



**SOUTHERN  
AFRICAN  
DEVELOPMENT  
COMMUNITY**

## **GUIDANCE SIGNS – 4 TOURISM SIGNS**

### **SECTIONS**

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**MAY 2012**



**SADC RTSM – VOL4**

**CHAPTER**

**7**

# CHAPTER 7 : GUIDANCE SIGNS - 4

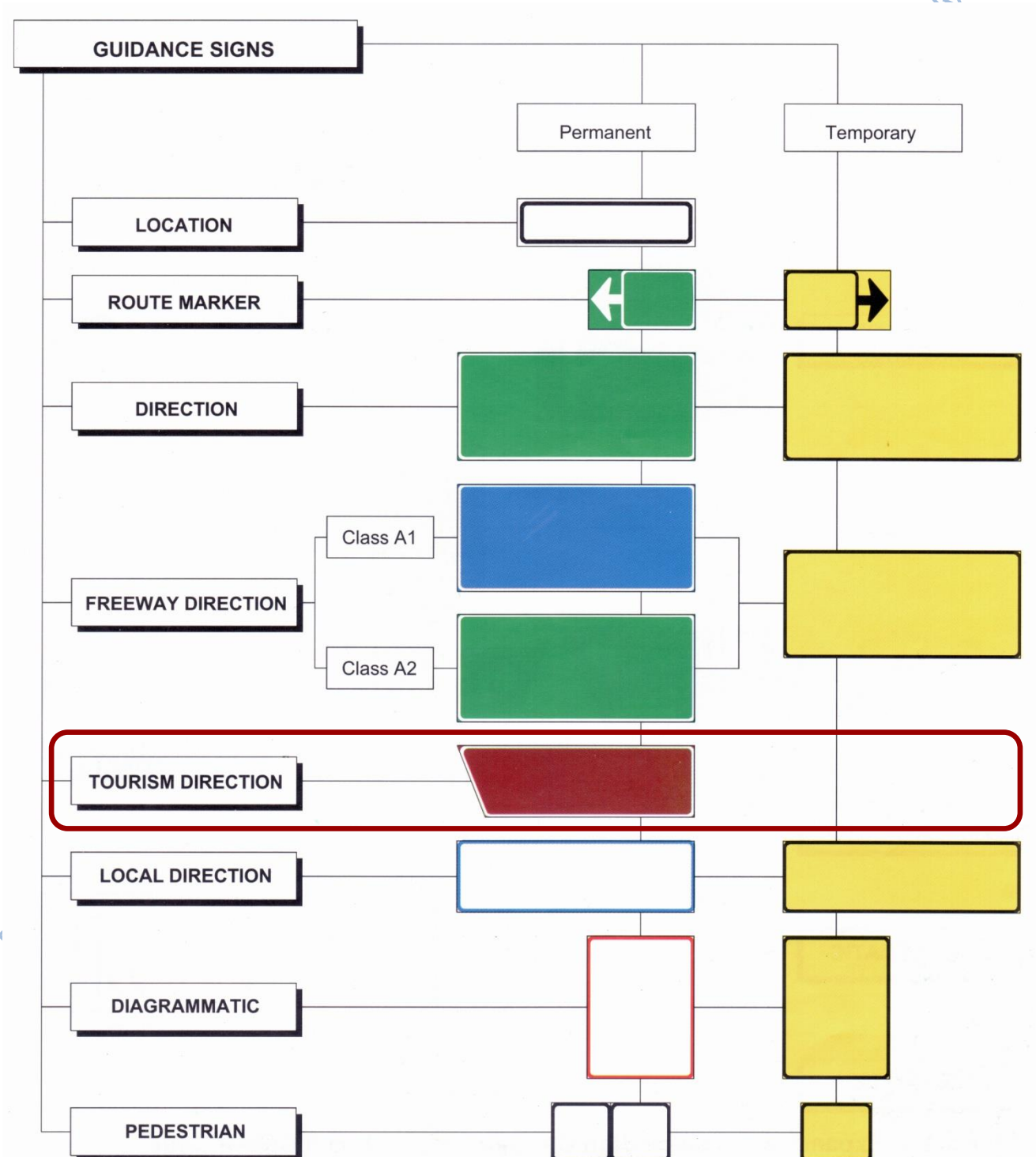
## TOURISM SIGNS

### 7.0 CONTENTS

This contents listing illustrates each officially approved type of sign in the tourism signs sub-class with the sign and symbol numbers and names. A page reference is given within this chapter where the signface and symbol layout is detailed and cross reference is given to Volume 1 where details of the use of each sign are covered. The front page of the

contents shows how tourism direction signs fit into the guidance sign class and the overall class permanent and temporary colour codes. Tourism signs are supplementary to the main navigational signing provided by direction and freeway direction signs. Tourism signs are not provided in a temporary form.

MAY 2017























## Section 7.1: INTRODUCTION

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Section 7.2: TOURISM DIRECTION – Guidance Signs and Symbols

<div>GF1</div> <div><div>128</div><div></div><div>Umgababa Karridene Illovo</div></div> <div>Attractions</div> <div><div>534</div><div></div><div>Services</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.18 V4 7.2.1 Freeway Advance Exit</div>	<div>GF2</div> <div><div></div><div>La Vanille</div></div> <div>Attractions</div> <div><div></div><div>Services</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.21 V4 7.2.15 Advance Exit</div>	<div>GF3</div> <div><div></div><div>Matarazi Pungwe</div></div> <div>Attractions</div> <div><div></div><div>Services</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.25 V4 7.2.25 Final Turn</div>		
<div>GF4</div> <div><div><div>116</div><div></div></div><div><div>EXIT</div><div></div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.27 V4 7.2.31 Gore Exit</div>	<div>GF5</div> <div><div></div><div>1 km</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.27 V4 7.2.32 Layby Advance</div>	<div>GF6</div> <div><div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.27 V4 7.2.33 Layby Turn-In</div>	<div>GF7</div> <div><div></div><div>Hluhluwe 24 km</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.28 V4 7.2.34 Confirmation</div>	
<div>GF8</div> <div><div>HEIDELBERG</div><div><div>59</div><div></div><div>2.5</div></div><div><div>66</div><div></div><div>9.5</div></div><div><div>70</div><div></div><div>13.5</div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.29 V4 7.2.35 Service Exit Sequence</div>	<div>GF9</div> <div><div>N3</div><div><div>241</div><div></div><div>Midway 2</div></div><div><div>188</div><div></div><div>Heavitree 55</div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.30 V4 7.2.37 Rest and Service Sequence</div>	<div>GF10</div> <div><div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.31 V4 7.2.43 "Totem" Service Area</div>		
<div>GF11</div> <div><div></div><div>Every 2 km</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.44 SOS-Service Spacing</div>	<div>GF12</div> <div><div></div><div>500 m</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.45 Advance SOS Service</div>	<div>GF13</div> <div><div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.45 SoS Service Turn In</div>	<div>GF14</div> <div><div><div>Last 1 km</div><div></div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.44 Last SOS Service</div>	<div>GF15</div> <div><div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.46 Parking Free</div>
<div>GF16</div> <div><div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.33 V4 7.2.46 Tourist Information</div>	<div>GF17</div> <div><div></div><div>Khanya Kraft</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.37 V4 7.2.61 Part-Time Attraction</div>	<div>TGF17</div> <div><div></div><div>WITS WELCOME DAY</div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.10.37 V4 7.2.62 Temporary Attraction</div>	<div>GF18 - RSA</div> <div><div></div><div><div>112</div><div>10177</div></div></div> <div>Refer V1 4.15.3 V4 7.2.63 Emergency Services</div>	

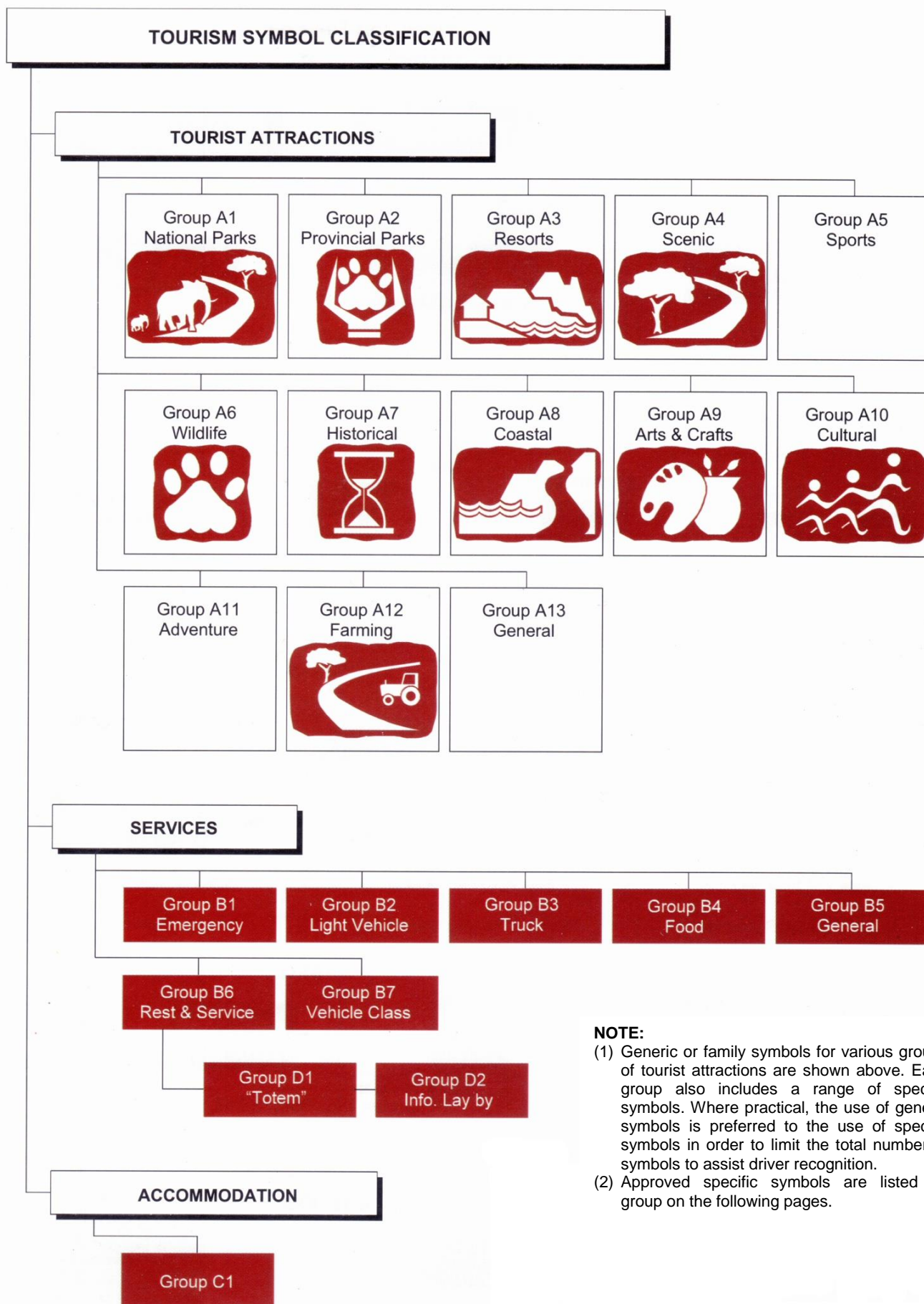


Fig 7.1

Tourism Sign Symbol Classification









**Section 7.3: Symbols – Group A1 – National Parks Attractions**

<b>GFS A1</b>  Refer V4 7.3.1 Generic - National Parks	<b>GFS A1-1-RSA</b> •  Refer V4 7.3.2 National Parks (South Africa)	<b>GFS A1-2-Nam</b> •  Refer V4 7.3.2 National Parks (Namibia)
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**Section 7.4: Symbols – Group A2 – Provincial/Regional/District Parks Attractions**

<b>GFS A2</b>  Refer V4 7.4.1 Generic - Provincial Parks	<b>GFS A2-1-RSA</b> •  Refer V4 7.4.2 Provincial Parks Gauteng	<b>GFS A2-2-RSA</b> •  Refer V4 7.4.3 Provincial Parks Free State	<b>GFS A2-3-RSA</b> •  Refer V4 7.4.4 Provincial Parks Western Cape	<b>GFS A2-4-RSA</b> •  Refer V4 7.4.5 Provincial Parks Kwazulu-Natal
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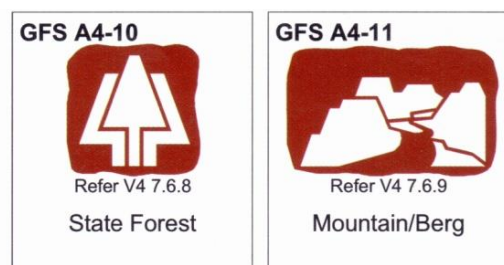
**Section 7.5: Symbols – Group A3 –Resorts Attractions**

<b>GFS A3</b>  Refer V4 7.5.1 Generic - Resorts	<b>GFS A3-1</b>  Refer V4 7.5.2 Country Clubs (Golf)	<b>GFS A3-2</b>  Refer V4 7.5.2 Hot Springs	<b>GFS A3-3</b>  Refer V4 7.5.3 Inland Water	<b>GFS A3-4</b>  Refer V4 7.5.4 Seaside/Beach
<b>GFS A3-5</b>  Refer V4 7.5.5 Berg/Mountain				

**Section 7.6: Symbols – Group A4 – Scenic Attractions**

<b>GFS A4</b>  Refer V4 7.6.1 Generic - Scenic	<b>GFS A4-1</b>  Refer V4 7.6.2 Nature Reserve	<b>GFS A4-2-RSA</b> •  Refer V4 7.6.2 National Heritage Site	<b>GFS A4-3</b>  Refer V4 7.6.3 Botanical Gardens	<b>GFS A4-4</b>  Refer V4 7.6.3 Gardens (Flower)
<b>GFS A4-5</b>  Refer V4 7.6.4 Waterfall	<b>GFS A4-6</b>  Refer V4 7.6.5 Lake or Dam (no watersport)	<b>GFS A4-7</b>  Refer V4 7.6.6 Caves	<b>GFS A4-8</b>  Refer V4 7.6.6 View Point	<b>GFS A4-9</b>  Refer V4 7.6.7 Forest (Natural)

### Section 7.6: Symbols – Group A4 – Scenic Attractions (continued)



### Section 7.7: Symbols – Group A5 – Sports Attractions



### Section 7.8: Symbols – Group A6 – Wildlife Attractions




### Section 7.9: Symbols – Group A7 – Historical Attractions



























### Section 7.9: Symbols – Group A7 – Historical Attractions (continued)

<b>GFS A7-4</b>  Refer V4 7.9.4 Historic Railway Station	<b>GFS A7-5</b>  Refer V4 7.9.5 Historic Battlefield	<b>GFS A7-6</b>  Refer V4 7.9.6 Historic Cemetery	<b>GFS A7-7</b>  Refer V4 7.9.6 Geological Site
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### Section 7.10: Symbols – Group A8 – Coastal Attractions

<b>GFS A8</b>  Refer V4 7.10.1 Generic - Coastal	<b>GFS A8-1</b>  Refer V4 7.10.2 Marine Reserve	<b>GFS A8-2</b>  Refer V4 7.10.2 Maritime Museum	<b>GFS A8-3</b>  Refer V4 7.10.3 Aquarium	<b>GFS A8-4</b>  Refer V4 7.10.4 Whales
<b>GFS A8-5</b>  Refer V4 7.10.5 Dolphins	<b>GFS A8-6</b>  Refer V4 7.10.6 Lighthouse	<b>GFS A8-7</b>  Refer V4 7.10.6 Dockyard	<b>GFS A8-8</b>  Refer V4 7.10.7 Boat Launch	<b>GFS A8-9</b>  Refer V4 7.10.8 Fishing
<b>GFS A8-10</b>  Refer V4 7.10.9 Crayfish	<b>GFS A8-11</b>  Refer V4 7.10.10 Oceanarium	<b>GFS A8-12</b>  Refer V4 7.10.11 Beach		

### Section 7.11: Symbols – Group A9 – Arts & Crafts Attractions

<b>GFS A9</b>  Refer V4 7.11.1 Generic - Arts & Crafts	<b>GFS A9-1</b>  Refer V4 7.11.2 Painting & Drawing	<b>GFS A9-2</b>  Refer V4 7.11.2 Pottery	<b>GFS A9-3</b>  Refer V4 7.11.3 Jewellery	<b>GFS A9-4</b>  Refer V4 7.11.4 Weaving & Knitting
<b>GFS A9-5</b>  Refer V4 7.11.5 Leatherwork	<b>GFS A9-6</b>  Refer V4 7.11.6 African Arts & Crafts	<b>GFS A9-7</b>  Refer V4 7.11.7 Woodwork	<b>GFS A9-8</b>  Refer V4 7.11.8 Metalwork	<b>GFS A9-9</b>  Refer V4 7.11.9 Sculpting

### Section 7.11: Symbols – Group A9 – Arts & Crafts Attractions (continued)

#### GFS A9-10

Refer V4 7.11.10

Glass &  
Ceramics

### Section 7.12: Symbols – Group A10 – Cultural Attractions

#### GFS A10



Refer V4 7.12.1

Generic -  
Cultural

#### GFS A10-1



Refer V4 7.12.2

Theatre

#### GFS A10-2



Refer V4 7.12.2

Amphitheatre

### Section 7.13: Symbols – Group A11 – Adventure Attractions

#### GFS A11

Refer V4 7.13.1

Generic -  
Adventure

#### GFS A11-1



Refer V4 7.13.2

Hiking Trail

#### GFS A11-2



Refer V4 7.13.2

Horse Trail

#### GFS A11-3



Refer V4 7.13.3

4x4 Trail

#### GFS A11-4



Refer V4 7.13.3

Bike Trail

#### GFS A11-5



Refer V4 7.13.4

River Rafting

#### GFS A11-6



Refer V4 7.13.4

Scuba Diving

#### GFS A11-7



Refer V4 7.13.5


Ballooning

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## Section 7.14: Symbols – Group A12 – Farming Attractions

<b>GFS A12</b>  Refer V4 7.14.1 Generic - Farming	<b>GFS A12-1</b>  Refer V4 7.14.2 Wine Cellar	<b>GFS A12-2</b>  Refer V4 7.14.2 Wine Route/ Estate	<b>GFS A12-3</b>  Refer V4 7.14.3 Showground	<b>GFS A12-4</b>  Refer V4 7.14.4 Cherry Farm
<b>GFS A12-5</b>  Refer V4 7.14.4 Ostrich Farm with Riding	<b>GFS A12-6</b>  Refer V4 7.14.5 Ostrich Farm	<b>GFS A12-7</b>  Refer V4 7.14.5 Fish Farm	<b>GFS A12-8</b>  Refer V4 7.14.6 Roadside Stall	<b>GFS A12-9</b>  Refer V4 7.14.7 Butterfly Farm











## Section 7.15: Symbols – Group A13 – General Attractions

<b>GFS A13</b>  Refer V4 7.15.1 General Attractions	<b>GFS A13-1</b>  Refer V4 7.15.1 Animal Theme Park
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**Section 7.16: Symbols – Group B1 – Emergency Services**

<b>GFS B1-1</b>  Refer V4 7.16.1 Telephone	<b>GFS B1-2</b>  Refer V4 7.16.1 Generic - Police	<b>GFS B1-2-RSA</b> •  Refer V4 7.16.2 Police South Africa	<b>GFS B1-2-Nam</b> •  Refer V4 7.16.3 Police Namibia	<b>GFS B1-3</b>  Refer V4 7.16.4 Hospital (with name)
<b>GFS B1-4</b>  Refer V4 7.16.4 First Aid Post	<b>GFS B1-5</b>  Refer V4 7.16.5 SOS Call Station (sign)	<b>GFS B1-6</b>  Refer V4 7.16.6 SOS Call Station (post)	<b>GFS B1-7</b> •  Refer V4 7.16.5 NSRI	<b>GFS B1-8</b>  Refer V4 7.16.7 Ambulance/ Medical Services
<b>GFS B1-9</b>  Refer V4 7.16.7 Fire Station/ Services	<b>GFS B1-10</b>  Refer V4 7.16.8 Cell phone Emergency No.			

**Section 7.17: Symbols – Group B2 – Light Vehicle Services**

<b>GFS B2-1</b>  Refer V4 7.17.1 Filling Station & Workshop	<b>GFS B2-2</b>  Refer V4 7.17.2 Filling Station	<b>GFS B2-3</b>  Refer V4 7.17.2 Workshop	<b>GFS B2-4</b>  Refer V4 7.17.3 Tow-in Service
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**Section 7.18: Symbols – Group B3 – Truck Rest & Service**

<b>GFS B3-1</b>  Refer V4 7.18.1 Truck Rest & Service Area
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**Section 7.19: Symbols – Group B4 – Food Services**

<b>GFS B4-1</b>  Refer V4 7.19.1 Restaurant	<b>GFS B4-2</b>  Refer V4 7.19.1 Refreshments	<b>GFS B4-3</b>  Refer V4 7.19.2 Take-Away	<b>GFS B4-4</b>  Refer V4 7.19.2 Rural Shop/Cafe/ Corner Shop
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## Section 7.20: Symbols – Group B5 – General Services

<b>GFS B5-1</b>  Refer V4 7.20.1 Parking Area (free parking)	<b>GFS B5-2</b>  Refer V4 7.20.1 Toilets	<b>GFS B5-3</b>  Refer V4 7.20.2 Shower	<b>GFS B5-4</b>  Refer V4 7.20.2 Drinking Water	<b>GFS B5-5</b>  Refer V4 7.20.3 Fireplace
<b>GFS B5-6</b>  Refer V4 7.20.3 Cooking Facilities	<b>GFS B5-7</b>  Refer V4 7.20.4 Picnic Area	<b>GFS B5-8</b>  Refer V4 7.20.4 Tourist Information	<b>GFS B5-9</b>  Refer V4 7.20.5 Facility for Handicapped	<b>GFS B5-10</b>  Refer V4 7.20.5 Roadside Stall/ Curio Shop
<b>GFS B5-11</b>  Refer V4 7.20.6 Generic - Post Office				

## Section 7.21: Symbols – Group B6 – Rest & Service Areas

<b>GFS B6-1</b>  Refer V4 7.21.1 Rest Area - Class 1	<b>GFS B6-2</b>  Refer V4 7.21.2 Rest Area - Class 2	<b>GFS B6-3</b>  Refer V4 7.21.3 Rest Area - Class 3
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## Section 7.22: Symbols – Group B7 – Vehicle Class


<b>GFS B7-1</b>  Refer V4 7.22.1 Motor Cars	<b>GFS B7-2</b>  Refer V4 7.22.2 Caravans	<b>GFS B7-3</b>  Refer V4 7.22.3 Buses	<b>GFS B7-4</b>  Refer V4 7.22.4 Trucks	<b>GFS B7-5</b>  Refer V4 7.22.5 Delivery Vehicles
<b>GFS B7-6</b>  Refer V4 7.22.6 Motor Cycles				
















## Section 7.23: Symbols – Group C1 – Accommodation

<b>GFS C1-1</b>  Refer V4 7.23.1 Accommodation (incl. Hotels, Inns etc)	<b>GFS C1-2</b>  Refer V4 7.23.2 Chalet/Self-Catering	<b>GFS C1-3</b>  Refer V4 7.23.3 Caravan Site	<b>GFS C1-4</b>  Refer V4 7.23.4 Camp Site	<b>GFS C1-5</b>  Refer V4 7.23.5 Generic - Guest House
<b>GFS C1-6</b>  Refer V4 7.23.6 Bed & Breakfast	<b>GFS C1-7</b>  Refer V4 7.23.7 Rooms (Bed only)	<b>GFS C1-8</b>  Refer V4 7.23.7 Youth Hostel/ Centre/Camp	<b>GFS C1-9</b>  Refer V4 7.23.8 Trail Shelter	<b>GFS C1-10</b>  Refer V4 7.23.9 Guest Farm
<b>GFS C1-11</b>  Refer V4 7.23.10 Ethnic (Zulu)				





## Section 7.24: Symbols – Group D1 – “Totem” Signs for Rest &amp; Service Areas

<b>GFS D1-1</b>  Refer V4 7.24.1 Motor Cars	<b>GFS D1-2</b>  Refer V4 7.24.1 Caravans	<b>GFS D1-3</b>  Refer V4 7.24.2 Buses	<b>GFS D1-4</b>  Refer V4 7.24.2 Trucks	<b>GFS D1-5</b>  Refer V4 7.24.3 Motor Cycles
<b>GFS D1-6</b>  Refer V4 7.24.3 Take Away	<b>GFS D1-7</b>  Refer V4 7.24.4 Restaurant	<b>GFS D1-8</b>  Refer V4 7.24.4 Refreshments	<b>GFS D1-9</b>  Refer V4 7.24.5 Shop	<b>GFS D1-10</b>  Refer V4 7.24.5 Facility for the Handicapped
<b>GFS D1-11</b>  Refer V4 7.24.6 Toilets	<b>GFS D1-12</b>  Refer V4 7.24.6 Telephone	<b>GFS D1-13</b>  Refer V4 7.24.7 Straight-On Arrow	<b>GFS D1-14</b>  Refer V4 7.24.7 Left/Right Arrow	<b>GFS D1-15</b>  Refer V4 7.24.8 Diagonal Left/ Right Arrow

**Section 7.24: Symbols – Group D1 – “Totem” Signs for Rest & Service Areas (continued)**

<p><b>GFS D1-16</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.8 Advance Left/ Right Arrow</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-17</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.9 Exit (Route Number)</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-18</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.9 Parking</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-19</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.10 Filling Station &amp; Workshop</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-20</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.10 Filling Station</p>
<p><b>GFS D1-21</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.11 Picnic Area</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-22</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.11 Tourist Information</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-23</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.12 Motor Car Wash</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-24</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.12 Truck Wash</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-25</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.13 Drinking Water</p>
<p><b>GFS D1-26</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.13 Fireplace</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-27</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.14 Cooking Facilities</p>	<p><b>GFS D1-28</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.24.14 Shower</p>		

**Section 7.25: Symbols – Group D2 – Off Road Tourism Information Boards**

<p><b>GFS D2-1 RSA</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.25.1 North &amp; Central Drakensberg Resorts</p>	<p><b>GFS D2-2 RSA</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.25.1 Southern Drakensberg Resort</p>	<p><b>GFS D2-3 RSA</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.25.2 Midlands Meander (kwaZulu-Natal)</p>	<p><b>GFS D2-4 RSA</b></p>  <p>Refer V4 7.25.3 Highlands Tourism (Free State)</p>
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## CHAPTER 7 : GUIDANCE SIGNS – 4 TOURISM SIGNS

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

#### 7.1.1 General

- 1 Due to the number of signs involved, the contents of Volume 1, Chapter 4, Guidance Signs have been split into eight chapters for coverage in this Volume. The coverage of these eight chapters is as follows:

Chapter 4	- Guidance Signs 1 -	Location Signs and Route Marker Signs
Chapter 5	- Guidance Signs 2 -	Direction Signs
Chapter 6	- Guidance Signs 3 -	Freeway Direction Signs
<b>Chapter 7</b>	<b>- Guidance Signs 4 -</b>	<b>Tourism Direction Signs</b>
Chapter 8	- Guidance Signs 5 -	Diagrammatic Signs
Chapter 13	- Guidance Signs 6 -	Local Direction Signs
Chapter 14	- Guidance Signs 7 -	Pedestrian Signs
Chapter 15	- Guidance Signs 8 -	Toll Direction Signs

- 2 This Chapter therefore details the dimensions of TOURISM DIRECTION signs and the symbols used on them so that they may be accurately specified and manufactured. The most important signface dimensioning rules, identified as BASIC RULES, are detailed in Figures 7.3 and 7.4. In addition further DISPLAY RULES are illustrated in Figures 7.5 to 7.8.

- 3 **TOURISM DIRECTION signs conform to the basic rectangular shape code of the guidance signs class but are unique in that all turn signs shall have the arrow side edge cut back from top to bottom at a slope of 2 in 5 to create a trapezoidal shape. They are also unique in the use of a brown background colour.** Colour details are given in Section 7.2. Other tourism signs, such as straight on signs, confirmation signs, exit sequence signs, information centre identification signs and information boards and parking signs are rectangular, whilst "Totem" signs used within rest and service areas are square.

- 4 Tourism signs are STACK-TYPE signs and a separate STACK shall be provided for each direction which requires a tourism sign at the junction ahead. (In this context the exit point of a freeway off-ramp is considered as one junction, and the ramp terminal with the intersecting cross-road as a second and separate junction. A freeway advance exit tourism sign shall therefore only comprise one STACK orientated to the left.)

- 5 A tourism STACK-TYPE sign may be arranged in up to three PANELS, each separated from the other by an internal border line. When a tourism sign cluster comprises more than one STACK the total number of STACKS and/or PANELS shall be limited to three. These limit rules are illustrated in detail in Figures 7.3 to 7.8.

- 6 The sign examples shown in Section 7.2 cover a wide range of specific single application signs in addition to variations of the following tourism sign applications:

- freeway advance exit sign;
- freeway exit sign (direct access service facilities only);
- high speed exit sign;
- advance turn sign;
- final turn sign;
- confirmation sign;
- service exit sequence sign;

- rest and service exit sequence sign;

- 7 Tourism signs may be manufactured to display tourist information related to the following types of tourist facilities:

- tourist attraction facilities in thirteen sub-groups;
- service facilities in seven sub-groups;
- accommodation facilities;
- rest and service internal facilities;
- information boards;
- special event facilities.

- 8 Tourism information may be displayed on a direction signface under certain circumstances, either as an insert panel or as a full STACK. Under these conditions the brown tourism background colour shall be retained behind the tourist information.

- 9 Tourism signface design is based on a high reliance on bold SYMBOLS to transfer the required message to road users. Designers and manufacturers should refer to Figures 7.3 to 7.8 and to Volume 1, Chapter 4 for rules relating to tourism sign design principles, restrictions and limitations.

- 10 Symbols other than those detailed in this Manual shall not be used without the prior consent of the Road Traffic Signs Technical Committee. If the need arises for a symbol which is not detailed in this Chapter, or cannot be covered by the principle indicated above, the designer or manufacturer shall make this need known to:

The Secretary,  
Route Numbering and Road Traffic Signs Sub-Committee,  
c/o Department of Transport,  
Private Bag X193,  
Pretoria,  
0001.

#### 7.1.2 Sign Sizing

- 1 The majority of dimensional details given in this Chapter are based on the factor "d". This factor represents one seventh (1/7) of the height of the upper case DIN 1451 Part 2 lettering specified for the principle message on the signface and is equal to the stroke width of this lettering. Once the letter height appropriate to the amount of message to be displayed has been selected the sign height can be determined, and the length may be found from a combination of spacings based on the factor "d" plus the length of the message to be displayed. Sign sizes for the full range of letter sizes available may thus be determined from one detail.

- 2 The selection of an appropriate letter size is based on the number of "bits" of information required on the signface, the approach speed of traffic and the lateral distance from the drivers eye to the sign (see Volume 1, Chapter 4 for full details relating to letter size selection).

- 3 All arrows and symbols used on LOCAL DIRECTION signs are also specified in terms of factor "d". In a limited number of cases the sign design requires letters, symbols or other components in more than one size on the signface. In these cases the secondary factor size is represented by a variation of "d" such as "d●" or "d●●".

- 4 It should be noted that the vertical spacings between components and the horizontal spacings between certain components are not the same as on DIRECTION signs. The spacings used on LOCAL DIRECTION signs are to a lower standard than DIRECTION sign standards, consistent with



the supplementary role of local direction signs and with the objective to limit overall sizes of the signs. **Letter spacings remain standard.**

- 5 Sizing a sign around the stroke width factor "d" may result in a vertical sign height which is not a multiple of 200 mm. Since the construction of guidance signs from standard 200 mm planks is common with some authorities this will result in a need to "round-up" the sign height to a multiple of 200 mm. The extra dimension should be distributed evenly through the vertical spaces. "Rounding-down" is not recommended with LOCAL signs since the inter-line spaces are a minimum in terms of the reduced standards adopted unless the symbol being used is less than 15 "d" in the height and there is only one line of text in the stack or panel.
- 6 Whilst a wide range of LOCAL sign examples are detailed in Section 7.2 it is likely that all possible types are not covered. Certain message combinations are likely, from time to time, to require an arrangement not specifically detailed. In such a case designers or manufacturers should consult a selection of similar sign types and evolve the required spacings following the general rules used for the examples provided.

### 7.1.3 Sign Text

- 1 Tourism sign displays include a symbol plus a primary name for tourist attraction facilities and certain accommodation signs.
- 2 Service facility signs display only symbols, with the exception of hospitals with 24 hour emergency services and high standard rest and service areas which also display the primary name of the facility.
- 3 Basic tourism sign displays, as illustrated in Figure 7.2, can, because of the symbol size, carry one or two lines of text without an increase in sign size. When the primary name of a facility is in two parts, or is long but capable of being hyphenated, it is highly recommended that the name be displayed in the two lines available. **Although this is not the style of display used for direction signs, it is once again consistent with the supplementary role of tourism signs that this method be used to limit sign length.** When the name of a facility is displayed in this manner the text shall be justified to the right of the sign to differentiate the display from that of two names of two separate facilities, which shall be displayed in the normal left justified manner (see Figures 7.7 and 7.8).
- 4 As implied the term "primary name" of a tourism facility is that part of the name of the facility which **CANNOT** be represented by a symbol on the sign. It is the name which will identify a particular facility from others of the same type located in close proximity. **The display of all other superfluous text should be avoided.**
- 5 When the primary name requires only one line it shall be centred vertically on the stack or panel. If it is required to indicate a route number, distance or supplementary symbols in addition to the facility name this can be an acceptable variant. Examples of these variants are given in Section 7.2.
- 6 A limited number of examples are given in Section 7.2 of three or four line tourism sign displays. Such displays should not become commonplace and should not be used when the sign in question is at the recommended limit(s) of numbers of stacks or panels, or the number of "bits" of information on the sign.
- 7 Occasionally two names to be displayed on a tourism sign may be of considerably different lengths. This will result in a very unbalanced signface layout. The possibility of centering the shorter message over, or under, the longer message may be considered.
- 8 The lettering used on tourism signs should normally be DIN 1451 Part 2, Style "B". Style "A" may be used when space is severely limited and speeds are not high.

### 7.1.4 Symbols

- 1 **Only approved symbols given in Sections 7.3 to 7.25, as amended from time to time, shall be used on tourism signs. Direction sign symbols shall not be used on tourism signs.**
- 2 If a tourism sign display includes a symbol plus a primary name **the symbol shall always precede the primary name irrespective of the direction indicated by the sign, EXCEPT** when supplementary symbols are used. (see Figure 7.6.)
- 3 Approved symbols have been designed within a range of basic sizes with a **nominal** height of 15d and **nominal** widths of 11d, 15d and 25d. Many symbols, however, vary from these nominal dimensions either vertically or horizontally, or in both dimensions. The **actual** values of height and width are given in terms of "d" in Sections 7.3 to 7.25 for each symbol. The dimensioned sign examples in Section 7.2 all illustrate one or other, or several, of these nominal sizes. **All symbols are centred vertically on the stack or panel, and stack or panel heights are fixed as a multiple value of factor "d", irrespective of the actual vertical dimensions of the particular symbol(s) in use, or the text displayed, UNLESS noted otherwise.** Vertical centre marks are indicated with each symbol for this purpose. The range of vertical dimensions varies from 20d (RSA Police symbol) to 7d (Bus symbol). When a RSA Police symbol is specified the stack or panel height is not normally increased. In this case the vertical spaces are reduced. Examples of this principle are illustrated in Figure 7.5.
- 4 Sign dimensions will vary horizontally according to the symbol, or symbols, specified. As the **actual** symbol width is greater or less than the **nominal** sizes shown on the dimensioned examples in Section 7.2 so will the final sign length become greater or less. **The standard spacing between symbols, or between symbols and text, should be maintained irrespective of the variation in actual symbol width, UNLESS noted otherwise.** Horizontal centre marks are indicated with each symbol to assist accurate positioning and the correct vertical application of symbols. This latter aspect may be difficult with circular symbols and symbols which are not symmetrical. Actual symbol widths range from 25d to 7d (Workshop symbol). Examples of horizontal symbol spacings are given in Figure 7.6.
- 5 A few symbols project outside the boundaries of their height and width "grid" by small amounts. These projections are taken up in the surrounding spaces and do not affect the function of centre marks.
- 6 The tourism sign symbols detailed in Sections 7.3 to 7.25 are drawn to a scale of 1 in 5 for "d" = 40 mm, or in other words for a sign letter size of 280 mm, unless noted otherwise. The symbols are superimposed on a grid of 4 mm x 4 mm squares so that "d" equals two grid squares. If the tourism sign display includes three or more lines of text the symbol may be increased in size to maintain its proportion with the overall sign size. Examples of this option are covered in Section 7.2. The symbol is specified by "d●", where "d●" is normally the next largest standard value of "d".
- 7 In order to prepare a full size symbol the detail given may be enlarged photographically, by projection, or by drawing. In each case the grid should be such that the



line centres are a distance of one half (1/2) "d" apart, where "d" is the stroke width of the letter size with which the symbol is to be used.

Values of "d" for the more standard letter sizes are:

d = 60 for 420/300 letters  
 d = 50 for 350/250 letters  
 d = 40 for 280/200 letters  
 d = 30 for 210/150 letters  
 d = 25 for 175/125 letters  
 d = 20 for 140/100 letters  
 d = 16 for 112/80 letters.

- 8 Service facility signs normally use symbols without text. The value of "d" appropriate to the preparation of these symbols may be derived in one of the following ways:

- when several symbols are used, by counting the number of "bits" of information and applying the
- sizing process to determine factor "d" as detailed in Volume 1, Chapter 4;
- if a single symbol is used, by treating the sign as a basic tourist attraction sign, with a primary name, and using the value of factor "d" so derived;
- if the service symbol display forms one stack, or one panel, of a multi-stack or multi-panel sign the value of factor "d" used should be derived for the full sign display, not for each stack or panel individually.

- 9 When a symbol is not symmetrical about its vertical centre-line, and the symbol implies a sense of direction, the symbol should be turned to face in the direction of the arrow or sloped sign edge, as appropriate. **This requirement does not apply to "logo" type symbols e.g. the Natal Parks Board rhino, which have a fixed orientation based on their use as "logos".**

- 10 **Service symbols** shall appear in a stack or panel, from left to right, in the following order :

- emergency services;
- light vehicle services;
- truck services;
- food services;
- general services;

EXCEPT when a hospital emergency service, with its primary name, is displayed, in which case this message should be located to the right of all other service symbols displayed in the line in which it is to appear.

- 11 Some tourist attraction/service stack/panel combinations may result in a very unbalanced signface layout. This may commonly happen when there is only one service symbol to be displayed. In such cases the overall sign appearance may be improved by centralising the service symbol in its stack or panel. This treatment need not be followed if additional service symbols are anticipated during the useful life of the sign.

### 7.1.5 Supplementary Symbols

- Supplementary symbols are half sized symbols which may occupy the position of a line of text with slightly reduced spacings above and below the supplementary symbols. In order to size a supplementary symbol "d•" should be taken to equal "d"/2 (see Figure 7.5).
- Supplementary symbols may be used as follows:
  - in place of main symbols, **under** the name of an accommodation facility;

- in addition to a main symbol, under the primary name of a tourist attraction facility.

- The use of supplementary symbols on accommodation facility tourism signs is recommended in order to reduce sign size.
- The use of supplementary symbols in addition to a main symbol should only occur **if there is a very good reason, in the interest of road users**, why such supplementary information should be displayed. The use of supplementary symbols should be in conformity with warrants given in Volume 2, Chapter 4.

### 7.1.6 Arrows

- Arrows used on tourism signs are standard STACK-TYPE arrows as used on ground-mounted direction signs.
- STACK-TYPE arrows are detailed in Chapter 5.

### 7.1.7 Off Road Tourism Signs

- Tourism signs are available for off road applications as follows:
  - "totem" signs; and
  - information boards.
- These off road signs use symbol ranges which are unique to their applications (see Sections 7.24 and 7.25).
- The use of "Totem" signs within a rest and service area or other large tourist environment is a unique application. "Totem" signs are mounted in clusters and as such are different to other tourism signs (see Figure 7.9).
- "Totem" signs should not be used alongside an open high speed roadway. Their use may be considered for use within other recreational or park areas where there are many internal facilities and vehicle speeds are low.
- Information boards may utilise Section 7.25 symbols in addition to all other available tourism symbols. Section 7.25 symbols are commonly "logo" symbols appropriate to specific geographical areas or commercial groupings of resorts or facilities. (The examples given in Section 7.25 at the time of publishing are all specific to South African geographical areas.)

### 7.1.8 Sign Examples

- Wherever possible in this Chapter the examples given to illustrate a particular sign type have used real situations. This has not always been possible and to illustrate acceptable types of sign examples have been contrived which are as realistic as possible. These commonly use the names of real places. The examples thus contrived have not been as a result of the application of the various warrants which a road authority would apply before granting approval of such a sign. **The use of these examples shall therefore place no road authority under any obligation to approve or erect a sign of the type, or of a similar type, without going through the normal process of approval used by such an authority.**
- Each page in Section 7.2 includes one or two dimensioned details and one or more typical examples which are related to the dimensioned details but not necessarily exactly the same. The dimensioned details may be handed left or right and both left and right-handed versions are NOT illustrated. If a detail is handed to the left it is equally applicable, from a dimensional point of view, for a similar sign pointing to the right, **subject to the symbol ALWAYS preceding the primary name when**

**both are used in one stack or panel.** The typical examples illustrate this concept on a random basis and are NOT related specifically to the HAND of the dimensioned detail on the same page.

- 3 The dimensional details of signs including two or more panels are applicable whether these panels are "tourist attraction" over "service" or "tourist attraction" over "tourist attraction" (see Figure 7.4). All combinations of tourist attraction facility and service facility are NOT detailed for all sign types. In some instances the typical examples will illustrate this by showing, for instance, a "tourist attraction" over a "service" when the dimensional detail shows two "tourist attractions". If a designer or manufacturer requires a particular combination of handing, tourist attraction, service etc. which is not illustrated, their requirement can be satisfied by simply inspecting a number of the dimensioned details given and combining the required features.
- 4 In Section 7.2 a supplementary system of sign numbering has been used to differentiate between signs with one panel and signs with multiple panels. This same system is also applied to signs which indicate two or more exits ahead. The sign numbering system provides a suffix after the main sign number which indicates the number of panels or exits, i.e. GF2.3 or GF8.2. (see Figure 7.2). Use of this type of sign numbering is optional.
- 5 The majority of tourism signs detailed in Section 7.2 are basic standard types. A number of these are only likely to be required occasionally. There are a number of applications which require "special" or non-standard treatment of the signface. Examples of such applications are:
  - (a) tourist information board;
  - (b) access to a rest and service area segregated by vehicle class;
  - (c) supplementary symbols; accommodation;
  - (d) tourist attraction detail displayed on a direction sign.
- 6 Typical examples of signs appropriate to these applications are given in the latter part of Section 7.2. All possible options are not covered. If a similar, but different detail is required, this should be derived using the principles embodied in the typical cases given.

### 7.1.9 Materials of Manufacture

- 1 Sign materials will normally be specified with an order. Recommendations on types of material and methods of manufacture are covered in Volume 1, Chapter 1.
- 2 When it is necessary that the significance of a tourism sign should be evident at night the background should be provided in retroreflective material, otherwise the use of a retroreflective background material is optional. It is recommended that the smaller signs, with an area under 2 sq. m, be manufactured to be fully retroreflective.

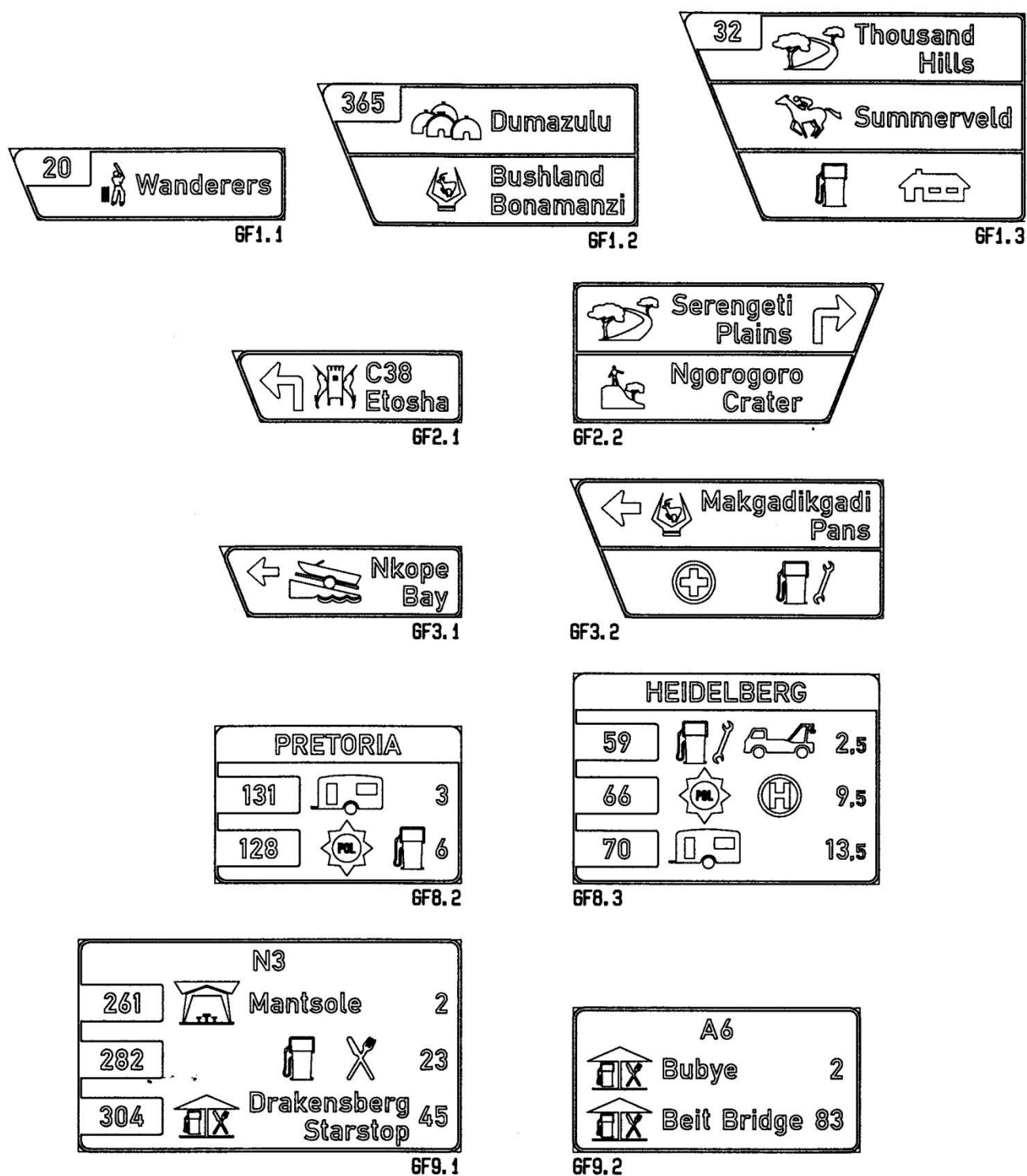


Fig. 7.2 Sign Numbering System Used in Section 7.2



**Notes on Figures 7.3 and 7.4**

The details in Figures 7.3 and 7.4 illustrate BASIC RULES which apply universally to TOURISM signs. Other RULES dealing with text, symbols, and sign dimensions, are covered on following pages.

**Rule F1:**

Tourist facilities shall be classified for signface design into one of the following groups:

- (a) tourist attraction;
- (b) tourist service;
- (c) accommodation;
- (d) off-road;
- (e) part-time;
- (f) temporary.

**Rule F2:**

The background colour of TOURISM signs shall be BROWN, and text and symbols shall follow normal DIRECTION sign conventions.

**Rule F3:**

TOURISM Direction signs for full-time facilities shall be stack-type signs, and for part-time facilities shall be fingerboard signs.

**Rule F4:**

TOURISM signs shall be rectangular in shape and all signs indicating a turn to the right or left shall have a sloping side "pointing" in the direction of turn.

**Rule F5:**

TOURISM Direction sign stacks shall not consist of more than three panels.

**Rule F6:**

A TOURISM sign cluster shall not comprise more than 3 signs, SUBJECT to an overall total of 3 stacks and/or panels.

**AND**

**F6.1** right turn stacks shall be placed above left turn stacks;

**F6.2** a straight on stack shall be placed above any right and/or left turn stacks;

**F6.3** multi-stack signs shall be mounted on common supports with a small vertical separation and should preferably be of equal length even if this increases the length of one or more stack.

**Rule F7:**

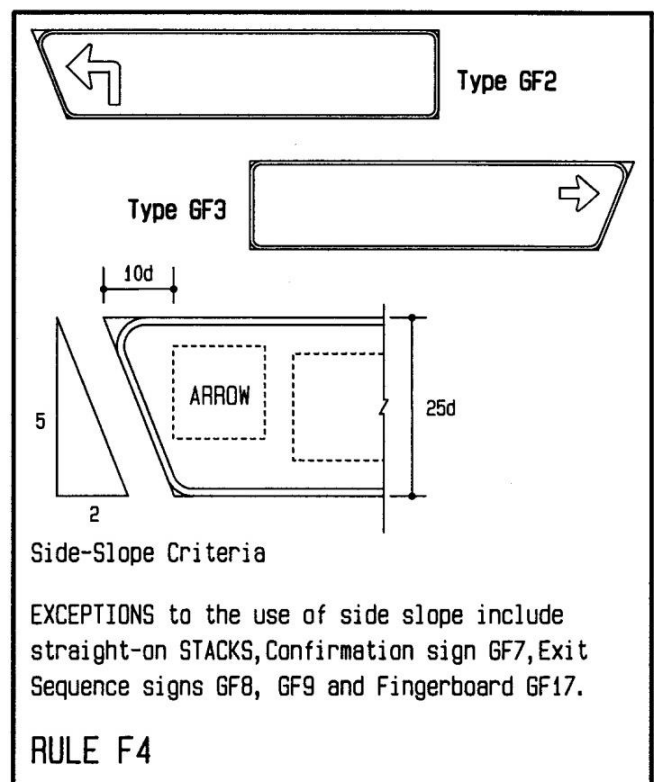
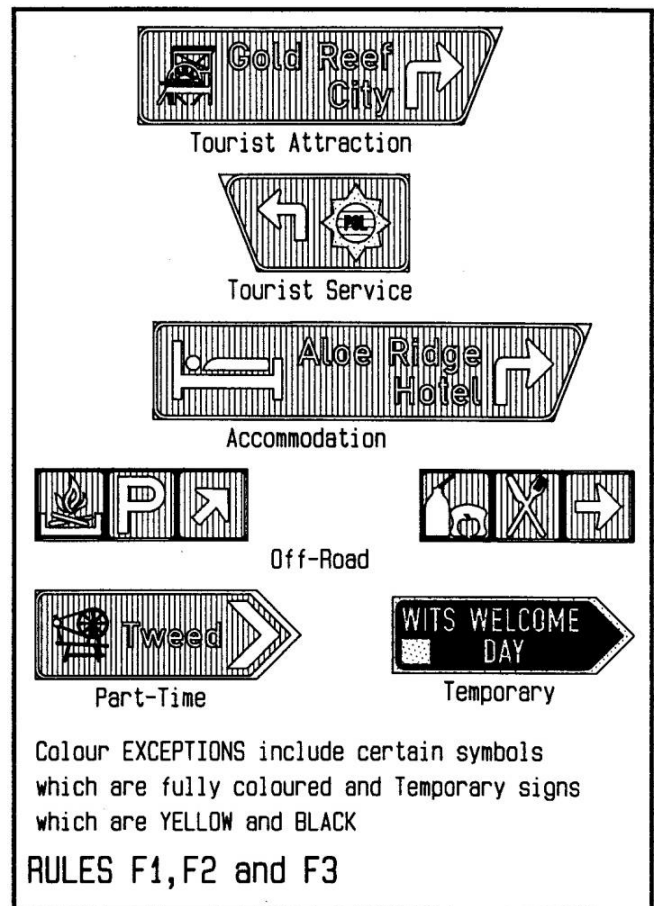
Due to the sloping side shape, Stack-Type TOURISM Direction signs need not display an arrow. FREEWAY TOURISM signs GF1 shall have only one stack and shall not display an arrow. It is, however, recommended that arrows be used on ADVANCE TURN GF2 signs and FINAL TURN GF3 signs.

**Rule F8:**

In the context of all other signface rules, all aspects of signface design shall be undertaken so as to minimise the areas of TOURISM signs.

**Rule F9:**

Basic internal signface spacing standards shall be at least 20% less than for DIRECTION signface design.



**Fig. 7.3** Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules – 1



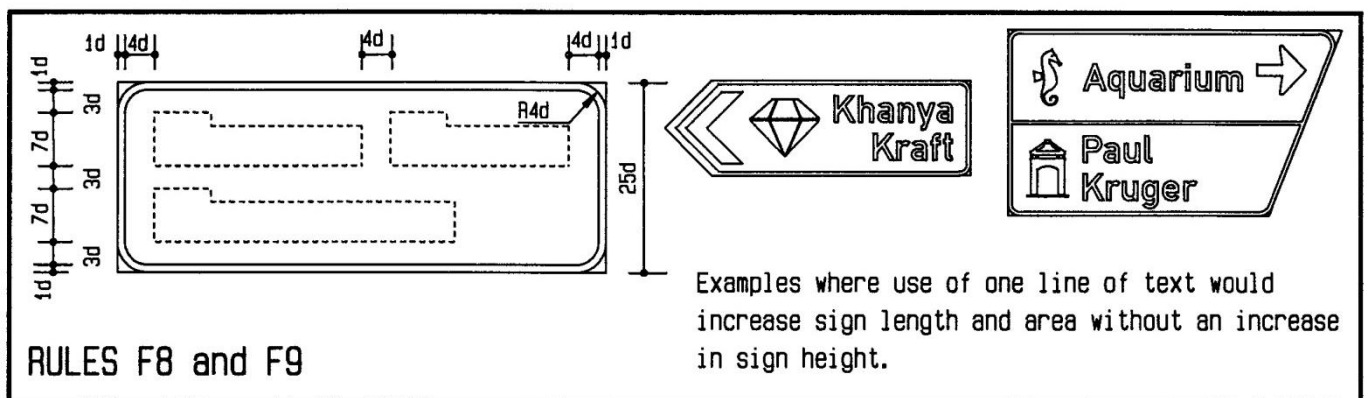
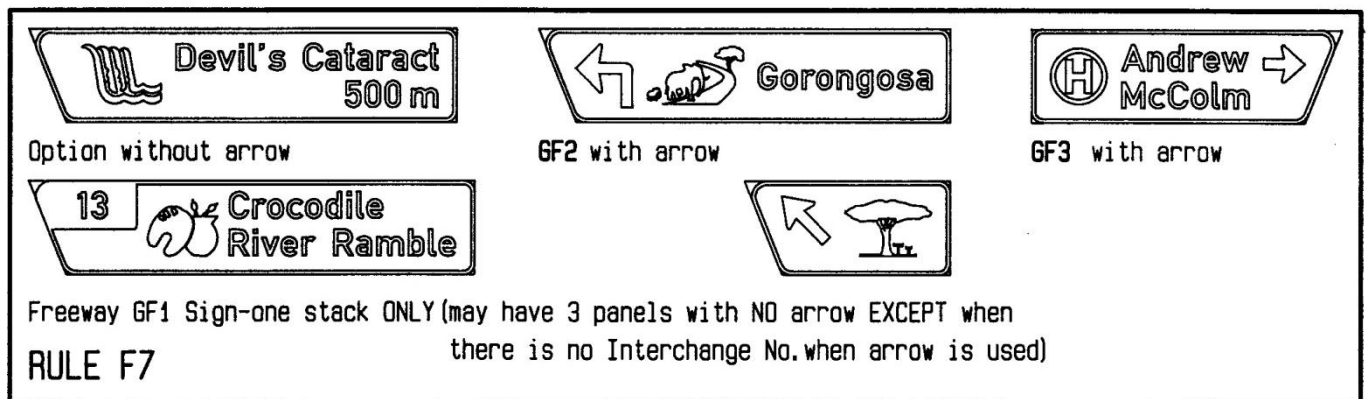
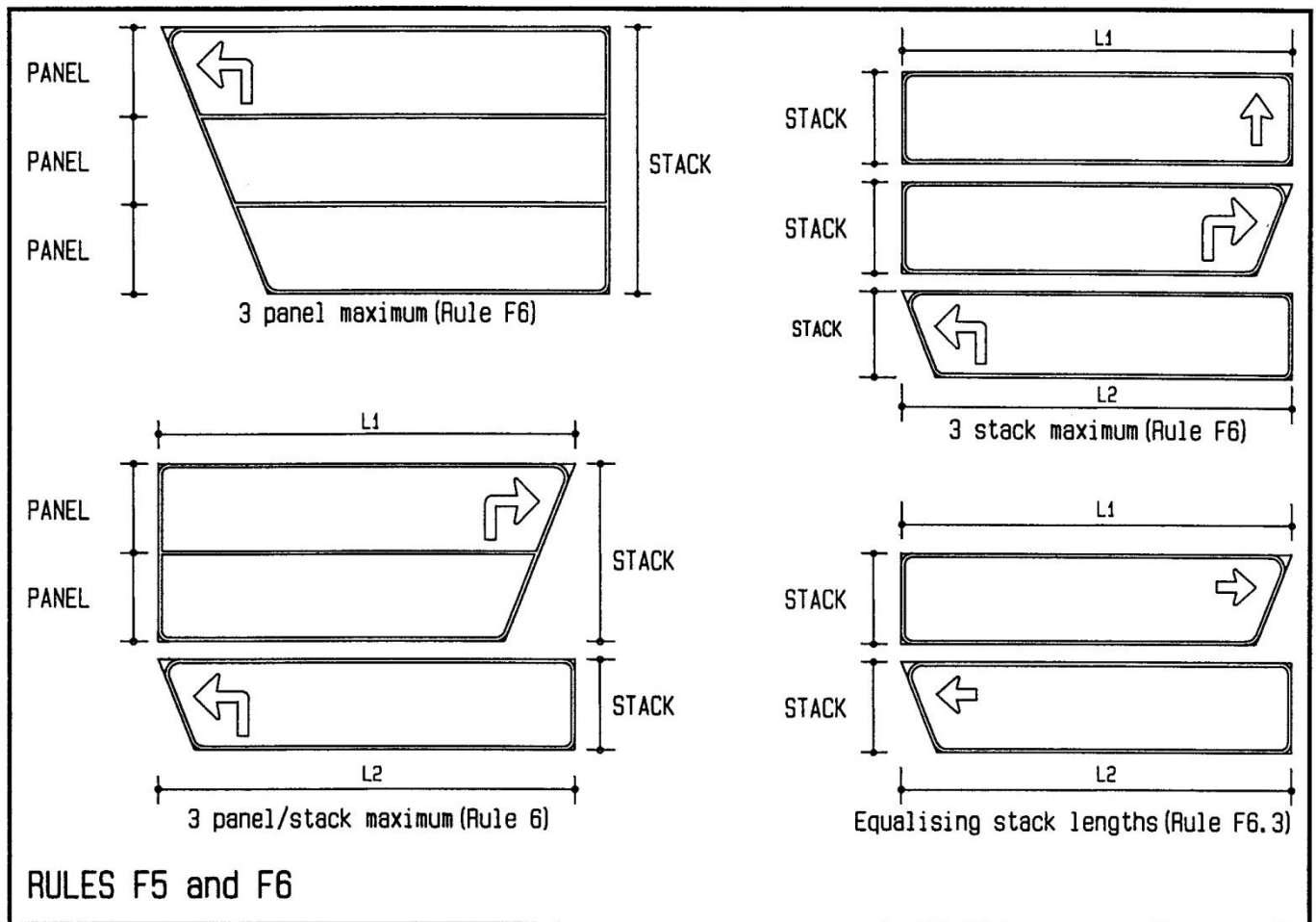


Fig. 7.3 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules – 1



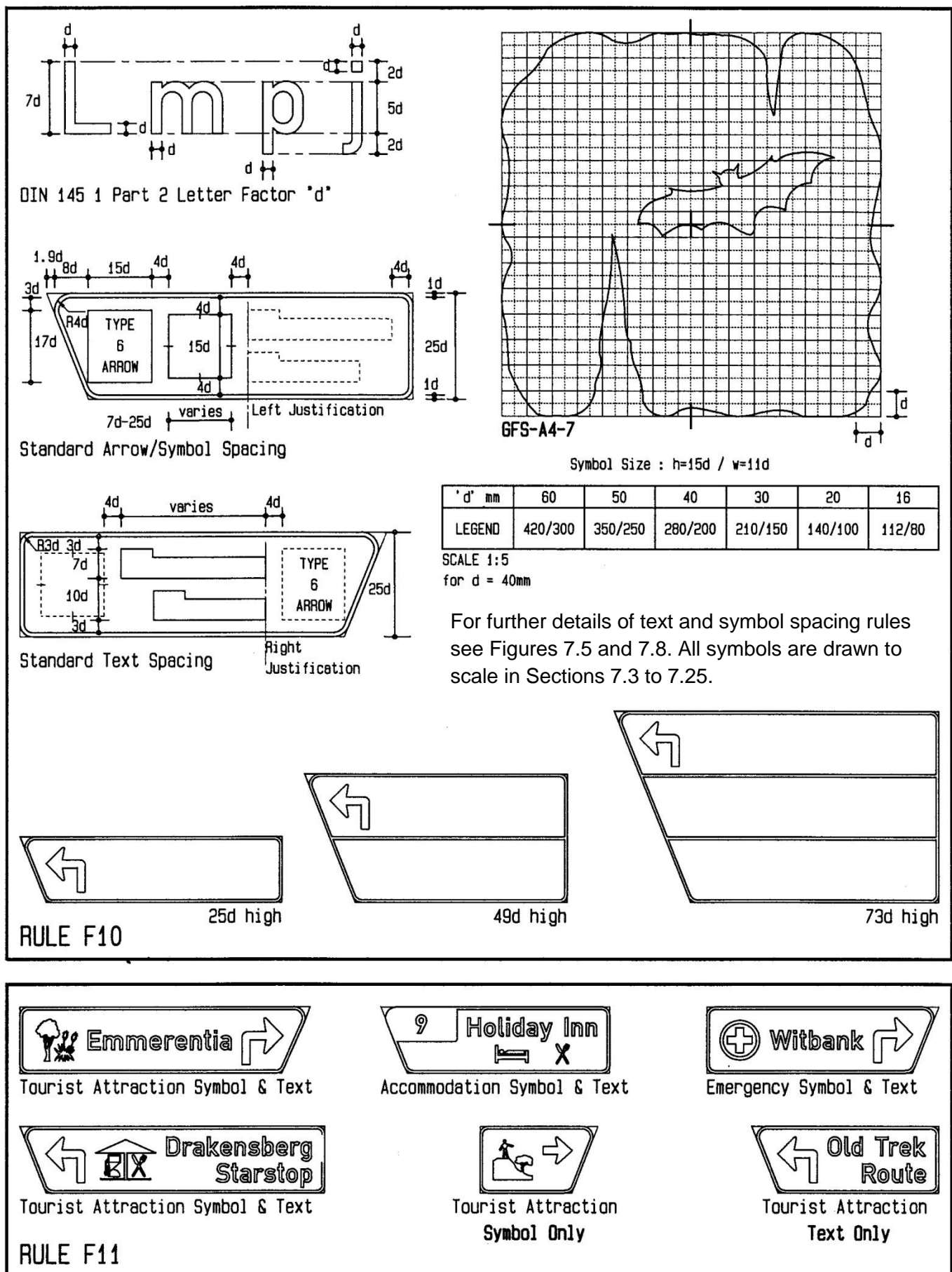
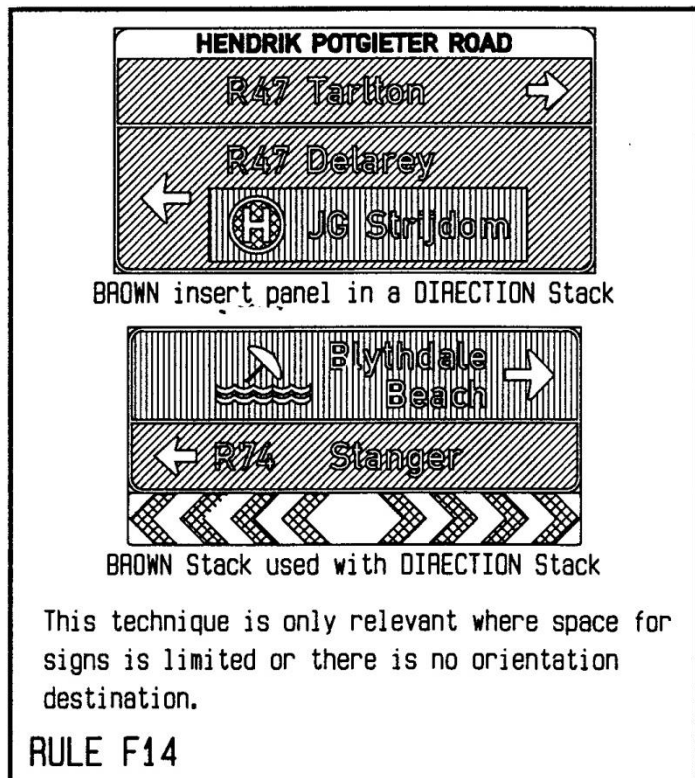
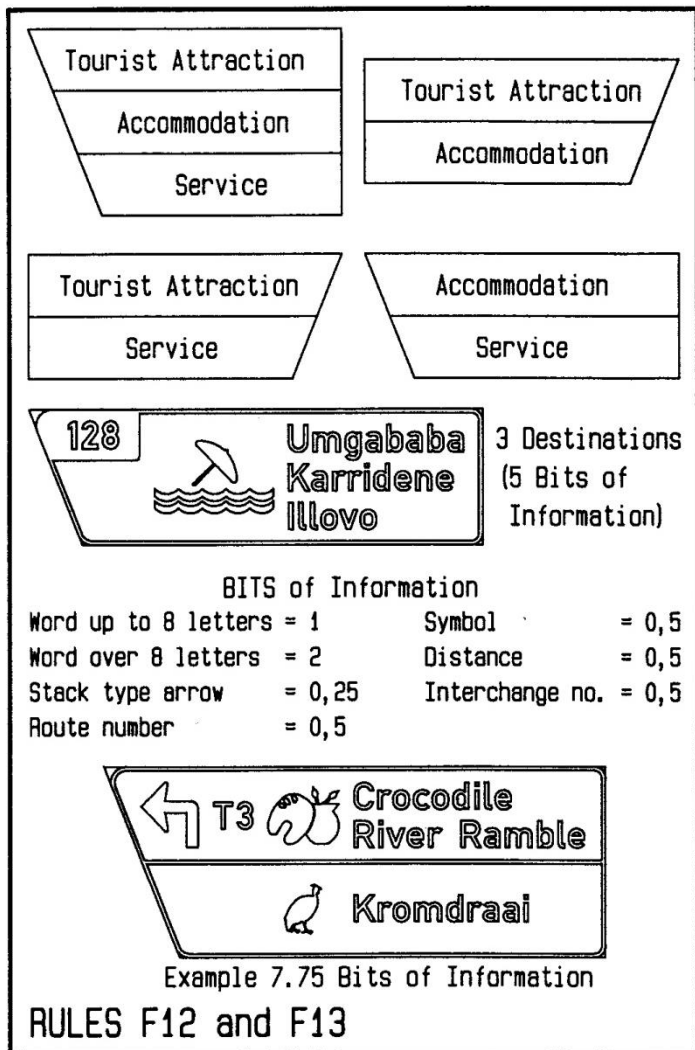


Fig. 7.4 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules – 2

**Rule F10:**

All TOURISM Direction signs shall be designed and manufactured using DIN 1451 Part 2 lettering and shall be dimensioned in terms of the factor "d", where "d" is the DIN letter stroke width, and the standard DIN letter height is 7"d".

**AND**

- F10.1** in line with Rule F9, basic internal spacing standards, given in multiples of factor "d", shall be less than those used on DIRECTION signs;
- F10.2** stack and panel heights are dictated by the 15"d" standard symbol height;
- F10.3** all TOURISM SYMBOLS shall be specified in terms of factor "d", within a range of nominal standard widths and height (see Figure 7.5);
- F10.4** stack and panel heights are specified as multiples of factor "d", SUBJECT to whether the sign construction uses standardised horizontal planks;

**Rule F11:**

The TOURISM Direction sign system shall be symbol based i.e. the main message comes from the symbol.

**AND**

- F11.1** EXCEPT for signs for graded accommodation facilities, any text message used on a TOURISM Direction sign shall be limited to the "primary name" of a facility i.e. "Tsitsikamma" is the primary name for the "Tsitsikamma National Park" and the symbol used means "National Park"; a primary name thus qualifies the message of the symbol by making it specific to a particular facility; it may therefore be used for a 24 hour emergency service hospital, and for rest and service areas SUBJECT to compliance with warrants;
- F11.2** the full name may be used in addition to symbols as part of a graded tourist accommodation message;
- F11.3** a tourist attraction symbol may be used on its own;
- F11.4** only approved symbols listed in Sections 7.3 to 7.24 shall be used on TOURISM signs;
- F11.5** if an approved symbol is not available for a tourist attraction, a primary name may be used on its own.

**Rule F12:**

Different classes of facility shall be indicated in different panels, and different types of facility within one class shall be indicated in different panels so that the most important attraction is in the top panel, BUT so that sign length is otherwise minimised, SUBJECT to the maximum given in Rule 6 of 3 stacks and/or panels.

**AND**

- F12.1** different facilities shall be placed in panels such that tourist attractions are above accommodation or service and accommodation is above service;
- F12.2** up to 3 primary names of facilities of the same type may be indicated in one stack or panel SUBJECT to Rule F13.

**Rule F13**

The maximum number of "bits" of information on a TOURISM Direction sign or sign cluster shall be 8 "bits".

**Rule F14**

A tourist destination may be displayed on a BROWN stack or insert panel on a DIRECTION sign when the tourist destination is the only destination.

**Fig. 7.4 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules – 2**



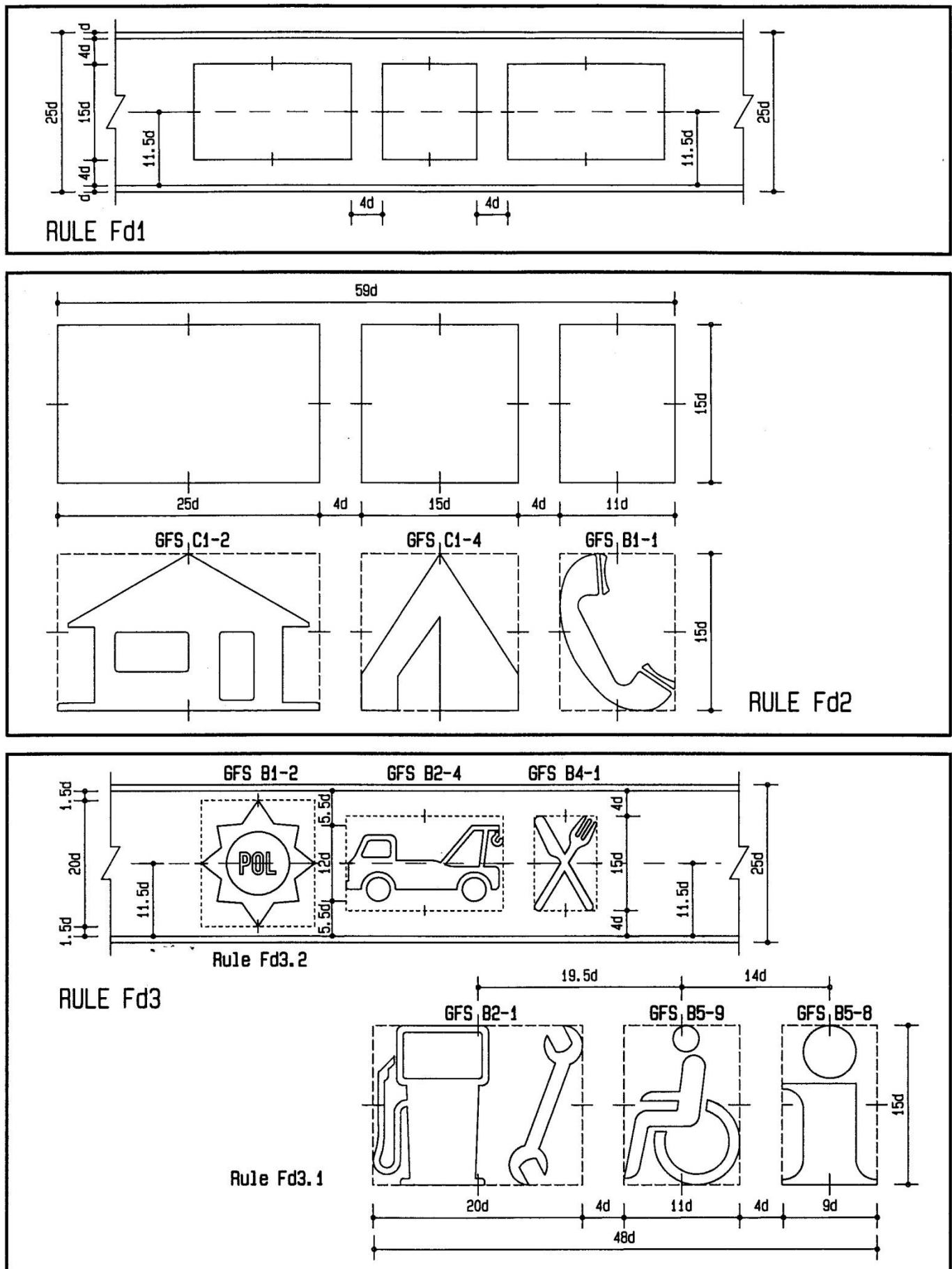


Fig. 7.5 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 1

## Notes on Figures 7.5 and 7.6

The details given in Figures 7.5 to 7.8 deal with a wide range of DISPLAY RULES relevant to the use of symbols, and symbols and text on TOURISM signs. These rules should be considered as an extension of the BASIC RULES covered by Figures 7.3 and 7.4.

