

SERIES OF-ROAD KART

USER'S MANUAL

Dear Sir or Madam,

Thank you very much for your choice of this Off-road Kart.

This Off-road Kart is manufactured according to the full survey of market demand. We hope that it will bring you driving pleasure.

Please read the manual carefully before driving because it will help you learn the basic knowledge of structure, function, operation and maintenance of the Kart, which will be of great help for you to keep it in good condition and drive more safely.

The materials and pictures provided in the Manual is the latest information made according to the newest products. There possibly are differences between the contents in the manual and the actual situation of Kart as a result of the improvement or changes of the products. But the user has to operate by the real situation. The producer preserves the rights revision of the Manual at any time, with no further information or

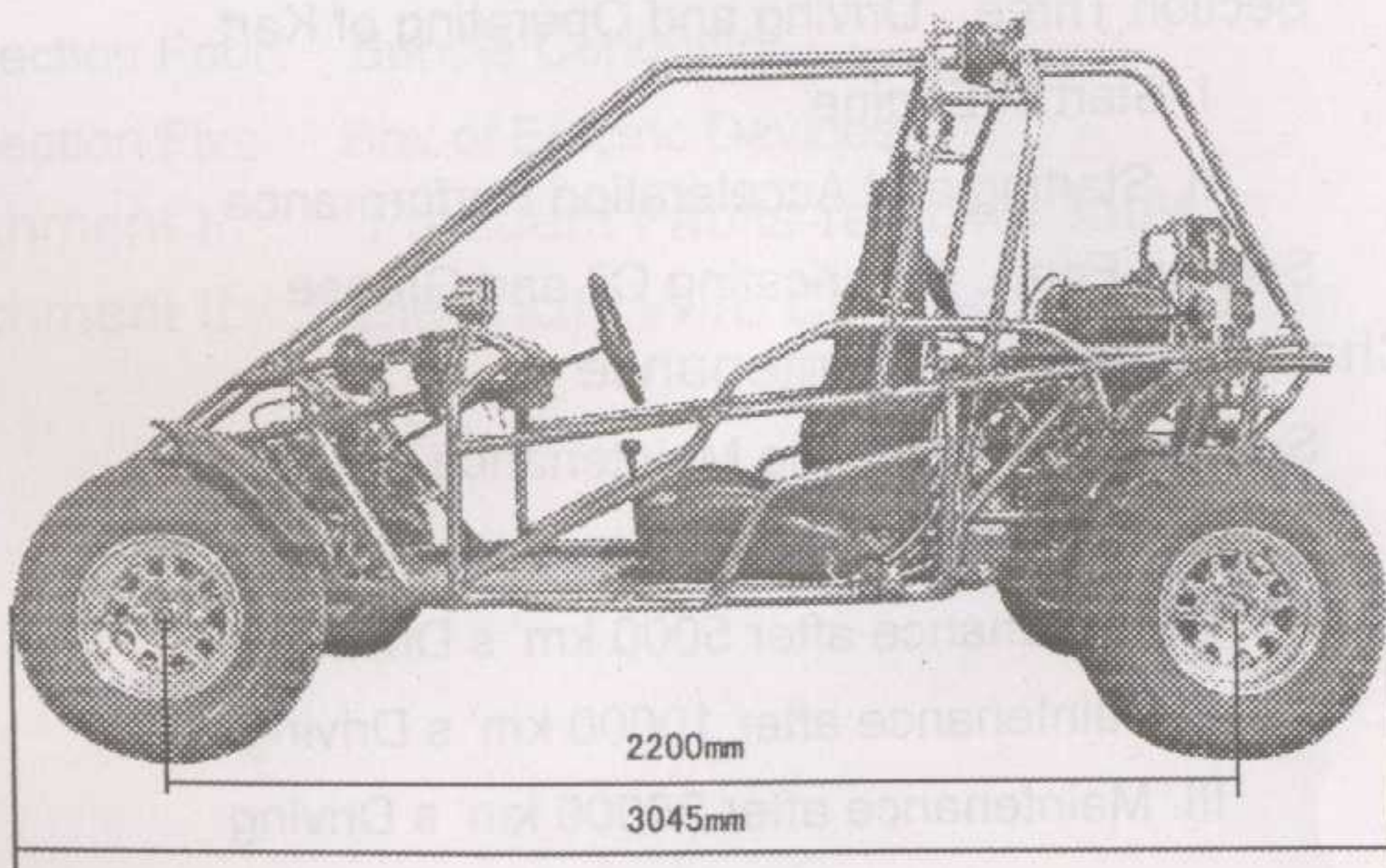
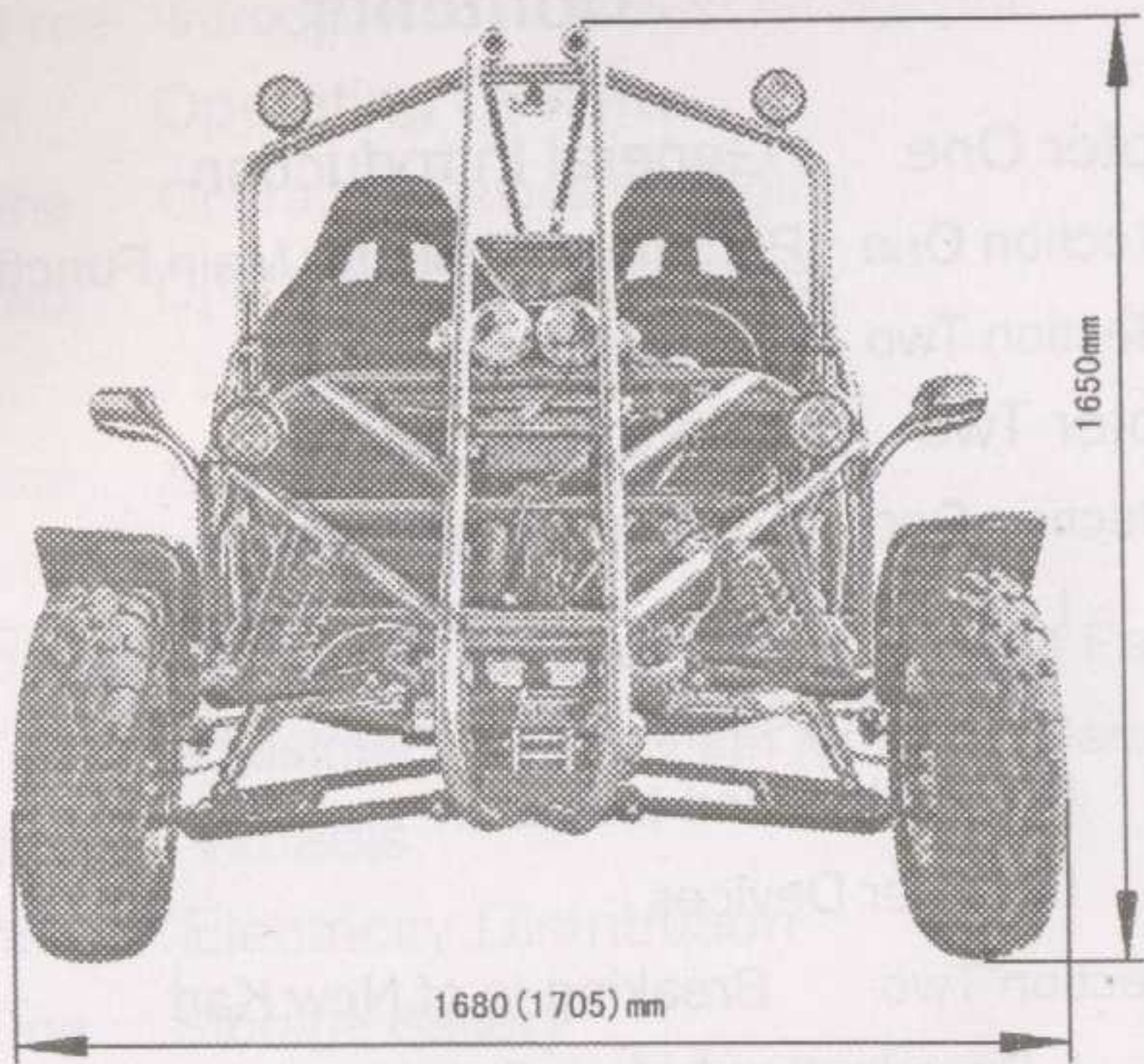
notice.

