KYMCO

FREE ATV TRAINING COURSE

RIDING SAFETY TRAINERS CERTIFIED BY KYMCO

SAFETY IS THE FOUNDATION OF THE JOY OF RIDING

OVERVIEW

"Active Riding" is the second part of "P.A.S.S." It involves an understanding of how your body weight, balance, gravity, and physical forces affect the handling of your ATV. For example, when you turn an automobile quickly into a sharp turn, your body is pulled to the outside of the vehicle by centrifugal force. While an automobile is relatively stable in comparison, enough centrifugal force can cause an ATV to overturn. Constantly shifting your weight is one major difference between driving an automobile and riding an ATV. Knowing how to shift your weight is necessary to avoid rolling or flipping your ATV.

BASIC OPERATING MANEUVERS

Active riding and basic maneuvers are the foundation of your ATV ride. Without basic skills, it is impossible to advance to the level of active riding.

These are your basic maneuvers:

* Mounting the ATV
* Starting the Engine
* Starting a Cold Engine
* Braking/Stopping
* Shifting
* Parking
* Dismounting the ATV

MOUNTING THE ATV

Use care when mounting your ATV. While your ATV is a four-wheel vehicle, you still must use care to not upset the chassis when mounting it.

To get seated:

1. From the left side of the ATV, grab the left-side handlebar, apply the brake, and put your left foot on the footrest
2. Grab the right-side handlebar
3. Swing your leg over the seat and set your right foot down on the right-side footrest
4. Get seated in a comfortable position
5. Always keep your feet planted on the footrests

STARTING THE ENGINE

Always start your ATV when it is at rest on a flat, level surface. Carbon monoxide poisoning can kill you, so never run your ATV's engine in an enclosed space.

Follow these steps to start your ATV:

1. Climb up onto the ATV and sit down
2. Engage the parking brake (brake lever lock)
3. Shift into NEUTRAL
4. Turn on the ignition switch
5. Move the emergency stop switch to RUN
6. Press the starter button
7. Let the engine warm up

⚠ WARNING	Indicates a potential hazard that could result in serious injury or death.

An easy way to remember the starting procedure for your ATV is by using the acronym "BONE-C."

B	O	N	E	C
BRAKES LOCKED	IGNITION SWITCH ON	NEUTRAL TRANSMISSION	ENGINE SWITCH	AUTOMATIC CHOKE

STARTING A COLD ENGINE

- **Note:** Do not touch or compress the throttle lever when starting a cold engine, as this will prevent the engine from starting easily.

1. Turn off all electrical accessories (hand warmers, lights, etc.), then rotate the ignition switch key to the first position (ON) leaving the headlights OFF. Note that the "N" indicator will be illuminated on the dash display.

2. Press the starter button. Do not hold the starter button down for more than eight seconds.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not hold the engine starter button more than 10 seconds. A rest period should be observed between the cranking cycles to let the starter cool down. Pay attention not to discharge the battery.

3. If the engine does not start, press the starter button for another eight seconds.

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

4. Once started, allow the engine to warm up for approximately two to three minutes, or until the ATV will accept throttle and accelerate smoothly.

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BRAKING/STOPPING

Always allow plenty of room and time to stop your ATV safely. Be alert and prepared, as sometimes quick stops are inevitable. Whether you are stopping slowly or stopping quickly, follow these braking guidelines:

1. Squeeze the brake lever on the left handlebar to apply both the front and rear brakes.
2. If your wheels lock, release the brake lever for a second, then apply the brake again.
3. Avoid prolonged application of the brakes. Even maintaining minimal pressure on the brake lever will cause the brake pads to drag on the brake rotor and may cause overheating of the brake fluid.

⚠ WARNING

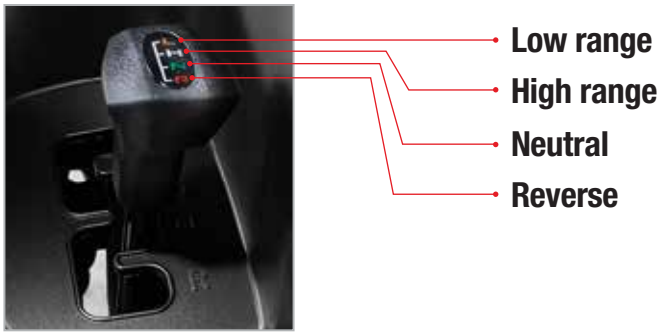
Prolonged and repetitive use of the ATV's hydraulic brake for high speed stops will cause overheating of the brake fluid and premature brake pad wear which can cause unexpected loss of braking ability.

