

# HIGHWAY CODE IN HUNGARY

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Written by: Palfalvi Elena and Papp Istvan , 2006 Budapest

## IMPORTANT BASIC TERMS

### 1. Turning back ("U" turn) , reversing :

HOW TO DO IT?

If you are turning or reversing, do not disturb other vehicles and pedestrians.

WHERE IS IT PROHIBITED?

On the .....

- Highway
- Motor-road
- Railway crossing
- One-way road (except if parking)
- Roundabout



It is prohibited to turn back, where the exact signs are showing it and where there is a solid line in the middle of the road.



### 2. Overtaking

HOW TO DO IT?

It is allowed to overtake...

- If you do not disturb the traffic from the opposite direction
- If another vehicle does not start to overtake you
- If the vehicle before you does not indicate any intention to overtake
- If you have enough space beside the vehicle you are overtaking
- If you can get back safe and without disturbing the other vehicle

If there is missing one of these above options, you are not allowed to overtake. Usually you have to do the overtaking from the left side.

Exceptions:

- You have to overtake from the right side the tram, which is moving in the middle or on the left side of the road, and the vehicle, which indicates intention turning left.
- You can overtake from both sides the vehicles with yellow warning signs.
- You must not increase your speed or move left, when you are being overtaken.

WHERE IS IT PROHIBITED TO OVERTAKE?

If there is a sign for it, except:

- two-wheeled vehicles
- hand pooled car
- horse towed carriage

In railway crossing, except

- two-wheeled vehicles



no overtaking

In or before intersection, except

- where the traffic is controlled by police officers or traffic lights and you stay on the right side of the road
- two-wheeled vehicles
- if you are on a main road
- on a priority road with the sign
- in the roundabouts
- you must overtake from the right side

In or before a blind hill or a blind band except

- On one way road
- If you do not use the left side of the road
- There is a solid line in the middle of the road and you do not touch that when you are overtaking

On or before a pedestrian crossing:

**THERE ARE NO EXCEPTIONS!**

It is absolutely prohibited to overtake in following situations:

- ✦ To overtake emergency vehicles
- ✦ To overtake the tram in the tram stop if there is no safety island for passengers

### 3. Stopping , waiting , parking

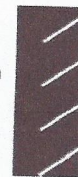
WAITING, PARKING: It means stopping your vehicle at one place for longer than 5 minutes (you are not at the car).

STOPPING: It means staying at one place for no longer than 5 minutes without leaving your vehicle or loading / unloading continuously.

HOW TO DO IT?

You can stop only on the right side of the road parallel with the curb in one lane, not disturbing the traffic. Exceptions:

- If you have a given sign for a different discipline. (example: 45° on the curb)
- It is allowed to park on the left side if the road is a one way and if there is left 5.5 m between your vehicle and the other side of the road.



WHERE IS IT PROHIBITED TO STOP?

4. Where you disturb the visibility of the signs and traffic lights
5. Where you are not able to keep 3 m distance from the solid line or from the vehicle which is standing on the other side of the road
6. At blind hills and at blind bands (you are not well seen)
7. In roundabouts
8. In intersections and 5 meters from the corners (except in "T" intersections if you do not disturb the turning)
9. 5 m before pedestrian crossing (with car , motorcycle , mopped )
10. 15 m before pedestrian crossing ( with truck)
11. On bridges, in underpasses and subways
12. On the railways and tramways
13. In tunnels and at its exits and entrances
14. 30 m before and after railway crossings



(no stopping)

15. 15 m before and 5 m after stops and stations
16. In bus -bays and in bus lanes
17. At the tram stops : between the safety island and the nearer curb
18. In climbing lane
19. In speeding lane and slowing lane
20. In bike lane
21. On the highway
22. On the motor road
23. On marked dangerous places
24. If your vehicle has an axle-weight bigger than 1000 kg you are not allowed to stop on the side walk
25. If your vehicle has a smaller axle weight than 1000 kg you are allowed to stop:
  - \*If the signs and road markings allow to do it
  - \*If your vehicle does not take more space, than the half of the \*pavement
  - \*and if you are able to leave 1,5 m for the pedestrians



#### WHERE IS IT PROHIBITED TO PARK AND WAIT?

- 1) Everywhere where the stopping is prohibited
- 2) You can not park on the road if the sign shows you to park on the side walk
- 3) Where the road is divided into 3 carriage ways: you must not park in the middle part
- 4) On main roads outside built-up areas you are not allowed to wait
- 5) If you block the way of other vehicles moving off
- 6) On "X" road marks



(no waiting)

## TRAFFIC RULES MEMO 1.

### 1. General and personal conditions of driving

#### TO ALLOWED TO DRIVE A VEHICLE

- Who has a valid license
- Who is not officially prohibited to drive
- Who is psychically able to drive
- Who is not under an alcohol or drug influence
- It is prohibited to let drive somebody who does not meet the above requirements

#### EVERY DAY CHECKING OF THE VEHICLE

- The brakes
- The steering instrument
- The tires
- The lights

#### YOU HAVE TO KEEP IN THE CAR

- A warning triangle
- First aid kit
- Spare lighting bulbs
- Spare tire

### 2. Passenger transportation

- ✓ You can carry as many passengers as the register book of the vehicle allows.
- ✓ The driver is counted as a passenger too.
- ✓ Two children under 10 years are counted as only one person.
- ✓ Inside the vehicles it is allowed to travel sitting on the seats
- ✓ On front seat (in personal car ) you can carry only one person
- ✓ On trucks you can carry more people than it is written in the register book
  - only if the total weight is more than 3500 kg
  - the seats are safe and fixed on the loading surface
  - the loads do not endanger the passengers
  - the weight with the passengers is not more than the total weight permitted (one person=68 kg)
  - the platform of the truck is not tilting
  - children under 150 cm cannot sit on the front seat if the vehicle has an airbag
  - you have to use a child seat under 12 years and smaller than 150 cm
  - the passengers have to fast their seat belts at the front and at the back too
- ✓ Exceptions: You do not have to use your seat belts :
  - if you are reversing or if you are a driving instructor and you are teaching
  - If you are a taxi driver and you are carrying passengers
  - For the staff in the emergency vehicle
- ✓ You do not have to use child seat on the back seats:
  - If it is not possible to fix it on the back seat
  - If you can properly fix the child with a seat belt
  - In taxi , in police car or in emergency vehicle
  - If two children are sitting on one seat (because two children under 10 years are counted as only one person)

### 3. Goods transportation

- ✓ You must not load vehicle more than the total weight allowed.
- ✓ Or the weight can be: allowed passenger number plus 10 kg for each person.
- ✓ If you carry goods you have to be careful about:
  - \*that the goods do not block the view of the driver
  - \*the goods do not prevent the driver the driving from
  - \*the goods do not disturb the closing of the doors
  - \*the goods do not do any disturbing noise
  - \*the goods do not soil the road
  - \*the goods have to be fixed carefully (they do not fall down, slip on the platform)
- ✓ If you carry the load on the top of your car the height of the vehicle can not be higher than 4 m with the load
- ✓ The load can not be wider than the vehicle
- ✓ The load can overhang 40 cm at the front and at the back
- ✓ The load on the back part of the vehicle: (example : bicycle)
  - \*the lights and the register no. have to stay visible
  - \*the load can overhang 1 m and 0.4 m to the sides
  - \*the maximum width is 2.5 m
- ✓ If the load is longer than the vehicle, you have to indicate it with a red flag (40X40 cm) and at night with red lights

### 4. Technical Problems

#### YOU HAVE TO STOP IMMEDIATELY IF THE:

- steering instrument
  - foot brake
  - all brake lights
  - indicator instrument
  - the front left or the back left position light
- IS BROKEN DOWN

#### YOU CAN GO ON UP TO THE NEXT PLACE WHERE YOU CAN FIX THE PROBLEM IF.....

- Only one brake light has been broken down
- If you are able to give signal with hand (for replace indicator instrument)
- If you can replace the position lights with other lights (except with high beam, fog lights) or you do not have to use any lights

#### HOW TO INDICATE THE BROKEN DOWN VEHICLE:

- Outside of built up areas with warning triangle (you have to put it out of breaking distance)
- In the built up areas with hazard light and if you wish with triangle (triangle is not a compulsory)

#### TOWING:.

You should tow a vehicle with extra care when the traffic is low if it is possible and with max 40 km /hour .

- You can tow with **tow-rope** a vehicle till 3500 kg allowed total weight
- You can tow with **tow-bar** a vehicle more than 3500 kg allowed total weight (in case brake is out of order)
- You can tow with **lifting** if the steering instrument is out of order



- The length of the tow-rope , tow bar has to be minimum so long that the turning vehicles do not touch each other in the curve
- The length of the tow-rope , tow bar has to be maximum as long as the length of the towed car
- If the rope is longer than 3 m it has to be signed with a red flag in the middle
- The weight of the towed car can be maximum two times of the towing car (except if the brake is out of order, in this case the weight of the two vehicles has to be at least the same)
  
- In the towed vehicle can sit only a driver
- If the towed vehicle is lifted nobody can sit inside
- You have to use the signal lights on the towed car
- If you tow on highway or motor-road you have to leave the road on the first exit!

## TRAFFIC RULES MEMO 2.

### 1. Following distance

You have to follow a vehicle at the distance that is enough for you to stop if it brakes suddenly.

Your view distance has to be longer than your stopping distance.

Vehicles that weight more than 3.5 t or are longer than 7 m driving outside built up areas must keep following distance big enough to allow the other vehicles to overtake them. They do not have to keep this following distance if:

- the driver wants to overtake
- if there are more lanes
- if they follow two-wheeled vehicles
- if overtaking is forbidden
- if military vehicles are going in convoy

Do not brake suddenly except if avoiding accident or any dangerous situations.


### 2. Driving in railway crossing



You have to approach a railway crossing with a special care and you have to drive through without stop with the speed at least 5 km/h. You have to act in this way even if the traffic light gives you free way.

You have to slow down your vehicle before the railway crossing at the warning sign and keep that speed until you get to the railway crossing. This speed is in built up areas 30 km/h and out of built up areas 40 km/h.

You have to stop before the railway crossing if...

- train is coming
- the barrier or the half barrier is moving or it is not completely opened
- the railway crossing lights are giving red signal or do not give flashing white signal
- you can hear the sound signal at the barrier
- there is "STOP GIVE WAY" sign 
- signal man gives "STOP SIGNAL"
- you are not able to drive through continuously

In the railway crossing is any kind of maneuvering forbidden!

You are forbidden...

- turning back
- reversing
- overtaking (except two-wheeled vehicle with a motorcar)
- stopping, waiting, parking 30 m before and after railway crossing

### 3. Driving on highway and motor-road

	Highway		Motor road
<b>Different features</b>	always	Dual carriageway	can be
	always	Parallel traffic lanes	can be
	never	Same level roads crossing	can be
	130, 80 km/h	Speed limits	110, 70 km/h
<b>Common features</b>	<p>Only that kind of vehicle which is able to move at least 60 km/h. It is forbidden turning back, reversing, stopping, waiting, moving on and moving out to/from a property beside the road. No pedestrian traffic is allowed.</p> <p>The police officer can stop you from the purpose of traffic control.</p>		

### 4. Driving in living and walking areas



In this area only the following vehicles can enter (max. with 20 km/h):

- who is living there, with (max. 2500 kg vehicle)
- motorcycle, moped, horse-drawn carriage, hand pooled car
- and its trailers
- trucks which are transporting goods with/without trailer max. 3.5 t
- vehicles cleaning and building the roads
- transport of the sick persons
- public, health and post office vehicles
- moving trucks
- buses carrying visitors
- bicycle

Pedestrians may use the whole road they can disturb the vehicles, but not blocking them. If there is no side walk, then the parking is allowed only on the signed place. If there is a side walk it is allowed to park anywhere, but you have to follow the stopping, parking, waiting rules.

### 5. Emergency vehicles

ALL THE VEHICLES WHICH ARE USING BLUE LIGHTS AND A SIREN ARE EMERGENCY VEHICLES

These vehicles do not have to keep the traffic rules, except:

- ↓ Railway crossing rules
- ↓ Police officer signs

If you meet an emergency vehicle you have to give priority in all cases, even if breaking rules. You must not overtake an emergency vehicle if it uses the siren and the blue lights.

## **6. Vehicles with yellow warning**

ALL THE VEHICLES WHICH ARE USING FLASHING YELLOW LIGHTS ARE VEHICLES WITH YELLOW WARNING

- ✚ They do not have to follow the "KEEP TO RIGHT RULE"
- ✚ They can drive on the side walk
- ✚ They can drive in a one way road at the opposite direction (only between 22h and 06h with max 10 km/h)
- ✚ They do not have to follow the "STOPPING RULES"
- ✚ They do not have to follow the "DO NOT ENTER RULES"
- ✚ They do not have the priority because of the yellow warning sign
- ✚ You have to pass the yellow warning vehicle with a special care
- ✚ You can pass them on left and right side either

## **7. Accidents**

You have to call the police if anybody got injured or died in the accident, if there was involved in the accident a vehicle which was transporting dangerous goods (in this case do not touch the load) Anyone who is involved in the accident has to give his/her personal details and the name of his/her insurance company to the other parties. If the other parties is not absent you have to leave a paper with your personal details and let know your own insurance company.

## TRAFFIC RULES MEMO 3.

### 1. Rules of the parallel traffic

A carriage way is suitable for parallel traffic if there are two or more traffic lanes in one direction.

TRAFFIC LANE= part of the road which is enough for one vehicle to drive safe

A carriage way without road marks is suitable for parallel traffic if it is wide enough for two cars driving in safe beside each other.  
(one traffic lane is 3 m wide)

The *bus bay and lane*, the *slow lane*, *acceleration and deceleration lane* the *bike and the turning lanes* and the *tram ways* are not considered as part of the parallel traffic.

YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO DO ON THIS KIND OF CARRIAGE WAY:

- To cross the line at the middle of the road and drive on the left side of the road (example by overtaking). But you can turn back or turn to the left
- Overtaking on the pedestrian crossing or passing a vehicle which is stopping at the pedestrian crossing
- Drive beside another car in the same lane (except passing two-wheeled vehicle)
- Zigzag driving: You can not change lanes frequently within short distances only to be able to drive faster
- 

DRIVING, OVERTAKING, LANE CHANGING IN PARALLEL TRAFFIC:

#### Driving:

You have drive on the right side because of the "KEEP RIGHT RULE".

#### Except:

- Outside of built up areas
- With less than 3500 kg total weight vehicle if there are road marks
- With motorcycles if you do not disturb the faster vehicles behind you

#### Overtaking on a carriage way with two traffic lanes:

You can overtake *one by one*, with any kind of vehicle.  
You can overtake *continuously* with a vehicle under 3,5 t and with motorcycles.

#### Overtaking on a carriage way with three or more traffic lanes:

You can overtake continuously in the *second lane* with any kind of vehicle.  
*In the third or in the next lane* you can overtake only with a personal car.

#### Changing lane before turning to the left

You have to turn to the left from the first lane from the centre line.

### 2. Driving on roads with tramways

You are allowed to go onto, drive on continuously or overtake the tramway if the visibility is clear enough. you are able to see the tram in time and you do not disturb the tram.

### Rules that the tram does not have to follow

The tram does not have to follow "DO NOT ENTER"  and "DIRECTION INSTRUCTION"  signs.

The tram has the priority in the roundabout if it is crossing it.

The tram has the priority in the road narrows.

The tram has priority from both directions in equal road crossings.

### 3. Rules for pedestrians

They have to walk on the side walk. If there is no side walk then they have to walk on the shoulder of the road, on the edge lane or on the bike lane. If none of these is available then they have to walk on the left side of the carriage way in opposite to the traffic.

If the pedestrian is pushing a moped or a bicycle he has to do it on the right side of the road.

The pedestrian can cross the carriage way...

- on any pedestrian crossing, but carefully
- in built up area on a main road in the road crossing
- between the tram safety island and the nearer curb



The pedestrian cannot cross the carriage way...

- on the bridges and tunnels
- on the flyover and in underpasses
- on the highway and motor road
- on the motor road
- on the tramway and railway

### 4. Rules for bicycle and moped users

They have to ride their bicycles only in bike lanes, routes on the shoulder of the road if it is possible and on the road as close to the side as it is possible. They are allowed to ride only in one row, but overtaking is allowed for them, too.

It is a must for them to use lights on their bikes at night and if the visibility is pure.