No one can copy, quote or print any part of the Manual without permission from the producer.

Please contact the dealers if you have any problems about the kart's Operation and maintenance.

▲ **Warning:** Drivers and Parents should read and follow the rules in Chapter One Section Two before driving Off-road Kart, which is about the important events and safety.

Locate and read owner's manual, follow all instructions and warnings. Don't lend the kart to anybody that can't drive it. Avoid paved surfaces-pavement may seriously affect handling and control.



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Chapter One General Introduction

Section One Parameter Table for Main Function

Parameter Table for Main Function (see Diagram 1)

Diagram 1				
Form			Long Head, Single Row, 4×2 rear wheel drive	
Size	Outside Size	Length	mm	3045
		Width	mm	1680 (Al rim) 1705 (steel rim)
			High	mm
		Wheel base		mm
Min. Distance from Ground			mm	190
Min. Semi-diameter of Turning			m	5
Main Function	Highest Speed		Km/h	≥85
	Lowest Stable Speed under Direct Gear		Km/h	≤30
	Largest Degree of Slope (°)		≥12	Largest Degree of Slope for Stay (Free Load) % 20
	Petrol Consumption for 100 km (45-55 Km/h)		L	7
	Braking Distance (Empty with Initial Speed of 30 Km/h)		m	≤7
Seats (Driver included)			2	
Toe-in			mm	3~6
Engine	Type		462	
	Rated Power		kW	25.7/ (5500 r/min)
	Max Torque		Nm	51.5/ (3500~4000 r/min)
	Idling Speed		r/min	900±50
	Oil Type		(Petrol)	Petrol No. 90 and up without lead
	Min. Full Load Petrol Consumption		g/kWh	296.4
Tire Specification			front/rear	25×8-12/25×10-12 (Al rim) 25×8-12/25×11-12 (steel rim)
Specification of Wheel Rim			front/rear	12×6/12×8

Oil Tank Capacity		L	13
Electric Appliance	Storage Battery		6-QA-45S
	Electric Generator		AC Generator Type JFZ168A
	Starter		QD121A
Weight	Dry Weight (Kg)		501

Section Two Safety Issue

1、 You can adjust the seats as follows according to your body type:

- Position of the chair;

2、 Wearing safety belt is the necessary pledge of safety for passenger, you must wear it in proper way.

3、 You must check the following before driving:

- Whether the lights and operation is normal or not
- The position of rear- view mirror
- The tires and their weariness. The state of tires influences directly the drive, economy and smoothness of kart, especially on the driving safety, therefore you must use and check the tires (including the spare ones) according to the regulations. The tire pressure should be checked under the cool state.

- The level of machine oil, braking liquid and cooling water:

— You must check the level of machine oil and braking liquid 10 minutes after the engine stops operation;

— The check of cooling water level can be conducted only when the engine is cool down;

— You must empty the air when compensate or change the cooling water in a large amount for the air in the cooling system can cause the engine's overheating partially;

— The protrude part of radiator cap should be on the same level with the radiator when the cap is tightened.

- Storage battery

You must add distilled water if the battery is short of liquid.

4、 Please check the warning lights before starting the engine.

5、 Brake

- The weariness of braking plate depends on their working conditions and the changing frequency depends on the driver's operating and braking ways;

- You must pull up the brake handle when you leave the vehicle and make sure it does work.

6、 You must stop the vehicle when warning lights (such as lack of electricity or machine oil) emerged during your driving. It is important for you to check the user's manual and conduct maintenance. Contacting the after-sales of the dealership is also necessary when needed.

7、 Please maintenance the vehicle according to the regulations and routine maintenance is important.

8、 This Off-road Kart is more than a toy and it will cause danger if driving improperly. Please abide by the following suggestions strictly to avoid the injury.

- ☐ You mustn't drive at an excessive speed. You must control the speed properly according to the road situation, the field of vision, your driving experiences and your operating conditions.

- ☐ You must drive with defined number of passengers and loading capacity, with no over-loading driving.

- ☐ Keep a proper gap with the other vehicles to avoid collision.

- ☐ Please examine the off-road kart before driving, making sure that it is in the condition that safe driving can be obtained. You can inspect according to the process and maintenance specified in the Manual and the explanation attached to the components, making sure that all the joints are tightened and safe.

- ☐ Before starting the engine, you must make sure that the driver is on the seat and the vehicle is in the controllable state.

- ☐ The vehicle is designed to carry one person, please don't pick up other passengers.

- ☐ You must put your hands on Steer Wheel all the time when

driving and make sure that the running direction is under your control.

