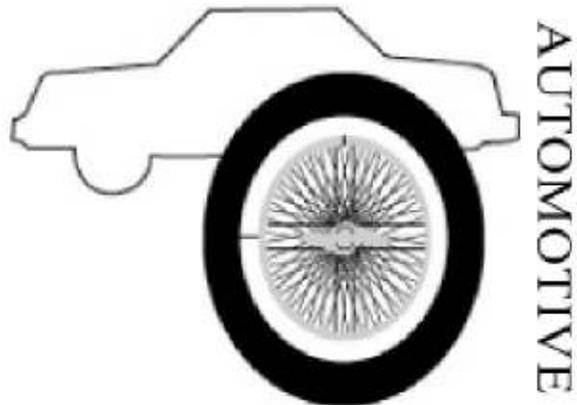
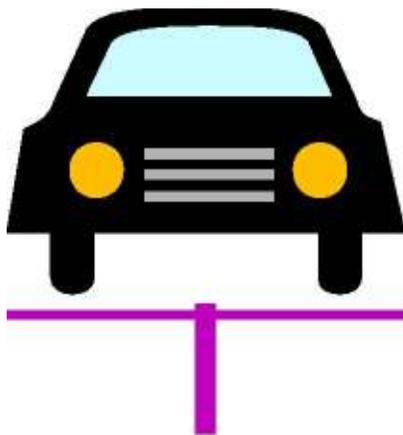


**STATE OF UTAH**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**



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**2011-2012**  
**OFFICIAL VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTION MANUAL**  
**FOR**  
**PASSENGER VEHICLE AND LIGHT DUTY TRUCK**  
**UP TO 26,000 GVWR**



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**FOR**  
**PASSENGER VEHICLES AND LIGHT DUTY TRUCKS**  
**UP TO 26,000 GVWR**

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**EFFECTIVE** January 01, 2011 – December 31, 2012

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## INTRODUCTION

The Utah Highway Patrol Vehicle Safety Inspection office has compiled this manual from different sources, to include:

- The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA)
- Vehicle Inspection Subcommittee of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA)
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) provides information relating to various FMVSS standards that can be found at this website [www.nhtsa.gov](http://www.nhtsa.gov).
- The Utah State Criminal and Traffic Code
- Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS)
- Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA), and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR's).
- In addition, the Safety Inspection office is advised by the Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Advisory Council on the adoption and implementation of Safety Inspection Standards.

This manual meets the requirements established under 41-6a-1601 for setting the minimum standards covering the design, construction, condition and the operation of vehicle equipment for safely operating a motor vehicle on highways. These rules are made in accordance with Title 63G Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, and in coordination with the rules made under Section 53-8-204.

This manual contains minimum standards relating to motor vehicle safety. It is expected that individual inspectors, inspection managers, fleet inspection stations and public inspection stations involved with the Safety Inspection program be familiar with this manual. Every effort has been made to provide specific inspection recommendations and procedures that will allow for the safe operation of motor vehicles on Utah's highways. Please visit our website at <http://safetyinspections.utah.gov>.

The Safety Inspection staff is committed to the safety of the motoring public. We recognize that those involved with the Safety Inspection Program are also concerned with vehicle safety. Safety Inspection continues to review its operating policies and procedures. Utah law requires the Safety Inspection office to "investigate complaints" and to protect consumers from "unwanted or unneeded repairs or adjustments", 53-8-204 UCA. To protect the integrity of the Safety Inspection program, those who violate these provisions will be dealt with both civilly and criminally.

Safety Inspection encourages all those who participate in this program to become familiar with these rules. This program is only successful with the cooperation and determination of the many stations and inspectors found throughout the state. Safety Inspection looks forward to any comments, concerns or questions that may arise in carrying out our objective of safe vehicles on Utah's highways.

This manual supersedes all previous manuals and shall be used in determining the pass/fail condition of vehicle equipment. Utah's Safety Inspection program meets the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations as required in appendix G for yearly annual inspections. See Appendix G, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

<p><b><u>BEAR RIVER REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5596</b></span></p> <p><b>BRIDGERLAND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY CENTER</b>          Mike Nield, Dept. Head, Mike Hunter, Instructor          1301 North 600 West          Logan, Utah 84321  <b>Phone (for students) (435)753-6780</b>  <b>Fax (435)752-2016</b></p>	<p><b><u>SOUTH EAST REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5602</b></span></p> <p><b>COLLEGE OF EASTERN UTAH</b>          Stanley Martineau, CEU          Stanley Willson, Instructor          451 East 400 North          Price, Utah 84501  <b>Phone (435)613-5221</b>  <b>Fax (435) 613-5801</b></p>
<p><b><u>OGDEN-WEBER REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5597</b></span></p> <p><b>WEBER STATE UNIVERSITY</b>          Chad Holbrook, Safety Inspection Certification          Coordinator          Justin Tate, Instructor          Continuing Education – Hurst Center          1255 East 41000 South Ste # 110          Ogden, Utah 84408  <b>Continuing Education Classes (801)626-6600 or          (800)848-7770</b>  <b>Fax (801)626-7978</b></p>	<p><b><u>SOUTH EAST REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#6846</b></span></p> <p><b>CEU – SAN JUAN CAMPUS</b>          Kim Palmer, Director of Custom Fit Training  <b>(435)678-3437, Ext. 111</b>          Shirley Clarke, Test Coordinator  <b>Phone (435)678-2201 ext. 171</b>          639 West 100 South          Blanding, Utah 84511  <b>Fax (435)678-2220</b></p>
<p><b><u>DAVIS-MORGAN REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5598</b></span></p> <p><b>DAVIS ATC</b>          Hailee Long          550 East 300 South          Kaysville, Utah 84037-2699  <b>CD Recertification (Julie) (801)593-2361</b>  <b>New Inspector Classes</b>  <b>Continuing Education Testing Center (801) 593-2100</b>  <b>Fax (801)593-2533</b></p>	<p><b><u>SOUTH WEST REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5603</b></span></p> <p><b>SOUTHWEST APPLIED TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE</b>          Richard Wittwer, Coordinator / Instructor          510 West 800 South          Cedar City, Utah 84720  <b>Classes for New Inspectors &amp; CD Recertification</b>  <b>Phone for students (435) 586-2899</b>  <b>Fax (435) 586-2873</b></p>
<p><b><u>WASATCH FRONT SO. REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5599</b></span></p> <p><b>SALT LAKE COMMUNITY COLLEGE / <u>Miller Campus</u></b>          Anita Oleksy, Program Operations Specialist          Salt Lake Community College          9750 South 300 West,          Bldg. Miller Corporate Partnership Center # 215          Sandy, Utah 84070          Challenge testing &amp; New Inspector Classes  <b>Phone (801)957-5314</b>  <b>Fax (801)957-5282</b></p>	<p><b><u>WEST REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5604</b></span></p> <p><b>DIXIE APPLIED TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE</b>          Kelly Whittekiend, STIT Program          Bob Gary, Instructor          1071 East 100 South #C-7          St. George, Utah 84770  <b>Phone (435)652-7741</b>  <b>Fax (435) 652-7870</b></p>
<p><b><u>MOUNTAINLANDS REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5600</b></span></p> <p><b>MOUNTAINLAND ATC</b>          Mark Walker, Coordinator          Scott Burton, Instructor          2301 West Ashton Blvd.          Lehi, Utah 84043  <b>Challenge Testing only (801) 492-7570</b>  <b>New Inspector Classes (801) 492-6282</b>  <b>Fax (801) 863-7520</b></p>	<p><b><u>UINTAH BASIN REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5605</b></span></p> <p><b>UINTAH BASIN ATC</b>          Lezlee Whiting, Coordinator          Malry McKeachnie &amp; Trent Reary, Instructors          450 North 4000 West, Vernal, Utah 84078  <b>Classes for New Inspectors &amp; CD Recertification</b>  <b>Phone (435)725-7101</b>  <b>Fax (435)725-7199</b>  <b>Roosevelt Campus (435)722-6900</b></p>
<p><b><u>CENTRAL REGION</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b>#5601</b></span></p> <p><b>SNOW COLLEGE / RICHFIELD CAMPUS</b>          Keith Church, Coordinator          200 South 800 West          Richfield, Utah 84701  <b>New Inspector Classes</b>  <b>Phone (435)893-2252</b>  <b>Fax (435)553-0945</b></p>	<p><b><u>FOCUS BUSINESS SOLUTIONS:</u></b> <span style="float: right;"><b><u>Nancy Grisettii</u></b></span></p> <p>175 South West Temple, Ste 510          Salt Lake City, Utah  <b>Phone (801)898-8732</b>  <b>Class location:</b>          Utah Tank &amp; Trailer          2225 South 5370 West          West Valley City, Utah 84120</p>

## INSPECTOR CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES

- A. Inspectors seeking re-certification of his/her safety inspection authority will be required to obtain re-certification utilizing one of two available options.**
1. **Option #1** - Attend the entire 16-hour safety inspection course and pass the final test with an 80% or higher score. This course is currently available through the Regional Educational Institutions. Fee - \$90.00 includes cost of testing.
  2. **Option #2** - Online Safety Inspector re-certification is available at [www.utahsafetyinspection.com](http://www.utahsafetyinspection.com). Only persons certified during the previous year, last 365 days, will be allowed to re-certify utilizing the 'CD' or online certification process. **All others, who have allowed their certification to lapse for more than one-year (365 days), will be required to attend the full 16-hour Safety Inspection Course** offered through any of the Educational Institutions for recertification.
- B.** It has long been a concern of the Utah Highway Patrol that many inspectors have been certified a number of years with no follow-up training provided. This training is being made available in an effort to educate and upgrade inspectors and keep them current on new developments in the Safety Inspection Program. In order to maintain the integrity of the Safety Inspection Program, and to ensure that Utah citizens are receiving a proper safety inspection, this new training requirement has been implemented statewide.
- C.** A currently certified inspector may utilize either option #1 or #2 for recertification, no earlier than 60 days prior to the expiration of his/her certification.

## **VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTION PROCEDURES**

### **A. INITIATING THE INSPECTION**

1. Collection of appropriate paperwork (i.e. registration, title, bill of sale)
2. Verification of vehicle identification number (VIN.)
3. Write the date of inspection on the inspection certificate.
4. Write owner and vehicle information on inspection certificate.
5. Record vehicle mileage.
6. Inspectors must write their inspector number in the appropriate box.
7. Identify requirement to test drive vehicle and the purpose of test drive.

### **B. INSPECTION OF VEHICLE INTERIOR (May be done from the parking area to inspection area).**

1. Inspect the windshield, side and rear windows.
2. Identify mirror requirements and inspect mirrors.
3. Inspect seats and seat belts.
4. Inspect steering wheel/column including horn and airbags.
5. Inspect brake pedal assembly and emergency brake system.
6. Inspect windshield wipers and washers.
7. Inspect heater / defrost.
8. Inspect dash – warning/ indicator lights- speedometer/ odometer.
9. Inspect doors and door parts.

## **VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTION PROCEDURES – Continued**

### **C. INSPECTION OF VEHICLE EXTERIOR**

1. Inspect headlights high and low beams including aiming.
2. Inspect parking lights, tail lights, signal lights, brake lights, marker lights and reflectors.
3. Inspect for the proper color of lights.
4. Inspect the wheels/lugs, looking for cracks and loose or missing lugs.
5. Inspect tires for wear, damage and proper inflation.
6. Inspect body of vehicle. (i.e. fenders, doors, hood, glass, bumpers etc.)
7. Inspect for broken glass, parts and accessories.
8. Inspect window tint with tint meter, measuring light transmittance on the front side windows and windshield. Then record readings onto the Safety Inspection Certificate.

### **D. INSPECTION UNDER HOOD**

1. Inspect belts and hoses.
2. Inspect power steering system.
3. Inspect battery and electrical wiring.
4. Inspect exhaust system.
5. Inspect master cylinder and braking system.
6. Inspect the fuel system.

### **E. INSPECTION UNDER VEHICLE**

1. Inspect steering system. (i.e. wheel bearings, tie rods, rack and pinion etc.)
2. Inspect suspension components. (i.e. ball joints, springs, shocks, etc.)
3. Inspect exhaust and fuel system components.
4. Inspect body and floor pans.
5. Inspect engine, transmission mounts and drive train.

## **VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTION PROCEDURES – Continued**

### **F. INSPECTION OF BRAKES**

1. Inspect brake pads/shoes and record measurements.
2. Inspect brake rotors/drums.
3. Inspect brake components- hydraulic and mechanical.
4. Inspect brake hoses, looking for fluid leaks.
5. Record brake measurements onto the Safety Inspection certificate.

**\*NOTE: Vehicles that fail a plate brake test, but have adequate pad and or shoe thickness, must still be rejected until repairs are made. Record actual brake pad measurement.**

**\*NOTE: When a visual inspection is performed, one front and one rear wheel must be removed to inspect brake components.**

## **LIFTED OR LOWERED VEHICLES**

### **A. INSPECTION OF LIFTED VEHICLES**

1. Inspect that fenders cover full width of tire.
2. Inspect for mud flaps. (Must cover full width and top 50% of tire).
3. Inspect frame height. (Based on Gross Vehicle Weight Rating, GVWR).
4. Inspect for body lift.
5. Inspect for stacked blocks.
6. Inspect for modification of brake hoses.
7. Inspect headlight aim and vertical height. (Headlight height must be between 22" and 54" to center of the low beam bulb).
8. Inspect altered or modified steering and suspension parts that have been shortened or lengthened and/or welded.

### **B. INSPECTION OF LOWERED VEHICLES**

1. Inspect that fenders cover full width of tire.
2. Inspect for mud flaps, when required. (Must cover full width of tire).
3. Inspect for minimum ground clearance.
4. Inspect for removal of original suspension components.
5. Inspect headlight aim and vertical height. (Headlight height must be between 22" and 54" to center of the low beam bulb).
6. Inspect altered or modified steering and suspension parts that have been shortened or lengthened and/or welded.

## REJECT VEHICLE PROCEDURES – PAPER CERTIFICATES

- A. When a reject item is found, a full vehicle inspection must still be completed.
- B. If a vehicle fails an inspection and no repairs are made, give the owner the reject certificate.
- C. Do not sign the inspection certificate if a reject certificate is issued.
- D. A customer with a rejected vehicle has up to 15 calendar days to complete all repairs and return to the same station to verify repairs at no charge, unless a waiver has been granted from the Safety Inspection Office. Customers may contact the Safety Inspection Office to request a waiver for additional fees if they exceed 15 days for circumstances beyond their control, such as back ordered parts.
- E. On rejected vehicles that fail to return, the State Tax and Owner copies must be returned to the Safety Inspection office within 45 days of the inspection date.
- F. Any item rejected and repaired during an inspection must be documented as repaired on the certificate.
- G. Any certified inspector at the inspection facility may verify repairs of rejected items.
- H. When all rejected items have been repaired, the verifying inspector must sign the safety inspection certificate.
- I. If the verifying inspector is not the original inspector, he/she must sign the safety inspection certificate, and enter their inspector license number on the safety inspection certificate.

## REJECT VEHICLE PROCEDURES – ON-LINE CERTIFICATES

- A. When all rejected items have been repaired, the verifying inspector must sign the safety inspection certificate.
- B. If no repairs are made, print out and give the owner the reject certificate.
- C. Do not sign a reject certificate.
- D. A customer with a rejected vehicle has up to 15 calendar days to complete all repairs and return to any station that conducts on-line inspections to verify repairs at no charge, unless a waiver has been granted from the Safety Inspection Office. Customers may contact the Safety Inspection Office to request a waiver for additional fees if they exceed 15 days for circumstances beyond their control, such as back ordered parts.
- E. Any item rejected and repaired during an inspection must be documented as repaired on the certificate.
- F. Any certified inspector **AND** any inspection facility **SHALL CERTIFY REJECTED REPAIRS.** (No additional charges may be added).