⚠ WARNING

Use only KYMCO approved brake fluid. Never substitute or mix different types or grades of brake fluid, as unexpected loss of braking ability can result. Check the ATV's brake fluid level and pad wear before each use. The loss of braking ability can result in severe injury or even death.

SHIFTING

This KYMCO ATV is equipped with an automatic, dual-range transmission with reverse capability. To shift your ATV into the different drive modes, follow these steps:



1. To engage the HIGH range from NEUTRAL, move the shift lever forward while the ATV is stopped with engine speed at idle.
2. To engage the LOW range from HIGH range, move the shift lever outward and forward while the ATV is stopped with engine speed at idle.

- **Note:** The HIGH range is for normal riding with light loads. The LOW range is carrying heavy loads or trailer towing. Compared to HIGH range, the LOW range position provides slower speed and greater torque to the wheels.

⚠ CAUTION

Always shift the transmission into LOW range when operating on wet or uneven terrain, when towing or pushing heavy loads, or when using a plow. Failure to follow this caution may result in premature V-belt failure or other damage to the drive system.

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3. To engage REVERSE gear from NEUTRAL, move the shift lever forward, outward and back to the “R” position while the ATV is stopped with engine speed at idle.

⚠ CAUTION

Never shift the transmission while your ATV is in motion. Should your ATV be on a surface that is not level, engage the parking brake (brake lever lock) before shifting into another transmission range or into Reverse.

⚠ WARNING

Do not start the engine or operate your ATV with the clutch shield removed. Severe injury could result.

PARKING

Parking your ATV involves the same guidelines as braking, as well as the following guidelines:

1. After the ATV is stopped, shift into NEUTRAL
2. Stop the engine using the engine stop switch
3. Turn off the ignition switch
4. Always try to park your ATV on level ground. If you have to park on a hill, shift the ATV’s transmission into LOW gear.
5. Engage the parking brake (brake lever lock)

DISMOUNTING THE ATV

To park and dismount from your ATV:

1. Double check that the parking brake (lever lock) is engaged
2. Swing your right leg over to the left side of the seat
3. Step to the ground on the left side of the ATV

HOW TO HANDLE THE ATV (Active Riding Techniques)

Active riding involves moving your body as you maneuver your ATV. You must learn to lean and shift your weight into your turns to maintain control of your ATV. Your safety depends on using safe riding techniques.

* Starting
* Wide Turns
* Quick Turns
* Riding Uphill
* Riding Downhill
* Swerving
* Leaning, Weight Shift, and Balance
* Sharp Turns
* K-Turns
* Sidehilling/Transversing
* Crossing Obstacles

STARTING

Once the engine is warm, your ATV is ready to ride.

1. Keep both of your feet on the footrests and both hands on the handlebars at all times
2. Hold the brake lever, and release the parking brake (lever lock)
3. Shift the transmission into gear
4. Release the brake lever slowly and apply the throttle

LEANING, WEIGHT SHIFT, AND BALANCE

When you turn your ATV, the goal is to move forward and slide over to the side of the seat that is on the inside of the turn. Support your body weight on the outside footrest and lean your body into the inside of the turn. Pay attention to the ATV's handling. If you feel the tires coming off the ground, reduce speed, shift more of your body weight to the side of the ATV that is lifting, and make the turn wider if possible.

