

SECTION 7

TRAVEL AIDS

7-1. CAMPING SUGGESTIONS

a. Introduction. Statistics show that 10% of all Americans will venture out on camping trips this year. More and more women are coming along, and it's easier than ever before for them to enthusiastically enjoy traveling and out-of-door living as better facilities become available and camping equipment becomes modernized. The FMC 2900R Motor Coach provides the ultimate camping experience for people who, while traveling away from home, still prefer "comforts of civilization" and luxurious living.

As you plan your motor coach adventure, a few suggestions may help you. Experienced campers know that good preparation before the trip will minimize your chores and problems during the trip and maximize your enjoyment. As you become more familiar with your own traveling require-

ments, of course, you'll know which advice is best for you, and in fact, you'll probably add ideas of your own to the list offered here.

b. Advance Planning. Before attempting a long extended tour, first familiarize yourself with your motor coach by taking it out on several "weekenders." It's a simple matter to keep your motor coach stocked with the basic essentials so that it's ready to go with a minimum of preparations. A few shakedown tours will make you aware of your motor coach's performance on longer trips as well as what's really needed in the way of supplies.

c. Where to Go. Careful planning is a necessity for longer extended trips. Before visiting Mexico, Canada, or Alaska, write for information on routes, attractions, and border crossing requirements. Ask about your need for birth certificates, naturalization papers, or voting credentials. You can write for information from any of the following addresses.

ALABAMA

State of Alabama
Bureau of Publicity & Information
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

ALASKA

The Alaska Travel Division
Pouch "E"
Juneau, Alaska 99801

The Alaskan Visitors Association
P. O. Box 51
Juneau, Alaska 99801

ARIZONA

Arizona Development Board
1521 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Publicity & Park Commission
162 State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

State Office of Tourism
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Southern California Visitors' Council
705 West 7th Street
Los Angeles, California

Dept. of Parks & Recreation
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95814

COLORADO

Colorado Department of Public Relations
State Capitol,
Denver, Colorado

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Development Comm.
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut 06115

DELAWARE

State Park Commission
Dover, Delaware 19901

FLORIDA

Florida Development Commission
New State Office Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

GEORGIA

Georgia Department of Industry and Trade
100 State Capitol,
Atlanta, Georgia

IDAHO

Idaho Department of Commerce & Development
Room 108,
State Capitol Building,
Boise, Idaho 83707

ILLINOIS

Illinois Division of Department Reports
406 State Capitol,
Springfield, Illinois

INDIANA

Indiana Department of Commerce & Public
Relations
333 State House,
Indianapolis, Indiana

IOWA

Iowa State Conservation Comm.
East 7th and Court Avenue
Des Moines 9, Iowa

KANSAS

Kansas Department of Economic Development
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Division of Publicity
Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Tourist Development Commission
State of Louisiana,
P. O. Box 4291,
Capitol Station,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

MAINE

Maine Department of Development of Industry
and Commerce
State House,
Augusta, Maine

MARYLAND

Maryland Department of Economic Development
State Office Building,
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Department of Commerce
334 Boylston Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

MICHIGAN

Michigan Tourist Council
Stevens T. Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan 48926

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Department of Economic Development
57 W. 7th Street,
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board
1504 State Office Building,
Jackson, Mississippi

MISSOURI

Missouri Division of Commerce and Industrial
Development
Jefferson Building,
Jefferson City, Missouri

MONTANA

Montana State Highway Comm.
Advertising Department
Helena, Montana 59601

NEBRASKA

Dept. of Economic Development
State Office Building
Lincoln, Nebraska

NEVADA

Nevada Dept. of Economic Development
State Office Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Division of Economic
Development
State Office Building
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey Dept. of Conservation &
Economic Development
State Promotion Section
520 E. State Street
Trenton, New Jersey

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico State Tourist Bureau
Box 1716
Santa Fe, New Mexico

NEW YORK

New York Department of Commerce
Travel Bureau
112 State Street
Albany, New York 12207

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Department of Conservation &
Development
State Advertising Division,
Raleigh, North Carolina

NORTH DAKOTA

Tourist Information available at all state scales.

