Roadway Variations

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CURVES



As you approach a curve



- As you approach a curve
 - Make a mirror check for rear space area awareness.



 As you approach a curve
Make a mirror check for rear space area awareness.

Or Check the left, front, and right space areas to know your options.



 As you approach a curve
Make a mirror check for rear space area awareness.

Output Check the left, front, and right space areas to know your options.

Search into the curve to evaluate your travelpath before you turn the steering wheel.



- As you approach a curve
 - Search 12 seconds ahead for new sightline or travelpath changes.



 Curves and hills reduce your sightline and hide your target area.

CURVES

 Curves and hills reduce your sightline and hide your target area.

 You are unable to see what you are driving into; therefore you cannot know how your travelpath

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Looking 12 seconds ahead into curves means:



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 - Directing your eyes through the curve, trying to see to the end of the curve as soon as you possibly can.

CURVES

- Looking 12 seconds ahead into curves means:
 - Directing your eyes through the curve, trying to see to the end of the curve as soon as you possibly can.
 - By looking through hills and curves, you are anticipating to see if your travelpath is open or closed to your vehicle's movement.













Targel ----Curvature or Hill Approach

-- Establish Travelpath and Sightline

















- -- Establish Target Area in Travelpath
- -- Adjust Speed (Brake)



Curvature or Hill Approach

- -- Adjust Speed (Brake)
- -- Trailbrake to Midpoint of Curve







Speed Control on Curves



- Speed Control on Curves
 - Reduce speed due to:



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 - Reduce speed due to:
 - Shortened sight distance



- Speed Control on Curves
 - Reduce speed due to:
 - Shortened sight distance
 - Momentum



- Speed Control on Curves
 - Reduce speed due to:
 - Shortened sight distance
 - Momentum
 - Inertia forces (Car tends to go straight to the outside of the curve)



- Speed Control on Curves
 - If you drive too fast:



- Speed Control on Curves
 - If you drive too fast:
 - You could cause the car to skid toward the outside of the curve (called an understeer or front traction loss)



- Speed Control on Curves
 - If you drive too fast:
 - You could cause the car to skid toward the outside of the curve (called an understeer or front traction loss)
 - The driver could lose control of the car



- Speed Control on Curves
 - If you drive too fast:
 - In response to this traction loss, drivers often brake too hard and lock the wheels causing the vehicle to skid off the road in a forward direction























• The chances of a vehicle skidding are minimized when a driver:



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 - Slows before entering a curve



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 - Moves to lane position 3 or 2

CURVES

- The chances of a vehicle skidding are minimized when a driver:
 - Slows before entering a curve
 - Moves to lane position 3 or 2
 - Maintains control of speed through the first half of the curve by trail breaking



- The chances of a vehicle skidding are minimized when a driver:
 - And slightly accelerates through the rest of the curve, keeping the steering wheel steady

• Watch for curve signs



- Watch for curve signs
- Look well ahead to anticipate steering corrections

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- Watch for curve signs
- Look well ahead to anticipate steering corrections
- Reduce speed for sightline distance problems
- Slightly accelerate coming out of the curve
- A tap of the brake may help to regain traction if needed