

Bonsaksen

Trafikkskule

Information brochure

Category B



Student: _____

Always bring this brochure to the driving lessons!

We at Bonsaksen Trafikkskule wants to welcome you to a modern and efficient learning environment. The driver education is based on a Curriculum, which is made by the Vegdirektoratet (Directory of Public Roads), where a part of the education is mandatory. Based on our past experiences you will need more driving lessons than only the mandatory lessons. How many driving lessons you'll need before you take the final driving test at Statens vegvesen (The Norwegian Public Roads Administration), varies from individual to individual.

Application for driving license

You need to apply to Statens vegvesen before you can take the theory test. The application form is available by logging in with your BankID at the following page: <http://www.vegvesen.no/dinside>. At the bottom of the page it is possible to switch the language to «**english**». If you have impaired vision or mental or physical challenges, a sight certificate or health certificate must be submitted. At these pages you can also give the driving school authority to order driving test for you digitally after you have completed the theory test. Just press «**Your driving licence**» then «**Authorise a driving school**». This way we can order the driving test for you online.

Being fit to drive

Students that have broken the law can get suspended from practice driving by the police. This means that no practice driving is permitted, neither private or at a driving school. As a student at this driving school, you have to be "fit to drive". This means you can't be under the influence of alcohol or any other intoxicating substances. The blood alcohol limit in Norway is 0,2, even the day after drinking.

Private practice driving

It's a huge benefit for you to practice at home what you have learned after each driving lesson. Learn more about private practice driving on [page 5](#).

Complaints

Requests and complaints regarding the driver education must be presented to the head of the driving school. At Vossalappen AS and Bonsaksen Trafikkskule we aim to please our customers, therefore if you are unsatisfied, don't hesitate to tell us. To fix a problem, we need to know about it. If you on the other hand are satisfied, go ahead and spread the word to others!

Confidentiality

The employees at Vossalappen AS and Bonsaksen Trafikkskule have occupational confidentiality. If you have learning difficulties or diseases that require any medication that affects your driving, we need to know. We can also offer theory help if you find it difficult, even if you have learning difficulties or not.

Driving lessons

A driving lesson lasts from 45 to 90 min, and can be scheduled through our office or with the traffic teacher directly. We recommend that you take the driving lessons between the hours of 7 and 17.

The education is dependent on experience in traffic and before 7 and after 17 the amount of traffic is minimal. When it comes to the yielding or cooperation with other traffic users this can't be done in empty streets.

Unless something else has been scheduled with the traffic teacher, meet at the driving school. If you want us to pick you up other places, we will use time from your driving lesson. **NB! Always remember to bring your Trafikalt Grunnkurs-bevis (Course in basic traffic competence-card) and identification papers for every driving lesson. Identification papers are enough if you are above 25 years old.** The traffic competence- card is either a physical card or available digitally at <http://www.vegvesen.no/dinside> by using BankID. Statens vegvesen or the police will give you a ticket if you're being pulled over and you didn't bring it.

Cancellations

Cancellation of a driving lesson has to be done the day before 19:00. If you cancel after this time you will be charged for the driving lesson. A medical certificate from your doctor is a valid excuse. You will find more information regarding payment on [page 4](#).

Practice test

To evaluate if you have reached the goals of the education, it is possible to order a practice test with one of our traffic teachers.

Theory test

The theory test can be taken when you're 17,5 years old. It consists of 45 questions, and is done on a computer. You have to have 85% or more correct to pass the test. This means you can have up to 7 wrong answers. You have 90 min to complete the test. To book an appointment for the theory test visit this page: <http://www.vegvesen.no/>. The public telephone number for the Traffic Stations: 02030.

For the theory test you need:

- Identification papers (Passport)
- Kr. 360,- for the theory test
- Kr. 70,- for a photo

The final driving test

This is conducted by an examiner from Statens vegvesen. This day you need to rent an approved school-car. This will normally be the vehicle you have used during the education. The final driving test lasts about 75 min. You'll get the result after the driving test is completed. You must pass the theory test before you can order the final driving test.

On the day of the test you need to bring the following:

- Identification papers
- Kr. 1190,- for the driving test
- Kr. 200,- for the driving license if you pass

Rules regarding payment

Through our web based system you get your own account, which you always can log on to. There you can get an overview over your balance, scheduled training and completed training.

How to log on to your account

Go to the web page: <http://www.tabs.no>. Your phone number are your user name, and you will get your password on that number. When you register for the first time, press «Glemt passord».

Payment can be done beforehand or the same day of the driving lesson. If you are not able to pay, you must contact your traffic teacher before the lesson. You can pay through online bank or Vipps. Remember that if you pay with Vipps, 1,95 % will be added to the amount you pay. If you pay through online bank you use the same KID number and account number each payment. If we have to send you a bill, there will be an extra cost of kr. 80,- per bill. It will be more economical for you to pay as you go, or in advance. Normal procedure is that you can't progress to the next step before earlier training has been paid.

If you haven't paid before your final driving test the test will be cancelled until you have sorted it out!

It's easy to keep track with your account, you just need to log on. If someone else is paying for you, make sure they are familiar with our system.