OHIO

Development Department
1005 Ohio Departments Building
Columbus, Ohio 43215

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Planning & Resources Board
Tourist Division
533 State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

OREGON

Oregon State Highway Division
Travel Information Section,
Salem, Oregon 97310

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Department of Commerce
Bureau of Travel Development
113 South Office Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Development Council
Roger Williams Building
Hayes Street,
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Research,
Planning & Development Board,
P. O. Box 927
Columbia, South Carolina

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Highway Commission
Publicity Department
Pierre, South Dakota

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Division of State Information
Department of Conservation
2611 West End Ave. ,
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

TEXAS

Texas Highway Department
Travel & Information Division
P. O. Box 5064
Austin, Texas 78703

UTAH

Utah Travel Council
Council Hall
Capitol Hill
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

VERMONT

Vermont Development Department
Montpelier, Vermont

VIRGINIA

Virginia State Travel Service
911 E. Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

WASHINGTON

Visitors Information Bureau
General Administration Building
Olympia, Washington 98501

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Department of Commerce
Travel Development Division
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia

WISCONSIN

Department of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 450
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

WYOMING

Wyoming Travel Commission
213 Capitol Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming

CANADIAN PROVINCES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Department of Travel Industry
1019 Wharf Street
Victoria, B. C. , Canada

MANITOBA

Tourist Branch,
Department of Tourism & Recreation
Legislative Buildings,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba, Canada

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick Travel Bureau
P. O. Box 1030
Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia Travel Bureau
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

ONTARIO

Department of Tourism & Information
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto 2, Ontario, Canada

Canadian Government Travel Bureau
Ottawa, Ontario

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Mr. George Fraser, Director
Travel Bureau
Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, Canada

QUEBEC

Province of Quebec
Tourist Bureau
48 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

SASKATCHEWAN

Tourist Development Branch
Power Building
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

YUKON

Yukon Dept. of Travel and Publicity
Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada

MEXICO . . . (Federal Highways)

Departamento de Turismo,
Direccion General de Promocion,
Reforma 45, Piso 10-
Mexico, D. F. , Mexico

Mexican Government Tourist Commission
Av. Juarez 89
Mexico, D. F. , Mexico

d. Reservations. Check current camping directories for facilities and reservation requirements. Reservations are important for almost any time of year, but especially at popular overnight camps during the busy tourist season. If reservations cannot be obtained, the best time to find an empty spot is in the early afternoon, Sundays through Thursday. However, to avoid disappointments, get reservations if possible, and also pick out alternate campgrounds. A good camping directory will indicate availability of medical facilities, exact locations of campsites, and refunds where advance deposits are required.

Don't overlook the possibility of winter campsites open all year round. Winter campers are welcomed at state parks in some of the northern states.

e. Packing Your Supplies. You'll find with experience that articles do not shift excessively when traveling on regular paved roads. However, in preparing your supplies for travel, a few general rules will avoid possible slipping, breakage, or sliding.

Use plastic dishes. Today's plastic dishes combine unbreakable features with attractiveness and utility, ideal for dining in good taste while on the road. A rubber matting placed on cupboard shelves will prevent undue sliding.

Use wadded newspaper between other breakables where they might bump together. Hooks that snap closed are excellent for hanging cups, provided they are spaced far enough apart to prevent the cups from touching each other.

Use pillows in cupboards to hold dishes, pots, and pans in place.

There is no need to tie everything down in the refrigerator or to pack it solid if unbreakable polyethylene containers are used, especially the flat, broad base receptacles. Just in case though, always open the refrigerator door cautiously after traveling on rough roads.

To save time, place items needed for short stops conveniently within reach.

fmc 2900R

Clothing hung in closets will not swing with the vehicle motion if tightly packed. Swinging will cause the garments to wear at the shoulders.

Strong elastic cords are excellent for lashing articles down. Place hooks in out-of-the-way places to conveniently provide lashing points in drawers, cabinets, and floors.

f. Carrying Cash. Traveler's checks are generally the safest way to carry cash. Park operators and other service personnel may not appreciate personal checks, and large amounts of cash require careful security provisions. Oil company credit cards and bank credit cards are extremely useful.

g. Your House in Your Absence. While you're traveling, your permanent residence should look as "lived-in" as possible. Temporarily stop all delivery services, or ask a neighbor to pick up your mail and newspaper on a daily basis. Arrange for watering and cutting your lawn, and leave some electric lights on, either permanently or timed to go on only at night. Notify the local police department of your absence.

You may want to have mail forwarded to you while enroute. It's simple if you use General Delivery Addresses at towns you plan to visit. Instruct that your mail be marked "hold til arrival."

h. Check Before You Go. Be sure to go over your supply checklist thoroughly before leaving, to make sure you've prepared as well as possible.

i. Golden Eagle Passport. National Parks and Forests will grant free admission or will charge a reduced entrance fee if you have a Golden Eagle Passport, obtainable from most park entrances and post offices. For those 62 years of age and older, a free Golden Age Passport is available, and offers the same privileges.

j. Fire Permits. Ask the forest service personnel about campfire permits before building campfires; especially in extremely dry weather. Permits generally are not required when using park-provided fire facilities at established campgrounds.

k. Choosing a Site. A quick look through the entire campground gives an idea of the best sites available. If you have small youngsters, avoid the sites near water or heavily wooded areas remote from other campers. Also pick the higher places, away from mountain streams and desert areas where flash floods may occur.

