

USER MANUAL-EV300-M1



◆ **Thank you for choosing our Electric Vehicle.**

◆ Before driving your new vehicle, please read the information provided for you in this manual carefully. Here you will find important tips on vehicle handling and information on maintenance. It will help with proper driving, traffic safety and the preservation of your vehicle's value.

◆ If you want to run your car well, please bring this manual with your car as it is an important part of the car.

◆ Please do not modify your vehicle. Modification will affect the vehicle's performance, especially its safety and durability. Modification may even violate national laws and regulations. Vehicle failure or reduced performance due to modification is not covered by the vehicle's warranty.

◆ When you purchase our company's products, you can choose models with different configurations. This manual describes all models and configurations of the same series. Please understand that this manual covers other types of configurations that may not be installed on your vehicle.

◆ The continuous improvement of vehicle structure, configuration and component performance ensures the high safety and good quality of the company's products. Zhejiang Luqi Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd reserves the right to make changes without prior Caution. Your attention is also drawn to the fact that any data, illustrations and descriptions in this manual are not the basis for claims. If you have any questions, Luqi will be happy to serve you at any time.

Catalogue

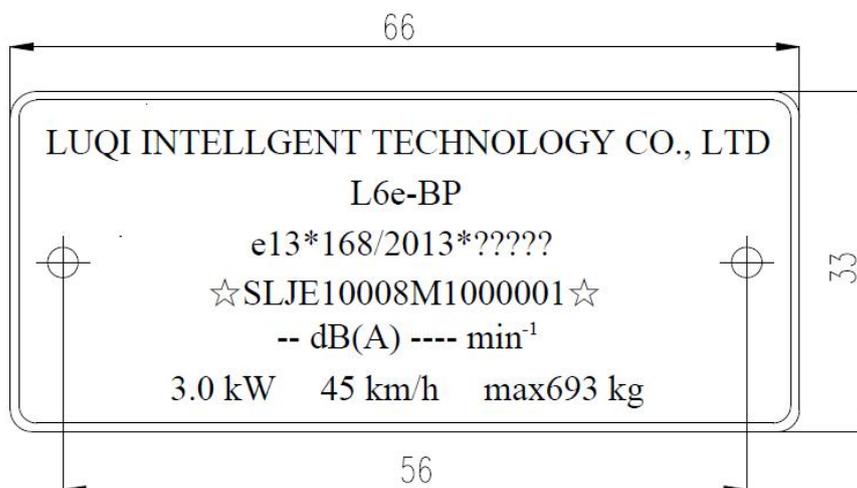
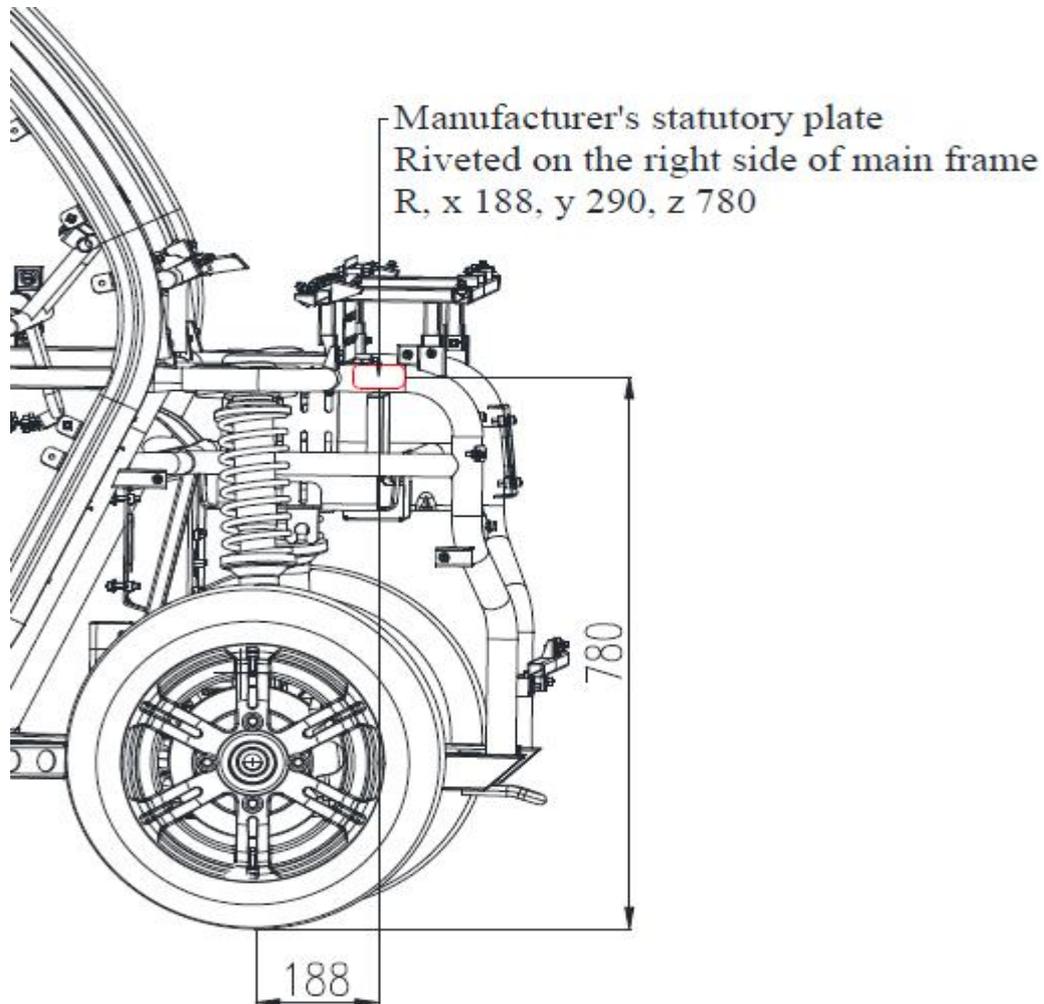
- Chapter 1. Main technical parameters
- Chapter 2. Vehicle identification
- Chapter 3. Tips on new car driving
- Chapter 4. Functions and operations
- Chapter 5. Replacement of the spare tire
- Chapter 6. Basic maintenance instructions and replacement of parts
- Chapter 7. List of accompanying documents and tools
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- Chapter 9. Failure and emergency measures