## PASSED VEHICLE PROCEDURES – PAPER CERTIFICATES

- A. The inspector performing the inspection must sign the vehicle inspection certificate.
- B. The customer must receive the State Tax and Owner copies of the inspection certificate.
- C. Maximum Safety Inspection fees are as follows:

<b>\$ 9.00</b>	<b>Motorcycles and ATV's</b>
<b>\$ 17.00</b>	<b>Passenger vehicles and trucks (26,000 lbs GVWR or less.)</b>
<b>\$ 17.00</b>	<b>Trucks and buses over 26,000 lbs GVWR or any trailer.</b>
<b>\$ 22.00</b>	<b>Any vehicle that requires the disassembly of a front hub or removal of a rear axle for inspection.</b>

## PASSED VEHICLE PROCEDURES – ON-LINE CERTIFICATES

- A. Print out the on-line passed vehicle inspection certificate.
- B. The inspector performing the inspection must sign the vehicle inspection certificate.
- C. The customer must be given the passing inspection certificate.
- D. Maximum safety inspection fees are as follows:

<b>\$ 9.00</b>	<b>Motorcycles and ATV's</b>
<b>\$ 17.00</b>	<b>Passenger vehicles and trucks (26,000 lbs GVWR or less.)</b>
<b>\$ 17.00</b>	<b>Trucks and buses over 26,000 lbs GVWR or any trailer.</b>
<b>\$ 22.00</b>	<b>Any vehicle that requires the disassembly of a front hub or removal of a rear axle for inspection.</b>

Refer to the Vehicle Safety Inspection Manual Section for specific details regarding the inspection process.

## INSPECTION REPORT PROCEDURE (PAPER CERTIFICATES ONLY)

- A. Report forms are to be completed as follows:
  - 1. Date the inspection was completed.
  - 2. Owner's name.
  - 3. Year and make of the vehicle.
  - 4. Vehicle identification number.
  - 5. Appropriate notation in any of the fifteen repair columns.
  - 6. Total cost of the repair, including the inspection fee.
  - 7. Certificate or sticker number.
- B. Certificate or sticker numbers of paper books must be listed in numerical order starting with the lowest number and listed in groups of 25. i.e.: 1-25, 26-50, etc.
- C. A separate report form must be used for the certificates and for the stickers.
- D. Duplicate certificates or stickers must be noted as "duplicate" on the report form. **(NOT REQUIRED with On-line inspections).**
- E. Lost or stolen certificates or stickers must be listed as "lost or stolen" on the report form.
- F. Certificates and stickers rendered unusable through some mishap must be recorded as "voided" on the report form and certificates/stickers must be returned to the Vehicle Safety Inspection office. **(NOT REQUIRED with On-line inspections).**
- G. Rejected vehicles that have not returned within 15 days to the original station must be listed in the same order and the words "rejected," printed on the same line. **(NOT REQUIRED with On-line inspections).**
- H. Failure to submit the required reports will be considered grounds for suspension or revocation of a license. **(NOT REQUIRED with On-line inspections).**
- I. Returning of Rejects with paper issued certificates:
  - 1. On rejected vehicles that fail to return for re-inspection, the State Tax and Owner copies must be returned to the Safety Inspection office within 45 days of the original inspection date. **(NOT REQUIRED with On-line inspections).**

## **BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS**

A. The following conditions must be met before a license will be granted:

1. The building (inspection site) must be capable of housing the vehicle that is being inspected.
2. The station must have the following:
  - a. A business sign of a permanent construction, properly displaying the business name that is listed on the business new station application.
  - b. A level concrete or asphalt floor.
  - c. The necessary hand tools to conduct an inspection.
  - d. All new stations after January 1, 2009, are required to have a hoist capable of lifting all four tires simultaneously off the ground. Stations, prior to January 1, 2009, must have a hoist or heavy duty jack and jack stands to allow for the inspection of the undercarriage, front steering and suspension components.
  - e. Measuring gauges and instruments for determining minimum specifications in the inspection process.
  - f. A two-piece approved light meter kit capable of measuring window light transmittance at a minimum of  $\pm 3\%$ .
  - g. A current safety inspection manual (This requirement may be met by a hard copy or a downloaded copy to a file on the station's computer from the Safety Inspection website). (Accessing the manual through the website does not meet this requirement).
3. Any exceptions to the minimum building and equipment requirements must be submitted in writing to the Vehicle Safety Inspection office for approval.
4. A \$1,000.00 Surety Bond or Garage Keepers Insurance is required while the station is in business as an official Safety Inspection Station.

## REQUIRED EQUIPMENT LIST

### A. Passenger, Light Truck Requirements:

1. Hoist and/or heavy duty jack with jack stands (All new stations after January 1, 2009, will be required to have a hoist capable of lifting all four tires simultaneously off of the ground).
2. Light meter (2 piece approved by division)
3. Hand tools (wrenches, screwdrivers, ratchets, etc.)
4. Dial indicator (for measuring ball joint and suspension component tolerances)
5. Tire tread depth gauge
6. Current safety inspection manual. (This requirement may be met by a hard copy or a downloaded copy to a file on the station's computer from the Safety Inspection website). (Accessing the manual through the website does not meet this requirement).
7. Tire pressure gauge
8. Tape measure

### B. Brake Gauges:

1. Bonded
2. Riveted
3. Disc pad
4. Rotor
5. Drum

### C. Tools can be purchased from any company that manufactures these types of tools.

**\*NOTE: Riveted brake lining gauge can be used for tire tread depth gauge.**

## **REQUIRED EQUIPMENT LIST - Continued**

- D. Department approved 2 piece light meters may be ordered from following:
1. Advanced Design Systems Light Meter  
Autoequipmentonline.com / Swis Automotive & Truck Equip.  
1-800-971-0924
  2. LASER LABS  
Laser-labs.com  
1-800-452-2344
  3. Laser Labs 200  
Tools Unlimited, Salt Lake City  
1-801-487-9839

## **SECTION 1 - REGISTRATION**

The first step in the inspection of a vehicle is a review of the registration papers. Vehicles with out-of-state registration or vehicles with no registration can be inspected. These requirements apply to passenger cars, light trucks, motorcycles, heavy trucks, trailers, and buses.

### **A. AGREEMENT AMONG PAPERS**

1. Check vehicle registration certificate, identification number on vehicle, license plates and vehicle description for agreement. Record the manufacturers Vehicle Identification Number and license plate number on the safety inspection certificate.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Paperwork disagreements are accidental or clerical in nature.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Registration certificate, identification number, license plate and vehicle description are not in agreement.
    - 2) Vehicle Identification Number is missing or obscured.

**\*NOTE: Verification of Vehicle Identification Number is required on all inspections.**

### **B. PLATE MOUNTING**

1. If the vehicle is registered, inspect the license plates to see that they are securely mounted and clearly visible.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Plates are not securely fastened, obscured, or cannot be clearly identified.
    - 2) Plates have tinted or colored covers. License plates must be displayed horizontally to be read left to right and visible from 100 feet. (UCA 41-1a-403 and 41-1a-404)
    - 3) Front plate is not mounted on front end of vehicle.

**\*NOTE: Utah Law REQUIRES two plates be mounted on every vehicle, EXCEPT apportioned plates, which only have one plate.**

## **SECTION 2 - TIRES AND WHEELS**

### **A. TIRE CONDITION**

1. Check tires for cuts, cracks or sidewall plugs
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Tire has weather cracks, but no cords are showing.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tires have sidewall plugs, cuts and/or cracks deep enough to expose cords.
2. Check tires for indication of tread separations.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tire integrity has been compromised due to visible bumps, bulges or tire separation.
3. Check tire pressure for proper inflation with tire pressure gauge.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tires are flat, has noticeable air leak, or are inflated to less than half (50%) of the vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire pressure.
    - 2) Tire is over inflated.

**\*NOTE: Special emphasis shall be placed on 12 – 15 passenger vans; these types of passenger vans air pressure requirements differ in the front and rear tires (use the manufacturer recommendations).**

### **B. REGROOVED OR RECUT TIRES**

1. Check tires for regrooving or recutting.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tires are regrooved and are not identifiable as regroovable.

## TIRES AND WHEELS - Continued

### C. RESTRICTED MARKINGS

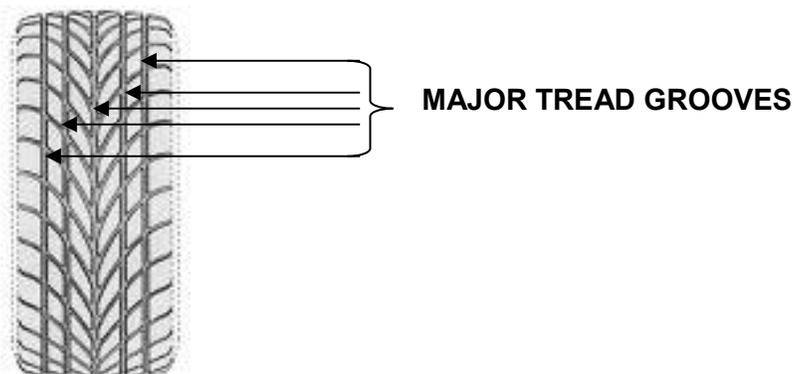
1. Tires must be checked for "restricted usage only" markings.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tires are marked "for farm use only", "off-highway use only", "for racing only", "for trailers only" or other non-highway use.

### D. MISMATCHING

1. Check tires for the same size and same type construction. All tires on the same axle must be of the same size and construction.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tires on the same axle are not the same size or construction. (Mismatched tread design is allowed).

### E. TIRE WEAR

1. Check tire wear.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Tread wear bars are touching the road surface.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tread depth is less than 2/32 inch when measured in any two adjacent major tread grooves at three equally spaced intervals around the circumference of the tire. (Do not measure on a tread wear bar).
    - 2) Tire is worn to the extent secondary rubber is exposed in the tread or sidewall area.



## TIRES AND WHEELS - Continued

### F. WHEELS

1. Check wheels for damage and proper mounting.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wheel bolts, nuts, studs or lugs are loose, missing or not properly fastened.
    - 2) Wheels are bent, cracked, re-welded or have elongated bolt holes.
    - 3) Spacers are used to increase the wheel track width.
    - 4) Bead lock wheels are installed.

### Wheel Adapter and Spacer Samples



Wheel Adapter



Wheel Adapter

**NOTE: A wheel adaptor changes the bolt pattern of a vehicle's hub and moves the wheel out allowing the use of custom wheels for most cars. Wheel adapters are not spacers.**



Wheel Spacers



Wheel Spacers

**NOTE: A wheel spacer is fitted between the wheel and the hub, exchanging the existing wheel studs for longer ones. The wheels are then fitted to the hub/spacer with the existing wheel-nuts.**

## **TIRES AND WHEELS - Continued**

### **G. TIRE SIZE, TIRE WIDTH, FENDERS AND MUDFLAPS**

1. Check vehicle tires for proper size and weight load ratings.
2. Check that fenders and mud flaps are in place when required.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tires do not meet the proper load rating for the vehicles actual weight (Gross Vehicle Weight).
    - 2) Tires are mounted on wheels that are not within tire manufacturer specifications.
    - 3) Tire tread is not fully covered by existing fenders or fender extenders.
    - 4) Rear tires do not have the top 50% of the tire covered by mud flaps, fenders or the vehicle body construction.
    - 5) Rear mud flaps are not directly aligned with the tire and at least as wide as the tire.
    - 6) Tires make contact with any other vehicle parts or accessories.
    - 7) Fender flares or mud flaps are not made of durable material.
    - 8) Fender flares or mud flaps are not secured properly.

**\*NOTE: Mud flaps are required on any vehicle modified from original OEM specifications. This includes larger tires or any alterations to the frame or suspension (UCA 41-6a-1633). Any tire size that was available as an option from the manufacturer is accepted as OEM equipment.**

**\*NOTE: A mud flap is NOT required if: (UCA 41-6a-1633)  
The motor vehicle is designed and constructed so that the requirements are accomplished by means of fenders or body construction.**

## **TIRES AND WHEELS - Continued**

### **H. STUDED SNOW TIRES**

1. Check for studded snow tires.

a. **REJECT** when:

1) Studded snow tires are mounted on vehicle between April 1 and October 14 of any year.

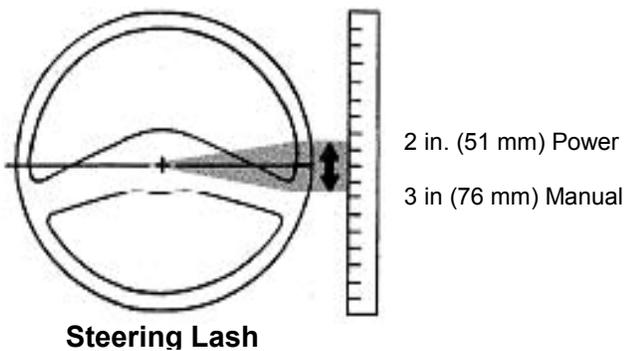
**\*NOTE: Studded tires are legal from October 15 through March 31 of each year (UCA 41-6a-1636).**

## SECTION 3 - STEERING

The steering system must be inspected to determine if excessive wear and/or maladjustment of the linkage and/or steering gear exist. Vehicle must be on a smooth, dry, level surface. On vehicles equipped with power steering, the engine must be running and the fluid level, belt tension and condition must be adequate before testing.

### **A. LASH OR FREE PLAY**

1. Measure lash at steering wheel.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Steering wheel movement exceeds:
      - a) Power - 2 inches (51 mm)
      - b) Manual - 3 inches (76 mm)
      - c) Rack and pinion - 0.4 inch (10 mm)



### **B. SIZE**

1. Check size of steering wheel.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Steering wheel is less than 13 inches in outside diameter or is not of full circular construction. (SAE Recommended Practice SAE J287).

## **STEERING - Continued**

### **C. TRAVEL**

1. Turn steering wheel through a full right and left turn, checking for binding or jamming conditions. (Brakes should not be applied during this test).
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Steering is incapable of being turned fully from right to left.
    - 2) One wheel turns before the opposite wheel.

### **D. POWER STEERING**

1. Check condition and tension of steering belts.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Steering belts are cracked or are not properly adjusted.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Belts are frayed or torn.
2. Check the condition of the steering system, hoses, hose connections, cylinders, and valves.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Hoses or hose connections have a dripping leak.
    - 2) Cylinders or valves have a dripping leak.
3. Check the condition of pump. Check for secure mounting and proper fluid level in reservoir.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Pump mounting parts are loose or broken.
    - 2) System is inoperative.
    - 3) Reservoirs have a dripping leak.
    - 4) Fluid level is below minimum fluid level indicators.

## **STEERING - Continued**

### **E. STEERING COLUMN/WHEEL**

1. Check for separation of shear capsule from bracket and general "looseness" of wheel and column.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Shear capsule is separated from bracket.
    - 2) Wheel and column can be moved as a unit.
2. Check movement on "tilt" steering wheels.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Adjustable steering wheel cannot be secured in all positions.
    - 2) Steering column has 3/4 inch or more movement at the center of the steering wheel when locked in position.
    - 3) Steering wheel and column has been moved to the right side of the vehicle that is not OEM, unless the vehicle possess a valid waiver from the safety inspection office.

