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THE IOWA DRIVERS' GUID

FACTS YOU NEED TO KNOW TO GET
AND KEEP A DRIVER'S LICENSE

GEORGE A. WILSON
GOVERNOR OF IOWA

Office of
KARL W. FISCHER
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Des Moines, Iowa

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YOUR PART IN IOWA'S SAFETY PROGRAM

The three E's of safety — Engineering, Enforcement, and Education—march steadily forward on a national front to cope with the problem of automobile accidents upon our highways.

In the engineering field Iowa is doing her part. She is making great strides in the elimination of structural highway faults, in the installation of overhead passes, in the better marking of the highways, and in making other major improvements, all of which are with the thought of saving lives—the making of Iowa's highways safer.

During the past several years, there has been a decided change in the attitude of enforcement officers for they are putting forth hours of conscientious effort to bring the driving public to a realization of the merits of safe and sane driving. This attitude has reflected itself through the courts which are on the whole endeavoring to carry out the full provisions of law, irrespective of person, with the thought that in so doing they will teach the public the importance of careful operation of a motor vehicle. The Department of Public Safety has established a definite policy governing the suspension or revocation of the operating privilege of the operator who disregards the laws of the road, or who is convicted of a violation for which action is mandatory under the law. The purpose of this policy of fair, impartial and unbiased action is to endeavor through such punitive action to fix concretely the true value of a driver's license in the mind of the person so temporarily denied.

In the field of education we find some of the largest universities and colleges conducting courses in traffic safety work. In recent years a considerable number of the public schools have offered courses in Highway Safety for their students. Also many civic and service organizations are greatly interested in the Highway Safety Program.

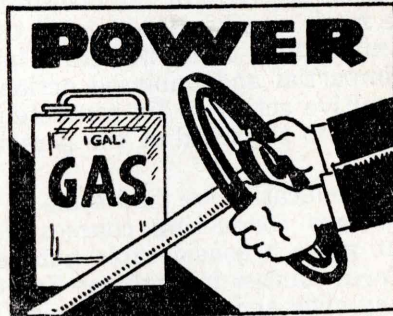
With such a united front on any one problem it would seem the solution would automatically be realized, but that is not the picture. Engineering, Enforcement, and Education are the controllable factors in the highway safety program, and all that is accomplished thereby is either augmented or minimized by the actions of the one factor that is not readily controllable—the driver. Unless the driver cooperates to his utmost—assumes his individual responsibility in a problem that is his—he is placing a premium, not only upon his own future, but upon the future of his fellow man. The problem is personal, individual, and therefore must in the final analysis be solved by the driver himself, such solution being exemplified by his actions behind the wheel, and his attitude toward the laws of the road and all enforcement agencies.

The Department of Public Safety had a two-fold purpose in mind in compiling this booklet. First, that it would aid the

new driver to secure an operator's license. Second, that this booklet containing the fundamental laws of the road along with many illustrations will interest the old driver to the extent that he will study them and thereby become a better and safer driver.

Iowa is proud of her 1938 record, and calls upon her drivers and pedestrians to cooperate to make future records even more outstanding. Iowa challenges you to meet your individual responsibility.

KARL W. FISCHER
Commissioner of Public Safety



**The Safety of Highways Lies Largely
in Drivers' Hands.**

HOW TO GET AND KEEP A DRIVER'S LICENSE

A person drives a motor vehicle upon the highways of the State of Iowa not as a matter of right, but as a privilege granted to the people by the legislature. The legislature has set forth rules and regulations governing the licensing of drivers, and the manner in which a vehicle shall be operated upon the highways if the operator is to continue to enjoy the privilege of operating a motor vehicle upon the highways.

Any person living in Iowa and wanting to drive a motor vehicle on the streets or highways is required to have a valid operator's or chauffeur's license or an instruction permit. For those persons not to be licensed, and also those permitted to drive on the streets and highways in the State of Iowa who are required to be licensed as drivers under the Iowa law, see page 8.

The minimum age requirement is 16 years for an operator's license and 18 years for a regular chauffeur's license. No person who has a chauffeur's license is required to have an operator's license. Operators' licenses cost fifty cents and expire on July 5th of each odd-numbered calendar year. Regular chauffeurs' licenses cost two dollars and expire on December 31st of each year.

Every person operating a motor vehicle on the highways of the state of Iowa must have his license in his immediate possession. He is subject to a fine up to one hundred dollars if he cannot produce a valid license in case of arrest.

Any peace officer, sheriff, constable or state highway patrolman may stop a person at any time and inspect his license.

If a person's name is changed by marriage or for any other reason, or if his address is changed, a duplicate license will be issued to him in his correct name and address upon payment of the twenty-five cent fee required for a duplicate license. If a person has lost his license and is continuing to operate a motor vehicle, he must make application for a duplicate license. No person should drive a vehicle until after he has complied with the above requirement.

INSTRUCTION PERMIT: Every person over 16 years of age who wishes to learn to drive in order that he may secure an operator's license is required to get an instruction permit. This permit entitles him to operate a motor vehicle on the highway when accompanied by a licensed driver. This permit is issued without charge by the state driver's license examiners. Any person wishing to get an instruction permit is required to pass the written driver's license examination and the vision test, and he is not to drive a vehicle to the examining point. These examinations are conducted by the members of the Iowa Highway Safety Patrol, in the courthouses of the various county seat towns throughout the state. If the applicant is between the ages of 16 and 18, he must be accompanied by both parents or guardian, or must bring with him an affidavit signed by both parents or guardian as hereinafter mentioned. See page 6 for sample instruction permit, and page 8 for sample affidavit form. After applicant has secured an Instruction Permit he should make certain to have same in his possession when operating a motor vehicle.

INSTRUCTION PERMIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

This instruction permit issued under Chapter 251.1, Acts of the 48th General Assembly, Sections 5013.04, paragraph 1, 5013.06, .08, .10, .18, .19, 5014.01, 5015.02. It is valid for a sixty day period from date of issuance. The following restrictions are made a part of this instruction permit and a violation of any of the restrictions will result in a revocation of the privileges herein granted.

The holder of this instruction permit must be accompanied at all times when driving by a person twenty-one years of age or older, who has a valid Iowa driver's license in his possession. Such person accompanying instruction permit holder must be fully competent to operate a motor vehicle under all conditions.

The holder of any instruction permit will be permitted to operate a motor vehicle on a public highway during daylight hours only. The signatures of both parents on an instruction permit issued to any person under the age of eighteen years will not be accepted as permission to issue an operator's license at a later date. The parents will be required to furnish written consent to issue a regular operator's license.

If the applicant believes that he has not had sufficient practice to appear before the driver's license examiner for examination at the expiration of this permit, he must secure another permit before receiving further instruction in the operation of a motor vehicle.

IF THIS INSTRUCTION PERMIT IS ISSUED SUBSEQUENT TO OBTAINING A MINOR'S RESTRICTED LICENSE THESE ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY

A combination school and instruction permit to a minor between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years will be issued only during the regular school year beginning September 1st, and ending June 30th.

Before the department will issue a combination minor's restricted license and instruction permit the signatures will be required of both parents and a statement from the superintendent of the school which the applicant attends stating that the applicant must have a minor's restricted license as a necessity to go to and from school.

A minor's restricted license may be used by the holder only as a means of going to and from school, and may not be used during noon hour or other recess periods, nor for extra-curricular activities.

Before a minor's restricted license may be issued the applicant must designate the route over which he will travel to and from school and any driving on any street or highway not designated on the license will result in a revocation of the applicant's driving privileges.

PERMIT A 305
STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DRIVER'S LICENSE DIVISION

Undersigned hereby makes application for an Instruction Permit for the purpose of learning to operate a motor vehicle, and certifies that the description and answers given to the following questions are true and correct to the best of his knowledge information and belief.

Name _____ St. _____
City _____ County _____ State _____
Ex. Score _____ Birthdate, Mo. _____ Day _____ Yr. _____
Sex _____ Wt. _____ Hair _____ Eyes _____ Height _____ Race _____
Without Glasses, R _____ L _____ B _____ With, R _____ L _____ B _____
Have you ever been license as an operator or chauffeur- _____ Where? _____
Have you ever had a license suspended or revoked? _____ Refused _____
If so where? _____ Date _____ Reason _____
Have you ever been adjudged a drunkard or drug addict? _____
Are you suffering from a mental or physical disability? _____
If applicant is applying for minor's instruction permit answer the following:
Do you attend school regularly? _____ How far do you live from school? _____

Usual Signature _____
Subscribed and sworn to before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____
Signature and Number of Patrolman _____

We, the parents of the above described applicant, consent to the issuance of this instruction permit. We understand the rules, regulations, and restrictions under which this instruction permit is issued, and agree to comply with them.

Father _____ Mother _____
Parents Signatures _____
Subscribed and sworn to before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____
Signature and Number of Patrolman _____

See rules and regulations on reverse side.

STATUTES, RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING AN INSTRUCTION PERMIT

(Reverse Side of Permit)

This Instruction Permit is issued under section 5013.06, Acts Forty-eighth G. A., and is subject to the rules and regulation of the Department. Said permit shall be valid only when properly signed by an officer designated by the Department to issue permits and shall be subject to revocation.

The instructor shall have a driver's license and shall be fully competent to operate a motor vehicle.

Under no condition, shall any person operate a motor vehicle unaccompanied by a licensed driver who shall occupy the seat beside the driver, except in the case the vehicle is a motorcycle.

If said applicant operates any motor vehicle unaccompanied by an instructor who has a driver's license, this permit shall be void.

The vehicle should not be operated by applicant on any thoroughfare or congested highway, or at any time from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise.

Every person to be examined for a driver's license should have not less than thirty hours driving experience extended over a period of not less than 30 days.

On or before the termination of this permit, applicant and if under 18 years of age the parents or guardian, or employer will appear before the State driver's license examiner, at which time the applicant will be examined for a driver's license.

If the applicant believes that he has not had sufficient practice to appear before the driver's examiner to be examined at the expiration of this permit, he shall appear before the person who issued the original permit and secure another.

Owner liable for damages done by the driver while driving with his consent. Section 5037.09: "In all cases where damage is done by any car by reason of the negligence of the driver, and driven with the consent of the owner, the owner of the car shall be liable for such damage."

An instruction permit shall not exempt the holder thereof from full and complete liability for any injury or damage done by him.

This permit must be carried by the learner whose name appears thereon at all times while operating said motor vehicle.

Sections 5013.14 and 5013.15. Driver's license must be signed and carried by instructor.

Form DPS-OCL-8-6-14-39—For minors 16-18 years old.

Sec. 5013.10. Application of minors. The application of any person under the age of eighteen years for an instruction permit or operator's license shall be signed and verified before a person authorized to administer oaths by both the father and mother of the applicant, if both are living and have custody of him, or in the event neither parent is living then by the person or guardian having such custody or by an employer of such minor.

County _____ Town _____ Date _____
 I, _____ request that the
 Commissioner of Public Safety of Iowa, accept the application of _____
 _____ my son _____, daughter _____, ward _____
 age _____; for an instruction permit _____, operator's license _____,

 Signature of father _____ Signature of mother _____

 Signature of employer _____ Signature of guardian _____
 Subscribed and sworn to before me by: _____

 this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

 Notary Public in and for _____
 _____ County, Iowa
 My commission expires _____, 19 _____
 SEAL PRESENT THIS REQUEST TO THE EXAMINER

SCHOOL PERMIT

A restricted license may be issued to a minor, between the ages of 14 and 16, to drive to and from school only.

The applicant must be accompanied by one parent or guardian, or he must present to the examining officer a written request signed by one parent or guardian before a notary public. This request form and affidavit may be obtained from the examiners or the county sheriffs. See following sample copy:

Form DPS-OCL-8-10M-6-14-39

Section 5013.19. Minors. Upon a written request of a parent or guardian, a restricted license may be issued to any person between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years. TO BE VALID ONLY IN GOING TO AND FROM SCHOOL.

County _____ Town _____ Date _____
 I, _____ request that the
 Commissioner of Public Safety, State of Iowa, accept the application of _____
 _____ my son _____, daughter _____, ward _____
 age _____; for an instruction permit _____, school permit _____,

 Signature of parent _____ Signature of guardian _____
 Subscribed and sworn to before me by: _____

 this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

 Notary Public in and for _____
 _____ County, Iowa
 My commission expires _____, 19 _____
 SEAL PRESENT THIS REQUEST TO THE EXAMINER
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
 Des Moines, Iowa

Under no circumstances will a person be afforded an examination for a school permit unless accompanied by a licensed driver, and it is preferable that this person be his parent or guardian.

THE EXAMINATION

A person desiring to secure an Iowa driver's license must pass an examination given by a highway patrol examiner. He may take the examination as soon as he is eligible for an operator's license, and as soon as he feels that he has learned the rules and has had sufficient practice to pass the examination. Information relative to the examining points and dates may be obtained from any highway patrol officer, or at any sheriff's office or police department.

The purpose of the examination is to determine three things:

1. Is the applicant physically and mentally competent to operate a motor vehicle with safety.
2. Does he know the law of the road, and has he had sufficient experience to operate a motor vehicle with safety.
3. Is he willing to keep his vehicle properly equipped for safe driving.

Under no circumstances will any person (except a non-resident) be afforded an examination unless accompanied by a licensed driver.

The examination consists of four parts: (1) Vehicle inspection; (2) Driving test; (3) Written or oral test; (4) Vision test. A person wishing to get an instruction permit will be required to pass parts 3 and 4; a person wishing to secure an operator's or chauffeur's license will be required to pass parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The vehicle inspection will be made by the driver's license examiners. The vehicle shall be roadworthy, shall be properly equipped with two headlights and a tail light in good working order, rear vision mirror, muffler, adequate foot and hand brakes, clear vision windshield of safety plate glass, windshield wiper, horn or signalling device, and shall have proper registration plates and registration certificate. (See Page 11 for illustration.)

No person will be given a driving test until the vehicle in which he presents himself for vehicle inspection meets the above requirements. An applicant whose vehicle fails to pass the vehicle inspection test will be permitted to have the vehicle repaired and he may return for another vehicle inspection the same day.

No applicant should attempt to take the driving test until he has had at least thirty hours of driving experience under the direction of a competent instructor who is a licensed driver. A person who fails the driving test may request an instruction permit from the examiner. This will enable him to practice driving under proper supervision. (Refer to previous statements concerning instruction permits.)

On the driving test the examiner will observe and pay particular attention to the following points: 1. Is applicant seated properly so as to be able to reach all control levers and also so as to have proper vision. 2. Does applicant start smoothly and make proper observations. 3. On

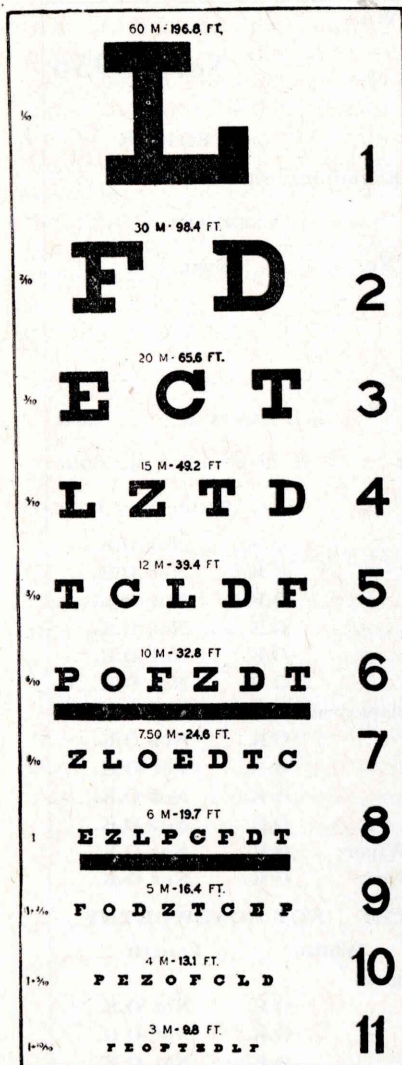
right and left turns does applicant pull into proper lane and give correct signals in plenty of time to warn other drivers. 4. Does applicant obey signs and enter intersection cautiously. 5. Does applicant meander and look around while driving or does he stay in line, keep pace and pay attention. 6. In passing other cars does applicant cut in too soon or does he allow a sufficient clear distance. 7. Does applicant observe the speed regulations in the district in which he is driving. 8. In parking is applicant slow and uncertain or does he get into the space easily without bumping. 9. In backing does applicant use care and caution. 10 Is the applicant courteous to and have the proper attitude toward other drivers.

A GOOD INSTRUCTOR TEACHES HIS PUPIL

The relation of vision to driving.
 How general health and disabilities affect driving.
 The proper position at the wheel.
 How to read and interpret the gauges.
 The proper steps in starting the motor.
 The proper steps in starting the car.
 The smoothest method of steering.
 To control attention and anticipate traffic conditions.
 To observe regulatory and warning signs.
 The importance of operating a roadworthy machine.
 That road courtesy is displayed by yielding the right-of-way.
 The meaning of right-of-way.
 The proper use of signals.
 Driving in the proper lanes.
 The proper approach to an intersection.
 How to adapt speeds to hills and curves.
 The proper ways to cope with adverse weather conditions, darkness, and road surfaces.
 The best method of backing.
 How to start on an upgrade.
 The proper use of the brake.
 Methods of checking the cooling system.
 The proper lubrication.
 How proper care and attention of the car prevent troubles.

Form DPS-OCL-9 50M-7-15-39		STATE OF IOWA	
Department of Public Safety Driving Test and Vehicle Inspection Chapter 134, 47th G. A.		No. 36956	
		Series K	
Patrolman No	Date	Examining Station	
Driver	S. P.	Chauffeur	
Type of Vehicle	Lic No.	Year	
APPLICANT'S NAME		Age	
Address			
Applicant reads and understands		inch letters at feet	
Applicant and Vehicle Foot Brake Test		ft. at 20 miles per hour	
Hand Brake Test		ft. at 20 miles per hour	
DRIVING TEST			
<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not Satisfactory	Lic. Plates	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Head Lights	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Fog Lights	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Elevation	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Dimmers	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Lens	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Reg. Cert. Displayed	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Horn	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Tail Light	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Stop Light	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Muffler	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Windshield Wiper	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Rear Vis. Mirror	O.K.	Not O.K.
	ROADWORTHY NOT ROADWORTHY		
	Weight	Width	Length
	Clearance Lights		
	Front	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Side	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Rear	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Reflectors		
	Front	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Side	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Rear	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Identification Lights		
	Front	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Rear	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Flares	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Fuses	O.K.	Not O.K.
	Flags	O.K.	Not O.K.

ANY VIOLATION OF THE LAWS IS AN AUTOMATIC DRIVING FAILURE.



A Snellen Chart for testing sharpness of vision. If you place this miniature of the chart in good light at a distance of 51 inches from your eyes, you should, if your vision is normal, be able to read line 8 with either eye.

