

**ROAD TRAFFIC ACT
(CHAPTER 68)**

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

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SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

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79. — 82. *Repealed*

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SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**Regulations made under section 93****ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS**

Commencement: 1st January 1956
[S 16/1956]

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Road Traffic Regulations.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations —

“bicycle” includes tricycles;

“indivisible load” means a load which cannot without undue expense or risk of damage be divided into two or more loads for the purpose of conveyance on a road;

“mobile machinery (tracked)” means a motor vehicle so designed and constructed that the weight thereof is transmitted to the road surface by means of continuous tracks in such circumstances that the weight transmitted to the road surface by the tracks is not less than half the weight of the vehicle and which is designed for use as a mobile crane or mobile mechanical apparatus for trench digging, excavation, shovelling or work in connection with the making and repair of roads or work in connection with agriculture, planting, forestry, mining, levelling, draining or dredging, or any other mechanical operation;

“mobile machinery (wheeled)” means a motor vehicle the weight of which is transmitted to the road surface by means of wheels and which otherwise falls within the definition of “mobile machinery (tracked)”;

“weight unladen” means the weight of the vehicle inclusive of the maximum amounts of petrol, oil and water which the vehicle can contain and of the body and all parts (the heavier being taken where alternative bodies or parts are used) which are necessary to, or ordinarily used with, the vehicle when such vehicle is in use on a road but exclusive of loose tools.

PART 1

CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND USE OF VEHICLES

Section 1

Construction (General)

Vehicles must comply with regulations as to construction etc.

3. Subject as provided in this Part, it shall not be lawful for any person to use or to cause or permit any other person to use any vehicle which does not comply with the regulations in this Part as to construction, weight and equipment applicable to the class or description of vehicle to which such vehicle belongs.

Length of motor vehicles

4. The overall length of a motor vehicle shall not exceed 24 feet.

Length of trailers

5. (1) The overall length of a trailer shall not exceed 20 feet.

(2) This regulation does not apply to a trailer constructed and normally used for the conveyance of indivisible loads of exceptional length or to any vehicle which has broken down as a result of any mechanical defect and is being drawn by any other vehicle.

Length of other vehicles

6. The overall length of a vehicle not being a motor vehicle or trailer shall not exceed 14 feet.

Width of motor vehicles and trailers

7. The overall width of a motor vehicle or trailer shall not exceed 8 feet.

Width of other vehicles

8. The overall width of a vehicle not being a motor vehicle or trailer shall not exceed 6 feet 6 inches.

Weight of motor vehicles and trailers

9. The weight unladen of a motor vehicle or trailer shall not exceed 6 tons.

Compensating arrangement required for vehicles having more than four wheels

10. Every motor vehicle or trailer with more than four wheels shall be provided with such compensating arrangement as will ensure that all the wheels will remain in contact with the road surface and under the most adverse conditions will not be subject to abnormal variations of load:

Provided that this requirement does not apply to any steerable wheel of a motor vehicle if the load on such wheel does not exceed one and one-quarter tons.

Motor vehicles and trailers to have springs except in certain cases

11. Every motor vehicle and every trailer shall be equipped with suitable and sufficient springs between each wheel and the frame of the vehicle:

Provided that this regulation does not apply to —

- (a) any motorcycle;
- (b) any vehicle designed for use in works, or on private premises, and used on a road only in passing from one part of the works or premises to another or to works or premises in the immediate neighbourhood;
- (c) any tractor not exceeding 4 tons in weight unladen if all unsprung wheels of such tractor are equipped with pneumatic tyres;
- (d) any road roller; or
- (e) mobile machinery tracked or wheeled.

Brakes required for motor vehicle

12. (1) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with an efficient braking system or efficient braking systems, in either case having two means of operation, so designed and constructed that notwithstanding the failure of any part (other than a fixed member or a brake shoe anchor pin), through or by means of which the force necessary to apply the brakes is transmitted, there shall still remain available for application by the driver to not less than one-half of the number of the wheels of such vehicle brakes sufficient under the most adverse conditions, to bring the vehicle to rest within a reasonable distance:

Provided that in the event of any such failure it shall not be necessary for brakes to be available for application by the driver in the case of a vehicle the unladen weight of which does not exceed one ton and having less than four wheels, to more than one wheel.

[Subsidiary]

(2) In the case of a motor vehicle having more than three wheels, at least one means of operation shall be capable of causing brakes to be applied to all the wheels of the vehicle.

(3) The application of one means of operation shall not affect or operate the pedal or hand lever of the other means of operation.

(4) No braking system required by this regulation shall be rendered ineffective by the non-rotation of the engine.

(5) All the brakes of a motor vehicle which are operated by one means of operation shall be capable of being applied by direct mechanical action without the intervention of any hydraulic, electric or pneumatic device.

(6) At least one of the means of operation required by this regulation shall be capable of causing brakes to be applied directly and not through the transmission gear to not less than one-half of the number of wheels of the vehicle:

Provided that where a motor vehicle has more than four wheels and the drive is transmitted to all wheels other than the steering wheels without interposition of a differential driving gear or similar mechanism between the axles carrying the driving wheels, it is deemed to be a sufficient compliance with this regulation if the brakes applied by one means of operation act directly on two driving wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle and the brakes applied by the other means of operation act directly on all other driving wheels.

(7) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a braking system (which may be one of the systems required by this regulation) so designed and constructed that it can at all times be set so as to prevent two at least, or in the case of a vehicle with only three wheels, one of the wheels, from revolving when the vehicle is not being driven or is left unattended:

Provided that this regulation does not apply to motorcycles.

(8) Every motor vehicle which is fitted with a servo braking system which embodies a vacuum or pressure reservoir or reservoirs shall be provided with a warning device so placed as to be readily visible to the driver of the vehicle when in the driving seat in order to indicate any impending failure or deficiency in the vacuum or pressure system.

Brakes required for trailers

13. (1) Except as provided in sub-regulation (2), every trailer exceeding 2 hundredweights in unladen weight shall have an efficient braking system, the brakes of which are capable of being applied when it is being drawn to —

(a) at least two wheels in the case of a trailer having not more than four wheels; and

(b) at least four wheels in the case of a trailer having more than four wheels.

(2) In the case of all trailers, the braking system shall be so constructed that it is not rendered ineffective by the non-rotation of the engine of the drawing vehicle.

Brakes required for bicycles

14. Every bicycle shall be equipped with two independent and efficient brakes sufficient under the most adverse conditions to bring the bicycle to rest within a reasonable distance.

Brakes required for other vehicles

15. Every vehicle other than a motor vehicle or trailer or bicycle shall be equipped with an efficient braking system sufficient under the most adverse conditions to bring the vehicle to rest within a reasonable distance and so designed and constructed that it can at all times be set so as to prevent two at least, or in the case of a vehicle with only three wheels, one of the wheels, from revolving when the vehicle is not being driven or is left unattended.

Construction of vehicles

16. (1) Every motor vehicle shall be so designed and constructed that the driver —

(a) has adequate room and can easily reach and quickly operate the controls; and

(b) while controlling the vehicle, can at all times have a full view of the road and traffic ahead of the motor vehicle.

(2) The driver's seat and the driving wheel shall be placed on the right or off side of every motor vehicle:

Provided that this sub-regulation does not apply to any motor vehicle first registered in Brunei Darussalam before the 31st day of December 1955, which has painted or otherwise plainly marked upon it in English upon some conspicuous place visible from the back of the vehicle the words "LEFT-HAND DRIVE" legible by a person with normal vision at a distance of 25 yards in good daylight.

[Subsidiary]

Driving mirrors

17. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a reflecting mirror, so constructed and fitted to the motor vehicle as to enable the driver of such vehicle to be or become aware of the presence in the rear thereof of any other vehicle:

Provided that this regulation does not apply to a motor vehicle when drawing a trailer if a person is carried on the trailer in a position which affords an uninterrupted view to the rear and such person is provided with efficient means of communicating to the driver the effect of signals given by the drivers of other vehicles in the rear thereof.

Windscreens

18. (1) The glass of all windscreens and windows fitted to any motor vehicle shall be safety glass, that is to say, glass so constructed or treated that if fractured it does not fly into fragments capable of causing severe cuts.

(2) All glass and any transparent material fitted to a motor vehicle shall be maintained in such condition that it does not obscure the vision of the driver while the vehicle is being driven on a road.

(3) No tinted glass shall be used as part of or fitted to the windscreen or window of a motor vehicle except with the prior written permission of the Commissioner of Police or the Director.

(4) For the purposes of sub-regulation (2), a windscreen or window of a motor vehicle is deemed to be obscured if any curtain, blinds, stickers, any material or thing whatsoever whether similar or not are fixed to the windscreen or window whether or not such curtains, blinds, stickers, material or thing do in fact obscure the vision of the driver while the motor vehicle is being driven on a road:

Provided that this sub-regulation does not apply to —

(a) a licence which is required by regulation 75 to be fixed on the windscreen of a motor vehicle; or

(b) any curtains, blinds, stickers, material or thing whatsoever fixed on the windscreen or window of a motor vehicle with the permission of the Commissioner of Police or the Director.

Windscreen wipers

19. An efficient automatic windscreen wiper shall be fitted to every motor vehicle which is so constructed that the driver cannot, by opening the windscreen or otherwise, obtain an adequate view to the front of the vehicle without looking through the windscreen.

Horns

20. Every vehicle other than an animal or hand-drawn vehicle shall be fitted with an instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of its approach or position:

Provided that no such instrument shall consist of a gong, siren, bell or multitoned horn, except in the case of a motor vehicle used solely for fire brigade, ambulance or police purposes.

Silencers

21. Every motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine shall be fitted with a silencer, expansion chamber or other contrivance suitable and sufficient for reducing as far as may be reasonable the noise caused by the escape of the exhaust gases from the engine.

Tyres

22. Every wheel of every vehicle when in use shall be equipped with pneumatic tyres:

Provided that this regulation does not apply to the following vehicles if they are equipped with tyres of soft or elastic material on every wheel —

(a) tractors;

(b) vehicles designed for use and used by or on behalf of the Government or any local authority solely in connection with street cleansing, the collection or disposal of refuse or the collection or disposal of the contents of gullies, latrines or cesspools;

(c) turntable fire escapes or tower wagons;

(d) motor vehicles not exceeding 30 hundredweights in unladen weight or trailers designed for use in works or on private premises and used on a road only in passing from one part of the premises to another or to works or premises in the immediate neighbourhood; and

(e) trailers, being Government plant used on road repairs even if such Government plant is not equipped with tyres of soft or elastic material.

Wings and mudguards

23. Every motor vehicle, trailer and bicycle shall be provided with wings or other similar fittings to catch, so far as is practicable, mud or water thrown up by the rotation of the wheels unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the vehicle:

[Subsidiary]

Provided that this regulation does not apply to tractors or to trailers or any other vehicle used by or on behalf of the Government or any local authority on road repairs or as a living van, water cart or trailer used only for, or used in connection with, the carriage of timber, or trailer drawn by a vehicle the maximum speed of which is restricted to 20 miles per hour or less.

Rear reflectors

24. Every goods vehicle and every trailer shall be fitted with two red reflectors not less than 2 inches in diameter at the rear of the vehicle as far as possible to the extremities of the vehicle and so placed as to reflect the light from the front lamps of over-taking vehicles.

Penalties

25. Any person who drives or causes or permits any other person to drive any vehicle which does not comply with the provisions of these Regulations as to construction, weight and equipment applicable to the class or description of vehicle to which such vehicle belongs is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of \$500:

Provided that a motor vehicle or trailer in respect of which the Director has given his consent in writing to its being licensed in accordance with the provisions of regulation 67 shall, subject to the terms and conditions of such consent, be exempted from the provisions of the regulations referred to in such consent.

Section 2

Use of vehicles

Vehicles to be kept in good condition etc.