**NOTE: A Steering system located on the right side of the vehicle that is not OEM requires a waiver from the Safety Inspection Office.**

### **F. IDLER ARMS AND TIE RODS**

1. Check the idler arms and tie rod ends for looseness in excess of OEM specifications.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Tie rod grease seals are cut, torn or otherwise damaged to the extent that lubricant will not be retained.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Has looseness in the tie rod ends or idler arm in excess of OEM specifications.
    - 2) The tie rod is bent causing the vehicle to be out of alignment.

## STEERING - Continued

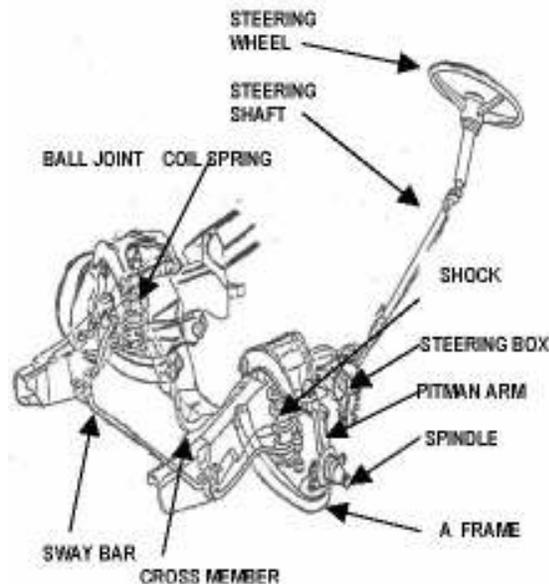
### G. RACK AND PINION

1. A thorough inspection of the complete system is needed.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Has any looseness in excess of OEM specifications.
    - 2) Has any looseness in the tie rod ends in excess of OEM specifications.
    - 3) Has a dripping leak.

### H. GEARBOX

1. Check steering gear box for proper function.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Has looseness at frame or mounting.
    - 2) Has cracks.
    - 3) Mounting brackets are cracked.
    - 4) Fasteners are missing.
    - 5) Has a dripping leak.
    - 6) Any welded repair is present.

**\*NOTE: Manual Steering is an ADVISE when the gear box has a dripping leak.**



## **STEERING - Continued**

### **I. PITMAN ARM**

1. Check pitman arm.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Gearbox output shaft has movement inside pitman arm.
    - 2) Any welded repair is present.

### **J. WHEEL BEARINGS**

1. Check all wheel bearings for looseness.

With the vehicle lifted, grasp the top and bottom of the tire, rock tire in and out to determine looseness.
---

- a. **REJECT** when:
  - 1) Bearing has movement of more than 1/8 inch (measured at the outer circumference of tire).

### **K. COTTER PINS**

1. Check steering components and axle nuts for required cotter pins.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Cotter pins are missing or ineffective.

## SECTION 4 - SUSPENSION

- Inspection of ball joints on models prior to 1973 must be conducted with the joints unloaded.
- After 1973 some manufacturers provide wear indicating ball joints that allow for a visual inspection while the joints are loaded.
- If there are any questions on a vehicles proper inspection, verify the specifications with Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM).
- In checking for motion of ball joints, keep in mind that the load carrying joints must be UNLOADED, and a pry bar pressure sufficient only to lift the weight of the wheel assembly is applied.
- If the inspector uses the "leverage" of a pry bar to exert excessive pressure, he can easily "force" an apparent ball joint movement and get a false reading.

### A. VEHICLES WITH WEAR INDICATING BALL JOINTS

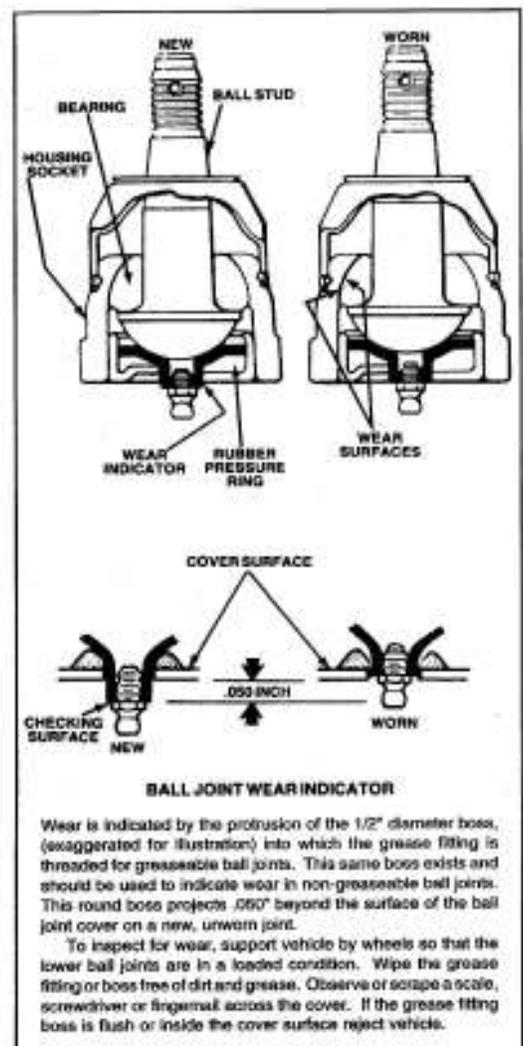
1. Support vehicle with ball joints loaded and wheels straight ahead. Wipe grease fitting and check that surface is free of dirt and grease. Determine if checking surface extends beyond the surface of the ball joint cover.

a. **ADVISE** when:

- 1) Ball joint seals are cut, torn or otherwise damaged to the extent they will not retain lubricant.

b. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Ball joint wear indicator is flush or inside the cover surface.
- 2) Ball joint movement is in excess of manufacturer's specifications.



**BALL JOINT WEAR INDICATOR**

## SUSPENSION - Continued

### B. VEHICLES WITHOUT WEAR INDICATING BALL JOINTS

1. Unload the ball joints by raising the vehicle, if required. Check the ball joint seals.

a. **ADVISE** when:

- 1) Ball joint seals are cut, torn or otherwise damaged to the extent that they will not retain lubricant.

b. **REJECT** when:

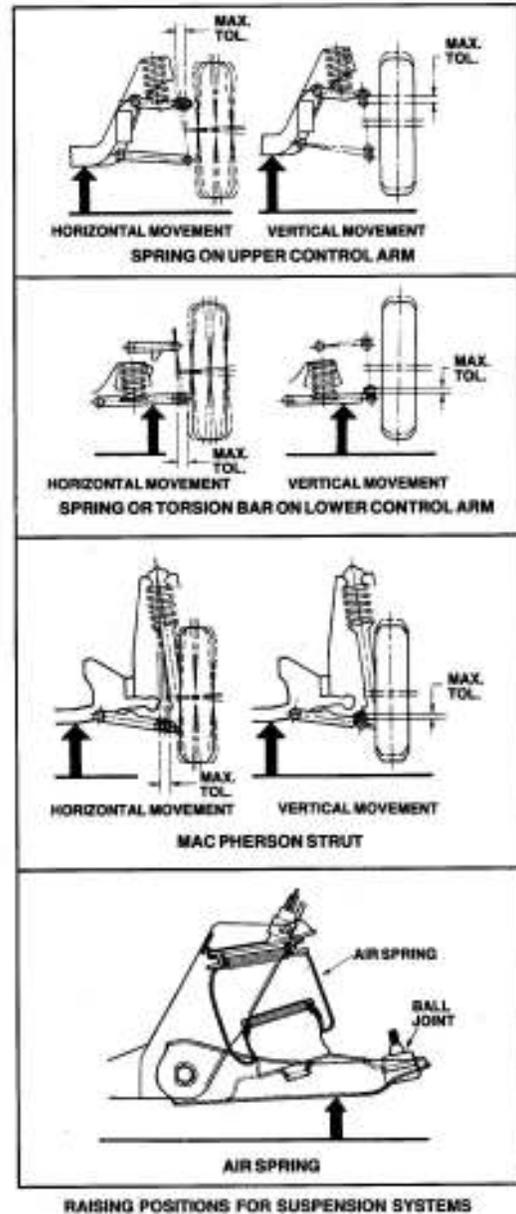
- 1) Ball joint movement is in excess of manufacturer's specifications.

### C. VERTICAL MOVEMENT

Position a pry bar under the front tire and with a lifting motion, sufficient to overcome the weight of the wheel assembly only, move wheel up and down.

1. **REJECT** when:

- a. Ball joint movement is in excess of manufacturer's specifications.



## **SUSPENSION - Continued**

### **D. HORIZONTAL MOVEMENT**

1. Grasp the tire and wheel assembly at the top and bottom. Move in and out to detect looseness. (More horizontal movement is allowable because of the nature of most ball joint construction).
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Movement is in excess of manufacturer's specifications.

**\*NOTE: Some manufacturers do not accept horizontal movement as being indicative of ball joint wear.**

### **E. SPRINGS**

1. Visually inspect for broken or damaged leaf springs.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Springs are missing, cracked, broken, disconnected, or cut.
    - 2) Springs are sagging and allow the body to come in contact with the tires.
2. Check the spring shackles.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Shackles are damaged, loose or have been modified and do not meet or exceed OEM specifications.
3. Check the U-bolts.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) U-bolts are damaged, loose or the bolts are not at a minimum, flush with the nut.
4. Check the coil springs.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Springs are broken or not properly attached.
    - 2) Springs have been heated, cut, or otherwise missing or altered from OEM Specifications.

## **SUSPENSION - Continued**

### **F. SWAY BARS / TORSION BARS / TRACKING COMPONENTS**

1. Visually inspect for damage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Sway bar(s), torsion bar(s) or any tracking component(s) are loose, cracked, bent or disconnected.
    - 2) Bushings are missing, worn, or distorted so that looseness is present.

### **G. CONTROL ARMS**

1. Check for cracks, bends, or breakage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Upper or lower control arms do not meet OEM specifications (i.e., bent, cracked, welded, etc.)
2. Check bushings for wear or distortion.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Bushings are missing, worn, or distorted so that looseness is present.

**\*NOTE: Sagging springs, broken torsion bars, worn or deteriorated bushings, loose or missing U-bolts can cause vehicle handling instability and brake pull.**

### **H. MCPHERSON STRUTS**

1. Check the spring mounted strut assembly. The strut must be inspected very closely for leakage, shaft binding and poor damping. (Moisture or dampness around strut assembly is not cause for rejection).
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Struts have poor damping or leakage.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Has any wear in the upper mount assembly.
    - 2) Has any horizontal or vertical movement in the lower shaft mounting area.
    - 3) Shaft is bent or binding.

## **SUSPENSION - Continued**

### **I. SHOCK ABSORBERS**

1. Visually inspect shock absorbers for looseness of mounting brackets and bolts.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Shocks have poor damping or leakage.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Shock absorbers are missing or disconnected.
    - 2) Mounting brackets, bolts, or bushings are loose, broken, or missing.
    - 3) Shock is bent or binding.

### **J. CV AXLE**

1. Check CV axle and axle boots.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) CV boots are cracked or torn.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) CV joint makes popping or clicking noise while turning during test drive.

### **K. U-JOINT**

1. Check U-Joints for wear.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Wear is found in U-Joint.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) U-Joint, driveline, or supporting hardware is worn or damaged to the extent that component separation is imminent.

## **SECTION 5 - ALTERED VEHICLES**

### **A. LOWERING VEHICLE**

1. All replacement parts and equipment shall be equal to or greater in strength and durability as OEM parts. (Utah Lift Law UCA 41-6a-1631)
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Chassis or suspension components are less than three inches above the ground, excluding tires, rims or mud flaps.
    - 2) Body or chassis contacts the roadway.
    - 3) Fuel tank is exposed to damage without a skid plate.
    - 4) Exhaust system brackets are not secure.
    - 5) Exhaust system is less than three (3) inches above the ground.
    - 6) Wheels or tires make contact with the body or other vehicle component.
    - 7) Tire tread is not fully covered by existing fenders or fender extenders.
    - 8) Braking, steering, or suspension is modified, disconnected, or changed in any manner that may impair the safe operation of the vehicle.
    - 9) Main springs or shocks have been removed to accommodate a hydraulic or air suspension system.
    - 10) Headlamps are less than 22 inches from the ground when measured from the ground to the center of the low beam bulb.
    - 11) Any light does not meet mounting height specifications as outlined in the Lighting Chart found in the Lighting Section of this manual (see pages 49-50).
    - 12) Chassis or suspension components have been altered or changed from OEM that reduces the vehicle stability and safety integrity.

## **ALTERED VEHICLES - Continued**

### **B. RAISING VEHICLES**

1. Check the braking and steering system components.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Braking or steering systems have been altered, modified, disconnected or changed in any manner that may impair the safe operation of the vehicle.
2. Check vehicle lift. (Utah Lift Law UCA 41-6a-1631)
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Frame height is greater than 24 inches on a vehicle with a GVWR less than 4,500 lbs.
    - 2) Frame height is greater than 26 inches on a vehicle with a GVWR of 4,500 lbs. and less than 7,500 lbs.
    - 3) Frame height is greater than 28 inches on a vehicle with a GVWR of 7,500 lbs. or more.

**NOTE: Vehicle must be on a flat surface and unladen for all measurements. Frame height measurement is from the ground to the bottom of the frame and should be taken on the left side of the vehicle under the driver's seat. If the door certification plate has been removed, the vehicle shall be considered to be 4,500 lbs.**

3. Check the body lifts above the frame (UCA 41-6a-1631).
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Lowest part of body floor is raised more than 3" above top of frame.
4. Check vehicle for front and rear axle blocks. (UCA 41-6a-1630)
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Axle blocks have been added to the front axle.
    - 2) There are stacked blocks on the rear axle. The stacking of axle blocks is prohibited (UCA 41-6a-1631).
    - 3) There are stacked frames.

**\*Note: Two blocks that have been welded together are still considered to be stacked blocks and are in violation of UCA 41-6a-1630(d).**

## **ALTERED VEHICLES - Continued**

5. Check vehicle tire width and wheel track (UCA 41-6a-1631).
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tire tread protrudes beyond the original fender or fender extenders.

**NOTE: Fender flares or fender extenders are required to cover both front and rear tires when tire tread extends beyond the vehicle body.**

- 2) Spacers are used.

**\*NOTE: Custom wheel adapters are not spacers. See samples of each in Section 2 Tires and Wheels on page 18.**

6. Check for mud flaps when vehicle has been altered. Mud flaps are required on the rear wheels of all vehicles that are altered from their original OEM specifications. This includes the addition of larger tires and suspension lift kits. (UCA 41-6a-1633)
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Fenders do not cover the top 50% of the tire.
    - 2) Mud flaps are not present when required.
    - 3) Rear mud flaps are not as wide as the tire.

**\*NOTE: Rear mud flaps must be directly aligned with the tire or at least as wide as the tire.**

7. Check lights for proper height requirements.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Any light does not meet mounting height specifications as outlined in the Lighting Chart found in the Lighting Section of this manual (see pages 49- 50).
8. Check fuel tank
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Fuel tank is exposed with no impact protection.