Use caution when parking near or below a cliff or steep mountain side. Heavy rains may cause a mudslide.

It's also better to camp among several small trees in a rainstorm. The tallest or only tree in the area might attract lightning.

When camping, you're likely to be lounging on chairs outside the coach's passenger door. If you have a choice in cool weather, park facing the east to let the sun warm the right side of the motor coach. In warm weather, point it west or north so the motor coach is between you and the sun during the heat of the day.

l. Camping Activities. In addition to normal camping activities, such as hiking, sight-seeing, fishing, boating, swimming, and relaxing, both public and private campgrounds offer special activities for campers. Fireside chats with park rangers, or park-related movies, offer fascinating entertainment. Check out the local communities, too, for historical sites and buildings to add enjoyment and learning about the area you're visiting.

m. Camping in Primitive Areas. A primitive area is an unimproved area, without man-made facilities. For simple overnight parking you may find a turn-out, or a rest area along the road. When parking on turn-outs, it's a good idea to point your coach toward the exit. That gives the other fellow a chance to park behind you and you can still leave when you wish. Always park more than 3 feet off the highway.

Always check locally before starting onto any little-used road late in the day. Ask the highway patrol or ranger office about road conditions and inform authorities of your intentions, and how long you plan to stay. You should have a map showing the road and side roads. Be sure you can turn around, if necessary.

If in the desert, be sure to have food, water, gas, oil, tools, shovel, axe, spare wheel and tire, canteen, and a snakebite kit.

n. Getting Stuck. If the road appears soft or muddy, stop the vehicle and personally check the road for firmness before proceeding. The best way to avoid getting stuck in snow, mud, or sand is to maintain a forward motion. If you do get stuck, stop instantly before the rear wheels dig in. With a shovel, dig gently sloping trenches ahead of each wheel, then place weeds, brush, tire chains, sacks, or canvas in front of each wheel in the trenches. See Section 4 for rocking the coach using the forward and reverse gears to drive out of such holes.

The best choice when you are really stuck is to stay with the vehicle until help comes.

A distress signal universally recognized is two smoky fires. Use dry wood to start the fire and green wood to make the smoke. A flashlight to signal an SOS to airplanes at night will tell them you're in trouble. (SOS: ...---...). During the day, rocks or light clothing arranged in large SOS letters on the ground will signal plane crews.

If no one knows where you are, you may want to walk for help. Stay on the road. Start in the morning if you are in the mountains, and in the evening if in the hot desert. Take a canteen, food, matches, snakebite kit, and coat or blanket if necessary.

o. Breaking Camp. Before leaving camp, run through the Before Starting Checklist in Section 4. Drive a few feet, then get out and look back to be sure you've left nothing behind.

America's campgrounds and scenic wonders will be preserved if you follow the "7 C's" suggested by the North American Family Campers Association, Inc. - Care, Caution, Courtesy, Cleanliness, Cooperation, Conservation, and Common Sense.

7-2. CHECKLISTS

The following checklists are suggestions. You will want to delete some items and add others. If your lists are kept current with your needs, they will eliminate considerable mental strain when assembling your camping gear and food supplies.

FOOD LIST

Dehydrated and canned soups
Dehydrated potatoes, stews, apples
Canned stew, hash, chili
Canned tuna, salmon, sardines
Canned baked beans, macaroni, spaghetti
Canned chicken
Canned roast beef or ham
Mayonnaise and salad oils
Cereals
Bread, breakfast rolls
Crackers, canned brown bread
Cookies, marshmallow, candy
Canned milk
Coffee, tea, cocoa, dried milk
Sugar, salt, pepper, spices
Mustard, catchup, pickles, olives
Biscuit and pancake flour, syrup
Cooking oil
Apple and peanut butter, jelly
Paper towels and napkins

Soap (bar and liquid)
Dishcloth and towel
Potholders and tongs
Pot scrubber
Aluminum foil, plastic bags
Food storage containers
Fruit juices, frozen, canned
Fruits, fresh, dried, canned
Vegetables, fresh, frozen, canned
Salad materials
Meats, fresh or frozen
Eggs and bacon
Fresh milk
Margarine or butter
Cheese and cheese spreads
Puddings, gelatine desserts
Raisins, nuts, popcorn
Toothpicks
Baking soda
Vinegar

COOKING EQUIPMENT

Vacuum bottles
Pans
Plates
Cups
Coffee pot
Knives, forks, spoons
Can opener
Spatula
Peeler
Plastic juice container
Pressure cooker

Aluminum griddle
Barbecue grill
Charcoal, charcoal lighter fluid
Matches
Clean cloth for filtering water
Water purification tablets
Kitchen utensils
Corkscrew
Egg beater
Aluminum table
Plastic table covering

