

DORACAK PËR DHËNIEN E PROVIMIT PËR PATENTË SHOFERË PËR KATEGORINË B



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Group of authors

**MANUAL FOR PASSING CATEGORY B DRIVER'S LICENSE
EXAM**

Mnual authorized by the Ministry
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***MANUAL FOR PASSING THE EXAM FROM THE
THEORETICAL PART FOR CATEGORY B DRIVER'S LICENSE***

Prishtina, 2024

MANUAL FOR PASSING THE CATEGORY B DRIVER'S LICENSE EXAMINATION

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Preface

This handbook was drawn up by the working group authorized by the Ministry based on the *basic syllabus for giving the driver's license exam for all categories* of vehicles from the **THEORETICAL PART**, which is in full compliance with the European Directives on Driver's Licenses.

The purpose of this handbook is for the candidate as a future driver to get to know and understand the meaning of road signs, rules, traffic safety, identification of road hazards, technique and Eco-driving, the use and operation of vehicle equipment, avoiding matter that has no influence on it, such as the composition of the material, the dimensions and the way of placing the traffic signals, the installation of the equipment in the vehicle, administrative questions, etc.

Most of the pictures (illustrations) used in this manual are the same as those used in the public questions, so that the candidate drivers or other users do not have to mechanically learn the correct answers to the public questions for category B, because then they encounter difficulties during the implementation of traffic and safety rules while driving.

We, as a working group, are aware that during the drafting of this handbook there may have been some omissions, whether technical or of another nature, therefore, we ask the users of the said handbook not to hesitate and write to us about any possible omissions, your well-intentioned recommendation or suggestion. While we will be grateful and grateful to you and at the same time we will take them into account, so that the next edition will be even more qualitative and practical than this current one.

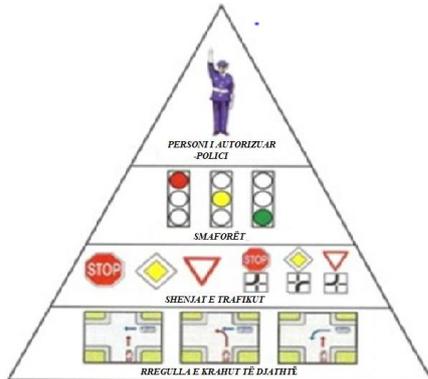
Authors

1. ROAD TRAFFIC RULES

TRAFFIC SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Traffic participants are obliged to obey traffic rules, traffic signs placed on the road, traffic lights, as well as the signs and orders of the authorized person.

Traffic participants are obliged to act in accordance with the traffic signs placed on the road, even when they deviate from the general traffic provisions.



Traffic participants are obliged to act in accordance with the traffic lights even when this differs from the traffic provisions for the priority of passage expressed in the same place with another traffic sign.

Traffic participants are obliged to act according to the requirements expressed with the help of signs or according to the orders given by the authorized persons, even when thereby avoiding certain traffic provisions or the meaning of traffic signs placed on the road or in traffic light.

The pyramid of road traffic regulation

TRAFFIC SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

The supervision and regulation of the traffic of vehicles, drivers and other participants in the road traffic is carried out by:

- members of the police,
- the supervisor or the teacher who leads the students in an organized manner by giving a signal to stop traffic, in order for the children to cross the road safely, and,
- the authorized persons of the railway, at the railway crossings during the arrival of the train.



Traffic policeman

PUBLIC TRANSPORT VEHICLES

The driver of the vehicle, who moves near the means of public transport of passengers or near the bus with which the transport for personal needs is carried out stopped at the bus stop, must move with reduced speed and with increased caution, so as not to endanger the persons entering or exiting the vehicle.



Bus entering the traffic lane

When entering or exiting the vehicle, persons entering or exiting the public transport vehicle must cross the road with increased caution.

The driver must stop his vehicle behind the public transport vehicle when persons entering or exiting the vehicle must cross the traffic lane, the path or bicycle lane or the lane in which the vehicle is moving.



The bus that transports children/students

Organized transport for children and students

The driver of the vehicle that moves **behind the vehicle** that transports children, namely students, and the driver of the vehicle that comes across the road with a traffic lane designated for traffic in one direction, **must stop** when the vehicle that transports children is stopped on the road while children enter or exit that vehicle.

Stop bus



When approaching the stop marked for buses, within the urban area, the driver of the vehicle is obliged to reduce the speed and, if necessary, to stop, ***in order to allow the driver of the bus or any other vehicle that performs public transport of passengers to enter traffic***, if the driver of the vehicle carrying out public transport of passengers signals with the direction indicator his intention to change the traffic lane or move from the bus stop to the road.

Entering the bus into traffic



School bus stop

When approaching the school bus stop, the driver of the vehicle must stop the vehicle if the bus driver at the stop has signaled for the bus to stop.

The driver of the vehicle must slow down and, if necessary, stop the vehicle to allow the school bus driver to move onto the road or into the nearest traffic lane if the bus driver signals that he will to do such an action.

School bus stop

ACTIONS WITH THE VEHICLE IN TRAFFIC



It is allowed to overtake two vehicles at the same time

The driver, who on the road or in any other traffic space intends to do any action with a vehicle, such as: entering traffic, lining up, moving the vehicle to the right or left side, changing the traffic lane, overtaking, stopping the vehicle, turning to the right or to the left, turning in a semi-circle, driving the vehicle in reverse and similar, it is allowed to start such an action only if it is previously convinced that it does not endanger or hinder other participants in traffic or does not endanger property.

Before taking actions with a vehicle in traffic, the driver must take care of the vehicle's position, direction and speed of movement.

Obligations of the driver before taking any action



The car has signaled to turn left

Before taking any action in traffic, the driver of the vehicle must clearly and in time warn other traffic participants about his intention, giving a signal by means of direction indicators throughout the time of performing the maneuver and stop it the signal immediately after the action is completed. If there are no direction indicators, the action must be announced by giving the appropriate hand signal.

The driver of the vehicle is obliged to signal with direction indicators even after overtaking and intends to return to the traffic lane in which he moved before overtaking the other vehicle.

ENTERING TRAFFIC

Entering traffic occurs when the vehicle starts to move from a stop that did not result from the circumstances or traffic provisions, or when the vehicle leaves the parking lot on the street, or when it enters the circulating road from the road or surface where public traffic does not take place.



When entering traffic, the driver must take special care and give priority to any other vehicle or other traffic participant.

Access to the circulation road from the dirt road



The driver who enters the paved road from the dirt road must stop the vehicle and remove the mud from the wheels.

Pollution of the road with dirt

VEHICLE MOVEMENT

The driver is forced to drive the vehicle on the right side of the road. For the movement of his vehicle, the driver must use only the road, namely the traffic lane and the designated path for the movement of



that type of vehicle to which the vehicle belongs, except in case of danger.

On any unmarked road with dividing lines, the driver is obliged to drive the vehicle as close as possible to the right edge of the road.

If the lanes on the road are marked, the driver must steer the vehicle through the middle of the traffic lane.

Movement of the car on the right side of the road

Movement in urban areas

On the roads of urban areas with road surfaces in which there are at least two traffic lanes for the movement of vehicles in the same direction, the driver can also use the traffic lane that is not located near the right edge of the road for movement with his own vehicle, if he does not obstruct other vehicles moving behind his vehicle.



Movement in the urban area

The aforementioned provision does not apply to the driver of a vehicle that cannot develop a speed greater than 40 km/h on a flat road, to the driver of a tricycle, quadricycle, tractor, work machine and motor cultivator, except in the part of the road before the intersection or before the other place where the vehicle turns to the left.

On the road for the movement of vehicles in both directions, which has four or more traffic lanes, the driver is not allowed to pass with his vehicle on the road lane that serves for the movement of vehicles from the opposite direction.



Three-lane road in two directions

When there are three lanes of traffic on the two-way road, the middle lane is used depending on the traffic signal. The driver of the vehicle is not allowed to move his vehicle through the traffic lane located near the left edge of the road in the direction of the vehicle's movement.

On the road in which the road lanes are physically separated from each other, the driver is not allowed to move his vehicle through the road lane that serves for the movement of vehicles from the opposite direction.

Movement in reverse

If the driver of the vehicle intends to move in reverse with his vehicle, he can do so in a short part of the road only if he does not obstruct or endanger other traffic participants.

When the driver moves in reverse with the vehicle, he must move on the side of the road on which he moved until then.

When the driver of the vehicle moves in reverse, he must give priority to the vehicles coming behind his vehicle.



Reverse movement is prohibited:

- on highways and motorways,
- at railway crossings,
- in pedestrian crossings,
- in bicycle crossings,
- at invisible intersections and parts of the road with limited visibility,
- during the time with reduced visibility
- where stopping is prohibited, and,
- where road traffic is obstructed and endangered.

SPEED OF MOVEMENT

The driver must adapt the speed of movement to the conditions and view of the road, condition and type of road, technical conditions, atmospheric conditions, vehicle load, traffic density, psychophysical condition and his personal abilities, so that he is able to stop the vehicle in front of any obstacle that may appear in given conditions - within the limits of the field of view, respectively, to be able to act in time.



Driving in atmospheric conditions

The driver is not allowed, without reasonable reasons, to drive the vehicle so slowly as to cause an obstacle or danger to other traffic participants.

When the speed of movement of the vehicle is less than half the speed permitted for that road or that part of it, the driver of that vehicle must turn on all direction indicators, unless he uses a rotating flashing light.

The maximum speed allowed within the urban area



The maximum speed allowed within the urban area is 50 km/h, unless otherwise specified by traffic signs..

Driving within the urban area - two lanes in one direction

The maximum speed allowed outside the urban area



National Road

On the road outside the urban area, the driver is not allowed to move with a vehicle at a speed greater than that set by the traffic sign, and at most

- on a national road with two lanes in one direction with physical separation of the road lanes - **100 km/h**
- on national roads with one lane of traffic in one direction, on regional roads and on local roads - **80 km/h.**

Speed limit



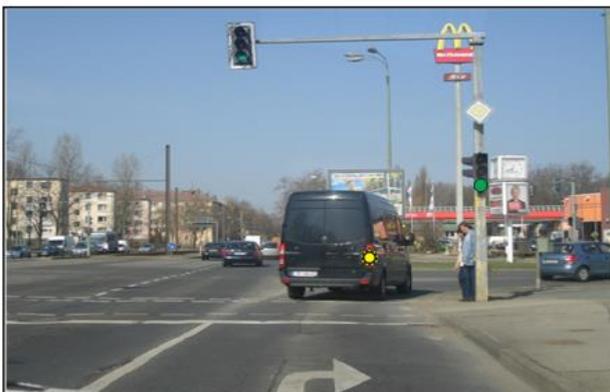
Car towing the camper

The speed of movement according to vehicle categories on other roads, except for highways and motorways, is limited:

- 80 km/h, for vehicles pulling camping trailers
- at 40 km/h, for the classic tractor, as well as for the vehicle that pulls the other broken down vehicle.

When driving a vehicle that tows a camping trailer, a classic tractor, or a vehicle that tows another broken down (defective) vehicle, drivers are obliged to adhere to the speed of movement according to their categories, even on the road on which the rules of traffic or with a traffic sign, higher speed is allowed.

Drivers of vehicles that have a speed limit according to the vehicle category, are obliged to place the speed limit sign on the back of the vehicle, in a visible place. This also applies to vehicles that cannot move at a speed greater than 30 km/h.



TURNING

The driver of the vehicle turning to the right must make the turn by moving through the edge of the traffic lane that extends along the right edge of the road surface, unless otherwise designated by the traffic sign on the road.

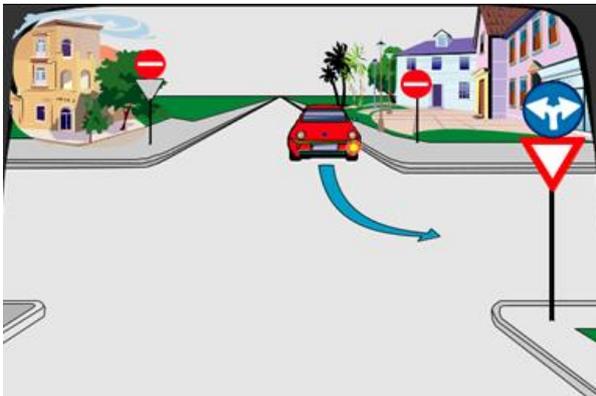
Right turn

When turning right, the driver is obliged to let the vehicles moving from his right side through the traffic lane for public transport vehicles.



The driver of the vehicle turning left must make the turn through the extreme left lane of traffic that lies near the center line and through the intended or marked arc that connects the two center lines of the side surfaces of the road, unless by traffic sign is defined differently.

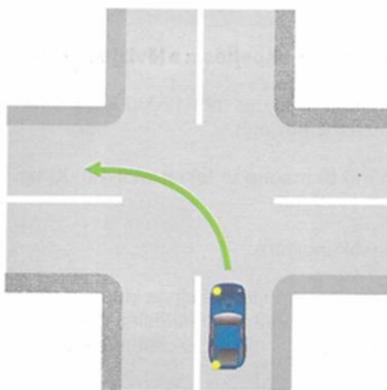
Turn left



The median turn on a one-way road is made through the traffic lane that extends along the left edge of the road in one-way traffic, unless otherwise specified by a traffic sign on the road.

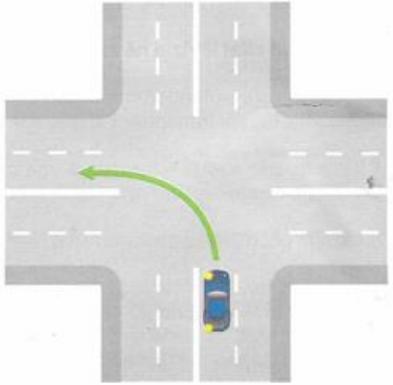
Left turn onto one way street

The rules for turning do not apply if the dimensions of the vehicle do not allow turning according to this rule.

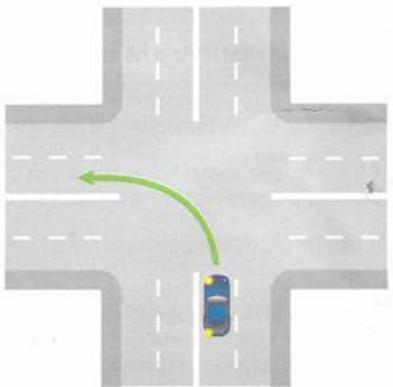


Left turn on road with traffic in both directions.

Left turn with one lane



Left turn on two-way road with multiple lanes of traffic.

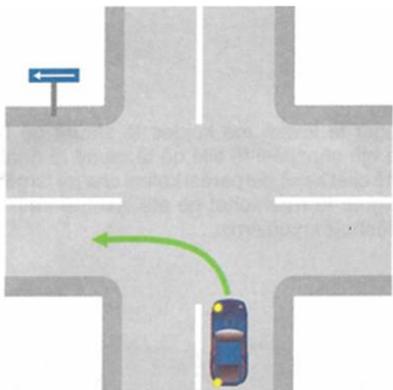


Turning onto a two-way road with many lanes of traffic.

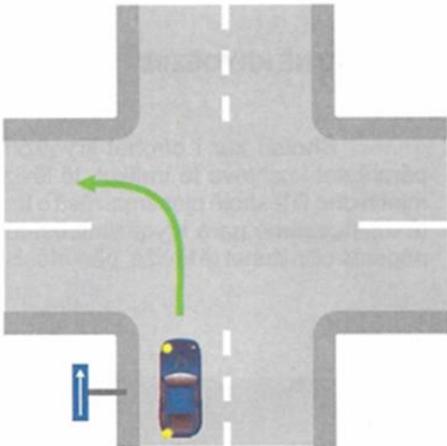


*Left turn from multi-lane carriageway to multi-lane carriageway.
Left turn on a one-way street on a one-way street*

Left turn on one-way street on one-way street



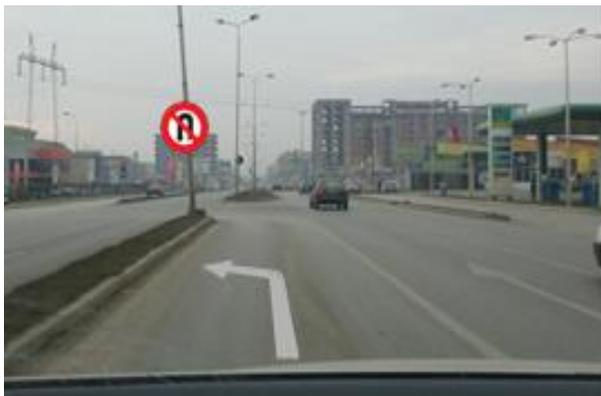
Left turn onto two-way street onto one-way street



Left turn on a one-way street on a two-way street

U-turn

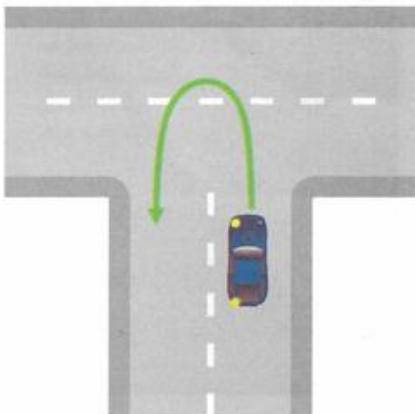
U-turn – turning the vehicle 180 degrees from the previous direction of movement in order to change the direction of movement.



The driver is not allowed to make a u-turn with a vehicle:

- in tunnels, on bridges,
- in underpasses and overpasses,
- in the conditions of reduced visibility, i.e. insufficient field of view of the road,
- on the part of the road with insufficient width,
- if on the way back you pass on the raised surface of the road,
- on a one-way street,
- where it is prohibited with a traffic sign.

U-turn is prohibited



U-turn at T-intersectin

TRAFFIC AT THE INTERSECTION

When the driver of the vehicle approaches the intersection, he must move with increased caution in order to adapt to the traffic conditions at the intersection and to understand how to regulate the traffic at the intersection.

When the vehicle driver approaches the intersection, he is obliged to move at such a speed that he can stop and let the traffic participants who have the right of way pass through the intersection.

The driver of the vehicle is obliged, at a sufficient distance before the intersection, to take the direction of the vehicle in the traffic lane through which he must leave the intersection.

