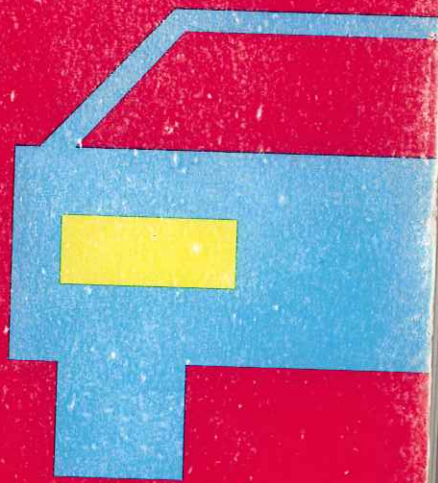
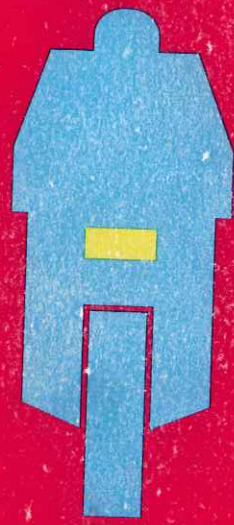




Driving today



Traffic regulations
for drivers
of motor vehicles

The widely used theory book is available in the following languages:

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Driving today

Alfred Trachsler

Traffic regulations
for drivers of motor vehicles

*The sections in italics
give answers to the official
examination questions*



Fr. 39.80

Foreword

Today, traffic can only progress unhindered if all the road users conform to the rules. The safe co-existence of the various traffic participants in present-day traffic density depends on the observance of these regulations. Non-observance will endanger the safety of the traffic. This can be improved by good intention and a better knowledge of the subject.

This book intends to give assistance in this respect. The author, Alfred Trachsler, Bern, a traffic expert and teacher, presents the subject in a manner which is easy to understand, explains relations and reveals the reason for a regulation. This procedure helps the reader to acquire the knowledge which allows him to participate correctly in road traffic.

The new edition considers the recent changes in legislation and, therefore, is also of help to an experienced road user to freshen up his knowledge. The section 'These figures you have to remember' is an initial help in traffic instruction.

Security on the road consists of three components: To want, to know and ability. The knowledge can be taken from this book. To want to is motivation. The considerate driver is a positive example of this on the road daily.

Peter Hehlen, dipl. Ing. ETH
Direktor der Schweizerischen Beratungsstelle
für Unfallverhütung bfu
(Swiss Advice Bureau for Safety Precaution)

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1. Licences (learners)

- Motor vehicles and trailers may circulate only with the corresponding vehicle registration papers and registration plates. Exception: certain agricultural trailers with a maximum speed of up to 30 kph.
- The driver of a motor vehicle must be in possession of a driving licence, a learner must always carry his learner's licence with him. Minimum age: categories A to E: 18 years of age; category G: 14; category F: 16.
- The licences have to be taken along at all times and are to be presented to the police on demand, the same is applicable for special permits.
- Licences and permits are issued by the local traffic authorities.
- Changes of data on licences and permits are to be made only by the competent authorities.*
- The holders of licences and permits have to communicate to the authorities, within 14 days, any change which calls for replacement or alteration of these documents.*
- Duplicates of licences and permits can only be issued if the originals are lost. The holder has to return the duplicate to the authorities within 14 days after finding the original.

Learner's licence

- The learner's licence is issued by the canton of domicile. The validity of the learner's licence for the categories A, A2 and F is nine months and for the remaining categories eighteen months. Regarding category A1 see no. 1005.
- The validity of the learner's licence for the categories B, C, C1 and D2 can be prolonged for another six months, provided that the required theoretical test has been passed.
- After expiration of the validity a new learner's licence can be issued for the same category. However, there is a waiting period of two years if the applicant has exploited all the examination options without success. This is revoked if a document confirming aptitude for the test is presented.
- If the holder of a learner's licence changes his domicile to another canton he/she has to change the licence within 14 days for a licence of the new canton of domicile.

Driver's licence

13. The driver's licence is issued by the local traffic authorities of the canton of domicile if the applicant has passed the official test. The driving test consists of a theoretical and a practical part, whereby the practical one is divided into driving and manoeuvring. The driving examination is conducted by an official expert.

14. When applying for the theoretical test for the categories A1, A2, B, C, C1 or D2 you have to submit to a driving teacher a certificate confirming attendance at an emergency first-aid course (10 hours) and confirmation of participation in a traffic theory course (8 hours) with a driving teacher. This is also applicable for category A, if this licence is the first acquired (apprentice motorcycle mechanics, police, army).

15. If you do not pass the practical driving test you can repeat it after one month at the earliest.

16. The driver's licence is issued for the following categories

category A	motorcycles with a cylinder capacity of more than 125 cm ³
category A1	motorcycles with a cylinder capacity of up to 125 cm ³
category A2	small vehicles and three-wheeled vehicles with a deadweight not more than 550 kg
category B	motor vehicles and three-wheeled motor vehicles except those in category A2 with a total weight of not more than 3500 kg and with not more than eight seats apart from the driver's seat
category C	motor vehicles for the transport of goods with a total weight of more than 3500 kg
category C1	passenger vehicles, fire brigade vehicles and mobile caravans with a total weight over 3500 kg
category D	motor vehicles for the transport of persons with a total weight of over 3500 kg and more than 8 seats apart from the driver's seat
category D1	motor vehicles – except those of categories A and A1 – for transport of fare-paying passengers up to 3500 kg total weight; more than eight seats apart from the driver's seat are permitted
category D2	motor vehicles – except those of categories A and A1 – for transport of non fare-paying passengers up to 3500 kg total weight; more than eight seats apart from the driver's seat are permitted

category E trailers with a total weight of more than 750 kg attached to motor vehicles of categories B, C or D

category F motor vehicles with a maximum speed of up to 45 km/h, excluding professional transport of persons

category G agricultural vehicles with a maximum speed of 30 kph. The driver's licence of category G authorizes to conduct agricultural tractors up to 40 kph if the holder has attended a recognized course in agricultural tractors. Mention in the driver's licence.

17. The category B driver's licence authorizes the holder to drive vehicles of categories A2, D2, F and G as well as using trailers of category E on motor vehicles of category B.

18. The validity of the driver's licence is restricted if the test is done on vehicles which are too light, or on vehicles with automatic gear boxes or battery driven.

19. The rider of a moped needs a driver's licence for mopeds. This does not apply to persons who possess the licence of any other category.

20 *If the holder of a driver's licence changes his domicile to another canton he/she has to change the licence within 14 days for a licence of the new canton of domicile.*

Vehicle registration licence

21. The vehicle registration licence is issued by the local traffic authorities of the canton in which the vehicle is located.

22. The vehicle registration licence is issued only if the vehicle is in accordance with the specifications, is safe for the road, duty-paid and has a third party insurance.

23. *If the vehicle is being moved to another canton or if there is a change of holder a new vehicle registration licence has to be applied for within 14 days.*

24. *If the vehicle is not serviceable due to damage, repair, overhauling or similar then the registration plates may only be transferred to a substitute vehicle of the same category with the permission of the competent cantonal authorities. The vehicle registration licence of the original vehicle must be exchanged for the replacement.*

25. If the substitute vehicle is used for over 30 days you have to submit an insurance certificate to the authorities.

Special licences

27. The International driving licence is issued by the local traffic authorities on the basis of the national driver's licence. Only few countries prescribe the International driving licence.

28. Daily permits for motor vehicles and trailers are issued on request provided sufficient operative safety is guaranteed.

Driving lessons

30. *Driving lessons with motor vehicles are only authorized with an accompanying person over 23 years of age and who has been in possession of a Swiss or a valid foreign driving licence of the corresponding category for over three years. Exception: driving lessons category F.*

31. The accompanying person is responsible for the driving lesson to be carried out without any danger and has to make sure that the learner does not contravene the traffic rules.

32. During driving lessons the motor vehicle must carry a clearly visible blue plate with a white 'L' at the rear. The sign has to be removed if no driving lesson takes place.

33. During driving lessons or driving examinations with motor vehicles the accompanying person has to sit next to the learner (exception: on exercise grounds or while reversing and parking). The accompanying person has to be able to reach at least the handbrake.

34. *Learners may drive on very busy roads only once they are proficient enough to do so. On motorways and roads for motor vehicles only if they are up to examination standards.*

35. Hill starts, turning, reversing and parking are forbidden on busy roads and should be avoided in residential areas.

36. Learners may not carry out professional transport of persons.

37. Any person giving driving lessons on a commercial or professional basis must have a licence for driving instructors. Professionalism is assumed if some-

body is evidently searching for an opportunity to give driving lessons or is employed as a driving instructor in a driving school or instructs two or more learners (to whom there is no close relationship) per year.

Driving lessons abroad

39. Generally learners should not drive when in foreign countries. However, as far as the four neighbouring countries are concerned, attention must be paid to the following:

- In Germany and Austria driving lessons are only permitted in the presence of a driving instructor
- In France driving lessons are allowed only on Swiss motorcycles and small motorcycles but not on motor vehicles.

The learners have to comply to the local traffic regulations.

2. Fundamental rules

42. *Everybody has to behave in traffic in such a manner as not to impede or endanger other road users.*

43. *Special care must be taken with regard to children, disabled or elderly people as well as where there are indications that a road user is about to behave incorrectly.*

44. *Paying attention to pedestrians and other road users, especially the very young, leads to better anticipation of potential dangers.*

3. Vehicle drivers

45. *The driver of a vehicle has to be in constant command of the same in order to be able to fulfil his safety obligations. Those who are overtired or under the influence of alcohol, medicine, drugs or similar (overexcited, emotionally upset) should refrain from driving.*

46. *During long journeys it is of utmost importance to take regular breaks (every two to three hours).*

47¹ A driver is considered to be under the influence of alcohol when the alcohol concentration in the blood reaches 0.8‰ or more of body weight.

² It takes 8 hours to eliminate 1,0‰ of alcohol from the blood stream. The driving ability can be lowered from 0,2‰ already.

³ Certain medicaments or drugs can impair your driving ability and taken together with alcohol can have fatal effects.

48. The driver has to ensure that he is not hindered by loads or in any other way. Passengers should not disturb the driver. No tenderness at the steering-wheel. Small children should travel only in approved and correctly attached children's seats.

49¹ The driver has to give his full attention to the road and traffic and nothing should be undertaken during the course of driving which could hinder the handling of the vehicle. Furthermore, he must ensure that his attention is not distracted by radio, carphone or any other sources of sound reproduction. Never wear headphones.

² It is not allowed to telephone during the course of driving without car telephone.

50. Drivers who are inexperienced or not familiar with a vehicle have to be particularly cautious.

51. Drivers of motor vehicles, mopeds and bicycles should never let go of the steering wheel or handlebars. Cyclists have to keep their feet on the pedals.

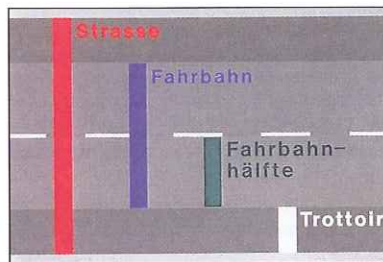
52. The wearing of safety belts is compulsory for all drivers. Exception: Persons with a medical attest, taxi drivers while transporting customers, professionals like chimney sweeps, etc. wearing working clothes that could soil the safety belts, at a max. speed of 25 km/h on private company grounds, on deliveries, on woodland paths or field paths, while reversing or parking. The driver is responsible for the safety of the children, see no. 860/861.

53. Never put your vehicle into the hands of someone who is not in the state to drive it or who does not have the appropriate licence.

4. Definitions

- 56.** Motor vehicles are vehicles that move on their own power and advance on the surface independent of rails. Trams are not counted as motor vehicles.
- 57.** Light motor vehicles are vehicles whose total weight does not exceed 3500 kg; all others are heavy vehicles (trucks, coaches, heavy passenger vehicles).
- 58.** Private passenger are light motor vehicles for the transport of persons with max. 9 seats including the driver's seat.
- 59.** Small buses are light motor vehicles for the transport of persons with more than 9 seats including the driver's seat.
- 60.** Delivery vans are light motor vehicles for the transport of goods.
- 61.** Trailers are vehicles without motors that are constructed so they can be drawn by motor vehicles.
- 62.** Small motor-cycles are two- or three-wheeled vehicles, with a deadweight of 270 kg maximum, a regulated maximum speed of 45 km/h and a cylinder capacity of maximum 50 cm³ for internal combustion engines; they have yellow registration plates.

- 63.** Mopeds are one-seat single-track vehicles or invalid vehicles (also two or three-wheeled) with a motor of a cylinder capacity of up to 50 cm³. Maximum speed on an even road 30 km/h. They have a moped registration plate.
- 64.** Unladen weight is the weight of the roadworthy, unladen vehicle complete with coolant and lubrication, fuel and supplementary equipment such as spare wheel, tow bar, tools, jack, fire extinguisher as well as the driver, whose weight is assumed as 75 kg.
- 65.** Laden weight is the weight of the vehicle including the weight of the occupants, the weight of the load and for tractor vehicles the weight of the loaded trailer.
- 66.** Total weight is the relevant highest weight for the registration of the vehicle.
- 67.** Payload is the difference between the total weight and the unladen weight.
- 68.** Total weight of trailer train (weight of the vehicle-trailer combination) is the total weight of a combination consisting of tractor vehicle and trailer.

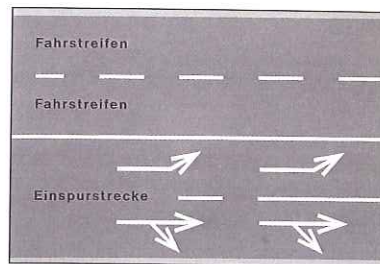


Strasse = road
Fahrbahn = carriageway
Fahrbahnhälfte = section of carriageway
Trottoir = pavement

69. Roads are traffic areas reserved for motor vehicles, vehicles without motors and pedestrians.

70. Public roads are roads that are not exclusively for private use.

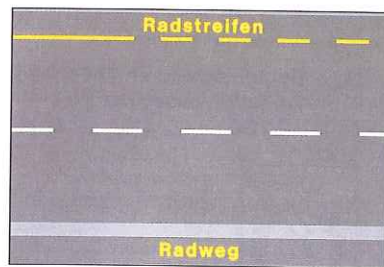
71. Carriageway is the part of the road used for traffic.



Fahrstreifen = traffic lanes
Einspurstrecke = preselection section

72. Traffic lanes are marked by continuous lines and broken guiding lines, and are reserved for a line of vehicles.

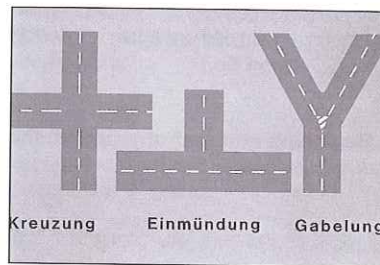
73. Preselective sections of the road with two or more lanes in the same direction. Preselective sections are designated by 'preselecting arrows', 'preselection signs' or 'advance direction signs with lane information'.



Radstreifen = cycle strips
Radweg = cycle track

74. Cycle strips are lanes reserved for cyclists and moped riders. Cycle strips are marked normally by broken yellow lines and exceptionally by continuous yellow lines. See no. 324.

75. Cycle tracks are reserved for cyclists and moped riders. Cycle tracks are separated from the carriageway by constructional means and are signaled accordingly. See no. 183.



Kreuzung = intersection
Einmündung = junction
Gabelung = bifurcation

76. Ramifications are intersections, bifurcations, and junctions of carriageways. The joining of cycle and field tracks, exits from garages, parkings, factories and courtyards with the carriageway do not count as ramifications.

77. Traffic control is the stopping and releasing of traffic by the police or traffic lights.

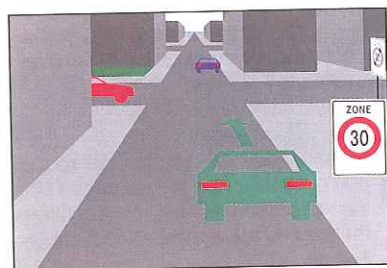
5. Signs and road markings

80. Signs and road markings take precedence over the general traffic regulations.

81. The signs are divided into the following categories:

1. Warning signs
2. Regulatory signs
3. Priority signs
4. Informatory signs
5. Additional panels with supplementary information

82. The Regulatory signs and the informative signs 'parking permitted' 'parking disc compulsory' and 'parking meter' can appear in built-up areas on a rectangular white sign with the marking 'ZONE' (e.g. beginning of ZONE with speed limit). These signals are valid for the entire zone up to the end signal (e.g. End of zone with speed limit).



83. Beginning and end of speed limitation zone (example)



84. The sign 'End of Zone' indicates that the previously signalled traffic regulation comes to an end and that the general traffic regulations are again applicable (e.g. 50 generell).



85. Beginning and end of a pedestrian zone.

86. If an additional panel with supplementary information exceptionally allows restricted traffic in a pedestrian zone, the drivers have to circulate at walking pace. Pedestrians have priority.

a) Warning signs

88. Warning signs generally have the shape of a triangle with a red border and a black symbol on a white base. Reduce your speed when you see a danger warning sign.

89. You will find danger warning signs only in places where a driver unfamiliar with a locality would not notice the danger in time.

90. The length of the section of road, on which danger prevails, can be indicated by the additional panel 'length of road section'.

91. Danger warning signs are placed:

- a) in built-up areas in the immediate vicinity of or up to 50 m away from the danger point. If they are further away, the distance is indicated by an additional distance panel.
- b) outside built-up areas 150–250 m before the danger point. If this rule cannot be adhered to, the distance can be indicated by an additional 'distance panel'.
- c) on motorways or roads for motor vehicles next to the danger point or up to 100 metres before. Additionally they can be placed as an advance sign with an additional distance panel 500–1000 m before the danger point.



92. Right bend



93. Left bend



94. Double bend first to the right



95. Double bend first to the left

96. Signs indicating a bend are placed before bends whose structure (lack of superelevation, exaggerated or irregular sweep of the carriageway, etc.) demand a reduction of speed.

97. Prior to stretches with numerous curves the sign that corresponds to the first bend or double bend includes an additional length of road section panel.



98. **'Slippery road'** warns of particularly slippery road surface, of uneven roads or of roads which are particularly exposed to ice formation.



99. **'Uneven road'** warns of humps, bridges or ridges on the road where the vehicle could be exposed to dangerous impacts or could lose road surface contact. This sign is placed before level crossings if a similar danger exists.



100. **'Carriageway narrows'** indicates the narrowing of the carriageway on both sides making crossing difficult. The sign is not placed prior to road works that are signalled. The width of the roadway at the narrowest point can be indicated by an additional panel.



101. **'Carriageway narrows on the right'** indicates the narrowing of the carriageway on the right hand side or that there are dangerous projections on the edge of the road making crossing difficult. The width of the roadway at the narrowest point can be indicated by an additional panel.



102. **'Carriageway narrows on the left'** indicates the narrowing of the carriageway on the left hand side or that there are dangerous projections on the edge of the road making crossing difficult. The width of the road at the narrowest point can be indicated by an additional panel.



103. **'Dangerous descent'**
see no. 624.



104. **'Steep ascent'**
see no. 625.



105. **'Gravel'** gives warning of loose gravel on the carriageway. Warning: Braking distance is lengthened. Danger of skidding.



106. **'Falling rocks'** warns of falling stones or stones lying on the carriageway. The symbol indicates from which side the hazard may occur. Reduce speed and do not stop or park if you can avoid it.



107. **'Men at work'** gives warning of road works on or directly alongside the carriageway (e.g. building, surveying or road marking) and of associated obstacles (e.g. material deposits, open manholes) irregularity and narrowing of the carriageway.



108. **'Level crossing with barrier'** warns you of crossings with barriers or half barriers as well as of crossings at airports and customs.



109. **'Level crossing without barrier'**
see no. 595.



110. 'Count-down markers' warns you of level crossings see no. 598.



111. 'Tram'
see no. 585.



112. 'Pedestrian crossing ahead'
see no. 421.



113. 'Children'
see no. 431.



114. 'Deer' warns against the danger of deer on the carriageway. Slow down, particularly at dawn and dusk. If deer appear in your headlights, dip them. Any accident involving deer must be reported to the police or the gamekeeper.



115. 'Cattle' warns of unattended cattle on the carriageway. The sign is set up in pasture regions which are not required by law to be fenced off, as well as during cattle droving up to and down from alpine pastures. It is also placed on main roads where cattle are frequently herded.



116. 'Oncoming traffic' is set up in places where oncoming traffic would normally not occur:

- on motorways, if one lane is reserved for the oncoming traffic
- at the beginning of a road for motor vehicles if it follows a motorway
- at the end of a one-way street as soon as there is a section with oncoming traffic
- on one-way streets with oncoming traffic (see no. 620)



117. 'Traffic lights'
see no. 534.



118. 'Aircraft' gives warning of low-flying or taxiing aircraft in the vicinity of airfields and runways.



119. 'Crosswind' warns of spots where strong crosswind often occurs. The force and direction of the wind may be indicated on the spot with a windsock. Hold tightly to the steering wheel and reduce speed.



120. 'Traffic congestion' warns of stationary or slow-moving lines of traffic. It may be permanently set up only at places where frequent congestion is to be expected.



121. 'Other dangers' warns of dangers on the carriageway for which there is no particular symbol. The type of danger can be indicated by an additional panel, if necessary. The sign can also be set up at police control posts as well as outside built-up areas to give notice of traffic regulation by the police. If the sign 'other dangers' is used to give warning of sudden gunfire, an additional panel 'gunfire noise' is attached to it.

b) Regulatory signs

(Regulatory and mandatory signs)

123. Regulatory signs indicate a prohibition or an order; they are generally round. Regulatory signs mainly have a red border and a black symbol on a white base, mandatory signs have a thin white border and a white symbol on a blue base.

124. Generally, the indicated regulation applies at the point or from where the sign is placed and as far as the next junction; if the instruction continues the sign is repeated there. The signs 'maximum speed', 'minimum speed', 'overtaking prohibited', 'no overtaking for lorries', 'no stopping' and 'no parking' are valid up to the corresponding end signals, but at the furthest as far as the end of the next junction. The sign 'maximum general speed limit 50' is valid up to the sign 'end of maximum general speed limit 50'.

125. Should a regulatory sign announce a regulation that is applicable further away, a distance panel is added.

126. On longer distances the regulatory signs are repeated if necessary at appropriate intervals, with an added repeat panel or with an additional distance panel.

127. Exceptions to signalled rules are indicated on panels (e.g. Deliveries permitted, Allowed with written permission).

128. At spots with the sign 'closed to all vehicles in both directions' or where there are weight and size restrictions the inscription 'Zubringerdienst gestattet' allows:

- the passage of vehicles delivering to or collecting goods from residents in the street or on abutting property;
- the passage of vehicles belonging to residents;
- the passage of vehicles belonging to persons visiting residents or working in the area concerned;
- the passage of vehicles in which these persons travel as passengers.



129. 'Closed to all vehicles in all directions' indicates that traffic generally is prohibited in both directions for all vehicles.

This sign does not apply to:

- horse riders
- handcarts and prams
- invalid vehicles not moving faster than walking pace
- pushed bicycles
- mopeds and two-wheeled motorcycles pushed with the motor switched off

The additional panel with supplementary information 'Customs Clearance with the Green Fine' indicate that only certain vehicles are allowed on that lane, see no. 299.



130. 'No entry'

see no. 621.



131. 'No entry for motor vehicles except motor cycles' applies to all multi-tracked vehicles including motorcycles with sidecars.

Passage for motorcycles and mopeds is permitted.



132. 'No entry for motorcycles' applies to all two- and three-wheeled motorcycles, however not to mopeds and invalid vehicles.

Passage is permitted for motor vehicles.



133. 'No entry for bicycles and mopeds' prohibits the riding of bicycles and mopeds. Passage is permitted for motor vehicles.



134. 'No entry for mopeds' prohibits the riding of mopeds with the motor running. Passage is permitted for motor vehicles.



