver must know and obey the maximum legal speed limits unless a lower limit is indicated by a road sign.

Speed Limits by Road Type

A. Urban or Suburban Streets and Roads

The maximum speed limit is 60 km/h.

This applies to areas within towns, cities, or residential suburbs where there are many pedestrians, intersections, and driveways.

In these areas, always drive at a speed that allows you to stop quickly for pedestrians, cyclists, or sudden hazards.

B. National and Rural Roads

The maximum speed limit is 100 km/h.

This applies to roads outside urban areas, such as rural or inter-town roads that are not freeways.

Be alert for animals, farm vehicles, and pedestrians that may be present on these roads.

C. Freeways

The maximum speed limit is 120 km/h.

Freeways are designed for fast-moving traffic, but you must still adjust your speed according to traffic flow, weather conditions, and visibility.

Driving at 120 km/h is not always safe, slow down if conditions demand it.



Permanent



Temporary



VEHICLE LIGHTS

- Switch on your headlights at all times between sunset and sunrise.
- Drive with your headlights switched to dim when the visibility is less than 150 meters or less.
- Drive with your headlights switched to bright only outside built up areas.
- Switch off the brights when there are oncoming vehicles.

MOTOR CYCLES

You may not operate any motorcycle, on a public road unless all lamps fitted to such motorcycles are undamaged, properly secured and capable of being lighted at all times.

When riding a motorcycle on a public road, the headlamp must be lighted at all times. (During night and day)

LIGHT AND HEAVY VEHICLES

When using any light or heavy motor vehicle on a public road, all lamps must be undamaged, unobscured, properly secured, and capable of being lit at all times.

The headlamps, rear lamps and number plate lamps must be kept lighted during the period.

- between sunset and sunrise, and
- at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable weather conditions, persons and vehicles upon the public road are not clearly discernible at a distance of 150 metres.

Provided that these provisions shall not apply to a motor vehicle, which is parked.

- off the roadway of a public road,
- in a parking place demarcated by an appropriate road traffic sign, or
- within a distance of 12 metres from a lighted street lamp illuminating the road on which such vehicle is parked.

MAIN BEAM (BRIGHT)

Every headlamp emitting a main-beam (bright), must be so adjusted and maintained that it shall be capable of adequately illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle.

Thus enabling the driver/rider to see any person, vehicle or substantial object at a distance of at least 100 metres.

Remember to dip the main-beam (bright) of your vehicle for oncoming traffic, as well as when following another vehicle.

DIPPED BEAM

Every headlamp emitting a dipped-beam must be so adjusted and maintained to be capable of adequately illuminating an area ahead of the motor vehicle.

Thus enabling the driver/rider to see any person, vehicle or substantial object at a distance of at least 45 metres ahead of the motor vehicle

PARKING LIGHTS

A vehicle may not be driven on a public road with only the parking lamps lighted while such vehicle is in motion.

REAR LAMPS

You may not ride any motorcycle or a motor tricycle on a public road unless such cycle is fitted with a rear lamp emitting a red light to the rear.

You may not drive a light motor vehicle on a public road unless it is fitted with lamps at the rear, emitting a red light to the rear.

You may not drive a heavy motor vehicle on a public road unless such motor vehicle is fitted with at least one lamp on each side at the rear emitting a red light to the rear.



STOP LAMP

You may not drive a light motor vehicle or motorcycle on a public road unless it is fitted with stop lamps at the rear.

When in use, they must emit a red light, which must be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamps and must be visible in normal sunlight at a distance of 30 metres to a person of normal eyesight.

A person may not drive a heavy motor vehicle on a public road unless it is fitted with at least one stop lamp on each side at the rear of the motor vehicle which shall, when in use, emit a red light and the intensity of which shall be greater than that of the light emitted by the rear lamp on the motor vehicle and shall be visible in normal sunlight at a distance of not less than 30 metres to a person of normal eyesight.

When a stop lamp is illuminated, this indicates that the vehicle is decreasing speed and may stop.

NUMBER PLATE LAMP

You may not drive a motor vehicle on a public road, unless it is fitted with at least one number-plate lamp at the rear, illuminating the number plate.

Every letter and figure of such plate must be visible from a distance of 20 metres by a person of normal eyesight.

FOG LAMPS

Front fog lamps / Rear fog lamps

No vehicle may be driven on a public road while any fog lamp fitted to such vehicle is lit, except in conditions of poor visibility caused by;

- snow,
- fog,
- mist,
- dust, or
- smoke.

SPOT LAMP

A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if it is fitted with a spot lamp, that can be adjusted to enable a beam of light to emit to on coming traffic,

Provided that a spot lamp which is adjustable -

- may be fitted and used for official purposes on any ambulance, rescue vehicle, fire-fighting vehicle, police vehicle or traffic control vehicle,
- may be fitted to a vehicle owned by a medical practitioner or veterinarian, and used for professional duties only, or
- may be fitted to a breakdown vehicle or a vehicle employed in connection with the supply of electricity or other public essential services
- Provided that it is used solely at the scene of an accident or breakdown or for the examination of overhead telephone, telegraph or power lines.

NUMBER PLATES

A South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) approve number plate must be affixed -

- (a) in such a manner that it is not easily detachable,
- (b) in an upright position or within 30 degrees of such position,
- (c) in such a manner that each letter and figure thereon is clearly legible,
- (d) in such a manner that the whole number plate is clearly visible,
- (e) to the back of a motor cycle, motor tricycle, or trailer, and
- (f) one to the back and one to the front of all other motor vehicles.



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DRIVING VIEW TO BE UNOBSTRUCTED (Rear-View Mirrors)**General Rule:**

No person may operate a motor vehicle on a public road if the driver/rider does not have a full and clear view of:

The roadway ahead,
The right side, and
The left side while the vehicle is in use.

Mirror Requirements:**A. Rear-View Mirrors (General Rule)**

Every vehicle (except tractors) must be fitted with a rear-view mirror or mirrors.

These mirrors must allow the driver to see, in clear weather, a clear reflection of traffic to the rear.

B. Specific Vehicle Types

For motor cars, minibuses, buses, and goods vehicles:

1. Must be fitted with:

An exterior rear-view mirror on the driving side, and
An interior rear-view mirror.

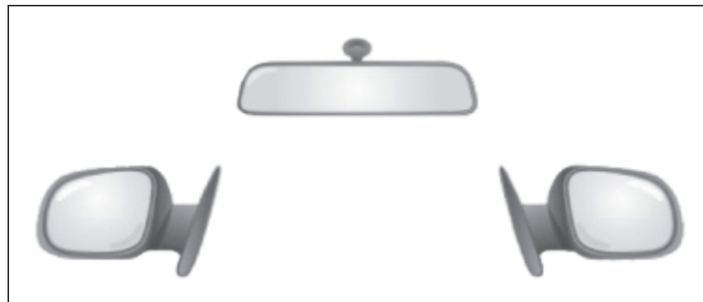
2. Exception:

If the interior rear-view mirror does not provide a clear view of traffic to the rear, then: An additional exterior mirror must be fitted on the side opposite to the driving seat.

In this case, the interior mirror is not required.

Key Points to Remember for Test:

Drivers view must always be clear in all directions.

**STEERING GEAR****STEERING GEAR (Motorcycles)****General Rule:**

A motorcycle may NOT be used on a public road unless:

All parts of the steering gear are properly maintained,
The steering gear allows the motorcycle to be steered safely and efficiently.

Handlebar Width Requirements

For motorcycles with engine capacity 200 cc or more, Handlebar width must be between 600 mm and 800 mm.

For motorcycles with engine capacity less than 200 cc, Handlebar width must be between 500 mm and 800 mm.



Handlebar Height Restrictions

The outer ends of the handgrips on the handlebars may NOT be:
Higher than 500 mm above the seat height, OR
Lower than the seat height.

- (i) between 600 and 800 millimetres in respect of motorcycles having an engine with a cylinder capacity of 200 cubic centimetres more, and
 - (ii) between 500 and 800 millimetres in respect of motorcycles having an engine with a cylinder capacity of less than 200 cubic centimetres. of which the outer ends of the handgrips on the handlebars are-
- higher than 500 millimetres above the seat height; or
 - lower than the seat height,

Key Points for Test:

Steering gear must be in good working condition at all times.

Handlebar width depends on engine size:

200 cc or more - 600 - 800 mm.

Less than 200 cc - 500 - 800 mm.

Handlebar grips must not be too high (over 500 mm above the seat) or too low (below seat level).

STEERING GEAR - LIGHT & HEAVY MOTOR VEHICLES

General Rule:

A light motor vehicle or heavy motor vehicle may NOT be operated on a public road unless:

All parts of the steering system are properly maintained, and

The vehicle can be steered safely and efficiently at all times.

What This Means in Practice:

Steering must not be loose, worn out, or faulty.

The driver must be able to maintain full control of the vehicles direction.

Applies to all vehicles regardless of size or weight.

Key Point for Test:

No vehicle is roadworthy if its steering gear is defective - Unsafe, illegal, and can cause accidents.



TURNING RADIUS

A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if the turning radius of such vehicle exceeds 13,1 metres.



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BRAKES

Motorcycles

A motorcycle may NOT be used on a public road unless it is fitted with two independent braking systems:

- Front Brake - must act on the front wheel.
 - Rear Brake - must act on the rear wheel or wheels.
- Both braking systems must always be in good working order.

Light & Heavy Motor Vehicles

Every light motor vehicle (cars, minibuses, bakkies) and heavy motor vehicle (trucks, buses, etc.) used on a public road must be equipped with:

1. A Service Brake

Used to reduce speed or stop the vehicle during normal driving.
Controlled by the driver (usually the foot brake).

2. A Parking Brake (Handbrake)

Keeps the vehicle stationary when parked.
Prevents rolling when stopped on inclines.

3. OR an Emergency Brake

A separate system that can stop the vehicle if the service brake fails.
May sometimes be combined with the parking brake.

Key Points to Remember for Test

Motorcycles - Must have 2 separate brakes (front & rear).

Light/Heavy Vehicles - Must have at least a service brake AND either a parking brake or an emergency brake.

All braking systems must always be kept in good working condition for roadworthiness.

HOOTER

No person shall use the hooter of a vehicle except when such use is necessary on the grounds of safety.

You may not use a light motor vehicle on a public road unless-

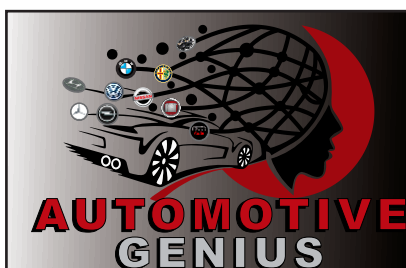
- it is equipped with a warning device (hooter), which is in good working order and,
- when used, capable of emitting a sound, which is clearly audible by a person of normal hearing from a distance of 90 metres.
- Sirens or warning devices that play a tune may not be used in private vehicles.

EMERGENCY WARNING DEVICE (SIREN)

The driver/rider of a motor vehicle shall give immediate right of way to all emergency vehicles sounding a siren and displaying emergency warning lights.

The following vehicles are regarded as an emergency vehicles-

- a fire-fighting vehicle (red warning light),
- a fire-fighting response vehicle (red warning light),
- a rescue vehicle (red warning light),
- a emergency medical response vehicle (red warning light),
- ambulance (red warning light),
- vehicle driven by a traffic officer in the carrying out of his or her duties (blue warning light),
- a vehicle driven by a person while engaged in civil protection (green warning light).



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SEATBELTS

Seatbelts are compulsory for children and adults. Persons 3 years of age and younger should be seated in a baby car seat.

If seatbelts are fitted, rear-seat passengers must wear such seatbelts whilst the vehicle is driven.

No adult shall,

- occupy a seat in any motor vehicle unless such person wears a seatbelt;
- occupy a seat on a row of seats, which is not fitted with a seatbelt, unless all other seats on such row which are fitted with seatbelts, are already occupied



CHILDREN

The driver of a motor vehicle shall ensure that a child seated on a seat,

- where it is available, uses an appropriate child restraint, or
- if no child restraint is available, wears a seatbelt when available.

If a seat, equipped with a seatbelt, is not available, the driver shall ensure that a child shall, if such motor vehicle is equipped with a rear seat, be seated on the rear seat.

It is not compulsory to wear a seatbelt while reversing or moving in or out of a parking bay or area.

The driver of a motor vehicle shall ensure that all persons travelling in such motor vehicle shall wear a seat belt.

PROTECTIVE HELMET FOR MOTORCYCLE RIDERS

You may not ride a motorcycle or be a passenger on a motorcycle, motor tricycle or a motor quad cycle, or be a passenger in the sidecar attached to a motorcycle, on a public road, unless a protective helmet is worn-

- which is specially designed for use in connection with such cycle, and
- which fits properly and of which the chin strap is properly fastened under the chin.

The rider of a motorcycle shall ensure that any passenger in or on such cycle who is younger than 14 years, wears such protective helmet.



WINDSCREEN

The transparent windscreen of a light motor vehicle, must,

- afford the driver sufficient visibility for safe driving,
- be of safety glass, and,
- have visible light transmittance through the windscreen of at least 70%.

WINDSCREEN WIPERS

A light and heavy motor vehicle with a windscreen must be fitted with at least one windscreen wiper and must, when in operation, wipe the outside of the windscreen directly in front of the driver, continuously, evenly and adequately.



Safety Tip of The Day



**What should you do when driving in the Rain ?
Reduce your Speed and avoid sudden braking.**



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EXHAUST SILENCERS / EXHAUST PIPES

A motor vehicle must be equipped with an efficient exhaust silencer system, which must,

- allow the exhaust gas from the engine to be projected through such silencer
- not emit exhaust gas or smoke from the engine which is so dense as to cause a nuisance to, or obstruct the vision of other road users, or
- be in such a position that oil or other flammable liquid or material cannot drip or fall onto it,
- be so maintained that exhaust gas or smoke does not leak into the driving cab or passenger compartment of the vehicle.



A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road-

- without an efficient exhaust silencer.
- unless the gas from the engine is projected through such silencer.
- if the exhaust gas or smoke from the engine is so dense as to cause a nuisance to, or obstruct the vision of other road users, or
- if the exhaust pipe or silencer thereof is in such a position that oil or other flammable liquid or material can drip or fall onto it, or is so placed and maintained that exhaust gas or smoke leaks into the driving cab or passenger compartment of the vehicle.

FUEL AND ELECTRICAL SAFETY RULES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if any of the following conditions exist:

Fuel System Requirements

The fuel tank, carburettor, fuel receptacle, or fuel pipes are defective or exposed in such a way that they could cause a fire hazard or danger.

The fuel tank does not have an effective cap to prevent leakage or spillage of fuel.

Electrical System Requirements

The electrical wiring and battery are not:

- Properly installed,
- Correctly insulated, and
- Well maintained. If these conditions are not met, the wiring and battery may constitute a source of danger, increasing the risk of fire, shock, or mechanical failure.

In summary: To operate legally and safely on a public road, your vehicles fuel system must be leak-proof and capped, and its electrical system must be correctly fitted, insulated, and safe.

EXCESSIVE NOISE

No person shall operate on a public road a vehicle in such a manner as to cause any excessive noise.



Safety Tip of The Day



**DO NOT overtake
When approaching a hill or a blind rise .**



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ENGINE SAFETY REQUIREMENT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

A light or heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road unless:
The engine is properly covered so that it does not constitute a source of danger.

This means:

No exposed moving engine parts that could injure pedestrians, cyclists, or the driver.
No open engine components that may cause burns, sparks, or fire hazards.
The engine must be enclosed in such a way that it is safe for public road use.



EMERGENCY WARNING SIGNS (TRIANGLES)

Any heavy motor vehicle (GVM exceeds 3500kg), all goods vehicles, minibuses and busses, (excluding motor cars, ambulances and motorcycles) may not be used on a public road, unless there is carried on such vehicle at least one emergency warning sign.

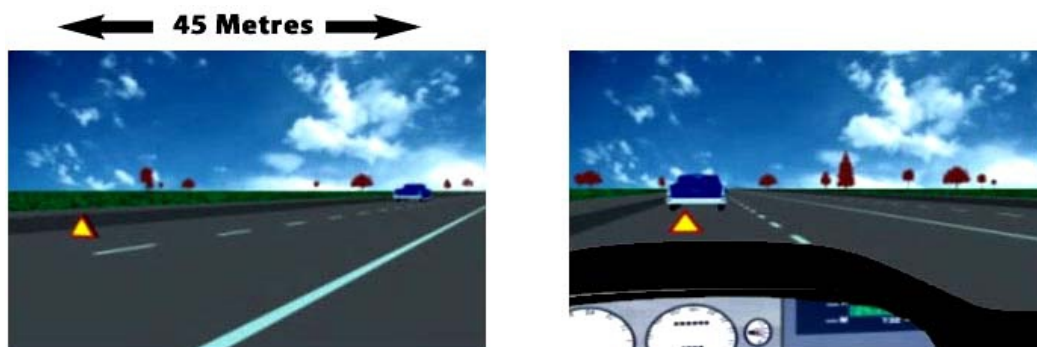
Provided that in the case of a combination of motor vehicles (vehicle with one or more trailers), the emergency warning sign for every motor vehicle of such combination may be carried on the drawing vehicle.



- the sign shall be placed not less than 45 metres from the motor vehicle along the roadway of the public road concerned in the direction from which traffic will approach such vehicle when travelling on the side of the roadway closest to such motor vehicle,
- the sign shall be placed approximately as far from the edge of the roadway as the transverse centre of the motor vehicle is from the edge of the roadway, and
- the reflective side of the sign shall face in the direction from which any traffic will approach.

This shall not apply where a motor vehicle is stationary

- in a place where a road traffic sign authorises the loading or unloading of a vehicle,
- in compliance with any direction conveyed by a road traffic sign or given by a traffic officer,
- on account of other traffic on the public road concerned and while the driver occupies the driving seat of such motor vehicle, or
- in the course of events accompanying the carrying out of a State or municipal function.



SPEEDOMETERS

A motor vehicle, which is designed for or capable of reaching a speed of 60 km/h or more, must be equipped with a speedometer, which is in a good working order.

**SPEED LIMITS**

A general speed limit is applicable on all roads and does not have to be displayed by a road traffic sign.

- Unless otherwise indicated by a road traffic sign, a speed limit of -
- 60 kilometres per hour shall apply in respect of every public road situated within an urban area,
- 100 kilometres per hour shall apply in respect of every public road other than a freeway, situated outside an urban area, and
- 120 kilometres per hour shall apply in respect of every freeway.

Exceeding the speed limit is an offence.

***SPEED LIMIT IN RESPECT OF PASSENGER VEHICLES CONVEYING PERSONS FOR REWARD***

A speed limit of 100 kilometres per hour shall apply in respect of-

- bus, and
- a minibus

SPEED LIMIT FOR A PARTICULAR CLASS OF VEHICLES

A speed limit of 80 kilometres per hour shall apply in respect to-

- a goods vehicle with a GVM of more than 9000 kilograms,
- a combination of motor vehicles consisting of a goods vehicle, being the drawing vehicle, and one or two trailers of which the sum of the gross vehicle mass of the goods vehicle and of the trailer or trailers exceeds 9 000 kilograms, or
- an articulated motor vehicle, of which the gross combination mass of the truck-tractor exceeds 9000 kilograms,
- Any breakdown vehicle that is towing another vehicle.



CONVEYANCE OF GOODS

Goods may not be loaded onto a vehicle in such a manner that it may,

- come into contact with the surface of the road,
- obscure the drivers/riders view of traffic to the front or on either side, or his or her view in the rear-view mirror or mirrors of traffic to the rear,

Which are not -

- safely contained within the body of such vehicle; or
- securely fastened to such vehicle, and which are not properly protected from being dislodged or spilled from such vehicle.
- on the roof thereof, in the case where such vehicle is a motorcar, if the height of such goods measured from the highest point of such roof exceeds one-half of the height of the motor car, measured from ground level, provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be applicable in respect of pedal cycles being transported on the roof of a motor vehicle.

Any container, which has provision for fastening by means of 'twist locks', unless such container is securely fastened by at least four 'twist locks'.

Transporting baggage on a motorcycle in the best possible way is to place the baggage into suitable carriers attached securely to the motorcycle.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH PERSONS MAY BE CARRIED ON GOODS VEHICLE

If persons are carried on a goods vehicle, that portion of the vehicle in which the persons are being conveyed must be enclosed to a height of -

- at least 350 millimetres above the surface upon which such person is seated, or
- at least 900 millimetres above the surface on which such person is standing.

It is against the law for passengers to ride in a caravan.

PROJECTIONS / OVERHANG

MOTORCYCLE

A motorcycle may not be used on a public road if any goods carried thereon, or on any sidecar project more-

- than 600 millimetres to the front of the axle of the front wheel,
- than 900 millimetres to the rear of the axle of the rear wheel,
- than 450 millimetres on either side of the wheels, and
- than 300 millimetres to the outside of the wheel of the sidecar.

MOTOR VEHICLES

A light & heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road carrying any goods, which project:

- a) either side of the longitudinal centre-line of the vehicle by more than;
 1. in the case a bus or a goods vehicle of which the gross vehicle mass of exceeds 12 000 kilograms - 1,3 metres, or (therefore maximum width of goods is 2,6 metres)
 2. in the case of any other vehicle, 1,25 metres. (therefore maximum width of goods is 2,5 metres)

Provided that any side mirror or direction indicator on the vehicle shall not be taken into account;

A light & heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road carrying any goods, which project:

- a) more than 300 millimetres beyond the front end of the vehicle.
- b) more than 1,8 metres beyond the rear end of the vehicle.

A light & heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road,

- Of which any bracket projects more than 150 millimetres beyond the widest part of the vehicle. (Side rear view mirrors or direction indicators are excluded)



WARNING FLAGS / REFLECTORS

Where any load projects more than 150 millimetres to the side, or more than 300 millimetres to the rear, it must be marked by means of,

- a red flag or flags (300mm x 300mm) during the day, and
 - retro reflectors at night, or
 - any other time when persons and vehicles are not clearly visible due to unfavourable conditions.
- White retro reflectors to the front and red retro reflectors to the rear.

DRIVING ON DIVIDED PUBLIC ROAD

Whenever any public road has been divided into two or more roadways, no person shall drive/ride a vehicle upon such public road except upon the left hand roadway, unless directed or permitted by an appropriate road traffic sign or a traffic officer to use another roadway.

DRIVING ON LEFT SIDE OF ROADWAY

Any person driving a vehicle on a public road shall drive on the left side of the roadway and, where the roadway is wide enough, in such manner as not to encroach on that half of the roadway to his or her right.

Provided that such encroachment shall be permissible -

- where it can be done without obstructing or endangering other traffic, or
- in compliance with a direction of a traffic officer or a road traffic sign.

When you become aware of other traffic proceeding in the same direction and wishing to pass your vehicle -

- drive as near to the left edge of the roadway as is possible, without endangering yourself, other traffic or property, and
- do not accelerate the speed of your vehicle until the other vehicle has passed.

When about to pass oncoming traffic, the driver of a motor vehicle must ensure that his/her vehicle does not encroach on the roadway to his/ her right in such manner as may obstruct or endanger such oncoming traffic.

The driver of a vehicle intending to pass a stationary bus must do so with due care for the safety of persons who are approaching or leaving or may approach or leave such bus.

PROHIBITION ON DRIVING ON SHOULDER OF ROAD, EXCEPT IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

No person shall drive a light motor vehicle on the shoulder of a public road, however, during the period between sunrise and sunset, such vehicle may be driven on the shoulder of a public road which is designated for one lane of traffic in each direction while such vehicle is being overtaken by another vehicle; and ,

- while such motor vehicle is being overtaken by another vehicle, and
- if he or she can do so without endangering himself or herself, other traffic, pedestrians or property on such public road, e.g. when you have a flat tyre.
- if persons and vehicles upon such public road are clearly discernible at a distance of at least 150 metres.

LANE CHANGING

When driving a motor vehicle on a public road which is divided into traffic lanes by means of road markings, the driver/rider shall not turn from one lane into another unless he or she can do so without obstructing or endangering other traffic.

DRIVING SIGNALS

The driver/rider of a vehicle who intends to stop, or to turn such vehicle to the left or to the right, shall in good time, give a conspicuous signal of his or her intention, visible to any person approaching him or her from the front or from the rear or from the side, and of a duration sufficient to warn any such person of his or her intention.



DIRECTION INDICATORS

You may not drive your motor vehicle on a public road, unless it is equipped on both sides with flasher type direction indicators.

Each time when turning left or to the right and when changing lanes on a public road, it is compulsory to make use of direction indicators.

A light motor vehicle must be equipped with direction indicators. and,

- each indicator must have a lamp,
- when in use, the lamp must show an intermittently flashing light of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal daylight at a distance of 30 metres to a person of normal eyesight.

Indicator lamps, when in use, must emit white, yellow or amber light to the front, and yellow, amber or red light to the rear.

RETRO-REFLECTORS

Motorcycles

You may not ride your motorcycle, motorcycle with a sidecar or motor tricycle, on a public road unless there is fitted on the rear of such cycle a red retro reflector.

Light Motor Vehicles

A light motor vehicle must be fitted on the rear of it with two red retro-reflectors, one on each side.

Heavy Motor Vehicle

A heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road unless there are fitted on the rear of such vehicle at the same height two red retro-reflectors, one on each side.

A heavy motor vehicle or a combination of motor vehicles may not be used on a public road, if the overall length of such vehicle or combination exceeds 7 metres, unless there is fitted, on each side of such vehicle so many yellow retro-reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two successive yellow retro-reflectors are more than 3,6 metres apart.