PERSONS NOT TO BE LICENSED

Section 5013.04, provides that the department shall not issue a license:

1. To any person as an operator who is under the age of 16, except that a school permit may be issued to a minor between the ages of 14 and 16.
2. To any person, as a chauffeur, who is under the age of 18 years.

The applicant should not attempt to take the written or oral examination, test 3, on the law of the road until he is familiar with the motor vehicle laws of this state, and has given the questions on page 70 careful study. He is required to pass the law test with a grade of 75% out of a possible 100%. The law test consists of from 10 to 25 questions taken from the general examination questions.

The applicant will be required to pass the vision test, test 4. The outside vision test consists of reading road signs of letters 6 inches in height to a distance of 200 feet, and of reading warning and directional signs while taking the road test. An additional vision test is given in the examining office, where the applicant is required to exhibit 50% vision with both eyes, or 60% vision if the person has the use of one eye only. For the purpose of this examination the Snellen Chart is used. An applicant wearing glasses to correct his vision to 50% is restricted to wearing glasses at all times while driving a motor vehicle.

When an applicant has passed all the tests and has paid the required fee, a temporary driving permit and receipt, serially numbered, will be issued, upon which he may drive until the department can investigate his record and mail his license.

3. To any person, as an operator or chauffeur, whose license or driving privilege has been suspended, during such suspension, to any person whose license, or driving privilege, has been revoked, until the expiration of one year after such revocation.
4. To any person, as an operator or chauffeur, who is an habitual drunkard or is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.
5. To any person, as an operator or chauffeur, who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who has not at the time of application been restored to competency by the methods provided by law.
6. To any person, as an operator or chauffeur, who is required by this chapter to take an examination unless such person shall have successfully passed such examination.
7. To any person when the commissioner has good cause to believe that such person by reason of physical or mental disability would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways.

PERSONS PERMITTED TO DRIVE ON STREETS AND HIGHWAYS IN THE STATE OF IOWA WHO ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE LICENSED OPERATORS

Any person operating a vehicle in the service of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

Any person operating any road machine, farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily operated or moved on the highway. Any non-resident sixteen years old who has in his possession an operator's license that is valid or good in another state is permitted to operate as an operator only (not as a chauffeur).

A nonresident who is eighteen years old whose home state does not require the licensing of operators may operate a motor vehicle that is licensed in his home state for a period not to exceed ninety days in any calendar year, but is not permitted to operate any other licensed vehicle without first passing the required examination for an operator's license in this state.

A nonresident who is eighteen years old and who has in his immediate possession a valid chauffeur's license issued to him in his home state may operate in this state as an operator, but will be required to pass the examination for an Iowa chauffeur's license if he accepts employment as a chauffeur from an Iowa resident.

A nonresident who is a licensed chauffeur in his home state may operate as a chauffeur in this state if he operates a vehicle licensed in his home state and operates for a nonresident owner. 5013.03.

OPERATOR'S LICENSE No.
 1 State of Iowa, Dept. of Public Safety
 9
 3 NOTICE. This stub to be torn off by the court and mailed to
 Operator's License Div., Dept. of Public Safety, if convicted of a
 9 motor vehicle law violation, as provided in Sec. 238, Chapter 134.
 1
 FIRST OFFENSE

FOLD HERE

STATE OF IOWA
 1939-1941
 OPERATOR'S No. **1500202**

Name of Operator **JOHN DOE SR.**
 (Type or Print Full Name)
 Street Address **3505 ELM**

City or Town **DES MOINES IOWA**

Occupation
 Sex **M** Weight **175** Color Hair **Gray** Color Eyes **Blue** Height **6-1** Color **W**

Usual Signature *John Doe Sr.*

The above described person is hereby licensed to operate a motor vehicle, subject to restrictions on the reverse side hereof.

Expires July 5, 1941. Commissioner of Public Safety.

FOLD HERE

OPERATOR'S LICENSE No.
 1 State of Iowa, Dept. of Public Safety
 9
 3 NOTICE. This stub to be torn off by the court and mailed to
 Operator's License Div., Dept. of Public Safety, if convicted of a
 9 motor vehicle law violation, as provided in Sec. 238, Chapter 134.
 1
 SECOND OFFENSE

OPERATOR'S LICENSE No.
 1 State of Iowa, Dept. of Public Safety
 9
 3 NOTICE. This stub to be torn off by the court and mailed to
 Operator's License Div., Dept. of Public Safety, if convicted of a
 9 motor vehicle law violation, as provided in Sec. 238, Chapter 134.
 1
 FIRST OFFENSE

FOLD HERE

STATE OF IOWA
 1939-1941
 OPERATOR'S No. **1500200**

Name of Operator **HAROLD DOE**
 (Type or Print Full Name)
 Street Address **3505 ELM**

City or Town **DES MOINES IOWA**

Occupation
 Sex **M** Weight **125** Color Hair **Brn** Color Eyes **Brn** Height **5-3** Color **W**

Usual Signature *Harold Doe*

The above described person is hereby licensed to operate a motor vehicle, subject to restrictions on the reverse side hereof.

Expires July 5, 1941. Commissioner of Public Safety.

FOLD HERE

OPERATOR'S LICENSE No.
 1 State of Iowa, Dept. of Public Safety
 9
 3 NOTICE. This stub to be torn off by the court and mailed to
 Operator's License Div., Dept. of Public Safety, if convicted of a
 9 motor vehicle law violation, as provided in Sec. 238, Chapter 134.
 1
 SECOND OFFENSE

PICTURE OR THUMB PRINT

PICTURE OR THUMB PRINT

PICTURE OR THUMB PRINT

PICTURE OR THUMB PRINT

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OPERATOR'S LICENSE No.
 1 State of Iowa, Dept. of Public Safety
 9
 3 NOTICE. This stub to be torn off by the court and mailed to
 Operator's License Div., Dept. of Public Safety, if convicted of a
 9 motor vehicle law violation, as provided in Sec. 238, Chapter 134.
 1
 FIRST OFFENSE

FOLD HERE

STATE OF IOWA
 1939-1941
 OPERATOR'S No. **1500201**

Name of Operator **JOHN DOE JR.**
 (Type or Print Full Name)
 Street Address **3505 ELM**

City or Town **DES MOINES IOWA**

Occupation
 Sex **M** Weight **155** Color Hair **Brn** Color Eyes **Blue** Height **5-10** Color **W**

Usual Signature *John Doe Jr.*

The above described person is hereby licensed to operate a motor vehicle, subject to restrictions on the reverse side hereof.

Expires July 5, 1941. Commissioner of Public Safety.

FOLD HERE

OPERATOR'S LICENSE No.
 1 State of Iowa, Dept. of Public Safety
 9
 3 NOTICE. This stub to be torn off by the court and mailed to
 Operator's License Div., Dept. of Public Safety, if convicted of a
 9 motor vehicle law violation, as provided in Sec. 238, Chapter 134.
 1
 SECOND OFFENSE

RESTRICTED 3

PICTURE OR THUMB PRINT

Date of Birth Year 1917

Mo. 12 Day 3

RESTRICTED LICENSES: Some licenses have restrictions noted on them. The most common one is number 3, restricting the holder of the license to wear glasses to correct his vision to meet requirements. Number 3A restricts the licensee to the operation of a motor vehicle during daylight hours only. Number 6 restricts the licensee to the operation of a motor vehicle equipped with a mechanical signalling device. Number 9 restricts the licensee to the operation of a motor vehicle equipped with a mechanical pedal controlling device. The school permit, issued to minors 14 to 16 years old to drive to and from school only, is another form of restricted license. Anyone failing to heed the restriction on his license is subject to fine or jail sentence and a possible suspension of his license.

SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF DRIVER'S LICENSES

A driver's license gives a person the privilege of using Iowa's highways only so long as he does so safely. If he disobeys the motor vehicle laws of the state, or becomes physically incompetent to operate a motor vehicle with safety, his license may be taken away by the Commissioner of Public Safety. There are some reasons for which the law says a license must be taken away.

CONVICTION DEFINED. Section 5014.08 states "For the purpose of this chapter the word 'conviction' shall mean a final conviction. Also for the purpose of this chapter a forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, which forfeiture has not been vacated, shall be equivalent to a conviction."

Authority to Grant or Refuse Applications. The department examines and determines the genuineness, regularity, and legality of every application for an operator's or a chauffeur's license, and rejects any such application if not satisfied of the genuineness, regularity or legality thereof.

Permanent Records. The department files every application for a license received by it and maintains suitable indexes containing, in alphabetical order:

1. All applications denied, and on each notes the reason for such denial.
2. All applications granted.
3. The name of every licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked by the department, and after such name notes the reason for such action.

The department also files all accident reports and abstracts of court records of convictions received by it under the laws of this state, and in connection therewith maintain convenient records or makes suitable notations showing the conviction of such licensee and the traffic accidents in which he has been involved. These are readily available for the consideration of the department upon any application for renewal of license and at other necessary times. 5013.24. (See next page.)

AUTHORITY TO CANCEL LICENSE

Authority to Cancel License. The department is authorized to cancel any operator's or chauffeur's license upon determining that the licensee was not entitled to the issuance thereof or that said licensee failed to give the required or correct information in his application or committed any fraud in making such application. 5014.01.

Conviction in Another State. The department is authorized to suspend or revoke the license of any resident of this state upon receiving notice of the conviction of such person in another state of an offense therein which, if committed in this state, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the license of an operator or chauffeur. 5014.05.

PERMANENT RECORD				
of				
6-20-39		1500202		11100
Name of Operator John Doe, Sr. (Typewrite or Print Full Name)				
Street Address 3505 Elm St. Des Moines, Iowa				
DRIVER'S LICENSE RECORD			INFIRMITIES	
Year Issued	1939-41			
Number	1500202			
Renewal				
WARNINGS, ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS			ACCIDENT RECORD	
Date	Violation	Disposition	Date	Acc. No.
7-15-39	Lights	Warning	9-23-39	901
8-10-39	Fail to Sig.	"		
8-29-39	Stop Sign	"		
9-12-39	Imp. Pass.	Summons		
SUSPENSIONS, REVOCATIONS, DENIALS			CROSS REFERENCES	
Charge	Beginning Date	Termination		
G.R.D. Susp.	10-1-39	3-31-40	Inv. File	

The above is an illustration of a permanent record envelope used in the driver's license department, in which are placed the records of each driver who has been involved in an accident, has received a warning or a summons ticket for a traffic violation, or whose operating privilege has been suspended, revoked or denied. The disposition of those cases where in the licensee was before the court is noted thereon. The permanent record system enables the department to get an instant picture of any driver's past record. The importance of keeping one's driving record clean is readily understandable.

Mandatory Revocation. 5014.09. The department shall forthwith revoke the license of an operator or chauffeur, or driving privilege, upon receiving a record of such operator's or chauffeur's conviction of any of the following offenses, when such conviction has become final:

1. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.
2. Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a narcotic drug;
3. Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used;
4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another;
5. Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the department under this chapter or under any other law relating to the ownership and operation of motor vehicle;
6. Conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated, upon three charges of reckless driving committed within a period of twelve months.

AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND

The department is authorized to suspend the license of an operator or chauffeur without preliminary hearing upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that the licensee:

1. Has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation is required upon conviction;
2. Is an habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle;
3. Is an habitual violator of the traffic laws;
4. Is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle;
5. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of such license; or
6. Has committed an offense in another state which if committed in this state would be grounds for suspension or revocation. 5014.10.

Notice and Hearing. Upon suspending the license of any person as hereinbefore authorized the department immediately notifies the licensee in writing, and upon his request affords him an opportunity for a hearing before the commissioner or his duly authorized agent as early as practicable within not to exceed twenty days after receipt of such request, in the county wherein the licensee resides unless the department and the licensee agree that such hearing may be held in some other county. Upon such hearing the commissioner or his duly authorized agent may administer oaths and may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers and may require a re-examination of the licensee. Upon such hearing the department either rescinds its order of suspension or, good cause appearing therefor, extends the suspension of such license or revokes such license. 5014.11.

Period of Suspension or Revocation. The department shall not suspend a license for a period of more than one year and upon revoking a license shall not in any event grant application for a new license until the expiration of one year after such revocation. 5014.12.

Driving While License Denied, Suspended, or Revoked. Any person whose operator's or chauffeur's license, or driving privilege, has been denied, canceled, suspended or revoked as provided under the motor vehicle laws, and who drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of the state while such license or privilege is denied, canceled, suspended, or revoked, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two days or more than thirty days. The sentence imposed under this provision of the law shall not be suspended by the court, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3800 of the code or any other provision of statute. 5015.03.

TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND MARKINGS

Sec. 5019.04. Local traffic-control devices. Local authorities in their respective jurisdiction shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices upon highways under their jurisdiction as they may deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provision of this chapter or local traffic ordinances or to regulate, warn, or guide traffic. All such traffic-control devices hereafter erected shall conform to the state manual and specifications.

Sec. 5019.05. Obedience to official traffic-control devices. No driver of a vehicle or motorman of a street car shall disobey the instructions of any official traffic-control device placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless at the time otherwise directed by a police officer.

Sec. 5019.06. Traffic-control signal legend. Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution" or "Stop" or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time the following colors only shall be used and said terms and lights shall indicate as follows:

Green alone or "Go".

Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection at the time such signal is exhibited.

Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

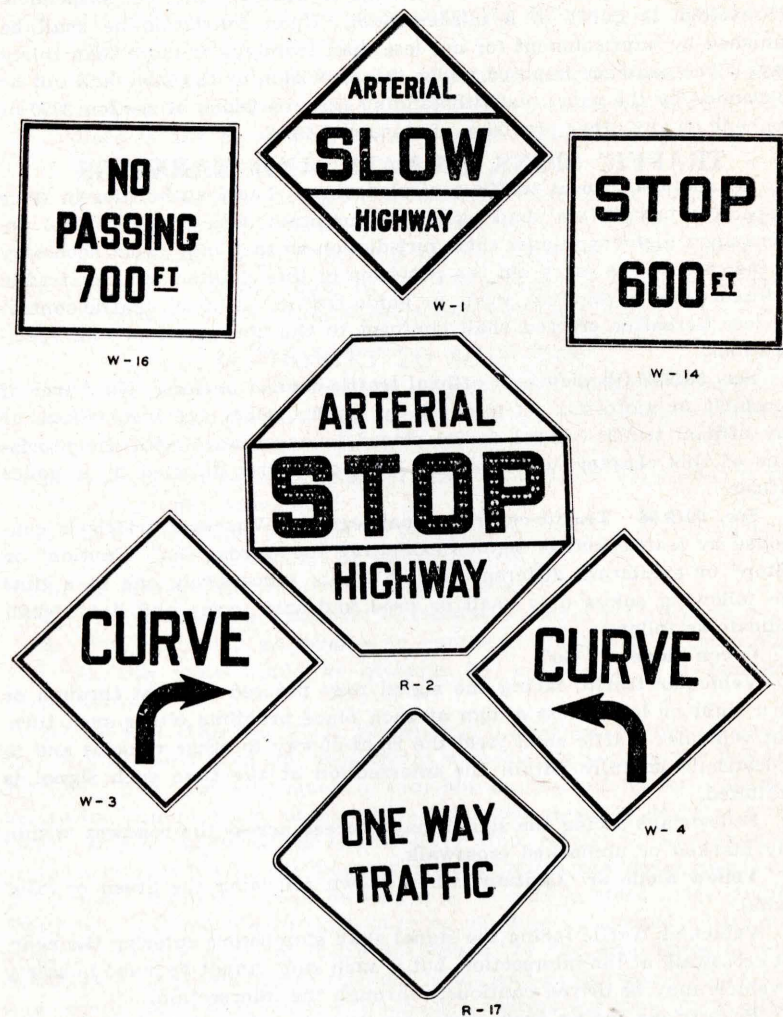
Yellow alone or "Caution" when shown following the green or "Go" signal.

Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection, but if such stop cannot be made in safety a vehicle may be driven cautiously through the intersection.

Pedestrians facing such signal are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway, and any pedestrian then starting to cross shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles.

Red alone or "Stop".

Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at such other point as may be indicated by a clearly visible line and shall remain standing until the green or "Go" is shown alone.



No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

Red with green arrow.

Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow but shall not interfere with other traffic or endanger pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk.

No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

The motorman of any street car shall obey all the above signals as applicable to vehicles.

5019.07 Flashing signals. Whenever flashing red or yellow signals are used they shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

1. **Flashing red** (Stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated by rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

2. **Flashing yellow** (Caution signal). When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed thru the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

Sec. 5019.09. Interference with devices, signs, or signals. No person shall without lawful authority attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any official traffic-controlled device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any part thereof.

ACCIDENTS

Duty of Driver Involved in an Accident. The following sections of the Iowa Motor Vehicle Law state the duties of a driver involved in a automobile accident upon the highways of this state.

Sec. 5020.01. Death or personal injuries. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall then forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of the accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of section 5020.03. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

Any person failing to stop or to comply with said requirements under such circumstances shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year or by fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The commissioner shall revoke the operator's or chauffeur's license of the person so convicted.

Sec. 5020.02. Damage to vehicle. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall forthwith re-

turn to and in every event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of section 5020.03. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary. Any person failing to stop or comply with said requirements under such circumstances shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in section 5036.01.

Sec. 5020.03. Information and aid. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall give his name, address, and the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall upon request and if available exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license to the person struck or the driver or occupant of or person attending any vehicle collided with and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance including the carrying, or the making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

Sec. 5020.04 Striking unattended vehicles. The driver of any vehicle which collides with any vehicle which is unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle or shall leave in a conspicuous place in the vehicle struck a written notice giving the name and address of the driver and of the owner of the vehicle doing the striking and a statement of the circumstances thereof.

Sec. 5020.05. Striking fixtures upon a highway. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to property legally upon or adjacent to a highway shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such fact and of his name and address and of the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall upon request and if available exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license and shall make report of such accident when and as required in section 5020.06.

Sec. 5020.03. Reporting accidents. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or total property damage to an apparent extent of twenty-five dollars or more shall immediately after such accident, report the accident, together with the said information, at the office of some peace officer as near as practicable to the place of injury or to the county attorney or sheriff of the county in which said injury took place. A report shall be made by the peace officer to whom a report of an accident is made on duplicate forms furnished by the department, one of which shall be immediately forwarded by said peace officer to the department. The parent or personal guardian of a minor driver may, if present at the accident, make the report required by this section.

Sec. 5020.07. Supplemental reports. The department may require any driver of a vehicle involved in an accident of which report must be made as provided in section 5020.06 to file supplemental reports whenever the original report is insufficient in the opinion of the department and may require witnesses of accidents to render reports to the department.

Sec. 5020.08. Driver unable to report. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is physically incapable of making a required accident report and there was another occupant in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of making a report, such occupant shall make or cause to be made said report.