135. 'No entry for lorries' applies to all motor and semitrailer vehicles whose total registered weight exceeds 3.5 tons. Coaches are excepted.



136. 'No entry for buses and coaches' applies to buses and coaches whose total weight as entered in the registration papers exceeds 3.5 tons. Passage is permitted for lorries.



137¹ 'No trailers'
see no. 871.



2 'Trailers forbidden except articulated vehicles and one-axle trailers' applies to all motor vehicles with trailers except articulated vehicles and one-axle trailers. Weights shown on supplementary panels indicate that trailers whose total weight according to the registration document does not exceed those shown are excepted.



138. 'No entry for vehicles with dangerous goods' applies to all vehicles with dangerous loads which must carry the appropriate sign.



139. 'No entry for vehicles with water-polluting loads' applies to all vehicles that transport substances which may pollute water supplies.



140. 'No entry for animals' applies to draught, saddle and sumpter animals as well as to cattle droving. Passage is permitted for vehicles.



141. 'No entry for pedestrians' prohibits access to pedestrians.



142. 'Skiing prohibited' prohibits all forms of skiing.



143. 'Tobogganing prohibited' forbids all forms of tobogganing.



144. 'No entry for motor vehicles including motorcycles'
Passage for mopeds permitted.



- 145. 'No entry for lorries and coaches'**
Passage for light motor vehicles and motorcycles is permitted.



- 146. 'End of partial traffic restriction'**
Partial 'no entries' on certain lanes are terminated by the corresponding end signals.



- 147. 'No entry for lorries and motorcycles'**
Passage for light motor vehicles and mopeds is permitted.



- 148. 'No entry for motor vehicles including motorcycles and mopeds'** On less important secondary roads as well as in built up areas three regulatory symbols may be shown on one signal.



- 149. 'Laden weight limit'** excludes vehicles and combinations of vehicles whose operating weight exceeds the weight indicated. The operating weight is the weight of the vehicle or combinations of vehicles including driver, passengers and load. If there is an additional panel allowing a higher weight for combinations of vehicles, the individual vehicles of the combinations are not to exceed the weight indicated on the signal.



- 150. 'Axle weight limit'** excludes vehicles with an axle of a higher weight limit than indicated on the sign. Axles less than 1 metre apart may together not exceed the limit indicated.



- 151. 'Width limit'** excludes vehicles that are wider than indicated (including the load).



- 152. 'Height limit'** excludes vehicles whose height including load exceeds the indicated height. It is situated prior to subways, tunnels, galleries, covered bridges, where buildings project over the carriageway and at the obstacle itself, if vehicles of 4 metres cannot pass the point without danger. At the last possible diversion an advance signal is set up.



- 153. 'Length limit'** excludes vehicles and combinations of vehicles which exceed the indicated length (including load).



- 154. 'Maximum speed limit'**
see no. 383.



- 155. 'End of max. speed limit'**



- 156. 'Maximum general speed limit 50'**
see no. 387.



157. 'End of maximum general speed limit 50'
see no. 388.

158. 'Compulsory minimum speed'
see no. 394.

159. 'End of minimum speed restriction'

160. 'Direction to be followed.' The driver has to
turn right/left prior to the sign.

161. 'Pass this side.' The driver must proceed on
the right/left hand side of the obstacle.

162. 'Keep straight on.' The driver must turn neither
to the left nor right but must drive straight on.

163. 'Turn right ahead/turn left ahead' obliges the
driver to turn in the direction indicated on the sign. On
motorways he has to change to the oncoming car-
riageway in the direction indicated.



164. 'Turn right or left ahead' obliges the driver to
turn in one of the indicated directions at the point con-
cerned.

165. 'Keep straight on or turn right ahead'
obliges the driver to turn in one of the indicated direc-
tions at the point concerned.

166. 'Keep straight on or turn left ahead' obliges
the driver to turn in one of the indicated directions at the
point concerned.

167. 'Roundabout' indicates the direction the traffic
must take in the circle. It is placed together with the 'no
priority' sign and may be repeated in the middle of the
roundabout. In combination with the 'no priority' sign it
means that the vehicles on the roundabout approach-
ing from the left have priority. (see no. 477)

168. 'No right turn' indicates that turning to the right
is prohibited at this point.

169. 'No left turn' indicates that turning to the left is
prohibited at this point.

170. 'Overtaking prohibited'
see no. 563.



171. 'End of prohibition of overtaking'



172. 'No overtaking for lorries'
see no. 572.



173. 'End of prohibition of overtaking for lorries'



174. 'End of all restrictions' indicates that several previously signalized restrictions end here and that the general traffic regulations once more apply. The end of road works on motorways is indicated with this sign, provided no signalled restriction remains or begins.



175. 'No U-turns'
see no. 364.



176. 'Minimum separation' requires the drivers of motor vehicles and semi trailer tractors whose total weight as entered in the registration papers exceeds 3500 kg to maintain among themselves the minimum separation indicated.



177. 'Snow chains compulsory' requires that multi-track vehicles (including those with four-wheel drive) must have metal snow chains on at least two driving wheels of the same axle, with double wheels at least on one driving wheel on each side; this applies likewise to three-wheeled motor vehicles. Spike tyres or other devices are insufficient.



178. 'Snow chains no longer obligatory' indicates that snow chains are no longer an obligation.



179. 'Standing prohibited'
see no. 707.



180. 'Parking prohibited'
see no. 737.



181. 'Customs' obliges the driver to stop at the customs house. Even if the customs authorities do not always stop and check the vehicles, you must not exceed 20 km/h in the area of the customs post.



182. 'Police' obliges you to stop.



183. 'Cycle track' obliges the rider of single-track bicycles and motorcycles to use the track provided for them. Drivers of other vehicles may not use cycle tracks.



184. 'End of cycle track' is situated at the end of the cycle track. Cycling from a cycle track onto a main or secondary road the bicycle rider has to give priority to the users of these roads.



185. 'Footpath' obliges pedestrians to use the path provided for them.



186. 'Bridle-path' indicates that horse riders and persons leading a horse must use this track.



187. 'Cycle track and footpath with separated traffic surfaces,' If there is a track provided for two categories of users (e.g. pedestrians/cyclists, pedestrians/horse riders) and both categories have a separate surface (marked with an interrupted or continuous yellow line) the corresponding symbols are separated by a vertical line on the sign.



188. 'Combined cycle track and footpath' (example). If a track without separation or markings is provided for common use of two categories the corresponding symbols are shown on one sign (e.g. 'combined cycle track and footpath'). Cyclists and moped riders have to show consideration for pedestrians and if safety requires have to warn them or stop if necessary.



189. 'Bus lane' indicates a traffic lane reserved for buses providing a regular scheduled service and may not be used by other traffic. Exceptions: Indications on additional panels. Traffic lanes for buses providing a regular scheduled service are marked with yellow lanes.

c) Priority signs

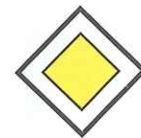
191. Priority signs indicate that the driver has to give priority to other vehicles or that he has priority over other vehicles. Priority signs are warning, regulatory or informative signs.



192. 'Stop'
see no. 479.



193. 'No priority'
see no. 476.



194. 'Priority road'
see no. 482.



195. 'End of priority road'
see no. 471.



196. 'Intersection with road not having priority'
see no. 475.



197. 'Intersection with priority from the right'
see no. 472.



198. 'Vehicles approaching from the right/left' is
put up only on motorways and roads for motor vehicles
see no. 663.



199. 'Give way to oncoming traffic'
see no. 439.



200. 'This side has right of way'
see no. 440.



201. 'Residential road' identifies specially prepared
traffic areas that are mainly intended for pedestrians
and where the following traffic rules apply:

- a) The max. speed for vehicles is 20 km/h; drivers have
to give priority to pedestrians. Parking is only al-
lowed where this is specifically marked and sig-
nalised
- b) Pedestrians may use the entire traffic area whereby
playing and games are authorized provided vehicles
are not unnecessarily hindered.



202. 'End of residential road' indicates that again
general traffic regulations apply.

d) Informatory signs

204. Informatory signs that include rules of conduct are rectangular or square.
They show certain rights and obligations or are merely informative.

205. Informatory signs are normally situated at the beginning of the section for
which the information is valid and the length of the distance is indicated by an ad-
ditional panel 'length of road section'. They can serve as advance signals with an
added distance panel.



206. 'Motorway'
see no. 640.



207. 'End of motorway'
see no. 691.



208. 'Road for motor vehicles'
see no. 641.



209. 'End of road for motor vehicles'
see no. 694.



210. 'Alpine postal route'
see no. 630.



211. 'End of alpine postal route'



212¹ 'Tunnel' indicates a road passing through a tunnel.
*Reversing and turning are prohibited as well as overtaking of multi-track vehicles, if there is only one lane in the direction of traffic.
Even if the tunnel is illuminated dipped headlights have to be switched on.
Stops are only permitted in case of emergency. Turn off the engine immediately.*



212² In case of a fire in the tunnel:
– stop sidwards
– turn off the engine immediately
– get off the vehicle and leave the place immediately.

In case of traffic jam in the tunnel:
– stop sidwards
– turn off the engine immediately
– do not leave the vehicle
– turn on the radio!



213. 'One way road'
see no. 617.



214. 'Dead end' marks a street where through traffic is not possible.



215. 'Water-protection zone' designates an area in which drivers of vehicles transporting waterpolluting loads must drive with particular care. The length of the distance where this applies is indicated on an additional panel 'length of road section'.



216. 'Pedestrian crossing ahead'
see no. 422.



217. 'Pedestrian subway or bridge'
see no. 912



218. 'Hospital' indicates there is a hospital, nursing home or similar in the area. The driver should take special care to drive considerately.



219. 'Lay-by' marks places where slow vehicles must pull off the road to allow faster ones to overtake them. Voluntary stopping and parking is prohibited here.



220. 'Stopping place for breakdown vehicles'
see no. 674.



221. 'Escape lane' indicates a red-white lane with a gravel bed which can be used to bring a vehicle to a standstill in the event of brake failure.



222¹ 'Parking permitted'
see no. 725.

² 'Parking with connection to public transport'



223. 'Parking disk compulsory'
see no. 726.



224. 'End of parking disk zone'
see no. 728.



225. 'Parking meters'
see no. 729.



226. 'Centralized parking meter'
see no. 730.



227. 'Parkhouse'
see no. 731.



228. 'Place identification sign on main roads'
see no. 484.



229. 'End of built-up area on main roads'
see no 485.



230. 'Place identification sign on secondary roads'
see no. 469.



231. 'End of built-up area on secondary roads'
see no. 470.



232. 'Direction sign to motorways or roads for motor vehicles'
see nos. 634/635.



233. 'Direction sign on main roads'
see no. 488.



234. 'Direction sign on secondary roads'
see no. 466.



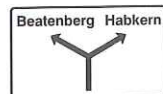
235. 'Tabular direction sign'
see no. 491.



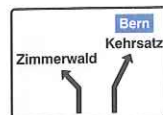
236. 'Advance direction sign on main roads'
see no. 492.



237. 'Advance direction sign with lane information on main roads'
see no. 493.



238. 'Advance direction signs on secondary roads' are black and white and are situated on important secondary roads.



239. 'Advance direction signs with lane information on secondary roads' are black and white and are situated on important secondary roads.

240. Outside built-up areas advance direction signs are placed 150–250 metres and in built-up areas 20–100 metres before the junction, in any case at the beginning of the preselecting lanes at the latest.



241. 'Advance direction sign with indication of restrictions.' It is possible that on direction signs traffic restrictions, i.e. restrictions of weight or width are indicated by the corresponding regulatory sign.



242. 'Preselection sign over lanes on secondary roads' indicate where the traffic lanes lead to. White preselecting panels over traffic lanes are placed on secondary roads, whereas blue and green ones are placed on motorways and roads for motor vehicles.



243. 'Preselecting sign'
see no. 412.



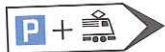
244. 'Direction sign for heavy traffic' indicates the direction that should be taken by motor vehicles and semitrailer tractors whose total weight as entered in the registration papers exceeds 3500 kg, in order to avoid towns, town centres, etc.



245. 'Advance sign of diversion for heavy vehicles' is placed as an advance signal to 'Direction sign for heavy traffic'.



246. 'To parking place' shows the direction of a parking area; if it is only meant for certain types of vehicles, the corresponding symbol is mentioned on the direction sign.



247. 'To parking place with connection to public transport'



248. 'To camping site' indicates the direction to a camping area.



249. 'To caravan site' indicates the direction to a caravan site.



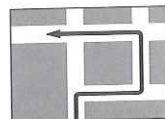
250. 'Direction to works' indicates the direction to manufacturing plants, trading and commercial companies, exhibitions and similar. It shows the way to frequently visited destinations that are situated off through roads and important secondary roads and would otherwise be hard to find without direction signs.



251. 'Direction sign for cyclists and for mountain bikes'



2. 'Repetition of direction sign for cyclists and for mountain bikes'



252. 'Traffic route' shows the direction to be taken in order to turn left at the next junction where turning to the left is forbidden.



253. 'Advance direction sign for roundabouts' (example). The vehicles approaching from the left have priority.

Do not use your direction indicator when entering the roundabout, however, when leaving, you should use your indicator to turn right.



254. 'Hazard or restriction beyond turning' together with a picture of the danger warning sign or regulatory sign can be put up shortly before a junction if the road branching off has a danger point or a traffic restriction right after the junction.



255. 'Advance direction sign for diversions.' In order to signal traffic diversions during road works direction signs are used on which the closed stretch of road as well as useful information regarding diversion routes are indicated.



256. 'Direction sign for diversions' used for larger traffic diversions. Destinations to be reached by way of a traffic diversion can be written up in black on an orange base.



257. 'Numbering of European through roads'



258. 'Numbering of motorways and roads for motor vehicles' (e.g. A2 Basel-Chiasso)

259. 'Numbering of main roads'
see nos. 486/487.



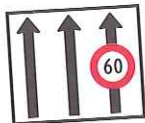
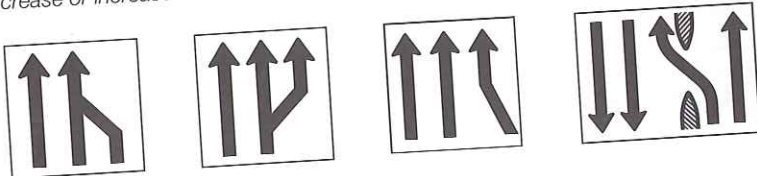
260. 'Road condition' is set up at passes and access to winter sport resorts, etc. which are sometimes impassable in winter or passable with snow chains only. The name of the pass or road destination as well as the condition of the road are mentioned on this panel. If a stretch of a road is split up (see illustration) the information regarding road condition applies only as far as the location mentioned.



261. 'Advance information on road condition'
These panels show name of pass or destinations of the road and give information regarding condition of the road. On these panels, the colours have the following signification:

- green: road open
- red: road closed
- white: with the symbol 'Snow chains'/chains obligatory
- white: with the sign 'Slippery road'/'Ice formation' snowed or iced up road surface

262. 'Lanes available' indicates number, routing and, if necessary, any decrease or increase in the number of lanes



263. 'Lanes subject to restrictions.' If a regulation or the warning of a danger is only applicable for certain lanes the corresponding signal is reproduced on the lane in question.

264. The following signs refer to the appropriate services, institutions or buildings:



Camping site



Caravan site



Telephone



First-aid station



Breakdown service



Petrol station



Hotel or Motel



Restaurant



Refreshments



Youth hostel



Information Office



Divine worship



265. 'Traffic information by radio' mentions the programme and the frequency on which the driver receives radio traffic information. Outside motorways and roads for motor vehicles it is only put up if the frequency range changes.

266. On motorways and roads for motor vehicles direction panels have a green base with white letters, panels indicating destinations to be reached via other roads have a blue base with white letters.



267. 'Next exit to' see no. 686



268. 'Advance direction sign' see no. 687



269. 'Direction sign' see no. 688



270. 'Exit' see no. 689



271. 'Road splitting' see no. 681



272. 'First advance direction sign' see no. 682



273. 'Second advance direction sign' see no. 683



274. 'Preselection sign over lanes on motorways and roads for motor vehicles' see no. 684



275. 'Preselection sign' see no. 685



276. 'Confirmatory sign' see no. 648



277. 'Police station' see no. 678



278. 'SOS telephone' see no. 679.

e) Additional panels

280. Supplementary information is given under the sign on a white rectangular panel with black letters or symbols on a white background. Additional panels are compulsory like signals.

281. Informatory signs with a blue base can contain supplementary information in white letters or symbols, e.g.:



281. Distance and direction of a parking lot



282. Distance panel is used to show the distance from the sign to the beginning of the dangerous point of the road or to where a regulation starts.



283. 'Direction and distance to'



284. 'Length of road section' is used to show the length of the section of the road that is dangerous, or on which a regulation applies or where notice should be taken of an indication.



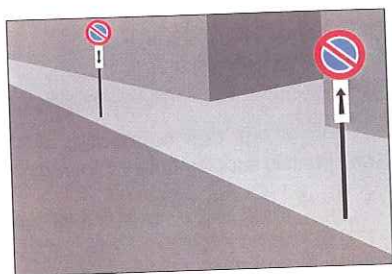
285. 'Repeat panel' This additional panel indicates that a sign is repeated.



286. 'Initial panel'



287. 'End panel'

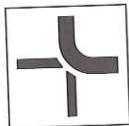


286/287. Signals for stationary traffic (e.g. 'Parking prohibited', 'Standing prohibited' or 'Parking permitted') can have initial and end panels attached to show beginning and end of the stretch.



288. 'Direction panel.' This additional panel with an arrow showing to the left or right indicates where a danger exists or an instruction or notice is valid, e.g.:

- Next to the signs cycle track, foot track or bridle path if such a path has to be used on the other side of the road
- Next to the signs 'Parking prohibited' or 'Parking permitted' in order to indicate the direction in which a non-parking or a parking area is situated.



289. 'Direction of priority road' next to the signs 'no priority', 'stop' or 'priority road' indicates the direction of the road with priority. The broad line represents the priority road (on secondary roads priority to the right applies).



290. 'Exceptions to Standing prohibited.' This additional panel is added to the sign 'Standing prohibited' in order to indicate temporary exceptions.



291. 'Exceptions to Parking prohibited.' This panel is added to the sign 'Parking prohibited' in order to indicate temporary exceptions.



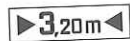
292. 'Flashing light' gives warning of a level crossing with a flashing red light and is added to the signs 'level crossing with barrier' or 'level crossing without barrier'.



293. 'Iced up carriageway' warns the driver of a snowed or iced up carriageway. This additional panel is installed under the sign 'Slippery road'.



294. 'Disabled persons.' In order to reserve parking places for the disabled the additional panel 'Disabled persons' is added to the sign 'Parking permitted' at the parking spots in question. In the vicinity of hospitals, nursing homes or similar this panel may be installed under the sign 'Pedestrian crossing ahead'.



295. 'Width of carriageway' indicates the width of the carriageway at its narrowest point where the signs 'Carriageway narrows', 'Carriageway narrows on the right' and 'Carriageway narrows on the left' are used.



296. 'Gunfire noise' is added to the sign 'Other dangers' and warns the driver of sudden and unexpected gunfire noise.



297. 'Filling station after next.' This additional panel is to be found on motorways and roads for motor vehicles.



298. The application field of signs can be made more concrete by adding information on an additional panel. An additional panel with a symbol or a corresponding inscription means that the sign where the additional panel has been added to only applies to the type of transport shown on it (exception: the signs 'other dangers' and 'one-way street with restricted oncoming traffic').

Example:
The sign 'Turning to the right prohibited' only applies to heavy motor vehicles.



An additional panel with the word 'ausgenommen' or 'gestattet' together with an inscription or a symbol means that the sign where the additional panel has been added to does not apply to that type of transport.

Example: The sign 'Obstacle to drive round by the right' does not apply to public transport vehicles.

299. The following symbols are used on additional panels and indicators:



Light motor vehicles



Heavy motor vehicles



Lorries



Lorries with trailers



Articulated motor



Coaches-vehicles



Trailers



Caravan



Mobile Home



Motorcycle



Moped



Bicycle



Mountain bike



Push bicycle



Pedestrians



Tram



Tractor



Tank



Snow grooming machine



Cross-country Skiing



Skier



Tobogganing



Aircraft/Airport



Traffic on train



Traffic on ferry



Industrial Zone



Customs Clearance with the Green Fine

On direction signs it is possible to find symbols for airports and car ferries, added to place names on place identification signs.

6. Breakdown sign



301. Motor vehicles as well as three-wheelers over 1 metre wide have to be equipped with a breakdown sign. It has to be packed conveniently and should be easily accessible in the car.

302. As soon as you are forced to stop your vehicle irregularly on the carriageway or when defective lighting or extreme weather conditions make it impossible for other drivers to see it in good time you have to put up the breakdown sign at the edge of the carriageway. It may be further used to mark a vehicle that is stationed on the flush verge.

303. The breakdown sign must be placed at least 50 m, on roads with fast traffic at least 100 m behind the vehicle. On the flush verge it has to be put up on the right hand side of same.

304. The breakdown sign has not to be put up for emergency stops on stopping places for breakdown vehicles.

305. Breakdown lamps with flashing or non-flashing, non-dazzle amber light may be set up in addition to the breakdown sign. Open fires or inflammable objects are forbidden.

306. The breakdown sign has to be put up at the rear of towed vehicles.

7. Special signs



308. 'Dangerous Loads' Vehicles marked with square orange-coloured plates transport dangerous loads. Special care is necessary.



309. 'Maximum speed' signs may be attached at the rear of motor vehicles or trailers. They indicate the maximum speed that is allowed for these vehicles.



310. 'Disabled driver.' This sign may be added to the front and the rear of vehicles of disabled drivers. It has to be covered if the vehicle is driven by a driver other than a disabled one.



311. 'Learner.' During driving lessons motor vehicles must carry at the rear a clearly visible blue plate with a white 'L'. It is to be removed after the driving lesson.



312. 'National insignia.' Motor vehicles and trailers, which travel abroad must have the national insignia affixed at the rear of the vehicle.



313. 'School bus.' School buses may carry this sign at the front and at the rear. It has to be removed or covered if the vehicle is not used as a school bus. (see no. 568).

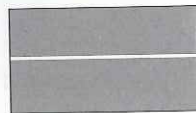


314. 'Direction indicator.' On agricultural vehicles the change of direction is indicated with a direction indicator if the load blocks the view.

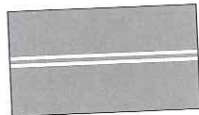


315. 'Deaf driver.' Vehicles of deaf drivers may be marked at the front and at the rear with this sign. It has to be covered if the vehicle is not used by a deaf driver.

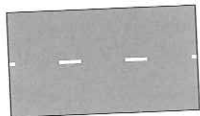
8. Road markings and guide markers



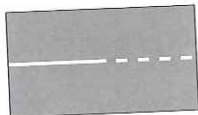
316. 'Continuous line.' Continuous white lines may not be driven on or crossed by vehicles. They identify the middle of the carriageway or borders of lanes.



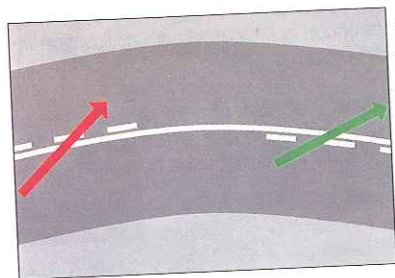
317. 'Double continuous line' serves to separate the two traffic directions with at least three lanes. They may not be driven on or over.



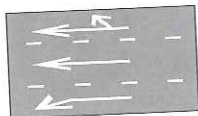
318. 'Broken guiding line.' Broken white lines identify the middle of the carriageway or borders of lanes. They may be driven over with the necessary caution.



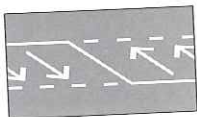
319. 'Continuous line ahead.' This line (short dashes, short intervals) serves to give advance warning of continuous lines and double continuous lines.