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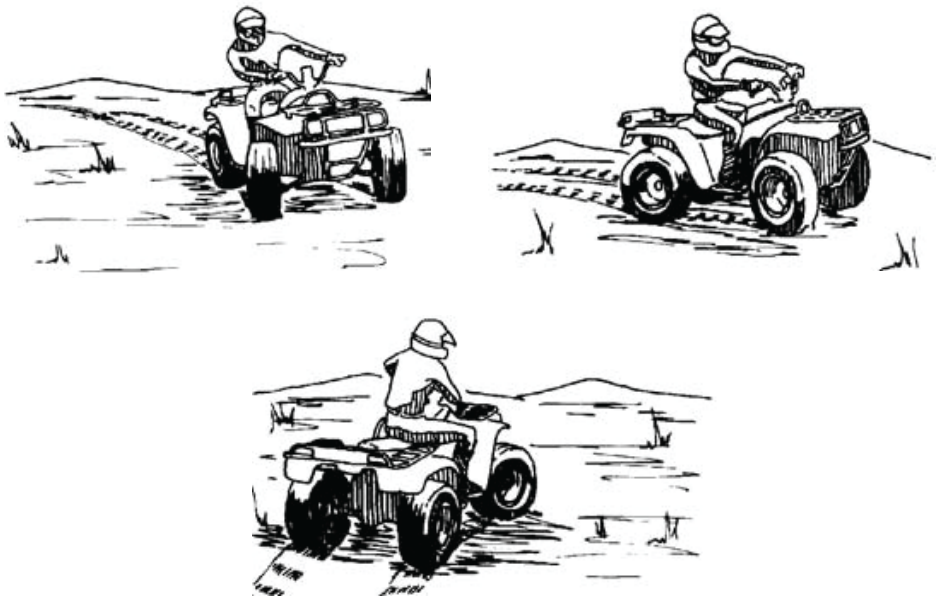
WIDE TURNS

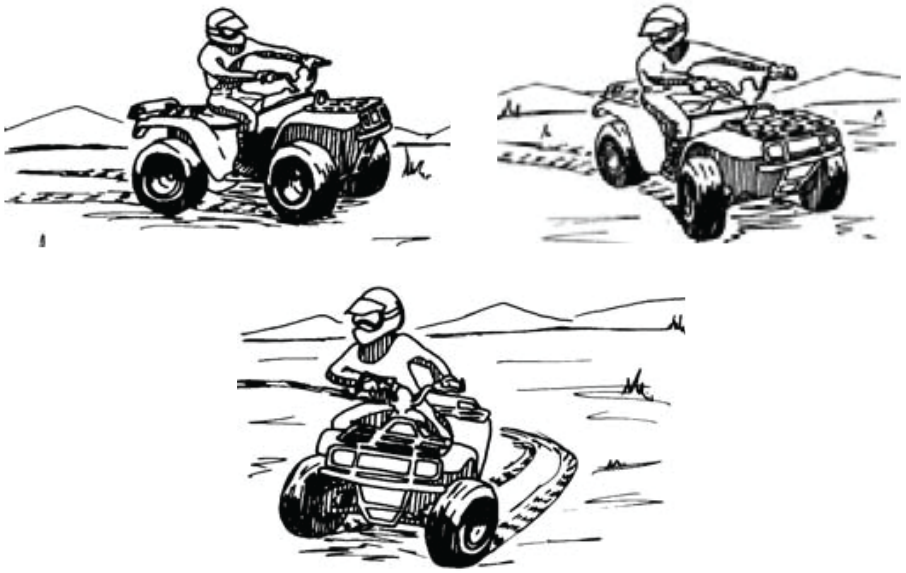
About 20% of ATV accidents happen during turns. If you don't understand turning techniques, you can lose control of your ATV by losing traction, plowing, or tipping. Use this riding method for wide turns:



1. Ease off the throttle as you approach the turn to slow down
2. Use the principles of leaning, weight shifting, and balancing: shift your body weight to the inside of the turn
3. Gradually increase your speed as you come out of the turn

SHARP TURNS

After mastering wide turns, practice the advanced skill of sharp turns. Use this riding method for sharp turns:



1. Ease off the throttle as you approach the turn to slow down
2. Use the principles of leaning, weight shifting, and balancing: shift your body weight to the inside of the turn
3. You might have to lean into the turn more than you do in a wide turn
4. If shifting your weight and balance aren't enough to keep your ATV's tires on the ground, straighten out the handlebars as much as you can
5. Gradually increase your speed as you come out of the turn

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QUICK TURNS

Quick turns are the most difficult turns, and should only be attempted after you have become very familiar with the handling characteristics of your ATV. Use this riding method for quick turns:

1. Ease off the throttle as you approach the turn to slow down
2. Turn the handlebars, shift your weight, and balance at the same time as you enter the turn (use the principles of leaning, weight shifting, and balancing: shift your body weight to the inside of the turn)
3. Follow your weight shift with slight acceleration
4. For multiple turns, repeat this movement as needed
5. To make your turn quicker, try raising yourself off the seat a few inches as you shift your weight to your outside foot

