KörKortPass

Swedish category B learning guide

A learning aid

2026 version



Before you begin

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

This book is for English-speaking learners preparing for ordinary Swedish category B driving. It connects rules with decisions you can explain and practise. It does not grant permission to drive, replace mandatory training or supervised practice, reproduce official examination questions, or guarantee a test result.

How to use this book

Begin with modules 1–3. They establish personal readiness, vehicle preparation and road interpretation. Use modules 4–7 to apply that foundation in traffic and changing conditions. Modules 8–9 develop responsibility for the vehicle, its load and the journey's impact. Module 10 brings the learning together.

Each lesson contains a goal, an explanation, an original worked situation, a knowledge check with its answer, and a short reminder. After each module, write a reflection and use it to plan your next study or supervised practice session. Explain the answer before reading it; then change one condition in the example and consider whether your decision would change.

Read, reflect and practise

Read the labels

Requirements describe applicable duties or conditions, with official references. **Official recommendations/advice** describe the named authority's guidance. **Learning approaches, worked decisions and review guides** are original teaching material. They help you apply the principles; they are not additional laws. English explanations are written for learning and do not replace the Swedish legal wording.

Use the official references

References appear beside factual material. Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen provide the main guidance. Official legislation and other public authorities supply details missing from the main agency guidance. Selected manufacturer handbooks supply missing technical cautions and are listed separately. The lessons identify source limits and distinguish recommendations, research and teaching inferences from legal duties. Use the handbook for the actual vehicle; a generic example is not its operating procedure.

Check current guidance

Original licensing, examination and vehicle checks are dated 1 October 2026; added passages have their own checks on 12–13 October. Check current official information before using a time-sensitive rule. Hypothetical numbers in examples are identified as such and are not measurements of your vehicle or personal performance.

Your learning journey

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CHAPTER 01

Choose to drive responsibly

Driving begins with a choice: whether this person, this vehicle and this journey are ready to go together. Sweden's Vision Zero (Nollvisionen) aims for no one to be killed or seriously injured in traffic. The choices taught here contribute to that aim. Trafikverket: Vision Zero Learning rules matters, but so does recognising when a different plan is safer. This module helps you build both habits.

In this chapter

M01-L01 · Your route into driving

M01-L02 · Am I ready today?

M01-L03 · Pressure is a driving risk

M01-L04 · Plan the journey before the ignition

M01-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Official references

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M01-L01

Your route into driving

Your goal: Build a personal preparation checklist covering entitlement, permits, supervised practice, risk training and examinations.

Requirements. For an ordinary new category B licence, you need a valid learner permit, permanent residence in Sweden or at least six months of study here, the minimum age of 18, valid car risk training, and successful theory and practical tests. Holding another EEA licence affects the application route. Category B normally covers a passenger car or light goods vehicle with a registered maximum weight of no more than 3,500 kg; trailers are explained in module 8. Check any conditions on your entitlement, including an automatic-transmission restriction. Transportstyrelsen: category B

Private practice requires an approved supervisor for the particular learner. The learner normally needs a group 1 permit. Practice in a passenger car can begin at 16; the minimum is 17 years and 6 months for practice with a light goods vehicle or a light trailer. The supervisor is legally treated as the driver, must carry proof of approval, and the practice sign must be clearly visible from behind. Exceptions concerning an existing entitlement must be checked against your own circumstances. Transportstyrelsen: category B

Current changes, checked 1 October 2026. The introductory-course requirement for private practice ended on 1 August 2026. Supervisor approval still applies. This change does not remove mandatory risk training. A theory test passed on or after 19 August 2026 is valid for one year. Tests passed before that date retain the earlier rules; Trafikverket describes the ordinary earlier validity as four months. Check your own result and any approved extension rather than adding a year yourself. Supervisor requirements · Risk training · Test validity amendment · Trafikverket: B tests

Apply the learning

Risk training has two parts: the first covers alcohol, drugs, fatigue and other risky behaviour; the second covers speed, safety and differing road/weather conditions, including slippery-road training. It must be completed before the tests and remains valid until the licence is obtained or for at most five years. Car and motorcycle risk training are not interchangeable. Transportstyrelsen: risk training

Build your checklist. Record your permit, supervisor approval if practising privately, entitlement conditions, risk-training status, test preparation and any support application. Use actual expiry dates from your records. Schedule practice around skills you need to improve, not only around an available test slot.

Worked decision. Noor plans to practise privately in September 2026. Her relative says no approvals are needed because a course was abolished. Noor checks the current supervisor page and waits for supervisor approval. The removed course and the retained approval are different requirements.

Knowledge check. Does a theory pass from July 2026 automatically become valid for a year?

Remember: Plan the administrative route and the learning route together.

M01-L02

Am I ready today?

Your goal: Decide whether to drive when tiredness, illness, medication, alcohol or drugs may affect you, and explain a safer alternative.

Requirement. You must not drive when illness, exhaustion, alcohol, other substances or another condition prevents safe control. A legal alcohol threshold is not a guarantee that you are capable of driving safely. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §1

Trafikverket states that the blood-alcohol limit for drink-driving is 0.2 per mille. For an aggravated offence, factors include at least 1.0 per mille, substantial impairment, or driving that creates a clear traffic danger. Non-prescribed narcotics are subject to a zero-tolerance rule. Properly prescribed medication does not make impaired driving acceptable. Trafikverket: drink-driving law · Alcohol, drugs and medication

Alcohol can affect judgement, attention, vision, reactions and coordination. Feeling normal does not measure those effects. Performance can remain impaired the next day. Do not use a fixed number of hours, a shower, coffee or a calculation as a personal clearance to drive. Ask your prescriber or pharmacist about medicines and driving; do not change a prescribed treatment simply to make a journey. Trafikverket: effects of alcohol and medicines

Learning approach. Before taking the keys, ask: Can I stay alert? Can I see and move well enough? Has anything changed since I last drove? Can I concentrate on several developing situations? If the answers are uncertain, make a different travel plan and resolve the uncertainty first. Medical eligibility and day-to-day readiness are related but different: having a licence does not mean you are fit for every journey. Medical requirements

Sleep and safe judgement

Medical explanation · Sleep and awareness. Microsleep (mikrosömn) is a brief, unintended episode of sleep. You do not choose it or reliably prevent it by deciding to try harder. For a deliberately hypothetical two-second lapse at a constant 90 km/h, distance = speed × time: 90 ÷ 3.6 = 25 metres per second; 25 × 2 = 50 metres travelled while asleep. Two seconds is an example, not a prediction of how long a microsleep lasts. CDC/NIOSH: microsleeps

Official safety advice · Replace missing sleep with sleep. Adequate sleep is the fundamental remedy for sleep deprivation. Coffee or an energy drink may briefly make you feel more alert, but does not replace the sleep you need; serious sleep deprivation can still lead to microsleep. Music, an open window or willpower should not be treated as a clearance to drive: they do not provide the missing sleep. Do not start when you cannot stay awake; if sleepiness develops, stop somewhere safe and arrange rest or another way to travel. See M07-L03 for planning around fatigue on a journey. NHTSA: drowsy driving

Medical explanation · Stimulation is not safe judgement. Stimulant misuse, for example involving amphetamine or cocaine, can produce overconfidence while judgement and concentration are impaired. Some stimulant effects can reduce the feeling of fatigue or drowsiness: tiredness may be masked rather than the need for sleep removed. Feeling energetic is therefore not proof of safe driving ability. Effects vary with substance, dose and individual circumstances; this does not mean every prescribed stimulant treatment has the same effect. Ask your prescriber about your treatment and driving. Swedish Government: stimulant confidence and judgement · NHTSA: stimulant effects

Practice example. Lina slept too little before an evening journey. She suggests an energy drink and loud music; her friend suggests a stimulant to make her feel confident. The missing sleep remains unresolved, and a stronger feeling of alertness cannot certify safe judgement. She postpones the drive or arranges an alert driver, and makes time for adequate sleep before driving again.

Apply the learning



A tired learner and a companion pause beside a parked car. The keys remain on the bench.

Worked decision. A driver has taken a new medicine and feels unusually drowsy. A passenger offers to keep talking to help them stay awake. The safer choice is to arrange another driver or transport and ask for medication advice. Conversation does not resolve the impairment.

Knowledge check. (1) Is driving automatically acceptable if a medicine was prescribed correctly? (2) How does microsleep differ from choosing to close your eyes? (3) A sleep-deprived driver feels energetic and unusually confident after taking a stimulant. Has the missing sleep been remedied, and does that feeling establish safe judgement?

Remember: Decide fitness before deciding convenience.

M01-L03

Pressure is a driving risk

Your goal: Identify how peers, impulses, confidence and personal circumstances can change a decision, and rehearse a refusal or alternative.

The official education syllabus asks learners to reflect on social influence, impulsive decisions, personal motives and their own limitations. These are skills to practise, not labels to attach to an age group or personality. Category B syllabus, chapter 5

Learning approach. Separate the journey's purpose from the feeling of the moment. “Get everyone home” is a purpose. “Show that I can handle this bend quickly” is a different motive. When a passenger's request changes your speed, following distance or willingness to overtake, name the change before acting on it.

A useful personal boundary is a sentence you can use without debate: “I will stop somewhere safe before changing the route”; “I am not passing here”; or “We need another way home.” These are original rehearsal tools, not official scripts. Practise them before a difficult situation, and agree that passengers will help with navigation only when asked.

Requirement. You still owe care to other road users and must adapt speed to conditions. Cooperation does not authorise ignoring a traffic rule because another person is impatient. Traffic Regulation, chapter 2 §1 and chapter 3 §14

Official policy aim · Vision Zero. Nollvisionen means no one should be killed or seriously injured in traffic. It is not a promise that nobody will ever make a mistake. Trafikverket describes shared responsibility: road users must show consideration and judgement and follow traffic rules, while system designers have ultimate responsibility for the system’s safety. Your part includes choosing safe speed and margins and refusing a pressured manoeuvre; road and vehicle design also contribute. For example, staying behind a vehicle near a hidden crest helps protect people even when a passenger dislikes the delay. Trafikverket: Vision Zero

Apply the learning



A passenger talks to the driver. In the road view, the car remains behind a van near a crest. Illustration, not a scale diagram of following distance.

Worked decision. Friends laugh when Amir stays behind a slow vehicle on a road with a hidden crest. He recognises the urge to prove himself, maintains space and waits for a genuinely suitable opportunity. His decision protects the purpose of the trip: arriving safely. There is no need to “win” the interaction.

Knowledge check. (1) Which is better evidence of readiness: feeling confident, or repeatedly identifying hazards and responding safely during supervised practice? (2) Does Vision Zero aim only to reduce minor collisions, or to prevent deaths and serious injuries?

Remember: A decision can be socially uncomfortable and still be the correct driving decision.

M01-L04

Plan the journey before the ignition

Your goal: Compare route, departure time, travel mode and passenger choices for safety, accessibility and environmental impact.

Official advice · Trafikverket

Trafikverket recommends checking forecasts and traffic conditions, allowing time, taking breaks on longer trips and preparing supplies appropriate to the season. The education syllabus also asks you to consider whether a car is the right means of transport and how passengers or timing affect a journey. Journey advice · Syllabus, chapters 4–5

Learning approach. Plan a usable journey rather than an ideal arrival time. Check where you can rest, refuel or charge as appropriate to the vehicle, and stop legally at the destination. Arrange restraints and space for passengers before departure. If the route has unfamiliar junctions or restrictions, identify them while parked.

Compare realistic alternatives. Walking, cycling or public transport may suit some journeys; a car may be necessary for others. Consider access needs, luggage, the return trip and the conditions at the time you will actually travel. A plan that depends on rushing after a late appointment is already fragile.

Apply the learning



Viewed over their shoulders, two people study a digital map on a tablet facing them. Rain falls outside. The map is illustrative, not live route guidance.

Worked decision. A learner and supervisor can practise on a familiar route in daylight or travel through an unfamiliar town during a forecast snow shower. They choose daylight practice today and plan a later lesson for more demanding conditions with suitable preparation. This is staged learning, not an assumption that difficult conditions can always be avoided.

Knowledge check. You are delayed before leaving. What should change first: the arrival expectation or the safety margin?

Remember: Keep a fallback plan that does not depend on taking extra risk.

Review and self-assessment



Three conditions to consider: tiredness, an appointment and worsening weather. No choice is shown.

Scenario: You intend to practise after a long workday, collect a friend and reach an appointment on time. Your supervisor is approved, but the road forecast has worsened.

Explain what you would check before leaving, which circumstances could make you cancel, and how you would respond if your friend urged you to hurry.

Keep a practice record

Write one decision you are uncertain about, its possible consequences, and the official reference or supervised practice activity that would help. Keep the entry and revisit it after your next practice session. Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 4–5 §3

Review after answering

M01-L01

Answer: No. The amendment has transitional rules for tests taken before 19 August. Confirm the applicable expiry in the official result information.

M01-L02

Answer: (1) No. The driver must still be capable of driving safely. The prescription exception to the narcotics rule does not excuse unsafe impairment. (2) Microsleep is a brief unintended sleep episode, not a deliberate action. (3) No. Adequate sleep addresses sleep deprivation; stimulation can mask fatigue and produce overconfidence without safe judgement.

M01-L03

Answer: (1) Observed performance. Confidence is useful only when it agrees with what you can actually do. (2) Its central aim is that no one should be killed or seriously injured in traffic. Safer driver choices contribute to that aim.

M01-L04

Answer: The arrival expectation. Inform the people waiting, choose a different mode or postpone if necessary. A late start does not change the rules or stopping space needed.

M01-R

Review guide: Include legal permission, actual fitness, vehicle/passenger readiness, conditions and a workable alternative. Permission to practise is only one part of the decision.

Official references

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G1 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and applicable rules.

Trafikverket: Vision Zero

https://bransch.trafikverket.se/for-dig-i-branschen/samarbete-med-branschen/Samarbeten-for-trafiksakerhet/tillsammans-for-nollvisionen/

Transportstyrelsen: category B

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/korkort/ta-korkort/valj-behorighet/personbil-och-latt-lastbil/b-personbil-och-latt-lastbil/

Supervisor requirements

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/korkort/ta-korkort/handledarskap-och-ovningskorning/handledare/

Risk training

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/korkort/ta-korkort/riskutbildning/riskutbildning-bil/

Official references

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G1 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and applicable rules.

Test validity amendment

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202026_47.pdf

Trafikverket: B tests

https://www.trafikverket.se/korkort/ta-korkort/personbil-och-latt-lastbil/

Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §1

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/trafikforordning-19981276_sfs-1998-1276/

Trafikverket: drink-driving law

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/alkohol-och-narkotika-i-vagtrafiken/vad-sager-lagen-om-rattfylleri/

Official references

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G1 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and applicable rules.

Alcohol, drugs and medication

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/alkohol-och-narkotika-i-vagtrafiken/alkohol--sa-paverkar-den/

Medical requirements

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/korkort/ta-korkort/medicinska-krav/

CDC/NIOSH: microsleeps

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/work-hour-training-for-nurses/longhours/mod3/03.html

NHTSA: drowsy driving

https://www.nhtsa.gov/risky-driving/drowsy-driving

Official references

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G1 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and applicable rules.

Swedish Government: stimulant confidence and judgement

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/proposition/drograttfylleri-och-sjofylleri_gm0343/html/

NHTSA: stimulant effects

https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.gov/files/809725-drugshumanperformfs.pdf

Category B syllabus, chapter 5

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202011_20.pdf

Journey advice

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/goda-rad-for-bilkorning-vid-storhelger/

CHAPTER 02

Prepare a car that is ready

A vehicle check connects what you notice with what you do next. Finding a defect is useful only if you recognise its significance, avoid an unsafe journey and obtain the right help.

In this chapter

M02-L01 · Know what the controls tell you

M02-L02 · A check before moving

M02-L03 · Protect everyone inside

M02-L04 · Move with control

M02-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

References and vehicle handbooks

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M02-L01

Know what the controls tell you

Your goal: Explain the purpose of core controls, warning indicators, braking and steering systems, and identify when further instructions are needed.

The practical test can include checking steering, brakes, tyres, lighting, fluids and warning systems. You should be able to explain why you check them and propose action if you find a problem. Before moving, adjust the seat, head restraint, steering wheel, mirrors and belt. Trafikverket: safety check

Learning approach. While parked, locate the service brake, parking brake, transmission controls, indicators, lighting controls, wipers, washers, demisting and hazard lights. Explain what each control is for, then demonstrate it with your supervisor. “I can find it” and “I can use it without losing attention” are different learning stages.

The service brake is used to reduce speed and stop; the parking brake helps secure a stationary vehicle. Steering changes the vehicle's direction, but the tyres and road must provide the forces needed to follow that direction. Braking and steering share the available friction: turning the wheel is not proof that the car can follow the intended path. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§14 and 50 · VTI friction report, section 4.3

Vehicle-specific boundary. Control layouts, warning meanings and system checks differ. Use the instructions for the actual vehicle before trying an unfamiliar function. This material does not prescribe a universal brake-servo test, fluid-opening procedure or response to every dashboard symbol. An unexplained warning is a reason to establish what is wrong before treating the car as ready.

Brakes and protective circuits

Technical explanation · Brakes and electrical protection. Separate brake circuits provide a reserve: if one circuit fails, the remaining circuit can still provide some braking. This reduces the chance of losing all braking through one circuit fault. Remaining braking may be weaker; it is not permission to continue normally. The technical requirements distinguish the surviving capability from full service-brake performance. Transportstyrelsen: brake circuits

ABS in an emergency. Anti-lock braking helps prevent wheel locking and can preserve steering control. During an emergency stop with ABS, keep firm, continuous pressure on the brake pedal and steer as necessary; do not pump the pedal. Pulsation or vibration through the pedal during ABS operation can be normal feedback as the system regulates braking. This differs from a changed pedal feel in ordinary braking. ABS does not guarantee a shorter stop or create grip that the tyres lack. UK Government: ABS instruction, Rule 120 · Ford: normal ABS feedback, 2011 Explorer

Recognise a symptom, then act. The table gives possibilities, not diagnoses. A sinking pedal can suggest internal leakage, although some servo/pump behaviour can resemble it. Air can cause hydraulic pedal sponginess. Obtain professional assessment for an unexplained change. Transportstyrelsen: brake inspection · Northern Ireland government: vehicle faults

Symptom	Possible cause	Action
Pulsating pedal during an emergency ABS stop	Normal ABS operation	Keep firm continuous pressure; steer as needed.
Pedal slowly sinks under steady pressure	Hydraulic leakage or another brake fault	Do not start an unsafe journey; obtain professional help.
Hydraulic pedal feels unusually springy or spongy	Air in the brake system	Have it checked before moving; do not rely on normal braking.
Steering vibrates at certain speeds	Wheel imbalance; other faults are possible	Have tyres, wheels and steering assessed; see M02-L02.

What a fuse does. A fuse protects an electrical circuit by interrupting excessive current during an overload or short circuit. Investigate faults under the actual vehicle's instructions. Transportstyrelsen: fuse protection principle

Apply the learning



A learner consults the vehicle handbook beside a parked car. Establish the actual controls before driving; no universal dashboard layout is shown.

Worked decision. Leila starts a borrowed car and sees a warning she cannot identify. Instead of driving to see whether it disappears, she stays parked, consults the vehicle instructions and seeks help. The lesson is to resolve uncertainty, not to guess from a warning's colour alone.

Knowledge check. (1) Does a familiar selector guarantee familiar operation? (2) Why separate brake circuits? (3) What should you do when the pedal pulsates during emergency ABS braking? (4) What might a sinking or unusually spongy pedal suggest? (5) What does a fuse protect against?

Remember: Learn a function, its limitations and the appropriate response—not only its button.

M02-L02

A check before moving

Your goal: Organise a safety check of tyres, lights, visibility and vehicle condition, and distinguish a defect from a reason to seek help.

Learning approach. Work around the car, then through the driving position. Look for damaged tyres, an unusual stance, leaks or obstructions; confirm that windows and mirrors permit a useful view. Check required lights and indicators, and ask for help where a second person is useful. Check washers and wipers before you need them in poor weather. Use the actual vehicle's instructions for fluid levels and service checks. These groups reflect the official practical-test safety check; they are not a guarantee that a quick walkaround detects every defect. Trafikverket: safety check

Requirements. Tyres must be suitable for the vehicle, including load capacity and applicable speed capability. The registration information and approved vehicle requirements matter when changing tyre sizes. Do not assume any wheel that physically fits is suitable. Transportstyrelsen: tyre requirements

Required lighting must work and be used appropriately. Some cars can run daytime lights without rear lights; the driver must ensure suitable front, rear and side lighting is on in darkness, twilight or poor weather. A trailer's lighting must be on during travel. Automatic settings may need manual intervention. Transportstyrelsen: vehicle lighting

Technical explanation · Steering vibration. Uneven mass distribution around a rotating wheel and tyre can cause steering vibration, sometimes most noticeable at particular speeds. Wheel imbalance is one possible cause, not a diagnosis: tyre damage and other wheel or steering defects may also be involved. Arrange assessment rather than testing the symptom by driving faster. Northern Ireland government: wheel balance and vehicle faults

Vehicle instructions · A temporary spare. Before using a temporary spare, read the actual car and spare-wheel instructions for maximum speed, distance or use restrictions, and required tyre pressure. Follow those limits and replace it with the normal wheel as instructed. Its pressure can differ from the road tyres. Volvo's 2019 V60 Twin Engine handbook gives one model's temporary-use, speed and pressure requirements; these cannot be assumed for every car. Volvo: temporary spare, 2019 V60 Twin Engine

Apply the learning



A companion checks the rear of a stationary car and trailer. Check the trailer lights directly before moving.

Worked decision. A passenger notices that the trailer's rear lights are dark although the car's daytime lights are on. The driver checks the setting and connection before moving. “The dashboard looks normal” is not a check of the trailer lamps.

Practice example. Omar notices vibration on a journey and proposes fitting an unfamiliar temporary spare. He first obtains help to assess the symptom, then checks whether the spare is suitable and reads its limits. Changing a wheel does not establish the original cause. Handling and grip are developed in M07-L02. For hot-coolant precautions during other vehicle checks, see M10-L01.

Knowledge check. (1) Is deep tread enough if a tyre has a defect? (2) What is one possible cause of steering vibration at certain speeds? (3) Which instructions must you check before using a temporary spare?

Remember: Use a repeatable order, then take a specific action for each concern. Detailed winter requirements are in M07-L02.

M02-L03

Protect everyone inside

Your goal: Select suitable restraints for passengers and explain how belts, headrests and airbags work together.

Requirements. In an ordinary car journey, occupants must use an available belt-equipped place and wear the belt. Children under 135 cm normally need an appropriate child restraint. The driver must take appropriate measures to ensure passengers under 15 use the required protection. Limited exceptions exist, including specified short occasional journeys, and should not become a routine travel plan. Seat-belt rules · Traffic Regulation, chapter 4 §§10–10d

For a child aged three or more but shorter than 135 cm, an occasional short transport without an available child restraint is an exception only under the stated conditions: use the belt where possible and not the front seat of a passenger car or light goods vehicle. For a child under three, the exception is an occasional short taxi trip, also excluding the front seat. Plan with the correct restraint instead. Transportstyrelsen: child rules

Official recommendations. Trafikverket recommends rear-facing travel until at least four to five years, preferably longer. Transportstyrelsen's advice says as long as possible, normally around four. These are recommendations, not a single legal birthday on which to turn the seat. Choose equipment that fits the child and car and stays within its approved size and weight limits. Reaching 135 cm does not automatically produce good adult-belt fit. Trafikverket: children in cars · Transportstyrelsen: child protection

Never place a rear-facing child restraint in front of an active passenger airbag. Trafikverket advises at least 140 cm in front of an active airbag unless the manufacturer recommends otherwise; Transportstyrelsen gives more conservative advice for children in restraints. Resolve seating and airbag compatibility using the vehicle and restraint instructions before travelling. An airbag supplements a belt; it does not replace one. Adjust the head restraint for the person occupying the seat. Children in cars · Airbags · Seats and head restraints

How protection works

Technical explanation · Head restraints. In a rear impact, the seat and torso can move while the head lags behind. A correctly designed and adjusted head restraint helps limit damaging head movement relative to the torso and reduce neck-injury risk. Trafikverket advises positioning the top at the crown of the head and keeping the gap behind the head as small as possible. Adjust it for the occupant before driving; a comfort setting is not the same as a protective setting. A head restraint cannot guarantee that injury will be avoided. Trafikverket: seats and head restraints

Why children face backwards. A young child's head is relatively heavy and the neck is vulnerable. In a frontal collision, a rear-facing seat supports the head and body together, takes up collision forces and distributes the load across the supported body. The neck does not have to restrain the heavy head on its own in the same way as when facing forwards. This is why the recommendations above concern protection, not only seat orientation. Follow the seat's size limits, fitting instructions and airbag compatibility. Trafikverket: child head and neck protection · Transportstyrelsen: rear-facing collision protection

Controlled deformation. Crumple zones are parts of a vehicle designed to deform progressively in a collision, absorbing energy while the passenger compartment's structure protects the occupants' space. Spreading the deceleration over a longer time reduces forces acting on the people inside. A car remaining visually undamaged is not the objective: designed deformation can be part of its protection. Belts and suitable child restraints still matter, and no structure makes every collision survivable. Western Australia government: structure and crumple zones

Practice example. A family prepares a car for a child and an adult passenger. They check rear-facing seat fit and airbag compatibility, and adjust the adult's head restraint. After discussing crash protection, they recognise that the restraint, seat and deforming vehicle structure have different roles that work together.

Apply the learning



An adult and child stand beside an open rear door. The empty booster and rear bench face forwards. This scene does not demonstrate installation or belt fit; follow the child-restraint and vehicle instructions.

Worked decision. A child reaches the legal height threshold, but the belt still lies badly. The adult checks an appropriate approved booster rather than treating the threshold as an instruction to discard it.

Knowledge check. (1) Is a rear-facing seat safe in front of an active airbag for a short trip? (2) What does a head restraint do? (3) Why does rear-facing travel protect a small child? (4) Why are crumple zones designed to deform?

Remember: Legal minimums, official recommendations and equipment compatibility answer different questions.

M02-L04

Move with control

Your goal: Plan observation and control for starting, stopping, reversing, hill starts and turning, and explain why supervised practice is needed.

Requirements. Before moving away from the edge, changing position or lane, you must ensure the movement can be made without danger or unnecessary obstruction. Turning around and reversing must be possible without danger or obstruction to other road users. Signal your intention where required, but a signal does not give you priority. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§43, 46 and 65–66

Learning approach. Break a manoeuvre into preparation, observation, controlled movement and reassessment. Choose a place with enough room; check around the vehicle and along the intended path; move only while the space remains safe. Stop and reassess when the view changes. Looking once before starting is not continuous observation.

A hill start is a control task: prevent unintended movement while coordinating the actual vehicle's transmission, brakes and accelerator. Do not copy pedal sequences between cars without instruction. Reversing, parking and turning also need practical feedback about vehicle dimensions and the path followed by its corners. The official practical test may examine these skills, including effective braking. Practise braking exercises only in suitable, supervised conditions—not as an experiment in ordinary traffic. Trafikverket: manoeuvring and braking



The driver is in the left-hand seat and looks around before moving. Controls are illustrative; learn the actual vehicle.

Apply the learning



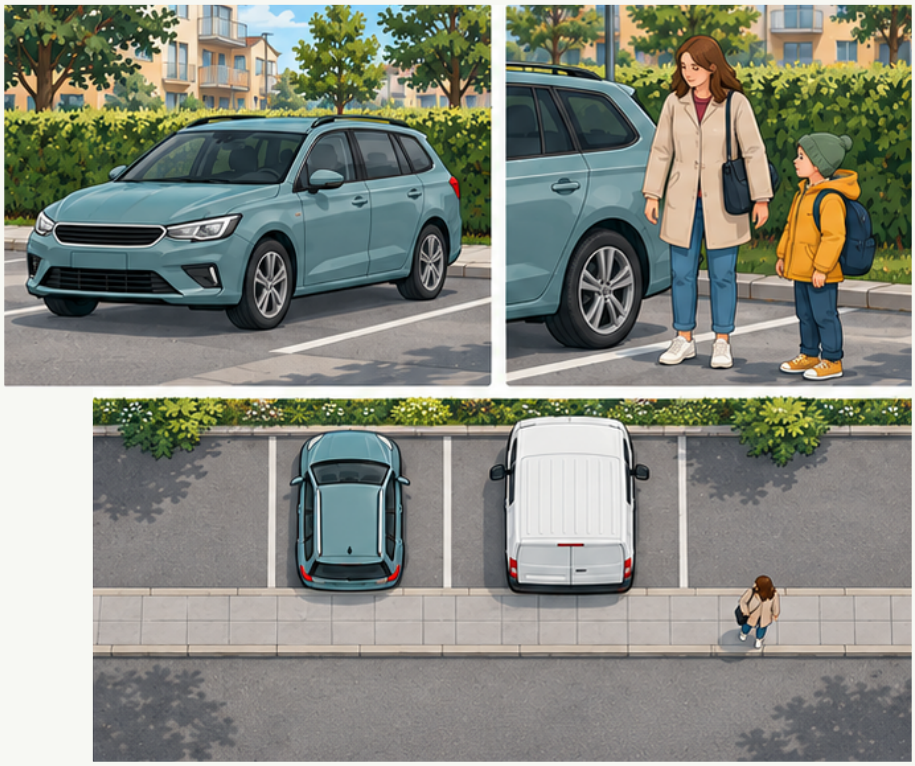
A car and van occupy adjacent bays. A pedestrian is on the footway between the bays and the access lane. Consider what the driver may lose sight of. Diagram not to scale.

Worked decision. While reversing into a space, a driver loses sight of a person who was beside the car. The driver stops. The empty camera image is not enough to resolve where the person went; direct observation and an adequate overall view are still needed.

Knowledge check. If you have signalled and started moving, must another road user always make room?

Remember: Slow control gives you opportunities to observe and stop; it does not remove the need to look.

Review and self-assessment



An unfamiliar car, a child with an adult, and confined parking beside a van. The footway separates the bays from the access lane. No manoeuvre is selected; diagram not to scale.

Scenario: You will drive an unfamiliar car with a child passenger, then reverse out of a confined space.

Describe your preparation and the point at which you would stop and seek help.

Keep a practice record

Record one control or check you can explain but cannot yet perform reliably. Arrange supervised practice and review the result. Syllabus self-assessment, chapter 2 §3

Review after answering

M02-L01

Answer: (1) No; establish operation while stationary. (2) A remaining circuit can retain some braking after one fails, with reduced capability. (3) Keep firm continuous pressure and steer as needed; normal ABS pulsation is not a reason to pump. (4) Sinking can suggest a hydraulic leak or fault; sponginess can suggest air. Obtain professional assessment before an unsafe journey. (5) Excessive current; the fuse interrupts the circuit.

M02-L02

Answer: (1) No; condition and suitability also matter. Have the defect assessed. (2) Wheel imbalance is one possibility; assessment is needed because other faults can cause vibration. (3) The actual vehicle/spare maximum speed, distance or use restrictions, and required pressure; no universal limit can be assumed.

M02-L03

Answer: (1) No. Trip length does not make it safe. (2) It helps limit damaging head movement and reduce neck-injury risk, particularly in rear impacts. (3) The seat supports the relatively heavy head and body together and takes collision forces, protecting the vulnerable neck. (4) Controlled deformation absorbs energy and slows the compartment more gradually, reducing occupant forces.

M02-L04

Answer: No. Your obligation to check safety remains throughout the manoeuvre.

M02-R

Review guide: Establish control operation, vehicle condition, restraint and airbag compatibility, visibility and a safe manoeuvre plan. Do not improvise a technical check or reverse into an uncertain space.

References and vehicle handbooks

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G2 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and the actual vehicle instructions.

Trafikverket: safety check

https://www.trafikverket.se/korkort/ta-korkort/personbil-och-latt-lastbil/sa-gar-korprovet-till/

Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§14 and 50

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/trafikforordning-19981276_sfs-1998-1276/

VTI friction report, section 4.3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/globalassets/global/regler/jarnvag/plan-och-byggregler-for-vagar-och-sparbunden-trafik/vti-rapport-friktionsegenskaper.pdf

Transportstyrelsen: brake circuits

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202013_63k.pdf

References and vehicle handbooks

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G2 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and the actual vehicle instructions.

UK Government: ABS instruction, Rule 120

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-highway-code/general-rules-techniques-and-advice-for-all-drivers-and-riders-103-to-158

Ford: normal ABS feedback, 2011 Explorer

https://www.fordservicecontent.com/Ford_Content/catalog/owner_guides/11expog4e.pdf

Transportstyrelsen: brake inspection

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202017_54k.pdf

Northern Ireland government: vehicle faults

https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-08/taxi-manual-august-2025.pdf

References and vehicle handbooks

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G2 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and the actual vehicle instructions.

Transportstyrelsen: fuse protection principle

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/om-oss/dina-rattigheter-lagar-och-regler/lagar-och-regler/regler-for-sjofart/regler-for-nationell-sjofart/regler-kompletterade-upplysningar/elektrisk-utrustning-och-elinstallationer/

Transportstyrelsen: tyre requirements

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/fordonsregler/dack/dackbyte-pa-personbil/

Transportstyrelsen: vehicle lighting

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/generella-trafikregler/fordonsbelysning/

Volvo: temporary spare, 2019 V60 Twin Engine

https://www.volvocars.com/se/support/car/v60-twin-engine/18w46/article/73e14f8cc7f8d151c0a81f6f7932e5d8/45dffbb5c7f91239c0a81f6f36dce48d/c73c954b9380b97ac0a801512086b8d5/

References and vehicle handbooks

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G2 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and the actual vehicle instructions.

Seat-belt rules

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/i-fordonet/baltesregler/

Transportstyrelsen: child rules

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/i-fordonet/sa-skyddar-du-barnen---regler-och-tips/

Trafikverket: children in cars

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/sakerhet-i-bil/barn-i-bil/

Airbags

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/sakerhet-i-bil/krockkudde/

References and vehicle handbooks

Original sources checked 4 October 2026; G2 additions checked 12 October 2026. Consult current official guidance and the actual vehicle instructions.

Seats and head restraints

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/sakerhet-i-bil/saten-och-huvudstod/

Western Australia government: structure and crumple zones

https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/new-or-used-vehicle-buyers

Syllabus self-assessment, chapter 2 §3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202011_20.pdf

CHAPTER 03

Read the road before acting

Reading a road means combining instructions, movement, visibility and uncertainty. A sign tells you something important; it rarely tells you everything needed for the next decision.

In this chapter

M03-L01 · Recognise what a sign asks

M03-L02 · Combine the instructions

M03-L03 · Find your way without rushing

M03-L04 · Leave room to respond

M03-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Sources and references

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

M03-L01

Recognise what a sign asks

Your goal: Classify the main sign families and describe the decision each one prompts.

Start with purpose, then read the specific symbol and any supplementary panel. The official catalogue groups signs by function. Do not rely on colour alone: similar shapes can communicate different duties, and some important signs have distinctive shapes.
Transportstyrelsen: sign catalogue

Five sign families

Separate examples, not a roadside assembly. Read each caption as well as the shape and colour.



A15 · Children ahead

Varning för barn

Children often cross or remain near this stretch. The sign supplies a warning, not a numerical speed limit. Two children inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



B1 · Give way

Väjningsplikt

Yield to vehicles on the crossing road or route. With a distance or stop-ahead panel, this can instead be advance information. Inverted triangular give-way sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



C31 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 30: maximum 30 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



D1 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrow points left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E5 · Built-up area

Tättbebyggt område

A built-up area begins. Establish the applicable speed limit and other rules; a separate sign may prescribe a different limit. Black settlement skyline on white.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

Family	What to establish	A useful driving question
A — warning	The nature of a hazard ahead	What might be hidden, and how much space do I need?
B — priority	A duty or relationship at a conflict point	Must I yield or stop, and to whom?
C — prohibition/restriction	What movement, vehicle or limit is restricted	Does this apply to my vehicle and journey?
D — mandatory instruction	The required route, side or permitted traffic	Which path must I take?
E — instruction	A road or area with a particular meaning or regime	Which rules begin or end here?

These are learning questions, not substitutes for the individual sign descriptions. A warning of children, for example, does not assign a new numerical speed by itself; your speed must still allow safe control and a response to foreseeable hazards. A posted maximum speed is a ceiling, not a demand to maintain that speed. Road Signs Regulation, chapter 2 · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§14–15

Requirements. B1 means yield to vehicles on the crossing road or route. Make that intention clear early and proceed only without danger or obstruction. B2 requires a stop before entering the crossing road or track area. Stop at the stop line; without one, stop immediately before the signal or before entering the crossing road or track area, as applicable. A rolling pause does not meet a stop duty. Road Signs Regulation, B1–B2 · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§5 and 19

Yield and stop

Signs and markings are labelled teaching counterparts. These examples do not establish their position in a particular road scene.



B1 · Give way

Väjningsplikt

Yield to vehicles on the crossing road or route. With a distance or stop-ahead panel, this can instead be advance information. Inverted triangular give-way sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



B2 · Stop

Stopplikt

Make a complete stop before entering the crossing road, route or track area. Use the stop line; without one, apply the prescribed stopping position. Red octagon bearing STOP.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M13 · Stop line

Stopplinje

This identifies where to stop when a sign or signal requires it. The line alone does not create a universal stop duty. Wide transverse white stop line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M14 · Give-way line

Väjningslinje

This identifies the line drivers should not pass while yielding. Row of white give-way triangles.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M18 · Give way or stop ahead marking

Förberedande upplysning om väjningsplikt eller stopplikt

Prepare for a yielding or stopping duty further ahead in your direction. White inverted triangle painted on the road.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Apply the learning



A narrow rural bridge with an oncoming van. The scene shows the approach; the separate official examples explain warnings and priority. Not to scale.

Worked decision. You see a warning sign for a narrow section. You reduce speed and look for oncoming traffic before reaching it. You then read any priority instruction at the narrow point. The warning alone did not decide who should pass first.

Narrow roads: warning and priority

Compare the three narrowing shapes. B6 and B7 show opposing viewpoints, never simultaneous instructions to one approach.



A5 · Road narrows

Varning för avsmalnande väg

Expect less road width ahead. The warning does not by itself decide priority over oncoming traffic. The road narrows on both sides.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A5-2 · Road narrows

Varning för avsmalnande väg A5-2

Expect less road width ahead. The warning does not by itself decide priority over oncoming traffic. The road narrows from the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A5-3 · Road narrows

Varning för avsmalnande väg A5-3

Expect less road width ahead. The warning does not by itself decide priority over oncoming traffic. The road narrows from the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

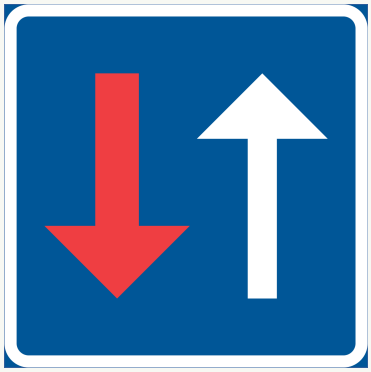


B6 · Give way to oncoming traffic

Väjningsplikt mot mötande trafik

Yield to oncoming vehicles at the restricted section. Upward red arrow beside a downward black arrow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



B7 · Oncoming traffic must give way

Mötande trafik har väjningsplikt

Oncoming vehicles have the yielding duty. Do not force passage when it would be unsafe. Upward white arrow beside a downward red arrow on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Knowledge check. Does seeing a warning sign tell you an exact safe speed?

Remember: Identify the instruction and turn it into an early action. The illustrated sign reference is prepared separately from this text.

M03-L02

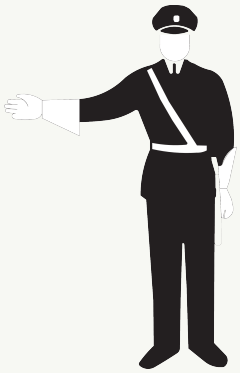
Combine the instructions

Your goal: Interpret signs, panels, markings and signals together, including authorised directions.

Requirements. Follow the traffic instructions that apply to you. Where an instruction differs from a general traffic rule, the instruction governs. A steady traffic-light indication takes precedence over a yield or stop sign; a police officer's direction takes precedence over the rules and ordinary traffic instructions. This is not a rule that a green signal cancels every other restriction. Authorised guards also give traffic directions that must be followed. Traffic Regulation, chapter 2 §§2–4

Authorised directions

Separate examples. A static picture does not show the complete movement; read the description and the official instruction.



P1 · Police stop instruction — front and rear

Stopp

Traffic approaching the officer from the front or rear must stop; traffic approaching from the sides may proceed. The officer's continuing orientation matters even after the arm movement. Officer faces the viewer with one arm extended sideways.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

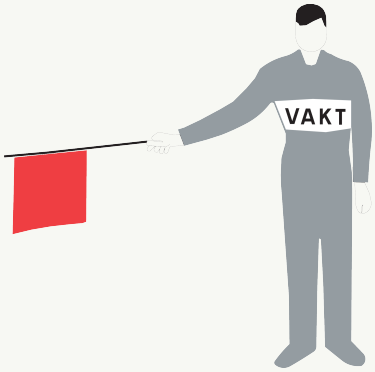


P2 · Police stop instruction — palm facing you

Stopp

Stop if the officer's palm faces you. A stop paddle may be used instead. Officer raises a palm towards approaching traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



V1 · Traffic guard — stop

Stopp

Stop if the guard faces you. A red lamp is used in darkness; an authorised stop sign marked Vakt may also be used. Guard faces approaching traffic and holds a red flag sideways.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



V3 · Traffic guard identifier

Kännetecken

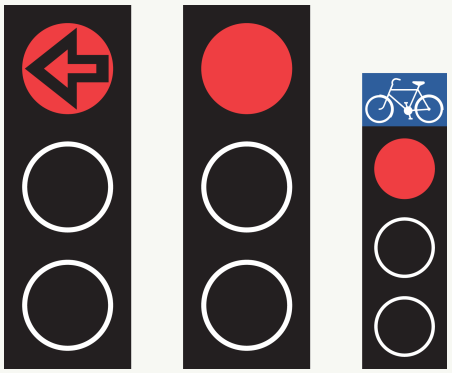
The guard identifier must be worn on the front and back. It identifies the role rather than giving a separate movement instruction. Garment identification panel bearing VAKT.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

For ordinary vehicle signals: red means stop; red and amber together still mean stop, with green approaching. Green permits movement, subject to other duties and space ahead. Amber means stop unless, when green changes to amber, you are already so close that stopping would be dangerous. Flashing amber requires particular caution; read the signs and applicable rules. Arrow signals apply to the direction indicated. Road Signs Regulation, chapter 3 §§3–6

Ordinary vehicle signals

Red, red/amber, green and amber appear in that order. Flashing amber is a separate condition, not the next stage of the normal cycle. Arrow indications apply to the direction shown.

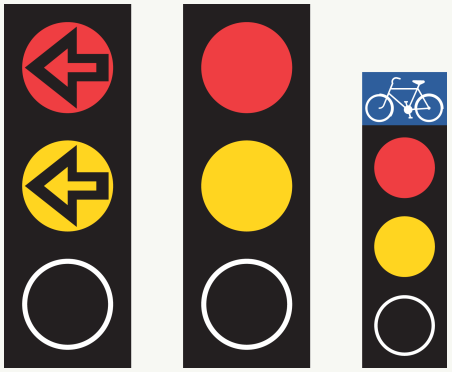


SIG1 · Red vehicle signal

Röd

Stop before the stop line or, if none, before the signal. An outline arrow limits the indication to the direction shown. Red left arrow, red full lamp and red bicycle signal examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

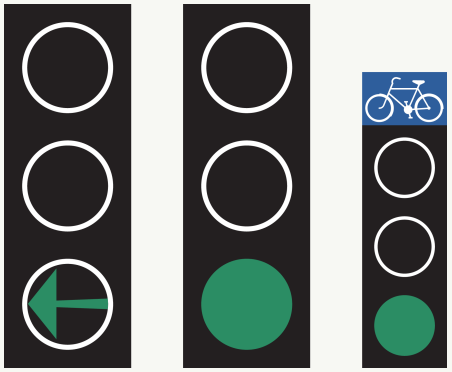


SIG2 · Red and amber vehicle signal

Röd + gul

Green is about to follow, but the stop instruction still applies. Do not start merely because amber has appeared. Red and amber illuminated together in arrow, full-lamp and bicycle examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



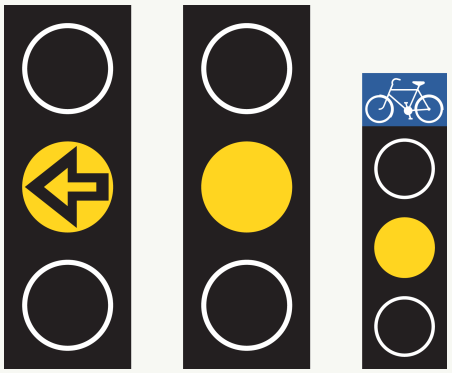
SIG3 · Green vehicle signal

Grön

You may proceed subject to the remaining traffic duties. A green arrow applies to its direction, including when another signal indication appears simultaneously. Green arrow, green full lamp and green bicycle signal examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



SIG4 · Amber vehicle signal

Gul

Stop, unless the change from green occurs when stopping would be dangerous because you are already too close. An outline arrow limits the indication to its direction. Amber arrow, amber full lamp and amber bicycle signal examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Separate condition: flashing amber



SIG5 · Flashing amber vehicle signal

Blinkande gul

Proceed with particular caution and apply the other instructions and traffic rules. Flashing is not demonstrated by the still image. Amber flashing lamp represented by a still drawing.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

A red lane-control cross closes the lane; a green downward arrow allows its use; a diagonal amber arrow tells you to move in the indicated direction. Make any lane change safely. Signals for pedestrians or public transport are not automatically instructions for your car. Road Signs Regulation, chapter 3 §§7–15

Lane and public-transport signals

Lane-control signals and public-transport signals are separate sets. Follow the instruction that applies to your lane and traffic.

Lane control

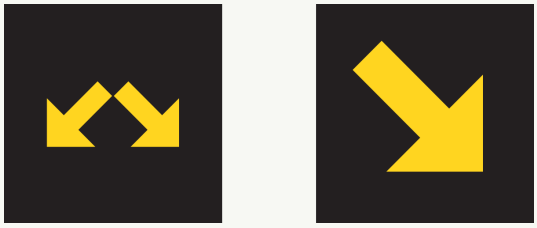


SIG12 · Lane-control red cross

Rött kryss

The lane and, where applicable, its adjacent shoulder must not be used for traffic. Red cross on black.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



SIG13 · Lane-control amber arrow

Gul pil eller pilar

Change lane in an indicated direction, making the manoeuvre safely. Amber arrows point diagonally down to both sides in one example and down-right in another.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



SIG14 · Lane-control green arrow

Grön pil

The lane may be used. Other traffic restrictions and safety duties still apply. Green arrow points down.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Public transport



SIG8 · Public-transport signal — S

S

Stop before the line or, without one, before the signal. This is a signal for the traffic it controls, not a general car signal. White S in the upper lamp of a public-transport signal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



SIG9 · Public-transport signal — S and horizontal bar

S+vågrätt streck

A proceed indication is about to follow, but the stop instruction remains in force. White S and horizontal bar lit together.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



SIG10 · Public-transport signal — vertical bar or arrow

Lodrätt streck eller pil

The controlled vehicle or tram may proceed. An arrow applies to its indicated direction. White vertical bar in the lower signal lamp.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



SIG11 · Public-transport signal — horizontal bar

Vågrätt streck

Stop unless the change from the vertical indication occurs so late that stopping would be dangerous. This is not the proceed indication. White horizontal bar in the middle signal lamp.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Markings. A broken centre or lane line identifies a boundary; it does not promise that overtaking is safe. A warning line indicates that crossing is unsuitable because of conditions and may precede a continuous line. Continuous lines and hatched areas have crossing restrictions, with specified exceptions such as a necessary passage around an obstruction under particular caution. A painted line is not an invitation to improvise an exception. Road Signs Regulation, chapter 4, M1/M3/M8/M9 · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§9–11

Read the marking on your side

For paired lines, identify the line immediately beside your side of the road. The line on the far side does not grant you permission to cross.



M1 · Centre or lane line

Mittlinje eller körfältslinje

A broken line separates opposing directions or adjacent lanes, depending on its position. It does not guarantee that crossing or overtaking is safe. Two examples of a broken white line on a dark road background.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M3 · Warning line

Varningslinje

Crossing this line is unsuitable because of the traffic conditions. It may also warn of a continuous line ahead. Long white strokes with short gaps.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M8 · Continuous line

Heldragen linje

Crossing restrictions apply according to the type of continuous line and the traffic rules. Do not invent an exception merely because the road appears clear. Single and double continuous white lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M9 · Hatched area

Spärrområde

Vehicles must not normally enter the marked area. Only the specified traffic-rule exceptions can justify crossing it. White hatched area on a dark road background.

Transportstyrelsen · official description





M10 · Broken line beside a continuous line

Mittlinje eller körfältslinje och heldragen linje

The continuous line governs a driver on its side of the marking. Do not treat the broken line on the other side as permission to change lanes. Broken white line beside a continuous line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M11 · Warning line beside a continuous line

Varningslinje och heldragen linje

The continuous-line side restricts lane changes; the warning-line side indicates that crossing is unsuitable. Warning line beside a continuous line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M12 · Centre line beside a warning line

Mittlinje och varningslinje

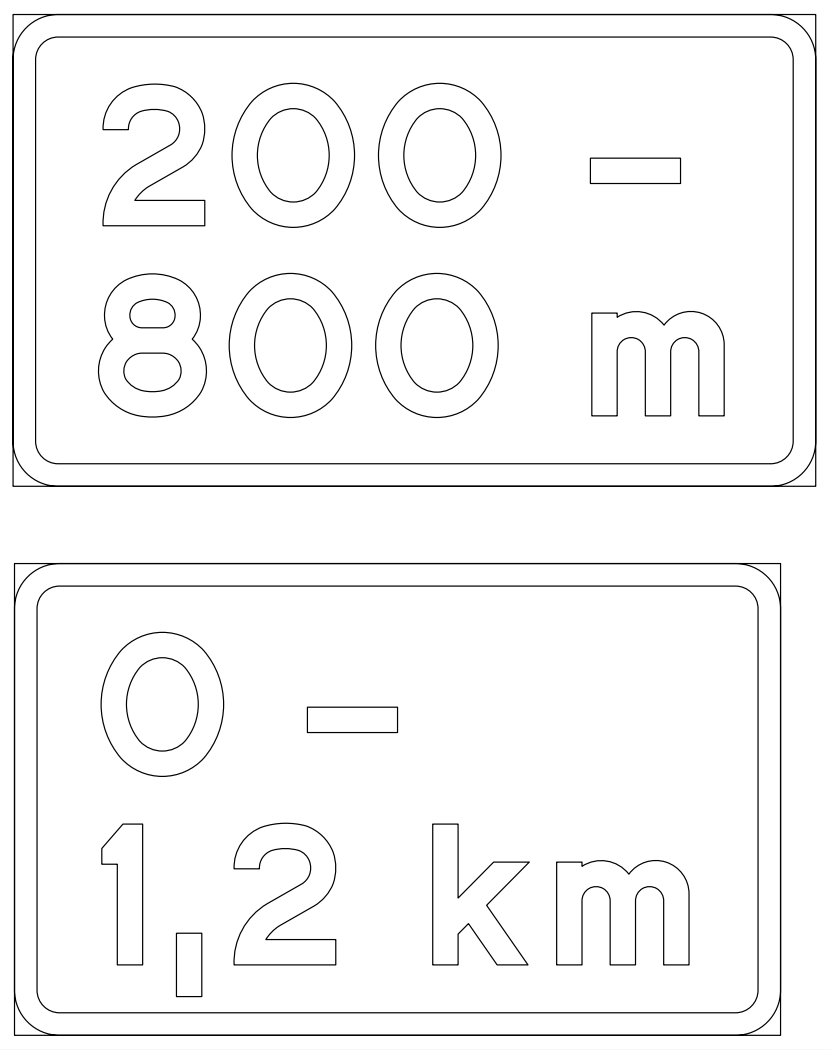
A driver on the warning-line side should recognise that crossing is unsuitable because of the conditions. Broken centre line beside a warning line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Supplementary panels qualify the sign above them: read the distance, length, direction, time or vehicle symbol as part of the instruction. A distance **to** a hazard and the **length** of a hazardous stretch answer different questions. Supplementary panels

Read the supplementary panel

Independent recognition examples. A supplementary panel qualifies the sign above it on the road; these examples are not stacked into an invented instruction.