If yellow reflective strips are fitted to a goods vehicle, yellow retro-reflectors are not necessary.

YELLOW REFLECTIVE MATERIAL

Yellow Reflective Strips for Goods Vehicles in South Africa Mandatory Requirements for Heavy Goods Vehicles From 1 January 2001, all goods vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) over 10 000 kg must be fitted with yellow reflective material on both sides and the rear of the vehicle.

The reflective strips must be clearly visible and securely attached.

Their purpose is to improve night-time and low-light visibility, reducing the risk of accidents.

Optional Use for Lighter Goods Vehicles

For goods vehicles with a GVM of 10 000 kg or less, the use of yellow reflective strips on the sides and rear is not compulsory. Owners may fit reflective material voluntarily to enhance road safety. While optional, it is recommended for extra visibility and to help other drivers identify the vehicle in poor lighting conditions.

Why Reflective Strips Matter

Yellow reflective markings: Increase visibility in fog, rain, and darkness. Help other road users judge the size and position of a heavy vehicle. Support compliance with South African traffic regulations.



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OVERTAKING / PASSING

The driver/rider of a vehicle intending to pass any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction on a public road shall pass to the right thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive on the left side of the roadway until safely clear of the vehicle so passed.

Exceeding the speed limit when overtaking/passing is not permissible.

Passing on the left of such vehicle shall be permissible if the person driving the passing vehicle can do so with safety to himself or herself and other traffic, and -

- a. the vehicle being passed is turning to its right or the driver/rider thereof has signalled his or her intention of turning to his or her right,
 - b. such road is a public road in an urban area and -
 - i. is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction, and
 - ii. the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles,
 - c. such road is a public road in an urban area and the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles moving in each direction,
 - d. the roadway of such road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction and is divided into traffic lanes by appropriate road traffic signs, or
 - e. he or she is driving in compliance with the directions of a traffic officer.
- Provided further that in no event shall any passing be done by driving on the shoulder of the roadway or on the verge of a public road.

The driver/rider of a vehicle shall not pass other traffic moving in the same direction on a public road when approaching -

- a. the summit of a rise,
- b. a curve, or
- c. any other place where the view is so restricted that any such passing could create a hazard in relation to other traffic, which might approach from the opposite direction, unless -
 - i. he or she can do so without encroaching on the right-hand side of the roadway, or
 - ii. the roadway of such road is restricted to vehicles moving in one direction.

When you become aware of other traffic proceeding in the same direction and wishing to pass your vehicle -

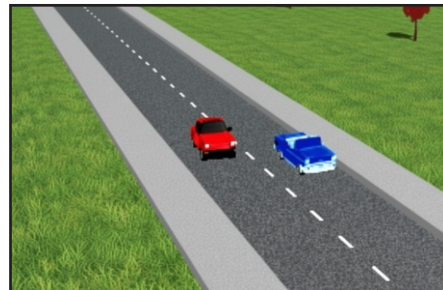
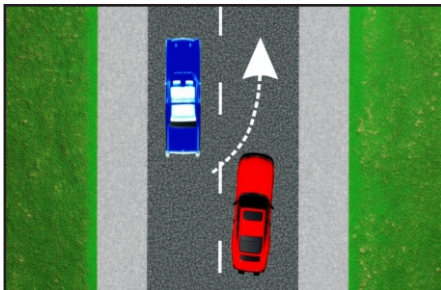
- drive as near to the left edge of the roadway as is possible, without endangering yourself, other traffic or property, and
- do not accelerate the speed of your vehicle until the other vehicle has passed.

When about to pass oncoming traffic, the driver/rider of a motor vehicle must ensure that his/her vehicle does not encroach on the roadway to his/ her right in such manner as may obstruct or endanger such oncoming traffic.

The driver/rider of a vehicle intending to pass a stationary bus must do so with due care for the safety of persons who are approaching or leaving or may approach or leave such bus.

A driver of a vehicle who wishes to overtake another vehicle ahead that is not in the left hand lane can make the driver of such vehicle aware that he or she intends to overtake by giving a visible signal by means of flashing the headlights of his or her vehicle.

Vehicles must keep left and overtake to the right on any freeway.



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INTERSECTIONS

When approaching a junction or intersection on a public road, the driver or rider of any vehicle must follow strict right-of-way regulations to ensure the safe and orderly flow of traffic.

Yielding to Traffic from the Right

Unless otherwise directed by a traffic control device or a traffic officer: The driver or rider must yield the right of way to all vehicular traffic approaching from the right within the intersection.

This rule applies whether the intersection is uncontrolled (no stop signs, yield signs, or traffic lights) or controlled only by road markings.

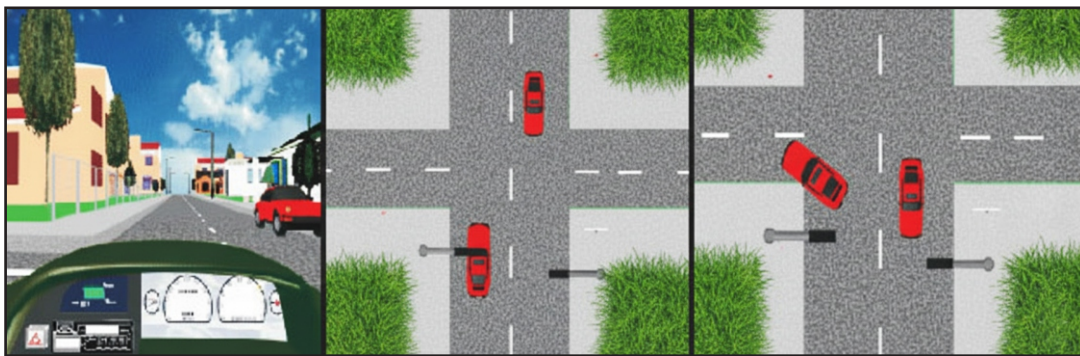
"Yield" means slowing down or stopping if necessary, allowing vehicles coming from the right to proceed first before you enter or cross the junction.

Exceptions to the Rule

The obligation to yield does not apply if,

Your entry into the intersection is controlled by a traffic officer, and you have been given a direct instruction to proceed.

Your movement is regulated by a green traffic signal, a stop sign, or a yield sign that grants you the right of way. A clearly marked traffic circle (roundabout) or other special intersection provides different right-of-way instructions.



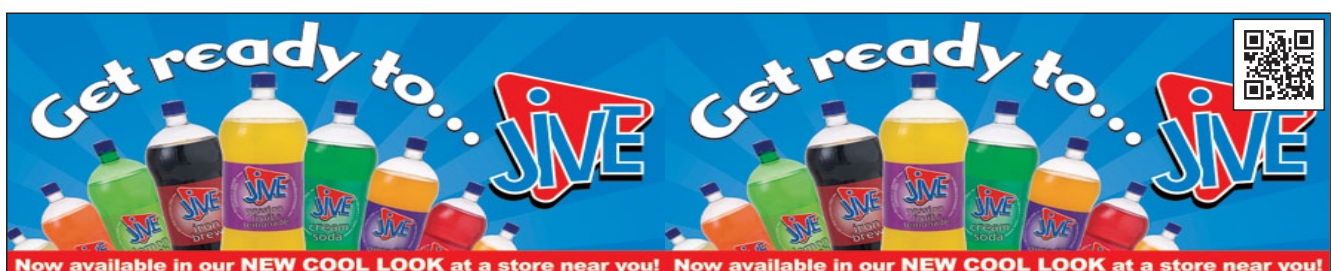
Parking Restrictions on Public Roads in South Africa

South African road traffic laws set out strict rules on where and how a vehicle may be parked on a public road. These regulations are designed to keep roads safe, maintain traffic flow, and protect pedestrians and property. Below is a detailed guide to areas where parking is prohibited both outside urban areas and within urban areas.

General Parking Prohibitions on Any Public Roadway

No person may park a vehicle on the roadway of a public road in any of the following situations,

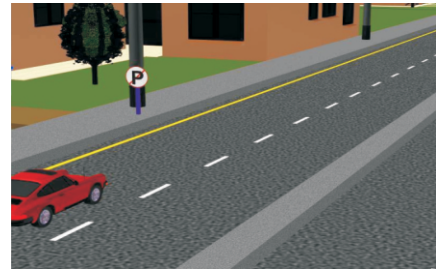
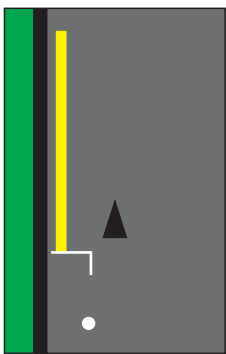
- When directed by a traffic officer: If a traffic officer instructs you not to park, you must obey the order.
- Beyond the driver's control: Parking is only allowed if there is a genuine emergency or cause beyond the driver or rider's control.
- Where stopping is not permitted: If a sign or road marking prohibits stopping, parking is also illegal.
- In contravention of a road traffic sign: Any sign or marking restricting parking must be obeyed.
- Near a fire hydrant: Parking is not allowed on the same side of the road as a fire hydrant within 1.5 metres on either side of the hydrant.
- Obscuring road signs: You may not park where your vehicle would block or obscure any road traffic sign.
- Encroaching on the sidewalk: Parking in a way that extends onto or over a pedestrian sidewalk is prohibited.
- Blocking an entrance: It is illegal to park in a way that obstructs access to any private driveway or public vehicular entrance.
- Outside an urban area: No vehicle may be parked on any portion of the roadway itself (excluding the shoulders) of a public road outside an urban area, or with any part of the vehicle within 1 metre of the edge of the roadway.



Additional Parking Rules Within Urban Areas

When inside a town, city, or other urban environment, the following extra restrictions apply:

- Near pedestrian crossings: Do not park within 9 metres of the side from which you approach a pedestrian crossing.
- Near intersections: Parking is prohibited within 5 metres of any intersection.
- On traffic signal mechanisms: You may not park upon or over the actuating mechanism of a traffic light.
- Distance from the curb: The outside of the left-hand wheel of your vehicle must not be parked more than 450 millimetres from the edge of the roadway.
- Narrow roads: Parking is not allowed on a public road that is less than 5.5 metres wide.
- Traffic islands and pedestrian zones: Parking is strictly prohibited on a traffic island, in a pedestrian mall, or in a pedestrian lane.
- on a traffic island or in a pedestrian mall or pedestrian lane.



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STOPPING / NO STOPPING

Rules for Stopping a Vehicle on a Public Road in South Africa

South African road traffic regulations strictly control where and when a vehicle may be stopped on the roadway of a public road. These rules are designed to maintain traffic flow, protect pedestrians, and prevent accidents. Below is a detailed guide to situations where stopping is prohibited.



General Prohibition on Stopping

No person may stop a vehicle on the roadway of a public road except under certain conditions. Stopping is only allowed:

- to avoid an accident - when it is necessary to prevent an immediate collision or danger.
- When directed by a traffic officer - if a traffic officer instructs you to stop.
- For a cause beyond the drivers or riders control - such as a mechanical breakdown or sudden medical emergency.

Outside of these exceptions, the following stopping restrictions apply:

Places Where Stopping Is Not Allowed

1. Obstructions and Excavations

- You may not stop alongside or opposite any excavation, roadworks, or obstruction if doing so would endanger or obstruct other traffic

2. Tunnels, Subways, and Bridges

- Stopping is prohibited within any tunnel or subway,
- On any bridge, or
- Within 6 metres of the beginning or end of a tunnel, subway, or bridge.

3. Narrow or Constricted Roadways

- Do not stop on or within 6 metres from the beginning or end of any section of roadway where the normal width has been reduced for any reason, such as construction or road damage.

4. Traffic Signs and Regulations

- Stopping in contravention of any road traffic sign (e.g., where a Stopping sign is displayed) is strictly forbidden.

5. Facing Oncoming Traffic

- You may not stop on the right-hand side of the roadway facing oncoming traffic, as this creates a serious hazard.

6. Double Parking

- Stopping is not allowed alongside or opposite another vehicle where the roadway is less than 9 metres wide. This prevents dangerous narrowing of the lane for moving traffic.

7. Railway Crossings

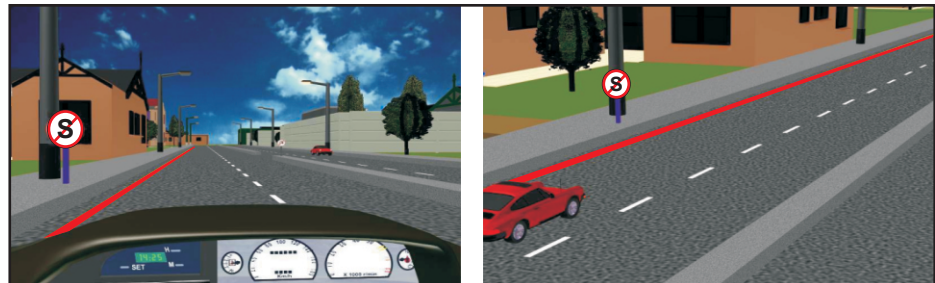
- Stopping within a railway reserve at a level crossing is illegal unless waiting for a train to pass when directed by signals or a railway official.

8. Pedestrian Crossings

- Do not stop within 9 metres on the approach side of a demarcated pedestrian crossing. Stopping here reduces visibility for both pedestrians and approaching driver.

9. Dangerous or Obstructive Locations

- Stopping is prohibited in any other place where it would create a danger or obstruction to other traffic, even if not specifically listed above.



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MOTORCYCLE RIDING RULES ON PUBLIC ROADS.

When riding a motorcycle on a public road in South Africa, riders and passengers must follow strict traffic laws and safety requirements. These rules are designed to protect riders, passengers, and other road users, while ensuring that motorcycles are operated in a safe and controlled manner.

1. Obey All Traffic Signs and Road Rules

- A motorcycle rider may not disobey any road traffic sign, signal, or rule of the road, unless a traffic officer gives a direct instruction to do so.
- Riders must follow speed limits, stop signs, traffic lights, and all lane markings.

2. Proper Seating and Control of the Motorcycle

- The rider must remain seated astride the saddle at all times while the motorcycle is in motion
- The riders feet must rest on the front footrests, ensuring proper balance and control.
- At least one hand must remain on the handlebars at all times to maintain steering and stability.

3. Carrying Passengers

- A passenger may only be carried if,
- The motorcycle has an engine with a cylinder capacity exceeding 50 cc, and
- The passenger is seated either in a securely attached sidecar or astride on a pillion seat that is firmly fastened to the motorcycle.
- A passenger must be briefed by the rider before the journey and must,
- Sit on a securely fastened seat, and
- Keep their feet on securely fitted footrests at all times.
- No more than two persons may ride on a motorcycle, excluding a sidecar passenger.
- A rider may not carry more than two adult persons in a sidecar attached to the motorcycle.

4. Restrictions on Carrying Objects, Animals, or People

- Riders may not carry any person, animal, or object in front of them.
- The only exception is for an object of a non-bulky nature (e.g., a small package) if it is:
- Securely attached, or
- Placed in a suitable carrier fitted to the motorcycle,
- And carried in a way that does not obstruct the riders view or limit full control of the motorcycle.

5. Safe Riding Practices

- The rider or passenger may not take hold of any other moving vehicle (e.g., holding onto a car or truck while riding).
- The motorcycle must be ridden in such a way that all wheels remain in contact with the road surface at all times - no lifting wheels or performing stunts.
- Motorcyclists must ride in single file within the same lane, except when overtaking another motorcycle.
- Two or more motorcyclists may not overtake another vehicle side-by-side at the same time.
- Where a public road is divided into marked traffic lanes, each lane is considered a separate road for these purposes.



STAMFORD TYRES



MANNER IN WHICH SIDE CAR TO BE ATTACHED TO MOTORCYCLE

No person shall use a motorcycle with sidecar on a public road, unless such sidecar is attached to the left side of the motorcycle.

No sidecar may be attached to a motorcycle having an engine with a cylinder capacity of less than 50 cubic centimetres.

CELL PHONES

No person shall drive/ride a vehicle on a public road while holding a cellular or mobile telephone or any other communication device in one or both hands or with any other part of the body.

PEDESTRIANS RIGHT OF WAY

Pedestrian crossings are designed to protect people on foot and ensure that drivers and riders share the road safely.

Both motorists and pedestrians have specific legal duties to reduce the risk of accidents.

Below are the key rules every driver, rider, and pedestrian must follow when approaching or using a pedestrian crossing.

1. Drivers Must Yield to Pedestrians

- The driver or rider of any vehicle must yield the right of way to a pedestrian who is crossing a roadway within a marked pedestrian crossing (also known as a zebra crossing).
- The motorist must slow down and, if necessary, stop completely to allow the pedestrian to cross safely.
- Yielding is required even if there are no traffic lights at the crossing.

2. Stopping for Other Vehicles at a Pedestrian Crossing

- Whenever any vehicle has stopped at a pedestrian crossing, the driver or rider of any other vehicle approaching from behind or alongside may not pass the stop line or traffic light.
- This prevents overtaking that could endanger pedestrians who may be hidden from view.

3. Traffic Light Signals for Pedestrians

Pedestrian crossings at traffic-controlled intersections often use "red man" and "green man" signals:

- Red Man (steady): Pedestrians may not begin crossing the road. They must remain on the sidewalk and wait.
- Red Man (flashing): Pedestrians who have not yet entered the roadway must continue waiting until the green signal appears.
- Pedestrians who are already in the intersection must complete their crossing as quickly and safely as possible.
- Green Man: Pedestrians may cross the roadway, but should remain alert for turning vehicles.

RULES FOR VEHICLES LEFT OR ABANDONED ON PUBLIC ROADS

South African road traffic regulations define when a vehicle is considered "abandoned" if left standing in the same place on a public road for an extended period. This law is intended to keep roads clear, prevent safety hazards, and allow authorities to remove unattended vehicles that may obstruct traffic or pose a danger.

Time Limits for Vehicles Left on Public Roads

A vehicle will be deemed abandoned if it is left unattended and unmoved for a continuous period of more than:

- 24 hours in the same place on a public road outside an urban area, or
- 7 days in the same place on a public road within an urban area.

These time frames apply regardless of whether the vehicle is mechanically sound or broken down.



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Consequences of Leaving or Abandoning a Vehicle

If a vehicle is considered abandoned under the law:

- Traffic authorities or local municipality may issue a notice for the owner to remove the vehicle within a specified period.
- If the vehicle is not removed, the authorities are legally allowed to tow and impound the vehicle at the owners expense.
- Owners may face fines or storage fees, and the vehicle may be sold or disposed of if not claimed within the prescribed time.

DAMAGE TO PUBLIC ROADS

You may not,

- cause any wheel of a vehicle to drag or spin upon the surface of the roadway, except in the case of an emergency,
- make use of chocks or shoes between any wheel of a vehicle moving along the roadway and the surface of that roadway, or
- use any vehicle or thing or move any vehicle or thing on a roadway in a manner causing damage thereto.

FREEWAYS DRIVING RESTRICTIONS

Freeways are high-speed roads designed for the safe movement of fast-moving motor vehicles.

Because of their speed limits and traffic conditions, certain slow or vulnerable types of vehicles are not allowed to travel on freeways.

These restrictions are in place to protect all road users and to prevent accidents.

Below are the key rules regarding vehicles prohibited from using freeways, as set out in South African traffic regulations.

1. Animal-Drawn Vehicles.

Any vehicle drawn by an animal, such as a horse cart, donkey cart, or ox wagon, is strictly prohibited.

2. Pedal Cycles.

Bicycles (pedal cycles) are not allowed on freeways, regardless of the riders skill or the type of bicycle.

3. Low-Powered Motorcycles.

A motorcycle with an engine cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cubic centimetres (cc) is not permitted. This includes mopeds, scooters, and certain small motorbikes.

4. Motor Quadrucycles.

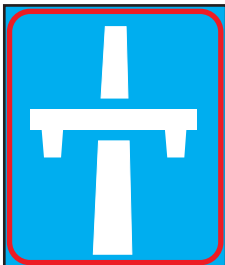
A motor quadrucycle (a small four-wheeled motorised vehicle designed for short-distance travel) may not be used on a freeway.

5. Vehicles for Disabled Persons (Special Lightweight Vehicles).

Any vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kilograms that has been specially designed, constructed, or adapted for the use of a person with a physical defect or disability is not allowed on freeways.

6. Tractors

Tractors are prohibited on freeways, Except when the tractor is used in connection with the construction or maintenance of the freeway itself.



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Stopping a Vehicle on a Freeway

No person is allowed to stop a vehicle on a freeway except under the following specific circumstances:

- **Compliance with Traffic Signs or Officers:** You may stop if it is necessary to obey a road traffic sign (for example, a stop sign, traffic light, or electronic board) or if you are instructed to do so by a traffic officer or other authorised law enforcement official.
- **Designated Stopping or Parking Areas:** You may stop only within an area that has been specifically reserved for stopping or parking, and this area must be clearly indicated by an appropriate road traffic sign (such as a designated rest area, emergency bay, or service station).
- **Circumstances Beyond the Drivers Control:** You may stop if you are forced to do so for reasons beyond your control, such as a vehicle breakdown, a medical emergency, or any other unavoidable situation that makes it impossible to continue driving safely.

Freeway Rules and Restrictions

When using a freeway, the following rules apply to ensure the safety of all road users:

- **Hand Signals While Driving or Riding:**
No person may give a hand signal while driving or riding a motor vehicle on a freeway, except in an emergency or for a reason beyond their control.
- **Walking on a Freeway:**
No person is allowed to be on a freeway on foot under normal circumstances.
- **Animals on a Freeway:**
No person may leave or allow any animal to be on a freeway, nor may they leave an animal in a place from which it could stray onto the freeway.
- **Merging from an On-Ramp:**
When a driver or rider of a vehicle travelling on a freeway notices another vehicle entering from an on-ramp and signalling the intention to merge, the freeway driver must allow the merging vehicle to join the lane safely.

RULES WHEN SIGNALLING ON THE ROAD

When driving, it is essential to communicate your intentions to other road users so that they can react in time and safely share the road with you.

Signals - whether given by indicator lights or by hand - must always be clear, visible, and given in good time before taking any action.

General Rules for Signalling

- Always make sure that any signal you give can be clearly seen by other drivers, motorcyclists, cyclists, and pedestrians.
- Signals must be given well in advance of turning, stopping, or changing lanes to give other road users enough time to react.
- Check your mirrors and blind spots before signalling to confirm it is safe to carry out your intended manoeuvre.
- Continue the signal until the action is completed, for example, until you have finished turning or changing lanes.



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Hand Signals

Although vehicles are fitted with indicator lights, you may use hand signals when:

- Your indicator lights are not working, or
- You are driving a vehicle that does not have indicators.

The recognised hand signals are as follows:

I am Turning Left-

Extend your left arm straight out horizontally from the drivers window, with your hand flat and palm facing forward.

Overtake Me -

Extend your right arm horizontally and move it forward and backward in a waving motion to indicate that the vehicle behind you may pass.

I am Stopping -

Extend your right arm straight out horizontally and move it up and down with your palm facing downward to signal that you intend to slow down or stop.

I am Turning Right -

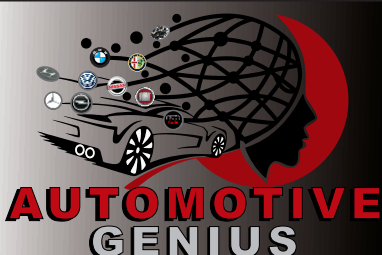
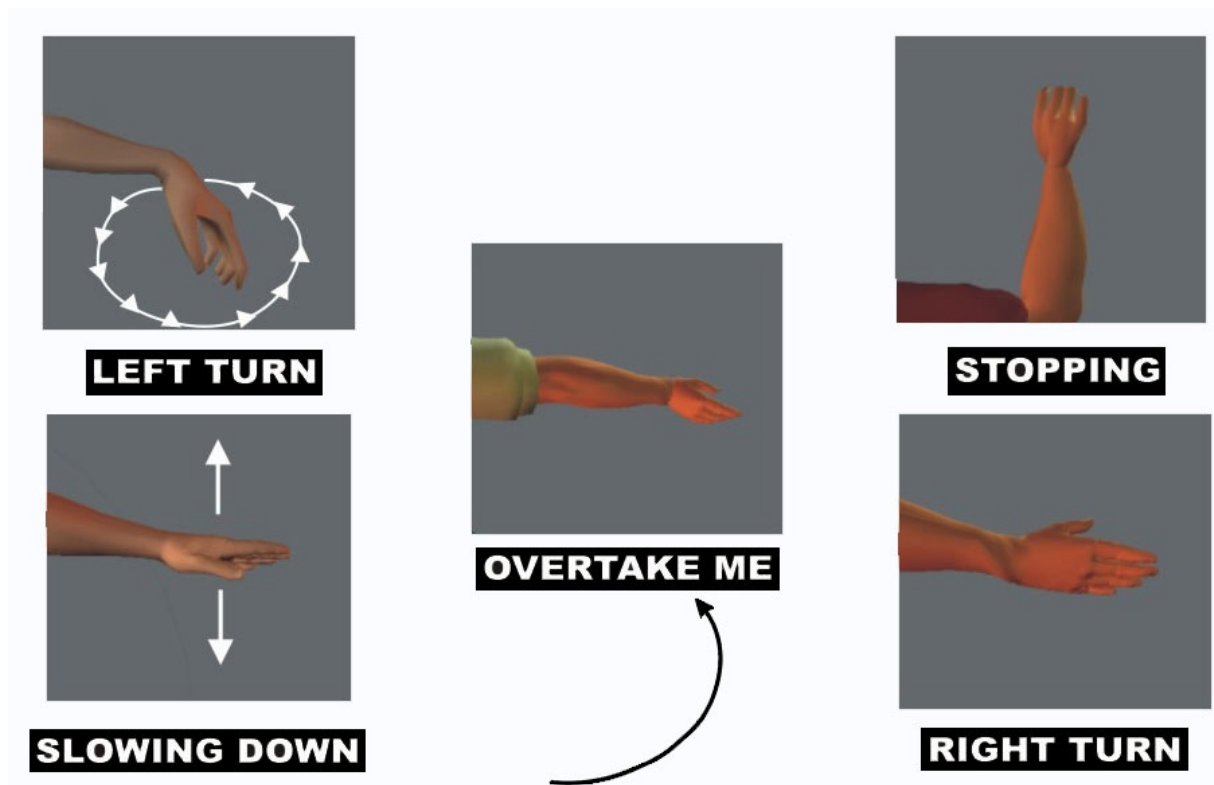
Extend your right arm straight out horizontally from the drivers window, with your hand flat and palm facing forward.

