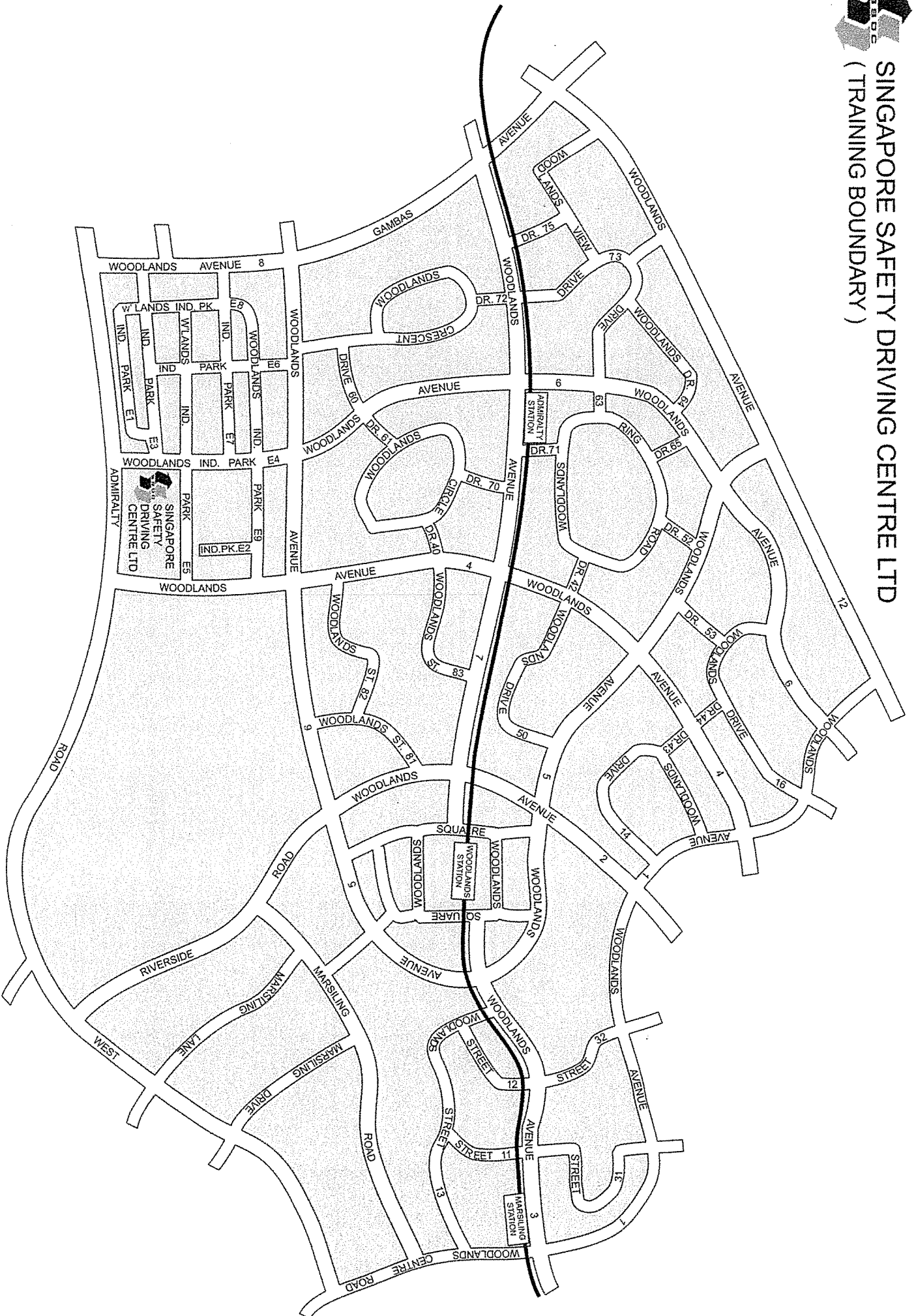
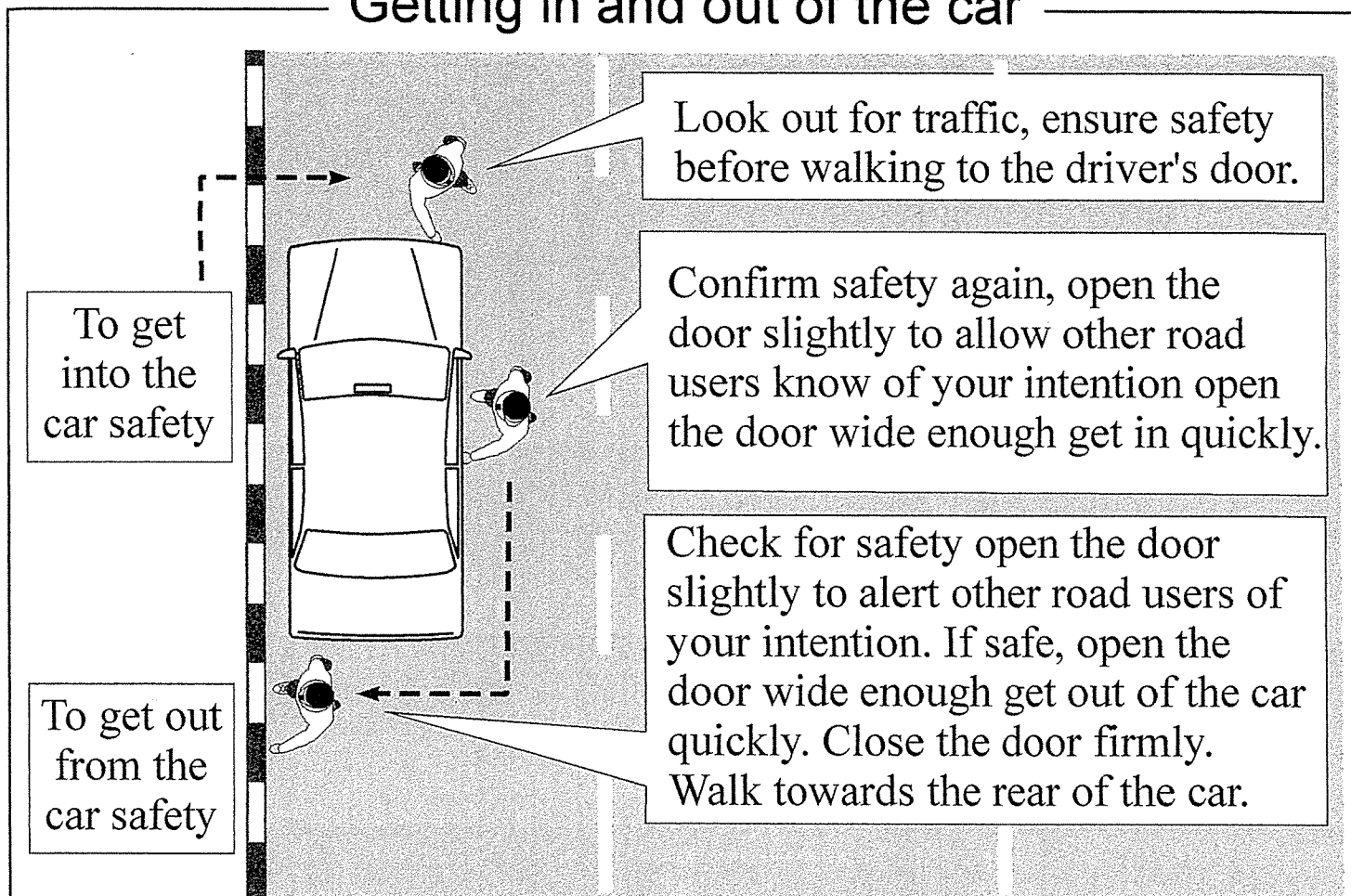


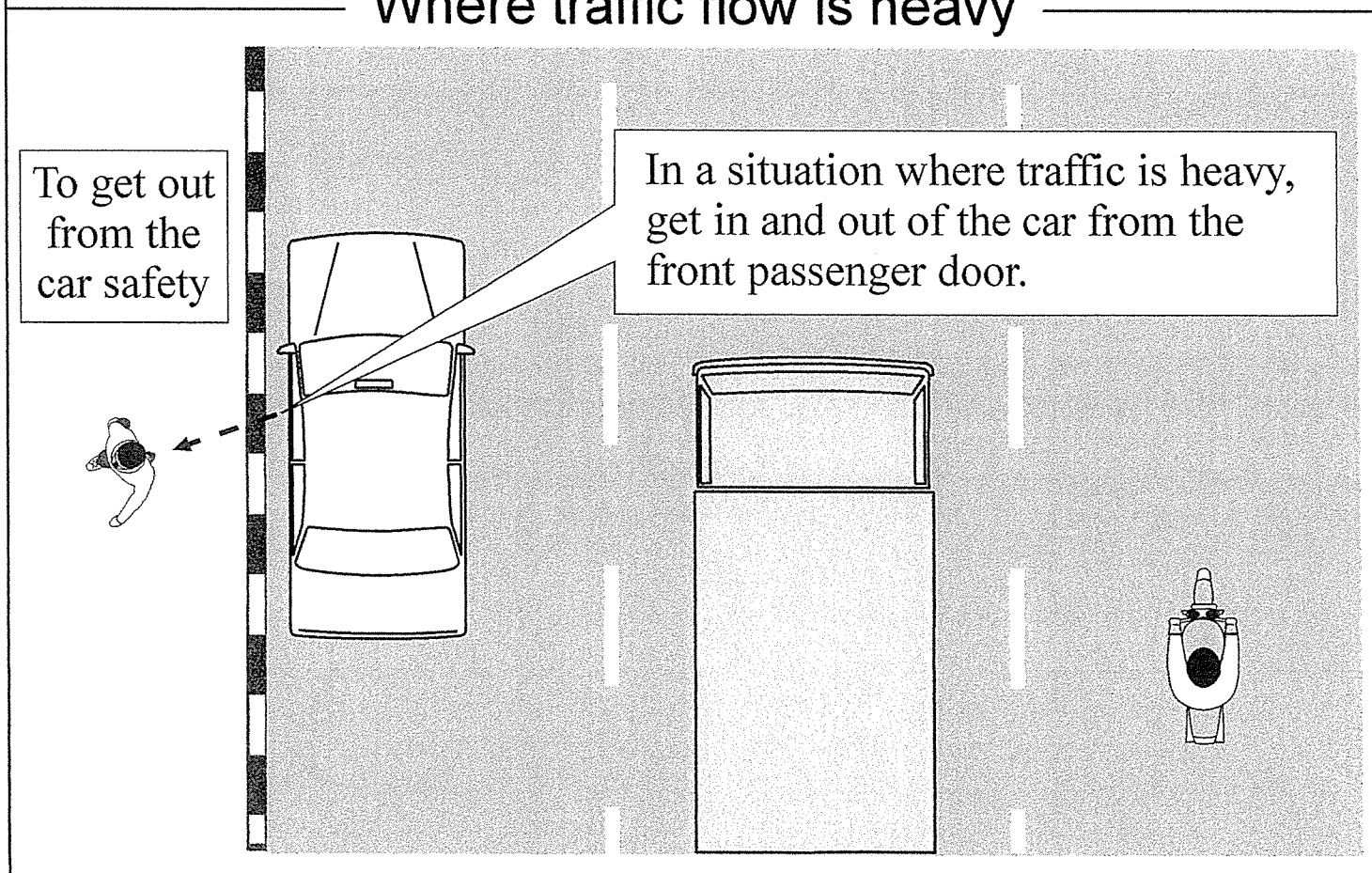




Getting in and out of the car

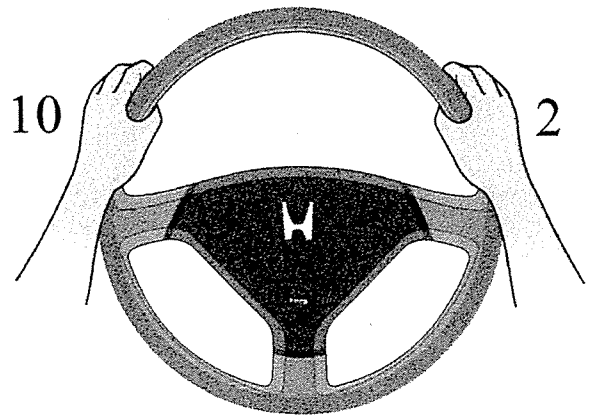
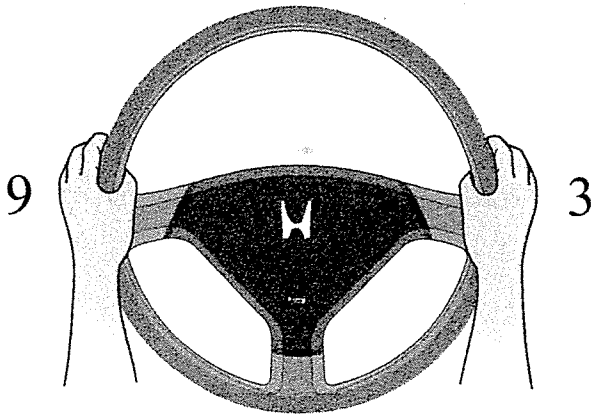


Where traffic flow is heavy



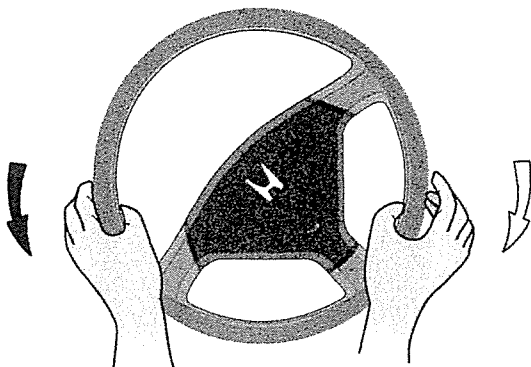
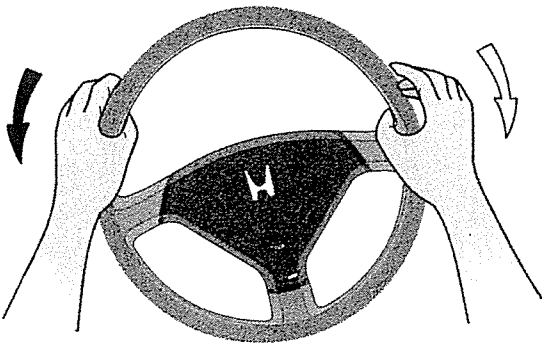
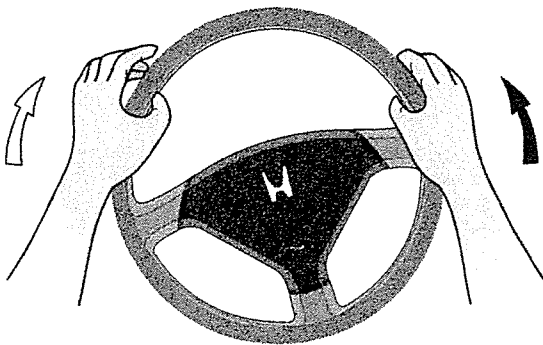


Holding of steering wheel

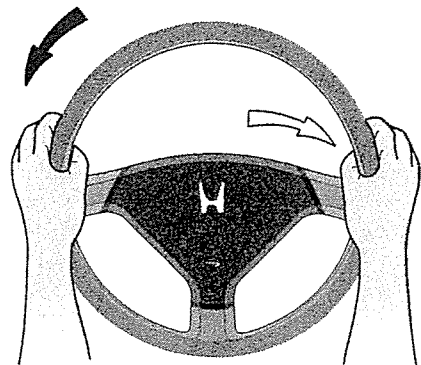
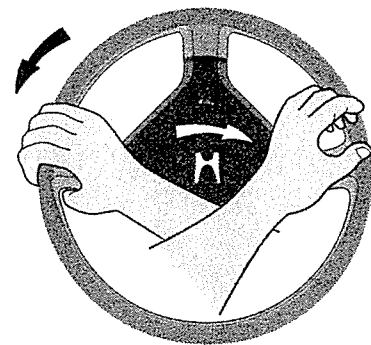


Turning of steering wheel

Push & pull



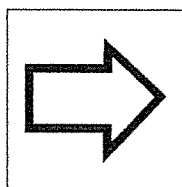
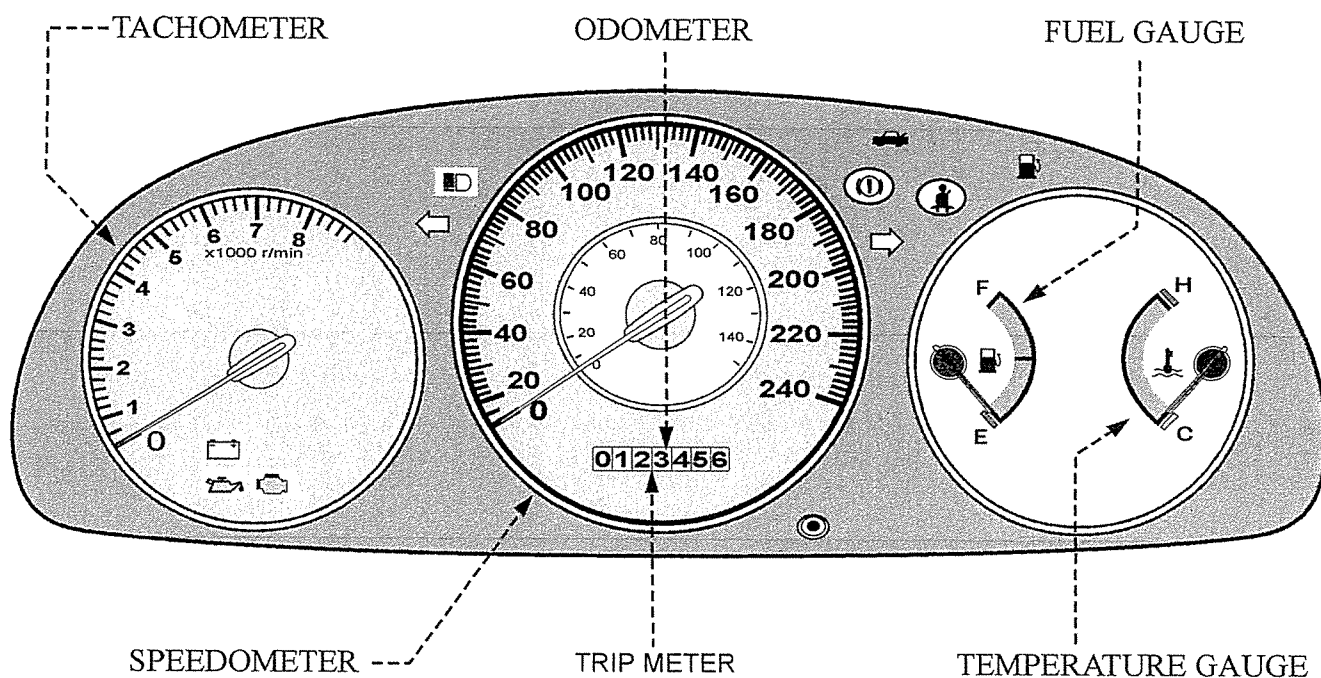
Hand over hand



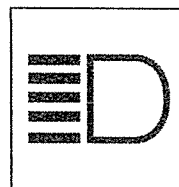


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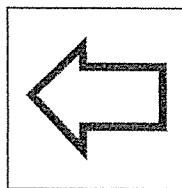
Instrument Panel



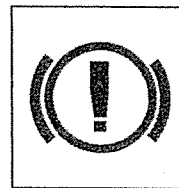
Right Signal Indicator is "ON"



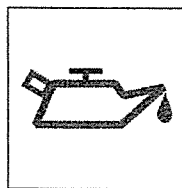
High Beam is "ON"



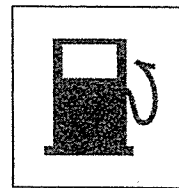
Left Signal Indicator is "ON"



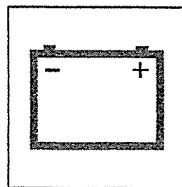
Parking Brake and
Brake System Indicator