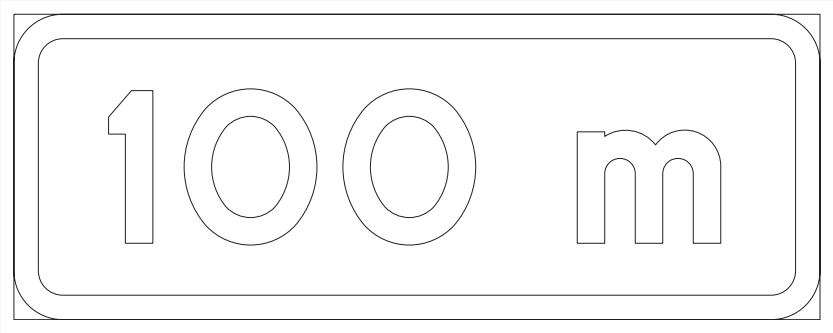
T1 · Length of affected road section

Vägsträckas längd

The panel identifies the beginning and end of the affected section. Distinguish this from a distance to a single feature.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



T2 · Distance to the signed feature

Avstånd

This states how far ahead the main sign's subject lies, rather than the length of the affected section.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



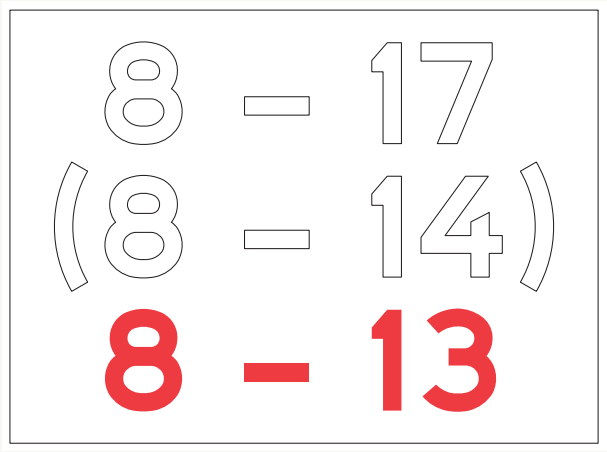
T3 · Distance to a stop requirement

Avstånd till stopplikt

Used below B1, this provides advance notice of a stop requirement at the indicated distance. It is not an instruction to stop at this advance sign. STOPP 200 m: a stop requirement 200 metres ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

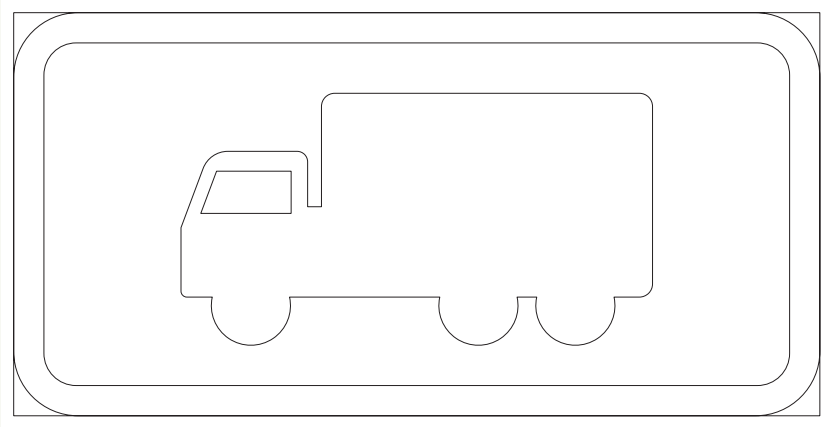


T6 · Time qualification

Tidsangivelse

Unbracketed black/white times apply on weekdays other than the day before a Sunday or public holiday; brackets mean those preceding days; red means Sundays and public holidays. A named day governs regardless of its category. A period crossing midnight continues into the next day.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T8 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

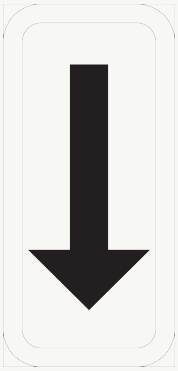


T11 · Extent of the instruction

Utsträckning

Two-ended arrows indicate both sides of the sign; a downward arrow marks the end; a left or right arrow indicates that direction. Read the exact form and context. Black arrows point left and right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

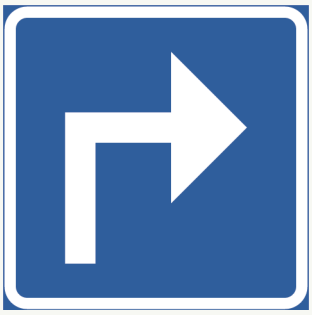


T11-2 · Extent of the instruction

Utsträckning

Two-ended arrows indicate both sides of the sign; a downward arrow marks the end; a left or right arrow indicates that direction. Read the exact form and context. Black arrow points down, marking the end of the instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



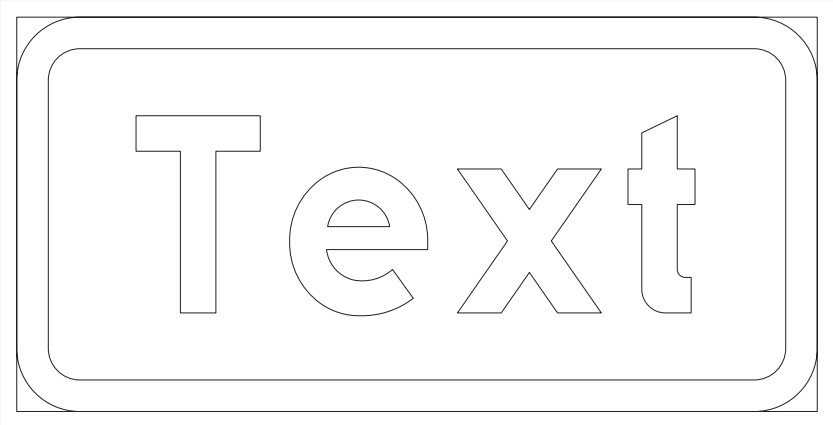
T12 · Direction to the signed feature

Riktning

Follow the indicated direction to the feature identified by the main sign. A right-turn arrow on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

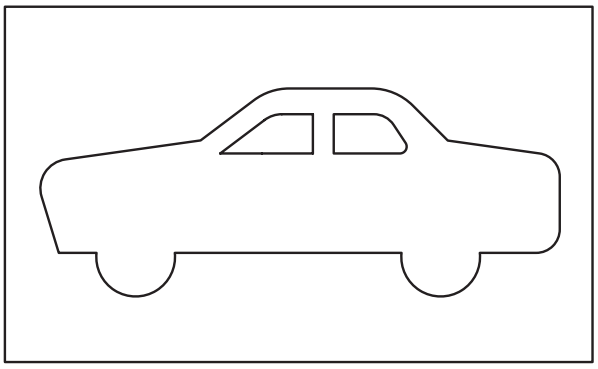


T22 · Additional written instruction

Text

Read the text as a qualification of the sign above; it supplies information not expressed by the other panels.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



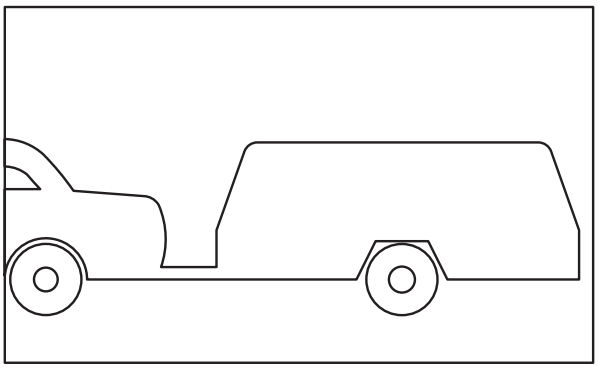
S3 · Passenger car symbol

Personbil

This symbol identifies passenger cars in the surrounding sign or panel.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

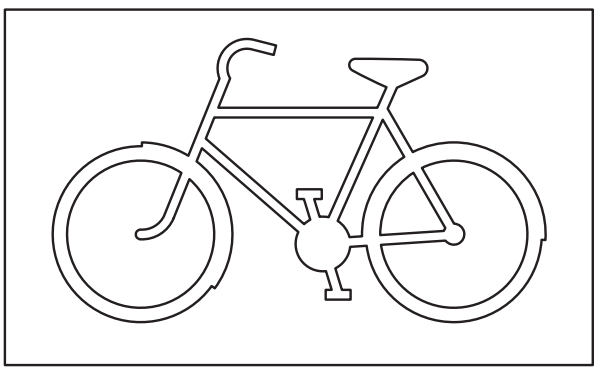


S4 · Passenger car with centre-axle trailer symbol

Personbil med tillkopplad släpkärra

This identifies a passenger car towing a släpkärra. Do not use it as a universal illustration of every trailer classification.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



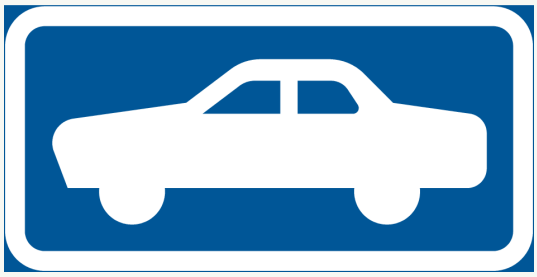
S8 · Bicycle and class II moped symbol

Cykel och moped klass II

This symbol identifies bicycles and class II mopeds, not class I mopeds.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

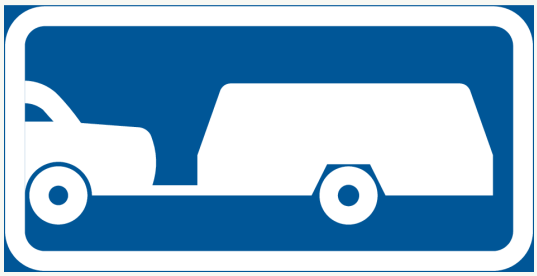


T8-3 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction. Passenger car.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

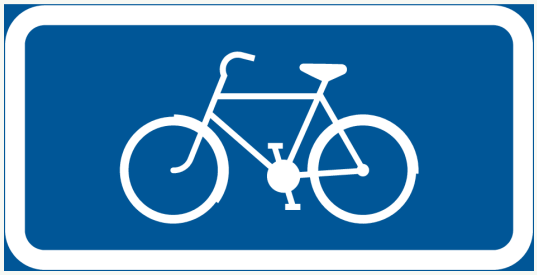


T8-4 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction. Passenger car with centre-axle trailer.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T8-8 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction. Bicycle and class II moped.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Apply the learning



A green signal and a queue beyond the junction. Opposing traffic is separated and the stop line is before the crossing road. The scene is illustrative, not to scale.

Worked decision. Your signal is green, but a queue fills the space beyond the junction. Wait where you will not obstruct crossing traffic rather than entering a space you cannot clear. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §20

Knowledge check. Does amber mean accelerate to beat red?

Remember: Read the whole instruction and the space beyond it.

M03-L03

Find your way without rushing

Your goal: Use direction, facility and service signs to prepare route choices early.

Direction information appears before and at decision points. An advance direction sign helps you understand a junction or exit before reaching it; lane direction information helps you select a suitable lane. Direction signs for walking and cycling serve those modes and should not be mistaken for a car route. Facility, service and tourism signs help locate destinations; they do not cancel restrictions on access. Road Signs Regulation, chapter 2, F/G/H/I families

Advance directions and lane choice

Sample destinations are independent examples. They do not describe one continuous route.



F1-1 · Advance direction diagram

Orienteringstavla

Use this advance junction or roundabout diagram to plan your route before the decision point. Advance diagram: route 50 towards Falun ahead; Lindesberg to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



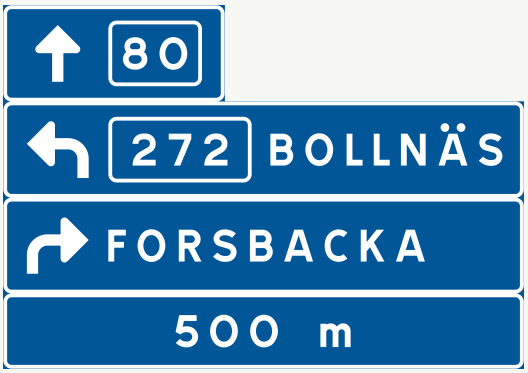
F1-2 · Advance direction diagram — alternative

Orienteringstavla

This is an alternative advance-direction layout. Read the destinations and the junction diagram before choosing your route. Roundabout advance diagram: Örebro ahead, Kumla left and Katrineholm right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



F3 · Advance destination table

Tabellorienteringstavla

Read the listed directions and approach distance before the junction or roundabout. Destination table: route 80 ahead; route 272 towards Bollnäs left; Forsbacka right; junction 500 m ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F4 · Advance exit information

Avfartsorienteringstavla

An exit is ahead at the indicated distance. Prepare the appropriate lane safely. Advance exit towards Ornäs, 500 m ahead, while route 50 continues ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

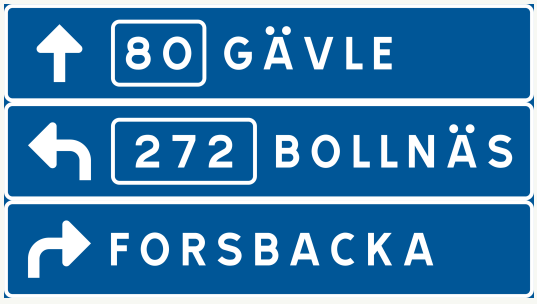


F5 · Direction sign

Vägvisare

The sign points to a destination at a junction. Any stated distance is in whole kilometres. Right-pointing sign to Nyköping, 23 km.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F6 · Destination table

Tabellvägvisare

This lists directions near a junction or roundabout, including at an exit from a roundabout. Destination table: Gävle via route 80 ahead, Bollnäs via route 272 left, Forsbacka right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



F7 · Exit direction sign

Avfartsvisare

The exit begins at this sign. Do not make a late unsafe lane change to reach it. Exit sign pointing towards Mora via route 70 and towards Enköping.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

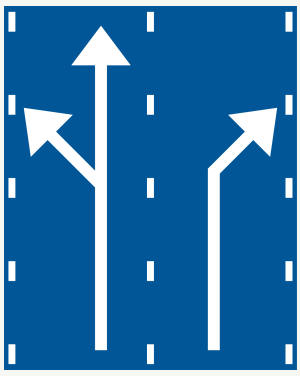


F8 · Overhead lane destinations

Körfältsvägvisare

Use the lane or lanes beneath the relevant destination. Read any distance given for an upcoming exit. Overhead destinations: Boda on the left panel; Falun via route 50 on the right panel.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F21 · Lane choices before a junction

Körfältsindelning före korsning

Choose a suitable lane for the direction you intend to take at the junction. Lane diagram before a junction, including left, ahead and right movements.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F27 · Interchange number

Trafikplatsnummer

This identifies the interchange number and may include an exit designation. Interchange number 75.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Walking and cycling routes

These walking and cycling examples are separate from car-route guidance. Standalone symbols retain their own official meaning.

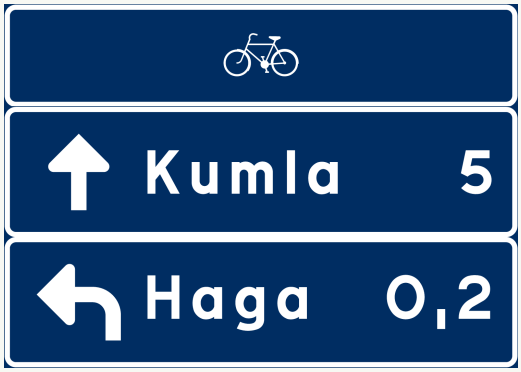


F34 · Walking or cycling direction sign

Vägvisare

Read the road-user symbol and destination. A route for walking or cycling is not automatically a car route. Bicycle direction to Centrum, pointing right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F35 · Walking or cycling destination table

Tabellvägvisare

Directions and kilometre distances are given for the indicated road-user group. Bicycle destinations: Kumla 5 km ahead; Haga 0.2 km left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F36 · Place name on a walking or cycling route

Platsmärke

This identifies a place for orientation along the route. Place name Lundby on a walking/cycling route sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



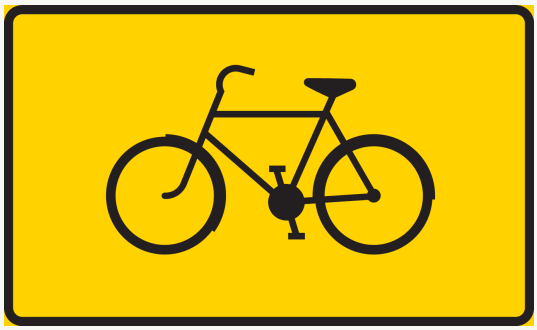
F37 · Walking or cycling distance board

Avståndstavla

Read the distances in kilometres together with the road-user symbol. Bicycle destination Centrum, 3 km.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

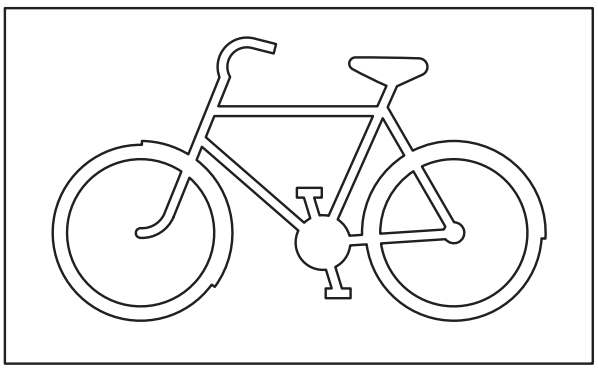


F38 · Cycle route

Cykelled

This identifies a specially designated cycle route; the colour scheme can vary. Bicycle pictogram identifying a cycle route.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



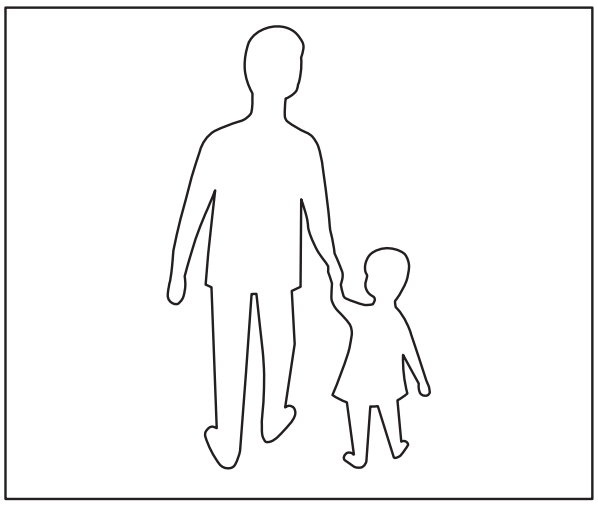
S8 · Bicycle and class II moped symbol

Cykel och moped klass II

This symbol identifies bicycles and class II mopeds, not class I mopeds.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



S10 · Pedestrian symbol

Gående

This identifies pedestrians as the group covered by the surrounding instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Learning approach. Know your next destination or route number, look for advance information and compare it with the road layout. Check the lane and movement required, then establish a safe opportunity to position the car. This is easier when navigation is prepared while parked and passengers understand that late instructions may be declined.

A symbol or route number may be easier to recognise than a place name. Learn the relevant symbols from the official catalogue rather than inventing an interpretation. Information signs can describe a changed route or other conditions; read enough of the message early to decide safely. Transportstyrelsen: sign catalogue

Destinations and route numbers

Compare route numbers and solid or dashed borders. The permanent alternative-route example is distinct from temporary orange guidance.



F9 · Grouped destinations

Samlingsmärke för vägvisning

The destinations inside the bracket share the route shown below its point. Pajala and Övertorneå grouped above the shared route via Kiruna.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F10 · Place name

Platsmärke

This identifies a place for orientation. It is not by itself a speed-limit sign. Place name Nyköping.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F11 · Road name

Vägnamn

This identifies the name of a road or route. Road name Hemvägen.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F13 · Distance board

Avståndstavla

Distances to the listed destinations are shown in whole kilometres. Distances: Stockholm 105 km; Södertälje 71 km.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



F14 · Road number

Vägnummer

This identifies a numbered route. A dashed border means the road leads towards the numbered route rather than necessarily being that route itself. E4 route shield with solid border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F14-2 · Road number

Vägnummer

This identifies a numbered route. A dashed border means the road leads towards the numbered route rather than necessarily being that route itself. E4 route shield with dashed border, indicating a route towards E4.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F14-3 · Road number

Vägnummer

This identifies a numbered route. A dashed border means the road leads towards the numbered route rather than necessarily being that route itself. Route 58 shield with solid border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F14-4 · Road number

Vägnummer

This identifies a numbered route. A dashed border means the road leads towards the numbered route rather than necessarily being that route itself. Route 58 shield with dashed border, indicating a route towards route 58.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



F15 · Permanent diversion route

Omledning

This marks a permanent alternative route for the numbered road. Distinguish it from temporary orange diversion guidance. Permanent alternative route for road 58.

Transcriptstyrelsen · official description



J2 · Traffic information

Upplysningsmärke

Read the actual message: it supplies important information for safety or passage that is not given another way. Message: Vägsaltning upphör — road salting ends.

Transcriptstyrelsen · official description

Requirement. Destination signs can permit using the lane suited to your onward route, but changing into it still has to be safe. Do not cross a continuous lane boundary merely because you have chosen the wrong exit. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§7, 9 and 43

Apply the learning



Drivers approach a decision point in marked lanes. Plan the permitted route early. The illustration does not assign destinations to particular lanes.



Continue on the permitted route after a missed turn and find another safe opportunity. Not to scale.

Worked decision. A navigation instruction arrives after a driver has passed the safe lane-change opportunity. The driver continues in the permitted direction and finds another route. A missed turn is a planning problem; a sudden crossing of lanes creates a traffic problem.

Knowledge check. A service sign shows fuel at a junction. Does that guarantee that every approach or vehicle may enter the access road?

Facilities and services

Separate reference examples for recognising facilities, services and tourist routes.

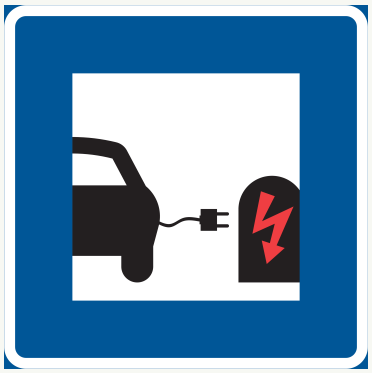


H3 · Fuel

Drivmedel

This identifies a fuel facility. It does not cancel access restrictions on the approach road. Fuel pump.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



H27 · Vehicle charging station

Laddstation

This identifies a facility for externally charging an electrically powered vehicle. Car connected to a charging unit.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



G4 · Hospital with an emergency department

Akutsjukhus

This points to a hospital with an emergency department, not simply any medical facility. Red cross on white within a blue sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



H1 · Information point

Informationsplats

Information is available at the indicated place. Nearby text may identify the type of information. Lower-case information letter i.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

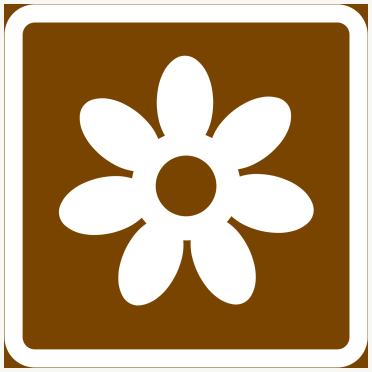


H13 · Rest area

Rastplats

This identifies a rest area with a toilet accessible to people with mobility impairments. Picnic table and tree.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



I1 · Tourist route

Turistväg

The road or route has tourist interest. Ordinary traffic restrictions still apply. White flower on brown.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Remember: A route can be corrected later. An unsafe last-second manoeuvre cannot be planned away afterwards.

M03-L04

Leave room to respond

Your goal: Explain how observation, speed, reaction, braking, grip and following space affect your options.

Requirements. Choose a speed that preserves control and lets you stop within the road you can see and before a foreseeable obstruction. Your distance from the vehicle ahead must allow for it slowing or stopping. Weather, visibility, road condition, vehicle condition and loading all matter. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§2 and 14–16

For an ordinary car, the general speed limits are 50 km/h within a built-up area and 70 km/h outside it, unless another applicable limit has been prescribed. The motorway default is 110 km/h; 120 km/h can be prescribed. Local and road-specific limits often differ, and a lower vehicle-combination limit still applies. Read the current signs and conditions rather than selecting a speed from the road's appearance. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §17, chapter 4 §20 and chapter 9 §1

Limits and road regimes

Numeric maximum-speed examples are independent. Start and end types are labelled individually; unequal values do not form a sequence.



C31 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 30: maximum 30 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



C31-4 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 40: maximum 40 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C31-5 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 50: maximum 50 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C31-7 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 70: maximum 70 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



C31-8 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 80: maximum 80 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C31-11 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 110: maximum 110 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C31-12 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 120: maximum 120 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



C32 · End of temporary speed limit

Tillfällig hastighetsbegränsning upphör

The temporary signed speed limit ends. Establish the speed limit that now applies rather than assuming there is none. 30 crossed by diagonal black lines: temporary 30 km/h limit ends.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

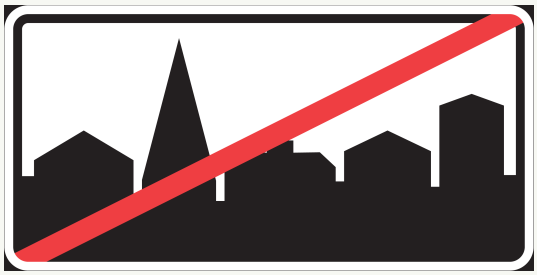


E5 · Built-up area

Tättbebyggt område

A built-up area begins. Establish the applicable speed limit and other rules; a separate sign may prescribe a different limit. Black settlement skyline on white.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E6 · End of built-up area

Tättbebyggt område upphör

The built-up area ends. Check the rules and signed limits for the road ahead. Settlement skyline crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E11 · Recommended lower speed

Rekommenderad lägre hastighet

The sign recommends a lower speed because of the road's conditions or measures. Distinguish it from a C31 legal maximum. Blue sign reading max 30 km/tim: recommended 30 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



E12 · End of recommended lower speed

Rekommenderad lägre hastighet upphör

The signed recommendation ends. Continue to choose a speed suited to conditions and legal limits. Blue max 30 km/tim sign crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

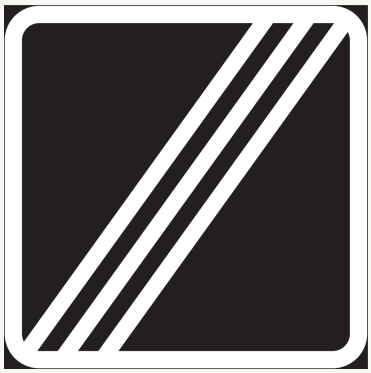


E13 · Recommended maximum speed

Rekommenderad högsta hastighet

This variable sign recommends a temporary lower maximum because of current conditions. The recommendation is below the legal maximum. White 50 on a dark variable-sign background: recommended maximum 50 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E14 · End of recommended maximum speed

Rekommenderad högsta hastighet upphör

The temporary speed recommendation ends. White diagonal lines on a dark background.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Think of stopping in two parts. During the time between noticing a hazard and beginning effective braking, the vehicle still travels. After that, it travels while slowing. More speed consumes more distance during the same delay and increases the energy that must be removed. Less available friction reduces what the tyres can do for braking and steering. Trafikverket: speed and impact · VTI friction report, sections 4.2–4.3

Continue the learning

Illustrative calculation, not a stopping-distance prediction. A speed of 50 km/h is approximately 13.9 metres per second: 50 ÷ 3.6. If a hypothetical response delay is one second, that is about 14 metres before braking begins. At 80 km/h the same assumed delay consumes about 22 metres. These figures are unit conversions using an assumed delay; people do not all react in one second, and braking distance has not yet been added.

Learning approach. Scan far enough ahead to see developing situations, while revisiting the near area, mirrors and places where someone may enter. Avoid staring at one hazard until everything else disappears from attention. Increase your margin when information is poor. A timed following-gap check can help you notice a short gap, but no fixed number is safe in every condition.

Safety advice · Check a timed gap. For the three-second following-distance guideline, select a fixed roadside point, such as a pole or sign. When the rear of the vehicle ahead passes it, start counting at a steady seconds pace. Stop when the front of your car reaches the same point. Arriving before three seconds indicates a short gap against that guideline: ease back smoothly and check again. Three seconds is a guideline, not a statutory fixed interval or a guarantee; poor grip, visibility or other hazards require more space and an appropriate speed. Keep observing the road while counting. NSW Government: fixed-point following-gap method

Fixed-point example. The car ahead passes a sign. You count “one thousand and one, one thousand and two, one thousand and three”. If your car reaches the sign while you are still on “two”, increase the gap smoothly. At a hypothetical constant 60 km/h, three seconds represents 60 ÷ 3.6 × 3 = 50 metres. A timed gap therefore represents more metres at higher speed, without requiring you to estimate metres by eye.

Margins and braking distance

Safety advice · When someone follows too closely. Increase your gap to the vehicle ahead gradually, allowing you to ease off and brake more gently if traffic slows. This gives the following driver more time to respond. Do not brake sharply to warn or punish them, or accelerate into an unsafe speed. If an emergency requires braking, brake as necessary; this advice does not mean withholding it. Northern Ireland government: tailgater response

Tailgater example. Maya has a close follower and sees brake lights farther ahead. She eases off early to create room in front and slows progressively. She cannot control the follower, but she can reduce the need for a sudden stop.

Physical explanation · Twice the speed. With the same effective grip and braking deceleration on the same gradient, braking distance is approximately proportional to speed squared: **2 × speed → 4 × braking distance**. In a constant-deceleration model, distance = speed² ÷ (2 × deceleration), with speed in metres per second. Doubling speed multiplies the numerator by four. Real conditions and brake response can change; this is a comparison under stated assumptions. Trafikverket: VGU braking-distance equation

Hypothetical comparison. Assume a level road, unchanged vehicle/load/grip, constant braking deceleration of 5 m/s² and a one-second response delay. At 40 km/h, braking distance is about 12.3 m and reaction distance 11.1 m. At 80 km/h they are 49.4 m and 22.2 m: braking quadruples while reaction distance doubles. Total stopping distances are about 23.5 m and 71.6 m, so the total does **not** quadruple. These invented model conditions explain the relationship; they are not predicted stopping distances for your car.

A rough calculation method

Approximate exercise model · Keep the methods separate. Define v as speed in km/h and t as the supplied reaction time in seconds. Exact constant-speed reaction distance is (v ÷ 3.6) × t metres; braking is not included. When an exercise specifies the rough method below, use both rough estimates together rather than substituting an exact reaction value.

Rough reaction estimate: R = (v ÷ 10) × t × 3 metres. Divide speed by ten, multiply by the supplied seconds, then by three. Trafiko: approximate stopping method documents the one-second shortcut; multiplication by a supplied t is editorial proportional arithmetic. Half a second gives half the one-second estimate; two seconds gives twice it. These are supplied exercise inputs, not claims about every driver's reaction time.

Rough braking estimate: $B = (v \div 10)^2 \times 0.4$ metres. Divide speed by ten, square that result, then multiply by 0.4. Trafiko: approximate stopping method describes this shortcut under good-brake, good-tyre and dry-asphalt assumptions. The coefficient is an exercise assumption, not a universal result for a real car or road. Supplied reaction time does not change the braking part in this model.

Rough total: S = R + B. Calculate both parts separately with metres, then add. Keep decimal precision during the working; round only the final result if a precision is requested. These shortcuts teach arithmetic, not a safe-distance guarantee or a prediction for an actual hazard.

Source and assumption limits. Trafiko is a commercial teaching source, cited only for these approximate shortcuts. Trafikverket: stopping-distance principles supports reaction plus braking and dependence on speed and conditions, but does not supply these constants. Its illustrated distances have different assumptions and must not be mixed with this model. Real stopping depends on grip, gradient, tyres, brakes, response and other conditions. Retain the exact conversion and separate constant-deceleration comparison above under their own assumptions.

Apply the rough model

Worked approximate examples · Calculate both parts. Use the rough exercise equations consistently; each reaction time below is a supplied hypothetical input.

Example A · 40 km/h and 0.5 seconds. First v ÷ 10 = 4. Reaction R = 4 × 0.5 × 3 = 6 m. Braking B = 4^2 × 0.4 = 6.4 m. Total S = 6 + 6.4 = **12.4 m**. The half-second input affects reaction, not braking.

Example B · 70 km/h and one second. First v ÷ 10 = 7. Reaction R = 7 × 1 × 3 = 21 m. Braking B = 7^2 × 0.4 = 19.6 m. Total S = 21 + 19.6 = **40.6 m**. Squaring seven gives 49; do not multiply speed itself by 0.4.

Example C · 50 km/h and two seconds. First v ÷ 10 = 5. Reaction R = 5 × 2 × 3 = 30 m. Braking B = 5^2 × 0.4 = 10 m. Total S = 30 + 10 = **40 m**. Doubling reaction time doubles this model's reaction estimate, leaving braking unchanged.

Compare separately with exact conversion. At 50 km/h and two seconds, exact constant-speed reaction distance is (50 ÷ 3.6) × 2 = about **27.8 m**, compared with the shortcut's 30 m. Dividing the shortcut factor 0.3 by the exact conversion factor 1 ÷ 3.6 gives 1.08: an **8% overestimate** for reaction distance. Mixing 27.8 m with rough braking of 10 m gives about 37.8 m, not the exercise model's 40 m. Keep exact conversion separate from the rough-model answer.

Try the approximate process. Calculate reaction, braking and total for (A) 30 km/h and 0.5 seconds, (B) 80 km/h and one second, and (C) 100 km/h and two seconds. Give each part in metres, check the square, then add. Answers are in the separate lesson answer section.

Apply the learning



A driver approaches a queue on a divided road. The illustrated gap is not a measured safe following distance. Look ahead and leave room to respond.

Worked decision. You can see over the roof of the car ahead that traffic is slowing. Ease your approach early rather than waiting for its brake lights at a short distance. The benefit is having choices before braking becomes urgent.

Knowledge check. (1) If response delay doubles at the same speed, what happens to reaction distance? (2) How do you time a three-second following gap? (3) Why increase the forward gap when someone follows too closely? (4) With unchanged braking deceleration, how does doubled speed affect braking distance, and does total stopping distance also quadruple? (5) Complete the three approximate exercises above and explain why you should keep exact reaction conversion separate.

Remember: Space is useful because it gives you time to notice, decide and act.

Review and self-assessment



A route decision on an unfamiliar road. Use the written scenario and the linked official examples; these separate illustrations do not form one verified junction.



A junction approach with a changing traffic situation. Describe your decision before reading the review guide. Not to scale.

Scenario: You approach an unfamiliar junction with an advance direction sign, a supplementary panel, a changing signal and a queue beyond it.

Explain which information determines your route, which creates a duty, and where you would wait.

Use these earlier independent examples as references:

F1-1 · Advance direction diagram

SIG3 · Green vehicle signal

T11 · Extent of the instruction

Keep a practice record

Identify one type of information you noticed late. Explain the consequence and choose a reference or supervised observation exercise to improve it. Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 2–3 §3

Review after answering

M03-L01

Answer: No. Assess the hazard, visibility, road surface and people present as well as the applicable limit.

M03-L02

Answer: No. The rule is to stop; the exception concerns an unsafe stop after the change, not a wish to save time.

M03-L03

Answer: No. Follow the access signs and restrictions as well as the destination information.

M03-L04

Answer: (1) It doubles under the constant-speed assumption. (2) Count seconds from the rear of the car ahead passing a fixed point until your front reaches that point; three seconds is a guideline and conditions may require more. (3) More forward space allows gentler slowing and gives the follower more time; avoid unnecessary sudden braking. (4) Braking distance becomes approximately four times as long, but reaction distance doubles for the same response delay, so the combined total does not generally quadruple. (5) A: reaction 4.5 m, braking 3.6 m, total 8.1 m. B: reaction 24 m, braking 25.6 m, total 49.6 m. C: reaction 60 m, braking 40 m, total 100 m. Use both rough equations together; substituting exact reaction conversion changes the exercise-model answer.

M03-R

Review guide: Select the relevant lane early, obey the applicable signal and panel, and keep the junction clear. A destination preference does not override a restriction.

Sources and references

Original references checked 4 October 2026; G3 additions checked 12 October 2026. H4 sources checked 13 October 2026. Trafiko is a commercial teaching source for the labelled approximate method; agency sources support their stated principles. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Transportstyrelsen: sign catalogue

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/

Road Signs Regulation, chapter 2

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/vagmarkesforordning-200790_sfs-2007-90/

Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§14–15

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/trafikforordning-19981276_sfs-1998-1276/

Supplementary panels

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/

Sources and references

Original references checked 4 October 2026; G3 additions checked 12 October 2026. H4 sources checked 13 October 2026. Trafiko is a commercial teaching source for the labelled approximate method; agency sources support their stated principles. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Trafikverket: speed and impact

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/hastighetsgranser-pa-vag/hastighet-och-krockvald/

VTI friction report, sections 4.2–4.3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/globalassets/global/regler/jarnvag/plan-och-byggregler-for-vagar-och-sparbunden-trafik/vti-rapport-friktionsegenskaper.pdf

NSW Government: fixed-point following-gap method

https://www.nsw.gov.au/driving-boating-and-transport/driving-nsw/roads-safety-and-rules/safe-driving/safe-stopping-distance

Northern Ireland government: tailgater response

https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2025-08/taxi-manual-august-2025.pdf

Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Each example links to its official description. Swedish names are official; English labels and explanations are editorial translations.

Some outline examples are exact vector extracts from the official Swedish road-sign poster. They are retained at their reviewed size.

Transportstyrelsen · Sveriges vägmärken (official poster)

Sources and references

Original references checked 4 October 2026; G3 additions checked 12 October 2026. H4 sources checked 13 October 2026. Trafiko is a commercial teaching source for the labelled approximate method; agency sources support their stated principles. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Trafikverket: VGU braking-distance equation

https://trafikverket.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2%3A1909331/FULLTEXT01.pdf

Trafiko: approximate stopping method

https://trafiko.se/faktabank/stoppstracka-reaktionsstracka-bromsstracka

Trafikverket: stopping-distance principles

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/hastighetsgranser-pa-vag/stoppstracka/

Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 2–3 §3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202011_20.pdf

CHAPTER 04

Negotiate shared space

A safe interaction needs both a rule and an understanding of how people are moving. Establish your duty first, then keep observing. Having priority never makes a collision acceptable.

In this chapter

M04-L01 · Decide who goes first

M04-L02 · Turn with a complete picture

M04-L03 · Crossings belong to people

M04-L04 · Choose a safe path through a roundabout

M04-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Official references

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

M04-L01

Decide who goes first

Your goal: Explain junction decisions using priority instructions and right-hand priority, and recognise special situations.

Requirements. Where two vehicle paths cross, the general rule is to yield to a vehicle approaching from your right, except where another applicable rule or instruction determines the relationship. Road width, familiarity or the fact that you are travelling straight does not by itself establish priority. Right-hand priority can apply at a three-way junction or within a parking area.
Right-hand priority · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §18

Priority and junction instructions

Independent examples: A29 variants show different branch layouts. Read thick and thin roads on each T15 panel; do not assume an approach orientation.



A28 · Junction with right-hand priority

Varning för vägkorsning

The junction ahead is governed by the right-hand priority rule. Do not assume the broader road has priority. Black cross inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A29 · Junction with yielding side roads

Varning för vägkorsning där trafikanter på anslutande väg har väjningsplikt eller stopplikt

Traffic joining from the connecting roads must yield or stop. Match the diagram to the actual junction; it does not remove your duty of care. Thick straight road with a thin road joining from each side at right angles.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A29-10 · Junction with yielding side roads

Varning för vägkorsning där trafikanter på anslutande väg har väjningsplikt eller stopplikt

Traffic joining from the connecting roads must yield or stop. Match the diagram to the actual junction; it does not remove your duty of care. Thick vertical road with a thin perpendicular branch to the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



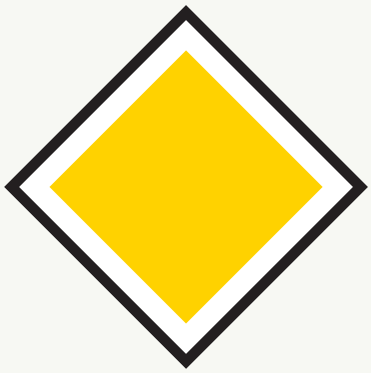
A29-13 · Junction with yielding side roads

Varning för vägkorsning där trafikanter på anslutande väg har väjningsplikt eller stopplikt

Traffic joining from the connecting roads must yield or stop. Match the diagram to the actual junction; it does not remove your duty of care. Thick vertical road with a thin perpendicular branch to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

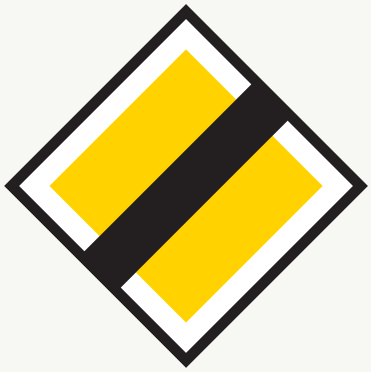


B4 · Priority road

Huvudled

A priority road begins or continues. Still check the actual junction, controls and other road users. Yellow diamond inside a white border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



B5 · End of priority road

Huvudled upphör

The priority-road designation ends. Assess the rules at the next junction afresh. Priority-road diamond crossed by a black diagonal band.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T13 · All approaches give way

Flervägsväjning

Drivers on every approach to the junction have a yielding duty. Text Flervägsväjning on yellow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T14 · All approaches stop

Flervägsstopp

Drivers on every approach to the junction have a stopping duty. Text Flervägsstopp on red.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



T15 · Priority-road layout at the junction

Vägars fortsättning i korsning

Traffic on the thin-line roads yields to traffic on the thick-line road. Follow the actual road layout shown. Thick road connects the top and right edges; thin branches extend down and left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T15-2 · Priority-road layout at the junction

Vägars fortsättning i korsning

Traffic on the thin-line roads yields to traffic on the thick-line road. Follow the actual road layout shown. Thick road connects the top and left edges; thin branches extend down and right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Different duties apply when entering a road from premises, a car park, fuel station, similar roadside area, path or similar exit, or from terrain, a pedestrian street, walking-speed area or cycle street. After crossing a footway or cycle path to enter a road, the exit provision also matters. Do not decide solely from a kerb's appearance; identify the actual layout. Joining a priority road without an acceleration lane generally requires yielding, subject to the provision for joining without changing lane. Roundabout entry has its own duty. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§21–23

To yield, show your intention by reducing speed or stopping in good time. Only continue when the other road user's position, distance and speed allow movement without danger or obstruction. A stop duty requires a complete stop even if the road appears empty. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§5 and 19

Yielding and stopping

Signs and markings are labelled counterparts. The separate stopping-point illustration shows how the line relates to the car.



B1 · Give way

Väjningsplikt

Yield to vehicles on the crossing road or route. With a distance or stop-ahead panel, this can instead be advance information. Inverted triangular give-way sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



B2 · Stop

Stopplikt

Make a complete stop before entering the crossing road, route or track area. Use the stop line; without one, apply the prescribed stopping position. Red octagon bearing STOP.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M13 · Stop line

Stopplinje

This identifies where to stop when a sign or signal requires it. The line alone does not create a universal stop duty. Wide transverse white stop line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M14 · Give-way line

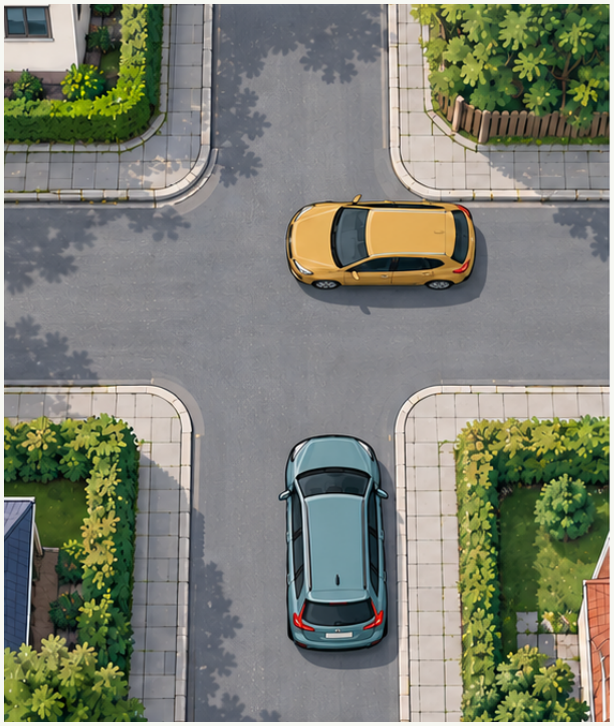
Väjningslinje

This identifies the line drivers should not pass while yielding. Row of white give-way triangles.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Learning approach. Ask three questions: What controls this conflict? Whose path crosses mine? Can I make the decision early enough that the other person understands it? Do not wave someone into a situation you cannot assess for them.

Ordinary junction or exit?



Ordinary junction: no signs, signals or special rule apply. The yellow car approaches from the teal driver’s right. Road width alone does not determine priority.



Driveway exit: the teal car is entering across the footway. Identify the exit duty before choosing a gap.

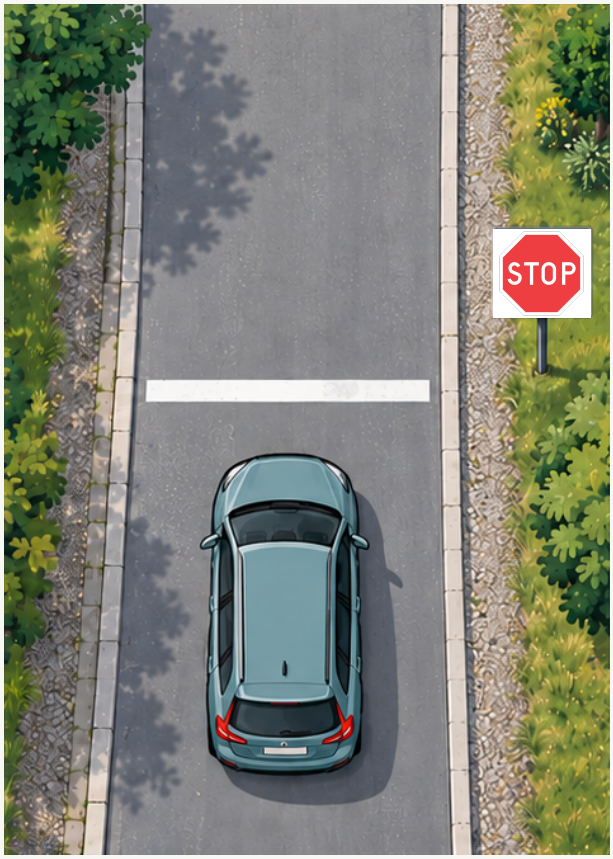
Worked decision. You approach from a driveway on the right of a car travelling along the road. You yield under the exit rule. Being on the other driver's right does not displace that duty.

Driving on a priority road



Driving on a priority road: B4 is after the junction on the right verge. B1 controls the side-road approach. Continue observing; priority does not make a collision acceptable.

Where a stop is required



Stop duty: the teal car approaches the stop line. A complete stop is required at the line. This detail shows the stopping point, not the whole junction.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. You drive straight on a broad road and another car approaches from the right on a narrower ordinary road. No signs, signals or special rule apply. Who yields?

Remember: Determine the applicable rule before judging the available gap.

M04-L02

Turn with a complete picture

Your goal: Plan observation, signalling, position and margins for turns and lane changes.

Requirements. Before a turn, check that it will not obstruct oncoming traffic or traffic on the road you are entering. Pay attention to people travelling in the same direction, including those behind you. Position early: normally the right-hand lane for a right turn and the left-hand lane for a left turn where multiple approach lanes exist, subject to applicable signs, markings and space provisions. On a two-way road, a left turn is normally prepared near the road centre; on a one-way carriageway, near the left edge. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§24–29

Choose a permitted direction

Prohibitions, mandatory directions, one-way signs and lane arrows are separate sets. They are not all present at one fictional junction.

Prohibited movements



C25 · Prohibited turn

Förbud mot sväng i korsning

The depicted turn is prohibited at the relevant junction. A length panel can extend the restriction across several junctions. Left-turn arrow crossed out.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



C25-2 · Prohibited turn

Förbud mot sväng i korsning

The depicted turn is prohibited at the relevant junction. A length panel can extend the restriction across several junctions. Right-turn arrow crossed out.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C26 · No U-turn

Förbud mot U-sväng

A U-turn is prohibited at the relevant junction or location. Read any panel extending the restriction. U-turn arrow crossed out.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Mandatory directions



D1 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrow points left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



D1-2 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrow points right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



D1-3 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrow points straight ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



D1-6 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrows permit straight ahead or left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



D1-7 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrows permit straight ahead or right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



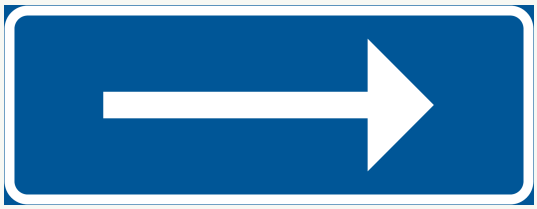
D1-8 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrows permit left or right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

One-way road



E16 · One-way traffic

Enkelriktad trafik

Vehicle traffic travels only in the arrow's direction on this road. One-way arrow points right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



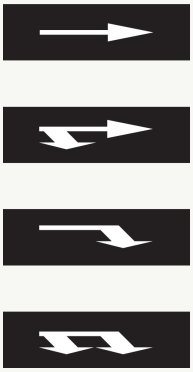
E16-2 · One-way traffic

Enkelriktad trafik

Vehicle traffic travels only in the arrow's direction on this road. One-way arrow points straight ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Lane arrows



M19 · Lane arrows

Körfältspilar

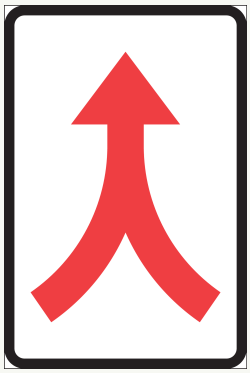
Choose the appropriate lane for the next junction. Where a continuous line bounds the lane, follow its arrow directions, subject to the specified reserved-lane exception. Examples of straight, branching and turning lane arrows.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

For a lane change or significant sideways movement, signal clearly and in time, then check that the movement can be made without danger or unnecessary obstruction. The indicator announces an intention, not a claim on a gap. Drivers who notice another vehicle intending to join their lane must adjust speed to help; when two lanes merge into one, both drivers must adapt with mutual consideration. These duties work together. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§43–44 and 65–66

Changing and merging lanes

Compare merging, lane increase, lane reduction and a lane-change arrow. Establish the actual road layout before deciding how to move.

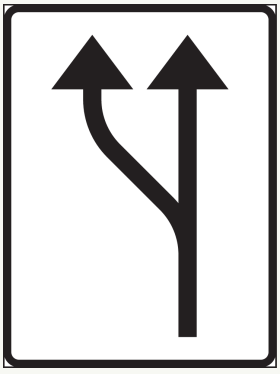


E15 · Merge

Sammanvävning

Two lanes or carriageways join. Drivers must adapt with mutual consideration; this is not an instruction to force a gap. Two paths combine into one upward arrow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

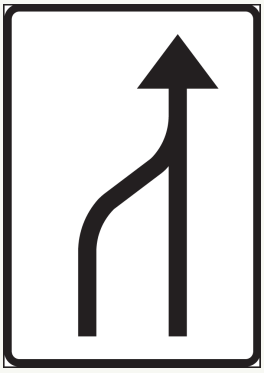


F16 · Additional lane

Ökning av antal körfält

The number of lanes increases. Read the diagram for direction and any physical separation. An additional lane opens on the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F17 · Lane reduction

Minskning av antal körfält

The number of lanes decreases. Use the diagram to plan a safe change early. The left-hand lane merges into the remaining forward lane.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M20 · Change-lane arrow

Körfältsbyte

A lane change is needed promptly. Check that the manoeuvre can be made safely. White change-lane arrow bending sideways.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Learning approach. Read the path through the turn, not just the point at which you steer. Check the mirror view and the areas it does not cover. Look for a cyclist alongside before turning across their route. Recheck the receiving road, crossings and queue space. If the information changes, pause the manoeuvre rather than completing the original plan automatically.

Wait before steering

Safety advice · Wait with front wheels straight. When stopped waiting to turn left across oncoming traffic, keep your front wheels pointing straight ahead. Your indicator communicates the intended turn; your wheels do not need to point along that intended route while you wait. If a vehicle hits you from behind, front wheels already turned left can direct the pushed car into oncoming traffic. Keeping them straight helps reduce that risk, but cannot guarantee protection in a collision. Begin steering into the turn only when there is a safe opportunity to make it. New York DMV: waiting to turn left

Waiting is different from turning. Follow the positioning, signalling and observation requirements above. The wheel-position advice does not create permission to enter or block a junction, ignore a signal, or obstruct someone else's path. Continue observing oncoming traffic, the receiving road, crossings and vehicles behind you while waiting. Recheck the full path before moving.

Practice example. Sami is stopped in a suitable position, signalling left while oncoming cars pass. A passenger suggests turning the wheels left now to be ready. Sami keeps them straight: preparing the intention is different from starting the movement. Once the gap and receiving road permit a safe turn, he moves and steers into it. On rural roads, use M06-L01 to assess bends, crests and other risks before choosing a turning opportunity.

Changing lane or merging?



Lane change: two marked lanes continue. A signal communicates an intention; check for a safe opportunity before moving sideways.



Mutual merge: two lanes narrow into one. Both drivers adapt with mutual consideration.

Joining from an acceleration lane



Acceleration-lane join: a distinct joining lane meets the through lane. Adapt speed and join safely; do not force a gap.

This companion scene shows a distinct acceleration lane. Adapt speed to the traffic in the lane you intend to join and leave the acceleration lane as soon as this can be done without danger or unnecessary obstruction. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §23

Observe the complete turn



Right turn beside a cyclist: the cycling route and receiving road remain open. Check the cyclist’s movement before crossing the route. No movement arrow grants priority.

Worked decision. A driver signals to move right while a cyclist is beside the vehicle. The driver waits. Signalling earlier would have helped communication, but it would never have removed the need to ensure the cyclist's safety.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Does a driver in the continuing lane have no responsibility when someone is merging? (2) You are stopped waiting to turn left across oncoming traffic. Which way should the front wheels point, why, and when should you start steering into the turn?

Remember: Communicate the plan, then confirm the space is still there.

M04-L03

Crossings belong to people

Your goal: Distinguish pedestrian crossings, cycle passages and cycle crossings and apply the relevant duties.

Requirements. At an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing, yield to pedestrians who are on it or about to enter. Someone walking a bicycle is a pedestrian; someone riding one is not made a pedestrian merely by using the painted crossing. A person using a wheelchair at walking speed is covered by pedestrian rules. This distinction never removes the general duty to avoid danger. Pedestrian crossings · Wheelchair users · Traffic Regulation, chapter 1 §4 and chapter 3 §61

Recognise a pedestrian crossing

The warning identifies an approach. B3 and M15 identify the crossing itself; the mirrored B3 artwork does not change the duty.



A13 · Pedestrian crossing ahead

Varning för övergångsställe

Prepare to encounter a pedestrian crossing. Identify the crossing itself and the controls that apply there. Pedestrian on crossing stripes inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



B3 · Pedestrian crossing

Övergångsställe

This identifies a pedestrian crossing. At an uncontrolled crossing, drivers yield to people who have entered or are about to enter. Pedestrian on crossing stripes within a white triangle on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



B3-2 · Pedestrian crossing

Övergångsställe

This identifies a pedestrian crossing. At an uncontrolled crossing, drivers yield to people who have entered or are about to enter. Mirrored pedestrian on crossing stripes within a white triangle on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M15 · Pedestrian crossing marking

Övergångsställe

This marks the pedestrian crossing associated with B3. Identify whether it is signal-controlled before applying the crossing duties. Parallel white crossing stripes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

Situation	Driver's duty
Uncontrolled cycle passage, approaching without turning	Adapt speed so cyclists or class II moped riders already on the passage are not endangered. A rider coming from a cycle path generally has a yielding duty.
Uncontrolled cycle passage after your turn or roundabout exit	Travel slowly and allow riders on or about to enter the passage an opportunity to pass.
Cycle crossing (cykelöverfart)	Yield to cyclists and class II moped riders on it or about to enter it.

A cycle crossing has both markings and the cycle-crossing sign, together with a design that secures low vehicle speeds. Do not identify it only by painted blocks. Transportstyrelsen: cycle passages and crossings · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§61–61a

Identify a cycle crossing

Separately labelled components. M16 alone does not establish a cycle crossing; read the sign, markings and road design together.



B8 · Cycle crossing

Cykelöverfart

This identifies a cycle crossing. Drivers yield to cyclists and class II moped riders on or about to enter it; riders must also consider approaching vehicles. Cyclist above a crossing in a blue square.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M14 · Give-way line

Väjningslinje

This identifies the line drivers should not pass while yielding. Row of white give-way triangles.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M16 · Cycle passage or cycle crossing marking

Cykelpassage eller cykelöverfart

The blocks alone do not identify a cycle crossing. A cycle crossing also has B8 and the give-way marking M14; assess the controls and your movement. Two parallel rows of white blocks marking the sides of a cycle passage or crossing.

