Løbergs trafikkskole

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Safety Check	What the student should do
1.	
a) What is the maximum permissible total weight this car can have?	a) You can find this information in the registration card under point 8 weights.
b) What are the consequences of driving with a trailer that is too heavy?	b) The danger may be that the car loses traction and the car becomes unstable to drive. It can go beyond the car's steering and braking capabilities. Driving with a trailer that is too heavy can be very dangerous. You can find the maximum total trailer weight the car can drive under point 8 weights in the vehicle registration card.
2.	
a) How much payload can this car have?	a) This information can be found under point 8 weights in the vehicle card. Everything other than the driver is considered payload. Luggage etc. In Norway, the driver's roads are included in the calculation 75 kg in the vehicle license.
b) What disadvantages can you experience with too heavy a load in the car?	b) The grip on the front wheels can be reduced, which can affect the car's steering and braking capabilities. The car may change its driving characteristics and become more oversteer or understeer. Oversteer: On slippery roads, the car can lose grip on the rear wheels so that the car skids. Understeer: On slippery roads, the car's steering can be reduced and you will find that when turning, the front wheel slips and the car continues straight ahead.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
3.	
a) What is the permissible total weight of the trailer that you can tow behind this car with a driving license class b?	a) You can usually find this information under point 8 weights in the vehicle registration card.
b) What consequences can you expect by having a too high total weight?	b) It may result in a fine from the police or the road authorities as it is illegal.
4.	
a) Check tires and rims for damage.	a) Make a visible check of all tires and rims around the car, look for tears in the rubber, dents/scratches in the rim, nails or other objects that may have become stuck in the tire and carry a risk of puncture.
b) What damages are most common?	b) The most common damages are scratches/damages to the rim and tears in the tire after hitting the curbs.
5.	
a) Check the wear on both front wheels.	a) Turn the wheel all the way to the left to see the tires better. In the center console you will find the depth gauge, take this and measure the tread depth. The requirement for pattern is a minimum of 1.6 mm for summer tires and 3 mm for winter tires.
b) What can the wear tell you?	b) If the tire has too much air, it will wear more in the middle, while with too little air, the edges will wear. After a collision with a curb, hole in the road or similar, the tires can become skewed, and this can result in the wheels getting in an incorrect position against the substrate. This in turn can lead to the tires wearing unevenly.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
6.	
a) Check the tread depth on both rear Wheels.	a) In the center console you will find the depth gauge, take this and measure the tread depth. The requirement for pattern is a minimum of 1.6 mm for summer tires and 3 mm for winter tires.
b) What are the risks of driving with too low tread depth?	b) The road grip will be reduced if the tread depth is too low. This can lead to aquaplaning as the tire drains the water less efficient, and the tire can lose contact with the road surface. The braking distance becomes longer and there is a greater risk of losing control of the vehicle.
7.	
a) Find the reflective vest.	a) In our cars, there is a reflective vest in the left side door. The reflective vest must be easily accessible from the driver's seat.
b) Find the warning triangle, and assembly it correctly.	b) In the cars at Løbergs Trafikkskole you will find a warning triangle in the trunk. Open the trunk and look for a red plastic case on the left side. Inside the case you will find the triangle. The position on the triangle may vary, but we recommend that you check this on the car at home so that you are prepared in the event of a crisis/accident/situation.
c) Where do you want to place the warning triangle if necessary?	c) In densely populated areas it must be placed 50 - 150m away from the car, outside densely populated areas 150 - 250m away from the car. Consider the area you are in, are there conditions that would make it wiser to place it differently to alert other traffic as best as possible? For example before a sharp turn or hill top.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
8.	
a) What is the correct air pressure in the front tires of this car?	a) You can find information about the correct tire pressure in the door frame on the left side of the driver's door. It states the number of KPA / BAR to be filled in the tire. KPA / BAR are different units of measurement, and it varies from place to place in which unit of measurement is used.
b) Check that the air pressure is correct in both front tires.	b) Most modern cars have a warning system if there is too little air in the tires. Check if the car has an active tire pressure monitor in the onboard computer. Otherwise, you can check manually using a tire pressure gauge on each tire. (We do not have a tire pressure gauge available in the cars at L. Driving School.)
9.	
a) What is the correct tire size for this car?	a) In the glove compartment you will find the registration card and there, under point 12, you will find the correct tire size. The glove compartment is located on the right-hand side at the front of the car, in front of the passenger seat. It is a small storage space typically used for keeping the vehicle registration, manuals, and other small items. 235 = The width measured in millimeters 45 = The height measured as a percentage of the width R= Radial 18 = Rim diameter measured in Inches

