



ADVANCED
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EDUCATION

SAFETY TIPS FOR DRIVER





Together for Road Safety



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GENERAL CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENT

Road accidents generally occur as a result of a fault in or more of the following:

- The human Element
- The Vehicle
- The road
- Natural Factors

The human Element:

Most of the accidents occur as a result of the first elements which is the human elements. This means that it is due to mistake on parts of drivers, Pedestrians or both. Even if there was an imperfection the vehicle, road, pedestrians or some drivers on the road, drivers could overcome these defects and faults by being alert. Watchful and traffic experience Thus, the driver of a vehicle should have sense of responsibility towards him self as well as others, and understand that safety of self and others is the criterion which determines his/her behavior and conduct while driving a car on the road.

Since the driver is the most effective factor for the traffic operation must be available in several qualities of a professional driver, such as: --

- Knowledge of traffic rules and regulations and compliance with
- Focus while driving
- A sense of responsibility
- knowledge of vehicle systems and maintenance on an ongoing basis
- Respect for all road users

The vehicle:

A technical fault in vehicle are considered a direct cause of many accidents. e.g. any fault in the light system, brakes or tires many result in weakening the driver's ability of driving safety and finally getting involved in an accident due to this technical fault. Therefore, every drive should carry out regular check on his/her car as per the manufacture's guideline and at recommended service stations.

The Road:

Road pattern and conditions, may be cause of an accident such as the unavailability of sufficient caution markings on the curves alerting drive to slow down. Also unavailability of demarcation on the spaces designated for pedestrians, on roads separated from 2 to 1 (or vice versa), non existence of road lighting, Presence of excavations, not conducting road maintenance or many other conditions that may lead to accidents.

Means of safety on the road:

- Engineering design and planning of the road
- Lighting the way
- The validity and extent of road traffic safety by natural obstacles such as the removal dust and sand
- Organizing tools as traffic lights on the road and warning signs, and street maps

Natural Factors:

Natural factors are considered cause of accidents, as it is seen that number of accidents increase during rainy and high temperatures. Drivers should there take more caution during these weather conditions and be more careful while driving to avoid accidents.



Mistakes that may cause accidents:

Proper and careful driving is the best guarantee to avoid road accidents, and the tragedies that accompany them, such as injuries and loss of life, as traffic accidents are among the factors that cause deaths. There is no doubt, as they say, that being late is better than not arriving.

The following are a number of errors and factors that predispose to the occurrence of traffic accidents, with the aim of avoiding them and not falling into them: -

- Failure to fully comply with traffic lights and traffic rules.
- Excessive speed while driving.
- Not leaving an adequate distance between cars.
- Abrupt stop.
- Driving at night without lights or using high beams, which causes poor visibility for drivers coming in the opposite direction.
- Not to slow and stop at small turns and side roads that are not controlled by traffic lights.
- Do not use the left or right turn signals when overtaking or changing direction.
- Using the phone while driving, eating food or cigarettes.
- Preoccupation with others and not focusing attention on driving.
- Driving in a tired psychological or physical condition, such as driving while feeling drowsy, or driving in a state of anger.
- Not to put the reflector and lights necessary to see the car at night.
- Not placing the phosphorescent triangle or any road signs indicating the vehicle is on the road in a repair state.
- Not using mirrors to monitor the movement of other cars in the back and on the sides.



DRIVING SAFETY TIPS

Vehicle accidents are among the leading causes of death and injury for Texans of all ages. Common-sense practices and preventive maintenance, along with a knowledge of the law, can significantly increase anyone's chances of arriving safely.

Know and obey the law:

- Be aware of and obey speed limits.
- Adapt your driving habits to changing weather and road conditions.
- Be sure all children in the vehicle are properly restrained.
- Always use turn signals.
- Ask your pharmacist or doctor about side effects from any new medicines.
- Always wear your seat-belt.
- Keep your eyes moving and watch the entire traffic environment.
- Use rearview and outside mirrors often.
- Maintain space cushions to the sides and behind your car.
- Avoid driving at dusk or dawn, when visibility is difficult.
- Avoid prolonged hours of driving.
- Keep windshields and rear windows clean inside and out.
- Avoid looking at the headlights of oncoming vehicles.
- Do not drive if you are emotionally upset.
- Keep radio volume on lowest setting.
- Never drive after consuming alcohol.
- Don't add tint to your windshield if you do much night driving.
- Replace wiper blades regularly and keep windshield and headlamps clean.
- Make sure your mirrors are adequate and properly adjusted.
- Don't wear glasses with side pieces that block your view.
- Check all fluids regularly, with particular attention to battery and radiator fluids.
- Check for leaks, but any leak with a petroleum look or smell.
- Check tires condition and tires air pressure. (including the spare)

If you have a breakdown:

- Move your car as far off the roadway as possible.
- Turn on Double indicator.
- Get out of your car away from traffic.
- Tie a light-colored cloth to the antenna or door handle.
- If possible, wait or Call police for help.