26. Every vehicle and all parts and accessories of every vehicle shall at all times be in such condition, and the number of passengers carried by, and the weight, distribution, packing and adjustment of the load of such vehicle shall at all times be such that no danger is caused or is likely to be caused to any person on the vehicle or on a road:

Provided that in the case of a public service vehicle, the provisions of this regulation with regard to the number of passengers carried are deemed to be complied with if the number does not exceed that permitted by the vehicle licence relating to such vehicle.

Loads to be secured

27. The load carried by any vehicle shall be so secured that danger is not likely to be caused to any person on a road by reason of the load or any part thereof falling from the vehicle.

Vehicles to be used for suitable purposes only

28. No vehicle shall be used for any purpose for which it is so unsuitable as to cause, or is likely to cause, danger to any person on the vehicle or on a road.

Projecting loads

29. (1) No vehicle shall, except with the consent in writing of the Director and subject to such conditions as he may impose, carry any load which projects in any direction in such a manner as to cause danger, or is likely to cause danger, to any person on a road.

(2) On any load projecting to the rear of a vehicle there shall be displayed between the hours of sunrise and sunset a red flag, measuring not less than 12 inches square, and between the hours of sunset and sunrise a red lit lamp, at a point not more than 12 inches from the extreme projecting point so as to be easily distinguishable from behind the vehicle.

Windscreen wiper, braking and steering to be kept in good condition

30. Every windscreen wiper required by these Regulations to be fitted to a motor vehicle, and every part of every braking system and of the means of operation thereof fitted to a vehicle as required by these Regulations and all steering gear fitted to a motor vehicle shall at all times, while the vehicle is in use, be maintained in good and efficient working order and shall be properly adjusted.

Tyres and tracks of vehicles

31. (1) All the tyres or tracks of a vehicle shall at all times while the vehicle is being used be of such a design and maintained in such condition as will not in any way cause damage to the surface of the road or danger to persons on or in the vehicle or other persons using the road.

(2) In addition to the requirements of sub-regulation (1), no pneumatic tyres shall be used on a road in such a condition that any part of the cord carcass fabric thereof is exposed.

32. *Repealed.*

Excessive noise

33. (1) No person shall use, or cause or permit to be used, any vehicle which causes any excessive noise either directly or indirectly as a result of—

(a) any defect (including a defect in design or construction), lack of repair or faulty adjustment in the vehicle or any part of such vehicle; or

(b) the faulty packing or adjustment of the load of such vehicle.

[Subsidiary]

(2) No vehicle shall be used in such manner as to cause any excessive noise which could have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of the driver.

Emission of smoke and other substances

33A. No motor vehicle shall be used which emits any smoke, visible vapour, grit, sparks, ashes, cinders or oily substances, the emission of which causes or is likely to cause injury or annoyance to any person, or damage to property, or which endangers or likely to endanger the safety of any person.

Use of horns when vehicles parked

34. When a motor vehicle is stationary on a road, no person shall use or permit to be used any audible warning instrument with which it is fitted except when such use is necessary to prevent risk of accident.

Driver to have proper control of vehicle

35. No person while driving or riding a vehicle shall be in such a position that he cannot have proper control over the vehicle or that he cannot retain full view of the road and traffic ahead or that he cannot by means of hand signals or direction indicators give signals to traffic to the rear of the vehicle.

Precaution to be taken when motor vehicle is left unattended

36. No person in charge of a motor vehicle shall quit the vehicle without having stopped the engine, and where the vehicle is fitted with a brake capable of being set, having set the brake so as effectually to prevent two at least or in the case of a vehicle with only three wheels one of the wheels from revolving:

Provided that this regulation does not apply to prevent the working of the engine of any motor vehicle designed and constructed to supply by means of such engine motive power for any mechanical operation in addition to the propulsion of such vehicle.

Only one trailer permitted

37. No vehicle shall draw more than one trailer.

No trailers permitted with motorcycle or bicycle

38. No motorcycle or bicycle shall draw a trailer.

Trailers cannot be used for carrying for paying passengers

39. No trailer shall be used for the conveyance of passengers for hire or reward.

Restriction on carriage of passengers

40. (1) No vehicle not constructed or adapted for the safe carriage of passengers shall be used for the carriage of passengers.

(2) This regulation does not apply to the carriage by any such vehicle of such persons as are necessary for the loading or unloading of goods being carried therein.

Penalties

41. If any person uses any vehicle or causes or permits any vehicle to be used in contravention of or fails to comply with any provisions of these Regulations, he is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of \$200 and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine of \$500.

PART 2

Section 1

(Repealed by S 25/2013)

42. — 48. *(Repealed by S 25/2013).*

Section 2

(Repealed by S 73/2008)

49. — 61. *(Repealed by S 73/2008).*

PART 3

Section 1

(Repealed by S 24/2013)

62. — 73. *(Repealed by S 24/2013).*

Section 2

(Repealed by S 24/2013)

74. — 77. *(Repealed by S 24/2013).*

[Subsidiary]

Section 3

(Repealed by S 24/2013)

78. *(Repealed by S 24/2013).*

Section 4

(Repealed by S 24/2013)

79. — 82. *(Repealed by S 24/2013).*

PART 4

DRIVING LICENCES

Section 1

(Repealed by S 23/2013)

83. — 89. *(Repealed by S 23/2013).*

Section 2

(Repealed by S 23/2013)

90. — 91. *(Repealed by S 23/2013).*

Section 3

(Repealed by S 23/2013)

92. — 103. *(Repealed by S 23/2013).*

PART 5

LIGHTING OF VEHICLES

Lights to be provided between sunset and sunrise

104. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Part, every vehicle on any road shall between the hours of sunset and sunrise carry —

(a) two lamps each showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance;

(b) one lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance; and

(c) in the case of a motor vehicle, one lamp or lamps affixed to the rear and illuminating by white light the rear registration plate of the motor vehicle or trailer:

Provided that in the case of —

(a) a motorcycle not having a sidecar attached thereto;

(b) an invalid carriage; and

(c) a bicycle,

only a single lamp showing a white light to the front and a single lamp showing a red light to the rear instead of two such lamps need be carried.

(2) Sub-regulation (1) applies —

(a) in the case of every vehicle, when it is moving; and

(b) in the case of every vehicle other than a motorcycle not having a sidecar attached thereto and other than a bicycle, when it is stationary in any road other than a road or part of a road in respect of which the Director has by notice signified in the *Gazette* directed that the provisions of that sub-regulation do not apply.

Modifications in case of vehicle drawing another vehicle

105. (1) The provisions of regulation 104 apply in the case of a vehicle drawing any other vehicle subject to the following modifications —

(a) a lamp showing a red light need not be carried by the drawing vehicle; and

(b) no lamp showing a light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn:

Provided that, if the distance between the vehicle being drawn and the drawing vehicle exceeds 5 feet, each vehicle shall be required to carry the same lamps as if it was not a drawing vehicle or a vehicle being drawn.

[Subsidiary]

Prohibition against red lights being shown to front

106. No vehicle shall show a red light to the front.

Prohibition against white lights being shown to rear

107. No vehicle shall show any light of a colour other than red to the rear:

Provided that this regulation does not apply to —

(a) lamps carried by motor vehicles for the purpose of the internal illumination thereof or illuminating a registration number or any device for giving signals or overtaking traffic or used solely when reverse gear is engaged; or

(b) any amber, red or blue flashing or revolving light fitted to any ambulance, fire engine or police vehicle on duty.

Lights to be fixed

108. Except as otherwise provided in this Part, no light shown by a vehicle other than a dipping headlight shall be moved by swivelling, deflecting or otherwise while the vehicle is in motion:

Provided that this regulation does not apply to searchlights or other special lamps fitted to or carried on any vehicles used for naval, military, air force, police or public utility service purposes.

Obligatory front lamps

109. Every lamp showing to the front a white light required to be carried on any vehicle under this Part (such lamps being hereinafter in this Part referred to as “obligatory front lamps”) shall —

(a) be fixed so that the centre of the lamp is at a height not exceeding 5 feet from the ground; and

(b) except in the case of a tower wagon or of a motorcycle be so fixed that no part of the vehicle or its equipment (exclusive of the driving mirror and of any direction indicator when in operation) extends laterally on the same side as the lamp more than 12 inches beyond the centre of the lamp.

Position and power of obligatory front lamps

110. Where two obligatory front lamps are carried on any vehicle, they shall be fixed on opposite sides of the vehicle, and as nearly as possible be of the same power, and fixed at the same height from the ground.

Position of red rear light

111. The lamp showing to the rear a red light required to be carried on any motor vehicle under regulation 104 shall be so fixed that —

- (a) it is either on the centre line or on the offside of the vehicle;
- (b) its centre is at a height not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches from the ground;
and
- (c) no part of the vehicle projects at any time to the rear more than 6 feet measured horizontally beyond such lamp.

Vehicles to be parked on left hand side of road during hours of darkness

112. No vehicle shall remain stationary between the hours of sunset and sunrise on the right hand side of the road so that its front obligatory lamps are facing the direction of oncoming traffic on the side:

Provided that this regulation does not apply to any vehicle parked on any part of any road specially set aside for the parking of vehicles or as a stand for public service vehicles.

Dipping mechanism

113. All obligatory front lamps carried by any motor vehicle shall be so constructed and fitted that they are incapable or can be made incapable, by a device operated from the driving seat, of dazzling any person standing on the same horizontal plane as the vehicle at a greater distance than 25 feet from the lamp whose eye level is not less than 3 feet 6 inches above that plane, or can be extinguished from the driving seat and replaced by alternative lamps incapable of dazzling a person in such circumstances.

Penalties

114. If any person causes or permits any vehicle to be on any road in contravention of any of the requirements of this Part or otherwise fails to comply with any such requirement, he is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of \$200 and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine of \$500.

PART 6

[S 48/2010]

TRAFFIC SIGNS

Traffic signs to conform with Schedule 10

115. The traffic signs which the Director and any persons authorised by him (hereinafter called “the highway authority”) may cause or permit to be placed on or near

[Subsidiary]

any road for the purposes specified in Schedule 10 shall conform as to size, colour and type with the indications given in the diagrams set out in that Schedule:

Provided that a traffic sign shall be held to conform with such indications if the measurements of such sign or of any design or lettering thereon are greater or less than the indicated measurements by not more than 2 and one-half *per cent*.

Additional languages

116. The wording on the traffic signs shall be in English:

Provided that translation of the wording in the Chinese and Malay languages may be added —

(a) on the extension of the same width as the sign below the English wording on the signs shown in diagrams (1) to (16) inclusive in Part 1 of Schedule 10; and

(b) in a convenient position on other signs, the dimensions of such being varied to allow such addition.

Danger signs

117. The nature of the source of danger of which the signs shown in Part 1 of Schedule 10 are to give warning is specified in the Schedule in respect of each sign. The word “CUSTOMS” or the words “CUSTOMS GATES” may be substituted for the words “LEVEL CROSSING” on the sign shown in diagram 3 in Part 1 of Schedule 10.

General size of signs

118. Subject to the provisions of regulations 115 and 116, the signs shown in the diagrams (1) to (16) inclusive in Part 1 of Schedule 10 shall be 21 inches in length and 12 inches in breadth.

Special requirements of signs (1) to (17)

119. The signs shown in diagrams (1) to (17) inclusive in Part 1 of Schedule 10 shall be surmounted at a height of 6 inches by an equilateral hollow triangle of a signal red colour, the sides of which shall be 18 inches in length and 3 inches in breadth.

Special requirements of signs (19), (19a) and (20)

120. The signs shown in diagrams (19), (19a) and (20) in Part 1 of Schedule 10 shall either —

(a) have —

- (i) the triangle and the circle fitted either with red reflex lenses not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter or with red reflecting material; and
- (ii) the word “STOP” fitted with white reflex lenses not less than five-eighths of an inch in diameter or the background to the word “STOP” fitted with white reflecting material; or

(b) be illuminated either externally or internally between sunset and sunrise:

Provided that it shall not be necessary for any such sign to be illuminated at any time during which the street lamps, if any, on the road where the sign is erected are extinguished.

