

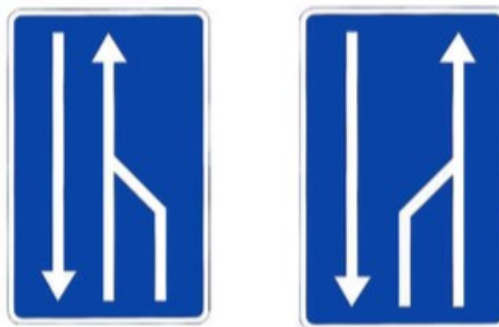
S-51. Lane reserved for buses. Indicates prohibition of drivers of vehicles that are not of collective passenger transport to drive in the indicated lane. When taxis are mentioned, it also authorises taxis to use this lane. In the sections in which the longitudinal white mark is constituted, on the outer side of this lane, by a dashed line, its general use is allowed exclusively to perform any manoeuvre other than stopping, parking, changing the direction of travel or overtaking, always leaving preference to buses and, where appropriate, to taxis.



S-52. End of lane. Pre-warning sign the lane that will cease to be usable, indicating the necessity of a lane change.



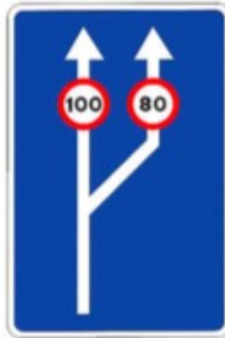
S-52 a and b. End of lane. Pre-warning sign, on a two-way road, that the lane will cease to be usable, and indicates the precise lane change.



S-53. Change from one to two lanes of traffic. It indicates, in a section with a single lane in a direction of travel that in the next section there will be two lanes in the same direction of movement.



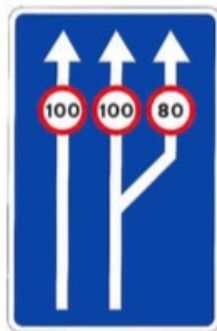
S-53 a. Change from one to two lanes of traffic with specification of the maximum speed in each of them. It indicates, in a section with a single lane of traffic in one direction, that in the next section it will now have two lanes in the same direction of movement. It also indicates the maximum speed that is allowed in each of them.



S-53 b. Change from two to three lanes of traffic. It indicates, in a section with two lanes in a direction of movement that in the next section there will be three lanes in the same direction of movement.



S-53 c. Change from two to three lanes of traffic with specification of the maximum speed in each of them. It indicates, in a section with two lanes in a direction of movement that in the next section there will be three lanes in the same direction of movement. It also indicates the maximum speed that is allowed in each of them.



S-60 a. Bifurcation to the left on a two-lane road. It indicates, in a road with two lanes of traffic in the same direction, that in the next section the lane on the left will fork towards that same side.



S-60 b. Bifurcation to the right on two lane road. It indicates, in a road with two lanes of traffic in the same direction, that in the next section the lane on the right will fork to that same side.



S-61 a. Bifurcation to the left on a three-lane road. It indicates, in a road with three lanes of traffic in the same direction, that in the next section the lane on the left will fork towards that same side.



S-61 b. Bifurcation to the right on a three-lane road. It indicates, on a road with three lanes of traffic in the same direction, that in the next section the right lane will fork to that same side.



S-62 a. Bifurcation to the left on a four-lane road. It indicates, in a road with four lanes of traffic in the same direction, that in the next section the lane on the left will fork towards that same side.



S-62 b. Bifurcation to the right on a four-lane road. It indicates, on a road with four lanes of traffic in the same direction, that in the next section the lane on the right will fork to that same side.



S-63. Bifurcation in four lane carriageway. It indicates, in a road with four lanes of traffic in the same direction, that in the next section the two lanes on the left will fork to the left and the two on the right to the right.



S-64. Bike lane or bicycle path attached to the road. Indicates that the lane on which the cyclist track signal is located can only be used by cycles. The arrows will indicate the number of lanes on the road, as well as their direction of movement.



### Article 161 Service signs

The service signs report a service of possible use to road users. The meaning and nomenclature of the service signs are the following:

S-100. Aid station. It indicates the situation of a centre, officially recognised, where emergency aid can be performed.





S-101. Ambulance base. Indicates the situation of an ambulance in permanent service to cure and transfer injured persons in traffic incidents.



S-102. Vehicle technical inspection service. Indicates the situation of a vehicle inspection station.



S-103. Repair workshop. Indicates the situation of an auto repair shop.



S-104. Phone. Indicates the presence of a telephone set.



S-105. Fuel dispenser. Indicates the presence of a fuel pump or service station.



S-106. Repair workshop and fuel pump. Indicates the presence of a building that has a repair shop and a fuel pump.



S-107. Camp. Indicates the location of a place (site) where you can camp.



S-108. Water. Indicates the location of a fountain with water.



S-109. Picturesque place. It indicates a picturesque place or the place from which it is seen.



S-110. Hotel or motel. Indicate the presence of a hotel or motel.



S-111. Restaurant. Indicates the presence of a restaurant.



S-112. Coffee shop. Indicates the presence of a coffee shop.



S-113. Land for trailer-housing. It indicates the presence of a terrain where you can camp with trailer-housing (caravan).



S-114. Picnic. Indicates the place that can be used for the consumption of food or drinks.



S-115. Starting point for walking tours. Indicates an appropriate place to start hiking on foot.



S-116. Camp and land for trailer-housing. Indicates the presence of a place where you can camp with a tent or trailer-housing.



S-117. Youth hostel. Indicates the presence of a shelter whose use is reserved for youth organizations.



S-118. Tourist information. Indicates the presence of a tourist information office.



S-119. Fishing preserve. Indicates a section of the river or lake in which fishing is subject to special authorisation.



S-120. National Park. Indicates the presence of a national park whose name is not registered.



S-121. Monument. Indicates the presence of a historical or artistic work declared a monument.



S-122. Other services. Generic sign for any other service, which will be inscribed in the white box.



S-123. Rest area. Indicates the presence of a rest area.



S-124. Parking for rail users. It indicates the presence of a parking area connected to a railway station and intended mainly for the vehicles of the users who carry out part of their trip by private vehicle and the other by rail.



S-125. Parking for users of the underground railway. It indicates the presence of a parking area connected to an underground railway station and intended mainly for the vehicles of the users who carry out part of their trip in a private vehicle and the other in an underground railway.



S-126. Parking for bus users. It indicates the situation of a parking area connected to a bus station or terminal and intended mainly for the private vehicles of the users who carry out part of their trip by private vehicle and the other by bus.



S-127. Service area. Indicates on a highway or carriageway the location of a service area.



## Article 162 Orientation signs

1. Orientation signs are subdivided into: pre-signposting signs, direction signs, road identification signs, location signs, confirmation signs and signs of specific use in the town.

2. Pre-signalling signs should be placed at a suitable distance from the intersection so that their efficiency is maximum, both day and night, taking into account the road and traffic conditions, especially the usual speed of the vehicles and the distance to the sign that is visible. This distance may be reduced to 50 metres in populated areas but must be at least 500 metres on highways and toll roads. These signs may be repeated. The distance between the sign and the intersection may be indicated by means of a complementary panel placed above the sign; that distance may also be indicated at the top of the sign itself.

The nomenclature and meaning of the pre-signposting signs are the following:

S-200. Pre-signposting of a roundabout. Indicates the directions of the different exits of the next roundabout. If any inscription appears on a blue background, it indicates that the exit leads to a toll road or motorway.



S-220. Pre-signposting of directions towards a conventional road. It indicates, on a conventional road, the directions of the different branches of the next intersection when one of them leads to another conventional road.



