

Chapter 6

Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers

- 6.1 Steering, Signaling, and Changing Lanes
- 6.2 Making Turns and Turning the Vehicle Around
- 6.3 Parking

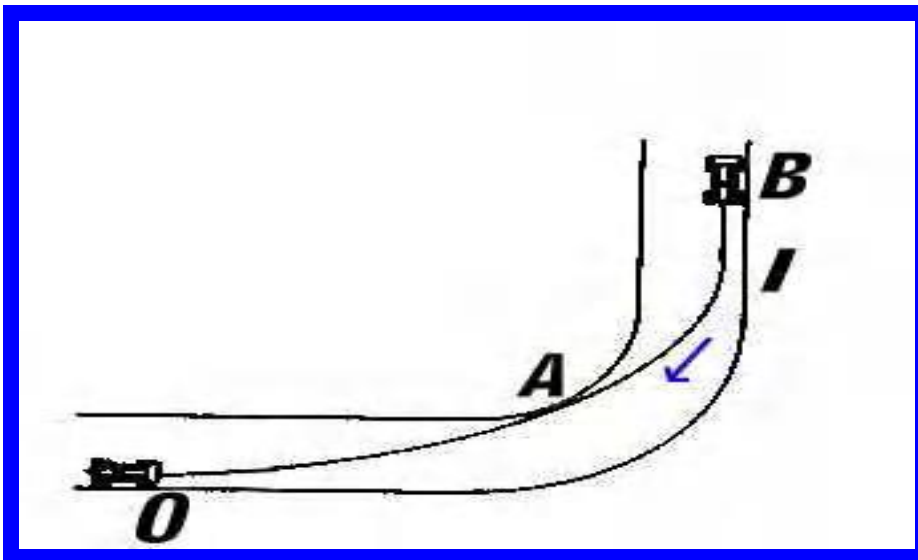
Steering



- ***Comfortable balanced hand position***
- ***Aim far ahead***
- ***Don't look at your hands or feet***