UTILITY EQUIPMENT

Ground cloth
Sleeping bags
Lantern, mantles
Cushions
Folding chairs
Writing materials
Compass
Fieldglasses
Books
Games, adult and children
Camera, film
Baby backpack
Portable playpen

Stroller
Rope, clothespins
Road maps
Park directories
Laundry bag
Golden Eagle Passport
Laundry soap
Wax cleaner
Household bleach
Toilet tank deodorizer
Thetford Aqua Bowl
Thetford Aqua Thaw

HEALTH/EMERGENCY KITS

Insurance company address, telephone number
Flashlight, batteries
Pocketknife
Light bulbs, fuses
First aid kit

Snakebite kit
Insect repellent
Emergency flares
Yellow naphtha laundry soap (for poison ivy)
Fire extinguisher

TOOL/VEHICLE KITS

Hatchet
Shovel
Pliers
Screwdrivers
Hammer
Nails, screws
String
Pick
Small saw
Wheel chocks
Wrenches
Tire pump
Set of engine drive belts

Plastic water hose
Electric extension cord
Set of fuzes
Vehicle registration papers
Tire gauge
5-gal gas container
5-gal water container
Funnel
White gas container
Plastic water bucket
Rags
Newspapers

7-3. DRIVING HINTS

a. Introduction. This section highlights the differences between driving the FMC 2900R Motor Coach and a standard automobile. It does not reiterate all the traffic safety rules or summarize the vehicle code. A careful reading of this section will prepare you to make the driving adjustments necessary to safely drive the motor coach. Almost all traffic situations not covered in this section can easily be handled by using good common sense and good defensive driving.

Practice the more complex maneuvers of turning, backing, and parking the coach in large, empty parking lots early on Sunday mornings. Thirty minutes to an hour's practice will greatly increase your driving confidence.

b. Check Before Pulling Out. Your outside rear view mirrors will prove indispensable when passing, turning, and backing up. Always check and adjust them before leaving. Check the traffic on both the left and right sides before pulling from the curb. Do not drive the coach with any doors left open.

Allow plenty of time to arrive at your destination. Trying to meet rigid schedules encourages speeding, taking chances, and risking lives. It's important for you to arrive safely. Of course, your speed should always be governed by traffic conditions.

c. Driving Defensively. Drive defensively in such a manner as to avoid accidents by anticipating and allowing for hazards created by the unsafe acts of others and adverse traffic and weather conditions.

d. Passing. Stay in the far right lane whenever possible. Drivers of automobiles are somehow unable to tolerate trucks, buses, or motor coaches in front of them at any speed, so it's wise to allow them plenty of room to pass. If traffic is stacking up behind you, pull over at the first opportunity and let them pass. In fact, this is required by law in some states if there are 5 or more cars behind you.

Passing slower moving vehicles is much the same in your coach as with automobiles, but allowances must be made for the coach's extra length. Get your speed up before you pull out to pass. Give a courtesy passing signal with your horn by day, or blink your lights at night, then be sure all is clear in the opposing lane. If the other driver pulls over to let you pass, thank him with a couple of quick beeps on your horn. Make sure your coach is completely past the vehicle you're passing before returning back to your original lane. It's a good rule to not to return to your lane until you can see the passed vehicle in your rear view mirror.

e. Safe Following Distances - The 3-Second Rule. The standard rule for safe following distances is to stay one coach length behind the vehicle in front of you for each 10 miles per hour of speed.

Not everyone can accurately estimate coach lengths. Therefore, commercial transportation companies are switching to the 3-second rule which is easier in estimation, more accurate, and applicable at any speed.

Choose an object to the side of the road which the vehicle ahead of you is passing. As the vehicle passes the object, begin counting off 3 seconds (one thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three). You are following too close if you reach the same object before the full three seconds are counted. You are following at the minimum safe distance if you reach the object at the precise 3-second count. This 3-second rule is good for all speeds and is quickly learned.

f. Vehicle Dimensions. Be conscious of your vehicle dimensions when passing, turning, and driving under low vertical clearances. The height of the coach is 9 feet, 1 inch. The vehicle width is 8 feet, 10 inches with the two side mirrors extended.

g. Highway Signals. Knowing some of the standard highway signals used by truck drivers on the highway will be of value to you when you see such signals, or when you want to signal drivers behind you. Be careful, though, in telling a driver behind you that all is clear ahead. You don't know the other vehicle's capabilities to pass you quickly. Use these signals only when there is no possible doubt.