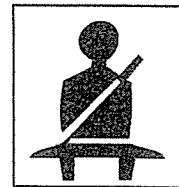
Low Oil Pressure



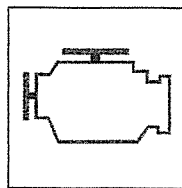
Low Fuel



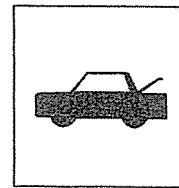
Charging System Indicators



Seat-belt reminder Light



Malfunction Indicator

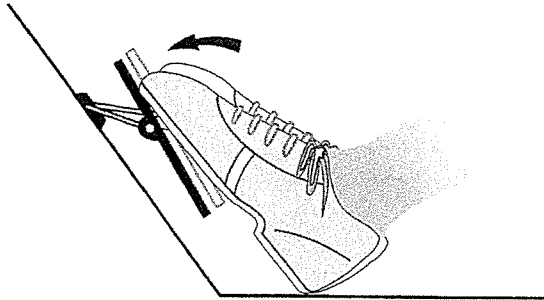


Boot Open

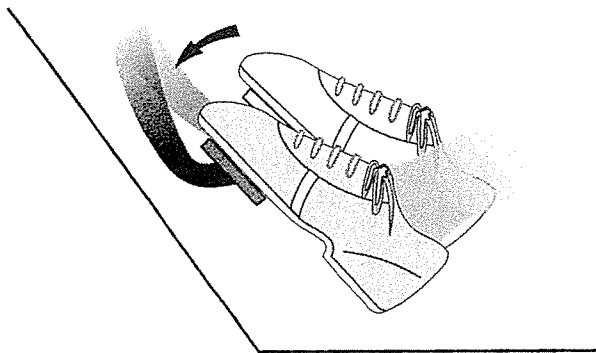


Pedals

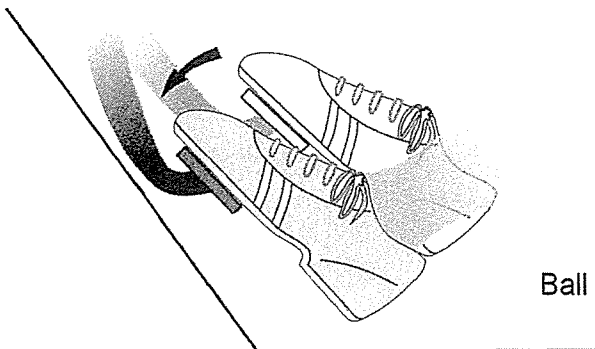
Accelerator pedal



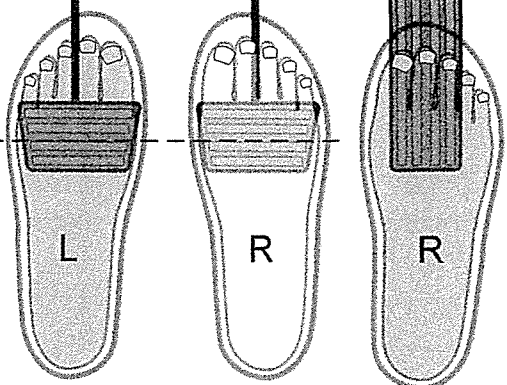
Brake pedal



Clutch pedal

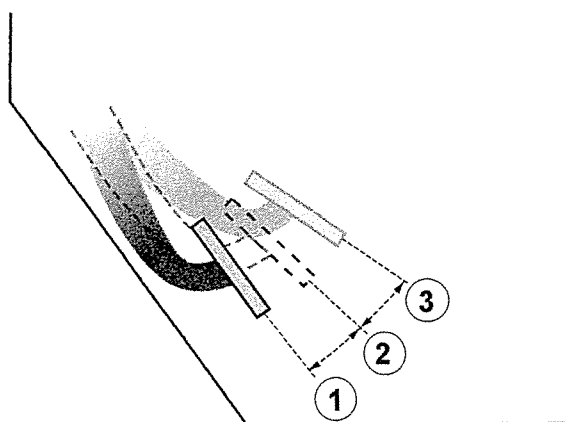


Ball of the foot



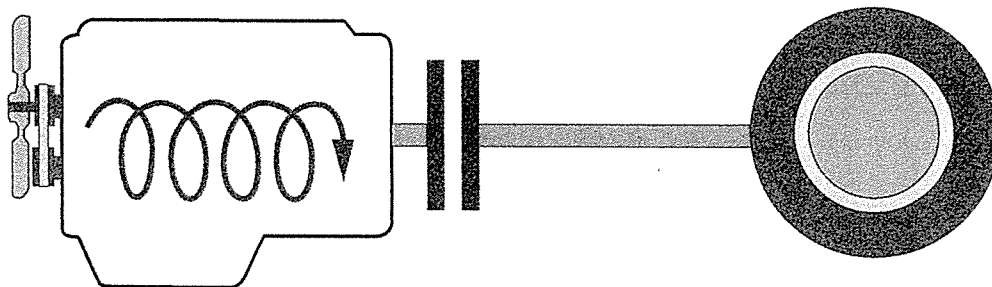


Clutch Pedals

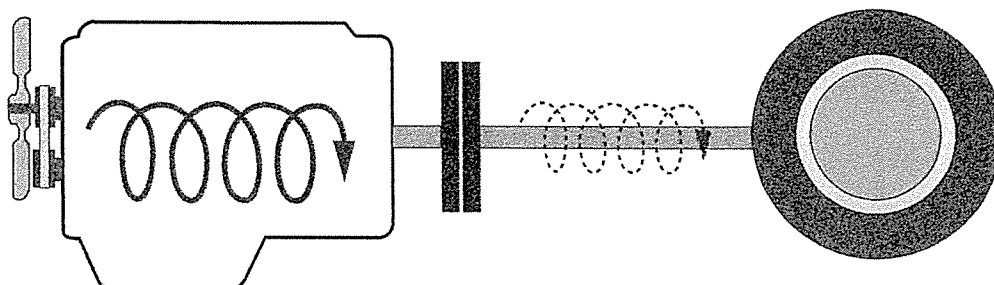


- ① Disconnect
- ② Biting Point
- ③ Connect

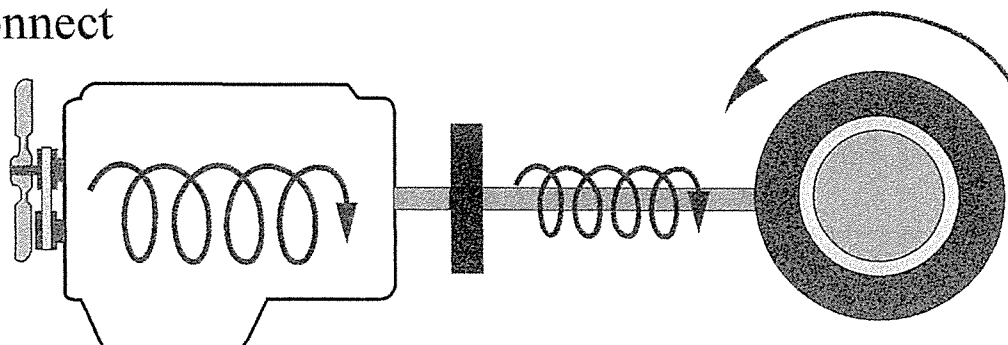
- ① Disconnect



- ② Biting Point

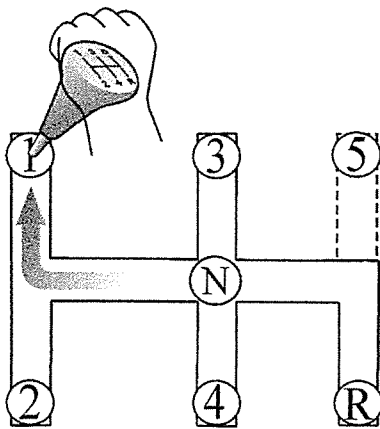
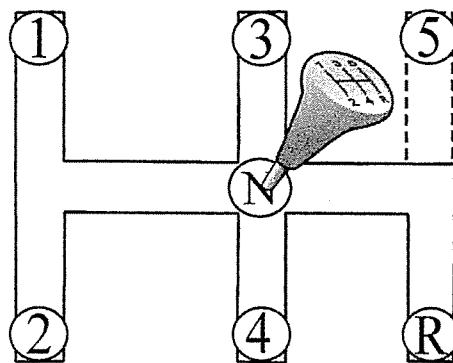


- ③ Connect

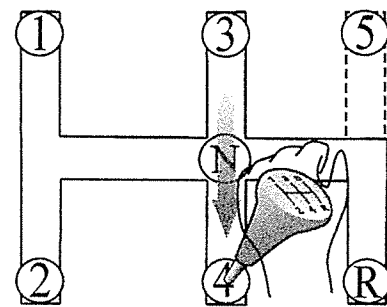




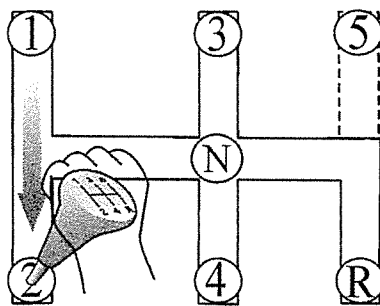
Gear positions



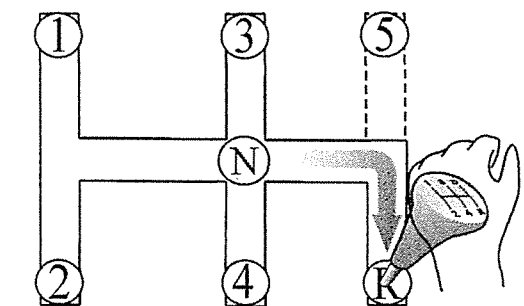
1st gear position



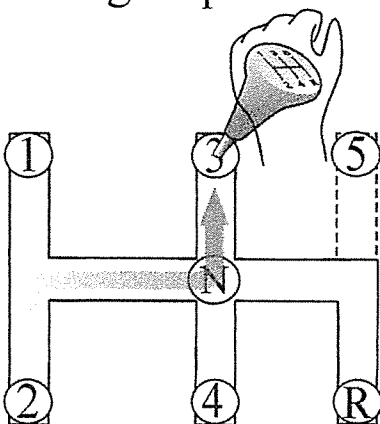
4th gear position



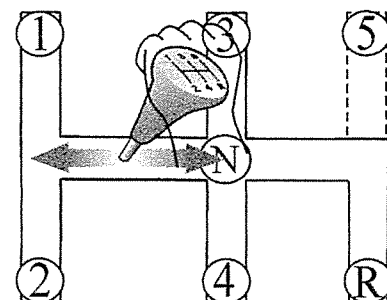
2nd gear position



Reverse gear position



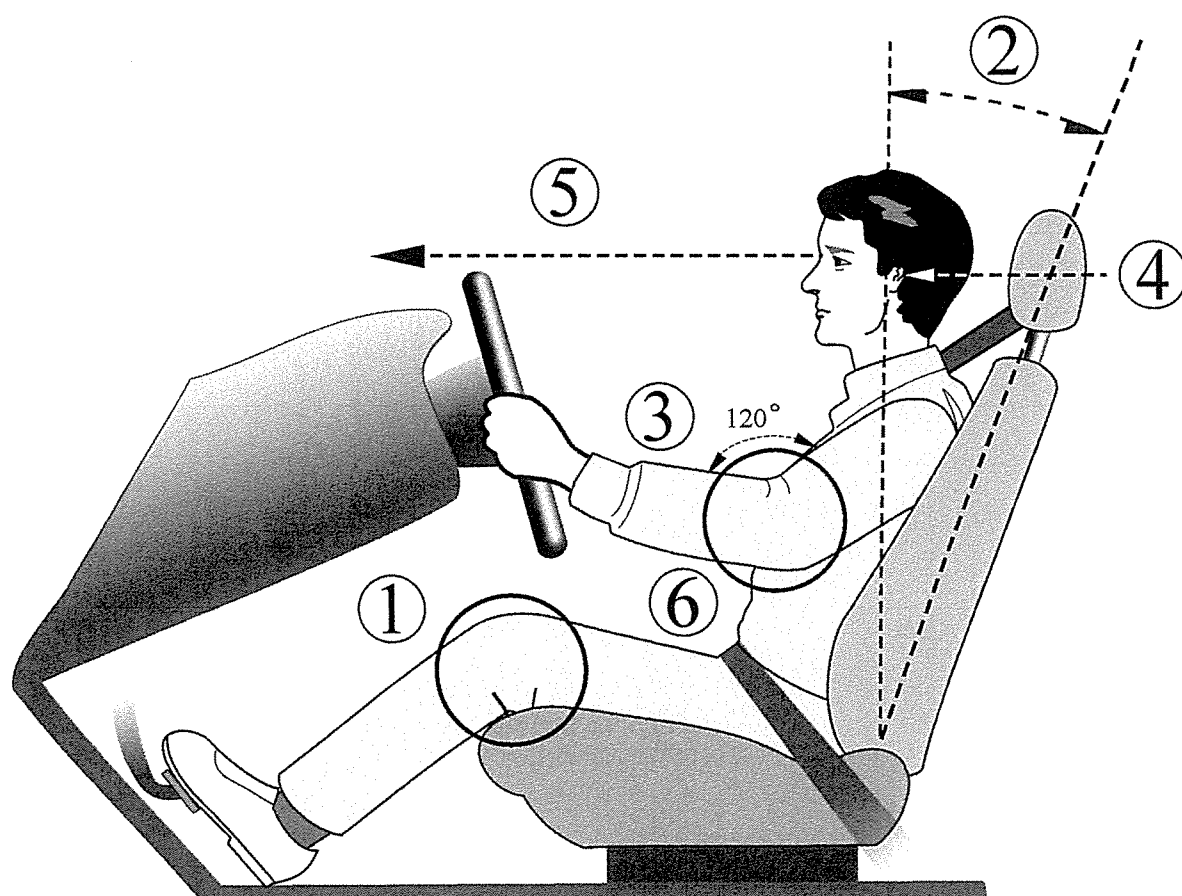
3rd gear position



Neutral position



The Correct Driving Posture

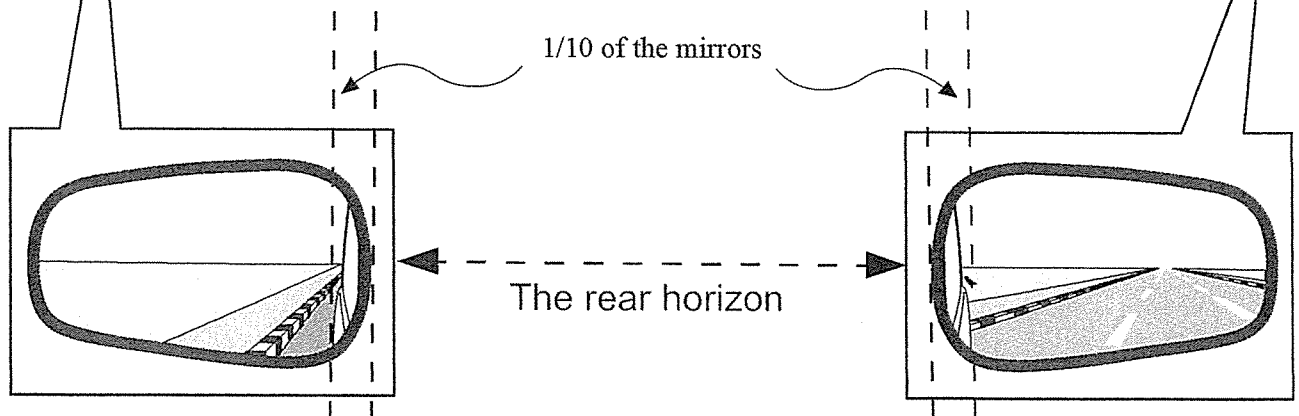
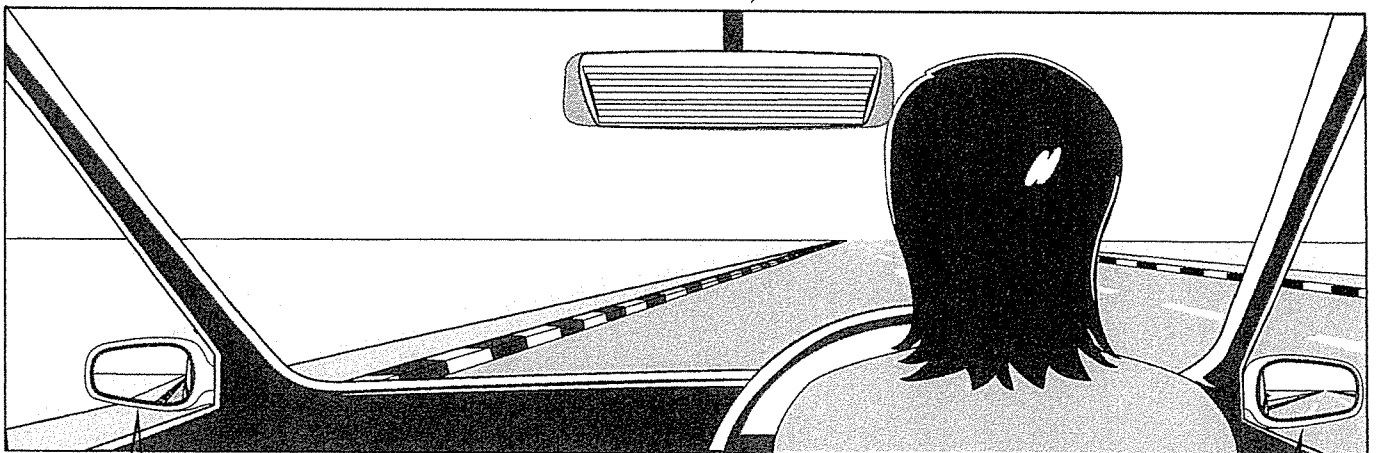
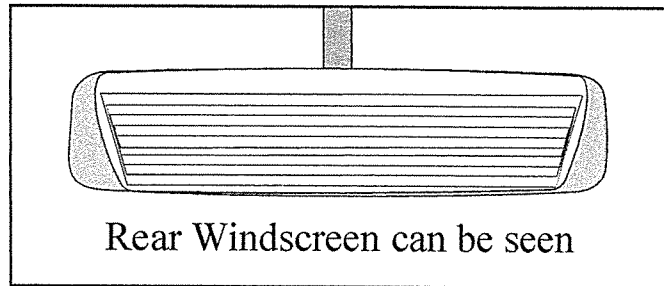


- 1) Depress the clutch pedal fully using the ball of the left foot with the knee is slightly bend.
- 2) Body is seated upright with the back leaning on the backrest.
- 3) The arms form an angle of about 120 degrees when holding the steering wheel.
- 4) Adjust the headrest to the ear level.
- 5) Facing the centre of the steering wheel and the eye level above the dashboard.
- 6) Fasten the seatbelt only after adopting the correct sitting posture by pulling the belt across your chest and insert the latch plate into buckle.



Adjustment of mirrors

Hold the edge of the rear view mirror with both hands and adjust until you have a good view of the rear through the rear windscreen without moving our body.



Adjust the side mirrors until the rear horizon is slightly above the centreline of the mirrors with the car body occupying 1/10 of the mirrors



Side Mirrors



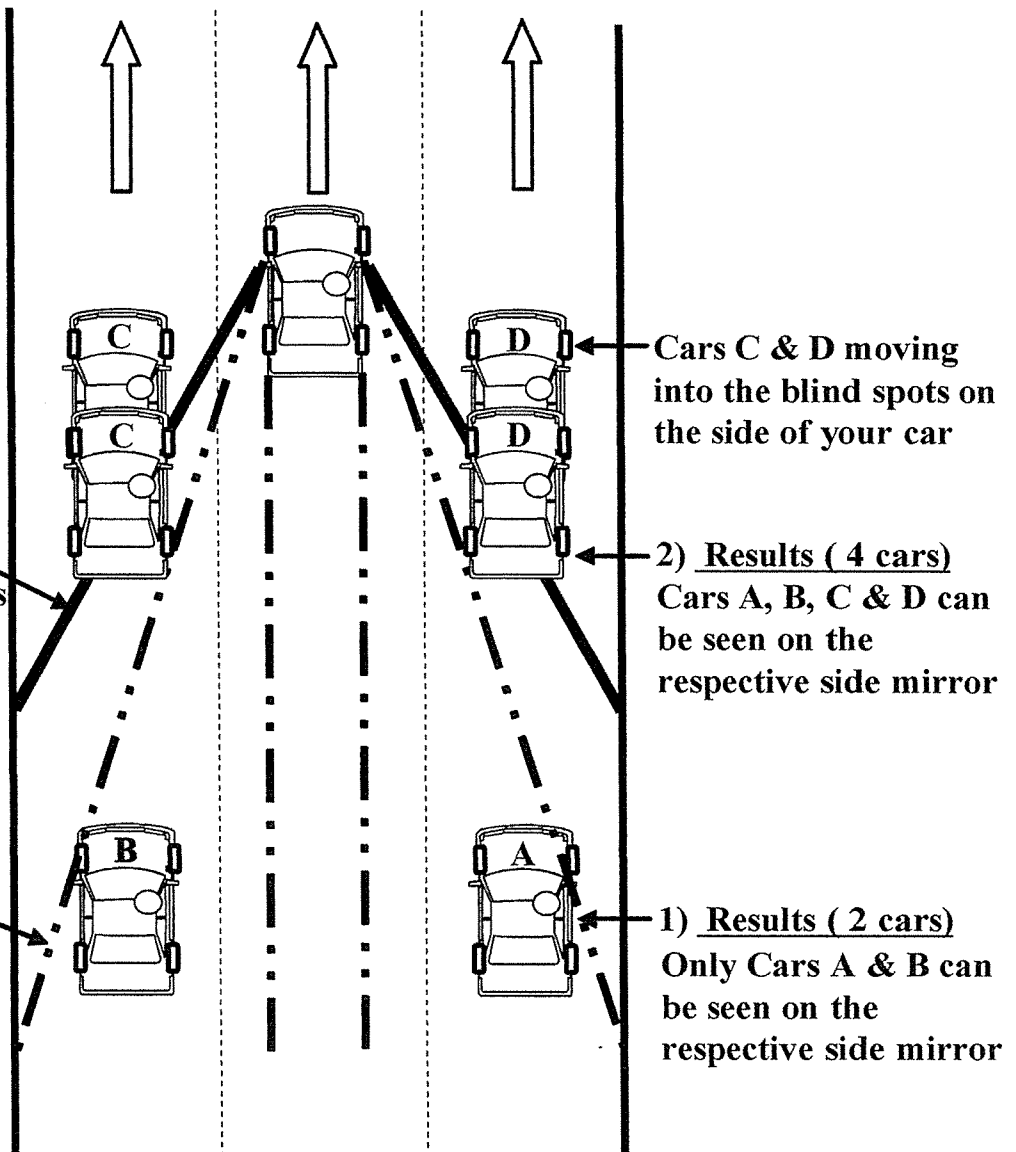
2) Proper Adjustment

Wider lane coverage when the mirror shows minimum (about 1 cm) of the car body.

