



OWNER'S MANUAL

POWERSPORTS

UT400

No one under the
age of 16 should
operate this UTV



(888)-405-8725 Coleman Powersports
364 S. Smith Road, Tempe, AZ. 85281
www.colemanpowered.com



WARNING

The engine exhaust from this product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your purchase of the Coleman Powersports 400 UTV. This Owner's / Operator's manual will provide you information regarding safe operation, operational instructions, maintenance and care. Fully understanding this manual and following all of the instructions herein will provide the knowledge needed to have safe and enjoyable UTV operation.

For questions regarding this Coleman UTV, please call (888) 405-8725 or visit

www.colemanpowered.com.

IMPORTANT SAFETY MESSAGES

- **READ THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY AND COMPLETELY BEFORE OPERATING YOUR UTV. MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND ALL INSTRUCTIONS.**
- **PAY CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE WARNING AND CAUTION LABELS ON THE UTV.**
- **NEVER OPERATE THE UTV WITHOUT PROPER TRAINING OR INSTRUCTION.**
- **THIS UTV, AND ANY OTHER UTV OVER 90cc, SHOULD NOT BE RIDDEN BY ANYONE UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.**

IMPORTANT MANUAL INFORMATION

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE WARNINGS CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. Particularly important information is distinguished in this manual by the following notations:



The Safety Alert Symbol means **ATTENTION!**
YOUR SAFETY IS INVOLVED!



Failure to follow **WARNING** instructions could result in severe injury or death to the machine operator, bystander or a person inspecting or repairing the machine.

CAUTION:

A CAUTION indicates special precautions that must be taken to avoid damage to the machine.

NOTE:

A NOTE provides key information to make procedures easier or clearer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This UTV is designed and manufactured for **OFF - ROAD** use only. It is illegal and unsafe to operate this UTV on any public street, road or highway.

This UTV complies with all applicable **OFF - ROAD** noise level and spark arrester laws and regulations in effect at the time of manufacture.

Please check your local riding laws and regulations before operating this UTV.

When the temperature is below -4°F (-20°C), park the UTV in a place where the temperature is higher than -4°F (-20°C). Start the UTV after the UTV has warmed up. Please see page 6-3 on the warming up process.

Follow the proper parking procedures when the temperature is higher than 100°F (38°C): turn off the engine; make sure the radiator fan is on for 3 minutes before turning off the power switch.

Starting the UTV for the first time will take longer because the fuel will need reach the carburetor. To start the UTV the first time, hold the ignition key on at 5-second intervals. Allow the starter to rest 15 seconds between each start attempt.

Coleman UT400 Owner Manual

1	Location of the Warning and Safety Labels	1-1	Brake Pedal	4-14	
			Drive Select Lever	4-16	
			Fuel Tank Cap	4-16	
2	Safety Information	2-1	Starter	4-17	
			Seats	4-17	
			Seat Belts	4-18	
3	Description and Vehicle Identification	3-1	Glove Compartment	4-21	
	Identification Number Records	3-3	Cargo Bed	4-22	
	Vehicle Identification Number	3-3	Opening and Closing the Tailgate	4-22	
			Lifting and Lowering the Cargo		
4	Control Functions	4-1	Bed	4-23	
	Ignition Switch	4-1	Front and Rear Shock Adjustment	4-25	
	Indicator and Warning Lights	4-2	Trailer Hitch Bracket	4-27	
	Multi-Function Display Gauge	4-5	Auxiliary DC Jack	4-27	
	Odometer and Trip Meter Modes	4-6			
	Clock Mode	4-7	5	Pre-Operation Checks	5-1
	Fuel gauge	4-7	Brakes	5-2	
	Switches	4-8	Front and Rear Brakes Brake		
	On-Command Four-Wheel-Drive and Differential Gear Lock		Pedal	5-2	
	Switches	4-9	Brake Fluid Level	5-3	
	Throttle Pedal	4-13	Brake Operation	5-3	
			Fuel	5-4	

Coleman UT400 Owner Manual

Engine Oil	5-6
Coolant	5-6
Final Gear Oil	5-7
Differential Gear Oil	5-7
Throttle Pedal	5-8
Throttle Freeplay	5-9
Throttle Freeplay Inspection	5-9
Throttle Freeplay Adjustment	5-9
Steering Wheel Inspection	5-10
Seat Belts	5-10
Fittings and Fasteners	5-10
Lights	5-10
Switches	5-10
Tires	5-11
Measuring Tire Pressure	5-13
Tire Wear Limit	5-14

6

Operation	6-1
Starting a Cold Engine	6-1
Starting a Warm Engine	6-3
Jump Starting	6-3
Warming Up	6-5

Drive Select Lever Operation and Reverse	6-5
Parking	6-9
Parking On a Slope	6-10
Accessories and Loading	6-11

7

Your Vehicle	7-1
Getting To Know Your Vehicle	7-1
Learning To Operate Your Vehicle	7-5
Turning Your Vehicle	7-6
Operating Improperly in Reverse	7-7
Braking	7-9
Going Uphill	7-9
Going Downhill	7-11
Crossing Through Shallow Water	7-12
Vehicle Immersion	7-14
Rear Axle Differential Lock	7-16
Riding Over Rough Terrain	7-16
Riding in Brush or Wooded Areas	7-18
Encountering Obstacles on the Trail	7-18

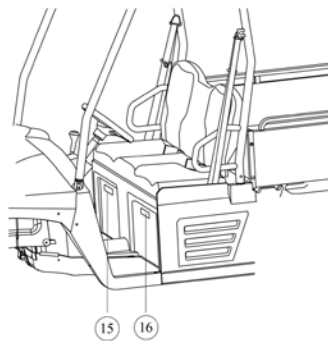
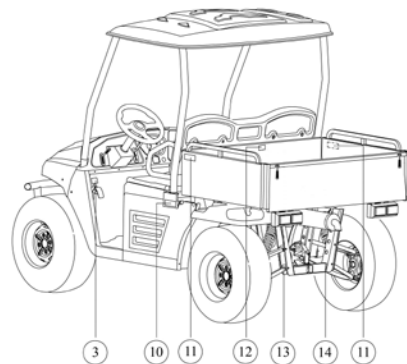
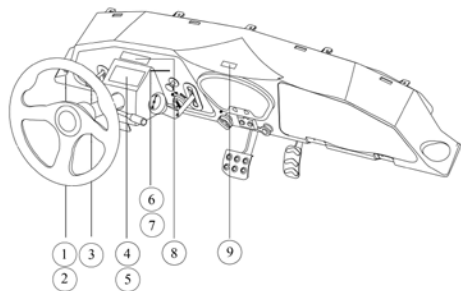
Coleman UT400 Owner Manual

8	Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment	8-1	Axle Boots	8-18
	Periodic Maintenance Chart for the Emission Control System	8-3	Spark Plug Inspection	8-19
	General Maintenance and Lubrication Chart	8-4	Removal	8-19
	Hood	8-6	Inspection	8-19
	To Open	8-6	Installation	8-20
	To Close	8-7	Cleaning the Air Filter Elements	8-21
	Engine Oil and Oil Filter Cartridge	8-8	Cleaning the Spark Arrester	8-25
	To Check Engine Oil Level	8-8	Valve Clearance	8-27
	To Change the Engine Oil (With or Without Oil Filter Cartridge Replacement)	8-9	Front Brake Pad Check	8-27
	Checking the Final Gear Oil Level	8-12	Rear Brake Pad Check	8-28
	Changing the Final Gear Oil	8-13	Checking the Brake Fluid Level	8-28
	Differential Gear Oil	8-14	Brake Fluid Replacement	8-30
	Checking the Differential Gear Oil	8-14	Checking the Brake Pedal	8-30
	Changing the Differential Gear Oil	8-15	Brake Light Switch Adjustment	8-31
	Coolant	8-16	Cable Inspection and Lubrication	8-32
	Checking the Coolant Level	8-16	Brake Pedal and Accelerator Pedal Lubrication	8-33
	Changing the Coolant	8-17	Rear Knuckle Upper and Lower Pivot Lubrication	8-34
			Steering Shaft Lubrication	8-34
			Wheel Removal	8-36
			Wheel Installation	8-36

Coleman UT400 Owner Manual

	Battery	8-37
	Battery Maintenance	8-39
	Fuse Replacement	8-39
	Replacing Headlight Bulb	8-42
	Tail/Brake Light Bulb Replacement	8-44
	Troubleshooting	8-45
	Common Problems in Vehicle	8-47
9	Cleaning and Storage	9-1
	Cleaning	9-1
	Storage	9-3
10	Specifications	10-1
11	Coleman Powersports Limited Warranty	11-1
12	USA EPA Emissions Limited Warranty	12-1

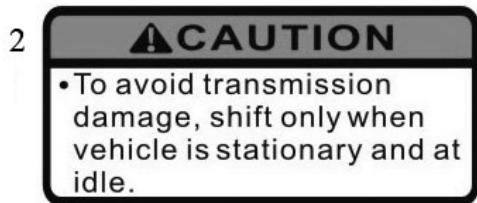
Location of the Warning and Safety Labels 1-1



1-2 Location of the Warning and Safety Labels

Read and understand all of the labels on your vehicle. They contain important information for safe and proper operation of your vehicle.

Never remove any labels from your vehicle. If a label becomes difficult to read or comes off, a replacement label is available by contacting Coleman Powersports service.



5

▲ WARNING



**OPERATOR
UNDER
16**

NEVER operate this vehicle if you are under age 16 or without a valid driver's license.

Operating this vehicle if you are under the age of 16 increases your chance of severe injury or death.

6

▲ WARNING

Change the oil when the temperature drops to fifteen below zero

7

▲ CAUTION

- Pull the throttle out when you find it difficult to cold start engine - then push throttle in after the engine has started.

8

▲ WARNING

- Max speed not to exceed 40 MPH/65 KPH
- Max speed not to exceed 18 MPH/30 KPH

9

▲ WARNING

Operation takes more effort while the vehicle is in 4WD-LOCK.

When in 4WD-LOCK operate at a slow speed and allow extra time and distance for turns to avoid loss of control.

10

▲ WARNING

The enclosure cannot protect occupants in all foreseeable accidents, including rollover.

1-4 Location of the Warning and Safety Labels

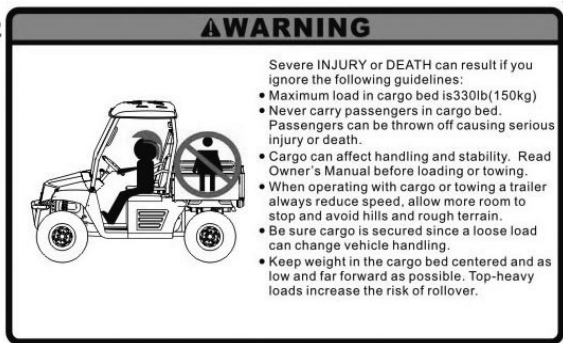
11



13

Max Tongue Weight: 110 Lbs
Max Trailer Weight: 1,200 Lbs

12



14



15

⚠ WARNING		
Improper vehicle use can result in SEVERE INJURY or DEATH		
<p>NEVER Operate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without first reading and understanding the Owner's Manual. • With more than one passenger. • On public roads. • On paved surfaces – pavement may seriously affect handling and control. • Operate through water deeper than 13"(33cm) or fast flowing water-if you must cross shallow, slow moving water, chose your path carefully to avoid sharp drop-offs, large rocks, or slippery surfaces that could cause the vehicle to roll over. • Make sharp, high-speed turns-the vehicle could roll over or go out of control. 	<p>ALWAYS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep hands and feet inside vehicle. • Reduce speed and use extra caution when carrying a passenger and make sure passenger has read Owner's Manual and understands all warnings. • Operate slowly in reverse • Avoid sharp turns or sudden braking. • Wear a seat belt when riding in the vehicle • Keep your hands and feet inside the vehicle at all times- watch for branches or other hazards that could enter vehicle. • Drive straight up and down inclines-driving across the side of an incline increases the risk of rollover. 	<p>ALWAYS USE AN APPROVED HELMET AND PROTECTIVE GEAR FOR OPERATOR AND PASSENGER</p>  <p>NEVER USE ON PUBLIC ROADS</p>  <p>NEVER USE WITH DRUGS OR ALCOHOL</p> 
<p>LOCATE AND READ OWNER'S MANUAL. FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS. IF OWNER'S MANUAL IS MISSING, CONTACT YOUR STORE OR CALL FOR SERVICE AT 1-888-748-5884 OR SERVICE@YARDSPORTUTV.COM.</p>		

16

⚠ WARNING

IMPROPER TIRE PRESSURE OR OVERLOADING CAN CAUSE LOSS OF CONTROL POSSIBLY RESULTING IN SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH.

OPERATING TIRE PRESSURE: Set with tires cold.

RECOMMENDED: FRONT: 10 psi:70kPa,{.70kgf/cm}
 REAR: 10 psi:70kPa,{.70kgf/cm}

MINIMUM: FRONT: 9 psi:63kPa,{.64kgf/cm}
 REAR: 9 psi:63kPa,{.64kgf/cm}

Never set tire pressure below minimum. Tire may dislodge from rim.

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating:2010lb(914 kg)
 maximum including weight of operator, passenger, accessories, cargo, and (if applicable) trailer tongue weight.

1-6 Location of the Warning and Safety Labels



SAFETY INFORMATION

This off-highway utility vehicle handles differently from other vehicles including cars and UTVs.

SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH can result if you do not follow these instructions:

- Read this manual and all labels carefully and follow the operating procedures described.
- This vehicle is designed to carry the driver and one passenger. **NEVER CARRY PASSENGERS IN THE CARGO BED.**
- Always be sure the driver and passenger are wearing seat belts.
- Never give a ride to a passenger who is too small to reach and hold the handgrip fixed before the seat.
- Always avoid operating the vehicle on any paved surfaces, including sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and streets.
- Never operate this vehicle on any public street, road, or highway, even dirt or gravel streets.
- Never operate this vehicle without wearing an approved motorcycle helmet that fits properly. You should also wear eye protection (goggles or a face shield), gloves, over-the-ankle boots, long-sleeved shirt or jacket, and long pants.
- Never consume alcohol or drugs before or while operating this vehicle.
- Never operate at speeds too fast for your skills or the conditions. Always go at a speed that is proper for the terrain, visibility, operating conditions, and your experience.

2-2 Safety Information

- Never attempt jumps or other stunts.
- Always inspect your vehicle each time you use it to be sure it is in safe operating condition, Always follow the inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules described in this manual.
- Always keep hands, arms, feet, and legs inside the vehicle at all times during operation. Keep your feet on the floorboard. Never hold onto the enclosure. Your hand could be injured if it is caught between the enclosure and an obstacle outside the vehicle.
- Always keep both hands on the steering wheel when driving.
- Never wrap your thumbs and fingers around the steering wheel. This is particularly important when driving in rough terrain. The front wheels will move right and left as they respond to the terrain, and this movement will be felt in the steering wheel. A sudden jolt could wrench the steering wheel around, and your thumbs or fingers could be injured if they are in the way of the steering wheel spokes.
- Always go slowly and be extra careful when operating on unfamiliar terrain. Always be alert to changing terrain conditions when driving the vehicle.
- Never operate on excessively rough, slippery, or loose terrain until you have learned and practiced the skills necessary to control the vehicle on such terrain. Always be especially cautious on these kinds of terrain.
- Never turn at excessive speed. Practice turning at slow speeds before attempting to turn at faster speeds. Do not attempt turns on steep inclines.
- Never operate the vehicle on hills that are too steep for it or for your abilities. Go straight up and down hills where possible. Maximum slope angle: 15°.

- Never operate on hills that are slippery or ones where you will not be able to see far enough ahead of you. Never go over the top of a hill at speed if you cannot see what is on other side.
- Always follow proper procedures for going uphill. If you lose control and cannot continue up a hill, back down the hill with the engine in reverse gear. Use engine braking to help you go slowly. If necessary, use the brakes gradually to help you go slowly.
- Always check terrain before going down hills. Go as slowly as possible. Never go down a hill at high speed.
- Always check for obstacles before operating in a new area.
- Never operate the vehicle in fast flowing water or water deeper than the floorboards on this model. Remember that wet brakes may have reduced stopping ability. Test your brakes after leaving water. If necessary, apply the brake several times to let friction dry out the linings.
- Always be sure there are no obstacles or people behind you when you operate in reverse. When it is safe to proceed in reverse, go slowly.
- Do not brake abruptly when carrying loads in the cargo bed.
- Always use the size and type of tires specified in this manual.
- Always make sure the tires have the proper tire pressure as described in this manual.
- Never exceed the stated load capacity. Cargo should be as far forward in the bed as possible, and distributed evenly from side to side. Be sure cargo is secured so that it cannot move around during operation. Reduce speed and follow instructions in this manual for carrying cargo or pulling a trailer. Allow greater distance for braking.

2-4 Safety Information

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Improper handling of gasoline.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Gasoline can catch fire and you could be burned.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always turn off the engine when refueling. Do not refuel right after the engine has been running and is still very hot. Do not spill gasoline on the engine or exhaust pipe (or muffler) when refueling. Never refuel while smoking, or while in the vicinity of sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition such as the pilot light of water heaters and clothes dryers. When transporting the vehicle in another vehicle, be sure it is kept in an upright position. Otherwise, fuel may leak out of the engine or fuel tank.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Gasoline is poisonous and can cause injuries.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

If you should swallow some gasoline or inhale a lot of gasoline vapor, or get some gasoline in your eyes, see your doctor immediately. If gasoline spills on your skin, wash with soap and water. If gasoline spills on your clothing, change your clothes.

 **WARNING**

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Starting or running the engine in a closed area.

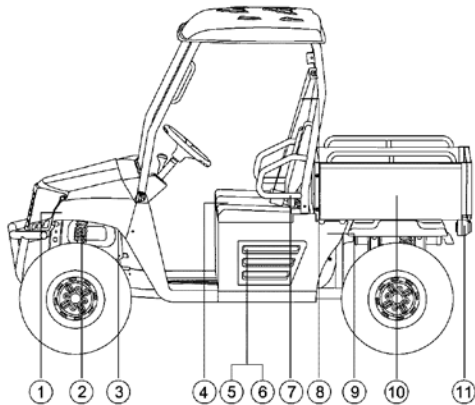
WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Exhaust fumes are poisonous and may cause loss of consciousness and death within a short time.

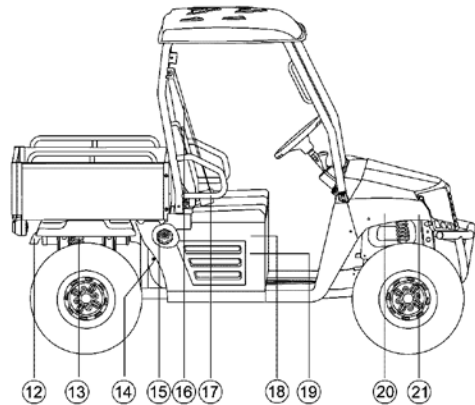
HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always operate your vehicle in an area with adequate ventilation.

2-6 Safety Information

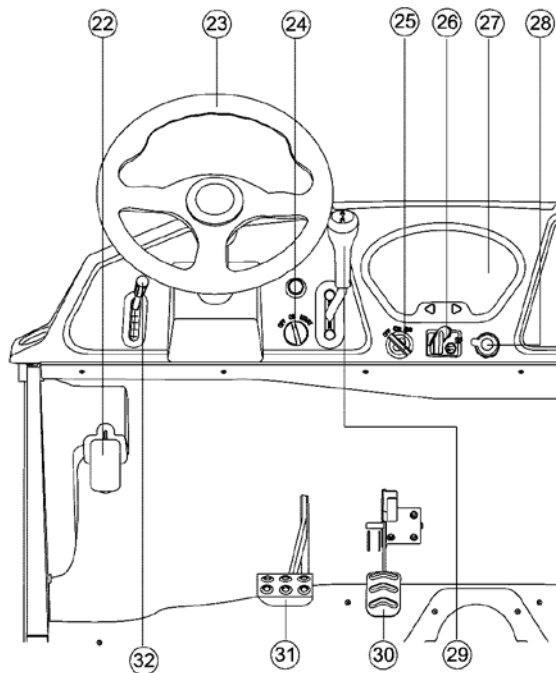


1. Headlights
2. Front shock absorber assembly
3. Brake fluid reservoir
4. Driver seat
5. Battery
6. Fuses
7. Left body protection plate
8. Driver seat belt
9. Air filter element
10. Cargo bed
11. Tail/brake lights



12. Spark arrester
13. Rear shock absorber assembly
14. CVT-belt case
15. Fuel tank cap
16. Passenger seat belt
17. Right body protection plate
18. Spark plug
19. Oil filter cartridge
20. Radiator cap
21. Coolant reservoir

3-2 Description and Vehicle Identification



- 22. Parking brake lever
- 23. Steering wheel
- 24. Ignition switch
- 25. Light switch
- 26. On-Command four-wheel-drive and differential lock switches
- 27. Multi-function display gauge
- 28. Auxiliary DC jack
- 29. Drive select lever
- 30. Accelerator pedal
- 31. Brake pedal
- 32. Release parking handle

NOTE: _____

The vehicle you have purchased may differ slightly from those in the figures of this manual.

Identification Number Records

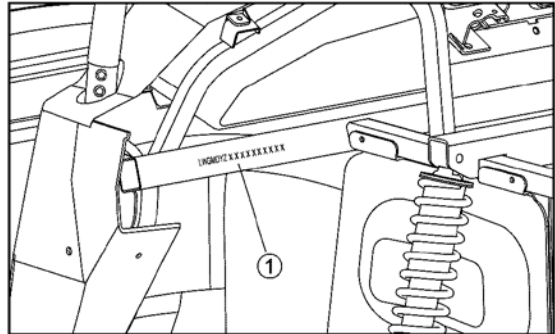
Record the Vehicle Identification Number and model label information in spaces provided for assistance when ordering spare parts from a service center or for reference in case the vehicle is stolen.

1. VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:

2. MODEL LABEL INFORMATION

Vehicle Identification Number

The Vehicle Identification Number is stamped into the frame.