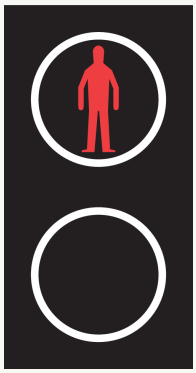
Transportstyrelsen · official description

At a controlled pedestrian crossing, let people who entered correctly complete their passage even if your signal permits you to proceed. After turning across a controlled crossing, travel slowly and yield to pedestrians who have correctly entered or are about to enter. Corresponding duties apply to riders at controlled cycle passages. Keep the crossing clear when traffic ahead is queued. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§60–62

Signals and crossing duties

Pedestrian indications and vehicle indications control different users. Printed pictures do not reproduce audible signals or guarantee conflict-free movement.

Pedestrian signals



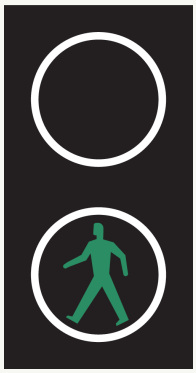
SIG6 · Red pedestrian signal with slow audible pulses

Röd akustisk signal med långsam pulsfrekvens

Do not begin crossing. If already crossing when it changes to red, continue to the other side or stop on a refuge where one exists. Red standing pedestrian; audible pulses are not reproduced.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



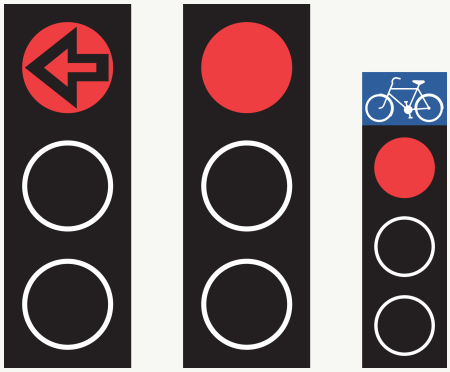
SIG7 · Green pedestrian signal with fast audible pulses

Grön akustisk signal med snabb pulsfrekvens

Pedestrians may begin crossing. The still image does not reproduce the audible pulse pattern. Green walking pedestrian; audible pulses are not reproduced.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Vehicle signals

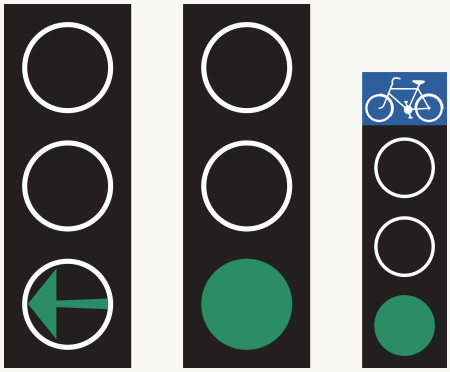


SIG1 · Red vehicle signal

Röd

Stop before the stop line or, if none, before the signal. An outline arrow limits the indication to the direction shown. Red left arrow, red full lamp and red bicycle signal examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



SIG3 · Green vehicle signal

Grön

You may proceed subject to the remaining traffic duties. A green arrow applies to its direction, including when another signal indication appears simultaneously. Green arrow, green full lamp and green bicycle signal examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Two different crossing situations



Uncontrolled pedestrian crossing: a person is about to enter. The B3 sign and zebra marking identify this separate example.



Uncontrolled cycle passage approached without turning: M16 blocks mark the passage. There is no B8 cycle-crossing sign in this example.

The official artwork in each white reference card identifies the illustrated control or marking; it is not a new roadside sign assembly.

Identify the crossing and your movement



Cycle crossing: B8, the crossing markings and the raised treatment distinguish this example. Surface colour alone does not determine the duty.



Passage after a roundabout exit: the cyclist is approaching the marked passage on the receiving road. The exit movement matters to the driver’s duty.

Worked decision. You leave a roundabout and reach an uncontrolled cycle passage. A cyclist is about to enter. You slow and give the rider an opportunity to pass; applying only the straight-ahead passage rule would miss the significance of your exit.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Is every cycle passage a cycle crossing with the same yielding duty?

Remember: Expect a person to continue moving while you are interpreting the layout.

M04-L04

Choose a safe path through a roundabout

Your goal: Describe an approach, entry and exit plan that accounts for priority, lanes, signalling and nearby crossings.

Requirements. Travel anticlockwise and yield on entry to vehicles already circulating. Choose an appropriate lane for the onward route and obey signs and markings. There is no general requirement to signal solely for entering; signal lane changes and significant sideways movements, and signal right when leaving. Any lane change must be safe and must not create unnecessary obstruction. Transportstyrelsen: roundabout guide · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§13, 22, 43 and 65–66

Roundabout instructions

Approach warning, circulation direction, yielding, lane guidance and island marker are distinct instructions. Read the actual combination on the road.



A30 · Roundabout ahead

Varning för cirkulationsplats

Prepare for a roundabout and identify the entry instructions before reaching it. Circulating arrows inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



D3 · Roundabout

Cirkulationsplats

Follow the roundabout circulation. Identify the yielding instruction at the entry separately. Three white arrows circulate anticlockwise on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

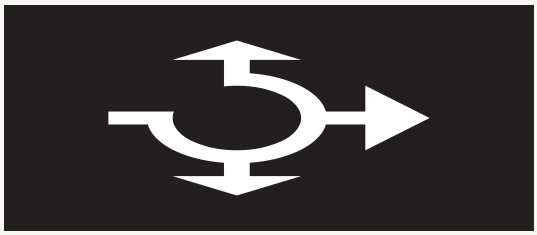


B1 · Give way

Väjningsplikt

Yield to vehicles on the crossing road or route. With a distance or stop-ahead panel, this can instead be advance information. Inverted triangular give-way sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M19a · Roundabout lane arrow

Körfältspil för cirkulationsplatser

On the approach to a roundabout, this marking helps you choose a suitable lane for the next junction and your onward route. Its layout is adapted to the location. Lane arrow with a roundabout diagram and several onward directions.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



X9 · Roundabout centre marker

Cirkulationstrafik

This identifies the centre around which vehicles circulate in the roundabout. A horizontal blue board bears successive white arrows pointing right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

Learning approach. Read the layout before reaching the yield point. Reduce speed enough to judge circulating traffic and the available space. Observe crossings on the approach as separate conflicts. Inside, hold your intended path and continue checking nearby vehicles. A large vehicle may need more room than its apparent lane width suggests. Roundabout guide

Plan the exit early. Moving from an inner lane across an outer lane is a lane change, even though you call the whole movement “leaving the roundabout.” Do not assume a vehicle beside you will leave at the same exit. If the exit cannot be taken safely, continue as the layout allows and re-plan. On leaving, check the crossing area again; the duties in M04-L03 still apply. Roundabout guide · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§60–62

Entry and circulation are separate decisions



Approach: B1 and D3 identify the entry instructions. The teal car approaches the yield point while the yellow car circulates anticlockwise.



Circulation: two lanes surround the island. The teal car in the inner lane and yellow car in the outer lane need separate space; the inner lane confers no exit priority.

Worked decision. Your desired exit is approaching, but a car is alongside in the outer lane. You do not cut across it. You preserve a safe path and choose another opportunity consistent with the lane markings. Recovering the route is secondary to avoiding a conflict.

Check the receiving road



Exit: the teal car approaches a cycle passage. Signal right when leaving and check the passage as a separate conflict.

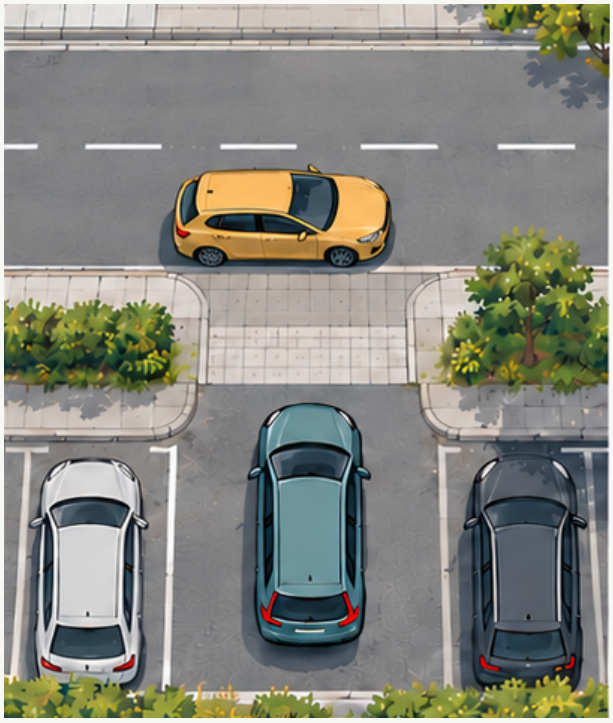
Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Does a left signal give you permission to cross a neighbouring lane?

Remember: Entry, circulation, lane changes, exit and crossings are separate decisions within one journey.

Review and self-assessment

Scenario: Leave a car park, turn left, pass a cycle crossing and enter a two-lane roundabout.



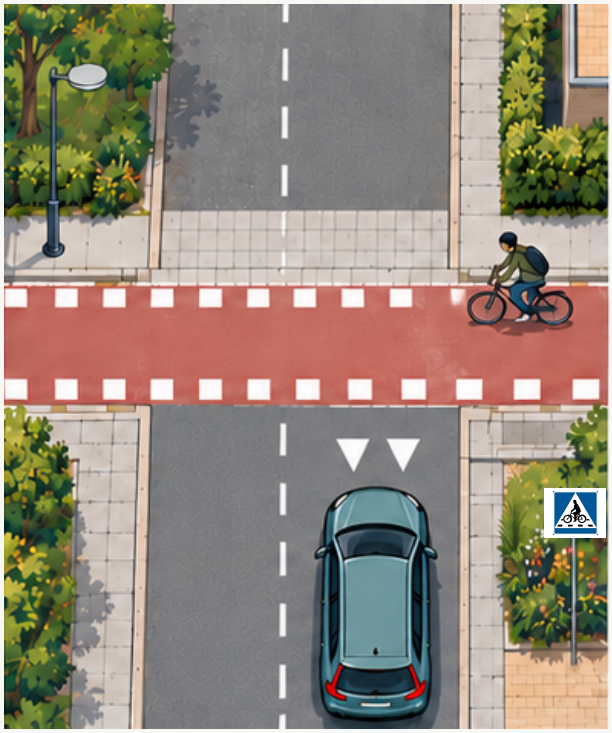
1. Leaving a car park. Describe the duty and the observations needed before entering the road.



2. Preparing a left turn on a two-way road. Identify the vehicles and paths you need to observe.

State each duty before choosing a gap.

Crossing and entry details



3. Approaching a raised cycle crossing. Read the official B8 sign and the markings before explaining the duty.



4. Entry detail. This companion image shows a single-lane entry; use the separate two-lane view for the written scenario’s lane decisions.

Use the two-lane companion view on the next page for the final part of the written scenario.

Plan the two-lane section



Two-lane companion view for the written scenario. Identify nearby vehicles and explain how you would plan a lane change and exit. No route is selected.

State each duty before choosing a gap.

Keep a practice record

Which conflict would be hardest to observe while also controlling the car? Record the consequence of noticing it late and arrange targeted supervised practice. Syllabus self-assessment, chapter 3 §3

Review after answering

M04-L01

Answer: You do. The width difference alone does not replace right-hand priority.

M04-L02

Answer: (1) No. They must adapt speed to facilitate an observed entry; the joining driver must still make a safe movement. (2) Keep the front wheels straight while waiting. Pre-turning them left can direct the car into oncoming traffic if it is struck from behind. Begin steering into the turn only when the movement can be made safely; a signal alone does not establish that opportunity.

M04-L03

Answer: No. Identify the signs, controls and your own movement before applying the rule.

M04-L04

Answer: No. Whatever the signal, a sideways movement requires a safe opportunity. Use the correct signal for the actual manoeuvre.

M04-R

Review guide: Apply the exit rule, check oncoming and receiving-road traffic, identify the crossing correctly, yield on roundabout entry and plan any lane change and exit without assuming priority.

Official references

Original references checked 4 October 2026; G4 addition checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Right-hand priority

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/generella-trafikregler/hogerregeln/

Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §18

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/trafikforordning-19981276_sfs-1998-1276/

New York DMV: waiting to turn left

https://dmv.ny.gov/new-york-state-drivers-manual-and-practice-tests/chapter-5-intersections-and-turns

Pedestrian crossings

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/generella-trafikregler/overgangsstalle/

Official references

Original references checked 4 October 2026; G4 addition checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Wheelchair users

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/gaende-rullstolsburen-rullskridskor/trafikregler-for-rullstolsburna/

Transportstyrelsen: cycle passages and crossings

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/generella-trafikregler/cykeloverfart/

Transportstyrelsen: roundabout guide

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/globalassets/global/publikationer-och-rapporter/vag/trafikant/produkter/att-koera-i-cirkulationsplats-a5-webb.pdf

Syllabus self-assessment, chapter 3 §3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202011_20.pdf

Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Each reference example links to its official description. Swedish names are official; English labels and explanations are editorial translations. Road scenes are simplified illustrations, not to scale.

CHAPTER 05

Make room in busy streets

In a busy street, a small change can create a new conflict: a door opens, someone steps around a parked van, or a bus prepares to leave. Good driving leaves room for those changes.

In this chapter

M05-L01 · See the person behind the movement

M05-L02 · When the street changes purpose

M05-L03 · Choose a lawful place to stop

M05-L04 · Manoeuvre where people may appear

M05-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Official references

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

M05-L01

See the person behind the movement

Your goal: Anticipate the needs of different road users without assuming that everyone sees, hears or moves as you do.

Requirements. Show particular consideration for children, older people, school patrols and people whose disability or illness is apparent and affects their use of traffic. Reduce speed appropriately near children, stopped passenger transport and other situations with foreseeable risks. Give pedestrians sufficient room and time when meeting or passing them. Traffic Regulation, chapter 2 §1 and chapter 3 §§15 and 58

Learning approach. Look for the space a person needs, not only the space they occupy now. A child may be hidden by a parked car. A cyclist may need to move out from an obstruction. A wheelchair user may need a usable kerb transition. You cannot reliably infer someone's hearing, vision or intentions from a quick glance. Allow time and observe their movement rather than demanding a response through the horn.

Observe people and possible movement

Children, cyclists and riders have different needs. Sensory-impairment panels are separate examples; absence of a sign does not prove absence of risk.



A14 · Pedestrians ahead

Varning för gående

People often cross, walk on or remain near this stretch of road. Allow for someone entering your path. Adult and child inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A15 · Children ahead

Varning för barn

Children often cross or remain near this stretch. The sign supplies a warning, not a numerical speed limit. Two children inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



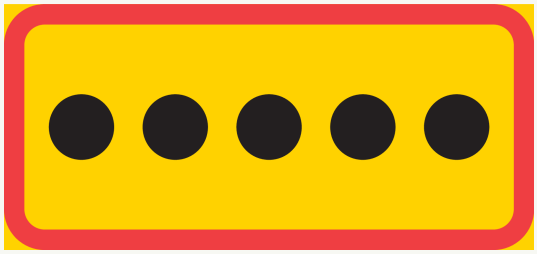
A16 · Cyclists and moped riders ahead

Varning för cyklande och mopedförare

Cyclists or moped riders often cross or enter the road here. Cyclist inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Sensory-impairment panels



T9 · People with impaired vision

Nedsatt syn

People with impaired vision commonly use the area. Give them time and space without assuming they have seen you. Five black dots arranged horizontally on yellow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



T10 · People with impaired hearing

Nedsatt hörsel

People with impaired hearing commonly use the area. Do not assume a horn will be heard. Three black dots inside a black circle on yellow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Horses and riders also belong in your traffic assessment. Vehicle rules apply to riding and leading horses in relevant respects; they are not simply pedestrians because they travel slowly. Give them an unhurried, spacious interaction, and avoid unnecessary noise. This is a cautious application of the general duty of care, not a fixed passing-distance rule. Transportstyrelsen: horses in traffic

Horses and riders

This warning supports early observation. It does not specify a fixed passing distance.



A18 · Horse riders ahead

Varning för ridande

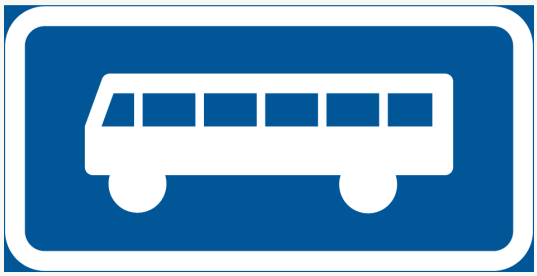
Riders often cross or use this stretch of road. Prepare for an unhurried, spacious encounter. Horse and rider inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Bus rule. Where the maximum permitted speed is 50 km/h or lower, a driver approaching a bus whose driver signals to leave a bus stop must slow and give it the opportunity to leave, stopping if needed. The bus driver must also take particular care. If passing on the right of a bus or tram stopped at a stop without a refuge, stop to allow boarding or alighting passengers free passage. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§45 and 58

Recognise a bus stop and speed limit

The bus-stop marker and the 40 km/h speed sign are independent examples. The bus marker itself does not set the speed limit.



E22 · Bus stop

Busshållplats

This identifies a stop for scheduled services and school transport. Keep the stopping area available and watch for passengers. White bus on a blue rectangular sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C31-4 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 40: maximum 40 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Share the space

Bus comparison · Check the road limit. The threshold concerns the maximum permitted speed on the road, not how fast you happen to be travelling. At a 70 km/h limit, the special bus-stop departure rule above does not apply. The bus must wait for an entry that can be made without danger or unnecessary obstruction. You still have a duty to adapt speed to facilitate an observed entry into your lane. A bus indicator does not create unconditional priority, and the higher road limit does not excuse deliberately blocking it. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§43–45

Road limit	Duties when the bus signals to leave its stop
50 km/h or lower	Slow and let the bus leave; stop if needed. The bus driver must take particular care.
70 km/h, ordinary entry into your lane	The special bus-exit duty does not apply. The bus waits for a safe entry; you adapt speed to facilitate the observed entry.

Safety advice · Let a guide dog work. Do not pet, call to or talk to a working guide dog to attract its attention. Distraction can endanger the person it is helping. Allow the pair room and time; if you need to communicate, address the handler rather than trying to direct the dog. The handler chooses the route and remains in control. For example, a passenger beside your parked car wants to greet a guide dog at a crossing. Ask them to leave it working and keep the path clear. MFD: meeting a working guide dog

Traffic terminology · A bicycle is a vehicle. A person riding an ordinary pedal bicycle is operating a vehicle, even without an engine. “Vehicle” does not mean only “motor vehicle”. Apply the relevant cyclist duties and protections; crossing distinctions remain in M04-L03. Transportstyrelsen: bicycle definition

Leave room for the bus and people



The bus signals to leave its stop. The full-width middle lane remains separate from the opposing lane. In the worked decision the road limit is 40 km/h; available road width does not remove the bus duty.

Worked decision. On a 40 km/h street, a bus signals out. You ease speed early and leave room rather than trying to squeeze past. You also watch for people near the stop; making space for the bus is not your only task. Compare an otherwise ordinary 70 km/h road: the bus waits for a safe entry, while you still adapt speed to help an observed entry into your lane. Travelling at 40 on that 70 road does not activate the special bus rule.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Does a narrow visible gap beside a cyclist prove passing is safe? (2) A bus signals from its stop on a 70 km/h road while you drive at 40. Does the special bus rule apply, and what must both drivers do? (3) Should you greet a working guide dog? (4) Is a person riding a pedal bicycle operating a vehicle?

Remember: Predict possible needs without assuming a person will behave exactly as expected.

M05-L02

When the street changes purpose

Your goal: Distinguish ordinary streets from pedestrian streets, walking-speed areas and cycle streets.

Requirements. On a pedestrian street (gågata) and in a walking-speed area (gångfartsområde), drive no faster than walking pace and yield to pedestrians. The general rule prohibits parking; a specifically signed lawful parking arrangement must be assessed on its own terms. Walking pace is a condition to match, not a universal speedometer number. Special streets · Traffic Regulation, chapter 8 §1 and chapter 10 §1

Pedestrian streets and walking-speed areas

Two matched start/end pairs. Pedestrian-street access limits differ from walking-speed-area rules.

Pedestrian street



E7 · Pedestrian street

Gågata

Special pedestrian-street rules apply, including walking pace and yielding to pedestrians. Motor access is restricted to the permitted purposes; it is not a general shortcut. Adult and child within a blue rectangular sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



E8 · End of pedestrian street

Gågata upphör

The pedestrian street ends. Reassess the rules before entering another road. Pedestrian-street symbol crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Walking-speed area



E9 · Walking-speed area

Gångfartsområde

Drive at walking pace and yield to pedestrians. Parking is generally prohibited except where a lawful signed arrangement provides otherwise. Street scene with pedestrians, a car, houses and a playing child.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E10 · End of walking-speed area

Gångfartsområde upphör

The walking-speed area ends. Leaving it does not give you priority over the road you enter. Walking-speed street scene crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

Motor vehicles may use a pedestrian street only to cross it, apart from the specified necessary journeys: goods to or from shops or equivalent premises; goods or residents to or from addresses there; guests to or from hotels or equivalent premises; and sick people or people with mobility impairments to or from an address. A convenient shortcut does not qualify. Check additional signs and local restrictions. Traffic Regulation, chapter 8 §1

On a cycle street (cykelgata), the maximum is 30 km/h, and motor vehicles must adapt speed to bicycle traffic. Vehicles entering from another road yield to vehicles already on it. Parking is restricted to specially provided places. When leaving a cycle street for another road, the exit yielding rule applies. Special streets · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §21 and chapter 8 §1a

Cycle streets

Matched beginning and ending signs. Retain the entry and exit yielding duties in the lesson.



E33 · Cycle street

Cykelgata

The maximum is 30 km/h and motor vehicles must adapt to bicycle traffic. Apply the cycle-street entry, exit and parking rules too. Bicycle with a smaller car above it on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E34 · End of cycle street

Cykelgata upphör

The cycle street ends. Apply the yielding rule when leaving it for another road. Cycle-street bicycle and car crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

Learning approach. A change in street function changes your expectations. People may use more of the width; a car's arrival should not force them into hurried avoidance. Read the beginning and ending signs and identify whether your proposed journey is permitted before entering.

Check before entering



At a pedestrian-street boundary, the official E7 sign identifies the street’s purpose. Check whether your journey is permitted before entering; a navigation shortcut is not an exemption.

Worked decision. Your navigation suggests a pedestrian street as a shortcut. You continue to another permitted route. The navigation suggestion does not establish an exemption from the access rule.

Check access before choosing a route

Independent examples of access prohibitions, paths, reserved lanes and no-through roads. These are not all installed at the illustrated pedestrian street.

Access prohibitions



C1 · No entry

Förbud mot infart med fordon

Vehicles must not enter from this direction. Do not confuse this with a prohibition applying in both directions. Red circle with a horizontal yellow bar.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C2 · No vehicles

Förbud mot trafik med fordon

Vehicle traffic is prohibited. Read any applicable supplementary qualifications. Yellow circle with a red border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C3 · No motor vehicles except class II mopeds

Förbud mot trafik med annat motordrivet fordon än moped klass II

Motor vehicles are prohibited, with class II mopeds excluded unless a panel also prohibits them. Car and motorcycle crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Paths and reserved lanes



D4 · Cycle path

Påbjuden cykelbana

This is a designated cycle path. A supplementary panel states if class II mopeds are excluded. White bicycle on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



D5 · Pedestrian path

Påbjuden gångbana

This path is intended only for pedestrians. White adult and child on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



D6 · Shared pedestrian and cycle path

Påbjuden gång- och cykelbana

Pedestrians and cyclists share the path. Read any panel excluding class II mopeds. Pedestrian and bicycle symbols share a blue circle without a dividing line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



D7 · Separated pedestrian and cycle paths

Påbjudna gång- och cykelbanor

The symbol positions identify each group's side. The paths are separated by a marking, strip or similar division. Pedestrians on the left and bicycles on the right, separated by a vertical line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



D7-2 · Separated pedestrian and cycle paths

Påbjudna gång- och cykelbanor

The symbol positions identify each group's side. The paths are separated by a marking, strip or similar division. Bicycles on the left and pedestrians on the right, separated by a vertical line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



D10 · Lane or carriageway for scheduled public transport and other permitted users

Påbjudet körfält eller körbana för fordon i linjetrafik med flera

Do not assume an ordinary car may enter. Certain other users are permitted by the traffic rules, and panels can specify additional permissions or restrictions. Bus symbol on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



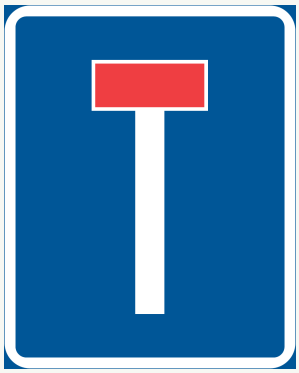
D11 · End of designated path or lane

Slut på påbjuden bana, körfält, väg eller led

The designation shown by the crossed symbol ends. The symbol must match the preceding path or lane designation. Bus-lane symbol crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

No-through roads

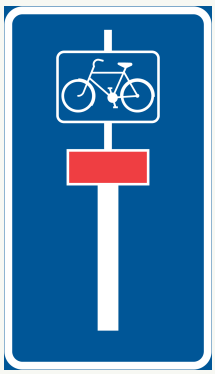


E17 · No through road

Återvändsväg

The road does not provide through passage. A bicycle symbol can indicate through access for bicycles and class II mopeds. A T-shaped road ends at a red block.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E17-4 · No through road

Återvändsväg

The road does not provide through passage. A bicycle symbol can indicate through access for bicycles and class II mopeds. A bicycle symbol beyond the red block identifies through access for bicycles and class II mopeds.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Is 30 km/h always appropriate on a cycle street?

Remember: Recognise the area's purpose and adapt before crossing its boundary.

M05-L03

Choose a lawful place to stop

Your goal: Distinguish stopping from parking and interpret the rules, signs and time panels for a proposed place.

Parking is leaving a vehicle stationary for a reason other than traffic conditions, avoiding danger, boarding or alighting, or loading or unloading goods. Remaining behind the wheel does not automatically make waiting “stopping.” Nor does switching on hazard lights create permission. Transportstyrelsen: stopping and parking

Stopping or parking restrictions

Compare no parking with no stopping and parking. An extent marking needs its actual accompanying restriction; it does not create permission.



C35 · No parking

Förbud mot att parkera fordon

Parking is prohibited on the signed side for the applicable extent. This does not make stopping lawful where another rule prohibits it. Single red diagonal across a blue circle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C39 · No stopping or parking

Förbud mot att stanna och parkera fordon

Both stopping and parking are prohibited for the indicated extent. Waiting with the engine running is not a general exemption. Red cross on a blue circle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M21 · No stopping or parking edge marking

Förbud mot att stanna och parkera

The continuous yellow edge marking indicates a stopping and parking prohibition. Continuous yellow line at the road edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M22 · No parking edge marking

Förbud mot att parkera

The broken yellow edge marking indicates a parking prohibition; it can also show the extent of a bus stop. Broken yellow line at the road edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M23 · Reinforcement of a stopping or parking restriction

Förbud mot att stanna och parkera eller att parkera

This yellow marking reinforces the applicable M21 or M22 restriction. Identify which prohibition applies. Yellow zigzag marking reinforcing a stopping or parking restriction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Core requirements. Do not stop or park where you create danger, unnecessarily obstruct traffic or hide a sign or signal. Normally use the right side in your direction of travel; one-way roads and specified rail-track situations have exceptions. Secure the vehicle against rolling and prevent unauthorised use. Open doors only without danger or unnecessary inconvenience. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§47, 50 and 52

Continue the learning

Place	General restriction for an ordinary car
Pedestrian crossing, cycle passage or cycle crossing	No stopping on it or within 10 m before it.
Road junction	No stopping in it or within 10 m of the nearest edge of the crossing carriageway.
Crossing footway or cycle path	No stopping on it or within 10 m before it.
Tunnel, road underpass, hidden crest or obscured bend	No stopping in the prohibited location.
Beside a continuous lane boundary	No stopping if less than 3 m remains, unless a broken line lies between the car and the continuous line.
Railway level crossing	No stopping on it; no parking within 30 m on the road.
Property access	No parking in front of it or where vehicle access is substantially obstructed.
Priority road or signed passing place	No parking under the general rule; check any lawful signed provision.

Other prohibitions cover cycle lanes, hatched areas, roundabouts and lanes reserved for regular public transport. These examples are not an exhaustive catalogue of local restrictions. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§47–55

Other parking instructions

Keep starts and ends paired by type. C45's 8–18 and E30's 30-minute conditions are separate examples, not the Tuesday two-hour exercise.

Date-based parking restrictions



C36 · No parking on odd-numbered dates

Förbud mot att parkera fordon på dag med udda datum

The parking prohibition applies on dates with an odd number. Read the time and extent qualifications as well. Single upright stroke on the no-parking symbol: odd-numbered dates.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C37 · No parking on even-numbered dates

Förbud mot att parkera fordon på dag med jämnt datum

The parking prohibition applies on dates with an even number. Read the time and extent qualifications as well. Two upright strokes on the no-parking symbol: even-numbered dates.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C38 · Date-dependent parking prohibition

Datumparkering

On even dates, do not park on the side with even address numbers; on odd dates, do not park on the odd-numbered side. Check any time conditions. Odd/even-date symbols divided by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Reserved purposes and places

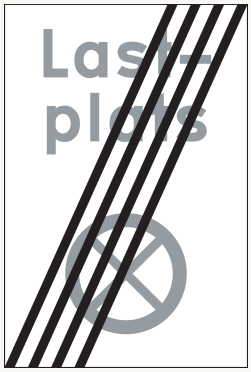


C40 · Place reserved for a stated purpose

Ändamålsplats

Read the stated purpose. A loading place concerns loading or unloading heavy or bulky goods, not unrestricted waiting. Lastplats: loading place.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C41 · End of reserved-purpose place

Slut på ändamålsplats

The place reserved for the stated purpose ends. Loading-place symbol crossed by black lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



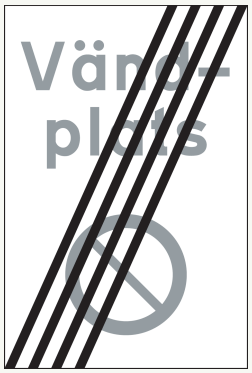
C42 · Turning area

Vändplats

This space is intended for turning and parking is prohibited. If a no-stopping symbol is inserted, stopping is prohibited too. Vändplats with a no-parking symbol.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



C43 · End of turning area

Slut på vändplats

The signed turning area ends. Turning-area sign with a no-parking symbol, crossed out.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C45 · Combined stopping or parking restriction

Särskilda bestämmelser för stannande och parkering

Read the inserted prohibition and its times together with the sign above. This panel can qualify or vary that sign; artwork variants are not interchangeable. No parking, 8–18.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Zone and combined instructions



E20 · Zone begins

Områdesmärke

The inserted restrictions or permissions apply throughout the signed area. Locally signed exceptions do not automatically end the wider zone rule. Zone board displaying no parking.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



E21 · Zone ends

Slut på område

The zone restriction or permission shown by the matching E20 sign ends. Zone board crossed by black diagonal lines, ending no parking.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E30 · Parking with stated conditions

Särskilda bestämmelser för parkering

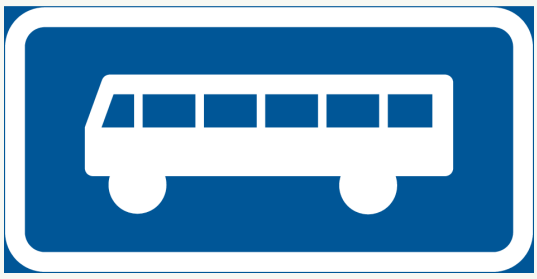
Read the parking permission, duration and times together with the sign above. The conditions may vary the main restriction. Parking permitted for 30 minutes during 8–18.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

At a marked bus stop, other vehicles may stop only for boarding or alighting without obstructing the relevant service. If its extent is not marked, the restricted area is normally 20 m before and 5 m after the stop sign. Loading goods is not the same exception as letting a passenger get out. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §54

Bus-stop extent

The marked extent and the unmarked 20 m/5 m case are different situations. The later illustration shows the unmarked case.



E22 · Bus stop

Busshållplats

This identifies a stop for scheduled services and school transport. Keep the stopping area available and watch for passengers. White bus on a blue rectangular sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M22 · No parking edge marking

Förbud mot att parkera

The broken yellow edge marking indicates a parking prohibition; it can also show the extent of a bus stop. Broken yellow line at the road edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Read the whole parking instruction. On a T6 time panel, ordinary black/white times without brackets mean weekdays other than the day before a Sunday or public holiday; bracketed times mean those preceding days; red times mean Sundays and public holidays. A named day applies to that day. Check the actual date, fee, duration, vehicle group and any permit condition. A disabled-parking permit has defined benefits, not unrestricted permission to stop anywhere. Road Signs Regulation, T6–T8 and T16–T19 · Parking permits

Read each parking condition

Individual reference panels, not one sign assembly. T6 and T17 contain sample times that differ from the 09–18 worked example. Do not transfer their conditions to that exercise.



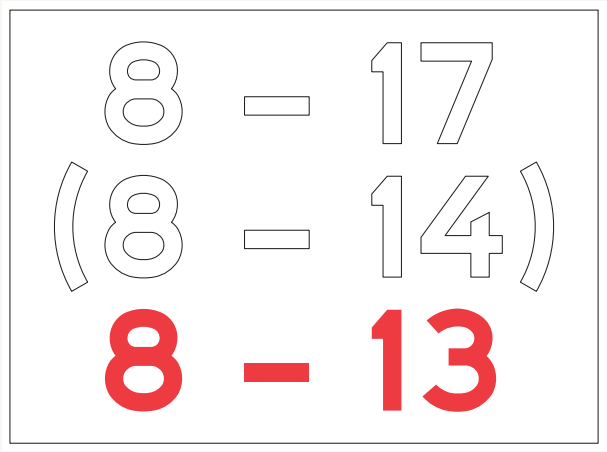
E19 · Parking

Parkering

Parking is permitted subject to the sign's extent, panels and other applicable restrictions. The sign does not automatically cancel general stopping and parking prohibitions. White P on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



T6 · Time qualification

Tidsangivelse

Unbracketed black/white times apply on weekdays other than the day before a Sunday or public holiday; brackets mean those preceding days; red means Sundays and public holidays. A named day governs regardless of its category. A period crossing midnight continues into the next day.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



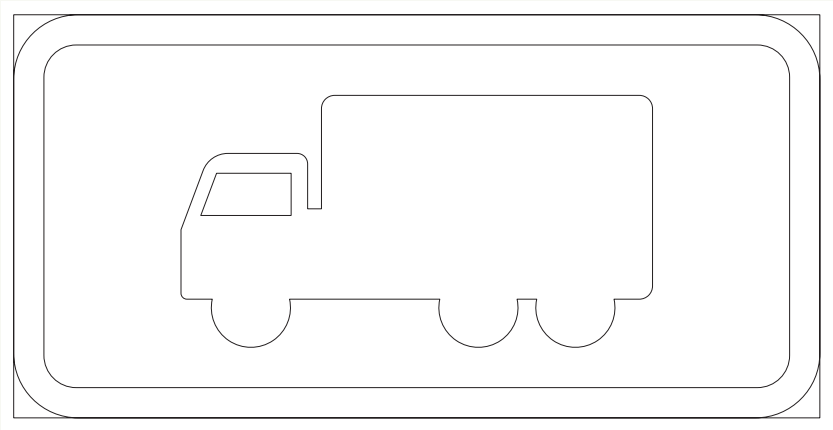
T7 · Accessible-parking permit holders

Rörelsehindrade

Below E19, the parking instruction applies to users entitled to park with the specified accessible-parking permit. Read any time limits too. White wheelchair symbol on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



T8 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

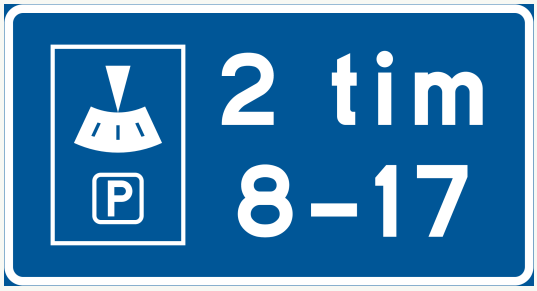


T16 · Parking fee

Avgift

Pay according to the stated tariff and follow the other conditions at the payment facility. Read any time qualification. Text Avgift: fee.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T17 · Parking disc required

Parkeringsskiva

Indicate the start of parking with a parking disc or equivalent. Read the applicable time and duration conditions. Parking-disc symbol with 2 tim and 8–17.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



T18 · Maximum parking duration

Tillåten tid för parkering

This gives the longest permitted parking time. Any time panel determines when the qualification applies. 2 tim: maximum two hours.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T19 · Resident-permit conditions

Boende

Residents with the required permit may park under the stated special conditions. Residence alone is not enough. Text Boende: resident conditions.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T20 · Free parking ticket required

Parkeringsbiljett

Parking is free, but a parking ticket must be used. Do not interpret the ticket symbol as a fee requirement. Text P-biljett: parking ticket.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T21 · How to position the vehicle

Uppställning av fordon

Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned perpendicular to the panel's lower edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M33 · Accessible parking marking

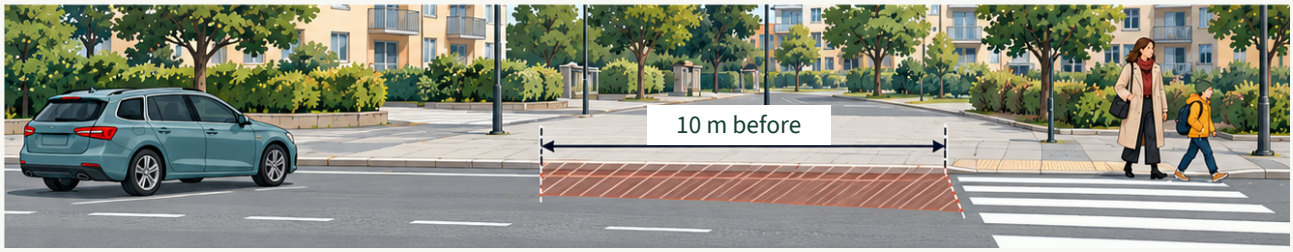
Rörelsehindrad

This marks a space reserved for people with mobility impairments. Check the applicable permit conditions. Wheelchair symbol painted on the road.

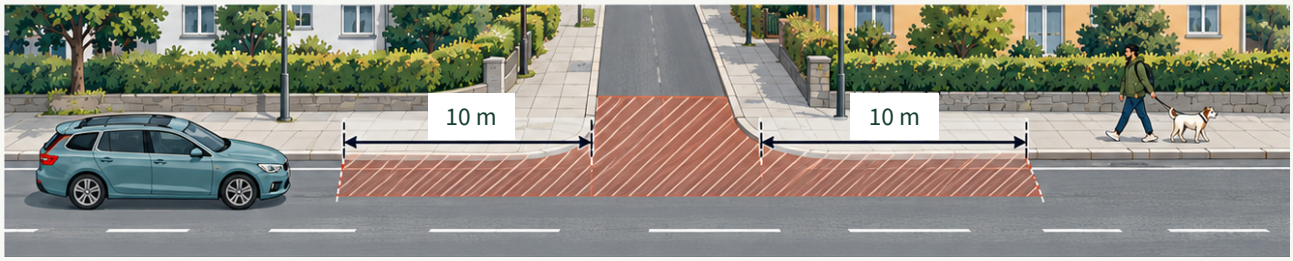
Transportstyrelsen · official description

On municipally maintained public places within built-up areas and within public-road areas, parking is normally limited to 24 consecutive hours on weekdays other than the day before a Sunday or public holiday. This is not a blanket rule for every private car park. Where a parking disc is required, set it to the next half-hour after arrival; if you arrive before the restricted period and remain into it, set its beginning time. Display it so it can be read. Always check the applicable signs and conditions. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §49a

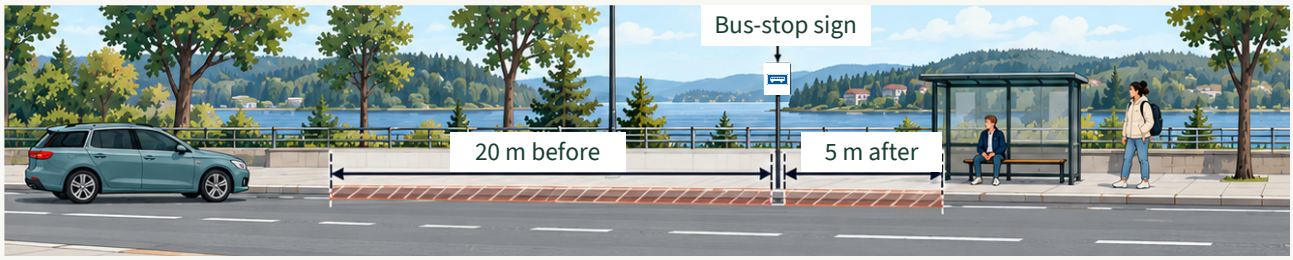
Read the extent of the restriction



Travel is left to right. No stopping on the crossing or within 10 m before it. Shading shows the rule’s extent, not a braking distance; the drawing is not to scale.



Travel is left to right. No stopping in the junction or within 10 m of the nearest edge of the crossing carriageway. Distances run from the junction edges; this schematic is not to scale.



Travel is left to right. With no marked stop extent, the restriction extends 20 m before and 5 m after the stop sign. Other vehicles may stop only for boarding or alighting without obstructing the service. Shading is explanatory, not a road marking.

Worked decision. It is an ordinary Tuesday, not a holiday or the day before one. A parking sign permits at most two hours during black unbracketed 09–18. You arrive at 10:00. The two-hour restriction applies; check the other conditions before leaving the car.

The worked example’s components

E19 and the two-hour T18 are shown separately here. The following exercise uses the illustrative assembly with 2 tim and black 9–18 on one plate.



E19 · Parking

Parkering

Parking is permitted subject to the sign's extent, panels and other applicable restrictions. The sign does not automatically cancel general stopping and parking prohibitions. White P on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T18 · Maximum parking duration

Tillåten tid för parkering

This gives the longest permitted parking time. Any time panel determines when the qualification applies. 2 tim: maximum two hours.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Read the time conditions

Try it first



Illustrative sign combination

Ordinary Tuesday, not a holiday or the day before one.

In this example, parking is limited to two hours during 09–18.

Arrival: 10:00.

When is the two-hour limit reached, and what else must you check?

Read the worked example after answering.

Time-panel meaning · Official E19 artwork with an illustrative condition plate.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Can you wait 8 m before a pedestrian crossing with the engine running?

Remember: First check whether the place is lawful at all; then check its conditions.

M05-L04

Manoeuvre where people may appear

Your goal: Plan low-speed parking and reversing while observing changing space.

Requirements. Reverse or turn around only without danger or obstruction to other road users. Secure the parked vehicle and check before opening a door or letting passengers out. Parking inside a marked space requires the wheels to remain within its boundary. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§46, 49–50

Marked spaces and parking arrangements

Each positioning panel is a separate arrangement. The marked-space boundary does not establish that a reversing path is safe.



M24 · Parking-space boundary

Uppställningsplats

This marks the limits of a space for a vehicle; the boundary may be broken rather than continuous. White outline of a parking space.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



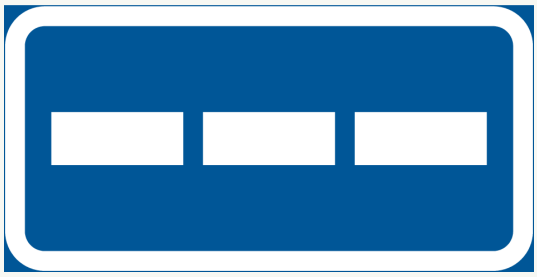
T21 · How to position the vehicle

Uppställning av fordon

Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned perpendicular to the panel's lower edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

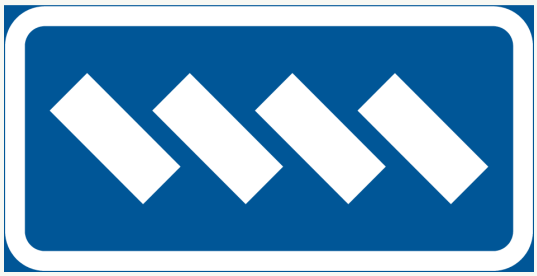


T21-2 · How to position the vehicle

Uppställning av fordon

Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned parallel to the panel's lower edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

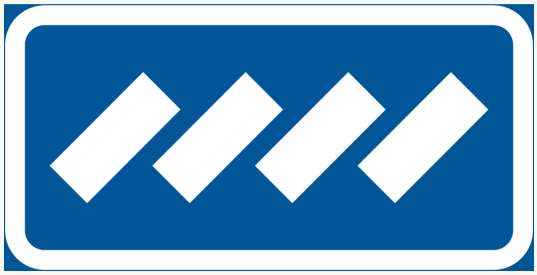


T21-3 · How to position the vehicle

Uppställning av fordon

Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned diagonally, sloping down to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



T21-4 · How to position the vehicle

Uppställning av fordon

Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned diagonally, sloping down to the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Learning approach. Select a place that offers both a safe entry and a safe departure. Check the full route of the vehicle: front corners can move sideways while you watch behind. Revisit both sides and the path ahead as the manoeuvre develops. Do not treat a camera, sensor or a helper's signal as proof that every part of the area is clear.

Stop when information is lost. If you need to inspect the area, first secure the vehicle and choose a safe way to do so. In supervised practice, learn the car's dimensions and the effect of steering gradually. A useful successful outcome is not “I parked in one movement”; it is “I kept control and did not move into uncertain space.”

Observe behind the parked vehicles



Parking bays are above the footway; the access lane is below it. The white van can hide a pedestrian from the reversing driver. No path is cleared or recommended by this drawing.

Worked decision. A delivery vehicle blocks the view of the footway behind your parking place. Rather than reversing across it in one continuous movement, you reassess the layout with your supervisor and choose a method or another place that provides the necessary view. If a pedestrian enters the path, you wait.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Is a pedestrian obliged to avoid your car because you began reversing first?

Remember: A small adjustment or a pause can be evidence of good judgement.

Review and self-assessment

Scenario: You reach a busy neighbourhood to collect a passenger. A bus is signalling out, a cyclist is beside parked cars and the nearest space is before a crossing.



Bus detail: identify the signal and the applicable road limit before explaining your approach.



Cyclist detail: observe the parked cars, opening door and space the rider may need.

Choose a lawful collection point



Crossing detail: assess the proposed collection point. The drawing provides no measured clearance and does not label a lawful stopping place.

Explain how you will approach and choose a lawful collection point.

Keep a practice record

Record one observation that was difficult to make early, and plan a supervised exercise to improve it. Syllabus self-assessment, chapter 3 §3

Review after answering

M05-L01

Answer: (1) No. Consider possible rider movement, obstacles, oncoming traffic and a safe lateral margin; wait if needed. (2) No: the road limit determines the threshold. The bus must enter safely without unnecessary obstruction; you must adapt speed to facilitate the observed entry into your lane. At limits of 50 or lower, slow and let the bus leave, stopping if necessary; the bus driver must take particular care. (3) No. Avoid distracting it by petting, calling or talking to it; communicate with the handler if needed. (4) Yes. A bicycle is a vehicle even without an engine.

M05-L02

Answer: No. It is a maximum. You must adapt to the actual bicycle traffic and any lower speed needed for safety.

M05-L03

Answer: No. The general prohibition includes stopping, not just parking.

M05-L04

Answer: No. Your reversing duty remains; stop before creating a conflict.

M05-R

Review guide: Account for the bus duty where applicable, the cyclist's space, the crossing restriction and safe boarding. Convenience does not create a parking exemption.

Read the time conditions

Worked example



Illustrative sign combination

Ordinary Tuesday, not a holiday or the day before one.

In this example, parking is limited to two hours during 09–18.

Arrival: 10:00.

Schematic timeline - not to scale



The two-hour limit is reached at 12:00.

Check all other conditions before leaving the car.

Time-panel meaning · Official E19 artwork with an illustrative condition plate.

Official references

Original references checked 5 October 2026; G5 additions checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Traffic Regulation, chapter 2 §1 and chapter 3 §§15 and 58

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/trafikforordning-19981276_sfs-1998-1276/

Transportstyrelsen: horses in traffic

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/gaende-rullstolsburen-rullskridskor/hastar-i-trafiken/

MFD: meeting a working guide dog

https://www.mfd.se/ledarhundsverksamheten/fakta-om-ledarhundar/

Transportstyrelsen: bicycle definition

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/fordonsregler/regler-for-olika-fordonsslag/cykel/

Special streets

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/generella-trafikregler/gagata-cykelgata-och-gangfartsomrade/

Official references

Original references checked 5 October 2026; G5 additions checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Transportstyrelsen: stopping and parking

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/generella-trafikregler/stanna-och-parkera/

Road Signs Regulation, T6–T8 and T16–T19

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/vagmarkesforordning-200790_sfs-2007-90/

Parking permits

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/trafikregler/parkeringstillstand-for-rorelsehindrade/

Syllabus self-assessment, chapter 3 §3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202011_20.pdf

Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Each reference example links to its official description. Swedish names are official; English labels and explanations are editorial translations. Road scenes are simplified illustrations, not to scale.

T6 and T8 use exact vector extracts from the official Swedish road-sign poster, retained at their reviewed size.

Transportstyrelsen · Sveriges vägmärken (official poster)

CHAPTER 06

Travel beyond the town

Higher speeds reduce the time available between seeing a problem and reaching it. On rural roads and faster routes, plan further ahead and keep enough room to change your mind.

In this chapter

M06-L01 · Read the rural road

M06-L02 · Is passing worth the risk?

M06-L03 · Join faster traffic calmly

M06-L04 · Expect an interrupted route

M06-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Official references

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

M06-L01

Read the rural road

Your goal: Identify risks from bends, crests, narrow roads, animals and slow vehicles and justify speed and position changes.

Requirements. Keep right when meeting another vehicle and leave a safe lateral gap. If an obstruction on your side prevents a safe meeting, stop if necessary to let the approaching vehicle pass. Your speed must suit the visible road and foreseeable hazards, with particular care at bends, crests and narrow meetings. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§14–15 and 30

Learning approach. Read the road in sections: the visible straight, the entry to a bend, the portion hidden behind a crest and the next place someone might join. Never extend the clear section in your imagination. A vehicle emerging from a field or a cyclist beyond a bend changes what seemed to be an empty road.

Read the rural road ahead

Independent examples of bends, gradients, narrowings, uneven road and passing places. Gradient numbers are percentages, not a safe-speed formula.

Bends and gradients



A1 · Dangerous bend

Varning för farlig kurva

A hazardous bend lies ahead. The symbol shows its direction; adjust speed before entering it. Left bend.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A1-2 · Dangerous bend

Varning för farlig kurva

A hazardous bend lies ahead. The symbol shows its direction; adjust speed before entering it. Right bend.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A2 · Series of dangerous bends

Varning för flera farliga kurvor

Several hazardous bends lie ahead. The symbol identifies the direction of the first bend. Series of bends, first to the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A2-2 · Series of dangerous bends

Varning för flera farliga kurvor

Several hazardous bends lie ahead. The symbol identifies the direction of the first bend. Series of bends, first to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A3 · Steep descent

Varning för nedförslutning

Prepare for a steep downhill section. The number is the gradient in percent, not a speed limit. A descending slope labelled 10 percent.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A4 · Steep ascent

Varning för stigning

Prepare for a steep uphill section. Read the percentage as a gradient. An ascending slope labelled 10 percent.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Narrow and uneven roads



A8 · Uneven road

Varning för ojämn väg

Expect surface irregularities or damage that call for a lower speed. Uneven surface inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A9 · Speed-control hump or dip

Varning för farthinder

A deliberately raised or lowered part of the road is ahead. The graphic distinguishes the form. Raised hump.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A9-2 · Speed-control hump or dip

Varning för farthinder

A deliberately raised or lowered part of the road is ahead. The graphic distinguishes the form. Dip.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A25 · Two-way traffic ahead

Varning för mötande trafik

A one-way carriageway changes to a carriageway carrying traffic in both directions. Opposing vertical arrows inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A27 · Weak or high road edge

Varning för svag vägkant eller hög körbanekant

The edge may be weak or raised relative to the adjacent surface. Keep an appropriate margin. Car at a crumbling road edge inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E18 · Passing place

Mötesplats

This identifies a place for vehicles to pass each other on a narrow road. White M on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Wild animals and reindeer can appear throughout the year. Trafikverket highlights dawn and dusk and periods of increased animal movement, but the absence of those conditions is not a guarantee. A wildlife fence can be interrupted by access points and does not remove the need to observe. Trafikverket: wildlife

Recognise animal warnings

Each animal symbol has its own meaning. These examples do not imply that unpictured animals are absent.



A19 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Moose silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A19-2 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Deer silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A19-3 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Cattle silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A19-4 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Horse silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A19-5 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Reindeer silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A19-6 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Sheep silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A19-7 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Wild boar silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

A slow vehicle's appearance may resemble a car even when its permitted speed and construction differ. Trafikverket advises other drivers to keep distance and pass only where appropriate. Stay far enough back to see around it and evaluate the road, rather than moving close to demand that it hurry. Slow vehicles and other traffic

Slow vehicles and following space

The 50 m shown on C19 is a particular signed minimum distance, not a universal following gap for slow vehicles.



A31 · Slow vehicles ahead

Varning för långsamtgående fordon

Slow-moving vehicles often cross or enter the road here. Tractor with trailer inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



C19 · Minimum following distance

Minsta avstånd

Keep at least the displayed distance from a motor vehicle ahead travelling in the same direction. 50 metres between two vehicle symbols.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Plan turns and read animal cues

Turn planning · Choose a safer approach. On an ordinary two-way rural road, heavy traffic may make a direct left turn unsafe. Continue to a suitable, permitted place or route where you can change direction safely, then return to approach the destination with a right turn if that movement is allowed and safe. This can avoid hazardous waiting and crossing the opposing stream at the original entrance. It is a planning alternative, not permission to turn around immediately on the carriageway. If no safe legal return route exists, choose another route or postpone. Trafikverket: example of routing to a turning place

Legal boundary. Before turning or leaving the road, protect oncoming traffic and traffic on the road you enter; take particular care of following traffic. A turnaround must cause neither danger nor obstruction. Signs and access restrictions still apply. Never turn around or reverse on a motorway or expressway. If you can wait safely and legally for a left turn, remember the advice in M04-L02 to keep the front wheels straight; that advice does not make an unsafe turn suitable. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§24, 26, 29 and 46; chapter 9 §§1–2

Worked rural alternative. A farm entrance is on your left and busy traffic leaves no safe opportunity. You continue to an accessible junction route that legally and safely brings you back in the opposite direction. The entrance is then on your right. Check people, traffic and the entrance again before turning; the revised route does not guarantee a safe final movement.