- When an approaching vehicle turns its headlights on and off rapidly during the daytime, you are being told that your headlights are on.
- If an approaching driver extends his arm out and waves it up and down, he is warning you of trouble ahead.
- If you find yourself pocketed behind a large truck, and the truck blinks his lights on and off once, he is telling you the road ahead is clear. If he blinks the lights on and off twice, he is signaling you that there is trouble ahead.
- If you have just overtaken a truck on the highway and the truck blinks its headlights, the truck driver is telling you that you are now far enough clear of the truck and it is safe for you to swing back into the right-hand lane of the road.

h. Bad Driving Conditions. Try to avoid bad weather and driving conditions when planning a trip. For instance, when traveling in the hot desert, it

is best to travel at night, or in the late evening hours, rather than in the heat of the day. And driving over the Rocky Mountains in winter may be hazardous or impossible.

Driving in wet weather requires you to reduce your speed and increase your normal following distance. Never travel on icy roads. Drive slowly on bumpy roads in consideration of your passengers and cargo.

Always shift down when going down a grade. The motor will assist your brakes in slowing the vehicle.

Use a pumping action when applying brakes. If you start to slide on wet or icy roads, release the brakes, straighten out, and reapply brakes.

i. Poor Visibility. In all bad weather situations where visibility is limited, be sure you're able to stop the coach within one half the range of your vision. It's best not to drive at night unless you have a destination in mind. When visibility is poor, turn-outs and stopping places are harder to find.

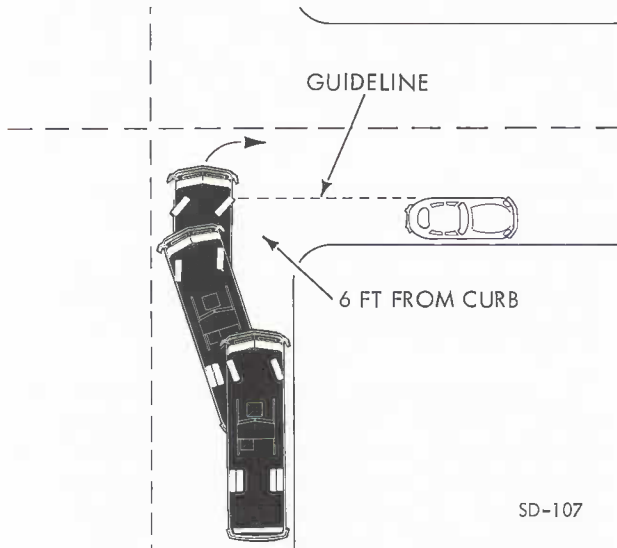
You must slow down if you have to drive in a fog. Better yet, don't drive. Stay off the road and wait until the fog lifts. Fog promotes accidents because you can't drive defensively; you can't see other cars well enough to judge their actions. If you must drive, reduce speed enough to stop within the range of your visibility. Turn on your low beam lights and keep yourself oriented within the lane stripes.

j. Turning. When turning the coach, the rear end will swing out farther than the driver may be accustomed to in an automobile. The only time the rear end swing is serious is when the coach is positioned very close to an object, such as a wall or a tree. Gradually turning away from the object while traveling forward will solve the problem.

You can't cut corners as close when driving the motor coach. The rear wheels will cut closer than the front wheels. This affects making a right turn at an intersection, when it may be necessary to swing left momentarily, as shown in Figure 7-1, to prevent the rear wheels from running over the curbing.

The driver must delay longer before beginning turns since he is located over the front wheels. Use the right front wheel as a guide point for starting all right turns as shown in Figure 7-2. Cut when the center of the right wheel is opposite the guide line. "Cut" means to turn the wheel sharply. Maintain a 3 to 5 mile per hour speed when making right turns at busy city intersections. The slow speed will help you make the turn safely. Where the angle of the

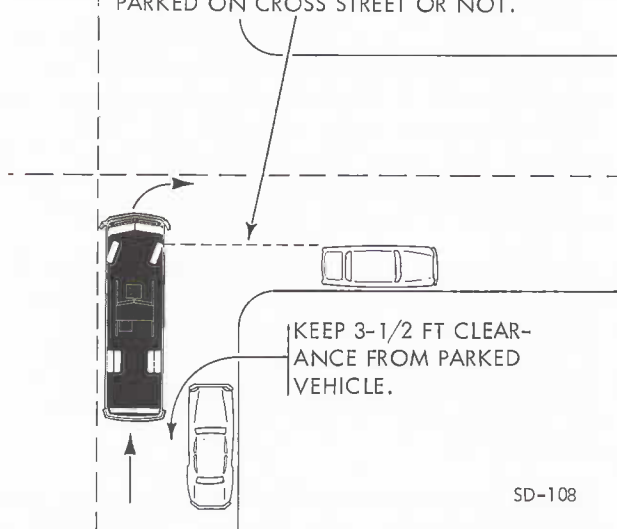
intersecting streets, width of streets, speed of the turn, road or traffic conditions are unusual, it is your responsibility to compensate for such conditions in order to make the movement safely.



