

Traffic Policeman Hand Signal

1. Importance of traffic policeman hand signal

Traffic priority is given to traffic policeman hand signal, where it cancels the effect of all road traffic control devices, and aims to control vehicles traffic. Also there are meanings for traffic policeman whistle sounds based on principals, rules and meanings, which will be illustrated latter.

2. Traffic policeman hand signals:

2-1 Signal to stop vehicles coming from back

Back of policeman is facing vehicles required to be stopped, his right or left arm extended straight and aligned with the shoulder and back palm is in the direction of traffic coming from the back, and the other arm alongside the body down



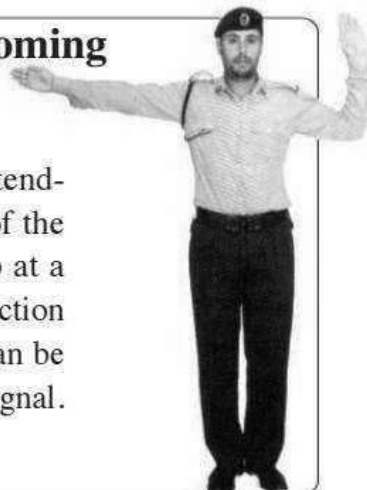
2-2 Signal to stop vehicles coming from front

Policeman is facing the coming vehicles, his left or right arm raised at a right angle, his palm facing the front and the other arm alongside the body to down



2-3 Signal for moving of vehicles coming from front

Policeman is facing this traffic, his left arm extended with the brachium in the front at the level of the shoulder, while forearm and palm directed up at a right angle with brachium, back palm in the direction of the traffic coming from front, and forearm can be moved to front and back to show the intended signal.



2-4 Signal to stop vehicles coming from front and back together

policeman is facing the coming vehicles, left arm is extended straight to up palm in the direction of coming traffic, while back of policeman is facing the traffic coming from back, right arm is extended straight aligned with the shoulder, and back palm is in the direction of these vehicles.



2-5 Signal for moving of vehicles coming from right

Traffic motion is for vehicles coming from the right, and vehicles coming from front and back must completely stopped, with left arm extended with the extend of the shoulder, back palm is opened to up, with right brachium at the level of shoulder from the right side, forearm and the palm at a right angle with the brachium and the motion of forearm and palm in the direction of brachium



2-6 Signal for motion of vehicles coming from left

Traffic motion is for vehicles coming from the left, and vehicles coming from front and back must completely stopped, with right arm extended with the extend of the shoulder, back palm is opened to up, with left brachium at the level of shoulder from the left side, forearm and the palm at a right angle with the brachium and the motion of forearm and palm in the direction of brachium.



NOTE

Traffic Law No.(19)
Of 2007

When a policeman controls the motion by using hand signals, drivers must follow these signals only, and all other traffic signals are canceled.



3. Traffic Policeman whistle signals

Traffic policeman whistle and meaning of its use

Sound of traffic police whistle has specific meanings and the driver has to pay attention and implement it as follows:

A. Short sound followed by long sound ((— ————)): means stop signal.

When the policeman sees the traffic or the pedestrian's motion should be stopped he blows short sound for attention and then long sound to stop.

B. Long sound followed by short sound; means move signal.
Long sound to attract attention of the drivers and pedestrians then blows a short sound to start motion.

C. Short consecutive sound (— — — —); means acceleration. When hearing this sounds, all be aware to accelerate.

D. Long consecutive sound (—————); means increase attention and caution.

When the drivers and pedestrians hear these sounds, they have to stop to determine the demand of traffic policeman. It is used also to increase caution between members of the police.



Chapter 2

Traffic Lights

1. Definition of Traffic Light

It is an electronic control device operates with electrical power used in control of vehicles and pedestrains motions (road users). It is the most important traffic motion control device (comes in the second place after traffic policeman hand signals), which controls traffic motion at crossroads, roundabouts or pedestrians crossing, It includes the following colors:

1-1 Red Light (Stop)

It means to stop completely before the stop line if it exists before pedestrians crossing, or before entering the intersection or roundabout, and must wait until signal color changes.



1-2 Flashing Red Light (Stop)

It means to stop before the stop line and give way to the other vehicles to pass and the pedestrians to cross. It is like stop signal or mark.



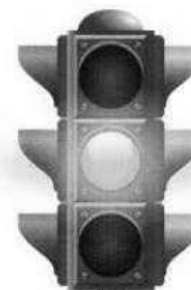
1-3 Yellow Light (Preparedness or slow):

- a. If it comes after green light, it means red light will appear and must stop.
- b. If it comes after red light, it means green light will appear and must prepare for motion.



1-4 Flashing Yellow Light (Give way)

It means to move with attention and caution, give way to the pedestrians to cross and to vehicles have priority to pass. It is considered like give way sign or mark.



1-3 Green Light (Move)

It means to start motion after making sure that the intersection is clear when this color appear according to the direction determined by the signal or the arrow inside the light signal.



1-6 Flashing Green Light (Be ready to stop)

It means to reduce speed and pay attention when you see this light which indicates that the green light is about to reach to its end and you have to be ready to stop.



NOTE

Traffic Law No.(19)
Of 2007

Vehicles drivers in the traffic motion must commit with automatic traffic lights.

2. Types of Traffic Light

Traffic lights are considered the second device used in traffic motion control after traffic policeman hand signals, whether for vehicles or pedestrians. It operates automatically and is divided by use, to the following:

2-1 Vehicles Traffic Lights

The traffic light consist of three colors (red, yellow and green) and sometimes it is determined by arrows and symbols that commit the driver with the direction. These traffic lights are classified into three types:

A. Normal Traffic Lights (Limited)

It control traffic by the traffic light but with limited time to each direction, and timing in signal cycle is controlled by manual programming of the signal with limited time.