- ☐ The kart should not be overloaded with passengers.
- ☐ You must abide by the operating procedures and methods when turning the vehicle.
- ☐ You must practice the low-speed turning before you conduct the high-speed operation. Please don't turn at an excessive speed.
- ☐ You must do warming-up exercises before driving the vehicle.
- ☐ Please read the Manual and all the warning notes carefully before driving and operate by following strictly the procedures and methods.
- ☐ You mustn't drive the vehicle on the street, driveway or sidewalk.
- ☐ You mustn't drive off-road kart under the influence of drink or anesthesia agents because this will badly reduce your judging ability and cause serious injury and even death.
- ☐ You must drive on the slippery and steep road after mastering the skills of driving for it is dangerous to do so. Attention: driving on the slippery, broken stone or soft road will prolong the braking distance.
- ☐ You must drive on the strange road slowly and carefully.
- ☐ You must learn how to drive off-road kart in a proper way and a qualified training coach is a necessity. The driver must be more than 16 years old and of adequate understanding, intelligence and judging ability for controlling the driving safely.
- ☐ You must add petrol to the oil tank before you drive it for the first time. you must add the engine oil in time according to the requirement of the engine. Attention: please don't add the fuel when the engine is in operation or it is hot. You must keep the source of heat and the flame away from the oil tank.
- ☐ You must adopt the tires of size and type defined in the Manual and keep the tire at the defined air pressure. The proper

air pressure can ensure the reliable braking and turning.

☐ Please don't change the position and the state of the components or add any attachments at your will.

☐ You mustn't operate the engine in a closed environment because end gas from it will be dangerous to life.

☐ It is dangerous for any parts of body or clothes to touch the engine, noise deadener or any other revolving parts. Please keep away from them.

☐ You must follow the local suggestions and rules to drive the mini off-road kart in helmet and protection clothes.

☐ You must fasten the seat belt when driving, with no hand, foot or head exposing outside of the vehicle.

☐ You must follow the rules and the regulations of the sports ground or the local authorities when driving for pleasure.

☐ Please don't drive the vehicle if your body dimension or health status are not suitable.

☐ Please keep the vehicle far away from the resource of heat and fire if you store it for a short time. Please empty the petrol in the oil tank if you store it for a long time. Please store the Manual properly for the necessary usage.

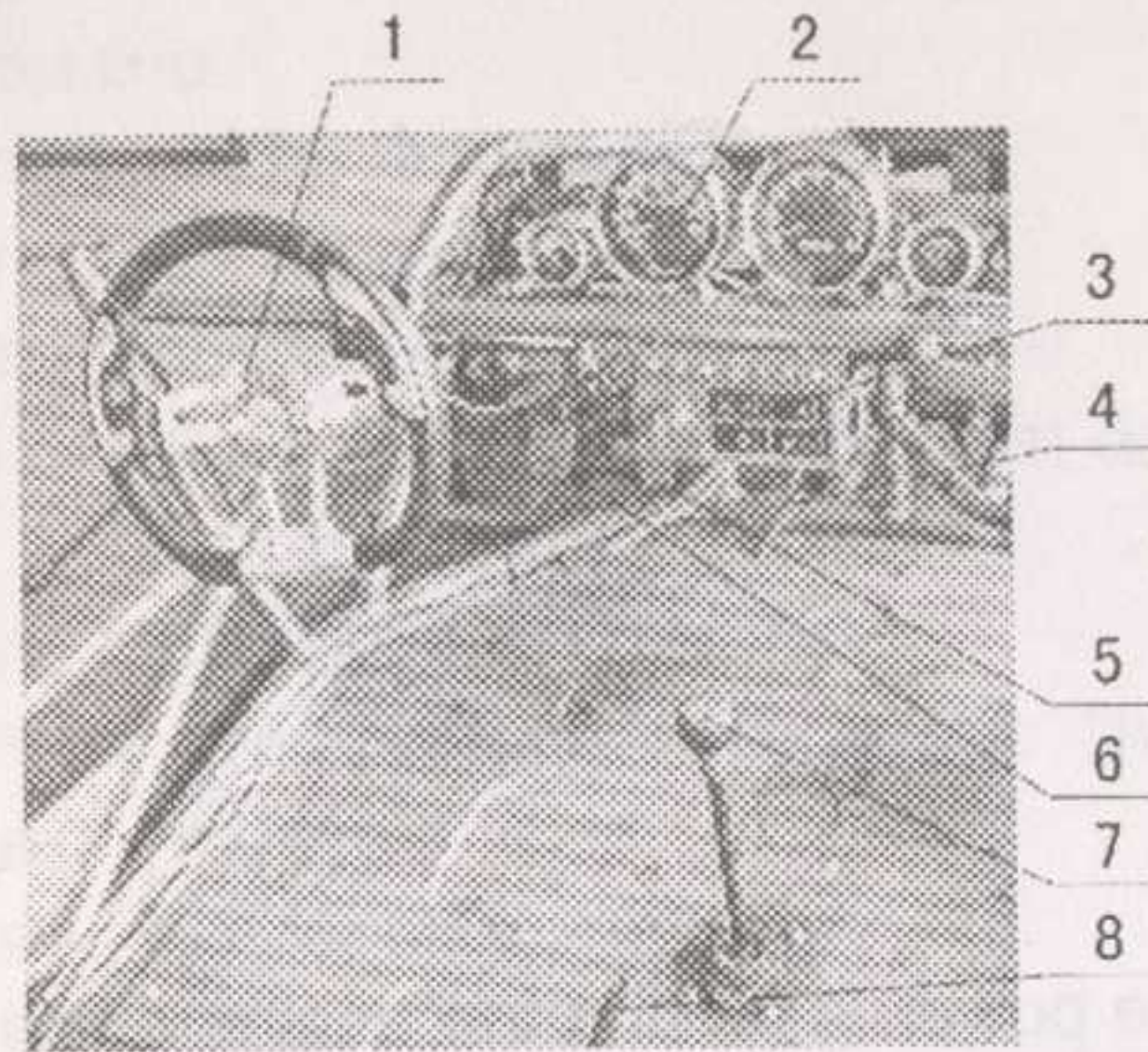
☐ Certain experiences are required to repair and maintenance the vehicle and all the actions of its kind must be done under the safe conditions.

