

NSG 606 Responding to signals and signs

Irregular signal indications

Description

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Irregular signal indications

A fixed signal indication must be treated as **STOP** if:

- it is an illegal signal indication, or
- there is no indication, or
- there is no indication other than the route indicator, or
- it is not understood.

Illegal signal indications

A signal indication is illegal if it is not consistent with:

- the aspects and indications used in the Network
- the indications of adjoining signals and the known condition of the line
- what is known about occupancy of the line.

Qualified Workers must report illegal signal indications to the Signaller responsible for the portion of track.

The Signaller must:

- if the affected signal is a controlled signal, set the affected signal to **STOP** with blocking facilities applied
- give Drivers and Track Vehicle Operators a CAN warning about affected automatic signals
- tell the Network Controller
- tell a Signals Maintenance Representative.

Affected signals must not be used to provide **PROCEED** indications before they have been certified back into use.

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Partial indications

Colour light running signals

If a light in a colour light running signal is not visible, Drivers or Track Vehicle Operators must act as if the aspect is the most restrictive combination for the remaining displayed lights.

Colour light signals with route indicators

If a colour light signal shows a **PROCEED** indication without the route indicator being visible, Drivers or Track Vehicle Operators must obey the **PROCEED** indication.

Semaphore signals

If, in darkness, no lights are displayed by a semaphore signal, Drivers or Track Vehicle Operators must obey the indication displayed by the signal arm.