Check our homepage for information regarding our prices:

<http://www.trafikkskulen.no>



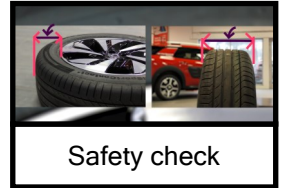
Download the our app:

<http://app.trafikkskulen.no/>

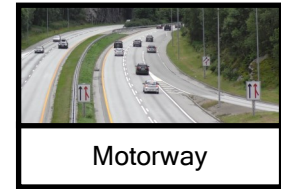
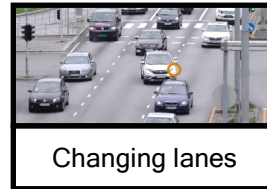
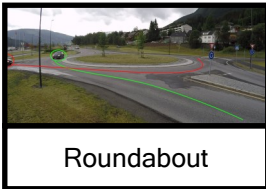
MYS - Make yourself safer

MYS is a collection of videos, gathered in an app, that helps you toward your final driving test. You will find all the exercises from the traffic school, which means you can practice more efficiently at home between the lessons. MYS has over 40 videos. 20 of those videos tell you how to do the exercise and 20 videos who tells you how to think i the different traffic enviroments.

This is how you do:



This is how you think:



Download MYS - Make Yourself Safer on Google Play and App Store!



MAKE YOURSELF SAFER



Step 1 Basic traffic course

1 hour = 45 min

- 1.1 The driver training model
- 1.2 Traffic and the role of the driver
- 1.3 The human element in traffic and interaction
- 1.4 Driver training, driving practice and driving experience
- 1.5 First aid and duties in the event of road traffic accidents*
- 1.6 Procedures in the event of road traffic accidents*
- 1.7 Road users in the dark*

} 4 hours
3 hours

* If you're above 25 years old you only need these parts of the Course in basic road traffic

Step 2 Basic competence with respect to vehicle and driving

- 2.6 Preparing to drive
- 2.7 Basic use of the car in varied terrain
- 2.8 Basic vehicle manoeuvring in areas with little traffic
- 2.9 Safety checks
- 2.10 End-of-step-assesment

1 hour

Step 3 Proficiency in traffic

- 3.4 Information acquisition
- 3.5 Driving in residential areas, densely populated areas and urban environments
 - City driving 4 hours
- 3.6 Driving on country roads
 - Overtaking 2 hours
- 3.7 Driving in queue, in tunnels and in the dark
- 3.8 Safe interaction
- 3.9 End-of-step-assessment 1 hour
- 3.10 Safety course on a practice track** 4 hours

Step 4 Final training

4.1 Safety course on the road

- | | | |
|---|----------|---------|
| Part 1 Risks involved in driving a car | (Theory) | 2 hours |
| Part 2 Driving on country roads** | | 5 hours |
| Part 3 Planning the drive and driving in a varied traffic environment** | | 4 hours |
| Part 4 Reflection and summing up | (Theory) | 2 hours |

4.2 Sufficient practice

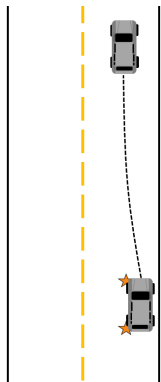
**Valid absence from Vidaregåande skule (High School)

2.6 Preparing to drive

Sitting posture - mirrors - visibility - seatbelt (MYS-video 1)

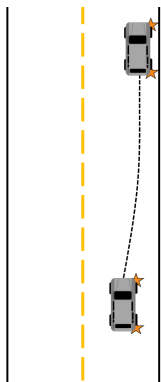
2.7 Basic use of the car in varied terrain

Driving off (MYS-video 2):



5. When the car has rolled 5-6 meters, gently release the clutch
4. Check the blind spot (Slightly move the clutch)
3. Side-view mirror (Press the accelerator and keep the clutch steady at the biting point)
2. Signal
1. Rear-view mirror

Pulling up (MYS-video 3):



6. Brake/Clutch/1. gear
5. Position
4. Check the blind spot
3. Side-view mirror
2. Signal
1. Rear-view mirror

Starting uphill (MYS-video 6, 7 and 8): Release the clutch until the biting point, hold it still, release brake, press the accelerator, move the clutch slightly out, then when the car has moved 5-6 meters, gently release the clutch all the way out and increase the speed.

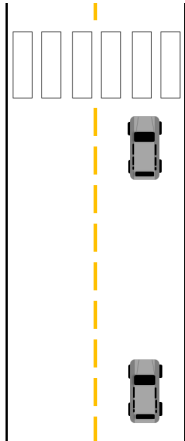
Starting uphill with parking brake: Press the accelerator, release the clutch until the biting point, hold it still, release parking brake, move the clutch slightly out, then when the car has moved 5-6 meters, gently release the clutch all the way out and increase the speed.

Step 2 - Basic competence with respect to vehicle and driving

Changing gears, acceleration, steering and braking:

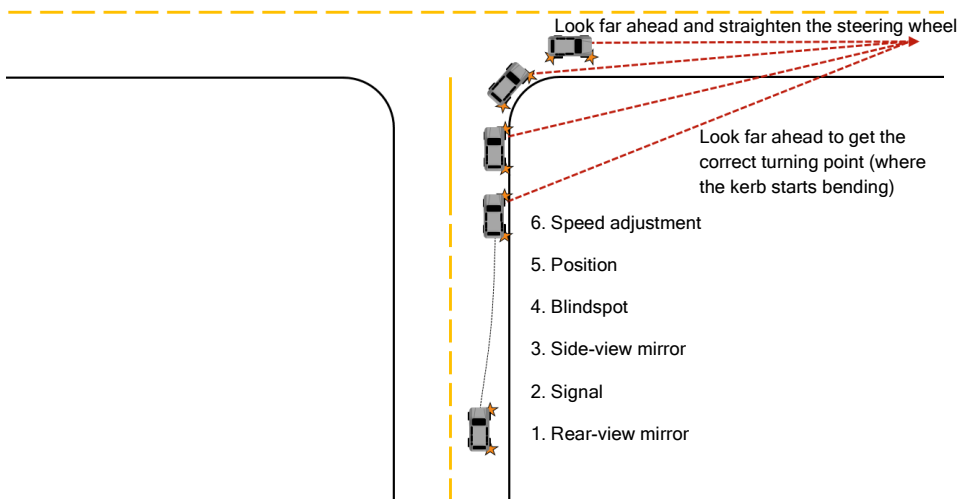
Effective use of engine power, economical and enviromental-friendly driving, maintaining speed before and after changing gears, choosing the proper gear after braking.