It should be noted that Basic Rule F10 states that all TOURISM Direction signs shall be dimensioned in terms of factor "d", where "d" is the DIN 1451 letter stroke width.

TOURISM Direction sign symbols are numbered in a GFS series, and are classified into the same groupings as tourist destinations. The symbols are further divided into generic sub-sets. Each tourist attraction sub-set is provided with a generic symbol.

(For clarity of illustration there is an element of repetition of detail between the two sets of figures. Whilst generally, symbol rules are covered by Figures 7.5 and 7.6, and text rules by Figures 7.7 and 7.8, users of this chapter should familiarise themselves with all rules.)

## Rule Fd1:

TOURISM sign symbols shall be centred vertically in a stack or panel, irrespective of actual symbol size, and they shall be separated from text or another symbol by a 4"d" space. (To assist this process, both on drawings and at time of manufacture, all symbols are drawn to scale, with vertical and horizontal centring marks, in Volume 4, Chapter 7.)

## Rule Fd2:

All TOURISM sign symbols shall be prepared around the concept of a "box" of standard nominal height of 15"d" and of one of the standard nominal widths, 25"d", 15"d" or 11"d". (When submitting designs for new symbols, designers must attempt to make their symbol "touch the sides" of the box, SUBJECT to reasonable proportions. This process will simplify drawing and manufacture.)

## Rule Fd3:

When symbols are less than the nominal 15"d" height a stack or panel **shall not** be reduced in **height** - the range in height of existing symbols is from 7"d" to 20"d" (see Figure 7.4 for standard stack and panel heights of one, two and three stack/panel signs):

## AND

**Fd3.1** stack and panel lengths **shall** be reduced in **length** when symbols are less than nominal length;

**Fd3.2** when a symbol has a particularly elongated or pointed shape the pointed extremity may be permitted to extend outside the basic "box" in order not to prejudice good target value for the rest of the symbol.

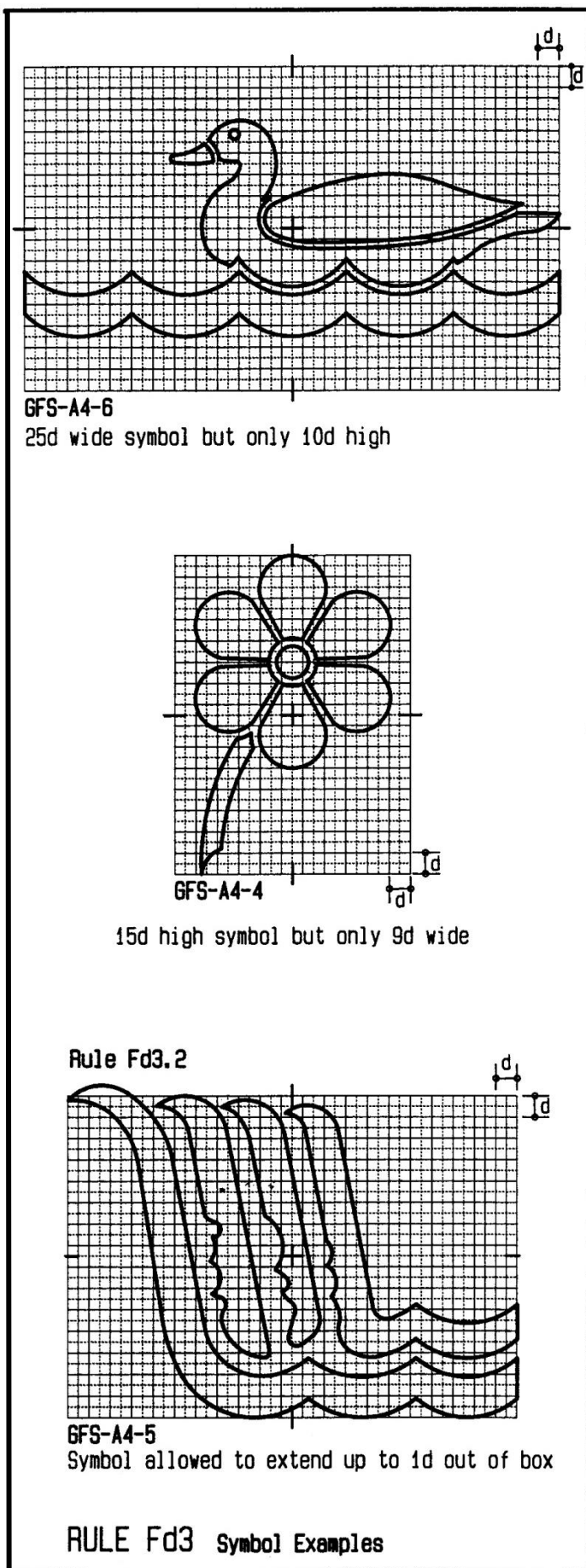


Fig. 7.5 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 1

**Rule Fd4**

When a full size symbol is used (see Rule F8), it shall always precede the primary name text, whether the sign is directing drivers to the right, left, or straight-on.

**AND**

**Fd4.1** if a TOURIST Route Number is to be displayed on the sign it shall precede any full size symbol;

**Fd4.2** if a symbol design implies a sense of direction the symbol should be rotated to face in the same direction as the turn arrow on the sign, UNLESS the symbol is the facility operators' LOGO.

**Rule Fd5:**

A standard stack or panel displaying a symbol designed within the nominal size range can support two lines of text without an increase in stack or panel height (see further rules on the use of text on TOURISM Direction signs).

**Rule Fd6:**

If a stack or panel displays three lines of text, the symbol preceding these lines of text shall be increased in size so that the 15 "d●●" for the symbol equals  $15"d + 10\text{ mm}$ ", (or 15 times "d" for the next larger standard letter size).

**Rule Fd7:**

Supplementary symbols may be used **in place of** full size symbols on accommodation class signs to limit signface area, and **in addition** on other signs, SUBJECT to compliance with Level 3 Warrants.

**AND**

**Fd7.1** supplementary symbols shall be reduced in size so that the 15 "d●" for the symbol equals  $15"d/2"$ ;

**Fd7.2** when used, supplementary symbols shall be located below the primary name, in the position reserved for a second line of text.

**Rule Fd8:**

A tourist service stack or panel shall not display more than 5 service symbols;

**AND**

**Fd8.1** SUBJECT to the influence of other rules, if a service stack displaying only symbols will otherwise exceed 4 m in length, such a stack should be altered to contain two panels;

**Fd8.2** multiple service symbols shall be arranged in a stack or panel in order of sub-sets i.e. B1 to B7.

**Rule Fd9:**

Wherever possible, generic symbols should be used in preference to individual symbols.

**Rule Fd10:**

The above rules for symbol display on stacks and panels shall also apply to the display of symbols on GF17 fingerboard signs, EXCEPT that symbols shall not be used on temporary fingerboard signs TGF17.

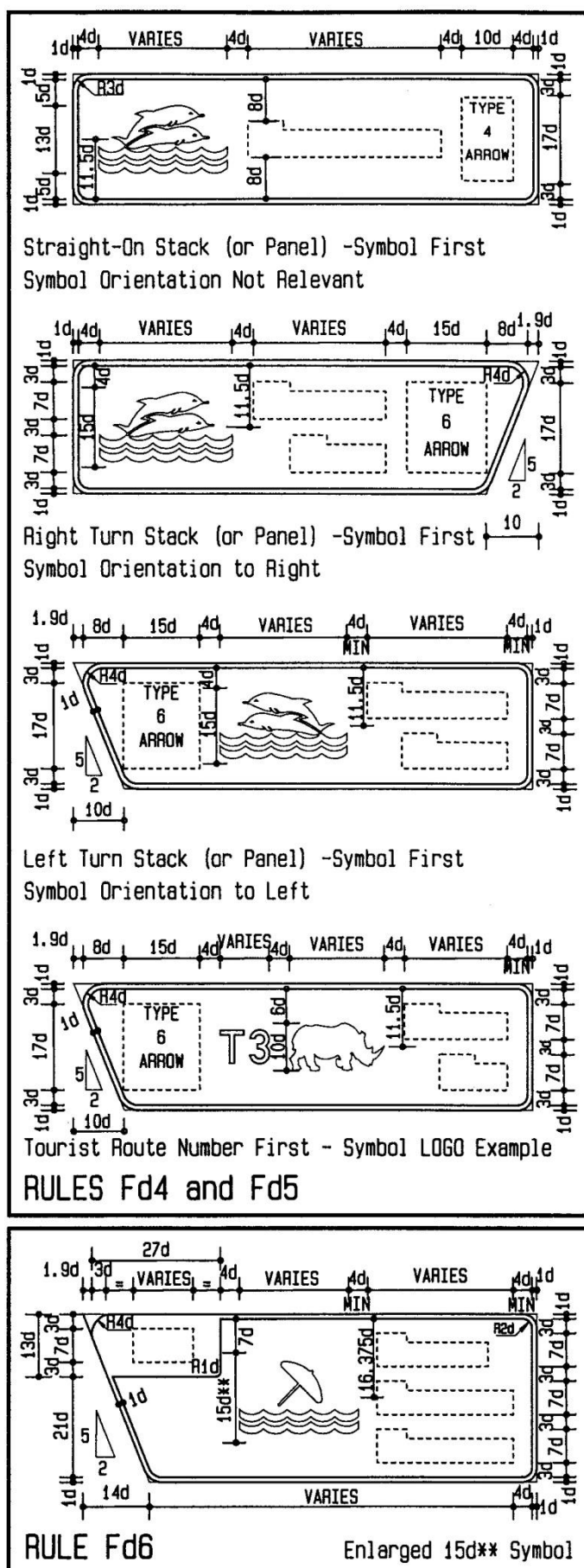


Fig. 7.6

Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 2



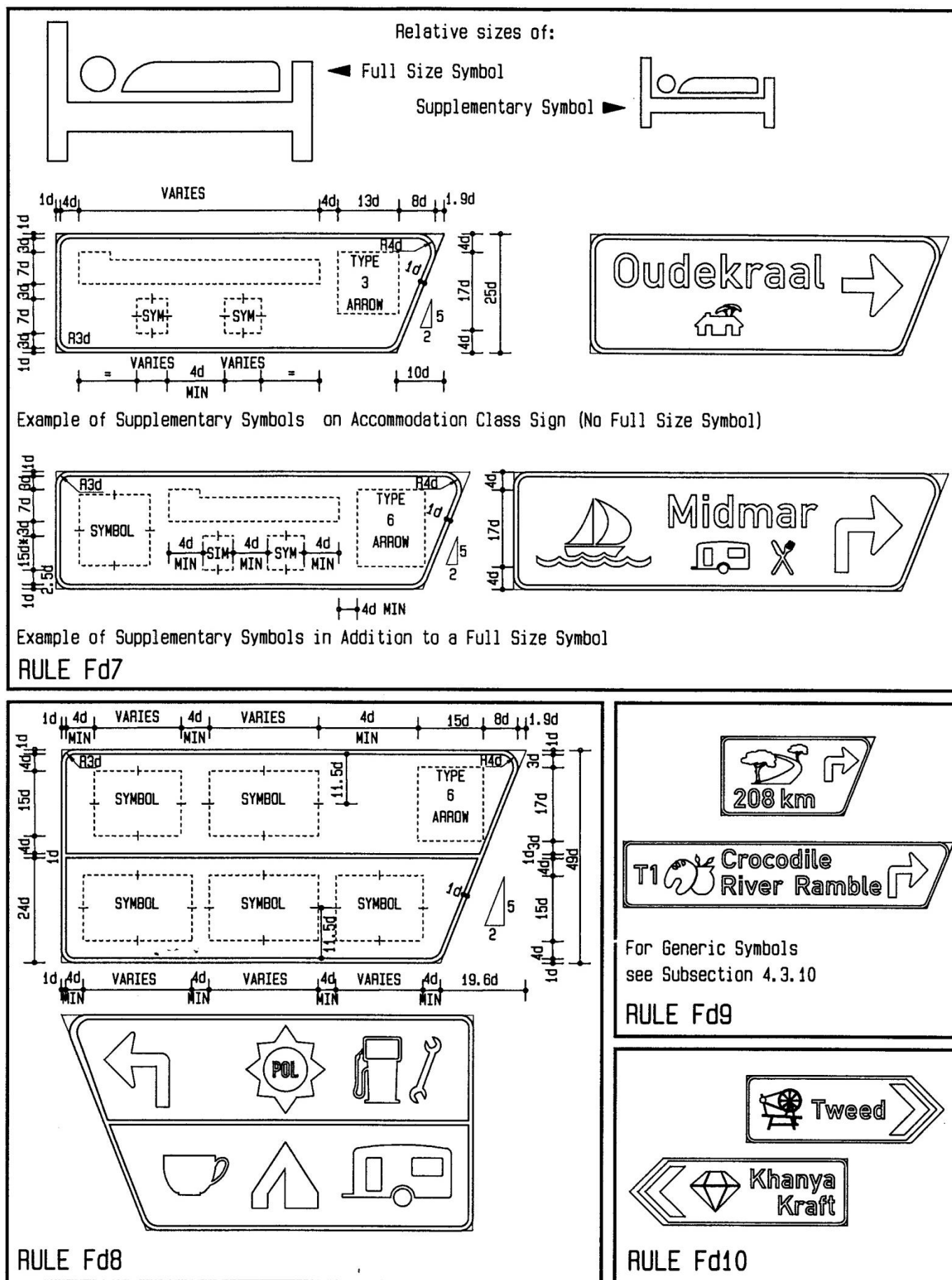
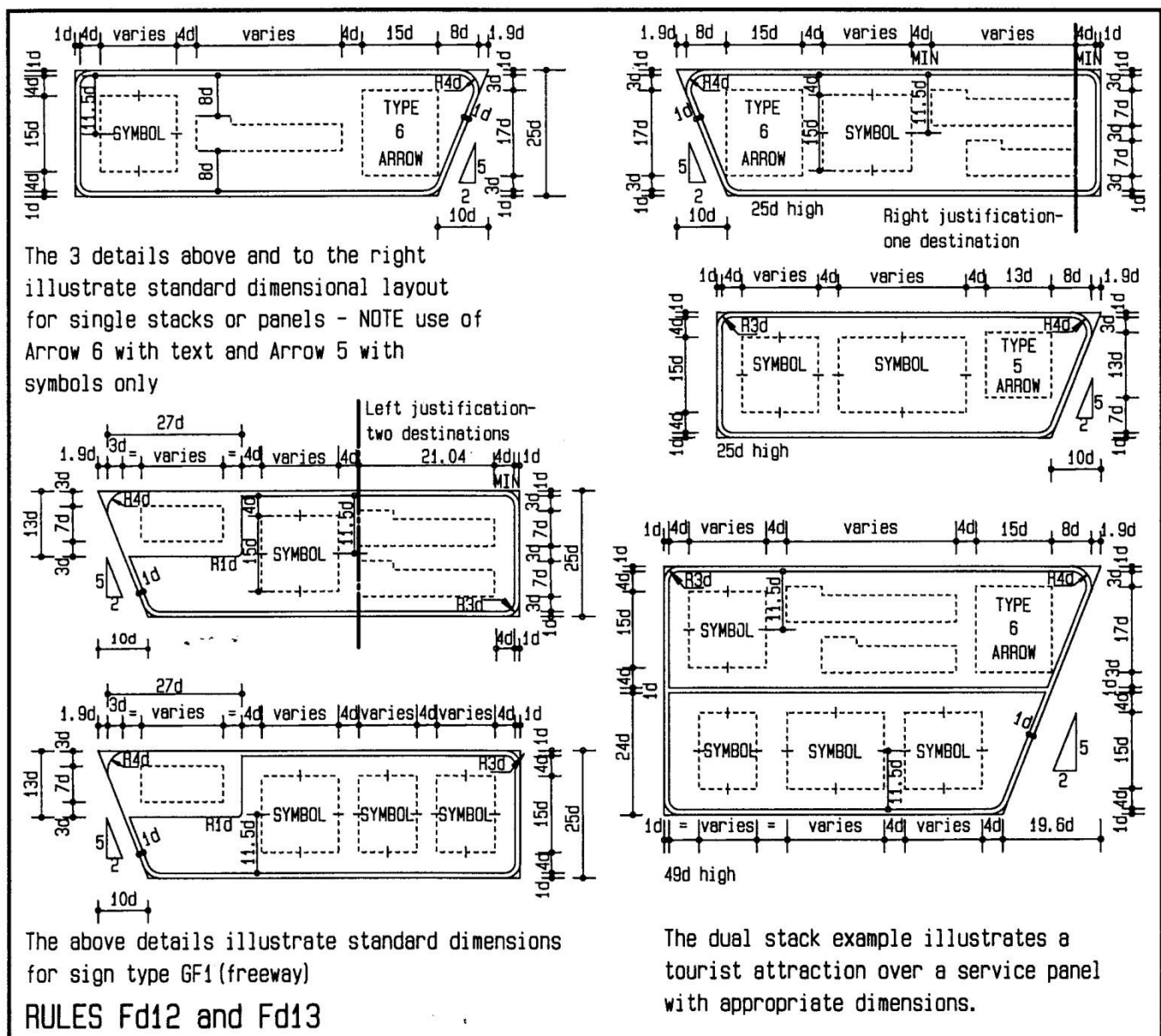
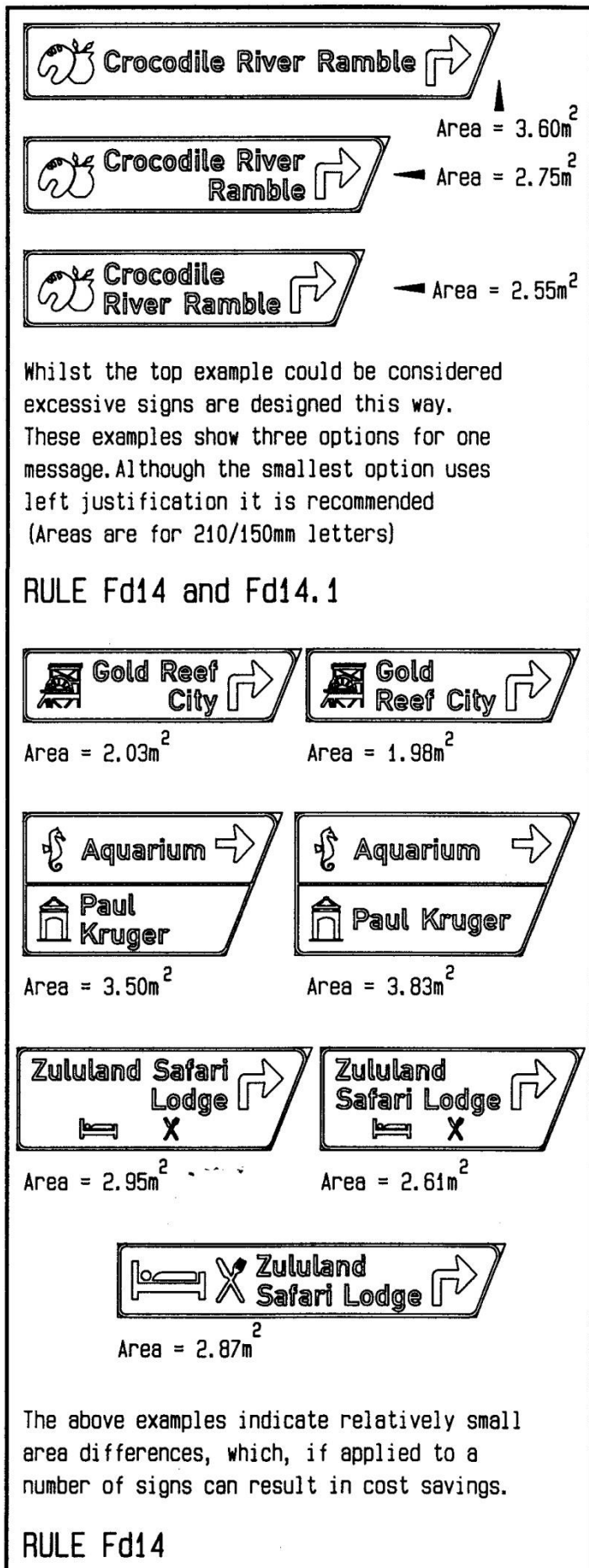


Fig. 7.6 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 2



**Fig. 7.7 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 3**

**Notes for Figures 7.7 and 7.8**

The details given in Figures 7.5 to 7.8 deal with a wide range of DISPLAY RULES relevant to the use of symbols, and symbols and text on TOURISM signs. These rules should be considered as an extension of the BASIC RULES covered by Figures 7.3 and 7.4.

It should be noted that **Basic Rule F10** states that all TOURISM Direction signs shall be dimensioned in terms of factor "d", where "d" is the stroke width of a DIN 1451 Part 2 letter. DIN 1451 lettering is fully proportional and it is normal design practice to dimension a word in the BASIC LETTER HEIGHT of 112 mm (uppercase size) from tables, and then for the required letter size by multiplying by a factor. The factor can be obtained by dividing the required uppercase letter size by 112 mm i.e. 210 mm divided by 112 mm gives a factor of 1,875 for 210 mm x 150 mm lettering. Tables of letter widths and spacings are given in Chapter 11.

(For clarity of illustration there is an element of repetition of detail between the two sets of figures. Whilst generally, symbol rules are covered by Figures 7.5 and 7.6, and text rules by Figures 7.7 and 7.8, users of this chapter should familiarise themselves with all rules.)

**Rule Fd11:**

Any text used to indicate a destination name in the display on a TOURISM Direction sign shall be provided in DIN 1451 Part 2 lettering, either in Style "B", or in Style "A". The latter is a condensed letter style.

**Rule Fd12:**

The minimum horizontal spacings between words, and between words and other signface components such as arrows and symbols, and any of these components and the inner edge of a vertical border line shall be 4"d".

**Rule Fd13:**

The minimum vertical spacing between lines of text, and between lines of text and the inner edge of a horizontal border line shall be 3"d" (for details of symbol spacings refer to the examples in Figures 7.5 and 7.6).

**Rule Fd14:**

Because TOURISM sign symbols are sized to support two lines of text, it is cost effective and therefore recommended, to use two lines of text wherever possible, to limit sign length, SUBJECT to the effects of other rules:

**AND**

**Fd14.1** if a tourist destination name is long and can be hyphenated, or has two or more words, the text should be split to minimise sign length;

**Fd14.2** when a name is split into two lines the lower row of text should preferably be shorter than the upper row and the text should be right justified;

**Fd14.3** if it is not practical to have the lower row shorter than the text should be left justified.

**NOTE:**

Although reducing sign area will save cost and reduce environmental intrusion, certain word groups may be considered better than others i.e. "Gold Reef" rather than "Reef City" and "Safari Lodge" rather than "Zululand Safari". This factor may influence a final decision on the use of a 2 line layout for a destination name. The example in Rule Fd11 for instance shows two long names of graded accommodation facilities which cannot be successfully split into 2 lines each.

**Fig. 7.7 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 3**



**Rule Fd15**

When a symbol supports two or three different names of the same type of facility i.e. beaches, then the rows of text shall be left justified, and the destinations should be ordered so that the first, or the first to have a change of direction, is at the top, and so on; SUBJECT to right destinations always being above left destinations on FREEWAY Advance Exit sign GF1.

**Rule Fd16**

FREEWAY Advance Exit sign GF1 shall display an Interchange Number when the freeway concerned has numbered interchanges.

**Rule Fd17:**

If a road serving only a tourist destination has a route number this number may be displayed on the tourism sign.

**Rule Fd18:**

On multiple stack or panel signs, for aesthetic appearance (which may improve reading times), it is recommended that in certain instances symbols be lined up vertically, and text be justified vertically across stack and/or panel borders; this may result in larger than minimum spacings.

**Rule Fd19:**

A distance to a tourist facility may only be displayed on a tourism sign when the facility is further from the first, or subsequent "follow-up" signs than might reasonably be expected, or is at the end of a dead-end road, or the sign is an Exit Sequence sign GF8 or GF9 indicating the distance to two or more facilities or sets of facilities:

**AND**

**Fd19.1** when a single distance is displayed on a sign the letters "km" shall follow the numerals;

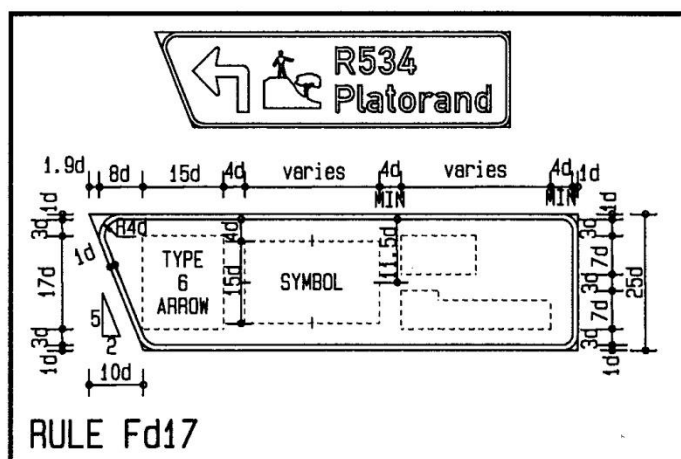
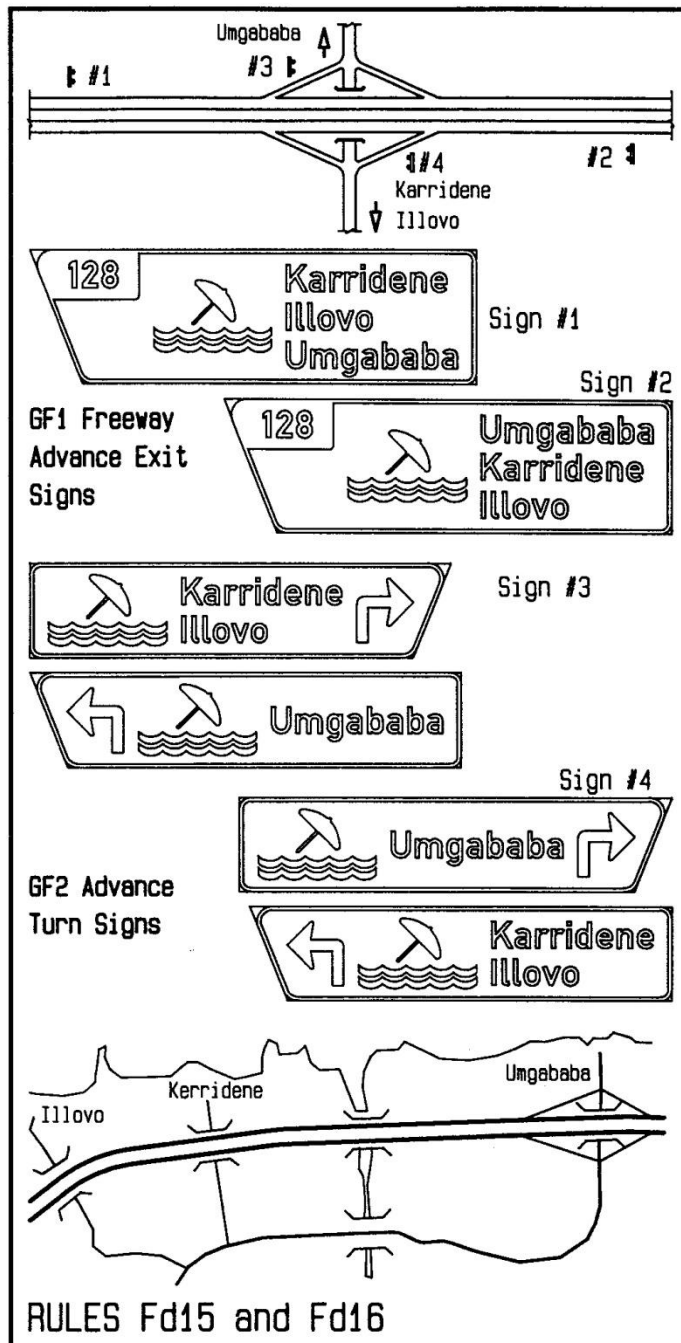
**Fd19.2** when more than one distance is displayed only the numeral shall be displayed;

**BUT**

**Fd19.3** the distance to a facility shall not be displayed on a freeway - the distance to the freeway exit may be displayed on sign GF1 when it is in advance of the exit and when the exit gives direct access to the facility.

**Rule Fd20:**

Fingerboard sign GF17, used **only** for Part-time facilities, may be made to standard lengths, and the length of sign messages adjusted to suite by use of letter Styles "A" and "B", as appropriate, with abbreviations if necessary; an appropriate standard sign length can be determined for an area by studying the likely destination.



**Fig. 7.8 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 4**

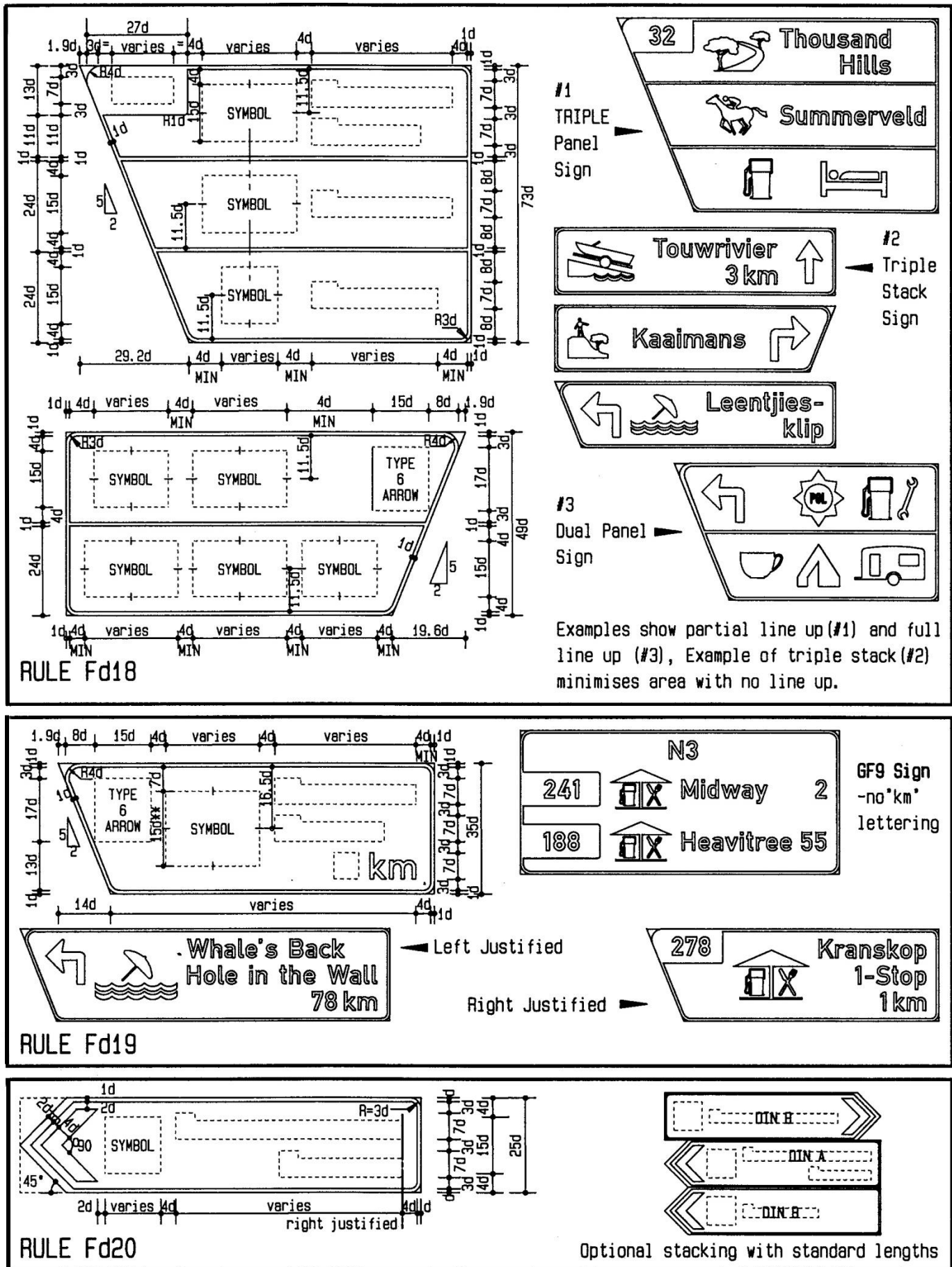
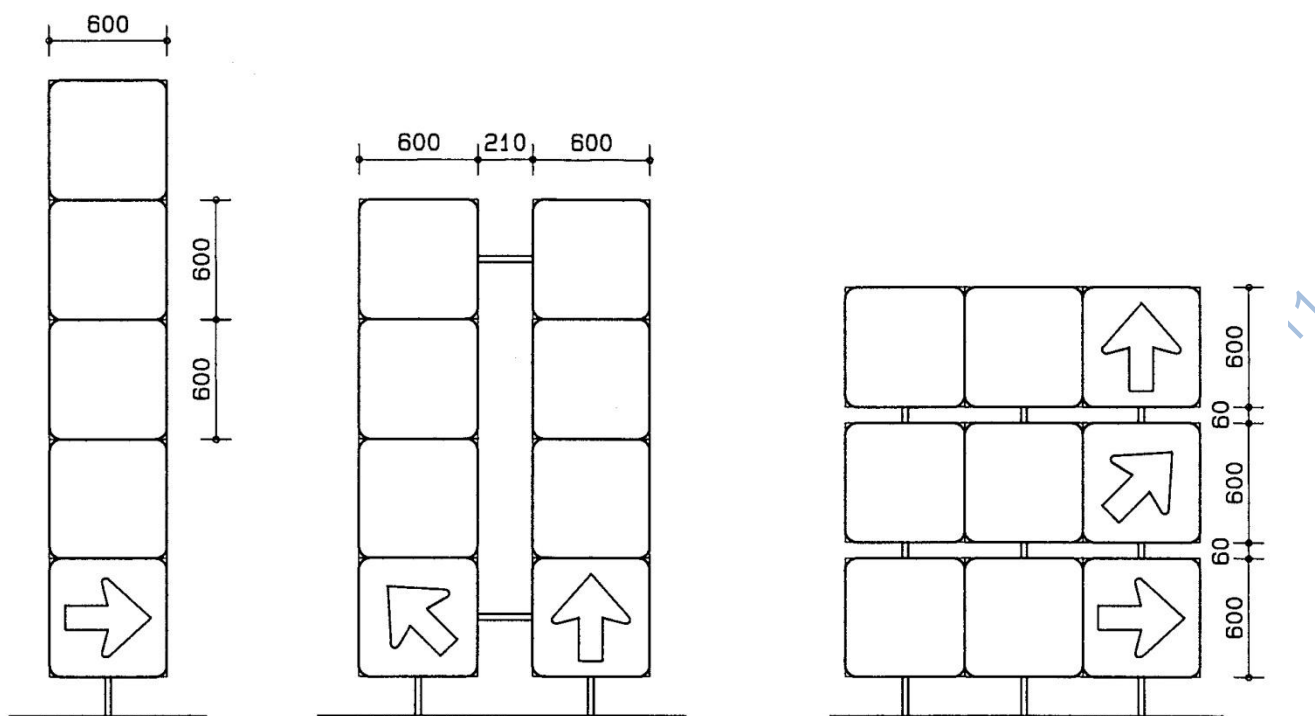
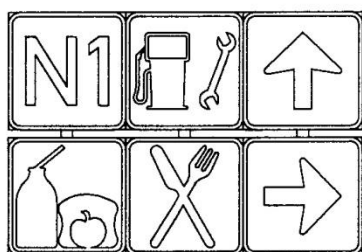


Fig. 7.8 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 4



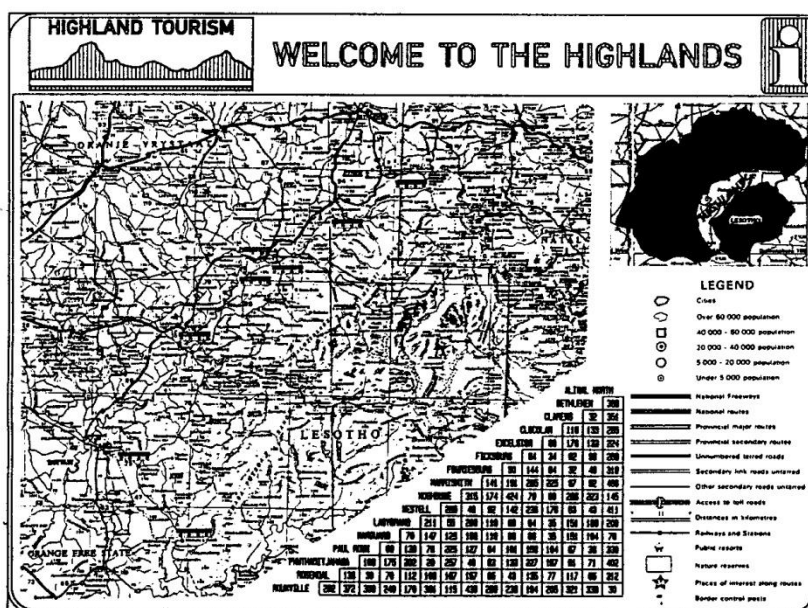


Detail 7.8.1 Examples of Typical Clusters



Detail 7.8.2 Typical "Totem" Sign Combinations

For details of available  
Group D1 symbols see  
Section 7.24.



Detail 7.8.3 Typical Information Board Displaying a Group D2 Symbol

Fig. 7.9

Typical Off-Road Tourism Signs





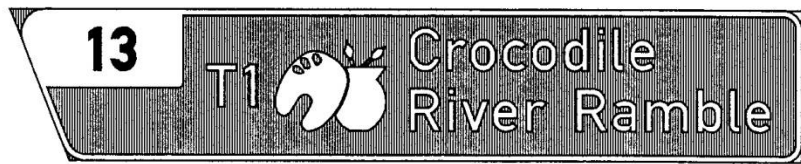
Reproduced under Government Printers Authorization No.11542 dated 7th July 2017

## COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border and text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt  
Black semi-matt  
Yellow retroreflective

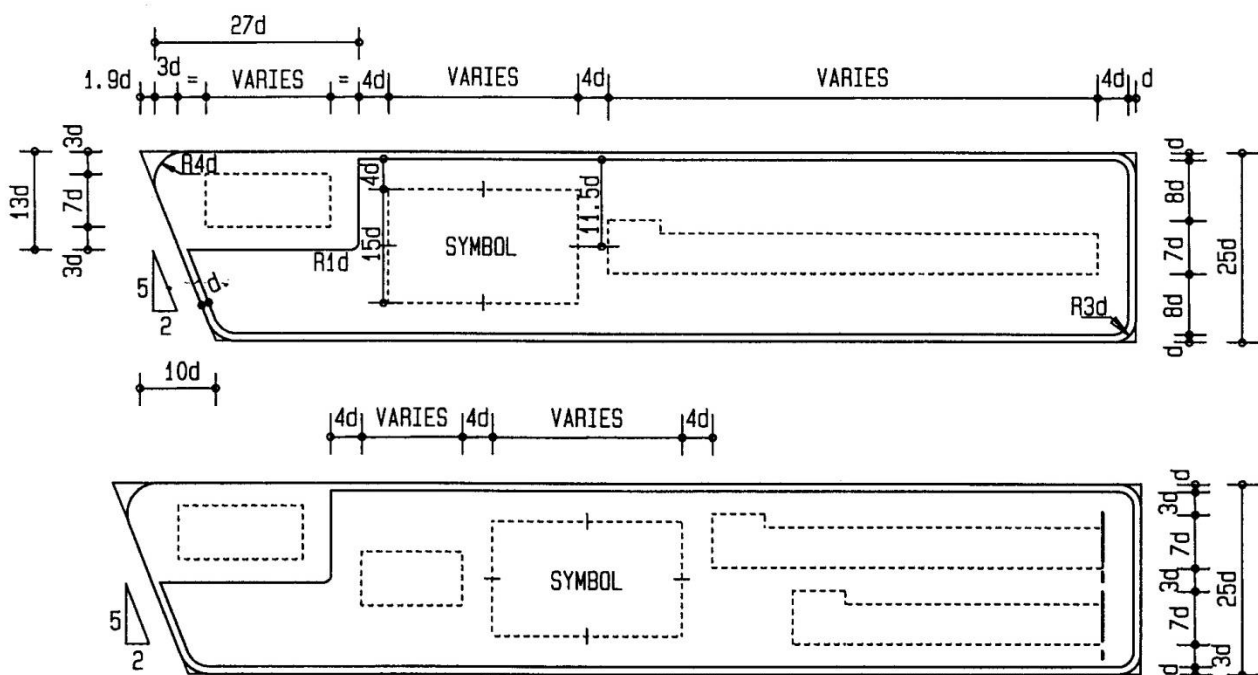
Interchange No.:  
Route Number:



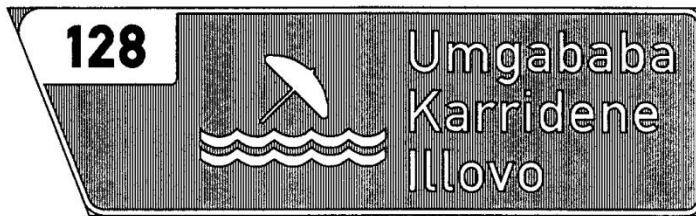
GF1.1

## NOTES:

- For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.13.
- Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used. Style "B" lettering shall be used for the interchange number.
- The examples illustrate the following factors:
  - Single line text for one destination;
  - Two lines of text for one destination;
  - Use of a tourist route number.
- The two line example shows left justification which minimises sign area (see Rule Fd14 in Figure 7.7) whereas the two line dimensional detail below shows the more conventional right justification for such a single destination. The choice of justification is subject to the options available to split the primary name into two lines, including the use of hyphenations.
- The lower example and dimensional detail show how a tourist route number may optionally be added to a sign. The principle applies to all tourism signface layouts. See page 7.2.16 and 7.2.17 for examples of the use a conventional route number.



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 1**  
**TOURIST ATTRACTION: SINGLE DESTINATION**



## COLOURS:

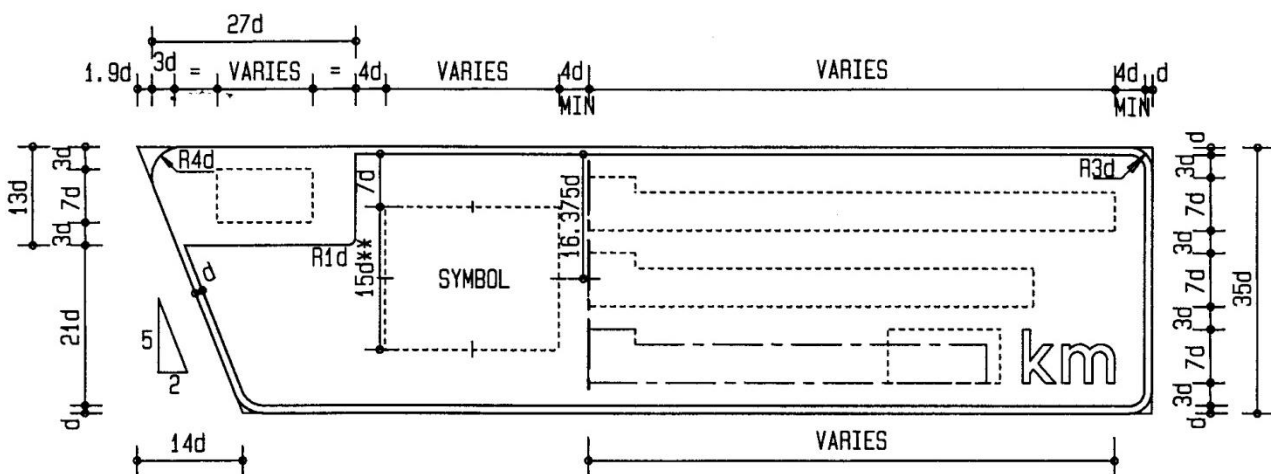
PERMANENT  
Border and text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:  
Interchange No.:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt  
Black semi-matt

## GF1.1

## NOTES:

- For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.13. This sign type may display three tourist attractions of the same type (requiring one common symbol), or two lines of text for one attraction plus a distance (see note 4).
- Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used. Style "B" lettering shall be used for the interchange number.
- A distance may be displayed in accordance with the warrants for the display of distances, on any tourist attraction sign, in the standard lower text line, in a right justified form.
- With a 3 or more line display the symbol should be increased in size to balance the text so that "d●●" equals "d" PLUS 10 mm (or the next larger standard value of "d").
- The example illustrates three destinations which are the same type of tourist attraction. For this type of message left justification of the names is used (see Rule Fd6 in Figure 7.6).
- A distance should only be displayed if this cannot be confused for the distance to the freeway exit.



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 2**  
**TOURIST ATTRACTION: 3 LINE WITH OR WITHOUT DISTANCE**

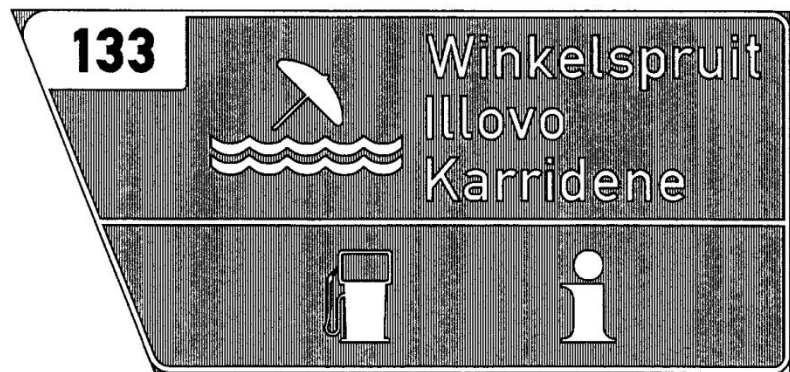


## COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border and text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt  
Black semi-matt

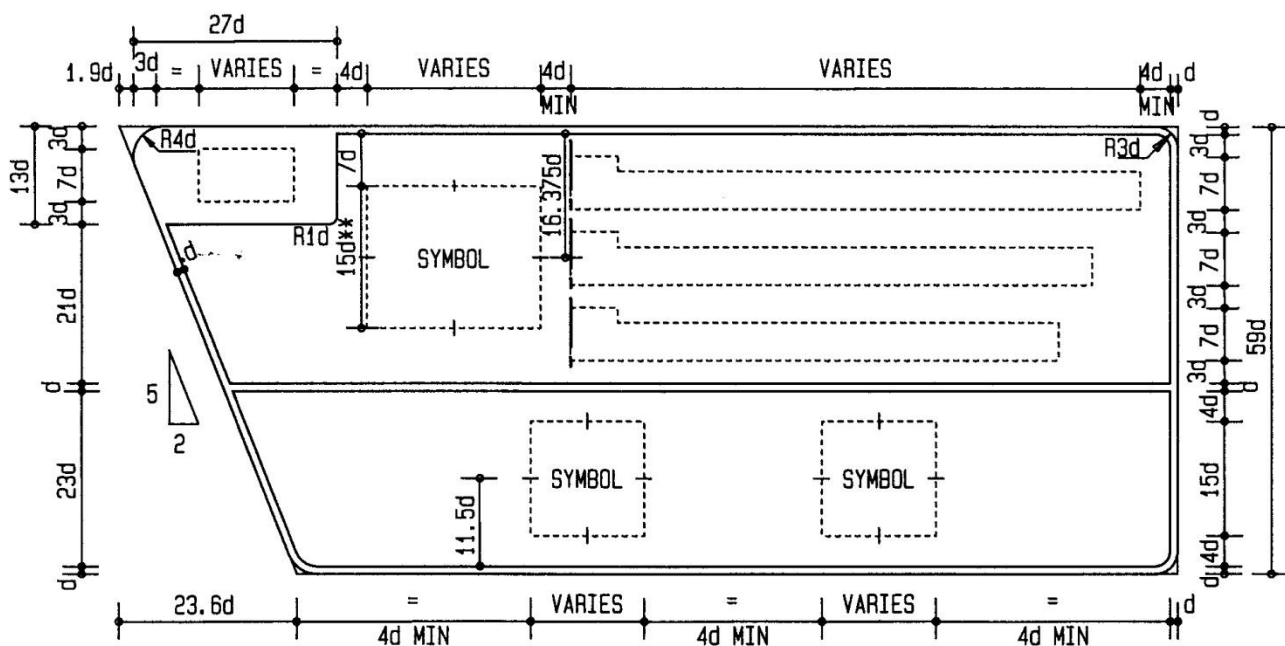
Interchange No.:



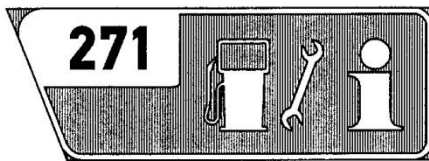
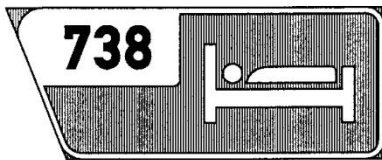
GF1.2

## NOTES:

- For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.13.
- Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used. Style "B" lettering shall be used for the interchange number.
- With a 3 or more line display the symbol should be increased in size to balance the text so that "d••" equals "d" PLUS 10 mm (or the next larger standard value of "d")
- The example illustrates Rules F12 and F13 (see Figure 7.4) where a tourist attraction is located above services.
- The example illustrates three destinations which are the same type of tourist attraction. For this type of message left justification of the names is used (see Rule Fd6 in Figure 7.6).
- Note equal spacing of symbols in the lower panel (see Rules Fd12 and Fd13 in Figure 7.7).



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 3**  
**TOURIST ATTRACTION/SERVICES: 3 LINE – 2 PANEL**



## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

Interchange No.:

White retroreflective

White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt

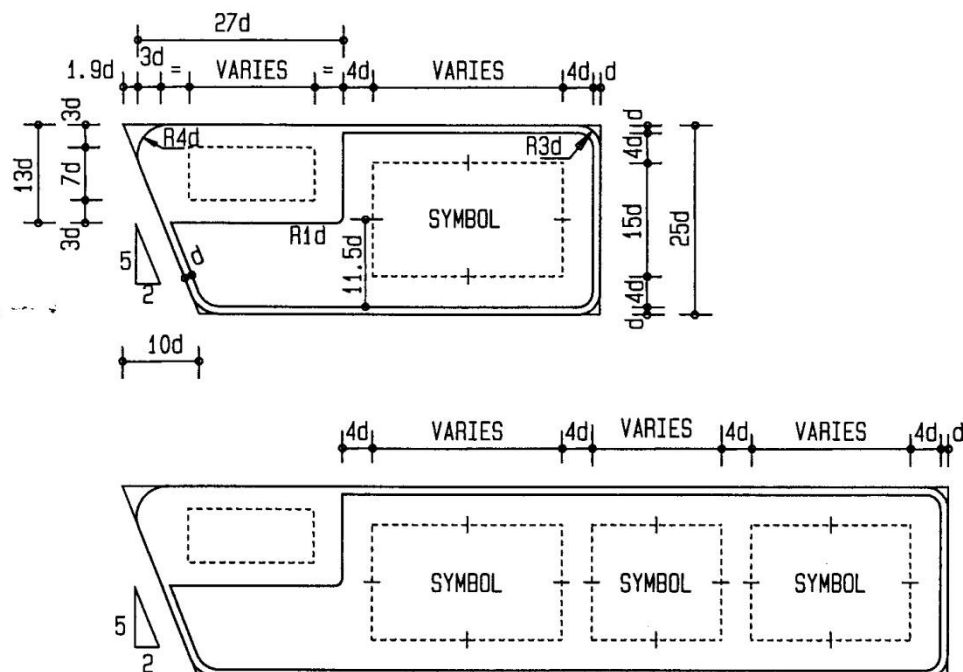
Black semi-matt

## GF1.1

JULY 2017

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.13.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Style "B" lettering shall be used for the interchange number.
- 4 1 to 5 symbols may be displayed in a single panel subject to a maximum sign length of 4 metres for 280/200 mm or greater lettering height equivalent (reduce maximum length in proportion for smaller equivalent letter heights).
- 5 The example illustrates Rules Fd1 to Fd3 (see Figure 7.5) and Rules Fd12 and Fd13 (see Figure 7.7).
- 6 The use of a bed symbol on its own is reserved to indicate "accommodation" in a by-passed town.



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 4**  
**SERVICE FACILITIES: SINGLE PANEL**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and text:  
Symbol(s):

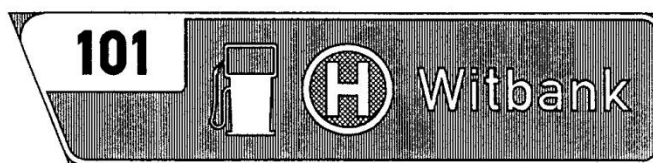
White retroreflective  
White or colour  
retroreflective

Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

Interchange No.:

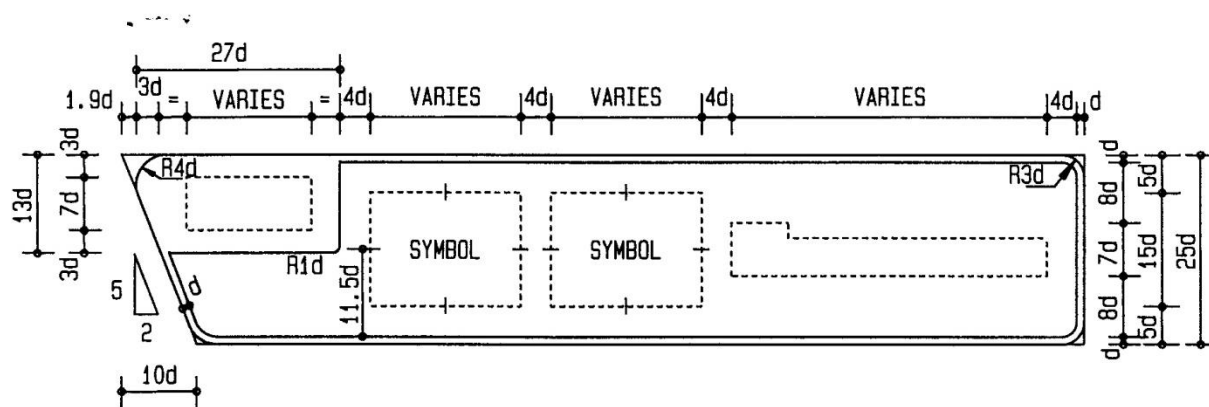
Black semi-matt



GF1.1

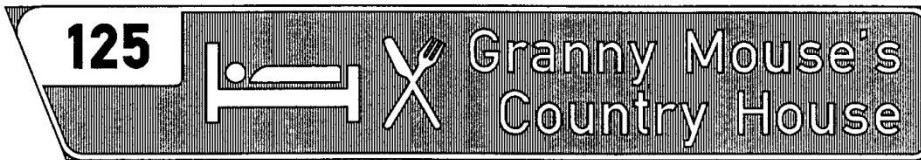
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.13.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Style "B" lettering shall be used for the interchange number.
- 4 This example is a "special" for use when a HOSPITAL emergency facility is to be displayed. The HOSPITAL primary name should be indicated in DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B" or "A" letters. If the HOSPITAL facility is displayed with another service facility (or facilities) it should always be displayed furthest to the right on the sign, notwithstanding the general rule that emergency facility symbols should precede other categories of service symbol (see Rule Fd8 on in Figure 7.6).



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 5**  
**SERVICE FACILITIES: SPECIAL CASE (HOSPITAL – EMERGENCY SERVICES)**





## GF1.1

NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.13.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used. Style "B" lettering shall be used for the interchange number.
- 4 Signs for accommodation facilities may display a symbol plus the name of the facility. In the normal display, as illustrated here, the hotel, self-catering, guest house etc. symbol precedes the name, which may occupy two lines. If the accommodation facility also has a restaurant which complies with the appropriate warrants, is open to the general public (not just to guests staying at the facility) the RESTAURANT symbol GFS B4-1 may be added after the relevant accommodation symbol. The above parameters can result in large signs and it may be necessary to occasionally reduce sign sizes and particularly sign lengths (see Rules Fd7, Fd8, Fd11 and Fd14 in Figures 7.6 and 7.7).
- 5 Due to the wide variety of circumstances commonly occurring, particularly with hotel tourism signing, a wide range of sign types is possible. The example represents the simplest form and should be used wherever possible. See pages 7.2.50 to 7.2.55 for further examples including the use of supplementary symbols below the facility name.

COLOURS:

PERMANENT

Border and text:

Symbol(s):  
Background:

Background.

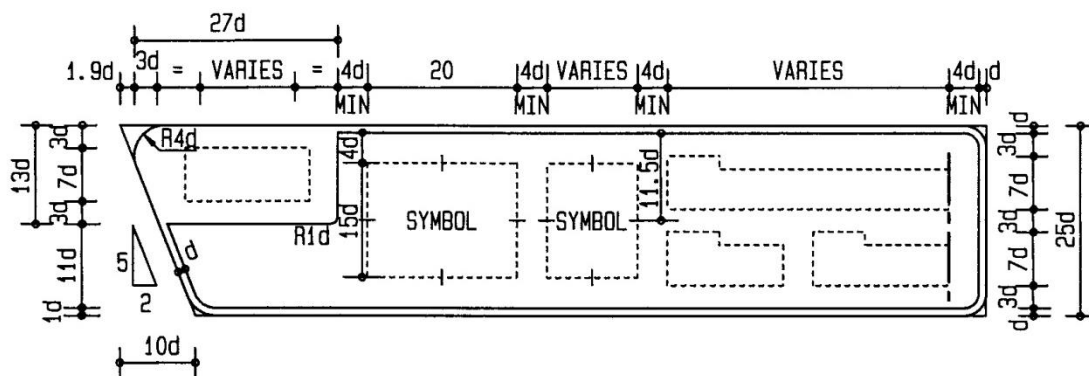
Interchange No.:

White retroreflective

White retroreflective

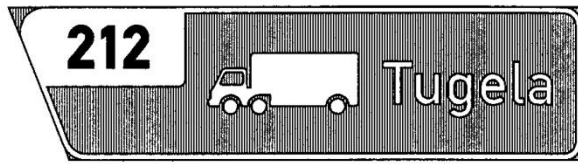
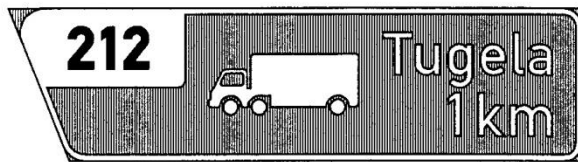
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

Black semi-m



### **FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 6 ACCOMMODATION: SINGLE HOTEL**





GF1.1

## COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border and text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

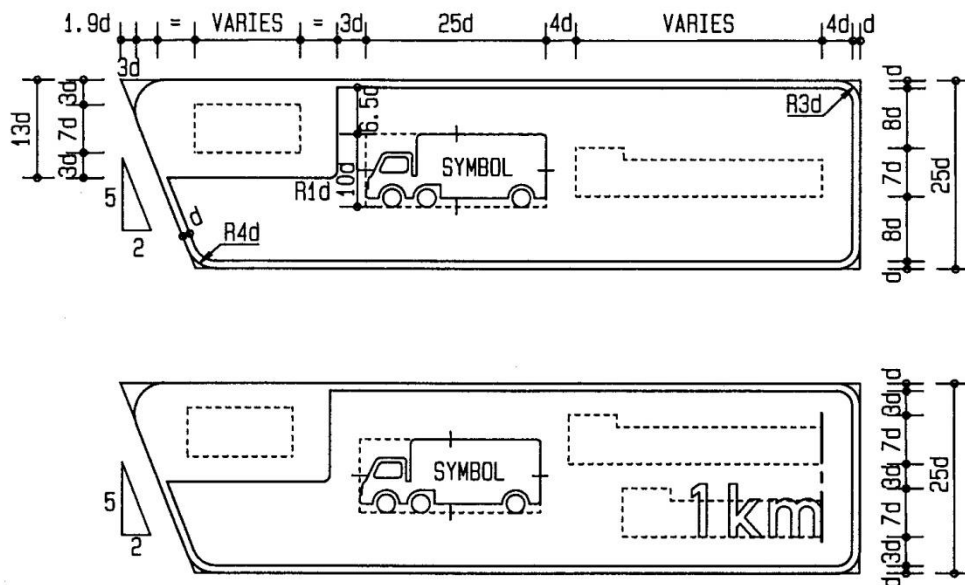
Interchange No.:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt  
Black semi-matt

in July 2017

## NOTES:

- 1 See pages 7.2.7 and 7.2.9.
- 2 Distance displayed may be varied within a range of 500 m to 1.5 km according to approach speed and local site conditions.
- 3 Note that there is no sign height difference with and without distance. If three lines of text are required sign should comply with details given on page 7.2.7.



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 8**  
**REST AND SERVICE AREAS: NAMED WITH DIRECT ACCESS – TRUCKS ONLY**



## COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border and text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

Interchange No.:

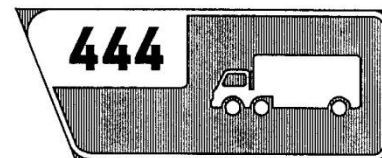
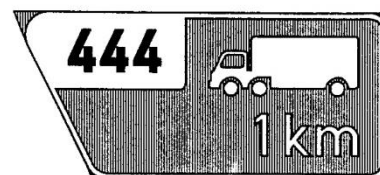
White retroreflective

White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt

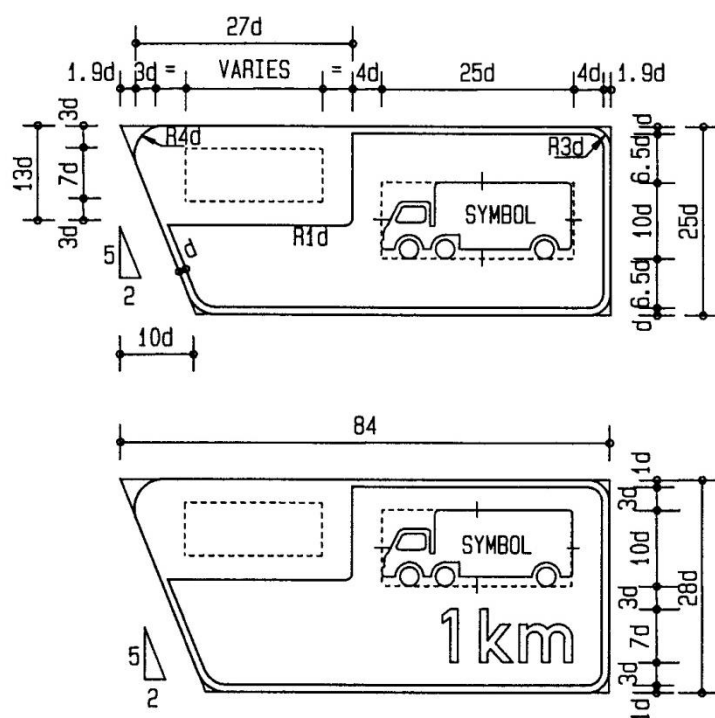
Black semi-matt



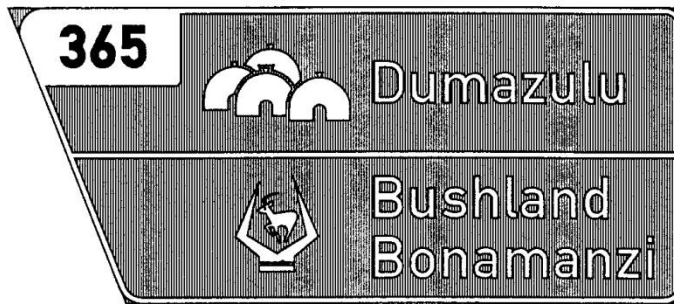
GF1.1

## NOTES:

- 1 See pages 7.2.7 and 7.2.8.



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT AND EXIT SIGNS: EXAMPLE – 9**  
**REST AND SERVICE AREAS: DIRECT ACCESS – TRUCKS ONLY**



## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

Interchange No.:

White retroreflective

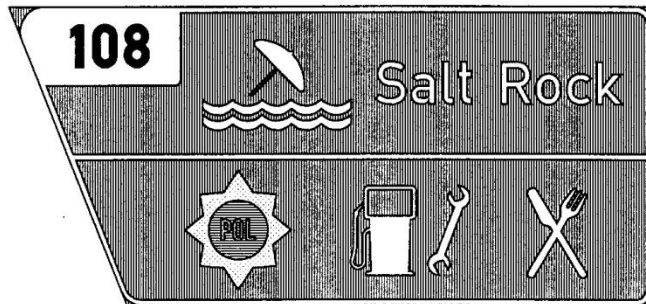
White or colour

retroreflective

Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt

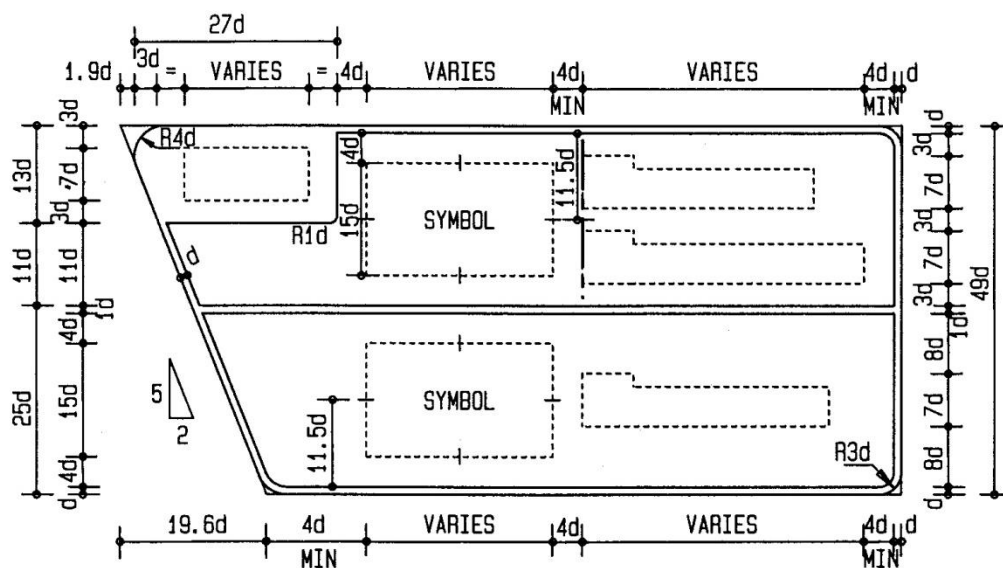
Black semi-matt



GF1.2

## NOTES:

- For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.22.
- Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used. Style "B" lettering shall be used for the interchange number.
- The upper example illustrates two tourist attraction panels, with left justification in the lower panel due to the specific word length of the example – see Rules F12 and F13 in Figure 7.4 and Rule Fd14 in Figure 7.7.
- The lower example illustrates Rules F12 and F13 with a tourist attraction located above services. 1 to 5 symbols may be displayed in a single panel
- For similar examples see also pages 7.2.3, 7.2.11 and 7.2.12.



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 10**  
**TOURIST ATTRACTIONS/SERVICE FACILITIES: 2 PANEL COMBINATIONS**

## COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border and text:  
Symbol(s):

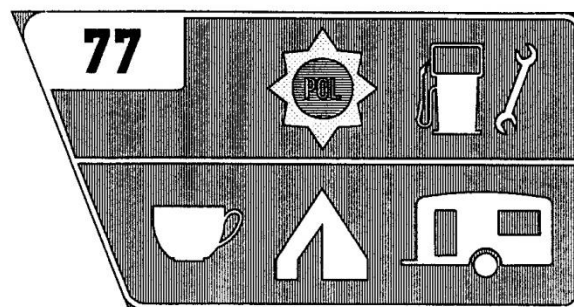
White retroreflective  
White or colour  
retroreflective

Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

Interchange No.:

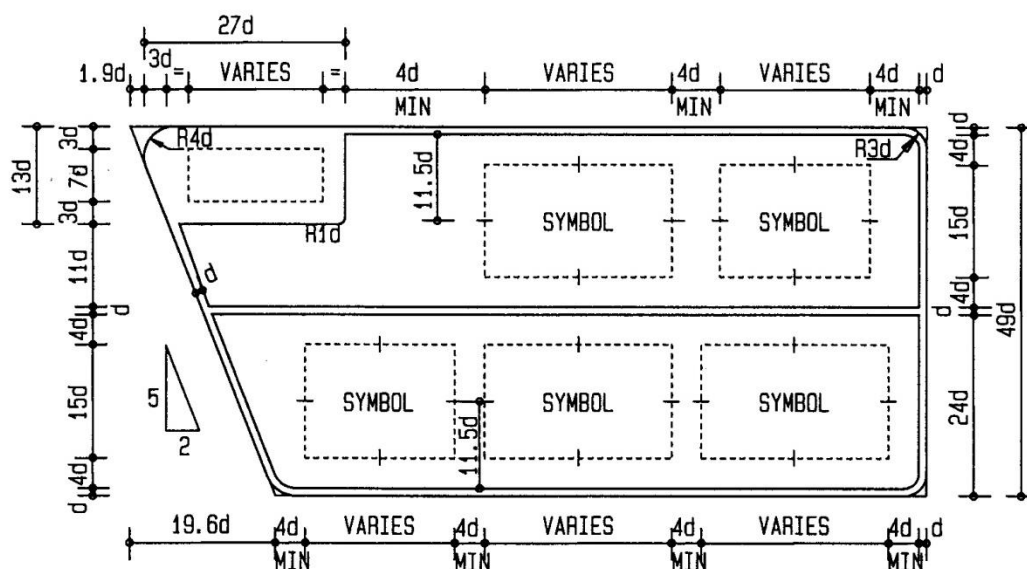
Black semi-matt



GF1.2

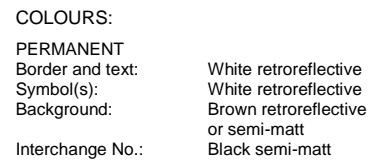
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.22.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Wherever possible symbol order should follow the priority rule from left to right in the top panel, and then left to right in the lower panel. Symbols should be centred over one another in the two panels unless this produces an unbalanced appearance, in which case symbol positions may be adjusted to reduce such an effect – see Rules Fd1 to Fd3 in Figure 7.5, and Rules Fd12 and Fd13 in Figure 7.7.
- 4 The example illustrates a minor breach of the rules with regard to symbol order (within one group) by displaying a CAMPING symbol GFS C1-4 before the CARAVAN symbol GFS C1-3, in order to balance the symbol display more aesthetically.



