

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO STOP YOUR VEHICLE?

The example of stopping distances below is estimated for a standard taxi vehicle, and based on good vehicle condition, good weather, and good road conditions.



Perception-Reaction Distance is the distance needed from the point a driver realizes that a reaction is required and to start the braking maneuver.

Braking-Deceleration Distance (or Maneuver Time) is the distance required to decelerate and come to a complete stop.

Stopping Sight Distance =

Perception-Reaction Distance + Braking-Deceleration Distance

SPEED	PERCEPTION-REACTION DISTANCE	BRAKING-DECELERATION DISTANCE	TOTAL STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE
10 MPH	22'	5'	27'
15 MPH	33'	11'	44'
20 MPH	44'	19'	63'
25 MPH	55'	30'	85'
30 MPH	66'	43'	109'
35 MPH	77'	59'	136'
40 MPH	88'	76'	164'
45 MPH	99'	97'	196'
50 MPH	110'	119'	229'
55 MPH	121'	144'	265'
60 MPH	132'	172'	304'
65 MPH	143'	202'	345'
70 MPH	154'	234'	388'
75 MPH	165'	268'	433'

The following are some ways you can address speed management with your drivers:

- 1) Establish and enforce a company policy regarding speeding and tailgating.
- 2) Review all speeding violations with your drivers.
- 3) Discuss following and stopping distances, as well as reaction times.
- 4) Discuss how increased speed reduces peripheral vision.
- 5) Discuss night driving and how you lose color and contrast that is available during the day, and that depth perception and peripheral vision are diminished at night.
- 6) Avoid dispatching drivers under tight time constraints.