

## Article 147 Square traffic lights for vehicles or lanes



Traffic lights in lanes exclusively affect the vehicles that travel in the lane on which they are located or on the one indicated on the variable signalling panel, and the meaning of their lights is as follows:

A) A red signal in the form of a cross determines the prohibition to occupy the indicated lane. The drivers of vehicles that are in that lane must leave it in the shortest possible time.



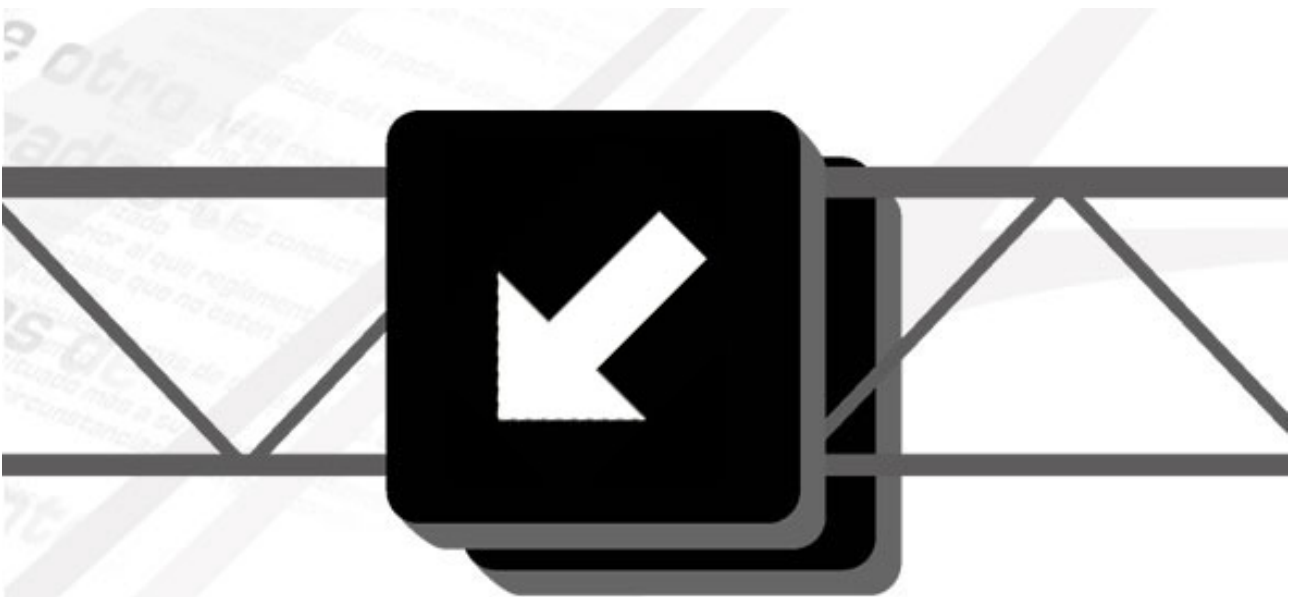
**A red cross indicates the prohibition to occupy the indicated lane**

**B)** A green signal in the form of an arrow pointing down indicates that the driver is allowed to travel in the corresponding lane. This authorization to use the lane does not exempt vehicles from the obligation to stop at a circular red light or, by exception to the provisions on the order of precedence in Article 133, to obey any other signal or road marking that requires one to stop or give way, or, in its absence, compliance with the general rules on priority.



**A green an arrow indicates that the driver is allowed to travel in the corresponding lane**

**C)** A white or yellow signal in the shape of an arrow, intermittent or fixed, pointed downward obliquely, indicates to the users in the corresponding lane that they need to safely enter the lane towards which the arrow points, as the lane they are moving through will soon be closed.



**A white or yellow arrow intermittent or fixed indicates to the users in the corresponding lane that they need to safely enter the lane towards which the arrow points**

## Article 148 Traffic lights reserved for certain vehicles

1. When the signals on the traffic lights have the illuminated silhouette of a bicycle, their indications refer exclusively to cycles and mopeds.



### Reserved exclusively to cycles and mopeds

2. *Not stopping at a red light will see a cyclist rider liable for a fine of 200 euro and a moped rider, in addition, the loss of four points.*

When, exceptionally, the traffic light consists of a white stripe illuminated on a black circular background, its indications refer exclusively to trams and regular buses, unless there is a lane reserved for buses, taxis and other vehicles; in that case, they only refer to those who drive through it. The meaning of these traffic lights is as follows:

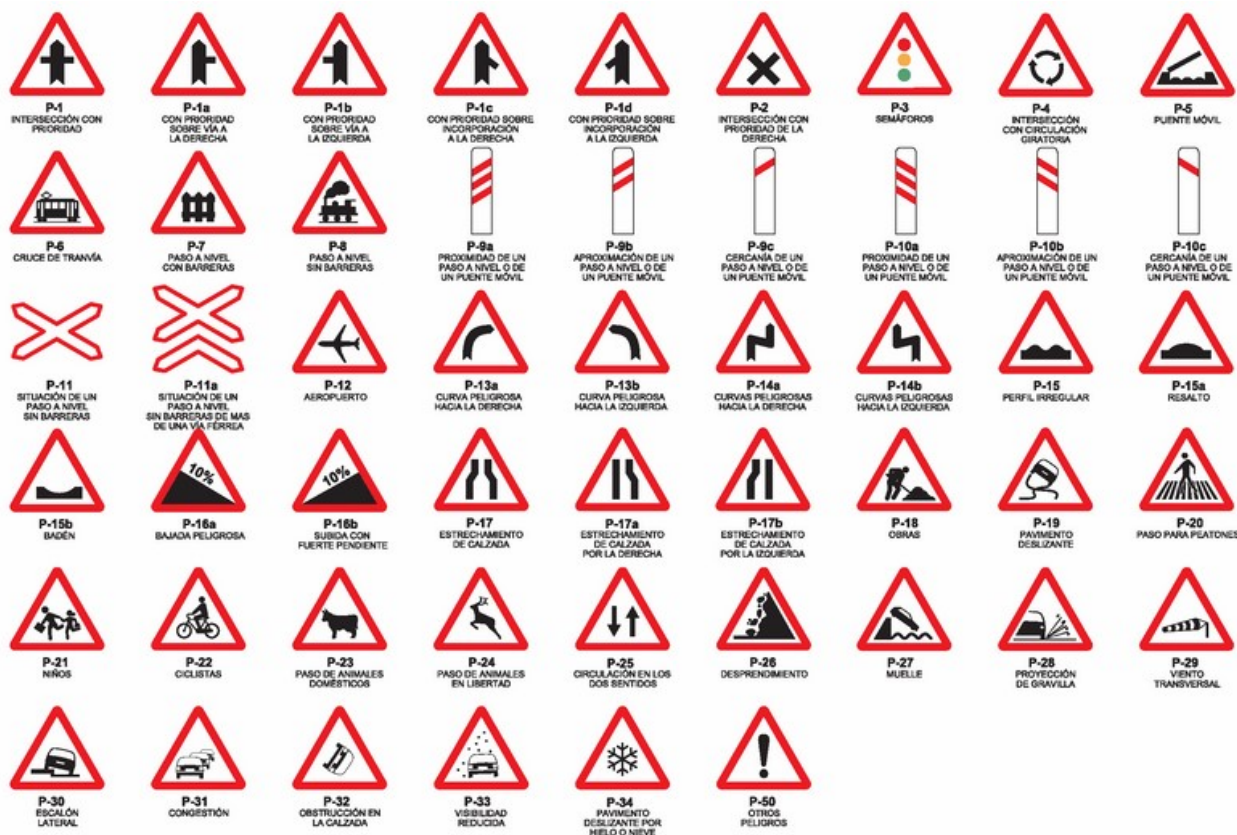
- A) An illuminated horizontal white line prohibits the passage under the same conditions as the fixed red light does
- B) An illuminated vertical white stripe allows the driver to carry straight on.
- C) An illuminated oblique white stripe, towards the left or to the right, indicates that the driver may turn to the left or to the right, respectively.
- D) A white, vertical or oblique stripe, illuminated intermittently, indicates that the aforementioned vehicles must stop under the same conditions as if it were a fixed yellow light.

## SECTION 4 VERTICAL TRAFFIC SIGNS

### Subsection 1 Danger warning signs

#### Article 149 Object and types

1. Danger warning signs are intended to indicate to road users of the proximity and the nature of a danger difficult to be perceived in time, in order for them to comply with the rules of behaviour that they must follow in each case.
2. The distance between the sign and the beginning of the dangerous section may be indicated on a complementary panel to the designs included in the official catalogue of traffic signs.
3. If a hazard warning sign carries a supplementary panel indicating a length, it should be understood that it refers to the section of the road affected by the hazard, such as a succession of dangerous curves or a section of road in poor condition.
4. In the case of light signals, it may be permitted that the symbols appear in white on a dark non-luminous background.
5. The types of danger warning signs, with their respective nomenclature and meaning, are the following:





P-1 Intersection with priority. Danger due to the proximity of an intersection with a road, whose users must give way.



P-1 a. Intersection with priority on lane to the right. Danger due to the proximity of an intersection with a lane to the right, whose users must give way.



P-1 b. Intersection with priority over lane to the left. Danger due to the proximity of an intersection with a lane on the left, whose users must give way.



P-1 c. Intersection with priority over incorporation from the right. Danger due to the proximity of an incorporation on the right of a road, whose users must give way.



P-1 d. Intersection with priority over incorporation from the left. Danger due to the proximity of an incorporation on the left of a road, whose users must give way.



P-2. Intersection with priority on the right. Danger due to the proximity of an intersection where the general rule of priority applies.



P-3. Traffic lights. Danger due to the proximity of an isolated intersection or section with traffic regulated by traffic lights.



P-4. Intersection with roundabout. Danger due to the proximity of an intersection where the movement is carried out in a rotating manner in the direction of the arrows.



P-5. Moveable bridge. Danger due to the proximity of a bridge that can be lifted or turned, thus temporarily interrupting traffic.



P-6. Tram crossing. Danger due to the proximity of crossing with a tramline, which has priority.



P-7. Level crossing with barriers. Danger due to the proximity of a level crossing provided with barriers or semi-barriers.



P-8. Level crossing without barriers. Danger due to the proximity of a level crossing not provided with barriers or semi-barriers.



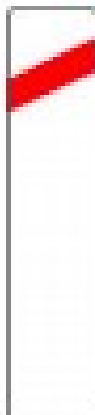
P-9 a. Proximity of a level crossing, mobile bridge or pier (right side). Indicates, on the right side, the proximity of a signalized danger of a level crossing, a moveable bridge or a dock. This beacon is always accompanied by the signal P-5, P-7, P-8 or P-27.



P-9 b. Approach to a level crossing, moveable bridge or dock (right side). Indicates, on the right side, the approach to a level crossing, moveable bridge or dock, which is at least two-thirds of the distance between it and the corresponding danger warning signal.