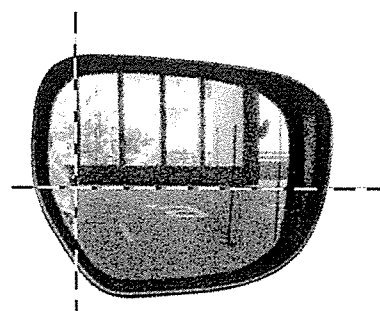
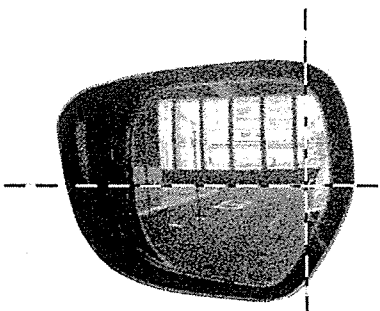
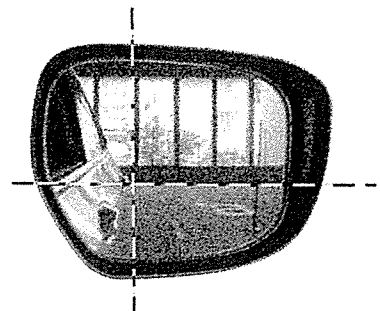
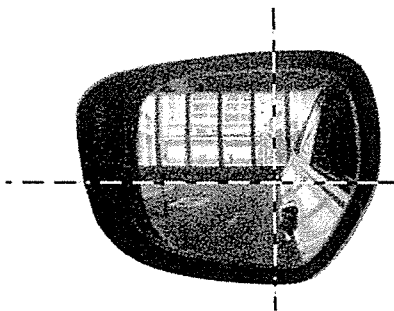


1) Improper Adjustment

Less lane coverage when the mirror shows too much of the car body.

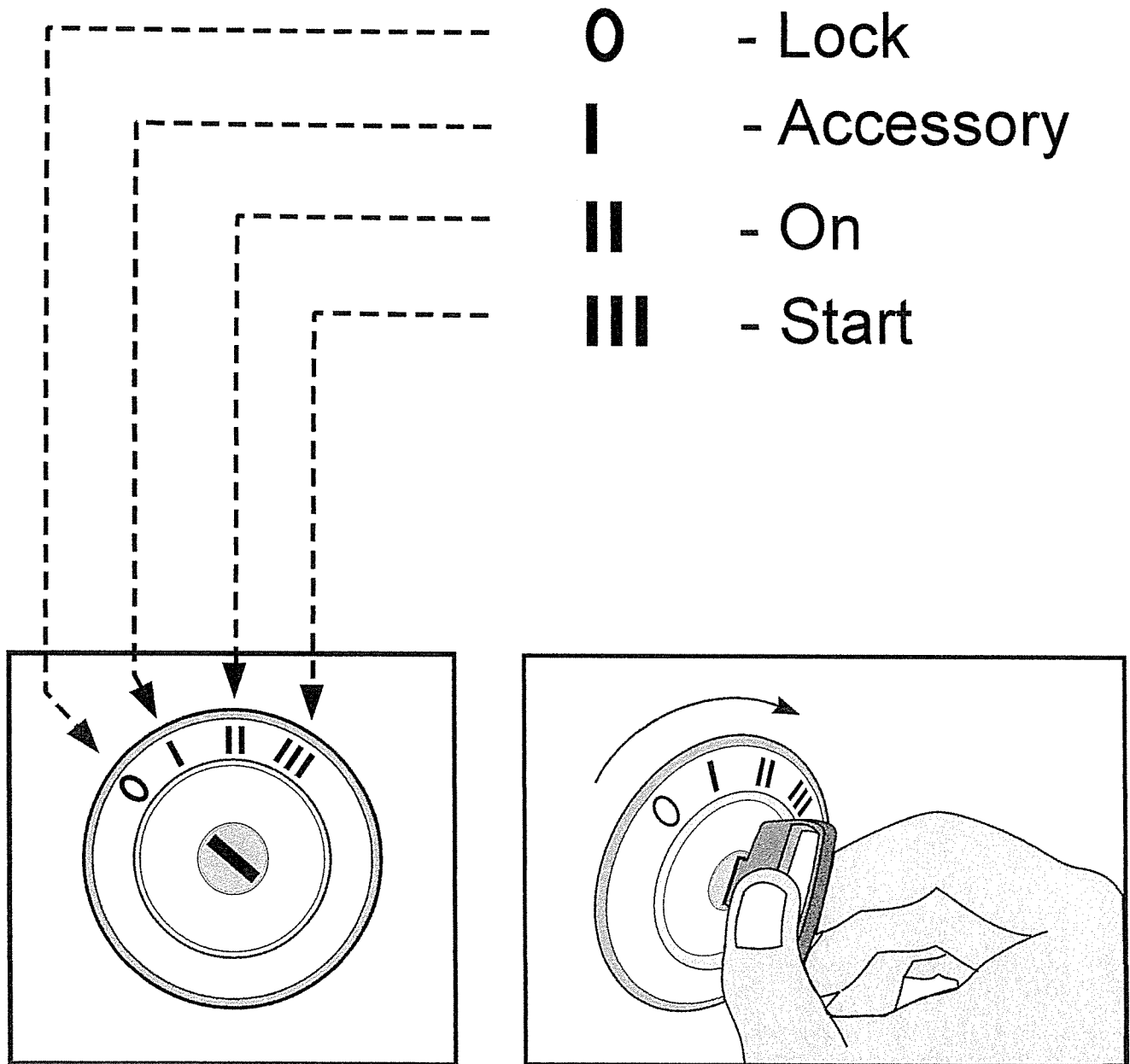


Note: Do not attempt to change lane when you can see car C or D in the mirror.





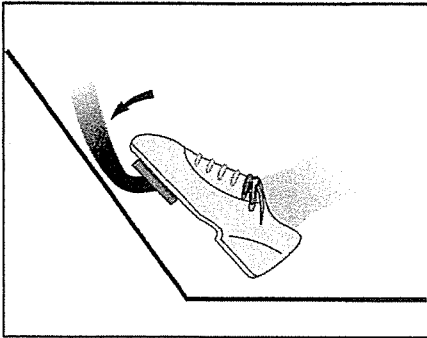
Ignition Switch



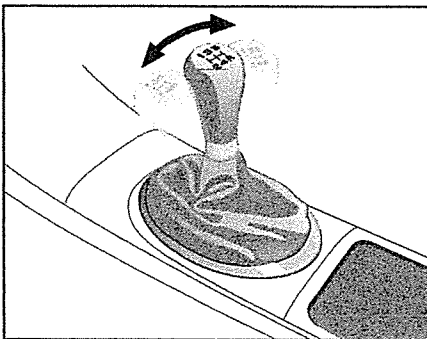
- 0** — LOCK / OFF - The engine is "OFF" and the steering wheel is locked.
- I** — ACC. - Engine is "OFF", electric current flows to accessory fixtures (e.g. Radio)
- II** — ON - Electric current flows to ignition system and the engine is ready to start.
- III** — START - This is start position and is a spring loaded device.
Once the engine has started and key released.
The key will automatically return to the "ON" position.



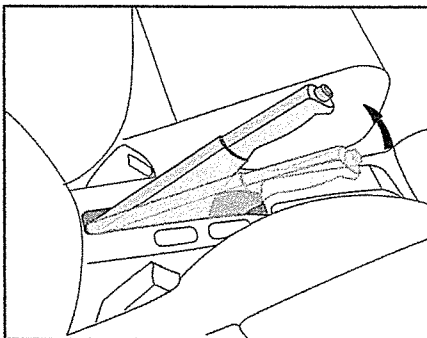
Before Starting the Engine



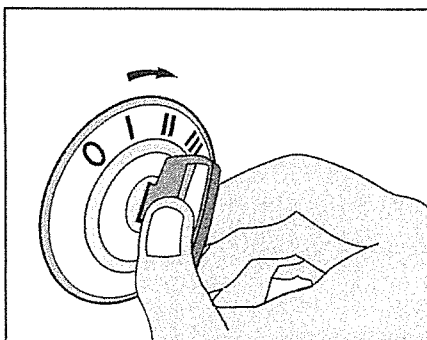
Step 1) Depress clutch pedal fully and hold



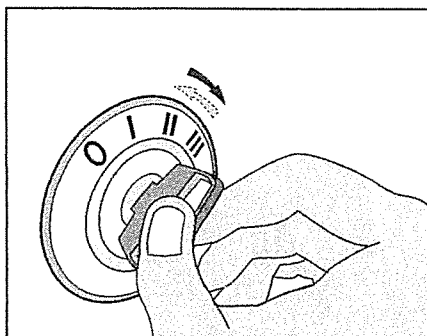
Step 2) Ensure gear lever is at Neutral Position



Step 3) Check handbrake is applied



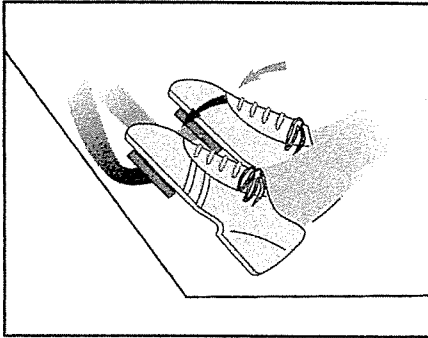
Step 4) Turn the ignition key clockwise direction once for electric current flow to ignition system and the engine is ready to start.



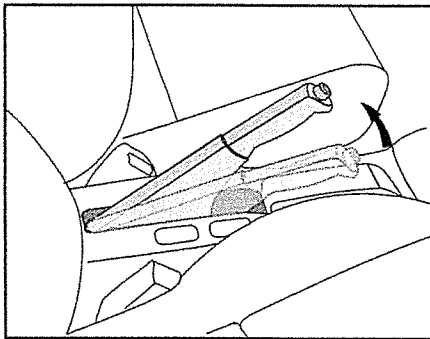
Step 5) Turn the key clockwise again to start the engine, once the engine has started then release. The key will automatically return to the "ON" position.



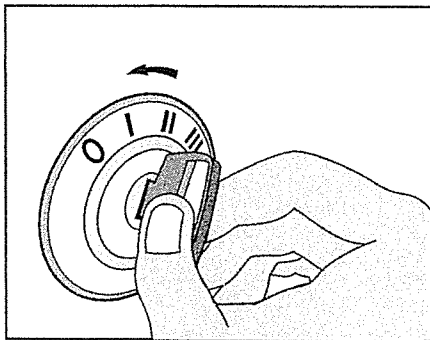
Before Stopping the Engine



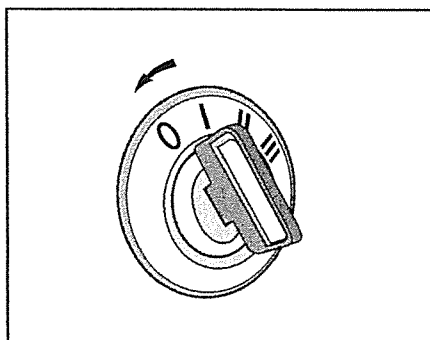
Step 1) After stopping, depress clutch pedal fully and hold



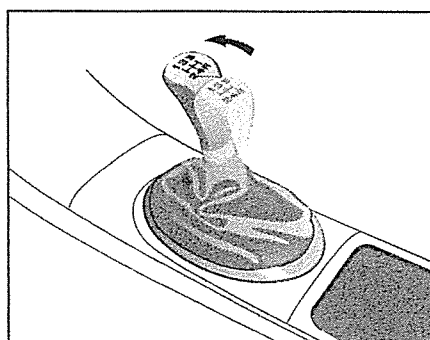
Step 2) Apply the handbrake



Step 3) Turn the ignition key anti-clockwise direction to switch off the ignition system and the engine is "Off"



Step 4) At LOCK / OFF position the engine is "OFF" and the steering wheel is locked.

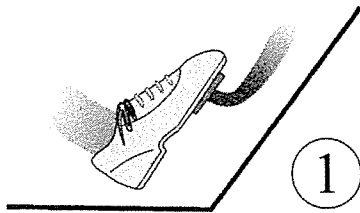


Step 5) Engage to 1 st gear.



