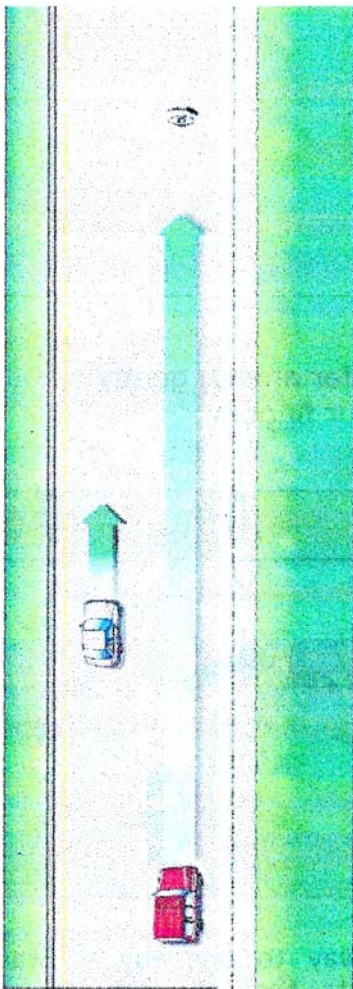




Student In-car Visual Aid

Visual Aid in Keeping a Vehicle on a Straight Path

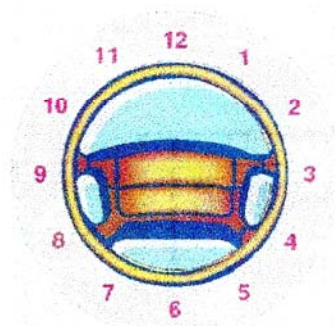


Central point of direct vision should be made repeatedly at the centre of the lane in which you are driving, looking as far ahead as possible at eye level.

This affords a greater degree of peripheral (side) vision, and will (with practice) enable you to keep the vehicle moving in a straight path.

Development of superior seeing habits is essential to the beginner driver. This visual aid together with the remainder of those in this guide will help you to achieve the maximum visual reading of the total traffic scene and a clearer understanding of basic driving manoeuvres.

Steering Wheel Guide



Visualise the steering wheel like the face of a clock. Your hands should be placed at 9 and 3 (or 10 and 2, which is just the span of your hand). This is called the 'home' position.

Your hands should be at home position going into the turn..., while waiting for recovery to begin, and when the turn is completed.

Note:

Your eyes, placed far down your intended path of travel, will tell you when to begin the turn, when to stop the turning of the wheel, how long to wait, when to begin the recovery, and when to stop the recovery... Practice!

Note:

The largest stroke of the wheel is the first one (1/2 of the circumference of the wheel) and the remaining stroke should be made in rapid succession, no hesitation, at the proper turning point... JUST before the stroking of the wheel has begun, central vision should be placed FAR down the CENTRE of your new intended driving lane or path of travel.

Note:

This process is the same for any 90 degree turn you will make whether you are turning onto a single lane, multi-lane, one-way street or two-way street. The only thing that will change is the turning point (i.e. the point at which you begin your turn). And at no time should either hand be placed below the centre of the steering wheel (9 and 3) and at no time shall both hands be placed on the same side of the wheel at the same time, turning underhanded from the inside of the wheel should be avoided at all times.

Visual aid in the performance of a left turn

4 PARTS TO A TURN: 1) PROPER LANE TO START ... 2) PROPER POINT TO

LEFT TURNS

Upon starting the left turn, the eyes should be focused far down the roadway in the centre of the lane you must enter into. This will aid in determining the amount of turning required, the timing of the recovery and afford maximum peripheral vision.

