

GC7U

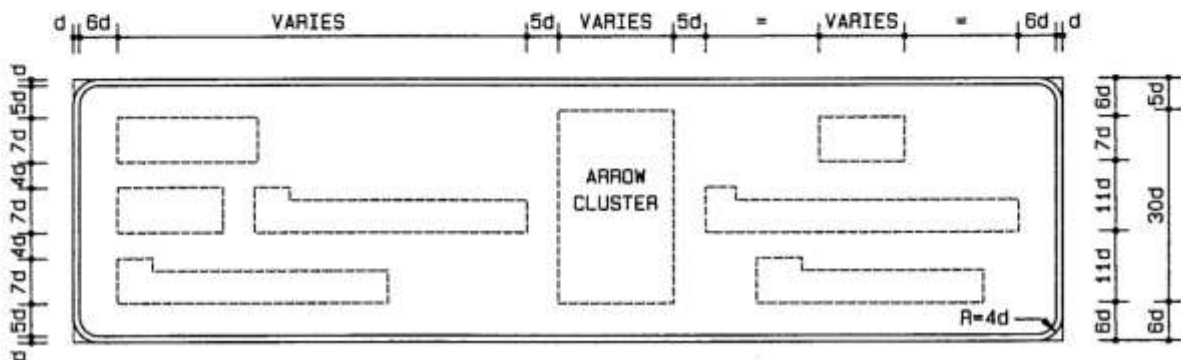
COLOURS:

PERMANENT

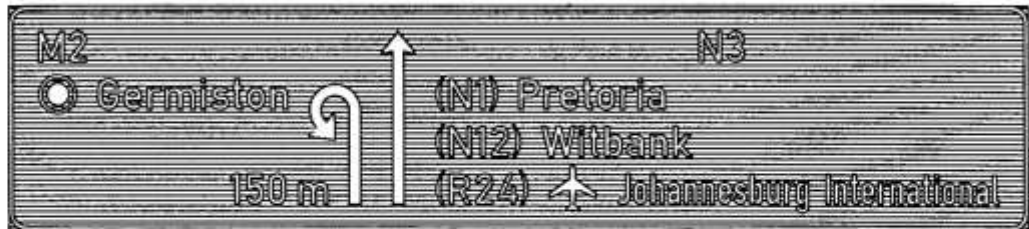
Border & arrow:	White retroreflective
Legend:	White retroreflective
Route numbers:	Yellow retroreflective
Background:	Blue retroreflective

NOTES:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.9.43.</p> <p>2 For basic principles of upward-pointing arrow overhead sign design see Section 6.1.</p> <p>3 Use DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B" lettering.</p> <p>4 details of symbols are given in Chapter 5.</p> | <p>5 Sign GC7U is an alternative to the use of signs GC4U plus GC6U at the first exit from a C-D road at a systems interchange.</p> <p>6 The minimum arrow height is 30d resulting in a minimum sign height of 41d.</p> <p>7 R = 4d subject to a maximum of 200 mm.</p> |
|--|---|



UPWARD POINTING ARROWS – C-D EXIT/THROUGH DIRECTION
SYSTEMS INTERCHANGE – ALT. C-D ROAD FIRST EXIT



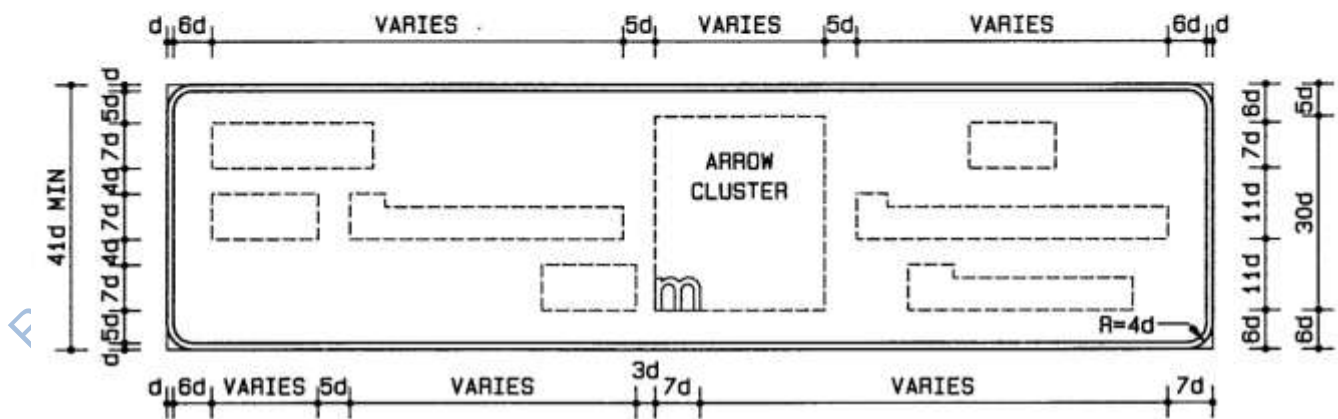
GC8U – Systems Interchange

COLOURS:

PERMANENT	White retroreflective
Border & arrow:	White retroreflective
Legend:	White retroreflective
Route number:	Yellow retroreflective
Background:	Blue retroreflective

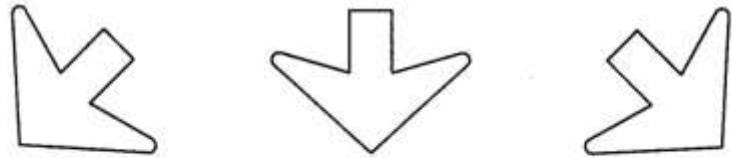
NOTES:

- 1 For details of sign use refer to SADC-RTSM VOL 1, page 4.9.43.
- 2 For basic principles of upward-pointing arrow overhead sign design see Section 6.1.
- 3 Use DIN 1451 Part 2 Style "B" lettering
- 4 Details of symbols are given in Chapter 5
- 5 GC8U signs use a cluster of Upward-Pointing arrows normally comprising a Type 4 arrow and one or more Type 3 arrows.
- 6 In order to accommodate the distance a minimum arrow height of 30d, resulting in a minimum sign height of 41d, shall be used.

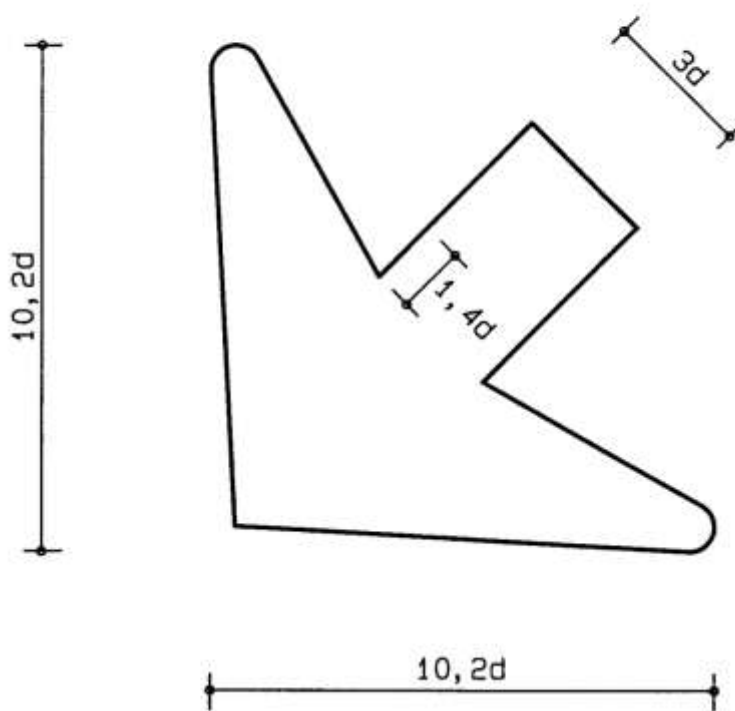
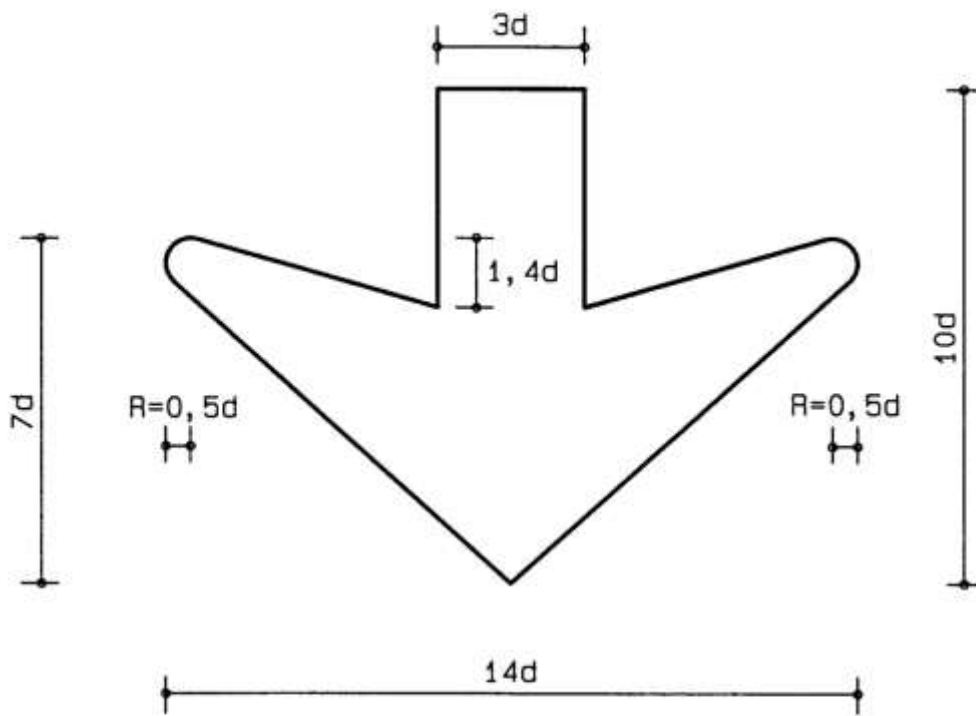


**UPWARD POINTING ARROWS – C-D EXIT/THROUGH DIRECTION
SYSTEMS INTERCHANGE**

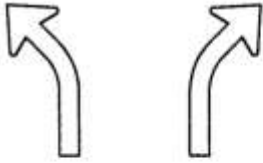
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DOWNWARD POINTING
ARROWS

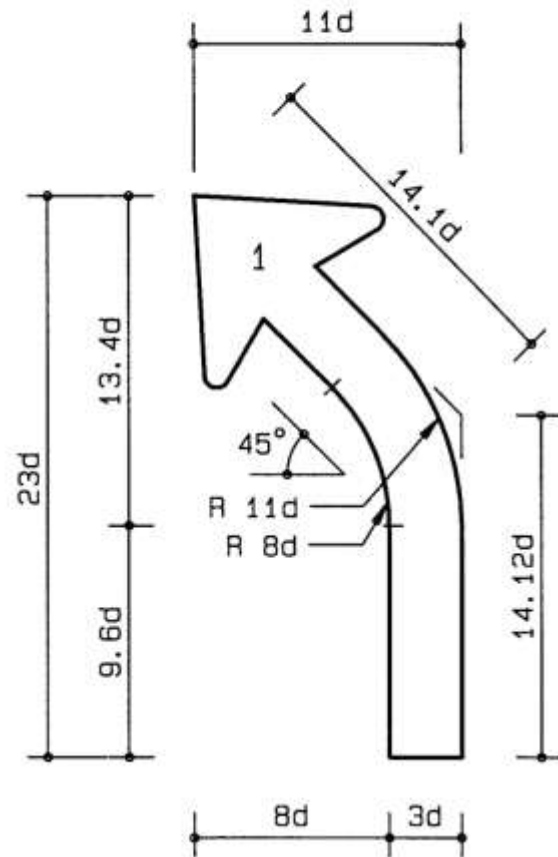
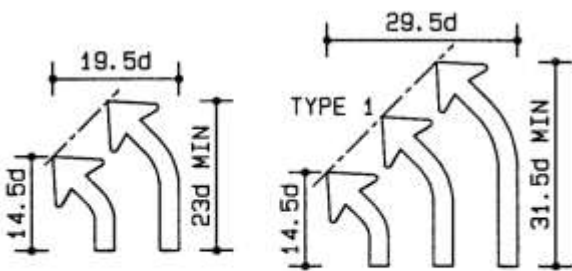


Rev



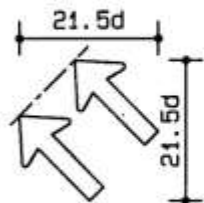
**UPWARD POINTING TYPE 1
ARROW**

Variations :



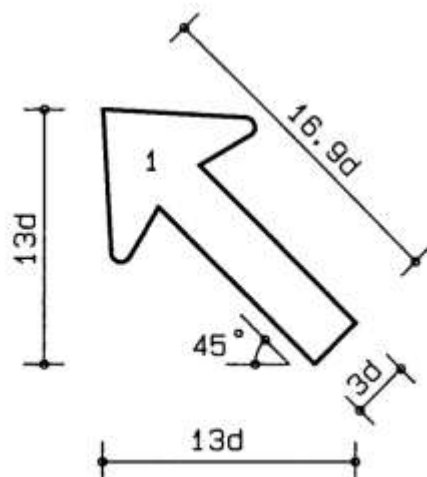
**UPWARD POINTING TYPE 2
ARROW**

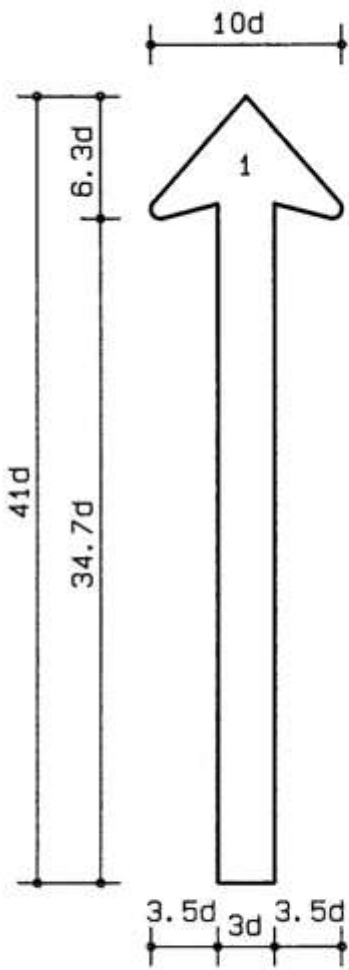
Variation :



NOTES:

1 The number "1" or "3" located within the arrowhead refers to the arrowhead type that should be used when making up the upward pointing arrow. The arrowhead numbers relate to standard Stack Type arrowheads. STACK-TYPE 1 arrow is detailed in Chapter 5, section 5.5.

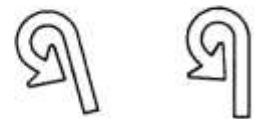
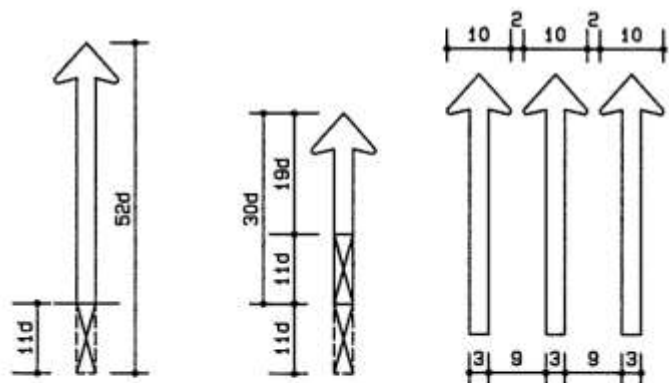




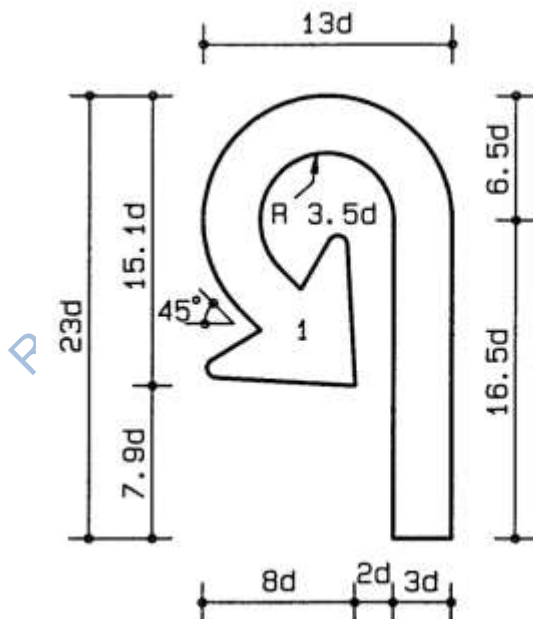
UPWARD POINTING TYPE 3
ARROW

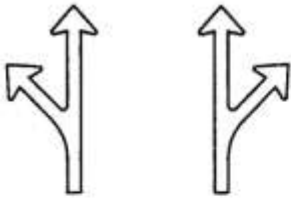


Variations :