Chapter Two Use of Kart

Section One Operation Explanation

I. Driving and Operating Device and Indicators' Arrangement
(see Diagram 2、3)。

Diagram 2



1. Steering wheel

3. Indicators and switches

5. Brake Pedal

7. Gear Shifter

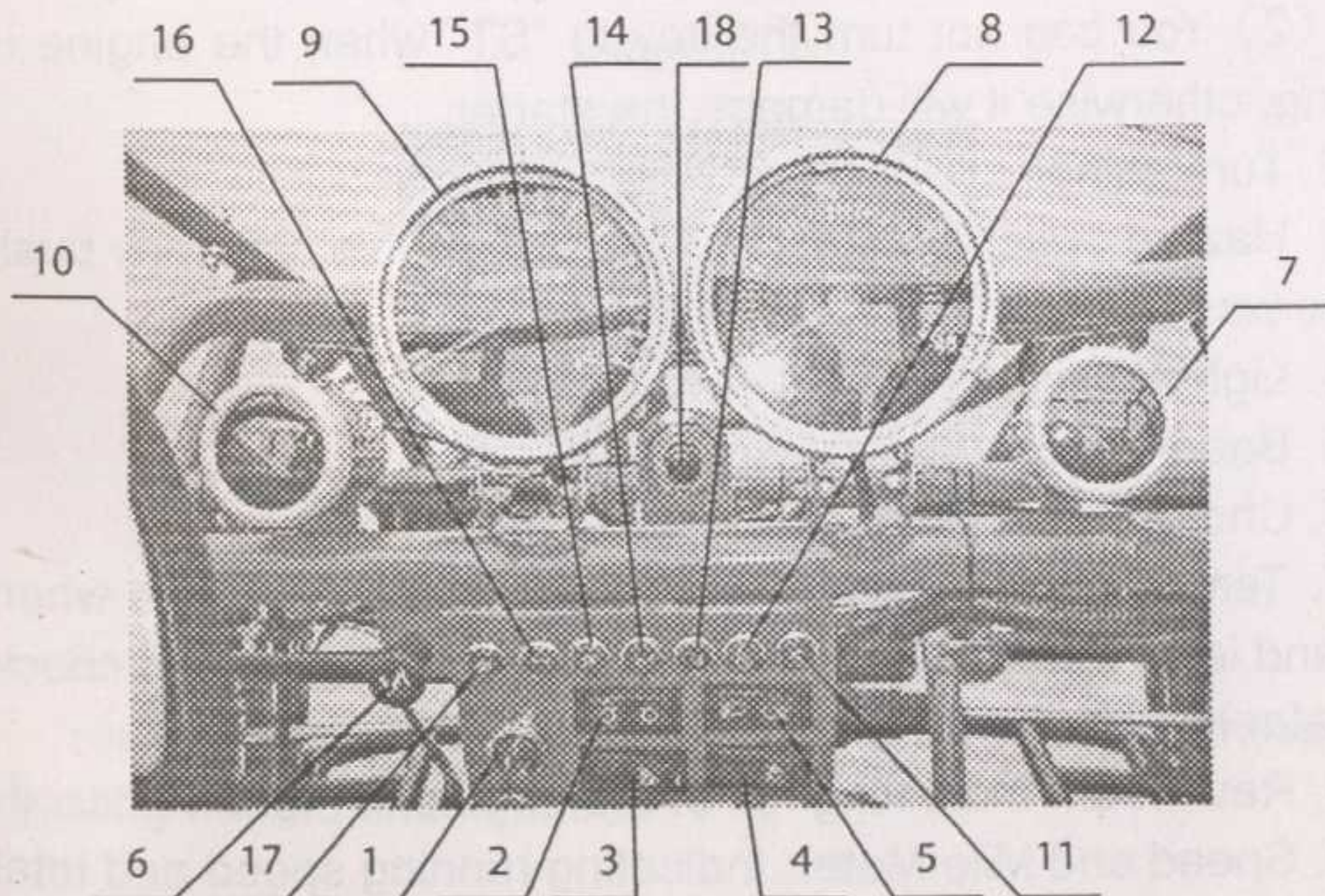
2. Meters

4. Accelerating Pedal

6. Clutch Pedal

8. Brake Handle

Diagram 3



II. Switches and Indicators:

1. Ignition Switch (see Diagram 4)

Diagram 4



OFF—The power is off and the engine stops running. Only at this position can the key be inserted in or pulled out.

IG — Engine is running. The key will return to “IG” automatically when you start the engine and loosen the key.

ST—The position where the engine started.

Attention:

(1) You can not leave the key long on “IG ” once the engine stops running, otherwise it will consume plenty of electricity.

(2) You can not turn the key to “ST” when the engine is running, otherwise it will damage the starter.

2. Turn signal.

3. Hazard switch: when the vehicle in trouble, you may push on it to warn others.

4. Light Switch.

5. Beam Switch.

6. Choke Cable Button.

7. Temperature Indicator: You must stop the vehicle when the hand is on the red line, stop the running of engine and check the water level in the tank after idle running for a while.

8. Rev Meter: Indicating rev of the engine.

9. Speed and Mile Meter: Indicating running speed and total

mileage.

10. Oil Volume Indicator: You must add petrol oil when the hand is on the red line.

11. Indicating Light for turning right.

12. Indicating Light for reverse gear.

13. Indicating Light for high beam.

14. Engine oil pressure Indicator: You must add engine oil when it lights

15. Indicating Light for hand braking.

16. Indicating Light for Battery Recharge: The light is off when the engine is running.

17. Indicating Light for turning left.

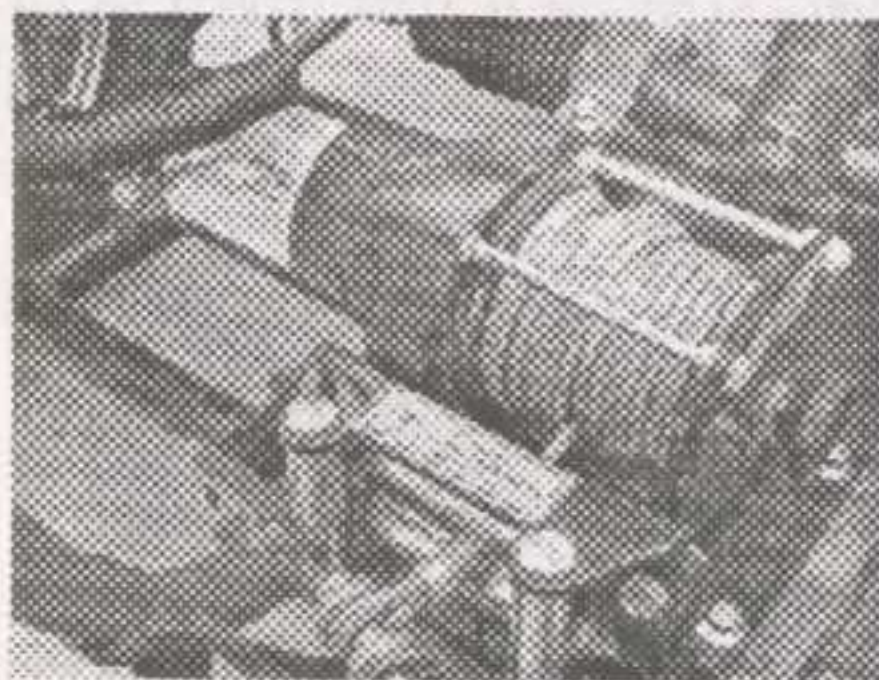
18. Horn Button

III. Other Devices

1. Winch (see Diagram 5):

It is in the head of the vehicle, you can drag the vehicle out of the billabong by using it when need.

Diagram 5



2. Front Chair:

You can adjust the chair back and forth if you move the adjusting handle on the chair.