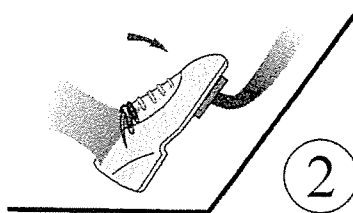
Braking Technique

Incorrect braking



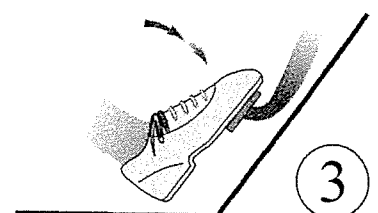
1

1)Depress late



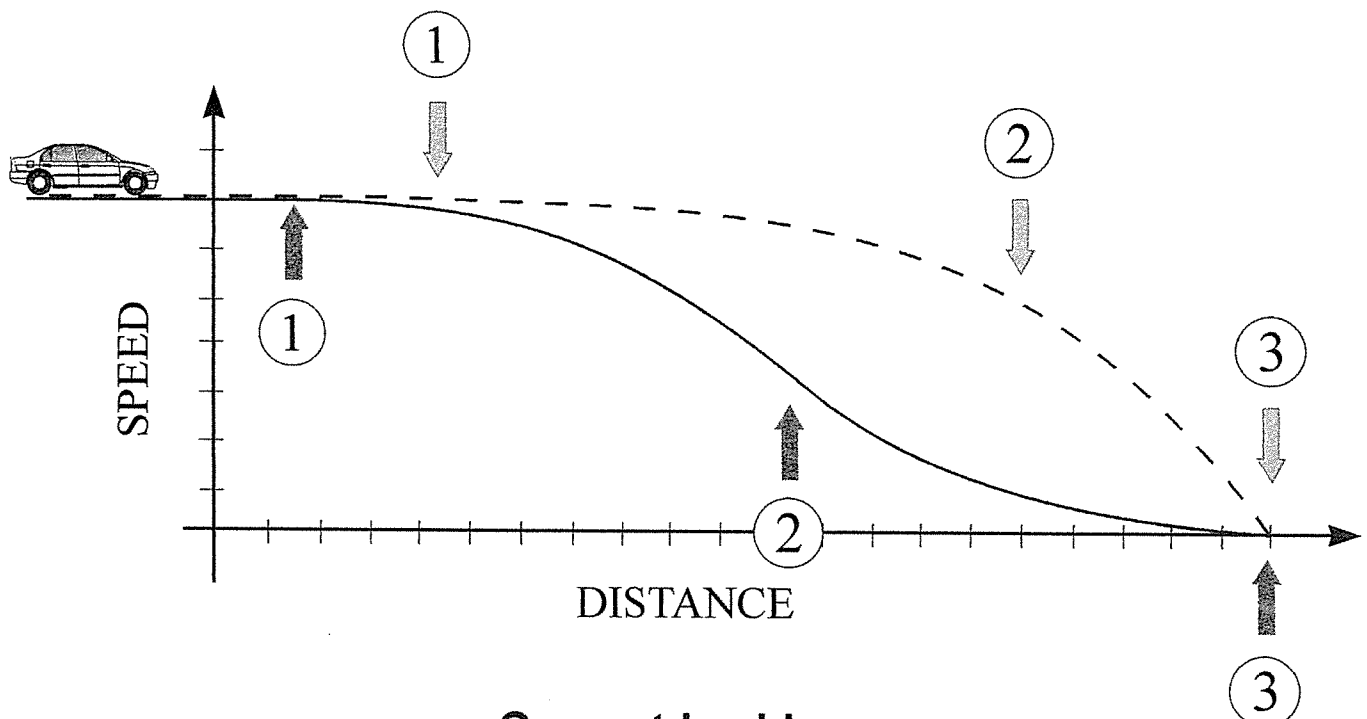
2

2)Depress hard

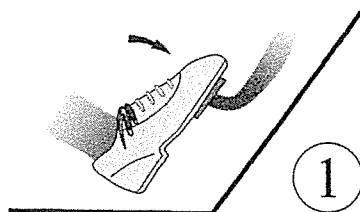


3

3)Increase pressure further

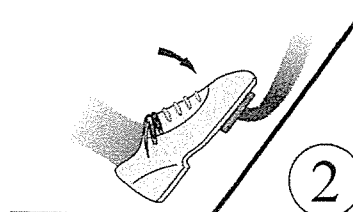


Correct braking



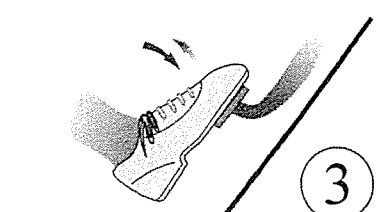
1

1)Depress early



2

2)Depress hard

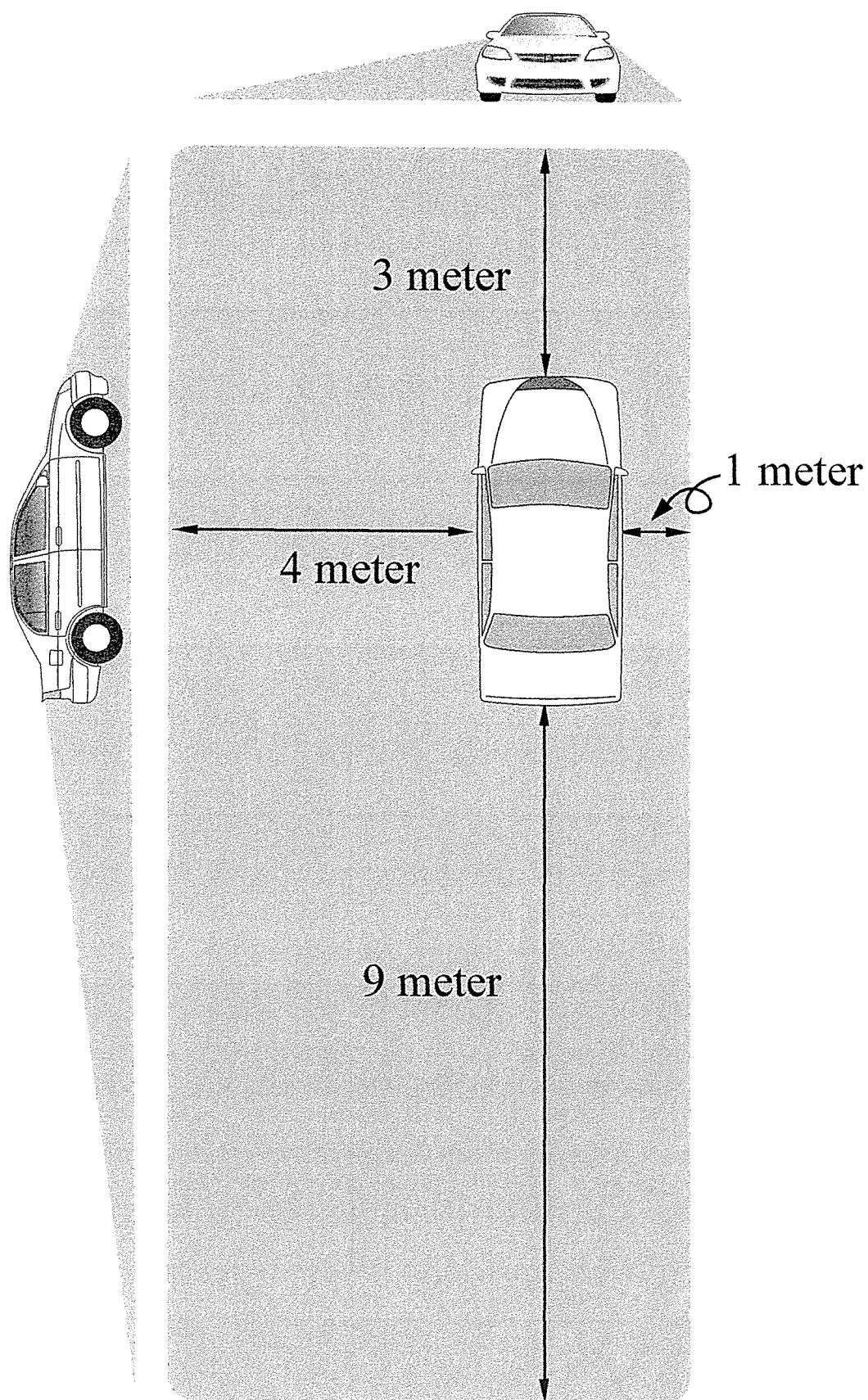


3

3)Reduce pressure gradually



Blind Areas

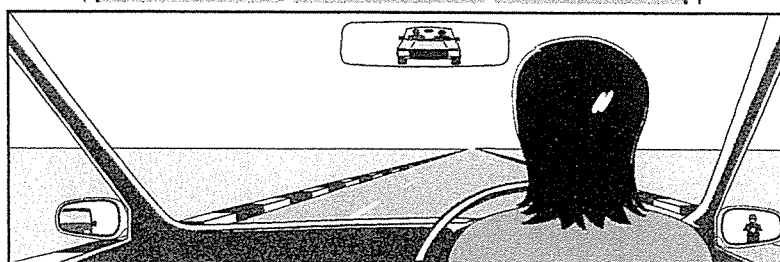
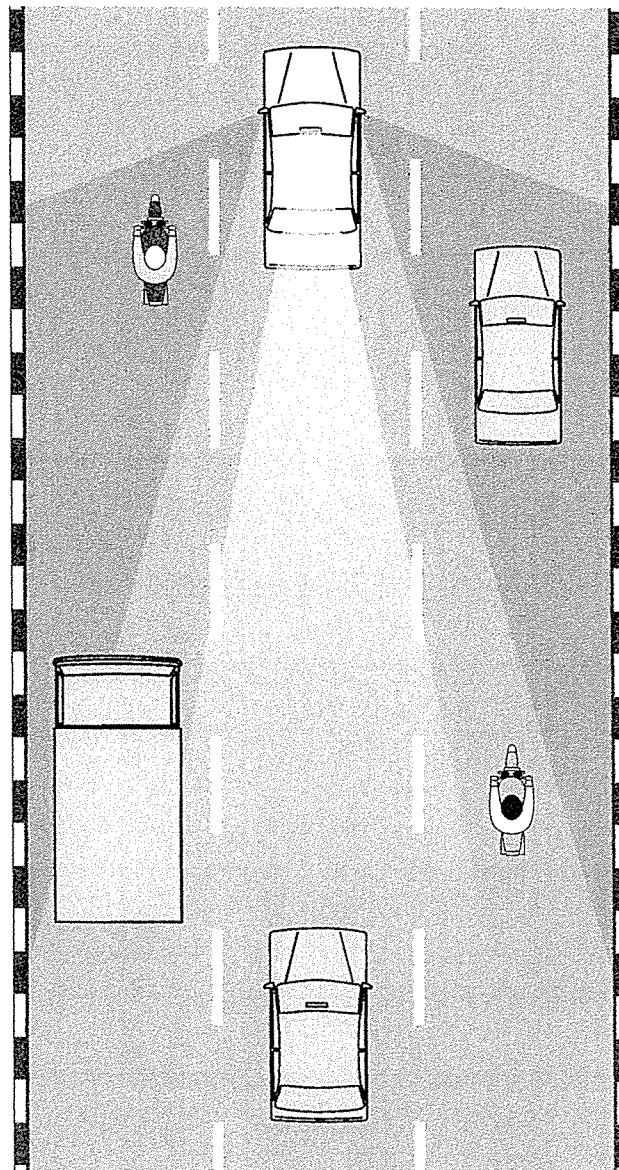




Blindspots area



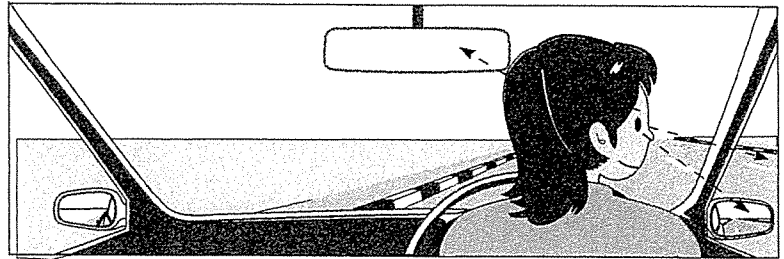
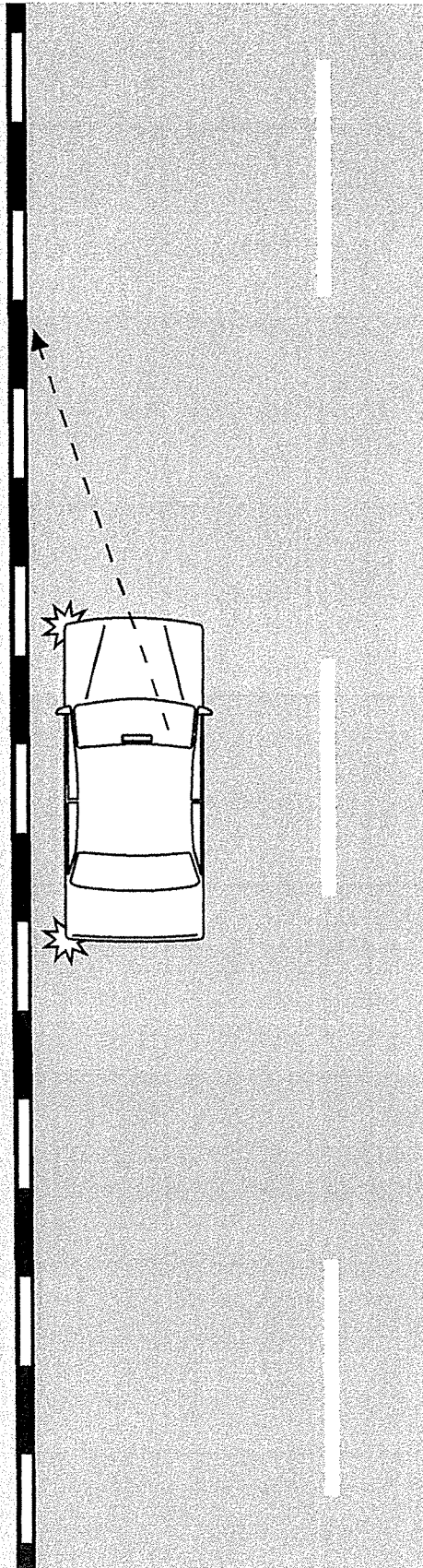
Look over your shoulder



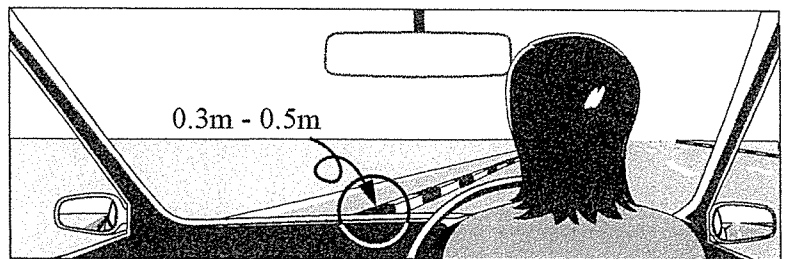
This is what you see



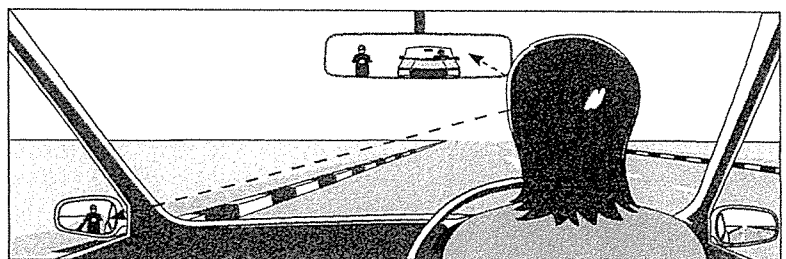
Stopping / Moving off at the kerbside



Moving off



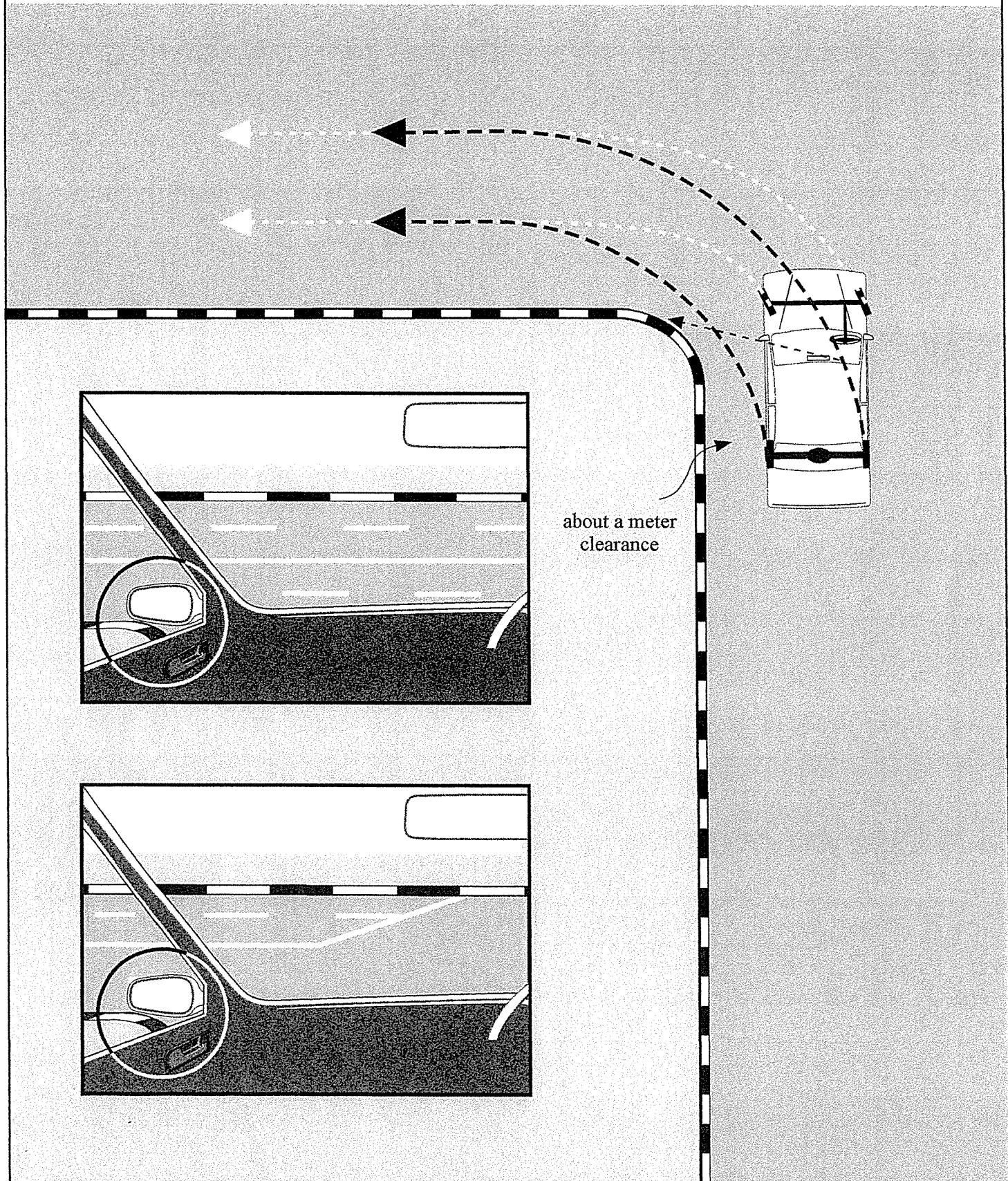
Stopping



Before stopping

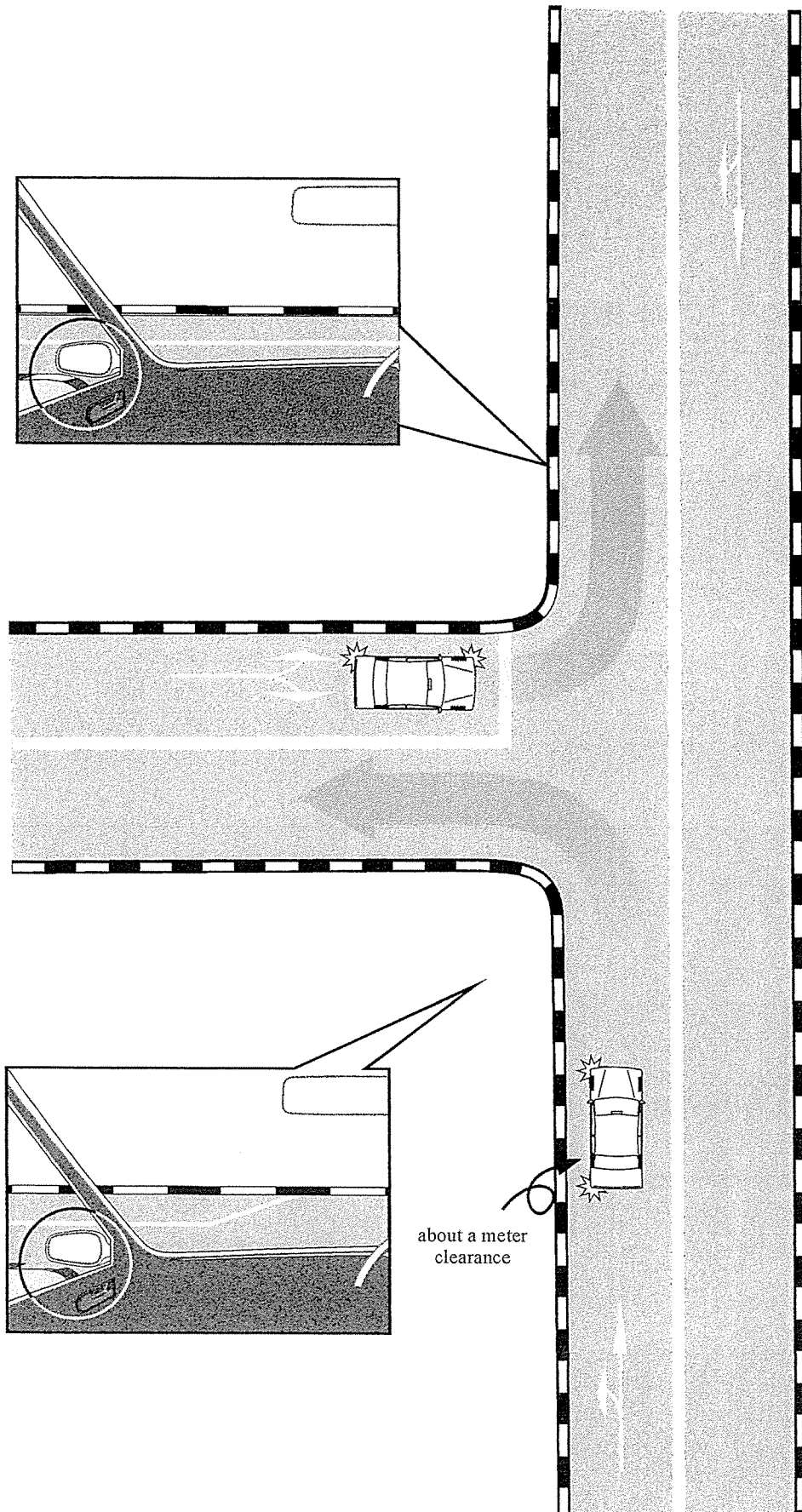


Wheel trace differential



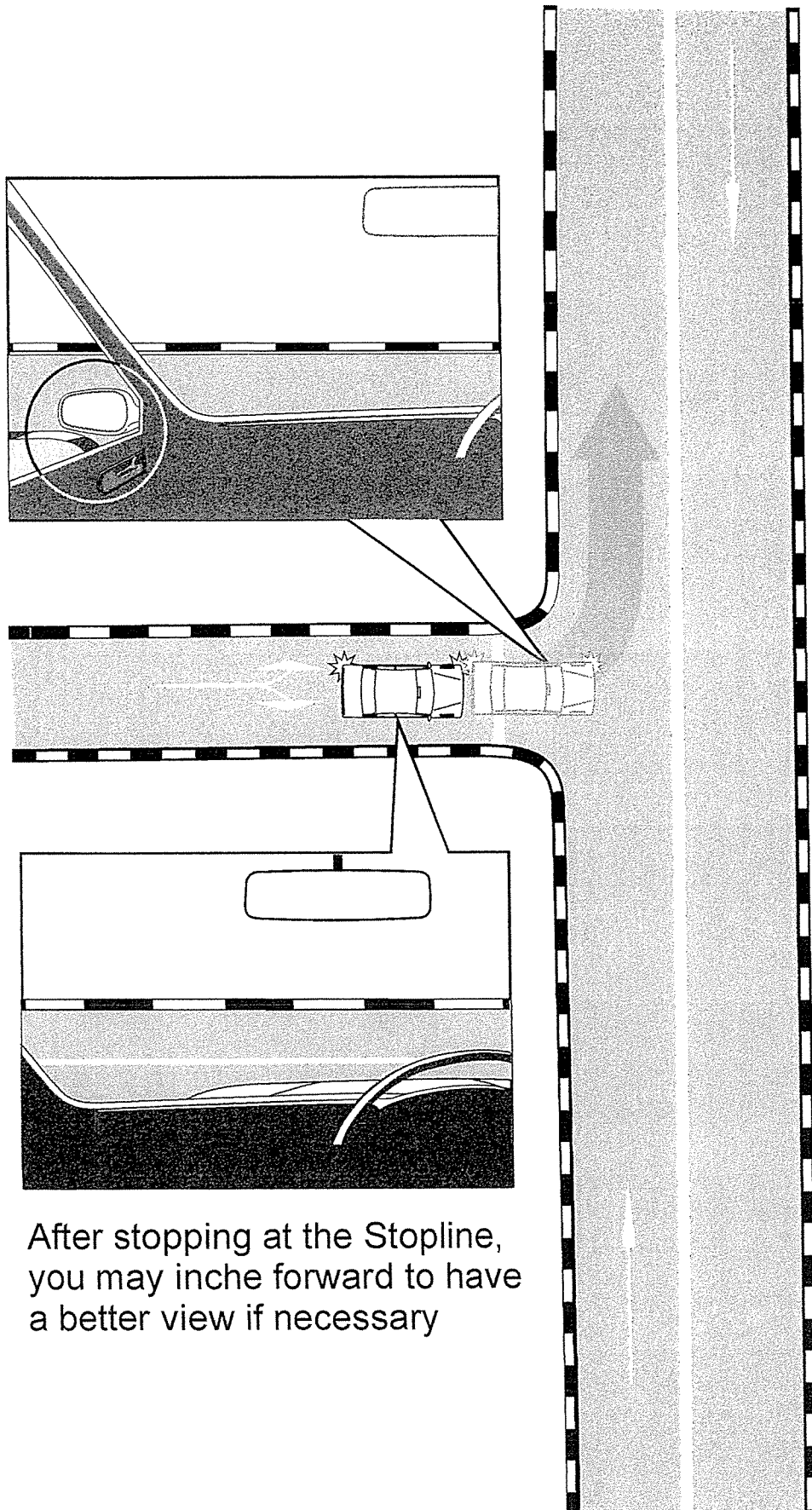


Left Turns (Circuit)





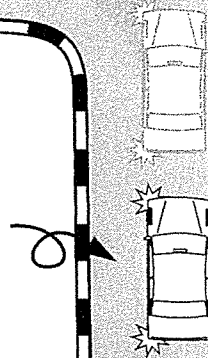
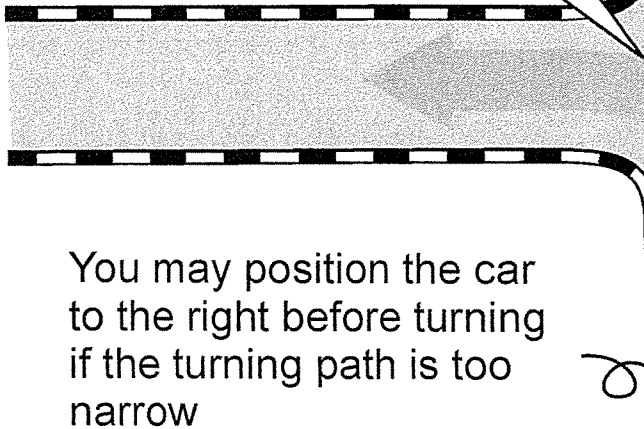
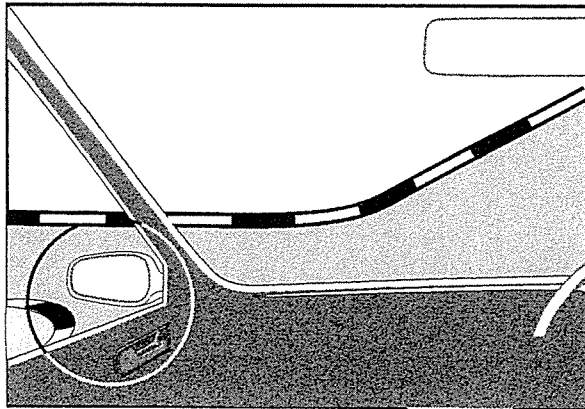
Left Turn (Circuit)



After stopping at the Stopline,
you may inch forward to have
a better view if necessary