Wildlife observation · Time and terrain. Give extra attention at dawn and dusk, near animal habitats and where fences end or have openings. Scan woodland edges, bushes and small waterways beside the road: Trafikverket's road-project study describes these as animal routes that can conceal an approach. Its national guidance also describes animal passages through fence openings. These are cues for observation and speed planning, not predictions that animals only cross there. Trafikverket: wildlife and fence passages · Trafikverket: habitat example, page 9

Apply the cues. At dusk, woodland meets a field beside a gap in the fence. Read the edges and opening as possible animal approaches, and choose speed for the view and foreseeable hazard. Keep observing even on fenced stretches. Prevention belongs here; actions after a wildlife collision are in M10-L02.

Make room at the narrowing



Narrow bridge: the obstruction is on the teal driver’s right and the van approaches in its own lane. Reduce speed before the narrowing and stop if necessary. The scene does not measure a safe lateral gap.

Worked decision. You approach a narrow bridge with a van coming towards you and an obstruction on your side. You reduce speed before the narrowing and stop if necessary. Do not move into the van's path simply because you reached the obstruction first.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) No vehicle is visible beyond a crest. Is the road proved clear? (2) Heavy traffic makes your rural left turn unsafe. What alternative can you plan? (3) Which time and roadside cues call for extra wildlife attention?

Remember: Let what you can actually see determine the available space.

M06-L02

Is passing worth the risk?

Your goal: Compare waiting with overtaking using visibility, speed difference, space and a safe completion path.

Requirements. Overtake only without danger and with sufficient clear road. Do not start when a following driver has begun overtaking, or pass on the left when the vehicle ahead signals an intended leftward movement. Leave safe lateral clearance and a safe return opportunity. When being overtaken, do not increase speed or otherwise make the pass harder. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§31–38

The normal passing side is left. Exceptions include a vehicle turning or clearly preparing to turn left, and the specified rules for marked same-direction lanes on roads limited to 70 km/h or less. Passing in queues or destination lanes has separate provisions; it does not remove the need to protect people at crossings. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§7, 31 and 41–42

Restrictions to recognise. Overtaking is generally prohibited immediately before or in a road junction, with specified exceptions for right-side overtaking, police/signal control, or an established yielding/stopping duty on the crossing road. Similar restrictions apply at level crossings, with exceptions for barriers or road-junction-type traffic signals. At an obscured bend or crest, do not use an opposing lane to overtake; the detailed provision contains limited exceptions. Section 39 also contains an exception for passing two-wheeled vehicles without sidecars. That exception does not override the danger prohibition, continuous-line restrictions or the uncontrolled-crossing prohibition. None of these exceptions proves a manoeuvre safe. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §39

Do not overtake immediately before or on an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing, uncontrolled cycle passage or cycle crossing. Where parallel-lane passing is legally not classified as overtaking, the special crossing rule still requires a speed allowing an immediate stop for a person on the crossing or passage. Obey signs and continuous-line restrictions as well. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§11, 40–41

Overtaking signs and line information

The prohibition and its end form a pair. For combined lines, identify the line nearest your lane. M20a warns of a coming centre-line or divider change; it is not an ordinary lane-change arrow.



C27 · No overtaking

Förbud mot omkörning

Do not overtake motor vehicles other than two-wheeled mopeds and motorcycles without sidecars. Other overtaking safety rules still apply; the sign restriction continues to C28. Red and black cars side by side.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C28 · End of overtaking prohibition

Slut på förbud mot omkörning

The prohibition introduced by C27 ends. General overtaking restrictions still apply. Overtaking symbol crossed by diagonal black lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Line information



M3 · Warning line

Varningslinje

Crossing this line is unsuitable because of the traffic conditions. It may also warn of a continuous line ahead. Long white strokes with short gaps.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



M8 · Continuous line

Heldragen linje

Crossing restrictions apply according to the type of continuous line and the traffic rules. Do not invent an exception merely because the road appears clear. Single and double continuous white lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description





M10 · Broken line beside a continuous line

Mittlinje eller körfältslinje och heldragen linje

The continuous line governs a driver on its side of the marking. Do not treat the broken line on the other side as permission to change lanes. Broken white line beside a continuous line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M11 · Warning line beside a continuous line

Varningslinje och heldragen linje

The continuous-line side restricts lane changes; the warning-line side indicates that crossing is unsuitable. Warning line beside a continuous line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



M20a · Continuous centre line or divider ahead

Förberedande upplysning om heldragen mittlinje med mera

Between opposing traffic lanes, this marking warns of a continuous centre line or physical separation ahead. It accompanies a centre line or warning line. Diagonal return arrow marking an approaching continuous centre line or physical separation.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Assess the whole passing path

Learning approach. Before moving, identify the full pass and return path, not merely the first gap. If completing it depends on another driver braking or on exceeding the limit, decline it. Small apparent time savings are not a reason to consume every margin. Trafikverket: speed and journey time



Following a slower vehicle towards a hidden bend. The visible straight does not establish a complete pass and return path. The depicted spacing is illustrative, not a recommended following distance.

Worked decision. A vehicle ahead travels slightly slower than you want. An approaching bend hides the final part of the pass. You stay behind at a useful distance. The first few clear metres do not establish a complete overtaking opportunity.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. If the vehicle ahead accelerates during your pass, must you complete it at any cost?

Remember: Choosing not to pass is a complete decision.

M06-L03

Join faster traffic calmly

Your goal: Plan motorway entry, lane choice, separation and exit, including a missed exit.

Requirements. Motorways are for eligible motor vehicles and combinations designed and permitted to travel at least 40 km/h; class I mopeds are excluded. This is an eligibility condition, not a command to maintain 40 km/h in a queue. Enter and leave through the designated starts, ends and access routes. Do not reverse, turn around, use the central divider or cross-connections, or stop outside designated parking/rest areas except as an unavoidable incident requires. The relevant restrictions also apply to expressways (motortrafikled) and their access routes. Traffic Regulation, chapter 9 §§1–2

Motorways and expressways

Matched start/end pairs. The road regime does not override vehicle eligibility or the need to reduce speed for conditions.

Motorway



E1 · Motorway

Motorväg

Motorway rules begin here, unless the sign is advance information with a distance panel. White motorway symbol on green.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



E2 · End of motorway

Motorväg upphör

The motorway ends here or at the distance indicated. Read the regime that follows. Motorway symbol crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Expressway



E3 · Expressway (motortrafikled)

Motortrafikled

Expressway rules apply. The sign may also appear as advance information with a distance panel. White car viewed from the front on green.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E4 · End of expressway

Motortrafikled upphör

The expressway ends here or at the indicated distance. Expressway car symbol crossed by a red diagonal.

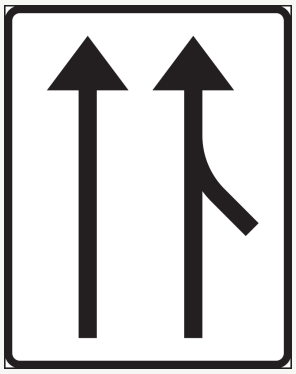
Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

In an acceleration lane, adapt speed to the traffic in the lane you intend to join and enter as soon as it can be done without danger or unnecessary obstruction. A safe joining movement is your responsibility; other drivers who notice the intended entry must adapt speed to facilitate it. Entry without an acceleration lane has a yielding rule. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§21, 23 and 43

Read the joining-road layout

Independent joining and lane-configuration examples. A road retaining its own lane differs from an acceleration lane; visual resemblance alone does not establish priority.

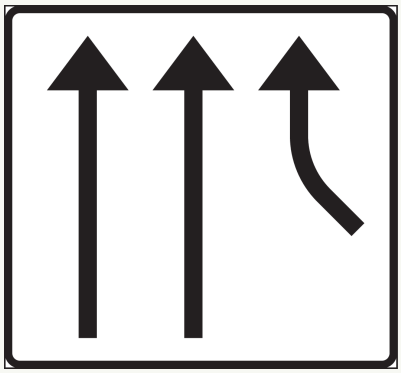


F19 · Joining road with acceleration lane

Väganslutning med accelerationsfält

The diagram shows a joining road with an acceleration lane. It does not give a joining driver an unconditional right to enter. A road joins from the right through an acceleration lane alongside one forward lane.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



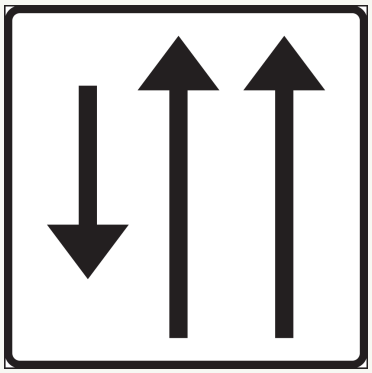
F20 · Joining road with its own lane

Väganslutning med separat körfält

The joining road continues in a separate lane. Read the actual lane layout and markings. A joining road becomes a separate forward lane beside two existing lanes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

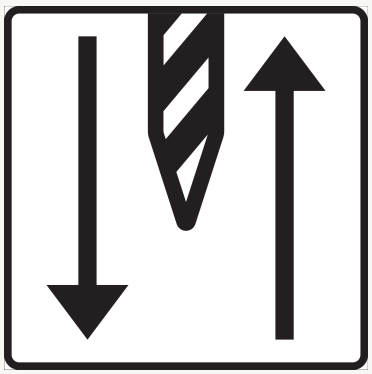


F18 · Lane directions along a road

Körfältsindelning på sträcka

The arrows show the travel direction in each lane; any separation shown is part of the layout. One opposing lane on the left and two forward lanes on the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F18-2 · Lane directions along a road

Körfältsindelning på sträcka

The arrows show the travel direction in each lane; any separation shown is part of the layout. One opposing lane and one forward lane with a divider between them.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Normally use the rightmost lane intended for your vehicle. Keep a following distance suited to speed, visibility and conditions; do not copy a car ahead that is following too closely. Signs may establish a lower maximum than a road's general limit, and your vehicle combination may have a lower limit again. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§2 and 7, chapter 4 §20 and chapter 9 §1

For an exit, take the suitable lane in good time and enter the deceleration lane as soon as possible. If you miss the exit, continue to a permitted exit and re-plan; never reverse to recover it. A breakdown is dealt with in M10-L01, not by using the shoulder as a convenient place to check navigation.

Prepare the exit early

Independent navigation examples, not a single continuous route connecting the printed destinations. The separation marker does not authorise a late lane change.



F4 · Advance exit information

Avfartsorienteringstavla

An exit is ahead at the indicated distance. Prepare the appropriate lane safely. Advance exit towards Ornäs, 500 m ahead, while route 50 continues ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F7 · Exit direction sign

Avfartsvisare

The exit begins at this sign. Do not make a late unsafe lane change to reach it. Exit sign pointing towards Mora via route 70 and towards Enköping.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F8 · Overhead lane destinations

Körfältsvägvisare

Use the lane or lanes beneath the relevant destination. Read any distance given for an upcoming exit. Overhead destinations: Boda on the left panel; Falun via route 50 on the right panel.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



F8-2 · Overhead lane destinations

Körfältsvägvisare

Use the lane or lanes beneath the relevant destination. Read any distance given for an upcoming exit. Overhead lane information for Stockholm and Enköping via E18, with an exit in 500 m.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F27 · Interchange number

Trafikplatsnummer

This identifies the interchange number and may include an exit designation. Interchange number 75.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



X4 · Exit separation marker

Avfartsskärm

This marks the split between the main carriageway and an exit with a deceleration lane. White upward chevrons on blue identify an exit separation.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Adjust after faster traffic

After the motorway · Recheck your speed. After a long period at a steady motorway speed, your perception can adapt to that pace. On a slower road, the correct lower speed may feel unusually slow. This effect is often called speed adaptation or velocitation. Check the speedometer regularly to judge actual speed and adjust to the current limit and conditions. The feeling alone is not evidence that the speedometer is faulty. ODOT: speed perception and speedometer checks

Worked transition. After a long motorway trip, you leave onto a road signed 50 km/h. At 50, the car feels as if it is crawling. Confirm the speedometer reading, read the new road and retain a speed suited to its limit, visibility and hazards. Do not accelerate merely to recover the motorway's familiar feeling.

Plan entry and exit



Acceleration-lane detail: the teal car approaches traffic already on the main carriageway. Judge speed and a safe joining opportunity; this still image does not guarantee a usable gap.



Exit detail: plan the receiving lane early. If the necessary move cannot be made safely, continue to a permitted exit and re-plan; never reverse to recover the route.

Worked decision. Your exit sign appears while another vehicle occupies the lane you would need to cross. You do not force the move. You continue safely and tell your passenger the route will change.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Does a posted motorway limit override a lower trailer-combination limit? (2) After prolonged motorway driving, the lower speed on your new road feels too slow. What explains that feeling, and what should guide your speed?

Remember: Prepare the next movement before the road makes it urgent.

M06-L04

Expect an interrupted route

Your goal: Interpret railway-crossing and roadworks information and approach changed lanes, queues and barriers safely.

Railway requirements. Approach with particular care and at a speed that allows a stop before the crossing. Do not enter when a train or tram is approaching, a red signal shows, an audible warning sounds, a barrier is lowering, lowered or rising, or you might have to stop on the tracks. Cross without unnecessary delay only when it is permitted and there is room beyond. Traffic Regulation, chapter 2 §7

Railway warnings and crossing controls

Advance warnings, three/two/one countdown markers, crossbucks and active controls have different roles. Countdown boards do not specify fixed metre intervals. A still image does not reproduce flashing or sound. No crossing-ID number is invented.

Advance warnings



A35 · Rail crossing with barriers

Varning för järnvägskorsning med bommar

A railway or tramway crossing fitted with barriers lies ahead. Follow its signals and barrier indications. Barrier pictogram inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A36 · Rail crossing without barriers

Varning för järnvägskorsning utan bommar

Prepare for a railway crossing without barriers. The lack of barriers does not mean a train cannot approach. Locomotive inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A37 · Tram crossing without barriers

Varning för korsning med spårväg utan bommar

A tramway crossing without barriers lies ahead. Tram inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Countdown to the crossing



A38 · Rail-crossing countdown

Avstånd till plankorsning

The three markers divide the approach into thirds. They do not represent a universal fixed distance in metres. Three red diagonal bars on a yellow board.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

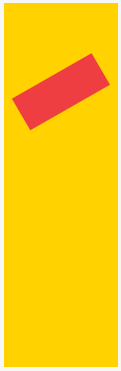


A38-2 · Rail-crossing countdown

Avstånd till plankorsning

The three markers divide the approach into thirds. They do not represent a universal fixed distance in metres. Two red diagonal bars on a yellow board.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A38-3 · Rail-crossing countdown

Avstånd till plankorsning

The three markers divide the approach into thirds. They do not represent a universal fixed distance in metres. One red diagonal bar on a yellow board.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Crossing markers



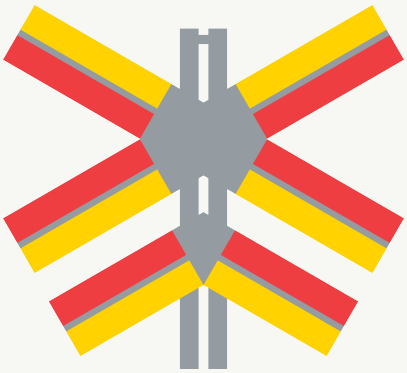
A39 · Railway crossbuck

Kryssmärke

The crossing is immediately ahead. The crossbuck arrangement distinguishes one track from multiple tracks. A single horizontal crossbuck, for one track.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A39-3 · Railway crossbuck

Kryssmärke

The crossing is immediately ahead. The crossbuck arrangement distinguishes one track from multiple tracks. An additional lower crossbuck element indicates multiple tracks.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Signals, sound and barriers



Y1 · Flashing red rail-crossing signal

Rött blinkande ljus

Stop before the stop line or, without one, before the signal. The red lamps flash alternately; the illustration is a still representation. Two red signal lamps and a lower lamp within a downward-pointing signal backing; red flashing is represented by a still drawing.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



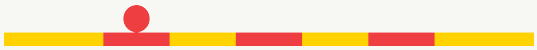
Y2 · Rail-crossing audible warning

Ljudsignal

Do not enter the crossing while the audible warning is sounding. This graphic is only a sound icon, not a recording or a flashing-light instruction. Grey speaker icon with sound waves; no audio is supplied.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



Y3 · Rail-crossing barrier

Bom

Do not enter while a barrier is lowering, lowered or rising. A raised barrier alone does not establish that crossing is safe. Red-and-yellow crossing barrier with a red lamp.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



Y4 · Rail-crossing visibility marker

Plankorsningsskärm

This helps you identify a railway or tramway crossing. It is not itself a signal that permits entry. Blue board with white crossing shapes arranged vertically.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Two different emergencies. Trafikverket says that if warnings begin while you are already crossing, continue out. If a functioning vehicle is trapped between the barriers, drive through the barrier to leave the tracks. If the vehicle has broken down on the tracks, evacuate everyone promptly, move well away and call 112. Give the crossing ID from the crossbuck sign if available without returning to danger. Do not stay on the tracks attempting a repair or pushing exercise. Trafikverket: level-crossing safety

Roadworks. Expect changed lanes, reduced speeds, workers and queues. Follow the current signs, signals and authorised guard directions; allow room around work areas and keep distance. A familiar road may now have a different usable path. Temporary guidance deserves attention before you reach the first barrier, not after you have entered the work area. Trafikverket: roadworks · Traffic Regulation, chapter 2 §2 and chapter 3 §15

Roadworks and temporary guidance

Independent recognition sets, not one verified work-zone layout. Keep directional, diagonal and horizontal markers distinct. Actual signs, signals and authorised directions govern the route.

Warnings



A20 · Roadworks

Varning för vägarbete

Work is taking place along the road. Expect the usable route and traffic arrangements to change. Worker digging inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A21 · End of roadworks section

Slut på sträcka med vägarbete

The section marked by the roadworks warning ends here. Continue to follow any remaining restrictions. Roadworker pictogram crossed by a black diagonal band.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A22 · Traffic signals ahead

Varning för flerfärgssignal

Prepare for a three-aspect traffic signal ahead; the warning itself is not a signal to proceed. Red, yellow and green lamps inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



A40 · Other danger

Varning för annan fara

A hazard not covered by another warning sign is ahead. Read the supplementary description of the danger. Exclamation mark inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A34 · Queues ahead

Varning för kö

A queue may form on this stretch. Look far enough ahead to respond to slowing or stationary traffic. Queue of cars inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Diversions and temporary routes



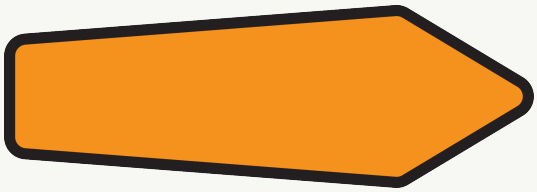
F23 · Advance temporary diversion

Orienteringstavla för omledningsväg

The ordinary road is temporarily closed. The diagram shows the diversion route. Orange diagram routes traffic around a closed part of the road.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



F24 · Temporary diversion direction

Färdriktning vid omledning

Follow the indicated direction for the temporary diversion. Orange diversion arrow points right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

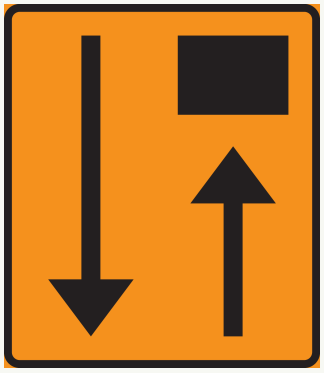


F25 · Lane temporarily ends

Körfält upphör

A lane is temporarily closed and another lane in your direction is available. Prepare to move safely as indicated. One of two lanes closes; move into the other lane in the same direction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



F26 · Lane temporarily closed

Körfält avstängt

A lane is temporarily closed with no other lane available in that travel direction. Read and follow the temporary routing rather than assuming an ordinary merge. An upward arrow meets a black closure block; a separate downward arrow marks opposing traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Markers and physical guidance



X1 · Sharp-change direction marker

Markeringspil

Turn sharply in the direction of the yellow arrow or arrows. Temporary use, including roadworks, has a red background. Yellow chevron points left on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



X2 · Obstruction board

Markeringsskärm för hinder

An obstruction restricts the road, which may be partly or fully closed. Temporary boards have a red background. Horizontal board divided into alternating blue and yellow vertical blocks.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



X3 · Side-obstruction marker

Markeringsskärm för sidohinder, farthinder med mera

Pass on the side towards which the yellow diagonal stripes slope down. A temporary horizontal-striped version permits passage on either side. Diagonal yellow bands slope down towards the left on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



X3-2 · Side-obstruction marker

Markeringsskärm för sidohinder, farthinder

Pass on the side towards which the yellow diagonal stripes slope down. A temporary horizontal-striped version permits passage on either side. Two red boards have yellow diagonal bands sloping down towards opposite outer sides.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

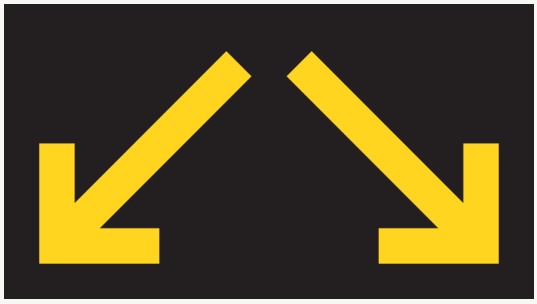


X3-3 · Side-obstruction marker

Markeringsskärm för sidohinder, farthinder

Pass on the side towards which the yellow diagonal stripes slope down. A temporary horizontal-striped version permits passage on either side. Horizontal red and yellow bands; passage may be on either side.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



X5 · Illuminated pass-side arrow

Gul ljuspil eller ljuspilar

Pass on a side indicated by the yellow illuminated arrow or arrows. The arrows may flash. Two illuminated yellow arrows point down to opposite sides.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



X6 · Temporary obstruction warning device

Särskild varningsanordning

A temporary obstruction restricts passage. Read the text identifying its cause. Temporary warning device reads Olycka: accident.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

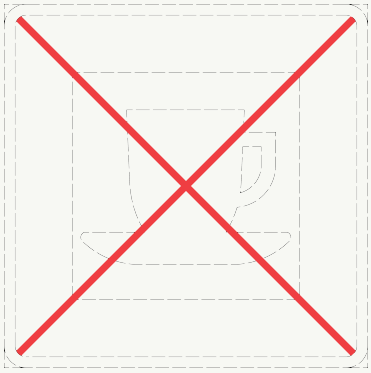


X7 · Road barrier

Vägbom

The barrier indicates that the road is wholly or partly closed to traffic. Red-and-yellow road barrier.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

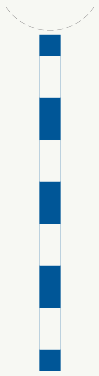


X8 · Temporary cancellation of direction information

Tillfällig stängning

The crossed-out destination instruction is temporarily not valid. Read the replacement route guidance. Red cross over temporarily cancelled destination information.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



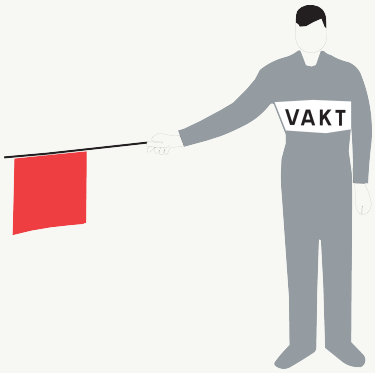
X10 · Signpost visibility marker

Stolpmarkeringsanordning

This makes the supporting sign or traffic device easier to see. It is not a separate destination or priority instruction. Blue and white bands around a signpost.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Authorised guard instructions



V1 · Traffic guard — stop

Stopp

Stop if the guard faces you. A red lamp is used in darkness; an authorised stop sign marked Vakt may also be used. Guard faces approaching traffic and holds a red flag sideways.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



V2 · Traffic guard — proceed

Kör fram

Proceed in the direction indicated by the guard's waving movement. A still image does not show the full gesture. Guard gestures to traffic; the complete movement is not reproduced in this still.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



V3 · Traffic guard identifier

Kännetecken

The guard identifier must be worn on the front and back. It identifies the role rather than giving a separate movement instruction. Garment identification panel bearing VAKT.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Check the space beyond the tracks



Railway-crossing detail: the tracks are unoccupied but traffic is queued beyond them. Check that the whole vehicle can clear the railway before entering. The crop does not depict every sign, signal or barrier.

Worked decision. Traffic beyond a railway crossing stops while the barriers are still raised. You wait before the crossing. An open barrier is not proof that there is space to get clear. Later, at roadworks, you read the temporary lane instructions instead of following the old route from memory.

The crossing ID is on the back of the crossbuck. Use it only if available without returning to danger; see the official level-crossing guide. Trafikverket: level-crossing safety

Read the temporary road



Roadworks detail: machinery and cones alter the usable road edge. The scene illustrates observation and space, not a complete approved traffic-management layout. Follow the actual signs, signals and authorised directions.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Your engine fails while the car is on the tracks. Is the priority to protect the car or to evacuate and call for help?

Remember: Never enter a space unless you can clear it, and protect people first when the situation changes.

Review and self-assessment

Scenario: Your rural trip involves a slow vehicle, a motorway entry, temporary roadworks and a railway crossing with a queue beyond it.



Rural meeting detail: identify the visible road space and what an approaching vehicle changes.



Hidden-road detail: identify what remains out of view beyond the bend.

Use these rural details to describe what you can see and what remains uncertain.

Crossing and junction details



Ordinary rural-junction detail: assess possible joining traffic. This is separate from the motorway-entry detail shown later.



Railway detail: assess the queue and the available space beyond the tracks. No safe clearance is measured by the drawing.

Relate the details to the written trip. Explain what would change your decision.

Slower traffic and motorway entry



Slower-vehicle detail for the written trip: describe the observations and space needed before deciding whether to pass.



Motorway-entry detail for the written trip: describe how you would assess speed and traffic before joining.

Relate the details to the written trip. Explain what would change your decision.

Bring the journey together



Roadworks detail for the written trip: identify the information you need about the temporary route. No path is selected for you.

Identify where you might have to wait or change the route.

Keep a practice record

Record one situation in which impatience could change your judgement. Explain the risk and identify a practice or planning action that preserves your margin. Syllabus self-assessment, chapter 3 §3

Review after answering

M06-L01

Answer: (1) No. The view is limited; choose speed and position for that uncertainty. (2) Continue to a suitable permitted turning place or route, change direction safely and return for a right turn if allowed and safe. If no such route exists, choose another route or postpone. Do not make an immediate unsafe turnaround. (3) Dawn/dusk, animal habitats such as woodland edges and bushes, and fence endings/openings. Animals can also appear elsewhere and at other times.

M06-L02

Answer: No. Reassess and take the safest available action; do not treat finishing as more important than avoiding a collision. Plan with enough margin that abandoning is possible before committing.

M06-L03

Answer: (1) No. Use the lower applicable road/vehicle limit and reduce further for conditions. (2) Perception may have adapted to the motorway pace. Check the speedometer and current limit, then adapt to visibility and hazards. Feeling slow alone does not prove a faulty instrument or justify accelerating.

M06-L04

Answer: Evacuate people, get away from the railway and call 112. A disabled vehicle and a vehicle still able to drive through a barrier require different responses.

M06-R

Review guide: A complete overtaking path, a safe entry gap, current temporary instructions and clear space beyond the tracks matter more than maintaining progress.

Official references

Original references checked 5 October 2026; G6 additions checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

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Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Each reference example links to its official description. Swedish names are official; English labels and explanations are editorial translations. Road scenes are simplified illustrations, not to scale.

CHAPTER 07

Adapt when conditions change

A journey can become more demanding without any single dramatic event. Darkness, reduced grip, distraction and tiredness can combine. Reassess while you still have comfortable choices.

In this chapter

M07-L01 · Drive within what you can see

M07-L02 · Grip is a changing resource

M07-L03 · Protect your attention

M07-L04 · Change the plan when risk grows

M07-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Official references

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

M07-L01

Drive within what you can see

Your goal: Choose a visibility and lighting strategy for darkness, fog and glare.

Requirements. Your speed must allow a stop within the visible road and before foreseeable hazards. Darkness does not create a separate allowance to travel beyond the distance you can assess. Keep the required lamps on; daytime running lights alone may be insufficient when conditions deteriorate. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§14–15 and 68–71

Another changing condition: crosswinds

Independent crosswind warnings. The windsock shows the wind direction; neither example is a fog warning or a headlight instruction.



A24 · Crosswinds

Varning för sidvind

Strong crosswinds commonly occur on this stretch. The symbol is adapted to local conditions. Windsock extends towards the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A24-2 · Crosswinds

Varning för sidvind

Strong crosswinds commonly occur on this stretch. The symbol is adapted to local conditions. Windsock extends towards the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

Use main beam when needed for a sufficient field of view, but not where the road is adequately lit, where it can dazzle an approaching driver or an adjacent rail/ship operator, or at close distance behind another vehicle. Dipped beam is the usual driving light. In fog or heavy precipitation, front fog lights may replace dipped beam; the prohibited combinations must not be used together. A rear fog light is restricted to fog, heavy precipitation or comparable reduced visibility and must not dazzle a following driver. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§69–72

Learning approach. Make lighting and speed one decision. If you dip the lights and can see less far, reassess speed immediately. Check the edges of the visible road for people and animals rather than assuming a dark area is empty. Keep windows and mirrors clear enough for a useful view and learn demisting controls before a difficult journey.

Automatic lighting is an aid, not confirmation that every required lamp is on. In a car whose daytime-light mode leaves the rear lights off, check the actual setting when darkness or bad weather arrives. Transportstyrelsen: vehicle lighting

Light and visual information

Lighting choice · Name the prohibited pair. Do not use dipped headlights and front fog lights together. In fog or heavy precipitation, front fog lights may replace dipped headlights; they are not an extra light to add to them. Select a permitted mode and check it on the actual vehicle. Transportstyrelsen: dipped beam and front fog lights

Central vision · Read the detail. Central vision supplies the fine detail where you are looking directly. Reading the precise wording on a road sign relies particularly on it. Merely noticing a sign at the edge of your view does not establish what its text says. Official driver-vision guidance

Peripheral vision · Notice, then inspect. Peripheral or side vision surrounds your direct focus. It can alert you to movement, a developing hazard or a traffic change outside that focus. Move your eyes, and head where needed, to inspect the relevant object directly while maintaining control and awareness of the road. For example, notice movement near the verge, then look to identify whether it is a person about to enter your path. Keep scanning; staring at one sign can leave other information unattended. Official driver-vision guidance

One light · Keep width uncertain. One approaching light at night does not prove a narrow motorcycle. A wider car can have a failed headlight. Transportstyrelsen documents defective car headlights; the practical inference is to allow for a vehicle whose full width is not yet visible. Preserve a safe lateral margin and adapt speed to the view rather than squeezing past on a guessed width. Transportstyrelsen: defective car headlights

Reassess the visible road



Rain and darkness shorten the usable view. The teal car travels on the right. Reassess speed and check the actual exterior-light setting; the illustration does not identify a lamp mode or a measured stopping distance.

Worked decision. Rain becomes heavy during a daytime trip. The dashboard remains illuminated, but the driver checks and selects the appropriate exterior lighting rather than inferring that the rear lights must be on. The driver also reduces speed for the shorter usable view.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Can you maintain speed solely because the limit is unchanged after dipping main beam? (2) May dipped headlights and front fog lights be used together? (3) Which vision role reads precise sign text, and which can alert you to movement outside direct focus? (4) Does one approaching light prove a narrow motorcycle?

Remember: Adjust speed to the information the light actually gives you.

M07-L02

Grip is a changing resource

Your goal: Explain how surface conditions, tyres and driver inputs affect stability, steering and braking.

Tyres need friction to change the vehicle's speed and direction. Braking while cornering shares that capacity; ABS can help preserve steering forces during braking, but the available friction still limits the result. Water, snow and ice change the conditions at the tyre contact, so dry-road expectations cannot simply be carried into them. VTI friction report, sections 4.2–4.3

Warnings about grip

Independent slippery-road and loose-chippings warnings. Observe the actual surface; these warnings are not limited to winter.



A10 · Slippery road

Varning för slirig väg

The road may be slippery. Do not assume that the warning refers only to snow or ice. Skidding car inside a red-bordered yellow triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



A11 · Loose chippings

Varning för stenskott

There is a risk of stones being thrown up. This warning is not normally used where that risk is routine, such as a gravel road. Car wheel throws stones inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

Requirements for ordinary light cars and their trailers, checked 1 October 2026. Between 1 December and 31 March, winter tyres or equivalent equipment are required when winter conditions exist. Snow, ice, slush or frost on any part of the road counts; police determine conditions at the location. The minimum tread depth for the ordinary light-vehicle case is 3 mm. Studless winter tyres for the car need the mountain/snowflake marking. Winter tyres

Studded tyres are permitted from 1 October to 15 April and outside that period when winter conditions exist or are expected. Do not mix studded and non-studded tyres on an ordinary passenger car or light goods vehicle. In winter conditions, a studded towing car requires a studded trailer; the reverse combination is allowed. A light-trailer transition permits specified winter-designed M+S tyres through 30 November 2028. Exemptions and heavier-vehicle cases need their own checks; they are not the ordinary car rule. Winter tyres · Traffic Regulation, chapter 4 §§18a–18d

Check local studded-tyre restrictions

Seasonal permission to use studs does not override a local prohibition. This road sign is not a tyre sidewall marking.



C44 · No studded-tyre motor vehicles except class II mopeds

Förbud mot trafik med annat motordrivet fordon med dubbdäck än moped klass II

The prohibition concerns motor vehicles with studded tyres. Class II mopeds are included only if a supplementary panel says so. Studded tyre crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

For summer conditions, the minimum tread depth is 1.6 mm. Transportstyrelsen recommends placing the tyres with the best grip or greatest tread depth at the rear and checking pressure against the vehicle's instructions. A legal minimum is not a promise of equal performance in every condition. Transportstyrelsen: tyres

Read changing surfaces

Surface change · A bridge can freeze first. A bridge is exposed to cold air above and below. That exposure can cool it faster than neighbouring road supported by ground, so moisture can freeze on the bridge while the approach still appears clear. It is a possibility, not a rule that every bridge always freezes first. Anticipate uncertain grip and reduce speed before reaching the bridge. National Weather Service: bridge cooling

Rain on a cold road · Ice can hide. Rainwater can freeze when it meets a road surface cold enough for ice to form, producing a thin, nearly invisible slippery layer. The road may look wet, and the air temperature can be above zero while the surface is still below freezing. Near-zero air alone does not prove ice, but it calls for attention to surface conditions, more space and lower speed. Trafikverket: deceptive ice and cold roads

First rain after dry weather · Residues matter. During a dry spell, dust, dirt and oily residues can accumulate. The first rain can mix with these contaminants and make the road unusually slippery. Reassess speed and separation as rain starts; do not assume a light shower immediately washes the surface clean or that a fixed time restores grip. County Fire: rain after a dry spell

Worked surface decision. A light shower begins after dry weather as you approach a bridge in near-freezing conditions. Plan for both wet residues and possible local ice. The clear-looking approach does not measure the grip on the bridge.

Understand grip and handling

Rear stability · Why the best grip belongs at the rear. Transportstyrelsen recommends the best-grip or deepest-tread tyres at the rear to reduce skid risk in braking and bends, for both front- and rear-wheel-drive cars. Better rear grip helps reduce the risk of the rear sliding outward and rotating the car. Suitable tyres and stability assistance still cannot guarantee control. Transportstyrelsen: best tyres at the rear · VTI: rear grip and oversteer

Oversteer · Rear grip loss. In the loss-of-grip situation, the rear tyres lose sufficient lateral grip, the tail swings outward and the car rotates more than intended into the turn. This can develop into a spin. VTI: oversteer and rear stability

Understeer · Front grip loss. In the loss-of-grip situation, the front tyres cannot supply the lateral grip needed for the requested turn. The car turns less than intended and follows a straighter, wider path; adding more steering does not guarantee the requested curve. These are grip-loss explanations, not a full definition of every vehicle's normal handling characteristics. VTI: handling paths · NHTSA: front-axle grip limit

Aquaplaning · Water interrupts contact. If water builds between tyres and road, it can support the tyre on a film and reduce or remove effective tyre-road contact. Steering and braking then have less grip to work with. Reduce speed before standing water and uncertain wet surfaces. PennDOT: aquaplaning

Response · Ease off smoothly. If aquaplaning starts and there is space to slow gradually, ease off the accelerator, keep steering steady and avoid abrupt steering or hard braking. Make only gentle necessary corrections as contact returns. This is different from M02-L01's ABS emergency-stop instruction: ABS cannot create grip where a tyre is separated from the road by water. An immediate collision emergency needs action appropriate to the actual situation; this advice does not establish a universal ban on braking. PennDOT: aquaplaning response

Worked grip comparison. A rear slide swinging the tail outward is oversteer; a front slide that prevents the intended curve is understeer. A light, unresponsive steering feel over standing water raises a different possibility: aquaplaning. Recognise the mechanism, preserve margins and practise vehicle-specific emergency handling only with suitable instruction.

Prepare before grip changes

Learning approach. Reduce speed and increase space before reaching uncertain grip. Avoid demanding abrupt braking, steering and acceleration together. Do not experiment with skid recovery in ordinary traffic. Establish the actual vehicle's emergency-braking behaviour through appropriate instruction and risk training. Trafikverket: winter driving advice · Risk training



A dry-looking foreground leads towards a shaded winter bend. The surface appearance is a reason to reassess, not a measurement of friction. No skid-recovery technique or guaranteed tyre performance is shown.

Worked decision. Your car has suitable winter tyres, but the next bend is partly shaded and looks different from the road behind. You reduce speed before the bend and preserve margin. Equipment does not establish the grip at that particular point.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Does legal tread depth guarantee dry-road spacing on ice? (2) Why can a bridge freeze first? (3) What can rain form on a sufficiently cold road? (4) Why can first rain after dry weather be unusually slippery? (5) Why place the best-grip tyres at the rear? (6) Compare oversteer and understeer in a grip-loss situation. (7) What is aquaplaning, and how should you respond when there is room to slow gradually?

Remember: Tyres and assistance systems support a cautious plan; they do not create unlimited grip.

M07-L03

Protect your attention

Your goal: Recognise distraction, stress and fatigue and choose an interruption or alternative travel plan.

Requirements. During road travel, a driver may use communication equipment only if it does not adversely affect driving. Holding the equipment in the hand while using it is prohibited. Hands-free use is therefore not automatically acceptable: the effect on driving still matters. You must also not drive when exhaustion or another condition prevents safe control. Transportstyrelsen: communication equipment · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §1 and chapter 4 §10e

Learning approach. Prepare navigation before setting off, place the phone away from casual handling and agree when passengers can help. If a conversation, screen task or emotional reaction is consuming the attention needed for the road, end it. A safe place to stop is the place to resolve a complicated route or urgent message.

Attention link. Use M07-L01's notice-then-inspect distinction when scanning. A conversation that consumes attention can delay recognising what peripheral vision has alerted you to.

Treat fatigue as a reason to change the journey. Plan rest opportunities and stop safely when concentration cannot be maintained. Do not wait for a dramatic event to prove that you are too tired. Trafikverket recommends setting out rested, allowing time and taking breaks on longer journeys. No universal break interval in this material certifies that you can continue safely. Journey advice

Plan a safe rest stop

A rest-area destination can support journey planning. The sign gives no prescribed break interval or assurance that a tired driver can safely continue.



H13 · Rest area

Rastplats

This identifies a rest area with a toilet accessible to people with mobility impairments. Picnic table and tree.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Protect attention before moving



A left-hand-seat driver is parked in a parking area, with the phone in a holder. This is a stopped discussion, not permission to use a screen or conduct a distracting call while driving. Controls and mounting are illustrative.

Worked decision. A driver misses a sign during an intense hands-free conversation. The useful response is not to argue that the device is legal to use. End the conversation, reassess fitness and stop safely if attention cannot be restored.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Is entering a destination on a mounted phone necessarily allowed because it is not hand-held?

Remember: Protect attention before it is fully occupied.

M07-L04

Change the plan when risk grows

Your goal: Reassess a trip when weather, darkness, delays or passenger pressure accumulate.

Learning approach. At a meaningful change—worsening visibility, an unexpected closure, a missed rest opportunity—review the whole plan. Ask what has changed in the driver, vehicle, route and time available. A manageable single difficulty may become demanding when several occur together. This is a planning exercise, not a formula that assigns a numerical risk score.

Choose between continuing with a suitable margin, stopping safely, changing route, changing driver if lawful and suitable, or cancelling the journey. The choice depends on the actual conditions. A driver unable to maintain safe control must not continue merely because the destination is close. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§1 and 14

The syllabus treats route choice, timing, passengers, fatigue and personal motives as parts of driving competence. Use the same questions after a journey: Which warning did I notice early? Which did I explain away because I wanted to finish? Syllabus, chapters 4–5

Reconsider the whole journey



Two adults reconsider a journey indoors while rain falls outside and the car remains parked. Use the available route information to choose a realistic alternative before setting off.

Worked decision. A late appointment leaves a driver facing an unfamiliar route in darkness and worsening weather. Instead of protecting the original arrival time, the driver finds a safe stopping place, tells the person waiting and chooses a realistic alternative. The change happens while there is still time to make it calmly.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Is deciding to cancel evidence that the original plan failed?

Remember: Replanning is a driving skill.

Review and self-assessment

Scenario: You leave in daylight but meet heavy rain, darkness and a delay. A passenger wants to keep going without a break.



Departure: identify what to prepare before leaving in daylight.



Rain: explain which observations would change your decisions.

Describe the changes you notice and the information you would check.

Darkness, delay and pressure



Darkness: explain how the changed view affects the journey.



Delay: consider the pressure to keep going. The clock is illustrative, not a prescribed break interval.

Explain changes to lighting, speed, space and the journey itself.

Keep a practice record

Record the earliest sign that would make you change this trip. Name the consequence of ignoring it and one action you can prepare in advance. Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 2–4 §3

Review after answering

M07-L01

Answer: (1) No; reassess safe speed for the view. (2) No. Front fog lights may replace dipped beam in fog/heavy precipitation. (3) Central vision reads fine detail; peripheral vision can detect movement/hazards. Look directly to inspect. (4) No. It may be a wider car with a failed lamp; preserve clearance.

M07-L02

Answer: (1) No; adapt speed and gap. (2) Cold air cools it above and below. (3) A nearly invisible slippery ice layer. (4) Water mixes with accumulated dirt/oily residues. (5) To reduce rear grip loss, tail swing and rotation. (6) Oversteer: rear grip loss, tail outward, more rotation than intended. Understeer: front grip loss, less turn and a wider/straighter path. (7) A water film reduces effective tyre-road contact. Ease off the accelerator, keep steering steady and avoid abrupt steering/hard braking; use gentle necessary corrections.

M07-L03

Answer: No. Equipment use must not adversely affect driving. Prepare it while parked or stop somewhere safe and lawful.

M07-L04

Answer: It may show that reassessment worked. The aim is a safe decision under current conditions, not loyalty to an earlier plan.

M07-R

Review guide: Check what you can see, what grip you can reasonably expect and whether you can concentrate. Do not compensate for delay by reducing margins.

Official references

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Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Each reference example links to its official description. Swedish names are official; English labels and explanations are editorial translations. Road scenes are simplified illustrations, not to scale.

CHAPTER 08

Take responsibility for the vehicle and load

Permission to drive, technical capacity and actual loading are separate checks. Passing one does not mean the others are satisfied.

In this chapter

M08-L01 · Understand what you may drive

M08-L02 · Make the load part of the safety check

M08-L03 · Keep the car legally ready

M08-L04 · Know what assistance cannot do

M08-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Official references

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M08-L01

Understand what you may drive

Your goal: Use entitlement and vehicle information to assess a car or trailer combination.

Requirements. Ordinary category B permits a passenger car or light goods vehicle with a total weight of no more than 3,500 kg. For trailers, either the trailer's total weight is at most 750 kg, or, if above 750 kg, the car and trailer's combined total weights must not exceed 3,500 kg. The first route can therefore permit a combination up to 4,250 kg; it does not mean every 4,250 kg combination is permitted on ordinary B. Category B · Car with trailer

Extended B (B96) permits combined total weights up to 4,250 kg, without increasing the car's 3,500 kg limit. Under the ordinary current BE rule, the towing car is still limited to 3,500 kg total weight and the trailer or trailers may have combined total weights up to 3,500 kg. Older entitlements and conditions can differ; check the individual licence rather than applying a current-new-licence example to everyone. This book is not a full B96 or BE course. Trailer entitlement guide

Two tests. Entitlement uses registered total weights. Technical towing limits also restrict what the particular car may pull in its actual loaded state. Emptying a trailer may reduce its actual weight without changing its registered total weight, so it may solve a technical-weight problem but not an entitlement problem. Towing weights

Vehicle comparison · Light lorry without a trailer. A light lorry (lätt lastbil) has a registered total weight of at most 3,500 kg. Without a trailer, it normally follows the road's maximum speed; the general heavy-lorry cap does not apply. A heavy lorry exceeds 3,500 kg: without a trailer its vehicle maximum is 90 km/h on a motorway or expressway, and 80 km/h on other roads; with a trailer it is 80 km/h. A lower road limit always applies. For a light lorry towing, check the combination rules in M08-L02. Transportstyrelsen: light and heavy lorries

Apply the limit. A light lorry without a trailer on a road signed 100 km/h does not acquire an 80 km/h cap simply because it is called a lorry. Still reduce speed for visibility, grip, traffic and load; a maximum is not a target. Safe-speed duty, chapter 3 §14

Two separate checks



Hypothetical registered total weights: 2,200 kg + 1,500 kg = 3,700 kg. Check entitlement and technical limits separately. The pictured vehicle does not establish its capacity.

Worked decision. A car has a total weight of 2,200 kg and a trailer 1,500 kg. Their combined total weight is 3,700 kg, and the trailer exceeds 750 kg. Ordinary B does not cover this combination. B96 may satisfy the entitlement part, but the car's towing capacity and loaded weights still need checking.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Is ordinary B automatically excluded for a 3,500 kg car and 750 kg trailer? (2) Which maximum normally applies to a light lorry without a trailer, and is it a target?

Remember: Check the licence first, then the vehicle and load—not one instead of the other.

M08-L02

Make the load part of the safety check

Your goal: Distinguish weight terms and assess securing, capacity and trailer suitability.

Term	Meaning for this lesson
Tjänstevikt	Vehicle in its defined ready-for-use state; a car's figure includes the driver, while a trailer's does not include cargo.
Totalvikt	Registered maximum weight, built from the defined unladen/ready weight and maximum load.
Bruttovikt	Actual weight transmitted to the road at that time.
Maximilast	Total weight minus the defined ready weight: the maximum passenger/cargo load.

Use the official definitions when reading registration data. Do not count the driver twice in an exercise that starts from a car's defined tjänstevikt, and do not assume a paper figure measures the load you have actually added. Weight definitions

Weight restrictions and vehicle symbols

These are independent reference examples. Distinguish actual gross weight, combination weight and axle loads from a registered-weight qualifier. Vehicle symbols are shown separately; they are not a combined sign assembly.



C20 · Maximum gross weight of a vehicle

Begränsad bruttovikt på fordon

The displayed value limits the vehicle's actual gross weight, not its registered maximum weight. 12 tonnes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C21 · Maximum gross weight of a vehicle or combination

Begränsad bruttovikt på fordon och fordonståg

The displayed value limits the actual gross weight of the vehicle or combination. 30 tonnes with a vehicle-and-trailer pictogram.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C23 · Maximum axle load

Begränsat axeltryck

Do not exceed the displayed load on an axle. 6 tonnes on an axle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



C24 · Maximum bogie load

Begränsat boggitryck

The displayed limit applies to the bogie load, not the weight of the whole vehicle. 10 tonnes on a bogie.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C46 · Maximum triple-axle load

Begränsat trippelaxeltryck

Do not exceed the displayed load on the triple-axle group. 20 tonnes on a triple-axle group.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



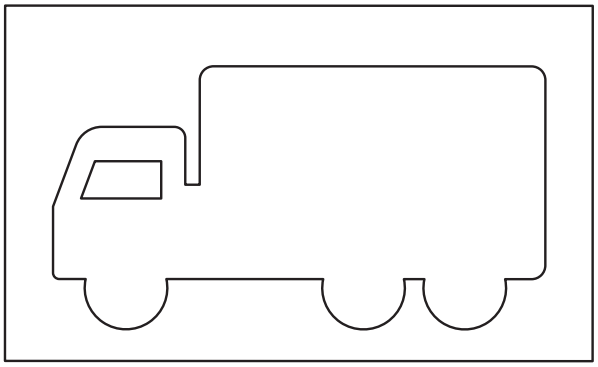
T5 · Maximum authorised weight threshold

Totalvikt

The main sign applies to vehicles whose registered maximum authorised weight (totalvikt) exceeds this value. Do not confuse it with actual gross weight. Maximum authorised weight threshold 3.5 tonnes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

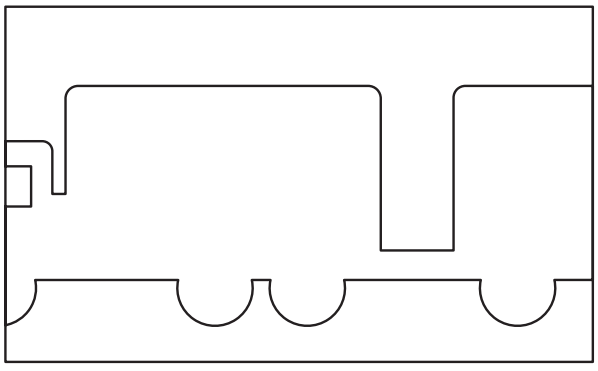


S1 · Heavy goods vehicle symbol

Tung lastbil

This symbol identifies heavy goods vehicles when used in a sign or panel. Its surrounding instruction supplies the restriction or permission.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



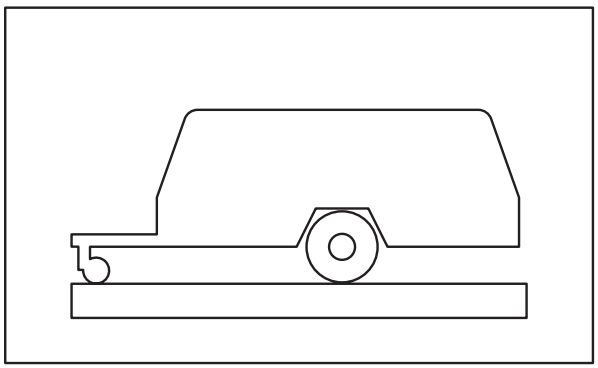
S2 · Heavy goods vehicle with trailer symbol

Tung lastbil med tillkopplad släpvagn

This symbol identifies a heavy goods vehicle with an attached trailer. Read it together with the main instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

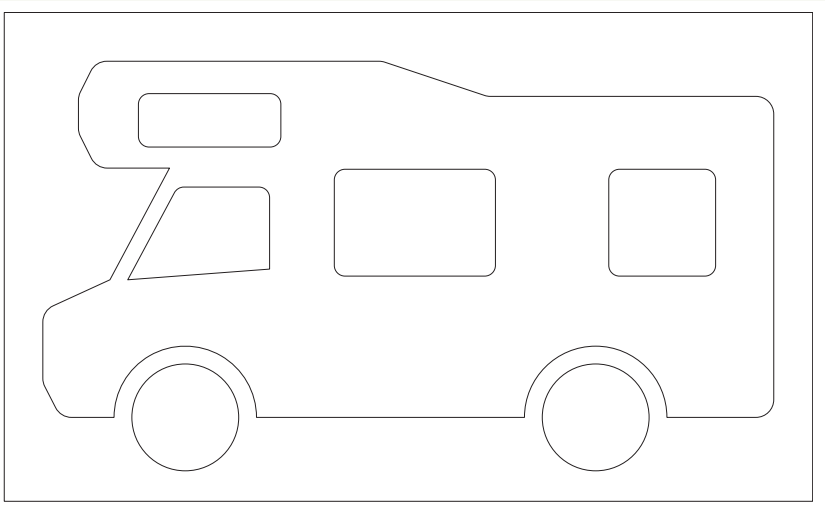


S9 · Centre-axle trailer symbol

Släpkärra

This symbol identifies a släpkärra. Read its role from the surrounding sign or panel.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



S12 · Class II passenger car symbol

Personbil klass II

This identifies a personbil klass II, the Swedish vehicle class used for motorhomes. It does not mean every vehicle used for camping.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

Requirements. Keep within the car's permitted trailer weight and maximum actual combined weight as well as each vehicle's limits. Registration fields O.1/O.2 identify relevant braked/unbraked trailer limits; F.3 identifies the maximum combined actual weight. Missing or unclear data needs resolution before towing. Towing weights

Secure cargo so it cannot endanger people, fall, drag, obstruct control or obscure required lights and signals. Put heavy items low and suitably supported, and follow the equipment's rated load and securing instructions. A roof box is not permission to exceed a roof or vehicle limit. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§78–81 · Safe loading

Projecting cargo needs separate checks. Mark cargo extending ahead or more than 1 m behind, with the specified exception for clearly visible front projection below 1 m. Darkness or poor visibility requires the prescribed lamps and reflectors, white forward and red rearward. Marking does not authorise an otherwise prohibited width, length or load. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§82–83 and chapter 4 §§15–17

On roads other than private roads, the ordinary width/load rule restricts a motor vehicle or its trailer if the load projects more than 20 cm beyond either side, or the overall width including load exceeds 260 cm. The general length ceiling for a non-bus vehicle or combination is 24.0 m including load; special regimes and exemptions exist. Do not treat those general ceilings as permission to exceed a lower vehicle, route or sign limit. Special oversized transport needs its own verification. Traffic Regulation, chapter 4 §§15–17

Dimensions and bearing capacity

Independent examples distinguish width, height, length, a width plate and bearing-capacity classes. A general vehicle limit does not override a lower signed restriction.



C16 · Maximum vehicle width

Begränsad fordonsbredd

Vehicles wider than the displayed limit may not pass. Assess the actual width, including the load. Width 2.2 metres.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C17 · Maximum vehicle height

Begränsad fordonshöjd

Vehicles higher than the displayed limit may not pass. The sign is used for restricted clearance below 4.5 metres. Height 3.5 metres.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C18 · Maximum vehicle or combination length

Begränsad fordonslängd

Do not pass with a vehicle or combination longer than the displayed limit. Length 20 metres, with a vehicle-and-trailer pictogram.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



T4 · Available width

Fri bredd

Read the stated clear width together with the main sign. It is not permission to exceed a separate vehicle-width limit. Available width 3.5 metres.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C22 · Road bearing-capacity class

Bärighetsklass

The displayed class identifies the road's bearing-capacity regime. Check the applicable axle and weight limits for your vehicle. BK3, the displayed bearing-capacity class.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



C22-2 · Road bearing-capacity class

Bärighetsklass

The displayed class identifies the road's bearing-capacity regime. Check the applicable axle and weight limits for your vehicle. BK2, the displayed bearing-capacity class.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

For a conventional light braked trailer with rigid drawbar and suitable overrun brake, the maximum is normally 80 km/h. For an unbraked trailer up to 750 kg, 80 km/h requires its total weight to be no more than half the car’s defined ready weight; when the trailer is empty, its ready weight is used for this comparison instead. The ordinary unbraked combination outside those conditions is limited to 40 km/h, subject to the other combination requirements; other configurations can be limited to 30. Use Transportstyrelsen's calculator and guidance for the specific combination, and obey any lower road limit. Trailer guide: speed conditions · Traffic Regulation, chapter 4 §20, version applicable on 1 October 2026

Trailer access and vehicle symbols

C6 controls access for the specified trailer combinations; it does not set a speed limit. The vehicle symbols are independent references, not additions to the pictured C6 sign.