Brief stop - start anew at a designated place (MYS-video 9):



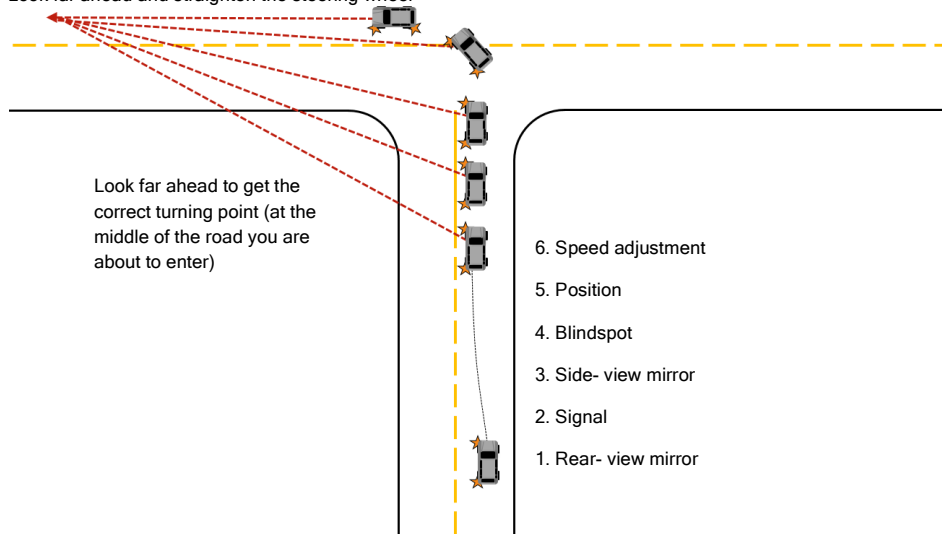
6. Now you're ready to start anew
5. Ease the brake pressure just as the car stops (smooth stop)
4. Choose 1. gear at walking speed
3. Press clutch
2. Brake with an even pressure
1. Rear-view mirror

Turning right (MYS-video 11):



Turning left (MYS-video 12):

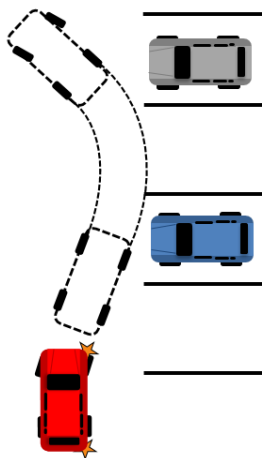
Look far ahead and straighten the steering wheel



Reversing, turning around and parking (MYS-video 17):

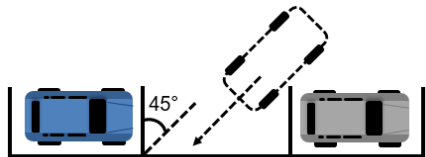
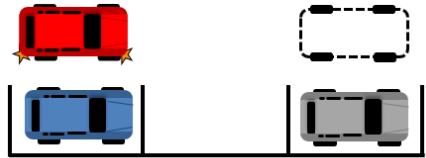
Bay parking:

5. Check for traffic around you, then start reversing in to the bay.
4. Stop when you see the grey and the blue car in each of your side mirrors.
3. Turn away from the bay when you get close to the corner of the grey car.
2. Turn in the direction of the bay to make use of the space you have available.
1. Use the signal to help cars around you.



Parallell parking ([MYS-video 18](#)):

1. Use the signal to help cars around you. Stop when your rear wheels are aligned with the rear end of the other car.
2. Turn sharply into the parking spot when you see the rear end of the other car in your right back window.
3. When you see the car behind you in your left side-view mirror, you're aimed 45° at the parking spot. Turn the steering wheel back one and a half time, and reverse straight backwards
4. When the corner of your hood is aligned with the corner of the rear end of the car in front of you, turn the steering wheel all the way to the left.



2.8 Basic vehicle manoeuvring in areas with little traffic

Now it's time to merge the parts of 2.7 into continuous driving. Flow and efficiency is expected.

2.9 Safety check of the car

Look at [page 25](#) ([MYS-video 21](#)).

2.10 End-of-step-assessment

This is a mandatory lesson. Fill out the form on page 9 before the driving lesson. This is where you evaluate yourself and then in the driving lesson you show your skills. Afterwards you and your traffic teacher together evaluate if you're ready for the next step. Think carefully through what's important and how you perform the various elements.

Step 2 - Basic competence with respect to vehicle and driving

Objectives for step 2 (Section 11-3 of the Regulations)

The learner driver shall possess adequate technical driving skills to be able to transfer his attention from the vehicle to the traffic picture and to cooperate with other road users.