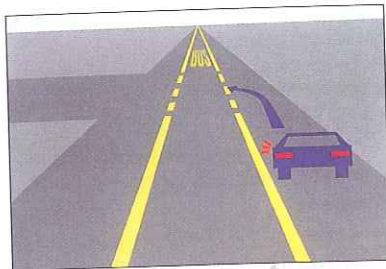
320. 'Double line.' (Continuous line next to broken guiding line.) This line may not be driven on nor crossed by vehicles driving on the side of the continuous line. If the broken guiding line is closer the double line may be driven over with the necessary caution.
red = prohibited
green = permitted



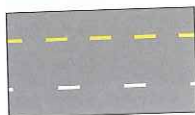
321. 'Preselecting arrows'
see nos. 414 and 415



322. 'Changing of lanes.' diagonal arrows announce that the lane has to be left in the indicated direction. Keep watch on the road and indicate direction.



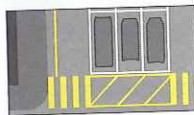
323. 'Bus lanes.' Traffic lanes marked with continuous or broken yellow lines and by the word 'BUS' may only be used by public transport buses and possibly trams, exceptions are signalled. Other vehicles may not use bus lanes. Exception: crossing over (in order to turn right), provided the lanes are marked by a broken yellow line.



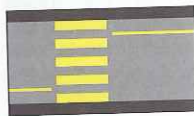
324. 'Cycle strips' are separated by a broken yellow line. Exceptionally there may be a continuous yellow line for a short distance (e.g. at the end of a preselective section). This line must not be driven on or crossed by any vehicles.

Drivers of other vehicles may drive on cycle strips separated from the road with a broken yellow line, provided they do not hinder any bicycles.

Parking on cycle strips and on the adjacent carriageway is prohibited. Stopping in order to allow passengers to get in or alight from the vehicle or for the rapid loading or unloading of goods is permitted.



325. 'Longitudinal pedestrian strip'
see no. 424

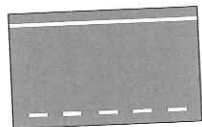


326. 'Pedestrian crossing'
see no. 421

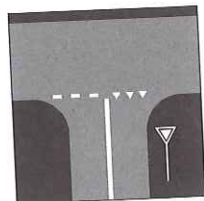
327. 'No stopping lines in front of pedestrian crossings' prohibit voluntary stopping on the carriageway and the neighbouring pavement.



328. 'No stopping.' No stopping lines at the edge of the carriageway prohibit voluntary stopping.



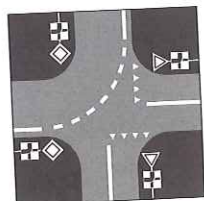
329. 'Border lines' (continuous, white) indicate the edge of the carriageway.



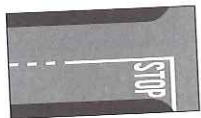
331. 'Delimitation line following a stop line' separates the road from other traffic areas, e.g. roads branching off, in prolongation of stopping and waiting lines.

They separate the carriageway from other traffic areas, which do not form an intersection, such as exits and forecourts.

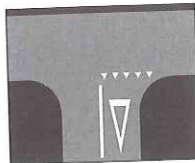
At roads branching off with priority to the right these lines do not appear.



332. 'Delimitation line where the main road changes direction.' Indicates the course of the priority road when the latter changes direction at a junction. The other roads are marked with stop or waiting lines.

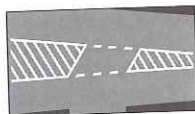


333. 'Stop line' (white, continuous, drawn across the carriageway). The stop line shows where vehicles must stop at stop signs and if necessary at light signals, level crossings and filtering lanes for traffic turning off. At the stop signal the stop line is completed by a continuous longitudinal line with the word STOP.

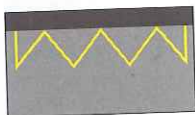


334. 'Waiting line' (A row of white triangles drawn across the carriageway). Shows at the 'No Priority' sign where vehicles must stop if so required. The waiting line is completed by a continuous longitudinal line with the word STOP. Exception: On one-way roads

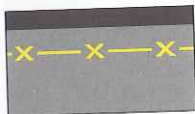
335. If road markings such as continuous lines, broken guiding lines, etc. are temporarily removed due to construction or diversions they are replaced by orange-yellow strips or markers.



336. 'Surface prohibited to traffic' (white matching with border line) serve as optical traffic guides and help to canalise traffic. They may not be driven on.



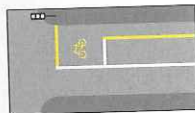
337. 'Zig-zag line'
see no. 739



338. 'No parking'
see no. 740



339. 'No parking space'
see no. 741



340. 'Direction arrows' (white) indicate the direction which must be taken.

341 'Direction arrows' (painted in white on the carriageway) indicate the direction that the driver has to follow.

Guide markers

341. The course of the road and permanent obstacles close to the carriageway are signalled by black and white stripes.

342. Posts on road refuges have vertical and horizontal black and yellow or black and white stripes.

left



right



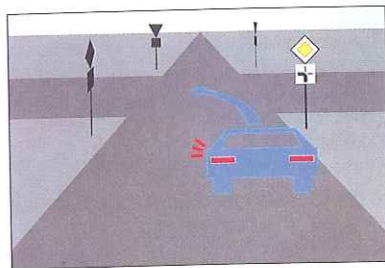
343. 'Road delimitation reflector' right/left if the border line of the carriageway is marked with a road delimitation reflector the one on the right side has a white reflection stripe. On the left side of the carriageway there are two round white reflectors one above another.

9. Changing direction signals

346. All changes of direction, also turning off to the right, have to be indicated in time by using the direction indicator or by a clear hand signal.

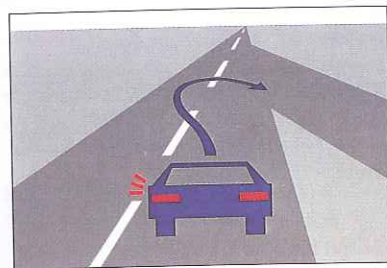
347. The direction indicator must be employed for:

- Filtering, changing lanes, turning off;
- Overtaking (pulling out and cutting back) and turning;
- Moving off and stopping at the side of the carriageway;
- Leaving a roundabout.



348. The direction indicator must also be used in this situation.

349. Do not rely on your signals only. Pay attention to the oncoming and following traffic. Before using your indicator look back!



350. If the size of your vehicle or the local conditions make it necessary for you to swing out to the left before turning to the right then you have to use your indicator for swinging out and turning off. This manoeuvre must be carried out with special care and if need be stop. Swing out only if you cannot turn off smoothly.

351. The direction indicator must be switched off after change of direction. When overtaking you must switch off your direction indicator after pulling out and use it again before cutting back.

352. If a vehicle has no direction indicator or it is out of order, then the driver or passenger must show the direction with an arm signal. If this is not possible the driver must turn off with the utmost care.

10. Moving off, reversing, turning

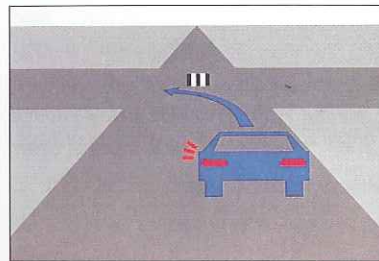
- 355.** When moving off, reversing or turning do not hinder other road users and give them priority. Look back and pay attention to children and eventual obstacles.
- 356.** When moving off you must be sure not to endanger children or other road users.
- 357.** If a bus driver of an official line announces his intention to move off from a signalled bus stop in a built-up area, then the following vehicles must reduce speed or stop in order to allow the bus to drive away. This does not apply if the bus stop is on the opposite side of the road. The bus driver may only use his direction indicator when he is ready to move off; he must wait if a vehicle from behind cannot stop in time.
- 358.** When reversing where the view is restricted you must ask for the help of another person if there is any risk of danger.
- 359.** Reverse only at walking pace! (5 km/h).
- 360.** Reversing over level crossings and blind turnings is prohibited.
- 361.** If you have to reverse over a long distance (more than 20 m) or where the view is restricted, drive on the side of the road reserved for traffic going in the direction you wish to reverse.
- 362.** When reversing at night use dipped headlights.
- 363.** One should not turn a vehicle on a carriageway. Turning where the view is limited, or in heavy traffic is prohibited.



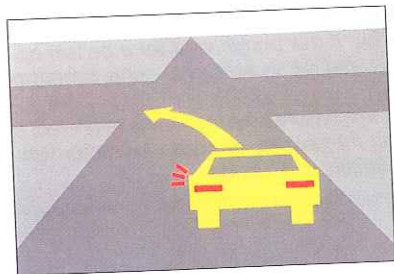
- 364.** 'No U-turns' prohibits vehicles turning at the place in question. If this sign is valid for a certain distance, it is indicated by an additional panel 'length of road section'. Turning is also prohibited where the view is restricted, in heavy traffic, on motorways, on roads for motor vehicles, one-way streets and tunnels.

11. Driving on the right

- 367.** Vehicles should drive on the right, on wide carriageways within the right half of the carriageway. They should keep as far to the right as possible especially when driving slowly or where the view is restricted.
- 368.** An exception can be made from driving on the right if the road is uneven or otherwise dangerous and in left bends, provided the visibility is good and you do not hinder the oncoming or following traffic.
- 369.** When driving keep enough distance from the right edge of the road in particular at high speed, bad visibility, at night and in bends. Especially in right bends increase the distance from the right edge of the road.
- 370.** On roads with many lanes use the one to the far right. Exceptions: when overtaking, filtering, driving in parallel lines and in built-up areas.



- 371.** If there are refuges and obstacles in the middle of the carriageway you have to drive around them on the right hand side. Cars turning to the left, however, may drive on the left hand side of refuges in the middle of junctions.



372. The vehicle driver may not cut the corner when turning to the left at junctions.

12. Speed regulations

375. The speed has to be adapted to the circumstances, namely to the characteristics of the vehicle and load as well as to road traffic and visibility conditions.

376. The driver has to go slowly if the road is iced or snowed up or covered with wet leaves, earth or gravel. This is particularly applicable for vehicles with trailers. You can brake carefully at low speed in order to find out whether the road is slippery.

377. When it starts raining the surface of the carriageway is particularly slippery, because the dust on the road mixes with the first rain drops and forms a slimy mass.

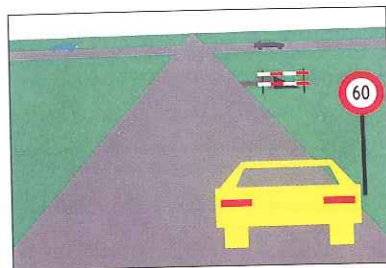
378. On a wet road with a hard surface at high speed there is danger of aquaplaning, i.e. a wedge of water forms in front of the wheels causing the latter to float and causing a danger of skidding.

379. If the vehicle could hinder the traffic you have to drive slowly and possibly stop, namely before spots and junctions without visibility as well as before level crossings. Slow down when driving from bright light into dark or when bright light dazzles you.

380. On secondary roads and in residential areas or on secondary roads where vehicles are permitted with restrictions only (e.g. pedestrian zones) the driver has to be particularly careful and considerate. At blind junctions be ready to brake!

381. If there are children in the vicinity of or on the road the driver has to adapt the speed and stop if necessary. Use the horn!

382. Unless there is a particular reason it is not permitted to drive as slowly as to hinder regular traffic.



383. Maximum speed limit is the speed in kilometres per hour (km/h), which is not to be exceeded even if road traffic and visibility conditions are favourable. It is valid up to the sign 'End of maximum speed limit' but at the furthest as far as the end of the next junction.



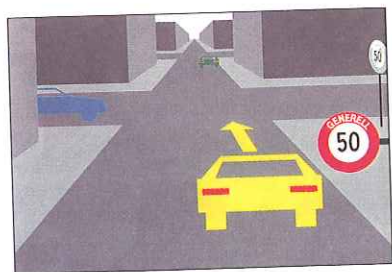
384. 'End of maximum speed limit'

385. The general maximum speed limit when road, traffic, and visibility conditions are favourable is:

- a) 50 km/h in built-up areas (see no. 386);
- b) 80 km/h outside built-up areas, except roads for motor vehicles and motorways (see no. 389);
- c) 100 km/h on roads for motor vehicles (see no. 390);
- d) 120 km/h on motorways (see no. 390).

Exceptions are signalled with the sign 'maximum speed limit'.

386. The general maximum speed limit of 50 km/h is applicable in the built-up area of the place in question; it starts at the sign 'maximum general speed limit 50' and ends at the sign 'end of maximum general speed limit 50'. Drivers approaching built-up areas on insignificant minor roads (e.g. roads not linking places, forest and agricultural roads) must adapt to the speed limit even without a sign when entering the built-up area.



387. 'Maximum general speed limit 50' is the speed in kilometres per hour (km/h) which vehicles may not exceed even if road traffic and visibility conditions are favourable. The sign indicates the beginning of the built-up area maximum speed and applies up to the sign 'end of maximum general speed limit 50'.



388. 'End of maximum general speed limit 50' shows the end of the general speed limit in built-up areas.

389. The general maximum speed of 80 km/h applies after the sign 'end of maximum general speed limit 50' or 'end of speed limit', when leaving the motorway or road for motor vehicles after the signs 'end of motorway' and 'end of road for motor vehicles'.

390. The general maximum speed of 100 km/h applies after the sign 'road for motor vehicles' and ends at the sign 'end of road for motor vehicles' and that of 120 km/h after the sign 'motorway' and ending at the sign 'end of motorway'.

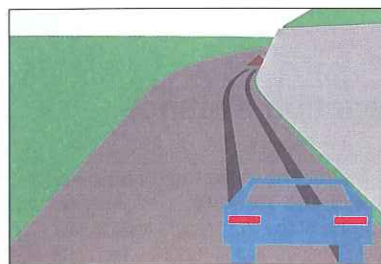
391. Other speed limits:

- 80 km/h for light motor vehicles with a trailer
- 80 km/h for vehicles with spike tyres

- 60 km/h for professional tractors
- 40 km/h when towing away motor vehicles
- 40 km/h for certain agricultural tractors
- 30 km/h for agricultural vehicles and for agricultural trailers (see driver's licence).
- 30 km/h for motor vehicles or trailers with solid rubber or metal tyres
- 20 km/h on signalled residential roads
- 5 km/h (walking pace) when reversing

The above-mentioned speed limits may not be exceeded also where a higher speed limit is signalled.

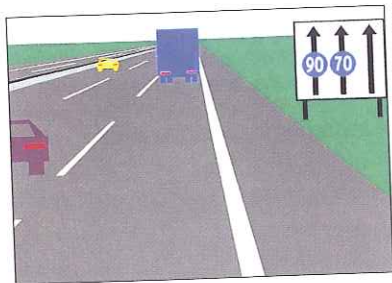
Adapted speed:



392. The driver of a vehicle should only drive so fast as to be able to stop within the limit of visibility.



393. Where crossing is difficult, the driver should be able to stop within half the limit of visibility (on especially narrow roads).

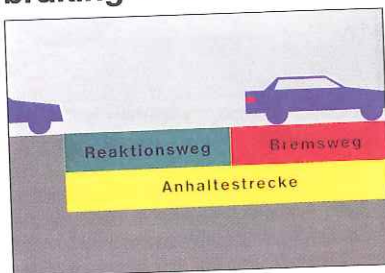


394. 'Compulsory minimum speed'
 This sign indicates the speed you must not drive under when there are favourable road, traffic and visibility conditions. Vehicles that cannot drive so fast (due to the type of vehicle or load) are not allowed on the lane in question.



395. 'End of minimum speed restriction'

13. Stopping distance, reaction distance, braking distance

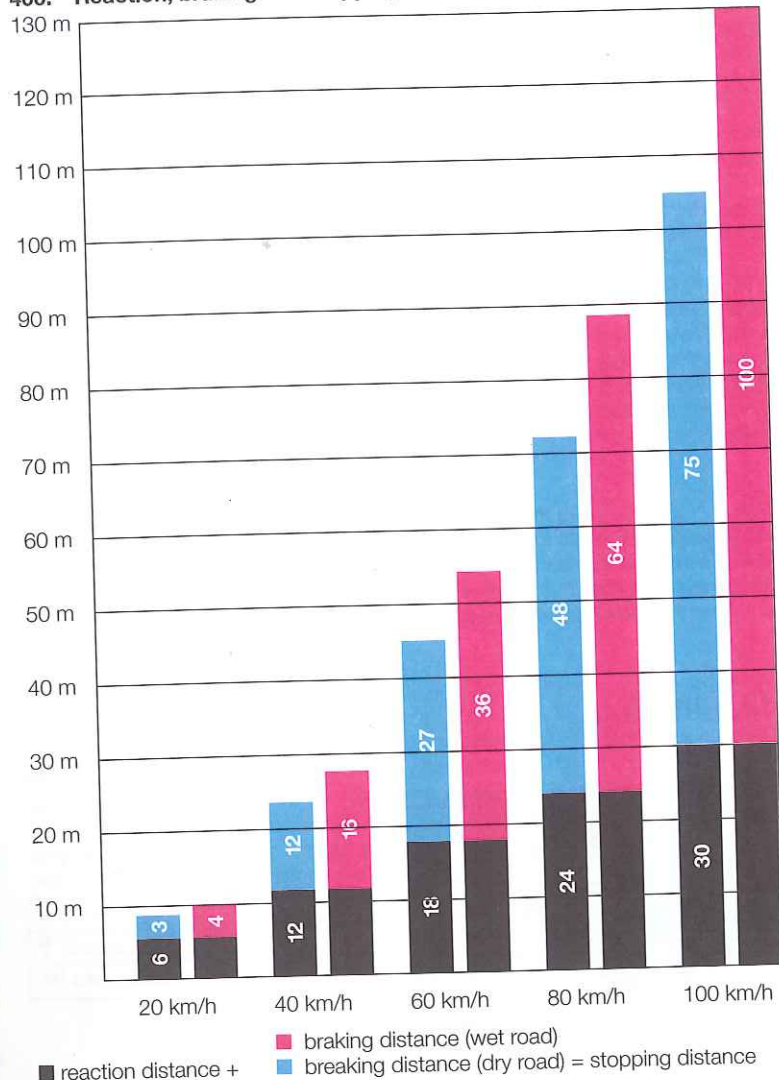


398. The stopping distance begins with the recognition of danger and ends when the vehicle stands still. It consists of the reaction distance and the braking distance. It depends on the speed, the driver, the carriageway, the vehicle and the tyres.

Reaktionsweg=reaction distance
 Bremsweg=braking distance
 Anhalteweg=stopping distance

399. The reaction time is the time that passes from the recognition of danger until the effect of the brakes (thinking over what there is to do, forwarding the order to the foot and leg muscles, executing the order). The reaction time depends entirely on the driver and is on average one second. The reaction time can be shortened by two thirds if the driver anticipates the danger and touches the brake pedal as a precaution. When there is danger, it is important to be ready to brake.

400. Reaction, braking and stopping distance:



401. 'The reaction-distance' is the distance the vehicle covers from recognising the danger until reaction of the brakes. The reaction distance depends therefore on the driver and the speed.

At a speed of 10 km/h in a second the vehicle covers (10000 metres: 3600 seconds) approx. 3 metres.

At a speed of 50 km/h = $5 \times 3 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ m}$

At a speed of 80 km/h = $8 \times 3 \text{ m} = 24 \text{ m}$

The reaction distance increases proportionally with the speed, therefore at three times the speed threefold and at six times the speed sixfold.

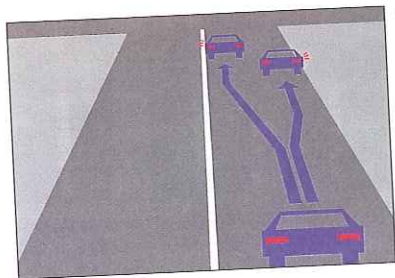
402. The braking distance depends mainly on the speed, the condition of the carriageway as well as on the state of the vehicle.

On a wet road at a speed of 20 km/h it is 4 meters (2×2), at a speed of 40 km/h it is 16 meters (4×4), etc.

On a dry road the braking distance decreases by a quarter, under optimal conditions by half.

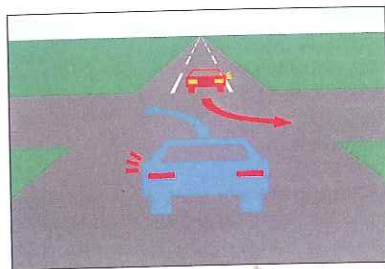
403. At double speed the braking distance quadruples, at triple speed the braking distance increases ninefold. On slippery, snowy and icy roads the braking distance increases considerably. If you have to brake abruptly, do not block the wheels for a long time as you cannot steer the vehicle when the wheels are blocked (block progressively).

14. Filtering



406. If you want to turn right you have to keep to the right hand edge of the road; if you want to turn left you have to keep towards the middle of the road.

Before filtering: look in the rear mirror, look back and then give a signal.



407. When filtering towards the left the driver may not use the surface which is reserved for the oncoming traffic. On roads with three lanes with or without marking the driver may use the middle lane with the necessary caution.

408. Vehicles turning to the left may use the tram lane provided no tram is approaching.

409. In order to keep the traffic moving smoothly drivers have to filter well ahead of time. Get into the correct position before turning off, even where there is no road junction and also on narrow roads as far as possible. Before filtering look in the rear mirror, look back and then give a signal!

410. When filtering the driver has to be considerate to the oncoming traffic as well as to the following vehicles. If the vehicle or its trailer transport loads that could obstruct visibility, particular precautions have to be taken when filtering or turning off. Ask a person for help in order to supervise the manoeuvre.

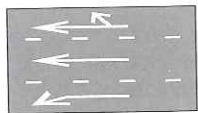
411. Changing lanes to overtake on preselective lanes is prohibited except on lanes that are marked with the same destinations. Preselective sections are announced by 'preselecting arrows', 'preselecting panels' or 'advance direction signs with lane information'.

	Monbijou
	Insel
	Länggasse

412. 'Preselection signs' next to the carriageway indicate which lanes lead you to a certain destination. The top section with the arrow towards the left concerns the lane on the far left, the lowest section with the arrow to the right concerns the lane to the far right and the medium section with an arrow showing upwards indicates a lane in the middle.

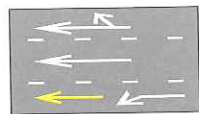


413. 'Preselection signs over lanes' indicate which lanes lead you to which destination. The arrow pointing downwards indicates the middle of the lane.



414. 'Preselecting arrows.' Lanes for drivers turning left, right or going straight on are identified by white preselecting arrows. At junctions the driver may drive only in the direction of the preselecting arrows that are marked on his lane.

Changing lanes is permitted only if the traffic is not hindered. Give a clear signal by using the indicator in time! Watch the continuous lines!



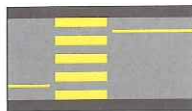
415. Yellow arrows are for drivers of public buses. Exception: On cycle tracks and lanes symbols as well as preselecting and direction arrows may be yellow.

416. When multi-track motor vehicles and cyclists use the same lane, motor vehicles have to drive on the left. Exception: For turning right from a lane going straight on and right. On lanes where it is permitted to turn off left, cyclists can go against the obligation to drive on the right.

15. Consideration for pedestrians

419. Allow a waiting pedestrian to cross the carriageway.

420. The driver has priority over a pedestrian who crosses the road away from a pedestrian crossing, unless he is driving in line.



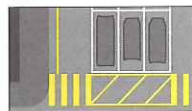
421. 'Pedestrian crossings' are identified by zebra stripes (row of yellow stripes). When approaching a pedestrian crossing slow down sufficiently to give priority to pedestrians who clearly show their intention of stepping onto it. Give priority to all pedestrians already on the pedestrian crossing before the vehicle reaches it. This is also applicable to pedestrians coming from the left as they would not be able otherwise to cross the road safely.



422. 'Pedestrian crossing ahead' is located, if necessary, before a pedestrian crossing without traffic lights. As an advance warning sign the sign 'pedestrian crossing ahead' is used.



423. 'Pedestrian crossing ahead' is placed as an advance warning sign before pedestrian crossings. At the pedestrian crossing the informative sign 'pedestrian crossing ahead' is put up.