S-222. Destination sign towards a motorway or toll road. It indicates, on a conventional road, the directions of the different branches of the next intersection when one of them leads to a motorway or a toll road.



S-222 a. Pre-signposting of directions to a motorway or a toll road and its own direction. It indicates, on a conventional road, the directions of the different branches of the next intersection when one of them leads to a motorway or toll road. It also indicates the destination direction of the conventional road.



S-225. Pre-signposting of directions on a motorway or a toll road to any highway. Indicate the directions of the different branches at the next intersection on a motorway or toll road. It also indicates the distance, the junction number and, if applicable, the letter of the junction and branch.



S-230. Signs on a conventional road to another conventional road. Indicates the destinations of the branch of the next exit and the distance to which it is located.



S-230 a. Signs on a conventional road to another conventional road and its own direction. Indicates the directions of the branch of the next exit and the distance to which it is located. It also indicates the destination direction of the conventional road.



S-232. Signs on a conventional road towards a motorway or toll road. Indicates the directions of the branch of the next exit and the distance to which it is located.



S-232 a. Signs on a conventional road towards a motorway or toll road and its direction. Indicates the directions of the branch of the next exit and the distance to which it is located. It also indicates the destination direction of the conventional road.





S-235. Signs on a motorway or toll road towards any road. Indicate the directions of the branch of the next exit, the distance to which it is located and the number of the junction.



S-235 a. Signs on a motorway or toll road to any road and direction. Indicates the directions of the branch of the next exit, the distance to which it is located and the number of the junction. It also indicates the destination direction of the motorway or toll road.



S-242. Motorway or toll road pre-signposting of two exits very close to any road. It indicates the directions of the branches of the two consecutive exits of the motorway or toll road, the distance, the number of the junction and the letter of each exit.



S-242 a. Motorway or toll road pre-signposting of two exits very close to any road and direction. It indicates the directions of the branches of the two consecutive exits of the motorway or toll road, the distance, the number of the junction and the letter of each exit. It also indicates the destination direction of the motorway or toll road.



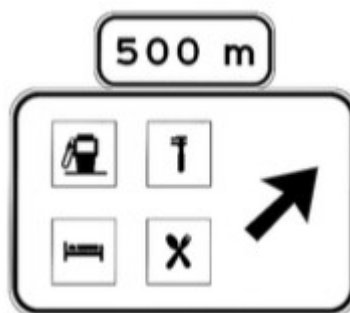
S-250. Pre-signposting for route. Indicate the route that must be followed to take the direction indicated by the arrow.



S-260. Pre-signposting for lanes. Indicates the only directions allowed in each lane, at the next intersection, for users travelling through the indicated lanes.



S-261. Pre-signposting in a conventional road of zone or service area. Indicates, on a conventional highway, the proximity of an exit to an area or service area.



S-263. Motorway or toll road pre-signposting of an area or service area with a shared exit. Indicates, on a motorway or toll road, the proximity of an exit to an area or service area, and that it coincides with an exit to one or more towns.



S-263 a. Motorway or toll road pre-signposting of a zone or service area with an exclusive exit. Indicates, on motorway or toll road, the proximity of an exit to an area or service area.



S-264. Pre-signposting on a conventional road of a service road. Indicates, on a conventional highway, the proximity of an exit to a service road from which the indicated services can be accessed.



S-266. Pre-signposting on a motorway or toll road of a service road, with a shared exit. It indicates, on a motorway or toll road, the proximity of an exit to a service road from which the indicated services can be accessed, and that this coincides with an exit to one or several towns.



S-266 a. Pre-signposting on a motorway or toll road of a service road, with an exclusive exit. Indicates, on a motorway or toll road, the proximity of an exit to a service road from which the indicated services can be accessed.



S-270. Pre-signposting of two nearby exits. Indicates the proximity of two consecutive outputs among which, due to the lack of sufficient distance between them, it is not possible to install other individual orientation signals for each exit.



The letters or, as the case may be, the numbers correspond to those of the immediately preceding pre-signposting signals.

S-271. Pre-signposting of service areas. Indicates, on motorways and toll roads, the exit to a service area.

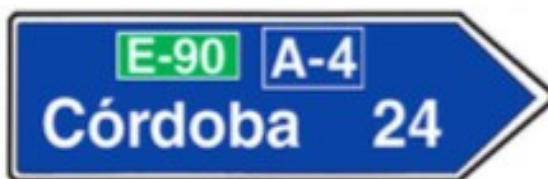


3. The meaning and nomenclature of the direction signs are the following:

S-300. Localities within a conventional road route. It indicates the names of towns located on a route constituted by a conventional road and the direction by which they are reached. The box located inside the signal defines the category and number of the road. The figures inscribed within the sign indicate the distance in kilometres.



S-301. Localities reached by motorway or toll road. Indicates the names of towns located on a route constituted by a motorway or toll road and the route by which they are reached. The box located inside the sign defines the category and number of the road. The figures inscribed within the sign indicate the distance in kilometres.



S-310. Localities reached by varying routes. Indicates the roads and towns that are reached in the direction indicated by the arrow.



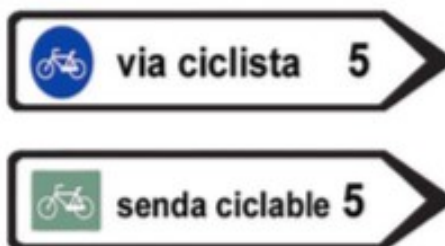
S-320. Places of interest reached by conventional road. Indicates places of general interest that are not populations located in a route consisting of conventional roads. The figures inscribed within the sign indicate the distance in kilometres.



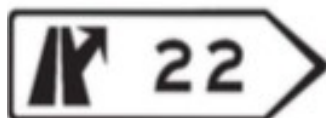
S-321. Places of interest reached by motorway or toll road. Indicates places of interest that are not towns located on a route consisting of a motorway or toll road. The figures inscribed within the sign indicate the distance in kilometres.



S-322. Sign pointing towards a bicycle path. Indicates the existence in the direction pointed by the arrow of a cycle path. The figures written within the sign indicate the distance in kilometres.



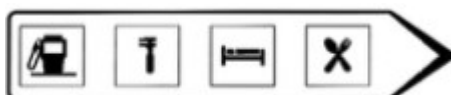
S-341. Sign pointing towards an immediate exit to conventional road. Indicates the place of departure of a motorway or carriageway to a conventional road. The figure indicates the number of the junction that corresponds to the kilometric point of the road.



S-342. Sign pointing towards an immediate exit to a motorway or toll road. Indicates the place of departure of a motorway or toll road to another motorway or toll road. The figure indicates the number of the junction that corresponds to the kilometric point of the road.



S-344. Sign pointing towards an immediate exit to an area or service road. Indicates the place of departure of any road to an area or service road.



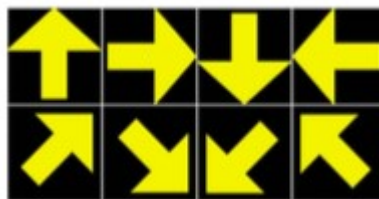
S-347. Sign pointing towards to an area or service road, with shared exit to a motorway or toll road. Indicates the place of departure of any road to an area or service road, and that this coincides with an exit to a motorway or toll road.



S-348 a. Sign pointing towards a diversion. It indicates that, by the provisional diversion route and in the direction indicated by the arrow, the destination that appears on the sign is reached.



S-348 b. Sign of variable destination. Indicates that in the direction pointed to by the arrow the destination that appears in the sign is reached.



