

Save Fuel Save Money Campaign

They are simple ideas that really will make a difference

Save money with our eco-driving advice.

BE a fuel efficient car owner. Other than driving at 40-50 KMPH you can :

- Switch off your engine at red signals if you have to wait for more than 15 seconds.
- Join a car pool.
- Drive in the correct gear.
- Always maintain the recommended tyre pressure.
- Walk or cycle short distances.
- Slow down – just follow the speed limit
- Check your tire pressure – at least once a month, in cool condition.
- Accelerate moderately
- Turn off air conditioner – (only applicable at night)
- Keep the original – don't upgrade your car with fancy rim or tyre
- Reduce your car weight
- downsize – use a smaller car
- Don't drive – those without driving license don't spend much on fuel
- Avoid extremely high speed
- Keep windows closed at high speed (of course with AC on)
- Service vehicle regularly
- Maintain a constant speed
- Avoid long idles – turn it off if it is going to be idle for more than 1 minute
- Warming up engine is not necessary
- Be sure the automatic choke is disengaged after engine warm up
- Buy fuel during coolest time of day – early morning or late evening is the best.
- Use credit card with fuel rebate
- Never fill gas tank past the first “click” of fuel nozzle, if nozzle is automatic.
- Manual shift driven cars allow you to change to highest gear as soon as possible, thereby letting you save fuel.
- Think ahead when approaching hills. Accelerate before you reach the hill, not while you're on it.
- Avoid rough roads whenever possible -Â dirt or gravel rob you of up to 30% of your fuel mileage
- Use alternate roads when safer, shorter
- Place gear into neutral position when waiting at traffic light
- Park car so that you can later begin to travel in forward gear
- Inspect suspension and chassis parts for occasional misalignment.
- Set air conditioners to auto if available
- Car pools reduce travel monotony and fuel expense

- Do whatever possible online, by phone etc such as banking, document delivery, shopping etc
- When filling up, don't squeeze the trigger of the nozzle to the fastest mode
- Fill up when your tank is half full
- Sometime it is worth to pay the toll
- Look further to anticipate obstacle – don't tailgate
- Park at shaded car park – save your air-con
- No unnecessary external accessories
- Monitor your odometer or tripmeter
- Use K-link fuel saver? If it really works, you don't have to advertise it in this desperate situation.
- Plan ahead by combining your errands into one trip
- Plan your trips so you go out during less-congested times of day.
- Work from home
- Use public transportation (I am just kidding)
- Cycling to work – it might be better than taking the public transportation
- Going downhill, ease your throttle down and work with gravity to build up speed.
- Move nearer to your work place
- Use cruise control only on flat road
- When there is a timer on traffic light showing “99” seconds and stays still, off your engine.
- Scrap your car if all the above fail.
- Fuel consumption has a lot to do with the car you buy, but whatever you drive there are things you can do to save money and reduce energy use, CO2 emissions and pollution. .
- Servicing: get the car serviced regularly (according to the manufacturer's schedule) to maintain engine efficiency
- Engine oil: make sure you use the right specification of engine oil .
- Tyres: check tyre pressures regularly and before long journeys; under-inflated tyres create more rolling resistance and so use more fuel (check the handbook and increase pressures for heavier loads as recommended)
- Lose weight: extra weight means extra fuel so if there's anything in the boot you don't need on the journey take it out
- Streamline: roof-racks and boxes add wind resistance and so increase fuel consumption. If you don't need it take it off – if you do, pack carefully to reduce drag
- Leave promptly: don't start the engine until you're ready to go as idling wastes fuel and the engine warms up more quickly when you're moving; in the winter, scrape ice rather than leave the car idling to warm up
- Don't get lost: plan unfamiliar journeys to reduce the risk of getting lost and check the traffic news before you leave
- Combine short trips: cold starts use more fuel so it pays to combine errands such as buying the paper, dropping off the recycling, or collecting the kids