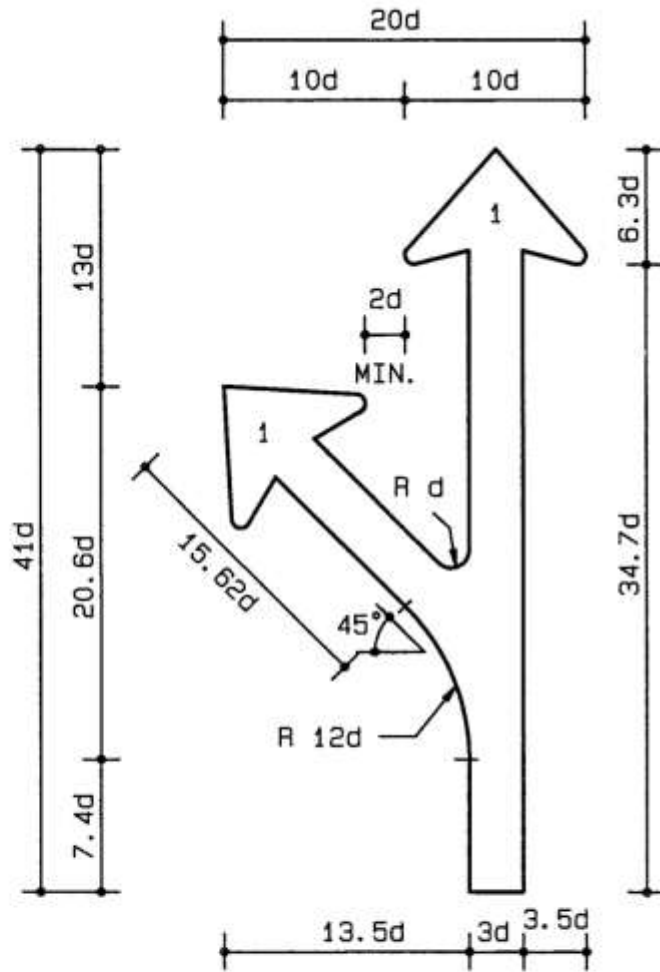


UPWARD POINTING TYPE 4
ARROW



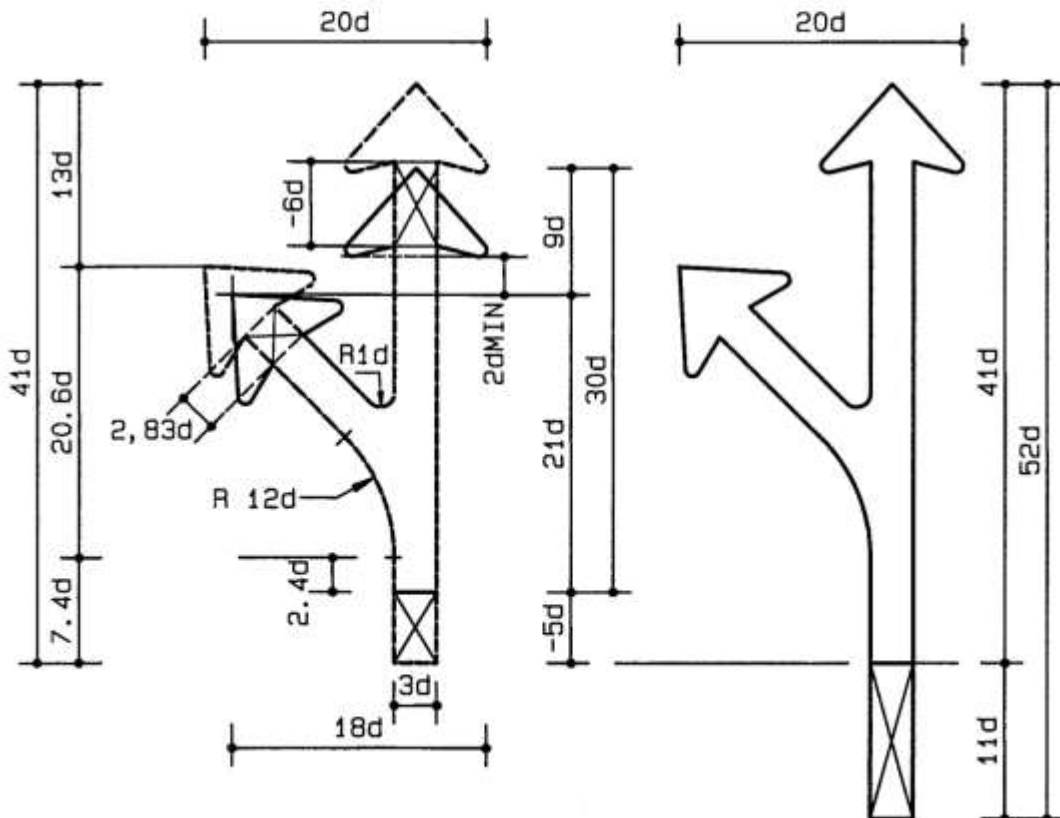


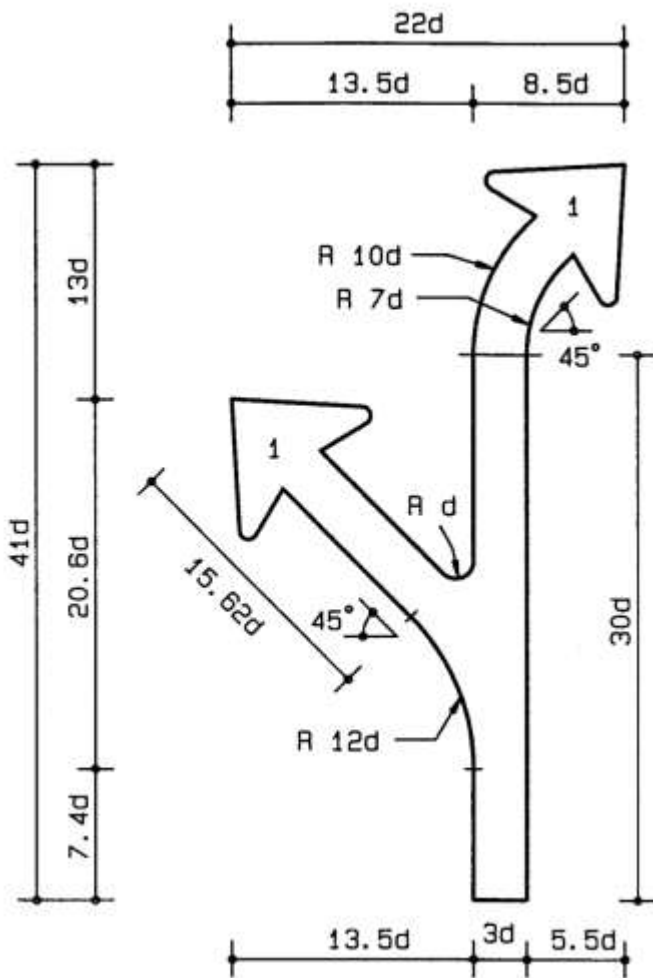
UPWARD POINTING TYPE 5
ARROW



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Variations :

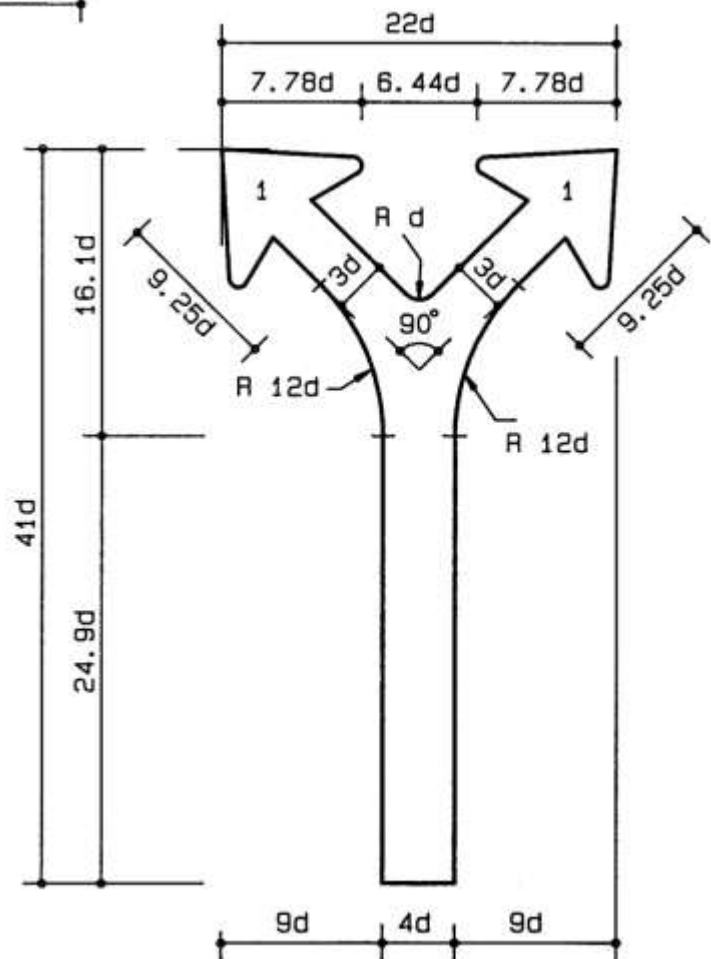




UPWARD POINTING TYPE 6
ARROW



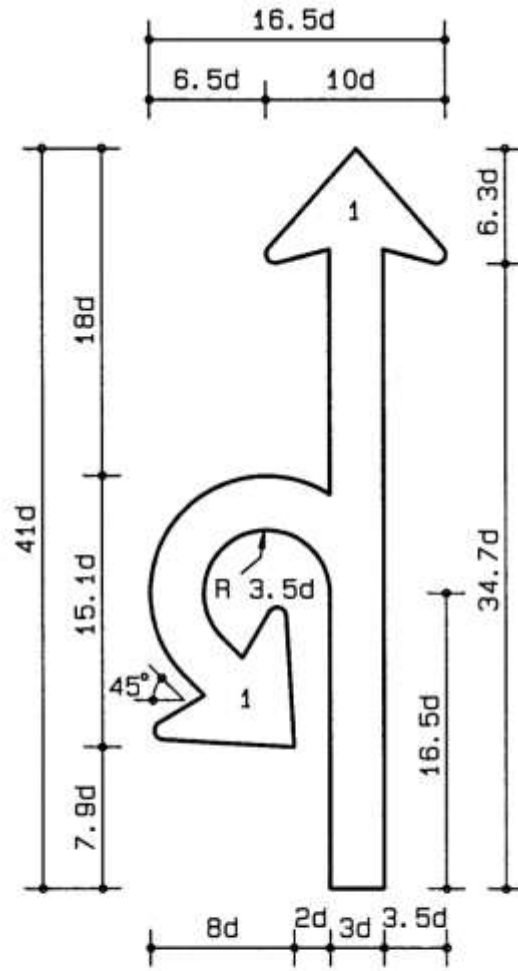
UPWARD POINTING TYPE 7
ARROW



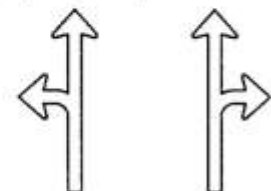
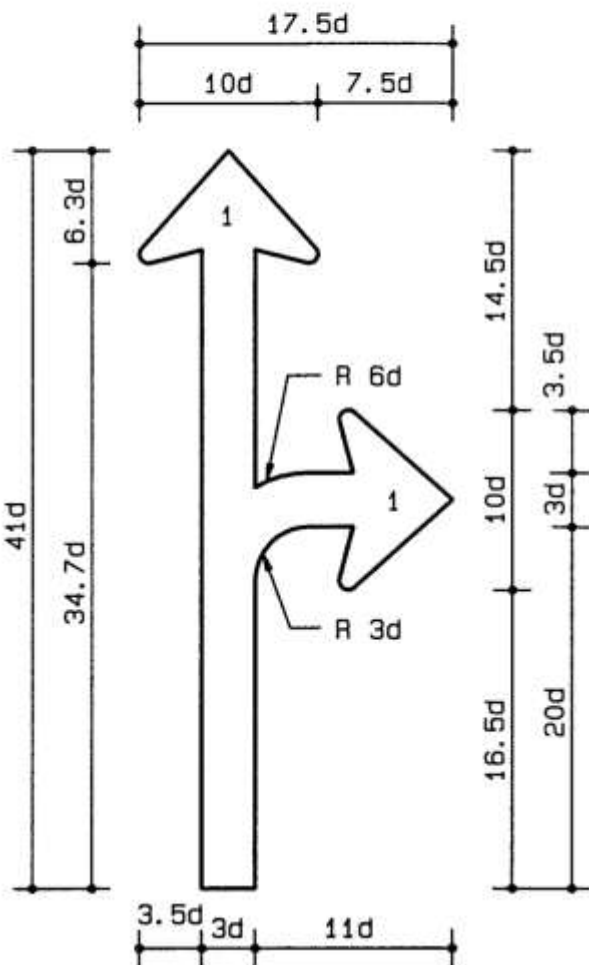
R



UPWARD POINTING TYPE 8
ARROW



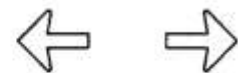
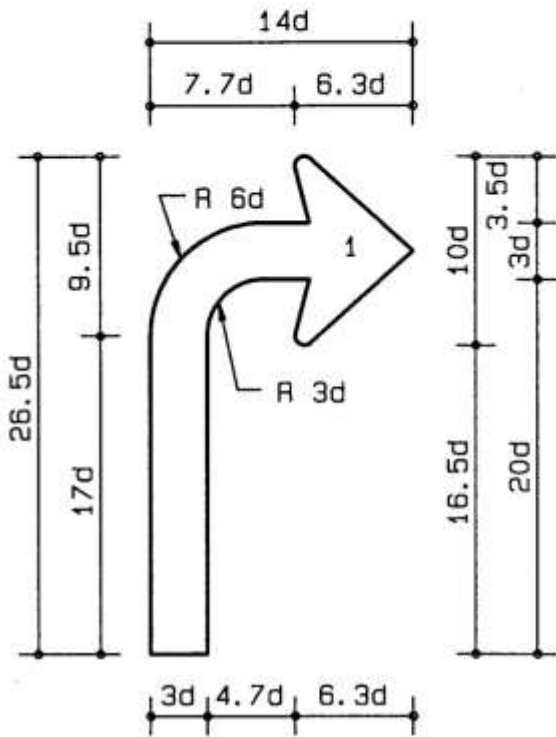
2017



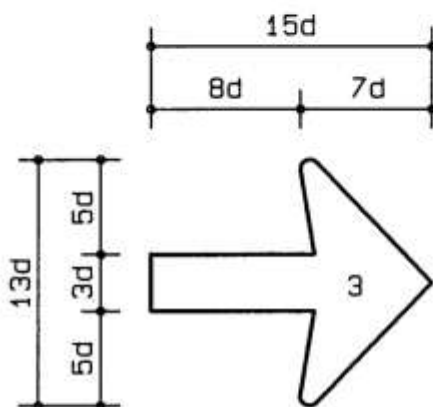
UPWARD POINTING TYPE 9
ARROW



UPWARD POINTING TYPE 10
ARROW



UPWARD POINTING TYPE 11
ARROW



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SOUTHERN
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COMMUNITY

GUIDANCE SIGNS – 4 TOURISM SIGNS

SECTIONS

- | | | | |
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| 7.1 | Introduction | 7.14 | Symbols – Farming Attractions |
| 7.2 | Signs | 7.15 | Symbols – General Attractions |
| 7.3 | Symbols – National Parks | 7.16 | Symbols – Emergency Services |
| 7.4 | Symbols – Provincial Parks | 7.17 | Symbols – Light Vehicle Services |
| 7.5 | Symbols – Resort Attractions | 7.18 | Symbols – Truck Rest & Services |
| 7.6 | Symbols – Scenic Attractions | 7.19 | Symbols – Food Services |
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| 7.8 | Symbols – Wildlife Attractions | 7.21 | Symbols – Rest & Service Areas |
| 7.9 | Symbols – Historical Attractions | 7.22 | Symbols – Vehicle Class |
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| 7.12 | Symbols – Cultural Attractions | 7.25 | Symbols – Off-Road Sign |

MAY 2012



SADC RTSM – VOL4

CHAPTER

7

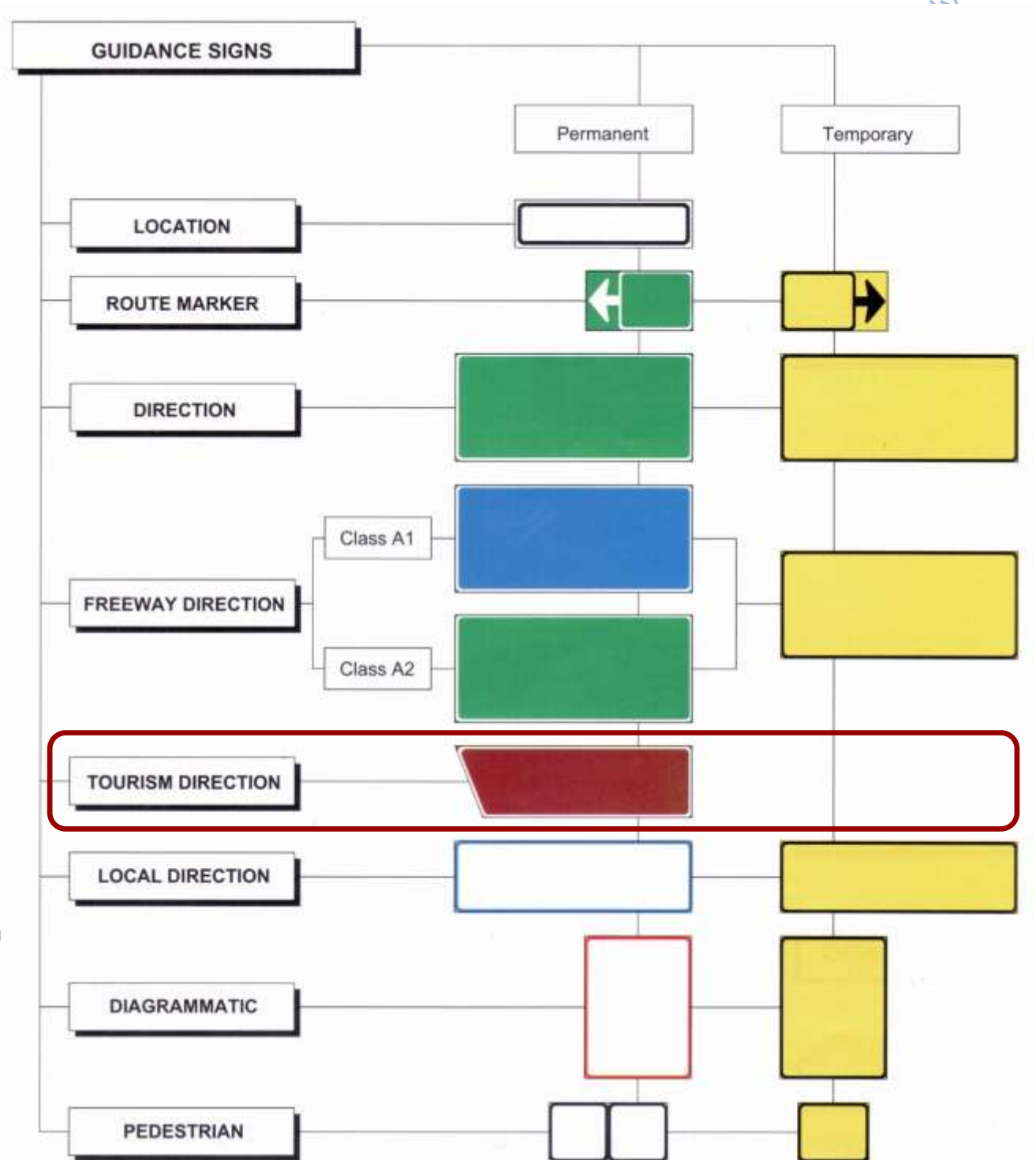
CHAPTER 7 : GUIDANCE SIGNS - 4

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.



