

ICS 03.220.20
CCS R 80



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 5768.3-2009

**Road Traffic Signs and Markings - Part 3: Road Traffic Markings
(English Translation)**

Issued on: May 25, 2009

Implemented on: July 1, 2009

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine**

Table of Contents

Foreword...	4
1 Scope...	7
2 Normative References...	7
3 General Stipulations...	7
4 Indicating Markings...	10
5 Prohibition Markings...	72
6 Warning Markings...	101
7 Others...	122
Appendix A (informative) Recommended Range of Visibility...	129
Appendix B (informative) Intersection Marking Setting...	130
Name Index of Traffic Markings...	143

1 Scope

This Part of GB 5768 stipulates the general requirements of classification, colors, shapes, characters, patterns and dimensions of road traffic markings; the requirements of the design and setting.

This Part is applicable to the production and setting of traffic markings for highways, urban roads, and places that allow the passage of social motor vehicles even though they are within organizational jurisdiction, such as. squares and public parking lots, and other places for public passage. Traffic markings set up in places and parking lots for the passage of other motor vehicles may take this as a reference in implementation.

2 Normative References

Through the reference in this Part of GB 5768, clauses of the following documents become clauses of this Part. In terms of references with a specific date, all the subsequent modifications (excluding the corrected content) or the revised versions are not applicable to this Part. However, all parties that reach an agreement in accordance with this Part are encouraged to explore the possibility of adopting the latest version of these documents. In terms of references without a specific date, the latest version is applicable to this Standard.

GB 5768.1-2009 Road Traffic Signs and Markings - Part 1.General

GB 5768.2-2009 Road Traffic Signs and Markings - Part 2.Road Traffic Signs

GB/T 16311 Specification and Test Method for Road Traffic Markings

GB 6389 Safety Standards for Railway Level Crossing in Industrial Enterprises

3 General Stipulations

3.1

Road traffic markings are transportation facilities constituted of various lines, arrows, texts, patterns, elevation markers, physical markers, raised pavement markers and delineators that are designated or installed on roads. Their effect is to convey information regarding road traffic rules, warnings and guidelines to road users. They may be applied cooperatively with signs, or, be independently applied.

3.2

Highways, urban expressways and arterial roads of all levels shall set up reflective traffic markings in accordance with the stipulations of this Part. Other roads may set up markings as required in accordance with this Part.

3.3

By function, road traffic markings may be divided into the following 3 types.

3.4

By the mode of setting, road traffic markings may be divided into the following 3 types.

3.5

By form, road traffic markings may be divided into the following 4 types.

3.6

The colors of road traffic markings are white, yellow, blue or orange. In pavement pattern markings, red or black patterns or texts may emerge. The forms, colors and meanings of road traffic markings are shown in Table 1.

3.7

The chromaticity performance of road traffic marking colors shall comply with the stipulations in GB/T 16311. In practical application, if road traffic markings beyond the content in Table 1 need to be used, the requirements in Appendix A of GB 5768.1-2009 shall be abided by.

3.8

Road traffic markings that are set up on pavements shall adopt anti-slide materials.

Generally speaking, the anti-slide performance of the surface of markings shall be not lower than the anti-slide performance of the pavement on the section.

4.1 Classification of Indicating Markings

4.1.1

Longitudinal markings include.

4.1.2

Horizontal markings include.

4.1.3

Other markings include.

4.2.1 When marking that allows crossing of roadway in opposite direction (also known

as crossing of road axis) is yellow dotted lines, it is used to separate traffic flows that are driving in opposite direction. Generally speaking, it is set up at the center line of roads. However, it is not restricted to the geometric center line of roads. Under the circumstance of guaranteed safety, vehicles may cross the line to overtake other vehicles on the road, or, make a turn.

4.3 Marking that Allows Crossing of Roadway in Same Direction

4.3.1

When marking that allows crossing of roadway in same driving direction is white dotted line, it is used to separate traffic flows that are driving in the same direction; it is set up on the boundary of roadways in same driving direction.

4.4 Tidal Lane

4.4.1

Lane, on which, driving direction may vary in accordance with the traffic management demands, is known as tidal lane. Double yellow dotted lines, which are parallelly constituted by two yellow dotted lines, shall serve as indicating marking, which indicates the location of tidal lane.

4.4.2

The width of yellow dotted lines is 15 cm. Line segment and spacing length shall be consistent with the marking that allows crossing of roadway in same direction of the same section. Generally speaking, the space between the two lines is generally between 10 cm and 15 cm. Under the condition of guaranteed roadway width, the horizontal space between the two lines may be properly adjusted. The designation of tidal lane is shown in Figure 4 (the arrows in the Figure merely signify the driving direction of the traffic flow).

4.5 Roadway Edge Line

4.5.1

Roadway edge line is used to indicate the edges of motor lane, or, divide the boundary between motor lane and non-motor lane. When it is used to divide the boundary between motor lane and non-motor lane, it may also be known as motor and non-motor boundary line.

4.6 Left-turn Waiting Line

4.6.1

When left-turn waiting line is white dotted line, it is used to indicate the location for left-turn vehicles in straight section when entering the waiting zone waiting for a left turn.

4.7 Intersection Guidance Marking

4.7.1

When the plane intersection area is relatively large, the shape is irregular, or, the traffic structure is complex, or, when it is difficult for vehicles to find exit lanes, or, when traffic flows are severely intertwined, intersection guidance markings shall be set up to assist vehicles' driving and turning.

4.7.2

Intersection guidance marking is dotted line; the solid line segment is 200 cm; the spacing is 200 cm; the line width is 15 cm.

4.8 Guidance Lane Line

4.8.1

Roadway boundary that is set up on the entrance section is known as guidance lane line. It is used to indicate the location of guidance lane, where vehicles shall drive in accordance with the guided direction.

4.9 Crosswalk Line

4.9.1

Crosswalk like is white parallel thick solid line (also known as zebra crossing). It not only indicates the path where pedestrians are allowed to cross the road under certain conditions, but also warns motor vehicle drivers to watch out for pedestrians and non-motor vehicles crossing the road.