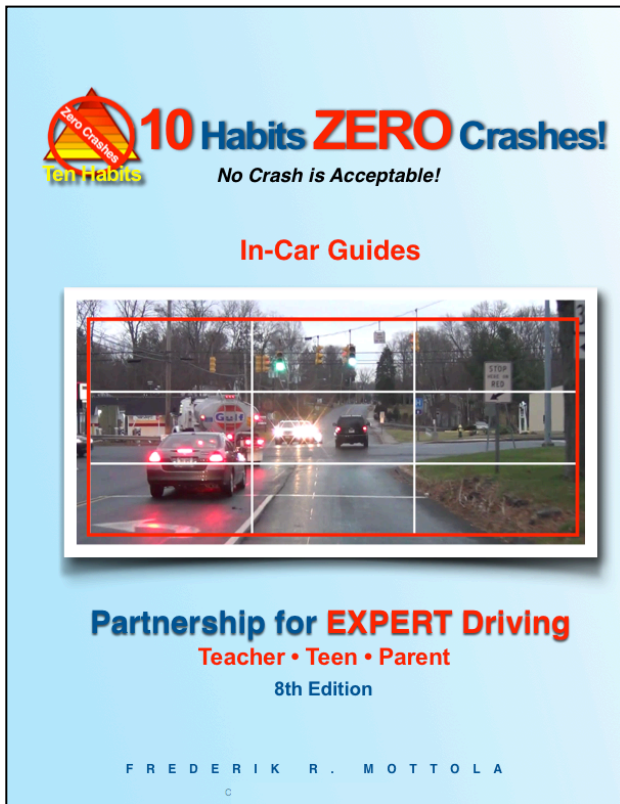


Lesson Five

Partnership for Expert Driving

Preparation for In-Car Success



by

Professor Frederik R. Mottola
National Institute for Driver Behavior • NIDB.org

Objectives for Lesson Five

At the completion of Lesson Five's activities you should be able to successfully explain, demonstrate, or perform the following actions.

Lesson 5 Tier Two: Building the House of Habits

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Review Habit 4: Use Reference Points

1. Demonstrate use of reference points for LP1, LP2, LP3.

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Review Habit 5: Use Matrix to Find LOS-POT Blockages

2. Search the B and C Windows for LOS-POT Critical Seconds.

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Review Habit 6: Turn Decisions into Zone Control Actions

3. Evaluate A Window for a Go or Slow Condition. Get best speed control.

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Review Habit 7: Control the Danger Square

4. Before entering Danger Square, Find worst LOS-POT blockage.

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Guide 16 - Communications (Repeat each at least three times)

5. Demonstrate and Explain how and why signal lights are used before turning.

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6. Explain why signal light should be used 5 seconds before turning.

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7. Explain how a vehicle's lane position communicates a driver's intended action.

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8. Identify drivers who are performing in an aggressive, competitive manner.

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Guide 17 - Approach Danger Squares (Repeat each at least three times)

9. Demonstrate a 45-degree search while approaching a danger square.

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10. Demonstrate how to make a 90-degree search before entering the danger square. Explain why it is a good habit.

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11. Demonstrate "See Rear Tires" when stopped to the rear of a vehicle.

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Guide 18 - Rear Zone Control (Repeat each at least three times)

12. State the rear zone condition each time you check the rearview mirror.

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13. Identify which type tailgater you have: Charger, One pacer, Habitual.

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14. Identify which rear zone condition you have: Open, Closed, Unstable.

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Guide 19 - Stopping in Traffic (Repeat each at least three times)

15. See closed zone in Matrix A Window.

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16. Time arrival into an open zone.

Key Behavioral Patterns

- Send-Receive Communications
- Gets commitment, is courteous
- FINDS Intersection in Target A
- CONTROLS Rear zone
- Search Left, Front, Right zones

- Locates & Applies PONR
- Staggered, Legal, Safety stops
- Stops to See Tires
- See "Sand Barrels" to rear
- Times Arrival into open zone

16: Communications

1. Effective Use of:

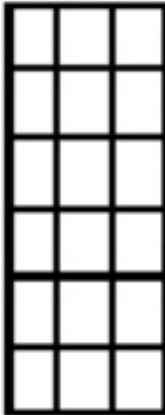
- Signal Lights
- Headlights
- Brake Lights
- Horn
- Lane Position
- Speed Control
- Hand Signals