Rate your driving:

**Doesn't apply to students who drive automatic transmission*

	Bad	Less good	Good	Really good
Starting and stopping				
Looking far ahead	1	2	3	4
Observing in mirrors and blindspots	1	2	3	4
Signal	1	2	3	4
Crawl driving	1	2	3	4
Position	1	2	3	4
Steady brake pressure when stopping	1	2	3	4
Hill start*	1	2	3	4
Choosing 1. gear at walking speed*	1	2	3	4
Using gears				
Comfortable up- and downshifts*	1	2	3	4
Eco-friendly gear choices*	1	2	3	4
Right and left turns				
Looking far into the turn	1	2	3	4
Observing in mirrors and blindspots	1	2	3	4
Signal	1	2	3	4
Position	1	2	3	4
Speed adjustment	1	2	3	4
Turning point	1	2	3	4
Reversing, turning round and parking				
Reversing straight back and in junctions	1	2	3	4
Bay parking	1	2	3	4
Parallel parking	1	2	3	4
Turning round and going back	1	2	3	4

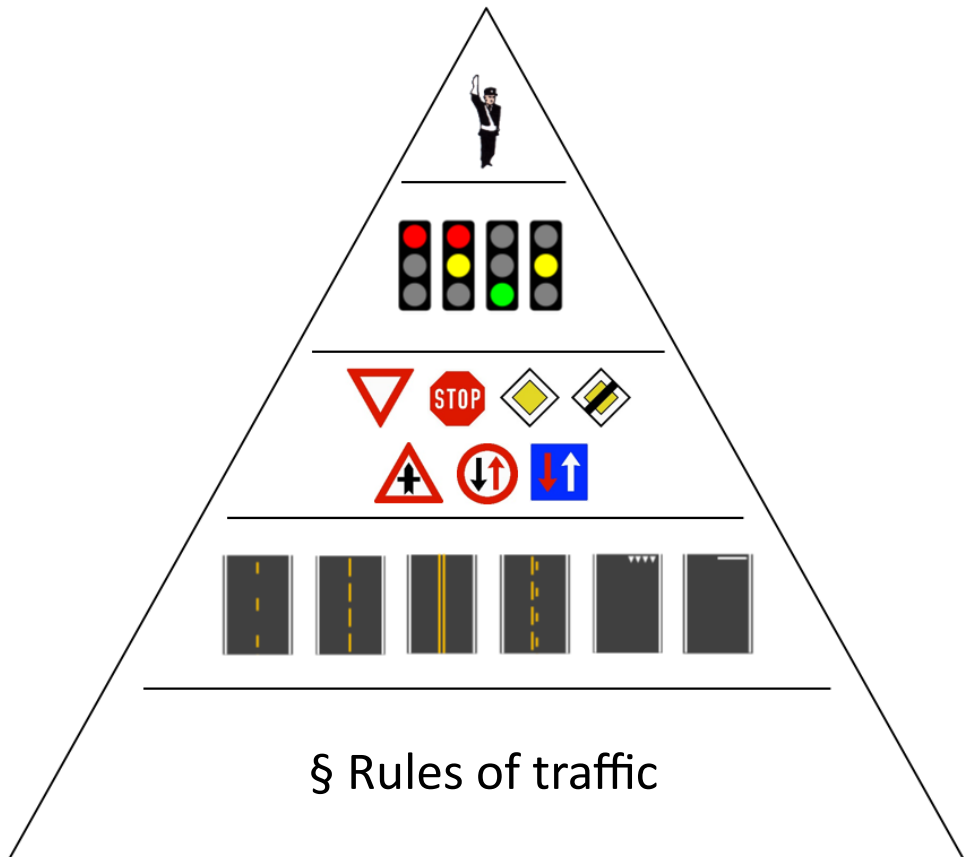
3.4 Information acquisition

The observation-rules:

1. Look far ahead (to the horizon)
2. Move your eyes
3. Take and get an overview
4. Be seen and understood
5. Always look for a way out

3.5 Driving in residential areas, densely populated areas and urban environments

Give way. Speed adjustment. Observation. Driving in different kinds of junctions
(MYS-video 23- 31).



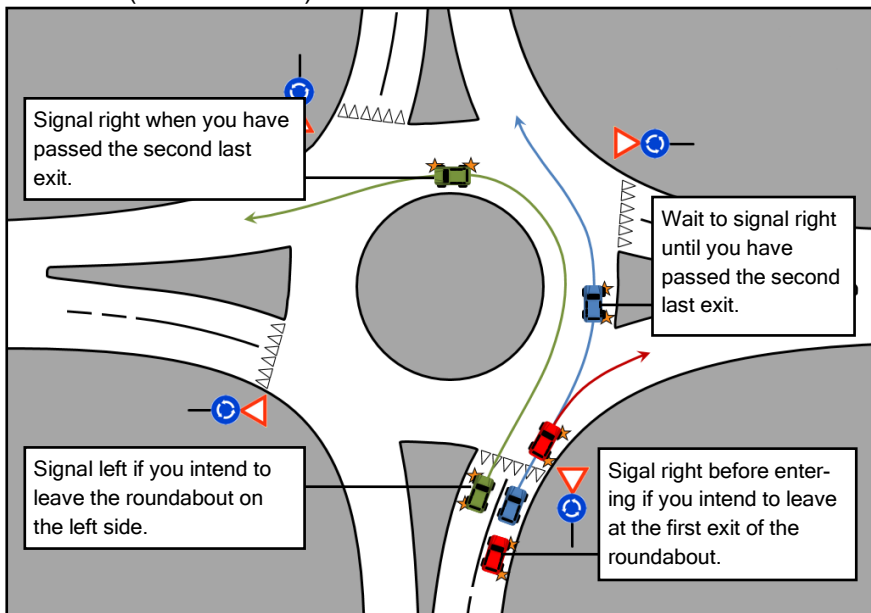
Step 3 - Proficiency in traffic

Traffic rules (MYS-video 34):

