

No. 6541

---

**GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS,  
NICARAGUA and COSTA RICA**

**Central American Agreement on Uniform Road Signs  
and Signals (with annex). Signed at Tegucigalpa,  
on 10 June 1958**

*Official text: Spanish.*

*Registered by the Organization of Central American States, acting on behalf of the Contracting Parties in accordance with article 5 of the Agreement, on 25 February 1963.*

---

**GUATEMALA, SALVADOR, HONDURAS,  
NICARAGUA et COSTA RICA**

**Accord centraméricain sur l'unification de la signalisation routière (avec annexe). Signé à Tegucigalpa, le 10 juin 1958**

*Texte officiel espagnol.*

*Enregistré par l'Organisation des États d'Amérique centrale, agissant au nom des Parties contractantes conformément à l'article 5 de l'Accord, le 25 février 1963.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6541. CENTRAL AMERICAN AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> ON UNIFORM ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS BETWEEN GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA. SIGNED AT TEGUCIGALPA, ON 10 JUNE 1958

---

The Governments of the Republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, desirous of contributing to the safety of road traffic and of unifying as far as possible the system of road signs and signals, have agreed to conclude the following Central American Agreement on Standard Road Signs and Signals.

*Article 1*

The Contracting States accept the standard system of road signs and signals contained in the annex entitled "Manual on Road Signs and Signals",<sup>2</sup> which hereinafter shall be called the Manual.

The Contracting States undertake to apply progressively the system set out in the Manual and, for that purpose, the new signs shall be placed as the existing signs are removed.

*Article 2*

The Contracting States shall authorize their respective authorities to hold periodical mutual consultations and to prepare additions or revision of the Manual, when circumstances so require.

*Article 3*

This Agreement shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional provisions of each country and shall enter into force, for each country, on the date of deposit of the relevant instrument of ratification.

*Article 4*

This Agreement shall remain in force indefinitely, but may be denounced by any of the Contracting States by means of a six months' notice.

---

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with article 3, the Agreement came into force as between the following States on the respective dates of deposit of their instruments of ratification. The instruments were deposited with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Central American States on the dates indicated:

Nicaragua . . . . .	9 April 1959		Guatemala . . . . .	17 November 1959
El Salvador . . . . .	29 April 1959		Honduras . . . . .	10 August 1962

<sup>2</sup> See p. 236 of this volume.

This Agreement shall remain in force as between the other Contracting States so long as at least two States continue to be parties thereto.

*Article 5*

The Secretariat of the Organization of Central American States shall act as depositary of this Agreement and shall send a certified copy thereof to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of each of the Contracting States. It shall also notify the Contracting States of the deposit of the relevant instruments of ratification as well as of any denunciation which may occur within the prescribed time-limit. When the Agreement comes into force, it shall also transmit a certified copy thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for registration in conformity with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

*Article 6*

This Agreement shall be open at any time for accession by the Republic of Panama.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement.

DONE in the city of Tegucigalpa, D. C., capital of the Republic of Honduras, on 10 June 1958.

For the Government of the Republic of Guatemala :

José GUIROLA LEAL  
Minister of Economic Affairs

For the Government of the Republic of El Salvador :

Alfonso ROCHAC  
Minister of Economic Affairs

For the Government of the Republic of Honduras :

Fernando VILLAR  
Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance

For the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua :

Enrique DELGADO  
Minister of Economic Affairs

For the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica :

Wilburg JIMÉNEZ CASTRO  
Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance

## MANUAL ON ROAD SIGNS, SIGNALS AND MARKINGS

## PART I

## ROAD SIGNS

## Chapter I

## GENERAL

*Article 1*

1. The present system of road signs comprises the following three classes of signs :
  - a) danger warning signs ;
  - b) regulatory signs ;
  - c) informative signs.
2. Danger warning signs are intended to warn the road user of the existence and nature of danger on the road.
3. Regulatory signs are intended to inform road users of certain limitations, prohibitions and restrictions governing the use of the road, violation of which constitutes a statutory offence.
4. Informative signs are intended to guide the road user in the course of his travel and give him such other information as may be of interest or use to him.

*Article 2*

1. It shall be prohibited to add or display on any sign or other traffic control device anything not related to the purpose of such sign or device.
2. Any boards, notices and installations which might be confused with the signs or other traffic control devices or make them more difficult to understand shall be prohibited.

*Article 3*

For the purpose of facilitating the interpretation of the signs, additional information may be given on rectangular plates below the signs.

*Article 4*

The colours of the signs shall be those prescribed in this Manual.

*Article 5*

1. Reflecting devices, reflecting substances or illumination used on signs should not dazzle the road user nor impair the legibility of the symbol or inscription.
2. The use of such devices is advisable on important signs which should retain maximum visibility by night.

## Chapter II

## CLASS I. DANGER WARNING SIGNS

*Article 6*

Danger warning signs shall be in the shape of a diamond and borders, when the latter are used, shall be black.

*Article 7*

Danger warning signs shall be in the shape of a diamond consisting of a square with one diagonal vertical.

*Article 8*

1. The dimensions of sign plates shall be such that the signs can be readily discernible and understandable.

2. For these signs, the length of the side shall be a minimum of 60 cm. If deemed necessary, larger dimensions may be used in multiples of 15 cm up to 90 cm.

3. Reduction of the standard size shall be permissible only in built-up areas, if use of the standard size should be impracticable.

*Article 9*

The distances in advance of danger points at which danger warning signs should be placed should be determined so as to ensure, both by day and by night, the most efficient use possible of the signs, taking into account the particular conditions of the road and of the traffic, provided that such distances shall not be less than 90 metres or more than 225 metres, unless prevailing conditions so demand.