UNSAFETY DRIVING ACT

Should the driver when driving on the road to be aware of all information and instructions on how to drive a way and in the regions and the different positions to avoid the error and road traffic accidents, God forbid.

Here are the some of the different positions of the leadership is not safe:

- Driving inattentively (e.g., reading, talking on the phone, fatigue-induced)
- Merging improperly into traffic, causing a truck to maneuver or brake quickly
- Failure to stop for a stop sign or light (also, early or late through a signal)
- Failure to slow down in a construction zone
- Unsafe speed (e.g., approaching too fast from the rear/misjudging truck's speed)
- Following too closely
- Failure to slow down in response to environmental conditions (e.g., fog, rain, smoke, bright sun)
- Changing lanes abruptly in front of a truck
- Driving in the "no zones" (left rear quarter, right front quarter, and directly behind)
- Unsafe turning, primarily turning with insufficient headway
- Unsafe passing, primarily passing with insufficient headway
- Pulling into traffic from roadside in front of truck without accelerating sufficiently
- Driving while impaired by alcohol or other drug
- Changing lanes in front of a truck, then braking (for traffic, obstacle, toll gate, etc.)
- Unsafe crossing, primarily crossing traffic with insufficient headway
- Driving left of center into opposing traffic
- Failure to permit a truck to merge
- Failure to discern that the trailer of a maneuvering truck is blocking the roadway
- Nearly striking the front or rear of a truck or trailer while changing lanes
- Maneuvering to the right of a truck that is making a right turn (the "right-turn squeeze")
- Operating at dawn or dusk without headlights
- Crossing a lane line near the side of a truck or trailer while passing
- Driving between large trucks
- Nearly striking the rear of a truck or trailer that is stopped or moving slowing in traffic
- Nearly striking an unattended or parked truck at roadside
- Abandoning vehicle in travel lane or impeding traffic

DRIVING AT NIGHT SAFETY TIPS

According to some research traffic death rates are three times greater at night than during the day. Yet many of us are unaware of night driving's special hazards or don't know effective ways to deal with them. Driving at night is more of a challenge than many people think. It's also more dangerous.

Why is night driving so dangerous? One obvious answer is darkness. Ninety percent of a driver's reaction depends on vision, and vision is severely limited at night. Depth perception, color recognition, and peripheral vision are compromised after sundown.

Older drivers have even greater difficulties seeing at night. A 50-year-old driver may need twice as much light to see as well as a 30-year old. Another factor adding danger to night driving is fatigue. Drowsiness makes driving more difficult by dulling concentration and slowing reaction time. Alcohol is a leading factor in fatal traffic crashes, playing a part in about half of all motor vehicle-related deaths. That makes weekend nights more dangerous. More fatal crashes take place on weekend nights than at any other time in the week.

Fortunately, several effective measures can be taken to minimize these after-dark dangers by preparing your car and following special guidelines while you drive.

The following steps are recommended:

- Prepare your car for night driving. Clean headlights, taillights, signal lights and windows (inside and out) once a week, more often if necessary.
- Have your headlights properly aimed. Misaimed headlights blind other drivers and reduce your ability to see the road.
- Don't drink and drive. Not only does alcohol severely impair your driving ability, it also acts as a depressant. Just one drink can induce fatigue.
- Avoid smoking when you drive. Smoke's nicotine and carbon monoxide hamper night vision.
- If there is any doubt, turn your headlights on. Lights will not help you see better in early twilight, but they'll make it easier for other drivers to see you. Being seen is as important as seeing.
- Reduce your speed and increase your following distances. It is more difficult to judge other vehicle's speeds and distances at night.
- Don't overdrive your headlights. You should be able to stop inside the illuminated area. If you're not, you are creating a blind crash area in front of your vehicle.
- When following another vehicle, keep your headlights on low beams so you don't blind the driver ahead of you.
- Do not strain yourself by driving continuously. Make frequent stops for light snacks and exercise. If you're too tired to drive, stop and get rest.
- If you have car trouble, pull off the road as far as possible. Warn approaching traffic at once by setting up reflecting triangles near your vehicle and approximately 30 meter behind it. Turn on flashers and the dome light. Stay off the roadway and get passengers away from the area.

OVERLOADING AND ROAD SAFETY TIPS

Overloaded vehicles threaten road safety and are contributing to many of the fatal accidents on our roads. The overloaded vehicle will not only put the driver at risk, but also passengers and other road users.

