Car Safety Check

Introduction

In this presentation you will find solutions to the various tasks related to the first part of the driving test - the safety check. (Counts 20% of the driving test.)

Below is only a theoretical review.

It is recommended that you take a handy review in the school car along with your traffic teacher in addition. The images in the security check are of a Volkswagen Golf 2.0 TDI 4-Motion which is used in training at Skills Traffic School.

Be aware that there may be differences between the car in the presentation and the one you normally use. Ask your traffic teacher for any differences.

Background

Section 23 of the Road Traffic Act: *The responsibility for the vehicle's condition etc*.

> Before driving, the driver must ensure that the vehicle is in proper and proper condition and that it is properly and properly loaded. He must ensure that the vehicle is also in proper condition and properly loaded during use. Owners of vehicles or those who, on behalf of the owner, have access to it, are obliged to ensure that the vehicle is not used if it is not in proper condition.

Amended by Act of 4 July 1991 no. 49. Source: lovdata.no

The security check consists of 7 different themes:

- THEME 1: ROADMAP
    - **Payload**

      (from Section 8 on the vehicle registration sheet, “Weight”)

      1. How much payload can this car have, in addition to the people currently in the car?

         The driver's weight is included in "Self weight with driver." This means that you disregard the weight of your driver when calculating payload.

         Luggage + Passengers = Payload.

      2. What are the disadvantages of having too much cargo in your car?

         The car's braking and acceleration possibilities will get worse. In addition, you may experience poorer steering and grip on the front wheels.

- **Suspension weight**
  - What is the maximum allowable total trailer weight this car can pull?

    General formula: 3500kg - Permissible total weight of the car = Legal permitted total trailer weight

    Permissible trailer weight for this car, with brakes: 1700 kg

    **** Note:** Always check with the vehicle's registration card to ensure that the car can pull the weight on the trailer of the answer given in the formula.

  - What are the consequences of driving with heavy trailers?
    Braking and acceleration options are reduced. In addition, you may experience poorer steering and grip on the front wheels.

  - How big can the "permissible total weight" of a trailer be for this car, with class B driver's license?

    Use the formula: 3500kg - 1940kg ("Permitted total weight" car) = 1560kg legal "Permitted total weight" trailer.

    The car can pull 1700kg, but you cannot drive that heavy of a trailer with class B driving license.

  - What consequences might there be from driving with a trailer that exceeds the permitted total weight?
    The vehicle's (car and henger) brake and acceleration options are reduced. In addition, you may experience poorer steering and grip on the front wheels. It is also illegal to drive a trailer with too much permitted total weight.

(from section 12 on the vehicle registration card – "Axles / Tires / Rims")

- What is the correct tire size for this car?
  The standard tire size is 205/55 R 16.

- Which is the minimum load capacity that the tires on this car have?
  Load capacity (LOAD INDEX), abbreviated "Min. LI "in the cart card is 91.

- At what speed must the tires be able to withstand?
  V. This is a code for how fast the tire must withstand driving. It cannot be a letter lower in the alphabet.

- THEME 2: TIRES

  ** Check that the tire size is correct on all wheels - See that the number on the tire corresponds to the cart card: 205 / 55R16

  - **Load capacity**
    - Check that the load capacity is correct on all wheels:
      The requirement is 91 according to the vehicle registration card. The carrying capacity of this tire is 91. The speed code (V) is right after the carrying capacity. The requirement in the cart card.

    - Damage
      - Check tires and rims for damage:
        Examine the tire treads for nails, screws and/or holes in the tread. Check rims for cracks and dents.

      - What are the most common damages?
        The most common damages are mentioned above. The consequence of such damages to the tire is that it runs out of air. Damage to rims gives poor stability.

  - **Tire dimensions**
  - **Wear and tear**
    - Check for wear on all the wheels:
      Look at the tire to see if it is worn equally, in the middle and on both the sides.
    - What can the wear tell you?
      If the tire is worn on the sides, it means that there is too little air. Wear in the middle indicates that there is too much air. If the tire is worn only on one side, it indicates that something is wrong with the suspension and/or front suspension (?).

