## STATE OF UTAH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



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## OFFICIAL VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTION MANUAL FOR MOTORCYCLE / ATV 2011-2012



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EFFECTIVE January 01, 2011 - December 31, 2012

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\*\*\* Changes for the 2011-2012 manual have been underlined. \*\*\*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Utah Highway Patrol-Vehicle Safety Inspection office has compiled this manual from many different sources.

- 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 <u>www.nhtsa.gov</u>.
- 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).
- 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 <a href="http://safetyinspections.utah.gov">http://safetyinspections.utah.gov</a>.

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.

- This revised manual has changes that place more responsibility on owners for repairs of non-safety critical items.
- Many of these changes reflect the same requirements as the commercial motor vehicle industry.

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.

## 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. INSPECT MOTORCYCLE

- 1. Inspect the windshield (if equipped).
- 2. Inspect for adequate visibility from required mirrors.
- 3. Inspect for looseness in steering.
- 4. Inspect for play in brake pedal.
- 5. Inspect horn. Horn must be audible at 200 feet.
- 6. Inspect high and low beam headlights.
- 7. Inspect headlights for proper aim.
- 8. Inspect parking lights, tail lights, signal lights, brake lights, marker lights and reflectors.
- 9. Inspect for the proper color of lights.
- 10. Inspect tires for wear, damage and proper inflation.
- 11. Inspect body and fenders.
- 12. Inspect battery and electrical wiring.
- 13. Inspect exhaust system.
- 14. Inspect master cylinder.

## VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTION PROCEDURES – Continued

#### C. INSPECT SUSPENSION AND UNDERCARRIAGE

- 1. Inspect wheel bearings.
- 2. Inspect shock absorbers.
- 3. Inspect springs.
- 4, Inspect the fuel system.

#### D. INSPECT WHEELS AND BRAKES

- 1. Inspect for loose or missing lug nuts.
- 2. Inspect wheel spokes.
- 3. Inspect for cracked wheels.
- 4. Inspect pads and/or shoes.
- 5. Inspect rotors and/or drums.
- 6. Record brake measurements on the inspection certificate.
- 7. Inspect for fluid leaks.
- 8. Inspect brake hoses.

## **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. <u>A customer with a rejected vehicle has up to 15 calendar days to complete all</u> 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. <u>A customer with a rejected vehicle has up to 15 calendar days to complete all</u> repairs and return to any station that performs 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 on-line 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:

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

### 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:

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

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 (NOT REQUIRED with On-line inspections):
  - 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 (<u>NOT</u> <u>REQUIRED with On-line inspections).</u>
- 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).

## **REQUIRED EQUIPMENT LIST**

#### A. Motorcycle Requirements:

- 1. Current Safety Inspection Manual <u>(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).</u>
- 2. Hand tools (wrenches, screwdrivers, ratchets, etc.)
- 3. Disc Pad Brake Gauge
- 4. Rotor Thickness Gauge
- 5. Tire Tread Depth Gauge (interchangeable with riveted brake gauge)
- 6. Tire Pressure Gauge
- 7. Two piece Light Meter approved by the division

## \*NOTE: Tools can be purchased from any company that manufactures these types of tools.

## **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 plate and vehicle description for agreement. Record the manufacturers VIN and license plate number on the safety inspection certificate.
  - a. ADVISE when:
    - Paperwork disagreements are accidental and 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 VIN 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 from left to right and visible from 100 feet. (UCA 41-1a-403 and 41-1a-404)

## \*NOTE: Motorcycles are issued only one license plate, which is required to be displayed on the rear of the motorcycle.

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

#### A. WHEELS

- 1. Check wheel bolts.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wheel bolts or nuts are loose, missing or damaged.
- 2. Check wheels for damage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Any part of the wheel is bent, out of round, cracked, rewelded or if any spokes are missing, loose or broken.
    - 2) Wheel is not centered on the axle or wobbles in excess of 3/16 inch.
- 3. Check bearings by grasping the tire at the top and bottom and rocking it in and out.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Wheel bearing play exceeds the manufacturer's recommended tolerances.