424. 'Longitudinal pedestrian strips' are demarcated on the carriageway by continuous yellow lines and are marked by bars. They may be used by vehicles only if the traffic is not hindered. Parking is prohibited.

425. When turning at an intersection where the traffic is regulated, you must give precedence to pedestrians crossing the transverse carriageway. This is not applicable at traffic lights where a green arrow gives you priority and there is no flashing amber light.

426. Unaccompanied blind persons have priority if, by holding up their white stick, they show their intention of crossing the carriageway.

427. Vehicle drivers may pass official school buses that have stopped and have their hazard lights on only very slowly and with particular care. They have to stop, if necessary (see no. 313).

428. Drive very slowly when passing or overtaking files of pedestrians.

429. At bus and tram stops look out for people getting on and off.

430. If a vehicle driver has to use the pavement the driver has to be particularly considerate towards pedestrians; he has to give them priority.



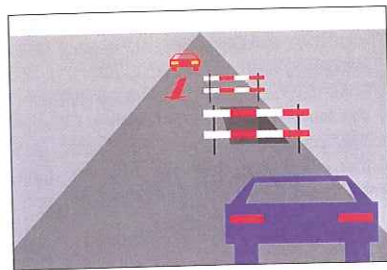
431. 'Children' indicates that children are to be expected on the carriageway. This sign is located near schools, playgrounds, etc. Slow down, blow your horn and stop if necessary where there are children playing on or immediately alongside the road and are not paying attention to the traffic.

16. Passing

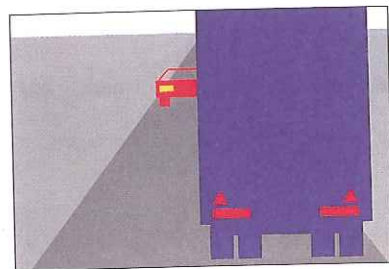
434. You have to pass on the right hand side.

435. When passing keep proper distance. Observe speed, road conditions and type of vehicle.

436. Vehicles must keep a lateral distance of at least 1 metre when passing or overtaking crawler vehicles.



437. Vehicles must accord priority to the oncoming traffic if passing is rendered difficult by an obstacle on their side, e.g. parked cars, road works. Blue must wait.



438. If passing on a flat narrow road is not possible then trailer trains have priority over other vehicles, heavy motor vehicles over light motor vehicles, coaches over lorries. If vehicles of the same category meet then the one nearest to a lay-by must reverse (use hand signals).



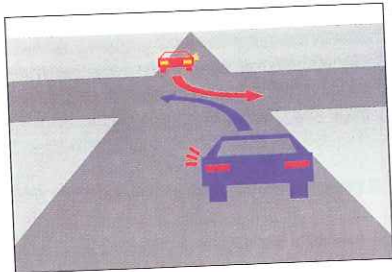
439. 'Give way to oncoming traffic' obliges the vehicle driving in the direction of the red arrow to give priority to the oncoming traffic.

This does not apply to one-track vehicles which could pass on the narrowed road without danger. The signal 'this side has right of way' stands on the opposite side of the bottleneck.



440. 'This side has right of way' shows the driver proceeding in the direction of the white arrow that he may continue and oncoming multi-track vehicles must wait. If multi-track vehicles and single-track vehicles with trailers are already in the bottleneck then he must wait.

The signal 'Give way to oncoming traffic' stands on the opposite side of the bottleneck.

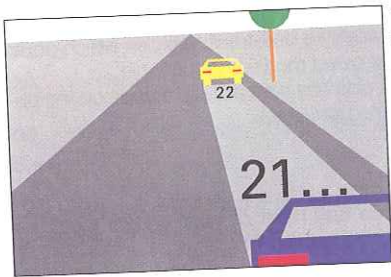


441. Vehicles at an intersection coming from different directions and both intending to turn off to the left may not drive round each other (they pass on the left). Do not cut the corner. On narrow roads one driver must wait until the other has left the junction. Give hand signals!

442. Do not rely on the direction indicator of the oncoming vehicle, the driver might have forgotten to switch it off.

17. Driving in line

445. When driving in line it is important to keep an ample distance between your vehicle and the preceding vehicle so that, if it suddenly brakes, you are able to stop in time.



446. Under normal conditions the following rule of thumb applies:

- half of the speedometer distance, e.g. 80 km/h = 40 m or
- 2-second distance (count 21, 22)

You must increase the distance when bad weather and visibility prevail (snowstorms and fog).

447. When following a priority vehicle (fire-brigades, ambulances, police cars with blue lights) you must keep a distance of about 100 m.

448. Outside built-up areas drivers of heavy motor vehicles must make overtaking easier for faster vehicles by hugging the right-hand side of the road and using lay-bys if necessary as well as keeping at least 100 m away from one another. This also applies to other motor vehicles if they are driving slowly.

18. Driving in lanes

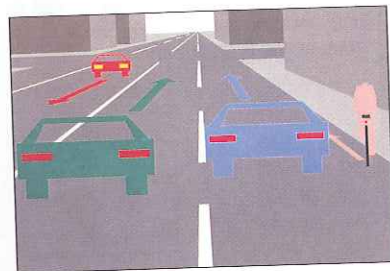
451. When driving in lanes you should keep a sufficient distance.

452. Driving in parallel lanes in heavy traffic is permitted if the right side of the road is sufficiently wide. Drive a slow vehicle in the outermost lane to the right.

453. Keep to the outer right-hand lane on roads with several lanes going in the same direction. In built-up areas as well as when overtaking, filtering and driving in parallel lines you may use the other lanes.

454. On roads that are divided into lanes leading in the same direction, the driver may leave his lane only without endangering other road users. The same applies on wide roads without marked lanes where lines of traffic are moving in parallel lines.

455. You may drive past other vehicles on the right on roads with several lanes in built-up areas and when driving in parallel lines, except when they stop to allow pedestrians to cross the road. Overtaking on the right by pulling out and cutting in again is, however, prohibited.



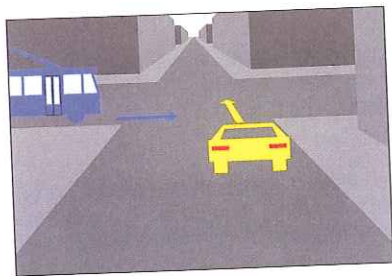
456. When multi-track motor vehicles and bicycles use the same lane then the motor vehicles must keep to the left and cyclists and moped riders to the right.

On lanes where it is permitted to turn off left, cyclists can go against the rule to drive on the right.

19. Right of priority

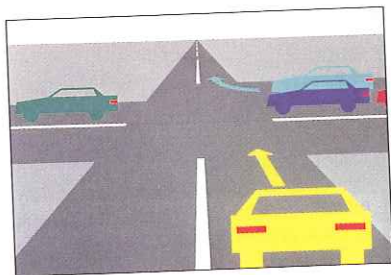
459. If you are obliged to accord priority you are not allowed to hinder the priority vehicle. Slow down in time and if you have to wait stop before intersections. Where visibility is nil a precautionary halt and the help of another person are often necessary.

460. Yield your priority to a driver waiting to join the line at an intersection. You will soon catch up and won't lose time.

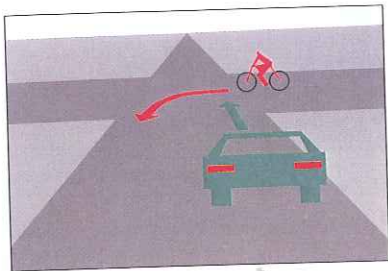


461. The priority rules apply equally to vehicles without motors, bicycles, riders, persons leading horses and other animals.

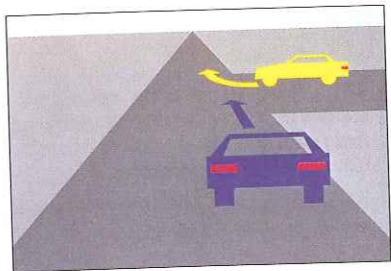
462. The priority vehicle must show consideration for another driver who might not have seen it in time at an intersection.



463. You must accord priority to traffic in parallel lines (cars driving next to one another) with priority even if the nearest line is stationary.



464. At intersections on secondary roads the vehicle approaching from the right has priority.



465. As a rule intersections on secondary roads with priority from the right are not signalled or marked.



466. 'Direction sign on secondary roads.' Always black and white and indicates the direction to a secondary road or to popular excursion destinations e.g. zoo, museums.



467. 'Advance direction sign on secondary roads.' Black and white and are put up on major secondary roads.



468. 'Advance direction sign with lane information on secondary roads.' Black and white and are put up on major secondary roads. Destinations that can be reached on main roads are marked in a blue field.

Maur

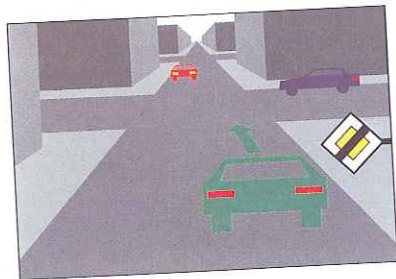
469. 'Place identification sign on secondary roads' shows the name of a built-up area. After this sign the driver is on a secondary road in a built-up area. Priority from the right prevails. These signs are always black and white.

Mönchaltorf

Rüti

14 km

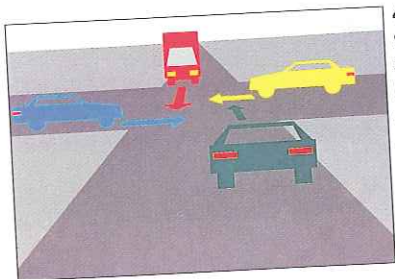
470. 'End of built-up area on secondary roads' is the back of the sign 'place identification on secondary roads'. In the upper section the name of the next built-up area is indicated, in the lower section the next long-range destination and the distance are shown. After this sign the driver is outside a built-up area. He must accord priority to the right.



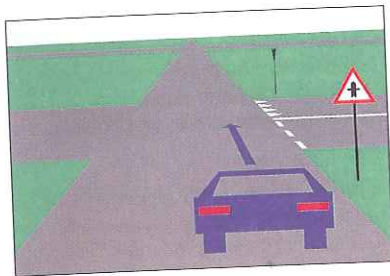
471. 'End of priority road' indicates that main road priority ceases at this point and the priority to the right rule applies at intersections.



472. 'Intersection with priority.' This sign can be found before dangerous intersections on secondary roads. It warns of priority from the right at the next intersection.



473. In an irregular case, e.g. when vehicles from all directions meet at a secondary road intersection the drivers must drive particularly carefully and agreement should be reached concerning priority. Give the vehicle to the left a hand signal.



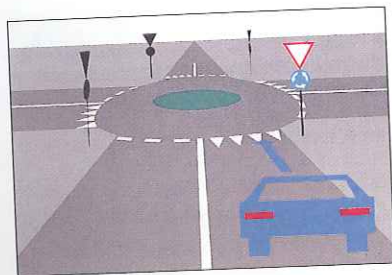
474. Intersections of secondary roads are generally not signalled. Exceptionally a road can have priority over another. In this case the sign 'Intersection with road not having priority' is placed and on the other road the STOP sign or the no priority sign are set up.



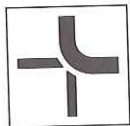
475. 'Intersection with road not having priority' tells a driver using a secondary road that he has priority at the next intersection. Special attention has to be paid to the following intersection.



476. 'No priority' obliges the driver to accord priority to vehicles on the road he is approaching. The sign is put up just before the intersection and in certain cases as an advance sign with a distance panel. It is completed with a waiting line. If the traffic is regulated by the police or by traffic lights the sign does not apply. The sign 'no priority' can be painted on the road surface.



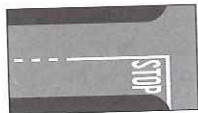
477. In connection with the sign 'roundabout' the sign 'no priority' shows the driver that he must yield priority to vehicles approaching from the left. Do not use your direction indicator when entering the roundabout, however, when leaving, you should use your indicator to turn right.



478. 'Direction of priority road.' This additional panel can be used with the signs 'no priority' or STOP sign. It shows the driver that he must accord priority to the vehicles on the main road and those leaving it. On the secondary roads priority from the right applies.



479. 'STOP' obliges the driver to stop and to give priority to the vehicles on the road he is approaching. Each vehicle must stop completely at the stop line. If there is no stop line then the vehicle must stop where visibility is sufficient in both directions. If the traffic is regulated by the police or by traffic lights, then there is no need to stop. 'STOP' signs are put up directly in front of road intersections.



480. 'Road with STOP sign.' At the stop sign a stop line and a longitudinal line are painted on the road.

481. Vehicles on signalled main roads have priority.



482. 'Priority road.' This sign indicates a main road with priority. If the road changes direction to the left or right then the additional panel 'direction of priority road' is attached to the 'priority road' sign.



483. 'Direction of priority road' indicates, together with the sign 'priority road', the course of a main road which is about to change direction. The thick line symbolises the main road.



484. 'Place identification on main roads' indicates the name of a built-up area. After this sign the driver is on a main priority road inside a built-up area. Place identification signs are always blue and white.



485. 'End of built-up area on main roads' is the reverse side of the sign 'place identification on main roads'. The sign bears the name of the next place in the upper field and the name of the next long-range objective and the distance to it in the lower field. After this sign the driver is on a main priority road outside a built-up area.



486. 'Numbering of main roads'



'Numbering of European through roads'



'Numbering of motorways and roads for motor vehicles'

487. Numbering sign can be placed under direction and advance direction signs as well as under end of built-up area signs. They can also be added to the priority road sign or stand as independent signs.



488. 'Direction sign on main roads' are blue and white. They indicate that the destination shown is reached largely on main roads with priority. They are put up on main roads and on secondary roads which connect main roads. The symbol aircraft on direction signs indicates places with an airport.



489. 'Preselection sign over lanes on main roads' Blue preselection signs are placed over roads with several lanes before a junction to show which lane leads to a certain destination.



490. 'Preselection sign over lanes on secondary roads' are white. The arrow pointing down indicates the middle of the lane.

Furthermore the regulations apply for direction signs (green = motorways or road for motor vehicles, blue = main roads, white = secondary roads).



491. 'Tabular direction sign.' The green and white fields show the direction to motorways and roads for motor vehicles, the blue and white fields the direction to main roads and the black and white fields the direction to secondary roads.



492. 'Advance direction sign on main roads.' Blue and white advance direction signs are placed on main roads with priority and on secondary roads which connect main roads. Destinations which can be reached on a motorway or on a road for motor vehicles are marked in a green field. Destinations which can be reached on a main road are marked in a blue field or on a blue background. Destinations which can be reached on a secondary road are marked in a white field or on a white background.

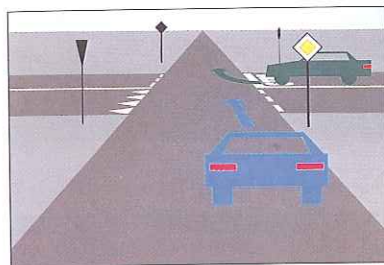


493. 'Advance direction sign with lane information on main roads' can stand before a preselective section of the road. Advance direction signs stand 150-250 m before the junction outside built-up areas, 20-100 m before the junction inside built-up areas or at the latest at the beginning of the preselective section of the road.

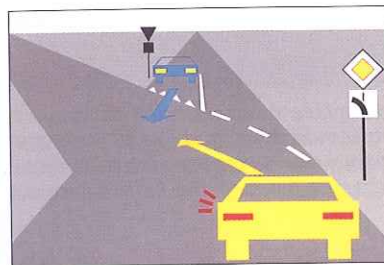


494. If two main roads meet then priority is given to one of them. On the road with priority the sign priority road is placed and on the other road the 'no priority' or 'stop' signs are placed.

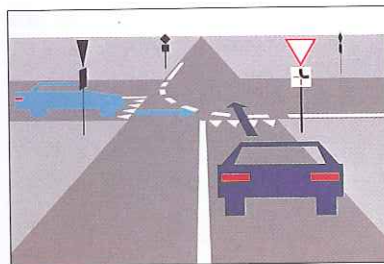
495. If many main roads meet then priority to the right can be applied at the junction. In this case the sign 'end of priority road' stands before the junction on each road.



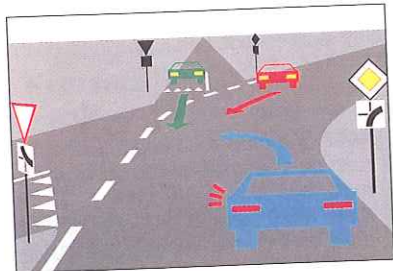
496. If a main road and a secondary road cross paths then the driver on the main road always has priority. On the main road there is the sign 'priority road' and on the secondary road the sign 'no priority' or the 'stop' sign.



497. If the main road changes direction to the left and a secondary road adjoins it, then the driver turning off to the left on the main road has priority.



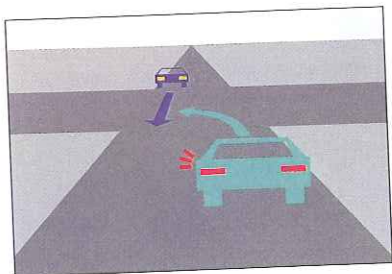
498. If secondary roads adjoin a main road at the same place then the road users must respect priority from the right. The same applies when two roads with 'stop' signs meet.



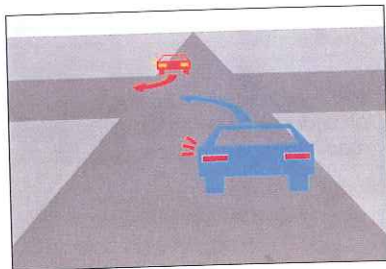
499. If a main road changes direction and if secondary roads adjoin it at the same time, then the driver leaving the main road to join the secondary road must only yield priority to the oncoming traffic on the main road. At first red can go, then blue and finally green.

500. You must accord priority when coming from a cycle track or country lane, a factory, courtyard or garage exit, a filling station or a parking place, etc. onto a secondary or main road. You also have no priority when driving over a pavement. If visibility is bad a precautionary halt and the assistance of another person are necessary.

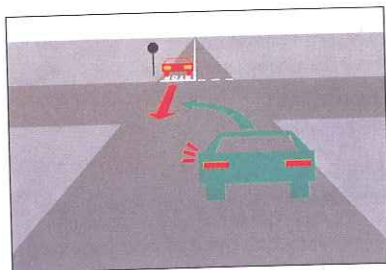
501. When fire brigades, police cars and ambulances announce their approach by a flashing blue light and two-tone horn all road users must clear the way and accord priority to the vehicles (including trams) even where there are traffic lights. If need be, drivers may use the pavement to drive onto and stop but with the necessary caution.



502. Before turning to the left you must grant priority to the oncoming vehicles.



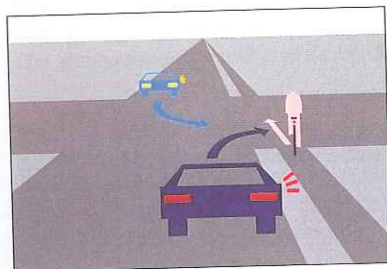
503. Red comes first then blue. The driver turning left must give way to the oncoming vehicle whether it proceeds toward him or turns left (see Nr. 441).



504. If a driver intends to turn off to the left at a junction he must also accord priority to oncoming vehicles even if they are coming from a road with a 'STOP' sign or a no priority sign. (see no. 499)

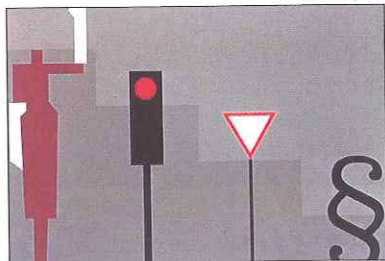
505. It is forbidden to interrupt a continuous column of pedestrians or vehicles, which evidently belong together, in the process of crossing the carriageway. At junctions they must be granted, if possible, priority.

506. Beyond junctions, e.g. entrances to real estate, drivers of other vehicles must grant priority to cyclists when crossing cycle tracks and strips alongside the carriageway.



507. If a cycle track runs along the side of the carriageway at a distance of not more than 2 metres, the same rules of priority apply to the cyclists at junctions as to the vehicle drivers on the adjacent carriageway. The vehicle drivers on the adjacent carriageway must grant priority to the cyclists when turning off to the right.

20. Police traffic signals and instructions



510. Signals given by the police take precedence over traffic lights, signs, road markings and general regulations.

511. Meaning of the police traffic regulation signals:



a) One arm held up:
Stop at the intersection for traffic approaching from all directions.



b) One arm stretched out sideways:
Stop for traffic approaching from behind.



c) Both arms stretched out sideways:
Stop for traffic approaching from both front and behind and for turning off to the left.



d) Waving on:
Way free in direction indicated.



e) Up and down movement of the arm:
Slow down.

512. Road users must wait for signals when the traffic is regulated by the police. Exception: When the traffic is flowing there is no need to wait for signals as long as no stop signal is given.

513. Compulsory for road users are:

- the signs and instructions of the uniformed police and auxiliary police, the military, the civil defence personnel, the fire brigade as well as parking assistants;
- the signs and instructions of customs officials and railway staff at level crossings.

514. At building sites, level crossings, school and factory patrols the order to stop is given with a hand sign that looks like the sign 'closed to all vehicles in both directions' or with a red and white flag. In the dark and when the weather conditions call for it the signal to stop is given with a lamp or hand sign with a red light.

515. The road users have to follow the instructions of the signalled school and factory patrols as well as men working on building sites.

516. The signals of other persons have to be followed if they are given in order to prevent danger or to regulate difficult traffic conditions.

517. Swivel signs can be used to regulate the traffic at narrowing carriageways. The sign 'no entry' means: stop. The green round sign with a white border means: go ahead.

518. At junctions where police regulate the traffic drivers turning to the right have to give priority to pedestrians crossing the road, if no special hand signs are given to the pedestrians.

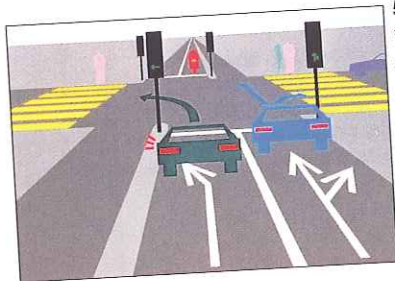
21. Traffic lights



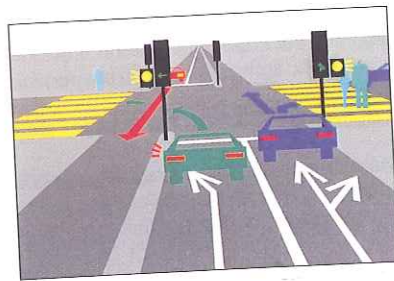
521. Red light means: 'Stop!' The traffic on the crossroad can go ahead. Pedestrians may cross the road only if the traffic is freed in their direction. If there are two stop lines, the driver has to stop at the first line.



522. Full green light means the traffic can go ahead. When turning off priority must be given to oncoming traffic and pedestrians crossing the crossroad. The traffic on the crossroad has red lights.



523. Green arrows permit continuation of the traffic in the direction shown. The oncoming traffic and pedestrians on the crossroad have red. The driver has to follow the green arrow when driving on the junction.



524. If a green arrow permits you to go ahead but at the same time an amber light is flashing the oncoming traffic and pedestrians on the crossroad have priority.

525. If the traffic stops it is forbidden to go ahead even at green lights if the vehicle would block the junction after the lights change.

526. Non-flashing amber lights mean:

- when it follows green: Stop for vehicles that are still able to stop before the junction;
- when amber and red are on together: Prepare to go on. But the way is free only when the green light appears.



527¹ A flashing amber light warns the driver of particular dangers, e.g. building sites, junctions, dangerous obstacles on the carriageway, traffic lights. It identifies breakdown vehicles. At the border of motorways it means: Prudence! Danger! (Accident, traffic jams, iced up roads, fog).

2 Flashing amber lights mean:
Traffic lights do not work.
Watch priority signs!
Priority to the right when no priority signs (see above picture).