CUT LEFT AND PULL FORWARD UNTIL RIGHT FRONT WHEEL IS 6 FT FROM NEAR CURB LINE AND OPPOSITE OUTSIDE OF VEHICLE ON CROSS STREET. THEN CUT TO RIGHT.

Figure 7-1. Right Turn From Parallel Parking Position

GUIDELINE REPRESENTING OUTSIDE OF PARKED VEHICLES. USE THIS GUIDELINE WHETHER VEHICLE IS PARKED ON CROSS STREET OR NOT.

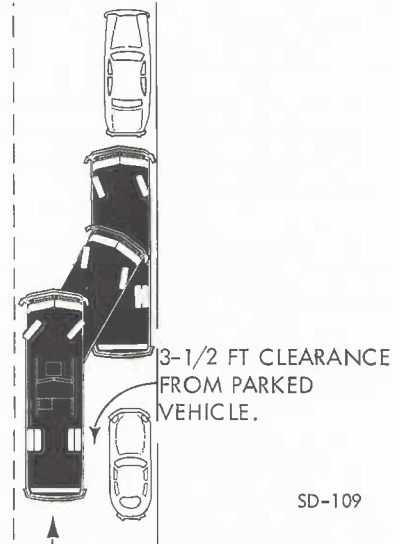


CUT WHEN FRONT WHEEL IS OPPOSITE GUIDELINE.

Figure 7-2. Right Turn

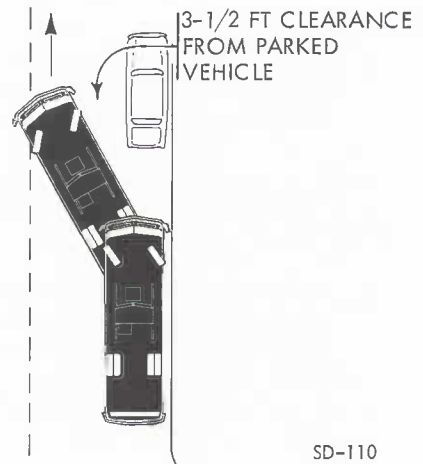
k. Parking. Follow the instructions illustrated in Figure 7-3 for parallel parking. It's always good to park where you can leave the parking spot by

driving forward. In the street, this means taking up two linear spaces. In a parking lot, this means backing into the parking slot until the rear wheels touch the tire stops, letting the rear of the unit "hang over". Of course, be sure there is room behind you before you do this. But in this manner, the front of the coach will be aligned with other vehicles parked alongside.



A. Parking

CUT WHEN RIGHT REAR WHEEL IS OPPOSITE FRONT BUMPER OF PARKED VEHICLE. PARK AT LEAST 18 IN. FROM CURB. STOP PARALLEL.



B. Pulling Out From Parked Position

PARK COACH WITH FRONT WHEELS TURNED OUTWARD. PULL OUT, MAINTAINING 3-1/2 FT CLEARANCE FROM PARKED VEHICLE, UNTIL RIGHT REAR WHEEL PASSES BUMPER OF PARKED VEHICLE. CHECK MIRRORS AND BLIND SPOT UNTIL POSITIONED IN DRIVING LANE.

Figure 7-3. Parallel Parking

1. Backing Up. As a general rule, back up making your turns to the left so you can see out of the left side of the coach. It takes a wide open space and a few minutes of practice to become proficient in backing up.

Yet it's best to avoid backing up situations. If you must back up, position someone outside the coach to guide you. Use both mirrors to avoid surprises. Making a personal check behind the vehicle before backing up will increase your confidence and reveal objects undetectable by you from the driver's seat.

m. In Case of Accident. If you have an accident and are pulled over off the highway, you are still responsible for any other accident that occurs because of your vehicle parked on or by the highway, unless you set out the proper warning devices. Carry red flares or red flasher lights to warn other drivers of a dangerous situation. Place one flare 100 feet ahead of your coach, and another flare 100

feet to the rear of your coach. Also one flare 10 feet to the left of the coach rear. Red flags can be used in the daytime instead of flares.

Figure 7-4 shows typical accident traps that can occur with your motor coach. It is not enough to know these particular accident traps, but it is necessary to recognize all accident traps rapidly. The best protection is to apply the principles of defensive driving to the problem:

- Reduce speed
- Approach intersections with your foot on the brake
- Anticipate changes in traffic signals
- Don't assume the right-of-way
- Don't assume that the other vehicle will follow the usual pattern of performance

