
11.22.02.00

Title 11 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Subtitle 22 MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATION — PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Chapter 02 Preventive Maintenance Standards for Trucks and Truck Tractors

Authority: Transportation Article, §§12-104(b) and 23-303, Annotated Code of Maryland

TRUCK OR TRUCK TRACTOR
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE REPORT
(MD TR 23-301 — 23-305; COMAR 22.88; FMCSSR 396.17)

Owner's Name _____ Address _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____

Make _____ Model _____ Year _____

Company Name _____ Tag Number _____

Manufacturer's Vehicle ID Number (VIN) _____

Title Number _____

COMAR 11.22.02	Passed	Failed	Date Repaired*
.02 Alignment			
.03 Suspension			
.04 Steering			
.05 Brake Systems — Hydraulic / Vacuum			
.06 Brake Systems — Air			
.07 Tires			
.08 Wheels, Rims, Lock Rings, Studs and Nuts			
.09 Accelerator Pedal and Air Throttle			
.10 Fuel Storage and Delivery System			
.11 Exhaust System			
.12 Universal Joints and U-Clamps			
.13 Vehicle Frame, Body and Sheet Metal			
.14 Lighting			
.15 Electrical System			
.16 Emergency Equipment			
.17 Seats and Seat Belts			
.18 Sun Visor			
.19 Mirrors			
.20 Glazing			
.21 Windshield Wipers and Washers			
.22 Defroster			
.23 Auto Trans Gear Selector / Neutral Safety Switch			
.24 Speedometer and Odometer			
.25 Brake and Clutch Pedal			
.26 Horn			
.27 Hitches and Coupling Devices			
.28 Tanks and Pressure Vessels			

Inspected: (a) Date _____ (b) Vehicle Mileage _____

Inspected by (Print) _____ Repaired by (Print) _____

Certified by (Print) _____ Signature _____

(Owner or Authorized Representative)

* Provide description of repairs and parts used on reverse side of this form.

.01 Applicability.

The standards, requirements, and procedures set forth in this chapter are applicable to equipment originally installed by the manufacturer or required by federal or State law or regulation on any vehicle registered as a Class E (truck) vehicle with a registered gross vehicle weight or gross combination weight greater than 10,000 pounds, or a Class F (tractor) vehicle under the provisions of Transportation Article, Title 13, Annotated Code of Maryland, or any single unit truck with a gross vehicle weight greater than 10,000 pounds or a gross combination vehicle weight greater than 10,000 pounds when operated in combination with a freight trailer or semitrailer or any truck tractor owned by this State or any political subdivision of this State. Compliance with these minimum requirements may not be sufficient for the equipment to remain in compliance with the minimum time or mileage requirements of COMAR 11.22.01.03A and B. Therefore, more frequent maintenance, service, and repair as considered necessary by the owner is permitted and recommended.

11.22.02.02

.02 Alignment.

A. Axles, beams, spindles, or mountings which are broken, damaged, worn, rusted, bent, or modified may affect wheel alignment, tracking, or vehicle handling or stability.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect axles, beams, spindles, and mountings for broken, damaged, worn, rusted, bent, or modified conditions.	(1) Any axle, beam, spindle, or mounting is broken, worn, damaged, rusted, bent, or modified and affects vehicle handling, stability, tracking, or alignment.

.03 Suspension.

A. Spring and Attachments. Unequal vehicle height, broken or damaged spring leaves, spring shackles, bushings, center bolts, U-bolts, control arms, torque arms, torsion bars or equalizers can affect vehicle steering, alignment, tracking, handling, and stability. With vehicle on a level surface, inspect:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Vehicle height.	(1) Uneven vehicle height permits tire or wheel contact with body or suspension parts.
(2) Springs.	(2) A spring leaf is broken, damaged, or missing.
(3) Spring shackles.	(3) Spring shackle is broken, loose, cracked, worn, or damaged.
(4) Bushings.	(4) Bushings are loose or missing.
(5) Center bolts.	(5) Spring center bolt is broken or missing.
(6) U-bolts.	(6) A U-bolt is broken, loose, or missing.
(7) Control arms.	(7) A control arm is bent, missing, or has a welded repair.
(8) Torque arms.	(8) A torque arm is bent, missing, or has a welded repair.
(9) Torsion bars.	(9) Torsion bar is loose, broken, or damaged.
(10) Equalizers.	(10) An equalizer is cracked, broken, or has a welded repair.

B. Torsion Bar. All other suspension components shall be inspected the same as leaf spring suspension.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Apply spring brakes, with engine running and transmission in gear. Slowly engage clutch and apply torque to drive wheels. Observe play in front mounting.	(1) Play exceeds 1/8 inch.
(2) Place pry bar between frame and torsion bar. Observe play in rear mounting, bushing, and pin.	(2) Play exceeds 1/8 inch.

C. Coil Springs and Mountings. Visually inspect coil springs, control arms, rear torque arms, axle strut (when equipped), and front and rear stabilizer bar (when equipped).

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Coil springs.	(1) Spring is broken or sagging and lowers a corner of the vehicle more than 2 inches.
(2) Control arms.	(2) Control arm is bent, cracked, has a welded repair, or bushings are loose.
(3) Torque arms.	(3) Torque arm is missing, bent, cracked, loose, or has a welded repair.
(4) Axle struts.	(4) Axle strut is missing, bent, cracked, has a welded repair, or bushings are loose.
(5) Radius arms (if equipped).	(5) Radius arm is missing, bent, cracked, has a welded repair, or bushings are loose.
(6) Stabilizer bars (if equipped).	(6) Stabilizer bar is missing, disconnected, broken, loose, damaged, or has a welded repair.

D. Rubber Load Cushions. All other suspension components shall be inspected the same as leaf spring suspension.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Apply spring brakes, with engine running and transmission in gear, release clutch slowly to take up the slack and inspect all attachments.	(1) Any mounting or attachment play exceeds 1/8 inch.
(2) Inspect all rubber pads and blocks.	(2) Rubber block is missing or rubber pad is split.

E. Tandem Axle Walking Beams.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect rubber insert in bushings	(1) Rubber is dispersed from bushing resulting in visible axle movement.

F. Air Suspension (All Axles). Two procedures are required to inspect air suspension systems.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Apply air pressure and observe air pressure in braking system when suspension begins to lift vehicle.	(1) Suspension begins to lift vehicle before air pressure in the braking system reaches 55 psi.
(2) With normal air pressure in system, inspect: (a) Bushings. (b) Pivots. (c) Lines. (d) Air bags. (e) Shock absorbers, if equipped. (f) Air supply. (g) Suspension height.	(2) (a) Any bushing is loose. (b) A pivot is loose or worn. (c) Any line is cracked, broken, crushed, or leaks. (d) Air bag is cut, has an air leak, vehicle body and chassis is unsupported, any axle or body or chassis leans to one side. (e) Shock absorber is missing, broken, or disconnected. (f) Air supply is connected to main line or wet reservoir, or pressure protection valve is missing. (g) Suspension height does not meet manufacturer's specification.