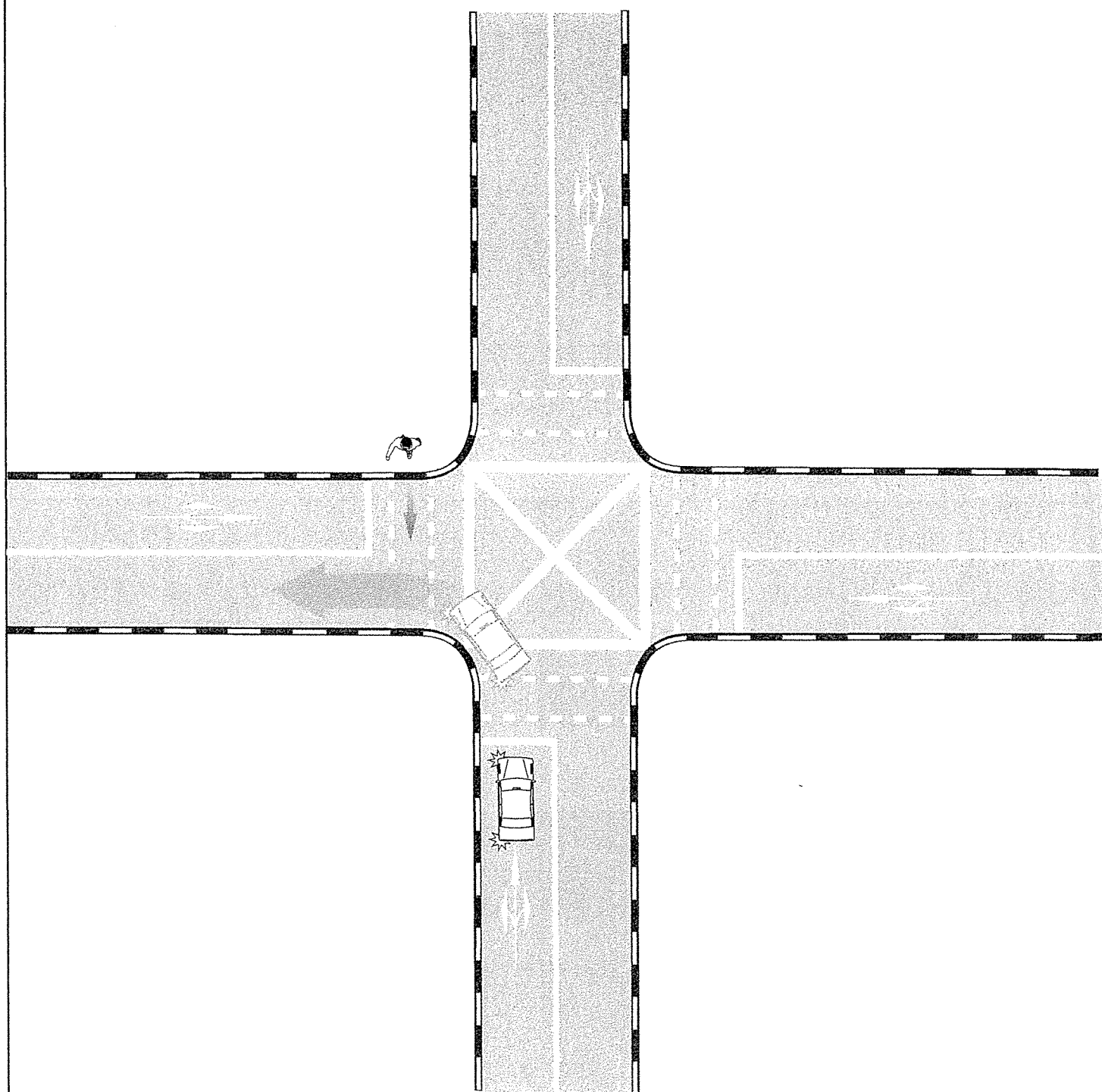


Left Turn (Circuit)



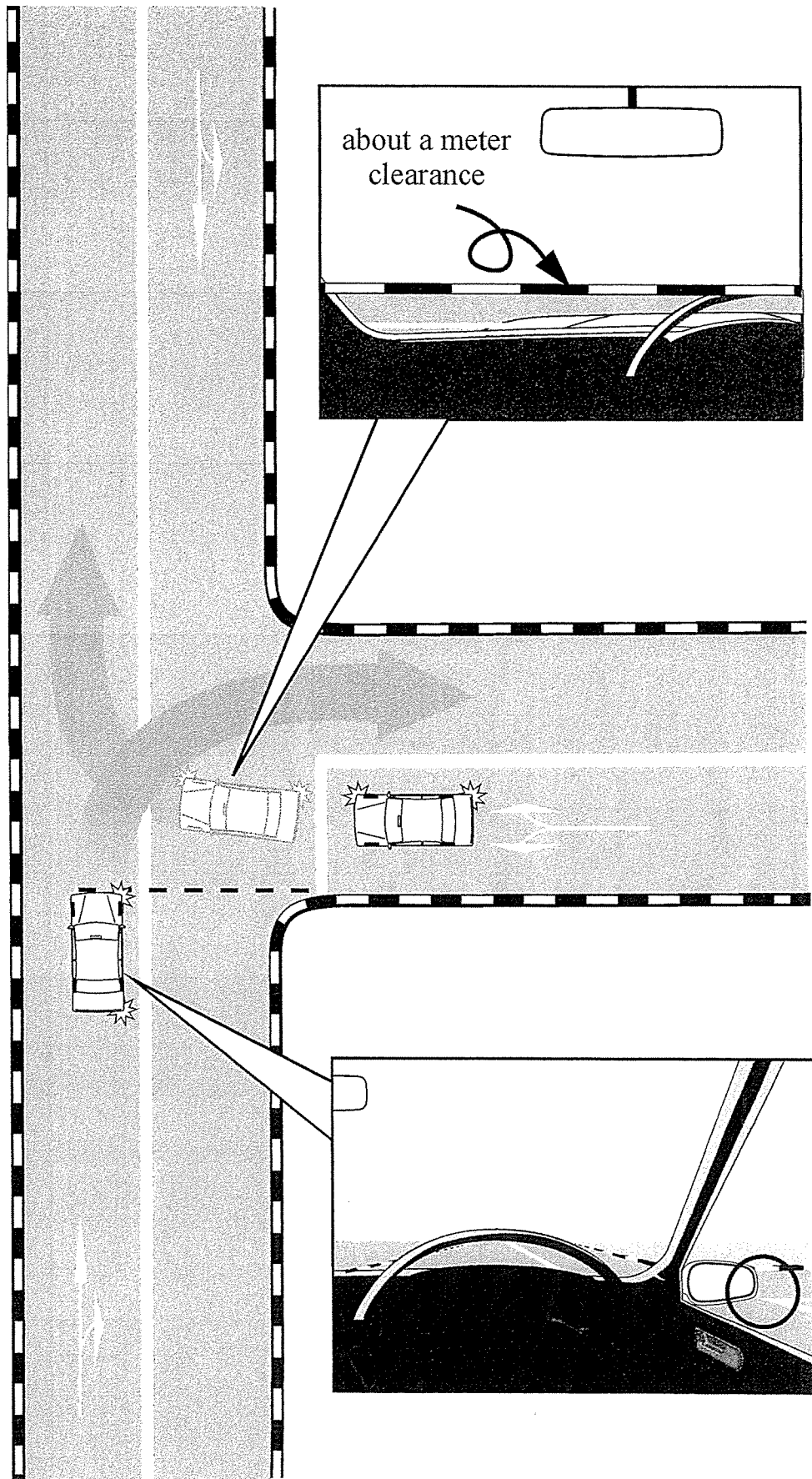


Left Turn At Traffic Junction (Circuit)



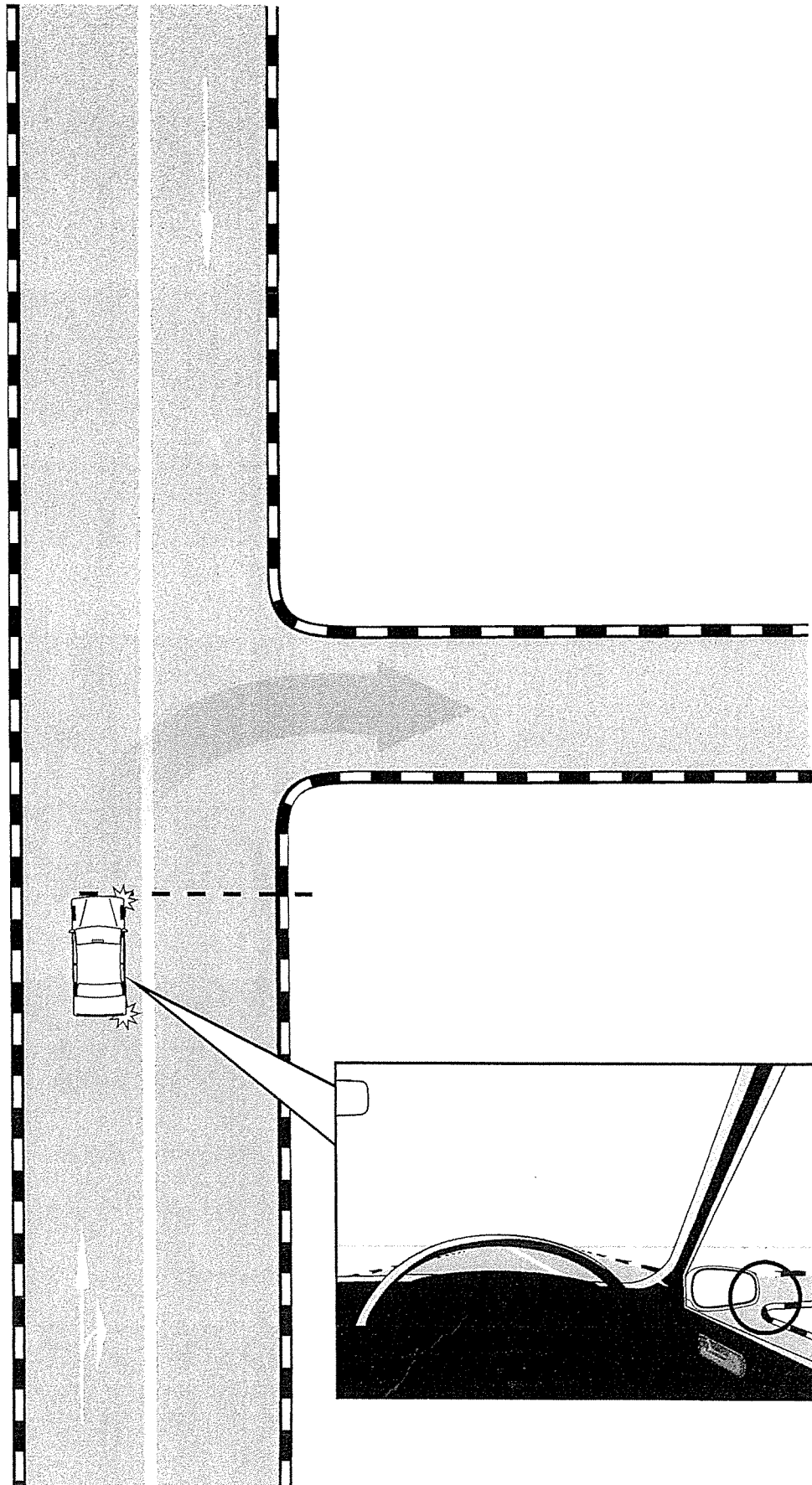


Right Turns (Circuit)



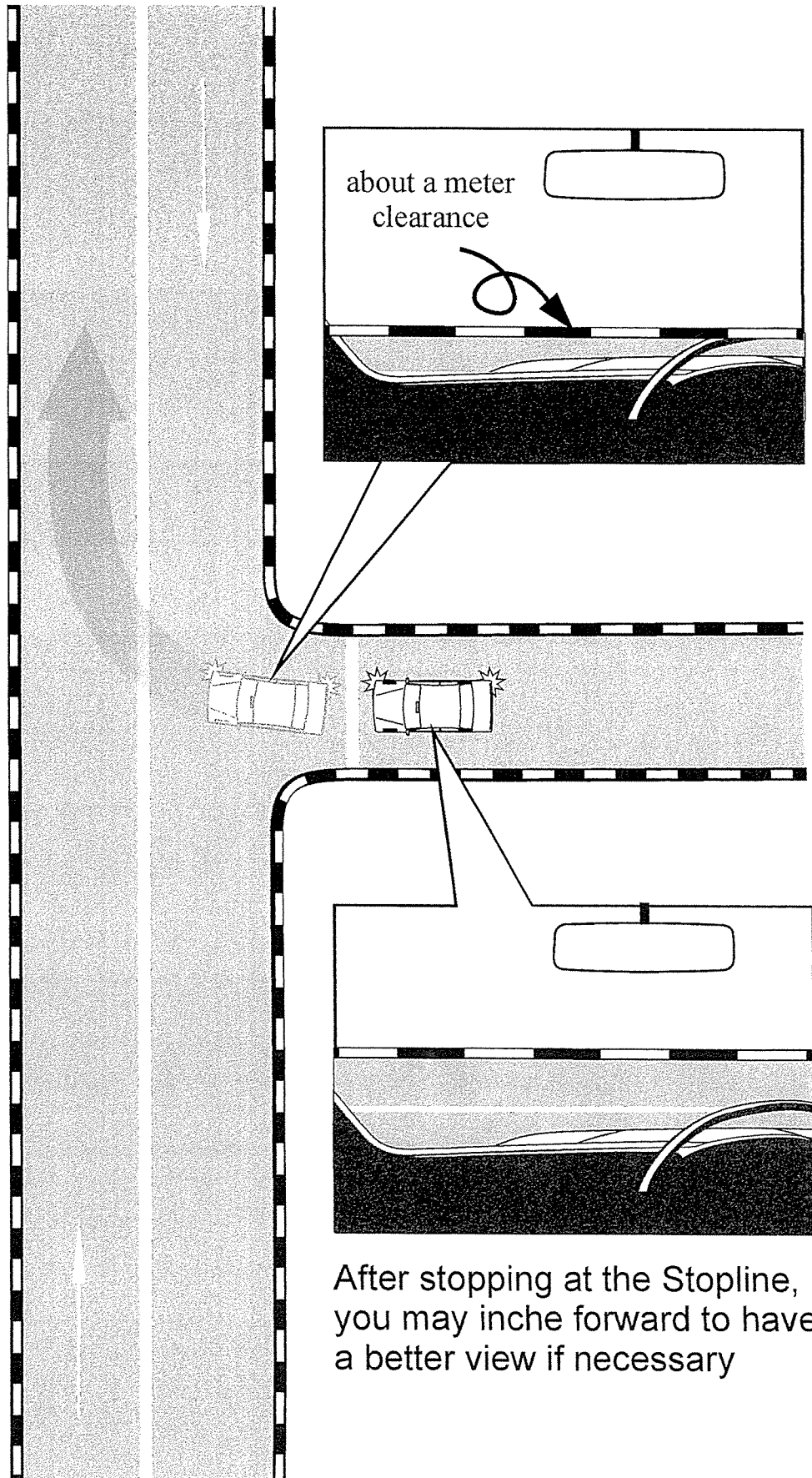


Right Turn (Circuit)



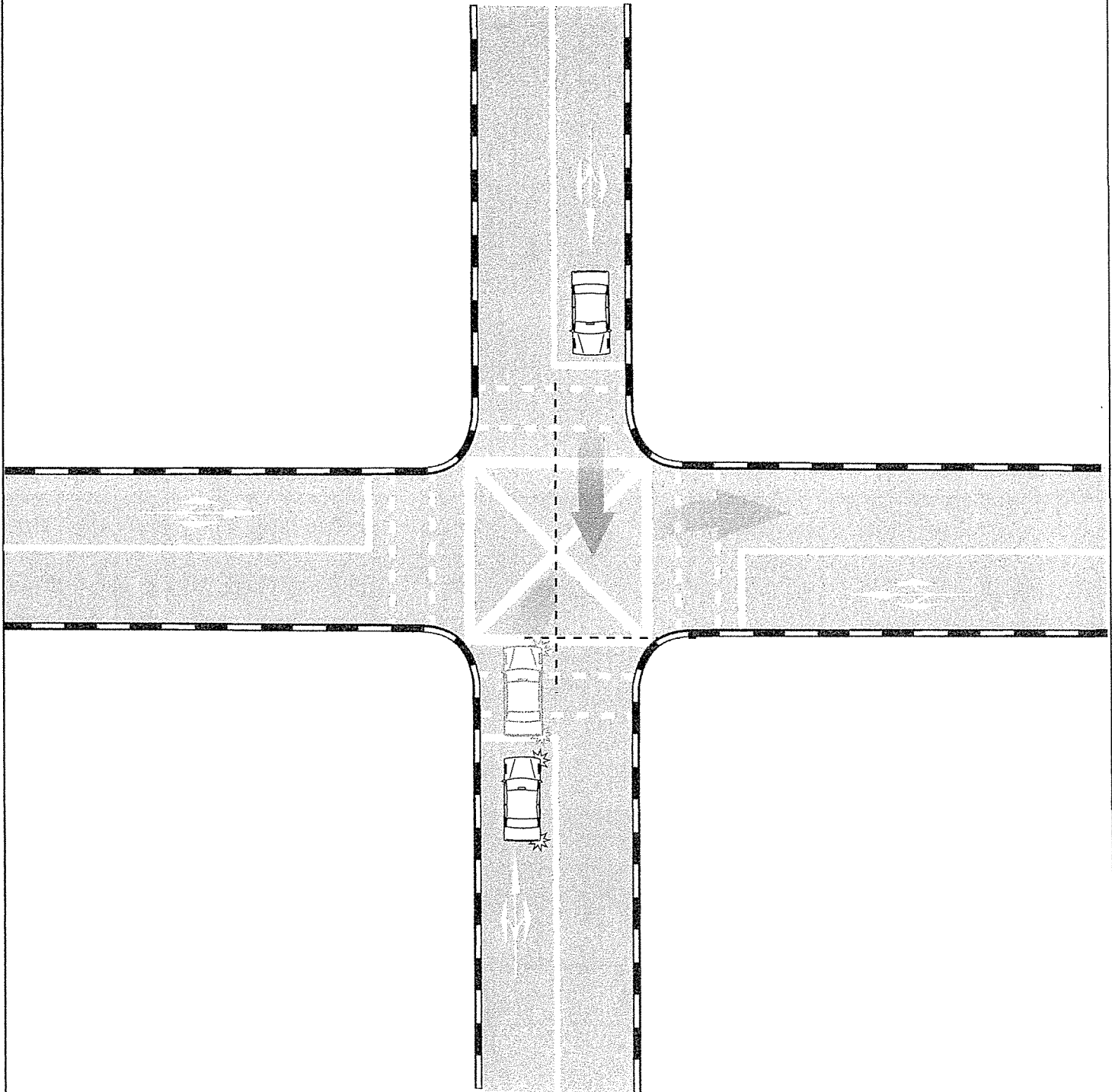


Right Turn (Circuit)



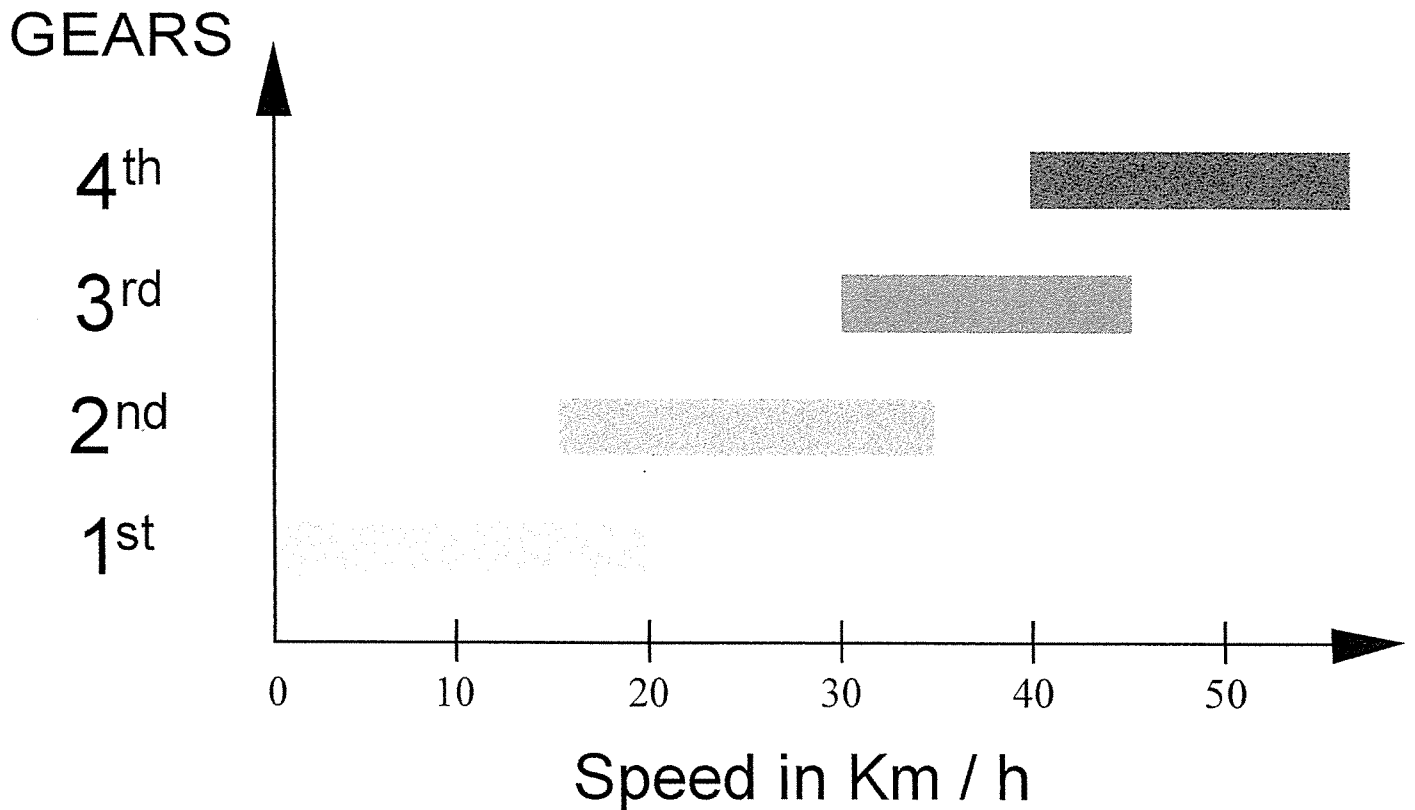


Right Turn At Traffic Junction (Circuit)





Speed Ranges



The 1st Gear is the most powerful, but the speed is low.