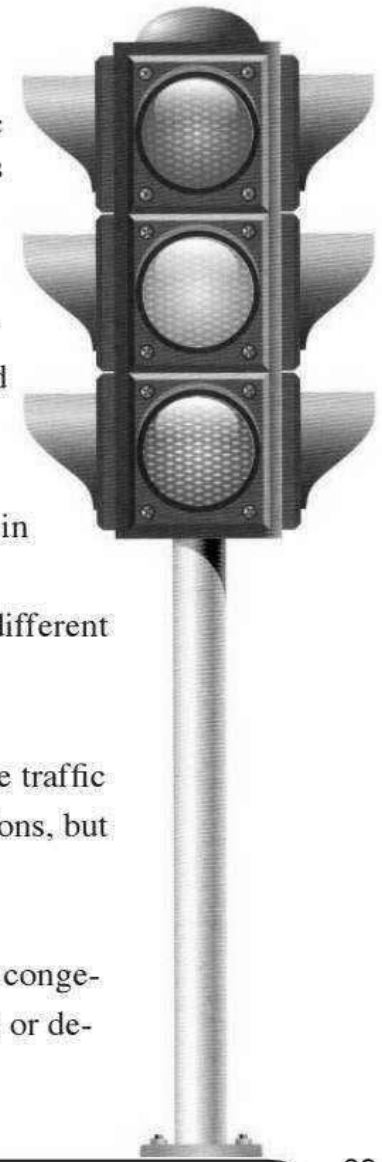
Fixed time - Cycle length is constant for all directions, so that times are distributed to different light signal directions according to traffic congestion.

B. Traffic lights provided with sensors.

It controls traffic on the traffic light electronically according to vehicles motion on the traffic direction which is called varying time, where cycle length is not constant in all directions, but according to the demand . Probes (timing units) are placed on road surface.

C. Central Control Signals : Closed - circuit television camera (CCTV)

It controls traffic more effective than the two previous types, especially in successive congestions, where light signal time is controlled by a central control room by time increasing or decreasing according to traffic motion.



2-2 Pedestrian Traffic Lights

The drivers must know traffic light signals for pedestrians which are signals used to control pedestrians motion at the crossroads. Pedestrian light signals are:

A. Green Light (Cross)

It means, when you see green light signal for a picture of moving pedestrians, the pedestrians can cross the street where they have the priority to cross the roadway. When pedestrians traffic green color starts to flash, pedestrians must accelerate crossing if they are about to end crossing roadway, but if they did not start to cross the roadway, they must wait until the green color returns again and cross the roadway, that means it is about to change to red color.



B. Red Light (Stop)

When you see red light signal of a standing person, pedestrians are prohibited to move or cross the road.



NOTE

Bicyclists are treated the same as pedestrians on their passages by light signals.

Traffic Law No.(19)
Of 2007

C. Flashing Yellow Light (Cross with attention)

Sometimes there is only one light placed at pedestrians crossing or schools, which warns drivers of the existence of pedestrians, and the driver has to be attended, accelerate and give way to pedestrians.



2-3 (Sound) Traffic Light Equipped for Blinds

This type of traffic light is used for blinds, when the light signals red for pedestrians, it produces a sound with short intermittent tone, and when the light signal is green for pedestrians, it produces a sound with long intermittent one to help blind to know that he is allowed to cross the street



NOTE

When the light signal gives flashing yellow light for all signal, road signals and marking must be followed, and if they are not exist, follow give way rules.

International Traffic (Signs) Signals

1. Importance of Traffic Signs

in 1968, Vienne Convention was signed to adopt a unified system to regulate and control traffic, from its items:











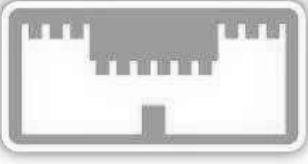




- Unifying traffic signs system, road marks and light signals.
- Determine types and numbers of signs to be placed at locations where there is a need for their existence and focus on the warning signs.

2. Definition of Traffic Signs

They are mental or electronic signs with different shapes, sizes and colors with the aim to control traffic motion on the road or at crossroads, and they obligate, warn and guide road users.

3. Types of International Traffic Signs

Classification of the sign has been adopted in terms of their concept, Shapes and colors were adopted for each category to facilitate distinction between them. The signs are classified in terms of concept as follows:

3-1 Traffic Motion Control Signs	3-2 Warning Signs	3-3 Directional Informatory Signs	3-4 Trmporary Works Signs
   	   	  	   

3-1 Traffic Motion Control Signs

A. Traffic give way control signs at crossroads

Stop Sign

It is equilateral octagon with a red background and sometimes with white frame, written inside the word (STOP) in a white color. When the driver sees this sign, he has to completely stop before entering to the intersection to give way to the other vehicles at the intersection to pass regardless of the shape or type of the intersection.

Uses

- At the intersection of a sub-road with a main road, with insufficient vision distance and existence of motion on the main road.
- At the intersection of two roads, where many traffic accidents occur at this intersection.
- At the intersection of two sub-roads, to determine the importance of the other sub-street by placing the signal one of sub-streets.



Give Way Sign

It is equilateral triangle; with the base pointing up and vertex pointing down, it has red frame and white background, sometimes written on it the word (Give Way) in a black color. It is placed at crossroad or intersection of sub-roads with main roads to determine priority of motion. When the driver sees this sign has to reduce the speed of his vehicle before arriving at the intersection to give way to the other vehicles at the intersection.

Uses

- At entrances from a sub-road to the main road with a clear vision.
- When entering to roundabouts.
- At the places where priority is not clear.
- At free lanes near from the roundabout and light signal with clear vision.



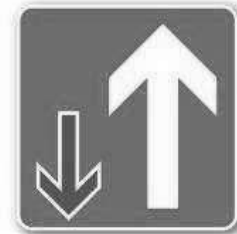
Give Way Sign for vehicles coming from the opposite side

It is a circular shape with a white background and a red frame, contains a red arrow pointing up and a black arrow pointing down. When the driver sees this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicles and give way to the vehicle coming from the opposite side. His vehicle and the vehicle coming from the opposite side cannot pass at the same time because the road is narrow and does not allow to two opposing vehicles to pass together, thus he has to stop his vehicle and allow to the other vehicles at the other direction to pass. (Always, red arrow is at right side and pointing up and not vice versa).



Give Way Sign for you to pass

It is a square shape with blue background contains at the left red arrow pointing down and at the right white arrow pointing up. This sign is used with give way sign vehicles coming from the opposite side. When the driver see this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicle and does not give way to the opposite vehicle to pass, because he has the priority to pass at such arrow road which does not allow two opposing vehicles to pass together, thus the driver at the opposite side in the direction of red arrow was to stop vehicle and give way to the opposite driver to pass.