Sec. 5020.11. Reports confidential—without prejudice. All accident reports shall be in writing and the written report shall be without prejudice to the individual so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the department, except that upon the request of any person involved in an accident, or the attorney for such person, the department shall disclose the identity of the person involved in the accident and his address. A written report filed with the department shall not be admissible in or used in evidence in any civil case arising out of the facts on which the report is based.

Sec. 5020.13. City may require reports. Any incorporated city, town, or other municipality may by ordinance require that the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident shall also file with a designated city department a report of such accident or a copy of any report herein required to be filed with the department. All such reports shall be for the confidential use of the city department and subject to the provisions of section 5020.11.

Sec. 5020.14. Accidents in first class cities. When the accident occurs within the corporate limits of any city of the first class, the accident and all information in connection therewith, as required in this chapter, shall be reported at the office of the chief of police and when reported elsewhere shall not constitute a compliance with the provisions of this section.

Accident report forms supplied by the Department to police departments, sheriffs, and peace officers shall constitute a report as required by law when properly filled out.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT



Only Hit and Run Drivers Fail to Comply With These Requirements

ACCIDENT LIABILITY

Liability of Driver Involved in an Accident. The following sections of the law state the liabilities of a driver involved in an accident.

Sec. 5021.01. Suspension of licenses. Whenever a final judgment is recovered in any court of record of this state in an action for damages for injury to or death of a person or for injury to property caused by the operation or ownership of any motor vehicle on the highways of the state, and such judgment shall remain unsatisfied and unstayed for a period of sixty days after the entry thereof, a transcript of such judgment duly authenticated may be filed with the commissioner and thereupon the commissioner shall forthwith suspend the license, if any, of the judgment debtor or debtors, as the case may be, to operate a motor vehicle on the highways of the state and shall forthwith suspend the registration of any and every motor vehicle registered in the name of such judgment debtor or debtors, and the commissioner shall forthwith notify such owner or owners by registered mail of such cancellation and the owner or owners so notified shall immediately upon receipt of such notice surrender to the county treasurer all registration plates, so suspended, and such suspension shall not be removed nor such registration plates returned by the county treasurer nor shall a license to operate a motor vehicle thereafter be issued to such judgment debtor or debtors, nor shall a motor vehicle be registered in the name of such judgment debtor or debtors until proof that such judgment has been stayed, satisfied or otherwise discharged of record shall be filed with the county treasurer.

Before taking action under Section 5021.01, the Department requires the filing with the Commissioner of Public Safety a transcript of judgment together with a certification from the clerk of the court of record, setting forth the amount and date of the judgment, that the judgment was for damages resulting from an automobile accident upon the highways of the State of Iowa, and that the judgment was unsatisfied for a period to exceed sixty days. In filing the transcript of judgment and certification, it expedites matters to give the defendant's residence address, and the number of the vehicles registered in his name. The Department gives the defendant ten days in which to comply with the official notification of suspension, and if registration plates and operator's licenses have not been turned in within that period, a patrolman is detailed to pick up the same.

Sec. 5021.02. Satisfaction of judgment. When five thousand dollars has been credited upon any judgment or judgments, rendered in excess of that amount for personal injury to or the death of one person as the result of any one accident, or, when subject to the limit of five thousand dollars for each person, the sum of ten thousand dollars has been credited upon any judgments rendered in excess of that amount for personal injury to or the death of more than one person as a result of any one accident, or, when one thousand dollars has been credited upon any judgment or judgments, rendered in excess of that amount for damage to property as the result of any one accident, resulting from the ownership or operation

of a motor vehicle by such judgment debtor, or with his permission express or implied, then and in such event such payments or payment shall be deemed a satisfaction of such judgment or judgments for the purposes of this section only.

Whenever a judgment has been satisfied to meet the requirements of Section 5021.02, the Department requires the filing with the Commissioner of Public Safety a certification from the court of record showing that the judgment has been paid, or satisfied to such an extent as to meet the statutory requirements. Immediately upon receipt of the same, reinstatement will be in order.

Sec. 5021.03. Final judgment defined. No judgment shall be deemed final after an appeal from such judgment is perfected and a supersedeas bond is executed, filed and approved as provided in section 12858 of the code.

Sec. 5021.04. Registration reinstated. If after registration has been suspended a judgment is satisfied or otherwise stayed or rendered non-final by the perfecting of an appeal and by the execution, filing, and approval of a supersedeas bond, the county treasurer shall reinstate and re-register such registrations so suspended, and shall forthwith return such registration plates so surrendered, and the department shall return the operator's or chauffeur's license so suspended.

Sec. 5021.05. Operation during suspension. The operation of a motor vehicle on the highways of this state during a period of such suspension by any person whose privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state shall have been suspended under the provisions of sections 5021.01 and 5021.02 shall constitute a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

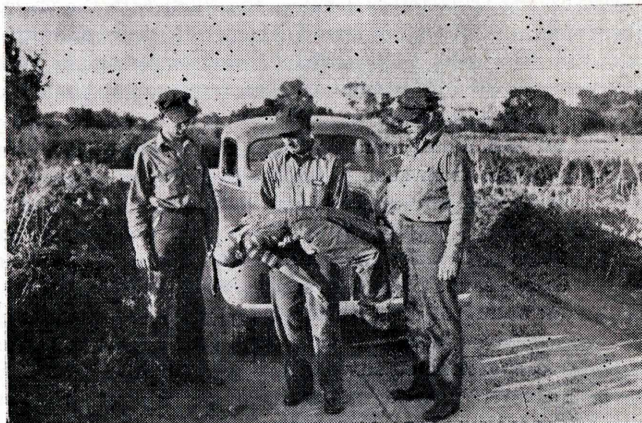
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

Whoever, while in an intoxicated condition or under influence of narcotic drugs, operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state, shall, upon conviction or a plea of guilty, be punished, for the first offense by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for the second offense by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for a third offense by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not to exceed three years. Sec. 5022.02.

Reckless Driving. Any person who drives any motor vehicle in such a manner as to indicate either a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

Punishment. Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished upon conviction by imprisonment for a period of not more than thirty days, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5036.01. Penalties for misdemeanor. It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or to fail to perform any act required by any of the provisions of this chapter unless any such violation is by this chapter or other law of this state declared to be a felony. Chapter 180 shall have no application in the prosecution of offenses committed in violation of this chapter.



One careless second cannot be turned back.

Every person convicted of a misdemeanor for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter for which another penalty is not provided shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

Penalty for felony. Any person who is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter herein declared to constitute a felony and for which another punishment is not otherwise provided, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. 5036.02.

Notice to appear. Whenever a person is arrested for any violation of this chapter punishable as a misdemeanor, such person may be immediately taken before a magistrate, or the arresting officer may prepare in duplicate written notice to appear in court containing the name and address of such person, the registration number of his vehicle, if any, the offense charged, and the time when and place where such person shall appear in court. The place specified in said notice to appear must be before a magistrate within the township or county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed and who has jurisdiction of such offense. 5037.02.

Promise to appear. Before the arrested person may be released as provided in previous paragraph, he must give his written promise so to appear in court by signing in duplicate the written notice prepared by the arresting officer. The original of said notice shall be retained by said officer and the copy thereof delivered to the person arrested. Thereupon, said officer may release the person arrested from custody. 5037.03.

Violation of promise to appear. Any person wilfully violating his written promise to appear in court, given as provided in this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 5036.01 regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was originally arrested.

A written promise to appear in court may be complied with by an appearance of counsel. 5037.04.

Convictions to be reported. Every magistrate or judge of a court not of record and every clerk of a court of record shall keep a full record of every case in which a person is charged with any violation of this chapter or of any other law regulating the operation of vehicles on highways.

Within ten days after the conviction or forfeiture of bail of a person upon a charge of violating any provision of this chapter or other law regulating the operation of vehicles on highways every said magistrate of the court or clerk of the court of record or in which such conviction was had or bail was forfeited shall prepare and immediately forward to the department an abstract of the record of said court covering the case in which said person was so convicted or forfeited bail, which abstract must be certified by the person so required to prepare the same to be true and correct.

Said abstract must be made upon a form furnished by the department and shall include the name and address of the party charged, the registration number of the vehicle involved, the nature of the offense, the date of hearing, the plea, the judgment, or whether bail forfeited and the amount of the fine or forfeiture as the case may be.

Every clerk of a court of record shall also forward a like report to the department upon the conviction of any person of manslaughter or other felony in the commission of which a vehicle was used.

The failure, refusal, or neglect of any such officer to comply with any of the requirements of this section shall constitute misconduct in office and shall be grounds for removal therefrom.

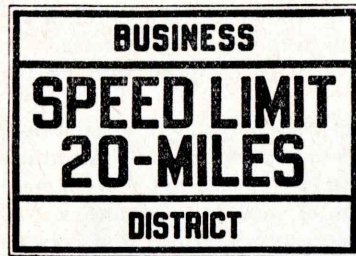
The department shall keep all abstracts received hereunder at its main office and the same shall be open to public inspection during reasonable business hours. 5037.08.

SPEED RESTRICTIONS

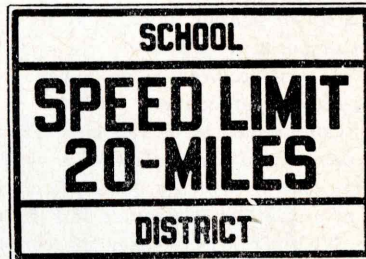
Sec. 5023.01. Speed restrictions. Any person driving a motor vehicle on a highway shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface and width of the highway and of any other conditions then existing, and no person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead, such driver having the right to assume, however, that all persons using said highway will observe the law.

The following shall be the lawful speed except as hereinbefore or hereinafter modified, and any speed in excess thereof shall be unlawful:

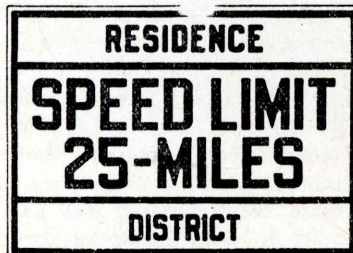
1. Twenty miles per hour in any business or school district.
2. Twenty-five miles per hour in any residence district.
3. Thirty-five miles per hour for any motor vehicle drawing another vehicle.
4. Forty-five miles per hour in any suburban district.



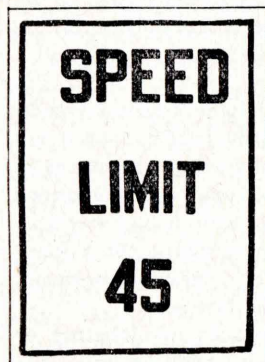
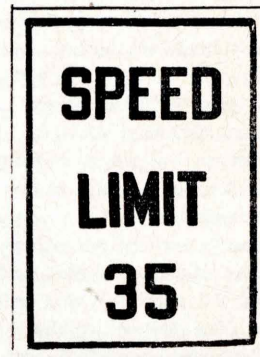
Sec. 5023.01



Sec. 5023.01



Sec. 5023.01

Sec. 5023.01
Sec. 5023.06

Sec. 5023.09

Sec. 5023.10. Minimum speed regulations. No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with laws. Peace officers are hereby authorized to enforce this provision by directions to drivers, and in the event of apparent wilful disobedience to this provision and refusal to comply with direction of an officer in accordance herewith the continued slow operation by a driver shall be a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in section 5036.01.

Sec. 5023.04. Control of vehicle. The person operating a motor vehicle or motorcycle shall have the same under control and shall reduce the speed to a reasonable and proper rate:

1. When approaching and passing a person walking in the traveled portion of the public highway.
2. When approaching and passing an animal which is being led, ridden or driven upon a public highway.
3. When approaching and traversing a crossing or intersection of public highways or a bridge, or a sharp turn, or a curve, or a steep descent, in a public highway.

Sec 5023.06 Special restrictions. Whenever the state highway commission shall determine upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that any speed limit hereinbefore set forth is greater than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist at any intersection or other place or upon any part of a highway, said commission shall determine and declare a reasonable and safe speed limit thereof which shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected at such intersection or other place or part of the highway.

Sec. 5023.09. Local authorities may alter limits. Local authorities in their respective jurisdiction may in their discretion authorize by ordinance higher speeds than those stated in section 5023.01 upon through highways or upon highways or portions thereof which stop signs have been erected at the entrances thereto provided signs are erected giving notice of the authorized speed, but local authorities shall not have authority to authorize by ordinance a speed in excess of fifty-five miles per hour.

DRIVING ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE ROADWAY, OVERTAKING AND PASSING

Sec. 5024.01. Traveling on the right-hand side. The operator of a motor vehicle, in cities and towns, shall at all times travel on the right-hand side of the center of the street.

Sec. 5024.02. Meeting and turning to right. Persons on horseback, or in vehicles, including motor vehicles, meeting each other on the public highway, shall give one-half of the traveled way thereof by turning to the right.

Sec. 5024.03. Overtaking a vehicle. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated:

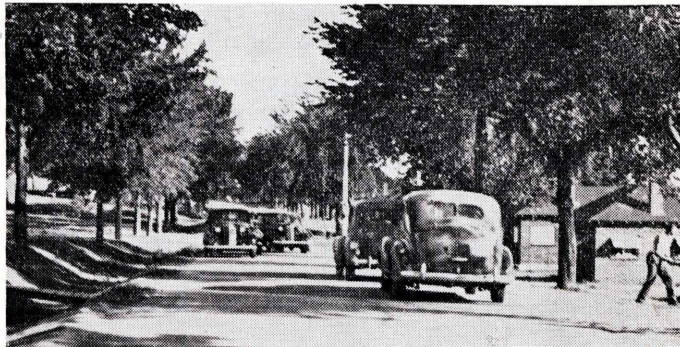
The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

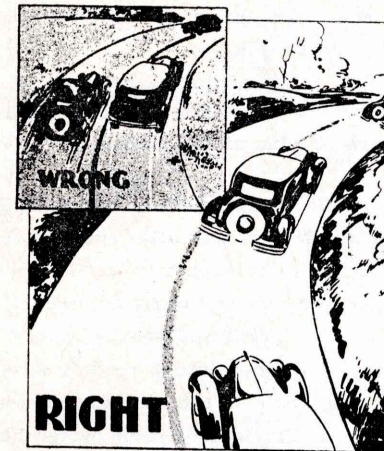
Sec. 5024.06. Overtaking on the right. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle which is making or about to make a left turn.

The driver of a vehicle may overtake and allowing sufficient clearance, pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction either upon the left or upon the right on a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for four or more lines of moving traffic when such movement can be made in safety. No person shall drive off the pavement or upon the shoulder of the roadway in overtaking or passing on the right.

Ses. 5024.07. Limitations on overtaking on the left. No vehicle shall be driven to the left of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.



The correct judgment of speeds and distances is essential for safe driving. This picture shows a motorist attempting to pass another vehicle where he has insufficient space to pass and pull back to the right hand side of the road before meeting oncoming vehicles.



Do not attempt to pass on hills and curves

Sec. 5024.08. Prohibited passing. No vehicle, shall in overtaking and passing another vehicle or at any other time, be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

1. When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view along the highway is obstructed for a distance of approximately seven hundred feet;

2. When approaching within one hundred feet of any narrow bridge, viaduct, or tunnel, when so

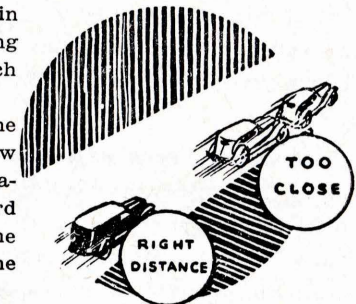
sign posted, or when approaching within one hundred feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing:

3. Where official signs are in place directing that traffic keep to the right or a distinctive center line is marked, which distinctive line also so directs traffic as declared in the sign manual adopted by the state highway commission.

Sec. 5024.10. Roadway laned for traffic. A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practical entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is sign-posted to give notice of such allocation.

Sec. 5024.11. Following too closely. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.



Sec. 5025.01 Turning at intersections. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do as follows:

Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

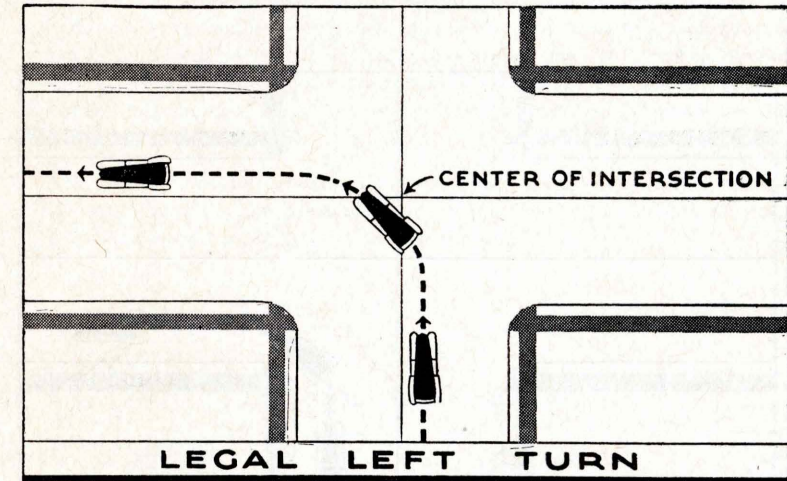
Approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to depart from the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered.

Approach for a left turn from a two-way street into a one-way street shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection. A left turn from a one-way street into a two-way street shall be made by passing to the right of the center line of the street being entered upon leaving the intersection.

Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause markers, buttons, or signs to be placed within or adjacent to intersections and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, and when markers, buttons, or signs are so placed no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by such markers, buttons, or signs.

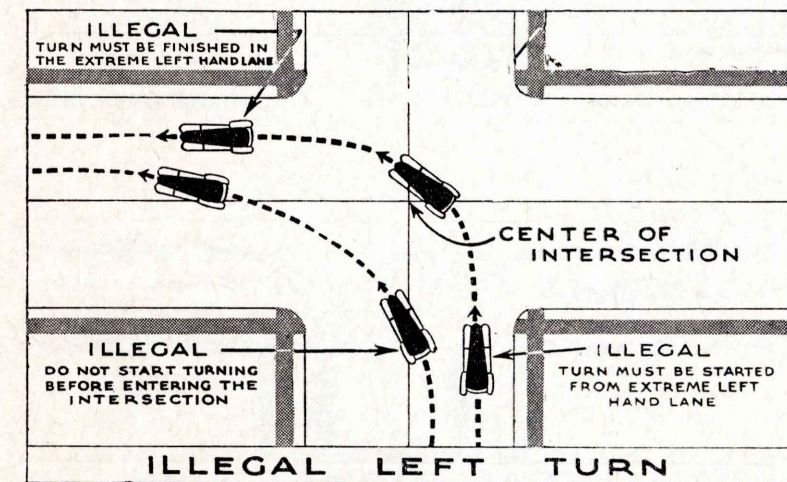
Sec. 5025.02. Turning on curve or crest of grade. No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to, or near the crest of a grade or hill, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred feet.

