

Study Notes for CDL program - New Mexico

Section 1 - Introduction

1. Must have a CDL class _____ to operate a single vehicle with a 26001 gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or more.
2. Must have a CDL class _____ to operate a passenger vehicle with 16 or more passengers including the driver.
3. Must have a CDL class _____ to operate a combination vehicle (tractor/trailer) with a 26001 GVWR or more + trailer GVWR of 10001 lbs or more.
4. You must have a Haz mat endorsement to legally drive a commercial vehicle that _____ a placard.
5. You must pass _____, _____, and _____ to obtain a CDL learner's permit and pass the final _____, _____, and _____ to obtain the actual CDL license.
6. CDL Disqualifications: page 1 - 3:
 - a. Disqualified and lose your license for a year if driving under what BAC? _____
 - b. If you refuse a BAC will you possible lose your license for a year? _____
 - c. Out of service for 24 hours if you have _____
7. Do all tickets/citations show up on your commercial driver's license even while driving your personal vehicle? _____
8. International Registration Plan/International Fuel Tax Agreement
 - a. Use to report fuel use/purchase in each state you drive in. True False

Section 2 - Driving Safely

VEHICLE INSPECTION

1. 2.1 Why inspect your vehicle? _____
2. What entities require you to inspect your vehicle _____
3. 2.1.2 Types of vehicle inspections: _____

4. 2.1.3 Examples of items to check for:
 - a. _____

 - b. Name several key steering parts:

- c. Name several suspension system defects:

5. 2.1.3 Emergency equipment you must have in your vehicle:

6. 2.1.5 Vehicle inspection - when you approach your vehicle, what are several things you need to look for?

7. 2.1.5 While inspecting your vehicle, you should have your parking brakes _____ and your starter switch key in your _____
- a. Check tread depth on tires - minimum on steer (front) tires: _____
 Drive tires (rear of tractor) _____
 Trailer tires _____
- b. Why do you check wheel bearing seals? _____
8. Name several items you would look at under the hood _____

9. Should you check your gauges when you start your engine? _____
10. Additional emergency equipment you might have _____

11. Do you have to wear your safety belt while the vehicle is in motion? _____
12. Is it legal to use a cell phone/text while driving? _____
13. Hydraulic Brake Leak Test: explain

14. How do you test your parking brakes on a Hydraulic brake vehicle? Explain _____

15. How do you test your service brake on a Hydraulic brake vehicle? Explain _____

16. How often must you inspect your cargo during a trip? _____

17. 2.1.7 Do you have to write up a report at the end of each working day regarding the condition of our vehicle? _____ What it is called? _____

BASIC CONTROL OF YOUR VEHICLE

18. 2.2.1 - Are you supposed to "roll back" when you are accelerating? _____
- a. How can you avoid this? _____

- b. Rough acceleration causes _____

- c. Can it cause damage to the trailer coupling? _____
19. 2.2.2 How do you hold your steering wheel while driving? _____
20. 2.2.3 How do you stop? _____
21. 2.2.4 Why is backing dangerous? _____
22. Should you back quickly and not use your mirrors? _____
23. Which side of the vehicle should you try to back to if possible? _____
24. Should you use a helper? _____ What signal should you agree on? _____
25. 2.3 Are all commercial vehicles automatic? _____ Must you learn how to double clutch to shift a manual transmission in a tractor trailer while in training? _____
26. How do you know when to shift up? _____

27. What are two special conditions where you should downshift? _____

- a. Why should you downshift before you enter the curve or start down the mountain?

28. 2.3.2 How do you control/select extra gears on a multi-speed rear axle/auxiliary transmission?

29. 2.3.3 If you have an automatic transmission on your truck, should you pre-select a lower gear before starting down a long steep downgrade? _____
30. What does a "retarder" do? _____
- a. Alternative names for a retarder: _____

- b. Can retarders be used everywhere? _____
- c. Should you turn your retarder off during slippery conditions? _____
 why or why not _____
31. 2.4.1 - It is very important to see ahead while driving - how far ahead does the manual say to look? Seconds - _____
 Distance - _____
- a. Do good drivers shift their attention near/far, back/forth or fix their eyes straight ahead? _____
- b. How do you find out how many seconds of following distance you have? _____