**FREEWAY ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 11**  
**SERVICE FACILITIES: 2 PANEL COMBINATION**





July 2011

NOTES:

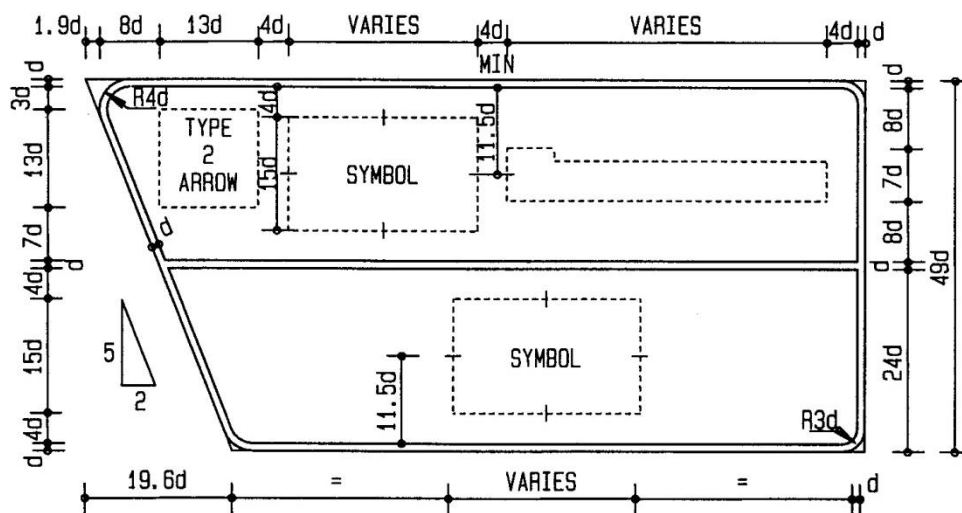
- 

## **GUIDANCE - 4**

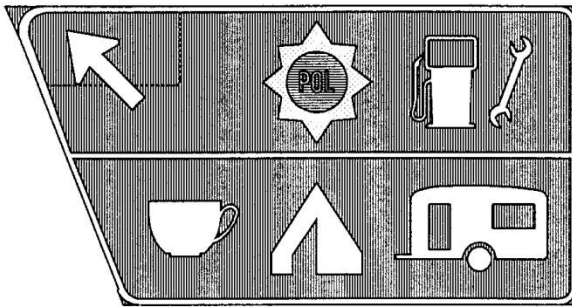
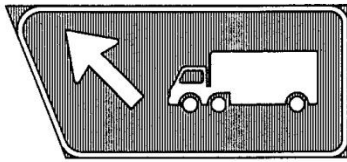
Brown retroreflective



- 1 See notes on pages 7.2.10 and 7.2.11.
- 2 For details of Type 2 arrow see Chapter 5.
- 3 This example is appropriate for any tourist attraction/service combination covered in previous examples for which no interchange number or junction number is available (see page 7.2.14 for further details and examples).
- 4 The Type 2 arrow may be positioned so as to make future conversion of the sign to display an interchange number block possible.



### HIGH SPEED ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 1 INTERCHANGE WITHOUT NUMBER: 2 PANEL COMBINATION



GF1.1 &amp; GF1.2

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

White or colour

retroreflective

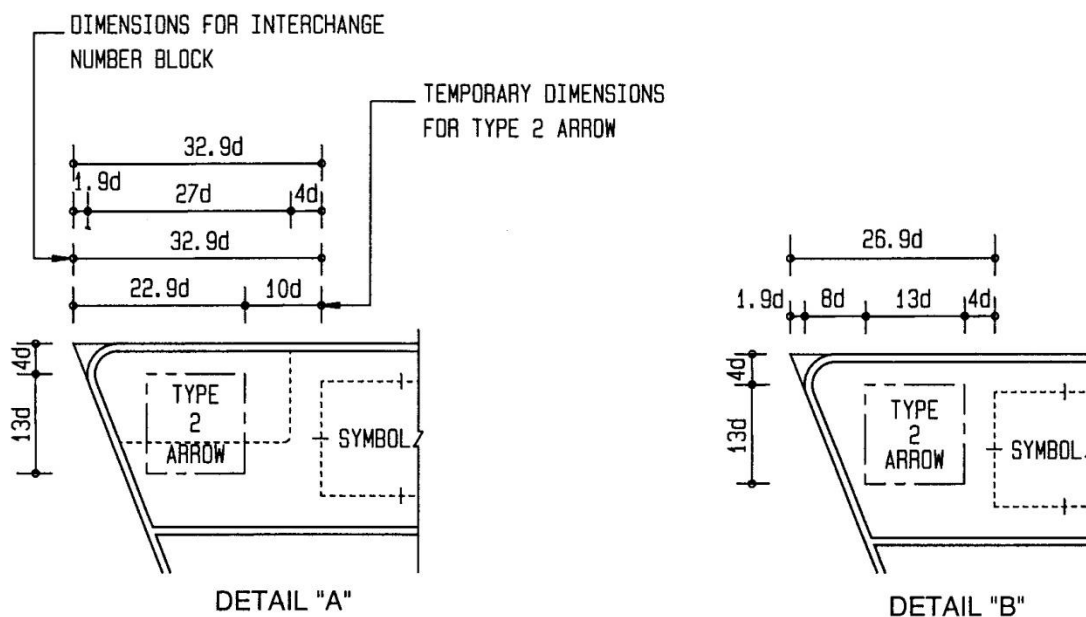
Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt

July 2017

## NOTES:

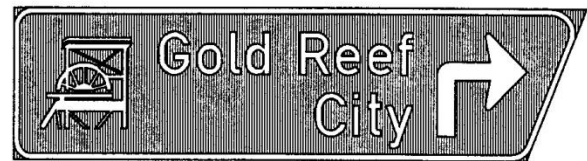
- 1 See notes on pages 7.2.10 and 7.2.11.
- 2 For details of Type 2 arrow see Chapter 5.
- 3 A sign may be manufactured to Detail "A" so that it can be converted to carry an interchange number and block when a number is allocated in the future, otherwise Detail "B" should be used.



**HIGH SPEED ADVANCE EXIT SIGN: EXAMPLE – 2  
INTERCHANGE WITHOUT NUMBER**

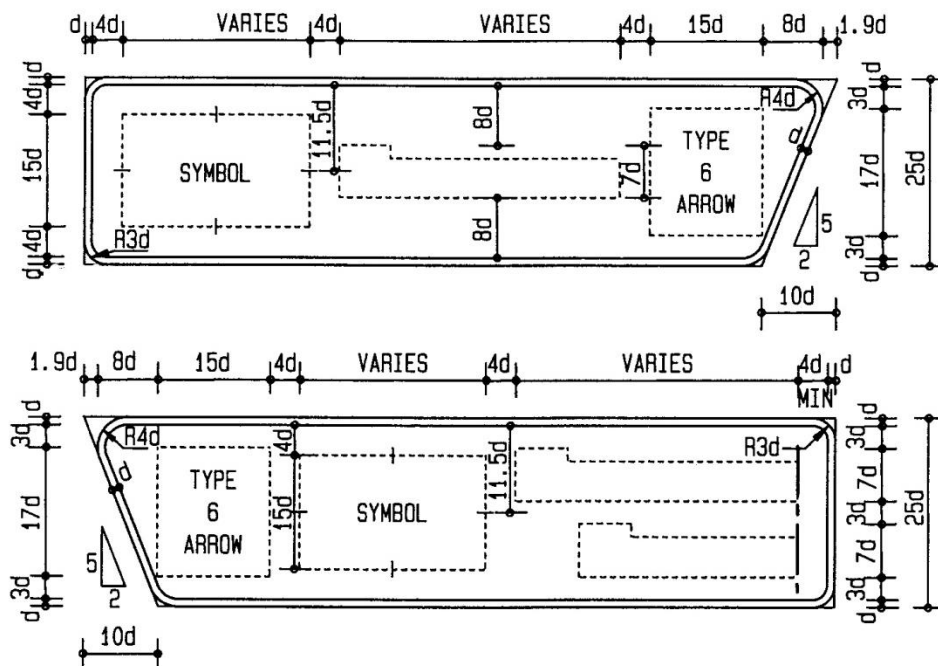
Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt



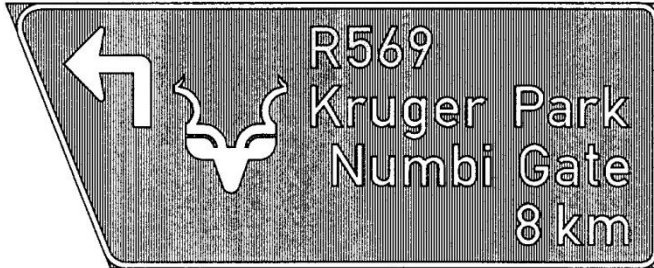
## GF2.1

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.26.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor “d”, where “d” is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style “B”. If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style “A” may be used.
- 4 For details of Type 6 arrow see Chapter 5.
- 5 The example illustrates the basic GF2 signface layout. Such a signface can carry one or two lines of text without alteration in dimensions and should not be reduced in size for lesser symbol heights.
- 6 Basic Tourism Signface Rules F1 to F13 as detailed in figure 7.3 and 7.4 apply. The examples also illustrate the application of Rules Fd4 and Fd5 in Figure 7.6 and Rules Fd12 and Fd14 in Figure 7.7.
- 7 This sign type may also be provided for a straight-on facility destination using a Type 4 arrow (see examples on pages 7.2.17 and 7.2.23).



MAY 2012





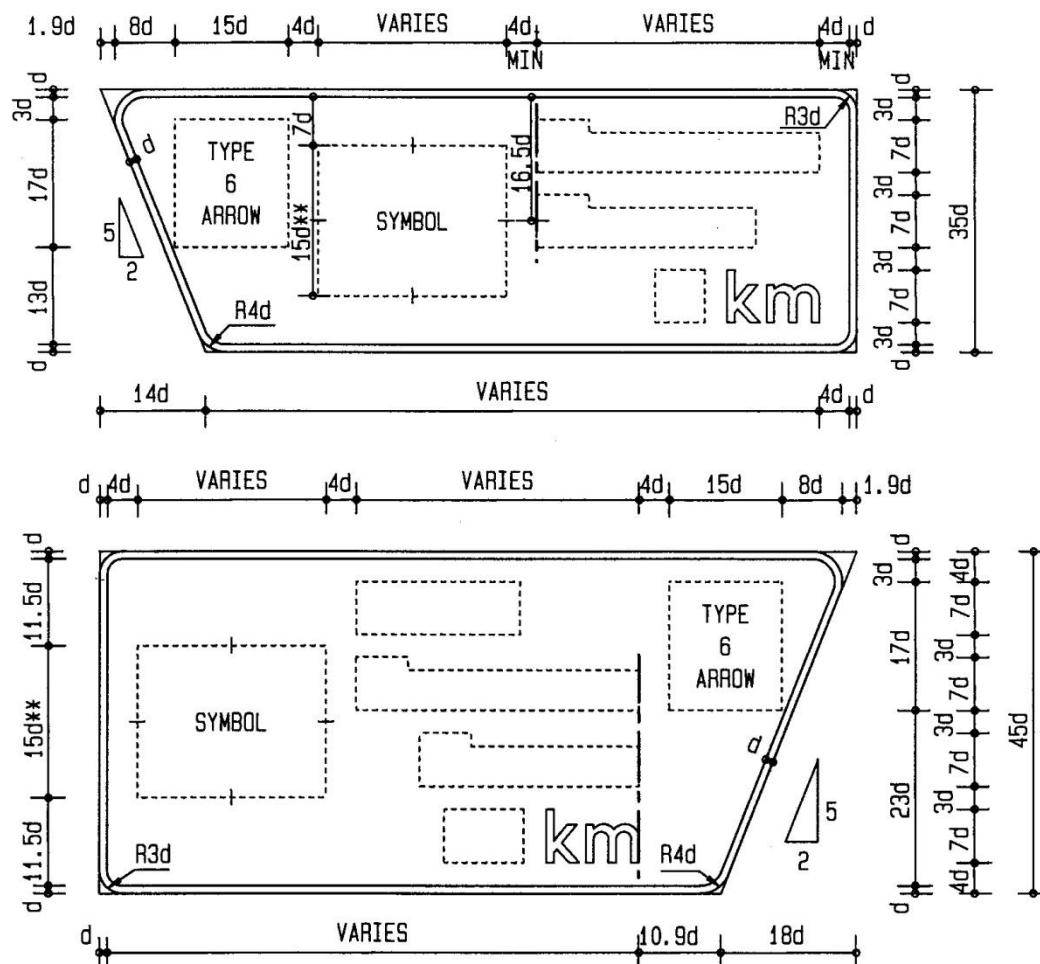
GF2.1

## COLOURS:

PERMANENT	
Border, arrow, text:	White retroreflective
Symbol(s):	White retroreflective
Background:	Brown retroreflective or semi-matt
Route Number:	Yellow retroreflective

## NOTES:

- 1 See notes on pages 7.2.15 and 7.2.17.
- 2 With a 3 or more line display the symbol should be increased in size to balance the text so that "d••" equals "d" PLUS 10 mm (or the next larger standard value of "d").
- 3 The upper example illustrates two destinations of the same type and uses left justification – see Rules Fd4 and Fd5 in Figure 7.6 and Rules Fd12 and Fd14 in Figure 7.7.
- 4 The lower example depicts the justification rule for a single destination occupying two lines and uses right justification. The rules noted in (3) are also relevant. These two examples show that when the destination name lengths are similar the effects of the right and left justification rules are subtle. These effects are also illustrated in the examples in Figures 7.3 to 7.7.
- 5 The use of a tourism sign displaying a route number and a distance is likely to be uncommon – see Rule Fd17 in Figure 7.8.



ADVANCE TURN SIGN: BASIC EXAMPLE – 2  
TOURIST ATTRACTION: 3 AND 4 LINE – WITH DISTANCE

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

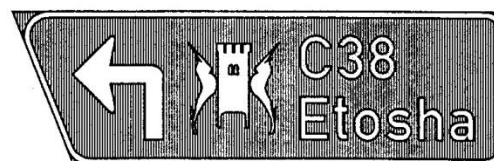
White retroreflective

Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

Route Number:

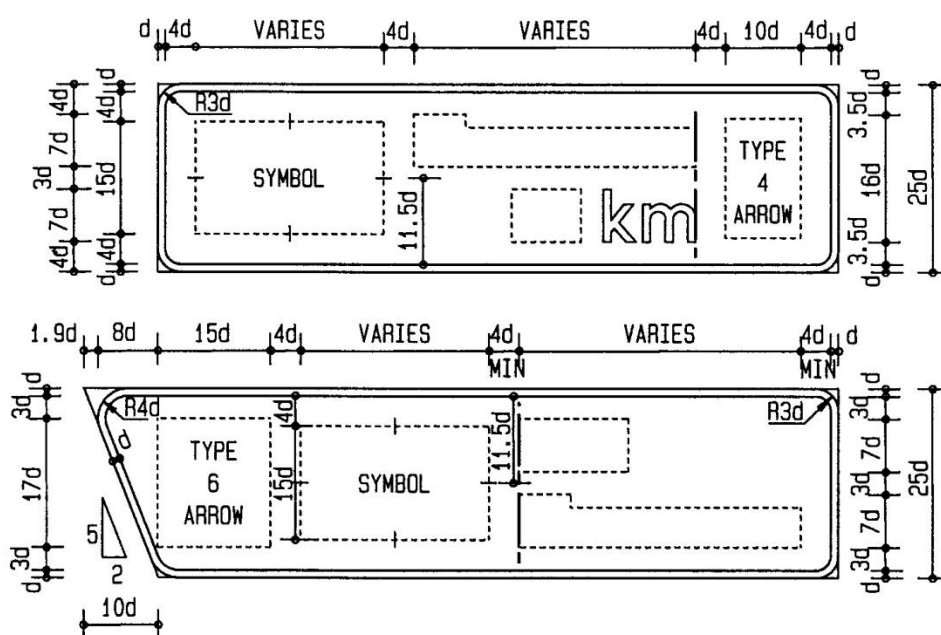
Yellow retroreflective



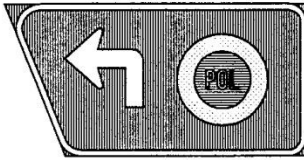
GF2.1

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.26.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used.
- 4 The standard applications of ADVANCE TURN signs use either a Type 5 or a Type 6 arrow. In exceptional cases, particularly when a distance is involved, a straight on indication, using a Type 4 arrow may be used.
- 5 For details of Type 4, 5 and 6 arrows see Chapter 5.
- 6 A distance or route number may be displayed, in accordance with the design criteria (Volume 1) and warrants (Volume 2) – see notes on pages 7.2.1 and 7.2.16 and Rule Fd17 in Figure 7.8.



**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: BASIC EXAMPLE – 3**  
**TOURIST ATTRACTIONS: WITH DISTANCE OR ROUTE NUMBER**



## COLOURS:

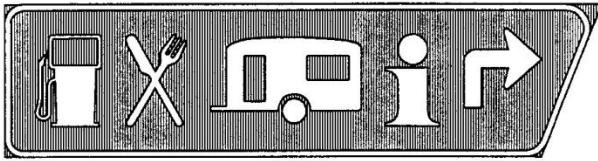
PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

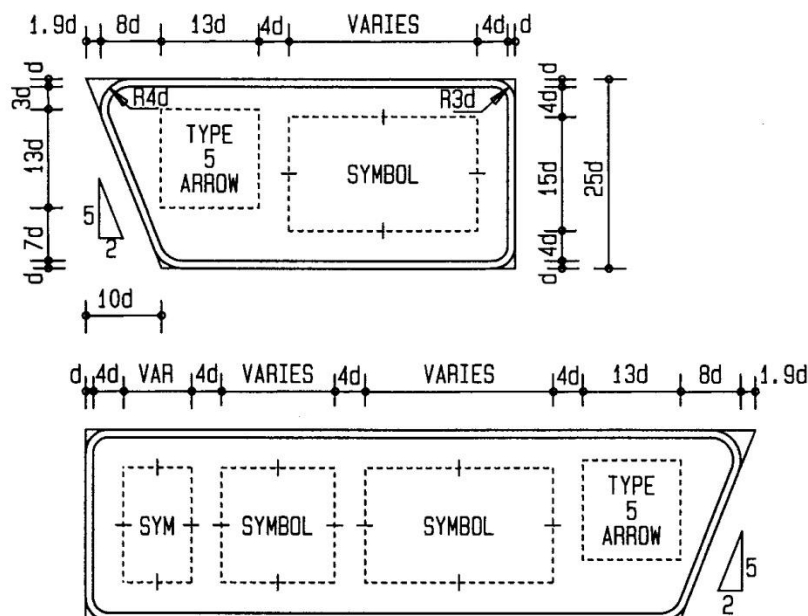
White retroreflective  
 White or colour  
 retroreflective  
 Brown retroreflective  
 or semi-matt



## GF2.1

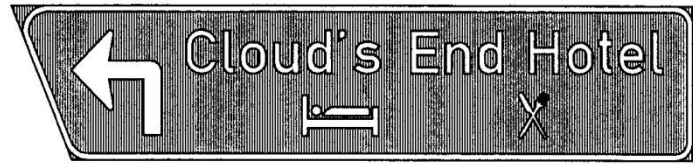
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.26.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 1 to 5 symbols may be displayed in a single panel subject to a maximum sign length of 4 metres for 280/200 mm or greater lettering height equivalent (reduce maximum length in proportion for smaller equivalent letter heights) – see Rules Fd1 to Fd3 and Rule Fd8 in Figure 7.6.
- 4 For details of Type 5 arrow see Chapter 5.
- 5 This sign type may also be provided for a straight-on facility destination using a Type 4 arrow (see examples on pages 7.2.17, 7.2.23 and 7.2.24).



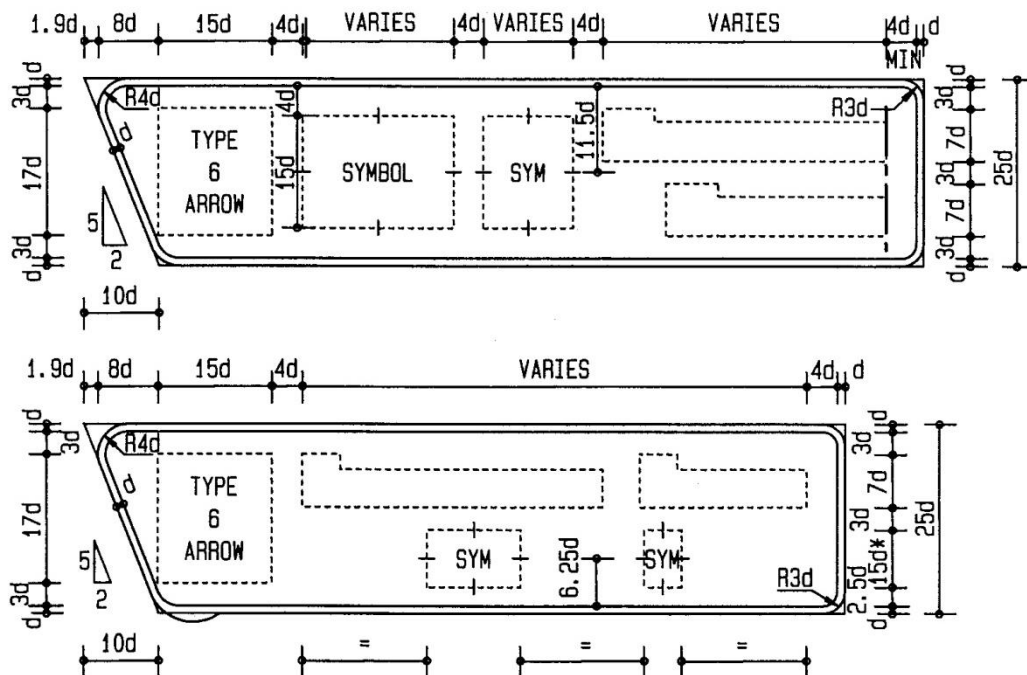
**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: EXAMPLE – 4**  
**SERVICE FACILITIES: SINGLE PANEL**

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt



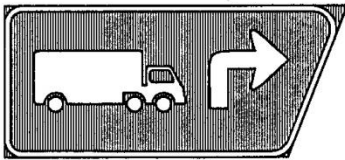
## GF2.1

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.26.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor “d”, where “d” is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style “B”. If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style “A” may be used. Style “B” lettering shall be used for the interchange number.
- 4 For details of Type 6 arrow see Chapter 5.
- 5 Accommodation facilities may display the full name of the facility together with reduced size “supplementary symbols”. These symbols may be the appropriate accommodation symbol for hotel, chalet, guest house etc. or such symbol plus the RESTAURANT symbol GFS B4-1 provided the warrant applicable to the provision of meals is complied with (see Volume 2 for full warrant details) – see Rule Fd7 in Figure 7.6.
- 6 Due to the complex circumstances commonly occurring with hotel facility signing, a wide range of sign types is available. The example represents the simplest form and should be used wherever possible (see pages 7.2.50 to 7.2.55 for further examples).
- 7 For the reduced size supplementary symbols “d●” - “d”/2.



### ADVANCE TURN SIGN: BASIC ACCOMMODATION EXAMPLE





## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

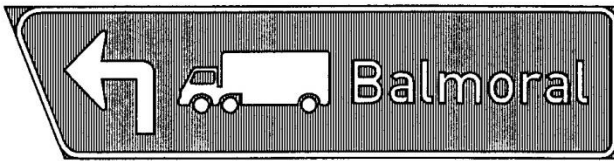
Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

White retroreflective

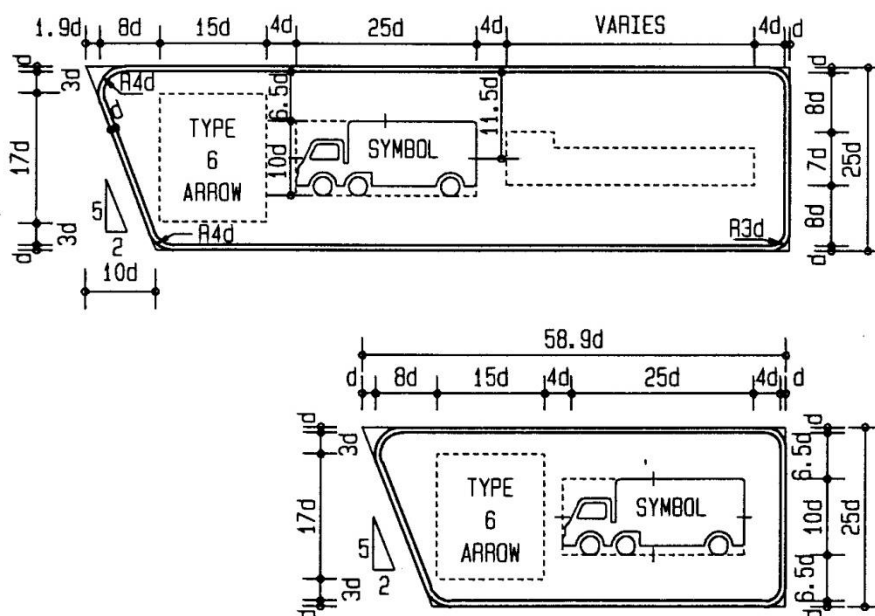
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

GF2.1

2017

## NOTES:

- 1 See pages 7.2.8 and 7.2.15.



**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: REST AND SERVICE AREAS  
NAMED OR UN-NAMED – TRUCKS ONLY**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

White or colour

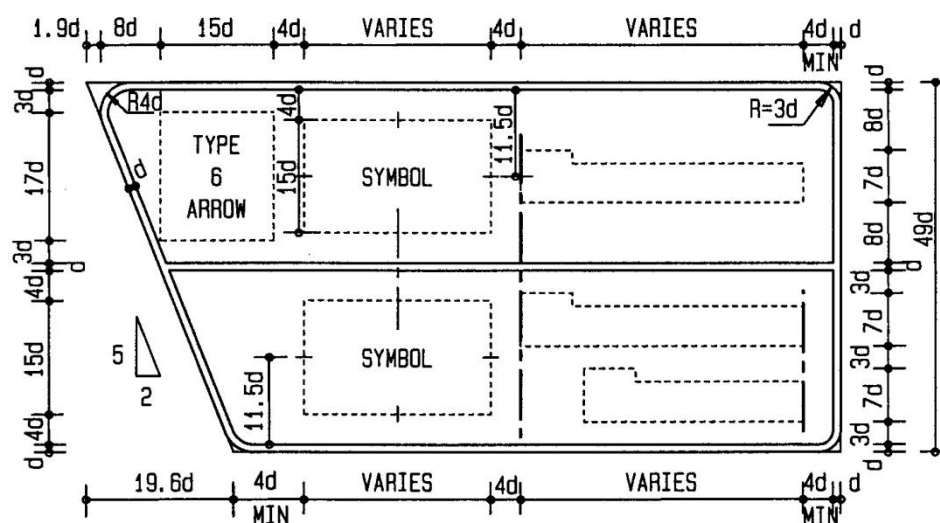
retroreflective

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

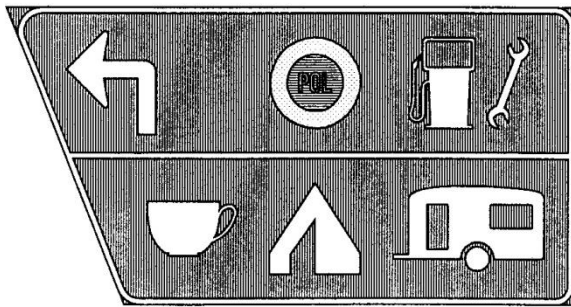
GF2.2

## NOTES:

- For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.13.
- Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used.
- Both examples illustrate the standard two line right justified use of text for a single long destination name – see Rules Fd4 and Fd5 in Figure 7.6.
- The lower example illustrates Rules F12 and F13 in Figure 7.4, Rule fd8 in Figure 7.6 and Rule Fd13 in Figure 7.7.



### ADVANCE TURN SIGN: TOURIST ATTRACTIONS – SERVICE FACILITIES 2 PANEL COMBINATION



## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:  
Symbol(s):

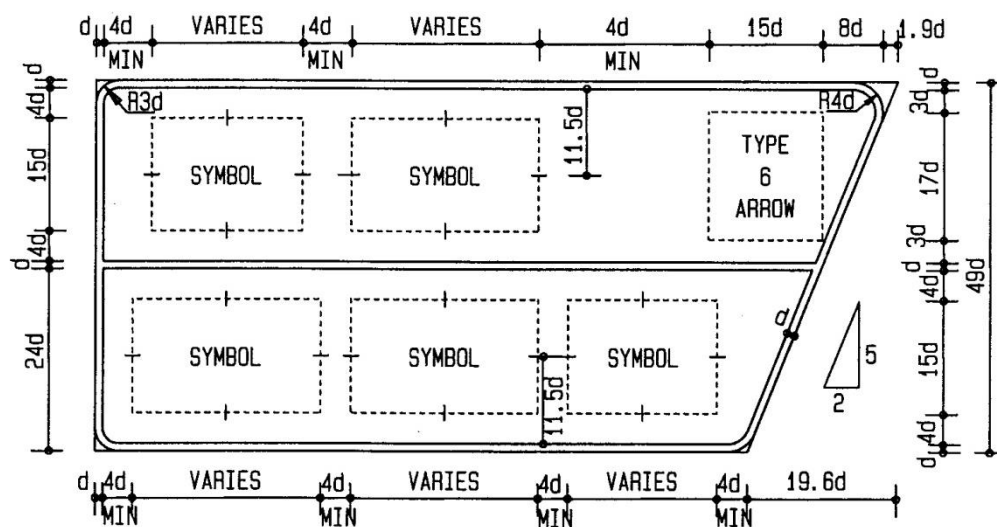
Background:

White retroreflective  
White or colour  
retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## GF2.2

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.22.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Wherever possible symbol order should follow the priority rule from left to right in the top panel, and then left to right in the lower panel. Symbols should be centred over one another in the two panels unless this produces an unbalanced appearance, in which case symbol positions may be adjusted to reduce such an effect – see Rules Fd1 to Fd3 in Figure 7.5, Rule Fd8 in Figure 7.6, and Rules Fd12 and Fd13 in Figure 7.7.
- 4 The example shows the generic POLICE symbol GFS B1-2. This may be replaced by an appropriate National variant symbol e.g. GFS B1-2 Nam.



**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: SERVICE FACILITIES  
2 PANEL COMBINATION**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

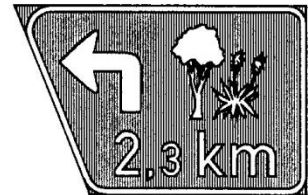
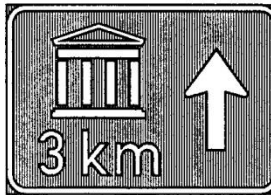
Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

White retroreflective

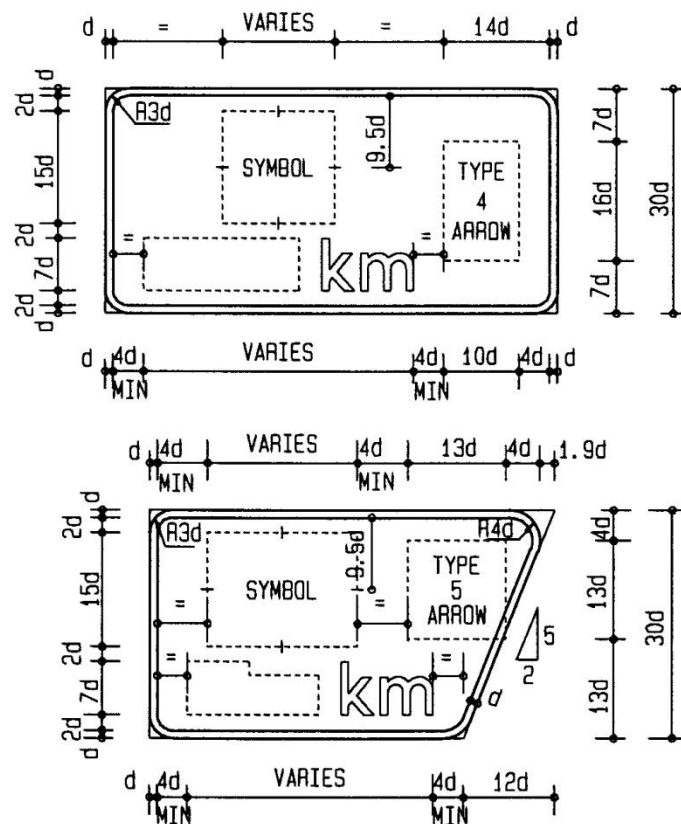
Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

GF2.1

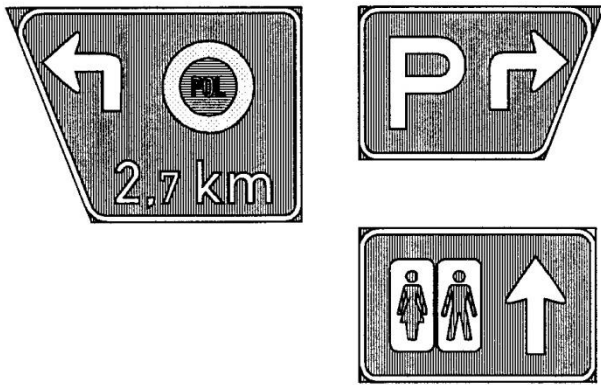
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.26.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 ADVANCE TURN FOLLOW-UP signs use either a Type 4 or Type 5 arrow. For arrow details see Chapter 5.
- 4 A distance will commonly be indicated on this type of sign. Further examples, with and without distances, are given on page 7.2.24. Longer distances should be "rounded" to the nearest kilometre whereas shorter distances may indicate to the nearest 100 m. Decimal parts of a kilometre shall be displayed with a reduced numeral height, such that this height is the closest available letter size to 5/7 "d", where "d" is the letter size used for the letters "km" (see Volume 1, Chapter 4, or Volume 4, Chapter 11 for a full range of letter sizes).



## ADVANCE TURN SIGN: TOURIST ATTRACTION – FOLLOW-UP/URBAN





## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:  
Symbol(s):

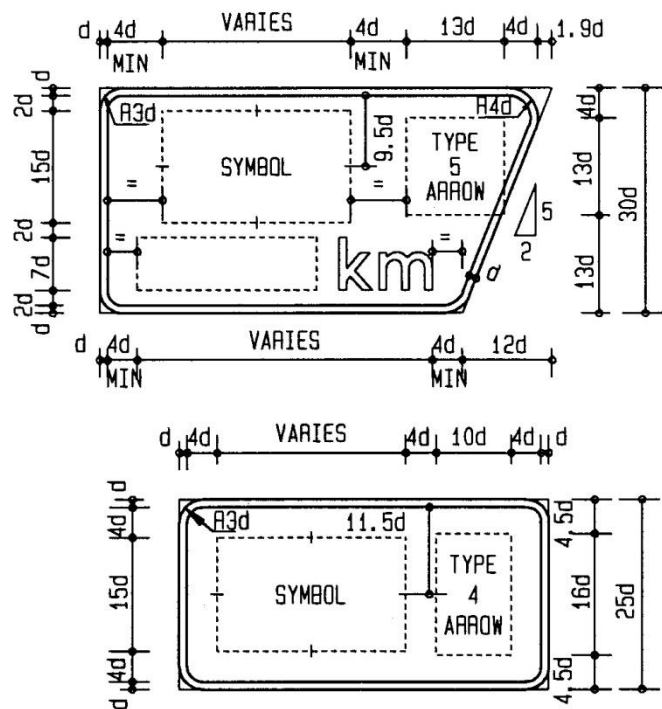
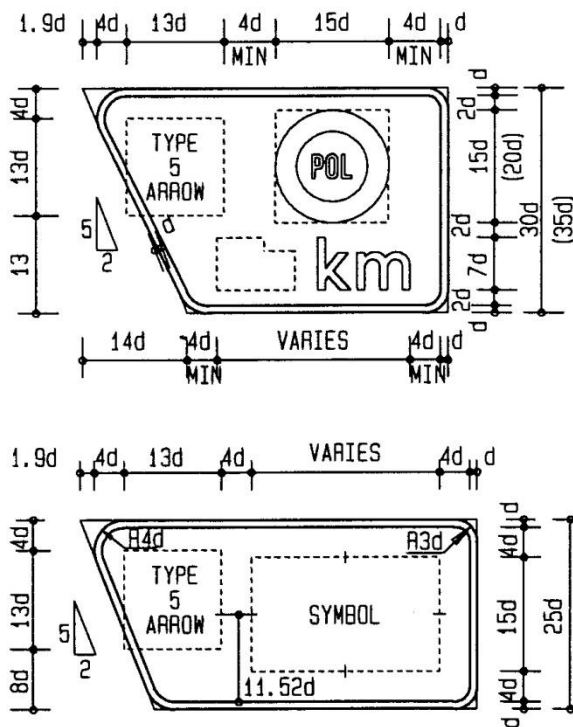
Background:

White retroreflective  
White or colour  
retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## GF2.1

## NOTES:

- 1 See page 7.2.23.
- 2 POLICE symbol GFS B1-2 may require a special sign size. The basic generic symbol is a standard size but certain National Variant examples are larger e.g. GFS B1-1 RSA.



## ADVANCE TURN SIGN: SERVICE FACILITIES – FOLLOW-UP/URBAN

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

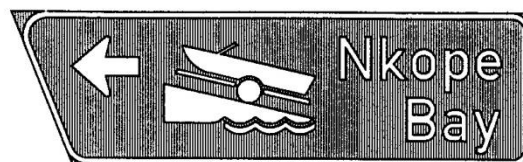
Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

White retroreflective

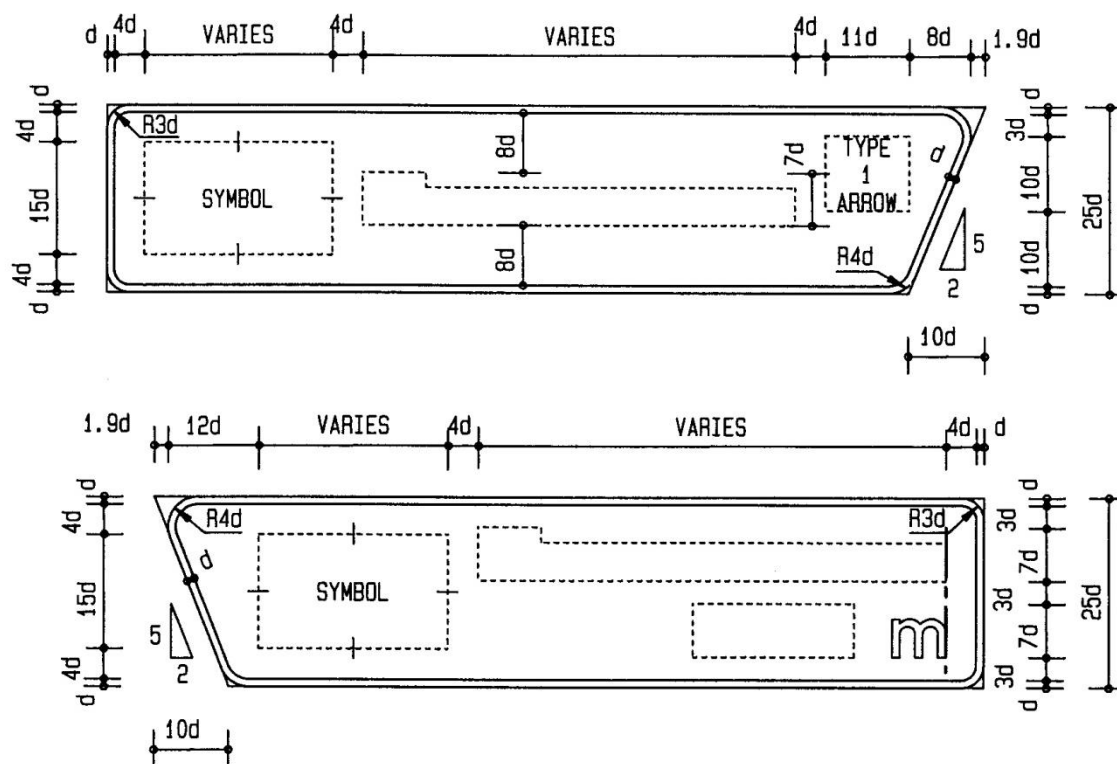
Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

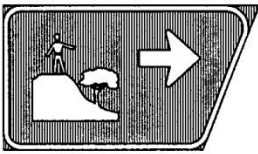
GF3.1

## NOTES:

- For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.30. For service examples see page 7.2.27.
- Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used.
- For details of Type 1 arrow, which is optional on this sign type, see Chapter 5.
- The examples illustrate typical right justification of text – see Rules Fd4 and Fd5 in Figure 7.6.
- The lower example shows the option to omit the Type 1 arrow on this sign type.



**FINAL TURN SIGN: BASIC EXAMPLE – 1**  
**TOURIST ATTRACTIONS**



## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

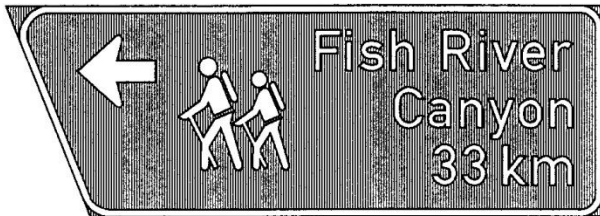
Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

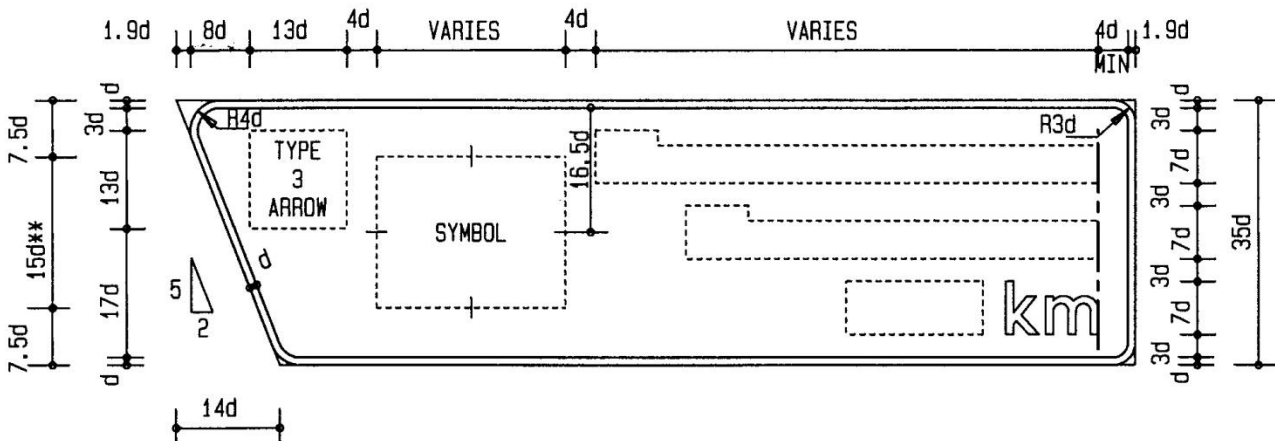
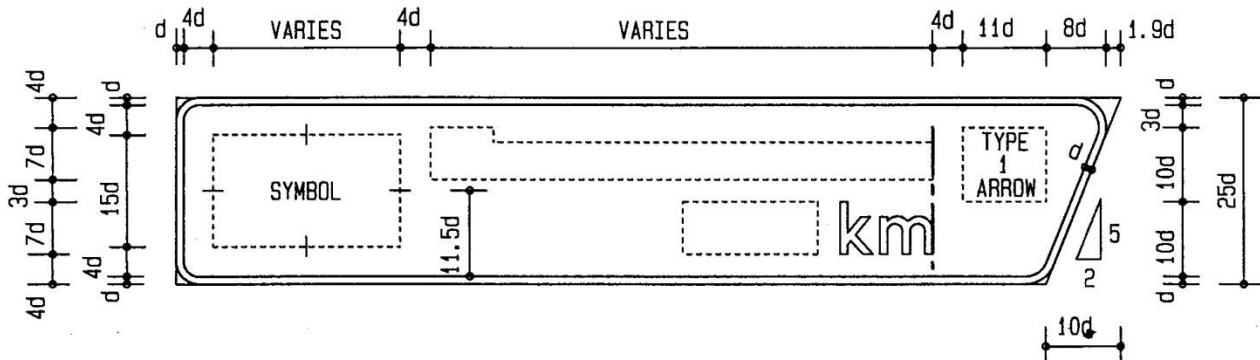
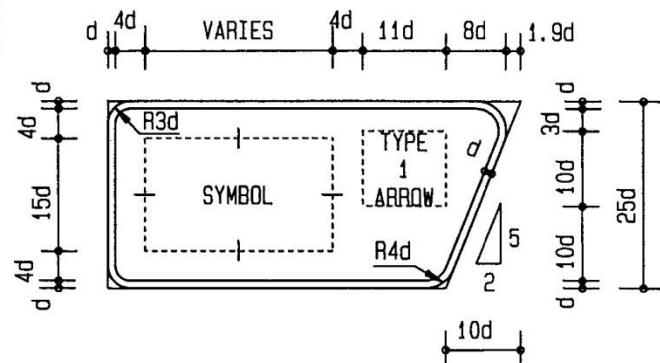
White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## NOTES:

- 1 See pages 7.2.16 and 7.2.25.
- 2 Arrow Type 3 shall be used for 3 or more line examples.
- 3 The example illustrates the option to use a tourist attraction symbol without text if relevant and the inclusion of a distance. The inclusion of a distance is particularly relevant on a GF3 sign if the facility is some distance from the final turn towards it, or is on a "dead end" road.

## GF3.1



**FINAL TURN SIGN: BASIC EXAMPLE – 2**  
**TOURIST ATTRACTIONS: PERMITTED VARIANTS**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

White or colour  
retroreflective

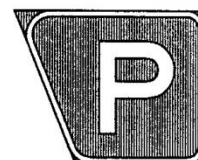
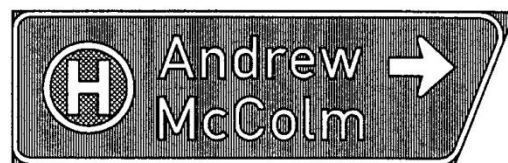
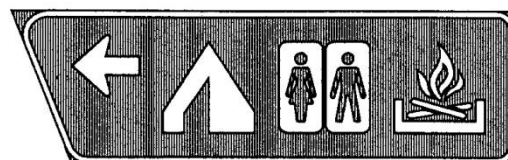
Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

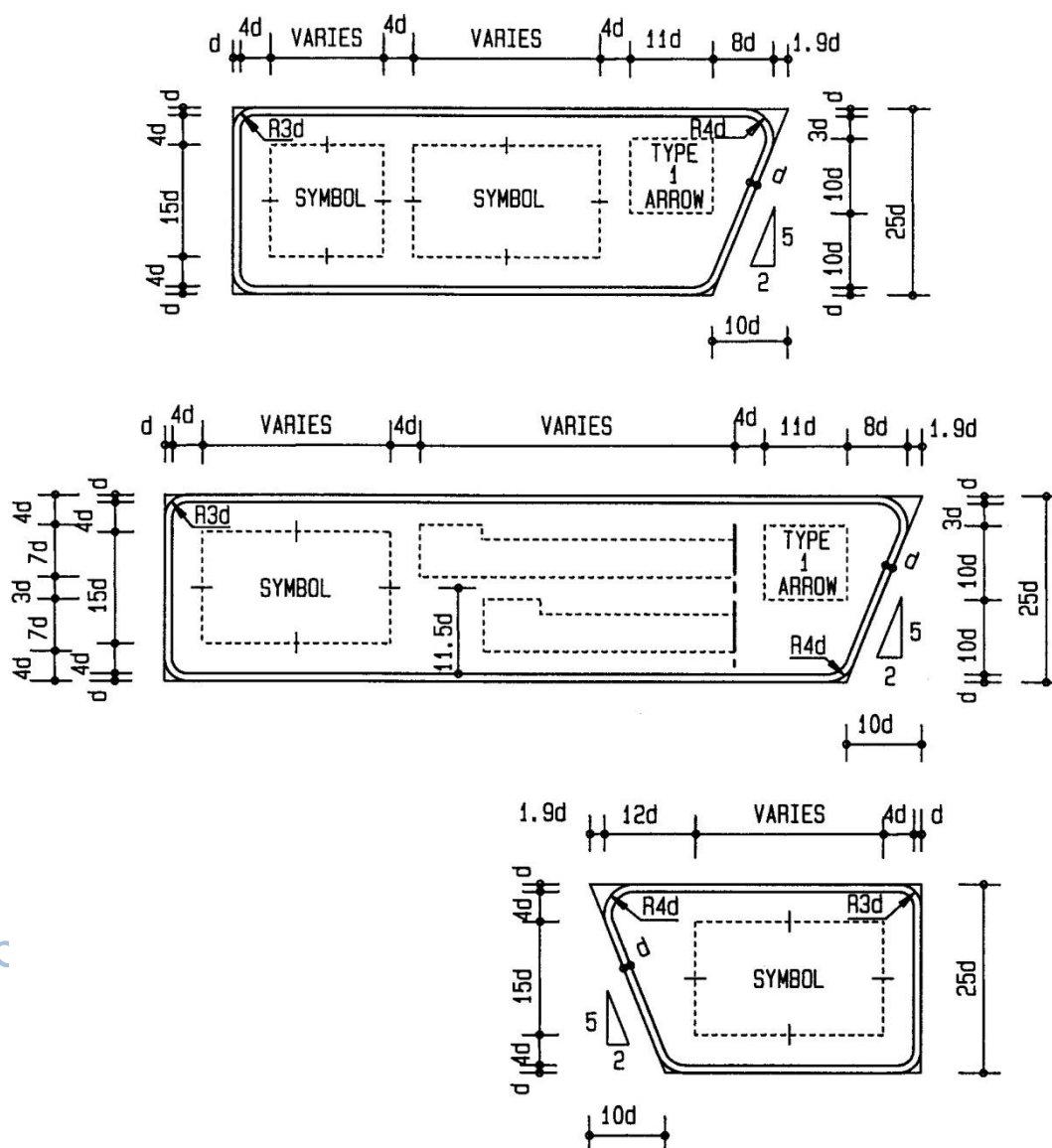
## NOTES:

1 See page 7.2.25.

2 On service FINAL TURN signs 1 to 5 symbols may be displayed in a single panel subject to a maximum sign length of 3 metres for 210/150 mm, or greater, letter height equivalent (reduce maximum length (reduce maximum length in proportion for smaller equivalent letter heights..

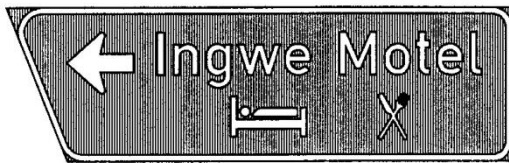


GF3.1



**FINAL TURN SIGN: BASIC EXAMPLE – 3  
SERVICE FACILITIES**





GF3.1

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

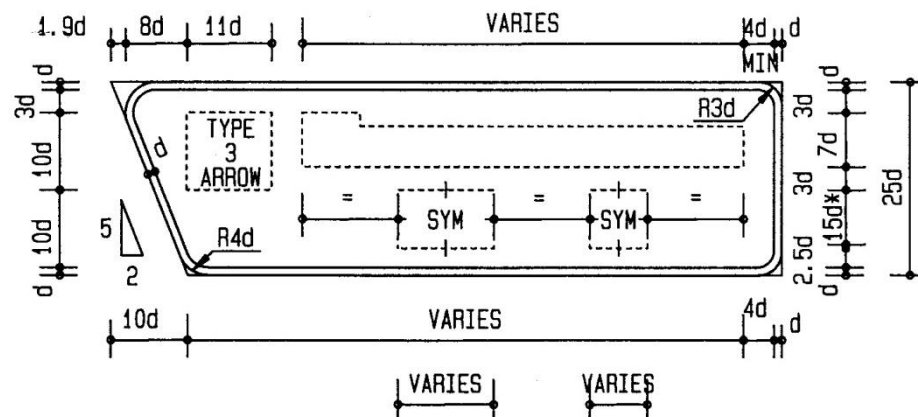
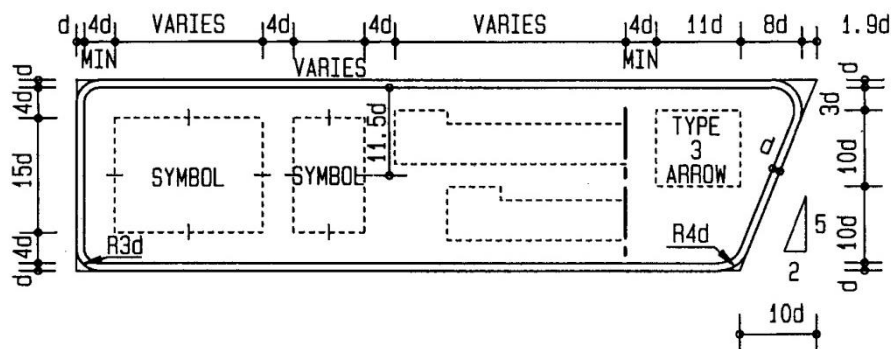
Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective  
 White retroreflective  
 Brown retroreflective  
 or semi-matt

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.30.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used.
- 4 For details of Type 1 arrow see Chapter 5.
- 5 Accommodation facilities may display the full name of the facility together with reduced size "supplementary symbols". These symbols may be the appropriate accommodation symbol for hotel, chalet, guest house etc. or such symbol plus the RESTAURANT symbol GFS B4-1 provided the warrant applicable to the provision of meals is complied with (see Volume 2 for full warrant details) – see Rule Fd7 in Figure 7.6.
- 6 Due to the complex circumstances commonly occurring with hotel facility signing, a wide range of sign types is available. The example represents the simplest form and should be used wherever possible (see pages 7.2.50 to 7.2.55 for further examples).
- 7 For the reduced size supplementary symbols "d•" - "d"/2.



FINAL TURN SIGN: BASIC ACCOMMODATION EXAMPLE

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

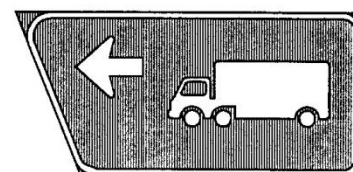
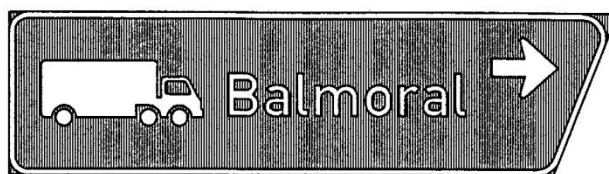
Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

White retroreflective

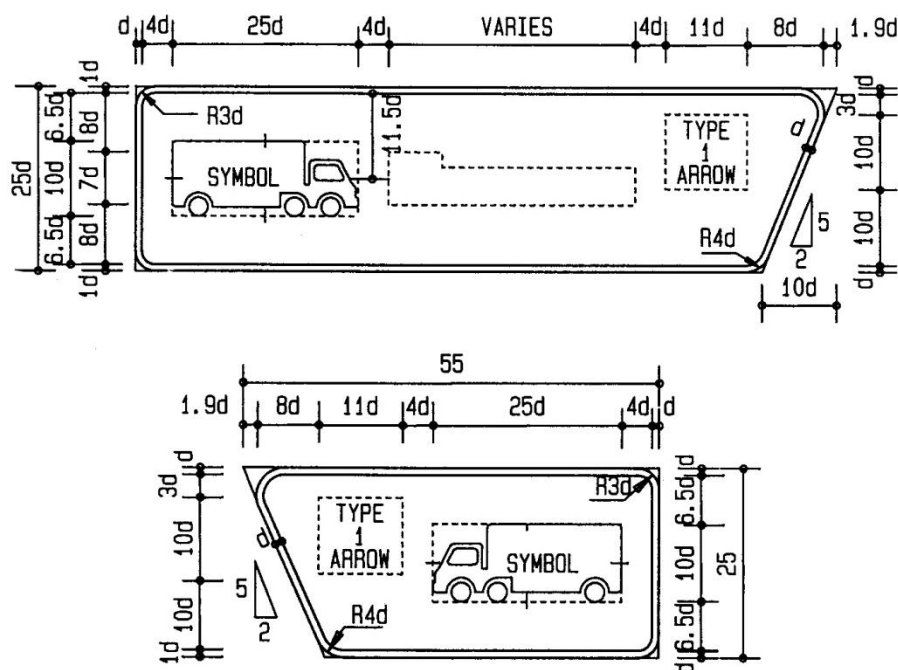
Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## NOTES:

- 1 See pages 7.2.8, 7.2.9 and 7.2.20.
- 2 For details of Type 3 arrow see Chapter 5.

GF3.1



**FINAL TURN SIGN: REST AND SERVICE AREAS  
NAMED OR UN-NAMED – TRUCKS ONLY**



## GF3.2

2011

NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.30.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor “d”, where “d” is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style “B”. If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style “A” may be used.
- 4 Service symbols may only be displayed in the lower panel. 1 to 5 symbols may be displayed in a single panel.
- 5 For details of Type 1 arrow see Chapter 5.
- 6 The example illustrates the combination of an accommodation panel and a tourist attraction panel – see Rules F12 and F13 in Figure 7.4.
- 7 For possible variations in accommodation panel layout see Rule Fd14 in Figure 7.7. For further examples of accommodation signs see pages 7.2.19, 7.2.28 and pages 7.2.50 to 7.2.55.

COLOURS:

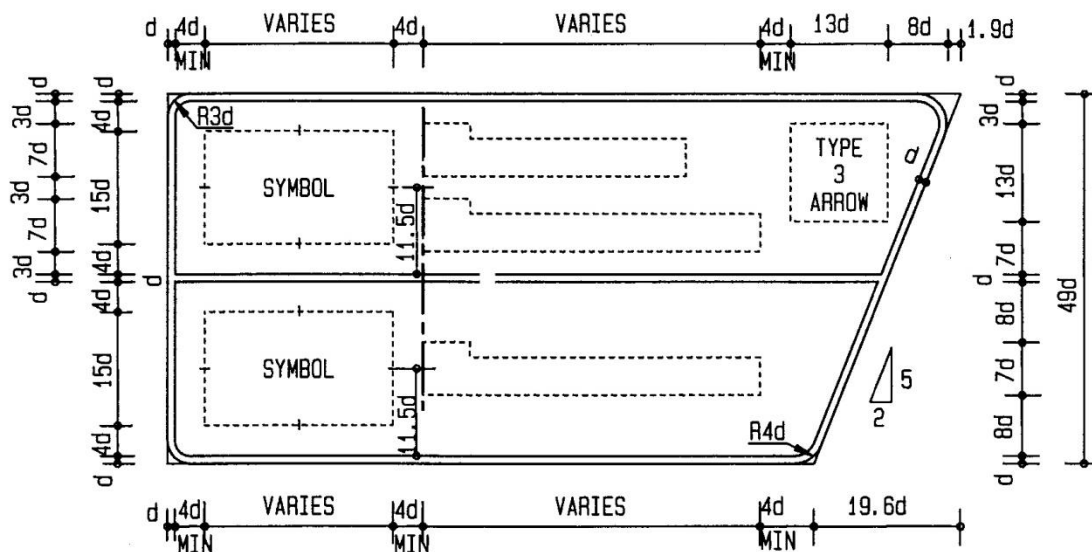
PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt



**FINAL TURN SIGN: 2 PANEL COMBINATION  
TOURIST ATTRACTION OVER ACCOMMODATION**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and arrow:

Background:

White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt

Black semi-matt

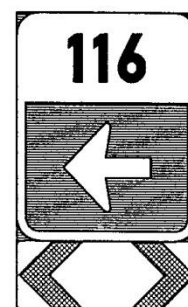
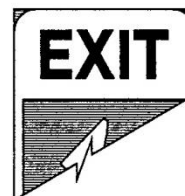
Interchange No. or

EXIT:

Chevron:

Red on white

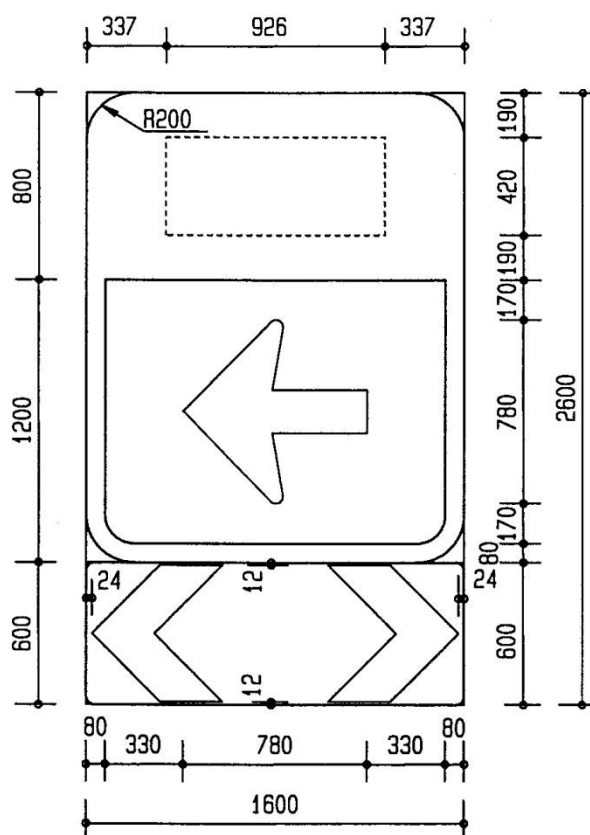
retroreflective



GF4

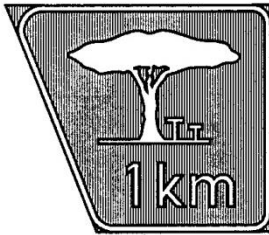
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.32.
- 2 This sign shall be manufactured to a fixed size only. The use of factor "d" is therefore not appropriate.
- 3 Use "B MOD" lettering for the interchange number or the word "EXIT".
- 4 Use arrow Type 3 appropriate to letter size 420 mm. For details of Type 3 arrow see Chapter 5.



**GORE EXIT SIGN: REST AND SERVICE AREAS  
FREEWAY DIRECT ACCESS**





## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

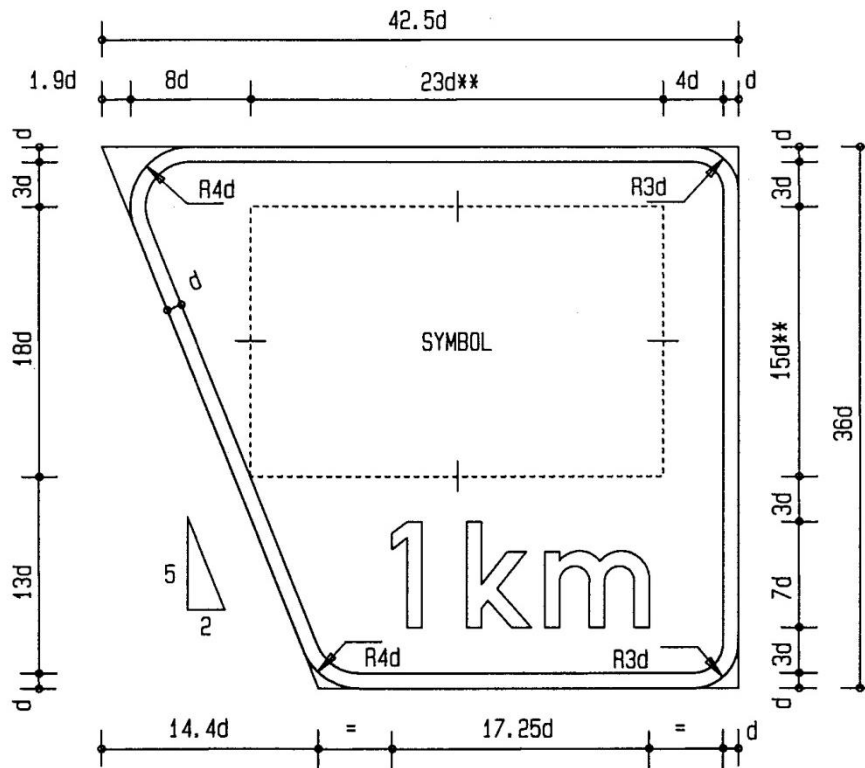
White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## GF5

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.33.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B".
- 4 The sign uses a symbol which is specified in terms of "d●●" where "d●●" equals "d" PLUS 10 mm (or the next larger standard value of "d")
- 5 This sign may also be specified for use with other symbols such as VIEWPOINT GFS A4-8, WATER GFS B5-4, TOURIST INFORMATION GFS B5-8, ROADSIDE STALL/CURIOSHOP GFS B5-12 or REST AREA (CLASS 2) GFS B6-2.



## ADVANCE LAYBY SIGN

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

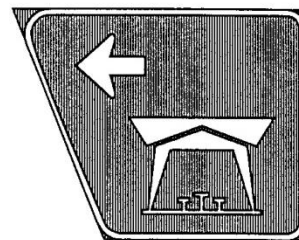
Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

White retroreflective

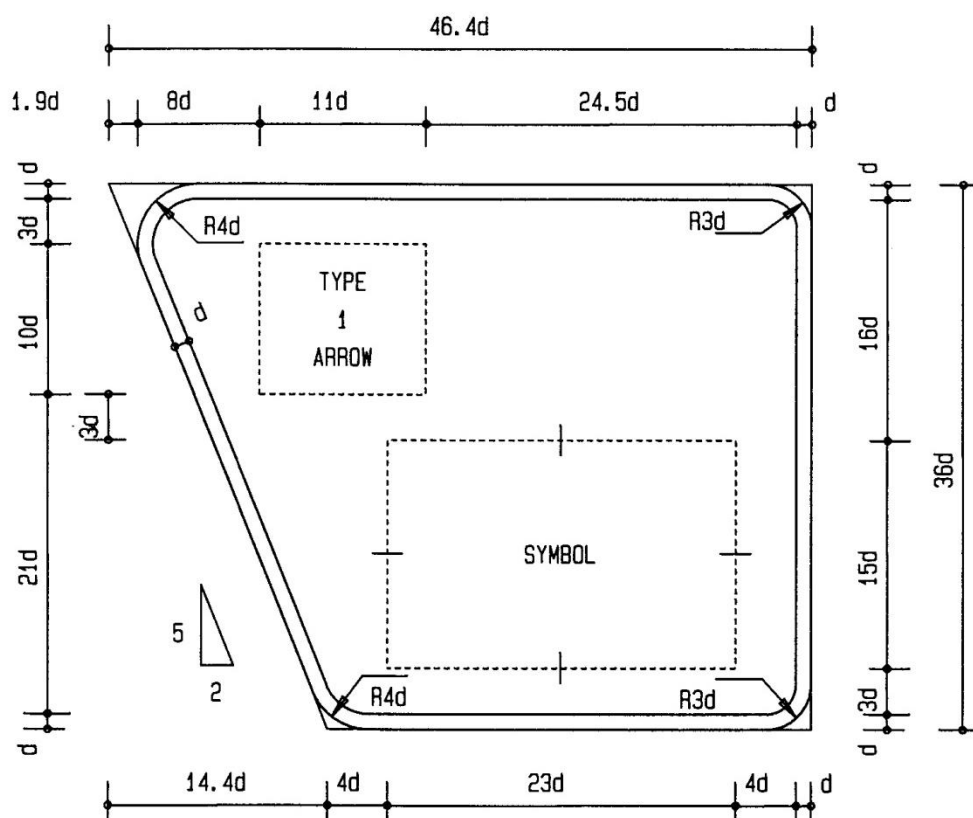
Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

GF6

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.33.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the equivalent letter height (in millimetres) used to design the sign. It is normal to specify one standard size smaller for "d" than that used for the accompanying ADVANCE LAYBY sign GF5.
- 3 For details of Type 1 arrow see Chapter 5.
- 4 This sign may also be specified for use with other symbols such as VIEWPOINT GFS A4-8, WATER GFS B5-4, TOURIST INFORMATION GFS B5-8, ROADSIDE STALL/CURIOSHOP GFS B5-12 or REST AREA (CLASS 2) GFS B6-2.



LAYBY TURN-IN SIGN



## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

White retroreflective

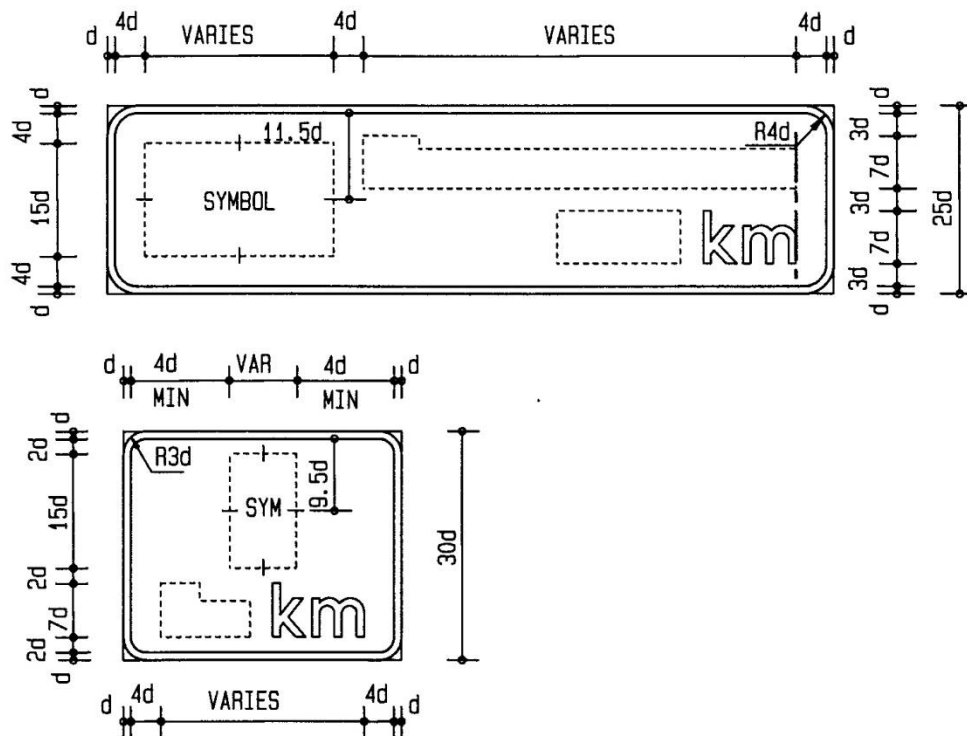
Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt

## GF7

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.34.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used.
- 4 The upper horizontal format sign may be used in rural or urban areas, whereas the lower vertical format sign should normally be reserved for use in urban areas. Text on the upper style of sign should be right justified.
- 5 Longer distances should be "rounded" to the nearest kilometre whereas shorter distances may indicate to the nearest 100 m. Decimal parts of a kilometre shall be displayed with a reduced numeral height, such that this height is the closest available letter size to 5/7 "d", where "d" is the letter size used for the letters "km" (see Volume 1, Chapter 4, or Volume 4, Chapter 11 for a full range of letter sizes).