It is used for moving off, travelling at very low speed, or going up very steep slopes.

Speed range between 0 - 20km/h.

The 2nd Gear has lesser power but speed slightly higher than 1st gear. It is used for travelling at low speed, negotiating sharp bend and driving on steep slopes.

Speed range about 15km/h - 35km/h.

The 3rd Gear has a moderate speed but less power than 2nd gear. It is used for negotiating bends and driving on low gradient slopes.

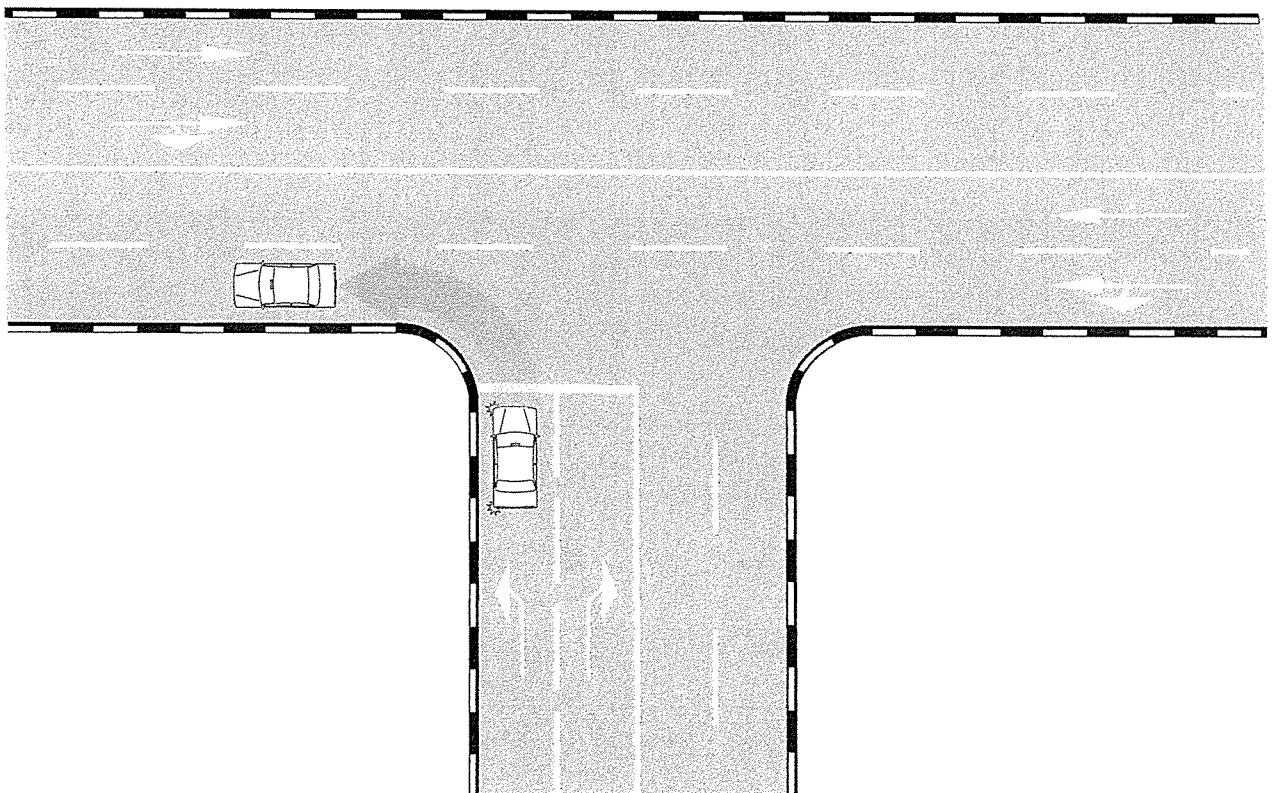
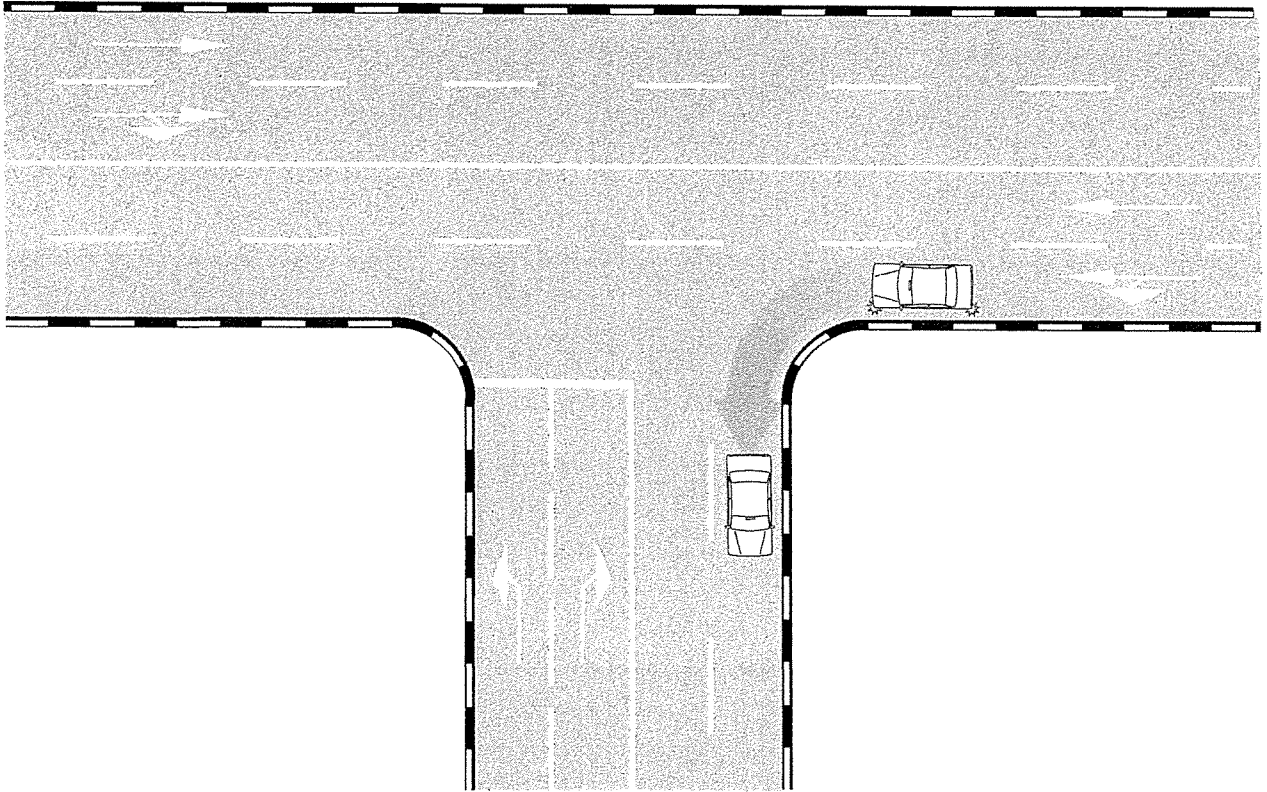
Speed range about 30km/h - 45km/h.

The 4th Gear is where the speed is fast, but the power is less than 3rd gear.

It is used for normal cruising with speed of about 40km/h and above

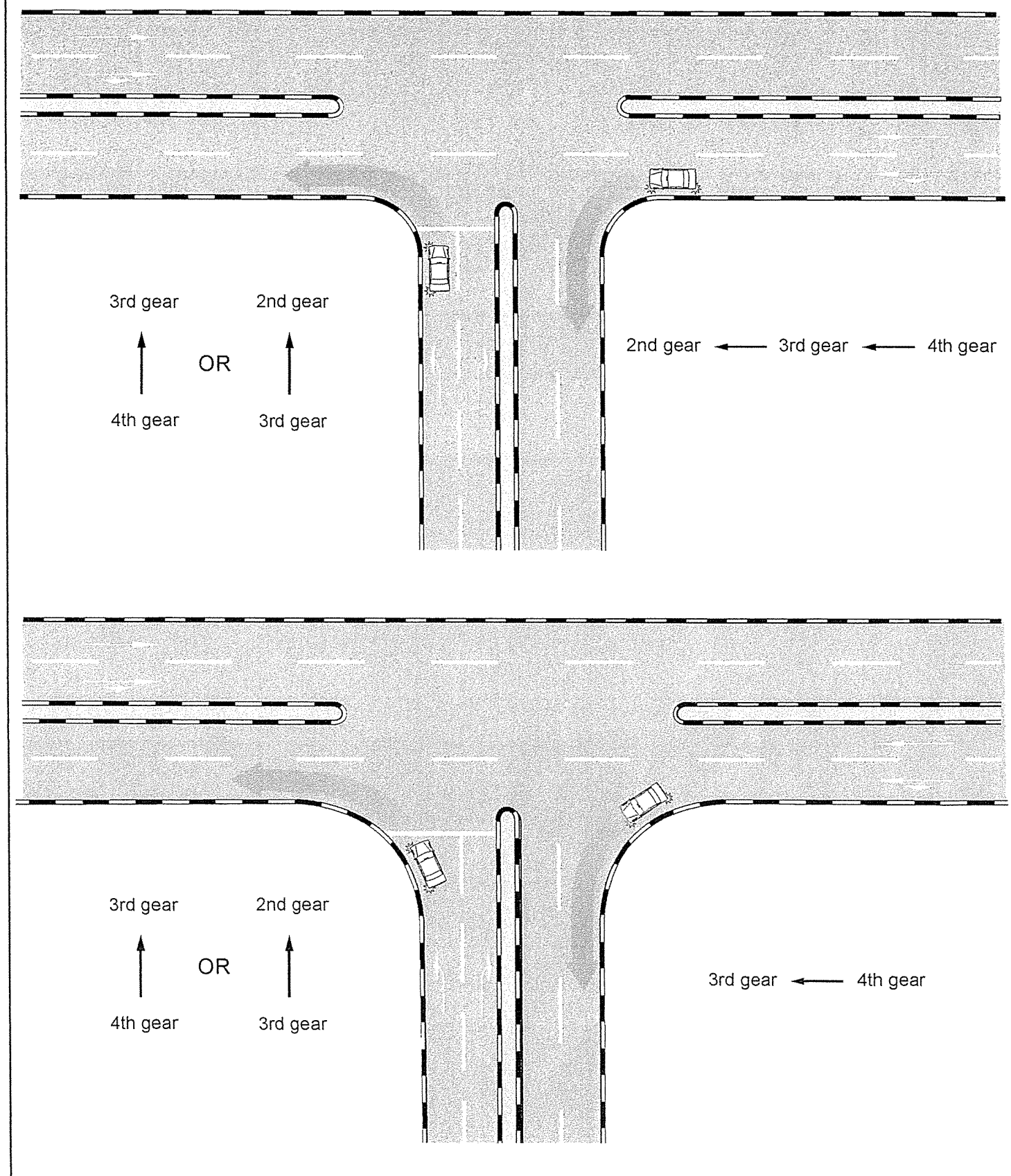


Left turn at 'T' junction (Road)





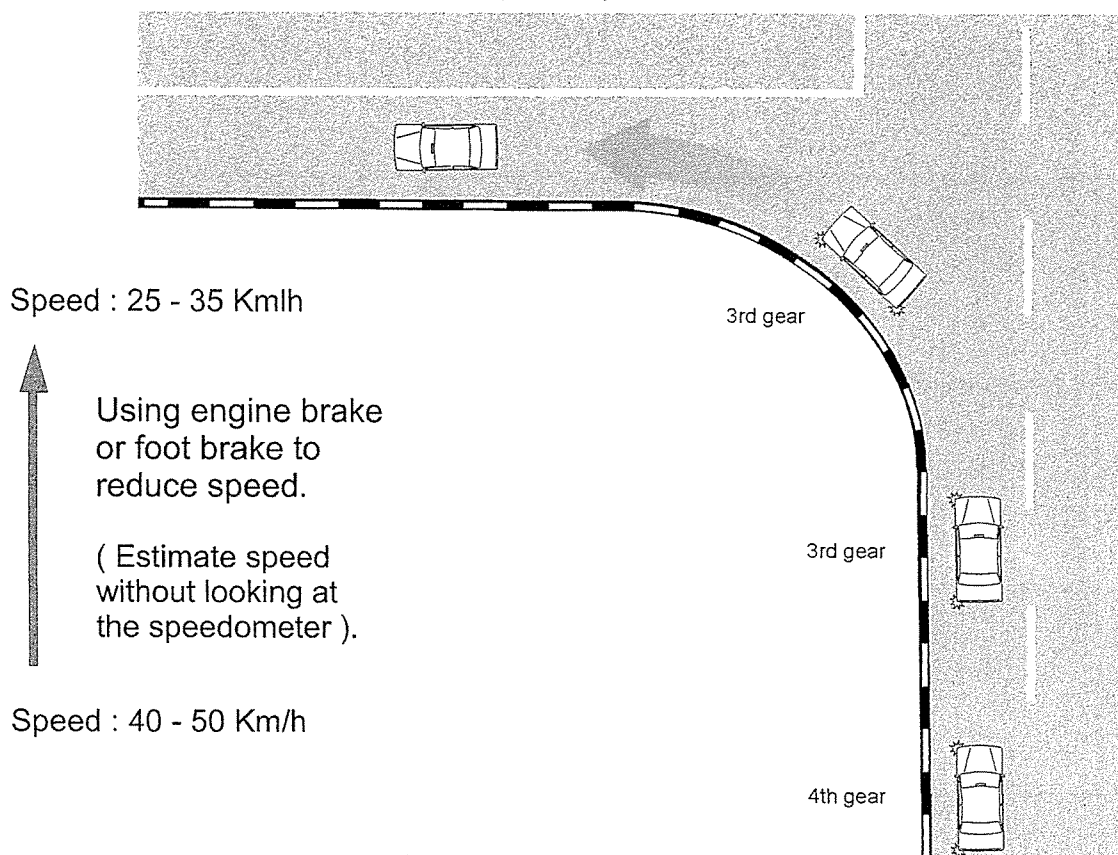
Left turn at 'T' junction (Road)





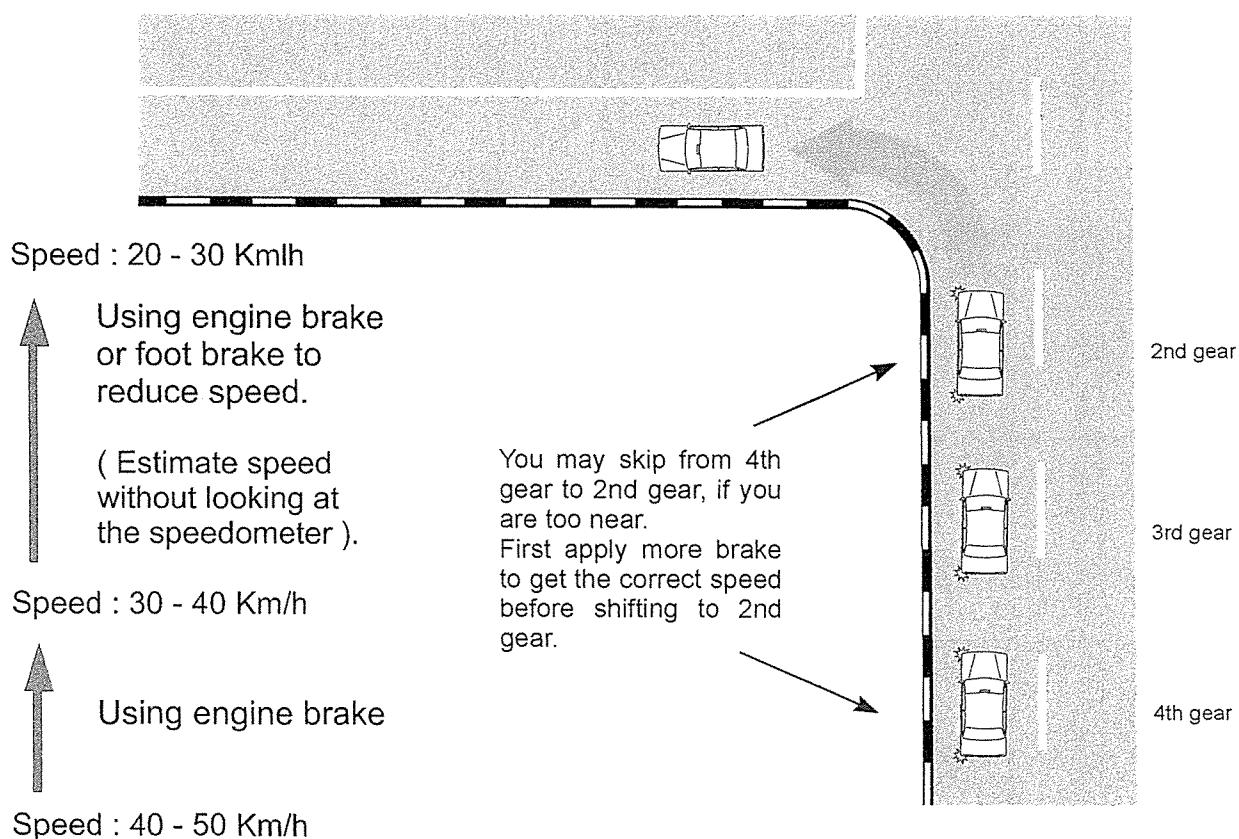
LEFT TURN

(Wide)



LEFT TURN

(Small)





Filter Lane

STEP 7 -

After turning into the left lane, adjust your speed to the traffic condition ahead.

STEP 6 -

Confirm safety on the right again, check your blindspot over your left shoulder. If safe, increase your speed slightly and turn into the left lane.

STEP 5 -

Look out for the hazards ahead after the filter lane, if there is prepare to overtake or change lane if necessary.

STEP 4 -

Look out traffics on your right, prepare to stop and give way if necessary.