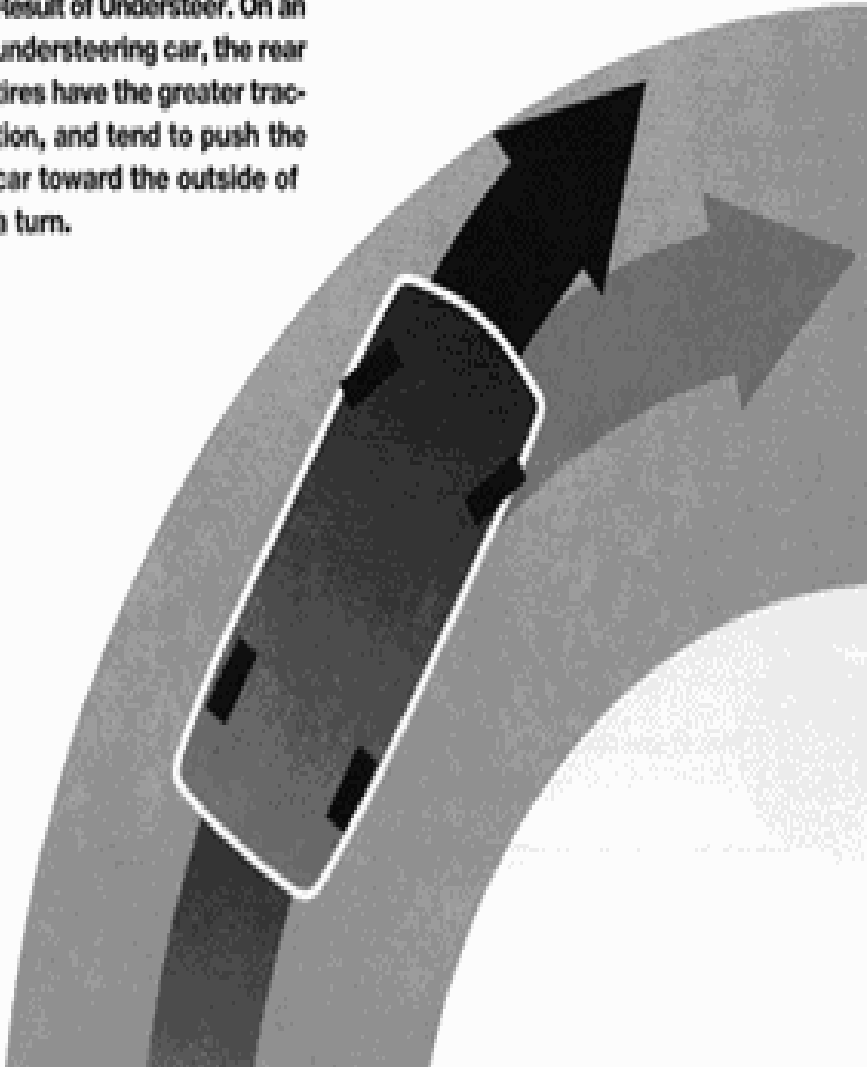
Oversteering

- *Turning the steering wheel too much*



Understeering

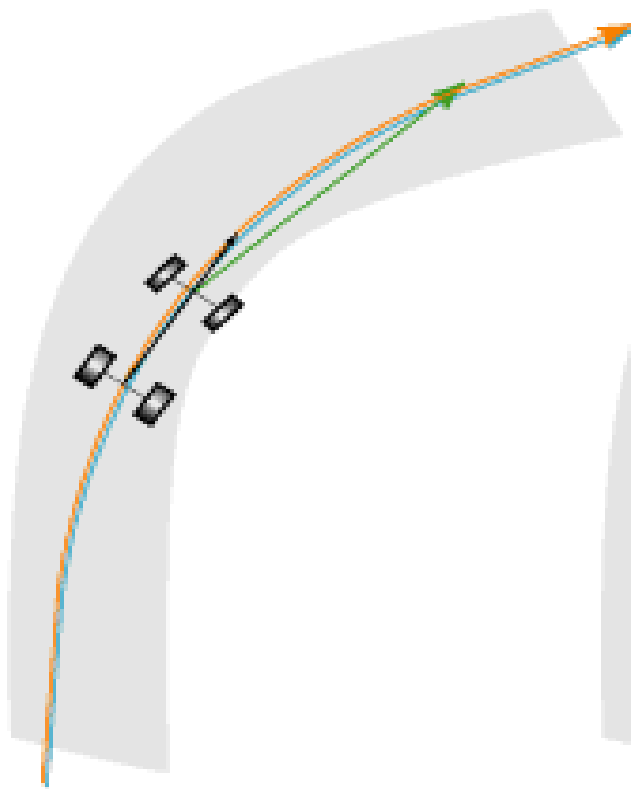
Result of Understeer. On an understeering car, the rear tires have the greater traction, and tend to push the car toward the outside of a turn.



Do not turn the wheel enough to keep the vehicle in the planned path.