## CONFIRMATION SIGN

## COLOURS:

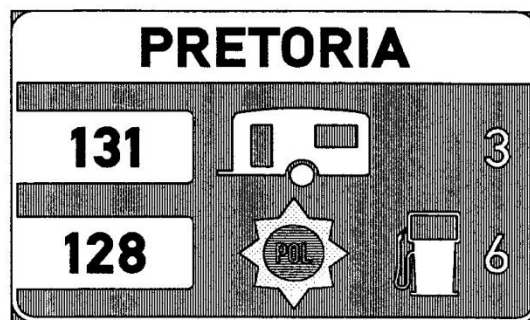
## PERMANENT

Border and distances: White retroreflective

Symbol(s): White or colour retroreflective

Background: Brown retroreflective or semi-matt

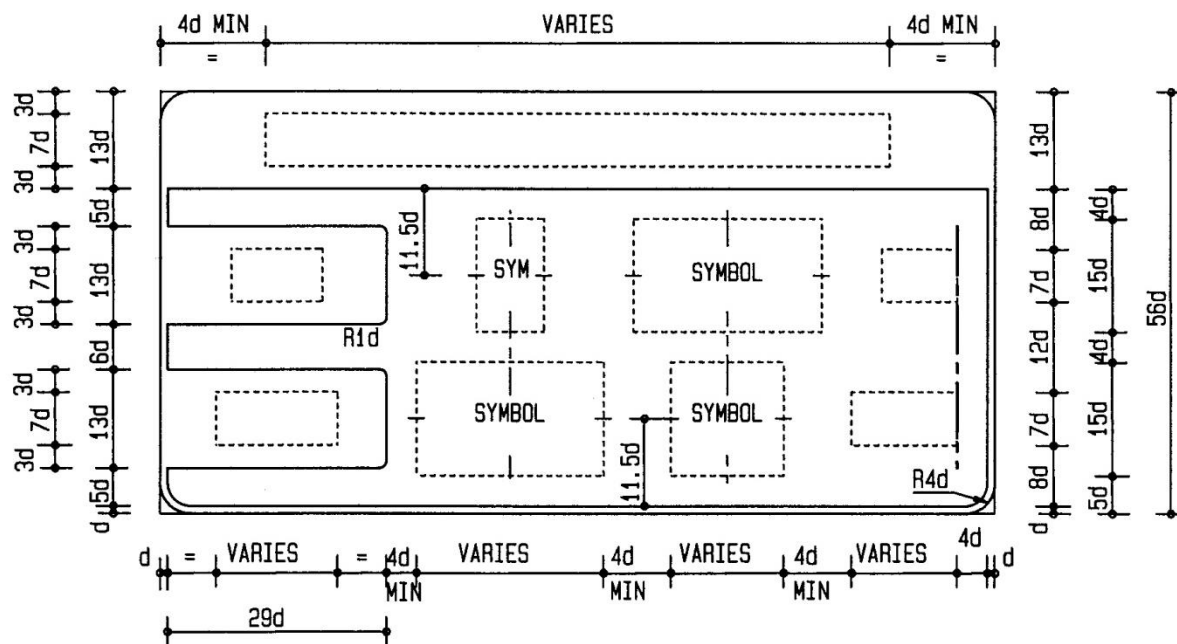
Interchange Nos. and Place Name: Black semi-matt



GF8.2

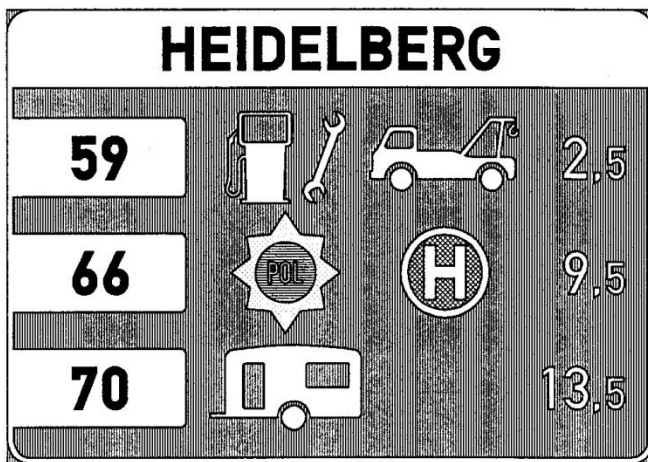
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.35. Refer to page 7.2.36 for further details and to pages 7.2.37 to 7.2.40 for details of similar sign examples dealing with direct access service areas, and rest and service areas.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Style "B MOD" lettering shall be used for the interchange numbers and the place name.
- 4 1 to 3 symbols may be displayed in one line referring to the services available via the numbered interchange.
- 5 Distances given on this sign type refer to the distance to the interchange, NOT the service indicated, and should be "rounded" to the nearest kilometre subject to the distances differing by at least one kilometre.



**SERVICE EXIT SEQUENCE SIGN: EXAMPLE – 1**  
**2 EXITS**





COLOURS:

PERMANENT

Border and distances:  
Symbol(s):

White retroreflective  
White or colour  
retroreflective

Background:

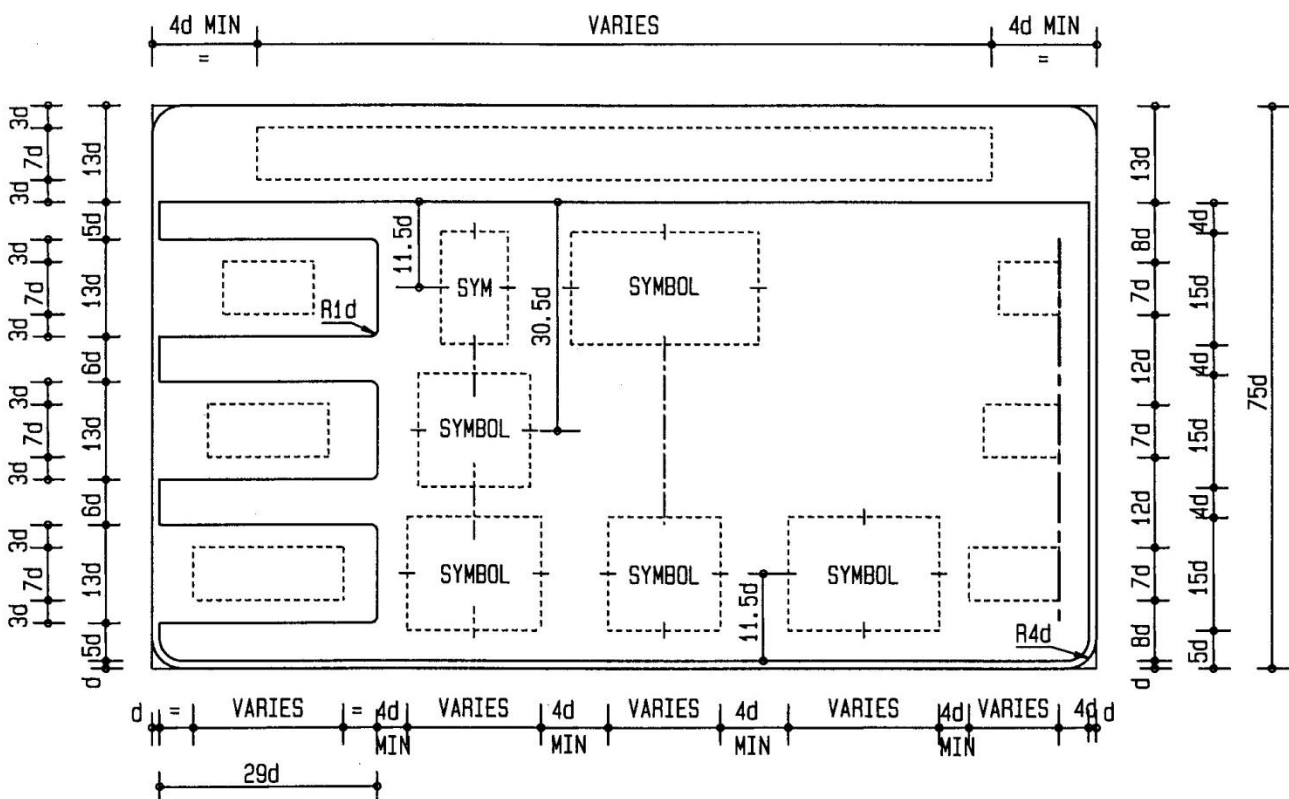
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt  
Black semi-matt

Interchange Nos. and  
Place Name:

### GF8.3

NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.35.
- 2 Style "B MOD" lettering shall be used for the interchange numbers and the place name.
- 3 Refer to page 7.2.35 for further details and to pages 7.2.37 to 7.2.40 for details of similar sign examples dealing with direct access service areas, and rest and service areas.



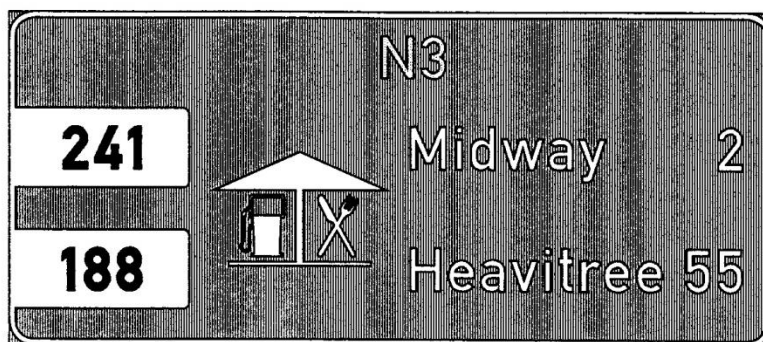
### SERVICE EXIT SEQUENCE SIGN: EXAMPLE – 2

## COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border and text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt  
Black semi-matt  
Yellow retroreflective

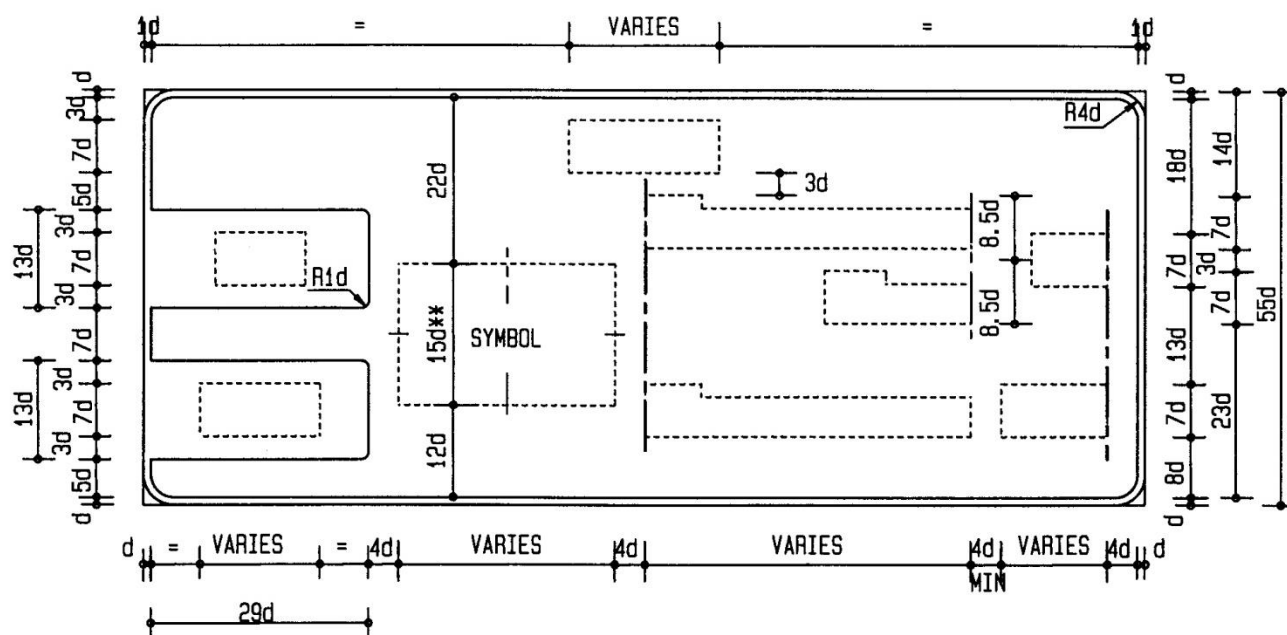
Interchange Nos.:  
Route Number:



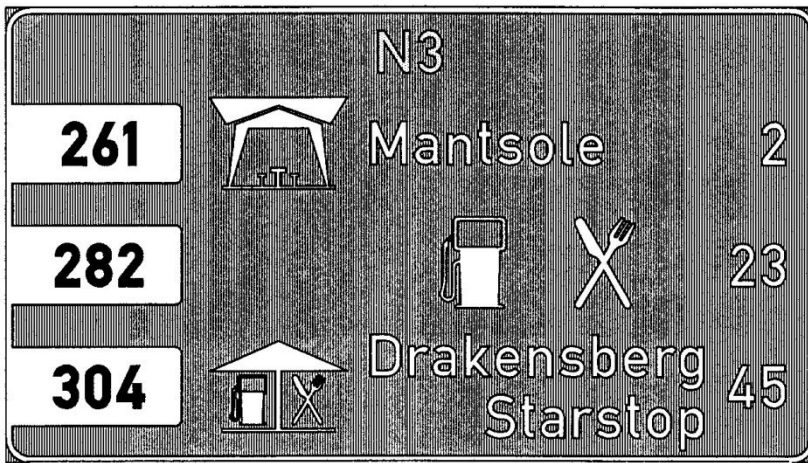
GF9.1

## NOTES:

- For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.36.
- Refer to pages 7.2.37 to 7.2.40 for details of similar sign examples dealing with direct access service areas, and rest and service areas.
- Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used. Style "B MOD" lettering shall be used for the interchange numbers and the place name.
- The signface display shall comprise the appropriate class rest and service area symbols followed by the names of the areas.
- Distances given on this sign type refer to the distance to the rest and service area exit and should be "rounded" to the nearest kilometre.



**EXIT SEQUENCE SIGN: EXAMPLE – 1**  
**REST AND SERVICE AREAS: NAMED – 2 EXITS**



COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border and text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

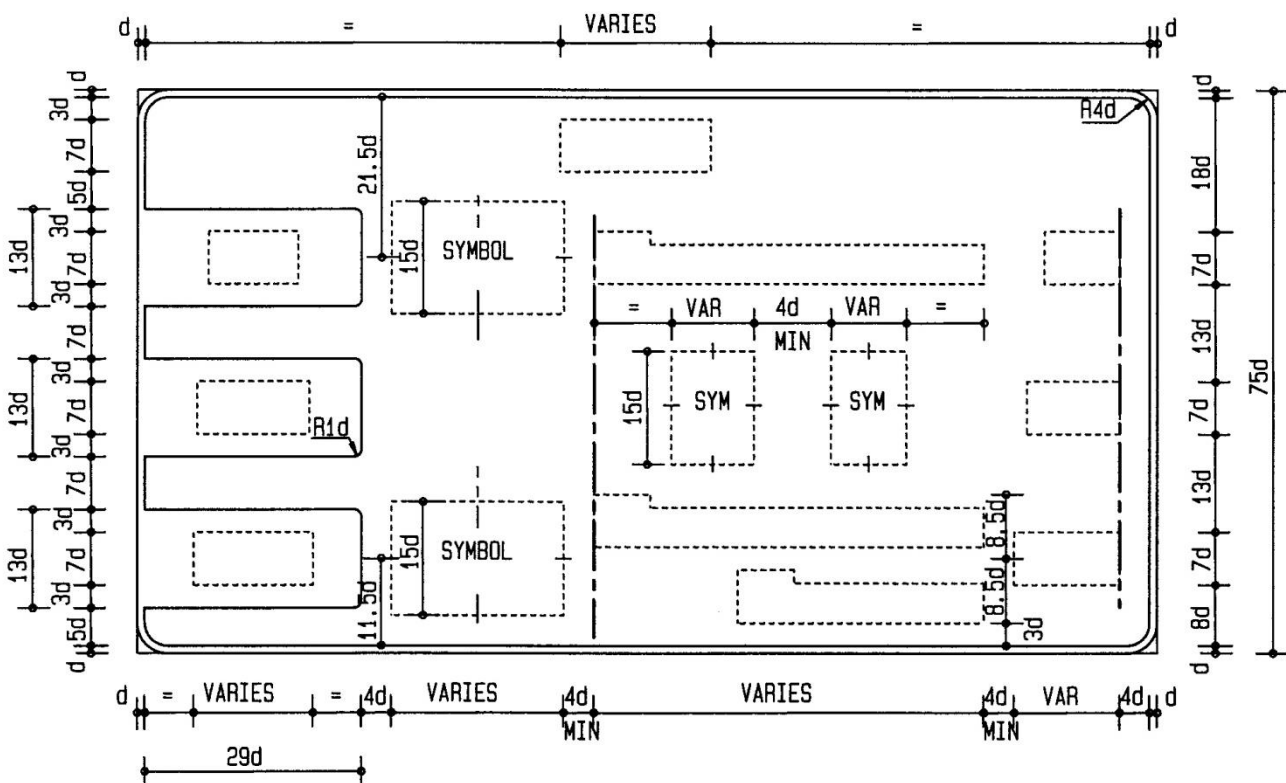
Interchange Nos.:  
Route Number:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt  
Black semi-matt  
Yellow retroreflective

## GF9.1

NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.36.
- 2 Style "B MOD" lettering shall be used for the interchange numbers.
- 3 Refer to pages 7.2.35 to 7.2.40 for details of similar sign examples dealing with direct access service areas, and rest and service areas.



**EXIT SEQUENCE SIGN: EXAMPLE – 2**  
**REST AND SERVICE AREAS: NAMED AND UN-NAMED – 3 EXITS**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

Interchange Nos.:

Route Number:

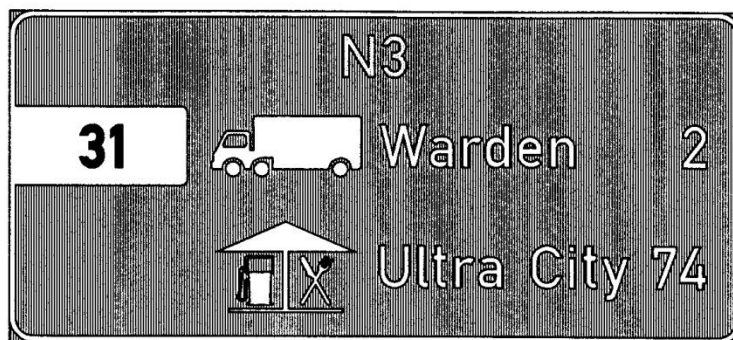
White retroreflective

White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

Black semi-matt

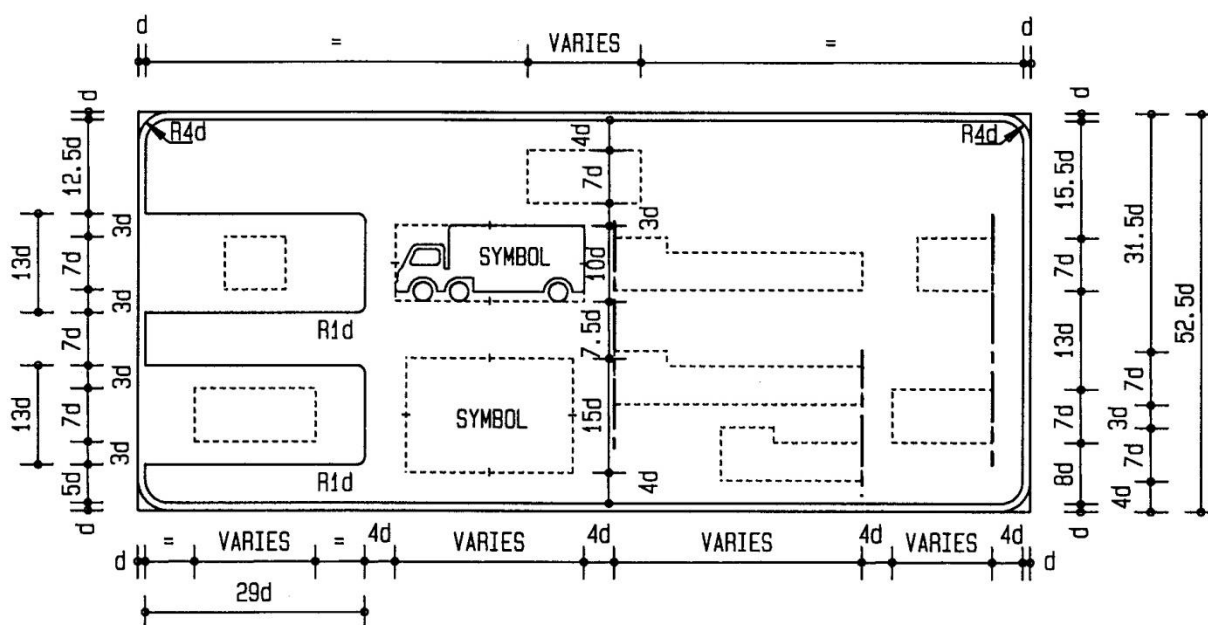
Yellow retroreflective



GF9.1

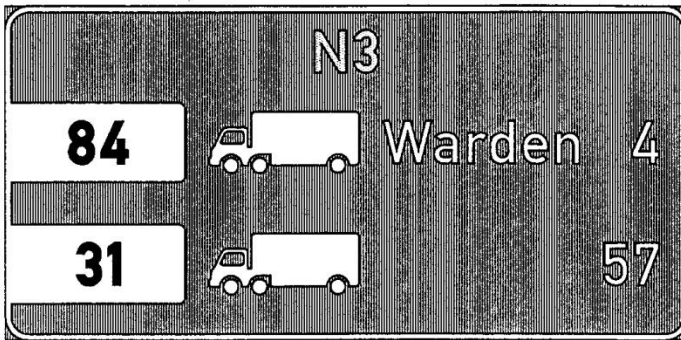
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.36.
- 2 Style "B MOD" lettering shall be used for the interchange numbers.
- 3 Refer to pages 7.2.35 to 7.2.40 for details of similar sign examples dealing with direct access service areas, and rest and service areas. See also notes on page 7.2.8.



**EXIT SEQUENCE SIGN: EXAMPLE – 3**  
**REST AND SERVICE AREAS:**  
**NAMED – ALL VEHICLES/TRUCKS ONLY – 2 EXITS**





GF9.1

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

Interchange Nos.:

Route Number:

White retroreflective

White retroreflective

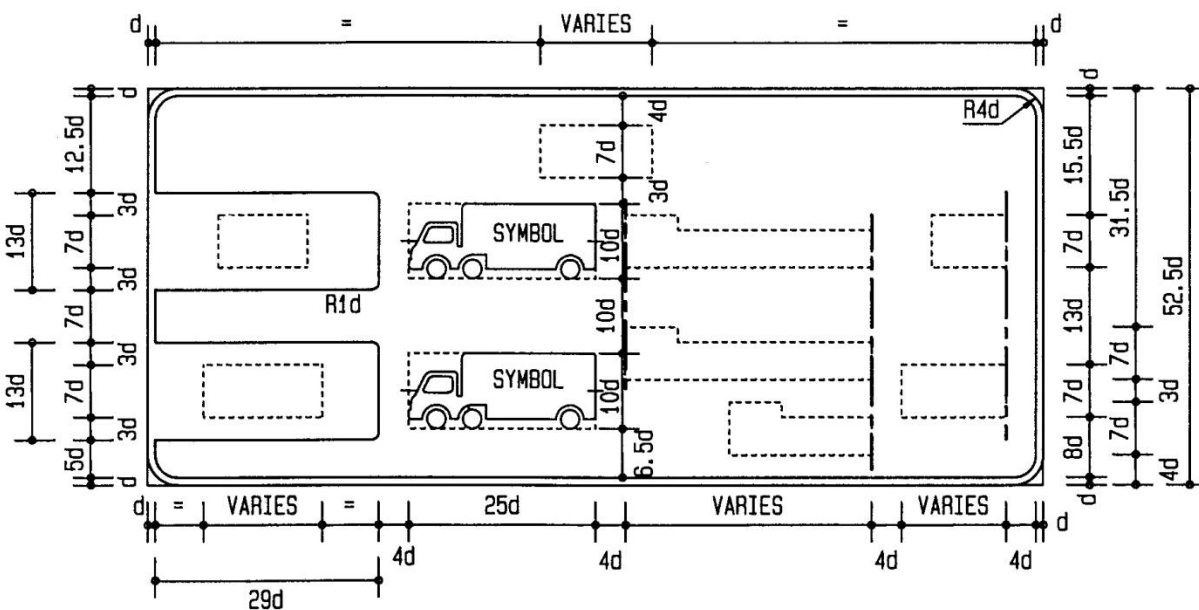
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

Black semi-matt

Yellow retroreflective

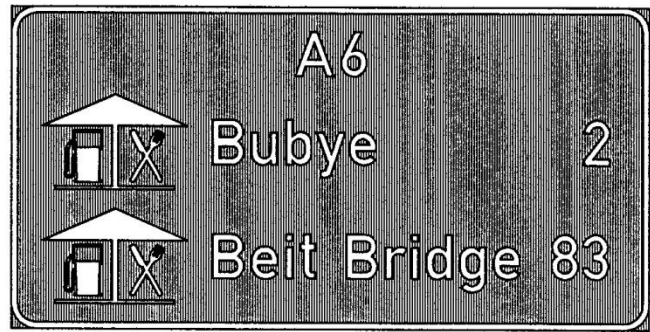
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.36.
- 2 Style "B MOD" lettering shall be used for the interchange numbers.
- 3 Refer to pages 7.2.35 to 7.2.40 for details of similar sign examples dealing with direct access service areas, and rest and service areas. See also notes on page 7.2.8.



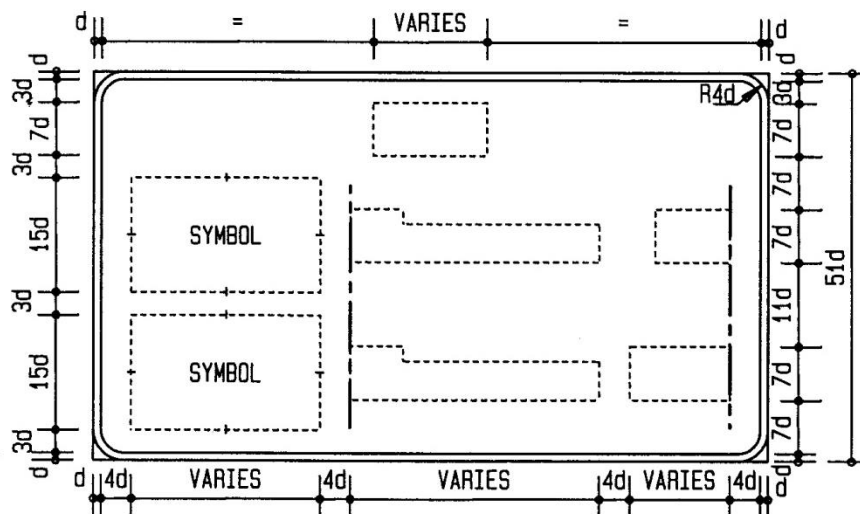
**EXIT SEQUENCE SIGN: EXAMPLE – 4**  
**REST AND SERVICE AREAS:**  
**NAMED AND UN-NAMED TRUCKS ONLY – 2 EXITS**

Yellow retroreflective

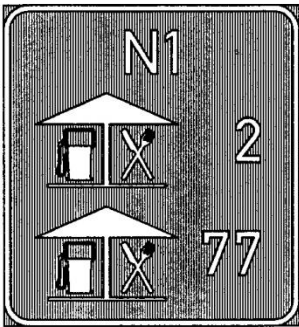


## GF9.2

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.26 and to Volume 2, Chapter 4, Subsections 4.7.19 to 4.7.22.
- 2 Refer to pages 7.2.37 to 7.2.40 for details of similar sign examples dealing with direct access service areas, and rest and service areas.
- 3 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 4 The signface display shall comprise the appropriate class rest and service area symbols followed by the names of the areas. These names may occupy two lines of text without an increase in symbol size – see example page 7.2.38.
- 5 Distances given on this sign type refer to the distance to the rest and service area exit and should be "rounded" to the nearest kilometre.



**EXIT SEQUENCE SIGN: EXAMPLE – 5**  
**REST AND SERVICE AREAS: NO EXIT NUMBERS**



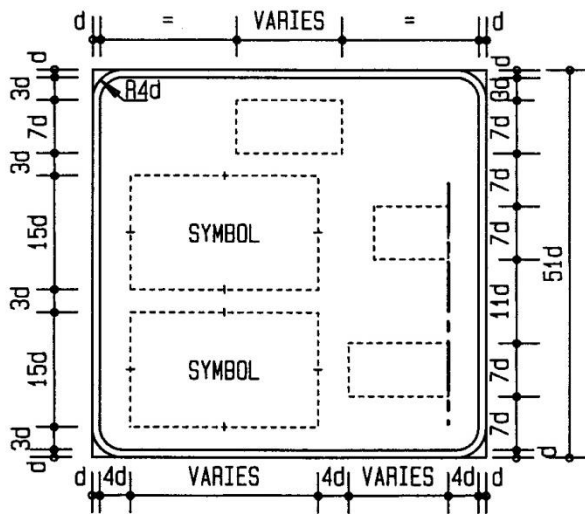
COLOURS:	
PERMANENT	
Border and text:	White retroreflective
Symbol(s):	White retroreflective
Background:	Brown retroreflective or semi-matt
Route Number:	Yellow retroreflective

GF9.2

NOTES:

- 1 See notes on page 4.2.41.
- 2 This sign example is appropriate when sign area has to be minimised or the rest and service areas are not named.

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EXIT SEQUENCE SIGN: EXAMPLE – 6  
REST AND SERVICE AREAS: MINIMUM DISPLAY

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt (Blue or

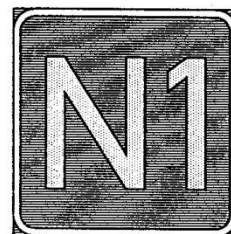
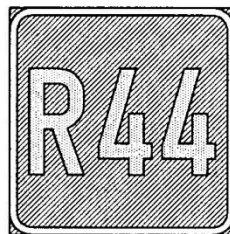
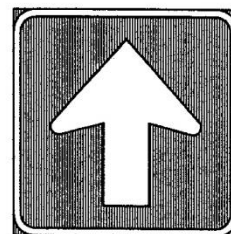
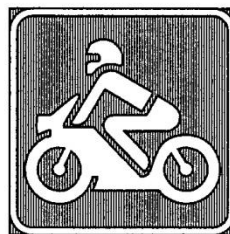
green retroreflective or

semi-matt with route

number)

Route Number:

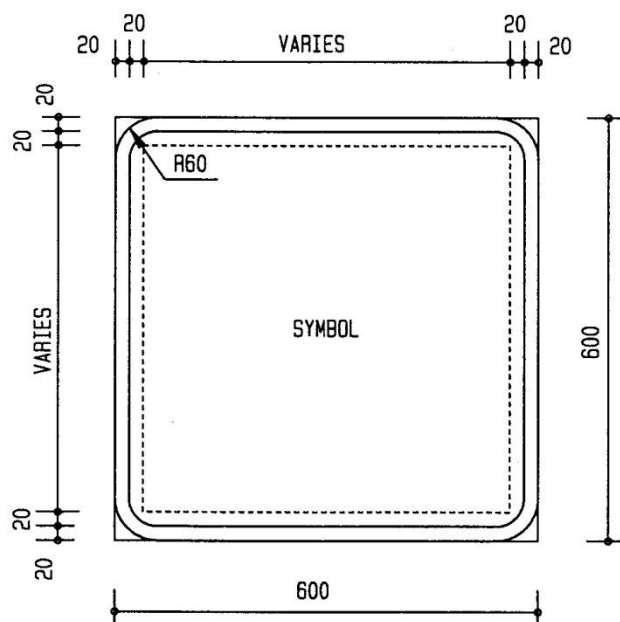
Yellow retroreflective



GF10

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.38 and to Figure 7.8 in Section 7.1 of this Chapter.
- 2 "TOTEM" signs are modular in concept. For normal applications the overall size is fixed at 600 mm x 600 mm. Detail of the whole sign is given, with each of the appropriate symbols, on a grid square background in Section 7.24. These details can be enlarged to a size of 600 mm x 600 mm using factor "d" = 30 mm. (Arrow Types 1 and 5 are used, details of which are given in Chapter 5.)
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "A".



**"TOTEM" SIGN**  
**(FOR USE WITHIN REST AND SERVICE AREAS ONLY)**





GF11



GF14

## COLOURS:

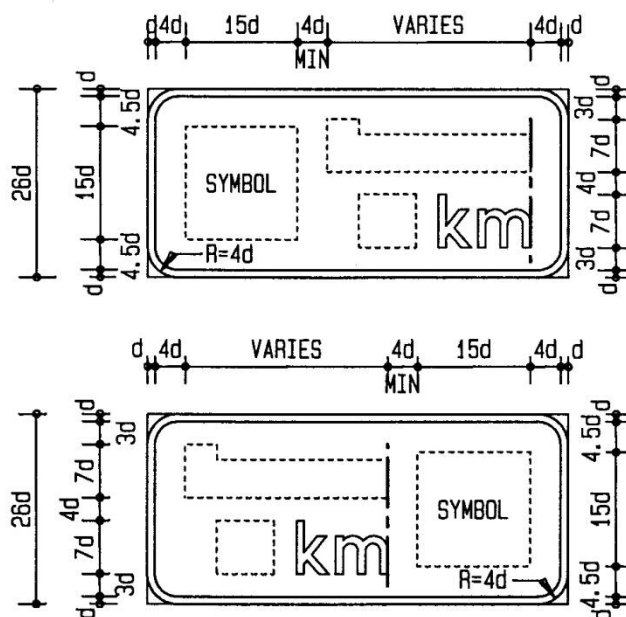
PERMANENT  
Border and text:  
Symbol:

Background:

White retroreflective  
Black semi-matt on yellow  
retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.39.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B".



**CONFIRMATION SIGNS: ROADSIDE EMERGENCY SERVICES**  
**(1) SERVICE FREQUENCY – (2) LAST SERVICE**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and text:

Symbol:

Background:

White retroreflective  
 Black semi-matt on yellow  
 retroreflective  
 Brown retroreflective  
 or semi-matt



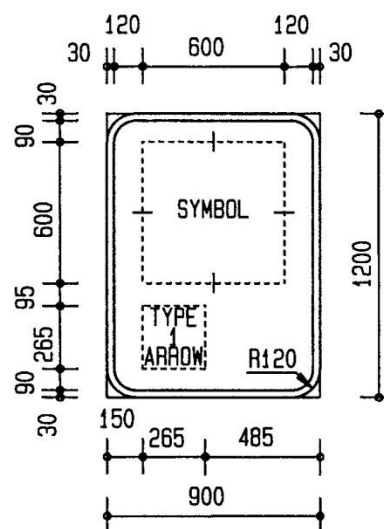
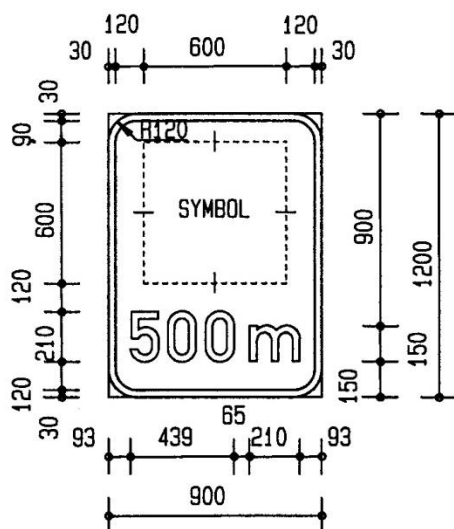
GF12



GF13

## NOTES:

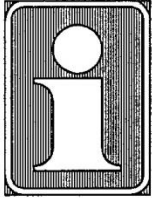
- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.39.
- 2 Dimensions given in millimetres are fixed.
- 3 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B".
- 4 For details of Type 1 arrow see Chapter 5.



## ADVANCE AND TURN-IN SIGNS: ROADSIDE EMERGENCY SERVICES



GF15



GF16

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border:

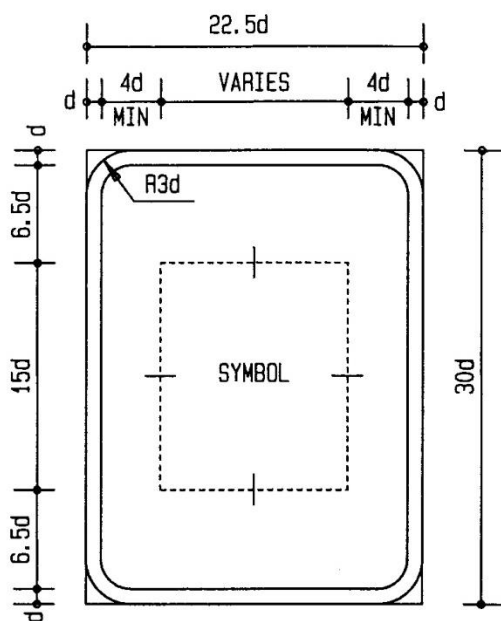
Symbol:

Background:

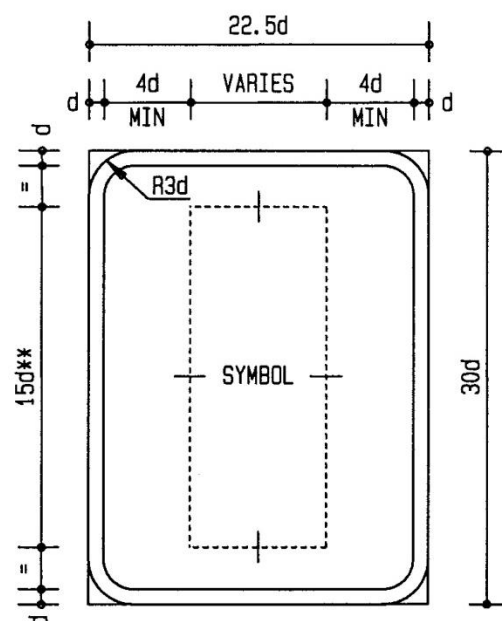
White retroreflective  
 White retroreflective  
 Brown retroreflective  
 or semi-matt

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.40.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Alternative "A" should be used for normal applications. If the symbol to be used is narrow it may be increased in size to 15d\*\* where "d\*\*" = "d" plus 10 mm e.g. TOURIST INFORMATION symbol GFS B5-8.



ALTERNATIVE :A



ALTERNATIVE :B

**SERVICE AVAILABLE SIGNS: (1) PARKING – (2) INFORMATION**

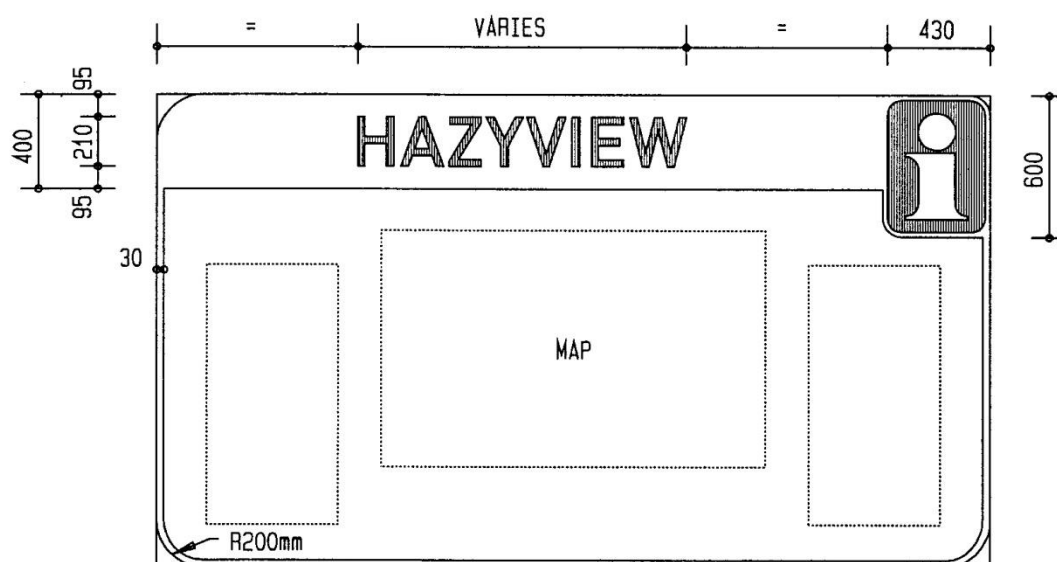
## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border:	White retroreflective or semi-matt
Information Symbol:	White retroreflective on brown Retroreflective background
Tourist information:	White or colour retroreflective or Semi-matt
Background:	Brown retroreflective or semi-matt
Place Name:	Brown or black semi-matt

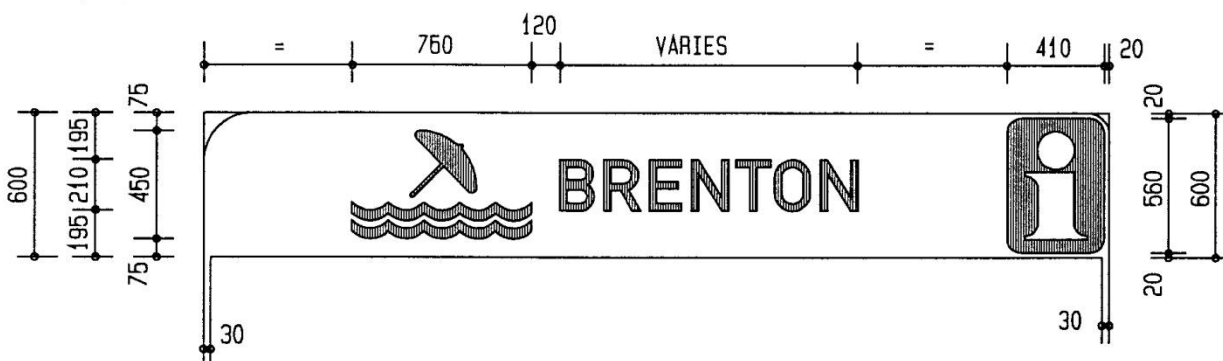
## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.41 and to Volume 2, Chapter 4.
- 2 Dimensions given relate to the top panel. Overall board sizes are subject to the amount of tourist information to be displayed.
- 3 Use Style "B MOD" lettering for the top panel.
- 4 The use of white lettering for the tourist information on the main part of the board is recommended. Detail should include examples of any symbols likely to be seen by tourists and if a map is used it should be kept simple and bold.



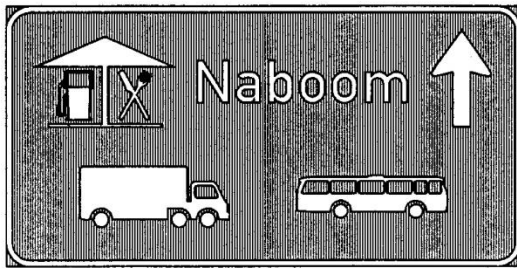
ALTERNATIVE : A

ALTERNATIVE : B



### SERVICE AVAILABLE SIGN: ROADSIDE TOURIST INFORMATION BOARDS TYPICAL EXAMPLES





## COLOURS:

PERMANENT

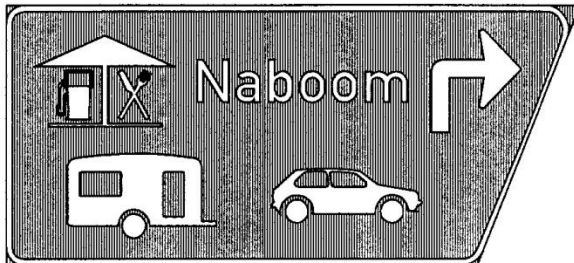
Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

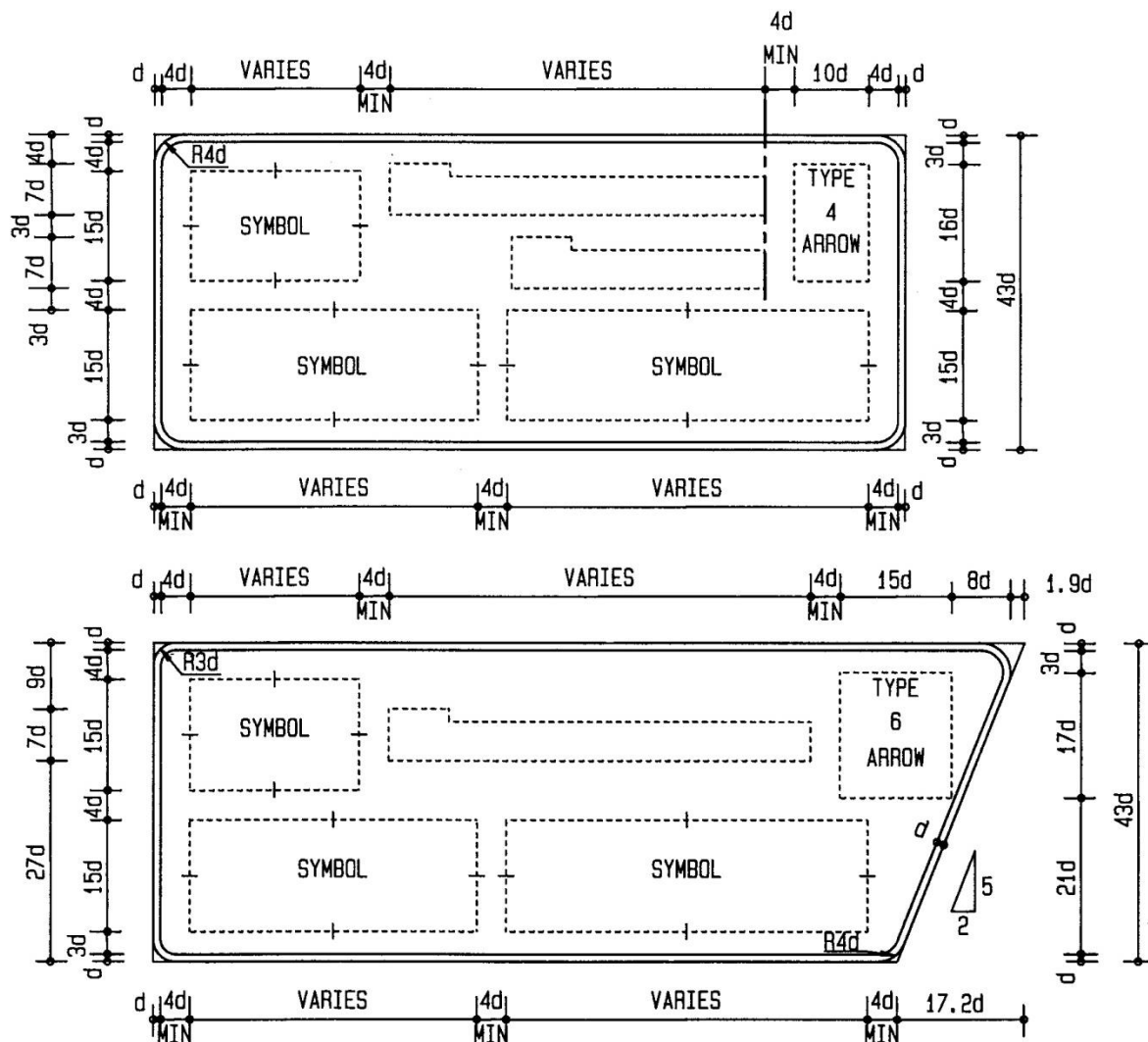
White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.26.
- 2 For further notes see page 7.2.49.

GF2.1



**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: NAMED REST AND SERVICE AREAS  
ACCESS SEGREGATED BY VEHICLE CLASS**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

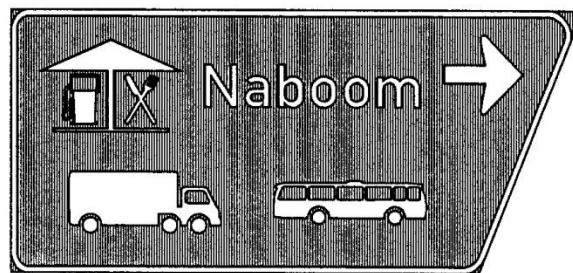
Background:

White retroreflective

White retroreflective

Brown retroreflective

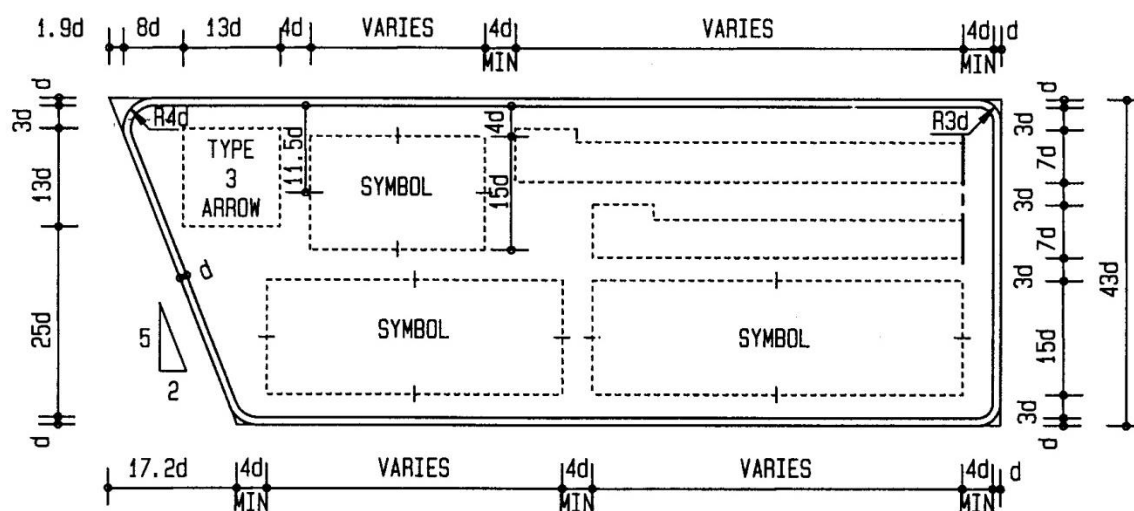
or semi-matt



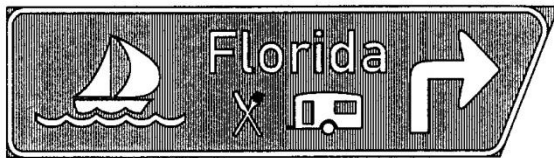
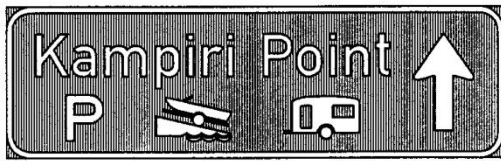
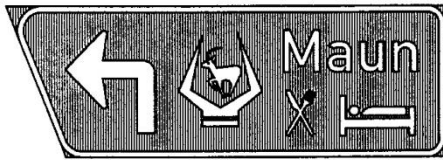
GF3.1

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.30.
- 2 These notes also apply to example signs on page 7.2.48.
- 3 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 4 Use letter style DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B". If space to accommodate the sign is very limited, Style "A" may be used.
- 5 For details of Type 3, 4 and 6 arrows see Chapter 5.



**FINAL TURN SIGN: NAMED REST AND SERVICE AREAS  
ACCESS SEGREGATED BY VEHICLE CLASS**



## COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border, arrow, text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

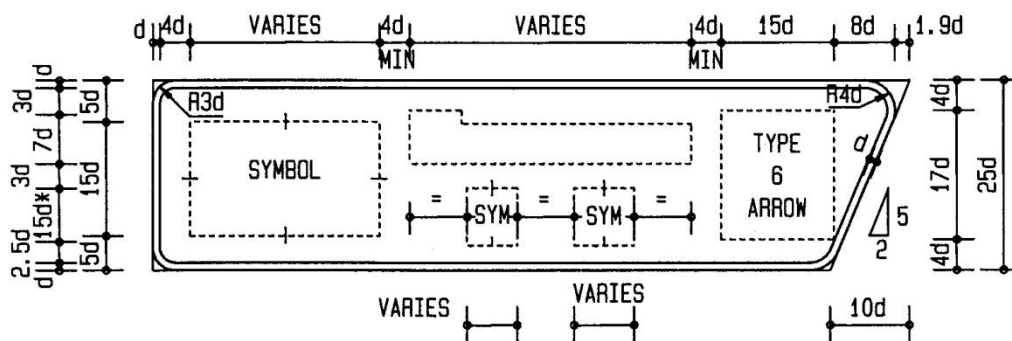
White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

July 2017

## GF2.1

## NOTES:

- 1 Supplementary tourist facility symbols may be used on any of the 2 or 3 line sign types detailed in this Section by occupying the middle or lower line available for text. Use of reduced size supplementary symbols shall comply with a number of warrants which are given in Volume 2.
- 2 Supplementary symbols are slightly larger than the corresponding text. The vertical spaces are therefore reduced in size. THE SIGN IS NOT INCREASED IN SIZE TO ACCOMMODATE THESE SYMBOLS.
- 3 Supplementary symbols are sized using "d•" where "d•" equals "d"/2 – see Rule Fd7 in Figure 7.6.
- 4 The central example illustrates that when supplementary symbols are used it is not obligatory to use a full size symbol as well. A specific application of this principle applies to accommodation tourism signs – see pages 7.2.19 and 7.2.28 and further examples given on pages 7.2.53 to 7.2.58.



**SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS  
EXAMPLE – 1: 2 LINE**

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

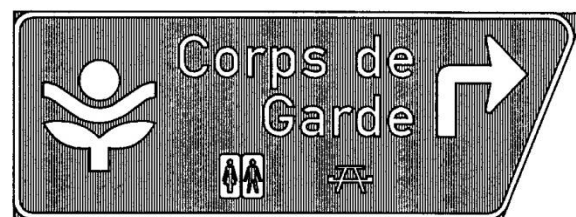
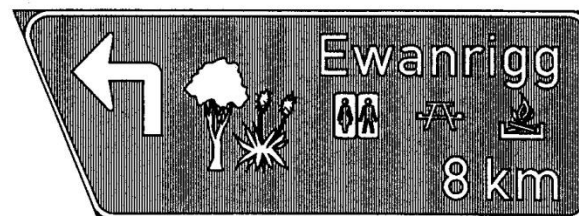
White retroreflective

Background:

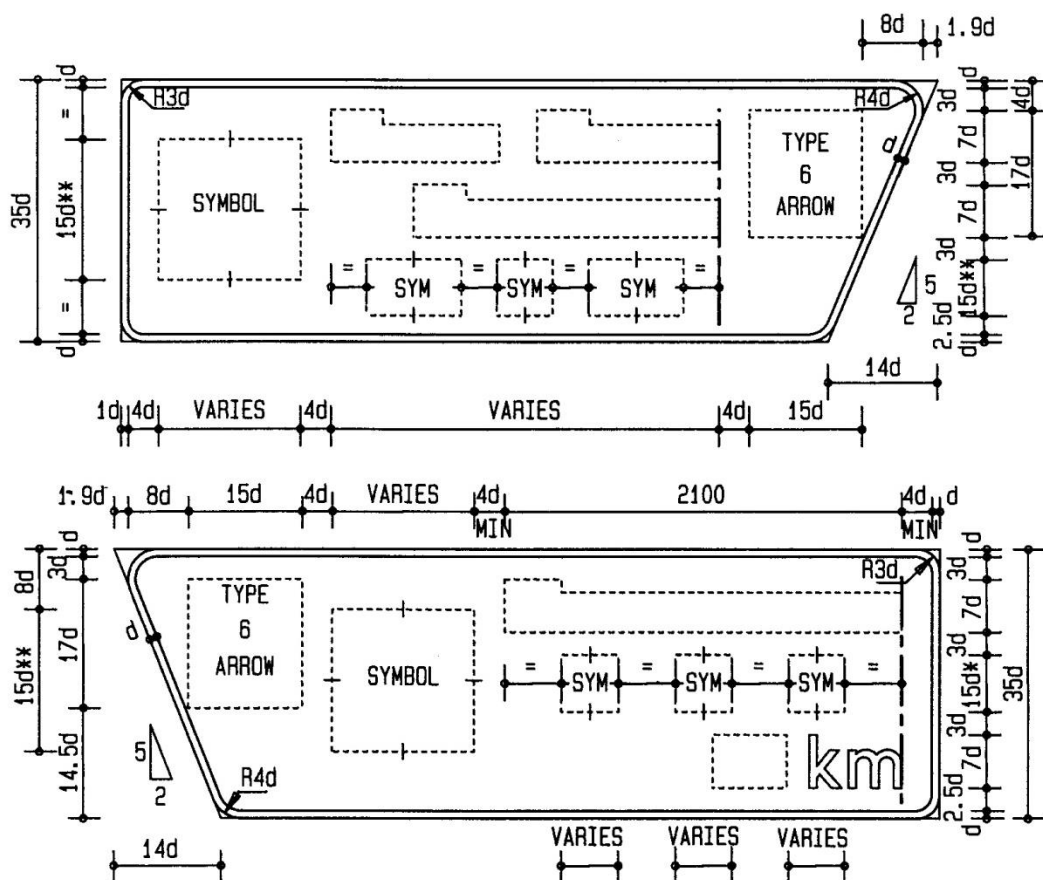
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## NOTES:

- 1 Supplementary tourist facility symbols may be used on any of the 2 or 3 line sign types detailed in this Section by occupying the middle or lower line available for text. Use of reduced size supplementary symbols shall comply with a number of warrants which are given in Volume 2.
- 2 Supplementary symbols are slightly larger than the corresponding text. The vertical spaces are therefore reduced in size. THE SIGN IS NOT INCREASED IN SIZE TO ACCOMMODATE THESE SYMBOLS.
- 3 Supplementary symbols are sized using "d•" where "d•" equals "d"/2 – see Rule Fd7 in Figure 7.6.
- 4 Since the examples illustrate and dimensioned here have three lines of text or symbols the main symbol, when used, should be increased in size so that "d••" equals "d" PLUS 10 mm (or the next largest standard value of "d").
- 5 It is not obligatory to use a full size symbol as well. A specific application of this principle applies to accommodation tourism signs – see pages 7.2.19 and 7.2.28 and further examples given on pages 7.2.53 to 7.2.58.

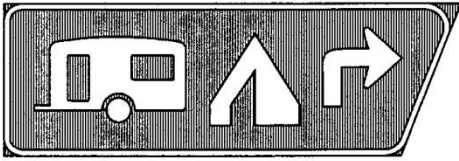
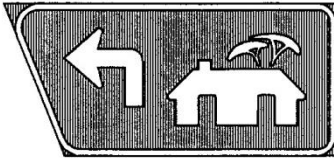


GF2.1



### SUPPLEMENTARY SYMBOLS EXAMPLE – 2: 3 LINE





## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

White retroreflective

White retroreflective

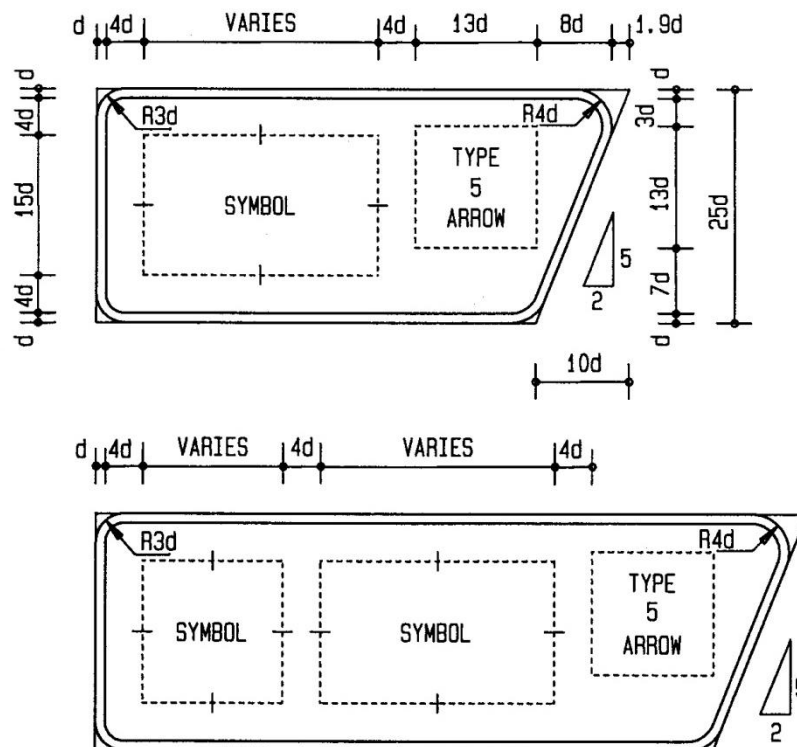
Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt

## GF2.1

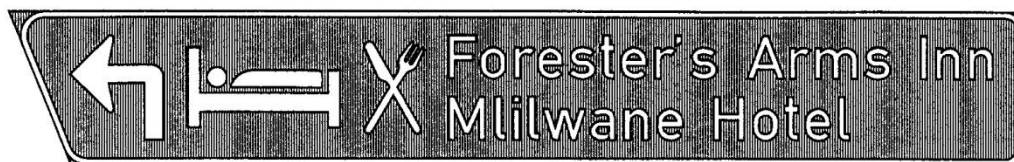
## NOTES:

- 1 The examples given follow the same rules as given on page 7.2.18 for ADVANCE TURN SIGNS – SERVICE FACILITIES. The upper example represents a sign to an ungraded GUEST FARM and therefore does not include the facility name.

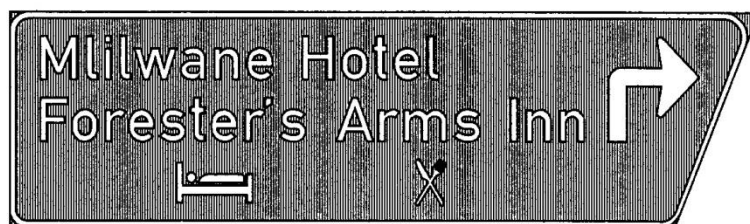


**ACCOMMODATION: ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES – 1**  
**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: UN-GRADED ACCOMMODATION**

ALTERNATIVE A



ALTERNATIVE B



GF2.1

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

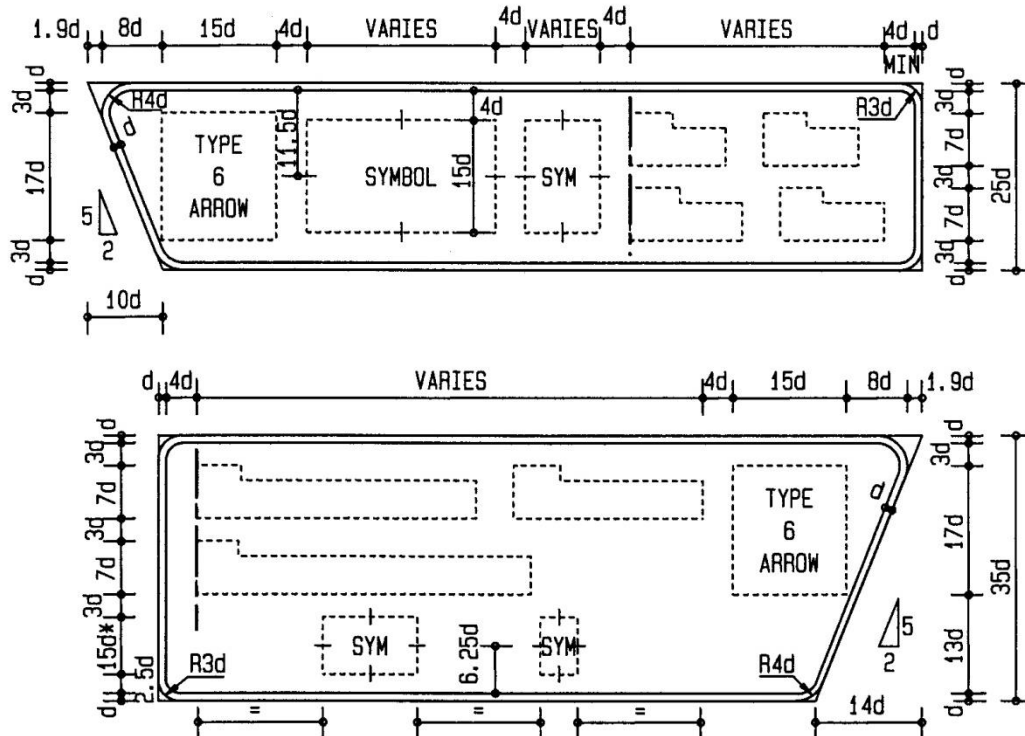
White retroreflective

Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## NOTES:

- 1 The examples given follow the same rules as are given on page 7.2.19 for ADVANCE TURN SIGNS - ACCOMMODATION.
- 2 Accommodation facilities may display the full name of the facility, plus an indication of the accommodation type and the availability of meals by means of symbols. The signface may be designed to one of two alternative layouts as illustrated on this page, using either full size symbols in front of the name (ALT. A), or reduced size supplementary symbols below the names (ALT. B). In complex cases each alternative should be assessed to obtain the sign with the smallest area - see Rule Fd7 in Figure 7.6 and Rule Fd14 in Figure 7.7.
- 3 The examples above show how to treat a signface design when two hotels lie in the same direction.
- 4 See pages 7.2.4, 7.2.6, 7.2.19, 7.2.28 and 7.2.52 for basic examples of accommodation tourism signs, plus pages 7.2.54 to 7.2.57 for further complex examples.
- 5 For the reduced size supplementary symbols "d•" equals "d"/2.



### ACCOMMODATION: ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES – 2

#### 2 FACILITIES OF THE SAME TYPE - ALTERNATIVES



## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border, arrow, text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

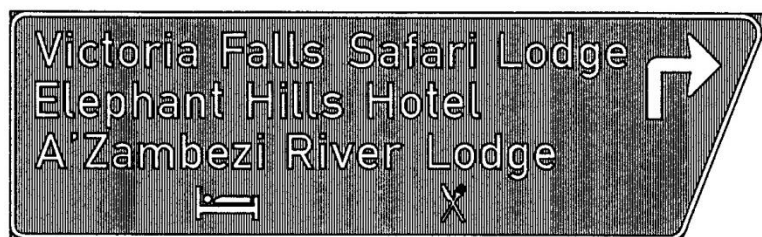
White retroreflective

White retroreflective

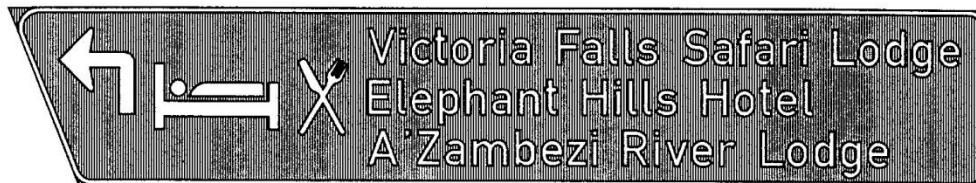
Brown retroreflective

or semi-matt

## ALTERNATIVE A



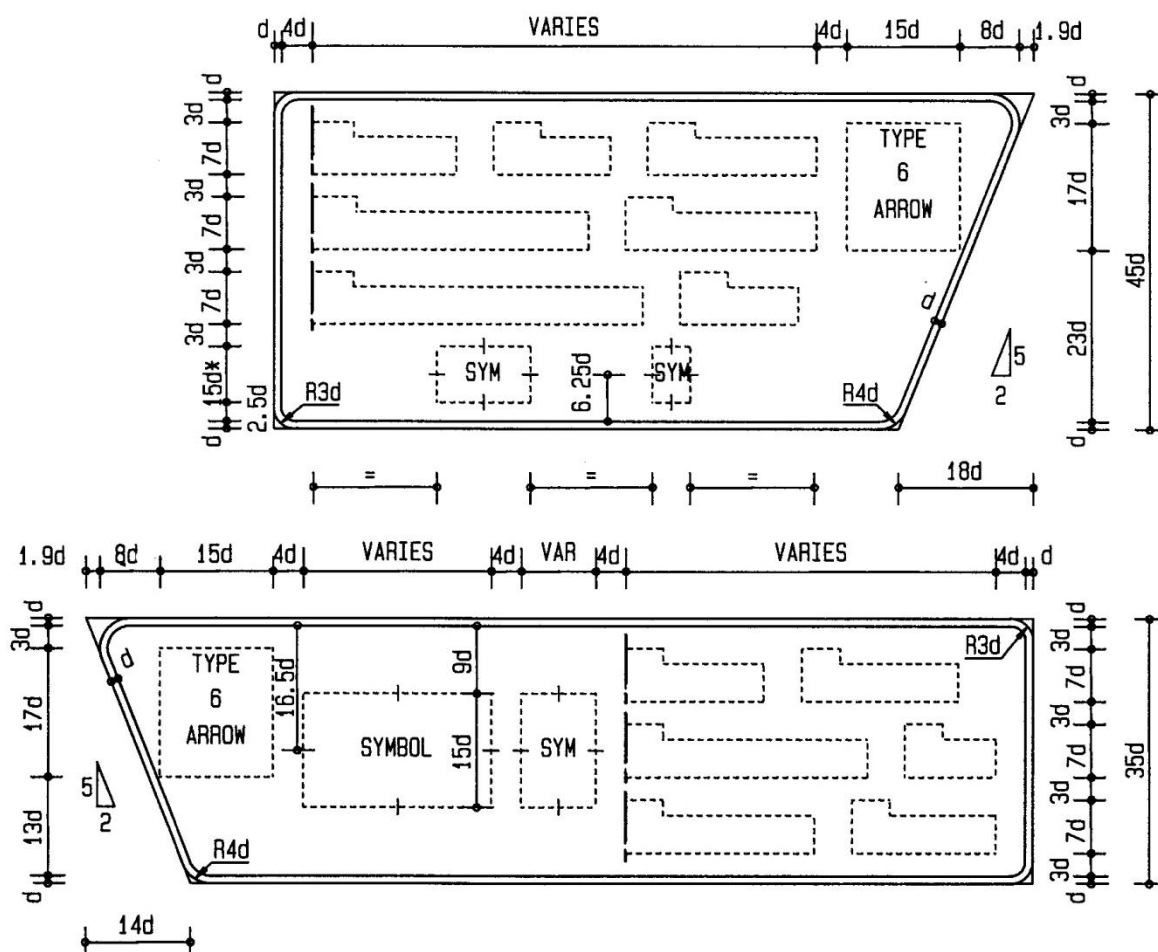
## ALTERNATIVE B



## NOTES:

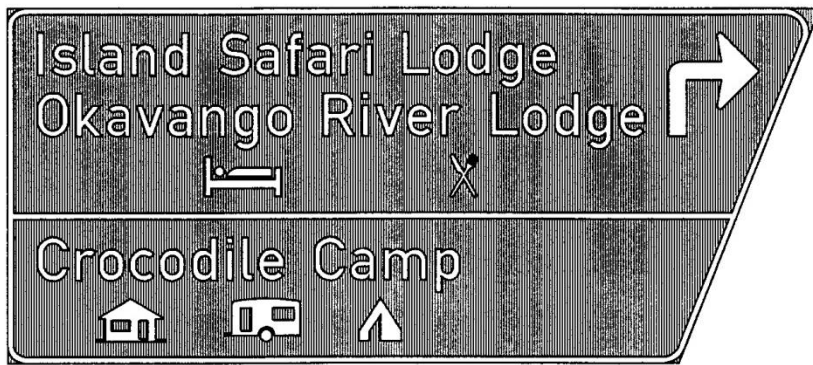
- 1 The examples given follow the same rules as are given on page 7.2.19 for ADVANCE TURN SIGNS – ACCOMMODATION and page 7.2.21 for ADVANCE TURN SIGNS – 2 PANEL COMBINATION. This example does not use an enlarged symbol for 3 lines of text.
- 2 See pages 7.2.4, 7.2.6, 7.2.19, 7.2.28 and 7.2.52 for basic examples of accommodation tourism signs, plus pages 7.2.53 to 7.2.57 for further complex examples.
- 3 See notes on page 7.2.53. Due to the use of full names a strict count of "bits of information" is likely to result in Rule F13 (Figure 7.4) being exceeded. However, since most drivers will, in the case of the type of example given, obtain their required message without reading all words, strict adherence to the rule may be relaxed. If more than 3 accommodation facilities need to be signed at one place, use of a tourist information lavhv should be considered.

GF2.1



ACCOMMODATION: ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES – 4  
3 FACILITIES OF THE SAME TYPE - ALTERNATIVES





COLOURS:

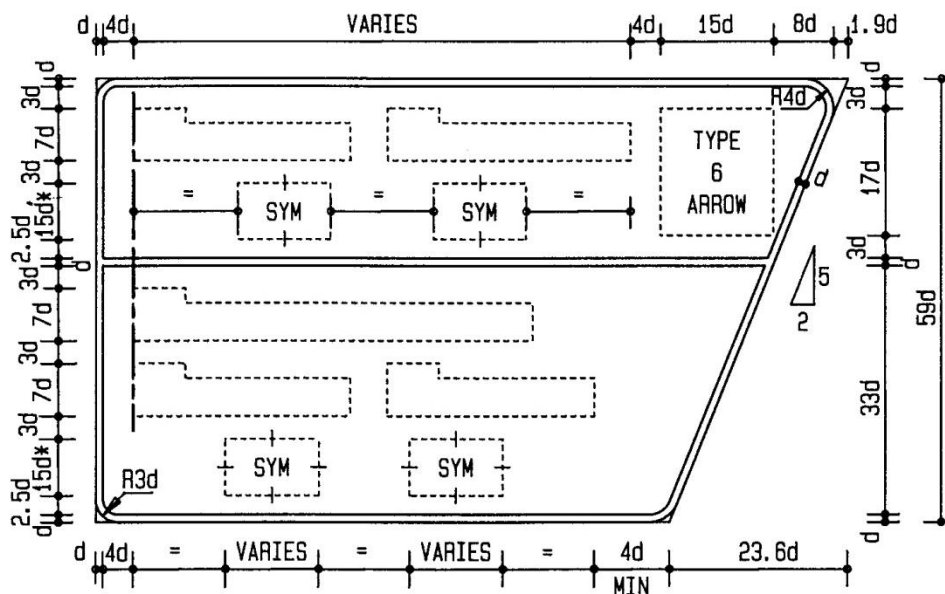
PERMANENT  
Border, arrow, text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

## GF2.2

NOTES:

- 1 The examples given follow the same rules as are given on page 7.2.19 for ADVANCE TURN SIGNS – ACCOMMODATION and page 7.2.21 for ADVANCE TURN SIGNS – 2 PANEL COMBINATION.
- 2 Accommodation facilities may display the full name of the facility, plus an indication of the accommodation type and the availability of meals by means of symbols. The signface illustrated on this page shows a 2 panel layout, using reduced size supplementary symbols in each panel - see Rule Fd7 in Figure 7.6. The facilities have been indicated in separate panels, in a manner different to the examples given on page 7.2.53 because they are different accommodation types.
- 3 See pages 7.2.4, 7.2.6, 7.2.19, 7.2.28 and 7.2.52 for basic examples of accommodation tourism signs, plus pages 7.2.53 to 7.2.57 for further complex examples.
- 4 For the reduced size supplementary symbols "d●" = "d"/2.
- 5 The example should be compared with that on page 7.2.57 which offers an alternative treatment. See notes on page 7.2.57.