#### B. TIRES

- 1. Check tread depth.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Any tread wear indicator contacts the road.
    - Tread depth is less than 2/32 when measured in any two adjacent major tread grooves at three equally spaced intervals around the circumference of the tire. UCA 41-6a-1636 (7)(ii)

#### \*NOTE: Tread depth shall not be measured on wear bars.

4660	PB:	
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	1	N
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	E	

MAJOR TREAD GROOVES

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

- 2. Check tire condition.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) A tire has any damage, including cuts and weather cracks, when cords are exposed.
    - 2) Tire is worn to the extent secondary rubber is exposed in the tread or sidewall area.
- 3. Check for bumps or bulges.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) A tire has visible bumps or bulges indicating partial failure or separation of the tire.
- 4. Check for re-grooved, re-cut or "not for highway" use tire.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) A tire has been re-grooved, re-cut, or is marked for other than highway use.
- 5. Check valve stems.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Rubber stems are cracked or cut.
    - 2) Metal stem lock nut is missing.
- 6. Check tire pressure with tire pressure gauge.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Tires are flat, have noticeable air leak, or are inflated to less than half (50%) of the vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire pressure.

### **SECTION 3 - STEERING**

#### A. STEERING HEAD INSPECTION

1. Check the steering head bearing and front forks.

#### a. **REJECT** when:

- The steering head bearing adjustment does not meet the manufacturer's recommended torque value maximum for turning.
- 2) There is detectable play or <u>binding</u> within the steering head bearings.

#### B. WHEEL ALIGNMENT LONGITUDINAL INSPECTION

- 1. Check the rear wheel centerline.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) The rear wheel does not track within one half (1/2) inch of the front wheel.

#### C. HANDLEBAR INSPECTION

- 1. Check the handlebar for proper construction.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Cracks, deformation or improper alignment is found.
    - 2) Handlebar are loose or not secure.
    - 3) Handlebars are above the shoulder height of the driver. (41-6a-1504)
    - 4) Throttle grip is broken or missing.

## \*NOTE: The handlebar must be constructed of at least .060 inch thick metal tubing.

#### D. FRONT FORKS INSPECTION

- 1. Inspect front forks for looseness, binding and leakage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Forks are loose, or there is evidence of binding or leakage.

### **SECTION 4 - BRAKES**

#### A. MECHANICAL BRAKE SYSTEM

- 1. <u>A motorcycle must be equipped with both a front and rear brake.</u>
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Any brake fails to produce adequate braking.
    - 2) Missing the front or rear brake

#### <u>\*NOTE: A Vintage Motorcycle is only required to have one operational</u> <u>brake if OEM.</u>

- 2. Check hand levers and foot pedals.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Lever is broken or sufficient leverage cannot be applied.
    - Lever or pedal is improperly positioned, misaligned or does not return freely.
    - 3) Modifications make lever or pedal inaccessible for adequate leverage and safe operation.
    - 4) Lever or pedal is rusted, frozen or inoperative.
- 3. Check the adjusters, actuating cam, cam shaft, anchor pins, springs and linkage for wear and looseness.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Brake adjusters are unable to be locked.
    - 2) Brake adjustment changes when the fork is extended.
    - 3) Brake adjustment is not within OEM specifications.
    - 4) The cam-operating lever has been repositioned on the shaft to avoid replacing a worn cam, worn shoes or worn lining.
    - 5) There is <u>binding</u> in linkage or components.
    - 6) There is wear in the cam or if springs are not strong enough to return and hold shoes against cam.
    - 7) Any brake component is missing or broken.

## **BRAKES - CONTINUED**

- 4. Check springs, cables, cotter pins, devices, couplings and grease retainers.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Cables are frayed, broken, or pinched during normal operation.
    - 2) Cotter pins are missing or broken.
    - 3) Cables are rusted or frozen.
    - 4) Grease retainers are leaking.