Section Two Breaking-in of New Kart

During the initial using period you must conduct the break-in for the new vehicle, the purpose of which is to make different parts run in and improve their surface quality under the operation of small load and at the low speed to avoid the early weariness of the parts. This will greatly lengthen its life and influence the reliability and economy. During this period you must run the kart at a intermediate speed, avoiding engine's high speed running and full accelerator. The speed of the engine should be no more than 4000r/min (or less than 80% of its highest speed) for each shift of the gear box. It is worthy to point out that only after the running-in period can the new braking plates (including the newly-changed braking plates) reach the best braking effect. During this period, you are advised to use spot brake rather than emergency brake, so that the braking system can run in properly.

It will reduce the machine oil consumption for the engine during the break-in period if you break in according to the requirements , the machine oil consumption of engine will increase greatly if the kart runs at high speed frequently and the engine runs at a high speed.

You must add machine oil if the level is under the lower limit of the machine oil ruler and you mustn't surplus the upper limit when adding the machine oil.

Please abide by all the regulations of maintenance.

The breaking-in period refers to the initial 1500-2500km and you must abide by the following regulations strictly during this period.

I. Examination before Breaking-in

- 1、 Check the connection of different parts;
- 2、 Check the level of radiator;
- 3、 Check the leakage of different parts;

4、 Check the machine oil for the engine and lubricant oil for gearbox, rear axle, steering devices and so on. You must compensate when necessary;

5、 Check the state and leakage of the running and staying system and check the level of braking liquid, adding when necessary.

II. Regulations and Examination of Breaking-in

1、 It will be better to run on the flat and good-conditioned road;

2、 You must drive properly, combining the clutch evenly and avoiding abrupt accelerating and emergency brake.

3、 Limit of speed (see Diagram 6);

Diagram 6				
Mileage (Km)	Max Speed (Km/h)			
	Shift One	Shift Two	Shift Three	Shift Four
0~200	15	25	35	50
200~800	15	25	35	50
800~1500	20	30	50	70
1500~2500	Reaching the max speed gradually			

4、 After 1000km's breaking-in, you must change the machine oil and its filter for the engine and replace the lubricant oil for such parts as gearbox, rear axle and steering devices.

5、 Frequently check the state of screws.

6、 Frequently check the overheating and abnormal sounds for such important parts of gearbox, drive axle, rear axle, steering device, wheel hubs, engine and so on.

7、 Frequently check meters, indicators and warning lights and adjust when abnormal phenomenon appears.

Section Three Driving and Operating of Kart

I. Start of Engine

The engine will start if you loosen the brake handle, put the

gearshift on neutral, step to the bottom of clutch and turn the ignition key to "ST". You can try it once again if you failed. But the starter can not run more than 5 seconds for each start and the gap between two starts should be no less than 15 seconds. You can start the engine by using accelerating pedal and Choke Cable handle according to the different surrounding temperatures and engine states.

1、 Start under Normal Temperature

Generally, it is easy to start the engine when the temperature is more than 10℃ and you can start it under the cool state by slight accelerator (about 1/3~1/2 of the pedal's longest path) without Choke Cable handle. The accelerator can be loosened smoothly and slowly after the start of the engine.

2 、 Start of Hot Engine

It is very easy to start the engine if the vehicle stops not for long and the engine is still hot (the cooling water is more than 30℃) and you can start it without pulling Choke Cable handle. But you can not step the accelerator continuously to avoid too much mix air in the cylinder, which can cause start trouble. If it is so, you can start the engine by stepping the accelerator pedal to the bottom.

3 、 Start of Engine under Low Temperature

Low temperature refers less than 0℃. Before starting, you can step the accelerator several times, pull out the wind-preventing handle and then loosen the accelerating pedal. The engine must run idly for a while after the ignition so that the lubricant oil will be through.

Attention:

- 、 You must ensure the key return to "IG" after ignition to avoid startup electromotor damages.

- 、 High speed running of the engine is forbidden if the

temperature is not high enough so that you can avoid the early weariness of the engine.

□、To avoid CO poison, the engine is forbidden to run for long time within the room or the other places without good ventilation.

II. Starting and Acceleration Performance

After the starting of the engine, you can drive away only when the oil pressure and water temperature reaches the normal level. Before driving away you must loosen the brake handle. When driving away, you can step down the clutch and put in the gearshift one and then loosen the clutch slowly. If the gearbox is hard to shift, you can loosen the clutch and then step down to put the gearshift in.

The following issues are important for conservation:

□、Avoid abrupt start and accelerating or run at the highest speed.

□、Change the gearshift frequently so that the vehicle speed is in accordance with the engine speed, thus you can prevent engine's unnecessary running at a high speed.

□、High speed gearshift is advised to use as much as possible during the running.

□、The oil consumption is low at the speed of 40—60 km/h, so you must avoid the unnecessary high speed running.

□、It is important to keep the normal tire pressure, otherwise it will add the resisting force, which will accelerate the weariness of the tires and increase the oil consumption as well.

□、Low speed gearshift should be adopted when going down the slope so that it will be easy to brake, but you can not make the engine run at a high speed.

□、Brake when necessary. You must drive at a proper speed and loosen the accelerating pedal in advance and reduce the speed when necessary. Abrupt brake should be forbidden unless

emergency appears. The unnecessary brake will bring not only the weariness of braking plate but also waste of oil consumption.

Section Four Lubricating Oil and Grease

Lubricating properly can greatly reduce the weariness of the parts and extant the using life, therefore it is important to choose the proper lubricant oil according to the real situation and compensate or replace at the proper time. This kart adopts the following kinds of lubricant oil and grease, see Diagram 7.

Diagram 7		
Name of Lubricant Oil	Quality Requirement	Lubricant Parts
Engine machine oil	15W/40 SF °C>-20 15W/30 SF °C≤-20	Engine
Generally used Lithium-based grease	GB5671—85	The parts where lubricant grease is needed
18# hypoid gear oil	GL-4 80W/90	Gearbox

Chapter Three Maintenance

Maintenance is important to keep the vehicle in good condition, guarantee the safe running, reduce oil consumption and extant the using life.

The following explanation lays emphasis on the maintenance of chassis and the detailed information for engine can be found in the engine manual.

Section One Routine Maintenance

Routine maintenance refers to the maintenance before running the vehicle, which is the base for regular maintenance. The emphasis is to clean and observe. Besides the clean of

body and glass, the main contents include:

- ☐、Checking the lights, indicators, horn, brake, steering, suspension and so on;
- ☐、Listening to the sounds of the engine and chassis;
- ☐、Checking the leakage of water, air and oil, making sure there is enough water, burning oil, lubricant oil, battery liquid, braking liquid and tire pressure;
- ☐、Checking and making sure the screws are tight;
- ☐、Getting rid of the faults once they found.

