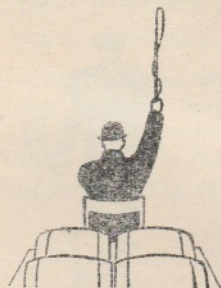


SIGNALS TO OTHER DRIVERS - *contd.*

Alternative signals which may be used by drivers of horse-drawn vehicles.



"I am going to STOP."

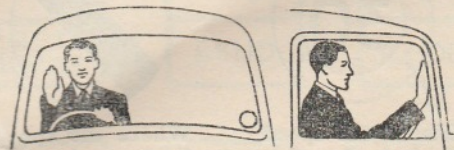
"I am going to TURN."



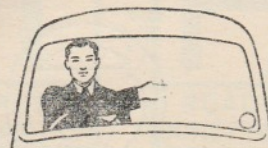
After rotating the whip, incline it to the right or left to show the direction in which the turn is to be made.

Signals by drivers to Police Constables.

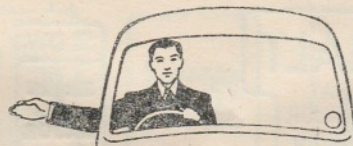
When approaching a Police Constable engaged in regulating traffic, drivers should, whenever possible, indicate to him the direction in which they wish to proceed. Signals for this purpose are shown below.



"I want to go STRAIGHT AHEAD."



"I want to
TURN to
myLEFT"



"I want to TURN to my RIGHT."

Traffic Signs and Signals

The following are some of the more important of the traffic signs, and all road users should be familiar with their significance.

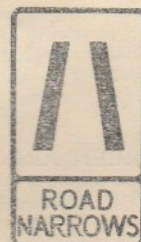
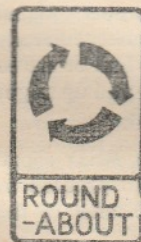
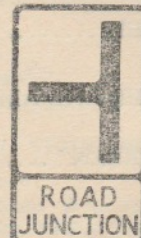
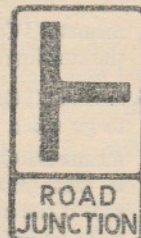
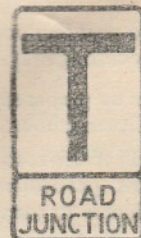
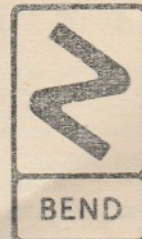
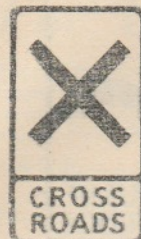
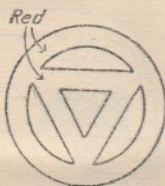
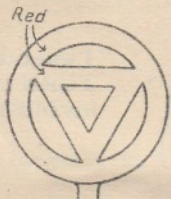


Red

Where the speed limit begins this sign is used.



Where the speed limit ends this sign is used.





TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS

RED means STOP and wait behind the stop line on the carriageway.

RED AND AMBER means STOP but be prepared to go when the Green shows.

GREEN means PROCEED if the road is clear but with particular care if the intention is to turn right or left.

AMBER means STOP at the stop line unless the Amber signal appears when you have already passed the stop line or are so close to it that to pull up might cause an accident

GREEN ARROW shown with the RED signal allows vehicles to proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow.



The Law's Demands

This is not a complete list, but it sets out some of the main demands of the law upon road users. For complete information you should refer to the various Acts and Regulations. In these notes the following abbreviations are used:

- C. & U.R. .. Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations.
D.L.R. .. Motor Vehicles (Driving Licences) Regulations.
H.A. .. Highway Act.
P.C.P.R. .. Pedestrian Crossing Places (Traffic) Regulations.
R.T.A. .. Road Traffic Act.
R.T.L.A. .. Road Transport Lighting Act.
R.V.L.R. .. Road Vehicles Lighting Regulations.

TO DRIVERS OF ALL MOTOR VEHICLES

BEFORE DRIVING make sure that—

Your vehicle is properly licensed (Roads Act, 1920, sections 8 and 9, and Finance Act, 1920, section 13, as amended).

Your insurance is in order.

You must be insured against claims for personal injuries to third parties. If you allow another person to drive your vehicle you must satisfy yourself that your insurance policy, or his, covers the particular use of the vehicle while he is driving it (R.T.A., 1930, section 35). A certificate of insurance must be obtained from an authorised insurer and must be produced to a police constable on demand. If it is not so produced, it must be produced in person within five days at a police station specified at the time the certificate is demanded (R.T.A., 1930, sections 36 (5) and 40 (1)).

Your driving licence is not out of date and that you have signed it (R.T.A., 1930, section 4 (1), and D.L.R., 1937, No. 17).

You are in a fit condition to drive and are not under the influence of drink or drug (R.T.A., 1930, section 15).

Your vehicle is in a roadworthy condition:—

Brakes
Steering gear { must be in good working order and properly adjusted (C. & U.R., 1941, No. 68).

Tyres must be free from defect likely to cause danger to anyone or damage to the road (C. & U.R., 1941, No. 71).

Windscreen must be kept clean and the windscreen wiper in working order (C. & U.R., 1941, Nos. 72 and 68).

Mirrors must be properly adjusted (C. & U.R., 1941, No. 15).

Warning instrument must be in working order (C. & U.R., 1941, No. 18).

It must not be sounded in built-up areas at night (11.30 p.m. to 7 a.m.), nor on any road when the vehicle is stationary (C. & U.R., 1941, Nos. 78 and 79).

Silencer, etc.—There must be no excessive noise due to an inefficient silencer or to defects or lack of repair (C. & U.R., 1941, Nos. 69 and 75).

All parts and accessories must be in such condition that no danger is likely to be caused to anyone (C. & U.R., 1941, No. 67 (1)).

Your lights are functioning (R.T.L.A., 1927, section 1).

Your load is { of such weight
so distributed
so adjusted
so secured } that danger will not arise.

(C. & U.R., 1941, No. 67 (1) and (2)).

WHEN DRIVING

You must

observe speed limits (R.T.A., 1930, section 10 and 1st Sch. R.T.A., 1934, section 1, etc.);

observe traffic signals and signs (R.T.A., 1930, section 49);
observe police officers' directions (R.T.A., 1930, section 49)
and respect pedestrian crossings (P.C.P.R., 1941, Nos. 3-5,
see also "Pedestrian Crossings" page 28);
see that your obligatory lamps are alight at night (R.T.L.A., 1927, section 1).

You must not
drive recklessly (R.T.A., 1930, section 11);
drive in a manner or at a speed dangerous to the public (R.T.A., 1930, section 11);
drive without due care and attention (R.T.A., 1930, section 12);
drive without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road (R.T.A., 1930, section 12);
drive under the influence of drink or a drug (R.T.A., 1930, section 15);
be in a position which prevents you from having proper control of the vehicle, or a full view ahead (C. & U.R., 1941, No. 82 (2)).

WHEN YOU STOP

You must

stop the engine and set the brake, if you leave the vehicle (C. & U.R., 1941, No. 82 (3));
at night, turn off your headlights (unless you have to stop owing to traffic conditions) but see that the obligatory lamps are alight (R.V.L.R., 1936, No. 12, and R.T.L.A., 1927, section 1);

You must not
leave your vehicle in a position where danger or obstruction is likely to arise or on a pedestrian crossing (R.T.A., 1930, section 50; H.A., 1835, section 72; C. & U.R., 1941, No. 81; P.C.P.R., 1941, No. 6);
sound your horn while stationary (C. & U.R., 1941, No. 79).

IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT

You must

(i) stop; and