528. Traffic lights are round; the red light is above, the green light below, an amber light may be placed in the middle.

529. If the lights are horizontal then the red light is to the left, the green light to the right, an amber light may be placed in the middle. The lights are round.

530. Traffic lights are placed on the right of the carriageway. On a carriageway with several lanes leading in the same direction, the traffic lights for the outer left lanes are placed on the left side of the same. Traffic lights can also be suspended above the lane in question.

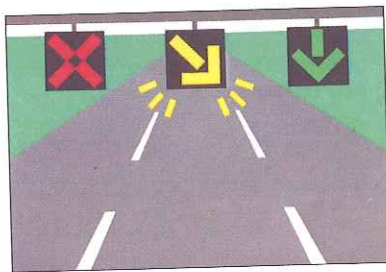
531. Black arrows on additional white panels underneath traffic lights show the direction for which only these traffic lights apply.
The driver has to follow the black arrows when driving on the junction.

532. White luminous numbers indicate the speed (km/h) to be kept in order to come across green lights at the following traffic lights (green wave).

533. *At junctions you need only observe priority and stop signs if the traffic is not regulated by traffic lights.*



534. Traffic lights give warning of traffic lights at which one must stop, if necessary. It is placed before traffic lights outside built-up areas and can serve as an advance warning sign before traffic lights used to temporarily close certain lanes. Inside built-up areas it is installed on roads with fast traffic or where the traffic lights would not be seen in time.



535. Traffic lights used to close temporarily certain lanes. *They are suspended above the traffic lanes and are employed to regulate the traffic on roads with several lanes and to close temporarily certain lanes.*

- vertical green arrow pointing downwards means that traffic can use the lane indicated.
- flashing yellow arrow pointing diagonally downwards means you must leave the lane in question as soon as possible in the direction shown.

- crossed red bars (red cross) means that the lane is closed. You must leave the lane in question and continue on a lane where a green arrow indicates that traffic is permitted.

536. A non-flashing yellow light warns of obstacles, e.g. road works.

537. *Lights with a pedestrian symbol apply to pedestrians, lights with a bicycle symbol to cyclists and moped drivers.*

22. Overtaking and driving past

539. Overtake on the left. Look back before overtaking!

540. *The driver who wishes to overtake must show his intention in time by means of the direction indicator. After pulling out switch off the indicator.*

541. *The driver must pull out carefully to overtake and must not impede the on-coming or following traffic.*

542. *The difference in speed when overtaking should amount to between 20–40 km/h. The smaller the difference the longer the overtaking distance.*

543. *When overtaking you must show consideration for all the road users, especially those you are overtaking.*

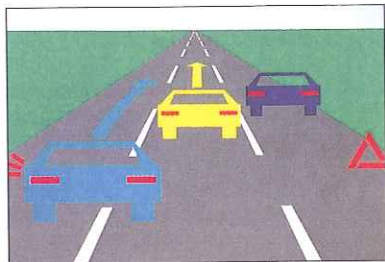
544. At night use your headlights to check whether the road is clear for overtaking (pedestrians on the left side of the road).

545. *When overtaking you should not move up too close to the car in front before pulling out (possibility of acceleration and better visibility before overtaking).*

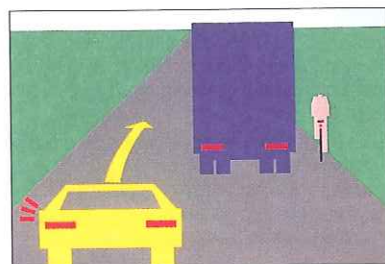
546. *When overtaking or driving past keep sufficient distance between yourself and other road users. Take into consideration speed, road conditions and types of vehicles.*

547. *After overtaking the vehicle driver must cut in again as soon as there is no danger for the overtaken road user. When you cut in you must indicate this.*

548. Cut in only when you have made sure, by means of the rear mirror, that the vehicle overtaken is sufficiently far behind.



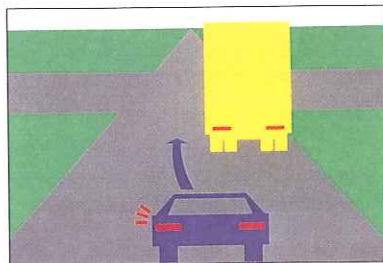
549. On roads with three lanes where the central lane is two-directional, the extreme left lane may not be used for overtaking. On two directional four-lane roads the left half of the carriageway may not be used for overtaking. The blue vehicle in the picture is acting incorrectly.



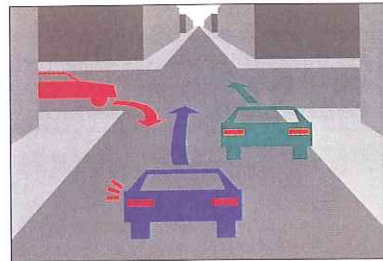
550. The vehicle driver must not overtake a vehicle which is in the process of overtaking another vehicle, unless:

- the vehicle being overtaken is a motorcycle or a bicycle or the road is wide and the view is good;
- he is on a one-directional road with at least three lanes leading in the same direction.

551. If you come to an intersection with a blind corner, you may overtake only if you are on a priority road or the traffic is controlled by the police or traffic lights.



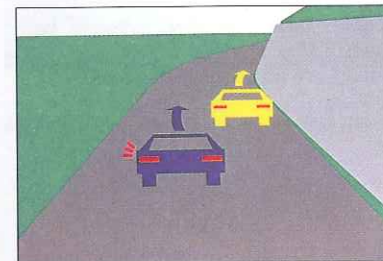
552. Overtaking is allowed because the view is very good on all sides and no vehicles are approaching.



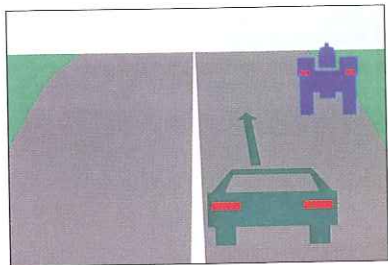
553. Overtaking prohibited because the view is restricted at the intersection and priority to the right applies.



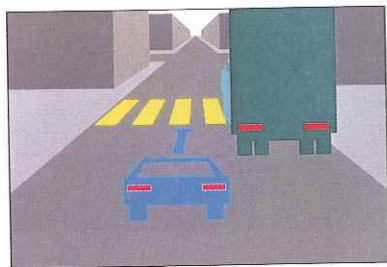
554. Overtaking allowed although the view is restricted at the intersection because the blue car is on a priority road.



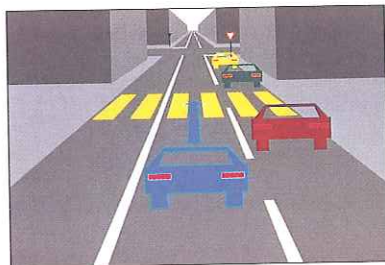
555. It is prohibited to overtake before a blind corner or at the brow of a hill; on bridges, however, it is not prohibited.



556. Overtaking is permitted at bends and at the brow of a hill when this is possible to the right of the continuous line and other vehicles going in the same direction are not hindered.

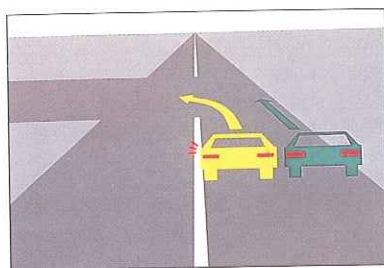


557. Vehicles which stop before a pedestrian crossing in order to let pedestrians cross the road may not be overtaken. It is also not allowed to drive past them.



558. Blue may drive carefully past the stationary red vehicle because there are no pedestrians present.

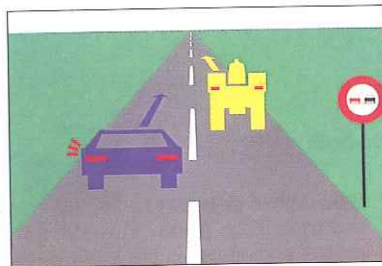
559. When driving in line you may overtake only when you are sure of being able to get back into the line without hindering other vehicles.



560. Vehicles may not be overtaken if they announce their attention of turning to the left. If they have filtered before turning to the left you can drive past them on the right.

561. Overtaking is not allowed if there are obstacles in front of the car ahead such as road works, filtered cars or pedestrians crossing the carriageway.

562. Overtaking columns of pedestrians is allowed, but only with reduced speed. Generally it is not allowed to overtake a funeral procession.



563. 'Overtaking prohibited' forbids the drivers of motor vehicles overtaking multitrack motor vehicles and trams. Motor vehicles with an allowed maximum speed of 30 km/h (e.g. single-axle motors, motor handcarts, motor carriages, agricultural motor vehicles) may be overtaken if this is possible without danger. Vehicles without motors (carriages, bicycles) as well as two-wheeled motorcycles without sidecars may also be overtaken.

Moving trams may be overtaken on the right, overtaking on the left is prohibited.



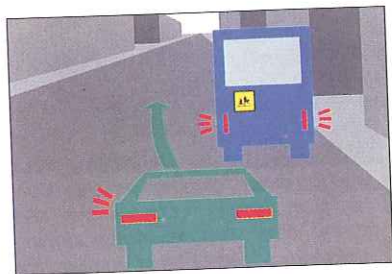
564. 'End of prohibition of overtaking'

565. If a vehicle shows his intention of overtaking the necessary space should be left for it.

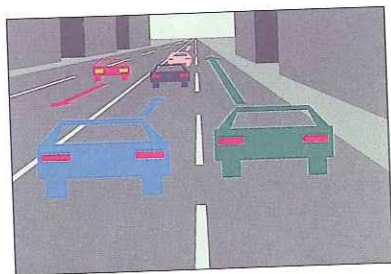
The vehicle that is being overtaken is not allowed to increase its speed. If the person overtaking underrated the manoeuvre, help her by slowing down.

566. Follow a car that is overtaking only if you are sure that you also can overtake without any danger. Otherwise it can happen that an oncoming car faces you.

567. Overtaking and driving past obstacles is only permitted if there is the necessary space and visibility to do so.

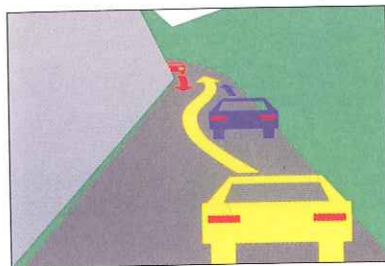


568. Identified school buses that stop and have their hazard lights on may be overtaken only slowly and with the necessary caution; if necessary stop (see no. 313).



569. When driving in parallel lines as well as built-up areas on roads with various lanes going in the same direction it is permitted to drive past vehicles on the right hand side, provided these do not stop to give priority to pedestrians. However, overtaking on the right by pulling out and cutting in is prohibited.

570. The overtaking of a crawler vehicle calls for a minimum side distance of 1 metre. On narrow roads overtaking is only permitted if the driver of the crawler vehicle has given a signal that the road is free.



571. Working out the overtaking distance:
Higher speed times higher speed divided by the difference of both speeds (rule of thumb).

Example: The speeds are 60 km/h and 40 km/h. The overtaking distance is $60 \times 60 = 3600 : 20 = 180$ meters. On roads with oncoming traffic at least double the distance has to be free and visible.



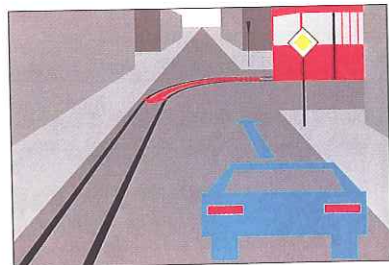
572. 'No overtaking for lorries' prohibits the drivers of motor vehicles and semitrailer trucks whose total weight exceeds 3.5 tons to overtake motor vehicles driving in various lanes as well as trams. The same exceptions as for the sign 'Overtaking prohibited' are applicable.

This prohibition is not applicable for coaches.

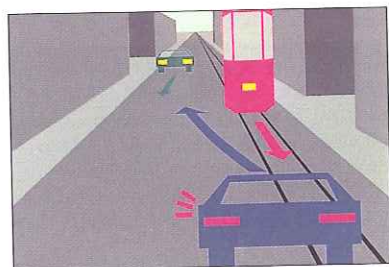


573. 'End of prohibition of overtaking for lorries'

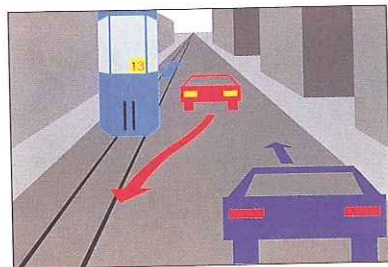
23. Behaviour with regard to trams



576. Clear the lines for the tram and give priority except when it comes from a secondary road on to a main road. Here the private passenger vehicle has priority.

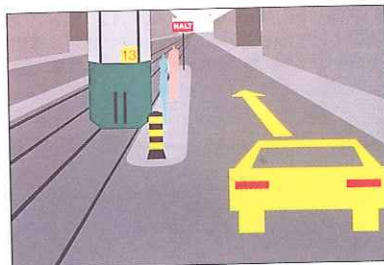


577. If necessary the vehicle driver has to pull out to the left if a tram is approaching on the right hand side of the road. Here Green has to slow down so that Blue can clear the lines for the tram.

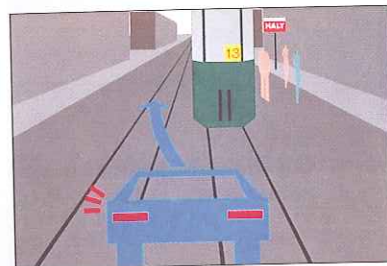


578. If a tram is travelling on the left and you are going in the same direction on the right remember to leave enough space for the oncoming traffic to avoid the tram.

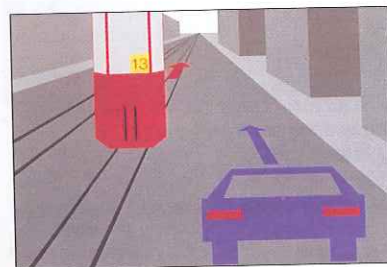
579. A waiting tram may be overtaken or crossed only at very slow speed. Be considerate towards pedestrians!



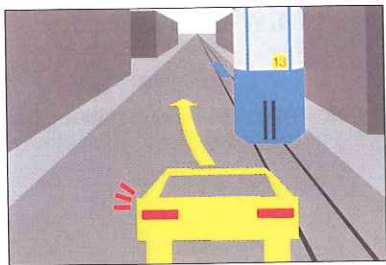
580. Where there is a street refuge the waiting tram is to be overtaken on the right.



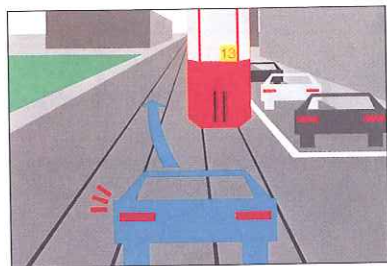
581. If there is no street refuge you have to stop behind the waiting tram. If the necessary space is free, the priority of other road users is not impaired and the oncoming traffic is not hindered, the waiting tram may be overtaken on the left. Watch out for pedestrians!



582. The moving tram must be overtaken on the right.



583. If the tram travels on the far right it may be overtaken on the left, provided the necessary space is visible, the priority of other road users is not impaired and the oncoming traffic is not hindered.



584. If the tram does not travel on the far right and the space on the right is blocked by parked cars or road works, overtaking is permitted only on the left if no side street enters and the oncoming traffic is not hindered.



585. 'Tram' warns of trams namely prior to intersections with trams in built-up areas. Outside built-up areas intersections with trams are signalled as level crossings.

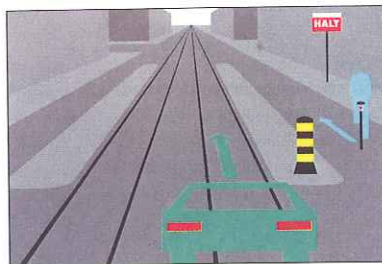
586. If at tram stops without street refuges passengers of the tram have to alight directly on to the carriageway the cars on the same half of the road have to stop until they have passed.

587. Cars are never to stop or to park voluntarily either on the lines or within 1.50 metres of them except where parking spaces are marked out.

588. When waiting behind a stationary tram a distance of at least 2 meters is to be kept (tram could drive back).

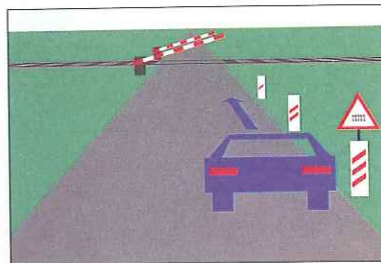
589. When driving behind a tram at normal road conditions keep a distance of at least 2 seconds or half as many meters as kilometres per hour are being driven (rule of thumb).

590. After the sign 'overtaking prohibited' it is allowed to drive past a tram on the right. Overtaking on the left is prohibited.



591. Driving between the street refuges is allowed as long as there is no tram approaching; special attention must be paid to pedestrians.

24. Level crossings



594. Drive slowly before a level crossing and stop if a train should approach, the barriers close or signals are flashing. Switch off your engine!



595. 'Level crossing without barrier' is used as an advance warning sign to announce level crossings with flashing lights or a St. Andrew's Cross. At level crossings with flashing lights the additional panel 'flashing light' is added.



596. 'Flashing light' is added to the signs 'Level crossing with barrier' or 'Level crossing without barrier' at level crossings with flashing lights.



597. 'Level crossing with barrier' stands as an advance warning sign before level crossings with half-barriers or barriers. At level crossings with flashing lights the additional panel 'flashing light' is added.

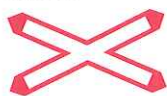


598. 'Countdown markers.' The countdown marker with three stripes stands under the signs 'level crossing with barrier' and 'level crossing without barrier', that with two stripes after one third and that with one stripe after two thirds of the distance between the advance warning sign and the level crossing. (Example: Advance warning sign 180 metres before the level crossing. Distance between each countdown marker 60 metres).

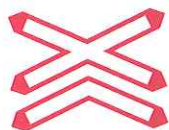
599. The half barrier is equal to the barrier.

600. Red and white striped barriers or half barriers, flashing lights, St. Andrew's Crosses, acoustic signals and traffic lights identify level crossings.

601. St. Andrew's Crosses at level crossings without barrier



single line



multiple lines



602. Red flashing light means: 'STOP!'



603. Flashing lights

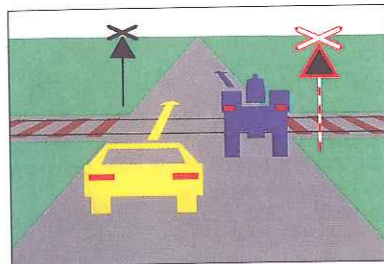


604. Alternating lights

605. If barriers or flashing lights are supplemented by an acoustic warning device the acoustic signal means 'STOP!'

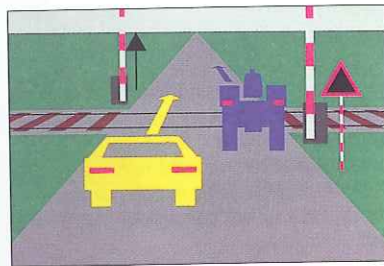
606. The level crossing has to be crossed without wasting any time.

607. Should the motor stall on the lines, drive away in bottom gear or in reverse by using the starter (This does not apply to vehicles with automatic transmission).



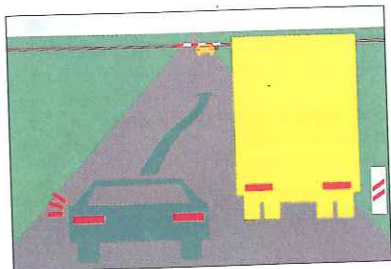
608. Overtaking is prohibited at and directly before level crossings without barriers.

Exception: Pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists may be overtaken provided there is sufficient visibility.



609. At level crossings with barriers overtaking is not prohibited.

610. Parking is prohibited within 50 metres of a level crossing outside built-up areas. Keep in mind that parking on main roads outside built-up areas is basically prohibited. Level crossings in built-up areas: Parking is prohibited within 20 metres of a level crossing.



611. Outside built-up areas heavy vehicles must stop at least 100 metres away from the level crossing to allow following vehicles to overtake them.

612. Road users may not open, walk round, drive round or open barriers or half-barriers, also those at airports or others. Barriers may not be climbed over or under.

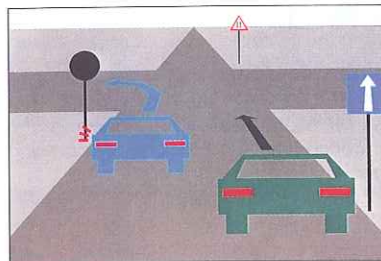
613. Road users have priority at crossings over connecting tracks which are not signalled by a St. Andrew's Cross at least, as well as crossings over runways. Traffic regulation by traffic lights or auxiliary personnel excepted.

614. At road junctions with traffic lights it is possible that level crossings are regulated with these traffic lights only.

25. One-way streets



617. 'One-way street' identifies a road that is to be driven on in the indicated direction only. At the other end of this road the sign 'no entry' is set up. One-way roads are equal to the right hand side of a carriageway which is open to traffic in both directions. Parking or stopping on the left hand side of one-way streets is allowed. Driving past street refuges, obstacles and trams on the left or right side is allowed. Turning is prohibited. The same applies to reversing. Exception: Parking, coupling on trailers or similar.



618. Prior to turning left on one-way streets you have to filter to the far left. Exception: if restricted oncoming traffic is allowed (see no. 620).



619. 'Oncoming traffic' is set up before stretches of road where the driver does not expect any oncoming traffic, for example at the end of one-way streets, as soon as a stretch of road with oncoming traffic follows.



620. 'One-way street with restricted oncoming traffic' identifies one-way streets where oncoming traffic is authorised; the type of oncoming traffic is marked with the corresponding symbol or inscription (for example one-way street with oncoming bicycles). When turning left do not filter to the far left.



621. 'No entry' signifies that entry is prohibited for all vehicles, however, oncoming traffic is permitted. At the end of the road the signal 'one-way street' is placed. The sign 'no entry' is not applicable for hand carts of max. 1 metre width, prams, invalid vehicles at walking pace, when pushing a bicycle as well as mopeds and two-wheeled motorcycles without the motor running. Exceptions from the sign 'no entry' are indicated on an additional panel by the corresponding vehicle symbols or inscriptions.

26. Steep hills, mountain roads



624. 'Dangerous descents' gives warning of stretches of road with a downward gradient of at least 10%. The signal bears the maximum gradient of the stretch of road concerned. On descents the braking distance is longer.

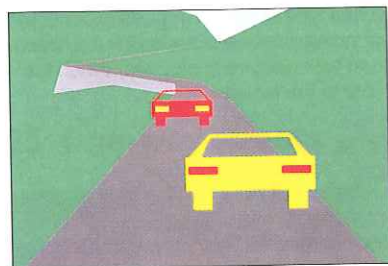
Shift into a lower gear in good time!



625. 'Steep ascent' gives warning of stretches of road with an upward gradient of at least 10%. The signal bears the maximum gradient of the stretch.

Shift into a lower gear in good time!

626. On steep hills and mountain roads you must drive so as not to overwork the brakes. Shift into the appropriate gear, in order to save braking. Never shift to neutral or freewheel down a hill!



627. If passing is difficult on narrow roads the vehicles going downhill must be the first to stop.

628. If passing is not possible combinations of vehicles have priority before other vehicles, heavy motor vehicles before light ones and coaches before lorries. When vehicles of the same category are unable to pass the one going downhill must reverse unless the other is near a passing place.

629. If several heavy vehicles are following each other at short intervals and crossing is difficult, drivers should draw the attention of the oncoming traffic to this circumstance.



630. 'Alpine postal route.' When passing and overtaking are difficult it is necessary to observe the instructions and signals given by the drivers of public transport vehicles. Public transport vehicles on alpine postal routes use a three-tone horn.

631. 'End of alpine postal route'

27. Motorways and roads for motor vehicles



634. Direction signs to motorways and roads for motor vehicles are green and white. They show the way to motorways and roads for motor vehicles.