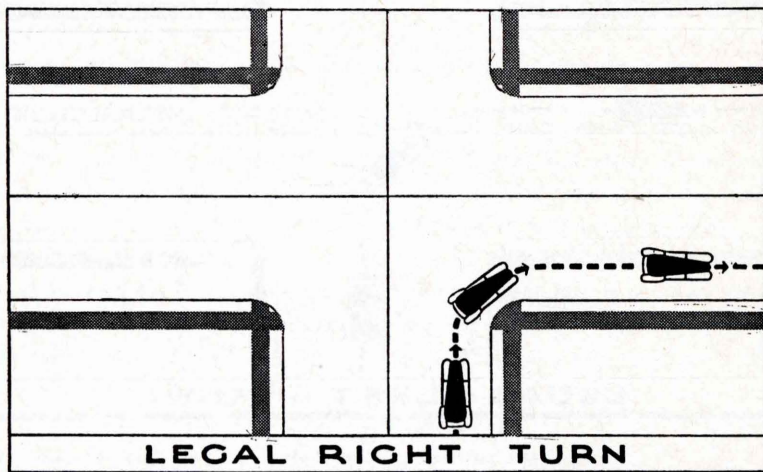
Sec. 5025.03. Starting parked vehicle. No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.



Sec. 5026.02. Turning left at intersection. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by this chapter, may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

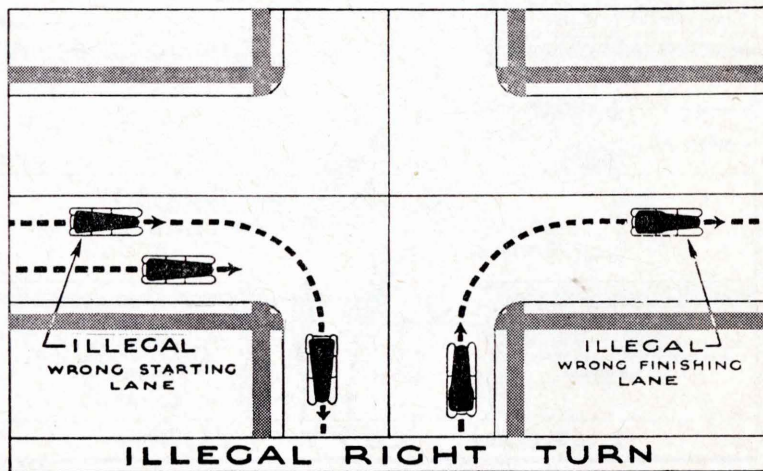
See section 5025.01.





Turning at Intersections. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn right at an intersection shall do as follows:

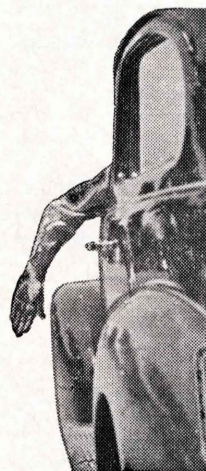
Both the approach for a right turn and the right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway. Sec. 5025.01.



Sec. 5025.04. When signal required. No person shall turn a vehicle from a direct course upon highway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety and then only after giving a clearly audible signal by sounding the horn if any pedestrian may be affected by such movement or after giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided in the event any other vehicle may be affected by such movement.

Sec. 5025.05. Signal continuous. A signal of intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

UNIFORM HAND SIGNALS



SLOW OR STOP



LEFT TURN



RIGHT TURN

Sec. 5025.08. Method of giving hand and arm signals. All signals herein required which may be given by hand and arm shall when so given be given from the left side of the vehicle and the following manner and interpretation thereof is suggested:

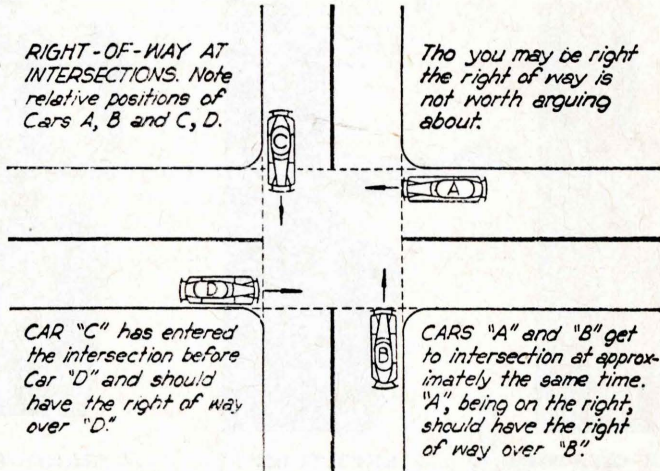
1. Left turn—Hand and arm extended horizontally.
2. Right turn—Hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease of speed—Hand and arm extended downward.

RIGHT OF WAY

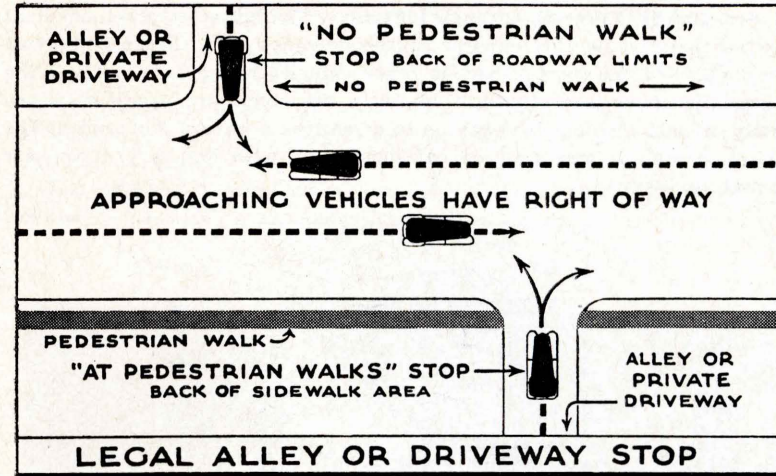
Sec. 5026.01. Approaching or entering intersections. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway.

When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at the same time the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of way to the vehicle on the right.

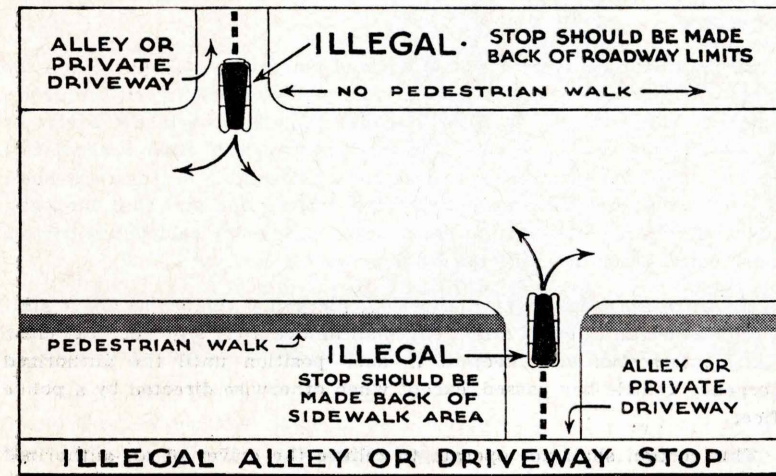
The foregoing rules are modified at through highways and otherwise as hereinafter stated in this chapter.



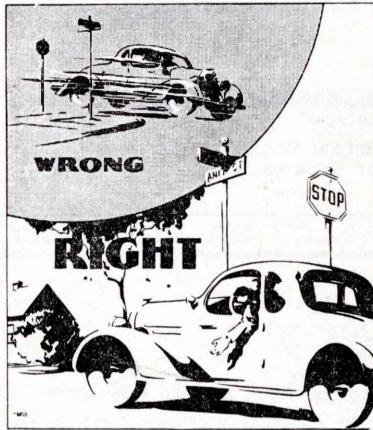
When approaching an intersection reduce your speed so that you can stop in assured clear distance ahead, courteously yielding the right-of-way to other vehicles that have entered the intersection before you, increasing your speed as your vision and right-of-way increases. Proper approach speed and driving within the law will reduce these accidents to a minimum.



Sec. 5026.05. Entering from private driveway. The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said highway.



Sec. 5026.03. Entering through highways. The driver of a vehicle shall stop as required by this chapter at the entrance to a through highway and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from said through highway or which are approaching so closely on said through highway as to constitute a hazard, but said driver having so yielded may proceed cautiously and with due care enter said through highway.



Sec. 5026.04. Entering stop intersection. The driver of a vehicle shall likewise stop in obedience to a stop sign as required herein at an intersection where a stop sign is erected at one or more entrances thereto although not a part of a through highway and shall proceed cautiously, yielding to vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute a hazard, but may then proceed.

Sec. 5026.06. Operation on approach of emergency vehicles. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the motorman of every street car shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

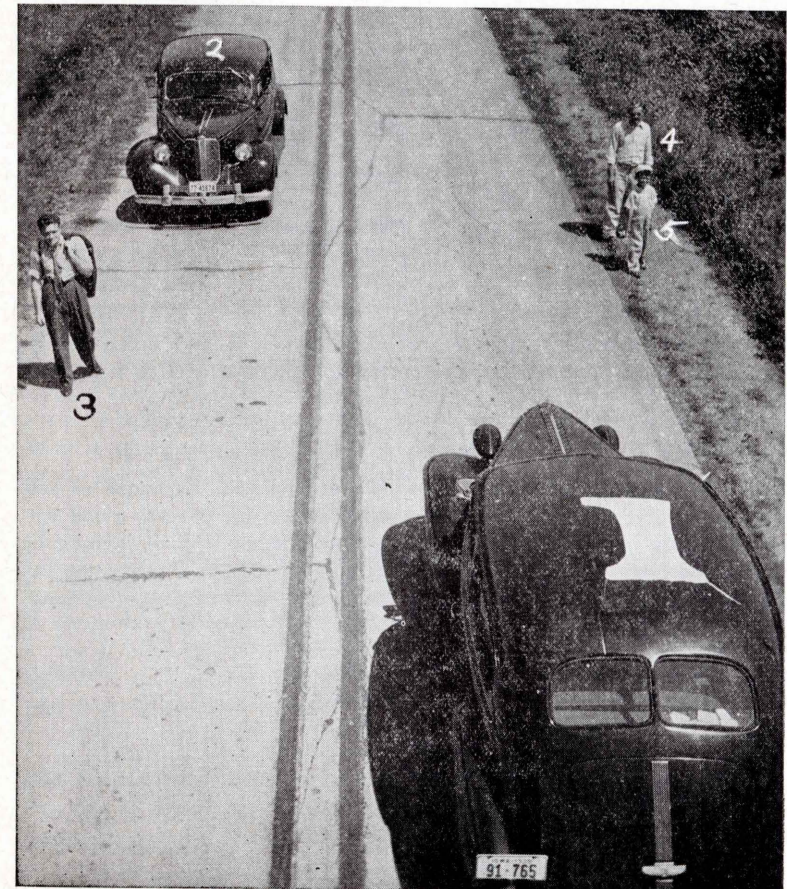
PEDESTRIANS RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Sec. 5027.01. Pedestrians subject to signal. Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections as heretofore declared in this chapter, but at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in sections 5027.03 to 5027.07 inclusive.

Sec. 5027.02. Pedestrians on left. Pedestrians shall at all times when walking on or along a highway walk on the left side of such highway.

Wrong

Right



Statistics of the accident record division show that pedestrians Nos. 4 and 5 are much less likely to be involved in an accident and injured than pedestrian No. 3. In the above picture, pedestrian No. 3 is violating the law is not only endangering his own life, but also that of the driver and occupants of any vehicle which must necessarily pass him.

Sec. 5027.03 Pedestrians' right-of-way. Where traffic-control signals are not in place or in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

Sec. 5027.04. Crossing at other than crosswalk. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.



Where traffic-control signals are in operation at any place not an intersection pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

Referred to in section 5027.01.

Sec. 5027.05 Duty of driver. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5027.04 every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise due care upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

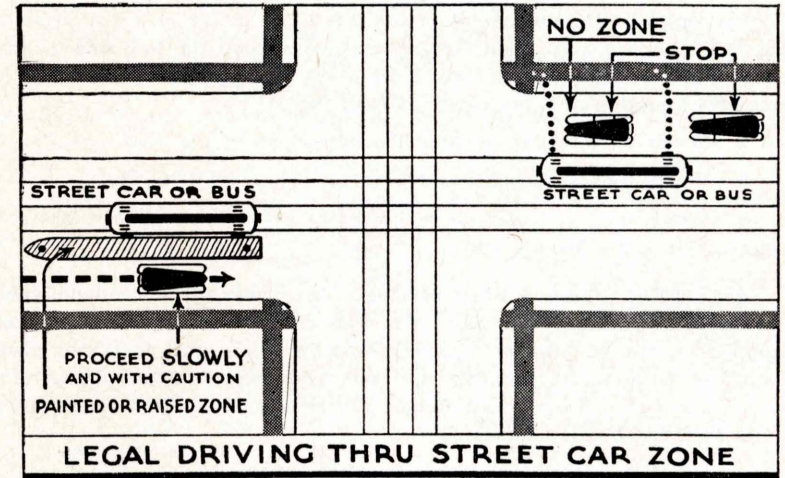
Sec. 5027.06. Use of Crosswalks. Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks.

Referred to in section 5027.01.

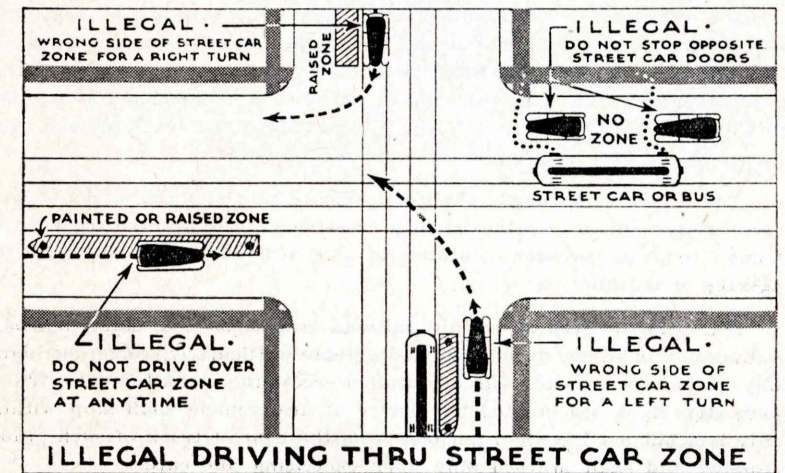
Sec. 5027.07. Pedestrians soliciting rides. No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any private vehicle.

Nothing in this section or this chapter shall be construed so as to prevent any pedestrian from standing on that portion of the highway or roadway, not ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle.

Referred to in section 5027.01.



5028.03. Stopping at street cars. The driver of a vehicle overtaking upon the right of any street car stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall stop such vehicle at least five feet to the rear of the nearest running board or door of such street car and thereupon remain standing until all passengers have boarded such car or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except that where a safety zone has been established a vehicle need not be brought to a stop before passing any such street car but may proceed past such car at a speed not greater than is reasonable and proper and with due caution for the safety of pedestrians.



STREET CARS AND SAFETY ZONES

Sec. 5028.01. Passing street car on left. The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass upon the left nor drive upon the left side of any street car proceeding in the same direction, whether such street car is actually in motion or temporarily at rest, except:

1. When so directed by a police officer;
2. When upon a one-way street; or
3. When upon a street where the tracks are so located as to prevent compliance with this section.

Sec. 5028.02. Caution when passing. The driver of any vehicle when permitted to overtake and pass upon the left of a street car which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall reduce speed and may proceed only upon exercising due caution for pedestrians and shall accord pedestrians the right-of-way when required by other sections of this chapter.

Sec. 5028.04. Driving on street car tracks. The driver of any vehicle proceeding upon any street-car track in front of a street car upon a street shall remove such vehicle from the track as soon as practical after signal from the operator of said street car.

Sec. 5028.05 Driving in front of street car. When a street car has started to cross an intersection, no driver of a vehicle shall drive upon or cross the car tracks within the intersection in front of the street car.

Sec. 5028.06. Driving through safety Zone. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED

Sec. 5029.01. Obedience to signal of train. Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing and warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or a flagman or otherwise of the immediate approach of a train, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty feet but not less than ten feet from the nearest track of such railroad and shall not proceed until he can do so safely.

The driver of a vehicle shall stop and remain standing and not traverse such a grade crossing when a crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a train.

Sec. 5029.02. Stop at certain railroad crossings. The state highway commission is hereby authorized to designate particularly dangerous highway grade crossings of railroads and to erect stop signs thereat. When such stop signs are erected the driver of any vehicle shall stop within fifty feet but not less than ten feet from the nearest track of such grade crossing and shall proceed only upon exercising due care.

OVERTAKING AND PASSING A SCHOOL BUS

Sec. 5032.01. Overtaking and passing school bus. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway outside of a business or residence district upon meeting or overtaking any school bus which has stopped on the highway shall come to a complete stop and then may proceed with due caution for the safety of any children and in no event in excess of ten miles per hour in passing such school bus.

STOPPING, STANDING, AND PARKING

Sec. 5030.01. Stopping on traveled way. Upon any highway outside of a business or residence district no person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the paved or improved or main traveled part of the highway when it is practical to stop, park, or so leave such vehicle off such part of said highway, but in every event a clear and unobstructed width of at least twenty feet of such part of the highway opposite such standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicle be available from a distance of two hundred feet in each direction upon such highway.



This picture shows the proper and safe manner of parking a vehicle along the highway.

Sec. 5030.02. Disabled vehicle. Section 5030.01 shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on the paved or improved or main traveled portion of a highway in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving such disabled vehicle in such position.

Sec. 5030.03. Officers authorized to remove. Whenever any peace officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the foregoing provisions of section 5030.01 and 5030.02 such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same, to a position off the paved or improved main traveled part of such highway.

Sec. 5030.04. Removed from bridge. Whenever any peace officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any bridge or causeway or in any tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, such officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of such vehicle to the nearest garage or other place of safety.

Sec. 5030.05. Stopping, standing, or parking. No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control device, in any of the following places:

1. On a sidewalk;
2. In front of a public or private driveway;
3. Within an intersection;
5. Within five feet of a fire hydrant;
5. On a crosswalk;
6. Within ten feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign, or traffic-control signal located at the side of the roadway;
7. Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within ten feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless any city or town indicates a different length by signs or markings;
8. Within fifty feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing, except when parked parallel with such rail and not exhibiting a red light;
9. Within twenty feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite to the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five feet of said entrance when properly sign-posted.
10. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when such stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;
11. On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
12. Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway outside of cities or towns or within a highway tunnel;
13. At any place where official signs prohibit stopping, or parking.