1. Vehicle identification number

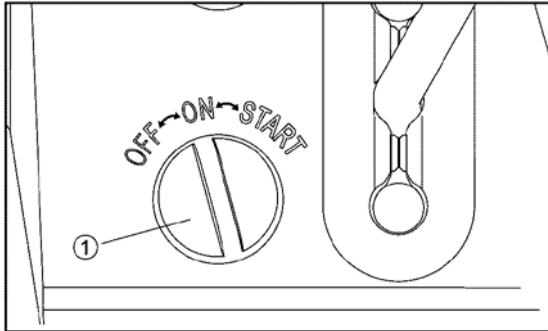
NOTE: _____

The vehicle identification number is used to identify your vehicle.

3-4 Description and Vehicle Identification

CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Ignition Switch



1. Ignition Switch

Functions of the respective switch positions are as follows:

ON:

All electrical circuits are supplied with power. Headlights and taillights come on when the light switch is turned to the “on” position.

OFF:

All electrical circuits are switched off. The key can be removed in this position.

START:

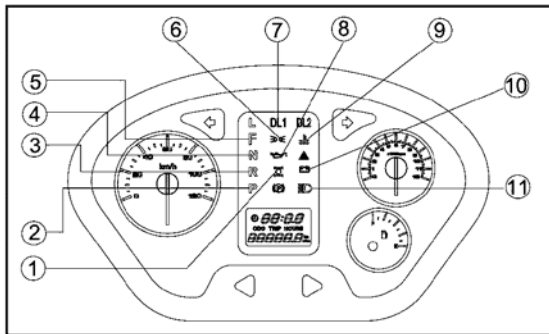
The electric starter is engaged by turning and holding the key in this position. Release the key when the engine starts.

4-2 Control Functions

CAUTION:

- Do not operate the electric starter continuously for more than 5 seconds at a time. Wait at least 5 seconds between each start attempt to prevent damage to the starter
- Do not turn the key to the “START” position while engine is running, or damage to the electric starter could result.
- See starting instructions prior to starting the engine. (See pages 6-1 - 6-3 for details.)

Indicator and Warning Lights



1. On-Command four-wheel-drive indicator “/“”
2. Parking brake indicator light “P”
3. Reverse indicator light “R”
4. Neutral indicator light “N”
5. High-range indicator light “F”
6. Position light indicator
7. On-Command differential lock indicator “DIFF. LOCK”
8. Oil Overheat Indicator
9. Coolant temperature warning light “”
10. Low Battery charge indicator
11. High beam indicator

Low-Range Indicator Light “L”

This indicator light comes on when the drive select lever is in the “L” position.

Parking Brake Indicator Light “P”

This indicator light comes on when the parking brake is applied.

High-Range Indicator Light “H”

This indicator light comes on when the drive select lever is in the “H” position.

On-Command Differential Gear Lock Indicator Light “DIFF. LOCK”

This indicator light and the on-command differential gear lock indicator in the display come on when the on-command differential gear lock switch is set to the “LOCK” position.

NOTE:

When the switch is set to “LOCK”, the on-command differential gear lock indicator light will flash until the differential gear is locked.

Neutral Indicator Light “N”

This indicator light comes on when the drive select lever is in the “N” position.



Reverse Indicator Light “R”

This indicator light comes on when the drive select lever is in the “R” reverse position.


NOTE:

If the indicator light flashes under any other circumstances or the speedometer does not show the speed while driving, have a service center check the speed sensor circuit.

On-Command Four-Wheel-Drive Indicator

“” / “”

4-4 Control Functions

The on-command four-wheel-drive indicator “” comes on when the On-Command four-wheel-drive switch is set to the “4WD” position.

NOTE:

Due to the synchronizing mechanism in the differential gear case, the four-wheel-drive indicator may not come on until the vehicle starts moving.

Coolant Temperature Warning Light “”

When the coolant temperature reaches a specified level, this light comes on to warn that the coolant temperature is too hot. If the light comes on during operation, stop the engine as soon as it is safe to do so and allow the engine to cool down for about 15

minutes.

CAUTION:

- The engine may overheat if the vehicle is overloaded. If this happens, reduce the load to specification.
 - After restarting, make sure the light is off. Continuous use while the light is on may cause damage to the engine.
-

High beam indicator

The light on means headlights are on and operating in high beam mode.

Position light indicator

The light indicates the headlights are on and operating in low beam, or normal, mode.

Oil Overheat Indicator

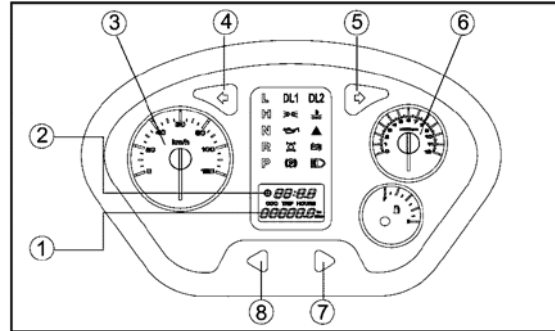
The light will turn on when the UTV is overheating

NOTE:

If the engine is overheating, stop the UTV immediately. Do not start the engine again until the UTV has been inspected and repaired by a service center.

Low Battery charge indicator

Indicates a low charge on the battery. If light is illuminated, re-charge battery. If recharging the battery does not fix the issue, have a service center inspect the battery and UTV.

Multi-Function Display Gauge

1. "TRIP/ODO" button
2. Clock/Hour meter
3. Tachometer
4. Left turn indicator
5. Right turn indicator
6. Speedometer
7. Metric/mile button
8. Odometer/Trip meter A / Trip meter B/Clock/Hour button

4-6 Control Functions

The multi-function meter unit is equipped with the following:

- Speedometer (which shows the operating speed)
- Odometer (which shows the total distance traveled)
- Two trip meters (which show the distance traveled since they were last set to zero)
- Clock
- Hour meter (which shows the total time the key has been turned to “ON”)

Odometer and Trip Meter Modes

Pushing the “TRIP/ODO” button switches the display between odometer mode “ODO” and trip meter modes “A” and “B” in the following order:

ODO → TRIP A → TRIP B → ODO

To reset a trip meter, push the “TRIP/ODO” button, and then push the “TRIP/ODO” button and hold for at least three seconds.

The trip meters can be used to estimate the distance that can be traveled with a full tank of fuel. This information will enable you to plan future fuel stops.

NOTE:

Depressing the “TRIP/ODO” button and turning the key to “ON” switches the display between “mph” and “km/h”.

Clock Mode

Pushing the “🕒”/“🕒” button switches the display between clock mode “CLOCK” and hour meter mode “HOUR” in the following order:

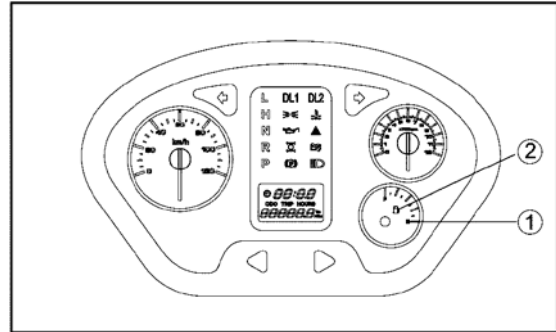
CLOCK→HOUR→CLOCK

To Set the Clock

1. Push the button to clock mode.
2. Press the watch button for 3-5 seconds.
3. Press the “KM/MILE” button to set hours.
4. Press the “TRIP/ODO” button to set minutes.
5. Press the watch button for 3-5 seconds then release it, the clock will be set

Fuel Gauge

The fuel gauge will indicate fuel volume. As the fuel is used, the indicator will turn green into red, Vice versa.

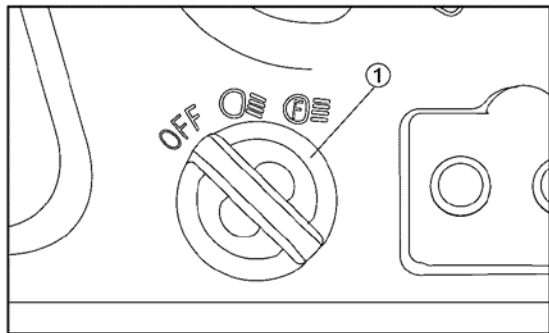


1. Fuel meter

2. Fuel level warning indicator

4-8 Control Functions

Switches



1. Light switch “OFF/☉/☉”

Light Switch “OFF/☉/☉”

Set the switch to “☉” to turn on the low beam and the taillights.

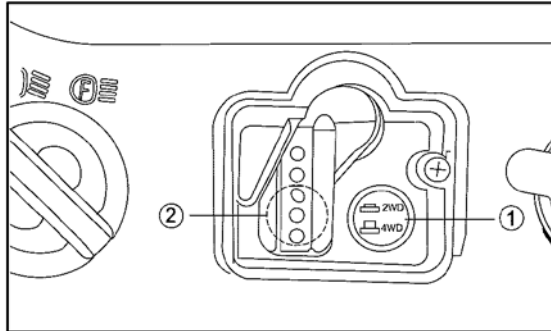
Set the switch to “☉” to turn on the high beam and the taillights.

Set the switch to “OFF” to turn off all lights.

CAUTION:

Do not use the headlights with the engine turned off for an extended period. The battery may discharge to the point that the starter motor will not operate properly. If this should happen, remove the battery and recharge it.

On-Command Four-Wheel-Drive and Differential Gear Lock Switches



1. On-Command four-wheel –drive switch “2WD”/ “4 WD”
2. Differential gear lock switch “LOCK”/ “2WD”

This vehicle is equipped with an On-Command four-wheel-drive switch “2WD”/ “4WD” and a differential gear lock switch “4WD”/ “LOCK”. Select the appropriate drive according to

terrain and the conditions.

- Two-wheel drive (“2WD”): Power is supplied to the rear wheels only.
- Four-wheel drive (“4WD”): Power is supplied to the rear and front wheels.
- Four-wheel drive with the differential gear locked (“4WD-LOCK”): Power is supplied to the rear and front wheels when the differential gear is locked (“DIFF. LOCK”). Unlike the 4WD mode, all wheels turn at the same speed regardless of traction.

4-10 Control Functions

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Changing from 2WD to 4WD or from 2WD to 2WD-Differential UNLOCK, or vice-versa while the vehicle is moving.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

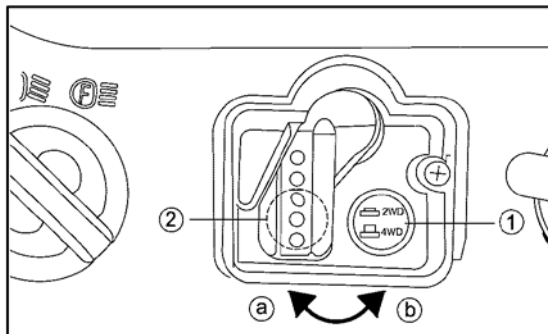
The vehicle handles differently in 4WD than in 2WD and in 2WD- Differential UNLOCK in some circumstances. Changing from 2WD to 4WD or from 2WD to 2WD-Differential UNLOCK, or vice-versa while moving may cause the vehicle to unexpectedly handle differently. This could distract the operator and increase the risk of losing control and an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always stop the vehicle before changing from 2WD to 4WD or from 2WD to

2WD-Differential UNLOCK.

On-Command Four-Wheel-Drive Switch “2WD/4WD”



1. On-Command four-wheel-drive switch “2WD/4WD”
2. Select lever

To change from 2WD to 4WD

Stop the vehicle, be sure the select lever is set to position **(a)**, and then set the switch to “4WD”. When the vehicle is in 4WD, the 4WD indicator “**4WD**” will come on in the multi-function display.

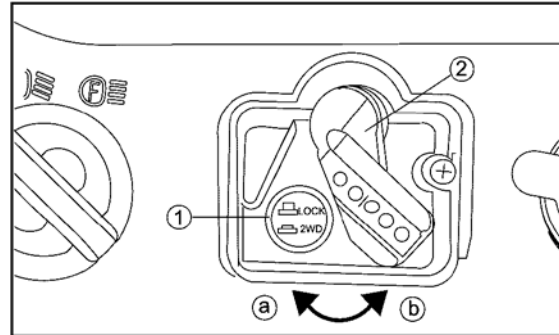
To change from 4WD to 2WD

Stop the vehicle, and then set the switch to “2WD”. The 4WD indicator “**4WD**” will go out in the multi-function display.

On-Command Differential Gear Lock Switch “2WD/LOCK”

To lock the differential gear in 4WD, stop the vehicle, make sure the On-Command four-wheel-drive switch is set to “4WD”, move the select lever to position **(b)**, and then

set the switch to “LOCK”.



1. On-Command differential lock switch “4WD/LOCK”
2. Select lever

When the differential gear is locked, the differential gear lock indicator light (“DIFF. LOCK”) will come on along with the differential gear lock indicator “**LOCK**” in the multifunction meter unit display. To release the differential gear lock, stop the vehicle and set the switch to “4WD”.

4-12 Control Functions

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Riding too fast while the vehicle is in 4WD-LOCK.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

All wheels turn at the same speed when the differential is locked, so it takes more effort to turn the vehicle. The amount of effort required is greater the faster you go. You may lose control and have an accident if you cannot make a sharp enough turn for the speed you are traveling.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

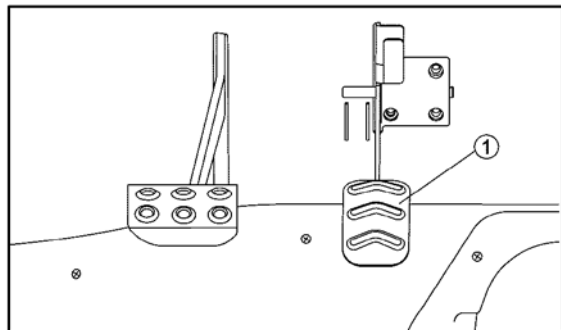
Always ride at a slow speed when the vehicle is in 4WD-LOCK, and allow extra time and distance for maneuvers.

NOTE:

- When the switch is set to “LOCK”, the differential gear lock indicator and indicator lights will flash until the differential gear is locked.
- When the differential gear lock indicator and indicator lights are flashing, turning the steering wheel back and forth will help the differential gear lock to engage.
- Driving the UTV before the differential gear lock is properly engaged (e.g., when the indicator and indicator light are flashing) will cause the engine speed to be limited until engagement is complete.

Throttle Pedal

Press the throttle pedal down to increase engine speed. Spring pressure returns the pedal to the rest position when released. Always check that the throttle pedal returns normally before starting the engine.



1. Throttle pedal

Before starting the engine, check the throttle pedal to be sure it is operating smoothly. Make sure the throttle pedal fully returns to the idle position as soon as it is released.

4-14 Control Functions

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Malfunction of the throttle or pedal.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

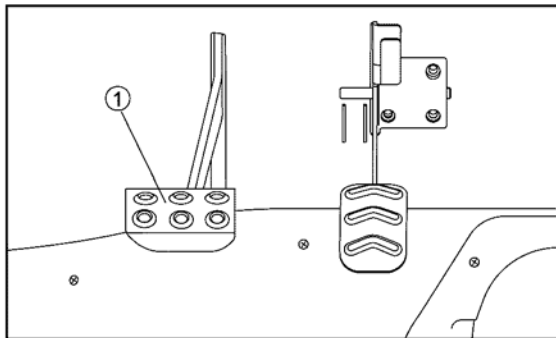
The accelerator pedal could be hard to operate, making it difficult to speed up or slow down when you need to. This could cause an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Check the operation of the accelerator pedal before you start the engine. If the accelerator pedal does not work smoothly, check for the cause. Correct the problem before operating the vehicle. Consult a service center if you cannot find or solve the problem yourself.

Brake Pedal

Press the brake pedal to slow or stop the vehicle.



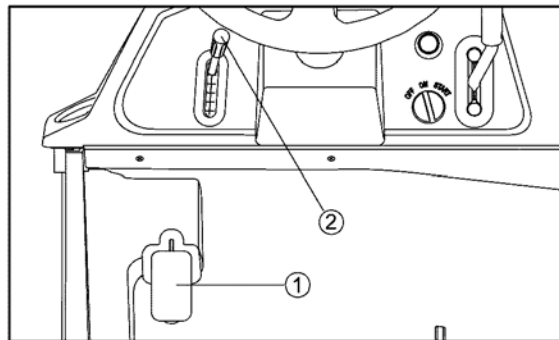
1. Brake pedal

Parking brake pedal

The parking brake pedal is located at the left side of the driver's seat. It will help hold the vehicle from moving while parked.

To set the parking brake, depress the parking brake pedal completely.

To release the parking brake, Pull down the parking brake release handle and depress the parking pedal simultaneously; Release the handle and lift foot off the parking brake gradually. Spring pressure helps return the pedal to the released position. Be sure to fully release the parking brake before starting out. Failure to do so may result in poor performance and premature wearing of the rear brake and V-belt.

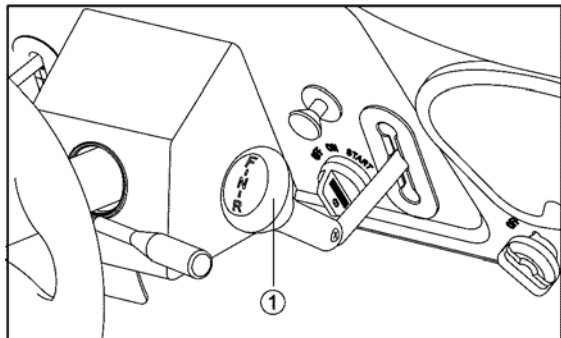


1. Parking brake pedal
2. Parking brake pedal release lever

4-16 Control Functions

Drive Select Lever

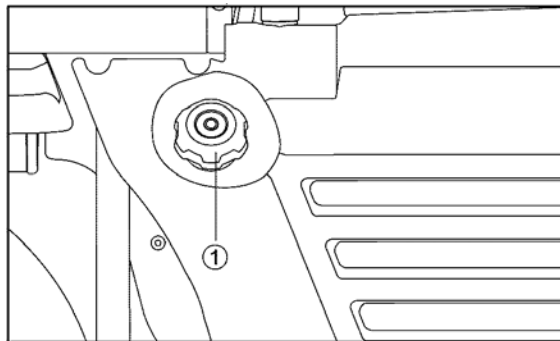
The drive select lever is used to shift the vehicle into forward, neutral and reverse positions. (Refer to pages 6-4 - 6-5 for drive select lever operation.)



1. Drive select lever

Fuel Tank Cap

Remove the fuel tank cap by turning it counter clockwise.



1. Fuel tank cap

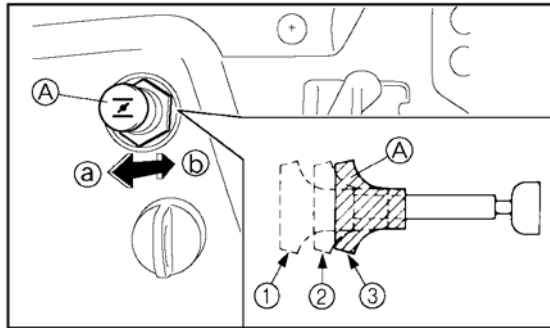
Starter (choke) “”

Starting a cold engine requires a richer air-fuel mixture. A separate choke cable supplies this mixture.

Move in direction **(a)** to open choke

Move in direction **(b)** to turn close choke

Refer to “Starting a cold engine” for proper operation. (See pages 6-1 - 6-3.)



A. Choke knob

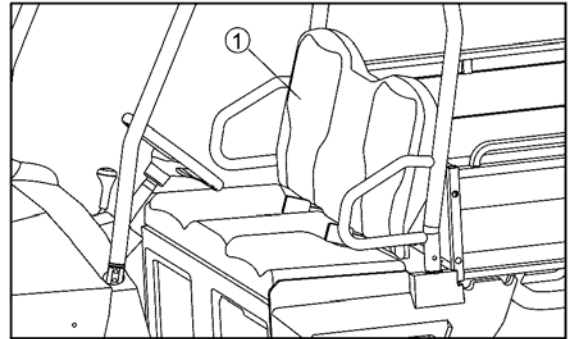
2. Half open

1. Fully open

3. Closed

Seats

To remove the seat bench, pull front of seat upward, then slide seat forward.



1. Driver / Passenger seat

To install seat bench, insert tabs on rear of seat into the seat holders located on the UTV frame. Push down the front of the seat until it snaps in place.

4-18 Control Functions

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

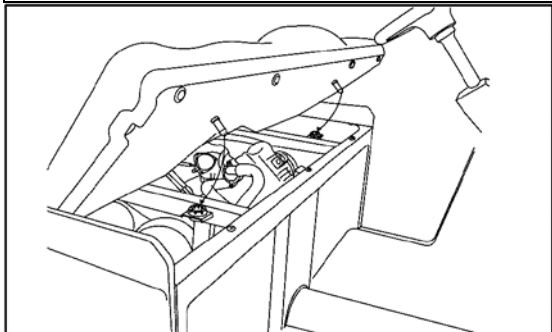
A loose seat.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

The operator could lose control or the operator and/or passenger could fall if the seat is loose during operation.

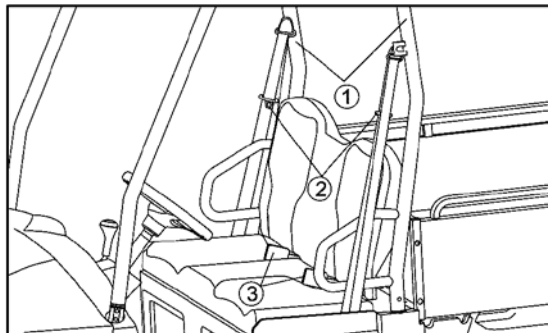
HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Make sure the seat is securely latched.



Seat belts

This vehicle is equipped with three-point seat belts for both the operator and passenger. Always wear seat belts while riding in the vehicle.



