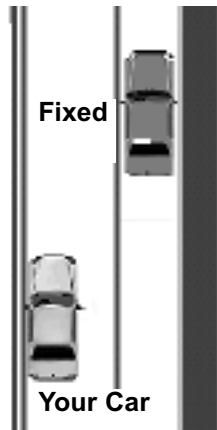


Guide 28: Timing Side Zones

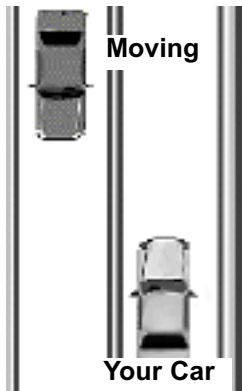
1. Identify Fixed Side Zone Changes

A fixed zone change is one that is not moving, and is not likely to move before you reach its location. A parked car is an example of a fixed side zone change.



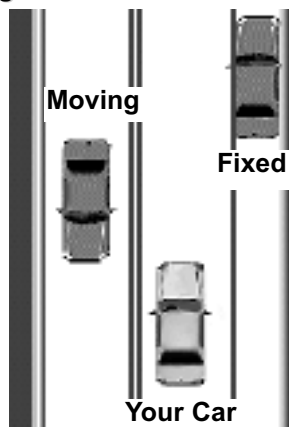
2. Identify Moving Side Zone Changes

An example of a moving side zone change is an oncoming vehicle. By changing your speed, you can alter the location where you pass each other.



3. Time Left Zone With Fixed Right Zone

To time the left zone — which is the moving zone change — you will pass the moving car and the fixed parked car separately.



4. Time Right Zone With Fixed Left Zone

To time the right zone — which would be a moving right-front zone — you would need to change your speed to arrive alongside each zone change, the fixed and the moving, at separate times.

5. Improve Lane Position Away From Zone Change

Take a lane position that will give you the best separation from the zone change.

6. With Closed Left and Right, Reduce Speed

With a closed left and a closed right front zone you have no option to move away from the zone change. Your only option is to take a braking action. The habit of reducing speed when a closed left and right zone is present will give you more time to evaluate the situation and increase your control.

7. Making Lane Change, Time Open Side Zone

When making a lane change, avoid moving into a closed zone.

8. While Passing, Time Open Side Zone

While passing, try to avoid passing the vehicle at a time when it is passing a fixed or moving zone change.

9. Communicate For Best Control

When a fixed or moving side zone is not stable — you're not sure what is going to happen — use an effective communication technique in a timely manner to stabilize the situation.

10. Get Best Speed Control

Evaluate an effective speed. One of the five choices is better than the others.

Guide 29: Hill Stops and Starts

1. Leaving Traffic Flow & Pulling To Side To Stop

• Find Location To Stop At

One learning opportunity for this exercise is to find a safe location to the side of the road, out of the traffic flow.

• Check Rear Zone - Signal

Before leaving a traffic flow, check the rear zone and use your signal.

• Move To Side Of Road - Stop

Demonstrate precision curbside parking — three-six inches from the curb.

• Keep Foot On Brake Pedal

Keep a firm pressure on the brake.

• Apply Parking Brake

Apply full pressure to brake.

• Shift To Neutral

Use open palm shifting techniques without looking at the shift indicator. The reason for shifting into neutral is to test the holding power of the parking brake and to meet driver licensing requirements. This step is neither necessary, nor desirable, for stopping and starting on a hill.

• Release Foot From Brake

Once your foot is taken off the brake, the car is being held only by the parking brake.

• Be Certain Parking Brake Holds

Be prepared for the car to roll backwards. If so, immediately apply the foot brake. Recheck the force applied to the parking brake. If full force was applied, and the parking brake doesn't hold the car, you will need to have the brakes adjusted.

2. Starting The Car In Motion

• Put Right Foot On Brake

Put a firm pressure on the brake pedal.

• Shift To Drive

You should be able to shift into "D" by using the open palm method, without looking at the selector.

• Check Mirrors

Before pulling away from a curb, you want to check your inside and outside mirrors to see if you will have an opportunity to enter the traffic flow.

• Put Left Signal Light On

When you find an entry gap, put your signal light on.

• Move Right Foot To Gas Pedal

When you move your right foot to the gas pedal, be certain that the parking brake is holding the car.

• Press Gas Pedal Slightly To Feel Pitch

With a slight pressure on the gas pedal, the front of the car should have a small pitch up and there should be no forward movement of the car.

• Check Over Left Shoulder For Gap

Your final evaluation of the left-rear zone should be made by an over the shoulder check, or by using a convex mirror.

• Check Your Forward Path

As always, check your POT before moving the vehicle into it.

• Release Parking Brake

Keep your head up and your eyes ahead as you release the parking brake without looking at your hand.

• Increase Acceleration As Needed

As the parking brake is released you want to apply a steady increase in acceleration.

• There Should Be No Roll Back

If there was a roll back you would need to apply slightly more pressure, next time, before you release the parking brake.

• Cancel Signal

Remember to turn your signal lever in the off position. You will not have turned the steering wheel enough to allow the signal to cancel automatically.

Guide 30: Parallel Parking

1. Rear Zone Control, Signal

Check for cars to the rear. Tap brake lights and put right signal on to warn rear traffic of slow-down.

2. Speed Control

Avoid making fast stops.

3. Locate Parking Space

Search for an available and acceptable parking space.

4. Side Position - 2 or 3 Feet

Use reference point to ground level.

5. Stop Even With Space

While stopped even with the space, let traffic to the rear know that you are planning to park. Evaluate the parking space for adequate size and see that there are no objects that you might drive over, or back into, while parking.

6. Go Forward

Pull forward to have the rear bumper forward of that of the parked vehicle.

7. Back To Rear Pivot Point

When the rear pivot point conceals the left-rear corner of the parked vehicle, your rear bumpers will be evenly aligned. This is the point at which you begin to turn the wheel.

8. Check Left-Front Corner Swing

Check the left-rear zone to be certain that the swing of the car will not move into the path of any passing cars.

9. Creep And Turn Wheel Fully

Turn the wheel fully towards the curb.

10. Move Car To 45° Angle

When the car is at a 45 degree angle, the curb-side rear corner of the parked car should appear aligned with your body.

11. Creep And Time Turning To Clear Front Car

Turn the wheel in direction away from curb. The closer you get to the front car, the tighter the space you will be able to park in.

12. Straighten Tires, Center Car

Straighten tires to center car. When parked on an upgrade or downgrade, turn tires accordingly.