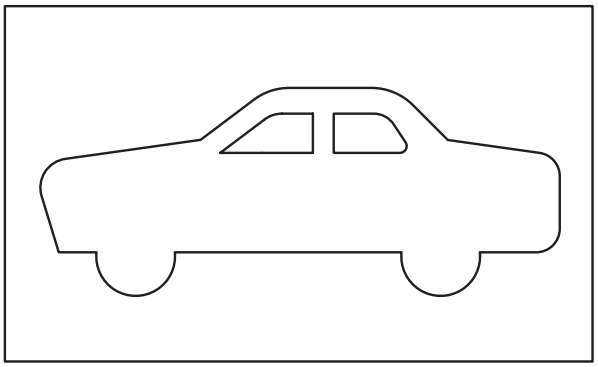


C6 · Restriction on motor vehicles towing trailers

Förbud mot trafik med motordrivet fordon med tillkopplad släpvagn

The basic prohibition excludes semi-trailers and centre-axle trailers (släpkärror). A panel may extend it to those types or specify a trailer-weight threshold. Trailer crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



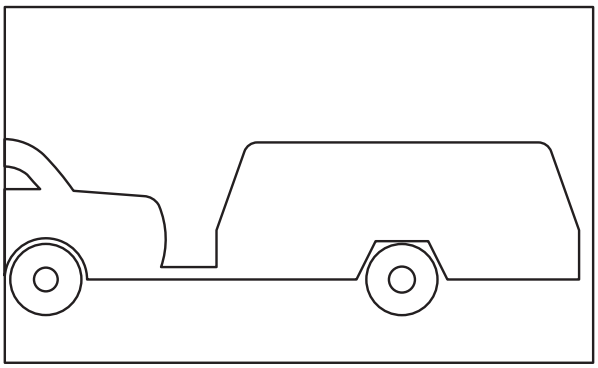
S3 · Passenger car symbol

Personbil

This symbol identifies passenger cars in the surrounding sign or panel.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



S4 · Passenger car with centre-axle trailer symbol

Personbil med tillkopplad släpkärra

This identifies a passenger car towing a släpkärra. Do not use it as a universal illustration of every trailer classification.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Check coupling load

Towball load · A separate force. Towball load (kultryck) is the trailer's downward load at the coupling, not the trailer's whole loaded weight. With a conventional towball behind the car's rear axle, excessive downward force acts through a lever arm: it increases rear loading while reducing the load carried by the front axle. Front unloading does not require the wheels to leave the road. With less front-tyre loading, available steering grip and response can be impaired. Official towing guide: front-wheel unloading, page 6

Trafikverket warns that incorrect coupling pressure can lift the car or trailer. Follow the specified towball, coupling, axle and vehicle limits for the actual combination; there is no universal number in this lesson. Measure and redistribute the load as instructed before travelling. Total trailer weight, coupling load and cargo securing are separate checks. Do not cure excessive downward load by guessing or creating an equally unsuitable load distribution. Trafikverket: coupling-load caution · Official towing guide: ratings and load distribution

Worked loading decision. Your total trailer weight is within the car's towing limit, but a heavy object far forward makes the coupling load excessive. The total-weight check has not proved suitable axle loading. Stop preparation, establish the specified limits and adjust and secure the load before driving.

Know the actual load



Hypothetical loading calculation: 400 kg ready weight + 500 kg cargo = 900 kg actual weight. Example towing limit: 800 kg. The goods are beside the trailer for planning; this is not a secured-load demonstration.

Worked decision. A trailer's ready weight is 400 kg and cargo adds 500 kg, giving an illustrative actual weight of 900 kg. A car rated to tow only 800 kg cannot pull that load merely because the driver's entitlement covers the registered total weights.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Does a strap prove the vehicle is within its weight limit? (2) Can an acceptable total trailer weight still conceal excessive towball load, and what can that do?

Remember: Establish what the load weighs, where it is, how it is restrained and what limits apply.

M08-L03

Keep the car legally ready

Your goal: Build an ownership checklist for registration, insurance, inspection and vehicle status.

Requirements. The registered owner of an on-road car must have compulsory motor insurance. Not using the car, or having a defect or driving prohibition, does not by itself end that obligation; formal off-road status matters. Compulsory insurance covers specified traffic injuries and damage to others, not every loss to your own car. Optional cover varies by policy. Compulsory motor insurance

For an ordinary car or light goods vehicle up to 3,500 kg, the normal inspection sequence is: first by 36 months after the month of first use, second by 24 months after the first inspection month, then by 14 months after the preceding inspection month. Check the recorded date and any special category or exemption for your vehicle. An earlier inspection changes the next calculation; an old reminder is not proof of the current deadline. Inspection intervals

An on-road registration status, valid insurance and completed inspection answer different questions. Check the vehicle's status and any prohibition before use, and deal with tax obligations through the current official service. A car being physically driveable does not establish legal readiness. On-road and off-road status

Ownership process. Transportstyrelsen currently provides eligible private-person transfers through Mina sidor; other cases may require the latest registration certificate part 2. The service has eligibility conditions. Consult the current instructions instead of relying on an old app or a remembered screen sequence. Part 1 and the vehicle enquiry service provide technical information; protect ownership documents appropriately. Ownership transfer · Registration certificate

Resolve a missed inspection

Inspection deadline · An automatic ban. If the required periodic inspection deadline is missed, an automatic driving ban (inträtt körförbud) applies. You remain responsible even without a reminder. Booking a later appointment does not end the ban. The deadline ban lasts until the inspection has been carried out; follow its result, since defects can bring a new prohibition or a repair/reinspection requirement. Check the vehicle record before ordinary use. Transportstyrelsen: missed inspection · Vehicle Regulation, chapter 6 §§15–21

Restricted trips. With an overdue-inspection ban and on-road status (påställd), only the shortest suitable route to a repair workshop for repair or to an inspection business for inspection is permitted. If the vehicle is off-road (avställd) and the ban still applies, the exception is the shortest suitable route to the nearest inspection business. Traffic insurance and other applicable requirements still matter; the off-road exception requires no unpaid vehicle taxes. It does not permit errands or commuting. A prohibition issued because the vehicle is dangerously defective has different conditions: it must be recovered from the place where that prohibition is issued. Transportstyrelsen: inspection prohibitions · Transportstyrelsen: off-road inspection conditions

Worked deadline. An ordinary light car's recorded inspection deadline is 31 October 2026. Without the required inspection, the deadline ban starts on 1 November. An appointment on 5 November does not allow normal driving on 2 November. Arrange a permitted inspection trip, or transport if it cannot be driven safely and lawfully, then follow the inspection result. These dates illustrate the rule; use the actual vehicle's record. Vehicle Regulation, chapter 6 §§15 and 21

Worked decision. A buyer collects an on-road car but assumes the seller's insurance is enough for the trip home. The buyer checks the transfer and arranges the required cover from the applicable ownership date before driving. The sale does not transfer the seller's insurance as personal cover for the buyer.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Does garaging an on-road car automatically end compulsory insurance? (2) The inspection deadline passed, but you booked an appointment. May you commute meanwhile?

Remember: Keep a record of dates and obligations, then verify them against the current vehicle record.

M08-L04

Know what assistance cannot do

Your goal: Explain why safety systems and powertrain differences do not remove your duties to observe and control.

Trafikverket describes modern protection as including crashworthiness and systems such as lane assistance and automatic emergency braking. These functions can help, but a good safety rating is not a promise that any collision can be avoided. Recent official crash testing also shows the limits of automatic braking in severe truck-trailer collision scenarios. Crash safety · Trafikverket: braking and truck-trailer tests

ABS is anti-lock braking. It helps retain the ability to develop steering and braking forces together, within available friction. Stability control reduces the risk of skid crashes; it does not create extra road grip or excuse excessive speed. The driver still has to maintain control and an appropriate speed. VTI friction report, section 4.3 · Trafikverket: tyre and stability advice · Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §14

Powertrain awareness. A plug-in hybrid can operate on electricity and with a combustion engine. That difference matters when interpreting fuel use and emissions: do not assume that every journey is electrically powered. Transportstyrelsen: plug-in hybrids

For the actual vehicle, establish how it becomes ready to move, how drive and reverse are selected, how it is secured, and what warnings or assistance limitations need attention. Do not transfer a universal gear-change, engine-speed, coasting or brake-check recipe between manual, automatic, hybrid and electric vehicles. Vehicle-specific procedures need the vehicle's own instructions and practical teaching. The curriculum's role is to help you identify those questions, not guess their answers.

Assistance has limits



The driver follows the temporary road path and remains responsible for control. The left marker bands slope down towards the road; the right markers slope down the opposite way. Official X3 artwork: Transportstyrelsen. Simplified scene, not to scale.

Transportstyrelsen · X3 official description

Worked decision. A driver assumes lane assistance will handle a temporary roadworks layout. Instead, they must read the actual signs and lane path, stay in control and understand the system's limitations. An assistance symbol does not transfer responsibility for the route.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Does an anti-lock system guarantee a short stop on every surface?

Remember: Know what the system assists, what it cannot guarantee and what remains your task.

Review and self-assessment

Scenario: You borrow a car and trailer for a move. You know the registration numbers but not the actual load weight or towing limit.



A borrowed car and trailer await loading. Establish the missing figures and documents before deciding to drive. The drawing supplies no verified weight, entitlement or towing capacity.

Explain the checks required before agreeing to drive.

Keep a practice record

Identify one figure or document you do not yet know how to interpret. Record the risk of guessing and the official reference you will use. Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 2–3 §3

Review after answering

M08-L01

Answer: (1) No. The at-most-750 kg trailer route can cover it; technical/actual-weight limits still apply. (2) The road maximum, with speed reduced for conditions. It is not the general heavy-lorry cap or a target; towing needs a separate combination check.

M08-L02

Answer: (1) No. Weight and securing are separate checks; inspect coupling, lights, tyres and equipment too. (2) Yes. Excess downward load behind the rear axle can unload the front axle and impair steering grip. Check the actual coupling/axle limits and load distribution before driving.

M08-L03

Answer: (1) No. Formal status and insurance rules apply. (2) No. The automatic deadline ban continues until inspection is carried out. Only the applicable restricted inspection/repair trip is permitted; vehicle status, insurance, tax and safety conditions must be satisfied. Follow the inspection result and check for any further prohibition before ordinary use.

M08-L04

Answer: No. It operates within the friction available, and stopping still depends on speed, surface, tyres and conditions.

M08-R

Review guide: Establish entitlement, registered and actual weights, technical limits, vehicle status, insurance, inspection, coupling, tyres, lights and securing. Do not let one successful calculator result stand in for every physical check.

Official references

Original references checked 5 October 2026; G8 additions checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Category B

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/korkort/ta-korkort/valj-behorighet/personbil-och-latt-lastbil/b-personbil-och-latt-lastbil/

Car with trailer

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/korkort/har-korkort/fordon-du-far-kora/personbil-med-slap/

Trailer entitlement guide

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/fordonsregler/regler-for-olika-fordonsslag/slap/slapvagn-husvagn/

Towing weights

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/fordonsregler/regler-for-olika-fordonsslag/slap/vikter/

Transportstyrelsen: light and heavy lorries

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/fordonsregler/regler-for-olika-fordonsslag/personbil-lastbil-och-buss/lastbil/

Official references

Original references checked 5 October 2026; G8 additions checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Safe-speed duty, chapter 3 §14

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/trafikforordning-19981276_sfs-1998-1276/

Weight definitions

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/fordonsregler/vikter/

Safe loading

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/sakerhet-i-bil/lasta-bilen-sakert/

Official towing guide: front-wheel unloading, page 6

https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Safety/Documents/TowingATrailer.pdf

Compulsory motor insurance

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/aga-kopa-eller-salja-fordon/trafikforsakring/

Official references

Original references checked 5 October 2026; G8 additions checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Inspection intervals

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/aga-kopa-eller-salja-fordon/fordonsbesiktning/besiktningsregler/personbil-och-lastbil-som-inte-overstiger-3500-kg-i-totalvikt/

On-road and off-road status

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/aga-kopa-eller-salja-fordon/stall-av-eller-pa-ditt-fordon/

Ownership transfer

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/aga-kopa-eller-salja-fordon/agarbyte/

Registration certificate

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/aga-kopa-eller-salja-fordon/registreringsbevis/

Transportstyrelsen: missed inspection

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/aga-kopa-eller-salja-fordon/fordonsbesiktning/

Official references

Original references checked 5 October 2026; G8 additions checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Vehicle Regulation, chapter 6 §§15–21

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/fordonsforordning-2009211_sfs-2009-211/

Transportstyrelsen: off-road inspection conditions

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/fordon/aga-kopa-eller-salja-fordon/stall-av-eller-pa-ditt-fordon/stalla-av-ditt-fordon/

Crash safety

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/sakerhet-i-bil/krocksakerhet/

Trafikverket: braking and truck-trailer tests

https://www.trafikverket.se/om-oss/nyheter/nationella-nyheter/2026/juni/trafikverket-vill-se-sakrare-lastbilsslap-efter-nya-krocktester/

VTI friction report, section 4.3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/globalassets/global/regler/jarnvag/plan-och-byggregler-for-vagar-och-sparbunden-trafik/vti-rapport-friktionsegenskaper.pdf

Official references

Original references checked 5 October 2026; G8 additions checked 13 October 2026. Sign captions and artwork use the verified official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Trafikverket: tyre and stability advice

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/dack/

Transportstyrelsen: plug-in hybrids

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/om-oss/pressrum/nyhetsarkiv/2026/forandrad-viktningsfaktor-for-nya-laddhybrider/

Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 2–3 §3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202011_20.pdf

Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Each reference example links to its official description. Swedish names are official; English labels and explanations are editorial translations. Road scenes are simplified illustrations, not to scale.

CHAPTER 09

Reduce the impact of each journey

Environmental responsibility starts before choosing a fuel or a driving technique. Consider whether the journey is needed, which travel mode suits it and how to make a necessary drive safely and efficiently.

In this chapter

M09-L01 · Look beyond the exhaust

M09-L02 · Use energy with foresight

M09-L03 · Choose the journey as well as the car

M09-L04 · Check where the vehicle can go

M09-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Official references

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

M09-L01

Look beyond the exhaust

Your goal: Compare climate, air-quality and noise effects without assuming that a vehicle has no environmental impact.

Transportstyrelsen distinguishes several effects. Greenhouse-gas emissions relate to the amount of travel, fuels, energy efficiency and electrification. Air pollution includes exhaust emissions and wear particles from brakes, tyres and the road. Noise is another effect, with tyre-road noise becoming important as speed rises. These are different measures: improving one does not prove that every environmental effect has disappeared. Climate and energy · Air quality · Noise

Learning approach. Ask what a comparison includes. Does an emissions figure describe a test result, the actual journey or a broader lifecycle? Are you comparing equal distances and occupancy? If the basis is missing, avoid a confident numerical conclusion. This lesson does not assign a universal emissions saving to a powertrain or declare a whole journey “zero impact.”

A plug-in hybrid combines electrical and combustion-engine operation. Transportstyrelsen changed the weighting used for new registrations in 2026 to better reflect the mix of those modes. The general lesson is to understand what a reported figure represents; it is not a promise about your next journey's consumption. Transportstyrelsen: plug-in-hybrid weighting

Understand emissions

Emissions explained · Fossil carbon and a cold catalyst. Fossil petrol contains carbon stored for millions of years. Burning it combines that carbon with oxygen and releases CO_2 into the atmosphere. The added CO_2 strengthens the natural greenhouse effect and contributes to warming. Long-stored carbon: Naturvårdsverket · Climate effect: Trafikverket

A conventional petrol car's three-way catalyst reduces carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides by chemical conversion. It needs sufficient heat to become effective, so it is least effective just after a cold start. Conversion products include water and CO_2: cleaning up these pollutants does not capture the fossil carbon or cancel its climate impact. No single warm-up time applies to every car. Transportstyrelsen: catalyst operation, page 24 · Trafikverket: cold emission controls

Pollutant comparison. Keep CO distinct from CO_2. The table summarises different mechanisms; one cleaner exhaust measure cannot stand for all of them.

Substance	Why it matters
CO_2 · carbon dioxide	Added fossil CO_2 strengthens the greenhouse effect.
CO · carbon monoxide	Binds strongly to haemoglobin and interferes with the blood's oxygen transport.
NOx · nitrogen oxides	Can irritate airways, contribute to acidification and, with hydrocarbons and sunlight, form ground-level ozone.
Traffic particles	Exhaust and wear particles can enter and harm the respiratory system.

Trafikverket: CO, NOx and particle mechanisms · Trafikverket: CO_2 and warming

Compare powertrains and washing

Powertrain and washing · Check the boundary. A battery-electric car uses only electricity for propulsion and has no combustion tailpipe exhaust while driving. That does not remove impacts from vehicle/battery production, raw-material extraction or electricity supply. Tyre and road wear still matter. A plug-in hybrid combines electric and combustion operation and its traction battery can be charged externally. A conventional non-plug-in hybrid cannot be charged from an external electricity supply. Trafikverket: electric cars and hybrid types

Choose a purpose-built automatic or self-service wash that collects and treats its wastewater. Washing on an ordinary street or driveway can carry oil, metals and cleaning chemicals into ground or surface water. Treatment reduces the problem but does not remove every pollutant. Follow the facility's product instructions and local water-protection rules. Göteborg environmental authority: washing and treatment

Apply the comparison. A catalyst-equipped petrol car still releases fossil CO_2. An electric car avoids combustion exhaust on that drive, but needs a broader production-and-energy comparison. For either car, choose washing by how the dirty water is handled, rather than assuming a mild detergent makes street runoff harmless.

Worked decision. Two vehicles are advertised using different environmental measures. One figure describes exhaust emissions under a test procedure; another describes noise. The learner does not rank them as though both figures measure the same thing. They first identify the question being answered and the information still missing.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Why does fossil petrol warm the climate, even with a catalyst, and when is that catalyst least effective? (2) Match CO, NOx and particles to their effects. (3) Does an electric car have no environmental impact; which hybrid can charge externally? (4) Where should washing water go?

Remember: Name the effect and the basis of comparison before making the claim.

M09-L02

Use energy with foresight

Your goal: Plan anticipatory driving that reduces unnecessary energy use while preserving safety.

Transportstyrelsen recommends correct tyre pressure, observing speed limits and removing unused roof racks or roof boxes. Driving technique and environmental awareness are part of driver education and assessment. Transportstyrelsen: economical driving

Learning approach. Look ahead and respond early to a developing queue rather than accelerating towards it and then braking sharply. Choose a suitable speed and preserve a gap that lets you adapt smoothly. This is not an instruction to delay necessary braking: safe control and traffic duties come first. If you need to stop for a person, do so regardless of what an efficiency display suggests. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§2 and 14

Prepare the vehicle for the trip. Check the specified tyre pressure and remove unnecessary external carrying equipment when it is no longer needed. Combine these habits with realistic route and timing decisions. Avoid claiming a fixed percentage saving: load, road, weather, vehicle and technique all affect the outcome.

Vehicle-specific boundary. Gear selection and deceleration strategies vary. Do not use a fixed engine-speed rule for every car or assume every powertrain cuts fuel or recovers energy in the same way. Learn the actual vehicle's approved operation with your instructor. This book does not recommend coasting in neutral or switching the vehicle off while moving.

Use energy with control

Practical energy choices · Prepare and control the car. Use a timer with an installed electric engine heater so it warms the engine when needed, without running unnecessarily long. Set it for the intended departure using the equipment instructions and conditions; there is no universal heating duration. Gagnef municipal energy advice: heater timer

Air conditioning consumes energy, but it can support comfort, alertness and clear windows. Avoid unnecessary cooling while keeping those safety benefits. Use the car's appropriate demisting controls; visibility takes priority over a saving. Cooling is not a remedy for sleep deprivation: stop and rest if drowsy. Revisit M07-L01 for seeing clearly and M07-L03 for attention. NZ Transport Agency: cooling, alertness and demisting

In a conventional manual car, choose a suitably high gear in which the engine runs smoothly without labouring. Change down if the load or gradient makes that gear unsuitable. Engine braking means slowing with the accelerator released while a suitable gear remains engaged; do not disengage the drive by pressing the clutch or selecting neutral for this technique. Use the brakes whenever safety requires. Actual engine control varies, so this definition does not promise zero fuel use or a universal RPM. Official vehicle agency: comfortable gear choice and in-gear deceleration

Unnecessary carried mass increases the demands on the vehicle. Unload heavy equipment you no longer need before future journeys, while retaining necessary safety and access equipment. Removing cargo is a different check from removing a roof box's air resistance. Swedish public energy advice: minimise weight

Apply before departure. Remove unused heavy equipment, schedule the heater for the trip, and keep effective demisting. On an uphill section, use the gear the car can comfortably handle; a high gear that strains the engine is not the intended economical technique.

Calculate journey consumption and savings

Fuel arithmetic · Understand the unit. A consumption rate of 6.5 litres per 100 km means 6.5 litres for each 100 km under the supplied or measured conditions. A 200 km journey at the same assumed rate uses twice as much, while 50 km uses half as much. Actual consumption varies with vehicle, load, road, weather and driving. Transportstyrelsen: economical driving supplies the driving context; the equations below are editorial arithmetic derived from the unit, not agency-prescribed formulas.

Journey consumption: journey litres = distance in km × consumption in litres/100 km ÷ 100. Divide distance by 100 to find the number of 100 km portions, then multiply by the supplied rate. The kilometres cancel, leaving litres. Retain decimal working and round only the final result at the precision requested.

Consumption example · 120 km at 6.5 litres/100 km. The journey contains 120 ÷ 100 = 1.2 portions of 100 km. Consumption = 1.2 × 6.5 = **7.8 litres**. Do not multiply distance by the rate without dividing by 100; that would misread the unit.

Savings from a supplied reduction: litres saved = distance in km × reduction in litres/100 km ÷ 100. If two consumption rates are supplied, subtract the lower rate from the higher first. Multiply that difference by the number of 100 km portions. A supplied saving is an exercise assumption, not a guaranteed benefit of a particular driving technique.

Savings example · A reduction of 1.5 litres/100 km over 300 km. The journey has 300 ÷ 100 = 3 portions. Savings = 3 × 1.5 = **4.5 litres**. This is the difference in litres used, not the new total consumption. You need the original or new consumption rate to calculate either total.

Two-rate example · 7.0 and 6.5 litres/100 km over 240 km. First find the rate difference: 7.0 − 6.5 = 0.5 litres/100 km. Savings = 240 × 0.5 ÷ 100 = **1.2 litres**. The original journey uses 16.8 litres and the lower-rate journey 15.6 litres; their difference is also 1.2 litres. No percentage-saving promise is implied.

Exact values and displayed answers

Precision and midpoint rounding · Keep the exact result visible. Some supplied savings exercises display one-decimal answers without specifying precision or a rounding convention in their prompts. Four such examples below use **ties-to-even** for the displayed keyed value. This rounds to the nearest tenth; at an exact halfway value, choose the tenth whose retained digit is even. It differs from rounding a halfway value upwards. Do not call a rounded value the exact amount, or silently apply one convention where another is intended.

Four midpoint examples. A reduction of 0.5 litres/100 km over 150 km gives exactly 0.75 litres, displayed as 0.8 to one decimal using ties-to-even. A reduction of 1.5 over 150 km gives exactly 2.25 litres, displayed as 2.2. A reduction of 0.5 over 250 km gives exactly 1.25 litres, displayed as 1.2. A reduction of 1.5 over 250 km gives exactly 3.75 litres, displayed as 3.8. The units for every reduction are litres/100 km.

Compare conventions. With ordinary half-up rounding to one decimal, 2.25 becomes 2.3 and 1.25 becomes 1.3; ties-to-even gives 2.2 and 1.2. The exact products remain 2.25 and 1.25 litres. For these supplied examples, keep the exact arithmetic and the disclosed displayed-answer convention separate. For a new problem, follow its stated precision/convention; if they are absent, report the exact result and recognise that a rounded answer needs an assumption. Round once at the end, not the rate or intermediate product.

Try the fuel arithmetic. (A) Find journey consumption for 80 km at 6.5 litres/100 km. (B) Find the saving from a supplied reduction of 0.5 litres/100 km over 250 km, first exactly and then to one decimal using ties-to-even. (C) Find the saving over 200 km when supplied consumption falls from 7.5 to 6.2 litres/100 km. Give your units and show the rate difference where needed. Answers are in the separate lesson answer section.

Look ahead and preserve room



The teal car approaches a queue on the right side of the road. Look ahead, retain room to stop and keep the crossing clear. The illustration does not specify a measured following distance.

Worked decision. You can see that a traffic queue is stationary ahead. You check behind and begin a controlled reduction in speed early, retaining enough room to stop. You do not accelerate simply to close the gap, and you do not roll into a crossing to preserve momentum.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) May economy override a necessary stop? (2) How should you use an engine-heater timer and cooling? (3) What is a suitable high gear and engine braking in a manual car? (4) What should happen to unneeded heavy cargo? (5) Complete the three fuel-arithmetic exercises above, including exact and rounded values for B.

Remember: Reduce avoidable demands on the car while keeping full control of the journey.

M09-L03

Choose the journey as well as the car

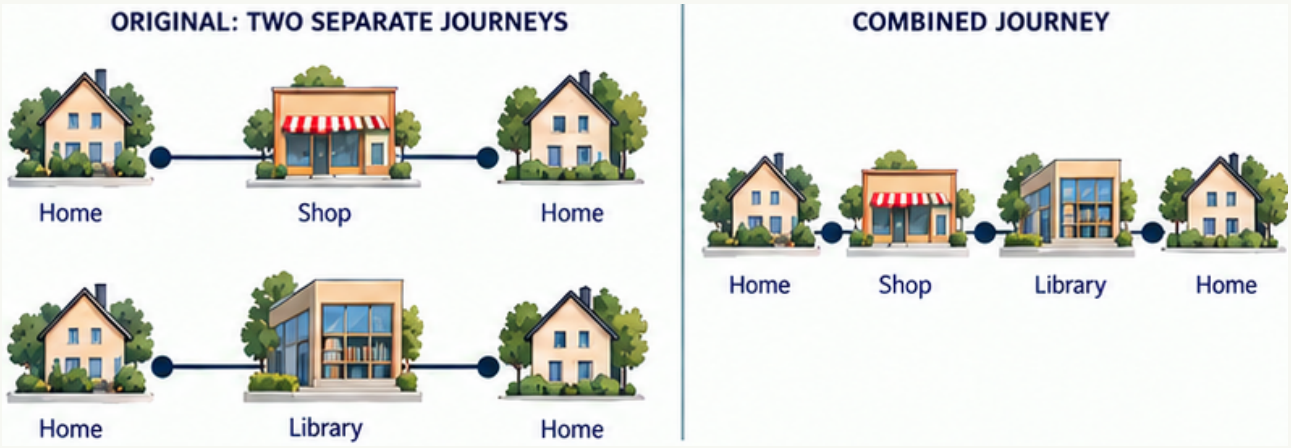
Your goal: Compare combining trips, walking, cycling, public transport and driving for a realistic personal journey.

The syllabus includes transport choices and the way personal circumstances influence them. A useful comparison recognises that people's access needs, schedules and available services differ. Category B syllabus, chapters 4–5

Learning approach. Start with the purpose: reaching work, collecting goods, accompanying a person or making a visit. Then list workable options. Could two errands be combined? Could a nearby trip be walked or cycled safely? Is public transport available for both directions? If you share a car journey, can everyone use the required protection and travel without creating a rushed schedule?

Do not replace one unrealistic assumption with another. A route may be short but inaccessible to a particular person. A service may run outward but not at the return time. A car may solve those needs, while a different choice suits the following day's journey. The exercise is to make the choice deliberately.

Combine a practical journey



Separate journeys: home - shop - home, then home - library - home. Combined journey: home - shop - library - home. These are schematic options, not measured routes or a promised saving. Check practical needs and timing.

Worked decision. A learner normally makes two separate drives to the same district. On a day when both appointments can be combined without leaving anyone waiting unsafely, the learner plans one return trip. No exact fuel saving is claimed; the decision avoids a duplicated journey.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Is there one transport mode that is automatically best for every journey and every person?

Remember: Good planning includes asking whether to drive, not only how to drive.

M09-L04

Check where the vehicle can go

Your goal: Find official environmental-zone information and determine what to verify before entering.

Requirements. Municipalities can introduce environmental zones under the national framework. Class 1 concerns heavy buses and heavy goods vehicles; class 2 concerns passenger cars and light buses/goods vehicles. For class 2, spark-ignition vehicles need Euro 5 or Euro 6 and diesel vehicles need Euro 6. For light vehicles, class 3 ordinarily permits only electric, fuel-cell or qualifying gas vehicles; gas vehicles must meet the specified Euro 6 emissions criteria. A light plug-in hybrid is not admitted merely because it can sometimes run electrically. Exemptions exist for specified vehicles and uses. Transportstyrelsen: environmental zones · Traffic Regulation, chapter 4 §§22–24a

Recognise environmental-zone starts and ends

Independent official examples. Match an ending to the same class at the start. These signs do not assert a current municipal boundary.



E31 · Environmental zone

Miljözon

The indicated environmental-zone rules apply. Check the zone class and whether your actual vehicle qualifies; the illustration does not establish a city's current boundary. Miljözon, class 1.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



E31-2 · Environmental zone

Miljözon

The indicated environmental-zone rules apply. Check the zone class and whether your actual vehicle qualifies; the illustration does not establish a city's current boundary. Miljözon, class 2.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E31-3 · Environmental zone

Miljözon

The indicated environmental-zone rules apply. Check the zone class and whether your actual vehicle qualifies; the illustration does not establish a city's current boundary. Miljözon, class 3.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



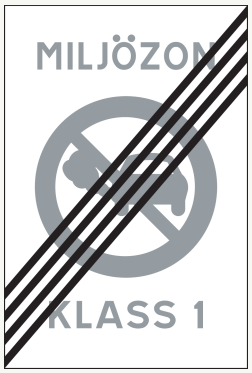
E31-4 · Environmental zone

Miljözon

The indicated environmental-zone rules apply. Check the zone class and whether your actual vehicle qualifies; the illustration does not establish a city's current boundary. Miljözon, classes 1 and 2.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning

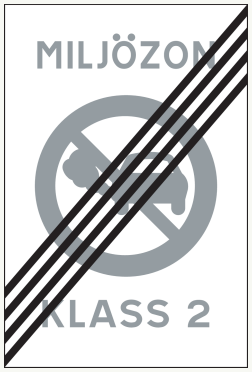


E32 · End of environmental zone

Slut på miljözon

The environmental zone ends. Class 1 environmental-zone sign crossed by diagonal lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

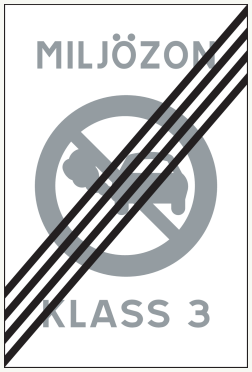


E32-2 · End of environmental zone

Slut på miljözon

The environmental zone ends. Class 2 environmental-zone sign crossed by diagonal lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E32-3 · End of environmental zone

Slut på miljözon

The environmental zone ends. Class 3 environmental-zone sign crossed by diagonal lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



E32-4 · End of environmental zone

Slut på miljözon

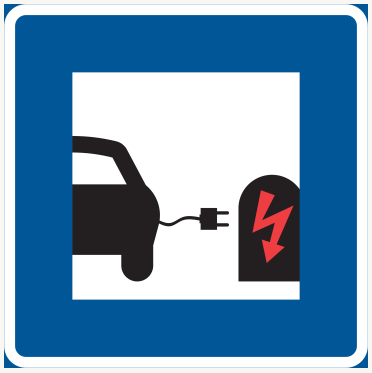
The environmental zone ends. Classes 1 and 2 environmental-zone sign crossed by diagonal lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Learning approach. Check three layers: the national vehicle criteria, the current local restriction and your actual vehicle record. A national possibility to introduce a zone does not mean every city has introduced it. A manufacturer's marketing name does not prove the vehicle's recorded emissions class. Locate the applicable decision and signs for the actual route.

Charging and parking are different

A charging facility and a parking qualification are different. Neither symbol gives permission to enter an environmental zone.



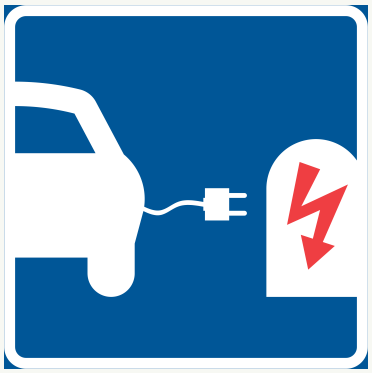
H27 · Vehicle charging station

Laddstation

This identifies a facility for externally charging an electrically powered vehicle. Car connected to a charging unit.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



T24 · Parking for externally chargeable vehicles

Laddplats

Below E19, only vehicles capable of external electric charging may park. The symbol alone does not say that charging must be in progress; check all posted conditions. Plug-in vehicle symbol.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Transportstyrelsen's official traffic-regulation collection, STFS, provides local regulations. Check whether a decision is in force on the date of travel, and whether another decision has changed it. Do not rely on a remembered map or an announcement of a proposed zone. Official local traffic regulations

Studded tyres · A separate local restriction. Studs wear the road surface and create particles that can become airborne and enter the airways. Municipalities can restrict studded vehicles on particular roads or areas to address this problem. Check the current local decision in STFS, its dates, extent, exceptions and signs for your route. National permission to use studs in a season does not override a local prohibition. C44 denotes this restriction for motor vehicles other than moped class II; a supplementary panel can include that class too. Revisit the official C44 example in M07-L02. Trafikverket: stud-related particles · Transportstyrelsen: local restrictions, page 13 · Transportstyrelsen: C44

Check access before leaving



Check the vehicle record and the current local decision before departure. The official E31 class-2 example is for recognition only; it does not establish a real boundary or permission for the illustrated car.

Worked decision. A driver has heard that a city plans a new zone. Before travelling, they verify the operative restriction and compare it with the car's recorded category. The route is chosen from current information, not from a headline remembered months earlier.

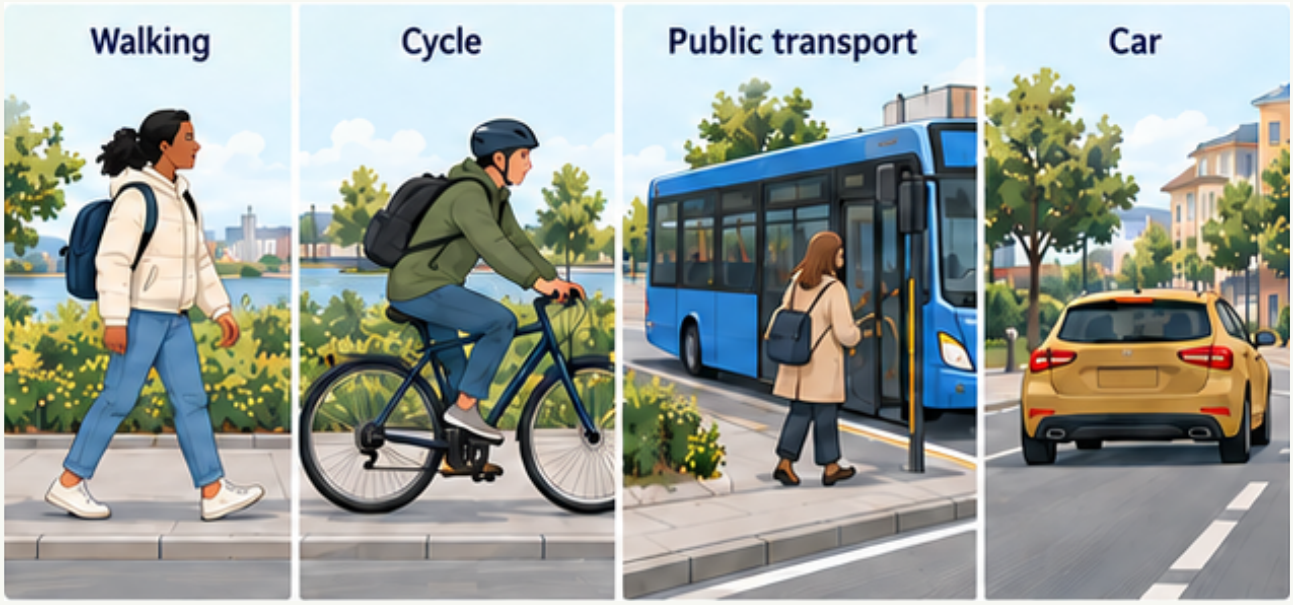
Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Does “hybrid” guarantee environmental-zone access? (2) Why can a municipality restrict studded tyres, and what must you check?

Remember: A rule's location and effective date are part of the rule.

Review and self-assessment

Scenario: Plan a regular journey with an optional errand, two possible modes and a destination near a restricted area.



Walking, cycling, public transport and a car are options to compare against actual access needs, services and conditions. The pictures do not rank the modes or supply emissions figures.

Explain your choice without inventing savings figures.

Keep a practice record

Record one assumption you made about environmental impact or access. Identify what evidence would change your decision and where you will verify it. Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 2, 4 and 5 §3

Review after answering

M09-L01

Answer: (1) Long-stored carbon becomes CO_2, strengthening the greenhouse effect. A catalyst converts other pollutants and works poorly just after a cold start. (2) CO impairs blood oxygen transport; NOx irritates airways and contributes to acidification and ground-level ozone; particles harm airways. (3) No: production and electricity supply still matter. A plug-in hybrid can charge externally; a non-plug-in hybrid cannot. (4) Choose a purpose-built wash collecting and treating wastewater.

M09-L02

Answer: (1) No. (2) Heat when needed, avoiding unnecessary runtime; retain comfort, alertness and clear windows without needless cooling. (3) Use a gear allowing smooth running without strain. Engine braking releases the accelerator with a suitable gear engaged; brake as needed. No universal RPM or zero-fuel promise. (4) Unload it before future trips; retain necessary equipment. (5) A: 80 × 6.5 ÷ 100 = 5.2 litres. B: 250 × 0.5 ÷ 100 = exactly 1.25 litres; ties-to-even to one decimal gives 1.2 litres. C: the rate difference is 7.5 − 6.2 = 1.3 litres/100 km; 200 × 1.3 ÷ 100 = 2.6 litres saved. These are supplied exercise rates, not guaranteed technique savings.

M09-L03

Answer: No. Compare the actual needs, conditions and available options, then avoid unnecessary travel where practical.

M09-L04

Answer: (1) No. Check zone class, vehicle criteria, exemptions and current decision. (2) Studs wear roads and create airborne particles. Check the local decision, route, dates, exceptions and signs; national permitted season does not override a local ban.

M09-R

Review guide: Compare realistic alternatives, avoid unnecessary distance, identify restrictions and keep safety ahead of efficiency during any drive.

Official references

Original references checked 7 October 2026; G9 additions checked 13 October 2026; H5 fuel arithmetic and scoped source context checked 13 October 2026. The fuel equations and rounding convention are editorial arithmetic; supplied savings are exercise assumptions. Sign captions and artwork use the official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Climate and energy

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/miljo/klimat-och-energi/

Air quality

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/miljo/luftkvaliet-i-tatorter/

Noise

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/miljo/buller/

Transportstyrelsen: plug-in-hybrid weighting

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/om-oss/pressrum/nyhetsarkiv/2026/forandrad-viktningsfaktor-for-nya-laddhybrider/

Long-stored carbon: Naturvårdsverket

https://www.naturvardsverket.se/amnesomraden/klimatforandringar/darfor-blir-det-varmare/kolets-kretslopp-rubbas/

Official references

Original references checked 7 October 2026; G9 additions checked 13 October 2026; H5 fuel arithmetic and scoped source context checked 13 October 2026. The fuel equations and rounding convention are editorial arithmetic; supplied savings are exercise assumptions. Sign captions and artwork use the official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Climate effect: Trafikverket

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/hastighetsgranser-pa-vag/hastighet-och-hallbarhet/

Transportstyrelsen: catalyst operation, page 24

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/globalassets/global/publikationer-och-rapporter/rapporter/vagtrafik/atgarder-mot-manipulering-av-viss-fordonsutrustning.pdf

Trafikverket: cold emission controls

https://bransch.trafikverket.se/for-dig-i-branschen/miljo---for-dig-i-branschen/luftkvalitet/vagtrafikens-luftfororeningar/

Trafikverket: electric cars and hybrid types

https://www.trafikverket.se/om-oss/skydda-klimat-miljo-och-halsa-i-vart-arbete/elfordon--sa-funkar-det/

Göteborg environmental authority: washing and treatment

https://goteborg.se/wps/portal/start/bygga-bo-och-leva-hallbart/leva-hallbart/smarta-resor/tvatta-inte-bilen-pa-gatan

Official references

Original references checked 7 October 2026; G9 additions checked 13 October 2026; H5 fuel arithmetic and scoped source context checked 13 October 2026. The fuel equations and rounding convention are editorial arithmetic; supplied savings are exercise assumptions. Sign captions and artwork use the official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Transportstyrelsen: economical driving

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/miljo/klimat-och-energi/sparsam-korning/

Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§2 and 14

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/trafikforordning-19981276_sfs-1998-1276/

Gagnef municipal energy advice: heater timer

https://www.gagnef.se/bygga-bo-och-miljo/boende-och-miljo-2/energi-och-klimatradgivning/

NZ Transport Agency: cooling, alertness and demisting

https://nzta.govt.nz/vehicles/choosing-the-right-vehicle/features-that-affect-the-environment

Official vehicle agency: comfortable gear choice and in-gear deceleration

https://www.vehicle-certification-agency.gov.uk/fuel-consumption-co2/fuel-consumption-guide/fuel-efficient-driving-tips/

Official references

Original references checked 7 October 2026; G9 additions checked 13 October 2026; H5 fuel arithmetic and scoped source context checked 13 October 2026. The fuel equations and rounding convention are editorial arithmetic; supplied savings are exercise assumptions. Sign captions and artwork use the official asset register. Consult current guidance and applicable rules.

Swedish public energy advice: minimise weight

https://energiochklimatradgivningen.se/hushall/resahallbart/sparsamkorning.685.html

Category B syllabus, chapters 4–5

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202011_20.pdf

Transportstyrelsen: environmental zones

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/miljo/miljozoner/

Official local traffic regulations

https://rdt.transportstyrelsen.se/rdt/Default.aspx?UseStfs=1

Transportstyrelsen: local restrictions, page 13

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/globalassets/global/publikationer-och-rapporter/rapporter/vagtrafik/utredning-om-nar-det-ska-vara-tillatet-att-anvanda-dubbdack.pdf

Official references

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Transportstyrelsen: C44

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-annat-motordrivet-fordon-med-dubbdack-an-moped-klass-ii/

Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Each reference example links to its official description. Swedish names are official; English labels and explanations are editorial translations. Road scenes are simplified illustrations, not to scale.

CHAPTER 10

Respond, reflect and keep learning

When a journey is interrupted, the setting determines the safest response. Afterwards, use what happened to identify a specific learning need rather than simply deciding that you were lucky or unlucky.

In this chapter

M10-L01 · When the car cannot continue

M10-L02 · When someone may be hurt

M10-L03 · Explain a whole journey

M10-L04 · Make a realistic readiness plan

M10-R · Review and self-assessment

Answers and review guidance

Official references

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

M10-L01

When the car cannot continue

Your goal: Compare a breakdown on an ordinary road, a motorway and in a tunnel.

Requirement. If a breakdown leaves a vehicle where stopping is prohibited, it must be moved to a suitable place as soon as possible, subject to the special rules for an accident scene. Warning obligations depend on the situation. A warning triangle must give approaching drivers enough warning; the law does not prescribe one universal distance for every road. Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§51 and 57

Official motorway/2+1-road advice. If possible, reach the safest available stopping place. Switch on hazard lights, warn other traffic and leave the vehicle and carriageway promptly. Move away from traffic, outside a barrier where one exists. Trafikverket recommends placing the triangle at least 100 m away, preferably farther, and taking care while doing so, walking at the side and outside the barrier where possible. Do not expose yourself in the traffic lane to carry out a roadside repair. Call professional recovery; call 112 when life is in danger. Trafikverket: breakdown advice

Tunnel advice is different. Use hazard lights, move towards the edge or an emergency bay if possible and switch off the engine. For a non-urgent incident, Trafikverket advises staying in the car or protected from traffic close to it while calling for assistance. In an urgent situation, leave for the nearest emergency exit and use the assistance point, emergency phone or 112. In a fire, leave and reach an emergency exit; follow signs, announcements and emergency personnel. Do not turn a non-urgent-tunnel recommendation into advice to stay beside a fire. Trafikverket: tunnels

Recognise tunnel safety equipment

Independent official examples. The displayed 2.0 km and 100 m belong to these sample signs; they are not universal emergency distances.



A26 · Tunnel ahead

Varning för tunnel

Prepare for a tunnel. Read any further tunnel information and traffic instructions. Tunnel entrance inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E26 · Tunnel

Tunnel

This identifies a tunnel and states its length; repeated signs may state the remaining length. Tunnel symbol with length 2.0 km.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E27 · Emergency stopping bay

Nöduppställningsplats

This bay is intended for breakdowns or similar incidents, not routine parking. Additional symbols may identify emergency equipment. Roadside bay diagram with SOS.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



E28 · Emergency exit

Nödutgång

This is an emergency exit for people on foot. Emergency-exit figure faces right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

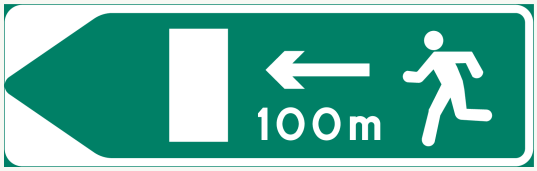


E28-2 · Emergency exit

Nödutgång

This is an emergency exit for people on foot. Emergency-exit figure faces left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



E29 · Emergency escape route

Utrymningsväg

Follow the indicated direction and distance to an emergency exit or equivalent route for people on foot. Left arrow, running figure and 100 m.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Continue the learning



G2 · Emergency telephone

Hjälptelefon

This identifies a telephone for obtaining help. Telephone receiver above SOS.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



G9 · Fire extinguisher

Brandsläckare

This identifies the location of a fire extinguisher. Red fire extinguisher.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Learning approach. On an ordinary road, assess traffic, visibility and the location before choosing a protected waiting place and arranging help. Do not assume that a procedure for a sheltered bay, an exposed motorway shoulder and a smoke-filled tunnel can be identical.

Keep the hot coolant cap closed

Overheating · Leave the hot cap closed. In a conventional pressurised cooling system, hot coolant and steam can remain under pressure even after the engine is switched off. Opening the radiator cap, or the cap of a pressurised coolant reservoir, can release that pressure and expel scalding liquid or steam, causing severe burns. Never loosen or remove the cap while the engine or cooling system is hot. Switching off is not proof that pressure and heat have disappeared. Manufacturer handbook: hot coolant and pressure warning

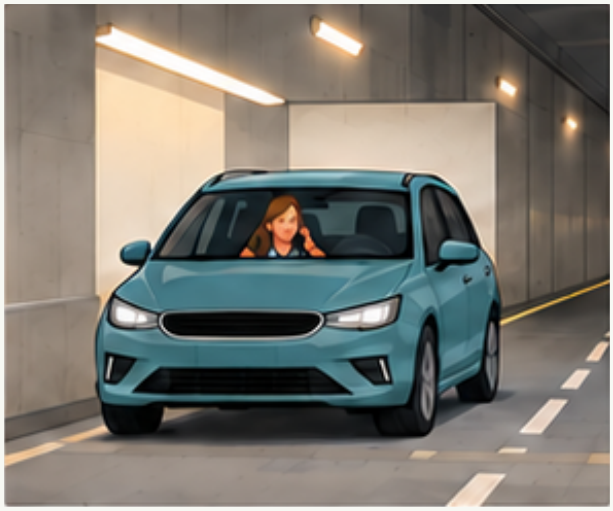
Treat a temperature warning as a reason to respond according to the actual vehicle handbook, not as an invitation to open a cap. Revisit M02-L01 for warning indicators and fault recognition. Protect people from traffic first and arrange professional assistance where needed. Cooling-system layouts and stopping instructions vary; this lesson gives no fixed waiting time, cap-opening sequence or roadside refill procedure. Manufacturer cooling-system precautions · Trafikverket: protect people and call recovery

Apply the warning. The temperature warning appears on a motorway journey. After reaching the safest available stopping place as conditions allow, follow the vehicle's stopping instructions and this lesson's motorway scene-safety advice. A passenger suggests opening the coolant cap immediately because the engine is now off. Reject that action: residual heat and pressure can still cause a burn. Call recovery from a protected position rather than attempting an exposed repair. If the event is in a tunnel, use the tunnel response above; smoke, fire or danger to life requires the urgent response, not waiting beside the vehicle to diagnose it. Trafikverket: motorway breakdown · Trafikverket: tunnel urgency

Different places, different responses



A. Motorway: the stopped car is on the shoulder; the occupants wait outside the guardrail, away from traffic. This scene does not show a safe place to repair the car.



B. Non-urgent tunnel situation: the car is in a protected emergency bay. The occupant calls for assistance from inside. This advice does not apply to fire or an urgent danger.

Worked decision. A driver with a puncture on a motorway wants to change the wheel immediately. They first protect people from traffic and arrange recovery rather than working in an exposed position. A warning triangle does not create a protected workshop.

Fire or urgent danger



C. Fire or urgent tunnel situation: people move towards the open, lit emergency exit. The approach is unobstructed; the railing is on the traffic side. Follow emergency instructions. Exact official E28-2 artwork marks the exit.

Transportstyrelsen · E28-2 · official artwork

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. (1) Is one identical waiting rule suitable for every breakdown? (2) Why must you leave a hot coolant cap closed even after switching off the engine?

Remember: Establish where the danger is before deciding where to wait.

M10-L02

When someone may be hurt

Your goal: Identify scene-safety, emergency-contact and first-aid learning needs following a collision.

Requirements. If involved in a traffic accident, remain at the scene, help injured people to the extent of your ability and assist with necessary measures. Provide your name, address and information when requested by another involved person or someone whose property was damaged. Notify the owner or police promptly if damaged property has nobody present to receive the information. Notify police promptly for a personal injury that is not insignificant. Traffic Regulation, chapter 2 §8

A vehicle creating danger or obstruction after a collision should be moved to a suitable place. However, where someone has died or been seriously injured, move it only if it endangers other traffic, and preserve evidence as required. Staying at the scene does not mean standing in an active traffic lane. Protect yourself and others while arranging help. Traffic Regulation, chapter 2 §8

Emergency response. At danger to life, call 112. Give the location, direction of travel, what happened and what dangers you can see; follow the operator's instructions. Make observations from a safe position rather than walking into moving traffic to gather details. Trafikverket: emergency contact

Recognise warnings at an incident

Recognition examples only. Neither sign authorises a learner to manage traffic or stand in an active lane.



A41 · Accident ahead

Varning för olycka

Prepare for an accident-related hazard and respond to the traffic conditions and further instructions. Overturned car inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



X6 · Temporary obstruction warning device

Särskild varningsanordning

A temporary obstruction restricts passage. Read the text identifying its cause. Temporary warning device reads Olycka: accident.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

First-aid reference. Use 1177's first-aid guidance to learn more about helping someone in an acute situation, including when a person is unconscious or has breathing difficulties. Practical first-aid training can help you prepare. This lesson is deliberately brief and does not reproduce clinical procedures or a pulse-check sequence. In an emergency, call 112 rather than spending time searching a website.

Wildlife collisions. Trafikverket advises calling 112 and marking the collision location safely so responders can find it, even if the animal has left. Avoid approaching an injured animal. Its guidance gives a separate precaution for wild boar, bear, lynx and wolf: continue 200 m before stopping and marking, then call police immediately. Only move the vehicle when safe and possible; explain the actual collision location and the animal's direction clearly. This is agency safety guidance, not a claim that every animal species has identical statutory reporting rules. Trafikverket: wildlife collisions

Call from a protected place



Call from a protected place, away from traffic. For a life-threatening emergency, call 112 and describe the location, direction of travel, what happened and immediate dangers. Follow the operator's instructions.

Worked decision. After a collision, a person is badly injured and vehicles are still passing. You call 112 and describe the immediate traffic danger from a protected position, following instructions and helping within your ability. Photographing damage is not the first priority.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Should you leave a collision you were involved in simply because you believe you were not at fault?

Remember: Protect people, summon help and cooperate. Learn detailed first aid from the dedicated healthcare guidance and training.

M10-L03

Explain a whole journey

Your goal: Review a mixed journey, justify decisions, identify missed hazards and propose safer alternatives.

This exercise brings the earlier lessons together. It is an original learning scenario, not an official test question or a court case.

Scenario. You plan to take a passenger to a rural appointment using an unfamiliar car. The outward journey includes a residential area, a roundabout and a faster road. Rain is expected later. At the destination, the nearest empty space is before a pedestrian crossing. On the return journey you become delayed; the passenger asks you to pass a slower vehicle near a bend.

Work through the decisions.

1. Before leaving, establish fitness, entitlement, vehicle readiness, passenger protection and the controls you may need. Check the route and alternatives.

2. In the residential area, identify crossings, people hidden by parked vehicles and the applicable speed. At the roundabout, separate entry, lane and exit decisions.

3. On the faster section, preserve a following gap and a view ahead. If the weather worsens, reassess both lighting and speed.

4. At the destination, apply the stopping restrictions before considering convenience. Choose a lawful place with a safe manoeuvre and passenger exit.

5. On the return trip, reject an overtaking attempt without a complete clear path. Change the arrival expectation instead of the safety margin.

The rules behind these decisions are explained in M02–M07. The duties to adapt speed, yield where required and avoid dangerous manoeuvres remain applicable throughout. Traffic Regulation, chapters 2–3

Explain the whole journey



Residential area: describe crossings, people near parked vehicles and the appropriate speed.



Roundabout: explain entry, lane and exit decisions separately. D3 is an official recognition example; it does not by itself show every entry duty.

Transportstyrelsen · D3 · official artwork



Rain: reassess the view, lighting, speed and following gap as conditions change.



Traffic and parked vehicles: preserve visibility and room for others. This urban detail does not depict the later rural bend; use the written scenario to assess that decision.

Worked reflection. “I noticed the bend but focused on the passenger's request. Next time I will state that I am waiting before I start looking for a gap.” This identifies a trigger and an action. “I must be more careful” does not explain what to practise.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. If no collision occurred, does that prove every decision was sound?

Remember: Assess the decision process as well as the outcome.

M10-L04

Make a realistic readiness plan

Your goal: Compare knowledge, practical performance and confidence, then plan further learning and accessible examination preparation.