635. 'Direction sign to motorways and roads for motor vehicles.' If there is only one motorway, road for motor vehicles or motorway ring in a region green direction signs with the white symbol 'motorway' or 'road for motor vehicles' can be used.



636. 'Tabular direction sign.' The green and white fields show the direction to motorways and roads for motor vehicles.

637. Motorways and roads for motor vehicles are reserved for motor vehicles and are signalled accordingly. They may not be used by bicycles, mopeds and pedestrians.

638. Motorways have separated carriageways for each of the two directions and are free from crossroads.

639. Motorways and roads for motor vehicles are identified by the signs 'motorway' and 'roads for motor vehicles'.



640 'Motorway sign' is set up at the beginning of the access lane to a motorway.



641 'Road for motor vehicles sign' is set up at the beginning of the access lane to a road for motor vehicles.

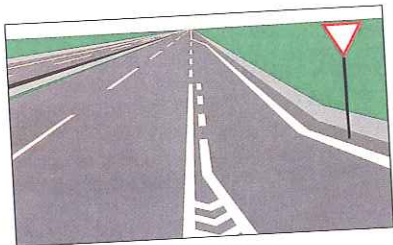
642. The maximum speed limit on motorways is 120 km/h and on roads for motor vehicles 100 km/h. On roads for motor vehicles the maximum speed is always indicated with the sign 'Maximum speed limit'.

643. Motorways and roads for motor vehicles are reserved for motor vehicles which can and may travel at 60 km/h. Bicycles, mopeds and small motorcycles are not allowed.

644. Tractors, crawler vehicles and vehicles with spike tyres may not use motorways and roads for motor vehicles. Test courses and sports events are also prohibited.

645. Motor vehicles and trailers with a total weight of 3.5 tons have to carry a vignette.

646. On access lanes right at the beginning of the motorway or the road for motor vehicles the sign 'no priority' is set up. Look behind you, adjust speed, use direction indicator and join the traffic at the right moment.



647. 'Acceleration lanes' are lanes which facilitate entry into the stream of traffic on motorways and roads for motor vehicles. They are found at connections and used for driving away from installations alongside the motorway or road for motor vehicles.

Zürich	143 Km
Basel	114 Km
Lausanne	116 Km
Bern	24 Km

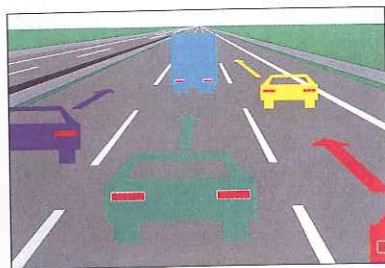
648. 'Confirmatory sign' is set up at connections and after junctions. This sign which lists long-range destinations is ordered according to proximity from bottom to top.

649. When driving in lines keep sufficient distance; the car in front of you might brake unexpectedly. Rear-end collisions are a main danger on motorways.

650. Driving on motorways is easy. Beware of the dangers of monotony, fatigue and negligence.

651. Use the right-hand lane when driving slowly.

652. The lane to the left serves for overtaking only. Exception: heavy traffic on both lanes when driving in lines.



653. On motorways with at least three lanes in the same direction you may drive on the lane to the extreme left only when your vehicle is allowed to exceed 80 km/h.

654. The driver may drive past vehicles on the right hand side in the following cases only:

- when driving in parallel lines;
- on filtering lanes, provided that different destinations are signalled for each lane;
- on acceleration stretches of access lanes up to the end of the double line marking;
- on deceleration lanes of exit points.

655. Overtaking on the right by changing lanes is prohibited.

656. Prior to overtaking:

- look in the rear mirror;
- look behind you;
- use your direction indicator (switch off the signal after you have changed lanes);
- look behind you again;
- change lanes.

The overtaking lane must be free for a long way behind you.

657. Overtake quickly – don't prolong the manoeuvre. But do not drive too fast, particularly when overtaking a view-restricting lorry so as not to be surprised when a vehicle preceding it pulls out.

658. After having overtaken:

- do not return to the right-hand lane before putting sufficient distance between yourself and the car you overtook (if the road is wet, the distance should be even greater); look in the rear mirror;
- use your direction indicator;
- side-glance to the right;
- change lanes;

Do not stay unnecessarily on the overtaking lane.

659. Flashing yellow lights at the edge of the motorway give warning of accidents, traffic jams, icy roads, or similar dangers. They warn the driver to be particularly careful.

660. Maximum speed limit for all trailer trains on motorways and roads for motor vehicles: 80 km/h.

661. Users of motorways and roads for motor vehicles have priority over vehicles on the approach roads.

662. Access lanes from the right on motorways and on roads for motor vehicles are only in particular cases announced with the sign 'Vehicles approaching from the right'. Access lanes from the left on roads for motor vehicles are always announced with the sign 'vehicles approaching from the left'.



663. 'Access lane from the right' announce to the driver on motorways and roads for motor vehicles that he must expect vehicles from the right even though he has priority over them.

664. 'Access lane from the left' announce to the driver on roads for motor vehicles that he must expect vehicles from the left even though he has priority over them.

665. Broken-down vehicles on motorways and roads for motor vehicles may be towed to the next exit only (at max. 40 km/h). When towing, the right hand lane is to be used and not the flush verge.

666. Blinking (hazard) lights may be switched on when a vehicle is on tow on motorways and roads for motor vehicles.

667. Turning on motorways and roads for motor vehicles is only permitted at places where indicated.

668. U-turns and reversing are prohibited on motorways and roads for motor vehicles.

669. Middle lanes of motorways may not be crossed. Exception: Diversions.



670. 'Turn left ahead.' On motorways this sign signifies that the driver has to change to the opposite carriageway.



671. 'Oncoming traffic' is put up on stretches of road where the driver does not expect oncoming traffic:
- on motorways, if one lane is reserved for the oncoming traffic (e.g. due to road works or accidents on the opposite carriageway);
 - at the beginning of roads for motor vehicles after the sign 'roads for motor vehicles' if the road for motor vehicles follows a motorway.



672. 'Turn right ahead' on motorways signifies that the driver has to change to the right hand carriageway.

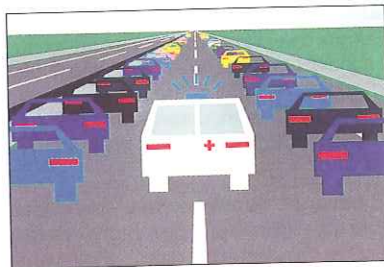
673. The driver may use the flush verge and the signalled stopping places for breakdown vehicles only for emergency stops. Voluntary stopping is allowed only at the signalled parking places. Passengers must not step on the carriageway.



674. 'Stopping place for breakdown vehicles' identifies places for emergency stops on motorways and roads for motor vehicles without flush verge; voluntary stopping or parking is prohibited.

675. Emergency stops are:

- Breakdown of a vehicle, including sudden operating difficulties, which could jeopardise its safety
- Assistance at a road accident
- Testimony at a road accident
- Particularly bad weather
- Sudden illness or indisposition of driver or passengers
- Sudden urges with elderly people or children
- Checking the load.



676. In order to facilitate the access of police cars or ambulances when there are traffic jams and accidents, cars on the right hand lane have to keep close to the flush verge and cars on the other lanes to the far left.



677. 'Traffic information by radio' is set up on motorways and roads for motor vehicles only:
- a) if the frequency range changes;
 - b) after important access lanes and before long tunnels;
 - c) in border areas.



678. 'Police station' is set up on motorways and roads for motor vehicles 700–800 metres before the exit point.



679. 'SOS' telephone signs are placed on the right edge of motorways and roads for motor vehicles at intervals of 50 m. They mark the way to the next 'SOS' telephone.



680. 'Filling station after next.' This additional panel can be employed to announce the next but one filling station.



681. 'Road splitting' stands before junctions on motorways and roads for motor vehicles. The name and type of junction can be indicated on an additional panel.



682. 'First advance direction sign.' It is placed 1000 metres before the place where the motorway lanes increase. It indicates long-range destinations that can be reached on each branch of the motorway. This sign can be replaced by the sign 'preselection sign over lanes on motorways and roads for motor vehicles'.

683. 'Second advance direction sign.' It is placed 500 metres before the place where the motorway lanes increase. It indicates the next long-range destinations and possible further long-range destinations and if possible, the names of the next junctions of the two motorway branches. The sign can be replaced by the sign 'preselection sign over lanes on motorways and roads for motor vehicles'.

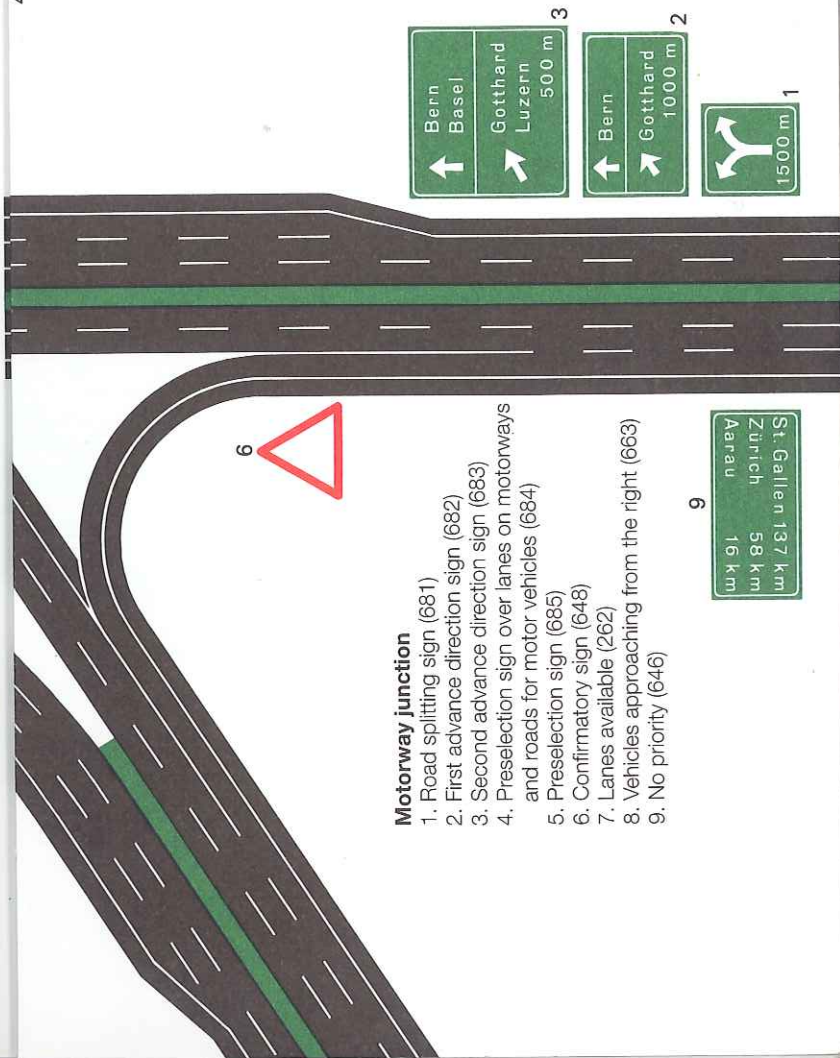
684. 'Preselection sign over lanes on motorways and roads for motor vehicles.' The arrows mark the middle of the lane. Furthermore the regulations for direction signs apply (green = motorways and roads for motor vehicles, blue = main roads, white = secondary roads).

685. 'Preselection sign' stands at the point of separation at junctions on motorways and roads for motor vehicles.

686. 'Next exit to' stands 1000 metres before the beginning of the deceleration lane and indicates the name of the next connection. Connections are the meeting points of exits and entries on the carriageways of motorways and roads for motor vehicles.

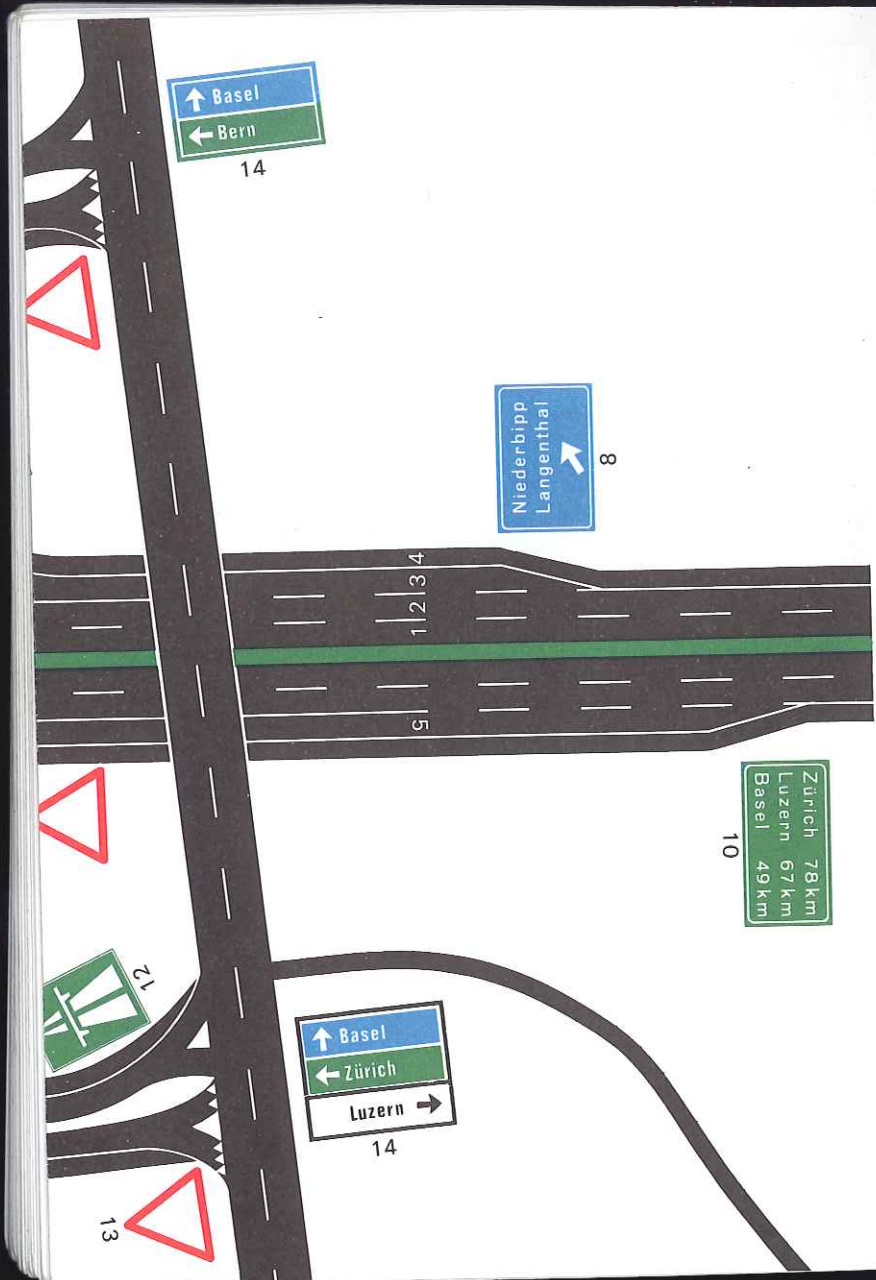
687. 'Advance direction sign' stands 500 metres before the beginning of the deceleration lane. The name of the next but one connection is indicated in the upper field, that of the next connection in the lower field.

4



Motorway junction

1. Road splitting sign (681)
2. First advance direction sign (682)
3. Second advance direction sign (683)
4. Preselection sign over lanes on motorways and roads for motor vehicles (684)
5. Preselection sign (685)
6. Confirmatory sign (648)
7. Lanes available (262)
8. Vehicles approaching from the right (663)
9. No priority (646)



688. 'Direction sign' stands at the beginning of the deceleration lane and shows the names of the connection and, if possible, two further important places, that can be reached by way of the connection.



689. 'Exit' is placed at the departing point of the exit. In special cases it can be replaced by a preselection sign.



690. 'Deceleration lane.' The motorway must be left on a signalled exit only. Use your indicator in time, and drive on the deceleration lane from the beginning. Normally, you are allowed to brake only once you are on the deceleration lane.



691. 'End of motorway' stands on the exit ramp shortly before changing over to the regular road network. After this sign general traffic regulations apply.



692. 'End of road for motor vehicles' stands on the exit ramp shortly before changing over to the regular road network. After this sign general traffic regulations apply.

693. On the motorway you have got used to a very high speed, after the motorway exit readapt your driving style to the changing dangers (oncoming traffic, cyclists, pedestrians).

694. On motorway and road for motor vehicle junctions do not follow your sense of direction but the direction signs. If you have chosen the wrong direction or missed an exit point you have to continue to the next exit point.

28. Stopping

697. The driver who wants to stop, has to be considerate towards the vehicles behind, look back!

698. Sudden braking and stopping are permitted only if no vehicles follow or in an emergency. The wheels should not block as sliding wheels are not manoeuvrable.

699. Vehicles may not be stopped or placed where they hinder or endanger the traffic. They have to be stationed on parking spaces where possible.

700. Drivers must, if possible, stop away from the road. If they stop on the carriageway it has to be on the edge and parallel to same, unless otherwise signalled.

701. Stopping on the left is permitted only:

- if a tramline runs on the right;
- if there is a 'No parking' or 'No stopping' sign;
- in narrow roads (max. 6 metres) with little traffic;
- in one-way streets.

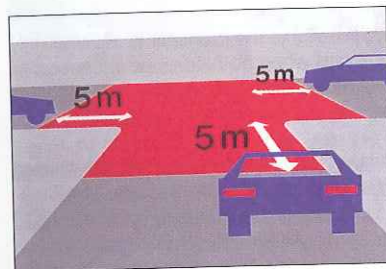
702. If the traffic comes to a standstill the driver may not stop on pedestrian crossings and, at road junctions, on the transverse carriageway as well as on level crossings.

Voluntary stopping is prohibited:

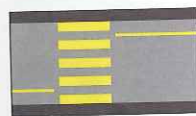
- 703.**
- before signs where you might hide them;
 - in places where the view is restricted (namely bends and brows of hills, etc.);
 - in tunnels;
 - on motorways and roads for motor vehicles;
- 704.**
- in narrow streets or beside obstacles on the carriageway;
 - on preselective sections of road;
 - on level crossings;
 - in subways.

Voluntary stopping is further prohibited:

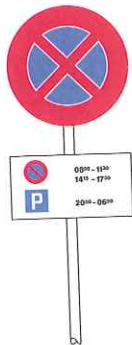
- 705.**
- next to continuous lines and double lines, if there is not a passage of at least 3 metres width left;
 - on or next to pedestrian crossings – when no yellow lines, on the carriageway and the neighbouring pavement closer than 5 metres to the pedestrian crossing;



- on road junctions as well as before and after them closer than 5 metres to the transverse carriageway.



706. 'Pedestrian crossing, no stopping.' Yellow lines in front of pedestrian crossings prohibit voluntary stopping on the carriageway or the neighbouring pavement. In one-way streets they are painted on both sides of the road.



707. 'Standing prohibited' prohibits voluntary stopping on the side of the road where the sign stands. Temporary exceptions are written on an additional panel, as well as beginning, repetition and end. If this sign stands near the edge of the carriageway it applies also to the adjoining pavement.

708. Exceptions to 'No stopping'. This sign is attached to the 'Standing prohibited' sign to indicate temporary exceptions.

Illustrated panel: From 08.00 to 11.30 and from 14.15 to 17.30 hours to stop to get into or alight from the car as well as rapid loading and unloading of goods is allowed. From 20.00 to 06.00 hours to park is allowed.

709. At less than 10 metres from tram and bus stop signs and in front of fire stations you may stop only to allow passengers to get into or alight from the car as long as, in the process, you do not hinder public transport or the fire brigade.

710. Stopping on the neighbouring pavement of public bus stops is not allowed.

711. Stopping alongside vehicles parked parallel to the roadside is allowed only for the rapid loading or unloading of goods and when no hindrance is caused to the traffic; vehicles moving off must be allowed to do so at once.

712. When getting in or out of your car take care not to endanger other road users. Take special care when opening your door and look behind you (cyclists).

713. If a vehicle has to stop to load or unload goods on a road where the traffic could be endangered, e.g. a bending mountain road, a breakdown sign must be set up, or a person placed to warn the traffic.

29. Parking

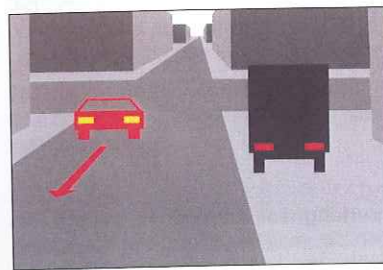
716. Parking is when you stop your vehicle other than to allow passengers to get in or alight, or for the rapid loading or unloading of goods.

717. Save space when parking but without hindering other vehicles from driving off.

718. If parking is allowed for a limited time the vehicle must leave the space before the expiration of the parking time. It is prohibited to occupy another parking space nearby.

719. Pedestrians are not allowed to reserve parking spaces. It is prohibited to place chairs or crates on parking space. You must not snatch away a parking space from a waiting car.

720. Bicycles may be parked on the pavement, as long as they leave a passage of at least 1.5 metres width free.



721. The parking of vehicles other than bicycles and mopeds is prohibited, as long as signs or markings clearly prohibit this. Without such signs and markings you may stop on the pavement only for rapid loading and unloading of goods and for letting people in and out of vehicles; for pedestrians there must be a passage left free of at least 1.5 metres width. The loading and unloading and getting in and out of vehicles must be carried out without delay.

722. Where parking spaces are designated, vehicles may park only on these. Separate parking spaces may only be used by vehicles for which their size is suited.

723. Parking spaces are marked by a continuous white line; exceptionally they can be designated by partial markings or a special surface.

724. Parking places that are reserved for a special category of persons are marked by yellow lines.



725. 'Parking permitted' indicates parking surfaces. Limitations of the parking time and entitlement to park, as well as any other parking regulations, may be indicated on an additional panel.



726. 'Parking disk compulsory' indicates the beginning of a zone in which vehicles may be parked only with a parking disk. The arrow on the parking disk is to be placed on the line following the hour of arrival. The disk must be well displayed behind the front windscreen. It is not allowed to alter it until driving away.

- a) *Parking time in the blue zone:*
- arrival time between 08.00 and 11.30 as between 13.30 and 18.00 = one hour
 - arrival time between 11.30 and 13.30 until 14.30 and arrival time between 18.00 and 08.00 Uhr until 09.00. That restriction is indicated on an additional panel when also valid on Sundays and public holidays.
- b) *Parking time with additional panel:*
- possible from 30 minutes onwards.



727. End of parking disk zone marks the end of a zone in which vehicles may be parked with the parking disk. The beginning and end of the blue zone can be marked also by a blue and white double line across the carriageway.

728. *Parking surfaces where parking is permitted with parking disk only are marked in the 'blue zone' with blue lines and in the 'red zone' with red lines.*



729. 'Parking meters' designates parking lots where motor vehicles may be parked only against payment according to the regulations that are marked on the parking meter. Paying in addition is in general prohibited (see no. 732). If the parking time has not expired when the vehicle driver arrives, then he inherits this time. Paying after expiry of this inherited time is prohibited.



730. 'Centralized parking meter.' If centralized parking meters (ticket slot machines) are used, the inscription 'centralized parking meter' is written under the sign 'Parking meters'. The vehicle may be parked only according to the regulations that are marked on the ticket slot machine. The driver has to put the ticket at a visible spot behind the wind screen.



731. 'Park house.' In covered-in parking lots the signs 'Parking permitted', 'Parking-disk compulsory', 'Parking meters' as well as 'Direction sign and distance to parking place' can be indicated with an added roof.

732. On parking lots that are subject to tax, paying in addition before expiry of time is possible, only in accordance with regulations that are marked on the parking meter.

733. Other multi-track vehicles such as motorcycles with sidecars or trailers can also be parked on spaces for motor vehicles provided the parking disk is clearly visible or the parking fee paid. *Solo motorcycles may not be parked on spaces reserved for motor vehicles.*

734. If parking surfaces are reserved for special types of vehicles a corresponding symbol is shown on the sign in the blue field or as an additional panel.