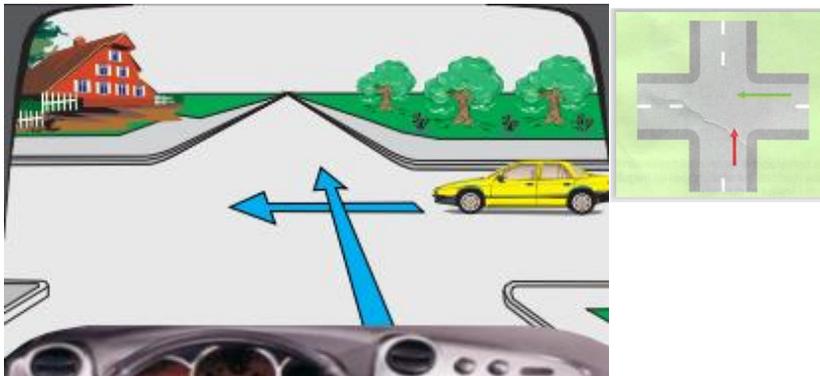


Traffic at intersection

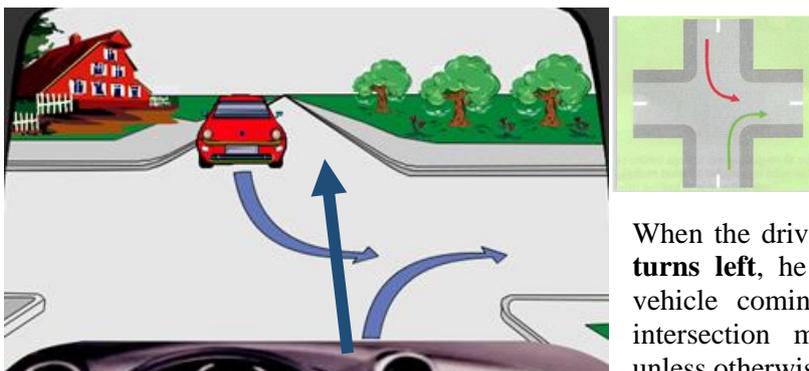
The driver is not allowed to enter the intersection if the traffic density is such that if he wants to stop at the intersection or pedestrian crossing, he will obstruct or disable the traffic of vehicles coming from the side streets of the intersection or the movement of pedestrians.

Right-hand rule

When approaching an intersection of equal importance, when the intersection is not regulated by traffic signs, the driver of the vehicle must be especially careful and give priority to the vehicle coming from his right side (rule of the right side right).

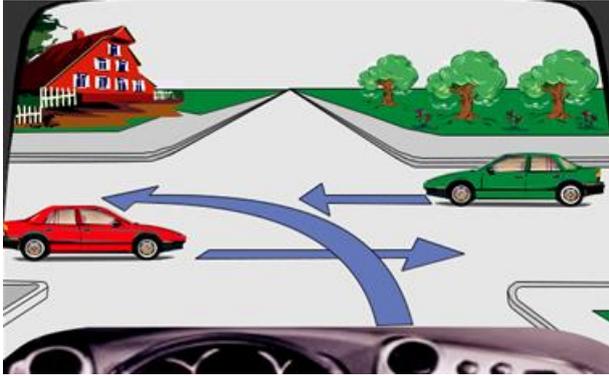


The yellow car has the right of way



When the driver of the vehicle at the intersection **turns left**, he is obliged to give priority to the vehicle coming from the opposite side at the intersection moving straight or turning right, unless otherwise specified by the traffic signs.

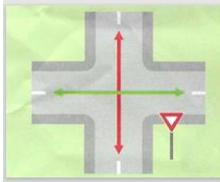
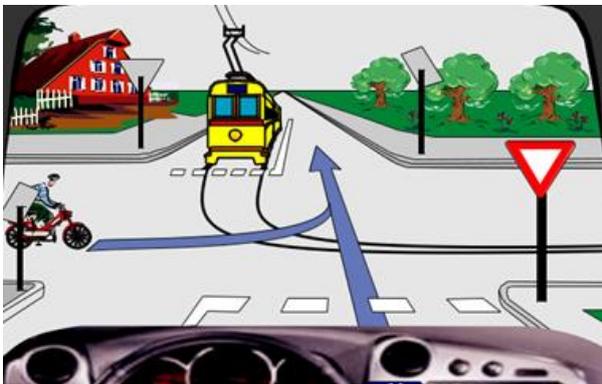
The red car turns left - moves last



The order of passage at this intersection is as following:
Green car, me, the red car.

Right-hand rules apply

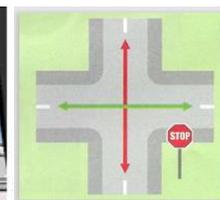
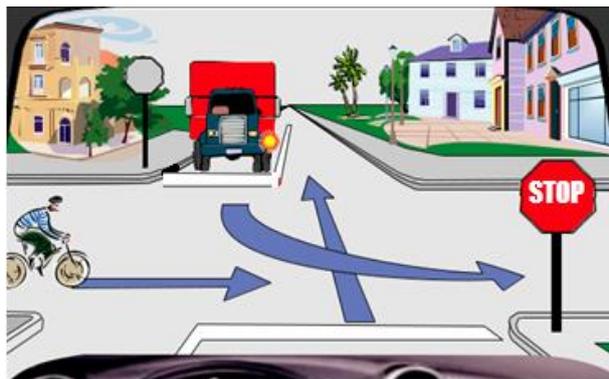
Intersection regulated with traffic signs



The right-hand rule does not apply to the vehicle moving across the tracks, which has the right-of-way in all cases, **unless otherwise specified by a traffic sign.**

Queue at this intersection: moped, tram, me.

The tram must give priority over the moped



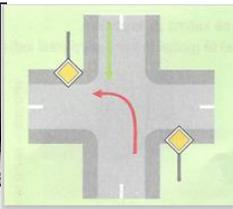
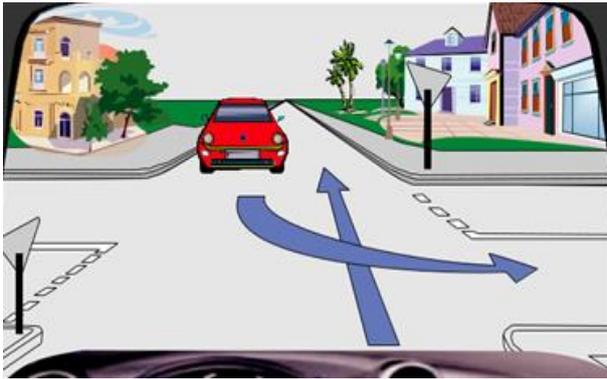
The driver of the vehicle entering the road with right of way is obliged to give right of way to all the vehicles traveling on that road.

The order of passage at this intersection is as following:

The cyclist, me, the truck.

I have to stop before the STOP sign

The right-hand rule applies even if vehicles move through the secondary road in case their movements are interrupted.

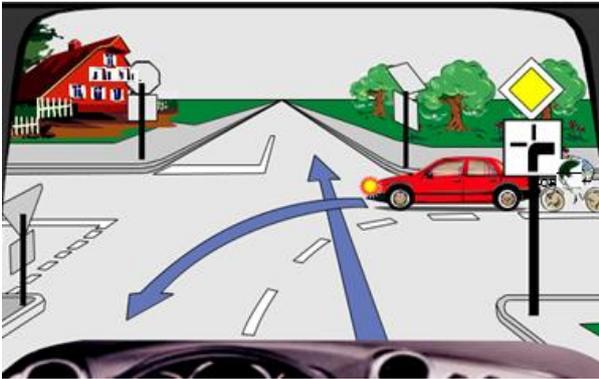


When the vehicles moving at the intersection on the road with right-of-way from the opposite direction, in case their movements are interrupted, the right-hand rule applies.

I move before the red car

Extension of road with right of way

In the decision of the regulation of the regulation of the border with the traffic sign - insistently, the vehicles moving on the main roads are mainly stretch.



The red car and the cyclist have tolls.

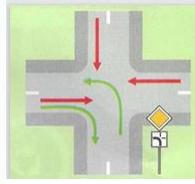
The extension of-way stretch is on the right



At this intersection, the green car moves along the right-of-way (main) road.

The green car has the right of way.
I move on the secondary road (secondary).

The green car has the right of way



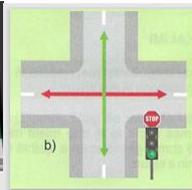
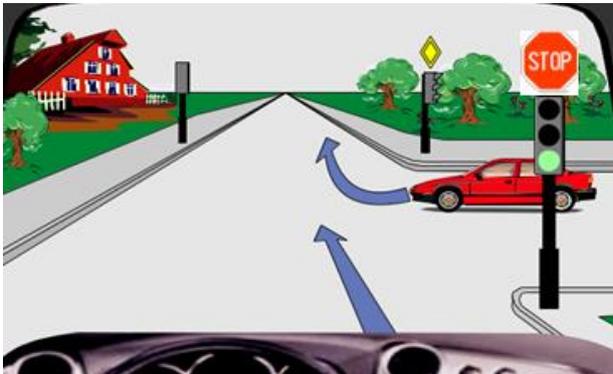
At this intersection I move along the right-of-way.

I move first

The driver of the vehicle who enters the road from the surface on which public traffic does not take place, whether it is a dirt road, yard, warehouse, factory or similar, must give priority to all vehicles moving on the road where he enters then when this road is not marked as a road with priority of passage.

Intersection regulated by traffic lights

At an intersection regulated by traffic lights, the driver acts according to the meaning of the light on the traffic lights, even if it is contrary to the right-hand rule or traffic signs that regulate the priority of passage.



At this intersection, traffic is regulated by traffic lights, which means that the "STOP" traffic sign is not respected.

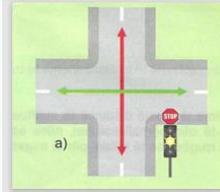
I resume without stopping



I have to stop before the intersection

Among the vehicles that at the intersection with traffic lights at the same time have free passage, the right-hand rule applies.

At this intersection, the meaning of the traffic lights and not the traffic sign is respected.



The flashing yellow light does not regulate the right of way - the STOP sign is respected.

I have to stop before the STOP sign

Roundabout

At the intersection with a roundabout, the same rules apply as at other intersections.

Roundabout intersection with one lane of traffic for one direction does not present any difficulties, as the entrance and all exits are made from only one lane of traffic.

At the roundabout with two lanes for one direction, the far right lane of traffic is used for the first and second exit, while the left lane is used for the second, third exit and for changing the direction of movement.

The driver must follow the rules when driving at a roundabout with two lanes for one direction, as shown in the following figure:



The first and second output - the trajectory of the movement in blue.

The second, third exit and change of direction of movement in red.

Roundabout with two lanes for one direction

At a roundabout intersection with three or more lanes of traffic in one direction, entrances and exits are made according to traffic signals.

Police regulated intersection

When the intersection is regulated by a policeman, the traffic participants must act according to the policeman's orders and signs, even if their meaning differs from the right-hand rule, traffic signs or the meaning of the traffic lights.

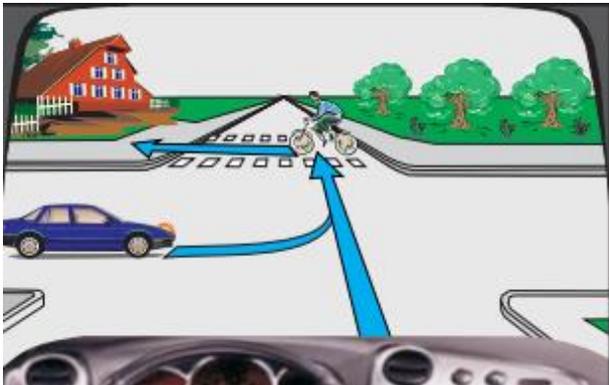


Policed intersection

The yellow car, even though it has a red light at the traffic light, continues to move because according to the position of the policeman, it has the right of way.

Bicycle crossing

The driver of the vehicle approaching the crossing designated for bicycles must be especially careful and give priority to the cyclist who is in the crossing.



The cyclist has the right of way

The cyclist has the right of way and moves first at the intersection, then I move second (right-hand rule), and the blue car moves last.



The bicycle has the right of way

The driver of the vehicle who, in the case of turning the vehicle, cuts the path or lane for bicycles, must give priority to vehicles moving through the lane or path for bicycles.

OPPOSING TRAFFIC

Opposing traffic - crossing with a road vehicle next to another vehicle moving from the opposite direction on the same road.

The driver is obliged to keep a safe lateral distance between his vehicle and the vehicle or other traffic participant that is passing in front and, if necessary, to avoid on the right side of the road or to stop to enable passing. safe.

When the passing of vehicles is impossible as a result of road works, as a result of a stopped vehicle or any other obstacle on the road, the driver of the vehicle that has the obstacle in his direction of movement must stop to give priority to the vehicle coming from the opposite side of the road.



The vehicle coming from opposite direction must stop until we cross the road.

Opposing traffic arranged with traffic signs



*I will stop.
The vehicle coming in front has the right of way*

Opposing traffic arranged with traffic signs

When at the intersection the vehicles come from opposite directions (opposing traffic) and turn left, they have the center of the intersection on their right side.

Opposing traffic on the road with a longitudinal slope

On sloping roads, where opposing traffic is difficult or impossible, the driver of the vehicle moving downhill must stop and position himself as close as possible to the edge of the road, in order to enable the vehicle moving uphill to pass. The driver of the vehicle moving uphill must stop his vehicle if there is a suitable place in front of him to stop, to enable him to safely pass the vehicle moving downhill.

On a sloped road where opposing traffic is difficult or impossible, and one of the vehicles is forced to move backwards in order to facilitate traffic, it must do so:

- any vehicle which meets the vehicle towing the attached vehicle,
- the light vehicle which meets the vehicle of the highest category,
- the vehicle that moves downwards, if the vehicles are of the same category.



Opposing traffic on the road with a longitudinal slope

OVERTAKING

Overtaking - passing by another road vehicle moving in the same direction.

Before starting overtaking, the driver must make sure that:

- there is sufficient field of view and space to perform the action of overtaking without hindering and endangering other road traffic participants,
- the driver of the vehicle moving behind him has not started the overtaking action.



Good view of the road.

Overtaking is allowed

- the driver who is in the vehicle in front of him in the same traffic lane has not signaled that he intends to overtake another vehicle, change the direction of movement or change the traffic lane



Overtaking is not allowed

- there is sufficient space on the road for complete overtaking, taking into account the difference between its speed and the vehicle being overtaken, as well as the distance and speed of the vehicles coming from the opposite side;
- after overtaking, he will not make dangerous maneuvers and return as soon as possible to the traffic lane in which he moved before overtaking, without obstructing or endangering the vehicle he is overtaking

Side safety distance

- During overtaking, the driver of the vehicle must exercise special care and keep a safe lateral distance to the vehicle he is overtaking or to other traffic participants.



In case of overtaking the two-wheeled vehicle or the pedestrian column, the lateral safety distance must be at least 1 meter.

Even Overtaking the bicycle - lateral distance of at least 1 m

Overtaking rules



Overtaking the vehicle is done from the left side, but it can also be done from the right side:

- when the other vehicle, which is in front of the vehicle in the same direction, has taken a position on the road near the left edge of the lane and its driver gives a signal to turn to the left side,

Overtaking is done from the right side



- vehicle on rails located in the middle of the road, if there is a traffic lane between that vehicle and the right edge of the road.

Overtaking is done from the right side

Obligations of the driver whose vehicle is overtaken

The driver, who has been given a signal that the vehicle behind him is intending to overtake the vehicle from his left side, must adhere to these rules:

- must move his vehicle to the right side of the road,
- he is not allowed to increase the speed while he is being overtaken.



Overtaking is done from the left side

Overtaking is prohibited:

- in places where it is prohibited by traffic signs,
- directly in front of the railway crossing,
- on the crossing or on the tracks at the same level,
- directly in front of and in the pedestrian crossing and in the cyclist crossing,
- on the acceleration bar, on the deceleration bar, on the mandatory stop lane,
- before and on the side of the road, before and on an invisible turn,



Overtaking is not allowed - one lane of traffic in one direction

- one lane of traffic in one direction,



Overtaking is allowed - two lanes of traffic in one direction

- except on the circular road that has at least two traffic lanes for vehicle movement in one direction.



It is allowed to pass with a vehicle beyond the full uninterrupted longitudinal line only in cases where overtaking is done near vehicles without an engine and near vehicles with a motor action that do not develop a speed of more than 30 km/h, such as tractors, motor cultivators, mopeds, etc.

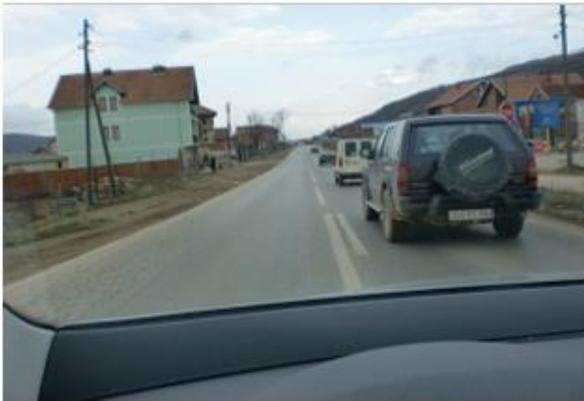
Overtaking of the motor cultivator is allowed



Overtaking is prohibited in the tunnel, unless there are two or more lanes of traffic in one direction.

Overtaking is allowed

Overtaking of the following vehicles is prohibited:



- vehicles under escort and with priority of passage when
 - they are in intervention,
 - of the vehicle convoy,
 - of the vehicle which has stopped or is being stopped
- due to allowing pedestrians on the road.

Convoy of vehicles

Overtaking is also prohibited in the following situations:

- if this action will jeopardize traffic safety or obstruct traffic from the opposite direction,
- if after overtaking or bypassing, the vehicle cannot return to the traffic lane from which it moved before without hindering or endangering other traffic participants.

Overtaking at the intersection

The driver is not allowed to overtake the other vehicle directly before the intersection and at the intersection which is not a roundabout, except in the following situations:

- when the other vehicle which is in front of the vehicle turns left, and is overtaken from the right side,
- when overtaking another vehicle turning right, with its own vehicle it does not cross the section of the road provided for traffic from the opposite direction; when the vehicle moves on the right-of-way road,
- at an intersection where traffic is regulated by traffic lights or by an authorized person.

The driver of the vehicle is allowed to overtake the bicycle, moped or motorcycle without a side trailer directly before the intersection and at the intersection which is not a roundabout.

Movement in parallel rows



Movement in parallel rows

On the road in which there are at least two lanes of traffic intended for the circulation of vehicles moving in the same direction and in which there is a convoy of vehicles, the driver is not allowed to pass from one lane to the other lane. The driver can release the strip he is in only in cases where he is positioned to turn to the left or right side, or to park the vehicle.