If they want to turn to the left outside of built up area they have to push their bikes and act as a pedestrian.

With bicycle it is forbidden to: (valid as well for mopeds)

- pool himself by another vehicle
- to ride without hands,
- to tow another vehicle
- to walk any animal
- to carry a second person (except for **at least sixteen** years old persons who can carry a child under 10 years and only in a spare seat). **With a moped never carry a second person.**

On moped it is a must to wear a helmet!

### 5. Voice signal:

It can be used only with a purpose to avoid accidents (in this case anywhere), and outside built up areas it can be used as well to indicate overtaking.

## TRAFFIC RULES MEMO 4.

### 1. Traffic light signals

#### FOR PEDESTRIANS:



**Green**  
The pedestrian can go



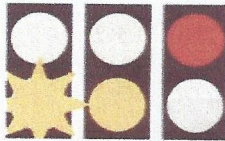
**Flashing green**  
The pedestrian already cannot go



**Red**  
The pedestrian cannot start

#### TRAMWAY CROSSING:      FOR CHANGING WAY TRAFFIC:

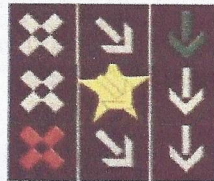
A      B      C



**A:** Flashing yellow. Dangerous place. You can go, but be very careful

**B:** Yellow. You can not go, but if you can not stop in safe you have to leave the junction.

**C:** Red. You have to stop.



It shows free way

You have to leave the lane

DO NOT use this lane

#### FOR VEHICLES:



**Red.**  
Stop



**Red-Yellow**  
You have to prepare to start



**Green**  
You can go

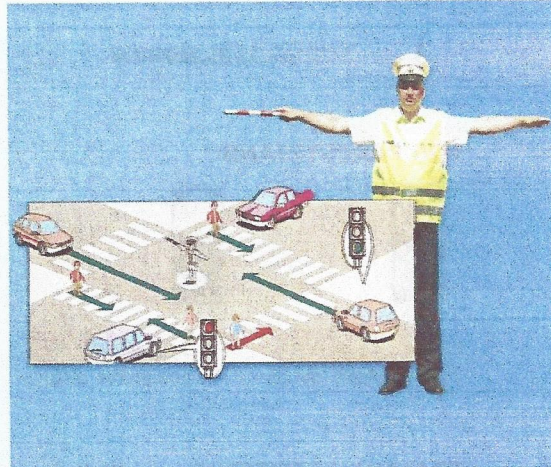
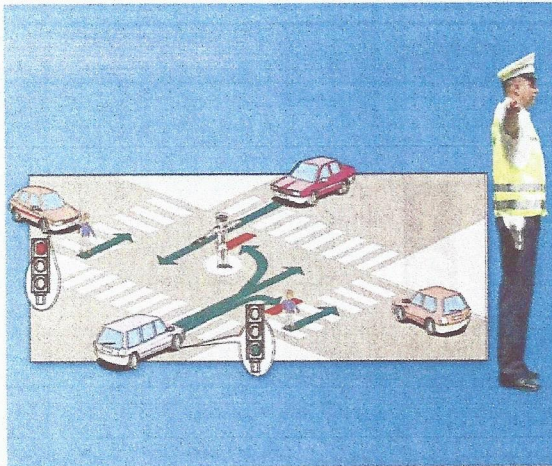


**Yellow**  
Stop, but if you cannot stop in safe, you have to leave the junction

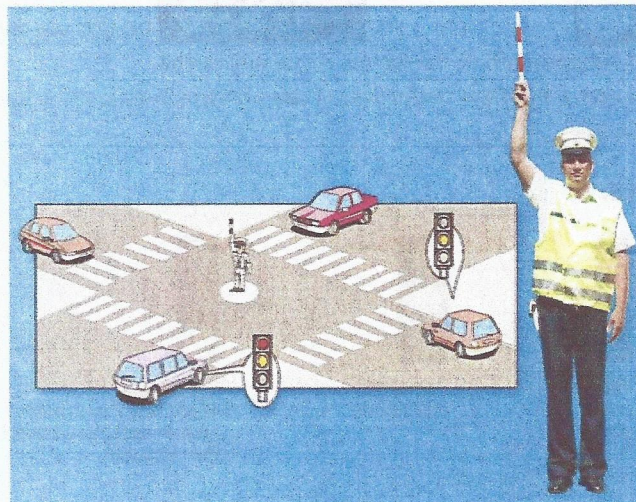


**Flashing Yellow** : dangerous place

## 2. Signals of police officers:

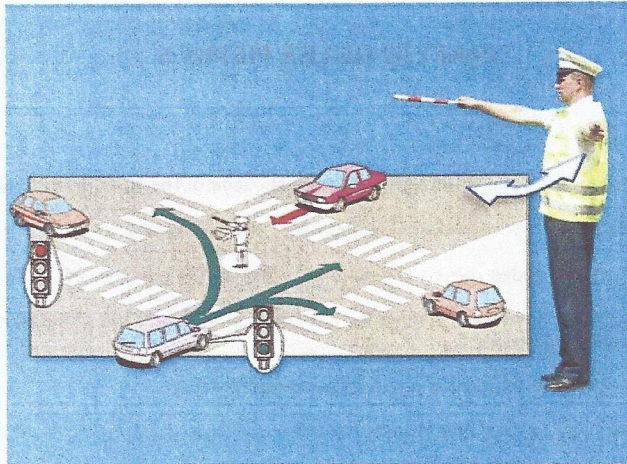


The police officer **standing with his hands extended** on both sides horizontally indicates that the vehicles approaching from the front and the rear must stop. Those vehicles that are coming from the both sides parallel to his shoulders may go straight on or turn to the right or left. In this case give way to oncoming vehicles driving straight on or turning to the right.

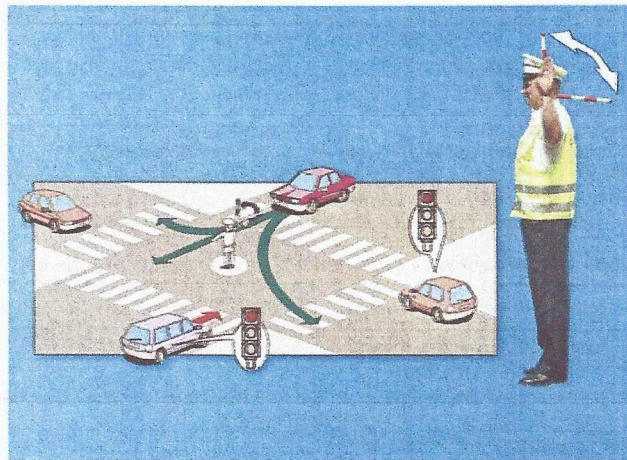


The **right hand of the police officer raised vertically** indicates the changing of the direction of the traffic. All vehicles approaching to the road crossing must stop at this sign, pedestrian cannot stop on the road. Vehicles that are not able to stop before the crossing in time, must continue their way and leave the crossing as fast as possible.





The police officers standing with his **right hand extended horizontally forward and signals with his left hand in front of him**, allows the vehicles approaching from his left side to turn to the left in front of him, or to go further on behind him or to turn to the right.



When the police officer indicates **with his right hand behind him and holds up the palm of his left hand to the vehicles which are coming from his left side**, he allows the vehicles coming from his right side to turn to the left behind him, or to go further on in front of him, or to turn to the right

- WHEN THE POLICE OFFICER MOVES HIS EXTENDED HAND UP AND DOWN, THE ONCOMING VEHICLES MUST SLOW DOWN.
- WHEN THE POLICE OFFICER WAVES HIS HAND HORIZONTALLY SEVERAL TIMES TOWARDS HIMSELF, THE ONCOMING VEHICLES MUST SPEED UP.

## TRAFFIC RULES MEMO 5.

### 1. Moving off

Moving off=vehicles are joining the traffic: starting from the side of the road, outside of a road or from a parking place.

You have to give priority to other road users.(pedestrians, other vehicles)

It is forbidden to disturb the pedestrian on the pavement and on the shoulder of the road!

It is a normal process if you have to slow down on the carriage way because of the moving off vehicles, which are joining the traffic.

You have to indicate the move off even if you do not change direction.

Inside the built up area you have to give priority for the bus, which wants to move off from the bus station.

HOW TO GIVE PRIORITY IN THIS CASE?

- Slow down without braking suddenly
- With stopping
- Changing lane in parallel traffic

You do not have to help the bus to move off outside built up area.

### 2. Driving on the road, keeping right

It is a rule, that you have to keep always right on the road as close to the curb as possible.

You do not have to keep to the right, if...

- you are overtaking
- you are driving around
- if you cannot drive on the right side in safe (because overhanging objects)
- if on the right side of the road , there is a bus lane, bus bay, slow lane, accelerator lane, decelerator lane or bike lane
- if the road is suitable for parallel traffic in built up area (with personal car)

***It is forbidden to ride on the right side*** of the road, if you want to turn to the left.

If there is a road island on the road you can pass it from the left and from the right side either.

Except!: if the road island is on a dual carriage way, in this case you can pass it from the right side.

#### ROAD WITH THREE DIFFERENT CARRIAGE WAYS

On a road with three carriage ways the middle part is a two way road and the other two carriage ways on the sides are one way roads. (in Budapest Andrassy ut)

You can not drive continuously on the broken line.

You can not touch:

- the white solid line (at the middle of the road)
- yellow solid line which is separating the carriage way from the bike lane
- and the prohibited area for all vehicles

The unbroken line on the side of the road is not equal to the solid line. You can drive through the "VERY DANGEROUS PLACE" road marks and through the "ZIGZAG MARK FOR THE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION STOPPING PLACE".

### **3. Change of direction**

You have to use the indicator by:

- moving off
- stopping
- changing direction

The signal gives information about the turning but does not tell you the exact place and way.

Types of change of direction:

- Turning to another road
- Turning back , overtaking, driving around
- Change of lanes
- Moving out from the road

In a road crossing you have to turn to the left in a big curve, and to the right in a small curve and you have to get to the right side of the road ("KEEPING RIGHT RULES").  
Before you want to turn left you have to check the traffic behind you (no one starts to overtake you).  
When you are driving on the parallel traffic you do not have to check the traffic behind you, because overtaking from left is prohibited on this type of road.  
You can use the bus lane on the right side of the road if you want to turn to the right at the next street.

### **4. Detour**

If the road is not wide enough for two vehicles they have to keep to the right as much as possible.  
If the passing beside each other is not possible, one of the two vehicles has to reverse to let the other one to go on.  
If the road narrows further down (that you are able to see in front of you) and there is no traffic sign, then that vehicle goes as first which does not have to change its direction.(except: if there is a tram coming from the opposite direction)

### **5. Driving around**

Driving around=it is a maneuver of passing something stable. The rules are the same as for overtaking.

It is prohibited to overtake at a tram stop where there is no pedestrian island and the passengers are getting off and on from the road, you can go on only when the tram has left.

It is prohibited too to overtake the vehicle which is stopping before the pedestrian crossing.

If you want to drive around, you are not allowed to indicate your intention with voice signal.

You have to drive around very carefully the emergency vehicles and the vehicles with yellow warning signs.

### **6. Overtaking**

Overtaking is increasing the speed of the vehicle and passing parallel beside another vehicle on the road. In case of parallel traffic the each other passing and proceeding vehicles are not overtaking.

**It is allowed to overtake:**

- If there is enough distance to do the overtaking without disturbing the opposite traffic
- If the vehicle in front of you is not using indicator
- If the vehicle behind did not start to overtake.( did not use indicator)
- If the side distance between the vehicles is safe and big enough
- If the vehicle can move back to his lane safe and without disturbing the overtaken car

**The distance of the overtaking depends on:**

- The difference between the speed (15-20 km/h) of the two each other overtaking vehicles
- The length of the vehicles

**The overtaking was started:**

- If the vehicle moved off his line
- If the overtaking vehicle is so close to the car going in front that any action of the car can cause an accident

❖ **In general you must overtake from the left side.**

❖ **You can overtake from the right side only:**

- When vehicle in front is signaling to turn left and there is enough space for it
- Trams are moving in the middle of the road or on the left side of a road on a one way street

❖ **You may overtake vehicles using yellow lights on both sides if it is safe for everybody**

❖ **You must not increase your speed or move left when you are being overtaken**

❖ **Big or slow moving vehicles must help the vehicles that are overtaking them, outside built up areas**

❖ **You must not overtake :**

- On or just before a pedestrian crossing
- Trams before a tram stop when there is no safety island and passengers are getting off or on from the road
- On or just before a blind hill or on a blind curve except on a one way road or when there is a solid line and you are overtaking without touching it
- On or just before a railway crossing except if you are overtaking two-wheeled vehicles
- In or just before an intersection (you can overtake two-wheeled vehicles) except if:
  - a) The traffic is controlled by police officer or traffic lights and you stay on the right side of the road
  - b) You are driving on the main road or priority road and the sign is green
  - c) You are driving in a roundabout
  - d) You must overtake from the right side with your vehicle

❖ **In prohibitions in railway crossings and in intersections are not valid if you are overtaking motorcycles, mopeds and bicycles**

**IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT -DONOT OVERTAKE!  
OVERTAKING IS ONLY A POSSIBILITY NOT AN OBLIGATION!**

**Do not overtake:**

- When you cannot see far enough ahead to be sure it is safe to overtake  
Where you might come into conflict with other road users
- Where the road gets narrower
- When you are approaching to a pedestrian crossing near a school
- Where traffic is queuing at intersection or at road works
- When you would force another vehicle to swerve or slow down

## MECHANICAL MEMO

### 1. The engine and its equipments

**FUEL SYSTEM:** If you use fuel with higher octane number the run of the engine will not be better but it will be more expensive to operate it. If you use fuel with lower octane number (because knocking burning), the life time of the engine will get shorter. (You can use 95 and 98 unleaded)

**EMISSION SYSTEM:** If the color of the emission gas is blue, it means that oil is getting into the cylinders.  
If there is a hole or crack on the muffler you have to replace it because it is very dangerous. The emission gas can get into the car and the operating of the car is very loud.

**COOLING SYSTEM:** The cooling liquid temperature is 80-95 degree. If the engine is overheated:

- 1) Because the level of the cooling liquid is low you have to stop and wait till the temperature of cooling liquid is 50 degrees. And after it fill up the cooling liquid container in basic Rpm.
- 2) After longer up-hill driving you have to run the engine for a few minutes in basic Rpm. It helps to cool down the engine.

**OIL SYSTEM:** In present days we use multigrade oils. They are usable in every season. If the level of the engine oil is getting lower (you need to fill it up), use the same type of oil. If you have to fill up more often then usually it means that the engine is worn or the oil is dropping somewhere.

***If there is no oil pressure you have to stop the car immediately!***

### 2. Electric system

**GENERATOR:** it recharges the battery until the engine is running.



**BATTERY:** Inside of it the liquid has to cover the cells with 10-15 mms. Fill it up with ionized water



**STARTER:** you start max 10 sec If it does not start you have to wait 20 sec pause and start again.



**FUSES:** You have to keep in the car one spare piece from each type (colored). It is prohibited to replace the fuses with nail or cable. It can cause fire.



**LIGHTING BULBS:** It is prohibited to use different colored bulbs in the high and low beam.

### **3. Clutch, steering, tires and brakes**

#### **CLUTCH**

If the clutch disc is getting worn the dead play of the clutch is getting smaller.

If the clutch has not any dead play the connection between the engine and the gearbox is not proper. (the clutch is sliding.)

If the dead play of the clutches is big the connection between the engine and the gearbox cannot be broken up. (the gears cannot be changed)

#### **STEERING**

The dead play of the steering instrument can be 2-6 cm or 5-15° measured on the steering wheel. If the dead play of the steering wheel is getting bigger it means that the (3) ball joints and the (4) steering instrument is worn.

The hydraulic power steering makes the steering easier. If the power steering does not work the steering is harder. You have to repair it at the next service point.

If the car is towed, the power steering does not work (because the engine does not run.)

#### **TIRES**

It is suitable for using...

- Depth of the treads should be at least 1.6 mm
- All of the tires are of the same structure (diagonal or radial)
- The tires on one axel have to be the same type (winter or summer tires)
- The pressure in the tires has to be sufficient (allways measure when the tires are cold)
- The tires have to be clean (no oil or grease)

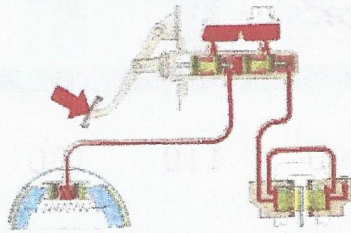
It is not suitable for using and it is dangerous...