*Article 10*

1. Danger warning signs shall be placed facing the traffic and on the right-hand side of the carriageway, as used by the traffic concerned. Under special circumstances, the signs may be placed or repeated on the opposite side of the carriageway.

2. Danger warning signs shall be placed at an appropriate distance from the edge of the carriageway, which shall not be less than 1.50 m or more than 2.40 m (see diagram 1).

3. The height of signs above the ground shall mean the height of the lower edge of the signs from the level of the crown of the road.

So far as possible, a uniform height shall be observed, particularly over the same route.

4. The height of danger warning signs shall not be more than 2.10 m or less than 0.60 m, except in built-up areas or where other special circumstances demand otherwise.

It is recommended that these signs be placed at a height of 1.50 m (see diagram 1).

*Article 11*

1. The signs "Dangerous curve" or "Dangerous curves" shall be used only as approach signs for a bend or bends which are dangerous owing to their physical characteristics or to reduced visibility.

These signs are :

- Sharp curve ;
- Dangerous curve ;
- Winding road ;
- Sharp reverse curves.

as shown in diagram I, 1 ; I, 2 ; I, 3 and I, 4,<sup>1</sup>

*Article 12*

The signs "Road intersection" shall be used as the approach signs for a fork, cross-road or road junction. In built-up areas, these signs shall only be used in exceptional cases.

These signs are :

- Cross road ;
- Side road ;
- T junction ;
- Y junction.

as shown in diagrams I, 5 ; I, 6 ; I, 7 ; and I, 8 a and b.

*Article 13*

1. The signs "Intersection with minor road" (or "Intersection with non-priority road") shall be used as the approach signs on a major (priority) road for warning of an intersection with a road of lesser relative importance (or non-priority road). In built-up areas, these signs shall only be used in exceptional cases.

<sup>1</sup> Examples of criteria for the use of curve signs :

i) "Sharp curve" sign (diagram I, 1) :

<i>Degree of curve</i>	<i>Deflection angle</i>	<i>Radius</i>
10° to 20°	More than 45°	114.6— 57.3 m
More than 20°	Any angle	

ii) "Dangerous curve" sign (diagram I, 2) :

<i>Degree of curve</i>	<i>Deflection angle</i>	<i>Radius</i>
2° to 4°	More than 45°	573 —286 m
4° to 10°	Less than 45°	286.5—114.6 m
10° to 20°	Any angle	114.6— 57.3 m

iii) "Winding road" sign (diagram I, 3) : On stretches having three or more successive curves, to avoid frequent repetition of other signs.

iv) "Sharp reverse curves" sign (diagram I, 4) : to indicate two curves of opposite directions separated by a tangent of less than 60 m, the first of these being a curve to the right (left).

These signs are :

- Cross road ;
- Side road ;
- T junction ;
- Y junction.

as shown in diagrams I, 9 ; I, 10 ; I, 11 and I, 12 a and b.

2. When these signs are placed on the major (priority) road, a "Stop" sign of a "Priority road ahead" sign shall be placed at the same time on the other road concerned (see article 27, diagrams II, 1 and II, 2).

#### *Article 14*

1. The sign "Stop sign or major, (priority) road ahead" (diagram I, 13) shall be used as at the approach sign for an intersection with a major (priority) road.

2. The distance between the advance sign and the intersection may be indicated on the rectangular plate below the signal, or below the symbol on the signal itself.

#### *Article 15*

1. The sign "Rough road" shall be used as the approach sign for hazardous road conditions due to a succession of irregularities in its profile.

2. This sign is shown in diagram I, 14.

#### *Article 16*

1. The sign "Dangerous hill" shall be used wherever it is deemed necessary, as the approach sign for a dangerous descent or ascent. The gradient must be steeper than 10 per cent, or the local conditions such that it constitutes a danger.<sup>1</sup>

2. This sign is shown in diagram I, 15.

#### *Article 17*

The sign "Road narrows" (I, 16) shall be used wherever it is deemed necessary, as the approach sign to a place where the carriageway narrows in such a manner as to constitute a danger.

<sup>1</sup> Example of criteria for the use of the "Dangerous hill" sign :

On stretches having the following characteristics :

<i>Down grade</i>	<i>Length</i>
6% . . . . .	More than 600 m
7% . . . . .	More than 300 m
8% . . . . .	More than 230 m
9% . . . . .	More than 150 m
11% . . . . .	More than 120 m
13% . . . . .	More than 90 m
15% . . . . .	More than 60 m
16% . . . . .	Any length

*Article 18*

1. The sign "Narrow bridge" shall be used wherever it is deemed necessary, as the approach sign to a bridge having a carriageway narrower than is the width of the carriageway of the road.

2. The sign is shown in diagram I, 17.

*Article 19*

The sign "Opening bridge" (I, 18) shall be used as the approach sign to a bridge which can be opened.

*Article 20*

1. The sign "Road works" (I, 19) shall be used as the approach sign to works on the road.

2. The limits of the roadworks shall be clearly indicated at night by barriers or lights or both.

3. When barriers to traffic are used in connexion with road works, such barriers shall be white and black, and, where necessary, reflectorized or illuminated (see article 46).

*Article 21*

The sign "Slippery road" (I, 20) shall be used as the approach sign to a section of the carriageway which, under certain conditions, may have a slippery surface.

*Article 22*

1. The sign "Pedestrian crossing" (I, 21) shall be used as the approach sign to a pedestrian crossing. The pedestrian crossing shall be defined by pavement markings or other adequate markings.