Move to the Left or Right Before Turning or Stopping -

Where necessary, position your vehicle towards the left or right-hand side of the road before turning or stopping. This makes your intention clearer and allows other drivers to react in good time.

Special Rule for Freeways

No hand signals may be used on a freeway, except in an emergency (for example, if your indicators have failed and you need to warn other drivers)



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RESTRICTION ON COMBINATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

To ensure road safety and maintain vehicle control, there are specific restrictions on the number and type of vehicles that may be drawn or towed together on a public road.

These rules apply to any combination of motor vehicles (for example, a towing vehicle pulling trailers or another vehicle).



The permitted combinations are as follows:

A motor vehicle that is being used as a drawing or towing vehicle may tow no more than two trailers at the same time.

- For example, a truck or bakkie may tow two loaded trailers, provided that all legal requirements such as brakes, couplings, and lights are met.
- Towing more than two trailers is illegal as it increases the risk of accidents and makes braking and steering more difficult.

One Other Motor Vehicle (Not a Trailer):

Instead of trailers, a towing vehicle may tow one other motor vehicle (such as a car or a light delivery vehicle) provided it is not classified as a trailer. This is commonly done when a vehicle has broken down and needs to be towed to a safe location or repair facility.

Emergency Exception:

In the case of an emergency, it is permitted to tow both one other motor vehicle and a trailer at the same time.

- For example, if a breakdown occurs while transporting a trailer, the towing vehicle may legally tow the disabled vehicle and its attached trailer together in order to clear the road or reach a place of safety.
- This exception applies only to emergency situations and must be done with extreme caution.

CROSSING / ENTERING PUBLIC ROAD

The rules for crossing or entering a public road are designed to prevent collisions and ensure the safety of all road users. Drivers and riders must exercise extreme caution when approaching any intersection, junction, or point where they intend to cross or join a public road.

Crossing a Public Road

- The driver or rider of a vehicle may not cross a public road unless the road is completely clear of moving traffic.
- There must be a sufficient gap and safe distance between oncoming vehicles to allow the crossing to be made smoothly and without causing other vehicles to slow down, swerve, or stop suddenly.
- Before crossing, the driver must:
 - Stop or slow down where necessary to check for traffic coming from both directions.
 - Pay attention to hidden hazards, such as blind corners, bends, or vehicles approaching at high speed.
 - Ensure that the road surface is safe to cross (e.g., no slippery gravel, puddles, or obstacles).

Entering a Public Road

- A driver or rider must not enter a public road (for example, from a private driveway, side street, or parking area) unless it is absolutely safe to do so.
- Entry must be made in such a way that: Other road users are not endangered. Vehicles already on the public road do not have to brake or change lanes suddenly to avoid a collision.
- **The driver should:**
 - Look left, right, and left again before entering.
 - Yield to all approaching traffic, including vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians.
 - Wait for a clear and adequate gap in traffic before moving forward..


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COMPULSORY STOPS

Drivers and riders must always be prepared to bring their vehicle to a complete stop when required by law, signs, or circumstances.

These rules are designed to protect all road users, including pedestrians, animals, and other motorists.

Failing to stop when required can lead to serious accidents and legal penalties.

The driver or rider of a vehicle on a public road must stop the vehicle in the following situations:

Compliance with Road Traffic Signs or a Traffic Officer

You are legally required to stop:

- Whenever a road traffic sign instructs you to do so, such as at a STOP sign, a railway crossing sign, or when a red traffic light is displayed.
- When directed by a traffic officer in uniform, whether they signal with a hand gesture, whistle, or a stop baton.
- This applies even if you believe the road is clear; the instruction from the sign or officer is mandatory



Request or Signal from a Person Handling Animals

You must stop if requested or signalled to do so by a person who is leading, herding, or driving animals on the road.

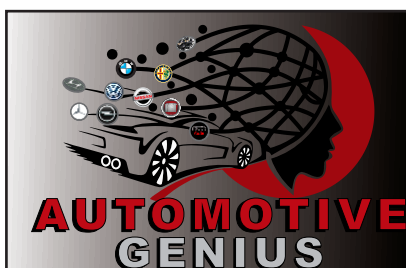
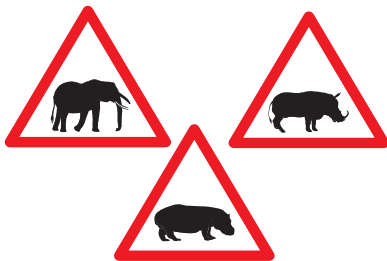
- This includes animals such as cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, sheep, goats, pigs, or even ostriches.
- The person may raise a hand, wave an object, or use any signal to indicate that you need to stop.
- Always reduce speed well in advance and stop safely to avoid frightening the animals, which could cause them to behave unpredictably.



Animals Crossing the Road

You must stop whenever animals are seen crossing the road, even if no person is guiding them.

- Do not attempt to drive through the animals or sound your horn aggressively, as this may startle them and create a greater danger.
- **Remain stopped until:**
 - All animals have completely crossed the road, and
 - The road ahead is clear and safe for you to proceed.



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TYRES

Light Motor Vehicle

A light motor vehicle must be equipped with pneumatic tyres (tyres filled with air) that meet the following conditions:

It must have a tread of at least 1 millimetre in depth.

1. Visible Tread Pattern

- The tyre surface must display, throughout its entire breadth (from one sidewall to the other) and around the full circumference of the tyre,
- a clearly visible tread pattern.
- This pattern provides the necessary grip to maintain traction on the road surface, especially in wet or slippery conditions.

2. Minimum Tread Depth

- The tread depth must be at least 1 millimetre across the whole tyre.
- A tread depth below this limit is unsafe as it reduces road grip and increases the risk of skidding or aquaplaning.

3. Purpose of the Regulation

- To ensure proper road holding, braking performance, and vehicle control.
- To reduce the risk of tyre failure, accidents, and loss of control, particularly in adverse weather conditions.

MOTORCYCLE - TYRE REGULATIONS

You may not ride a motorcycle on a public road if it does not meet the following tyre and engine-related requirements:

1. Motorcycles with an engine capacity exceeding 50 cc

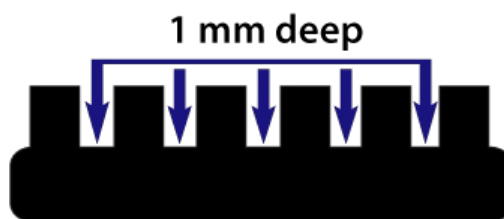
- Display, throughout its entire breadth (from side to side) and around the full circumference,
- A clearly visible tread pattern,
- Riding a motorcycle with an engine larger than 50 cc that does not meet these tyre requirements is illegal.

2. Motorcycles with an engine capacity of 50 cc or less

- The tread on each tyre must have a visible tread pattern over at least 80% of the full width of the tyre at every position around the tread.
- If the tread pattern covers less than 80% of the tyre width, the motorcycle is not roadworthy and may not be used on a public road.

3. Prohibition on Retreaded Tyres

- No motorcycle, regardless of engine size, may be equipped with a retreaded tyre (a tyre that has had a new tread applied to an old casing).
- Retreaded tyres are more prone to failure and pose a serious safety hazard.



**You can overtake on the left of the road if,
The car in front of you is turning right.**



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ACCIDENTS

Duties of a Driver or Rider Involved in an Accident

Any person who is driving or riding a motor vehicle and is involved in an accident or contributes in any way to an accident must comply with the following legal obligations:

1. Immediate Stop

The driver or rider must immediately bring the vehicle to a complete stop at the scene of the accident.

- This must be done regardless of whether the accident appears to be minor or serious.
- Leaving the scene without stopping constitutes a criminal offence.

2. Check for Injuries

The driver or rider must determine the nature and extent of any injuries sustained by any person involved.

- This includes passengers, pedestrians, cyclists, or other road users.

3. Render Assistance

The driver or rider must provide any assistance to injured persons that he or she is reasonably capable of giving.

- Examples include calling emergency services, administering first aid if trained, or arranging transport to medical facilities.

4. Assess Damage

The driver or rider must determine the nature and extent of any damage to vehicles, property, or infrastructure (e.g., guardrails, traffic lights, road signs).

5. Provide Information on Request

If requested by any person with reasonable grounds (such as another driver, a victim, or a witness), the driver or rider must supply:

- Full name and address,
- Name and address of the vehicle owner (if different), and
- Registration number of the vehicle involved in the accident.

6. Report to Authorities

- If the driver or rider has not already given his or her personal details and the owner's details to a traffic officer at the scene, the accident **must be reported at a police station within 24 hours**.
- The driver or rider must also provide any additional information required by the police.

7. Prohibition on Alcohol or Drugs

After the accident, the driver or rider may not consume any intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs before reporting the accident, unless instructed by a medical practitioner.

- This is to ensure that any later breathalyser or blood tests accurately reflect the driver's condition at the time of the accident.

8. Preserve the Scene (if Injuries or Death Occur)

If a person is killed or injured and the accident causes a complete obstruction of the roadway, no vehicle involved may be moved from the position in which it came to rest unless:

- Its position has been clearly marked on the road surface, or
- A traffic officer has authorised the removal.

This is to assist investigators in reconstructing the accident.

9. Removal of Damaged Vehicles

- A damaged vehicle may not be removed from the accident scene without the permission of its driver or owner, except when instructed by a traffic officer for safety or legal reasons.



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DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS

It is a serious offence for any person to drive or be in control of a motor vehicle on a public road while exceeding the legally permitted alcohol limit or while under the influence of intoxicating substances. The law sets out the following specific prohibitions:

1. Alcohol Concentration Limits

No person may drive a motor vehicle on a public road if the concentration of alcohol in their body is at or above the prescribed limits:

General Drivers (private motorists):

The maximum allowable concentration is 0,05 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood.

- This is roughly equivalent to one small drink, but the actual effect varies by body weight, metabolism, gender, and the type of alcohol consumed.
- Even if you feel sober, exceeding this limit is illegal.

Professional Drivers:

For professional drivers (such as those operating buses, taxis, trucks, or any public transport vehicle), the limit is stricter at 0,02 grams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood.

- This effectively means that any drinking before driving is unsafe and likely to be illegal. •The stricter limit is in place to protect passengers, goods, and the public.

2. Driving or Sitting in the Driver's Seat While Impaired

No person may:

- Drive a vehicle on a public road, or
- Sit in the driver's or rider's seat of a motor vehicle while the engine is running,

if they are under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug that has a narcotic effect, regardless of the blood-alcohol level.

3. Practical Implications

- Zero-Tolerance for Safety:
- Engine Running Rule:

Merely sitting in the driver's seat with the engine running, even if the vehicle is stationary, is considered "driving" in terms of the law.

For example, a person waiting in a parking lot with the engine idling while intoxicated can still be charged.

4. Penalties for Violation

Breaking these provisions can lead to:

- Arrest and criminal charges,
- Heavy fines,
- Suspension or cancellation of a driver's licence, and
- Imprisonment depending on the severity of the offence (such as causing an accident while intoxicated).

INCONSIDERATE DRIVING

No person shall drive a vehicle on a public road without reasonable consideration for any other person using the road.

RECKLESS OR NEGLIGENT DRIVING

No person shall drive a vehicle on a public road -

- recklessly or negligently, and
- in a manner that wilfully disregard the safety of persons or property.

FUEL TANK, ELECTRICAL WIRING AND BATTERY

A heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road-

- if the fuel tank, carburettor, fuel receptacle or fuel pipes thereof is defective or so exposed that it constitutes a source of danger,
- if the fuel tank is not fitted with an effective cap, or
- unless the electrical wiring and battery are properly installed, insulated and maintained so that such wiring and battery do not constitute a source of danger.



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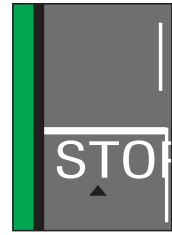


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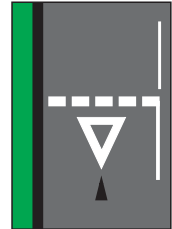
STOP LINE

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.



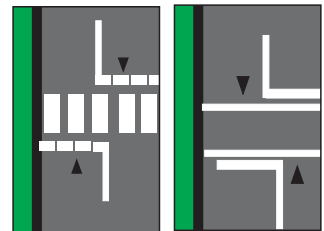
YIELD LINE

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 any one who crosses your path of travel or who want to cross your path. Even if there is no yield sign, you still have to give way.



PEDESTRIAN CROSSING LINES AND BLOCK PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

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.



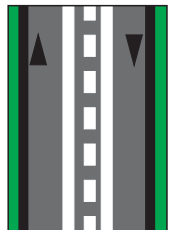
NO OVERTAKING

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.



NO CROSSING LINES

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 of these lines with any part of your vehicle, except to drive around a stationary vehicle or stationary obstruction in the road.



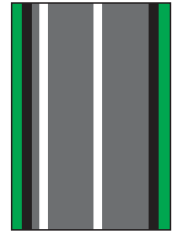
**When another vehicle is overtaking you, one must,
Keep as far left as possible.**



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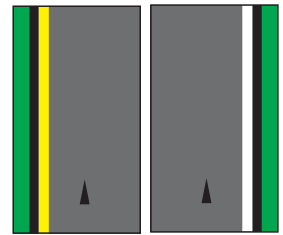
CHANNELISING LINE

- 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.



LEFT EDGE AND RIGHT EDGE LINE MARKING

- 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.



PAINTED ISLAND

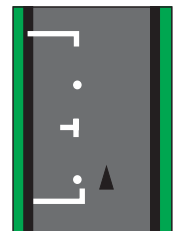
- Where:** On any road.
- Purpose:** To prohibit drivers from driving in this area.
- Action:** Drive in such a way that you do not stop, park or drive over the island, unless on the orders of a traffic or police officer, to avoid a collision or in an emergency.



PARKING BAY

- 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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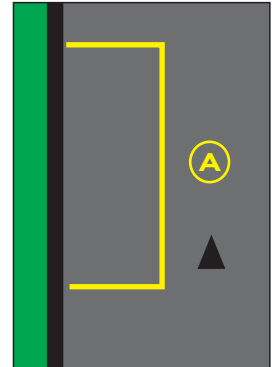


EXCLUSIVE PARKING BAY

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.

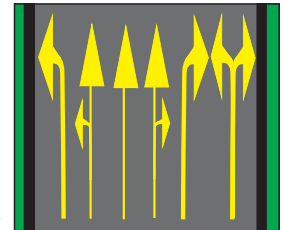
In an emergency you may stop or park at the sign that indicates the SOS telephone.

- 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



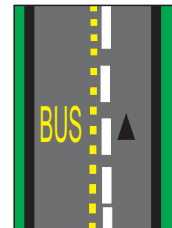
MANDATORY DIRECTION ARROWS

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.



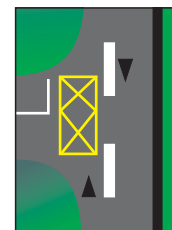
BUS LANE MARKING

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.



BOX JUNCTION

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.







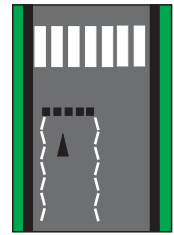



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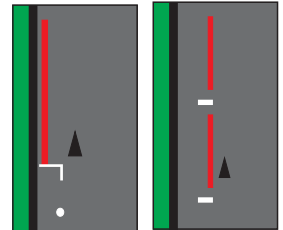
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

- 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.



NO STOPPING LINES

- 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.



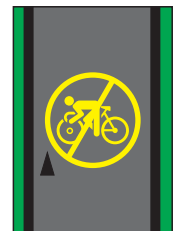
NO PARKING LINES

- 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



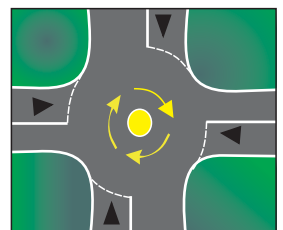
BICYCLE LANE LINES

- 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.



TRAFFIC CIRCLE MANDATORY ARROWS

- 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.



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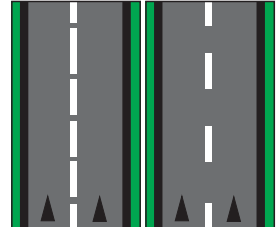
RAILWAY CROSSING AHEAD - WARNING MARKINGS

- Where:** On any road before a railway crossings 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.



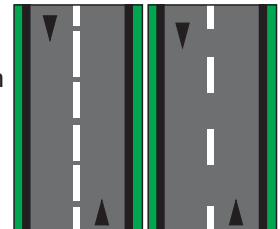
CONTINUITY LINES

- 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.



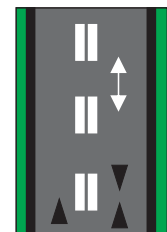
DIVIDING LINES - WARNING MARKINGS

- Where:** On any road with two-way traffic.
- Purpose:** To warn 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.



REVERSIBLE LANE LINES

- 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.



YIELD CONTROL AHEAD - WARNING MARKINGS

- 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.





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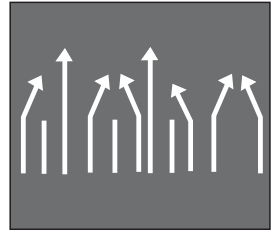
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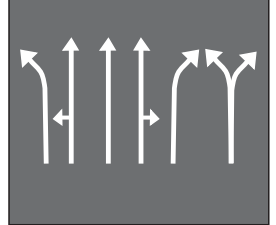
LANE REDUCTION ARROWS

- Where:** On a multi-lane carriageway.
- Purpose:** To warn that the traffic lanes are reduced from the left or right or from both 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



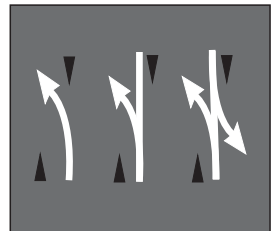
MANDATORY DIRECTION ARROW AHEAD - WARNING MARKINGS

- 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.



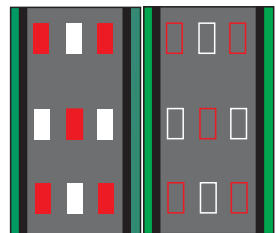
NO OVERTAKING / NO CROSSING LINE AHEAD

- 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.



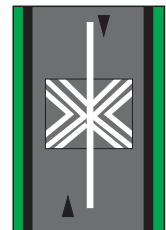
ARRESTOR BED AHEAD - WARNING MARKINGS

- Where:** On any rural road especially in mountainous areas.
- Purpose:** To indicate, especially to drivers of heavy vehicles, that a vehicle's brakes can become defective and it will be stopped by the gravel section ahead.
- Action:** Only drive into this arrestor bed when your brakes fail.



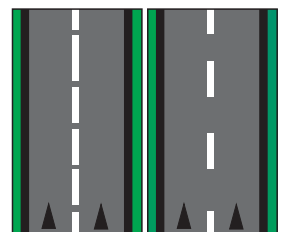
SPEED HUMPS

- 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.



LANE LINES - GUIDANCE MARKINGS

- 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.







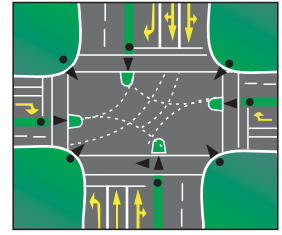

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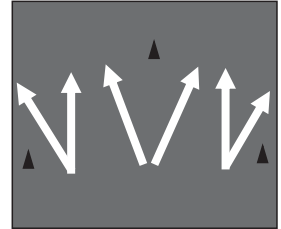
GUIDE LINES

Where: In an intersection.
Purpose: To guide you to follow the correct route in the intersection.
Action: Turn according to the markings.



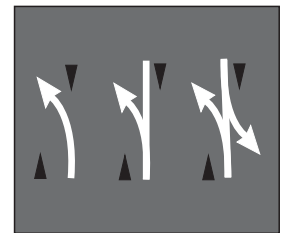
BIFURCATION ARROWS - GUIDANCE MARKINGS

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.



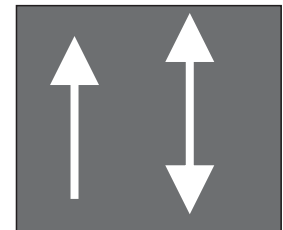
NO OVERTAKING / NO CROSSING LINE AHEAD

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.



INFORMATION ARROWS

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.



CURBING MARKING

Where: On any road.
Purpose: To indicate that there may be a curb on the side or in the middle of the road. Usually found at islands in an intersection.
Action: Drive careful as you may damage your vehicle if drive over the curb.



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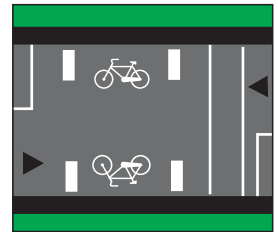


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BICYCLE CROSSING LINES - GUIDANCE MARKINGS

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.



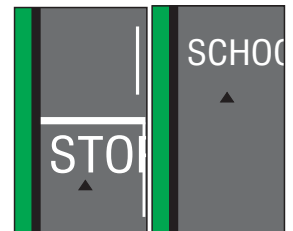
ROAD MARKING SYMBOLS

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.



WORD MARKINGS

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.



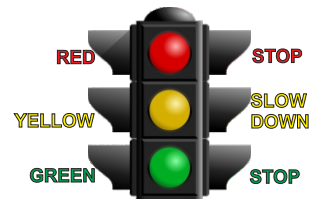
Important Tip : - How to obtain a Learners Licence

1. Go to the nearest driving licensing testing centre to book a test date and confirm the booking.
2. Take the following with you:
 - 2.1 an identity document (ID)
 - 2.2 two identical black-and-white ID photographs (before you have photographs taken first confirm with the driving licensing testing centre how many photos they require)
 - 2.3 a booking fee (contact your Local Licensing Office for cost Structure).
3. Complete the Application for learner's licence form (LI1), which is available at the driving licensing testing centre. If you are 65 years or older, you must also complete a Medical certificate form (MC), which is also available at the driving licensing testing centre .
4. You must go for an eye test at the testing centre or you can have an eye test performed by a qualified optometrist and submit the results at the testing centre.
5. On the day of the test you must submit the following:
 - 5.1 the booking receipt.
 - 5.2 your Identity Document.
6. If you pass the test you must pay the Learner Licence issue fee.
7. The learner's licence is issued on the same day if you passed and paid the relevant fee.



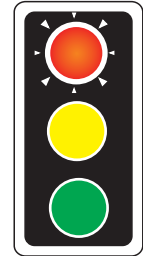
TRAFFIC SIGNALS

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:



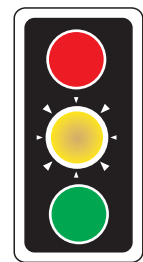
Red light illuminated

Slow down and bring the vehicle to complete stop. The front end of the vehicle must be directly behind the stop line painted on the road.



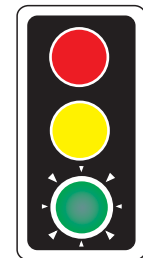
Yellow (Amber) light illuminated

Slow down and bring the vehicle to complete stop. The front end of the vehicle must be directly behind the traffic line painted on the road.



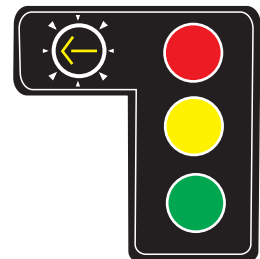
Green light illuminated

You may proceed (if it is safe) you may carry on driving. At the robots be on the lookout for pedestrians and vehicles.



Yellow arrow illuminated

Stop your vehicle behind the stop line if you intend turning in the direction indicated by the arrow.
 Proceed only when the green arrow flashes.



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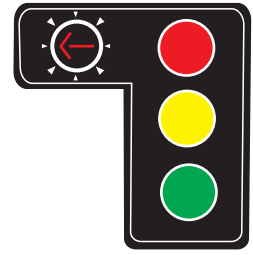
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Red arrow flashing

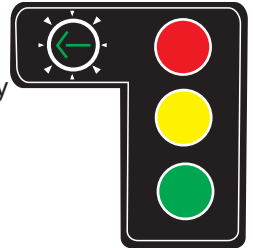
Flashing red arrow to the left - After stopping, the driver may turn if there is no traffic. Remember to yield to pedestrian traffic and oncoming traffic that wants to turn right, and traffic from the right passing through the intersection..



Green arrow flashing/Constant

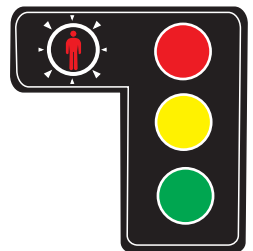
Flashing green arrows - Right of way in the direction of the flashing arrow.

Constant green arrow - Shows the direction in which traffic must go, for example one-way streets.