## SECTION 6 - BRAKES

### A. PROCEDURE FOR PLATE BRAKE TESTERS

1. Station owner/operators are **not** required to use a computerized brake testing device as a mandatory piece of inspection equipment; however, when used in the Safety Inspection Program stations/inspectors are **required** to:
  - a. Follow equipment manufacturer procedures for testing.
  - b. Be certified by the equipment manufacturer and/or an authorized agent of the Utah Highway Patrol Safety Inspection Section. Inspector certifications must be renewed every three years.
  - c. Display in a prominent location their inspector certification card for the equipment being used.
  - d. Display in a prominent location the computerized brake testing equipment certification. The manufacturer must certify equipment yearly.
  - e. Pull two wheels upon the failure of the plate brake test to check brake components. Vehicles that have adequate pad and or shoe thickness must still be rejected until repairs are made.
  - f. Do a visual two-wheel inspection of brake components when requested by a customer.
  - g. Display the following sign in a conspicuous location. The sign must be 14" X 24." Lettering will be one inch in vertical height and no less than one quarter of an inch in width and display the following statement:

**(Station Name Station and Number)**

**only uses a computerized Plate Brake Tester to inspect the braking system efficiency of a vehicle during a safety inspection. This test does not measure brake lining thickness or the condition of the drum / rotor.**

**However, at the customer's request, we will pull two wheels for a visual check of the braking system (per Utah Safety Inspection requirements).**

- h. If failed on a plate brake tester, the vehicle **must** pass safety inspection on plate brake tester.

## BRAKES - Continued

### B. PROCEDURE FOR VISUAL INSPECTION

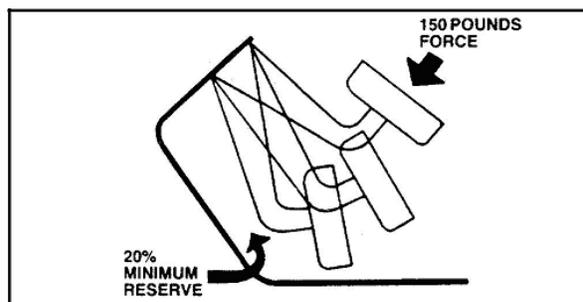
1. When a visual inspection is performed, **it is required that at least one front and one rear wheel be removed for a brake inspection** on all vehicles less than 10,000 lbs. GVWR. Always inspect brake drum, linings, pads, discs, calipers and the condition of all mechanical components.
2. Vehicles over 10,000 lbs. GVWR are not required to have wheels pulled if the vehicle is equipped with inspection ports/slots (**adjustment slots are not adequate for inspecting brakes**) or if the vehicle has open brake drums.

**\*NOTE: Visual Inspection through the wheel openings is not an approved inspection procedure for vehicles less than 10,000 lbs GVWR and does not meet the safety inspection requirements.**

### C. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

1. Test pedal reserve.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Has less than 1/5 (20%) of the total available pedal travel when the brakes are fully applied.

**\*NOTE: A few vehicle manufacturers allow less than 20% pedal reserve, which is normal under their OEM specifications. If you find any vehicle with less than 20%, contact the manufacturer for their specifications.**



**Pedal Travel and Feel**

2. Check the wheel cylinders for leakage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wheel cylinders leak.

## **BRAKES - Continued**

3. Inspect hydraulic hoses and tubes for exposed fabric cord, flattened, restricted or unsecured lines.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Hoses or tubing are cracked, leaking or show exposed fabric cord, flattened, restricted, or are unsecured.

**\*NOTE: Brake hoses must be DOT approved and cannot be altered.**

4. Inspect master cylinder for leakage and fluid level.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Master cylinder leaks or fails to operate properly.
    - 2) Master cylinder is below the add line or less than 3/4 full.
    - 3) Master cylinder gasket is damaged.

### **D. DUAL HYDRAULIC CIRCUITS (BRAKE WARNING LIGHT)**

1. Check vehicles equipped with a brake warning light. Test for operation of light.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Warning light remains illuminated or comes on when brake pedal is depressed.
    - 2) Warning light does not operate when required. (Most vehicles can be checked by turning the key to the on position).

### **E. BRAKES WITH VACUUM ASSIST**

1. Check the condition of vacuum system for collapsed, broken, badly chafed, improperly supported tubes and loose or broken hose clamps.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Hoses, tubes, or booster is leaking.
    - 2) System is collapsed, broken, badly chafed, showing metal or fabric cord.
    - 3) System is improperly supported or loose.
    - 4) Hoses or tubes are exposed to damage from excessive heat, debris or rubbing.

## **BRAKES - Continued**

2. Determine if system is operating.

First, turn off engine. Second, depress brake pedal several times to deplete all vacuum in the system. Third, while maintaining pedal force, start engine and observe if pedal falls slightly when engine starts.

- a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Service brake pedal does not fall slightly as engine is started and while pressure is maintained on pedal.

### **F. BRAKES WITH HYDRAULIC BOOSTER**

1. Check the integrated Hydraulic Booster

With the ignition key in the off position, depress brake pedal a minimum of 25 times (50 times on jeeps with anti-lock brakes) to deplete all residual stored pressure in the accumulator. Depress pedal with a light foot-force (25 lbs.). Place the ignition key in the on position and allow 60 seconds for the brake warning lights to go out indicating the electric pump has fully charged the accumulator.

- a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Brake pedal does not move down slightly as the pump builds pressure.
- 2) The brake warning lights remain on longer than 60 seconds.

2. Check the braking system, while fully charged, for leaks and proper fluid levels.

- a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Fluid reservoir is below the add line or less than 3/4 full.
- 2) Has broken, kinked or restricted fluid lines or hoses.
- 3) Has any leakage of fluid at the pump or brake booster, or any of the lines or hoses in the system.

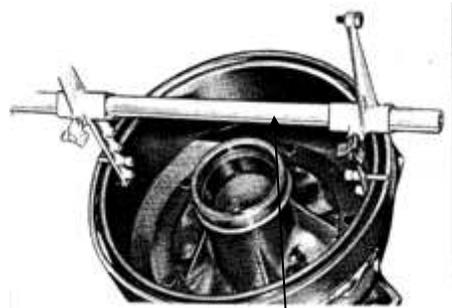
## BRAKES - Continued

### G. BRAKE DRUMS

1. Check the condition of the drum friction surface for substantial cracks, damage and contamination. (Short hairline heat cracks should not be considered).
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Has substantial cracks on the friction surface extending to the open edge of the drum.
    - 2) Missing or in danger of falling away.

2. Check for cracks on the outside of drum.

- a. **REJECT** when:
  - 1) Brake drums have external cracks.

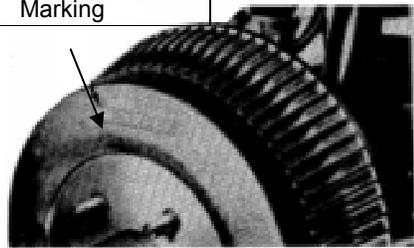


**\*NOTE: Short hairline cracks should not be considered.**

Measure inside diameter of drum

3. Check for mechanical damage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) There is evidence of mechanical damage other than wear.

Maximum Diameter  
Marking



4. Check for leaks at all grease or oil seals.

- a. **REJECT** when:
  - 1) Leakage of oil, grease or brake fluid contaminates brake components.

Drum diameter marking

5. Check drum diameter.

- a. **REJECT** when:
  - 1) Drum is turned or worn beyond manufacturer's specifications.

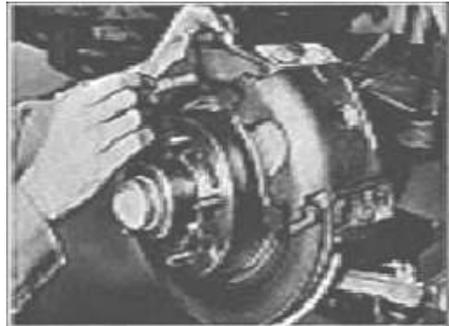
## **BRAKES - Continued**

### **H. BRAKE ROTORS**

1. Check the condition of the rotor friction surface for substantial cracks. (Short hairline cracks should not be considered).

- a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) There are substantial cracks on the friction surface extending to open edge of rotor.
- 2) Friction surface is contaminated with oil or grease.
- 3) Missing or in danger of falling away.

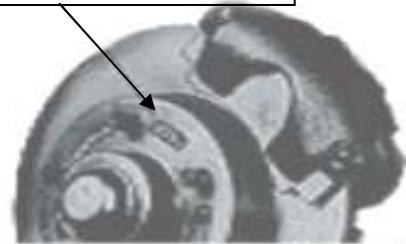


2. Check rotor thickness.

Minimum Thickness Allowed

- a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Rotor thickness is less than manufacturer's specifications.



### **I. BONDED LINING & PADS**

1. Check the primary and secondary lining thickness at the thinnest point.

- a. **ADVISE** when:

- 1) Lining thickness is worn to 2/32 inch.

- b. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Lining thickness is worn to less than 2/32 inch.

### **J. RIVETED LINING & PADS**

1. Check for loose or missing rivets.

- a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Rivets are loose or missing.
- 2) Lining thickness is worn to less than 2/32 inch.

## **BRAKES - Continued**

2. Check the primary and secondary lining thickness above rivet head by measuring at the thinnest point.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Lining thickness is less than 2/32 inch above any rivet head.

**\*NOTE: Calipers must be removed to accurately measure riveted pads.**

### **K. ALL LININGS**

1. Check for broken or cracked linings.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Linings are broken, cracked or not firmly and completely attached to shoe.
2. Check for contamination of friction surface.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Friction surface is contaminated with oil, grease or brake fluid.

**\*NOTE: Once a brake lining has been contaminated, replacement is required.**

3. Check for uneven lining wear.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Lining is uneven or grooved.

### **L. MECHANICAL BRAKE COMPONENTS**

1. Check for missing or defective mechanical components.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Mechanical parts are missing, broken or badly worn.

## **BRAKES - Continued**

2. Check for frozen calipers, rusted or inoperative components, missing spring clips and defective grease retainers.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Mechanical parts are frozen, inoperative, missing or defective.
    - 2) Backing plate or brake shoe is damaged, restricting free movement of brake shoe.
3. Check for restriction of shoe movement at backing plate and for binding between brake shoe and anchor pins.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Shoes and anchor pins are improperly positioned or misaligned.

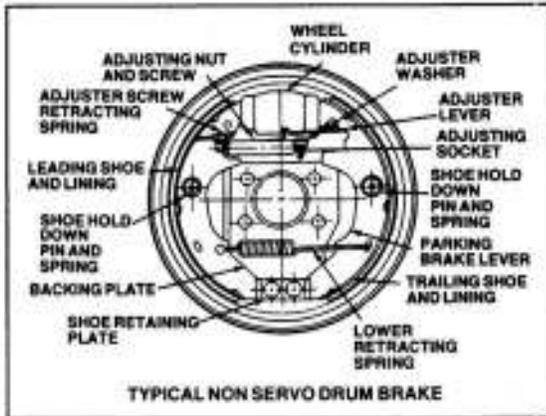
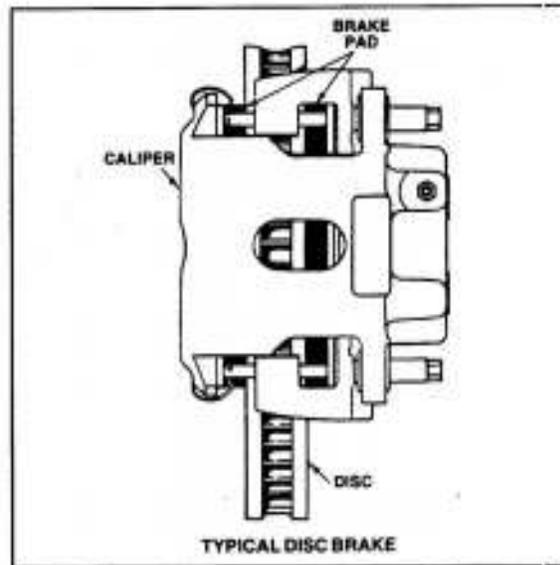
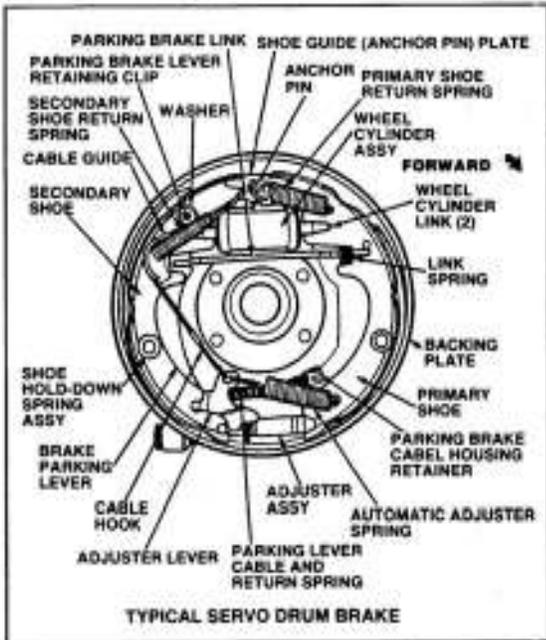
### **M. PARKING BRAKE**

1. Check holding ability.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Parking brake does not operate or fails to hold vehicle.
2. Check ratchet or the locking device.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Ratchet, pawl or other locking device fails to hold brake in an applied position.

### **N. ANTI-LOCK BRAKES (ABS SYSTEM)**

1. Check ABS warning light and system for proper operation.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) ABS light fails to light, fails to shut off after 60 seconds or when 5 rapid beeps are heard when ignition switch is turned to the on position.
    - 2) ABS components are broken, missing or disconnected.

# BRAKES - Continued



## SECTION 7 - LIGHTING

**\*NOTE: Lenses that are patched with another automotive lens piece is an acceptable repair, so long as it is glued on and permanent. Any other repairs that are patched, taped or covered with any other foreign substance MUST BE REJECTED.**

**\*NOTE: Lights must conform to lighting manufacturer's specifications, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and Utah State Law. The use of a clear cover for headlamps is acceptable. Xenon bulbs that are USDOT approved are acceptable.**

**\*NOTE: Utah law states lighting devices shall not be used if they "tend to change the original design or performance" of the original device (UCA 41-6a-1618).**

### **A. HEADLAMPS**

1. Check headlamp for proper mounting.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Mounting brackets are loose, missing or damaged in any way so that headlamp cannot be properly and securely mounted.
    - 2) Vehicle headlamps are lower than 22 inches or exceed 54 inches in height, measured from the ground to the center of the headlamp.
2. Check headlamp for proper aim and lighting.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Daytime running lights are inoperative (Not required).
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Headlamps are not aimed properly.
    - 2) Headlamps fail to light properly.
    - 3) Headlamps project other than white light.
    - 4) Headlamp is not marked USDOT approved.
    - 5) An aftermarket headlight (High Intensity Discharge Kit) does not comply with Federal Standards (49 CFR 571.108 S7.5), which states every replaceable light source must be designed to conform to the identical marking and dimensional and electrical specifications applicable to the type of light source that it replaces.

**\*NOTE: A non-compatible headlight aftermarket kit (High Intensity Discharge Kit) can create excessive brightness.**

**\*NOTE: Mechanical Headlight aiming devices are no longer required, but are acceptable. Headlight aiming can now be checked at 10 feet measured from the front of the vehicle to a wall, the headlight aim shall not deviate more than four inches in any direction. The headlamp must be between 22 to 54 inches, measured from the ground to the center of the low beam.**

## **LIGHTING – Continued**

3. Check headlamps for holes, breakage and non-factory colored covers or nontransparent covers.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Headlamp has holes in headlight lens. (These holes may be sealed with silicone).
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Headlamp covering that are not authorized by the Department, are placed on or in front of any headlamp. Factory installed lights/covers are faded or painted to the point assembly will not comply with state code for visibility at 1,000 feet. (U.C.A. 41-6a-1603)
    - 2) Headlamp cover is broken or missing.
    - 3) Headlamp cover is tinted, colored, or painted (other than clear).