Chapter 1. Main technical parameters

| Items \ Models | Parameters | Items \ Models | Parameters |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Length * Width * Height (mm) | 2300*1460*1590 | Voltage (v) | 72 |
| Wheel base (mm) | 1570 | Type of motor | 6-phase permanent magnet synchronization |
| Front Tread (mm) | 1170 | Motor rated power (kw) | 3 |
| Rear Tread (mm) | 1205 | Maximum power of motor (kw) | 10 |
| Curb weight (kg) | 500 | Maximum torque of motor (N.m) | 64.22 |
| Maximum loading (kg) | 700 | Gear ratio | 7.2:1 |
| Seating Capacity (persons) | 2 | Type of battery | Lithium iron phosphate (LiMPO4) |
| Minimum turning radius (m) | 4.35 | Battery capacity (Ah) | Choices of 50Ah 100Ah |
| Minimum ground clearance (mm) | 150 | Car charger | Supportable |
| Maximum speed (km/h) | 45 | Charging current (A) | 15 |
| Range per charge (km) | 60-150 | Charging time (h) | 4--8 |
| Slope Climbing Ability | ≥20% | Power Consumption (kw/h) | 6.8 |
| Driving mode | Front Motor Front Wheel Drive (FFWD) | Braking system | Four-wheel disc brake |
| Type of front suspension | Macpherson suspension | Tire size | 235/30-12 |
| Type of rear suspension | Trailing arm suspension | Material of wheels | Aluminum alloy |