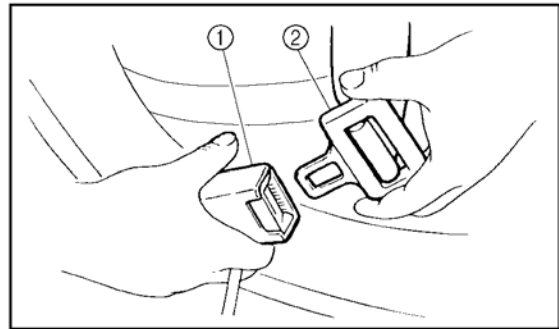
1. Seat belt (x2)

2. Latch plate (x2)

3. Buckle (x2)

Proper use of the seat belts involves the following steps:

1. Hold the latch plate as you pull the belt across your lap and chest. Make sure the belt is not twisted and is not caught on any portion of the vehicle, your clothing, or any equipment you are carrying.
2. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks. Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure.
3. Place the lap portion of the belt low on your hips. Push down on the buckle end of the belt as you pull up on the shoulder part so the belt is snug across your hips.

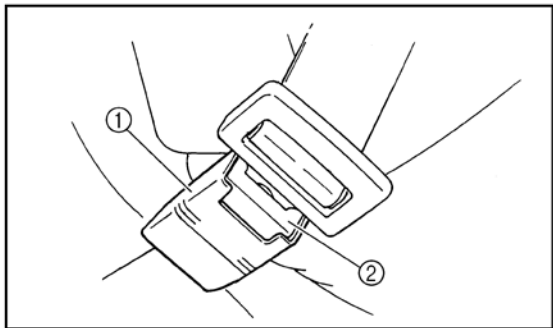


1. Buckle

2. Latch plate

4. Position the shoulder belt over your shoulder and across your chest. The shoulder belt should fit against your chest. If seat belt is loose, pull the belt out all the way then let it retract.
5. To release the buckle, firmly press the release button.

4-20 Control Functions



1. Buckle

2. Release button

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Not wearing the seat belt or wearing the seat belt improperly.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

There is an increased risk of being killed or seriously injured in an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

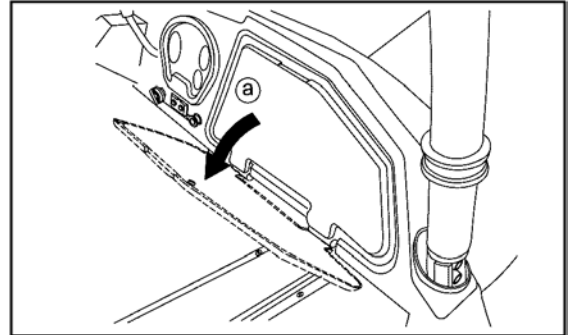
Always wear your seat belt when riding in the vehicle.

Be sure the seat belt is close fitting across your hips and chest and is latched securely.

Glove Compartment

CAUTION:

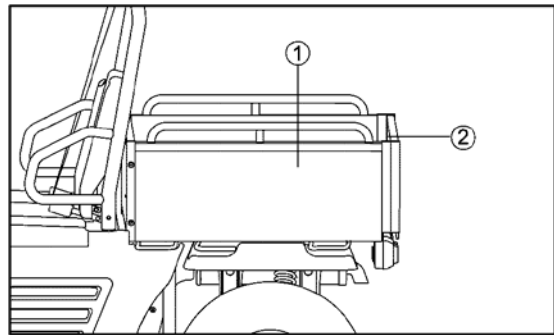
To prevent damage to the glove compartment do not place metal products, like tools or sharply edged products directly in the glove compartment. If they must be stored, wrap them in appropriate cushion material.



a. Open.

4-22 Control Functions

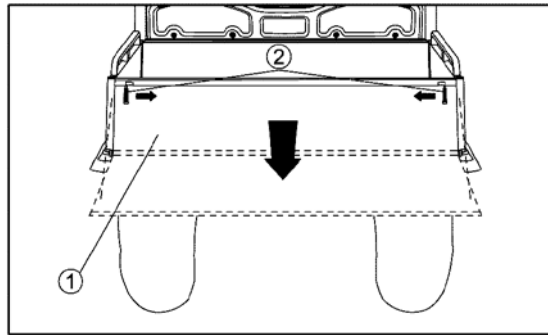
Cargo Bed



1. Cargo bed

2. Tailgate

Opening and Closing the Tailgate



1. Tailgate

2. Latch (x2)

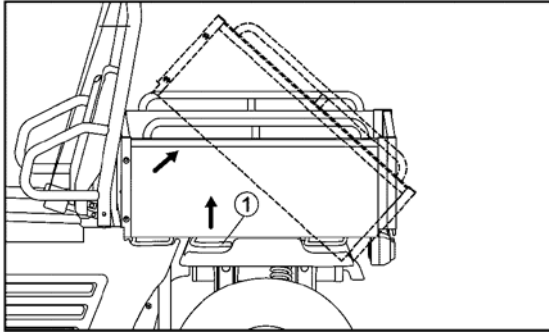
To open

Unhook latches, and lower the tailgate.

To close

Place tailgate in original up position, then hook latches.

Lifting and Lowering the Cargo Bed



1. Cargo bed release lever

To lift

Push down cargo bed release lever on left or right side of the vehicle; slowly lift up cargo bed until it stops.

To lower

Lower cargo bed slowly to its original position and be sure it locks into place.

Maximum load limit: 330lb (150kg)

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Pinch points.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You or someone else could be pinched between the cargo bed and the frame when the bed is being lowered.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Before closing the bed, be sure others are standing away from the vehicle. Keep hands and fingers away from pinch points between the bed and frame.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Overloading the cargo bed.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Could cause changes in vehicle handling which could lead to an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Never exceed the stated maximum load limit for this cargo bed.

Cargo should be properly distributed and securely attached.

Reduce speed when carrying cargo.

Allow greater distance for braking.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Carrying a passenger in the cargo bed.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

The passenger could fall, be thrown out, or be struck by objects in the cargo bed.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Never carry a passenger in the cargo bed.

This cargo bed is designed to carry cargo only.

Front and Rear Shock Adjustment

The spring preload can be adjusted to suit the operating conditions.

You can reduce preload for a softer ride, or increase preload if the vehicle is bottoming out on rough terrain.

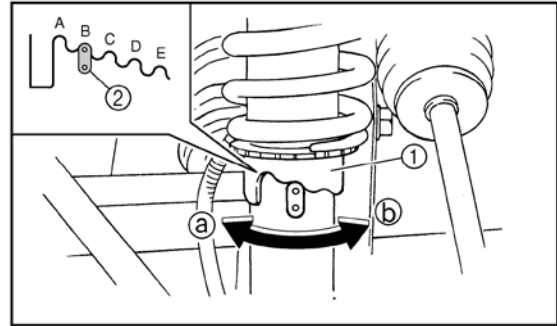
CAUTION:

Frequent or severe bottoming out can cause increased wear or damage to the vehicle.

Adjust the spring preload as follows.

To increase the spring preload, turn the adjusting ring in direction **(a)**.

To decrease the spring preload, turn the adjusting ring in direction **(b)**.



1. Spring preload adjusting ring
2. Position indicator

NOTE:

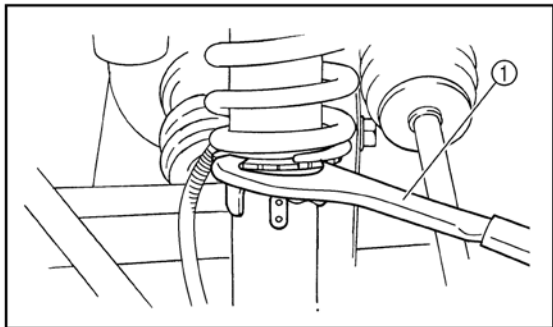
A special wrench can be obtained at a service center to make this adjustment.

4-26 Control Functions

Standard position: B

A-Minimum(soft)

E-Maximum(hard)



1. Special wrench

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Improper shock absorber adjustment.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

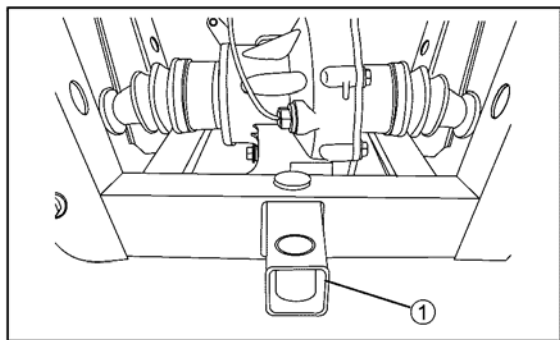
Uneven adjustment can cause poor handling and loss of stability, which could lead to an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always adjust the shock absorbers on the left and right side to the same setting.

Trailer Hitch Bracket

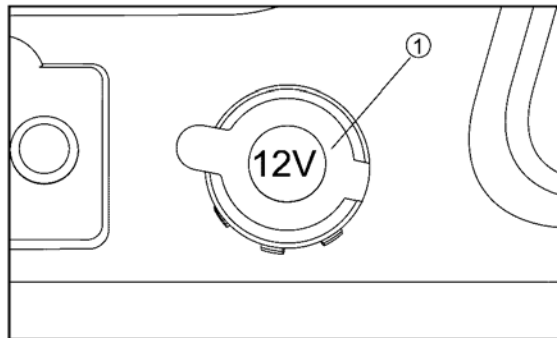
This vehicle is equipped with a 1 1/4 inch receiver bracket for a standard trailer hitch. Trailer towing equipment can be obtained at a service center. (See pages 6-11 — 6-13 for precaution information.)



1. Trailer hitch bracket

Auxiliary DC Jack

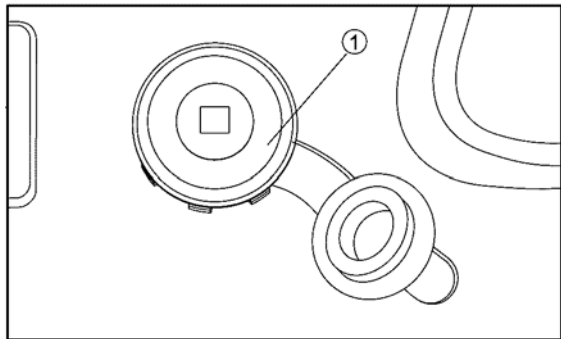
The auxiliary DC jack is located at the right side of the front panel. The auxiliary DC jack can be used for suitable work lights, radios, etc. The auxiliary DC jack should only be used when the engine is running.



1. Auxiliary DC jack cap

4-28 Control Functions

1. Set the light switch to “OFF”.
2. Start the engine. (See pages 6-1-6-3.)
3. Open the auxiliary DC jack cap, and then insert the accessory power plug into the jack.
4. When the auxiliary DC jack is not being used, cover it with the cap.



1. Auxiliary DC jack

Maximum rated capacity for the auxiliary DC jack:
DC 12V, 120W (10 A)

CAUTION:

- Do not use accessories requiring more than the above maximum capacity. This may overload the circuit and cause the fuse to blow.
- If accessories are used without the engine running or with the headlights turned on, the battery will lose its charge and engine starting may become difficult.
- Do not use an automotive cigarette lighter or other accessory with a plug that gets hot. A hot plug can damage the auxiliary jack.

Before using this vehicle, check the following items:

ITEM	ROUTINE	PAGE
Brakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check operation, free play, fluid level and fluid leakage ● Fill with DOT 4 brake fluid if necessary 	5-2 - 5-3, 8-26 - 8-30
Parking brake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for proper operation, condition and free play 	6-6 - 6-7
Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check fuel level ● Fill with fuel if necessary 	5-4 - 5-5
Engine/Gear box oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check oil level ● Fill with oil if necessary 	5-6
Coolant reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check coolant level ● Fill with coolant if necessary 	5-6, 8-15 - 8-16
Final gear oil / Differential gear oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for leakage 	5-7
Accelerator pedal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for proper accelerator pedal operation 	5-8 - 5-10
Seat belts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for proper operation and belt wear 	5-10
Steering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for proper operation 	5-8,5-10
Fittings and fasteners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check all fittings and fasteners 	5-11
Lights and switches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for proper operation 	5-11
Wheels and tires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check tire pressure, wear and damage 	5-2 - 5-15, 8-35 - 8-36
Axle boots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for damage 	8-17
Instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for correct operation 	4-2 - 4-8
Light/Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check for light / indicator operation 	4-2 - 4-8

5-2 Pre Operation Checks

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Failure to inspect the vehicle before operating. Failure to properly maintain the vehicle.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Increases the possibility of an accident or equipment damage.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always inspect your vehicle each time you use it to make sure the vehicle is in safe operating condition. Always follow the inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules described in the Owner's Manual.

Brakes

Always check the brake pedal travel and the brake fluid reservoir level before each use of the vehicle. When applied, the brake pedal should feel firm. Any sponginess will indicate a possible fluid leak or low brake fluid level, which must be corrected before riding.

If you discover any irregularities in brake system operation, including excessive pedal travel, contact your service center for proper diagnosis and repairs.

Front and Rear Brakes / Brake Pedal

Check for correct brake pedal free play. If the brake pedal free play is incorrect, have a service center adjust it. (See pages 8-26—8-33.)

Check operation of the brake pedal. Brake pedal should move smoothly and should feel firm when the brakes are applied. If there is a problem, have the brakes inspected by a service center.

Brake Fluid Level

Check the brake fluid level.

Add fluid if necessary. (See pages 8-28)

Recommended brake fluid: DOT 4

Brake Fluid Leakage

Check to make sure there is no brake fluid leaking out of brake hoses, joints or the brake fluid reservoir. Apply the brakes firmly for one

minute. If there is any leakage, have the vehicle inspected by a service center.

Brake Operation

Test the brakes at a slow speed when starting out to make sure they are working properly. If brakes do not provide proper braking performance, inspect the brake system. (See pages 8-26—8-29.)

5-4 Pre Operation Checks

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Driving with improperly operating brakes.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You could lose braking ability, which could lead to an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always check the brakes at the start of every ride. Do not operate the vehicle if you find any problems with the brakes. If a problem cannot be corrected by the adjustment procedures provided in this manual, have the vehicle inspected by a service center.

Fuel

Make sure there is sufficient gasoline in the tank.

Recommended fuel:

Unleaded gasoline only

Fuel tank capacity:

7.6 gal (28.7 L)

CAUTION:

Use only unleaded gasoline. The use of leaded gasoline will cause severe damage to internal engine parts, such as the valves and piston rings, as well as to the exhaust system.

Your engine has been designed to use regular unleaded gasoline with a pump octane number $([R+M] / 2)$ of 86 or higher, or research octane number of 93 or higher. If knocking or pinging occurs, use a different brand of gasoline or premium unleaded fuel. Unleaded fuel will give you longer spark plug life and reduced maintenance cost.

Gasohol

There are two types of gasohol: gasohol containing ethanol and that containing methanol. Gasohol containing ethanol can be used if ethanol content does not exceed 10%. Gasohol containing methanol is not recommended because it may cause fuel system damage or vehicle performance problems.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Improper care when refueling.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Fuel can spill, which can cause a fire and severe injury.

Fuel expands when it heats up. If the fuel tank is overfilled, fuel could spill out due to heat from the engine or the sun.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Do not overfill the fuel tank. Be careful not to spill fuel, especially on the engine or exhaust pipe. Wipe up any spilled fuel immediately. Be sure the fuel tank cap is closed securely.

5-6 Pre Operation Checks

Engine Oil

Make sure the engine oil is at the specified level. Add oil as necessary. (See pages 8-7 —8-10.)

CAUTION: _____

- In order to prevent clutch slippage (since the engine oil also lubricates the clutch), do not mix any chemical additives. Do not use oils with a diesel specification of “CD” or oils of a higher quality than specified. In addition, do not use oils labeled “ENERGY CONSERVING II” or higher.
 - Make sure that no foreign material enters the crankcase.
-

Recommended engine oil type and quantity:

See page 10-2

Coolant

Check the coolant level in the coolant reservoir when the engine is cold. (The coolant level will vary with engine temperature.) The coolant level is satisfactory if it is between the minimum and maximum level marks on the coolant reservoir. If the coolant level is at or below the minimum level mark, add additional coolant to bring the level up to maximum level mark. If coolant is not available, add distilled water. Change the coolant every two years. (See pages 8-15 - 8-17) for details.

CAUTION: _____

Hard water or salt water is harmful to the engine. You may use soft water if you cannot get distilled water.

Coolant reservoir capacity
(up to the maximum level mark):
0.627L(0.555Imp qt, 0.663US qt)

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Removing the radiator cap while the engine and radiator are still hot.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You could be burned by hot fluid or steam blown out under pressure.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Wait for the engine to cool before removing the radiator cap. Always use a thick rag over the cap. Allow any remaining pressure to escape before completely removing the cap.

Final Gear Oil

Make sure the final gear oil is at the specified level. Add oil as necessary. (See pages 8-14 - 8-15 for details.)

Recommended oil:

SAE 80 API GL-4 Hypoid gear oil

If desired, an SAE 80W90 hypoid gear oil may be used for all conditions.

NOTE:

GL-5 or GL-6 rated hypoid gear oil may also be used.

Differential Gear Oil

Make sure the differential gear oil is at the specified level. Add oil as necessary. (See pages 8-16 - 8-17 for details.)

Recommended oil:

SAE 80 API GL-5 Hypoid gear oil

5-8 Pre Operation Checks

Throttle Pedal

Check to see that the Throttle pedal operates correctly. The throttle pedal must operate smoothly and fully spring back to idle position when released. If the throttle pedal does not operate properly, have the vehicle inspected by a service center

WARNING

Failure to check or maintain proper operation of the throttle system can result in an accident leading to serious injuries or death.

Never start or operate this vehicle if it has a sticking or improperly operating throttle pedal. Immediately contact your service center for service if throttle problems arise.

Always check the throttle pedal for free movement before starting the engine.

Periodically check the throttle pedal during operation.

Throttle Freeplay

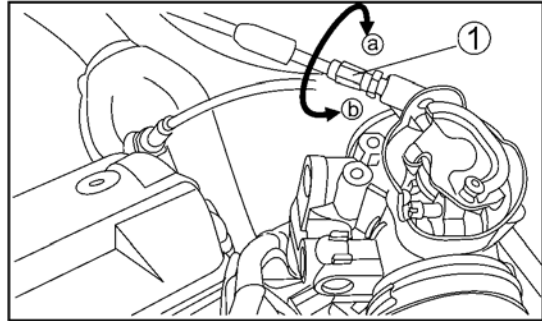
If the throttle pedal has excessive play due to cable stretch or mis-adjustment, it will cause a delay in throttle response, especially at low engine speed. The throttle may also not open fully. If the throttle pedal has no freeplay, the throttle may be hard to control, and the idle speed may be erratic. Check the throttle pedal freeplay, Adjust the freeplay if necessary.

Throttle Freeplay Inspection

1. Set parking brake
2. Start the engine. Allow engine to warm up a few minutes
3. Measure the distance the throttle pedal moves before the engine begins to pick up speed. Freeplay should 1/16 to 1/8 inches (1.5-3mm).

Throttle Freeplay Adjustment

1. Remove seat. (see page 8-6)
2. Loosen the throttle cable column nut. Adjust the throttle cable so the throttle pedal freeplay is 1/16 to 1/8 inches (1.5-3mm).



1. Throttle Cable column nut
3. Tighten the Throttle Cable column nut.
4. Re-attach the seat

5-10 Pre Operation Checks

Steering Wheel Inspection

Check the steering wheel for specified freeplay and smooth operation.

1. Position the vehicle on level ground.
2. Lightly turn the steering wheel left and right.
3. There should be 0.8" -1.0" (20-25 mm) of freeplay.

If there is excessive freeplay, strange noises, or steering feels rough or "catchy" , have the steering system inspected by an authorized service center.

Seat Belts

Make sure that both seat belts are not frayed or damaged.

The seat belt must move smoothly when pulled out and retract on its own when released. The latch plate should click securely into the buckle

and release when the release button is pushed firmly. Wash off any dirt or mud which could affect operation. Have a service center repair as necessary.

Fittings and Fasteners

Always check the tightness of the chassis fittings and fasteners before each ride. Take the vehicle to a service center or refer to the Service Manual for correct torque specs.

Lights

Check the headlights and tail/brake lights to make sure they are in good working condition. Repair as necessary for proper operation.

Switches

Check the operation of all switches. Have a service center repair as necessary.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating this vehicle with improper tires, or with improper or uneven tire pressure.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Use of improper tires on this vehicle, or operation of this vehicle with improper or uneven tire pressure, may cause loss of control, increasing your risk of accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

1. The tires listed below have been approved by Motor Manufacturing Corporation of America for this model. Other tire combinations are not recommended.

	Type	Size
Front	25x8-12	6PR
Rear	25x10-12	6PR

2. The tires should be set to the recommended tire pressure:

Front 10psi (70kpa ,0.7 kgf/cm²)

Rear 10psi (70kpa ,0.7 kgf/cm²)

Check and adjust tire pressure when tires are cold. Front tires on both sides should be the same tire pressure. Rear tires on both sides should be the same tire pressure.

5-12 Pre Operation Checks

3. Tire pressure below the minimum specified could cause the tire to dislodge from the rim under severe riding conditions. The following are minimums:

Front 9psi (63kpa 0.64kgf/cm²)

Rear 9psi (63kpa 0.64kgf/cm²)

4. Use no more than the following

Pressures when seating the tire beads.

Front 36psi (250kpa, 2.5kgf/cm²)

Rear 36psi (250kpa, 2.5kgf/cm²)

Higher pressures may cause the tire to burst. Inflate tires slowly and carefully. Fast inflation could cause the tire to burst.

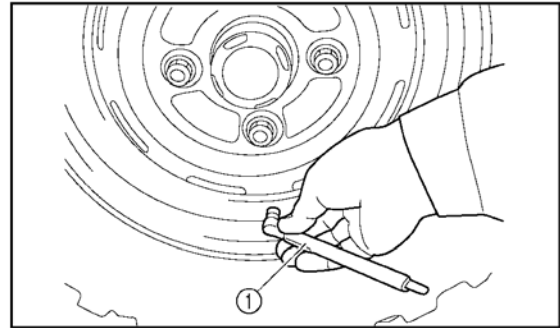
How to measure tire pressure

Use the tire pressure gauge.