2. The sign "Children" (I, 22a ; I, 22b) shall be used as the approach sign to places frequented by children, such as schools, kindergartens or playgrounds.

3. In built-up areas these signs may be placed at a shorter distance than is prescribed in article 9.

*Article 23*

1. The sign "Beware of animals" shall be used wherever it is deemed necessary to mark the point of entry of a road into a special area where unaccompanied animals are liable to be encountered.

2. Diagram I, 23 is an example of this sign.



*Article 24*

1. The sign "Low clearance" shall be used as the approach sign to an overhead structure where the clearance is less than 15 cm greater than the maximum height of vehicle and load permitted on the road.

2. Diagram I, 24 is an example of this sign.

*Article 25*

1. At any level-crossing not provided with gates, in themselves constituting under normal conditions an obstacle structurally designed to stop road traffic, the advance warning sign shall bear a symbol composed of the St. Andrew's cross and railway track, as shown in diagram I, 25.

2. The sign "Level crossing with gates" (I, 26) shall be used as the approach sign to each level-crossing with gates.

3. The St. Andrew's cross (I, 27) shall be the position sign at level-crossings. (Normally, the distance between this sign and the axis of the nearest railroad track may be 4.50 m.)

The length of the arms of the cross may be 1.50 m, but it shall not be less than 1.20 m.

The minimum angle between the arms shall be 45°. The cross may be supplemented by an additional plate giving information as to the number of tracks. The sign shall have white ground and black border.

4. Where automatic signals with flashing lights are installed at level-crossings, they shall give warning of the approaching train by two alternatively flashing red lights, placed on a horizontal line 0.60 m to 0.90 m apart. These lights shall be surmounted by the sign in the form of St. Andrew's cross.

## Chapter III

## CLASS II. REGULATORY SIGNS

*Article 26*

1. The signs of this class indicate an order. They shall be subdivided as follows :

- a) Signs concerning the right of way ;
- b) Signs indicating a prohibition or a restriction ;
- c) Signs showing the direction of traffic.

2. Regulatory signs shall be placed facing the traffic and on the same side of the carriageway as used by the traffic concerned. They may be repeated on the opposite side of the carriageway. An exception is made for the traffic direction signs (article 35).

3. The signs shall be placed at the point where the regulation starts and, if necessary, at further points where the regulation continues. Nevertheless, signs prohibiting turning

or showing the direction to be followed may be placed at a suitable distance in advance.

4. The height of signs shall not be more than 2.20 m and not less than 0.60 m.

#### *Right of way signs*

##### *Article 27*

1. The sign "Stop at intersection" shall be used in cases where this is required by traffic rules to indicate that a driver shall stop before entering a priority or a major road.
2. The stop sign (II, 1) shall be octagonal in shape. The colour of the ground shall be red and the inscription shall be white.
3. The sign shall bear as an inscription, placed uniformly in the central part of the sign, the word "STOP".
4. The standard width of the stop sign shall be a minimum of 60 cm.
5. The letters of the inscription shall not be less than one-third the height of the sign.
6. The signs shall be placed in the immediate vicinity of the point where the vehicle is required to stop.

##### *Article 28*

1. The sign "Yield right of way" or "Entering major (priority) road" (II, 2) shall be used in cases where traffic rules require that a driver shall give way to vehicles moving along the road which he is entering.
2. This sign shall be an equilateral triangle with one point downward, having a white ground with red border. Its sides shall be a minimum of 75 cm.

#### *Signs indicating a prohibition or a restriction*

##### *Article 29*

1. Signs indicating a prohibition or a restriction shall be rectangular in shape, with the longer side vertical. They shall have white ground, bearing a black symbol inside a red circle and an inscription underneath the disc in black lettering.
2. An oblique bar, red in colour, drawn from the upper left quadrant of the ring to the lower right quadrant at an angle of 45° with the horizontal, shall indicate prohibition. Signs indicating limitation or compulsion shall be without such an oblique bar.
3. The standard diameter of the disc enclosed in a rectangle shall be 22.5 cm in cities or built-up areas, and 35 cm in rural areas. The standard dimensions of the rec-

tangular plate shall be 50 cm high and 39 cm wide for signs for built-up areas, and 70 cm high and 42.5 cm wide for signs in rural areas.

4. Signs indicating the end of a prohibition or of a restriction shall bear a black circle together with an inscription.

#### *Article 30*

The signs indicating traffic prohibition shall be the following :

- i) the sign "Direction prohibited" (II, 3) ;
- ii) the sign "Turning to the left (or to the right) prohibited" (II, 4) ; the arrow shall be turned towards the right or left according to the relevant prohibition ;
- iii) the sign "About turn (U-turn) prohibited" (II, 5) ;
- iv) the sign "Parking prohibited" (II, 6) ;
- v) the sign "Overtaking prohibited" (II, 7a) ; this sign shall be used to indicate that overtaking is prohibited for all motor vehicles. The sign indicating the end of this prohibition to overtake, shall carry the inscription "Caution in overtaking" (II, 7b).

#### *Article 31*

1. The signs indicating prohibition to enter the road or street for certain classes of vehicles shall be the following :

- i) the sign "No entry for goods-carrying vehicles" (II, 8) ;
- ii) the sign "No entry for motor vehicles" (II, 9) ;
- iii) the sign "No entry for cycles" (II, 10) ;
- iv) the sign "No entry for animal-drawn vehicles" (II, 11).

