



A 360 degree vehicle check performed before getting into the car is not just a technical procedure; it is a vital safety shield that minimizes the risk of a potential crash even before starting the engine.

Detection of Hidden Dangers: Pets hiding under the vehicle or near the wheels and small children playing might not be noticed from the driver seat.

Early Detection of Technical Faults: A flat tire or a bulge on the tire wall can cause a tire blowout during driving. Puddles of oil or coolant under the vehicle are signs of mechanical failure. Noticing this before getting in prevents you from being stranded or engine fire. Broken or dirty headlights and signals directly affect your visibility in traffic.

Environmental Awareness and Preparation: It allows you to clearly analyze the exit angle of the vehicle, the position of surrounding vehicles, and the condition of the ground such as icing or mud.



INSPECTION CHECKLIST

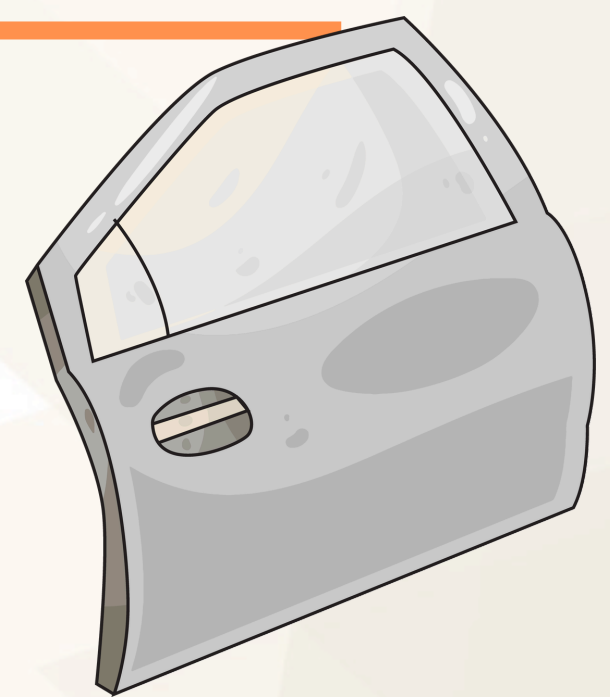


TIRE

- What: Physical structure and pressure of tires.
- Why: Road grip, braking distance, and fuel efficiency. Low pressure tires may detach from the rim during turns or overheat and blowout.
- How: Check for visible pressure loss, sidewall bulges or cuts, and sharp objects in the treads.

EXTERIOR BODY

- To What: Look for newly formed dents, scratches, sagging or loose parts. Check specifically if another vehicle made contact while parked.
- Why: Structural integrity and safety of other road users. A loose bumper or a sagging part can detach during driving and cause a crash. Additionally, deep damage to the bodywork negatively affects the aerodynamics of the vehicle and its energy absorption capacity during a potential crash.
- What: Exterior metal and plastic components, bumpers and body integrity



HORN

- What: Audible warning device.
- Why: Warning other road users in emergencies. It is your only warning tool when visual communication is insufficient.
- How: Check volume, tone, and continuous operation.