Section Two Regular Maintenance

I. Maintenance after 5000 km' s Driving

Emphasis are laid on lubrication and tightening. Beside the routine maintenance, the following is added:

- ☐、Clean the air filter and burning oil filter, empty the foreign substance in the oil tank by loosening the screws on the tank.
- ☐、Check the lubricating oil of the gearbox and rear axle, adding lubricant oil.
- ☐、Check the screws of the engine and chassis and fasten them when necessary.
- ☐、Check the joint of horizontal bar of the steering device and the weariness and looseness of ball spigot.
- ☐、Check the rear suspension, pin roll, and shock-absorption rubber and their joints.
- ☐、Check and adjust the free path of brake pedal, brake handle, clutch pedal and steering wheel and the specific density of the electrolyte in the battery (with full electricity).

II. Maintenance after 10000 km' s Driving

- ☐、Maintenance according to the requirements specified in the Maintenance after 5000 km' s Driving;
- ☐、Check and adjust the toe-in;

III. Maintenance after 20000 km' s Driving

- ☐、Maintenance according to the requirements specified in the Maintenance after 10000 km' s Driving;
- ☐、Replace the lubricant oil in cover of the rear axle;
- ☐、Clear the steering devices, add the lubricant grease and adjust gear clearance;
- ☐、Take apart and wash front and rear brakes;
- ☐、Take apart and wash the springs of front and rear suspension, check the function of telescopic type absorber;

Chapter Four Engine

Section One Suspension of Engine

Three points of engine are suspended on the vehicle frame, the joints of which are connected with rubber to reduce shock. You must check them to make sure that they stick to the steel plate well, that the rubber is in well-condition, replacing them when necessary.

Section Two Cooling Liquid of Engine

The cooling water storage is in the rear of the vehicle, the level of which should be between the sign of "LOW" and "FULL". You must measure it when the engine is heating and at the idling state. You can add the cooling water for its insufficiency after the cooling down of the engine, otherwise it may cause burning accident.

The cooling water should be antifreeze and antirust. The water for cooling water must be soft, i.e. distilled water (it can be replace by rain water or boiled water without foreign substances). If it is under 0℃, you must add the cooling water with antifreeze.

The ice point of the cooling water must be 5□ lower than the lowest temperature of the surrounding environment (see Diagram 8). The cooling water must be replaced once two years at least.

Diagram 8				
Surrounding Temperature (Lowest) °C	-10°C	-20°C	-30°C	-40°C
Density of Antifreeze %	30	40	50	60

Section Three Introduce and Exhaust Air System

The Air-introducing System is made up of air filter, pre-heating control valve and put-in air pipe. The air filter should be taken apart and washed regularly. You can de-dust it with compressed air, wash the paper one with petrol and chemical fiber one with washing powder, and then dry it with compressed air.

Chapter Five Operating System

Section One Operating Device of Engine

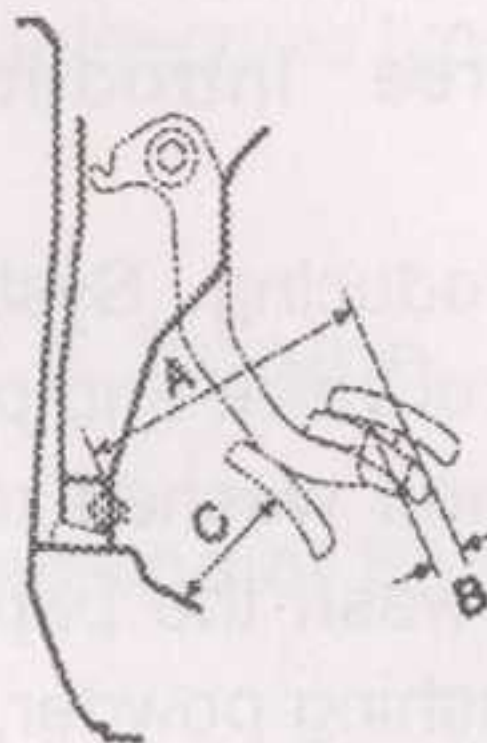
The Operating Device of Engine is made up of accelerator and choke. The choke handle is on the control panel in front of the driver. Accelerator can move freely during the whole process of choke's openness and closeness, otherwise you must adjust it.

The whole process of pulling out and pushing in the choke must be smooth and you must adjust it otherwise.

Section Two Operating Device of Clutch

The clutch operated by the pedal connected with cable and rocker that at the bottom of engine and the steel rope. The free path of clutch pedal is 15~20 mm and the total path is 120mm (see Diagram 9) .

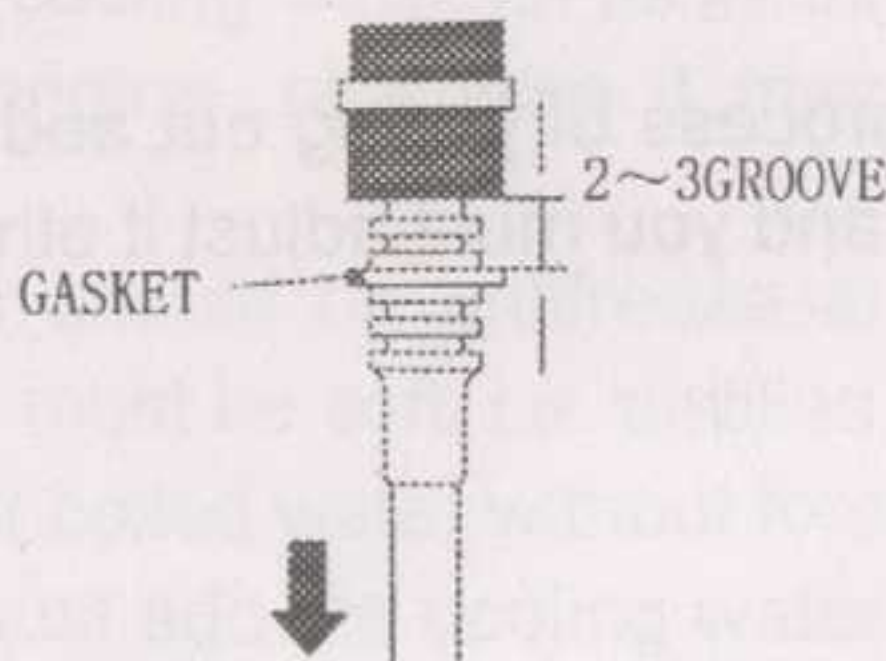
Diagram 9



Adjustment of free path:

You can loose the pedal so that it can touch the block plate under the strength of the restoring spring. Then press the casing pipe for control cable downward, according to the direction of arrow, until you can feel heavy (that means the clutch release bearing begins to touch diaphragm spring). Keep the position of casing pipe and put the shield ring into the 2nd or 3rd gutter from the cable sleeve. Now the free path shall be 15~20 mm. you can also fine it by adjusting the screw of the cable swing arm (see Diagram 10) .