S-350. Sign on a lane, on conventional roads. Immediate departure to a conventional road. Indicates, on a conventional road, the place where the exit branch starts, the directions that are reached by the immediate exit by a conventional road and, depending upon the case, the number.



S-351. Sign on the lane on motorways and toll roads. Immediate departure to a conventional road. It indicates the place where the exit branch of any motorway starts, the destinations that are reached by the immediate exit by a conventional road and, if it is the case, the number. It also indicates the number and, if applicable, the letter of the junction and branch.



S-354. Sign on the lane, on conventional roads. Immediate exit to motorway or toll roads. Indicates, in the place where the exit branch starts, the directions that are reached by the immediate exit by a motorway or a toll road and, where appropriate, the number.



S-355. Sign on the lane on motorways and toll roads. Immediate exit to motorway or toll road. Indicates, in the place where the exit branch starts, the directions that are reached by the immediate exit by a motorway or toll road and, where appropriate, the number. It also indicates the number and, if applicable, the letter of the junction and branch.



S-360. Signs on the lane on conventional roads. Immediate exit to conventional roads and their direction. It indicates, on a conventional road, the directions that are reached by the immediate exit to another conventional road. It also indicates the destination direction of the conventional road and its number.



S-362. Signs on the lane on conventional roads. Immediate exit to motorways or carriageways and their directions. It indicates, in a conventional road, the directions that are reached by the immediate exit towards a motorway or toll road. It also indicates the destination direction of the conventional road.





S-366. Signs on the lane on motorways or toll roads. Immediate exit to conventional road and direction. Indicates, on a motorway or a toll road, the directions that are reached by the immediate exit to a conventional road, as well as the number of the junction and, where appropriate, the letter of the branch. It also indicates the destination direction of the motor or the toll road.



S-368. Signs on the lane on motorways or toll roads. Exit towards motorways or toll roads and their direction. Indicates, on a motorway or toll road, the directions that are reached by the immediate exit to a motorway or toll road, as well as the number of the junction and, where appropriate, the letter of the branch. It also indicates the destination direction of the motorway or toll road.



S-371. Road signs on conventional roads. Two immediate exits very close to conventional roads and its direction.



S-373. Signs on the lane on motorways or toll roads. Two immediate exits very close to conventional roads and their directions. It indicates the directions of the branches of the two consecutive exits of the motorway or toll road, the distance of the second, the number of the junction and the letter of each exit. It also indicates the destination direction of the motorway or toll road.



S-375. Signs on the roadway on a motorways or toll roads. Two immediate exits very close to motorways or toll roads and their direction. It indicates the directions of the branches of the two consecutive exits of the motorway or toll road, the distance of the second, the number of the junction and the letter of each exit. It also indicates the destination direction of the motorway or toll road.





4. Signs destined to identify the routes, either by their number, composed in figures, letters or a combination of both, or by their name, will be constituted by this number or this name framed in a rectangle or in a shield. They have the following nomenclature and meaning:

S-400. European route. Identifies route within the European network.



S-410. Motorway and toll roads. Identifies a motorway or toll road. When this is of regional scope, in addition to the letter A and after the corresponding number or on top of the sign with a complementary panel, the acronym of identification of the autonomous community may be included. No road that does not have motorway or toll road characteristics may be identified with the letter A. When the motorway or toll motorway is a ring road or bypass, the letter A may be replaced by the letters indicating the city, in accordance with the code established for that purpose by the Ministries of Development and Interior.



S-410 a. Toll motorway. Identifies a toll road.



S-420. Road that forms part of the general state road network. Identifies a road in the general state network that is not a motorway or toll road.



S-430. First level regional road. Identifies a road of the first level that is not a motorway or toll road, belonging to the autonomic network of the community to which the acronyms of identification correspond.



S-440. Second level autonomous road. Identifies a road of the second level that is not a motorway or toll road, belonging to the autonomic network of the community to which the acronyms of identification correspond.



S-450. Third level regional road. Identifies a third level road, that is not a motorway or a toll road, belonging to the autonomous community network to which the identification acronym corresponds.



5. Location signs may be used to indicate the boundary between two regions or the boundary between two administrative divisions of the same region or the name of a town, a river, a port, a place or other circumstance of a similar nature.

The nomenclature and meaning of the localisation signs are the following:

S-500. Entrance to a populated area. It indicates the place where the rules of driving behaviour concerning towns begin.



S-510. End of a populated area. It indicates the place where the rules of driving behaviour relative to the town are no longer applicable.



S-520. Situation of characteristic point of the road. Indicates a place of general interest on the road.



S-540. Province border. Indicates the place from which the road enters a province.



S-550. Boundaries of an autonomous community. Indicates the place from which the road enters an autonomous community.



S-560. Boundaries of an autonomous community and province. Indicates the place from which the road enters an autonomous community and province.



S-570. Milestone on highway. Indicates the kilometric point of the motorway whose identification appears at the top.



S-570 a. Milestone on toll road. Indicates the kilometric point of the toll road whose identification appears at the top.



S-571. Milestone on a motorway and toll road, which is also part of a European route. Indicates the kilometre point of the motorway or toll road that is also part of a European route, whose identification appears at the top of the sign.



S-572. Milestone on a conventional road. Indicates the kilometric point of a conventional road whose identification appears in the upper part on the background of the colour that corresponds to the road network to which it belongs.



S-573. Milestone in the European route. Indicates the kilometre point of a conventional road and that is part of a European route, whose letters and numbers appear at the top of the sign.



S-574. Milestone on a motorway or toll road. Indicates the kilometre point of a motorway or toll road when it represents a multiple of 10.



S-574 a. Landmark frequency on a conventional road. Indicates the kilometric point of a conventional road on multiples of 10.



S-574 b. Landmark frequency on a toll road. Indicates the kilometric point of a toll road on multiples of 10.



S-575. Landmark frequency. Indicates the kilometric point of a road that is not a motorway or toll road on multiples of 10. Its colour will correspond to the network that the road forms a part of.



6. Confirmation signs are intended to remind drivers of the direction of the road when the competent authorities deem it necessary, like at the exits to important towns.

When distances are indicated, the figures that express them will be placed after the name of the locality. Its nomenclature and meaning are the following:

S-600. Confirmation of populated areas on a conventional road route. Indicates, on a conventional road, the names of and distances in kilometres to the towns expressed.



S-602. Confirmation of populated areas on a route on a motorway or toll road. Indicates, on a motorway or toll road, the names and distances in kilometres to the towns expressed.



7. The signs specifically used in towns are constituted by modules, used jointly or separately, whose common purpose is to communicate that the places to which they refer are reached by following the direction marked by the arrow, and whose respective nomenclature and meaning are the following:

S-700. Places on the urban road network. Indicates the names of streets, avenues, squares, roundabouts or any other point on the road network.



S-710. Places of interest for travellers. Indicates places of interest for travellers, such as stations, airports, port embarkation areas, hotels, camps, tourist offices and Automobile Clubs.



S-720. Places of sporting or recreational interest. Indicates the places where a sporting or recreational activity takes place.



S-730. Places of geographical or ecological interest. Indicates places of geographical or ecological interest.



S-740. Places of monumental or cultural interest. Indicates places of monumental, historical, artistic or, in general, cultural interest.



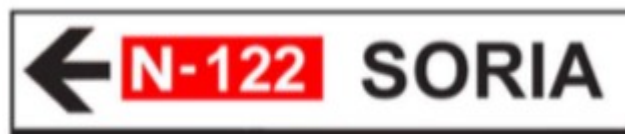
S-750. Areas of industrial use. Indicates areas with significant interest to commercial vehicles, goods and, in general, heavy industrial traffic.