On the roads within the urban area according to the conditions mentioned above, the faster movement of the vehicle in one lane than in the other lane, as well as passing next to the slowly moving vehicle that does not use the extreme right traffic lane, is not considered overtaking.

Passing

By passing we mean passing by another stopped or parked vehicle, or by an object located in the traffic lane through which the road vehicle is moving.

If there is a pedestrian island in the middle of the road, or there is a marked space for vehicle parking, or there is any other surface that is not designated for vehicle traffic, or there is any other object or mechanism, - then the driver of the vehicle should bypass them from the right side.



Passing from both sides

If the surfaces, objects or mechanisms are located in the middle of the one-way road, the driver of the vehicle can bypass them from the right or left side, unless otherwise determined by traffic signs.

LIGHT AND SOUND WARNING SIGNALS

The driver of the vehicle must give sound or light signals when necessary to warn other participants about the danger on the road.

Sound warning signals

The driver is obliged to use the sound warning signals when required by the need of traffic safety, and especially as follows:

- on roads outside the urban area, to warn the other traffic participant who wants to overtake or pass, where failure to give this signal would risk causing a traffic accident,
- if there are children near the road who do not pay attention to the traffic.

Warning light signals

- From the first dusk to full dawn, the driver of the vehicle, instead of the sound signal for warning, as a rule uses the warning signal with lights. The vehicle driver can use this signal even in the urban area, while overtaking the other vehicle.
- The light warning signal is given by using alternating low and high beams.

Turning on of all indicators

The driver of the vehicle on public roads is obliged to turn on all direction indicators - if they are installed in the vehicle, as follows:

- during the time of entry or exit of passengers,
- if you warn other traffic participants about the traffic danger,
- during the time of very difficult visibility, as a result of dense fog, smoke and the like,
- if it is the last vehicle stopped in the convoy which is stopped on the road outside the urban area, unless the convoy is stopped to act according to the provisions or traffic signs,
- while driving backwards,
- if you stop on a circulating road, except in the case of parking in the marked place, namely to act according to the rules or traffic signs.

STOPPING AND PARKING

According to traffic rules, the driver is not allowed to stop and park the vehicle in the place where it would endanger the safety of other traffic participants or would hinder the normal development of the traffic of vehicles and pedestrians.

The driver who stops or parks the vehicle on a public road is obliged to stop it, i.e. park it as close as possible to the right corner of the circulating road surface.

In case of stopping or parking the vehicle on the road outside the urban area, the vehicle must be stopped or parked outside the circulation road.

The driver who was forced to stop the vehicle on the tracks, is forced to immediately remove it from the tracks, or if it is not possible to take all the measures in order to notify the person driving the vehicle on the tracks in time.

Parking on the sidewalk



It is allowed to park the vehicle on the sidewalk if the width of the sidewalk for the free movement of pedestrians is at least 1.6 meters and it must not be near the right edge of the circulation road and marked with road traffic signs.

Parking on the sidewalk is prohibited in this situation

The driver can park his vehicle in the places located in the middle of the road surface, only when these places are marked as parking places with road traffic signs.

Places where it is prohibited to stop and park the vehicle

It is prohibited to stop the vehicle in the following places:

- in an invisible curve and on the road,
- in the tunnel, underpass and overpass, on the bridge,
- at the intersection and at a distance of less than 5 meters from the nearest edge of the cross road,



- at the pedestrian crossing, at the bicycle crossing, as well as at a distance of less than 5 m in front of such crossing.

Stopping and parking the car is prohibited



- on the bike path and lane,
- at the bus stop,
- if the vehicle would cover the traffic sign or signal at a distance of less than 10 meters,
- on roads where the road lanes are physically separated between them, only if permitted by Traffic signs,
- on the pedestrian path,
- on the left side of the road, with the exception of stopping or parking within the urban area on the

- one direction road;
- in the dividing strip between road lanes,
- in the place reserved for parking the vehicle for persons with disabilities,
- on the sidewalk, except where parking is allowed,



Stopping and parking the car is prohibited

- in the part of the road where the width of free passage from the stopped or parked vehicle to the line full longitudinal middle marked on the road would be less than 3 meters,



Stopping and parking the car is prohibited

- respectively to the other end of the road less than 4 meters.

Parking of vehicles is prohibited in the following places:

- in the place where there is an entrance or exit from the garage, from the gate, or similar and where it can obstruct the traffic,
- in the place where it causes an obstacle for the other means of transport to park or to leave the parking lot,



Parking is prohibited

- at a distance of less than 15 meters before or behind the bus stop or the traffic sign marking this stop;



- on the covers of the water supply network, sewerage or other municipal service networks, or similar.

Parking is prohibited



Parking the vehicle in the basement is done in the following way;

- the parking brake is pulled
 - *the gear shifter is put in position for movement backwards (reverse;*
 - *the wheels turn to the right side*

Car parking in the downhill



Parking the vehicle in the uphill is done in the following way;

- *the parking brake is pulled,*
- *transmission shifted to the first gear,*
- *the wheels are turned to the left side.*

Car parking in uphill

DEFECTIVE VEHICLE

The driver must mark the stop of the car when it is stopped on the circulation road due to breakdown, accident or for any other reason, only in the place where stopping and parking are prohibited according to the rules provided.

The stop of the vehicle must be marked by turning on all direction indicators (if all direction indicators are not working turn on the position lights if available) and place the safety triangle in front of the stopped vehicle.

Warning triangle is placed as follows:



Warning triangle outside the urban area

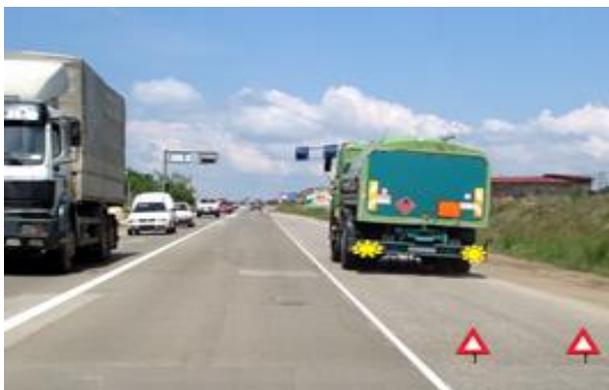
- within the urban area at a distance of at least **10 meters**,
- outside the urban area on national, regional roads and premises outside the urban area, at a distance of **30 up to 50 meters**,



Safety triangle in highway

- on highways and motorways at a distance of at least **100 meters**.

Marking the vehicle with a defect is mandatory during the entire time the vehicle is stopped.



Warning triangle

The convoy of vehicles, the group of vehicles and the vehicles that carry dangerous materials, when they are defective, two safety triangles are placed, according to the rules noted above.

If the vehicle is stopped behind the curve, the warning triangle is placed in front of the curve.

If the driver is outside his vehicle on the circulation road, he is obliged to wear the reflective vest.

Towing a broken down or defective vehicle

The driver of the vehicle can tow the other vehicle, except for attached vehicles, only if the other vehicle cannot move on its own due to breakdown or lack of any part.

The broken-down vehicle can be towed with a rope or rigid equipment, leaning or hanging on the towing vehicle.

Obligations during the towing of the defective vehicle

In the towed vehicle as a result of the breakdown, the transportation of persons is prohibited.

The towed vehicle must be connected to the towing vehicle, in such a way as to exclude the possibility of their disconnection during movement.



Towing the broken down car

During the towing of the defective vehicle, ***both vehicles*** must be marked with the ***warning triangle***. On the towing vehicle, the triangle is placed ***on the front***, while on the towed vehicle, ***on the rear***.

In both vehicles, during towing of the defective vehicle, all direction indicators must be lit, if they are installed in the vehicle, if the vehicle does not have all direction indicators installed, it is obliged to turn them on position lights.

It is prohibited to tow the defective vehicle with a rope as follows:

- if its braking and steering system is out of order,
- if for the operation of the braking system of the towed vehicle, it is necessary for the engine to work, while the engine is out of order.

It is prohibited to tow the vehicle with a rigid hitch connection as follows:

- the vehicle that has the steering system out of order (defect),
- the vehicle which is heavier than the towing vehicle, if the towing vehicle does not have the working brake in order.

Conditions for towing the broken down vehicle during reduced visibility

During reduced (difficult) visibility, it is allowed to tow the broken vehicle only if the red lights for marking the vehicle are lit behind, i.e. position lights, or if towing is done by the vehicle which uses the rotating yellow flashing light.

USE OF LIGHTS IN TRAFFIC

The vehicle participating in road traffic must have at least two white lights in the front and two red lights in the back:

- when the vehicle tows one or two attached vehicles, at least two red lights must be on at the rear of the last attached vehicle

The vehicle that participates in road traffic must have in order: the lighting system (low beams, high beams, fog lights, reverse lights), the signaling system (turn signals, brake lights,) of the position (gauge, table lights, and the like).

Vehicles must not have their parking or position lights on as following:

- stopped or parked vehicle on the illuminated part of the road that is clearly visible from a sufficient distance,
- stopped or parked vehicle in certain places on the road or off the road, or on roads with low traffic intensity.

Use of lights

To illuminate the road, the driver of the vehicle uses high beams.

Low beams for street lighting are used in the following cases:



High beams should not be used as follows

- during opposite traffic passing, when the other vehicle comes in front and when one of the drivers of the vehicle switches off the high beams and turns on the low beams,

- in the vicinity of the vehicle that moves along the rails, of the vehicle that is sailing or similar,



Low beams should be used as follows

- when there is a possibility of obstructing the driver of the vehicle in front from behind,

- while passing by the organized line of pedestrians.

Lights when driving through fog

When there is fog, the driver of the vehicle must have low beams on or fog lights on in the vehicle, or both of these lights at the same time.



Rear fog lights

Fog lights are allowed to be used only when there is fog or in case of reduced (difficult) visibility.

The front fog lights can be **white or yellow**, while the rear can be **red**.

When visibility improves, the driver of the vehicle must stop these lights immediately.



Front fog lights

When driving through fog, pedestrians and vehicles that do not have their own lighting may not be noticed in time.



The driver of the vehicle must have low beams or daytime running lights on during the entire driving time.

Daytime driving lights

It is mandatory to turn on the lights while driving

Position lights

During the entire time of movement, the vehicle must also have the position lights on, in addition to the usual lights for road lighting, respectively those special for fog.

DISTANCE BETWEEN VEHICLES

The driver of the vehicle is obliged to keep the safety distance when moving behind the other vehicle, taking into account the speed of movement, the condition, the type and field of view of the road, the visibility, the atmospheric conditions, the condition of the load, his psychophysical condition, the condition of the system brakes, etc., so as not to jeopardize traffic safety, so that in case the vehicle in front brakes or stops, the driver can stop the vehicle safely.

The distance between vehicles while driving within the urban area must be at least 1 second.



The distance between vehicles while driving outside the urban area must be at least 2 seconds.

Safety distance



The distance between vehicles while driving on slippery roads must be at least 3 seconds.

Safety distance

TRAFFIC RULES FOR CYCLISTS

The cyclist must move on the surface dedicated to these vehicles, if he has to use the circulating rhythm, moving as close as possible to the edge of the right lane at a distance of up to **1 meter**.



Cyclist with reflective vest

When the cyclist is riding on public roads during reduced visibility, he is obliged to have a reflective vest, reflective clothes for cyclists or some light source.

The bicycle must have a white light on the front and a red light, catadiopter with retroreflective material on the back when driving at night and when driving during the day when visibility is difficult. In the crossing for cyclists, the cyclist is forbidden to rush (impetuously) in front of the oncoming vehicle or to slow down and stop the bicycle without reason.

Cyclists younger than 16 must wear a protective helmet while riding.



The movement of cyclists next to each other is prohibited.

Cyclists movement that should not be done

TRAFFIC AT RAILWAY CROSSING

Obligations of the driver while crossing at the railway crossing

At a railway crossing without guards and semi-guards and without signals to warn of the arrival of the train, the driver of the vehicle is obliged to make sure that no vehicle is passing through the railway crossing before crossing the tracks.



The driver must respect the signs that are placed in front of the railway crossing.

Railroad crossing without protection or semi-protected

The driver is prohibited the following:



- to pass by the guards or semi-guards and enter the railway crossing under the circumstances when the lowering of the guards or semi-guards has already started or finished, or when their raising has not been completed,

- enter the railway crossing if the signals, lights or acoustic devices that warn of the arrival of the vehicle on the tracks are on,

Railway crossing with protection or semi-protection

- to pass the vehicle while waiting for the opening of half-barriers or barriers,
- to enter the railway crossing, if there is not enough free space on the other side of it passage to continue the movement.

TRAFFIC ON HIGHWAY AND MOTORWAY

The movement of pedestrians, livestock, non-motorized vehicles, motorized vehicles, and vehicles that due to their construction cannot move at a speed of at least 60 km/h is prohibited.



Traffic on the highway

The driver of the vehicle, who due to the breakdown or for other reasons is obliged to stop the vehicle on the highway, must stop the vehicle on the emergency lane, and must take measures to remove the vehicle from the traffic lane as soon as possible.

Conditions for movement on the highway



Traffic on the highway

On the highway, vehicles must move in the extreme right lane of traffic which is not occupied by vehicles moving in a convoy.

On the highway, it is allowed to change the traffic lane in order to move faster only by crossing the vehicle in the left traffic lane.

It is prohibited to enter the highway of the vehicle that is towing the broken down vehicle.

Driving on a multi-lane highway

On highways with 3 or more lanes of traffic serving for one-way movement of vehicles, the driver of a vehicle with a trailer over 7 meters long can use only 2 lanes of traffic that happened near the right edge of the road surface.

Entering in the highway

The driver who enters the highway with a vehicle must:

- use the lane for acceleration, when that lane exists, giving the corresponding sign with direction indicators and entering the traffic flow in such a way as not to endanger the traffic of vehicles moving along the highway,
- give priority to the other vehicle moving on the highway, if there is no special acceleration lane,

- the driver who moves on the highway with a vehicle must facilitate the entrance to the highway for the other vehicle, leaving free the extreme right lane of traffic and moving in the lane to the left of it, if the movement of other vehicles is not hindered highway.

Exiting the highway with vehicle

The driver who exits the highway must take the position with the vehicle in the extreme right lane of traffic and move to the beginning of the lane for deceleration, if such a lane exists on the highway.

Traffic jam on the highway

In the event of a traffic jam on the highway, vehicles must allow the movement of vehicles with priority of passage and under escort, edging to the right or left of the traffic lane to create free passage space.



The following is prohibited on the highway:

- u-turn,
- moving backwards,
- zigzag movement,
- overtaking at the emergency stop lane,
- Driving at a short distance behind the vehicle moving in front.

TRAFFIC IN THE TUNNEL



Two-lane one-way tunnel

The driver driving through the tunnel is not allowed to: ***stop or park the vehicle, make a U-turn or move backwards.***

The driver of the motorized vehicle while driving through the tunnel must have low beams on for road lighting.

VEHICLES UNDER ESCORT

Escorted vehicles, taking care of the safety of other traffic participants, have the right of way over all other vehicles, except at the intersection where the traffic is regulated by the authorized person.



Vehicles under escort

The vehicle under escort has the right not to comply with traffic regulations, when that vehicle gives red and blue light signals and sound signals of variable intensity, except in cases where such an action would endanger other participants in the traffic.

The driver's behavior towards the escorted vehicles

The driver of the vehicle who meets the vehicle or convoy of vehicles under escort on the road, as well as the driver who is overtaken by the vehicle under escort or the convoy of vehicles under escort, is obliged to stop his vehicle at night instead of the lights long to use short lights to illuminate the road, to strictly adhere to the orders given by the persons escorting the vehicles and to continue the movement only after passing all the vehicles under escort.

Pedestrian's behavior towards escorted vehicles

In order to make possible the unobstructed passage of vehicles under escort, pedestrians are obliged to leave the road until these vehicles pass.

Vehicles with priority of passing



Emergency vehicle \ ambulance

Vehicles with priority of passing are considered:

- *police vehicle,*
- *fire fighters vehicle,*
- *emergency vehicle \ ambulance,*
- *KSF vehicle.*

Vehicles with priority passing in traffic are the vehicles, when with special equipment they give signals with blue light and sound of variable intensity during the intervention.

Driver's behavior towards vehicles with priority of passing

When the driver of the vehicle meets the road or is overtaken by the vehicle with priority of passing, he must give way and, if necessary, stop until the vehicle with priority of passing passes and act according to the order of the person authorized by the vehicle with priority of passing.

Pedestrian behavior towards vehicles with right of way

In order to allow the unobstructed passing of vehicles with priority of passing, pedestrians are obliged to leave the road until these vehicles pass. Devices for providing special signaling with lights and sound with variable intensity have the right to use only the vehicles under escort and with priority of passing.

ROAD SIGNALING

Road signaling includes the following:

- traffic signs/vertical signaling,
- road signs/horizontal signaling,
- traffic lights, and,
- road equipment.

Traffic signs are as follows: danger signs, mandatory signs, warning signs with or without a supplementary table.

Danger signs

Danger signs serve to warn road traffic participants about the danger that threatens them in a certain place, namely on a part of the road, as well as about the nature of this danger.

Shape of danger signs

The danger signs have the shape of an equilateral triangle, except for the Andrew's Cross sign as well as the panel that indicates the proximity of the railway crossing with or without barriers and half barriers.

The distance of placing danger signs

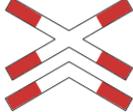
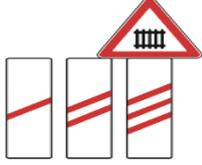
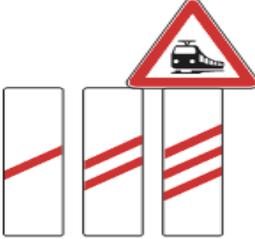
Danger signs are placed outside the urban area at a distance of 150 to 250 m. before the place of danger on the road.