Section 7.1: INTRODUCTION

Figure 7.1	Tourism Sign Symbol Classification	page 7.0.4
Figure 7.2	Sign numbering System Used in Section 7.2	page 7.1.5
Figure 7.3	Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules - 1	pages 7.1.6/7.1.7
Figure 7.4	Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules - 2	pages 7.1.8/7.1.9
Figure 7.5	Illustration of Basic Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 1	pages 7.1.10/7.1.11
Figure 7.6	Illustration of Basic Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 2	pages 7.1.12/7.1.13
Figure 7.7	Illustration of Basic Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 3	pages 7.1.14/7.1.15
Figure 7.8	Illustration of Basic Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 4	pages 7.1.16/7.1.17
Figure 7.9	Typical Off-Road Tourism Signs	page 7.1.18

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Section 7.2: TOURISM DIRECTION – Guidance Signs and Symbols

<p>GF1</p> <p>Attractions</p> <p>Services</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.18 V4 7.2.1 Freeway Advance Exit</p>	<p>GF2</p> <p>Attractions</p> <p>Services</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.21 V4 7.2.15 Advance Exit</p>	<p>GF3</p> <p>Attractions</p> <p>Services</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.25 V4 7.2.25 Final Turn</p>		
<p>GF4</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.27 V4 7.2.31 Gore Exit</p>	<p>GF5</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.27 V4 7.2.32 Layby Advance</p>	<p>GF6</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.27 V4 7.2.33 Layby Turn-In</p>	<p>GF7</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.28 V4 7.2.34 Confirmation</p>	
<p>GF8</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.29 V4 7.2.35 Service Exit Sequence</p>	<p>GF9</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.30 V4 7.2.37 Rest and Service Sequence</p>	<p>GF10</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.31 V4 7.2.43 "Totem" Service Area</p>		
<p>GF11</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.44 SOS-Service Spacing</p>	<p>GF12</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.45 Advance SOS Service</p>	<p>GF13</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.45 SoS Service Turn In</p>	<p>GF14</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.44 Last SOS Service</p>	<p>GF15</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.32 V4 7.2.46 Parking Free</p>
<p>GF16</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.33 V4 7.2.46 Tourist Information</p>	<p>GF17</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.37 V4 7.2.61 Part-Time Attraction</p>	<p>TGF17</p> <p>Refer V1 4.10.37 V4 7.2.62 Temporary Attraction</p>	<p>GF18 - RSA</p> <p>Refer V1 4.15.3 V4 7.2.63 Emergency Services</p>	

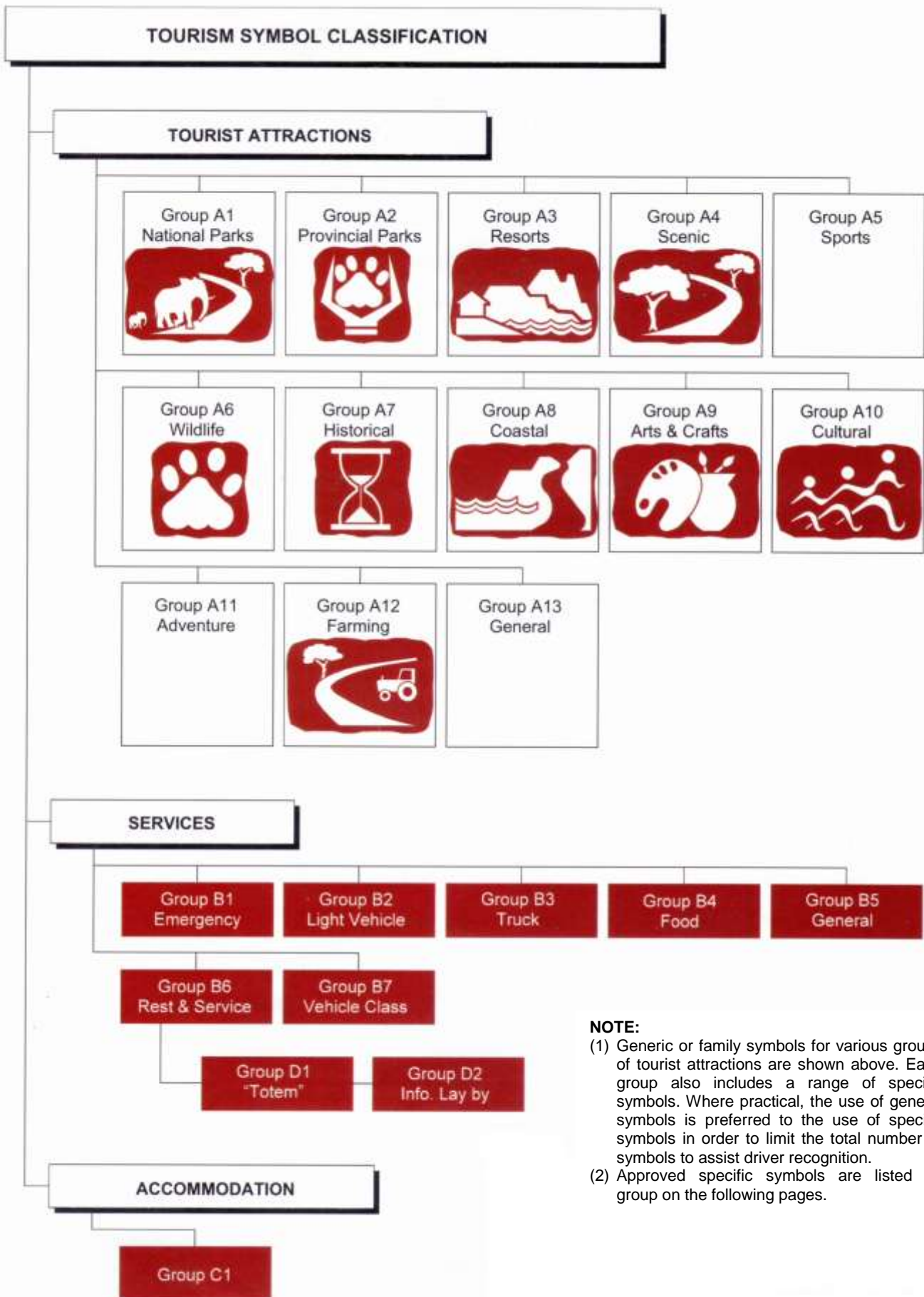


Fig 7.1 Tourism Sign Symbol Classification

Section 7.3: Symbols – Group A1 – National Parks Attractions



Section 7.4: Symbols – Group A2 – Provincial/Regional/District Parks Attractions



Section 7.5: Symbols – Group A3 –Resorts Attractions



Section 7.6: Symbols – Group A4 – Scenic Attractions



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)

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

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

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

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

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

<p>GFS A10</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.12.1</p> <p>Generic - Cultural</p>	<p>GFS A10-1</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.12.2</p> <p>Theatre</p>	<p>GFS A10-2</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.12.2</p> <p>Amphitheatre</p>
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Section 7.13: Symbols – Group A11 – Adventure Attractions

<p>GFS A11</p> <p>Refer V4 7.13.1</p> <p>Generic - Adventure</p>	<p>GFS A11-1</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.13.2</p> <p>Hiking Trail</p>	<p>GFS A11-2</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.13.2</p> <p>Horse Trail</p>	<p>GFS A11-3</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.13.3</p> <p>4x4 Trail</p>	<p>GFS A11-4</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.13.3</p> <p>Bike Trail</p>
<p>GFS A11-5</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.13.4</p> <p>River Rafting</p>	<p>GFS A11-6</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.13.4</p> <p>Scuba Diving</p>	<p>GFS A11-7</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.13.5</p> <p>Ballooning</p>		

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Section 7.14: Symbols – Group A12 – Farming Attractions

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

Section 7.15: Symbols – Group A13 – General Attractions

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



Section 7.17: Symbols – Group B2 – Light Vehicle Services














Section 7.18: Symbols – Group B3 – Truck Rest & Service






Section 7.19: Symbols – Group B4 – Food Services









Section 7.20: Symbols – Group B5 – General Services

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

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

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

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













Section 7.23: Symbols – Group C1 – Accommodation

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





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

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

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

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

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

<p>GFS D2-1 RSA</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.25.1 North & Central Drakensberg Resorts</p>	<p>GFS D2-2 RSA</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.25.1 Southern Drakensberg Resort</p>	<p>GFS D2-3 RSA</p>  <p>Refer V4 7.25.2 Midlands Meander (kwaZulu-Natal)</p>	<p>GFS D2-4 RSA</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
Chapter 7	- Guidance Signs 4 -	Tourism Direction Signs
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:

- (a) freeway advance exit sign;
- (b) freeway exit sign (direct access service facilities only);
- (c) high speed exit sign;
- (d) advance turn sign;
- (e) final turn sign;
- (f) confirmation sign;
- (g) service exit sequence sign;

(h) rest and service exit sequence sign;

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

- (a) tourist attraction facilities in thirteen sub-groups;
- (b) service facilities in seven sub-groups;
- (c) accommodation facilities;
- (d) rest and service internal facilities;
- (e) information boards;
- (f) 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

1 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).

2 Supplementary symbols may be used as follows:

- in place of main symbols, **under** the name of an accommodation facility;

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

3 The use of supplementary symbols on accommodation facility tourism signs is recommended in order to reduce sign size.

4 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

1 Arrows used on tourism signs are standard STACK-TYPE arrows as used on ground-mounted direction signs.

2 STACK-TYPE arrows are detailed in Chapter 5.

7.1.7 Off Road Tourism Signs

1 Tourism signs are available for off road applications as follows:

- "totem" signs; and
- information boards.

2 These off road signs use symbol ranges which are unique to their applications (see Sections 7.24 and 7.25).

3 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).

4 "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.

5 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

1 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.**

2 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.

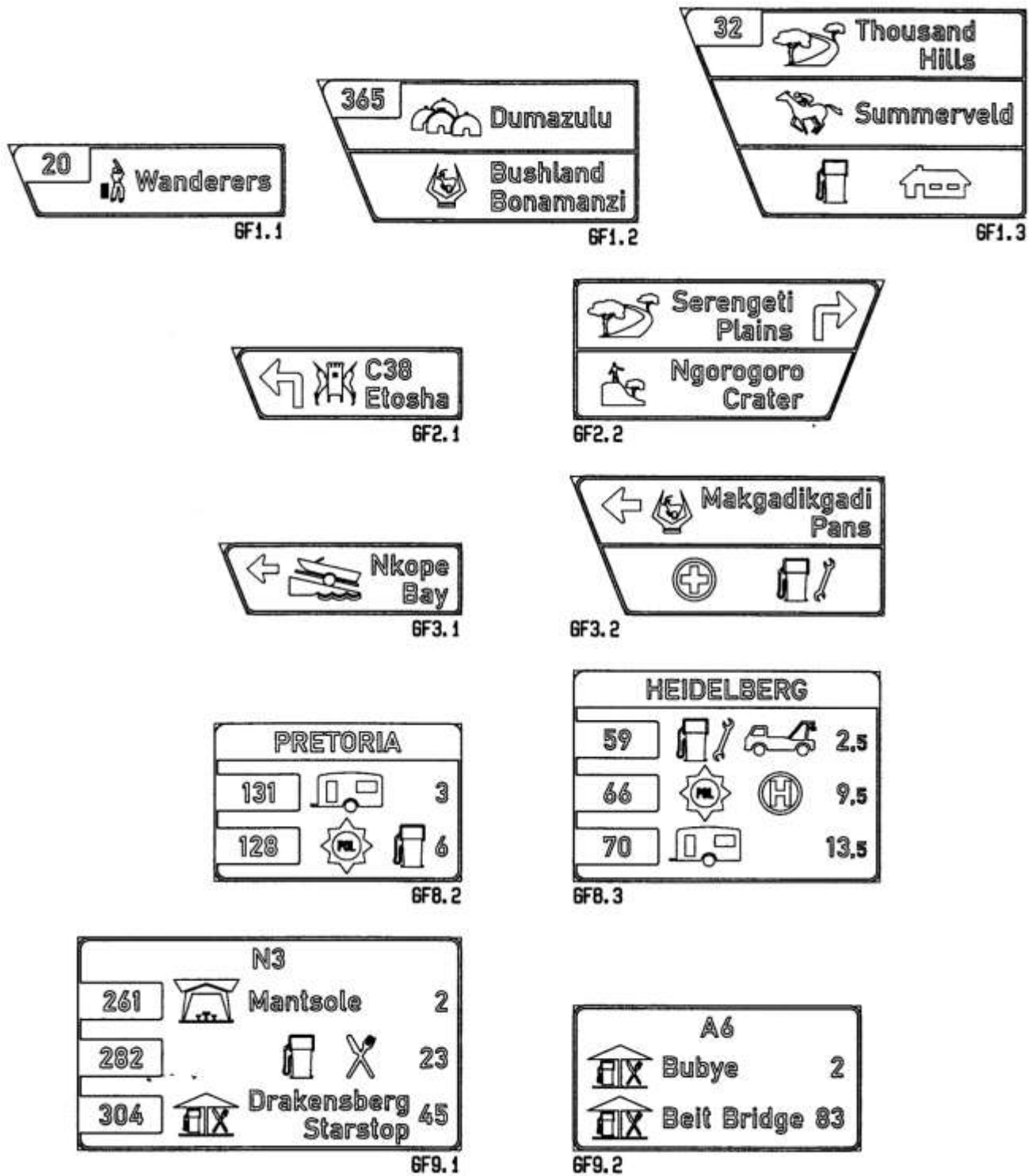


Fig. 7.2 Sign Numbering System Used in Section 7.2

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.

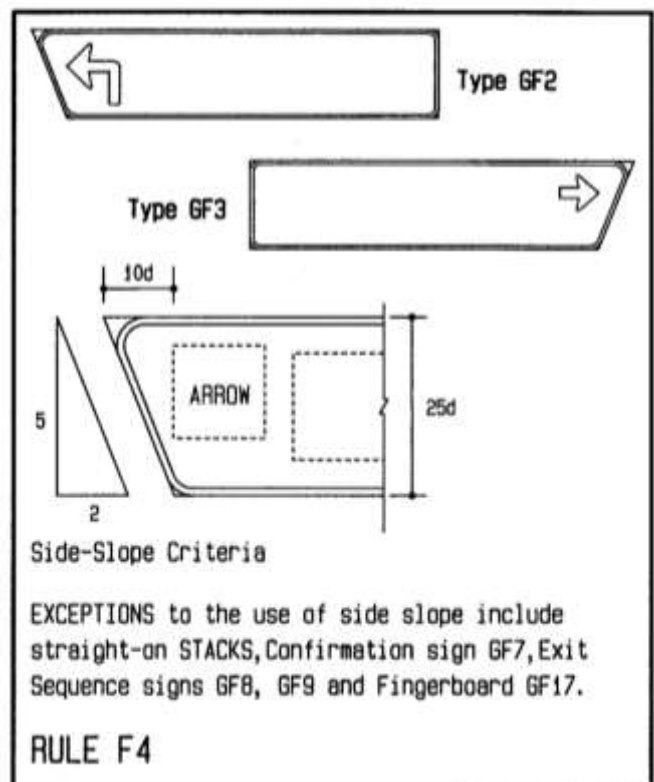
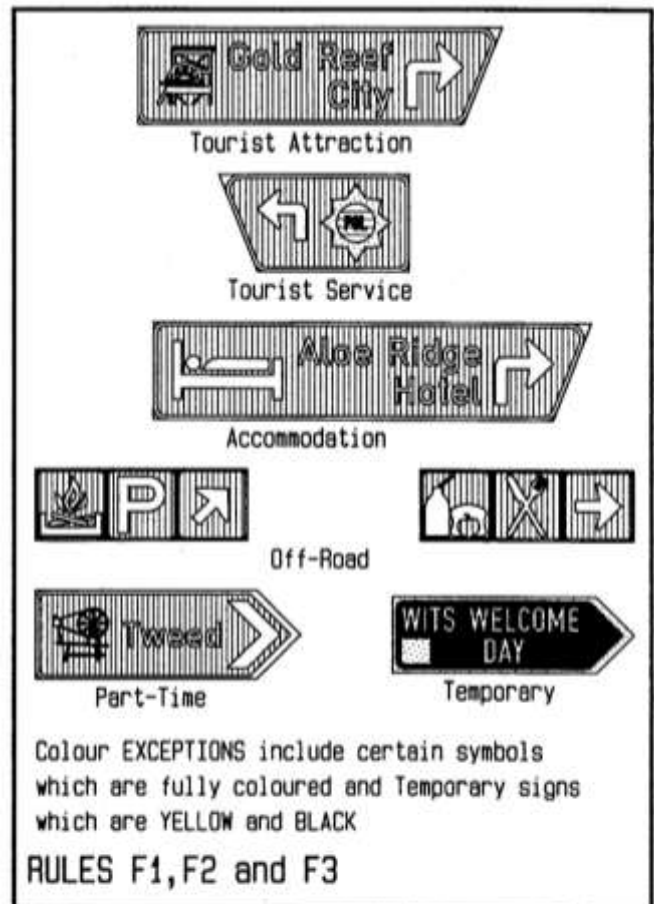