NOTE: _____

The tire pressure gauge is included as standard equipment. Make two measurements of the tire pressure and use the second reading. Dust or dirt in the gauge could cause the first reading to be incorrect. Set pressure with tires cold. Set tire pressures to the following specifications:

	Recommended pressure	Minimum	Maximum
Front	10psi (0.70kgf/ cm ² , 70kpa)	9psi (0.64kgf/ cm ² , 63kpa)	11psi (0.77kgf/ cm ² , 77kpa)
Rear	10psi (0.70kgf/ cm ² , 70kpa)	9psi (0.64kgf/ cm ² , 63kpa)	11psi (0.77kgf/ cm ² , 77kpa)

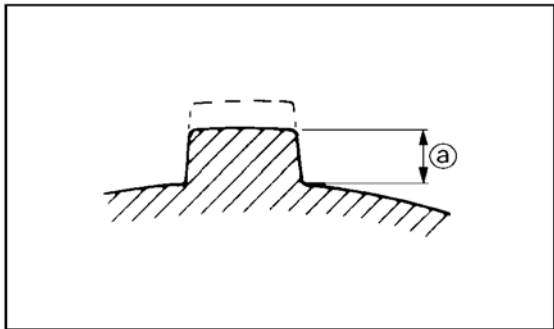


1. Tire pressure gauge

5-14 Pre Operation Checks

Tire Wear Limit

When the tire groove decreases to 0.12 in (3 mm) due to wear, replace the tire



a. Tire wear limit

 WARNING**POTENTIAL HAZARD**

Operating vehicle without being familiar with all controls.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Loss of control, which could cause an accident or injury.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Read the Owner's Manual carefully. If there is a control or function you do not understand, ask your service center.

Starting a cold engine** WARNING****POTENTIAL HAZARD**

Freezing control cables in cold weather.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You could be unable to control the vehicle, which could lead to an accident or collision.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

When riding in cold weather, always make sure all control cables work smoothly before you begin riding.

1. Apply the brake.
2. Shift the drive select lever into the neutral position.

6-2 Operation

NOTE:

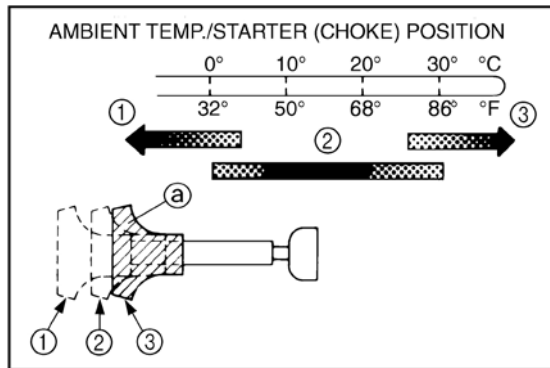
- When the drive select lever is in the neutral position, the neutral indicator light should come on. If the neutral indicator light does not come on, ask a service center to inspect the electric circuit.
- The engine can be started in any gear if the brake is applied. However, it is recommended to shift into neutral before starting the engine.

3. Use the starter (choke) in reference to the figure:

Position①: Cold engine start ambient temperature below 41°F (5°C)

Position②: Cold engine start ambient temperature at 32°F - 86°F (0°C - 30°C).

Position③: Cold engine start ambient temperature above 86°F (30°C)



- a. Choke knob
1. Fully open
 2. Half open
 3. Closed

4. With your foot off the accelerator pedal, start the engine by turning the key to “START”.

NOTE:

If the engine fails to start, release the key, and then try starting again. Wait a few seconds before the next attempt. Each cranking should be as short as possible to preserve battery energy. Do not crank the engine more than 5 seconds on each attempt.

5. If the engine is started with the starter (choke) in position ①, the choke should be returned to Position ② to warm up the engine. If the engine is started with the choke in Position ②, keep the choke in this position to warm up the engine.
6. Continue warming up the engine until it idles smoothly and return the choke to position ③ before riding.

CAUTION:

See the “Engine break-in” section prior to operating the engine for the first time.

Starting a warm engine

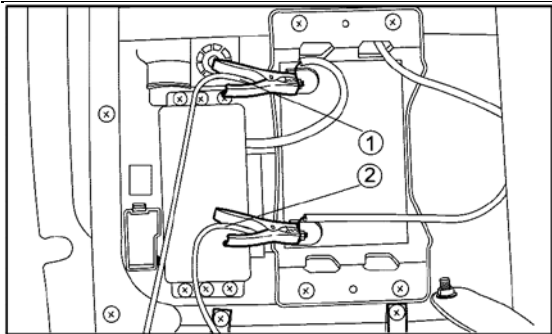
To start a warm engine, refer to the “Starting a cold engine” section. The choke should not be used. Press the accelerator pedal slightly.

Jump-starting

Jump-starting the vehicle should be avoided. The battery should be removed and charged instead. However, if the vehicle must be jumpstarted, proceed as follows.

1. Turn the key to “OFF” .
2. Open the hood. (See pages 8-7 - 8-8 for hood opening and closing procedures.)
3. Remove the battery compartment cover.
4. Using a charged 12V battery, connect the positive lead of the jumper cable to the positive terminal of the battery in the vehicle and the other end of the positive lead to the positive terminal of the charged battery.

6-4 Operation



1. Jumper cable positive lead
2. Jumper cable negative lead

5. Connect the negative lead of the jumper cable to the negative terminal of the charged battery and the other end of the negative lead to an unpainted metal surface of the vehicle.

NOTE:

Do not connect the negative lead of the jumper cable to the negative terminal of the battery in the vehicle.

Be especially careful not to:

- touch the positive lead of the jumper cable to the negative lead.
- reverse the polarity of the jumper cables when connecting to the batteries—battery explosion and/or serious damage to the electrical system may occur.

-
6. Start the engine. (Refer to “Starting a cold engine” on pages 6-1—6-3.)
 7. After the engine starts, disconnect the negative lead of the jumper cable from the vehicle and charged battery, and then disconnect the positive lead of the jumper cable from the charged battery and the battery in the vehicle.
 8. Install the battery compartment cover.
 9. Close the hood.

Warming up

To get maximum engine life, always warm up the engine before starting off. Never accelerate hard with a cold engine! To see whether or not the engine is warm, check if it responds to the throttle normally with the choke turned off.

Drive select lever operation and reverse driving

CAUTION:

Before shifting, you must stop the vehicle and take your foot off the accelerator pedal. Otherwise, the transmission may be damaged.

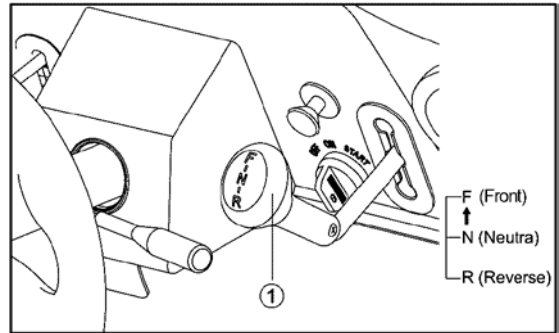
Shifting: Neutral to Forward

1. Stop the vehicle. Keep your foot off the accelerator pedal.

2. Apply the brakes, and then shift by moving the drive select lever along the shift guide.

NOTE:

Make sure that the drive select lever is completely shifted into position.



1. Drive select lever
3. Release the brakes and press the accelerator pedal gradually.

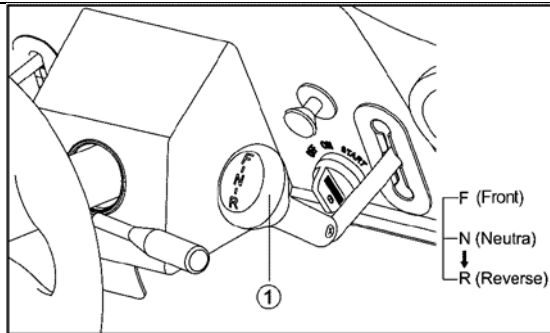
6-6 Operation

Shifting: Neutral to Reverse

1. Stop the vehicle. Keep your foot off the accelerator pedal.
2. Depress the brake pedal.
3. Shift from neutral to reverse or vice versa by moving the drive select lever along the shift guide.

NOTE:

4. Depress the brake pedal before shifting to “reverse” position.
5. The brake pedal is attached to a cable that is connected to a position pin in the gearshift assembly. Only when the brake pedal is depressed will the gearshift lever be able to move from neutral to reverse.



1. Drive select lever

NOTE:

- When in reverse, the reverse indicator light should be on. If the light does not come on, ask a service center to inspect the reverse indicator light electrical circuit.
 - Due to the synchronizing mechanism in the engine, the light may not come on until the vehicle starts moving.
4. Check behind for people or obstacles,

and then release the brake pedal.

5. Press the accelerator pedal gradually and continue to watch to the rear while backing.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Improperly operating in reverse.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You could hit an obstacle or person behind you, resulting in serious injury.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

When you shift into reverse, make sure there are no obstacles or people behind you. When it is safe to proceed, go slowly.

Vehicle Break-in Period

The break-in period for your new UTV vehicle is the first 25 hours of operation, or the time it takes to use the first three tanks full of gasoline. No single action on your part is as important as a proper break-in period. Careful treatment of a new engine and drive components will result in more efficient performance and longer life for these components. Perform the following procedures carefully.

CAUTION:

- Excessive heat build-up during the first three hours of operation will damage close-fitted engine parts and drive components. Do not operate at

6-8 Operation

full throttle or high speeds during the first three hours of use.

- Use of any engine oil not recommended in this manual will cause severe damage to the engine.
-

Engine Break-In

There is never a more important period in the life of your vehicle than the period between zero and 25 hours.

For this reason, we ask that you carefully read the following material. Because the engine is brand new, you must not put an excessive load on it for the first several hours of running.

During the first 25 hours, the various parts in the engine wear and polish themselves to the correct operating clearances.

During this period, prolonged full throttle operation or any condition that might result in

excessive engine heating must be avoided. However, momentary (2-3 seconds maximum) full throttle operation under load does not harm the engine.

Each full throttle acceleration sequence should be followed with a substantial rest period for the engine by cruising at lower rpm's so the engine can rid itself of the temporary build up of heat. If any abnormality is noticed during this period, consult a service center.

0-10 Hours:

Avoid continuous operation above half throttle. Allow a cooling off period of five to ten minutes after every hour of operation. Vary the speed of the vehicle from time to time. Do not operate it at one set throttle position.

10-25 Hours:

Avoid prolonged operation above 3/4 throttle. Rev the vehicle freely but do not use full throttle at any time.

After Break-In:

The vehicle can now be operated normally.

Brake System Break-in

Apply only moderate braking force for the first 50 stops. Aggressive or overly forceful braking when the brake system is new could damage brake pads and rotors.

CVT Break-in (Clutches/Belt)

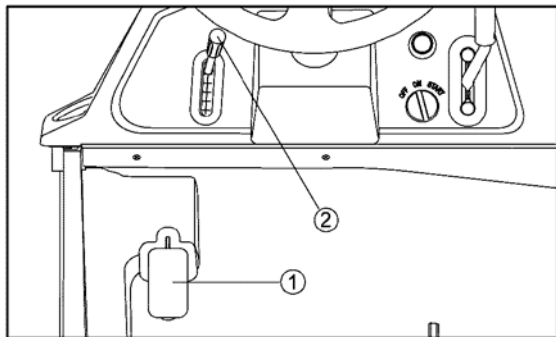
A proper break-in of the clutch and drive belt will ensure a longer life and better performance. Break in the clutch and belt by operating at slower speeds during the

break-in period as recommended. Pull only light loads. Avoid aggressive acceleration and high speed operation during the break-in period.

Parking

When parking, stop the engine and shift the drive select lever into the neutral position. Apply the parking brake to help prevent the vehicle from rolling.

6-10 Operation



1. Parking brake pedal
2. Parking brake pedal release lever

Parking on a slope

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

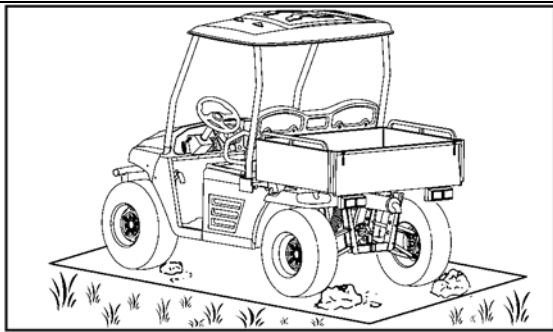
Parking on a hill or other incline.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

The vehicle could roll out of control, increasing the chance of an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Avoid parking on hills or other inclines. If you must park on an incline, apply the parking brake, and block the front and rear wheels with rocks or other objects. Do not park the vehicle at all on hills that are so steep you could not walk up them easily.



1. Bring the vehicle to a stop by applying the brakes.
2. Stop the engine.
3. With the brakes applied, set the parking brake.

NOTE:

Like many other vehicles, the parking brake acts on the rear wheels. For the parking brake to have the effect of braking all four wheels, shift to 4WD before stopping the engine.

Accessories

Accessories can affect the handling and control of your vehicle. Keep the following in mind when considering an accessory or operating a vehicle that has accessories.

- Choose only accessories designed for your vehicle. Your service center has a variety of genuine accessories. Other accessories may also be available on the market. However, it is not possible to test all nonstandard accessories, nor have any control over the quality or suitability of them. Choose a genuine accessory, or one that is equivalent in design and quality.
- Accessories should be rigidly and securely mounted. An accessory that

6-12 Operation

can shift position or come off while you are operating could affect your ability to control the vehicle.

- Do not mount an accessory where it could interfere with your ability to control the vehicle. Examples include (but are not limited to) an object that limits your ability to turn the steering wheel or one that limits your view.
- Use extra caution when driving a vehicle with accessories. The vehicle may handle differently than it does without accessories.

Loading

Cargo or a trailer can change the stability and handling of a vehicle.

You must use common sense and good judgment when carrying cargo or towing a trailer. Keep the following points in mind:

- Never exceed the weight limits shown.
An overloaded vehicle can be unstable.

MAXIMUM LOADING LIMIT

- Vehicle loading limit (total weight of cargo, operator, passenger and accessories, and tongue weight):
814 lb (370 Kg)
 - Cargo bed: 330 lb (150Kg)
 - Trailer hitch:
Pulling load (total weight of trailer and cargo): 1214 lb (552Kg)
Tongue weight (vertical weight on trailer hitch point): 110 lb (50Kg)
- Choose a trailer hitch drawbar designed for use with a 1 ¼ in receiver. (See page 4-25 for more information)
 - Do not exceed the maximum tongue weight. You can measure tongue weight with a bathroom scale. Put the tongue of the loaded trailer on the scale with the tongue at hitch height. Adjust the load in

the trailer, if necessary, to reduce the weight on hitch. If you are carrying cargo and towing a trailer, include the tongue weight in the maximum vehicle load limit.

- Load cargo in the cargo bed as close to the center of the vehicle as possible and tie it down using the cargo hooks equipped on the cargo bed.
- Tie down cargo securely in the trailer. Make sure cargo in the trailer cannot move around. A shifting load can cause an accident.
- Make sure the load does not interfere with controls or your ability to see where you are going.
- Drive slower than you would without a load. The more weight you carry, the slower you should go. Although

6-14 Operation

conditions vary, it is good practice not to exceed low range whenever you are carrying heavier loads or when towing a trailer.

- Allow more braking distance. A heavier vehicle takes longer to stop.
- Avoid making sharp turns unless at very slow speeds.
- Avoid hills and rough terrain. Choose terrain carefully. Added weight affects the stability and handling of the vehicle.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Overloading this vehicle or carrying or towing cargo improperly.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Could cause changes in vehicle handling which could lead to an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Never exceed the stated load capacity for this vehicle.

Cargo should be properly distributed and securely attached.

Reduce speed when carrying cargo or pulling a trailer. Allow greater distance for braking.

DRIVING YOUR VEHICLE

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR VEHICLE

This off-highway utility vehicle will handle and maneuver differently from an ordinary passenger car or other vehicle.

Before you begin to use your vehicle, be sure you have read this Owner's Manual completely and understand all of the controls. Pay particular attention to the safety information on pages 2-1 - 2-5. Please also read all caution and warning labels on your vehicle.

This vehicle is designed for the operator and one passenger. The driver and passenger must always wear a seat belt. Never carry passenger in the cargo bed.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Not wearing the seat belt.

Wearing the seat belt improperly.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

There is increased risk of being killed or seriously injured in an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always wear your seat belt when riding in the vehicle.

Be sure the seat belt is close fitting across your hips and chest and is latched securely.

7-2 Your Vehicle

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

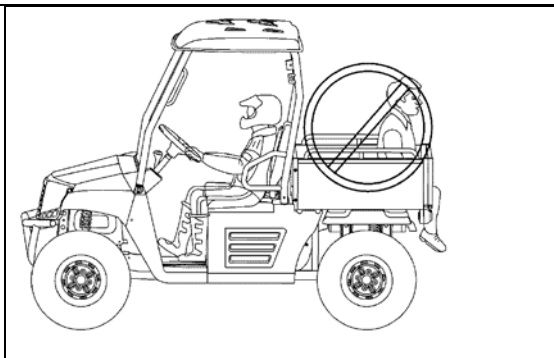
Carrying a passenger in the cargo bed.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

The passenger could fall or be struck by objects in the cargo bed.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

**Never carry a passenger in the cargo bed.
The cargo bed is designed to carry cargo only.**



The total weight of operator, passenger, accessories, cargo, trailer tongue weight, and the vehicle itself must not exceed 2,000 lbs (943Kg). (See “Loading” on page 6-11.) Carrying a passenger and cargo can affect vehicle handling.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Overloading this vehicle or carrying or towing cargo improperly.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Could cause changes in vehicle handling which could lead to an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Never exceed the stated load capacity for this vehicle.

Cargo should be properly distributed and securely attached.

Reduce speed when carrying cargo or pulling a trailer. Allow greater distance for braking.

Always follow the instructions in your Owner's Manual for carrying cargo or pulling a trailer.

7-4 Your Vehicle

The driver and passenger must always wear a seat belt, an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection and protective clothing, including over-the-ankle boots, gloves, a long-sleeved shirt or jacket, and long pants. Keep hands and feet inside the vehicle at all times.

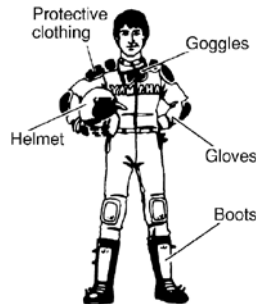
⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating this vehicle without wearing an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection, and protective clothing.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Operating without an approved motorcycle helmet increases your chances of a severe head injury or death in the event of an accident. Operating without eye protection can result in an accident and increases your chances of a severe injury in the event of an accident.



HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always wear an approved motorcycle helmet that fits properly. You should also wear:

Eye Protection

(Goggles or Face Shield)

Gloves

Boots

Long-Sleeved Shirt or Jacket

Long Pants

LEARNING TO OPERATE YOUR VEHICLE

You should become familiar with the performance characteristics of the vehicle in a large, flat area that is free of obstacles and other vehicles. Practice control of the accelerator pedal, brakes, steering, and drive select lever. Drive at slow speed and become comfortable at that speed before gradually increasing your speed. Become familiar with the way the vehicle feels in low and high ranges, first in two-wheel drive (2WD) and then in four-wheel drive (4WD) and four-wheel drive with the differential locked (DIFF. LOCK). Practice driving in reverse. Take the time to learn basic operation before attempting maneuvers that are more difficult.

7-6 Your Vehicle

Perform the Pre-Operation Checks on pages 5-1 - 5-15. Set the parking brake, shift to neutral, and follow the instructions on page 6-1 to start the engine. Once it has warmed up and you have turned the choke off, you are ready to begin driving your vehicle. With the engine idling, shift the drive select lever into low or high. Then release the parking brake. Press the accelerator pedal slowly and smoothly. The centrifugal clutch will engage and you will start to accelerate. Avoid higher speeds until you are thoroughly familiar with the operation of your vehicle. When slowing down or stopping, take your foot off the accelerator pedal and smoothly press the brake pedal. Improper use of the brakes can cause the tires to lose traction, reducing control and increasing the possibility of an accident.

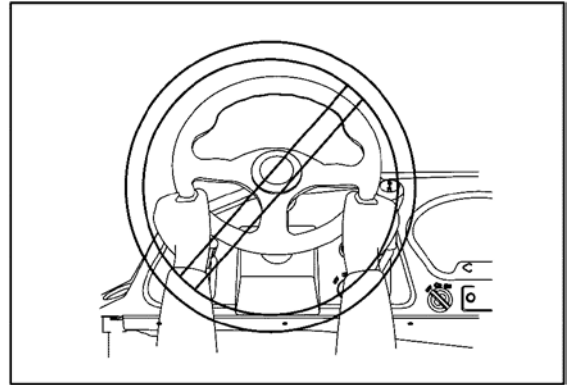
CAUTION:

Do not shift from low to high or vice versa without coming to a complete stop and waiting for the engine to return to normal idle speed. Damage to the engine or drive train may occur.

TURNING YOUR VEHICLE

The vehicle is easier to steer in two-wheel drive (2WD) than four-wheel drive (4WD). Steering takes the most effort in 4WD with the differential locked (DIFF. LOCK). It is possible for the vehicle to roll over or go out of control if you attempt sharp, high-speed turns. You should also be careful making sharp turns on rough terrain. Do not attempt to turn around or make abrupt maneuvers on slope.

Position your hands on the steering wheel so that your thumbs and fingers do not wrap around the wheel. This is particularly important when driving in rough terrain. The front wheels will move right and left as they respond to the terrain, and this movement will be felt in the steering wheel. A sudden jolt could wrench the steering wheel around, and your thumbs or fingers could be injured if they are in the way of the steering wheel spokes.