Parking is forbidden:

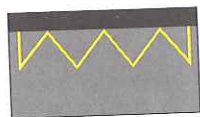
- 735.**
- where stopping is prohibited;
 - on bridges;
 - in front of entrances to private land and buildings;
 - on cycle strips and on the carriageway adjoining;
- 736.**
- on main roads outside built-up areas;
 - on main roads in built-up areas where insufficient room would be left to allow two cars to pass (minimum 6 metres);
 - before and after level crossings (in built-up areas 20 metres, outside built-up areas 50 metres).



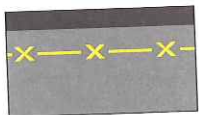
737. 'Parking prohibited' prohibits parking on the signalled side of the road. Stopping to allow passengers to get in or alight, and the loading or unloading of goods is allowed. Temporary exceptions as well as beginning, repetition and end are indicated on additional panels. If the sign is situated on the edge of the carriageway it applies also to the adjoining pavement.



738. 'Exceptions to no parking.' Stopping only from 06.00 to 20.00 to allow passengers to get in or alight or for loading and unloading of goods. Parking from 20.00 to 06.00 hours is allowed.



739. Zig-zag lines mark public transport bus stops and you can drive on. You may stop here to allow passengers to get in or alight as long as you do not hinder the buses. Loading and unloading as well as parking are prohibited.



740. 'No parking.' Where lines prohibit parking you may stop only to allow passengers to get in or alight or for loading and unloading of goods.



741. 'No parking space.' Where fields prohibit parking, you may stop only to allow passengers to get in or alight or for loading and unloading of goods. If the field bears an inscription (e.g. 'Taxi') the vehicle concerned must not be obstructed.

742. On narrow roads vehicles may park only at one side if the passing of other vehicles would otherwise be hindered.

743. Vehicles without official registration plates may not be parked on public roads or parkings. In particular cases the competent authorities may grant exceptions. Vehicles without registration plates may only be parked on privately owned public parking spaces if the owner of the parking area gives permission to do so.

30. Securing the vehicle

746. When leaving the vehicle it has to be secured appropriately. The engine has to be turned off and the driver has to make sure the vehicle cannot roll away. The vehicle must also be secured against use by unauthorized persons (use handbrake or low gear). Cars with automatic transmission: Put the lever on P (position for parking); take out the ignition key. For passenger vehicles: put on burglar alarm, lock windows and doors.

747. On a slope put on the handbrake. In order to keep the vehicle from rolling away: put in the lower gear or turn the wheels towards an obstacle at the side of the road.

748. If the slope is steep all vehicles must be secured by wedges or other (stones for example). These have to be removed from the road before driving away.

749. In the case of combination of vehicles and detached trailers, wedges have to be used even if the slope is less steep.

31. Warning signs

752. You have to give warning signals where traffic safety requires in order to warn the other road users.

753. The driver has to drive so that acoustic warning signs or flashing of lights are not necessary. He may give such signals only where traffic safety requires them.

754. Sound your horn, however, where children near the road are not paying attention to the traffic as well as when approaching blind narrow bends outside built-up areas.

755. After dark it's allowed to give signals only by flashing your headlights. Acoustic signals are permitted only for emergencies.

756. Flashing headlights to signal during the day is only permitted as a danger warning signal.

757. Unnecessary and exaggerated warning signals are prohibited. The same applies for two-tone horns, blinking lights (hazard).

758. Calling signs with acoustic warning devices are prohibited.

759. If there is a short circuit in the electrical installation (for example continuous sounding of the horn) the battery cable has to be disconnected.

32. Operational security

762. Vehicles may circulate only in an operationally safe condition. The holder has to inform the authorities regarding any changes made on the vehicle e.g. alteration of track width, wheels and exhaust pipes that are not authorized for the type of car.

763. The holder and driver are responsible for the operational safety and maintenance of the vehicle, in the first place the holder is responsible.

764. The driver has to make sure that the vehicle and the load conform to regulations. The necessary accessories (breakdown signal as well) must be available. Particularly after repairs and washing the car the driver should test the brakes.

765. Registration plates and special signs (national insignia, disabled driver, etc.) must be legible, lights, rear lights, windows and driving mirrors must be kept clean.

766. Lights and registration plates must not be hidden by load, luggage racks, work tools or similar.

767. In case of a defect the driver must continue with special care; it should be repaired without delay.

768. If the oil control lamp flashes or the oil pressure drops on the manometer while driving, you must declutch immediately, turn the engine off and stop – if possible away from the carriageway. Check the oil level!

769. If the charging current control lamp flashes you must go to the next garage to check. Check the V-belt.

770. Change your tyres in time, worn out tyres on a wet surface can cause skidding.

771. If the service brake (footbrake) fails you must use the handbrake. If both brakes fail you must change down and, if necessary, drive into an obstacle (border, rock face, etc.)

772. You must switch off the engine in a closed area because the colourless and odourless exhaust fumes are poisonous.

773. When you are filling up you must turn the engine off and refrain from smoking. Danger of explosion!

774. If the carburettor should burn extinguish the flames with a fire extinguisher or with cloths. Never use water.

33. Equipment for light motor vehicles

The law prescribes:

777. A steering assembly that has little play and is easy to operate.

778. A divided brake system (footbrake) that is effective on all wheels. If the braking system fails this should be clearly visible (control lamp).

779. An auxiliary brake (handbrake) and a trailer handbrake. They can be combined in one device. Handbrakes and trailer handbrakes must be effective on at least two wheels on one axle. The trailer handbrake must be mechanically secured in such a manner, that it cannot release on its own.

780. A reverse gear.

781. An acoustic warning device (motor horn). Only horns with an invariable and uninterrupted sound are allowed. Burglar acoustic warning devices are allowed. Sirens and shrill warning devices as well as other fancy horns are forbidden.

782. Direction indicator (blinker).

783. Self-operating windscreen wipers with a windscreen washer.

784. A device (defroster, ventilator) which prevents the icing up or the steaming up of the windows during driving, at least in the radius of action of the windscreen wipers.

785. Safety belts

786. A breakdown sign in a suitable sheath and easily accessible.

787. An effective and harmless acoustic burglar warning device, apart from the ignition and door locks, such as a steering wheel, transmission or gear-lever lock.

788. A driving mirror outside both on the left and right side with which the driver can survey at least 100 metres to the side and to the rear. Cars with spacious rear windows which are not carrying loads or trailers that would hide the view, can use the inside driving mirror to replace the right hand driving mirror.

789. A speedometer in the field of view of the driver that is also visible at night and shows km/h, as long as the vehicle drives faster than 40 km/h. A mileage indicator is not necessary.

790. Registration plates. They should not be changed, bent, cut up or made illegible.

791. Swiss national insignia (see no. 312). Only the national insignia of the country where the vehicle is registered can be affixed.

792. *Pneumatic tyres or other equally elastic tyres. They must fit on the wheel rims and, with the exception of winter tyres, should be suitable for high speed. Check the tyre pressure regularly!*

793. *The material of pneumatic tyres should not be damaged or exposed. The tread depth on the whole tyre must be at least 1.6 mm. Note: new tyres do not grip well for the first kilometres after fitting. It is prohibited to regroove worn out tyres on private passenger vehicles.*

794. All tyres fitted to the vehicle must be of the same type (radial or cross ply). Recommendation: with winter tyres use four of the same.

795. *Spike tyres are allowed on light motor vehicles, motor cycles and their trailers from 1st November to 30th April. All the wheels on the vehicle and their trailers must be equipped with these and the 'maximum speed 80' sign must be carried at the rear. The latter should be removed or crossed out when spike tyres are not being used. Vehicles with spike tyres may not use either motorways or roads for motor vehicles. Exception: A2 between Göschenen and Airolo and A13 between Thusis and Bosco.*

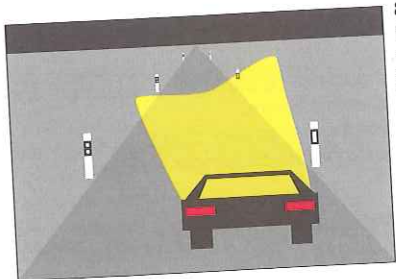
796. A leak-proof exhaust-pipe with an effective silencer.

797. Devices which could hinder, disturb or neutralize the official traffic control (e.g. radar warning devices) must not be offered for sale, purchased, installed or carried in the car, attached to the car or employed in any way.

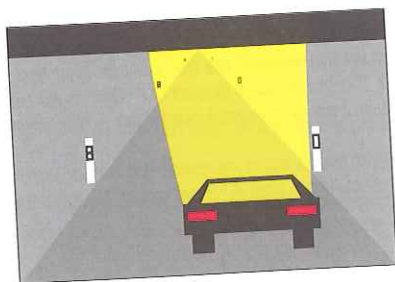
34. Vehicle lights

Prescribed in front:

800. 2 white or light yellow position lights.



801. 2 white or light yellow dipped headlights which illuminate sufficiently the carriageway for a distance of 50 metres (asymmetric 75 metres).



802. 2 white or light yellow headlights, which illuminate sufficiently the carriageway for a distance of at least 100 metres. A control lamp must indicate the headlights are on full beam.

803. 2 white reflectors on motor vehicles without batteries and for trailers. They must not be triangular.

Prescribed behind:

804. 2 red tail lights.

805. 2 red reflectors (cat's eyes) that should not be triangular on motor vehicles. Trailers are equipped with triangular reflectors at the rear.

806. 2 red or yellow braking lights which light up when the service brakes are applied.

807. A white light which illuminates the rear registration plate, and makes it easily legible from a distance of at least 20 metres on a clear night.

The following are allowed but not prescribed in front:

808. An optical warning device (headlamp flasher). The main beam (headlights) is generally used to signal to other road users.

809. Fog- or corner lights, white or light yellow.

The following are allowed but not prescribed behind:

810. White or yellow reverse lights and a centrally positioned red brake light at the rear of the vehicle.

811. A white light which illuminates the national insignia.

812. Red rear fog lights. These must be identified inside by a control lamp.

Are allowed in addition:

813. Blinking lights as breakdown lights. The direction indicator or the braking lights are switched on so they blink. To do this you need a special switch. A control lamp must show the driver whether the blinking lights are switched on.

Lights on special vehicles:

814. Fire-brigades, ambulances and the police have flashing blue lights.

815. Flashing yellow lights on motor vehicles and their escort to warn other road users of a danger they might not notice. These vehicles have no special priority.

816. On emergency medical vehicles: a wedge shaped sign with a yellow blinking light and a black cross on the roof with the inscription 'doctor/emergency'.

817. Searchlights and lamps, bright, luminous or reflective signs or paintings on motor vehicles are prohibited.

818. Equal pairs of lights or reflectors of the same make must have the same shape, strength and colour.

35. Operation of vehicle lights

821. *You must put on your lights as soon as the other road users would not notice you in time, in any case from dusk until dawn or if the weather renders it necessary.*

822. *Motor vehicles parked on marked parking spaces, or on parking spaces illuminated sufficiently by the street lights need not put their lights on.*

823. *Parked motor vehicles must put on their position and tail lights. In built-up areas parking lights on the traffic side are sufficient for multi-track motor vehicles up to 6 metres long and 2 metres wide (without trailers).*

824. *Use the following lights when driving:*

- a) *Headlights or dipped headlights; headlights should, however, be avoided if possible in built-up areas.*
- b) *Foglights or dipped headlights in fog, snowstorm or heavy rain, even during the day when visibility is less than 200 metres.*

825. *Headlights should be dipped:*

- a) *in good time but at least 200 metres before passing an oncoming vehicle or an oncoming train;*
- b) *immediately when an oncoming driver requests by flashing his own headlights;*
- c) *when driving in line, being overtaken and reversing;*
- d) *when an animal appears before you.*

826. *Reduce speed when driving on dipped headlights and do not drive too close to the right of the road.*

827. *Switch to position light when stopping for a longer time due to traffic, e.g. in case of traffic jam at level crossings, at traffic lights at road works.*

828. *Fog lights and corner lights may only be used in fog, snowstorms and heavy rain as well as at night on winding roads.*

829. *Rear fog lights may be switched on only in fog, snowstorm or very heavy rain when visibility is less than 50 metres.*

830. *The danger of accidents increases at night. Be careful at dusk and moderate your speed.*

831. *With dipped headlights you should be able to stop within the distance of visibility.*

832. *Special attention must be paid when it rains at night (disturbing light reflections, pedestrians hidden by umbrellas) and in fog. Switch to headlights as soon as you are of the side at the other vehicle when overtaking a vehicle outside built-up areas at night and if there is no oncoming traffic.*

833. *Make sure you have a good view (clean windows, no sunglasses at night). Do not look directly into the headlights of oncoming traffic, instead look along the right edge of the road. If you are blinded then brake. Beware of 'one-eyed' vehicles; give them a wide berth.*

834. *Blinking lights (hazard) may be used as a warning of danger in the following cases:*

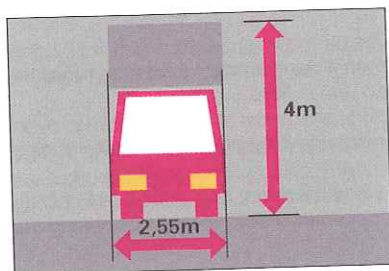
- a) *on the stationary vehicle in addition to the breakdown sign;*
- b) *on a marked school bus when school children get in or alight;*
- c) *on a traveling vehicle before the site of an unexpected accident or before a traffic jam;*
- d) *when towing on a motorway or roads for motor vehicles.*

835. The breakdown sign and hazard lights do not relieve the driver of his responsibility towards the traffic regulations, especially those concerning lights as well as stopping and parking.

36. Measurements and weights

838. The width of motor vehicles and trailers including the load may not exceed 2.50 metres. Exception: refrigerated vehicles may be 2.6 metres wide.

839. Trailers drawn by light motor vehicles may be wider than the traction vehicle but may not exceed 2.5 metres when laden.



840. The height of vehicles, including the load, may not exceed 4 m.

841. The length of unladen motor vehicles and trailers, with the exception of articulated trailers, may not exceed 12 metres.

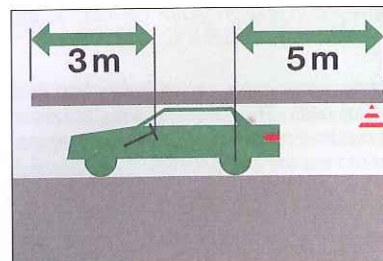
842. The length of unladen combinations (tractor-trailer units) may not exceed 18.35 m; in the case of articulated vehicles 16.5 m.

843. The loaded vehicle may not exceed the overall weight as prescribed in the vehicle registration licence. The same applies to trailers.

844. Infringements of weight limits for vehicles and trailers up to 5 percent, in any case up to 100 kg, are not prosecuted.

37. Loading

847. A load must be placed and secured in such a way that it cannot fall down, disturb or endanger anybody.



848. Loads on motor vehicles may not extend forward more than 3 metres from the middle point of the steering wheel; in the case of motor vehicles with trailers, more than 5 metres behind the middle of the back axle or its fulcrum, if loads are longer than the load platform.

849. The load should be placed so that the steering axles carry at least a fifth of the overall weight, in the case of trailers with a central axle the centre of gravity should be in front of the axle.

850¹ The load should not extend beyond the side of multi-track motor vehicles and trailers. This does not apply to special trailers transporting indivisible sports equipment with a width of maximum 2.55 metres or agricultural vehicles carrying hay, straw or other bulk loads.

² Bicycles fixed on the back of motor-vehicles may extend the vehicle on each side with maximum 20 cm. Maximum width 2 m.

851. The end of loads that extend more than 1 metre beyond the back of the vehicle must be marked (ball, pyramid, etc.).

852. Where possible heavy loads should be carried inside the vehicle and not on the roof to keep the centre of gravity low. Loads transported on the roof are a danger especially on bends.


853. The weight of luggage racks and similar devices plus their load may not exceed 50 kg or the maximum weight indicated in the registration papers.

854. Removing roof racks and luggage helps lower the fuel consumption of the vehicle.

38. Passengers

- 856.** The driver may only carry passengers in motor vehicles on properly installed seats.
- 857.** *Only so many persons may be conveyed in and on motor vehicles as the registration papers allow (see mention in vehicle registration licence).*
- 859.** *Drivers and passengers in motor cars, delivery vans, small buses and light articulated vehicles must wear the fitted seat belts. The following are dispensed from wearing safety belts: Persons with medical permission, chimney sweeps, mechanics and painters whose clothes could soil the safety belts.*
- 860.** Children under the age of 7 travelling must be secured appropriately by an appliance (safety seat) which has been tested or approved by the EC. In the case of vehicles fitted with airbags for the passenger seat, see the manufacturer's instructions.
- 861.** *Children aged 7 to 12 must be secured by a safety seat or by seat belts approved by the EC.*
- 862.** Nobody is allowed to travel in compartments that cannot be opened from the inside.
- 863.** It is forbidden to board, alight from or lean out of moving vehicles and trams.
- 864.** Drivers and passengers should not throw or hold objects out of the vehicle with the exception of processions on a closed road.
- 865.** Animals must be transported in such a way that they can neither be injured nor stretch their heads out to the side nor leave the vehicle. They must be protected against cold, excessive solar irradiation, wetness and wind. Make sure they get enough fresh air.

39. Trailers, towing

- 867.** Trailers are vehicles without their own power which are constructed to be drawn by motor vehicles.
- 868.** When travelling abroad trailers must bear the national insignia.
- 869.** Trailers on motor vehicles may only circulate with the corresponding registration papers and registration plates. Before moving off make sure that the trailer is properly coupled and that brakes and lights are in working order. When driving forward the trailer must not be able to touch the traction vehicle even in bends.
- 870.** Vehicles towing large trailers which obscure the view to the rear must be equipped with two mirrors to the right and to the left which permit the driver to see the road for at least 100 m to the rear.
- 
- 871.** *'No trailers' applies to all motor vehicles towing trailers other than agricultural trailers. The additional panel indicating weight exempts trailers whose total weight according to the registration papers is below that amount (see Nr. 137a).*
- 872.** Semitrailers may be drawn by light semitrailer trucks only if they are mentioned in the registration papers of the traction vehicle.
- 873.** The laden weight of the trailer must not exceed that entered in the registration document of the towing vehicle.
- 874.** *The maximum speed for light motor vehicles with a trailer is 80 km/h.*
- 875.** *Passengers may not be transported on trailers. Exception: an exception is made in the case of personnel necessary to guide, brake or supervise a load.*
- 876.** Trailers, towed vehicles and traction vehicles must have their lights on at the same time.

877. Motor vehicles can only be used for towing if their traction power and brakes are sufficient.

878. You do not need a vehicle registration licence or registration plates for a towed vehicle.

879. *The breakdown sign must be fixed at the back of the towed vehicle.*

880. Motor vehicles (except motorcycles) may tow only one other vehicle without a trailer which has broken down, or one motorcycle. Motorcycles may tow only one motorcycle at the most. For vehicles with an automatic transmission consult the car operating instructions.

881. Towing small motorcycles and mopeds which are equipped with pedals and bicycles is prohibited. It is also prohibited to push or pull or tow any other vehicle or object including skis or toboggans.

882. *The driver of the vehicle on tow must be in possession of the appropriate licence if the towed vehicle cannot be steered by the towing appliance.*

883. People may not sit in vehicles which are being towed by a crane or are on rollers.

884. *A rigid bar for towing may not be longer than 5 metres, ropes or cables maximum 8 metres (minimum length 5 metres). Ropes must be clearly flagged in the middle. Chains and cables may not be used for towing motorbikes.*

885. If motor vehicles cannot brake on their own, they must be linked to the traction vehicle by means of a rigid bar; the weight of the towed vehicle should not exceed the laden weight of the traction vehicle.

886. A vehicle may be towed with a rope only if its steering, brakes and lights are functioning properly (in certain cases temporary lights at night).

887. *The maximum speed allowed when towing is 40 km/h.*

888. Motor vehicles may push other motor vehicles (except motorcycles) in order to start the engine or for a short manoeuvre. The driver of the pushed vehicle must be in possession of a licence. The driver of the pushing vehicle must keep an eye on the vehicle in front.

40. Avoiding noise and other inconvenience

891. The vehicle driver must never inconvenience other road users and nearby residents by making a noise or causing smoke, dust or fumes. Animals should not be frightened.

892. To carry loudspeakers on vehicles is not allowed.

893. Drivers, passengers and personnel must avoid making noise in residential and in quiet areas.

894. *In particular, it is prohibited:*

- a) *to let the motor run unnecessarily or continuously use the starter;*
- b) *to race the motor when the vehicle is stationary or when driving in low gear;*
- c) *to accelerate too fast, especially when moving off;*
- d) *to come and go unnecessarily, especially in residential areas;*
- e) *to drive too fast especially when driving vehicles with metal tyres, when transporting improperly secured loads and trailers, when driving in bends and on slopes;*
- f) *to load and unload noisily and to transport cans and similar loads without properly securing and insulating them;*
- g) *to bang doors, bonnets, boots;*
- h) *to disturb others by playing radios, tape-recorders, etc.*

895. *Assure that your vehicle does not emit any unnecessary fumes.*

896. *Light motor vehicles with petrol engines without catalytic converter should have the annual exhaust test done at least once every 12 months, the ones with catalytic converter every 24 months. Service for motor vehicles with diesel engines has to be done within 24 months. The exhaust test documents must be kept in the car.*

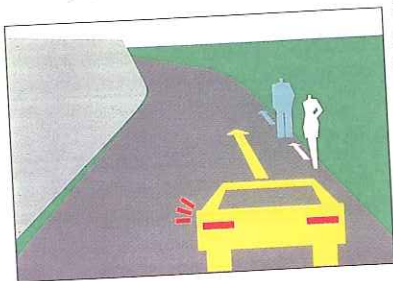
897. Switch off the motor in waiting traffic, at closed level crossings, in stationary lines of traffic, etc. if this does not delay moving off. In front of traffic lights as of the 4th vehicle.

898. The driver must drive slowly on dusty, dirty or wet roads, also especially during a thaw and must not inconvenience other road users and nearby residents.

899. Vehicles should be washed only at places where there is an oil extractor, not near streams and lakes.

41. Regulations for pedestrians

902. Pedestrians should use the pavements. Where there are no pavements pedestrians must walk along the edge of the carriageway, and if sudden danger calls for it, in single file. They must keep to the left side of the road, especially at night outside built-up areas.



903. Pedestrians can walk on the right side of the road, if only this side allows them to step out of the way or if they are pushing a vehicle (prams excluded). They must avoid frequent crossing over.

904. Groups of pedestrians must use the pavements; if the other pedestrians are hindered they must keep to the right side of the carriageway. The same applies to a bicycle or a handcart up to a width of 1 metre.

905. A file of pedestrians walking along the carriageway outside a built-up area at night or in poor weather conditions must be signaled at both ends by a non-dazzle amber light.



906. 'Footpath' obliges pedestrians to use this instead of the carriageway. Other road users are not allowed on footpaths with the exception of invalid vehicles, as long as they do not exceed walking pace.

907. No entry for pedestrians prohibits access for pedestrians.

908. Where there is a tram stop without a street refuge, pedestrians must stay on the pavement until the tram stops.

909. Pedestrians must be careful when crossing the road behind or in front of a waiting tram; they must cross without delay.

910. Pedestrians should cross the road carefully and at the shortest distance, if possible by using a pedestrian crossing. They have priority on these crossings but should avoid stepping on them unexpectedly.

911. Pedestrians should use pedestrian crossings, bridges or subways if they are within 50 metres.



912. 'Pedestrian subway/pedestrian bridge' are placed at subways and bridges that are used by pedestrians.

913. Pedestrians have priority on pedestrian crossings without traffic control, with the exception of trams. If a pedestrian crossing is separated by a street refuge then each part of the crossing is independent. In heavy traffic pedestrians must cross on the right side of the pedestrian crossing.

