



Group Riding Tips

There are a number of factors that come into play when planning or participating in a group ride. Here are some suggestions for making your rides safe and successful.

Planning the Ride

- It's always a good idea to prepare a map of the route with all the stops indicated. If some bikes become separated from the group, they can "catch up" at the next stop
- If you're not out for a scenic ride, plan the most direct route to an event or activity. Interstate highways offer the following advantages:
 - All traffic is moving in one direction
 - No cross-traffic or traffic lights to split up your group
 - When there are three lanes, it is wise to travel in the middle lane. This allows faster traffic to pass and will also allow vehicles to enter/exit the highway more easily
- If you're out for a scenic ride, be sure traffic conditions will allow it. For example, is there a county fair or car show in the area that day to complicate the ride?
- Plan stops to avoid gravel lots and left-hand turns. No one likes gravel, and in a group, it's even less fun. Right-hand turns in and out of stops will help the group stay together
- Plan gas stops at least every 90 miles, so folks with smaller tanks can fill up and stay with the group
- If you have a large group stopping at a restaurant, call the restaurant far enough in advance to allow them to prepare for a large group
- If you expect a particularly large group and it's possible to get a police escort or traffic control at the start/end of a ride or along the route, great! Otherwise, it is a good idea to at least inform the police department of your plans and perhaps drop off a map. **Never block traffic yourself; it may be against the law!**



Leading the Ride

- Choose and maintain a comfortable pace within the speed limit. Keep in mind that people at the end of the group may have to drive a little faster to keep up if there are gaps in the group. Remember, it also may cause a problem to drive too slowly. Drivers in vehicles behind the group may become impatient and try to get around the group
- Know the route well enough so that you can give the group plenty of notice that you are approaching a turn. Always signal your intention to turn or change lanes. If you find yourself at an intersection too quickly for the entire group to make the turn safely, continue until you locate a place where the entire group can execute the turn safely

Participating in a Ride

- Drinking and driving never mix. This is especially true when participating in a group ride
- Always ride in staggered formation; it gives you an extra margin for safety
- Make sure your vehicle is in good operating condition. For example, a bad tire could cause an accident on a group ride
- Being too hot or too cold can also affect how alert you are as a driver. Be sure to pack appropriate protective clothing, such as a long-sleeve cotton shirt (for protection from the sun), helmet, eye protection, leather jacket, gloves, etc.
- Always ride with your headlight on; it's a law in most states. Cars have enough trouble "noticing" motorcycles; riders should do everything possible to help them out
- A group of motorcycles is not considered a single vehicle. Be courteous and allow cars to enter and exit the highway and change lanes. Generally speaking, a car will not want to ride in the middle of a group of motorcycles and will get out of the group as quickly as possible
- Familiarize yourself with the route and scheduled stops
- Arrive to participate in a group ride with a full tank of gas



Emergency Stopping

- Ride with a partner. In the event someone needs to pull over for an unscheduled stop, the partner should also stop in case assistance is needed
- It's unsafe for a large group to stop on the side of the road. If someone needs to pull over, the remainder of the group should continue to the next stop. At that time, the group can decide to wait for the missing members or to send two riders back to assist. If the group has a standing policy to wait for a specified period of time, say half an hour, the members left behind will be aware that they can catch up. Again, all riders should have a map of the route so they can reach their destination on their own if need be

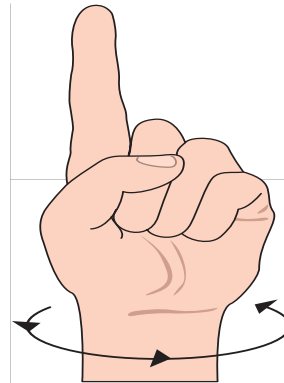


Hand Signals

- Hand signals should be simple, easy to learn and be kept to a bare minimum
- Either the rider or passenger can relay the signal. As soon as you see a signal, you should give the same signal so the rider behind you can see it
- When the phrase “1/3 of the lane” is used, it is referring to riding in the right or left track of the lane
- These hand signals will not always be used by every group you ride with. The signals assembled here are offered as suggestions only

“Start Your Engines”

To indicate that you’re ready to go, place your hand (right or left) on top of the windshield. If you don’t have a windshield, raise your hand. This tells the leader that your engine is running and you’re ready to ride.



Slow Down

Use either arm, straight down and palm toward the back. Move your arm back and forth at the elbow.

Hazard on the Road

Point with left hand at the object. Sometimes in group riding, the road captain may wave his left arm back and forth above his head to alert the rest of the group. The road captain is the only person who should perform this maneuver.

Need Gas

When you need gas, point at the gas tank.

Need Food

When you need a food or a break in general, point at your mouth.



Turn Signals

Most bikes have turn signals - use them.

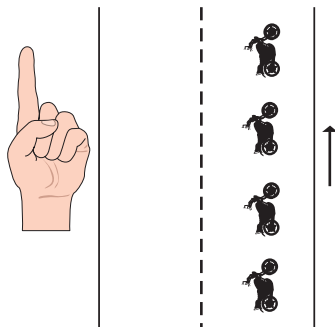
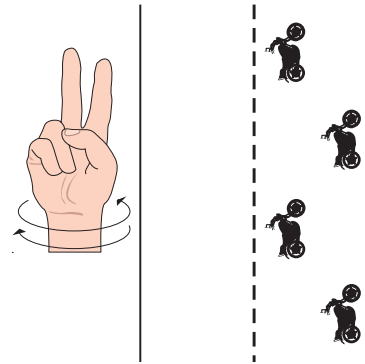
Hand signals used in conjunction with turn signals give everyone in the group and other traffic a clear idea of your intentions.