G. Air Suspension Nondriving Rear Axle. Inspection is conducted with normal air pressure in suspension system.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
Operate lift control and observe response of retractable axle.	(1) Axle does not respond to lift control switch on valve.
(2) Inspect for air leaks with retractable axle in both up and down position and inspect for air pressure loss in one-way valves.	(2) Air leak is evident when axle is in up or down position or there is air pressure loss at tag suspension.

H. Shock Absorbers (if Equipped). Shock absorber inspection includes leakage, mounting, and all related attachments. When originally equipped with shock absorbers, inspect for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Shock absorber is missing if originally equipped.
(2) Proper mounting.	(2) Shock absorber is not properly and adequately mounted.
(3) Leakage.	(3) There is visible leakage. Slight dampness is not cause for rejection.
(4) Condition of bushings.	(4) Any bushing is loose or missing.

I. Road Clearance.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Visually inspect for any suspension, frame, or body parts extending below the bottom edge of wheel rims.	(1) Any part extends below the lowest point of any wheel rim.

J. Kingpins. Raise or jack the vehicle by the frame or suspension. Brakes should be applied to eliminate wheel bearing play.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Grasp wheel and tire assembly at top and bottom and rock in and out. Observe movement at top or bottom of tire.	(1) Movement exceeds the following: Wheel size 16 inches or less—1/4 inch 17—18 inches—3/8 inch. More than 18 inches—1/2 inch.
(2) Place a bar under the tire and move tire and wheel assembly up and down. Observe movement between spindle support and axle.	(2) Vertical movement exceeds 3/32 inch.

K. Ball Joints. Inspect ball joints for vertical and horizontal movement, modifications, and damage.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>

(1) Visually inspect ball joints for modifications or conditions which disguise wear.	(1) Ball joints are injected with plastic or modified in any way that disguises wear.
(2) Raise vehicle to unload ball joints and measure vertical and horizontal movement.	(2) Horizontal or vertical movement exceeds manufacturer's specifications.

.04 Steering.

A. Lash. Inspection of vehicles equipped with power steering shall be conducted with the engine running, power steering fluid at the proper level, and belts in proper condition and tension.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) With front wheels in straight ahead position, turn steering wheel until turning motion can be observed at the front wheels. Mark rim of steering wheel and, using a pointer, turn the steering wheel in the opposite direction until motion can be observed at front wheels. Measure distance between mark and pointer.	(1) Measurement at rim of steering wheel exceeds the following: Wheel diameter less than 21 inches—3 inches; 21 inches or greater—3.5 inches;

B. Front Wheel Bearings. With front wheels raised, grasp wheel and tire assembly at top and bottom and rock wheel in and out. Wheel bearing movement is determined by movement of brake drum and backing plate or brake disc and shields. Do not confuse suspension or ball joint play with wheel bearing play.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) With front wheels raised, rock top and bottom of tire and wheel assembly. Observe wheel bearing play.	(1) Wheel bearing play measured at sidewall of tire exceeds 1/8 inch.

C. Steering Travel. Turn steering wheel through full right and full left cycle. The vehicle may be slowly moved or the steering wheels raised to ease inspection. Inspect for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Binding.	(1) There is binding in a cycle.
(2) Jamming.	(2) There is jamming in a cycle.
(3) Travel left and right.	(3) Travel from center to full right and center to full left is not within plus or minus 1/2 revolution.
(4) Tire clearance when stops are contacted.	(4) There is less than 1 inch clearance between tire and body or chassis when stops are contacted.
(5) Steering wheel conditions.	(5) Steering wheel is damaged or is not the original or equivalent.

D. Steering Linkage. Move steering wheel left and right and observe movement in steering components. If the vehicle is equipped with power steering, run the engine. Visually inspect:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Tie rods.	(1) Bent or welded.
(2) Tie rod ends.	(2) Loose, worn, bent, welded, or modified to disguise wear.
(3) Drag link.	(3) Loose, worn, heated, or welded, unless the parts manufacturer requires welding.
(4) Pitman arm.	(4) Loose, insecurely mounted, or bolts are loose or missing.
(5) Steering box.	(5) Loose, insecurely mounted, or bolts are loose or missing.
(6) Lock nuts.	(6) Missing or are not proper type or size.
(7) Cotter pins.	(7) Loose or improperly attached.
(8) Steering column.	(8) Loose or improperly attached.

E. Power Steering System. Manually and visually inspect entire system for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Fluid level.	(1) Less than recommended level.

(2) Belts.	(2) Missing, loose, frayed, cracked, or incorrect type.
(3) Hoses.	(3) Missing, cracked, leaking, rubbing moving parts, or is improper type.
(4) Pump.	(4) Missing, not functioning, loose, or leaking.
(5) Cylinder (If applicable).	(5) Missing, not functioning, loose, or leaking.
(6) Assist function.	(6) No assist when steering wheel is turned.
(7) Steering box.	(7) Loose or leaking.

F. Collapsible Steering Column (if Applicable). Inspect for condition and mounting.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
Grasp steering wheel or column and attempt to move horizontally and vertically.	(1) Steering column moves more than 1/4 inch either horizontally or vertically.

.05 Brake Systems — Hydraulic and Vacuum.

A. Parking Brakes.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Apply parking brake using driver's manual control.	(1) Application of parking brake fails to hold the vehicle stationary.
(2) Application.	(2) Parking brakes do not fully apply and release when driver's control operated.
(3) Control accessibility.	(3) Parking brake control cannot be reached from driver's seat.
(4) Holding power.	(4) Operating mechanism fails to hold brakes in applied position without manual effort.
(5) Mechanical components.	(5) Any component is seized, missing, incorrectly installed, loose, broken, or worn to such extent as to restrict the effectiveness.

B. Brake Lines and Hoses. Visually inspect:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Lines and hoses.	(1) Any line is cracked, chafed, flattened, insecurely mounted, restricted, any repairs other than steel tubing (tubing connections shall be double flared), leaking, or welded.
(2) Master cylinder.	(2) Master cylinder leaks, is loose, or fluid level below 1/2 inch of top.
(3) Cap.	(3) Cap is missing, vent holes are plugged, or gasket missing or damaged.

C. Brake Failure Indicators. Visually inspect:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Warning indicator.	(1) Lamp fails to operate when ignition switch is in start position, or lamp operates continuously.
(2) Pressure differential switch.	(2) Lamp comes on with engine running and brake pedal depressed as hard as possible.