2. Time Communications

- Send Messages
- Receive Messages

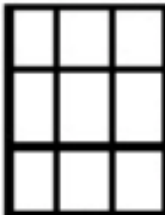
3. Respond To Communications
4. Get Commitment
5. Courteous To Others

17. Approach Danger Squares



1. See Inter. In Target Area
2. Check The Rear Zone
3. Select Best Lane/Position
4. Search Left, Front, Right
5. Speed Control For LOS-POTs
6. Point-Of-No-Return

7. Stopping: No Car In Front



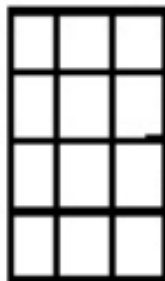
- Staggered Stop
- Legal Stop
- Safety Stop

8. Stopping: Car In Front



- See Rear Tires
- Delay Moving 2 Seconds

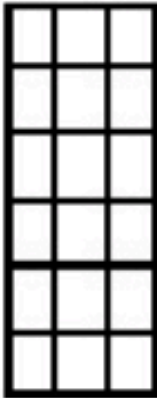
9. Stopped In Traffic



- Unstable Rear Zone
- Identify "Sand Barrels"
- Communicate
- Know Escape Path

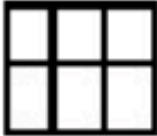
18: Rear Zone Control

1. Use Of Mirrors



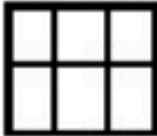
- After Seeing Zone Change
- Before & After Braking
- Stopped In Traffic
- Before & After Turns
- Before & After Lane Change
- Use Mirrors Effectively

2. Check Blind Areas



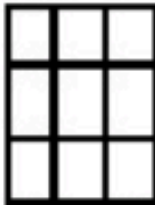
- Convex-Mirror Check
- Head and Eyes Movement

3. Rear Zone LOS-POT Change



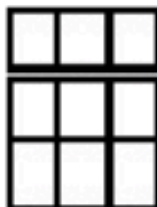
- Fast-Closing Vehicles
- LOS Restrictions

• Tailgater Types



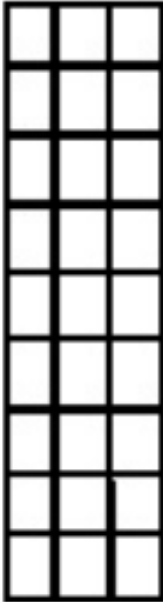
- Charger
- One Pacer
- Habitual

4. Awareness Of Rear Condition



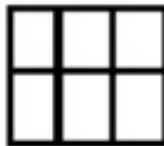
- Open • Closed • Unstable
- Take Action/Control Rear
- Effective Speed/Control Rear

19: Stopping In Traffic



1. See Closed POT - 12 Seconds
2. Check Rear Zone
3. Time Arrival Open Zone
4. Communicate to Rear
5. Braking Without Delay
6. Control the Rear Zone
7. Gradual Approach to Stop
8. Make Smooth Stop
9. Monitor Rear

10. A Car In Front



- Stop To See Tires
- Delay Start-Up 2-Sec.

Preparation for In-Car Lesson Five

Guide 16. Communication Techniques

Signal Lights

Signal lights should be used 5 seconds before making any change in speed or direction to give others enough time to see it and respond.

Headlights

Flashing headlights can warn oncoming vehicles of some danger they are driving into. Also, it can send a courteous message that you are allowing a vehicle to enter in front of you to cross or join a traffic flow.

Brake Lights

A tapping of the brake pedal flashes the brake lights to warn traffic to the rear of a slow-down or stop.

Horn

Use the horn sparingly in a short tapping manner rather than a long sustained blast.

Lane Position of Other Cars

By reading the position of other vehicles you can be tipped off to what is likely to happen.

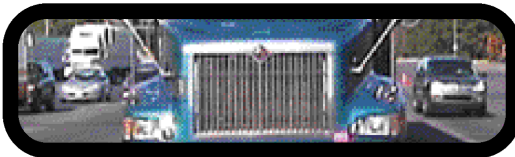
Speed Control of Other Cars

A driver's speed can communicate to you what will be taking place. For example, if a car pulls out of a side road and doesn't accelerate in a normal brisk manner, you can expect that driver to make a turn soon.

