Chapter 6
Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers
Steering

- Correct hand position
- To turn use...
- Hand over hand steering
- Push and Pull steering
Turn Signals

• Use indicators/signals Indicators inform other drivers what you want to do so they can make adjustments.

• Use your indicators, or hand and arm signals to signal before turning, changing lanes, slowing down, leaving the road or coming out of a parking area.

• Give the correct indication well before your maneuver and ensure other drivers can see it.
Turn Signals

• Check that the way is clear before you act!
• Giving indication does not mean the road is clear.
Turn Signals

- Develop the habit of signaling every time you plan to turn, change lanes, pull over or pull out of a spot.
- At least 100 feet before turning in a residential area
- And at least 200 feet in the country or traveling fast.
What do these hand signals mean?
What do these hand signals mean?
What do these hand signals mean?
Performing Basic Vehicle Maneuvers

Procedures for Turning

☐ 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. (On a one-way street, be in the far left lane.) 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 10 mph 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 curbline.

☐ 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 the intersection is clear, turn into the nearest lane of traffic going in your direction. Accelerate about halfway through the turn as you return the wheel to the straight-ahead position.
Changing Lanes
Changing Lanes

• Change lanes to prepare for a turn. To get a better view.
• Check mirrors, blind spots and road ahead.
Changing Lanes

- Make sure signal is off
- Make gradual change
- Check again
- Check blind spot and signal
- Check for safe space gap
Shared left turn lane
Shared left turn lane
Do not abuse shared left turn lanes!!!
Do not abuse shared left turn lanes!!!
Making Turns & Turning the Vehicle Around

- Backing Left and Right

- Before backing, check for traffic, pedestrians, parked vehicles, and any stationary objects.

- Make sure the car is in reverse

The correct driver positions for backing to the left and to the right, and the space and path of travel the car takes during backing.
• Back slowly.
• Make quick glances to the front and sides to be sure no one is near.
- Keep both hands on the wheel
- Turn in the direction you want the back of the car to go.
• Make sure you turn your head in both directions as you back out carefully.
U Turns
U Turns

• You must never make a U-turn…
• On any curve, Near the top of a hill where you cannot see or be seen from both directions for 500 feet.
• Where prohibited by an official traffic control device.
• Each city has its own law concerning U-turns.
• Be sure you know the specific law of the city in which you are driving.
• A U-turn should only be made on a street or highway which is sufficiently wide enough to allow a turn to be made from the left-hand lane or just right of the center line or center of the street.
U Turns

1. On a multi-lane
2. On a multi-lane
3. On a Two-lane
4. On a Two-Lane
5. At Intersections

Two Way Road With Shared Turn Lane
Two Way Road without Lane Markings
Two Way Road
Two Way Road
U Turns
Three Point Turn

- Move as far right as possible, check traffic, and signal left.
- Move forward slowly turning the steering wheel sharply to the left.
- Stop at the curb, or edge of roadway.
- Shift to reverse, check traffic, back your vehicle slowly turning your wheels sharply to the right, and to the right curb, or edge of roadway.
- Shift car into drive, check traffic and proceed with caution.
Pulling into an Alley or Driveway on Left Side

- Turn on your left turn signal and pull into alley or driveway on your left
- Stop when your car clears the intersection.
- Shift car into reverse.
- Check traffic in every direction.
- Turn on your right signal begin to back up slowly as you look back and to the right.
- When rear bumper is even with curb turn wheels sharp right.
- Stop when you clear the intersection.
- Check traffic, and proceed with caution.
Pulling into an Alley or Driveway on Right Side

• Check traffic in front and rear zones.

• Turn on your right turn signal and pull into alley or driveway on your right.

• Stop when your car clears the intersection.
• Check traffic from both directions.

• Turn on your left signal begin to back up slowly across the street as you look in all directions.

• Stop when you are parallel to the curb and your wheels are straight.
1. Check traffic to the rear. Begin to slow as you proceed beyond the driveway.

2. Stop about 3 ft. from the curb and with your bumper just beyond the driveway. Check traffic and back slowly to the right to location 3.

3. Signal a left turn and check traffic.
• Make sure you turn your head in both directions as you back out carefully.
Uphill with No Curb

- Signal & pull over about 2-3 inches from the curb.
- Place car in neutral
- Turn wheels to right
- Engage Parking Brake & shift car into Park.
Uphill Parking with a Curb

- Signal & pull over about 2-3 inches from the curb.
- Shift to Neutral
- Turn wheels to Left (away from the curb)
- Roll to Curb
- Parking Brake & Park
Hill Parking

- Starting from a Downhill position with a Curb.
- Place car in Rev. Gear to pull tire off curb.
- Disengage parking break
- Accelerate off curb and turn wheels sharply away from curb.
- Place car in drive.
- Signal & check blind spot before entering traffic lane.
Parking

Angle Parking means parking your car diagonally to the curb.

• Signal and check for traffic
• Position your vehicle about 6 feet from the parked cars and begin slowing down.
• Pull forward until front right side of bumper is just past the painted line on the pavement of the space you are parking in.
• Turn the wheel sharply right as you enter the space slowly.
• Straighten out the wheels when you are centered in parking space.
• Pull forward until your car is in the space. (while covering the brake!)
Parking

• Perpendicular Parking/right angle parking.

• Signal and check for traffic.
• Position vehicle at least 8 feet from parked cars and begin slowing down.

• Pull up until your front right bumper is even with painted line on the pavement of the space you are parking in.

• Pull forward slowly turning the wheel sharply right.

• Enter space and straighten wheels when you are centered in the space.
• Pull forward until your car is in the space.

• (while covering the brake!)
Parallel Parking

• Start about 3 feet away from the first car.
• Line up your rear bumper w/car in front of spot you want to get in.
• Back slowly as you turn the wheel to the right.

AS YOU APPROACH CHECK TRAFFIC BESIDE AND BEHIND AND PUT ON YOUR TURN SIGNAL.
Parallel Parking
Steps for parallel parking

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Left turn from One Way to a One Way Street

- Turn from the left lane into the left lane.
One Way to a Two Way Street

- Turn from the left lane on the one way street into the lane to the right of the yellow line.
Two Way to a Two Way Street
Two Way to a One Way

← ONE-WAY

TWO-WAY
Two Way to a Two Way Street
Passing

- Passing is changing lanes to move past a slower vehicle.
- Although mostly all roads have speed limits, not all vehicles travel at the same speed.
- For example, cyclists, vehicles working on the road and drivers preparing to turn are usually slower than the main traffic.
Passing

• You will likely want to pass some slow-moving vehicles when you are behind them.
• Never overtake other vehicle unless you are absolutely sure you can do so without danger to yourself or others.
Passing

- Never overtake and pass another vehicle unless you are sure you can do so without danger to yourself or others.

- Don't pass moving snow plows under any conditions.

- If in doubt, do not pass!!!
Passing at night

• Be very careful when you pass other vehicles at night.
• If you have to pass make sure the way is clear.
• When you can see all of the front of the vehicle you are overtaking in your rear view mirror, pull back into the right lane.
• Give indicator so the other driver knows you are getting back into the lane.