Fig. 7.3 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules – 1

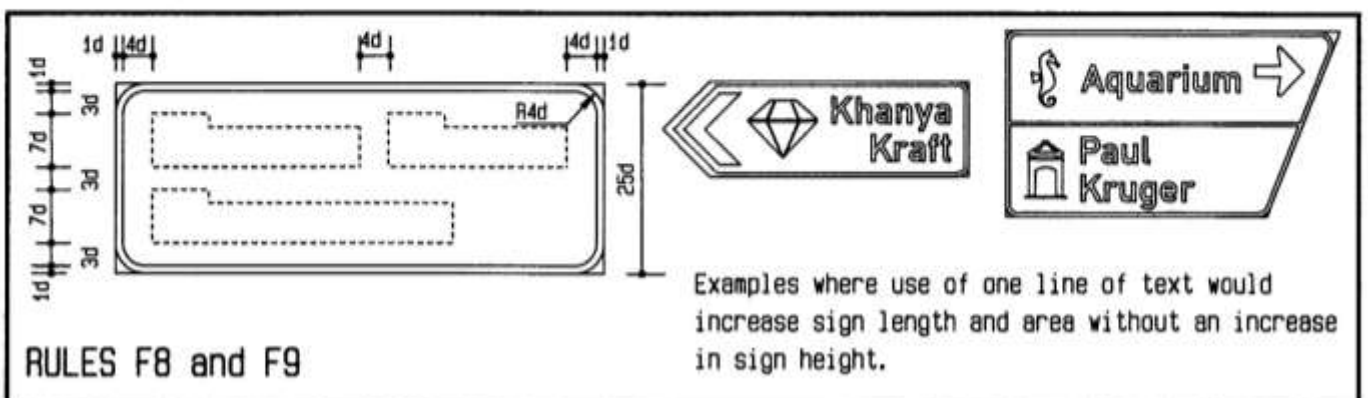
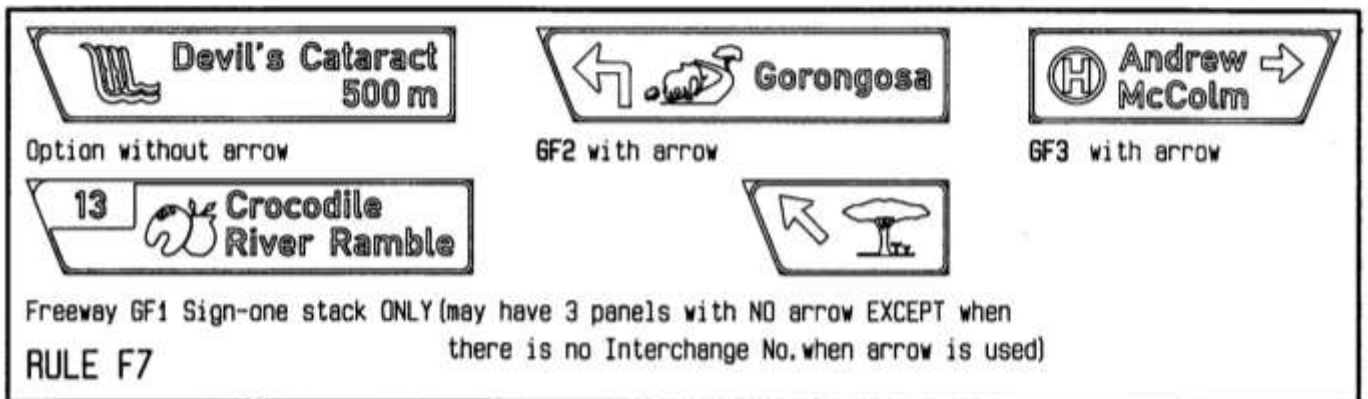
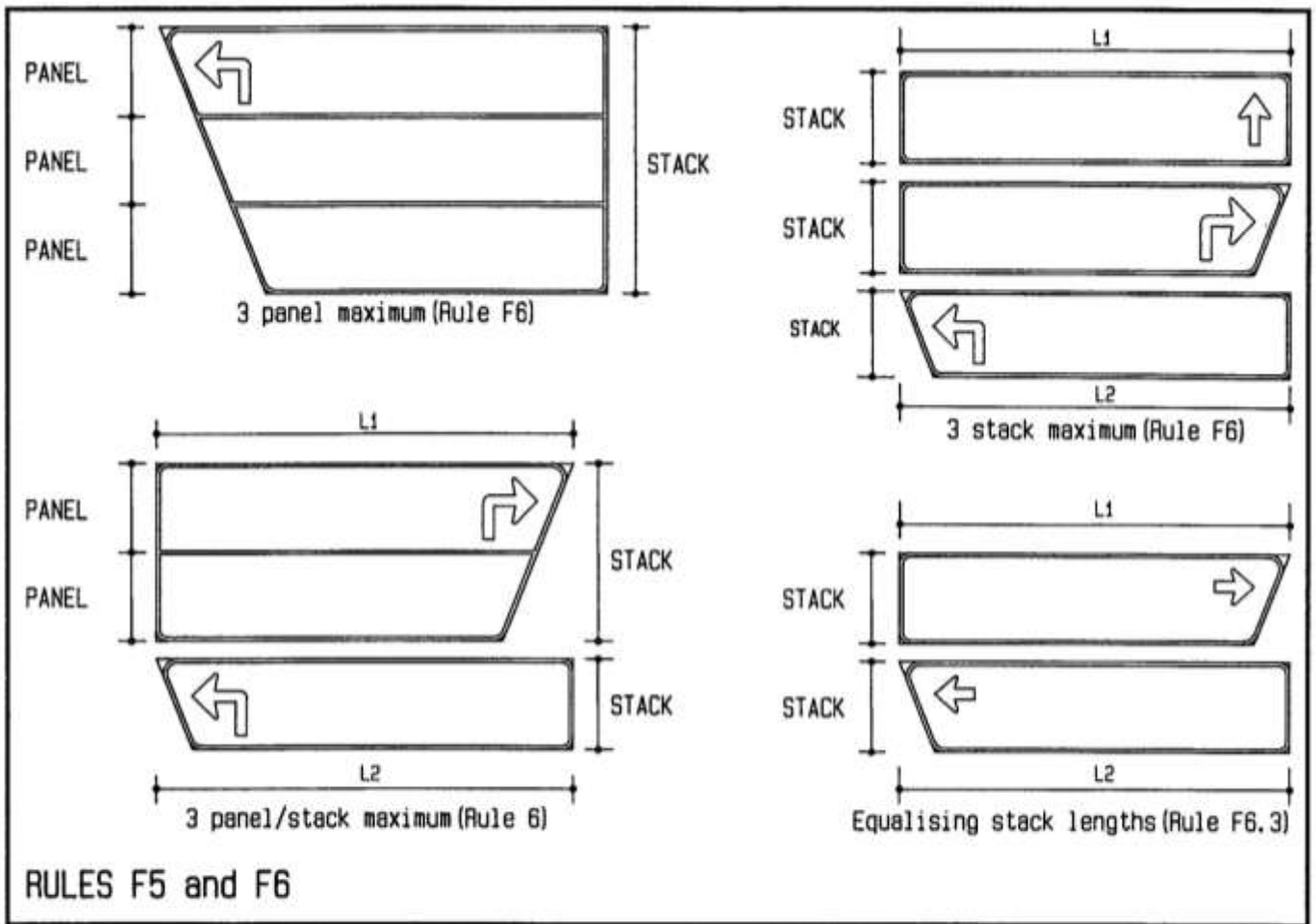


Fig. 7.3 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules – 1

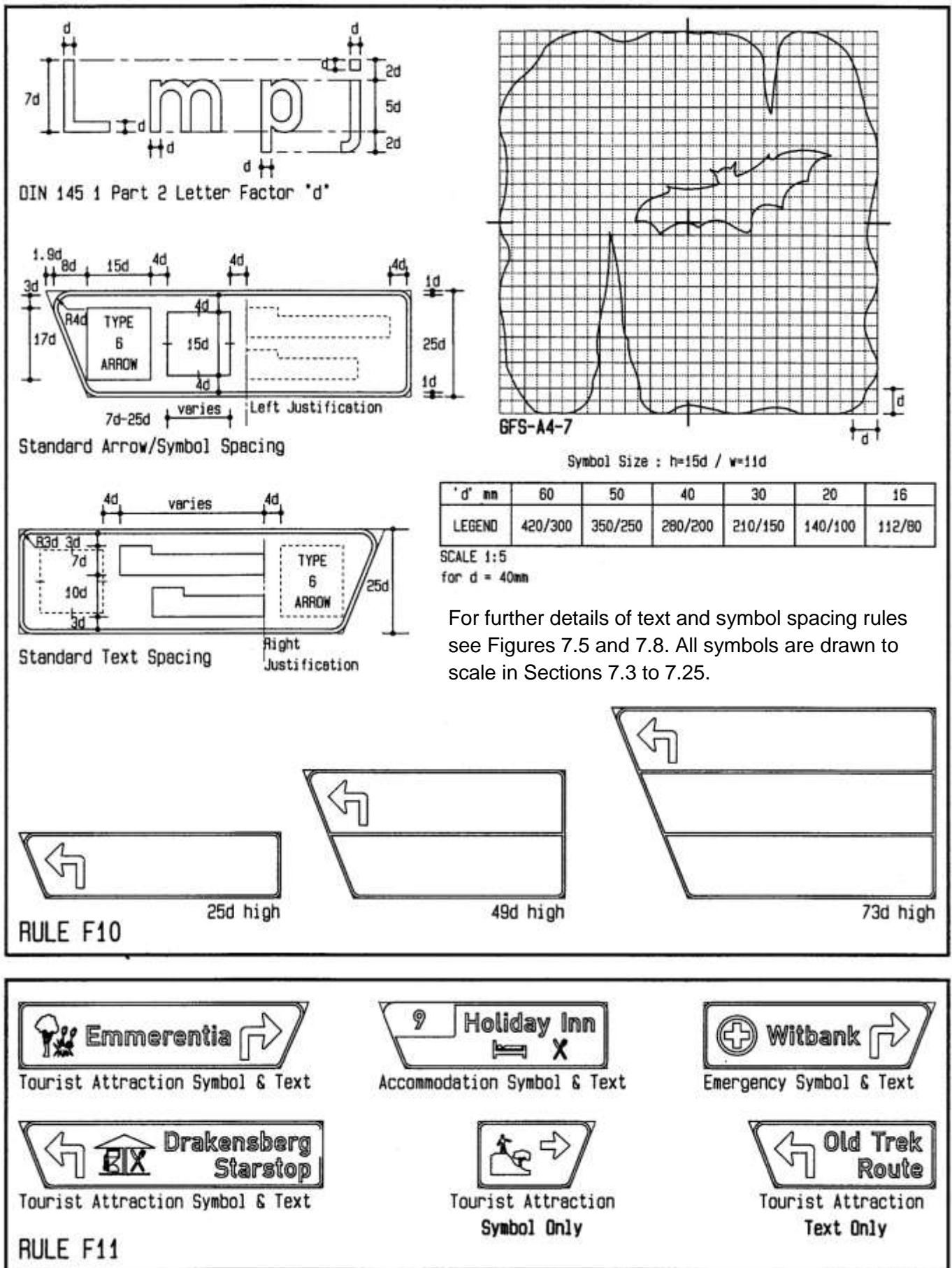


Fig. 7.4 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Rules – 2

Umgababa Karridene Illovo 3 Destinations (5 Bits of Information)

BITS of Information			
Word up to 8 letters	= 1	Symbol	= 0,5
Word over 8 letters	= 2	Distance	= 0,5
Stack type arrow	= 0,25	Interchange no.	= 0,5
Route number	= 0,5		

Example 7.75 Bits of Information

RULES F12 and F13

BROWN insert panel in a DIRECTION Stack

BROWN Stack used with DIRECTION Stack

This technique is only relevant where space for signs is limited or there is no orientation destination.

RULE F14

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

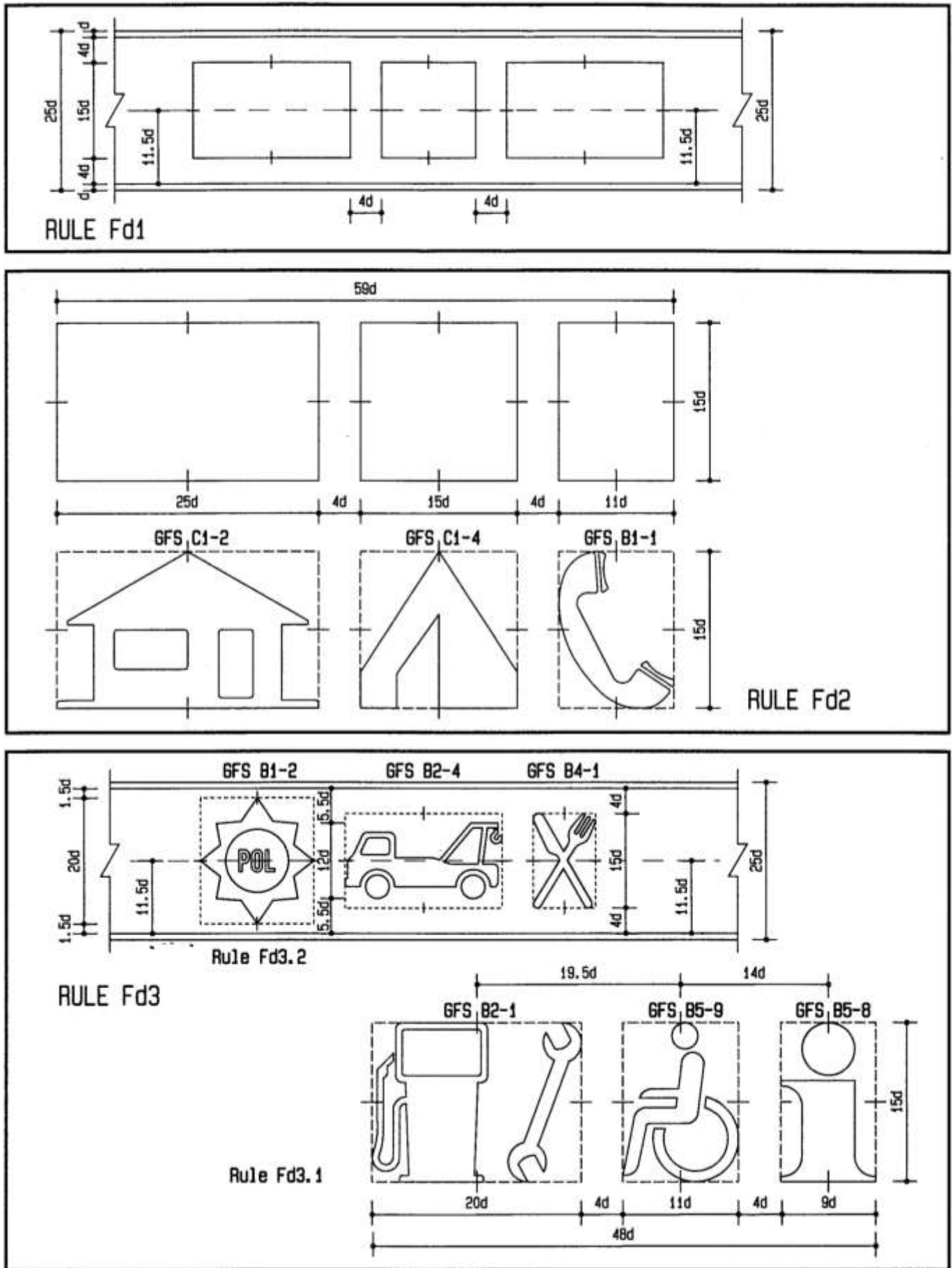


Fig. 7.5 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 1

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.

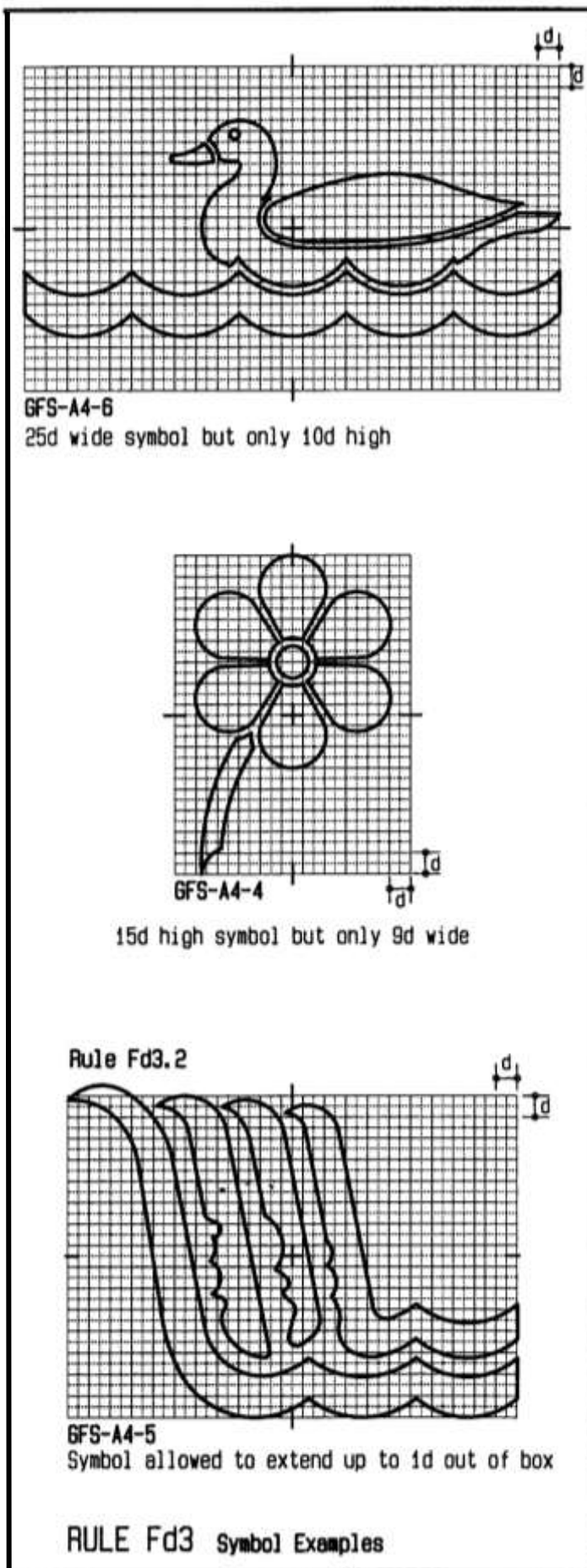


Fig. 7.5 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 1

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 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.