Operating Improperly in Reverse

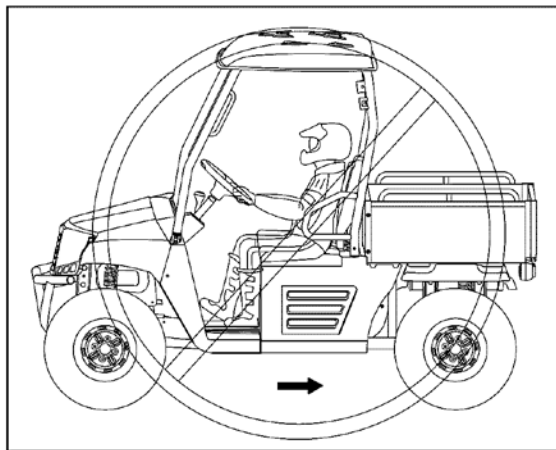
Improperly operating in reverse could result in a collision with an obstacle or person. Always follow proper operating procedures.

7-8 Your Vehicle

Follow these precautions when operating in reverse:

1. Always check for obstacles or people behind the vehicle.
2. Apply the throttle lightly. Never open the throttle suddenly.
3. Back up slowly.
4. Apply the brakes lightly for stopping.
5. Avoid making sharp turns.

Before shifting into reverse gear, always check for obstacles or people behind the vehicle. When it is safe to proceed, back up slowly.



BRAKING

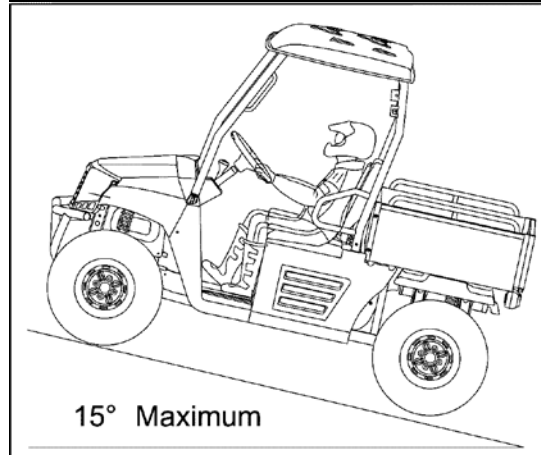
Braking ability is affected by the type of terrain. In most cases, gradually application of the brakes is more effective than abrupt braking, particularly on loose surfaces like gravel. Always allow for greater braking distance on rough, loose, or slippery surfaces.

GOING UPHILL

Do not attempt to climb hills until you have mastered basic maneuvers on flat ground. Use proper driving techniques to avoid overturns on hills and slopes. Drive straight up hills, and avoid crossing the side of a hill, which increases your chance of rollover. Practice first on gentle slopes before attempting steeper hills. Always check the terrain carefully before attempting any hill. Use common sense and remember that

some hills are too steep for you to climb.

Maximum slope angle: 15°



Choose carefully which hills you attempt to climb. Avoid hills with slippery surfaces or ones where you will not be able to see far enough ahead of you.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating on excessively steep hills.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

The vehicle can over turn more easily on extremely steep hills than on level surfaces or small hills.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Never operate your vehicle on hills too steep for it or your abilities. Never operate vehicles on hills steeper than 15°.

Do not drive across the face of a hill. Go straight up the hill.

Practice on smaller hills before attempting large hills.

Before climbing the hill, first be sure you are operating in low range 4WD or, if necessary, with 4WD Diff. Lock. To climb a hill, you need traction, momentum, and steady throttle.

Travel fast enough to keep your momentum going, but not so fast that you cannot react to changes in the terrain as you climb. Slow down when you reach the crest of the hill if you cannot clearly see what is on the other side. There could be another person, an obstacle, or a sharp drop off.

If you start to lose traction or momentum when climbing, and you decide you will be unable to continue, use the brakes to come to a stop. Do not attempt to turn the vehicle around. With your foot on the brake, look behind you and plan your descent. Shift the drive select lever in reverse so you can use the engine brake if necessary to slow your descent. Release the brake and begin to coast down the hill. Use engine braking as much as possible, gently applying the brakes when necessary.

GOING DOWNHILL

Check the terrain carefully before going down a hill. When possible, choose a path that lets you drive your vehicle straight downhill. Avoid sharp angles that could allow the vehicle to pitch or roll over. Carefully choose your path and drive no faster than you will be able to react to obstacles that may appear.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Going down a hill improperly.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Could cause loss of control or cause the vehicle to overturn.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always check the terrain carefully before you start down any hill. Never go down a hill at high speed. Avoid going down a hill at an angle that would cause the vehicle to lean sharply to one side. Go straight down the hill where possible.

Before starting downhill, make sure the vehicle is in low-range 4WD. On most slopes, this will let you use engine braking to help you go downhill slowly. Go as slowly as possible. If you start going too fast, gently apply the brakes. Avoid sudden application of the brakes, which could cause the vehicle to start sliding.

If you are sliding or skidding, try to steer in the direction the vehicle is sliding to help you regain control.

If you must turn on the hill to avoid an obstacle, do so slowly and carefully. If the vehicle starts to tip, gradually steer in the downhill direction if there are no obstacles in your path. As you regain proper balance, gradually steer again in the direction you want to go.

CROSSING THROUGH SHALLOW WATER

If you must cross shallow, slow moving water up to the depth of the vehicle's floorboards, choose your path carefully to avoid sharp drop-offs, large rocks, or slippery surfaces that could cause the vehicle to overturn.

Never operate through water deeper than 13 in (33 cm) or fast flowing water.

Wet brakes may have reduced effectiveness. After leaving the water, test your brakes. If necessary, apply the brakes several times to let friction dry out the linings.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating this vehicle through deep or fast-flowing water.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Loss of control, which could result in an accident including overturn, which could increase the risk of drowning.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Never operate this vehicle in fast flowing water or in water deeper than 13 in (33cm).

Remember that wet brakes may have reduced stopping ability. Test your brakes after leaving water. If necessary, apply brakes several times to let friction dry out the linings.

CAUTION:

After riding your vehicle in water, be sure to drain the trapped water by removing the check hose at the bottom of the air filter case, the CVT-belt cooling duct check hose, the drive select lever box check hose and the CVT-belt case drain plug. Wash the vehicle in fresh water if it has been operated in salt water or muddy conditions.

Vehicle Immersion

CAUTION:

If your vehicle becomes immersed, major engine damage can result if the machine is not thoroughly inspected. Take the vehicle to your service center before starting the engine.

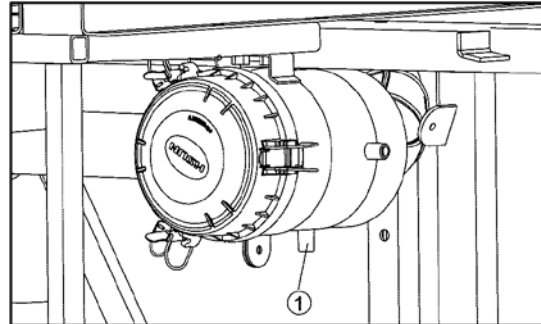
If it is impossible to take your vehicle to a service center before starting it, follow the steps outlined below.

1. Move the vehicle to dry land.
2. Check the air box. If water is present, dry the air box and replace the filter with a new filter.
3. Remove the spark plugs.

4. Turn the engine over several times.
5. Dry the spark plugs and reinstall them, or install new plugs.
6. Attempt to start the engine. If necessary, repeat the drying procedure.
7. Take the vehicle to your service center for service as soon as possible, whether you succeed in starting it or not.
8. If water has been ingested into the CVT, make sure to inspect the hole without water left inside. If it is muddy water, open the CVT cap and wash the parts before you reassemble.
9. Check the gearshift and release the water inside. Wash it if it is necessary.

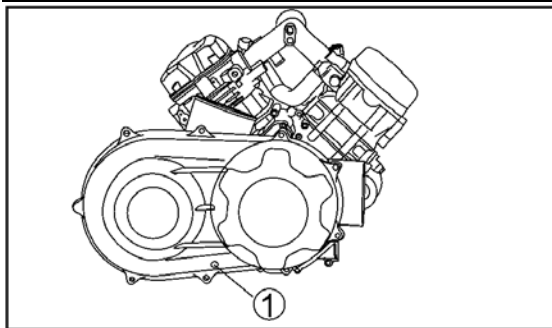
CAUTION: _____

Make sure all components that are washed and assembled are coated lightly with grease.



1. Air filter case check hose

7-16 Your Vehicle



1. CVT Gear Box inspection hole

Front Axle Differential Lock

When driving on rugged or muddy roads, locking the differential case in the front axle gearbox will give you the best traction. In this case, the two front wheels will be driven at the same rate. It may not be useful to lock the differential case after you have lost traction, because the skid process has

destroyed the soil structure. Even if you lock the differential, the front wheels may continue to slip and will not drive the vehicle ahead.

Riding Over Rough Terrain

Operating over rough terrain should be done with caution. Look for obstacles that could cause damage to the vehicle or could lead to a rollover accident. Avoid jumping the vehicle as injury, loss of control, and damage to the vehicle could occur.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

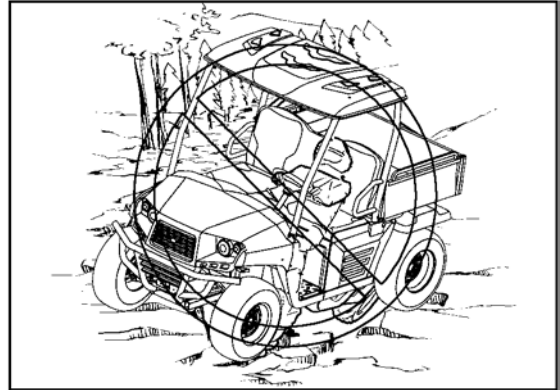
Failure to use extra care when operating this vehicle on unfamiliar terrain.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You can come upon hidden rocks, bumps, or holes, without enough time to react. Could result in the vehicle overturning or going out of control.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Go slowly and be extra careful when operating on unfamiliar terrain. Always be alert to changing terrain conditions when operating the vehicle.



Riding in Brush or Wooded Areas

When operating in areas with brush or trees, watch carefully on both sides and above the vehicle for obstacles such as branches that the vehicle might hit, causing an accident, or for brush that might enter the vehicle as you pass and strike the driver or passenger.

Never hold onto the enclosure so your hand is outside the vehicle. Hold only onto the handgrip inside the enclosure.

Encountering Obstacles on the Trail

If you cannot go around an obstacle such as a fallen tree trunk or a ditch, stop the vehicle where it is safe to do so. Set the parking brake and get out to inspect the area thoroughly. Look from both your approach side and the exit side. If you believe you can continue safely, decide the path that will allow you to get over the obstacle at as close to a right angle as possible to minimize vehicle tipping. Go only fast enough to maintain your momentum but still give yourself plenty of time to react to changes in conditions. If there is any question about your ability to maneuver safely over the obstacle, you should turn around, if the ground is flat and you have the room, or back up until you find a less difficult path.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Improperly operating over obstacles.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Could cause loss of control or a collision. Could cause the vehicle to overturn.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Before operating in a new area, check for obstacles.

Use extreme caution when operating over large obstacles, such as large rocks or fallen trees.

Periodic inspection, adjustment and lubrication will keep your vehicle in the safest and most efficient condition possible. Safety is an obligation of the vehicle owner. The most important points of vehicle inspection, adjustment and lubrication are explained on the following pages.

The service information included in this manual is intended to provide you, the owner, with the necessary information for completing your own preventive maintenance and minor repairs. The tools provided in the Owner's tool kit are sufficient for this purpose, except that a torque wrench is also necessary to properly tighten nuts and bolts.

NOTE: _____
If you do not have a torque wrench available during a service operation requiring one, take your vehicle to a service center to check the torque settings and adjust them as necessary.

8-2 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Servicing an engine while it is running.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Moving parts can catch clothing or parts of the body, causing injury.

Electrical components can cause shocks or can start fires.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Turn off the engine when performing maintenance unless otherwise specified. Have a service center perform service if you are not familiar with vehicle service.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating this vehicle with improper modifications.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Improper installation of accessories or modification of this vehicle may cause changes in handling which in some situations could lead to an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Never modify this vehicle through improper installation or use of accessories. All parts and accessories added to this vehicle should be genuine or equivalent components designed for use on this vehicle and should be installed and used according to instructions.

If you have questions, consult an authorized vehicle service center.

Periodic Maintenance Chart for the Emission Control System

- For vehicles not equipped with an odometer or hour meter, follow the month maintenance intervals.
- For vehicles equipped with an odometer or an hour meter, follow the km (mi) or hours maintenance intervals. However, keep in mind that if the vehicle is not used for a long period, the month maintenance intervals should be followed.
- Items marked with an asterisk should be performed by service center, as they require special tools, data and technical skills.

ITEM	ROUTINE	Whichever Comes first ⇒	INITIAL			EVERY		
			Month	1	3	6	6	12
			miles (km)	200 (320)	750 (1,200)	1,500 (2,400)	1,500 (2,400)	3,000 (4,800)
hours	20	75	150	150	300			
Spark Plug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check condition. Adjust gap and clean. • Replace if necessary. 		○	○	○	○	○	
Crankcase Breather System*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check breather hose for cracks or damage. • Replace if necessary. 			○	○	○	○	
Valves*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check valve clearance. Adjust if necessary. 		○		○	○	○	
Spark Arrester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean. 				○	○	○	
Carburetor*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check idle speed/starter operation. • Adjust if necessary. 			○	○	○	○	
Fuel Line*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check fuel hose for cracks or damage. • Replace if necessary. 				○	○	○	
Exhaust System*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for leakage. Tighten if necessary. • Replace gasket(s) if necessary. 				○	○	○	
Sensor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean. 		Clean for each 312 miles (500km)					

8-4 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

General Maintenance and Lubrication Chart

ITEM	ROUTINE	Whichever Comes first ⇨	INITIAL			EVERY		
			Month	1	3	6	6	12
			Miles (Km)	200 (320)	750 (1,200)	1,500 (2,400)	1,500 (2,400)	3,000 (4,800)
hours	20	75	150	150	300			
Rear Brake*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check operation/brake pad wear/fluid leakage/see NOTE page 8-6. Correct if necessary. Replace pads if worn to the limit. 		○	○	○	○	○	
Cooling System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check coolant leakage. Repair if necessary. Replace coolant every 24 months. 		○	○	○	○	○	
Air Filter Elements (Engine and Air Intake Duct)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean. Replace if necessary. 	Every 20–40 hours (More often in wet or dusty areas.)						
Engine Oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace (Warm engine before draining.) 		○		○	○	○	
Engine Oil Filter Cartridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace 		○		○	○	○	
Final / Differential Gear Oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check oil level. Check oil leakage. Replace. 		○				○	
Front Brake*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check operation/brake pad wear/fluid leakage/see NOTE page 8-6. Correct if necessary. Replace pads if worn to the limit. 		○	○	○	○	○	
Front and Rear Suspension*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check operation and for leakage. Check toe-in / adjust if necessary. 				○		○	
CVT-Belt*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check operation, wear, cracks, or damage. 		○			○	○	
Accelerator Pedal*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check operation and free play. 		○	○	○	○	○	
Wheel Bearings*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check bearing assemblies for looseness/damage. Repair if damaged. 							
Wheels*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check balance/damage/run out. Replace if necessary. 		○		○	○	○	

Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment 8-5

ITEM	ROUTINE	Whichever Comes first ⇒	INITIAL			EVERY		
			Month	1	3	6	6	12
			Miles (Km)	200 (320)	750 (1,200)	1,500 (2,400)	1,500 (2,400)	3,000 (4,800)
hours	20	75	150	150	300			
Engine Mount*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for cracks or damage. • Check bolt tightness. 			○	○	○		
Steering System*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation and for looseness. Replace if damaged. • Check toe-in. Adjust if necessary 	○	○	○	○	○		
Front and Rear Axle Boots*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check operation. • Replace if damaged. 	○				○		
Drive Shaft Universal Joint*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lubricate with lithium-based grease. 			○	○	○		
Rear Upper and Lower Knuckle Pivots*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lubricate with lithium-based grease. 			○	○	○		
Fittings and Fasteners*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check all chassis fittings and fasteners. • Check if necessary. 	○	○	○	○	○		
Anti-Roll Bar Bushings*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for cracks or damage. 			○	○	○		

NOTE:

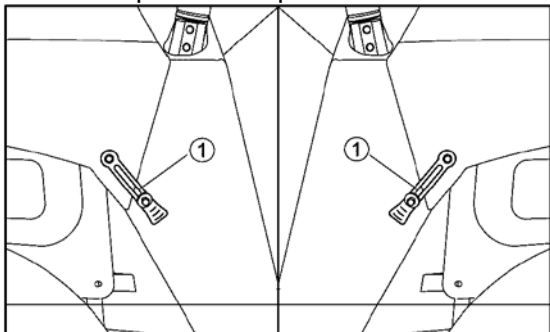
- Recommended brake fluid: DOT4
- Brake fluid replacement.
 - When disassembling the master cylinder or caliper, replace the brake fluid. Normally check the brake fluid level and add fluid as required.
 - On the inner parts of the master cylinder and caliper, replace the oil seals every two years.
- Replace the brake hoses every four years, or if cracked or damaged.

8-6 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

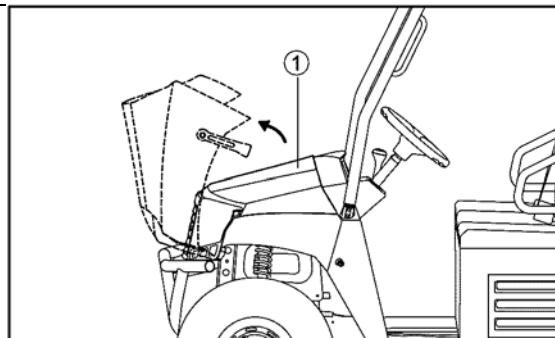
Hood

To Open

Unhook the hood latches, and then slowly tilt the hood up until it stops.



1. Latch (x2)



1. Hood

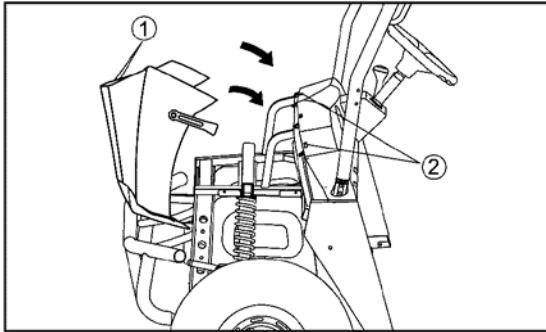
To Close

Lower the hood slowly to its original position, and then hook the hood latches.

Secure projections on the underside of the hood into slots on the back of the instrument panel. Secure slots on the side of the hood around projections on the frame.

CAUTION:

- Make sure that all cables and wires are in place when closing the hood.
 - Do not drive the vehicle with the hood open, unlatched, or removed.
-



1. Projection (x2)

two. Slot (x2)

8-8 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Engine Oil and Oil Filter Cartridge

The engine oil level should be checked before each operation. In addition, the oil must be changed and the oil filter cartridge replaced at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

To Check Engine Oil Level

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface.
2. Remove the console. (See page 8-9 for console removal and installation procedures.)
3. Check the engine oil level on a cold engine.

NOTE:

If the engine was started before checking the oil level, be sure to warm up the engine sufficiently, and then wait at least ten minutes until the oil settles for an accurate reading.

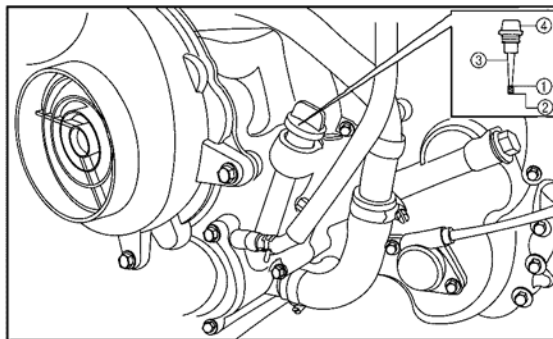
4. Remove the engine oil filler cap and wipe

off the dipstick with a clean rag.

5. Insert the dipstick in the oil filler hole (without screwing it in), and then remove it again to check the oil level.

NOTE:

The engine oil should be between the minimum and maximum level marks.



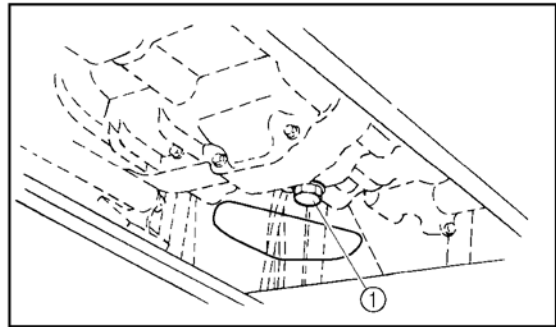
1. Maximum level mark
 2. Minimum level mark
 3. Dipstick
 4. Engine oil filler cap
6. If the engine oil is at or below the

minimum level mark, add sufficient oil of the recommended type to raise it to the correct level.

7. Insert the dipstick into the oil filler hole, and then tighten the oil filler cap.
8. Install the console.

To Change the Engine Oil (With or Without Oil Filter Cartridge Replacement)

1. Remove the console. (See page 8-9 for console removal and installation procedures.)
2. Place an oil pan under the engine to collect the used oil, and then remove the engine oil filler cap.
3. Remove the engine oil drain bolt to drain the oil from the crankcase.



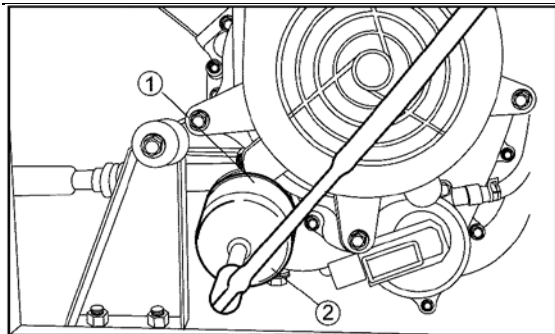
1. Engine oil drain bolt

NOTE:

Skip steps 4-6 if the oil filter cartridge is not being replaced.