All 90 degree turns will consume 2 strokes of the steering wheel:

Going into the turn –

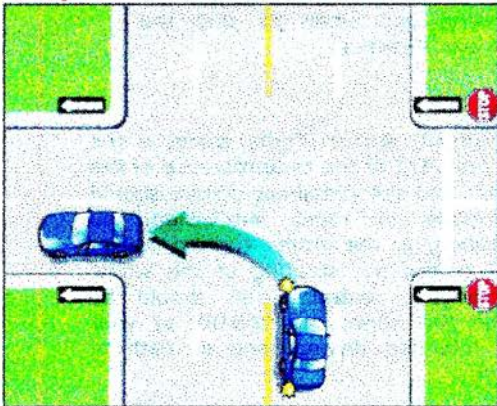
Going into the turn –

- a) Right hand from 3 to 9;
- b) Left hand from 12 to 9.

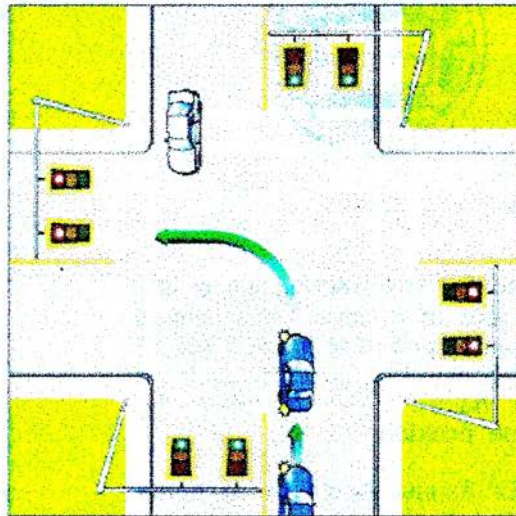
Recovery –

- a) Right hand from 9 to 3;
- b) Left hand from 12 to 3.

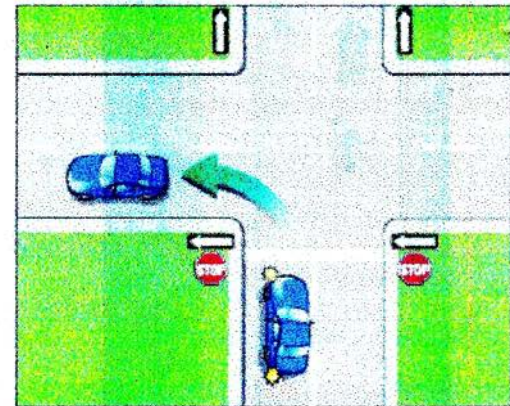
Or, when your skill is more advanced, apply controlled slippage-- looking far ahead, gently accelerate, maintaining contact with the wheel, allow it to slip through your fingers.



Two-way to one-way – Start close to the left on your side of the road, turn into the lane closest to the left curb that is available for driving.



Two-way to two-way – Start close to the left on your side of the road, turn into the lane closest to the left on your half of the road.



One-way to one-way – Start close to the left curb or car parked at the curb, turn into the lane closest to the left curb that is available for driving.





START TURNING ... 3) PROPER LANE TO END ... 4) PROPER SPEED

RIGHT TURNS

Going into the turn -

- a) Left hand from 9 to 3;
- b) Right hand from 12 to 3.

Recovery -

- a) Right hand from 3 to 9;
- b) Left hand from 12 to 9.
- c) Or apply controlled slippage, looking far ahead, gently accelerate, maintaining contact with the wheel, allow it to slip through your fingers.

After clearing the intersection of possible traffic conflicts and immediately upon starting the right turn (front of car slightly beyond the curb line) the eyes should be focused far down the roadway in the centre of the lane you must enter into.

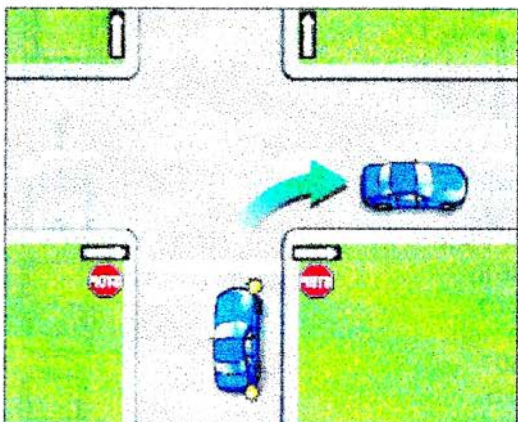
All right turns start in the extreme right lane, approximately 1 metre to the left of a parked vehicle or curb when there is not a parked vehicle, and are completed into the extreme right lane the same distance (1 metre) to the left of either a parked vehicle or the curb if there is no parking lane.