- Drivers have an obligation to give way to vehicles approaching from the right. The same applies when drivers intending to turn left meet vehicles approaching from the right. Exceptions: Parking lots, private property, square, gas station, pedestrian street, farm road, the road side or other road not open to public traffic.
- Give way for buses signaling to leave bus stops if the speed limit is 60 km/h or lower. The bus driver is obligated to avoid danger.
- Drivers intending to turn shall give way to pedestrians and cyclists that are continuing straight ahead on the road you are leaving.

These rules apply as long as signs, traffic lights or instructions by the police or other with authority to direct traffic doesn't show otherwise.

Roundabouts (MYS-video 32):

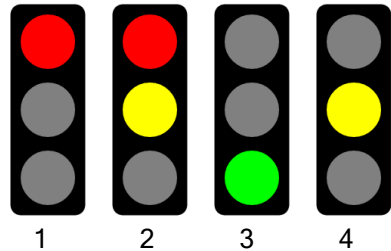


- Signal and position early to show where you're going before you enter, and when you exit the roundabout
- Low speed leading up to the roundabout is safer and causes better traffic flow
- When entering a roundabout you have to give way for circulating traffic already inside the roundabout
- If it is wide enough to fit two vehicles, the roundabout has two driving lanes, even if the lanes aren't marked
- If you change lanes inside the roundabout you have to give way for traffic in the lane you are changing to or you need to cross

Step 3 - Proficiency in traffic

Traffic lights (MYS-video 33):

1. Stop.
2. Prepare to drive.
3. Drive if its safe to go.
4. Prepare to stop, continue if stopping is dangerous.



You might have to give way in junctions with traffic lights for either vehicles or pederstrians that have green light at the same time. This doesn't apply if the traffic light is an arrow pointing in any direction.

Driving on roads with more than one driving lane in the same direction:

Overtaking should happen on the left side, therefore you should be using the right lane, unless you are overtaking or the left lane is more appropriate for further driving.

Changing of lanes (MYS-video 36):

- A driver intending to change lanes shall give way to drivers in the lane to be entered or which must first be crossed.
- The same applies to drivers intending to move out from the edge of the road or otherwise change the lateral position of the vehicle by moving sideways.
- The provision in the first paragraph does not apply if the number of ordinary lanes in the same direction is reduced. Drivers shall mutually adjust the driving speed of their vehicles to allow vehicles to proceed alternately without unnecessary obstruction or distraction.
- Drivers in acceleration lanes shall adjust their driving speed to the speed of the traffic in the lane to be entered. Drivers in the latter lane shall facilitate the merging of traffic from the acceleration lane.
- Drivers intending to exit a road shall move into the deceleration lane as soon as possible, if such lane exists.

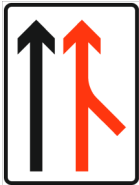
Step 3 - Proficiency in traffic



Merging. Two driving lanes becomes one, mutual speed adjusting.



- Taxis
- Buses
- Electric or hydrogendriven vehicles
- Two-wheelers without sidecarriage
- Bikes
- Emergency vehicles
- Same as above except taxis



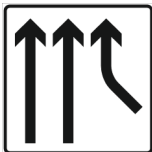
Vehicles are entering the road. Mutual speed adjusting from vehicles in both lanes.



Driving line ends, and the drivers in this lane has to give way.



- Same as on top
- 2 persons or more in a vehicle



A new lane starts, entering continues in a separate driving lane.

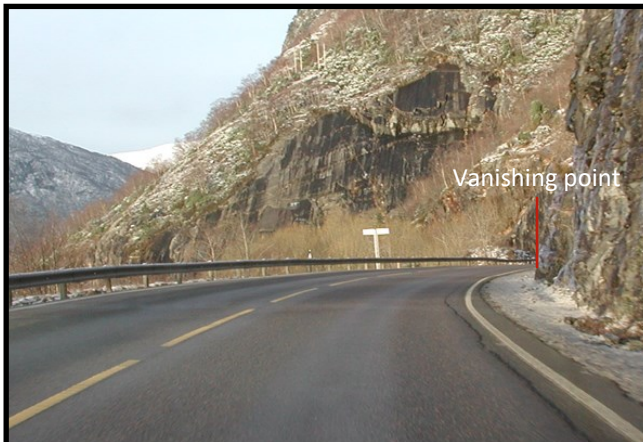


Bikelane
Crossing a bike lane means cars have to give way.