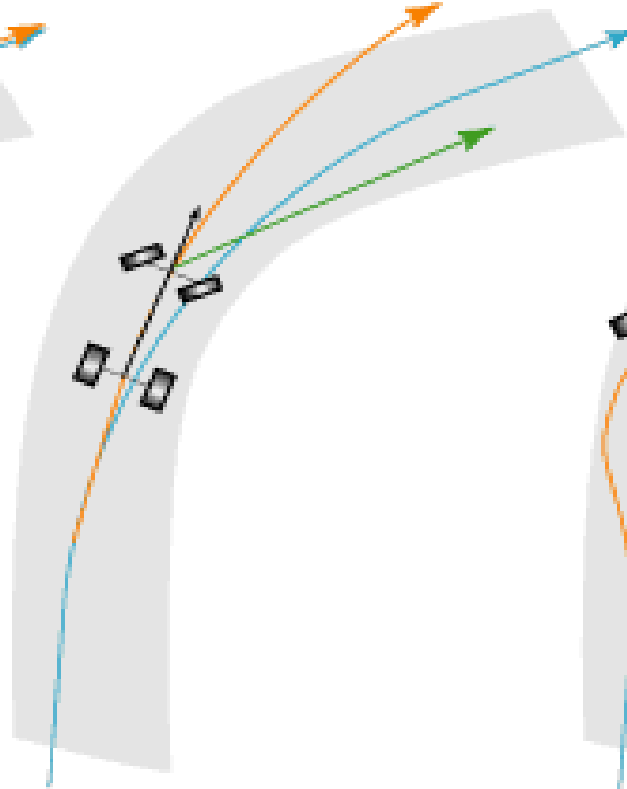
Color Key

- Ideal line
- Actual line
- Steering angle



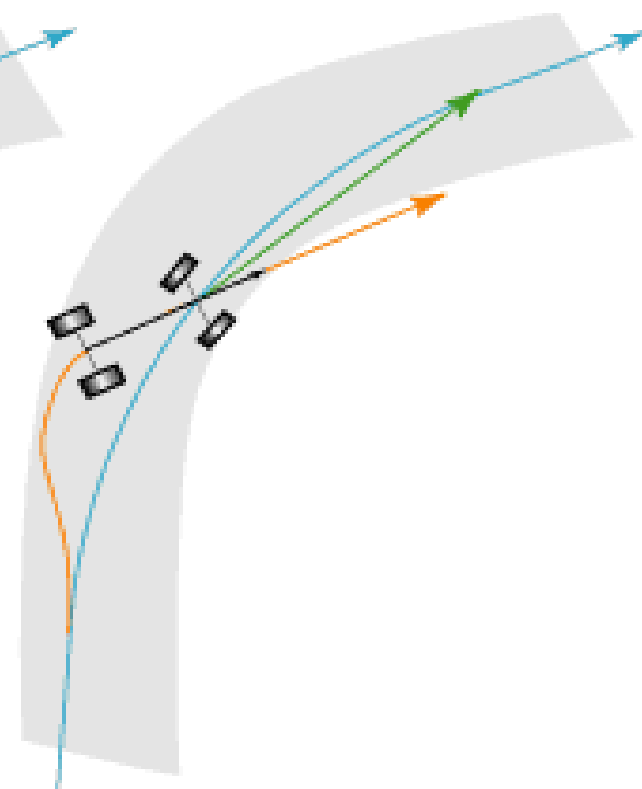
Proper Line

Rear follows front of car
Car follows steering angle
Car remains on-line



Understeering

Rear aimed off-line
Car not following steering angle
Car slips off-line to outside



Oversteering

Rear slips out of line with front
Counter steering required
Car slips off line to inside

Steering Straight Backwards

Hold brake and shift to **Reverse**

1. Turn body to the right and look backwards.
2. Put Left hand on the top of the wheel. 12:00 o'clock position
3. Release pressure from the brake just enough to creep back slowly.
4. Turn the wheel in the direction you want to go
5. Keep foot over the brake at all times checking traffic



Signaling



1. Signal every time you change direction

2. Signal in advance



Hand Signals

Right turn

Left turn

Stop



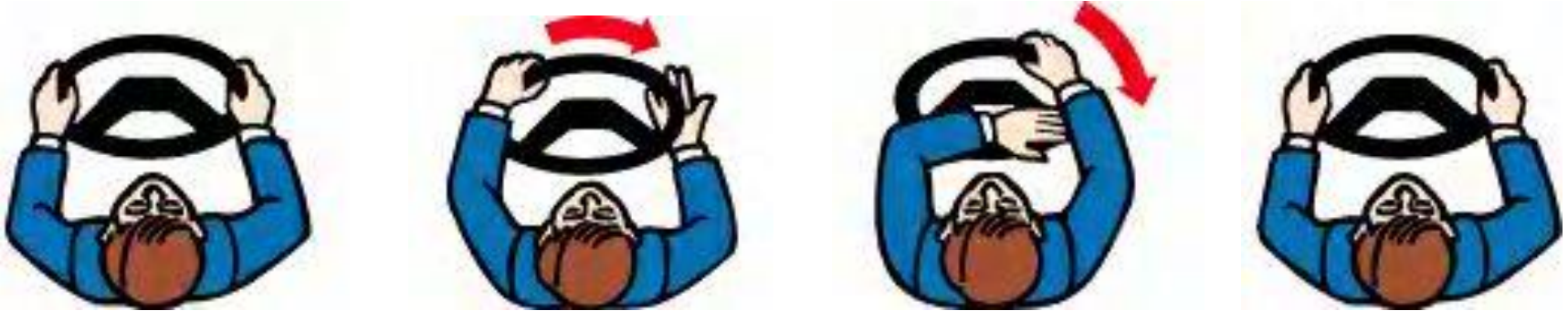
Changing Lanes

- 1. Check Mirrors*
- 2. Signal while maintaining speed*
- 3. Check blind spots*
- 4. Steer smoothly into the intended lane*
- 5. Turn off the turn signal*



Hand over Hand Steering

- 1. Left Turn --- Opposite of right turn*
- 2. Right Turn*
- 3. Getting the wheel back to driving position*