#### B. HYDRAULIC BRAKE SYSTEM

- 1. Check hydraulic hoses and tubing for leaks, cracks, chafing, flattened or restricted sections.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Hoses or tubing leak.
    - 2) Hoses are cracked or chafed exposing metal or fabric cord.
    - 3) Hoses are flattened or restricted.
    - 4) Hoses and tubes are not securely fastened.
    - 5) The master cylinder leaks or the fluid level is lower than the manufacturer specifications.
    - 6) Leakage is noted anywhere in the braking system or wheel cylinder.

### **BRAKES - CONTINUED**

#### C. LININGS AND PADS

- 1. Check linings for contamination and wear.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Linings are contaminated with oil, grease or brake fluid.
    - 2) The thinnest point of the lining measures 1/32 inch or less or the pads are worn to the wear indicators.
    - 3) Arrow indicator is past the last mark on the wear indicating plate. (See **\*NOTE** below)
- \*NOTE: On motorcycles with an enclosed rear drum, check the wear indicator or adjustment indicator arrows. Disassembly is not required if indicator is present.
- \*NOTE: Once a brake lining has been contaminated, replacement is required.

#### D. BRAKE DRUMS

- 1. Check for external cracks, mechanical damage or wear beyond manufacturers specifications.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) There are external cracks or evidence of mechanical damage.
    - 2) Brake drum is worn beyond the manufacturer's specifications.

#### E. BRAKE ROTOR

- 1. Check rotors and friction surface for mechanical damage or contamination and wear beyond manufacturers specifications.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) A crack extends to the edge of rotor or there is evidence of mechanical damage.
    - 2) The friction surface is contaminated.
    - 3) The rotor is worn beyond manufacturer's specifications.

## **SECTION 5 – LIGHTING**

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

#### \*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 for proper headlamp equipment and proper functioning.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Headlamp is not marked USDOT approved (unless vintage motorcycle prior to USDOT markings).
    - 2) Headlamp minimum height is less than 22 inches or more than 54 inches to the center of the low beam.
    - 3) The high beam indicator fails to function when equipped.
    - 4) Headlamp fails to light or headlamp switch fails to function.
    - 5) Headlamp coverings are placed on or in front of a headlamp.
    - 6) <u>Headlamp is tinted, colored, or painted.</u>

## \*NOTE: One headlamp is required and not more than two headlamps are permitted. Pulsating headlights, if USDOT approved, are legal.

#### B. HEADLAMP AIMING

- 1. Headlamps-High and Low Beams.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) <u>Headlamps are not aimed properly.</u>

\*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 horizontal aim cannot deviate more than four inches in any direction.

#### \*NOTE: The vertical headlight beam must be between 22 to 54 inches.

## LIGHTING - CONTINUED

#### C. TURN SIGNALS

- 1. Check turn signal operation for proper functioning.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Turn signals are missing when required. (After January 1, 1973)
    - 2) Turn signals fail to function properly.
    - 3) Turn signal lamps do not indicate amber to the front and red or amber to the rear.
    - 4) Any cover over the lens
- \*NOTE: When a motorcycle is originally equipped with turn signals, they must be present and function as designed by OEM. All motorcycles manufactured after January 1, 1973 must be equipped with turn signals (49 CFR 571.108 and UCA 41-6a-1601).
  - D. STOP LAMPS
    - 1. Check for stop lamp.
      - a. **REJECT** when:
        - 1) Stop lamp fails to operate when brakes are applied.
        - 2) Stop lamp does not produce red light, painted or are covered by **any** cover.
        - 3) <u>Tinting or material that obstructs the original design of the light.</u>
- \*NOTE: As of January 1, 1969 the stop lamp must operate with the front brake application and separately with the application of the rear brake.
- \*NOTE: Some vintage motorcycles were not manufactured with handlebar actuated brake lights, and will not be REJECTED.