A-Type and content of danger signs:

 Sign "Danger on the Road"	 Sign "Road junction of the same importance" shows the proximity of the junction of roads of equal importance, none of which are priority road crossing	 Signs "secondary road junction with the main road under the right angle"	 signs "about the secondary way to the main road under the straight angle from the left side"
 sign "secondary road	) signs" about the		

<p>connection to the main road under the right corner below the corner toward the right wing "</p>	<p>secondary road to the main road under tight corner from the left</p>	<p>Signs" about the secondary road to the main road towards the corner under the right side "</p>	<p>Sign "turn left" marks the country's proximity to the road where curve - curves are dangerous or road has no enough visibility</p>
 <p>"turn to the right"</p>	 <p>signs "double twist or bend the manifold where the first curves to the left"</p>	 <p>"double twist or turn where the first multiple curves to the right "</p>	 <p>Sign "dangerous downwards"</p>
 <p>sign "upwards of risk"</p>	 <p>Sign "bottleneck"</p>	 <p>sign "bottleneck to the right"</p>	 <p>signs "bottleneck on the left"</p>
 <p>Sign "non-flat road"</p>	 <p>znak "neravan kolovoz" zbog blizine opasnog prevoja puta ili veće izbočine na kolovozu</p>	 <p>znak "neravan kolovoz" zbog blizine opasnog prevoja puta ili veće izbočine na kolovozu</p>	 <p>Sign "slippery road" shows the proximity of part of the way in which the road to different times or in similar conditions has slippery surfaces;uslovima ili sličnim okolnostima ima klizavu površinu;</p>
 <p>Sign "throwing stones" shows the country's proximity to the road where no quarrel compressed sand or gravel is laid on the asphalt road surface, or tiny stones, and that for other traffic participants is additional risk by throwing them;</p>	 <p>Sign "collapsing rocks" shows the proximity of the road where there is danger from falling rocks (collapse) or stones that are on the road. The symbol in the sign can be turned in the opposite side;</p>	 <p>Sign "to achieve illuminated signs - traffic lights"</p>	 <p>Symbol on the sign has lights in a horizontal, red light from the left side, between yellow light and green light on the right side;</p>
 <p>Sign "traffic in both directions"</p>	 <p>Sign "warning (proximity) of the junction with the roundabout" shows the proximity of the junction at which traffic is carried on the roundabout.</p>	 <p>Sign "frost on the road" shows the way in which the risk of sudden frosts;</p>	 <p>Sign "inversion - sliding vehicle" shows the closeness of the place in which there is a danger of slipping - the overthrow of the vehicle;</p>

 <p>Sign "column of vehicles stopped" shows the proximity of part of the road in which under the conditions specified or in different circumstances, exists the risk of the vehicle column stopped on the street;</p>	 <p>Sign » damaged shoulder« shows the proximity of part of the road where along the road is damaged shoulder;</p>	 <p>Sign "warning pedestrians on the road" shows the proximity of part of the way in which the moving pedestrians;</p>	 <p>Sign "warning mark the pedestrian crossing" shows the closeness of the country in which is marked pedestrian crossing. Signs work in grade II retro-reflective;</p>
 <p>Sign "warning of children on the road shows the closeness of the place on the road where children frequently and in large numbers move the road</p>	 <p>Sign "of the airport runway warning" shows the proximity of part of the road where the planes fly low before up in space;</p>	 <p>Sign "tunnel (gallery)» shows the proximity of the road tunnel or gallery;</p>	 <p>Sign "side winds" shows the proximity of part of the road on which often the side winds blow;</p>
 <p>Sign "fire hazard" marks territory (space) in which there is risk of fire. The symbol of the lighted match at the sign is yellow, while the symbol of fire, the red color;</p>	 <p>Sign "warning of bicycles on the road" shows the place's proximity to the road, in which the bicycles often move, or are on the road, from side roads or in the path of bicycles.</p>	 <p>Sign "drawbridge" marks the proximity of the place in which the road passes over the bridge driving. The symbol of water at the sign is: two lines of blue undulations;</p>	 <p>Sign "proximity of the coast" shows the closeness of the place in which the road is on the shore. The symbol of water at the sign is: two lines of blue undulations;</p>
 <p>signs "tram road" shows the closeness of the place in which the road passes beyond the tram level;</p>	 <p>She Sign "animals on the road" shows that proximity in which pets with supervisory, go way beyond or move along the road. Symbol of the sign may be different depending on the type of animal;</p>	 <p>Sign "beast on the road" shows the proximity of particular risk to which the beasts often cross the road.</p>	 <p>Sign-of the insured railway crossing shows the distance beyond the railway crossing which is provided with barriers and half barriers:</p>

 <p>Sign "without providing railway crossing", the road beyond the railway crossing barriers and barriers half shows the proximity of the road beyond the railway crossing at which is not provided with half barriers and barriers.</p>	 <p>. Sign »Andrew Cross" marks the place where the road passes over the railway at half barriers</p>	 <p>barriers with a pair of rails, or with two or more binary.</p>	 <p>Sign-panels of the proximity of the insured railway crossing shows the distance beyond the railway crossing which is provided with barriers and half barriers:</p>
 <p>Sign-panels of the proximity of the railway crossing without providing shows the distance of the road crossing beyond the railway crossing which is not provided with barriers and half barriers:</p>	 <p>Sign "works on the road" shows the closeness of the place where the works are carried out on the road:</p>		

B - Mandatory signs

Mandatory signs inform road traffic participants about the prohibitions, restrictions and obligations that you must adhere to.

Mandatory show the road, namely the part of the road where traffic is prohibited, restrictions and obligations.

The shape of mandatory signs

Mandatory signs have the shape of a circle, except for the "**Triangle**" sign - intersection with the main road and **STOP** - mandatory stop.

Placement of mandatory signs

Mandatory signs are placed directly in the place where traffic participants are obliged to comply with the orders indicated by traffic signs.

Validity of traffic signs

Mandatory sign is valid until the first intersection, until it is canceled with a sign or a supplementary table.

The clear order provided in the prohibition and restriction or obligation sign placed at the entrance of the urban area on the same pole where the urban area sign is placed applies to the entire territory of the

urban area, if on certain roads or part of the road in the urban area it is not defined otherwise with any mandatory signs.

B-Type and content of cut Mandatory signs::

 <p>sign »crossing with road with right-of-way«»</p>	 <p>the sign "crossing with the road with the right of way"" which indicates the proximity of the intersection where the driver must yield the right of way to all vehicles moving on the road he encounters;</p>	 <p>sign »no traffic in both directions « ,</p>	 <p>sign »prohibition of traffic in one direction</p>
 <p>sign »no traffic for all motorized vehicles, except for motorcycles without a trailer« , which indicates a road, i.e. a part of the road on which traffic is prohibited for all motorized vehicles, except for motorcycles without a trailer and bicycles with a motor / mopeds on two wheels</p>	 <p>. the sign "traffic ban for goods vehicles-trucks", which indicates a road, that is, a part of the road on which traffic for goods vehicles is prohibited. If the sign referred to in paragraph 1 of this point is accompanied by an additional sign on which the maximum permissible weight of the vehicle is marked"</p>	 <p>sign »no traffic for trucks, »</p>	 <p>sing » traffic prohibited for tankers"</p>
 <p>Sign "stop traffic for vehicles that carry explosive or easily inflammable substances", shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that carry explosives or easily flammable materials.</p>	 <p>Sign "stop traffic for vehicles that carry hazardous materials" , shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited for vehicles that carry hazardous materials</p>	 <p>. Sign "stop traffic for all motor vehicles which pull the combined vehicles", shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited on all motor vehicles which pull combined vehicles;</p>	 <p>Sign "stop traffic for transporting vehicles which pull the combined vehicles", shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is stopped for transporting vehicles which pull the combined vehicles;</p>
 <p>Sign "traffic stop for tractors" , shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is</p>	 <p>Sign "traffic ban for motorcycles" shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is</p>	 <p>Sign "stop traffic for Moped , shows the road, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited on Moped with</p>	 <p>Sign "traffic stop for bicycle"</p>

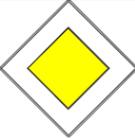
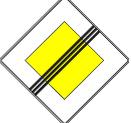
stopped for tractors;	prohibited for motorcycles and motor vehicles with three wheels. Symbol of signs may be in the form of a motored vehicle with three wheels;	two or three wheels. Symbol of signs may be in the shape of a motored vehicle with three wheels;	
 Sign "traffic stop and Moped" , shows the road, respectively the way in which the traffic is prohibited for bicycle and Moped;	 Sign "traffic stop for cart" , shows the path, respectively the way in which traffic is prohibited on the cart;	 Sign "traffic stop for trolley"	 Sign "stop traffic for all motor vehicles"
 Sign "traffic stop for pedestrians"	 Sign "traffic stop for vehicles that exceed a certain width"«određenu visinu»	 Sign "traffic ban on vehicles on which exceed a certain height"	 Sign "traffic stop for the vehicles which exceed the prescribed amount"
 Sign "traffic stop for the vehicles which exceed the axle load specified"	 Sign "traffic stop for the vehicles which exceed a certain length"	 Sign "smaller distance between vehicles in motion"	 Sign "left turn prohibition"
 Sign »right turn prohibition«	 Sign "U turn ban"	 Sign "speed limit" indicates the place or the way in which vehicles are not allowed to move (km / h) more than expected to sign:	 Sign "to stop all excess vehicles except motorcycle without side trailer"
 Sign "excess ban for transporting vehicles-trucks"	 Sign "stop crossing without stopping - customs"	 Sign "stop crossing without stopping" Police shows the proximity of the police where the vehicle must be stopped:	 Sign "stop crossing without the road stopping payments" shows the closeness of the place where the vehicle should stop paying for the road.
 Sign "prohibition of providing the acoustic signs (sound)" shows the	 Sign "priority passage for vehicles from the opposite direction" indicates prohibition of entry of the vehicle on	 Sign "stopping is prohibited" shows the side of the road where it is prohibited to stop the vehicle:	 Sign "parking ban" shows the side of the road where vehicle parking is prohibited:

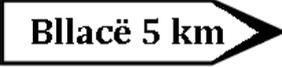
path or part of the road signs that prohibits the granting of acoustic signs except in case of imminent danger;	the narrow part of the road before passing vehicles from the opposite direction:		
 Sign "alternate parking" shows the side of the street where parking is prohibited in the days to.;	 Sign "alternate parking" shows the side of the street where parking is prohibited in a couple days.	 Sign "stop shooting" shows the space next to the road where is prohibited photographing, recording, mapping and similar;	 Sign "the lowest speed allowed"
 Sign "winter equipment" shows the part of the road in which motor vehicles except motorcycles must have winter equipment provided during winter conditions;	 Sign "bicycle path" shows the path in which must move the bike;	 Sign "Pedestrian path" shows a pedestrian path built where they should move, and is prohibited the movement of other traffic participants;	 Sign "obliged direction") shows the directions in which the vehicle must be moving;
 Sign "obliged direction"	 Sign "obliged direction right"	 Signs »compulsory left turn«	 Signs »compulsory left turn«
 Signs »compulsory right«	 Signs "obligatory semicircular return"	 Signs "right and left are required"	 Signs » it is obligatory straight and right"
 Signs »right and left allowed«	 Sign "bypass to the right"	 Sign "bypass to the left"	 circumventing the obligation"
			 traffic at roundabout

C-Warning signs

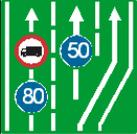
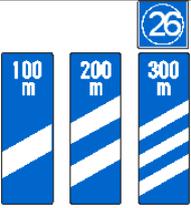
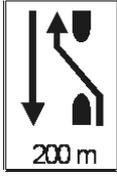
Warning signs provide traffic participants with the necessary notices about the road they are moving on and other notices that may be useful (interruption of the validity of mandatory signs, various services, etc.), as well as for orientation of traffic.

Form and content of warning signs:

 <p>Sign »priority passing in relation to vehicles from the opposite direction warns the driver that in the narrow part of the road has priority over vehicles coming from the opposite side;</p>	 <p>Marked pedestrian pass« sign</p>	 <p>Sign »bicycle pass «</p>	 <p>Sign marked pedestrian and bicycle pass indicates the section on the road where marked pedestrian crossing, marked bicycle crossing or marked pedestrian and bicycle crossing is located, respectively;</p>
 <p>Sign "children on the street, shows the place on the road in which children move frequently or in large numbers.</p>	 <p>Sign »underpass or overpass for pedestrians" sign placed directly only before the place for pedestrians, or on it;</p>	 <p>Sign »road with traffic in one direction warns traffic participants for one-way street. Can be written inscription on the sign itself - the arrow "one direction":</p>	 <p>Sign "priority road crossing"</p>
 <p>Sign "the end of the priority road crossing"</p>	 <p>Sign "bumps in the road" indicates the place where the equipment placed on calming (slowing) traffic.</p>	 <p>Sign "the end of excess" shows the place where ends prohibition of excess on all motor vehicles except motorcycles without side trailer.</p>	 <p>Sign "ban on transporting excess - truck"</p>
 <p>Sign "end of the speed limit"</p>	 <p>signs "end of the lowest speed allowed"</p>	 <p>Sign "the end of the ban on providing acoustic signs - sonic"</p>	 <p>The "end of all restrictions" sign indicates the place on the road where all restrictions previously applicable to a part of a road or a road are lifted.</p>
 <p>Sign "the end of the ban on the use of winter equipment"</p>	 <p>sign "the end of the bicycle path"</p>	 <p>sign "the end of the pedestrian path"</p>	 <p>end of the path for horsemen"</p>

 <p>Sign "areas where the speed is limited"</p>	 <p>Sign "the end of the zone where the speed is limited"</p>	 <p>. Sign "pedestrian zone" shows the space provided for pedestrian movement, movement is prohibited on all motor vehicles;</p>	 <p>Sign "the end of the pedestrian zone" indicates the place where it ends the pedestrian area;</p>
 <p>Sign "quiet traffic area" shows the land in the township entering the area where not allowed to move faster than the speed of the pedestrian because the children games are allowed in the whole area;</p>	 <p>Sign "the end of quiet traffic area" indicates the place where the traffic get out of the quiet zone;</p>	 <p>Sign »area where is limited the duration of parking«</p>	 <p>Sign » end of the area where the parking duration is limited shows the place in the township which comes from the area in which is scheduled general limitation of the parking time.</p>
 <p>The "school zone" sign;</p>	 <p>Sign "end of school zone" sign indicates the place where the school area ends;</p>	 <p>Sign "recommended speed"</p>	 <p>Sign "the end of the recommended speed"</p>
 <p>Sign "school patrol"</p>	 <p>Sign "Hospital"</p>	 <p>. Sign "institution of medical aid"</p>	 <p>Sign "police station"</p>
 <p>Sign "bus stops indicates the place where the bus, stop.</p>	 <p>Sign "Airport"</p>	 <p>Sign "apparatus for fire extinguishing"</p>	 <p>Sign "guide"</p>
 <p>Sign "highway" indicates the place where the highway begins;</p>	 <p>Sign "the end of the highway" indicates the place where the highway ends;</p>	 <p>The "motorway" sign indicates the place where the motorway</p>	 <p>Sign "the end of the road reserved for motor vehicle traffic - the fast way"</p>

 <p>The "end of motorway" sign indicates the place where the motorway ends.</p>	 <p>Sign "direction of movement of the vehicle in which the left return is prohibited" shows the way in which the vehicle should move up to the junction.</p>	<p>starts;</p>  <p>Shenja »vendi për ndalje të dhunshme të mjetit «</p>	 <p>Shenja BI-75 Shenja »vendi për ndalje të dhunshme të mjetit «</p>
 <p>Sign "neck mount"</p>	 <p>Sign "river"</p>	 <p>Sign "road facilities"</p>	 <p>znak » most «</p>
 <p>sign » for emergency exit »</p>	 <p>sign » name of inhabited place «</p>	 <p>"the end of the inhabited place" Š</p>	 <p>the sign » sign for manual traffic management warns drivers about the proximity of the place where works are being carried out when traffic regulation is carried out in an alternating manner. The sign is yellow;</p>
 <p>The sign "road sign for highway and motorway" indicates the direction to the highway and motorway:</p>	<p>The sign »limitation of the highest speed allowed on the roads of Kosovo«</p>	 <p>"vehicle realignment" sign.</p>	 <p>"Rearrangement of vehicles with the names of populated areas, which means prior notification to the driver for the purpose of rearranging at an intersection on roads with multiple traffic lanes"</p>
 <p>The sign "start of the traffic lane for public transport vehicles"</p>	 <p>sign » end of lanes for public passenger transport vehicles »</p>	 <p>"traffic lane for public transport passenger vehicles" sign</p>	 <p>sign "sign for the opening of a traffic lane"</p>

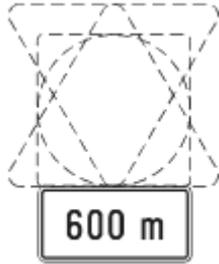
 <p>"traffic lane closure sign" sign</p>	 <p>the sign » permitted speed on certain traffic lanes » indicates the minimum permitted speed on certain traffic lanes:</p>	 <p>the sign "traffic lane for slow vehicles", which indicates the beginning of the traffic lane that must be used by vehicles moving at a speed lower than the speed indicated on the sign;</p>	 <p>znak » završetak (zatvaranje) saobraćajne trake za spora vozila » označuje mesto gde se završava traka za spora vozila:</p>
 <p>The sign "exit from the highway and motor-road" shows the distance from the beginning of the traffic lane to the exit from the road:</p>	 <p>sign » exit sign board »</p>	 <p>The sign "prohibition of the entry of certain types of vehicles on the highway or motorcycle road"</p>	 <p>the sign » sign of deviation » indicates the direction and direction of deviation across the settlement.</p>
 <p>sign » sign masking tape »</p>	 <p>sign » direction of deviation for certain types of vehicles »</p>	 <p>sign » sign for directing traffic on a road with divided traffic lanes»</p>	 <p>sign » sign for directing traffic on a road with divided traffic lanes»</p>

Supplementary tables

With danger signs, mandatory and warning signs, additional signs can be placed which define the meaning of the traffic sign in more detail.

