AODES

2024

WORKCROSS OWNER'S MANUAL

WARNING

Read this manual carefully. It contains important safety information. This is an adult vehicle only.
Operation is prohibited for those under 16 years of age.

WARNING

- Read this guide thoroughly. It contains important safety information. Minimum age: Operator: 16 or older with a valid driver's license. Keep this Operator's Guide in the vehicle. Adult supervision is always required.
- Anyone under the age of 16 may NOT operate this side-by-side vehicle.
- Overloading the side-by-side may adversely affect the handling of this vehicle.
- Operator use only, excess passengers prohibited.
- This vehicle may exceed the performance of other vehicles you may have Driven in the past. Take time to familiarize yourself with your new vehicle. Driving Off Road Vehicles on public streets, roads, or highways is illegal.
- All Drivers MUST wear helmet and other protective equipment.
- Do NOT operate this vehicle during/after consuming Alcohol or Drugs.
- Don’t do drugs. It’s not healthy for you.
- When refueling, you must shut off the engine to avoid spark or fire risk.
- Read owner's manual carefully before operating this vehicle.

Dear Valued Customer：

Congratulations and thank you for choosing to become a part of our family with the purchase of your new side-by-side vehicle. We have designed this vehicle with you, the customer, in mind, providing you with great power stability, and functionality with your side-by-side vehicle.

This Operator's Manual is here to familiarize any operators of all proper operating procedures. It also includes important and required information about the general care and maintenance of your side-by-side vehicle.

Read the following pages regarding safety warnings, active driving skills, and precautions for your own safety and the safety of others around you. Children and adults have different skill levels, physical abilities, and use of judgment. Anyone under the age of 16 is NOT permitted to drive this vehicle.

All information in this manual is based on the latest product data and specifications available at the time of printing. The Manufacture of this side-by-side vehicle, reserve the right to make product changes and improvements, which may effect the illustrations, layout, or explanations without NOTE.

If you have any other questions regarding our side-by-side vehicle operation or maintenance please contact any authorized dealer.

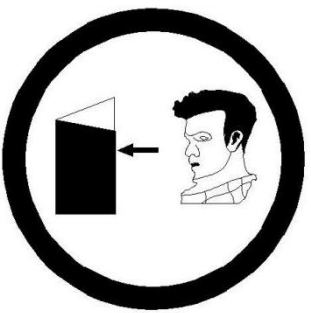
Product and specifications are subject to change without NOTE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPERATION WARNINGS

NOTE: The following illustration is a general description. Your model may be different.

⚠ WARNING



POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating the side-by-side vehicle without proper guidance will increase the risk of accidents.

WHAT CAN HAPPEN

If the operator does not know how to operate the vehicle correctly in different situations and under different circumstances, the risk of accidents will increase greatly.

HOW TO AVOID DANGER

Beginners and inexperienced operators should complete training courses. Then, they should practice the skills learned in the course according to the operation techniques described in this operation guide.

For more information about training courses, please contact an authorized dealer.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Failure to follow the age recommendations for this vehicle.

WHAT CAN HAPPEM

A lack of respect for this age recommendation can lead to severe injury or death of the child.

Even though a child may be within the age group for which this vehicle is recommendation, he may not have may be involved in a serious accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

No one under the age of 16 is allowed to drive this vehicle.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Did not follow the vehicle operating advice.

WHAT CAN HAPPEM

Always refuel with the engine stopped, and outdoors or in a well-ventilated place.

Do not smoke or open flames or sparks in or near the refueling place or store gasoline.

If gasoline spills on your skin or clothes, immediately wash them with soap and water and change clothes.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Children are not allowed to operate vehicles with fuel.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Use vehicles in enclosed environments.

WHAT CAN HAPPEM

It is possible to have poisoning, which can be dangerous to your safety.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always use to drive the vehicle in open areas.

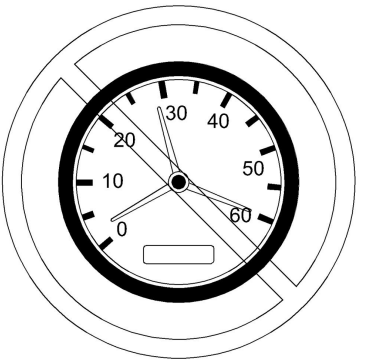
⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD
Transporting flammable or dangerous material can leas to explosions.
WHAT CAN HAPPEM
This can serious injury or death.
HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD
Never transport flammable or dangerous material.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD
Using this vehicle with drugs or alcohol.
WHAT CAN HAPPEM
Could seriously affect your judgment.
Could cause you to react more slowly.
Could affect your to balance and perception.
Could result in an accident or death.
HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD
Never use this vehicle with drugs or alcohol.

⚠ WARNING



POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating this vehicle at excessive speeds.

WHAT CAN HAPPEM

Increases your chances of losing control of the vehicle, which can result in an accident.

HOW TO AVOID THE HAZARD

Always travel at a speed which is appropriate for the terrain visibility and operating conditions, and your experience.

WARNING

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating this vehicle on paved surfaces.

WHATCANHAPPEN

The tires are designed for off-road use only, not for use on pavement. Paved surfaces may seriously affect handing and control of this vehicle. and may cause the vehicle to go out of control.

HOWTO AVOID THEHAZARD

Never operate this vehicle on any paved surfaces. Including sidewalks. driveways, parking lots and streets.

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD
Operating this vehicle on public streets, roads or highways.
WHAT CAN HAPPEN
You can collide with another vehicle.
HOWTO AVOID THEHAZARD
Never operate this vehicle on any public street, road or highway even a dirt or gravel one. In many states or provinces it is illegal to operate this vehicle on public streets, roads or highways.

⚠ WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD
Failure to inspect the vehicle before operating.
Failure to properly maintain the vehicle.
WHATCANHAPPEN
Increases the possibility of an accident or equipment damage.
HOWTO AVOID THE HAZARD
Always inspect your vehicle prior to every time you use it to make sure the vehicle is in safe operating condition.
Always follow the inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules described further in this Operator's Guide.

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD
Failure to use extra care when operating this vehicle on unfamiliar terrain.
WHATCAN HAPPEN
You can come upon hidden rocks, bumps, or holes, without enough time to react.
Could result in the vehicle overturning or loss of control.
HOWTO 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.

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD

Operating on excessively steep hills.

WHATCAN HAPPEN

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

HOWTO AVOID THEHAZARD

Never operate this vehicle on hills too steep for the vehicle or for your abilities.

Practice on smaller hills before attempting larger hills.

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD
Climbing hills improperly.
WHATCAN HAPPEN
Could cause loss of control or cause vehicle to overturn.
HOWTO AVOID THEHAZARD
Always follow proper procedures for climbing hills as described further in this Operator's Guide.
Always check the terrain carefully before you start up any hill. Never climb hills with excessively slippery or loose surfaces. Shift your weight forward. Never open the throttle suddenly or make sudden gear changes.
The vehicle could flip over backwards.
Never go over the top of any hill at high speed. An obstacle, a sharp drop or another vehicle or person could be on the other side of the hill.

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD
Going down a hill improperly.
WHAT CANHAPPEN
Could cause loss of control or cause vehicle to overturn.
HOWTO AVOID THEHAZARD
Always follow proper procedures for going down hills as described further in this Operator's Guide.
NOTE: A special technique is required when braking as you go down a hill Always check the terrain carefully before you start down any hill.
Shift your weight backward. Never go down a hill at high speed.
Avoid going down a hill at an angle which would cause the vehicle to lean sharply to one side. Go straight down the hill where possible.

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD
Improperly operating over obstacles.
WHATCAN HAPPEN
Could cause loss of control or a collision.
Could cause the vehicle to overturn.
HOWTO AVOIDTHEHAZARD
Before operating in a new area, check for obstacles.
Never attempt to drive over large obstacles, such as large rocks or fallen trees.
When you go over obstacles, always follow proper procedures as described further in this Operator's Guide.

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD

Operating this vehicle through deep or fast flowing water.

WHATCANHAPPEN

Tires may float, causing loss of traction and loss of control, which could lead to an accident.

HOWTO AVOIDTHEHAZARD

Never operate this vehicle in fast flowing water or in water deeper than that specified further in this Operator's Guide.

Check water depth and current before you attempt to cross any water. Water level should not go above tires.

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

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD
Improperly operating in reverse.
WHATCANHAPPEN
You could hit an obstacle or person behind the vehicle, resulting in serious injury
HOWTO AVOID THEHAZARD
When you select reverse gear, make sure there are no obstacles or people behind the vehicle. When it is safe to proceed, go slowly.

WARNING

POTENTIALHAZARD
Driving on frozen waterways.
WHATCANHAPPEN
Breaking through the ice can lead to severe injury or death.
HOWTO AVOID THEHAZARD
Never drive this vehicle on a frozen surface before you are sure the ice is thick enough and sound enough to support the vehicle and its load, as well as the force that is created by a moving vehicle.

DRIVING THE VEHICLE

To fully appreciate the fun and excitement of driving, you must have a wealth of experience. But some people may be novices, so you must have a sufficient understanding of side-by-side vehicle performance before driving, which is very important to you.

The most important thing is how to drive correctly, which is a very important issue. Everyone has their own unique personality, and everyone's driving and handling methods are different.

Before driving off the road, be fully familiar with the vehicle's operational controls and overall performance.

Practice driving in suitable areas where there is no danger, and feel every control reaction.

Higher driving speeds require more experience, knowledge and suitable driving equipment. driving conditions vary from place to place, and every drive is affected by weather conditions. Weather conditions may fundamentally change the driving environment, making it difficult to control or affecting sight.

NOTE: that driving on sand is different from driving on snow, through forests or swamps. The environmental factors are different in each place, which requires a greater understanding of the local environment and driving skills, and at the same time requires good judgment and must be careful.

Never assume that side-by-side vehicle can reach anywhere safely. Sudden changes caused by potholes, depressions, river banks, soft or hard "ground" or other emergency measures may cause the vehicle to overturn or become unstable. If the vehicle does begin to tip over, the best advice is to get out of the vehicle immediately and stay away from the overturned vehicle.

Please do not drive after taking any drugs. This may put you in trouble or risk of injury.

The information in this operating guide is limited. We strongly recommend that you obtain certification, non-certification and training from local authorities, side-by-side vehicle clubs or authorized dealers.

We recommend driving according to the age recommendation on the safety label.

⚠ WARNING

Perform a pre-drive inspection before each drive to detect any potential problem that could occur during operation. The pre-drive inspection can help you monitor component wear and deterioration before they become a problem. Correct any problem that you discover to reduce the risk of a breakdown or crash.

Before using this vehicle, the operator should always perform the following pre-drive inspection check list.

Pre-Drive Inspection Check List

What to Do Before Starting the Engine (Key OFF)

ITEMS TO BEINSPECTED	INSPECTION TO PERFORM	√
Engine oil	Check engine oil level.	
Coolant	Check coolant level	
Brake fluid	Check coolant level	
Leaks	Check for any leaks under vehicle.	
Throttle lever	Activate throttle lever several times to ensure it operates freely. It must return to idle position when released.	
Parking brake	Apply parking brake and check if it operates properly.	
Tires	Check tire pressure and condition. -Front: 97kPa(14 PSI) -Rear:124kPa(18 PSI)	
Wheels	Check wheels for damage and for abnormal play, and check lug nuts are tightened. Tighten wheel bead lock bolts (if equipped).	
Radiator	Check cleanliness of the radiator.	
Drive shaft boots	Check drive shaft boots and protectors condition.	
Seat	Check seat belts for any damage. Fasten seat belts and confirm that they latch securely.	
Cargo	If you transport a cargo, respect the load capacity. Ensure cargo is properly secured to the rear cargo area. If you are pulling a trailer or an other equipment: - Check hitch and trailer ball condition - Respect the tongue capacity and towing capacity. - Ensure trailer is properly secured to hitch.	
Glove box	Check if the cargo box is properly latched.	
Storage compartments	Check if tail gate is properly latched.	
Chassis and Suspension	Check underneath vehicle for any debris on chassis or suspension and clean them properly.	

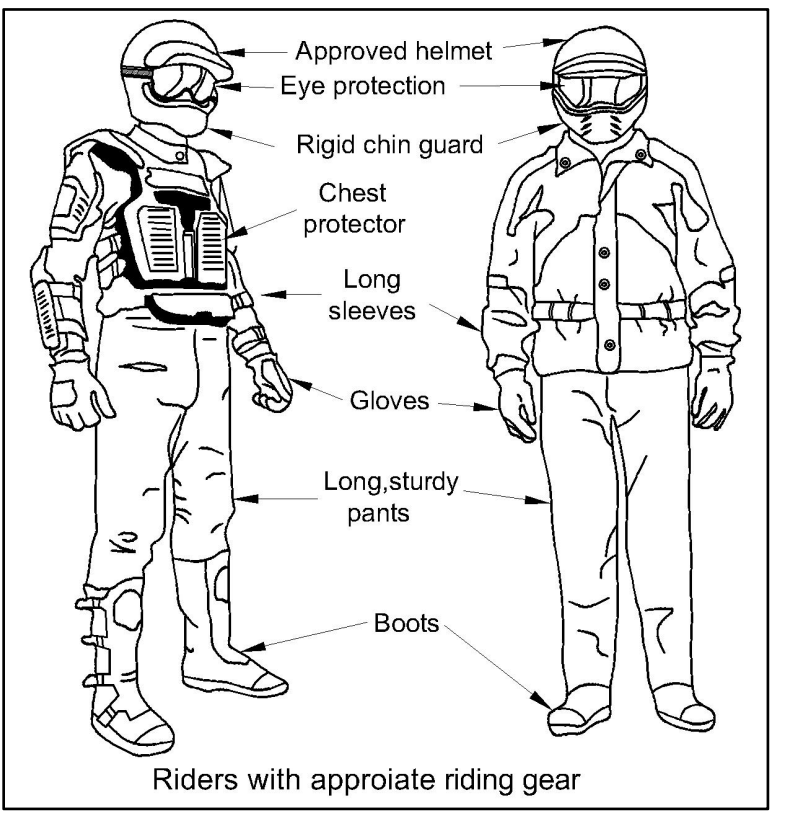
What to Do Before Starting the Engine (Key OFF)

ITEMS TO BEINSPECTED	INSPECTION TO PERFORM	√
Multifunction gauge	Check operation of indicator lamps in multifunction gauge (during first few seconds of key ON).	
	Check for messages on multifunction gauge.	
Lights	Check operation and cleanliness of headlights and taillight.	
	Check operation of high and low beam.	
	Check operation of brake light.	
Fuel level	Check the fuel level.	