  - **Tread depth**
    - Check the tread depth on all wheels:
      On summer tires, the wear warnings (see arrows) show the minimum requirement for tread depth (1.6mm). The wear is checked where the tire is most worn. Winter tires must be measured.

    - What can happen while driving with too little tread depth?

The tire's grip on the road gets considerably worse! It will increase the likelihood of hydroplaning, as the tire tread will not drain enough water.

- What is the correct tread depth on summer and winter tires?
  1.6mm on summer tires and 3.0 on winter tires.

- **Air pressure**
  - What is the correct air pressure in the tires?
    Check the info in the door frame on the driver's side or by opening the tank cap.

  - Check the air pressure in all wheels:
    The car has a warning light that illuminates if the air pressure is too low. Beyond this, you can check by kicking the tires and taking a visual check to see that the tires do not have too little air.

- THEME 3: LIGHTS
  - **brake lights**
    - Check that the brake lights work:
      - Get a helper to see if the lights work when you press the brake pedal.
      - If you are alone, attach the warning triangle between the seat (?) and the brake pedal to light the brake lights.

    - Is it safe to drive if the brake light does not work?
      No! The traffic behind you will not see you braking, which can lead to dangerous situations.

  - **Emergency (or hazard) lights**
    - Check that the emergency light works:
      Press the button and go out and check that all the indicators are working.

    - In what situations will you use the emergency light?
      In order to alert you to a hazard, i.e., in the event of an emergency stop, a punctured tire, or a traffic accident.

    - DO NOT use with high beam or low beam!

  - **Low beams (or dipped lights)**
    - Minimum distance = 40 metres ahead

    - Check that the dipped beam is working properly:
      Turn the knob to the far right to put on the dipped beam.

** The car has xenon lights with automatic height adjustment. Therefore, you cannot set the lights yourself.

- What are the consequences if the dipped beams are incorrectly set?
  If the dipped beam is set too high, this will give a glare effect to oncoming traffic.

- **High beams**
  - Minimum distance = 100 metres ahead

  - Press the turn signal switch to light the headlights. When lit, the blue symbol appears on the dashboard.

- **Parking lights**
  (this section is messed up)

- **Fog lights**
  - Check that front and rear fog lights work:
    One of the two front fog lights you see on the picture to the left. Rear fog lights only operate on the left side of the vehicle. Pull the light switch towards you to turn on front and rear fog lights.

  - What are the consequences if the fog lights are used incorrectly?
    - Front fog lights blind oncoming traffic, especially in the dark.
    - The rear fog lamp can be misunderstood as brake lights.

- **Rear (window?) light / license plate light**
  - Check that the backlight and license plate lights work by turning the light switch to the right.

- THEME 4: THE ENGINE COMPARTMENT
  - **Battery**
    - What is the risk of loose battery?
      It can cause a short circuit. In addition, the battery contains acid that can do damage if it should crack due to defective attachment.

    - Check that the battery is firmly in place by trying to rock the battery slightly.

  - **Washer fluid**
    - Show where you fill the washer fluid:
      Show the container at the bottom right of the engine compartment.

- **Brake fluid**
  - Check the brake fluid level
    Check the level of the container exterior –
    ** Note: It can be difficult to see. A warning light will turn on if the level is too low.

  - What to do if the level is too low?
    Are the brakes worn? Is there a leak? Take it to a mechanic to find out.

- **Oil**
  - Show where you fill oil:
    See the mark at the bottom left of the engine compartment.

- Theme 5: General safety
  - Warning triangle
  - power steering
  - Brake force amplifier
  - Reflective vest
  - Skew
  - Control
  - Sound and Lyshorn (?)
  - Safety belts
  - Load protection

- Theme 6: Warning lights
  - Airbag
  - 2-circuit brake system
  - ABS

- Theme 7: Operation
  - Wipers / washer
  - Air conditioning