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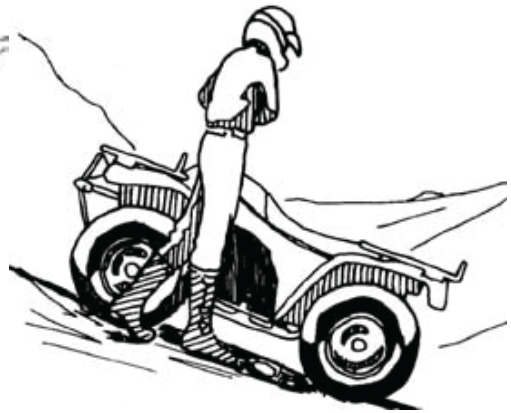
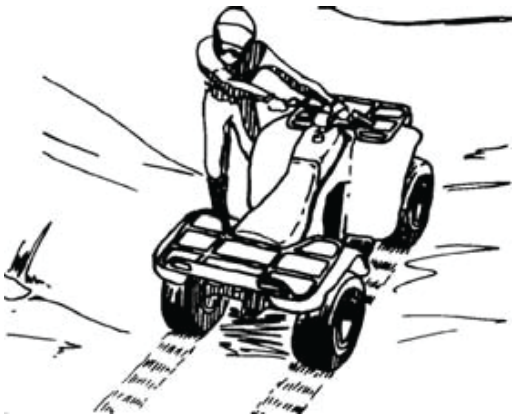
K-TURNS

Use the K-turn maneuver if you accidentally stall your ATV while riding uphill. Using a K-turn will enable you to point the ATV downhill in a controlled manner and prevent the ATV from rolling back. Use the turning method on this page for K-turns:





1. Stop where you are, apply the brakes, and shift the transmission into NEUTRAL
2. Shut off the ATV's engine
3. Keep your body weight shifted forward
4. Dismount the ATV on the uphill side
5. If you are to the left of the ATV, turn the handlebar all the way to the left
6. Partially release the brake, but lightly hold the brake lever so you can control the ATV rolling
7. Let the ATV roll slowly to your right side until it faces slightly downhill
8. Reapply the brakes firmly
9. Remount the ATV from the uphill side, and keep your weight shifted uphill when you sit down
10. Start the engine and follow the method for riding downhill

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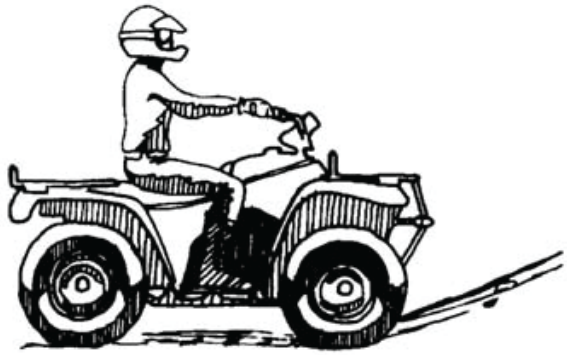
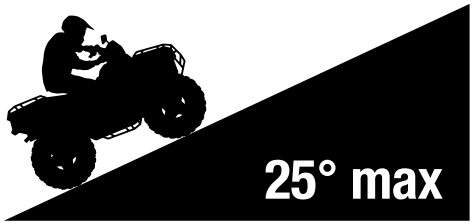
RIDING UPHILL

Approximately 20% of ATV accidents that happen while riding on hills and as a result of the ATV rolling or flipping. Use extreme caution when riding your ATV on hills, and use this method for riding uphill.

1. While stopped, shift the transmission down a gear and accelerate before you start climbing; then maintain a steady pace
2. Lean as far forward as possible. For steeper hills, lift slightly off of the ATV's seat, stand and lean forward
3. If you lose speed, carefully apply more throttle on an ATV with an automatic transmission, (or quickly shift to a lower gear on an ATV with clutch and manual transmission). Be prepared to release the throttle (so your front tires won't lift), **OR**
4. If that doesn't work and you still have forward motion and the terrain permits, do a U-turn, go back down, and try climbing again, **OR**
5. If you have lost all forward motion, use the K-turn maneuver to go safely down the hill



NEVER RIDE YOUR ATV UP OR DOWN HILLS STEEPER THAN 25°



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RIDING DOWNHILL

Success in riding downhill depends on how familiar and skilled you are with using your ATV's brakes. Use care to balance braking force and downhill speed so you don't lose control and flip your ATV over. Use this method for riding downhill.