4. Remove the oil filter cartridge with an oil filter wrench.

8-10 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment



1. Oil filter cartridge 2. Oil filter bolt

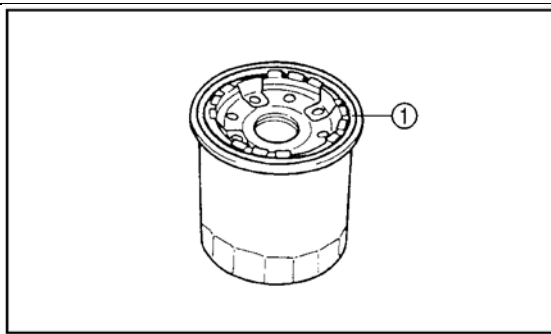
NOTE: _____

An oil filter wrench is available at a nearby service center.

5. Apply a light coat of engine oil to the O-ring of the new oil filter cartridge.

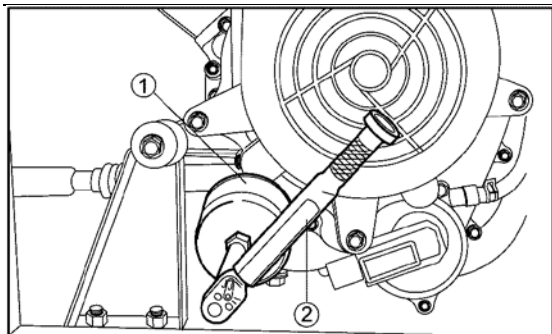
NOTE: _____

Make sure the O-ring is seated properly.



1. O-ring
- 2.
6. Install the new oil filter cartridge with an oil filter wrench, and then tighten it to the specified torque with a torque wrench.

Tightening torque:
Oil filter cartridge:
12 ft·lbs (17Nm 1.7m·kgf)



1. Oil filler cartridge 2. Torque bolt

7. Install the engine oil drain bolt, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Engine oil drain bolt:

17 ft·lbs (24Nm 2.4m·kgf)

8. Add the specified amount of recommended engine oil, and then install the engine oil filler cap and tighten it.

Recommended engine oil:

See page 10-2.

Oil quantity:

Without oil filter cartridge replacement:

2.33 qt (2.2L)

With oil filter cartridge replacement:

2.43 qt (2.3 L)

CAUTION:

- In order to prevent clutch slippage (since the engine oil also lubricates the clutch), do not mix any chemical additives. Do not use oils with a diesel specification of “CD” or oils of a higher quality than specified. In addition, do not use oils labeled “ENERGY CONSERVING II” or higher.
- Make sure that no foreign material enters the crankcase.

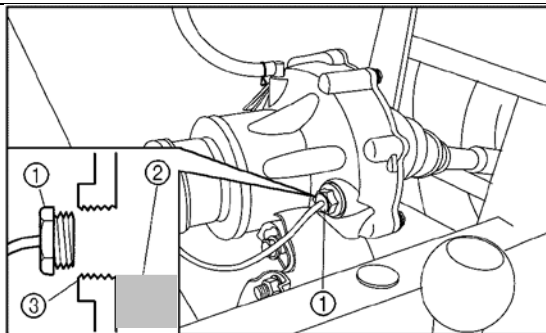
8-12 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

9. Start the engine, and then let it idle for several minutes while checking it for oil leakage. If oil is leaking, immediately turn the engine off and check for the cause.
10. Turn the engine off, wait at least ten minutes, and then check the oil level and correct it if necessary.
11. Install the console.

Final Gear Oil

Checking the Final Gear Oil Level

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface.
2. Remove the oil filler bolt, and then check the oil level in the final gear case.



1. Speed meter sensor
2. Final gear oil
3. Correct oil level

NOTE:

The oil level should be at the brim of the filler hole.

3. If the oil is below the brim of the filler hole, add sufficient oil of the recommended type to raise it to the correct level.

CAUTION:

Be sure no foreign material enters the final gear case.

4. Install the oil filler bolt, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

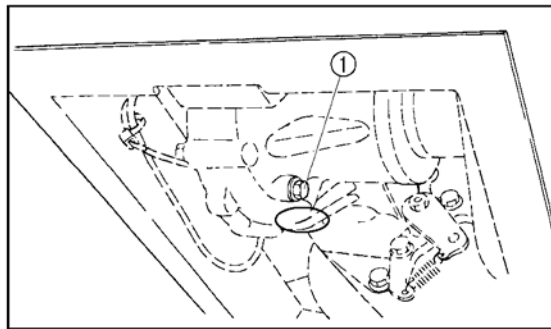
Tightening torque:

Final gear oil filler bolt:

16.3 ft·lbs (23 Nm, 2.3 m·kgf)

Changing the Final Gear Oil

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface.
2. Place a container under the final gear case to collect the used oil.
3. Remove the oil filler bolt and the drain bolt to drain the oil.



1. Final gear oil drain bolt

4. Install the drain bolt, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Final gear oil drain bolt:

14 ft·lbs (20 Nm, 2.0 m·kgf)

8-14 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

5. Add the recommended final gear oil up to the brim of the filler hole.

Recommended oil:

SAE 80 API GL-4 Hypoid gear oil

Oil quantity:

0.42 qt (0.4 L)

CAUTION:

Be sure no foreign material enters the final gear case.

6. Install the oil filler bolt, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Final gear oil filler bolt:

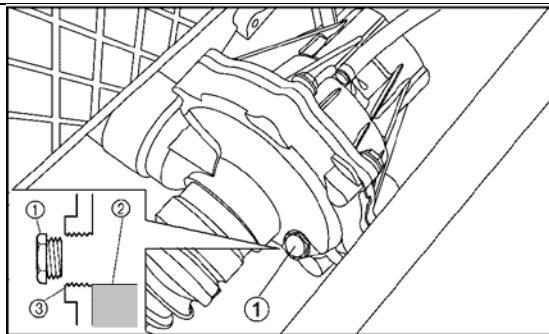
16.3 ft·lbs (23 Nm, 2.3 m·kgf)

7. Check for oil leakage. If oil leakage is found, check for the cause.

Differential Gear Oil

Checking the Differential Gear Oil Level

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface.
2. Remove the differential gear oil filler bolt and check the oil level. It should be up to the brim of the filler hole. If the level is low, add sufficient oil of the recommended type to raise it to the specified level.



1. Speed sensor
2. Correct oil level
3. Differential gear oil

CAUTION:

1. Be sure no foreign material enters the differential gear case.
2. Please clean the sensor every 310 miles (500km).

2. Install the differential gear oil filler bolt, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

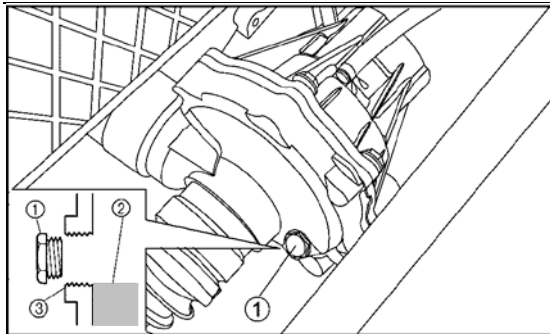
Differential gear oil filler bolt:

16.3 ft·lbs (23Nm, 2.3 m·kgf)

Changing the Differential Gear Oil

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface.
2. Place a container under the differential gear case to collect the used oil.
3. Remove the differential gear oil filler bolt and differential gear oil drain bolt to drain the oil.

8-16 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment



1. Differential gear oil drain bolt

4. Install the differential gear oil drain bolt, and tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Differential gear oil drain bolt:
16.3 ft·lbs (23Nm, 2.3m·kgf)

5. Fill the differential gear case with the recommended oil.

Recommended oil:

SAE 80 API GL-5 Hypoid gear oil

Oil quantity:

0.3 qt (0.28L)

CAUTION:

Be sure no foreign material enters the differential gear case.

6. Install the differential gear oil filler bolt, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Differential gear oil filler bolt:
16.3 ft·lbs (23Nm, 2.3m·kgf)

7. Check for oil leakage. If oil leakage is found, check for the cause.

Coolant

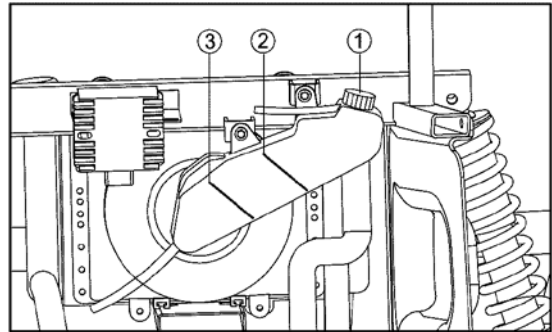
The coolant level should be checked before each ride.

Checking the Coolant Level

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface.
2. Open the hood. (See pages 8-7 - 8-8 for hood opening and closing procedures.)
3. Check the coolant level in the coolant reservoir when the engine is cold as the coolant level varies with engine temperature.

NOTE:

The coolant should be between the minimum and maximum level marks.



1. Coolant reservoir cap
2. Maximum level mark
3. Minimum level mark
4. If the coolant is at or below the minimum level mark, remove the reservoir cap, add coolant to the maximum level mark, install the reservoir cap, and then close the hood.

8-18 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Coolant reservoir capacity
(up to the maximum level mark):
0.663 qt (0.627L)

CAUTION:

Mix anti freeze with distilled water only.
However, if distilled water is not available,
soft water can be used for refilling.

Changing the Coolant

The coolant must be changed by a service center at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

Recommended antifreeze:
High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion inhibitors for aluminum engines.
Antifreeze and water mixing ratio: 1:1

Total amount:
1.40 qt (1.32L)
Coolant reservoir capacity
(up to the maximum level mark):
0.65 qt (0.627 L)

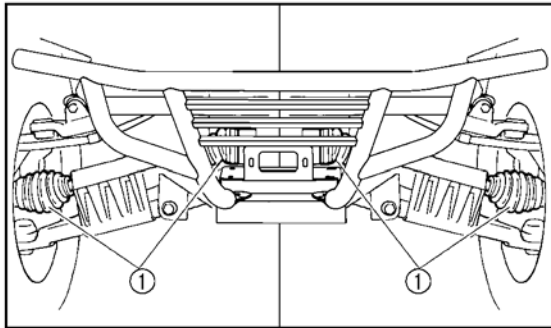
NOTE:

- Adding water instead of coolant lowers the antifreeze content of the coolant. If water is used instead of coolant, have a service center check the antifreeze content of the coolant as soon as possible.
- The radiator fan is automatically switched on or off according to the coolant temperature in the radiator.

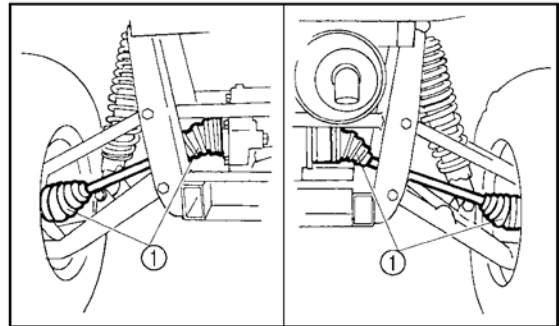
If your vehicle overheats, see page 8-45 for details.

Axle Boots

Check the protective boots for holes or tears. If any damage is found, have them replaced by a service center.



1. Front axle boot (x2 each side)



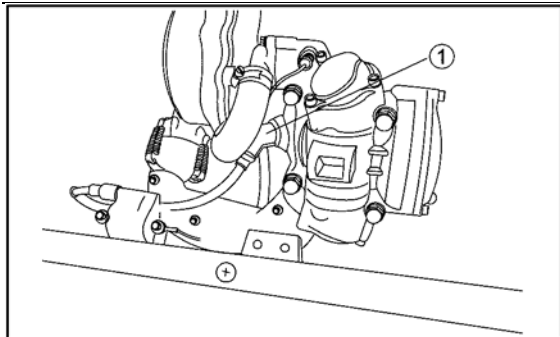
1. Rear axle boot (x2 each side)

Spark Plug Inspection

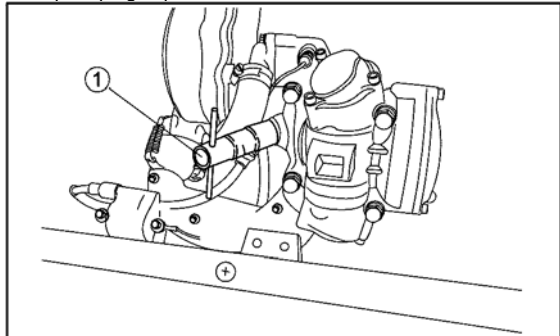
Removal

1. Remove hood (See pages 8-6)
2. Remove the spark plug cap.
3. Use the spark plug wrench in the tool kit to remove the spark plug as shown.

8-20 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment



1. Spark plug cap



1. Spark plug wrench

Inspection

The spark plug is an important engine component and is easy to inspect. The condition of the spark plug can indicate the condition of the engine.

The ideal color of the porcelain insulator around the center electrode is a medium to light tan for a vehicle that is being ridden normally.

Do not attempt to diagnose such problems yourself. Instead, take the vehicle to a service center. You should periodically remove and inspect the spark plug because heat and deposits will cause the spark plug to slowly break down and erode. If electrode erosion becomes excessive, or if carbon and other deposits are excessive, you should replace the spark plug with the specified plug.

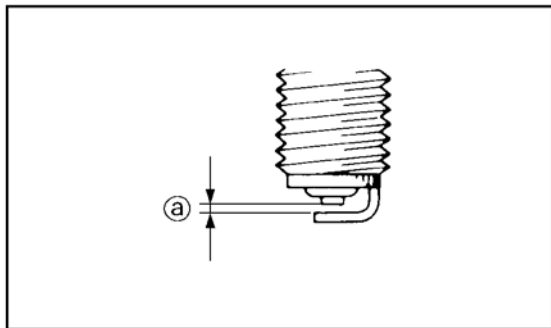
Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment 8-21

Specified spark plug:
DR8EA (NGK)

Spark plug gap:
0.031-0.035 in (0.8-0.9mm)

Installation

1. Measure the electrode gap with a wire thickness gauge and, if necessary, adjust the gap to specification.



a. Spark plug gap

2. Clean the surface of the spark plug gasket and its mating surface, and then wipe off any grime from the spark plug threads.
3. Install the spark plug and tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:
Spark plug:
12.4 ft·lbs (17.5 Nm, 1.75 m·kgf)

8-22 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

NOTE:

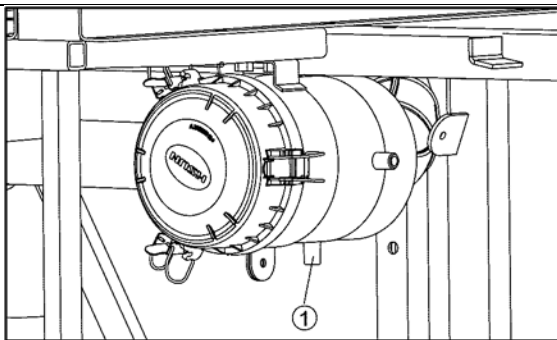
If a torque wrench is not available when you are installing the spark plug, a good estimate of the correct torque is 1/4 to 1/2 turn past finger tight. Have the spark plug tightened to the specified torque as soon as possible.

4. Install the spark plug cap.
5. Lower the cargo bed.

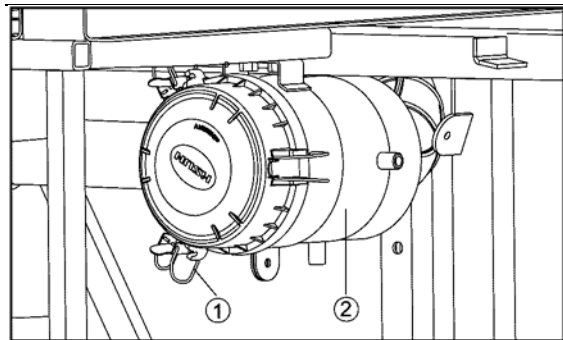
Cleaning the Engine Air Filter Element

NOTE:

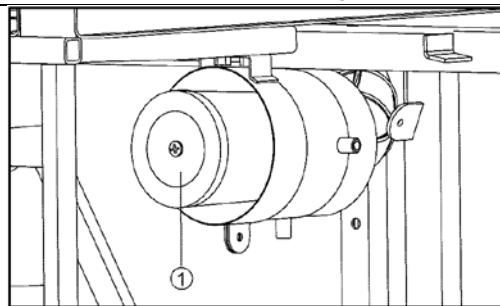
There is a check hose at the bottom of the air filter case. If dust or water collects in this hose, empty the hose and clean the air filter element and air filter case.



1. Air filter check hose
1. Remove the seats. (See pages 4-16 - 4-17 for seat removal and installation procedure.)
2. Remove the Engine cover. (See page 8-9 for Engine cover removal and installation procedure.)
3. Remove the connecting rubber tube between air cleaner and throttle valve and the screws fixing the air cleaner, and then remove the air cleaner.

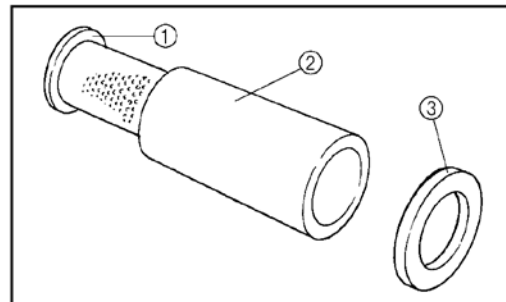


1. Holder (x3) 2. Air filter case cover



1. Air filter element

4. Remove the air filter element.
5. Remove the sponge material from its frame.



1. Air filter frame 2. Sponge material
3. Element retaining plate

8-24 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

6. Wash the sponge material gently but thoroughly in solvent.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Using low flash point solvents or gasoline to clean the sponge material.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Low flash point solvents or gasoline can catch fire or explode.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Use parts cleaning solvent to clean the sponge material.

7. Squeeze the excess solvent out of the sponge material and let it dry.

CAUTION: _____

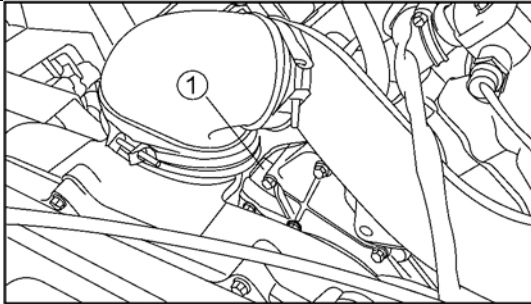
Do not twist the sponge material when squeezing it.

8. Inspect the sponge material and replace it if damaged.
9. Thoroughly apply foam air filter oil or other quality liquid foam air filter oil (not spray type) to the sponge material.

NOTE: _____

The sponge material should be wet but not dripping.

10. Pull the sponge material over its frame.
11. Install the air filter element.
12. Install the air filter case cover and be sure the crankcase breather hose is connected.



1. Crankcase breather hose

13. Install the engine cover.
14. Install the seats.

NOTE:

The air filter element should be cleaned every 20-40 hours. It should be cleaned and lubricated more often if the vehicle is operated in extremely dusty areas. Each time air filter element maintenance is performed,

check the air inlet to the air filter case for obstructions. Check the air filter element rubber joint to the carburetor and manifold fittings securely to avoid the possibility of unfiltered air entering the engine.

CAUTION:

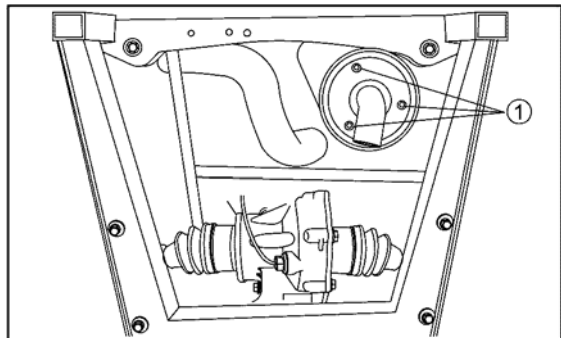
Never operate the engine with the air filter element removed. This will allow unfiltered air to enter, causing rapid engine wear and possible engine damage. Additionally, operation without the air filter element will affect carburetor jetting with subsequent poor performance and possible engine overheating.

8-26 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Cleaning the Spark Arrester

Be sure the exhaust pipe and muffler are cool before cleaning the spark arrester.

1. Remove the bolts.

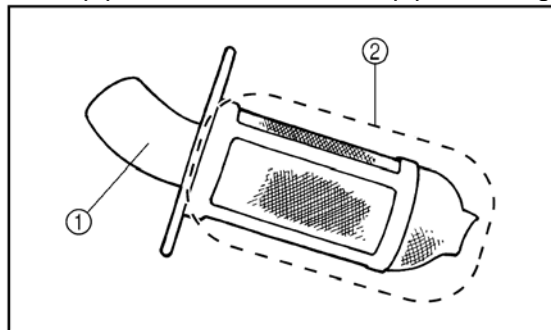


1、 Bolt (×3)

2. Remove the tailpipe by pulling it out of the muffler.

3. Tap the tailpipe lightly, and then use a wire brush to remove any carbon deposits from the spark arrester portion of the

tailpipe and inside of the tailpipe housing.



1. Tailpipe

2. Spark arrester

4. Insert the tailpipe into the muffler and align the bolt holes.

5. Install the tailpipe by installing the bolts, and then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Tailpipe bolt:

8.5 ft·lbs (12 Nm, 1.2 m·kgf)

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

**Improper cleaning of the spark arrester.
Hot exhaust system.**

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

**Could injure the eyes.
Could cause burns.
Could cause carbon monoxide poisoning, possibly leading to death.
Could start a fire.**

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

**When cleaning the spark arrester:
Always let the exhaust system cool prior to touching exhaust components.
Do not start the engine when cleaning the exhaust system.**

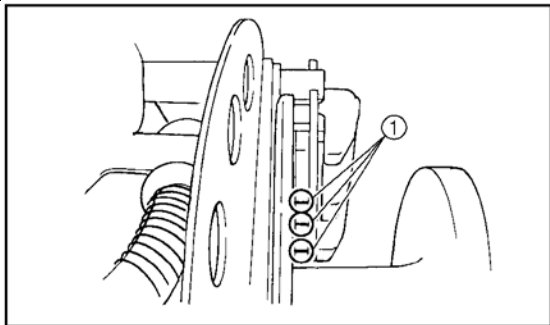
Valve Clearance

The correct valve clearance changes with use, resulting in improper fuel-air supply or engine noise. To prevent this, the valve clearance must be adjusted regularly. This adjustment however, should be left to a professional service technician.