3.6 Driving technique on country roads

Precise driving technique (MYS-video 39 and 40)

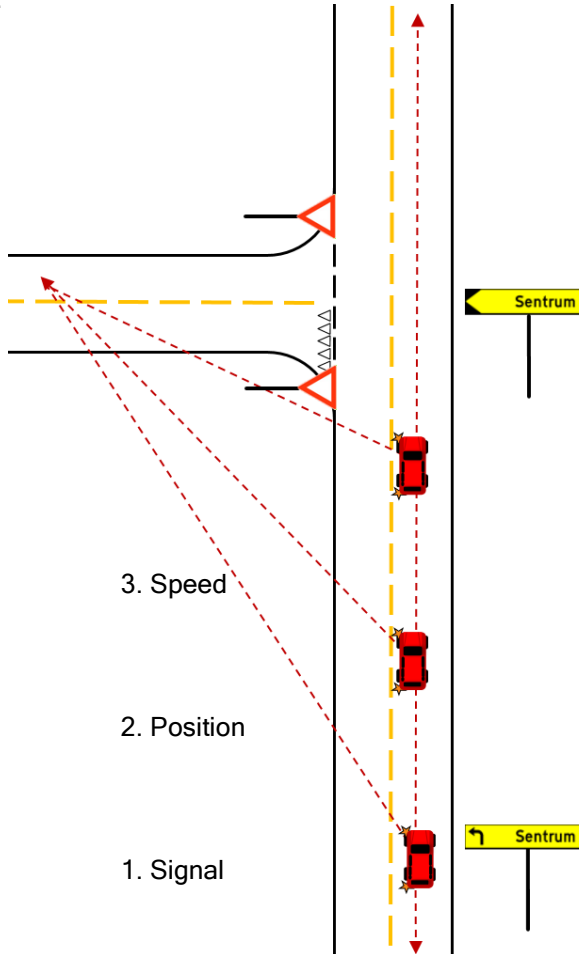
Observe as far ahead as possible to be able to detect the vanishing point of the turn. This is the point at which you can no longer see the road. The vanishing point tells you where to look and helps you perceive your speed. Observing here will give you early information about the dangers in the road. If the vanishing point comes towards you quickly, you have chosen the wrong speed into the turn. The correct action then is to brake. Remember that you should be able to stop at what you see when you choose your speed. When visibility increases at the end of the turn, accelerate. If there is good visibility through the turn, you do not always need to reduce the speed, but never increase the speed into a turn.



Step 3 - Proficiency in traffic

Driving off a high speed road (MYS-video 42):

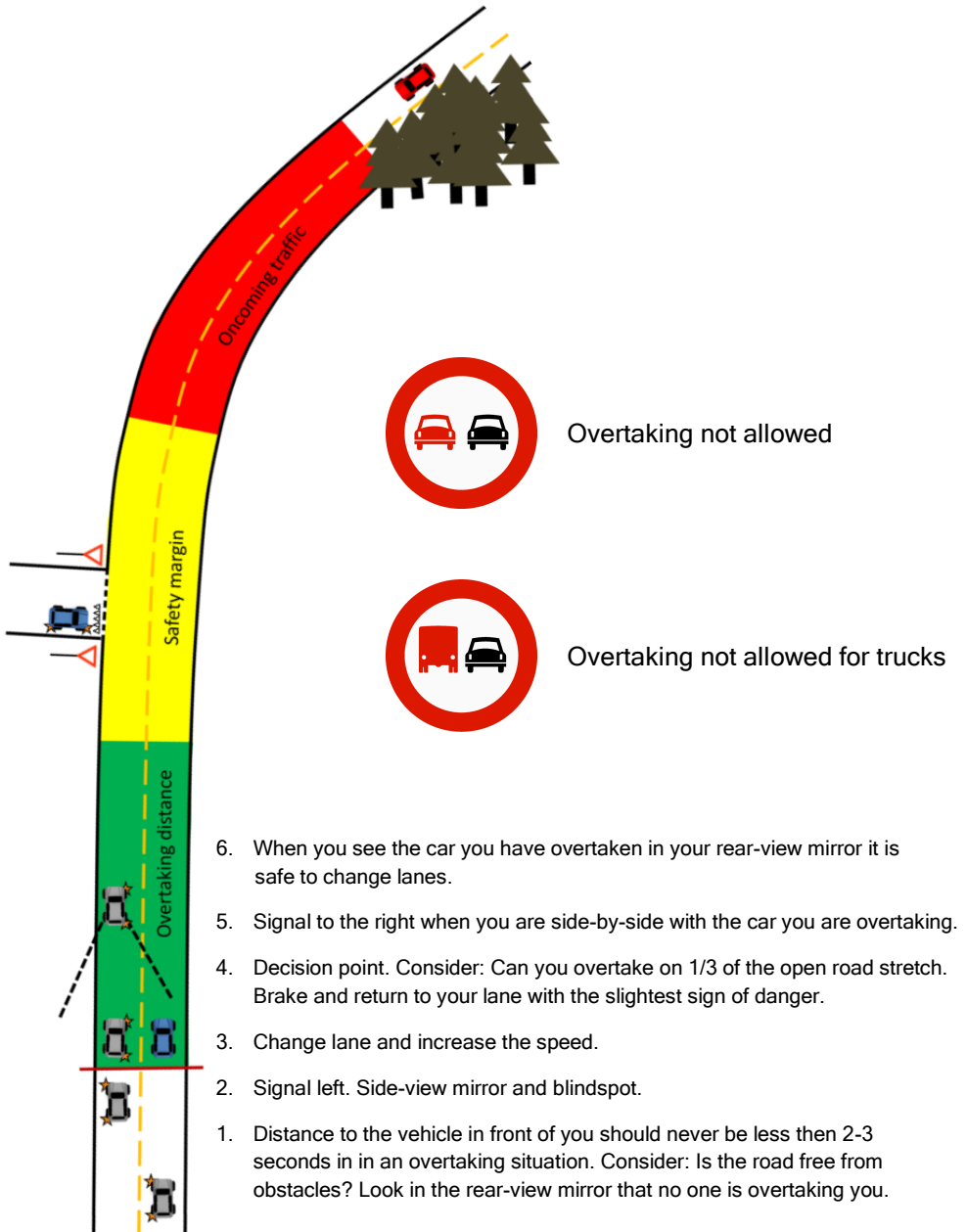
Look **forward**, **backward** and **in** where you are going (F.B.I). This should be done min 3 times. By looking far in to the road you are entering you will perceive the speed correctly.