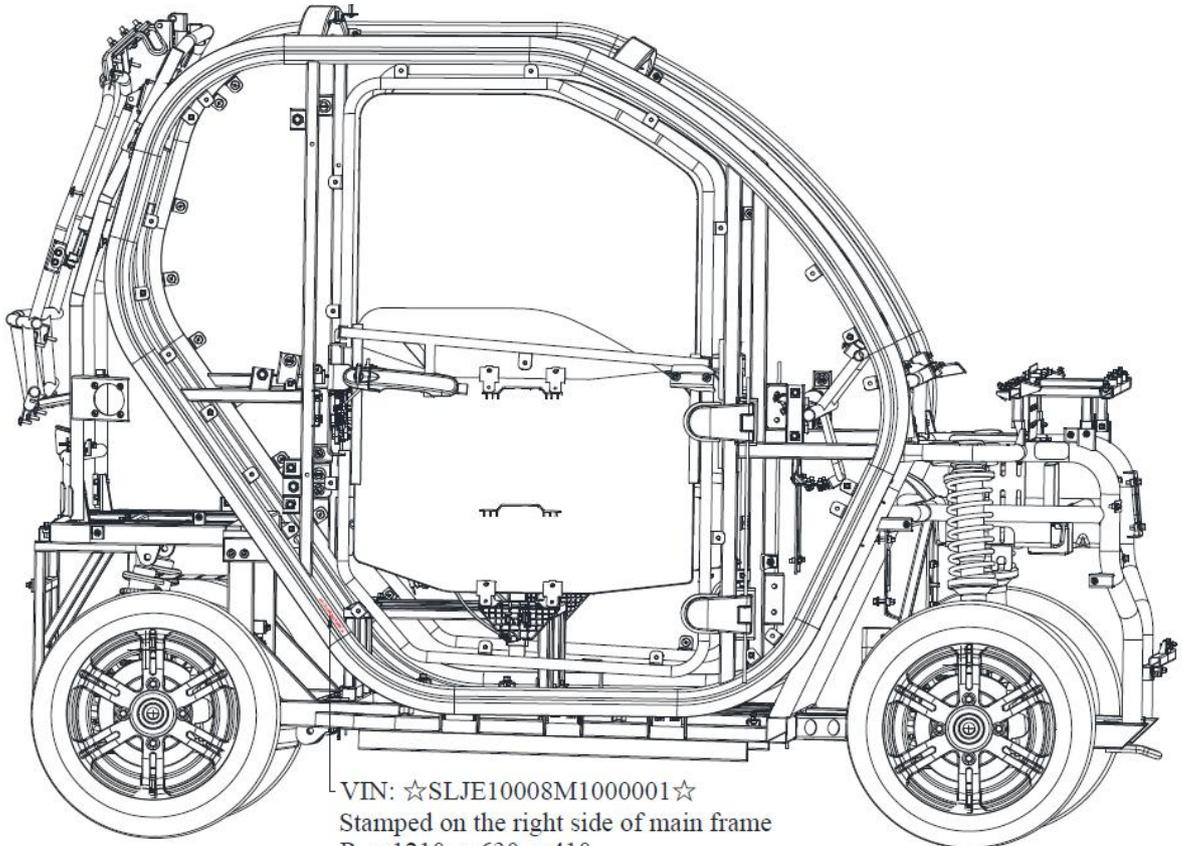
Chapter 2. Vehicle identification mark

2.1. Location and details of manufacturer's statutory plate



Text height: 3 mm
Text depth: 0.3 mm

2.2. Location and details of vehicle identification number



VIN: ☆SLJE10008M1000001☆

Stamped on the right side of main frame

R, x 1210, y 630, z 410

Text height: 7 mm

Text depth: 0.3 mm

Chapter 3. Tips on new car driving

3.1. Keys and related uses

3.1. 1 Each car comes with two sets of keys

3.1. 2 Key functions:

* Switching for control supply

* Controlling the driver's door

Note: The key should be in the safe keeping so as not to be lost or forgotten in the car, otherwise it will cause unnecessary trouble.