Sec. 5030.06. Moving other vehicle. No person shall move a vehicle not owned by such person into prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful.

Sec. 5030.07. Theatres, hotels and auditoriums. A space of twenty-five feet is hereby reserved at the side of the street in front of any theater, auditorium, hotel having more than twenty-five sleeping rooms, or other buildings where large assemblages of people are being held, within which space, when clearly marked as such, no motor vehicle shall be left standing, parked, or stopped except in taking on or discharging passengers or freight, and then only for such length of time as is necessary for such purpose.

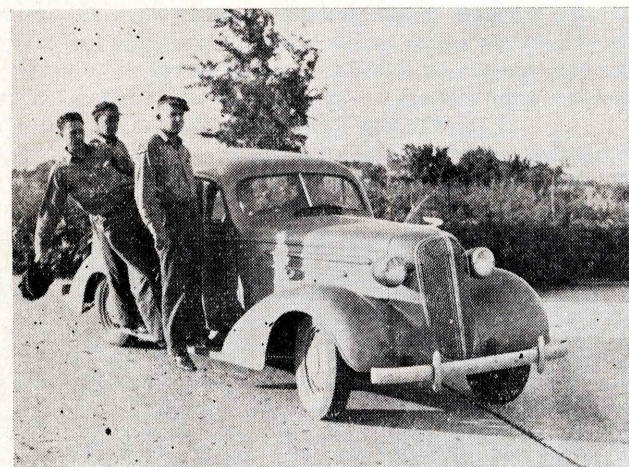
Sec. 5030.08. Parking at right-hand curb. Except where angle or center parking is permitted by local ordinance every vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there is an adjacent curb shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of the vehicle parallel with and within eighteen inches of the right-hand curb.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

Sec. 5031.01. Unattended motor vehicle. No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, or when standing upon any perceptible grade without effectively setting the brake thereon and turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

Sec. 5031.02. Obstruction to driver's view. No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.



Overloading a car is not only illegal, you do not have freedom of action for proper control. See 5031.02.

Sec. 5031.04. Coasting prohibited. The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the gears of such vehicle in neutral.

Sec. 5031.05. Disengaging clutch. The driver of a commercial motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged.

Sec. 5031.06. Following fire apparatus. The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred feet or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

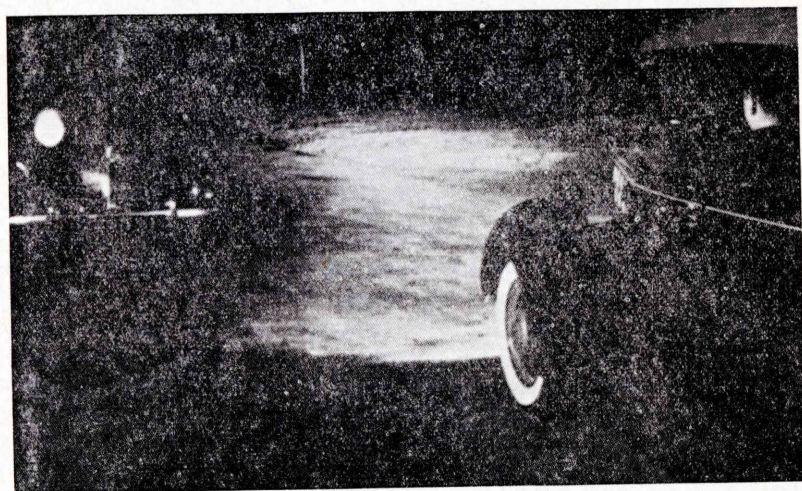
No person can be classified as a safe driver unless the vehicle he operates is roadworthy; that is, in good mechanical condition. Many accidents on our highways are unavoidable, but records show that a large per cent of accidents are caused by improperly equipped vehicles. It is recommended that every driver have his vehicle checked regularly by a competent garage man.

Sec. 5033.01. Scope and effect of regulations. It is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 5036.01, for any person to drive or move or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved on any highway any vehicle or combination of vehicles which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person, or which does not contain those parts or is not at all times equipped with such lamps and other equipment in proper condition and adjustment as required by this chapter, or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this chapter.

Sec. 5033.02. Upgrade pulls—Minimum speed. No motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, which cannot proceed up a three per cent grade, on dry concrete pavement, at a minimum speed of twenty miles per hour, shall be operated, after January 1, 1938, upon the highways of this state.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Proper lighting equipment plays an important part in the highway safety program. The following sections refer to proper lighting equipment:



When I'm driving at night, I won't move a foot unless both headlights are lighted. An approaching driver can't tell which one is out and I don't want him to guess wrong.

Sec. 5033.04. When lighted lamps required. 1. Every vehicle upon a highway within this state at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred feet ahead shall display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as hereinafter respectively required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles as hereinafter stated.

2. Whenever requirement is hereinafter declared as to the distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or within which such lamps or devices shall be visible, said provisions shall apply during the times stated in subdivision one of this section upon a straight-level unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.

Sec. 5033.05. Head lamps on motor vehicles. Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle shall be equipped with at least two head lamps with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle which head lamps shall comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in this chapter.

Sec. 5033.06. Head lamps on motorcycles. Every motorcycle shall be equipped with at least one and not more than two head lamps which shall comply with the requirements and limitations of this chapter.

Sec. 5033.07. Rear lamps and reflectors. Every motor vehicle and every vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles shall be equipped with a lighted rear lamp, exhibiting a red light plainly visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear.

Sec. 5033.08. Illuminating plates. Either such rear lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear. When the rear license plate is illuminated by an electric lamp other than the required rear lamp, said two lamps shall be turned on or off only by the same control switch at all times whenever head lamps are lighted.

Sec. 5033.09. Reflectors additional. Every new motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer hereafter sold and every commercial vehicle hereafter operated on a highway shall also carry at the rear, either as a part of the rear lamp or separately, a red reflector meeting the requirements of this chapter.

Sec. 5034.04. Lamps on parked vehicles. Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, outside of a business district whether attended or unattended during the times mentioned in section 5033.04, such vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps which shall exhibit a white light on the roadway side visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle and a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear, except that local authorities may provide by ordinance or resolution that no lights need be displayed upon any such vehicle when stopped or parked in accordance with local parking regulations upon a highway where there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred feet upon such highway. Any lighted lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

Sec. 5034.05. Exception. Section 5034.04 shall not apply when an accident extinguishes said light and renders a vehicle incapable of use, and when the person in control of the vehicle erects, at the earliest opportunity after the accident, such proper light at or near the vehicle as will give warning of the presence of said vehicle.

Sec. 5034.06. Lamps on bicycles. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light, at the times specified in section 5033.04 visible from a distance of at least three hundred feet to the front and with a lamp on the rear exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of three hundred feet to the rear; except that a red reflector meeting the requirements of this chapter may be used in lieu of a red light.

Sec. 5034.07. Lamps on other vehicles and equipment. All vehicles including animal-drawn vehicles and including those referred to in section 5033.03 not hereinbefore specifically required to be equipped with lamps shall at the times specified in section 5033.04 be equipped with at least one lighted lamp or lantern exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle and with a lamp or lantern exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear.

Sec. 5034.11. Spot lamps. Any motor vehicle, except a private passenger vehicle, may be equipped with not to exceed one spot lamp and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used on approaching another vehicle that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will be directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle nor more than one hundred feet ahead of the vehicle.

Sec. 5034.12. Auxiliary driving lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed three auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than twelve inches nor more than forty-two inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands, and every such auxiliary driving lamp or lamps shall meet the requirements and limitations set forth in this chapter.

Sec. 5034.15. Cowl lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

Sec. 5034.16. Courtesy lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running board courtesy lamp on each side thereof which shall emit a white light without glare.

Sec. 5034.17. Back-up lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with a back-up lamp either separately or in combination with another lamp; except that no such back-up lamp shall be continuously lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

Sec. 5034.19. High lights. There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least three hundred fifty feet ahead for all conditions of loading. The maximum intensity of this uppermost distribution of light or composite beam one degree of arc or more above the horizontal level of the lamps when the vehicle is not loaded shall not exceed eight thousand apparent candlepower, and at no other point of the distribution of light or composite beam shall there be an intensity of more than seventy-five thousand apparent candlepower.

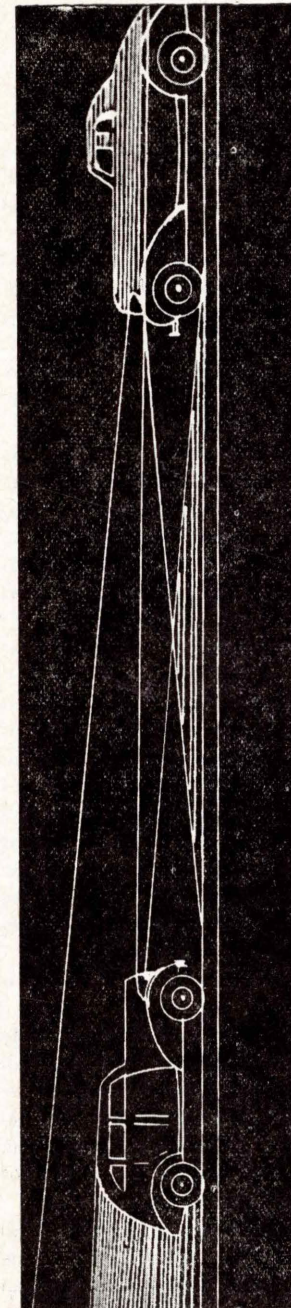
Sec. 5034.20. Low lights. There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that:

1. When the vehicle is not loaded, none of the high-intensity portion of the light which is directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle shall, at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead, project higher than a level of ten inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. This requirement shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times regardless of road conditions and loading.

2. When the vehicle is not loaded, none of the high of the high-intensity portion of the light which is directed to the right of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle shall, at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead, project higher than a level of five inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes.

3. In no event shall any of the high-intensity of such lowermost distribution of light or composite beam project higher than a level of forty-two inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five or more feet ahead.

Sec 5034.25. Duty to lower lights. Whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within five hundred feet, such driver shall use a distribution of light or composite beam so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver, and in no case shall the high intensity portion which is projected to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle be aimed higher than the center of the lamp from which it comes at a distance of twenty-five feet, ahead, and in no case higher than a level of forty-two inches above the level upon which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five feet ahead.



Sec. 5034.21. Intermediate lights. Where one intermediate beam is provided, the beam on the left side of the road shall be in conformity with paragraph one of section 5034.20 except when arranged in accordance with the practice specified in section 5034.23.

Sec. 5034.22. Mandatory requirement. All road lighting beams shall be so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of at least one hundred feet ahead.

Sec. 5034.23. Indicator lights. All road lighting equipment manufactured and installed on and after January first, 1938, shall be so arranged that whenever any beam is used which is not in conformity with paragraph one of section 5034.20, two white or yellow lights, one on each side of the vehicle, visible to an oncoming driver and to the driver of said vehicle shall be lighted, except that other suitable alternate means may be provided for indicating to the driver behind the light when such beams are on. Indicator lights shall not be constructed otherwise than as required in this section. Beam indicator lights and front parking lights shall be so connected that neither of said lights shall be lighted when a beam is in use which conforms with paragraph one of section 5034.20.

Sec. 5034.24. Use of multiple-beam road lighting equipment. Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, during the time specified in section 5033.04, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons or vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to requirements and limitations of section 5034.25.

Sec. 5034.26. Single-beam road lighting equipment. Headlamps arranged to provide a single distribution of light not supplemented by auxiliary driving lamps should be permitted on motor vehicles manufactured and sold prior to July 1, 1938, in lieu of multiple-beam road lighting equipment herein specified if the single distribution light complies with the following requirements and limitations.

The headlamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high intensity portion of the light shall at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead project higher than a level of five inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes, and in no case higher than forty-two inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five feet ahead.

The intensity shall be sufficient to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least two hundred feet.

Sec. 5034.27. Alternate road lighting equipment. Any motor vehicle may be operated under the conditions specified in section 5033.04 when equipped with two lighted lamps upon the front thereof capable of revealing persons and objects seventy-five feet ahead in lieu of lamps required in sections 5034.18 to 5034.23 inclusive, or section 5034.26 provided, however, that at no time shall it be operated at a speed in excess of twenty miles per hour.

Sec. 5034.28. Number of driving lamps required or permitted. At all times specified in section 5033.04 at least two lighted lamps shall be displayed, one on each side at the front of every motor vehicle except when

such vehicle is parked subject to the regulations governing lights on parked vehicles.

Sec. 5034.29. Number of lamps lighted. Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with head lamps as herein required is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps or a spot lamp or any other lamp on the front thereof projecting beam of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower, not more than a total of four of any such lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway.

Sec. 5034.30. Special restrictions on lamps. Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle other than head lamps, spot lamps, or auxiliary driving lamps which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five feet from the vehicle.

Sec. 5034.31. Red light in front. No person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any highway with any lamp or device thereon displaying a red light visible from directly in front thereof. This section shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles. No person shall display any color of light other than red on the rear of any vehicle, except that stop lights may be red, yellow, or amber.

Sec. 5034.32. Flashing lights. Flashing lights are prohibited on motor vehicles, except as a means for indicating a right or left turn, or intention of stopping.

Sec. 5034.39. Brake equipment.

1. Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, including two separate means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two wheels. If these two separate means of applying the brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the motor vehicle without brakes on at least two wheels.

2. Every motorcycle, and bicycle with motor attached, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with at least one brake, which may be operated by hand or foot.

3. Every trailer or semitrailer of a gross weight of three thousand pounds or more, and every trailer coach intended for use for human habitation, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, and so designed as to be applied by the driver of the towing motor vehicle from its cab, and said brakes shall, after January 1, 1939, be so designed and connected that in case of an accidental breakaway of the towed vehicle the brakes shall be automatically applied. Every semitrailer of a gross weight of three thousand pounds or more shall be equipped with a separate auxiliary means of applying the brakes on the semitrailer from the cab of the towing vehicle.

4. Every new motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer hereafter sold in this state and operated upon the highways shall be equipped with service brakes upon all wheels of every such vehicle, except any motorcycle, and

except that any trailer or semitrailer of less than three thousand pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes.

Sec. 5034.40 Performance ability.

1. The service brakes upon any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles, when upon dry asphalt or concrete pavement surface free from loose material where the grade does not exceed 1% when traveling 20 miles an hour shall be adequate:

a. To stop such vehicle or vehicles having a gross weight of less than 5,000 pounds within a distance of 30 feet.

b. To stop such vehicle or vehicles having a gross weight in excess of 5,000 pounds within a distance of 45 feet.

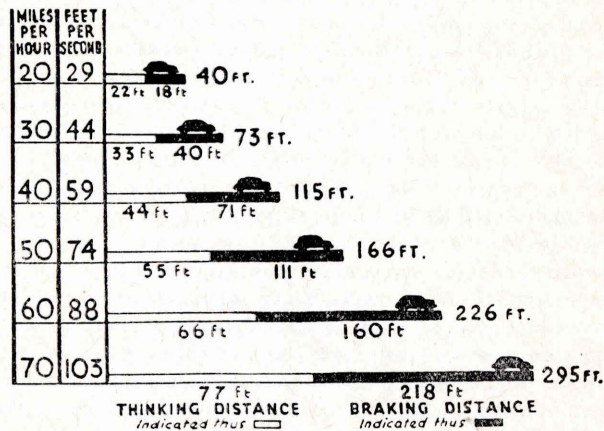
2. Under the above conditions the hand brake shall be adequate to hold such vehicle or vehicles stationary on any grade upon which operated.

3. Under the above conditions the service brakes upon a motor vehicle equipped with two-wheel brakes only, and when permitted hereunder, shall be adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of forty-five feet and the hand brake adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of fifty-five feet.

4. All braking distances specified in this section shall apply to all vehicles mentioned, whether such vehicles are not loaded or are loaded to the maximum capacity permitted under this chapter.

5. All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.

SPEED AND STOPPING DISTANCES



DISTANCE REQUIRED FOR STOPPING

The above chart is based on perfect brakes, under perfect road conditions. The distances indicated do not take into consideration any obstacles or conditions that might in any way interfere with the driver's ability to bring the vehicle to a safe stop; such as wet or icy roadway, fog, rain or snow. The state traffic law requires every motor vehicle operated upon the public highways to be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of, and to stop and hold such vehicle. It is the driver's responsibility to maintain such brakes in good working order, and to so operate the vehicle that it will be under absolute control at all times. The ability to stop often determines the difference between life and death, or between injury or damage and safety.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

The law sets forth several other specific requirements relative to equipment, including:

Horns and Warning Devices. Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway. 5034.41.

Mirrors. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle. Any motor vehicle so loaded, or towing another vehicle in such manner, as to obstruct the view with a rear view mirror located in the driver's compartment shall be equipped with a side mirror so located that the view to the rear will not be obstructed. 5034.46.

Windshields Unobstructed. No person shall drive any motor vehicle equipped with a windshield which does not permit clear vision, or with any sign, poster, or other non-transparent material upon the front windshield of any such vehicle other than a certificate or other paper required to be so displayed by law, which shall be displayed in the upper right-hand corner. 5034.47.

Windshield Wipers. The windshield on every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle. 5034.48.

Restrictions as to tire equipment. Every solid rubber tire on a vehicle shall have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one inch thick above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery. No pneumatic tire shall be used on a motor vehicle when such tire is worn to the extent that more than two layers of fabric or cords are exposed on the entire traction surface. 5034.49.

Safety glass. No person shall sell any new motor vehicle nor shall any motor vehicle, manufactured since July first, 1935, be registered, or operated unless such vehicle is equipped with safety glass whenever glass is used in doors, windows, and windshields. Replacements of glass in doors, windows, or windshields shall be of safety glass. 5034.53.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR CHAUFFEURS

The following sections of the Iowa Motor Vehicle law pertain particularly to information with which every person operating a motor vehicle as a chauffeur must be thoroughly conversant, in addition to those sections already set forth for the regular driver.