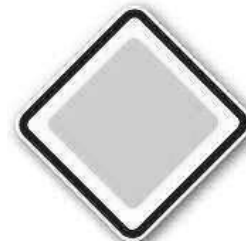
End of road with give way

When the driver sees this sign, he has to realize that the give way of the road is ended, thus he has to get attention, caution and reduce the speed of his vehicle and give way to the other vehicles to pass



Road with give way

When the driver sees this sign, he has to realize that the road is with give way, to take attention and caution at the intersections without stopping and continue driving according to speed limit.



B. Prohibition Signs

It is a circular shape with red border and white background, contains wording or symbol in black color except “NO STOPPING” and “NO PARKING / STOPPING” signs, the background is blue. Dimension and wording are subject to international specifications. These signs are as follows:



Animals Prohibited



Vehicle Prohibited



No Stopping or
Parking



No Parking



No Overtaking



No Overtaking for the
Trucks



No Entry



Axle Load Limit



Load Limit



Speed Limit



Trucks Prohibited



Horn Prohibited



Pedestrian Prohibited



Tractors Prohibited



Length Limit



Height Limit



Width Limit



Bus Prohibited



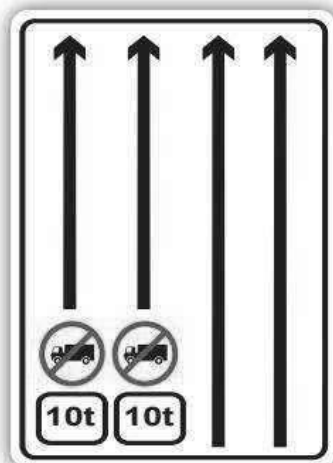
Trailer Prohibited



Bullock Carts
Prohibited



Stop Customs



Trucks Prohibited on the indicated lanes



Motorcycle Prohibited



Vehicles and Bicycles Prohibited



Speed Limits for Vehicles



Bicycles Prohibited



Left Turn Prohibited



Right Turn Prohibited



U Turn Prohibited



End of No Overtaking



End of No Overtaking for the trucks



End of Speed Limit



End of No Prohibited Zone



Vehicle with hazardous material prohibited



Mandatory Signs

Because of the circular shape, blue background, wording or symbol in white color, the concept of this sign is compulsion (forcing) and drivers or road user must follow it. Shape of these signs are as follows.



Compulsory Ahead Only



Compulsory Keep Right or Left



Compulsory Turn Right or Left



Compulsory Turn Left Ahead



Compulsory Turn Right Ahead



Compulsory Ahead or Turn right



Compulsory Ahead or Turn Left



Compulsory Bicycles Track



Compulsory Horses Track



Compulsory Roundabout



Compulsory Turn Left



Compulsory Turn Right



Compulsory Keep Left



Compulsory U Turn





End of
Compulsory Speed
Limit



Compulsory Speed Limit



Compulsory Trucks
Track



Compulsory Keep Right



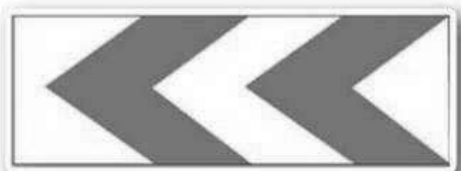
Compulsory School
Students Track



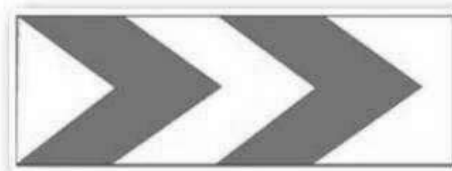
Compulsory Pedestrians
Track



Compulsory Pedestrians
and Bicycles Track



Compulsory Left Direction



Compulsory Right Direction



3-2 Warning Signs

These sign aim to warn road users of the existence of various risks in front of them and protect them of these risks. It is in the shape of equilateral triangle, its base pointing down and its vertex pointing up (red border and white background written on it symbols and figure in black color). Shape of these sign are as follows:



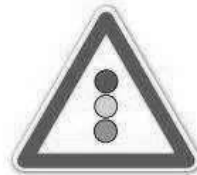
Pedestrians Crossing Ahead



Two Way Traffic Ahead



Give Way Sign Ahead



Traffic Lights Ahead



Two Way Traffic



Stop Sign Ahead



Caution



Main Road Ahead



T- Intersection Ahead



Roundabout Ahead



Height Limit Ahead



Men at Work



Pedestrian Ahead



School Children Ahead

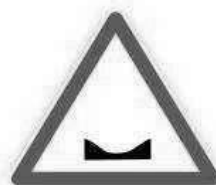




Road Hump



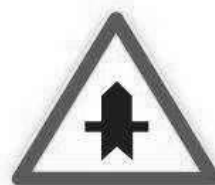
Bumpy Road



Dip at Road Level



Equivalent Right Crossroads



Right and Left-Road Ahead



Closed Intersection of Side road to the left



Intersection of side road to the right



Road narrows from the left



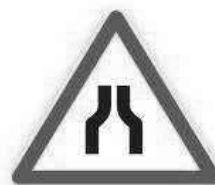
Road narrows from the right



Two way road ahead



End of Dual Carriageway



Narrow Road



Grading Road Ahead



Bridge Ahead



Warning Road turns right or left





Shifting Sands Ahead



Right Curve Ahead



Left Curve Ahead



Tunnel Ahead



Double Curve to Right



Double Curve to Left



Intersection of side road
to the left



HT Electricity Ahead



Bicycle crossing Ahead



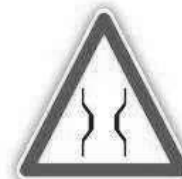
Low Flying Aircraft



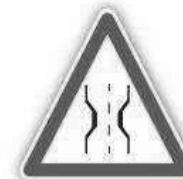
Gate Crossing Ahead



Falling rocks from the
right



Bridge Narrowing in two
directions ahead



Bridge Narrowing in one
direction ahead



Slippery Road



Wharf ahead



Loose stones



High wind from the Right



High wind from the Left



Steep Descent



Steep Ascent



Warning
Danger Ahead



Low Helicopter area ahead



Animal Crossing Ahead



Falling rocks from the left



Movable Bridge Ahead



Danger edges

3-3 Directional Informatory Signs

It is a metal or electronic sign aims to guide road users and provide them with information about all directions, places, lanes, services and any other information that may benefit them. It is a rectangular or square shape with (blue, brown, green or white) background. wording and symbols are in white colors. sometimes the background is in a color that indicates to an archaeological, educational and cultural sites, forests and parks, and in a green color to indicate to intersections. Shapes of these signs are as follows:



Public Telephone



Pedestrians Descending Stairs



Radar



Restaurant



Pedestrians Ascending Stairs



Bus Station



Handicap Parking



Departure Building



Closed Road Ahead



Vehicle repairing Workshop



Airport



Coffee



Hospital



Arrival Building



Information



Bump



Mosque



Train and Metro Station



Fuel Station



Park



Camping Area



Ambulance



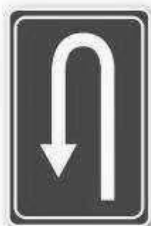
Pedestrians



Parking



One Direction Road Ahead



U-Turn



Start of a main road



End of a Main road



Closed road from the right



Closed road from the left



Intersection Ahead After 100 m



Intersection Ahead After 200 m



Intersection Ahead After 300 m



Intersection Ahead After 100 m



Intersection Ahead After 200 m



Intersection Ahead After 300 m

قلعة ام صلال

Archaeological Places

الخور
Al Khor



ام العميد
Umm Al Amad



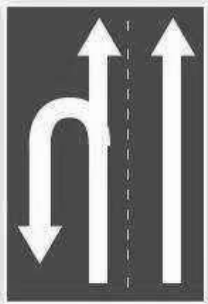
الصخامة
Al Sakhama



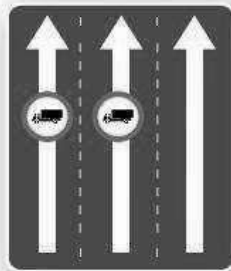
الكورنيش

Park Places

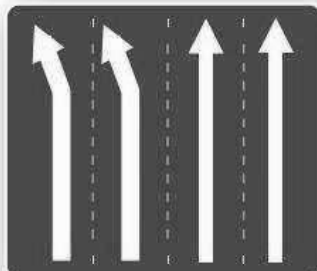
Determine your lane



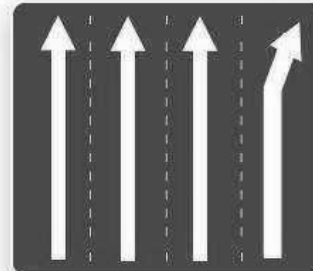
Direction Lane



Truck Lane



Direction Lane



Direction Lane



Exit





3-4 Temporary Works Signs

Temporary works signs have the same importance like other signs, but they are characterized by yellow or orange background. They are classified to the following:

A. Traffic Motion Control Signs

Give Way Signs

It determines priority of traffic motion on roads and at intersections. They are not different in meaning from permanent signs mentioned previously.



Prohibition Signs

These signs are not different in meaning from permanent signs, but they have orange color background instead of white to indicate that they are temporary and not permanent.



Mandatory Signs

It informs road users to commit with the indicated direction. They have the same colors of permanent signs.



B. Warning Signs

It warns road users of the existence of works or risks on the road, and the existence of traffic diversions at this area. It is with orange background to indicate to the temporary warning due to works on the road.



C. Directional Informatory Signs

It has a rectangular shape, and differs from other directional informatory signs in that it has an orange background. It contains wordings and symbols that guide road users to traffic directions before and after the diversion.

D. Illuminated and Informatory Signs

Illuminated Sign: They are signs with wordings and symbols that guide and warn road users of the existence of temporary traffic diversions. They are placed before the diversion at a distance commensurate with road speed. Sometimes directional messages are installed for the driver to follow the right road, and in all cases, speed must be reduced for the existence of a risk. Also, there are illuminated signs with red color for stop and green for motion.

Informatory signs. They are illuminated signs with red and green color, red color means stop and green color means go. There is also a sign indicates to slow speed downs when start moving up or down.



[illegible]

Road Surface Marking

1. Definition of Road Surface Marking

They are paints, buttons or other tools placed on the surface of the road, pavements or sidewalks in order to give drivers information that guide, orient or warn them during driving on the roads. It may be used alone or complementary of other traffic control tools such as signs and traffic lights to emphasize their significance.

2. Marking and Lines Materials

Paintings:

They are the most commonly used materials composed from materials assist their durability and prolong their life. These paintings may be normal, thermal or rubber strips affixed on road surface. It is preferred to be light reflective at night by adding small glass crystals spread or mixed with the paint in advance.

Buttons:

They are pieces of ceramic with special specifications and sizes used in the separation of lanes and directions. Usually they compose of the two colors white and yellow and their significance gives the same paints.

Road reflectors (Cat eyes)

They are pieces of reflectors with special specification used in the separation of lanes and directions, determine the edge of the road and provide sufficient vision for the driver on the road, especially during night driving.



3. Shapes of Road Surface Marking

Lines:

They may be longitudinal, transverse or inclined by an angle. They may be also continuous lines for prohibition or broken lines for warning and guidance. Each of these lines has certain indication.