P-9 c. Proximity of a level crossing, moveable bridge or dock (right side). Indicates, on the right side, the proximity of a level crossing, moveable bridge or pier, which is at least one third of the distance between it and the corresponding danger warning sign.



P-10 a. Proximity of a level crossing, moveable bridge or dock (left side). Indicates, on the left-hand side, the proximity of the signalized danger of a level crossing, a moveable bridge or a dock. This beacon is always accompanied by the signal P-5, P-7, P-8 or P-27.



P-10 b. Approach to a level crossing, moveable bridge or dock (left side). Indicates, on the left side, the approach to a level crossing, moveable bridge or dock, which is at least two-thirds of the distance between it and the corresponding danger warning signal.

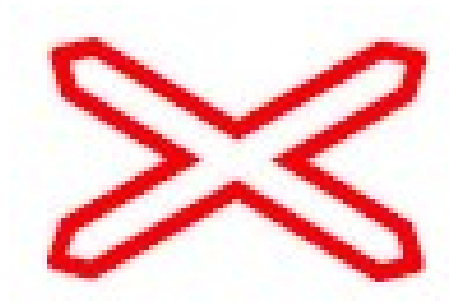


P-10 c. Proximity of a level crossing, moveable bridge or dock (left side). Indicates, on the left side, the proximity of a level crossing, moveable bridge or dock, which is at least one third of the distance between it and the corresponding warning sign of danger.

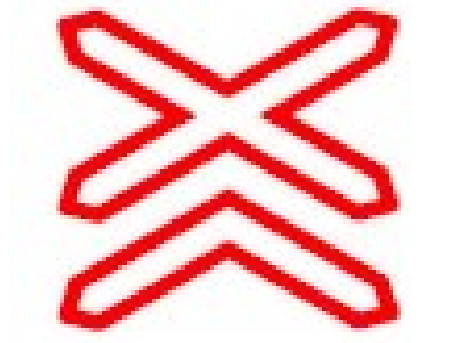




P-11. Arrival at a level crossing without barriers. Danger due to the immediate presence of a level crossing without barriers.



P-11 a. Arrival at a level crossing without barriers of more than one railway. Danger due to the immediate presence of a level crossing without barriers with more than one railway.



P-12. Airport. Danger due to the proximity of a place where aircraft often fly at low altitudes on the road and which can cause unforeseen noise.



P-13 a. Dangerous curve to the right. Danger due to the proximity of a dangerous curve to the right.



P-13 b. Dangerous curve to the left. Danger due to the proximity of a dangerous curve to the left.



P-14 a. Dangerous curves, first to the right. Danger due to the proximity of a succession of curves close to each other; the first being to the right.



P-14 b. Dangerous curves, first to the left. Danger due to the proximity of a succession of curves close to each other; the first being to the left.



P-15. Uneven road. Danger due to the proximity of a shoulder or bump in the road or pavement in poor condition.



P-15 a. Projection. Danger due to the proximity of something sticking out on the road.



P-15 b. Dip. Danger due to the proximity of a dip in the road.



P-16 a. Downhill with steep slope. Danger due to the existence of a section of track with a steep descending slope. The figure indicates the slope in percentage.



P-16 b. Climb with steep slope. Danger due to the existence of a section of track with a steep upward slope. The figure indicates the slope in percentage.



P-17. Road narrowing. Danger due to the possibility of an area of the road in which the road narrows.



P 17 a. Narrowing of the road on the right. Danger due to the proximity of an area of the road where the road narrows on the right side.



P-17 b. Narrowing of the road on the left. Danger due to the proximity of an area of the road where the road narrows on the left side.



P-18. Works. Danger due to the proximity of a section of road works.



P-19. Slippery surface. Danger due to the proximity of an area of the road whose surface can be very slippery.



P-20. Pedestrians. Danger due to the proximity of a place frequented by pedestrians.



P-21. Children. Danger due to the proximity of a place frequented by children, such as schools, playground, etc.



P-22. Cyclist. Danger due to the proximity of a pass for cyclists or a place where cyclists frequently go on the road or cross it.





P-23. Passage of domestic animals. Danger due to the proximity of a place where the road can often be crossed by domestic animals.



P-24. Passage of wild animals. Danger due to the proximity of a place where the road can often be traversed by wild animals.



P-25. Traffic in both directions. Danger due to the proximity of an area of the roadway where traffic is carried out provisionally or permanently in both directions.



P-26. Landslide. Danger due to the proximity to an area with frequent landslides and the possible presence of obstacles on the road.



P-27. Dock. Danger because the path leads to a boat dock or a water flow.



P-28. Gravel. Danger due to the proximity of a section of track where there is a risk of gravel being cast when vehicles pass.



P-29. Cross wind. Danger due to the proximity of an area where strong wind frequently blows in a transverse direction.



P-30. Camber. Danger due to the existence of unevenness along the track on the side indicated by the symbol.



P-31. Congestion. Danger due to the proximity of a section in which the traffic is stopped or hindered by traffic congestion.



P-32. Obstruction in the road. Danger due to the proximity of a place where there are vehicles that obstruct the road due to breakdown, incident or other causes.



P-33. Reduced visibility. Danger due to the proximity of a section in which movement is hindered by a notable loss of visibility due to fog, rain, snow, smoke, etc.



P-34. Slippery road due to ice or snow. Danger due to the proximity of a roadway area whose surface can be especially slippery due to ice or snow.



P-50. Other dangers. Indicates the proximity of a danger other than those detected by other signals.



6. The shape, colour, design, symbols, meaning and dimensions of the warning signs of danger are those that appear in the official catalogue of traffic signs. The form, symbols and nomenclature are also included in Annex I of this regulation.