1	CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE No.	1
9	State of Iowa, Dept. of Public Safety	9
4	NOTICE. This stub to be torn off by the court and mailed to Operator's License Div., Dept. of Public Safety, if convicted of a motor vehicle law violation, as provided in Sec. 5014.07, Chapter 251-1.	4
0	FIRST OFFENSE	0
FOLD HERE		
STATE OF IOWA 1940 CHAUFFEUR'S No. C75006		
1	JOHN DOE	
9	3505 Elm Ave.,	
4	DES MOINES, IOWA	
0	Sex <i>M</i> Weight <i>165</i> Color Hair <i>BROWN</i> Exam. Date <i>11-16-39</i>	
	Race <i>W</i> Height <i>5-9</i> Color Eyes <i>BROWN</i> Birth Date <i>12-5-06</i>	
Signature <i>John Doe</i>		
The above described person is hereby licensed to operate a motor vehicle, subject to restrictions on the reverse side hereof.		
Expires Dec. 31, 1940. Commissioner of Public Safety. <i>H. H. ...</i>		
FOLD HERE		
1	CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE No.	1
9	State of Iowa, Dept. of Public Safety	9
4	NOTICE. This stub to be torn off by the court and mailed to Operator's License Div., Dept. of Public Safety, if convicted of a motor vehicle law violation, as provided in Sec. 5014.07, Chapter 251-1.	4
0	SECOND OFFENSE.	0

Sec. 5013.01. Operators and chauffeurs licensed. No person, except those hereinafter expressly exempted shall drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless such person has a valid license as an operator or chauffeur issued by the Department of Public Safety. No person shall operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur unless he holds a valid chauffeur's license.

Sec. 5013.02. Chauffeurs exempted as operators. Any person holding a valid chauffeur's license hereunder need not procure an operator's license.

Sec. 5013.15. Carried and exhibited. Every licensee shall have his operator's or chauffeur's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the same, upon demand of a justice of peace, a peace officer, or a field deputy or examiner of the department. However, no person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he produces in court within a reasonable time, an operator's or chauffeur's license theretofore issued to him and valid at the time of his arrest.

Sec. 5034.02. Color and mounting. No lighting device or reflector, when mounted on or near the front of any motor truck or trailer, shall display any other color than white, yellow, or amber; provided that installations heretofore in place and otherwise complying with the law may display a green light until replacements are made.

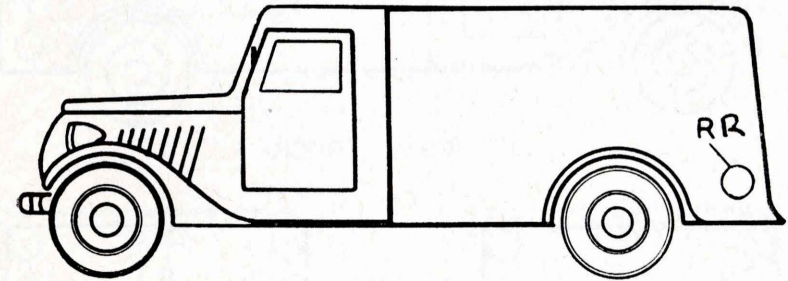
No lighting device or reflector, when mounted on or near the rear of any motor truck or trailer, shall display any other color than red, except that the stop light may be red, yellow, or amber.

Clearance lamps shall be mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle in such manner as to indicate the extreme width of the vehicle or its load.

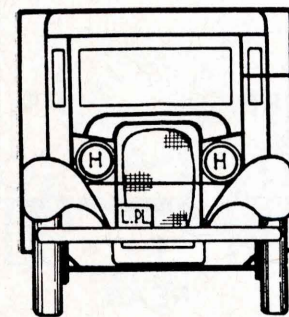
CLEARANCE AND IDENTIFICATION LIGHTS

Sec. 5034.01. Kinds and placement of lights. Every motor truck and every trailer or semitrailer of over 3000 pounds gross weight, shall be equipped with the following lighting devices and reflectors in addition to other requirements of this chapter, and such devices shall be lighted at the times mentioned in section 5033.04.

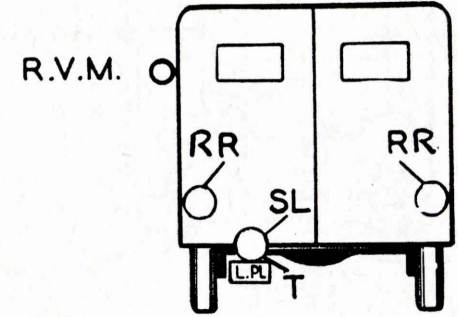
1. Every motor truck, whatever its size shall have the following:
On each side, one reflector, at or near the rear; and
On the rear, two reflectors, one at each side.



SIDE VIEW TRUCK



FRONT



REAR

R.V.M.

KEY TO LIGHTING ILLUSTRATIONS

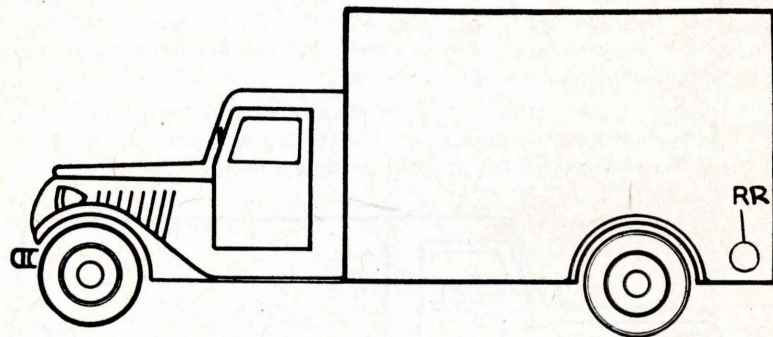
AC Amber Clearance Lamps	AR Amber Reflectors
RC Red Clearance Lamps	RR Red Reflectors
AI Amber Identification Lamps	H Head Lamps
RI Red Identification Lamps	T Tail Lamps
AS Amber Side Lamps	SL Stop Light
RS Red Side Lamps	R. V. M. Rear View Mirror

2. Every motor truck, eighty inches or more in width, shall have the following in addition to the requirements of paragraph one:

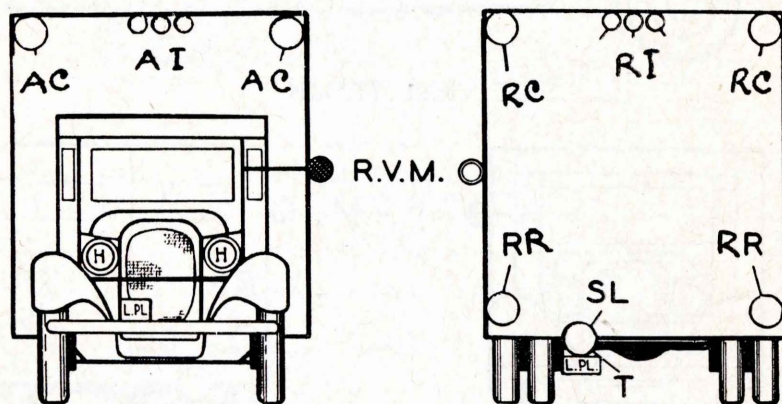
If thirty feet or less in overall length—

On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side;

On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side;



SIDE VIEW TRUCK



FRONT

REAR

Motor Truck More than Eighty Inches in Width and Less Than Thirty Feet in Overall Length

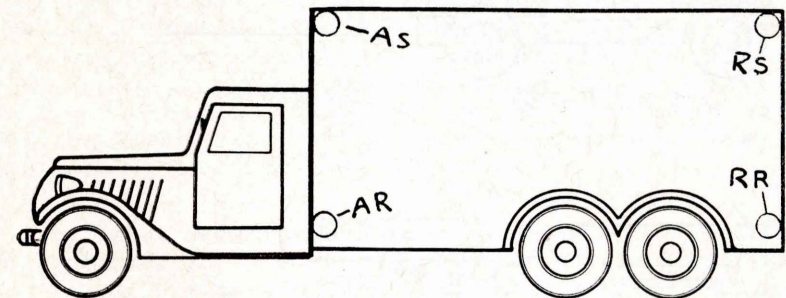
If more than thirty feet in overall length—

On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side;

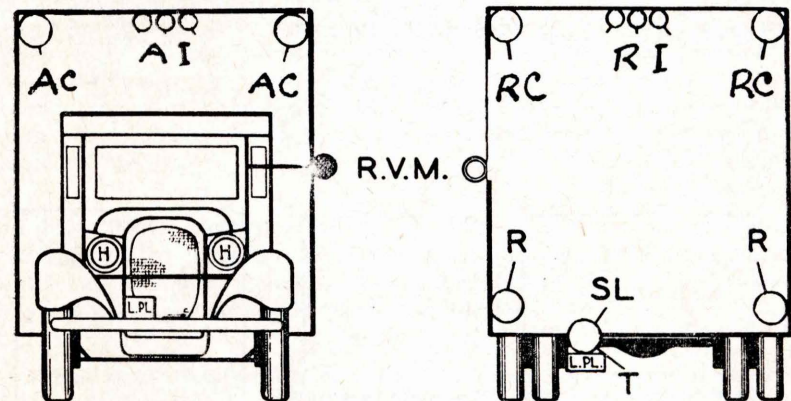
On each side, two side-marker lamps, one at or near the front, and one at or near the rear, and an additional reflector at or near the front; and

On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

5. Every motor truck or combination of motor truck and trailer having a length in excess of thirty feet or a width in excess of eighty inches shall be equipped with three identification lights on both front and rear. Each such group shall be evenly spaced not less than six nor more than twelve inches apart along a horizontal line near the top of the vehicle.



SIDE VIEW TRUCK

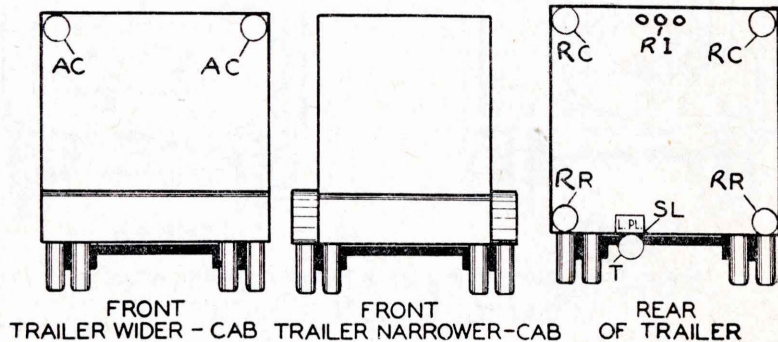
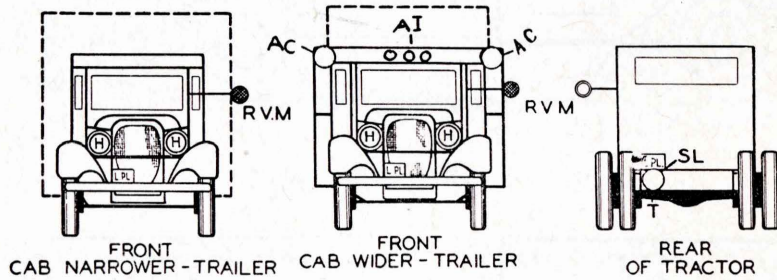
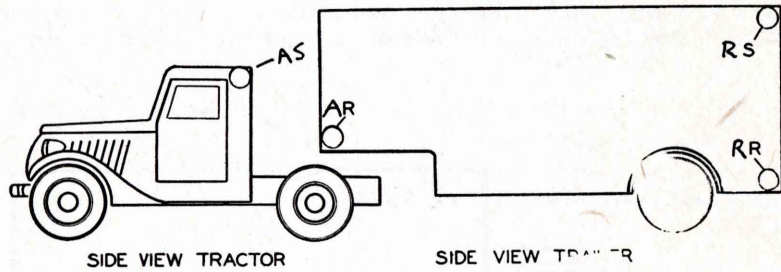


FRONT

REAR

Motor Truck More than Eighty Inches in Width and More Than Thirty Feet in Overall Length

The following illustrations explain the lighting equipment required for truck tractor and semitrailer combinations. Refer to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Sec. 5034.01.



ADDITIONAL LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 5033.10. Reflector requirements. Whenever a red reflector is required or permitted to be used in substitution of lamps upon a vehicle under any one of the provisions of this chapter, such reflector shall be mounted upon the vehicle at a height not to exceed forty-two inches nor less than twenty-four inches above the ground upon which the vehicle stands, and every such reflector shall be so designed and maintained as to be visible at night from all distances within five hundred feet to fifty feet from such vehicle when directly in front of a motor vehicle displaying lawfully lighted head lamps as provided in section 5034.19.

Sec. 5034.03 Lamp or flag on projecting load. Whenever the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear four feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times specified in section 5033.04, a red light or lantern plainly visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the sides and rear. The red light or lantern required under this section shall be in addition to the red rear light required upon every vehicle. At any other time there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of such load a red flag or cloth not less than sixteen inches square.

Sec. 5025.07. Signals by hand and arm or signal device. The signals herein required may be given either by means of the hand or arm or other proper signal or signal device of a type approved by the department, provided, however, that no motor vehicle complying with the laws of the State shall be required to display an electrically operated directional signal lamp.

Sec. 5034.13. Signal lamps and signal devices. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a signal lamp or signal device which is so constructed and located on the vehicle as to give a signal of intention to stop, which shall be red or yellow in color, which signal shall be plainly visible and understandable in normal sunlight and at night from a distance of one hundred feet to the rear but shall not project a glaring or dazzling light.

Sec. 5034.14. Self-illumination. All mechanical signal devices shall be self-illuminated when in use at the times mentioned in section 5033.04. (One-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise and any other time objects are not clearly visible for 800 feet.)

Sec. 5034.49. Restrictions as to tire equipment. Every solid rubber tire of a vehicle shall have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one inch thick above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery. No pneumatic tire shall be used on a motor vehicle when such tire is worn to the extent that more than two layers of fabric or cords are exposed on the entire traction surface.

Sec. 5034.50. Metal tires prohibited. No person shall operate or move on any highway any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer having any metal tire in contact with the roadway.

Sec. 5034.51. Projections on wheels. No tire on a vehicle moved on a highway shall have on its periphery any block, stud, flange, cleat, or spike or any other protuberances of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that it shall be permissible to use farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the highway, and except also that it shall be permissible to use tire chains of reasonable proportions upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid.

Sec. 5034.56. Trucks to carry flares. No person shall operate any motor truck upon a highway outside of a business or residence district at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise unless there shall be carried in such vehicle a sufficient number of flares, not less than three, or electric lanterns or other signals capable of continuously producing three warning lights each visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet for a period of at least eight hours, except that a motor vehicle transporting flammables may carry red reflectors in place of the other signals above mentioned.

Every such flare, lantern, signal, or reflector shall be of a type approved by the commissioner and he shall publish lists of those devices which he has approved as adequate for the purpose of this section.

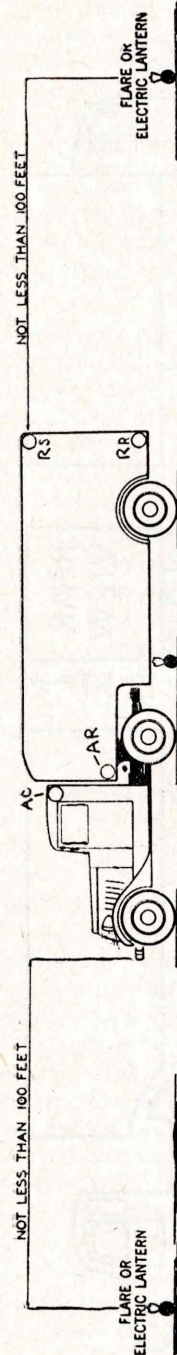
Sec. 5034.59. Vehicles transporting explosives. Any person operating any vehicle transporting any explosive as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a highway shall at all times comply with the provisions of this section.

Said vehicle shall be marked or placarded on each side and the rear with the word "Explosives" in letters not less than eight inches high, or there shall be displayed on the rear of such vehicle a red flag not less than twenty-four inches square marked with the word "Danger" in white letters six inches high.

Every said vehicle shall be equipped with not less than two fire extinguishers, filled and ready for immediate use, and placed at a convenient point on the vehicle so used.

Other Sections Pertaining to Truck Equipment:

Brakes	Sec. 5034.39	Page 51
Brake Performance	Sec. 5034.40	Page 52
Headlights, Etc.	Sec. 5033.04 to 5034.28, Inc.	Pages 46-50, Inc.
Horns	Sec. 5034.41	Page 53
Safety Glass	Sec. 5034.53	Page 53
Windshield Wipers	Sec. 5034.48	Page 53



FLARES

Sec. 5034.37. Display of flares. Whenever a motor truck is stopped upon or immediately adjacent to the main traveled portion of a highway outside of a business or residence district, during the times when lighted lamps must be displayed, then the driver or other person in charge of such vehicle shall, in addition to the requirements of section 5034.04, cause a lighted fusee to be immediately placed on the roadway at the traffic side of such vehicle; as soon thereafter as possible, and in any case within the burning period of the fusee, three lighted flares shall be placed on the roadway, one at a distance of not less than one hundred feet in advance of such vehicles, one at a distance of not less than one hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle and the third upon the traffic side of such vehicle; provided that if such vehicle is stopped within three hundred feet of a curve, crest of a hill, or other obstruction to view, the flare in that direction shall be so placed as to afford ample warning to the users of the highway, but in no case less than one hundred feet from such vehicle. When such

flares are taken up, during the times when lighted lamps must be displayed, a lighted fusee shall be placed at the traffic side of such vehicle.

In the event that such vehicle is used in the transportation of flammable liquids or gasses, whether loaded or empty, no open burning flares or fusees shall be used and red electric lanterns shall be used in lieu thereof.

During the times lighted lamps are not required, red flags shall be used in place of flares or electric lanterns, provided that if such parking continues into the period when lighted lamps are required, flares or electric lanterns shall be placed as above provided.

Sec. 5034.58. Explosives. No person shall at any time operate a motor truck transporting explosives as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a highway unless it carries flares or electric lanterns as herein required, but such flares or electric lanterns must be capable of producing a red light and shall be displayed upon the roadway when and as required in section 5034.57.

Sec. 5035.01. Scope and effect. It is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 5036.01, for any person to drive or move or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved on any highway any vehicle or vehicles of a size or weight exceeding the limitations stated in this chapter, and the maximum size and weight of vehicles herein specified shall have no power or authority to alter said limitations except as express authority may be granted in this chapter.

Sec. 5035.02. Exceptions. The provisions of this chapter governing size, weight, and load shall not apply to fire apparatus, road machinery or to implements of husbandry temporarily moved upon a highway, or to a vehicle operated under the terms of special permit issued as provided in sections 5035.16 to 5035.19, inclusive.

Sec. 5035.03. Width of vehicles. The total outside width of any vehicle or the load thereon, except loose hay or straw, shall not extend eight feet.