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Safety Check	What the student should do
9.	
b) Check that the front wheels on his car has the correct tire size	b) Take the registration card with you outside and check if the numbers in the card and on the tires match (It says alternative tires in point 12 as well). If the number does not match, the roll circumference may be incorrect, and it can affect the speedometer/odometer.
10.	
a) How much load index (bæreevne) must the tires on this car have?	a) Take out the registration card, check "MIN LI" (minimum load index) in point 12. This value must be equal to, or greater, than the bearing ca pacity which is written on the side of the tire.
b) Check that the tires on this car has the right load capacity (bæreevne).	b) Check the side of the tire on the car, you will find the load capacity as the first number after the dimension. For xample: 235/45R18 **98** The load capacity indicates how many kilograms the tire is engineered to endure. In the registration card, it is stated how high carrying capacity (MIN LI - MIN LOAD INDEX) the car must have. The danger of having tires with too low MIN LI compared to the registration card is that you drive with tires that do not withstand the cars weight.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
11.	
a) Check that all brake lights are working	a) Secure the car and put on the parking brake. Get the warning triangle from the trunk, adjust the seat forward so that you wedge the warning triangle between the seat and brake pedal so that the pedal is pushed in. Get out and go behind the car and check that the brake lights work. There should be three braking lights. (in most new cars, a warning light lights up in the car if the lights don't work, if it is an older car the bulb must be replaced. If one of the lamps does not work on the Tesla, the car must at a workshop and a technician must change the bulb.) *Parking brake, you secure the car by pressing in right lever (park button) for 3-4 sec. This is the same lever you use to put the car in drive or reverse
b) Is it safe to drive if the brake lights doesn't work?	b) No, by driving with one or more defective brake lights, you increase the risk of being rear ended.
12.	
a) Check that the emergency signal is working. *NB! Do not press the SOS button next to the emergency signal button unnecessarily. ONLY if you are in an EMERGENCY.	a) Press the emergency signal/warning light button and physically get out of the car to check that all 6 turn signals flashing. The emergency signal/warning light button can be found next to the interior mirror in the front roof.
b) In which situations is it important to use the emergency signal?	b) The emergency signal light must be activated when stopping in unclear places, or if you need help because the engine has failed or similar situations. If you get into an accident or are about to help another car the signal must be used.

