

SPIKE BELT STUDENT TEST B

Please put a check mark on the correct answers and X on the incorrect answers.

1 B. Don Kilgrow (retired Utah Highway Patrol) has been credited as being the Co-inventor of the modern day Spike System. (Accordion type system)

- A. True, Kilgrow brought to market, the first popular accordion type Spike system.
- B. False

3 B. What are the major components of the Spike belt system?

- A. All Spike-Belt Systems include deployment sleeves with two several spikes strips.
- B. Winder
- C. Cord
- D. Components are not needed nor important.

10 B. How does the Loop winder work?

- A. The loop winder has a beveled side and allows rope to be released when it is twisted sideways, towards the intended deployment area.
- B. You can also point the beveled side down and release cord before deployment. Control the release with your thumb on by twisting back.
- C. You can also point the beveled side toward deployment area & toss system or walk back release cord. Control the release with your thumb on by twisting back.
- D. When the loop is twisted back, it catches the cord and allows you to pull the system in place or retrieve the system from traffic.
- E. Loop spins with no special features.

11 B. What is a repair kit option?

- A. Repair to reload and rebuild strip(s).
- B. A rebuild kit is parts for the strips to build up a new system to put back into service, it includes spikes, top, bottom and weather sleeve.
- C. Repair kit is nice but not needed, just use your system again until all the Spikes are gone.

12 B. What is not included in the pursuit replacement policy?

- A. A deployment sleeve is not included.
- B. The spikes are included.
- C. Spike belt is disposable and you have to pay for everything.

13 B. How many spikes should each strip of the system contain?

- A. 32 Double Sided Spikes in 3 foot section.
- B. 16 spikes per Strip in the 18 foot system.
- C. 12 spikes in a three foot system.

53 B. What is the main purpose of classroom training?

- A. Classroom training is to learn the authorized and safe use of spikes, best locations, and department policy.
- B. Review department policy on spikes
- C. Discuss the outdoor training procedures.
- D. Hands on training with the system.

54 B. What is the main purpose of classroom training?

- A. Classroom training is to learn the authorized and safe use of spikes, best locations, and department policy.
- B. Review department policy on spikes
- C. Classroom is to tell you what to do on the track.
- D. Classroom serves little purpose departmental policy is not required.

55 B. What is the difference between concealment and cover.

- A. Concealment hides you from traffic, yet does not provide a hard cover.
- B. Cover is something hard, planted into the ground, designed to take the force of a vehicle and stop it or redirect its force.
- C. Sometimes an object gives you concealment and cover, sometimes not.
- D. Not a big difference.

56 B. How does the stance improve effectiveness?

- A. The deployment officer watches approaching traffic and is more effective at deployment and recovery of the Spike-Belt.
- B. The officer can better position the Spike-Belt on the roadway, the stance keeps the officer low and harder to see by the target.

- C. The Spike-Belt slides across the surface, low hard to see, and the cord is low to not snag a bumper, and be pulled down the road.
- D. The System can be recovered quickly, because the Stance helps keep slack out of the line, for a quick removal by a quick tug of the system.

57 B. What specific exercise teaches officers how to deploy tire deflation system in dark conditions?

- A. Distance measurement by counting steps to help approximate location of spikes.
- B. Knowing the widths of different roadways.
- C. Just a guess and no exercise really helps.

59 B. What are the special features of the Spike-Belt Trainer that are mentioned to carry out the practice safely?

- A. The trainers do not have spikes in them, and allow for realistic training without damage to the tires or system.
- B. The trainers have the same weight, feel and look as the spike belt.
- C. The trainer units do not allow you to deploy normal because they are much lighter.

100 B. What is the function of the strap around the Spike-Belt system, and what should be done before deploying the system?

- A. Hold the system rolled up, release the velcro strap to deploy.
- B. It serves no purpose, just gets in the way.
- C. Multi-sided systems are pressure sensitive designed to keep together, don't get smashed.

101 B. When are you «STANCE IN READY POSITION»?

- A. You should be facing traffic, 1 shoulder to ward the traffic lanes.
- B. Cord laid across the traffic and verify the system is secured on the edge of the roadway.
- C. Winder should be in the same hand, cover should be off the opposite shoulder.
- D. All the above.

102 B. What complications can arise when attempting to deploy a system from a remote location during nightfall?

- A. Seeing the curb, roadway, and lanes is difficult, especially from a distance.
- B. You might not be able to see system and its location on the roadway.
- C. A wider Spike system is more forgiving at night and more effective.
- D. Don't worry guess where the system is.

150 B. What is needed for a Track Training class?

- A. The Track training scenario requires a parking lot,
- B. Two marked patrol cars and an unmarked vehicle.
- C. Special un-spiked systems can be purchased or are available from area distributors or reps for free use.
- D. 1 Car and deserted road.