- **Consider alternatives:** if it's a short journey (a couple of miles or so) could you walk or cycle rather than taking the car?
- **Easy does it:** drive smoothly, accelerate gently and read the road ahead to avoid unnecessary braking
- **Decelerate smoothly:** when you have to slow down or to stop, decelerate smoothly by releasing the accelerator in time, leaving the car in gear
- **Rolling:** if you can keep the car moving all the time, so much the better; stopping then starting again uses more fuel than rolling
- **Change up earlier:** don't labour the engine but try changing up at an engine speed of around 2,000 rpm in a diesel car or around 2,500 rpm in a petrol car. This can make such a difference that all cars in the future are likely to be fitted with a 'Gear Shift indicator' light to show the most efficient gear change points.
- **Cut down on the air-con:** air-conditioning increases fuel consumption at low speeds, but at higher speeds the effects are less noticeable. So if it's a hot day open the windows around town and save the air conditioning for high speed driving. Don't leave air-con on all the time but aim to run it at least once a week throughout the year to maintain the system in good condition.
- **Turn it off:** electrical loads increase fuel consumption, so turn off your heated rear windscreen, demister blowers and headlights, when you don't need them
- **Stick to speed limits:** the faster you go the greater the fuel consumption and pollution. Driving at 70mph uses up to 9% more fuel than at 60mph and up to 15% more than at 50mph. Cruising at 80mph can use up to 25% more fuel than at 70mph.
- **Don't be idle:** if you do get caught in a queue, avoid wasting fuel – turn the engine off if it looks like you could be waiting for more than three minutes.
- **Keeping your tyres inflated is one of the easiest and most important things.** Saving petrol means saving money one can do to improve fuel economy. If a range is recommended by the manufacturer, the higher pressure should be used to maximize fuel efficiency. Deflated tyres run hot and jeopardize safety. It will also cause the tyres to wear out prematurely, affect the vehicles adversely, and hurt the fuel economy by increasing the rolling resistance. Therefore, the tyres should be checked at least once a month. Just 1 tyre deflated by 2 psi will result in a 1% increase in fuel consumption.
- **Avoiding high speeds on open roads results in safer driving and better fuel economy.** In highway driving, over 50% of the power produced by the engine is used to overcome aerodynamic drag. Drag and thus fuel consumption increases rapidly at speeds above 90km/h. On the average, a car uses about 15% more fuel at 100km/h, and 25% more fuel at 110km/h compared to when it is doing only 90km/h.
However, this should not lead one to conclude that the lower the speed, the better the fuel economy - because it is not. The fuel consumption of an average car increases sharply at speeds below 50km/h.

- **Clogged air filters increase fuel consumption by restricting airflow to the engine, and thus should be cleaned/replaced when necessary. Clogged air filters can increase fuel consumption by up to 10%.**
- **Tyres with thick width will improve the handling of your car. However, it will also increase your car's fuel consumption. Thicker tyres mean more rolling resistance! , and thus will consume more fuel.**
- **With today's cars, it is not necessary to prime the engine first by pumping the accelerator pedal repeatedly. Do not crank the engine excessively This only wastes fuel. When starting the engine, idle it no more than 30 seconds to warm it up. An engine will warm up faster on the road. However, avoid sudden acceleration before the engine has warmed up sufficiently.**
- **The engine runs most efficiently between around 1,500 and 2,500 rpm. To maintain these low revs you should change up through the gears as soon as practical and before the revs reach 2500 rpm. Drive car in the right gear.**
- **For automatic transmission cars, you should always switch on your overdrive to help save fuel. Overdrive will allow your engine to change gears at lower revs. It also puts your transmission into an "economy" mode and lets it engage the final "overdrive" gear when cruising to ! keep the rpms extra low, thereby increasing fuel economy.**
- **Travel light- Avoid carrying any unnecessary weight in your car. On the average, every 50kg added load in your car will increase fuel consumption by 2%.**
- **A driver can reduce fuel consumption by up to 10% by anticipating traffic conditions ahead and adjusting the speed accordingly, and avoiding tailgating and thus unnecessary braking and acceleration.**
- **Accelerations and decelerations waste fuel. Braking and abrupt stops can be minimized by not following too closely and slowing down gradually when approaching a red light. It takes up to six times as much fuel to move a car from a dead stop than it does for one moving at just a few km/h.**
- **The fuel consumption remains at a minimum during steady driving at a moderate speed of about 90km/h. Keep in mind that every time the accelerator is pressed hard the engine goes into a "fuel-enrichment" mode of operation that wastes fuel. The vehicle should always be gradually and smoothly accelerated. Using cruise control on highways can help maintain a constant speed and reduce fuel consumption.**
- **Additional parts on the exterior of a vehicle such as roof racks and spoilers, or having the window open, Roof racks are bad for fuel economy increases air resistance and fuel consumption, in some cases by over 20%.**
- **Minimize fuel wasted in idling by stopping the engine whenever your car is stopped or held up for an extended period of time. Idling more than a minute consumes much more fuel than restarting the engine. By having the engine switched off, you will save more fuel than is lost from the burst of fuel involved in restarting the engine. The net increased wear and tear from this practice is negligible.**

- **Air conditioners can use about 10 per cent extra fuel when operating. However, at speeds of over 80 km/h, use of air conditioning is better for fuel economy than an open window.**

**If you have any fuel saving idea / story
send us we will post it free on our website.**

Campaigner:

**Priya
Cywe.org**