D. Brake Pedal Reserve and Leakage Test. Without pumping or repeated brake pedal applications, apply a moderate foot force to pedal and maintain for 1 minute. Inspect:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Leakage.	(1) Pedal moves slowly in applied direction.
(2) Travel.	(2) Depressed height is more than 75 percent of total possible travel or does not meet manufacturer's specifications.
(3) Pedal pad.	(3) Pedal pad is loose, broken, or missing (if fitted by manufacturer).

E. Hydraulic System with Hydraulic Assist. Vehicles equipped with an electrically driven hydraulic pump that functions in the event of a power steering failure may be checked by applying pressure on the brake pedal and turn the ignition switch from "off" to "on" position.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Apply moderate pressure to brake pedal and turn ignition switch on and off.	(1) No assist in service brakes is detected.

(2) Visually inspect brake warning indicator (if applicable).	(2) Brake warning indicator fails to function when assist pump is not operating.
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F. Vacuum System.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Visually inspect lines, hoses, clamps, and connections.	(1) There are any missing, broken, collapsed, chafed lines, hoses, clamps, or connections.
(2) Visually inspect vacuum tank.	(2) Tank is leaking, loose, or damaged.
(3) Clamps.	(3) Any clamp is loose, missing, or broken.

G. Power Brake Operation.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) With engine off, deplete all vacuum from system. Apply moderate pressure to brake pedal and start engine.	(1) Brake pedal does not move downward when engine is started.
(2) Visually inspect brake booster.	(2) Booster is loose or damaged.

H. Vacuum Reserve.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Start engine and build full vacuum. Shut off engine and make one brake application.	(1) Reserve is insufficient to make one full brake application.
(2) Inspect operation of low vacuum indicator.	(2) Indicator fails to operate when system is reduced to 8 inches Hg vacuum.

I. Vacuum Pump (if Applicable).

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) If the system is not equipped with a vacuum gauge, attach a gauge between the pump and reservoir and operate the pump. If the system also uses engine vacuum, disconnect and plug engine vacuum source.	(1) Vacuum pump is not capable of maintaining 18 inches Hg vacuum.

J. Drum Brakes—Hydraulic.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Apply a moderate force to the brake pedal for 1 minute. Then check all brake drum and backing plate exterior edges for evidence of brake fluid, oil, or grease leakage.	(1) Brake fluid, oil, or grease is evident at exterior edge of any backing plate or brake drum.
(2) If the backing plate or brake drum has inspection holes, visually inspect thickness of brake lining.	(2) The brake lining thickness appears to be 1/16 inch or less.
(3) Visually inspect exterior surfaces of backing plates for damage.	(3) Any backing plate is bent or damaged.
(4) Visually inspect brake drums for cracks.	(4) Any brake drum is cracked.
(5) Removal of all wheels and brake drums on an axle is only required when a rejection occurs under §J(2). Otherwise only remove the wheel and brake drum for the wheel where the defect is suspected. When wheels and brake drums are removed, perform the inspections specified in §J(6)—(10).	(5) (Rejection not applicable in this step)
(6) Bonded Lining. (a) Measure thickness of lining at thinnest point. (b) Inspect lining condition.	(6) (a) Thinnest point of remaining bonded lining is 1/16 inch or less. (b) Bonded lining is broken, cracked, loose, missing, wear is extremely uneven, or lining is contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid.
(7) Riveted Lining. (a) Measure thickness of lining at thinnest point above rivet	(7) (a) Thinnest point of remaining lining above a rivet head is

head. (b) Inspect lining condition.	1/16 inch or less. (b) Lining or rivet is broken, cracked, loose, missing, wear is extremely uneven, or lining is contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid.
(8) Mechanical Components. (a) Visually inspect self-adjusters. (b) Visually inspect self-adjuster cables or mechanisms. (c) Anchor pins and hold-down springs. (d) Visually inspect backing plate.	(8) (a) Self-adjuster is missing, seized, inoperable, not for proper side of vehicle, or extremely worn. (b) Cable or mechanism is missing, broken, loose, or inoperable. (c) Any pin or spring is missing, broken, loose, or extremely worn. (d) Backing plate is worn, bent, or damaged to prevent free movement of brake shoes.
(9) Wheel Cylinders. (a) Inspect for operation. (b) Inspect for leaks. (c) Inspect dust seals.	(9) (a) Any wheel cylinder fails to operate. (b) Any cylinder leaks. (c) Any dust seal is missing, damaged, or deteriorated.
(10) Brake Drums. (a) Visually inspect for damage and cracks. (b) Measure inside diameter of drum for wear and remachining.	(10) (a) Any drum contains cracks in the friction surface which extend to the outer edge of the bore, or any drum contains any external cracks. (b) Any combination of wear and remachining exceeds the brake drum manufacturer's limits. If a limit is not available, the maximum combination of wear and remachining may not exceed 0.090 inch greater than the original inside diameter of the drum if the original diameter of the drum is 11 inches or less. For drums greater than 11 inches inside diameter, the maximum wear and remachining may not exceed 0.120 inch greater than the original inside diameter.

K. Disc Brakes—Hydraulic.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Apply a moderate force to the brake pedal for 1 minute. Then check all calipers and rotor (disc) surfaces for evidence of brake fluid, oil, or grease leakage.	(1) Brake fluid, oil, or grease is evident or visible on accessible surfaces of any caliper or rotor (disc).
(2) If brake linings are visible, visually inspect thickness of lining.	(2) Brake lining thickness appears to be 1/16 inch or less.
(3) If rotors (discs) are visible, visually inspect for cracks or damage.	(3) Any rotor (disc) is cracked or damaged.
(4) Removal of all wheels on an axle is only required when a rejection occurs under §K(2). Otherwise remove only the wheel where the defect is suspected. When wheels are removed, perform the inspections specified in §K(5)—(8).	(4) (Rejection not applicable in this step)
(5) Bonded Linings. (a) Measure thickness of lining at thinnest point. (b) Inspect lining condition.	(5) (a) Thinnest point of remaining lining is 1/16 inch or less. (b) Bonded lining is broken, cracked, loose, missing, wear is extremely uneven, or lining is contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid.
(6) Riveted Lining. (a) Measure thickness of lining at thinnest point above rivet head. (b) Inspect lining condition.	(6) (a) Thinnest point of remaining lining above a rivet head is 1/16 inch or less. (b) Lining or rivet is broken, cracked, loose, missing, wear is extremely uneven, or lining is contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid.
(7) Calipers. Visually inspect leaks, operation, and anti-vibration components.	(7) Caliper is leaking, fails to operate, or piston is seized.

<p>(8) Rotors (Discs).</p> <p>(a) Visually inspect for damage and cracks.</p> <p>(b) Measure thickness of rotor for wear and remachining.</p>	<p>(8)</p> <p>(a) Any rotor is broken, cracked into the hub, or friction surface cracks extend to the periphery of the rotor. (b) Any combination of wear and remachining reduces the thickness of the rotor to less than the minimum thickness established by the manufacturer or that stamped on the rotor.</p>
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L. Brake Lines and Hoses—Hydraulic.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Visually inspect lines and hoses for condition, mounting, restrictions, and proper material and repair.	(1) Any line or hose is leaking, cracked, chafed, flattened, restricted, welded, insecurely mounted, replaced with other than steel tubing, or connections are not double flared.