Safety Check	What the student should do
13.	
a) Check that the low beam headlights are functioning and somewhat correctly aligned	a) Park the car facing a wall and check that the headlights project light evenly and at the same height
b) What are the disadvantages of misaligned low beams?	b) Misaligned lights can dazzle oncoming traffic, causing visibility and safety issues
14.	
a) Check that the cornering/fog lights in the front work.	a) The light controls are usually located on the left side below the left air vent. This may vary from car to car and can also be found on the touchscreen (if your car has one). The two bottom symbols on the left side indicate front/rear fog lights. Activate the lights, then go outside the car and check that they are working.
b) What are the disadvantages of using the front fog lights incorrectly?	b) Misuse of fog lights may result in a fine from the police or road authorities. • The general rule is that only two main lights should be on at the front of the car at any time. • If fog lights are used along with low beams, the car will have four lights in front, which can: • Dazzle oncoming traffic. • Reduce long-distance visibility by increasing the brightness 2-4 meters in front of the car. • Cause drivers to focus on the immediate area instead of looking further ahead in the dark.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
15.	
a) Check that the rear fog light works.	a) • Press the car icon at the bottom left of the touchscreen. • Press "LIGHTS," and select the rear fog light. • Exit the vehicle and check that it is working. • The rear fog light is a bright red light. It is common to have either one or two rear fog lights.
b) What are the disadvantages of using the rear fog light incorrectly?	b) • It can blind drivers behind due to its high brightness. • Rear fog lights should only be used in dense fog, heavy snowfall, or similar conditions where it is difficult for other vehicles to detect you.
16.	
a) Check that the parking lights, tail lights, and license plate lights work.	a) • Press the car icon at the bottom left of the touchscreen. • Press "LIGHTS," and select parking lights. • The tail lights and license plate lights should turn on automatically. • Walk around the car to verify that all lights function properly.
b) In which situations is it important that the parking lights work?	b) • When parking or stopping in the dark, parking lights help make the vehicle visible to other traffic. • If the headlights are on (low or high beams), it may appear that the car is moving rather than parked. • If the headlights remain on, other drivers may pass without slowing down, increasing the risk of accidents.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
17.	
a) Check that the brake booster is working.	a) On traditional fuel-powered cars, you can check the brake booster by **pressing the brake pedal 6–8 times** while the engine is off. Then, **start the car** — the brake pedal should move inward about **2/3 of its travel**. If the pedal goes straight to the floor with no resistance, there may be a **fault in the brake system**. If you don't feel resistance after pressing the pedal 6–8 times, the brake booster itself may be faulty. In **electric cars**, the brake booster is **electronic**, and when you press the brake pedal fully, you will often hear a **faint electric pump sound** and feel a slight **vibration** in the pedal. This indicates that the electronic brake booster is working. (Note: This may vary depending on the car brand.)
b) Is it safe to drive if the brake booster is not working?	b) No, because you will experience reduced braking power.
18.	
a) Check the brake fluid level.	a) In most modern cars, various fluid reservoirs are hidden because service centers are responsible for maintenance.
b) What should you do if the brake fluid level is too low?	b) • If the brake warning light turns on, it is dangerous to continue driving. • Stop immediately and call for roadside assistance to transport the vehicle to a service center. • In extreme cases, you could lose braking ability.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
19.	
a) Check for uneven braking (brake pull) when test braking.	a) • Drive at 30-40 km/h, hold the steering wheel lightly, and apply the brakes gently while gradually increasing pressure. • The car should maintain a straight path. If it pulls to one side, braking force is uneven
b) What could cause the car to pull to one side during braking?	b) • Uneven braking can result from rust, dirt, or debris affecting one side of the braking system. • If the car pulls to one side, a service center should inspect the brakes.
20.	
a) Check that the warning light for the dual-circuit braking system works. 	a) • The light should turn on when you start the vehicle and then turn off. You turn off the car by opening and closing your door. Press the brake to turn on the car again. • The warning light is located in the upper left corner of the screen.
b) What should you do if the brake warning light turns on while driving?	b) • It is unsafe to drive with a brake system failure. • Stop immediately and call for roadside assistance.
21.	
a) Check that the ABS warning light Works. 	a) The ABS light should turn on when starting the vehicle and then turn off if the system is functional.
b) What is ABS?	b) • Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) prevents the wheels from locking during braking, allowing you to steer while braking. • Without ABS, you risk losing steering control when braking hard.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
21.	
c) Is it safe to drive if the ABS warning light stays on?	c) • Yes, but the issue should be addressed as soon as possible. • If the ABS system is faulty, stability control (ESP) and ABS functionality will be reduced. • ESP (Electronic Stability Program) helps prevent skidding by assisting the driver in maintaining control
22.	
a) Check that the steering system is working properly. b) Check the self-centering function. c) What could cause the car to pull to one side?	a) Drive at low speed and check if the car continues straight when you hold the steering wheel loosely. b) Turn the steering wheel fully to one side, drive slowly, and observe whether the steering wheel returns to the center position on its own. c) • Steering or suspension issues. • The most common cause is incorrect tire pressure. • If the car pulls to one side while driving, it may indicate a flat tire.
23.	
a) Check that power steering is working. b) Is it safe to drive if the power steering is not working?	a) Try turning the steering wheel with the car off, then turn on the car and try again. It should be easier to turn. b) No.
24.	
a) Check that the windshield wipers Work. b) Check the condition of the wiper blades	a) Try the windshield wipers and check that they are working properly. b) • Spray windshield washer fluid by pressing the button on the right stalk (used to select Drive/Reverse). • Hold the button for 3-4 seconds to activate the washer system and check if the wipers leave streaks on the windshield.