Front Brake Pad Check

Each brake pad is provided with wear indicator grooves, which allow you to check the brake pad wear without having to disassemble the brake system. To check the brake pad wear, check the wear indicator grooves. If a brake pad has worn to the point that the wear indicator grooves have almost disappeared, have a service center replace the brake pads as a set.

8-28 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment



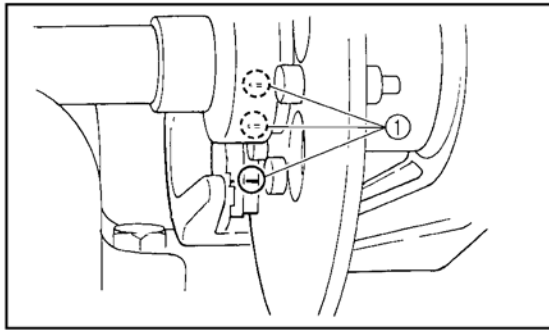
1. Brake pad wear indicator groove

NOTE:

The wheels need to be removed to check the brake pads. (See pages 8-4-18-42 for wheel removal and installation procedures.)

Rear brake pad check

Each brake pad is provided with wear indicator grooves, which allow you to check the brake pad wear without having to disassemble the brake system. To check the brake pad wear, check the wear indicator grooves. If a brake pad has worn to the point that the wear indicator grooves have almost disappeared, have a service center replace the brake pads as a set.



1. Brake pad wear indicator groove

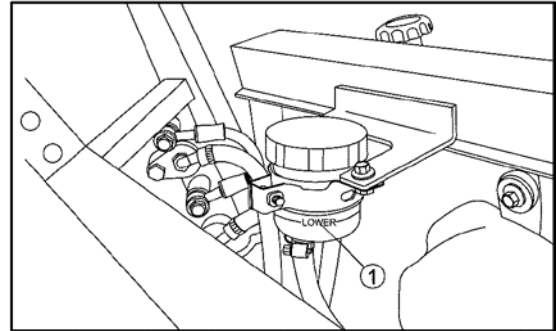
Checking the Brake Fluid Level

Insufficient brake fluid may let air enter the brake system, possibly causing the brakes to become ineffective.

Before riding, check that the brake fluid is above the minimum level mark and replenish if necessary. A low brake fluid level may indicate worn brake pads and/or brake system leakage. If the brake fluid level is low,

be sure to check the brake pads for wear and the brake system for leakage.

The brake fluid reservoir is located under the hood. (See pages 8-7 - 8-8 for hood opening and closing procedure.)



1. Minimum level mark

Observe these precautions:

- When checking the fluid level, make sure the top of the brake fluid reservoir is level.

8-30 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

- Use only the recommended quality brake fluid. Otherwise, the rubber seals may deteriorate, causing leakage and poor braking performance

Recommended brake fluid: DOT 4

- Refill with the same type of brake fluid. Mixing fluids may result a harmful chemical reaction and lead to poor braking performance.
- Be careful that water does not enter the brake fluid reservoir when refilling. Water will significantly lower the boiling point of the fluid and may result in vapor lock.
- Brake fluid may deteriorate painted surfaces or plastic parts. Always clean up spilled fluid immediately.
- Have a service center inspect the brake system if the brake fluid level goes down.

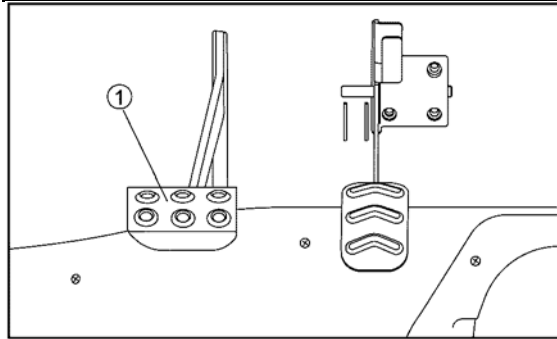
Brake Fluid Replacement

Complete fluid replacement should be done only by trained service personnel. Have a service center replace the following components during periodic maintenance or when they are damaged or leaking.

- Replace the oil seals every two years.
- Replace the brake hoses every four years.

Checking the Brake Pedal

Have a service center check the brakes at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. There should be no free play in the brake pedal. The brakes should operate smoothly and there should be no brake drag. If the brakes feel soft or spongy, this could indicate air in the brake system. Have a service center check the brake system if necessary.



1. Brake pedal

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating with improperly serviced or adjusted brakes.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You could lose braking ability, which could lead to an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

After servicing:

- Make sure the brakes operate smoothly and that the brake pedal position is correct.
- Make sure the brakes do not drag.
- All air must be bled from the brake system.

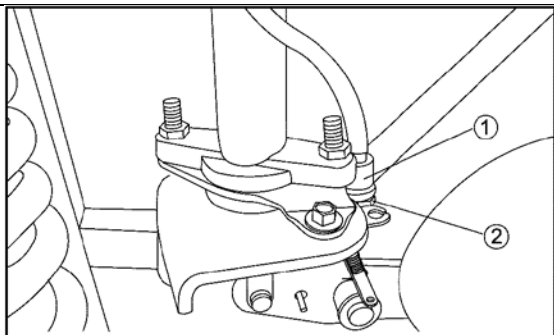
Replacement of brake components requires professional knowledge. These procedures should be performed by a service center.

8-32 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Brake Light Switch Adjustment

The brake light switch, which is activated by the brake pedal, is properly adjusted when the brake light comes on just before braking takes effect. If necessary, adjust the brake light switch as follows.

1. Open the hood. (See pages 8-7 - 8-8 for hood opening and closing procedure.)
2. Turn the adjusting nut while holding the brake light switch in place. To make the brake light come on earlier, turn the adjusting nut in direction **(a)**. To make the brake light come on later, turn the adjusting nut in direction **(b)**.



1. Brake light switch.

2. Adjusting nut

Cable Inspection and Lubrication

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Damaged control cables.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Corrosion can result when the outer covering of control cables becomes damaged. Cables can also become frayed or kinked. Operation of controls could be restricted, which could cause an accident or injury.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Inspect cables frequently. Replace damaged cables.

Lubricate the inner cables and the cable ends. If the cables do not operate smoothly, ask a service center to replace them.

Recommended lubricant:

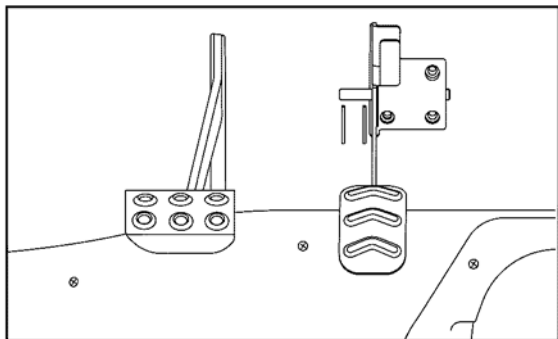
Engine oil: see page 10-2

8-34 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Brake Pedal and Accelerator Pedal Lubrication

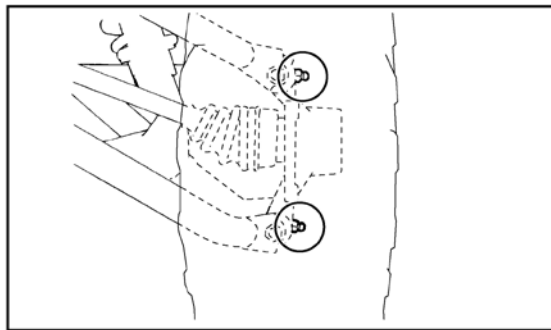
Lubricate the pivoting parts.

Recommended lubricant:
Lithium-based grease
(all-purpose grease)



Rear Knuckle Upper and Lower Pivot Lubrication

Lubricate the knuckle upper and lower pivots with a grease gun.



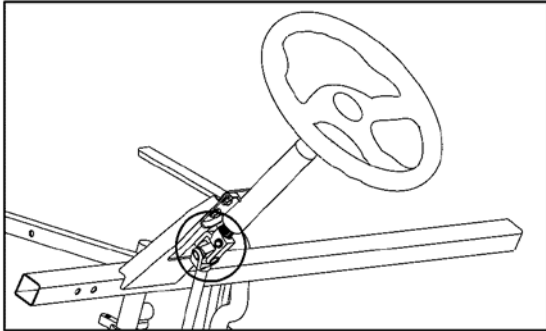
Recommended lubricant:
Lithium-based grease

Steering Shaft Lubrication

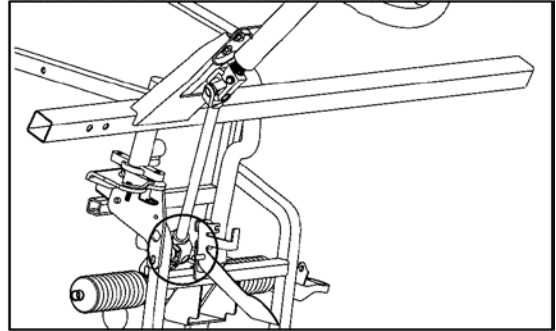
Lubricate the pivot points.

Recommended lubricant:
Lithium-based grease
(all-purpose grease)

Upper universal joint, steering transmission shaft

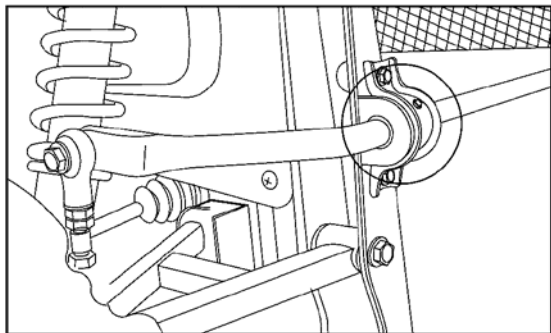


Lower universal joint, steering transmission shaft

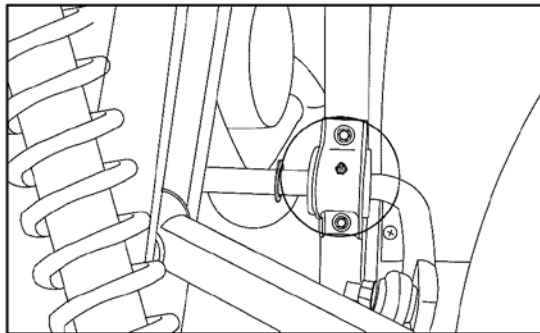


8-36 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Front balance rod



Rear balance rod



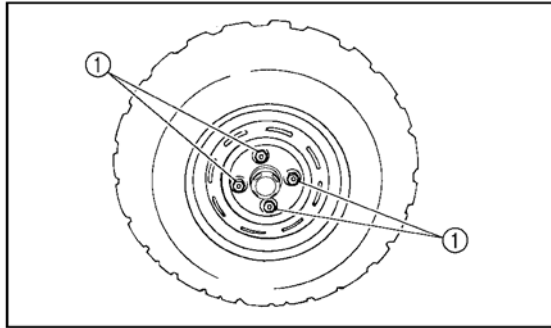
Wheel Removal

Loosen the wheel nuts.

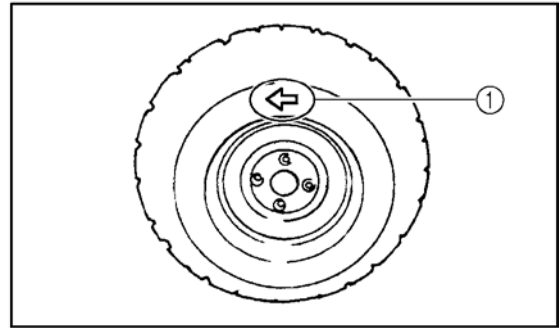
Elevate the vehicle and place a suitable stand under the frame.

Remove the nuts from the wheel.

Remove the wheel.



1. Nut (x4)



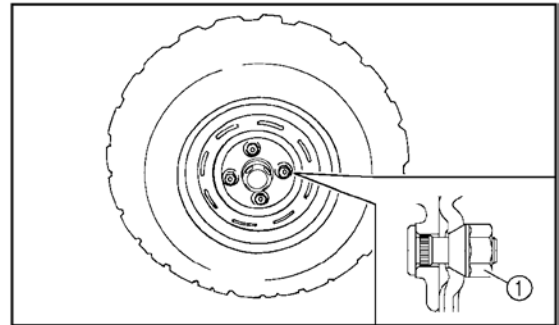
1. Arrow mark

Wheel Installation

1. Install the wheel and the nuts.

NOTE:

- The arrow mark ⇐ on the tire must point toward the rotating direction of the wheel.
- Tapered nuts are used for both the front and rear wheels. Install the nut with its tapered side towards the wheel.



1. Tapered nut

8-38 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

2. Lower the vehicle so that the wheel is on the ground.
3. Tighten the wheel nuts to the specified torque.

Wheel nut torque:

Front: 49.7 ft·lbs (70Nm, 7.0 m·kgf)

Rear: 49.7 ft·lbs (70Nm, 7.0 m·kgf)

Battery

This vehicle is equipped with a sealed-type battery. Therefore, it is not necessary to check the electrolyte or add distilled water in the battery. If the battery seems to have discharged, consult a service center.

CAUTION:

Do not try to remove the sealing caps of the battery cells. You may damage the battery.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Failure to handle batteries or battery electrolyte carefully.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You could be poisoned. You could be severely burned by the sulfuric acid in battery electrolyte. Batteries produce explosive gases.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Always shield eyes when working near batteries.

Keep out of reach of children.

Antidote:

EXTERNAL: Flush with water.

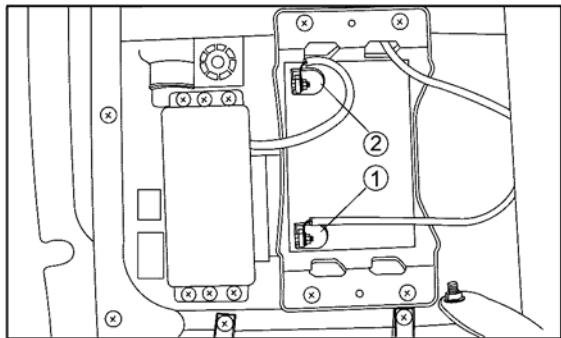
INTERNAL: Drink large quantities of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten egg or vegetable oil. Get prompt medical attention.

EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention. Keep batteries away from sparks, flames, cigarettes or other sources of ignition. Ventilate when charging or using in a closed space.

8-40 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Battery Maintenance

1. When the vehicle is not used for a month or longer, remove the battery and store it in a cool, dark place. Completely recharge the battery before reinstallation.
2. Always make sure the connections are correct when putting the battery back in the vehicle.



1. Negative battery lead 2. Positive battery lead

CAUTION:

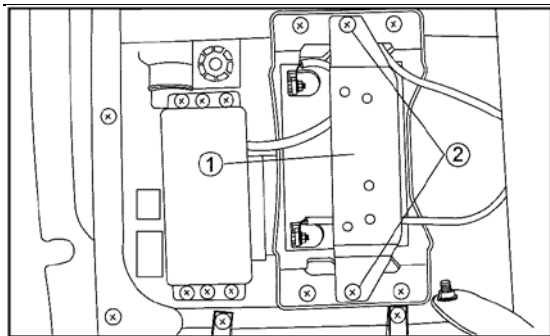
A special battery charger (constant voltage/ampere or constant voltage) is required for recharging a sealed-type battery. Using a conventional battery charger may shorten the battery life.

Fuse Replacement

The main fuse and the fuse box are located under the hood. (See pages 8-7 - 8-8 for hood opening and closing procedures.) If a fuse is blown, turn off the ignition switch and install a new fuse of the specified amperage.

If a fuse is blown, replace it as follows.

1. Remove the battery compartment cover by lifting it up and pulling it out.



1. Battery compartment cover 2. Screw M6x8

2. Turn the key to “OFF” and turn off the electrical circuit in question.

CAUTION:

To prevent accidental short-circuiting, turn off the ignition switch when checking or replacing a fuse.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Using an improper fuse

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

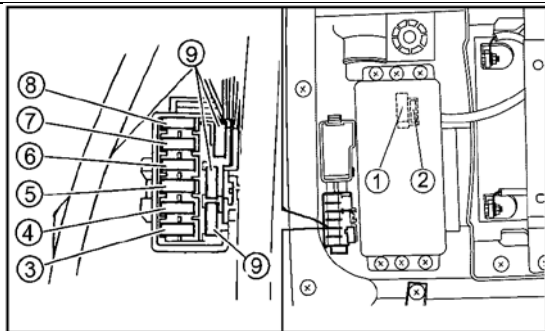
An improper fuse can cause damage to the electrical system, which could lead to a fire.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always use a fuse of the specified rating. Never use a material in place of the proper fuse.

3. Remove the blown fuse, and then install a new fuse of the specified amperage.

8-42 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment



1. Main fuse
2. Spare main fuse
3. Headlight fuse
4. Ignition fuse
5. Auxiliary DC jack fuse
6. 2WD/4WD Fuse
7. Signaling system fuse
8. Meter Fuse
9. Backup fuse (for odometer and clock)

Specified Fuse:

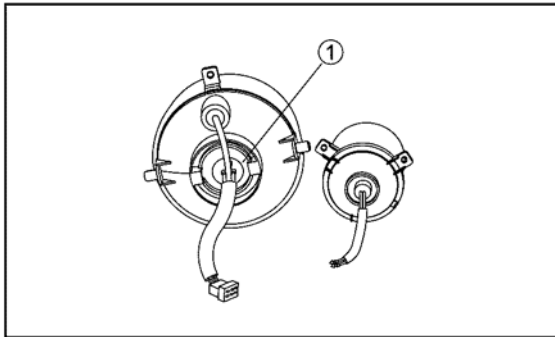
Main Fuse:	30.0A
Headlight Fuse:	15.0A
Ignition Fuse:	10.0A
Auxiliary DC Jack Fuse:	10.0A
Signaling System Fuse:	10.0A
Carburetor Warmer Fuse:	10.0A
2WD/4WD Fuse	3.0A
Backup Fuse:	10.0A

4. Turn the key to "ON" and turn on the electrical circuit in question to check if the device operates.
5. If the fuse immediately blows again, have a service center check the electrical system.
6. Install the battery compartment cover.
7. Close the hood.

Replacing a Headlight Bulb

If a headlight bulb burns out, replace it as follows.

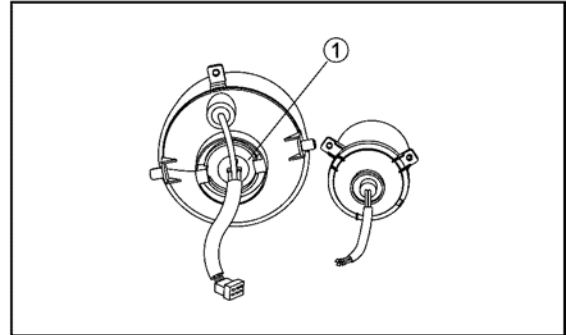
1. Lift the hood up. (See pages 8-7 - 8-8 for hood opening and closing procedures.)
2. Remove the cover at the rear of the headlight by pulling it off.



1. Cover at the rear of the headlight

3. Remove the headlight bulb holder cover

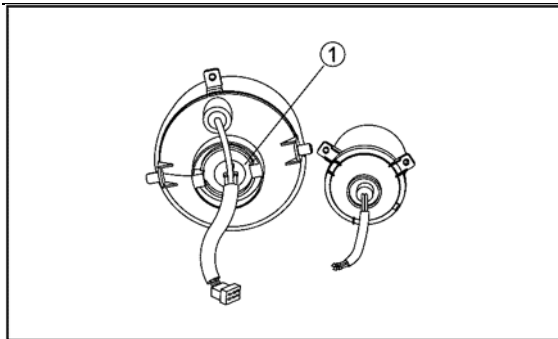
by pulling it off.



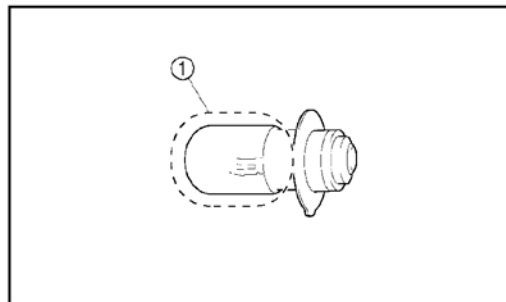
1. Headlight bulb holder cover

4. Remove the headlight bulb holder by pushing it in and turning it counter clockwise.
5. Remove the defective bulb by pulling it out.
6. Insert a new headlight bulb into the bulb holder by pushing it in.

8-44 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment



1. Headlight bulb holder



1. Do not touch the glass part of the bulb.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

A headlight bulb is hot when it is on and immediately after it is turned off.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You can be burned, or a fire could start if the bulb touches something flammable.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Wait for the bulb to cool before touching or removing it.

CAUTION:

Do not touch the glass part of the headlight bulb to keep it free from oil, otherwise the transparency of the glass, the luminosity of the bulb, and the bulb life will be adversely affected. Thoroughly clean off any dirt and fingerprints on the headlight bulb using a cloth moistened with alcohol or thinner.

7. Install the bulb holder by pushing it in and turning it clockwise.
8. Install the bulb holder cover and the cover at the rear of the headlight.

CAUTION:

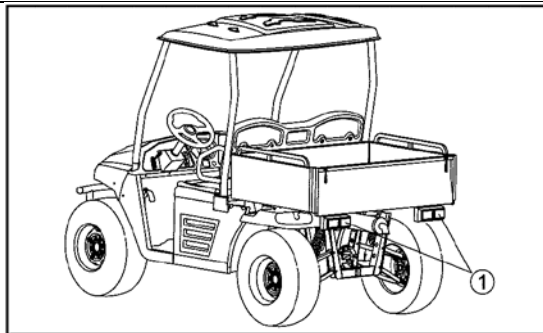
Make sure the headlight bulb holder cover is securely fitted over the bulb holder and seated properly.