M. Master Cylinder. Visually inspect master cylinder for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Fluid level.	(1) Any reservoir fluid level is more than 1/2 inch below top of reservoir.
(2) Leaks.	(2) There is evidence of a fluid leak.
(3) Damage.	(3) There is evidence of damage.
(4) Mounting.	(4) Master cylinder is not securely mounted.
(5) Cap.	(5) Cap is missing, has plugged vents, or gasket is missing or damaged.

11.22.02.06

.06 Brake System — Air.

A. Low Air Indicator.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Operation.	(1) Indicator fails to operate or fails to function when air pressure reserve is reduced to 60 psi.

B. Compressor and Belt or Belts.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect compressor for condition and mounting.	(1) Compressor is damaged, loose, or mounts are loose, cracked, or bolts are missing.
(2) Inspect belts for presence, condition, and tension.	(2) Belt is missing, broken, cracked, deteriorated, or loose.

C. Compressor Operation. Air pressure shall be reduced to 50 psi and the engine started and operated at approximately 1200 rpm.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) With air pressure reduced to 50 psi, observe time to build pressure to 90 psi.	(1) Time required to build air pressure from 50 psi to 90 psi exceeds 3 minutes.
(2) Governor. (a) Cut-Out Pressure. With engine running at approximately 1200 rpm, observe compressor cut-out pressure. (b) Cut-In Pressure. With engine idling, deplete air pressure and observe compressor cut-in pressure.	(2) (a) Cut-out pressure is greater than 135 psi. (b) Cut-in pressure is less than 80 psi.

D. Air Leakage. Inspection for leakage shall be conducted with a fully charged system and brakes fully applied.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Single Vehicle. With a fully charged system, stop engine and observe pressure drop in 1 minute.	(1) Air pressure drop is greater than 3 psi in 1 minute.
(2) Combination of Vehicles. With a fully charged system, stop engine and observe pressure drop in 1 minute.	(2) Air pressure drop is greater than 4 psi in 1 minute.

E. Air Reserve.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Drop in Reservoir Pressure. With fully charged system and engine off, make one full brake application.	(1) Air pressure reservoir pressure is reduced by 30 percent or more on one full brake application.

F. Air Reservoir and Valves.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Air Reservoir. With system fully charged, open primary (wet) tank drain valve and observe operation of check valve. Then open drain valve on secondary (dry) tank.	(1) Check valve does not close and air is retained in the secondary (dry) tank or tanks.
(2) Contamination. Observe any oil or water expelled from all tanks.	(2) Any deposits of oil or water cannot be expelled.
(3) Quick Release Valves. Make full brake application and release brakes.	(3) Air is not quickly exhausted through exhaust port when brakes are released.
(4) Relay Valves. Apply and release brakes and observe function of proper brake chambers.	

	(4) Air is not directed to proper brake chamber when brakes are applied or air is not quickly exhausted when brakes are released.
(5) Tractor Protector Valve (if Applicable). With system charged to 100 psi and engine stopped, push trailer control valve in and observe exhausting or air. Observe the air pressure reading when the push-pull control valve is activated and closes the tractor protection valve.	(5) Air is exhausted through service brake lines or tractor protection valve does not retain 45—60 psi or manufacturer's recommended air pressure in the power unit.

G. Parking and Emergency Brake Application. Vehicles with original equipment air-operated parking brakes are permissible. There are different systems designed for automatic or manual operation of the system as the design allows (check automatic application of brakes when air tanks are being drained).

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Using park brake control valve, release air pressure from brakes.	(1) Push rods are extended and vehicle can be moved.
(2) Observe if mechanism releases brakes when control valve is operated.	(2) Brakes do not fully release.

H. Gladhands and Air System.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Visually inspect gladhands for condition and mounting.	(1) Gladhands are damaged, have damaged seals, or are insecurely mounted.
(2) Visually inspect lines and hoses for: (a) Type. (b) Condition. (c) Mounting.	(2) (a) Not an approved type. (b) Broken, cracked, chafed, abraded, or kinked. (c) Insecurely mounted or contacting the exhaust system or any moving part.
(3) Inspect air tanks for: (a) Presence and connection. (b) Condition. (c) Leaks. (d) Mounting.	(3) (a) Tank is missing or not connected. (b) Tank is cracked, damaged, or field repaired. (c) Tank or connections leak. (d) Tank, mounting brackets, or springs are missing, broken, cracked, or loose.
(4) Inspect drain cocks and moisture ejectors (if equipped) for: (a) Presence and condition. (b) Leaks.	(4) (a) Drain cock is missing, broken, damaged, or is inoperable. (b) Drain cock or moisture ejector leaks air.

I. Brake Mechanical Components. Do not attempt to dismantle a double diaphragm spring brake unit while it is on the vehicle. Utilize a safety cage and remove the entire unit from the vehicle. Replace with a new or rebuilt assembly. When rebuilding or overhauling a brake chamber, strict adherence to manufacturer's procedures is required. Inspect brake chamber for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Function.	(1) Brake chamber fails to function as designed.
(2) Leaks.	(2) Brake chamber leaks or diaphragm is damaged.
(3) Damage.	(3) Brake chamber is damaged so as to affect operation.
(4) Mounting.	(4) Brake chamber or mounting hardware is broken, loose, damaged, or bolts are missing.
(5) Push rods.	(5) Push rod is broken, bent, or misaligned with slack adjuster.
(6) Clevis yokes.	(6) Clevis yoke is broken, cracked, or worn.
(7) Clevis pins.	(7) Clevis pin is missing, worn, or cotter pin is missing or an improper substitute is used.
(8) Push rod clevis pin hole setting.	(8) Except on front wheels, slack adjuster effective length is not the same on all wheels.
(9) Slack adjuster.	(9) Slack adjuster is inoperative, broken, bent, or extremely worn.

(10) Slack adjuster nut self-locking sleeve.

(10) Adjusting nut self-locking sleeve does not function.

J. Slack Adjuster (Push Rod) Travel. With the assistance of a second party, make a treadle valve application at 85 psi in system and note rod travel.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) With brakes released, inspect angle of push rod and slack adjuster arm.	(1) Push rod and slack adjuster arm is less than 90 degrees when brakes are released.
(2) Measure push rod travel from fully released to fully applied positions.	(2) Push rod travel exceeds limits in Table 1.
(3) On steering axle, inspect for difference of travel between sides.	(3) Push rod travel on one side is not within 1/4 inch of other side.