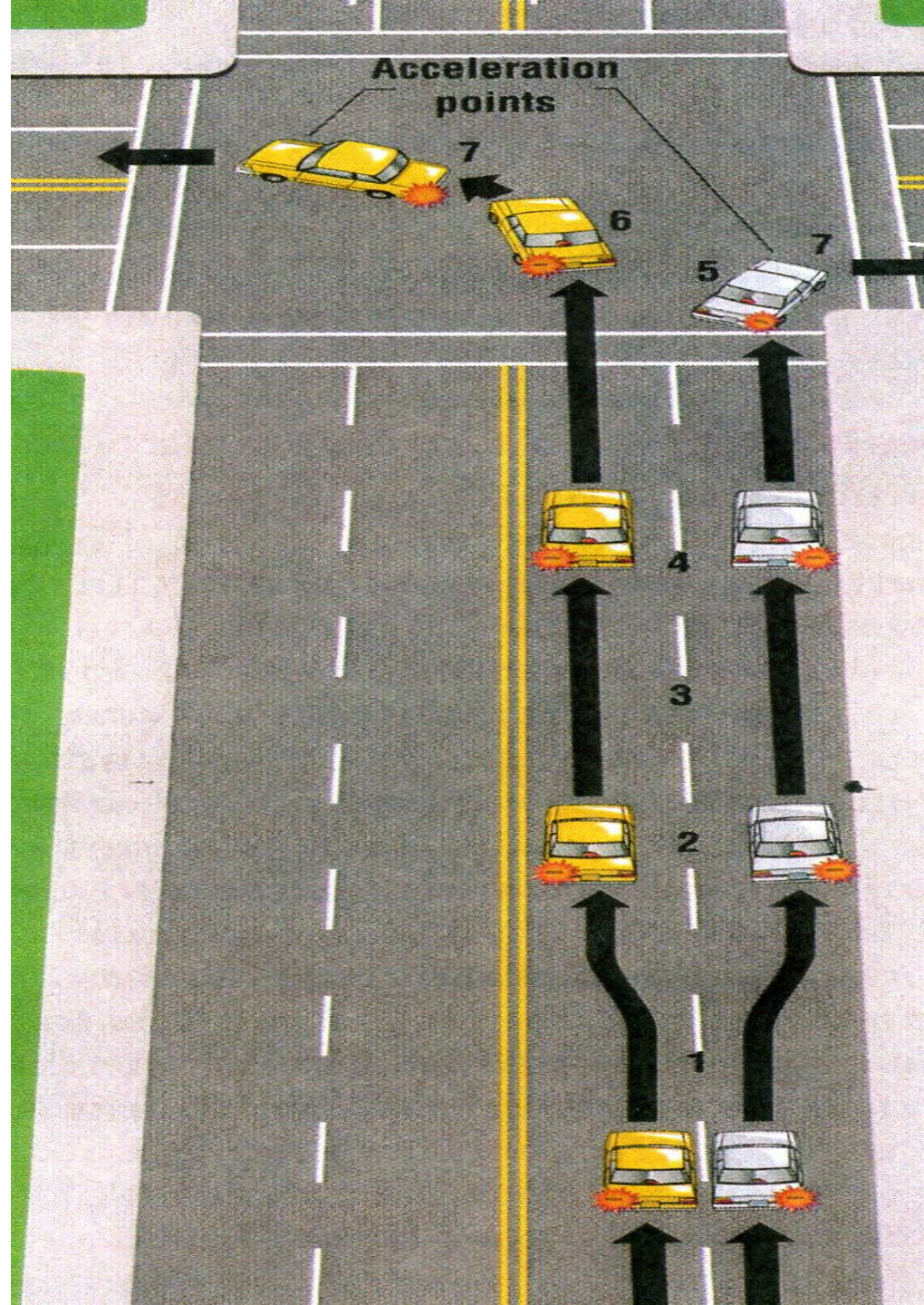


Right and Left Turns

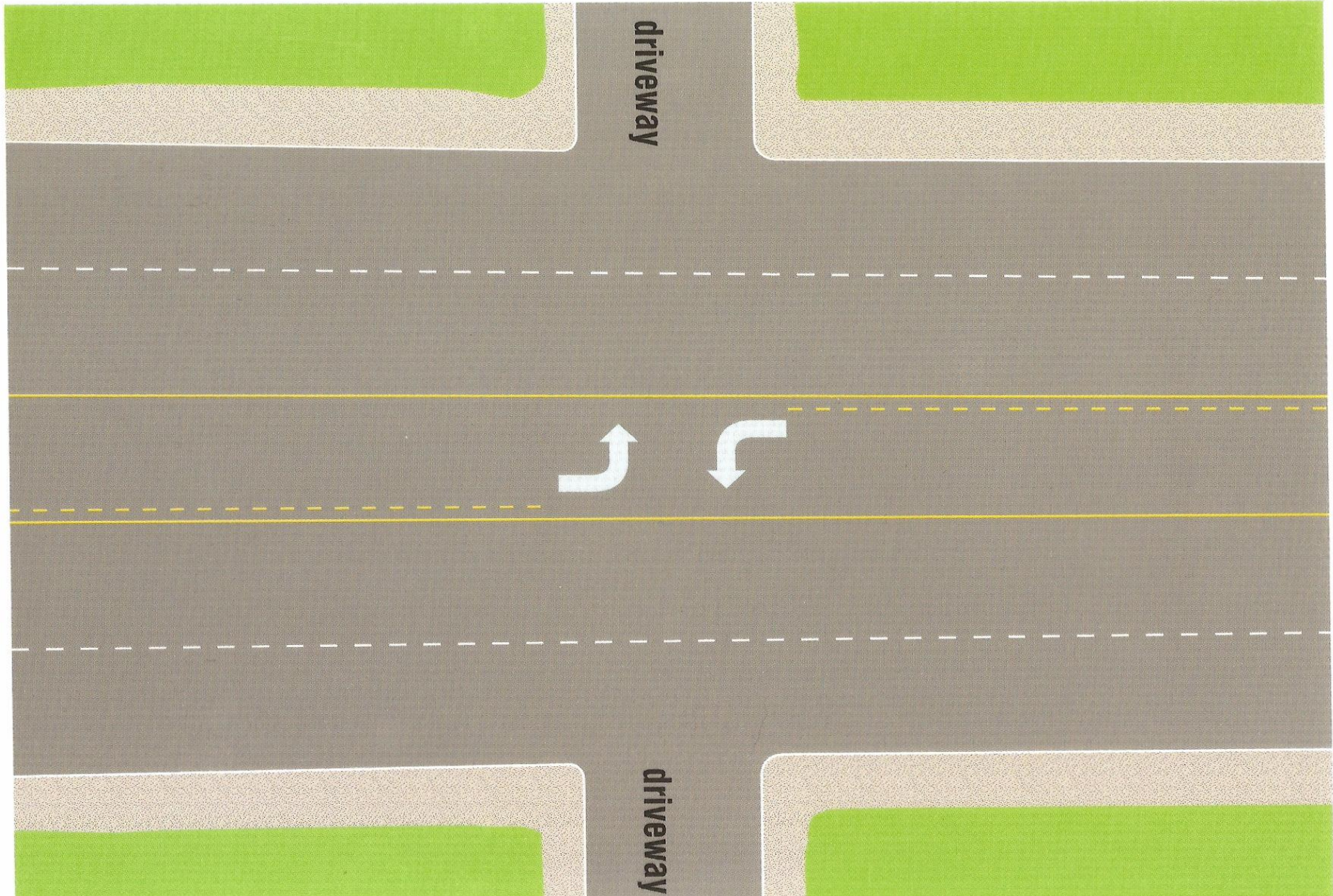
- Make right and left turns only after checking all traffic.
- Take these Precautions when turning
 - Look for pedestrians and oncoming vehicles
 - Check rear zones for vehicles about to pass
 - Plan turns in advance, be in correct lane about a block before your turn.
 - Obey all traffic signs, signals, and markings.
 - Remember to yield to oncoming traffic when preparing to turn left



1. Position your vehicle in the correct lane for the turn. For a right turn, be in lane position 3 if there are no parked vehicles. For a left turn, be in the lane nearest the center line in lane position 2. Signal about half a block before the turn.
2. Brake early to reduce speed.
3. Use your visual search pattern to check the front zones for vehicles, pedestrians, and bicyclists.
4. Slow to about 10mph just before the crosswalk.
5. For a right turn, check to the left again before turning. Then look in the direction of the turn. Begin turning the wheel when your vehicle's front bumper is even with the curblines.
6. For a left turn, check traffic to the left, then right, then left again. Turn the steering wheel just before the front of your vehicle reaches the center of the intersection. Continue looking left into the lane you will enter.
7. As you begin your turn, make a quick blind spot check through the right side window. Check front and rear zones. If intersection is clear, turn into nearest lane of traffic going in your direction. Accelerate about halfway through the turn as you return the wheel to the straight ahead position.