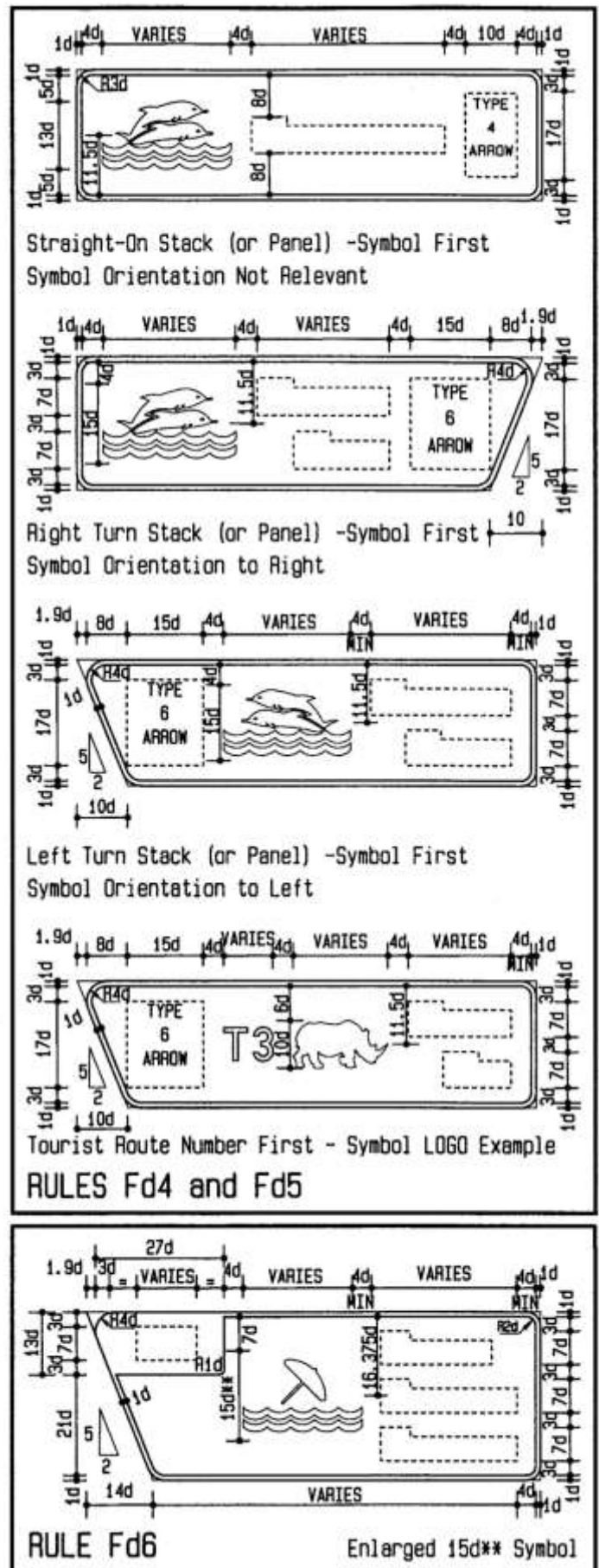


Fig. 7.6 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 2

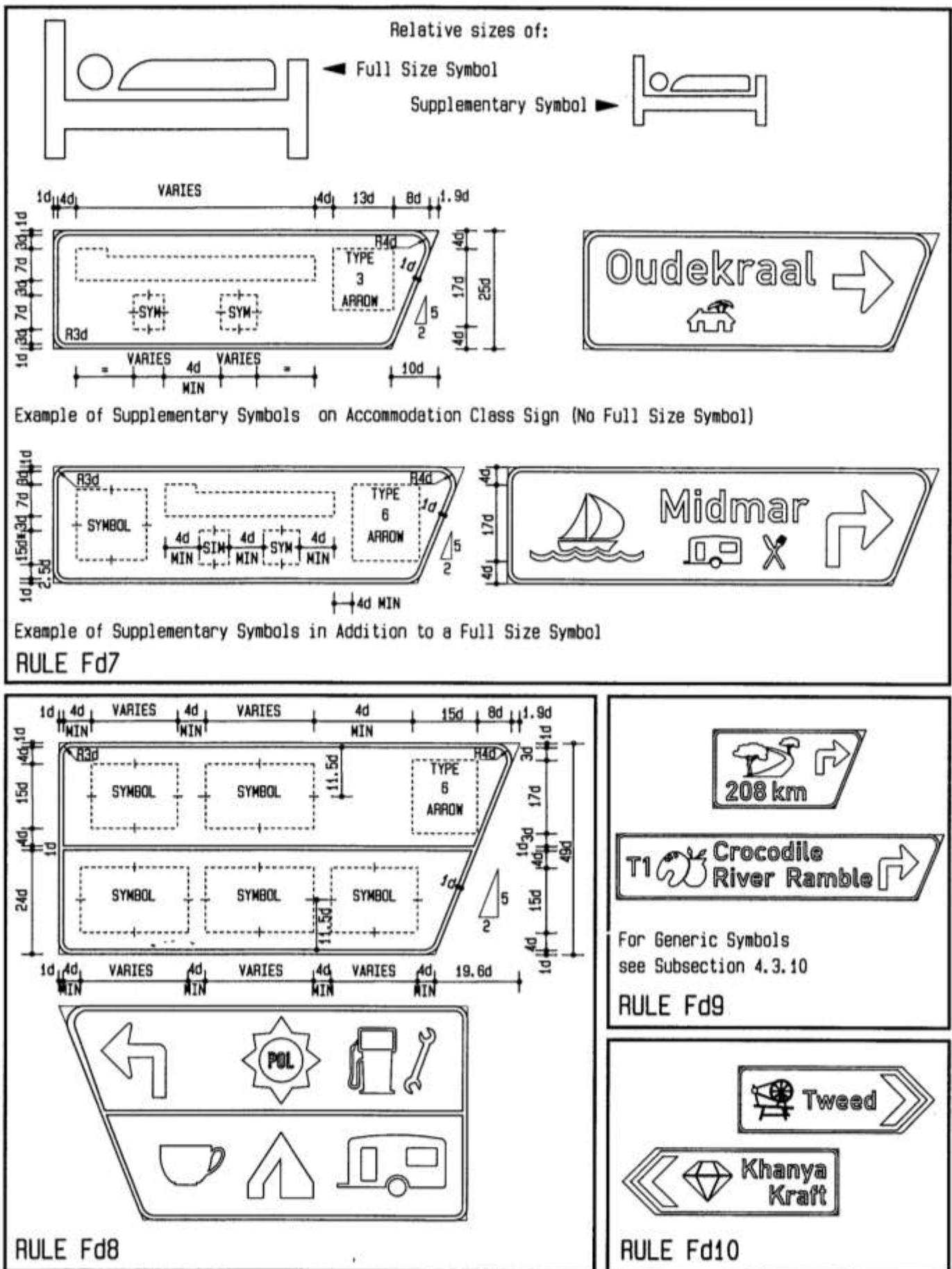


Fig. 7.6 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 2

DIN 1451 Part 2 Style B Lettering
Sign Area for 280/200mm Letters = 6.5m²

DIN 1451 Part 2 Style A Lettering
Sign Area for 280/200mm Letters = 5.11m

Sign Area Reduction for 280/200mm
From 5.25m² (DIN B) to 4.53m²

RULE Fd11

Sign Area Reduction for 210/150mm
From 2.48m² (DIN B) to 2.12m²

The 3 details above and to the right illustrate standard dimensional layout for single stacks or panels - NOTE use of Arrow 6 with text and Arrow 5 with symbols only

Left justification - two destinations

Right justification - one destination

The above details illustrate standard dimensions for sign type GF1 (freeway)

RULES Fd12 and Fd13

The dual stack example illustrates a tourist attraction over a service panel with appropriate dimensions.

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;

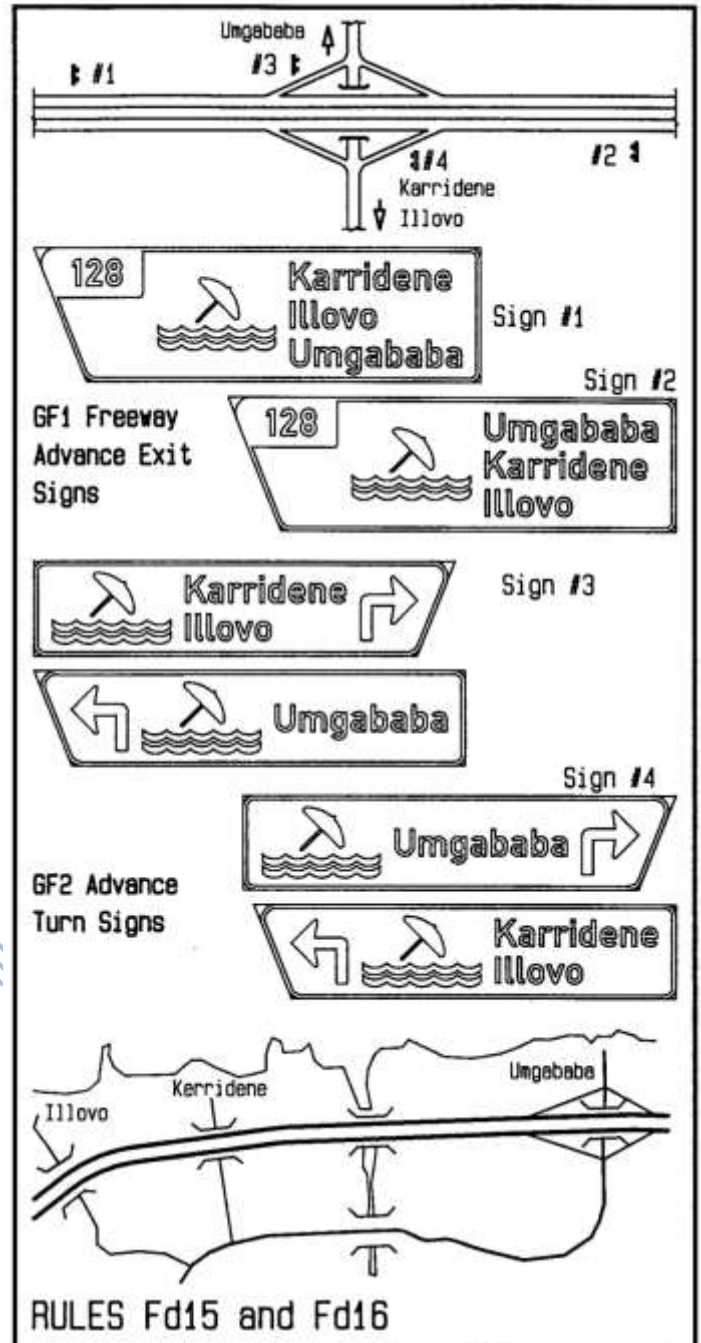
Fd19.2 when more than one distance is displayed only the numeral shall be displayed;

BUT

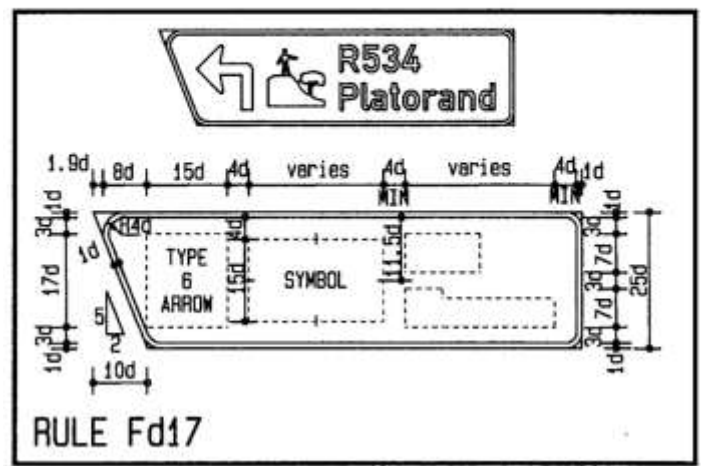
Fd19.3 the distance to a facility shall not be displayed on a freeway - the distance to the freeway exit may be displayed on sign GF1 when it is in advance of the exit and when the exit gives direct access to the facility.

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.



RULES Fd15 and Fd16



RULE Fd17

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

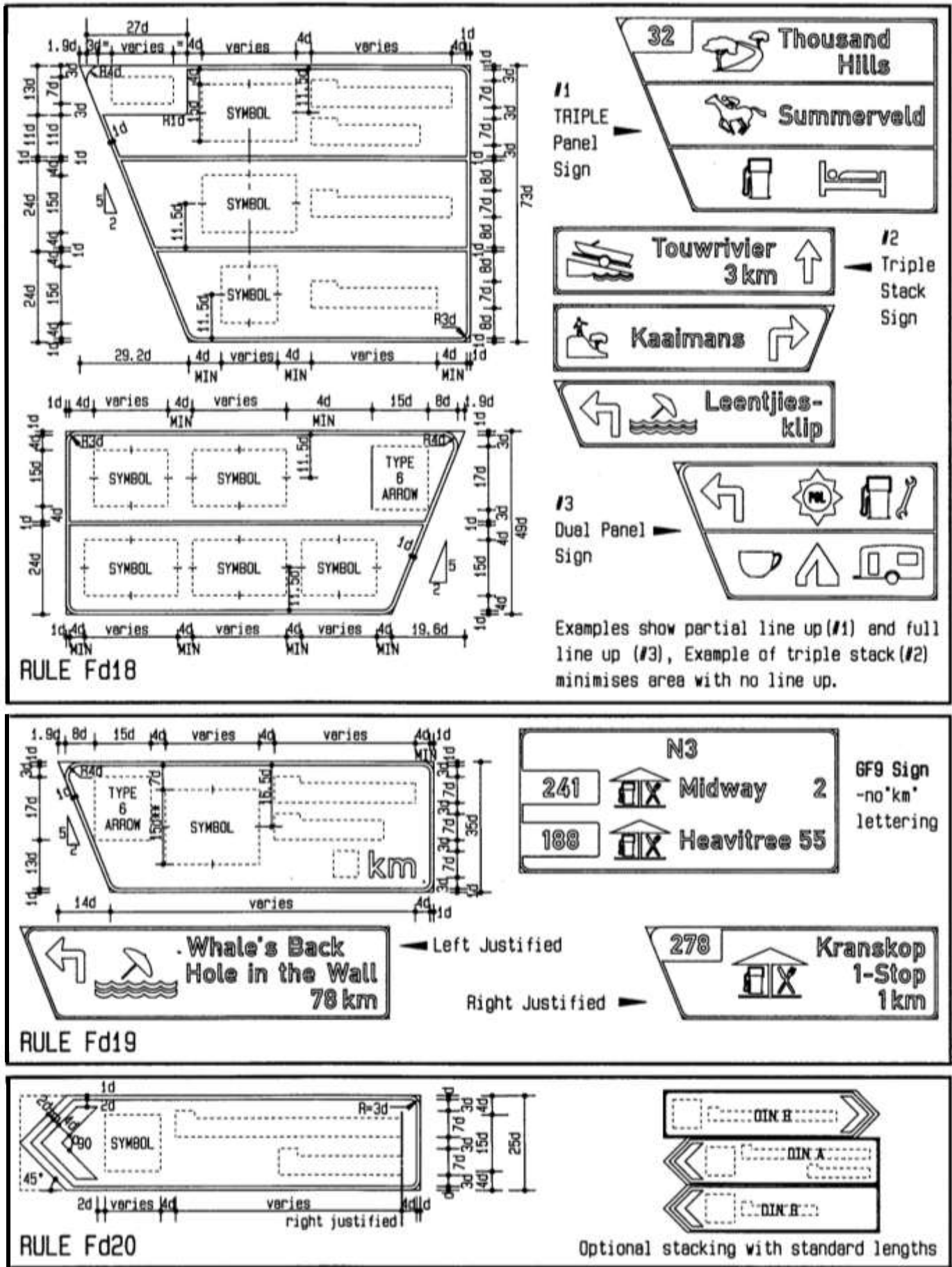
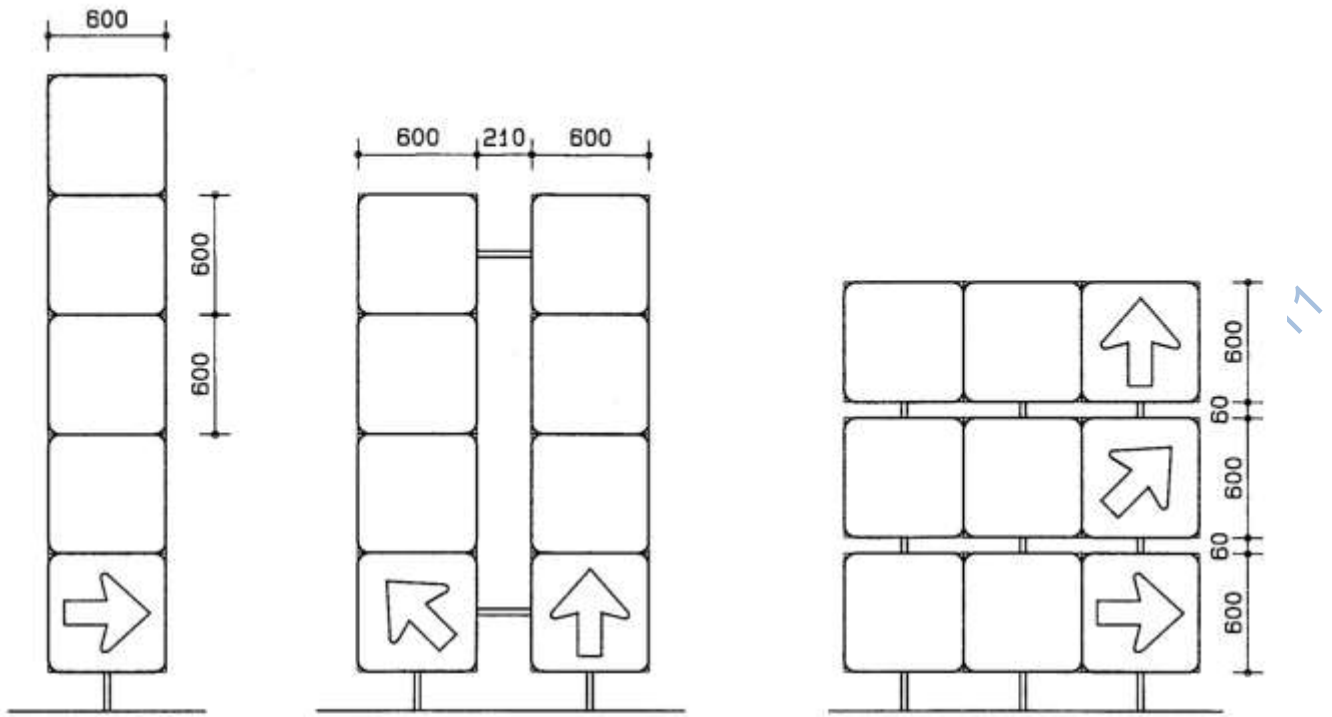