TABLE 1
S-CAM BRAKES—PUSH ROD TRAVEL LIMITS
(Dimensions in Inches)

<i>Type</i>	<i>Effective Area (Sq. In.)</i>	<i>Outside Diameter* (Inches)</i>	<i>Maximum Stroke (Inches)</i>
BOLT TYPE BRAKE CHAMBER DATA			
A	12	6 15/16	1 3/8
B	24	9 3/16	1 3/4
C	16	8 1/16	1 3/4
D	6	5 1/4	1 1/4
E	9	6 3/16	1 3/8
F	36	11	2 1/4
G	30	9 7/8	2
ROTOCHAMBER DATA			
9	9	4 9/32	1 1/2
12	12	4 13/16	1 1/2
16	16	5 13/32	2
20	20	5 15/16	2
24	24	6 13/32	2
30	30	7 1/16	2 1/4
36	36	7 5/8	2 3/4
50	50	8 7/8	3
CLAMP TYPE BRAKE CHAMBER DATA			
6	6	4 1/2	1 1/4
9	9	5 1/4	1 3/8
12	12	5 11/16	1 3/8
16	16	6 3/8	1 3/4
20	20	6 25/32	1 3/4
24	24	7 7/32	1 3/4**
30	30	8 3/32	2
36	36	9	2 1/4
*Dimensions listed do not include cap screw head projections for rotochambers and bolt clamp projections for clamp type brake chambers.			
**2 inches for long stroke design.			
BENDIX WESTINGHOUSE			
DD2			2
DD3			2

K. Wedge Brake. With the assistance of a second party, make a full brake application.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Measure total shoe movement from fully released to fully applied position.	(1) Brake shoe movement on wedge brakes exceeds 1/16 inch.

L. Brake Camshafts.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>

(1) Inspect operation of brakes.	(1) Brake camshaft condition renders any brake inoperable.
(2) Inspect travel of brake cams.	(2) Any cam is on end or turns over when brakes are applied.
(3) Inspect for camshaft and bushing wear.	(3) There is more than 1/8 inch wear between camshaft and bushings.

M. Brake Linings—Air Brakes. Visually inspect brake shoes. If shoes cannot be seen, removal of the lower portion of the dust cover is required.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect for presence and condition of lining.	(1) Any lining is missing, cracked, broken, or not securely attached to the brake shoe.
(2) Measure thickness at center of shoe. It may be necessary to back off slack adjusters to make an accurate measurement.	(2) Brake lining thickness is worn to 1/4 inch or less at center of shoe.
(3) Visually inspect for contamination.	(3) Lining is contaminated with oil or grease.

N. Brake Drums Air Brakes.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Visually inspect for damage and cracks.	(1) Any drum contains cracks in the friction surface which extend to the outer edge of the bore, or any drum contains any external cracks.
(2) Removal of any wheel and brake drum is only required when a rejection occurs under §N(1). When any wheel and brake drum is removed, perform the inspection specified in §N(3).	(2) (Rejection not applicable in this step)
(3) Measure inside diameter of drum for wear and remachining.	(3) Any combination of wear and remachining exceeds the brake drum manufacturer's limits. If a limit is not available, the maximum combination of wear and remachining may not exceed 0.090 inch greater than the original inside diameter of the drum if the original diameter of the drum is 11 inches or less. For drums greater than 11 inches inside diameter, the maximum wear and remachining may not exceed 0.120 inch greater than the original inside diameter.

O. Disc Brakes—Air.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect all calipers and rotor (disc) surfaces for oil or grease contamination.	(1) Oil or grease is evident or visible on accessible surfaces of any caliper or rotor (disc).
(2) If brake linings are visible, visually inspect thickness of lining.	(2) Brake lining thickness appears to be 1/8 inch or less.
(3) If rotors (discs) are visible, visually inspect for cracks or damage.	(3) Any rotor is cracked or damaged.
(4) Removal of all wheels on an axle is only required when a rejection occurs under §O(2). Otherwise remove only the wheel where the defect is suspected. When wheels are removed, perform the inspections specified in §O(5)—(8).	(4) (Rejection not applicable in this step)
(5) Bonded Linings. (a) Measure thickness of lining thinnest point. (b) Inspect lining condition.	(5) (a) Thinnest point of remaining lining is 1/8 inch or less. (b) Bonded lining is broken, cracked, loose, missing, wear is extremely uneven, or lining is contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid.
(6) Riveted Lining. (a) Measure thickness of lining at thinnest point above rivet head. (b) Inspect lining condition.	(6) (a) Thinnest point of remaining lining above a rivet head is 1/8 inch or less. (b) Lining or rivet is broken, cracked, loose, missing, wear is extremely uneven, or lining is contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid.

(7) Calipers. Visually inspect for damage and cracks.	(7) Caliper is leaking, fails to operate, or piston is seized.
(8) Rotors (Discs). (a) Visually inspect for damage and cracks. (b) Measure thickness of rotor for wear and remachining.	(8) (a) Any rotor is broken, cracked into the hub, or friction surface cracks extend to the periphery of the rotor. (b) Any combination of wear and remachining reduces the thickness of the rotor to less than the minimum thickness established by the manufacturer or that stamped on the rotor.

.07 Tires.

A. Tire Inspection—Steering Axle.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect for tire wear. (a) Tires without tread wear indicators. (b) Tires with tread wear indicators.	(1) (a) Tire is worn so that less than 4/32 inch remains when measured in any two major grooves at three equally spaced intervals around circumference of a tire. (b) Tread wear indicator contacts the road in any two adjacent major grooves at three equally spaced intervals around circumference of a tire.
(2) Inspect for tread cuts, snags, or sidewall cracks.	(2) Tire has tread cuts, snags, or sidewall cracks in any direction and deep enough to expose cord fabric.
(3) Inspect for exposed cord fabric.	(3) Tire has any part of the breaker strip or casing ply exposed in the tread.
(4) Inspect for bumps, bulges, or knots.	(4) Tire has visible bump, bulge, or knot related to tread or sidewall separation.
(5) Inspect for patching.	(5) Tire has a boot, blowout patch, or other ply repair.
(6) Inspect for tire matching.	(6) Bias ply and radial ply tires are mixed on same axle, or tires on same axle are not equivalent to size recommended by tire or vehicle manufacturer.
(7) Inspect for restricted usage.	(7) Tire is labeled "Not for Highway Use" or other labeling which excludes use on a steering axle.
(8) Inspect for regrooved or recut tires.	(8) Tire is regrooved or recut and regrooving or recutting is not permitted by tire manufacturer.
(9) Inspect for proper mounting.	(9) Tire has tire flap protruding through valve stem slot in rim.
(10) Inspect valves and valve stems for leaks and mounting.	(10) Valve stem leaks, is damaged due to misalignment, or is positioned to interfere with checking tire air pressure.
(11) Inspect for wheel and tire mounting.	(11) Tire or wheel contacts vehicle chassis or body.
(12) Inspect for weight limit rating.	(12) Gross vehicle axle weight exceeds tire load rating, which includes under-inflated tires.