Shared Left-Turn Lane



Backing Left and Right

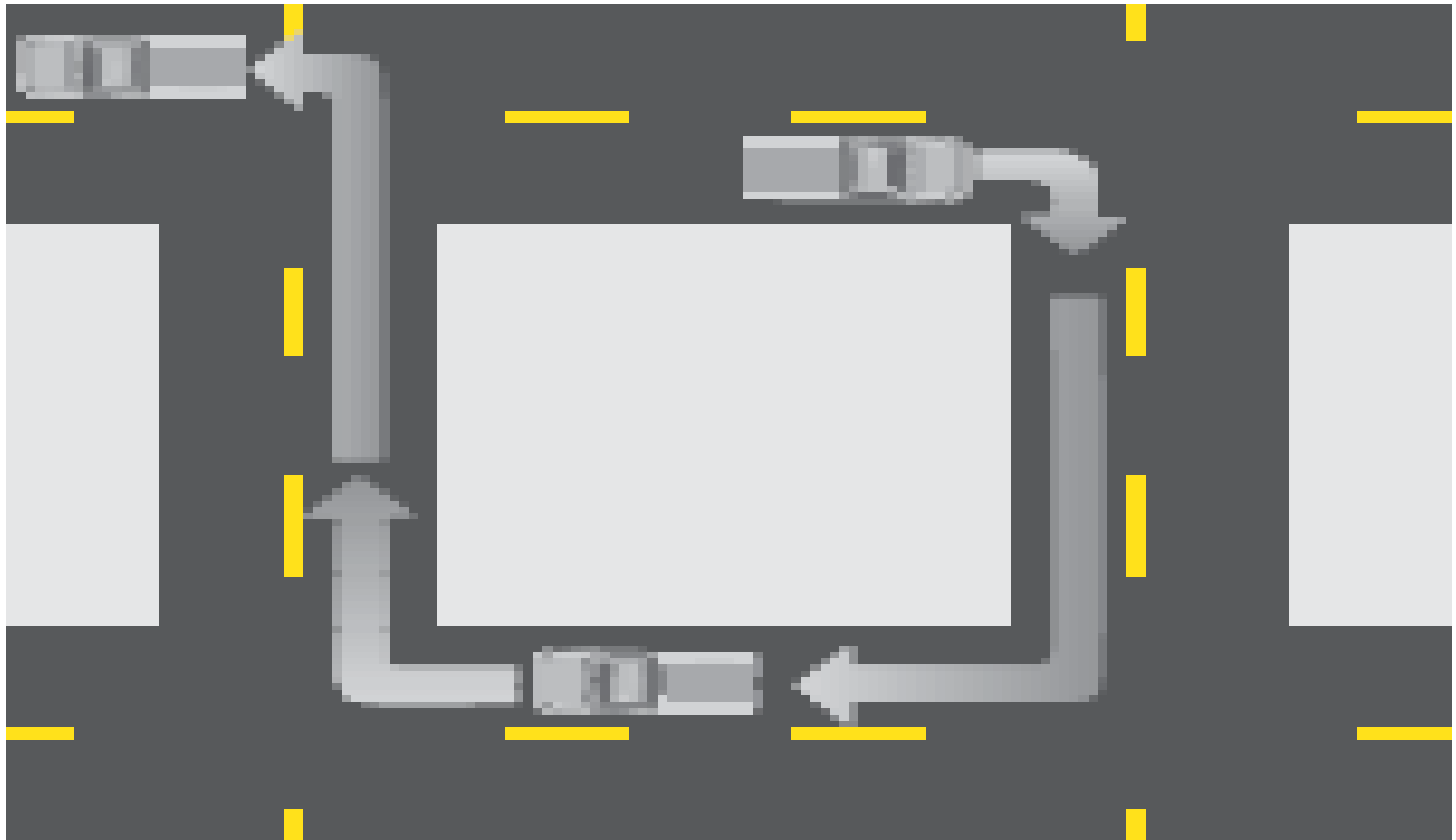
- Backing left - visual search pattern is over left shoulder
- Backing Right - visual search pattern is over right shoulder
- Steps to follow:
 1. Before backing, check traffic
 2. Back into your lane
 3. Begin to unwind the steering wheel back to a straight position



Turnabouts

- *A maneuver for turning around.*
- *Safest way to turn around is to go around the block*

Turnabouts



Turn about

3 Main Types of Turnabouts

1. U-Turn

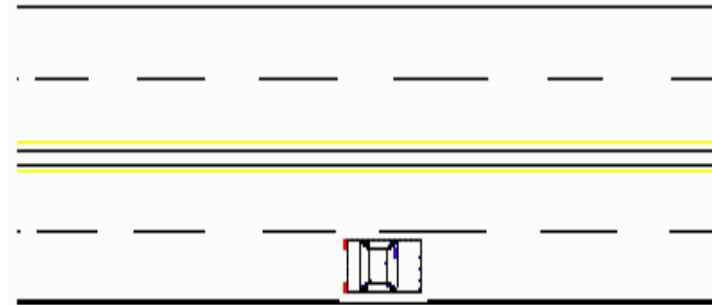
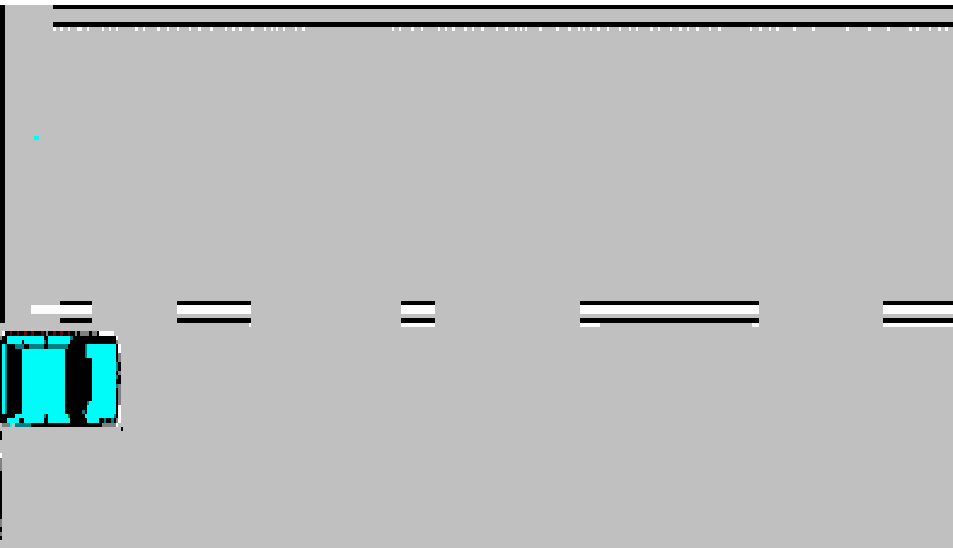
2. 2- Point Turn