Type and content of the supplementary table:

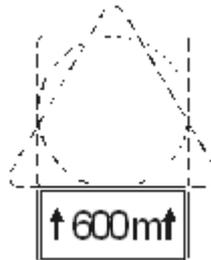
- the supplementary sign indicates the distance between the sign on which the supplementary sign is placed and the beginning of the road section, namely the place to which the sign refers;



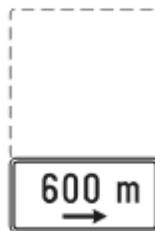
The tunnel is far from the traffic sign - 500 meters,

The supplementary table shows the distance from the sign to the tunnel

- the supplementary table indicates the length of the part of the road in which the danger foreseen by the sign is threatened, respectively in which the highlighted order foreseen by the sign is applied, or in which the content of the sign from which the supplementary table derives is foreseen;



- the supplementary table shows the distance from the sign of the object or part of the road to which the notification relates;



- the supplementary table shows the limited time for which the cut order is valid;



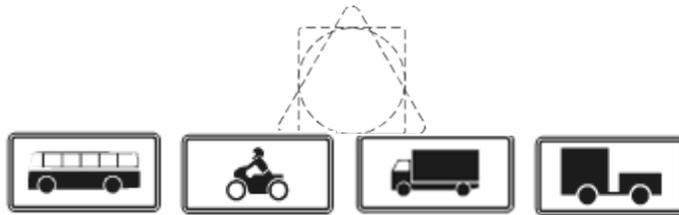
The traffic sign with supplementary table stops the traffic in two directions of the 20-24h

Supplementary table

- the supplementary table (E -07) contains clarifications of the sign in words or in any other way if it is not clearly defined by symbols on the sign;



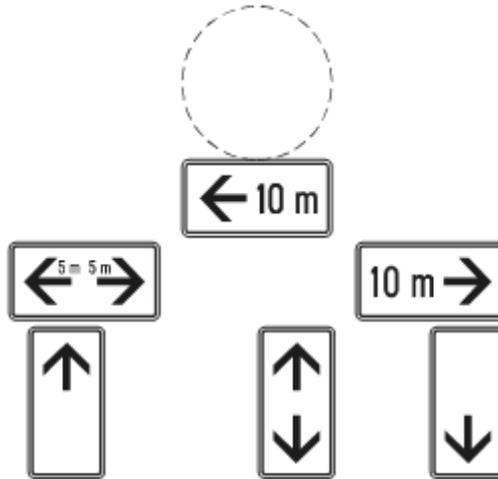
- supplementary table, contains symbols to which the sign refers;



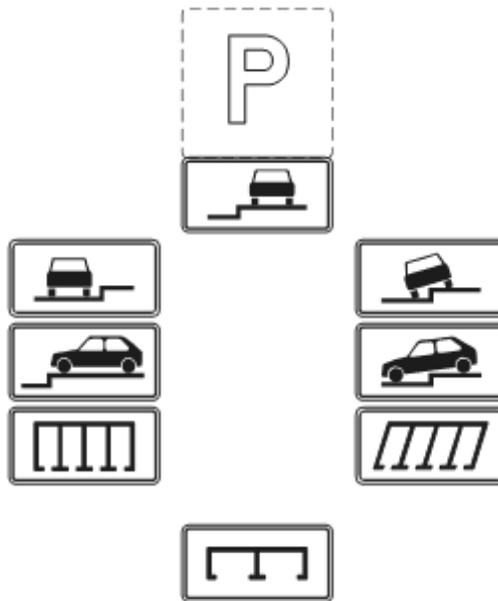
- the supplementary table indicates the departure of the vehicle with a "mite" in the place where stopping or parking is prohibited by rules or traffic signs;



- the supplementary sign indicates that stopping or parking is prohibited up to the sign, from the sign, respectively from one or the other side of the sign;



- supplementary table showing the parking position of the vehicle. It is placed with the parking sign;



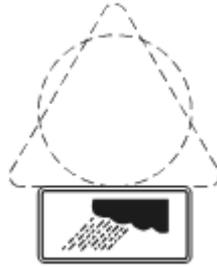
- the supplementary sign indicates the place reserved for the vehicles of disabled people or the proximity of the road where the disabled person can appear with a wheelchair. It is placed with the danger sign on the road and in the parking lot;



- the supplementary table shows the place which is reserved for special users. Placed with sign C-36 (parking);



- the supplementary table shows the beginning of the part of the road, namely the place where there is a risk of sudden rain or frost. It is placed with the danger sign on the road and the maximum speed limit;



- the supplementary table shows the position of the road with right of way. The supplementary table is placed with the sign road with priority of passage). The supplementary table is placed with the sign TRIANGLE and STOP;



- the supplementary table shows the proximity of the part of the road in which disabled persons - the elderly - can appear;



- the supplementary table shows the proximity of the part of the road where blind people can appear;

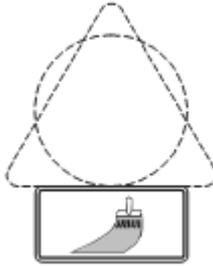


Shenja E -38

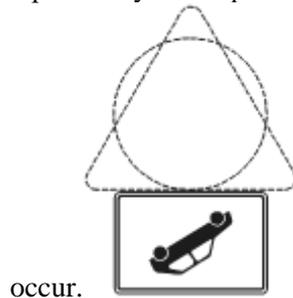
- the supplementary table shows the proximity of the part of the road where the snow is cleared. The supplementary table is temporary and is placed during road maintenance works (snow removal);



- the supplementary sign announces that works related to the placement of road signs are being carried out on the road.



- the supplementary table shows the proximity of the place on the road where traffic accidents



occur.

- the supplementary sign informs that during the migration of frogs in large numbers, they pass across the road, posing a certain risk to drivers. According to the rules, the supplementary table is placed with the danger sign on the road;



- the supplementary sign "exit from the highway or from the highway" indicates the proximity of the exit from the highway or from the highway;



- the "highway junction sign" indicates the proximity of the intersection of the highway or motorcycle road;



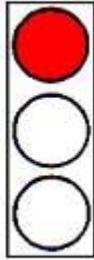
- the supplementary table shows the passage for vehicles with oversize loads;



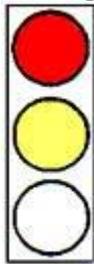
TRAFFIC LIGHTS

The meaning of the traffic light is:

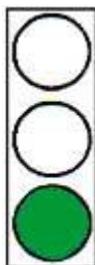
- red light means prohibition of passage for vehicles;



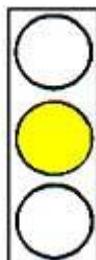
- the red and yellow light indicates the imminent termination of the traffic stop before the appearance of the green light;



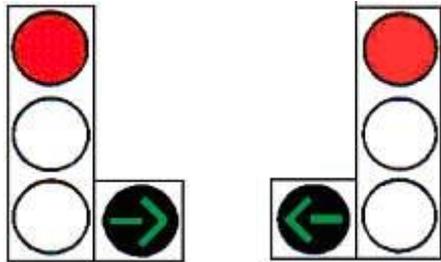
- the green light indicates free passage of vehicles, and must be lit as an independent light. The transition from green to yellow light must be signaled by interrupting the green light three times;



- a yellow light before a red light means stopping movement, except for vehicles which, at the moment when the yellow light comes on, are at such a distance from the traffic light sign that they cannot stop safely, so that they do not pass this sign;



- a yellow light before a red light means stopping movement, except for vehicles which, at the moment when the yellow light comes on, are at such a distance from the traffic light sign that they cannot stop safely, so that they do not pass this sign;



- a yellow light before a red light means stopping movement, except for vehicles which, at the moment when the yellow light comes on, are at such a distance from the traffic light sign that they cannot stop safely, so that they do not pass this sign;



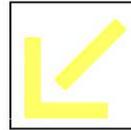
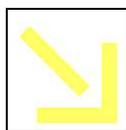
red crossed lines (X) indicate traffic stop along the traffic lane of the lane on which the sign is placed;



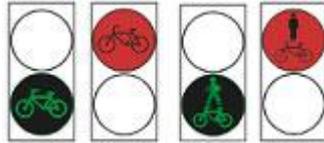
- the green arrow with the tip facing downwards indicates free passage along the traffic lane on which the sign is placed;



- the yellow arrow with the tip turned to the right or left indicates the transition of the traffic flow from the traffic lane on which the sign is placed to another lane

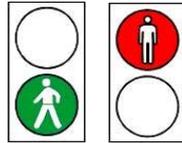


- If a traffic light regulates the traffic of cyclists at the crossing of the bicycle path across the road, the lights on the traffic light are in the shape of a bicycle silhouette and have the meaning:
 - free pass for cyclists
 - prohibition of passage for cyclists;
 - the same device for giving light signs for cyclists and pedestrians can be applied even in cases where the arrow for pedestrians and cyclists are next to each other.



Illuminated signs at traffic lights have the following meaning:

- free passage for pedestrians;
- Prohibition of crossing for pedestrians.



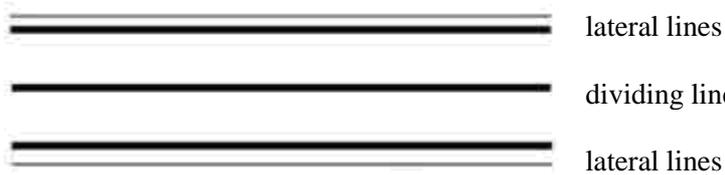
Illuminated sign at the railway crossing



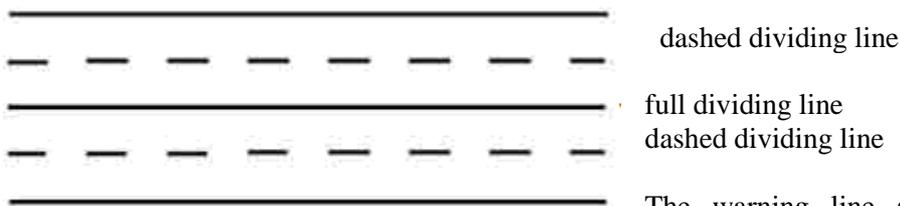
- Illuminated signs at the railway crossing warn of the arrival (approach) of the train, i.e. the closing of the crossing with guards and semi-guards at the railway crossings.

Signaling horizons - signs (marks) on the road and on other surfaces

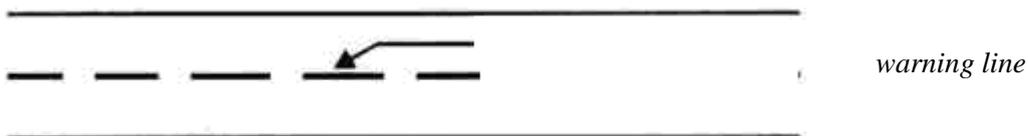
The full longitudinal line (separating and lateral) marks the prohibition of the passage of vehicles beyond that line or the prohibition of the movement of vehicles on that line, except for vehicles that on flat roads cannot develop a speed greater than 30 km/h, and vehicles that not considered vehicles.



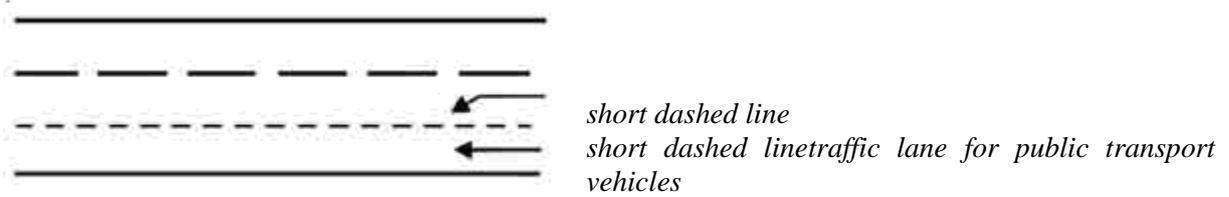
Longitudinal dividing lines divided the road surface into traffic lanes.



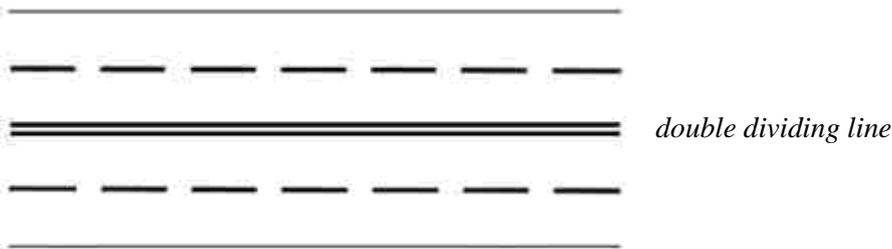
The warning line serves to warn of the proximity of the full dividing line.



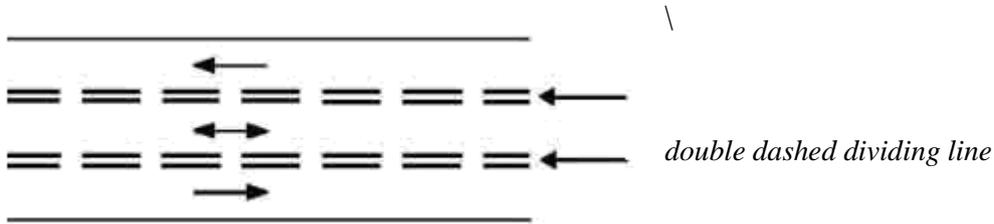
The short dashed line serves as a leading line at the intersection and for the separation of traffic lanes for public transport vehicles per passenger.



The full double dividing line prohibits the passage of vehicles over those lines or the prohibition of vehicle traffic through those lines and is definitely applied to roads with two-way traffic:



The double dividing line with breaks also serves to mark the traffic lanes with variable direction of movement in which the traffic is guided by traffic lights placed on the traffic lanes.

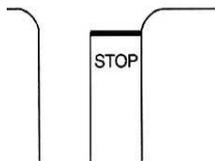


The combined double line serves to separate traffic lanes in places where visibility conditions are such that they allow overtaking in only one direction of movement.

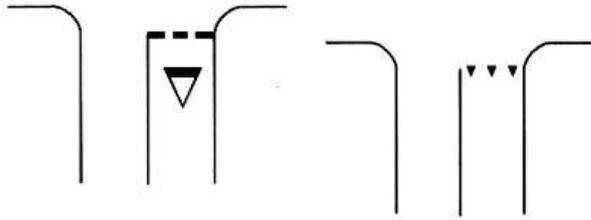


Vija e ndalimit e plotë

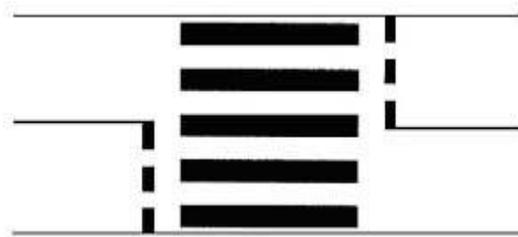
The full stop line marks the place where drivers are forced to stop the vehicle.



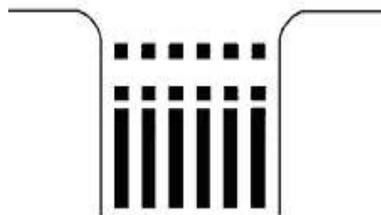
The broken stop line marks the place where the driver must stop the vehicle if it is necessary to let go of the vehicles moving on the right-of-way.



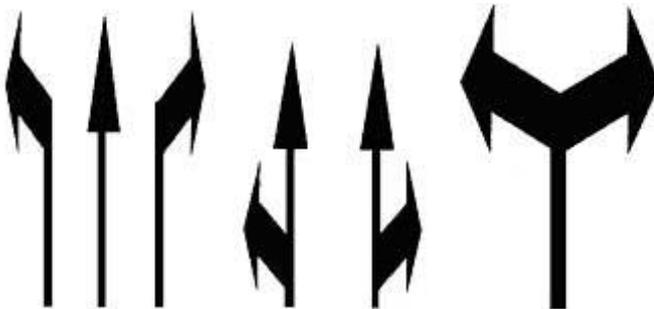
The pedestrian crossing defines the part of the road intended for the passage of pedestrians.



Crossing of the bicycle path across the road is the part of the circulation road surface intended for the passage of cyclists.



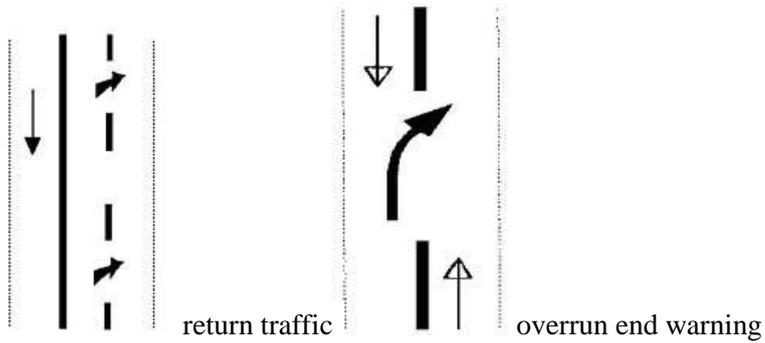
Arrows can be used to mark:



- directions - one-way and two-way (combined)



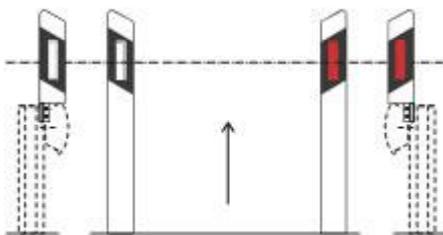
- alignment at two adjacent intersections where the alignment must be performed before the first intersection at which turning in the indicated direction is prohibited



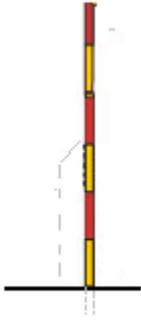
Road equipment

Devices for marking road edges are:

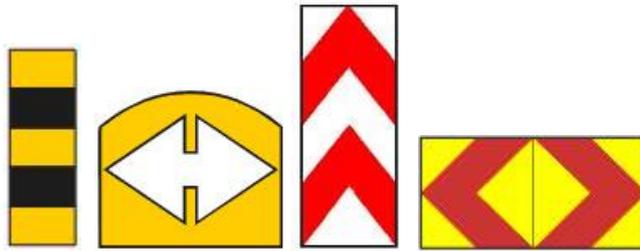
- The direction of the indicator serves to mark the end of the road;



- snow poles on roads and road objects.



- Signs for marking the island - at intersections, on top of the island separating the exit from the highway and the highway.



- Devices for notification of works, obstacles and road damage

Table for marking obstacles on the left or right on the road or in objects and other traffic surfaces.



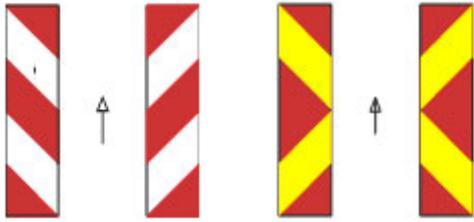
- signs for marking the turn in the road with the direction of the instruction to the left or to the right;



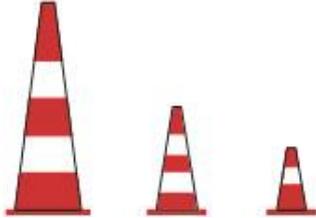
- signs for marking sharp turns in the road - they are placed at the place where the sharp and unexpected turn begins;



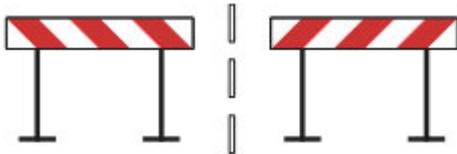
- obstacle (side) sign - marks the side place that reduces the road profile.
- limiting cones - serve to mark road works.