S-760. Motorways and toll roads. Indicates motorways and toll roads and the places which can be accessed through them.



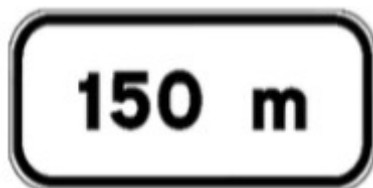
S-770. Other places and roads. Indicates roads that are not motorways or toll roads, the towns that can be accessed by them, as well as other places of public interest not included in signs S-700 to S-760.



### Article 163 Supplementary panels

The additional panels specify the meaning of the sign they supplement. Their nomenclature and meaning are the following:

S-800. Distance to the beginning of the danger or limitation. Indicates the distance from the place where the sign is to the place where the danger begins or the limitation of that one begins to govern. If it is placed under the hazard warning sign due to road narrowing, it may indicate the free width of said narrowing.



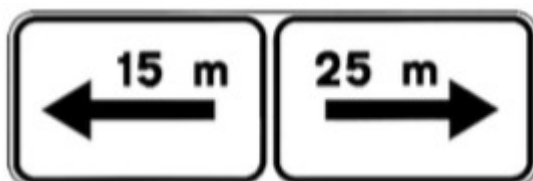
S-810. Length of the dangerous section or subject to limitation. Indicates the length of the danger or limitation.



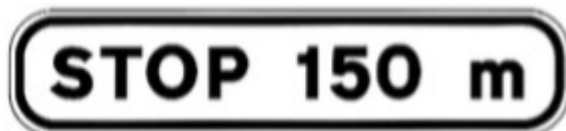
S-820 and S-821. Extension of the prohibition, on one side. Placed under a prohibition sign, it indicates the distance in which this prohibition applies in the direction of the arrow.



S-830. Extension of the prohibition, on both sides. Placed under a prohibition sign, it indicates the distances in which this prohibition applies in each direction indicated by the arrows.



S-840. Warning for mandatory stop. Placed under the give way sign, it indicates the distance to which the mandatory stop sign at the next intersection is located.



S-850 to S-853. Priority route. Additional panel of R-3 sign, which indicates the route with priority.



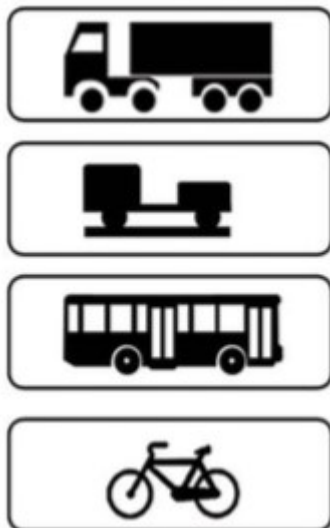
S-860. Generic. Panel for any other clarification or delimitation of the sign or traffic light under which it is placed.



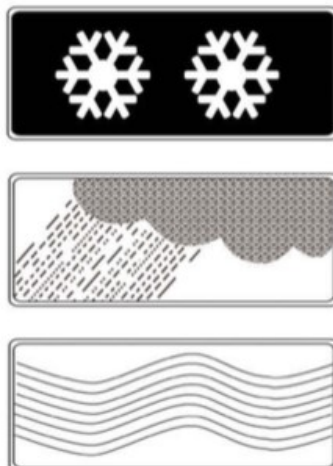
S-870. Application of signage. It indicates, under the prohibition or limitation sign that the sign refers exclusively to the output branch whose direction coincides approximately with that of the arrow. Placed under another sign, it indicates that it only applies to the output branch.



S-880. Application of signage to certain vehicles. It indicates, under the corresponding vertical sign, that the sign refers exclusively to the vehicles that appear on the panel, and that they can be trucks, vehicles with trailers, buses or cycles.



S-890. Complementary panel of a vertical sign. Indicates, under another vertical sign, that this refers to the circumstances that are indicated in the panel such as snow, rain or fog.





## Article 164 Other signs

Other indication signs are the following:

S-900. Fire danger. Warns of the danger of lighting a fire.



S-910. Extinguisher. Indicates the location of a fire extinguisher.



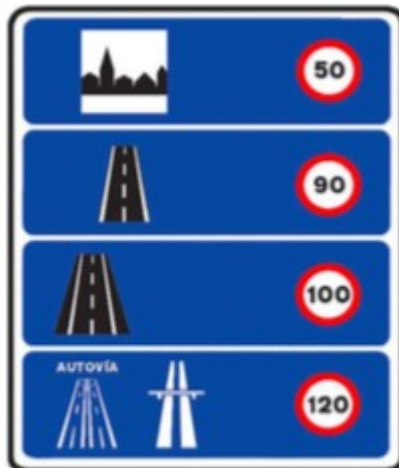
S-920. Entry to Spain. Indicates that you have entered Spanish territory by a road from another country.



S-930. Confirmation of the country. Indicates the name of the country to which the road is going. The figure at the bottom indicates the distance at which the border is located.



S-940. Speed limits in Spain. Indicates the generic speed limits in the different road classes and urban areas in Spain.



S-950. Radio frequency of specific information broadcasters on roads. Indicates the frequency to which the radio frequency receiver must be connected in order to receive information.



S-960. Emergency telephone. Indicates the location of an emergency telephone.



S-970. Siding. Indicates that there is a fire extinguisher and emergency telephone in a lay-by.



S-980. Emergency exit. Indicates the situation of an emergency exit.



S-990. Arrow to indicate emergency sign in tunnels. Indicates the direction and distance to an emergency exit.



#### **Article 165 Format of indication signs**

The shape, colour, design, symbols, meaning and dimensions of the indication signs are listed in the official catalogue of road signs. The form, symbols and nomenclature of the corresponding signs are also included in Annex I of this regulation.

## **SECTION 5 ROAD MARKS**

#### **Article 166 Object and classes**

1. Marks on the carriageway, or road markings, are intended to regulate traffic and warn or guide road users, and can be used alone or with other types of signs, in order to strengthen or specify their indications.

2. The road markings can be: longitudinal white markings, cross-sectional white markings, horizontal circulation signs, other markings and inscriptions in white and markings in other colours.

#### **Article 167 Longitudinal white lines**

The system and the meaning of the longitudinal white lines are the following:

A) Continuous longitudinal line. A longitudinal line consisting of a continuous line on the road means that no driver with their vehicle or animal must cross it or drive with their vehicle over it, when the line separates the two directions of movement, drive on the left of it.



A longitudinal line consisting of two continuous lines attached has the same meaning.



*Remember that you can pass a continuous line to overtake cyclists, animals, pedestrians and stopped vehicles, as long as traffic does not come in the opposite direction.*





A continuous white line on the roadway can also indicate the existence of a special lane, and drivers of the vehicles that are in the special lane can pass outside it with the necessary precautions to leave it when required by the manoeuvre or where they intend to go. In this case, the line is noticeably wider than usual.



**B) Broken longitudinal line.** A broken line on the road is intended to guide the movement of vehicles within lanes, and means that no driver should cross it, except when necessary and the traffic flow allows it, on roads with narrow lanes (less than three metres wide).



It can also be intended for:

1. Advising the driver approaching a longitudinal line too what is not allowed by this white line or that a section or road presents a greater risk; in these cases, the separation between the lines of the line is noticeably shorter than usually.