Sec. 5035.04. Projecting loads in passenger vehicles. No passenger type vehicle shall be operated on any highway with

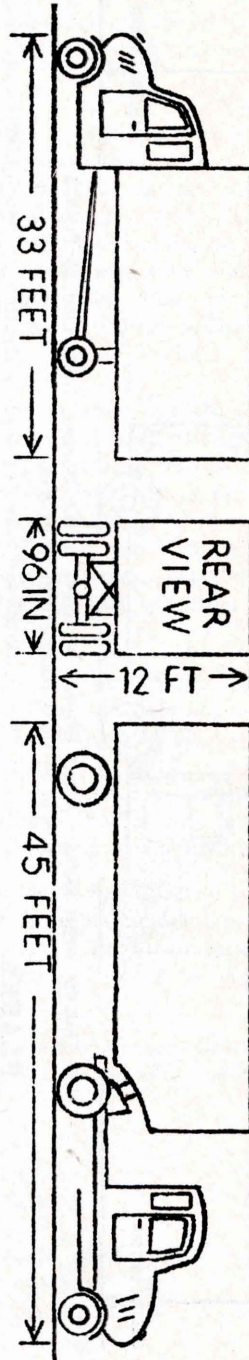
any load carried thereon extending beyond the lines of the fenders on the left side of such vehicle nor extending more than six inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side thereof.

Sec. 5035.05. Height of vehicles. No vehicle unladen or with load shall exceed a height of twelve feet.

Sec. 5035.06. Maximum length. No motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer or vehicle, except fire fighting apparatus, which exceeds thirty-three feet in length over all, nor any combination of such vehicles coupled together, which exceeds forty-five feet in length over all, shall be operated on the highways of this state.

Sec. 5035.07. Loading beyond front. The load upon any vehicle operated along, or on the load upon the front vehicle of a combination of vehicles shall not extend more than three feet beyond the front wheels of such vehicle or the front bumper of such vehicle if it is equipped with such a bumper.

Sec. 5035.08. Dual axle requirements. No motor vehicle trailer, or semitrailer having axles less than forty inches apart center to center, shall be operated on the highways of this state.



Sec. 5035.09. Spilling loads on highways. No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any highway unless such vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction, or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining such roadway.

Sec. 5035.10. Trailers and towed vehicles. When one vehicle is towing another the drawbar or other connection shall not exceed fifteen feet from one vehicle to the other except the connection between any two vehicles transporting poles, pipe, machinery or other objects of structural nature which cannot be readily dismembered.

Sec. 5035.11. Drawbars and safety chains. When one vehicle is towing or pulling another vehicle the drawbar or other connection shall be of sufficient strength to pull all weight towed thereby and shall be fastened to the frame of the towing vehicle in such manner as to prevent sidesway, and in addition to such principal connection there shall be a safety chain which shall be fastened as to be capable of holding the towed vehicle should the principal connection for any reason fail.

The connection between a truck tractor and a semitrailer with a gross weight of three thousand pounds or more shall be of a type approved by the commissioner, and the commissioner is hereby given authority to approve or disapprove such types of connection submitted to him.

Sec. 5035.12. Maximum load. The total maximum load on any one wheel of any vehicle, including the weight of the vehicle and the load it carries, shall be four tons for vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires or three and one-half tons for vehicles equipped with solid rubber tires, provided the total maximum weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles and load shall not in any event exceed twelve tons plus four hundred fifty pounds for each foot, or fraction thereof, of distance between the front and rear axles of the vehicle or first and last axles of a combination of vehicles. Two or more wheels on the same end of a given axle shall be considered as one wheel.

Sec. 5035.13. Investigation as to safety. The commissioner upon registering any vehicle under the laws of this state which vehicle is designed and used primarily for the transportation of property or for the transportation of ten or more persons, may require such information and may make such investigation or test as necessary to enable him to determine whether such vehicle may safely be operated upon the highways in compliance with all the provisions of this chapter. He shall register every such vehicle for a permissible gross weight not exceeding the limitations set forth in this chapter. Every such vehicle shall meet the following requirements:

1. It shall be equipped with brakes as required in section 5034.39 and 5034.40.
2. Every motor vehicle to be operated outside of business and residence districts shall have motive power adequate to propel at a reasonable speed such vehicle and any load thereon or to be drawn thereby.

Sec. 5035.14. Weighing vehicles and removal of excess. Any peace officer having reason to believe that the weight of a vehicle and load is unlawful is authorized to require the driver to stop and submit to a weighing of the same either by means of portable or stationary scales and may require that such vehicle be driven to the nearest public scales.

Whenever an officer upon weighing a vehicle and load, as above provided, determines that the weight is unlawful, such officer may require the driver to stop the vehicle in a suitable place and remain standing until such portion of the load is removed as may be necessary to reduce the gross weight of such vehicle to such limit as permitted under this chapter. All material so unloaded shall be cared for by the owner or operator of such vehicle at the risk of such owner or operator.

Any driver of a vehicle who fails or refuses to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing, or who fails or refuses when directed by an officer upon a weighing of the vehicle to stop the vehicle and otherwise comply with the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in section 5036.01.

Sec. 5035.15. Loading capacity. An increased gross weight registration may be obtained for any vehicle by payment of the difference between the annual fee for the higher gross weight and the amount of the fee for the gross weight at which it is registered. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor truck, trailer, truck tractor, road tractor, semitrailer or combination thereof, on the public highways with a gross weight exceeding that for which it is registered by more than five percent of the gross weight for which it is registered, provided, however, that any vehicle or vehicle combination referred to herein, while carrying a load of raw farm products, soil fertilizers, including ground limestone, raw dairy products or livestock, live poultry, eggs, may be operated with a gross weight of twenty-five percent in excess of the gross weight for which it is registered.

Effective December 31, 1939, 48GA, chapter 135, section 22.

Sec. 5035.16. Permits for excess size and weight. The state highway commission with respect to highways under its jurisdiction and local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction may, in their discretion, upon application in writing and good cause being shown therefor, issue a special permit in writing authorizing the applicant to operate or move for a distance not exceeding twenty-five miles a vehicle or combination of vehicles of a size or weight of vehicle or load exceeding the maximum specified in this chapter or otherwise not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter upon any highway under the jurisdiction of the party granting such permit and for the maintenance of which said party is responsible, provided, however, that the state highway commission or such local authorities may in their discretion issue a special permit for the movement of road construction machinery and equipment for a distance exceeding twenty-five miles if such machinery and equipment is to be used upon construction projects within the State of Iowa, or is manufactured within the state of Iowa, and the weight of such machinery and equipment so moved, exclusive of vehicle, does not exceed forty thousand pounds.

Sec. 5035.18. Issuance. The state highway commission or local authority is authorized to issue or withhold such permit at its discretion; or, if such permit is issued, to limit the number of trips, or to establish seasonal or other time limitations within which the vehicle described may be operated on the highways indicated, or otherwise to limit or prescribe conditions of operation of such vehicle or vehicles, when necessary to assure against undue damage to the road foundations, surfaces or structures, and may require such undertaking or other security as may be deemed necessary to compensate for any injury to any roadway or road structure.

Sec. 5035.19. Carried in vehicle. Every such permit shall be carried in the vehicle or combination of vehicles to which it refers and shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or authorized agent of any authority granting such permit, and no person shall violate any of the terms or conditions of such special permit.

Sec. 5035.20. Local authorities may restrict. Local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction may by ordinance or resolution prohibit the operation of vehicles upon any such highway or impose restrictions as to the weight of vehicles to be operated upon any such highway, for a total period of not to exceed ninety days in any one calendar year, whenever any said highway by reason of deterioration, rain, snow, or other climatic conditions will be seriously damaged or destroyed unless the use of vehicles thereon is prohibited or the permissible weights thereof reduced.

Sec. 5035.21 Sign posted. The local authority enacting any such ordinance or resolution shall erect or cause to be erected and maintained signs designating the provisions of the ordinance or resolution at each end of that portion of any highway affected thereby, and the ordinance or resolution shall not be effective unless and until such signs are erected and maintained.

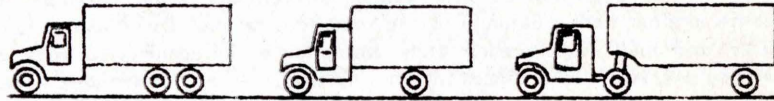
Sec. 5035.22. Limiting trucks. Local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction may also, by ordinance or resolution, prohibit the operation of trucks or other commercial vehicles, or may impose limitations as to the weight thereof, on designated highways, which prohibitions and limitations shall be designed by appropriate signs placed on such highways.

Sec. 5035.23. Highway commission may restrict. The state highway commission shall likewise have authority as hereinabove granted to

local authorities to determine by resolution and to impose restrictions as to the weight of vehicles operated upon any highway under the jurisdiction of said commission and such restrictions shall be effective when signs giving notice thereof are erected upon the highway or portion of any highway affected by such resolution.



Sec. 5024.12. Spacing in convoys. The driver of any motor truck, or of a motor vehicle drawing another vehicle, when traveling upon a road-way outside of a business or residence district shall not follow within three hundred feet of another motor truck, or of a motor vehicle drawing another vehicle. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent overtaking and passing nor shall the same apply upon any lane specially designed for use by motor trucks.



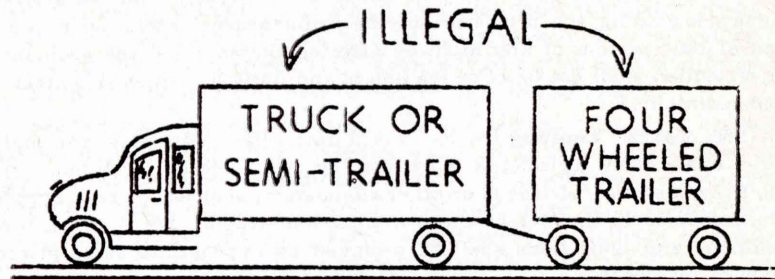
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RIGHT

SPECIAL TRUCK ROAD LAWS

No truck shall, after January 1, 1939, pull or tow any four-wheeled trailer, and no semitrailer shall pull or tow any additional trailer over any of the highways of this state, except in case of temporary movement for repair or emergency, and then only to the nearest town or city where the necessary repairs may be made. 5024.14.

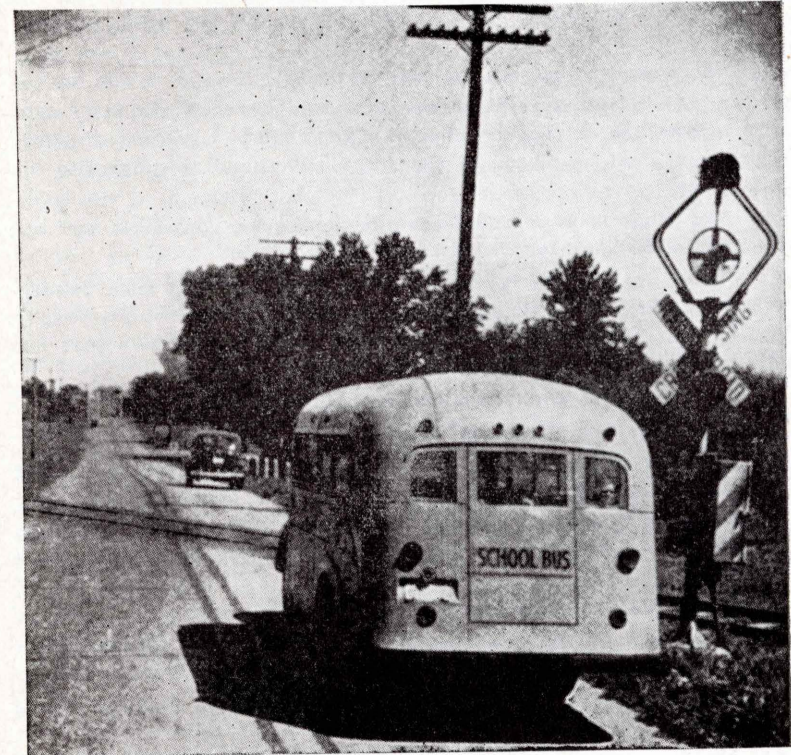


TRUCK SPEED LIMITS

Section 5023.02. Truck speed limits. It shall be unlawful for the driver of a freight-carrying vehicle, with a gross weight of over five thousand pounds, to drive the same at a speed exceeding the following:

1. Forty miles per hour for any freight-carrying vehicle which is equipped with pneumatic tires.
2. Twenty miles per hour for any freight-carrying vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires, if the weight of the vehicle and load is less than six tons, and twelve miles per hour for any freight-carrying vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires, if the weight of the vehicle and load is more than six tons. Section 5023.01. Speed restrictions.
3. Thirty-five miles per hour for any motor vehicle drawing another vehicle.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR SCHOOL BUS CHAUFFEURS



Sec. 5029.03. Certain vehicles must stop. The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus carrying any school child, or of any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty feet but not less than ten feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train, and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely.

No stop need be made at any such crossing where a police officer or a traffic-control signal directs the traffic to proceed.

This section shall not apply at street railway grade crossings within a business or residence district.

Sec. 5032.01. Overtaking and passing school bus. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway outside of a business or residence district upon meeting or overtaking any school bus which has stopped on the highway shall come to a complete stop and then may proceed with due caution for the safety of any children and in no event in excess of ten miles per hour in passing such school bus.

Sec. 5032.02. Required construction. Every school bus, except private passenger vehicles used as school buses, shall after September 1, 1939, be constructed and equipped as follows:

1. It shall be painted a lemon yellow color for the body, with the fenders in black.
2. There shall be but one compartment.
3. A door or doors at least twenty-four inches wide and forty-eight inches high, the lower panels of which shall be composed of safety glass, shall be placed at the front, right-hand side opposite the driver.
4. The front door or doors shall be under the control of and operated by the driver.
5. There shall be an emergency door in the rear, at least twenty-inches wide and forty-eight inches high, provided with an easily operated safety-catch not controlled from the driver's seat but protected from accidental release.
6. There shall be ample windows on both sides and ends.
7. There shall be ample roof ventilators.
8. It shall be heated either with hot water radiator heaters or hot air heaters. The hot air heaters to be iron pipes with all screw connections and and guarded by one-half inch meshing wire, three-fourth inches from the heating element which is located in bus body.
9. There shall be a comfortable seat for each pupil.
10. The fuel tank shall be located, filled, drained, and vented outside of the bus body.
11. Bumpers both front and rear shall be fastened directly to the chassis.
12. *Every school bus shall bear thereon, both front and rear, a sign with the words "School Bus" in black letters at least six inches high, on a lemon-yellow background. After September 1, 1941, all school busses shall be equipped with an additional stop signal with the word "Stop" printed on both sides in black letters at least five inches high on a lemon-yellow background. Such signal shall be at least twenty inches long and shall be manually controlled by the operator of the school bus so as to be clearly visible from both front and rear when extended from the left of the body of the bus and shall be displayed only when passengers are being received or discharged from the bus. When such vehicle is not in use as a school bus, the signs with the words "School Bus" shall be removed or covered.

When passenger cars are used as school busses, the same will apply except that it is not necessary for them to be equipped with the manually controlled "Stop" signal.

*The time extended to September 1, 1941, provided that one-half or more of the busses used by any school district for the transportation of

children to and from school on September 1, 1939, are constructed and equipped as required.

Sec. 5032.03. Front entrance used. All pupils shall be received and discharged from the front, right-hand entrance of every school bus, and if necessary for said pupils to cross the highway, they shall be required by the driver to pass in front of the bus and stop and look in both directions before so crossing and the driver shall not start the vehicle until he has seen that such pupils have safely crossed the highway.

5032.04. Drivers. No person under sixteen years of age or who is physically or mentally incompetent shall be employed to drive a school bus, nor shall any person be so employed whose personal habits or moral conduct would be detrimental to the best interests, safety, and welfare of the children transported. Use of alcoholic beverages or immoral conduct on the part of a driver shall automatically cancel his contract and his re-employment for the remainder of the school year is hereby prohibited. Any school board may contract with the driver of any school bus for a period of three years.

Sec. 5032.05. License and written permission. The driver of every motor vehicle in use as a school bus shall have a regular chauffeur's license issued by the department of public safety and, in addition thereto, each such driver shall secure permission in writing signed by the president and secretary of the board of the school district for which he serves, and made a part of the minutes of said board; except that in the case of a driver under the age of eighteen only a limited chauffeur's license may be issued, which limited license shall be valid for the purpose only of operating a motor vehicle to transport pupils to and from school. Such limited license shall be valid for the school year beginning July 1 and ending June 30, and shall be issued under the same requirements, except as to age, as apply to the issuance of regular chauffeur's licenses to those eighteen years of age or over.

Sec. 5032.06. Speed. No motor vehicle in use as a school bus shall be operated at a speed in excess of thirty-five miles per hour. Any violation of this section by a driver, shall be deemed sufficient cause for cancellation of his contract.

Sec. 5032.07. Applicability. The provisions of section 5032.02 to 5032.09 inclusive, shall apply to any and all types of school districts where children are transported to and from public schools.

Sec. 5032.08. Violations. No school board, individual, or organization shall purchase, construct, or contract for use, to transport pupils to or from school any school bus which does not comply with the minimum requirements of sections 5032.02 and 5032.03 and any individual, or any member or officer of such board or organization who authorizes the purchase, construction, or contract for any such bus not complying with these minimum requirements shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided in section 5036.01.

Sec. 5032.09. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of all peace officers and of the highway safety patrol to enforce the provisions of sections 5032.02 to 5032.08, inclusive.

**SAMPLE OF DRIVER'S LICENSE EXAMINATION
QUESTIONS YOU MAY BE REQUIRED
TO ANSWER**

1. What persons are required to be Iowa licensed drivers? What persons are exempt from an Iowa license including non-residents?
2. What is the requirement and speed restriction in meeting or overtaking a school bus?
3. What is the Iowa minimum age requirement for applicants or persons to secure a school permit? A driver's license? An instruction permit?
4. What persons' signatures are legally required on the application of a minor under eighteen years of age.
5. What is the speed restriction of a motor vehicle, operated in a business district? In a school district? In a residence district? Speed restriction for a passenger car pulling a trailer outside of cities and towns?
6. What is the Iowa Law requirements in regard to reporting a motor vehicle accident?
7. When and where do pedestrians have the right of way over motor vehicles?
8. State three traffic conditions where the Iowa law requires a reduction of speed on the highway outside of cities and towns.
9. Name three places of traffic conditions where the Iowa law prohibits passing another vehicle on the highway.
10. What lighting equipment is required on a private passenger vehicle?
11. Under the Iowa law, what is the adequate brake performance for a vehicle of under 5,000 pounds gross weight, going twenty miles per hour?
12. What is the Iowa law requirement in regard to overtaking and passing a vehicle on the highway?
13. What are the Iowa hand signals and the requirements as to their use?
14. If a driver is convicted of a misdemeanor, under the Iowa Motor Vehicle Law, what is the maximum fine or jail sentence?
15. When are courts required to remove a stub or recommend suspension of the drivers' license?
16. Is the Commissioner of Public Safety required, under the Iowa Motor Vehicle Law, to revoke an operator's or chauffeur's license of a person convicted of an indictable misdemeanor or a felony when a motor vehicle is used in the commission thereof?
17. Is the Iowa Public Safety Commission authorized to suspend the license of a person without conviction of a motor law violation?