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25.	
a) Set the climate control/defroster to remove fog or ice from the windshield effectively.	a) • At the bottom right of the touchscreen, you will find two symbols for heating the windshield. • The left button controls the front windshield. • The right button controls the rear Windshield
b) Adjust the climate control/defroster as needed while driving.	b) • At the bottom centre of the screen, you can set the desired temperature. • Most modern cars have an “Auto” button that maintains a stable cabin temperature.
26.	
a) Demonstrate how to remove ice or fog from the rear windshield.	a) • Press the rear windshield defrost button at the bottom left of the touchscreen. • This button also activates heating for the side mirrors.
b) How do you remove ice or fog from the side mirrors?	b) • Press the rear windshield defrost button. • If needed, manually scrape off the ice
27.	
a) Check that the battery is securely fastened.	a) Check the battery under the hood.
b) What is the risk of driving with a loose battery?	b) • The car could stop unexpectedly. • There is a fire hazard.
28.	
a) Check that the horn works.	a) • The horn is typically located in the center of the steering wheel. • Press firmly on the Tesla logo to test it. • Reminder: The horn should only be used to warn of danger; unnecessary use is illegal

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Safety Check	What the student should do
28.	
b) Check that the high-beam flash (light horn) works.	b) • The high-beam flash is activated by pulling the left stalk (turn signal lever) towards you. • Drive up to a wall and check if the headlights briefly flash. • The light horn can be used to communicate with other road users.
c) When should you use the horn?	c) • To communicate with other road users—for example, to warn of danger. • Unnecessary use is illegal.
d) When should you use the high-beam flash (light horn)?	d) To signal to other road users, such as allowing someone to merge or alerting them of your presence.
29.	
a) Check that the windshield washer works.	a) • See point 24b for instructions.
b) Show where to refill the windshield washer fluid.	b) • On the touchscreen, press “Open front trunk (frunk)”. • The frunk will pop open. • The windshield washer reservoir is at the top right, marked with a blue symbol. • Note: When closing the frunk, apply firm pressure.
30.	
a) Check all seat belts.	a) • Pull each seat belt firmly and check that it locks properly. • Look for tears, fraying, or damage to the fabric. • Ensure the seat belt latches securely and does not detach unexpectedly. • The belt should retract automatically and rest snugly across the chest.

