

SAFE DISTANCE

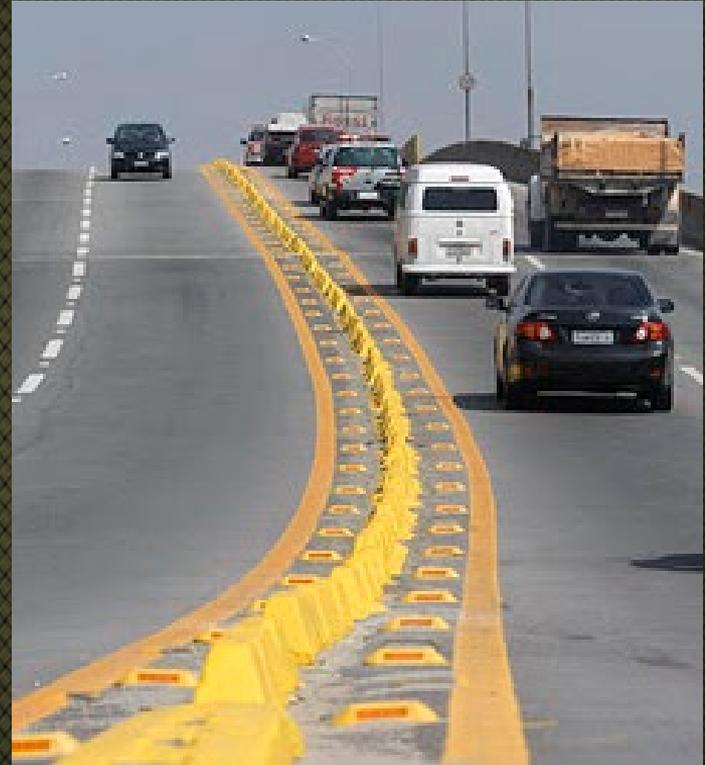
Stopping Distance refers to the space traveled from the moment a driver perceives a hazard until the vehicle comes to a complete stop.

Rear-impact collisions are one of the most common motor vehicle crashes worldwide.



The Stopping Distance consists of two parts:

- The driver's reaction time commences when the driver perceives a hazard and finishes when s/he reacts by placing the foot on the brake pedal.
- The vehicle's braking distance is the space traveled after the brake pedal is depressed until the vehicle comes to a complete stop.



Variables that affect the vehicle's braking distance:

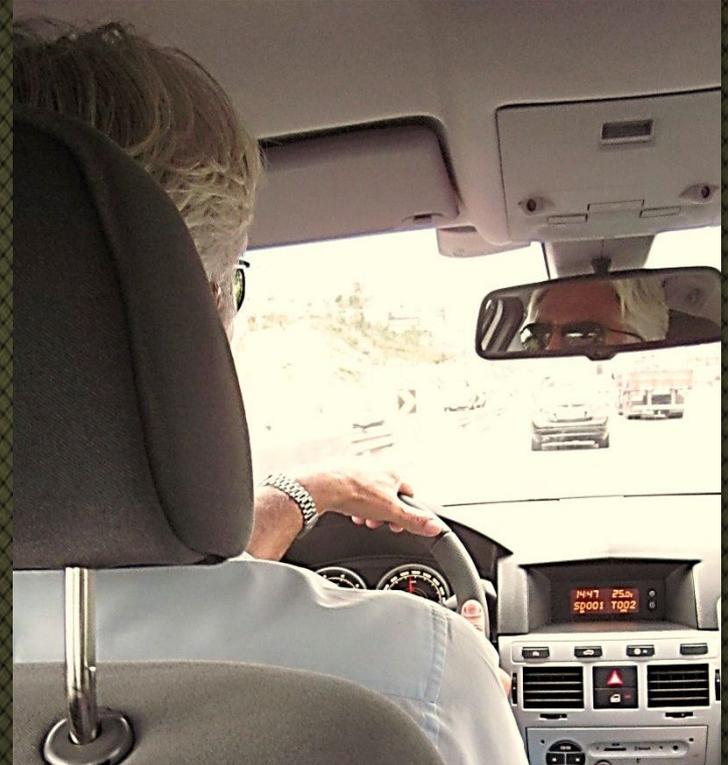
- Level of driver concentration and attention
- The driver's physical and mental fitness
- Road surface condition
- Condition of brake system, suspension system, etc.
- Brake system effectiveness
- Travel speed