Driving on to a high speed road (MYS-video 41):

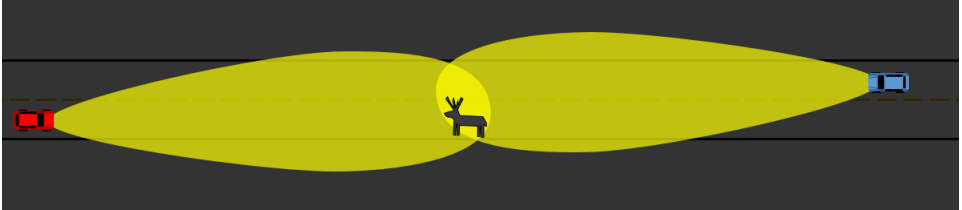
Check for traffic both sides, even when you make a right turn, because of the risk of an over taking happening. Check the rear-view mirror when you have entered to know how fast you need to adjust to the traffic flow.

Overtaking (MYS-video 43):

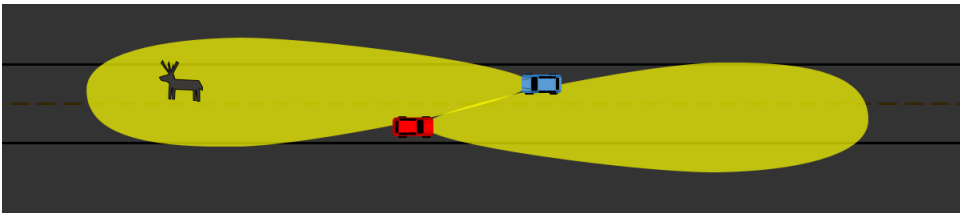


3.7 Driving in queue, in tunnels and in the dark

Meeting in the dark (MYS-video 19)



Turn on your high beam when the road between you and the other car is visible, about 200-300 meter before the meeting point.



Turn on the high beams two car-lengths (about 10 m) before the meeting point. This way you will as soon as possible perceive dangers in the darkness behind the oncoming car.

3.8 Safe interaction

Efficient traffic flow.

Economical and environment-friendly driving (MYS-video 4):

- No more than one car length in the 1. gear
- Jump over gears
- Use the highest possible gear
- Avoid going directly from accelerator to brake
- Using the gears to brake helps your planning by giving you more time
- Plan to avoid unnecessary stops
- Longer distance to the vehicle in front of you makes planning your driving easier
- Wrong air pressure in the tires, heavy loads, using a ski box, using the radio and AC increases the consumption

3.9 End-of-step-assessment

This is a mandatory lesson. Fill out the form on [page 21](#) before the driving lesson. This is where you evaluate yourself and then in the driving lesson you show your skills by driving independently. Afterwards you and your traffic teacher together evaluate if you're ready for the next step.

3.10 Safety course on a practice track

This course consists of theory in a safety hall and driving on a practice range. Remember to bring food since it will be a long day.

Task and reflecting form	
What expectations do you have before today's safety course:	Securing of persons and cargo in the car:
Get to know the road, and decide which speed you want to drive at:	Which driver support systems will assist you when you lose control?
How do you detect that the driver support systems are assisting you?	How do you react when you lose control? (in emergency situations)
Where is the limit between having and losing control?	What was your stopping distance at 50 km/h? How can you affect the stopping distance?
If you increase the speed by 10 km/h; at what speed did you pass the stopping point you had at 50 km/h?	

Step 3 - Proficiency in traffic

Objectives for step 3 (Section 11-4 of the Regulations)

The learner driver shall be capable of driving in a clear, safe and independent manner in varied traffic.

Rate your driving:

	Bad	Less good	Good	Really good
Cooperation				
Signaling	1	2	3	4
Positioning	1	2	3	4
Speed adjustment	1	2	3	4
Meeting situations on narrow roads	1	2	3	4
Yielding situations	1	2	3	4
Overtaking situations	1	2	3	4
Safe driving				
Early and complete overview	1	2	3	4
Percieveing signs and road markings	1	2	3	4
Precise driving technique	1	2	3	4
In- og out of high speed roads	1	2	3	4
Light usage in the dark and in tunnels	1	2	3	4
Follow the rules	1	2	3	4
Consideration to other road users	1	2	3	4
Anticipating hazards	1	2	3	4
Efficient driving				
Eco-friendly driving	1	2	3	4
Utilizing gaps in junctions	1	2	3	4
Driving in queues	1	2	3	4
Tempo, precision and flow	1	2	3	4

Safety course on the road

Part 1 Risk involved in driving a car (Theory)

Classroom education. Your personal goal for «On-the-road safety course»:

Part 2 Driving on country roads

1. How did you perform when exiting and entering high speed roads?
2. How did you handle sharp turns?
3. How eco-friendly are your driving?
4. How did you handle meeting other vehicles on narrow roads?
5. How was your speed on narrow roads?
6. How did you experience the last part of the trip?
7. Write down other useful experiences you might have had.