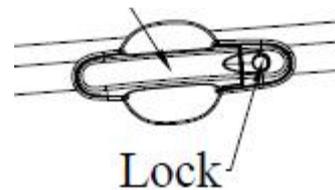
3.2. Door lock (picture above)

3.2. 1 Locking the car door when outside the car

a) Inserting the key into the lock and turn it forward to lock the door;

b) Pressing the lock button on the remote key to lock the door.

3.2. 2 Opening the car door when outside the car



a) Inserting the key into the lock and turn it backward to open the door; b) Pressing the unlock button on the remote key to open the door.

3.2. 3 Locking hatchback door when outside the car

Press the rear door's lock button on the remote key to lock the hatchback door.

3.2. 4 Locking or opening the car door when inside the car

Press the door's lock button on the control panel to lock the door, press again to open.

3.2. 5 Opening the hatchback door when inside the car

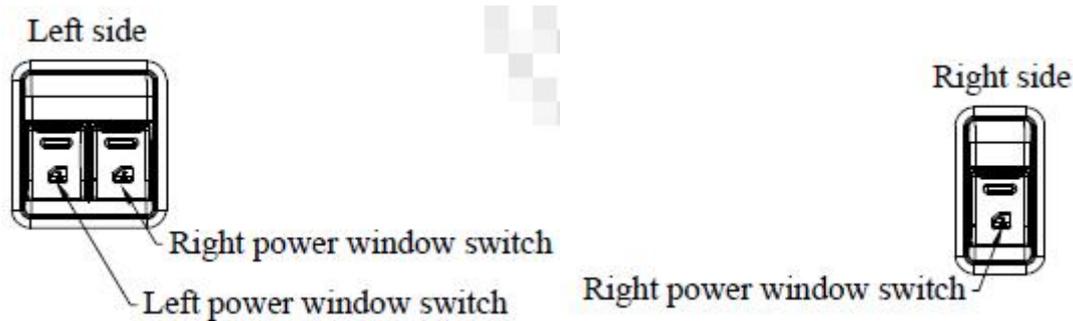
Press the rear door's lock button on the control panel to open the hatchback door.

Warning

When opening the back door, press the door with your hand and slowly release it to prevent injury caused by the back door bouncing up. Ensure that the back door has been reliably locked before driving. Locking the back door can prevent the objects in the vehicle from being thrown out of the vehicle in the event of an accident, and the back door from popping up when the vehicle is driving.

3.3. Window glass lifting

Through the switch keys (refer to the picture below) set on the door inner panel, the side door window glass can be raised or lowered and stay at the desired position.



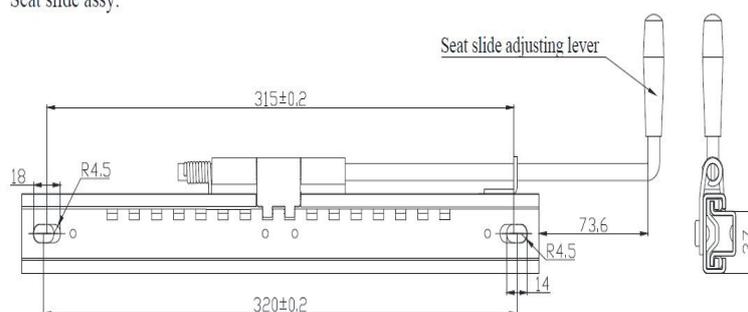
3.4. Seat adjustment

3.4.1 the seat is integrated by the seat cushion and backrest through the angle adjustment mechanism. The seat can move forward and backward as a whole part to adjust the position. The backrest angle can also be freely controlled and adjusted.