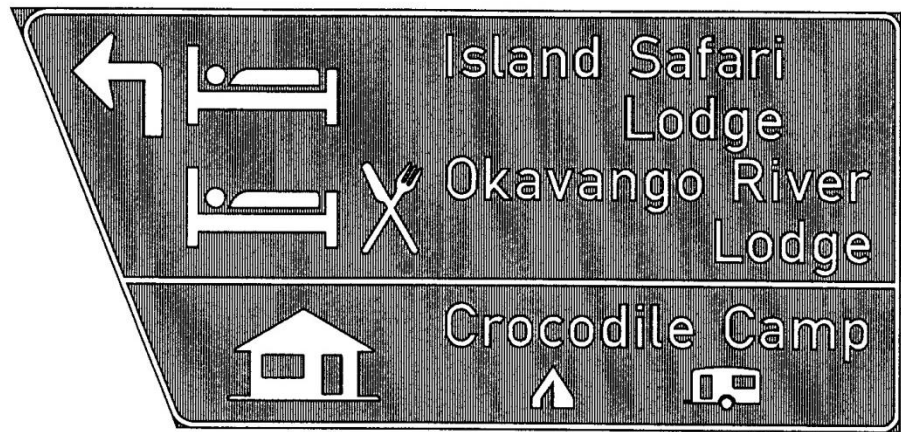


**ACCOMMODATION: ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES – 5**  
**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: 3 FACILITIES – 2 PANEL**

COLOURS:

PERMANENT  
Border, arrow, text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

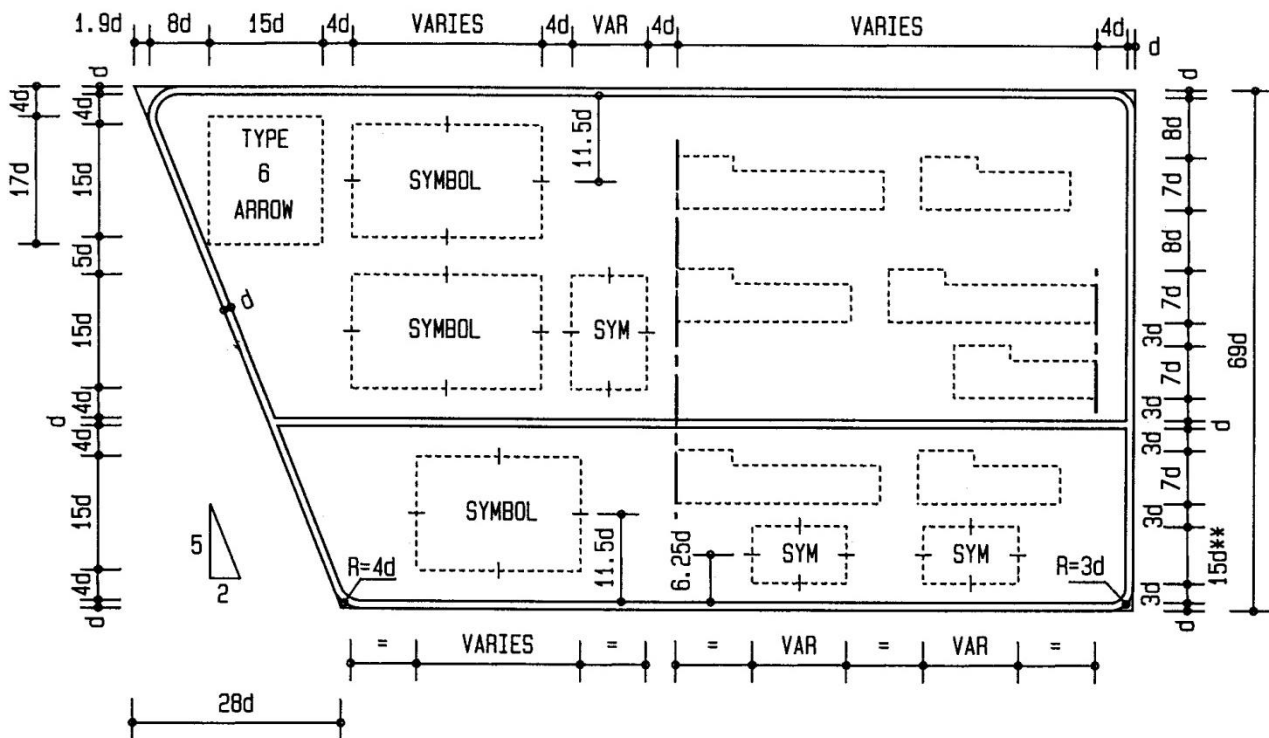
White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt



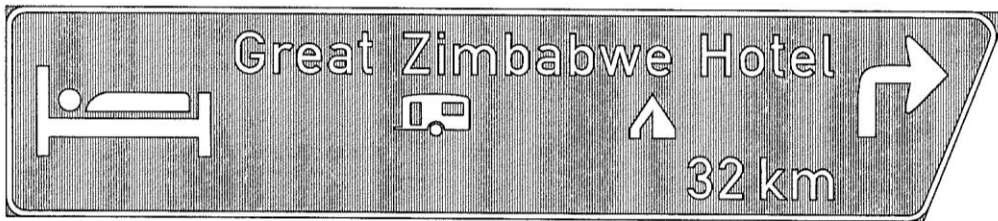
## GF2.1

NOTES:

- 1 See pages 7.2.4, 7.2.6, 7.2.19, 7.2.28 and 7.2.52 for basic examples of accommodation tourism signs, plus pages 7.2.53 to 7.2.57 for further complex examples.
- 2 The example on this page is a variation on that illustrated on page 7.2.56. The variation shows:
  - (a) the manner in which the main symbol can “carry” two lines of text or symbols;
  - (b) the need to separate the symbol/text messages in the top panel because the one hotel does not have a public restaurant;
  - (c) in the lower panel an indication of the favoured type of accommodation available.
- 3 The use of supplementary symbols, as in the lower panel is subject to compliance with warrants – see Volume 2.



**ACCOMMODATION: ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES – 6**  
**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: 3 FACILITIES – 2 PANEL**



2017

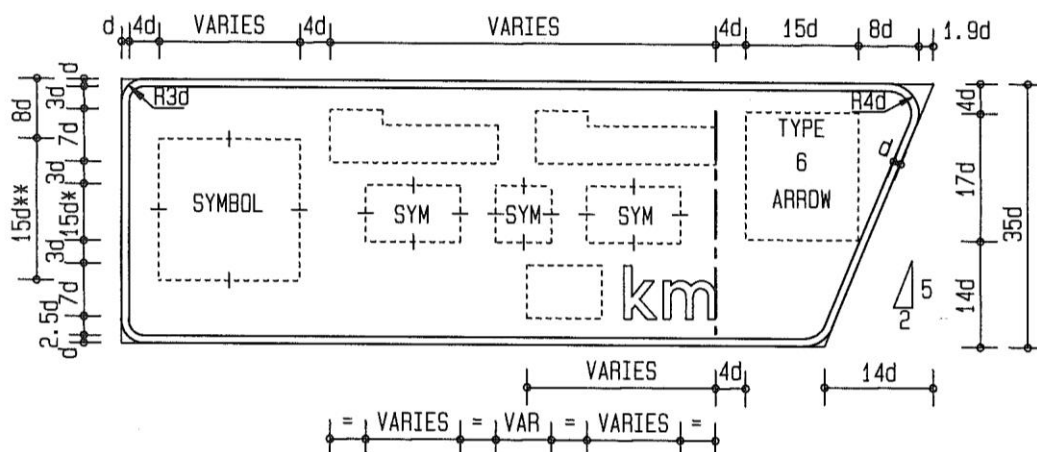
**GD2.1****NOTES:**

- 1 See pages 7.2.52 to 7.2.57.
- 2 This example illustrates the inclusion of a distance on the signface. The resultant sign can become large or long (or both). To limit this effect the avoidance of the use of supplementary symbols should be considered. If these are, however, warranted to option to display the BED symbol as a supplementary symbol as well should be exercised – see lower example.

**COLOURS:**

PERMANENT  
Border, arrow, text:  
Symbol(s):  
Background:

White retroreflective  
White retroreflective  
Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt



**ACCOMMODATION: ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES – 7**  
**ADVANCE TURN SIGN: INCLUSION OF DISTANCE**



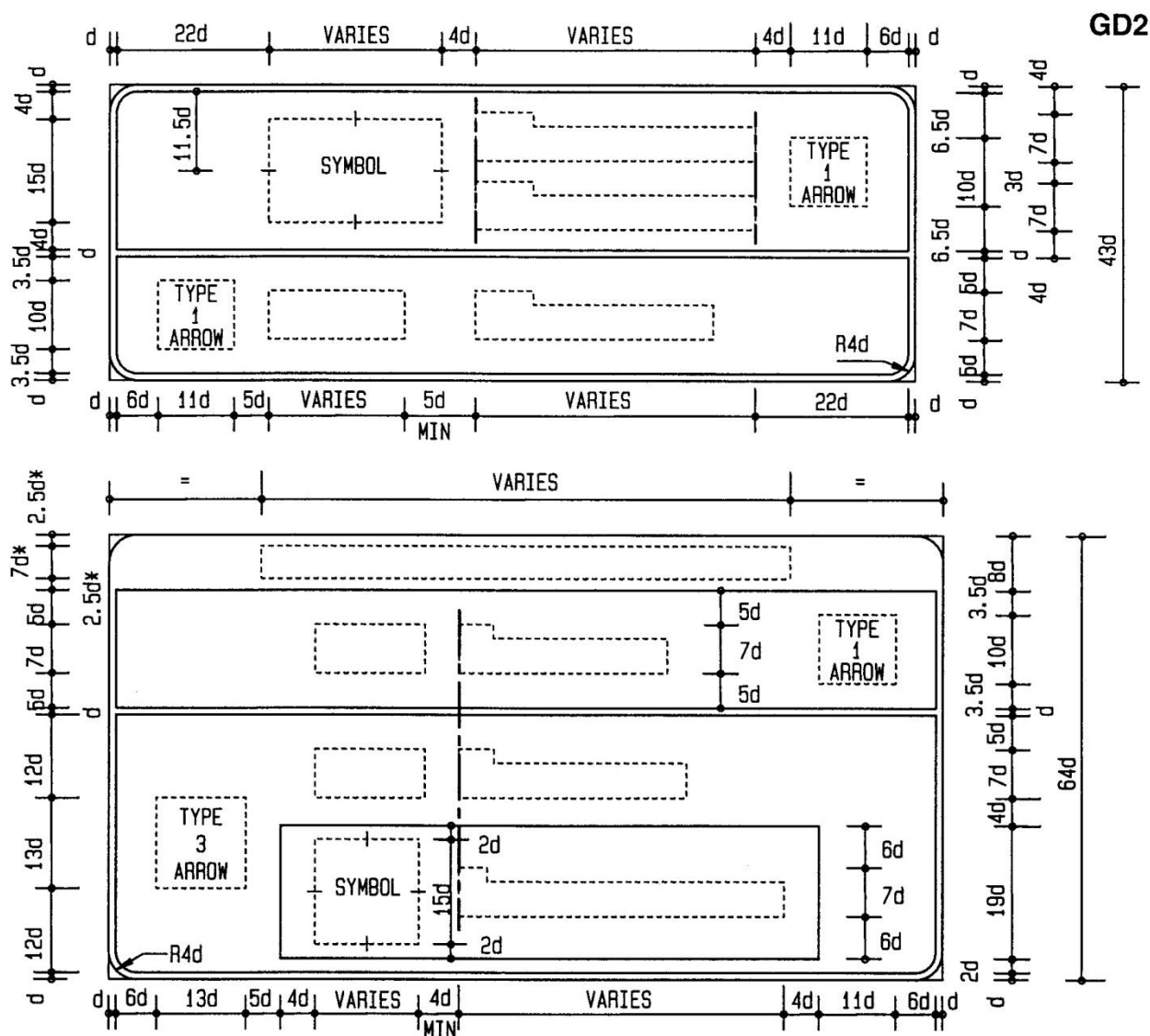
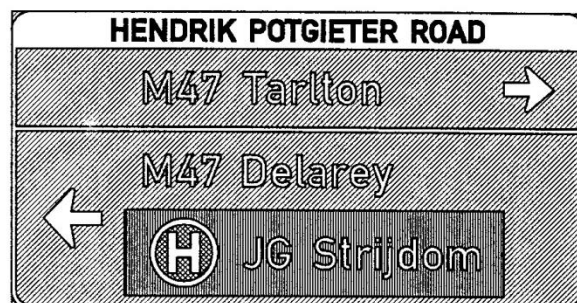
## COLOURS:

Tourism stack or panel colours as for signs detailed in this section. Direction sign colours as detailed in Chapters 5 or 6.



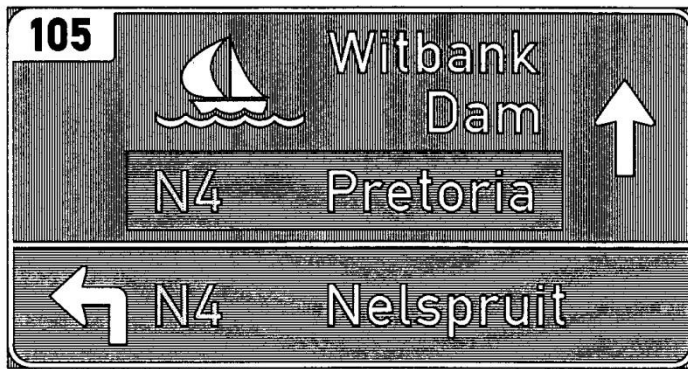
## NOTES:

- 1 See page 7.2.60.



**DIRECTION SIGNS: ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES – 1**  
**TOURISM STACK OR INSERT PANEL**





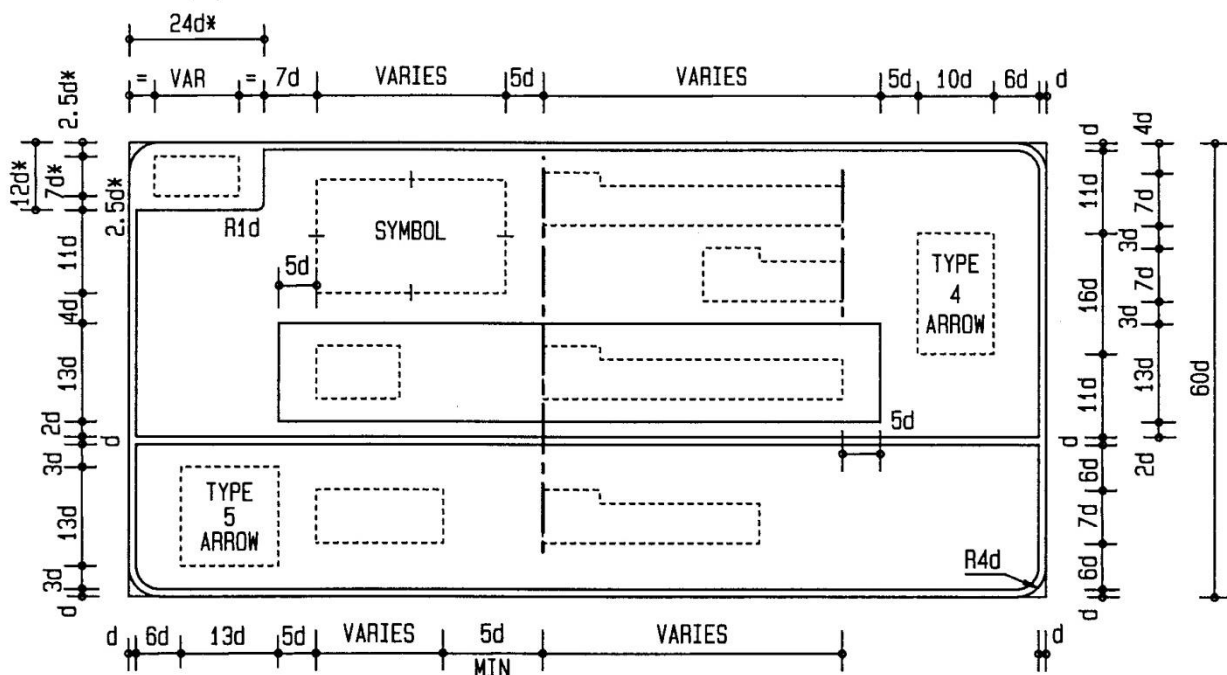
COLOURS:

Tourism stack or panel colours as for signs detailed in this section. Direction sign colours as detailed in Chapters 5 or 6.

**GB1**

NOTES:

- 1 If the only destination in a particular direction at a junction is a tourist destination, the tourism information may be combined with the direction information in the manner indicated by the examples on pages 7.2.59 and 7.2.60 in order to save the erection of two signs. This technique shall not be used on a freeway but may, as indicated by the example on this page, be used on a freeway cross road, or as in the upper example on page 7.2.59 at a freeway off-ramp terminal.
- 2 If it is impossible due to space limitations to locate a separate tourism sign and it is required to give continuity indication for an emergency service facility, such an indication may be combined with direction information (see "J G Strijdom Hospital" example)..



## DIRECTION SIGNS: ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES – 2

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

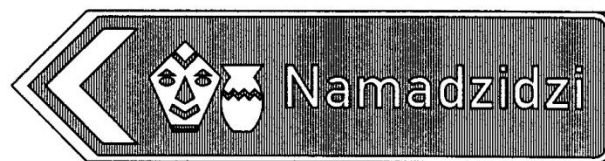
Border, arrow, text:

White retroreflective

Symbol(s):

White retroreflective

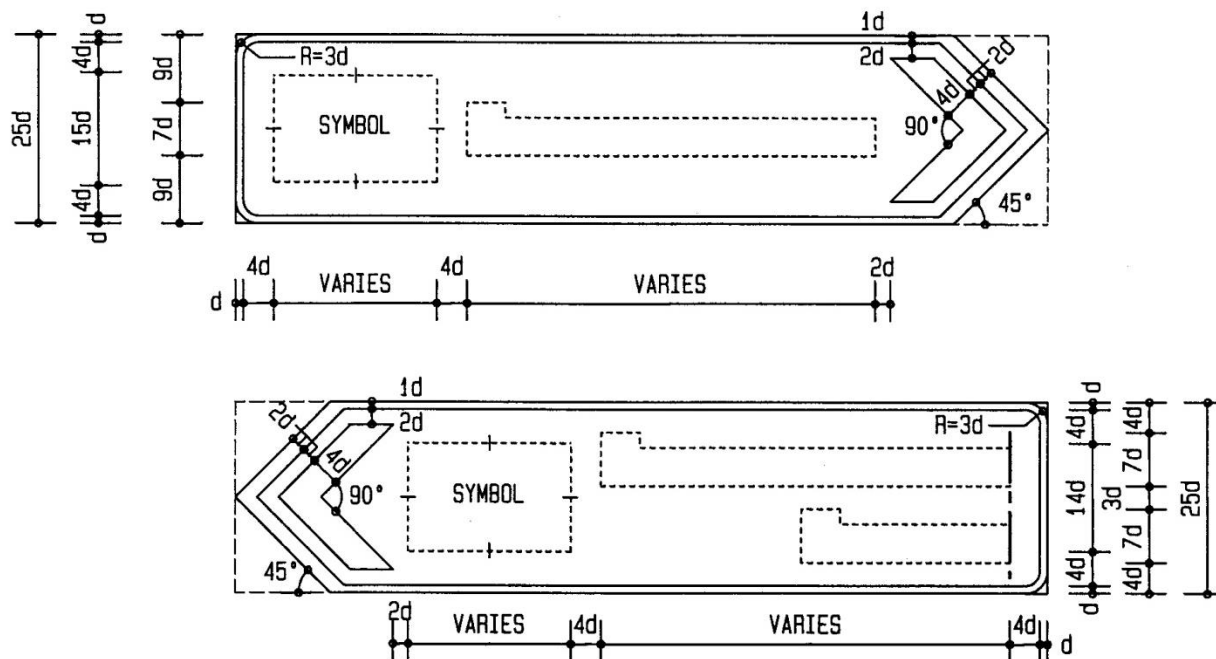
Background:

Brown retroreflective  
or semi-matt

GF17

## NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.10.37 and to Volume 2, Chapter 4.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign.
- 3 Letter styles DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B" or Style "A" (compressed style) should be used.
- 4 Since this type of sign is likely to be part of a co-ordinated installation throughout a high density tourism area consideration should be given to standardisation on an appropriate sign length and to make all sign the same size. Both Style "A" and "B" lettering may be used in such an exercise.



**FINAL TURN SIGN: PART-TIME FACILITY  
IN HIGH DENSITY TOURISM AREA**



## COLOURS:

TEMPORARY  
Border and text:

Yellow semi-matt or  
retroreflective  
Coloured

Logo:  
Background:

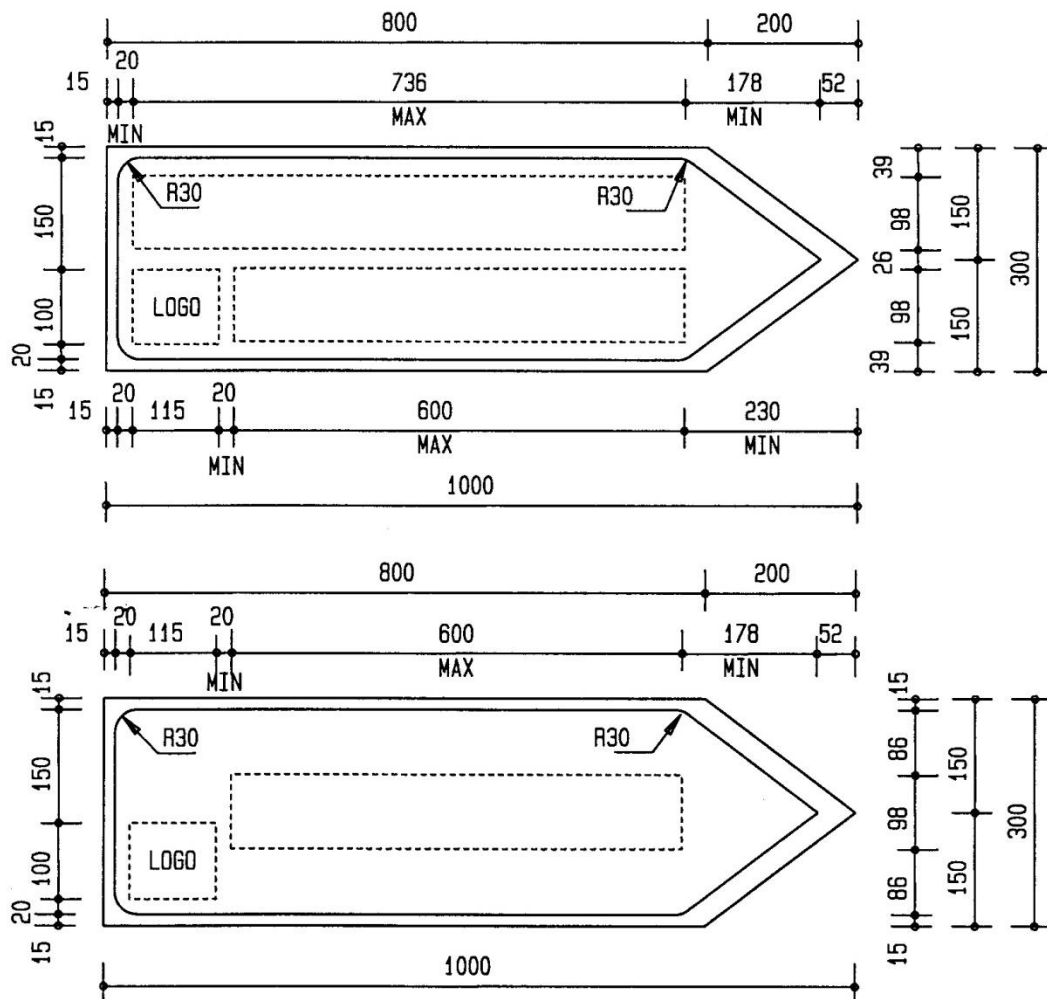
Black semi-matt



## TGF17

## NOTES:

- 1 The sign type shall only be used for short-term Special Event applications.
- 2 The sign may be manufactured from lightweight materials with limited life.
- 3 Text should be DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "A" of at least 98 mm nominal height.
- 4 The logo referred to shall be that of the service organisation which is providing the sign(if appropriate), NOT the logo of the organisation for whom the sign is being supplied..



## TEMPORARY/SPECIAL EVENT SIGN

## COLOURS:

## PERMANENT

Border and text:

Symbol(s):

Background:

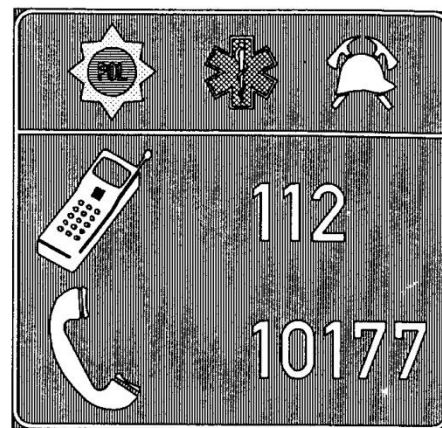
White retroreflective

White or colour

retroreflective

Brown retroreflective

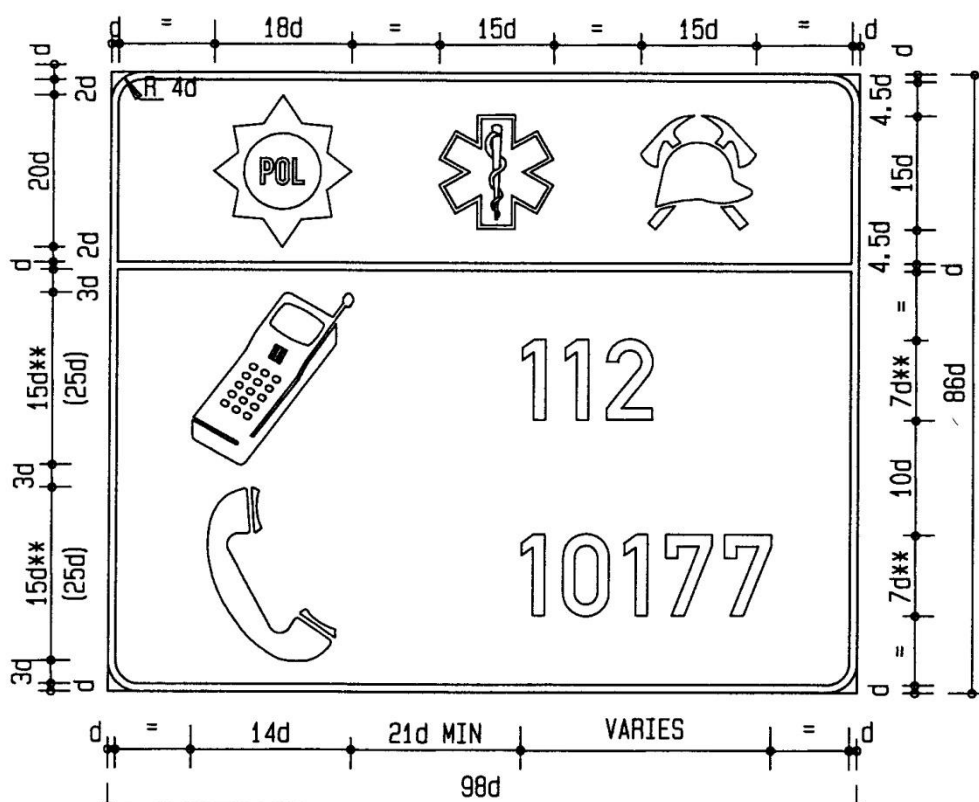
or semi-matt



GF18-RSA

## NOTES:

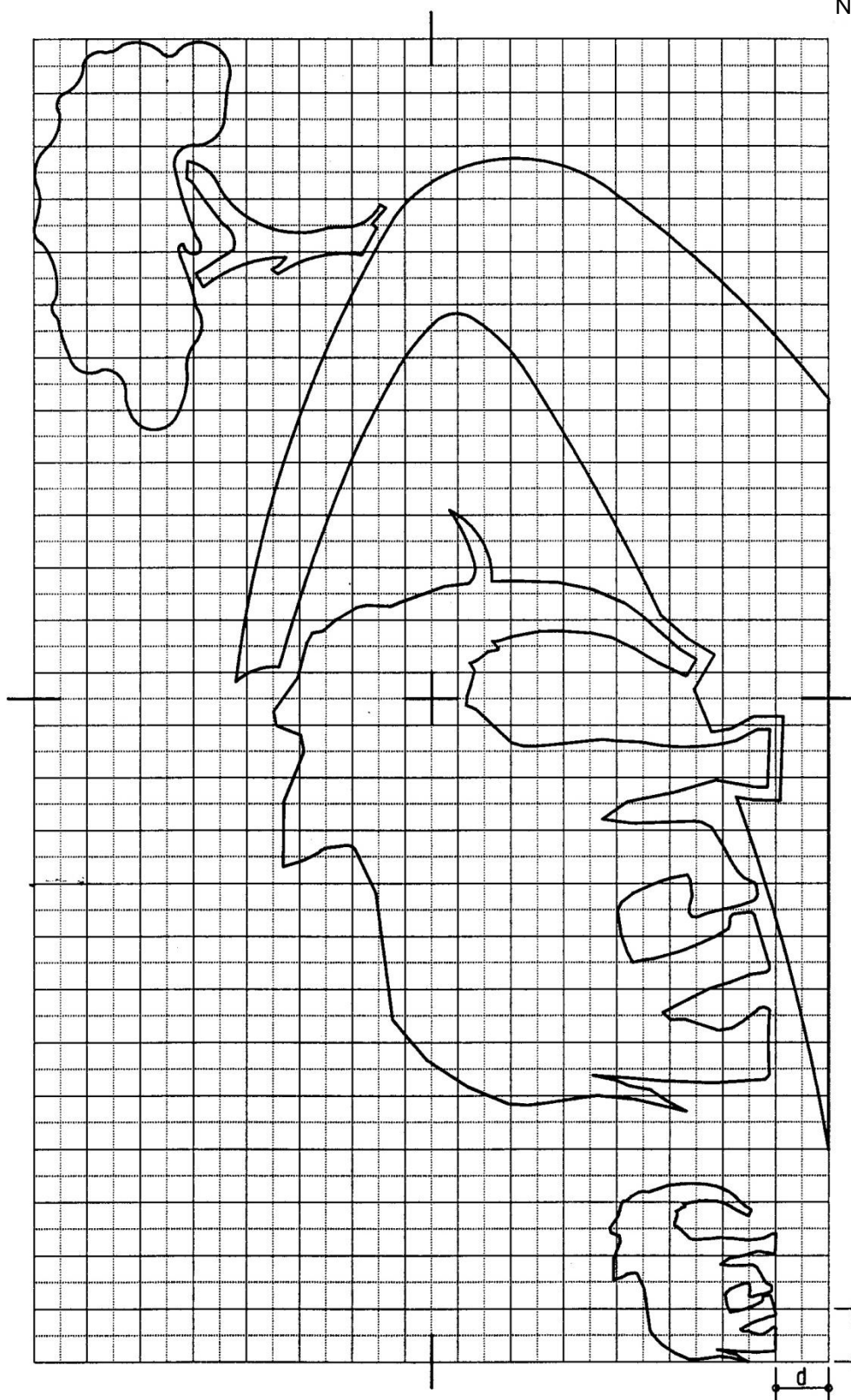
- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.15.3.
- 2 Dimensions are indicated in multiples of factor "d", where "d" is 1/7 of the letter height (in millimetres) used on the sign. However, sign GF18 uses two values of "d" where "d●●" is 5/3 x "d" (or two letter sizes larger – this applies to the phone symbols and numbers).
- 3 The cell phone and phone numbers displayed should be the correct emergency service numbers for the area or region in which the sign is to be located.



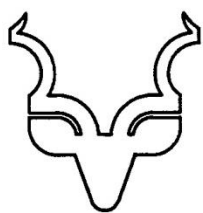
EMERGENCY SERVICES SIGN



Reproduced under Government Printers Authorization No.11542 dated 7th July 2017

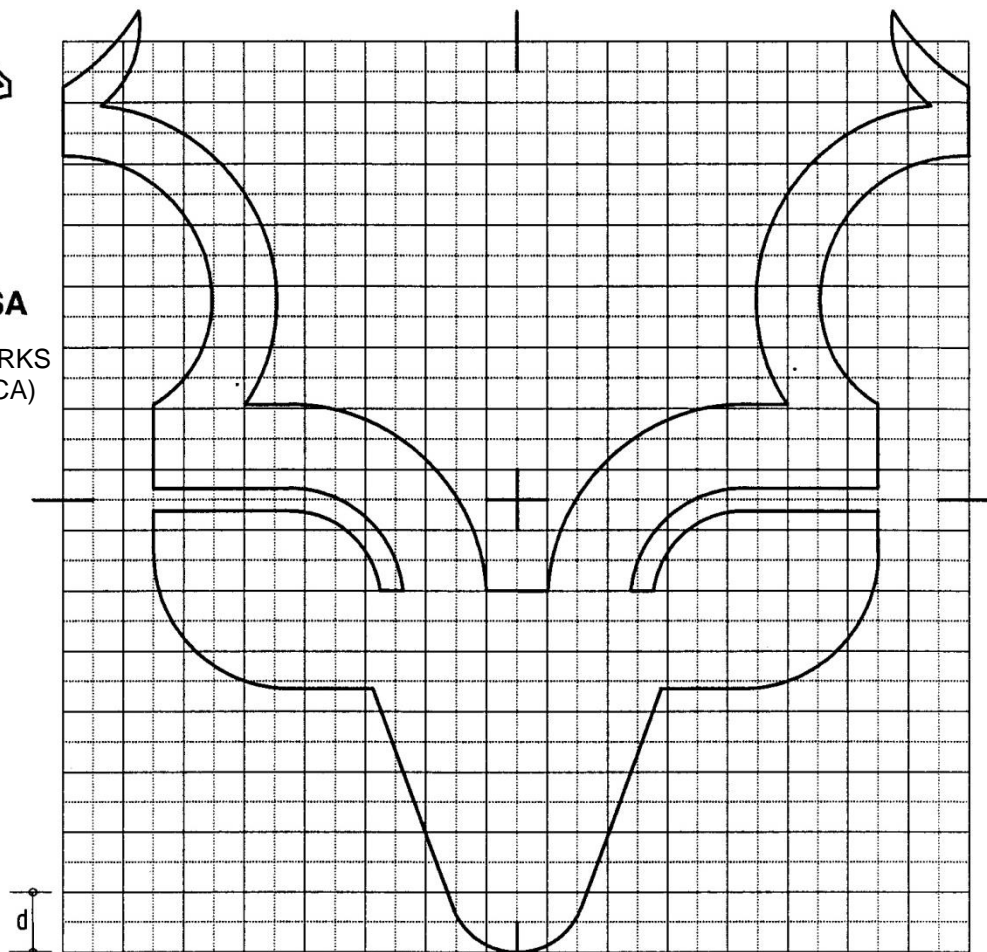
**GFS A1**GENERIC –  
NATIONAL PARKS $H = 15d$   
 $W = 25d$ 

Reprc

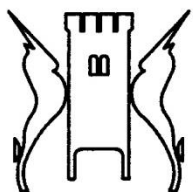
**GFS A1-1RSA**

NATIONAL PARKS  
(SOUTH AFRICA)

$H = 15.5d$   
 $W = 15d$

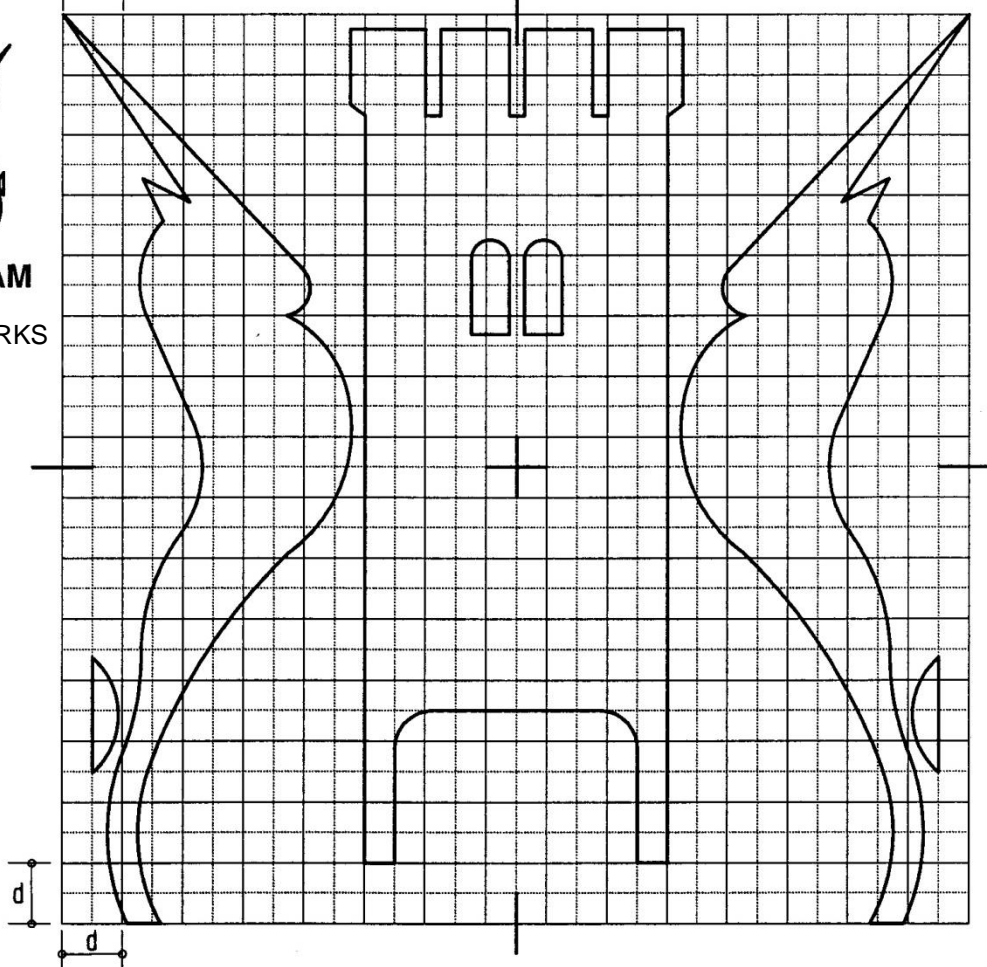


July 2017

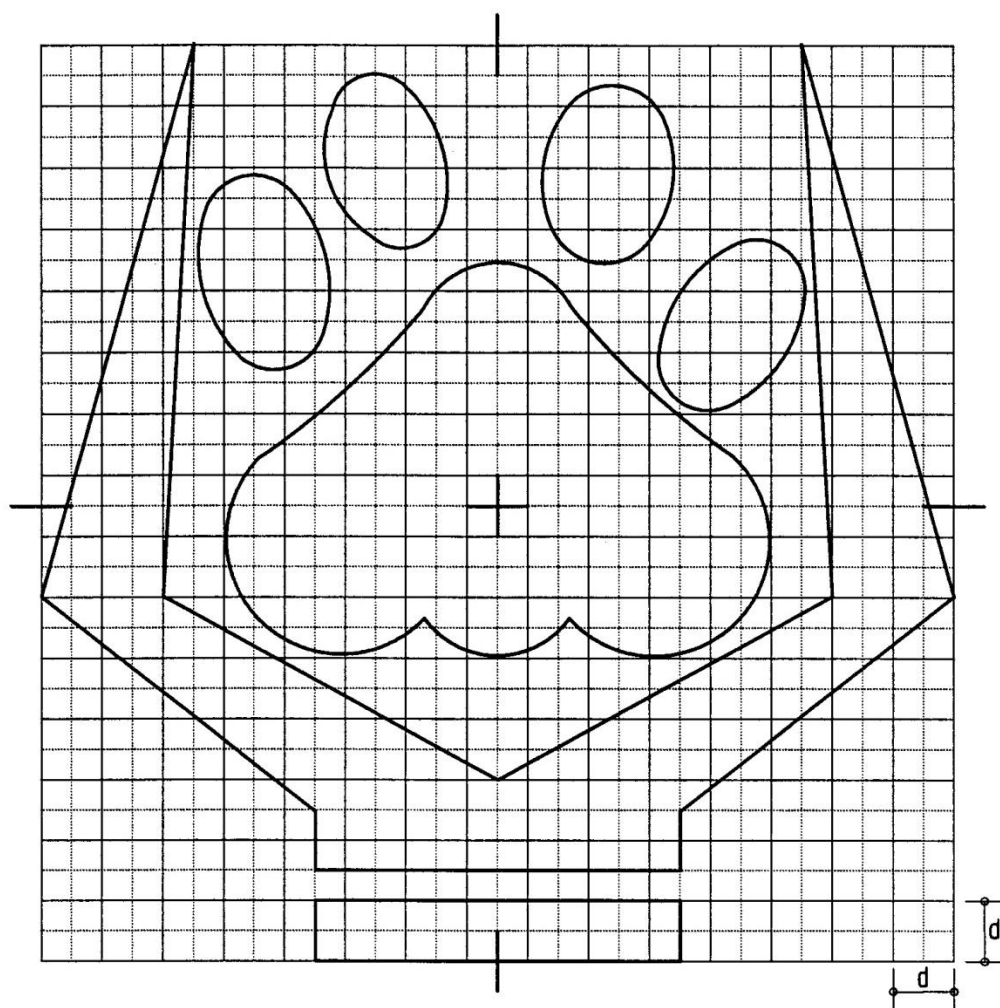
**GFS A1-2NAM**

NATIONAL PARKS  
(NAMIBIA)

$H = 15d$   
 $W = 15d$



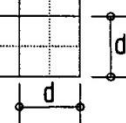




**GFS A2**

GENERIC –  
PROVINCIAL  
PARKS

H = 15d  
W = 15d



Reproduced under Government Printer

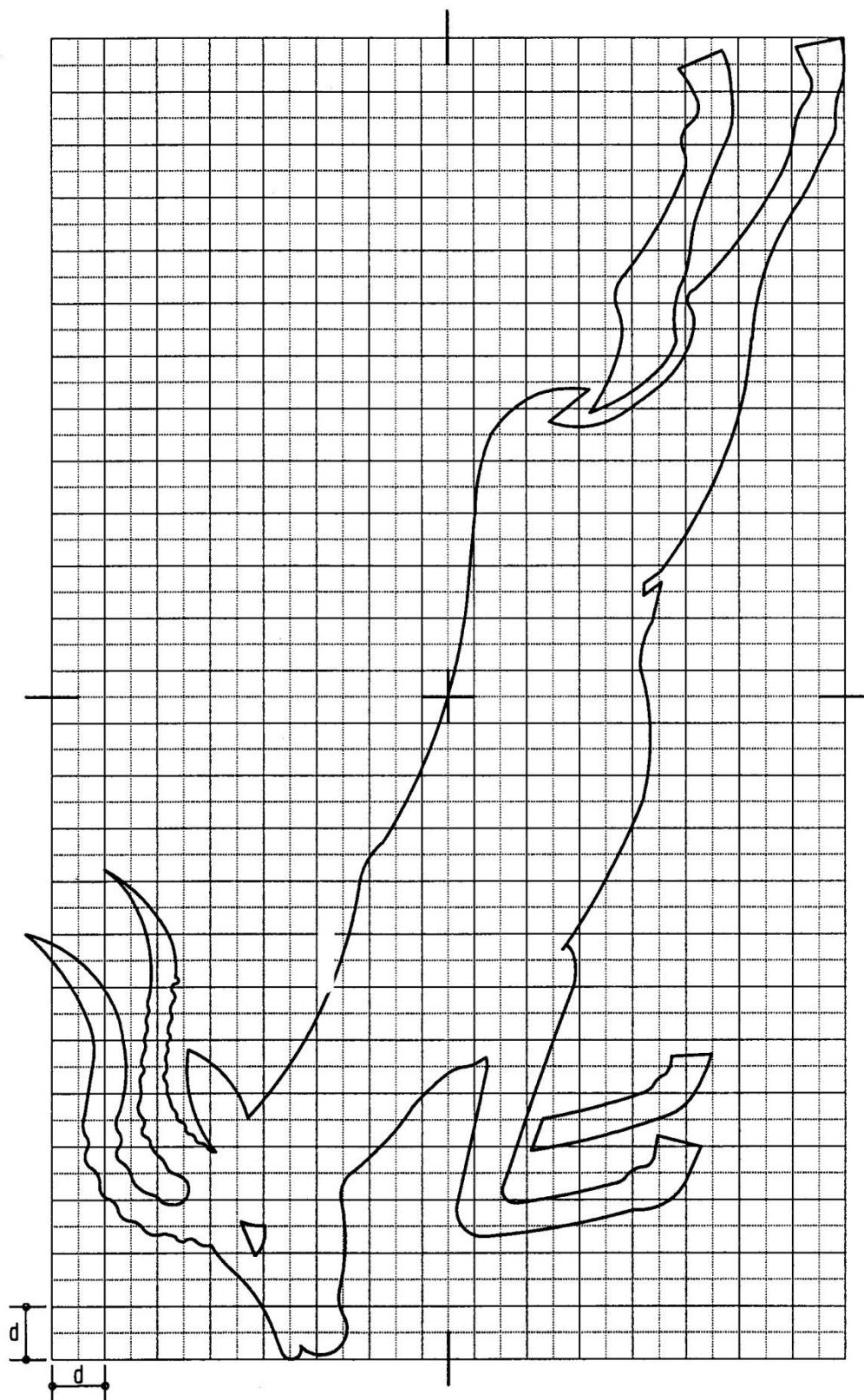


**GFS A2-1RSA**

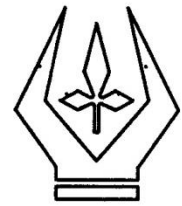
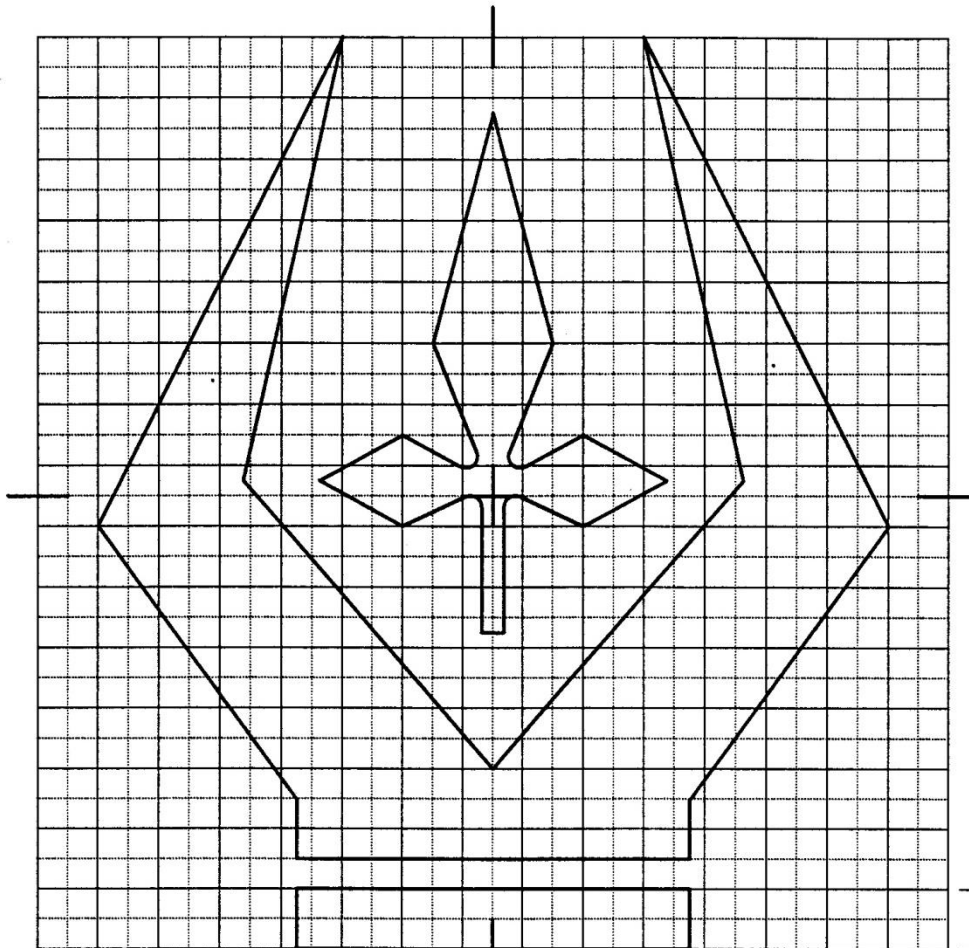
GAUTENG

H = 15.5d

W = 25d



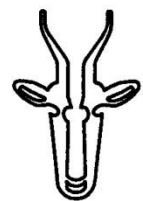
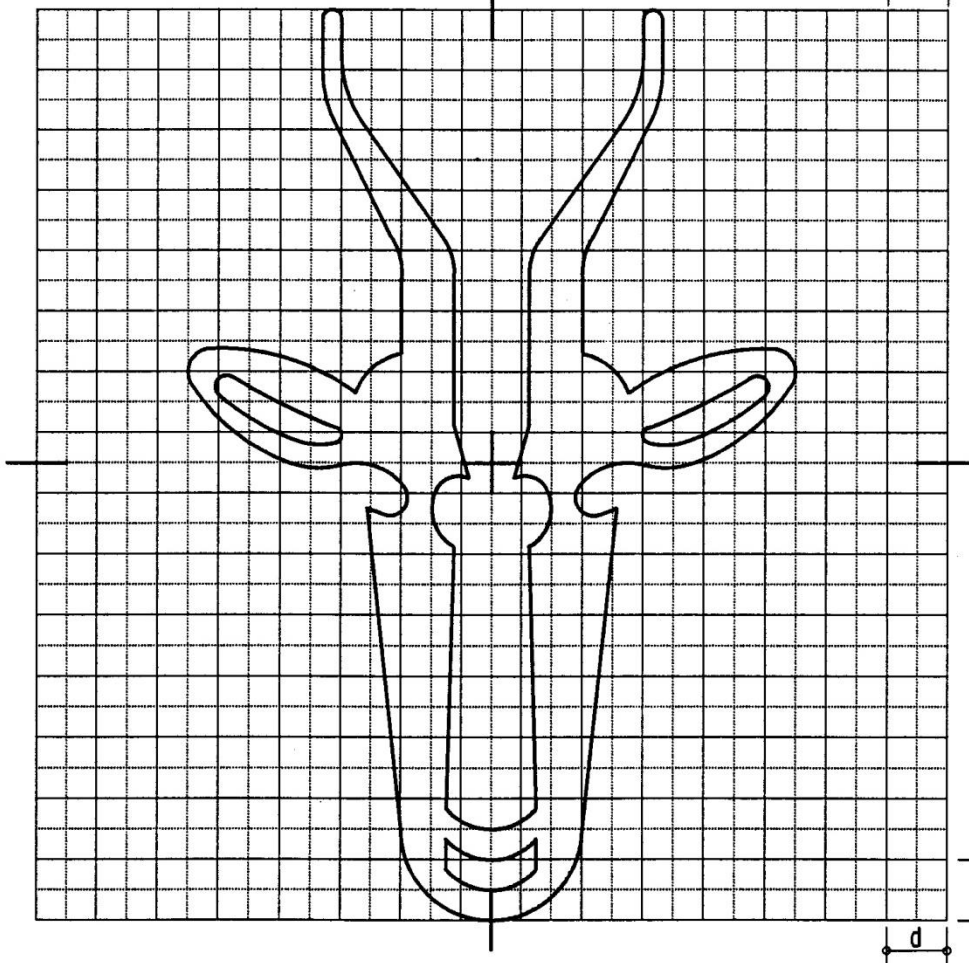
y 2017



**GFS A2-2 RSA**

FREE STATE

H = 15d  
W = 13d



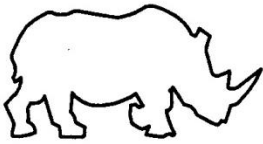
**GFS A2-3 RSA**

WESTERN CAPE

H = 15d  
W = 10d

Reprod.



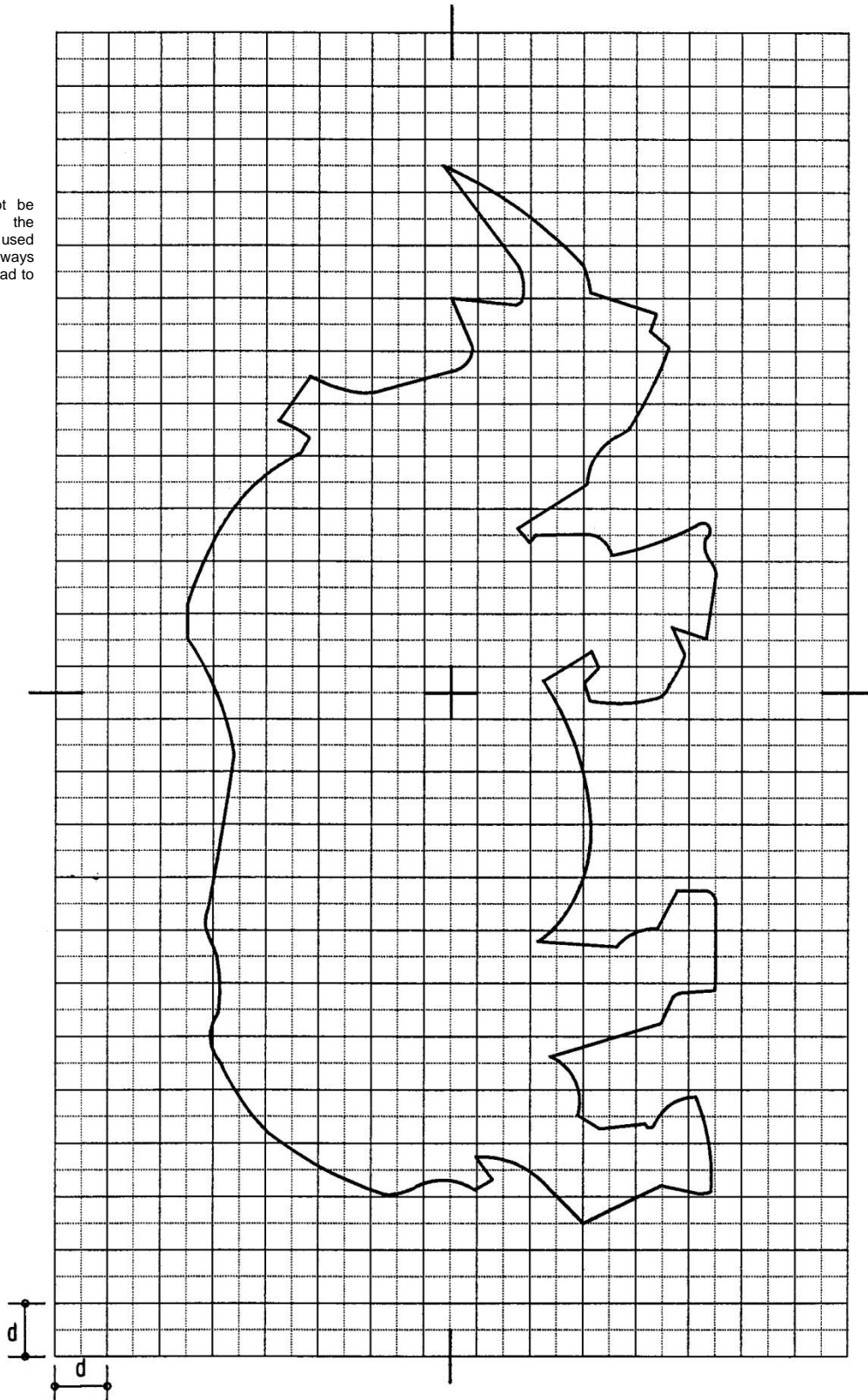
**GFS A2-4 RSA**

KWAZULU-NATAL

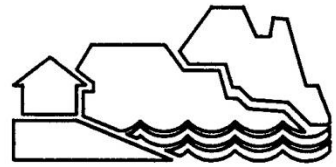

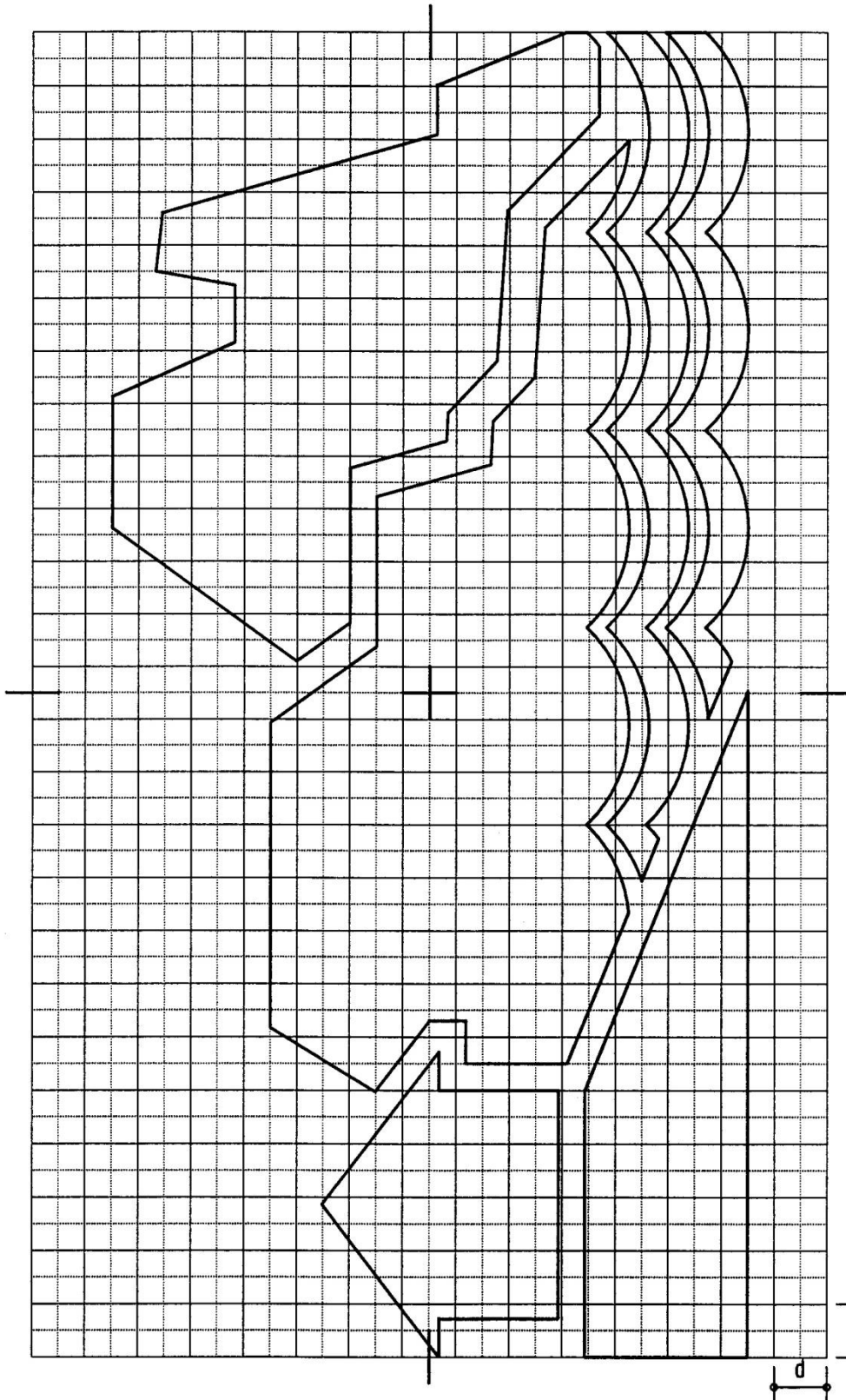
H = 10d  
W = 20d

**NOTES:**

1. This symbol shall not be turned to face in the direction of the arrow used on the sign. It shall always be oriented with the head to the right.



JULY 2017

**GFS A3**GENERIC –  
RESORTS  $H = 12d$   
 $W = 25d$ 

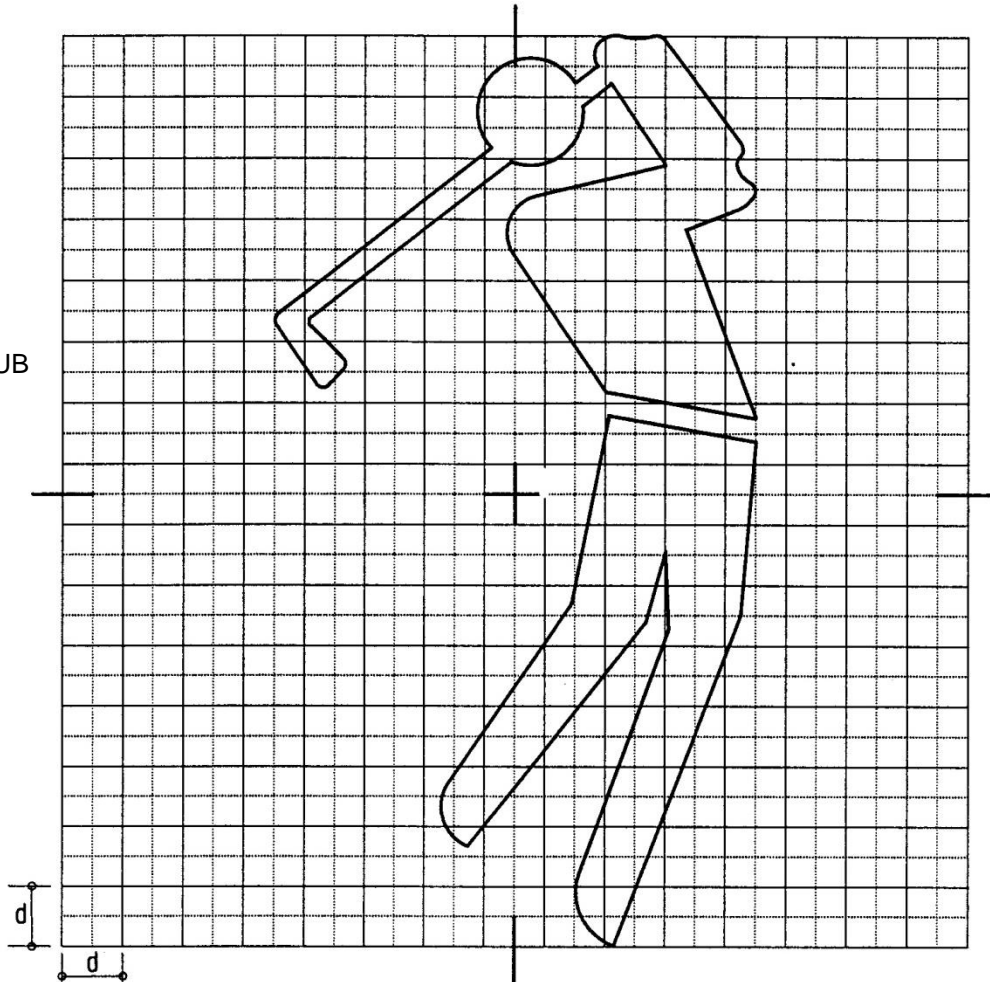
Rer



**GFS A3-1**

COUNTRY CLUB  
(GOLF)

$H = 15d$   
 $W = 8d$

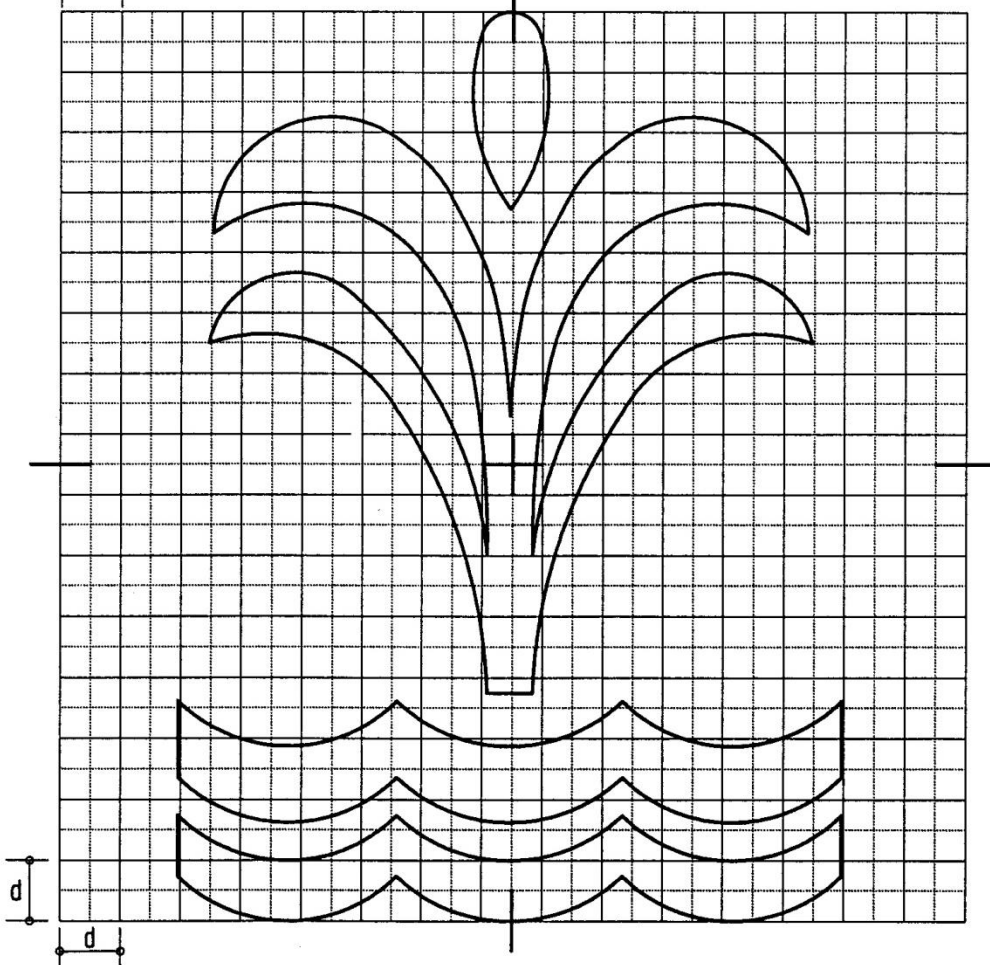


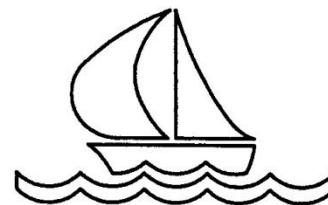
MAY 2017

**GFS A3-2**

HOT SPRINGS

$H = 15d$   
 $W = 11d$



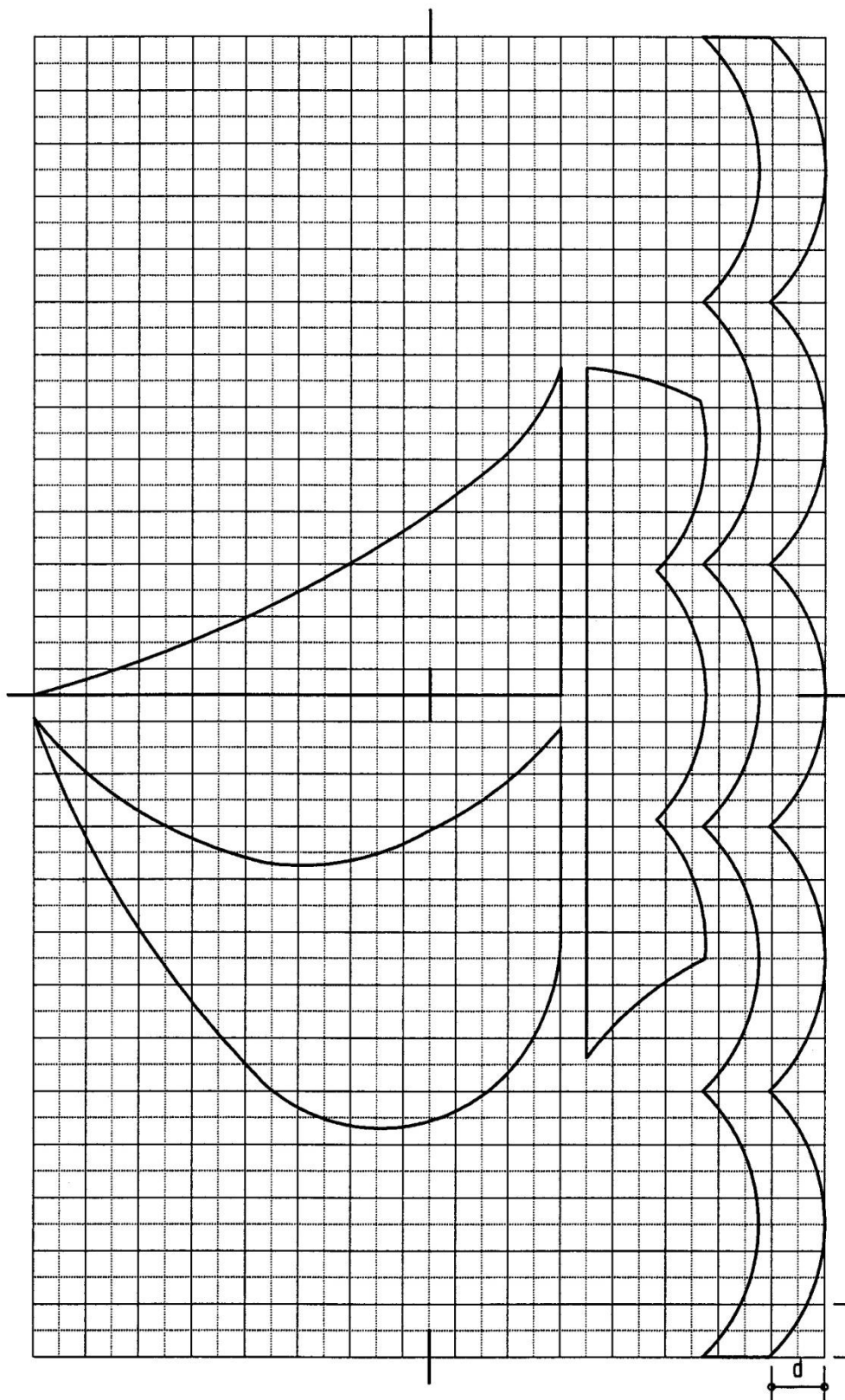
**GFS A3-3**

INLAND WATER

 $H = 15d$   
 $W = 25d$ 

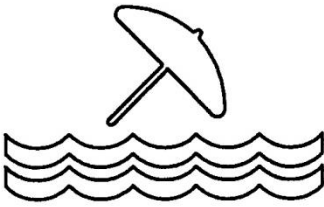
## NOTES:

1. This symbol should be turned to face in the direction of the arrow on the sign or stack.



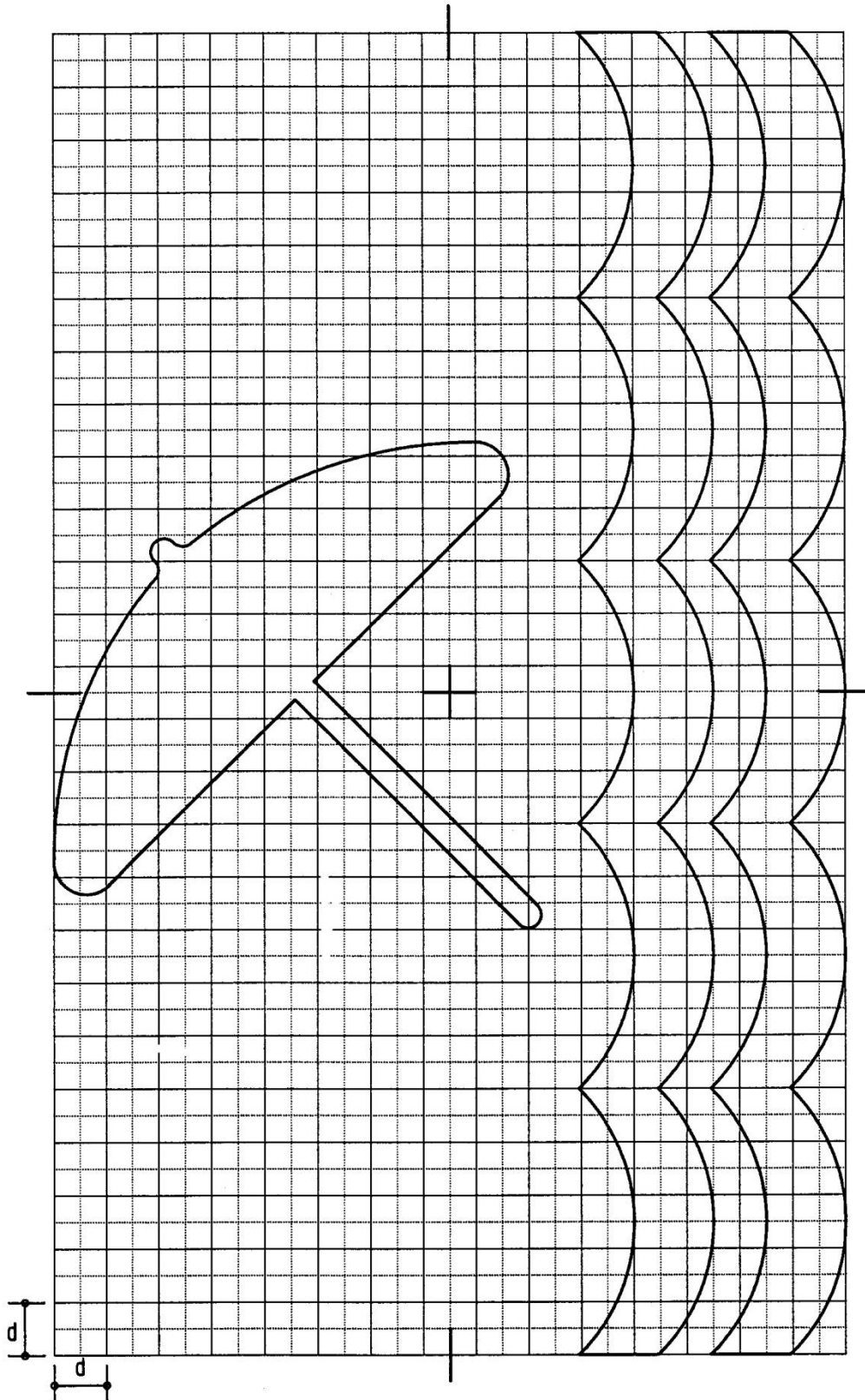
Rep.