B. Tire Inspection—Nonsteering Axle.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect for tire wear. (a) Tires without tread indicators. (b) Tires with tread wear indicators.	(1) (a) Tire is worn so that less than 2/32 inch remains when measured in any two major grooves at three equally spaced intervals around circumference of a tire. (b) Tread wear indicator contacts the road in any two adjacent major grooves at three equally spaced intervals around circumference of a tire.
(2) Inspect for tread cuts, snags, or sidewall cracks.	(2) Tire has tread cuts, snags, or sidewall cracks in any direction and deep enough to expose cord fabric.
(3) Inspect for exposed cord fabric.	(3) Tire has any part of the breaker strip or casing ply exposed in tread.
(4) Inspect for bumps, bulges, or knots.	(4) Tire has visible bump, bulge, or knot related to tread or sidewall separation.
(5) Inspect for patching.	(5) Tire has a boot, blowout patch, or other temporary ply repair.
(6) Inspect for tire matching.	

	(6) Bias ply and radial ply tires are mixed on same axle, or tires on same axle are not equivalent to size recommended by tire or vehicle manufacturer.
(7) Inspect for restricted usage.	(7) Tire is labeled "Not for Highway Use" or other labeling which excludes use on a highway vehicle.
(8) Inspect for regrooved or recut tires.	(8) Tire is regrooved or recut and regrooving or recutting is not permitted by tire manufacturer.
(9) Inspect for proper mounting.	(9) Tire has tire flap protruding through valve stem slot in rim.
(10) Inspect valves and valve stems for leaks and mounting.	(10) Valve stem leaks, is damaged due to misalignment, or is positioned to interfere with checking tire air pressure.
(11) Inspect for wheel and tire mounting.	(11) Tire or wheel contacts vehicle chassis or body.
(12) Inspect for weight limit rating.	(12) Gross vehicle axle weight exceeds tire load rating, which includes under-inflated tires.
(13) Inspect spare tire storage (if equipped).	(13) A spare tire is not properly secured.

.08 Wheels, Rims, Lock Rings, Studs, and Nuts.

A. Wheels. Visually inspect:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Disc Wheels. (a) Inspect for condition of wheels. (b) Inspect stud holes.	(1) (a) Wheel is broken, cracked, bent, warped, welded, or loose. (b) Any stud hole is elongated.
(2) Cast Wheels. (a) Inspect for condition of wheels. (b) Inspect stud holes.	(2) (a) Wheel is broken, cracked, bent, scraped, welded, loose, or clamping area is worn. (b) Any stud hole is elongated.

B. Rims. Visually inspect for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Wheel and rim matching.	(1) Wheel and rim are mismatched.
(2) Damage.	(2) Rim is broken, cracked, bent, warped, or loose.

C. Lock Rings.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect for butted lock rings.	(1) Locking ring end clearance is less than 1/8 inch.

D. Studs, Nuts, and Clamps. Inspect for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence and tightness.	(1) Stud, nut, or clamp is missing or loose.
(2) Thread engagement.	(2) Threads are cross-threaded or improperly engaged.
(3) Condition.	(3) Stud, nut, or clamp is broken, cracked, bent, welded, or seized.

(1) Inspect for presence of hood or engine cover.	(1) Hood or engine cover is missing or engine cover does not seal.
(2) Inspect for presence and condition of latches.	(2) Latch is missing, broken, seized, or insecurely mounted.
(3) Visually inspect for presence and condition of safety cables.	(3) Safety cable or catch is missing, broken, or insecurely attached.
(4) Inspect secondary latches for presence and condition (if applicable).	(4) Secondary latch (if applicable) is missing, broken, or loose.
(5) Visually inspect for presence and condition of hinges.	(5) Hinge is missing, broken, loose, or seized.

I. Doors, Handles, Latches, and Hinges.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect doors for presence, attachment, and operation.	(1) Door is missing, loose, or does not readily open or securely close.
(2) Inspect door handles for presence and operation.	(2) Door handle is missing or does not permit opening or closing of door or tailgate.
(3) Inspect door catches for presence, condition, and operation.	(3) Door catch is missing, damaged, loose, or worn, or does not operate on primary or secondary catches.
(4) Inspect hinges for presence and condition.	(4) Hinge is missing, broken, loose, or does not permit door to properly open or close.

J. Cab Step and Grab Handles.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect cab step and grab handles for presence and condition.	(1) Cab step or grab handle is missing, loose, or damaged.

K. Fenders and Rear Protector (Mud) Flaps. Rear protector flaps are not required on an uncoupled truck tractor, farm truck, farm truck tractor, pole trailer, or any vehicle when the construction is such that complete freedom around the wheel area is necessary to secure the designed use of the vehicle.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect fenders for presence and condition.	(1) Fender is missing, or contains sharp or jagged edges.
(2) Inspect rear protector flaps for presence, condition, size, and mounting when required.	(2) Rear protector flap is missing, loose, or does not extend the full width of tires, or the distance from flap to ground is more than 1/3 the distance from the protector flap to the center of the wheel.

L. Sheet Metal.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect body sheet metal and moldings for tears, protruding or loose parts, and deterioration.	(1) Body parts and moldings have sharp or jagged edges, protrude to be hazardous, are loose, or body panel has a missing rivet or open seam.

M. Bumpers.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect bumpers for presence, condition, and mounting.	(1) Bumper is missing when required, is broken, has sharp or jagged edges, or is not securely attached.

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11.22.02.14

.14 Lighting.

A. Headlamps. Inspect headlamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Not equipped with at least one headlamp on each side or two headlamps on each side for four-lamp system, or are not as far apart as practical.
(2) Condition.	(2) Headlamp is damaged, broken, cracked, or not securely mounted.
(3) Function.	(3) Headlamp does not function on high and low beams, does not emit a white light or is not properly directed.

B. Tail Lamps. Inspect tail lamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Not equipped with at least one tail lamp on each side to the rear, or are not mounted as far apart as practical.
(2) Condition.	(2) Tail lamp does not function, does not emit a red light, or is not visible to rear.

C. Stop Lamps. Inspect stop lamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) A 1968 or newer model year vehicle is not equipped with two red or amber stop lamps, or a 1967 or older model year vehicle is not equipped with at least one red or amber stop lamp.
(2) Condition.	(2) Stop lamp does not function, does not emit a red or amber light, or is not visible to rear.

D. Turn Signal Lamps. Inspect turn signal lamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Not equipped with two amber to front and two red or amber to rear, mounted as far apart as practical.
(2) Condition.	(2) Turn signal lamp is damaged, broken, cracked, or not securely mounted.
(3) Function.	(3) Turn signal lamp does not function as designed, or does not flash between 60 and 120 cycles per minute, or is not visible to front and rear.