Overloading a vehicle will pose the following risks:

- The vehicle will be less stable, difficult to steer and take longer to stop. Vehicles react differently when the maximum weights which they are designed to carry are exceeded.
- Overloaded vehicles can cause the tires to overheat and wear rapidly which increases the chance of premature, dangerous and expensive failure or blow-outs.
- The driver's control and operating space in the overloaded vehicle is diminished, escalating the chances for an accident.
- The overloaded vehicle cannot accelerate as normal – making it difficult to overtake
- At night, the headlights of an overloaded vehicle will tilt up, blinding oncoming drivers to possible debris or obstructions on the roadway
- Brakes have to work harder due to 'the riding of brakes' and because the vehicle is heavier due to overloading. Brakes overheat and lose their effectiveness to stop the car.
- The whole suspension system comes under stress and, over time, the weakest point can give way.
- By overloading your vehicle, you will incur higher maintenance costs to the vehicle – tires, brakes, shock absorbers and higher fuel consumption
- Insurance cover on overloaded vehicles may be void as overloading is illegal



MOBILE PHONE SAFETY TIPS

Your mobile phone gives you the power ability to communicate by voice-almost anywhere, anytime. But an important responsibility accompanies the benefits of mobile phones, one that every user must uphold, when driving a car, driving is your first responsibility.

When using your Mobile phone behind the wheel of a car, practice good common sense and remember the following tips:

- Get to know your mobile phone and its features such as speed dial and redial. If available, these features help you to place your call without taking attention off the road.
- Use a hands free device. If possible, add an additional layer of convenience and safety to your mobile phone with one of the many hands free accessories available today.
- Position your mobile phone within easy reach. Be able to access your mobile phone without removing your eyes from the road. If you get the incoming call at an inconvenient time, if possible, let your voice mail answer it for you.
- Do not take notes or look up phone numbers while driving, takes attention away from your primary responsibility, driving safety.
- Dial sensibly and assess the traffic; if possible, place calls when you are not moving or before pulling into traffic. Try to plan calls when your car can be stationary.
- Use your mobile phone to help others in emergencies, if you see an traffic accident crime in progress, or other serious emergency where lives are in danger call 999.



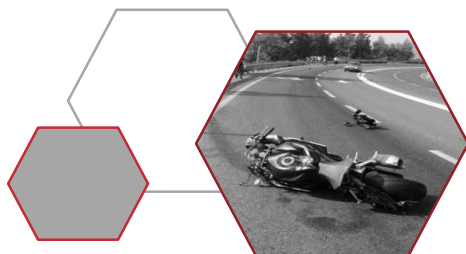
MOTORCYCLE SAFETY TIPS

Driving motorcycles are more vulnerable to accidents and injuries or deaths, compared with vehicle accidents, the driver of the rolling stock needs to increase the concern of firearms and attention when driving, the following are some important points that lead to motorcycle accidents:

- Not be considered properly
- Loss of control
- Lack of control over others
- failed to look properly
- failed to judge other person's path or speed
- careless, reckless or in a hurry
- poor turn or maneuver

Special safety instructions when driving a motorcycle:

- Try to avoid driving in the dark.
- Never stay behind a vehicle with a trailer.
- Never stay behind a truck or any other vehicle with things strapped on that could blow off.
- Try to avoid passing another vehicle on the outside of a turn.
- Try to avoid passing on highway curving turns since your forward view is always obstructed.
- Stay to the right of a curving left turn to allow the longest view of what is ahead. Stay to the left of a curving right turn.
- Always wear rubber sole boots so that you have traction when you put your foot down.
- Avoid riding up against a narrow or non-existent shoulder because this cuts down your escape route.
- On one-way roads with traffic entering from the right and left stay to the opposite side of entering vehicles and assume they will pull in front of you.
- Most injury accidents occur with on-coming vehicles making un-expected left turns into you so try to stay close to vehicles in front of you that can shield you through these situations.
- Always check your tires and your tire pressure before a trip.
- Do not stay behind a vehicle that obstructs your forward vision.
- On trips always watch for any kind of leaks.
- Look in the rear view mirrors regularly and note the position of vehicles that are behind you.
- When riding with others ride staggered at the first sign of road narrowing or lane changing traffic.



TIRE SAFETY TIPS

Vehicle The tire is one of the main factors in achieving the safety of the driver and passengers, and it also contributes to prolonging the life of the car if it is chosen according to the type and size specified by the manufacturer of the car, and it has been subjected to periodic maintenance from time to time, and it is unfortunate that many drivers are ignorant of how to deal With this vital and sensitive part of the car, the matter may cost them unpleasant consequences, as happened to many souls that were lost or to those bodies that were paralyzed as a result of being exposed to traffic accidents where the main reason was the tire.