Proper Speed When Turning

When you approach a corner to turn, gradually reduce speed to the proper turning speed at the proper turning point.

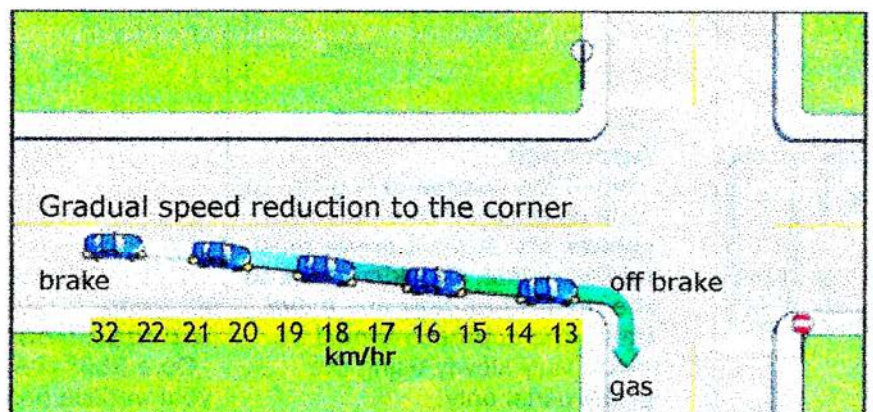
Standing turns -

- Red light
- Stop sign
- Yield sign
- Secondary road into a primary road



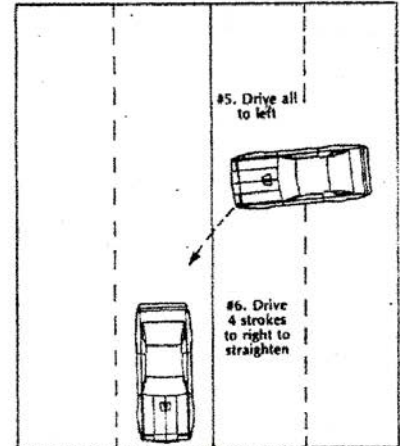
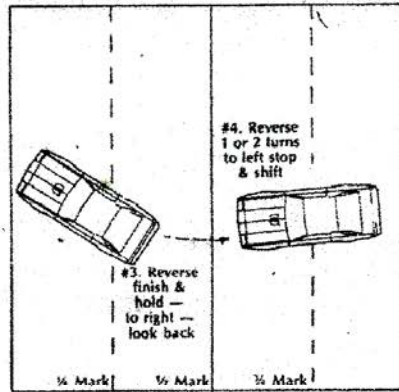
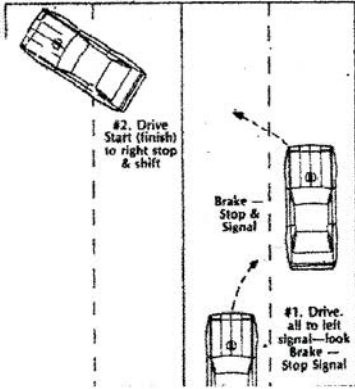
Accelerate smoothly to 13 km/hr

Rolling turn -



Special Manoeuvres

The 3-Point Turn



STEPS 1 & 2

1. In drive, turn quickly all the way to the left with the car in motion.
2. Near the left curb, turn all the way to right with car moving very slowly.

STEPS 3 & 4

3. Reverse gear with wheels to the extreme right, look to the rear.
4. Move very slowly until your shoulder is even with the 3/4 mark and stop. Just before stopping, turn wheel rapidly to left, two full turns and stop.

