Required Terminology for RallySafe Zones

Quiet Zone Abbreviation: **QZ**

Usage: A Quiet Zone is a speed monitored zone used only on *transport* sections of a rally.

GPS coordinates are required for the start and end point of the Quiet Zone.

Reporting information:

- Time/Speed zone entry
- Time/Speed zone exit
- Maximum speed in zone
- Time over speed

The main use is to control vehicle speed in sensitive areas (schools, villages, etc.), and for safety reasons on narrow roads where there is frequent 2-way traffic.

Motorsports Australia Reference -

National Rally Code Page 2 - 1.19 QUIET ZONE: Part of a transport section where vehicles must travel so as to be as inconspicuous as possible and not draw the attention of, or create any nuisance to, the public.

Restricted Speed Zone Abbreviation: **RSZ**

Usage: A Restricted Speed Zone is used on a stage to control vehicle speed over a section of road for a designated length or speed, as required.
GPS coordinates are required for the start and end point of the Restricted Speed Zone.

Reporting information:

- Time/Speed zone entry
- Time /Speed zone exit
- Maximum Speed in zone
- Time in zone

Main use is for controlling speeds on a resurfaced section or a dangerous piece of road.
Note: very hard for competitors to judge entry speed under brakes.
This has the potential to create a lot of breaches, creating burden on officials and sometimes protests.

Reason for Terminology

The term RZ in international rallying is used to signify a Refuel Zone, therefore calling it SRZ can create confusion as this term has been mistaken for Section Refuel Zone.
Extensively tested and coded, would not be easy to vary.

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Restricted Time Zone Abbreviation: **RTZ**

Usage: A Restricted Time Zone is similar to a Restricted Speed Zone, but rather than controlling speed in a designated zone, the car must spend a set amount of time within the Restricted Time Zone parameters.

The advantage of this is that a competitor's speed into and out of the zone is irrelevant as long as the minimum time is achieved within the designated boundaries.

GPS coordinates are required for the start and end point of the Restricted Time Zone.

Reporting information:

- Time/Speed zone entry
- Time /speed zone exit
- Maximum speed in zone
- Time in zone

RallySafe displays a time counter showing the time spent within the zone.

If the required time in zone is known prior to the event, RallySafe can be configured to display a countdown to the "required time".

The screen can also be set to display "GO" on a green background once the time has elapsed.

The RallySafe System can also be configured to subtract the Restricted Time Zone time from the overall stage time, which is beneficial on rough or resurfaced roads where some competitors prefer to travel slower to protect their vehicle.

The average stage speed can be calculated on the time and distance of the stage with or without the zone time, depending on the event's needs.

To encourage maximisation of average speed reduction, the time in the RTZ should be removed from the competitor's stage time. This will reduce the number of penalties issued due to competitors trying to achieve the specific time.

It is important to use RTZ to ensure there is no confusion with RSZ.

RTZ is currently used in Targa Tasmania, Targa West and Targa NZ events.

Virtual Chicane Abbreviation: **VC**

Usage: A Virtual Chicane is used to help reduce average speeds and terminal speeds on high-speed parts of rallies. Competitors must reduce speed to a pre-set speed within the designated area given.

Once the chicane has been entered, the required speed is displayed and when the vehicle speed is reduced to the required setting, a green "GO" symbol is displayed, allowing the vehicle to accelerate up to competing speed.

GPS coordinates are required for the start and end point of the Virtual Chicane.

Reporting information:

- Chicane entered time
- Chicane exit time
- Minimum speed achieved within chicane

History has shown that if an adequate distance is given to reduce vehicle speed, breaches are minimal but average speed and terminal speeds are reduced if the virtual chicane is placed correctly on the stage.
Virtual Chicanes are now globally recognised and used extensively in many rallies on Tarmac and Gravel.

Zero Point Abbreviation: **ZP**

Usage: A Zero Point was designed for use when a vehicle, in an endurance type event, has to come to a complete stop prior to crossing a live/open road.

A warning is displayed when approaching the Zero Point and once the vehicle is within a "pre-set" distance of this point, "STOP" is displayed on the unit.

Once the vehicle has been at zero speed for a "pre-set time", usually two seconds, unit display goes Green and the competitor can continue.

Traditionally Zero Points have been shown with a "Zero Point" sign and have a marshal present to confirm the vehicle has stopped. RallySafe believes that this should still occur, due to the importance of giving way at live/open roads. Course officials will not have to wait until the marshal's paperwork has been provided as the minimum speed and distance from the Zero Point is transmitted instantly once the Zero Point has been passed.

The GPS coordinate of the Zero Point is required.
Reporting information:

- Minimum speed at closest to point
- Distance to point at minimum speed
- Time vehicle achieved above
- Amount of time stopped

The inclusion of Zero Points into the RallySafe system has resolved many issues in the South African Off-Road Championship, as results and penalties can be dealt with immediately and compliance has risen noticeably.