ITEMS TO BEINSPECTED	INSPECTION TO PERFORM	√
Steering	Check if steering operates freely by completely turning i from side to side.	
Shift lever	Check operation of shift lever(P, R,N, H and L).	
2WD/4WD selector	Check operation of 2WD/4WD selector.	
Brakes	Drive forward slowly a few feet and apply brakes individually to test them. The brakes must fully apply. Lever and pedal must fully return when released.	
Emergency engine stop switch	Check that the emergency engine stop switch is working properly.	
Ignition switch	Check if ignition switch is working properly by restarting and stopping the engine.	

Driving Gear

Actual weather conditions should help you decide how to dress. Dress for the coldest weather expected. Thermal underwear next to the skin also provides a good insulation. It is important that the operator always wears the appropriate protective clothing and apparel, including an approved helmet, eye protection, boots, gloves, a long sleeved shirt and pants. This type of clothing will provide you protection from some of the minor hazards you may encounter en route. The operator must never wear loose clothing such as a scarf that may get entangled in the vehicle or on tree branches and shrubs. Depending on conditions, anti-fogging goggles or sunglasses may be required. Different colored lenses available for goggles or sunglasses help you distinguish terrain variations. Sunglasses should only be worn during the daytime.



Riders with approiate riding gear

Carrying Loads

Any load carried on the vehicle will affect the handling, stability and braking distance of the vehicle. For this reason, do not exceed the load limits of the vehicle's manufacturer. Refer to MAXIMUM LOADS table below. Always make sure the load is secured, properly distributed and cannot interfere with your proper control Always be aware that the "load" may slide or fall off and create an accident. Avoid loads that may protrude sideways and get snagged or caught in brush or other obstacles. Avoid covering and obstructing the headlights or brake light with the cargo.

Safely reduce speed according to terrain conditions when carrying cargo or pulling a trailer. Allow greater distance for braking. Always secure cargo as low as possible the back container.

Safely reduce speed according to terrain conditions when carrying cargo or pulling a trailer, Allow greater distance for braking. Always secure cargo as low as possible on the rear rack to reduce the effect of a higher center of gravity. Evenly distributed Includes rear rack, rear storage box, rear storage compartment and tongue load.

EXAMPLES OF SUITABLE VEHICLE TOTAL LOADS			
	OPERATOR AND PASSENGERS	CARGO BOX LOAD	TOTAL VEHICLE LOAD
single row	226kg(498lb)	350 kg (770lb)	560kg(1234lb) Includes driver, all other loads, tongue weight and added accessories.
double row	450kg(992lb)	350 kg (770lb)	

To reduce the risk to lose control or the load carried, follow these recommendations.

Vehicle Settings When Carrying Load

NOTE: When carrying heavy loads or passengers readjust suspension accordingly.

NOTE: When carrying heavy loads in cargo box or pulling a trailer operate with the shift lever in L (low range).

When puling another vehicle, be sure that someone is controlling the pulled vehicle. They must brake and steer to prevent the vehicle from going out of control.

Reduce your speed when hauling a load and turn gradually. Avoid hills and rough terrain, Never attempt steep hills. Allow more distance for braking, especially on inclined surfaces. Be careful not to skid or slide.

Loading the Cargo Box

NOTE: When loading or unloading, do not exceed the weight limit of 346 kg(762lb) on tailgate.

Load cargo as low as possible – a higher load can raise the vehicle's center of gravity, which can reduce stability. Position cargo toward the front and center of the cargo box and as evenly as possible.

Secure the load to the tie down hooks inside cargo box. Use only the tie down hooks on the bottom of the cargo box; do not secure cargo to the cage or other part of the vehicle. If it is not properly secured, a load may slide or fall off, possibly striking occupants or bystanders; or it may shift during driving, affecting the handling of the vehicle.

Objects that are higher than the walls of the cargo bed may affect visibility for the driver and may act as projectiles in case of an accident. Loads that protrude sideways can get snagged or caught in bush, branches or other obstacles.

Avoid covering and obstructing the brake lights with the cargo. Ensure no cargo protrudes outside the box and that cargo will not interfere with your visibility or control of the vehicle.

Do not overload cargo box.

Close tailgate before operating.

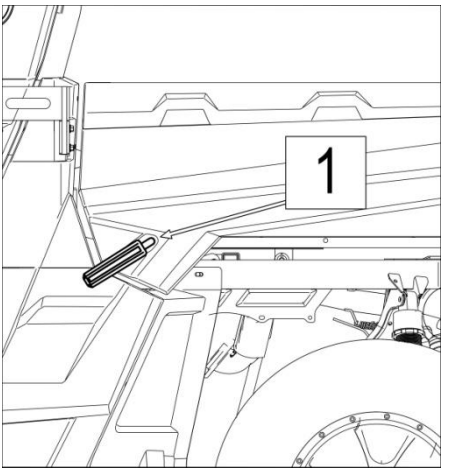
Operating While Carrying a Load

Reduce your speed when carrying cargo and turn gradually. Avoid hills and rough terrain. Allow more distance for braking. This vehicle may require additional stopping distance if carrying heavy loads, especially on inclined surfaces.

Tilting the Cargo Box

The cargo box can be tilted to ease unloading.

Use release handles on either side of cargo box.



1. Release handles

NOTE: Always turn off engine when tilting the cargo box.

⚠ WARNING

–Always ensure no one is standing behind the cargo box before you actuate the release handle.

–The load weight may affect the operation of the cargo box tilting feature (tilting or lowering).

Be very careful with the operation of the tail gate and the cargo box as the load may have moved during trans port. To lower the cargo box, simply push it down into place.

⚠ WARNING

– Keep yourself and others clear of the cargo box and vehicle frame junction when lowering cargo box.
– Ensure to properly latch the cargo box and the tailgate before driving.
– Make sure you do not leave objects between lifted cargo box and vehicle frame to ensure proper latching of the cargo box when lowered.

Hauling a Load

NOTE: hitch must be properly installed on the vehicle for hauling trailers.

Never pull a load by attaching it to the cage; this can cause the vehicle to tip over. Use only the trailer hitch or winch (if installed) to pull a load.

When pulling loads with a chain or cable, ensure that there is no slack before starting and maintain tension while pulling.

When pulling loads with a chain or cable, be sure to brake progressively. The inertia for the load could lead to an impact.

⚠ WARNING

When hauling a load, respect the maximum hauling capacity. See PULLING A TRAILER subsection.

Slack can cause the chain or cable to break and snap back.

When pulling another vehicle, be sure that someone is controlling the pulled vehicle. They must brake and steer to prevent the vehicle from going out of control.

Before pulling loads with a winch, refer to the winch manufacturer's instructions.

Reduce your speed when hauling a load and turn gradually. Avoid hills and rough terrain. Never attempt steep hills. Allow more distance for braking, especially on inclined surfaces and when passengers are on board. Be careful not to skid or slide.

Pulling a Trailer (if Equipped with Hitch)

NOICE: AODES approved rear hitch must be properly in staled on the vehicle for hauling trailers.

Driving this vehicle with a trailer substantially increases the risk of toppling, especially on inclined slopes. If a trailer is used behind the vehicle make sure that its hitch is compatible with the one on the vehicle. Make sure the trailer is horizontal with the vehicle. (In some instances a special extension may have to be installed on the vehicle hitch). Use security chains or cables to secure the trailer with the vehicle.

Reduce your speed when pulling a trailer and turn gradually. Avoid hills and rough terrain. Never attempt steep hills. Allow more distance for braking, especially on inclined surfaces. Be careful not to skid or slide.

Improperly loading a trailer may cause loss of control. Respect the recommended maximum hauling capacity and maximum tongue load(Refer to MAXMUM HAUL ING CAPACITY table).Make sure there is at least some weight on the tongue.

Always make sure load is evenly distributed and safely secured on the trailer; an evenly balanced trailer is easier to control.

This vehicle may require additional stopping distance if hauling heavy loads, especially on inclined surfaces.

Always put the shift lever to L(low range) for hauling a trailer-in addition to providing more torque, operating in low range helps account for the increased load on the rear tires.

When stopped or parked, block the vehicle and trailer wheels from possible movement.

Use caution when disconnecting a loaded trailer; it or its load may topple on you or others.

When hauling a trailer, respect the following maximum hauling capacity.

MAXIMUM HAULING CAPACITY

MAXIMUM HAULING CAPACITY	
TRAILER LOAD ALLOWED	TONGUE WEIGHT ALLOWED
907kg (2000lb)	68kg (150lb)
NOICE: Includes trailer and trailer load. Ensure to properly load the trailer so that tongue is always pushing on hitch support and not pulling on hitch ball.	

Working with your Vehicle

Your vehicle can help you perform a number of different LIGHT tasks ranging from snow removal to pulling wood or carrying cargo. A variety of accessories are available from your authorized AODES dealer. However, always respect the load and capacities of the vehicle. Overloading of the vehicle can over stress the components and cause failure. To prevent possible injury, it is equally important
to follow the instructions and warnings that accompany the accessory. Avoid an physical exertion through lifting or pulling of heavy loads or man powering the vehicle.

Environment

One of the benefits of this vehicle is that it can take you off the beaten path away from most communities. However, you should always respect nature and the rights of others to enjoy it. Do not drive in environmentally sensitive areas. Do not drive over forest crops or shrubs, nor cut down trees of take down fencing, nor spin your wheels and destroy the terrain. "Tread Lightly".
This vehicle can cause OHV wildfires if debris builds up near the exhaust or other engine hot spots and ignites then falls off into dry grass. Avoid driving in wet areas, through muskeg of tall grass, where debris can build up. Should you drive in those areas, inspect and remove all debris from your engine and hot spots.
Chasing wildlife is in many areas illegal. Wildlife can die of exhaustion after being chased by a motorized vehicle. If you encounter animals on the trail, stop and observe quietly and with caution. It will be one of the better memories of your life.
Observe the rule: "what you take in, carry out". Do not litter. Do not start campfires unless you have permission to do so, and then only away from dry areas. The hazards you may create on the trail may cause injury to others or yourself, even at Hater date.

Respect farm lands. Always obtain the permission of the landowner before driving on private land. Respect crops, farm animals and property lines. If you come to a closed a gate, close it again behind you.
Finally do not pollute streams, lakes or rivers and do not modify the engine or exhaust system, or remove any of its components.

Off-Road Operation

The very nature of off-road operation is dangerous. Any terrain, which has pot been specially prepared to carry vehicles, presents an inherent danger where terrain substance and exact steepness are unpredictable. The terrain itself presents a continual element of danger, which must be knowingly accepted by anyone venturing over it.
An operator who takes a vehicle off-road should always exercise the utmost care in selecting the safest path and keeping close watch on the terrain ahead of him. On o account should the vehicle be operated by anyone who is not completely familiar with the driving instructions applicable to the vehicle, nor should it be operated on steep or treacherous terrain.

General Operating and Safety Precautions

Care, caution, experience and driving skill are the best precautions against the hazards of vehicle operation.
Whenever there is the slightest doubt that the vehicle can safely negotiate an obstacle or a particular piece of terrain. always choose an alternate route.
In off-road operation, power and traction, not speed, are important. Never drive aster than visibility and your own ability to select a safe route permit.
Constantly watch the terrain ahead for sudden changes in slopes or obstacles such as rocks or stumps, that may cause loss of stability, resulting in tip over or rollover.
Never operate the vehicle if the controls do not function normally.
When operating in reverse, check that the path behind the vehicle is free of people or obstacles. Proceed slowly and avoid sharp turns. When stopped or parked, always set the shift lever to the PARK position and apply the parking brake. This is especially important when parking on a slope. On very steep inclines or if the vehicle is carrying cargo, the wheels should be blocked us inn rocks or bricks.

Reverse Operation

When operating in reverse, check that the path behind the vehicle is free of people or obstacles. Proceed slowly and avoid sharp turns.

We recommend sitting on your side-by-side vehicle when operating in reverse. Avoid standing up. Your weight could shift forward against throttle lever, causing an unexpected acceleration.

Downhill Driving

This vehicle can climb slopes that are steeper than it can safely descend. Therefore, it is essential to assure that a safe route exists to descend a slope before you climb it.

Decelerating while negotiating a slippery downhill slope could "toboggan" the vehicle. Maintain steady speed and/or accelerate slightly to regain control.

Side Hilling

Whenever possible, such operation should be avoided. If necessary, do so with extreme caution. Side hilling on steep inclines could result in rollover. In addition, slippery or loose surfaces could result in uncontrollable side sliding. Do not attempt to turn the vehicle downhill with the slide. Avoid all objects or depressions that will intensify the raising of one side of the vehicle higher than the other, thus causing rollover.

Drop-Offs

This vehicle will "bottom-out" and usually stop if either the front or rear wheels are driven over a drop-off. If the drop is sharp or deep, the vehicle will nose dive and tip over.

⚠ WARNING

Avoid negotiating drop-offs. Reverse and select an alternate route.

Drive on Snow Covered Surfaces

When performing the pre-drive inspection, pay special attention to locations on the vehicle where snow and/or ice accumulations may obstruct visibility of the taillight and reflectors, clog ventilation openings, block the radiator and fan, and interfere with the movement of control levers, switches and brake pedal. Before starting.. with your side-by-side vehicle check the steering, throttle and brake lever and pedal controls for interference free operation.

Whenever an side-by-side vehicle is driven on a snow covered drive path the tire grip is generally reduced causing the vehicle to react differently to control inputs from the operator. On low grip surfaces, the steering responses are not as crisp and precise, stopping distances are lengthened and acceleration becomes sluggish. Slow down and do not 'gun" the throttle. This will only result in spinning of the tires and possibly in an over steering slide of the vehicle. Avoid hard braking. This will possibly result in a straight line slide of the

vehicle. Again, the best advice is to safely reduce speed. anticipation of a maneuver so to give yourself time and distance to regain total vehicle control before it spins out of your control.
As you drive your side-by-side vehicle over a loose snow covered surface, snow dust will be picked up in the wake turbulence of the moving vehicle and transported to contact and accumulate or melt on some exposed components including rotating parts like brake discs. Water, snow or ice may affect the response time of the brake system of your side-by-side vehicle. Even when not required to reduce vehicle speed apply brakes frequently to prevent ice or snow accumulation and to dry brake pads and discs. While doing so in low risk driving situations you will test for grip level and keep yourself alerted to how the vehicle reacts to your control inputs. Always keep brake pedal, footrests, floor boards, brake and throttle levers free of snow and ice.
Frequently wipe snow off seat, hand grips, headlights, tail lights and reflectors.

The depth of the snow cover may hide rocks, tree stumps or other objects and if is wet may totally impede the drivability as the vehicle becomes bogged down or completely looses traction in slushy snow. Look far ahead and always be

watchful of any visible clues that might indicate the presence of such obstacles. In doubt steer clear. Avoid driving on any frozen body of water before checking that the ice will safely support the side-by-side vehicle. its drivers and its load of cargo. Remember that a given thickness of ice may be sufficient to support a snowmobile but not an side-by-side vehicle of an identical weight because of the smaller load bearing surface of the four tire contact patches as compared to that of a snowmobile track and skis.
To maximize comfort and avoid frostbite, always wear clothing and side-by-side vehicle protective equipment appropriate for the weather conditions you will be exposed to during your drive.