- fence for marking obstacles on the road - serves for marking obstacles on the traffic surface;



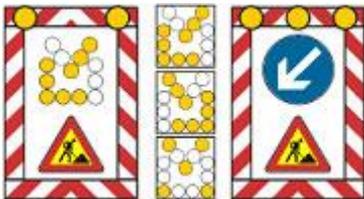
- signs for marking the place where road works are carried out or damage to the road;



- flashing light moving signs and signs



Marks the site of road works or road damage;



Police signs and orders

The signs given by authorized persons (Police), with hands and body position or from the vehicle, to traffic participants are presented below:



According to this position of the police, it means a ban on passing for all traffic participants.



In giving this sign, the police officer to tell a certain driver to stop his vehicle for security control. The stop sign can be used on the open road, while the reflective battery can be used in dark conditions.



According to these police positions, drivers of vehicles coming from the direction in which their chest or back of the Policeman is turned, must stop their vehicles, while drivers of vehicles coming from the direction of the arms have the right of way .



Based on this position, vehicles coming from the left side of the policeman have the right of way;



This position of the policeman means the direction in which the driver is given the sign to reduce the speed of the vehicle;



This position of the policeman means that the driver whose direction is given this sign must accelerate the movement of the vehicle;



A hand extended horizontally with an open palm pointing in the direction of a vehicle or a convoy of vehicles means that the driver of the vehicle is obliged to stop the vehicle;



Red and blue lights, one of which is a blue light on the right, and a red color on the left side of the vehicle, when they turn on, in combination with the sound of the horn of variable intensity (as necessary), indicate that the Police car is under escort.

Vehicle under escort



The flashing blue light on official Police vehicles, in combination with the sound of the horn of variable intensity, indicate the vehicle with right of way.

Vehicle with right of way



On official Police vehicles, lights can be placed on the front and rear of the illuminated display and give written messages that are for the purpose of traffic control and regulation, such as:

"Stop Police", "Pull over to the right lane", "Check speed", "Follow from behind", "Slow down" ... etc. (VIII-15 and VIII-16).

2. DRIVER

DRIVER

The following are the most important notions related to this chapter:

Driver - the traffic participant who drives the vehicle on the road;

Young driver - a driver under the age of 24, with the exception of a driver whose primary occupation is driving;

Beginner driver - the driver who has received the driver's license of category A, A1, A2 or B, B1, no more than 2 years;

ATTENTION AND RELATION TO OTHER TRAFFIC PARTICIPANTS

The driver of the road vehicle must be extra careful while driving, taking into account the conditions and circumstances in the traffic and the structure of the participants in the traffic.



Caution in traffic means that the driver with his behavior avoids dangerous situations which would cause an accident.

In this situation, the driver must stop the car and observe the behavior of the child on the bike.

Be careful in traffic - child on a bicycle

Reciprocal relations with road traffic participants are recognized through their communication and trust, which means a high level of traffic culture.

Relationships should reflect mutual respect, solidarity, trust and humane relationship.

The driver must have understanding towards the behavior or actions of other traffic participants, even when they are contrary to the rules of conduct or reflect their uncertainty with actions regardless of whether they are pedestrians or drivers of road vehicles.

Mutual relations of traffic participants are evaluated by the level of traffic culture and their mutual understanding.



The information that the driver receives from the traffic signals, especially from the danger signs, serves him to take the necessary measures depending on the nature of the danger, so that he can cross that part of the road as safely as possible.

Proximity to the road where there is a danger of falling rocks

The proximity of danger - falling rocks

Knowledge and experience in traffic enable the application of positive norms of courtesy, respect and tolerance towards other traffic participants.

Any wrong behavior that is contrary to traffic and safety rules can cause a traffic accident.

Important for the driver while driving is:

- To understand the intentions of other traffic participants.
- To distinguish any wrong behavior of him and other traffic participants;
- Apply defensive driving.



In this situation, the car is parked incorrectly. The pedestrian must continue moving in the traffic lane where you are moving.

When the car comes in front of the pedestrian, the only correct reaction is braking, which allows him to move until he passes by the car.

The pedestrian moves before the parked car

The principles of good and safe driver are as follows:

- driver has a consideration towards other traffic participants who act in violation of traffic rules;
- predicts his actions and those of other traffic participants.



The driver will allow the pedestrian to cross the road even though he is moving in an incorrect manner.

The pedestrian moves in an incorrect way.

CULTURE IN TRAFFIC

Culture in traffic is an element of increasing safety in road traffic. Traffic culture means mutual respect in traffic and tolerance towards traffic participants.



Entering of the car into traffic

The driver's safety in road traffic is characterized by the culture and ability to predict the situation in road traffic.

Driver will enable the vehicle to enter traffic, if there is a convoy of road vehicles behind the vehicle.

Traffic culture is affected by the following:

- Personality,
- Family education,
- Humane behavior towards other traffic participants.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING

Driving is the best way of driving to avoid road traffic accident.

The principles of defensive driving are as follows:

- *Tolerance towards the mistakes of others;*
- *Predicting the development of traffic situations;*
- *Timely and clear warning of other traffic participants;*
- *Compliance with traffic rules;*

Novice and beginner drivers

Novice and inexperienced drivers should note the following:

- how to behave in traffic,
- not to overestimate their personal abilities,
- not to underestimate the danger on the road,
- how to react in dangerous situations,
- how to react quickly and accurately, etc.

Reasons why young and inexperienced drivers cause road accidents:

- driving inexperience,
- ignorance of the causes that lead to road accidents,
- overestimation of personal skills,
- the desire to show dominance over their peers,
- driving under the influence of alcohol, especially on weekends.



Noivce drivers in the car

Dangerous drivers

Drivers who endanger traffic safety are aggressive drivers, drivers who overestimate their abilities, who are not tolerant of other people's mistakes, who are under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medications that negatively affect driving skills. Dangerous behaviors in road traffic mean actions that can cause traffic accidents.

Actions that negatively affect (endanger) road traffic safety are as follows:

- insisting by all means on the right of way,
- thoughtless and delayed reaction,
- unreasonable slow driving.

PREDICTION AND PERCEPTION OF TRAFFIC SITUATIONS

While driving, the driver must predict what may happen in the road traffic, so that he is prepared to react in different situations that appear in the traffic.



Pridiction of the traffic situation

The ability to predict the intentions of other traffic participants is a condition for correct assessment and reaction in traffic situations.

In the situation when the driver is closing the car door, you should take into account that he may suddenly go out on the road, so his behavior should be observed.

The ability to predict what may happen behind a part of the road with limited field of view affects the increase of road safety. In this situation on the mountain pass, it happens that a vehicle uses your lane while moving.



Road with limited field of view

Prediction of traffic situations is influenced by the following:

- knowledge of road traffic rules,
- driving experience,
- what can happen in a part with reduced visibility or limited field of view,
- knowing the dangers on the road.

When perceiving a dangerous traffic situation, the most important thing is to make the right and timely decision.

The perception of the right situation in road traffic is influenced by: driving experience, knowledge (function) about the vehicle and knowledge of the dangers on the road.

The correct behavior in this situation is the following:

- taking your foot off the acceleration pedal and being ready to brake if necessary. The jockey can pass in the traffic lane where the vehicle is moving.



Electric scooter driver moves wrongly

The prerequisites for the driver to make the right decision and react in time are as follows:

- to know the traffic rules,
- foresee his actions and those of other traffic participants,
- to have knowledge about the identification of the danger on the road.

Correct perception of this dangerous traffic situation increases road safety - **the pedestrian can cross the road.**

The correct behavior in this situation is as follows:



Taking your foot off the acceleration pedal and being ready to brake if necessary. If traffic conditions allow, the lateral safety distance is increased.

Pedestrian movement in this situation poses danger

REACTION TIME

After noticing the danger, it is very important for the driver to react as quickly as possible to the vehicle's controls, most often to the brake pedal, to avoid the accident.

The driver's reaction depends on the psycho-physical factors that negatively affect him.



Driving distraction increases the reaction path

Mobile phone - reading SMS

The reaction process is divided into three stages:

Assessment of the situation

At this stage, the driver must assess what is happening. The driver must be calm, not create panic, have self-confidence and not get lost in dangerous traffic situations.

Decision-making

The driver must decide what actions to take in order not to cause an accident.

Action

The driver reacts with the action that, according to his judgment, is most appropriate in the concrete traffic situation in order to avoid the accident.

Reaction time depends on the following:

- *type of alert (light, sound, touch, etc.) to the driver*
- *personal skills of the driver*
- *psychophysical condition of the driver (illness, fatigue, alcohol, prohibited drugs, etc.)*
- *level of driving knowledge and skills*
- *age of the driver*

The reaction time for each driver is different.

Average driver response time by one second

The reaction time is extended for drivers who are under the influence of alcohol, drugs and drugs that negatively affect psycho-physical abilities, due to carelessness, fatigue, using the phone with hands, not concentrating on driving, etc.

Therefore, it is important for the driver to anticipate unexpected dangers while driving, make the right decisions and react in a timely and accurate manner.

The behavior of the driver under the influence of alcohol, drugs and medicines

Alcohol negatively affects the driver's ability to drive:

- *increases reaction time,*
- *reduces the field of vision,*
- *reduces the ability to drive.*

Alcohol in the driver negatively affects as follows:

- *overestimation of his personal abilities,*
- *unfair assessment of traffic situations,*
- *very slow reaction,*
- *increased self-confidence,*
- *stimulation of the desire for high speed.*

The most frequent mistakes of the driver under the influence of alcohol are as follows:

- *non-compliance with the permitted speed,*
- *irregular overruns,*
- *non-respect of the right of way.*

Alcohol reacts faster in the driver if:

- *is tired,*
- *consumes alcohol on an empty stomach,*
- *is stressed, nervous, etc.*

Narcotics (various drugs) negatively affect the driver's abilities:

- unfair assessment of traffic situations,
- encouraging the desire to overtake,
- reducing the ability to assess traffic situations correctly.

Driver's psychophysical condition and fatigue

Factors that negatively affect (reduce the ability to drive) the psychophysical state of the driver are as follows:

- acute and chronic diseases,
- irregular food intake,
- alcohol,
- fatigue,
- noise and vibrations,
- unsuitable climate,
- high / low temperatures in the driver's cabin,
- insomnia, etc.

Fatigue while driving appears gradually.

Medications (drugs)



Medications (drugs) that are not allowed to be used before or during driving have a negative impact on the driver because they reduce the ability to drive.

Factors that cause driver fatigue and reduce driving ability are as follows:

- irregular food,
- vehicle vibrations,
- noise.

If the driver feels tired while driving at night, he should park the vehicle and rest.



Smoking poses danger in traffic

Smoking while driving negatively affects the following:

- creates carbon monoxide (CO),
- weakens concentration,
- errors may be caused when lighting a cigarette,
- reduces concentration in driving,
- zReduces drivability.

Fatigue during long-distance driving is avoided by resting.

3. ROAD

ROAD

The road is a basic safety factor in road traffic. If the road is well built according to standards and equipped with signaling (road according to standards) it will affect the reduction of road accidents.

The terms (notions) used in this chapter have the following meaning:

Unpaved road / dirt road - a road without a built road surface and without a road layer, which does not have a built road surface even at the point of connection with the public road;

Circulation road - the part of the road surface that serves primarily for the movement of road vehicles;

Railway crossing - the part of the road that passes over the railway or tram tracks at the same level, which can be physically secured with protective and semi-protective, with traffic signs or unsecured;

Pedestrian crossing - the part of the circulation road surface that serves for the passage of pedestrians through this layer, which is marked with relevant signs;

Bicycle crossing - the part of the circulating road surface that serves for the passage of bicycles and other vehicles moving through the lane or bicycle path, which is marked with appropriate signs;

Bus stop - the part of a road surface that serves as a bus stop for passengers to enter and exit and that is marked with a corresponding traffic sign;

Pedestrian zone - constructed traffic surface that serves primarily for pedestrian movement, in which the movement of motorized vehicles is prohibited, except for those with a special permit;

School zone - the part of the street or neighborhood street, which is located near the school and which must be marked with a special traffic sign;

Quiet traffic zone - an area in a residential center, marked with an appropriate traffic sign, in which vehicles should not move at a speed greater than the movement of pedestrians and in which children's games are allowed throughout the area;

Road characteristics

Type of road surface - the road can be with a built surface (asphalt, concrete, etc.) or without it (macadam, gravel, sand, soil).

Tire grip on the road depends on the type of road which can be rough or smooth. A rough road surface is more favorable than a smooth one because the kiss of the tires to the road is better, and the braking conditions are better.

Road surface condition

The condition of the road depends above all on the weather conditions, which means that the road surface can be dry and clean, dirty, sandy, gravel, wet, muddy, covered with leaves, snowy, frozen - ice, etc. Dust, oil, tire debris, etc. can be found on the road.



Road covered with leaves

This road condition extends the braking distance.

The condition of the road surface affects the kiss of the tires, the length of the braking distance and the way the vehicle is driven.



Rainy weather conditions

During rain, snow, ice, the road becomes slippery.

On the road, so-called potholes pose a danger even at low speeds, causing damage to the vehicle's tires and suspension system, especially during the rainy season when they are covered with water.



Limited field of view

„Limited field of view" - the limited space that the traffic participant can see from where he is, due to the road with invisible curves, ridges or due to any physical obstacle, any object or the like.



Good field view of the road

The road with traffic signals increases safety in road traffic.



Dangerous left turn

Parts of the road with curves or ridges present a danger to new, novice and inexperienced drivers.

In curves, visibility can be limited and centrifugal force affects which tends to move the vehicle off the road.

Longitudinal slope driving is a dangerous part of the road, especially if it is slippery, stopping and starting pose great problems for young, novice and inexperienced drivers.

Straight road

Driving on straight and long roads can be dangerous:



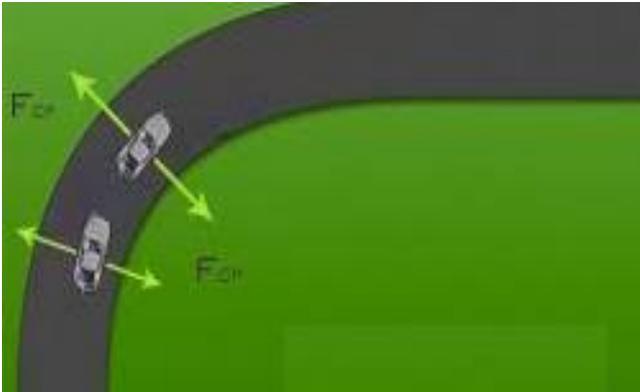
- *monotony and fatigue appear faster,*
- *increased desire for overtaking and high speeds,*
- *loss of control over movement speed,*
- *the possibility of being dazzled by vehicle lights - at night, when passing.*

Straight road

FORCES AFFECTING THE VEHICLE

During the driving of the vehicle, various forces affect or hinder the driving:

- **tractive force** - to move the vehicle, the engine must provide the tractive force and the kiss of the tires with the road must be good.
- **centrifugal force** - appears when driving through curves.
- **braking force** - is the force that appears as a result of driving on bumps, wind, friction, etc.
- **friction force** - to start the vehicle from the ground, the force of friction must be greater than the traction force, otherwise, the wheels of the vehicle roll in place.
- **side force** - appears during strong side winds.



Centrifugal force acts on the vehicle while driving through curves, the higher the speed and the smaller the radius of the turn, the greater the impact of the centrifugal force.

Centrifugal force

STOPPING WAY

The driver must move at that speed that stops the vehicle in front of any obstacle that may appear on the road.

Reaction path - it is about the driver who has noticed the danger and makes the decision to brake.

The reaction path depends on the psycho-physical conditions of the driver and the factors that influence them.

The greater the driver's delay in pressing the brake pedal, the greater the risk of causing an accident.

Braking distance - starts from the moment of pressing the working brake pedal (foot) and lasts until the vehicle stops.

The braking distance depends on:

- movement speed,
- type and condition of the road,
- atmospheric conditions,
- loads per vehicle, t
- type and condition of tires,
- play and condition of the braking system, etc.

If the road is slippery (rain, snow, ice, mud, leaves, fog, oil grease, etc.) the braking distance increases.

How is the reaction path calculated?

At a speed of 50 km/h, the reaction path is $S_r = 15 \text{ m}$ ($50 \text{ km/h} : 10$) $\times 3 = 15 \text{ meters}$

How is the braking distance calculated?

At a speed of 50 km/h, the braking distance is $S_f = 25 \text{ m}$. ($50 \text{ km/h} : 10$) \times ($50 \text{ km/h} : 10$) = 25 meters.

How is the stopping distance of the vehicle calculated? $S_r = 15 \text{ m} + S_f = 40 \text{ m}$



Road covered with snow

If the speed of movement is doubled, the braking distance is extended four times.



Tires with regular pressure according to the manufacturer's instructions and with front saws affect the reduction of the braking distance.

The accident can be avoided after noticing the danger:

- by braking,*
- by turning the vehicle to the right or left,*
- by accelerating,*
- by acoustic signs.*

4. OTHER TRAFFIC PARTICIPANTS

PROVISIONS FOR PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT

The pedestrian must move on the surface dedicated to pedestrians.

In the circulating road, the pedestrian is not allowed to move, stop or play and move with different devices, etc. If the pedestrian is forced to move in the traffic lane, he must move as close as possible to the right corner, without obstructing and endangering the movement of road vehicles.

Pedestrian road crossing

Pedestrians when crossing the road are obliged to take special care and always use the pedestrian crossing when it exists.

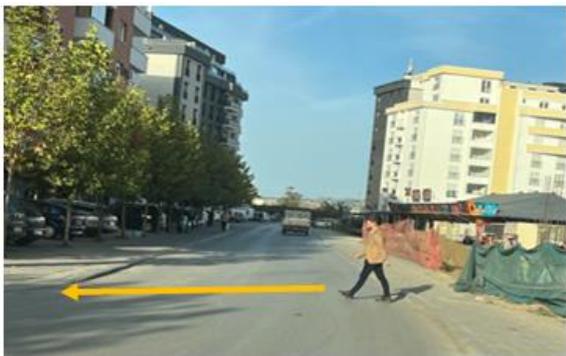


The pedestrian is obliged to cross the circular road, lane or bicycle path with increased care by taking the shortest route and proving before starting to cross the road that he can do so safely.

Pedestrian crossing

While crossing the road, the lane or the bicycle path or the tracks, the pedestrian is not allowed to use a mobile phone, the use of headphones or other similar devices that may distract him.

Pedestrian crossing



On the road that has a pedestrian crossing or special crossings built for pedestrians, the pedestrian is obliged to move through these crossings, if they are not more than 50 meters away from him within the urban area.

Crossing the road outside the pedestrian crossing

Crossing the road outside the pedestrian crossing is allowed only if it does not obstruct the movement of vehicles.