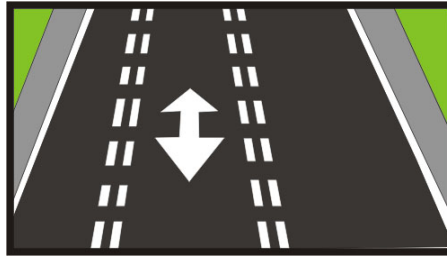
Or

2. Indicating the existence of a special lane (for certain types of vehicles, when they enter or exit); in this case the lines are significantly wider than usual.





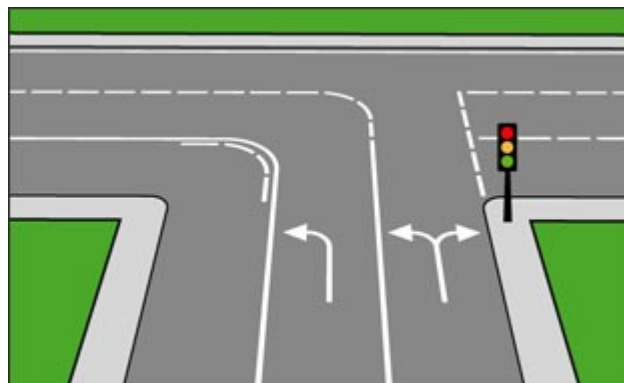
**C)** Double broken longitudinal white lines. The unusual case of double broken lines, means the lane is reversible, that is to say, the traffic can flow in both directions, say by lane traffic lights or other means.



**D)** Continuous longitudinal white lines alongside broken ones. In the event of one side of the double line being broken, drivers should take into account the line on the side of the lane in which they are driving, thus vehicles on that side of the lane are allowed to cross the line if necessary, but the vehicles on the side of the lane where it is solid are not permitted to cross. When these marks change meaning, this does not mean that drivers carrying out an overtaking manoeuvre must return to their normal place in their own lane.



**E)** Guide marks at an intersection. They tell drivers how to perform a certain manoeuvre at an intersection.



**F)** Edge and parking lines. For the purposes of this article, the lines marking the edges of the road and parking places are not considered longitudinal lines.

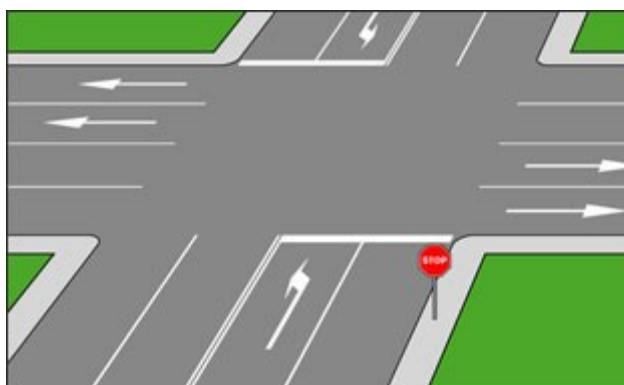


## Article 168 Stop white lines

The system and meaning of stop white lines are the following:

**A) Solid stop line.** A solid line, arranged across the width of one or more lanes indicates that no vehicle or animal or its load must cross that lane unless the obligations of the road are complied with adhering to the obligation imposed by a horizontal or vertical stop sign, a stop sign where it is forbidden to carry on without stopping, a pedestrian crossing indicated by road markings, a traffic light or a stop sign made by traffic police or by the existence of a level crossing or bridge.

If, due to exceptional circumstances, there is not enough visibility from the stop sign, the driver must stop where they have visibility, without endangering any road user.



**B) Broken stop line.** A dashed line along the width of one or more lanes is a stopping line that indicates that, except in abnormal circumstances that visibility is difficult, no vehicle or animal must cross it, they have to give way, in compliance with the obligation imposed by a vertical or horizontal signal of «Give way,» by a green arrow of a traffic light, or when the obligations of the driver to stop are as per the rules governing those signs or signals.



**C) Give way line for pedestrians.** A series of lines of wide width lines arranged in parallel to the axis of the road and forming a transverse set to the same width, indicate a pedestrian crossing, where the drivers of vehicles or animals must allow pedestrians to cross. Lines of other colours alternated with white cannot be used.





**D) Cycle Crossing.** A cross consisting of two parallel broken lines on the road indicates a cycle path, where they have preference.



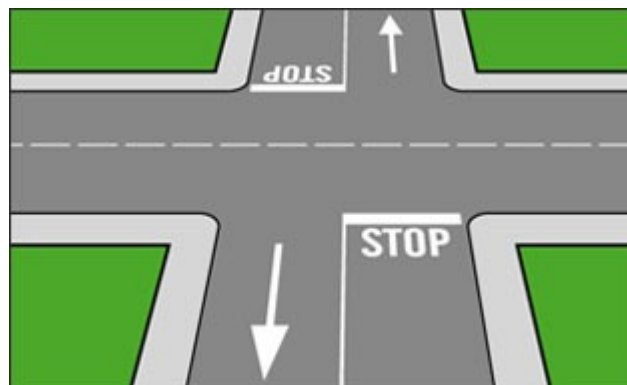
### **Article 169 Horizontal signs of circulation**

The system and meaning of horizontal traffic signs is as follows:

**A) Give Way.** An inverse triangle marked on the road indicates the obligation at the next intersection to give way to other vehicles. If the aforementioned triangle is located in a lane marked by longitudinal white lines, the previous obligation refers only for the vehicles in that lane.



**B) Mandatory stop.** The symbol "stop", marked on the road, indicates to the driver the obligation to stop their vehicle at or the stop line or, if it does not exist, immediately before the road to which the vehicle is approaching, and to give way to the vehicles on that road. If the aforementioned symbol is placed within a lane, the obligation only refers to the vehicles in that lane.



**C) Speed limit sign.** Indicates that no vehicle must exceed the speed in kilometres per hour. If the figure is located within a lane, the prohibition only applies to that lane.

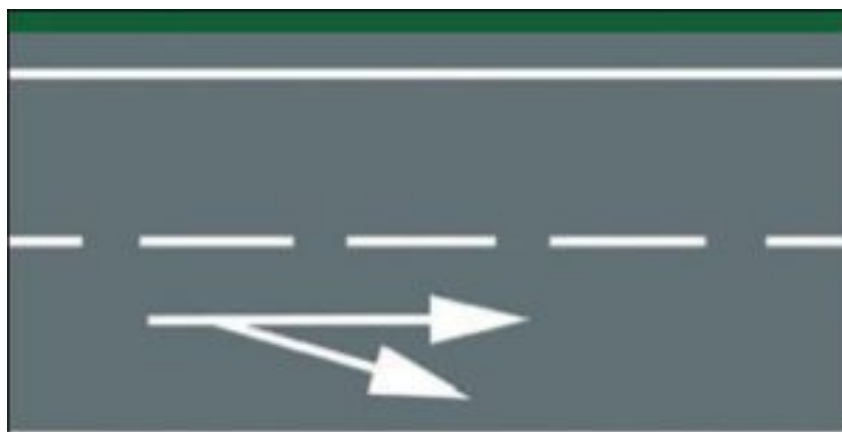




**D) Lane arrow.** An arrow located within the confines of a lane indicates that every driver must follow the direction indicated by the arrow, or one of the directions. If your intention is to continue in a direction other than where the arrow points you must instigate the necessary safe procedure to move into the correct lane.