STEP 3 -

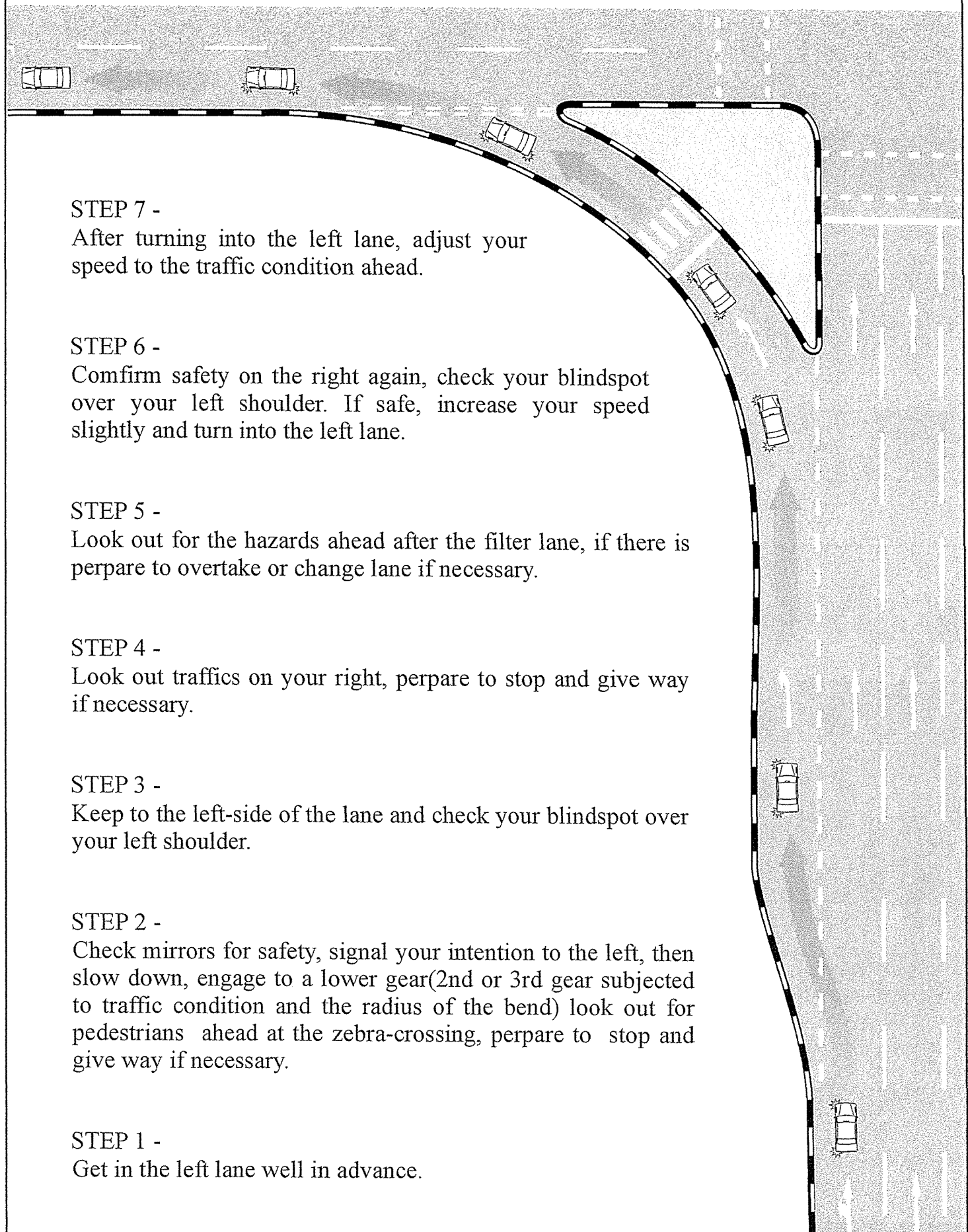
Keep to the left-side of the lane and check your blindspot over your left shoulder.

STEP 2 -

Check mirrors for safety, signal your intention to the left, then slow down, engage to a lower gear(2nd or 3rd gear subjected to traffic condition and the radius of the bend) look out for pedestrians ahead at the zebra-crossing, prepare to stop and give way if necessary.

STEP 1 -

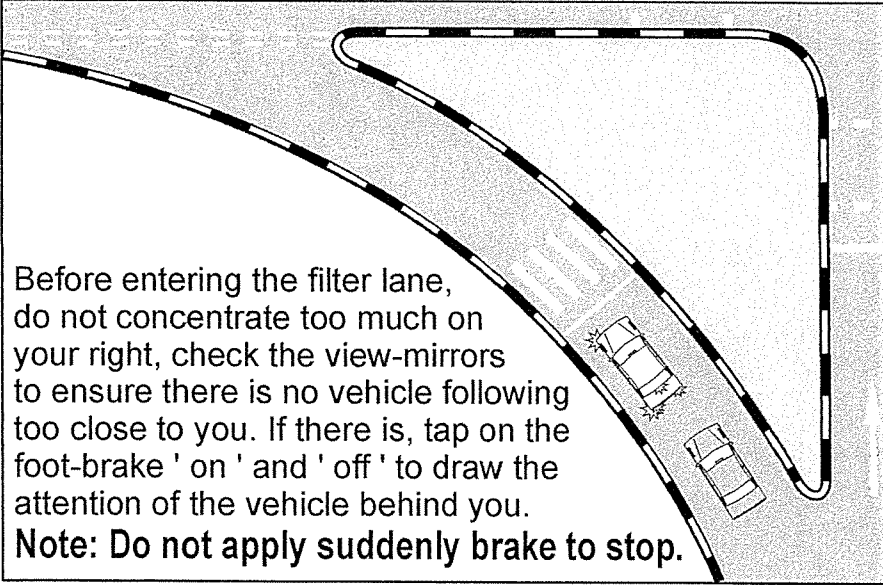
Get in the left lane well in advance.





Filter Lane

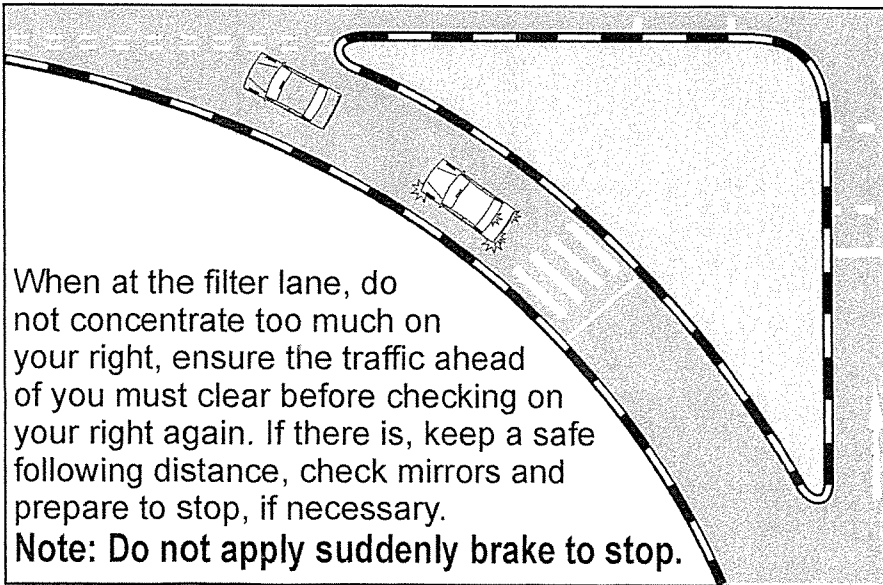
Scenario One



Before entering the filter lane, do not concentrate too much on your right, check the view-mirrors to ensure there is no vehicle following too close to you. If there is, tap on the foot-brake 'on' and 'off' to draw the attention of the vehicle behind you.

Note: Do not apply suddenly brake to stop.

Scenario Two



When at the filter lane, do not concentrate too much on your right, ensure the traffic ahead of you must clear before checking on your right again. If there is, keep a safe following distance, check mirrors and prepare to stop, if necessary.

Note: Do not apply suddenly brake to stop.



Pedestrian Crossing (Left turn)

Point C

Point B

SCENARIO ONE

WHEN VEHICLE - A IS MAKING A LEFT TURN AND PEDESTRIAN IS APPROACHING POINT (B), VEHICLE - A TO STOP AND GIVE WAY AND WAIT FOR PEDESTRIAN TO COMPLETE THE CROSSING.

PEDESTRIAN IS CROSSING AND APPROACHING POINT (C) - ONE LANE AWAY FROM VEHICLE - A, VEHICLE - A CAN PROCEED WITH LEFT TURN.

Point C

Point B

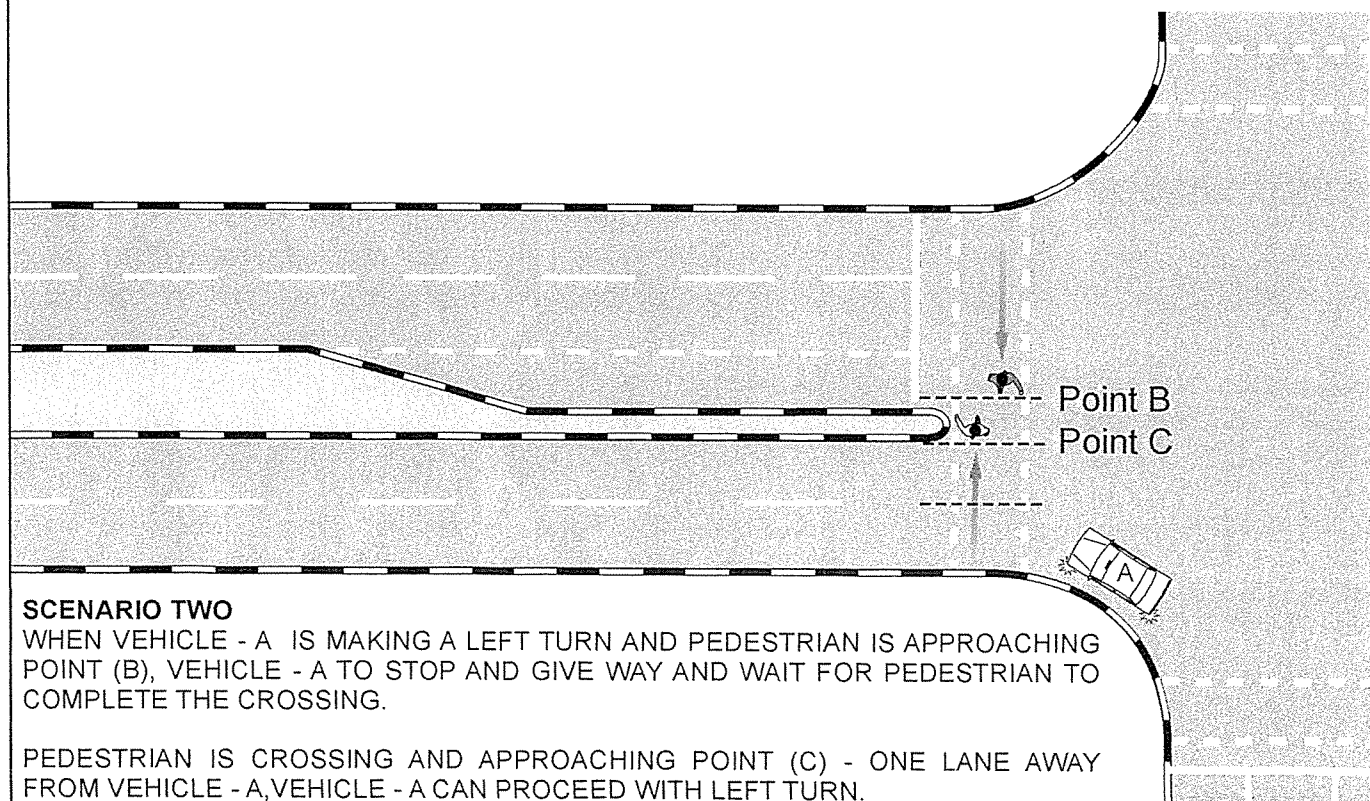
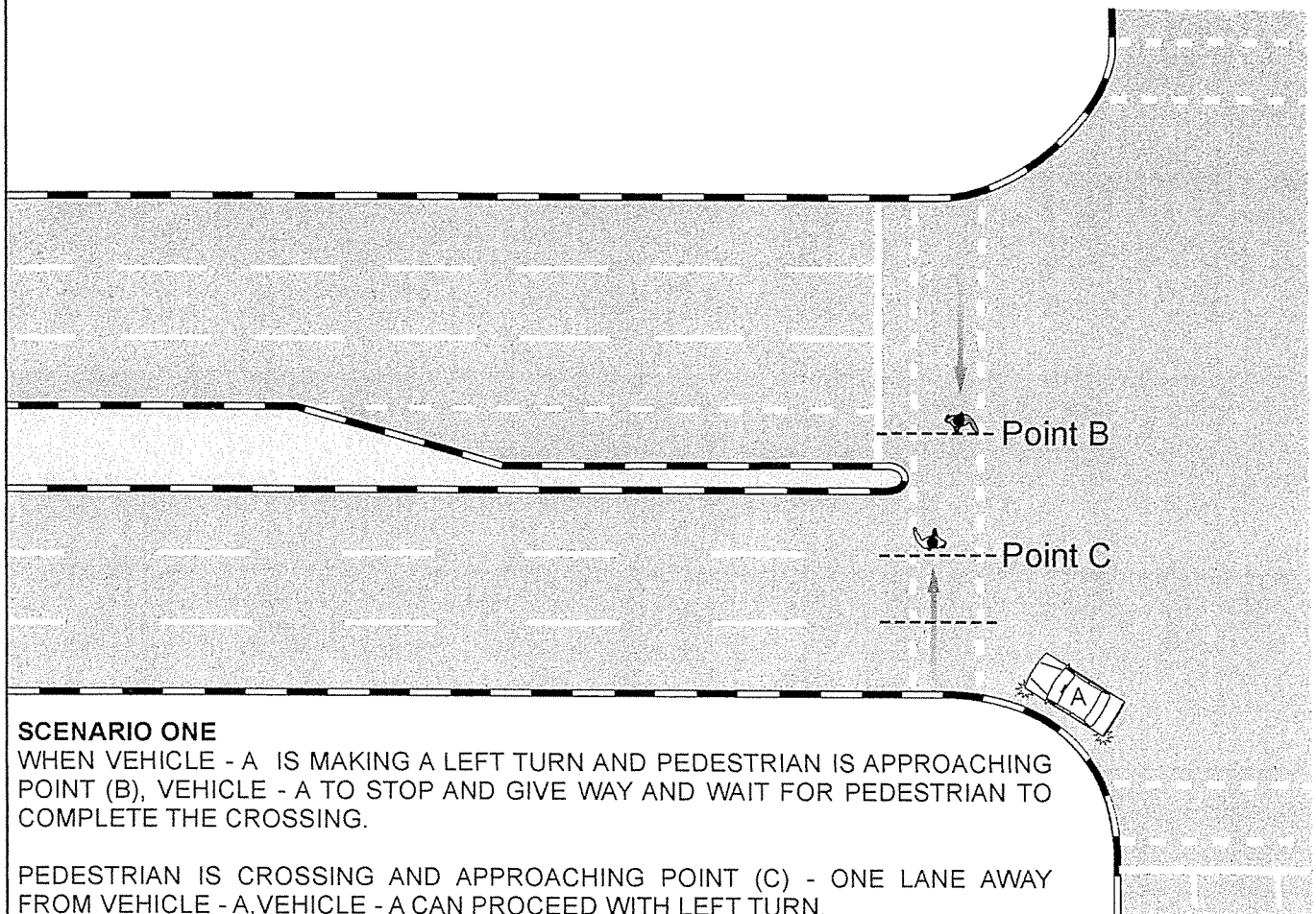
SCENARIO TWO

WHEN VEHICLE - A IS MAKING A LEFT TURN AND PEDESTRIAN IS APPROACHING POINT (B), VEHICLE - A TO STOP AND GIVE WAY AND WAIT FOR PEDESTRIAN TO COMPLETE THE CROSSING.

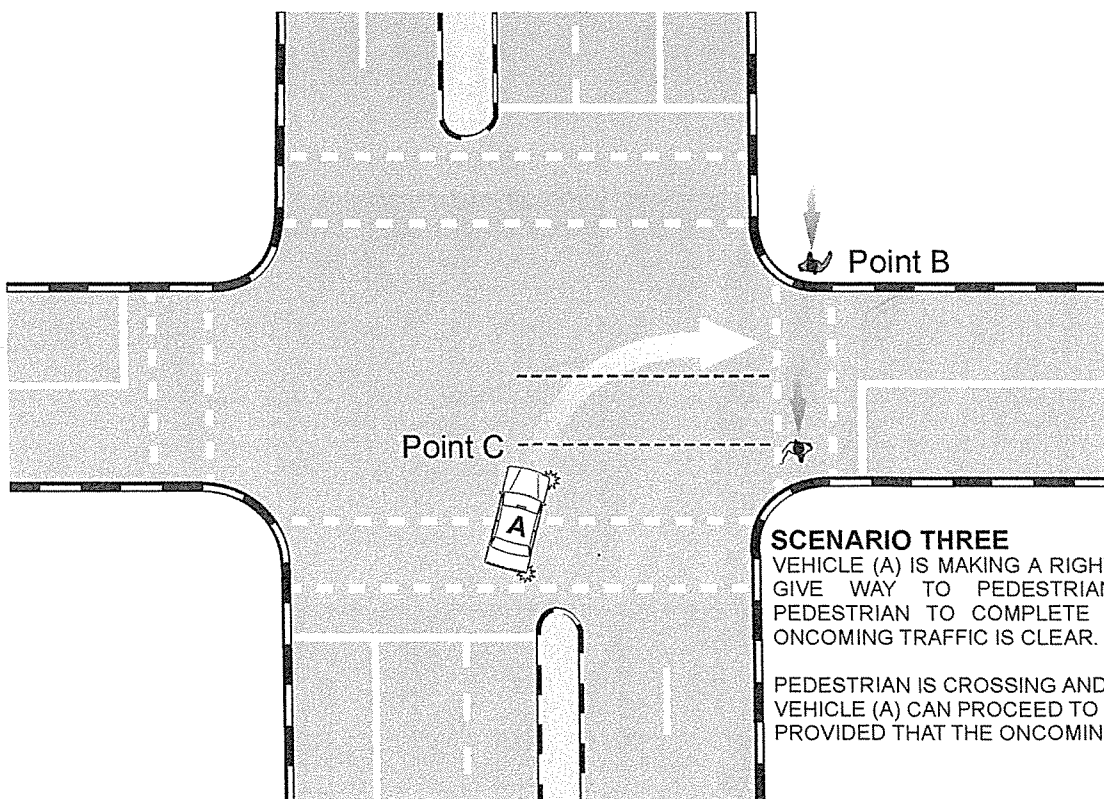
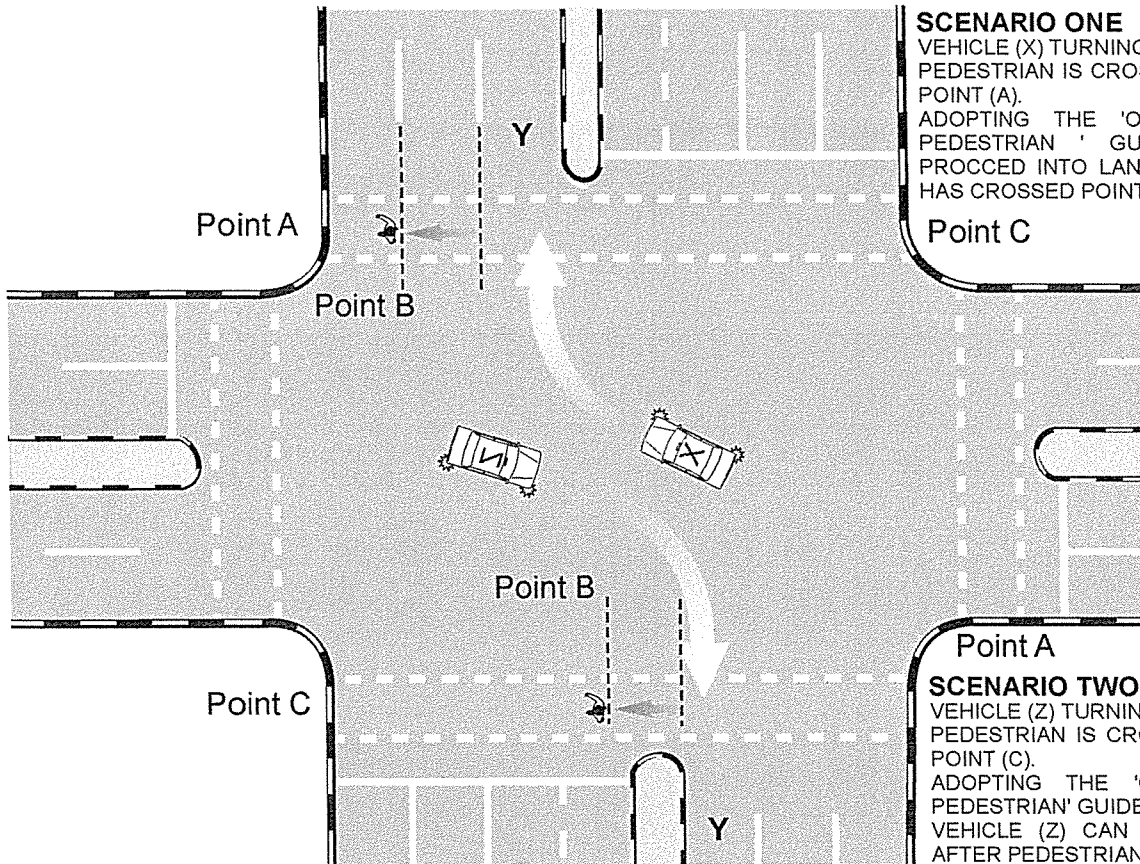
PEDESTRIAN IS CROSSING AND APPROACHING POINT (C) - ONE LANE AWAY FROM VEHICLE - A, VEHICLE - A CAN PROCEED WITH LEFT TURN.