3. 3- Point Turn

• Deciding which turnabout to use

1. Legality of the turnabout
2. Amount of traffic
3. Types of driveways available
4. How much space is available
5. Number of traffic lanes to cross

3- Point Turn Around



U-Turn

Parking



Angle

- *Used to park vehicles diagonally to the curb*
- *Often used in parking lots*



Perpendicular

Used to park at a 90 degree angle



Parallel

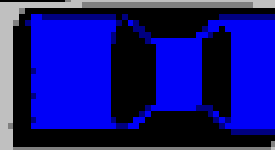
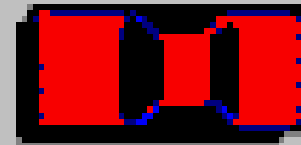
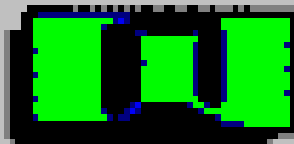
Used to park parallel to the curb

3 points to keep in mind



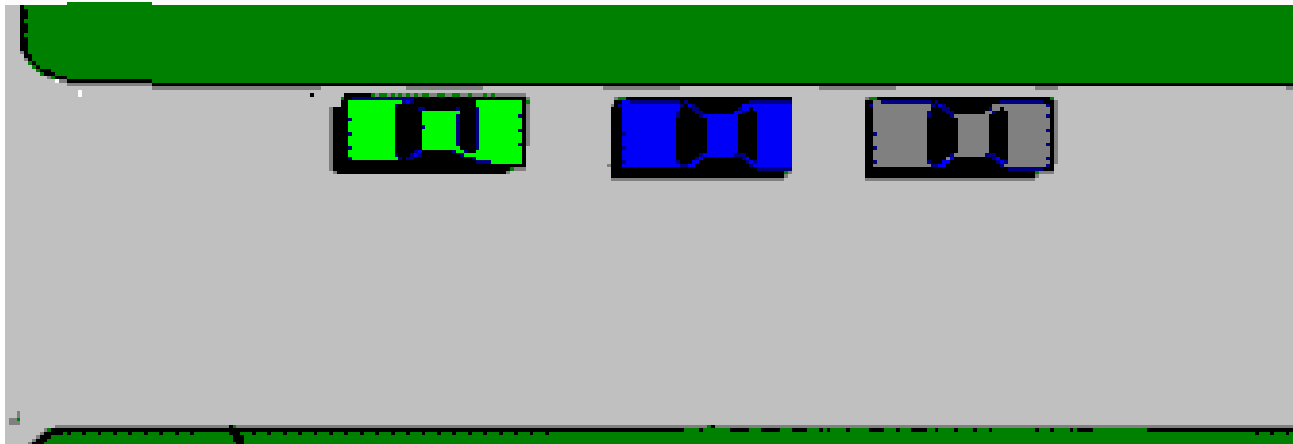
Parking

Parallel