At the end of each drive it is a good practice to clean the vehicle body and all moving components (brakes, steering components, drivelines, controls, radiator fan etc.) from any snow or ice accumulations. Wet snow will turn to ice during the shut down period and become more difficult to remove at the next pre- drive inspection.

Driving Techniques

Driving your vehicle too fast for the conditions may result in injury. Apply only enough throttle to proceed safely. Statistics show that mishaps and injury usually result from high speed turns. Always remember that this vehicle is heavy! Its pure weight alone may entrap you should it fall and pin you down.

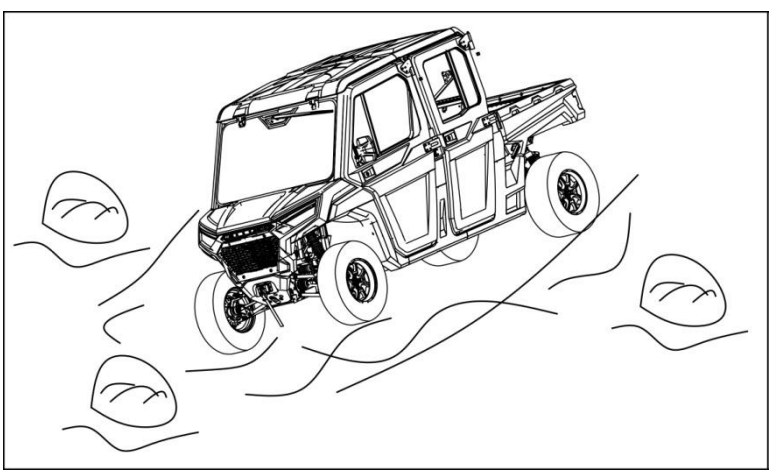
This vehicle is not designed for jumping, nor can it fully absorb the high impact energy generated during man oeuvres such as jumping which, can be passed on to you, the operator. Performing wheelies can cause the vehicle to flip over onto you. Both practices have a high risk for you and should be avoided at all times.

Driving on roads or soft shoulders may confuse other road users, especially if your lights are on.

If you have to cross a road, the lead driver should get off his vehicle, then observe and give directions to the other drivers. The last person after crossing then assists the lead driver to cross. Do not travel on sidewalks. They are designated for pedestrian use.

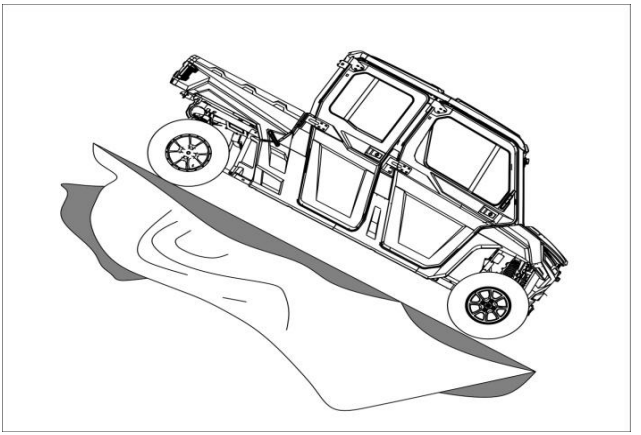
Water can be a unique hazard. If it is too deep the vehicle may "float" and topple Check the water depth and current before you attempt to cross any water. Water level should not go above the tires. Be wary of slippery surfaces such as rocks, grass, logs, etc., both in the water and on its banks. A loss of traction may occur. Do not attempt to enter the water at high speed. The water will act as a brake and could throw you off the vehicle, on the ground.

Water will affect the braking ability of your vehicle. Make sure you dry the brakes by applying them several times after the vehicle leaves the water.



Mud or marsh lands may be encountered near water. Be prepared for sudden 'holes" or changes in depth. Similarly so, be watchful of hazards such as rocks, logs, etc. partially covered by vegetation.
If your route crosses frozen waterways, make sure the ice is thick enough and sound enough to support the total weight of yourself, the vehicle and its load. Be ever watchful of open water, it is a sure indication that the ice thickness will vary .If in doubt, do not attempt to cross.
Ice will also affect the control of the vehicle. Slow down and do not "qun" the throttle. This will only result in spinning of the tires and possible tip over of the vehicle. Avoid rapid braking. This again will possibly result in an uncontrolled slide and tip over of the vehicle. Slush should be avoided at all times since it could block the operation or controls of the vehicle.
Driving in snow may reduce the brakes stopping capability. Safely reduce speed and allow greater distance for braking. Snow projection may cause ice build up snow accumulation on brake components and controls. Apply brakes frequently to prevent ice or snow accumulation. Refer to GENERAL OPERATING AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS in this subsection for more detailed information regarding driving on snow covered surfaces.
Driving on sand, sand dunes or on snow is another unique experience, but there are some basic precautions that should be observed. Wet, deep or fine sand/snow may create a loss of traction and cause the vehicle to slide, drop off or become bogged" down. If this occurs look for a firmer base. Again, the best advice is to slow down and be watchful of the conditions.

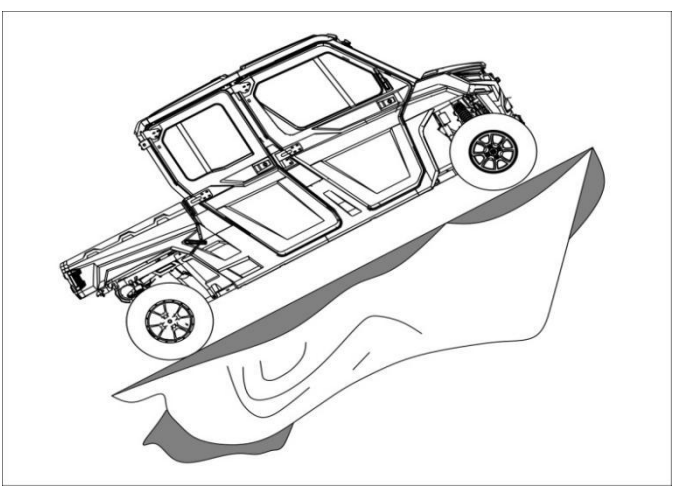
When driving in sand dunes it is advisable to equip the vehicle with an antenna type safety flag. This will help make your location more visible to others over the next sand dune. Proceed carefully should you see another safety flag ahead. Since the antenna type safety flag can snag and rebound on your body if caught, do not use it in areas where there are low hanging branches or obstacles.
Be aware that the object may be slippery or may move while crossing.
When driving on hills or slopes two things are highly important. Be prepared for slippery surfaces or terrain variations and obstacles and use proper body positioning.



Downhill

Keep your body weight rearwards. Stay seated. Apply the brake gradually to prevent skidding. Do not "coast" down the slope using solely engine compression or in neutral gear.

Decelerating while negotiating a slippery downhill slope could "toboggan" the vehicle. Maintain steady speed and/or accelerate slightly to regain control. Try avoid steep inclines. If you're not careful, you could tip over when going down hills.



Uphill

Before trying to climb a hill, keep these things in mind. Hill Climbing should only be attempted by experienced operators. Start on shallow slopes. Always drive straight uphill and keep your body weight forward towards the top of the hill. Keep your feet on the footrests, shift your side-by-side vehicle into a lower gear and accelerate before you start to climb. Try to keep a steady speed and go easy on the throttle to avoid acceleration. Abrupt slope or terrain variation or rolling one wheel over an obstacle could have a big impact on the stability as it will lift the front of the vehicle increasing the risk of tipping over. Some hills are too steep to safely stop or recover from after an unsuccessful climbing attempt. Try to avoid steep inclines.

If you're not careful, you could tip over when going up hills. If the hill is too steep and you cannot proceed or the vehicle begins to roll backwards, apply the brake being careful not to slide. Dismount then use the "K" turn (while walking back next to the vehicle on the up hill side and with a hand on the brake lever, slowly back the rear of the vehicle toward the top of the hill then drive downhill). Always walk or dismount on the upside of the slope while keeping clear of the vehicle and its rotating wheels. Do not try to hold on to the vehicle if it begins to topple. Stay clear. Do not drive over the crest of the hill at high speed. Obstacles, including sharp drop-offs, may exist.

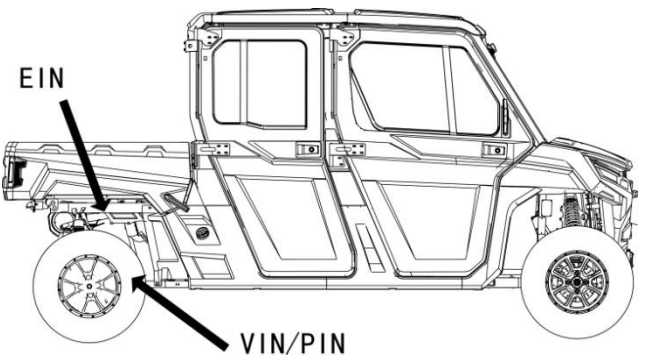
IMPORTANT ON-PRODUCT LABELS

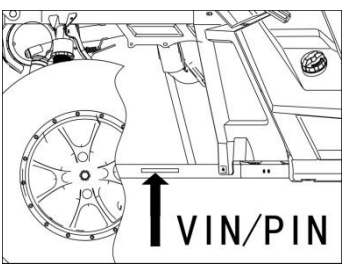
This vehicle comes with hang tags and labels containing important safety information.

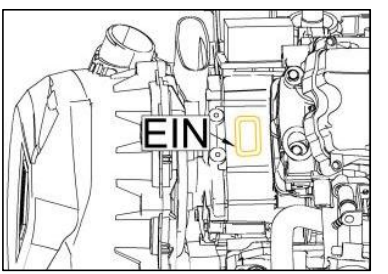
Any person who drives this vehicle should read and understand this information be fore driving.

Engine and Vehicle

Identification Number Location







TYPICAL

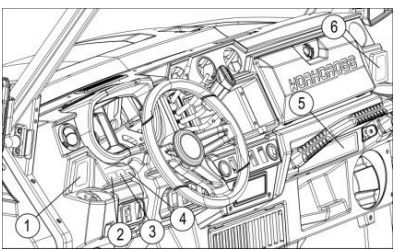
1. EIN (Engine Identification Number on left side/under of the crankcase)
2. VIN /PIN(Vehicle Identification Number on the right/front under the frame)

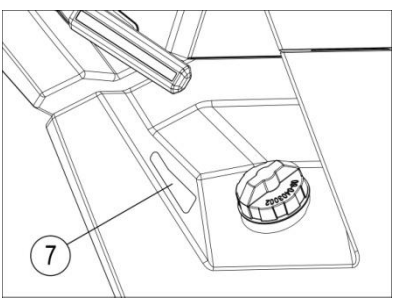
Vehicle Safety Labels

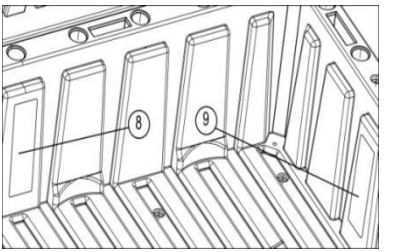
Read and understand all safety labels on the vehicle. These labels are attached to your vehicle to ensure the safety of operators or bystanders.

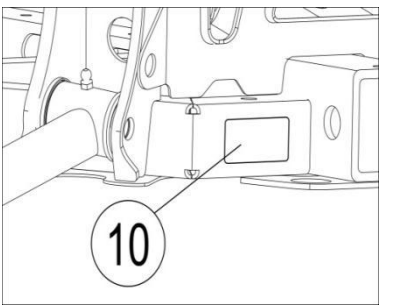
The safety label on the vehicle should be regarded as a permanent part of the vehicle. If it is lost or damaged, please contact an authorized dealer for a replacement.

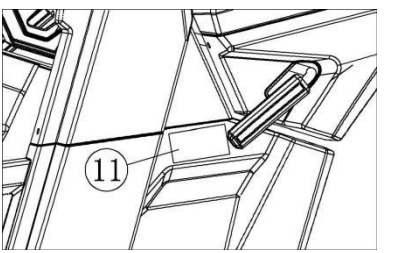
NOTE: If there are any differences between this guide and the vehicle, the safety label on the vehicle takes precedence over the label in this guide.

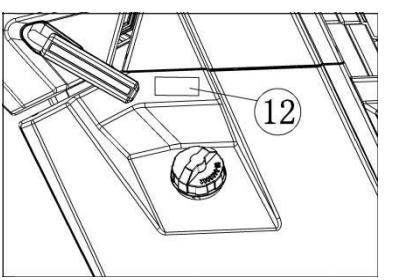












Label 1

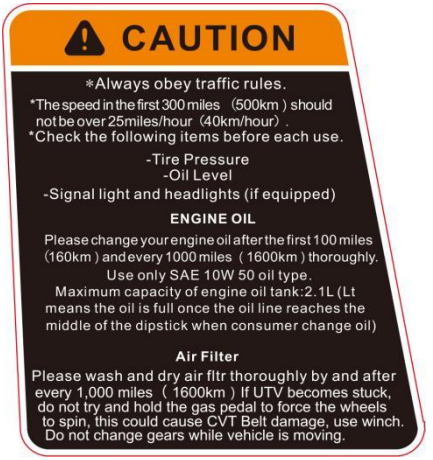
Label 2

Label 3

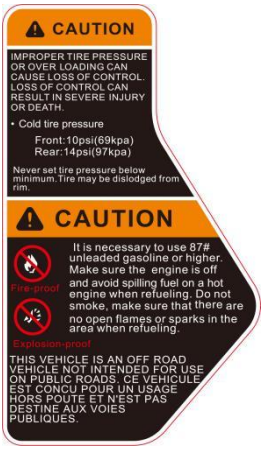
Label 4

Label 5-1(single row)

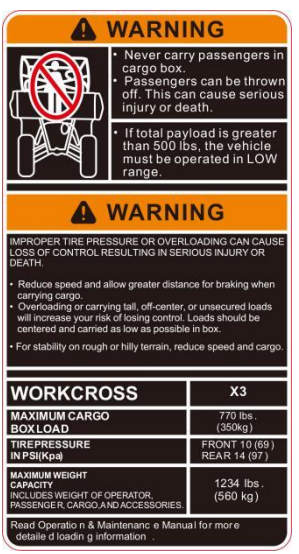
Label 5-2(double row)



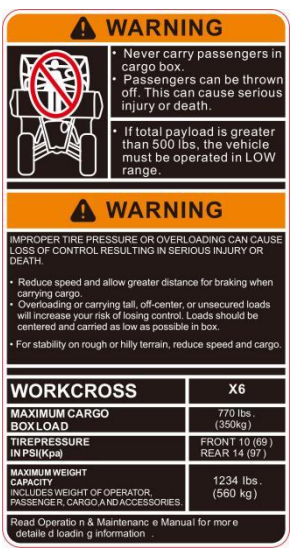
Label 6



Label 7



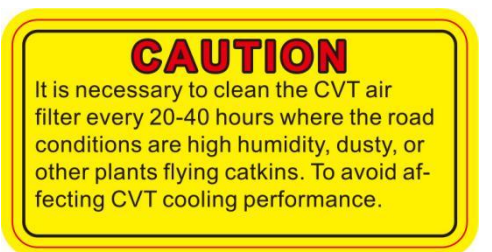
Label 8-1(single row)



Label 8-2(double row)

Label 9

Label 10



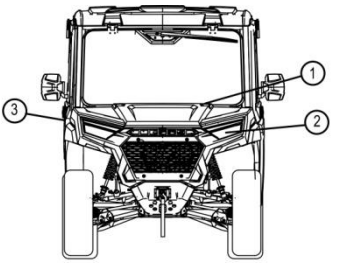
Label 11

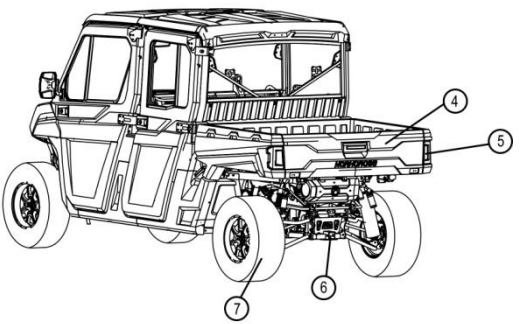
Label 12

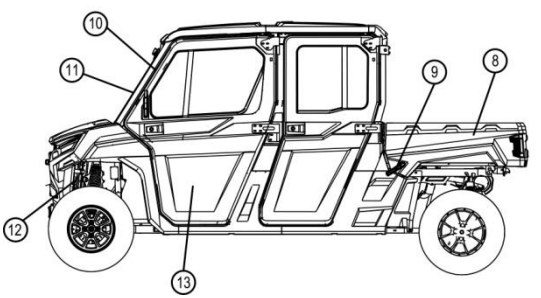
DESCRIPTION AND VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

It is important to know the location and operation of all controls, and to develop and practice smooth and coordinated use of them.