2. The sign "Horn blowing prohibited" (II, 12) may be used wherever the competent authorities deem it necessary.

#### *Article 32*

The signs indicating restrictions on the dimensions, weight or movement of vehicles shall be the following :

- i) the sign "No entry for vehicles having an over-all width exceeding... metres" (II, 13) ;
- ii) the sign "No entry for vehicles having an over-all height exceeding... metres" (II, 14) ;
- iii) the sign "No entry for vehicles exceeding)... tons laden weight" (II, 15) ;
- iv) the sign "Speed limit" (II, 16a). The sign indicating the end of this restriction shall carry the inscription "End of speed limit" (II, 16b) ;
- v) the sign "Restricted parking" (II, 17). The indication of the limitations or restrictions imposed shall be inscribed on this sign.

*Article 33*

1. The sign "Stop (Customs)" (II, 18) shall be used to indicate the presence of a customs house at which the traveller has to stop.

2. The sign may be used to indicate other obligations to stop ; in this case the inscription "Customs" shall be replaced by an inscription indicating the reason for the stop.

3. The sign shall be placed at a suitable distance in advance of the place at which the traveller has to stop.

*Article 34*

1. The sign "Direction to be followed" shall be used to indicate the mandatory flow of traffic. It is permissible to adopt variations of the symbol on this sign in order to meet special cases.

2. Diagram II, 19, is an example of this sign.

*Signs showing the direction of traffic**Article 35*

1. The sign "One-way street" shall be rectangular with the longer side horizontal. It shall have black or dark ground with a large horizontal arrow bearing the inscription "ONE WAY".

2. The sign shall be placed at the nearer right-hand corner and the farther left-hand corner of intersections, so as to face traffic trying to enter or to cross the one-way street.

3. Diagram II, 20 is an example of this sign.

4. Diagram II, 21 is an example of the sign to indicate streets allowing traffic in both directions.

5. Recommended dimensions :

Height, 30 cm ;

Width, 90 cm.

## Chapter IV

## CLASS III. INFORMATIVE SIGNS

*Article 36*

1. Informative signs shall be subdivided as follows :

a) Signs providing route direction and identification ;

b) Place signs ;

c) Signs giving general information.

2. The colour red shall not be used in signs of this class, except in the case provided by article 45, paragraph 3.

*Article 37*

1. The direction signs of the type of diagram III, 1, shall be rectangular in shape.
2. Their size shall be such that the indication can be understood easily by drivers of vehicles travelling at great speed.
3. These signs shall have a white ground with dark lettering.
4. These signs shall be placed at a distance of between 100 m and 250 m from the intersection.
5. Recommended dimensions :
  - Height of sign, 1 m ;
  - Width of sign, 10 cm minimum ;
  - Height of letters, 8 cm ;
  - Thickness of the lines of the diagram, variable.

*Article 38*

1. The direction signs of the type of diagrams III, 2a, or III, 2b, shall be rectangular with the longer side horizontal and shall terminate in the form of an arrow-head (or shall be rectangular with the longer side horizontal and a direction arrow on one of the sides).
2. These signs shall have a white ground with black lettering.
3. Names of other places lying in the same direction may be added to the sign.

It is recommended that no more than two places be shown on the sign. On the first line should be indicated the name of the nearest locality ahead ; on the second line, in bolder characters, should be indicated the name of the important place where the road leads.

The name of the important place indicated should continue to be shown on all the following direction signs till the place is reached.

4. The direction signs should be placed so as to form a 15° angle with the axis of the road. Signs used at road junctions should, generally be placed at the corners of the junctions and be well visible to the oncoming traffic
5. Recommended dimensions :
  - Height, 45 cm ;
  - Arrow-head, 28 cm ;
  - Height of letters :
    - 1st line, 10 cm ;
    - 2nd line, 15 cm.

*Article 39*

1. The direction signs of the type of diagram III, 3, shall be rectangular in shape with the longer side horizontal.
2. Names and distances of other places lying in the direction of the traffic for which the sign is intended, may be added to the sign.
3. These signs shall have white ground with black lettering.
4. These signs shall be placed at the exit from built-up areas or at the end of intersections or of road sections where traffic is difficult. They shall be placed on the side of the direction of traffic and facing the traffic concerned.
5. Recommended dimensions :
  - Height, 45 cm ;
  - Height of letters :
    - 1st line, 10 cm ;
    - 2nd line, 15 cm.

*Article 40**Route indication signs*

1. Route indication signs shall be used to identify numbered routes. They may be affixed to milestones, to other signs or placed as separate signs.
2. These signs shall have white ground, symbol, if any, and black lettering.
3. Diagrams III, 4, and III, 5, are examples of these signs.
4. The sign for the identification of the Pan-American Highway is shown in diagram III, 6a, while the sign for the identification of the highways of the Central American regional network appears in diagram III, 6b.
5. Recommended dimensions :
  - height minimum, 40 cm ;
  - width minimum, 40 cm.

*Article 41**Place signs*

1. Signs indicating a locality shall be rectangular in shape with the longer side horizontal.
2. These signs shall be of such a size and placed in such a manner that they shall be visible even at night.
3. These signs shall have a white ground with black lettering.

4. These signs shall be placed before the beginning of a built-up area, on the side of the road appropriate to the direction of traffic and facing the traffic concerned.
5. Diagram III, 7, is an example of this sign.
6. Recommended dimensions :
  - height, 45 cm ;
  - height of letters, 15 cm ;
  - width, variable.

*Article 42*

*General information signs*

1. Signs indicating the name of the water course traversed, of a nearby historical site or a point of touristic interest, shall be rectangular with the larger dimension horizontal.
2. These signs shall have a white ground with black lettering.
3. Diagrams III, 8, and III, 9, are example of these signs.
4. Recommended dimensions :
  - height, approximately 40 cm ;
  - width, variable;
  - height of letters, 20 cm.

