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## Advices to drivers and pedestrians.



### TIPS TO DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIANS.

Unfortunately, we continue to witness tragic accidents involving pedestrians, who, being among the most vulnerable road users, often with serious or very serious injury.

Often, pedestrians are seen by drivers of vehicles, although in the field of view, because drivers may be careless or automatic driving.

Other times, pedestrians are not seen by drivers because moving in the dark and dark suits.

When you consider that a pedestrian in the dark and a dark suit, with the headlights of the car, being noticed by the driver, which circulates to 50 km / h, 14 m away, whereas it takes 25 feet to brake, probably 'psycho-technical range of reaction is not enough to brake and avoid collision.

A different argument applies to pedestrians, children as being lower, very instinctive, and not perceiving the speed, you must be very careful whenever you see a child near the road, slow down and always be ready to brake suddenly because they could cross the road (for example, sees the other side of a parent or friend, etc.).

We hope that all participants in traffic, with their behavior, to decrease the risk of traffic accidents, even compensating for the mistakes of others.

Prudence's weakest and the strongest on the user, you must refine each other.

The above applies to a pedestrian based on the distance of a vehicle that is approaching: the distance must be sufficient to curb and stop.

Precedence to pedestrians on zebra crossings should be respected by drivers, while pedestrians have to cross the road only if the vehicle is approaching can stop in time. If all road users behave considering the needs of others, increase traffic safety.

### Some tips for drivers.

If a driver of any vehicle, wants to make himself understood in traffic with a wave of his hand, he must also ensure that your sign is properly understood by the recipient.

Sometimes the signs of the drivers are not seen because the windows are darkened, icy, foggy or reflect light surfaces.

Accident could happen if the hand gestures of drivers are not interpreted correctly.

The misinterpretation of a gesture of the hand of a driver, the pedestrian who is about to cross the street at pedestrian crossings, can have serious consequences.

It 'best not to invite a pedestrian, especially a child, to cross the street with a wave of his hand, if you are not sure that it is not outdated.

In front of the pedestrian crossings without traffic control, the driver must give priority to the pedestrian who is already on the pedestrian crossing or waiting in front of it and that obviously will cross it.



Pedestrians should be given precedence.

Drive carefully and keep an overview.

Be alert to pedestrians and be prepared to slow down, especially in the vicinity of pedestrian crossings;

Driving in the dark, with rain or fog, you should take account of pedestrians "invisible", ie those who wear dark clothes and do not wear reflectors.

When a person is already on the pedestrian crossing and even when they intend to cross the street at pedestrian crossings, it should stop.

Particular care when turning right and left.

Beware of the green traffic light turn right: even the pedestrians cross the street have the green and above (the prospect of the post could not see them). The perception of the sounds of hard of hearing people focused on their visual field.



Always stop completely when there are children, elderly and disabled (white cane for the blind and white stick and red for deaf-blind are sometimes accompanied by a guide dog).

Children are unable to assess the speed, are instinctive, unpredictable and can suddenly cross the road. In the elderly a sense of orientation and responsiveness are often reduced or slowed. Unexpected situations make them indecisive and insecure. It may happen that the elderly and children are unexpectedly lane the vehicle, or while crossing the road, stop and turn back.

It 'good to pause and wait until it is no longer any pedestrian on a pedestrian crossing.

People with difficulty walking are slower, less flexible and less resistant to stress and avoid detours. They are often limited in their ability to react.

Partially sighted people do not have a picture of the road situation: they can not see the signs well and can not communicate visually with other people involved in trafficking.

The perception of people hard of hearing focused on their field of vision, do not hear bells or calls. Their disability is not visible to others, so people involved in traffic, are unaware of the danger.

Never overtake slow moving vehicles, during braking or stopping, especially public transport: there may be hidden pedestrians from vehicles.

Never overtake slow moving vehicles, during braking or stopping before the pedestrian crossing.

Particular attention to the multi-lane roads. Stopping before the pedestrian crossing just to let pedestrians cross.

In the column to stop sooner or later, and never over the pedestrian crossing.



Sometimes the pedestrians behave erratically, they can also be distracted or limited in perception.

Be careful if the pedestrian does not keep the vehicle and the driver does not rule out having to make an emergency brake.