1. Shift your body weight as far back on the seat as possible
2. Select a LOW gear; stay out of NEUTRAL
3. Lightly apply the brakes and use very little throttle

SIDEHILLING / TRAVERSING HILLS

Sidehilling requires advanced ATV riding skills, as the terrain can be difficult and unpredictable. Whether your skills are advanced or not, try to avoid this kind of riding. If you're in a situation where you absolutely have to side-hill on your ATV, use this riding method:

1. Keep your ATV's speed low and consistent
2. Shift all your body weight to the uphill side of the seat; also, support your weight on the uphill footrest
3. Steer as if you are driving into the hill
4. If your ATV feels like it may tip over, turn the handlebar downhill. If that is not possible because of the terrain or other conditions, or if it just does not work, stop and get off the ATV. Dismount your ATV on the uphill side.

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SWERVING

Swerving is an emergency maneuver required to avoid an obstacle, but is similar in action to a quick turn. Swerving differs as a quick turn involves slight acceleration during the turn. Do not accelerate if you swerve to maintain better control of your ATV. If you are in a situation where you feel you must swerve your ATV, use this riding method:

1. Ease off the throttle as you approach the obstacle
2. Turn the handlebar, and at the same time, shift your weight and balance as you swerve. Using the principles of leaning, weight shifting, and balancing: shift your body weight to the inside of the turn
3. Avoid using the brakes until the obstacle avoidance swerve is complete and you have regained full control of your ATV

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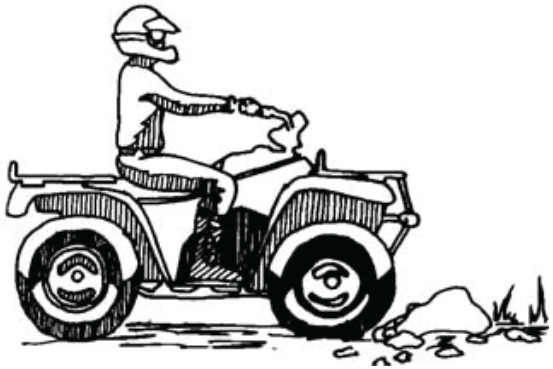
CROSSING OBSTACLES

Crossing obstacles is dangerous, and even experienced ATV riders should avoid this practice if possible. Riding over logs, rocks, and ruts means you must combine all the active riding skills into one big motion. Your ATV will respond differently for different obstacles (logs, ruts, etc.), but these are general guidelines for overcoming two-track (both tires contacting the obstacle at the same time) obstacles:

1. Keep the ATV's speed very low - less than 5 MPH
2. Approach the obstacle head-on
3. Lift up slightly off the seat
4. Keep your weight on the footrests
5. Apply a slight amount of throttle when the front tires make contact with the obstacle
6. Lean forward and release the throttle when the front tires clear the obstacle
7. Keep your body loose to absorb any shock from going over the obstacle
8. If the ATV begins to tip, shift your weight to maintain balance

To clear a single-track (only one tire contacts the obstacle) hazards, follow the same guidelines, except:

1. Use the ATV's momentum to clear the obstacle
2. Do not pull up on the handlebar
3. Do not apply the throttle



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TIPS

Riding an ATV and driving a automobile have some similarities; however, there are certain situations that require special attention:

* Reversing
* Parking on a Hill
* Crossing Water
* Riding in Cold
* Weather
* Stopping the ATV
* Skidding or Sliding
* Stalling on a Hill
* Crossing Roads
* Stopping the Engine

REVERSING

Remember, it is difficult to see behind you as you back up your ATV.

1. Proceed slowly, using a slight amount of throttle
2. Keep your handlebar straight
3. Do not back down hills; use a U-turn or K-turn to turn around

SKIDDING or SLIDING

Be careful: it's easy to lose control of your ATV riding through sand, ice, mud, or water. Follow these suggestions on controlling a skid or slide:

1. Turn your handlebar into the direction of the slide
2. Avoid using the brakes until you are out of the skid
3. Shift your weight forward

Sometimes your ATV may not respond and will go straight ahead instead of turning.