Tips and Advice:

- Be aware of and obey speed limits.
- When choosing a tire for your car, you must take into account some factors that have a direct impact on the safety of the tire's performance and not to explode, and these factors include speed, load, temperature, use conditions and road conditions.
- Checking the air pressure, increasing the pressure leads to tire wear, and to find out the appropriate pressure, you can use the sticker installed in the car.
- Checking the air pressure, the lack of pressure causes the tire to heat up, causing it to explode.
- Avoid overloading the tire.
- Avoid pressing the brakes suddenly or exposing the tire to heavy shocks.
- Driving at the permitted speeds written on the tire.
- Avoid sudden stops, sudden speeds, and sharp turns. Avoid buying used tires or tires that have been in stock for a long time.
- Not exposing the vehicle to parking for a long time, especially in the summer.
- Always make sure that there are no sharp or hard objects under the vehicle's tire.
- Do not look at the tire price before its specifications, as the good quality protects you from road hazards.
- Make sure of some marks placed on the tire pattern that indicate tire wear, and it must not be less than 1.6 mm of tread thickness.
- Make sure the wheels are well balanced and mounted.



SEAT BELT AND AIR BAGS SAFETY TIPS

Safety belts and Air bags save lives. All need to understand how to maximize the lifesaving capabilities of these safety devices and minimize the risks.

Seat belt safety

Safety belts are the most effective means of saving lives and reducing serious injuries in traffic crashes. Safety belts, air bags and proper child safety seats when used consistently and correctly, can significantly reduce the rate of injury in a crash.

The Purpose of Air Bags

Air bags are designed for frontal impact crashes, the kind of crashes which account for more than half of all passenger vehicle occupant deaths. Air bags are designed to limit head and chest injuries. But they only supplement safety belts, they do not replace them.

Child safety seats:

Young children and infants always should ride in age- and size-appropriate child safety seats. The safety seat should be held properly in place by the vehicle's safety belts and the child should be correctly buckled in the child safety seat. A child who has outgrown a convertible child safety seat will need to ride in a booster seat for the vehicle's safety belts to fit properly.

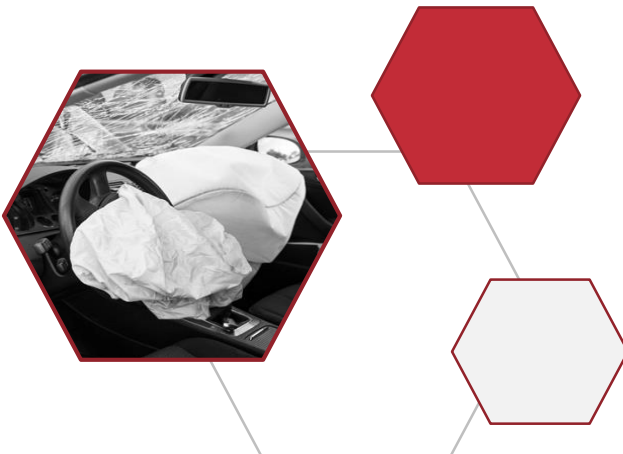


Tips and Advice:

- Always wear lap and shoulder belt.
- Never place shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back.
- Always use rear-facing child seats for children under 10 kg and 1 year old.
- Always use forward-facing child seats for children 10-20 kg and over 1 year old.
- Never place rear-facing child seat in front seat of vehicle with passenger side airbags.
- Always attempt to place children 12 years and under in back seat.

Notice:

- Seat belts and air bags are designed to provide the best protection for all occupants.
- Seat belts help save 50% of injuries.
- Seat belts and air bags help save 75% of injuries.



VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Vehicle maintenance includes any operation that will keep vehicle in good running condition. Without proper care, thousands of kilometers can reduce the life of vehicle. For example, a vehicle's fluids can become contaminated and changed chemically after prolonged use. This can cause parts wear, corrosion, and mechanical failures.

A poorly serviced vehicle will wear out and break down sooner than a well maintained vehicle. In the long run, vehicle maintenance keep a vehicle in good condition and saves the owner money.

Purpose of periodic maintenance:

An automobile is constructed of many parts. With frequent use, the performance of the functional components (including lubricants) is reduced due to wear, deterioration, corrosion. These changes occur gradually in different parts during normal vehicle operation.

The factory therefore specifies certain periodic inspection intervals and the suggested adjustment or replacement of the parts and components that can be anticipated to undergo these changes with time or use. This is referred to as 'periodic maintenance'.

The purpose of periodic maintenance is to restore a vehicle's performance to the best possible condition, in order to prevent small problems from becoming bigger in the future, and ensure that the vehicle is safe and conforms to local laws and regulations.

Through performance of the specified periodic maintenance, the owner can be assured of longer vehicle life, better driving economy, and more reliable operation.

Periodic Maintenance:

- Inspection
- Adjustment
- Replacement

Vehicle maintenance in best condition:

- Prevent of problems
- Safe driving
- Conformity to local laws and regulations

Customer satisfaction:

- Longer vehicle life
- Good driving economy
- Reliable operation