## **Subsection 2 Regulatory signals**

### **Article 150 Object, classes and common rules**

1. Regulatory signs are intended to indicate to users of the road the obligations, limitations or special prohibitions that they must observe.

2. Regulatory signs are subdivided into:

- A) Priority signs.
- B) Signs of prohibition of entry.
- C) Signs of restriction of passage.
- D) Other signs of prohibition or restriction.
- E) Signs of obligation.
- F) End of prohibition or restriction signs

3. Regulatory signs placed next to or vertically on a sign indicating the name of the town mean that the regulation applies to the whole town, unless the regulation indicates otherwise by other signs in certain sections of the road.

4. The obligations, limitations or special prohibitions established by the regulatory signs shall govern from the cross section where said signs are placed, except that by means of a complementary panel placed below them, indicating the distance to the section where the cited signs begin to apply.

### **Article 151 Priority signs**

1. Priority signs are intended to inform road users of the special priority rules at intersections or narrow passages.

2. The nomenclature and meaning of the priority signs are as follows:

R-1. Give way. Obligation for all drivers to give way at the next intersection to vehicles travelling on the road they approach or to the lane they intend to join.



***Not respecting the give way sign is considered a serious offence with the loss of 4 points from your licence.***

R-2. Mandatory stop and give way. Obligation for all drivers to stop their vehicle before the next stop line or, if there isn't one, immediately before the intersection, and give way to the vehicles that drive on the road they wish to join.



***Not respecting the stop sign is considered a serious offence with the loss of 4 points from your licence.***

If, due to exceptional circumstances, from the place where the stop has taken place, there is not enough visibility, the driver must stop again at the place where visibility is regained, without endangering any other road user.

R-3. Road with priority. Indicates to drivers that they are travelling on a road with priority at intersections over vehicles travelling on another road.

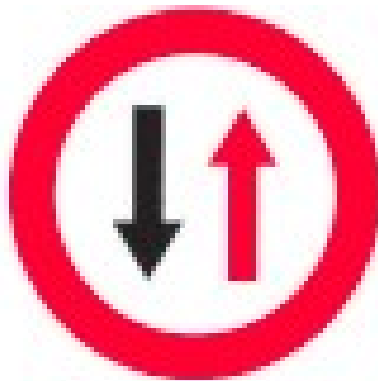




R-4. End of priority. It indicates the proximity of the place in which the road loses its priority to another road.



R-5. Priority in the opposite direction. Prohibited to enter a narrow passage while it is not possible to cross without forcing the vehicles that move in the opposite direction to stop.



R-6. Priority over the opposite direction. This indicates to the drivers that, in a next narrow section, they have priority in relation to the vehicles that move in the opposite direction.



3. Although they do not meet the requirements of Article 150.1, the following are also priority signals: P-1, P-1 a, P-1 b, P-1 c, P-1 d, P-2, P-6, P-7 and P-8.



## Article 152 Signs of prohibition of entry

The signs of prohibition of entry, for those who face them in the direction of their movement and from where they are located, prohibit access to vehicles or users, in the following way:

R-100. Driving prohibited. Prohibition of movement of all types of vehicles in both directions.



R-101. Entry prohibited. Prohibition of access to all kinds of vehicles.



R-102. Entry prohibited to motor vehicles. Prohibition of access to motor vehicles.



R-103. Entry prohibited to motor vehicles, except two-wheel motorcycles without sidecar. Prohibition of access to motor vehicles, although two-wheel motorcycles are permitted.



R-104. Entry prohibited to motorcycles. Prohibition of access to motorcycles.



R-105. Entry prohibited to mopeds. Prohibition of access to two and three wheeled mopeds and light quadricycles. It also prohibits the entry of vehicles for people with reduced mobility.



R-106. Entry prohibited to vehicles destined for transporting goods. Prohibition of access to vehicles destined for transporting merchandise, such examples being trucks and vans regardless of their mass.



R-107. Entry prohibited to vehicles destined for transporting goods with greater authorized mass than indicated. Prohibition of access to all kinds of vehicles destined for transporting merchandise if its maximum authorized mass is higher than that indicated in the sign, such examples being trucks and vans with greater authorized mass than indicated in the sign. Prohibits access even if there are gaps.



R-108. Entry prohibited to vehicles transporting dangerous goods. Prohibition of passage to all kinds of vehicles that transport dangerous goods and that must drive in accordance with their special regulations.



R-109. Entry prohibited to vehicles that transport explosive or flammable goods. Prohibition of passage to all kinds of vehicles that transport explosive or easily flammable goods and that must drive in accordance with their special regulations.



R-110. Entry prohibited to vehicles that transport water polluting products. Prohibition of passage to all kinds of vehicles that transport more than 1,000 litres of products capable of contaminating water.



R-111. Entry prohibited to agricultural motor vehicles. Prohibition of access to tractors and other self-propelled agricultural machines.



R-112. Entry prohibited to motor vehicles with a trailer, other than a semi-trailer or a single-axle trailer. The registration of a tonnage number, either on the silhouette of the trailer, or on a supplementary plate, means that the prohibition of passage only applies when the maximum authorised mass of the trailer exceeds aforementioned figure.



R-113. Entry prohibited to animal-drawn vehicles. Prohibition of access to animal-drawn vehicles.



R-114. Entry prohibited to cycles. Prohibition of access to cycles.



R-115. Entry prohibited to handcarts. Prohibition of access to handcarts.



R-116. Entrance prohibited to pedestrians. Access prohibited to pedestrians.



R-117. Entry prohibited to saddled animals. Prohibition of access to saddled animals.