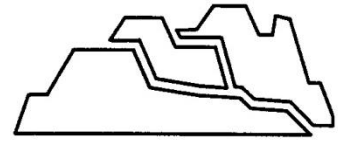
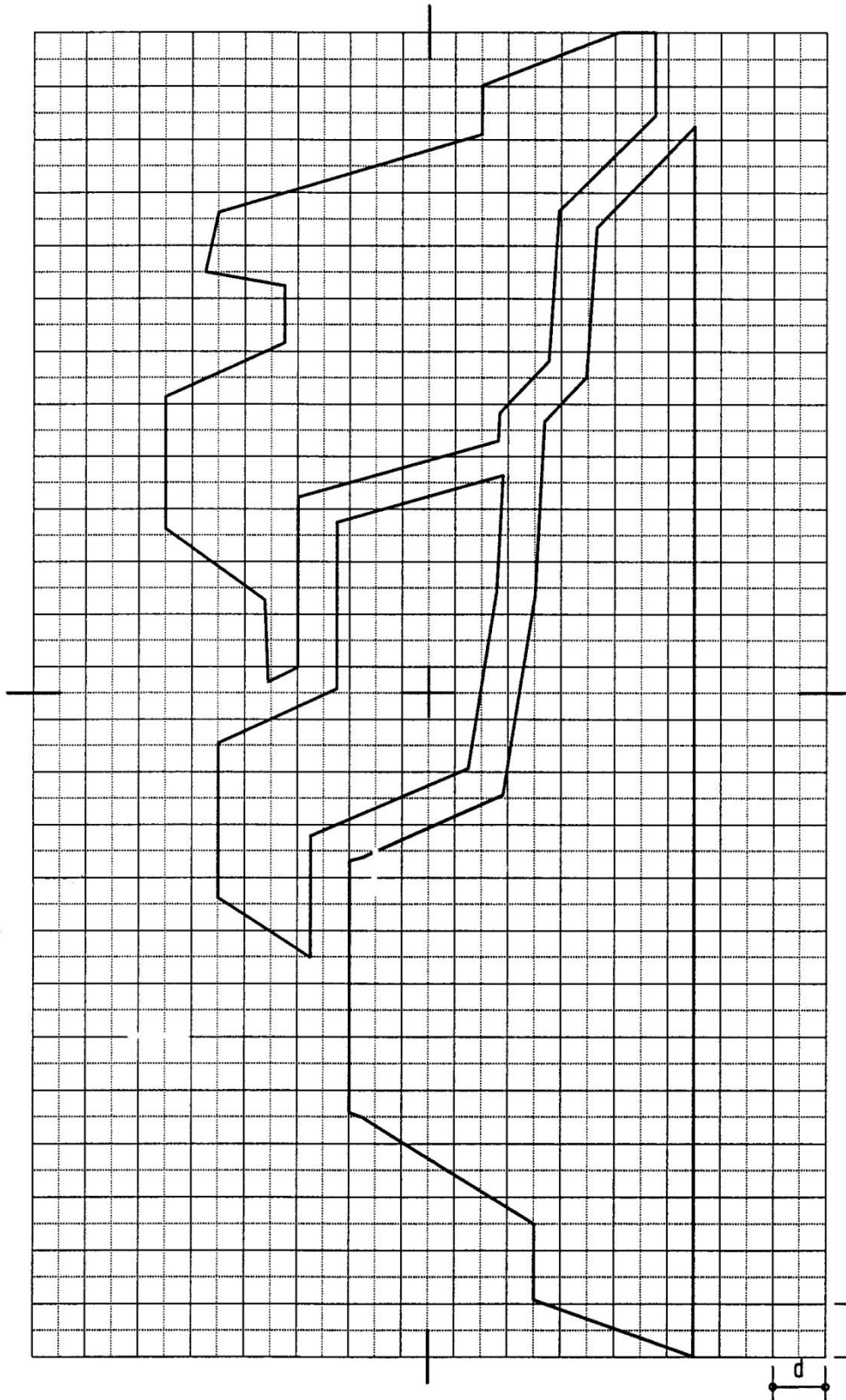
**GFS A3-4**

SEASIDE/BEACH

H = 15d  
W = 25d



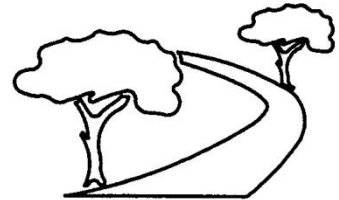
JULY 2017

**GFS A3-5**BERG/  
MOUNTAIN  $H = 10d$   
 $W = 25d$ 

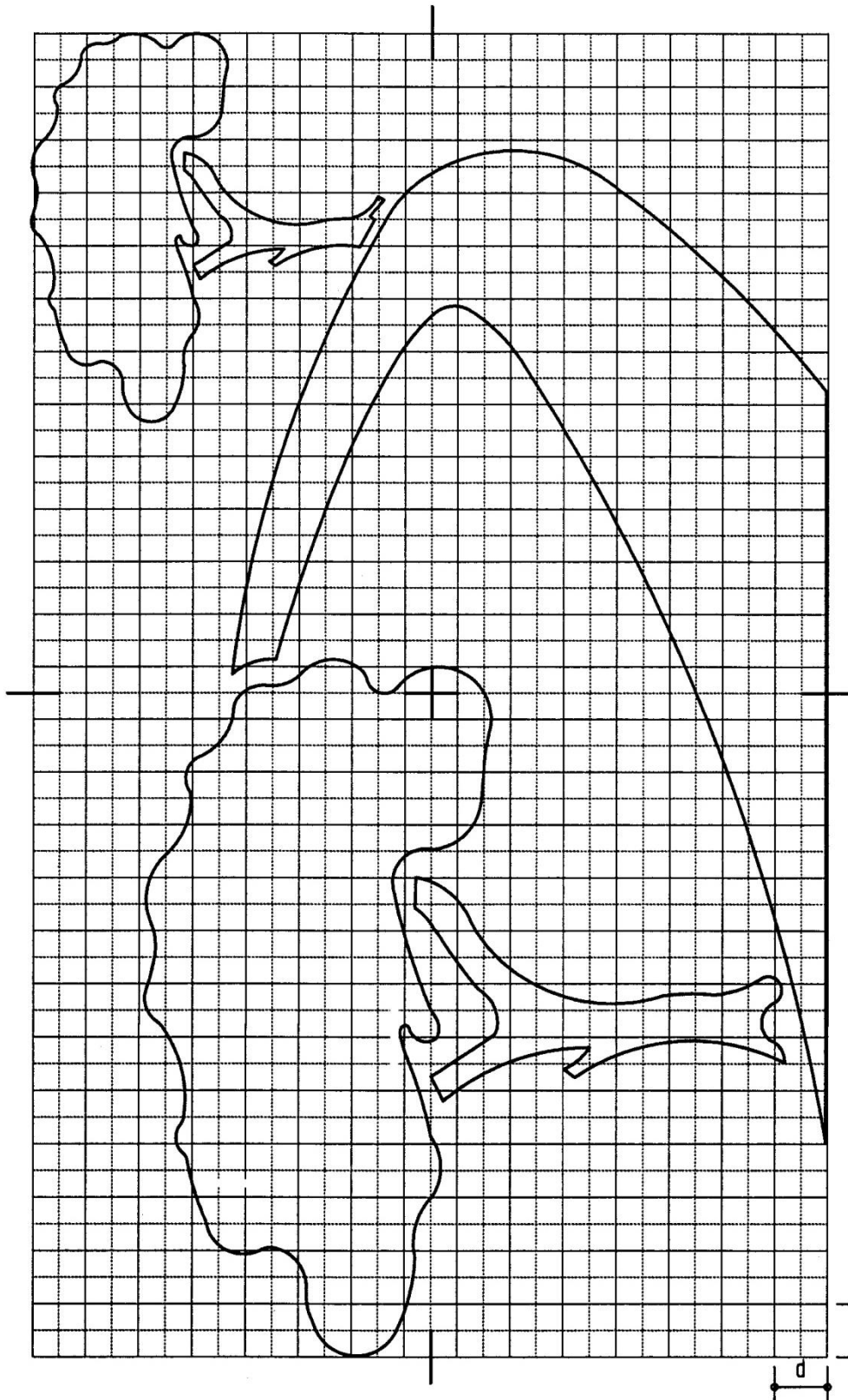
Rer



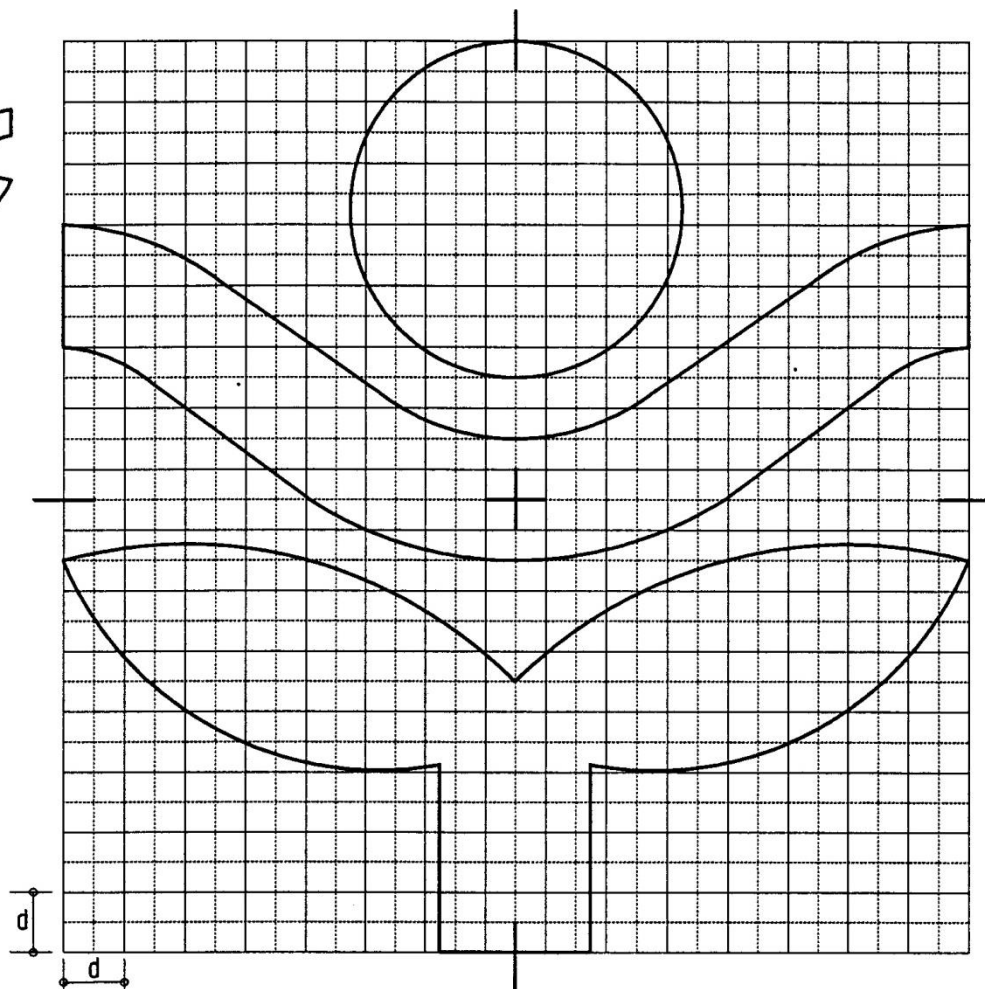
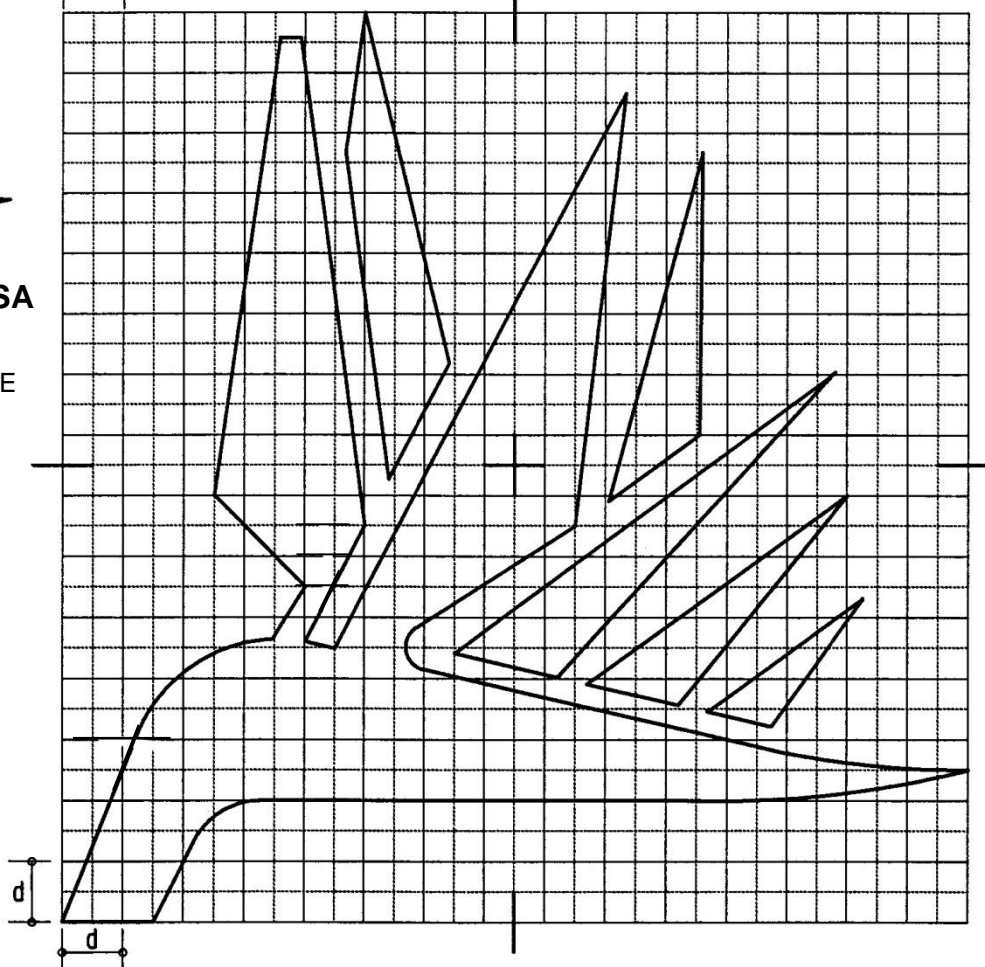
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**GFS A4**

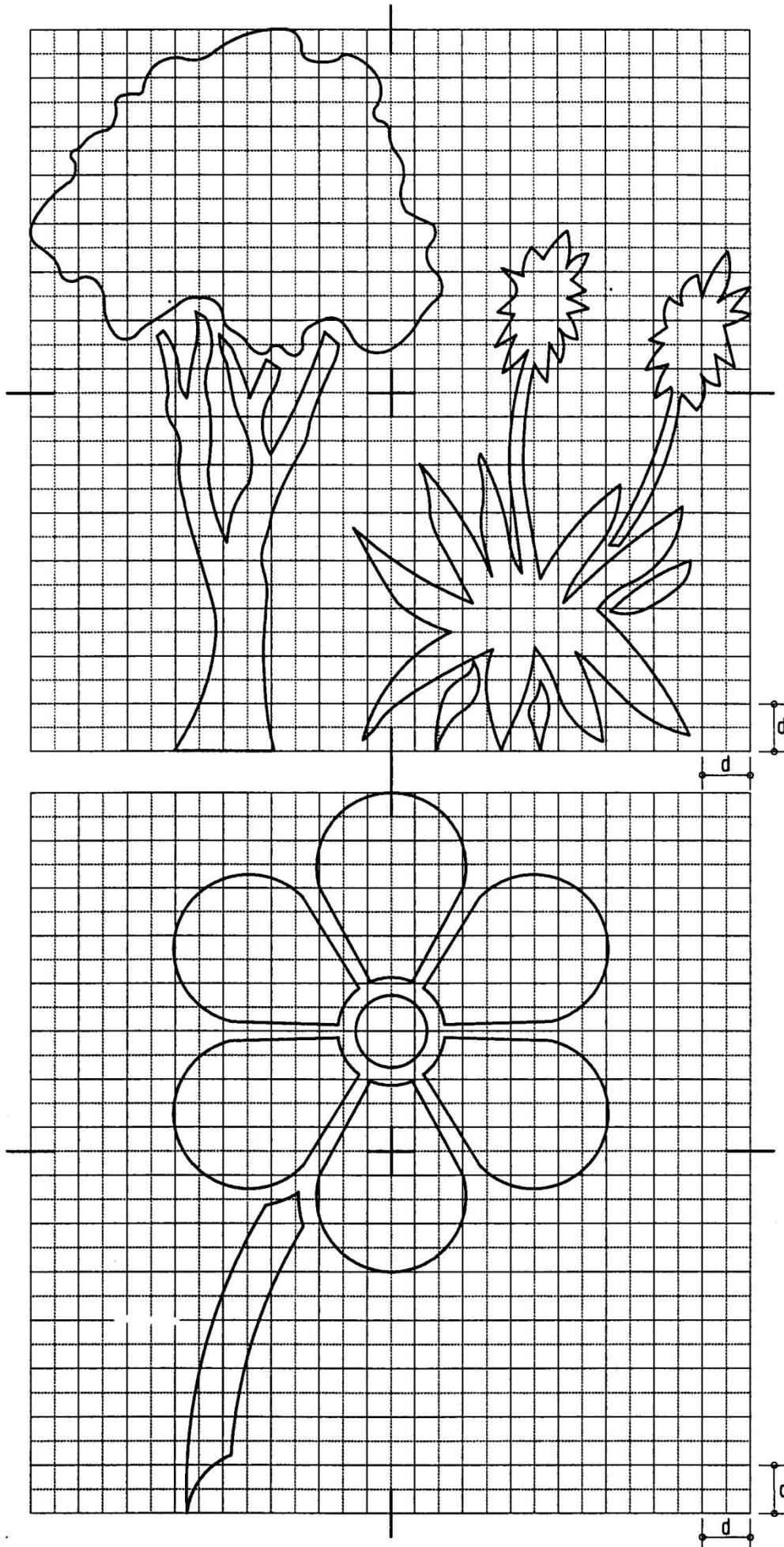
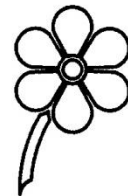
GENERIC – SCENIC

 $H = 15d$   
 $W = 25d$ 

Rep

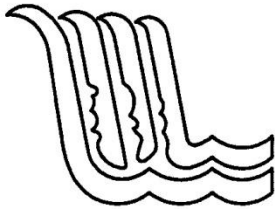
**GFS A4-1**NATURE  
RESERVEH = 15d  
W = 15d**GFS A4-2 RSA**NATIONAL  
HERITAGE SITEH = 15d  
W = 15d



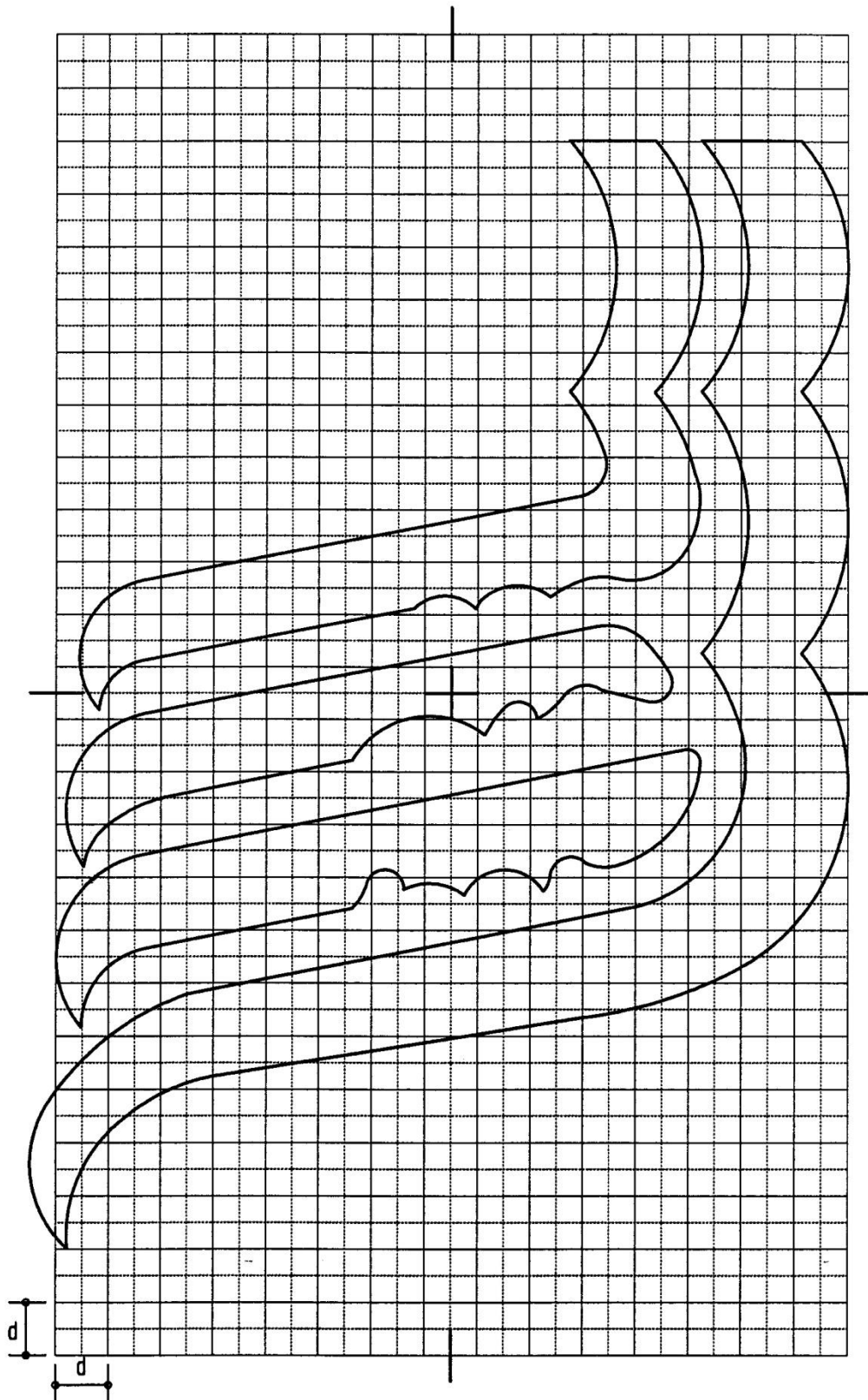
**GFS A4-3**BOTANICAL  
GARDENSH = 15d  
W = 15d**GFS A4-4**GARDENS  
(FLOWER)H = 15d  
W = 9d

Rev



**GFS A4-5**

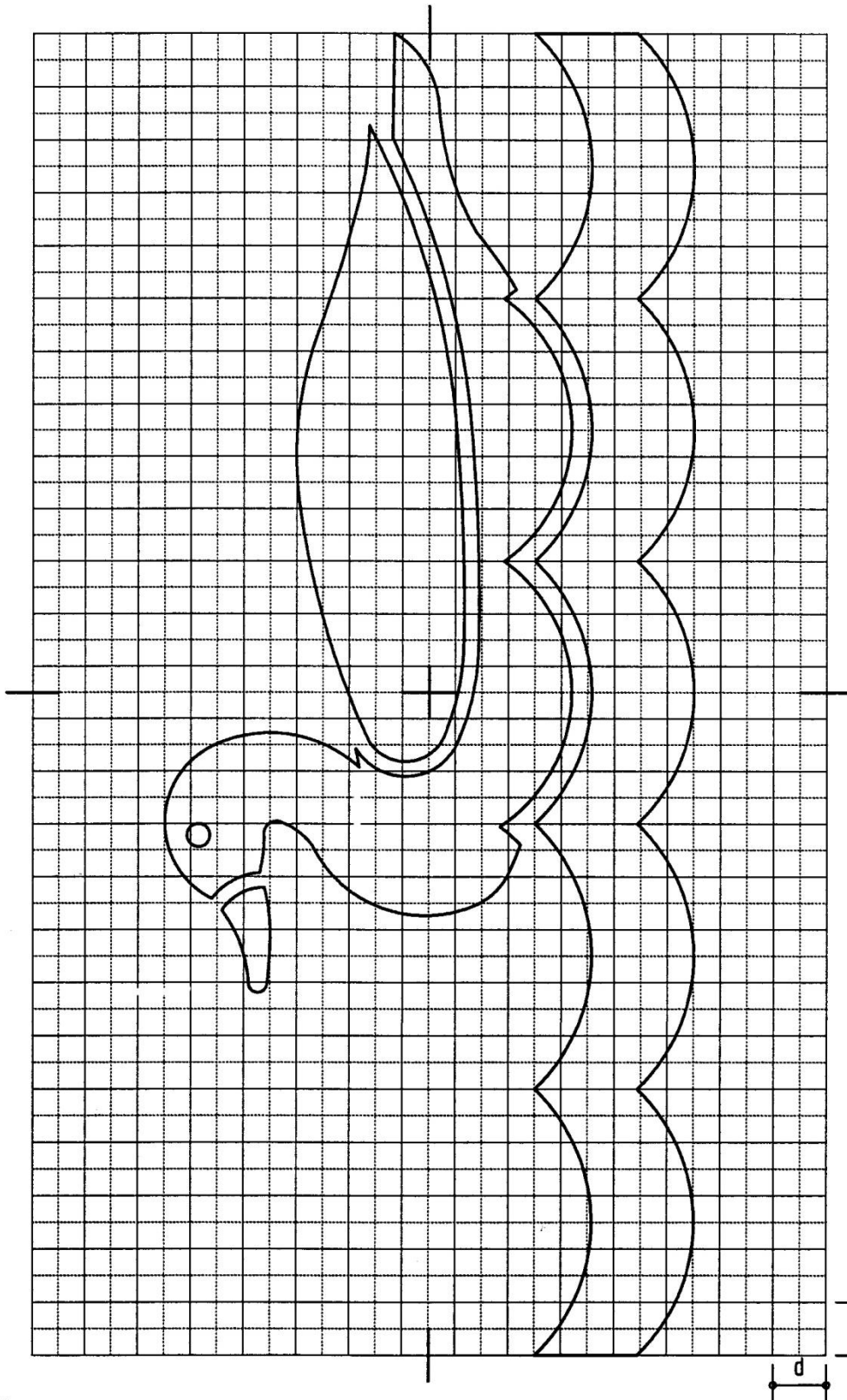
## WATERFALL

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 15.5d \\ W &= 21d \end{aligned}$$


**GFS A4-6**

LAKE OR DAM  
(NO WATER-  
SPORT)

H = 10d  
W = 25d

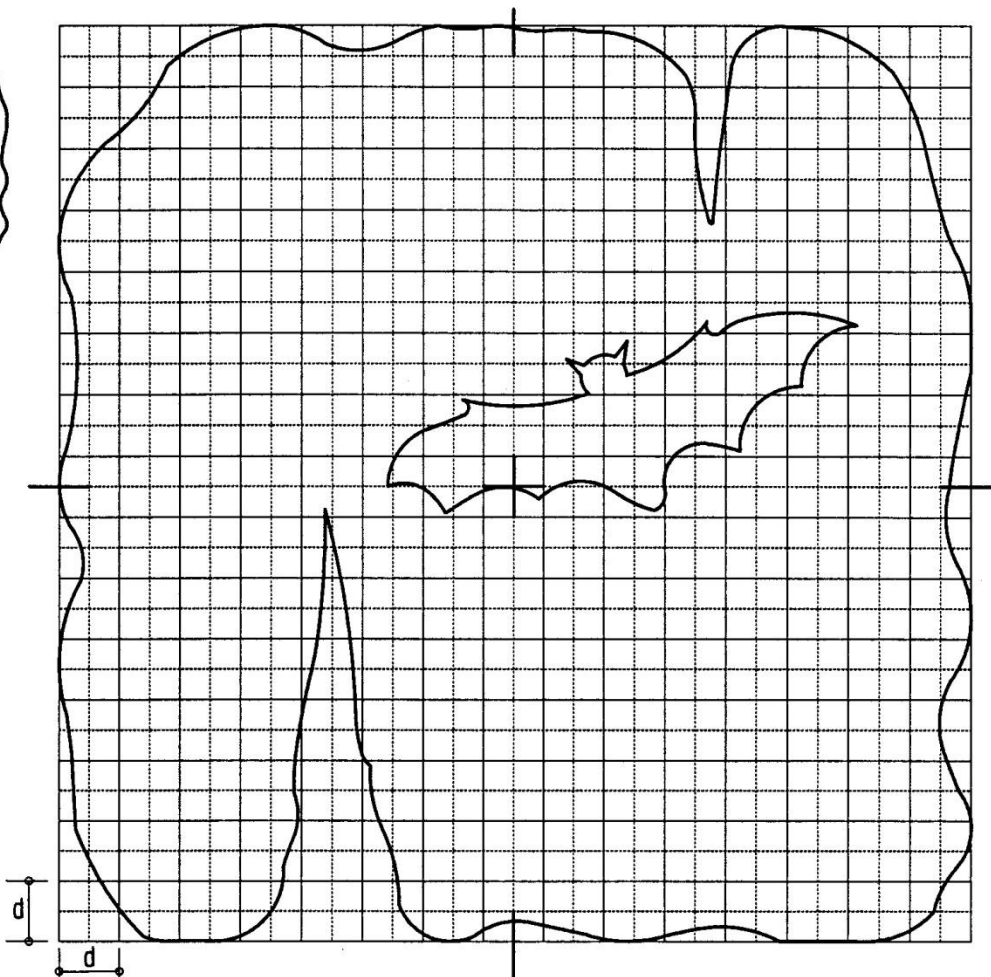




**GFS A4-7**

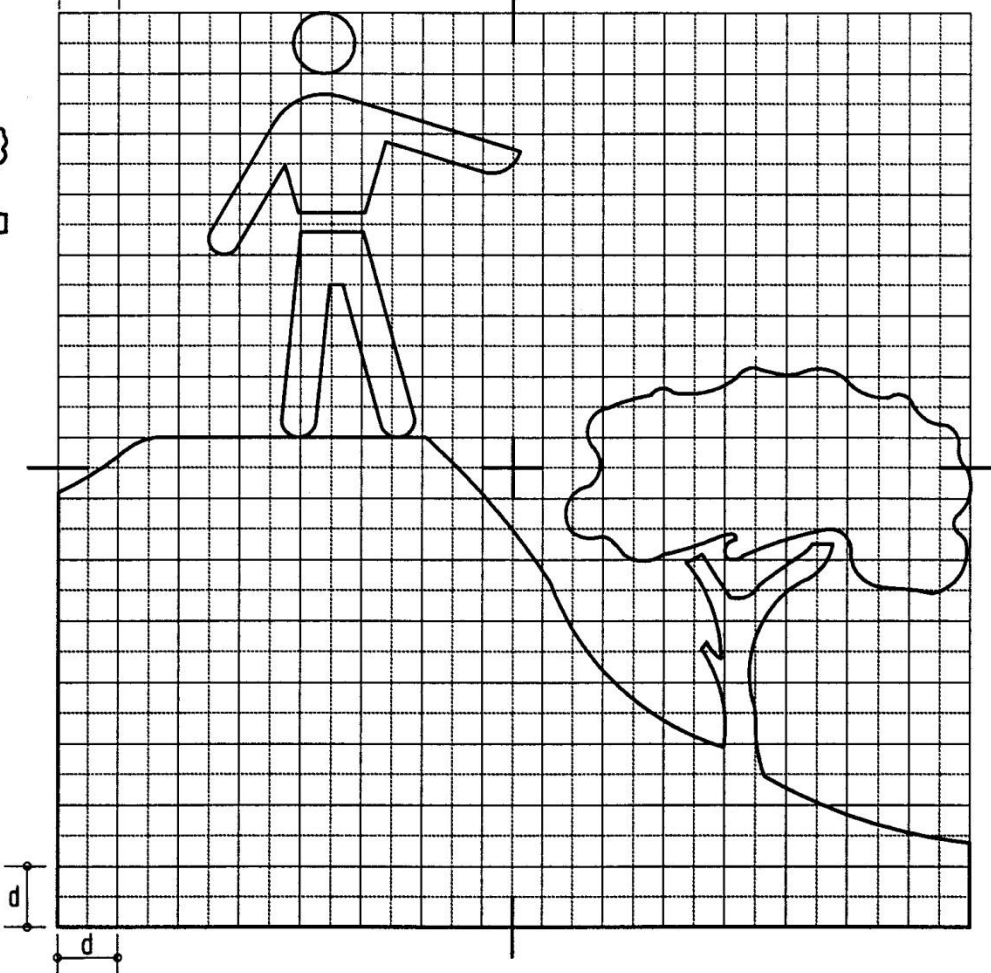
## CAVES

H = 15d  
W = 15d

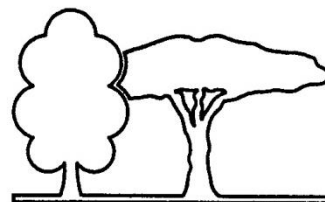
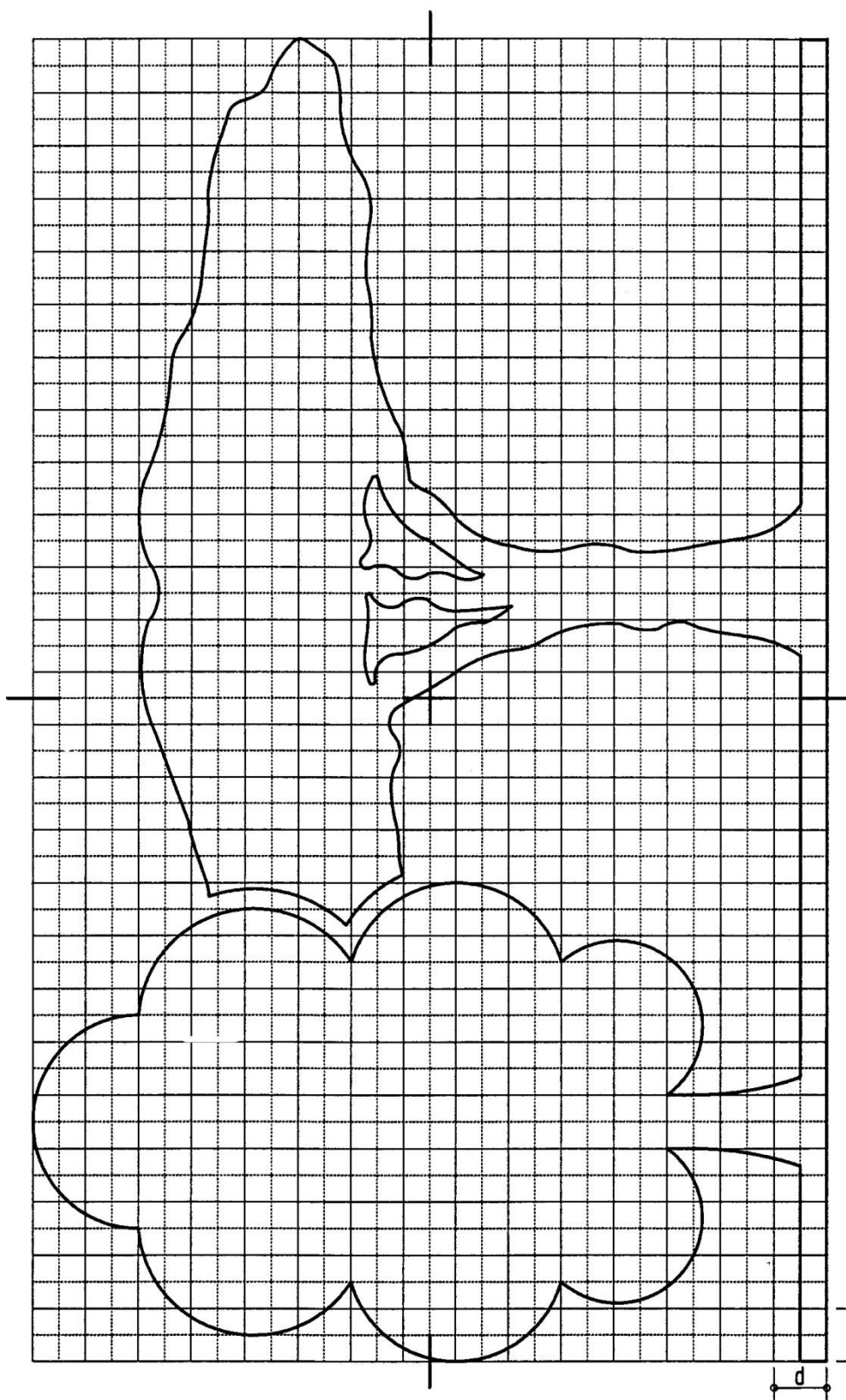
**GFS A4-8**

## VIEW POINT

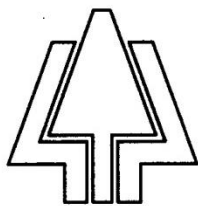
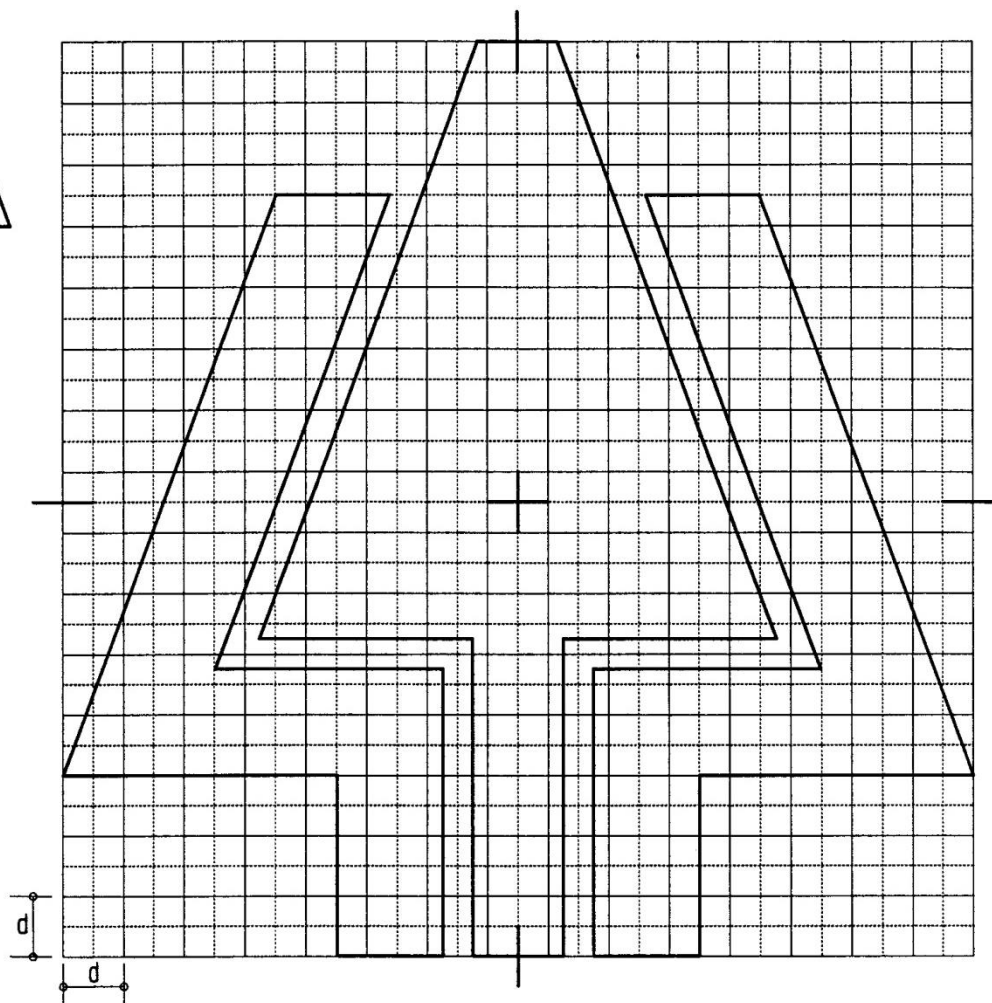
H = 15d  
W = 15d



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**GFS A4-9**FOREST  
(NATURAL) $H = 15d$   
 $W = 25d$ 



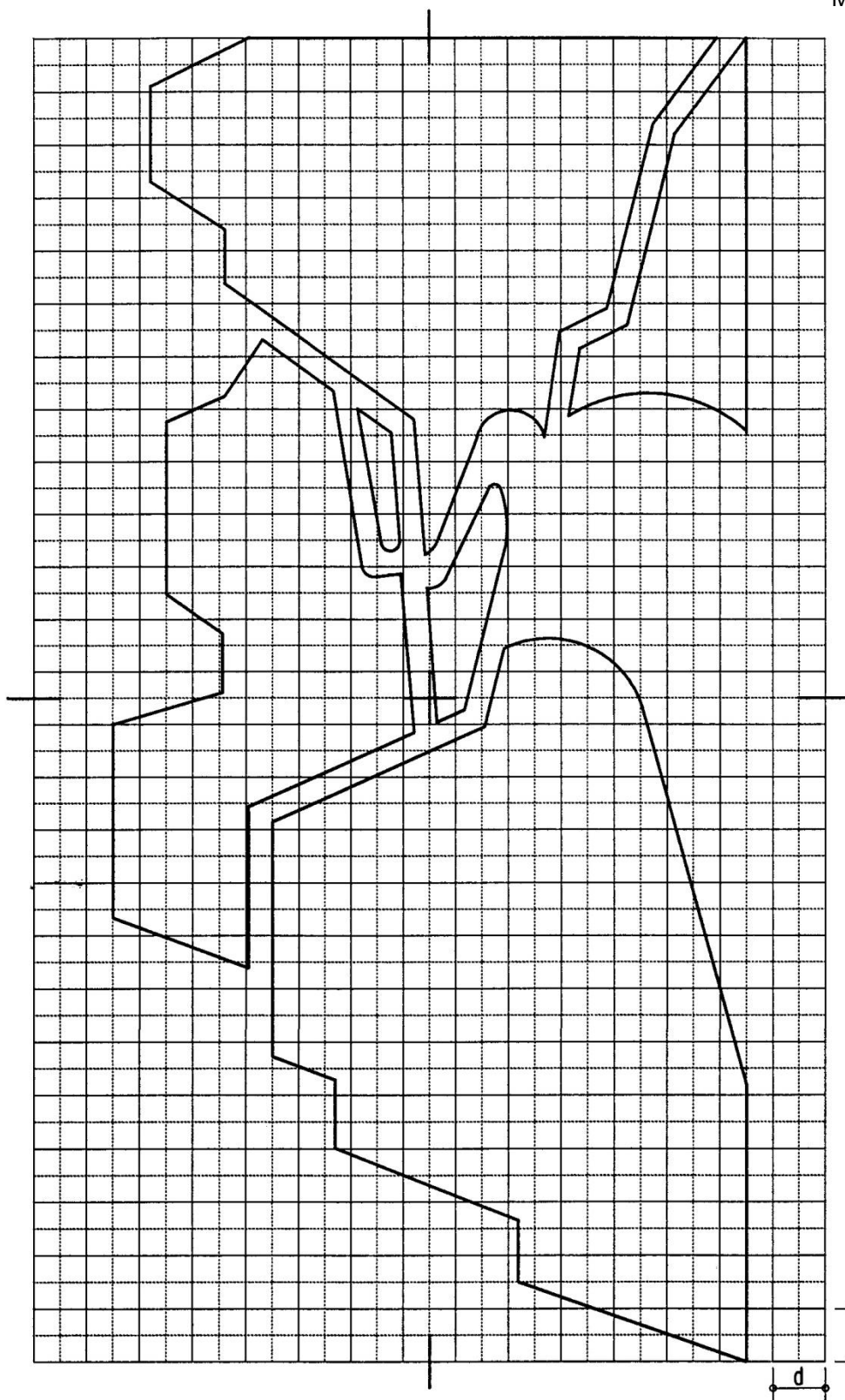
**GFS A4-10**STATE  
FOREST $H = 15d$   
 $W = 15d$ 

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**GFS A4-11**

MOUNTAIN/BERG

 $H = 12d$   
 $W = 25d$ 

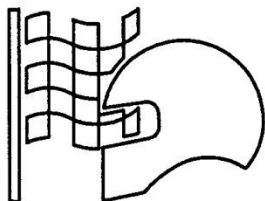
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**GFS A5**

GENERIC  
SPORTS

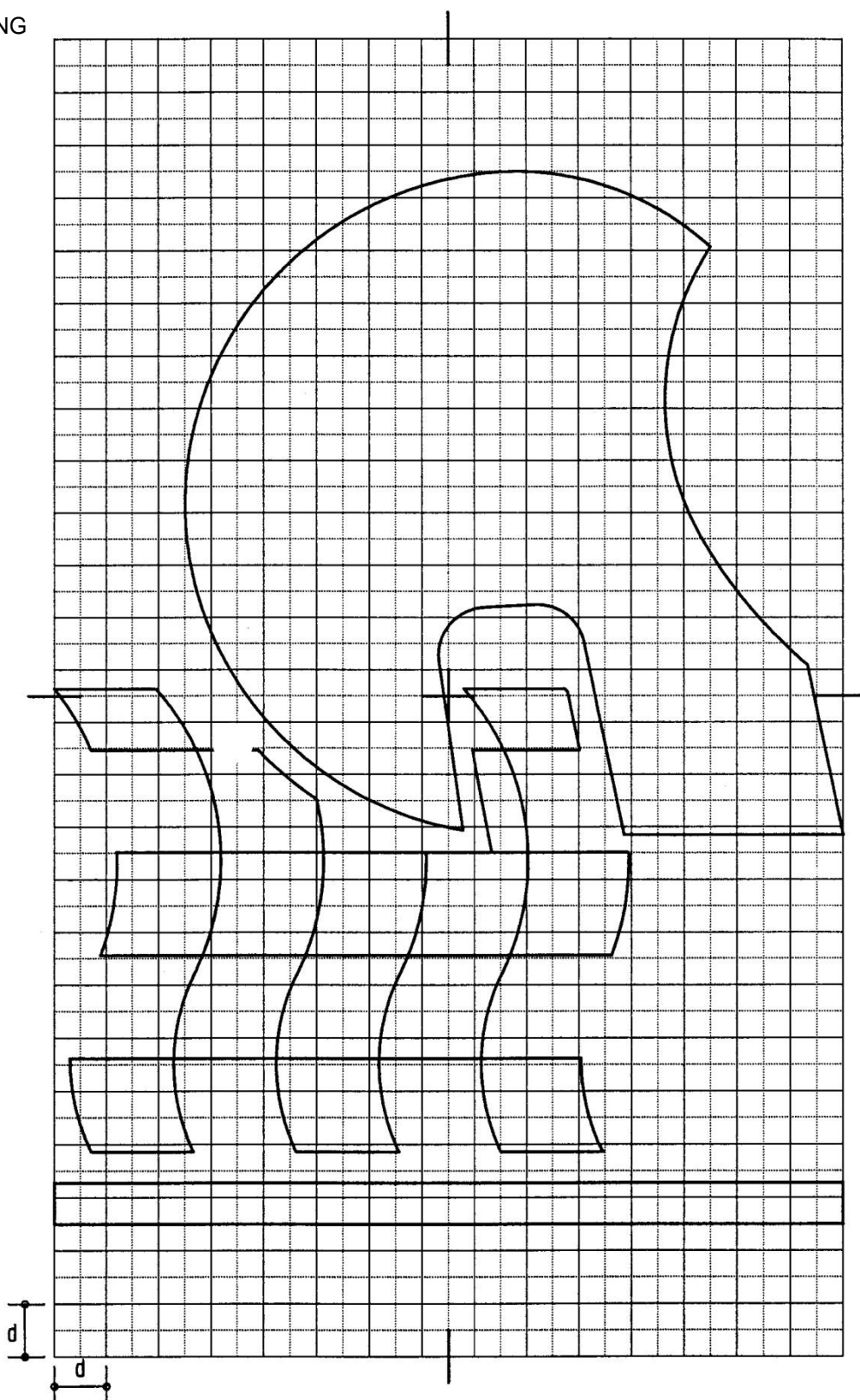
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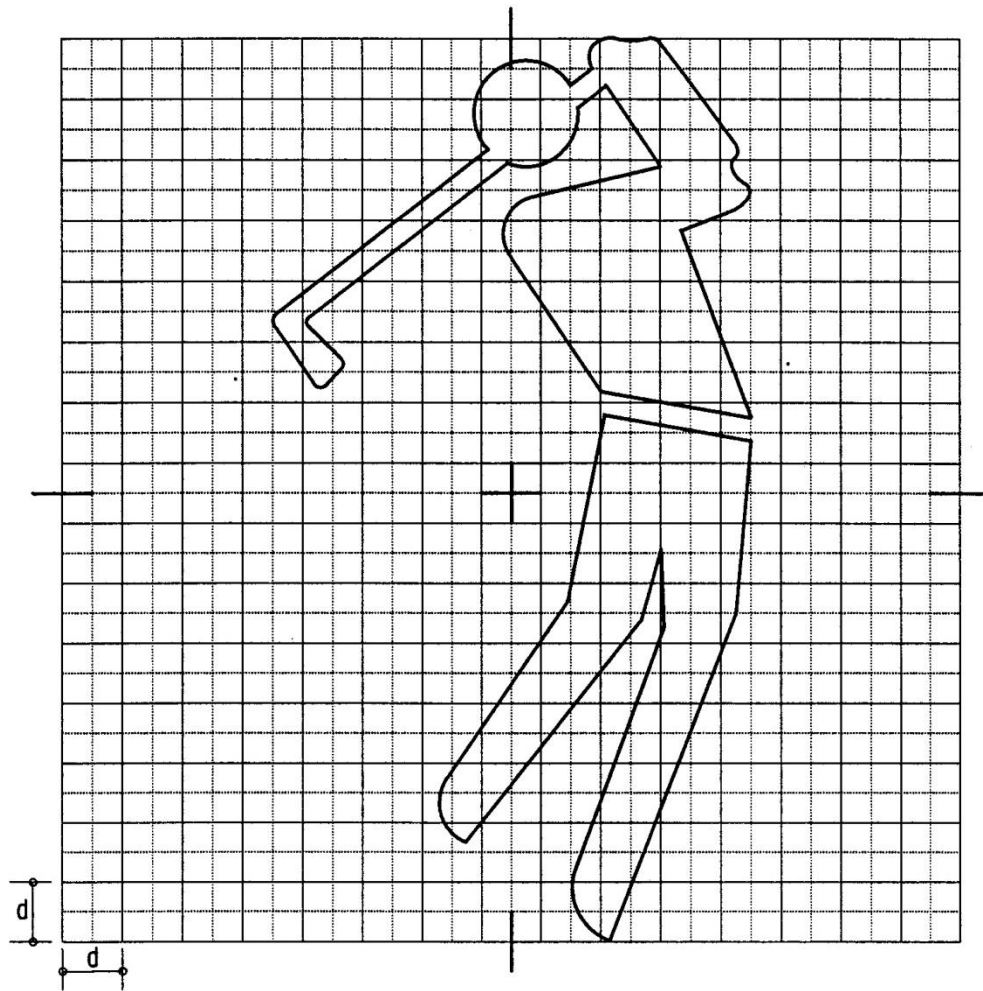
**GFS A5-1**

MOTOR RACING  
TRACK

$H = 15d$   
 $W = 20d$



July 2017

**GFS A5-2**

GOLF COURSE

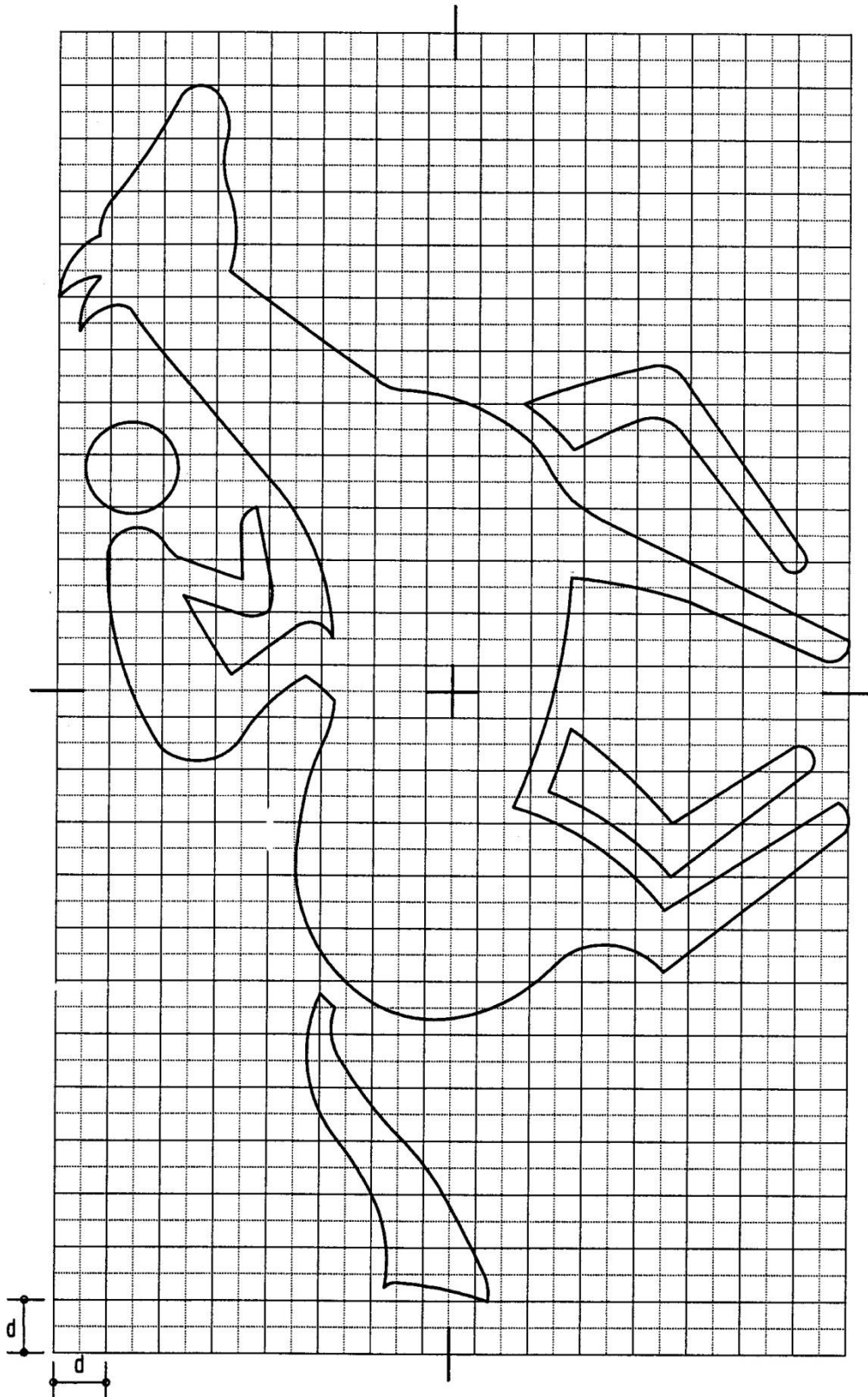
 $H = 15d$   
 $W = 8d$ 

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**GFS A5-3**

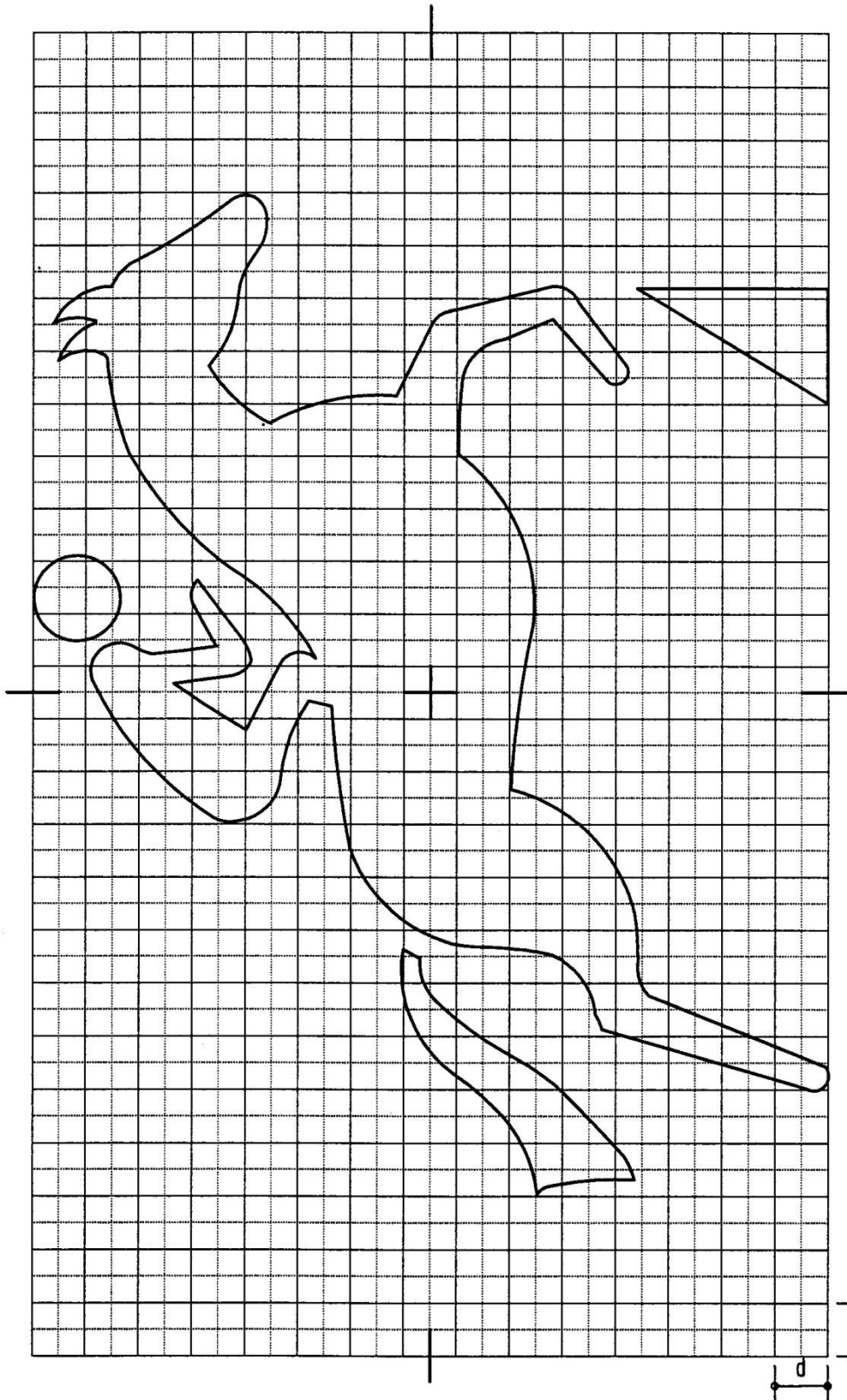
HORSE RACE  
COURSE

H = 15d  
W = 23d

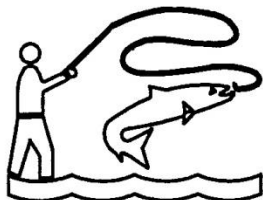


2017



**GFS A5-4**EQUESTRIAN  
EVENTSH = 15d  
W = 19d

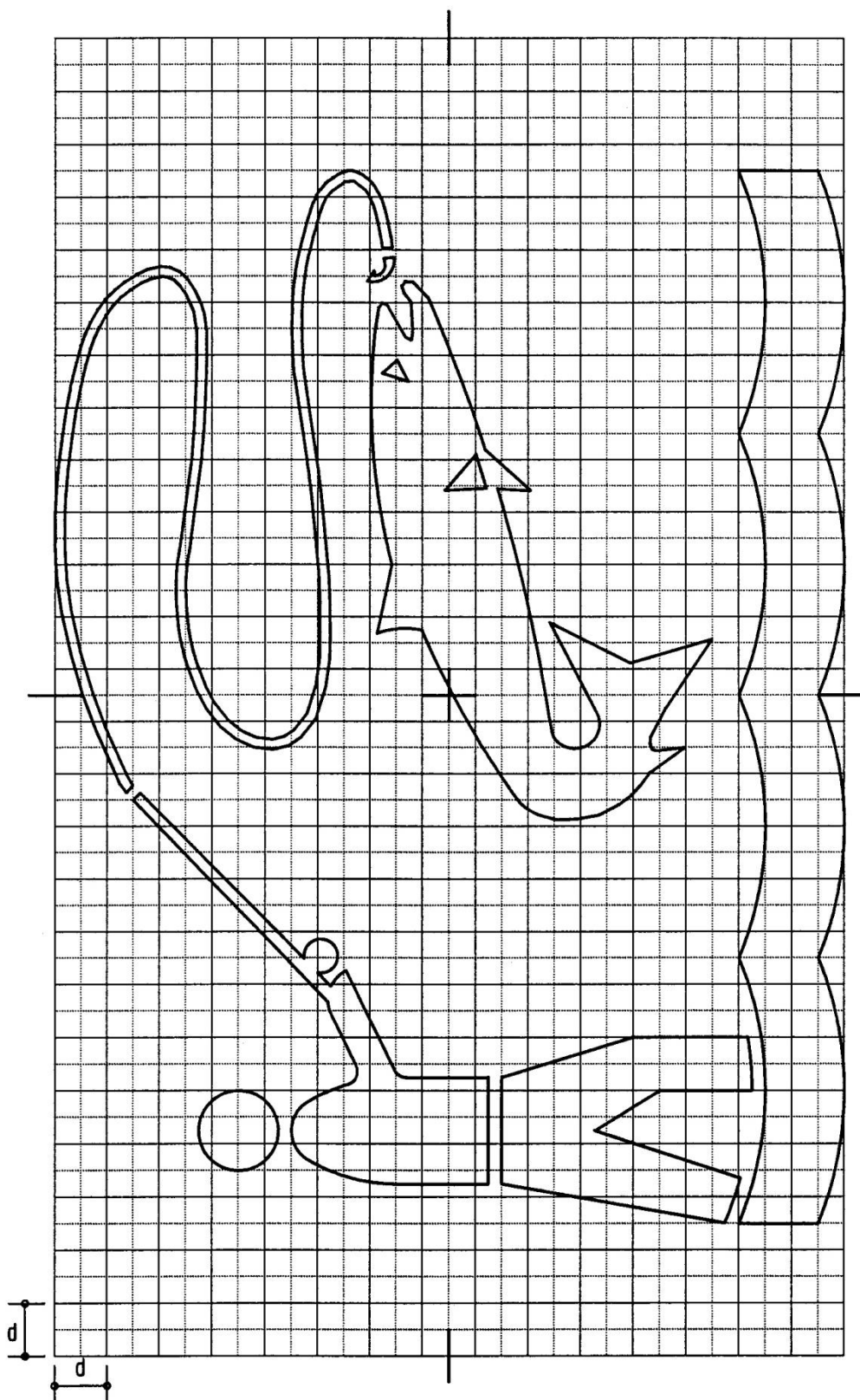


**GFS A5-5**

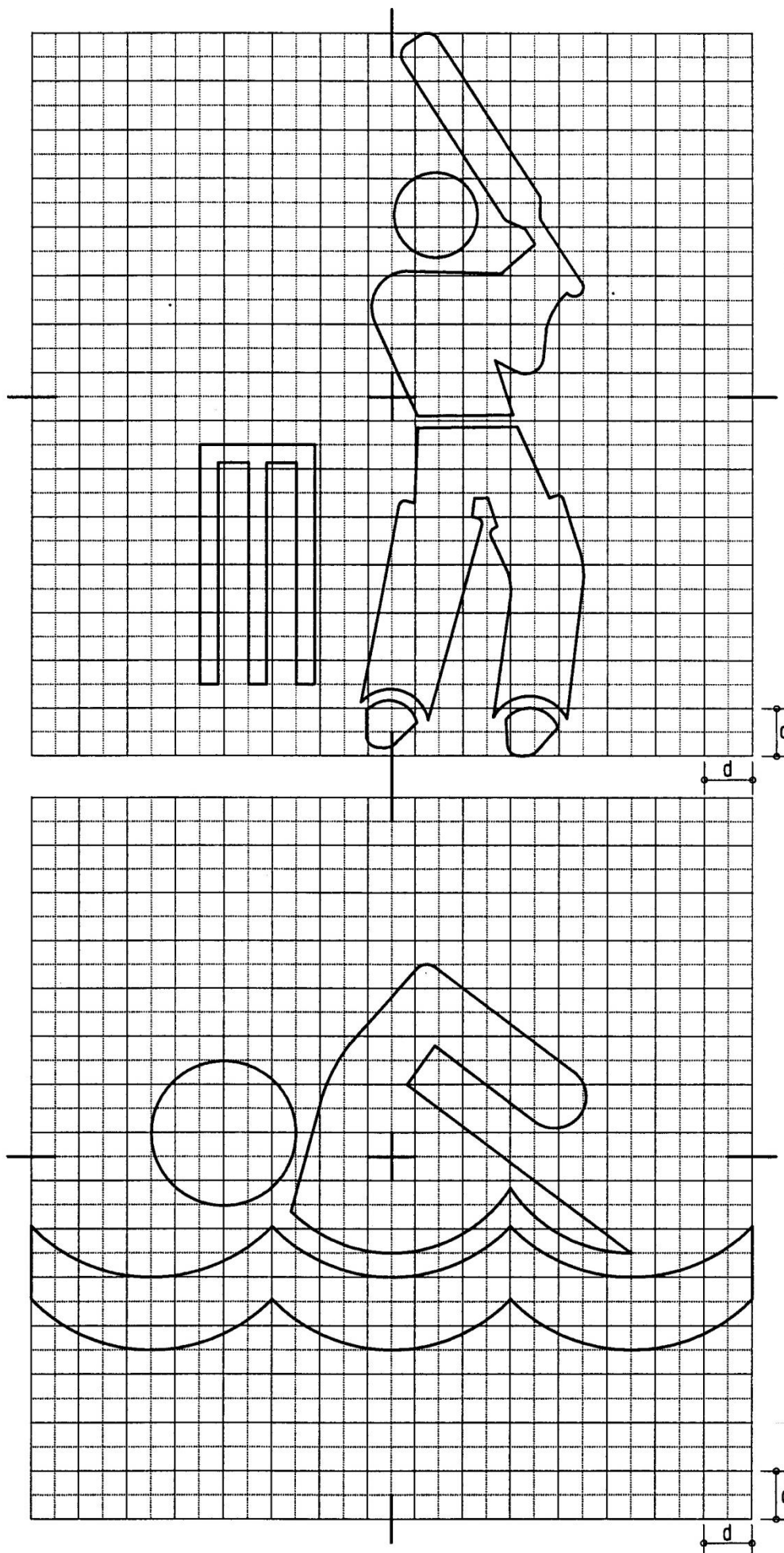
FISHING

H = 15d

W = 20d



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**GFS A5-6**CRICKET  
FIELD $H = 15d$   
 $W = 8d$ **GFS A5-7**SWIMMING  
POOL $H = 8d$   
 $W = 15d$ 