*Article 43*

1. The sign "PARKING" (III, 10) shall be used to indicate special authorized parking places.
2. The sign shall be square in shape.
3. The side of the square shall be a least 0.60 m for the sign of standard size and 0.40 m for the sign of reduced size.
4. The sign shall be placed facing the traffic or facing across the carriageway.
5. The colour of the sign shall be blue and the colour of the letter "E" white.
6. A rectangular plate under the sign may be used for inscriptions giving the period during which parking is allowed or indicating the direction of the parking place.

*Article 44*

1. The sign "HOSPITAL" shall be used to indicate to the drivers of vehicles that they should show the consideration required in the proximity of medical establishments and, in particular, refrain from making unnecessary noise.
2. The sign shall carry the inscription "Silence Hospital", as shown in diagram III, 11.

3. The sign shall be square in shape. The side of the square shall be 0.60 m.
4. The colour of the sign shall be blue and the inscription white.
5. The sign shall be placed facing the traffic.

#### *Article 45*

1. The signs indicating auxiliary service posts are the following :
  - (i) The sign "FIRST-AID STATION" (III, 12), which shall be used to indicate that there is in the neighbourhood a first-aid station organized by an officially recognized association ;
  - (ii) The sign "MECHANICAL HELP" (III, 13), which shall be used to indicate that there is a service station in the neighbourhood ;
  - (iii) The sign "TELEPHONE" (III, 14), which shall be used to indicate that there is a telephone in the neighbourhood ;
  - (iv) The sign "FILLING STATION" (III, 15), which shall be used to indicate that there is a filling station within the distance indicated on the sign.
2. Each sign shall indicate the distance to the place which is pointed out.
3. The shorter side of the rectangle of the signs provided for in this article shall be placed horizontally. The colour shall be blue, with a black symbol on a white square. In the case, however, of the sign III, 12, the symbol shall be red. The side of the square shall be at least 0.30 m. In the case, however, of the sign III, 15, a white rectangle with the shorter side horizontal shall be substituted for the square.
4. The signs described in (ii), (iii) and (iv) of paragraph 1 shall be erected where the authorities concerned deem it necessary.

### Chapter V

#### TEMPORARY SIGNS

#### *Article 46*

1. Various danger conditions or obstacles of a temporary nature, such as floods, slides, reconstruction or repair works, reconditioning, by-passes and the like, may occur on the road. In such cases, temporary signs shall be used.
2. It is necessary to point out that in the particular case of works being carried out on the road, even if it be only minor repair works, there is a considerable potential danger not only for local vehicles, but even more for drivers proceeding from other areas.
3. For temporary dangers and obstacles, there shall be used advance danger signs as well as position signs, if necessary. Danger warning signs shall be equipped with reflecting devices, in accordance with the provisions of article 5.



*Article 47*

In the case of temporary dangers other than road works, the danger warning shall be given by diamond-shaped signs with a black-lettered inscription on a yellow ground indicating the danger (e.g. : "Slides", "Flood").

2. The position signs shall be the same as those warning of road works.

*Article 48*

## ROAD WORKS

*Danger warning signs*

1. The danger warning sign is the one mentioned in article 20 (I, 19).

*Position signs*

2. In the case of minor works, the position sign may be a red flag, or an improvised barrier with a red flag, or a portable barrier with white and black stripes painted on it.

3. In the case of works over long stretches, the position sign shall always be a barrier, and it is advisable to set up "standard" barriers at each end of the stretch. The barrier shall consist of one or more horizontal bars of a width of no less than 20 cm. The side of the barrier facing the traffic shall have white and black stripes painted on it (diagram 2).

The back side of the barrier shall carry the inscription "End of road works".

On very long stretches, several barriers shall be placed.

4. When the barriers are not taken away by night, they shall be illuminated or provided with reflecting devices.

5. The nature of the danger shall be indicated by a sign placed on the barrier or in its proximity. The sign shall be a yellow rectangular plate with the larger side in horizontal position. The height of the sign may be approximately 30 cm. The sign shall carry an inscription in black (letters of a height of 15 cm) indicating the nature of the work in progress, e.g., "Roller", "Asphalt", etc.

6. All types of obstacles (excavation, depots of materials, equipment) shall be indicated by night by means of red lights or stakes provided with reflecting devices.

*Other signs*

7. Works in progress on a road open to traffic may require, for the protection of the workers as well as of the traffic itself, special restrictions, such as appropriate speed, distance to be kept between vehicles, one-way traffic, etc.

8. Where it shall be necessary to reduce the speed of traffic, the sign II, 15a, shall have to be used. Its dimensions may eventually be reduced. This sign might be placed below the sign I, 19. (See paragraph 1 above.)

*Diversions of traffic**Article 49*

1. The diversion of traffic may be caused by damages on the road or by works which require the closing of the road to traffic.

In the case of a by-pass, the road barriers (see article 48, paragraph 3) shall be placed across the entire width of the road, to bar access to the closed section. Barriers which are used by night shall be provided with red lights.

2. Diversions of traffic shall be indicated as follows :

(a) at the road intersection where the by-pass starts, there shall be placed a rectangular-shaped information sign (80 cm wide and 60 cm high) carrying the inscription "Road closed at km..." ;

(b) the direction signs shall be placed at the beginning and at the end and, if necessary, along the by-pass, and shall be of the type described in article 38 and 39 (diagrams III, 2, and III, 3). These signs may have a yellow ground with black inscription ;

(c) short by-passes may be indicated by direction signs such as the ones described earlier, carrying the inscription "BY-PASS".