31. 2.4.2 How do you see the sides/rear of your vehicle? _____
32. What is a "blind spot"? _____
33. How many times should you check your mirrors on a lane change? _____
34. How do you see the rear of your vehicle while making a turn? _____
35. Do you use your mirror when trying to merge? _____
36. Why is a convex/curved mirror useful to a driver? _____

37. 2.5.1 - Do you have to use your signals every time you change a lane, make turns, etc.? _____
- a. Approx how far ahead should you signal? _____

- b. Do you have to leave your signal on until you complete the turn? _____
- c. Will your signal cancel automatically after you turn? _____
38. How do you signal to the driver behind you that you are slowing down? _____
39. How can you warn drivers behind you that you are driving slower than other vehicles due to road conditions, vehicle trouble, traffic congestion/accident ahead? _____
40. Should you direct traffic around you? _____
41. 2.5.2 How do you "communicate" with someone you are about to pass? _____
- a. When it is hard to see? _____
42. If you are parked on the side of the road, how long do you have before you should put out your emergency triangles? _____
43. Where do you place your emergency triangles if you are parked on a ONE WAY or DIVIDED HIGHWAY? _____
- a. On a TWO LANE ROAD carrying traffic in both directions or an UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY? _____
- b. On a road that the view is obstructed by a hill, curve, or other object? _____
- c. Where should you hold your triangles when walking to place them out? _____
44. Should you use your horn to let others know you are there? _____
- Should you be careful not to startle others when using your air horn unnecessarily? _____
45. 2.6.1 Controlling Speed - Stopping Distance
- Total Stopping Distance is made up of _____ + _____ + _____
- a. Reaction distance average time is _____
- b. Total stopping distance is approx _____ feet at 55 mph, or just over the length of a football field (football field is 100 yards or 300 feet)
- c. If you double your speed, you will quadruple your stopping distance True or False
46. What type of trucks require greater stopping distances? _____
- a. Why? _____
- b. What is a "bob tail" truck? _____
47. 2.6.2 What is traction? _____
- a. If you are on a slippery surface such as water/wet road - what should you do with your road speed? _____
- b. On packed snow? _____
- c. On ice? _____
48. What type of road surface will freeze first? Bridge, tunnel, straight level road
49. What is "black ice"? _____
50. What is an easy way to check for ice? _____
- a. What is another option to check for icy roads? _____
51. When is the road surface most slippery with rain? _____
52. What is hydroplaning? _____

- a. What speed can this occur? _____
- b. What two tire conditions can make this worse? _____
- c. Should you use your retarder when slippery? _____
53. 2.6.3 What two things can happen if you drive into a curve too fast? _____

- a. Why should you not brake in a curve? _____
- b. Should you downshift and be in a gear that will let you accelerate slightly in the curve? _____; Why? _____
54. 2.6.4 Should you always drive at a speed that will let you stop within the distance you can see ahead? _____
55. If you are driving in heavy traffic, what is the safest speed for you to be driving? _____

56. 2.6.6 What factors determine your speed on a downgrade? _____;
_____; _____;
_____;
57. What is the principal way of controlling your speed on a long steep downgrade? _____

58. Should you decrease your speed through road construction zones? _____
59. 2.7.1 What is the most frequent cause of an accident? _____
60. What is the rule for following distance? _____

- a. Do you add a second for night driving? _____
61. 2.7.2 How are you supposed to deal with a tailgater? _____
_____;
62. 2.7.3 Why do you need to stay centered in your traffic lane? _____

63. How do you keep from traveling next to others so you always have room to maneuver? _____

64. Strong winds are especially dangerous when _____
65. 2.7.4 What may affect the posted height at a bridge or overpass? _____

- a. What vehicle factor affects the height of your vehicle? _____
66. What do you do if the road seems to tilt to the side and there are objects along the edge of the road _____
67. Why should you get out and check the area before backing into it? _____

68. 2.7.5 Why should you remember the space under your vehicle? _____

69. What type of trailer causes problems on railroad tracks? _____

70. 2.7.6 (refer to figure 2.13, page 2-18 for these questions 70 - 71)

Why are you advised not to turn wide to the left when you begin making a right turn?