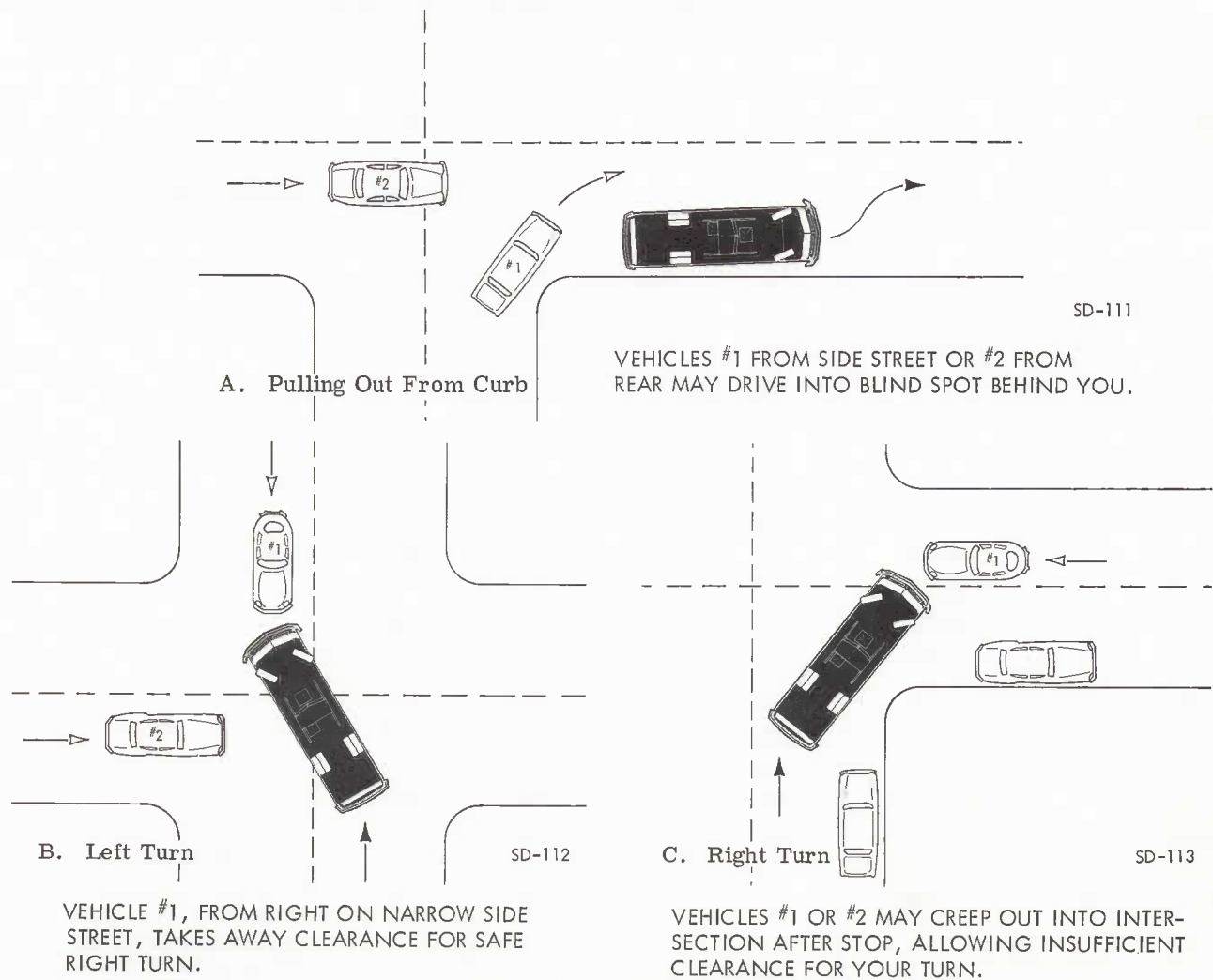


Figure 7-4. Accident Traps

7-4. STATE LAWS

The various states do not have uniform traffic laws. A brief summary of pertinent state laws is presented for general information in the following tables. If in doubt, inquire locally or at your automobile club. All laws shown here are subject to change by state and local city ordinances.

a. Speed Limits. 60/50 means 60 mph maximum speed in the daytime and 50 mph in the nighttime. Posted speed limits may not apply to motor homes.

b. Stopping Overnight. This table represents the general rule throughout each state. Of course, you must conform to local posted deviations.

c. Pets. Most state parks and forests allowing pets require they be on either a 6 or 10 foot leash.

d. LP Gas. Most states do allow LP gas appliances to remain connected while the vehicle is moving, but do not allow or recommend operation of these appliances while moving. All states require the pilot light be off when refueling at service stations.

e. No Information Available. A dash (-) indicates no information available. Inquire locally.