The official theory test covers vehicle knowledge/manoeuvring, environment, road safety, traffic rules and personal factors. It checks understanding across those areas; memorising the wording of practice questions is not equivalent preparation. The practical test requires you to apply knowledge through vehicle checks, manoeuvres and driving in traffic. Trafikverket: category B tests · Practical test

Current standard theory-test format, checked 1 October 2026: 70 questions, of which 65 count towards the score; at least 52 points are needed to pass; standard time is 50 minutes. These administrative figures can change, so verify them before booking. They are not a recommended pass mark for this book's short learning checks. Trafikverket: theory-test format

Trafikverket provides language options, including English, and application routes for support such as extended time, oral support or an interpreter where appropriate. Support generally needs approval before the supported test can be booked. Check the current requirements and apply early enough for a decision; do not assume that support can be added at the door. Languages · Test support

Learning approach. Review three kinds of evidence: Can you explain the rule and its exceptions? Can you recognise the situation without a prompt? Can you act safely and consistently during supervised practice? A high confidence rating with little evidence is a learning signal, not a readiness certificate.

Write your next practice plan in concrete terms: “Recognise cycle passages after a turn and explain the duty before reaching them,” or “Demonstrate the safety check and explain each defect response.” Revisit errors after a delay and in a changed scenario so that you are practising understanding rather than recognising an answer.

Worked decision. A learner answers most checks correctly but still needs reminders to scan at junctions. They continue targeted supervised practice instead of treating their theory score as proof of practical readiness.

Check your understanding

Knowledge check. Can this manuscript or its checks certify that you will pass or are ready to drive alone?

Remember: Readiness is supported by evidence across knowledge, judgement and practical performance.

Review and self-assessment

Scenario: Review an entire journey that included an unexpected stop and a decision you would now change.

Start	Traffic	Conditions

Unexpected stop	Reflection

Separate what you knew, what you noticed and what you did.

Keep a practice record

Write a dated plan for further study or supervised practice, including how you will know that the skill has improved. Reassess again after practising; completing the book is the beginning of a continuing habit. Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 2–5 §3

Review after answering

M10-L01

Answer: (1) No. Apply the guidance for the location and urgency, with people’s safety first. (2) Heat and pressure can remain; opening the cap can release scalding coolant or steam and cause severe burns. Do not open it while hot. Follow the actual handbook and arrange assistance; no fixed waiting time proves it safe.

M10-L02

Answer: No. The duty to remain and assist applies regardless of fault.

M10-L03

Answer: No. Review whether the decision depended on luck, another person avoiding you, or a margin you could not justify.

M10-L04

Answer: No. Use it to guide learning alongside official requirements, qualified instruction and demonstrated practical competence.

M10-R

Review guide: Identify the relevant duty, the information available at the time, a safer alternative and one practical learning action. Refer back to the appropriate module and official source.

Official references

Original references checked 7 October 2026; G10 coolant and scene-safety passages checked 13 October 2026. Official sign artwork retained. Consult current guidance and the actual vehicle handbook.

Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§51 and 57

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/trafikforordning-19981276_sfs-1998-1276/

Trafikverket: breakdown advice

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/om-du-far-stopp-pa-bilen--varna-lamna-och-larma/

Trafikverket: tunnels

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/sakerhet-i-vagtunnlar/

Manufacturer handbook: hot coolant and pressure warning

https://ownersmanual.kia.com/full_webhelp/MQ4/2022/sv_SE/topics/chapter7_8_1.html

Official references

Original references checked 7 October 2026; G10 coolant and scene-safety passages checked 13 October 2026. Official sign artwork retained. Consult current guidance and the actual vehicle handbook.

1177's first-aid guidance

https://www.1177.se/olyckor--skador/akuta-rad---forsta-hjalpen/

Trafikverket: wildlife collisions

https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/se-upp-for-vilt-pa-vagarna/

Trafikverket: category B tests

https://www.trafikverket.se/korkort/ta-korkort/personbil-och-latt-lastbil/

Practical test

https://www.trafikverket.se/korkort/ta-korkort/personbil-och-latt-lastbil/sa-gar-korprovet-till/

Official references

Original references checked 7 October 2026; G10 coolant and scene-safety passages checked 13 October 2026. Official sign artwork retained. Consult current guidance and the actual vehicle handbook.

Languages

https://www.trafikverket.se/korkort/ta-korkort/personbil-och-latt-lastbil/teoriprovet-pa-annat-sprak/

Test support

https://www.trafikverket.se/korkort/ta-korkort/teoriprov-och-yrkesprov-med-stod/

Syllabus self-assessment, chapters 2–5 §3

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/TSFS/TSFS%202011_20.pdf

Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Each reference example links to its official description. Swedish names are official; English labels and explanations are editorial translations. Road scenes are simplified illustrations, not to scale.

APPENDICES AND SOURCES · 2026 version

Keep learning, checking and practising

Appendix A · Put the learning into practice

Appendix B · Learn signs by the decision they require

Appendix C · A practical Swedish–English glossary

Appendix D · Personal practice record

Sources and references

Sign groups RB01–RB24

Sign code and family lookup

This material is a learning aid to help you understand Swedish driving theory. It is not an official source and cannot replace official information from Trafikverket and Transportstyrelsen. Always consult their current guidance and the applicable rules.

Put the learning into practice

These are original study checklists. Use the cited lessons for the detailed rules and limitations; a tick does not certify a vehicle or driver as safe.

Before a journey

Establish that the driver is legally permitted and actually fit to drive. Resolve uncertainty about fatigue, medication or conditions before leaving. See M01-L01/L02.

Check the route, weather, traffic, realistic timing, stopping opportunities and a fallback option. Include the return journey. See M01-L04 and M07-L04.

Check the vehicle, usable visibility, required lighting and controls. Confirm protection for each passenger. See M02.

Establish load and trailer limits, coupling and securing if relevant. Verify the vehicle's recorded status and obligations. See M08.

Prepare navigation and passenger help before moving. Keep attention available for traffic. See M07-L03.

While approaching a new situation

1. **Observe:** What can I see, what is hidden and who might enter?

2. **Identify the duty:** Which rule, sign, marking, signal or authorised instruction applies?

3. **Preserve space:** Can I stop or alter the plan without forcing another person to avoid me?

4. **Communicate:** Will others understand my intended movement?

5. **Recheck:** Is the information still true as I begin and complete the action?

This is an original learning routine based on the observation, risk and cooperation aims of the category B syllabus. It is not an official test sequence.

Before leaving a parked vehicle

Check that stopping and parking are permitted at that location, time and for that vehicle. Meet fee, duration and permit conditions. Secure against rolling and unauthorised use. Check for people before opening doors and provide a safe place for passengers to leave. See M05-L03/L04 and the Traffic Regulation, chapter 3 §§47–55.

Learn signs by the decision they require

Use the official Transportstyrelsen catalogue alongside this illustrated reference. Study the exact sign, panel and context—not only a simplified shape mnemonic.

Road-sign illustrations: Transportstyrelsen. Source links and verification dates are recorded in the official references.

Swedish names are official. English names and explanations are editorial translations. Examples are independent, not verified sign assemblies.

For each item, explain the action in your own words, identify one plausible misunderstanding and practise it in a changed situation. The sign descriptions and their legal meanings are in the Road Signs Regulation. A printed still image alone cannot demonstrate flashing, changing, audible or hand-movement signals; learn the sequence as well as the appearance.

Study the decision

Study group	What to practise	Related lessons
Warning signs (A)	Identify the hazard and choose an earlier observation or speed response.	M03-L01, M06-L01, M07
Priority signs (B)	State whether to stop or yield and identify the conflicting traffic.	M04-L01/L03/L04
Prohibitions (C)	Determine the restricted action, vehicle, weight, dimension or speed and its extent.	M03-L01, M05-L03, M08
Mandatory and instruction signs (D/E)	Choose the required path or recognise a road/area regime and its end.	M03, M05-L02, M06-L03
Directions, including walking/cycling directions (F)	Identify the destination and mode, choose a lane early and avoid a late turn.	M03-L03
Public facilities, services and tourism (G/H/I)	Locate a destination while still checking access rules.	M03-L03

Study the decision

Study group	What to practise	Related lessons
Information and symbols (J/S)	Read the actual message and the road-user or facility symbol.	M03-L02/L03
Supplementary panels (T)	Combine the main sign with time, distance, length, direction or vehicle qualifications.	M03-L02, M05-L03
Markings (M)	Distinguish lane boundaries, warnings, crossing locations and stopping/parking instructions.	M03-L02, M04, M05-L03
Signals (SIG)	Identify which traffic is controlled and what the current indication requires.	M03-L02, M04-L03
Police and guard instructions (P/V)	Recognise an authorised direction and respond to it.	M03-L02, M06-L04
Other devices and railway signals (X/Y)	Read changed road alignment, closures and railway warnings.	M06-L04

Find a sign group

RB01 · Warning families and narrow roads

RB02 · Yield, stop and priority roads

RB03 · Traffic-light indications

RB04 · Lane control

RB05 · Lines and manoeuvres

RB06 · Panel interpretation

RB07 · Directions and advance choices

RB08 · Directions for other road users

RB09 · Facilities, services and tourism

RB10 · Information and detours

RB11 · Speed and road regimes

RB12 · Access and required path

Find a sign group

RB13 · Crossings and vulnerable users

RB14 · Roundabouts and merging

RB15 · Street-purpose boundaries

RB16 · Stopping and parking

RB17 · Country-road hazards and passing

RB18 · Motorway and expressway

RB19 · Rail crossings

RB20 · Roadworks and authorised instructions

RB21 · Winter and surface hazards

RB22 · Vehicle and route limits

RB23 · Environmental zones and charging

RB24 · Breakdown, tunnel and collision

RB01

Warning families and narrow roads

Narrow-road worked example, children warning and the distinction between warning and priority.

Related lessons: M03-L01



A5 · Road narrows

Varning för avsmalnande väg

Expect less road width ahead. The warning does not by itself decide priority over oncoming traffic. The road narrows on both sides.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-avsmalnande-vag/



A15 · Children ahead

Varning för barn

Children often cross or remain near this stretch. The sign supplies a warning, not a numerical speed limit. Two children inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-barn/

Continue the reference



B6 · Give way to oncoming traffic

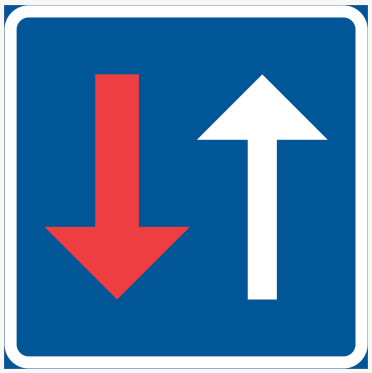
Väjningsplikt mot mötande trafik

Yield to oncoming vehicles at the restricted section. Upward red arrow beside a downward black arrow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/vajningsplikt-mot-motande-trafik/



B7 · Oncoming traffic must give way

Mötande trafik har väjningsplikt

Oncoming vehicles have the yielding duty. Do not force passage when it would be unsafe. Upward white arrow beside a downward red arrow on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/motande-trafik-har-vajningsplikt/

Continue the reference



A5-2 · Road narrows

Varning för avsmalnande väg A5-2

Expect less road width ahead. The warning does not by itself decide priority over oncoming traffic. The road narrows from the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-avsmalnande-vag/varning-for-avsmalnande-vag-a-5-2/



A5-3 · Road narrows

Varning för avsmalnande väg A5-3

Expect less road width ahead. The warning does not by itself decide priority over oncoming traffic. The road narrows from the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-avsmalnande-vag/varning-for-avsmalnande-vag-a-5-3/

RB02

Yield, stop and priority roads

Stop location, ordinary junctions and priority instructions.

Related lessons: M03-L01, M04-L01



B1 · Give way

Väjningsplikt

Yield to vehicles on the crossing road or route. With a distance or stop-ahead panel, this can instead be advance information. Inverted triangular give-way sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/vajningsplikt/



B2 · Stop

Stopplikt

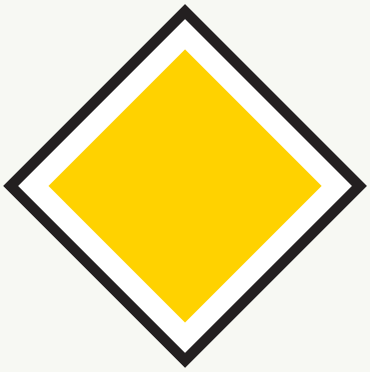
Make a complete stop before entering the crossing road, route or track area. Use the stop line; without one, apply the prescribed stopping position. Red octagon bearing STOP.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/stopplikt/

Continue the reference



B4 · Priority road

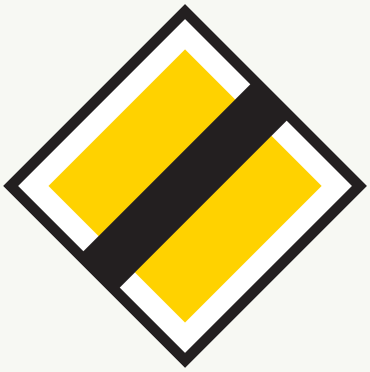
Huvudled

A priority road begins or continues. Still check the actual junction, controls and other road users. Yellow diamond inside a white border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/huvudled/



B5 · End of priority road

Huvudled upphör

The priority-road designation ends. Assess the rules at the next junction afresh. Priority-road diamond crossed by a black diagonal band.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/huvudled-upphor/

Continue the reference



A28 · Junction with right-hand priority

Varning för vägkorsning

The junction ahead is governed by the right-hand priority rule. Do not assume the broader road has priority. Black cross inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-vagkorsning/



A29 · Junction with yielding side roads

Varning för vägkorsning där trafikanter på anslutande väg har väjningsplikt eller stopplikt

Traffic joining from the connecting roads must yield or stop. Match the diagram to the actual junction; it does not remove your duty of care. Thick straight road with a thin road joining from each side at right angles.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-vagkorsning-dar-trafikanter-pa-anslutande-vag-har-vajningsplikt-eller-stopplikt/



T13 · All approaches give way

Flervägsväjning

Drivers on every approach to the junction have a yielding duty. Text Flervägsväjning on yellow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/flervagsvajning/

Continue the reference



T14 · All approaches stop

Flervägsstopp

Drivers on every approach to the junction have a stopping duty. Text Flervägsstopp on red.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/flervagsstopp/



T15 · Priority-road layout at the junction

Vägars fortsättning i korsning

Traffic on the thin-line roads yields to traffic on the thick-line road. Follow the actual road layout shown. Thick road connects the top and right edges; thin branches extend down and left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/vagars-fortsattning-i-korsning/



M13 · Stop line

Stopplinje

This identifies where to stop when a sign or signal requires it. The line alone does not create a universal stop duty. Wide transverse white stop line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/stopplinje/

Continue the reference



M14 · Give-way line

Väjningslinje

This identifies the line drivers should not pass while yielding. Row of white give-way triangles.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/vajningslinje/



M18 · Give way or stop ahead marking

Förberedande upplysning om väjningsplikt eller stopplikt

Prepare for a yielding or stopping duty further ahead in your direction. White inverted triangle painted on the road.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/forberedande-upplysning-om-vajningsplikt-eller-stopplikt/



M32 · Stop marking

Stopp

Provides information about a duty to stop. The marking is used with B2 to reinforce the stop instruction; fulfil the stop duty at the prescribed stopping position. The question artwork says STOPP. Read it with B2 and the stop line rather than treating the word as a separate new stopping rule.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/stopp/

Continue the reference



A29-10 · Junction with yielding side roads

Varning för vägkorsning där trafikanter på anslutande väg har väjningsplikt eller stopplikt

Traffic joining from the connecting roads must yield or stop. Match the diagram to the actual junction; it does not remove your duty of care. Thick vertical road with a thin perpendicular branch to the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-vagkorsning-dar-trafikanter-pa-anslutande-vag-har-vajningsplikt-eller-stopplikt/a29-10/



A29-13 · Junction with yielding side roads

Varning för vägkorsning där trafikanter på anslutande väg har väjningsplikt eller stopplikt

Traffic joining from the connecting roads must yield or stop. Match the diagram to the actual junction; it does not remove your duty of care. Thick vertical road with a thin perpendicular branch to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-vagkorsning-dar-trafikanter-pa-anslutande-vag-har-vajningsplikt-eller-stopplikt/a29-13/

Continue the reference



T15-2 · Priority-road layout at the junction

Vägars fortsättning i korsning

Traffic on the thin-line roads yields to traffic on the thick-line road. Follow the actual road layout shown. Thick road connects the top and left edges; thin branches extend down and right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

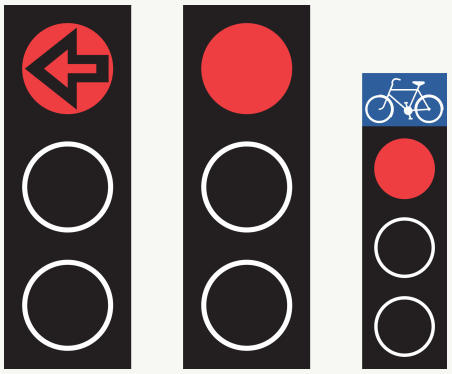
https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/vagars-fortsattning-i-korsning/vagars-fortsattning-i-korsning5/

RB03

Traffic-light indications

Red, red/amber, green, amber and flashing amber; distinguish pedestrian and public-transport controls.

Related lessons: M03-L02, M04-L03



SIG1 · Red vehicle signal

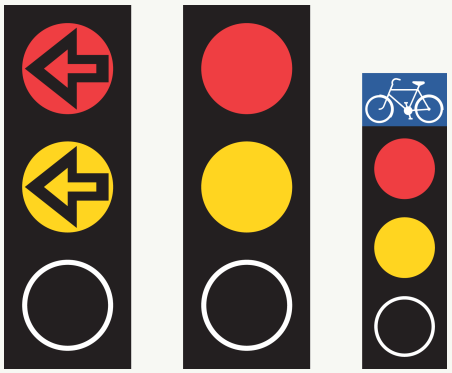
Röd

Stop before the stop line or, if none, before the signal. An outline arrow limits the indication to the direction shown. Red left arrow, red full lamp and red bicycle signal examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/rod/



SIG2 · Red and amber vehicle signal

Röd + gul

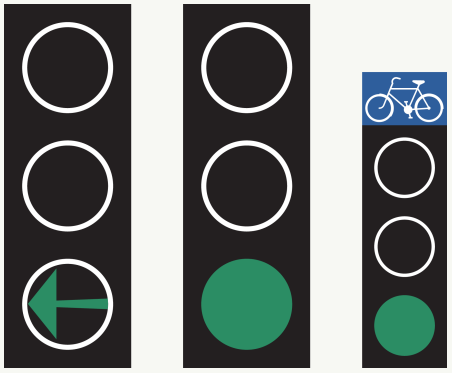
Green is about to follow, but the stop instruction still applies. Do not start merely because amber has appeared. Red and amber illuminated together in arrow, full-lamp and bicycle examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/rod--gul/

Continue the reference



SIG3 · Green vehicle signal

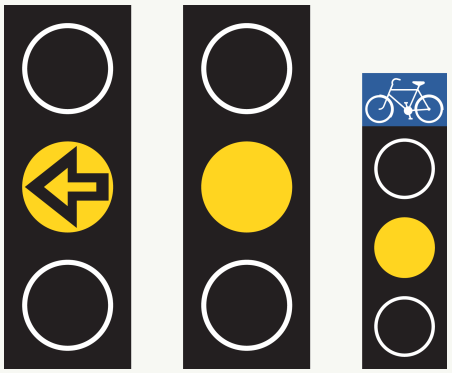
Grön

You may proceed subject to the remaining traffic duties. A green arrow applies to its direction, including when another signal indication appears simultaneously. Green arrow, green full lamp and green bicycle signal examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/gron/



SIG4 · Amber vehicle signal

Gul

Stop, unless the change from green occurs when stopping would be dangerous because you are already too close. An outline arrow limits the indication to its direction. Amber arrow, amber full lamp and amber bicycle signal examples.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/gul/



SIG5 · Flashing amber vehicle signal

Blinkande gul

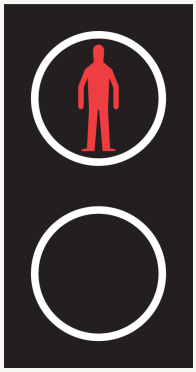
Proceed with particular caution and apply the other instructions and traffic rules. Flashing is not demonstrated by the still image. Amber flashing lamp represented by a still drawing.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/blinkande-gul/

Continue the reference



SIG6 · Red pedestrian signal with slow audible pulses

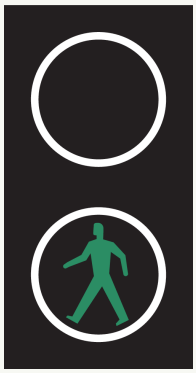
Röd akustisk signal med långsam pulsfrekvens

Do not begin crossing. If already crossing when it changes to red, continue to the other side or stop on a refuge where one exists. Red standing pedestrian; audible pulses are not reproduced.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/rod-akustisk-signal-med-langsam-pulsfrekvens/



SIG7 · Green pedestrian signal with fast audible pulses

Grön akustisk signal med snabb pulsfrekvens

Pedestrians may begin crossing. The still image does not reproduce the audible pulse pattern. Green walking pedestrian; audible pulses are not reproduced.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/gron-akustisk-signal-med-snabb-pulsfrekvens/

Continue the reference



SIG8 · Public-transport signal — S

S

Stop before the line or, without one, before the signal. This is a signal for the traffic it controls, not a general car signal. White S in the upper lamp of a public-transport signal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/s/



SIG9 · Public-transport signal — S and horizontal bar

S+vågrätt streck

A proceed indication is about to follow, but the stop instruction remains in force. White S and horizontal bar lit together.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/svagratt-streck/

Continue the reference



SIG10 · Public-transport signal — vertical bar or arrow

Lodrätt streck eller pil

The controlled vehicle or tram may proceed. An arrow applies to its indicated direction. White vertical bar in the lower signal lamp.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/lodratt-streck-eller-pil/



SIG11 · Public-transport signal — horizontal bar

Vågrätt streck

Stop unless the change from the vertical indication occurs so late that stopping would be dangerous. This is not the proceed indication. White horizontal bar in the middle signal lamp.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/vagratt-streck/

RB04

Lane control

Closed lane, change direction and open lane.

Related lessons: M03-L02



SIG12 · Lane-control red cross

Rött kryss

The lane and, where applicable, its adjacent shoulder must not be used for traffic. Red cross on black.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/rott-kryss/





SIG13 · Lane-control amber arrow

Gul pil eller pilar

Change lane in an indicated direction, making the manoeuvre safely. Amber arrows point diagonally down to both sides in one example and down-right in another.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/gul-pil-eller-pilar/

Continue the reference



SIG14 · Lane-control green arrow

Grön pil

The lane may be used. Other traffic restrictions and safety duties still apply. Green arrow points down.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/trafiksignaler/gron-pil/

RB05

Lines and manoeuvres

Read boundaries, combinations, reserved lanes and arrows; connect to lane-change and overtaking lessons.

Related lessons: M03-L02, M04-L02, M06-L02



M1 · Centre or lane line

Mittlinje eller körfältslinje

A broken line separates opposing directions or adjacent lanes, depending on its position. It does not guarantee that crossing or overtaking is safe. Two examples of a broken white line on a dark road background.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/mittlinje-eller-korfaltslinje/



M2 · Edge line

Kantlinje

This broken line marks the outside edge of the carriageway. Short broken white edge line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/kantlinje/



M3 · Warning line

Varningslinje

Crossing this line is unsuitable because of the traffic conditions. It may also warn of a continuous line ahead. Long white strokes with short gaps.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/varningslinje/

Continue the reference



M4 · Guidance line

Ledlinje

Follow the appropriate guidance through a complex junction or another place where the route needs clarification. Short white guidance dashes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/ledlinje/



M5 · Cycle-lane boundary

Cykelfältslinje

This marks the boundary between a cycle lane and another lane. Closely spaced white cycle-lane boundary strokes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/cykelfaltslinje/



M6 · Public-transport lane boundary

Linje för fordon i linjetrafik med flera

This marks a lane for scheduled public transport and other permitted users. Check who may use it before entering. Wide broken white lane boundary.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/linje-for-fordon-i-linjetrafik-med-flera/

Continue the reference



M7 · Reversible-lane boundary

Reversibelt körfält

The lane can carry traffic in different directions at different times. Its current control determines whether you may use it. Paired broken white lane boundaries.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/reversibelt-korfalt/



M8 · Continuous line

Heldragen linje

Crossing restrictions apply according to the type of continuous line and the traffic rules. Do not invent an exception merely because the road appears clear. Single and double continuous white lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/heldragen-linje/



M9 · Hatched area

Spärrområde

Vehicles must not normally enter the marked area. Only the specified traffic-rule exceptions can justify crossing it. White hatched area on a dark road background.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/sparromrade/

Continue the reference



M10 · Broken line beside a continuous line

Mittlinje eller körfältslinje och heldragen linje

The continuous line governs a driver on its side of the marking. Do not treat the broken line on the other side as permission to change lanes. Broken white line beside a continuous line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/mittlinje-eller-korfaltslinje-och-heldragen-linje/



M11 · Warning line beside a continuous line

Varningslinje och heldragen linje

The continuous-line side restricts lane changes; the warning-line side indicates that crossing is unsuitable. Warning line beside a continuous line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/varningslinje-och-heldragen-linje/



M12 · Centre line beside a warning line

Mittlinje och varningslinje

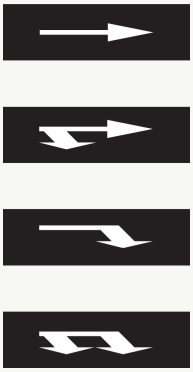
A driver on the warning-line side should recognise that crossing is unsuitable because of the conditions. Broken centre line beside a warning line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/mittlinje-och-varningslinje/

Continue the reference



M19 · Lane arrows

Körfältspilar

Choose the appropriate lane for the next junction. Where a continuous line bounds the lane, follow its arrow directions, subject to the specified reserved-lane exception. Examples of straight, branching and turning lane arrows.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/korfaltspilar/



M20 · Change-lane arrow

Körfältsbyte

A lane change is needed promptly. Check that the manoeuvre can be made safely. White change-lane arrow bending sideways.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/korfaltsbyte/



M17 · Speed obstacle

Farthinder

The marking indicates a speed obstacle such as a hump, depression or similar feature. Observe the road surface and adjust speed before reaching it. The patterned marking identifies the obstacle; the meaning is not limited to a raised speed bump.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/farthinder/

Continue the reference



M28 · Bus lane marking

Buss

Indicates that the lane is intended for scheduled-service vehicles and others. Read the applicable lane signs and qualifications to identify which traffic may use it. BUSS is the exact question artwork. Do not infer an unconditional bus-only rule from this word alone.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/buss/



M34 · Information marking

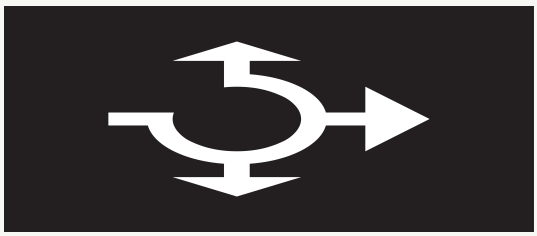
Information

Provides information, warning or guidance of importance to the road user. Read the actual message and respond to the situation it describes. The question example says SKOLA. School information is one example; other messages may be used.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/information/



M19a · Roundabout lane arrow

Körfältspil för cirkulationsplatser

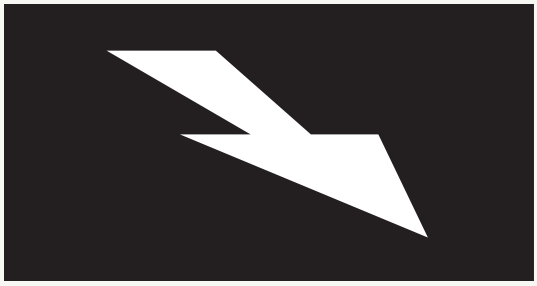
On the approach to a roundabout, this marking helps you choose a suitable lane for the next junction and your onward route. Its layout is adapted to the location. Lane arrow with a roundabout diagram and several onward directions.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/korfaltspilar/korfaltspil-for-cirkulationsplatser/

Continue the reference



M20a · Continuous centre line or divider ahead

Förberedande upplysning om heldragen mittlinje med mera

Between opposing traffic lanes, this marking warns of a continuous centre line or physical separation ahead. It accompanies a centre line or warning line. Diagonal return arrow marking an approaching continuous centre line or physical separation.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/korfaltsbyte/forberedande-upplysning-om-heldragen-mittlinje-m.m/

Related entries

M17a · Bicycle box

M29 · Maximum-speed marking

M30 · Route-number marking

M31 · Standing place for a stated purpose

M32 · Stop marking

RB06

Panel interpretation

Distance versus length, time, extent, direction and vehicle qualification.

Related lessons: M03-L02

In this group

T1 · T2 · T3 · T6 · T8

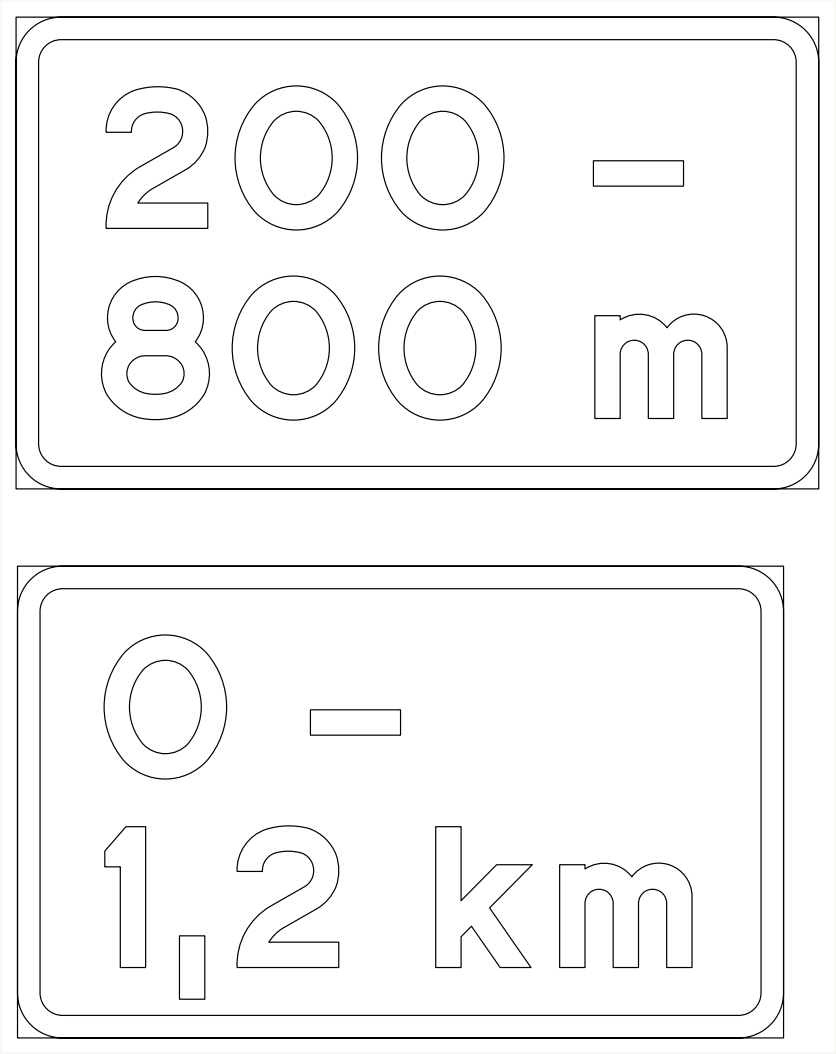
T11 · T12 · T22 · S3 · S4

S8 · S5 · S6 · S7 · S11

T11-2 · T8-3 · T8-4 · T8-8

Use the links to compare each example with its explanation. Read the main sign and any qualifications together.

Continue the reference



T1 · Length of affected road section

Vägsträckas längd

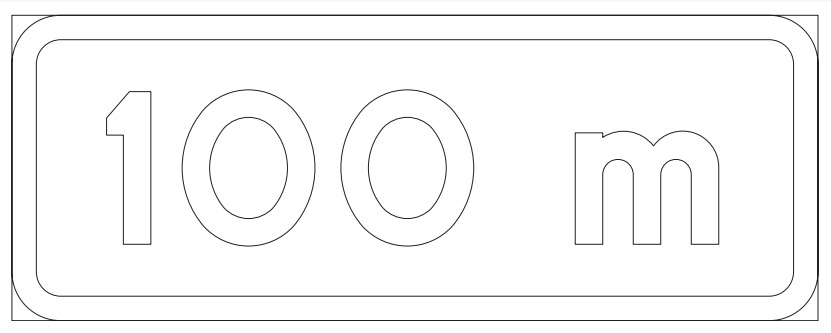
The panel identifies the beginning and end of the affected section. Distinguish this from a distance to a single feature.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/vagstrackas-langd/

Continue the reference



T2 · Distance to the signed feature

Avstånd

This states how far ahead the main sign's subject lies, rather than the length of the affected section.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/avstand/



T3 · Distance to a stop requirement

Avstånd till stopplikt

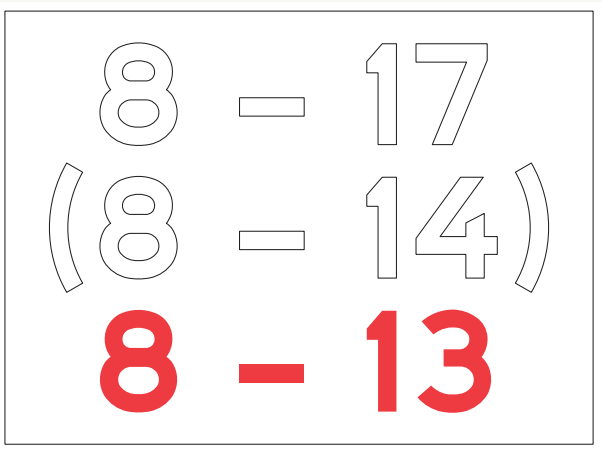
Used below B1, this provides advance notice of a stop requirement at the indicated distance. It is not an instruction to stop at this advance sign. STOPP 200 m: a stop requirement 200 metres ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/avstand-till-stopplikt/

Continue the reference



T6 · Time qualification

Tidsangivelse

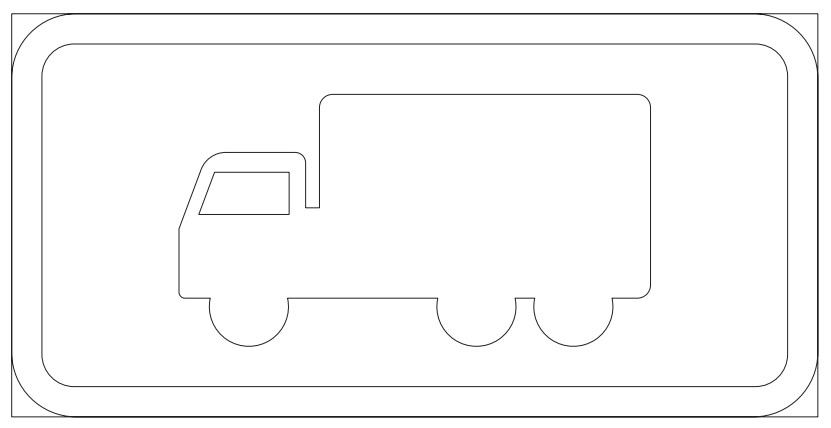
Unbracketed black/white times apply on weekdays other than the day before a Sunday or public holiday; brackets mean those preceding days; red means Sundays and public holidays. A named day governs regardless of its category. A period crossing midnight continues into the next day.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/tidsangivelse/

Continue the reference



T8 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/symboltavla/



T11 · Extent of the instruction

Utsträckning

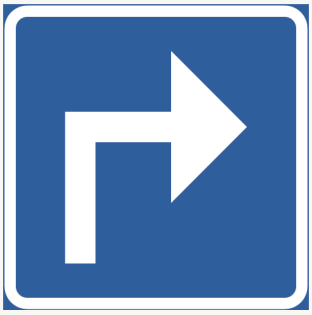
Two-ended arrows indicate both sides of the sign; a downward arrow marks the end; a left or right arrow indicates that direction. Read the exact form and context. Black arrows point left and right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/utstrackning/

Continue the reference



T12 · Direction to the signed feature

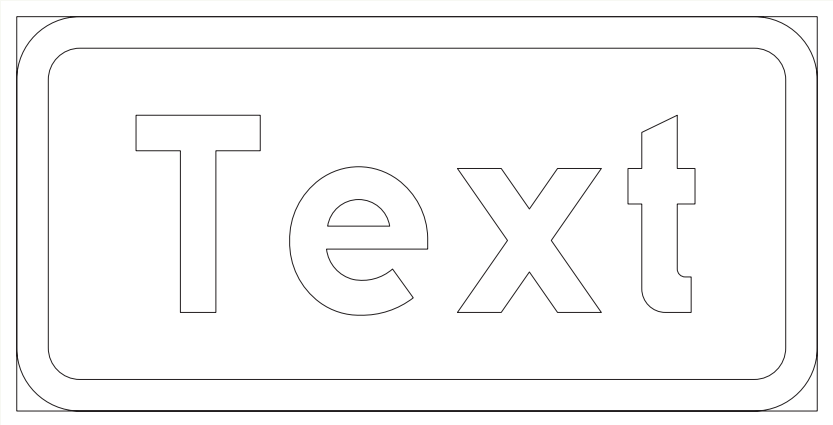
Riktning

Follow the indicated direction to the feature identified by the main sign. A right-turn arrow on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/t12-riktning/



T22 · Additional written instruction

Text

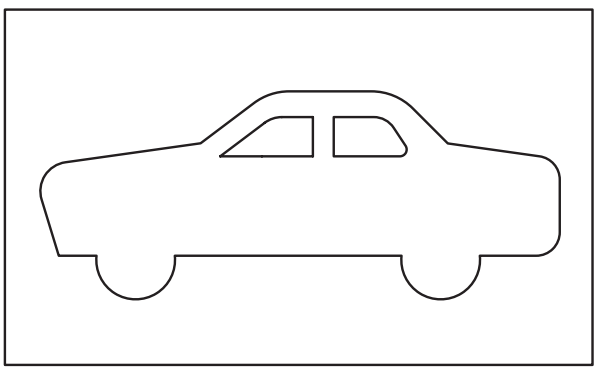
Read the text as a qualification of the sign above; it supplies information not expressed by the other panels.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/text/

Continue the reference



S3 · Passenger car symbol

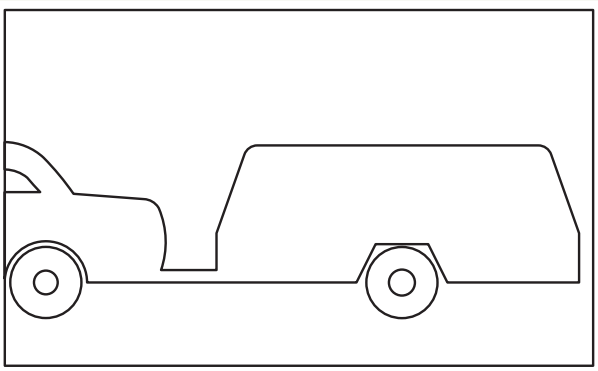
Personbil

This symbol identifies passenger cars in the surrounding sign or panel.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/personbil/



S4 · Passenger car with centre-axle trailer symbol

Personbil med tillkopplad släpkärra

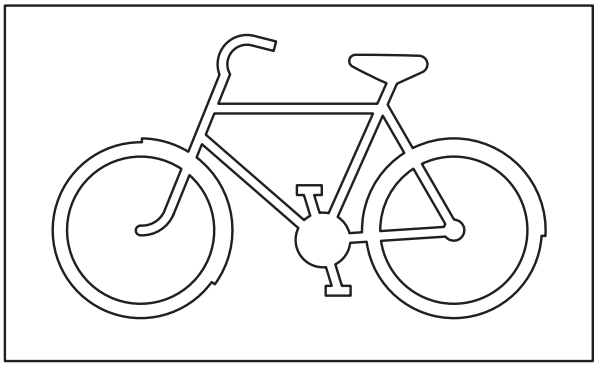
This identifies a passenger car towing a släpkärra. Do not use it as a universal illustration of every trailer classification.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/personbil-med-tillkopplad-slapkarra/

Continue the reference



S8 · Bicycle and class II moped symbol

Cykel och moped klass II

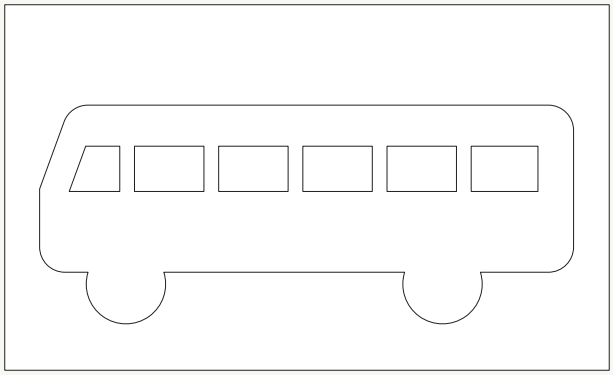
This symbol identifies bicycles and class II mopeds, not class I mopeds.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/cykel-och-moped-klass-ii/

Continue the reference



S5 · Bus symbol

Buss

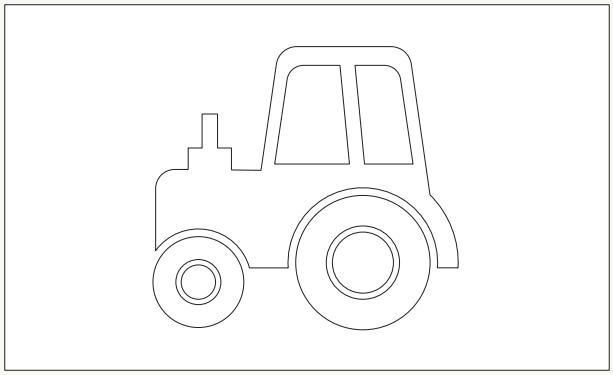
Identifies a bus in the context of the sign or panel that contains the symbol. Read the complete sign to determine the information or qualification it provides. The bus silhouette is a symbol, not a standalone bus-lane or access instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/buss/

Continue the reference



S6 · Tractor and class II motorised-equipment symbol

Traktor och motorredskap klass II

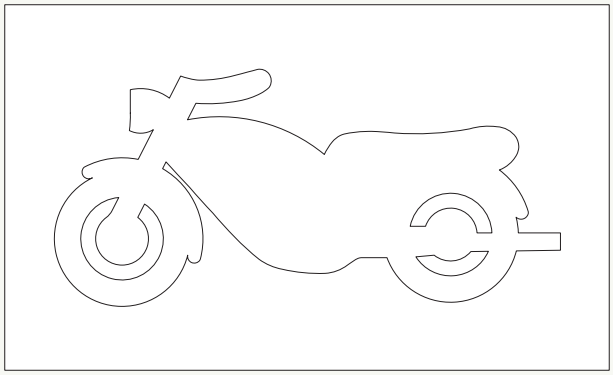
Identifies tractors and class II motorised equipment in the context of the containing sign or panel. Read that complete sign for the applicable information or qualification. The tractor silhouette is not itself the prohibition indicated by C8.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/traktor-och-motorredskap-klass-ii/

Continue the reference



S7 · Motorcycle and class I moped symbol

Motorcykel

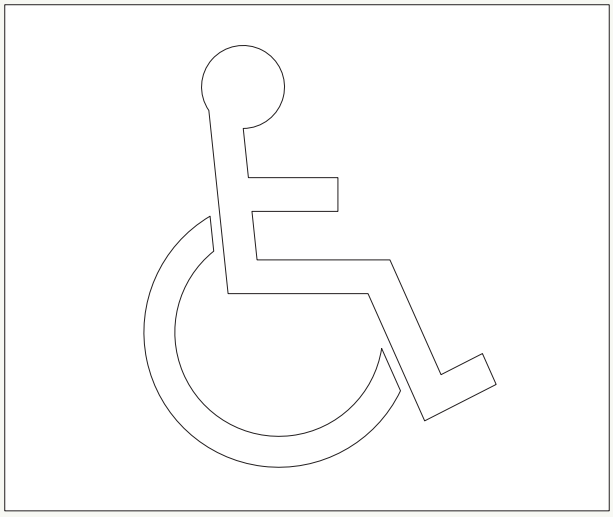
Identifies two-wheeled motorcycles without sidecars and two-wheeled class I mopeds without sidecars. Read the containing sign or panel to determine its actual instruction or qualification. The motorcycle silhouette includes the stated class I mopeds; the symbol does not itself prohibit either class.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/motorcykel/

Continue the reference



S11 · Mobility-disability symbol

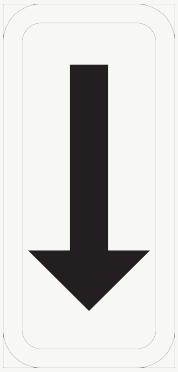
Rörelsehindrade

Identifies people with mobility disabilities in the context of the containing sign or panel. Read the complete sign and its conditions, including any applicable parking qualification. The wheelchair symbol does not by itself state a complete parking permission or entitlement.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/rorelsehindrade/



T11-2 · Extent of the instruction

Utsträckning

Two-ended arrows indicate both sides of the sign; a downward arrow marks the end; a left or right arrow indicates that direction. Read the exact form and context. Black arrow points down, marking the end of the instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/utstrackning/utstrackning9/

Continue the reference



T8-3 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

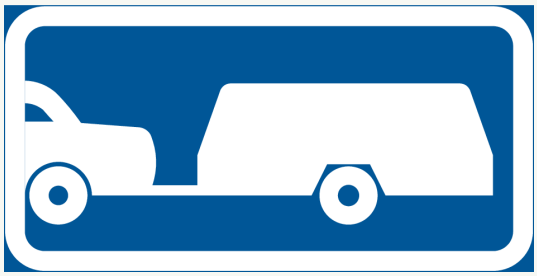
Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction. Passenger car.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/symboltavla/symboltavla9/



T8-4 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

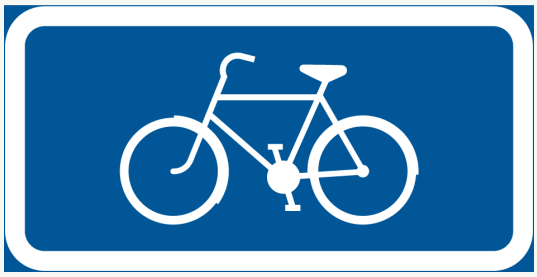
Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction. Passenger car with centre-axle trailer.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/symboltavla/symboltavla8/



T8-8 · Vehicle or road-user qualification

Symboltavla

The sign above applies only to the vehicle or road-user group shown on the panel. Read time qualifications as part of the same instruction. Bicycle and class II moped.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/symboltavla/symboltavla4/

Related entries

S13 · Passenger-ferry symbol

Continue the reference

T23 · Tunnel-category panel

T25 · Open 24 hours a day

RB07

Directions and advance choices

Advance route choice, destination, lane and route-number recognition; avoid late exit decisions.

Related lessons: M03-L03, M03-R, M06-L03



F1-1 · Advance direction diagram

Orienteringstavla

Use this advance junction or roundabout diagram to plan your route before the decision point. Advance diagram: route 50 towards Falun ahead; Lindesberg to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/orienteringstavla2/



F1-2 · Advance direction diagram — alternative

Orienteringstavla

This is an alternative advance-direction layout. Read the destinations and the junction diagram before choosing your route. Roundabout advance diagram: Örebro ahead, Kumla left and Katrineholm right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/orienteringstavla2/orienteringstavla2/

Continue the reference



F2 · Alternative route at a prohibited turn

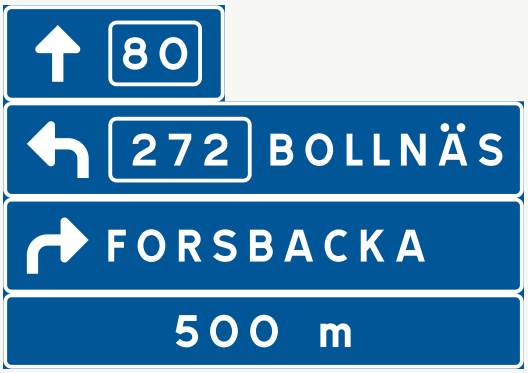
Orienteringstavla vid förbjuden sväng i korsning

A turn ahead is prohibited. The diagram indicates another direction you can take. Route 50 towards Falun ahead; prohibited left turn towards Boda, with a loop to the right as the alternative route.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/orienteringstavla-vid-forbjuden-svang-i-korsning/



F3 · Advance destination table

Tabellorienteringstavla

Read the listed directions and approach distance before the junction or roundabout. Destination table: route 80 ahead; route 272 towards Bollnäs left; Forsbacka right; junction 500 m ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/tabellorienteringstavla/

Continue the reference



F4 · Advance exit information

Avfartsorienteringstavla

An exit is ahead at the indicated distance. Prepare the appropriate lane safely. Advance exit towards Ornäs, 500 m ahead, while route 50 continues ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/avfartsorienteringstavla/



F5 · Direction sign

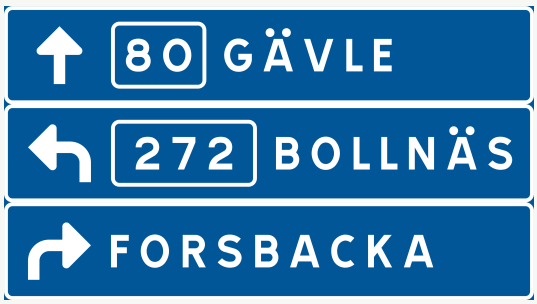
Vägvisare

The sign points to a destination at a junction. Any stated distance is in whole kilometres. Right-pointing sign to Nyköping, 23 km.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vagvisare/



F6 · Destination table

Tabellvägvisare

This lists directions near a junction or roundabout, including at an exit from a roundabout. Destination table: Gävle via route 80 ahead, Bollnäs via route 272 left, Forsbacka right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/tabellvagvisare/

Continue the reference



F7 · Exit direction sign

Avfartsvisare

The exit begins at this sign. Do not make a late unsafe lane change to reach it. Exit sign pointing towards Mora via route 70 and towards Enköping.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/avfartsvisare/



F8 · Overhead lane destinations

Körfältsvägvisare

Use the lane or lanes beneath the relevant destination. Read any distance given for an upcoming exit. Overhead destinations: Boda on the left panel; Falun via route 50 on the right panel.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/korfaltsvagvisare/



F9 · Grouped destinations

Samlingsmärke för vägvisning

The destinations inside the bracket share the route shown below its point. Pajala and Övertorneå grouped above the shared route via Kiruna.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/samlingsmarke-for-vagvisning/

Continue the reference



F10 · Place name

Platsmärke

This identifies a place for orientation. It is not by itself a speed-limit sign. Place name Nyköping.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/platsmarke/



F11 · Road name

Vägnamn

This identifies the name of a road or route. Road name Hemvägen.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vagnamn/



F13 · Distance board

Avståndstavla

Distances to the listed destinations are shown in whole kilometres. Distances: Stockholm 105 km; Södertälje 71 km.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/avstandstavla/

Continue the reference



F14 · Road number

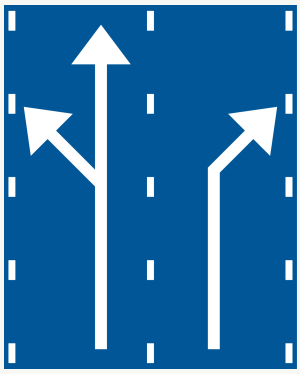
Vägnummer

This identifies a numbered route. A dashed border means the road leads towards the numbered route rather than necessarily being that route itself. E4 route shield with solid border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vagnummer/



F21 · Lane choices before a junction

Körfältsindelning före korsning

Choose a suitable lane for the direction you intend to take at the junction. Lane diagram before a junction, including left, ahead and right movements.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/korfaltsindelning-fore-korsning/



F27 · Interchange number

Trafikplatsnummer

This identifies the interchange number and may include an exit designation. Interchange number 75.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/trafikplatsnummer/

Continue the reference



F12 · Watercourse

Vattendrag

Identifies a watercourse by its name. Use it to recognise the location rather than as an instruction about access or priority. The question example names DALÄLVEN; the name varies with the watercourse.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vattendrag/



F22 · Country border

Riksmärke

Indicates the border with Sweden or another EU country. Recognise the country named on the sign; it does not itself state a stop duty or customs procedure. The question variant says SVERIGE. The official FINLAND variant identifies another EU-country border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/riksmarke/

Continue the reference



F28 · Parking garage

Parkeringshus

Directs you to a parking garage. Its name may be included, and nearby information may state whether spaces are available or the garage is full. Check the parking conditions on arrival. The roof above P distinguishes a garage from a general parking destination.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/parkeringshus/



F29 · Park and ride

Infartsparkering

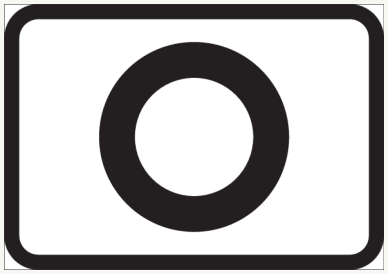
Identifies parking connected to public transport. The accompanying symbol shows which type of transport is available; the parking place name may also be included. The question variant uses P+T. Official alternatives depict a bus or train. It does not promise free parking or a free onward journey.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/infartsparkering/

Continue the reference



F30 · Local loop

Lokal slinga

Indicates a ring road or a comparable local loop. A designation may be added; use it to follow the indicated route. The loop symbol is route guidance, not a roundabout priority instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/lokal-slinga/



F31 · Suitable route or bypass for a road-user class

Lämplig väg eller förbifart för visst fordonsslag eller trafikantgrupp

Indicates a suitable route or bypass for the vehicle class or road-user group shown by the symbol. Identify that class before using the route information. The question variant shows a lorry. Other official variants depict other classes and directions; this guidance does not itself prohibit all other traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/lamplig-vag-eller-forbifart-for-visst-fordonsslag-eller-trafikantgrupp/

Continue the reference



M30 · Route-number marking

Vägnummer

Provides information about the road number. Use it to recognise the route rather than interpreting the number as a speed limit. The question example says E4. Compare M29 for maximum-speed information.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/vagnummer/



F14-2 · Road number

Vägnummer

This identifies a numbered route. A dashed border means the road leads towards the numbered route rather than necessarily being that route itself. E4 route shield with dashed border, indicating a route towards E4.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vagnummer/omledning/



F14-3 · Road number

Vägnummer

This identifies a numbered route. A dashed border means the road leads towards the numbered route rather than necessarily being that route itself. Route 58 shield with solid border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vagnummer/vagnummer/

Continue the reference



F14-4 · Road number

Vägnummer

This identifies a numbered route. A dashed border means the road leads towards the numbered route rather than necessarily being that route itself. Route 58 shield with dashed border, indicating a route towards route 58.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vagnummer/vagnummer2/



F8-2 · Overhead lane destinations

Körfältsvägvisare

Use the lane or lanes beneath the relevant destination. Read any distance given for an upcoming exit. Overhead lane information for Stockholm and Enköping via E18, with an exit in 500 m.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/korfaltsvagvisare/korfaltsvagvisare/

RB08

Directions for other road users

Distinguish walking/cycling directions from car routes.