E. Hazard Warning Lamps. Inspect hazard warning lamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Not equipped with hazard warning lamps emitting amber light to front, and red or amber light to rear.
(2) Condition.	(2) Hazard warning lamp is damaged, broken, cracked, or not securely mounted.
(3) Function.	(3) Hazard warning system does not function, or permit simultaneous operation of all turn signal lamps, or is not visible to front and rear.

F. Side Marker Lamps. Side marker lamps may function as both side marker and clearance lamps. Inspect side marker lamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) A truck is not equipped with two amber side marker lamps on front and two red side marker lamps on rear, or a truck tractor is not equipped with two amber side marker lamps on the front, mounted as high and as close to front and rear of vehicle as practical, or if vehicle is longer than 30 feet and is not equipped with an intermediate side marker lamp centrally located on the vehicle.
(2) Condition.	(2) Side marker lamp is damaged, broken, cracked, or not securely mounted.
(3) Function.	(3) Side marker lamp does not function or is not visible to the side.

G. Clearance Lamps. Clearance lamps are not required on vehicles less than 80 inches in width or on rear of truck tractors. Inspect clearance lamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) When required, vehicle is not equipped with at least two amber to the front and two red to the rear, mounted as far apart as practical.
(2) Condition.	(2) Clearance lamp is damaged, broken, cracked, or not securely mounted.
(3) Function.	(3) Clearance lamp does not function or is not visible to front or rear.

H. Identification Lamps. Identification lamps are not required on vehicles less than 80 inches in width, or on rear of truck tractors. Inspect identification lamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) When required, vehicle is not equipped with three amber identification lamps on the front and three red identification lamps on the rear.
(2) Condition.	(2) Identification lamp is damaged, broken, cracked, or not securely mounted.
(3) Function.	(3) Any identification lamp does not function or is not visible to the front and rear.

I. License Plate Lamp or Lamps. Inspect license plate lamp or lamps for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Not equipped with lamp or lamps to illuminate license plate.
(2) Condition.	(2) License plate lamp is damaged, broken, cracked, or not securely mounted.
(3) Function.	(3) License plate lamp does not function, emit a white light, or illuminate license plate.

J. Additional Lamps (if Equipped).

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Fog Lamps. Inspect fog lamps for function and mounting.	(1) Equipped with more than two fog lamps on the front, fog lamps is not properly directed or not properly and securely mounted.
(2) Driving Lamps. Inspect driving lamps for function and mounting.	

	(2) Equipped with more than two driving lamps on the front of the vehicle driving lamp is not properly directed or properly and securely mounted.
(3) Back-up lamps.	(3) Back-up lamp functions in a forward gear, is not properly directed or properly and securely mounted.

K. Instrument and Indicator Lamps. Inspect for presence and function of:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Instrument panel lamps.	(1) Instrument panel lamps fail to illuminate instruments or gauges.
(2) High beam indicator.	(2) High beam indicator fails to function.
(3) Turn signal indicator.	(3) Turn signal indicator fails to function or does not indicate proper turn.

L. Reflectors.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Rear. Visually inspect for presence and condition of reflectors.	(1) Not equipped with two red reflectors on rear, mounted at the same height and as far apart as practical.
(2) Side Marker. Visually inspect for presence and condition of reflectors.	(2) A truck is not equipped with one amber reflector on each side at or near the front, one red reflector on each side at or near the rear, or if vehicle is more than 30 feet long and is not equipped with an intermediate amber reflector centrally located.

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11.22.02.15

.15 Electrical System.

A. Wiring. Visually inspect wiring for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Condition.	(1) Insulation is broken, cracked, chafed, or connections are corroded.
(2) Mounting.	(2) Wiring is loose to permit contact with exhaust system or moving parts.

B. Battery. Visually inspect battery for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Mounting.	(1) Battery is loose, mounting is cracked, broken, weakened, or cover is missing.
(2) Condition.	(2) Terminal or lead is loose or severely corroded.

C. Trailer Cord. Inspect trailer cord for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Insulation.	(1) Insulation is broken, cut, shortened, or chafed.
(2) Connectors.	(2) Connector end is broken, cut, cracked, or split.

D. Switches.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Function.	(1) Any switch fails to function as designed.
(2) Condition.	(2) Any switch is damaged or loose.

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11.22.02.16

.16 Emergency Equipment.

A. Roadside Warning Devices. Each vehicle shall be equipped with three bidirectional emergency reflective triangles. Inspect bidirectional emergency reflective triangles for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Not equipped with three bidirectional emergency reflective triangles.
(2) Condition.	(2) A bidirectional emergency reflective triangle is broken or damaged.

B. Fire Extinguisher. Vehicles used to transport hazardous materials shall be equipped with a fire extinguisher with an Underwriters Laboratory rating of at least 10 BC. Vehicles used to transport nonhazardous materials shall be equipped with at least one fire extinguisher with an Underwriters Laboratory rating of at least 5 BC or two fire extinguishers with an Underwriters Laboratory rating of at least 4 BC. Inspect fire extinguisher for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Fire extinguisher is missing.
(2) Rating.	(2) Fire extinguisher is not of proper rating.
(3) Condition.	(3) Fire extinguisher is discharged, damaged, or inoperable.

C. Fuses. Each vehicle using fused electric circuits shall be equipped with at least one spare fuse of each type and size of the fuses used in the vehicle.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect for presence and type of fuses.	(1) Not equipped with at least one of each type fuse used in vehicle.

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11.22.02.17

.17 Seats and Seat Belts.

A. Seats. Visually inspect seat for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Condition.	(1) Seat frame is broken or seat is loose.
(2) Adjustment mechanism.	(2) Adjustment mechanism does not lock or permit seat adjustment.

B. Seat Belts (Applicable to Vehicles Manufactured on and after January 1, 1965). Inspect seat belt for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Driver's seat or right front outboard seat is not equipped with a seat belt.
(2) Condition.	(2) Seat belt is cut, torn, damaged, insecurely mounted, or if vehicle is equipped with air ride seat and seat belts are attached to the seat without a secondary belt from the seat to the vehicle body.
(3) Function.	(3) Belt does not extend full length or retract if equipped with retractors or if latching system does not lock.

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11.22.02.18

.18 Sun Visor.

A. Visually inspect visor for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence on driver's side.	(1) Visor is missing on driver's side.
(2) Function.	(2) Visor cannot be maintained in a set position.

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11.22.02.19

.19 Mirrors.

A. Outside Mirrors. From driver's seat, inspect mirrors for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Not equipped with a right and left outside mirror.
(2) Condition.	(2) Mirror is loose, cracked, or clouded to obscure vision.
(3) Function.	(3) Mirror does not provide a clear, unobstructed view.