Pedestrian Crossing (Left turn)

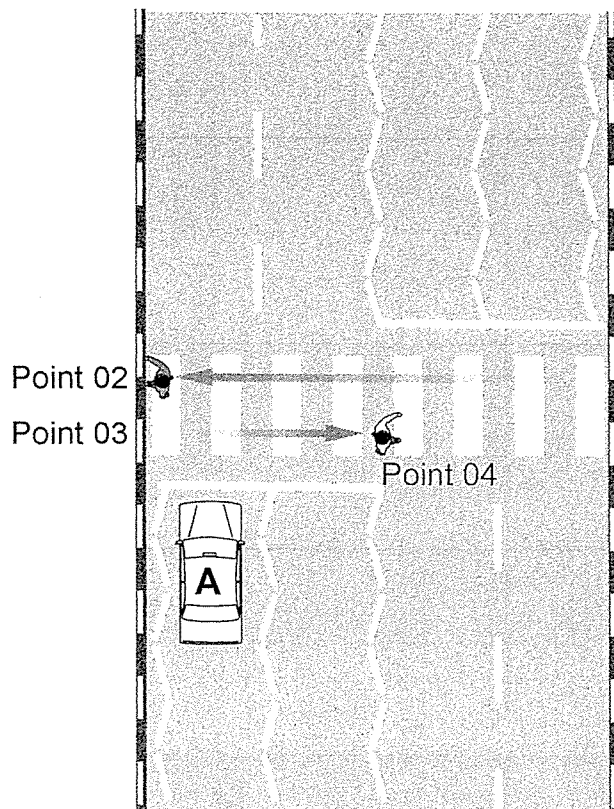


PEDESTRIAN CROSSING (Intersection)





ZEBRA CROSSING



SCENARIO ONE

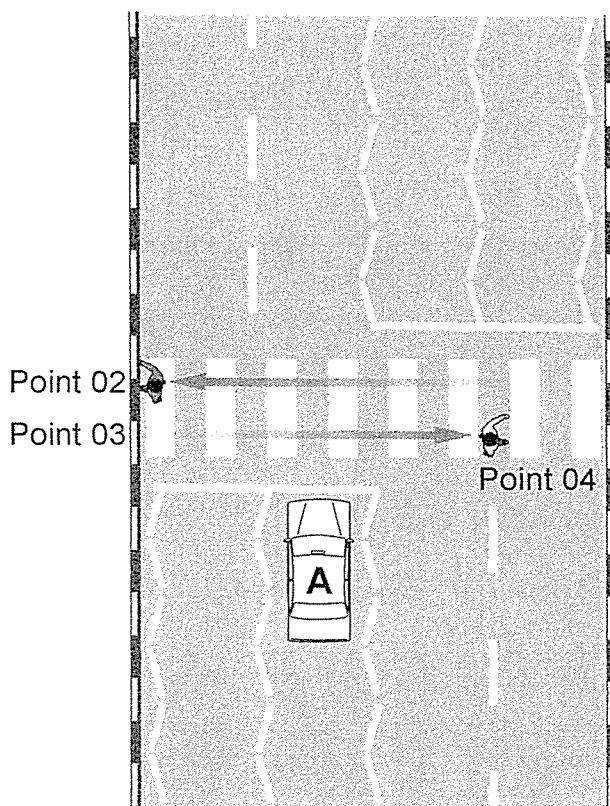
PEDESTRIAN IS CROSSING FROM POINT 01 TO POINT 02, VEHICLE - A TO STOP AND GIVEWAY AND WAIT FOR PEDESTRIAN TO COMPLETE THE CROSSING.

Point 01

Point 05

PEDESTRIAN IS CROSSING FROM POINT 03 TO POINT 05. WHEN PEDESTRIAN IS AT POINT 04. (ONE LANE AWAY FROM VEHICLE - A), VEHICLE - A CAN PROCEED STRAIGHT.

NOTE : VEHICLE - A IS ON THE LEFT LANE.



SCENARIO TWO

PEDESTRIAN IS CROSSING FROM POINT 01 TO POINT 02, VEHICLE - A TO STOP AND GIVEWAY AND WAIT FOR PEDESTRIAN TO COMPLETE THE CROSSING.

Point 01

Point 05

PEDESTRIAN IS CROSSING FROM POINT 03 TO POINT 05. WHEN PEDESTRIAN IS AT POINT 04. (ONE LANE AWAY FROM VEHICLE - A), VEHICLE - A) CAN PROCEED STRAIGHT.

NOTE : VEHICLE - A IS ON THE RIGHT LANE.

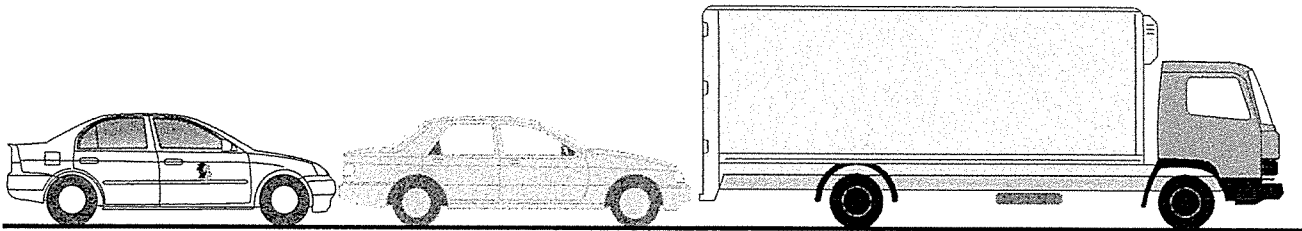


A Safe Distance

Stopping Distance

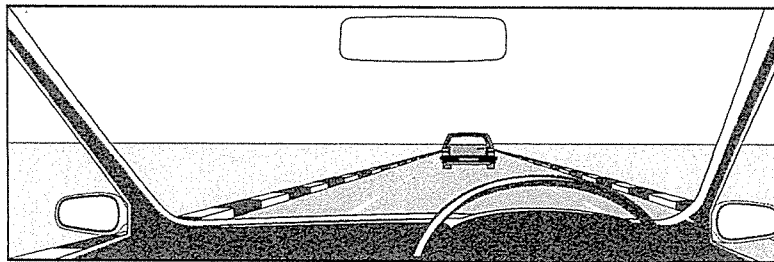


When stopping behind a light vehicle, you should stop $\frac{1}{2}$ car length (2m) behind the front car. Where you can see the rear wheelbase of the front car in contact with the road surface.



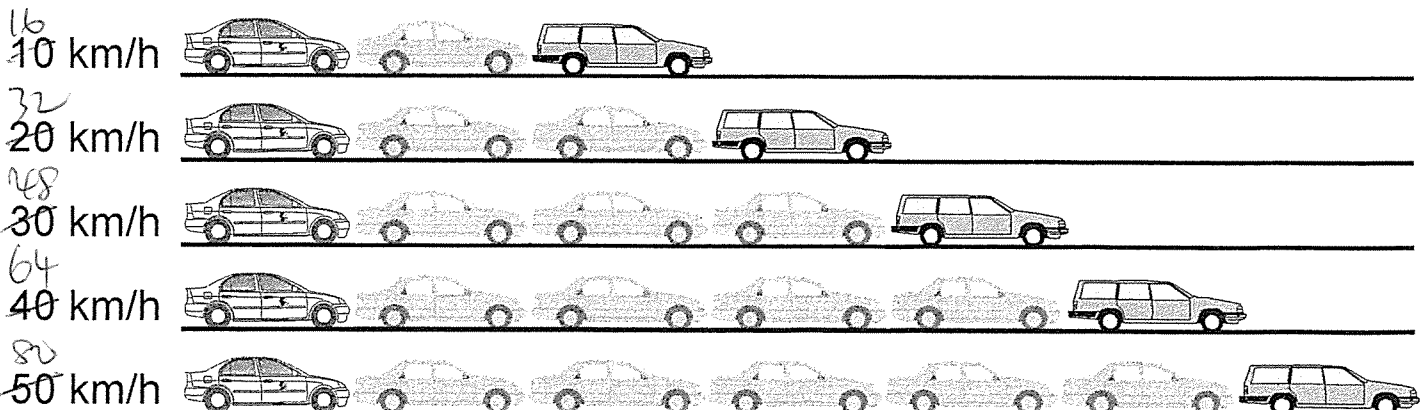
When stopping behind a heavy vehicle, as the blind area is larger, you should stop 1 car length (4.5m) in order to gain better view.

Following Distance



When driving on the road, you should always keep a safe following distance by maintaining one car length for every 10 km/h behind the front vehicle.

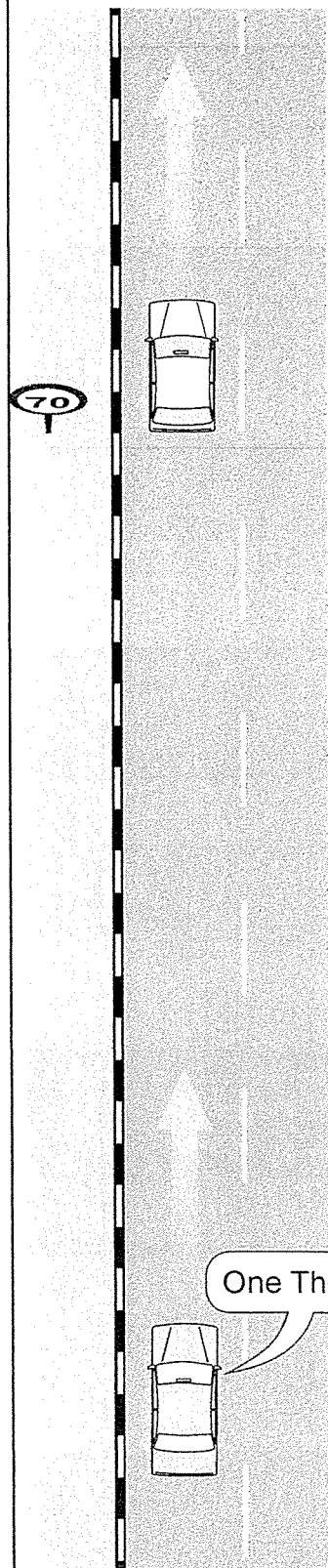
Following too close to the front vehicle, you might be unable to see the traffic condition ahead of the front vehicle and if any of the front vehicles stop suddenly, you may be unable to react in time.



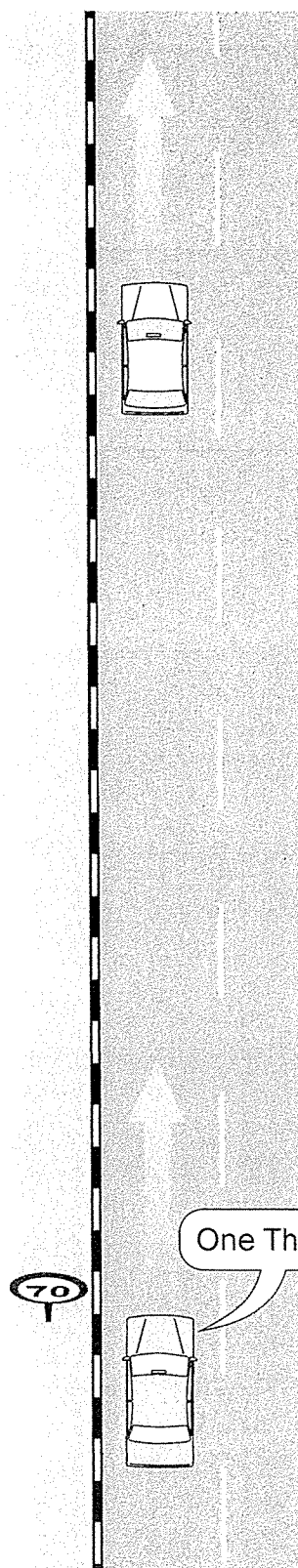


Safe Following Distance (2 second rule)

- When following behind a vehicle, we have to keep a safe following distance by applying the 2 second rule.



- To apply the 2 second rule, when the front vehicle passes a fixed object, example :- a traffic sign, we start to count "one thousand and one, one thousand and two."

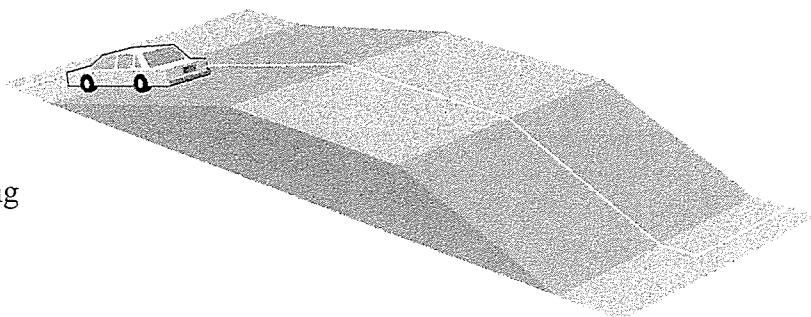


- This can apply to any vehicles at any speed

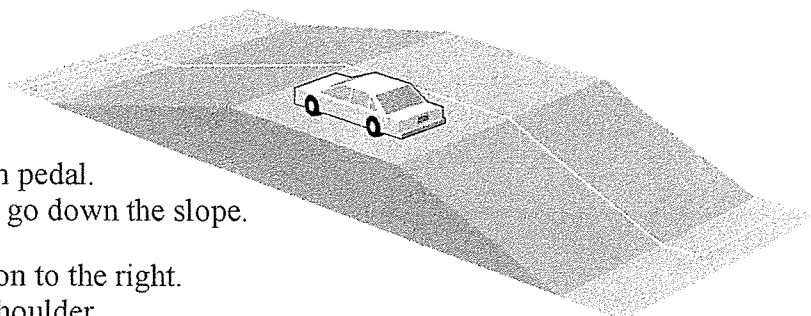


Stopping / Moving off at the slope (Circuit)

Note: During the half clutch control, do not hold the clutch for too long as this might cause the clutch lining to get overheated and burnt out.

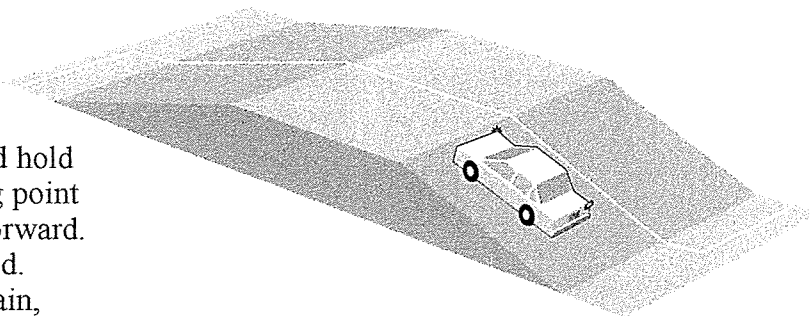


Step 6) Check the mirrors and stop behind the stop line.

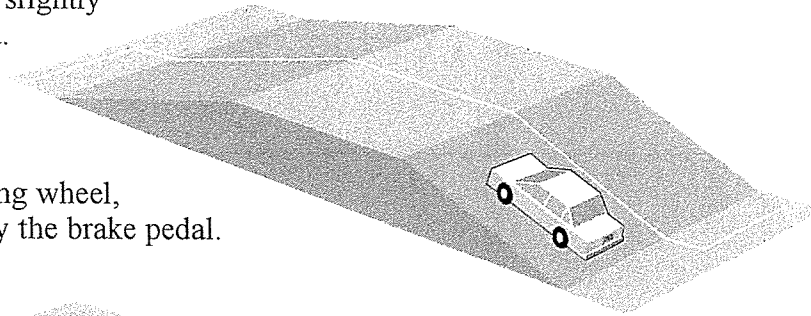


Step 5) When on the top of the slope, release the accelerator and clutch pedal. This is to use the engine brake to go down the slope.

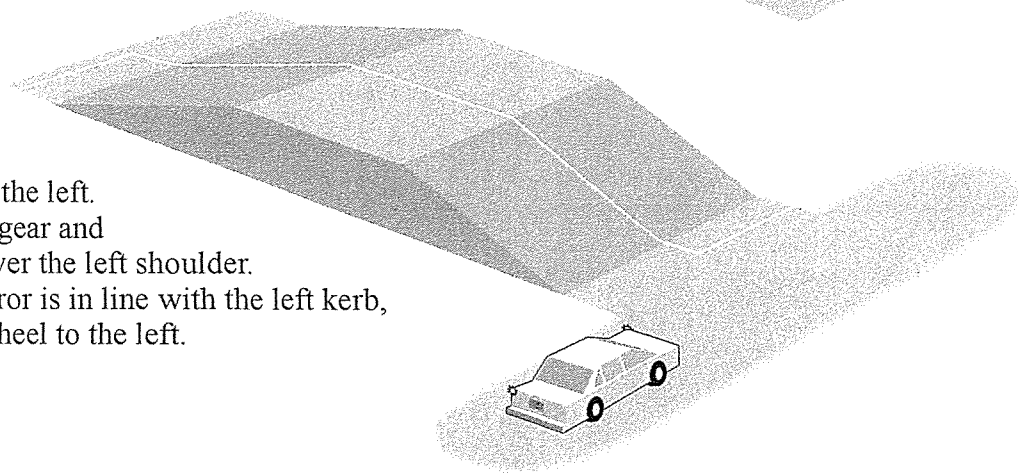
Step 4) Check the mirrors, signal intention to the right. Check blind spot over the right shoulder, if safe, release the handbrake.



Step 3) Ensure 1st gear is engaged. Depress the accelerator pedal and hold. Release clutch pedal to the biting point when you feel a pull of the car forward or drop in engine revolution, Hold. Depress the accelerator pedal again, to increase the engine revolution slightly more than on level road and hold.



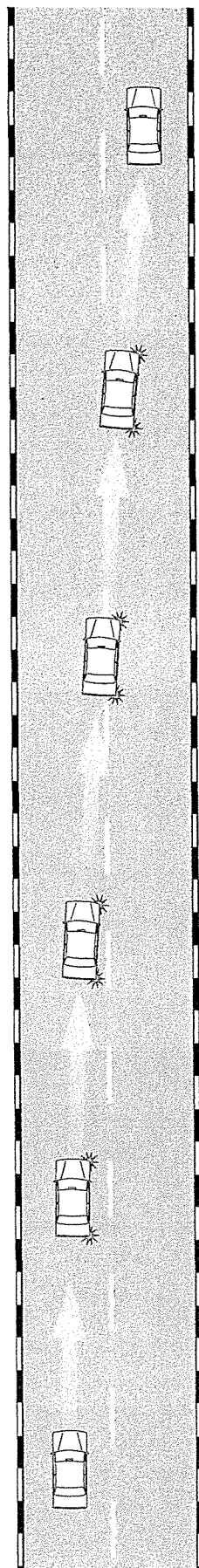
Step 2) Upon entering, straighten steering wheel, Depress the clutch and follow by the brake pedal. Then apply the handbrake.



Step 1) Check the mirrors. Signal intention to the left. Engage to a lower gear and check blind spot over the left shoulder. When left side mirror is in line with the left kerb, turn the steering wheel to the left.



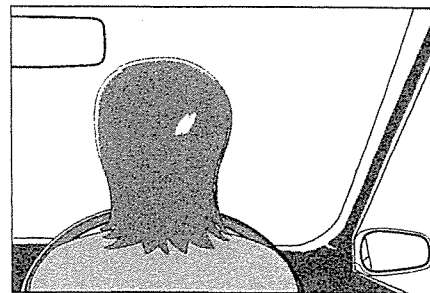
Lane Changing Procedure



Step 6)

After lane changing

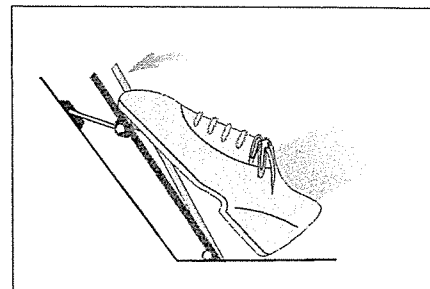
- Straighten the steering wheel
- Cancel signal
- Resume normal driving.



Step 5)

Acceleration

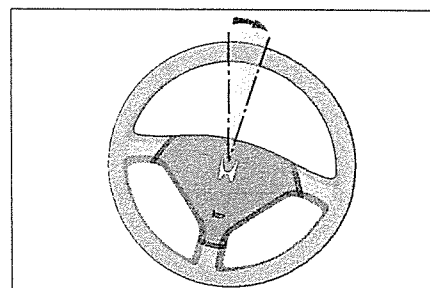
- Depress the accelerator gently as you steer so as not to interrupt the flow of traffic.



Step 4)

Steering

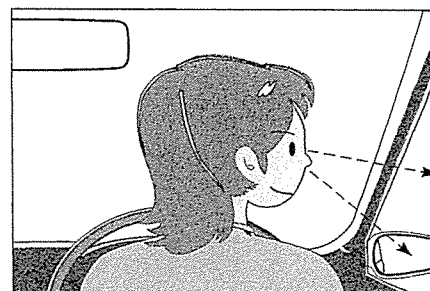
- Steer gently
- Do not jerk or turn the steering wheel abruptly.



Step 3)

Blindspot

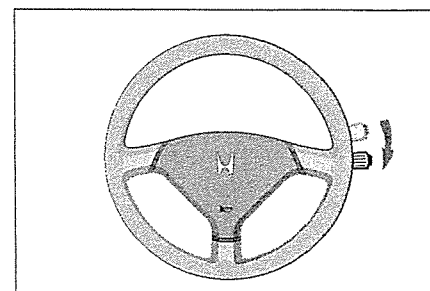
- Check your side-mirror,
- If safe, check your blindspot over the shoulder.
- Remember to keep the steering wheel straight while checking blindspot.



Step 2)

Signal

- Signal your intention in good time.
(At least 3 seconds before action)



Step 1)

Mirrors

- Check your view-mirror.
- Be aware of the surrounding vehicles and anticipate their movements.