Movement outside the urban area



Movement in violation of traffic rules

The pedestrian who walks on the road outside the urban area must use the left side of the road in the direction of movement and during the time of reduced visibility carry any reflective tool or device or light source, such as: reflective vest, reflective clothes, batteries and similar.

The pedestrian is allowed to move near the right edge of the road only if the movement is safer for him, such as: an invisible curve, an abyss, an excavated place, falling stones or the like.

The pedestrian who crosses the road outside the crosswalk is obliged to give priority to vehicles and cross the road using the shortest path, at right angles to the middle line of the road



Crossing the road outside the urban area

On the road which has a pedestrian crossing or special crossings built for pedestrians, the pedestrian is obliged to move through these crossings, if they are not more than 100 meters away from him outside the urban area.

Behavior of pedestrians in the pedestrian crossing

In the marked pedestrian crossing where pedestrian traffic is not regulated by traffic lights or authorized person signs, the pedestrian, even though he has the right of way, must pay attention to the distance and speed of the approaching vehicle.

Organized line of pedestrians



Movement of the organized line of pedestrians

The organized line of pedestrians is allowed to move only on the right side of the road in the direction of movement.

Duties of drivers towards pedestrians



When approaching the pedestrian crossing, the vehicle driver must be extra careful and give priority to the pedestrian who is on the crossing or entering it.

Crossing the road by pedestrians

If the traffic in the marked pedestrian crossing is regulated by traffic lights or signs of the authorized person, it must act according to the rules provided.



If the marked pedestrian crossing is located at the entrance to the road, the driver who moves on that road is obliged to move at a reduced speed and let pass the pedestrians who are located or enter the crossing and, if necessary, to stop own vehicle to release pedestrians.

Right turn – crossing at the entrance to the road



When crossing the sidewalk or pedestrian path, the driver of the vehicle must drive slowly and give priority to pedestrians.

The driver of the car must give way to pedestrians moving on the sidewalk.

Entering the car on the circulation road



The driver who turns into a side road, at the entrance of which there is no marked crossing for pedestrians, is obliged to turn back at a reduced speed and is not allowed to endanger the pedestrians who have already entered the road.

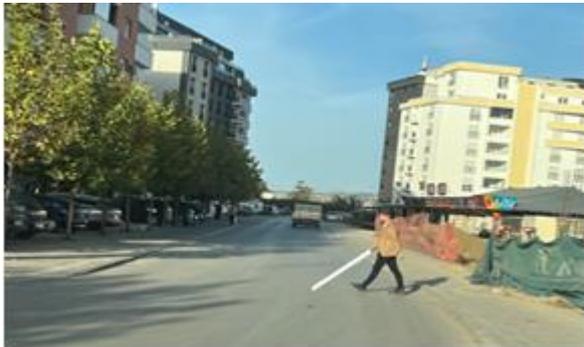
The pedestrian has the right of way

Care of the driver towards special participants

In the case when the road is crossed by persons with disabilities, by elderly persons, by blind persons, or by children, the driver is forced to stop the vehicle in order to enable those persons to cross the road.



Elderly person crossing the street



Blind person crossing the street

Traffic participation of the blind person

When the blind person participates in traffic without the presence of a guide, he must carry a white stick or a distinctive sign as a sign of identification, or be accompanied by a trained guide dog.

The driver has a duty to take special care of blind people.



The vehicle, which is adapted to be driven by a person with disabilities, may be marked with a special sign at his request.

Children's safety on the road

The driver is obliged to take care of children on the road as they are dangerous participants in road traffic and the principle of trust does not apply to them. Children do not know the traffic rules, they act spontaneously, without prediction, they do not know the dangers on the road, etc.



Movement of the child between parked cars

Children in traffic are not aware of the danger and may not be noticed by vehicle drivers.

In this situation, the movement between the parked cars and the exit of the child in the traffic lane may not be noticed in time by the vehicle drivers and his safety may be endangered.



In this situation, the child can act spontaneously without warning by entering the circulation road, without noticing the vehicle.

You should take your foot off the gas pedal (don't give it gas and be ready in case you need to brake) while observing the behavior of the cyclist.

Ignorance of the traffic by the child-cyclist



In most cases, pedestrians do not look at both sides of the road, endangering themselves and the vehicle driver. Therefore, the driver should always be prepared to react in case of need, since children's actions are unpredictable.

The driver must remove his foot from the gas pedal (do not give gas and in case of need be ready to brake), if the pedestrian enters the road.

Failure to observe traffic on the part of the child



If the ball rolls in front of the vehicle, the driver should slow down and be ready to brake, as children may run after the ball.

Children can run after the ball

5. GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

RULES OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS NECESSARY FOR DRIVING THE VEHICLE

The driver must carry the following documents with him while driving:

- *driver's license,*
- *vehicle registration certificate,*
- *authorization, if the vehicle is used for driving abroad, the driver is not the owner of the vehicle or the owner of the vehicle is not in the vehicle,*
- *insurance policy,*
- *European accident report.*

SAFETY FACTORS RELATING TO THE VEHICLE, PASSENGER TRANSPORT AND CARGO

Transportation of persons

Only as many people are allowed to be transported in the vehicle as there are seats installed in the vehicle, namely as many as are listed in the vehicle's registration certificate.



Children in the car

Two children under the age of 10 are considered as one adult.

The driver of the vehicle is not allowed to carry in the front seats the person who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs or drugs that affect psychophysical abilities.

Behavior of passengers towards the driver

During the driving of the vehicle, it is not allowed to obstruct the driver by persons in the vehicle, in such a way that the traffic safety would be endangered.

Persons are not allowed to open the doors of the vehicle without the permission of the driver of the vehicle which is stopped.

If the door of the vehicle carrying passengers is opened by a minor, the responsibility for this is borne by the driver, while if the door of the vehicle is opened by an adult, the responsibility for this is borne by the person himself.

The behavior of passengers during the movement of the vehicle

While the vehicle is moving, it is not allowed for people to jump, open the doors, leave parts of the body outside the vehicle, sit on windows or similar, on the exterior of the vehicle or on attached vehicles.

Load on the vehicle

The vehicle in road traffic is forbidden to load more than the maximum allowed mass, defined in the vehicle registration certificate, to exceed the allowed axle load or to exceed the technical possibilities of the road.

The load on the vehicle must be placed and, if necessary, reinforced and covered, in such a way that:

- not to endanger the safety of traffic participants,
- not to damage the roads and objects on the road,
- not to weaken the stability of the vehicle and not to make it difficult to drive the vehicle,
- not reduce the driver's view of the road,
- do not create excessive noise,
- not to be spilled or scattered on the street,
- not to cover the devices and lighting signals in the vehicle,
- not to cover the registration plates and other designated signs of the vehicle.

Marking the load on the vehicle

It is forbidden for the load on the vehicle to exceed more than 1 meter in the front part.



If the load exceeds the rearmost part of the vehicle by more than 1 m, it is marked with red fabric.

Marking of load during reduced visibility

During the time of reduced visibility, the most extreme points of the load transported in the vehicle must be marked: with light or with colored material or reflective material, with light or with reflective material which from the front give white light, while from the rear red light, in

the case when the load on the road vehicle or on the trailer passes to the side the outer corner of the front or rear light for marking the vehicle more than is foreseen by the rules.

BEHAVIOR IN CASE OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

The person who is found or comes across the scene of the traffic accident in which there are injured persons, taking into account his knowledge, skills and possibilities, must provide assistance to the persons injured in the accident and, if possible, to take them to the nearest health institution, as well as take all measures to prevent new risks, as far as this is possible.

The person has the duty to immediately inform the Police and health institutions.

Behavior of the participant in the traffic accident



The driver, or the other participant involved in a traffic accident in which someone lost their life, or was injured, or caused great material damage, has the duty to:

Traffic accident

- stop the vehicle, if it is a vehicle, and stay at the scene of the traffic accident. Exceptions are cases when the participant in the accident offers help to injured persons, or if he himself needs medical help, or if he has left to notify the police, provided that he returns to the scene of the accident as soon as possible;
- to undertake everything possible, in order to avoid new risks, to enable the normal flow of traffic, to make efforts not to change the situation at the site of the accident and to preserve the existing tracks, provided that the undertaking of those measures not endanger traffic safety;
- notify the Police about the traffic accident, and wait for the arrival of authorized persons who do the examination of the accident site.

The person who has been informed about the traffic accident in which someone has been injured, has the duty to immediately notify the health institutions and the Police.

Accident with minor property damage



Drivers - participants in a traffic accident in which minor material damage has been caused are obliged to immediately remove the vehicles from the road lane, to enable unhindered traffic flow and to complete and sign the European accident report.

Drivers involved in a traffic accident complete and sign the European accident report only when they agree on how the accident occurred.

The European accident report is not completed and signed in the case of an accident in which there are injured or dead persons.

European accident report

Obligations of the driver to the injured in the accident

The driver who has been or encounters the scene of the traffic accident, but who is not involved in the accident, has the duty to send the person who was injured in the traffic accident to the nearest institution at the request of the authorized person. near health, the unit acts even if there is no order from the police, except if the accident occurred in the place where the quick arrival of the ambulance can be expected, or if the driver finds that with the unprofessional and not relevant during transport the condition of the injured person may worsen.

SPARE AND ADDITIONAL VEHICLE EQUIPMENT



Spare equipment for cars

The passenger vehicle (vehicle) in road traffic must have spare and additional equipment: spare bottles, first aid kit, safety triangle, device for towing the broken down vehicle, reflective vest. All these devices must be complete and with expiration date.

CONDITIONS FOR DRIVING THE VEHICLE

A motorized vehicle in road traffic can be driven independently only by a person who possesses a valid domestic or foreign driver's license.



Writing SMS on mobile

The driver has the right to drive only those categories of vehicles that are listed on his driver's license.

When driving a motor vehicle, the driver must use the aids listed on his driver's license.

The driver of a motorized vehicle during driving is not allowed to use a mobile phone or other devices that would reduce the possibility of reaction and safe driving of the vehicle. These devices can be used while driving if they are used hands-free.

Psychophysical conditions for driving

The driver who drives the vehicle in road traffic must be physically and mentally capable of driving the vehicle and for this must have the necessary knowledge and skills.

It is forbidden to drive the vehicle if the driver is tired, sick or in such a mental state that he is unable to drive the vehicle safely, as well as the driver who is under the influence of narcotics, drugs and substances in his direction. which it is marked that their use is prohibited before or during driving.

Stop drinking alcohol



A young and beginner driver is not allowed to drive the vehicle in road traffic if he has alcohol.

The driver of category B1, B, BE, T, and L vehicles is not allowed to drive the vehicle in road traffic if there is alcohol in the blood above 0.5 g/kg, respectively with the corresponding amount in milligrams per liter of exhaled air.

***6. SPECIAL RULES AND CARE DURING EXITING
THE VEHICLE***

SPECIAL RULES - EXITTING THE VEHICLE

It is not allowed to open the doors of a stopped or parked vehicle, if this impedes the movement of other traffic participants or endangers traffic safety.



Opening the car door improperly

Due to the carelessness of the car driver, the cyclist was endangered.

While opening the door, the driver did not look in the mirror or the blind spot, which resulted in this traffic situation.

The driver of the vehicle must be extra careful when exiting the vehicle, especially children, so that the exit is made from the side where the vehicles do not move, from the side of the sidewalk or similar. No person is allowed to open the door while the vehicle is in motion, nor to leave the vehicle while the engine is running.

Obligations of the driver before leaving the vehicle

Before leaving the vehicle, the driver who leaves the vehicle on the road is obliged to take all appropriate measures so that the vehicle does not move from the place by itself or that unauthorized persons put it in motion: turn off the engine, close the windows and doors, take the keys with you or similar.

BLIND SPOT (looking over the shoulders)

The blind spot appears on the side and rear parts of the car, while driving you cannot see the vehicle that is in this area by means of the mirrors, so you have to look over your shoulder - turning your head to the left / right to see that there is no vehicle in the blind spot area.

The driver is not allowed to take any action without looking at the blind spot, as there may be a vehicle in this area and an accident may occur.



Blind spot in the car - in red

The new vehicles are equipped with an intelligent system called "Blind Spot Assist", p. sh. of Mercedes, can also activate the brakes to avoid an accident. More precisely, the ESP will react by braking the wheels on one side, preventing or slowing down the transition to the other lane of traffic.

On roads with three lanes of traffic for one direction, when the driver is moving in the middle lane and wants to change the traffic lane to the right or left, smart devices facilitate such an action, and if there is a vehicle in the blind spot area they detect it and alert the driver.

The following photos show the sequence of actions before any action is taken with the vehicle.



Sequence of actions before any traffic action is taken

1. Looking in the inner mirror.
2. Looking in the outside mirror.
3. Seeing in the blind spot.
4. Giving direction indicators.

Blind spot

Blocking the pedestrian crossing

The driver is not allowed to stop at a crossing marked for pedestrians, cyclists, railways, etc., if the traffic is dense, he must plan his driving in advance, whether there is enough space behind such a crossing, if the traffic is blocked.



The vehicle does not have the right to stop on the pedestrian crossing, obstructing the movement of pedestrians.

Stopping the car improperly

Distraction while driving

The driver is not allowed to be distracted while driving because he may not notice the dangerous situations and react with delay in avoiding the danger on the road. Distraction while driving can be a result of stress, mental load, anger, conversations with fellow travelers, eating food, changing devices in the device (radio, CD, etc.), listening to louder music, using a mobile phone, various audio devices, etc.

Most of the road traffic accidents occur due to the use of mobile phone, reading and writing msms/commands on the phone. This increases the risk in road traffic even more.



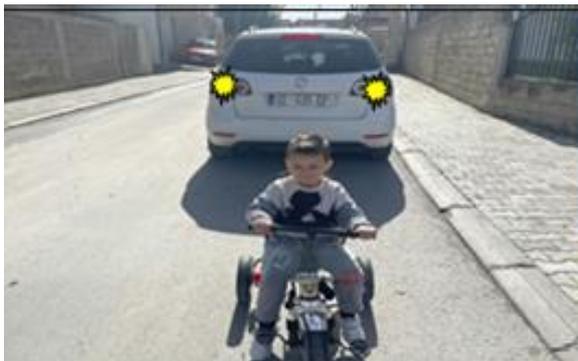
The possible causes that have led to this dangerous situation are the use of mobile phones, writing and reading text messages.

Reading SMS on mobile phone is dangerous

Special risks

Most of the special risks that can occur in road traffic are related to unexpected situations. P. sh. it is very difficult to avoid an accident when moving behind a truck suddenly its load falls.

The following picture shows a dangerous situation when the car while driving backwards endangers the child on the bicycle, this happens when the driver does not take a visual look at the vehicle on all sides before driving. This situation can also occur on any other surface outside the circulating road (courtyard, garage, parking lot, park, etc.) where a traffic accident can be caused.



The driver is obliged to give the car a visual inspection before driving.

Driving backwards dangerously

During night driving, if the oncoming vehicle turns on the high beams, you should not turn on the high beams, as it may endanger the road traffic, but you should continue driving with low beams and vision orientate it from the right side of the road.



Turning on high beams makes it difficult to drive and notice the situation in road traffic.

Dangerous opposite traffic passing

While driving, the driver should be careful that in the part of the road where the works are being carried out, he may encounter the person who made the traffic regulation in an alternative way with a flag or a corresponding sign.



Free passage - continuation of the drive

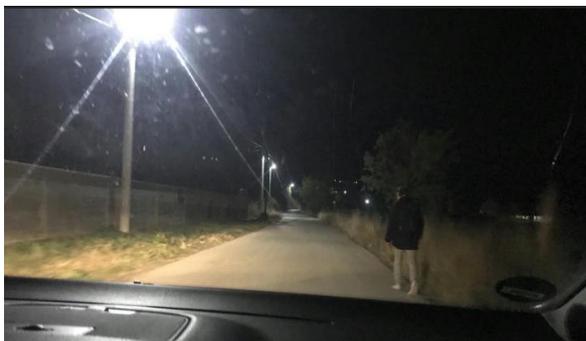
The driver who encounters the person working on the road and who has raised the green flag, this indicates free passage, if the same person has raised the red flag, he must stop.



Pedestrian movement on a circulation road

When driving in the vicinity of stopped or parked cars, the driver must be more careful because a pedestrian or driver can get out between these vehicles and open the door of the vehicle without looking at the traffic from behind.

The exit of a pedestrian with a baby carriage between parked vehicles represents a traffic hazard.



Situation where driving is done with increased caution

In this situation, you should take your foot off the gas pedal and be ready to brake if necessary.

After seeing the traffic from behind, signal with increased caution and cross on the left side of the road without endangering the pedestrian.



Quiet traffic area

When driving to this warning sign, the driver must be careful to drive at the speed of pedestrian movement and may encounter children playing.

You are not allowed to use the resource, if any participant has acted in violation of the traffic rules. However, you must be tolerant in order to facilitate the action without jeopardizing road traffic safety.



The horn is not allowed to be used against the white vehicle that violated the traffic rules.

Dangerous situation - be ready to brake

The driver must take extra care with the driving school car despite the fact that the driver candidate's practical lesson is held under the supervision of the instructor. Special care must be taken to maintain a safe distance, as the candidate in question may do something unexpected. At the same time, he should be tolerant if the same one moves slowly, but also not use the anger to draw his attention to move faster.



Driving school vehicle driving

Driving downhill

When driving downhill, engine braking must be used, this is done by setting the appropriate speed, the lower the speed, the engine braking is greater and vice versa. When driving the vehicle downhill, the engine should not be turned off, because in new vehicles, the steering wheel, brakes, etc., may malfunction.



Driving in dangerous downhill

Do not brake continuously with the service brake because it may lead to the brakes heating up and failure of the service brake. As the braking distance increases, the safety distance to the vehicle in front must also increase.

Driving in uphill

The permitted speed for driving uphill must be adapted to the road conditions, the lower the driving speed, the greater the engine power and vice versa, accelerate less than on flat or downhill roads, you may encounter any slow moving vehicle.

The stopping distance is shorter than on straight and downhill roads.

All these conditions and circumstances must be taken into account when we are dealing with driving the vehicle on the slopes.



Driving in uphill

If the vehicle is equipped with smart devices, among other things, attention should be paid to the speed at which it is required to move.

Driving in curves

Driving in curves is dangerous due to the impact of centrifugal force, especially if the road is slippery and reduces the contact between the tires and the road.

Before entering the turns, the speed of movement is adjusted, after the middle of the turn is passed, gas is gradually given, after the turn is passed, the speed of movement increases.



Driving on a dangerous left turn

Driving in convoy

Driving in a convoy is difficult driving, especially on steep roads, where in some cases you have to drive the vehicle with semi-friction.