71. Can you encroach (turn into) the oncoming lane after you have made your right hand turn?

- a. What is the procedure that you follow if there is a vehicle in the oncoming lane that you must use to complete your turn? _____
- b. Is it safe for you to back up after making a right hand turn and traffic forces you to stop due to the situation? _____

72. On a left hand turn, where do you start your turn? _____

73. If you have more than one left hand turn lane, which lane is the one you should use for your turn? _____

74. 2.7.7 Name three things you must consider when driving a large vehicle when crossing or entering traffic:

75. What is a hazard? _____

76. If you are approaching a road work zone, what are several things you are advised to do: _____

77. What does a symbol that is a red triangle with an orange center mean? _____

78. 2.8.4 Why should you always have a plan while driving and looking for hazards? _____

79. 2.9.2 Is it now a Federal Law that all commercial drivers must use hands-free cell phone communication? _____

80. What are several things you should do when confronted by an aggressive driver? _____

81. 2.11.1 Can you see as well at night to drive? _____

82. What can you do to minimize headlight glare from an oncoming vehicle? _____

83. What is the only cure for being tired/sleepy? _____

84. 2.11.4 Approximately how far can you see ahead of you with low beam headlights? _____
_____ ; High beams? _____
dirty headlights? _____

85. What does the term "adjusting your speed to keep your stopping distance within your sight distance" mean? _____

- a. Does this apply in inclement weather such as fog, rain, snow, etc., also? _____

86. Must all your lights on your vehicle be working properly? _____

87. 2.11.15 When do you dim your headlights for oncoming vehicles? _____

- a. When do you dim your headlights when following another vehicle? _____
- b. When do you use your high beams? _____
- c. If you get sleepy, what do you do? _____

88. 2.12 Driving in fog - list several safe driving tips for driving in fog:
_____; _____
_____; _____
_____; _____

89. 2.13.1 What is antifreeze for? _____
a. Why should you check your antifreeze before cold weather? _____

b. Should you check your wipers/washer fluid/blades during your pretrip inspection? _____
Why? _____

90. Tires - what tread depth for the front tires? _____; drive tires? _____
_____; trailer tires? _____

Note: Remember to clear all your windows from ice/snow before starting your trip. Also be careful getting in and out of your vehicle since ice/snow will build up on your step, hand rails and deck plates.

91. Radiator shutters should they be open or closed when your engine is hot? _____
a. When the engine is cold? _____

Note: this is an older truck feature, newer trucks have thermostats not shutters.

92. If you have a winter front on your vehicle, should it be open or closed when your engine is hot?
_____; when cold? _____

93. Why are exhaust leaks more dangerous during cold weather? _____

94. 2.13.2 What should you do with your turns on slippery roads? _____
a. Should you use your engine retarder? _____
b. Should you drive alongside side other vehicles or tailgate? _____

95. What happens to your braking power when your brakes are wet? _____
a. Procedure you should follow when driving through a deep puddle or flowing water: _____

96. 2.14.1 How often should you check your tires when driving in very hot weather? (Assume 100 or more) _____

a. Should you adjust your cargo inspection to match this procedure in very hot weather?
_____ Why or why not? _____

b. What is a "sight glass"? _____

c. Should you remove your radiator cap when your engine is hot? _____

d. How can you tell if your coolant container is pressurized or not? _____

97. What is a v-belt? _____

98. Why is "bleeding tar" a problem? _____

99. How can you lessen the change of overheating your engine/tires while driving in very hot weather? _____

100. It is advisable to let some air out of a hot tire to lessen the pressure? _____

101. 2.15.1 What is a "passive" railroad crossing? _____

a. What is an "active" railroad crossing? _____

102. 2.15.2 What does a round yellow circle w/ r x r in the center mean? _____
103. What does a black and white "crossbuck" sign mean? _____
104. Do trains have absolute right of way? _____
105. When is a full stop required at a railroad crossing? _____

106. What two safety procedures are listed in the manual? _____

107. Why should you be sure you have enough room to cross the tracks completely before you start across them? _____
- a. How many seconds does it take to clear a single track? _____
- b. How many seconds does it take to clear a double track? _____
108. List trailers that can get stuck on a raised crossing: _____

109. Who do you contact if you get stuck on the track? _____
- a. Should you shift gears while crossing the tracks? _____
110. 2.16 What happens when your brakes become too hot? _____
111. 2.16.1 What factors should you use to determine a "safe" speed? _____:
_____; _____;
_____;
112. What is the principle way you are supposed to use to slow your vehicle on a long steep downgrade? _____
113. Why is it important to select the right gear, and downshift into it, before you start down the hill? _____
114. What is the general rule of how to select the proper gear for the downhill? _____