Signs in Part 2 of Schedule 10

121. The wording on the signs shown in diagrams (2) and (3) in Part 2 of Schedule 10 and the dimensions of the plate forming part of the latter sign may be varied according to the nature of the restrictions or prohibitions to which they relate.

Signs in Part 3 of Schedule 10

122. Where the circumstances so require, the word “RIGHT” shall be substituted for the word “LEFT” in the signs shown in diagrams (1) and (2) in Part 3 of Schedule 10 and the arrow in the former sign shall be reversed.

Increase in dimensions of signs

123. Where in the opinion of the highway authority a sign of the dimensions shown in diagram (3) in Part 3 of Schedule 10 would be insufficiently conspicuous for the guidance of drivers, the linear dimensions of the sign may be doubled.

Part 5 of Schedule 10

124. The subjects on which the signs shown in Part 5 of Schedule 10 are to give information to users of the highway as specified in the Schedule in respect of each sign.

Parking place signs

125. The signs shown in diagrams (1), (2) and (3) in Part 5 of Schedule 10 are to be used only in connection with parking places. Notices may be used in conjunction with the sign shown in diagram (1) indicating limitations of the use of the parking place to which it refers.

[Subsidiary]

Sound restriction sign

126. (1) The sign shown in diagram (4) in Part 5 of Schedule 10 shall be used only to indicate a restriction on the sounding of electric or bulb horns or other signalling appliances.

(2) The dimensions and colours of the sign and of any lettering or other part thereof shall be those specified in the diagram.

Dimensions of sign (6) in Part 5 of Schedule 10

127. The dimensions of the lettering and of the name panel of the sign shown in diagram (6) in Part 5 of Schedule 10 may be varied if necessary to accommodate the number of letters required.

Variation of signs (7) and (8) in Part 5 of Schedule 10

128. The types of sign shown in diagrams (7) and (8) in Part 5 of Schedule 10 may be varied according to the nature of the junction to which they relate by adjusting the direction of the arrows and by the use of a greater or less number of panels than those shown on the sign in diagram (7).

Use of sign (9) in Part 5 of Schedule 10

129. A sign of the type shown in diagram (9) in Part 5 of Schedule 10 may be used at a road junction to indicate the destination of a road leading from the junction.

Height of signs in Part 5 of Schedule 10

130. (1) The height of lettering on signs of the types shown in diagrams (7), (8) and (9) in Part 5 of Schedule 10 shall be as follows —

(a) in diagram (7), not less than 4 inches nor more than 4 and one-half inches; and

(b) in diagrams (9) and (10), not less than 6 inches.

(2) The height of the lettering shown on the signs illustrated in diagrams (5) and (6) shall be 3 inches and 6 inches respectively.

Restrictions on sign (3) in Part 3 of Schedule 10

131. A sign of the type shown in diagram (3) in Part 3 of Schedule 10 shall not be used unless it is intended to be illuminated internally during the hours of darkness.

Variation of overall dimensions

132. The overall dimensions of the signs shown in diagram (5) and in diagrams (8) to (11) inclusive and the dimensions of the panels in signs of the type shown in diagram (7) in Part 5 of Schedule 10 may be varied.

Colour of signs

133. Except as provided in these Regulations or where otherwise indicated in the diagrams, the letters and numerals in the signs of the types shown in the diagrams in Parts 1 to 5 inclusive of Schedule 10 shall be in black upon a white ground and the symbols shall be in red or in black upon a white ground.

Lines and other markings on carriageways

134. (1) Lines may be placed on carriageways for indicating —

(a) places where traffic must stop when required to do so either by a police officer controlling traffic at junction or at pedestrian crossing or by signal light or traffic sign;

(b) the course to be taken by traffic;

(c) the proximity and situation of street refuges;

(d) the places reserved for bus stops, parking places or other reserved or prohibited areas;

(e) crossing places for pedestrians;

(f) a prohibition on overtaking or parking; or

(g) a yellow box.

(2) Where lines are used to indicate a prohibition on overtaking and parking, two lines shall be placed parallel to each other not less than 5 inches apart, longitudinally along the carriageway, being either —

(a) two continuous lines; or

(b) two lines, one continuous and one broken.

(3) (a) Where two continuous lines are so placed, drivers of vehicles travelling in either direction shall not cause their vehicles to overtake a vehicle in front of them or to cross such lines.

[Subsidiary]

(b) Where one continuous line and one broken line are so placed, drivers of vehicles proceeding on the left of the continuous line shall not cause their vehicles to overtake a vehicle in front of them or to cross the continuous line.

(c) In either case no vehicle shall be permitted to be parked on any part of a road along which such double lines are placed.

(4) Where lines are used to indicate a prohibition on parking, one continuous line shall be placed along the carriageway or along the edge of a carriageway.

(5) Appropriate words or arrows may be placed on roads to indicate —

(a) places where traffic must stop or slow down;

(b) the course to be taken by traffic; or

(c) the place reserved for bus stops, parking places or other reserved or prohibited parking areas.

(6) Where the carriageway is sufficiently wide, continuous or broken lines parallel to the central line and on the nearside of it may be drawn to form traffic lanes in each of which traffic intending to proceed in a particular direction may take up position. These lanes should not be less than 8 feet and not more than 12 feet wide except one nearest to the edge of the road. Where continuous filtering to the left is permitted, the line nearest to edge of the carriageway may be continued beyond the stop line and curved to the left.

(7) At authorised pedestrian crossings, two parallel lines are placed 4 feet apart right cross the road.

(8) A yellow box is indicated by yellow lines connecting the 4 corners of an area of road at a road junction, intersection or on any part of the road and hatching the area diagonally, as shown in diagrams (1), (2) and (3) in Part 9 of Schedule 10.

Colour, dimensions etc. of lines

135. (1) The colour of lines and other traffic signs on the carriageway shall be yellow or white, and the lines may either be painted or may be made of metal or other suitable material.

(2) The width of transverse lines on the carriageway shall be 5 inches; the width of other lines shall be not less than 4 nor more than 5 inches.

Use of words on carriageway

136. (1) The words “LOOK LEFT” or “LOOK RIGHT” in letters 12 inches in depth, the strokes of which are 2 inches in width, may be used on the carriageway for the purposes of warning pedestrians in one-way streets.

(2) The words “BUS STOP” or “RESERVED FOR BUSES” in letters 12 inches in depth, the strokes of which are 2 inches in width, may be used on the carriageway in conjunction with the lines authorised by regulation 134(1)(d).

(3) At places where traffic is required to turn to the left or to the right, the words “TURN LEFT” or “TURN RIGHT” may be used on the carriageway in letters 4 feet in depth, the strokes of which are 4 inches in width, and the direction which traffic is to take may be further indicated by arrows with shafts 4 inches in width.

(4) The word “SLOW” in letters 4 feet in depth and of the form shown in the diagram in Part 6 of Schedule 10 may be used on the carriageway at the approach to road junctions in built-up areas and at similar places where drivers of vehicles are liable not to see other warning signs.

Marking limits of parking

137. The limits of parking places and of public service vehicle stands may be marked on the carriageway by means of broken lines or of equilateral triangular studs with sides 5 inches in length at distances of 2 feet from each other.

Flashing beacons

138. Beacons showing an intermittent red light may be used at important cross roads for the purpose of warning drivers subject to the following provisions —

(a) the diameter of the lenses shall not be less than 6 and one-half inches nor more than 8 inches;

(b) the height of the centre of the lenses from the carriageway shall not be less than 8 feet nor more than 10 feet;

(c) the rate of flashing shall not be less than 60 nor more than 70 per minute; and

(d) the structure on which the lamps are placed shall be painted black and white in alternate horizontal bands and the base thereof shall be illuminated with a white floodlight.

[Subsidiary]

Temporary beacons

139. Temporary beacons showing an intermittent red light may be used on special occasions or in connection with road works in order to assist the safe movement of traffic subject to the following provisions —

(a) the diameter of the lenses shall not be less than 5 inches nor more than 8 inches;

(b) the height of the centre of the lenses from the carriageway shall not be less than 4 feet nor more than 8 feet;

(c) the rate of flashing shall not be less than 60 nor more than 70 per minute; and

(d) the structure on which the lamps are supported shall be painted black and white in alternate horizontal bands.

“STOP” and “GO” signs for use in connection with road works etc.

140. (1) Where road works are in progress or where for some other reason the width of the carriageway is temporarily restricted so that it will carry only one line of traffic, the signs of size, colour and type illustrated in diagram (1) in Part 7 of Schedule 10 may be used for the purposes of controlling traffic.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall prevent the use for the purposes aforesaid of devices which are already at the date of these Regulations in the possession of highway authorities, police, officers, or of contractors engaged in the business of making or repairing roads, or of any statutory undertaker who has lawful authority to break up a road, or to prevent the control of traffic for such purposes by a person by means of red or green flags.

Light signals

141. Light signals may be used for the control of vehicular traffic subject to the following provisions —

(a) three lights shall be used facing the stream of traffic which the signal is intended to control, one red, one amber and one green;

(b) the lamps showing the coloured lights aforesaid be arranged vertically, the lamp showing a red light being the uppermost and that showing the green light the lowermost;

(c) each lamp shall be separately illuminated and the effective diameter of the lens thereof shall not be less than 8 inches nor more than 8 and one-quarter inches;

(d) the height of the centre of the green lens from the carriageway shall be 7 feet 6 inches, provided that where desirable owing to road gradients this height may be increased to not more than 10 feet;

(e) the centres of the lenses shall not be more than 14 inches apart;

(f) the head of the signal enclosing the lamps and the post, if any, on which it is supported, shall be painted black and white in alternative horizontal bands;

(g) the word “STOP” in black lettering shall be placed upon the lens of the lamp showing a red light and no other lettering shall be used upon the lenses or in connection with a light signal; and

(h) the sequence of the signal lights shown for the purpose of controlling vehicular traffic shall be as follows —

- (i) red;
- (ii) amber and red together;
- (iii) green; and
- (iv) amber.

Significance of light signals

142. The significance of the light signal aforesaid shall be as follows —

(a) the red signal shall be taken as prohibiting vehicular traffic to proceed beyond the stop line on the carriageway provided in conjunction with the signals until the green signal is shown;

(b) the amber-with-red signal shall be taken to denote an impending change in the indications given by the signal from red to green but shall not be taken to alter the prohibitory significance of the red signal;

(c) the green signal shall be taken to indicate that vehicular traffic may pass the signal and proceed straight on or to the left or to the right with due regard to the safety of other users of the road and subject to the directions of any police officer or other duly authorised person who may be engaged in the regulation of traffic; and

(d) the amber signal shown alone shall be taken as prohibiting vehicular traffic to proceed beyond the stop line except in the case of any vehicle which when the signal first appears is so close to the stop line that it cannot safely be stopped before passing the line:

[Subsidiary]

Provided that where a green arrow is used in conjunction with a light signal, vehicles may proceed in the direction indicated by the arrow during such time as the arrow is illuminated notwithstanding that they would otherwise be required by the signal to stop.

Light signals for pedestrians

143. Light signals may be used for the purpose of indicating to pedestrians the period during which it is desirable that they should or should not cross the carriageway. The provisions of regulation 141(c), (d), (e) and (f) does, but the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (g) and (h) thereof do not, apply to these light signals. Red and green lights only shall be used for those purposes and the words “DON’T CROSS” shall be used upon the lenses of the lamps showing a red light and “CROSS NOW” upon the lenses of the lamps showing a green light.

Visibility

144. All traffic signs shall be erected so as to be clearly visible to the drivers of approaching vehicles.

Position, location and height

145. Traffic signs in diagrams (1) to (16) and (18) to (20) in Part 1 of Schedule 10 shall be erected on the left of the road the lowest edge being not less than 4 feet 6 inches and not more than 7 feet above ground level, provided that where desirable owing to road gradients this height may in the discretion of the highway authority be increased to not more than 10 feet. All signs shall be positioned and mounted as the highway authority deems best in relation to the site protected, except that speed limit and speed de-limit signs shall be placed to mark the line at which such limit commences or ends.