Symbols:

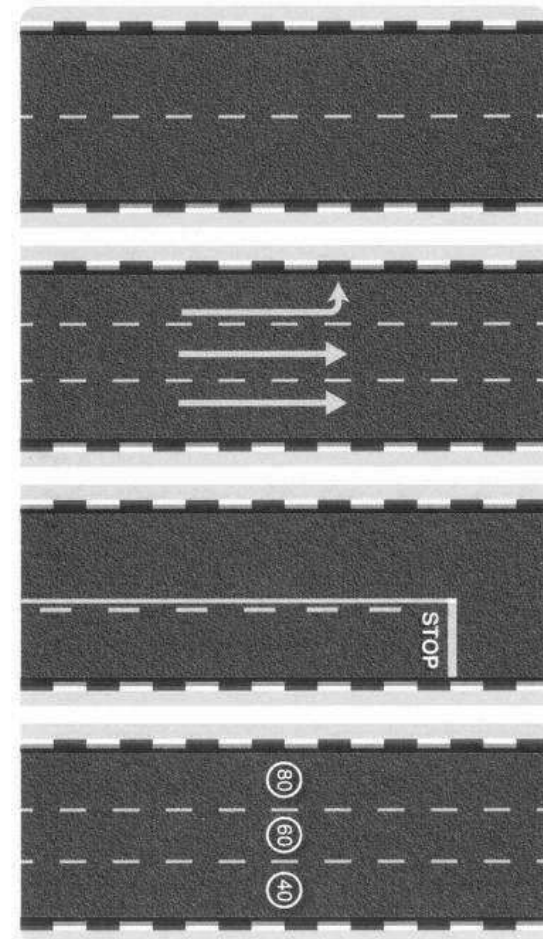
The most important of them are the arrows which indicate the compulsory direction of the lane ahead, right, left, ahead with right or ahead with left.

Words:

Words are used sometimes, such as (STOP), to supplement the message exist inside STOP sign and assist in understanding their symbols.

Numbers:

Numbers are written on the surface of the road, which usually indicate speed limit on the road.



Road surface marking are not placed in vain, but their shape and color have certain indication must be known by drivers.

4. Uses of Road Surface Marking

4-1 Longitudinal Markings

A. Continuous Longitudinal Lines are used for the following:

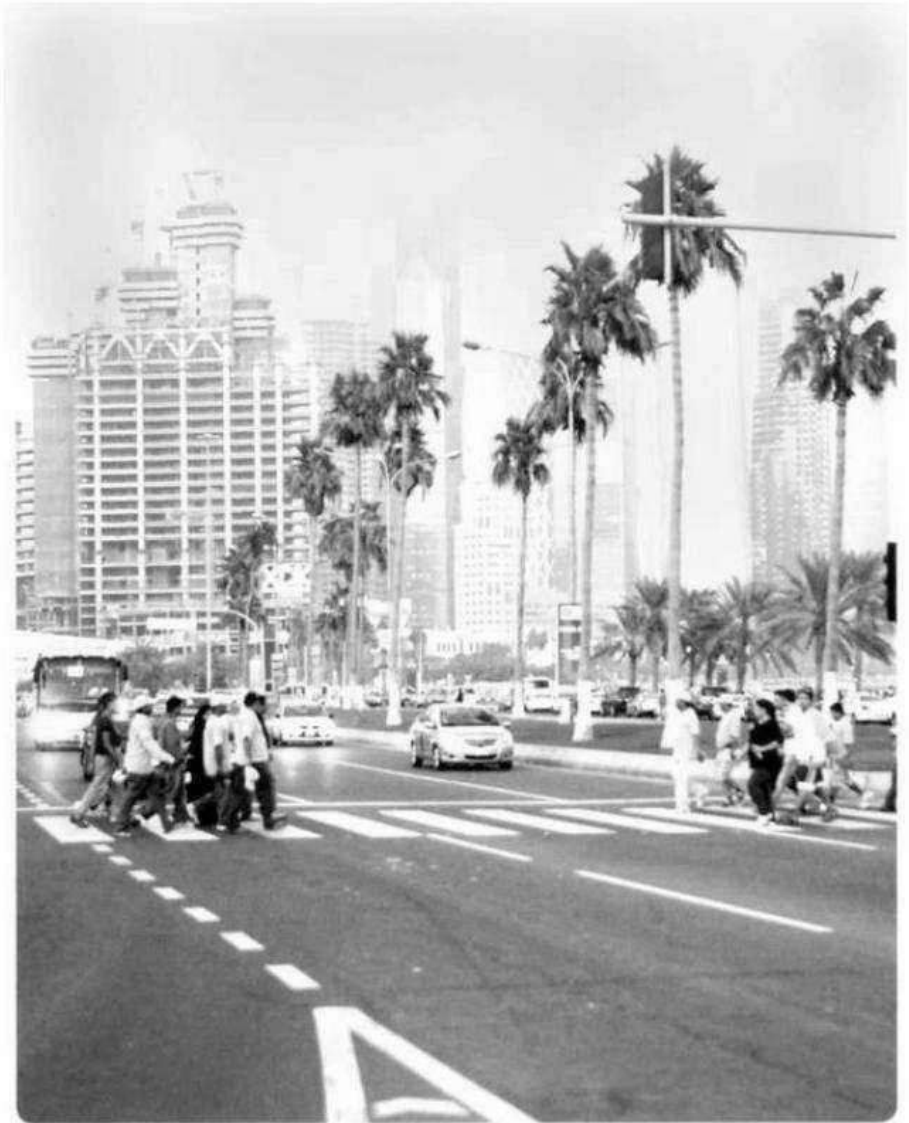
- Separate the traffic motion.
- Indicate areas of no-overtaking.
- When arriving to crossroads.
- When narrowing or widening the road.
- When arriving to obstacles at the center of the road.
- Indicate the edge of the road (Yellow or White).
- When arriving to pedestrians crossing (Zigzag).
- Inclined such as traffic island lines (shaded).
- To determine lanes.

B. Dashed Longitudinal Lines:

- They are used to guide and warn road users.
- To determine lane and its width.

4-2 Transverse Markings

They are used to determine priority such as “Stop Line” and “Vehicles or Pedestrians Give Way Line”.



5. Types of Road Surface Marking

5-1 Traffic Motion Control Marking:

Its purpose is to inform roads user of his (rights and duties) and it is the basis in laws and legislations. It is divided into:

- A. Give way marking.
- B. Prohibition marking.
- C. Mandatory (Compulsory) marking.

5-2 Warning Marking:

Its purpose is to warn road user of the existense of risks ahead that may subject him to injury.

5-3 Directional Informatory Marking:

Its purpose is to direct road user of information that may benefit him in his trip. It is divided into:

- A. Lane marking
- B. Road edge marking.
- C. Lane marking for intersections.
- D. Handicaps parking marking.
- E. Other marking that gives information for road user.