B. Inside Mirror (When Required). From driver's seat, inspect mirror for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Not equipped with an inside mirror when required.
(2) Condition.	(2) Mirror is loose, cracked, or clouded to obscure vision.
(3) Function.	(3) Mirror does not provide a clear, unobstructed view.

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11.22.02.20

.20 Glazing.

A. Windshield. Visually inspect windshield for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Cracks on driver's side.	(1) Any crack is through one or more layers of glass or there are two or more cracks extending from an outer edge into the windshield wiper sweep.
(2) Cracks on passenger side.	(2) Windshield is cracked so as to restrict vision.
(3) Chips.	(3) Windshield wiper sweep contains nicks, pits, or chips greater than 1/2 inch diameter.
(4) Vision.	(4) Vision is obscured by clouding or other conditions.
(5) Tinting.	(5) Windshield contains any add-on tinting.
(6) Stickers.	(6) Windshield wiper sweep area contains any stickers.
(7) Type.	(7) Windshield is not AS-1 or AS-10 laminated safety glazing.
(8) Presence.	(8) Any part of windshield is missing.

B. Side Windows. Inspect for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Operation.	(1) Window on driver's side does not open or close.
(2) Cracks.	(2) Any window contains a sharp or jagged edge, or is cracked so as to restrict vision.
(3) Obstructions.	(3) Any window is obstructed to restrict vision.
(4) Tinting.	(4) Any window to the immediate right or left of the driver contains add-on tinting.
(5) Type.	(5) Any window is not AS-1, AS-2, AS-10 or AS-11 safety glazing.

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11.22.02.21

.21 Windshield Wipers and Washers.

A. Windshield Wipers. Inspect windshield wipers for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Operation.	(1) Wipers fail to operate, blades do not contact windshield, or wipers do not return to park position when turned off.
(2) Condition of blades.	(2) Wiping portion of blade is missing, torn, or hardened, or does not wipe 75 percent of original sweep area.
(3) Condition of arms.	(3) Wiper arm is missing, bent, or distorted.

B. Windshield Washers (if Equipped).

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect washer system for operation.	(1) Washer system does not deliver fluid to the windshield.

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11.22.02.22

.22 Defroster.

A. Defroster.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect fan operation.	(1) Fan fails to operate.
(2) Inspect air flow and direction of air flow.	(2) Air flow is insufficient, obstructed, or improperly directed.

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11.22.02.23

.23 Automatic Transmission Gear Selector/Neutral Safety Switch.

A. Gear Selector.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) With engine running and parking brake set, place transmission selector in Park (P), Reverse (R), Neutral (N), Drive (D), and Low (L).	(1) Gear selector does not indicate proper gear.

B. Neutral Safety Switch.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) With engine turned off and parking brake set, place gear selector in each gear position and determine when starter will engage.	(1) Starter will engage when gear selector is in any position except P or N.

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11.22.02.24

.24 Speedometer and Odometer.

A. Speedometer.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect for presence and operation.	(1) Speedometer does not function or is missing.

B. Odometer/hubometer.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect for presence and condition.	(1) Odometer or hubometer is missing or fails to operate.

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11.22.02.25

.25 Brake and Clutch Pedal.

A. Brake Pedal. Inspect brake pedal for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Operation.	(1) Brake pedal does not return when released or is binding or misaligned.
(2) Condition.	(2) Brake pedal or air treadle is loose or foot surface or pedal pad, if applicable, is missing or worn smooth.

B. Clutch Pedal. Inspect clutch pedal for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Operation.	(1) Clutch pedal does not return when released or is binding or misaligned.
(2) Condition.	(2) Clutch pedal is loose or foot surface or pedal pad, if applicable, is missing or worn smooth.

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11.22.02.26

.26 Horn.

A. Inspect for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Presence.	(1) Horn is missing.
(2) Operation.	(2) Horn fails to function.
(3) Accessibility.	(3) Means of activating horn is not readily accessible to the driver.

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11.22.02.27

.27 Hitches and Coupling Devices.

A. Fifth Wheel Coupling. Inspect for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Mounting.	(1) Fifth wheel is not securely attached to the vehicle frame.
(2) Stops.	(2) Stop is missing or broken.
(3) Slider.	(3) Slider is cracked, broken, does not lock, or has more than 1/4 inch movement.
(4) Air release.	(4) Air release does not freely lock and release.
(5) Jaw and latch.	(5) Jaw or latch is broken, cracked, or has more than 1/4 inch movement.
(6) Supporting surface.	(6) Supporting surface is broken, cracked, or does not have lubrication grooves.
(7) Contamination and lubrication.	(7) Coupling areas are contaminated with gravel, sand, or dirt, or coupling areas are not properly lubricated.
(8) Air slide.	(8) Latch fails to hold when air is depleted or chambers, lines, or connections leak air pressure.
(9) Saddle bushings. Place a bar between vehicle frame and the fifth wheel and pry.	(9) Movement in steel bushings exceeds 3/8 inch or, in rubber bushings, the movement could result in the fifth wheel separating from the vehicle frame.

B. No-Slack Hitch. Apply air pressure to no-slack hitch before inspecting.

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Inspect cushion for movement and adjustment.	(1) Cushion does not move or is out of adjustment.
(2) Inspect for air leaks.	(2) There is an air leak at the chamber, a line, or connection.

C. Trailer Hitches. Inspect hitch for:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Mounting.	(1) Hitch is not securely attached.
(2) Condition.	(2) Any part is missing, bent, seized, or worn to a point where the hitch or components may separate.
(3) Latch.	(3) Latch fails to close and latch.
(4) Repairs.	(4) A cast or forged hitch has been welded.

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11.22.02.28

.28 Tanks and Pressure Vessels.

A. Tanks. Inspect:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Tank.	(1) Tank leaks, is cracked, or has broken welds.
(2) Valves.	(2) Any valve leaks, is loose, cap is missing, or emergency shutoff valve is inoperable.
(3) Hose or auxiliary.	(3) Any hose or auxiliary attachment is loose or improperly mounted.
(4) Hatches.	(4) Any hatch is missing, loose, not securely attached, or latch is inoperable.
(5) Hatch hinges.	(5) Any hinge is missing, broken, seized, or otherwise inoperable.
(6) Signs and placards.	(6) Sign or placard is missing, not the required type, or is not legible.

B. Pressure Vessels. Inspect:

<i>Procedures:</i>	<i>Reject Vehicle If:</i>
(1) Tanks.	(1) Tank leaks, is cracked, or contains a cracked or broken weld.
(2) Valves.	(2) Any valve leaks, is loose, cap is missing, or emergency shutoff valve is inoperable.
(3) Hoses.	(3) Any hose or auxiliary attachment is loose or improperly mounted.
(4) Signs and placards.	(4) Sign or placard is missing, not the required type, or is not legible.
(5) Metal certification plate.	(5) Metal certification plate is missing, illegible, or out of date.