18. What are the focusing requirements of headlights?
19. What does the Iowa Motor Vehicle Law require in regard to vehicle registration certificates?
20. Name the vehicles required to come to a complete stop at all railroad crossings.
21. What persons are required to take the drivers license examination?
22. What are the parking restrictions in regard to fire hydrants, an entrance to a theatre, public buildings, etc. and parking on a highway outside of the city?
23. What is the expiration date of an operators' license, of an instruction permit?
24. What penalty does the Iowa law provide for persons convicted of operating a motor vehicle while their license is under suspension or revocation?
25. What penalty does the Iowa law provide for persons convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs? What penalty does the Iowa law provide for persons who have three convictions or forfeiture of bail not vacated upon three charges of reckless driving within a period of 12 months?
26. What penalty does the Iowa law require for persons who are convicted of passing on a hill or curve, or where the view is obstructed?
27. What are the distance illuminating requirements for headlights?
28. What is the penalty provided if the driver permits the front seat to be overcrowded with objects or persons?
29. What are the requirements for vehicles operated on the highway in regard to their roadworthy condition?
30. What are the Iowa law requirements in regard to reading and understanding the regulatory and warning road signs?

CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. What is the minimum age requirement for a person operating a vehicle as a chauffeur?
2. Is it a law violation for a driver of a commercial vehicle to operate the vehicle more than 12 hours of any 24-hour period without a rest period of 10 consecutive hours?
3. Does the Iowa law permit a person licensed as a chauffeur in another state to accept employment as a chauffeur in Iowa from a resident of Iowa, on such a license?
4. Does the Iowa law require every chauffeur while operating a motor vehicle as a public carrier of persons or property to display a chauffeur's badge in plain sight?

5. Does the Iowa law require a person licensed as a chauffeur to secure an operator's license?
6. What is the expiration date of a regular chauffeur's license?
7. What is the maximum lawful speed for the following on highways outside of cities and towns:
 - (a) Public passenger carrying vehicles?
 - (b) Freight carrying vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires?
 - (c) Freight carrying vehicles equipped with solid rubber tires?
8. Is it a law violation to permit any motor vehicle to stand unlighted on any highway outside the city limits during any period from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise?
9. Are flashing lights prohibited on motor vehicles?
10. What lighting equipment does the Iowa law require on every trailer or semitrailer having a gross weight in excess of 3,000 pounds?
11. What does the Iowa law require to be used in the place of flares during daylight hours?
12. What is the minimum and maximum height from the ground that reflectors can lawfully be mounted on a vehicle?
13. When a truck or a motor vehicle towing another vehicle is operated on the highway, what distance must that vehicle maintain between itself and another truck or similar combination, except while overtaking and passing?
14. Does the Iowa law require trailers to be equipped with rear lights and reflectors when towed by motor vehicles?
15. Is it a law violation to operate on the highway any tractor or machine with lugs, flanges, blocks, studs, etc., on the wheels, or any other similar device, which might be injurious to the highway surfaces?
16. Who is responsible when a vehicle in an unsafe condition is operated on the highway?
17. Is it a law violation for any commercial vehicle to coast down a hill either with gears in neutral or with the clutch disengaged?
18. Does the Iowa law require every motor vehicle except motorcycles to be equipped with two separate means of applying the brakes, each to control at least two wheels, and either means to be unaffected by the failure of the other means?
19. What is adequate braking equipment on trailers of more than 3,000 pounds gross weight?
20. What is the Iowa law requirement in regard to placing flares, flags, or reflectors when a motor truck is parked or stopped on the highway? Why are all of these types of vehicles required to be equipped with fuses?

21. What is proper identification for motor vehicles carrying explosives?
22. What type of vehicle does the Iowa law require to be equipped with fire extinguishers?
23. What is the maximum lawful gross load allowed to rest on one wheel?
24. What is the maximum lawful width of any motor vehicle and its load? The maximum lawful height?
25. What is the maximum lawful length of:
 - (a) Any single vehicle?
 - (b) Any combination of vehicles?
26. Under the Iowa law what signalling device is required to be attached to vehicles when the operator's hand signals cannot be seen by a driver of another vehicle following fifty feet to the rear? What is the requirement of such a signal used at night time?
27. Is it a law violation to move construction equipment or any other load exceeding size and weight limitations over the highways before securing the approval and permission of the Highway Commission or its authorized representative?
28. What minimum speed does the Iowa law require after January 1, 1938, that a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles shall be able to proceed up a 3 per cent grade on dry concrete pavement?
29. Does the Iowa law require a red light or a red flag to be attached to any load which projects as much as four feet beyond the rear of any vehicle?
30. Is it a law violation to carry on a freight carrying vehicle more than 25 per cent in excess of the rated loading capacity on which the license fee of the vehicle is based?
31. Is the spilling of any part of a load on the highway a violation of the law?
32. Is it a law violation to so load a motor vehicle that it cannot proceed outside cities and towns on the highways at a reasonable speed?
33. The Iowa law invests in peace officers what right in regard to overloading and removal of the excess?
34. (a) Does the Iowa law require a safety chain to be fastened to the towing vehicle?
(b) What is the maximum lawful length of the draw-bar used in towing?
35. Does the Iowa law require the driver of every motor vehicle in use as a school bus to have a chauffeur's license?
36. For what purpose is a limited chauffeur's license issued to school bus drivers?

37. This limited chauffeur's license is valid for what period beginning July 1st?
38. What is the speed limit of motor vehicles in use as school busses?
39. What signs are required on a school bus? Where placed? Approximately what height from the ground? What size letters? What color letters? What color background? When does the law require such signs shall be removed or covered?
40. Does the law require the driver of a vehicle upon a highway outside of a business or residential district, upon meeting or overtaking any school bus which has stopped on the highway, to come to a complete stop?
41. Does the law permit the vehicle after stopping to proceed, with due caution for the safety of any children, at a speed not to exceed ten miles per hour?
42. Does the law require the driver of a vehicle to stop, and proceed not to exceed ten miles per hour when meeting or overtaking a school bus with the signs removed or covered, indicating that the bus is not in use for school purposes?
43. Does the Iowa law require that all pupils shall be received and discharged from the front right-hand entrance of the school bus?
44. What is the chauffeur's duty, when it is necessary for said pupils to cross the highway?

WORDS AND PHRASES DEFINED

Sec. 5000.01. Definitions of words and phrases. The following words and phrases when used in this chapter, shall for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them.

1. **Vehicle** means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

2. **Motor Vehicle** means every vehicle which is self-propelled but not including vehicles known as trackless trolleys which are propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but are operated upon rails. The terms car or automobile shall be synonymous with the term motor vehicle.

3. **Motorcycle** means every motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground but excluding a tractor.

4. **Motor truck** means every motor vehicle designed primarily for carrying livestock, merchandise, freight of any kind, or over seven persons as passengers.

5. **Truck tractor** means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and no so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

6. **Farm tractor** means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

7. **Road tractor** means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.

8. **Trailer** means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

9. **Semitrailer** means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

Whenever the word "trailer" is used in this chapter, same shall be construed to also include "semitrailer."

A "semitrailer" shall be considered in this chapter separately from its power unit.

10. **Specially constructed vehicle** means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder not originally constructed under a distinct name, make, model, or type by a generally recognized manufacturer of vehicles and not materially altered from its original construction.

11. **Reconstructed vehicle** means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder materially altered from its original construction by the removal, addition, or substitution of essential parts, new or used.

12. **Essential parts** means all integral and body parts of a vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder, the removal, alteration, or substitution of which would tend to conceal the identity of the vehicle or substantially alter its appearance, model, type, or mode of operation.

13. **Foreign vehicle** means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder brought into this state from another state, territory, or country other than the ordinary course of business by or through a manufacturer or dealer and not registered in this state.

14. **Implements of husbandry** means every vehicle which is designed for agricultural purposes and exclusively used by the owner thereof in the conduct of his agricultural operations.

15. **Special mobile equipment** means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus and well-boring apparatus. The foregoing enumeration shall be deemed partial and shall not operate to exclude other such vehicles which are within the general terms of this paragraph; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to include portable mills or cornshellers mounted upon a motor vehicle or semitrailer.

16. **Pneumatic tire** means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

17. **Solid tire** means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.

18. **Metal tire** means every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, nonresilient material.

19. **Where a vehicle** is kept shall refer to the county of residence of the owner or to the county where the vehicle is mainly kept if it be different from that of the residence of the owner.

20. **Garage** means every place of business where motor vehicles are received for housing, storage, or repair, for compensation.

21. **Combination or combination of vehicles** shall be construed to mean a group consisting of two or more motor vehicles, or a group consisting of a motor vehicle and one or more trailers, semitrailers or vehicles, which are coupled or fastened together for the purpose of being moved on the highways as a unit.

22. **"Gross Weight"** shall mean the empty weight of a vehicle plus the maximum load to be carried thereon. The maximum load to be carried by a passenger carrying vehicle shall be determined by multiplying one hundred fifty (150) pounds by the number of passenger seats carried by such vehicle.

22a. **"Combined gross weight"** shall mean the gross weight of a motor vehicle plus the gross weight of a trailer or semitrailer to be drawn thereby.

23. **Authorized emergency vehicle** means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments as are designated or authorized by the commissioner.

24. **School bus** means every vehicle operated for the transportation of children to or from school, except privately owned vehicles, not oper-

ated for compensation, or used exclusively in the transportation of the children in the immediate family of the driver.

25. **Railroad** means a carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than street cars, operated upon stationary rails.

26. **Railroad train** means a steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except street cars.

27. **Street car** means a car other than a railroad train for transporting persons or property and operated upon rails principally within a municipality.

28. **Explosives** mean any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustible units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that on ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructible effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

29. **Flammable liquid** means any liquid which has a flash point of seventy degrees (70°) F. or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device.

30. **"Commissioner"** means the commissioner of public safety of the state.

31. **"Department"** means the motor vehicle department under the commissioner of public safety.

32. **Person** means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation. When the term "Person" is used in connection with the registration of a motor vehicle, it shall include any corporation, association, copartnership, company, firm, other aggregation of individuals which owns or controls such motor vehicle as actual owner, or for the purpose of sale or for renting, whether as agent salesman, or otherwise.

33. **Owner** means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this chapter.

34. **Nonresident** means every person who is not a resident of this state.

35. **Dealer** means every person engaged in the business of buying, selling or exchanging vehicles of a type required to be registered hereunder and who has an established place of business for such purpose in this state.

36. **Transporter** means every person engaged in the business of delivering vehicles of a type required to be registered hereunder from a manufacturing, assembling, or distributing plant to dealers or sales agents of a manufacturer.

37. **Manufacturer** means every person engaged in the business of constructing or assembling vehicles of a type required to be registered hereunder at an established place of business in this state.

37. **Established place of business** means the place actually occupied either continuously or at regular periods by a dealer or manufacturer where his books and records are kept and a large share of his business is transacted.

39. **Operator** means every person, other than a chauffeur, who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

40. **Chauffeur** means any person who operates a motor vehicle in the transportation of persons or freight, except school children, and who receives any compensation for such service in wages, commission or otherwise, paid directly or indirectly, or who as owner or employee operates a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire or freight for hire, commission or resale, including drivers of ambulances, passenger cars, trucks, light delivery, and similar conveyances, except when such operation by the owner or operator is occasional and merely incidental to his principal business.

41. **Driver** means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

42. **Peace officer** means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violation of traffic regulations in addition to its meaning in section 13405 Code, 1935.

43. **Local authorities** means every county, municipal, and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the constitution and laws of this state.

44. **Pedestrian** means any person afoot.

45. **Street or highway** means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic.

46. **Private road or driveway** means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner but not by other persons.

47. **Roadway** means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

48. **Sidewalk** means that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

49. **Laned highway** means a highway the roadway of which is divided into three or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

50. **Through (or thru) highway** means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter or such entrances are controlled by a police officer or traffic-control signal. The term "arterial" shall be synonymous with "through" or "thru" when applied to highways of this state.

51. **Intersection** means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

52. **Crosswalk** means that portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections, or;

Any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface

53. **Safety Zone** means the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

54. **Business district** means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when fifty per cent or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

55. **Residence district** means the territory within a city or town contiguous to and including a highway, not comprising a business, suburban or school district, where forty per cent or more of the frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business.

56. **School district** means the territory contiguous to and including a highway for a distance of two hundred feet in either direction from a schoolhouse in a city or town.

56-a. **Suburban district** means all other parts of a city or town not included in the business, school, or residence districts.

56-b. The linear measure of the plot of ground upon which the building is located abutting upon the highway shall be deemed "frontage occupied by the building", and the phrase "frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred (300) or more" shall mean the total frontage on both sides of the highway for such distance.

57. **Official traffic-control devices** mean all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

58. **Official traffic-control signal** means any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

59. **Railroad sign or signal** means any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

60. **Traffic** means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purpose of travel.

61. **Right-of-way** means the privilege of the immediate use of the highway.



THE REAL DRIVER
KNOWS
THE ANSWERS

INDEX

ACCIDENTS	21 to 25
Duty of Driver Involved	21, 22, 23
Liability of Driver Involved	24, 25
BRAKES	51, 52
Brake Equipment	51
Performance Ability	52
Chart on Speed and Stopping Distance	52
DRIVER'S LICENSE	
Application of Minors	8
Between ages of 16 and 18	8
Between Ages of 14 and 16	8
Chauffeur's License Requirements	54
Chauffeur's Exempted as Operators	54
Definition of Chauffeur	Par. 40, 78
License Carried and Exhibited	54
Driver's License Samples	14, 15, 54
Chauffeur's License	54
Regular Operator's License	14
Restricted Licenses	15
School Permit	14
Examining The Driver	9, 10
Driving Test Form	11
Examination Questions	70 to 74
For a Chauffeur's License	71 to 74
For an Operator's License	70, 71
Examination Where Given	9
General Information	9
The Driving Test	10, 11
Vision Test	12
General Information	5
Instruction Permit	6, 7
Sample Form	6
Rules and Regulations Governing Instruction Permit	7
Persons Not to be Licensed	12, 13
Persons Permitted to Drive on Streets and Highways in State of Iowa Who are Not Required to be Licensed	13
Suspension and Revocation	16, 17, 18
Authority to Cancel License	16
Authority to Suspend	18
Conviction in Another State	16
Driving While License Denied, Suspended or Revoked	19
Mandatory Revocation	18
Notice and Hearing	18
Permanent Record Folder	17
Permanent Records	16

DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY	29
Meeting and Turning to Right	29
Traveling on Right-hand Side	29
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED	25
EQUIPMENT	
Brakes	51, 52
General Provisions	46
Lighting Equipment	46 to 50
Auxiliary Driving Lamps	48
Duty to Lower Lights	49
Head Lamps on Motor Vehicles	47
High Lights	48
Illuminating Plates	47
Lamps on Bicycles	48
Lamps on Other Vehicles and Equipment	48
Lamps on Parked Vehicles	47
Low Lights	49
Mandatory Requirement	50
Number of Lamps Lighted	51
Rear Lamps and Reflectors	47
Red Light In Front	51
When Lighted Lamps Required	46
Truck Lighting Equipment	55 to 59
For Truck Tractor Semi-trailer Combinations	58
Lamp or Flag on Projecting Load	59
Minimum Requirements	55
Reflector Requirements	59
Signal Lamp and Signal Devices	59
Truck More than 80 Inches in Width and More Than 30 Feet in Length	56
Truck More Than 80 Inches in Width and More Than 30 Feet in Length	57
Miscellaneous Equipment Required	53
Horns and Warning Devices	53
Mirrors	53
Restrictions as to Tire Equipment	53
Safety Glass	53
Trucks to Carry Flares	60, 61
Windshields Unobstructed	53
Windshield Wipers	53

FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY	31
HAND SIGNALS	35
Method of Giving Hand and Arm Signals	35
When Signals Required	35
MISCELLANEOUS RULES	45
Following Fire Apparatus	45
Obstruction to Driver's View	45
Unattended Motor Vehicle	45
OVERTAKING	29 to 31
Limitations on Overtaking on the Left	30
Overtaking a Vehicle	29
Overtaking On the Right	30
Prohibited Passing	31
Roadways Laned for Traffic	31
PEDESTRIAN'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES	39, 40
Crossing At Other Than Crosswalks	40
Duty of Driver	40
Pedestrians on Left	39
Pedestrian's Right-of-way	40
Pedestrian Soliciting Rides	40
Pedestrian Subject to Signal	39
PENALTIES	26, 27
Convictions to be Reported	27
Felony	26
Misdemeanor	26
Violation of Promise to Appear	27
RECKLESS DRIVING	25
RIGHT OF WAY	36, 37, 38
Approaching or Entering Intersections	36
Entering from Private Driveway	37
Entering Stop Intersection	38
Illustration of Right of Way	36
Operation on Approaching of Emergency Vehicles	38
SCHOOL BUSES	67, 68, 69
Drivers	69
Front Entrance Used	69
License and Written Permission	69
Must Stop for Railroad Crossing If Carrying Pupils	67
Overtaking and Passing School Bus	43, 67
Required Construction	68
Speed	69
Violations	69

SIZE, WEIGHT AND LOAD	62 to 65
Drawbars and Safety Chains	63
Height of Vehicles	62
Highway Commission May Restrict	65
Loading Capacity	64
Maximum Length	62
Maximum Load	63
Permits for Excess Size and Weight	64
Width of Vehicle	62
SPACING IN CONVOYS	66
SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED	42
Certain Vehicles Must Stop at Railroad Crossing	66
Obedience to Signal of Train	42
Overtaking and Passing School Bus	43, 67
SPEED RESTRICTIONS	27, 28, 29
Control of Vehicle	29
Display of Speed Signs	28
Local Authorities May Alter Limits	29
Minimum Speed Regulations	29
Special Restrictions	29
Speed Restrictions	27
STARTING PARKED VEHICLE	32
STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING	43, 44
Parking at Right-hand Curb	44
Stopping on Traveled Way	43
Stopping, Standing or Parking	44
Theatres, Hotels and Auditoriums	44
STREET CARS AND SAFETY ZONES	41, 42
Caution When Passing	42
Driving Through Safety Zones	42
Stopping at Street Cars	41
TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS AND MARKINGS	19, 20, 21
Display of Some Traffic Signs	20
Flashing Signals	21
Local Traffic-control Devices	19
Obedience to Official Traffic-control Devices	19
Traffic-control Legend	19
TURNING AT INTERSECTION	32, 33, 34
General Rules	32
Turning Left at Intersection	33
Turning Right at Intersection	34
TURNING ON CURVE OR CREST OF GRADE	32
WORDS AND PHRASES DEFINED	74 to 79
YOUR PART IN IOWA'S SAFETY PROGRAM	3, 4

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