Fig. 7.8 Illustration of Basic Tourism Signface Symbol/Text Rules - 4

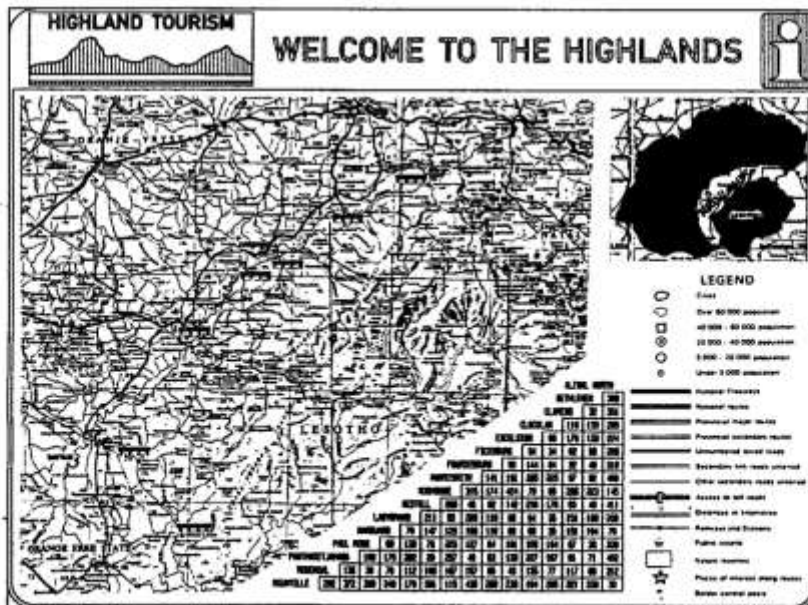


Detail 7.8.1 Examples of Typical Clusters



Detail 7.8.2 Typical 'Totem' Sign Combinations

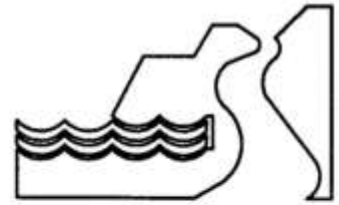
For details of available Group D1 symbols see Section 7.24.



Detail 7.8.3 Typical Information Board Displaying a Group D2 Symbol

Fig. 7.9 Typical Off-Road Tourism Signs

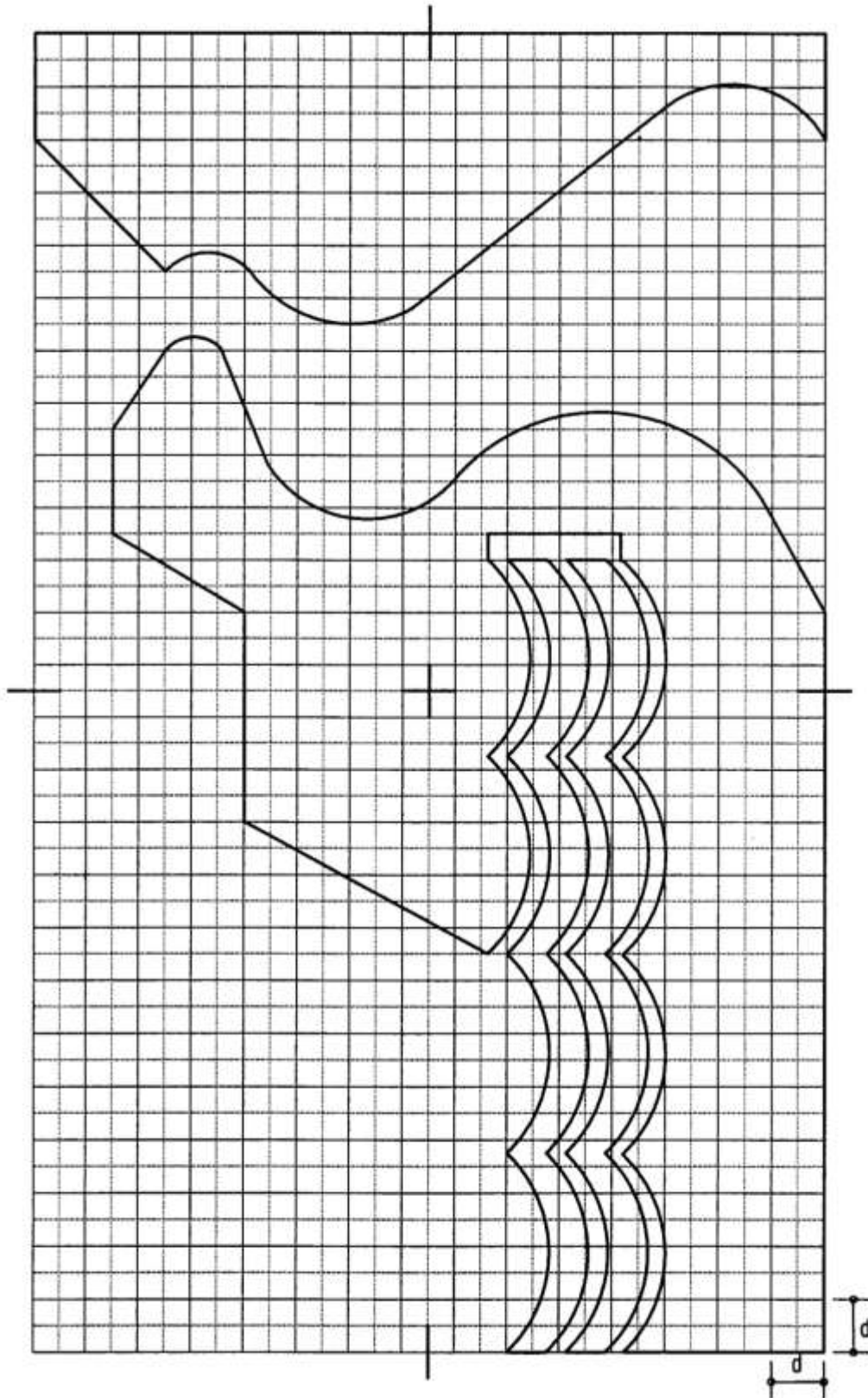
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GFS A8