Damage to traffic signs

146. Any person who without lawful authority removes, injures, tampers with or obscures any traffic sign erected under these Regulations is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of \$200 and, in the case of second or third subsequent conviction, to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for 3 months.

PART 7

GENERAL

Vehicle to keep to left

147. Every vehicle when in use shall be driven or ridden as close as possible to the left-hand side of the road except when overtaking another vehicle or when turning to the right.

Priority over other vehicles

147A. (1) Any ambulance, fire engine or police vehicle shall when on duty have the right of way over all other traffic if it makes known its approach by means of the sounding of a distinctive gong, siren, bell or multitoned horn:

Provided that such priority shall not be held to relieve the driver of any such vehicle of his liability under the civil law or the provisions of any law relating to dangerous, careless or inconsiderate driving.

(2) All other traffic shall on being warned as aforesaid of the approach of any ambulance, fire engine or police vehicle, draw in as close as possible to the left hand side of the road and other vehicles shall then be brought to a standstill to allow a clear passage for such ambulance, fire engine or police vehicle.

Overtaking

148. No vehicle when in use shall be driven or ridden to overtake another vehicle at a bend in a road, on the brow of a hill, upon a bridge or at a cross-road.

Parking

149. (1) Except where otherwise permitted by a traffic sign or the driver or person in charge of the vehicle receives instructions from a police officer to stop or park elsewhere, vehicles shall be stopped or parked as close as possible to the left-hand side of the road.

(2) No vehicle shall be stopped or parked in such manner as to cause inconvenience, obstruction or danger to any other user of the road and in particular —

- (a) within 20 feet of the corner of any road;
- (b) within 10 feet of any fire hydrant duly marked as such;
- (c) at any stopping place for stage carriages duly marked as such; or
- (d) in any area of any road indicated by a lawful traffic sign to be an area in which parking or waiting is not allowed.

Signals

150. The driver or person in charge of any vehicle in use shall give, as occasion arises and in sufficient time to enable his signals to be effective, the appropriate traffic signals as set out in Schedule 11:

[Subsidiary]

Provided that the driver or person in charge of a vehicle may *in lieu* of the appropriate signals set out in that Schedule, use a mechanical indicator visible from the rear for the purpose of indicating his intention to run to the right or to the left:

Provided further that no such indicator may be so used —

- (a) unless it is in good working order; and
- (b) in the case of it being used between the hours of sunset and sunrise, unless it is adequately illuminated.

Duty to obey direction of police officer on traffic duty

151. The driver or person in charge of any vehicle in use shall obey promptly any signal or direction given to him by a police officer in uniform directing traffic or by any police officer in uniform who signals to him or calls upon him to stop.

Offences

152. No person driving or in charge of a vehicle shall —

- (a) cause or permit any person to be carried on the running board or otherwise than within the body of the vehicle;
- (b) cause or permit any person to stand or to sit in such manner or position as to hamper him in the control of the vehicle;
- (c) in the case of a motorcycle, carry more than one other person or carry such other person otherwise than sitting astride such motorcycle on a proper seat securely fixed to the motorcycle behind the driver's seat;
- (d) in the case of a bicycle, carry any other person on such bicycle;
- (e) in the case of a bicycle, ride such bicycle unless when seated in the saddle his feet rest easily on the footrests or pedals when at their lowest level;
- (f) in the case of a bicycle, ride such bicycle so that it is beside and to the right of another bicycle going in the same direction, other than when passing such other bicycle; or
- (g) in the case of a motor vehicle using its obligatory front lamps, on meeting another vehicle approaching from the opposite direction, fail to operate the anti-dazzle device for which provision is made in regulation 113.

Driving etc. into yellow box

152A. Notwithstanding any light signal, no person shall drive or ride a vehicle or part thereof into a yellow box unless every part of that vehicle is able to be driven or ridden out of that yellow box without becoming stationary.

Cyclist not to hold on to any moving vehicle

153. No person using a bicycle shall hold on to any other moving vehicle or to any person carried on such vehicle.

False statements

154. No person shall wilfully or recklessly make any false statement for the purposes of obtaining any licence issued under the provisions of these Regulations or for the purposes of facilitating any other person in obtaining such a licence.

Penalties

155. (1) Any person contravening any of the provisions of regulations 147 to 153 (both regulations inclusive) is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of \$100.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of regulation 154 is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of \$500.

156. — 157. *Omitted.*

PART 8

LOADING OF VEHICLES

Laden weight of vehicle and trailer

158. The total laden weight of a trailer, whether wheeled or track-laying, together with that of any motor tractor, heavy vehicle or motor car drawing such trailer in each case, whether wheeled or track-laying, shall not exceed 12 tons.

Laden weight of heavy vehicle or motor car

159. The weight transmitted to the road surface by any one wheel of heavy vehicle or a motor car where no other wheel is in the same line transversely shall not exceed 3 tons and the weights so transmitted by any two wheels in line transversely shall not exceed, in the case of a four wheeled vehicle, 6 tons, and in the case of a vehicle with more than four wheels, 5 tons, and the sum of the weights transmitted to the road surface by all the wheels of a heavy vehicle or motor car shall not exceed in the

[Subsidiary]

case of a vehicle with four wheels, 9 tons and in the case of a vehicle with more than four wheels, 12 tons.

Laden weight of trailer

160. The total weight transmitted to the road surface by any two wheels of a trailer transversely shall not exceed 4 tons:

Provided that in the case of a two wheeled trailer forming part of an articulated vehicle the weight transmitted to the road surface by the wheels thereof may equal but shall not exceed 6 tons if all the wheels of the articulated vehicle are equipped with pneumatic tyres, but the total weight transmitted to the road surface by all the wheels of the articulated vehicle shall not exceed 12 tons.

Maximum load to be carried on trailers, heavy vehicles or motor cars

161. The maximum load permissible to be carried on any trailer, heavy vehicle or motor car, shall not exceed the difference between the laden weight of the trailer, heavy vehicle or motor car and their unladen weights.

Distribution of weights

162. In the case of a heavy vehicle, motor car or trailer, whether laden or unladen, the weight transmitted to any strip of the surface upon which the vehicle rests contained between any two parallel lines drawn 2 feet apart on that surface at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall not exceed 6 tons.

PART 9

Repealed

163. — 171. (*Repealed*).

SCHEDULE 1

(Repealed by S 25/2013)

SCHEDULE 2

(Repealed by S 24/2013)

SCHEDULE 3

(Repealed by S 24/2013)

SCHEDULE 5

(Repealed by S 23/2013)

SCHEDULE 6

(Repealed by S 23/2013)

SCHEDULE 7

(Repealed by S 23/2013)

SCHEDULE 8

(Repealed by S 23/2013)

SCHEDULE 9

(Repealed by S 23/2013)

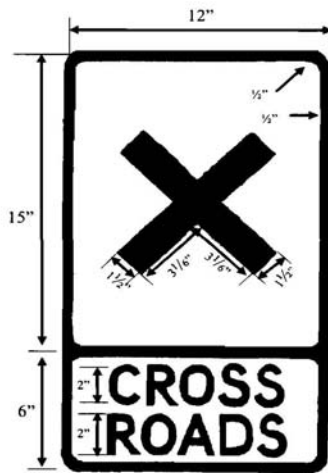
SCHEDULE 10

(regulation 115)

TRAFFIC SIGNS

PART 1

Signs for warning users of the highway of the need for special caution



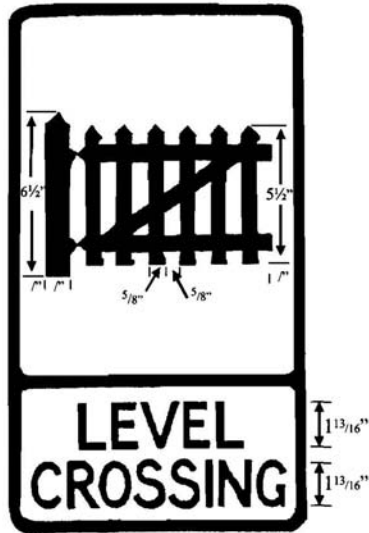
(1)
Cross roads



(2)
Level crossing without gate

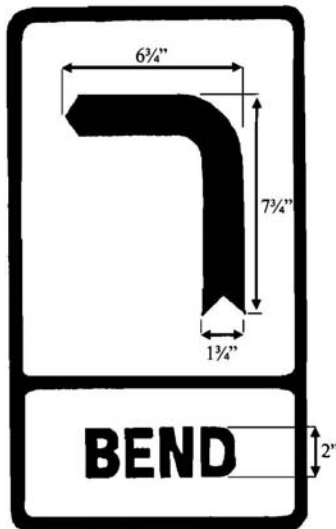
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



(3)

Level crossing with gates



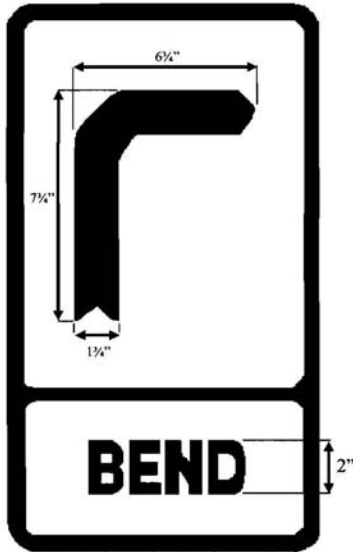
(4)

Left bend in road

[Subsidiary]

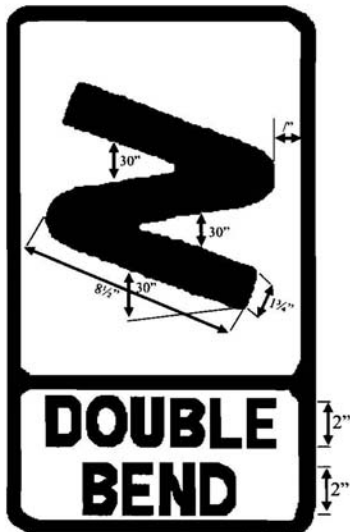
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



(5)

Right bend in road

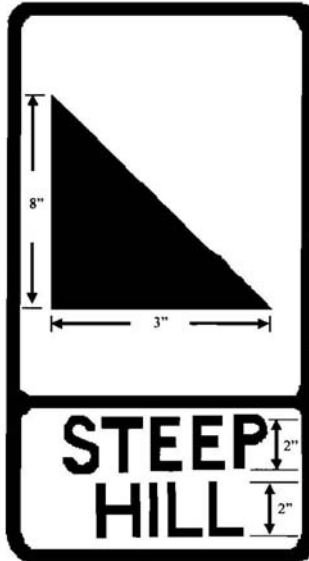


(6)

Double bend in road

SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



(7)
Steep hill

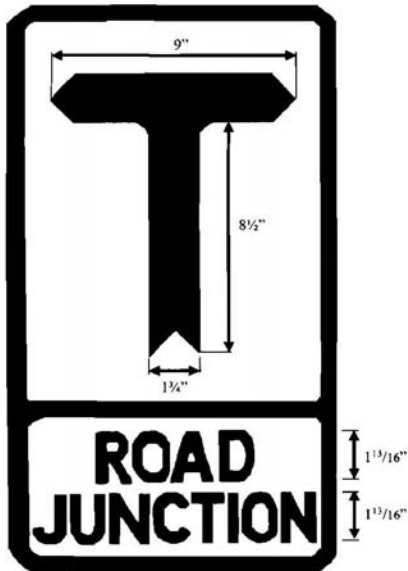


(8)
School

[Subsidiary]