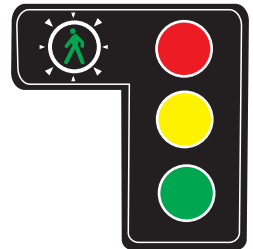
Red man light illuminated

Pedestrians are not allowed to cross the road when this man is illuminated. They must wait for the green man before they can proceed.



Green man light illuminated

Green man illuminated gives pedestrians the right of way to cross the road.



OVERHEAD LANE DIRECTION CONTROL SIGNAL

Steady red cross (illuminated).

You may not drive in this lane as the lane may be open for oncoming traffic.



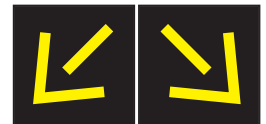
Steady green downward pointing arrow (illuminated).

You may drive your vehicle in this lane as it is reserved for you.



Yellow Arrow

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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REGULATORY CONTROL HAND SIGNALS

Control hand signals

Where: On any Road

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 takes precedence over any other traffic signal.

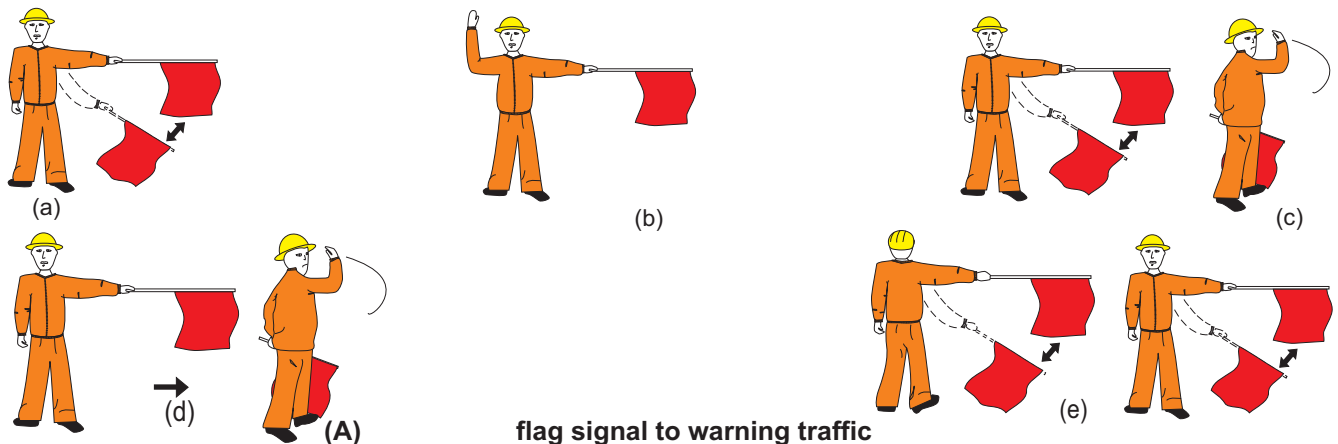


- (A) stop traffic approaching from front
- (b) stop traffic approaching from rear
- (c) stop traffic approaching from front and rear
- (d) & (e) indicates to traffic to proceed from the front, left

FLAG SIGNALS

Where: on any Road

Purpose: To direct traffic in areas where there is road works ahead, herdsman leading cattle or other animals across or next to a roadway.



- (A) flag signal to warning traffic
- (b) flag signal to stop
- (c) flag signal to proceed
- (d) flag signal to slow down
- (e) warning of slow moving

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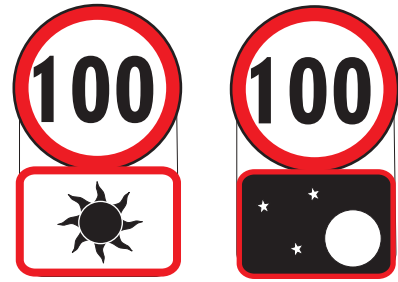
SIGN CONTROLS - LIMIT SIGN



R306-P-523 - Limited parking – Pay & display



TR201-510 - Speed limit - reduced visibility (temporary)



R201-511 - Speed limit - daytime

R201-512 - Speed limit – night time

GUIDANCE SIGNS



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PROVINCIAL/REGIONAL/DISTRICT PARKS ATTRACTIONS



SPORTS ATTRACTIONS



ROUTE MARKERS

Advance Trailblazer

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.



Advance Transport Trailblazer

Where:

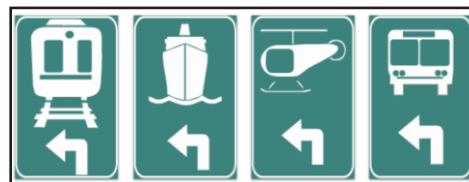
On the left-hand side of any road which is not a freeway.

Purpose:

To point out the direction of a transport terminus from a route 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.





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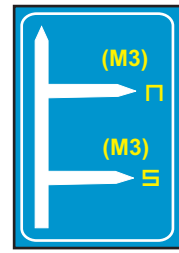
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Map-type Advance Trail blazer

- 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).



Alternative Route Marker

- 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.



Bicycle Route Marker

- 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.



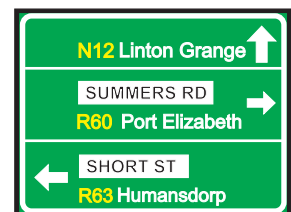
Stack-type Advance Direction

- 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.



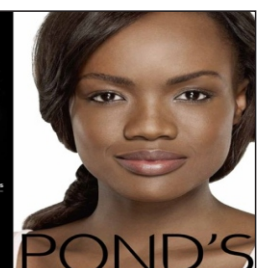
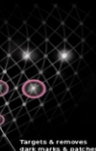
Stack-type Direction

- 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. route.



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Confirmation

- 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.



Fingerboard

- 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.



Map-type Advance Direction

- 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.



Overhead Direction

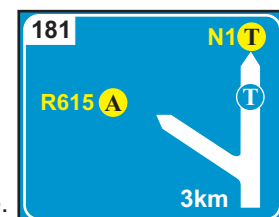
- Where:** On any road with more than one traffic lane, especially in rural areas.
- Purpose:** To inform in advance which lane leads to a specific destination.
- Action:** Move in good time to the correct lane that leads to your destination or route.



FREEWAY DIRECTION SIGNS

Pre-advance Exit Direction

- 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.



Advance Exit Direction

- 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.



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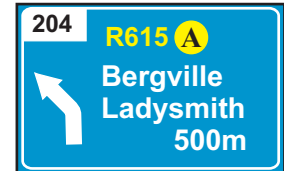
Exit Direction

- 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.



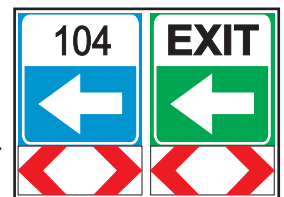
Supplementary Exit Direction

- Where:** On the left-hand side of a freeway, about 500m 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, you should be in the extreme left hand lane in by now.



Gore Exit

- 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.



Confirmation

- 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.



Exit Sequence

- 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.



Cross-route advance direction Rural an Urban

- 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.



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Near-side on-ramp Direction

- 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.



Far-side advance on-ramp Direction

- 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.



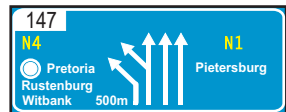
Far-side on-ramp advance Direction

- 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.



Overhead Freeway Direction

- 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.



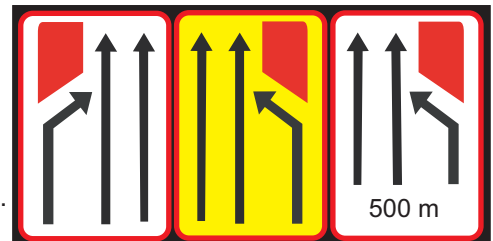
DIAGRAMMATIC SIGNS

Action to all the diagrammatic signs:

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.

Traffic movements affected by an obstruction

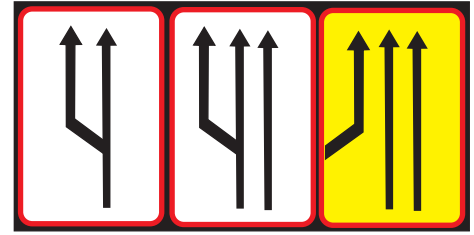
- Where:** On any road
- Purpose:** To guide you by means of a diagram which indicates that one of the lanes of a carriageway comes to an end.



Additional Lane

Purpose:

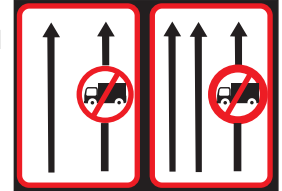
To inform you by means of a diagram that the number of lanes of the road which you are travelling on will be increased soon.
Opposing traffic flow is indicated by a dotted arrow.



Lane-use Control by Regulation

Purpose:

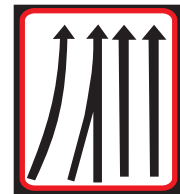
To guide you by means of a diagram, which indicates that, the right-hand lane of a two-lane carriageway or part of a carriageway is subject to a compulsory requirement of a 'command' or 'prohibition' regulatory sign.



Lanes Merge

Purpose:

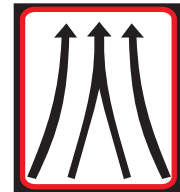
To guide you by means of a diagram, which indicates that, a lane merges with another lane or that roadways join.



Lanes converge

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.



Engage lower gear

Where:

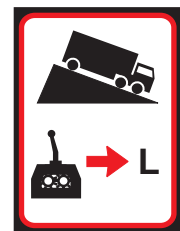
On the left-hand side of the road.

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.



Arrestor Bed

Where:

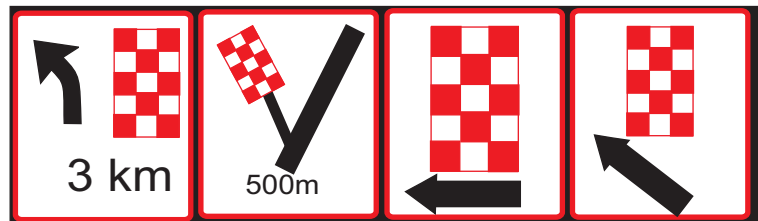
On descents.

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.





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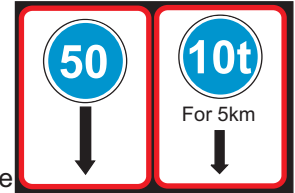
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Overhead Lane use control by Regulation

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.



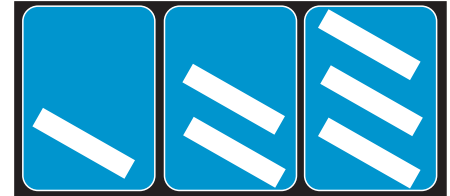
INFORMATION SIGNS

Count Down Signs (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.

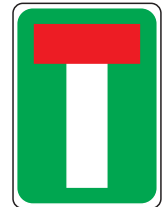


Cul-de-sac

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.



Right-of-Way

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.

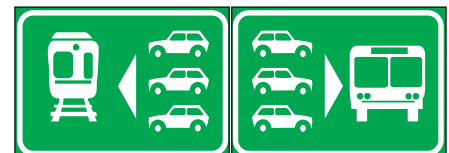


Park and Ride

Where: At the entrance to a parking area.

Purpose: To inform you of the existence of a park-and-ride terminus that has a bus or train service.

Action: Stop in this parking area if you want to reach your destination using other transport.



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Information Centre

- 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.



Co-ordinated Traffic Signals

- 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.



Road Experiment

- 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.



Multi-phase Traffic Signals

- 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..



Supplementary Plates

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.



Modal Transfer

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.



Different Codes for Learner Licence

Code 1:

Any motorcycle

- Motorcycle up to 125cc - 16 years old.
- Motorcycle above 125cc - 18 years old.

Code 2:

Light motor vehicle

- Light motor vehicle - 17 years old.

Code 3:

Any other motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicle -18 years old.

This is for a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3 500kg







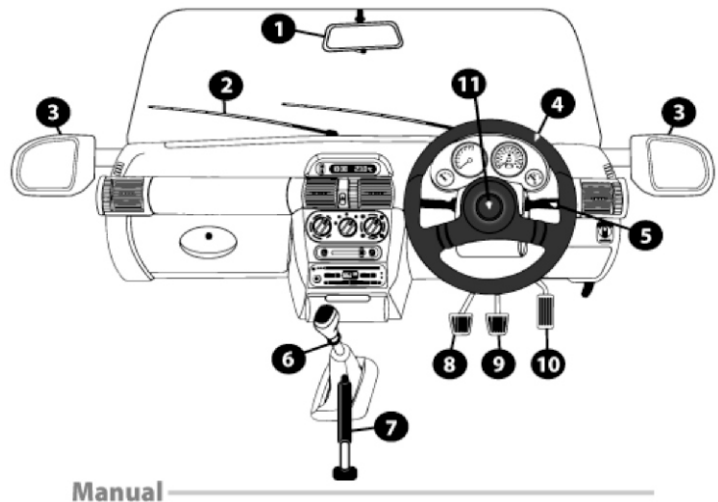

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Identification of controls - Light Motor Vehicle

Manual Gear Box

The aim is to familiarise a learner driver with the major visual components of a motor vehicle. The intention is also to assist the learner driver to identify the controls that needs to be used in conjunction to complete a certain manoeuvre or action.



The controls/components of a Light Motor Vehicle manual gear box is as follows...

- **1 Centre rear view mirror** - used to see the rear of your vehicle.
- **2 Window wiper** - used to clean the front windscreen of the vehicle and when driving in the rain.
- **3 Left / right rear view mirrors** - used to look what is on the right & left hand rear-side of your vehicle.
- **4 Steering wheel** - used to change the direction of the vehicle ie. turning left or right or keeping the vehicle on a straight path.
- **5 Indicator light switch** - used to advise other road users of your intention to steer to the left or right, or to turn to the left or right. (especially when changing lanes)
- **6 Gear level** - used to change/select a gear.
- **7 Hand brake** - Note that some vehicles might have the hand brake as a foot operated control (e.g. Mercedes-Benz) used to ensure that your parked vehicle does not move. Also used when parking and leaving a vehicle unattended.
- **8 Clutch Pedal** - used when engaging or disengaging a gear or changing from one gear to another.
- **9 Brake Pedal** - used to stop your vehicle used to decrease speed or stop also used avoid the vehicle stalling just before coming to a complete stand still.
When braking the distance it takes the driver of a motor vehicle to stop is ...
(i) longer on a wet road than on a dry road.
(ii) longer if the vehicle is travelling at a higher speed.
(iii) longer if the vehicle is loaded.
- **10 Accelerator Pedal** - used to accelerate your vehicle. The speed of the vehicle can be increased or decreased by this control.
- **11 Horn** - used to alert other road users in order to avoid a collision.



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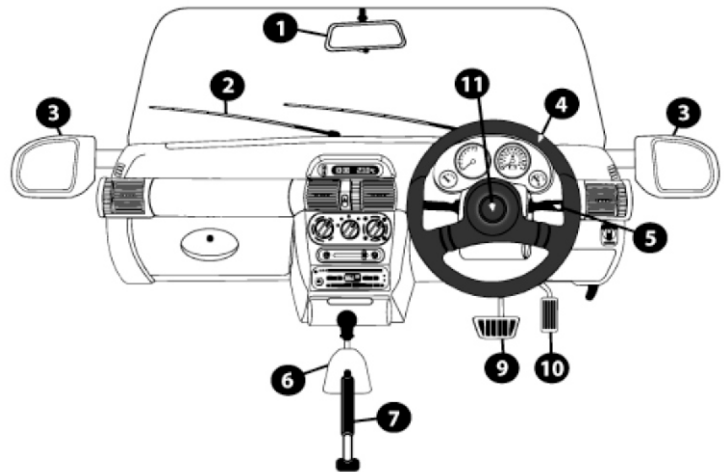


IDENTIFICATION OF CONTROLS - LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLE

Automatic Gear Box

The aim is to familiarise a learner driver with the major visual components of a motor vehicle.

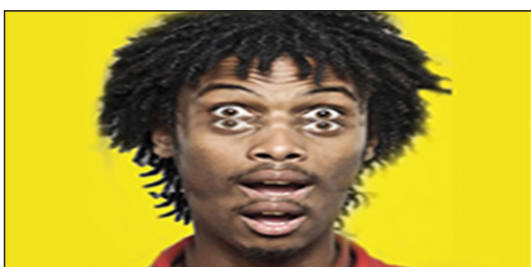
The intention is also to assist the learner driver to identify the controls that needs to be used in conjunction to complete a certain manoeuvre or action.



Automatic

The controls/components of a Light Motor Vehicle automatic gear box is as follows...

- **1 Centre rear view mirror** - used to see the rear of your vehicle.
- **2 Window wiper** - used to clean the front windscreen of the vehicle and when driving in the rain.
- **3 Left / right rear view mirrors** - used to look what is on the right & left hand rear-side of your vehicle.
- **4 Steering wheel** - used to change the direction of the vehicle ie. turning left or right or keeping the vehicle on a straight path.
- **5 Indicator light switch** - used to advise other road users of your intention to steer to the left or right, or to turn to the left or right. (especially when changing lanes)
- **6 Gear level *(P-D-R-2-1)** - used to change/select a gear. **P**-park, **D**-drive, **R**-reverse, **2**-lower gear, **1**-higher gear.
- **7 Hand brake** - Note that some vehicles might have the hand brake as a foot operated control (e.g. Mercedes-Benz) used to ensure that your parked vehicle does not move. Also used when parking and leaving a vehicle unattended.
- **8** - Automatic vehicles do not have a Clutch Pedal
- **9 Brake Pedal** - used to stop your vehicle used to decrease speed or stop also used avoid the vehicle stalling just before coming to a complete standstill.
When braking the distance it takes the driver of a motor vehicle to stop is ...
(i) longer on a wet road than on a dry road.
(ii) longer if the vehicle is travelling at a higher speed.
(iii) longer if the vehicle is loaded.
- **10 Accelerator Pedal** - used to accelerate your vehicle. The speed of the vehicle can be increased or decreased by this control.
- **11 Horn** - used to alert other road users in order to avoid a collision.



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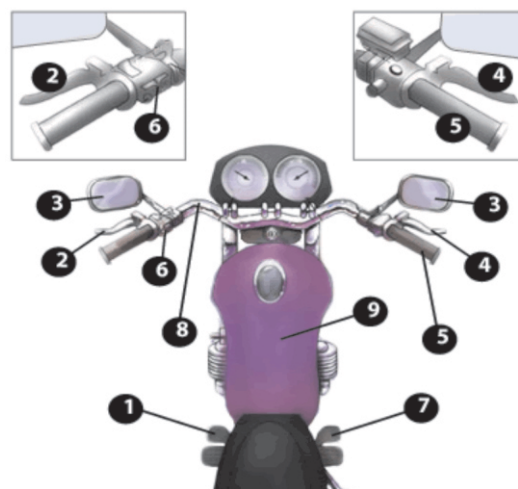


IDENTIFICATION OF CONTROLS

Motor Cycle

The aim is to familiarise a learner driver with the major visual components of a Motor Cycle.

The intention is also to assist the learner driver to identify the controls that needs to be used in conjunction to complete a certain manoeuvre or action.



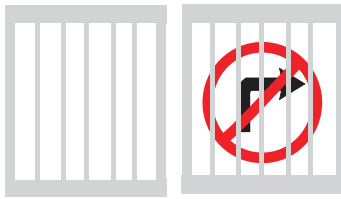
The controls/components of a Motor Cycle is as follows...

- **1 Gear Lever** - used to change/select a gear
- **2 Clutch** - used when engaging or disengaging a gear or changing from one gear to another.
- **3 Left / right rear view mirrors** - used to look what is on the right & left hand rear-side of your motor bike.
- **4 Front Brake** - used in conjunction with the rear brake to bring the motorbike to a standstill.
- **5 Throttle** - used to regulate the fuel supply to the engine to increase or decrease the speed of your motor bike.
- **6 Indicator Light switch** - used to advise other road users of your intention to steer to the left or right, or to turn to the left or right. (especially when changing lanes)
- **7 Rear Brake (operated by foot)** - used to stop your vehicle used to decrease speed or stop complete standstill.
When braking the distance it takes the driver of a motor cycle to stop is ...
(i) longer on a wet road than on a dry road.
(ii) longer if the vehicle is travelling at a higher speed.
(iii) longer if carrying a passenger.
- **8 Handle Bar** - used to change the direction of the motor bike. turning left or right or keeping the vehicle on a straight path.
- **9 Fuel Tank** - used to store fuel (petrol)

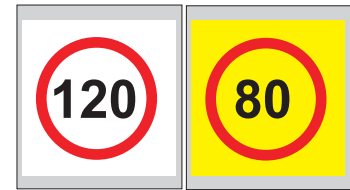
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Variable Message Signs

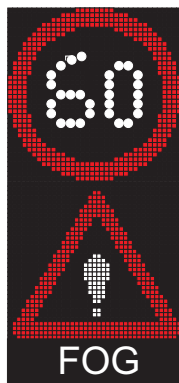


Rotating Plank Sign
(Blank & No Right Turn)



Roller Blind Sign
(Maximum Speed)

Sliding Sign (Slippery Road & Speed limit)



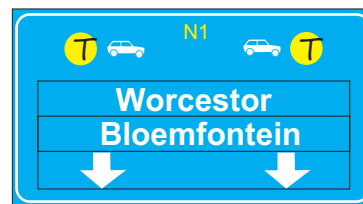
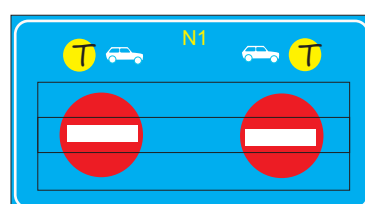
Rotating Disk
Sign (Fog
& Maximum Speed)



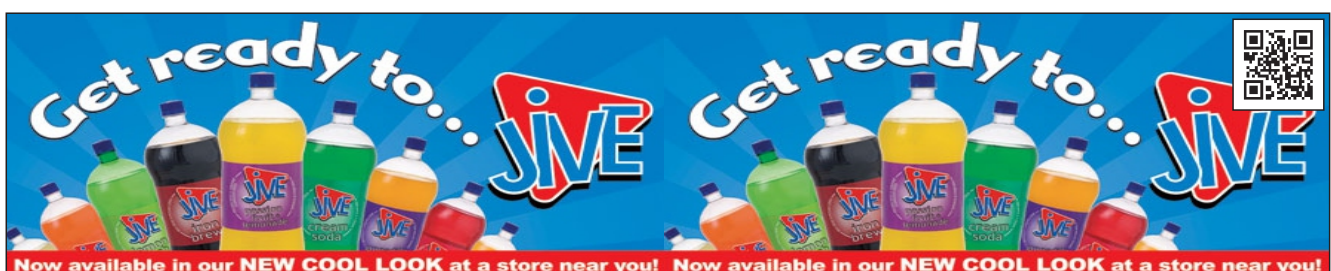
Rotating Disk Sign
(Slippery Roads
& Speed Limit)



Rotating Disk Sign
(Maximum Speed)



Freeway "DirectionSign" Changes to "No Entry Sign"





CUSTOM MOTOR BIKE TANK PADS

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WARNING SIGNS

Page 62	Crossroads, T Junction, Side Road Junction
Page 63	Staggered Road Junction, Sharp Junction Left, Sharp Junction Right
Page 64	Y Junction, Gentle Curve, Sharp Curve
Page 65	Hairpin Bend, Winding Road, Combined Curves
Page 66	Two Way Traffic, End of Dual Road, Beginning of Dual Road
Page 67	Road Narrows, Traffic Circle, Concealed Driveway
Page 68	Two Way Traffic Crossroads, Narrow Bridge, Lane Ends
Page 69	One Width Vehicle, Slippery Roads, Tunnel Ahead
Page 70	Traffic Control Yield, Pedestrian Crossing, Children Ahead
Page 71	Emergency Flashing Lights, Jetty or River Bank Edge, Crosswinds
Page 72	Uneven Roads, Speed Humps, Overhead Danger Plates
Page 75	Cyclist / Pedal Cyclist, Farm / Domestic Animals, Farm Gate / Gate
Page 76	Animals / Wild Animals, Width Restriction, Motor Gate
Page 77	Motor Gate to the Left / Right, Railway Crossing Ahead, General Warning Potholes
Page 78	Drift Ahead, Low Flying Aircrafts, Agricultural Vehicles,
Page 79	Height Restriction, Length Restriction, Steep Decline / Descend
Page 80	End of Gravel Road, Reduced Visibility, Congestion,
Page 81	Falling Rocks, Traffic Signals, Traffic Control Stop
Page 82	Gore Plate Chevron, Gore Plate, Danger Plate
Page 83	Steep Incline / Ascend, Slow Moving Heavy Vehicles, Start of Gravel Road
Page 84	Dead End Chevron, T Junction Chevron, Boom Barricade
Page 85	Railway Crossing, Sharp Curve Chevron Small, Sharp Curve Chevron Big
Page 87	Skew Junction, Traffic Control Ahead, School Patrol Ahead
Page 88	Road Works Ahead, Grader Working, Loose Stones,
Page 89	Surface Step, Soft Shoulder, Stop / Ry Go Control
Page 90	Truck Crossing, Emergency Flashing Lights, Temporary Police Flashing Lights
Page 91	Collision, Horses & Riders, Electric Shock
Page 92	Traffic Signals out of Order, Combination Signs

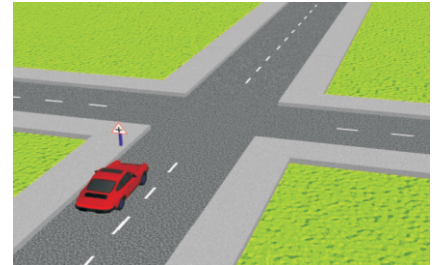
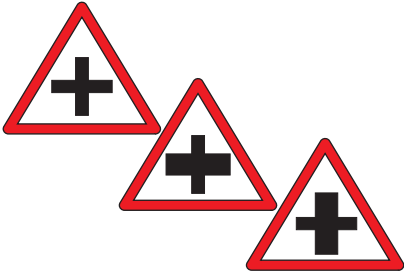


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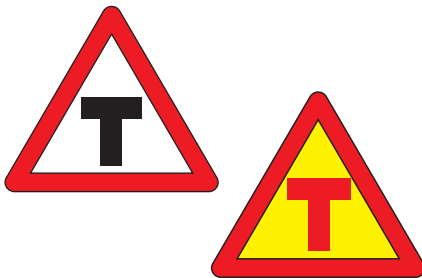


CROSSROADS

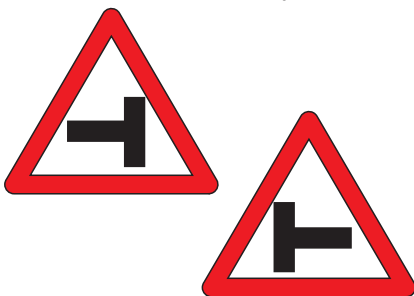
Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that a hazard in the form of a crossroad is ahead
Action: Approach cautiously, look carefully and you must be able to stop if cross-traffic requires it. The broad black line indicates which vehicle has priority. Traffic on the minor road must give way.