**\*NOTE: Impact Headlight Savers Inc. manufactures a clear laminate product that can be attached to a headlight to cover holes or cracks and to help keep the headlight from breakage. The cover does not discolor with age and meets FMVSS standards. The cover is acceptable as a permanent repair and will pass inspection.**

### **B. HEADLAMPS - HIGH AND LOW BEAMS**

1. Check dimmer switch for proper functioning. Both high and low beams are required to function.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Dimmer switch fails to work properly.

### **C. BACKUP LIGHTS / LICENSE PLATE LIGHT**

1. Check the backup lights for proper functioning.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Backup lights or rear license plate lights are missing or fails to light.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Backup lights remain illuminated when transmission is not in reverse.

## **LIGHTING – Continued**

### **D. HAZARD WARNING LAMPS**

1. Check hazard warning lamps for proper functioning.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Hazard warning lamps fail to function properly.
    - 2) Any cover over a lens

### **E. INTERIOR INDICATOR LAMPS**

1. Check interior lamps for proper functioning.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Turn signal indicators, high beam indicator or brake warning indicator fail to function.

**\*NOTE: Check engine light is not a violation**

### **F. PARKING LAMPS**

1. Check parking lamps for proper functioning.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Parking lamps fail to function properly or display an unapproved color.
    - 2) Any cover over the lens

### **G. SIDE MARKER LAMPS (SIDE REFLEX REFLECTORS)**

1. Check side marker lamps for proper functioning and color.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Side marker lamps are not functioning properly.
    - 2) Side marker lamps or side reflectors are incorrect color.
    - 3) Any cover over the lens

**\*NOTE: Side marker lamps must be yellow or amber on the front and red on the rear (FMVSS 108).**

## **LIGHTING – Continued**

### **H. AUXILIARY LIGHTING**

1. Check auxiliary lamps for proper mounting and aiming. Auxiliary lights must meet FMVSS 108, mounted between 15" and 56" in height, have separate switch to operate, and may ONLY be white, yellow or amber in color.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Auxiliary lamps are improperly mounted, aimed and/or fail to direct light properly. (Auxiliary lights may not be aimed higher than the low beam headlight).
    - 2) Auxiliary lamps are other than white, yellow or amber.

### **I. TAIL LAMP ASSEMBLY**

1. Check tail lamp assembly for proper lens and required reflex reflectors.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Rear lens does not produce red light, painted or are covered by **any** cover.
    - 2) Lens is missing required reflectors.
    - 3) Tinting or material that obstructs the original design of the light.

**\*NOTE: NHTSA interpretation states aftermarket taillight covers create a non-compliance issue (FMVSS 108 S5.1.3). Utah law states that lighting devices may not be used if they “tend to change the original design or performance” of the original device (UCA 41-6a-1618).**

2. Check lens covers for breakage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tail lamp lens is broken to the extent that any white light shows through broken area.

**\*NOTE: Lens that is patched with another lens piece is an acceptable repair, as long as it is glued on and permanent. Tinted covers and temporary patches MUST BE REJECTED.**

3. Check for the proper operation.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tail lamps fail to light properly.

## **LIGHTING - Continued**

4. Check for proper mounting.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Lamps are not securely mounted.
5. Check for visibility.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Lamps are not visible from a distance of 500 feet in normal light.

### **J. STOP LAMPS**

1. Check stop lamps for proper color.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Stop lens does not produce a steady burning red light, or painted or covered by any cover (Blue dot taillights are illegal).
    - 2) Tinting or material that obstructs the original design of the light.
2. Check the stop lamps for breakage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Stop lamp lens is broken to the extent that white light is visible to the rear.
3. Check for the correct operation of stop lamps.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Stop lamps do not operate or fail to light properly.
4. Check for proper stop lamp mounting.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Stop lamps are not securely mounted.
5. Check the visibility of stop lamps.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Stop lamps are not visible from a distance of 500 feet in normal light.
    - 2) LED lights have less than 50% of diodes illuminated.

## **LIGHTING - Continued**

6. Check center high mounted stop lamps.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Center high mounted stop lamp is not present and visible from the rear of the vehicle, when required
    - 2) Center high mounted stop lamp does not light properly.
    - 3) Any aftermarket tint has been applied over the center high mounted stop lamp.
    - 4) LED lights have less than 50% of diodes illuminated.
    - 5) Lens does not produce a steady burning red light, or painted, or covered by **any** cover.

**\*NOTE: Center high mounted stop lamps are required on all passenger vehicles manufactured after September 1985. Trucks whose overall width is less than 80 inches and GVWR is 10,000 pounds or less, manufactured after September 1, 1993, must be equipped with a high-mounted stop lamp (FMVSS 571.108). Trucks greater than 80 inches in overall width and 10,000 pounds GVWR, do not require a high mounted stop lamp (FMVSS 571.108).**

**\*NOTE: Some passenger vans and SUV's manufactured prior to 2003 may have center brake lights mounted under AS-3 privacy glass. These vehicles pass safety inspection as long as no aftermarket tint has been applied to the glass.**

### **K. TURN SIGNAL OPERATION**

1. Check the turn signals on all vehicles manufactured in 1956 and later.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) One of the two bulbs fails to illuminate on a two bulb system.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Vehicle is not equipped with proper signals.
    - 2) Turn signals fail to function.

## **LIGHTING - Continued**

2. Check switch for proper functioning.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Switch does not cancel automatically for 1956 and later vehicles.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Turn signal lever needs to be held in the on position.
3. Check condition of lens.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Turn signal lens is tinted, painted, broken or missing.
    - 2) Any cover or foreign material over the lens.

**\*NOTE: Lens that is patched with another automotive lens piece is an acceptable repair, so long as it is glued on and permanent. Tinted covers and temporary patches MUST BE REJECTED.**

4. Check for proper mounting.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Turn signals are not securely mounted.
5. Check for proper color of lens and bulbs.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Turn signal colors are not red, yellow or amber in the rear or amber in the front.
    - 2) Turn signal lens or bulbs are painted.
6. Check for visibility of lens.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Turn signals are not visible from a distance of 100 feet in normal light.

**\*NOTE: Lamps must be located at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as is practical.**

## LIGHTING - Continued

### L. LIGHTING-GENERAL REQUIREMENTS ON ALL VEHICLES

Equipment required at the time the vehicle was manufactured to meet FMVSS 108.

**\*NOTE: No light colors other than those described on the chart are allowed. Neon lights are not acceptable. Xenon headlight bulbs are acceptable.**

LIGHT	LOCATION	HEIGHT	COLOR	NUMBER
Headlamp (not required on trailer)	Front	22" - 54"	White	2 or 4
Tail lamp	Rear	15" - 72"	Red	2 or more
Turn Signal Lamp (not required on truck-tractor if front turn signals are double-faced and visible from the rear)	Front (not less than 4" from low-beam headlamp- SAE J 588e) Rear	15" - 83" 15" - 83"	Amber Red or Amber	2 or more 2 or more
Hazard Lamp (same lamp as turn signal)	Front Rear	15" - 83" 15" - 83"	Amber Red or Amber	2 or more 2 or more
Stop Lamp	Rear	15" - 72"	Red	2 or more
License Plate Lamp	Rear, at license plate	----	White	1 or more
Side Marker Lamp (not required on truck-tractor)	Side near front Side near rear	15" minimum 15" minimum	Amber Red	1 each side 1 each side
Backup Lamp (not required on trailer)	Rear	----	White	1 or more
Rear Reflector	Rear	15" - 60"	Red	2 or more
Side Reflector (not required on truck-tractor)	Side near front Side near rear	15" - 60" 15" - 60"	Amber Red	1 each side 1 each side
Intermediate Side Lamp (if vehicle overall length is 30' or greater)	Side near center	15" minimum	Amber	1 each side
Intermediate Side Reflector (if vehicle overall length is 30' or greater)	Side near center	15" - 60"	Amber	1 each side

## LIGHTING - Continued

In addition to the above chart, the following lights are required on all vehicles 80 inches wide or wider.

LIGHT	LOCATION	HEIGHT	COLOR	NUMBER
Parking Lamp (only if vehicle is less than 80" wide)	Front (not required on trailer)	15" - 72"	Amber or White	2 or more
Identification Lamp	Front, spaced 6"-12" on center (not required on trailer)	As high as practical	Amber	3
	Rear (not required on truck-tractor)	As high as practical	Red	3
Clearance Lamp	Front, at widest point	As high as practical	Amber	2
	Rear, at widest point (not required on truck-tractor)	As high as practical	Red	2

## **SECTION 8 - ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

### **A. ELECTRICAL ITEMS**

1. Check the horn.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Horn is not securely fastened.
    - 2) Horn does not function properly (must be audible under normal conditions at a distance of not less than 200 feet).
2. Check the electrical switches and wiring.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Electrical switches fail to function as designed for OEM required equipment.
    - 2) Connections show signs of corrosion.
    - 3) Permanent connection wires are not soldered and/or insulated.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wiring insulation is worn or rubbed bare.
3. Automatic/manual transmission safety starting switch is inoperative. Check the neutral starting switch to determine the starter operates only with the gear selector in "P" or "N". A manual transmission, when originally equipped with a neutral safety switch, must only start with the clutch depressed.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Starter operates in any gear other than "P" or "N".
4. Check for battery securement.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Battery is not properly secured.

**NOTE: Battery shall not be secured by a temporary repair (e.g. bungee cord).**

## SECTION 9 - VEHICLE WINDOWS

Automotive Safety Glazing is marked with the manufacturer's trademark and the letters "AS" followed by a number 1 to 14. 1966 and later models also have model and D.O.T. numbers. Windshields must be marked AS1, AS10 or AS14. **A WINDSHIELD IS REQUIRED ON ALL VEHICLES, EXCEPT MOTORCYCLES.**

### Glazing Position Markings for Passenger Cars

(This chart excerpted from ANSI Standard 26.1 Table A1)

		Glazing Material Applicable When Marked With "AS" Designation Indicated Below	
		At Levels Requisite for Driving Visibility	At Levels Not Requisite for Driving Visibility*
Passenger Cars	Windshields	1, 10	1*, 10*
	Interior Partitions, Auxiliary Wind Deflectors	1, 2, 4, 10, 11	1,2,3,4,5,10,11
	Openings in Roofs Not Required for Driving Visibility	1,2,4,6,10,11	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11
	<i>All Other Glazing Except as Listed Above</i>	_____	1,2,3,4,5,10,11
Taxicabs	Windshields	1,2,10,11	1,2,3,10,11
		1,10	1*, 10*
	Interior Partitions, Auxiliary Wind Deflectors, Windows in Rear Doors	1,2,4,10,11	1,2,3,4,5,10,11
	Openings in Roofs Not Required for Driving Visibility	_____	1,2,3,4,5,10,11
	Flexible Curtains, Readily Removable Windows, Ventilators Used in Conjunction with Readily Removable Windows	1,2,4,6,10,11	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11
	<i>All Other Glazing Except as Listed Above</i>	1,2,10,11	1,2,3,10,11

\*Glazing material which is intentionally made so that only a portion of a single sheet has a luminous transmittance of not less than 70 percent will be marked at the edge of the sheet to show limits of the area that may be used at levels requisite for driving visibility. The marks A ↓ S1 or A ↑ S2 etc. will be used with the arrow pointing to the portion of the sheet having a luminous transmittance of not less than 70 percent, and the number indicating the item with which that portion of the sheet complies.

## **VEHICLE WINDOWS - Continued**

Cracks or damage inside the acute viewing area of a windshield may cause a visibility problem. Repairs to cracks or damage in the acute area will be allowed providing the damaged area does not exceed one inch (1") in length or diameter.

**\*NOTE: Architectural glass and Plexiglas is prohibited.**

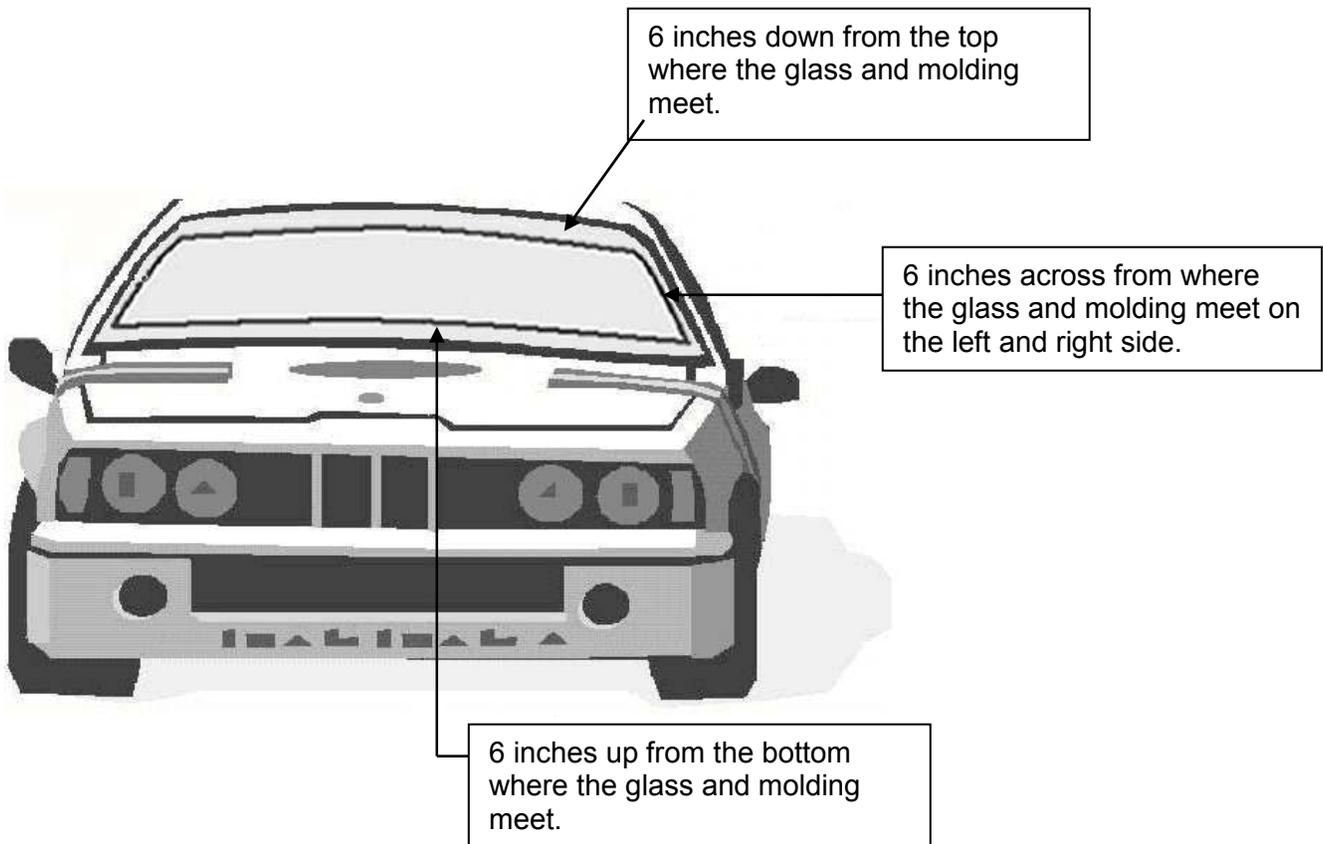
### **A. WINDSHIELD**

1. Check windshield for appropriate "AS" certification number.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Windshield is missing.
    - 2) Windshield does not have AS-1, AS-10, or AS-14 markings.
2. Visually inspect windshield for scratches, cloudiness, etching, or other marks.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Windshield glass is scratched, discolored, clouded, or pitted to the point vision is obscured.
    - 2) Windshield cloudiness is more than 1" in from each side edge, more than 4" down from the top edge or more than 3" up from the bottom edge.
    - 3) Windshield has decorative etching that is not OEM.
3. Check windshield for damage, unauthorized tinting, signs or other non-transparent materials.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Windshield has outright breakage; shattered glass on either the inside or outside surface or any broken glass leaving sharp or jagged edges.
    - 2) Damage or repairs in the acute area that exceeds 1" in length or diameter.
    - 3) Windshield allows less than 70% light transmittance or any sign, poster or other non-transparent material is present below the AS-1 line or 4" down from the top of the windshield, whichever is lower.
    - 4) Any transparent material that becomes obscured or impairs the drivers vision (more than 1" in from each side edge, more than 4" down from the top edge or more than 3" up from the bottom edge).