- If the depth of the threads is less than 1.6 mm
- If the middle of the tire is worn it means that the pressure is too high (after too much of usage)
- If the two sides of the tire are worn it means that the pressure is too low (after too much of usage)
- If only one side of the tires is worn it means that the setting of the tires is wrong
- If the pressure in the tires is too low it means that the car uses more fuel than normally
- If the tires are unbalanced than the front wheels start to jump and the car is hard to keep straight at higher speed
- If the shock absorbers do not work properly the connection between the road and the tires is bad and the driving will be not safe.

## BRAKES

Without working brakes do not start. If you recognize that your brake system does not work properly you have to stop immediately. If the vacuum brake booster does not work because the engine is not running or the booster is losing air you have to push the brake with more power.

### A KÉTKÖRÖS HIDRAULIKUS FÉKBERENDEZÉS



If you have to fill up the brake oil container you have to use the same liquid type.

If the brake pads are dirty (oil, grease) you have to replace them.

If you push the brake and it gets hard at the first 1/3 it means that it is working properly. If you push the brake and it goes down till 2/3 it means that the pads are worn. (the gap between the brake pads and the brake drums is big.)

If you can push the brake pedal to the floor it means there is no oil in the system.

If you push the pedal and it is not hard but elastic it means that there is air in the system.

If the way of the brake pedal is longer until it is getting hard and the braking distance is longer than normally it means that one of the two brake-circles does not work.







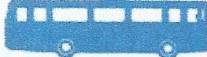

After washing the car the effecting of the brake may be unsatisfactory. In this case you have to brake lightly and drive slowly until the water evaporates.

## LIGHTING OF VEHICLES

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLOR</u>	<u>FEED BACK</u>	<u>FEATURES</u>	<u>USAGE</u>
<b>Position light</b> Front	White or cadmium yellow	Green	Well visible from 300 m	Only on standing vehicle. Must be used where there is no public lighting
Rear	Red	Green	Well visible from 300 m	
<b>Low beam</b>	White or cadmium yellow	Green	<u>Asymmetric</u> With this lighting you have to see at least 40 m in front of you.	Must be used out of built up areas, night and day too. In fog or snowing you can use it on standing vehicle too.
<b>High beam</b>	White or cadmium yellow	Blue	<u>Symmetric</u> With this lighting you have to see at least 100 m in front of you.	Only out of built up areas. Do not use if there is a chance to blind anyone.
<b>Brake lights</b>	Red	-----	These have to be well visible even in sunshine and 2.5*brighter than rare position lights	It has to work automatically when you brake
<b>Reversing light</b>	White	-----	It has to be work when you use reverse gear	
<b>Indicators</b>	Yellow	Flashing green	60-120 flashing/min	You have to use at: moving off, pull over, lane changing

You **MUST NOT** exceed the maximum speed limits for the road and for your vehicle (see the table below). Street lights usually mean that there is a 50 km/h speed limit unless there are signs showing another limit.

### SPEED LIMITS

Type of vehicle	Built-up areas	Out of built-up areas	Motor road	Highway
	 Km/h	 Km/h	 Km/h	 Km/h
 <b>Cars and motorcycles</b> (including car driving vans up to 3.5 tones maximum laden weight)	50	90	110	130
 <b>Cars towing caravans or trailers</b> (including car driving vans and motorcycles)	50	70	70	80
 <b>Buses</b>	50	70	70	80(100)
 <b>Trucks</b>	50	70	70	80

Vehicle with snow chain, tram : 50 km/h

Tricycle, towed vehicles, moped, bicycle : 40 km/h

Agricultural tractor : 40 km/h

Oversize, Overweight : 30 km/h

Slow moving vehicle : 25 km/h



## THEORY OF DRIVING MEMO

### 1. Human Factors

#### RANGE OF VISION:

That range what you can see with motionless eyes. (180 °C)

#### Parts of the range of the vision:

- 1) The peripheral range of the vision: it is difficult to estimate the color, the distance and the speed of the objects, but the powerful light is not so blinding.
- 2) The sharp seeing range: we can exactly estimate the color, the distance and the speed of the objects, but the powerful light is blinding.

The eyes can slowly accommodate to the darkness.

BLIND SPOT: That space around the car, which the driver is not able to see.

By a higher speed the view of the objects in far distance is clear, and the objects in near distance are faded. The distance is always overestimated and the speed is underestimated.

### 2. Physics

STOPPING DISTANCE= Thinking distance + braking distance

- Stopping distance: it is the distance from detection till stopping. The average of the thinking time is 0,5-0,7 sec.
- The thinking time is getting longer with consumption of alcohol, drugs and medicines , with fatigue, nervousness, noises and with using phone, smoking, etc.

#### BRAKING:

- While braking the bodies of the passengers are moving forward because of law of continuity. While braking the load of the front axel of the car is increasing, and the load of the rare axel is decreasing. Therefore the car can easily slip out.
- By slipping out front wheels you are not able direct the car, by slipping out back wheels you are able to direct the car with steering to the opposite direction.
- The most efficient braking is if none of the wheels gets slipping.

### 3. Driving techniques

#### BRAKING:

- We have to use the foot brake and the engine brake together. The engine brake is that more efficient if we shift the gear to the lower position. If the foot brake does not work we have to use the engine brake and the hand brake parallel.
- If the road is slippery than we have to use the brake softly that the wheels do not slide.
- If we drive downhill we have to use the engine brake and the foot brake only occasionally.

#### GEAR SHIFTING:

- For saving fuel it is a must to shift the gear up by the  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> of the max engine RPM and to shift the gear down by the  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> of the max engine RPM!
- On uphill the RPM should be more increased before changing the gear than on flat road. On uphill you have to change the gear faster!

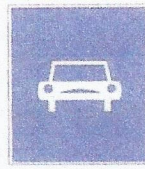
## SIGNS OF THE ROUTES



Start of motorway  
(highway)



End of motorway  
(highway)



Start of motor road



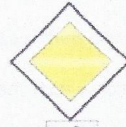
End of motor road



Main road



End of the main  
road

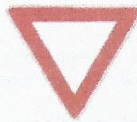


The main road  
turns to the left



The main road  
ends soon  
(after 100 m)

## SIGNS GIVING PRIORITIES



Give way to traffic on major road.



Stop and give way



After 100 m give  
way to traffic



After 100 m  
stop and give  
way to traffic



Give way (bike lane  
is there)



Give way (priority to  
vehicles from opposite  
direction)



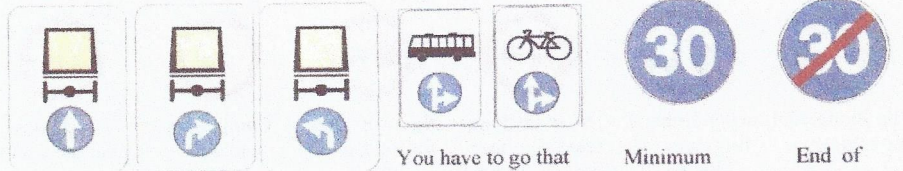
Priority over oncoming  
vehicles

## SIGNS GIVING ORDERS

Signs with blue circles give positive instruction



Ahead only    Turn right    Turn left    Ahead or left    Ahead or right    Ahead or right or left



Ahead only    turn right,    turn left  
(only those vehicles with dangerous goods)

You have to go that way with bus or bicycle (complementary signs)

Minimum speed

End of minimum speed



Keep right    keep left    keep L or R  
(driving around directions)    Roundabout    Bicycle route    End of cycle route    Pedestrian route



End of pedestrian route

Segregated (separate) bicycle and pedestrian route

End of segregated bicycle and pedestrian route



Pedestrian zone and the pedestrian and bicycle route starts

End of the pedestrian and pedestrian and bike route

Use snow-chain

End of the use chain

Bicycles can use only the cycle route if marked on the road, but outside inhabited area motorised handicapped persons vehicle and the mopeds can also use it. In this case the speed should be a maximum 20 km/h.

There may be complementary signs cycle route or the pedestrian footpath showing that these are restricted to cyclist or pedestrian only at the times indicated. If so then other vehicles can use the route without disturbing them before or after that time. The speed is 20 km/h here.

# PROHIBITORY SIGNS OF VEHICLES

This signs are mostly circular and with red circles

- |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |  |   |   |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1.  |    | 2.  |    | 3.  |    | 4.  |    |    |     | If placed together with the Beginning of the Inhabited area sign, it is valid on the whole town |   |
|     | No right turn   |     | No left turn and no U turn  |     | No U turn   |     | Maximum speed   |  |   |   |   |
| 5.  |    | 6.  |    | 7.  |    | 8.  |    | 9.   |     | 10.   |    |
|     | The shortest following distance for vehicles  |     | for trucks over 3500 kg   |     | No overtaking (except moped motorcycle, bike)                                       |     | No overtaking for truck over 3500 kg  |  | Compulsory to stop  |   | No vehicles over the width shown  |
| 11. |   | 12. |   | 13. |   | 14. |   | 15.  |    | 16.   |   |
|     | No vehicles over the height shown   |     | No vehicles or combinations of vehicles over the length shown                       |     | Total weight limit  |     | Axle-weight limit   |  | No entry from both directions   |   | No motor vehicles except solo motorcycle  |
| 17. |  | 18. |  | 19. |  | 20. |  | 21.  |   | 22.   |  |
|     | No motorcycles  |     | No buses (except public transportation)   |     | No trucks (except under 2.5t and closed)  |     | No trucks over the max gross weight shown   |  | No vehicle settings: except the one-axled or half-trailer                             |   | No vehicle settings: except the one-axled or half-trailer                             |
| 23. |  | 24. |  | 25. |  | 26. |  | 27.  |   | 28.   |  |
|     | No agricultural tractors or slow vehicles   |     | No mopeds   |     | No cycling  |     | No hand-pulled cars   |  | No horse drawn carriages  |   | No vehicles with dangerous goods  |
| 29. |  | 30. |  | 31. |  | 32. |  |  |  |            |   |
|     | No entry  |     | No entry for the vehicles that the sign shows                                       |     | No entry for the vehicles that the sign shows                                       |     | No entry for the vehicles that the sign shows                                       |  |   |   | At these signs the public transportation bus and/or the bike can go                   |



Entry to 30 km/h zone



End of 30 km/h zone



End of restriction (3,4,5,6,7,8.)



End of maximum zone



End of no overtaking



End of no overtaking for trucks

### Important explanations:

- 6.,19., No entry for tractions, traction-engines and slow vehicles too.
- 7., You can overtake the solo motorcycles, mopeds, bikes, horsedrawn carriages, hand-pull cars and trams that go on the middle of the road.
- 8., Traction engines, agriculture tractions and slow vehicles can't overtake. Truck can overtake two wheels motorcycles, mopeds, bikes, and horsedrawn carriages.
- 15., In this sign you can push motorcycles and bikes.
- 16.,23., No entry for agriculture tractions and slow vehicles too.
- 17., No entry for motorcycles with side-car and tricycles.
- 16-27., If you can see more pictures on the sign all of them must not to enter. If you can see "Kivéve áruszállítás" (except goods transport) on the complementary sign you can go there for loading and unloading.
- 15-28., If you can see "Kivéve célforgalom" (Except your aim is there) on the complementary sign you can go if you are living there or you visit your friend or you works there or you want to park or shop. If the complementary sign shows time limit you must keep to it.
- 1-2., Valid only in that junction.
- 3-8., They are valid from the sign to the next crossing except where complementary signs show a shorter distance.
- 1-4.,33.,If they show time limit valid only in that time.
- 15-22., They can go there for building, road cleaning or postal service.
- 15-17.,21.,22.,24., At these signs the handicapped persons and their helpers can go there, but the speed max. 20 km/h.
- 15., If you can see "Kivéve engedéllyel" (except with permit), "Kivéve Taxi" (Except taxi), or "Kivéve ...villamos, busz stb." (Except public transportation vehicles) you can go by bikes and hansom cab.



KIVÉVE CÉLFORGALOM



KIVÉVE CÉLFORGALOM 22-06



KIVÉVE ENGEDÉLLYEL



KIVÉVE TAXI



KIVÉVE



09 - 19



KIVÉVE ÁRUSZÁLLÍTÁS



KIVÉVE CÉLFORGALOM 22-06



KIVÉVE CÉLFORGALOM



KIVÉVE



09 - 19



09 - 19

## WARNING SIGNS (Mostly triangular)



Dangerous bends  
left



right



Two or more dangerous bends  
left and right



right and left



Steep hill  
upwards



Steep hill  
downwards



Road narrows  
from the right



Road narrows  
from the left



Road narrows  
on both sides



Two way traffic  
straight ahead



Opening bridge  
or ferry-boat



Quay-side  
or riverbank



Blind hill



Uneven road



Slippery road



Pebble raising



Falling or fallen  
rocks



Road works



Low-flying air-  
craft or sudden  
aircraft noise



Side winds



Pedestrian  
crossing ahead



Children



Animals



Animals



Traffic lights  
ahead



Equal road  
crossings ahead



Crossroads  
(with secondary  
roads)



Crossroads  
with side road



Junction on  
bend ahead

# NO STOPPING AND WAITING SIGNS



No stopping



No waiting  
(No parking)

1-2., The signs prohibit the stopping on the carriage way, and is valid to the next crossing. The complementary sign can show time limit and the direction and the length of the distance. The opposite sign cancel the prohibition.

2., Here the handicapped people and the emergency home doctor, who has a permit can wait.



Entrance to the controlled parking zone



End of the controlled parking zone

3-7., The sign is valid to the end of the controlled parking zone.



These complementary signs right angle to the signs and show the rule

The police can tow your car if stopped and parked here



At this sign you can't stop or wait at the shoulder of the road too.



At this sign you can stop and wait (but stay at the car) the sign shows. vehicles come to load or unload you have to leave immediately.



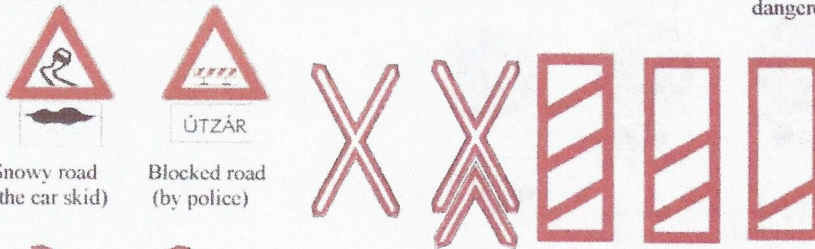
Railway crossing without barrier ahead    Railway crossing without barrier with light ahead    Railway crossing with barrier ahead    Railway crossing with barrier and with light ahead    Railway crossing with signalman    Tram crossing ahead



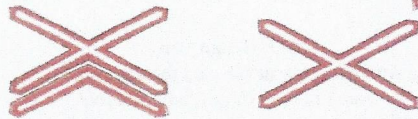
Caution    Danger when it's raining    Danger long grooves on the road    Danger (the road full of holes)    Úthibák    Tram stop  
 (Passengers get off and get in to the tram. Obligatory to give way them.)



Pedestrians in the road ahead    Roundabout straight ahead    Cycles route straight ahead    On the crossroad a lot of cyclists    Length of uneven road    The sign indicates the distance of the dangerous place



Snowy road (the car skid)    Blocked road (by police)    ÚTZÁR



These signs are just before every railway crossings.

Placed before the dangerous places:

- 50-100 m in built up-areas
- 150-250 m on other roads out of built-up areas
- 250-500 m on the motorway and motorroad.