Part 3 Planning the drive and driving in a varied traffic environment

1. What do you need to plan in advance when going on a longer trip?
2. How well do you cooperate with other road users?
3. How good are you at creating an efficient traffic flow for yourself and others?
4. How independent was your driving today?
5. How did it affect your driving that you had to navigate?
6. Write down other useful experiences you might have had.
7. Assess your driving. What are you good at, and what are you less good at?

[illegible]

Suggestion for driving route A

The traffic school - Raundalskyrkja - Evanger kyrkje - Nadlane 26 - Vangskyrkja - Vinje kyrkje - The traffic school

Suggestion for driving route B

Trafikkskulen - Skjerpelunden 8 - Snyttø 12 - Kytesvegen 482 - Riis Bilglass Voss - Moelven Granvin Bruk AS - Bjørgum Skule - Bulken Skule - Trafikkskulen

Suggestion for driving route C

The traffic school - Kytesvegen 482 - Stalheim Hotel - Voss Sjukehus - Riis Bilglass Voss - Evanger Landhandleri AS - Vikjavegen - Blomvegen 7 - The traffic school

Suggestion for driving route D

Student 1: The traffic school - Coop Extra Lonevåg - Museet Gamle Vossebanen - Bergen Lufthavn Flesland - Esso Vestkanten veiservice

Student 2: Esso Vestkanten - Oasen Senter - Haukeland sjukehus - Akvariet i Bergen - Breistein Fergekai - The traffic school

Suggestion for driving route E

Student 1: The traffic school - Bolstadøyri stasjon - Esso Os - Bergen Lufthavn Flesland - McDonalds Lagunen

Student 2: McDonalds Lagunen - Strusshamn Senter - Akvariet i Bergen - Åsane Senter - The traffic school

You will get a driving route by your teacher which you can prepare as home work. The first part of your lesson will be based on your planning.

Take in to consideration:

- The driver: Sleep, breaks, food and drink
- The vehicle: Fuel, cargo and safety check
- The driving route: Use of time, choice of road, alternate routes, traffic information, road and studded tires toll

Part 4 **Reflection and summing up** (Theory)

Classroom education. Remember to bring your log!

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, do NOT refill brake fluid.

Safety checks

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

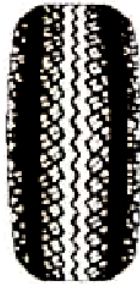
9. **Check tires and rims for damages. What is the most common damages?**

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

10. **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

11. **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.

12. **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.

Safety checks

13. **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.
14. **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.
15. **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

16. **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.
17. **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.
18. **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.

Lights

19. **Check that all the braking lights works. Is justifiable to drive if the brakelights doesn't work?**
Visual inspection. Use a stick to depress the brake, put something heavy on the pedal or use a shop window as a mirror. No, correct the issue (fuse or bulb).

20. **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 situation visible.
21. **Check 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.
22. **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.
23. **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.
24. **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.
25. **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

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

28. **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

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

Perform. Identify the container in the engine room.

30. **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

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

Perform. Acid spill, short circuit.

32. **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

33. **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.

34. **Find the reflective vest.**

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

35. **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.

36. **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.

37. 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.

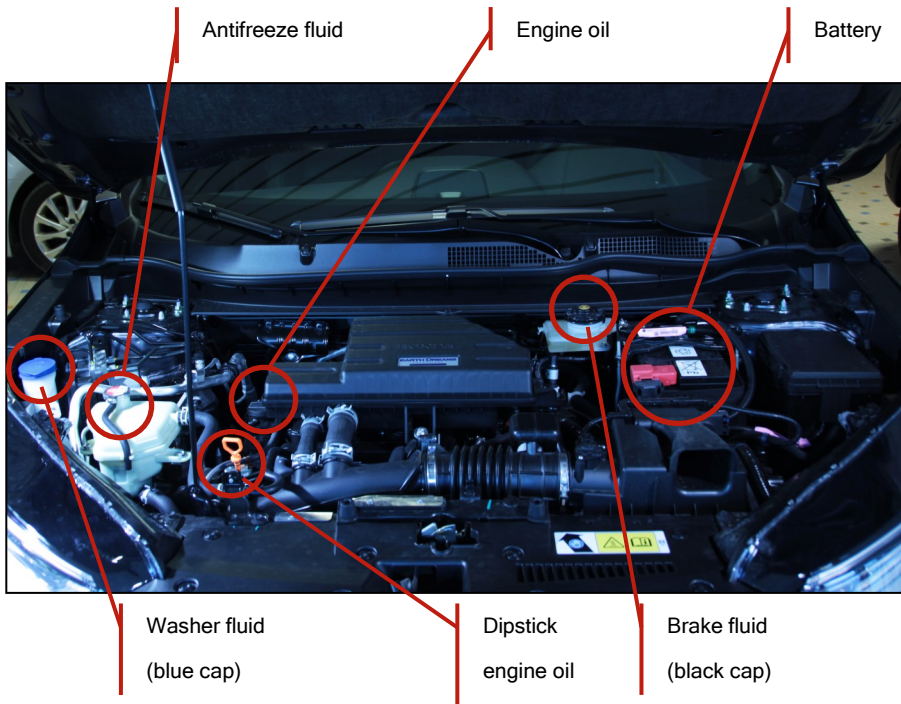
Warning devices

38. Check that the horn works. Check that the light horn works.

Honk the horn and flash the high beams.

39. 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.



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

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