Diagram 10

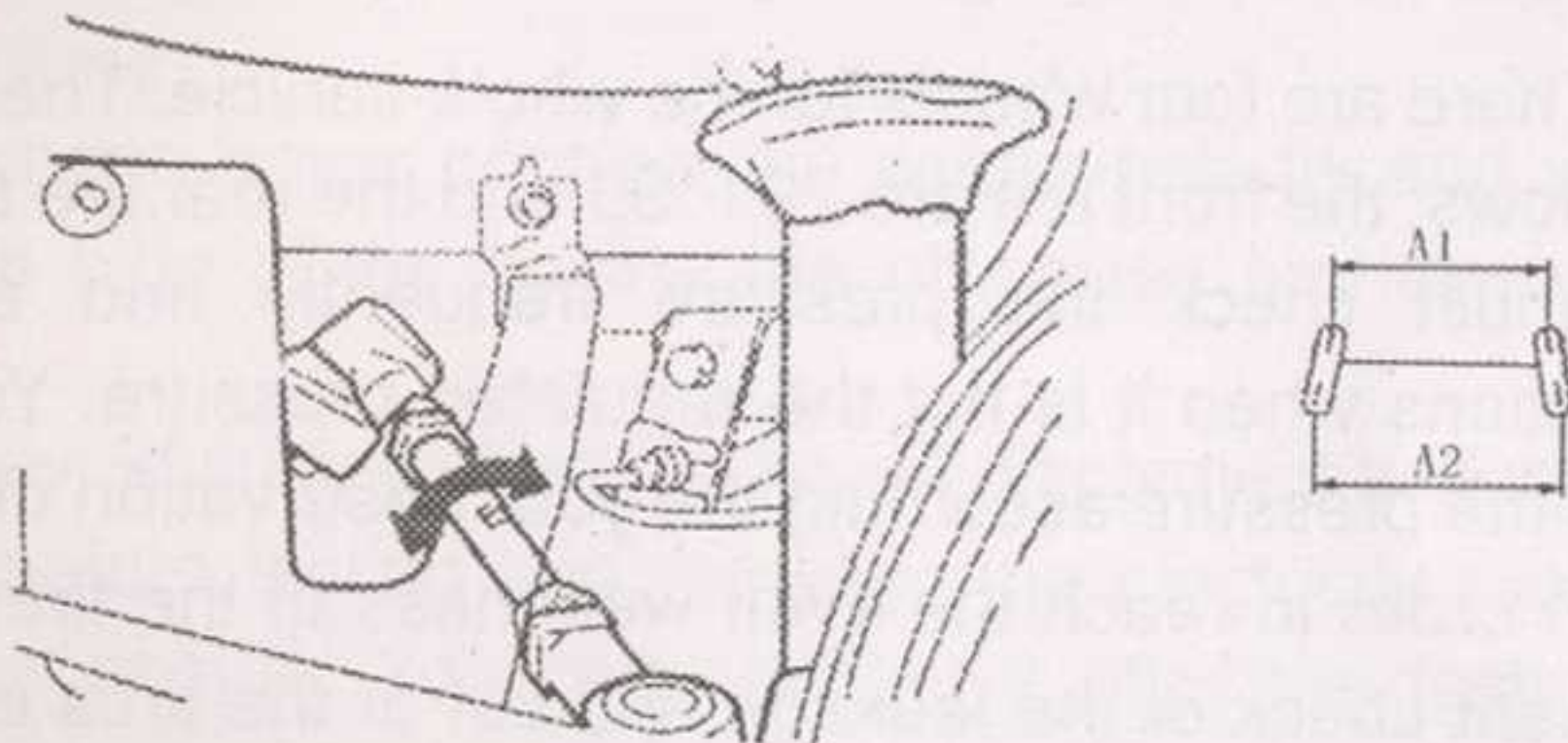


Chapter Six Steering System

Section One Adjustment of Front Wheel

You can change the toe-in by changing the length of right and left pulling bars. When adjusting, you can loose the screw of the pulling bar, turn it according to the real situation and then tighten the screw (see Diagram 11) . But the length difference of right and left pulling bar is no more than 2 mm.

Diagram 11



Chapter Seven Braking System

Section One Adjustment of Free Path for Braking Pedal

The free path of the braking pedal is 10–15 mm and the total path is 140 mm. When adjusting, you can put in the push beam of the brake till it touches the plunger, turn the push beam in a counter way about 1/4 circle and then tighten the nut. Now the free path of the braking pedal is in right position.

Section Two Adjustment of Free Path for Brake Handle

You can adjust the length of cable by adjusting the nut on the brake handle. When you pull the brake handle with 300 N, you can pull out 5–9 tooth space and the rear wheel brake is reliable now. After adjusting the free path of the brake handle, you can jack up the hind part of the vehicle and loosen the brake handle to check if the wheel can move smoothly, otherwise it will be too tight.

Chapter Eight Wheels

There are four wheels for the whole vehicle. The pressure is as follows: the front tire are 20 P.S.I and the rear tire are 20 P.S.I, you must check the pressure frequently and adjust it to regulations when it is not the regulated pressure. You can also judge the pressure according the your observation of the tires.

In order to reach the even weariness of the tires, you must Frequent check of the leakage and cut of the tires is necessary and you must replace when needed. You must check weariness of the tire figures and replace when the figure depth is less than 1.6 mm.

Chapter Nine Electricity Distribution

This system is mainly negative ground and single wire system and double wire system is partially adopted. The power is provided by generator or storage battery.

The Electricity Wire Connection Diagram is attached to explain the connection, usage, repair and so on.

Section One Storage Battery

Technical specification:

Voltage: 12V

Capacity: 45Ah

Density of Electrolyte (25°C) :1.28 kg / L

Attention:

a、 This is dry and lead-acid battery and you can use is only one hour later after filling in the electrolyte. If it has been stored for long, you must recharge it before use. The volume is 10 % of its capacity (10 hours with 4.5 A). If the package of battery is not sealed or the battery stores too long, you must extant the recharging time.

b、 You can never connect the wrong polarity and you will burn silicon pipe of the engine the otherwise and even cause fire.

c、 To avoid cutting short, you must disconnect battery's wire to ground before testing and repairing the electricity system or parts of the engine. You can connect it after the testing and repairing.

d、 The level of electrolyte should be 10-15mm higher than the protection board. Otherwise you must add distilled water instead of acid.

e、 You must recharge the battery without delay if the density of the electrolyte is less than 1.17 and the light is dim as a result of low voltage.

Section Two Starter

The working time for starter each time is 6-8 seconds and the gap must be more than 15 seconds for the second start. If

you can not start continuously, you must check the ignition system and oil-providing system and restart it after faults removal.