1. Slow down and move forward on the seat
2. Lean to the inside of the turn and turn the handlebar

PARKING ON A HILL

In the rare case you need to park your ATV on a hill:

1. Keep the ATV's transmission in gear
2. Engage the parking brake (lever lock)
3. Find something to block the rear tires

STALLING ON A HILL

If you use the proper method for riding your ATV uphill, you should avoid this situation. If you stall on a hill, follow these guidelines:

1. If your ATV has not started rolling backwards yet, follow the procedure for the K-turn, OR
2. If your ATV is already rolling backwards, lean as far forward as possible, standing up on the footrests
3. Gently apply the front brake (2-wheel drive) or all brakes (4-wheel drive)
4. When you come to a stop, perform a K-turn
5. If your ATV continues to roll backward, dismount immediately on the uphill side

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CROSSING WATER

Your ATV can only handle water up to its footrests. Crossing water deeper than that risks engine damage and/or personal injury. Avoid fast moving water. ATV tires can be buoyant, so if the water is too deep, your ATV may float.

⚠ CAUTION

Riding your ATV through water deeper than the footrests may lead to severe engine damage due to water ingestion.

- **NOTE:** Engine damage caused by water ingestion or immersion will not be covered by your KYMCO warranty.

1. Physically check the depth and current of the water, especially if you can't see the bottom. Look for boulders, logs, or other submerged obstacles that could impede your crossing
2. Keep your speed steady and slow
3. Make sure you have a way out on the other side of the water
4. If you get stuck in the sludge or mud, try rocking your ATV from side to side to free it
5. Once you've cleared the water, briefly apply the brakes to make sure they function

CROSSING ROADS

Crossing paved roads can be dangerous and should be avoided. However, if you must cross a road follow these guidelines:

1. Before crossing, stop completely on the shoulder of the road
2. Check both directions for oncoming traffic
3. Do not cross near a blind corner or intersection because the lack of visibility is dangerous
4. Ride straight across the road to the opposite shoulder
5. Be aware that since your ATV could stall, give yourself enough time to cross and get off the road
6. Assume that oncoming vehicles cannot see you, and if they do, they may not be able to predict your actions
7. It is illegal to cross public roads in some states and communities; become aware of your local laws

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RIDING IN COLD WEATHER

- **NOTE:** Check that all control levers move freely. Make sure that the footrest, shift lever, and rear brake pedal are free of ice and snow.

> **⚠ WARNING**
>
> For your personal safety, it is very important to wear cold-weather clothing that will be appropriate for the coldest anticipated temperatures.

1. With the transmission in NEUTRAL, move the ATV forwards and backwards to see if the wheels roll freely, If the ATV will not roll, the tires may be frozen to the ground or the brake pads may be frozen to the brake rotors or drums.
2. If the tires are frozen to the ground, pour warm water around them to melt the ice

> **⚠ CAUTION**
>
> Before riding, manually rock the ATV forwards and backwards to make certain that all the wheels roll freely.

3. If the brakes are frozen, move the ATV to a warmer area to thaw out the brakes

> **⚠ WARNING**
>
> Do not attempt to free forzen brakes by pouring warm water on the brake pads, brake rotor or drums.

- **NOTE:** After the brakes thaw, dry them by applying them several times while riding slowly.
- **NOTE:** After riding through water, mud, snow, or slush, it is important to dry both the front and rear brake systems before parking your ATV.

> **⚠ WARNING**
>
> Ride slowly and be extra careful when riding on snow-covered or ice-covered terrain. Always be alert to changing terrain conditions when operating your ATV in cold or wet weather.

4. Practice driving in an open snow-covered or ice-covered area at slow speeds before driving on snow-covered or ice-covered trails
5. Pay attention to how your ATV responds to steering and braking on the type of terrain you will encounter on your trail ride

STOPPING YOUR ATV

To stop your ATV, first release the throttle lever, then apply the brakes evenly.

STOPPING YOUR ATV'S ENGINE

To stop your ATV's engine, turn the ignition switch key to the OFF position or push the emergency stop switch to the OFF position.

- **NOTE:** Remember to run the ignition switch to the OFF position if your ATV is not going to be ridden so you will not deplete the battery's energy.

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