3.4.2 adjustment of seat position

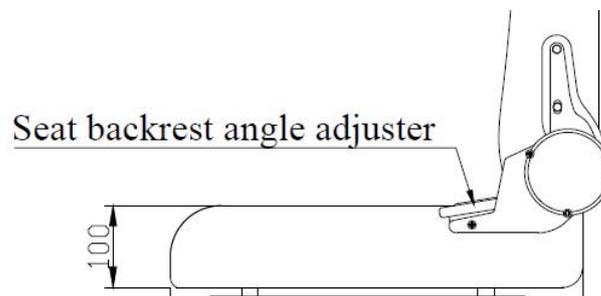
Use the handle lever on the left side of the front seat (refer to the photo below) to adjust the seat forward and backward. Pull up the handle lever on the front of the seat to the left, and the seat locking mechanism will be released. Slide the seat to the position you are satisfied with, then release the handle lever, and the locking mechanism will be automatically positioned. You should try to move the seat with your body to confirm that the seat is well fixed and the position is confirmed.

Seat slide assy:



3.4.3 adjustment of seat back angle

Pull up the adjuster handle on the outside of the seat (refer to the picture below), and turn the backrest to the required position by pressure; Release the handle, and the backrest will be locked in the required position.



3.4.4 seat headrest

Seat headrest can reduce the injury of passengers in vehicle accidents.

Please adjust the height of headrest to the upper part of headrest and eye

Eye level position.

Warning:

Do not adjust the driver's seat or backrest during driving, otherwise the seat or backrest will suddenly move forward or backward, resulting in loss of control. Therefore, make sure that the seat and backrest have been adjusted before driving.

Do not drive the vehicle when the seat headrest is removed; Do not adjust the head restraint position during driving.

3.5. Rear view mirror

3.5.1 keep the inside and outside rear view mirrors (refer to the picture below) clean and adjust them to the best visual angle. Adjust the rear view mirror before driving.

3.5.2 the interior rear-view mirror has two models suitable for day and night respectively. The night position reduces glare from vehicles behind. Gently pull the switch knob on the bottom edge of the rear view mirror to select the day or night position.

3.5.3 exterior rear view mirror

Adjust the angle of the exterior rear-view mirror so that you can just see the side of your vehicle through the mirror.

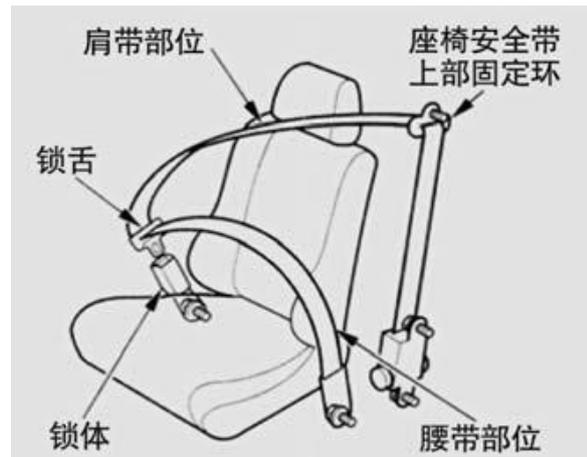


Warning

In order to increase the field of vision, the exterior mirrors are convex mirrors. An object seen in a convex mirror as opposed to a plane mirror is smaller and farther, so you should carefully and accurately judge the distance between other objects and your vehicle when the vehicle is driving.

3.5.4 sun visor when the sun visor is turned down, it can be used to block the dazzling light from the upper part of the glass. When not in use, it can be turned to the roof.

3.5.5 three- point safety belt (see the photo below)



This seat belt uses a single seat belt across your shoulders, chest and hips.

If you want to fasten the safety belt, insert the locking tongue into the lock body. Pull the safety belt firmly to confirm that the lock body is locked firmly.

To unfasten the seat belt, press the red "press" button on the lock body.



The seat belt system includes a warning light and a buzzer on the instrument panel to remind passengers to fasten the seat belt.