115. 2.16.3 What can cause brakes to fail/fade on the downhill? _____
- a. Another factor that causes brake fade? _____
116. Proper Mountain Braking Technique, also known as "Snub Braking" - describe how this works:

117. What is an escape ramp? _____
- a. Should you use the escape ramp if your brakes are fading/failing? _____
118. 2.17.1 Is stopping always the safest thing to do to avoid a crash? why/why not _____

- Note: Remember, you can almost always turn to miss an obstacle more quickly than you can stop.
119. Should you keep both hands on the steering wheel? _____
120. Should you apply the brake while turning? _____
121. How much should you turn? _____
122. What does "counter steer" mean? _____
123. What is the recommended direction you should steer in an emergency? _____
Why? _____
124. If you have to leave the road, what should you remember about most shoulders? _____

125. What speed should you be down to before you start braking in an emergency? _____

126. What action helps you maintain control if you have to leave the road? _____

127. What is the proper procedure if the shoulder is clear? _____

128. What is the procedure if you cannot stop safely on the shoulder of the road? _____

129. 2.17.2 Emergency Braking procedures:

What is Controlled Braking? _____

What is Stab Braking? _____

Which type do you have more control? _____

130. 2.17.3 What do you do if you have sudden loss of brakes with a hydraulic brake system? _____

131. 2.17.4 What are the signs of a tire failure?

_____;

132. What is the proper way to respond to a tire failure? _____

133. What does "ABS" stand for? _____

a. When does ABS activate? _____

b. What is the purpose of ABS? _____

Note: Vehicles required to have air brakes: Truck tractors w/air brakes built after 1997; other air brake vehicles built after 1998, hydraulically brake trucks/buses built after 1999. Most of the vehicles you will drive will have ABS brakes.

c. Where is the malfunction lamp for your ABS brakes located? _____

What color is the lamp? _____; does the lamp stay on or off if your ABS system is malfunctioning?

d. What happens to your braking procedures if your ABS system is not working correctly?

e. Where is the malfunction lamp located on your trailer? _____

f. Does the ABS brake system allow you to drive faster, stop in less space or drive less carefully? _____

134. 2.19 Skid control

What do you do if your vehicle is in an Over-braking skid? _____

What do you do if your vehicle is in an Over-steering skid? _____

What do you do if your vehicle is in an Over-acceleration skid? _____

What do you do if your vehicle is skidding in a curve? _____

135. What is the most common type of skid? _____

a. How does this occur? _____

b. How do you correct a drive-wheel braking skid? _____;

_____ (refer to figure 2.19, page 2-36)

136. 2.19.3 What causes most front wheel drive skids? _____
a. How do you correct this skid? _____
137. 2.20 Name the three procedures to follow at an accident scene:
_____; _____

a. Which is the most important to do first? Why? _____

138. 2.21.1 Name the most common causes of fires:
_____; _____
_____; _____

139. How can you prevent fires? _____

140. What is the first thing you should do if you notice your vehicle may be on fire? _____

a. Should you pull into a gas station? _____ Large grassy field? _____
b. Should you immediately open the hood to put the fire out? _____
Why/why not? _____
c. If the cargo van is where the fire is located, should you open the doors? _____
Why/why not? _____
141. How do you extinguish the fire? _____
a. What is a type B:C extinguisher for? _____
b. What is a type A:B:C extinguisher for? _____
c. What can you use water for? _____
d. How do you put out a tire fire? _____
e. What does the number rating on the fire extinguisher stand for? _____

f. What is the recommended size fire extinguisher for a non haz-mat load? _____
for a haz-mat load? _____
142. 2.22.1 What is the BAC for a CDL driver to get arrested and possibly lose his/her license?

a. What does alcohol impair in the body? _____

b. What determines BAC in your body? _____;

c. How long does it take your body to get rid of one glass of alcohol? _____
d. What does the Implied Consent Law mean in the State of New Mexico? _____

e. What amount of BAC will put you out of service for 24 hours? _____
143. Can you take any drug (legal/illegal) if it affects your driving? _____
a. What about cough medicine? _____
b. Antihistamines? _____

144. What statement does the manual refer to regarding use of drugs - 2.22.2, page 2-40: _____

145. Name several things that will keep you alert and fit to drive: _____

146. 2.23.2 What are several things recommended for you to do if you become sleepy while driving:

147. Can you become too ill to drive? _____
148. 2.24.1 Hazardous materials rules all drivers must know:
 Definition of hazardous materials: _____

- a. Name several haz-mat items on the Hazard Class Definition table (figure 2.24, page 2-42) that do not require placards: _____

149. Why are there rules? _____;
 _____;
150. What are shipping papers for? _____
 a. For a haz-mat load, where are the three (3) locations the shipping papers must be in:
 _____;
151. What is a placard? _____
 a. What is a placard shape? _____
 b. Where must the placards be placed on a tractor trailer combination? _____

 c. Where must the placards be placed on a single vehicle? _____

152. What are the three ways a driver will know if a load is haz-mat? _____
 _____;
153. What are the four numbers referred to as: _____
154. Can a driver move a truck (anywhere) if it requires placards and the driver does not have a haz-mat endorsement on his/her license? _____ Exceptions? _____

Section 3

TRANSPORTING CARGO

1. Whether or not you load your truck, you are still responsible for: _____;
 _____;
2. 3.1 How often do you inspect your cargo? _____

3. Who dictates the regulations for commercial vehicle weight, securing cargo, covering loads and where you can drive large vehicles? _____

4. What is the difference between GCW and GCWR? _____

5. What entity dictates the maximum weight limits? _____
6. What does a bridge formula do? _____
7. What effects does overloading have? _____
8. What two conditions may affect legal maximum weights? _____;

9. Should you load a vehicle so it is top heavy? why/why not? _____

10. 3.2.4 What vehicle condition can make vehicle handling unsafe? _____
11. 3.3.1 Explain what blocking is used for: _____
12. Explain what bracing is used for: _____
13. What is the rule for using tie downs? _____
 - a. What is the minimum number of tie downs for any size load? _____
 - b. Why? _____
14. 3.3.3 What is a header board? _____
15. What are the two reasons for covering cargo? _____;

16. Can you inspect a sealed load? _____
 - a. What are you still responsible for? _____;

17. Name four types of cargo that need special attention:
_____; _____
_____; _____

Study Notes – Combination Vehicles

1. 6.1.1 What two things help prevent a vehicle rollover?

_____;

2. Drive slowly: _____;
& avoid quick lane changes.

3. What is rearward amplification? _____

a. Which trailer is most likely to tip over? _____

4. What is a Bob tail tractor? _____

a. Does it take longer to stop a bobtail tractor or a fully loaded truck/trailer? _____

5. What type of trailer can get stuck on a raised railroad crossing? _____

6. What causes a trailer skid? _____

a. How do you top the skid? _____

b. What degree is the maximum before you cannot recover from trailer skid? _____

7. 6.1.6 – What is offtracking or “cheating” _____

8. How do you turn the steering wheel to turn the trailer to the left? _____

a. To the right? _____

9. What does the trailer hand valve do? _____

a. Other names for the trailer hand valve? _____;

10. What does the tractor protection valve do? _____

a. What is it controlled by? _____

b. What psi will it close automatically? _____

11. What is the trailer air supply control for? _____

a. What psi will this knob pop out at? _____

12. 6.2.4 What does the service air line do? _____

a. What color is the line? _____

13. What does the emergency air line do? _____

a. What color is the line? _____

14. What does the glad hand do? _____

a. What angle do you put them together at? _____

15. What happens if you cross the air lines when hooking up to a trailer? _____

a. What happens if you cross the air lines on an older trailer that does not have spring brakes? _____

16. What do you use “dead end” or dummy couplers for? _____

17. What is a trailer air tank for? _____

18. What is a shut off valve for? _____

a. If you have more than one trailer hooked up, which valves are open and which are closed on the trailers? _____

Note: ABS brakes work the same on the trailer; malfunction lamp is on the front or rear left side of the trailer. If lamp stays on, ABS is malfunctioning, still have normal brakes, but must remember how to brake in an emergency.