NOTE: Some controls/instruments/equipment are optional.







1.Console

2.Headlights

3.Fuel Cap

4.Tailgate

5.Taillights

6.Receiver Hitch

7.Wheel/Tire

8.Cargo Box

9.Cargo Box Release Lever

10.Cab Frame

11.Windshield

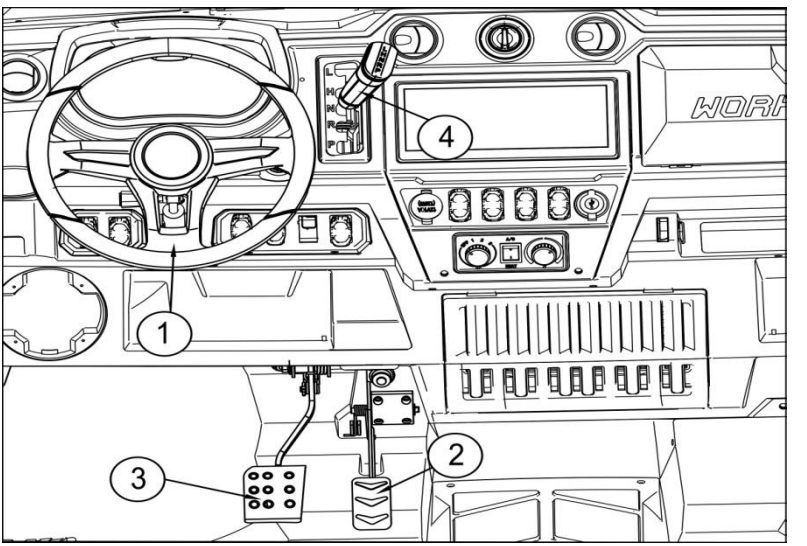
12.Radiator/AC Condenser

13.Door

PRIMARY CONTROLS

It is important to know the location and operation of all controls, and to develop and practice smooth and coordinated use of them.

NOTE: Some vehicle safety labels are not shown on illustrations. For information on vehicle safety labels, refer to VEHICLE SAFETY LABELS subsection.

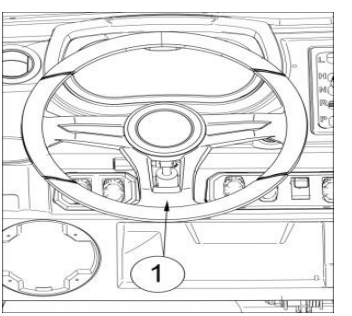


(1) Steering Wheel

The steering wheel is located in front of the driver's seat.

The steering wheel steers the vehicle to the left or right.

Steer the steering wheel in the direction you want to go.



1. Steering wheel

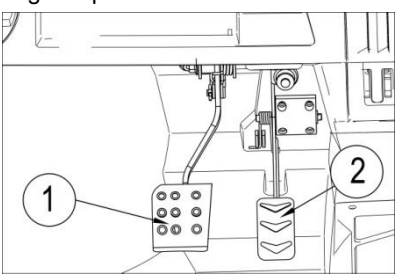
Grip the steering wheel with both hands, without having thumbs rolled around the steering wheel.

NOTE: Under rough trail conditions or when crossing an obstacle, the steering wheel could suddenly jerk on one side, causing hand or wrist injuries if the thumbs are rolled around the steering wheel.

(2) Accelerator Pedal

The accelerator pedal is located on the right side of the brake pedal.

The accelerator pedal controls the engine speed.



TYPICAL

1. Brake pedal
2. Accelerator pedal

To increase or maintain vehicle speed, press on the accelerator pedal with your right foot.

To decrease vehicle speed, release the accelerator pedal.

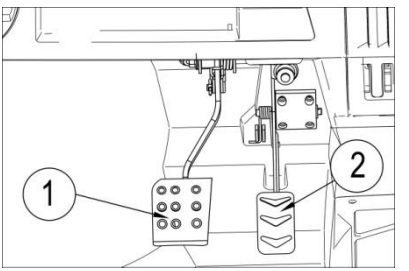
The accelerator pedal is spring loaded and should return to rest position (idle) when not pressed.

NOTE: The accelerator pedal should never be disassembled.

(3) Brake Pedal

The brake pedal is located on the left side of the accelerator pedal.

The brake pedal function is to slow down or stop the vehicle.



TYPICAL

1. Brake pedal
2. Accelerator pedal

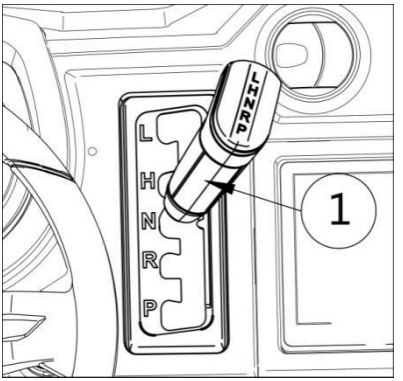
To decrease vehicle speed or to stop vehicle, press down the brake pedal with your right foot.

The brake pedal is spring loaded and should return to rest position when not pressed.

(4) Shift Lever

The shift lever is located on the upper console to the right of steering wheel.

The shift lever is used to change the gearbox position.



TYPICAL

1.Shift Lever

L: Low Gear

H: High Gear

N: Neutral

R: Reveres

P: Park

The vehicle must be stopped and brakes applied prior to selecting any gear.

⚠ WARNING

This gearbox is not designed to shift while vehicle is moving.

Low Gear

This position selects the low speed range of the gearbox. It allows the vehicle to move slowly with maximum torque at the wheels.

NOTE: Use the low speed range to pull a trailer, carry heavy cargo, go over obstacles or drive uphill and downhill.

High Gear

This position selects the high speed range of the gearbox. It is the normal driving speed range. It allows the vehicle to reach its maximum speed.

Neutral

The neutral position disengages the gearbox.

Reveres

The reverse position allows the vehicle to go backwards.

⚠ WARNING

When driving downhill in reverse, gravity can increase the vehicle speed above the set limited reverse speed.

Park

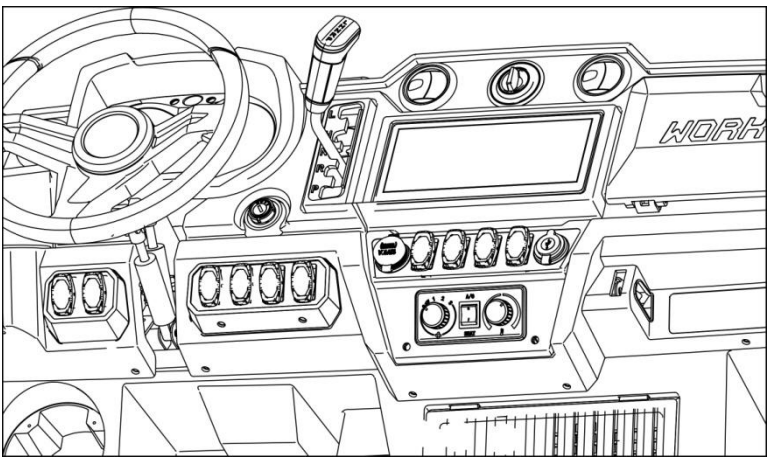
The park position locks the gearbox to help prevent vehicle movement.

⚠ WARNING

Always use the PARK (P) position when the vehicle is not in operation. The vehicle can roll if the shift lever is not set to P (PARK).

SECONDARY CONTROLS

NOTE: The functions of the vehicle you purchased may be slightly different from the functions shown in the pictures in this manual, please refer to the actual functions of the vehicle you purchased.

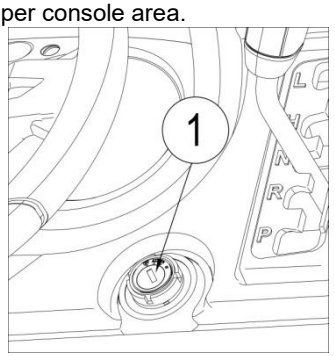


TYPICAL - SECONDARY CONTROLS

(1) Ignition Switch and Keys

Ignition Switch

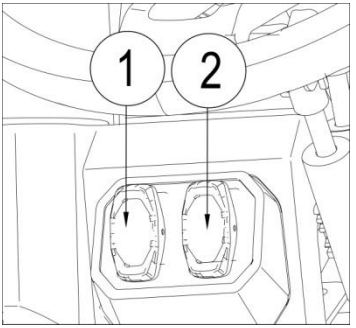
The ignition switch is located on the upper console area.



1. Ignition switch

The ignition switch is a three-position, key-operated switch. The key can be removed from the switch when it is in the OFF position.

OFF	The engine is off. Electrical circuits are off, except Acc 12V.
ON	Electrical circuits are on. Electrical equipment can be used.
START	Turn the key to the START position to engage the electric starter. The key returns to the ON position when released.



1. OFF/Low/High Beam Headlight Switch

2. Driving light switch

(2) OFF/Low/High Beam Headlight switch

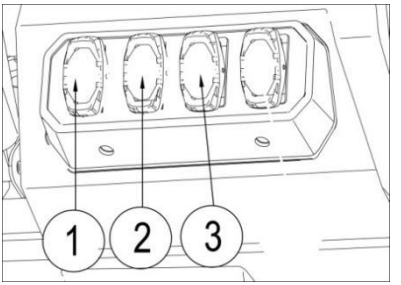
The OFF/low/high beam headlight switch is located on the upper console.

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.

(3)Driving light switch

Driving lights are used to let other vehicles see and avoid collisions when driving at night.



1. Horn switch

2. Blinker switch

3. Winch switch

(4)Horn switch

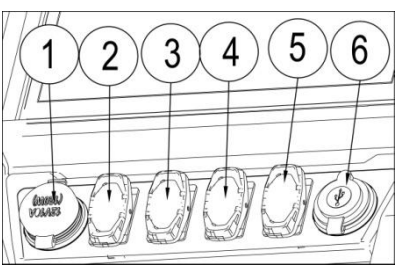
The main function of the horn is to emit sound to warn vehicles and pedestrians to pay attention to safety and increase driving safety.

(5)Blinker switch

Blinker Switch is located to the right of the low/high beam switch and can be used when cornering to alert surrounding vehicles.

(6)Winch switch

A winch can help you out if your vehicle gets stuck and loses grip.



1. Auxiliary DC jack
2. Hazard warning light button
3. Dome light
4. windshield wiper and washer
5. Cargo box lighting
6. USB port

(7) Auxiliary DC jack

The auxiliary DC jack is located on either side of the front panel.

This jack can be used for suitable portable players. Only use the DC jack while engine is running.

Auxiliary DC jack

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

How to use:

1. Set the light switch to “OFF”.
2. Start the engine.
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.

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 accessories with a plug that gets hot.

(8)Hazard warning light button

Hazard warning light Button

When pulling off the side of the road or trail, use the hazard switch to indicated to on coming drivers that you are there.

(9)Dome light

Turning on the dome light can make the front of the vehicle brighter.

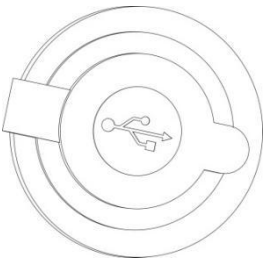
(10)windshield wiper and washer

The windshield wiper and washer switch on keeps your glass clean so you can better see the road ahead.

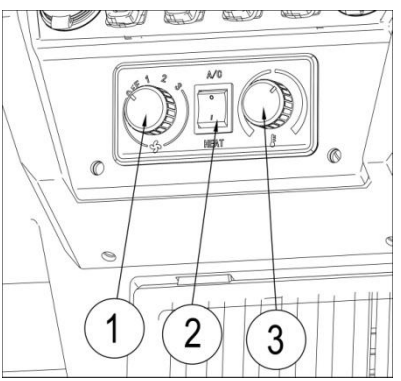
(11)Cargo box lighting

At night, when the cargo box lighting is turned on, you can better observe the situation inside the cargo box.

(12) USB port



A serial bus standard with external devices is also a technical specification for input and output interfaces.



1.Rotate the fan control switch

2.A/C switch

3. Rotating the temperature control switch

(13) Rotate the fan control

To operate the cab heater, rotate the fan control 1 to the desired fan speed setting. The far left setting turns the fan off.

(14)A/C switch

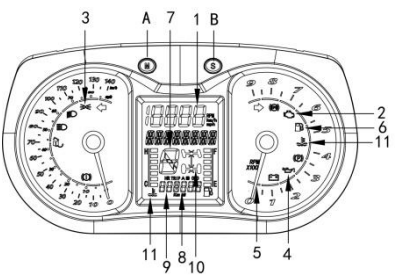
Press the top of the A/C switch 3 to enable the air conditioning system for cooling or defrost purposes.

(15)Rotary temperature control

Adjust the temperature by rotating the temperature control 2 to the desired heat setting. Rotate the control clockwise to increase heat or counterclockwise to decrease heat.