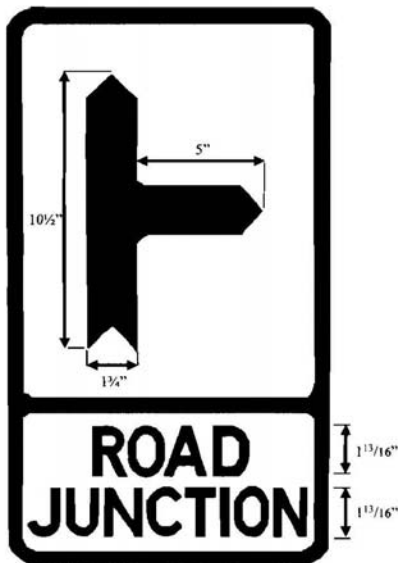
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



(9)

Road junction



(10)

Road junction

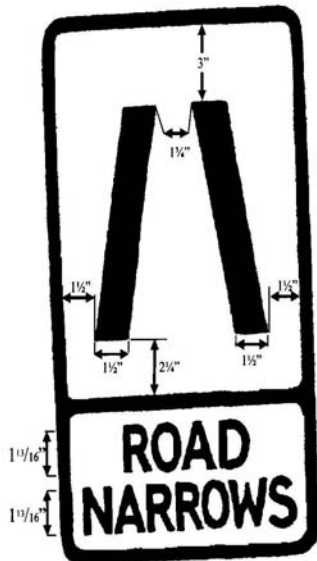
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



(11)

Road junction



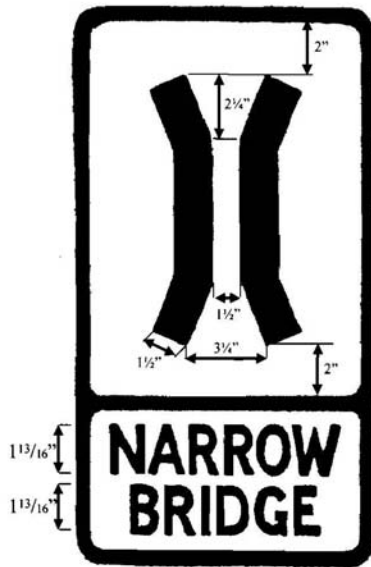
(12)

Narrowing road

[Subsidiary]

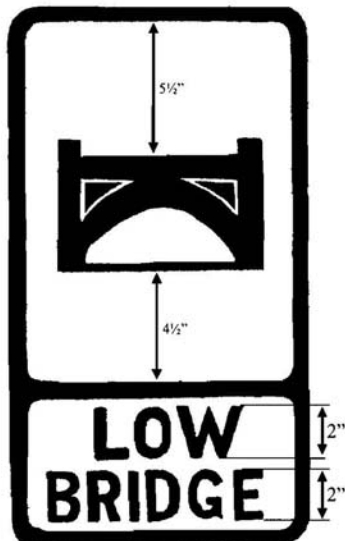
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



(13)

Narrow bridge

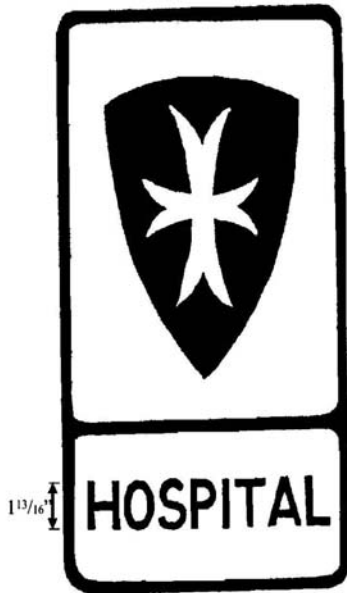


(14)

Low bridge

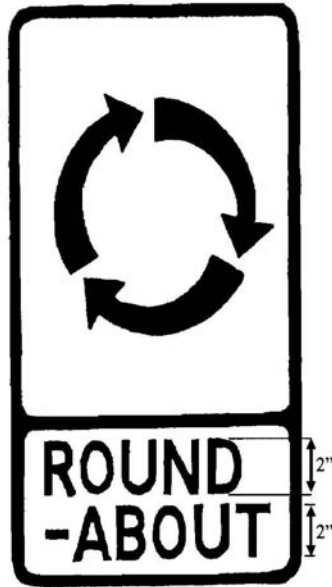
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



(15)

Hospital



(16)

Roundabout

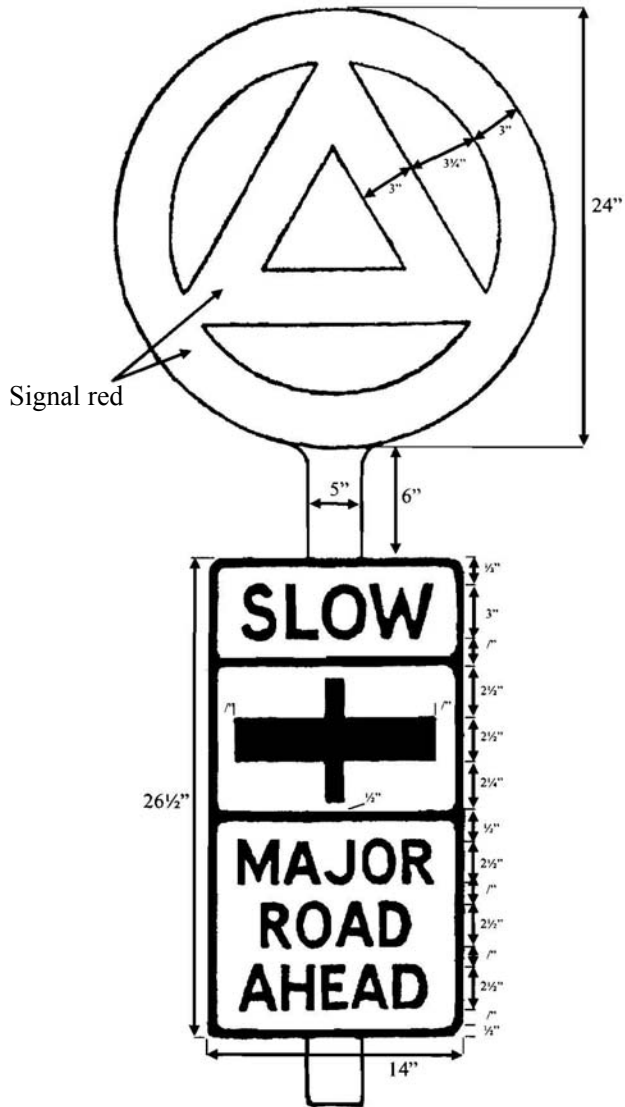


(17)

No through road

SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)

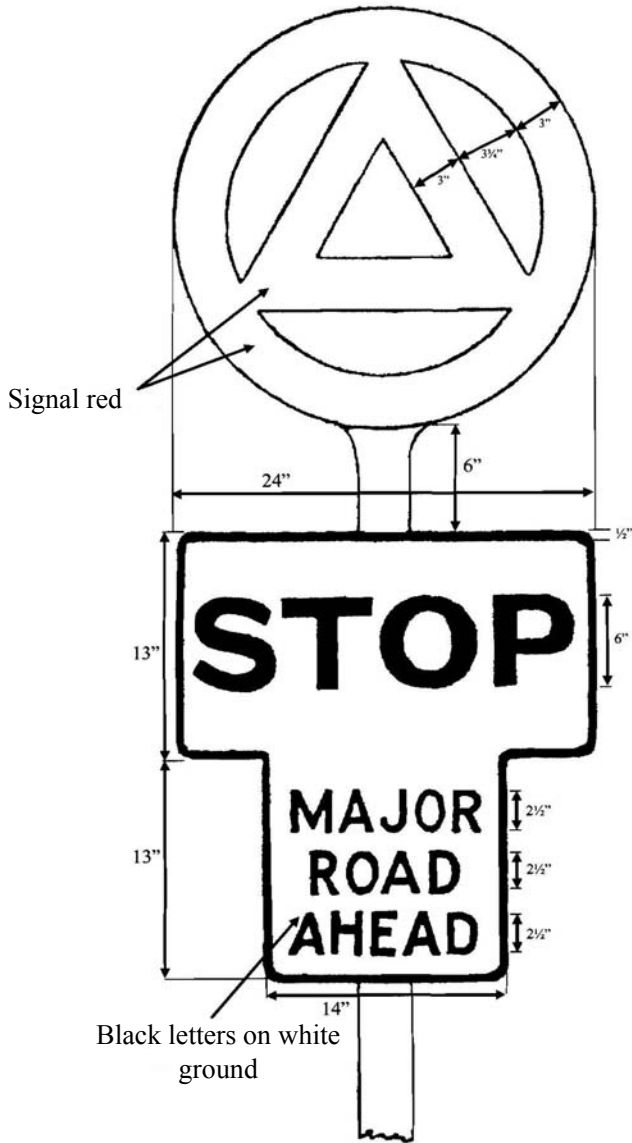


(18)

Approach to
major road

SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

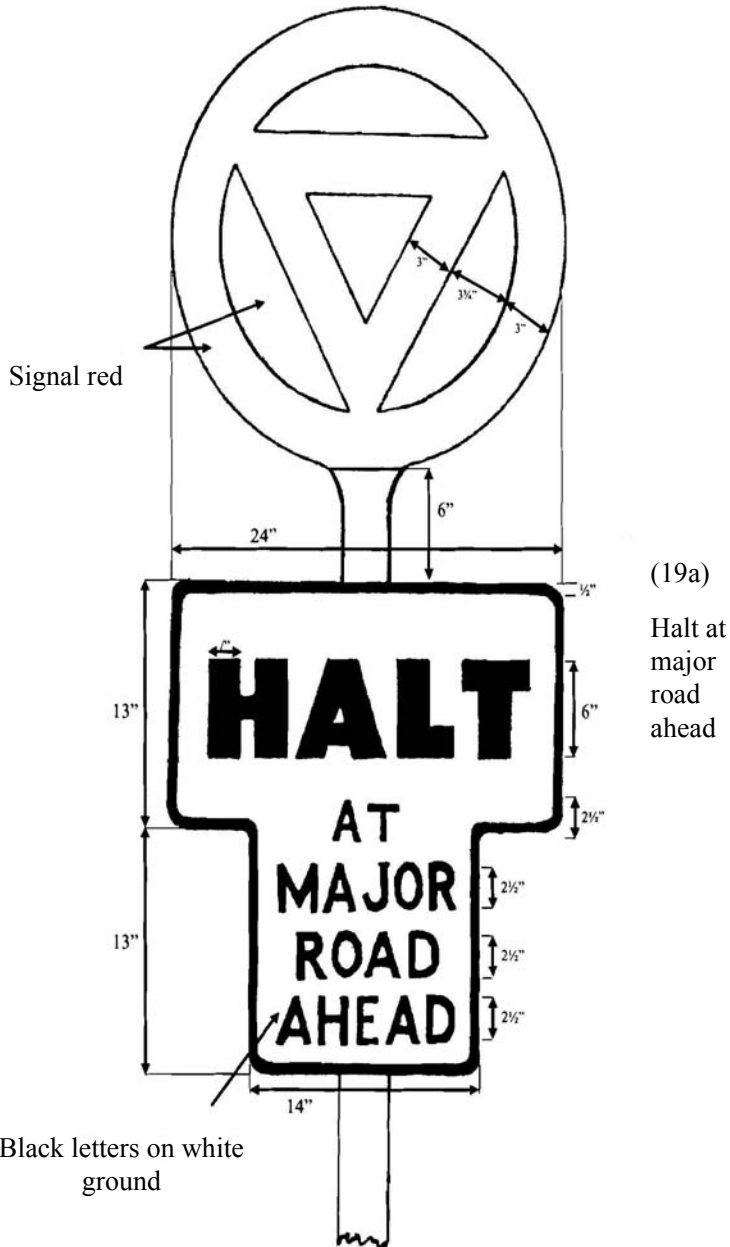
PART 1 — (continued)