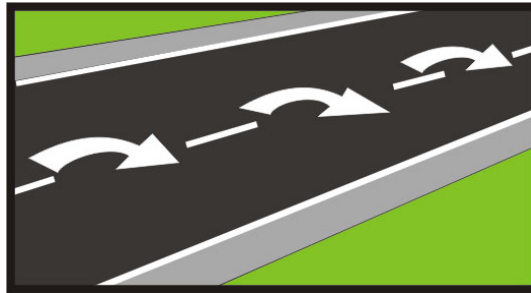
**E) Double arrow.** Indicates to the drivers the place where they can start the lane change to take an exit and that the lane may be used by a vehicle continuing on the main carriageway.



**F)** End of lane arrow. It indicates that the lane in which it is located ends soon and its indication must be followed.



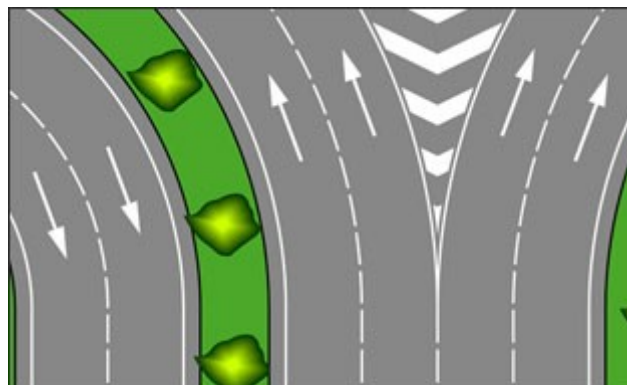
**G)** Curved arrow. An arrow, located approximately on the axis of a road with two directions of traffic and pointing to the right, indicates the approach of a continuous line that separates traffic and therefore vehicles such as those overtaking must return to their correct lane as soon as it is safe.



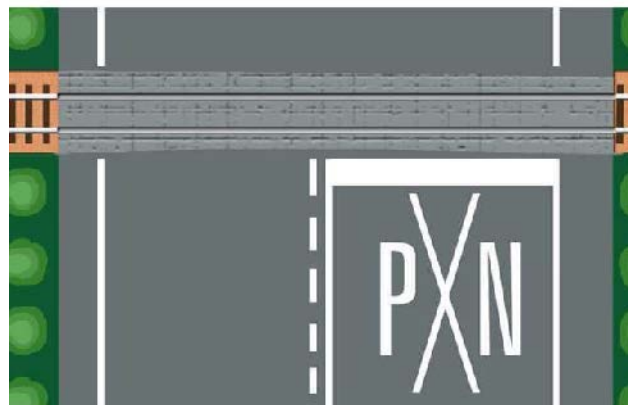
#### **Article 170 Other marks and inscriptions in white**

The system and meaning of other brands and inscriptions in white are the following:

**A)** Fork. Announces to the driver that they are approaching a fork in the road, with a possible readjustment of the total number of lanes before and after it.



**B)** The letters "P" and "N" indicate the proximity of a level crossing.



C) Reserved lanes. Indicates that a lane or area of the road are reserved, temporarily or permanently, for a particular type of vehicles such as buses (bus), taxis and cycles.



D) Start mark of reserved lane. Indicates the beginning of a lane reserved for certain vehicles.





E) Cyclist track mark. Indicates a cycle path or cycle path.





**F)** Lines and parking marks. They show the places or zones of parking, as well as how vehicles must occupy them.



**G)** Chevrons. An area marked by parallel oblique strips framed by a continuous line means that no driver must enter with their vehicle or animal in the aforementioned area, except when forced to do so.







**H)** Roadway edge line. This makes the edge of the road more visible.





I) Other white markings or inscriptions on the road repeat signal indications or provide users with useful indications.



### Article 171 Marking of other colours

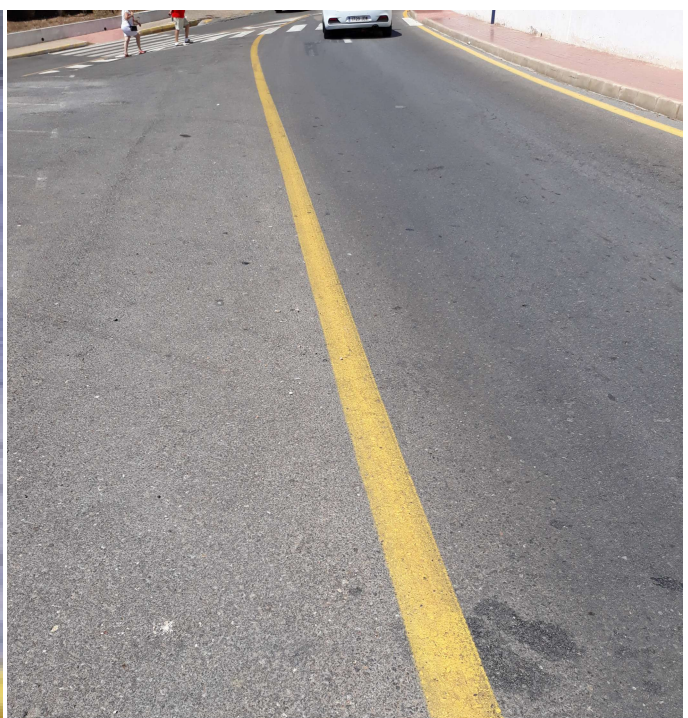
The nomenclature and meaning of road markings of other colours are the following:



**A)** Yellow zigzag marking. Indicates the place of the road where parking is prohibited to vehicles in general, because it is reserved for a special use that does not permit the long stay of any vehicle. It will generally be used in bus stop areas (no parking) or for the loading and unloading of vehicles.



**B)** Continuous longitudinal yellow marking. A continuous yellow line, on the curb or along the edge of the road, means that stopping and parking are prohibited or subject to some temporary restriction, indicated by signs, along the entire length of the line and on that particular side.





**C)** Discontinuous longitudinal yellow mark. A dashed yellow line, on the curb or along the edge of the road, means that parking is prohibited or subject to some temporary restriction, indicated by signs, on the entire length of the line and on the side on which it is painted.



**D)** Grid of yellow marks. A set of intersecting yellow lines reminds drivers of the prohibition established in article 59.1.





**E)** White and red grid. A grid of white and red markings indicates the place where an emergency braking zone begins and prohibits stopping, parking or using this part of the road for other purposes.



**F)** Blue marks. Markings that restrict the places where the parking is allowed that are blue instead of the normal white colour indicate that, in certain periods of the day, the duration of the authorized parking is limited.







## **Article 172 Format of road markings**

The shape, colour, design, symbols, meaning and dimensions of the road markings are included in the official catalogue of road signs. The form, symbols and nomenclature of the corresponding marks are also included in Annex I of this regulation.

## **TITLE V Signs on vehicles**

### **Article 173 Object, meaning and classes**

1. Signs on vehicles are intended to inform the users of the road of certain circumstances or characteristics of the vehicle on which they are placed, the service provided, the load transported or about the driver.

2. Regardless of those required by other specific regulations, the nomenclature and meaning of the signs on the vehicles are the following:

V-1. Priority vehicle. Indicates that it is a vehicle of the police, fire fighters, civil protection and rescue or health care services, in urgent service, if it is used simultaneously with the special acoustic warning device, which regulations governing vehicles are equipped with.



V-2. Vehicles for road works or services, agricultural tractors, agricultural machinery, other special vehicles, special transportation and military convoys. Indicates that it is a vehicle of this class, in service, a special transportation or military convoy.







V-3. Police vehicle. Indicates a vehicle of this class in non-emergency service.