### **Article 153 Restriction of passage signs**

The signs of restriction of passage, for those who face them in the direction of their movement and from where they are located, prohibit or limit the access of vehicles in the following way:

R-200. Prohibition of passing without stopping. It indicates the place where stopping is mandatory due to the proximity, according to the inscription it contains, of a customs officer, police officer, toll or other post, and that behind them mechanical stopping methods may be used. In any case, the driver thus stopped may not resume movement until they have fulfilled the prescription established by the signal.



***When you see this sign you must stop the vehicle when you reach the tollgate, police control, etc, without waiting for any other signal to stop the vehicle. Passing without stopping the vehicle is a reason for minor infringement.***



R-201. Mass limitation. Prohibition of passage of vehicles whose load mass exceeds that indicated in tons.



R-202. Mass per axle limitation. Prohibition of passage to vehicles whose mass per axle transmitted by all the wheels coupled to some axis exceeds that indicated in the sign.



R-203. Length limitation. Prohibition of the passage of vehicles or groups of vehicles whose maximum length, including the load, exceeds the indicated one.



R-204. Width limitation. Prohibition of the passage of vehicles whose maximum width, including the load, exceeds the indicated one.



R-205. Height limitation. Prohibition of the passage of vehicles whose maximum height, including the load, exceeds that indicated.



#### **Article 154 Other signs of prohibition or restriction**

The nomenclature and meaning of these signals are the following:

R-300. Minimum separation. Prohibition of driving without maintaining a separation equal to or greater than that indicated in the sign with the preceding vehicle, except to overtake. If the indication in metres doesn't appear, remember that generally the safety distance between vehicles established in article 54 must be kept.



R-301. Maximum speed. Prohibition of driving at a higher speed, in kilometres per hour, than indicated in the sign. This should be followed from the place where it is located until the next sign "End of speed limit", of "End of prohibitions" or another of "Maximum speed", unless it is placed on the same post as a warning sign or in the same panel as this, in which case the prohibition ends when the indicated danger ends. Located on a road without priority, it ceases to be valid when leaving an intersection with a priority road. If the limit indicated by the sign coincides with the maximum speed allowed for the type of road, it generally retains the prohibition to overcome it.



R-302. Right turn prohibited. Prohibition of turning to the right.



R-303. Turn left prohibited. Prohibition to turn left. It also includes the prohibition of changing the direction of travel.



R-304. U-turn prohibited. Prohibition to carry out the manoeuvre of a change of direction.



R-305. Overtaking prohibited. In addition to the general principles on overtaking, it indicates the prohibition of all vehicles to overtake motor vehicles travelling on the road, unless they are two-wheeled motorcycles and provided that they do not go on the zone reserved for vehicles travelling in the opposite direction, from the place where the sign is located and until the next signal of «End of prohibition of overtaking» or «End of prohibitions». Placed in areas where overtaking is prohibited as a rule, it generally retains the prohibition to carry out this manoeuvre.



R-306. Prohibited for trucks to overtake. Prohibition of trucks whose maximum authorized mass exceeds 3,500 kilograms to overtake motor vehicles travelling on the road, unless these are two-wheeled motorcycles and provided that the area reserved in the opposite direction is not invaded, from the place where the signal is located and until the next "End of prohibition of overtaking for trucks" or "End of prohibitions" sign.



