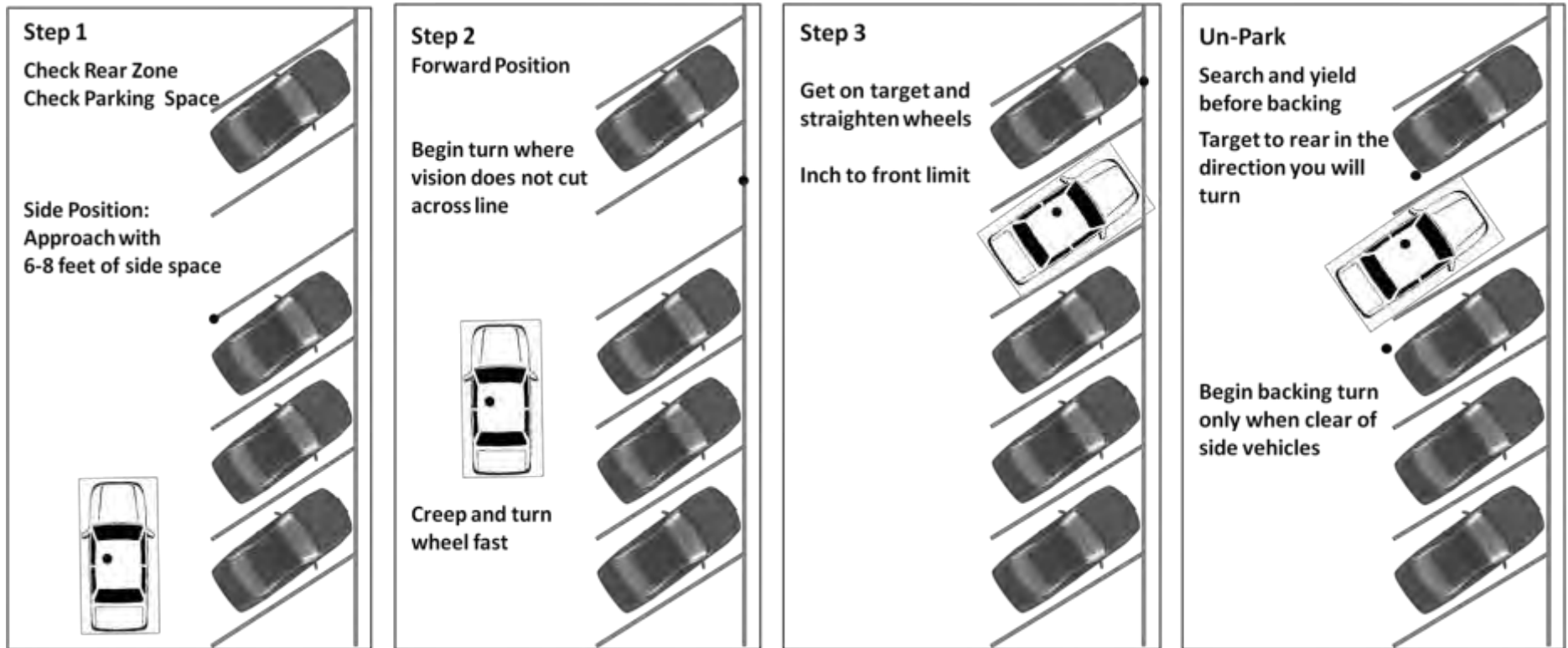


## Module 3.5 – WORK SHEET: Forward Angle Parking and Reference Point Discovery

The dot on the white car in each graphic represents you, the driver. The other dots represent the place that will align with each reference point you discover.

1. Use a straight edge to connect the two dots in each graphic. That line will represent your line of vision.
2. Put an X where the line-of-vision crosses the front or side of your car.



3. Now describe the place on the white car where you put each X. They are the reference points you'll use when forward angle parking.

1. Side position 6-8 feet away

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2. Front position to begin turn\*

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3. Front limitation

---

4. To clear your left front bumper

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To clear your right rear fender

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**\*Note: It is far less risky to back into a 90° perpendicular parking space.** But if you have no other choice and must pull in forward into a 90° space, do only one thing differently than the 45° angle park; begin your turn when the bottom of the outside mirror aligns with nearest edge of space.