## PART II

## TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS

*Article 50*

1. The lights of the traffic light signals shall be given the following meaning :

(a) In a three-coloured system : red indicates "Stop" ; green indicates "Go" ; amber means "Caution" and indicates that the vehicle shall not proceed beyond the signal unless it is so close to the signal when the amber signal first appears that it cannot safely be stopped before passing the signal.

(b) In the two-colour system : red indicates "Stop" ; green indicates "Go". The combination of green and red, the red following the green, shall have the same meaning as amber after green in the three-colour system.

2. When a single amber intermittent light is used, it shall indicate "Stop, then proceed with caution".

When a single red intermittent light is used, it shall indicate "Stop, then proceed with caution".

3. The lights on traffic light signals shall always be arranged vertically, except where used for special purposes or where the clearance is limited. As a rule, the red light shall be placed at the top and the green light at the bottom. Where an amber light is used, it shall be placed between the red and the green lights.

4. When traffic light signals are placed on or at the side of the carriageway, the height of the lower edge of the lowest light above the carriageway shall normally be not less than 2 m and not more than 3.50 m. When these signals are suspended over the carriageway, the lower edge of the lowest light should be placed as low as possible consistent with the height of vehicles operating on the road.

5. Two or more traffic light signals may be used, depending on the case, to ensure that at least one signal face may be clearly visible to traffic approaching from each direction.

*Recommendation* : It is recommended that the casing of traffic light signals should be painted in dark green.

#### *Article 51*

When circumstances so require, both the two-coloured and the three-coloured traffic light signals shall be designed in such a way that they may show red lights simultaneously in all traffic directions, in order to stop the flow of vehicles completely to allow pedestrians to cross the roads located about these signals.

### PART III

#### PAVEMENT MARKINGS

#### *Article 52*

Pavement markings shall consist of the following :

- (a) longitudinal markings
- (b) transverse markings
- (c) other markings.

#### *Article 53*

1. Longitudinal markings shall consist of :

- (i) *Solid lines*. When a solid line is used, this restricts traffic to the extent that no vehicle may cross or straddle such a line.
- (ii) *Broken lines*. Broken lines, being guide lines, are intended to guide and facilitate the unrestricted movement of traffic within lanes and, as such, may be crossed provided this can be done with safety.

2. In the first sub-category, solid lines are intended to prohibit overtaking and passing at dangerous points such as curves, hillcrests, intersections and level-crossings, or to separate the two directions of traffic on roadways having two or more lanes in each direction.

3. A solid line may be used adjacent to a broken line. If so used, a vehicle should not cross the solid line adjacent to, and to the right of, a broken line of the left of the lane in which it is moving. A vehicle may, however, cross the solid line if that line is at the

same time at the left of the lane in which the vehicle is moving and to the left of, and adjacent to, a broken line.

*Recommendation :*

It is recommended in applying the provisions of article 52 to the representative cases indicated below that the method shown by diagrams 2, 3 and 4 be used.

*Article 54*

1. Transverse marking shall be used as auxiliary "stop" indication or to demarcate pedestrian crossings. This group shall consist of :

- (i) Stop lines intended to indicate the point immediately before which vehicles are required to stop in compliance with a stop sign, traffic light signal, signal by traffic police or other legal requirement, which shall be solid lines ;
- (ii) Pedestrian crossings shall consist of two solid transverse lines outlining the crossing. The width of the pedestrian crossing strip shall not be less than 1.80 m.

2. A row of closely placed studs shall be taken to constitute a solid line for the purpose of this article.

*Article 55*

In the group "other markings" are included markings indicating restrictions to parking or to turning movements of vehicles, and markings indicating physical obstructions in or near the carriageway.

*Article 56*

1. Pavement markings may be painted on the surface of the carriageway or indicated by other equally effective means.

2. The markings mentioned in articles 52 and 53 shall be white.

*Article 57*

1. Obstructions located on the carriageway itself or dangerously close to its edge, such as bridge pillars, running-boards, culvert walls, borders of refuges, shall be marked with alternating black and white stripes of a uniform width of at least 10 cm or of any broader width appropriate to the size of the obstructions. The stripes shall have a downward slope of 45° towards the side of the obstruction on which the traffic shall pass. In the case of low borders, the stripes may be vertical.

2. Diagrams 5 and 6 are examples of markings to indicate obstructions.

## PART IV

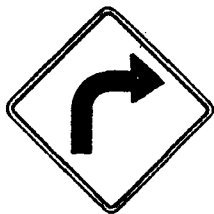
## OTHER PROVISIONS

*Provisional article 1*

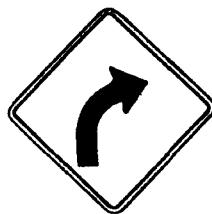
The countries which have at present in use and in good condition, road signs different from the ones contained in this Manual, might continue to utilize them until they deteriorate, at which time the opportunity shall be taken to replace them by the sign recommended by the Manual.

*Provisional article 2*

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2, in countries where there exist engagements or contracts allowing the affixing of commercial advertising to certain signs or traffic signals, this authorization shall be maintained until its expiration, but the extensions of such contracts or the entering into new ones shall be prohibited.