STEPS 5 & 6

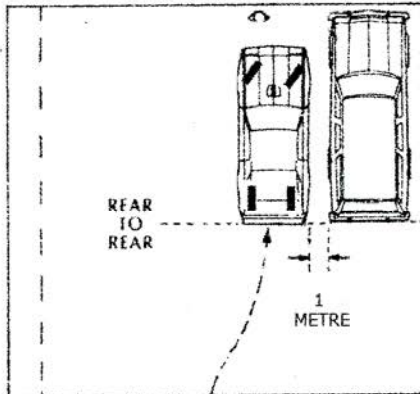
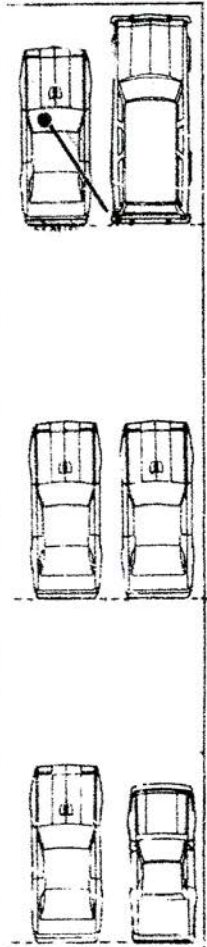
5. In drive, move very slowly, complete turning all the way to the left.
6. To recover, turn 4 strokes to the right.



BAINS

DRIVING SCHOOL

Parallel Parking System

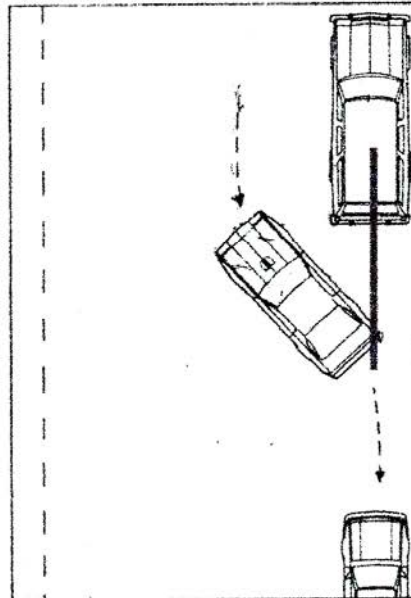


Approach

When the command is given to "pull up parallel" to a parked vehicle, the student driver must mirror, signal, shoulder check to the right, must slow and move right. The approach should be made very slowly using the brake pedal only.

Your central vision should be directed at the space about 1 metre to the left of the parked host vehicle (or the vehicle in front of it) and stop with:

- Your vehicle straight
- About 1 metre away
- Your front slightly past the host vehicle



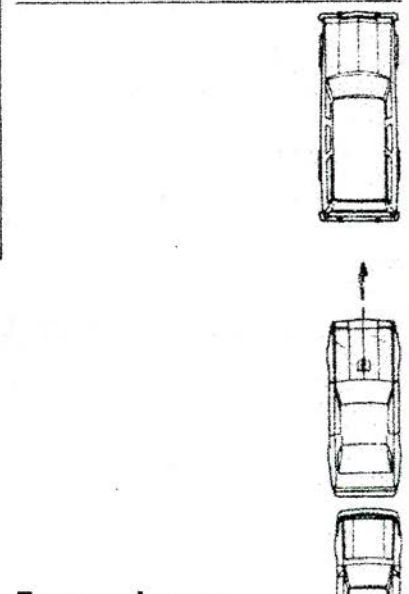
Reverse Gear

Do a 360° check, then with your vehicle barely moving, reverse until you can just view the left corner of the host in your side window then turn the steering wheel to the right (clockwise) ONE FULL 360° TURN, NO MORE, NO LESS.

Moving very slowly, turn the wheel all the way left (counter-clockwise) when the right rear corner of your vehicle is in line with the middle of the host vehicle.

Reverse Gear, con't.

The speed of turning must match the slow speed of the vehicle. While the vehicle is in motion, you must make repeated glances over your right shoulder to the rear. Straighten the wheel when the body of your vehicle is straight, or...



Forward gear

Straighten your vehicle's wheels and move up to complete the parallel parking.