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30.	
b) What is the risk of using seat belts with weak retractors? c) Explain the correct use of seat belts.	b) • If the belt does not retract properly, it may not hold the body in place during a collision. • This could cause the occupant to move too far forward toward the airbag, which deploys at around 300 km/h. • Improper seat belt use can reduce the effectiveness of the car's safety systems. c) • The seat belt should fit snugly across the chest and hip bones. • Avoid thick jackets or bulky clothing, as they create space between the belt and the body. • Once fastened, tighten the belt so it sits properly against your body
31.	
a) Find and set up the warning triangle. b) How far from an accident scene should the warning triangle be placed? c) What should you do if you get a flat tire in this car? d) Is there equipment to change a tire in this car?	a) See point 7a-c for details. b) See point 7a-c for recommended distances. c) Call a roadside assistance service (e.g., Falck / Viking / NAF). d) No. Tesla does not come with a jack or spare tire.
32.	
a) Activate the hazard lights b) Which lights should NOT be on together with the hazard lights - and why?	a) See point 12 for details. b) • Low beams and high beams should not be on with hazard lights because: It makes the hazard lights harder to see. • In the dark, other drivers may mistake the car for a moving vehicle instead of a stationary one. • If headlights are on, it becomes difficult to see people or animals around the stopped car. • Use only parking lights with hazard lights in dark conditions.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
33.	
a) Check that the airbag warning light works.  b) Does it matter which passengers you place in the front seat if the car has airbags?	a) The airbag warning light should turn on when the car starts and then turn off. b) • Yes. Children should not sit in the front seat if there is an active airbag. • Children's heads are heavier in proportion to their bodies than adults, causing different forward motion in a crash. • If a child's head hits an inflating airbag, the impact can be fatal. • Rear-facing child seats should NEVER be placed in front of an active airbag—the force of the airbag can crush the child seat. • Children under 135 cm should sit in the back seat. Some vehicles allow the front airbag to be deactivated, but placing children in the back seat is generally recommended.
34.	
a) Check the engine oil level. b) Show where to refill engine oil. c) Check that there is no unsecured cargo inside the cabin. d) Check that there is no unsecured cargo in the trunk. e) Why is unsecured cargo dangerous?	a) Do you drive an electric car? Then there is no engine oil to check. Do you drive a fossil-fuel car? Check the onboard computer, or check the dipstick manually in the engine compartment. b) There is no engine oil fill point in an electric car, but fossil-fuel cars usually have a cap on top of the engine for this. c) Look for loose items in the back seat (e.g., bags or other objects). d) Items should be secured low and close to the backrest. e) • Loose items can be deadly in a sudden stop or crash. In a collision, objects can fly forward with extreme force, injuring or killing passengers.

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Safety Check	What the student should do
35.	
a) Where is the air recirculation button inside the car?	a) Check for this button: 
b) When would you use the air recirculation function?	b) • In tunnels or areas with poor air quality, it helps prevent exhaust fumes from entering the car. • Recirculation keeps the existing cabin air inside rather than drawing in polluted air from outside.
36.	
a) How should the steering wheel be adjusted?	a) The steering wheel should be set so that: • You can see all instruments clearly. • Your arms are slightly bent when holding the wheel. • You can hang your wrist over the wheel without straining.
b) What are the risks of incorrect seating position regarding the steering wheel?	b) Sitting too far back: - Delayed reaction time. - Less precise steering control. - Airbags may not deploy effectively. Sitting too close: - Airbags may not function properly in a crash. - Can be uncomfortable on long drives. • Proper seating position ensures stability, precise steering, and readiness for sudden situations.

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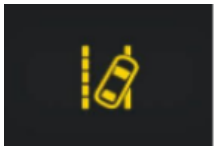
37.	
a) Where can you find information on the allowed roof load?	a) • Check the vehicle registration document (vognkort), point 8.
38.	
a) Does this car have two-wheel or four-wheel drive? b) What is the main difference between two-wheel and four-wheel drive?	a) • Løbergs Driving School has both two-wheel and four-wheel drive cars. • Check the owner's manual for specific details on the car you are driving. b) • Two-wheel drive cars only power two wheels (usually front or rear). • Four-wheel drive cars power all four wheels. • Advantages of four-wheel drive: - Better traction and stability on slippery surfaces. • Disadvantages of four-wheel drive: - Drivers may not notice how slippery it is until they brake.
39.	
a) What is Lane Assist? b) How do you activate or deactivate Lane Assist?  c) What is driver fatigue detection? 	a) Lane Assist detects if the car is leaving its lane unintentionally and can steer the vehicle back. b) • It is on by default in most cars. • Some models allow it to be turned off in the settings menu—check the owner's manual. c) The system monitors driving patterns and suggests breaks if signs of fatigue are detected.

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39.	
d) What is cruise control?  	d)system that maintains a set speed automatically.
e) What is adaptive cruise control?	e) It maintains a safe distance from the vehicle ahead.
f) How do you adjust the following distance for adaptive cruise control?	f) On BMWs, this is done using buttons on the steering wheel, but check the owner's manual for your specific car to see how it's done.