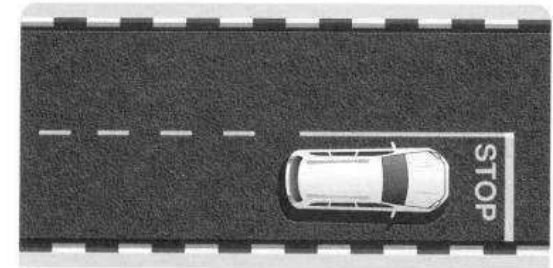
Give Way Marking:

Traffic Motion Control Marking

These markings are placed to guide road user to the rules followed in giving way at traffic crossroads and entrances of main roads.

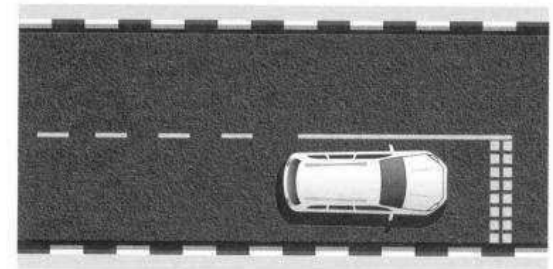
Stop Line

When the driver sees this sign, he has to completely stop before entering to the intersection to give way to the other vehicles at the intersection to pass.



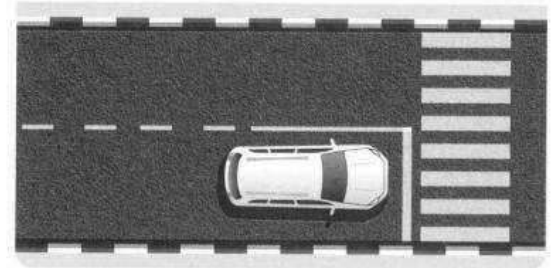
Give Way:

When the driver sees this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicle before arriving at the intersection to give way to the other vehicles at the intersection.



Pedestrian Line:

When the driver sees this sign, he has to reduce the speed of his vehicle and watch if there are pedestrians, stop at a sufficient distance from this mark and give way to pedestrians to cross.



B. Prohibition Marking:

These markings are placed to guide road users to the laws followed in prohibition case as follows:

No Overtaking

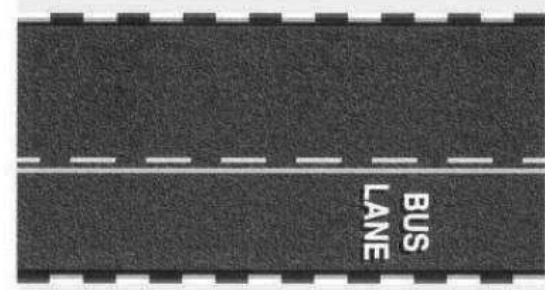
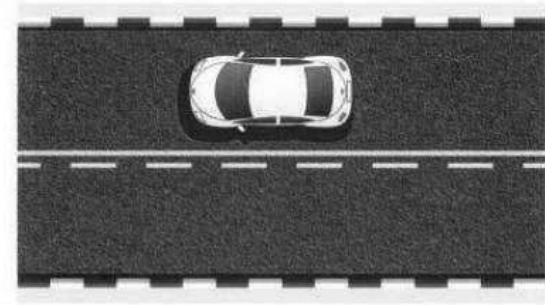
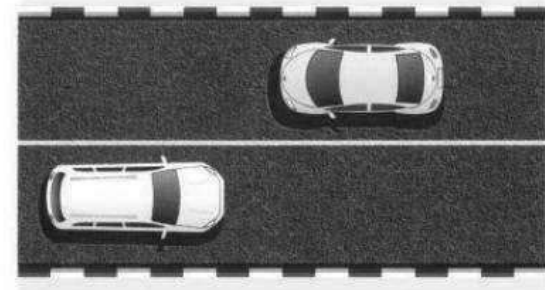
It may in the shape of continuous line or two continuous lines, they have the same meaning, and the driver has not to overtaking when seeing this line or these two lines, because there may be a curve or a height ahead and insufficient visibility. Prohibition is for all vehicles without exception.

No Overtaking to the Right Direction

The driver who drives his vehicle at the right direction has not to overtaking when he sees this line, because there may be a curve or a height ahead and insufficient visibility, but the driver who drives his vehicle at the left direction is allowed to overtaking.

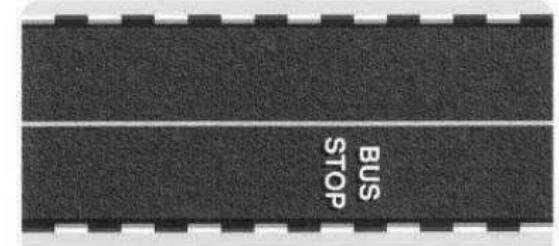
Traffic is forbidden except for buses

This mark means that this lane is forbidden for traffic except for buses, and other vehicle drivers have not to drive on this lane.



No Stop... Bus Stop

The driver never stops, because this place is allocated for bus stop, where stop of the driver on bus stop may obstruct bus to stop to get on and get off passengers.



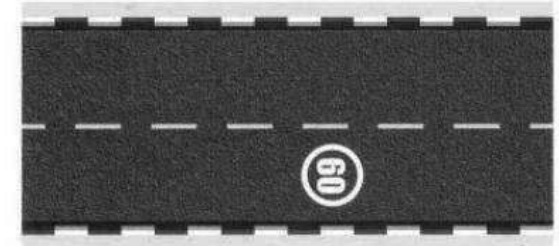
No Trucks

This mark means that truck driver has not to use this lane because he may cause disturbance and pollution for the area that he passes, or the lane is narrow for entrance of trucks, so the driver has to use the lane allowed to him to use only.



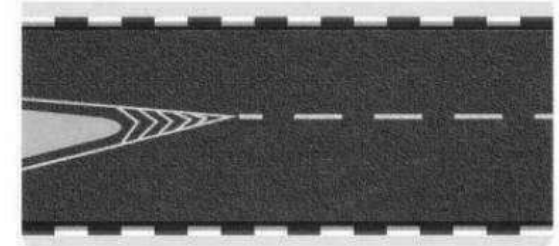
Speed Limit

The driver has to commit with speed limit on the lane contains this mark. This mark is used if the maximum speed differs on some lanes, and requires less speed because the lane is approaching a traffic intersection.