### **LIGHTING - CONTINUED**

#### E. TAIL LAMPS

- 1. Check for tail lamp.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) At least one red tail lamp is not present. The lamp must be visible from 1,000 feet.
    - 2) <u>Lamps are painted or are covered by **any** lens cover or material.</u>
    - 3) <u>Tinting or material that obstructs the original design of the light.</u>

#### F. REAR REFLECTOR

- 1. Check for rear reflector.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Reflector is missing or is not red in color.
- \*NOTE: When one reflector is used, it must be mounted at the rear centerline. If two reflectors are used, they must be evenly spaced about the rear centerline. Reflectors must be red in color.

#### G. DRIVING LIGHTS

- 1. Check for driving light operation.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Headlamps or driving lamps are not properly aimed.
    - 2) Driving lights are an improper color, painted or are covered by **any** lens cover or material.

## **SECTION 6 – ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

#### A. HORN

- 1. Check for proper operation of horn.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Horn is missing, loose, fails to function or is not electrical.
    - 2) The horn button is not easily accessible.
    - 3) The horn is not audible for at least 200 feet.

#### B. SWITCHES

- 1. Check for proper functioning of switches.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Any required switch is broken, missing or fails to function properly. (Required switches include headlight high/low, engine kill, turn signal and brake light.)

#### C. WIRING INSPECTION

- 1. Check the condition of the wiring.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - Insulation is worn, bare wires are exposed, or show evidence of short circuiting and/or are inadequate to operate items properly.

#### D. CONNECTION INSPECTION

- 1. Check for loose connections and proper functioning.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Connections are loose, corroded or fail to function properly.

## **SECTION 7 - WINDSHIELD**

A windshield is NOT required. However, if there is one present, check the following:

#### A. WINDSHIELD

- 1. Check windshield, if equipped, for cracks, scratches, discoloration, obstruction, light transmittance and for approved type of windshield.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Vision is obscured due to cracks, scratches or discoloration.
    - 2) Windshield is not an approved type.
    - 3) Stiffener device is mounted in the line of vision.
    - 4) There is less than 70% light transmittance.

#### <u>\*NOTE: A wind deflector may be tinted if it does not interfere with</u> <u>the driver's vision.</u>

## **SECTION 8 – FRAME AND BODY**

#### A. FRAME

- 1. Check frame for welds, cracks or structural damage.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) There are welds, cracks, or structural damage that constitutes a hazard.

#### B. FENDER

- 1. Check fenders for proper mounting, cracks, breaks, bends and sharp edges.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Fenders are missing, improperly mounted, cracked, bent or have sharp edges.

## \*NOTE: The front fender must cover 45 degrees to the front and 45 degrees to the rear. The rear fender must cover the top half of the tire.

#### C. CHAIN AND SPROCKET

- 1. Check chain, sprocket and belt protective guards for proper operation.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) A Chain or belt guard is missing, broken or cracked.

#### b. **REJECT** when:

- 1) <u>A chain or sprocket is worn beyond manufacturer's</u> <u>specification</u>.
- 2) Belt drive or drive belt is worn beyond manufacturer's specifications.

#### D. ENGINE MOUNTING

- 1. Check frame and mounting brackets on engine.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Engine mounts or brackets are cracked or broken.

### FRAME AND BODY - continued

- E. SEAT
  - 1. Check seat for proper attachment.
    - a. **REJECT** when:
      - 1) Seat is not properly and securely attached. Locking device fails to function properly.
  - 2. Check seat area for hand hold on seats designed for two people.
    - a. **REJECT** when:
      - 1) A hand hold is not present.
- \*NOTE: When a seat is designed for two people, a properly attached hand hold device of sufficient strength and size must be provided to adequately support 200 pounds (a stay strap or bar is acceptable).
  - 3. Check foot rests on motorcycles that have seats designed for two people.
    - a. **REJECT** when:
      - 1) Footrests are not present.
- \*NOTE: If a motorcycle is capable of carrying two people it must be equipped with a foot rest on each side where the passenger can safely rest his/her feet.
  - F. STAND
    - 1. Check motorcycle stand for proper operation.
      - a. **REJECT** when:
        - 1) Stand fails to hold the motorcycle in an up-right position.
        - 2) Stand fails to stay in the stored position. Wire or other methods to hold position are not permitted.
        - 3) The side or center stand is cracked, broken or loose.