# INFORMATION SIGNS



Pedestrian crossing or zebra crossing



Pedestrian underpass or flyover



One-way traffic



One way traffic



KIVÉVE



KIVÉVE

One-way traffic except bus or bike



Bus stop



Trolley stop



Tram stop



Taxi rank



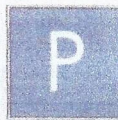
Parking place



Dead-end road bike can go further



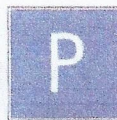
Parking with parking dial



Parking with parking clock



Parking just on the pavement, what the complementary sign shows



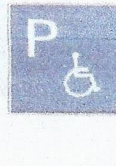
At these parking signs if you don't pay they use wheelshackles



At these parking signs if you don't pay they use wheelshackles



Parking place for handicapped persons



Parking for big trucks



Parking zone starts



End of the parking zone



Appropriate traffic lanes on the road to the junction



Indirect contact with



Bike lane



Bike lane



End of bike lane



Bus and bike lane

Bicycle route next to the road

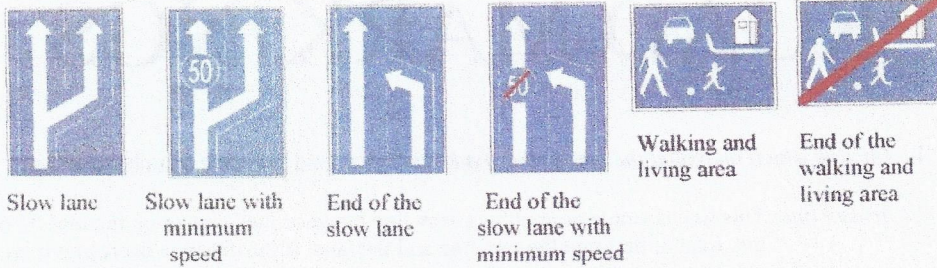


# INFORMATION SIGNS

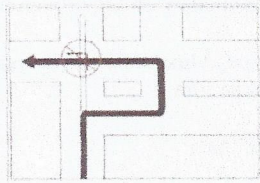
(Near the road from the establishment)



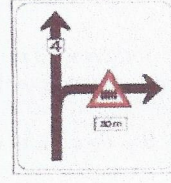
- |                        |  |   |
|------------------------|--|---|
| 1. First Aid place     | 14. Rentable woodhouse                     | 26. Parking and riding                              |
| 2. Hospital            | 15. Camping place                          | 27. Nature reserve park                             |
| 3. Service-station     | 16. Caravanning place                      | 28. Footpath sign or gymnastic course in the forest |
| 4. Public phone        | 17. Camping and caravanning                | 29. Ski-track                                       |
| 5. Gas station         | 18. Museum                                 | 30. Bathing-place                                   |
| 6. Information service | 19. Historic building                      | 31. Riding on the horse                             |
| 7. Tourist information | 20. Historic church                        | 32. Unlead filling station                          |
| 8. Police department   | 21. Historic castle or ruins of a fortress | 33. Controlling station                             |
| 9. Restaurant          | 22. Railway station                        | 34. Autogas on the gas station                      |
| 10. Buffett            | 23. Harbour                                |   |
| 11. Drinkable water    | 24. Airport                                |   |
| 12. Public WC          | 25. Ferryboat or opening bridge            |   |
| 13. Hotel, Motel       |  |   |



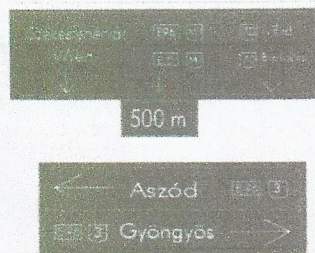
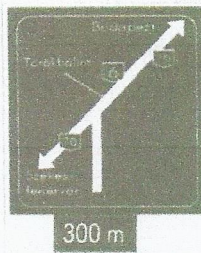
Slow lane      Slow lane with minimum speed      End of the slow lane      End of the slow lane with minimum speed      Walking and living area      End of the walking and living area



Driving around direction



Route-indicating signs ahead



Route-indicating signals



Road confirmatory signs

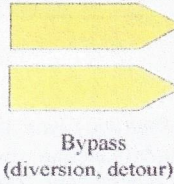
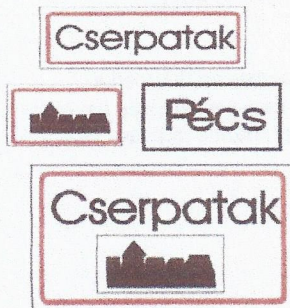


Recommended route for cycles

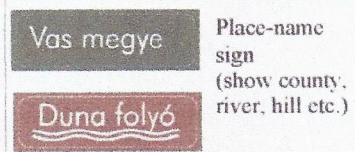


Recommended route for cycles to place shown

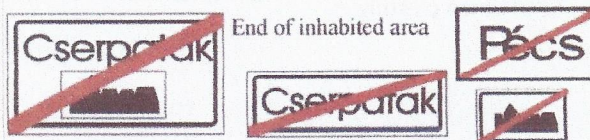
Beginning of inhabited area



Bypass (diversion, detour)



Place-name sign (show county, river, hill etc.)



End of inhabited area

# ROAD MARKINGS

- 1./ *The line which indicated the side of the road.* It is not a solid line only an unbroken line.
- 2./ *Broken line:* This line is single or double broken line between the lanes or on the middle of the road or between the tramline and the lane. If the distance decreases it mean: solid line is coming soon. You must not drive continuously on the broken line.
- 3./ *Solid line:* It is a longitudinal unbroken line. (Like the broken line) Must not cross or touch it. If it is together with unbroken line you can cross it from the unbroken line.
- 4./ *Bus lane:* It is with broken or unbroken line and with a "BUSZ" text.
- 5./ *Indication of traffic lanes:* Arrows in the middle of the lanes which show where you can go further.
- 6./ *Directional arrow:* You have to leave the lane in the direction the arrow shows.



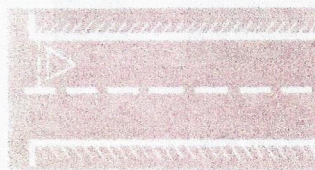
5. Indication of traffic lanes



6. Directional arrow



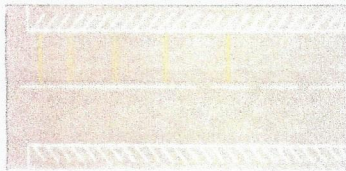
7 Pedestrian crossing



8. *Lane of stopping place:* It is across on the road a broken or unbroken line which shows where you have to stop if it is necessary. (Priority, lights, railway crossing etc.)



16. Line indicates the dangerous place. It is alone or with another marking on the road.



17. Dangerous place ahead



Bike lane ahead  
crossing your road



Bike lane



18. X-marks: No waiting (entrance or fire plug etc.)



Very dangerous place at the railway crossing or at the junction

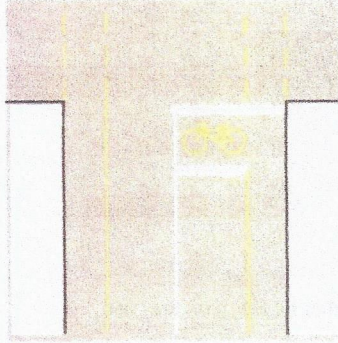
A./ 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 12 are yellow or white  
B./ 13, 14, 15, and 17 are yellow  
C./ The others are white colour.

Between the traffic lane and the bike lane the line is yellow and unbroken but at the crossings it is a broken line.

The white and unbroken line painted on the pavement shows the place up to which vehicles can park.

On the footpath or on the pavement the yellow unbroken line selects the pedestrian and bike traffic.

The handicapped person mark can be alone on the road.



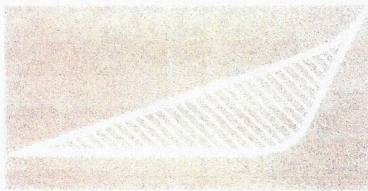
9. *Place for the cyclist at left turning:* It is only at the traffic lights and the cyclist can use this during the red light if they arrived from the bike lane.



10. Line of compulsory stopping place



11. Parking places



12. Prohibited area for all vehicles



13. Stopping place for bus, trolley, tram or taxi.

14. *No stopping line:* It is on the side of the carriage way or on the kerb. The colour is yellow and it is an unbroken line and valid only with the sign.

15. *No waiting line:* It is on the side of the carriage way or on the kerb. The colour is yellow and it is a broken line and valid with the sign.

o./ Warning line at the dangerous place: Road marking can show the danger by this sign. Vehicles can cross it with caution.

p./ Dangerous place ahead: Lines across the road that show the dangerous places. Bike lane crosses your road.

p.1/ Road marked for cyclist:

s./ „X-mark: At this mark you must not stop (gate, fire plug etc.)

Markings a/, b/, c/, e/, h/, i/, and k/ are white or yellow.

The l-/n/, and p/ ones are yellow, the others are white.

Extremely dangerous place: This is a yellow marking that can be found in railway crossings and in junctions. It also shows the place where you can crash your vehicle.

Bike lane: Unbroken yellow line separates the bike lane from the carriageway. This is a broken line at crossings or in the parking place.

Unbroken white line on the pavement shows the boundary where you can park if the sign allows it. Vehicles cannot cross it.

The unbroken yellow line on the pedestrian or bike route separates the pedestrian and bike traffic. In built-up areas - if the lane is on the pavement - bike lane is separated from the pedestrians with a yellow line or it has a different colour.

Markings for handicapped persons may only be paintings on the road.

## 18. ROAD MARKINGS

a./ Unbroken line at the side of the road: This is a long, unbroken line on the side of the road (at the crossings it is broken). This line is not a solid line and can be crossed.

b./ Broken line: It is single or double along the road that shows the middle of the road, between the lanes or between the lane and the tramway. If the distance between the lines are wider and gets narrower it shows that the solid line comes. You ~~must not~~ drive continuously on it.

c./ Solid line: It is an unbroken line along the road that shows the middle of the road, the two-way road, between the lanes or between the lane and the tramway. You **MUST NOT** cross or touch it. (Solid line can be double line, too). If something happened on the road (road works or broken-down vehicles) you can cross it if required but be very careful. If the solid line is together with a broken line you can cross it from the side where the broken line is.

d./ Bus lane: It is a lane signed with the road marking „BUSZ”.

e./ Indication arrow: It shows the direction of the traffic in a given lane at the crossing.

f./ Directing arrow: It shows that you have to change your lane.

g./ Pedestrian crossing:

h./ Line which shows the place of stopping: It is across the road. You have to stop just before it.

h./ Advanced bike stopping place at turning left: It is at traffic lights where cyclists are coming from the bike lane and they want to turn left. The bike marking is yellow on the road. The cyclist can go there when the traffic light is red.

i./ Line where it is obligatory to stop: It is at the 'Stop! Give way!' sign. You ~~must~~ stop before it.

j./ Parking place: It is a place where a vehicle can stop and wait.

k./ Prohibited area for all vehicles: Here the vehicles cannot cross the lines (solid lines). You ~~must not~~ drive, stop or park here.

l./ Stops: It is for public transportation buses, trolley-buses or a taxi rank, vehicles can cross it but cannot stop here.

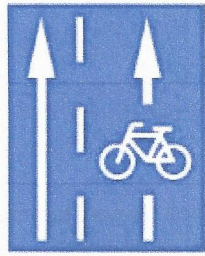
m./ No stopping line: This unbroken yellow line is on the road or on the kerb. This appears only together with the sign and forbids stopping.

n./ No waiting line: This broken yellow line is on the road or on the kerb together with the sign and forbids waiting.



## Second Part

### ADDITIONAL SIGNS



Open bike lane



End of open bike lane

Before turning right, other vehicles have to pull up to the right edge of the road, into the open bike lane.

When an other vehicle comes into the bike lane, it has to give priority for the bikes.



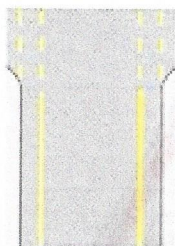
Considerable bike traffic on the road



Marked place for bike (road mark)



Bike track



Bike lane



One way street except bikes

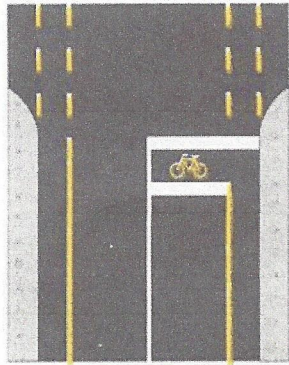


Parking place Only for bikes

If the flow of vehicles are blocked on the road at a red traffic light, a **bike** can go ahead until the front on the **right side** of the queue.

A **motorcycle** is allowed to go ahead to the front **on both sides** of the queue.

Bikes and motorcycles have to keep enough and safe distance beside the queuing vehicles.



It's an offered position for bikes  
preparing for a left turning

Dangerous, harmful substance. Report the numbers for the  
Police in case of an accident!



Environmental protection zone



End of zone



No entry until the end of zone  
Vehicle marked with the yellow  
spot, mustn't enter into the zone.



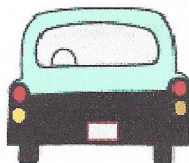
Crowded road section ahead



Road confirming blue boards inform about road numbers and distances of towns.

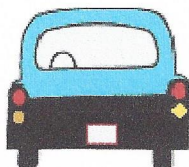


Blue boards signal a direction in advance and show the direction and lanes towards a town from the highways and motor roads.



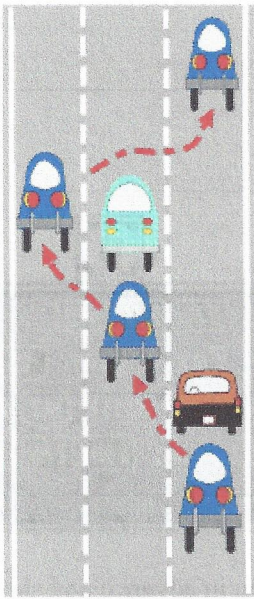
### Turn Signals -

Directional signals must be used to indicate an intention to turn, change lanes or leave a parking space.



The Vehicle & Traffic Law requires you use turn signals continuously before turning.

A driver may not slow down or stop in traffic without providing an appropriate signal for the benefit of following drivers. This is usually done by the car's brake lights



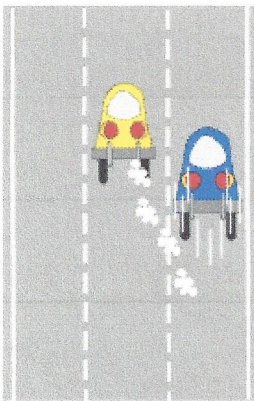
### Passing Safely -

Pass on the left until safely clear of the vehicle being passed. The driver being passed must stay to the right and not increase speed.

When passing on a two way road, in an area which is a designated passing area, you must be able to return to the driving lane before the oncoming vehicle would be too close. If you can't do this, you don't have enough room to pass safely.

Drive in one lane, and don't change lanes until you have made sure you can do so safely.

**Don't Forget to Use Your Directional Signals  
When Changing Lanes!!**

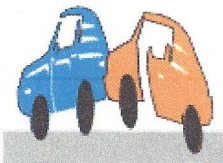


### Slow Moving Vehicles -

If you are driving on a multi-lane road and find that many cars are passing you on the right, you should move into the right lane and allow traffic to pass you on the left.

Here's the law:

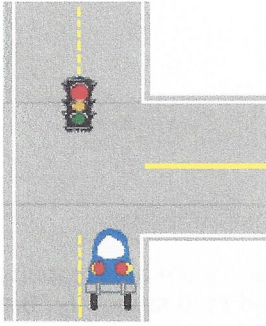
Any vehicle which is going slower than the normal speed of traffic must be driven in the right-hand lane or at the right hand side of the road, unless it is passing traffic moving in the same direction or preparing for a left turn



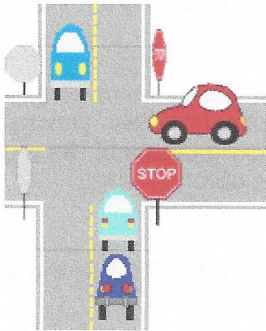
### Allowing Some Space -

Use the "**two second rule**". Choose an object near or above the road ahead. As the vehicle ahead passes it, count aloud, slowly, "one thousand one, one thousand two." If you reach the object before you finish counting, you are following too closely. Allow the other vehicle to get further ahead.

In bad weather, increase the count to three or four seconds for extra space.



- Arriving at an intersection with red light you must stop before the edge of crossing street.



### The Right of Way -

A driver approaching an intersection must yield the right of way to traffic already in the intersection

If drivers approaching from opposite directions reach an intersection at about the same time, a driver turning left must yield to approaching traffic going straight or turning right.

At intersections not controlled by signs or signals, or where two or more drivers stop at STOP signs at the same time and they are at right angles to one another, the driver on the left must yield the right of way to the driver on the right

A vehicle entering a roadway from a driveway, alley, private road or any other place that is not a roadway must stop and yield the right of way to traffic on the roadway, and to pedestrians

Drivers must yield to pedestrians using marked or unmarked crosswalks

You may not enter an intersection if traffic is backed up on the other side and you cannot get all the way through the intersection. Wait until traffic ahead clears, so you don't block the intersection.