(19)
Stop at major road ahead

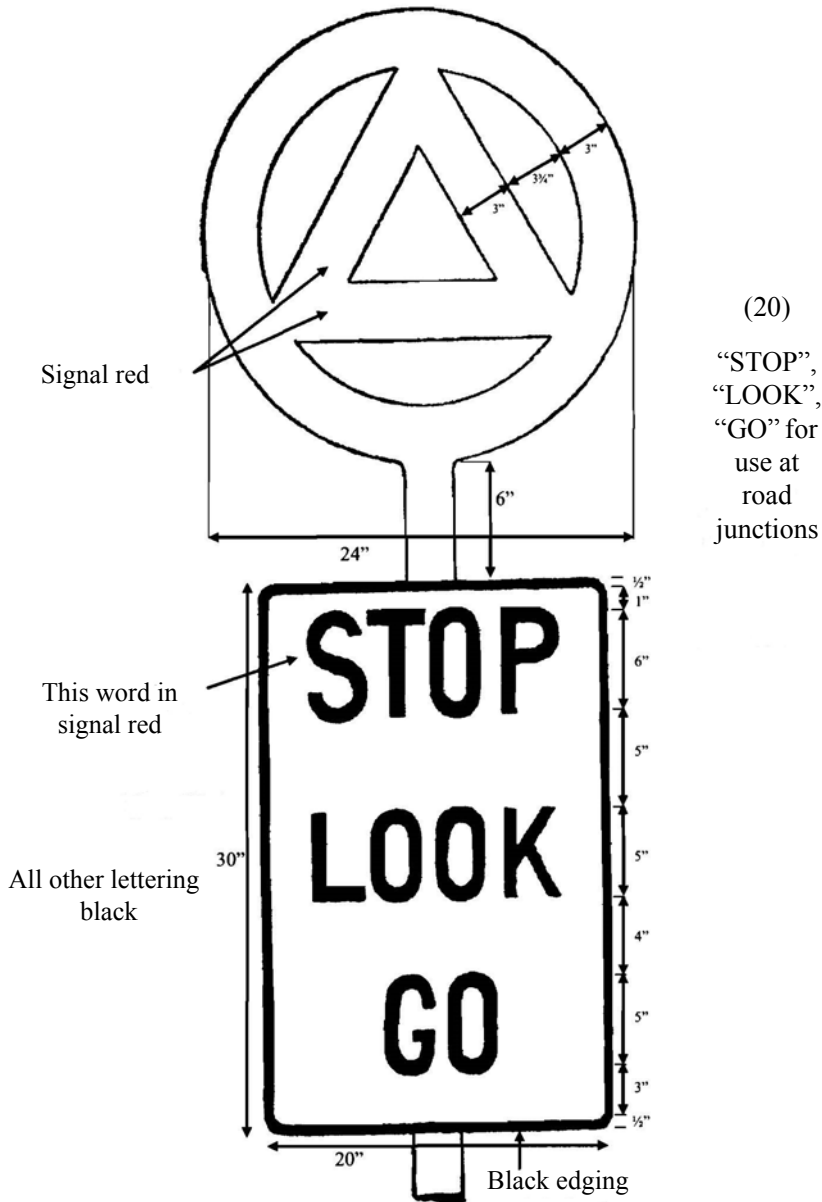
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

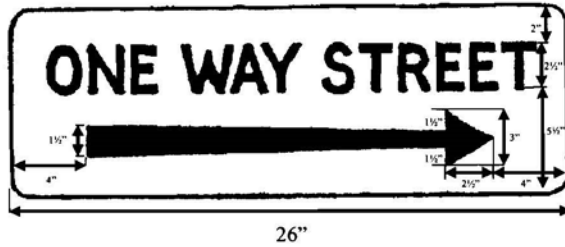
PART 1 — (continued)



[Subsidiary]

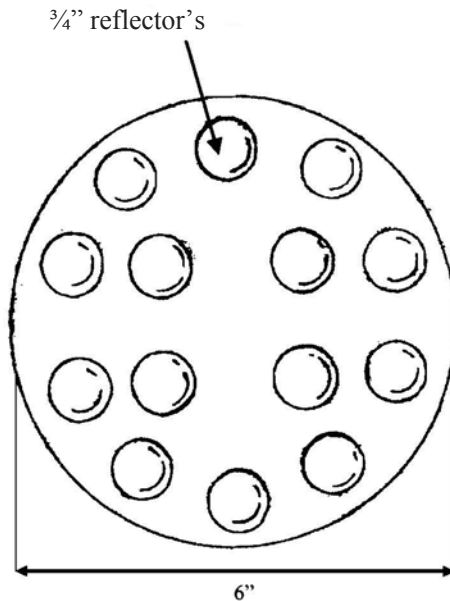
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 1 — (continued)



(21)

One way street



(22)

Proximity of edge
of carriageway

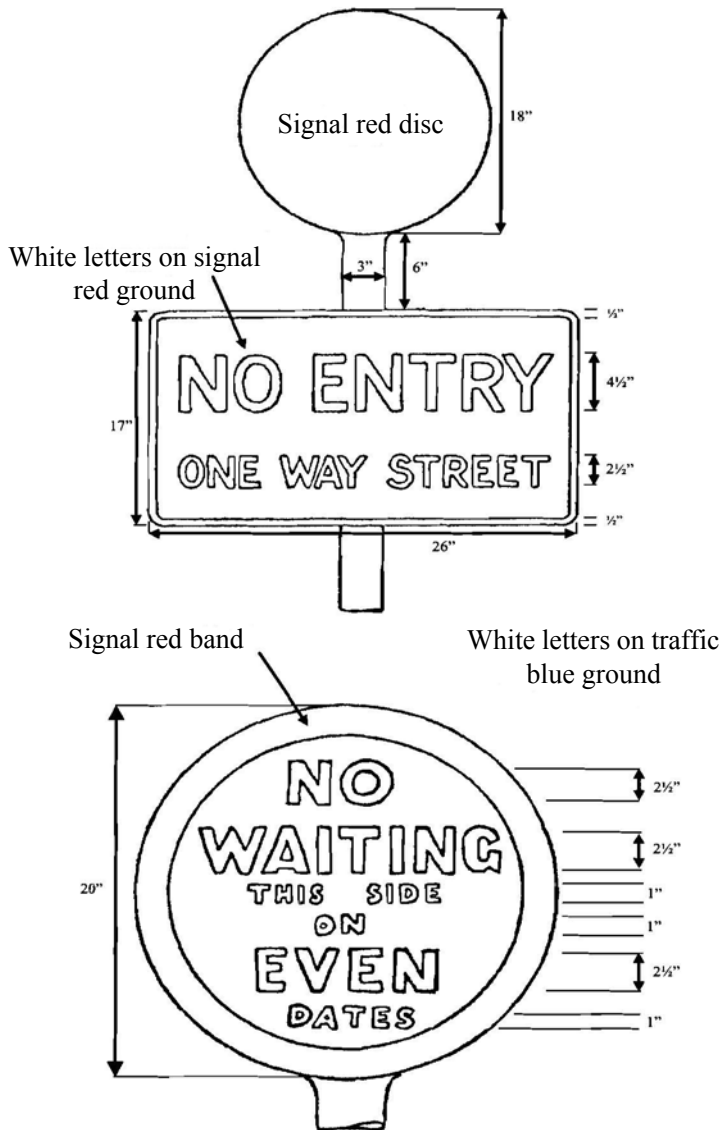
Red reflector on a white ground to indicate
the nearside to the carriageway

White reflector on a white ground to indicate
the offside

SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

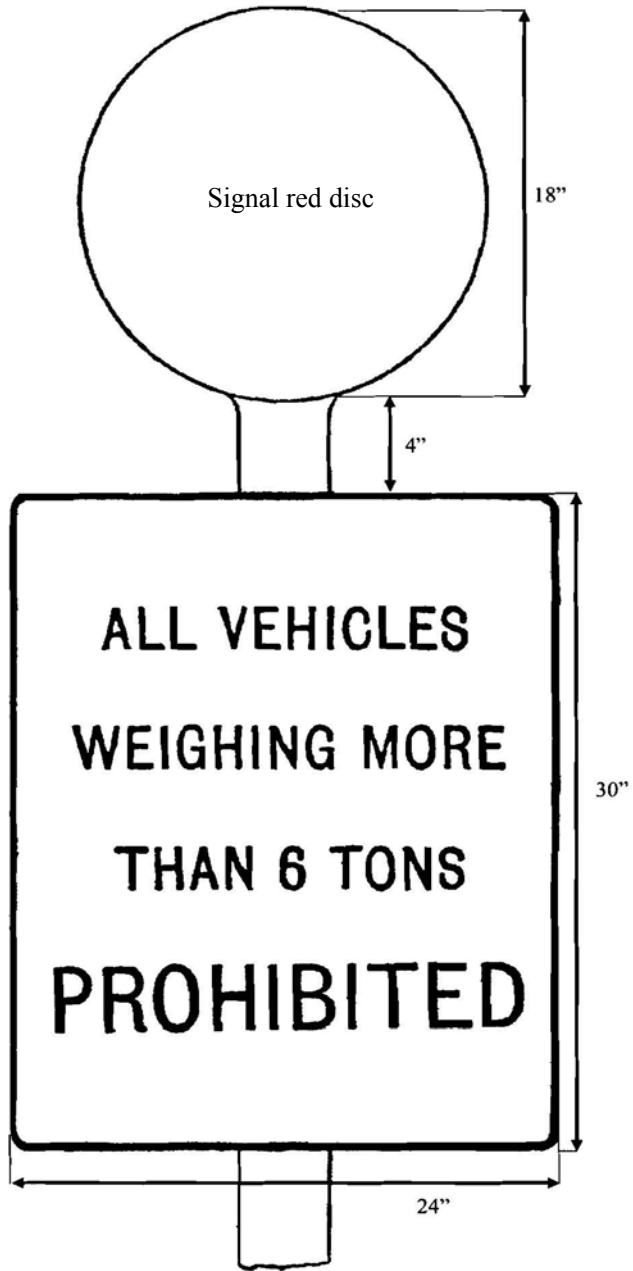
PART 2

Signs for indicating restrictions on the use of roads



SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

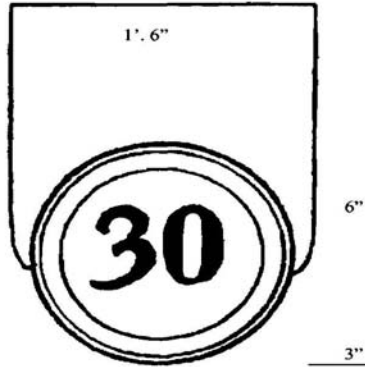
PART 2 — (continued)



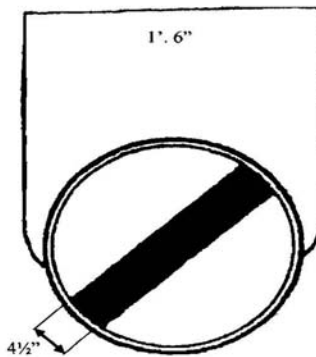
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 2 — (continued)

Limit area begins
(Speed limit applies at this sign)



Limit area ends
(Speed limit ends at this sign)

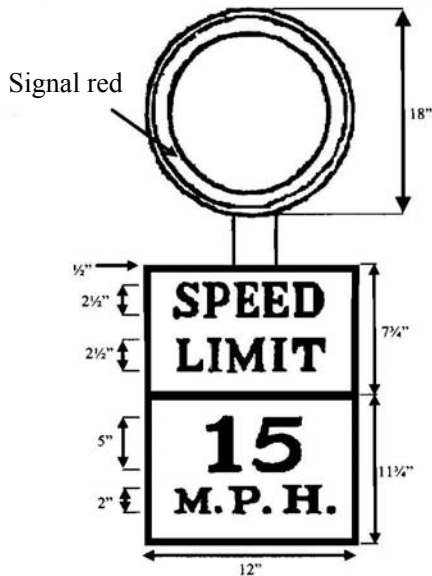


Black stripe

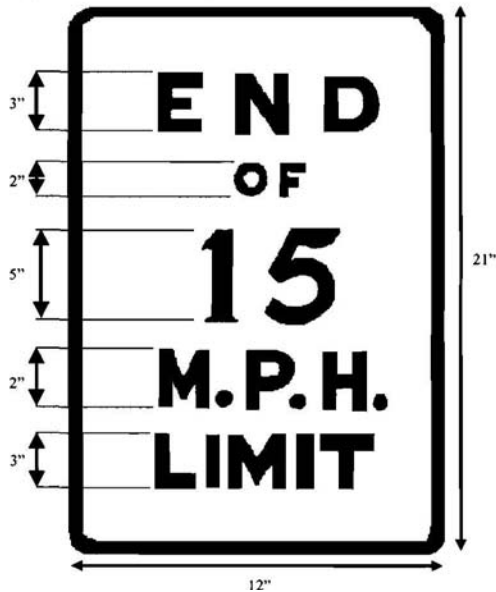
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 2 — (continued)