## VEHICLE WINDOWS - Continued

**\*NOTE:** With the rule regarding the acute area, multiple single cracks may be in the 6" border surrounding the acute area.

**\*NOTE:** All measurements are taken on the outside of glass from the edge where the glass and the molding meet.



The acute area (measured on the outside) of the windshield is defined vertically by measuring six inches (6") down from the top edge of glass where it meets the molding, six inches (6") up from the bottom edge of glass where it meets the molding. Horizontally, by measuring six inches (6") in from the left side edge of glass where it meets the molding and six inches (6") in from the right side edge of glass where it meets the molding.

**\*NOTE:** WHEN THERE IS ANY DAMAGE WITHIN THE ACUTE AREA, LARGER THAN one inch (1") IN LENGTH OR DIAMETER, THE WINDSHIELD SHALL BE REJECTED.

**\*NOTE:** All light transmittance testing will allow a 3% variance.

## **VEHICLE WINDOWS - Continued**

### **B. WINDSHIELD DEFROSTER**

1. Turn on windshield defroster fan switch and inspect for heated air blowing over the inside of the windshield.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Defroster fan fails to function or fan functions but a stream of heated air cannot be felt blowing against the proper area of the windshield. (Engine must be warm and all elements of the defroster system must be on).

**\*NOTE: Vehicles manufactured after January 1, 1969, must be equipped with a windshield defroster system.**

### **C. WINDSHIELD WIPERS**

1. Check for satisfactory operation. (If vacuum operated, engine must be idling).
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wipers fail to function properly or fail to return to the park position automatically.
    - 2) When vehicle was originally equipped with two windshield wipers, both must function properly.

**\*NOTE: Two or more speed system is required after January 1968.**

2. Check wiper blades for damaged, torn or hardened rubber elements.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wiper blades show signs of physical breakdown of rubber wiping element.
3. Check for damaged metal parts of wiper blades or arms.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wiper blades or arms are missing or damaged to the extent they do not function properly.

## **VEHICLE WINDOWS - Continued**

4. Check for proper contact of blades with windshield.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wiper blade fails to contact the windshield firmly.

**\*NOTE: Rear window wipers are optional and do not need to work.**

### **D. WINDSHIELD WASHERS (49 CFR 571-104)** All vehicles are required to have windshield washer systems after May 1966.

1. Check for proper operation of hand or foot control and that an effective amount of fluid is delivered to the windshield.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) System fails to function properly (i.e. fluid reservoir unable to hold fluid, cracked or broken hoses).

### **E. LEFT/RIGHT FRONT WINDOWS-ALL VEHICLES**

1. Check operation of window at drivers left side and right side.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Left front window cannot be readily opened to permit arm signals.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Driver and/or passenger windows fail to roll up to inspect light transmittance.
2. Check the windows to the left and right of driver for tinting or shading, scratches, discoloration and/or cloudiness.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Side windows are scratched, discolored or clouded but the driver's view of the side mirrors is not obstructed.

**\*NOTE: All light transmittance testing cannot exceed a 3% variance.**

## **VEHICLE WINDOWS - Continued**

b. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Has any tinting, or non-transparent material added to the window(s) to the immediate left or right of the drivers' seat that allows less than 43% light transmittance. (Front left/right windows).
- 2) Front left and right side windows are scratched, discolored, clouded or etched with other than OEM markings to the point where the drivers' view of the side mirrors is obstructed.
- 3) Right side mirror is missing when any window is tinted.
- 4) Windows are covered by or treated with a material, which presents a metallic or mirrored appearance when viewed from the outside of the vehicle.

3. Check the windows to the left and right of the driver for breakage.

a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Glass is broken, missing, shattered or jagged.

4. Check the wind deflector's (bubbles) when present on some vehicles.

a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Wind deflector is tinted to allow less than 43% light transmittance, or when deflector and window are both tinted to allow less than 43% light transmittance.

**\*NOTE: This applies only to wind deflectors on the front left and right windows of the driver, which block visibility to the left and/or the right mirror.**

### **F. WINDOWS BEHIND DRIVER/PASSENGER DOORS-- ALL VEHICLES**

1. Check windows behind the driver/passenger doors for tinting or for material that presents a metallic or mirrored appearance.

a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Windows are covered by or treated with a material, which presents a metallic or mirrored appearance when viewed from the outside of the vehicle.

## **VEHICLE WINDOWS - Continued**

2. All windows behind the driver do not have window tint limits. If aftermarket window tint is on the rear window, the center high mounted brake light **MUST NOT** be covered.

**\*NOTE: Window tint on windows behind driver can be as dark as desired.**

- a. **REJECT** when:
  - 1) Glass is broken, shattered or jagged.
  - 2) Windows do not meet AS standards.
  - 3) Center high mounted brake light is covered with aftermarket window tint or is not visible.
  - 4) Has tint that shows a metallic or mirrored appearance.

**\*NOTE: Some passenger vans, camper shells and SUV's manufactured prior to 2003 may have center brake lights mounted under AS-3 privacy glass. These vehicles pass safety inspection as long as no aftermarket tint has been applied to the glass.**

3. Check for left and right outside rearview mirror.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Missing a left (OEM) required rearview mirror.
    - 2) Missing the right outside rearview mirror, this is required on vehicles with any tint. Right outside rearview mirrors are optional on vehicles with no tint.

**\*NOTE: All vehicles with window tint must have a left and right side mirror. Right side mirrors are an option on passenger vehicles that do not have any tint. Right side mirrors are required on all trucks and MPV's.**

## SECTION 10 - BODY

### **A. PROTRUDING METAL / PARTS AND ACCESSORIES**

1. Check for protruding metal parts, moldings, etc. which may protrude from vehicle, creating a hazard.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Metal, molding or any other body part is protruding from the surface of the vehicle, creating a hazard.
2. Check parts and accessories for proper securement.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Parts or accessories are not properly secured.

### **B. BUMPERS**

1. Check bumpers to make sure that they meet OEM Specifications in vertical height, and are centered on the vehicle's centerline. Bumpers must be connected securely to the vehicle frame, and extend the entire width of the vehicle wheel track.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Bumpers are not 4.5 inches in vertical height.
    - 2) Bumpers do not extend to the entire width of original body wheel track.
    - 3) Bumpers are missing, improperly attached, broken, or have portions protruding which create a hazard.
    - 4) Bumpers are not made from a material that is strong enough to effectively transfer impact.

**\*NOTE: Pickup trucks are designed and manufactured for a rear bumper with OEM standards. However, pickup trucks can be sold and may be purchased without a rear bumper. The vehicle owner has the responsibility for compliance with Utah law (41-6a-1632 UCA) when the vehicle is operated on Utah roads.**

**\*NOTE: Roll pans are not bumpers and are only acceptable when a material is concealed behind the roll pan that meets the strength, vertical height, and securing requirements of a rear bumper. This material must extend the width of the wheel track and meet the requirements of a rear bumper.**

## **Body - Continued**

### **C. FENDERS**

1. Check for removal or alteration of front or rear fenders.

a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Any fender has been removed or altered to such extent that it does not cover the entire width and upper 50% of the tire.

**\*NOTE: Fenders, bumpers and hoods are optional on replica vehicles 1935 and older. See Section 15 Custom (Replica) Vehicles on pages 77-78.**

### **D. SEATS AND SEAT BELTS**

1. Check seats for proper operation of adjusting mechanism and to see that the seats are securely anchored to the floor.

a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Seats are not anchored to the floorboard.
- 2) Seat adjusting mechanism slips out of set position.
- 3) Seat adjusting mechanism does not function properly.
- 4) Any driver or passenger seat back is broken or disconnected from base so that it will not support a person's full weight.
- 5) Seat belts are not installed when required or are inoperative when present. (Seat belts are required in all vehicles manufactured after July 1, 1966.)
- 6) Seat belts are cut, torn, frayed, or otherwise damaged.

## **Body - Continued**

2. Check the motorized safety belts.

Enter the vehicle and close the door, insert the key into the ignition and turn to the on position. A motor causes the shoulder belt to slide along a track starting at the front body "A" pillar and moving rearward to its locked position at the "B" pillar. The shoulder belt warning indicator lamp should illuminate from four to eight seconds.

- a. **ADVISE** when:
  - 1) Motorized seat belts do not function as designed.
- b. **REJECT** when:
  - 1) Motorized seat belts fail to lock in the rear position.

### **E. AIR BAGS**

1. Check the Air Bag Readiness Light:

Turn the key to the on position. The light will indicate normal system operation by lighting for 6-8 seconds then turning off.

- a. **ADVISE** when:
  - 1) Air bag indicator fails to light in the manner prescribed by the manufacturer, continuously flashes, remains illuminated, or if five sets of "beeps" are heard concurrent with indicator failing to light.
2. Check Air Bag.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Air bag has been deployed or is not present when originally equipped on the vehicle.

## **Body - Continued**

### **F. FLOORBOARDS**

1. Check the floorboard in both occupant compartment and trunk for rusted-out areas, or holes, which could permit entry of exhaust gases, or will not support occupants adequately.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Any area of the floorboard is rusted through sufficiently to cause a hazard to an occupant, or exhaust gases could enter the occupant compartment or trunk.
2. Check the space between the floor pan and frame for body lifts.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Lowest part of body floor is raised more than 3" above top of frame. UCA 41-6a-1631

### **G. DOORS**

1. Check doors and door components for proper operation.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Doors are missing when not designed by the original manufacturer to be removed.
    - 2) Door parts are missing, broken or sagging to the extent that the door cannot be opened and closed properly.
    - 3) Interior and exterior door handles are not present and function as designed by the manufacturer.

**\*NOTE: Shaved door handles with automatic releases are allowed provided that when the engine is running, and the vehicle is in drive, the wireless remote cannot activate door release switch.**

## **Body - Continued**

### **H. HOOD**

1. Check all vehicles for hood or engine cover. All vehicles must have a hood or engine cover.
2. Check hood and open to check safety catch for proper operation.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Hood or engine cover is missing or hood is unable to be opened.
    - 2) Secondary or safety catch does not function properly.
3. Close hood and check for proper operation.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Hood latch does not securely hold hood in its proper fully closed position.
4. Check for aftermarket hood scoop or air intake.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Hood scoop, air intake or any engine component is higher than 4 inches above the top of the hood.
    - 2) Moving parts are exposed above hood.

### **I. FRAME**

1. Check the frame, repairs must meet OEM Specifications.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Has any broken or cracked frame component.
    - 2) Frame is rusted through.
    - 3) Frame has been cut or portions of the frame have been removed or bent affecting the strength or integrity of the frame.

## **Body - Continued**

### **J. MOTOR MOUNTS / TRANSMISSION MOUNTS / DRIVE TRAIN MOUNTS**

1. Check all mount components.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Heat cracks are present.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Mount bolts or nuts are broken, loose or missing.
    - 2) Rubber cushion is separated from the metal plate of the mount.
    - 3) There is a split though the rubber cushion.
    - 4) Engine or transmission is sagging to the point where you hear the mount bottom out or engine misalignment to the point of drive train component compromise.
    - 5) Fluid filled mounts are leaking (leakage must be verified from the mount).

**\*NOTE: A broken mount can cause stress on other mounts and engine compartment components.**

### **K. EXTERIOR MIRRORS**

1. From the driver's position, check exterior mirror(s) for a clear and reasonably unobstructed view to the rear.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Required mirrors are not present.

**\*NOTE: One mirror on driver's side is required on all vehicles manufactured after January 1968. In addition, a mirror on the passenger side is required when tinting is present or the rear view is obstructed.**

## **Body - Continued**

2. Check to see that mirrors are in the correct location and are mounted securely. Check for cracks, sharp edges or unnecessary protrusion.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Mirrors are loose enough that rear vision could be impaired.
    - 2) Mirrors are cracked, pitted or clouded to the extent that rear vision is obscured.
    - 3) Mirrors will not maintain a set adjustment.
    - 4) Mirrors do not allow 200 feet of rear visibility.

### **L. INTERIOR REARVIEW MIRROR**

1. When an interior rearview mirror is required, check mirror for proper mounting, location, cracks, sharp edges and ease of adjustment.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Interior mirror is loosely mounted.
    - 2) Interior mirror obstructs the drivers' forward vision.
    - 3) Interior mirror does not provide a clear view of the highway at least 200 feet to rear.
    - 4) Interior mirror is cracked, broken, has sharp edges or rear vision is obscured.
    - 5) Mirror will not maintain a set adjustment.

**\*NOTE: All vehicles are required to have two rear facing mirrors, one mirror on the driver's side on all vehicles manufactured after January 1968, and an interior or passenger exterior mirror. A mirror on the passenger side is required when tinting is present or the rear view is obstructed.**

### **M. SPEEDOMETER / ODOMETER**

1. Check vehicle to be sure that it is equipped with a properly functioning speedometer and odometer (41-1a-901 UCA). Although not a cause to reject, all vehicles are required to have a working odometer in order to be registered in the state of Utah.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Speedometer or odometer is not functional or is disconnected.

## SECTION 11 - EXHAUST SYSTEM

- The exhaust system includes the exhaust manifold, catalytic converter, the header pipe or exhaust pipe, muffler and the tailpipe.
- Exhaust system must extend to the outside of the passenger compartment.

### **A. EXHAUST SYSTEM**

1. Check the manifold, exhaust or header pipe, mufflers, tail pipes and the supporting hardware.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Catalytic converter is missing.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Muffler is missing.
    - 2) Exhaust system has any leaks on any part of the system. (Excluding drain holes installed by the manufacturer).
    - 3) Any part of the system is not securely fastened or secured in a manner that is likely to fail (i.e., rope securing tail pipe).
    - 4) Tail pipes do not extend beyond the outer periphery of the passenger compartment or discharges at any point forward of the passenger compartment or are severely bent or broken.
    - 5) Exhaust system passes through any occupant compartment.
    - 6) Muffler cutout or similar device is installed.
    - 7) Any part of the exhaust system that is located or exposed in a manner that a person will likely be burned or injured.
    - 8) No part of the exhaust system shall be located that would likely result in burning, charring or damaging the electrical wiring, the fuel supply or any combustible part of the motor vehicle.