Section Three Electricity Generator

The output voltage of the generator is 14V and the output amperage is 65A. If it works well, the indicator will be off.

Section Four Bundle Conductor

1、Bundle Conductor is the hub of electricity system. The bundle conductor and power are connected by the fuse in the electricity box. The capacity of the fuse can be found on the box. Attention should be paid not to connect the wrong place.

2、The wire and the parts are connected by joints and the wires are same in wire number.

Section Five Box of Electric Devices

This is a device contained fuse, light relay and flash. You can analyze the trouble cause according to the location indicated on the plate when faults appeared.

Attachment I Frequent Faults-removal Table

Faults-removal Table for Direction Signal Lights		
Phenomenon of Fault	Cause of Fault	Faults-removal
Direction lights doesn't work or flash.	1、Fuse is broken. 2、Connecting wires are loose. 3、Flash is broken.	Replace Tighten Repair or Replace

Flash frequency is not the same or flash only on one side.	1、 Wire disconnects. 2、 Either of bulbs damaged. 3、 Frequency of flash relay is too high. 4、 Steering switch doesn't connect well.	Repair Replace Repair or Replace Repair or Replace
Low frequency of flash	1、 Wire disconnects 2、 Low voltage 3、 Fuse is loose. 4、 Parts don't connect well. 5、 Flash frequency	Repair Recharge the battery Tighten Repair or Replace Repair or Replace

Faults-removal Table for Horn

Phenomenon of Fault	Cause of Fault	Faults-removal
Mute Horn	1、 Fuse broke. 2、 Parts loosen. 3、 Button is not well connected. 4、 Horn broke.	Replace Tighten Improve Replace
Low Quality Sound	1、 Bad connection and increased resistance 2、 Joints damaged. 3、 Membrane is broken.	Improve Adjust or Replace Replace

Faults-removal Table for Discharge Pipe and Noise Deadener

Phenomenon of Fault	Cause of Fault	Faults-removal
Poor function of noise deadener	1、 Loose joints of exhaust pipe 2、 Damage of deadener pad 3、 Damage of manifold, exhaust pipe and deadener 4、 Loose exhaust pipe 5、 Deadener touches the kart body	Tighten Replace Repair or Replace Tighten Adjust

Faults-removal Table for Water Meter and Sensors		
Phenomenon of Fault	Cause of Fault	Faults-removal
Wrong hand indication	1、 Loose of inserting parts 2、 Faults of sensors 3、 Faults of heating coil	Repair or adjust Replace Replace
No hand indication	1、 Broken wire 2、 Broken sensor 3、 Broken double metal coil	Repair Replace Replace

Faults-removal Table for Front Suspension and Steering Device		
Phenomenon of Fault	Cause of Fault	Faults-removal
Hard to steer	1、 Insufficient air in front tire 2、 Deadlock of ball lock 3 、 Steering device works improperly 4、 Front wheel locates improperly	Adjust air pressure Replace Adjust to regulations Adjust to regulations
Swing of Steering Wheel	1、 Different tire pressure 2、 Swing wheels 3、 Too much run-out tolerance 4、 Loose wheel hub nut 5、 Weariness and damage of bearings 6、 Loose ball locks 7 、 Steering device works improperly 8、 Loose steering device screws	Adjust air pressure Repair or Replace Replace Tighten Replace Replace Adjust to regulations Tighten
Steering Wheel slant one-sided	1、 Different weariness of tires 2、 Brake problem of one side 3、 Different air pressure of tires 4、 Uneven steering pulling bar 5、 Front wheel locates improperly	Replace Repair or Adjust Adjust air pressure Replace Adjust to regulations

Shock of steering wheel	1、 Damage of shock absorber 2、 Different air pressure of tires 3、 Weariness of ball locks 4、 Weariness and damage of front bearing 5、 Loose front wheel 6、 Loose steering wheel	Adjust or Replace Fill air to Regulations Replace Replace Tighten Tighten
Too fast or uneven weariness of tires	1、 Insufficient air pressure 2、 Different diameters of 4 wheels 3、 Loose or weariness of wheel bearing 4、 Swing wheels 5、 Uneven caused by tire change 6、 Front wheel locates improperly	Fill air to regulations Adjust or Replace Replace Replace Adjust Adjust to regulations
Noisy steering device	1、 Loose screws 2、 Loose steel plate spring 3、 Damage wheel bearing 4、 Weariness of ball locks 5、 Insufficient lubricant	Tighten Tighten Replace Replace Add oil

Faults-removal Table for Brakes

Phenomenon of Fault	Cause of Fault	Faults-removal
Too much free path	1、 Too much space between shoe & drum 2、 Air in the braking path of oil 3、 Oil leakage 4、 Not enough braking liquid 5、 Serious weariness of braking drum 6、 Distortion of braking shoe 7、 Ineffective rubber bowl of braking cylinder 8、 Weariness of braking shoe	Adjust to regulations Empty air Repair to cause Add oil and empty air Replace Repair or Replace Replace Replace

No smooth braking	1、Weariness of main braking cylinder 2、Improper installment of brake 3、Soft or broken of return spring 4、Damage of braking pump 5、Brake handle cable or bar problem 6、Improper braking space	Replace Re-install Replace Replace Repair or Replace Adjust to regulations
Shock when braking	1、Damage or un-round of braking drum 2、Damage of wheel bearings 3、Distortion of steering joints and rear axle cover	Repair or Replace Replace Replace
Noise when braking	1、Too smooth or foreign things on friction pad 2、Weariness or loose of friction pad 3、Damage of front wheel hub bearing 4、Distortion and loose of braking plate	Repair or Replace Replace Replace Replace or Tighten
Wrong running direction when braking	1、Different air pressure of tires 2、Different brake space right and left 3、Water in brake or leakage of pump 4、Loose wheel hub bearing	Adjust to regulations Adjust to regulations Repair or Replace Tighten or Replace

Faults-removal Table for Oil Pressure Warning Light

Phenomenon of Fault	Cause of Fault	Faults-removal
The warning light of oil pressure is not on when turning on the ignition key (un-started)	1、 Bulb is broken. 2、 Fuse is broken. 3、 Wire is broken. 4、 Oil pressure sensor is broken.	Replace Replace Repair Replace

Faults-removal Table for Burning Oil and Sensors

Phenomenon of Fault	Cause of Fault	Faults-removal
Wrong hand indication	1、Connecting parts connect improperly. 2、It connects the ground improperly. 3、Damage joints, distorted metal plate 4、Irregular moving of floats in sensor	Tighten Repair Replace Repair or Replace
No hand indication	1、Wire is broken. 2、Broken double metal coil 3、Bad inserting parts of sensor 4、Resistance of sensor is broken.	Repair Replace Repair Replace