Special limit area begins
(Such speed limit as may be denoted on sign applies at this sign)



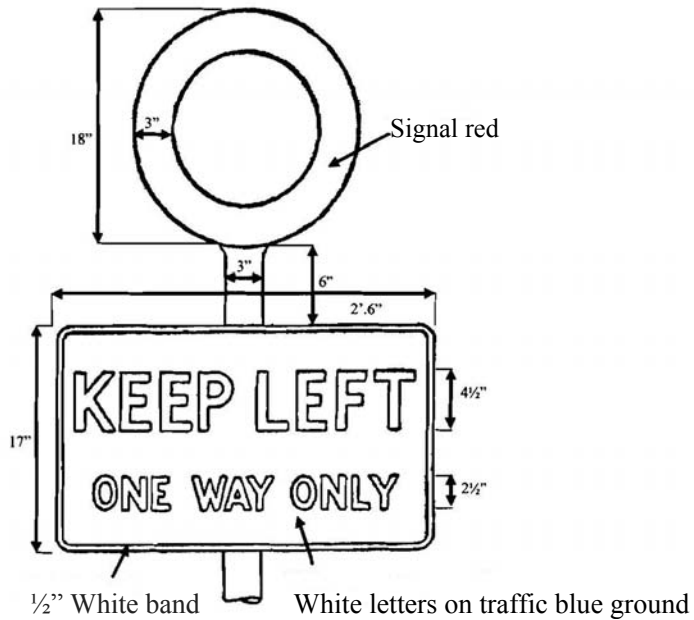
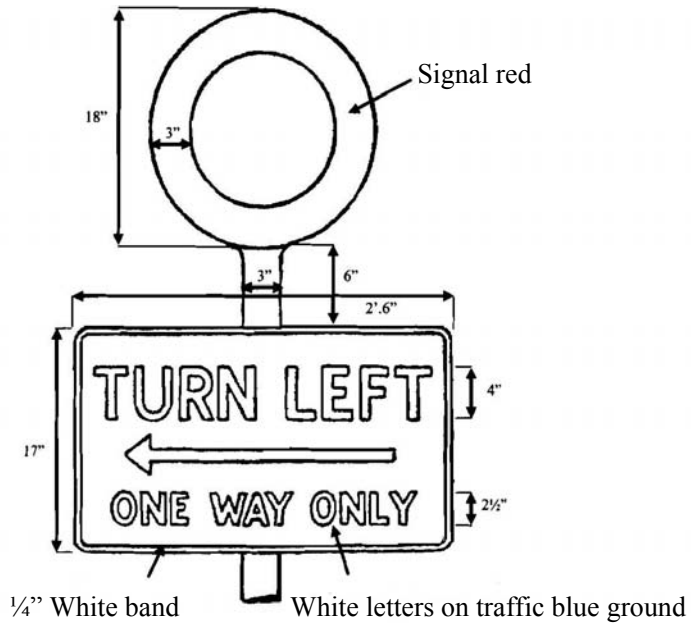
Special limit area ends
(Such speed limit as may be denoted on sign ends at this sign)



SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 3

Signs for indicating the route to be followed by vehicular traffic or the part of the carriageway to which it should keep



SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 3 — (continued)

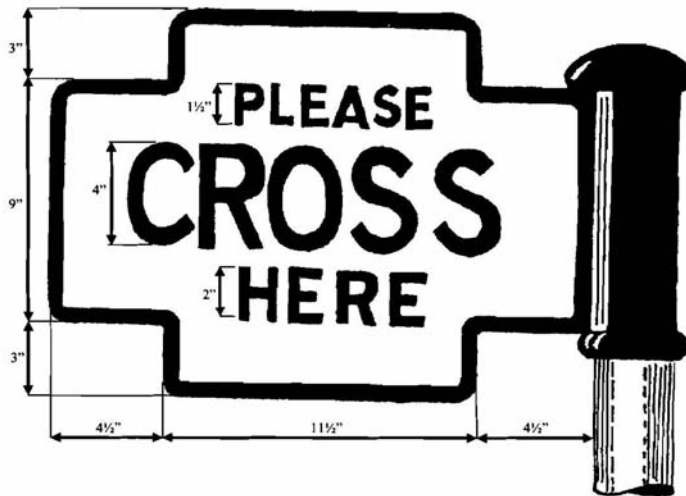
½" White band

White letters on traffic blue ground



PART 4

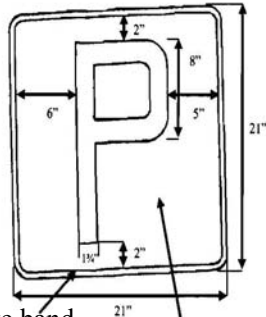
Signs indicating a suitable crossing place for pedestrians



SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 5

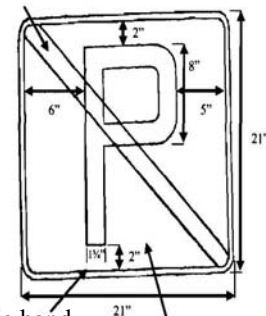
Signs for giving information to drivers



White band
Signal red bar
White letters on traffic blue ground

(1)

Location of official car park



White band
White letters on traffic blue ground

(2)

- (a) Parking prohibition
 - or
 - (b) Limitation of area of official car park
- (On reverse of sign in diagram 1 above)



White band
White letters on traffic blue ground

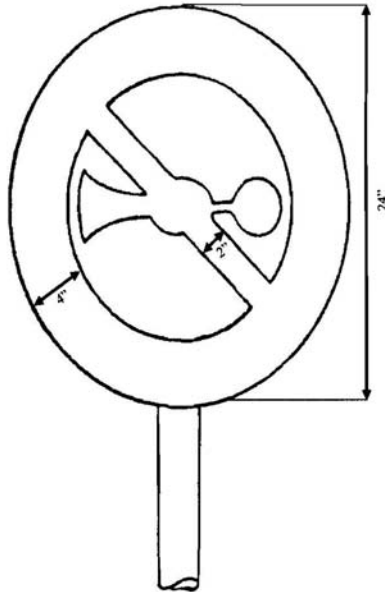
(3)

Direction of official car park

[Subsidiary]

SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 5 — (continued)



(4)

Restriction on use of horns etc.

Red band, red bar and black horn on a white ground



(5)

Stopping place for public service vehicles

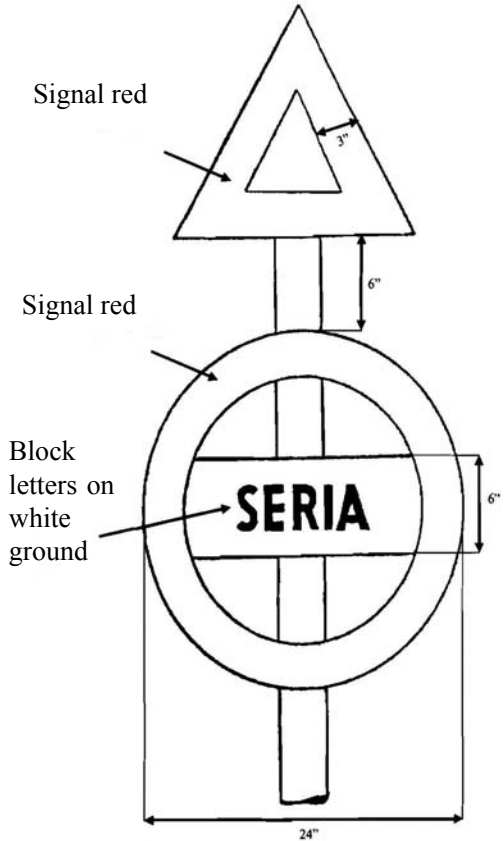


(6)

Name of village of town

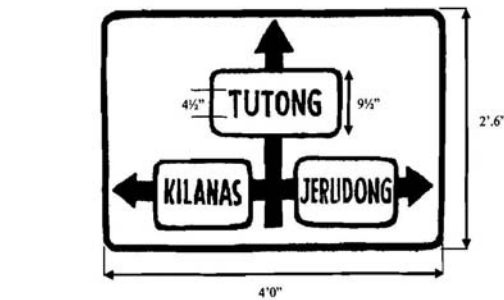
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 5 — (continued)



(7)

Alternative name of village or town



(8)

Approach to a junction of roads with places of importance shown on the sign

SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 5 — (continued)

(9)



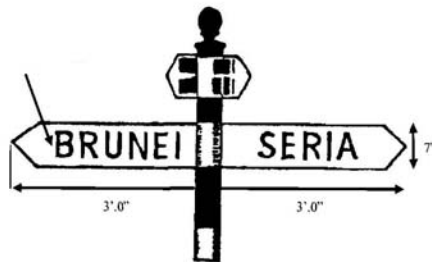
Approach to road junction where one road is of prepondering importance for traffic. Words such as "MAIN ROAD", "NORTH", "SOUTH" etc. can in suitable circumstances be substituted for a place name

(10)



Destination of a road leading from a junction

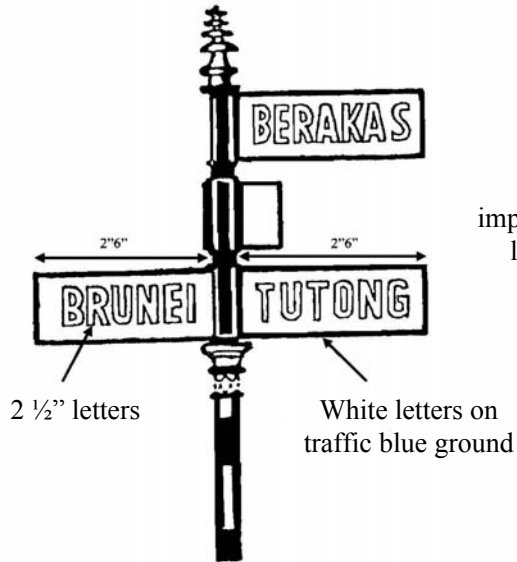
(11)



Places of importance on roads leading from a junction

SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

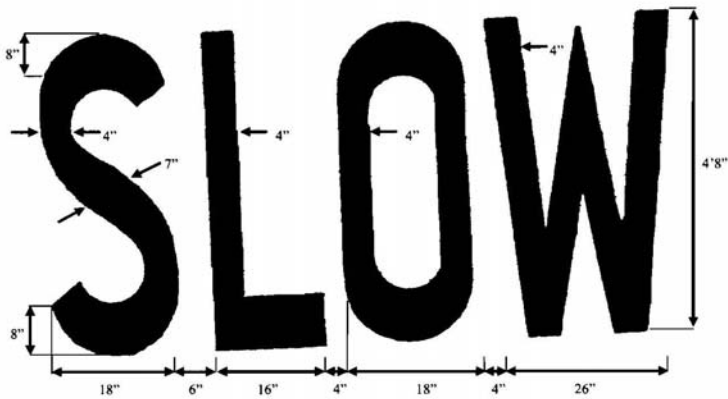
PART 5 — (continued)



(12)