A driver entering a traffic circle, or rotary, must yield the right of way to drivers already in the circle

There are special right of way rules when an emergency vehicle approaches

**Remember:** It is much better to give up the **right of way** than to risk a crash.



### Traffic Control Signs and Signals -

The law requires that all drivers obey traffic control signs and signals. The only exceptions are:

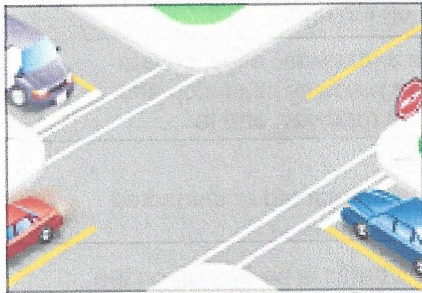
- If a traffic or police officer is directing traffic, or
- Emergency vehicles may proceed through traffic

## Stopping

Knowing how to stop safely and properly is an important driving skill. Safe and responsible drivers see stops ahead, check their mirrors, begin braking early and stop smoothly. Braking is easier when you sit properly. Use your right foot for both brake and gas pedals so you won't step on both pedals at the same time or activate your brake lights unnecessarily. Press the brake pedal firmly and evenly.

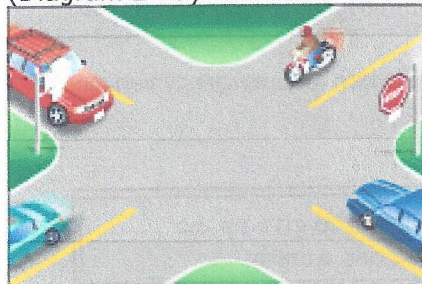
In a vehicle with manual transmission, try shifting into a lower gear going down long, steep hills. This will help control your speed and you won't have to brake as sharply. Downshift before starting downhill since it may not be possible once you are going downhill. As a guide, you should be in the same gear going downhill as uphill.

You must come to a **complete stop** for all stop signs and red traffic lights. Stop at the **stop line** if it is marked on the pavement (Diagram 2-18).



2-18

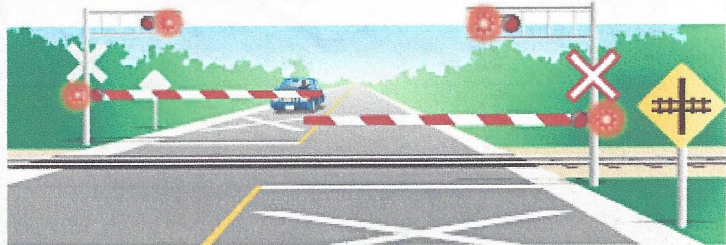
If there is no stop line, stop at the crosswalk, marked or not. If there is no crosswalk, stop **at the edge** of the intersection (Diagram 2-19). Wait until the way is clear before entering the intersection.



2-19

## Stopping at railway crossings

All railway crossings on public roads are marked with large red and white 'X' signs. Watch for these signs and be prepared to stop. You may also see large 'X' pavement markings ahead of railway crossings. Some railway crossings have flashing signal lights and some use gates or barriers to keep drivers from crossing the tracks when a train is coming. Some less travelled crossings have stop signs posted. Remember it can take up to two kilometres for a train to



stop under full emergency braking.

When you come to a railway crossing, remember:

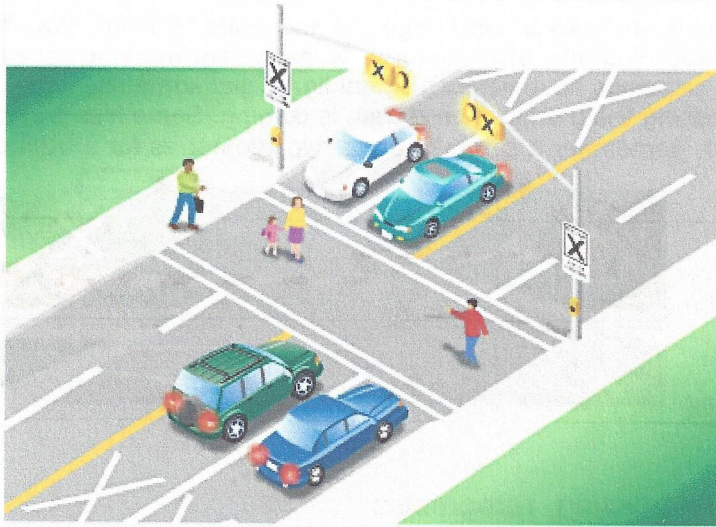
- Slow down, listen and look both ways to make sure the way is clear before crossing the tracks.
- If a train is coming, stop at least five metres from the nearest rail or gate. Do not cross the track until you are sure the train or trains have passed.
- Never race a train to a crossing.
- If there are signal lights, wait until they stop flashing and, if the crossing has a gate or barrier, wait until it rises, before you cross the tracks.
- Never drive around, under or through a railway gate or barrier while it is down, being lowered or being raised. It is illegal and dangerous.
- Avoid stopping in the middle of railway tracks; for example, in heavy traffic, make sure you have enough room to cross the tracks completely before you begin to cross.
- Avoid shifting gears while crossing tracks.
- If you get trapped on a crossing, immediately get everyone out and away from the vehicle. Move to a safe place and then contact authorities.
- If you are approaching a railway crossing with a **stop sign**, you must stop unless otherwise directed by a flagman.

The compulsory minimum speed when crossing the railway is **5 km/h!**

The possible maximum speed is given by **speed limit signs** (for example 30km/h or 40km/h) before the crossings. If there is no sign, the general speed limit must be kept.

Don't stop in **30m before and after** the railway crossing!

## Stopping for pedestrian crossovers



Pedestrian crossovers (also commonly called crosswalks) are designated areas that allow pedestrians to safely cross roads where there are no traffic lights. Always watch for pedestrians and people using wheelchairs at these crossings. Pedestrians should point or make an indication to drivers that they want to cross before entering the roadway (try making eye contact when possible). **Drivers including cyclists must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians** in the crossover. Once people have cleared your side of the road, and no other pedestrians are approaching, you may proceed with caution when it is safe. **You must not pass any vehicle near and on the pedestrian crossover.**

## Controlled intersections

Controlled intersections have traffic lights, yield signs or stop signs to control traffic.

At a controlled intersection where you face a green light, drive carefully through the intersection at a steady speed. If the light has been green for a while, be prepared to stop when it turns yellow. However, if you are already so close that you cannot stop safely, drive through the intersection with caution. Where you face a red light, come to a complete stop and wait until the light turns green.

When you approach an intersection on a main road, and **the road beyond the side street is blocked with traffic, stop before entering the intersection** and wait until the traffic ahead moves on. This does not apply if you are turning left or right.

At a controlled intersection where you face a yield sign, **slow down or stop if necessary** and wait until the way is clear before driving through the intersection.

At a controlled intersection where you **face a stop sign, come to a complete stop**. Drive through the intersection only when the way is clear.



## Uncontrolled intersections

Uncontrolled intersections have no signs or traffic lights. They are usually found in areas where there is not much traffic. Be extra careful around these intersections.

If two vehicles come to an uncontrolled intersection from different roads at the same time, the driver on the left **must let the driver on the right go first**. This is called yielding the right-of-way.



At uncontrolled 4-way intersections, traffic is commonly required to slow and **give way to any traffic on the right**.

## Yielding the right-of-way

There are times when you must yield the right-of-way. This means you must let another person go first. Here are some rules about when you must yield the right-of-way.

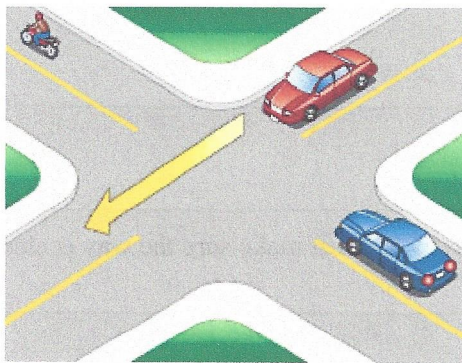


Diagram 2-11

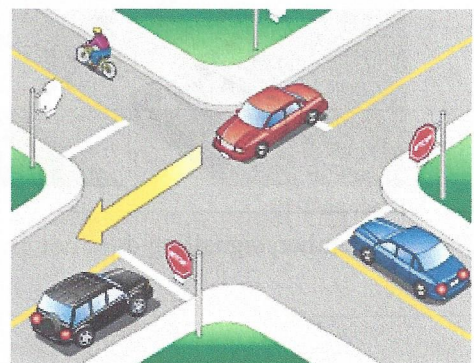


Diagram 2-12

At an intersection without signs or lights, you must yield the right-of-way to any vehicle **approaching from the right** (Diagram 2-11). **If two vehicles stop at the same time, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right** (Diagram 2-12).

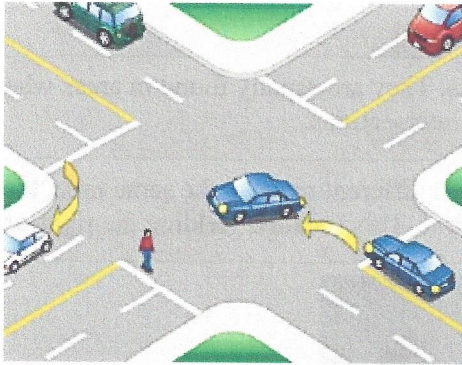


Diagram 2-13

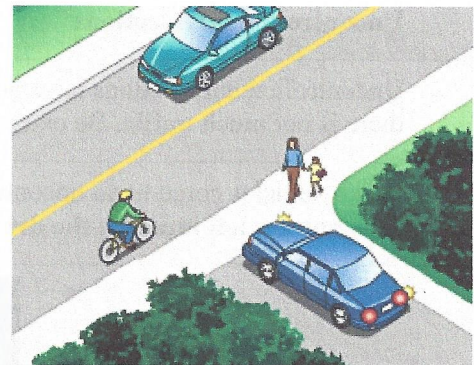


Diagram 2-14

At any intersection where you want to turn left or right, you must yield the right-of-way. If you **are turning left, you must wait for approaching traffic** to pass or turn and **for pedestrians in your path** to cross. If you are turning right, you must wait for pedestrians to cross if they are in your path (Diagram 2-13).

A yield sign means you must slow down or stop if necessary and yield the right-of-way to traffic in the intersection or on the intersecting road.

When entering a road from a private road or driveway, you must yield to vehicles on the road and pedestrians on the sidewalk (Diagram 2-14).

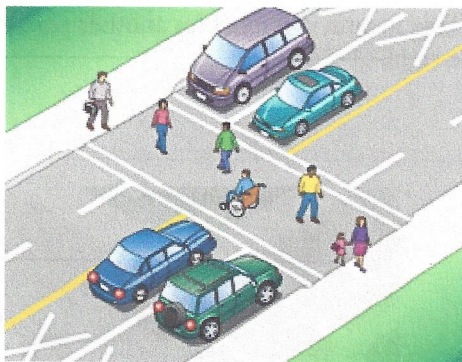


Diagram 2-15

You must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians crossing at specially marked pedestrian crossings or crossovers (Diagram 2-15).

Remember, signalling does not give you the right-of-way. You must make sure the way is clear.

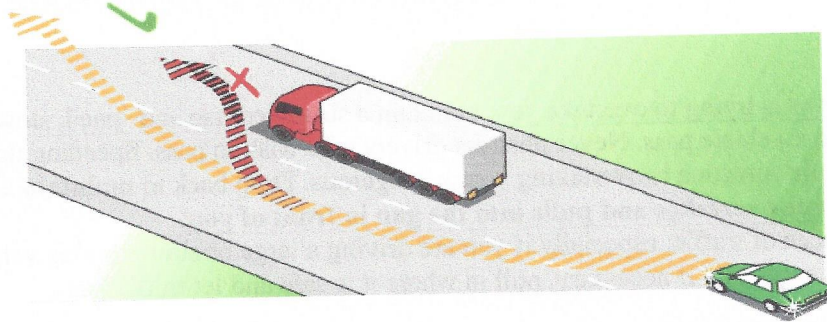
## Overtaking

- make sure the road is sufficiently clear ahead
- road users are not beginning to overtake you
- there is a suitable gap in front of the road user you plan to overtake.

**Overtake only** when it is safe and legal to do so. You should

- not get too close to the vehicle you intend to overtake (**keep safety distance**)
- use your mirrors, signal when it is safe to do so, take a quick sideways glance if necessary into the blind spot area and then start to move out
- not assume that you can simply follow a vehicle ahead which is overtaking; there may only be enough room for one vehicle
- move quickly past the vehicle you are overtaking, once you have started to overtake. Allow plenty of room. Move back to the right as soon as you can but **do not cut in (keep safety distance again)**
- take extra care at night and in poor visibility when it is harder to judge speed and distance
- give way to oncoming vehicles before passing parked vehicles or other obstructions on your side of the road
- only **overtake on the right if the vehicle in front is signalling to turn left**, and there is room to do so
- stay in your lane if traffic is moving slowly in queues. If the queue on your left is moving more slowly than you are, you may pass on the right.
- give motorcyclists, cyclists and horse riders at least as much room as you would when overtaking a car

**Remember: Mirrors – Signal – Manoeuvre**



**Large vehicles.** Overtaking these is more difficult. You should

- drop back. This will increase your ability to see ahead and should allow the driver of the large vehicle to see you in their mirrors. Getting too close to large vehicles, including agricultural vehicles such as a tractor with a trailer or other fixed equipment, will obscure your view of the road ahead and there may be another slow-moving vehicle in front
- make sure that you have enough room to complete your overtaking manoeuvre before committing yourself. It takes longer to pass a large vehicle. If in doubt do not overtake

You **MUST NOT** overtake

- if you would have to cross or straddle a solid line nearest to you
- if you would have to enter an area designed to divide traffic, if it is surrounded by a solid white line
- **the nearest vehicle to a pedestrian crossing, especially when it has stopped to let pedestrians cross**
- if you would have to enter a lane reserved for buses, trams or cycles during its hours of operation
- after a 'No Overtaking' sign and until you pass a sign cancelling the restriction.

**DO NOT** overtake if there is any doubt, or where you cannot see far enough ahead to be sure it is safe. For example, when you are approaching

- a corner or bend
- a hump bridge
- the brow of a hill.

**DO NOT** overtake where you might come into conflict with other road users. For example

- approaching or at a road junction on either side of the road
- where the road narrows
- when approaching a school crossing patrol
- **between the kerb and a bus or tram when it is at a stop**
- where traffic is queuing at junctions or road works
- when you would force another road user to swerve or slow down
- at a level crossing
- when a road user is indicating left, even if you believe the signal should have been cancelled. Do not take a risk; wait for the signal to be cancelled
- stay behind if you are following a cyclist approaching a roundabout or junction, and you intend to turn left
- **when a tram is standing at a kerbside tram stop** and there is no clearly marked passing lane for other traffic.
- 
- 

Being overtaken. If a driver is trying to overtake you, maintain a steady course and speed, slowing down if necessary to let the vehicle pass. Never obstruct drivers who wish to pass. Speeding up or driving unpredictably while someone is overtaking you is dangerous. Drop back to **maintain a two-second gap if someone overtakes and pulls into the gap in front of you.**

Do not hold up a long queue of traffic, especially if you are driving a large or slow-moving vehicle. Check your mirrors frequently, and if necessary, pull in where it is safe and let traffic pass.

## Instructions

1

Be observant of any posted warning signs. The "Do Not Pass" sign indicates that passing a car is prohibited. The two wheeles vehicles can be overtaken.

2

Check the dotted line. Make sure you have a dotted lane line on your side of the road. Solid white lines indicate that passing is not allowed. On many rural two-lane roads, there may not be lane lines.

3

Verify that the passing lane is clear. Make sure you have complete visibility on a hill or around a curve. **Do not attempt to pass if another car is trying to pass you or if another car is approaching in the opposite lane.**

4

Signal that you intend to pass. It is important for the driver ahead of you to know of your intention to pass. Use your turn signal to alert the driver. Flashing your headlights is also a good way to alert the driver ahead.