### Some tips to pedestrians.

On pedestrian crossings without traffic control, the pedestrian has priority. Only the TRAM takes precedence over pedestrians. The pawn can not make use of the above if the vehicle is already so close that it could no longer stop in time. When there are no pedestrian crossings, or more than one hundred meters away from the point of crossing, pedestrians may cross the roadway only in perpendicular direction, with the attention necessary to avoid danger to themselves or others. It is prohibited for pedestrians to cross intersections diagonally.



The crosswalk should not be done suddenly, if necessary you should do a safety stop.

The right of way is not absolute, because every vehicle needs a certain distance in order to stop.

Do not expect sudden braking.

The intention of crossing the road is marked with a clear attitude, confident, determined and unequivocal.

It's right to express their intention to cross the road firmly, placing themselves at the roadside.

The pedestrians to cross the roadway, must use the pedestrian crossings.



The intention of crossing the road is marked with a cross the street only when this is possible, without risking danger. We must look to the right and left, also check vehicles approaching from behind and in front of and engaged in a turning maneuver. Meet the gaze of the driver to be sure to be seen. Remember that the TRAM always takes precedence.

Check all vehicles on all lanes, including those from the right. When a vehicle gives precedence to pedestrians on zebra crossings, it is well established that the driver is not to get another vehicle to overtake, especially on roads with more lanes in the same direction.

Beware of vehicles with smaller gauge (eg motorcycles) because they can be hidden, even in perspective, the larger vehicles. Remember that the reactions of drivers are not always predictable, but are influenced by: distraction, emotions, stress, automatic driving, and unfortunately, sometimes alcohol and drugs.



### Dark rain - Buio pioggia



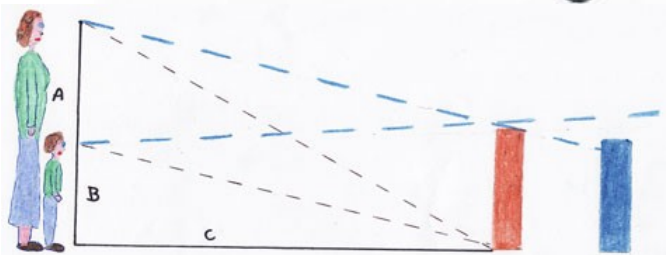
Pedestrians in the dark, rain, dressed in black, are barely visible to drivers.

In the dark, for safety, it is recommended to dress in light-colored clothing and use reflectors.

Be very careful and if in doubt, wait to cross.

## ATTENTION TO CHILDREN

The methods for collection and processing of the stimuli of the road by children, are different from those of adults. Children learn through play, are instinctual, irrational and unpredictable.



A child does not see it as an adult: his height allows him to see, for example, over the vehicles parked on the sidelines because the road is not high enough to have a field of view beyond m. 1.50 of the car that is closer.

## CHILD PEDESTRIANS

Children between 5 and 9 years are particularly at risk on the road.

They are small and the objects seen taking dimensions and perspectives.

Children gradually learn, through play, knowledge and skills, for example, the reference system / tilt, perspective, the notion of time.

For a child of about seven years, the height is m. 1.00 m. 1.25 and you can not see above the roofs of parked cars, often can not see beyond the hoods, the child may not be visible to the driver.

The field of view of children is not yet fully developed, do not know how to judge distance and speed of vehicles and do not know how to focus on multiple things at once.

Children do not see "by contrast" do not detect whether an object in their visual field is moving compared with the other items also have a complete overview.

The child takes 4 seconds to tell whether a car is stationary or moving, is not able to focus on multiple objects simultaneously (divided attention) can not pass by the vision of a nearby object to a similar distance as a adult, do not perceive objects together, but one at a time.



According to Piaget the immediate interpretation of what the eye sees depends on the maturity is reached around 16 years.

The child does not distinguish the good from six sounds and links them to the origin (right or left).



The child hears the sounds they enjoy, not the calls of danger, and he is incompressible link between cause and effect does not think, for example, the distance that a car does in the braking time. The child has no capacity for synthesis of the situation, for example, observe the passage of pedestrians, the green of traffic lights and cars, can only do one thing at a time, and then absorbs only a part of the information flow that originates from the road.



For a child objects have a very different meaning than they have for adults.

Are inclined to imitate what others do, for example, cross the street without assessing if they spent some significant second since he crossed the street an adult.