	Maximum Speed Limit for Motor Homes	Overnight Stops Permitted		Dogs Permitted Overnight In Parks	LP Gas Appliances Connected While Moving	Remarks
		Roadside Rest Areas	Off Highway			
ALABAMA	60/50	No	Yes	No	Yes	
ALASKA	60	No	Yes	Yes	-	
ARIZONA	Posted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
ARKANSAS	75/65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
CALIFORNIA	70/65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No LP bottled gas in S. F. Posey-Webster Street Tube
COLORADO	60/70	No	Yes	Yes	No	
CONNECTICUT	Posted	No	No	*Yes	Yes	*No pets at beaches
DELAWARE	60/60	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Posted	No	Yes	-		
FLORIDA	70/65	No	Yes	No	No	
GEORGIA	-	No	No	Yes	-	
HAWAII	45/45	Yes	Yes	-		
IDAHO	70/60	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
ILLINOIS	55/55	No	No	Yes	-	
INDIANA	70/65	No	No	Yes	No	
IOWA	75/65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
KANSAS	75/70	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
KENTUCKY	70/60	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
LOUISIANA	70/60	No	Yes	Yes	No	
MAINE	70/60	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
MARYLAND	-	No	No	*Yes	-	*State forests only, not state parks
MASSACHUSETTS	50/40	*	*	**Yes	No	*Locally regulated **No pets at beaches; No LP bottled gas in Summer and Callahan Tunnels, Boston Harbor

	Maximum Speed Limit for Motor Homes	Overnight Stops Permitted		Dogs Permitted Overnight In Parks	LP Gas Appliances Connected While Moving	Remarks
		Roadside Rest Areas	Off Highway			
MICHIGAN	70/65	No	No	Yes	Yes	
MINNESOTA	65/65	No	No	Yes	Yes	
MISSISSIPPI	50/50	No	Yes	-	No	
MISSOURI	70/65	No	Yes	*	Yes	*Locally regulated
MONTANA	Safe	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NEBRASKA	75/65	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NEVADA	Safe	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Posted	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
NEW JERSEY	60/50	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NEW MEXICO	70/70	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NEW YORK	65/55	No	No	*Yes	Yes	*Proof of rabies shot required No LP bottled gas in Brooklyn Battery or Queens Midtown Tunnels; or on Triborough Bridge or Manhattan-L.I. Expressway; or in Holland or Lincoln Tunnel, or on Geo. Washington Bridge
NORTH CAROLINA	65/55	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NORTH DAKOTA	75/65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
OHIO	70/60	No	No	No	Yes	
OKLAHOMA	70/65	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
OREGON	70/65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
PENNSYLVANIA	Posted	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
RHODE ISLAND	60/50	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
SOUTH CAROLINA	Posted	No	*Yes	**	-	*Not recommended **Locally regulated
SOUTH DAKOTA	75/70	No	Yes	*	Yes	*Locally regulated
TENNESSEE	65/50	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
TEXAS	70/70	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	No LP bottled gas in Washburn Tunnel
UTAH	Posted	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	
VERMONT	65/Posted	Yes	Yes	*Yes	Yes	*No pets on beaches
VIRGINIA	65/55	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
WASHINGTON	Posted	No	Yes	Yes	-	No LP bottled gas on Seattle freeways
WEST VIRGINIA	70/60	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
WISCONSIN	70/65	No	No	Yes	No	
WYOMING	Posted	No	No	Yes	No	
ALBERTA	60/55	-	-	-	-	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	50/45	No	Yes	-	No	
MANITOBA	60/55	-	-	-	No	
NEW BRUNSWICK	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	

	Maximum Speed Limit for Motor Homes	Overnight Stops Permitted		Dogs Permitted Overnight In Parks	LP Gas Appliances Connected While Moving	Remarks
		Roadside Rest Areas	Off Highway			
NEWFOUNDLAND	-	No	-	-	-	
NOVA SCOTIA	-	No	-	-	No	
ONTARIO	-	No	-	-	No	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	-	No	-	-	-	
QUEBEC	-	No	-	-	-	
SASKATCHEWAN	50/45	No	-	-	Yes	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	-		-	-	-	
YUKON	50/45	Yes	-	-	Yes	

7-5. HELPFUL BOOKS

There are many books available to those planning vacations and extensive travel in motor coaches. Some useful ones are listed below.

- Woodall's Trailering Parks and Campground Directory
500 Hyacinth Place
Highland Park, Illinois 60035
- Woodall's LP Gas Refueling Directory
500 Hyacinth Place
Highland Park, Illinois 60035
- Woodall's Directory of Holding Tank Dumping Stations
500 Hyacinth Place
Highland Park, Illinois 60035
- Directory of RV Sanitary Stations
RAJO Publications, Inc.
319 Miller Ave
Mill Valley, Calif. 94941
- Family Motor Coach Association
P. O. Box 44144
Cincinnati, Ohio 45244
- Camping Maps USA
Box 2034
Palos Verdes Peninsula, Calif. 90274
- Sunsite Sunset Western Campsite Directory
Sunset Magazine
Menlo Park, Calif. 94025
- Rand McNally Travel Trailer Guide
Barcam Publishing Co.
Box F
Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274