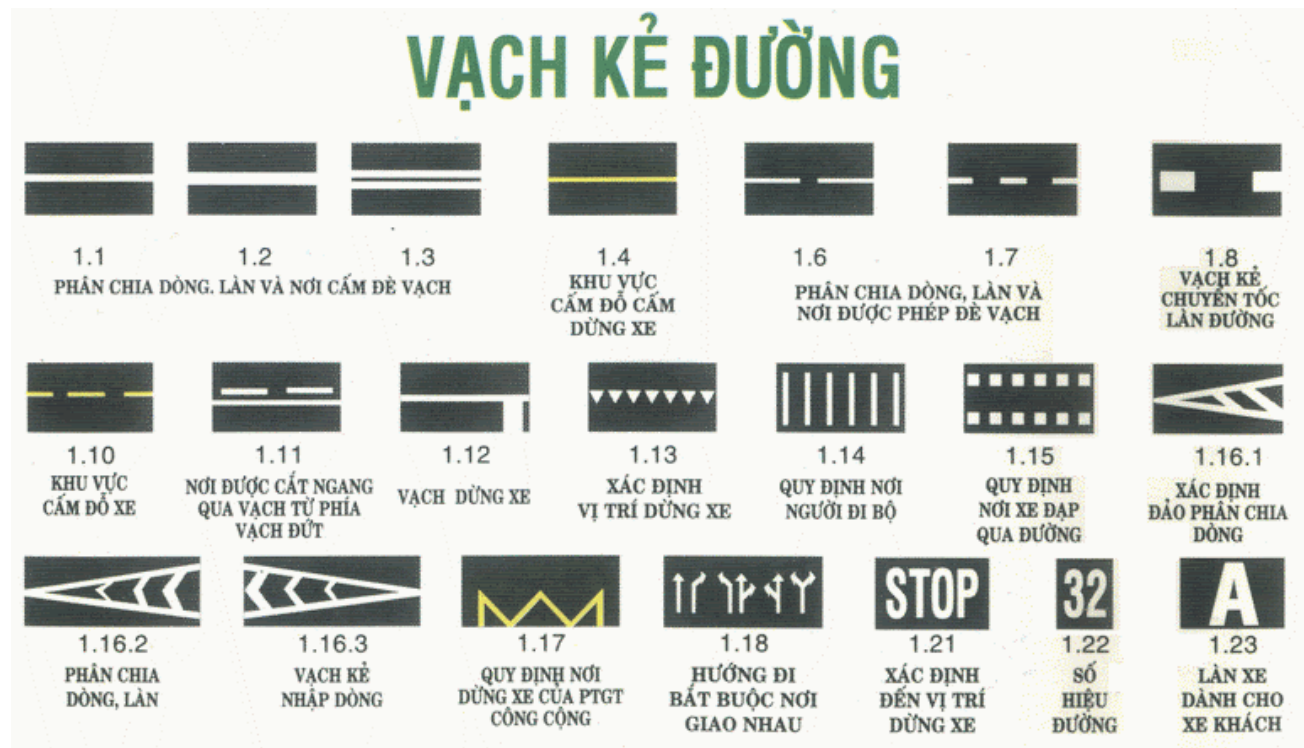


Road markings - The meaning of the Road Markings:

The majority of traffic participants are crestfallen and confused about road markings or road markings concepts and often ask questions such as: What is the road marking? What does yellow road - marking mean? Be Road marking understood right? What does dashed and solid road marking mean?

Here are the answers in detail the concept of road markings and significant details of each road markings, how to recognize and what to pay attention to road markings for you:

Road markings is a form of guidance, traffic control in order to improve safety and traffic capabilities, participants should abide by traffic road markings. Road markings divided into 2 categories: horizontal lines and vertical lines located. Road markings can be used independently or can be combined with other types of road warning signs or signal lights traffic command. In the case of a newly painted lines where there are both signs, the drivers must follow the direction of the signboard.



Normally, people involved in road traffic doesn't know about it.

See the details of the road markers below:

The traffic signal line on the pavement is designed for max speed 60km/h

1 - Horizontal stripes

1	Road markings 1-1: A continuous lines, white strokes, 10 cm wide, used to divide two lines of traffic in opposite directions, to determine the boundary of the forbidden road, the boundary of the parking lot, the boundary Of the lane in dangerous position. For this line is not over the line.
2	Road markings 1-2: Solid lines, white, 20 cm wide, used to define the edge of the car running on the road. Runners are allowed to cross or over the line when necessary.
3	Road markings 1-3: are double lines (2 continuous lines) , white color, of equal width and 10 cm apart, separated by 10 cm, used to divide the two lines of vehicles to transport othong from two opposite directions. One on each of the four lanes. The car is not over the bar.
4	Road marking 1-4: A continuous yellow line with a width of 10 cm, to determine the stopping point and the parking ban.
5	Road markings 1-5: A broken line, white, width 10 cm,the ratio L1: L2 = 1: 3. The strip is used to divide two traffic flows from two opposite directions on two- or three-lane roads. Determination of lane boundary when two or more lanes run in one direction.
6	Road markings 1 - 6: A broken line, white, 10 cm wide. The ratio L1: L2 = 3: 1, used to signal close to the 1-1 or 1-11 lines, to divide the vehicle in the opposite direction or the same direction..
7	Road markings 1-7: A broken line, white, 0.1m wide, the distance between two lines is 0.5m. Trace the Trails Follow the direction of the car at the intersection when driving should be the general direction to ensure safety crossing.
8	Road marking line 1-8: A broken line , white ,0.4m wide . The strip is used to determine the lane rating of a lane of speed or deceleration (called the lane transfer) and the main lane of the lane.
9	Road markings 1-9: A double line , parallel lines, white, 0.1m wide and 0.1m apart. The lane determines the lane reserved for the lane on which the lane may alternate between either the forward or the reverse lane. The directional change is controlled by green and red lights on the lane.
10	Road markings 1-10: A broken line, yellow. Determine the location or area where parking is prohibited.
11	Road markings 1-11: A double line, parallel lines (white), one broken line and one line. The strip is used to divide the opposite direction of the two-way traffic on two- or three-lane roads. Drivers are allowed to cross the line from the broken line.
12	Road marking 1.12: Marking the position of the vehicle must stop when the sign "122" is stopped or when there is a red light. This line crosses the whole line of the direction the car runs. In the absence of sea 122 or no light or operator, the 1.12 line is not valid.
13	Road markings 1.13: A mark isosceles triangle form, white, balance bar indicating the position where the driver must stop to give way to other means on the priority road.
14	Road markings 1-14: A striped "zebra stripes" of white lines parallel to the heart of the road, 40 cm wide, 60 cm apart. Defines where pedestrians cross the street.

15	Road markings 1-15: The line consists of two parallel lines, separated by a distance of 1.8 meters, the length, width, and between the lines of equal dashed lines and equal to 40 cm. Determine the location of the bike crossing the road of a motor vehicle. Bicycles must give way to motorized vehicles that cross the bicycle route.
16	Road markings 1.16.1: White "Zebra line", defining reversed Divide the traffic in opposite directions.
17	Road markings 1.16.2: Marking of the marking of the line splitting In the same direction. Where the line of vehicles running in the same direction is divided into different lines
18	Road marking 1.16.3: Enter the input line. There the car streams run in the same direction.
19	Road marking 1.17: Yellow line marking the position of the stop of the vehicle By means of a turnstile or place where the taxi is stationary, no stopping or stopping of any means of both The side and the 15cm line.
20	Road marking 1.18: White indicates the allowable directions of lanes at intersections. Driving to the sea is required to follow the direction arrow.
21	Road marking 1.19: White marking, marking the approaching narrowing of the running area, informing the driver that the number of lanes in the direction of the arrow is decreasing and the driver must slowly switch lanes, follow the arrow.
22	Road marking 1.20: White, determined to approach 113 and 108, Distance to line 1.13 At 2-2.5m (highway may be higher), drivers are allowed Run over the 1.13 line without stopping.
23	Road marking 1.21: The word "Stop" (white), close to the stop position of line 1.12 and sign No. 122. Line 1.21 of the stop line from 2-2.5m.
24	Road marking 1.22: Road marking markers, on the highway and on the road.
25	Road marking 1.23: The lane marking the lane for passenger cars.

2 - The vertical line

1	Road marking 2.1: Identification of straight sections of traffic works such as bridge piers, overpasses, etc. to indicate dangerous places for vehicles passing through.
2	Road marking 2.2: A black and white line alternating upright, defining the bottom edge of the bridge and overpass.
3	Road marking 2.3: The black line is horizontal alternating black and white. Line around circular columns placed on safety lines or on median separators and other places.
4	Road marking 2.4: A black line with a horizontal angle of 30° , 0.15m wide, used for signal columns, fence posts and piles.
5	Road marking 2.5: Mark at the barrier, the roundabout has a small radius, the road is higher than the surrounding area, slopes down to other dangerous places.
6	Road marking 2.6: The roadblocks are located in particularly dangerous places.
7	Road marking 2.7: Those who live in dangerous sidewalks, along the island's edge are safe.

Identify and follow the road markings:

The Ministry of Communications and Transport promulgates the Regulation on Road Signs; Including "Road marking", is a form of road signaling to guide traffic control to improve road safety and traffic. Line dividers are divided into two types: horizontal line and vertical line.

The horizontal line consists of a line along the road, a line across the road and other types of road marking the road. Line drawings are mostly white, except for a few yellow lines. For the area where the line is just a sign, the driver must follow the sign. In it there are some notable lines:

1. Line along the road heart: Include continuous lines or broken lines. Stripes consist of single and double lines..

- Continuous vertical lines to prohibit vehicles (mechanical and rudimentary) from exceeding or overlying the line. The vertical line is used to split the road into two directions (to and from) and to divide the road section for rudimentary vehicles with motorized vehicles
- Double vertical stripes are often in the loop, dangerous and wide, straight lines that may allow high-speed vehicles to drive attention and follow the rules of the vertical line. Ensure absolute safety.
- Cars running on longitudinal line without crossing front cars.
- dashed line used to divide the motor vehicle lane; Division of roads for rudimentary vehicles and motor vehicles. Cars running on the road with a line (along the break is allowed to cross the car ahead of time, but when completed must return quickly to his road)

2. Line crossing: consist of dashed lines and dashed lines and can be single or double lines.

- The horizontal line of the vehicle running as a "stop" sign requires that all motorized vehicles, rudimentary, stop in front of the line and wait for the traffic order.
- Crossing the road dividing the pedestrian or bicycle path (near the intersection) to the road.