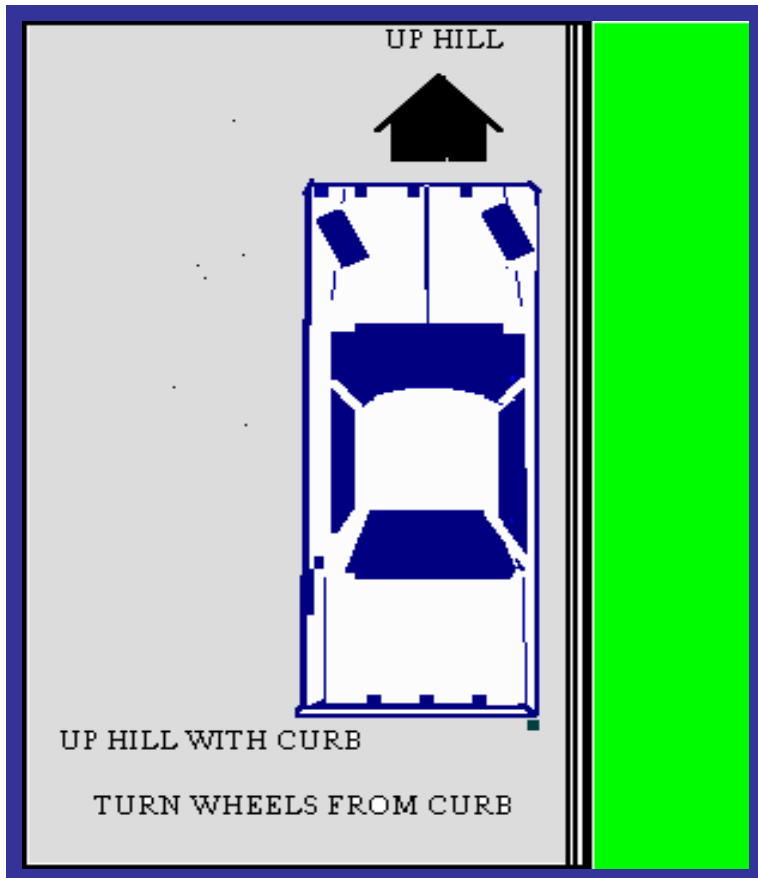
AS YOU APPROACH CHECK TRAFFIC BESIDE AND BEHIND
AND PUT ON YOUR TURN SIGNAL.

Parking Pullout



Parking on hills

Parking on a Hill Facing Up Hill



When parking up hill turn your wheels toward the centerline of the road.

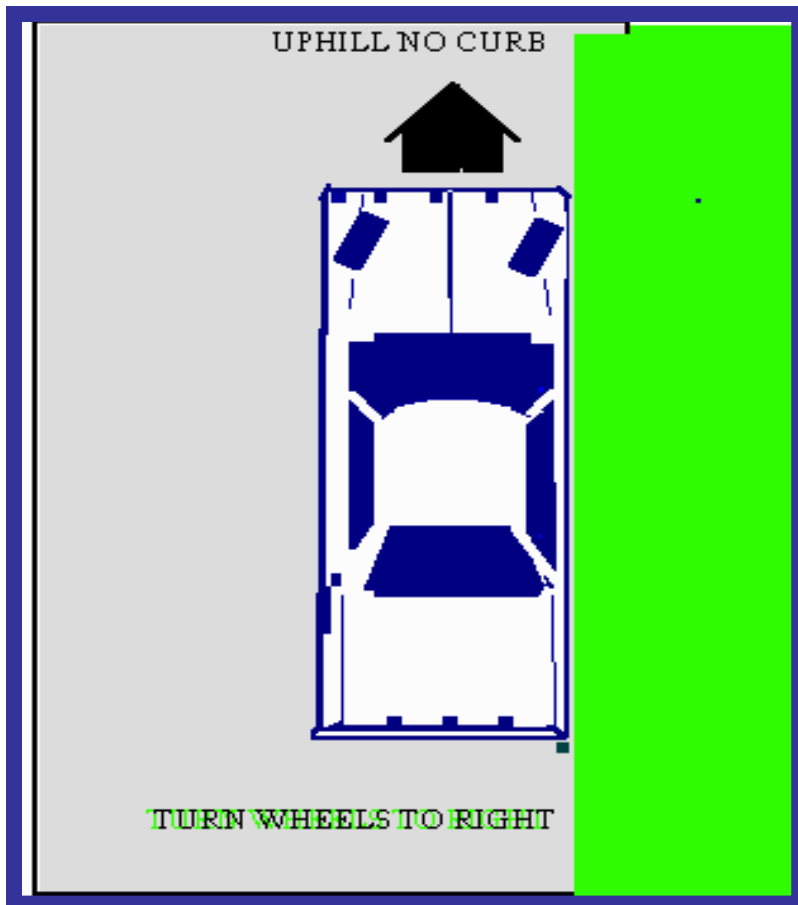
Why?

If the vehicle would slip out of gear the car would roll backward and stop against the curb.

If there is no curb turn the wheels toward the side of the road.

Parking on hills

If there is no curb turn the wheels toward the side of the road.



Why?
If the vehicle would slip out of gear the car would roll backward swinging outward and roll out of the street.