GENERIC - COASTAL

H = 15d
W = 25d



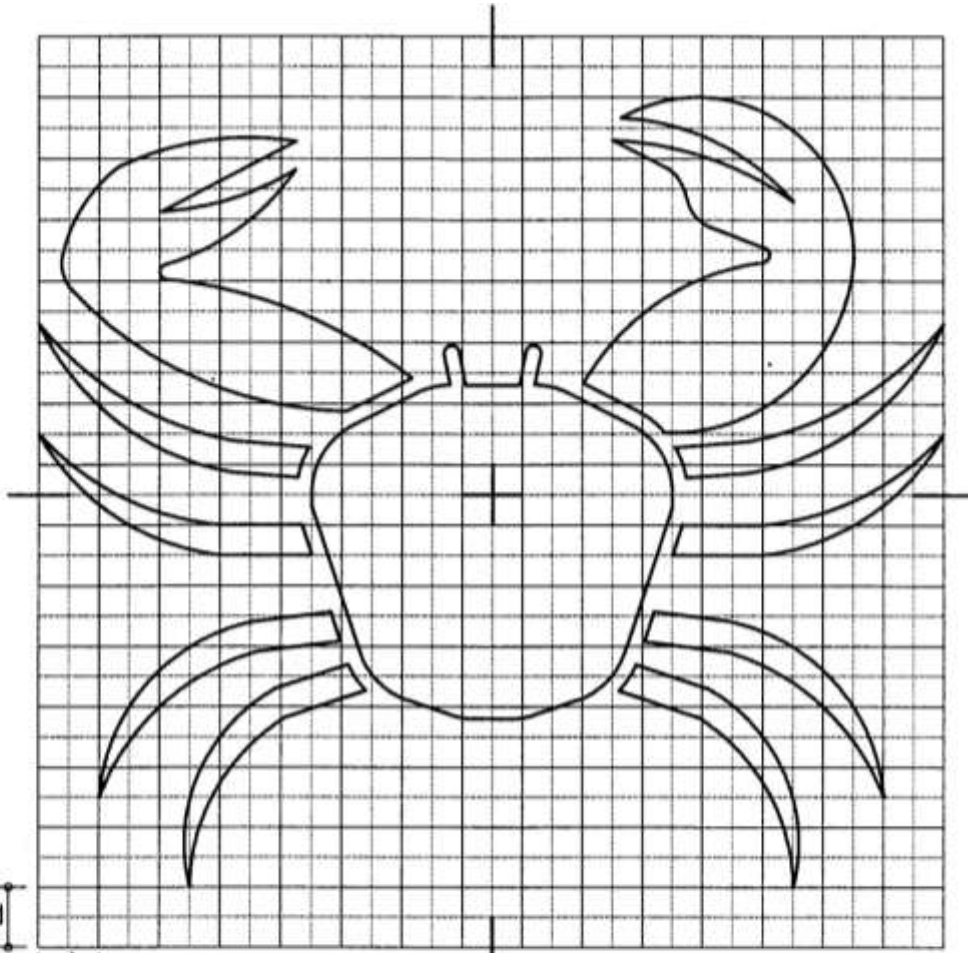
Rev



GFS A8-1

MARINE
RESERVE

H = 13d
W = 15d



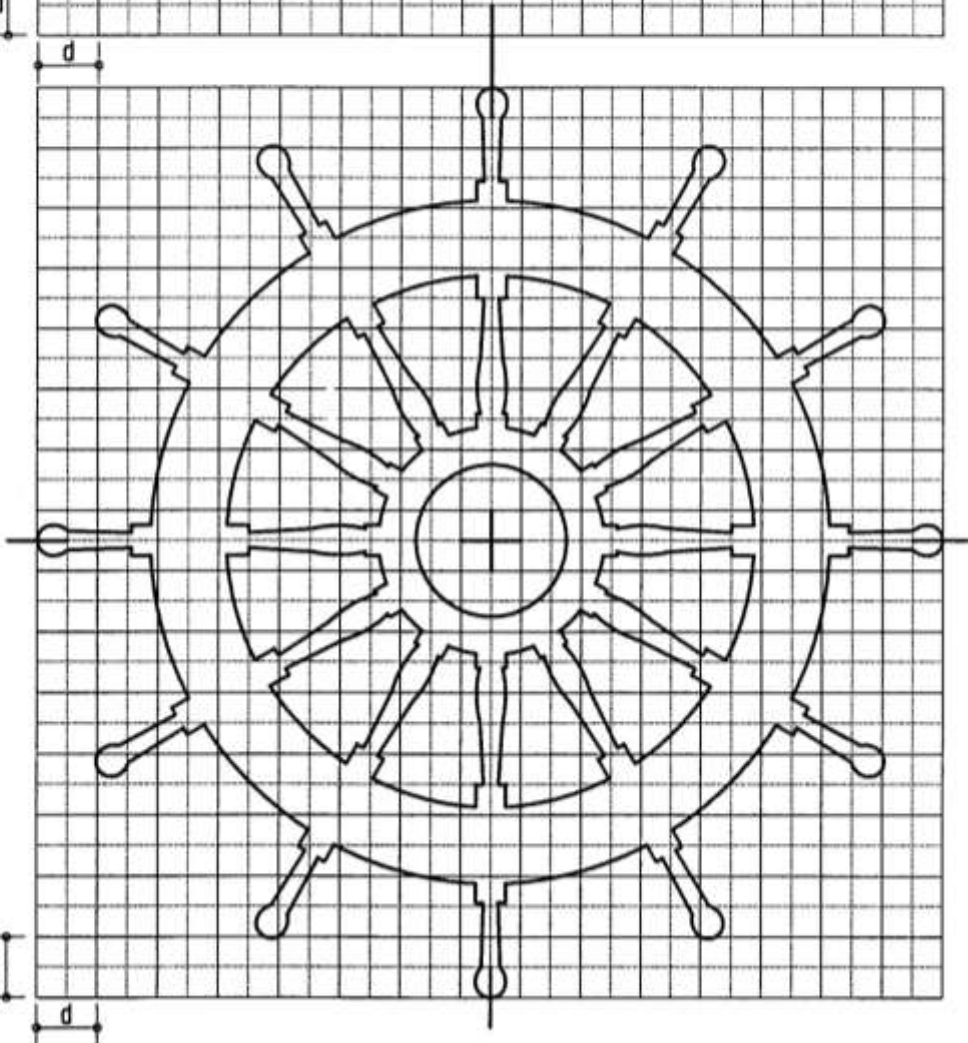
July 2017



GFS A8-2

MARITIME
MUSEUM

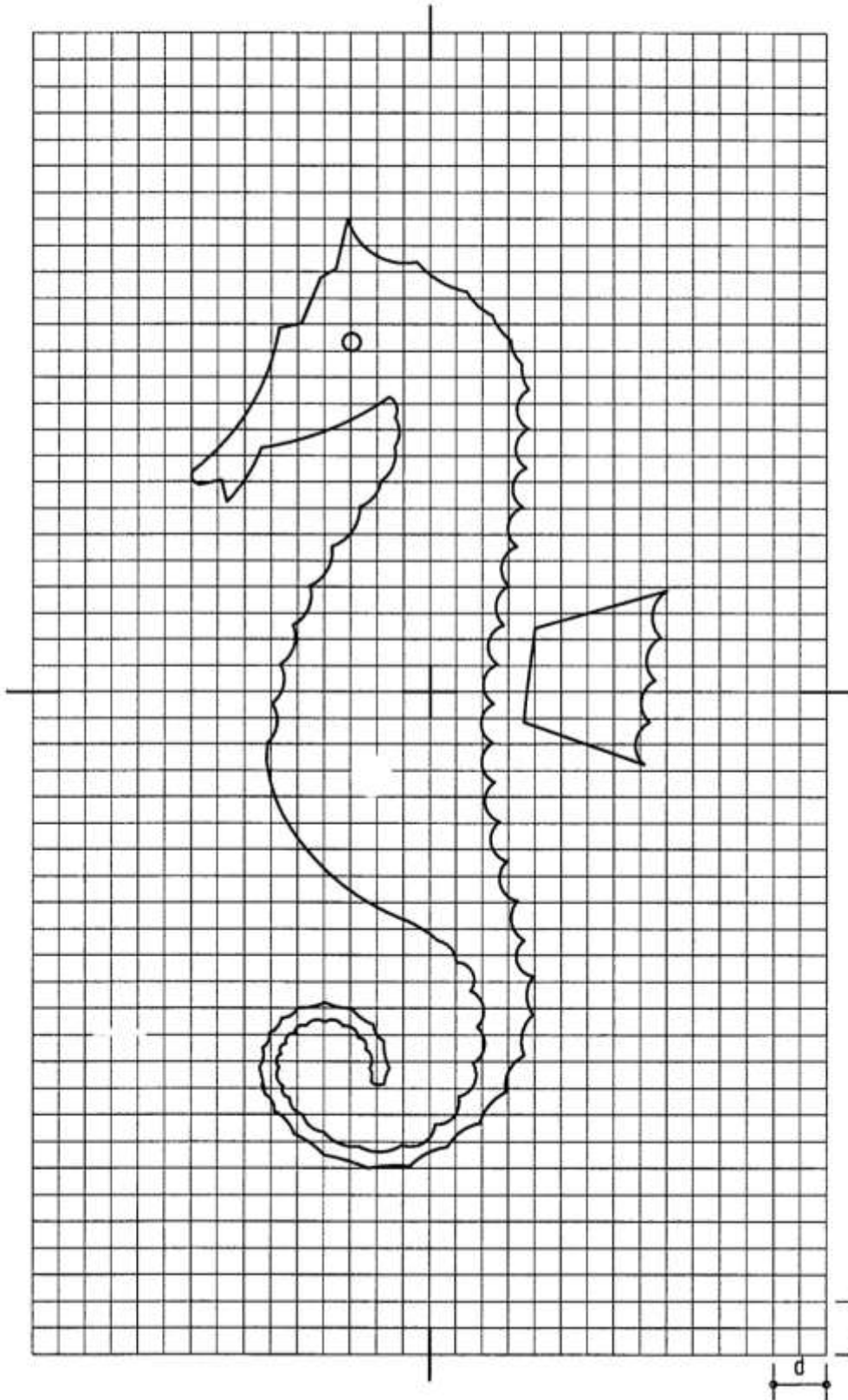
H = 15d
W = 15d





GFS A8-3
AQUARIUM

H = 18d
W = 9d



Re

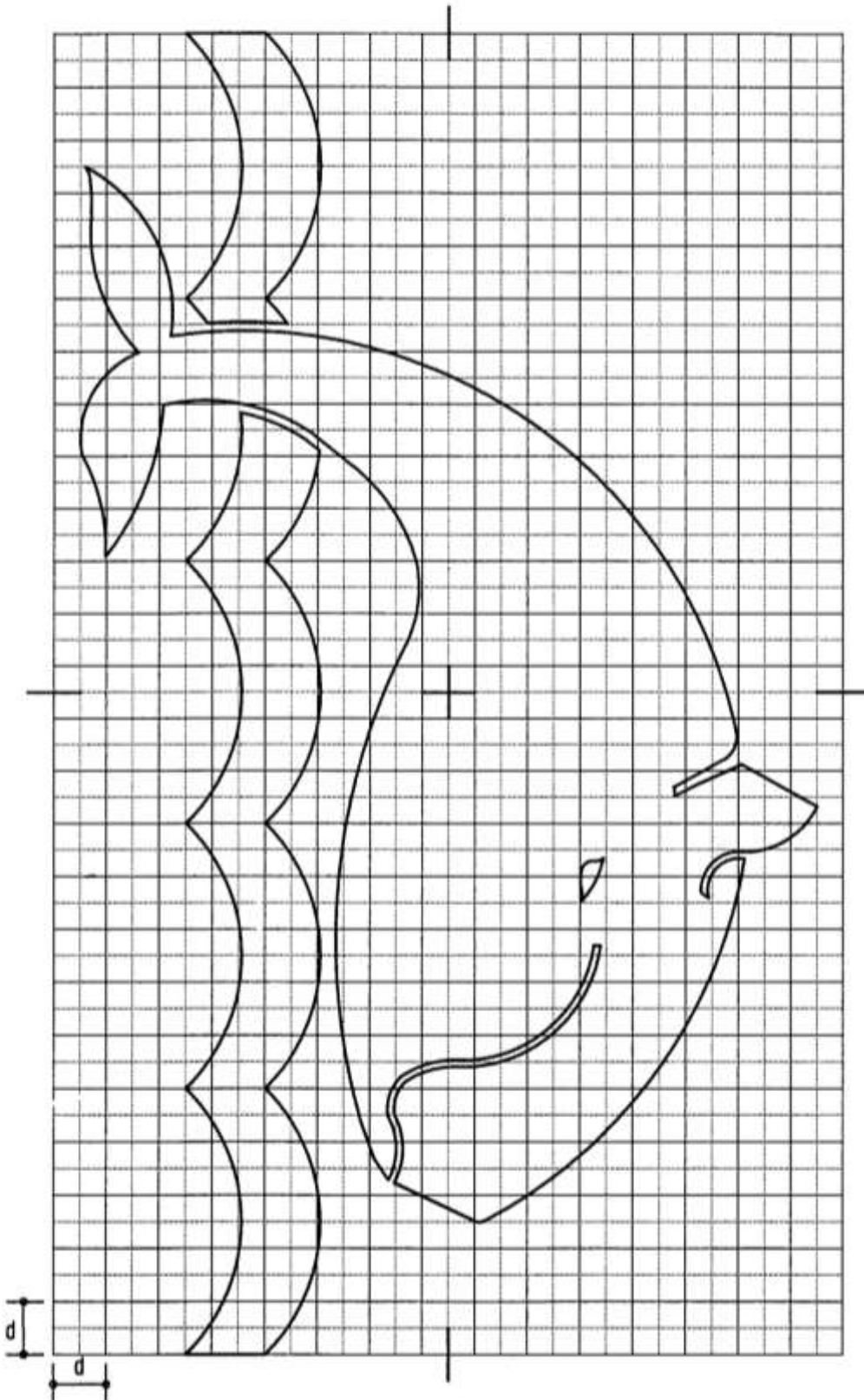


GFS A8-4

WHALES

H = 14d
W = 25d

July 2017

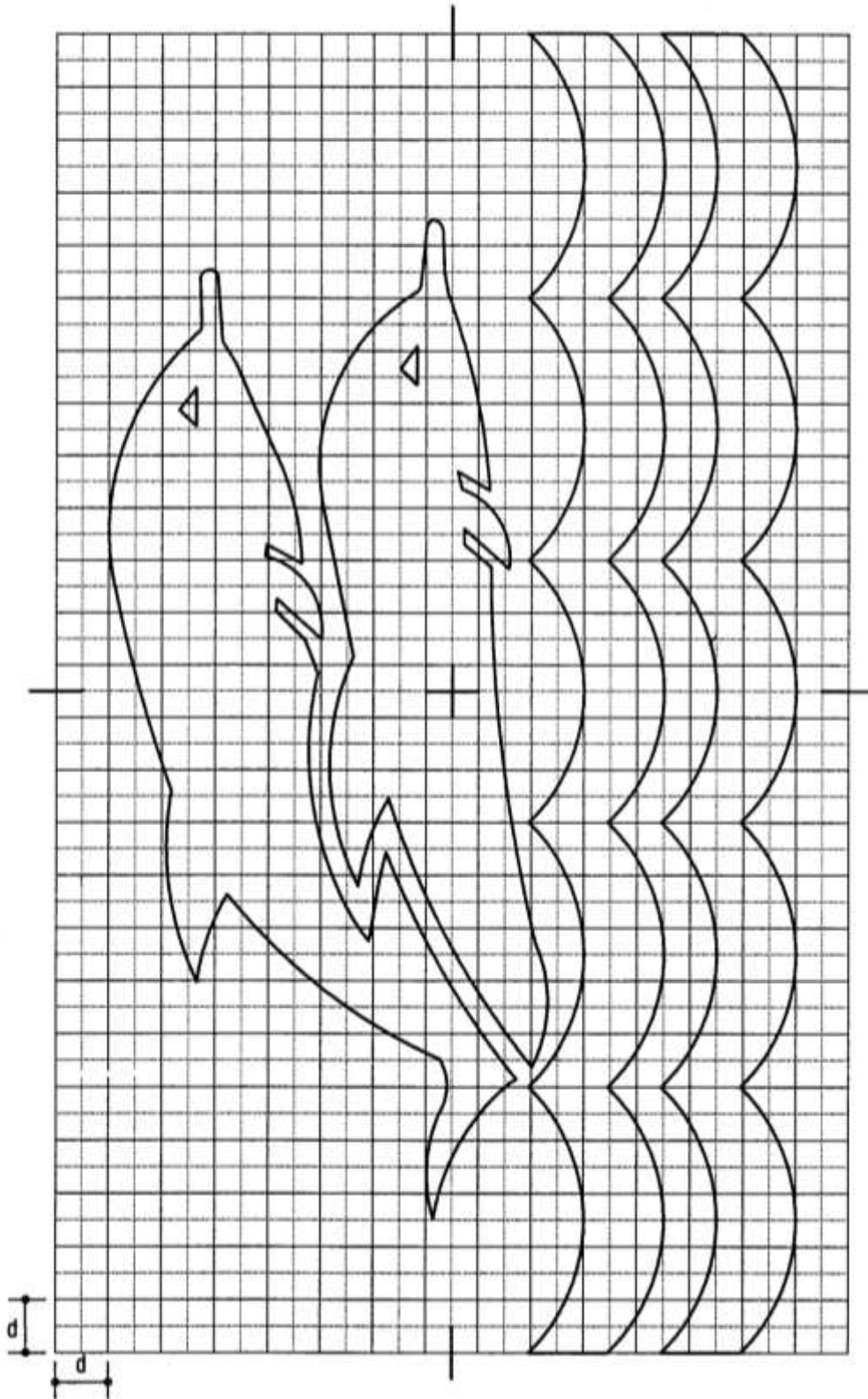




GFS A8-5

DOLPHINS

H = 13d
W = 25d



R

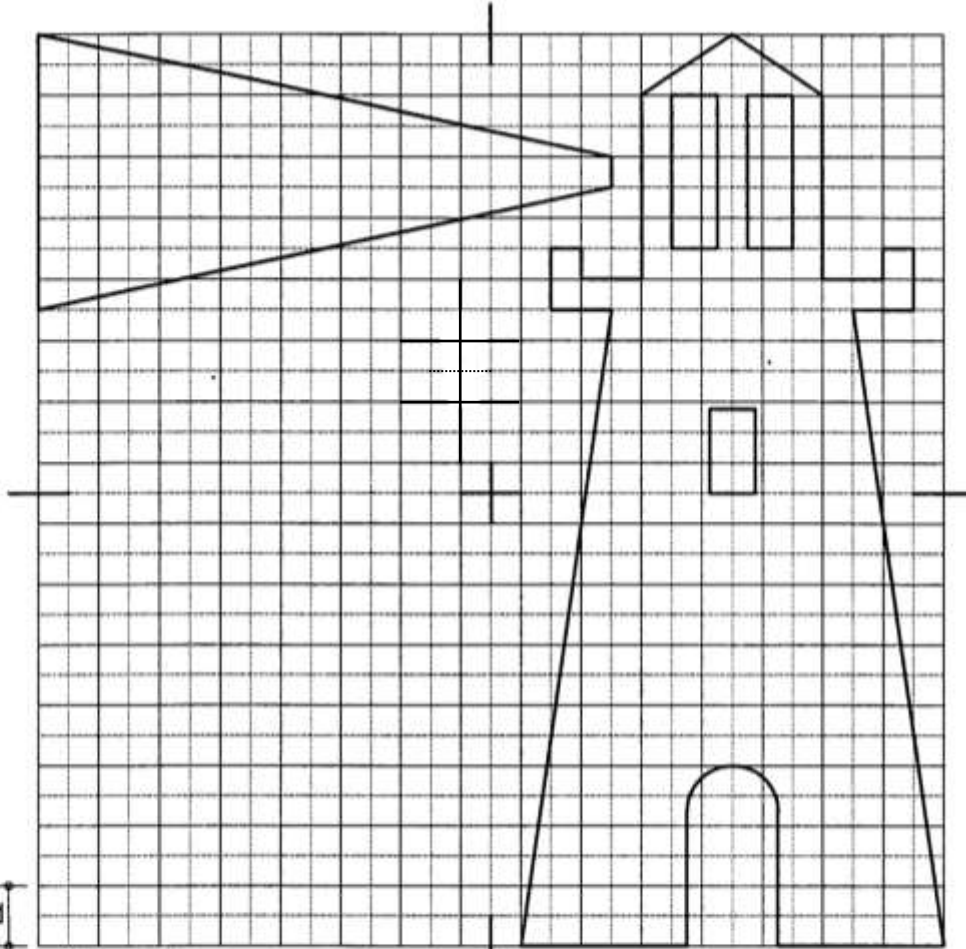
17



GFS A8-6

LIGHTHOUSE

H = 15d
W = 15d



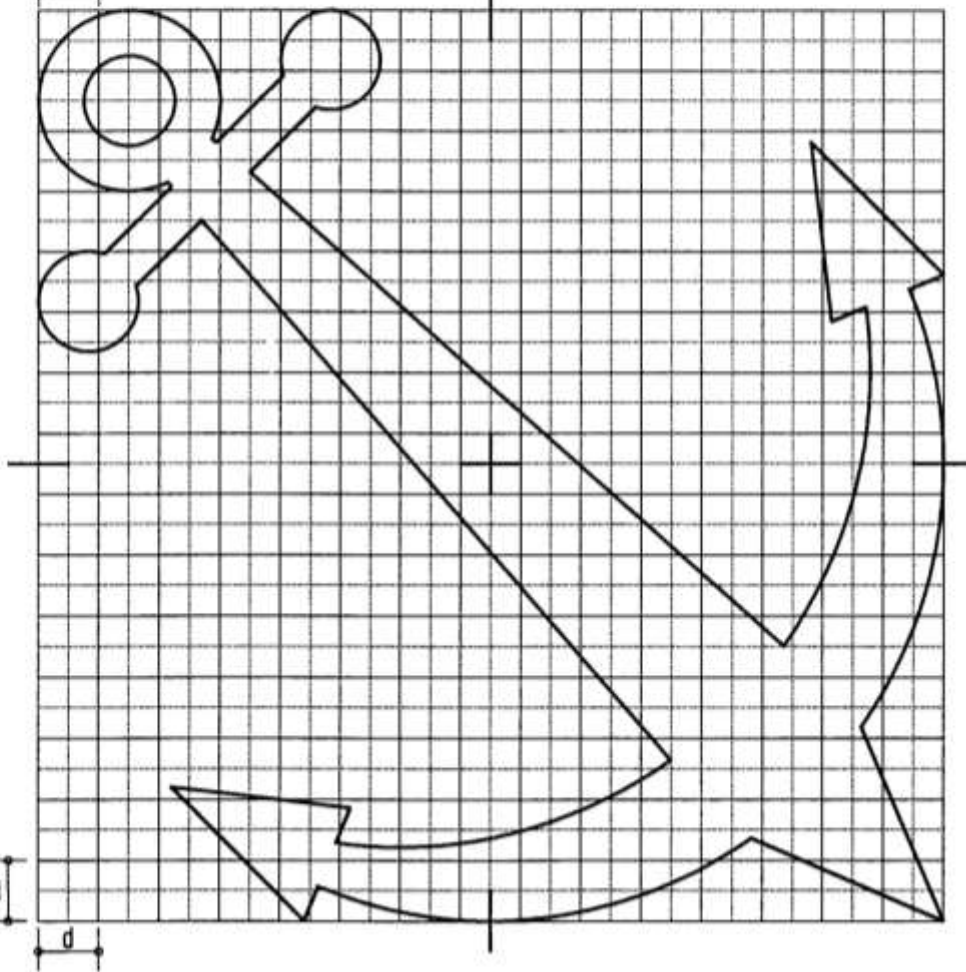
MAY 2017



GFS A8-7

DOCKYARD

H = 15d
W = 15d