#### G. MIRRORS

- 1. Check the left side mirror (UCA 41-6a-1627)
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Left side mirror is missing.
    - 2) Mirror is broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged to the point rearward vision is obscured.

## **SECTION 9 - SUSPENSION**

#### A. SWING ARM BUSHING

- 1. Check swing arm bushing. Suspension should be adjusted according to the manufacturer's tolerances.
  - a. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Swing arm bushing is worn beyond manufacturer's recommended specifications.

## **SECTION 10 - EXHAUST SYSTEM**

#### A. EXHAUST SYSTEM

- 1. Check exhaust system for proper operation and excessive noise.
  - a. **ADVISE** when:
    - 1) Joints are loose, broken or if any leakage exists.
  - b. **REJECT** when:
    - 1) Components are not properly mounted or supporting brackets are not secure.
    - 2) Muffler has been removed or is not functioning properly.
    - 3) Any muffler cutout or bypass is used.
    - 4) The exhaust system has been changed, or modified, and is not as effective as OEM specifications.
- \*NOTE: After Market Muffler Devices: 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 (UCA 41-6a-1626).

## **SECTION 11 – FUEL SYSTEM**

#### All motor fuel tanks must meet OEM specifications.

#### A. FUEL SYSTEM

- 1. Check the fuel system for securement and for any leaks.
- 2. Check that the gas tank meets OEM specifications.
- 3. Check that gas tank is properly capped.

#### a. **REJECT** when:

- 1) Any part of the fuel system is not securely fastened.
- 2) There is leakage at any point in the fuel system.
- 3) The gas tank is not properly capped or does not meet OEM specifications.

## SECTION 12 - TW0 WHEEL DIRT BIKES

#### TWO WHEEL DIRT BIKES

#### A. Two Wheel Dirt Bikes

- 1. Two wheel dirt bikes may be inspected provided that they have been modified to be street legal. They shall be equipped with the following items, which shall comply with the regulations of the department (UCA 41-6a-1506).
  - a. One head lamp which, when factory equipped with an automatic lighting ignition system, shall not be disconnected.
  - b. One tail lamp.
  - c. Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp which shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate.
  - d. One red reflector on the rear, either as part of the tail lamp or separately.
  - e. One stop lamp.
  - f. A braking system, other than a parking brake, as provided in UCA 41-6a-1623.
  - g. A horn or warning device in accordance with UCA 41-6a-1625.
  - h. A muffler and emission control system in accordance with UCA 41-6a-1626.
  - i. A mirror in accordance with UCA 41-6a-1627.
  - j. Tires must be highway approved in accordance with UCA 41-6a-1636.
  - k. Non-metal gas tanks are acceptable.
  - I. Equipped with turn signals if manufactured after January 1, 1973 (49 CFR 571.108 and UCA 41-6a-1601).
    - a) **REJECT** when:
      - 1) Any of the above requirements are not met.

# \*NOTE: A mini-motorcycle cannot be safety inspected or registered in the state of Utah. (DO NOT INSPECT MINI-MOTORCYCLES. THEY ARE NOT DESIGNED FOR HIGHWAY USE).

## **SECTION 13 – STREET-LEGAL ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE**

An all-terrain vehicle that is a Type I or Utility Type Vehicle 'UTV' must be inspected to be registered as a Street-legal ATV. These ATV types are defined as:

<u>"All-terrain Type I Vehicle"</u> means any motor vehicle 52 inches or less in width, having an unladen dry weight of 1,500 pounds or less, traveling on three or more low pressure tires, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, and **designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain**.