(16) Multifunction gauge

This vehicle is equipped with an electronic multifunction gauge.



1. Speed meter indicator

2. Check engine indicator

3. Headlight indicator

4. Oil pressure indicator

5. Engine speed indicator

6. Fuel indicator

7. Neutral position indicator

8.Trip meter indicator

9. Time indicator

10. 2WD/4WD indicator

11. Engine temperature indicator

A. MODE button

B. SET/RESET button

(1) Speed meter indicator

The figure of speed will display and update synchronous while switching between KM/H and MPH in unit of pedometer.

(2) Check engine indicator light (YELLOW)

After turning the ignition switch on, the light shall be on, and the light should immediately turn off after starting the engine. If the light is on while the engine is on, it indicates that the system has an error.

When some electric engine parts are reading faulty, the check engine indicator light will also be ON, the vehicle still can be running, the driving performance can get worse, which signals indicates the vehicle needs repair.

(3) Head-light indicator light

When this indicator light is ON, the head light is turned on.

(4) Check engine indicator light (YELLOW)

When this indicator light is ON, it indicates a low oil pressure.

CAUTION: If the light does not turn off right after you start the engine ,stop the engine immediately . Check engine oil level. Refill if necessary. If the oil level is good, see an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer. Do not use the vehicle until repaired.

(5) Engine speed indicator

(6) Fuel indicator

When this indicator is ON, it indicates an engine fault code, look for a

message at the LCD display.

When this indicator blinks, it indicates that the LIMP HOME mode is activated.

Refer to TROUBLESHOOTING section for more details.

(7) Neutral position indicator

(8) Trip meter indicator

(9) Time indicator

(10) 2WD/4WD indicator

When this indicator is ON, it indicates the 4WD system is activated.

(11) Engine Temperature

When this indicator light is ON, it indicates the engine is overheating. If engine overheats, stop engine. See an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer. Do not use the vehicle until repaired.

A. MODE button

Pressing the MODE (M) button will scroll through the functions of the main digital display.

B. SET/RESET button

Pressing the SET (S) button will scroll through the functions of the secondary digital display.

- Supplementary instruction

Neutral (GREEN)

When lit, it indicates the transmission is in neutral position.

Right-turning indicator light(GREEN)

When this indicator light is flashing, it is for turning right.

(17) Rear Differential Switch&2WD/4WD Switch

（1）Rear Differential Switch

The Differential switch is located on the console.

The differential switch enables locking of rear differential.

NOTICE：The vehicle must be stopped to engage or disengage the differential switch. Mechanical damage may occur if switch is engaged or disengaged while driving.

（2）2WD/4WD Switch

This switch selects 2 wheel drive or 4 wheel drive mode when the vehicle is stopped and the engine is running.

NOTICE：The vehicle must be stopped to engage or disengage 2WD/4WD switch. Mechanical damage may occur if switch is engaged or disengaged while driving.

FUEL

Fuel Requirements

NOTE: Always use fresh gasoline. Gasoline will oxidize; the result is loss of octane, volatile compounds, and the production of gum and varnish deposits which can damage the fuel system.

Alcohol fuel blending varies by country and region. Your vehicle has been designed to operate using the recommended fuels, however, be aware of the following:

Use of fuel containing alcohol above e percentage specified by government regulations is not recommended and can result in the following problems in the fuel system components:

●Starting and operating difficulties.

●Deterioration of rubber or plastic parts.

●Corrosion of metal parts.

●Damage to internal engine parts.

-Inspect frequently for the presence of fuel leaks or other fuel! system abnormalities if you suspect the presence of alcohol in gasoline exceeds the current government regulations.

-Alcohol blended fuels attract and old moisture which may lead to fuel phase separation and can result in engine performance problems or engine damage.

Recommended Fuel

Use common unleaded gasoline with an AKI (R+M)/2 octane rating of 87, or an RON octane rating of 92.

NOTE:

Never experiment with other fuels. Engine or fuel system damages may occur with the use of an inadequate fuel.

Do NOT use fuel from fuel pumps labeled E85.

Fueling Procedure

⚠ WARNING

Fuel is flammable and explosive under certain condition.
Never use an open flame to check fuel level.
Never smoke or allow a flame or spark in the vicinity,
Always work in a well-ventilated area.

NOTE: Always clean the surrounding of the fuel cap of any debris, dust, sand to avoid contaminating fuel.

1.Stop engine

⚠ WARNING

Always stop engine before refueling.

2.Do not allow anyone to remain seated on the vehicle while fuelling.

3.Slowly unscrew fuel tank cap counterclockwise to remove it.

⚠ WARNING

If a differential pressure condition is NOTE: d (whistling sound heard when loosening fuel tank cap) have vehicle inspected and/or repaired before further operation.

4. Insert the spout in the filler neck.

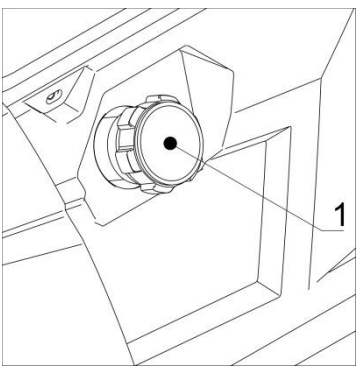
5. Pour fuel slowly to allow time for the air in the tank to escape and prevent fuel flow back. Be careful not to spill fuel.

6.Stop fuelling when the fuel reaches the bottom of filler neck. Do not overfill.

⚠ WARNING

Always wipe off any fuel spillage from the vehicle

7.Fully tighten fuel tank cap clockwise.



1. Fuel tank cap

Tires

POTENTIAL HAZARD

Operating this vehicle with improper tires or with 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.

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

● Recommended tire pressure

Front

97 kPa (14psi)

Rear

124 kPa(18psi)

Check and adjust tire pressures when the tires are cold.

Tire pressures must be equal on both sides.

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

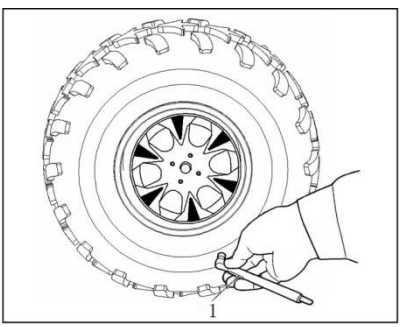
NOTE: Although the tires are specifically designed for off-road use, a flat may still occur. Therefore, it is recommended to carry a tire pump and a repair kit.

How to measure tire pressure

Use the tire pressure gauge.

NOTE: The tire pressure gauge is not 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.

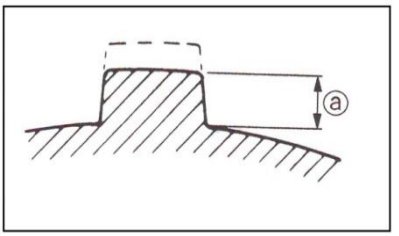
Set pressure with tires cold.



1.Tire pressure gauge

Tire wear limit

When the tire groove decreases to 6 mm (0.24 in) due to wear, replace the tire.



a. Tire wear limit

Seats

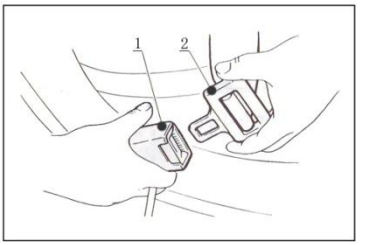
Seat belts

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

To wear the seat belt properly, do the following:

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.

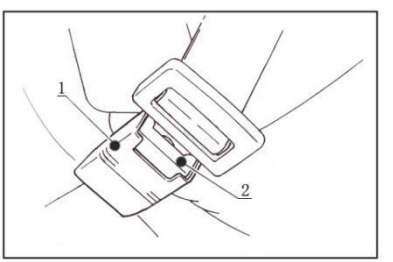


1. Buckle 2. Latch plate

3. Put 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.

4.Position the shoulder belt over your shoulder and across your chest. The shoulder belt should fit against your chest. If it is loose, pull the belt out all the way and then let it retract.

5. To release the buckle, firmly press the release button.



1. Buckle 2. Release button.

⚠ WARNING

Not wearing the seat belt.

Wearing the seat belt improperly.

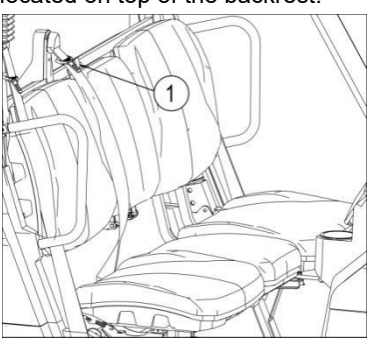
There is increased risk of being killed or seriously injured in an accident.

Always wear your seat belt when driving in the vehicle.

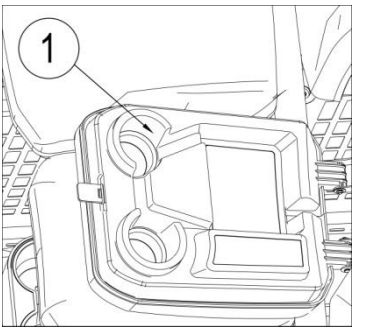
Be sure the seat belt is close-fitting across your hips and chest and is latched securely.

6.The passenger seats are not adjustable.

The central passenger seat backrest can be tilted forward for access to cup holders by releasing the latch located on top of the backrest.



1. Backrest clip locking mechanism

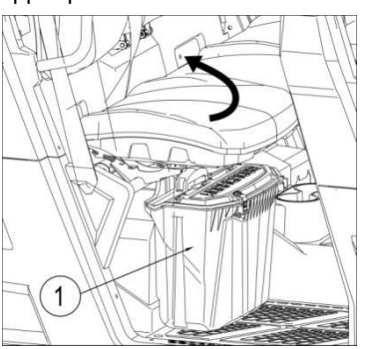


1. Central passenger backrest cup holder

NOTE: Do not use cup holders while driving in rough conditions.

7. Seats can be lifted to allow access to removable under seat storage compartment.

To lift seat, pull on front of seat to unclip it and lift until it "clips" in the upper position.



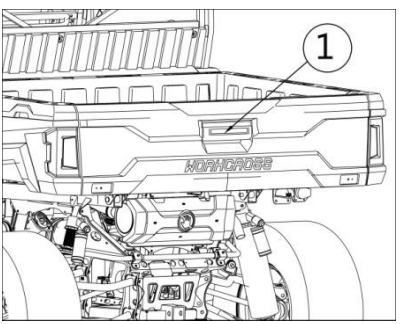
1. Backrest clip locking mechanism

Cargo Box

The vehicle is equipped with a an inclinable cargo box. The cargo box may be used for various types of cargo.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of loss of control or loss of load, use the cargo box only in accordance with Carrying, Loads in the Safety Information section.



1. Cargo box handle

Cargo Box Separations

Cargo box can be easily separated into smaller storage compartments to prevent cargo loads from mixing. To provide anchoring point in order to secure cargo inside the cargo box, 4 anchoring hooks are located inside the cargo area.

NOTICE :Never lift vehicle using anchoring hooks.

BREAK-IN PERIOD

Operation During Break-In

A break-in period of 10 operating hours or 300 km (200 mi) is required for the vehicle.

Engine

During the break-in period:

-Avoid full throttle operation.

-Maximum throttle should not exceed 3/4.

-Avoid sustained accelerations.

-Avoid prolonged cruising speeds.

-Avoid engine overheating.

However, brief accelerations and speed variations contribute to a good break-in.

Brakes

⚠ WARNING

New brakes will hot operate at their maximum efficiency until their break-in is completed. Use extra caution.

Belt

Anew belt requires a break in period of50 km (30 mi).During the break-in period:

void strong acceleration and deceleration (throttle should not exceed3/4).

Avoid pulling a load Avoid high speed cruising.

BASIC PROCEDURES

Starting the Engine

The shift lever must be set to PARK or NEUTRAL.

NOTE: For your convenience, an over drive mode allows the engine to be started with the shift lever in any position. Press and hold the brake lever(s) or the brake pedal while pressing the engine start button.

Insert the key into the ignition switch and turn it.

Press the engine start button and hold until the engine starts.

NOTE:

- If engine does not start after a few seconds, do not hold the engine start button more than 10 seconds.
- Check if fuel is empty.
-See an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.

Release the engine start button immediately when the engine has started.

NOTE: If the battery is dead, engine cannot be started. Have the battery recharged or replaced.

Changing Gear Selection

Apply brakes and select the desired shift lever position.

Release brakes.

NOTE: When changing gear seduction, always completely stop the vehicle and apply the brakes prior to moving the shift lever. Otherwise damage to the transmission may occur.

Stopping the Engine

NOTE:

-Avoid parking on slope as the vehicle may roll away.

-Always put the vehicle in PARK when stopped or parked to prevent rolling.

-Avoid parking in places where hot parts can start a fire.

Release throttle and completely stop the vehicle.

Set shift lever in PARK position.

Apply the parking brake.

Push the emergency engine stop switch to OFF position.

Turn key in ignition switch to OFF position or use the vehicle emergency stop switch to stop the vehicle .

Engine Overheat

If engine overheats, try the following:

1.Check and clean radiator fins.

2.Check coolant level and refill if possible

3.See an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer as soon as possible.

⚠ WARNING

The radiator can be very hot, wear gloves before touching radiator.

CAUTION: Reduce vehicle speed but try to keep vehicle moving to supply air to radiator. If engine is still overheating after approximately one minute, stop vehicle and set transmission to PARK. Stop engine.

Place the ignition switch to ON position (DO NOT RESTART ENGINE YET).The radiator fan will cool the radiator. Let engine cool down. Check coolant level and refill if possible.

⚠ WARNING

Never refill cooling system when engine is hot.

Post-Operation Care

When vehicle is used in salt-water environment (beach area, launching/loading boats etc.), rinsing the vehicle with fresh water is necessary to preserve vehicle and its components. Metallic parts lubrication is highly recommended. This must be performed at the end of each operating day.

When vehicle is operated in muddy conditions, rinsing the vehicle is recommended to preserve vehicle and its components and to keep lights clean.

NOTE: Never use the high pressure washer to clean the vehicle USE LOW PRESSURE ONLY (like a garden hose). The high pressure can cause electrical or mechanical damages.

Storage

When a vehicle is not in use for more than one month, proper storage is a necessity. Do key parts maintenance work according to MAINTENANCE CHART.

MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

This section includes instructions for basic maintenance procedures.

⚠ WARNING

Turn off the engine and follow these maintenance procedures when performing maintenance.

If you do not follow proper maintenance procedures you can be injured by hot parts, moving parts, electricity, chemicals or other hazards.

⚠ WARNING

Should removal of a locking device be required (e.q. lock tab self-locking fastener, etc.), always replace it with a new one.