**T JUNCTION**

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. Be on the lookout for Stop, Yield Sign or Robots.

**SIDE ROAD JUNCTION**

Where: On any road before you reach the place where another road joins your road from the left or from the right.
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.



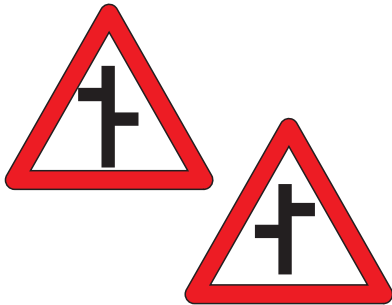
Good things
come in fours



Warning Signs

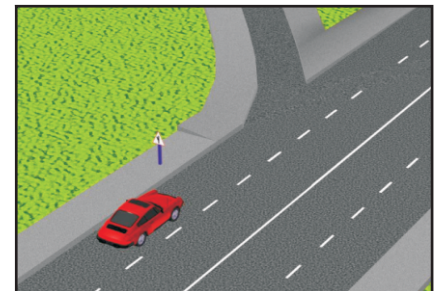
STAGGERED ROAD JUNCTION

- 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 or from the right first and then from the left.
- Action:** Slow down and be prepared to stop or turn at a safe speed



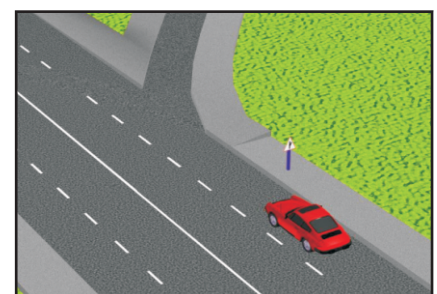
SHARP JUNCTION

- 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.



SHARP JUNCTION

- Where:** On any road.
- Purpose:** To warn that traffic could merge from the left or from the right at sharp angles.
- Action:** Pass the intersection at a safe speed and look out for merging traffic that might not yield.



Y JUNCTION

Where: On any road before you reach a place where your road splits in two.

Purpose: To warn that the road ahead forks into two roads.

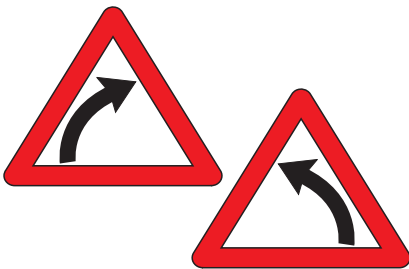
Action: Decide well in time which road to take. Look out for approaching traffic whose path you will cross when taking the right hand road.

**GENTLE CURVE**

Where: On any public road.

Purpose: To warn that there is a gentle curve ahead to the left or right.

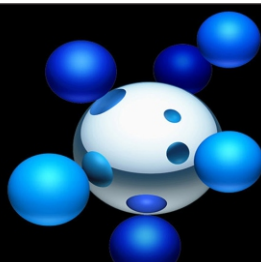
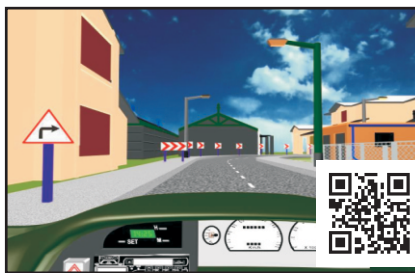
Action: Ensure that you drive at such a speed that you can take the curve safely or stop within the distance that you can see.

**SHARP CURVE**

Where: On any public road.

Purpose: To warn that there is a sharp curve ahead to the left or right.

Action: Slow down so that you can take the curve safely or stop within the distance that you can see.



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Warning Signs

HAIRPIN BEND

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



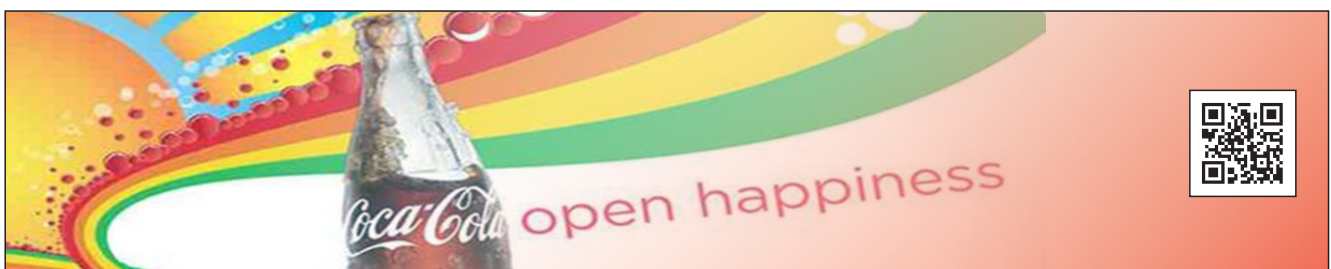
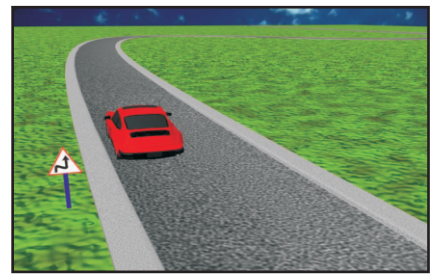
WINDING ROAD

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 enough 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.



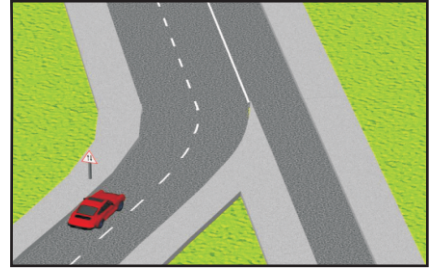
COMBINED CURVES

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.

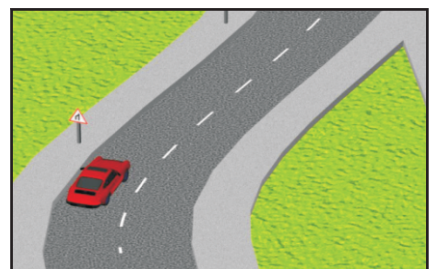


TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

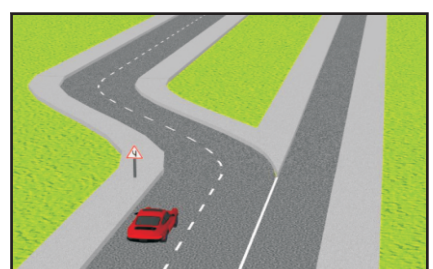
Where: On any one-way road.
Purpose: To warn that the one-way roadway you are travelling on will soon become a two - way roadway.
Action: Be aware that you are entering a roadway with two-way traffic and have to be more careful when overtaking to allow for oncoming vehicles.

**END OF DUAL ROAD**

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.

**BEGINNING OF DUAL ROAD**

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 the a road.



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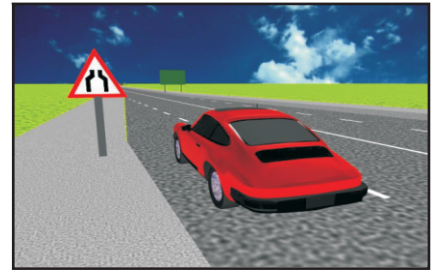
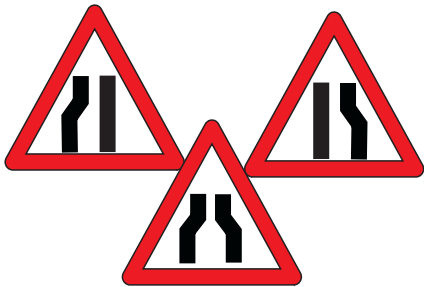


ROAD NARROWS

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn that the road ahead narrows from both sides or from the left or the right

Action: Slow down and adjust your position on the carriageway since oncoming vehicles will pass close to you.



TRAFFIC CIRCLE

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 as they have the right of way. Vehicles within a traffic circle also have right of way. If you have right of way still look out for traffic in the circle which may not yield to you.



CONCEALED DRIVEWAY

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



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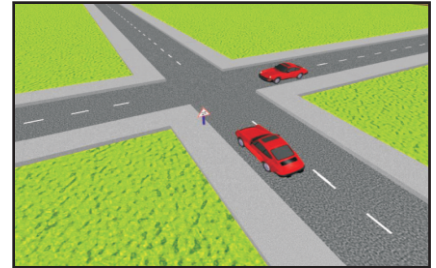
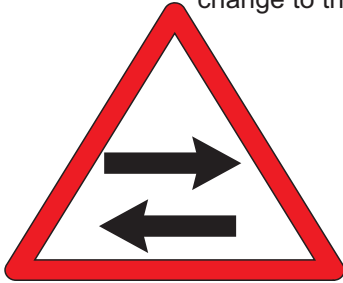
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TWO-WAY TRAFFIC CROSSROAD

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.

**NARROW BRIDGE**

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn that the road narrows when crossing a bridge.

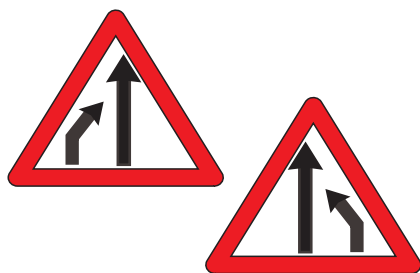
Action: Slow down and, if there is oncoming traffic, try not to cross the bridge at the same time as an approaching vehicle.

**LANE ENDS**

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 or from the right-hand side.

Action: Depending on which sign is displayed, change in good time to the lane that carries on.



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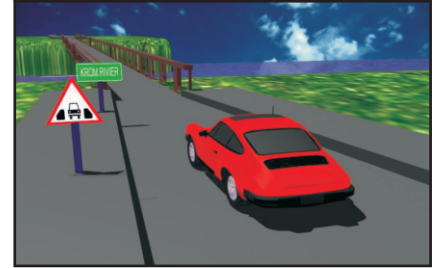
Warning Signs

ONE VEHICLE WIDTH STRUCTURE

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.



SLIPPERY ROAD

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. Drive carefully for the next 2 km.

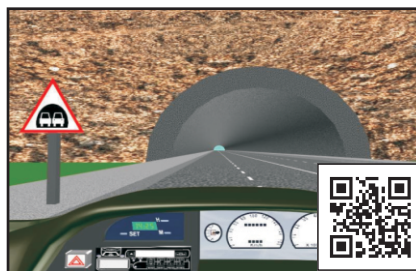


TUNNEL AHEAD

Where: On any road especially in mountainous areas.

Purpose: To warn that there is a tunnel ahead.

Action: Slow down and switch on your car's headlights.



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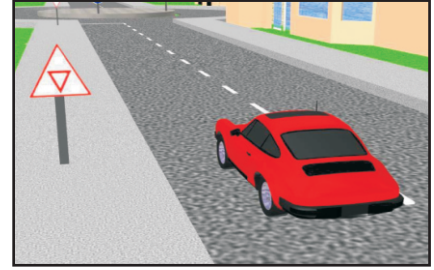
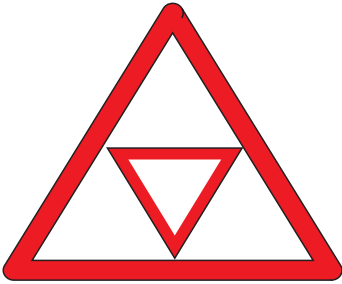
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TRAFFIC CONTROL “YIELD”

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.

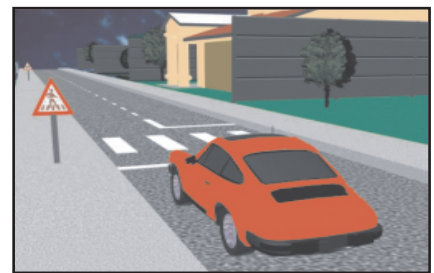
Action: Slow down and be on the lookout for pedestrians or there might be a circle up ahead and be ready to stop if necessary.

**PEDESTRIAN CROSSING**

Where: On any road especially in rural areas.

Purpose: To warn that there is a demarcated pedestrian crossing ahead.

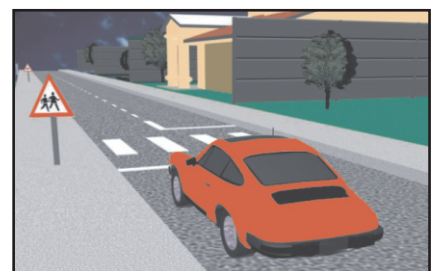
Action: Slow down and stop if a pedestrian is waiting at the crossing. Do not overtake other vehicles that have stopped at the pedestrian crossing.

**CHILDREN CROSSING**

Where: On any road especially near schools, playgrounds and sports fields.

Purpose: To warn that children might be crossing the road.

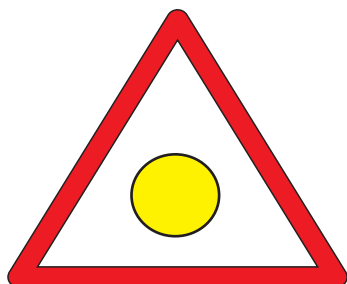
Action: Slow down immediately and look out for children who could be crossing the road unexpectedly. Also be on the lookout for children playing on the road.

**STAMFORD TYRES**

Warning Signs

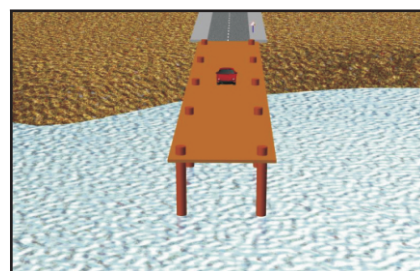
EMERGENCY FLASHING LIGHT

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.



JETTY EDGE OR RIVER BANK

Where: On any road close to water, harbours.
Purpose: To warn that the road leads to a jetty edge or riverbank.
Action: Slow down.



CROSSWINDS

Where: On any the road especially in rural, mountainous areas and sea sides.
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.



Warning Signs

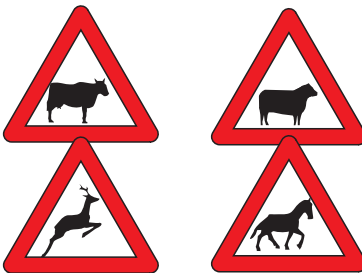
CYCLISTS / PEDAL CYCLIST

Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn the driver that there could be cyclists ahead.
Action: Slow down and be on the look out for cyclists using or crossing the road for the next 2 km.



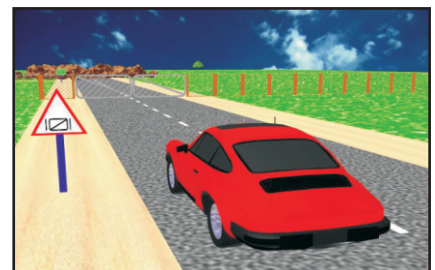
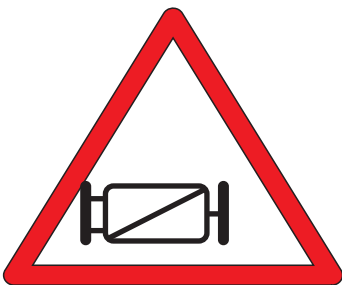
FARM / DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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 animals for the next 2 km.



FARM GATE / GATE

Where: At a railway crossing or roadway (private road) .
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.





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UNEVEN ROADWAY

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 approaching from the opposite lane.

**SPEED HUMPS**

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn that there are speed humps on the carriageway ahead which require a reduction of speed.

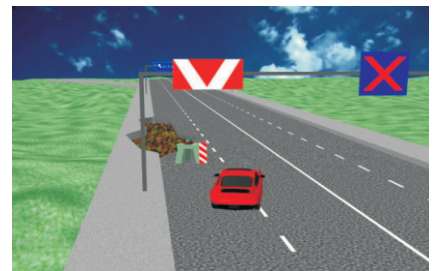
Action: Slow down so that you can drive over the speed humps without damaging your vehicle or losing control.

**OVERHEAD DANGER PLATE**

Where: On any road.

Purpose: This danger warning sign indicates that there is a height restriction up ahead.

Action: Be on the lookout as there will be height indication signs.

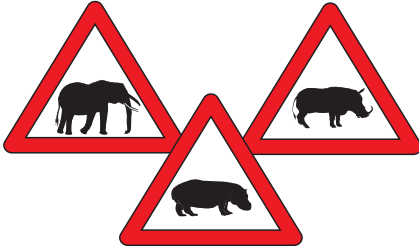



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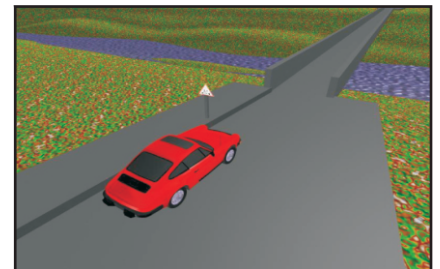


ANIMALS / WILD ANIMALS

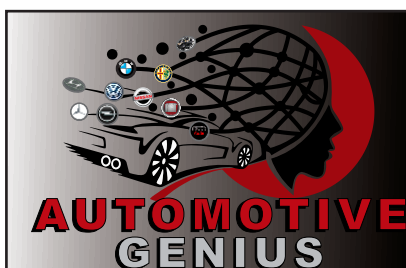
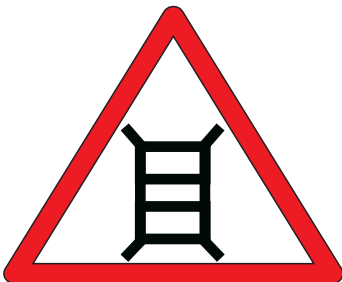
Where: Especially on rural roads.
Purpose: To warn that there may be wild animals on the road or crossing the road.
Action: Slow down, and be on the lookout for the next 2 km, as there may be animals crossing or straying on the side of the road.

**WIDTH RESTRICTED**

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 if your vehicle is wider than indicated on the sign.

**MOTOR GATE**

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.

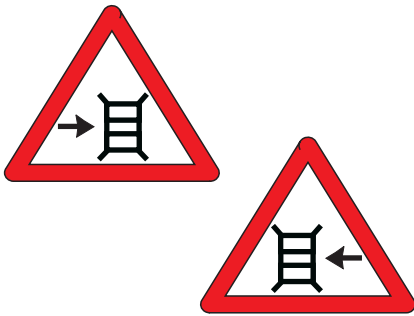


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MOTOR GATE TO THE LEFT OR TO THE RIGHT

Where: Especially on rural roads.
Purpose: To warn that there is a motor gate to the left or right.
Action: Slow down and make sure there is no oncoming traffic about to cross the same gate.



RAILWAY CROSSING AHEAD

Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there is a railway crossing ahead.
Action: Slow down and look to your right and left for oncoming trains. If a train is approaching you must stop immediately.



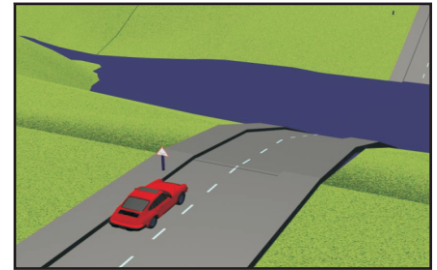
GENERAL WARNING - POTHOLES

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. This sign indicates that there may be potholes (small holes) up ahead. Reduce speed and drive carefully.

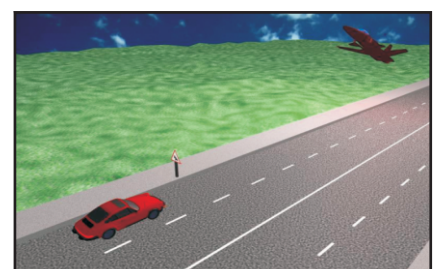


DRIFT AHEAD

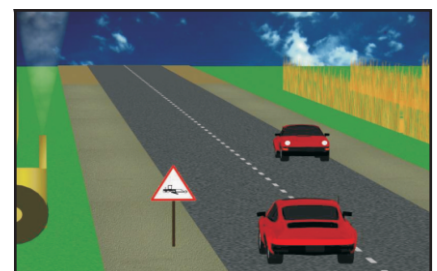
- Where:** On any road especially in rural areas.
- Purpose:** To warn the driver that there is a drift (dip) ahead and that the road could be flooded especially in rainy weather.
- Action:** Slow down and if it is not known how deep the water is, stop. If passable, drive through the water slowly.

**LOW FLYING AIRCRAFT**

- 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. Continue driving as normal.

**AGRICULTURAL VEHICLE**

- 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 if they want to cross the road or are crossing it.



BRIDGESTONE
Your Journey, Our Passion

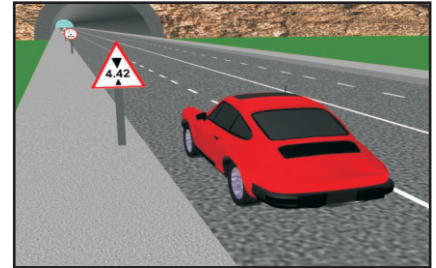


HEIGHT RESTRICTION

Where: On any road at tunnels, bridges etc.

Purpose: To warn that there is a structure ahead of which the height is indicated on the road traffic sign.

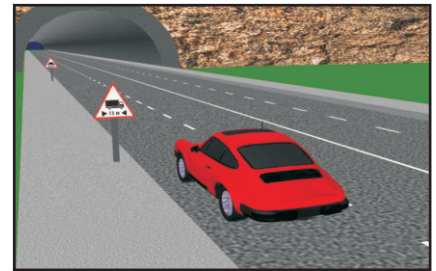
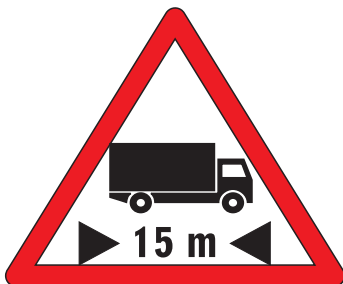
Action: If your vehicle is higher than the bridge or structure as indicated by this sign, find an alternative route.

**LENGTH RESTRICTION**

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.

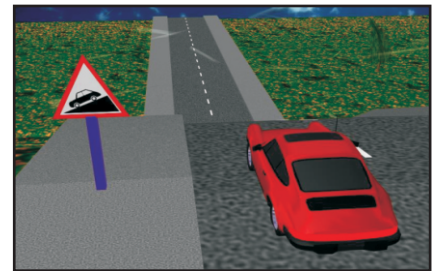
Action: Find an alternative route if your vehicle is longer than the length indicated in metres on this sign.

**STEEP DECLINE / DESCEND**

Where: On any road but especially in mountainous areas.

Purpose: To warn that the road will descend steeply (hill).

Action: Be aware of slow-moving traffic, particularly in mountainous areas with sharp curves. Be on the lookout for slow moving trucks.

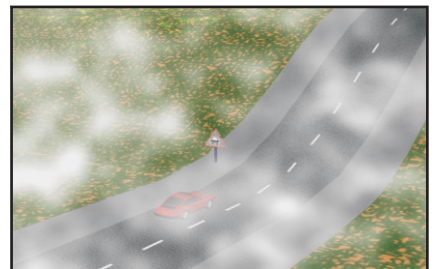
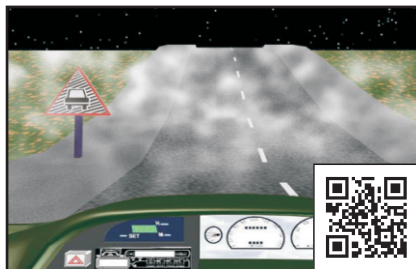


END OF GRAVEL ROAD

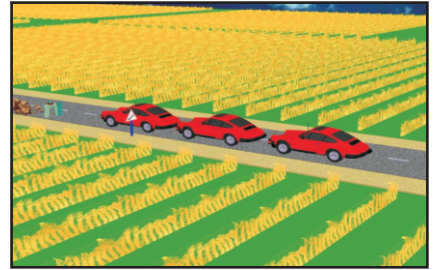
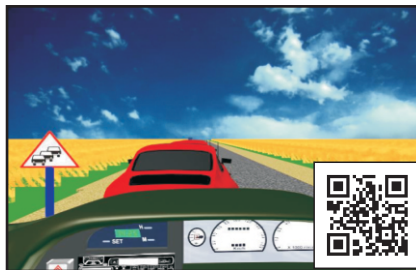
Where: On any gravel road.
Purpose: To warn that the gravel road you are travelling on will end ahead.
Action: Look out for an asphalt, tar or concrete road ahead.