5

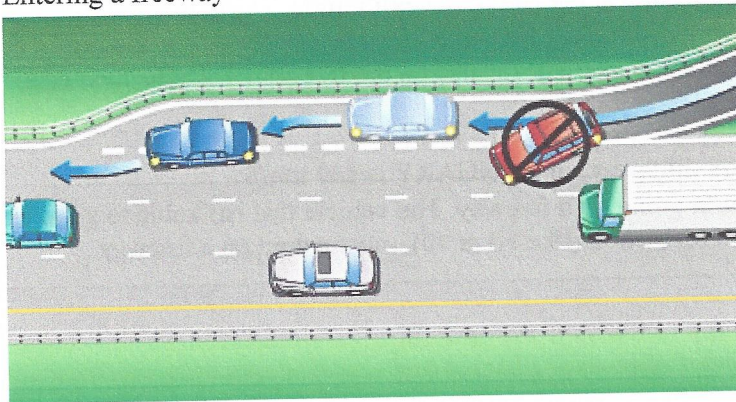
Increase your speed to pass the other car. Position your vehicle a car length away from the vehicle ahead and then accelerate to approximately 20 km per hour faster than the car you are passing. Always maintain a speed within the posted speed limit.

6

Confirm that you have passed the other car. Check your rear view mirror to make sure that you have completely passed the car **and have enough clear space (reaction distance) to safely re-enter your lane.**

A **freeway** — also called an expressway — is a high-speed, multi-lane road. On a freeway, traffic going in each direction is separated and special ramps let vehicles enter and exit. Vehicles travel faster on a freeway than on other roads, so driving can be more demanding and difficult. However, because there are no intersections, bicycles or pedestrians, freeway driving can be safer for experienced drivers.

#### Entering a freeway



There are usually two parts to a freeway entrance: an entrance ramp and an acceleration lane. In this lane, drivers raise their speed to the common speed of traffic on the freeway before they merge with it. As you move along the freeway entrance ramp, look ahead and check your mirrors and blind spots to assess the traffic to see where you will move into the

nearest freeway lane.

As you leave the ramp and **enter the acceleration lane, signal and increase your speed to merge smoothly with traffic.** Freeway drivers should move over, if it is safe to do so, leaving room for merging vehicles.

#### Driving along a freeway

Traffic should keep to the right, using the left lanes for passing.

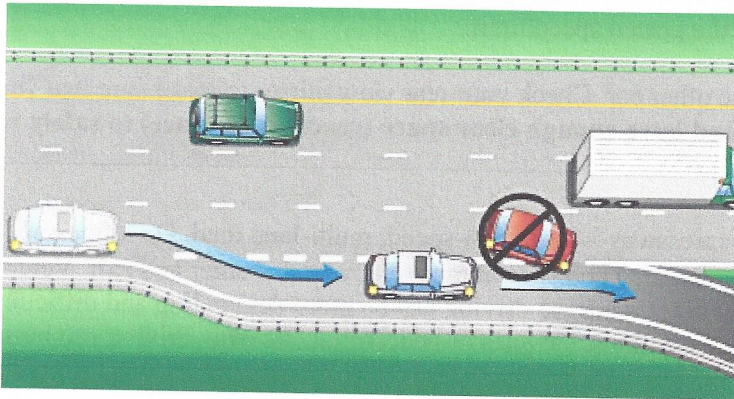
Remember to keep scanning and check your mirrors frequently.

Stay clear of large vehicles. Because of their size, they block your view more than other vehicles. Leave space around your vehicle. This will let you see clearly in every direction and will give you time and space to react.

Be careful not to cut off any vehicle, large or small, when making a lane change or joining the flow of traffic. It is dangerous and illegal for a slower moving vehicle to cut in front of a faster moving vehicle.

Use the far left lane of a multi-lane freeway to pass traffic moving slower than the speed limit, but don't stay there. Drive in the right-hand lane when possible. On many freeways with three or more lanes in each direction, trucks cannot travel in the far left lane and must use the lane to the right for passing. Get into the habit of driving in the right lane, leaving the other lanes clear for passing.

#### Leaving a freeway



There are usually three parts to a freeway exit: a lane for slowing down that leads drivers out of the main flow of traffic, an exit ramp and an intersection with a stop sign, a yield sign or traffic light.

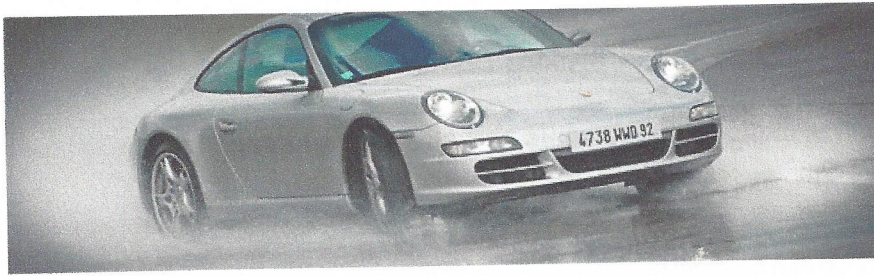
When leaving the freeway, **signal** that you want to move **into the slowing lane, but do not slow down**. When you are **in the lane, reduce your speed**

**gradually to the speed shown for the exit ramp.** Check your speedometer to make sure you are going slowly enough. You may not realize how fast you are going because you are used to the high speed of the freeway. Be prepared to stop at the end of the exit ramp.

Signs tell you that there are freeway exits ahead far enough in advance for you to make any lane changes safely. If you miss an exit, do not stop or reverse on the freeway. Take the next exit.

The maximum speed on a freeway (highway) in HUNGARY is **130 km/h**.

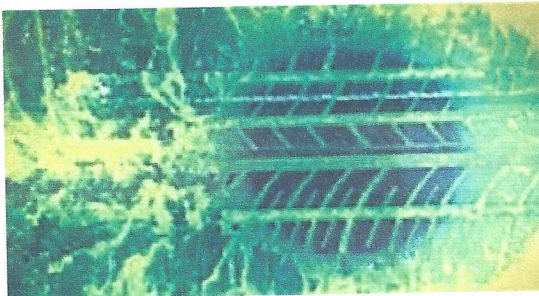
The minimum speed is **60 km/h**, going on a freeway. The vehicle that isn't able to go at least 60 km/h or is under a restriction (like 50 or 40), must not go on a freeway.



**Wet weather.** In wet weather, **stopping distances will be at least double** those required for stopping on dry roads). This is because your tyres have less grip on the **road**. In wet weather

- you should keep well back from the vehicle in front. This will increase your ability to see and plan ahead
- if the **steering becomes unresponsive**, it probably means that water is preventing the tyres from gripping the road. Ease off the accelerator and **slow down gradually**
- the rain and spray from vehicles may make it difficult to see and be seen
- be aware of the dangers of spilt diesel that will make the surface very slippery)
- take extra care around pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and horse riders.

#### AQUAPLANING (HYDROPLANING)



Your car isn't obedient and responsive for the steering right or left heaving no enough friction under the tyres.

Neither turning nor braking is efficiently possible, **so prevention is the best strategy** to avoid accidents.

## Stopping Distances for Cars

Stopping Distance = Thinking Time + Braking Distance

For example: typical braking distance while travelling at 30 km per hour

Thinking Distance = 9m

Braking Distance = 14m

Stopping Distance = 9 + 14 = 23m

Which is about the same length as 6 cars!

The table shows typical stopping distances included in the Highway code

Speed (km/h)	30	50	65	80	95	110	130
Thinking Distance (m)	6	9	12	15	18	21	24
Braking Distance (m)	6	14	24	38	54	75	96
Total Stopping Distance (m)	12	23	36	53	72	96	120

The figures given are only typical because in reality the real stopping distances will be effected by different circumstances.

For example the thinking distance will vary depending on the driver and what state he/she is in.

Whether they are old, young, tired, careless or effected by alcohol and or drugs

The braking distance will also depend on:

- \*How good the car brakes are.
- \*How well the tyres grip the road, which in turn can depend on the weather.
- \* Road surface conditions.
- \*The weight of the car and it's contents.



## Stopping Distance Explained

| \_\_\_ Thinking distance | \_\_\_ Braking d \_\_\_\_\_ |  
 | <<< \_\_\_\_\_ Stopping\_distance \_\_\_\_\_ >>> |

You will be mistaken to think that the **braking distance** is the same as the **overall stopping distance!**

Questions in the real test can seem tricky unless read carefully...

### What is thinking distance?

Thinking distance is the distance that the car travels after the driver has seen the danger and **before the brakes** are applied.

Some people's reactions are faster than others, but the average distance it takes before the driver realises the danger ahead is **6 m**, when travelling at **30 km/h** speed.

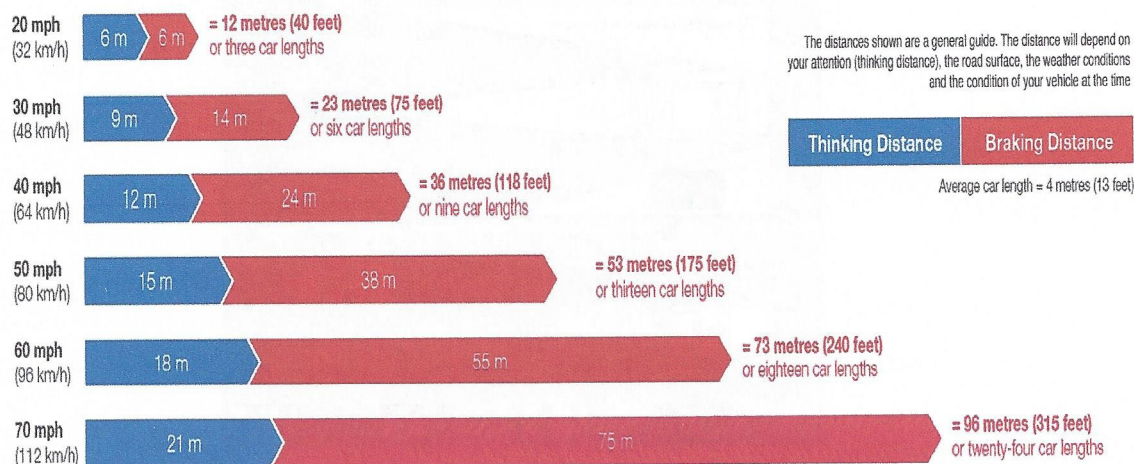
### What is braking distance?

The distance that the car travels **whilst braking**. With the brakes applied the car slows down, and the average car will travel **6 m** before coming to a complete stop, when travelling at 30 km/h speed. The Overall Stopping Distance is a combination of the 2 above.

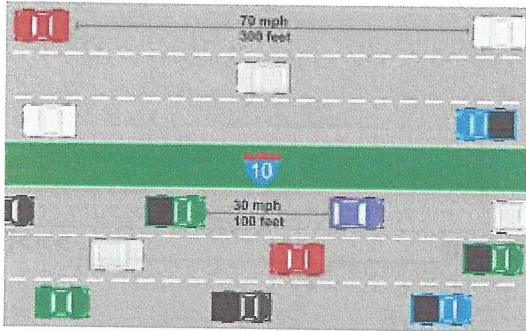
When trying to visualise a distance it is useful to remember that the length of an average car is approximately 4.5m, therefore, 23m would be about 5 car lengths away.

### Chart of stopping distance

#### Typical Stopping Distances



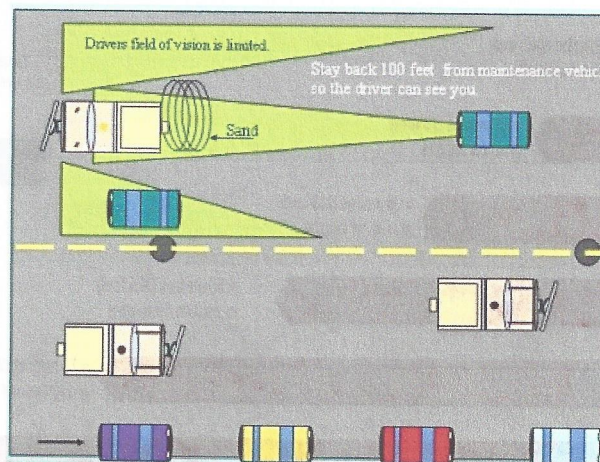
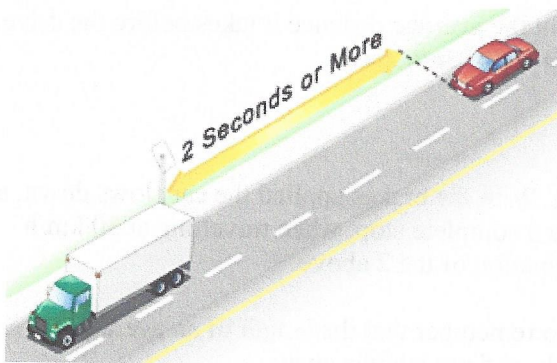
## FOLLOWING DISTANCE



Considering a driver being of middling ability and having a pretty good experience, the **thinking (reaction) time is: 0,7-1sec.**

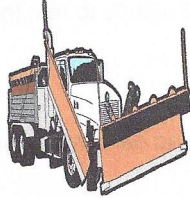
Following distance must be minimum the **thinking (reaction) distance.**

Out of built up area it must be at least **2 seconds time distance.**



This is a diagram for the recommended safe following distance for a snow plow.

## Winter Weather Information/Driving Tips



### DRIVING TIPS

#### Reduce Speed

- When it snows, use your head not your feet. Slow down for wet, snowy or icy conditions, when visibility is poor or when conditions are changing or are unpredictable. Don't turn your vehicle into an 'off-road vehicle' by driving too fast for conditions.
- **Avoid excessive actions while steering, braking or accelerating** to lessen the chances of losing control of your vehicle.
- **Slow down** when approaching intersections, off-ramps, bridges or shady spots. These are all candidates for developing black ice — a thin coating of clear ice that can form on the pavement surface that may be difficult to see.
- Drivers should **allow additional space** between their vehicles and others sharing the road. Winter road conditions often result in longer stopping distances.
- Don't take chances when pulling out in front of approaching vehicles. Remember, they may not be able to slow down and you may not be able to accelerate as quickly as on dry pavement.
- Avoid using cruise control in winter driving conditions. You need to be in control of when your vehicle accelerates — don't let the cruise control make a bad decision for you



# Braking

**In normal circumstances.** The safest way to brake is to do so early and lightly. Brake more firmly as you begin to stop. *Ease the pressure off* just before the vehicle comes to rest to avoid a jerky stop.

**In an emergency.** Brake immediately. Try to avoid braking so harshly that you lock your wheels. Locked wheels can lead to loss of control.

**ABS.** If your vehicle is fitted with anti-lock brakes, you should follow the advice given in the vehicle handbook. However, in the case of an emergency, apply the footbrake firmly; do not release the pressure until the vehicle has slowed to the desired speed. The ABS should ensure that steering control will be retained, but do not assume that a vehicle with ABS will stop in a shorter distance.

**Brakes affected by water.** If you have driven through deep water your brakes may be less effective. Test them at the first safe opportunity by pushing gently on the brake pedal to make sure that they work. If they are not fully effective, gently apply **light pressure while driving slowly**. This will help to dry them out.

**Coasting.** This term describes a vehicle travelling in neutral or with the clutch pressed down. It can reduce driver control because

- engine braking is eliminated
- vehicle speed downhill will increase quickly
- increased use of the footbrake can reduce its effectiveness
- steering response will be affected, particularly on bends and corners
- it may be more difficult to select the appropriate gear when needed.

You should **always reduce your speed** when

- the road layout or condition presents hazards, such as bends
- sharing the road with pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders, particularly children, and motorcyclists
- weather conditions make it safer to do so
- driving at night as it is more difficult to see other road users.

## Prevent Your Car Skidding - How To Cope with A Skid

Skidding is more likely to occur when there is ice, snow or water on the road. However it is important to remember that most skidding is a result of bad driving. A car will only skid if it is being driven at an inappropriate speed or if provoked to do so by aggressive steering, braking or acceleration.

To prevent skidding you should never ask your car to do more than it can do with the grip available. As a result, in poor weather conditions you should:

- **Slow down**
- **Increase your stopping distance**, so if the vehicle in front stops unexpectedly you have enough space to brake to a stop without skidding.
- Take **extra care** when approaching a bend.
- Be gentle and progressive when **steering, accelerating and braking**.

Your car is more likely to skid **when the road is icy or covered in snow**. In such conditions to avoid skidding you should slow right down. You should also steer and brake very gently. **Your braking distance should also be increased by up to six times greater than in normal conditions.**

In freezing conditions beware of rain. This can form **black ice**, which lies invisible on the road. Black ice isn't actually black it is transparent. Hence it's notoriety as a driver hazard.