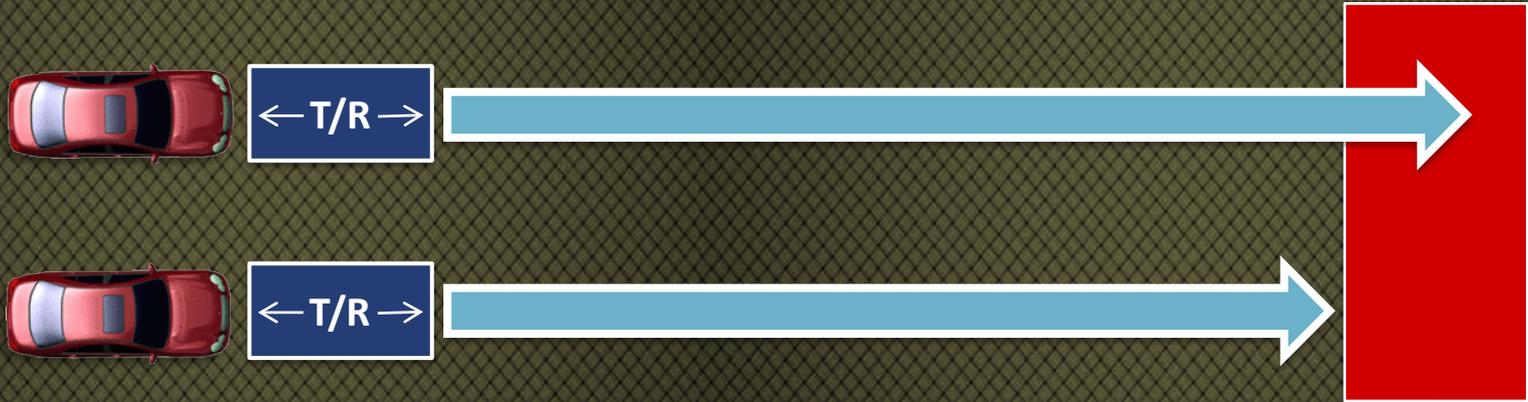
Remember, the Reaction Distance will be influenced by the driver's level of attention, concentration, and physical and mental fitness. Avoid distractions while driving and at the first sign of fatigue or stress, take the necessary measures.

When behind the wheel of a car, the driver's visual perception is the sense that predominantly alerts him/her of any hazard. The brain then orders the brakes to be applied and the driver positions the foot on the brake pedal. This entire process takes between $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second and one second approximately (average driver, driving in city). However, bear in mind that during this time the braking process has not yet begun and the vehicle continues traveling at the same speed.

The reaction time of a driver traveling on a highway may be between 3 and 6 seconds, which drastically increases the distance covered. Therefore, take all necessary precautions.



If we use a 0.75 second reaction time as reference; at 56 mph (90 km/h) the vehicle will travel roughly 62 ft (19 m) before beginning the braking process, 82 ft (25 m) if the travel speed is 75 mph (120 km/h), and 95 ft (29 m) at 87 mph (140 km/h).



Any distraction whatsoever may represent the difference between a safe trip and coping with the consequences of a motor vehicle crash.

Braking Distance. Keep in mind that unlike the reaction distance, the Vehicle Braking Distance does not depend entirely on the driver. In a braking situation the driver cannot alter nor do anything about roadway surface or vehicle conditions.

Traction and coefficient of friction play a vital role. Your safety relies greatly on traction and friction between the tires and road surface.

Therefore, periodically check inflation pressure and tread wear conditions. The tires are your only point of contact with the road surface.



On rainy days and/or adverse weather conditions, the number of motor vehicle crashes increase.



Chart comparing speed and total stopping distance. (Reaction time 1 second over dry and wet asphalt in good overall conditions m 0.8)

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



www.cepasafedrive.com
indesa@cepasafedrive.com