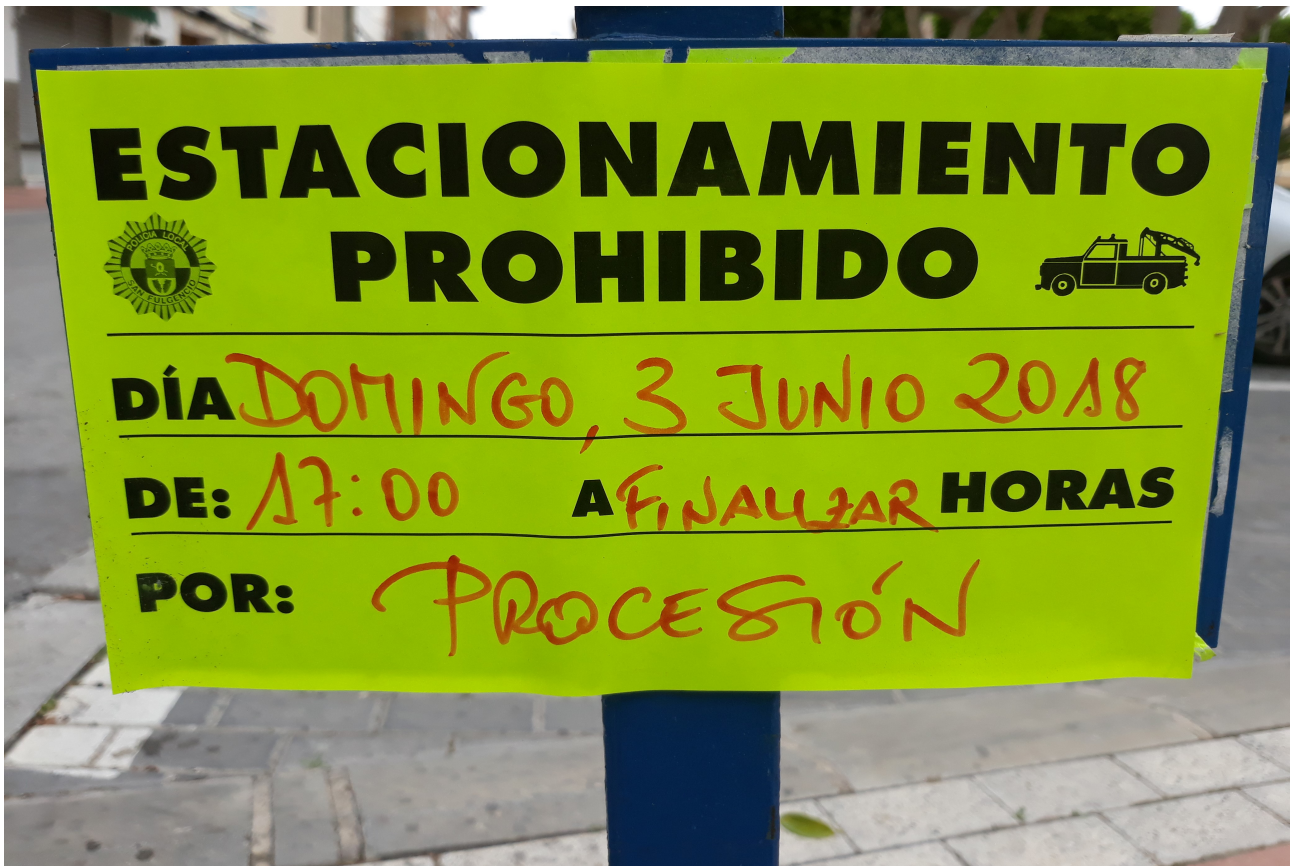


R-307. Stopping and parking prohibited. Prohibition of stopping and parking on the side of the road where the sign is located. Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition begins at the vertical of the sign and ends at the nearest intersection.



R-308. Parking prohibited. Prohibition of parking on the side of the road where the sign is located. Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition begins vertically along from the sign and ends at the nearest intersection. Stopping is not prohibited.





*Remember that if the sign bears an attached notice on the same sign, it is informing when this prohibition is applicable.*

*In this case, we can see how a temporary parking sign has been placed, which will be applicable from Sunday, 3 June, from 5 p.m. until the end. Reason: a procession.*

R-308 a. Parking prohibited on odd days. Prohibition of parking, on the side of the road where the signal is located, on odd days. Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition begins vertically along from the sign and ends at the nearest intersection. Stopping is not prohibited.



R-308 b. Parking prohibited on even days. Prohibition of parking, on the side of the road where the signal is located, on even days. Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition begins vertically along from the sign and ends at the nearest intersection. Stopping is not prohibited.





R-308 c. Parking prohibited the first fortnight of the month. Prohibition of parking, on the side of the road where the sign is located, from 9am on day 1 to 9am on day 16. Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition begins vertically along from the sign and ends at the nearest intersection. Stopping is not prohibited.



R-308 d. Parking prohibited on second fortnight of the month. Prohibition of parking on the side of the road where the sign is located, from 9am on the 16th until 9am on day 1 of the following month. Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition begins vertically along from the sign and ends at the intersection closer. Stopping is not prohibited.



R-308 e. Parking prohibited in access. Prohibits parking in front of an access such as a garage or driveway.



R-309. Limited parking area. Parking area of limited duration and obligation for the driver to indicate, in a regulatory manner, the start time of parking. It may include the maximum authorised parking time and the effective time of the limitation. It can also be included if parking is subject to payment.



R-310. Acoustic warnings prohibited. The general prohibition of making acoustic signals, except to avoid a collision.



### Article 155 Signs of obligation

These signs indicate a mandatory traffic rule. Its nomenclature and meaning are the following:

R-400 a, b, c, d and e. Mandatory direction. The arrow indicates the direction and sense that the vehicles are obliged to follow.



R-401 a, b and c. Mandatory way. The arrow points to the side or sides through which vehicles must pass.



R-402. Intersection of rotary-compulsory direction. The arrows indicate the direction of the rotating movement that the vehicles must follow.



R-403 a, b and c. One-way directions and senses allowed. The arrows indicate the only directions that vehicles can take.



R-404. Lane for vehicles, except motorcycles without sidecar. Obligation for drivers of vehicles, except motorcycles, to drive on the lane designated for them.



R-405. Roadway for motorcycles without sidecar. Obligation for motorcycle drivers to drive on the lane designated for them.



R-406. Lane for trucks and vans. Obligation for drivers of all types of trucks and vans, regardless of their mass, to drive on the road designated for them. The registration of a tonnage figure, either on the silhouette of the vehicle, or on another supplementary plate, means that the obligation only applies when the maximum authorized mass of the vehicle or of the set of vehicles exceeds the aforementioned figure.



R-407 a. Lane reserved for cycles or cyclists. Obligation for riders of cycles to drive on the road designated for them and prohibits other road users from using it.











R-407 b. Lane reserved for mopeds. Obligation for drivers of mopeds to drive on the road designated for them and prohibits other users from using it.



R-408. Lane for animal-drawn vehicles. Obligation for drivers of animal-drawn vehicles to use the road designated for them.



R-409. Lane reserved for animals of saddle. Obligation for riders to use the path to which they are placed with their saddle animals and prohibit other users from using it.



R-410. Path reserved for pedestrians. Obligation for pedestrians to walk on the path designated for them and prohibits other road users from using it.



R-411. Minimum speed. Obligation for drivers of vehicles to drive at least at the speed indicated by the figure, in kilometres per hour, included in the sign, from the place where it is located to another of different minimum speed, or end of minimum speed or maximum speed of equal or less value.





R-412. Snow chains. Obligation not to continue driving without snow chains or other authorised devices, with one on at least one wheel on each side of the same axle.