Formation Riding

Staggered Riding

- The lead motorcycle should be in the left 1/3 of lane, the second motorcycle should be in the right 1/3 of the lane, one second behind the first rider, and so on
- Leave enough room between each motorcycle so that any rider can maneuver to the right or left without hitting anyone else
- Always stay in line with the bike in front of you. Do not switch between the left and right side of the lane



Single File Riding

All motorcycles ride in a single line, two seconds behind one another, in either the right or left third of the lane. The lead rider determines on which side of the lane the group will ride.

Passing

Passing should always be undertaken one motorcycle at a time, in staggered formation. Remember, passing at any time can be hazardous. Use common sense.

Passing Other Vehicles

1. Pre-pass position: Be far enough behind the vehicle you are passing to see clearly down the road to do an "oncoming traffic check."
2. Signal. If you have a passenger, he or she should signal as well.



3. Check your mirrors and then turn your head to check your blind spot and ensure that no one is passing you.
4. Accelerate and change lanes. Remember, legally, you can't exceed the speed limit.
5. When returning to your lane, signal and make a mirror check and head check to be sure there is space between you and all other vehicles. Return to your lane and turn off your blinker.

After Making the Pass

The lead rider makes the lane change, going to the right track, until he can clearly see that the other riders have made their lane changes.

Keep the Group Together

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Plan - The leader should look ahead for changes and signal early so "the word gets back" in plenty of time. Start lane changes early to permit everyone to complete the change.

Put Beginners Up Front - Place inexperienced riders behind the leader, where more experienced riders can watch them.

Follow Those Behind - Let the tailender set the pace. Use your mirrors to keep an eye on the person behind. If a rider falls behind, everyone should slow down a little to stay with the tailender.

Know the Route - Make sure everyone knows the route. Then, if someone is separated they won't have to hurry to keep from getting lost or taking a wrong turn.



Safe Riding Tips

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Motorcycling is a fun, exciting and practical way to get around. But, like any other activity, it has risks. The reality is that you are exposed and vulnerable; it is up to you to avoid accidents and injury. Risk - and how you treat it - is what safe cycling is all about. To help you reduce and manage risk, use the following tips as a guide:

- 1. Know your skills. Take a beginning or experienced *RiderCourse* from a Motorcycle Safety Foundation recognized training center. Call 1-800-446-9227 for the *RiderCourse* nearest you. The more you know, the better rider you become!**
2. Know the rules of the road and respect other road users. Don't forget, riding is a privilege. Get yourself and your motorcycle properly licensed; get insurance if required. Know the limits of your skills, your motorcycle, and the road conditions so you don't ride over your head.
3. Ride with the right gear. A helmet, eye protection, sturdy jacket, pants boots, and gloves are your best defense against accident injury. It can happen to you!
4. Ride aware. A car turning left across your path is the most frequent accident. Three-fourths of motorcycle accidents involve collisions with other vehicles, the majority caused by the other driver. Intersections can be bad spots, so slow down and be prepared to react. We repeat: It can happen to you!
5. Ride to survive. Be seen and not hit. You aren't as big as a Mack truck, but you can attract attention. Wear bright clothing, use your headlight and bright colored fairings, select a lane and a position within a lane to be seen, avoid rapid lane changes, and keep looking around - you don't need surprises!



6. Ride straight. Alcohol and other drugs do not let you think clearly or make sound judgments. Up to 45% of all fatal motorcycle accidents involve alcohol.
7. Keep a safe bike. Know your owner's manual, follow recommended service schedules, and have repairs made by an authorized dealer. Always check your bike's tires, suspension and controls before riding.
8. Share a safe ride. Company is nice. Some company weights 100 pounds; other company weighs more. All weight affects handling. Having someone on the back is a big responsibility. Instruct them on proper riding technique and protective gear.

Now, take responsibility for your riding, learn more ... and go enjoy yourself.



Other Tips for Touring

- Always carry your H.O.G.® Touring Handbook
- When in a tight curve, the rider on the outside of the curve should give room to the rider on the inside. This prevents excessive crowding if the curve is too tight
- Use the buddy system when riding. If your buddy has trouble and must pull out of the group, pull off the road with him or her and offer any assistance you can
- Keep a safe distance behind the bike in front of you. Know the stopping distance of your motorcycle
- Try to maintain a constant speed. Don't "rubber band," or speed up and slow down
- Be aware of openings as you ride so that you will have some place to maneuver in case of an emergency. Also, be aware of the riders around you, especially the one to your side, and give each other as much room as possible
- Always try to keep the pack tight without crowding each other. Stay close through intersections and traffic lights so that the group doesn't become separated. Remember that some riders in the group may not know where they are going and could end up "leading" the remainder of the pack with no idea how to reach their destination
- If there is a vehicle that needs to get onto the freeway, let that vehicle through and close the gap
- Never ride in someone's blind spot
- Remember, you're not safe from lightning on your bike



H.O.G. CHAPTER ALCOHOL GUIDELINES

Safe and responsible motorcycling activity is a major H.O.G. goal. In this regard:

- The consumption and use of alcohol is a serious personal responsibility involving the safety and welfare of family, riding friends and the individual H.O.G. member.
- Alcohol consumption before or during motorcycling activity is not safe responsible behavior.
- National H.O.G. has no direct operational control over chapter operations. Consumption of alcohol after riding activity or at non-riding events is a matter to be decided by the sponsoring dealership and H.O.G. Chapter leadership. All such decisions are subject to final review and approval by the sponsoring dealership.
- If the sponsoring dealer and chapter decide that alcohol may be consumed at a chapter activity, then the recommended approach is either to "Bring Your Own" or to "Buy Your Own" from a vendor licensed and insured to sell alcohol.

NOTICE

**LIQUOR LIABILITY COVERAGE IS NOT PROVIDED BY THE CHAPTER
GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE POLICY.**