No Overtaking island lines

The driver is prohibited to overtake or move on it. They are obstacle island used instead of paved islands to provide safety.



No Stop on Yellow Square

The driver is prohibited to enter to the yellow square area except if this lane is clear and there is a green light signal allows him to move. He is strictly prohibited to stop on this area in order not to obstruct traffic motion.

No Stop / Parking

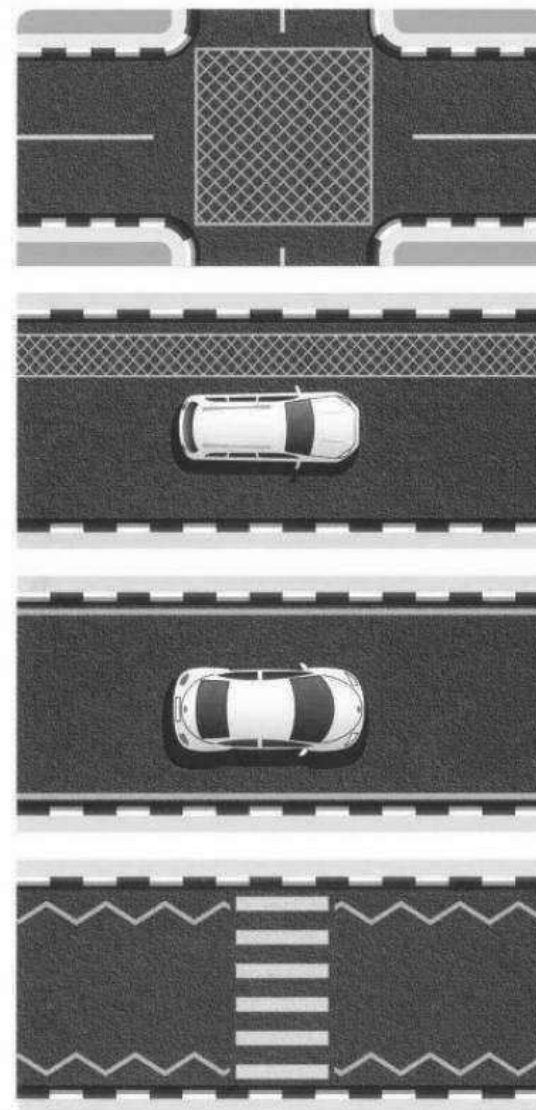
This line is used at entrances and exists to prevent stop/parking of vehicles that may obstruct entry or exit of cars and vehicles.

No Stop/ Parking inside carriageway.

The driver has not to stop/park near from edge of the road case of existence of these marks on the edge of the road. It is not allowed for vehicles to stop inside road edge line, but it is allowed to stop outside the road (at the right of the line).

No Stop

The driver has not to stop when seeing the continuous zigzag line before and after pedestrian lines.

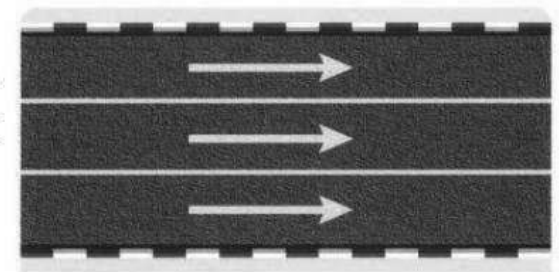


C. Mandatory (compulsory) Marking:

These markings are placed to commit road user to abide by some matters that must be followed, e.g. keep right or keep left.

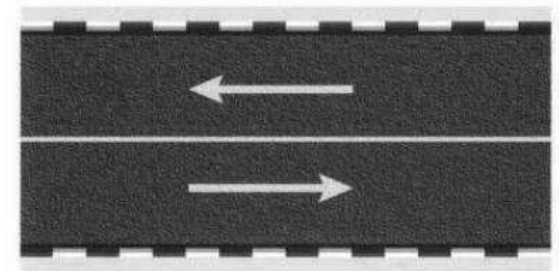
Mandatory Lane

This mark means that all vehicles have not to change their lane or move from lane to another when arriving to the area of the continuous line. Usually they are exist at entrances, diversions and crossroads.



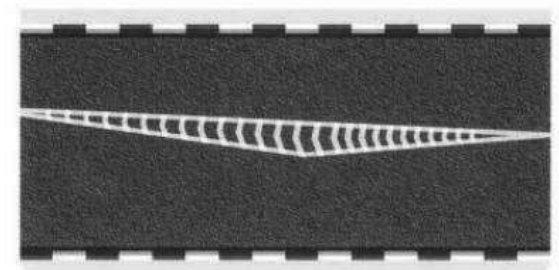
Mandatory Direction

This mark means that all vehicles have not to change their lane or move from lane to another because there is a separation for the lane by continuous lines separating between lanes.



Keep moving away from islands

This mark means that vehicles have to commit not to move over these marks, because they are paved islands. These marks are placed instead of sidewalk.



Bicycles and Pedestrians Lane

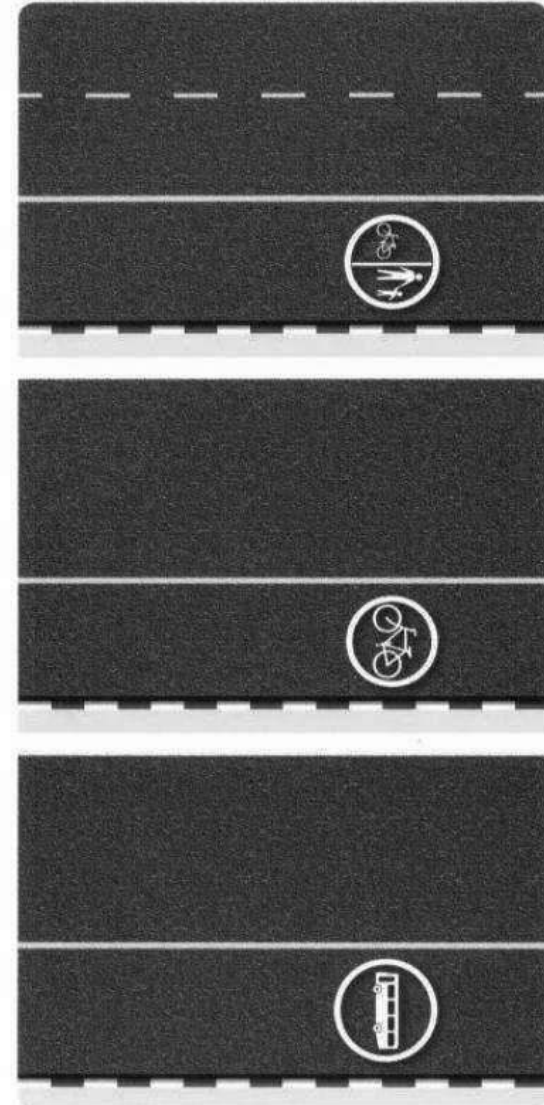
This mark means that pedestrians and bicyclists have to use the lane allocated to them, and drivers have not to use this lane because it is allocated for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Bicycles Lane