It 'important to teach children to move around properly, respecting the rules of the road and to perceive the dangers.

Fundamental taught not to get killed in the vehicle: do not get the point where they can not be seen by drivers, even with the mirrors.

**Provide resources and lessons to children is positively influencing the society of tomorrow.**

## Tips:

- Leaving a parking lot, make sure that no child is in front of or behind the vehicle.
- A ball that rolls on the road is a warning signal: often runs a child to recover, reduce speed and be prepared for a sudden stop.
- If there are children who greet each other or call each other, standing on opposite sides of the road, take into account that a child might suddenly run across the street, that is, even if they see a parent.
- Pay attention to public transportation: often when the bus arrives, the children run to the bus stop without looking.

## PERSPECTIVE mast

The amount of the car (metal frame that connects the windscreen and side glass and the roof with the bottom of the vehicle) creates prospects and often does not allow the driver to see pedestrians.



Left front strut



Right front

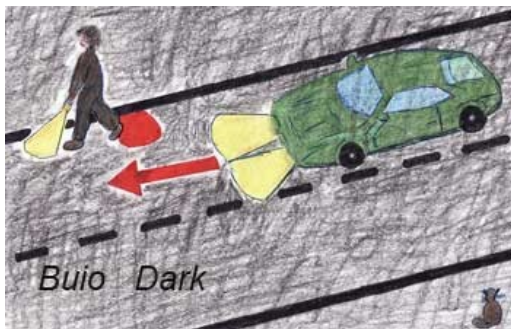
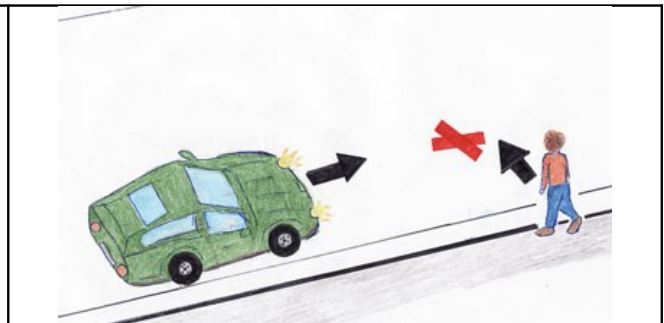
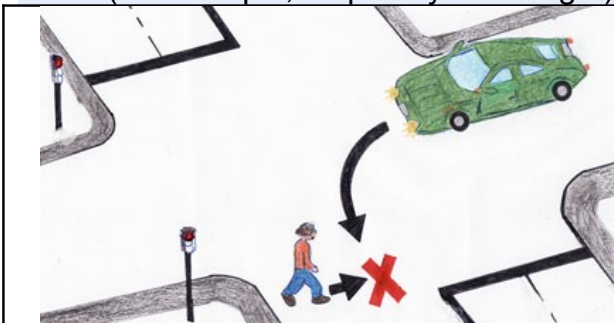


Right rear strut



Rear strut Left

From a European statistics, almost one third of road accidents occur at intersections or near them. Of these 30% involve a vehicle that was turning, and of these about 1 / 5 involves a pedestrian who was walking through an intersection in front of a vehicle. Eventually 16% of these accidents occur at the intersection related to transgressions of the driver (for example, no priority to the right).



In the dark, a pawn in a dark suit is not visible.

Remember that pedestrians, when there is no sidewalk or the dock, have to walk on the left edge of the roadway.

## VISIBILITY

In the dark all cats are blacks.

In the dark the human eye can not distinguish good color and detail, it should be remembered that in winter it's dark at 16.30. In the dark, pedestrians and cyclists have a

risk of an accident 3 times higher than the daytime. If it's raining, snowing or if you are dazzled by a vehicle coming in the opposite direction, the risk of accidents may increase 10 times.

People dressed in black and cyclists without lights, are hardly visible in the dark.

A car driver can see a pedestrian dressed in dark only at a distance of m.25: the reaction time is insufficient and will inevitably impact. Reflective material makes it visible to 140 meters. E 'Dress well and use reflective light to be visible from all sides.



Foto: [www.upi.ch](http://www.upi.ch)



Make yourself visible:  
bright colors reflect  
in the dark.

Manuela Bellelli  
29 November 2010

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[www.tcs.ch](http://www.tcs.ch) (non è possibile inviare materiale fuori dalla Svizzera;  
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