In icy conditions your steering may start to feel lighter. Tyre noise may also decrease. If this happens then you are likely to be driving on ice. To prevent a dangerous skid lift your foot gently **off the accelerator**. This will allow your car to slow smoothly and gently. If you need to continue driving then do so slowly using a high gear. This will help you avoid hard acceleration, which could spin the wheels.

Accelerating too hard can also cause skidding. If you accelerate too hard when moving off on a slippery road then the driven wheels will spin without propelling the car forward. In icy conditions some wheel spin may be inevitable. To minimize the spin try engaging a higher gear.

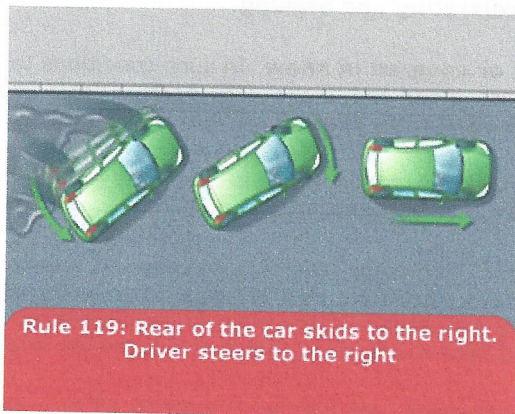
Braking hard on a slippery road can also cause your car to skid. Your wheels can lock up and you will continue onwards with little or no braking effect. The **locked wheels will also prevent you from steering**. If this happens you should **release the brake pedal** to free the wheels then **reapply the brake less harshly**. If your car has ABS (anty-lock braking system) fitted then your wheels won't lock. However don't think ABS eases all problems when driving on a slippery road. It doesn't.

## FRONT WHEEL SKID

On a slippery road if you approach a corner too quickly there is a good possibility that your car will skid. This is even more likely if you also brake harshly whilst taking the corner. You turn the steering wheel to corner but there is no response and the car continues on ahead. This is a classic **front wheel skid**. If this happens then **remove your foot from the accelerator**. This throws the weight balance of the car forwards and helps the tyres find grip. **Do not use the brake**. As the tyres find grip carefully steer the car into the direction of the bend or curve.

## REAR WHEEL SKID

**Skids.** Skidding is usually caused by the driver braking, accelerating or steering too harshly or driving too fast for the road conditions. If skidding occurs, remove the cause by **releasing the brake** pedal fully or **easing off** the accelerator. Turn the **steering** wheel in the **direction of the skid**. For example, if the rear of the vehicle skids to the right, steer immediately to the right to recover.



## Friction

**Friction happens when two objects or surfaces touch.**

Friction tries to stop or slow things down

In motorsports friction plays an essential role.  
From acting at the brakes where they move against the wheels,  
to allowing drivers to grip their steering wheel!

Friction causes grip so things like tyres can move over road surfaces.  
It also helps the tyres not to slip while they are moving!

## Lighting requirements

### You **MUST**

- ensure all sidelights and rear registration plate lights are lit **between sunset and sunrise**
- use headlights at night, except on a road which has lit street lighting. These roads are generally restricted to a speed limit of (50km/h) unless otherwise specified
- use headlights when visibility is seriously reduced

Night (the hours of darkness) is defined as the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise).

### You **MUST NOT**

- use high beams in a way which would **dazzle or cause discomfort** to other road users, including pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders
- high beams in **built up area**
- use front or rear fog lights unless visibility is seriously reduced. You must switch them off when visibility improves to avoid dazzling other road users.
- use front fog lights, **parking** on the edge or shoulder of the road in dense fog or snowing.(but rear fog lights are allowed)
- use **flashing high beams** in built-up area as a warning for overtaking, or as a greeting.
- go on without the **left side position lights** (front and rear), when visibility is reduced.

In stationary queues of traffic, drivers should apply the parking brake and, once the following traffic has stopped, take their foot off the footbrake to deactivate the vehicle brake lights. This will minimise glare to road users behind until the traffic moves again.

### You should also

- use **dipped headlights** (low beams), or dim-dip if fitted, at night in **built-up areas** and in dull daytime weather, to ensure that you can be seen
- keep your headlights dipped **when overtaking** until you are level with the other vehicle and then change to main beam if necessary, unless this would dazzle oncoming road users
- slow down, and if necessary stop, if you are dazzled by oncoming headlights

Hazard warning lights. These may be used when your vehicle is stationary, to warn that it is temporarily obstructing traffic. Never use them as an excuse for dangerous or illegal parking. You must not use hazard warning lights while driving or being towed unless you are on a motorway or unrestricted dual carriageway and you need to warn drivers behind you of a hazard or obstruction ahead. Only use them for long enough to ensure that your warning has been observed.

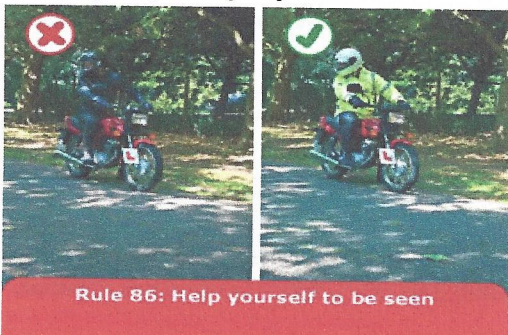
## Rules for motorcyclists

On all journeys, the rider and pillion passenger on a motorcycle, scooter or moped **MUST** wear a protective helmet. Helmets **MUST** comply with the Regulations and they **MUST** be fastened securely. Riders and passengers of motor tricycles and quadricycles, also called quadbikes, should also wear a protective helmet. Before each journey check that your helmet visor is clean and in good condition.

It is also advisable to wear eye protectors, which **MUST** comply with the Regulations. Scratched or poorly fitting eye protectors can limit your view when riding, particularly in bright sunshine and the hours of darkness. Consider wearing ear protection. Strong boots, gloves and suitable clothing may help to protect you if you are involved in a collision.

You **MUST NOT** carry more than one pillion passenger who **MUST** sit astride the machine on a proper seat. They should face forward with both feet on the footrests. You **MUST NOT** carry a pillion passenger unless your motor cycle is designed to do so. Provisional licence holders **MUST NOT** carry a pillion passenger.

Daylight riding. Make yourself as visible as possible from the side as well as the front and rear. You could wear a light or brightly coloured helmet and fluorescent clothing or strips. **You must use dipped headlights, even in good daylight, may also make you more conspicuous.** However, be aware that other vehicle drivers may still not have seen you, or judged your distance or speed correctly, especially at junctions.



Riding in the dark. Wear reflective clothing or strips to improve your visibility in the dark. These reflect light from the headlamps of other vehicles, making you visible from a longer distance.. Position yourself so that drivers in front can see you in their mirrors. Additionally, when filtering in slow-moving traffic, take care and keep your speed low.

**You must not go on a bike lane or bike road riding a motorcycle, except the motor assisted bike out of built up area (max 30 km/h).**

**Bus lane can be used by motorcycle.**

**Motorcycle can use the third lane in built up area if the lanes are separated by painted lines.**

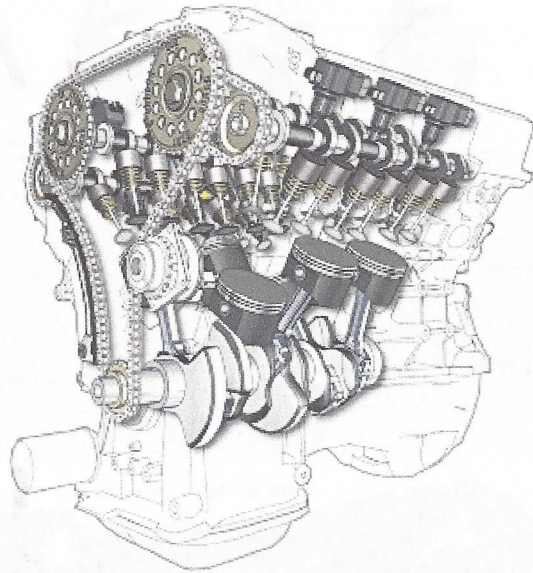
If the flow of vehicles are blocked on the road at a red traffic light, **a bike** can go ahead until the front on the **right side** of the queue.

A **motorcycle** is allowed to go ahead to the front **on both sides** of the queue.

Bikes and motorcycles have to keep enough and safe distance beside the queuing vehicles



## what is an IC Engine.....???

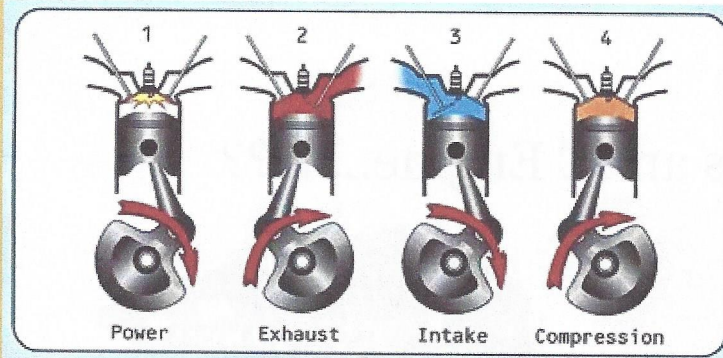


The internal combustion engine is an engine in which the combustion of a fuel (normally a fossil fuel) occurs with an oxidizer (usually air) in a combustion chamber. In an internal combustion engine the expansion of the high-temperature and -pressure gases produced by combustion applies direct force to some component of the engine, such as pistons, turbine blades, or a nozzle. This force moves the component over a distance, generating useful mechanical energy.

The term **internal combustion engine** usually refers to an engine in which combustion is intermittent, such as the more familiar **four-stroke and two-stroke piston engines**, along with variants, such as the Wankel rotary engine. A second class of internal combustion engines use continuous combustion: gas turbines, jet engines and most rocket engines, each of which are internal combustion engines on the same principle as previously described.

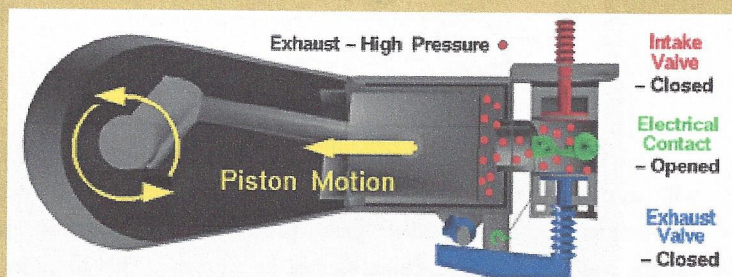
### The Concept IC Engine:

The second really innovative engine design described in these pages, is the **Concept IC Engine**. IC engines can be modified to run as Concept IC engines at minimum cost while at the same time increasing efficiency by as much as 200% and also reducing fuel emissions to zero.



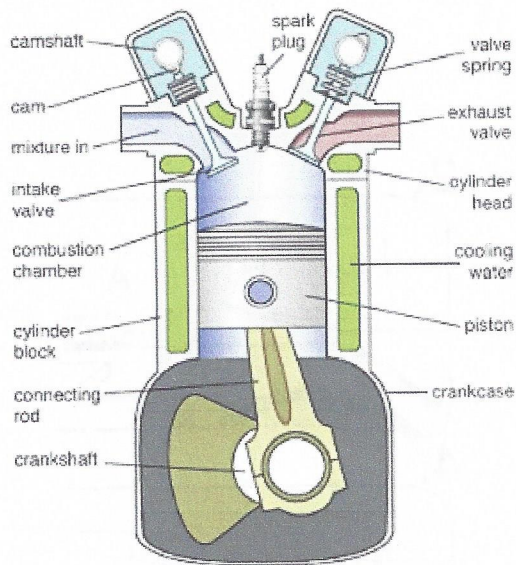
## Efficiency of the IC engine:

IC engines lose 42% of their energy to exhaust and 28% of their energy to the cooling system. Entrepreneurs have come up with the idea of a concept IC engine.



### Power stroke in an IC engine examined:

If we examine in detail, the power stroke in a four stroke cycle of the IC engine the concept of a recoilless engine, and why it can work, becomes clearer. We find that ignition is initiated at a minimum of 20 - 30 degrees before TDC, the piston then continues up the cylinder reaches TDC and then reverses direction traveling down the cylinder, valve lead or the opening of the exhaust valve in order to relieve pressure on the piston head has to be initiated in the same stroke at a minimum of 50 degrees before BDC, if this were not the case the piston head would be damaged or cracked due to the conflicting stresses. Thus taking the full stroke to be 180 degrees, we find that power is available for roughly 130 degrees. In a concept IC engine, the exhaust valve would be fully opened after ignition and conventional power (i.e with valves closed) would be available for 80 to 90 degrees as compared to the 130 degrees of the conventional engine and recoilless energy would account for completion of the remaining part of the stroke, the difference to final power output would therefore be negligible.

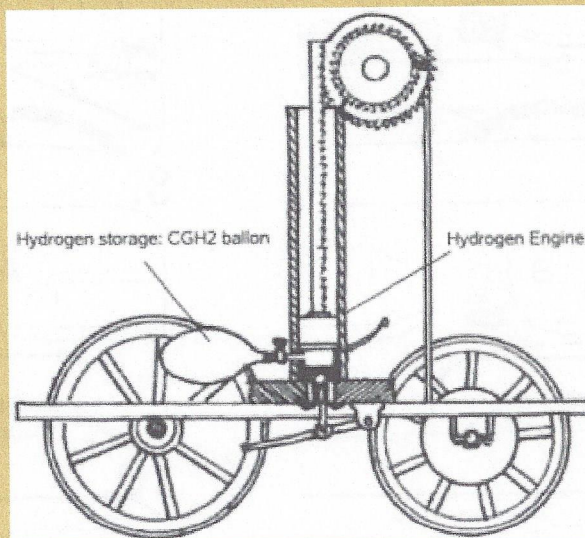


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*Specification of an IC Engine*

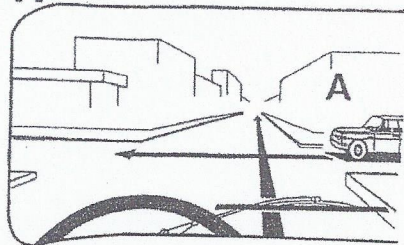
variety of different strengths and weaknesses. Powered by an energy-dense fuel (which is very frequently gasoline, a liquid derived from fossil fuels) internal combustion engines is in mobile applications and they dominate as a power supply for cars, aircraft, and boats, from the smallest to the largest.

**History:**

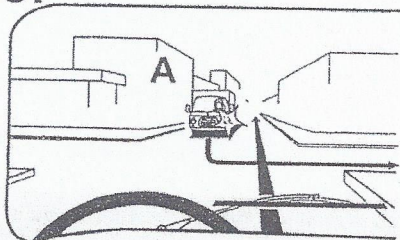


At one time, the word, "Engine" (from Latin, via Old French, ingenium, "ability") meant any piece of machinery—a sense that persists in expressions such as siege engine. A "motor" (from Latin motor, "mover") is any machine that produces mechanical power. Traditionally, electric motors are not referred to as "Engines"; however, combustion engines are often referred to as "motors." (An electric engine refers to a locomotive operated by electricity.)

