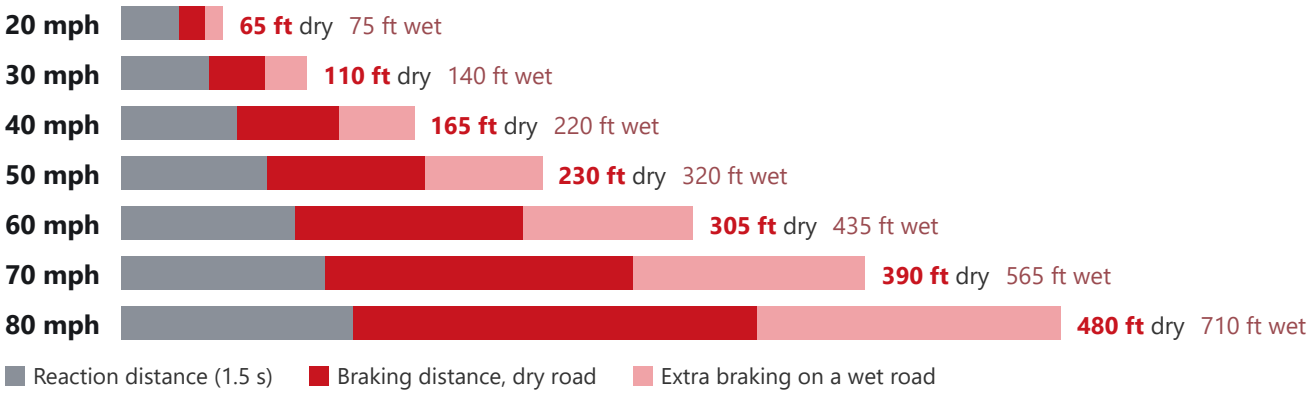
Car Stopping Distance Chart

Alert driver (1.5 s reaction), modern car with ABS and good tires, level road. Feet unless noted, rounded.

Speed	Reaction	Braking (dry)	Total dry	Total wet	Total snow	Total ice	Dry (m)	Car lengths
20 mph	45	20	**65**	**75**	110	200	19	4
25 mph	55	30	**85**	**105**	160	300	26	6
30 mph	65	45	**110**	**140**	220	450	33	7
35 mph	75	60	**135**	**180**	280	600	41	9
40 mph	90	75	**165**	**220**	360	750	50	11
45 mph	100	95	**195**	**270**	440	950	60	13
50 mph	110	120	**230**	**320**	530	1150	70	15
55 mph	120	145	**265**	**375**	630	1400	81	18
60 mph	130	170	**305**	**435**	730	1650	93	20
65 mph	145	200	**345**	**495**	850	1900	105	23
70 mph	155	235	**390**	**565**	970	2200	118	26
75 mph	165	270	**435**	**635**	1110	2500	132	29
80 mph	175	305	**480**	**710**	1250	2850	147	32



Double the speed, four times the braking. Braking distance grows with the square of speed. Braking takes about 45 ft at 30 mph and about 170 ft at 60 mph.

Leave at least 3 seconds. Pick a fixed point; when the car ahead passes it, count. Add a second for each hazard: rain, darkness, a heavy load. Leave far more on snow or ice.

Phone, fatigue or alcohol slow your reaction. Every extra second at 60 mph adds 88 ft before the brakes even start working.

Worn tires, worn brakes, a downhill grade or a heavy load all lengthen braking. Trucks and towing setups need far more room.

Model: reaction = speed x 1.5 s; braking = speed^2 / (2 x deceleration), 0.7 g dry, 0.4 g wet, 0.2 g snow, 0.08 g ice. Real stops vary with car, tires and driver.

33gears.com/stopping-distance-calculator