***When you see this sign you should know that if you continue without using them you could be sanctioned.***

***When the roads are not passable because of snow or ice, the traffic agents are responsible for activating / installing the R-412 signals. You must pay attention when you see it and if you do not have chains, wait in a safe area off the road or turn around.***

R-413. Short-range lighting. Obligation for drivers to drive with at least short-range lighting (headlights) regardless of the conditions of visibility and lighting of the road, from the place where the sign is located to another end of this obligation.



R-414. Lane for vehicles transporting dangerous goods. Obligation for drivers of all kinds of vehicles that transport dangerous goods to drive on the road to whose entrance is located and that must drive in accordance with its special regulations.



R-415. Lane for vehicles that transport water polluting products. Obligation for drivers of all kinds of vehicles that transport more than 1,000 litres of products capable of contaminating water of driving on the designated for them.



R-416. Lane for vehicles that transport explosive and flammable goods. Obligation for drivers of all types of vehicles that transport explosive or easily flammable goods to drive along the lane designated for them and on which must drive in accordance with their special regulations.



R-417. Mandatory use of seat belts. Obligation to use the seat belt.



R-418. Exclusive route for vehicles equipped with operational electronic toll collection equipment. Mandatory electronic toll collection. Obligation to pay the toll through the dynamic toll system or toll collection; the vehicle that drives in the lane or lanes thus signalled shall be provided with the technical means that enable its use under operating conditions in accordance with the legal provisions in the matter.



### **Article 156 Signs of end of prohibition or restriction**

The nomenclature and meaning of the end prohibition or restriction signs are the following:

R-500. End of prohibitions. This indicates the place from which all the specific prohibitions indicated by previous prohibition signs for vehicles in motion are no longer applicable.



R-501. End of speed limitation. This indicates the place from where a previous maximum speed sign is no longer applicable.



R-502. End of the overtaking ban. This indicates the place from where a previous sign prohibiting overtaking is no longer applicable.



R-503. End of the overtaking ban for trucks. This indicates the place from where a previous sign prohibiting overtaking for trucks is no longer applicable.



R-504. End of limited parking area. This indicates the place from where a previous sign of limited parking area is no longer applicable.



R-505. End of cycle path. It indicates the place from where a previous cycle path sign is no longer applicable.



R-506. End of minimum speed. It indicates the place where an earlier minimum speed sign is no longer applicable.



### **Article 157 Format of regulatory signals**

1. The shape, colour, design, symbols, meaning and dimensions of regulatory signs are those that appear in the official catalogue of traffic signs. The form, symbols and nomenclature are also included in Annex I of this regulation.
2. When the signals referred to in articles 151, 152, 153, 154 and 156 are luminous, it may be assumed that the symbols appear in white on a dark non-luminous background.

## **Subsection 3 Indication signs**

### **Article 158 Object and types**

1. The indication signs are intended to provide the user of the routes certain indications that may be useful.
2. Indication signals can be:
  - A) Signs of general indications.
  - B) Lane signs.
  - C) Service signs.
  - D) Orientation signs.
  - E) Complementary panels.
  - F) Other signals.
3. Complementary panels placed below an indication sign may express the distance between said sign and the place indicated. The indication of this distance may also appear, if applicable, in the lower part of the sign itself.

### **Article 159 Signs of general indications**

The nomenclature and meaning of the signs of general indications are the following:

S-1. Autopista (motorway). It indicates the principle of a motorway and, therefore, the place from which special driving rules apply for this type of road. The symbol of this sign can announce the proximity of a motorway or indicate the branch of an intersection that leads to a motorway.



S-1 a. Autovía (motorway). It indicates the beginning of an autovía and, therefore, the place from which special rules of movement apply in this type of road. The symbol of this sign can announce the proximity of a carriageway or indicate the branch of an intersection that leads to a carriageway.



S-2. End of autopista . Indicates the end of an autopista.



S-2 a. End of autovia. Indicates the end of an autovia.



S-3. Road reserved for cars. Indicates the principle of a road reserved for automobile traffic.





S-4. End of road reserved for cars. Indicates the end of a road reserved for cars.



S-5. Tunnel. Indicates the beginning and possibly the name of a tunnel, an underpass or a section of track equated to a tunnel. It may carry the length of the tunnel in metres in its lower part.



S-6. End of tunnel. Indicates the end of a tunnel, an underpass or a section of road equivalent to a tunnel.



S-7. Recommended maximum speed. It recommends an approximate speed of movement, in kilometres per hour, which it is advisable not to exceed, even if the meteorological and environmental conditions of the road and movement are favourable. When placed under a hazard warning sign, the recommendation refers to the section in which the danger persists.



S-8. End of recommended maximum speed. Indicates the end of a section in which it is recommended to travel at no more than the speed in kilometres per hour indicated in the sign.



S-9. Recommended speed range. A recommendation to maintain the speed between the indicated values provided that the meteorological and environmental conditions of the road and movement are favourable. When placed under a hazard warning sign, the recommendation refers to the section in which the danger persists.



S-10. End of recommended range of speeds. Indicates the place from where a previous sign of interval advised speeds is no longer applicable.



S-11. One-way road. Indicates that, on the road that extends in the direction of the arrow, vehicles must drive in the direction indicated by it, and that driving in the opposite direction is prohibited.



S-11 a. One-way road with two lanes. Indicates that, on the road that extends in the direction of the arrows (two lanes), the vehicles must drive in the direction indicated by these, and that driving in the opposite direction is prohibited.



S-11 b. One-way road with three lanes. Indicates that, on the road that extends in the direction of the arrows (three lanes), the vehicles must drive in the direction indicated by these, and that driving in the opposite direction is prohibited.



