

Loading capacity and driving with a trailer

1. **What is the permitted payload this car can carry? What are the consequences if your payload is too heavy?**

Check the registration card under «tillaten nyttelast». The driving abilities are affected, the stopping distance increases, increased risk of blinding opposing traffic since the front of the vehicle is raised.

2. **How much roof load can this car have? What disadvantages can you experience if you have too heavy a load on the roof?**

Look in the registration card under «tillaten taklast», if it is not stated, it is normal to have a roof load between 30-100 kg. Remember to check the roof box's weight limit. Disadvantages: Longer braking distance and risk of the load falling off.

3. **Check if the car is properly loaded.**

Remove loose objects that could cause damage or roll under the pedals. Place heavy objects low behind the seats in the car or in the luggage compartment.

4. **What is the permitted trailer weight, you can pull with driving license category B on this car? What are the consequences if your trailer is too heavy?**

According to the weight of our cars we can use «the caravan rule». This means that car + trailer should not exceed 3500 kg. Therefore you should start with 3500 kg and subtract the car's «tillaten totalvekt» from the papers of the car. Traction for the front wheels is reduced, steering ability is reduced, the stopping distance increased, risk of blinding opposing traffic since the front of the vehicle is raised. You will also get a ticket since it's illegal.

Brakes

5. **Check the power braking. Is it justifiable to drive if this doesn't work?**

Before you start the car, press the brake pedal 5-6 times, keep the pressure and start the engine. The pedal should sink in. This check is not possible on all new cars. The way to do it is to start the car, look for this lamp , take off the parking brake and check that the light disappears. If the power braking doesn't work it isn't justifiable as it will impair the braking effect. The pedal will be heavy (engine stop or towing).

6. **Check the brake fluid level. What would you do if the brake fluid level is too low?**

Measure the fluid level on the container in the engine room. Look at [page 30](#). It could be worn out brake pads or leakage, visit the repair shop for a check up,

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do NOT refill brake fluid.

7. **Check the braking effect, and possibly skewed moves. What could be the reason to skewed moves?**

Brake in 30 km/h, with a loose grip on the steering wheel. Faulty brakes.

8. **Check the indicator lamp for the ABS-brake system. Is it justifiable to continue driving if this appear during driving?**

When you turn the key, the light will appear, then disappear. Look at [page 31](#). It is justifiable, but the error needs to be corrected as soon as possible.

9. **Check that the warning light for dual circuit brake system works. What should you do if the warning lamp comes on while driving?**

When you turn the key, the light will appear, then disappear. Look at [page 31](#). Stop, locate the reason. Check if the brakes still works.

Wheels and tires

10. **Check tires and rims for damages. What is the most common damages?**

Visual inspection. Tears/cuts on the tire sides, dented rims.

11. **Check the tire damage on both front wheels. What can the damage tell you?**



Too high air pressure



Too low air pressure



Faulty wheel alignment

12. **Measure the tire depth on both front wheels. What disadvantages is it by having too little tire depth?**

Visual inspection, depth gauge or wear alert on the tires. Poor traction and aquaplaning.

Safety checks

13. **What is the correct tire pressure on this car? Check the tire pressure in the front wheels.**
Look for it in the instruction manual, the frames of the door or under the tank lid. Visual inspection or use a tire gauge to check air pressure.
14. **Measure the tire depth on both front wheels. What is the requirement for winter and summer tires?**
Visual inspection, or with depth gauge. Measured on the most worn place the requirement for winter tires min 3 mm and summer tires min 1,6 mm.
15. **What is the correct tire dimension on this car? Check that the front wheels has the correct tire dimension.**
Check the registration card. Example: 225/65R17. Visual inspection.
16. **What is the Load Index for this car? Check that the front wheels has the correct Load Index.**
Check the registration card, min LI. Visual inspection, can be found right after the tire dimension on the tire.

Steering

17. **Check that the steering is in order. If the car is pulling to one of the sides, what are the reasons?**
Steer to both sides, make sure the wheel self corrects, unusual sounds, stable steering. Faulty wheel alignment, uneven tire pressure.
18. **Check the power steering. Is it justifiable to drive if the power steering doesn't work?**
Start engine while steering the wheel either left or right. The steering wheel will move smoothly when you start the engine. Steering the car will be more difficult as the steering wheel will be harder to operate, and is normally not justifiable.
19. **Check that the car is stable. What can be the reason for the car pulling to one of the sides?**
Drive in 30 km/h with a loose grip on the steering wheel. Faulty wheel alignment, uneven tire pressure.

Safety checks

Lights

20. **Check that all the braking lights works. Is justifiable to drive if the braklights doesn't work?**
Visual inspection. Use a stick to depress the brake, put something heavu on the pedal or use a shop window as a mirror. No, correct the issue (fuse or bulb).
21. **Check that the hazard lights works. In which situations is it correct and important to use the hazards lights?**
Turn on the lights, visual inspection. If you have an emergency stop to make the car and the situasjon visible.
22. **Check the that the low beam is correctly fitted. What disadvantages are there if the main light bulb is incorrectly set?**
Drive close to a wall to make sure the low beam lights are at the right height. Disadvantages: Blending of oncoming cars and poor sight distances.
23. **Check that the fog lights in front works. What disadvantages are there if the fog light are used wrongly?**
Turn on the lights, visual inspection. Blending, irritation, ticket.
24. **Check that the rear fog light works. What disadvantages are there if the fog light are used wrongly?**
Turn on the lights, visual inspection. Strongly blending, especially in slowly moving queue.
25. **Check that parking lights, tail lights and number plate lights work. In which situations is it important that the parking lights works?**
Turn on the lights, visual inspection. Parking in the dark without other light sources.
26. **Put on the hazard lights. What light can't you use together with the hazard lights?**
Perform. High beam and low beam will reduce the effect of the hazard lights.