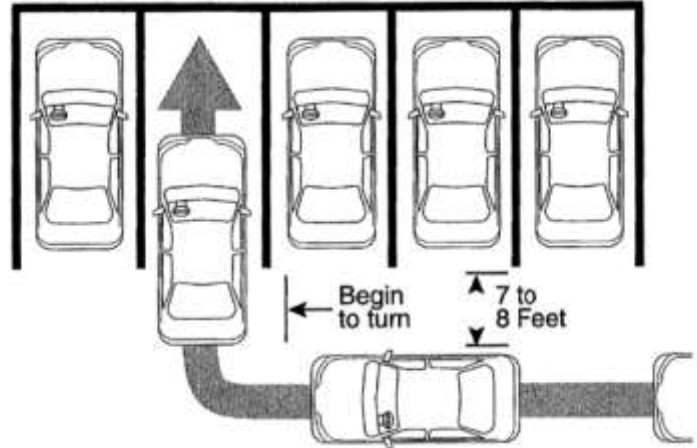


# WORK SHEET

## Module 3.5 Forward Perpendicular Parking and Un-Parking

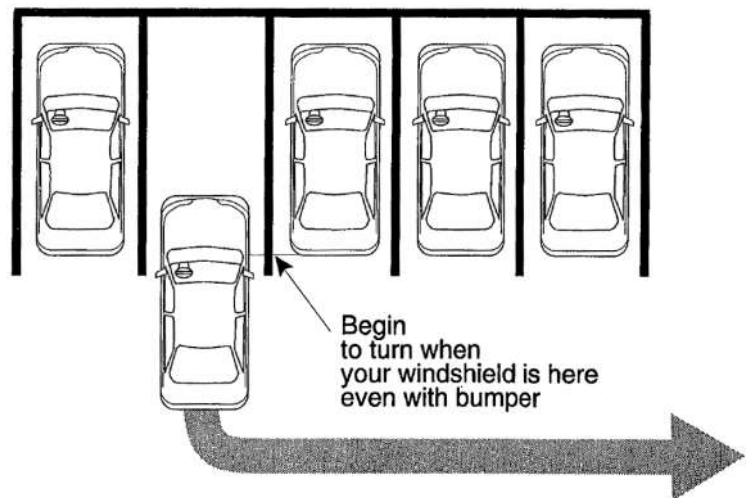
### PARKING

1. Approach 7-8 feet away from the other parked cars.
2. Make sure that there is no on-coming traffic.
3. Look to your target in the center of the stall.
4. Begin your turn when your vision doesn't cut across the back of the car and line of the parking stall.
5. Pull to the front limitation using your reference point lines up up with the front line of the parking space.
6. Secure the vehicle and exit.



### UNPARKING

1. To un-park perform a 360° search.
2. Foot on brake, shift to reverse look to the rear and use inching speed to back up.
3. Begin to turn when front corner post lines up with back bumper of the car next to you.
4. Watch your car's front swing on the left to make sure you clear the front as you turn.



Note: It is far less risky to back into a 90° perpendicular parking space. But if you have no other choice and must pull in forward into a 90° space, do only one thing differently than the 45° angle park; begin your turn when the bottom of the outside mirror aligns with nearest edge of space.