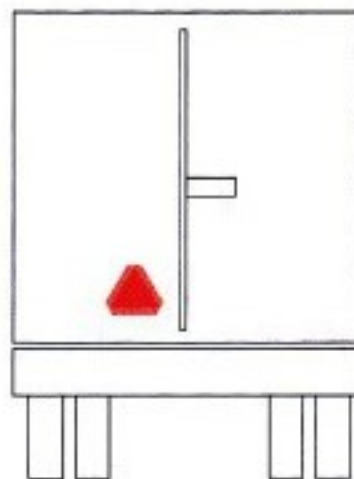




V-4. Speed limit. Indicates that the vehicle must not travel at a higher speed, in kilometres per hour, than the figure shown in the signal.



V-5. Slow vehicle. Indicates that it is a motor vehicle, or set of vehicles, which, by construction, cannot exceed the speed of 40 kilometres per hour.

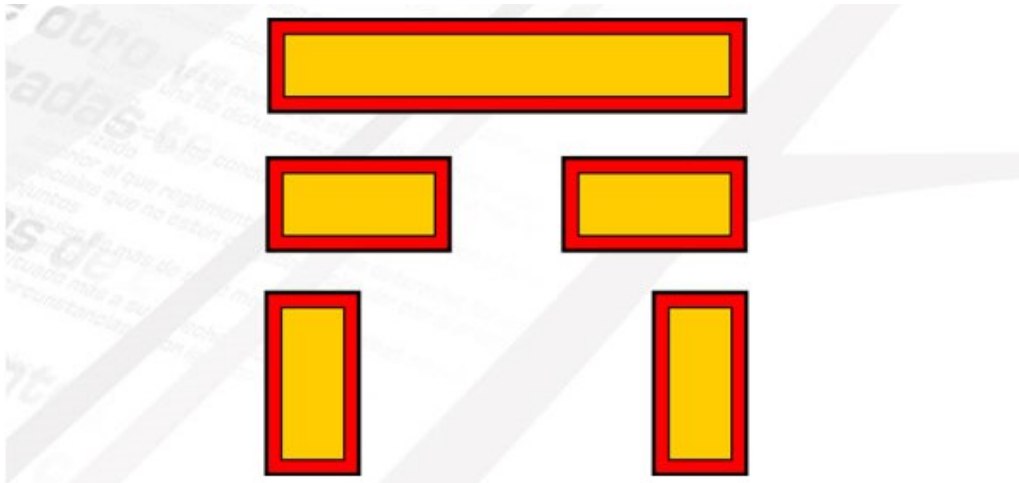


**Position of the plate**



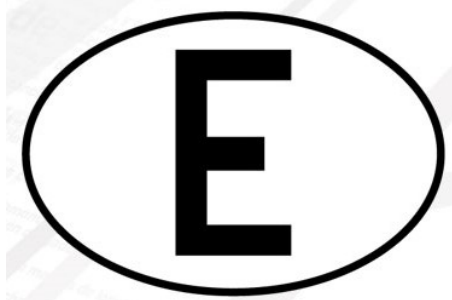
*This signal, which will be installed in the rear part of the vehicle, will be optional for motor vehicles or groups of vehicles that must carry the V-4 speed limitation signal.*

V-6. Long vehicle. Indicates that the vehicle or set of vehicles has a length greater than 12 metres.





V-7. Spanish nationality. Indicates that the vehicle is registered in Spain.



*If you have a vehicle with a Spanish licence plate of the old format without the European logo, you will have to paste, on the back of the vehicle, the V-7 "E" sticker corresponding to Spain, to identify the country of origin of the vehicle when you travel outside of Spain.*



V-8. Foreign nationality. Indicates that the vehicle is registered in the country to which the acronyms it contains correspond, and that the installation of this is mandatory in order to travel through Spain.



*If you have a foreign vehicle with the license plate that lacks the European logo, you must affix the sticker of your country on the back to indicate the country of origin of that vehicle.*

V-9. Public service. Indicates that the vehicle is dedicated to providing public services. The use of this sign will only be required when the regulations of the public service in question so dictate.



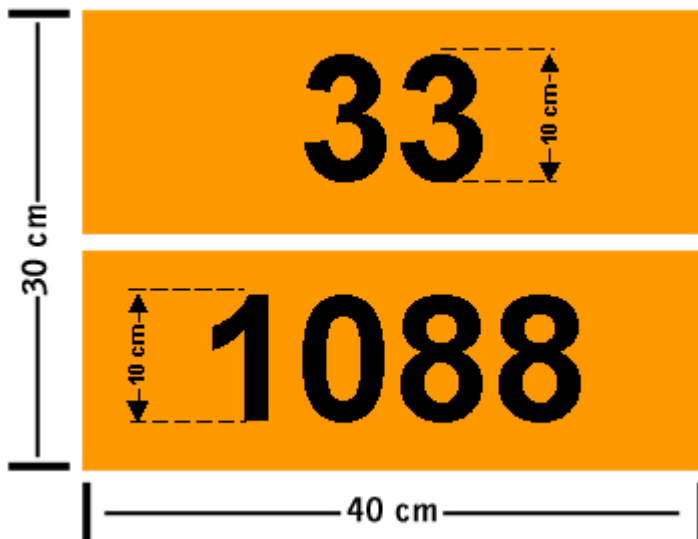


V-10. School transportation. Indicates that the vehicle is performing this kind of transportation.





V-11. Transport of dangerous goods. Indicates that the vehicle transports dangerous goods.



*Upper part; Danger identification number (2 or 3 digits)*

*Bottom part; Material identification number (4 digits)*

V-12. Test or investigation plaque. Indicates that the vehicle is performing special tests or investigative tests.



V-13. Novice driver. Indicates that the vehicle is driven by a person whose driving licence is less than one year old.







*You must place the signal in the upper right rear part (from the inside), and in case you drive a vehicle with tinted windows or a boxcar, you must acquire an approved sticker and place it on the right rear part.*

*Remember that the V-13 signal must be placed on any vehicle you drive, irrespective of whether you are the owner.*

V-14. Learner driver. Indicates that the vehicle is being driven according to the learning of driving or aptitude tests.







V-15. Disabled. Indicates that the driver of the vehicle is a person with disabilities that reduce their mobility and that, therefore, can benefit from the facilities that general or specifically granted.



V-16. Pre-signalling danger device. Indicates that a vehicle has been immobilised in the roadway or that its cargo has been dropped from it.



V-17. Free indicator lighting. It indicates that the taxi driving is in conditions to be rented.