**\*NOTE: After Market Muffler Devices: (UCA 41-6a-1626(b)). Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler or other effective noise suppression system in good working order and in constant operation. A person may not use a muffler cut-out, bypass, or similar device. Excessive or unusual noise is prohibited. (Additional noise ordinances may be enforced by a city and/or county).**

## SECTION 12 – FUEL SYSTEM

- The fuel system includes the fuel tank, the fuel pump and the necessary piping to carry the fuel from the tank to the carburetor or injection system.
- All motor fuel tanks attached to the vehicle fuel system must be secured and meet the standards as listed in (Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards) FMVSS 571-301.
- (National Fire Protection Association) NFPA Pamphlet 52 can be purchased from <http://www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?DocNum=52>
- National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet 58 can be purchased from <http://www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?DocNum=58>

### **A. DIESEL / GASOLINE**

1. Check the fuel tank, fuel tank support straps, filler tube (rubber, plastic, metal), tube clamps, fuel tank vent hoses or tubes, filler housing drain, overflow tube and fuel filler cap.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) There is fuel leakage at any point or there are escaping gases detected in the system.
    - 2) The fuel tank filler cap is missing.
    - 3) Any part of the system is not securely fastened or supported.
    - 4) Has physical damage to any fuel system component.
    - 5) Crossover line is not protected and drops more than two (2) inches below fuel tanks.

### **B. LIQUID PROPANE GAS (NFPA-58)**

1. Check the fuel tank, fuel tank support straps, filler tube (rubber, plastic, metal), tube clamps, fuel tank vent hoses or tubes, filler housing drain, overflow tube, fuel filler cap and conversion kit installations.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) There is fuel leakage at any point or there are escaping gases detected in the system.

**\*NOTE: The mere presence of a propane odor (Ethyl Mercaptan) does not necessarily mean that a leak exists. An inspection utilizing the soap test with antifreeze must be utilized. Leaks are commonly found in the vaporizer, fuel lines, or fuel line connections. (see examples on page 71).**

## Fuel System – Continued



Vaporizer Sample



Fuel line Connections



Fuel Line Connections

- 2) The fuel tank filler cap is missing. (This is the cap over the fueling receptacle, not the door to the receptacle). **(See Examples Below).**



Fuel tank filler cap in fuel door



Fuel tank filler cap missing



Fuel tank filler cap on tank

- 3) Any part of the system is not securely fastened, supported or the tank valve is not shielded.

**\*NOTE:** Fuel containers shall be installed to prevent their jarring loose, and slipping or rotating. The piping system shall be designed, installed, supported, and secured in such a manner as to minimize damage due to expansion, contraction, vibration, strains and wear. Container valves, appurtenances, and connections shall be protected to prevent damage due to accidental contacts with stationary objects or from stones, mud, or ice and from damage due to an overturn or similar vehicular accident. This must be done by locating the container so that parts of the vehicle furnish the necessary protection, or by the use of a fitting guard furnished by the manufacturer of the container, or by other means to provide equivalent protection.

**(See bracket and valve protection examples below)**



Tank Bracket



Tank Bracket



Tank Bracket

## Fuel System - Continued



Container valve protection over a liquid injector system



Container Valve, Appurtenances & Connections Protection



Container Valve, Appurtenances & Connections Protection

- 4) Has physical damage to any fuel system component.

**\*NOTE:** Containers cannot have excessive denting, bulging, gouging, or corrosion and the fuel lines cannot have any corrosion. Welding is only permitted on saddle plates, lugs, pads or brackets that are attached to the container by the container manufacturer. Some surface rust on the tank is permitted, so long as the tank paint coating is in good condition to prevent corrosion. (See Examples Below).



Propane tank with corrosion



Propane tank with good paint



Propane tank with corrosion

- 5) There is any installation hazard present which may cause a potential hazard during a collision.

**\*NOTE:** Containers shall be located to minimize the possibility of damage to the container and its fittings. They shall not be mounted directly on roofs or ahead of the front axle or beyond the rear bumper of a vehicle. No part of a container or its appurtenances shall protrude beyond the sides or top of the vehicle. Containers located less than 18 inches from the exhaust system, the transmission, or a heat-producing component of the internal combustion engine shall be shielded by a vehicle frame member or by a noncombustible baffle with an air space on both sides of the frame member or baffle. For tanks that are installed inside a passenger compartment, they shall be installed in an enclosure that is securely mounted to the vehicle, such as a trunk which is gastight with respect to the passenger compartment and is vented to the outside of the vehicle. Manual shutoff valves shall be designed to provide positive closure under service conditions and shall be equipped with an internal excess-flow check valve designed to close automatically at the rated flows of vapor. The manual shutoff valve when put in the closed position shall stop all flow to and from the container and should be readily accessible without the use of tools, or other equipment. A check valve will not meet this requirement.

## Fuel System - Continued

- 6) Vehicle does not have a weather-resistant, diamond shaped label located on the right rear of the vehicle, identifying the vehicle as 'PROPANE' fueled vehicle.



Diamond shaped 'PROPANE' label on rear of vehicle.



Black/White Diamond shaped 'PROPANE' label

- 7) A propane fuel tank does not have a data plate (saddle plate) present or is not legible. Any aftermarket data plates welded on the tank are not permitted.

**\*NOTE: ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) containers are installed permanently to vehicles and are not subject to the DOT inspection requirements. The container should be visually inspected each time it is filled. All containers fabricated to earlier editions of regulations, rules, or codes listed in NFPA 5.2.1.1 and of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) Rules for Construction of Unified Pressure Vessels, prior to April 1, 1967, shall be permitted to continue to be used in accordance with Section 1.4. Containers that have been involved in a fire and show no distortion shall be re-qualified by a manufacturer of that type of cylinder or by a repair facility approved by DOT, before being used or reinstalled. Welding is only permitted on saddle plates, lugs, pads or brackets that are attached to the container by the container manufacturer.**



Corroded & Unreadable fuel tank data plate



Legible fuel tank data plate

## Fuel System - Continued

### C. NATURAL GAS (NFPA-52)

1. Check the fuel tank, fuel tank support straps, filler tube (rubber, plastic, metal), tube clamps, fuel tank vent hoses or tubes, filler housing drain, overflow tube, fuel filler cap and conversion kit installations.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) There is fuel leakage at any point or escaping gases are detected in the system (Odor will be present).
    - 2) The fuel tank filler cap / cover are missing.
    - 3) Any part of the system is not securely fastened, supported or shielded to prevent damage from road hazards, slippage, loosening or rotations (NFPA 52, 6.3).

**\*NOTE:** Make sure that the fuel tank is not exposed or unprotected. Tanks that are installed under a vehicle may not be mounted ahead of the front axle or behind the point of attachment of the rear bumper. Tanks shall be protected from physical damage using the vehicle structure, valve protectors or a suitable plastic or metal shield. A tank that is installed in the bed of a truck must be protected with a shield over the top and down any exposed sides. Shields shall be installed in a manner that prevents direct contact between the shield and the fuel tank. The shield shall also prevent the trapping of solid materials or liquids between the shield and tank that could damage the container or its coating. (NFPA 52, 6.3).

(See shield examples below)



Metal Protective Shield Sample



Plastic Protective Shield Sample

## Fuel System - Continued

- 4) There is any physical damage to a fuel system component.
- 5) There is any installation hazard present which may cause a potential hazard during a collision.

**\*NOTE:** Fuel tanks shall be permitted to be located within, below, or above the driver or passenger compartment, provided all connections to the container(s) are external to, or sealed and vented from, these compartments. All tanks that are installed in the passenger compartment shall be vented to the outside of the vehicle with a boot or heavy plastic bag and shall not exit into a wheel well. Every tank and fuel line shall be mounted and braced away from the exhaust system and supported to minimize vibration and to protect against damage, corrosion, or breakage. No part of the fuel tank or its appurtenances shall protrude beyond the sides or top of any vehicle where the tanks can be struck or punctured. (NFPA 52, 6.3). (see vent examples below).



Plastic Bag Vent Sample



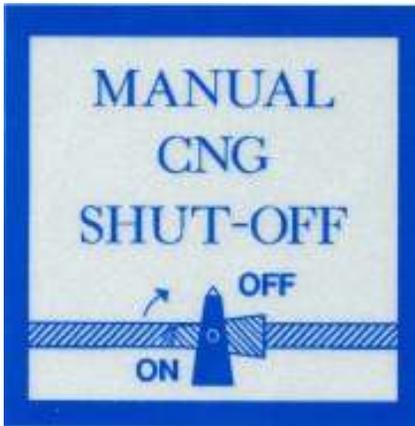
Plastic Bag Vent Sample

- 6) Vehicle is not labeled in accordance with National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet 52.

**NOTE:** Each CNG vehicle shall be identified with a weather-resistant, diamond-shaped label located on an exterior vertical surface or near-vertical surface on the lower right rear of the vehicle (e.g., on the trunk lid of a vehicle so equipped, but not on the bumper of any vehicle) inboard from any other markings. The label shall be a minimum of 4.72 inches long by 3.27 inches high. Where a manual valve is used the valve location shall be accessible and indicated with the words "MANUAL SHUTOFF VALVE". (NFPA 52, 6.11.1).

(See CNG exterior and manual shutoff example labels on page 73).

## Fuel System - Continued



CNG manual shut-off label sample



CNG exterior label sample

**NOTE:** A vehicle equipped with a CNG fuel system shall bear a label readily visible and located in the engine compartment with identification as a CNG-fueled vehicle, system service pressure, installer's name or company, container retest date(s) or expiration date and the total container water volume in gallons. There shall also be a label located at the fueling connection receptacle with identification as a CNG-fueled vehicle, system working pressure and container retest date(s) or expiration date. If both labels are located in one of the above areas, the labels shall be permitted to be combined into a single label (NFPA 52, 6.11).



Engine Compartment Label Sample



Fueling Receptacle Sample

## Fuel System – Continued

- 7) A CNG fuel container is not current on its certification in accordance with FMVSS 304.

**NOTE:** Each CNG fuel container shall be permanently labeled and visually inspected after a motor vehicle accident or fire and at least every 36 months or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first, for damage and deterioration. (S7.4, FMVSS 304). Disassembly of the tanks protective shield is not required to verify the label on the tank; it is the vehicle owner's responsibility to provide documentation for a current CNG tank inspection from a CNG certified inspector. The documentation must identify the vehicle and list the CNG tank certification number.

**NOTE:** To locate a CNG certified inspector for a tank certification, refer vehicle owner to: <http://peoplesearch.csa-america.org/>



CNG tank certification label sample

**\*NOTE:** LPG and CNG leaks may accumulate at ground level. Use extreme caution when around these systems. At no time shall an inspector attempt to conduct maintenance or alterations to any alternative fuel system, unless that inspector is currently certified and trained in alternative fuel conversion installations. Working around these systems is extremely dangerous and requires extensive training.

## **SECTION 13- TRAILERS**

- A. Light duty trailers or any trailer, regardless of GVWR, used in the capacity of a Commercial Motor Vehicle as defined in Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR's) 390.5 must be inspected per procedures found in Tractor/Trailer/Bus Safety Inspection Manual. These inspections must only be performed by personnel certified in Tractor/Trailer/Bus categories.

## **SECTION 14 – OFF ROAD VEHICLES / "SAND" / "DUNE" BUGGIES**

A. Check vehicles that have been modified for off-road use for compliance with Safety Inspection Rules, Utah State Law, and Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

1. **REJECT** when:

- a) Does not meet **all** inspection requirements for regular passenger vehicles.
- b) Does not provide an enclosure or cockpit for driver and occupants.
- c) Has a Baja or T-bar style bumper (See Bumpers in Section 10).

### **Did you know?**

There is a state agency that deals with Off Highway Vehicles (OHV), answers questions, and enforces the laws on them. It is the Utah State Parks and Recreation.

Utah State Parks and Recreation's website is:

[www.stateparks.utah.gov](http://www.stateparks.utah.gov), then select "Off-Highway Vehicles" from the menu

Toll-free number: 1-800-OHV-RIDE.

Local Salt Lake number: (801) 538-7433.

**\*Note: Pocket Bikes are subject to local laws and local enforcement.**

## SECTION 15 – CUSTOM VEHICLES (Replica Vehicles)

### A. DEFINITIONS:

1. **"Custom Vehicle" means:**
  - a. a motor vehicle that is at least 25 years old and of a model year after 1948; or
  - b. was manufactured to resemble a vehicle that is at least 25 years old and of a model year after 1948; and has been altered from the manufacturer's original design; or has a body constructed of non-original materials.
  - c. A custom vehicle is primarily a collector's item that is used for: club activities; exhibitions; tours; parades; occasional transportation; and other similar uses. A custom vehicle does not include a motor vehicle that is used for general, daily transportation or is a vintage vehicle (UCA 41-6a-1507).
2. **"Vintage Vehicle" means**
  - a. a motor vehicle that is 40 years old or older, used primarily as a collector's item, and used for participation in club activities, exhibitions, tours, parades, occasional transportation, and similar uses, but that is not used for general daily transportation.

**\*NOTE: A vintage vehicle does NOT require a safety inspection (UCA 53-8-205).**

### B. MINIMUM SAFETY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR A CUSTOM VEHICLE:

1. Hydraulic service brakes on all wheels with current vehicle brake and stopping standards.
2. Parking brake operating on at least two (2) wheels on the same axle.
3. Seat belts for all passengers and driver.
4. Sealed beam or halogen headlamps.
5. Brake Lamps.
6. Turn signal lamps and switch.
7. AS-1 safety glass or Lexan.
8. Electric or vacuum windshield wiper in front of the drivers view.

### C. REJECT when:

1. Any of the above requirements are not met.

**\*NOTE: All safety equipment of a custom (replica vehicle) shall at least meet the safety standards applicable to the model year of the vehicle being replicated. Any replacement equipment shall comply with the design standards of the replacement equipment's manufacture (UCA 41-6a-1507).**

## **CUSTOM VEHICLES-Continued**

**\*NOTE: Exhaust systems may discharge along the side provided they discharge at a point behind the rear edge of the door and exhaust is directed away from the vehicle. The vehicle identification for a custom vehicle shall be a number stamped on the frame of the vehicle. If no such numbers exist, then the requirements as established pursuant to (R873-22-15M) Department of Motor Vehicle Rules must be followed.**

## **SECTION 16 – LOW-SPEED VEHICLES**

### **A. DEFINITIONS:**

1. “LOW-SPEED VEHICLES”: A four wheeled electric motor vehicle that is designed to be operated at speeds of not more than 25 miles per hour; and has a capacity of not more than four passengers, including the driver. “Low-speed vehicle” does not include a golf cart or an off-highway vehicle (UCA 41-6a-102).

### **B. MINIMUM SAFETY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS:**

1. Headlights.
2. Front and rear turn signals, tail lamps, and stop lights.
3. Reflectors one on the rear of the vehicle and one on the left and right side as far to the rear as practical.
4. A parking brake.
5. A windshield that meets the standards under UCA 41-6a-1635 (see the windshield section on pages 53-55), including a device for cleaning rain, snow, or other moisture from the windshield.
6. An exterior rearview mirror on the drivers’ side and either an interior rearview mirror or an exterior rearview mirror on the passenger side.
7. A low-speed vehicle shall not be altered from the original manufacturer’s design.
8. Safety belts (as required in UCA 41-6a-1803).
9. A slow-moving vehicle identification emblem displayed on the rear of the vehicle (UCA 41-6a-1508).
- 10) An operational braking system as designed by the manufacturer (OEM).

**\*NOTE: Low speed vehicles are exempt from defroster requirements.**

#### **a) REJECT when:**

- 1) Any of the above are not met.

## **SECTION 17 - RECONSTRUCTED / SALVAGED MOTOR VEHICLES**

### **A. Check all components**

#### **1. REJECT when:**

- a) Components and repairs are not made or installed in accordance with applicable provisions for the particular chassis from the original manufacturer.