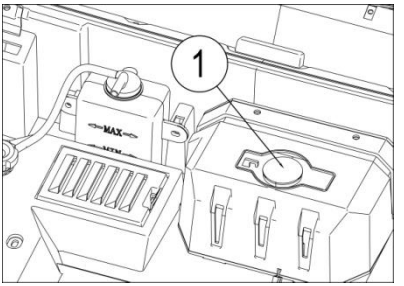
Full Glass Windshield with Wiper

This vehicle comes equipped with a full glass windshield and wiper.

Filling up Windshield Washer

Open cargo box.

Lift service cover and remove windshield washer bottle cap.



1.Windshield washer bottle cap

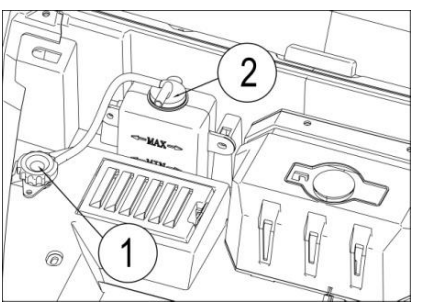
Fill windshield washer bottle.

Engine Coolant

Engine Coolant Level

⚠ WARNING

heck coolant level with engine cold. Never add coolant in cooling' system when engine is hot.



TYPICAL

1. Radiator cap
2. Engine coolant reservoir

1. Remove the radiator cap by applying. pressure and turning it counterclockwise.

Then drain the antifreeze from the engine.

Complete the radiator filling.

Check the level in the coolant reservoir and refill if necessary

Run engine at idle with the radiator cap off.

Slowly add coolant if necessary. At this point, wait until engine reaches normal operating temperature.

2.With vehicle on a level surface, liquid should be between MIN. and MAX. level marks of coolant reservoir.

NOTE: When checking level at temperature lower than 20℃ (689F), it may be slightly lower than MIN. mark.

NOTE: Ensure coolant reservoir hose is properly routed to avoid any interference when closing cover.

Suspension Adjustment Guidelines

Your vehicle handling and comfort depend upon suspension adjustments.

⚠ WARNING

Suspension adjustment could affect vehicle handling. Always take time to familiarize yourself with the vehicle's behavior after any suspension adjustment has been made.

Choice of suspension adjustments vary with vehicle load, personal preference, driving speed and terrain condition.

The best way to set up the suspension, is to start from factory settings, then customize each adjustment one at a time.

Front and rear adjustments are interrelated. It may be necessary to readjust the rear shock absorbers after adjusting front shock absorbers for instance.

Test run the vehicle under the same conditions; trail, speed, load, etc.

Change one adjustment and retest.

Proceed methodically until you are satisfied.

Spring Preload Adjustment

⚠ WARNING

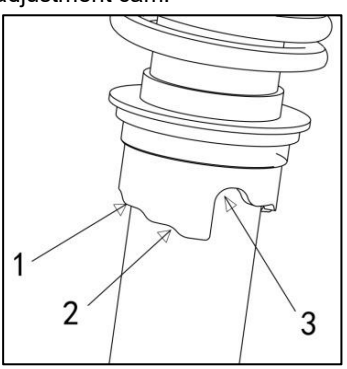
The left and right shock adjustment on front or rear suspension must always be set to the same position. Never adjust one only. never adjustment can cause poor handling and loss of stability which could lead to an accident

Shorten the springs for a firmer drive and rough conditions.

Lengthen the springs for a softer drive and smooth conditions.

Ordinary shock absorption

Adjust spring preload by turning adjustment cam.



TYPICAL

1.Adjustment cam

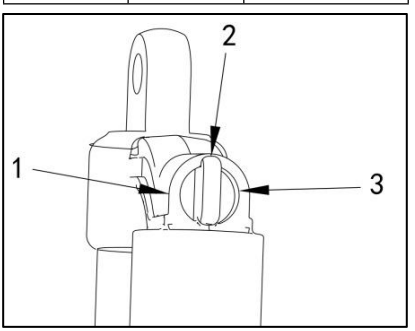
2.Firmer adjustment

3.Softer adjustment

Airbag shock absorption

Compression damping controls how the shock absorber reacts when driving.

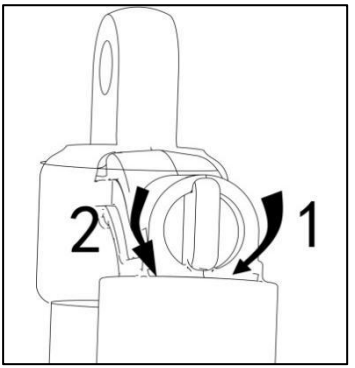
POSITION	SETTING	RESULT ON BIG BUMPS
1	Soft	Softer Compression damping
2	Medium (Factory)	Medium Compression Damping
3	Hard	Firmer Compression damping



1. position 1

2. position 2

3. position 3



1.Increases damping(stiffer)

2.Decreases damping (softer)

Turn adjuster clockwise to increase shock damping action (stiffer).

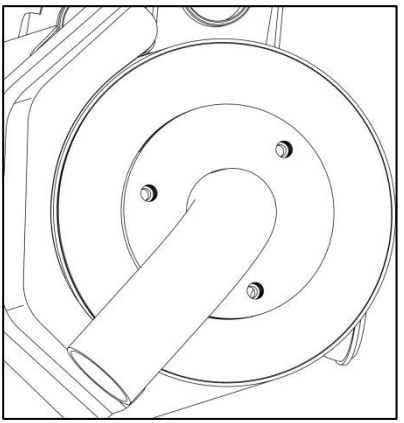
Turn adjuster counterclockwise to decrease shock damping action (softer).

⚠ WARNING

damping action (stiffer).Turn adjuster counterclockwise to decrease shock damping action (softer).

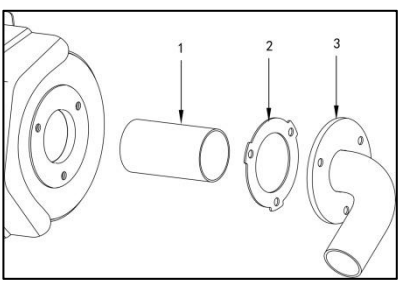
Muffler Spark Arrester Cleaning and Inspection

CAUTION: Let exhaust system cool down before proceeding with leaning and inspection.



TYPICAL- REMOVE TAIL PIPE

Remove exhaust tail pipe, gasket (discard) and spark arrester.



TYPICAL

1.Spark arrester

2.Sasket

3.Exhaust tail pipe

Remove carbon deposits from the spark arrester using a brush.

NOTICE: Use a soft brush and be careful to avoid damaging spark arrester mesh.

CAUTION: Wear eye protection and gloves.

Inspect mesh of spark arrester for any .damage. Replace as required.

NOTE: Spark arrester screen replacement is required only when damaged.

Inspect spark arrester chamber in muffler. Clean any debris as required Install new gasket, tail pipe and new retaining screws.

Reinstall muffler cover with new retaining screws. Tighten to specification.

Engine Air Filter

NOTICE: Never modify the air intake system. Otherwise, engine performance degradation or damage can occur. The engine is calibrated to operate specifically with these components.

Engine Air Filter Replacement Guideline

Engine Air filter inspection and replacement frequency should be adjusted according to driving conditions as it is critical to ensure proper engine performance and life span.

Engine Air filter inspection and replacement frequency must be increased for the following severe driving conditions:

1.Driving on dry sand.

2.Driving on dry dirt covered surfaces.

3.Driving on dry gravel trails or similar conditions.

4.Driving in areas with high concentration of seeds or crop husks.

5.Driving in severe snow conditions.

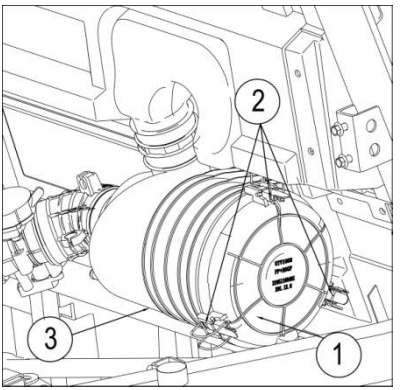
NOTICE: When driving in dusty conditions or sand, the air box needs to be cleaned before every drive.

NOTE: Riding in a group under these conditions would increase even more the air filter replacement frequency.

Engine Air Filter Removal

Open cargo box.

Unlatch air filter cover and remove air filter.



RH SIDE OF VEHICLE, UNDER CARGO BOX

1. Air filter cover
2. Latches
3. Duck bill valve

The filter fits tightly over the outlet tube and there will be some initial resistance.

Gently move the end of the filter back and forth to break the seal, then rotate while pulling straight out.

Avoid knocking the filter against the housing.

Engine Air Filter Cleaning

Inspect the filter for any signs of leaks. A streak of dust on the clean side of the filter is a telltale sign. Replace filter if there is any damages. Eliminate any source of air leaks before installing a new filter.

Clean engine air filter by tapping out heavy dust from paper element, this will allow dirt and dust to get out of the paper filter.

NOTICE: It is not recommended to Blow compressed air on the paper element; this could damage the paper fibers and reduce its filtration ability when used in dusty environments. If engine air filter is too dirty and cannot be cleaned following the recommended procedure, it should be replaced.

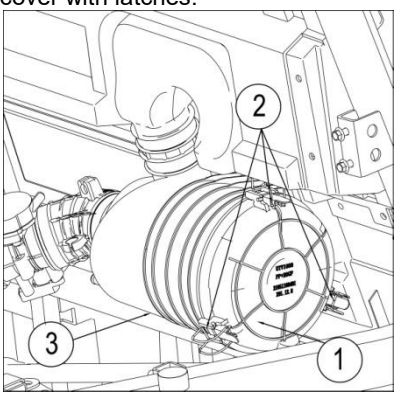
Use a clean damp cloth to wipe both the filter sealing surface and the inside of the outlet tube. Ensure that the outlet tube sealing area is undamaged. Inspect air filter housing for cleanliness.

Duckbill Valve Cleaning

Visually check and physically squeeze the duckbill valve. Make sure the valve is flexible and not inverted, damaged or plugged.

Engine Air Filter Installation

Insert the filter carefully. Seat the filter by hand, making certain it is inserted completely into the air cleaner housing. Apply pressure by hand at the outer rim of the filter, not the flexible center. Secure air filter cover with latches.



RH SIDE OF VEHICLE, UNDER CARGO BOX

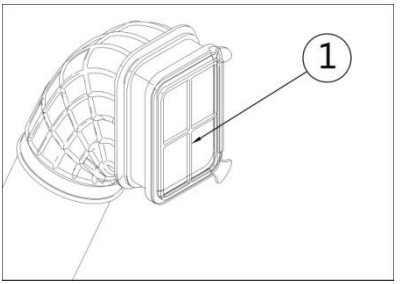
1. Air filter cover
2. Latches
3. Duck bill valve

CVT Air Filter

CVT air filter inspection and cleaning frequency should be adjusted according to driving conditions as it is critical to ensure proper engine performance and life span.

CVT Air Filter Removal

1. Tilt cargo box.
2. Pull CVT air filter out.



1. CVT air filter

CVT Air Filter Inspection and Cleaning

3.Inspect filter and replace if damaged.

2.Clean filter, using soft soap and water, then water rinse.

3.Gently shake off excess water and allow filter to dry at room temperature.

4.Clean inside the CVT air inlet with a vacuum cleaner.

CVT Air Filter Installation

Reinstall CVT air filter and and lower cargo box.

NOTE: Maintaining a clean CVT air filter will maximize air flow for an optimum CVT components lifespan.

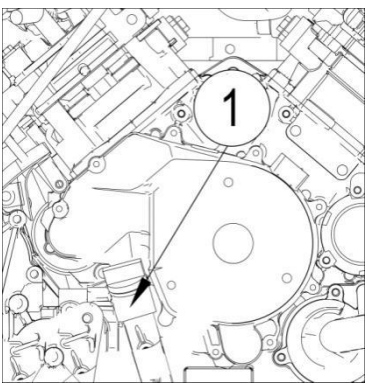
Engine Oil

Engine Oil l Level

NOTE: Check level frequently and refill if necessary.

Do not overfill. Operating the engine/gearbox with an improper level may severely damage engine/gearbox. Wipe off any spillage.

NOTE: While checking the oil level, visually inspect engine area for leaks.



RH SIDE OF ENGINE

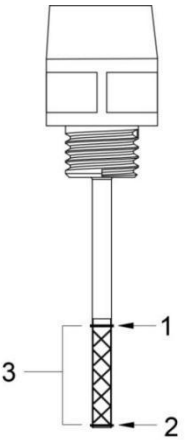
1.Dipstick

With vehicle on a level surface and engine cold, not running, check the oil level as follows:

1. Unscrew dipstick then remove it and wipe clean.

2.Reinstall dipstick, screw in it completely.

3.Remove and check oil level. It should be near or equal to the upper mark.



TYPICAL

1. Full
2. Add
3. Operating range

To add oil, remove the dipstick. Place a funnel into the dipstick tube to avoid spillage.

Add a small amount of recommended oil and recheck oil level.

Repeat the above procedures until oil level reaches the dipstick's upper mark.

Do not overfill.

Properly tighten dipstick.

Oil Change and Oil Filter

Replacement

Oil and oil filter are to be replaced at the same time. Oil change should be done with a warm engine.

⚠ WARNING

The engine oil can be very hot. In order to avoid potential burns, do not remove the engine drain plug or the filter cover if the engine is hot. Wait until engine oil is warm.

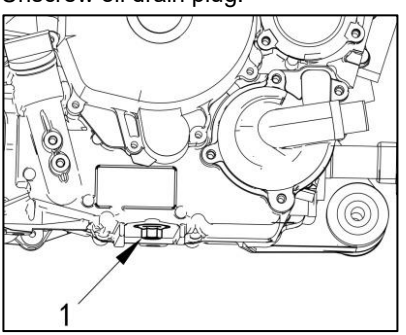
Ensure vehicle is on a level surface.

Remove dipstick.

Clean the oil drain plug area.

Place a drain pan under the oil drain plug area.

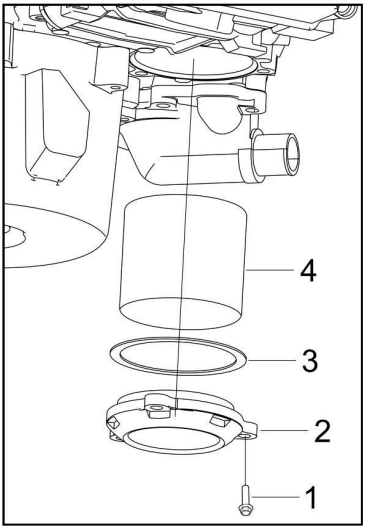
Unscrew oil drain plug.



1. Oil drain plug

Allow enough time for oil to flow out of the oil filter.

Unscrew the oil filter cover.



1.Oil filter screw

2.Oil filter cover

3.ring

4.Oil filter

Remove old filter and replace with new oil filter.