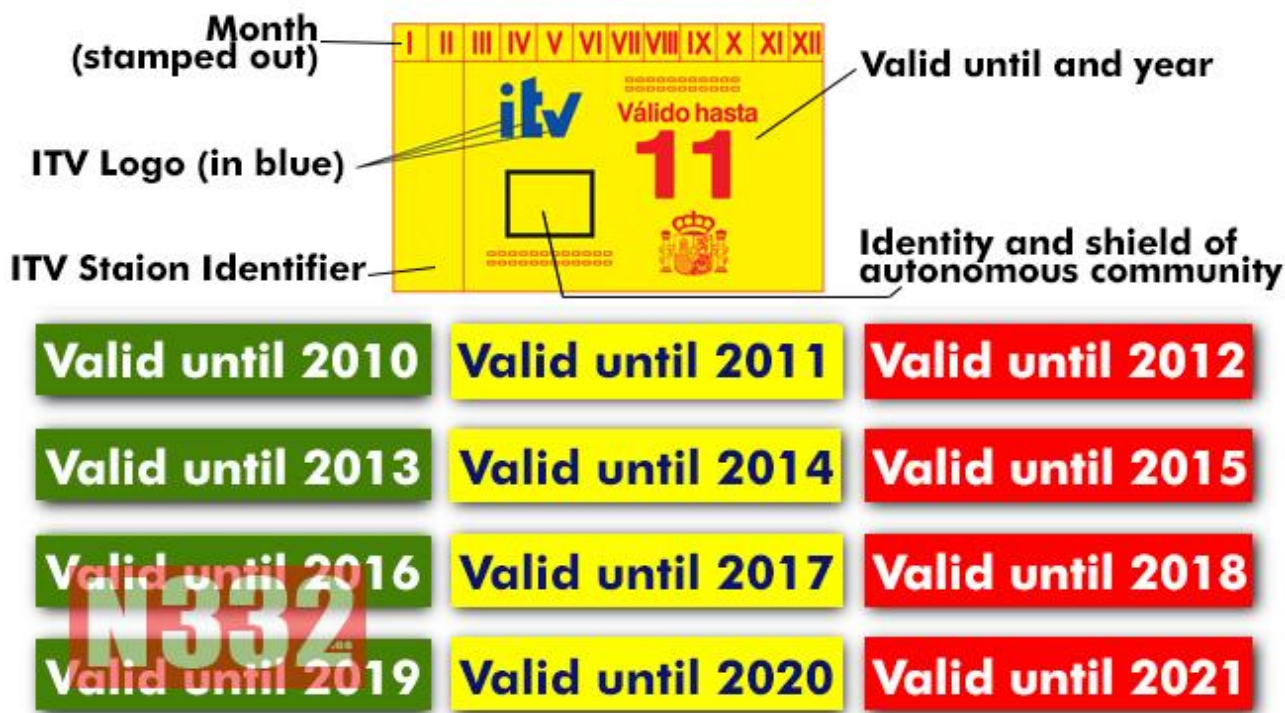


V-18. Taximeter lighting. This is destined, in passenger cars for public passenger service, to illuminate the metre counter as soon as the flag descent occurs.

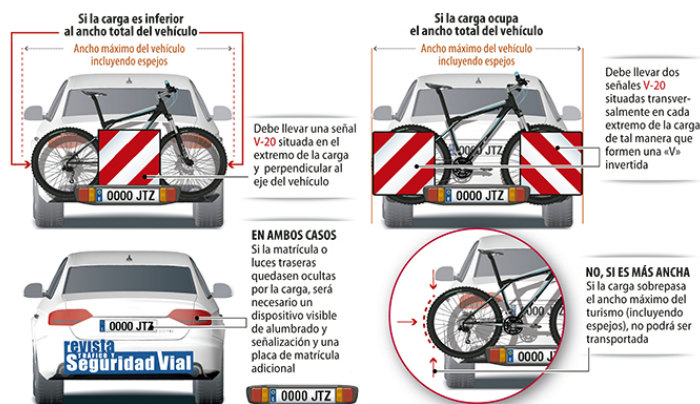




V-19. Badge of periodic technical inspection of the vehicle. Indicates that the vehicle has passed the periodic technical inspection, as well as the date on which the next inspection should pass.



V-20. Panel for protruding loads. Indicates that the vehicle's load protrudes behind it.

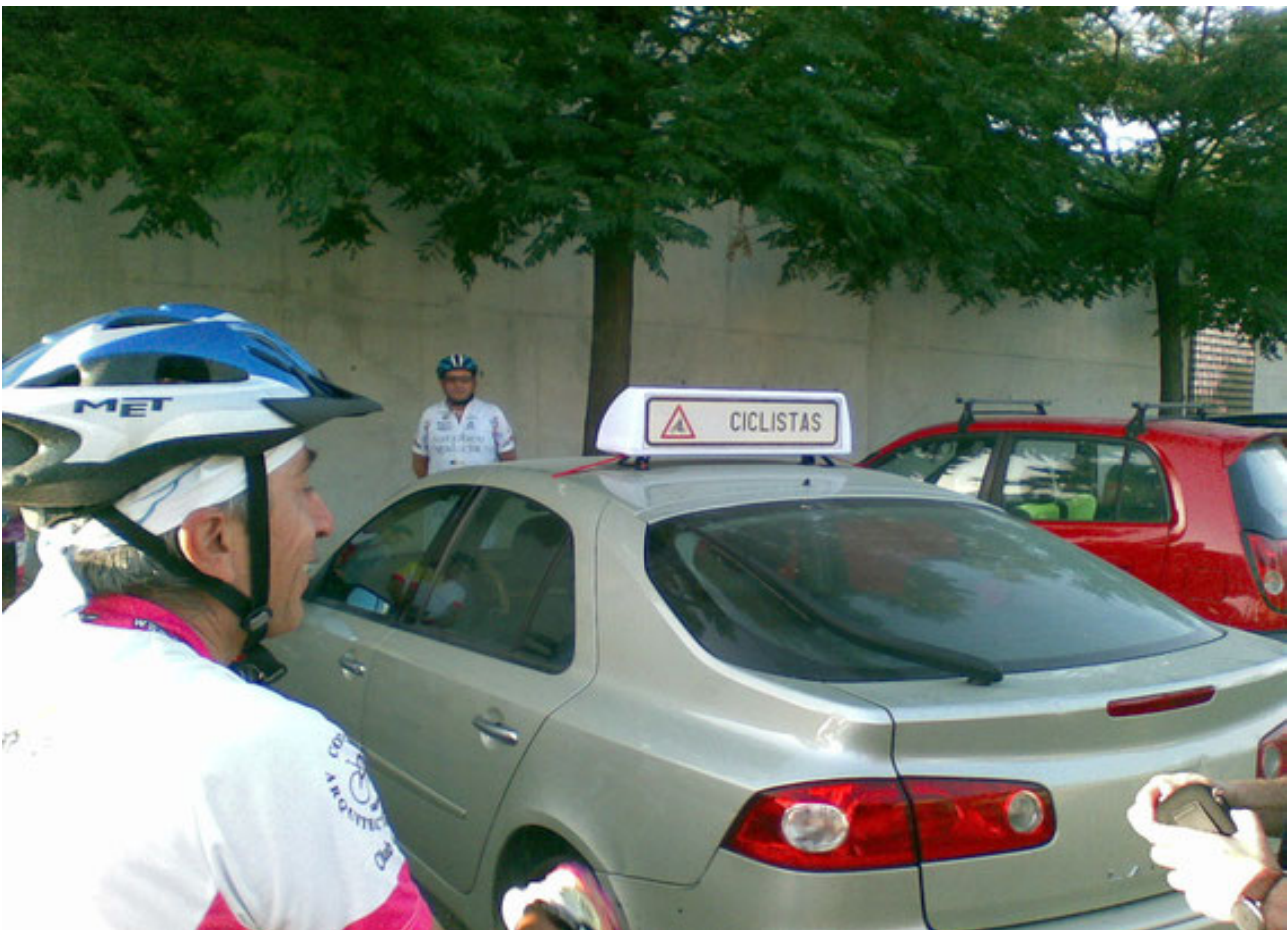




V-21. Advise sign for special transport accompaniment. Advertises a special transportation.



V-22. Cyclists escort warning sign. Indicates the upcoming movement of cyclists.



V-23. Badge of goods transport vehicles. Indicates a vehicle of this class. It will consist of reflective markings used to increase the visibility and recognition of long and heavy trucks and vehicles and their trailers. The badge of the transport vehicles must comply with the provisions for this sign in Annex XI of the General Vehicle Regulations.



3. The shape, colour, design, symbols, dimensions, meaning and placement of the signals on the vehicles shall comply with the provisions of Annex XI of the General Vehicle Regulations.



Together we are  
**road safety**

N332

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is member of the  
European Road Safety Charter