**\*NOTE: A safety inspection is required for the initial application of registration, regardless of the vehicle year for a salvage vehicle (UCA 53-8-205).**

## DEFINITIONS (From the Webster's H New Riverside University Dictionary)

**ABSORB** - To take in through or as if to soak in or up. *Absorbed - Absorbing Absorbs - Absorbability.*

**ACCUMULATOR** - An automobile storage component.

**ACUTE** - Extremely serious or significant.

**ADAPTER** - A device used to affect operative compatibility between different parts of one or more pieces of apparatus.

**ADEQUATE** - Able to satisfy a requirement.

*Adequacy - Adequateness -Adequately.*

*Adjust - Adjusted - Adjusting - Adjusts*

*Adjustable.*

**ADJUSTMENT** - To change so as to match or fit. To bring into proper relationship.

**ADVISE** – “To Notify” to inform customer of items in an inspection that will pass but will need to be repaired at a later date.

**AFTER-MARKET** -The demand for goods or services associated with the upkeep of a previous purchase.

**AIR-BAG** - An automotive safety device designed to inflate upon collision and prevent passengers from pitching forward.

**ALTERED** - To make different to modify. Alter - Altering.

*Anchor - Anchoring - Anchors*

**ANCHORED** - Something that provides a rigid point of support, stability, or security.

**ANTI-LOCK** - Computerized power surging system that keeps brakes from locking into a frozen position.

**APPLIED** - Put into practice or a particular use.

**APPROPRIATE** – Suitable; fitting.

**ASPIRATED** - To remove liquids or gases with an aspirator. *Aspirate - Aspirates*

*Aspirating.*

**ASSEMBLY** - The combining of manufactured parts to make a completed product, esp. a machine.

**AUTOMATIC** - Acting or operating in a manner essentially independent of external influence or control. Self-regulating.

**AUXILIARY** - Giving or capable of giving assistance or support.

**AXLE** - A supporting shaft or member on which a wheel or pair of wheels revolves.

**BALL BEARING** - A friction-reducing bearing consisting of a ring shaped track containing

freely revolving hard metal balls against which a rotating shaft or other part turns.

**BASE** - The lowest part of a structure as in foundation.

**BEARING** - A part supporting another machine part.

**BENT** - Not straight, crooked.

**BINDING** - To be tight and uncomfortable. To restrain

**BLOCKS** - To support, strengthen, or retain in place by a block.

**BODY** - The passenger and cargo-carrying section of an aircraft, ship or vehicle.

**BOLT** - A fastener having a threaded pin or rod with a head at one end, designed to be inserted through holes in assembled parts and secured by mated nut that is tightened by application of torque.

**BRAKE** - A device for reducing or stopping motion, as of a vehicle, esp. by contact friction.

**BRAKE DRUM** - A metal cylinder to which pressure is applied by a braking mechanism so as to arrest rotation of the wheel or shaft to which the cylinder is attached.

**BRAKE FLUID** - Liquid used in a hydraulic brake system.

**BRAKE LINING** - The covering of a brake shoe or pad.

**BRAKE PAD** - A flat block brake lining that presses against the disc of a disc brake.

**BRAKE SHOE** - A curved block, attached to the brake lining that presses against and reduces or stops the rotation of a wheel or shaft.

**BROKEN** - Forcibly fractured into pieces; shattered.

**BULGES** - A protruding part, as an outward curve or swelling.

**BUMP** - To cause to knock against an obstacle; displace.

**BUMPER** - Either of two metal structures, typically horizontal bars, attached to the front and rear of a car to absorb the impact of a collision, a protective device used to absorb shocks

**BUSHING(S)** - A fixed or removable lining used to constrain, guide, or reduce friction.

**CALIBRATE** - To check, adjust or standardize systematically the graduations of a quantitative measuring instrument.

**CALIPER** - An instrument composed of two curved hinged legs, used for measuring internal and external dimensions.

**CERTIFICATE** - A document testifying to accuracy or truth.

**CHAFED** - To wear away by friction or irritation.

**CHASSIS** - The rectangular steel frame, supported on springs and attached to the axles, that holds the body and engine of an automotive vehicle.

**CIRCUMFERENCE** - The boundary line of a circle.

**CLAMP** - A device for joining, gripping, supporting or compressing structural or mechanical parts.

**CLEAR(LY)** - Free from what dims, obscures or darkens: Transparent.

**CLOUDED** - A dark blemish or spot, something that obscures.

**COIL** - A series of connecting spirals or connecting rings formed by winding or gathering.

**COLLAPSE** - An abrupt failure of function, strength.

**COMPONENT** - A constituent element, as of a system, a part of a mechanical or electrical complex.

**COMPUTERIZED** - Of or relating to a computer or the use of a computer.

**CONTAMINATED** - To make impure by mixture or contact.

**CORRODE** - To dissolve or eat away gradually by chemical reaction like rust.

**CRACKS** - To break without dividing into parts.

**CRIMPS** - To press or pinch into small regular ridges or folds.

**CUSTOM** - Specializing in the selling of made-to-order goods.

**CUTS** - To separate into parts with or as if with a sharp-edged instrument; sever.

**CYLINDER** - The chamber in which a piston of a reciprocating engine moves.

**DAMPING** - The capacity built into a mechanical or electrical device to prevent excessive correction and the resulting instability or oscillatory conditions.

**DAMPEN - DAMPENING** - To make slightly wet, moisten.

**DAMAGE** - Impairment of the usefulness or value of person or property.

**DEFECTS**, defective - A fault or imperfection: having a defect: faulty.

**DEFROSTER** - A heating device designed to remove ice or frost or prevent its formation.

**DEPRESS** - To push down.

**DETERIORATED** - To lower or impair in quality, or value.

**DIAMETER** - A straight segment passing through the center of a figure, esp. of a circle or sphere, and terminating at the periphery.

**DISCONNECT** - To interrupt or break the connection of or between.

**DISLOCATED** - To displace from the proper or usual relation- ship with adjoining parts.

**DISTORTION** - To twist out of proper shape or relation; to contort.

**DRAG** - To cause to move with great reluctance, weariness, or difficulty.

**ELECTRICAL** - Of, relating to, or operated by electricity.

**ELONGATED** - To make or grow longer, extended, lengthened.

**ENGINE** - A machine that converts energy into mechanical motion.

**ERRATIC** - Lacking regularity, consistency, or uniformity.

**ETCHING** - To cut into the surface by the action of acid, printing designs or pictures.

**EXCESS** - An amount beyond the normal, sufficient, required or appropriate. Greater or more than the requirement.

**EXPOSED** - To remove protection from, the act of making visible.

**EXTEND** - To stretch or spread out to full length.

**EXTERNAL** - An exterior surface or part.

**FAILURE** - A cessation of proper functioning, a decline in strength or effectiveness.

**FENDERS** - A metal guard over the wheel of an automotive vehicle.

**FLEXIBLE** - Capable of being bent or flexed; pliable.

**FLUSH** - To be cleaned by a rapid brief gush of water.

**FMCSA** – Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

**FMVSS** - Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard

**FORCE** - To compel through pressure or necessity; to move against resistance.

**FRAME** - A skeletal structure designed to shape and support.

**FRAYED** - To wear away by rubbing, a frayed spot as on fabric.

**FRICTION** - The rubbing of one object or surface against another.

**FROZEN** - Rendered immobile.

**FUNCTIONAL** - Designed for or adapted to a specific function or use. To have or perform a

**GASKET** - A seal or packing used between matched machine parts or around pipe joints to prevent the escape of a gas or fluid.

**HEAVY TRUCK**- Covers vehicles from 26,001 lbs and up.

**HORIZONTAL** - Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon.

**HYDRAULIC** - Of, involving, moved, or operated by a pressurized fluid, esp. water.

**ILLEGAL** - Forbidden by law, by official rules. function.

**INDICATOR** - An instrument as a meter or a gauge for monitoring the operation or condition of a physical system, as an engine.

**INOPERATIVE**- Not working or functioning.

**INSTABILITY** - Lack of stability.

**JAGGED** - Having sharp or ragged projections on a surface or edge.

**JAMMING** - To activate or apply suddenly, as automotive brakes. To cause to lock in inoperable position.

**JOINT (S)** - A point or a position at which two or more things are joined. A configuration in or by which two or more things are joined.

**KINKED** - A tight curl or sharp twist in a wire-like material, typically caused by the tensing of a looped section.

**KNOT, knots** - A compact intersection or interlaced material, as cord, ribbon, or rope. To tie in or become entangled. **LAMINATED** – Made up of bonded layers.

**LAMP** - A device that generates, heat, light, or therapeutic radiation

**HEIGHT** - The distance from the base to the top of an object.

**LATCH, latching** – To close or lock with or as if to latch.

**LEAF SPRING** - A composite spring used especially in automotive suspensions, consisting of several layers of metallic strips joined to function as a unit.

**LEAK, leakage** - To allow the passage or escape of something through a breach or flaw. A crack or opening that permits something to escape from or enter a container or conduit.

**LENS** - A carefully ground or molded piece of glass, plastic, or other transparent material with opposite surfaces either or both of which are curved by means of which light rays are refracted so that they converge or diverge to form an image.

**LEVERAGE** - The action of a lever. The mechanical advantage of a lever.

**LINKAGE** - A system of interconnected machine parts, as rods, springs, and pivots, for transmitting power or motion.

**LOOSE** - looseness - Not tight fitting, not bound, stapled, bundled or gathered together.

**MALADJUSTMENT** - Faulty adjustment as in a machine.

**MECHANISM** - mechanical device and arrangement of machine parts.

**METALLIC** - Of, relating to or having the characteristics of a metal.

**MINIMUM** - The least possible quantity or degree. The lowest amount or degree reached.

**MIRRORED** - A surface able to reflect enough undiffused light to form a virtual image of an object placed before it.

**MISPLACED** - To put in wrong place.

**MODIFIED** - To change in form or alter. To make less extreme, severe or strong.

**MOTORCYCLE** - means a motor vehicle, other than a tractor, having a saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel with not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.

**MOVEMENT**- A mechanism that produces or transmits motion.

**MUFFLER** - A device that absorbs esp. one used with an internal combustion engine.

**OBSCURED** - Deficient in light, dark. Lacking a clear delineation, indistinct.

**OEM** - Original Equipment Manufacturer.

**PASSENGER VEHICLE / LIGHT TRUCK**- Covers vehicles up to 26,000 lbs.

**PAWL** - A hinged or pivoted device adapted to fit into a notch of a ratchet wheel to impart forward motion or prevent backward motion.

**PERIPHERY** - The outermost region or part within a precise boundary.

**PIT, pitted** - A natural depression or small indentation on a surface. To make cavities, depressions or scars.

**PLEXIGLAS** - A trademark for a light, transparent, weather-resistant thermoplastic.

**PRESSURE** - An application of continuous force by one body on another that it touches.

**PROTRUDE** - To push or thrust outward, to jut out.

**PUMP, pumping** - A device or machine for transferring a gas or liquid from a source or container through tubes or pipes to another container or receive

**RATCHET** - A mechanism consisting of a pawl that engages the sloping teeth of a bar, or wheel, of a ratchet.

**RATING** - To specify performance limits.

**REFLECT** - To throw or bend back light.

**RE-INSPECTION** means an inspection of previously rejected items that is completed within fifteen days of the original inspection.

**REJECT** - To deny a vehicle to pass an inspection with safety items that fail to function properly.

**RESERVOIR** - A receptacle for storing a fluid.

**RESTRICT, restricted** - To hold within limits, to confine.

**RIM** - The circular outer part of a wheel, furthest from the axle. A circular metal structure around which a wheel tire is fitted.

**RIVET** - A metal bolt or pin having a head on one end, used to fasten metal plates or other objects together by inserting the shank through a hole in each piece and hammering down the plain end so as to form a new head.

**ROTOR** - A rotating part of an electrical or mechanical part.

**RUB/rubbing** - To subject to the action of something that moves back and forth with friction and pressure.

**SAGGING** - To lose strength, firmness, or resilience.

**SEAL/SEALED** - An adhesive agent used to close or secure something or prevent seepage of moisture or air.

**SECURE, secured** - Not likely to fail or give way, stable, well-fastened.

**SEEP, seepage** - to pass slowly through small openings or pores. Something that has seeped.

**SEIZE, seizing** - To fuse or cohere with another part due to high pressure or temperature, slowing or stopping further motion.

**SCRATCH, scratched** - To make a narrow line or mark with a sharp instrument. To scrape or strike on an abrasive surface.

**SEVERE** - Corresponding strictly and rigidly to established rule.

**SEVERED** - To become cut or broken apart.

**SHACKLE** - A device used to fasten or couple. (Shackles, something that restrains or confines.)

**SHADE, shaded** - Light reduced in intensity due to interception of the rays; partial darkness. To obscure or to darken.

**SHATTER, shattered** - To cause to break or burst suddenly into pieces. A fragmented or splintered condition.

**SHIMMY** - Abnormal vibration, as in the chassis of a motor vehicle.

**SLIP, slippage** - To move quietly and smoothly, glide. To cause to move in a smooth easy or sliding motion.

**SMEAR** - To stain by or as if by spreading or daubing with a sticky, greasy or dirty substance.

**SNAG** - A sharp rugged or jagged protuberance.

**SPECIFICATIONS** - An exact written description of an item

**SPRINGS** - An elastic device, as coil or wire that regains its original shape after removal of stress.

**STABILITY** - Resistance to sudden change, dislodgement, or overthrow. Reliability, dependability.

**STEEPING** - To direct the course, to maneuver, to guide a vessel or vehicle.

**STRUT** - To brace with a supporting bar or rod.

**SUSPENSION** - The system of springs that protects the chassis of a motor vehicle from shocks transmitted through the wheels.

**SWITCH** - A device for breaking or opening an electrical circuit or for diverting current from one conductor to another.

**SYSTEM** - A group of interacting mechanical or electrical components.

**TENSION** - A force tending to stretch or elongate something, the measure of such force.

**TILT** - To cause to slope as by raising one end.

**TINT, tinting** - A shade of a color, a slight coloration, a shaded effect. To give a tint or take on a tint.

**TORSION BAR** - A part of an automotive suspension consisting of a bar that twists to maintain stability

**TRACK** - To keep a constant distance apart. Used as a pair of wheels. To be in alignment.

**TRANSMISSION** - An automotive assembly of gears and associated parts by which power is transmitted from the engine to a drive shaft.

**TRAVEL** - To move from one place to another.

**TREAD** - The grooved face of a tire.

**U-BOLT** - A bolt shaped like the letter "U", fitted with threads and a nut at each end.

**UNLADEN** - Without load.

**USDOT** - United States Department of Transportation.

**VACUUM** - A state of being sealed off from external or environmental influences.

**VALVES** - A device that regulates the flow of gases, fluids or loose materials through a pipe, the moveable control element.

**VERTICAL** - Being at right angles to the horizon.

**VINTAGE VEHICLE** - means a motor vehicle that is 40 years old or older, from the current year, primarily a collector's item, and used for participation in club activities, exhibitions, tours, parades, occasional transportation, and similar uses, but that is not used for general daily transportation.

**VISUAL** - Capable of being seen by the eye.

**WEEPING** - To ooze, exude, or let fall drops of liquid. Drops of moisture.

**WEIGHT** - A measure of the heaviness or mass of an object.

**WELDED** - To join metals by applying heat, sometimes with pressure and sometimes with an intermediate or filler metal having a high melting point.

**WIDTH** - The measurement of the extent of something from side to side.

**WORN** - Affected by use or wear, impaired, damaged, or showing fatigue by use or wear.