S-12. Section of one-way road. Indicates that, in the stretch of road that extends in the direction of the arrow, vehicles must drive in the direction indicated by it, and that driving in the opposite direction is prohibited.



S-13. Pedestrian crossing. Indicates the presence of a pedestrian crossing.



S-14 a. Overpass for pedestrians. Indicates the presence of an overpass for pedestrians.



S-14 b. Underpass for pedestrians. Indicates the presence of an underpass for pedestrians.



S-15 a, b, c and d. Pre-signalling of road without exit. Indicates that, of the road that appears in the sign with a red box, the vehicles can only leave by the place of entrance.



S-16. Emergency braking area. Indicates the presence of an escape area of the road, conditioned so that a vehicle can be stopped in case of failure of its braking system.



S-17. Parking lot. Indicates a location where vehicle parking is authorised. An inscription or symbol, representing certain classes of vehicles, indicates that parking is reserved for those classes. An inscription with time indications limits the duration of the indicated parking.



S-18. Place reserved for taxis. Indicates the place reserved for the stopping and parking of empty and full taxis. The inscription of a number indicates the total number of spaces reserved for this purpose.



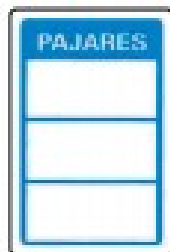
S-19. Bus stop. Indicates the place reserved for a bus stop.



S-20. Tram stop. Indicates the place reserved for tram stops.



S-21. Controlled stretch or mountain pass. Indicates section or section passage defined in the upper part of the sign.



S-21.1 a, b, c, d and e. Passable stretch or mountain pass. Panel 1 may go blank with the inscription "OPEN"; in this case, it indicates that all vehicles can move without restriction; in green, which indicates that the stretch is passable, although there is a ban on overtaking for trucks with a maximum authorised mass greater than 3,500 kilograms; yellow, which indicates that the stretch is passable, except for trucks with a maximum authorised mass greater than 3,500 kilograms and articulated vehicles, and cars and buses can drive at a maximum speed of 60 kilometres per hour; red, which indicates that the use of chains or special tires at a maximum speed of 30 kilometres per hour is mandatory in order to drive and that articulated vehicles, trucks and buses are prohibited; and in black with the inscription "CLOSED", which indicates that the road is impassable for any type of vehicle.



S-21.2 a, b, c and d. Passable stretch or mountain pass. Panel 2 will be white and may carry the following inscriptions: signal R-306 when panel 1 goes green; the signals R-106 and R-301 with the limitation to 60 kilometres per hour when panel 1 is yellow and signal R-107 with the inscription 3.5 tons and R-412 when panel 1 is red.



S-21.3 a and b. Passable stretch or mountain pass. Panel 3 can carry an inscription of the place from which the indications in panels 1 and 2 apply.



S-22. Change of direction at the same level. Indicates the proximity of a place where a change of direction can be made at the same level.



S-23. Hospital. It also indicates to drivers of vehicles the convenience of taking the precautions required by the proximity of medical establishments, especially that of avoiding the production of noise.



S-24. End of short-range lighting obligation (headlights). Indicates the end of a section in which headlights were mandatory and reminds us of the possibility to turn them off, provided that it is not imposed by circumstances of visibility, time or lighting of the road.



S-25. Change of direction at a different level. Indicates the proximity of an exit through which a change of direction can be made at a different level.



S-26 a, b and c. Output approach panels. It indicates on a highway, on a toll road or on a road for cars that the next exit is located, approximately, at 300 metres, 200 metres and 100 metres, respectively.

If the exit were on the left, the diagonal or diagonals would be descending from left to right and the signs would be placed to the left of the road.



S-27. Road assistance. Indicates the location of the nearest post or aid station from which assistance can be requested in case of accident or breakdown. The sign can indicate the distance to which it is located.



S-28. Pedestrianised street. Indicates specially prepared traffic areas that are primarily intended for pedestrians and where the following special traffic regulations apply: the maximum speed of the vehicles is set at 20 kilometres per hour and drivers must give priority to pedestrians. Vehicles can only be parked in places designated by signs or markings.



Pedestrians can use the entire road area. Games and sports are authorised in it. Pedestrians should not unnecessarily impede vehicle drivers.

S-29. End of pedestrianised street. Indicates that the general traffic rules are applied again.



S-30. 30-Zone. It indicates the area of specially conditioned traffic that is intended primarily for pedestrians. The maximum speed of the vehicles is set at 30 kilometres per hour. Pedestrians have priority.



S-31. End of 30-Zone. Indicates that the general traffic rules are applied again.



S-32. Toll. Indicates that the vehicle driving in the lane or lanes thus signalled can make the payment of the toll through the dynamic toll system or electronic toll collection, provided that they is provided with the technical means that enables its use.



S-33. Path suitable for cycling. Indicates the existence of a road for pedestrians and cycles, segregated from motorised traffic, and that runs through open spaces, parks, gardens or forests.



S-34. Siding in tunnels. Indicates the location of a place where the vehicle can be set aside in a tunnel, in order to clear the way.



S-34 a. Siding in tunnels. Indicates the location of a place where the vehicle can be set aside in a tunnel, in order to clear the way, which has an emergency telephone.



## Article 160 Lane signs

Lane signs indicate special regulations for one or more road lanes.

The following can be cited:

S-50 a, b, c, d and e. Lanes reserved for traffic depending on the speed signalled. Indicates that the lane on which the minimum speed signal is located can only be used by vehicles travelling at a speed equal to or greater than the indicated speed, although if circumstances allow it, they must travel in the lane on the right. The end of the compulsory minimum speed will be established by the S-52 or R-506 signal.