9. Close the hood.
10. Adjust the headlight beam if necessary.

Tail/Brake Light Bulb Replacement

If a tail/brake light bulb burns out, replace it as follows:

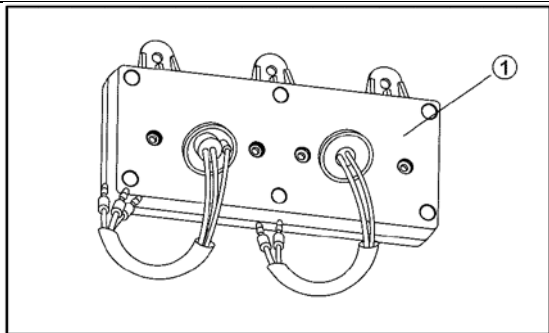
1. Take down the tail light from carrier.



1. Rear tail light

2. Remove the bulb holder (together with the bulb) by turning it counter clockwise.
3. Push the defective bulb in and turn it counter clockwise to remove it from the bulb holder.
4. Push a new bulb in and turn it clockwise to install in the bulb holder.
5. Install the bulb holder (together with the bulb) by turning it clockwise.

8-46 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment



1. Tail/brake light bulb holder

6. Install the panel by installing the quick fasteners and bolts, and then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

Tightening torque:

Panel bolt:

6.5N·m (0.65 m·kgf, 4.7 ft·lbs)

Troubleshooting

Although vehicles receive a rigid inspection before shipment from the factory, trouble may occur during operation. Any problem in the fuel, compression, or ignition systems can cause poor starting and loss of power. The troubleshooting chart describes a quick, easy procedure for making checks. If your vehicle requires any repair, take it to a service center.

The skilled technicians at a service center have the tools, experience, and know how to properly service your vehicle. Imitation parts may look like original parts, but they are often inferior. Consequently, they have a shorter service life and can lead to expensive

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Checking the fuel system while smoking or near an open flame.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Fuel can ignite or explode, causing severe injury or property damage.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Do not smoke when checking the fuel system. Make sure there are no open flames or sparks in the area, including pilot lights from water heaters or furnaces.

8-48 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Solution to Common Problems in Vehicle

Here you can see some tables on the common problems that may come up when you are driving a UTV, which will help to solve these problems.

To repair a UTV requires technical skills, if you cannot fix it up yourself, please contact your service center.

Table1: Solution of Common Problems in Appearance Parts and Impact Fittings.

S/N	Problems	Solutions
1	Covers are cracked.	1. Repair cover at authorized service center.
		2. Change for new plastic covers.
		3. Re-paste the stickers and re-rivet the warning labels.
2	Vehicle's bottom protection plate is damaged by ground.	1. Check if the reduction gear box and differential in front and rear bridge are damaged or if there is any oil leakage.
		2. Check if the bottom of engine is damaged or if there is any oil leakage.
		3. Change for new bottom protection plate.

Table 2: Solution of Common Problems in Brake System.

S/N	Problems	Solutions
1	Brake system is locked up.	1. Check if the handle of parking brake return to its position.
		2. Check if the brake discs are deformed.
		3. Check if the calipers' hydraulic cylinders are stuck or the fixing parts of calipers are deformed.
2	Brake performance is diminished.	1. Check if the brake discs are over-worn.
		2. Check if the brake blocks in calipers are over-worn, or contaminated by stuffs that can reduce friction.
		3. Check if there is any leakage in brake system's oil lines or conjunctions.
		4. Check if the post rod in brake master cylinder is deformed.
		5. Check if there is any air going into the oil lines, and drain the air with special equipment.
		6. Check if the remaining oil in master cylinders of front and rear brake is still above the lowest level.
3	Front or rear brake system makes affricate noise, or the brake discs go	1. Check if the brake discs are deformed.
		2. Check if the calipers' hydraulic cylinders are stuck or the fixing parts of calipers are deformed.

8-50 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

4	Vehicle makes odd turn when braked at high speed.	1. Check if left and right brake force deviation of front brake is with specified limit.
		2. Check if the brake force of front brake goes down, which causes the rear wheels to lock up before the front wheels when braked.
		3. Check if spring force deviation of shock absorbers in front left and right suspension are within specified limit.
		4. Check if the damper rubber sleeves connecting front suspension rock and frame are damaged.

Table 3: Solution of Common Problems in Electrical System

S/N	Problems	Solutions
1	Lights do not work.	1. Check if the headlight switch functions well.
		2. Check if the wires are broken.
		3. Check if the lamps or bulbs are broken.
2	Vehicle cannot go into 4 wheel drive mode.	1. Check if the control switch on meter board works well.
		2. Check if the differential lock control magneto plug in rear bridge reduction gear box is broken.
		3. Check if the wire is broken.
3	Rear differential will not work.	1. Check if the control switch on meter board works well.
4	Rear differential will not	1. Check if the differential lock control magneto plug in rear

Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment 8-51

	work.	bridge reduction gear box is broken.
		2. Check if the wire is broken.
5	Meter display is not normal.	1. Check if the sensor is broken.
		2. Check if the meter is broken.
		3. Check if the surface of speed sensor is contaminated with iron dust.
6	Start switch on meter board will not work.	1. Check if the switch is broken.
		2. Check if the wire is broken.
		3. Check if the CDI is broken

Table 4: Solution of Common Problems in Running System

S/N	Problems	Solutions
1	Swing clearance of steering wheel is too big.	1. Check the fix screws connecting steering rod to steering stem and knuckle to find out if they are loose or broken.
		2. Check the bolts on the ends of steering rod to find out if they are broken.
		3. Check the clearance between gears of steering machine if it is too big.
2	Front wheels shake during use.	1. Check the bearings in knuckles if they are broken.
3	Front wheels shake during	1. Check the main ball pins to find out if they are broken.

8-52 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

	use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Check the lock screws of front wheels and axles to find out if they are loose or broken.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Check the inner splines of front wheel hubs and outer splines of front wheel axles to find out if they are worn or broken.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Check rubber bushes between the front suspension rocks and frame to find out if they are broken.
4	Rear wheels shake during use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check the bearing in rear bridge bearing seat to find out if they are broken.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Check the sliding bearing connecting rear bridge and rocks to find out if they are worn or loose.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Check the inner splines of rear wheel hubs and outer splines of rear wheel axles to find out if they are worn or broken.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Check the lock screws of rear wheels and axles to find out if they are loose or broken.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Check rubber bush's between the rear suspension and frame to find out if they are broken.
5	Wheels jump during use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check if the rims are deformed.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Check if the rear wheel axles are bent.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Check if the tires are worn or deformed.
6	Shock absorbers become soft and not comfortable	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Check if overloaded.
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Check if the springs are too soft after long time running.

Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment 8-53

	during use.	3. Check if the shock absorbers lose their damping force in their travel.
7	Front bridge makes noise during use.	1. Check if the spline of intermediate driving shaft is broken.
		2. Check if the splines in left & right drive shafts of front & rear bridges are broken.
		3. Check if the gears in rear bridge reduction gear box and differential are over worn.
		4. Check the dust cover of constant velocity universal joint in right & left drive shafts.

Table5: Solution of Common Problems in Engine System

S/N	Problems	Solutions
1	Idle speed cannot be adjusted.	1. Check the throttle cable for seizure
		2. Check the adjustment knob of carburetor for damage or wear
		3. Check the needle of carburetor to see if it can be placed to the bottom
2	Idle speed is not stable.	1. Check if the high-voltage wire is in poor contact.
		2. Check if the CDI is faulty
3	Power performance is falling.	1. Check if the carburetor is blocked.
		2. Check and clean core of air cleaner

8-54 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

		3. Check muffler for partly block and clean spark arrestor
4	Popping noise in engine.	1. Check air cleaner and admission line for leak.
		2. Check the connection joint of exhaust pipe with engine or muffler for leak
		3. Check the grade of gasoline to see if it's too low
5	Engine is difficult to start at low temperature.	1. Check if the battery voltage goes down when temperature goes down
		2. If the temperature is under -18°C , have the vehicle placed in warmer place for start.
6	Coolant boils.	1. Check the cooling fin of radiator for blocked by soil or dirt
		2. Check the speed sensor of radiator for damage and Check fan for failure
		3. Check if antifreeze can meet the requirement stated in the owner manual
		4. Check the coolant loop for mixed with air
7	Engine cannot start.	1. Check the battery ,which with low electricity may cause the motor failure
		2. Check the starting motor for damage
		3. Check if the carburetor is in regular situation
		4. Check if the ignition loop is in good condition

Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment 8-55

		5. Check if the spark plug is fouled or burned
		6. Check if the ignition signal is in good condition
		7. Check if the air cleaner is blocked
		8. Check if the oil circuit is smooth
		9. Check if the exhaust system is blocked

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Removing the radiator cap when the engine and radiator are still hot.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

You could be burned by hot fluid and steam blown out under pressure.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Wait for the engine to cool before removing the radiator cap. Always use a thick rag over the cap. Allow any remaining pressure to escape before completely removing the cap.

NOTE:

If it is difficult to get the recommended coolant, tap water can be temporarily used, provided that it is changed to the recommended coolant as soon as possible.

8-56 Periodic Maintenance and Adjustment

Cleaning

Frequent, thorough cleaning of your vehicle will not only enhance its appearance but also will improve its general performance and extend the useful life of many components.

1. Before cleaning the vehicle:
 - a. Block off the end of the exhaust pipe to prevent water entry. A plastic bag and strong rubber band may be used.
 - b. Make sure the spark plug and all filler caps are properly installed.
2. If the engine case is excessively greasy, apply degreaser with a paintbrush. Do not apply degreaser to the wheel axles.
3. Rinse the dirt and degreaser off with a garden hose. Use only enough pressure to do the job.

CAUTION:

Excessive water pressure may cause water seepage and deterioration of wheel bearings, brakes, transmission seals and electrical devices. Many expensive repair bills have resulted from improper high-pressure detergent applications such as those available in coin-operated car washes.

4. Once the majority of the dirt is hosed off, wash all surfaces with warm water and mild, detergent-type soap. An old toothbrush or bottlebrush is handy for hard-to-get-at places.
5. Rinse the vehicle off immediately with clean water and dry all surfaces with a

9-2 Cleaning and Storage

chamois, clean towel or soft absorbent cloth.

6. Clean the seats with vinyl upholstery cleaner to keep the cover pliable and glossy.
7. Automotive type wax may be applied to all painted and chrome plated surfaces. Avoid combination cleaner waxes as many contain abrasives that may scratch the paint or protective finish. When finished, start the engine and let it idle for several minutes.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operation with wet brakes after washing.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

Wet brakes may have reduced stopping ability, increasing the chance of an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Test the brakes after washing. Apply the brakes several times at slow speeds to let friction dry out the linings.

Storage

Long-term storage (60 days or more) of your vehicle will require some preventive procedures to guard against deterioration. After thoroughly cleaning the vehicle, prepare for storage as follows:

1. Fill the fuel tank with fresh fuel and add the specified amount of Fuel Stabilizer and Conditioner or equivalent product. Operate the vehicle for at least 5 minutes to distribute treated fuel through the fuel system.
2. Drain the fuel from the fuel system as much as possible and pour the drained fuel into the fuel tank.

Specified amount:

1 oz of stabilizer to each gallon of fuel (or
7.5 ml of stabilizer to each liter of fuel)

NOTE:

Use of fuel stabilizer and conditioner eliminates the need to drain the fuel system. Consult a service center if the fuel system needs to be drained instead.

-
3. Remove the spark plug, pour about one tablespoon of SAE 10W30 or 20W40 motor oil in the spark plug. Ground the spark plug wire and turn the engine over several times to coat the cylinder wall with oil.
 4. Lubricate all control cables.
 5. Block up the frame to raise all wheels off the ground.

9-4 Cleaning and Storage

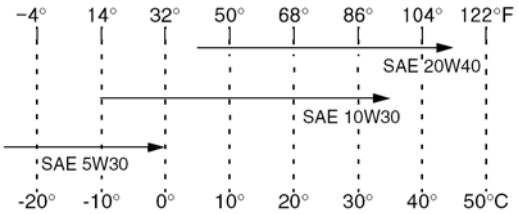
6. Tie a plastic bag over the exhaust pipe outlet to prevent moisture from entering.
7. If storing in a humid or salty atmosphere, coat all exposed metal surfaces with a light film of oil. Do not apply oil to any rubber parts or the seat covers.
8. Remove the battery and charge. Store it in a dry place and recharge it once a month. Do not store the battery in an excessively warm or cold place (less than 32°F (0°C) or more than 86°F (30°C)).

NOTE:

Make any necessary repairs before storing the vehicle.

Model	UT400 UTV
Dimensions: Overall length Overall width Overall height Seat height Wheelbase Ground clearance Minimum turning radius	 105.5 in (2680mm) 52.0 in (1320mm) 73.5 in (1870mm) 32.7 in (830mm) 72.0 in (1830mm) 11.8 in (300mm) 137.8 in (3500mm)
Basic weight with oil and full fuel tank	1,168 lb (530 kg)
Engine: Engine type Cylinder arrangement Displacement Bore x stroke Compression ratio Starting system Lubrication system	 4-stroke, Water cooled Forward-inclined single cylinder 392 cm ³ 83.0x71.6mm 9.50:1 Electric starter Wet sump

10-2 Specifications

Model	UT400 UTV
<p>Engine oil: Type</p> <p>Recommended engine oil classification</p> <p>Quantity: Without oil filter cartridge replacement With oil filter cartridge replacement</p>	 <p>API service SG type or higher, JASO standard MA</p> <p>CAUTION:</p> <p>In order to prevent clutch slippage (since the engine oil also lubricates the clutch), do not mix any chemical additives. Do not use oils with a diesel specification of “CD” or oils of a higher quality than specified. In addition, do not use oils labeled “ENERGY CONSERVING II” or higher.</p> <p>2.33 qt (2.2 L) 2.43 qt (2.3 L)</p>

Model	UT400 UTV
Final gear case oil: Type Quantity:	SAE80 API GL-4 Hypoid gear oil 0.42 qt (0.4L)
Differential gear case oil: Type Quantity:	SAE80 API GL-5 Hypoid gear oil 0.3 qt (0.28L)
Radiator capacity (including all routes):	1.59 qt (1.5L)
Air filter:	Wet element
Fuel: Type Fuel tank capacity	Unleaded gasoline only 3.57 gal (13.5L)
Carburetor:	PD36J-C
Spark plug: Type Spark plug gap	DR8EA 0.031-0.035 in (0.8-0.9 mm)
Clutch type:	Wet, centrifugal automatic

10-4 Specifications

Model	UT400 UTV
Transmission: Primary reduction system Secondary reduction system CVT reduction ratio Transmission type Operation Reverse gear Forward gear	V-belt Shaft drive 0.625~2.714 V-belt automatic Right hand operation $\left(\frac{26}{15}\right) \times \left(\frac{41}{21}\right) \times \left(\frac{24}{18}\right) = 4.512$ $\left(\frac{35}{20}\right) \times \left(\frac{24}{18}\right) \times \left(\frac{41}{21}\right) = 4.555$
Chassis: Frame type Caster angle Trail	Steel tube frame 4.0° 0.83 in (21.0mm)
Tire: Type Size	Tubeless AT25×8-12 AT25×10-12

Model	UT400 UTV
Brakes: System Type Front / Rear	Front and rear unified Dual disc brake
Suspension: Front suspension Rear suspension	Double wishbone Double wishbone
Shock absorber: Front shock absorber Rear shock absorber	Coil spring/oil damper Coil spring/oil damper
Wheel travel: Front wheel travel Rear wheel travel	5.9 in (130mm) 6.8 in (150mm)
Electrical: Ignition system Generator system Battery type Battery capacity	DC CDI AC magneto U1L-11 12V32Ah
Headlight type:	Krypton bulb

10-6 Specifications

Model	UT400 UTV
Bulb voltage, wattage x quantity: Headlight Tail/brake light Front/Rear turning light License light	12V35.0W/35.0W x 2 12V5.0W/21.0W x 2 12V10.0W/10.0W x 2 12V3.0W
Indicator lights: Neutral indicator light Reverse indicator light Coolant temperature warning light Parking brake indicator light Diff-lock indicator On-Command differential gear lock indicator light Forward-range indicator light	LED LED LED LED LED LED LED
Main Fuse: Headlight Fuse: Ignition Fuse: Auxiliary DC Jack Fuse: Signaling System Fuse: Carburetor Warmer Fuse: 2WD/4WD Fuse	30.0A 15.0A 10.0A 10.0A 10.0A 10.0A 3.0A

Chongqing Huansong Industries (Group) Co. Ltd.
U.S.A. EPA Emissions Limited Warranty

This All Terrain Vehicle emissions limited warranty is in addition to the Chongqing Huansong Industries (Group) Co. Ltd. standard limited warranty for All Terrain Vehicles.

Chongqing Huansong Industries (Group) Co. Ltd. Warrants that this vehicle is:

1. Designed, built, and equipped to conform at the time of initial sale with the requirements of 40 CFR 1051 and
2. Free from defects in materials and workmanship that may keep it from meeting these requirements.

The emissions warranty period for this vehicle begins on the date the vehicle is delivered to the original retail purchaser and ends 5 years after that date, or after 18,000 km, whichever comes first.

This emission—related warranty covers components whose failure would increase an engine's emissions, including electronic controls, fuel injection, exhaust—gas recirculation, after treatment, or any other system utilized in this vehicle to control emissions. Replacing or repairing other components not covered by this emissions warranty or the standard warranty is the responsibility of the owner, including the parts, labor and other costs associated with recommended maintenance.

The exclusive remedy for breach of this limited warranty shall be, at the exclusive option of **CHONGQING HUANSONG**, repair or replacement of any defective materials, components or products. The remedies set forth in this limited warranty are the only remedies available to any person for breach of this warranty. Chongqing Huansong shall have no liability to any person for incidental, consequential or special damages of any description, whether arising out of express or implied warranty or any other contract, negligence or other tort or otherwise.

12-2 Emissions Warranty

All implied warranties including but not limited to any implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose are limited in duration to the warranty period described herein. Chongqing Huansong disclaims all express warranties not stated in this warranty. Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitation may not apply if it is inconsistent with the controlling state law.

This limited warranty excludes failures not caused by a defect in material or workmanship. This limited warranty does not cover damage due to accidents, abuse or improper handling, maintenance or use. This limited warranty also does not cover any engine that has been structurally altered, or any engine that has been used in racing competition. This limited warranty also does not cover physical damage, corrosion or defects caused by fire, explosions or other similar causes beyond the control of Chongqing Huansong.

If you have any questions regarding your warranty rights and responsibilities, you should call Chongqing Huansong Warranty Department at 86-23-65270582, or 1-972-446-0760

COLEMAN POWERSPORTS LIMITED WARRANTY

This Warranty is NOT the Emissions Control Warranty. Please note this is a general Limited Warranty for this product. It IS NOT an Emissions Control Warranty. Please see the Emissions Control Warranty in this manual, or on a separate sheet included with the product for warranties covering Emission components.

The Warranty

Coleman Powersports Inc., distributor of Coleman UTVs, offers the following warranty to the initial purchaser of this new Coleman product. The initial purchaser is defined as the first person to purchase a new Coleman UTV from an authorized retailer of Coleman Powersports.

The limited warranty period for this product is 1 year from the date of purchase shown on the original sales receipt.

What is a defect?

The Product is warranted to be free from manufacturing defects in material and workmanship for a period of 6 months from the date of purchase shown on the sales receipt. During this period of time Coleman Powersports will, at its option, either repair or replace any original Coleman Powersports part that is covered by this warranty and is proven to be defective in workmanship or material.

To qualify for this warranty the part:

1. Must have been purchase from Coleman Powersports or from an authorized Coleman Powersports retailer.
2. This warranty does not apply to any vehicle, which is used in competition or used in a manner not consistent with the normal and proper intended use for the vehicle. This vehicle is not intended for rental or commercial use.

11-2 Warranty

Who can perform repairs under this warranty?

Repairs under this warranty should be performed by an authorized Coleman Powersports retailer or comparable servicing dealer.

How to get service under this warranty

To get warranty service call Coleman Powersports at 888-405-8725 or visit www.colemanpowered.com for the location of your local servicing retailer / dealer. Please do not return the product to the retailer where the product was purchased unless instructed to do so by Coleman Powersports. The retailer of this product does not make any warranty of its own and has no authority to implement this warranty on behalf of Coleman Powersports without the approval of Coleman Powersports. A COPY OF YOUR SALES RECEIPT IS REQUIRED FOR WARRANTY SERVICE.

What this warranty does not cover

This warranty does not cover the following:

1. Damage due to lack or improper maintenance as described in this manual.
2. Damage that is caused by normal use and not caused by a defect in materials or workmanship.
3. Use of the product that is not consistent with the intended use as described in the operating instructions.
4. Any expendable maintenance item which need replacement or service as part of normal maintenance, unless such items have defects in material or workmanship that cause failure or premature wear.
5. Any product that has been altered or modified in a manner not consistent with the original design of the product or in a manner not approved by Coleman Powersports.
6. Tires
7. Damage or failures due to abuse, neglect, or misuse of the product.

Limitations of this warranty

This warranty does not cover and Coleman Powersports disclaims any responsibility for:

1. Loss of time or loss of use of the product.
2. Transportation costs to and from the authorized center.
3. Other loss or damage to other equipment or personal items.

Length of implied warranties

Any implied warranties are limited to the duration set forth in this warranty. Coleman Powersports does not make any claim as to the merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose that would extend longer than the duration of this written warranty.

Check your state laws as some state laws do not allow limitations as to the duration of an implied warranty. Some states may also not allow limitation or exclusions based on incidental or consequential damages.

11-4 Warranty



POWERSPORTS

(888)-405-8725 Coleman Powersports
364 S. Smith Road, Tempe, AZ. 85281
www.colemanpowered.com