Related lessons: M03-L03



F34 · Walking or cycling direction sign

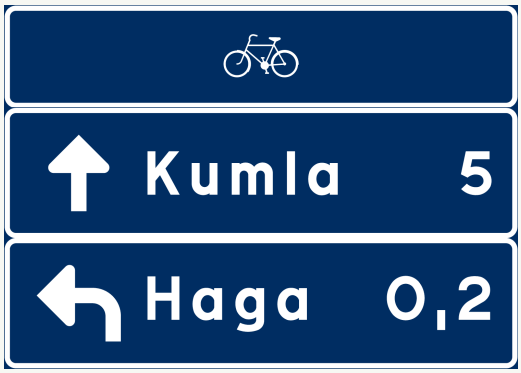
Vägvisare

Read the road-user symbol and destination. A route for walking or cycling is not automatically a car route. Bicycle direction to Centrum, pointing right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-gang-och-cykeltrafik/vagvisare/



F35 · Walking or cycling destination table

Tabellvägvisare

Directions and kilometre distances are given for the indicated road-user group. Bicycle destinations: Kumla 5 km ahead; Haga 0.2 km left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-gang-och-cykeltrafik/tabellvagvisare/

Continue the reference



F36 · Place name on a walking or cycling route

Platsmärke

This identifies a place for orientation along the route. Place name Lundby on a walking/cycling route sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-gang-och-cykeltrafik/platsmarke/



F37 · Walking or cycling distance board

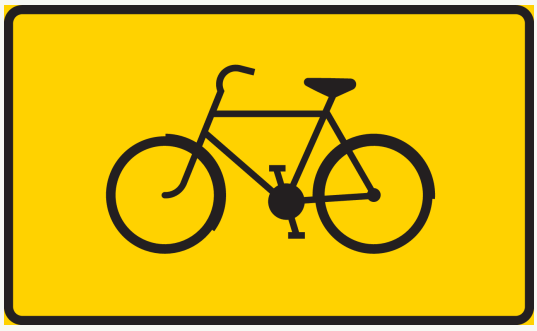
Avståndstavla

Read the distances in kilometres together with the road-user symbol. Bicycle destination Centrum, 3 km.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-gang-och-cykeltrafik/avstandstavla/



F38 · Cycle route

Cykelled

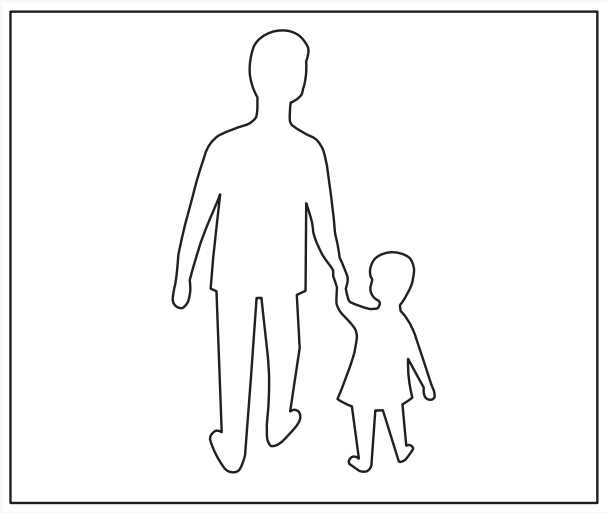
This identifies a specially designated cycle route; the colour scheme can vary. Bicycle pictogram identifying a cycle route.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-gang-och-cykeltrafik/cykelled/

Continue the reference



S10 · Pedestrian symbol

Gående

This identifies pedestrians as the group covered by the surrounding instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/gaende/

Related entries

S8 · Bicycle and class II moped symbol

RB09

Facilities, services and tourism

Represent G/H/I families, fuel worked example, journey breaks and emergency facilities.

Related lessons: M03-L03, M09-L01, M10-L01



G2 · Emergency telephone

Hjälptelefon

This identifies a telephone for obtaining help. Telephone receiver above SOS.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/hjalptelefon/



G4 · Hospital with an emergency department

Akutsjukhus

This points to a hospital with an emergency department, not simply any medical facility. Red cross on white within a blue sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/akutsjukhus/

Continue the reference



G6 · Railway station

Järnvägsstation

This identifies a railway station as a destination. Train in front of a station clock.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/jarnvagsstation/



G7 · Bus station

Busstation

This identifies a bus station serving as a connection point for several routes. Bus at a station.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/busstation/

Continue the reference



G8 · Airport

Flygplats

This identifies an airport with scheduled services. Aircraft silhouette points left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/flygplats/



G9 · Fire extinguisher

Brandsläckare

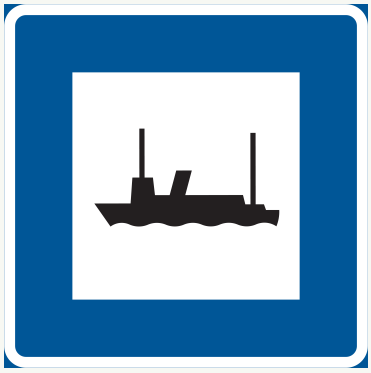
This identifies the location of a fire extinguisher. Red fire extinguisher.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/brandslackare/

Continue the reference



G11 · Ferry

Färja

This identifies a ferry terminal or indicates that the destination is reached by ferry. Ferry silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/farja/



H1 · Information point

Informationsplats

Information is available at the indicated place. Nearby text may identify the type of information. Lower-case information letter i.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/informationsplats/

Continue the reference



H2 · Vehicle repair workshop

Fordonsverkstad

This identifies a vehicle repair facility. Workshop tool symbol.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/fordonsverkstad/



H3 · Fuel

Drivmedel

This identifies a fuel facility. It does not cancel access restrictions on the approach road. Fuel pump.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/drivmedel/

Continue the reference



H7 · Hotel

Hotell

This identifies hotel accommodation. Bed symbol.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/hotell/



H13 · Rest area

Rastplats

This identifies a rest area with a toilet accessible to people with mobility impairments. Picnic table and tree.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/rastplats/

Continue the reference



H14 · Toilet

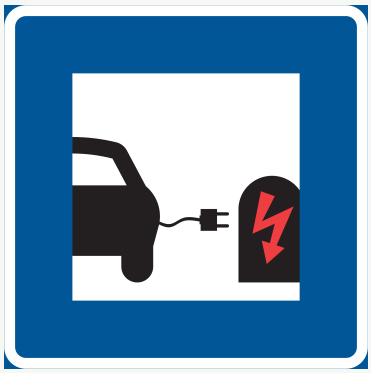
Toalett

This identifies a toilet accessible to people with mobility impairments. Toilet building with a heart on the door.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/toalett/



H27 · Vehicle charging station

Laddstation

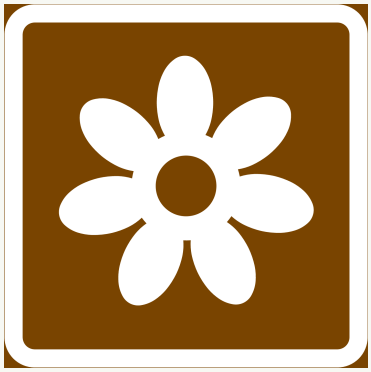
This identifies a facility for externally charging an electrically powered vehicle. Car connected to a charging unit.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/laddstation/

Continue the reference



I1 · Tourist route

Turistväg

The road or route has tourist interest. Ordinary traffic restrictions still apply. White flower on brown.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-turistiskt-intressanta-mal-med-mera/turistvag/



I2 · Tourist area

Turistområde

The symbol reflects the theme of the tourist area. Glassworks-themed tourist-area sign, Glasriket.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-turistiskt-intressanta-mal-med-mera/turistomrade/

Continue the reference



I3 · Landmark

Landmärke

The silhouette identifies a landmark of tourist interest visible from the road. Landmark silhouette and the name Heliga Birgitta.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-turistiskt-intressanta-mal-med-mera/landmarke/



I4 · World Heritage site

Världsarv

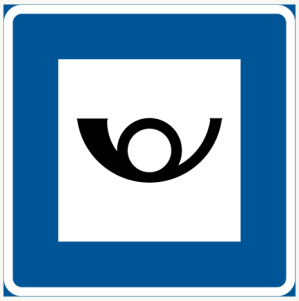
This identifies a site designated as World Heritage by UNESCO. World Heritage emblem on brown.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-turistiskt-intressanta-mal-med-mera/varldsarv/

Continue the reference



G1 · Postal service point

Post

Identifies a postal agent providing letter and parcel handling and stamp sales. Use it to locate the service while still checking local access and parking conditions. The postal-horn symbol identifies postal services, not a traffic priority.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/post/



G3 · Radio station for traffic information

Radiostation för vägtrafikinformation

Identifies a radio station with regular recurring road-traffic information broadcasts intended to cover a wider area. Read the station or frequency shown. Radio FM4 and 98.7 in this illustration are example station details; this is not an instruction to operate a radio while driving.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/radiostation-for-vagtrafikinformation/



G5 · Industrial area

Industriområde

Identifies an area for industrial or similar activities. Use it as destination information and continue to follow the local traffic instructions. The factory symbol does not itself impose a vehicle restriction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/industriomrade/

Continue the reference



G10 · Commercial area

Handelsområde

Identifies an area for trade or shopping. Use the symbol to locate the destination; check entry and parking rules separately. The shopping-trolley symbol identifies a commercial area rather than a single named shop.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/handelsomrade/



G12 · Passenger ferry

Personfärja

Identifies a passenger-ferry landing or a destination reachable only by a ferry intended for passenger transport. Check the actual service and boarding conditions. The passenger-ferry symbol does not promise that the ferry carries your car.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-allmanna-inrattningar-med-mera/personfarja/

Continue the reference



H4 · Gas for vehicle propulsion

Gas för fordonsdrift

Identifies a facility supplying vehicle gas. The abbreviation states the gas type; CNG means compressed natural gas. Check the fuel type required by your vehicle. The question illustration says CNG. Official LPG, LNG and H_2 variants identify other gas types; do not treat them as interchangeable fuels.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/gas-for-fordonsdrift/



H5 · Light refreshments

Servering

Identifies a facility serving drinks and simple meals. Use it as service information rather than assuming a full restaurant menu. The cup symbol distinguishes light refreshments from restaurant sign H6.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/servering/



H6 · Restaurant

Restaurang

Identifies a restaurant. Check the actual service and opening information at the facility. The crossed cutlery distinguishes H6 from H5 light refreshments; the symbol does not promise round-the-clock opening.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/restaurang/

Continue the reference



H8 · Hostel

Vandrarhem

Identifies a hostel. Check the actual accommodation and availability before relying on a stay. The hostel symbol is accommodation information, not a hotel booking or availability guarantee.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/vandrarhem/



H9 · Holiday village

Stugby

Identifies an establishment with a larger number of cottages. Use it to recognise a cottage village. The multiple-cottage illustration distinguishes H9 from H10, which concerns a small number of cottages.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/stugby/



H10 · Cottage accommodation

Stuga

Identifies an establishment with a small number of cottages. Check its actual accommodation arrangements and availability. The single-cottage illustration contrasts with the larger cottage village indicated by H9.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/stuga/

Continue the reference



H11 · Camp site

Campingplats

Identifies a facility providing pitches for both tents and vehicles with living accommodation. Check the site conditions and availability. The tent symbol does not mean tents only. Compare H12 for living-accommodation vehicles only and H28 for motor homes only.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/campingplats/



H12 · Caravan site

Husvagnsplats

Identifies a facility providing pitches only for vehicles with living accommodation. It does not indicate tent pitches. The caravan illustration represents that accommodation category; compare H11 and the narrower motor-home facility H28.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/husvagnsplats/



H15 · Bathing place

Badplats

Identifies a bathing beach or another bathing facility. Use it to locate the facility and check the conditions there. The swimmer symbol does not itself guarantee safe water or supervised bathing.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/badplats/

Continue the reference



H16 · Recreational area

Friluftsområde

Identifies an outdoor recreational area. Use the symbol to locate the area and read local access information. The recreation symbol does not itself permit driving on paths or camping in the area.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/friluftsomrade/



H17 · Hiking trail

Vandringsled

Identifies a hiking trail. Follow the information for the trail and check its actual route and conditions. The walkers symbol identifies a trail, not a mandatory pedestrian-path instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/vandringsled/



H18 · Chair lift

Stollift

Identifies a lift facility with chairs or similar seating. Use it as facility information. The seated passenger distinguishes a chair lift from ski tow H19.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/stollift/

Continue the reference



H19 · Ski tow

Släplift

Identifies a lift facility where skiers are pulled along. Use it as facility information. The standing skier being towed distinguishes H19 from seated chair lift H18.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/slaplift/



H20 · Golf course

Golfbana

Identifies a golf course. Use it to locate the facility; admission and access conditions are separate. The golfer symbol identifies the service destination and imposes no traffic duty by itself.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/golfbana/



H21 · Fishing licences for sale

Försäljningsställe för fiskekort

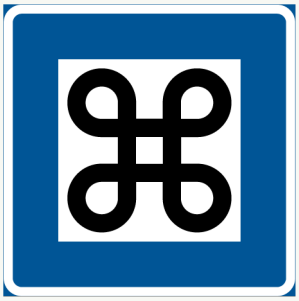
Identifies a place selling fishing permits. Check the permit needed for the actual fishing location. The fish symbol indicates permit sales; it is not itself permission to fish or a fish-shop sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/forsaljningsstalle-for-fiskekort/

Continue the reference



H22 · Sight of national interest

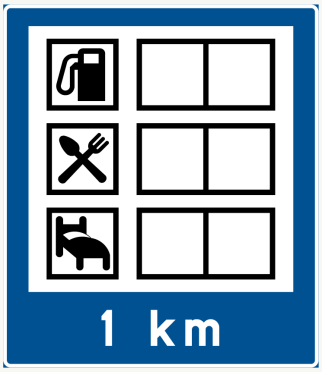
Sevärdhet

Identifies a sight of national interest. Information next to the sign states the nature of the sight. The symbol identifies a sight of national interest; it does not itself establish a legal heritage designation.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/sevardhet/



H23 · Advance information about nearby services

Förberedande upplysning om vägnära service

Gives advance information about roadside service facilities, sometimes with their names. The stated distance is to the relevant exit or junction; fuel, restaurant and hotel symbols may include company names or emblems. The question example says 1 km. Read the individual service symbols rather than assuming every advertised service is immediately beside the sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/forberedande-upplysning-om-vagnara-service/

Continue the reference



H24 · Bed and breakfast

Rum och frukost

Identifies an establishment providing overnight rooms and breakfast. Check its actual accommodation arrangements. B&B with the bed illustration identifies this service, not guaranteed room availability.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/rum-och-frukost/



H25 · Farm shop

Gårdsbutik

Identifies an establishment selling locally made or locally grown products. Use it to locate a farm shop rather than a general shopping area. The question artwork says Gårdsbutik. It identifies a farm shop for local products rather than a general shop.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/gardsbutik/



H26 · Handicrafts

Hantverk

Identifies an establishment making and selling handicraft products. Use it to locate that activity. The craftsperson illustration concerns production and sales, not a general industrial-area sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/hantverk/

Continue the reference



H28 · Site only for motor homes

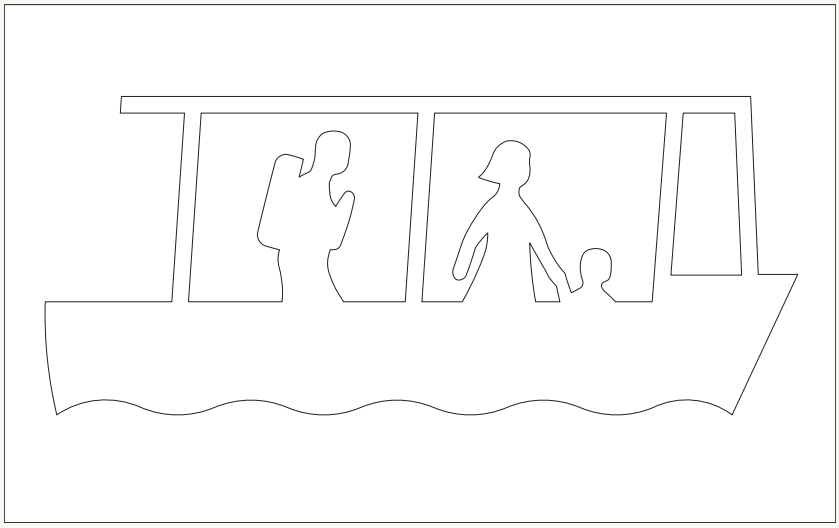
Anläggning som enbart tillhandahåller platser för bilar med bostadsutrymme

Identifies a facility providing pitches only for cars with living accommodation, such as motor homes. Do not assume that tents or towed caravans are included. Compare H11 for tents and living-accommodation vehicles, and H12 for living-accommodation vehicles only.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-upplysning-om-serviceanlaggningar-med-mera/anlaggning-tillhandahaller-plats-for-bil-med-bostadsutrymme/



S13 · Passenger-ferry symbol

Personfärja

Identifies a passenger-ferry landing or a destination reachable only by a ferry intended for passenger transport. Read it with the containing sign and check the actual service. The passengers-on-a-ferry illustration is not a promise that a car may board. Compare G12 for the passenger-ferry facility sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/personfarja/

Continue the reference



T25 · Open 24 hours a day

Öppet dygnet runt

Indicates that a refreshments facility or restaurant is open round the clock. The panel is used below H5 or H6 and qualifies that facility information. The clock says 24 tim. This does not indicate a parking-duration limit or round-the-clock opening of every nearby business.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/oppet-dygnet-runt/

RB10

Information and detours

Read changed routes, closed lanes and temporary information.

Related lessons: M03-L03, M06-L04, M08-L04



J2 · Traffic information

Upplysningsmärke

Read the actual message: it supplies important information for safety or passage that is not given another way. Message: Vägsaltning upphör — road salting ends.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/upplysningsmarken/upplysningsmarke/



F15 · Permanent diversion route

Omledning

This marks a permanent alternative route for the numbered road. Distinguish it from temporary orange diversion guidance. Permanent alternative route for road 58.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/omledning/

Continue the reference



F23 · Advance temporary diversion

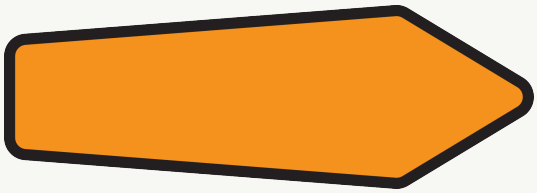
Orienteringstavla för omledningsväg

The ordinary road is temporarily closed. The diagram shows the diversion route. Orange diagram routes traffic around a closed part of the road.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/orienteringstavla-for-omledningsvag/



F24 · Temporary diversion direction

Färdriktning vid omledning

Follow the indicated direction for the temporary diversion. Orange diversion arrow points right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/fardriktning-vid-omledning/



F25 · Lane temporarily ends

Körfält upphör

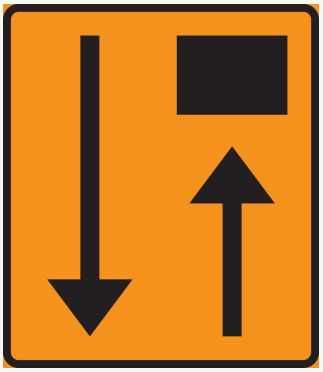
A lane is temporarily closed and another lane in your direction is available. Prepare to move safely as indicated. One of two lanes closes; move into the other lane in the same direction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/korfalt-upphor/

Continue the reference



F26 · Lane temporarily closed

Körfält avstängt

A lane is temporarily closed with no other lane available in that travel direction. Read and follow the temporary routing rather than assuming an ordinary merge. An upward arrow meets a black closure block; a separate downward arrow marks opposing traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/korfalt-avstangt/



J3 · Dangerous overhead electrical line

Livsfarlig ledning

Warns of an electrical line over the road or route that may present danger. Check the actual line and clearance conditions rather than treating the message as ordinary route guidance. The question artwork says Livsfarlig ledning with a lightning symbol. The official narrower format has the same warning; this sign does not state a numerical safe clearance.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/upplysningsmarken/livsfarlig-ledning/

RB11

Speed and road regimes

Distinguish maximum speed from recommendations and built-up-area boundaries.

Related lessons: M03-L01, M03-L04



C31 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 30: maximum 30 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/hastighetsbegransning/



C32 · End of temporary speed limit

Tillfällig hastighetsbegränsning upphör

The temporary signed speed limit ends. Establish the speed limit that now applies rather than assuming there is none. 30 crossed by diagonal black lines: temporary 30 km/h limit ends.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/tillfallig-hastighetsbegransning-upphor/

Continue the reference



E5 · Built-up area

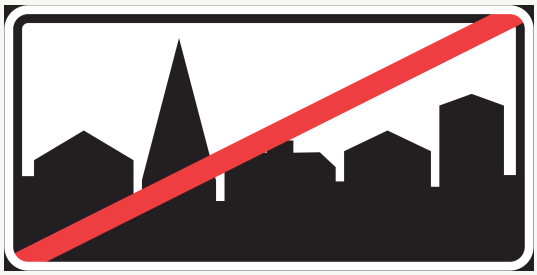
Tättbebyggt område

A built-up area begins. Establish the applicable speed limit and other rules; a separate sign may prescribe a different limit. Black settlement skyline on white.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/tattbebyggt-omrade/



E6 · End of built-up area

Tättbebyggt område upphör

The built-up area ends. Check the rules and signed limits for the road ahead. Settlement skyline crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/tattbebyggt-omrade-upphor/



E11 · Recommended lower speed

Rekommenderad lägre hastighet

The sign recommends a lower speed because of the road's conditions or measures. Distinguish it from a C31 legal maximum. Blue sign reading max 30 km/tim: recommended 30 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/rekommenderad-lagre-hastighet/

Continue the reference



E12 · End of recommended lower speed

Rekommenderad lägre hastighet upphör

The signed recommendation ends. Continue to choose a speed suited to conditions and legal limits. Blue max 30 km/tim sign crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/rekommenderad-lagre-hastighet-upphor/



E13 · Recommended maximum speed

Rekommenderad högsta hastighet

This variable sign recommends a temporary lower maximum because of current conditions. The recommendation is below the legal maximum. White 50 on a dark variable-sign background: recommended maximum 50 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/rekommenderad-hogsta-hastighet/



E14 · End of recommended maximum speed

Rekommenderad högsta hastighet upphör

The temporary speed recommendation ends. White diagonal lines on a dark background.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/rekommenderad-hogsta-hastighet-upphor/

Continue the reference



E24 · Automatic traffic surveillance

Automatisk trafikövervakning

Automatic camera or equivalent monitoring may take place here to enforce traffic rules, taxation or charges; personal data may be recorded under the applicable rules. If it concerns a longer road section, T1 states its length and the sign is repeated at suitable intervals. The camera illustration is broader than speed-camera enforcement alone.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/automatisk-trafikovervakning/



M29 · Maximum-speed marking

Hastighet

Provides information about the highest permitted speed. Read the number shown and continue to adapt speed to the actual conditions. The question example shows 30. Compare route-number marking M30; a marked maximum is not a recommended minimum.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/hastighet/

Continue the reference



C31-11 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 110: maximum 110 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/hastighetsbegransning/hastighetsbegransning-11/



C31-12 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 120: maximum 120 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/hastighetsbegransning/hastighetsbegransning-12/

Continue the reference



C31-4 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 40: maximum 40 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/hastighetsbegransning/hastighetsbegransning-4/



C31-5 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 50: maximum 50 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/hastighetsbegransning/hastighetsbegransning-5/

Continue the reference



C31-7 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 70: maximum 70 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/hastighetsbegransning/hastighetsbegransning-7/



C31-8 · Maximum speed

Hastighetsbegränsning

Do not exceed the displayed speed in km/h. A junction alone does not necessarily end the limit, and conditions may require a lower speed. Red-bordered yellow circle displaying 80: maximum 80 km/h.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/hastighetsbegransning/hastighetsbegransning-8/

Related entries

M30 · Route-number marking

RB12

Access and required path

Represent prohibitory/mandatory families, access, turn restrictions, one-way roads and paths.

Related lessons: M03-L01, M04-L02, M05-L02



C1 · No entry

Förbud mot infart med fordon

Vehicles must not enter from this direction. Do not confuse this with a prohibition applying in both directions. Red circle with a horizontal yellow bar.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-infart-med-fordon/



C2 · No vehicles

Förbud mot trafik med fordon

Vehicle traffic is prohibited. Read any applicable supplementary qualifications. Yellow circle with a red border.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-fordon/

Continue the reference



C3 · No motor vehicles except class II mopeds

Förbud mot trafik med annat motordrivet fordon än moped klass II

Motor vehicles are prohibited, with class II mopeds excluded unless a panel also prohibits them. Car and motorcycle crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-annat-motordrivet-fordon-an-moped-klass-ii/



C6 · Restriction on motor vehicles towing trailers

Förbud mot trafik med motordrivet fordon med tillkopplad släpvagn

The basic prohibition excludes semi-trailers and centre-axle trailers (släpkärror). A panel may extend it to those types or specify a trailer-weight threshold. Trailer crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-motordrivet-fordon-med-tillkopplad-slapvagn/

Continue the reference



C25 · Prohibited turn

Förbud mot sväng i korsning

The depicted turn is prohibited at the relevant junction. A length panel can extend the restriction across several junctions. Left-turn arrow crossed out.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-svang-i-korsning/



C26 · No U-turn

Förbud mot U-sväng

A U-turn is prohibited at the relevant junction or location. Read any panel extending the restriction. U-turn arrow crossed out.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-u-svang/



D1 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrow points left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-korriktning/

Continue the reference



D2 · Pass on the indicated side

Påbjuden körbana

Pass the sign on the side shown; two arrows allow either indicated side. Arrow points down and right: pass to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-korbana/



D4 · Cycle path

Påbjuden cykelbana

This is a designated cycle path. A supplementary panel states if class II mopeds are excluded. White bicycle on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-cykelbana/



D5 · Pedestrian path

Påbjuden gångbana

This path is intended only for pedestrians. White adult and child on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-gangbana/

Continue the reference



D6 · Shared pedestrian and cycle path

Påbjuden gång- och cykelbana

Pedestrians and cyclists share the path. Read any panel excluding class II mopeds. Pedestrian and bicycle symbols share a blue circle without a dividing line.

Transcription checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-gang--och-cykelbana/



D7 · Separated pedestrian and cycle paths

Påbjudna gång- och cykelbanor

The symbol positions identify each group's side. The paths are separated by a marking, strip or similar division. Pedestrians on the left and bicycles on the right, separated by a vertical line.

Transcription checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjudna-gang--och-cykelbanor/

Continue the reference



D10 · Lane or carriageway for scheduled public transport and other permitted users

Påbjudet körfält eller körbana för fordon i linjetrafik med flera

Do not assume an ordinary car may enter. Certain other users are permitted by the traffic rules, and panels can specify additional permissions or restrictions. Bus symbol on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjudet-korfalt-eller-korbana-for-fordon-i-linjetrafik-mfl/



D11 · End of designated path or lane

Slut på påbjuden bana, körfält, väg eller led

The designation shown by the crossed symbol ends. The symbol must match the preceding path or lane designation. Bus-lane symbol crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/slut-pa-pabjuden-bana-korfalt-vag-eller-led/



E16 · One-way traffic

Enkelriktad trafik

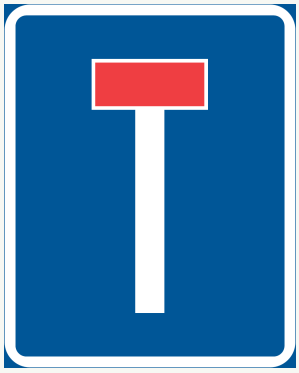
Vehicle traffic travels only in the arrow's direction on this road. One-way arrow points right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/enkelriktad-trafik/

Continue the reference



E17 · No through road

Återvändsväg

The road does not provide through passage. A bicycle symbol can indicate through access for bicycles and class II mopeds. A T-shaped road ends at a red block.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/atervandsvag/



C4 · No motor vehicles with more than two wheels

Förbud mot trafik med motordrivet fordon med fler än två hjul

Traffic with motor-driven vehicles having more than two wheels is prohibited. Check whether your vehicle falls within that class before entering. The car symbol does not limit the prohibition to passenger cars. Compare C5 for motorcycles and class I mopeds.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-motordrivet-fordon-med-fler-an-tva-hjul/

Continue the reference



C5 · No motorcycles or class I mopeds

Förbud mot trafik med motorcykel och moped klass I

Motorcycles and class I mopeds are prohibited. Do not treat this as the same prohibition as C4, which concerns motor-driven vehicles with more than two wheels. Class II mopeds have separate signs, including C11.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-motorcykel-och-moped-klass-i/



C8 · No tractors or class II motorised equipment

Förbud mot trafik med traktor och motorredskap klass II

Traffic with tractors and class II motorised equipment is prohibited. If the prohibition also covers tractor b or class I motorised equipment, a supplementary panel states this. Read the panel as well as the tractor symbol.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-traktor-och-motorredskap-klass-ii/



C10 · No bicycles or class II mopeds

Förbud mot trafik med cykel och moped klass II

Bicycles and class II mopeds are prohibited. If the prohibition also covers class I mopeds, a supplementary panel states this. Compare C11, which concerns class II mopeds without prohibiting bicycles through that sign alone.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-cykel-och-moped-klass-ii/

Continue the reference



C11 · No class II mopeds

Förbud mot trafik med moped klass II

Class II mopeds are prohibited. If the prohibition also covers class I mopeds, a supplementary panel states this. Compare C10, whose bicycle symbol covers bicycles and class II mopeds.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-moped-klass-ii/



C12 · No vehicles drawn by draught animals

Förbud mot trafik med fordon förspänt med dragdjur

Traffic with vehicles drawn by draught animals is prohibited. The restriction concerns animal-drawn vehicles rather than riding on an animal. The horse-and-cart illustration is an example of the class. Compare C14 for riding.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-fordon-forspant-med-dragdjur/



C13 · No off-road motor vehicles or off-road trailers

Förbud mot trafik med terrängmotorfordon och terrängsläp

Off-road motor vehicles and off-road trailers are prohibited. If off-road wagons are exempt from the prohibition, this is stated on a supplementary panel. Read the vehicle class and any panel; the snowmobile picture is not the whole scope.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-terrangmotorfordon-och-terrangslap/

Continue the reference



C14 · No riding

Förbud mot ridning

Riding is prohibited. If leading a riding animal is also prohibited, a supplementary panel states this. Compare C12 for vehicles drawn by draught animals; leading an animal is not automatically covered by C14 alone.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-ridning/



C15 · No pedestrians

Förbud mot gångtrafik

Pedestrian traffic is prohibited. Choose a permitted route for walking rather than entering the restricted section. The walking-person symbol identifies pedestrian access, not a general prohibition on all traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-gangtrafik/



C34 · Stop for the stated purpose

Stopp för angivet ändamål

Stop for the reason written below the horizontal bar. When the sign is placed before a traffic signal, a vehicle passing that signal must stop at red, at the stop line or, if there is none, at the sign. This exact illustration says STOPP SIGNAL. Other official examples say FÄRJA, KONTROLL or VAKT; read the actual stated purpose.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/stopp-for-angivet-andamal/

Continue the reference



D8 · Compulsory riding path

Påbjuden ridväg

This is a designated riding path. Walking is also permitted; do not interpret the rider symbol as excluding pedestrians. Compare prohibitory C14, whose red-ringed symbol prohibits riding.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-ridvag/



D9 · Compulsory off-road vehicle route

Påbjuden led för terrängmotorfordon och terrängsläp

This is a designated route for off-road motor vehicles and off-road trailers. Walking is also permitted. The blue snowmobile symbol is a route instruction; red-ringed C13 prohibits the relevant traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-led-for-terrangmotorfordon-och-terrangslap/



C25-2 · Prohibited turn

Förbud mot sväng i korsning

The depicted turn is prohibited at the relevant junction. A length panel can extend the restriction across several junctions. Right-turn arrow crossed out.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-svang-i-korsning/forbud-mot-svang-i-korsning-2/

Continue the reference



D1-2 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrow points right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-korriktning/pabjuden-korbana/



D1-3 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrow points straight ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-korriktning/pabjuden-korriktning/



D1-6 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrows permit straight ahead or left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-korriktning/pabjuden-korriktning3/

Continue the reference



D1-7 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrows permit straight ahead or right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-korriktning/pabjuden-korriktning4/



D1-8 · Mandatory direction

Påbjuden körriktning

Travel only in a direction shown by the arrow or arrows. Arrows permit left or right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-korriktning/pabjuden-korriktning5/



D7-2 · Separated pedestrian and cycle paths

Påbjudna gång- och cykelbanor

The symbol positions identify each group's side. The paths are separated by a marking, strip or similar division. Bicycles on the left and pedestrians on the right, separated by a vertical line.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjudna-gang--och-cykelbanor/pabjudna-gang--och-cykelbanor/

Continue the reference



E16-2 · One-way traffic

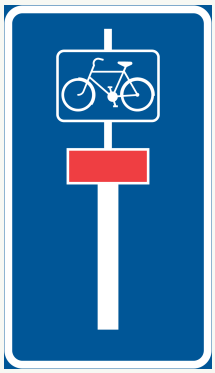
Enkelriktad trafik

Vehicle traffic travels only in the arrow's direction on this road. One-way arrow points straight ahead.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/enkelriktad-trafik/enkelriktad-trafik/



E17-4 · No through road

Återvändsväg

The road does not provide through passage. A bicycle symbol can indicate through access for bicycles and class II mopeds. A bicycle symbol beyond the red block identifies through access for bicycles and class II mopeds.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/atervandsvag/atervandsvag-e17-4/

RB13

Crossings and vulnerable users

Pedestrian crossing versus cycle passage/crossing; awareness of vulnerable road users.

Related lessons: M04-L03, M05-L01



A13 · Pedestrian crossing ahead

Varning för övergångsställe

Prepare to encounter a pedestrian crossing. Identify the crossing itself and the controls that apply there. Pedestrian on crossing stripes inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-overgangsstalle/



A14 · Pedestrians ahead

Varning för gående

People often cross, walk on or remain near this stretch of road. Allow for someone entering your path. Adult and child inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-gaende/

Continue the reference



A16 · Cyclists and moped riders ahead

Varning för cyklande och mopedförare

Cyclists or moped riders often cross or enter the road here. Cyclist inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-cyklande-och-mopedforare/



A18 · Horse riders ahead

Varning för ridande

Riders often cross or use this stretch of road. Prepare for an unhurried, spacious encounter. Horse and rider inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-ridande/

Continue the reference



B3 · Pedestrian crossing

Övergångsställe

This identifies a pedestrian crossing. At an uncontrolled crossing, drivers yield to people who have entered or are about to enter. Pedestrian on crossing stripes within a white triangle on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/overgangsstalle/



B8 · Cycle crossing

Cykelöverfart

This identifies a cycle crossing. Drivers yield to cyclists and class II moped riders on or about to enter it; riders must also consider approaching vehicles. Cyclist above a crossing in a blue square.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/cykeloverfart/



M15 · Pedestrian crossing marking

Övergångsställe

This marks the pedestrian crossing associated with B3. Identify whether it is signal-controlled before applying the crossing duties. Parallel white crossing stripes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/overgangsstalle/

Continue the reference



M16 · Cycle passage or cycle crossing marking

Cykelpassage eller cykelöverfart

The blocks alone do not identify a cycle crossing. A cycle crossing also has B8 and the give-way marking M14; assess the controls and your movement. Two parallel rows of white blocks marking the sides of a cycle passage or crossing.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/cykelpassage-eller-cykeloverfart/



M25 · Pedestrian or cycle direction arrow

Gång- och cykelpil

This shows a suitable route for pedestrians, cyclists or class II moped riders, according to context. White arrow points right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/gang--och-cykelpil/



M26 · Cycle route marking

Cykel

This identifies a path or suitable route for bicycles and class II mopeds. White bicycle road marking.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/cykel/

Continue the reference



M27 · Pedestrian route marking

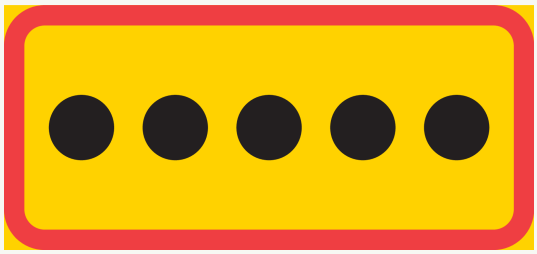
Gående

This identifies a path or suitable route for pedestrians. White adult and child road marking.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/gaende/



T9 · People with impaired vision

Nedsatt syn

People with impaired vision commonly use the area. Give them time and space without assuming they have seen you. Five black dots arranged horizontally on yellow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/nedsatt-syn/



T10 · People with impaired hearing

Nedsatt hörsel

People with impaired hearing commonly use the area. Do not assume a horn will be heard. Three black dots inside a black circle on yellow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/nedsatt-horsel/

Continue the reference



A17 · Skiers

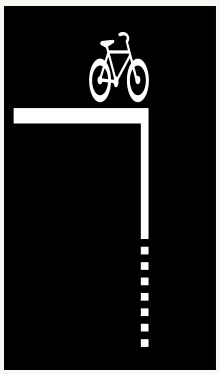
Varning för skidåkare

Skiers often cross or remain on the road here. Watch both sides and adjust speed so that you can respond to a skier entering your path. The skier symbol identifies this hazard; it does not designate a ski facility.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-skidakare/



M17a · Bicycle box

Cykelbox

Indicates a suitable position for cyclists and class II moped riders. The marking may be adapted to the conditions at the site. The question illustration shows a cycle symbol and an advanced marked area. It does not by itself grant priority over conflicting traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/cykelbox/



B3-2 · Pedestrian crossing

Övergångsställe

This identifies a pedestrian crossing. At an uncontrolled crossing, drivers yield to people who have entered or are about to enter. Mirrored pedestrian on crossing stripes within a white triangle on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vajningspliktsmarken/overgangsstalle/overgangsstalle/

RB14

Roundabouts and merging

Roundabout entry/exit, mutual merging and motorway joining.

Related lessons: M04-L02, M04-L04, M06-L03



A30 · Roundabout ahead

Varning för cirkulationsplats

Prepare for a roundabout and identify the entry instructions before reaching it. Circulating arrows inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-cirkulationsplats/



D3 · Roundabout

Cirkulationsplats

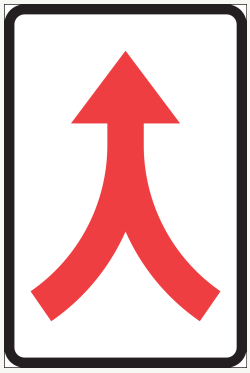
Follow the roundabout circulation. Identify the yielding instruction at the entry separately. Three white arrows circulate anticlockwise on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/cirkulationsplats/

Continue the reference



E15 · Merge

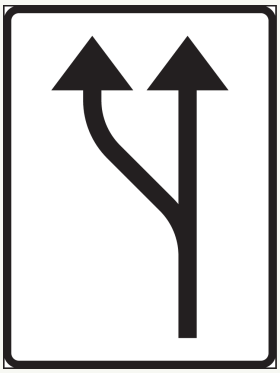
Sammanvävning

Two lanes or carriageways join. Drivers must adapt with mutual consideration; this is not an instruction to force a gap. Two paths combine into one upward arrow.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/sammanvavning/



F16 · Additional lane

Ökning av antal körfält

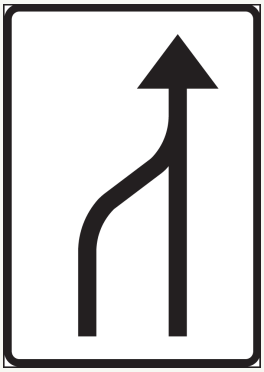
The number of lanes increases. Read the diagram for direction and any physical separation. An additional lane opens on the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/okning-av-antal-korfalt/

Continue the reference



F17 · Lane reduction

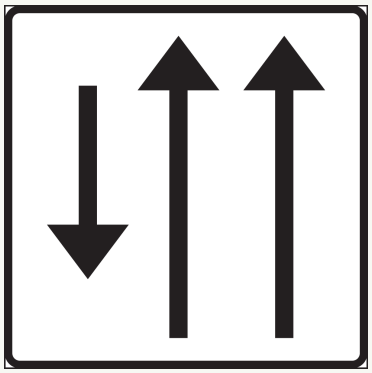
Minskning av antal körfält

The number of lanes decreases. Use the diagram to plan a safe change early. The left-hand lane merges into the remaining forward lane.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/minskning-av-antal-korfalt/



F18 · Lane directions along a road

Körfältsindelning på sträcka

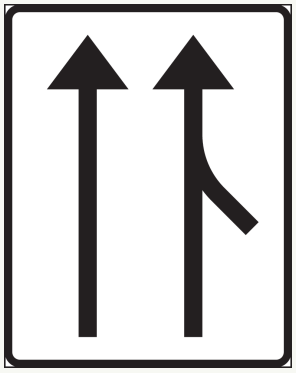
The arrows show the travel direction in each lane; any separation shown is part of the layout. One opposing lane on the left and two forward lanes on the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/korfaltsindelning-pa-stracka/

Continue the reference



F19 · Joining road with acceleration lane

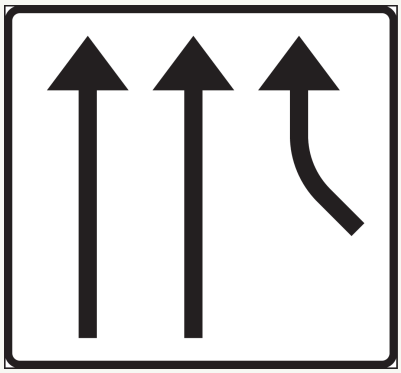
Väganslutning med accelerationsfält

The diagram shows a joining road with an acceleration lane. It does not give a joining driver an unconditional right to enter. A road joins from the right through an acceleration lane alongside one forward lane.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vaganslutning-med-accelerationsfalt/



F20 · Joining road with its own lane

Väganslutning med separat körfält

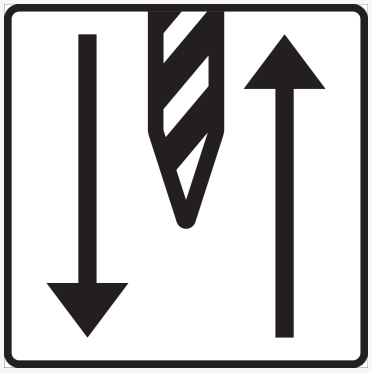
The joining road continues in a separate lane. Read the actual lane layout and markings. A joining road becomes a separate forward lane beside two existing lanes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/vaganslutning-med-separat-korfalt/

Continue the reference



F18-2 · Lane directions along a road

Körfältsindelning på sträcka

The arrows show the travel direction in each lane; any separation shown is part of the layout. One opposing lane and one forward lane with a divider between them.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/korfaltsindelning-pa-stracka/korfaltsindelning-pa-stracka5/

RB15

Street-purpose boundaries

Pedestrian street, walking-speed area and cycle street including their ends.

Related lessons: M05-L02



E7 · Pedestrian street

Gågata

Special pedestrian-street rules apply, including walking pace and yielding to pedestrians. Motor access is restricted to the permitted purposes; it is not a general shortcut. Adult and child within a blue rectangular sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/gagata/



E8 · End of pedestrian street

Gågata upphör

The pedestrian street ends. Reassess the rules before entering another road. Pedestrian-street symbol crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/gagata-upphor/

Continue the reference



E9 · Walking-speed area

Gångfartsområde

Drive at walking pace and yield to pedestrians. Parking is generally prohibited except where a lawful signed arrangement provides otherwise. Street scene with pedestrians, a car, houses and a playing child.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/gangfartsomrade/



E10 · End of walking-speed area

Gångfartsområde upphör

The walking-speed area ends. Leaving it does not give you priority over the road you enter. Walking-speed street scene crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/gangfartsomrade-upphor/

Continue the reference



E33 · Cycle street

Cykelgata

The maximum is 30 km/h and motor vehicles must adapt to bicycle traffic. Apply the cycle-street entry, exit and parking rules too. Bicycle with a smaller car above it on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/cykelgata/



E34 · End of cycle street

Cykelgata upphör

The cycle street ends. Apply the yielding rule when leaving it for another road. Cycle-street bicycle and car crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/cykelgata-upphor/

RB16

Stopping and parking

Parking worked example, stop-versus-park restrictions, bus stop and marked space.

Related lessons: M05-L01, M05-L03, M05-L04



C35 · No parking

Förbud mot att parkera fordon

Parking is prohibited on the signed side for the applicable extent. This does not make stopping lawful where another rule prohibits it. Single red diagonal across a blue circle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-att-parkera-fordon/



C36 · No parking on odd-numbered dates

Förbud mot att parkera fordon på dag med udda datum

The parking prohibition applies on dates with an odd number. Read the time and extent qualifications as well. Single upright stroke on the no-parking symbol: odd-numbered dates.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-att-parkera-fordon-pa-dag-med-udda-datum/

Continue the reference



C37 · No parking on even-numbered dates

Förbud mot att parkera fordon på dag med jämnt datum

The parking prohibition applies on dates with an even number. Read the time and extent qualifications as well. Two upright strokes on the no-parking symbol: even-numbered dates.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-att-parkera-fordon-pa-dag-med-jamnt-datum/



C38 · Date-dependent parking prohibition

Datumparkering

On even dates, do not park on the side with even address numbers; on odd dates, do not park on the odd-numbered side. Check any time conditions. Odd/even-date symbols divided by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/datumparkering/



C39 · No stopping or parking

Förbud mot att stanna och parkera fordon

Both stopping and parking are prohibited for the indicated extent. Waiting with the engine running is not a general exemption. Red cross on a blue circle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-att-stanna-och-parkera-fordon/

Continue the reference



C40 · Place reserved for a stated purpose

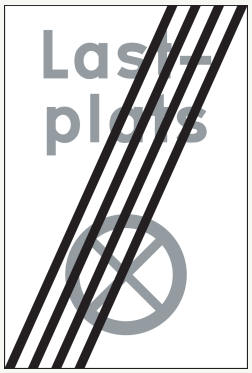
Ändamålsplats

Read the stated purpose. A loading place concerns loading or unloading heavy or bulky goods, not unrestricted waiting. Lastplats: loading place.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/andamalsplats/



C41 · End of reserved-purpose place

Slut på ändamålsplats

The place reserved for the stated purpose ends. Loading-place symbol crossed by black lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/slut-pa-andamalsplats/

Continue the reference



C42 · Turning area

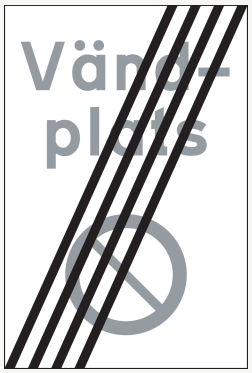
Vändplats

This space is intended for turning and parking is prohibited. If a no-stopping symbol is inserted, stopping is prohibited too. Vändplats with a no-parking symbol.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/vandplats/



C43 · End of turning area

Slut på vändplats

The signed turning area ends. Turning-area sign with a no-parking symbol, crossed out.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/slut-pa-vandplats/



C45 · Combined stopping or parking restriction

Särskilda bestämmelser för stannande och parkering

Read the inserted prohibition and its times together with the sign above. This panel can qualify or vary that sign; artwork variants are not interchangeable. No parking, 8–18.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/sarskilda-bestammelser-for-stannande-och-parkering/

Continue the reference



E19 · Parking

Parkering

Parking is permitted subject to the sign's extent, panels and other applicable restrictions. The sign does not automatically cancel general stopping and parking prohibitions. White P on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/parkering/



E20 · Zone begins

Områdesmärke

The inserted restrictions or permissions apply throughout the signed area. Locally signed exceptions do not automatically end the wider zone rule. Zone board displaying no parking.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/omradesmarke/

Continue the reference



E21 · Zone ends

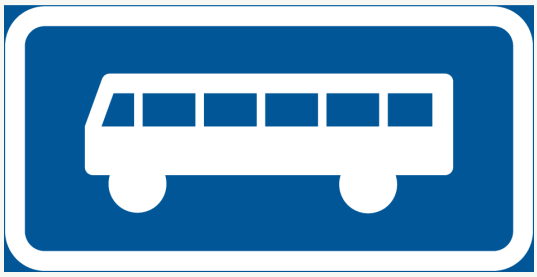
Slut på område

The zone restriction or permission shown by the matching E20 sign ends. Zone board crossed by black diagonal lines, ending no parking.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/slut-pa-omrade2/



E22 · Bus stop

Busshållplats

This identifies a stop for scheduled services and school transport. Keep the stopping area available and watch for passengers. White bus on a blue rectangular sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/busshallplats/



E30 · Parking with stated conditions

Särskilda bestämmelser för parkering

Read the parking permission, duration and times together with the sign above. The conditions may vary the main restriction. Parking permitted for 30 minutes during 8–18.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/sarskilda-bestammelser-for-parkering/

Continue the reference



T7 · Accessible-parking permit holders

Rörelsehindrade

Below E19, the parking instruction applies to users entitled to park with the specified accessible-parking permit. Read any time limits too. White wheelchair symbol on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/rorelsehindrade/



T16 · Parking fee

Avgift

Pay according to the stated tariff and follow the other conditions at the payment facility. Read any time qualification. Text Avgift: fee.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/avgift/



T17 · Parking disc required

Parkeringsskiva

Indicate the start of parking with a parking disc or equivalent. Read the applicable time and duration conditions. Parking-disc symbol with 2 tim and 8–17.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/parkeringsskiva/

Continue the reference



T18 · Maximum parking duration

Tillåten tid för parkering

This gives the longest permitted parking time. Any time panel determines when the qualification applies. 2 tim: maximum two hours.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/tillaten-tid-for-parkering/



T19 · Resident-permit conditions

Boende

Residents with the required permit may park under the stated special conditions. Residence alone is not enough. Text Boende: resident conditions.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/boende/



T20 · Free parking ticket required

Parkeringsbiljett

Parking is free, but a parking ticket must be used. Do not interpret the ticket symbol as a fee requirement. Text P-biljett: parking ticket.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/parkeringsbiljett/

Continue the reference



T21 · How to position the vehicle

Uppställning av fordon

Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned perpendicular to the panel's lower edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/uppstallning-av-fordon/



M21 · No stopping or parking edge marking

Förbud mot att stanna och parkera

The continuous yellow edge marking indicates a stopping and parking prohibition. Continuous yellow line at the road edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/forbud-mot-att-stanna-och-parkera/



M22 · No parking edge marking

Förbud mot att parkera

The broken yellow edge marking indicates a parking prohibition; it can also show the extent of a bus stop. Broken yellow line at the road edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/forbud-mot-att-parkera/

Continue the reference



M23 · Reinforcement of a stopping or parking restriction

Förbud mot att stanna och parkera eller att parkera

This yellow marking reinforces the applicable M21 or M22 restriction. Identify which prohibition applies. Yellow zigzag marking reinforcing a stopping or parking restriction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/forbud-mot-att-stanna-och-parkera-eller-att-parkera/



M24 · Parking-space boundary

Uppställningsplats

This marks the limits of a space for a vehicle; the boundary may be broken rather than continuous. White outline of a parking space.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/uppstallningsplats/



M33 · Accessible parking marking

Rörelsehindrad

This marks a space reserved for people with mobility impairments. Check the applicable permit conditions. Wheelchair symbol painted on the road.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/rorelsehindrad/

Continue the reference



E23 · Taxi standing-place boundary

Taxi

This sign marks the far end, in the direction of travel, of a special standing place for vehicles used in taxi traffic. Read it as a boundary of that place rather than a general taxi-service destination. The blue TAXI panel identifies the designated standing-place instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/taxi2/



M31 · Standing place for a stated purpose

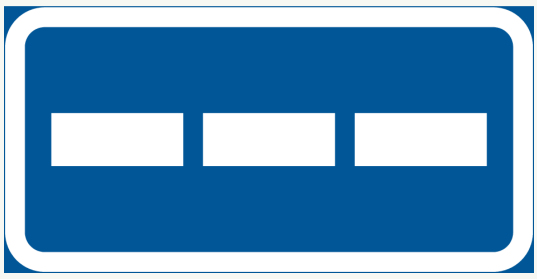
Ändamålsplats

Provides information about a standing place intended for a particular purpose. The wording is adapted to that purpose; read the actual text and the applicable signs. The question example says LASTPLATS, indicating a loading place. It is one purpose example, not the definition of every M31 marking.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/vagmarkeringar/andamalsplats/



T21-2 · How to position the vehicle

Uppställning av fordon

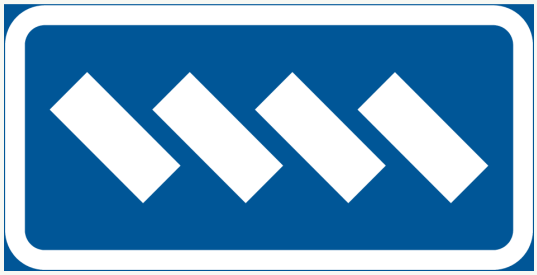
Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned parallel to the panel's lower edge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/uppstallning-av-fordon/uppstallning-av-fordon2/

Continue the reference



T21-3 · How to position the vehicle

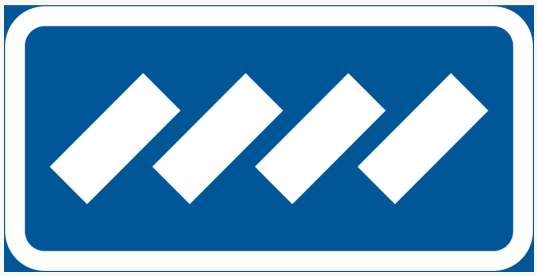
Uppställning av fordon

Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned diagonally, sloping down to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/uppstallning-av-fordon/uppstallning-av-fordon/



T21-4 · How to position the vehicle

Uppställning av fordon

Park in the arrangement shown by the panel, as adapted to the parking place. Vehicles positioned diagonally, sloping down to the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/uppstallning-av-fordon/uppstallning-av-fordon4/

RB17

Country-road hazards and passing

Bends, gradients, surfaces, wildlife, wind, queues and safe passing.