1,1



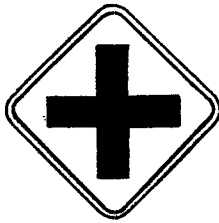
1,2



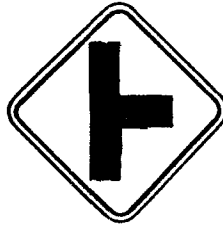
1,3



1,4



1, 5



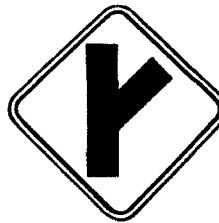
1, 6



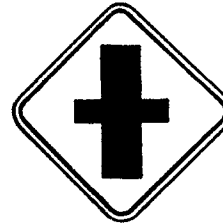
1, 7



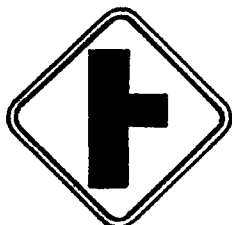
1, 8a



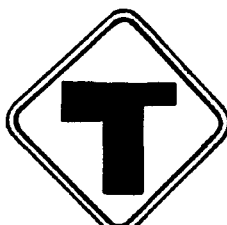
1, 8b



1, 9



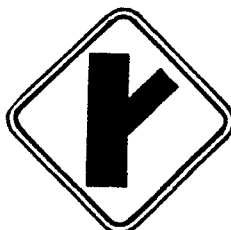
1,10



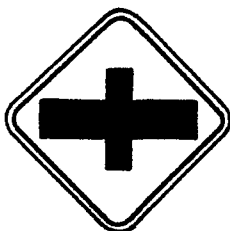
1,11



1,12a

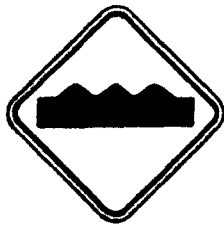


1,12b



1,13

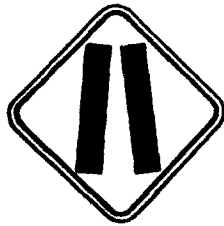




I, 14



I, 15



I, 16



I, 17



I, 18



I, 19



I, 20



I, 21



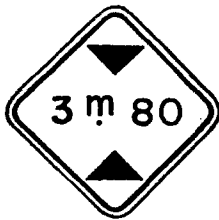
I, 22a



I, 22b



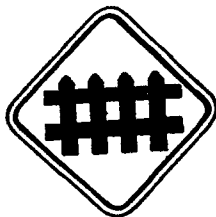
I, 23



1,24



1,25



1,26



1,27



II, 1



II, 2



II, 3



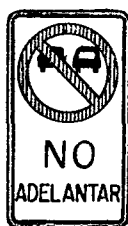
II, 4



II, 5



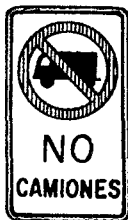
II, 6



II, 7a



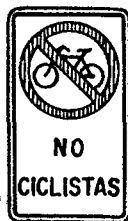
II, 7b



II, 8



II, 9



II, 10



II, 11



II, 12



II, 13



II, 14



II, 15



II, 16a



II, 16b



II,17



II,18



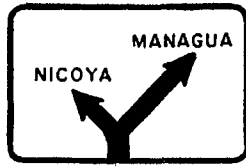
II,19



II,20



II,21



III, 1



III, 2a



III, 2b



III, 3



III, 4



III, 5



III, 6a



III, 6b





III, 7



III, 8



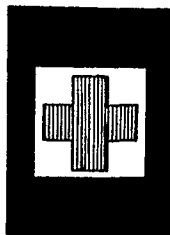
III, 9



III, 10



III, 11



III, 12



III, 13



III, 14



III, 15

Diagrama 1

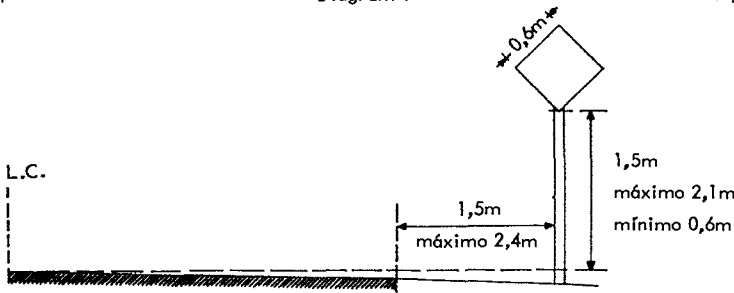


Diagram 1

Diagramme 1

Diagrama 2 - Ejemplo de trazado de marcas sobre una calzada de doble vía en un tramo donde la visibilidad es insuficiente (curva horizontal, subida de una cuesta) o en otros puntos peligrosos.

Diagram 2 - Example of markings on a two-lane carriageway over a stretch of reduced visibility (horizontal bend, top of a hill) or at other dangerous points

Diagramme 2 - Exemple de marques sur une chaussée à voie double sur un tronçon de route où la visibilité est insuffisante (virage horizontal, sommet de côte) ou en d'autres points dangereux.

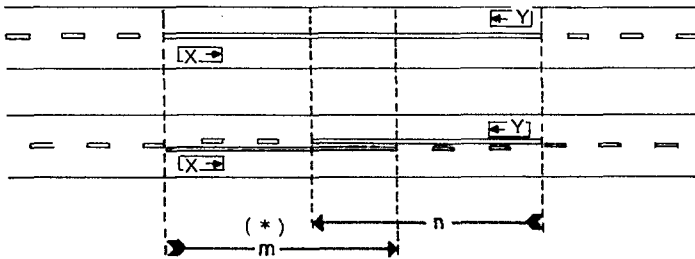
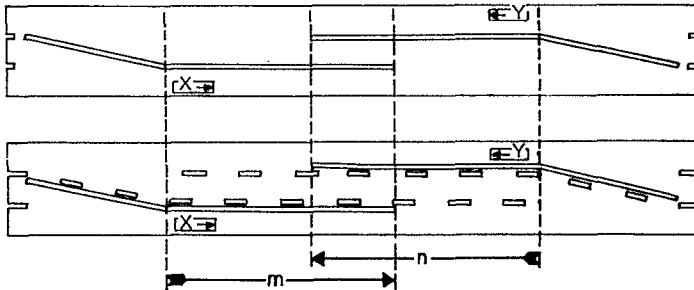


Diagrama 3 - Ejemplo de trazado de marcas sobre una calzada de tres vías en un tramo donde la visibilidad es insuficiente (curva horizontal, subida de una cuesta) o en otros puntos peligrosos.