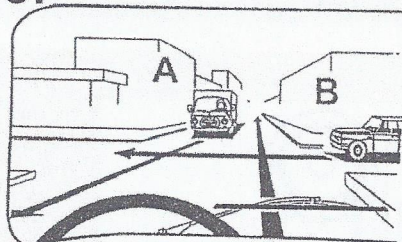
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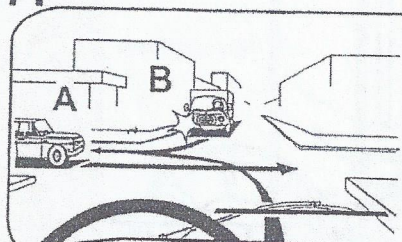
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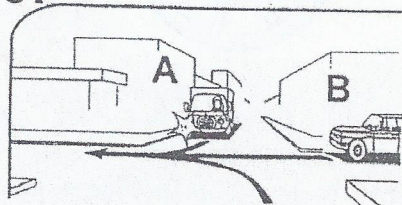
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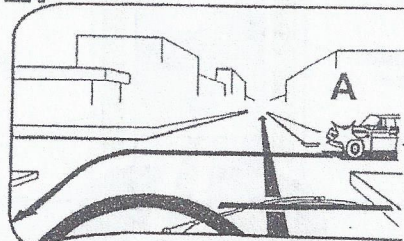
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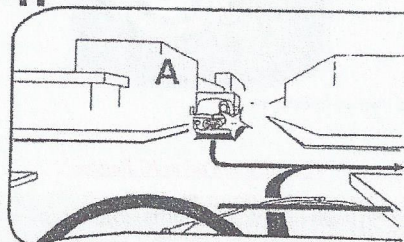
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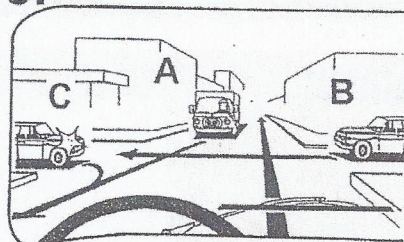
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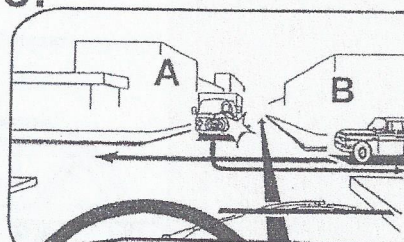
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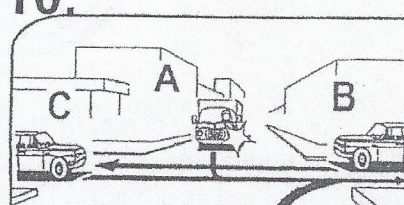
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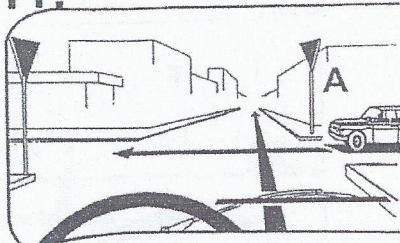
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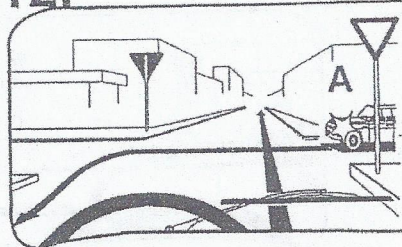
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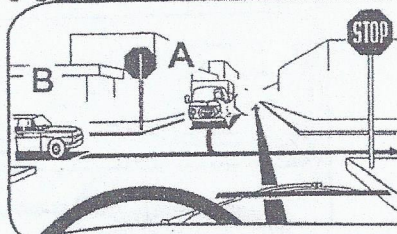
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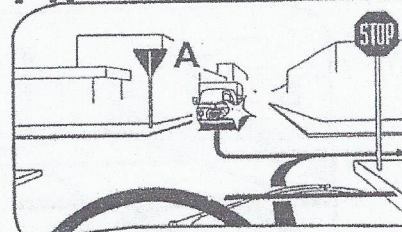
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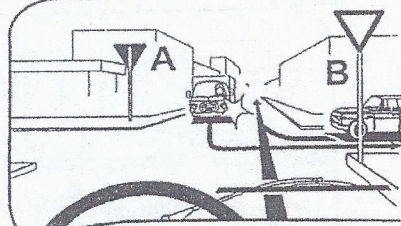
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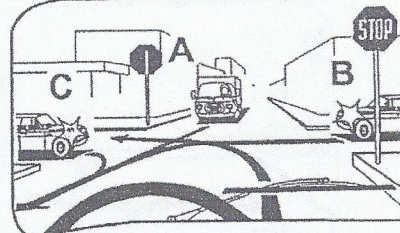
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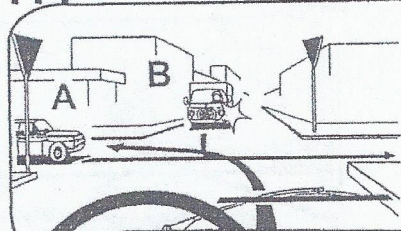
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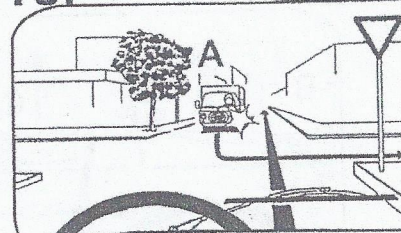
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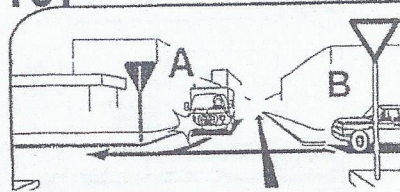
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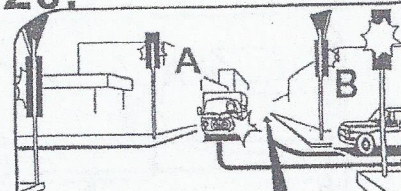
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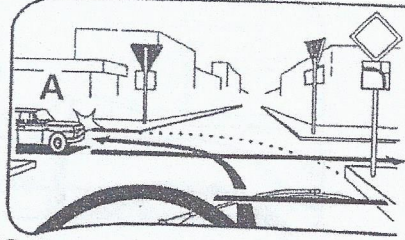
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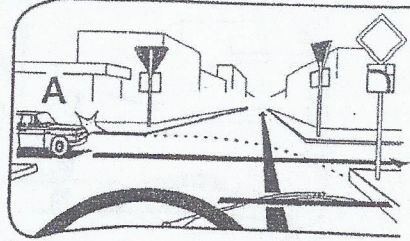
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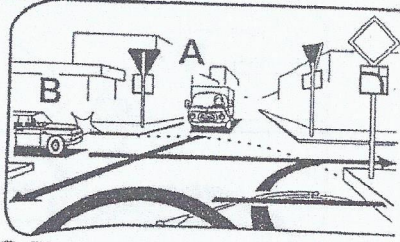
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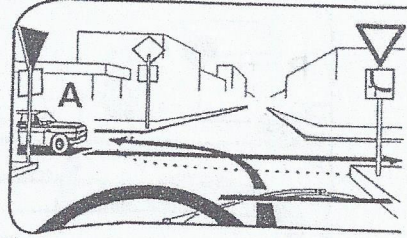
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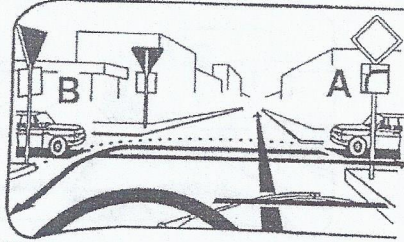
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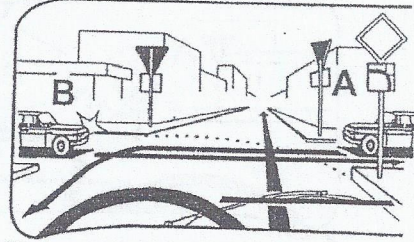
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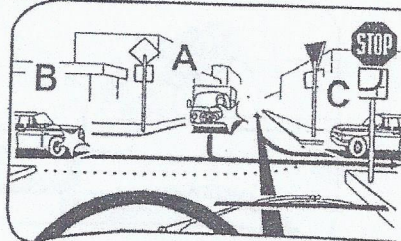
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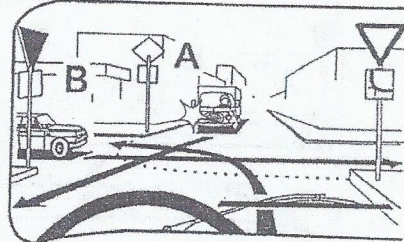
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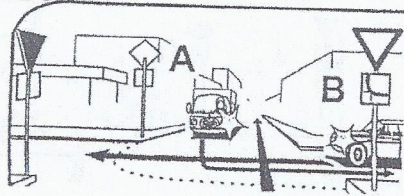
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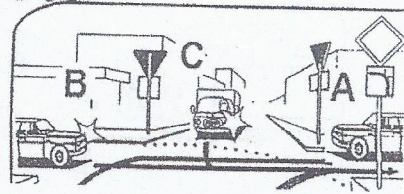
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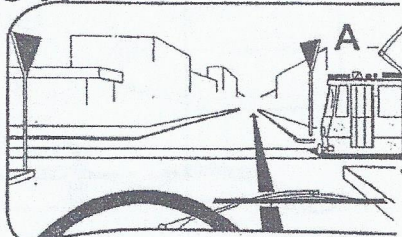
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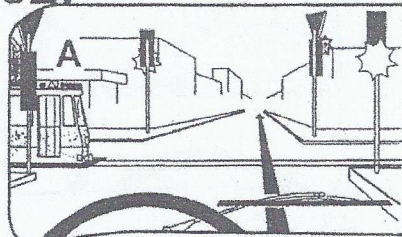
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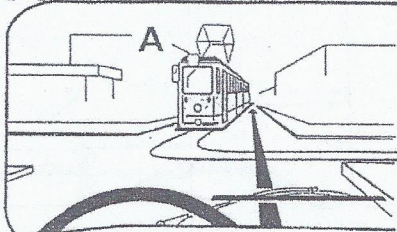
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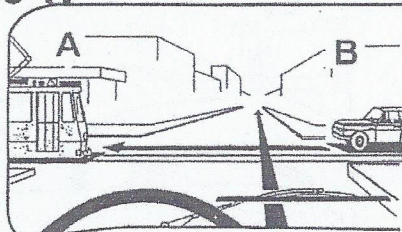
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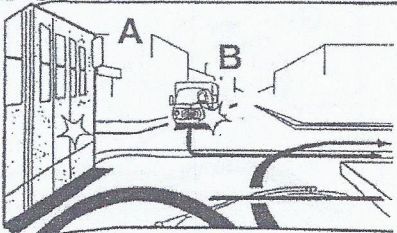
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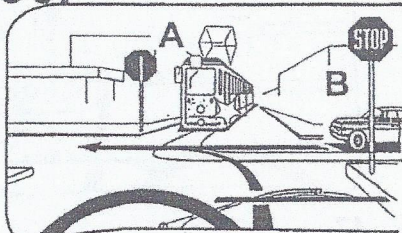
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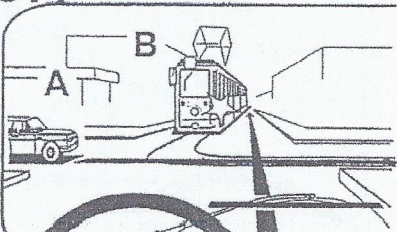
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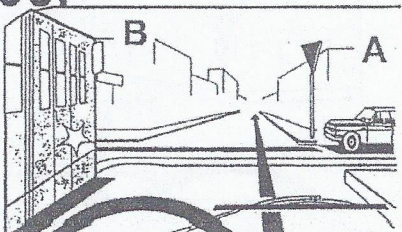
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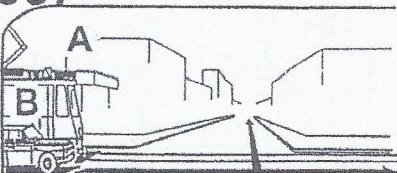
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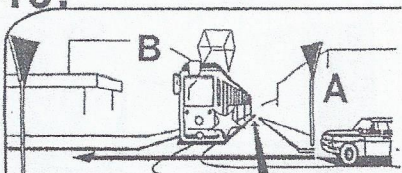
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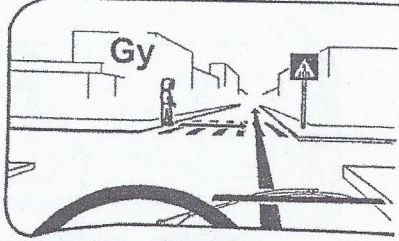
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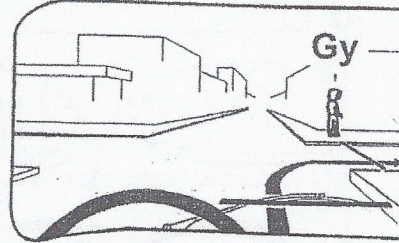
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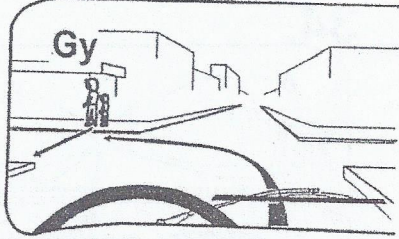
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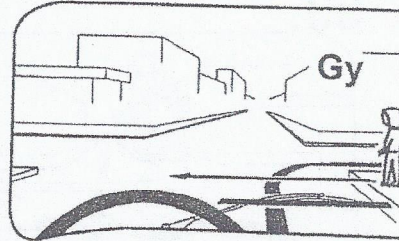
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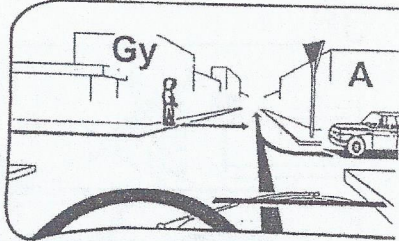
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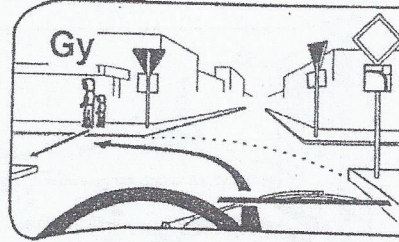
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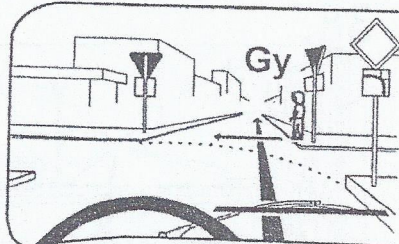
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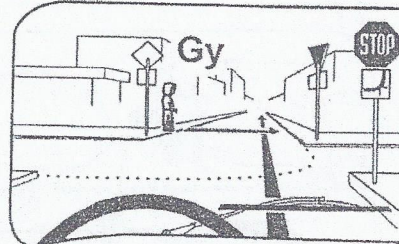
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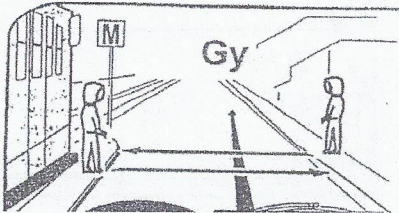
48.



49.



50.





### Keys for the pictures

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>01.:</u> A, Me       | <u>26.:</u> Me, B, A    |
| <u>02.:</u> A, Me       | <u>27.:</u> B, A, C, Me |
| <u>03.:</u> Me, A       | <u>28.:</u> A, Me, B    |
| <u>04.:</u> Me, A       | <u>29.:</u> A, B, Me    |
| <u>05.:</u> A, B, Me    | <u>30.:</u> Me, B, C, A |
| <u>06.:</u> C, A, B, Me | <u>31.:</u> Me, A       |
| <u>07.:</u> B, Me, A    | <u>32.:</u> Me, A       |
| <u>08.:</u> A, B, Me    | <u>33.:</u> Me.A        |
| <u>09.:</u> A, B, Me    | <u>34.:</u> (A, B), Me  |
| <u>10.:</u> Me, C, A, B | <u>35.:</u> A. Me. B    |
| <u>11.:</u> Me, A       | <u>36.:</u> B, A, Me    |
| <u>12.:</u> A, Me       | <u>37.:</u> Me, B, A    |
| <u>13.:</u> B, Me, A    | <u>38.:</u> Me, (A, B)  |
| <u>14.:</u> Me, A       | <u>39.:</u> A, Me, B    |
| <u>15.:</u> B, Me, A    | <u>40.:</u> Me, B, A    |
| <u>16.:</u> C, B, A, Me | <u>41.:</u> Gv. Me      |
| <u>17.:</u> B/Me.       | <u>42.:</u> GY, Me      |
| <u>18.:</u> Me, A       | <u>43.:</u> GY, Me      |
| <u>19.:</u> B, (A, Me)  | <u>44.:</u> Me, GY      |
| <u>20.:</u> Me, (B, A)  | <u>45.:</u> Me, GY, A   |
| <u>21.:</u> Me, A       | <u>46.:</u> GY, Me      |
| <u>22.:</u> Me, A       | <u>47.:</u> GY Me       |
| <u>23.:</u> Me, B, A    | <u>48.:</u> Me.Gv       |
| <u>24.:</u> Me, A       | <u>49.:</u> GY, Me      |
| <u>25.:</u> A, Me, B    | <u>50.:</u> Me, GY      |