Related lessons: M06-L01, M06-L02, M07-L01, M07-L03



A1 · Dangerous bend

Varning för farlig kurva

A hazardous bend lies ahead. The symbol shows its direction; adjust speed before entering it. Left bend.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-farlig-kurva/



A2 · Series of dangerous bends

Varning för flera farliga kurvor

Several hazardous bends lie ahead. The symbol identifies the direction of the first bend. Series of bends, first to the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-flera-farliga-kurvor/

Continue the reference



A3 · Steep descent

Varning för nedförslutning

Prepare for a steep downhill section. The number is the gradient in percent, not a speed limit. A descending slope labelled 10 percent.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-nedforslutning/



A4 · Steep ascent

Varning för stigning

Prepare for a steep uphill section. Read the percentage as a gradient. An ascending slope labelled 10 percent.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-stigning/

Continue the reference



A8 · Uneven road

Varning för ojämn väg

Expect surface irregularities or damage that call for a lower speed. Uneven surface inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-ojamn-vag/



A9 · Speed-control hump or dip

Varning för farthinder

A deliberately raised or lowered part of the road is ahead. The graphic distinguishes the form. Raised hump.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-farthinder/

Continue the reference



A19 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Moose silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-djur/



A24 · Crosswinds

Varning för sidvind

Strong crosswinds commonly occur on this stretch. The symbol is adapted to local conditions. Windsock extends towards the left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-sidvind/

Continue the reference



A25 · Two-way traffic ahead

Varning för mötande trafik

A one-way carriageway changes to a carriageway carrying traffic in both directions. Opposing vertical arrows inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-motande-trafik/



A27 · Weak or high road edge

Varning för svag vägkant eller hög körbanekant

The edge may be weak or raised relative to the adjacent surface. Keep an appropriate margin. Car at a crumbling road edge inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-svag-vagkant-eller-hog-korbanekant/

Continue the reference



A31 · Slow vehicles ahead

Varning för långsamtgående fordon

Slow-moving vehicles often cross or enter the road here. Tractor with trailer inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-langsamtgaende-fordon/



A34 · Queues ahead

Varning för kö

A queue may form on this stretch. Look far enough ahead to respond to slowing or stationary traffic. Queue of cars inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-ko/

Continue the reference



C19 · Minimum following distance

Minsta avstånd

Keep at least the displayed distance from a motor vehicle ahead travelling in the same direction. 50 metres between two vehicle symbols.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/minsta-avstand/



C27 · No overtaking

Förbud mot omkörning

Do not overtake motor vehicles other than two-wheeled mopeds and motorcycles without sidecars. Other overtaking safety rules still apply; the sign restriction continues to C28. Red and black cars side by side.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-omkorning/



C28 · End of overtaking prohibition

Slut på förbud mot omkörning

The prohibition introduced by C27 ends. General overtaking restrictions still apply. Overtaking symbol crossed by diagonal black lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/slut-pa-forbud-mot-omkorning/

Continue the reference



E18 · Passing place

Mötesplats

This identifies a place for vehicles to pass each other on a narrow road. White M on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/motesplats/



A6 · Opening bridge

Varning för bro

An opening bridge lies ahead. Look for signals, barriers or a bridge opening and be ready to stop before the crossing. The raised bridge span is the hazard; this is not a quayside warning.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-bro/



A7 · Quayside or road ending at water

Varning för kaj

The road ends at water, such as a quay or bank. Reduce speed early and check the road edge and any barrier before approaching it. The car approaching the water distinguishes this from an opening bridge.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-kaj/

Continue the reference



A12 · Falling rocks

Varning för stenras

Falling rocks may occur, and rocks from a fall may lie on the road. Look for debris and leave enough space to respond. This illustration shows rocks falling from the right. The official mirrored variant reflects conditions at the site.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-stenras/



A23 · Low-flying aircraft

Varning för lågt flygande flygplan

Warning of low-flying aircraft. Keep attention on the road and be prepared for an aircraft nearby. The question illustration points left; the official opposite-facing aircraft has the same warning meaning.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-lagt-flygande-flygplan/



A32 · Vehicles drawn by draught animals

Varning för fordon med förspänt dragdjur

Vehicles drawn by draught animals often cross or remain on this road section. Look ahead for slow-moving animal-drawn traffic and allow space. The illustration shows a horse and cart. Official variants show other animal-drawn vehicles; the meaning is not limited to horses.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-fordon-med-forspant-dragdjur/

Continue the reference



C29 · No overtaking with a heavy lorry

Förbud mot omkörning med tung lastbil

A heavy lorry must not overtake other motor-driven vehicles except two-wheeled mopeds and two-wheeled motorcycles without sidecars. The prohibition applies along the road until C30 ends it. The heavy-lorry-and-car illustration restricts the overtaking driver; it does not ban heavy-lorry access.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-omkorning-med-tung-lastbil/



C30 · End of heavy-lorry overtaking prohibition

Slut på förbud mot omkörning med tung lastbil

The heavy-lorry overtaking prohibition indicated by C29 ends here. Continue to apply the ordinary overtaking rules and check that any manoeuvre is safe and permitted. The crossed-out lorry-and-car symbol ends that particular restriction; it is not an instruction to overtake.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/slut-pa-forbud-mot-omkorning-med-tung-lastbil/

Continue the reference



A1-2 · Dangerous bend

Varning för farlig kurva

A hazardous bend lies ahead. The symbol shows its direction; adjust speed before entering it. Right bend.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-farlig-kurva/varning-for-farlig-kurva/



A19-2 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Deer silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-djur/varning-for-djur/

Continue the reference



A19-3 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Cattle silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-djur/varning-for-djur2/



A19-4 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Horse silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-djur/varning-for-djur3/

Continue the reference



A19-5 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Reindeer silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-djur/varning-for-djur4/



A19-6 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Sheep silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-djur/varning-for-djur5/

Continue the reference



A19-7 · Animals ahead

Varning för djur

There is a particular risk of animals on or near the road. Read the animal symbol as part of the warning. Wild boar silhouette.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-djur/varning-for-djur6/



A2-2 · Series of dangerous bends

Varning för flera farliga kurvor

Several hazardous bends lie ahead. The symbol identifies the direction of the first bend. Series of bends, first to the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-flera-farliga-kurvor/varning-for-flera-farliga-kurvor/

Continue the reference



A24-2 · Crosswinds

Varning för sidvind

Strong crosswinds commonly occur on this stretch. The symbol is adapted to local conditions. Windsock extends towards the right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-sidvind/varning-for-sidvind/



A9-2 · Speed-control hump or dip

Varning för farthinder

A deliberately raised or lowered part of the road is ahead. The graphic distinguishes the form. Dip.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-farthinder/varning-for-farthinder/

RB18

Motorway and expressway

Recognise eligible road regimes, their ends and exit markers.

Related lessons: M06-L03



E1 · Motorway

Motorväg

Motorway rules begin here, unless the sign is advance information with a distance panel. White motorway symbol on green.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/motorvag/



E2 · End of motorway

Motorväg upphör

The motorway ends here or at the distance indicated. Read the regime that follows. Motorway symbol crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/motorvag-upphor/

Continue the reference



E3 · Expressway (motortrafikled)

Motortrafikled

Expressway rules apply. The sign may also appear as advance information with a distance panel. White car viewed from the front on green.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/motortrafikled/



E4 · End of expressway

Motortrafikled upphör

The expressway ends here or at the indicated distance. Expressway car symbol crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/motortrafikled-upphor/

Continue the reference



X4 · Exit separation marker

Avfartsskärm

This marks the split between the main carriageway and an exit with a deceleration lane. White upward chevrons on blue identify an exit separation.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/avfartsskarm/

RB19

Rail crossings

Warning sequence, barriers, track crossing and locating crossing identification safely.

Related lessons: M06-L04



A35 · Rail crossing with barriers

Varning för järnvägskorsning med bommar

A railway or tramway crossing fitted with barriers lies ahead. Follow its signals and barrier indications. Barrier pictogram inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-jarnvagskorsning-med-bommar/



A36 · Rail crossing without barriers

Varning för järnvägskorsning utan bommar

Prepare for a railway crossing without barriers. The lack of barriers does not mean a train cannot approach. Locomotive inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-jarnvagskorsning-utan-bommar/

Continue the reference



A37 · Tram crossing without barriers

Varning för korsning med spårväg utan bommar

A tramway crossing without barriers lies ahead. Tram inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-korsning-med-sparvag-utan-bommar/



A38 · Rail-crossing countdown

Avstånd till plankorsning

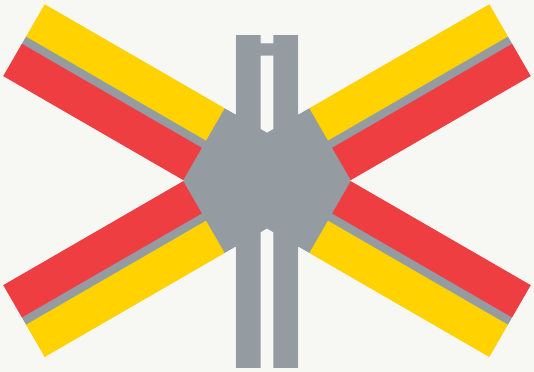
The three markers divide the approach into thirds. They do not represent a universal fixed distance in metres. Three red diagonal bars on a yellow board.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/avstand-till-plankorsning/

Continue the reference



A39 · Railway crossbuck

Kryssmärke

The crossing is immediately ahead. The crossbuck arrangement distinguishes one track from multiple tracks. A single horizontal crossbuck, for one track.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/kryssmarke/



Y1 · Flashing red rail-crossing signal

Rött blinkande ljus

Stop before the stop line or, without one, before the signal. The red lamps flash alternately; the illustration is a still representation. Two red signal lamps and a lower lamp within a downward-pointing signal backing; red flashing is represented by a still drawing.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/sakerhetsanordningar-i-korsningar-med-jarnvag-eller-sparvag/rott-blinkande-ljus/



Y2 · Rail-crossing audible warning

Ljudsignal

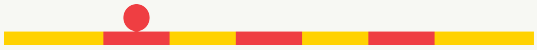
Do not enter the crossing while the audible warning is sounding. This graphic is only a sound icon, not a recording or a flashing-light instruction. Grey speaker icon with sound waves; no audio is supplied.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/sakerhetsanordningar-i-korsningar-med-jarnvag-eller-sparvag/ljudsignal/

Continue the reference



Y3 · Rail-crossing barrier

Bom

Do not enter while a barrier is lowering, lowered or rising. A raised barrier alone does not establish that crossing is safe. Red-and-yellow crossing barrier with a red lamp.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/sakerhetsanordningar-i-korsningar-med-jarnvag-eller-sparvag/bom/



Y4 · Rail-crossing visibility marker

Plankorsningsskärm

This helps you identify a railway or tramway crossing. It is not itself a signal that permits entry. Blue board with white crossing shapes arranged vertically.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/sakerhetsanordningar-i-korsningar-med-jarnvag-eller-sparvag/plankorsningsskarm/



A38-2 · Rail-crossing countdown

Avstånd till plankorsning

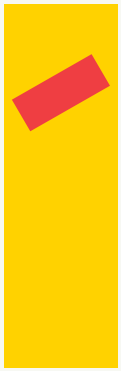
The three markers divide the approach into thirds. They do not represent a universal fixed distance in metres. Two red diagonal bars on a yellow board.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/avstand-till-plankorsning/avstand-till-plankorsning/

Continue the reference



A38-3 · Rail-crossing countdown

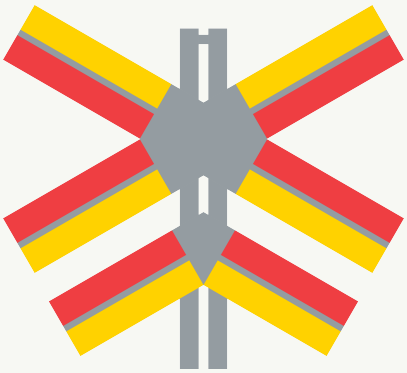
Avstånd till plankorsning

The three markers divide the approach into thirds. They do not represent a universal fixed distance in metres. One red diagonal bar on a yellow board.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/avstand-till-plankorsning/avstand-till-plankorsning2/



A39-3 · Railway crossbuck

Kryssmärke

The crossing is immediately ahead. The crossbuck arrangement distinguishes one track from multiple tracks. An additional lower crossbuck element indicates multiple tracks.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/kryssmarke/kryssmarke2/

RB20

Roadworks and authorised instructions

Changed path, closures, workers and priority of authorised directions; reference coverage for P/V families.

Related lessons: M03-L02, M06-L04



A20 · Roadworks

Varning för vägarbete

Work is taking place along the road. Expect the usable route and traffic arrangements to change. Worker digging inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-vagarbete/



A21 · End of roadworks section

Slut på sträcka med vägarbete

The section marked by the roadworks warning ends here. Continue to follow any remaining restrictions. Roadworker pictogram crossed by a black diagonal band.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/slut-pa-stracka-med-vagarbete/

Continue the reference



A22 · Traffic signals ahead

Varning för flerfärgssignal

Prepare for a three-aspect traffic signal ahead; the warning itself is not a signal to proceed. Red, yellow and green lamps inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-flerfargssignal/



A40 · Other danger

Varning för annan fara

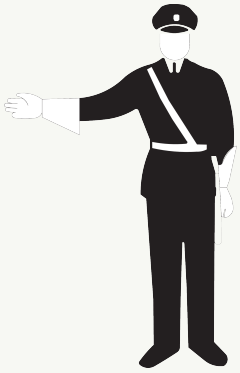
A hazard not covered by another warning sign is ahead. Read the supplementary description of the danger. Exclamation mark inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-annan-fara/

Continue the reference



P1 · Police stop instruction — front and rear

Stopp

Traffic approaching the officer from the front or rear must stop; traffic approaching from the sides may proceed. The officer's continuing orientation matters even after the arm movement. Officer faces the viewer with one arm extended sideways.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/stopp/



P2 · Police stop instruction — palm facing you

Stopp

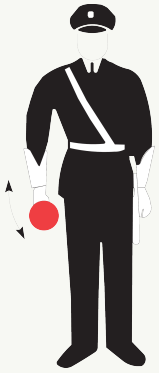
Stop if the officer's palm faces you. A stop paddle may be used instead. Officer raises a palm towards approaching traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/stopp1/

Continue the reference



P3 · Police stop instruction — light facing you

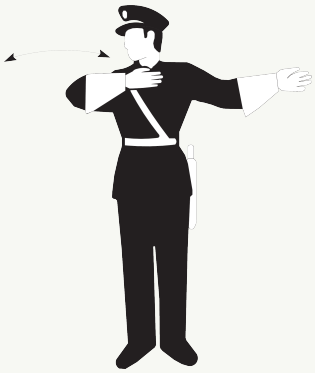
Stopp

Stop if the officer's lamp faces you. This instruction is used in darkness or reduced visibility. Officer holds a red light towards approaching traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/stopp2/



P4 · Police instruction to proceed

Kör fram

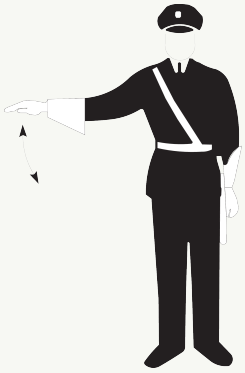
Traffic in the indicated direction may proceed. The officer gives a waving movement in that direction; the still image does not show the whole movement. Officer gestures sideways; motion arrows depict the wave to proceed.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/kor-fram/

Continue the reference



P5 · Police instruction to slow down

Minska hastigheten

The road user facing the officer must reduce speed. A lamp or reflector may reinforce the instruction in poor visibility. Officer extends an arm with motion arrows depicting an up-and-down slowing gesture.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/minska-hastigheten/



P6 · Police inspection point

Kontroll

Enter the inspection site as directed. If vehicle symbols are displayed, the instruction applies to those vehicle groups. Kontroll, goods-vehicle symbol and arrow pointing up-right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/kontroll/



P7 · Police inspection ahead

Förberedande upplysning om kontroll

This gives advance information about a police inspection point. Kontroll, goods-vehicle symbol, 1000 m and an arrow bending left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/forberedande-upplysning-om-kontroll/

Continue the reference



P8 · Slow down behind the police vehicle

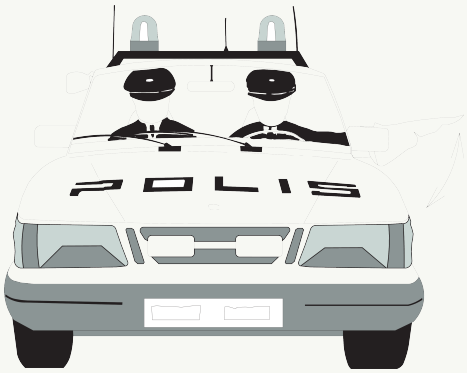
Minska hastigheten

Traffic behind the police vehicle must reduce speed in response to this instruction. Police vehicle with an arm extended and motion arrows signalling slowing to following traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/minska-hastigheten1/



P9 · Slow down when approaching the police vehicle

Minska hastigheten

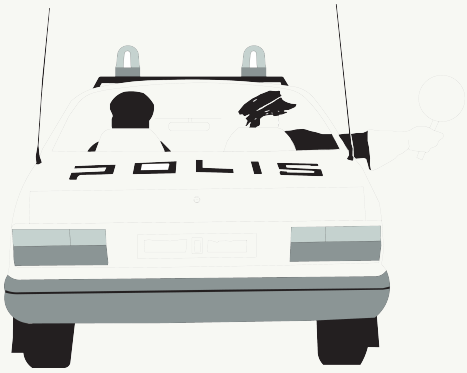
Traffic meeting the police vehicle must reduce speed in response to this instruction. Police vehicle with a waving arm signalling slowing to oncoming traffic.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/minska-hastigheten2/

Continue the reference



P10 · Follow and stop behind the police vehicle

Följ efter och stanna bakom polisfordonet när detta stannar

The vehicle behind must follow the police vehicle and stop when it stops. Police vehicle with officer's paddle signalling a following vehicle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/folj-efter-och-stanna-bakom-polisfordonet-nar-detta-stannar/



P11 · Pull over and stop ahead of the police vehicle

Kör in till vägkanten och stanna framför polisfordonet

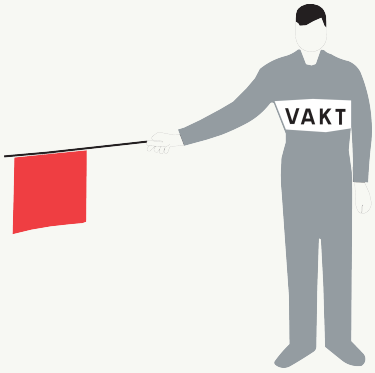
The driver in front of the police vehicle must pull to the road edge and stop. Alternating blue and red lights convey this instruction. Police vehicle with red and blue lights; alternation is represented by a still drawing.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-polisman-med-flera/kor-in-till-vagkanten-och-stanna-framfor-polisfordonet/

Continue the reference



V1 · Traffic guard — stop

Stopp

Stop if the guard faces you. A red lamp is used in darkness; an authorised stop sign marked Vakt may also be used. Guard faces approaching traffic and holds a red flag sideways.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-vakt/stopp/



V2 · Traffic guard — proceed

Kör fram

Proceed in the direction indicated by the guard's waving movement. A still image does not show the full gesture. Guard gestures to traffic; the complete movement is not reproduced in this still.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-vakt/kor-fram/

V3 · Traffic guard identifier

Kännetecken

The guard identifier must be worn on the front and back. It identifies the role rather than giving a separate movement instruction. Garment identification panel bearing VAKT.

Transportstyrelsen · official description



Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tecken-av-vakt/kannetecken/

Continue the reference



X1 · Sharp-change direction marker

Markeringspil

Turn sharply in the direction of the yellow arrow or arrows. Temporary use, including roadworks, has a red background. Yellow chevron points left on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/markeringspil/



X2 · Obstruction board

Markeringsskärm för hinder

An obstruction restricts the road, which may be partly or fully closed. Temporary boards have a red background. Horizontal board divided into alternating blue and yellow vertical blocks.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/markeringsskarm-for-hinder/



X3 · Side-obstruction marker

Markeringsskärm för sidohinder, farthinder med mera

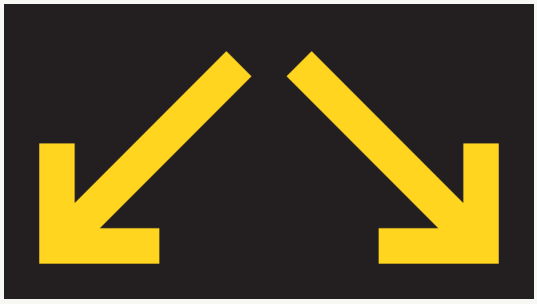
Pass on the side towards which the yellow diagonal stripes slope down. A temporary horizontal-striped version permits passage on either side. Diagonal yellow bands slope down towards the left on blue.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/markeringsskarm-for-sidohinder-farthinder-mm/

Continue the reference



X5 · Illuminated pass-side arrow

Gul ljuspil eller ljuspilar

Pass on a side indicated by the yellow illuminated arrow or arrows. The arrows may flash. Two illuminated yellow arrows point down to opposite sides.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/gul-ljuspil-eller-ljuspilar/



X6 · Temporary obstruction warning device

Särskild varningsanordning

A temporary obstruction restricts passage. Read the text identifying its cause. Temporary warning device reads Olycka: accident.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/sarskild-varningsanordning/



X7 · Road barrier

Vägbom

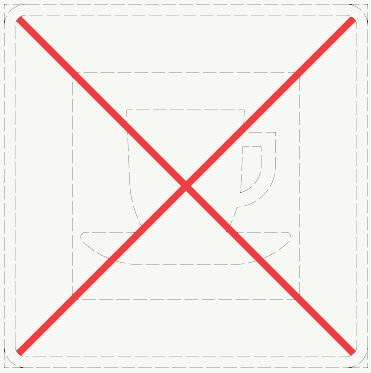
The barrier indicates that the road is wholly or partly closed to traffic. Red-and-yellow road barrier.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/vagbom/

Continue the reference



X8 · Temporary cancellation of direction information

Tillfällig stängning

The crossed-out destination instruction is temporarily not valid. Read the replacement route guidance. Red cross over temporarily cancelled destination information.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/x8/



X9 · Roundabout centre marker

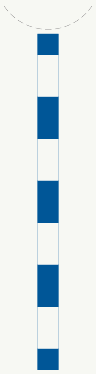
Cirkulationstrafik

This identifies the centre around which vehicles circulate in the roundabout. A horizontal blue board bears successive white arrows pointing right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/cirkulationstrafik/



X10 · Signpost visibility marker

Stolpmarkeringsanordning

This makes the supporting sign or traffic device easier to see. It is not a separate destination or priority instruction. Blue and white bands around a signpost.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/stolpmarkeringsanordning/

Continue the reference



X3-2 · Side-obstruction marker

Markeringsskärm för sidohinder, farthinder

Pass on the side towards which the yellow diagonal stripes slope down. A temporary horizontal-striped version permits passage on either side. Two red boards have yellow diagonal bands sloping down towards opposite outer sides.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/markeringsskarm-for-sidohinder-farthinder-mm/markeringsskarm-for-sidohinder-farthinder/



X3-3 · Side-obstruction marker

Markeringsskärm för sidohinder, farthinder

Pass on the side towards which the yellow diagonal stripes slope down. A temporary horizontal-striped version permits passage on either side. Horizontal red and yellow bands; passage may be on either side.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/andra-anordningar-for-anvisningar-for-trafiken/markeringsskarm-for-sidohinder-farthinder-mm/markeringsskarm-for-sidohinder-farthinder2/

RB21

Winter and surface hazards

Slippery road, loose material and local studded-tyre restriction.

Related lessons: M07-L01, M07-L02



A10 · Slippery road

Varning för slirig väg

The road may be slippery. Do not assume that the warning refers only to snow or ice. Skidding car inside a red-bordered yellow triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-sliri g-vag/



A11 · Loose chippings

Varning för stenskott

There is a risk of stones being thrown up. This warning is not normally used where that risk is routine, such as a gravel road. Car wheel throws stones inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-ste nskott/

Continue the reference



C44 · No studded-tyre motor vehicles except class II mopeds

Förbud mot trafik med annat motordrivet fordon med dubbdäck än moped klass II

The prohibition concerns motor vehicles with studded tyres. Class II mopeds are included only if a supplementary panel says so. Studded tyre crossed by a red diagonal.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-annat-motordrivet-fordon-med-dubbdack-an-moped-klass-ii/



A33 · Off-road scooter traffic

Varning för terrängskotertrafik

Off-road scooters often cross or enter the road here. Watch the roadside and prepare for a vehicle entering your path. The snowmobile illustration identifies off-road scooter traffic, not ordinary road mopeds.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-terrangskotertrafik/

RB22

Vehicle and route limits

Distinguish vehicle/load dimensions, gross weight, axle restrictions and vehicle categories.

Related lessons: M08-L02, M08-L03



C16 · Maximum vehicle width

Begränsad fordonsbredd

Vehicles wider than the displayed limit may not pass. Assess the actual width, including the load. Width 2.2 metres.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/begransad-fordonsbredd/



C17 · Maximum vehicle height

Begränsad fordonshöjd

Vehicles higher than the displayed limit may not pass. The sign is used for restricted clearance below 4.5 metres. Height 3.5 metres.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/begransad-fordonshojd/

Continue the reference



C18 · Maximum vehicle or combination length

Begränsad fordonslängd

Do not pass with a vehicle or combination longer than the displayed limit. Length 20 metres, with a vehicle-and-trailer pictogram.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/begransad-fordonslangd/



C20 · Maximum gross weight of a vehicle

Begränsad bruttovikt på fordon

The displayed value limits the vehicle's actual gross weight, not its registered maximum weight. 12 tonnes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/begransad-bruttovikt-pa-fordon/

Continue the reference



C21 · Maximum gross weight of a vehicle or combination

Begränsad bruttovikt på fordon och fordonståg

The displayed value limits the actual gross weight of the vehicle or combination. 30 tonnes with a vehicle-and-trailer pictogram.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/begransad-bruttovikt-pa-fordon-och-fordonstag/



C22 · Road bearing-capacity class

Bärighetsklass

The displayed class identifies the road's bearing-capacity regime. Check the applicable axle and weight limits for your vehicle. BK3, the displayed bearing-capacity class.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/barighetsklass/

Continue the reference



C23 · Maximum axle load

Begränsat axeltryck

Do not exceed the displayed load on an axle. 6 tonnes on an axle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/begransat-axeltryck/



C24 · Maximum bogie load

Begränsat boggitryck

The displayed limit applies to the bogie load, not the weight of the whole vehicle. 10 tonnes on a bogie.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/begransat-boggitryck/

Continue the reference



C46 · Maximum triple-axle load

Begränsat trippelaxeltryck

Do not exceed the displayed load on the triple-axle group. 20 tonnes on a triple-axle group.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/begransat-trippelaxeltryck/



T4 · Available width

Fri bredd

Read the stated clear width together with the main sign. It is not permission to exceed a separate vehicle-width limit. Available width 3.5 metres.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/fri-bredd/



T5 · Maximum authorised weight threshold

Totalvikt

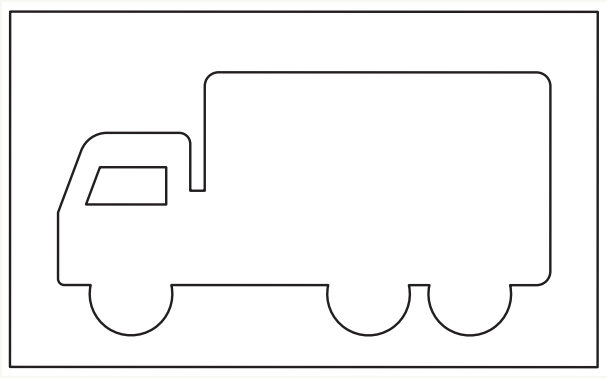
The main sign applies to vehicles whose registered maximum authorised weight (totalvikt) exceeds this value. Do not confuse it with actual gross weight. Maximum authorised weight threshold 3.5 tonnes.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/totalvikt/

Continue the reference



S1 · Heavy goods vehicle symbol

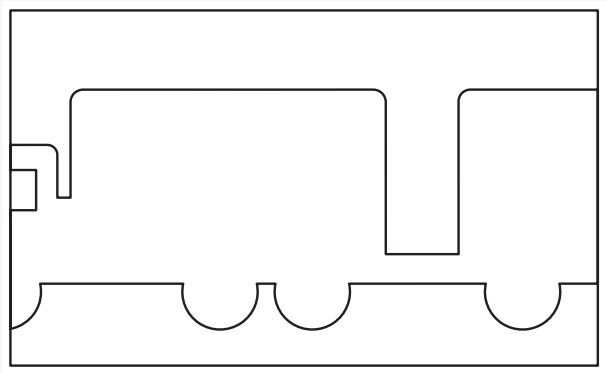
Tung lastbil

This symbol identifies heavy goods vehicles when used in a sign or panel. Its surrounding instruction supplies the restriction or permission.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/tung-lastbil/



S2 · Heavy goods vehicle with trailer symbol

Tung lastbil med tillkopplad släpvagn

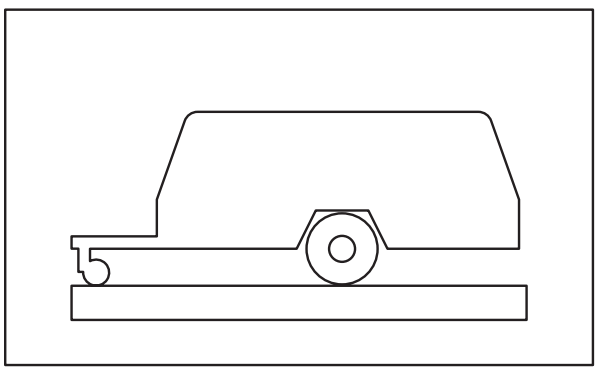
This symbol identifies a heavy goods vehicle with an attached trailer. Read it together with the main instruction.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/tung-lastbil-med-tillkopplad-slapvagn/

Continue the reference



S9 · Centre-axle trailer symbol

Släpkärra

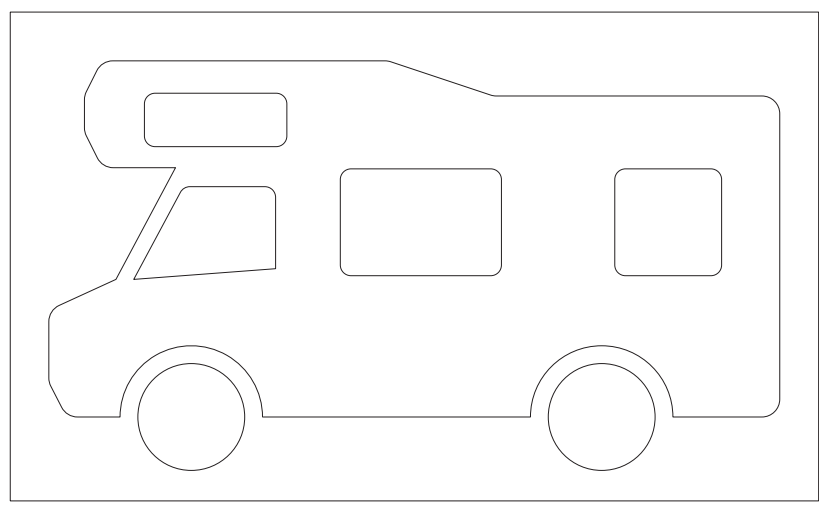
This symbol identifies a släpkärra. Read its role from the surrounding sign or panel.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/slapkarra/

Continue the reference



S12 · Class II passenger car symbol

Personbil klass II

This identifies a personbil klass II, the Swedish vehicle class used for motorhomes. It does not mean every vehicle used for camping.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/symboler/personbil-klass-ii/



C7 · No heavy lorries

Förbud mot trafik med tung lastbil

Traffic with heavy lorries is prohibited. Identify the vehicle class rather than assuming that every vehicle carrying goods is a heavy lorry. This restricts access; C29 instead restricts overtaking by a heavy lorry.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-tung-lastbil/

Continue the reference



C9 · No vehicles carrying specified dangerous goods

Förbud mot trafik med fordon lastat med farligt gods

Vehicles carrying loads subject to the orange-plate marking requirement for dangerous-goods transport are prohibited. The sign does not mean that every vehicle carrying any potentially hazardous item is forbidden. With panel T23 it indicates the tunnel category. Compare mandatory D12 and recommended-route F32.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-fordon-lastat-med-farligt-gods/



C33 · Stop at customs

Stopp vid tull

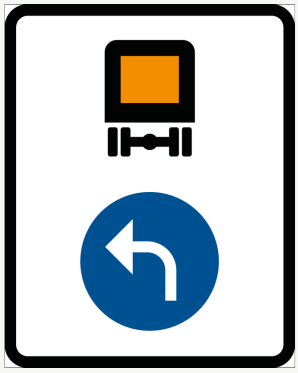
Stop at the customs point. Read the customs wording beneath the horizontal bar to identify the reason for stopping. The question artwork says TULL/TOLD. Official TULL/TOLL, TULL/TULLI and TULL/ZOLL variants use other customs-language combinations.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/stopp-vid-tull/

Continue the reference



D12 · Required direction for specified dangerous-goods vehicles

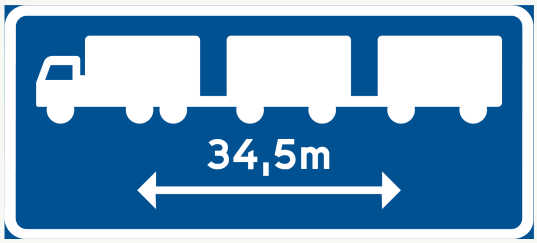
Påbjuden körriktning för fordon lastat med farligt gods

Vehicles carrying loads subject to the dangerous-goods orange-plate marking requirement must follow the indicated direction. If a letter is shown, the instruction applies only to vehicles barred from a tunnel of that category. The question variant shows a left arrow with no letter. The official B-letter/right-arrow variant has the stated tunnel-category qualification.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/pabudsmarken/pabjuden-korriktning-for-fordon-lastat-med-farligt-gods/



F31a · Route for long vehicle combinations

Färdväg för långa fordonståg

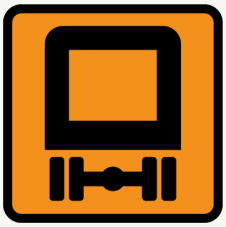
Indicates a route for long vehicle combinations under the applicable traffic-regulation provisions. Check the route and the requirements for the actual combination. The question artwork shows a long combination and 34.5 m. The sign is route information, not a general permission for every vehicle combination.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/fardvag-for-langa-fordonstag/

Continue the reference



F32 · Recommended dangerous-goods route

Farligt gods

Indicates a recommended route for vehicles carrying loads subject to the dangerous-goods orange-plate marking requirement. Distinguish a recommendation from a mandatory direction or prohibition. Compare mandatory D12 and prohibitory C9. The orange dangerous-goods symbol identifies this route information.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/farligt-gods/



T23 · Tunnel-category panel

Tunnelkategori

Used below C9 for vehicles carrying the specified dangerous-goods loads. The letter B, C, D or E states the tunnel category. Times may be given according to the provisions for T6. The question panel shows B. Read the category with C9; do not interpret the letter as a road number or as a standalone prohibition on all vehicles.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/tunnelkategori/

Continue the reference



C22-2 · Road bearing-capacity class

Bärighetsklass

The displayed class identifies the road's bearing-capacity regime. Check the applicable axle and weight limits for your vehicle. BK2, the displayed bearing-capacity class.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/barighetsklass/barighetsklass-2/

RB23

Environmental zones and charging

Identify environmental-zone boundaries and charging-place information.

Related lessons: M09-L04



E31 · Environmental zone

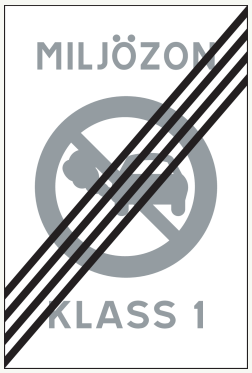
Miljözon

The indicated environmental-zone rules apply. Check the zone class and whether your actual vehicle qualifies; the illustration does not establish a city's current boundary. Miljözon, class 1.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/miljozon/



E32 · End of environmental zone

Slut på miljözon

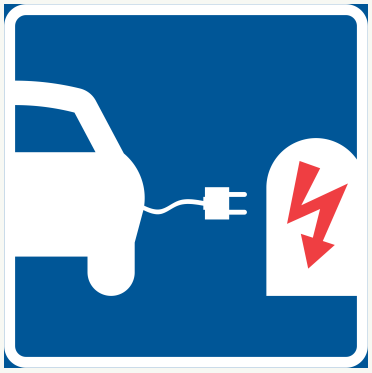
The environmental zone ends. Class 1 environmental-zone sign crossed by diagonal lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/slut-pa-miljozon/

Continue the reference



T24 · Parking for externally chargeable vehicles

Laddplats

Below E19, only vehicles capable of external electric charging may park. The symbol alone does not say that charging must be in progress; check all posted conditions. Plug-in vehicle symbol.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/tillaggstavlor/laddplats/



E25 · Road charge or tax

Betalväg

A fee or special tax must be paid when travelling on a particular road or within a particular area. Check the applicable charging conditions for the route. The payment illustration announces charging; it does not by itself specify the amount or payment method.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/betalvag/



E31-2 · Environmental zone

Miljözon

The indicated environmental-zone rules apply. Check the zone class and whether your actual vehicle qualifies; the illustration does not establish a city's current boundary. Miljözon, class 2.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/miljozon/miljozon-e31-2/

Continue the reference



E31-3 · Environmental zone

Miljözon

The indicated environmental-zone rules apply. Check the zone class and whether your actual vehicle qualifies; the illustration does not establish a city's current boundary. Miljözon, class 3.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/miljozon/miljozon-e31-3/



E31-4 · Environmental zone

Miljözon

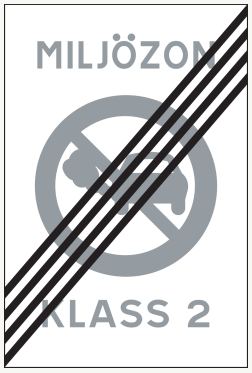
The indicated environmental-zone rules apply. Check the zone class and whether your actual vehicle qualifies; the illustration does not establish a city's current boundary. Miljözon, classes 1 and 2.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/miljozon/miljozon-e31-4/

Continue the reference



E32-2 · End of environmental zone

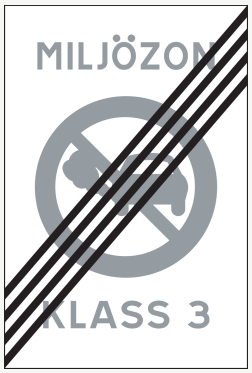
Slut på miljözon

The environmental zone ends. Class 2 environmental-zone sign crossed by diagonal lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/slut-pa-miljozon/slut-pa-miljozon-e32-2/



E32-3 · End of environmental zone

Slut på miljözon

The environmental zone ends. Class 3 environmental-zone sign crossed by diagonal lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/slut-pa-miljozon/slut-pa-miljozon-e32-3/

Continue the reference



E32-4 · End of environmental zone

Slut på miljözon

The environmental zone ends. Classes 1 and 2 environmental-zone sign crossed by diagonal lines.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/slut-pa-miljozon/slut-pa-miljozon/

Related entries

H27 · Vehicle charging station

RB24

Breakdown, tunnel and collision

Tunnel, emergency bay, emergency exit/direction, assistance and incident warning.

Related lessons: M10-L01, M10-L02



A26 · Tunnel ahead

Varning för tunnel

Prepare for a tunnel. Read any further tunnel information and traffic instructions. Tunnel entrance inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-tunnel/



A41 · Accident ahead

Varning för olycka

Prepare for an accident-related hazard and respond to the traffic conditions and further instructions. Overturned car inside a warning triangle.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/varningsmarken/varning-for-olycka/

Continue the reference



E26 · Tunnel

Tunnel

This identifies a tunnel and states its length; repeated signs may state the remaining length. Tunnel symbol with length 2.0 km.

Transcription · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/tunnel/



E27 · Emergency stopping bay

Nöduppställningsplats

This bay is intended for breakdowns or similar incidents, not routine parking. Additional symbols may identify emergency equipment. Roadside bay diagram with SOS.

Transcription · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/noduppstallningsplats/

Continue the reference



E28 · Emergency exit

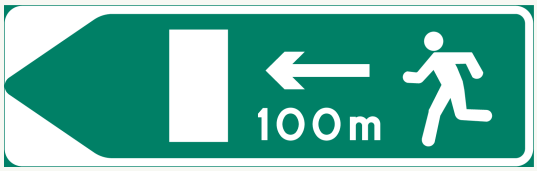
Nödutgång

This is an emergency exit for people on foot. Emergency-exit figure faces right.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/nodutgang/



E29 · Emergency escape route

Utrymningsväg

Follow the indicated direction and distance to an emergency exit or equivalent route for people on foot. Left arrow, running figure and 100 m.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/utrymningsvag/



F33 · Numbered rescue location

Räddningsplats

Identifies a rescue location at roadworks or a similar site. The number identifies the particular rescue location. The question example is R1. This is not a general hospital, first-aid facility or emergency-parking sign.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-13 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/lokaliseringsmarken-for-vagvisning/raddningsplats/

Continue the reference



E28-2 · Emergency exit

Nödutgång

This is an emergency exit for people on foot. Emergency-exit figure faces left.

Transportstyrelsen · official description

Caption checked 2026-10-02 · English wording is editorial.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/anvisningsmarken/nodutgang/nodutgang-e28-2/

Related entries

G2 · Emergency telephone

G9 · Fire extinguisher

T23 · Tunnel-category panel

Find a code or family

A

A1 · A1-2 · A10 · A11 · A13 · A14 · A15 · A16

A18 · A19 · A19-2 · A19-3 · A19-4 · A19-5 · A19-6 · A19-7

A2 · A2-2 · A20 · A21 · A22 · A24 · A24-2 · A25

A26 · A27 · A28 · A29 · A29-10 · A29-13 · A3 · A30

A31 · A34 · A35 · A36 · A37 · A38 · A38-2 · A38-3

A39 · A39-3 · A4 · A40 · A41 · A5 · A5-2 · A5-3

A8 · A9 · A9-2 · A6 · A7 · A12 · A17 · A23

A32 · A33

B

B1 · B2 · B3 · B3-2 · B4 · B5 · B6 · B7

B8

C

C1 · C16 · C17 · C18 · C19 · C2 · C20 · C21

C22 · C22-2 · C23 · C24 · C25 · C25-2 · C26 · C27

C28 · C3 · C31 · C31-11 · C31-12 · C31-4 · C31-5 · C31-7

C31-8 · C32 · C35 · C36 · C37 · C38 · C39 · C40

C41 · C42 · C43 · C44 · C45 · C46 · C6 · C4

C5 · C7 · C8 · C9 · C10 · C11 · C12 · C13

C14 · C15 · C29 · C30 · C33 · C34

Continue the reference

D

D1 · D1-2 · D1-3 · D1-6 · D1-7 · D1-8 · D10 · D11

D2 · D3 · D4 · D5 · D6 · D7 · D7-2 · D8

D9 · D12

E

E1 · E10 · E11 · E12 · E13 · E14 · E15 · E16

E16-2 · E17 · E17-4 · E18 · E19 · E2 · E20 · E21

E22 · E26 · E27 · E28 · E28-2 · E29 · E3 · E30

E31 · E31-2 · E31-3 · E31-4 · E32 · E32-2 · E32-3 · E32-4

E33 · E34 · E4 · E5 · E6 · E7 · E8 · E9

E23 · E24 · E25

F

F1-1 · F1-2 · F10 · F11 · F13 · F14 · F14-2 · F14-3

F14-4 · F15 · F16 · F17 · F18 · F18-2 · F19 · F2

F20 · F21 · F23 · F24 · F25 · F26 · F27 · F3

F34 · F35 · F36 · F37 · F38 · F4 · F5 · F6

F7 · F8 · F8-2 · F9 · F12 · F22 · F28 · F29

F30 · F31 · F31a · F32 · F33

G

G11 · G2 · G4 · G6 · G7 · G8 · G9 · G1

Continue the reference

G3 · G5 · G10 · G12

H

H1 · H13 · H14 · H2 · H27 · H3 · H7 · H4

H5 · H6 · H8 · H9 · H10 · H11 · H12 · H15

H16 · H17 · H18 · H19 · H20 · H21 · H22 · H23

H24 · H25 · H26 · H28

I

I1 · I2 · I3 · I4

J

J2 · J3

M

M1 · M10 · M11 · M12 · M13 · M14 · M15 · M16

M18 · M19 · M19a · M2 · M20 · M20a · M21 · M22

M23 · M24 · M25 · M26 · M27 · M3 · M33 · M4

M5 · M6 · M7 · M8 · M9 · M17 · M17a · M28

M29 · M30 · M31 · M32 · M34

P

P1 · P10 · P11 · P2 · P3 · P4 · P5 · P6

P7 · P8 · P9

Continue the reference

S

S1 · S10 · S12 · S2 · S3 · S4 · S8 · S9

S5 · S6 · S7 · S11 · S13

SIG

SIG1 · SIG10 · SIG11 · SIG12 · SIG13 · SIG14 · SIG2 · SIG3

SIG4 · SIG5 · SIG6 · SIG7 · SIG8 · SIG9

T

T1 · T10 · T11 · T11-2 · T12 · T13 · T14 · T15

T15-2 · T16 · T17 · T18 · T19 · T2 · T20 · T21

T21-2 · T21-3 · T21-4 · T22 · T24 · T3 · T4 · T5

T6 · T7 · T8 · T8-3 · T8-4 · T8-8 · T9 · T23

T25

V

V1 · V2 · V3

X

X1 · X10 · X2 · X3 · X3-2 · X3-3 · X4 · X5

X6 · X7 · X8 · X9

Y

Y1 · Y2 · Y3 · Y4

A practical Swedish–English glossary

These are plain-language learning explanations, not a certified legal translation. Legal meanings remain in the linked official provisions and the lessons that use them.

Swedish term	Learning meaning	Find it in
Körkortstillstånd	Learner permit required for the ordinary learning route.	M01-L01
Handledare	Approved private-practice supervisor.	M01-L01
Övningsköra	Practise driving under the applicable requirements.	M01-L01
Väjningsplikt	Duty to yield, clearly and in time.	M04-L01
Stopplikt	Duty to make a complete stop at the prescribed position.	M03-L01
Högerregeln	The general yielding rule for a vehicle approaching from the right.	M04-L01

Glossary continued

Swedish term	Learning meaning	Find it in
Huvudled	Priority road, with its associated rules.	M04-L01, M05-L03
Körbana / körfält	Carriageway / lane.	M03-L02, M04-L02
Vägren	Road shoulder, with its own use restrictions.	M06-L03, M10-L01
Övergångsställe	Pedestrian crossing.	M04-L03
Cykelpassage / cykelöverfart	Distinct cycle passage / cycle crossing arrangements.	M04-L03
Cirkulationsplats / rondell	Roundabout traffic arrangement / its central island.	M04-L04

Glossary continued

Swedish term	Learning meaning	Find it in
Gågata / gångfartsområde	Pedestrian street / walking-speed area.	M05-L02
Cykelgata	Cycle street with special vehicle duties.	M05-L02
Motorväg / motortrafikled	Motorway / expressway subject to access and movement restrictions.	M06-L03
Plankorsning	Level crossing between road and rail/tram on its own track formation.	M06-L04
Halvljus / helljus	Dipped beam / main beam.	M07-L01
Vinterväglag	Winter road conditions, including snow, ice, slush or frost.	M07-L02

Glossary continued

Swedish term	Learning meaning	Find it in
Tjänstevikt / totalvikt	Defined ready weight / registered maximum weight.	M08-L02
Bruttovikt / maximilast	Actual weight / maximum load.	M08-L02
Påställd / avställd	Registered for road use / formally placed off road.	M08-L03
Trafikförsäkring	Compulsory motor insurance.	M08-L03
Miljözon	Environmental zone with specified vehicle criteria.	M09-L04
Nollvisionen	Vision Zero: no one killed or seriously injured in road traffic.	M01-L03

Glossary continued

Swedish term	Learning meaning	Find it in
Mikrosömn	A brief involuntary sleep episode; do not treat alertness tricks as a cure.	M01-L02
Tillfälligt reservhjul	Temporary spare wheel, used only within the actual vehicle handbook limits.	M02-L01
Säkring	Electrical fuse protecting its circuit from excessive current.	M02-L01
Deformationszon	Vehicle structure designed to deform and manage crash energy.	M02-L03
Understyrning / överstyrning	Front-grip loss can widen the turn; rear-grip loss can make the rear step outward.	M07-L02
Vattenplaning	Water separates tyre contact from the road, reducing grip/control.	M07-L02

Glossary continued

Swedish term	Learning meaning	Find it in
Kultryck	Downward load at the trailer coupling, distinct from whole trailer weight.	M08-L02
Lätt lastbil	Lorry with registered total weight at most 3,500 kg.	M08-L01
Inträtt körförbud	Automatic driving prohibition after a missed inspection deadline; restricted trips apply.	M08-L03
Kolmonoxid / koldioxid	CO impairs blood oxygen transport; added fossil CO_2 contributes to warming.	M09-L01
Kväveoxider	NOx: airway irritation, acidification and ground-level ozone formation.	M09-L01
Motorbromsning	In a conventional manual car, slowing with accelerator released and suitable gear engaged.	M09-L02

Glossary continued

Swedish term	Learning meaning	Find it in
Laddhybrid / elhybrid	Plug-in hybrid externally rechargeable; conventional non-plug-in hybrid is not.	M09-L01
Kylvätska / kylarlock	Coolant / cooling-system cap; a hot pressurised system can release scalding liquid or steam.	M10-L01

Personal practice record

Repeat this entry after study or supervised practice. Its purpose is honest self-assessment, not a score predicting an examination result.

Prompt · Your record

Date, lesson and situation

What I noticed early

What I noticed late or did not understand

The rule or recommendation involved

What could have happened if I had continued

Continue your practice record

Prompt · Your record

My safer alternative

Official reference to check

Specific study or supervised practice action

Evidence I will look for at the next review

A useful entry identifies something observable. “Check the near cycle path before the turn, then revisit it as the gap develops” is more actionable than “be better at junctions.” Keep adapting the task to your own experience and the feedback from your instructor or supervisor.

Sources and references

Original source checks are dated 1 October 2026. Chapter additions retain their individual 12–13 October checks below and in the evidence records. Official agency, legal, public-health and research references are distinguished from manufacturer technical handbooks. Use current guidance and the actual vehicle handbook; references do not make this book official.

Chapter evidence records exact passages, dates and limitations. G11 assembles these records without claiming a new factual audit of every old source.

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Keep each reference within the scope stated in its lesson and evidence record.

Nollvisionen – tillsammans räddar vi liv — Trafikverket; checked 2026-10-12; Last updated/reviewed 5 November 2024.

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New or used vehicle buyers — Government of Western Australia – Road Safety Commission; checked 2026-10-12; Live page; publication date not displayed in inspected passage.

https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/road-safety-commission/new-or-used-vehicle-buyers

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https://www.trafikverket.se/resa-och-trafik/trafiksakerhet/sakerhet-pa-vag/hastighetsgranser-pa-vag/stoppstracka/

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https://www.oregon.gov/odot/dmv/pages/online_parent_guide_to_teen_driving/08_complex_driving_skills.aspx

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https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/driver-education-and-safety/medical-conditions-and-driving/vision-conditions/

Halvljus – vanligaste felet vid besiktning — Transportstyrelsen; checked 2026-10-13; Updated 11 April 2025.

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Överstyrning på is och snö med olika vinterdäck — VTI rapport 708 — VTI; report hosted by Trafikverket, funded by Skyltfonden; checked 2026-10-13; Hjort, Bruzelius and Andersson; May 2011; publication approved 23 May 2011.

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Kolets kretslopp rubbas — Naturvårdsverket; checked 2026-10-13; Reviewed 7 January 2025.

https://www.naturvardsverket.se/amnesomraden/klimatforandringar/darfor-blir-det-varmare/kolets-kretslopp-rubbas/

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Vägtrafikens luftföroreningar — Trafikverket; checked 2026-10-13; Reviewed 11 November 2021.

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Elfordon – så funkar det — Trafikverket; checked 2026-10-13; Updated 19 April 2024.

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Energi- och klimatrådgivning — Gagnefs kommun; checked 2026-10-13; Updated 19 August 2026.

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Features that affect the environment — NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi; checked 2026-10-13; Live official page; no editorial revision date shown.

https://nzta.govt.nz/vehicles/choosing-the-right-vehicle/features-that-affect-the-environment

Fuel efficient driving tips — UK Vehicle Certification Agency; checked 2026-10-13; Live government agency page; editorial revision date not shown.

https://www.vehicle-certification-agency.gov.uk/fuel-consumption-co2/fuel-consumption-guide/fuel-efficient-driving-tips/

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https://energiochklimatradgivningen.se/hushall/resahallbart/sparsamkorning.685.html

Tvätta bilen rätt — Göteborgs Stad, Miljöförvaltningen; checked 2026-10-13; Live municipal guidance; article revision date not shown (site-wide maintenance banner has its own unrelated date).

https://goteborg.se/wps/portal/start/bygga-bo-och-leva-hallbart/leva-hallbart/smarta-resor/tvatta-inte-bilen-pa-gatan

Official agency, legal and research additions

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https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/globalassets/global/publikationer-och-rapporter/rapporter/vagtrafik/utredning-om-nar-det-ska-vara-tillatet-att-anvanda-dubbdack.pdf

C44 Förbud mot trafik med annat motordrivet fordon med dubbdäck än moped klass II — Transportstyrelsen; checked 2026-10-13; Updated 5 November 2024.

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/forbudsmarken/forbud-mot-trafik-med-annat-motordrivet-fordon-med-dubbdack-an-moped-klass-ii/

Supplementary commercial teaching references

Keep each reference within the scope stated in its lesson and evidence record.

Approximate stopping-distance method — Trafiko, commercial teaching source; checked 2026-10-13. Limited to the one-second reaction shortcut and 0.4 braking shortcut under good-brake/good-tyre/dry-asphalt assumptions. Variable reaction time is editorial proportional arithmetic; not official agency guidance or a real-world stopping prediction.

https://trafiko.se/faktabank/stoppstracka-reaktionsstracka-bromsstracka

Manufacturer technical references

These are manufacturer technical handbooks, not official agency or legal references.

V60 Twin Engine – Reservhjul — Volvo Cars (manufacturer); checked 2026-10-12; V60 Twin Engine model-year 2019 / 18w46; updated 19 March 2020.

https://www.volvocars.com/se/support/car/v60-twin-engine/18w46/article/73e14f8cc7f8d151c0a81f6f7932e5d8/45dffbb5c7f91239c0a81f6f36dce48d/c73c954b9380b97ac0a801512086b8d5/

2011 Explorer Owner’s Guide — Ford Motor Company (manufacturer); checked 2026-10-12; 2011 Explorer, 4th Printing, USA.

https://www.fordservicecontent.com/Ford_Content/catalog/owner_guides/11expog4e.pdf

Kontrollera kylarvätskenivån — Kia, manufacturer owner handbook; checked 2026-10-13; MQ4 / 2022 / Swedish manual; live manufacturer edition, no revision date shown.

https://ownersmanual.kia.com/full_webhelp/MQ4/2022/sv_SE/topics/chapter7_8_1.html

Later checks of existing references

Keep each reference within the scope stated in its lesson and evidence record.

Se upp för vilt på vägarna - www.trafikverket.se — Trafikverket; additional passage checks: 2026-10-13; original check retained above.

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Later checks of existing references

Trafikförordning (1998:1276) — Sveriges riksdag — official SFS consolidation; additional passage checks: 2026-10-13; original check retained above.

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Transportstyrelsen · road-sign reuse guidance

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/om-oss/pressrum/pressbilder/

Transportstyrelsen · official sign catalogue

https://www.transportstyrelsen.se/sv/vagtrafik/trafikregler-och-vagmarken/vagmarken/

The first-aid reference is limited to 1177 public healthcare guidance. No clinical procedure is reproduced.