Visibility

27. **Check that the window vipers work. What do you check regarding the window vipers?**
Try all the different steps. Wear and tear, wounds, loose rubber stripes on the windscreen.

Safety checks

28. **Set the heater so that ice and dew on the windshield is removed as efficiently as possible. Set the heater like you want it while driving.**



Removes dew on the front window

29. **Show how you will remove dew from the rear window. Show how you will remove dew and ice from the mirrors.**



Removes dew on the rear window and the side mirrors

30. **Check that the window washer works. Show where to refill window wiper fluid.**

Perform. Identify the container in the engine room.

31. **Adjust the steering wheel according to how you want it while you drive.**

This makes it easier to see the speedometer and the driving more comfortable.

Reliability

32. **Check that the battery is properly fastened. What are the risks by having a loose fitting battery?**

Perform. Acid spill, short circuit.

33. **Check the engine oil level. Show where to refill engine oil.**

The level should be between min. and max. on the dipstick for the engine oil.

Safety equipment

34. **Check all the seat belts. What are the risks of using a seat belt with loose stoppers?**

Visual inspection; wear and tear, wounds, function test the stoppers. The seat belt will be too loose, won't stop upon impact.

35. **Find the reflective vest.**

Should be easily available for the driver, usually in the side door.

36. **Find and assemble the warning triangle. How far from the car should you go before putting it up?**

Perform. Make sure the triangle is easy to see. Outside populated areas: min. 150 m. Inside populated areas: min. 50 m.

37. **Check if it's loose things inside the car that might cause damage.**

Remove loose objects that might roll under the pedals. Put heavy objects on the floor behind the seats or in the trunk.

Safety checks

38. What do you do in case of a tunnel fire?

Press the recirculation button in the car and as quickly as possible close the tunnel. If you use the SOS- phones or the fire extinguisher the tunnel closes.



Press the recirculation button to avoid getting smoke directly into the car. Can also be used if there is exhaust inside a tunnel. Creates dew if there is moisture in the car.

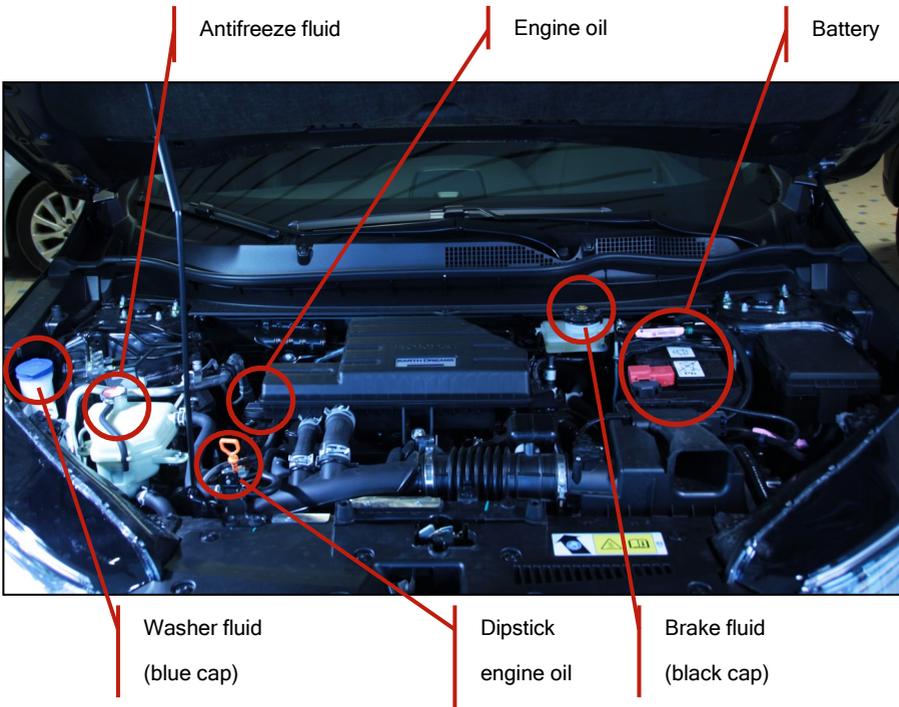
Warning devices

39. Check that the horn works. Check that the light horn works.

Honk the horn and flash the high beams.

40. Check that the warning lamp for the air bag works. What passengers should you avoid putting in the front seat when you have active air bags?

When you turn the key, the light will appear, then disappear. Children and people of small stature can get injured if the air bag is deployed.



Safety checks

Warning lamps

Warning lamps are visible in the dashboard. It is important to check that they work to make sure you can notification if something is wrong with the car. To check a warning lamp, start the car, the warning lamps should light, then go off. If a warning lamp doesn't light you should change the bulb or go to a repair shop. The different colors indicate how serious the fault is. The instruction manual of the car can help you if you are not sure about the meaning of the different warning lamps. Below you can see the most common ones.



Parking brake
Dual-circuit brake system



Charging



Engine oil level critical



Seatbelt



Airbag



Power steering



ABS
(Anti Brake-lock System)



ESP/VSA
(stability assist)



Tire pressure



Fuel level low



Diesel engine/
emissions



Engine oil level low



Engine/emissions



Washer fluid



Fog lights



High beam