This mark means that bicyclists have to use the lane allocated to them, and drivers have not to use this lane because it is allocated for bicyclists.

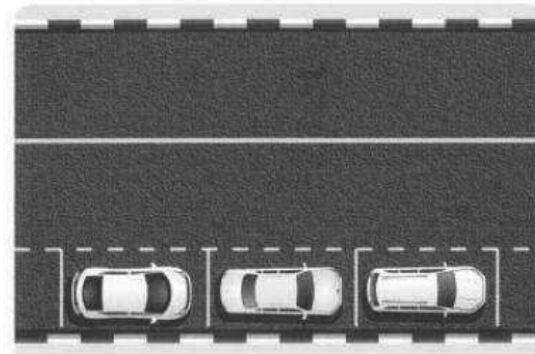
Bus Lane

This mark means that bus drivers have to use the lane allocated to them, and other drivers have not to use this lane because it is allocated for buses only.



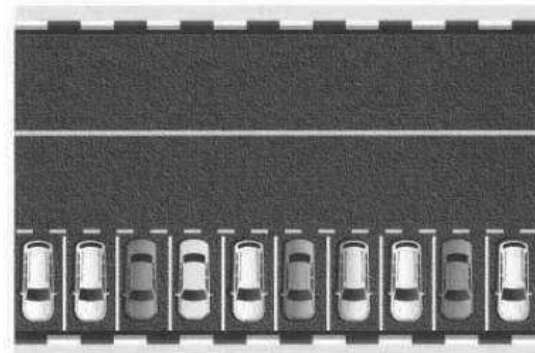
Mandatory Parallel Parking

This mark means that vehicle driver who want to park in this parking to abide to park their vehicles in a parallel way.



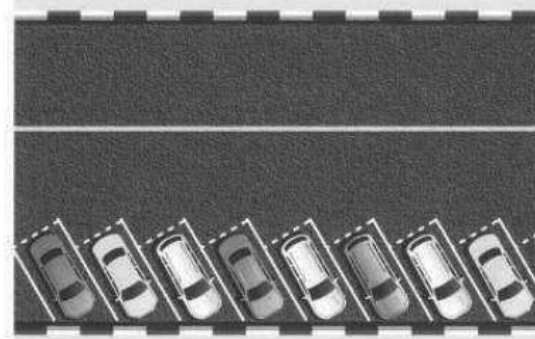
Mandatory Perpendicular Parking

This mark means that vehicle drivers who want to park in this parking to abide to park their vehicles in a perpendicular way.



Mandatory Angle Parking

This mark means that vehicle drivers who want to park in this parking to abide to park their vehicles in an angled way.

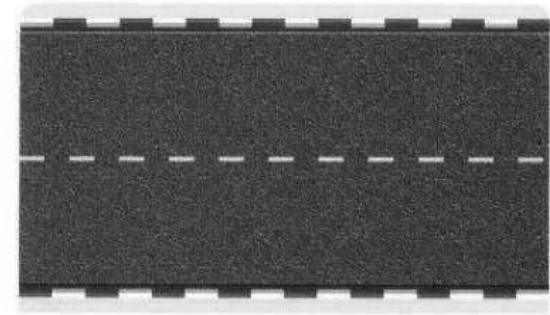


Warning Marking

These marks are placed to warn road user of the risks exist on the road and at traffic crossroads and entrances of main roads.

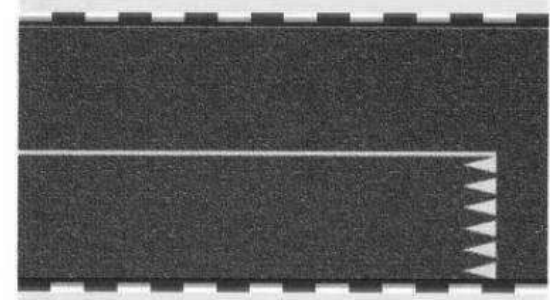
Warning Line

Dashed warning line used to warn driver of a risk or intersection, often before the continuous line .



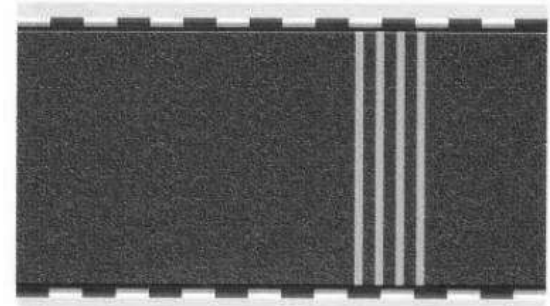
Roundabout or intersection ahead

These marks are used before arriving to an intersection, especially roundabout, where they warn driver and alert him to reduce the speed and select the suitable lane to enter to the roundabout.



Speed Reduction Lines

They are used to warn driver of risks that require to reduce speed. They are jutting out road surface like light bumps , where it makes vehicle wheels produce hitting sounds while moving on it, which draw attention of the driver to the existence of a risk.



Directional Informatory Marking

These marks are used to guide driver and provide him with information that may benefit him in his trip.

Lanes Determination

This mark is used to guide the driver to determine his lane while driving on the road.

Road Edge Determination

This mark is used to guide the driver to know edge of the road. The line is in white or yellow color.

Handicaps Parking

This mark is used to guide road users to handicaps parking