Diagram 3 - Example of markings on a three-lane carriageway over a stretch of reduced visibility (horizontal bend, top of a hill) or at other dangerous points

Diagramme 3 - Exemple de marques sur une chaussée à trois voies sur un tronçon de route où la visibilité est insuffisante (virage horizontal, sommet de côte) ou en d'autres endroits dangereux.



\* m - zona de visibilidad limitada para el vehiculo X

\* m - zone of limited visibility for vehicle X

\* m - zone de visibilité limitée pour le véhicule X.

n - zona de visibilidad limitada para el vehiculo Y

n - zone of limited visibility for vehicle Y

n - zone de visibilité limitée pour le véhicule Y.

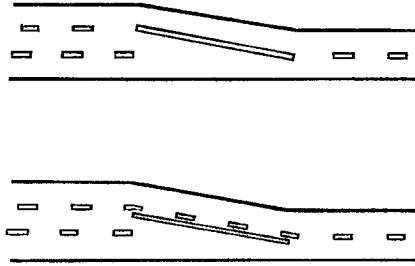


Diagrama 4 - Ejemplo de trazado de marcas en el lugar en que un camino de tres vías se transforma en uno de dos vías.

Diagram 4 - Example of markings at the point where a three-lane road narrows into two lanes.

Diagramme 4 - Exemple de marques à l'endroit où une route à trois voies se transforme en une route à deux voies.

Diagrama 5

Diagram 5

Diagramme 5

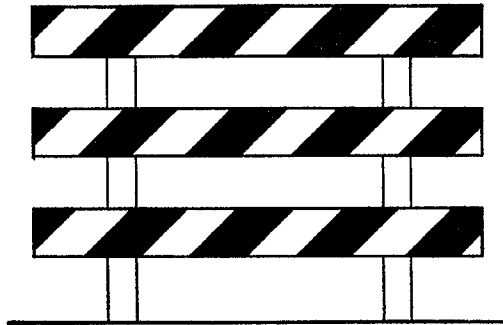
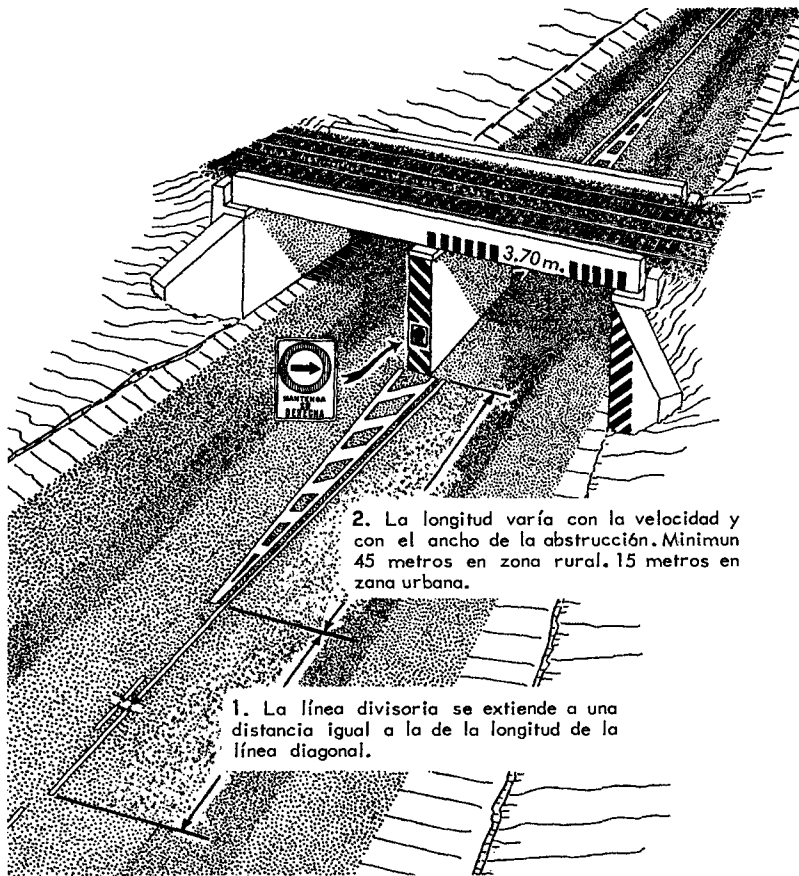


Diagrama 6

Diagram 6

Diagramme 6



Translation. 1. Keep to the right. The dividing line extends over a distance equal to the length of the diagonal line. 2. The length varies with the speed and the width of the obstruction; minimum: 45m in rural areas; 15m in built up areas.

Traduction - 1. Garder votre droite - La ligne de partage s'étend sur une distance égale à la longueur de la ligne diagonale. 2. La longueur varie avec la vitesse et la longueur de l'obstacle. Minimum 45 mètres en zone rurale; 15 mètres dans les agglomérations.