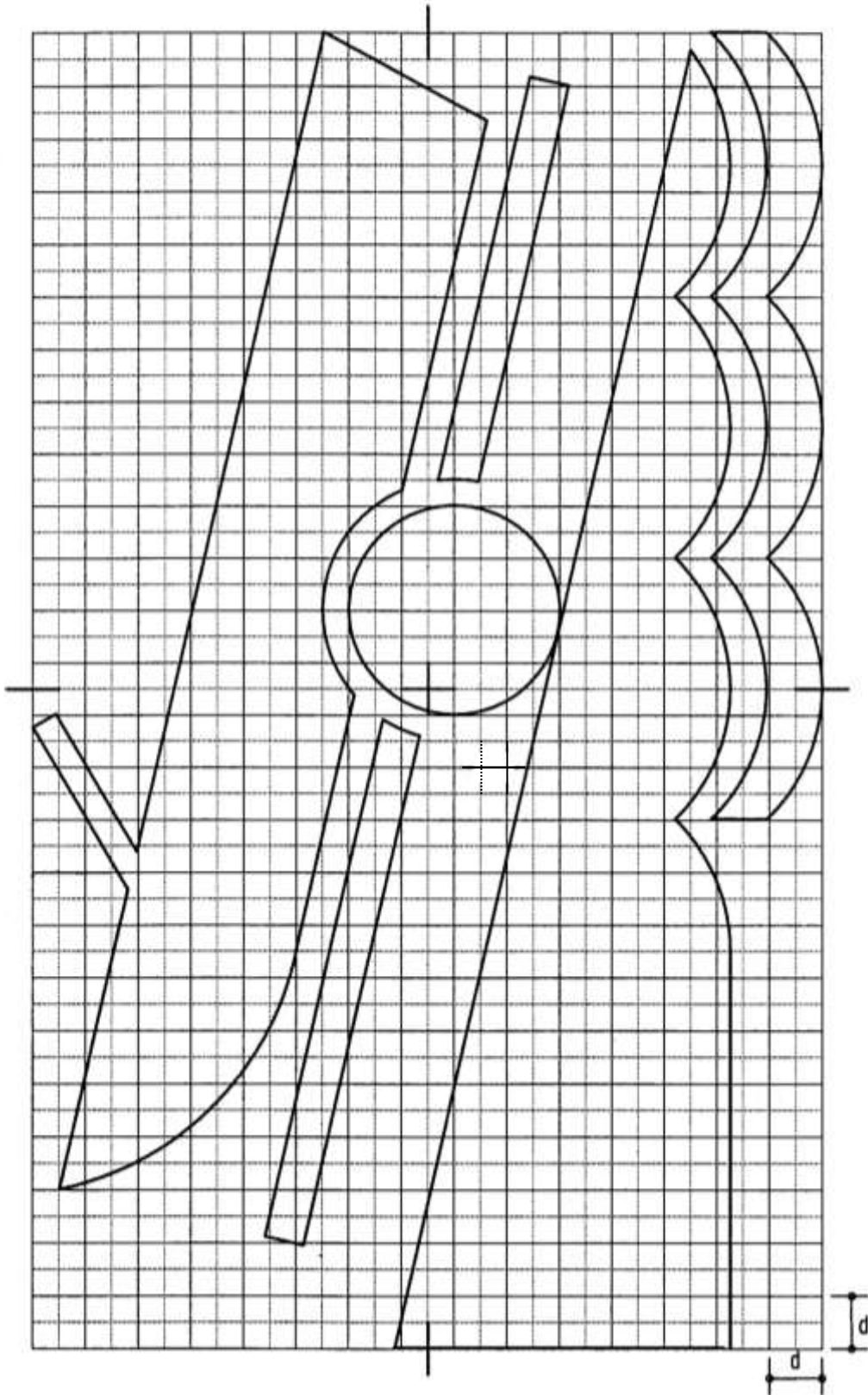




GFS A8-8

BOAT LAUNCH

H = 15d
W = 25d



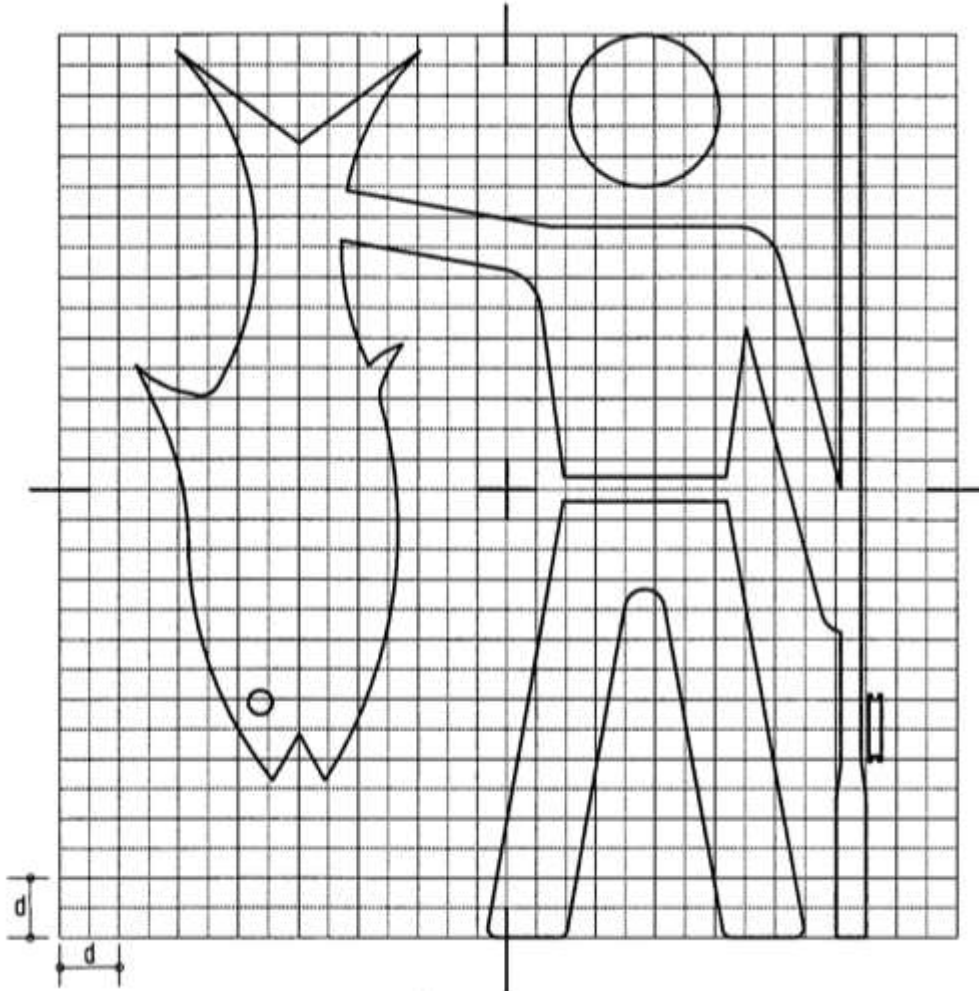
Repr



GFS A8-9

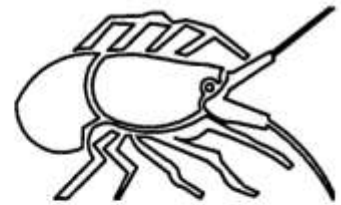
FISHING

H = 15d
W = 12.5d



July 2017

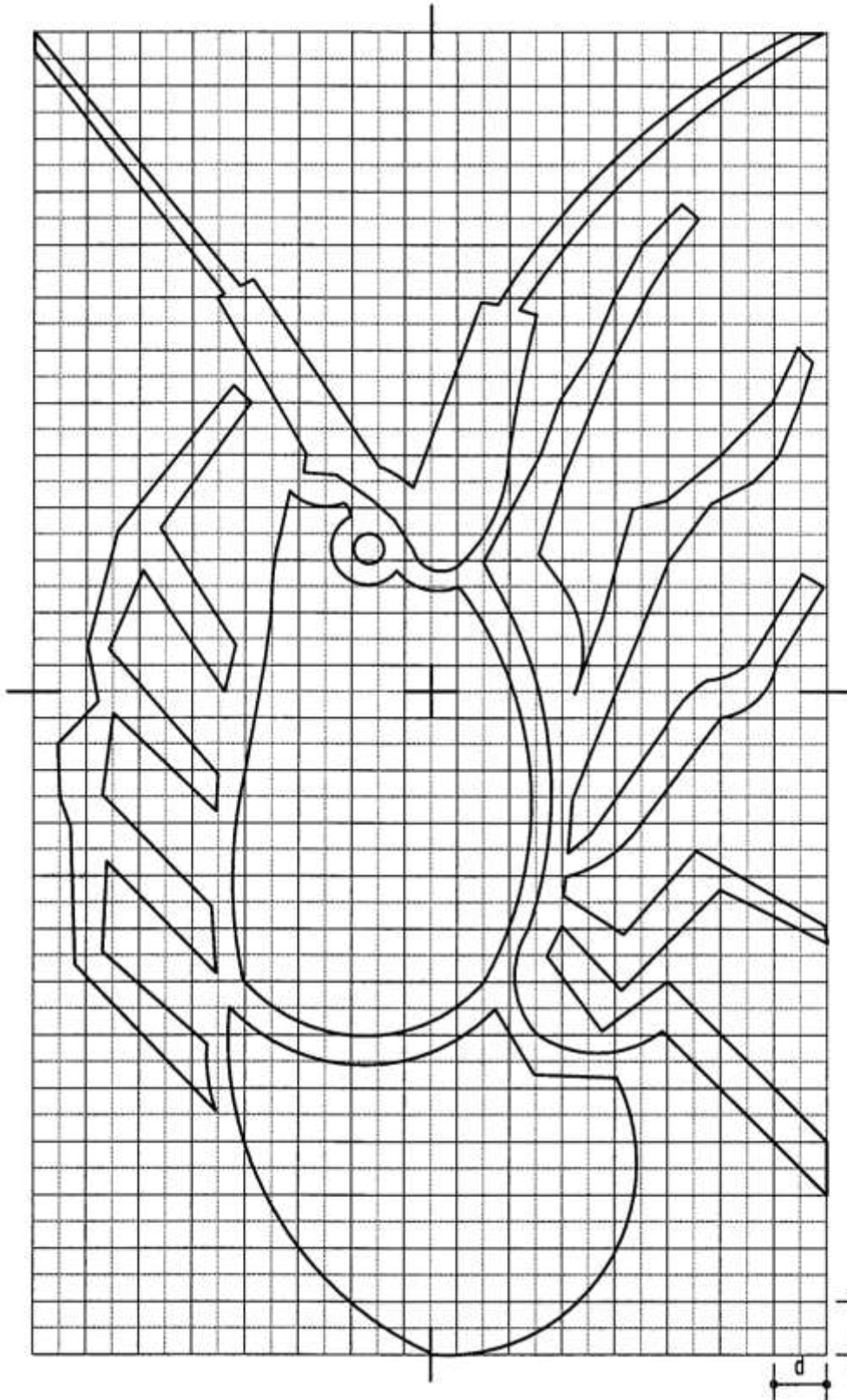
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GFS A8-10

CRAYFISH

H = 15d
W = 25d



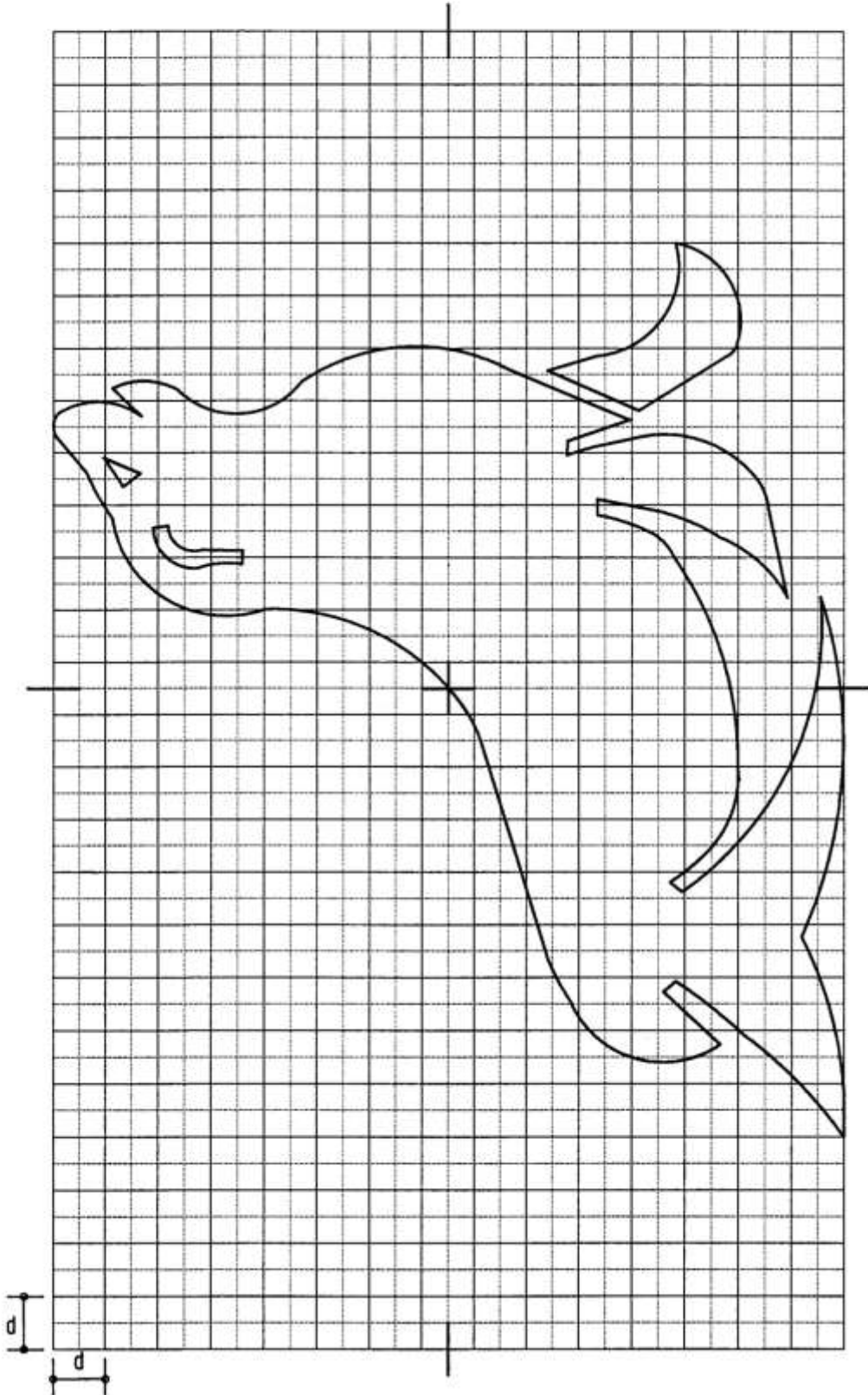
Rep.



GFS A8-11

OCEANARIUM

H = 15d
W = 17d



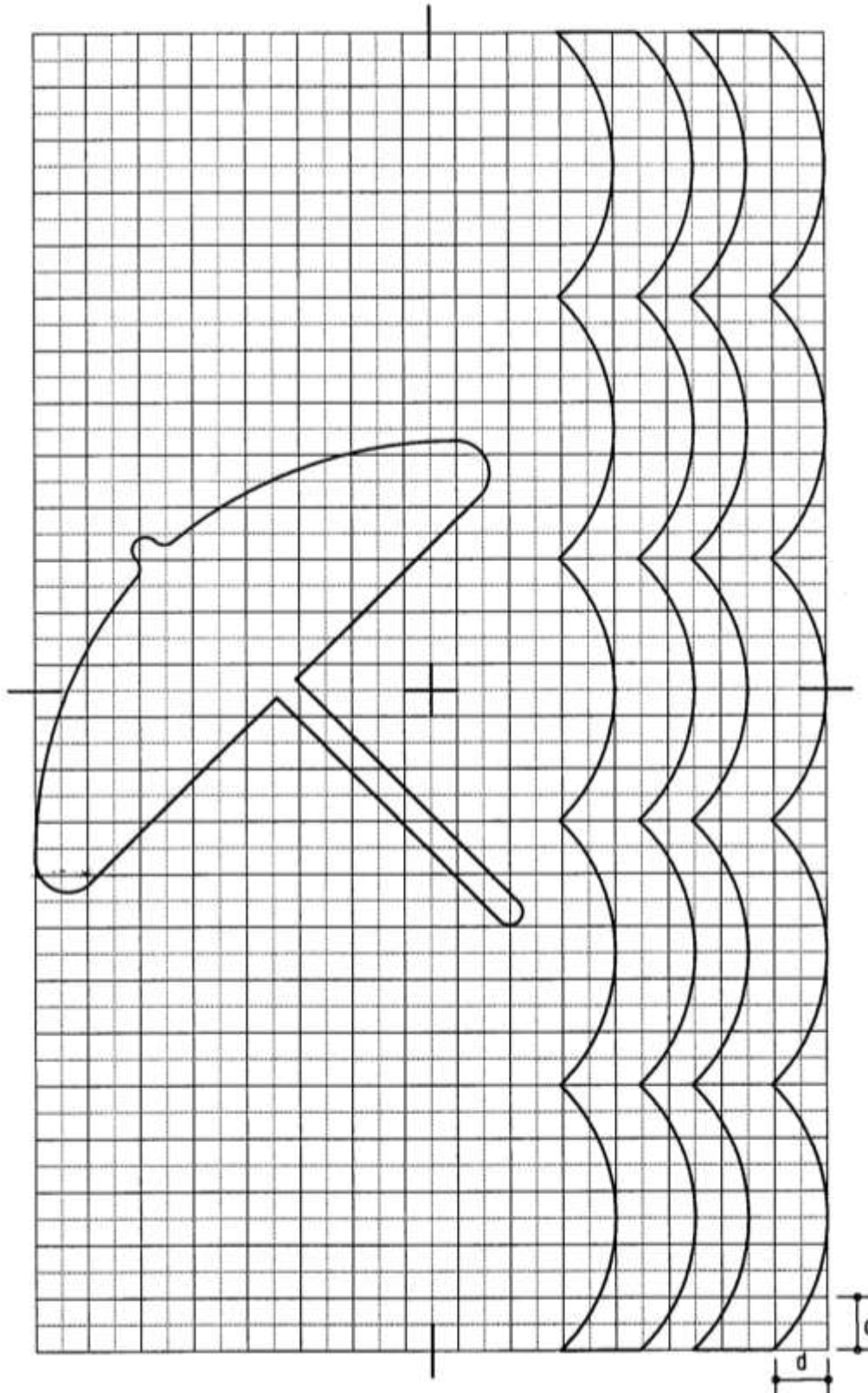
MAY 2017



GFS A8-12

BEACH

H = 15d
W = 25d



Rer

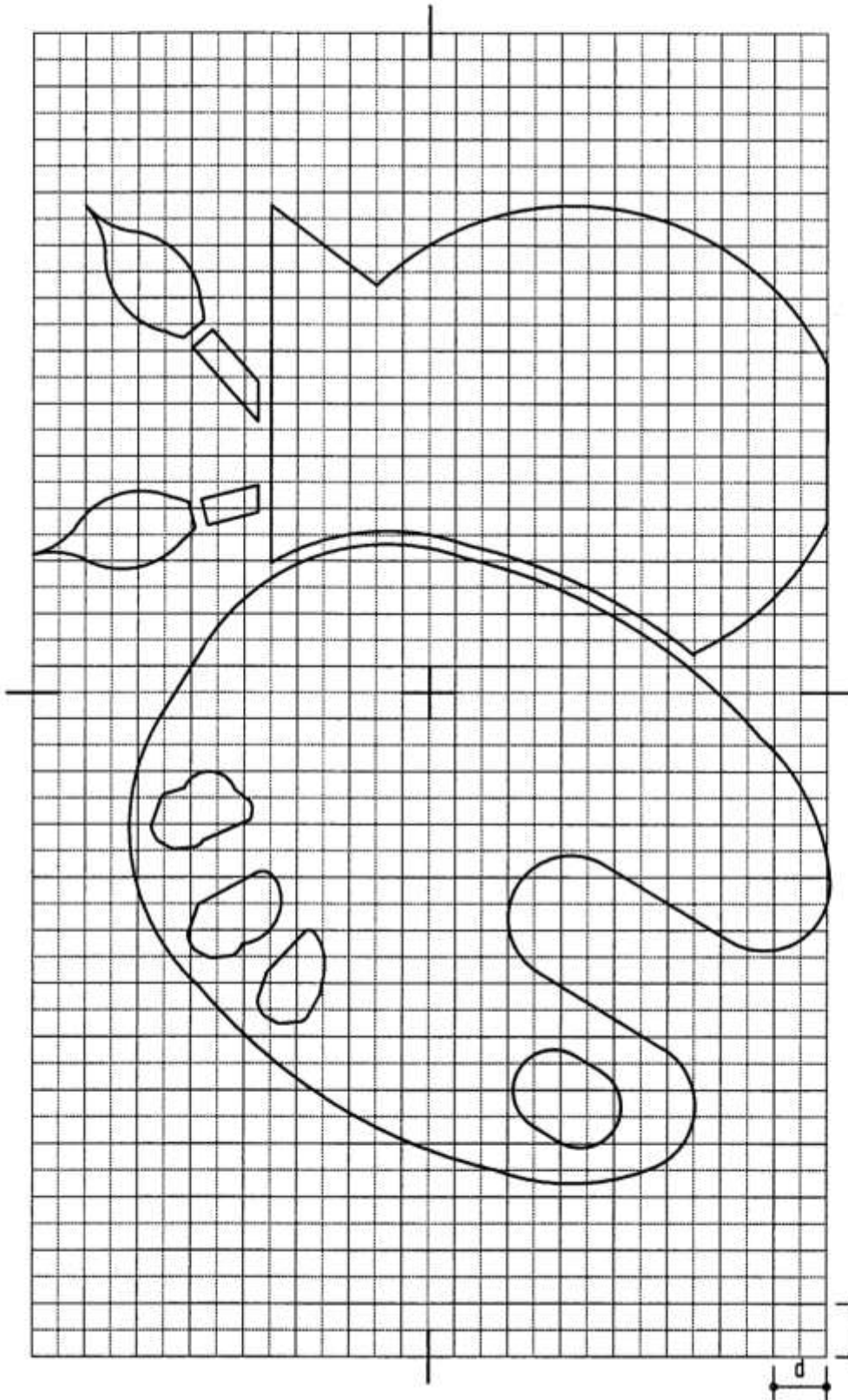
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GFS A9

GENERIC -
ARTS & CRAFTS

H = 15d
W = 19d



Rep.