**REDUCED VISIBILITY**

Where: On any road where there is fog or smoke.
Purpose: To warn that there is a possibility of 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.

**CONGESTION**

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

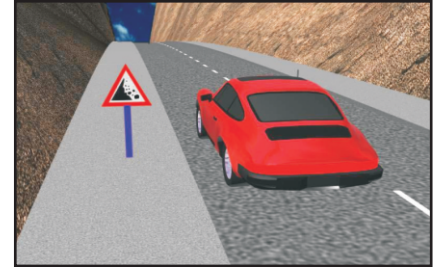


FALLING ROCKS

Where: Especially in mountainous areas.

Purpose: To warn that rocks could fall on the carriageway from the left or from the right-hand side.

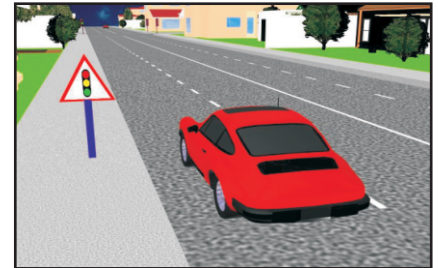
Action: Slow down to be able to stop within their sight distance if a fall occurs or has occurred. Such falls occur more often when it rains and therefore reduce your speed further since your stopping distance during rainy weather will be longer.

**TRAFFIC SIGNAL - SYMBOLIC SIGN**

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.

**TRAFFIC CONTROL "STOP" - SYMBOLIC SIGN**

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





in the news

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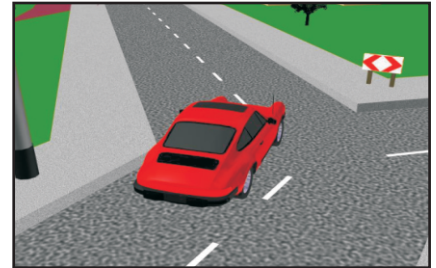
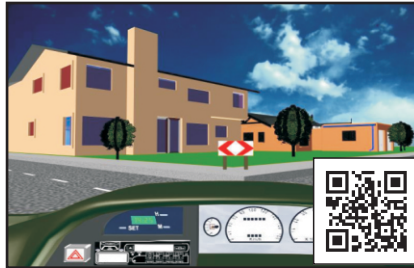


Year after year, Sunday Times readers have chosen OUTsurance as their favourite short-term insurance brand.

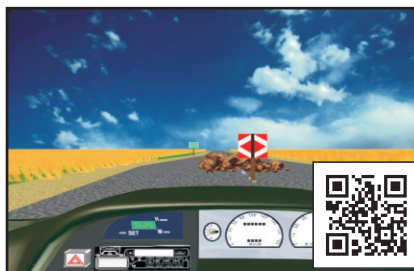
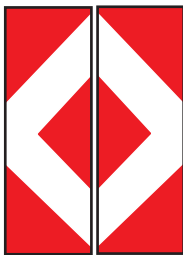


GORE PLATE CHEVRON

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. This warning sign is normally found at a Y Junction.

**GORE PLATE**

Where: On any road.
Purpose: To warn that there are road works ahead.
Action: Slow down as there will be warning signs, regulatory signs, or workmen instructing you.

**DANGER PLATE / DELINEATOR PLATES**

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 . Slow down. Be on the lookout for Emergency flashing Lights, Temporary Signs or Traffic Officers.



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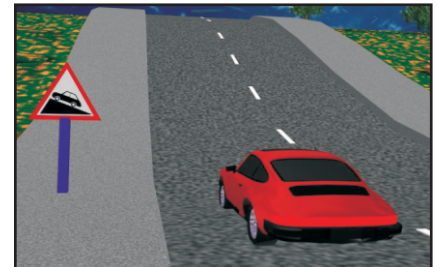


STEEP INCLINE / ASCEND

Where: On any road but especially in mountainous areas.

Purpose: To warn that the road will climb (on a hill).

Action: Be aware of slow-moving traffic, particularly in mountainous areas with sharp curves. Allow for a longer stopping distance. Reduce speed and drive carefully.



SLOW MOVING HEAVY VEHICLES

Where: Especially in mountainous areas.

Purpose: To warn that heavy vehicles travel slowly down a descent.

Action: Slow down particularly in mountainous areas with sharp curves. Remember to allow for a longer stopping distance on a descent especially when your vehicle is heavily laden.



START OF GRAVEL ROAD

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 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.



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DEAD END CHEVRON / ROAD CLOSED CHEVRON

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.

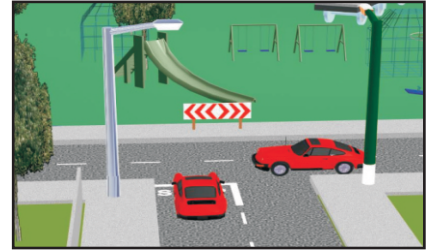
Action: Decide which direction to go and slow down. This sign is usually found at a Dead End or Cul De Sac.

**T-JUNCTION CHEVRON**

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 stop. This sign is normally found with a T junction sign.

**BOOM BARRICADE / TEMPORARY BARRICADE**

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.



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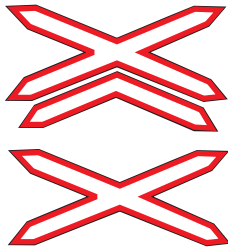
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RAILWAY CROSSING

Where: On any road close to a railway line.

Purpose: There is a railway crossing with one or more tracks ahead.

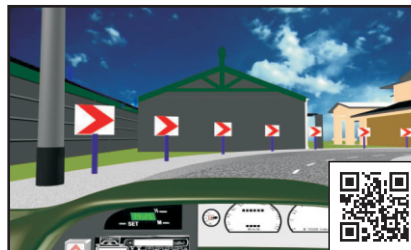
Action: Slow down and if a train is approaching the crossing, stop. If there is no stop line or sign, the driver should stop no closer than 3m from the nearest track, and not on the track or in the railway reserve.

**SHARP CURVE CHEVRON SMALL**

Where: On any road especially in mountainous areas.

Purpose: To warn that the road ahead curves suddenly to the left or to the right.

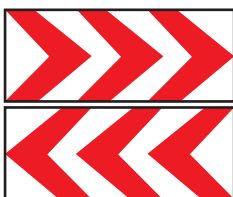
Action: Slow down to take the curve at a safe speed or to be able to stop within the distance you can see.

**SHARP CURVE CHEVRON BIG**

Where: On any road especially in mountainous areas.

Purpose: To warn that the road ahead curves suddenly to the left or to the right.

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



The good news: Mermaids are real.

The bad news: They are now extinct.



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SKEW JUNCTION

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..

**TRAFFIC CONTROL AHEAD**

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.

**SCHOLAR PATROL AHEAD**

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.



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ROAD WORKS AHEAD

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.

**GRADER WORKING**

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn that a grader is working on the carriageway ahead.

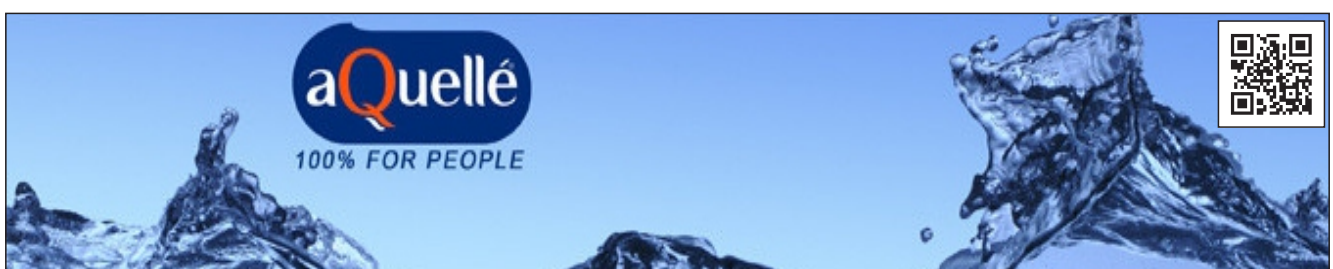
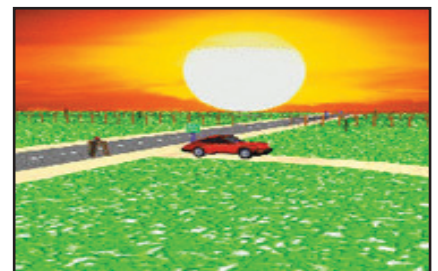
Action: Slow down and drive slowly past the grader. The full width of the road may not be available and there could be sand or gravel on the carriageway that could affect the handling of their vehicles.

**LOOSE STONES**

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn that there are loose stones or gravel on the road (gravel 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.



Warning Signs

SURFACE STEP

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, or the left-hand side of the carriageway is higher than the right-hand side.

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.



SOFT SHOULDER

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn that the material of the road shoulder may be softer than reasonably expected and it could be dangerous for anyone who wants to move on 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.

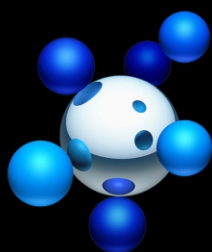


STOP / RY GO CONTROL AHEAD

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.



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Warning Signs

COLLISION

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn the driver that -
 A. The road ahead may be obstructed,
 B. There could be pedestrians,
 C. Rescue teams and police or traffic officers controlling the traffic at the scene,
 D. 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.



HORSES AND RIDERS

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 as they may be crossing the road.

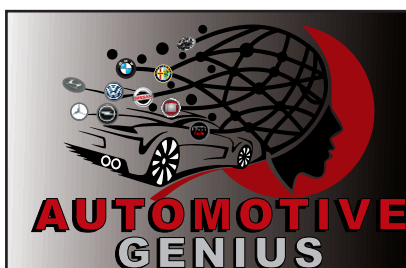
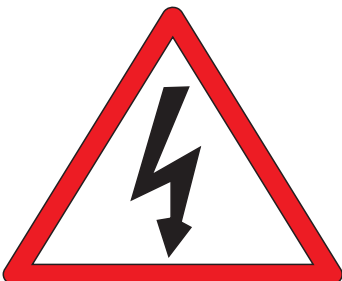


ELECTRICAL SHOCK

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.



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TRUCK CROSSING

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn that heavy vehicles regularly cross or join the road from the left or right.

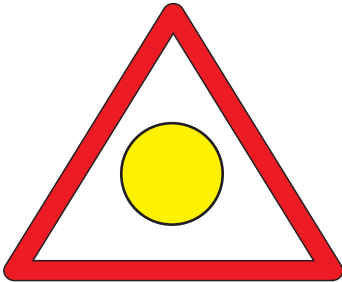
Action: Look out for trucks that could force you to slow down. Slow down and look out for trucks that want to cross or join the road. Also look out for anything spilt or dropped on the road by the trucks.

**EMERGENCY FLASHING LIGHTS**

Where: On any road.

Purpose: To warn of a hazard ahead.

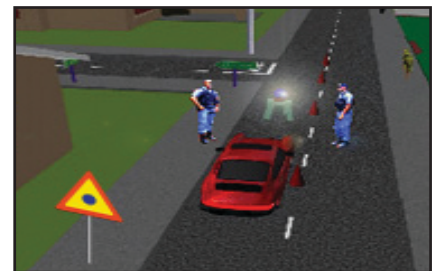
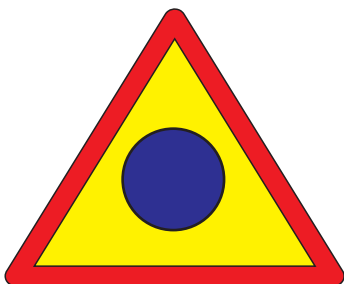
Action: Slow down and look out for other road traffic signs that indicate a specific hazard.

**TEMPORARY POLICE FLASHING LIGHTS**

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.



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We call it home.



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TRAFFIC SIGNALS OUT OF ORDER

Where: On any road especially in urban areas.
Purpose: To warn that the traffic signal 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.

**COMBINATION SIGNS**

Steep descent
(on a high visibility background),
for a distance, with flashing lights



Speed limit
(on a high visibility background)
with a text message



Speed limit (on high visibility
background), reduced visibility
(on high visibility background)



Stop by police



Vehicles exceeding mass only
a distance ahead



No right turn ahead, buses



Gentle curve (right),
recommended speed



Concealed driveway (from right),
a distance ahead



Traffic control "stop ahead",
a distance ahead

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REGULATORY SIGNS

Page 95	Stop Sign, Stop Yield Sign, 4 Way Stop
Page 96	Stop / Ry/Go, Yield, Yield to pedestrians
Page 97	Yield at Traffic Circle, No Entry, One Way Road
Page 98	Pedestrian Priority, Yield to oncoming Traffic, Minimum Speed
Page 99	Vehicle Exceeding Mass, Motor Cycle Only, Pedal Cycle & Pedestrian Only
Page 100	Switch Headlights on, Keep Left& Right, Proceed Left / Right/Straight
Page 101	Turn Left-Right, Pedestrians Only, Cyclist Only
Page 102	Vehicle Transporting, Dangerous Substances Only, Pay Toll, Left & Right Prohibited
Page 103	Overtaking Prohibited, U Turn Prohibited, Un Authorised Vehicles Prohibited
Page 104	Hitch Hiking Prohibited, Left / Right Turn Prohibited, Parking Prohibited
Page 105	Vehicle Carrying Dangerous Substances Prohibited, Pedestrians & Cyclist Prohibited, Height Limit
Page 106	Stopping Prohibited, Excessive Noise Prohibited, Length Limit
Page 107	Speed Limit, Mass Limit, Width Limit
Pages 108 - 110	Prohibition Signs
Pages 111- 112	Regulatory Only Signs
Page 113	Dual Carriage Way Freeway Begins, Single Carriage Way Freeway Begins, Woonerf Begins
Page 114	Limited Parking, Pedal Cycle Parking & Reservation, Bus Lane Reservation
Page 115	Motor Car Reservation and Parking, Time Limit, Maximum Stay Limit
Page 116	Display Signs
Pages 117 - 118	Motor Car Reservation and Motor Car Parking Reservation
Pages 119 – 120	Combination Signs



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Regulatory Signs

STOP SIGN

Where:

At intersections, railway crossings and scholar patrols.

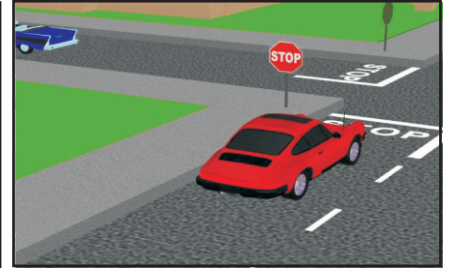
Purpose:

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.



STOP / YIELD SIGN

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..



3-WAY or 4-WAY STOP

Where:

At intersections.

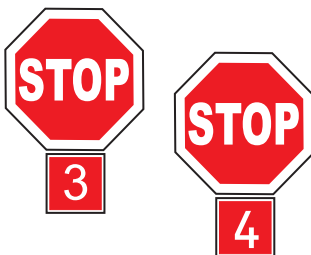
Purpose:

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.



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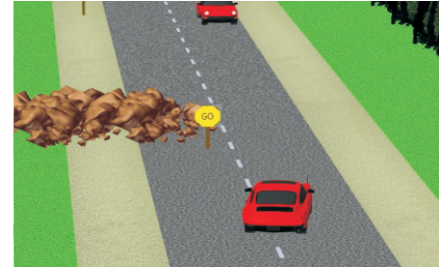


STOP/RY-GO

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.

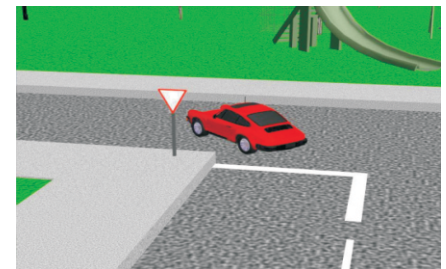
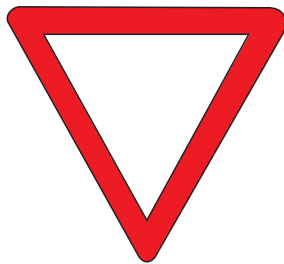
Action: Stop if the STOP sign is displayed and move off or proceed with caution if safe when the GO sign is displayed.

**YIELD**

Where: At intersections, 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.

**YIELD / YIELD TO PEDESTRIANS**

Where: At intersections, railway crossings and pedestrian crossings.

Purpose: To compel you to give priority to pedestrians crossing the road or wanting to cross the road.

Action: If other traffic is approaching the intersection, reduce speed and, if necessary, stop. Look out for pedestrians crossing the road or near the road and be ready to stop



**GENTLEMEN,
START YOUR
ENGINES**

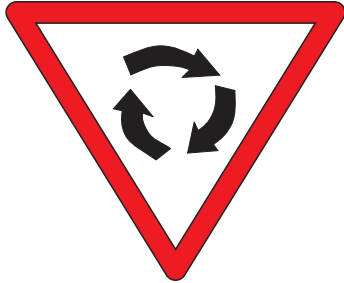
**POWERS ALL
YOU'VE GOT
AND THEN SOME.**

TOUGHER THAN ANY ROAD YOU'RE ON OR OFF

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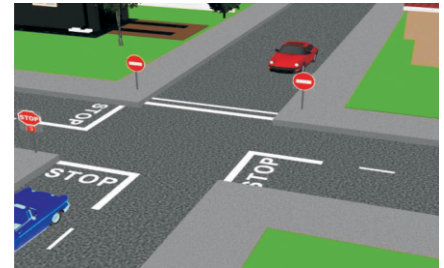
YIELD AT TRAFFIC CIRCLE

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.



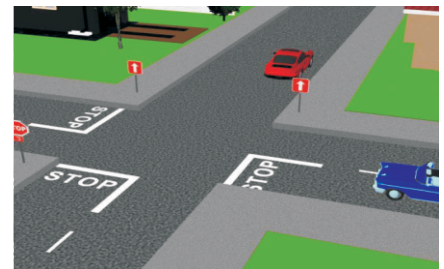
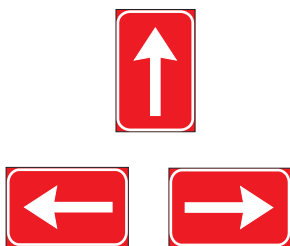
NO ENTRY

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.



ONE WAY ROADWAY

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.





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ARRIVE ALIVE



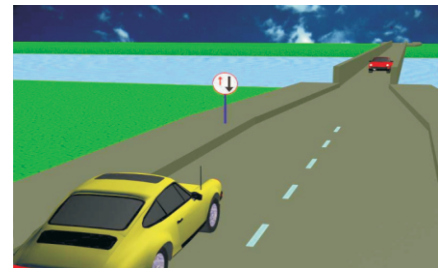
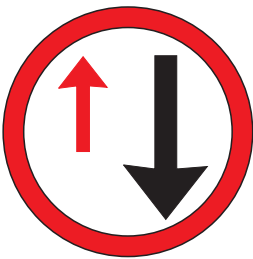
DRIVE SAFELY | BELT UP | TEXTING KILLS | DON'T DRIVE TIRED | STAY ALERT | EYES ON THE ROAD

PEDESTRIANS PRIORITY

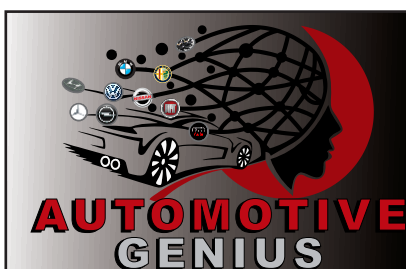
- Where:** At the entrance to an area intended for pedestrians.
- Purpose:** To give priority to pedestrians but limit other traffic to emergency vehicles, vehicles loading and off loading goods and maintenance vehicles.
- Action:** When driving any of the above-mentioned vehicles, drive carefully in 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.

**YIELD TO ONCOMING TRAFFIC**

- 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.

**MINIMUM SPEED**

- 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.



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VEHICLES EXCEEDING MASS ONLY

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.



MOTOR CYCLES ONLY

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.

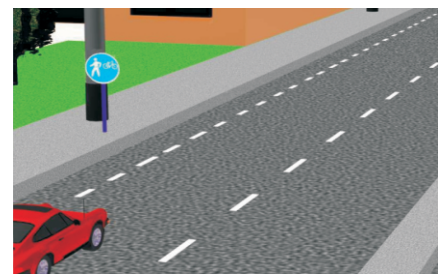
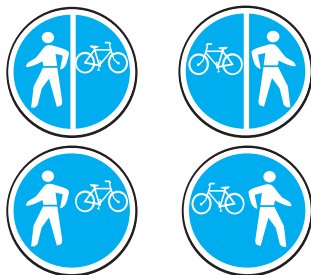


PEDAL CYCLES & PEDESTRIANS ONLY

Where: At the beginning of any road or part of the road.

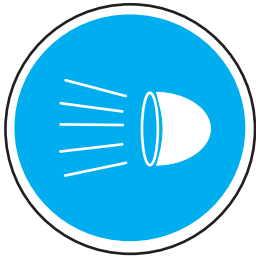
Purpose: To indicate that a road or part of a road may be used by cyclists and/or pedestrians only. To indicate to cyclists and pedestrians which part of a road they must use.

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.

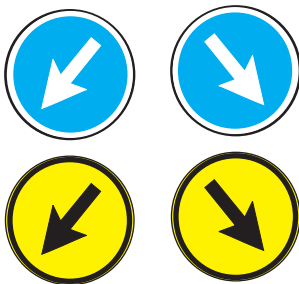


SWITCH HEADLAMPS ON

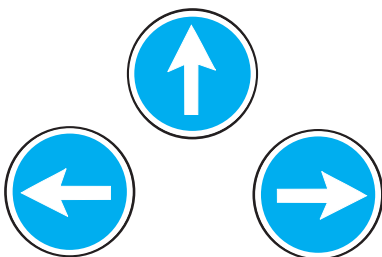
Where: On any road especially in mountainous areas before a tunnel.
Purpose: To indicate that you must switch on your headlights in order to see and be seen.
Action: Switch the lights of your vehicle on in the dip position.

**KEEP LEFT - KEEP RIGHT**

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.

**PROCEED LEFT / RIGHT / STRAIGHT ONLY**

Where: At intersections.
Purpose: To indicate the direction in which you must proceed.
Action: Drive only in the direction indicated by the arrow.



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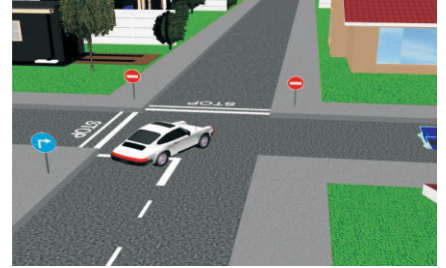
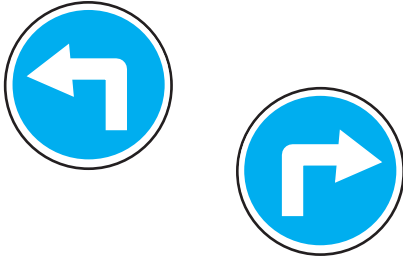
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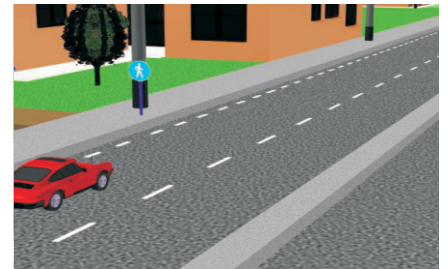
TURN LEFT / RIGHT

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.



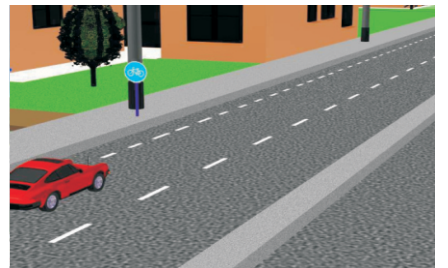
PEDESTRIANS ONLY

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.



CYCLISTS ONLY

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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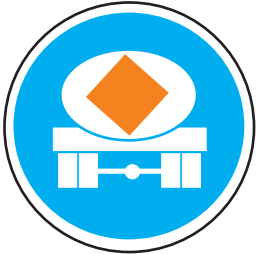


VEHICLES TRANSPORTING DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES ONLY.

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

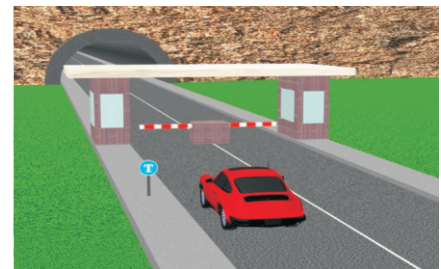
Action: The driver of a vehicle conveying dangerous goods shall only use such road or portion of such road.

**PAY TOLL**

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

**LEFT & RIGHT TURN 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..



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OVERTAKING PROHIBITED

Where: On any public road.

Purpose: To inform drivers that overtaking vehicles is prohibited for the next 500m.

Action: If sign is displayed, do not overtake any vehicle or Truck for the next 500m.



U - TURN PROHIBITED

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.



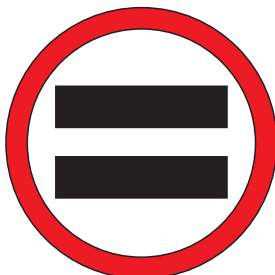
UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLES PROHIBITED

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.