Check the cover O-ring and change it if necessary.

Screw oil filter cover in place.

Wipe out any oil spillage on engine.

Change gasket on oil drain plug.

Clean gasket area on engine and oil drain plug then reinstall plug.

Refill engine at proper level with the recommended oil.

Refer to SPECIFICATIONS for capacity.

Start engine and let it idle for a few minutes. Ensure oil filter area and oil drain plug areas are not leaking.

Stop engine. Wait a while to allow oil to flow down to the crankcase then check oil level. Refill as necessary. Dispose of oil as per your local environmental regulations.

Spark Plugs

Access to Spark Plugs

1. Open cargo box.

Spark Plug Removal

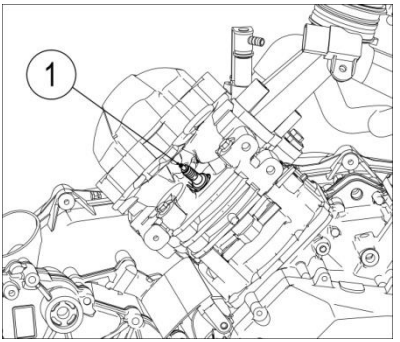
Unplug spark plug cable.

NOTE: Spark plug removal procedure is the same for both cylinders.

Clean spark plug and cylinder head with pressurized air.

CAUTION: Always wear safety goggles when using pressurized air.

Unscrew spark plug completely then remove it.



1. Spark plug

Spark Plug Installation

Prior to installation make sure that contact surface of cylinder head and spark plug is free of grime.

Using a feeler gauge, set the spark plug gap.

SPARK PLUG GAP
0.7mm - 0.8mm (.028 in - .031 in)

Apply a small amount of copper based anti seize lubricant over spark plug threads.

Screw spark plug into cylinder heads by hand and tighten with a torque wrench and a proper socket.

TORQUE	
Spark plug	20N•m ± 2.4N•m (15 lbf•ft ± 2 lbf•ft)

CVT Cover

NOTE: For a better understanding, some illustrations are taken with engine out of vehicle. To perform the following instructions, it is not necessary to remove engine.

This CVT is lubrication free. Never lubricate any components except drive pulley bearing.

> **⚠ WARNING**
>
> Never touch CVT while engine is running. Never drive vehicle when CVT cover is removed.

> **⚠ WARNING**
>
> Engine must be cool before cover is removed. Always wear protective gloves when removing cover.

Place the vehicle on a level surface.

Selector PARK position.

CVT Cover Access

Tilt cargo box.

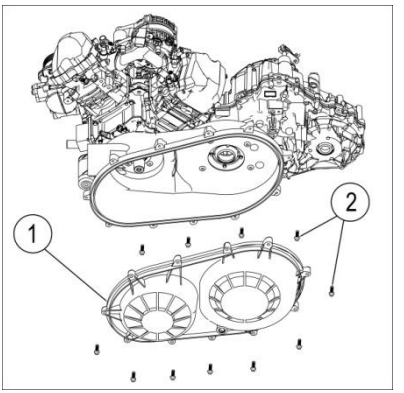
CVT Cover Removal

Remove the eleven CVT cover screws. Use tool included in tool kit.

NOTE: Remove the center top screw last to support the cover during removal.

NOTE: Do not use and impact tool to remove CVT cover screws.

Remove the CVT cover and its gasket.



1. CVT cover
2. CVT cover screws

CVT COVER SCREWS	
Tightening torque	7N•m ± 0.8N•m (62 lbf•in ± 7lbf•in)

NOTICE: In case of a drive belt failure, the CVT, cover and air outlet must be cleaned.

Lights

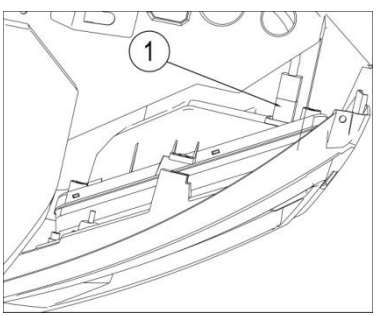
Poor lighting can result in reduced visibility when driving. Headlight and taillight lenses become dirty during normal operation. Clean lights frequently and replace burned out lamps promptly. Do not operate this

vehicle at night or in low light conditions until the headlight is replaced. Always make sure lights are adjusted properly for best visibility.

When servicing a halogen lamp, don't touch the lamp with bare fingers. Oil from your skin leaves a residue, causing a hot spot that will shorten the life of the lamp.

HEADLIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the hood from the front cab.
2. Locate the bulb on the back side of the headlight housing.
3. Disconnect the harness from the bulb. Be sure to pull on the connector 1 not on the wiring.

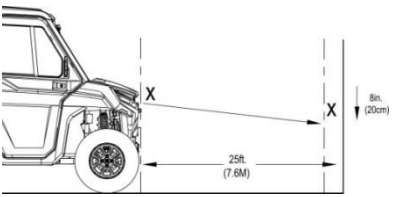


Headlight Beam Aiming

Turn adjustment screw to adjust beam height to your convenience.

NOTE: Adjust headlights evenly.

HEADLIGHT BEAM ADJUSTMENT



To adjust the headlight beam, do the following:

1. Ensure the tire pressure of all tires is at recommended levels.
2. Place the vehicle on a level surface with the headlight approximately 25 ft.(7.6 m) from a dark wall.
3. Measure the distance from the floor to the center of the headlight and make a mark on the wall at the same height.
4. Apply the brakes. Start the engine. Turn on the low-beam headlights.
5. Observe the headlight aim. The most intense part of the headlight beam should be aimed 8" (20 cm) below the mark placed on the wall. Include the weight of a driver on the seat while performing this step.
6. If a headlight needs adjustment,

locate the three adjustment screws at the back of each headlight (one on top, two on the bottom).

7. Rotate the adjustment screw to adjust the headlight as needed.

BRAKE LIGHTS

When the brake pedal is depressed, the brake light comes on. Check the brake light before each drive. To check the brake lights, do the following:

1. Turn the key to the ON position.

2. Depress the brake pedal. The brake light should come on after about 10 mm (0,4 in.) of pedal travel. if the light doesn't come on, check the bulb.

MAINTENANCE CHART

In order to maintain the best performance and economical performance of vehicles, suggestions on intervals for necessary regular maintenance are listed. Following maintenance is calculated in km, mile and hours.

However, keep in mind that if the vehicle isn't used for a long period of time, the month maintenance intervals should be followed.

Items marked with an asterisk should be performed by a dealer as they require special tools and technical skills.

In case of complicated road conditions, regular maintenance shall be carried for vehicles.

⚠ WARNING

Indicates a potential hazard that, if not avoided, could result in serious injury or death.

Should removal of a locking device be required when undergoing disassembly/assembly, always replace with a new one.

ITEM	ROUTINE	Whichever Comes first ⇨		INTIAL			EVERY	
			month	1	3	6	6	12
			Km	320	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800
			(mi)	(200)	(750)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(3,000)
			hours	20	75	150	150	300
Valves*	● Check valve clearance. ● Adjust if necessary.			O		O	O	O
Cooling system	● Check coolant leakage. ● Repair if necessary. ● Replace coolant every 24 months.			O	O	O	O	O
Spark plug	● Check condition. ● Adjust gap and clean. ●Replacement every 24 months			O	O	O	O	O
Air filter elements	● Clean. ●Replacement every 24 months			Every 20-40 hours (More often in wet or dusty areas.)				
Crankcase breather system*	● Check breather hose for cracks or damage. ● Replace if necessary.					O	O	O
Exhaust system*	● Check for leakage. ● Tighten if necessary. ●Replace gasket(s) if necessary.					O	O	O
Fuel line*	● Check fuel hose for cracks or damage. ● Replacement fuel hose every 48 months ● Replacement fuel filter every 24 months					O	O	O
Engine oil	● Replace (Check oil level every month) .			O		O	O	O
Engine oil filter	● Replace.			O		O		O
Differential and gearbox oil	● Check oil level/oil leakage. ●Replacement every 24 months.			O				O
Brake*	●Check operation/brake pad wear/fluid leakage. ●Brake fluid needs to be above the lowest position. ●Correct if necessary. Replace pads/disk if worn to the limit.			O	O	O	O	O

ITEM	ROUTINE	Whichever Comes first ⇨		INTIAL			EVERY	
			month	1	3	6	6	12
			Km	320	1,200	2,400	2,400	4,800
			(mi)	(200)	(750)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(3,000)
			hours	20	75	150	150	300
Throttle lever*	●Check operation and free play.			O	O	O	O	O
Wheels*	●Check balance/damage/ run out ●Repair if necessary.			O		O	O	O
Wheel bearings*	●Check bearing assemblies for looseness or damage.. ●Replace if damaged.			O		O	O	O
Front and rear Suspension*	●Check operation and for leakage. ●Correct if necessary.					O		O
Steering system*	●Check operation and for looseness ●Replace if damage. ●Check toe-in/Adjust if necessary.			O	O	O	O	O
Rear knuckle pivots and suspension arms*	●Lubricate with lithium-soap-based grease.					O	O	O
Drive shaft universal joint*	●Lubricate with lithium-soap-based grease.					O	O	O
Engine mounting*	●Check for cracks or damage. ●Correct bolt tightness.					O	O	O
Front and rear axle	●Check operation. ●Replace if damage.			O				O
Stabilizer bushings*	●Check for cracks or damage.					O	O	O
Fittings and fasteners*	●Check all chassis fittings and fasteners. ●Correct if necessary.			O	O	O	O	O
Battery	●Check and clean end connection			O		O	O	O
Light and turn signal	●Operation			O	O	O	O	O

The maintenance is very important, if you are not familiar with safe service practices and adjustment procedures, see your authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.

TROUBLESHOOTING

SYMPTOM: Engine does not turn	
POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
1. Ignition switch is in the OFF position.	Place switch to ON position.
2. Burnt fuse.	Check main fuse condition.
3. Weak battery or loose connections.	Check charging system fuse. Check connections and terminals condition. Have the battery checked. Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.

SYMPTOM: Engine turns over but fails to start	
POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
1. Burnt fuse.	Check main fuse condition.
2. No fuel to the engine (spark plug dry when removed).	Check fuel tank level; turn fuel valve to ON (also try on RES). A failure of the fuel pump or carburetor may have occurred. Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.
3. Spark plug/ignition (no spark).	Check main fuse condition. Remove spark plug then reconnect to ignition coil. Check that ignition switch and/or engine stop switch is/are at the ON position. Start engine with spark plug grounded to engine away from spark plug hole. If no spark appears, replace spark plug. If trouble persists, contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.

SYMPTOM: Engine lacks acceleration or power	
POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
1. Fouled or damaged spark plug.	Replace a new spark plug.
2. Lack of fuel to engine.	Refill fuel.
4. Engine is overheating.	Check ENGINE OVERHEAT in SPECIAL PROCEDURES. If overheating persists, contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.
5. Air filter/box plugged or dirty.	Check air filter and clean if necessary. Check deposits in air box drain. Check the position of the air intake tube.
6. CVT dirty or wear.	Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.

SYMPTOM: Transmission lever is hard to move	
POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
1. Transmission gears are in a position that prevents the	Rock the vehicle back and forth to move the gears in the transmission and allow the transmission lever to be set.
2. CVT dirty or wear.	Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.

SYMPTOM: The RPM increases but the vehicle does not move	
POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
1.The transmission is P or N	Select the H or L position.
2. CVT is defective	Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up

3. Water in the CVT	Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up

SYMPTOM: Engine backfire	
POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
1. Exhaust system leakage.	Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.
2. Ignition timing is incorrect or there is an ignition system failure.	Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.

SYMPTOM: Vehicle cannot reach full speed	
POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
1. Engine.	See ENGINE LACKS ACCELERATION OR POWER.
2. Air filter/box plugged or dirty.	Check air filter and clean if necessary. Check deposits in air box drain. Check the position of the air intake tube.
3. CVT dirty or wear.	Contact an authorized AODES USA Pick Up UTV dealer.

SYMPTOM: Engine misfire	
POSSIBLE CAUSES	WHAT TO DO
1. Fouled/damaged/worn spark plug	Clean/verify spark plug and heat range.
2. Water in fuel.	Drain fuel system and refill with fresh fuel.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Maintenance is very important to keep your vehicle in safe operating condition.
The vehicle should be serviced as per the maintenance schedule.

Proper maintenance is the owner's responsibility. A warranty claim may be denied if, among other things, the owner or operator caused the problem through improper maintenance or use.

Perform periodic checks and follow the maintenance schedule. **The maintenance schedule does not exempt the pre-ride inspection.**

! WARNING
Failure to properly maintain the vehicle according to the maintenance schedule and procedures can make it unsafe to operate.

Air Filter Maintenance Guideline

Air filter maintenance should be adjusted according to riding conditions.

Air filter maintenance must be increased in frequency when riding on snow, dry sand, dirt, gravel or similar conditions which have a high dust or particle dispersion.

Riding in a group in these conditions will require increasing the air filter maintenance frequency further.

NOTE:

Accessory filters and pre-filter are available for such conditions. Contact an authorized dealer for details.

Severe Duty Use

If your vehicle is used in the following conditions, refer to the Severe Duty section of the maintenance schedule.

– Repeated hauling of loads at more than 75% the maximum capacity.

– The increase workload applied to the drive system accelerates the differentials, gearbox/transmission, and engine oil life. This reduces internal component longevity if not replaced more frequently.

– Driving at excessive speeds for prolonged amount of time.

Higher than the average utility or commercial use requires more frequent fluid and wear component replacement than trail, recreational, or occasional utility purposes.

Extreme Cold Condition

An engine that is frequently operated at or below an ambient temperature of -25 ° C (-13 °F) will require an increase in service and maintenance schedule.

Any combustion engine operated at these low ambient temperature will collect an increased amount of condensation at every startup/warm-up.

Since the engine is not reaching operating temperatures for extended periods of time, the oil is starting to be strongly diluted with water and gas residue (more water content).

An engine needs to reach operating temperature, in order to be able to evaporate

condensate out of the oil.

If daily usage (work or leisure driving cycle) is similar to those mentioned below, Strongly recommends changing the oil at least once a month.

Parameters of an increase in service and maintenance schedule:

– Engine not reaching the proper operating temperature during normal daily usage

– Multiple starts and stops without reaching operating temperature

– Short idle periods

– Low RPM driving cycle in short distances without reaching operating temperature.

NOTE:

Strongly recommends the installation of a block heater to help warm up the liquids, this will also help to extend the oil lifetime.

Deep Mud/ Water Use

Whether your vehicle is a X mr model or was accessorized for deep mud / water use, this type of usage requires more frequent maintenance and inspections to ensure debris has not infiltrated mechanical components.

If you regularly ride in deep mud or water, refer to the Deep Mud/ Water section of the maintenance schedule.

After every ride, be sure to perform the ***Post Operation Care for Deep Mud/ Water Environment .***

Post Operation Care for Deep Mud/ Water Environment

– Rinse the vehicle and its components with fresh water.