Lane changes should be avoided, except when the alignment is done for the purpose of exiting the convoy or for parking.



Driving in convoy

Driving in crosswinds

It presents dangerous driving due to side winds, especially for two-wheeled vehicles, transport vehicles and vehicle groups.



Care must be taken when overtaking transport vehicles or groups of vehicles due to strong side winds, as after overtaking the vehicle you can easily lose the direction of movement.

Driving in a crosswind

Driving in strong sun

While driving in strong sunlight, dangerous traffic situations may not be noticed, the use of sun protectors is mandatory.



Driving in strong sunlight is dangerous.

Driving in strong sun

You must be careful while driving, move at an appropriate speed depending on the intensity of sunlight and traffic conditions.

Driving in the rain

Driving in the rain, in addition to reducing visibility and reducing the coefficient of friction of the tires with the road surface, is characterized by the frequent risk of the working brake defect which gets wet from the rain, as well as making it difficult to drive the vehicle where the so-called "wedge" phenomenon appears of water" (water cushion - aquaplaning).



Driving in the rain

During heavy rains and after them, water wedges are usually formed on the road and when the vehicle at high speed encounters them, it comes to the temporary covering of the protective glass, reducing the view from the vehicle.

The same cases are also presented in the case of overtaking and overtaking, when a quantity of water on the circulating road, other vehicles throw it on the protective glass of the vehicle we are moving or vice versa.

The road is especially slippery during the rainy season (at the beginning when it rains), when there is dust, grease, mud, leaves, spilled engine oil, etc. on it. Since the coefficient of friction in these cases is reduced, the braking distance is longer, the brakes can get wet, and this causes the risk in traffic to increase even more. In these slippery road conditions, it should be driven at an appropriate speed, engine braking (shifting from the highest to the lowest speed).

WINTER SEASON

During the winter season, from November 15 to March 15, vehicles and vehicles participating in road traffic must have winter equipment.



Driving on snow-covered roads

During winter conditions, the circulation of vehicles and vehicles that do not have winter equipment installed is prohibited.

Winter conditions mean the road is covered with snow or ice.

The ability to move the vehicle depends largely on the thickness of the snow and the carrying weight of the vehicle's mobility as well as the skills of the driver.

The method of driving the vehicle in the snow should preferably be this: no frequent gear changes, no rapid acceleration and deceleration, rapid turning of the steering wheel, etc.



Road covered with snow

Driving on icy roads

The basic characteristics of driving a vehicle on icy roads are related to the reduction of friction with the road surface, sliding, the difficulty of driving, the risk of reversing and rolling of vehicles, etc.



Road covered with frost



Driving in fog

Driving in fog is characterized by reduced visibility (reduced view) and moisture created by the fog on the surface of the circulating road.



Driving in fog

Adjusting the movement speed

Pedestrians and vehicles that do not have their own lighting may not be noticed in time.

Visibility is conditioned by the density of the fog, then by the fogging of the windows in the cabin as well as by the use of lights for lighting the road (short or fog lights or they can be both on at the same time) as well as by the lights of oncoming vehicles.

The main problem of driving the vehicle in these conditions is difficult orientation in space and incorrect estimation of width and height, etc.

The speed of movement must be reduced proportionally with the reduction of visibility and in function of the stopping route.

Driving at night

Driving at night is characterized by reduced visibility (limitation of sight) and depends on the use of lights for road illumination.

The speed of movement depends on the use of lights for lighting the road and the function of the stopping way.



Impaired visibility

Driving at night

When driving at night, care should be even greater because fatigue appears faster, pedestrians or vehicles without their own lighting may not be noticed. In particular, extra care should be taken when driving from the unlit part of the road to the lighted part or vice versa.

7. THE MECHANICAL ASPECT RELATING TO ROAD SAFETY

VEHICLE

The vehicle is the basic factor of road safety and its lack of maintenance affects the pollution of the environment. If the vehicle is regularly maintained and services are performed regularly, there will be an increase in road safety, environmental protection and development of the normal flow of traffic as well as its stability.

The expressions used in this chapter have this meaning.

Vehicle - any vehicle that moves on the road with the power of its own engine, which, according to its construction, equipment, tools and equipment, is intended for the transport of persons, respectively cargo / goods, for carrying out work or for towing attached vehicles, except vehicles moving on rails.

Passenger vehicle (vehicle) - a vehicle used to transport people, which, in addition to the driver's seat, has at most eight (8) other seats.



Passenger vehicle

Motor vehicle - any means of transport moving on the road, except non-motorized wheelchairs for disabled people and children's transport vehicles.

Group of vehicles - motor vehicle and attached vehicle, which participate in road traffic as a whole.

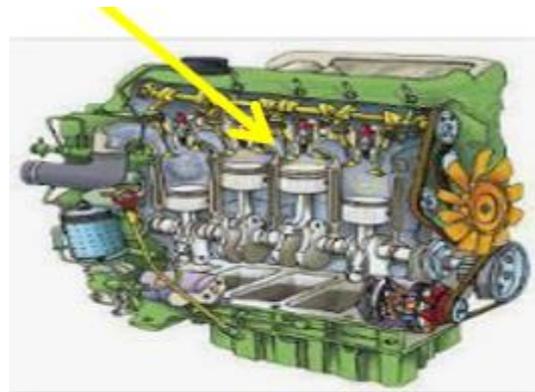
Knowledge of engine equipment and faults

Engine

Engine - serves to produce the traction force for movement of the vehicle.

The equipment that enables the engine to work are as following:

- the cooling equipment,
- equipment for lubrication (oil,)
- the device for fuel supplying



Possible causes of engine brake down are as follows:

- malfunction of the cooling system,
- malfunction of the lubrication system (oil).

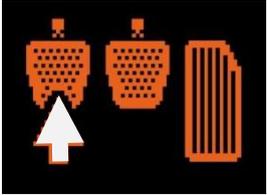
Possible causes for the red temperature light on the control board to come on are as following:

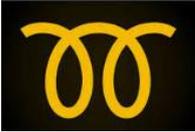
- malfunction of the cooling system,
- insufficient amount of water.

The driver is notified that the engine temperature has exceeded the permitted limit if the temperature indicator moves to the red field (water control light lights up).

Tab. Car equipment, their purpose and operation

<p>The control panel in the vehicle enables monitoring of the engine's operation. It shows the kilometers traveled and the speed of movement.</p>	
<p>The control lamp signals (indicates) the problem with the engine.</p>	
<p>The cooling device (liquid/water) enables the engine to work</p>	
<p>Low air pressure in pneumatics (tires) reduces the stability of the vehicle and damages the pneumatics, increases fuel costs.</p>	
<p>The steering wheel serves to steer the vehicle in the desired direction.</p>	
<p>The ABS system in the vehicle enables the wheels not to lock in case of braking.</p>	

<p>The friction pedal, which must be pressed before activating the engine, enables starting from a standstill and changing gears.</p>	
<p>The control lamp in the photo signals (indicates) that the engine temperature has exceeded the permissible limit - a fault in the cooling system.</p>	
<p>The control lamp in the photo signals (indicates) the insufficient amount of oil in the engine or the defect in the lubrication system.</p>	
<p>The control lamp in the photo signals (indicates) that the low beams are on in the vehicle.</p>	
<p>The control lamp in the photo signals (indicates) that the high beams are on in the vehicle.</p>	
<p>The control lamp signals (indicates) the fog lights</p>	
<p>Direction indicators are used during vehicle actions (overtaking, turning left or right, etc.).</p>	
<p>The control lamp in the photo signals (indicates) in the vehicle that all the indicators are on.</p>	
<p>The control lamp signals (indicates) that the alternator is not working properly.</p>	
<p>The control lamp signals (indicates) that the cruise control is activated</p>	
<p>The warning lamp signals (indicates) that the parking brake is out of order.</p>	

<p>The warning light signals (indicates) that the seat belt is not on.</p>	
<p>The control lamp signals (indicates) that the ESP / Electronic Stability Program is out of order</p>	
<p>The control lamp signals (indicates) the amount of fuel</p>	
<p>The warning light signals (indicates) problems with the air bag.</p>	
<p>The control lamp signals (indicates) that the heaters are out of order (Diesel).</p>	
<p>The warning lamp signals (indicates) that the steering servo is not working.</p>	
<p>ECOLOGICAL mode</p>	
<p>Small safety distance.</p>	
<p>The number of revolutions of the engine.</p>	

The number of engine revolutions in the red field.



Steering wheel- the possible causes of the steering wheel shaking while driving are: the air pressure in the pneumatics (tires) on the front axle is not the same, the movement of the steering wheel is above the permissible limits, and the wheels are unbalanced.

Friction (clutch) serves to start the vehicle from the ground and change the speed while driving.

The electrical system of the vehicle provides the current for the following:

- activation of the vehicle engine,
- operation of vehicle signaling devices,
- operation of vehicle lighting equipment.

Causes of the weakening of the battery are:

- any fault in the electrical system,
- if the lights are left on when the vehicle is parked.

The braking system includes the following:

- foot brake,
- auxiliary brake,
- parking brake.

The active service brake operates on all wheels.

ABS system in the vehicle prevents the wheels from locking in case of braking.

ESP / Electronic Stability Program enables vehicle stability while driving in sharp turns.

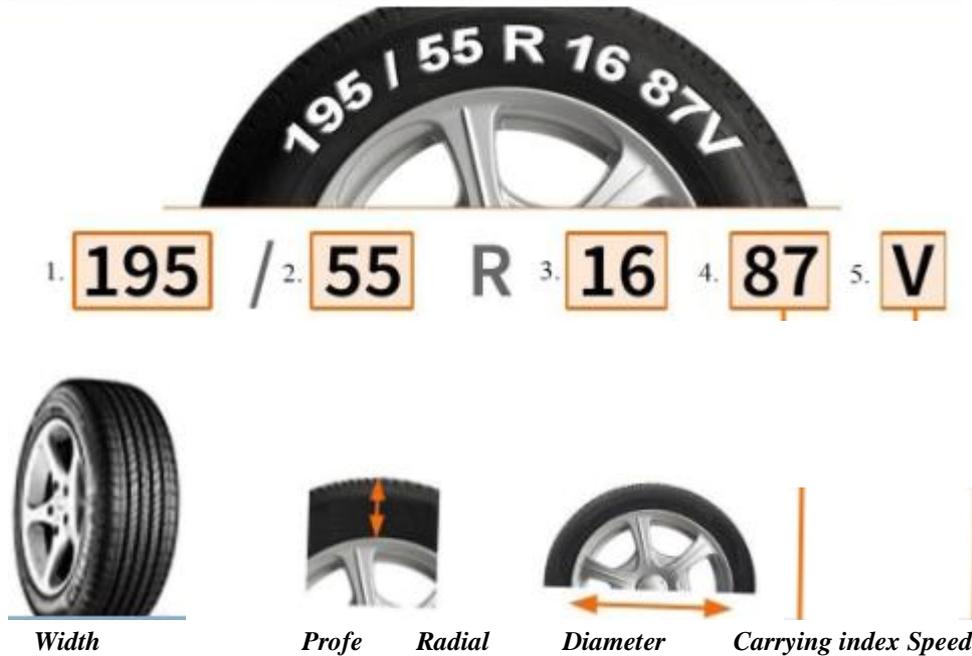
The transmission equipment are as follows:

- *clutch,*
- *gear shifter,*
- *cardan shaft.*

Auxiliary brake of the vehicle serves to reduce the speed of the vehicle in case of malfunction of the working brake.

Tires

Tires are the main part of the wheel that is in direct contact with the road and transmits the forces with which the vehicle acts on the road. Tires affect all vehicle characteristics that depend on the quality of the contact between the tire and the road, such as: braking and dynamic characteristics, steering, as well as affect driving comfort and fuel consumption.



Below is the sign of a radial tire for transport vehicles:

10.00 R 20 146 / 143 K TT,

where are: 10.00 - the nominal width of the tire (B) in inches; R - radial tire mark,
 20 - the nominal diameter of the wheel (d) in inch; 146/143 - bearing index,
 K - speed sign (maximum 110 km / h),
 TT / tube type and TL / tubeless tires).

8. PASSIVE VEHICLE SAFETY DEVICES

PASSIVE VEHICLE SAFETY ELEMENTS

Passive elements of vehicle safety are those elements that mitigate the consequences of traffic accidents.

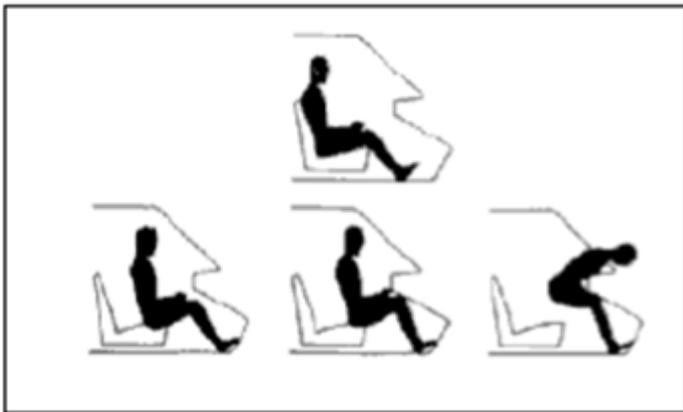
The passive safety elements of the vehicle include: safety belts, head restraints (air bag, driver's mirrors, etc.).

Use of the seat belt

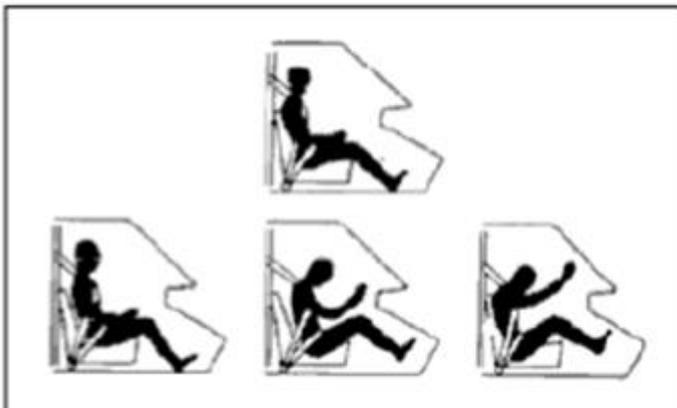
The driver and all persons who are in the vehicle must use the safety belts as provided by the manufacturer of that vehicle.

If the minor who is transported in the vehicle does not use the safety belt, the responsibility falls on the driver of the vehicle, while if the adult does not use the safety belt, the responsibility for this is borne by the person himself.

If the safety belt is not used during sudden braking and in the event of a road accident, the driver and other persons in the vehicle may suffer minor or serious bodily injuries, resulting in injuries to the head, limbs, broken ribs, up to severe internal bleeding, etc.



The position of the driver who did not use the seat belt.



The position of the driver who used the seat belt.



Seat belt

The seat belt is used when starting the vehicle both inside and outside the urban area.

Headrests



Head rests are optional passive equipment, but if the vehicle is equipped for safety reasons they must be used. During the sudden impact of the vehicle in the rear, the head moves backwards, in which case neck injury can also be caused. In order to avoid these injuries, head restraints are installed which must be suitable and provide good head support.

Child safety seat

Children under the age of 12 and under 150 cm tall who are transported in vehicles that have safety belts installed, must be fully or partially secured with a safety system, i.e. with safety seats for children, adapted to the size and height of the children.



Child safety seat

In vehicles that do not have a security system installed, i.e. child safety seats, it is not allowed to transport children younger than three 3 years old.

Children aged 3 and over and below 150 cm in height are not allowed to sit in the front seats of vehicles.

If the child is under the care of an adult who is not sitting in the front seats of the vehicle, i.e. if it is held on the lap or in the hands of this person, it is released from the obligation to use the child safety seat.

Persons who are released from the use of the safety belt

The obligation to use the seat belt does not apply to the following persons:

- the person who possesses a medical certificate proving that he has side effects, negative while using the safety belt,
- pregnant woman.

Air bag



Protective cushion

It serves to prevent injuries to the driver and fellow passengers in the event of an accident. It is activated automatically in case of an accident or any strong obstacle on the road.

Mirrors



Mirrors

To view the traffic behind and from the sides of the vehicle, the mirrors on the driver's side are adjusted.

9. ECO - DRIVING

ECO - DRIVING

By Eco-Driving we mean driving a vehicle that has a direct impact on environmental protection, road safety and fuel savings.



Eco-driving is a new method of driving that makes it easier to use the intelligent devices of vehicles, at the same time it also affects the improvement of road safety.

The objectives of Eco-driving are as follows:

- environmental protection,
- minimal (smaller) fuel expenses.

Principles of Eco-Driving are as follows:

- rational driving,
- uniform driving,
- turning off the engine during long waits,
- gradual start of the vehicle,
- extending the durability of the vehicle,
- not using the vehicle in short distances,
- timed shifting of speeds,,
- unnecessary cargo in the luggage,
- driving with medium / optimal number of engine revolutions,
- driving without acceleration and sudden braking,
- tires with adequate pressure,
- in reverse, the shifter is set to the speed that does not lead to engine heating, the lower the speed, the greater the engine power and vice versa,
- at low speed, the shifter is set to the speed that does not require continuous braking (motor braking is used, the lower the speed, the greater the effect of the motor for braking),
- slowing down the vehicle in time at the red light at the traffic light,
- turning off the engine when you have to wait longer before the railway crossing and the convoy which is stopped, as well as when you have to wait longer than one minute in the tunnel,
- controlling the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂), exhaust gases,
- changing the oil in the places provided for this purpose,
- cleaning the vehicle in the places provided for this purpose,
- not allowing oil to flow under the vehicle,
- disposal of used tires in relevant places,
- avoiding driving when traffic is heavy.

For Eco - driving you must have (possess):

- knowledge about the vehicle,
- ability to drive,
- knowledge of the use of intelligent vehicle devices.

Eco-driving techniques include the following:

- immediate start after engine activation,
- the fastest transition to a higher movement speed,
- adaptation of engine revolutions, timed speed change,
- the best possible perception of the traffic situation (timely prediction of the actions of other traffic participants),
- driving at a constant speed,
- traffic flow prediction,
- turning off the engine during long waits, traffic jams, traffic lights, etc.,
- braking in time and not accelerating unnecessarily and violently,
- preliminary route planning.

Factors with a negative impact on Eco-driving

- overloading the vehicle,
- the condition of the tires (low pressure in the tires),
- driving at very high engine speeds.

According to the traffic rules, in order to protect the environment, it is foreseen that the driver is not allowed to:

- to use the vehicle in such a way that it emits excessive smoke polluting the environment or makes more noise than is foreseen by the rules,
- leaving the engine running while parking inside the residential area.

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