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HITCH HIKING PROHIBITED

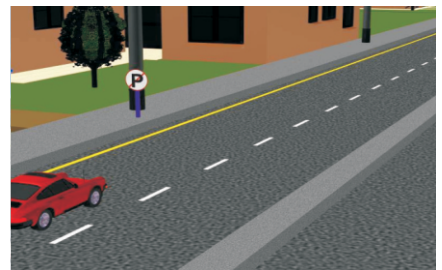
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To prohibit pedestrians and stationary vehicles.
Action: No pedestrian may attempt to be picked up by a passing vehicle.
 A driver of a vehicle may not pick up passengers for the next 500m.

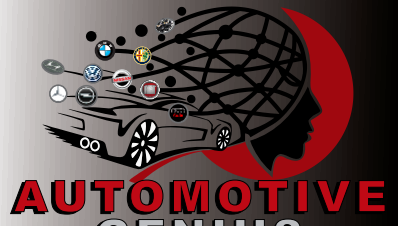
**LEFT / RIGHT TURN AHEAD PROHIBITED**

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.

**PARKING PROHIBITED**

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.



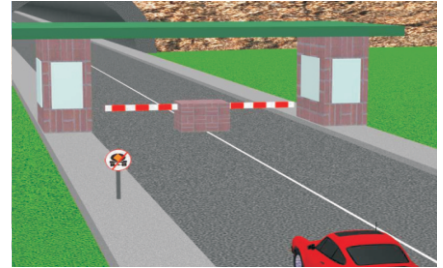
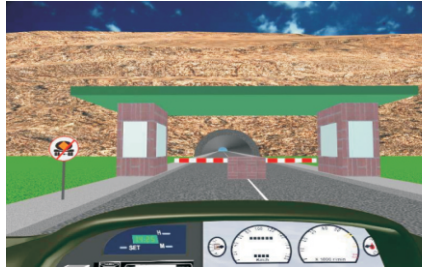


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VEHICLES CONVEYING DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED

- 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.



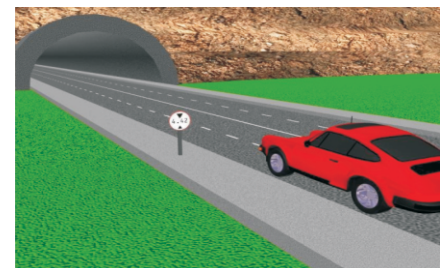
PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLIST PROHIBITED

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



HEIGHT LIMIT

- 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.



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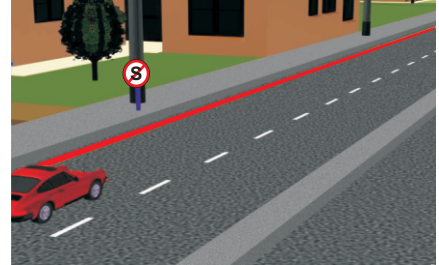


STOPPING PROHIBITED

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.

**EXCESSIVE NOISE PROHIBITED**

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.

**LENGTH LIMIT**

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.



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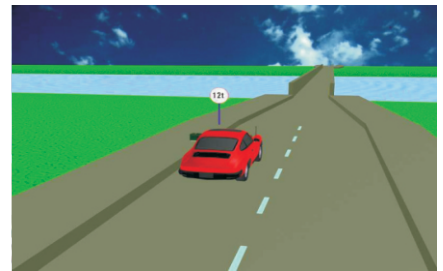
SPEED LIMIT

- 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.



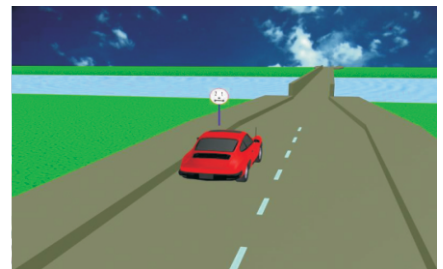
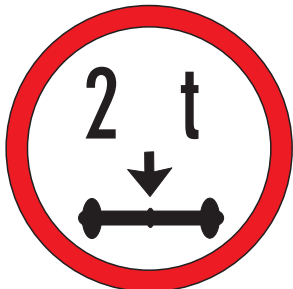
MASS LIMIT

- 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.



WIDTH LIMIT

- 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.





The Plug Leads Guy



THE PLUGLEADS GUY



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MOTORCYCLE PROHIBITED

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.

**MOTOR CARS PROHIBITED**

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.

**TAXI PROHIBITED**

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.

**MINI BUSES PROHIBITED**

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.

**MIDI BUSES PROHIBITED**

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.

**BUSES PROHIBITED**

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.

**DELIVERY VEHICLES PROHIBITED**

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.



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GOODS VEHICLES PROHIBITED

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.



GOODS VEHICLES EXCEEDING AND INDICATED GVM

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.



CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES PROHIBITED

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.



ABNORMAL VEHICLES PROHIBITED

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.



RICKSHAWS PROHIBITED

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.



TOUR BUSES PROHIBITED

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..



AGRICULTURAL VEHICLES PROHIBITED

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.



ANIMAL DRAWN VEHICLES PROHIBITED

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.

**HORSES AND RIDERS PROHIBITED**

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.

**TOWED VEHICLES PROHIBITED**

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.

**HAWKERS PROHIBITED**

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.

**MOTOR CARS ONLY**

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.

**TAXIS ONLY**

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.

**MINIBUSES ONLY**

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.



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MIDI BUSES ONLY

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: and that the driver of a midibus shall only use such road or portion of such road.



BUSES ONLY

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.



DELIVERY VEHICLES ONLY

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.



GOODS VEHICLES ONLY

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.



GOODS VEHICLES EXCEEDING AN INDICATED GVM

Where: At the beginning of any road or part of a road.
Purpose: Indicates, in tonnes, 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).
Action: The driver of such goods vehicle shall only use such road or portion of such road.



CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES ONLY

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.



ABNORMAL VEHICLES ONLY

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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RICKSHAWS ONLY

- Where:** In areas where there are tourist attractions.
- 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.

**TOUR BUSES ONLY**

- 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.

**AGRICULTURAL VEHICLES ONLY**

- 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.

**ANIMAL DRAWN VEHICLES ONLY**

- 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.

**BUSES AND MINIBUSES ONLY**

- Where:** On any 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.

**BUSES AND MIDI BUSES ONLY**

- 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 midi buses.
- Action:** The driver of a bus or midi bus shall only use such road or portion of such road.

**BUSES, MIDI BUSES AND MINI BUSES ONLY**

- 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, midi buses and minibuses.
- Action:** The driver of a bus, midi bus or minibus shall only use such road or portion of such road.

**ROUNDAABOUT**

- 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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DUAL-CARRIAGEWAY FREEWAY BEGINS

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.

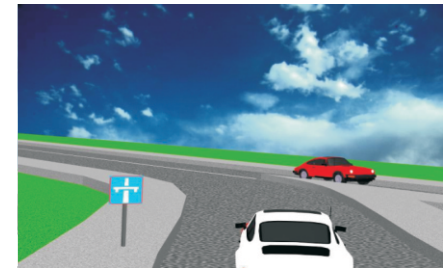
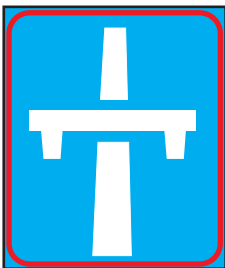


SINGLE-CARRIAGEWAY FREEWAY BEGINS

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.



WOONERF BEGINS

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.

Action: To limit the speed of vehicles in the area to 30km/h
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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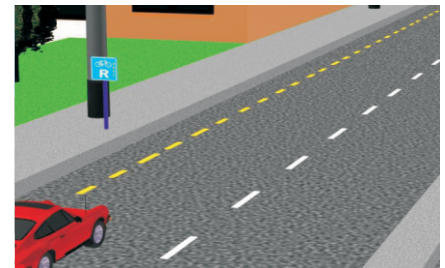


LIMITED PARKING RESERVATION

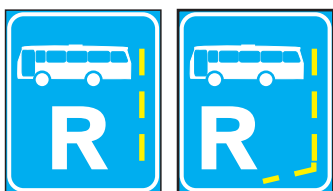
- Where:** On any road or other area where parking bays are demarcated.
- Purpose:** Sign indicates a parking area that may be used free of charge or at a fee and the maximum time allowed for a vehicle to be parked, is displayed.
- Action:** Park in accordance with the road traffic sign and road traffic markings. If necessary pay the tariff and do not park for longer than the time indicated.

**PEDAL CYCLE PARKING & PEDAL CYCLE LANE RESERVATION**

- 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.

**BUS LANE RESERVATION & BUS LANE RESERVATION BEGINS**

- Where:** On any road, particularly in urban areas.
- Purpose:** Signs and indicate that no other class of vehicle may use that part of the road.
Signs: This signs 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.



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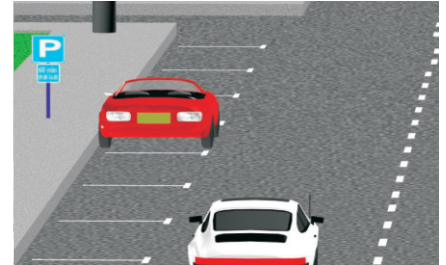


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MOTOR CAR RESERVATION & MOTOR CAR PARKING RESERVATION

Where: On any road

Purpose: This sign indicates that the section of the road is reserved for motorcars only or for parking by motorcars only.

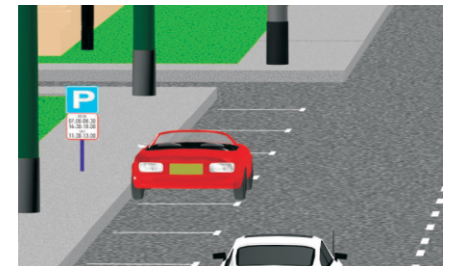


TIME LIMIT SUBGROUP

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.

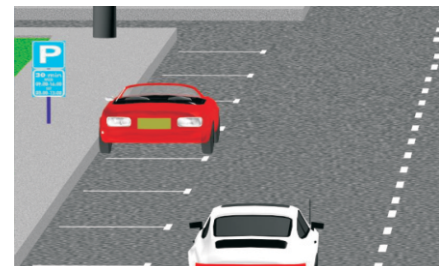


MAXIMUM STAY DURING ONE PERIOD TIME LIMIT

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 (60 mins).



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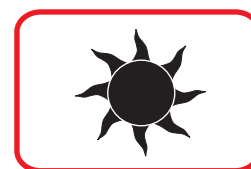
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DAY TIME

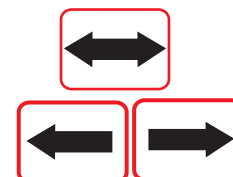
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To inform you that the regulatory sign only applies during daytime.
Action: Obey the regulatory sign during daytime.

**NIGHT TIME**

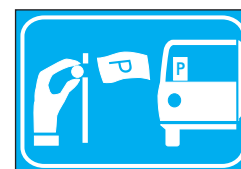
Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To inform you that the regulatory sign only applies during night time.
Action: Obey the regulatory sign during night time.

**RESERVED MOVEMENT BY VEHICLE CLASS**

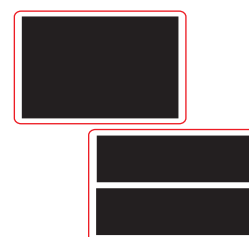
Where: Below a regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the restriction indicated on the regulatory sign applies in the direction of the arrow.
Action: Obey the primary sign according to the direction indicated.

**PAY AND DISPLAY**

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.

**OPERATOR IDENTITY TEXT / LOGO**

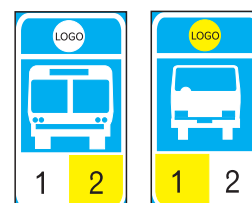
Where: Below an appropriate regulatory sign.
Purpose: To indicate that the sign applies to drivers of vehicles operated by the company, owner or organisation indicated by the logo or words.
Action: If your vehicle belongs to the company or organisation indicated by this sign, obey the regulatory sign.

**MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VEHICLES**

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.

**BUS / MINI BUS STOP RESERVATION**

Where: On any public road.
Purpose: To allow buses to pick up and drop passengers off. Such a vehicle must display an appropriate emblem, logo or any other indication that they are mini busses / buses.
Action: Do not stop to pick up or drop passengers off if you are not driving a mini bus / bus of the organisation indicated on the sign.



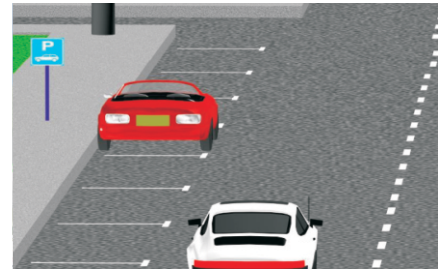
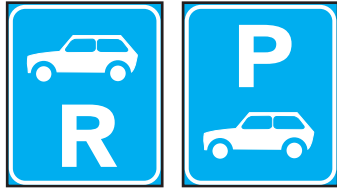
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MOTOR CAR RESERVATION & MOTOR CAR PARKING RESERVATION

Where: On any road

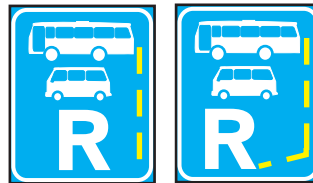
Purpose: This sign indicates that the section of the road is reserved for motorcars only or for parking by motorcars only.



The following Road Traffic Signs require the same action from a Driver, but the areas concerned are reserved for the vehicle depicted.



Bus & minibus reservation
& parking reservation



Bus & minibus lane reservation
& lane reservation begins



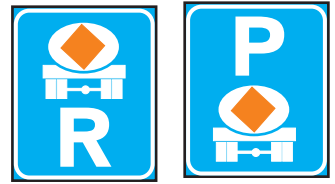
Bus & midi bus reservation
& parking reservation



Reservation & parking
For disabled



Reservation & parking
for authorized vehicles



Parking & stopping
reservation



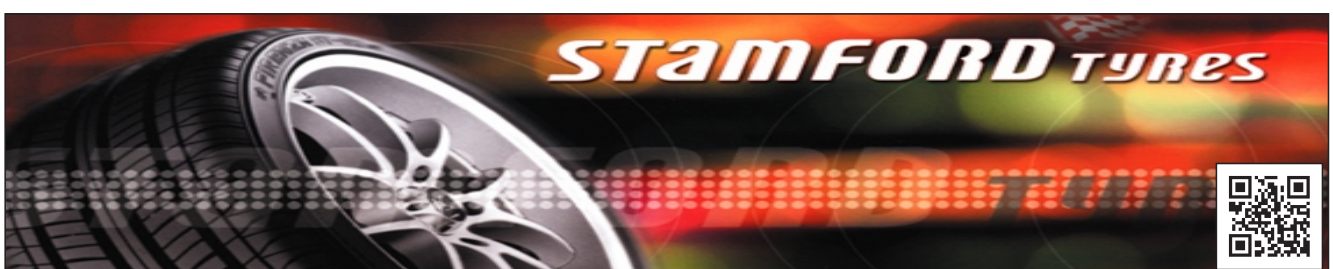
Bus & midi bus lane
Reservation & lane
Reservation begins



Bus, midi bus & minibus
Lane reservation & lane
reservation begins



Bus, midi bus & minibus
reservation & parking
reservation





Construction vehicle
reservation & parking
reservation



Delivery vehicle over the
indicated GVM reservation
& parking reservation



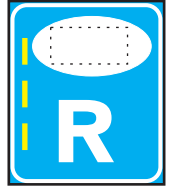
High occupancy vehicles
lane reservation & lane
reservation begins



Right lane reservation



Tour bus reservation &
parking reservation



Authorized passenger
Vehicle lane reservation



Abnormal vehicles reservation
& parking reservation



Rickshaws reservation
& parking reservation



High occupancy vehicle reservation
& parking reservation



High occupancy vehicle
reservation & parking reservation



Police vehicle reservation
& parking reservation



Delivery vehicle reservation
& parking reservation



Goods vehicle reservation
& parking reservation



Taxi reservation &
Parking reservation

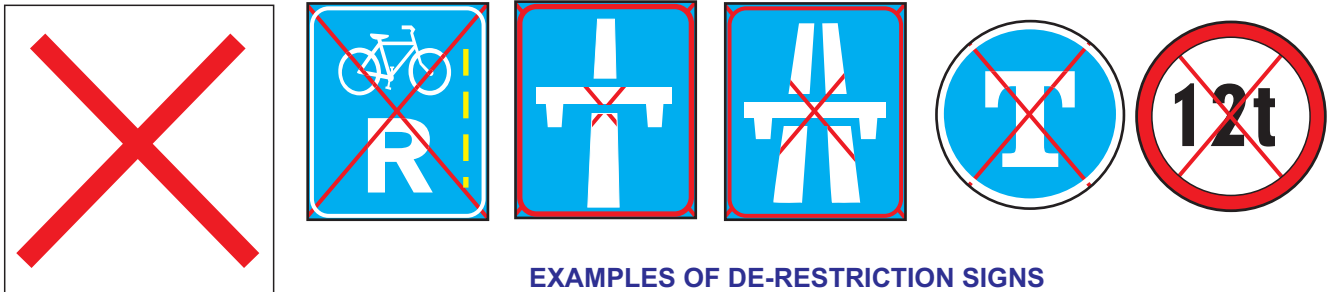


Minibus reservation &
parking reservation



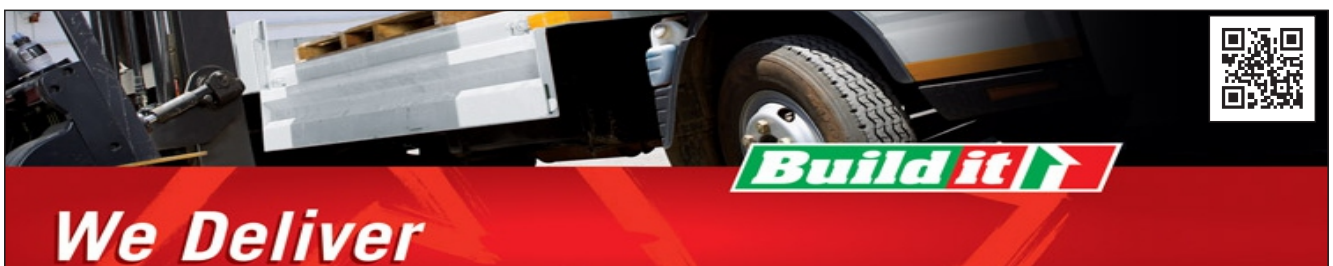
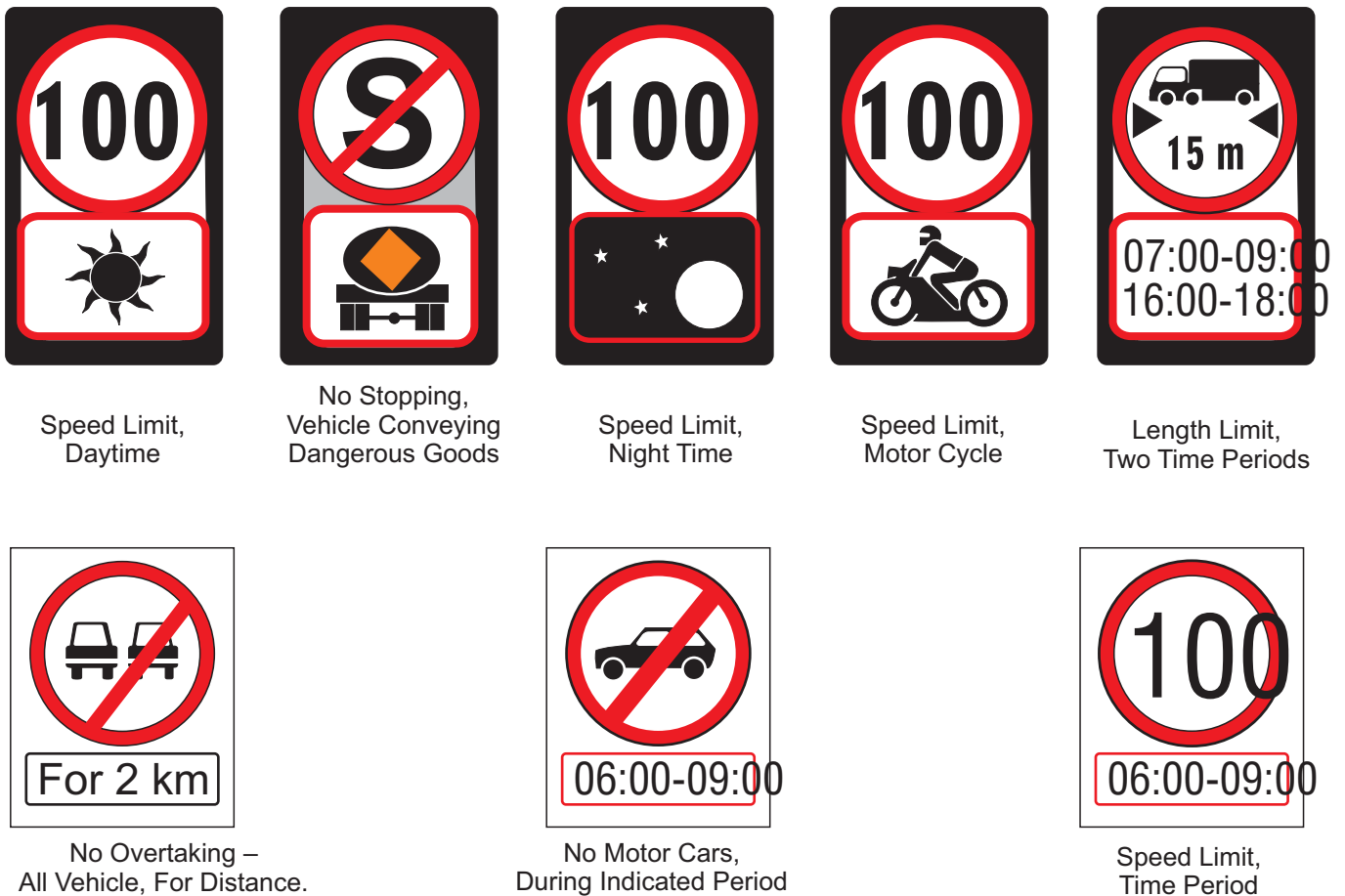
DE-RESTRICTION SIGNS

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 OF DE-RESTRICTION SIGNS

COMBINATION SIGNS

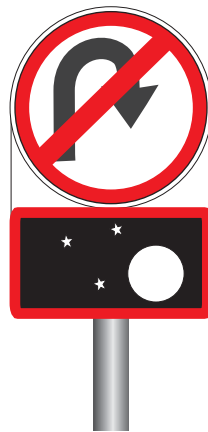




No Unauthorised Vehicles,
Two Limited Time Periods



No Left Turn Ahead,
Goods Vehicle Over
Indicated GVM



No U-turn, Night-time



Camera – Speed Limit,
Speed Prosecution
By Camera



Limited Parking,
Pay & Display



Turn Right,
Two Time Periods



Proceed Left Only,
Goods Vehicle Over
Indicated GVM



Minimum Speed,
Goods Vehicle



Pay Toll (on High
Visibility
Background),
For A Distance



Delivery Vehicle,
Limited Time Period



Vehicle Conveying
Dangerous Goods,
Two Time Periods



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RULES OF THE ROAD

1. What is the speed limit on Urban Roads?
a. 60 km/h
b. 100 km/h
c. 120 km/h
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
2. What is the speed limit on National Roads?
a. 60 km/h
b. 100 km/h
c. 120 km/h
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
3. What is the speed limit on Rural Roads?
a. 60 km/h
b. 100 km/h
c. 120 km/h
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
4. What is the most important rule, which one must remember?
a. do not overtake on rural roads
b. you always have the right of way
c. keep left, pass right
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
5. Do not overtake...
a. a vehicle slowing down
b. a stationary bus at a bus stop
c. when approaching a hill or a blind rise
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
6. You can overtake on the left of the road if...
a. you are overtaking a bus or a tractor
b. the car in front of you is turning right
c. overtaking is not prohibited
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
7. When another vehicle is overtaking you, you must...
a. keep as far left as possible
b. slow down so that the other vehicle may overtake you
c. drive on the shoulder of the road so that the other vehicle can pass
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c

8. When overtaking which of the following are you allowed to do?
- a. exceed the speed limit
 - b. overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a stop sign
 - c. Pass on the left in a one way street that is wide enough for two vehicles to ride next to each other

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

9. Never overtake....
- a. in a curve, except where the road is wide enough
 - b. if overtaking can create a danger to any other vehicle on the road
 - c. a and b

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

10. When driving on a road with traffic lanes, which of the following should you not do...
- a. straddle from side to side
 - b. change lanes
 - c. keep in your designated lane

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

11. You are only allowed to change lanes when?
- a. when it is safe to do so
 - b. when you have given clear indication to warn other motorist of your intentions
 - c. a and b

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

12. At a stop sign you must...
- a. bring your car to a complete stop and proceed only when it is safe to do so
 - b. slow down and if it is safe you may proceed
 - c. stop on the white line painted on the road

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

13. You have to obey the signals given by a traffic officer or a police man only...
- a. at a police road block
 - b. at a accident scene
 - c. always

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

14. At a four way intersection with stop signs ...
- a. the vehicle that pulls away first has the right of way
 - b. the vehicle to your right has the right of way
 - c. the vehicle who came and stopped first has the right of way

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

15. How close to a bridge are you allowed to stop?
- a. not closer than 10m
 - b. not closer than 6m
 - c. not closer than 2m.