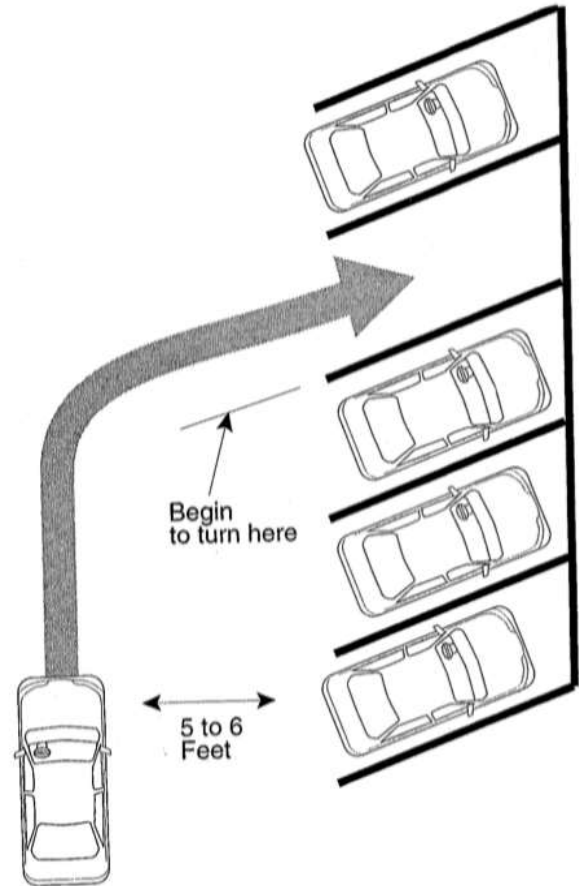
# WORK SHEET

## Module 3.5

## Forward-Angle Parking

Of all the parking maneuvers, forward angle parking is the least complex.

1. Check your front and rear zone conditions and signal your intentions.
2. Approach 6-8 feet away from parked vehicles
3. See the center of the space.
4. Creep and turn the wheel fast.
5. Stop at your forward reference point.
6. See the curb align with the left front corner post.
7. When un-parking, shift to reverse.
8. Begin turning when you see the bumper align with your pivot point and the other bumper align with your mirror.
9. Continue backing until you have cleared the vehicles.
10. Straighten the wheels.
11. Shift to drive, scan 360° and exit the lot.





# WORK SHEET

## Module 3.5 Parallel Parking Student Activity

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The following activity will help you practice parallel parking before you actually perform the maneuver in the car. Print the last two pages of this work sheet on a color printer and use a 3" long model car.

Work in groups of two as you perform each of the maneuvers with the model car. One person is the driver and the other is the instructor. The driver will perform each of the tasks as the instructor gives directions. Move the car and practice the maneuvers using a simulated steering wheel and making the head checks as you parallel park your car.

1. Signal on approach and get side position three feet from parked cars.
2. Check the size of your intended space.
3. Pull beyond the space. Line up your pivot point: rear bumpers, side mirrors or steering wheels.
4. Stop, shift to reverse.
5. Search and yield.
6. Turn steering wheel fully right toward the space and back to a 45° angle until pivot point lines up with rear bumper of the other car. Stop.
7. Straighten your wheels to the left and continue backing straight, toward your target. Back slowly at inching speed.
8. Check for front clearance. When your front bumper is past rear bumper of the other car, turn steering wheel all the way left towards the roadway.
9. Back until parallel with the curb. Do not bump car behind. Straighten the wheel and center your car in the space. Secure the vehicle. Vehicles parked parallel shall have wheels within 18 inches of the curb.

# Parallel Parking Detail

## Approach and Alignment

1. Check rear for traffic.
2. Get best speed control.
3. Signal.
4. Get best side position 2-3 feet away—use reference point.
5. Evaluate size of space—will my car fit?
6. Pull forward until your mirrors match up. (You could use steering wheel to steering wheel, head restraint to head restraint, or door-post to door-post).

## Backing

1. Foot on brake and shift to reverse.
2. Do a 360 degree search.
3. When clear, begin backing up at creeping speed.
4. Turn wheel sharply to the right when the rear bumper of other car is even with your pivot point.
5. Target to the rear.
6. Watch for left front corner for swing out into traffic.

## Straighten

1. Straighten wheel when your car is at 45 degrees (you are at 45 degrees when your middle door post lines with the rear bumper of the parked car).
2. Back until your right side mirror is even with the bumper of the parked car.

## Centering

1. Back until your car is parallel with the curb.
2. Straighten your wheels.
3. Shift to drive and center your vehicle in the space.

## Secure and Exit Your Car

1. Follow procedures to secure and exit your vehicle.