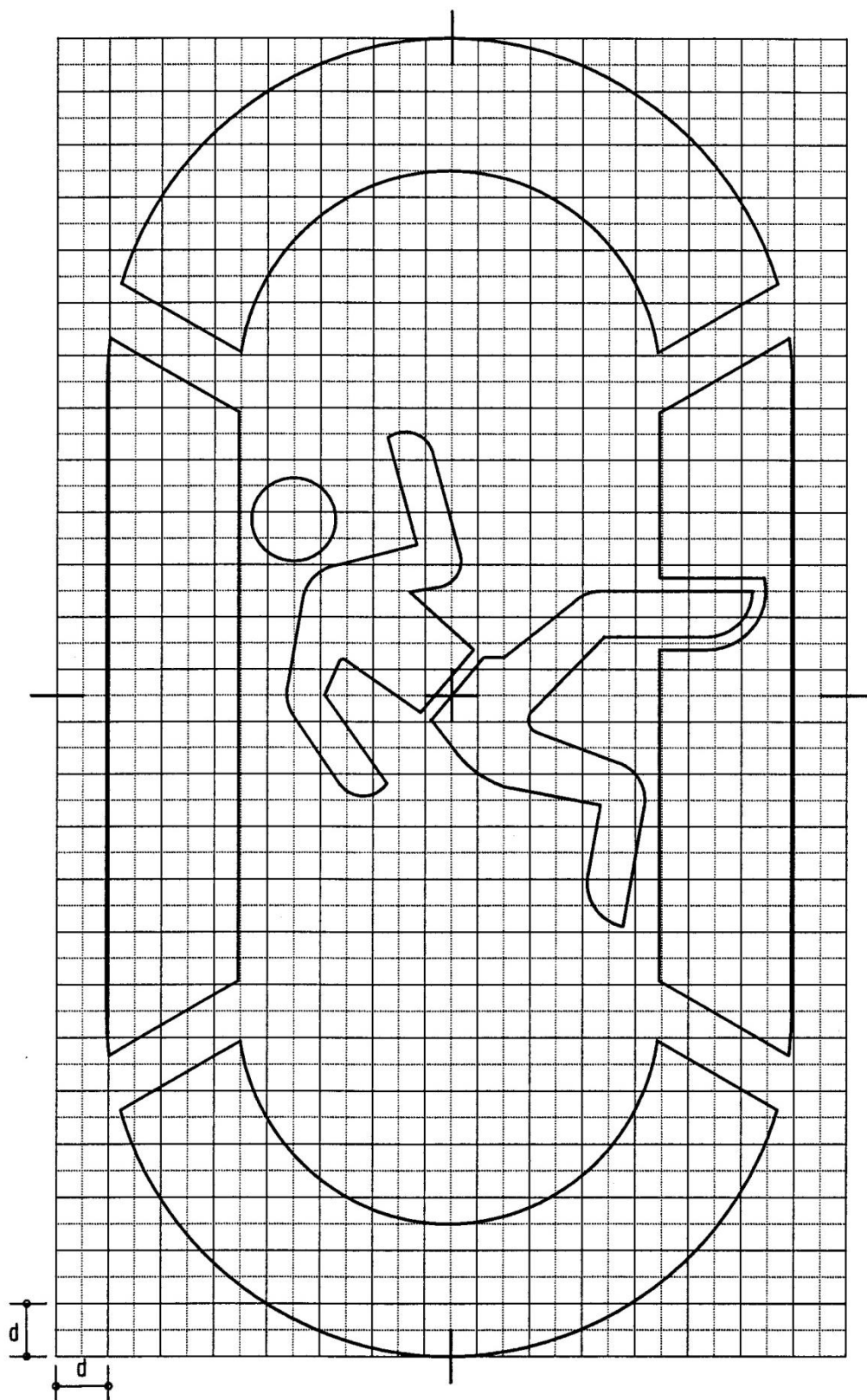
Reprc



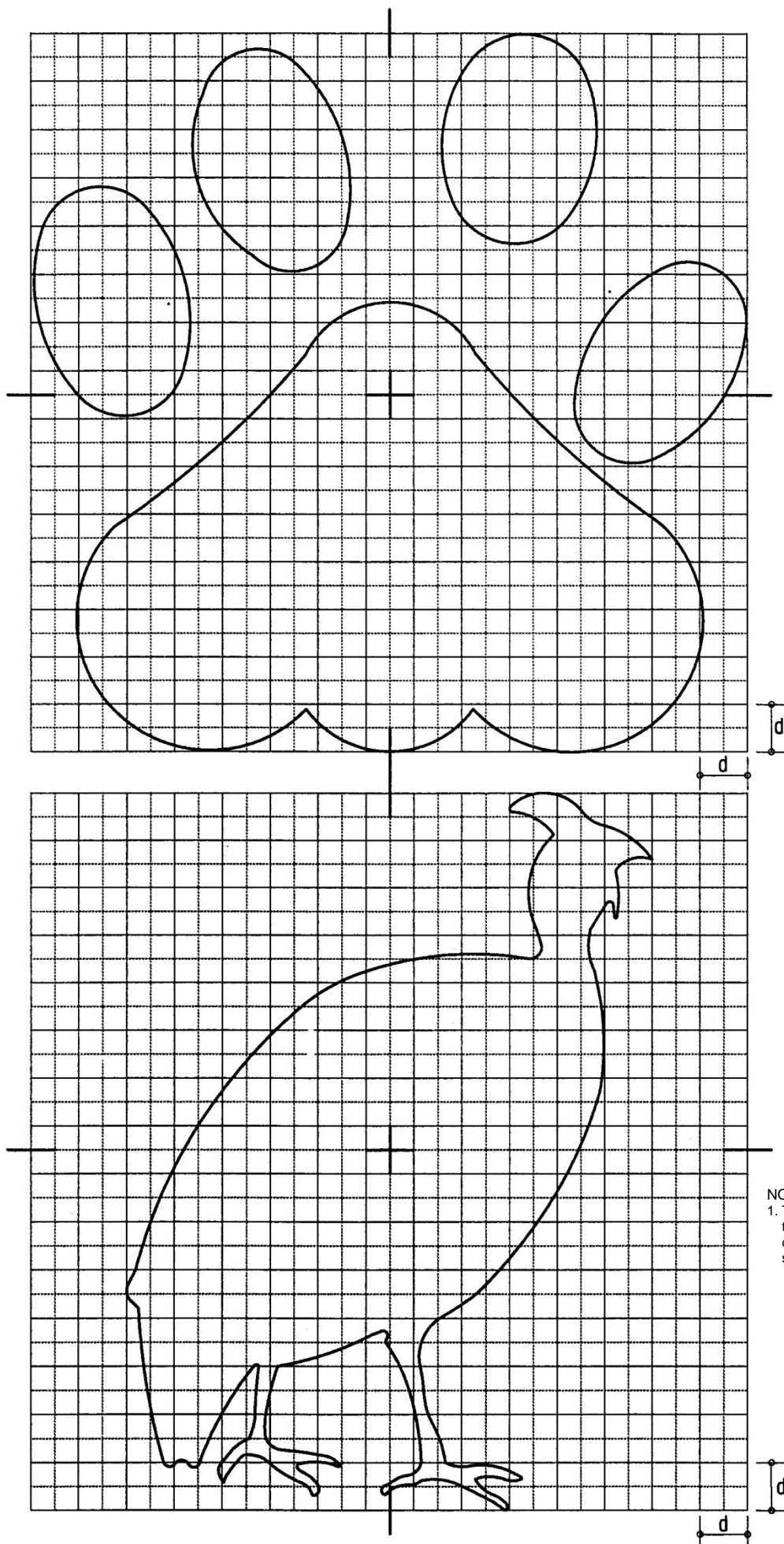
**GFS A5-8**

SPORTS STADIUM

H = 13d  
W = 25d

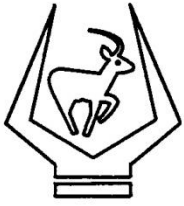


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**GFS A6**GENERIC -  
WILDLIFEH = 15d  
W = 15d**GFS A6-1**CONSERVANCY  
AREAH = 15d  
W = 11d**NOTES:**

1. This symbol should be turned to face in the direction of the arrow on the sign or stack.



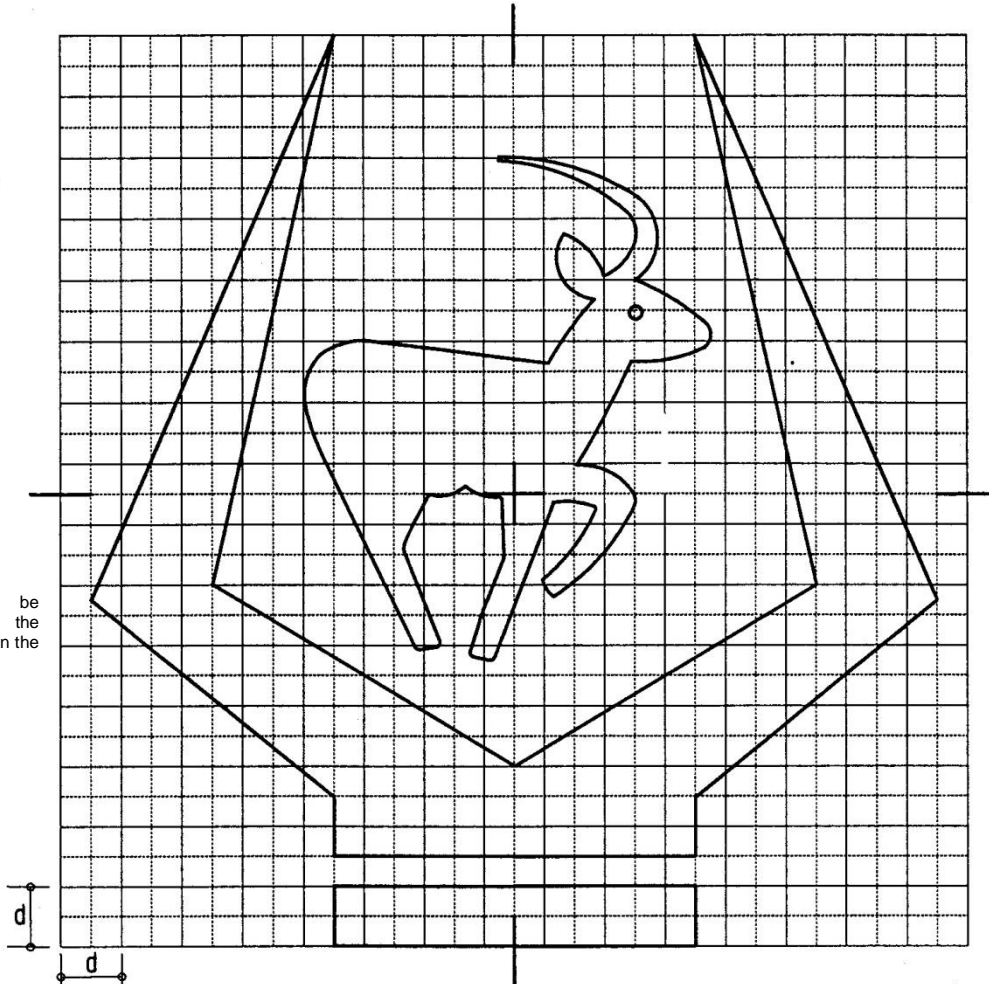
**GFS A6-2**

GAME  
RESERVE

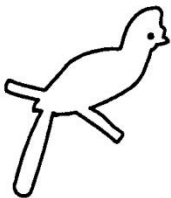
H = 15d  
W = 14d

**NOTES:**

1. This symbol should be turned to face in the direction of the arrow on the sign or stack.

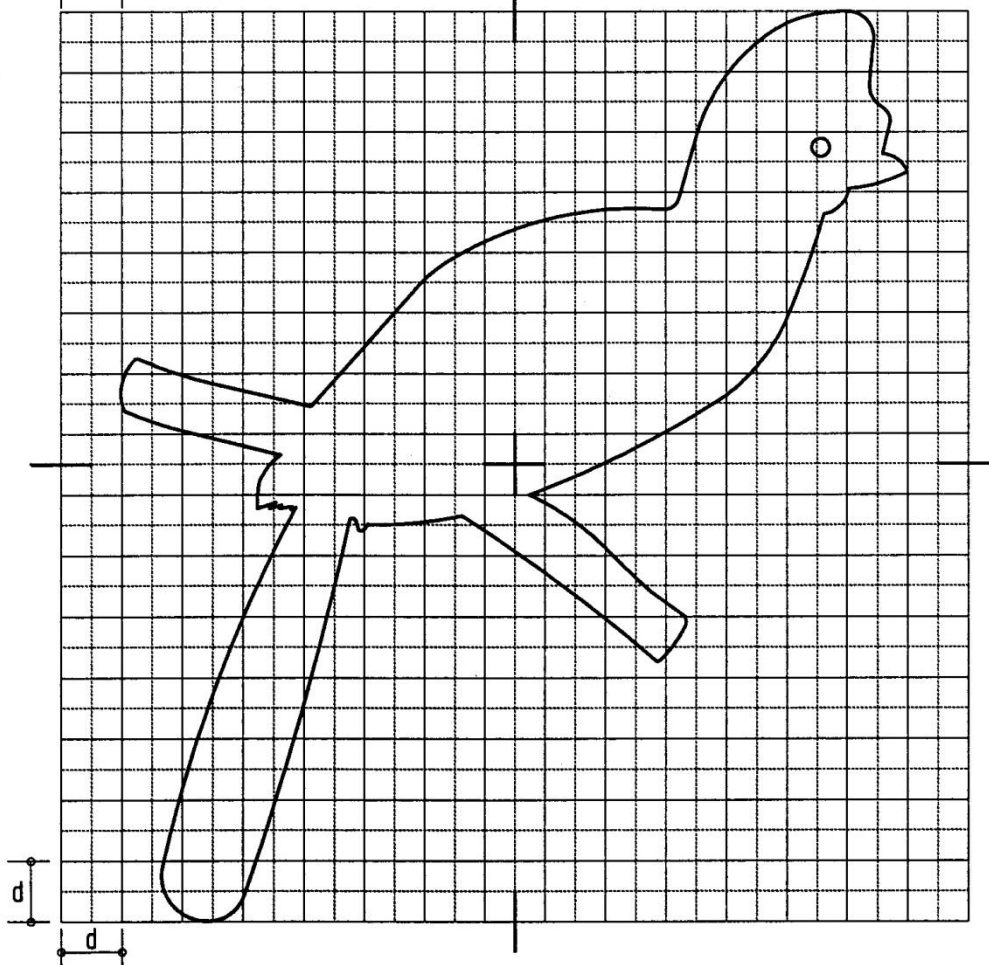


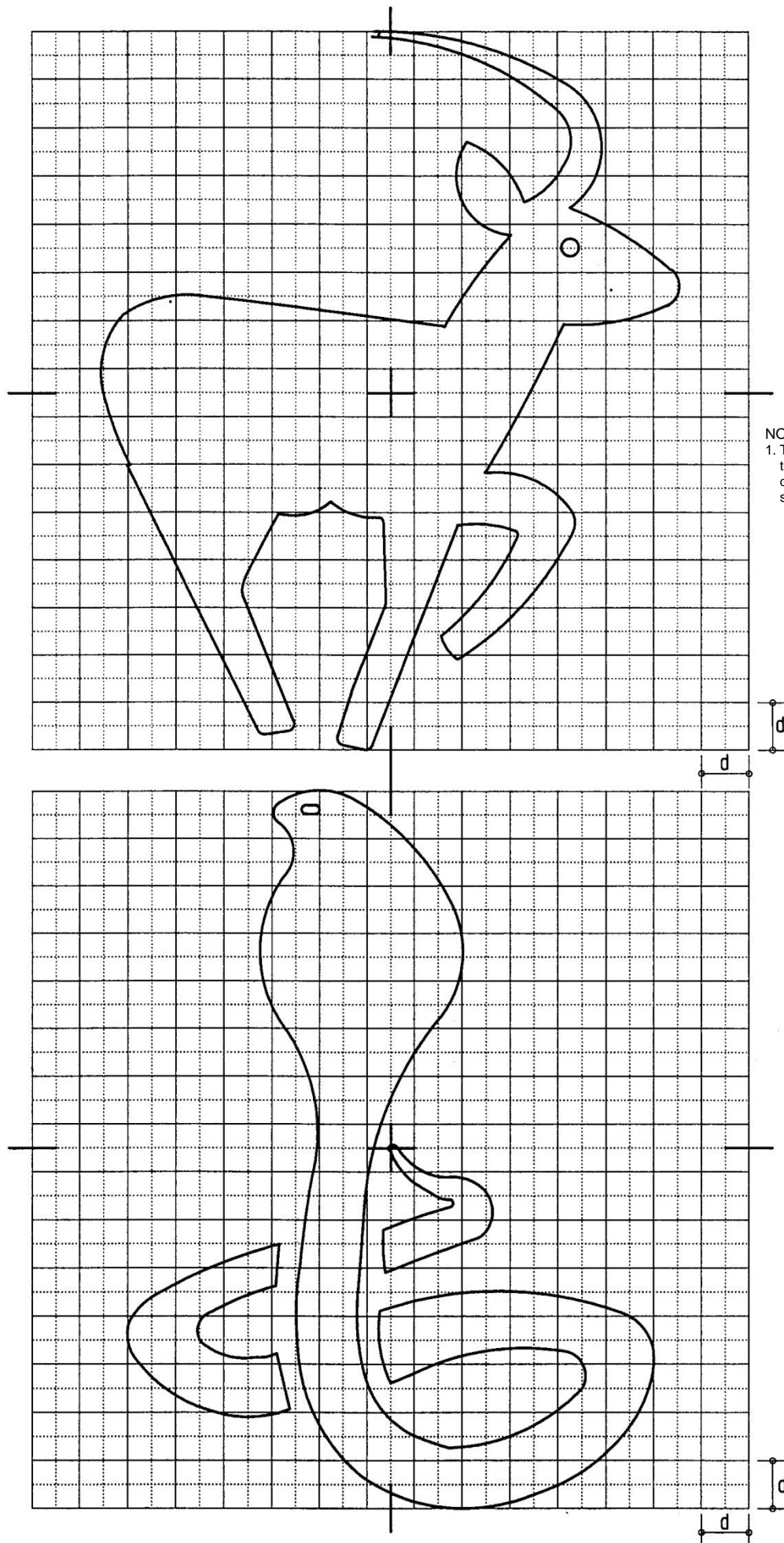
July 2017

**GFS A6-3**

BIRD PARK/  
SANCTUARY

H = 15d  
W = 13d



**GFS A6-4**

ZOO

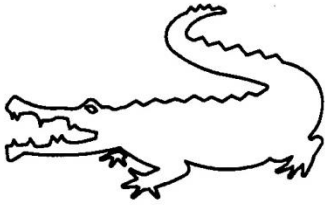
H = 15d  
W = 12d**NOTES:**

1. This symbol should be turned to face in the direction of the arrow on the sign or stack.

**GFS A6-5**SNAKE  
PARKH = 15d  
W = 11d

Rev

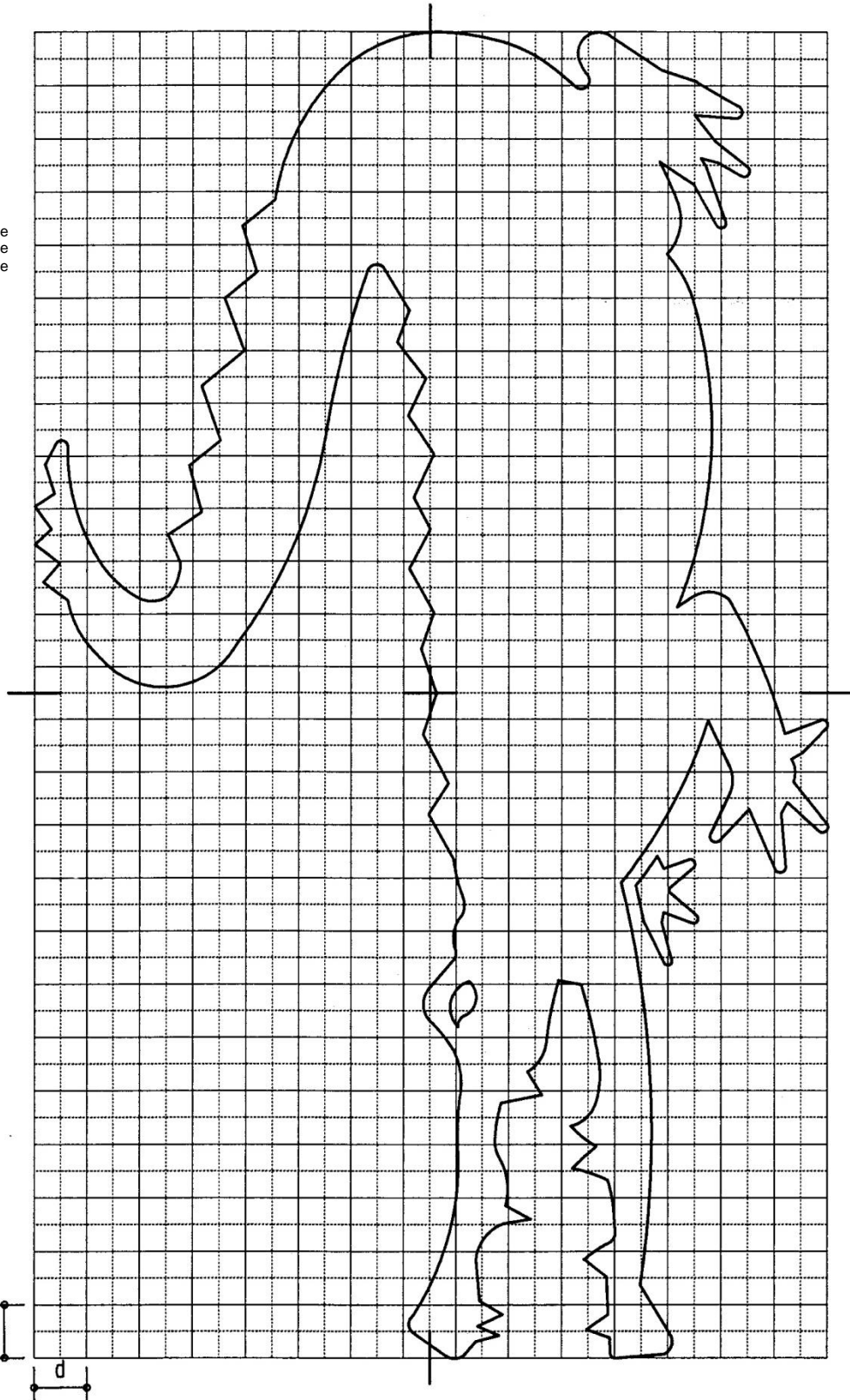


**GFS A6-6****CROCODILE  
PARK**

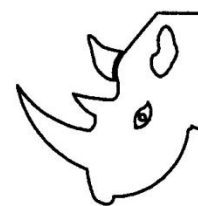
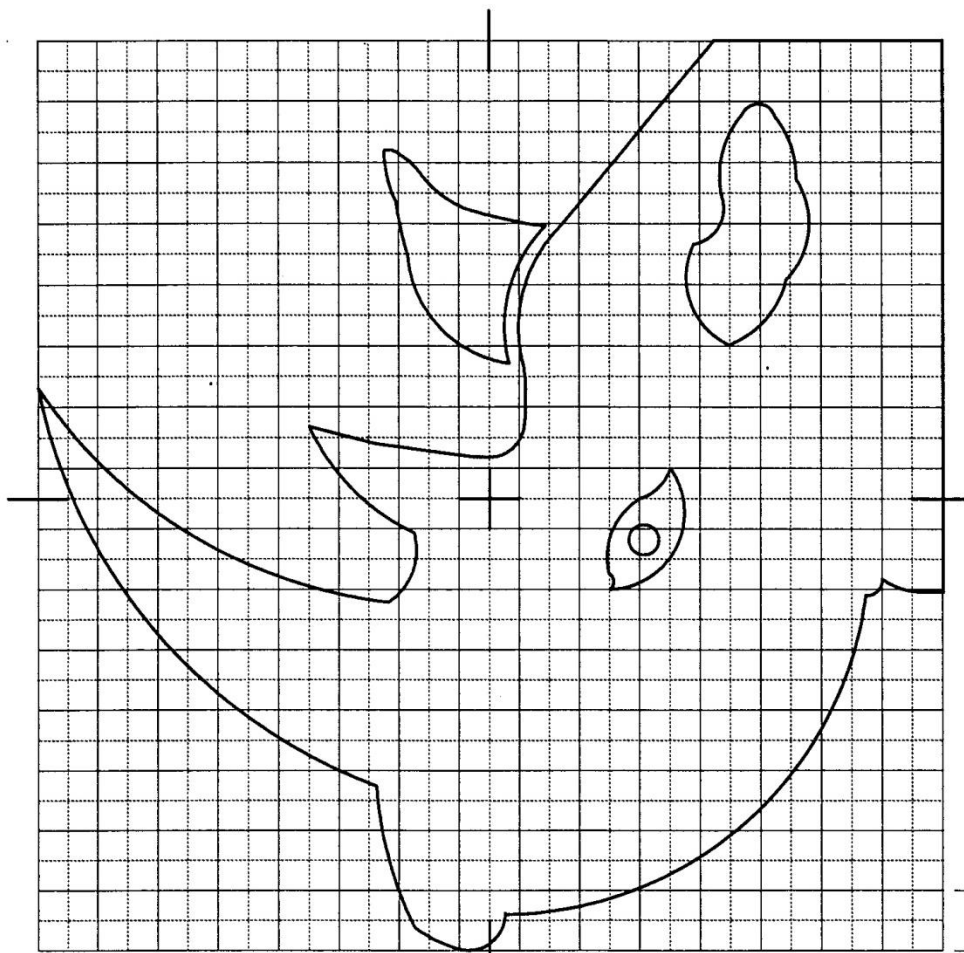
H = 15d  
W = 25d

**NOTES:**

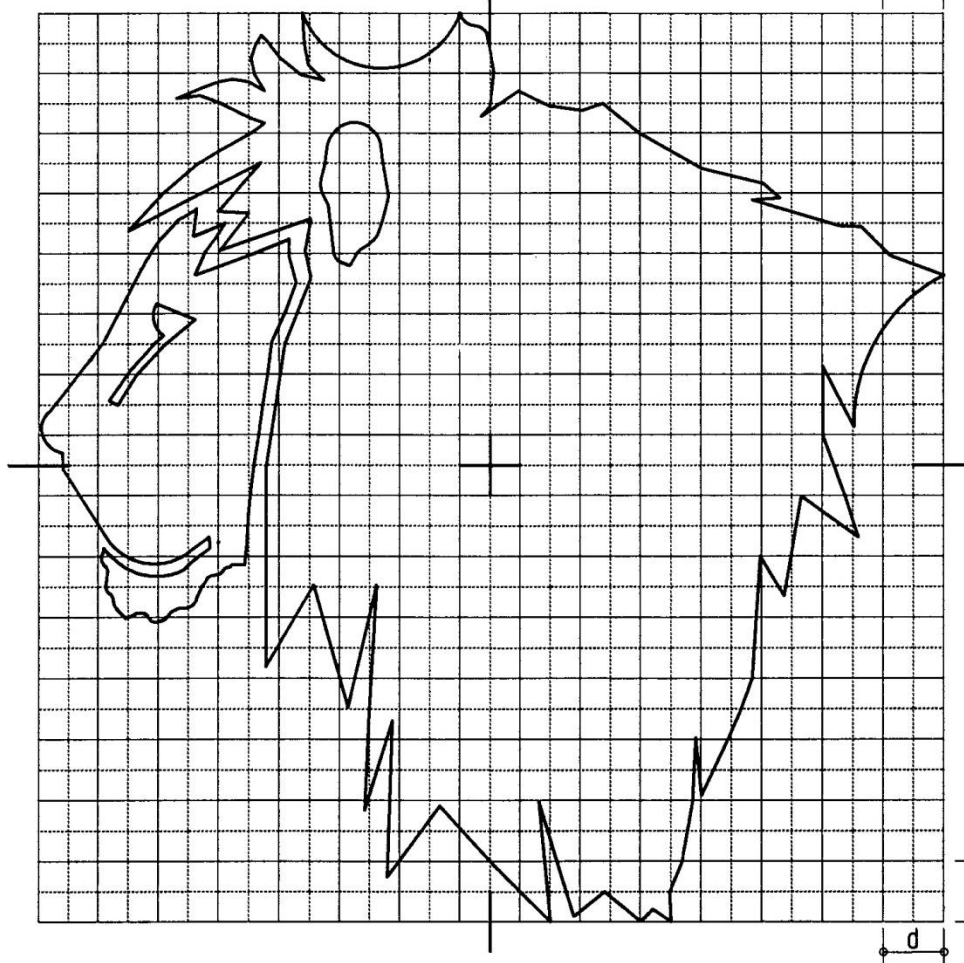
1. This symbol should be turned to face in the direction of the arrow on the sign or stack.



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**GFS A6-7****RHINO PARK**

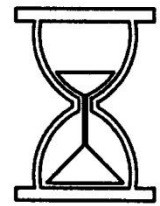
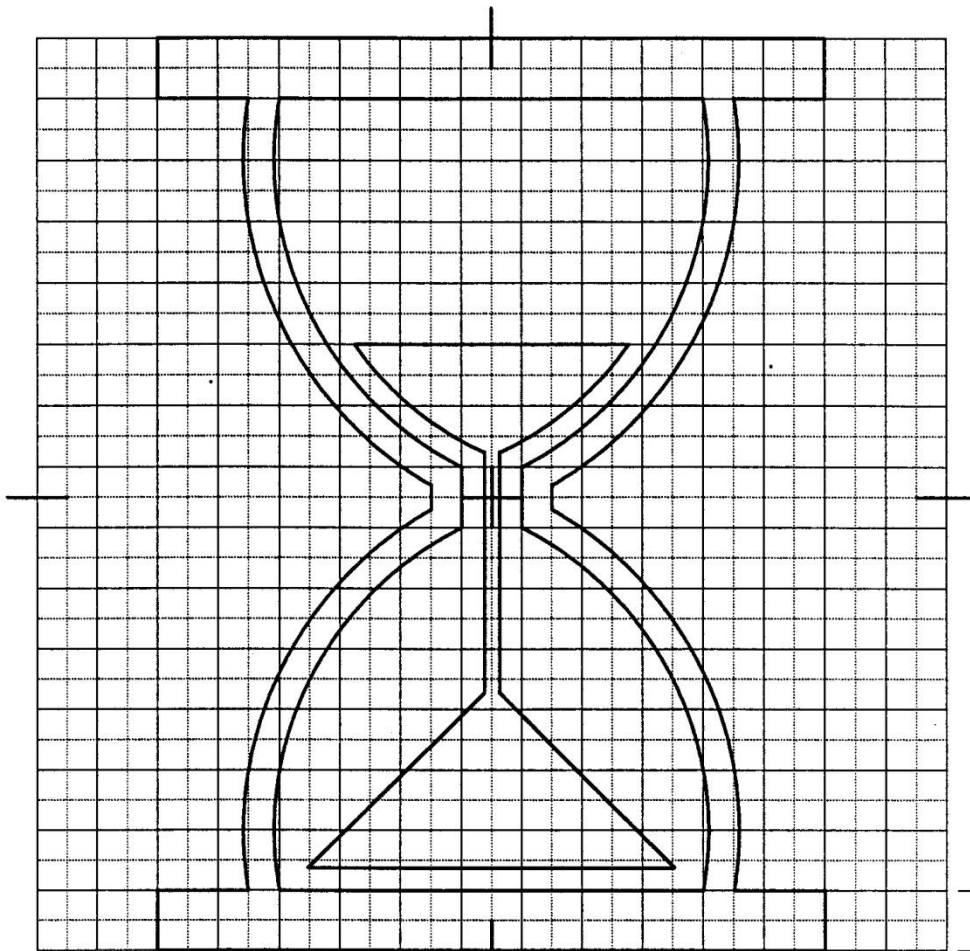
H = 15d  
W = 15d

**GFS A6-8****LION PARK**

H = 15d  
W = 15d



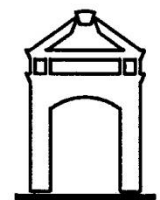
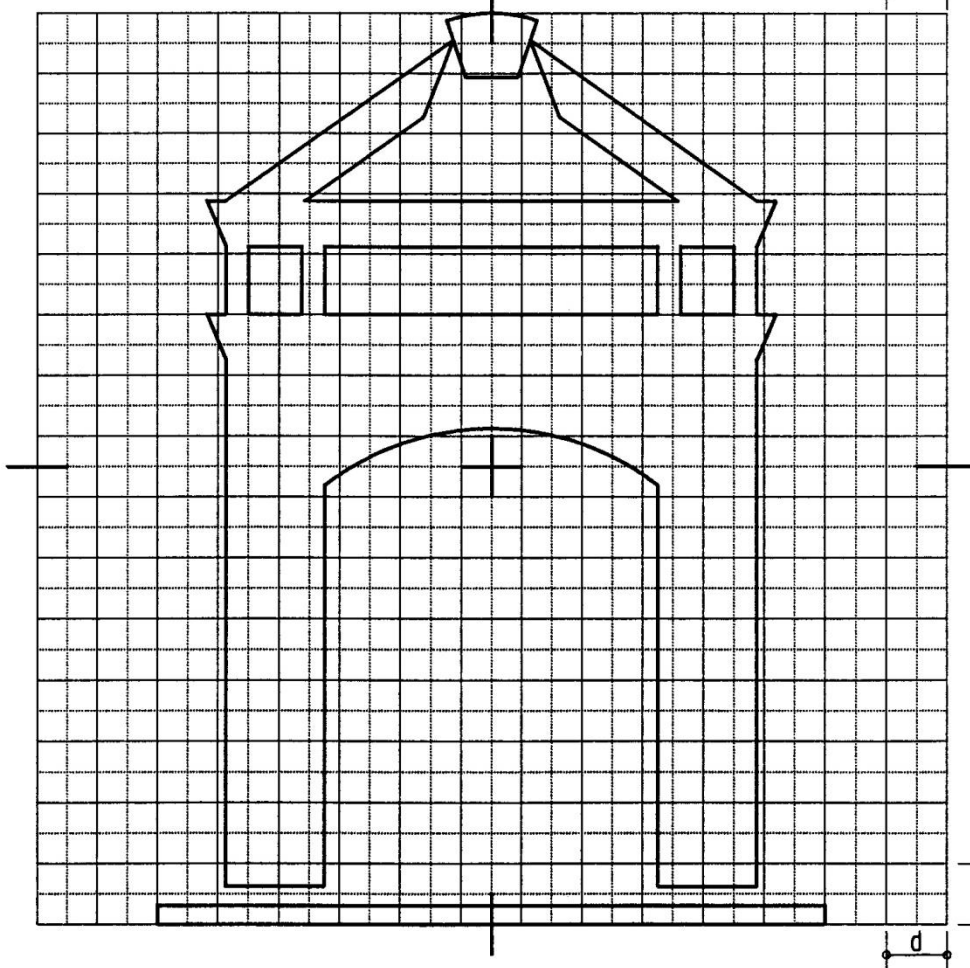
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**GFS A7**

GENERIC -  
HISTORICAL

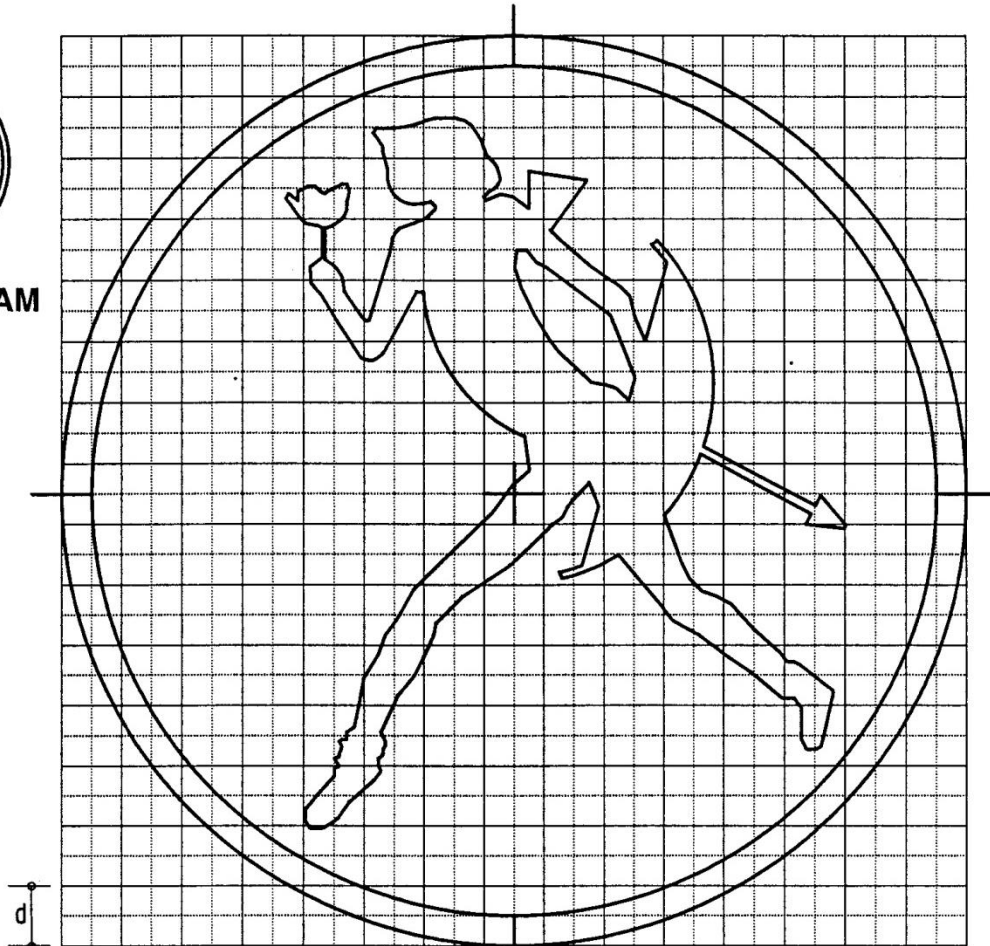
$H = 15d$   
 $W = 11d$



**GFS A7-1 RSA**

NATIONAL  
MONUMENT

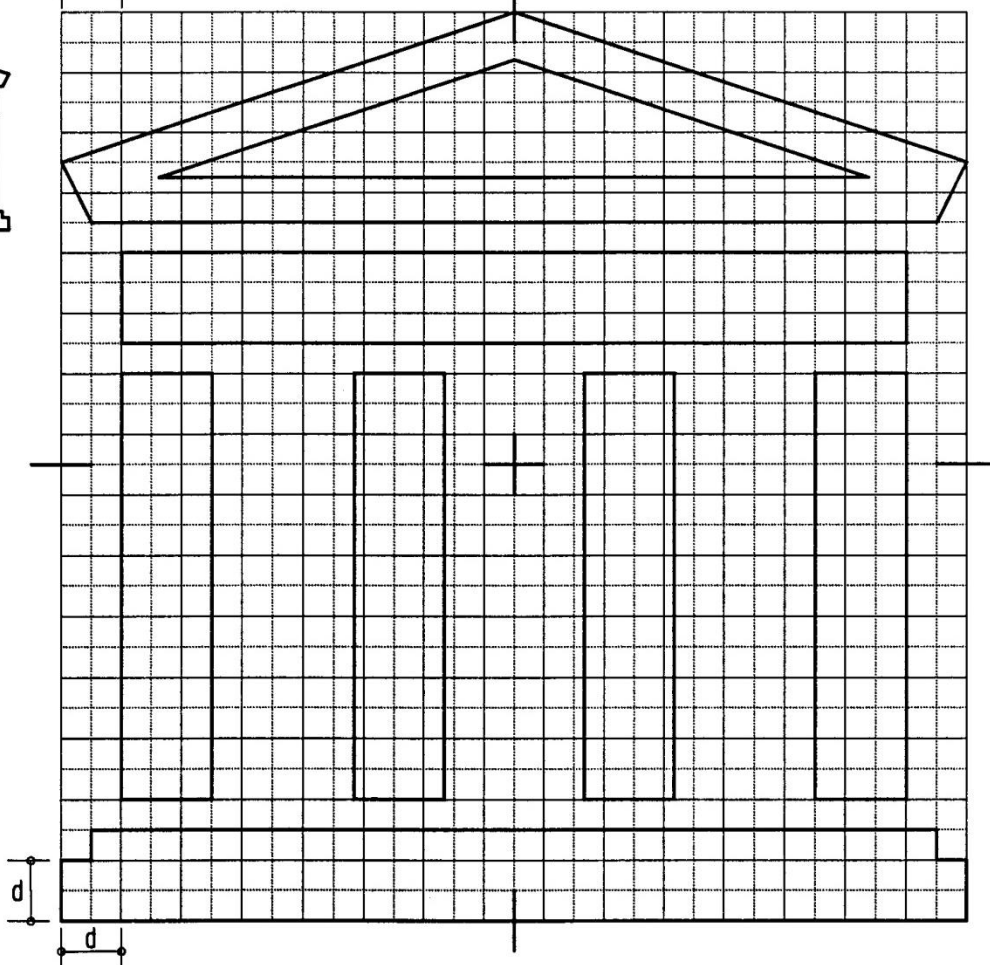
$H = 15d$   
 $W = 11d$

**GFS A7-1 NAM**NATIONAL  
MONUMENTH = 15d  
W = 15d

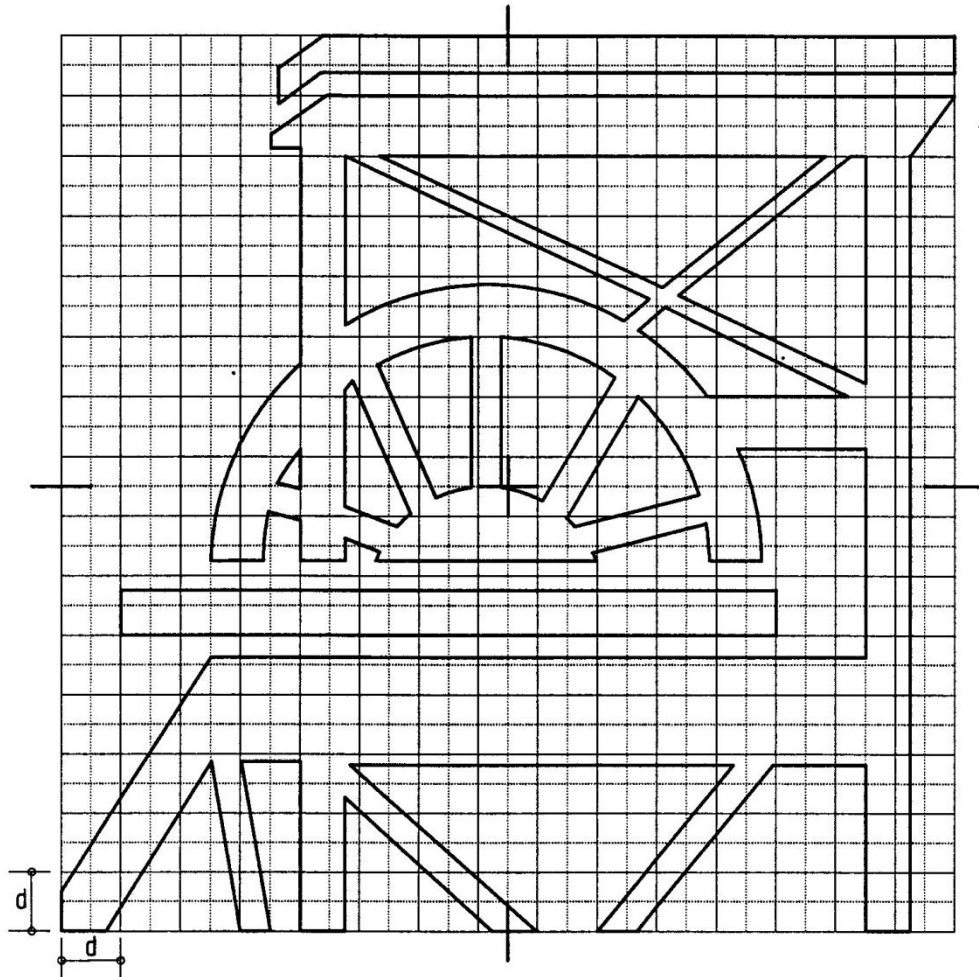
July 2017

**GFS A7-2**

MUSEUM

H = 15d  
W = 15d





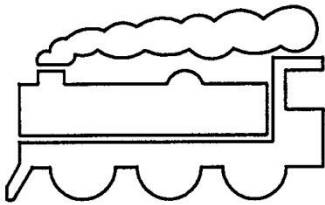
**GFS A7-3**

HISTORIC  
MINE

H = 15d  
W = 15d

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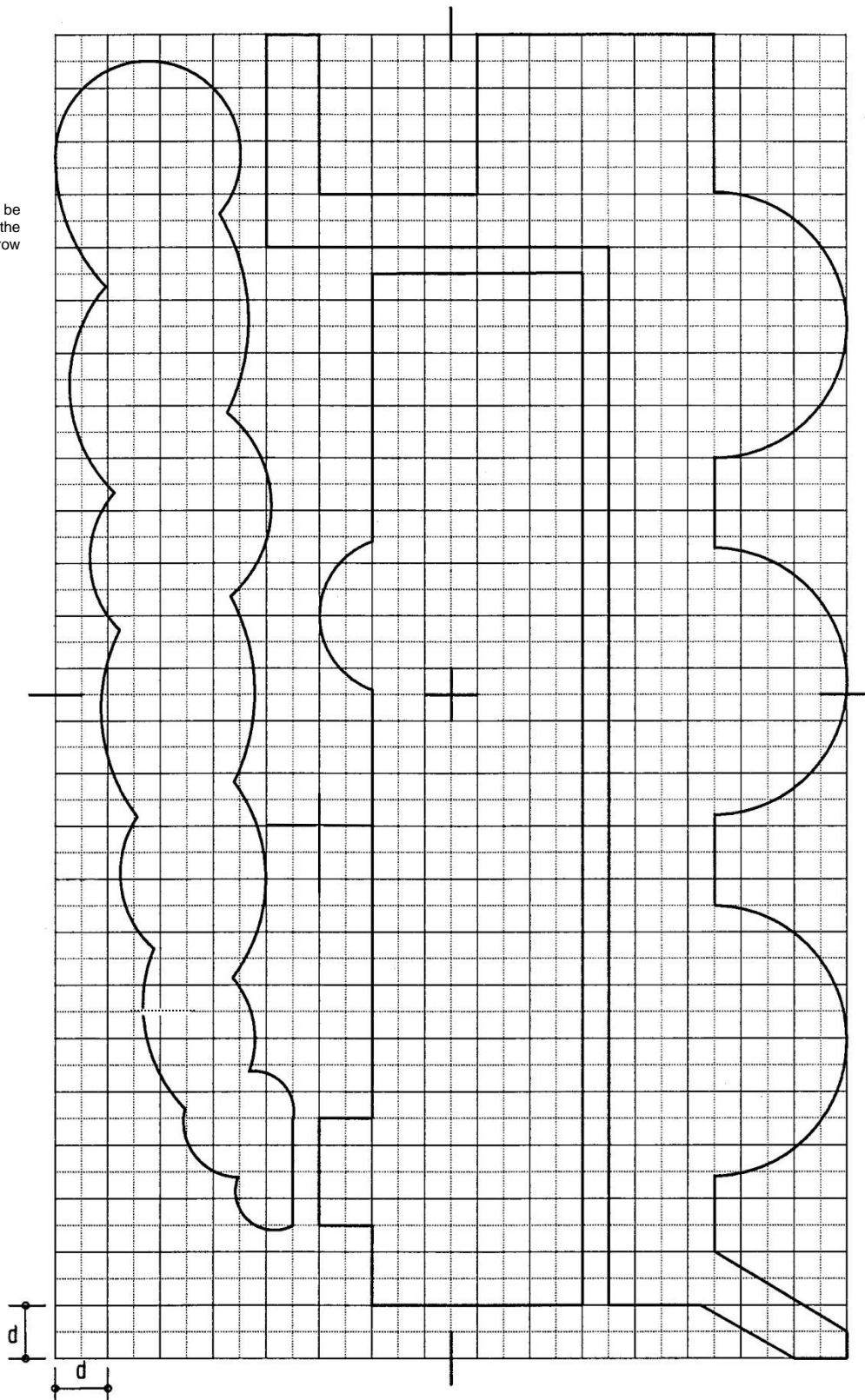
**GFS A7-4**

HISTORIC  
RAILWAY  
STATION

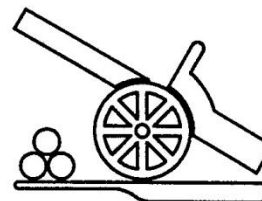
$H = 15d$   
 $W = 25d$

**NOTES:**

1. This symbol should be turned to face in the direction of the arrow on the sign or stack.



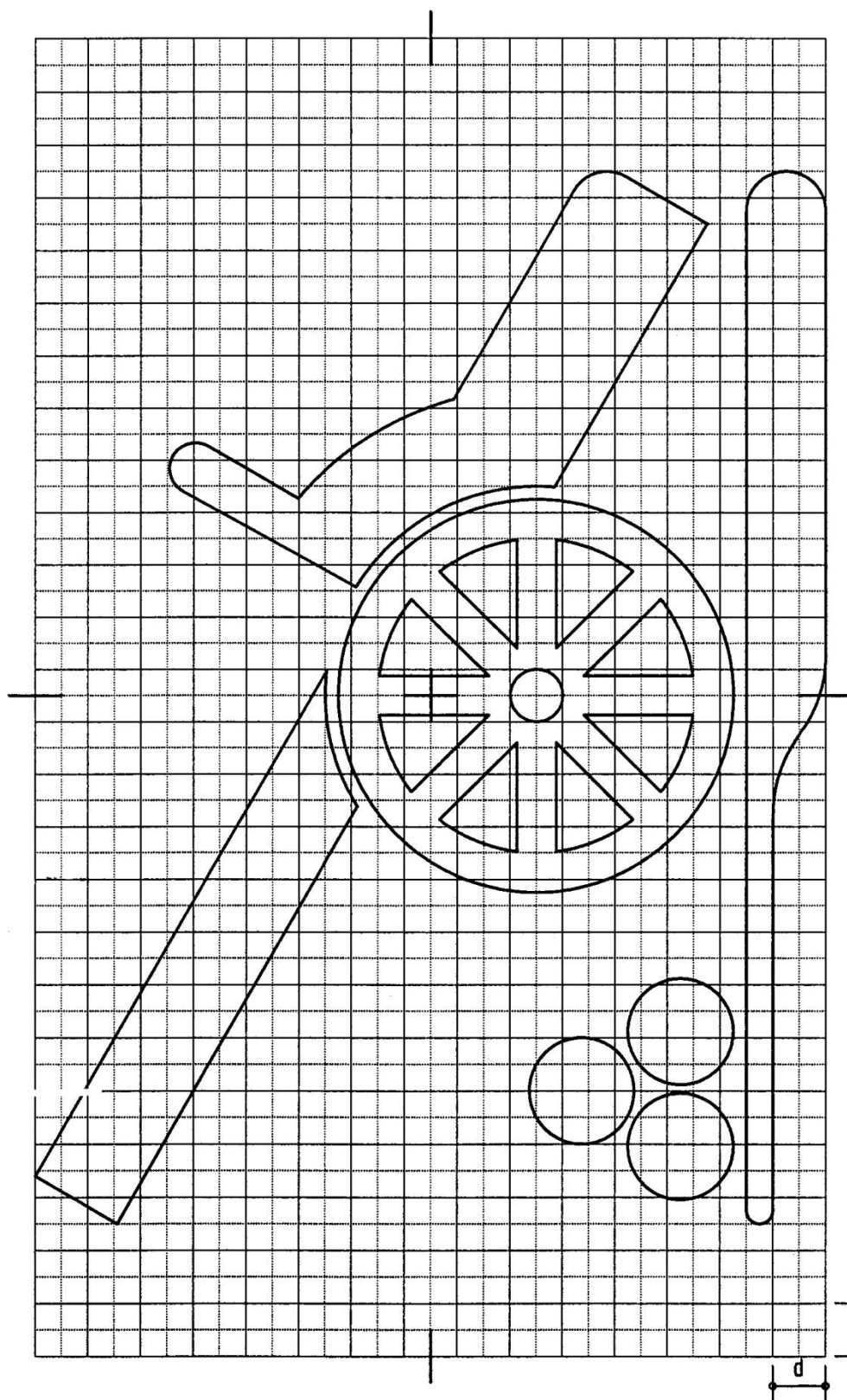
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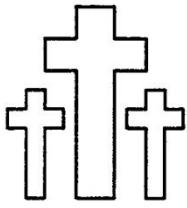
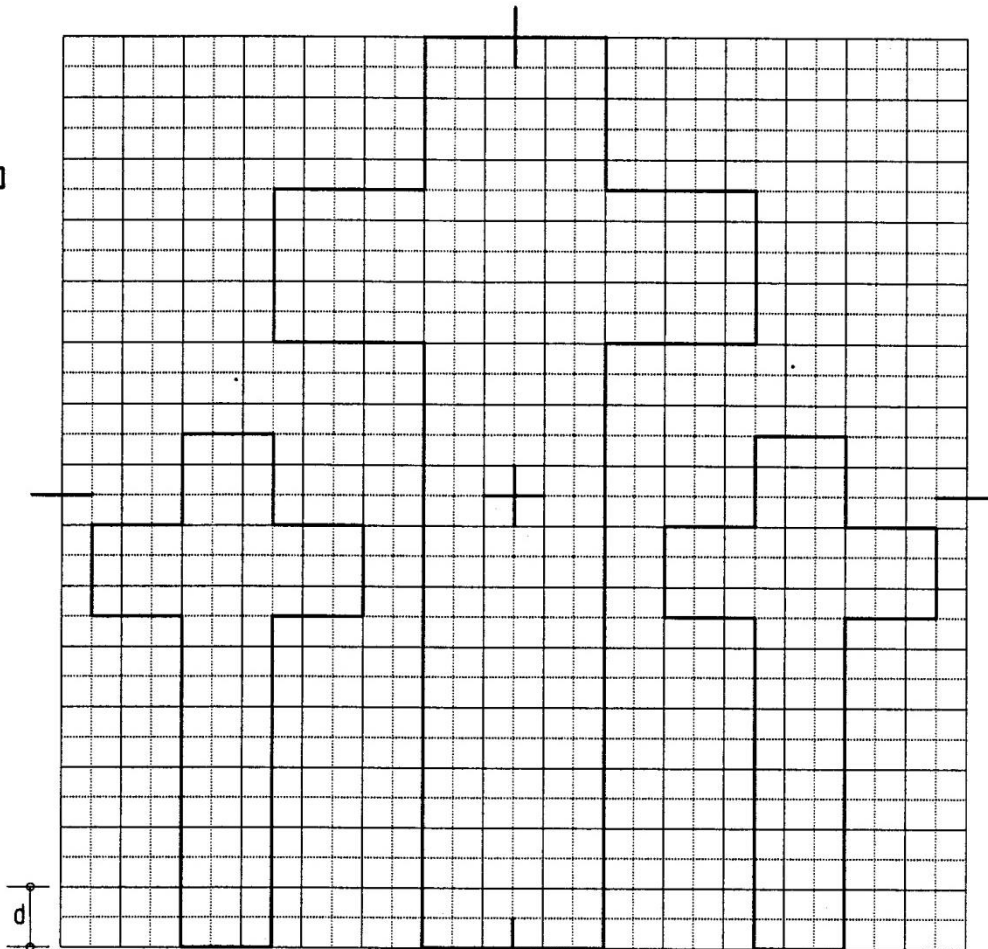
**GFS A7-5**

HISTORIC  
BATTLEFIELD

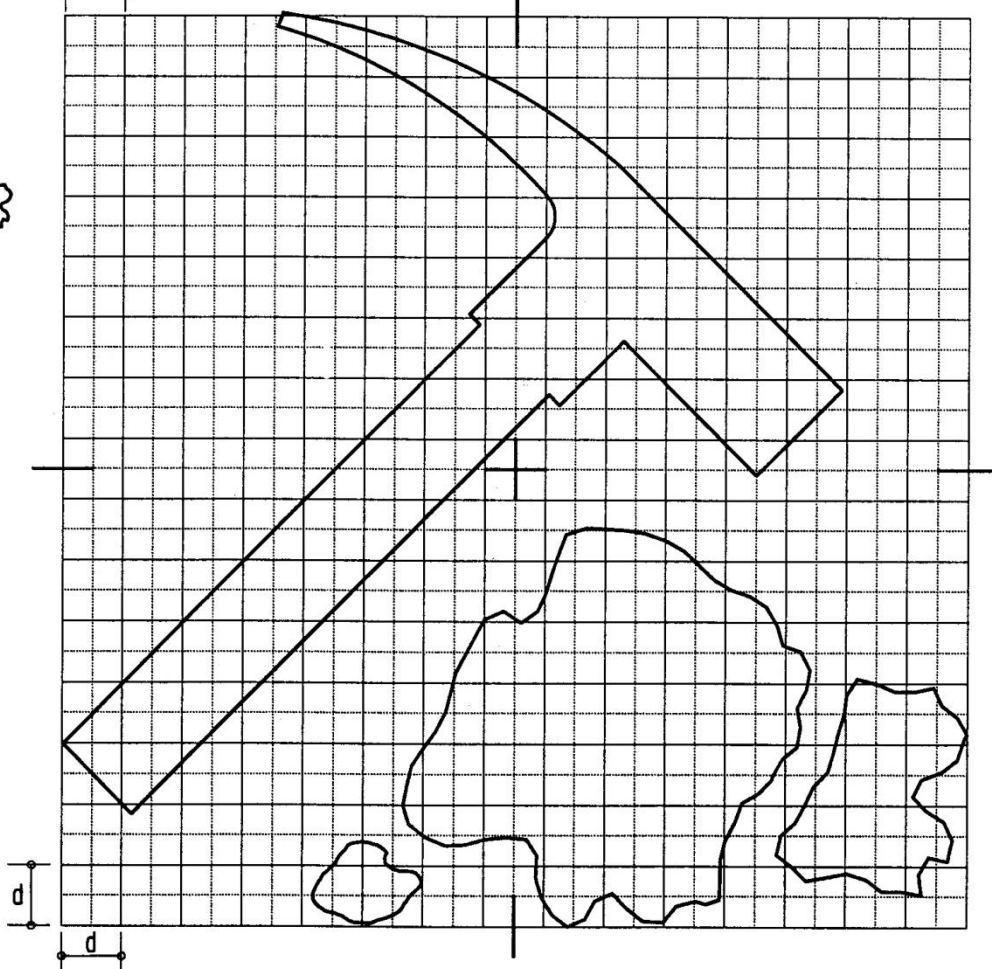
H = 15d  
W = 20d

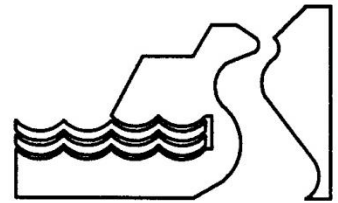




**GFS A7-6**HISTORIC  
CEMETRYH = 15d  
W = 14d

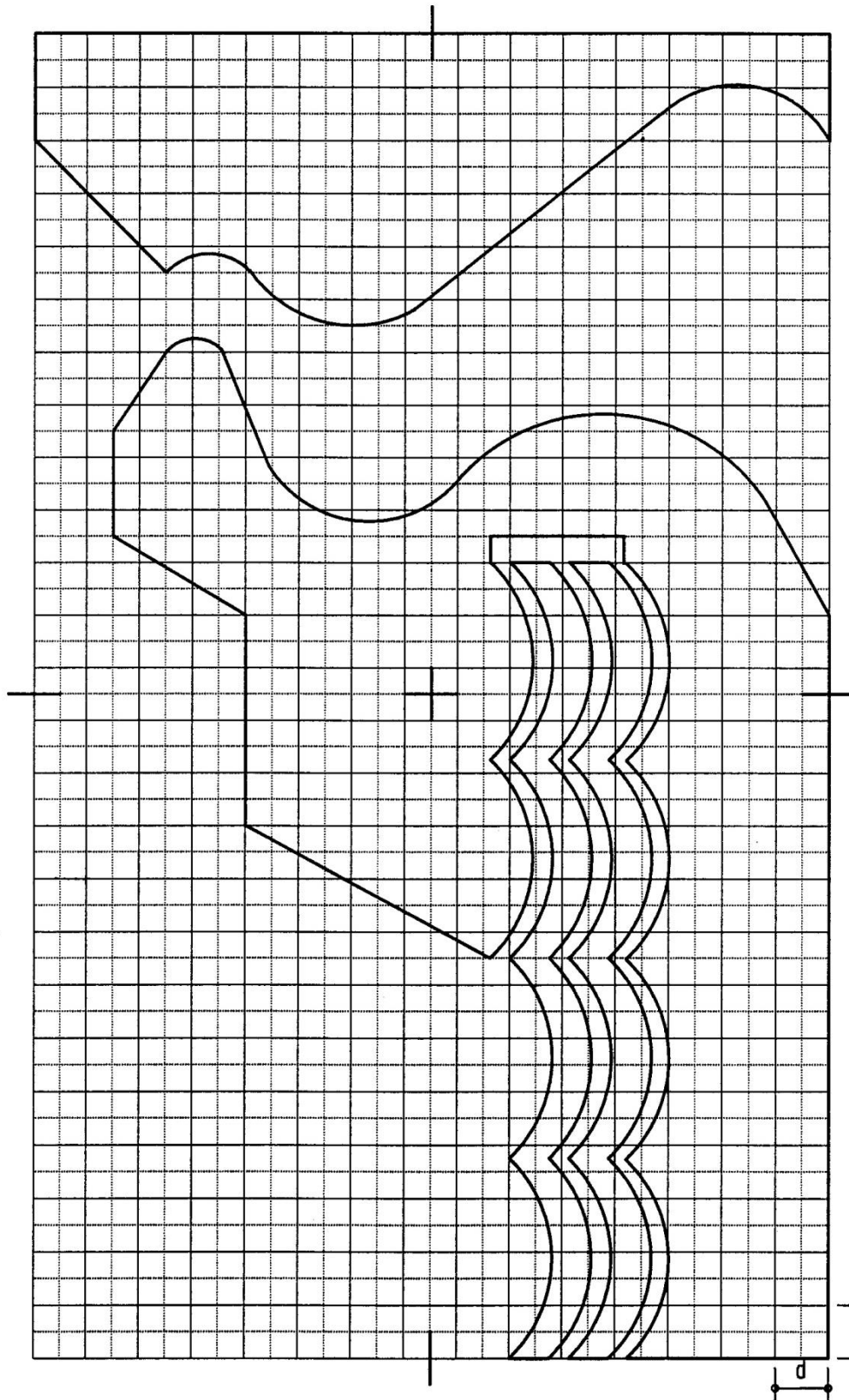
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**GFS A7-7**GEOLOGICAL  
SITEH = 15d  
W = 15d



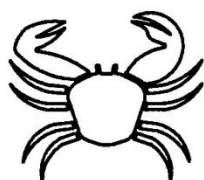
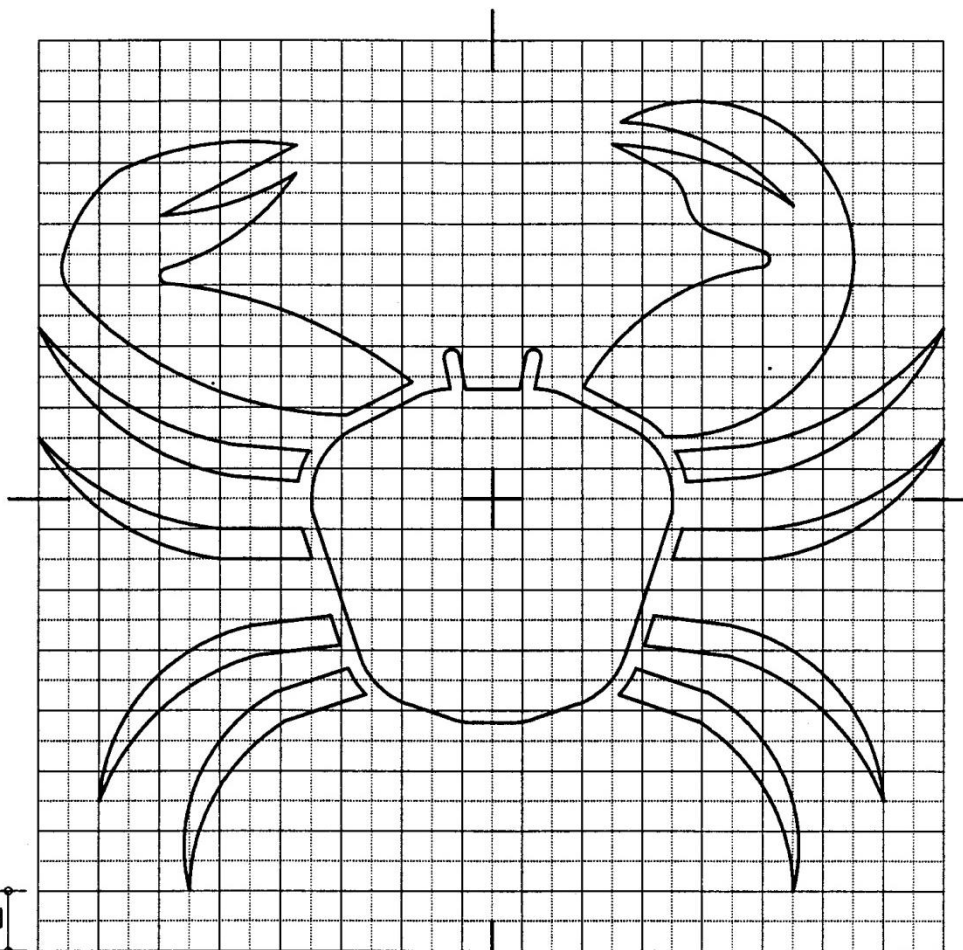
**GFS A8**

GENERIC -  
COASTAL

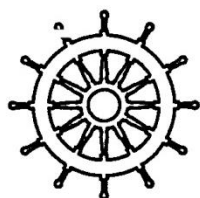
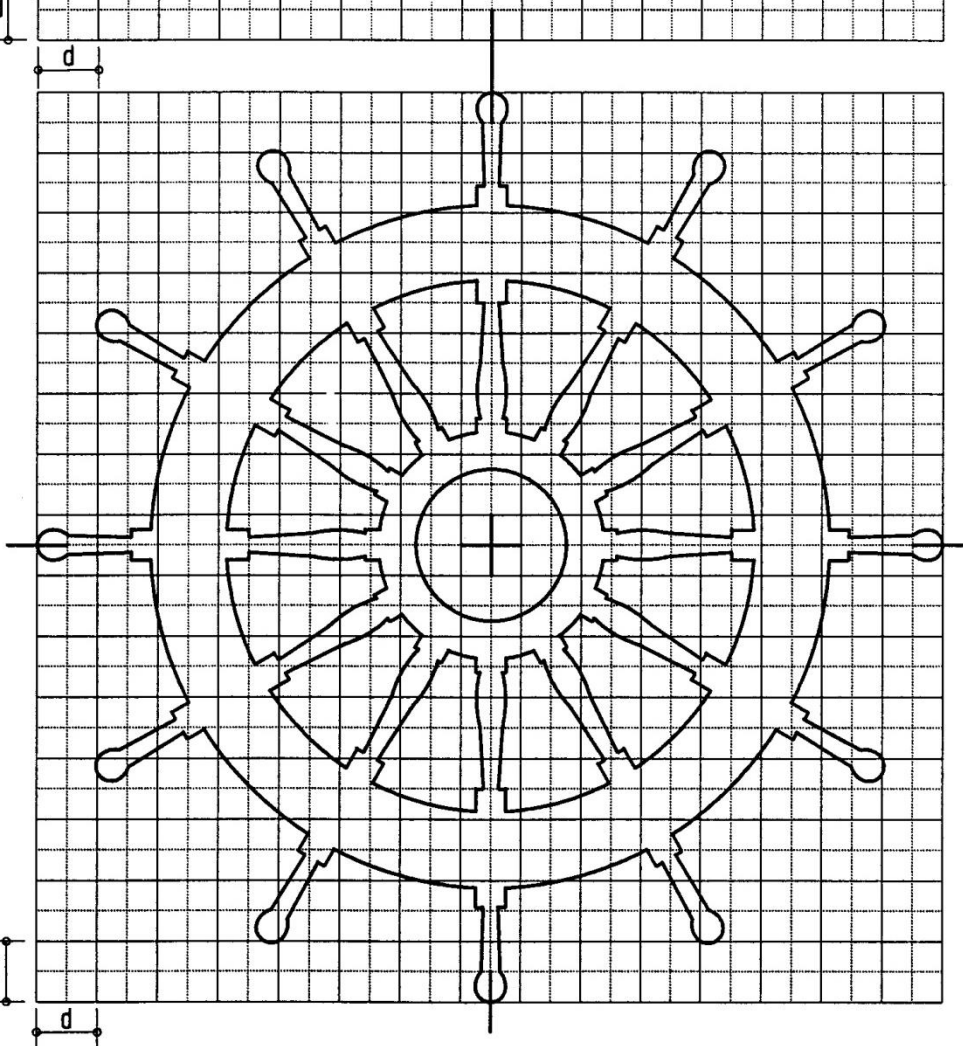
$$\begin{aligned} H &= 15d \\ W &= 25d \end{aligned}$$


Rev



**GFS A8-1**MARINE  
RESERVEH = 13d  
W = 15d

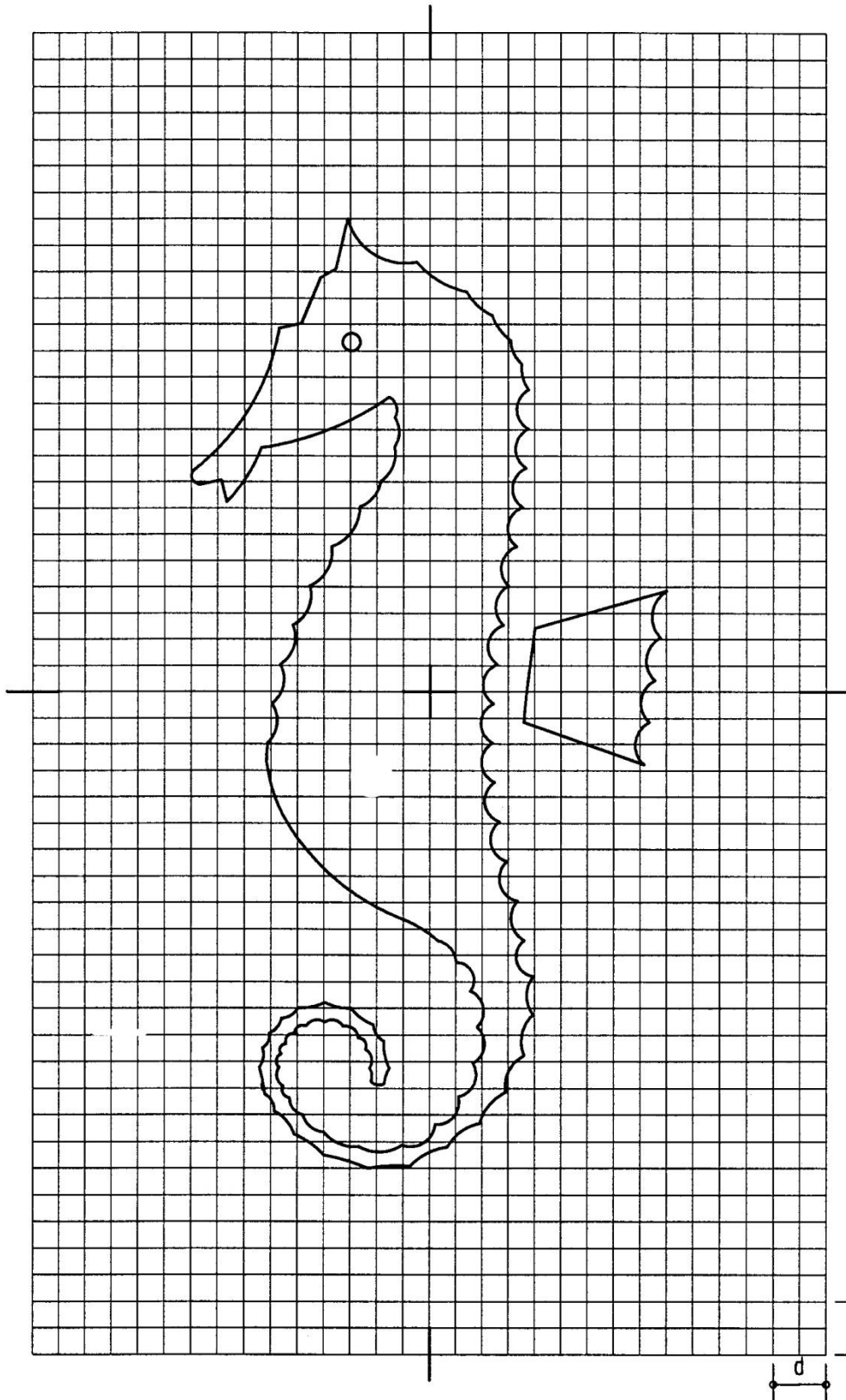
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**GFS A8-2**MARITIME  
MUSEUMH = 15d  
W = 15d