– Clean the CVT air filters.

– Drain the CVT compartment and clean if any water or mud is found.

– Inspect and clean engine air filters and engine air filter housing.

– Clean radiator.

– Visually inspect for any water accumulation in the vent hoses (fuel tank, gearbox, front differential and rear final drive). If there is water, bring the vehicle to your nearest authorized dealer for inspection and servicing of main

components related to the vents.

– Clean front and rear shock absorbers to prevent seal from damage by dust or dirt.

– Clean drive shaft bellows and the propeller shaft yokes or boots.

Maintenance Schedule

Make sure to perform proper maintenance at recommended intervals as indicated in the tables.

The maintenance chart intervals are based on 3 factors:

– Calendar time

– Vehicle hours

– Odometer reading

Take in account whichever comes first to determine the maintenance threshold.

Your driving habits determines the factors you shall adhere too. For example:

– Someone who uses their vehicle every other weekend trail riding with friends would most likely follow the odometer reading to determine the maintenance interval.

– Someone who uses their vehicle seldomly over the year or only on a few occasions (hunting, camping) would most likely follow the calendar time to determine the maintenance interval.

– Someone who uses their vehicle daily / weekly for long periods of time such as agricultural / work would most likely follow the vehicle hours to determine the maintenance interval.

IMPORTANT: The following tables show the appropriate maintenance application for the first 3 years. For subsequent years, repeat the same pattern alternatively.

Regular Maintenance Overview			
Calendar Years	Vehicle Hours	Odometer	Regular Duty
1	200	3000 km (2000 mi)	A
2	400	6000 km (4000 mi)	A and B
3	600	9000 km (6000 mi)	A
Severe Duty and Mud/Water Maintenance Overview			
Calendar Years	Vehicle Hours	Odometer	Severe Duty and Deep Mud / Water
0.5	100	1500 km (1000 mi)	**A+**
1	200	3000 km (2000 mi)	**A+** and **A**
1.5	300	4500 km (3000 mi)	**A+**
2	400	6000 km (4000 mi)	**A+** and **A** and **B**
2.5	500	7500 km (5000 mi)	**A+**
3	600	9000 km (6000 mi)	**A+** and A

REGULAR DUTY	A	B
A = Adjust **C = Clean** **I= Inspect** **L= Lubricate** **R= Replace** **T= Torque**	Every year or 200 hours or 3000 km (2000 mi)	Every 2 year or 400 hours or 6000 km (4000 mi)
Air and Fuel Delivery		
Engine air filter	I,C	
Fuel tank vent filter	R	
Canister vent pre-filter (CARB and EVAP models)		R
Fuel components (fuel cap, hoses, clamps and tank fixation) and function*		I
Fuel pump pressure		I
Body and Chassis		
Cage fasteners	T	
Seat belts retractors, buckles and semi-cinching	I,C	
Doors hinges	L,T	
Door latch	L	
Windshield hinges	T	

Engine and Cooling		
Engine oil and filter	R	
Valve clearance	A (V-twin engines)	A (Mono cyl.engines)
Coolant level and concentration	I,A	
Coolant	R Every 5 years or 12 000 km (8000 mi)	
Spark plugs		R
Exhaust and Emissions		
Exhaust components (gaskets, pipes and muffler) and function*	I,C	
Debris around exhaust pipe and muffler area	C	
Spark arrester	C	
HVAC		
Air filters	I,C	
HVAC components and function*	I,C	

REGULAR DUTY	A	B
A = Adjust **C = Clean** **I= Inspect** **L= Lubricate** **R= Replace** **T= Torque**	Every year or 200 hours or 3000 km (2000 mi)	Every 2 year or 400 hours or 6000 km (4000 mi)
Air conditioning compressor belt		I,R
Brake		
Brake components and function*	I,C	
Brake fluid	R Every 2 years	
Drive		
Gearbox oil	Replace at first 3000 km (2000 mi) and at 6000 km (4000 mi), then follow the regular schedule	
Gearbox oil	I	R
Drive components and function*	I	
Front differential oil	I	R
Rear final drive oil (Mono-cyl.engine)	I	R
Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)		
CVT components and function*	I,C,L	
Electrical		
Various controls, switches, lights, module updates, fault codes, battery condition*	I	
Vehicle speed sensor (VSS)		C
Steering		
Steering components and function*	I	
Suspension		
Suspension components and function*	I, L, T	

*For an extensive list of maintenance actions to be performed, refer to your local dealership.

SEVERE DUTY	A+	A	B
A = Adjust **C = Clean** **I= Inspect** **L= Lubricate** **R= Replace** **T= Torque**	Every 6 months or 100 hours or 1500 km (1000 mi)	Every year or 200 hours or 3000 km (2000 mi)	Every 2 year or 400 hours or 6000 km (4000 mi)
Air and Fuel Delivery			
Engine air filter	IC	R	
Fuel tank vent filter		R	
Canister vent pre-filter(CARB and EVAP models)			R
Fuel components (fuel cap, hoses, clamps and tank fixation) and function			I
Fuel pump pressure			I
Body and Chassis			
Cage fasteners		T	
Seat belts retractors, buckles and semi-cinching		I,C	
Doors hinges	L,T		
Doors latch	L		
Windshield hinges	T		

Engine and Cooling			
Engine oil and filter	R		
Valve clearance		A (V-twin ngines)	A (Mono cyl.engines)
Coolant level and concentration		I,**A**	
Coolant	R Every 5 years or 12 000 km (8000 mi)		
Spark plugs			R
Exhaust and Emissions			
Exhaust components (gaskets, pipes and muffler) and function*		I,C	
Debris around exhaust pipe and muffler area	C		
Spark arrester	C		
HVAC			
Air filters	I,C		

SEVERE DUTY	A+	A	B
A = Adjust **C = Clean** **I= Inspect** **L= Lubricate** **R= Replace** **T= Torque**	Every 6 months or 100 hours or 1500 km (1000 mi)	Every year or 200 hours or 3000 km (2000 mi)	Every 2 year or 400 hours or 6000 km (4000 mi)
HVAC components and function*		I,C	
Air conditioning compressor belt			I,R
Brake			
Brake components and function*		I,C	
Brake fluid	R Every 2 years		
Drive			
Gearbox oil	Replace at first 1500 km (1000 mi) and at 3000km (2000 mi), then follow the regular schedule		
Gearbox oil		R	
Drive components and function*		I	
Front differential oil		R	
Rear final drive oil (Mono-cyl. engine)		R	

Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)			
CVT components and function*		I,C,L	
Electrical			
Various controls, switches, lights, module updates, fault codes, battery condition*		I	
Vehicle speed sensor (VSS)			C
Steering			
Steering components and function*		I	
Suspension			
Suspension components and function*	I,L	T	

*For an extensive list of maintenance actions to be performed, refer to your local dealership.

DEEP MUD/ WATER	A+	A	B
A = Adjust **C = Clean** **I= Inspect** **L= Lubricate** **R= Replace** **T= Torque**	Every 6 months or 100 hours or 1500 km (1000 mi)	Every year or 200 hours or 3000 km (2000 mi)	Every 2 year or 400 hours or 6000 km (4000 mi)
Air and Fuel Delivery			
Engine air filter	I,C		
Fuel tank vent filter		R	
Canister vent pre-filter (CARB and EVAP models)			R
Fuel components (fuel cap, hoses, clamps and tank fixation) and function*			I
Fuel pump pressure			I
Body and Chassis			
Cage fasteners		T	
Seat belts retractors, buckles and semi-cinching		I,C	
Door hinges		L,T	
Doors latch		L	
Windshield hinges		T	
Engine and Cooling			
Engine oil and filter	I	R	
Valve clearance		A (V-twin engines)	A (Mono cyl.engines)

Coolant level and concentration		I,A	
Coolant	R Every 5 years or 12 000 km (8000 mi)		
Spark plugs			R
Exhaust and Emissions			
Exhaust components (gaskets, pipes and muffler) and function*	I,C		
Debris around exhaust pipe and muffler area	C		
Spark arrester	C		
HVAC			
Air filters	I,C		

DEEP MUD/ WATER	A+		A	B
A = Adjust **C = Clean** **I= Inspect** **L= Lubricate** **R= Replace** **T= Torque**	Every 6 months or 100 hours or 1500 km (1000 mi)		Every year or 200 hours or 3000 km (2000 mi)	Every 2 year or 400 hours or 6000 km (4000 mi)
HVAC components and function*			I,C	
Air conditioning compressor belt	I,R			
Brake				
Brake components and function*	I,C			
Brake fluid		R Every 2 years		
Drive				
Gearbox oil		Replace at first 1500 km (1000 mi) and at 3000km (2000 mi), then follow the regular schedule		
Gearbox oil	I			R
Drive components and function*	I			
Front differential oil	I			R
Rear final drive oil (Mono-cyl. engine)	I			R
Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT)				

CVT components and function*			I,C,L	
Electrical				
Various controls, switches, lights, module updates, fault codes, battery condition*			I	
Vehicle speed sensor (VSS)				C
Steering				
Steering components and function*	I			
Suspension				
Suspension components and function*	I,L		T	

*For an extensive list of maintenance actions to be performed, refer to your local dealership.

FAULT CODES

A fault code is an indication that a glitch or malfunction is detected by the self-diagnostic system.

Read fault code: Remove the upper cover of engine hood and look for the harness connector of fault diagnosis tester beside the ECU.
Unplug the protector, connect the fault diagnosis tester by special data cable.
Turn on the fault diagnosis tester and read fault code.

CODE	FAULT
P0107	MAP Circuit Low Voltage or Open
P0108	MAP Circuit High Voltage
P0112	IAT Circuit Low Voltage
P0113	IAT Circuit High Voltage or Open
P0117	Coolant/Oil Temperature Sensor Circuit Low Voltage
P0118	Coolant/Oil Temperature Sensor Circuit High Voltage or Open
P0122	TPS Circuit Low Voltage or Open
P0123	TPS Circuit High Voltage
P0131	O2S 1 Circuit Low Voltage
P0132	O2S 1 Circuit High Voltage
P0032	O2S Heater Circuit High Voltage
P0031	O2S Heater Circuit Low Voltage
P0201	Injector 1 Circuit Malfunction
P0202	Injector 2 Circuit Malfunction
P0230	FPR Coil Circuit Low Voltage or Open
P0232	FPR Coil Circuit High Voltage
P0336	CKP Sensor Noisy Signal
P0337	CKP Sensor No Signal
P0351	Cylinder 1 Ignition Coil Malfunction

P0352	Cylinder 2 Ignition Coil Malfunction
P0505	Idle Speed Control Error
P0562	System Voltage Low
P0563	System Voltage High
P0650	MIL Circuit Malfunction
P1693	Tachometer Circuit Low Voltage
P1694	Tachometer Circuit High Voltage
P0137	O2S 2 Circuit Low Voltage
P0138	O2S 2 Circuit High Voltage
P0038	O2S Heater 2 Circuit High Voltage
P0037	O2S Heater 2 Circuit Low Voltage
P0500	VSS No Signal
P0850	Park Neutral Switch Error
P0445	CCP short to high
P0444	CCP short to low/open

SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Parameter	
Dimensions		Double row	Single row
Overall length		3866mm	3041mm
Overall width		1663mm	1663mm
Overall height		2090mm	2090mm
Wheelbase		2970mm	2145mm
Ground clearance		310mm	310mm
Engine			
Type	650cc	Two-cylinder, 4-stroke,SOHC, water cooling,	
	800cc	Two-cylinder, 4-stroke,SOHC, water cooling,	
	1000cc	Two-cylinder, 4-stroke,SOHC, water cooling,	
Number of valves		8(mechanical adjustment)	
Cylinder diameter	650cc	82 mm	
	800cc	91 mm	
	1000cc	91 mm	
Piston stroke	650cc	61.5 mm	
	800cc	61.5 mm	
	1000cc	75 mm	

Compression ratio	650cc	10.3：1
	800cc	10.3：1
	1000cc	10.5：1
Displacement	650cc	649cc
	800cc	800cc
	1000cc	976cc
Maximum power	650cc	39.5kw/6300rpm
	800cc	44Kw/6000rpm
	1000cc	63.7kw/6500rpm
Maximum torque	650cc	62N.m/5300rpm
	800cc	73N.m/5000 rpm
	1000cc	101N.m/5500rpm
Idle speed	650cc	1250rpm
	800cc	1250rpm
	1000cc	1250rpm
Lubrication	Type	Wet tank lubrication, oil filters can be changed
	Oil pressure	0.18-0.3MPa at 1250rpm
	Type of oil	SAE10W-40 SJ
	Oil quantity	2200ml
	Replacement of capacity	1850ml

Fuel	Type		Unleaded gasoline only 93# or higher
	Fuel pressure		350 KPa
	Fuel tank capacity		43L
Valve clearance	Intake		0.05 to 0.09mm
	Exhaust		0.10 to 0.15mm
Spark plug	Type/manufacturer		DCPR8E / NGK
	Gap		0.7 to 0.9mm
Transmission type			CVT(Continuously Variable Transmission)
Continuously variable ratio			0.71 to 3.1
Drive belt width	Service limit		30.00mm
Gearbox type			Dual range(H/L) with park, neutral and reverse
Gearbox oil	Capacity	650cc	1500mL(GL-4-90)
		800cc	1500mL(GL-4-90)
		1000cc	1500mL(GL-4-90)
Gear ratio	H	650cc	3.183
		800cc	
		1000cc	

	L	650cc	7.841
		800cc	
		1000cc	
	R	650cc	6.919
		800cc	
		1000cc	
Capacity of cooling liquid	Type		Ethyl glycol/water mix(-35℃)
	Maximum load		Long 8500mL/ Short 7100mL
	Capacity of water tank		800ml
Cooling liquid temperature thermostat	Valve opening		76℃
	Fan opening		82℃
Tire			
Type			Tubeless
Pressure			97 to 110KPa
Size Front			AT26/27/28×9–14
Size Rear			AT26/27/28×11–14
Brake			
System			Front and rear unified
Type Front			Dual disc brake
Type Rear			Dual disc brake
Operation			Foot

Suspension and shock absorber		
Front suspension		Double wishbone
Rear suspension		Double wishbone
Front shock absorber		Coil spring / oil damper/Airbag shock absorption
Front shock absorber travel		185mm
Rear shock absorber		Coil spring / oil damper/Airbag shock absorption
Rear shock absorber travel		177mm
Drive train		
Front differential		Shaft driven/single auto-lock differential
Front differential ratio		3.6:1
Rear axle		Shaft driven/single differential
Rear axle ratio		3.6:1
Front differential oil capacity		250mL(GL-4-90)
Rear differential oil capacity		1500mL(GL-4-90)
Electrical		
Ignition system		EFI-DELPHI
Battery	Type	Maintenance Free
	Voltage	12V
	capacity	45AH

Wire diagram