Places of importance on roads leading from a junction

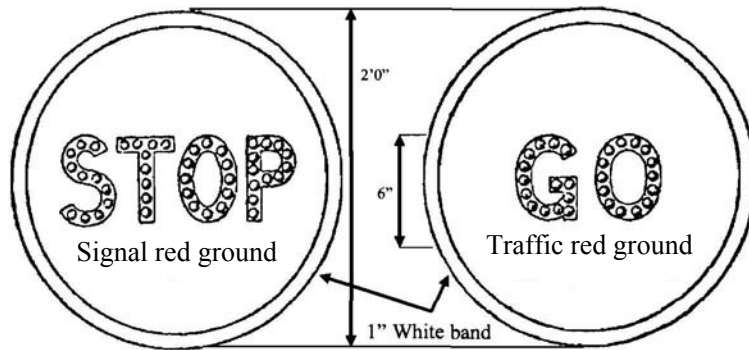
PART 6



[Subsidiary]

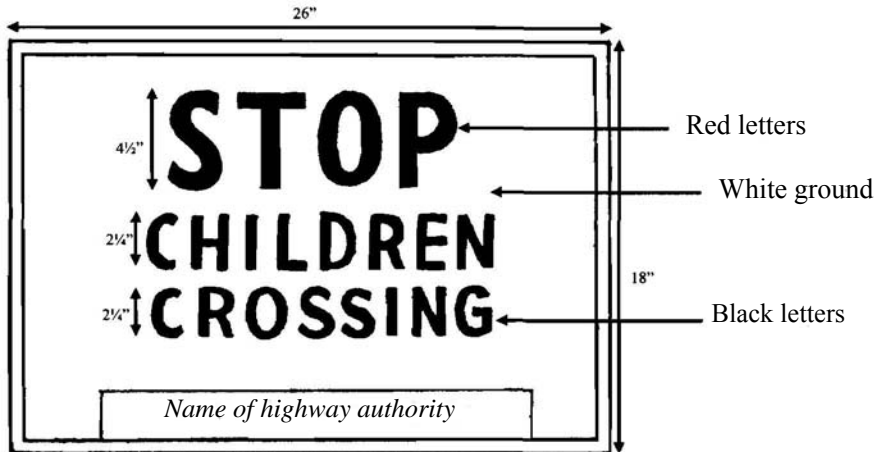
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 7



$\frac{3}{4}$ " dia reflectors on white letters

$\frac{3}{4}$ " dia reflectors on white letters



SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

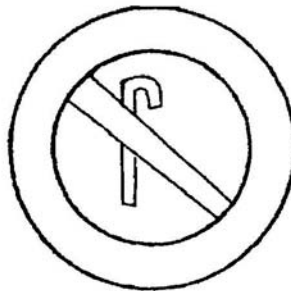
PART 8

Prohibitive signs

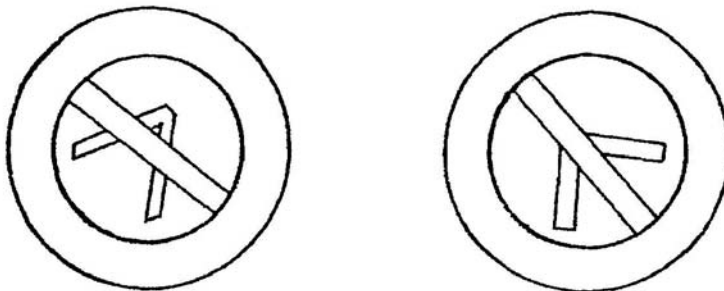
1. NO "U" TURN

Dimension: circle external diameter 2' 0" with 4" border and 2" wide diagonal stripe.

Colour: white background, signal red border and stripe, black symbol.



2. TURNING TO THE LEFT (OR RIGHT) PROHIBITED

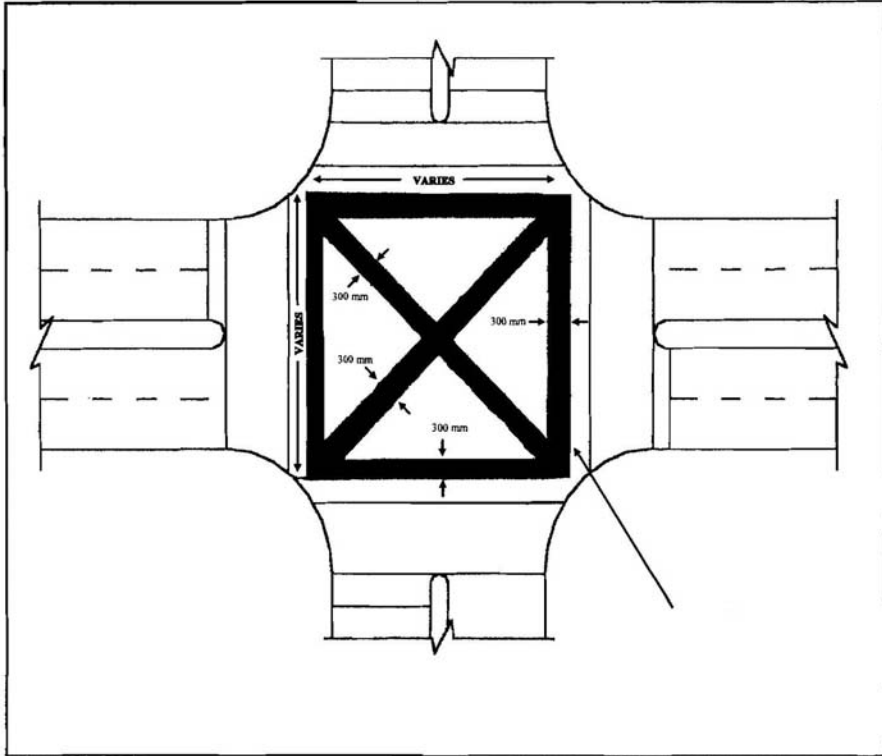


Dimensions and colour as in sign no. 1 above

SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 9

Yellow boxes

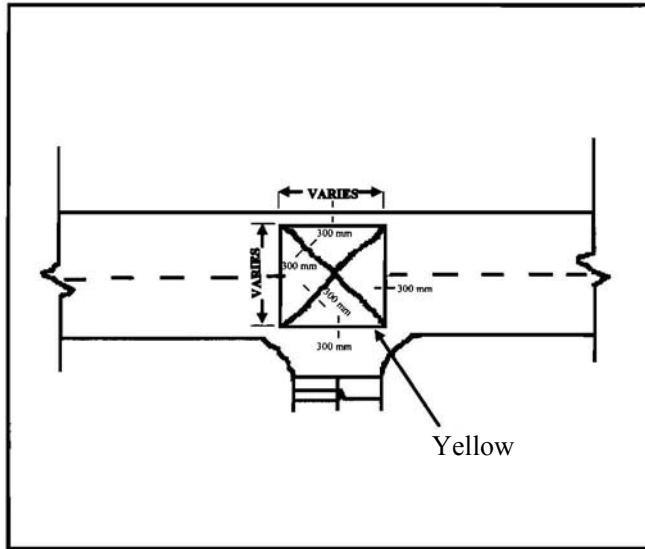


(1)

MARKINGS AT SIGNAL-CONTROLLED JUNCTION

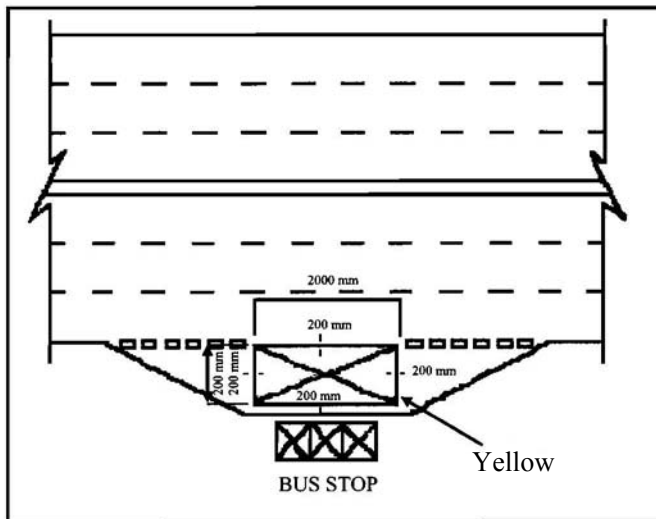
SCHEDULE 10 — (continued)

PART 9 — (continued)



(2)

YELLOW BOX AT JUNCTION



(3)

YELLOW BOX NEAR BUS BAY

[Subsidiary]

SCHEDULE 11

(regulation 150)

SIGNALS

Signal to be given by a driver or person in charge of a vehicle to indicate his own intentions.

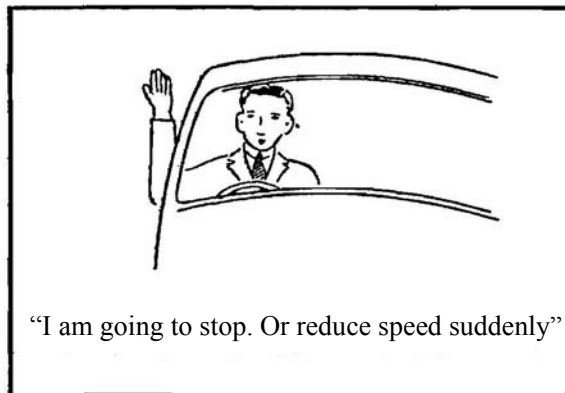
NOTE —

The signals in this Schedule are for the purpose of giving information and not instructions to others. The arm should be extended beyond the side of the vehicle at least as far as the elbow.

SIGNALS TO OTHER DRIVERS



“I am going to SLOW DOWN”



“I am going to stop. Or reduce speed suddenly”



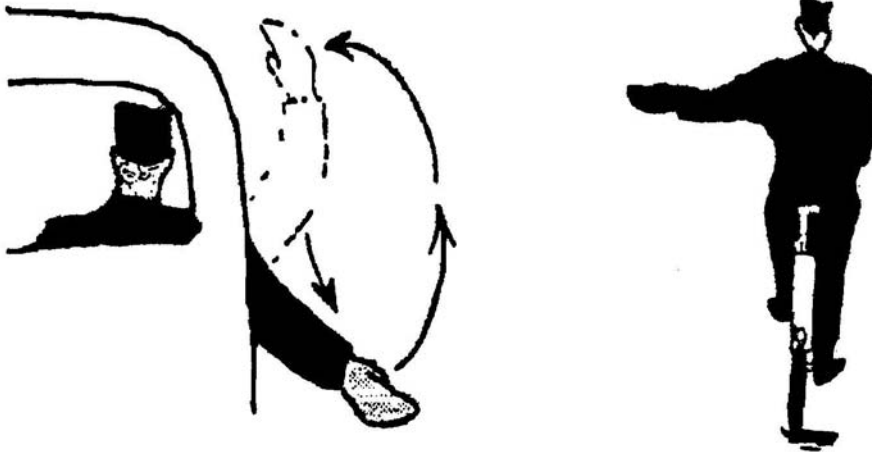
“I am going to TURN to my RIGHT”



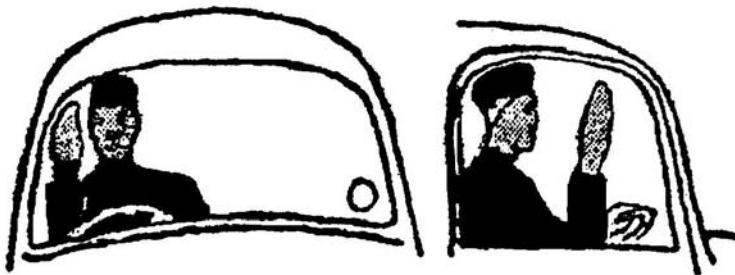
SCHEDULE 11 — (continued)

SIGNALS BY DRIVERS TO POLICE OFFICER

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



“I am going to TURN to my LEFT”



“I want to go STRAIGHT AHEAD”

[Subsidiary]

SCHEDULE 11 — (continued)



“I want to TURN to my LEFT”



“I want to TURN to my RIGHT”

SCHEDULE 12

(Repealed by S 24/2013)