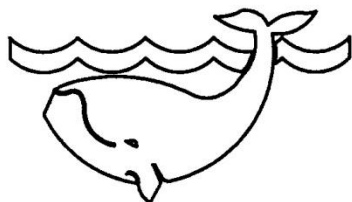


**GFS A8-3**

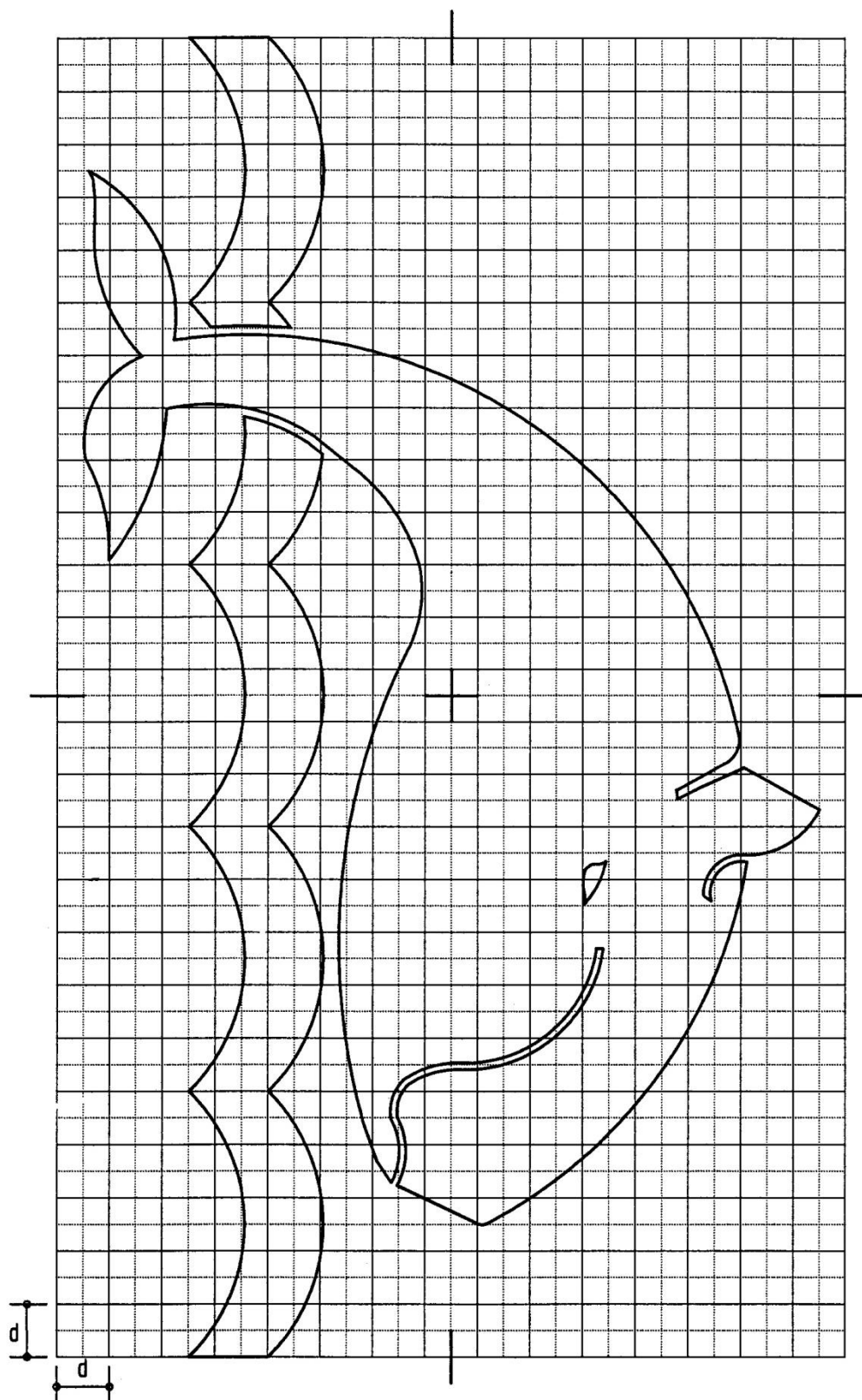
AQUARIUM

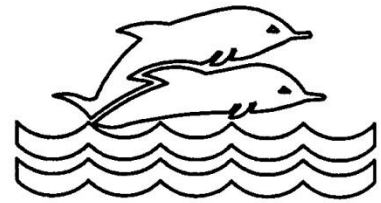
$$\begin{aligned} H &= 18d \\ W &= 9d \end{aligned}$$




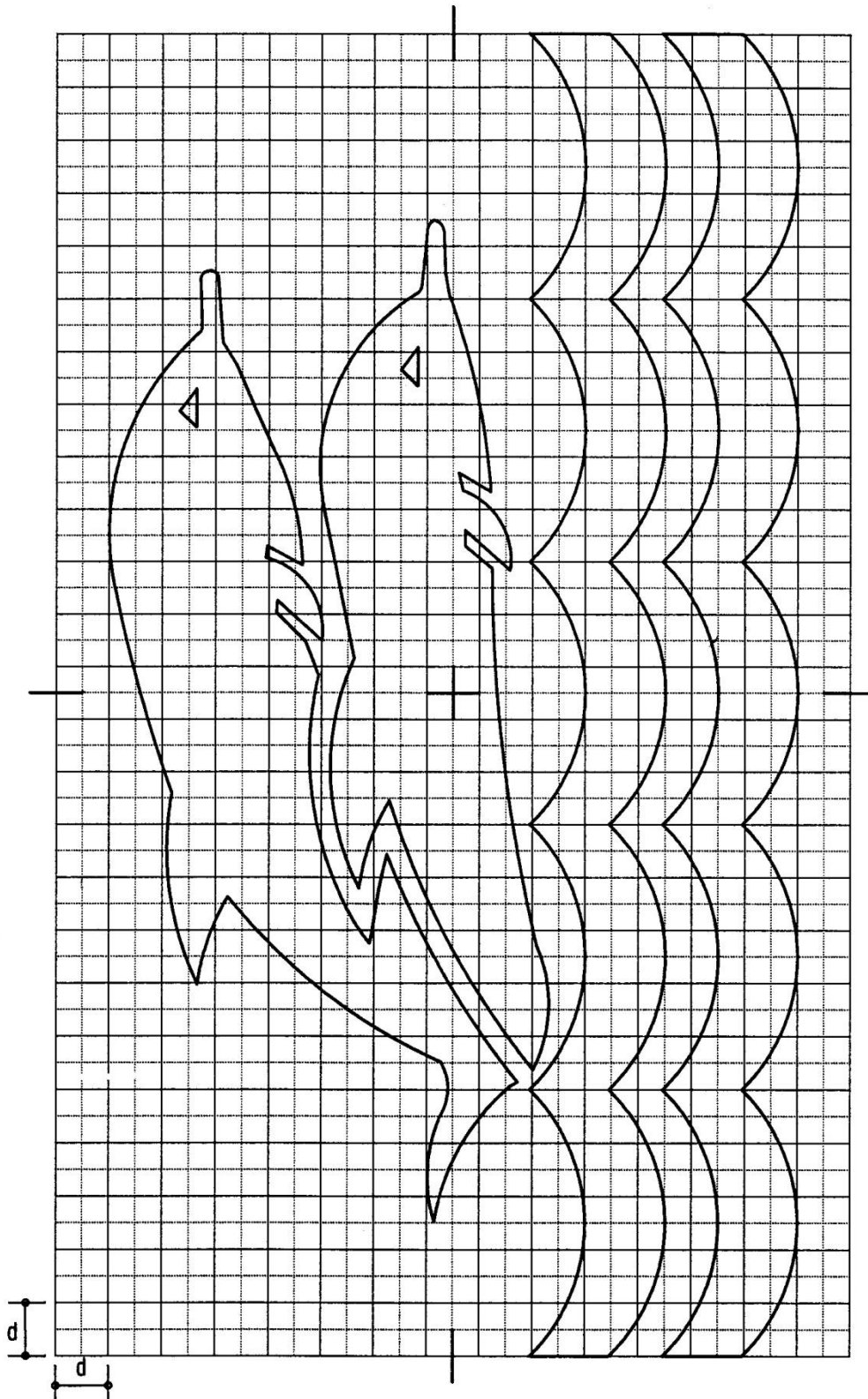
**GFS A8-4****WHALES**

H = 14d  
W = 25d

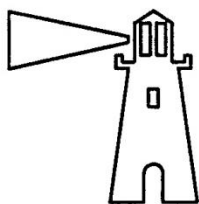


**GFS A8-5**

DOLPHINS

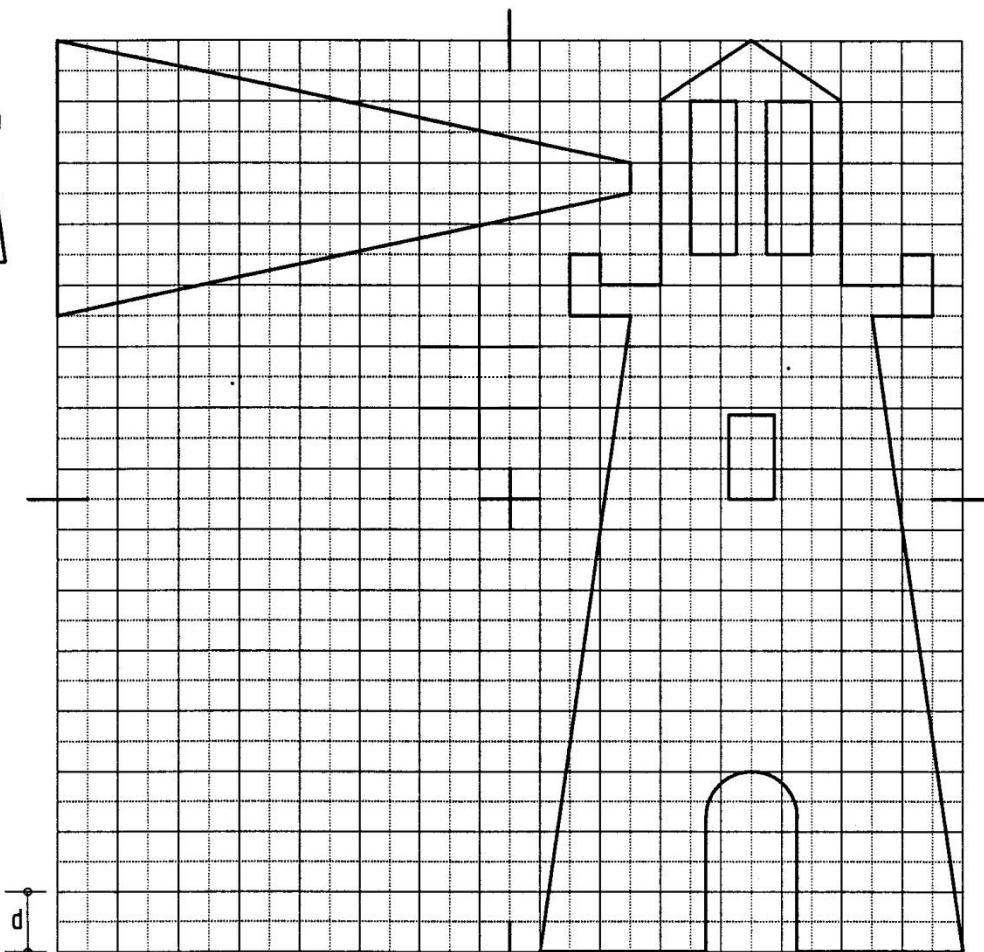
 $H = 13d$   
 $W = 25d$ 



**GFS A8-6**

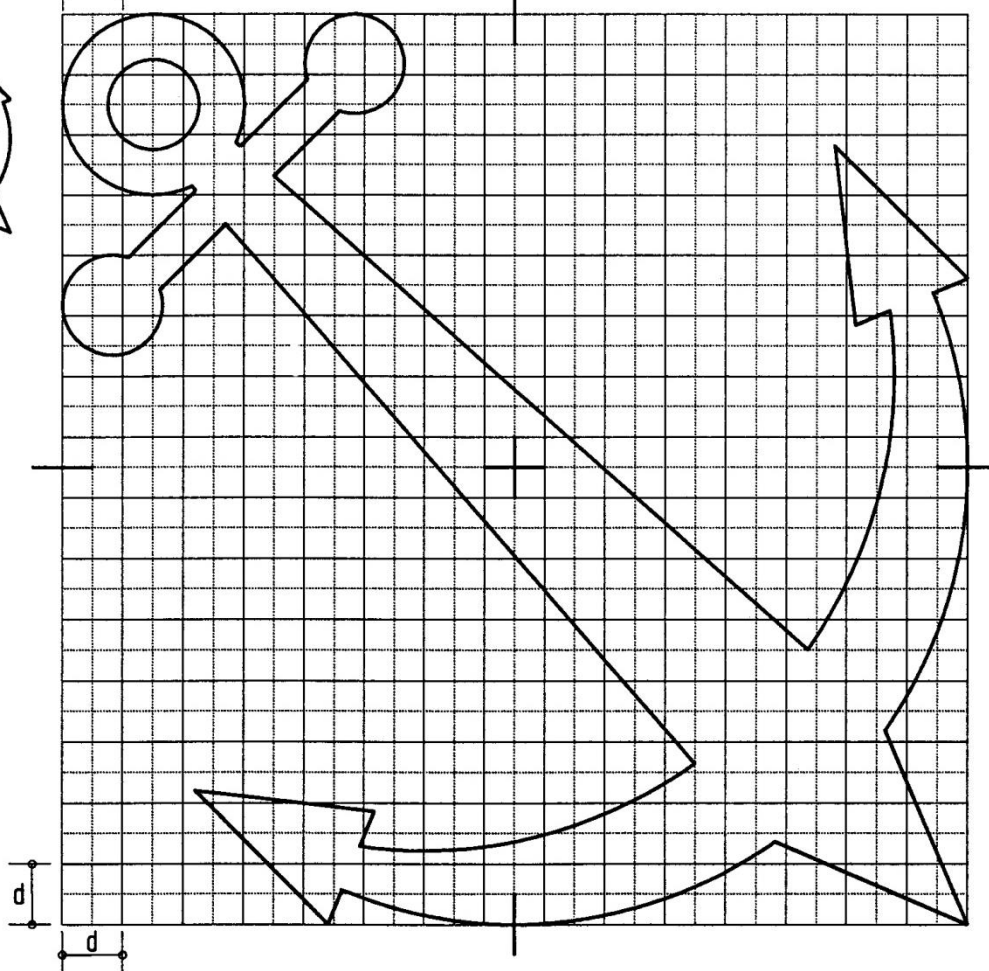
LIGHTHOUSE

$H = 15d$   
 $W = 15d$

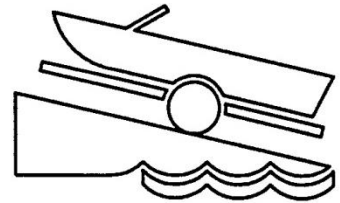
**GFS A8-7**

DOCKYARD

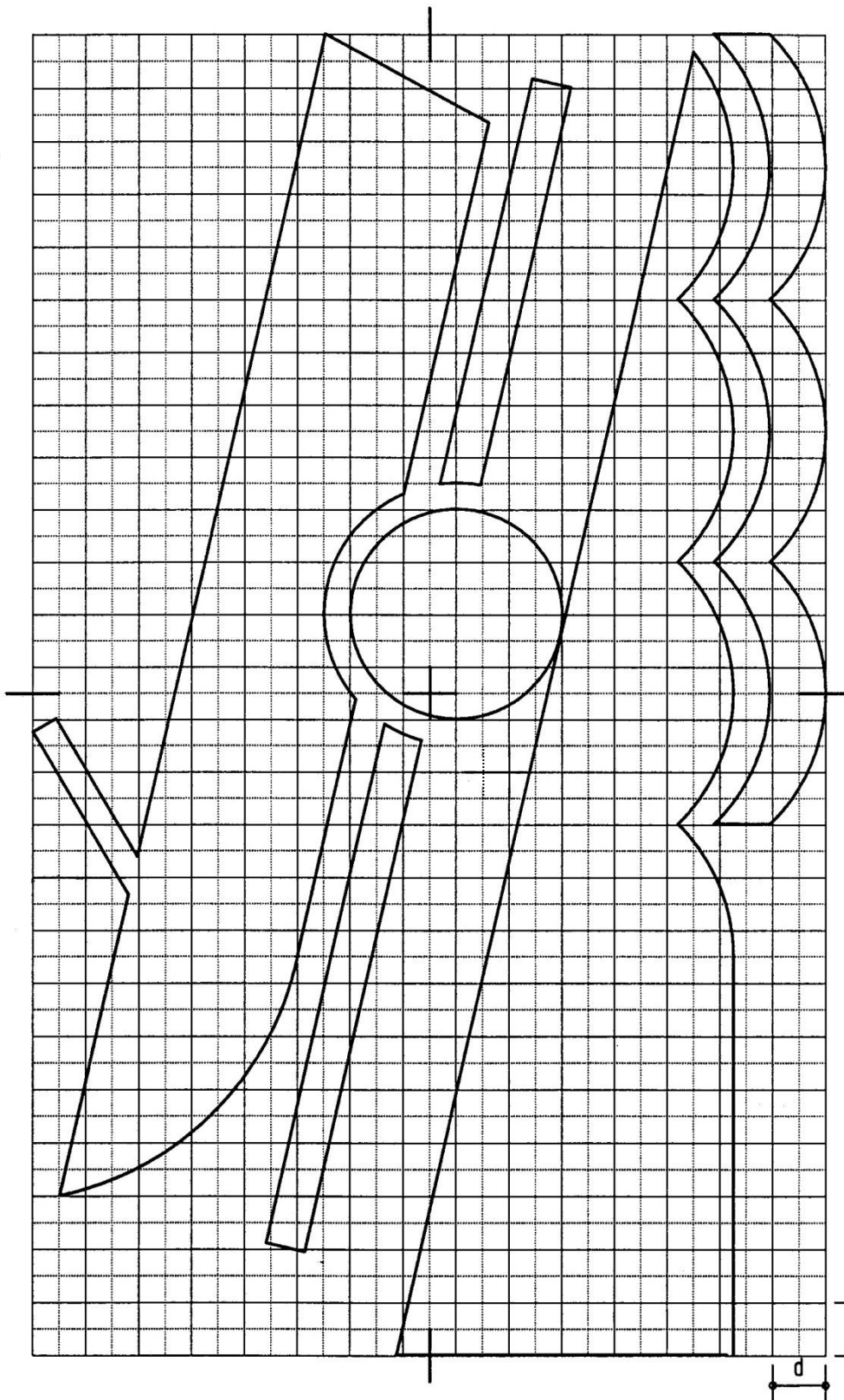
$H = 15d$   
 $W = 15d$



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**GFS A8-8**

BOAT LAUNCH

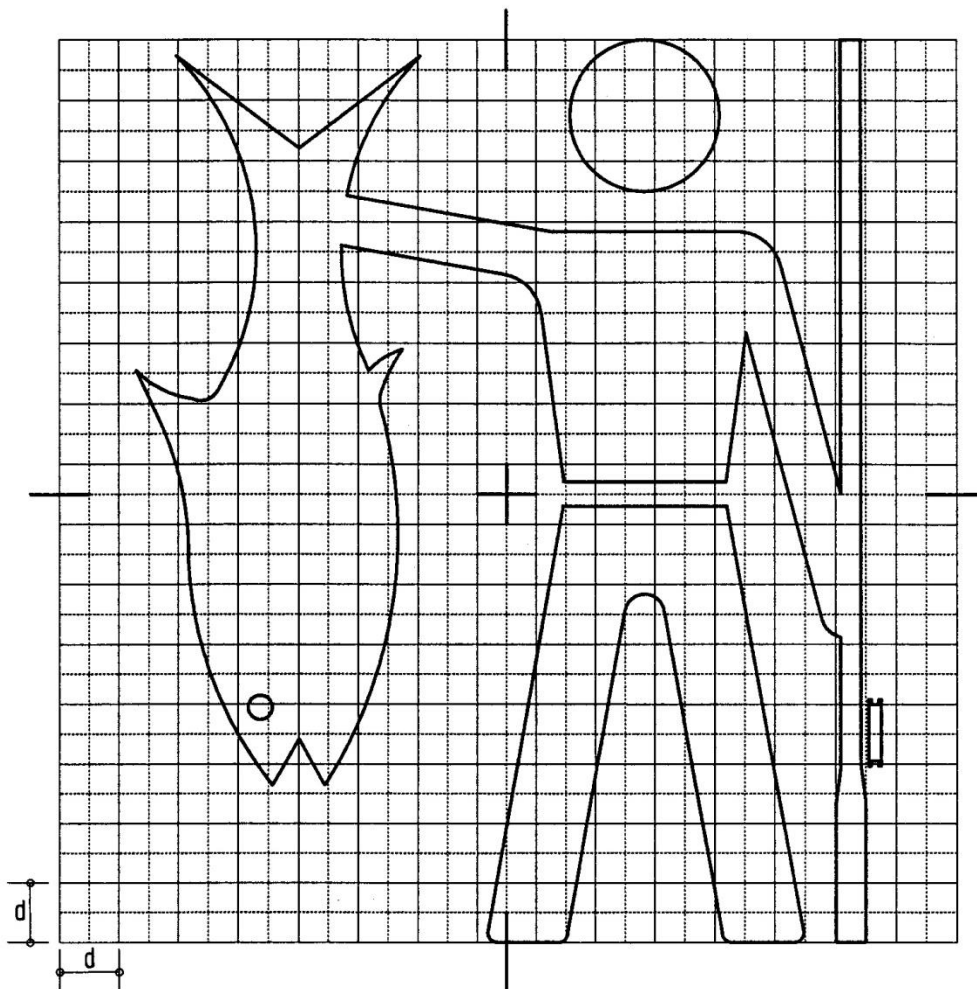
 $H = 15d$   
 $W = 25d$ 

**GFS A8-9**

FISHING

H = 15d

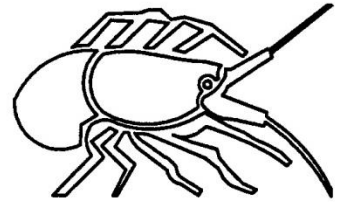
W = 12.5d



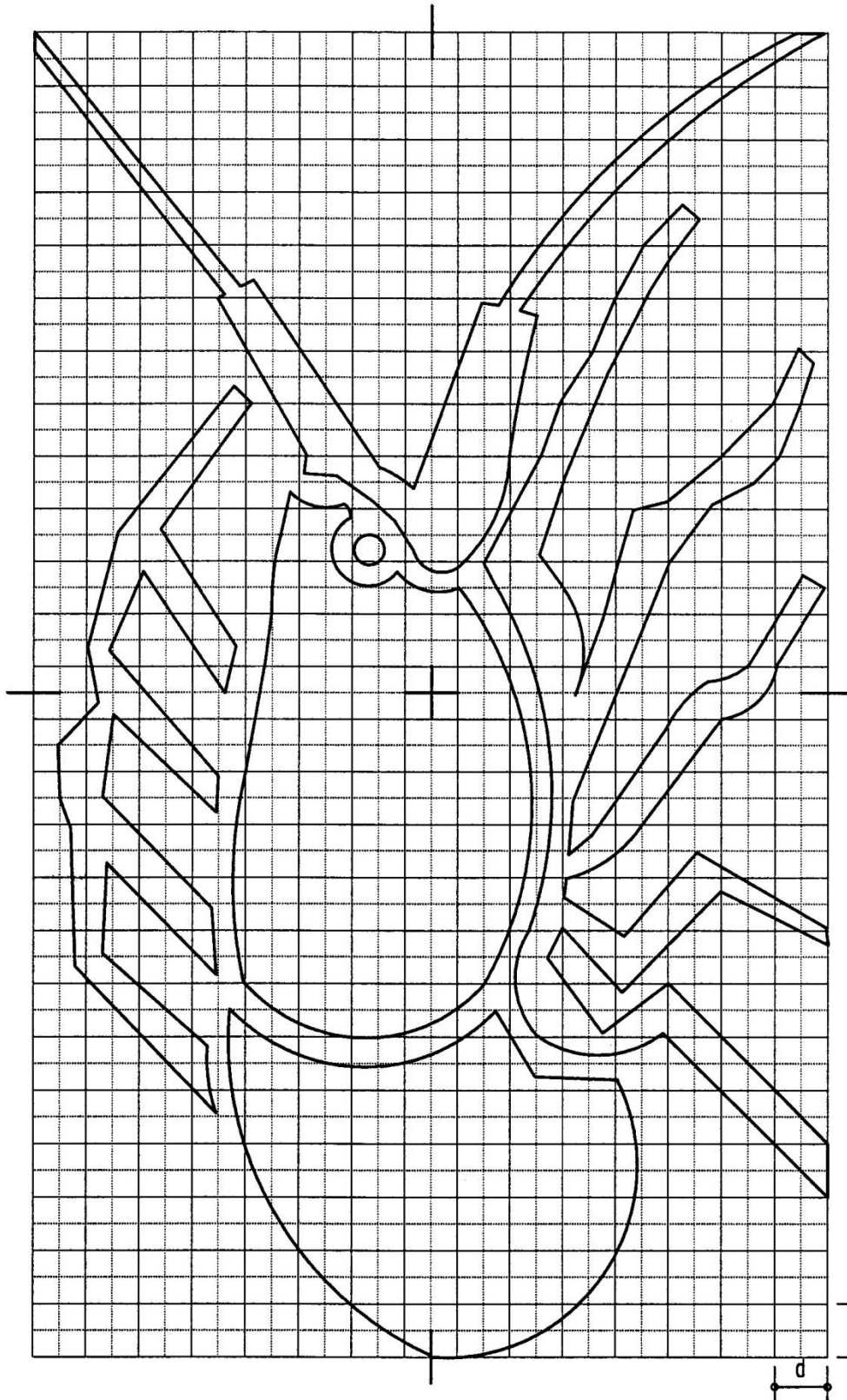
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**GFS A8-10**

CRAYFISH

 $H = 15d$   
 $W = 25d$ 

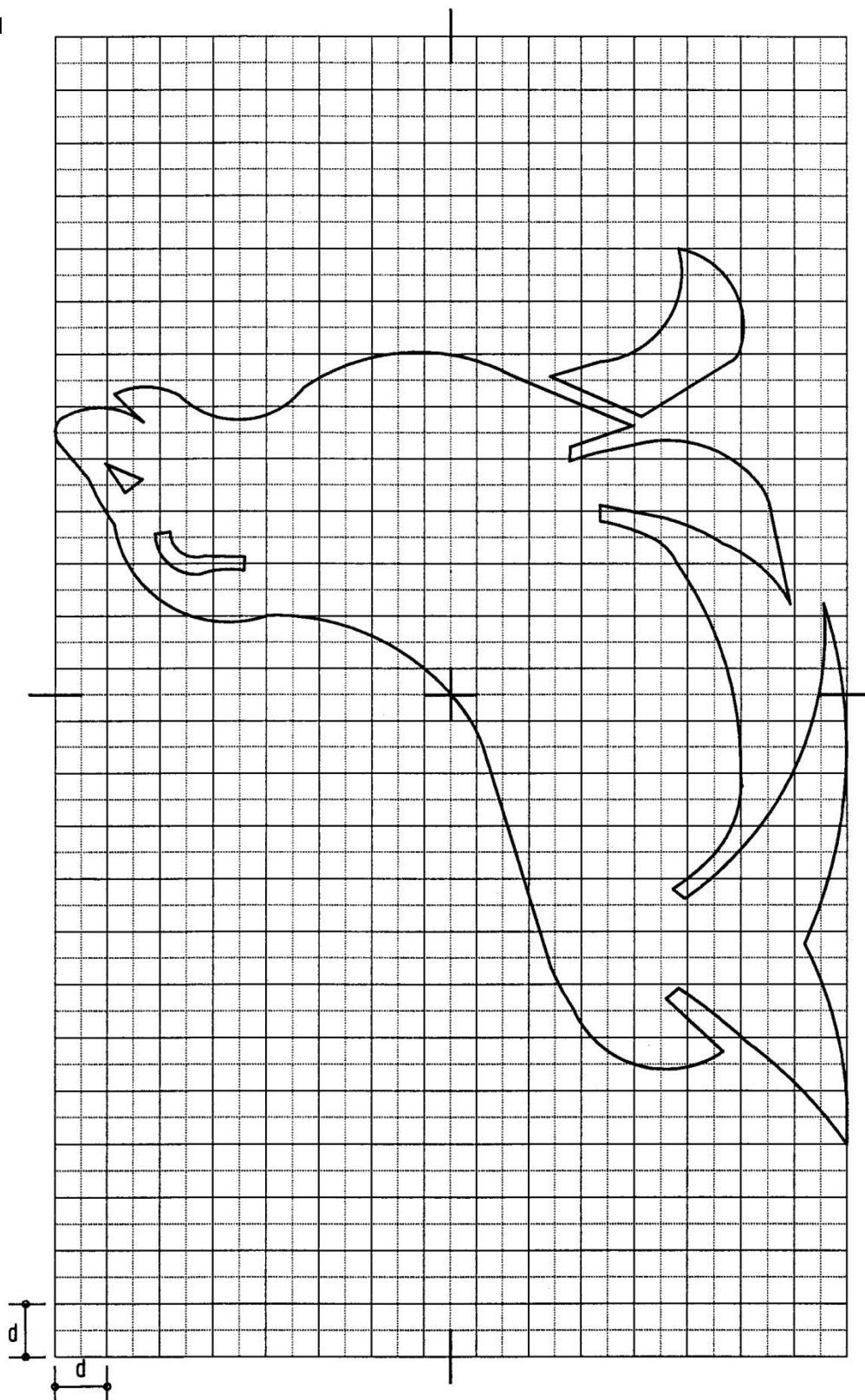
Rep.



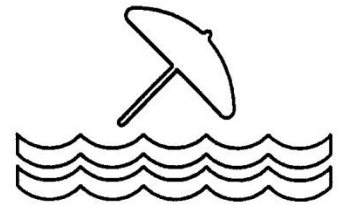
**GFS A8-11**

OCEANARIUM

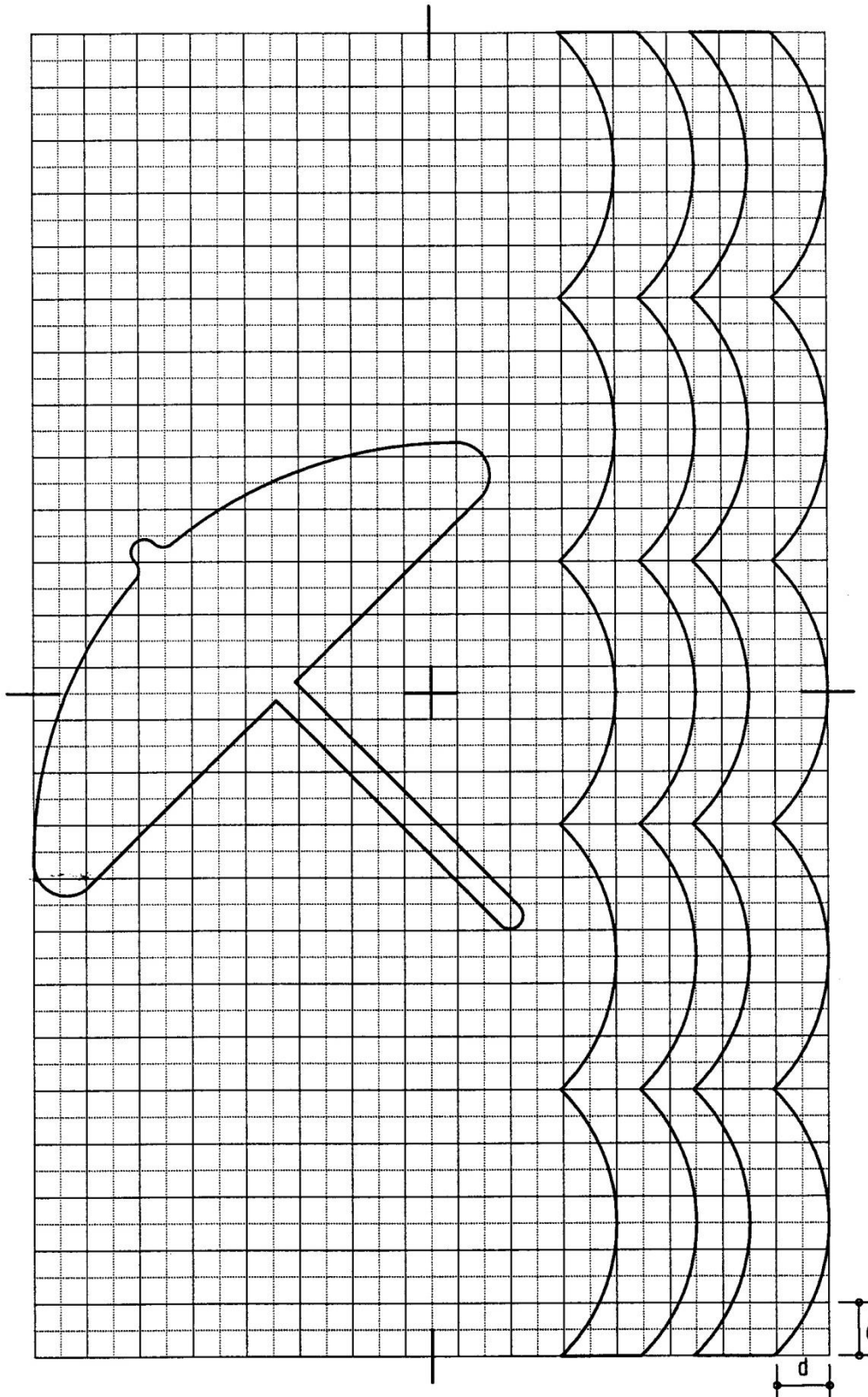
H = 15d  
W = 17d



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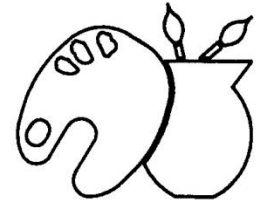
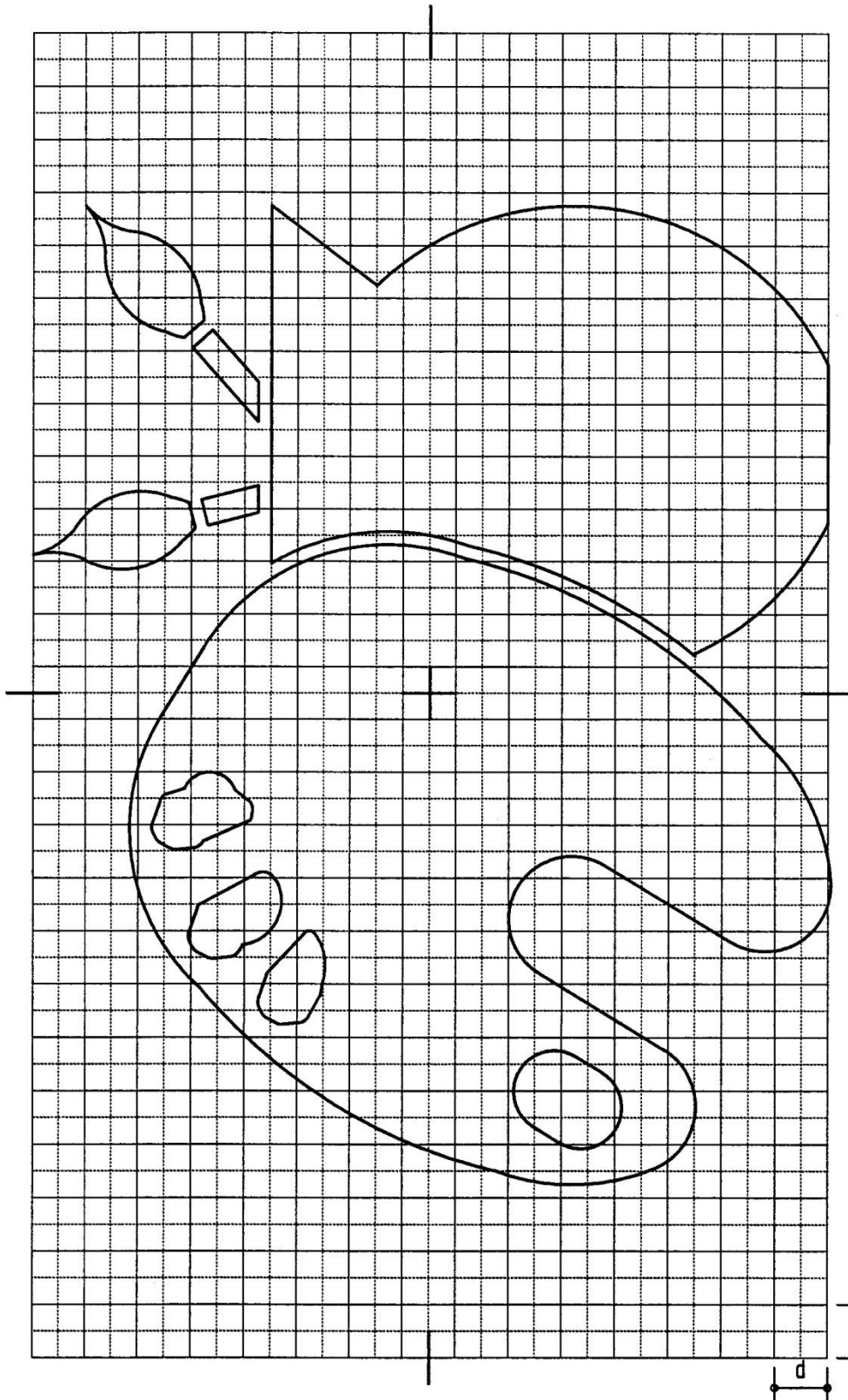
**GFS A8-12**

BEACH

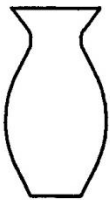
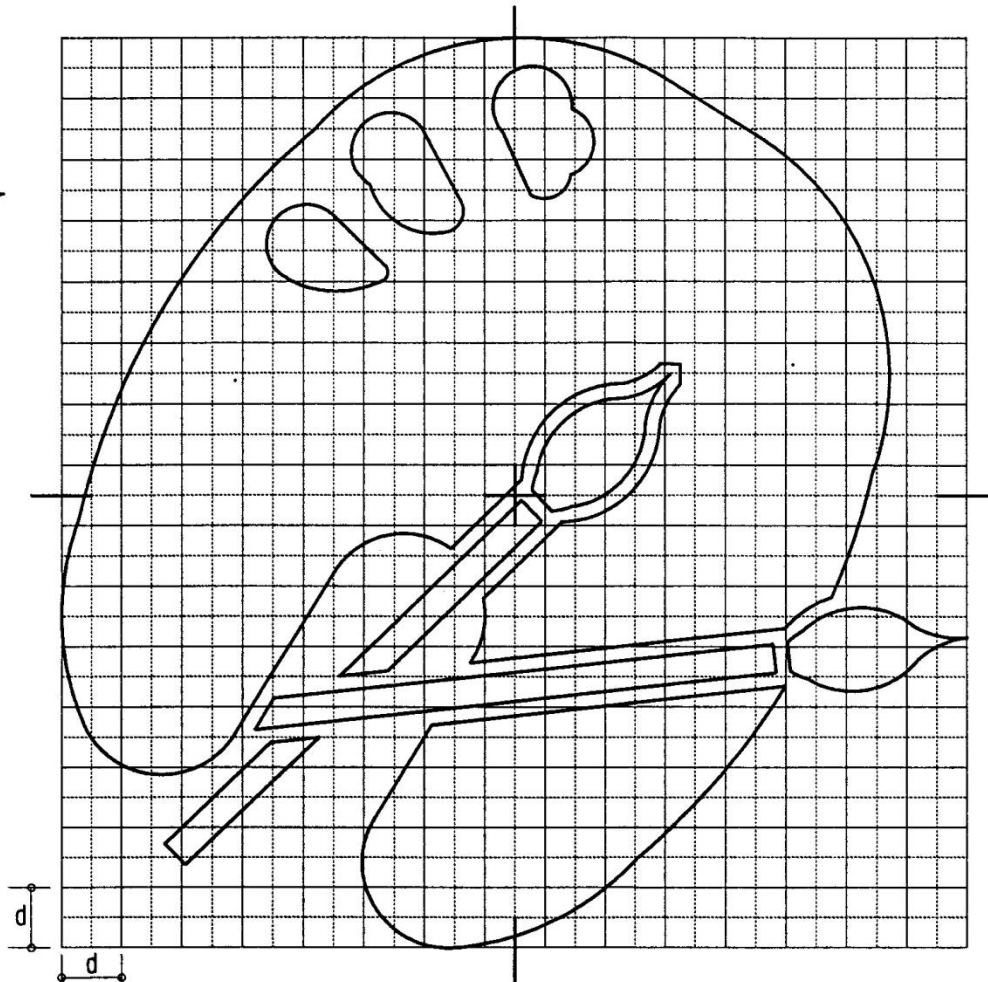
$$\begin{aligned} H &= 15d \\ W &= 25d \end{aligned}$$


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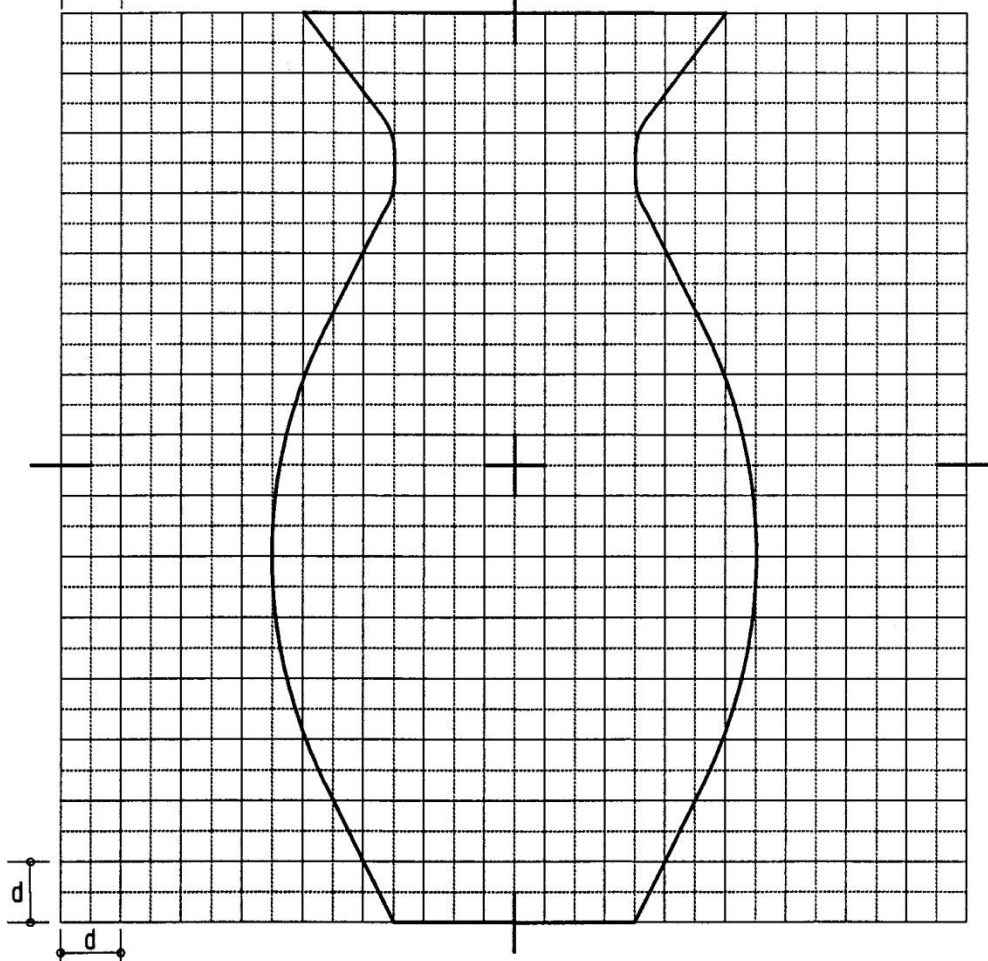


**GFS A9**GENERIC -  
ARTS & CRAFTSH = 15d  
W = 19d

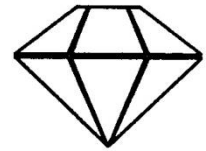
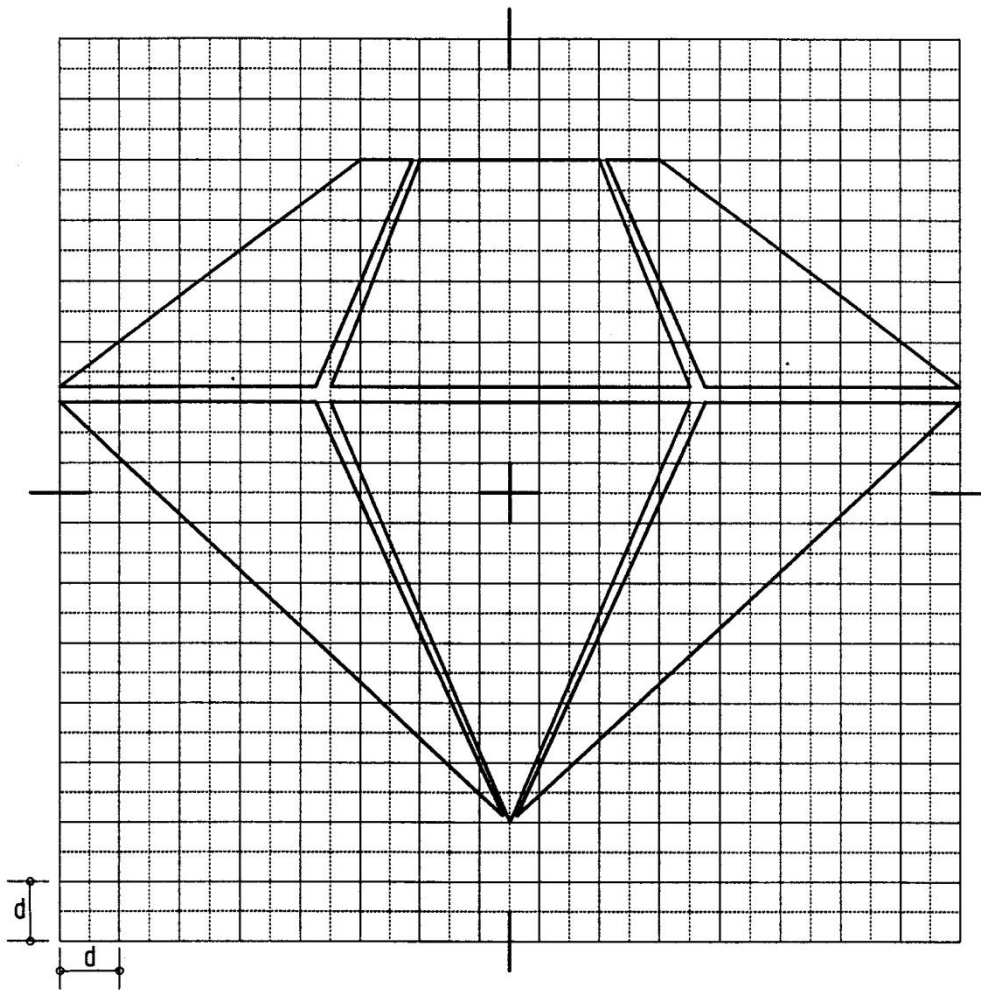
Rep.

**GFS A9-1**PAINTING &  
DRAWINGH = 15d  
W = 15d**GFS A9-2**

POTTERY

H = 15d  
W = 8d

July 2017

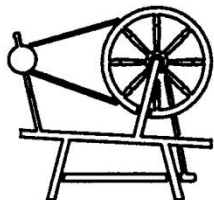
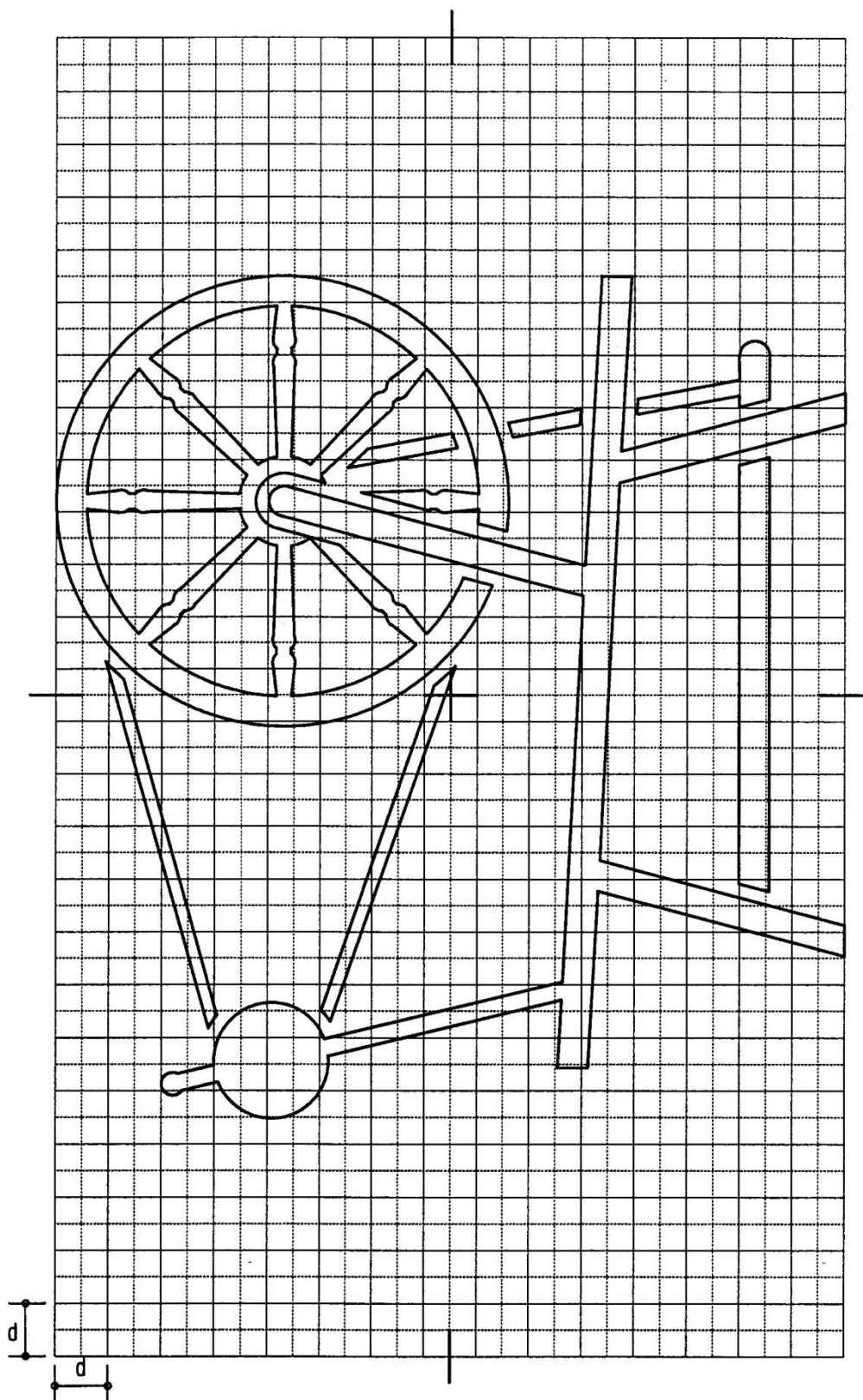


**GFS A9-3**  
JEWELLERY

H = 11d  
W = 15d

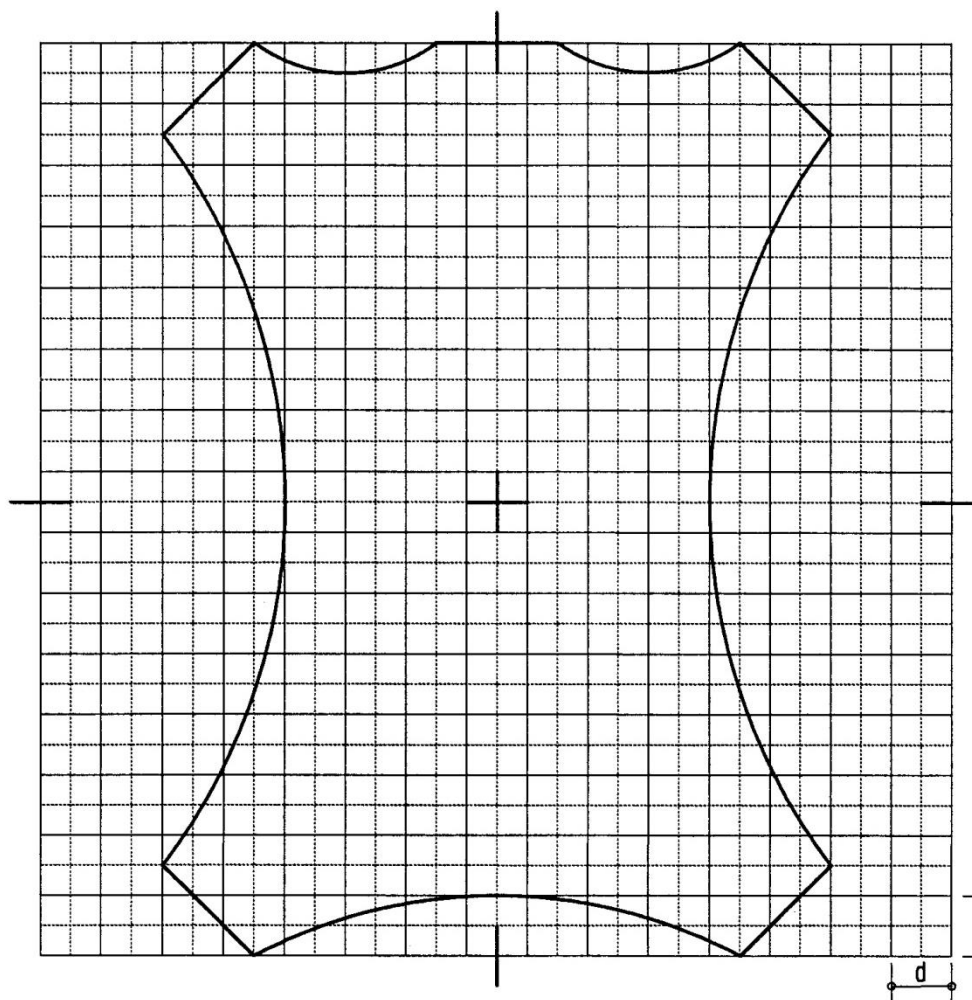
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**GFS A9-4**WEAVING &  
KNITTINGH = 15d  
W = 16d

July 2017



**GFS A9-5**

LEATHERWORK

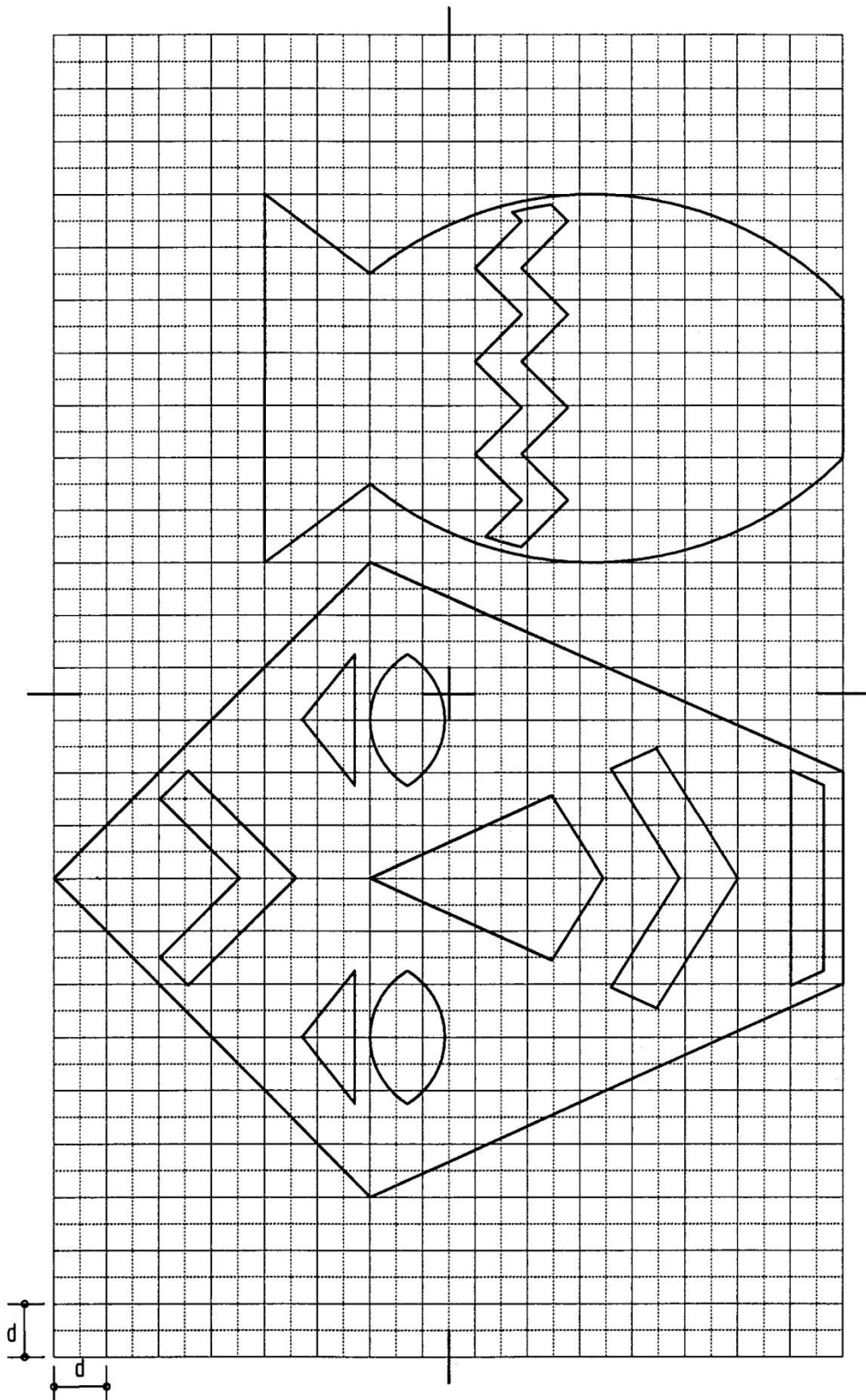
 $H = 15d$   
 $W = 11d$ 

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**GFS A9-6**

AFRICAN  
ARTS &  
CRAFTS

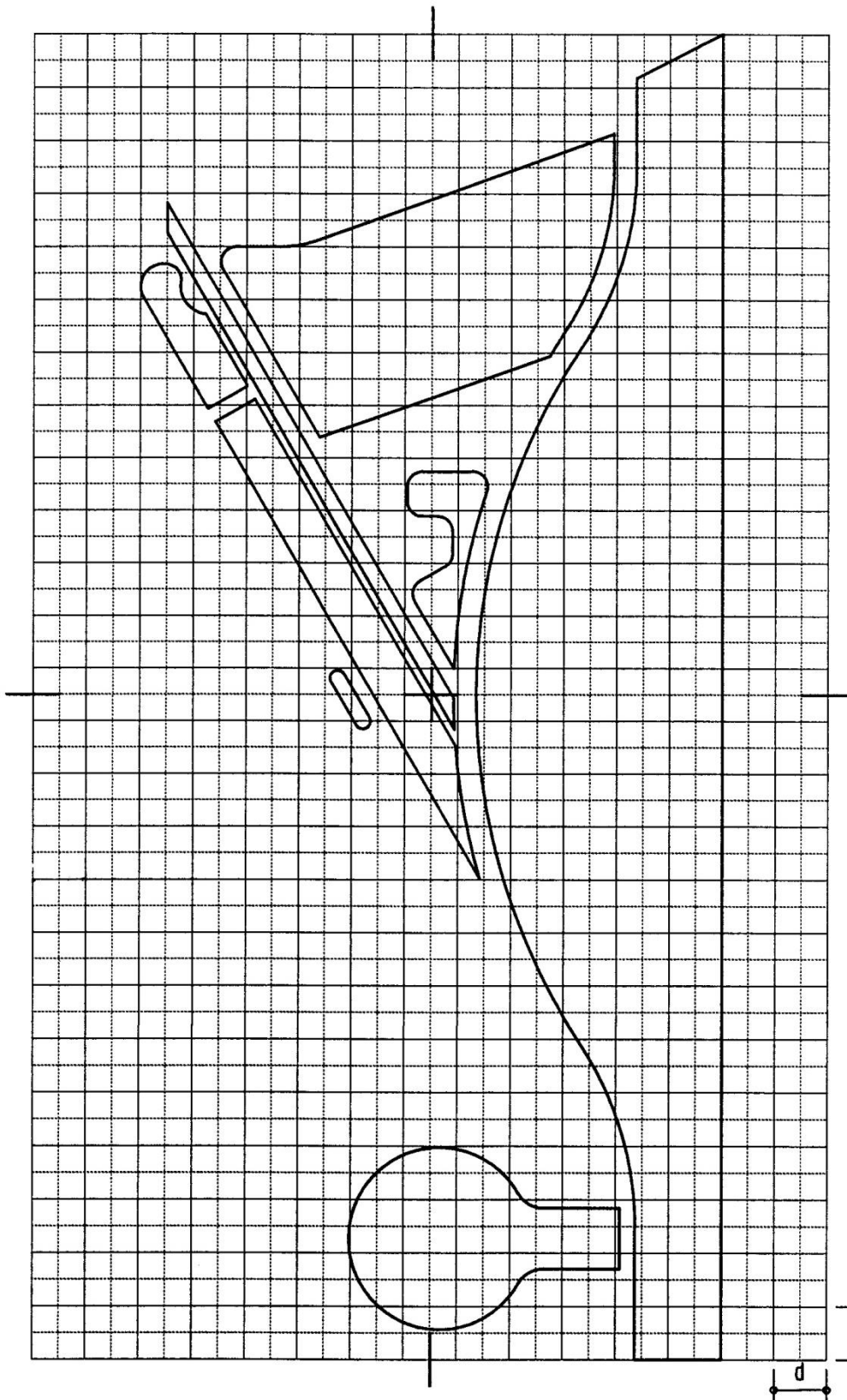
H = 15d  
W = 19d



July 2017

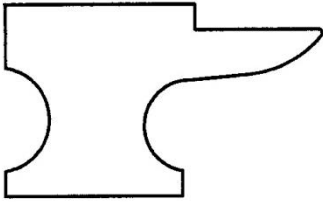
**GFS A9-7**

WOODWORK

 $H = 11d$   
 $W = 25d$ 


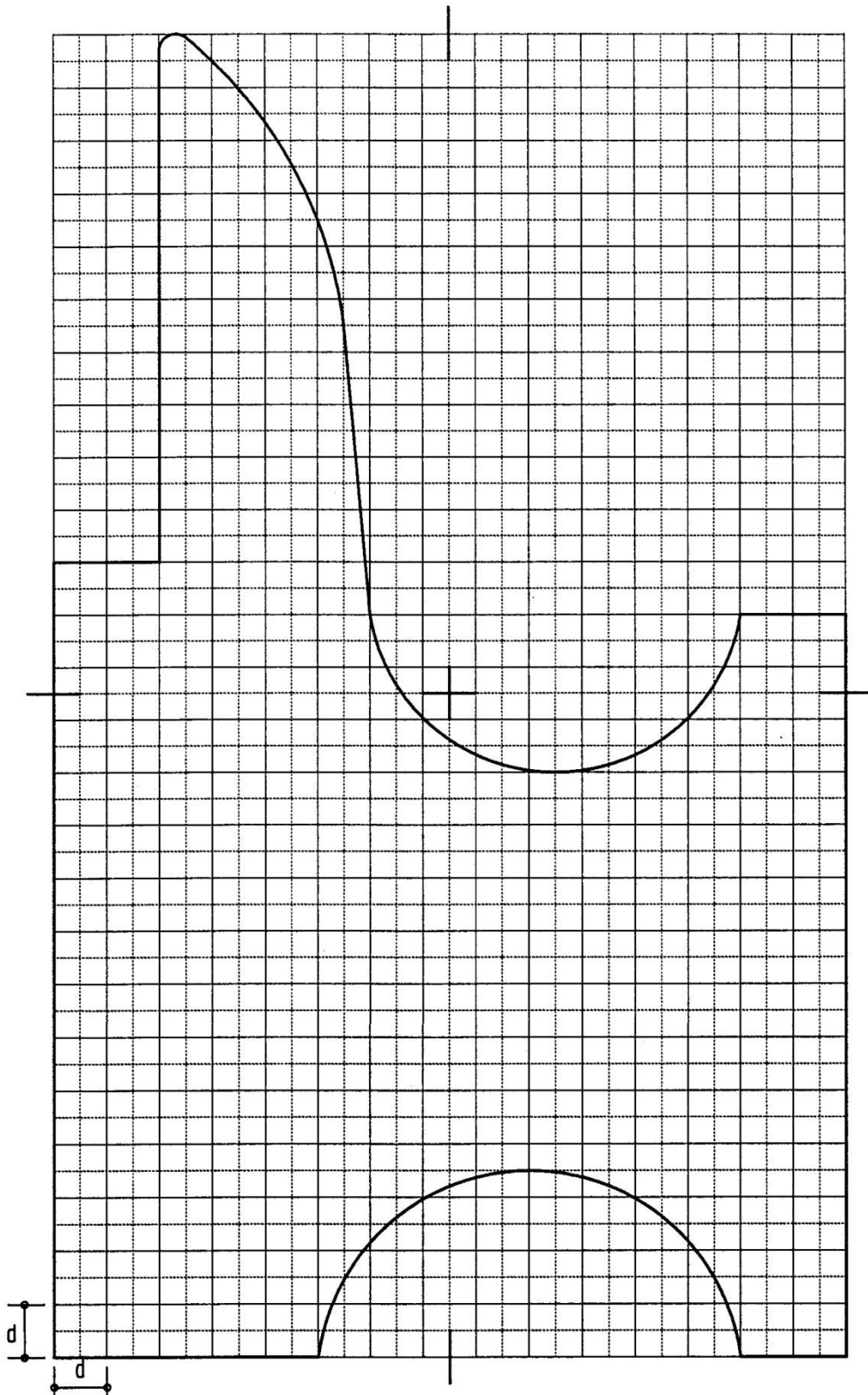
Repr



**GFS A9-8**

METALWORK

$H = 15d$   
 $W = 25d$



y 2017

**GFS A9-9**

**SCULPTING**

H = #d  
W = #d

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**GFS A9-10**

GLASS &  
CERAMICS

H = #d

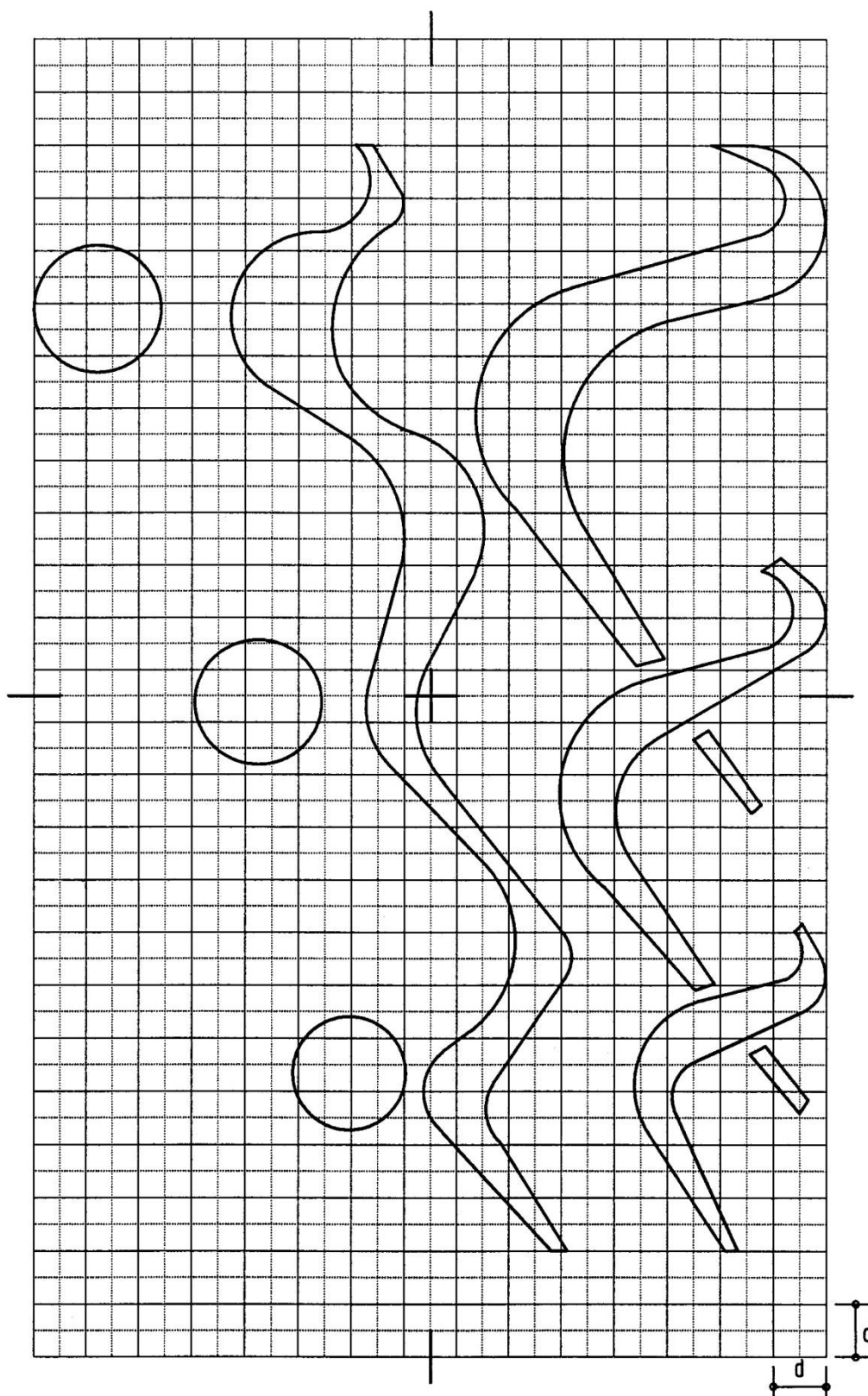
W = #d

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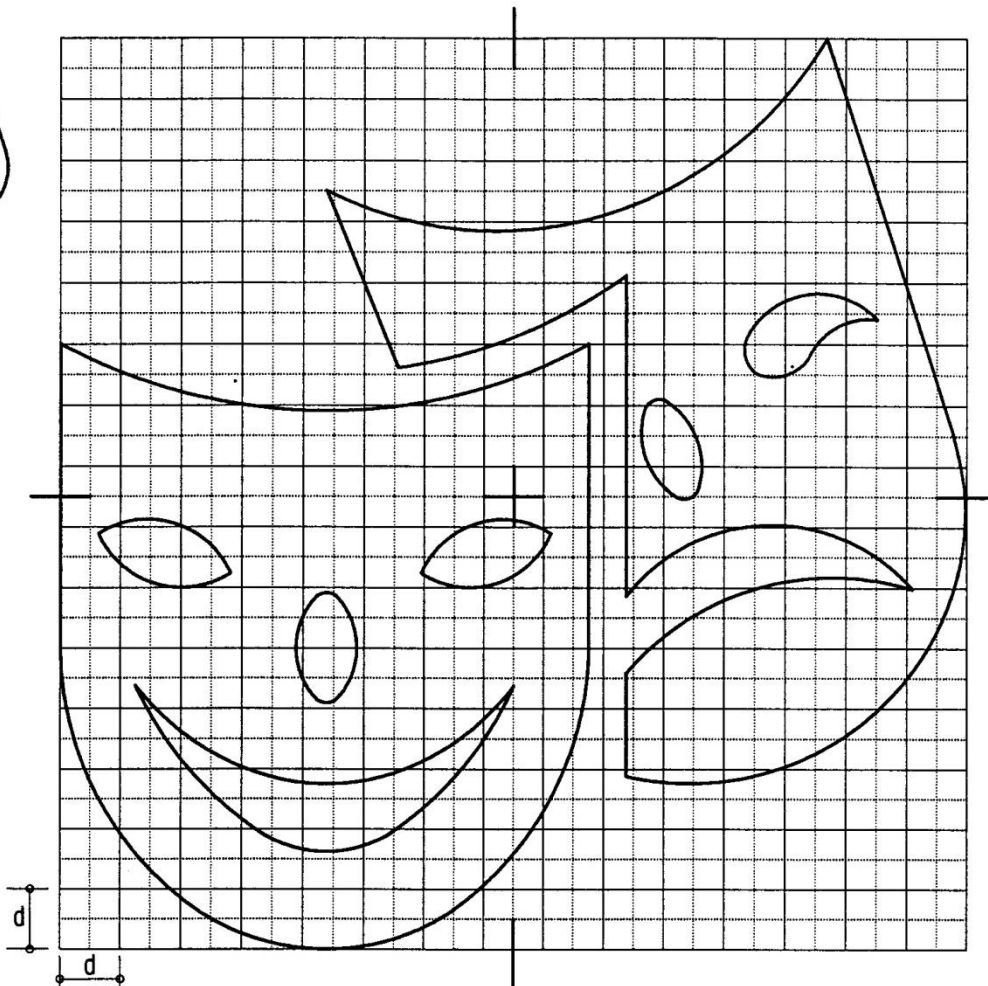
**GFS A10**GENERIC -  
CULTURAL $H = 15d$   
 $W = 21d$ 



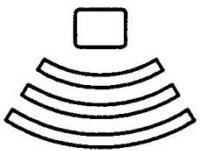
**GFS A10-1**

THEATRE

H = 15d  
W = 15d



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**GFS A10-2**

AMPHITHEATRE

H = 11d  
W = 15d