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

16. At a pedestrian crossing ...
- a. pedestrians wishing to cross should yield to you
 - b. always stop for pedestrians and once they have crossed and it is safe you may proceed
 - c. reduce speed and continue driving as you have the right of way

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

17. Which of the following is a “no” stopping area?
- a. on the left hand side of a street
 - b. within a railway reserve at a level crossing
 - c. in demarcated loading zones

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

18. Which hand signals can you use on a freeway?
- a. stopping
 - b. turning left or right
 - c. hand signals are not allowed on the freeway

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

19. Which of the following vehicles are not allowed on the freeway?
- a. busses
 - b. motorcycles under 50 cc
 - c. construction vehicles

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

20. When turning right...
- a. yield to on-coming traffic and move to the right hand side of the road
 - b. turn as wide as possible to your right
 - c. Indicate your intentions once you have turned

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

21. You are not allowed to park ...
- a. within 1.5 meters from a fire hydrant
 - b. less than 5 meters from an intersection
 - c. a and b

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

22. Emergency vehicles ...
- a. always have the right of way when their alarms or sirens are activated
 - b. always have the right of way
 - c. can drive as fast as they want

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

23. How close to a pedestrian crossing are you allowed to stop?
- a. not within 7 meters
 - b. not within 9 meters
 - c. not within 12 meters

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

24. A vehicle is assumed to be abandoned if ...
- a. left for 7 days or more or more in the same place next to a public road
 - b. If no one is in the car
 - c. parked in a loading zone

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

25. Headlights must be switched on ...
- a. between sunset and sunrise
 - b. always
 - c. whenever visibility is not clear for more than 250 meters ahead

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c

26. When towing a vehicle, the distance between the two vehicles must not be...

- a. greater than 3 meters
- b. greater than 3.5 meters
- c. greater than 4.5 meters

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c

27. Passengers are allowed in a vehicle being towed if ...

- a. it is towed with a solid tow bar
- b. it has sufficient tow rope
- c. a an b

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c

28. When is it permissible to have a persons body parts protruding from a vehicle

- a. never
- b. when he is giving indication as to what he intends to do (slow down, turn left or right etc)
- c. When the driver is greeting someone

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c

29. What is the first thing one must do at a collision?

- a. stop your car immediately
- b. call the police
- c. continue driving and report the matter later

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c

30. How long after a collision do you have to report it to the police?

- a. within 48 hrs after the collision
- b. within 24 hrs after the collision
- c. within 72 hrs after the collision

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c

31. If someone is fatally injured in a collision, when can you move the vehicles?

- a. once you have taken down all the relevant details
- b. only if it is obstructing the flow of traffic
- c. only if it is obstructing the flow of traffic and the positions of the vehicles has been clearly marked on road

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c

32. When transporting goods on the roof of a vehicle...

- a. the maximum height is 2 meters
- b. the maximum height is 3 meters
- c. up to half the vehicles height

☐

a

☐

b

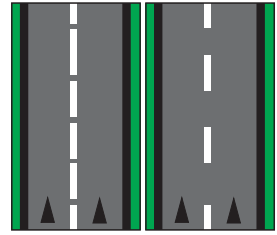
☐

c

33

- a. Centre line
- b. Lane line
- c. Kerb marking

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



34

- a. No overtaking line
- b. You may overtake on the right hand side
- c. Dividing line

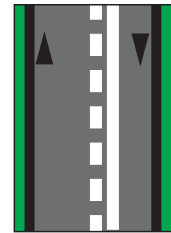
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



35

- a. Double barrier line
- b. Overtake if it is safe to do so
- c. Traffic on the same side as the broken line may overtake.

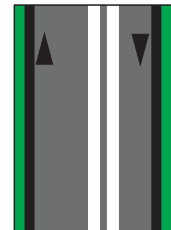
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



36

- a. Overtake only if it is safe to do so
- b. No traffic may cross the solid lines from either side
- c. Pedestrian crossing up ahead

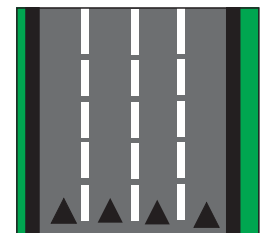
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



37

- a. Lane lines
- b. Double center lane
- c. Don't change lanes

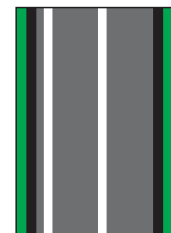
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



38.

- a. Used to regulate the flow of traffic
- b. You may change lanes
- c. Cycling lane

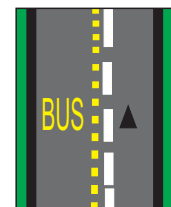
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



39.

- a. Reserved for busses only
- b. You are allowed to park your cycle here
- c. Temporally sign

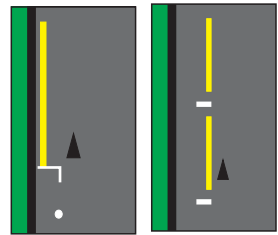
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



40. a. Reservation line
b. Parking is prohibited in demarcated area
c. No overtaking on the left

☐

b



41. a. Loading zone
b. Park more than 1m from the edge of the road
c. Parking prohibited

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



42. a. Indicates the right edge of the road
b. Bus stop up ahead
c. None of the above

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



43. a. Intersection lines
b. Solid barrier lines
c. Pedestrian crossing lines

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



44. a. Yield line
b. Stop line
c. Right angle line

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



45. a. Temporally stop line
b. No stopping line
c. None of the above

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



46. a. Hazard markings
b. Yellow arrows are compulsory and white arrows are for information
c. One-way streets

☐

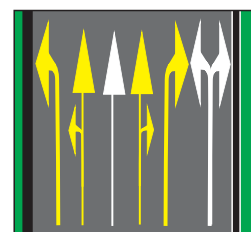
a

☐

b

☐

c



47.

- a. Barrier line
- b. Staggered line
- c. Yield line

☐
a

☐
b

☐
c



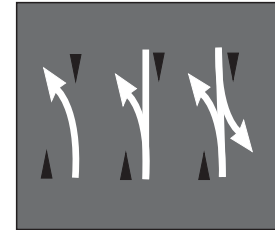
48.

- a. Keep in the left lane
- b. Road curves to the left
- c. Barrier line ahead

☐
a

☐
b

☐
c



49.

- a. One way street
- b. Indicates the flow of traffic
- c. Stay in your current lane

☐
a

☐
b

☐
c



50.

- a. Railway crossing
- b. Speed bump
- c. None of the above

☐
a

☐
b

☐
c



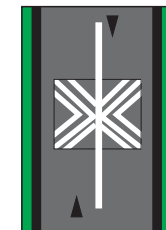
51.

- a. Speed bump up ahead
- b. No entry sign
- c. Railway crossing ahead

☐
a

☐
b

☐
c



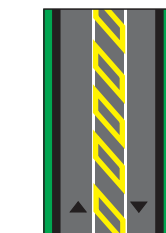
52.

- a. You may drive over it
- b. Painted island. You may not drive over it
- c. You may stop here

☐
a

☐
b

☐
c



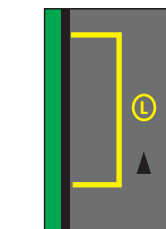
53.

- a. Loading zone. Reserved for loading only
- b. You may park here for a maximum 30 minutes
- c. Reserved for trucks only

☐
a

☐
b

☐
c



54. a. Park with all the wheels within the marking
b. Two vehicles may park here
c. No parking area

☐

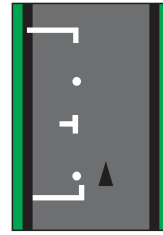
a

☐

b

☐

c



55. a. Do not pass other vehicles already stopped here
b. Zebra crossing
c. None of the above

☐

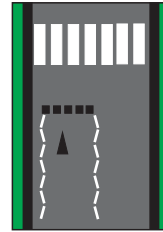
a

☐

b

☐

c



56. a. No stopping area
b. Double railway crossing
c. Painted island

☐

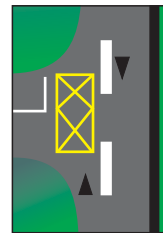
a

☐

b

☐

c



57. a. Yield sign ahead
b. Stop sign ahead
c. Right turn ahead

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



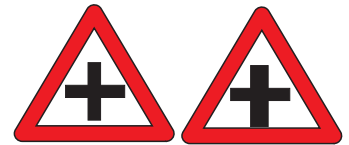
NOTES

WARNING SIGNS

58.

- a. Hospital up ahead
- b. Crossroad ahead
- c. None of the above

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



59.

- a. T junction ahead
- b. Dead end ahead
- c. Detour ahead

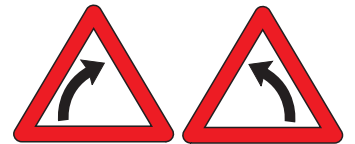
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



60.

- a. Sharp curve ahead
- b. Dangerous curve ahead
- c. Gentle curve ahead

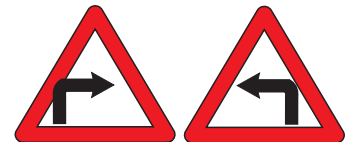
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



61.

- a. Sharp curve ahead
- b. Right turn only
- c. No left turn

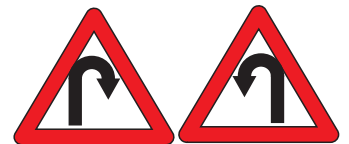
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



62.

- a. Hairpin bend ahead
- b. U turns allowed
- c. No u turns allowed

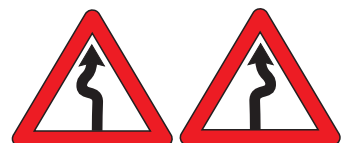
☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



63.

- a. Slippery surface ahead
- b. Lane runs to the right
- c. Winding roads ahead

☐	☐	☐
a	b	c



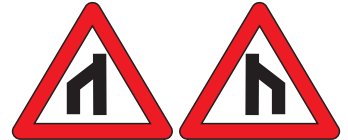
64. a. One way ahead
b. Two way traffic ahead
c. You have priority

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



65. a. End of dual road
b. End of freeway
c. Beginning of dual road

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



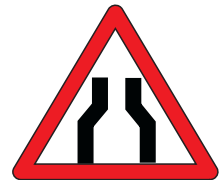
66. a. End of dual road
b. End of freeway
c. Beginning of dual road

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



67. a. Road narrows from right
b. Road narrows from both sides
c. Road narrows from left

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



68. a. Blasting ahead
b. Steep cliff ahead
c. Falling rocks ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



69. a. Pedestrian crossing ahead
b. Robots ahead
c. Workmen ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



70. a. The crossroads ahead carries two way traffic
b. Traffic flow in both directions
c. None of the above

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



71. a. Left lane ends ahead
b. Right lane ends ahead
c. Road narrows from right

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



72. a. Weight bridge ahead
b. Narrow tunnel ahead
c. Only one vehicle width can pass through at any given time

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



73. a. Slippery road ahead
b. No skidding allowed
c. None of the above

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



74. a. Dual lanes ahead
b. Switch on your lights
c. Tunnel ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



75. a. Children ahead
b. Pedestrian crossing ahead
c. No pedestrians allowed

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



76. a. Pedestrians ahead
b. Pedestrian crossing ahead
c. No pedestrians allowed

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



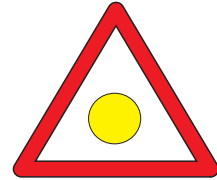
77. a. Pedestrian crossing ahead
b. No pedestrians allowed
c. Children ahead.

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



78. a. Hazard ahead drive careful
b. Robot ahead
c. No traffic lights ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



79. a. Road ends ahead
b. River ahead
c. Road leads to a river bank ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



80. a. Cross winds ahead
b. Airport ahead
c. Windsock ahead to check the wind flow

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



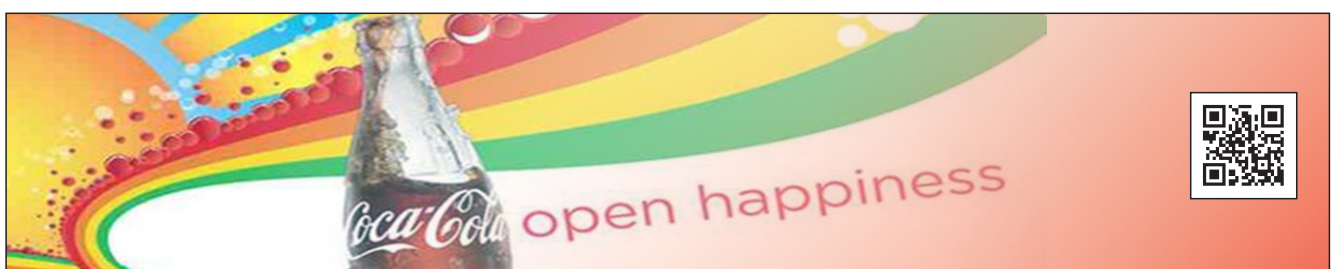
81. a. Railway crossing ahead
b. Motor gate ahead
c. Boom ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c

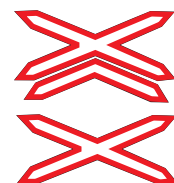


82. a. Potholes ahead
b. No smoking ahead
c. None of the above

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



83. a. Un even road ahead
b. Speed bump ahead
c. River crossing
- ☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
84. a. Zebra crossing ahead
b. Speed bumps ahead
c. Pedestrian crossing ahead
- ☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
85. a. Wild animals ahead
b. Hunting ahead
c. Game park ahead
- ☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
86. a. Gate ahead
b. Farm ahead
c. Bed and breakfast ahead
- ☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
87. a. Sharp curve to the left
b. Gentle curve to the left
c. One way road to the left
- ☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
88. a. No entry ahead
b. Motor gate ahead
c. Railway crossing ahead
- ☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



89.

- a. T junction ahead
b. Dead end ahead
c. Detour ahead

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



90.

- a. Traffic circle
b. Dead end ahead
c. Freeway ahead

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



91.

- a. Stop control ahead due to roadworks
b. Stop control ahead due to scholar patrol
c. Stop street ahead

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



92.

- a. Maximum mass 4.42 kg on bridge
b. Minimal speed 4.42 km/h
c. Height restriction ahead

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



93.

- a. Drift ahead
b. Beware of puddles on the road
c. Swimming pools ahead

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



94.

- a. Road works ahead
b. Un even road ahead
c. Gravel road begins ahead

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



95.

- a. Airport ahead
b. Air show ahead
c. Low flying aircraft ahead

☐

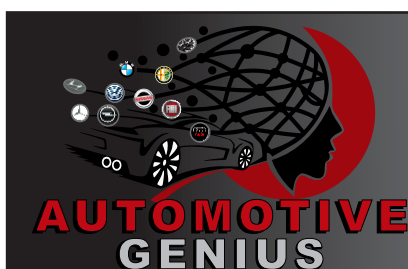
a

☐

b

☐

c

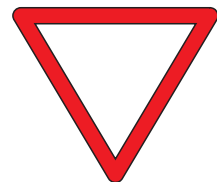


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REGULATORY SIGNS

96. a. Yield and proceed when it is safe to do so
b. Stop on the white line
c. Stop before the white line
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
97. a. Stop before the stop sign and wait for a policeman
b. Stop only if you see a policeman
c. None of the above
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
98. a. Pass by slowly
b. Stop and if safe you may proceed
c. You may proceed
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
99. a. Traffic in the road that you are entering have the right of way
b. Stop behind the dotted lines
c. You have the right of way
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
100. a. Do not stop if turning left
b. Slow down as traffic to the right has the right of way before you turn left
c. All of the above
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
101. a. Yield and stop for pedestrians
b. Be on the lookout for pedestrians as you have the right of way
c. Slow down and wave as you have the right of way
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
102. a. You are not allowed to proceed pass this sign
b. Road ahead is closed
c. Slow down and beware of trucks
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



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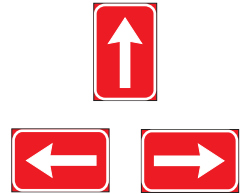
103. a. Slow down and approach with caution as traffic to your right has the right of way
 b. Slow down and approach with caution as traffic to your left has the right of way
 c. When approaching a circle you have the right of way

☐ ☐ ☐
 a b c



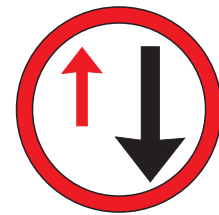
104. a. Left turn up ahead
 b. No left turn up ahead
 c. Traffic in this one way must travel in the direction of the arrow

☐ ☐ ☐
 a b c



105. a. Traffic in both directions
 b. Wait for the oncoming traffic to pass and proceed when it is safe to do so
 c. None of the above

☐ ☐ ☐
 a b c



106. a. Drive to the left of the sign
 b. One way road ahead
 c. Detour ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
 a b c



107. a. Vehicles heavier than 10t may not proceed in this lane
 b. Vehicles with 10t or more must only use this lane
 c. Other vehicles cannot use this portion of the road

☐ ☐ ☐
 a b c



108. a. Dead end
 b. Proceed in the direction of the arrow only
 c. One way traffic

☐ ☐ ☐
 a b c



109. a. Turn left at the junction ahead
 b. Sharp curves ahead
 c. Direction of traffic

☐ ☐ ☐
 a b c



110.

- a. Lane reserved for taxis
- b. A pay toll up ahead
- c. Tunnel up ahead

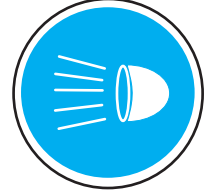
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



111.

- a. Switch on your headlights
- b. Switch off your head lights
- c. None of the above

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



112.

- a. No hooting allowed for the next 100 meters
- b. No hooting allowed for the next 150 meters
- c. No hooting allowed for the next 250 meters

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



113.

- a. No hitching allowed for the next 250 meters
- b. No hitching allowed for the next 500 meters
- c. No hitching allowed for the next 450 meters

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



114.

- a. No un authorized vehicles permitted
- b. No entry to all vehicles
- c. None of the above

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



115.

- a. No right turn allowed
- b. No left turn allowed
- c. You may proceed straight ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



116. a. Reserved parking for busses
b. Only busses allowed in this lane
c. Busses not allowed in this lane
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
117. a. Only busses allowed
b. Start of a lane reserved for busses only
c. Start of the rest areas for busses
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
118. a. Reserved parking for busses only
b. No parking for busses
c. None of the above
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
119. a. Beginning of Dual freeway
b. Power lines up ahead
c. End of dual carriage freeway
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
120. a. You are not allowed to turn to the Right
b. One way road
c. Stop if turning right
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
121. a. Sharp curve up ahead
b. You are not allowed to make a u turn
c. No hairpin bends up ahead
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



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122.

- a. No overtaking for the next 500 meters
- b. No overtaking for the next 600 meters
- c. No overtaking for the next 400 meters

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



123.

- a. No pedestrians
- b. No police station up ahead
- c. No parking

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



124.

- a. You may not exceed this speed indication in a rural area
- b. You may not exceed this speed indication on the freeway
- c. This is the minimum speed allowed

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



125.

- a. Vehicles exceeding this mass may not proceed beyond this sign
- b. Maximum speed for taxis
- c. All of the above

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



126.

- a. No stopping allowed
- b. No speed limit
- c. No shopping allowed

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



127.

- a. No busses allowed
- b. Off loading zone for busses
- c. Be on the lookout for busses

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



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128. Name the signs



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



g.



h.



i.



j



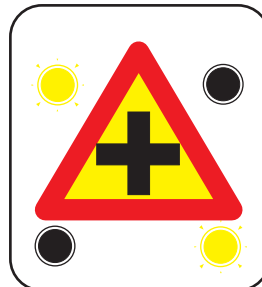
k



L



m



n



o

129. NAME THE RESTRICTION SIGNS



a.



b.

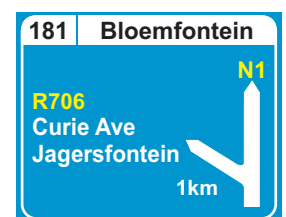
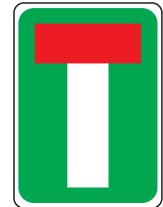
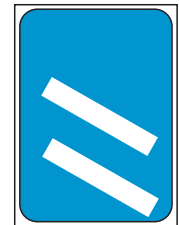
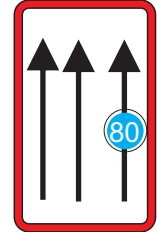


c.



e.

130. a. Use this lane to exit the road in the case of an emergency
b. General warning sign
c. Motor racing allowed
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
131. a. Do not exceed 80 km/h in the right lane
b. Do not drive slower than 80 km/h in the right lane
c. Do not exceed 80 km/h in the left lane
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
132. a. You have the right of way
b. Yield to traffic as they have the right of way
c. Stop as the traffic ahead of you have the right of way
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
133. a. 200m away to the freeway exit
b. 100m away to the freeway exit
c. 300m away to the freeway exit
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
134. a. T junction ahead
b. Lane reserved for taxis
c. Cul de sac
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c
135. a. the road ahead leads to the N1
b. Curie Ave is 706 km ahead
c. None of the above
☐ ☐ ☐
a b c





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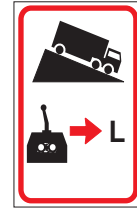
136. a. The right hand lane ends 200 m ahead
b. Beware there is a island 200 m ahead
c. The left hand lane ends 200 m ahead

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



137. a. Steep hill, heavy vehicles must stay in the left lane
b. Steep hill, heavy vehicles must change to a lower gear
c. Steep hill, heavy vehicles must slow down

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



138. a. Stop as for a stop sign
b. Stop as for a yield sign
c. Stop as for a pedestrian crossing

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



139. a. Railway crossing ahead
b. Lane reserved for on coming traffic
c. Start of freeway

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



140. a. Directional arrows
b. Steep incline
c. Lane safe to be used in the direction of the arrow

☐ ☐ ☐
a b c



141. a. Flashing red light, Stop as for a 4 way stop
b. Flashing red light, Stop as for a yield sign
c. Flashing red light, Stop as for a pedestrian crossing





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come in fours



142.

- a. Proceed in the direction of the green arrow as you have the right of way
- b. Slow down
- c. Give way to on coming traffic

☐

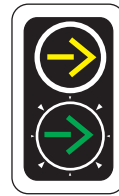
a

☐

b

☐

c



143.

- a. A steady green lights means pedestrians has the right of way to cross
- b. Yield as there might be pedestrian crossing ahead
- c. None of the above

☐

a

☐

b

☐

c



144.

- a. Red flashing arrow, you must stop before the line
- b. Red flashing arrow, you have the right of way
- c. Red flashing arrow, you may proceed

☐

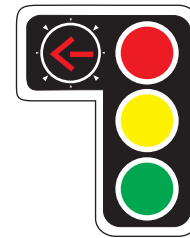
a

☐

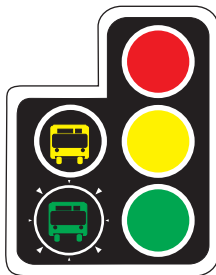
b

☐

c



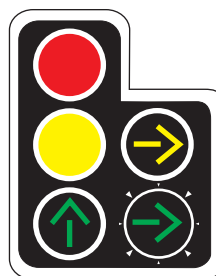
145. Name the Robot



a



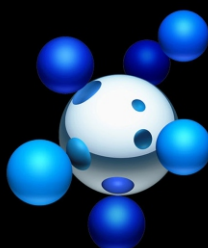
b



c



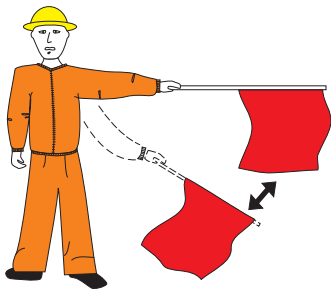
d



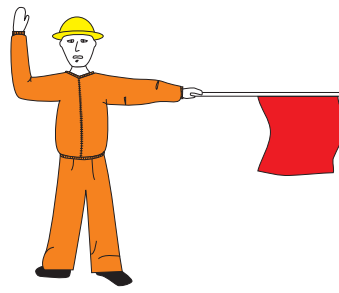
sasol
reaching new frontiers



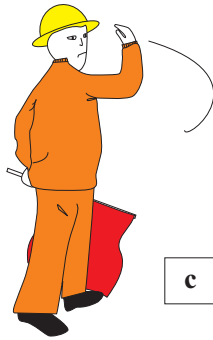
146. Name the Flag signals



a



b



c

147. Name the Hand signals



a



b



c



d

ANSWERS

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. c
15. b
16. b
17. b
18. c
19. b
20. a
21. a
22. a
23. b
24. a
24. a
26. b
27. a
28. b
29. a
30. b
31. c
32. c
33. a
34. a
35. c
36. b
37. a
38. a
39. a
40. b
41. c
42. a
43. c
44. b
45. b
46. b
47. c
48. c
49. b

50. b
51. c
52. b
53. a
54. a
54. a
56. b
57. a
58. b
59. a
60. c
61. a
62. a
63. c
64. b
65. a
66. c
67. b
68. c
69. b
70. a
71. a
72. c
73. a
74. c
75. b
76. a
77. c
78. a
79. c
80. a
81. b
82. a
83. a
84. b
85. a
86. a
87. a
88. c
89. b
90. a
91. b
92. c
93. a
94. c
95. c
96. c
97. a

98. c
99. a
100. b
101. a
102. a
103. a
104. c
105. b
106. a
107. b
108. b
109. a
110. b
111. a
112. a
113. b
114. a
115. b
116. b
117. b
118. a
119. a
120. a
121. b
122. a
123. c
124. a
125. a
126. a
127. a



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