Hand Signals

There are times when a hand signal communicates more effectively than the signal lights, such as if you're attempting to enter a long line of slow moving bumper-to-bumper traffic.

Guide 18. Rear Zone Control



Three Rear Zone Conditions

Open Rear Zone

No one closer than two seconds, and at least 12 seconds visual sight line.

Closed Rear Zone

A vehicle to the rear is less than two seconds away.

Unstable Rear Zone

An open or closed zone that has the potential to become worse.

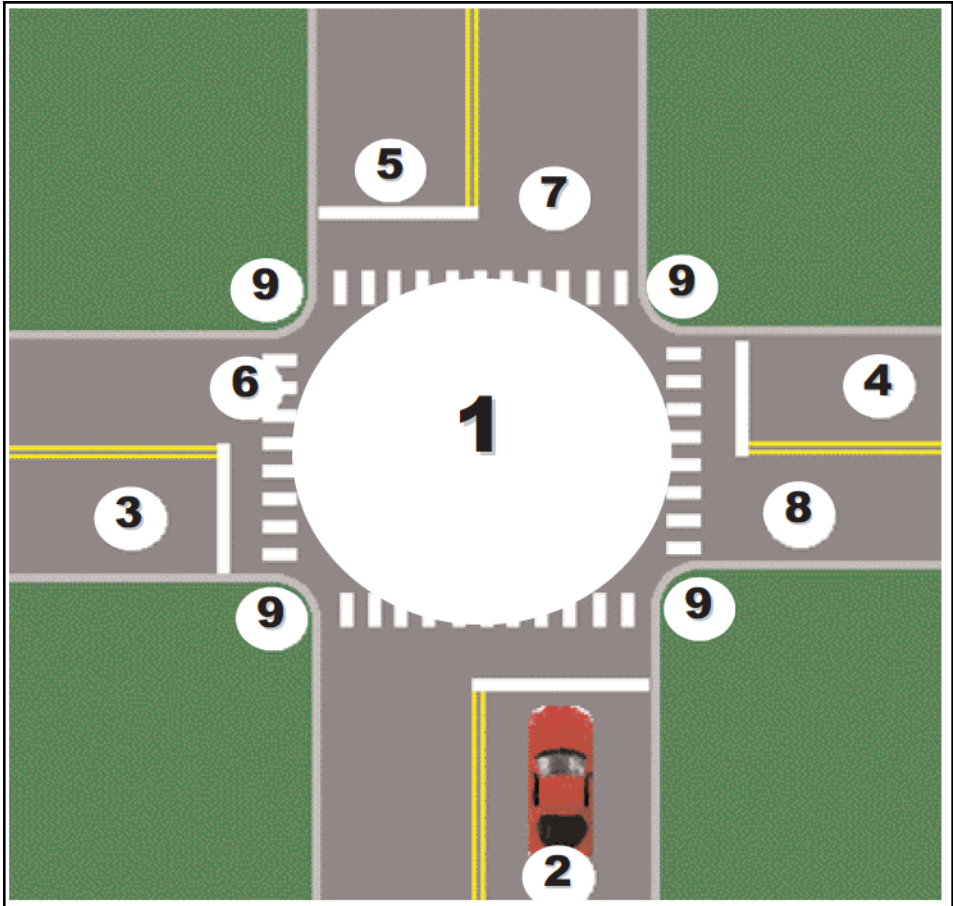
Tailgater Types

Charger: Excessive speed on approach; Competitive; Wants to pass you; May force an opportunity to pass.

One Pacer: Travels at one pace (below, at, or above speed limit); Gradual approach to your vehicle; Will close gap as you slow; Will stay back as you increase speed; Doesn't pass.

Habitual: Consistently tailgates; Will stay with you on speed increase; Highly distracted (talking to passenger, etc.); Most dangerous of all tailgaters.

Guide 17. Approach Danger Squares: Locations to Search



- 1.** Search your immediate POT in the intersection. Look for traffic lights, other vehicles, LOS blockages, pedestrians.
- 2.** Search your rear zone immediately after seeing the intersection, before braking, and while stopped.
- 3.** Search for traffic from the left zone.
- 4.** Search for traffic from the right zone.
- 5.** Search for oncoming traffic turning.
- 6.** Before making a left turn, search for an open path to enter.
- 7.** When going straight, search your intended POT.
- 8.** Before making a right turn, search for an open path to enter.
- 9.** Search all corners for pedestrians.