<u>"Utility Type Vehicle"</u> means any recreational vehicle **designed for and capable of travel over unimproved terrain**: traveling on four or more tires, having a width of 30 to 70 inches, having an unladen dry weight of 2,200 pounds or less, having a seat height of 25 to 40 inches when measured at the forward edge of the seat bottom, and having side by side seating with a steering wheel for control. "Utility type vehicle" does not include an all-terrain type I vehicle, a motorcycle or a snowmobile.

#### A. Street-legal all-terrain vehicles

- 1. All-terrain vehicles may be inspected provided that they have been modified to be street legal. They shall be equipped with the following items, which shall comply with the requirements of the department (41-6a-1509):
  - a. One or more headlamps that meet the requirements of UCA 41-6a-1603.
  - b. One or more tail lamps.
  - c. A tail lamp or other lamp constructed and placed to illuminate the registration plate with a white light.
  - d. One or more red reflectors on the rear.
  - e. One or more stop lamps on the rear.
  - f. Amber or red electric turn signals, one on each side of the front and rear. (Amber for the front and red for the rear).
  - g. A braking system, other than a parking brake, that meets the requirements of UCA 41-6a-1623.
  - h. A horn or other warning device that meets the requirements of UCA 41-6a-1625.
  - i. A muffler and emission control system that meets the requirements of UCA 41-6a-1626.
  - j. Rearview mirrors on the right and left side of the driver in accordance with UCA 41-6a-627. (A type I ATV requires only a left side mirror and a 'UTV' requires both a left side and right side mirror).
  - k. A windshield, unless the operator wears eye protection while operating the vehicle.
  - I. A speedometer, illuminated for nighttime operations.

### STREET-LEGAL ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE – Continued

- m. Vehicles designed by the manufacturer for carrying one or more passengers, a seat designed for passengers, including a footrest and handhold for each passenger.
- n. Vehicles with side by side seating, seatbelts for each vehicle occupant.
- o. Must not be less than 30 inches in width or exceed 70 inches in width. Measurement must be taken at the widest point of the vehicle, including tires.
- p. Drivers seat must not be less than 25 inches in height or exceed 40 inches in height. This measurement must be made from the ground to the top of the forward edge of the seating position when measured on a flat level surface.
- q. The tire tread depth must be at least 2/32 of an inch and the tires must not exceed OEM specification. Generally, the maximum tire height is 26 inches).
  - 1. **REJECT** when:
    - a) <u>Any of the above requirements are not met.</u>
    - b) <u>Vehicle is not designed for and capable of travel</u> over unimproved terrain



**<u>'Utility Type Vehicle'</u>** 



**'Utility Type Vehicle'** 



**'Utility Type Vehicle'** 



All-terrain Type I Vehicle

Note: Golf carts, go-carts, vehicles not designed for and capable of travel over unimproved terrain, motorcycles and snowmobiles are not allowed to be inspected and registered as a street-legal ATV.

Motorcycle Safety Inspection Manual, Effective January 1, 2011

## SECTION 14 – MOPEDS AND MINI-MOTORCYLES

Safety Inspections are **not** required for mopeds, they are exempt from registration (UCA 41-1a-202). A mini-motorcycle cannot be safety inspected or registered in the state of Utah. (DO NOT INSPECT MINI-MOTORCYCLES, they are not designed for highway use.

#### **Definitions:**

"Moped" means a motor-driven cycle having pedals to permit propulsion by human power and a motor which: (1)produces not more than two brake horsepower; and (2) is not capable of propelling the cycle at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour. If an internal combustion engine is used, the displacement may not exceed 50 cubic centimeters and the moped shall have a power drive system that functions directly or automatically without clutching or shifting by the operator after the drive system is engaged.

"Mini Motorcycle" means a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle that has a seat or saddle that is less than 24 inches from the ground as measured on a level surface with properly inflated tires.