914. Pedestrians who are already on the pedestrian crossing or who clearly show their intention of stepping onto it have priority. They have no right of priority if the vehicle is so near that it could not stop in time.

915. *Beyond pedestrian crossings pedestrians must give priority to vehicle drivers.*

916. *At intersections with traffic control pedestrians may only cross the road when the traffic in their direction has been released. In addition attention must be paid to signs and signals by police, military police, school patrols and special lights for pedestrians.*

917. *Sports and playing on roads are prohibited. Exceptions: roads with little traffic in residential areas and signalized residential streets.*

42. Comportment during accidents

920. *When an accident occurs in which a motor vehicle or bicycle is involved, all those concerned must stop immediately. They must, if possible, safeguard the traffic.*

921. *If someone is injured externally or internally, assistance must be given immediately by the persons involved. Persons not involved must help as much as can be reasonably expected of them. The persons involved, primarily the vehicle drivers, must call the police, telephone no. 117 (police emergency call).*

922. *All those involved in an accident, in particular passengers, must help to establish the facts. They may only leave the site of the accident without approval of the police in order to get help or to call the police or when they need help themselves.*

923. *In the case of superficial grazes and bruises, it is sufficient if the person responsible for the damage gives his name and address to the victim.*

924. *It is not necessary to call the police in an accident with minor injuries involving the driver and his family or relatives and excluding a third party.*

925. *People not involved in an accident must be of assistance by calling a doctor or the police, transporting the injured or controlling the traffic.*

926. *Until the arrival of the police it is only allowed to change the position of the injured person for his own safety or to facilitate traffic. The original position of the injured person must be marked on the road.*

927. *Curious onlookers should not remain at the site of an accident or leave their vehicles nearby.*

928. *If somebody who is injured or has suffered material damage wishes to call the police although there is no obligation to do so, those involved must remain on the site of the accident in order to help establish the facts, until they are dismissed by the police.*

929. *If only material damage has been caused, the person involved must inform the owner of the property at once indicating his name and address. If this is not possible, he must contact the police immediately (also in the case of parking damage). It is not sufficient to leave a visiting card on the damaged vehicle.*

930. *A driver who learns only later that he was or might have been involved in an accident must return to the site at once or go to the nearest police station.*

931. *In case of accidents on level crossings or disturbance of trains caused by vehicles and loads blocking the railway installations, the railway authorities must be informed immediately.*

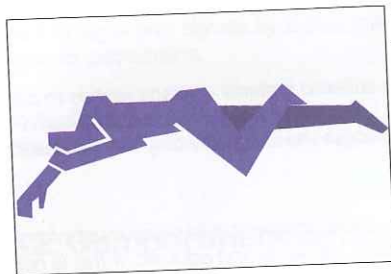
932. *If there is no obligation to report an accident to the police, it should be noted in the European Accident Protocol.*

43. First aid

935. *In case of an accident one must make sure immediately whether the victim is in danger of death.*

936. *Immediate danger of death exists in the case of unconsciousness (danger of suffocation), difficulty of breathing (suffocation), and circulatory disturbance (bleeding, shock).*

937. If necessary, the following urgent measures for saving life are to be applied (all other measures can wait until the arrival of a doctor or a trained helper).

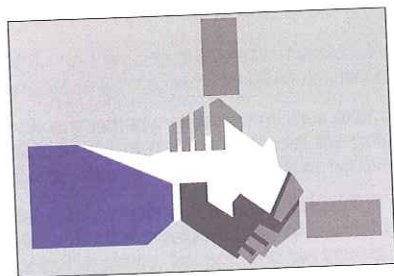


938. Unconsciousness

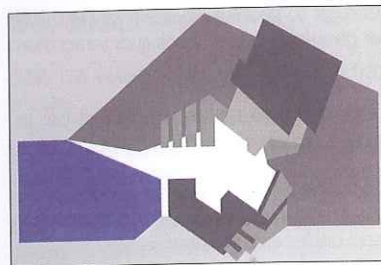
An unconscious person is to be laid on his side and never to be left unattended. Care is to be taken that breathing is not hindered.

939. Difficulty in breathing.

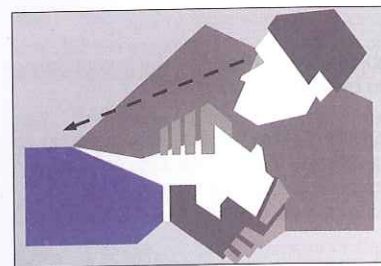
If the injured person is not breathing adequately (noisy breathing, irregular or very slight rise and fall of the chest, blue lips, face and fingernails) lay him on his side, tilt his head backwards and free his nose and mouth from foreign bodies, congealed blood, vomit, etc. If the signs of inadequate breathing do not quickly disappear, or the injured person fails to breathe (no audible or tangible issue of breath from nose or mouth, no rise and fall of the chest, discolouration of the lips, face and fingernails), artificial respiration must immediately be applied (with the patient lying on his back or, if necessary, on his side):



– Place one hand on top of the patient's head, the other under his chin, close his mouth and tilt his head gently as far back as possible.



– Open your mouth wide and blow into the patient's nose. A handkerchief or something similar can be placed in between. If the nose is blocked, blow into the patient's slightly opened mouth.



– Take a deep breath and observe whether the patient exhales; repeat the process until he breathes of his own accord.

940. Circulatory disturbances.

In case of shock (pale face, no tangible or only slight pulse, person is dazed): lay the patient flat, keep him warm and do not leave him unattended. Lack of pulse and no signs of respiration can be a sign of circulatory collapse. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is indicated. Bleeding from the mouth, nose and ears are signs of serious internal injury: do not leave the injured person unattended. Place him on his side! If the patient is bleeding in gushes or otherwise profusely: raise the injured limb, apply a tourniquet or press a finger on the source of bleeding.

941. Further measures: protect an injured person against the cold and the sun. If possible, slide a rug under him. Give him neither alcohol nor any other beverage.

942. People wedged into cars should be rapidly but carefully freed only where there is additional danger (fire, possibility of being run over). The respiratory tract must be kept free and artificial respiration carried out also in the case of people wedged in cars.

943. In the case of fire: Use gloves and rugs to protect yourself when saving people from burning cars. Pour water over people who are burning or wrap them in rugs and roll them on the ground.

944. Persons suffering from fractures or pain in their backs should not be unnecessarily moved but left to the attention of a doctor or qualified helper.

945. Transport. It is up to the doctor or qualified helper to decide whether a patient can be transported or not. Unconscious and seriously injured persons may be transported only in a suitable vehicle and under expert supervision.

44. Liability

948. The owner of a motor vehicle is liable for injury or death of a human being as well as for the material damage caused by the moving vehicle.

949. The owner of a stationary motor vehicle is liable for damage caused in an accident by his motor vehicle if the person suffering material damage or injury can prove that the owner or persons for whom he is responsible are to blame for, or that the defective condition of the motor vehicle was the cause of the accident.

950. The owner is responsible for a fault caused by himself as well as for faults caused by the vehicle driver or other persons involved.

951. The owner is freed from liability, if he can prove, that the accident was caused by an act of God, or by a serious fault of the person suffering material damage or injury, or without any fault of the owner himself or of any persons for whom he is responsible, or without a defective condition of the motor vehicle being the cause of the accident.

952. The owner is liable for material damage caused by another owner, only if the person suffering material damage can prove, that the damage was caused by a fault or by a temporary loss of the competence of judgement of the accused owner, or by a person for whom he is responsible, or by the defective condition of the motor vehicle.

953. The owner of the traction vehicle is responsible for damage caused by a trailer or a vehicle on tow. If the vehicle on tow is being steered by a driver then the owner of that vehicle and the owner of the traction vehicle assume joint liability.

45. Insurance

956. A vehicle may not be used in traffic unless third-party insurance has been made.

957. The third-party insurance of the traction vehicle also covers damage caused by a trailer or a vehicle on tow.

958. The insurance covers the liability of the owner and persons for whom he is responsible according to the traffic regulations.

959. The third party insurance only covers damage caused to a third party.

960. The right of indemnity of persons suffering injury or damage, must be covered by the insurance for an amount of up to minimum 3 million francs for every accident including personal injury and material damage.

961. The motor vehicle third-party insurer must cover personal injury and material damage caused by unknown or uninsured motor vehicles or bicycles. There is, however, an excess of Sfr. 1000.-. This means the third-party insurer only pays the damage that exceeds the amount of Sfr. 1000.-.

962. The person suffering injury or damage has an immediate right of claim vis-à-vis the insurer (insurance company) within the limits of the contractual insurance cover.

963. *For every claim for damages of the third-party insurance, the following sums are charged to the account of the policy holder (owner):*

- *Sfr. 1000.- if the driver of the vehicle involved in the accident has not reached 25 years of age;*
- *Sfr. 500.- if the driver is over the age of 25 at the time of the accident and is not in possession of the Swiss driving-licence for 2 years, that authorizes him to drive an insured motor vehicle. The learner's licence does not apply in this sense.*

964. The third-party insurance premium is reduced for driving without accidents (bonus) and increased for every claim for damages (malus).

965. In certain cases the insurer (insurance company) has the right of recourse vis-à-vis the insured policy holder.

- 966.** Some cantons have a compulsory fire-insurance (e.g. Canton of Berne).
- 967.** If the registration plates are deposited with the competent authorities the insurance is suspended. The insurer is informed by the authorities.
- 968.** Passenger-, driver-, burglary-, comprehensive- and legal protection insurances are not compulsory.

46. Penal laws

- 971.** Only a judge can pass a sentence (fine, detention, prison). Exceptions: minor traffic offences that do not cause personal injury or material damage to a third party may be dealt with by the police on the spot. These fines (up to 150 francs) can be paid immediately or within 10 days.
- 972.** A person who disregards the traffic regulations of the road traffic law or the fulfilment thereof, will be punished with detention or a fine.
- 973.** A person who causes a serious danger to the safety of others by a grievous violation of the traffic regulations, or who reckons with this, will be punished with a fine or prison (Clause 90, paragraph 2 SVG).
- 974.** A person driving under the influence of alcohol will be punished with a fine or prison.
- 975.** *A person who wilfully disobeys or avoids undergoing an ordered blood test or a blood test he can reckon with or undergoing a supplementary medical examination and who does not reveal the reason for these measures, will be punished with prison or a fine.*
- 976.** A person involved in an accident, who violates his duty imposed on him by the law, will be punished with detention or a fine.
- 977.** A hit-and-run driver, who injures or kills somebody in an accident, will be punished with prison.

978. A person who deliberately impairs the operational safety of a vehicle, which could result in an accident, will be punished by a fine or prison. If the person acts negligently the punishment is detention or a fine.

979. A driver who is aware or would discover by his dutiful attention that his vehicle does not comply to regulations, will be punished with a fine or detention.

980. The owner or a person acting as an owner who is responsible for the operational safety of a vehicle will be punished with detention or a fine if he deliberately or negligently tolerates the use of a vehicle, which does not correspond to the regulations.

981. A person who drives a motor vehicle without the required licence,

- who ignores the restrictions and injunctions mentioned therein,
- who entrusts a motor vehicle to a person, who he knows or would discover by his dutiful attention, is not in possession of the required licence,
- who undertakes driving lessons without the learners's licence or the foreseen accompanying person,
- who assumes the role of an accompanying person without being qualified,
- who gives driving lessons professionally without the required teacher's licence,

will be punished with detention or a fine.

982. A person who drives a motor vehicle although his driver's or learner's licence has been refused or withdrawn, will be punished with a detention of minimum 10 days or a fine.

983. A vehicle driver who does not carry with him the required licences or permits will be punished with a fine of up to Sfr. 10.-.

984. A person who does not communicate within 14 days any change of data or replacement of a licence or permit will be punished with a fine of up to 100 francs.

985. If the road traffic law does not distinctly prescribe otherwise, an act of negligence is punishable.

986. The judge can forgo a sentence in minor cases.

47. Licence withdrawal

989. The withdrawal of a driving licence or the order to take a new practical or theoretical driving examination is not a punishment but a measure taken to prevent further serious infringements of the law.

990. The driver's or learner's licence can be withdrawn if the driver blamefully breaks the traffic regulations and thereby endangers or disturbs the traffic. The judge can pronounce a warning in minor cases.

991. The driver's or learner's licence must be withdrawn, if the driver

- a) endangers traffic in a serious manner;
- b) is driving under the influence of alcohol;
- c) after injuring or killing somebody does not stop;
- d) misappropriates a car for use;
- e) is not capable or does not attempt to drive without endangering or disturbing others;
- f) employs a motor vehicle in order to commit a crime or repeatedly for offenses with criminal intent;
- g) wilfully disobeys or avoids undergoing an ordered blood test or a blood test he can reckon with or undergoing a supplementary medical examination and who does not reveal the reason for these measures.

992. The duration of the withdrawal of driver's and learner's licences is prescribed according to the circumstances; amounting to however:

- a) at least 1 month;
- b) at least 2 months, if the driver was under the influence of alcohol;
- c) at least 6 months, if the driver is driving a vehicle in spite of the fact his licence has been withdrawn or if the licence must be withdrawn due to a contravention that he has committed within 2 years since expiry of the last withdrawal;
- d) at least 1 year if the driver was again under the influence of alcohol within 5 years since expiry of an earlier withdrawal due to driving under the influence of alcohol.

993. An incorrigible driver will have his licence withdrawn permanently.

994. The learner's or driver's licence is confiscated by the police on the spot, if the driver

- a) is obviously under the influence of alcohol or the test shows an alcohol concentration of 0.8‰ or more of body weight;
- b) is obviously overtired or is unable to drive, e.g. due to illness, state of shock after an accident, or due to intake of medicine or drugs;
- c) does not wear the prescribed glasses or lenses;
- d) undertakes driving lessons without the required accompanying person.

995. The registration papers and registration plates are to be confiscated, if

- a) the requirements for their delivery are not at hand;
- b) the owner who by not giving sufficient reasons, fails to bring his vehicle to vehicle test.

996. The registration plates and the registration papers can be confiscated, if

- a) the restrictions and injunctions mentioned in the registration papers are ignored;
- b) the registration papers and plates were improperly used;
- c) the vehicle tax or dues have not been paid.

997. The registration papers and plates are to be confiscated on the spot by the police if the required insurance for the vehicle is missing.

998. Vehicle drivers who have repeatedly violated the traffic regulations in a manner dangerous to traffic, must reckon with compulsory traffic lessons. The duration of this course is as a rule 8 hours.

Appendix

Motorcycles and small motorcycles

1000. The learner's licence for the categories A1, A2 and F is granted after the theoretical test has been passed. Minimum age: 18 years for the categories A1 and A2. 16 years for the category F.

1001. The learner's licence of category A is granted to the holder of a category A1 licence if he has driven vehicles of category A1 for at least 2 years. During this period he must have driven without having committed any infraction of the traffic rules which would have endangered the traffic.

1002. The learner's licence of the categories A, A1, A2 and F entitles the holder to undertake driving lessons without an accompanying person.

1003. When applying for the theoretical test for category A1 you have to enclose a certificate confirming attendance at an emergency first-aid course and confirmation of participation in a traffic theory course (8 hours) with a driving teacher.

1004. The driver's licence of category A, A1 and A2 entitles the holder to drive vehicles of categories A2, F and G.

1005. The learner's licence of category A1 is valid for 2 months, categories A, A2 and F for 9 months. It can be prolonged for category A1 for seven months if evidence of a practical elementary training can be presented. If the applicant can prove he was unable to participate in the practical elementary training (prolonged illness, etc.) the extension is 2 months.

Applicants for the category A1 driver's licence must, within 2 months of the delivery of the learner's licence, complete a practical elementary training of 8 hours with a holder of the category IV teacher's licence.

1006. A motorcyclist (cat. A and A1) with a learner's licence may not carry passengers, who are themselves not in possession of a licence for motorcyclists.

1007. Motorcycles may only carry one passenger. Drivers and passengers must sit astride the seat. Children under 7 years of age may ride only in an authorized children's seat; animals may only be carried if they are in cages.

1008. In a sidecar each seat may be occupied only by one person, a grown-up passenger may, however, take along a child of maximum 7 years.

1009. Riders of small motorcycles (yellow registration plates) may transport a child of max. 7 years on a safe children's seat. The seat has to protect above all the child's legs, must not hinder the driver and may not be fixed close to the motor.

1010. Motorcycle and small motorcycle riders may not transport objects that render signalisation impossible or endanger other road users. Transported objects may have a maximum width of 1 metre. Animals may be transported in cages and baskets only.

1011. *Motorcycles and small motorcycles may not drive next to bicycles and mopeds. In lanes, motorcycles and small motorcycles have to drive in the middle of the lane.*

1012. Riders of motorcycles may not drive next to each other unless called for when driving in a line of motor vehicles. The same applies to small motorcycles.

1013. *If traffic stops riders of small motorcycles and motorcycles have to keep their place in the line of vehicles.*

1014. Small motorcycles may not circulate on motorways and roads for motor vehicles.

1015. For motorcycles and small motorcycles only a one-axled trailer is permitted. Trailers may be drawn only by the traction vehicle that is specified in the trailer licence. This does not apply to breakdowns as well as vehicles being used with a collective licence.

1016. Trailers including the load may not exceed a max. width of 1 metre and a max. height of 1.2 metres. At the rear a max. extension of the load of 50 cm is permitted.

1017. It's prohibited to transport persons on trailers of motorcycles and small motorcycles.

1018. The maximum speed with trailers is 80 km/h.

1019. A broken-down motorcycle may be towed by another motorcycle only. A non-metallic rope has to be used. The rider has to be able to unfasten it immediately if necessary.

1020. The towing of motorcycles with pedals in working order is prohibited.

1021. The minimum sums of the third party insurance for motorcycles and small motorcycles amount to Sfr. 3 million per accident for personal injury and material damage together.

1022. *Riders of motorcycles and their passengers as well as riders of small motorcycles and mopeds have to wear helmets. Exceptions: Persons having a medical attest stating that they cannot be expected to wear a helmet, children under 7 years, provided they have permission to ride, as well as door-to-door delivery-men in delivery areas and when driving on field and forest paths and in an industrial plant area.*

1023. *Motorcycles, small motorcycles as well as mopeds have to put their dipped headlights on in the day as well as at night.*

1024. *A single motorcycle may not use a parking spot for a motor vehicle.*

1025. Excess in a claim for damages, see no. 963.

1026. Spikes tyres see no. 795

These figures you have to remember!

- 793.** Minimum of 1.6 mm tread depth on tyres **1.6 mm**
- 436.** Lateral distance of at least 1 metre when passing and overtaking crawler vehicles **1 m**
- 851.** Loads that extend more than 1 metre beyond the vehicle must be marked **1 m**

- 587.** When stopping next to tramlines minimum distance 1.5 metres **1.5 m**
- 721.** When stopping on the pavement there must be a passage left free of at least 1.5 metres width **1.5 m**
- 588.** Minimum distance of 2 metres when waiting behind a stationary tram **2 m**
- 838.** Maximum width for motor vehicles and trailers **2.55 m**
- 705.** When stopping voluntarily next to continuous lines and double lines there has to be a passage of min. 3 meters left **3 m**
- 840.** Maximum height for vehicles with load **4 m**
- 884.** A rigid bar for towing may not be longer than 5 metres .. **5 m**
- 705.** When stopping voluntarily before and after road junctions there must be a distance of minimum 5 metres to the transverse carriageway **5 m**
- 705.** Voluntary stopping closer than 5 m to pedestrian crossings is prohibited **5 m**
- 701.** Roads with a width of less than 6 metres are considered narrow roads **6 m**
- 884.** Ropes for towing may have a maximum length of 8 metres **8 m**
- 709.** Public bus stops: at less than 10 metres in front and behind tram and bus stop signs you may stop only to allow passengers to get into or alight from the car. **10 m**
- 841.** Motor vehicles and trailers, without load may have a maximum length of 12 metres **12 m**
- 842.** Trailer combinations without load may have a maximum length of 18.75 m; semitrailer trucks max. 16.5 m **18.75 m**
16.50 m
- 807.** The registration plate at the rear of the car has to be legible from a distance of at least 20 metres at night. ... **20 m**

610.	In built-up areas parking is prohibited within 20 metres of a level crossing.	20 m
240.	In built-up areas advance direction signs are placed 20-100 metres before junctions	20-100 m
89.	In built-up areas danger warning signs are placed 0-50 metres before the danger point.	50 m
610.	Outside built-up areas it's prohibited to park within 50 metres of a level crossing	50 m
303.	The breakdown signal must be placed at least 50 metres behind the obstacle. On roads with fast traffic at least 100 metres behind.	50 m 100 m
829.	Rear fog lights may only be switched on, if the visibility is less than 50 metres.	50 m
801.	The dipped headlight must illuminate the carriageway for a distance of 50 metres (asymmetric 75 m)	50/75 m
802.	The headlights must illuminate the carriageway for at least 100 metres	100 m
447.	When following a priority vehicle you must keep a distance of 100 metres.	100 m
303.	On roads with fast traffic the breakdown sign must be placed at least 100 metres behind the vehicle.	100 m
240.	Outside built-up areas advance direction signs are placed 150-250 metres before junctions	150-250 m
91.	Outside built-up areas danger warning signs are placed 150-250 metres prior to the danger point.	150-250 m
825.	Headlights should be dipped at least 200 metres before passing an oncoming vehicle.	200 m
824.	You have to use your dipped headlights if the visibility during the day is less than 200 metres.	200 m

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Answers to the test questions

The numbers refer to the corresponding article in the theory book.

Question:	Right:	No:	Question:	Right:	No:
1	b	134	25	a+c	496/507
2	c	624	26	b+c	461/465
3	a	324	27	b	324
4	c	805	28	a	521
5	a	500	29	b	367
6	b	547	30	b	546
7	b	392	31	a	334/618
8	b	551	32	b+c	469
9	a	929	33	a	550
10	b	721	34	a+b	852/853
11	b	526/400	35	b	705
12	a	829	36	c	484
13	b	568	37	b	381
14	b	571	38	a	651
15	b+c	522	39	b+c	557/705
16	b+c	323	40	c	335
17	a+c	498	41	a	895
18	b	523	42	b	479
19	a	569	43	b	902
20	a	609	44	b	1024
21	c	473	45	a	43
22	a	577	46	a	500
23	a	324	47	a+b	201
24	c	653	48	b	298

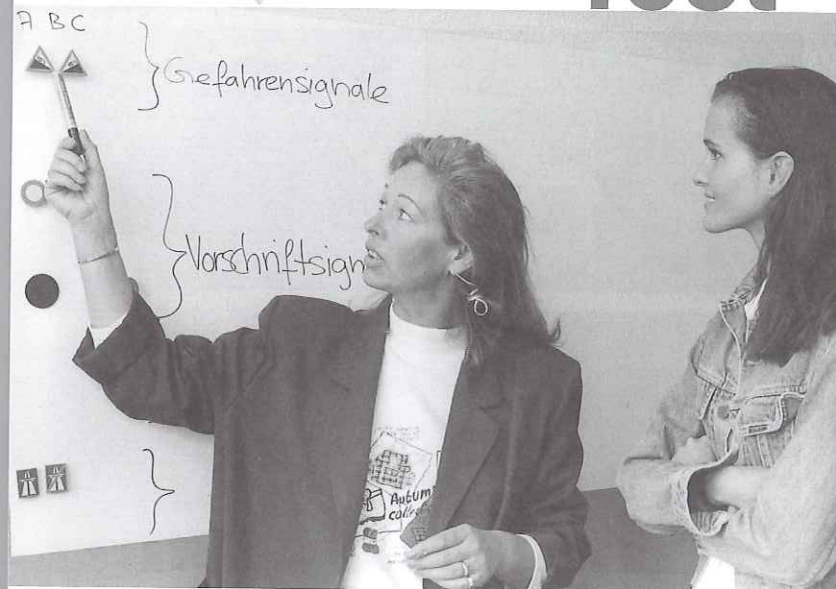
Theory test

The official driver's test includes 50 questions.

To each question two or three answers are given but only one or two answers are correct. The correct answers have to be marked with a check mark. A numerical score is assigned.

For detailed information, please ask your driving teacher.

Test



questions

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