19. 6.4.1 Why do you have to make sure the 5th wheel is greased? _____

Study Notes for CDL Manual – Air brakes

1. What are the three different types of braking systems?

_____ ; _____ ;

2. 5.1.1 What does the air compressor do? _____

3. What does the air compressor governor do? _____

4. What do the air storage tanks do? _____

5. What does the air tank drain do? Why? _____

6. 5.1.5 What does the alcohol evaporator do? _____

a. Do you need to check and fill every day during cold weather? _____

b. Where do you add alcohol if you do not have the evaporator? _____

7. What does a one-way check valve do? _____

Where is it located? (refer to fig 5-4, page 5-5) _____

8. What does the safety valve do? _____

At what psi does it open at? _____

9. What does the brake pedal do? _____

a. What other names? _____ ; _____

10. 5.1.8 What is the most common type of foundation brake on the truck? _____

11. What turns the S-cam out to the brake shoes? _____

12. 5.1.9 What does a supply pressure gauge show you? _____

a. It is mandatory that all air brake vehicles have a supply pressure gauge? _____

13. What does an applied pressure gauge show you? _____

a. Do all air brake equipped trucks have an applied pressure gauge? _____

14. 5.1.10 At what psi must the low air warning buzzer/light come on at? _____
15. Must the warning be both audible and visual? _____
16. What is a "wigwag"? _____
17. What is a stop light switch? _____
18. 5.1.13 If you are driving a vehicle equipped with a front brake limiting valve, what position does the valve need to be in during normal driving conditions? _____
- During slippery driving conditions? _____
19. 5.1.14 What type of brakes are used for parking and emergency brakes on an air brake equipped vehicle? _____
- a. Is constant air pressure necessary to hold the springs back during normal driving operations? _____
- b. At what psi will the spring brakes come on? _____
- c. What does the braking power of spring brakes depend on? _____
20. 5.1.15 What is the yellow diamond shaped knob for? _____
- a. How do you turn them on/set the parking brakes? _____
- b. How do you release them/turn them off? _____
- c. When do you use your parking brakes? _____
21. What does a modulating control valve do? _____
22. Why would a vehicle have dual parking control valves? _____
- _____
- a. What color is this control knob? _____
23. 5.1.16 ABS (Anti Lock Braking Systems) have a malfunction lamp located on the instrument panel in the tractor. What color is the lamp? _____
- a. If the lamp stays on, are the ABS brakes working properly? _____
- b. If the lamp stays on, do you have normal braking functions? _____
24. 5.2 If your tractor has a dual air brake system, must you wait for both systems to be fully charged before releasing the brakes and driving off? _____

a. Should the warning light/buzzer come on if either system psi falls to 60 or below?

25. 5.3.2 Since your braking power depends on your brakes being in adjustment, describe how you check your slack adjusters on your brakes:

a. Maximum movement on a manual check? _____

b. Maximum movement on a mechanical check? _____

26. To check the low air pressure warning signal, you must shut the engine off, turn the key on (accessory position), and pump the brakes down to _____ psi?

27. To check that the spring brakes (emergency brakes) come on as required, you will continue to fan the brakes down to _____ psi to _____ psi and the parking valve (yellow diamond knob) will pop out.

28. To test air leakage rate in a combination vehicle, you must have a fully charged system (usually 125 psi); turn the engine off, turn key on – for applied pressure test, you will place your foot on the brake pedal (valve) and hold it steady for 1 minute, you should not lose more than _____ psi in that minute.

a. To test air leakage rate with your brakes off/released (no foot on pedal, just on floor) in a combination vehicle, you will watch the time for 1 minute, you should not lose more than ____ psi in one minute

b. To test air leakage rate in a single vehicle/bus, you must have a fully charged system (usually 125 psi); turn the engine off, turn key on – for applied pressure test you will place your foot on the brake pedal (valve) and hold it steady for 1 minute, you should not lose more than ____ psi in that minute.

c. To test air leakage rate with your brakes off/released (no foot on pedal, just on floor) in a single vehicle/bus, you will watch the time for 1 minute, you should not lose more than ____ psi in one minute.

29. To test parking brake, what do you do?

30. To test service brake, what do you do?

Note: Braking with ABS brakes – refer to ABS section in General Knowledge – they operate basically the same on hydraulic or air brake equipped vehicles.

Stab Braking, Controlled Braking, Snub (mountain) Braking are also the same techniques.

31. What items make up Stopping Distance on an air brake vehicle:

_____ +
_____ +
_____ +
_____ =

Total Stopping Distance

32. What is brake lag? _____

a. This adds how many feet to your total stopping distance? _____ for a total of _____ feet, now it is estimated to take 1 ½ lengths of the football field to stop.

33. Excessive use of your brakes can lead to _____

a. Brake fade is also affected by _____

34. 5.4.8 Name the two situations where you do not use your parking brakes when you park your vehicle:

_____ ;