Warning:

- the seat belt is designed to support the bones of the human body. Therefore, it should be worn as low as possible over the front of the pelvis, that is, across the pelvis, chest and shoulders.

The waistband must be avoided partially across the abdomen.

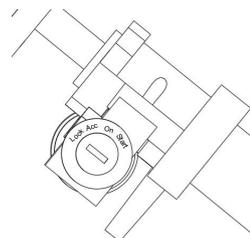
- when wearing the seat belt, take comfort as the principle, but try to tighten it as much as possible, so as to achieve the protection given by the design. Relaxation of the safety belt will greatly reduce the protective function of the wearer.
- do not wear a twisted seat belt.
- each seat belt can only be used by one passenger. It is very dangerous to bypass the seat belt around the child held by the passenger.

Chapter 4. Function introduction and operation

4.1. Electric door lock (refer to the picture below) has 4 gears in total.

Now only 3 gears are used. The functions are as follows:

- a) lock gear: the position where the power supply of the whole vehicle is turned off when parking. In this position, the auxiliary equipment, motor and control system of the whole vehicle are powered off. The vehicle key can only be pulled out at this position. After pulling out the key, turn the steering wheel slightly left and right, and the steering wheel will be locked without rotation.
- b) after inserting the vehicle key, turn the ignition switch clockwise to the "ACC" or "on" position to unlock the steering wheel. If it is difficult to turn the ignition switch, please gently shake the steering wheel left and right while turning the ignition switch.
- c) "ACC" gear: in this position, the motor is not connected to the power supply, but the auxiliary electrical equipment on the vehicle, such as instruments, etc. It can work normally.
- d) "ON" gear : in this position, all circuits of the whole vehicle are connected.

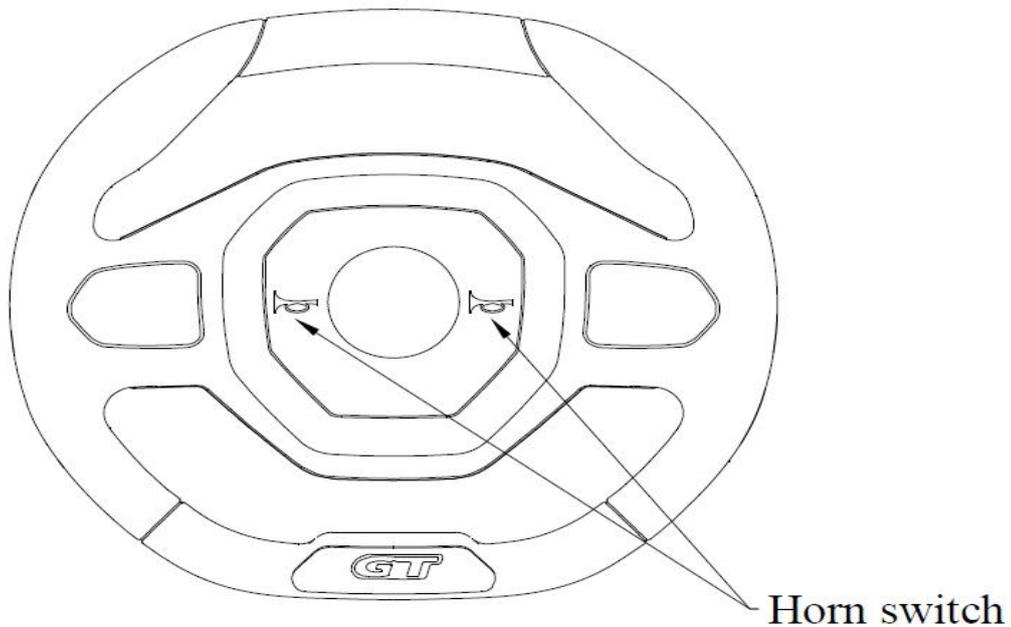


Warning:

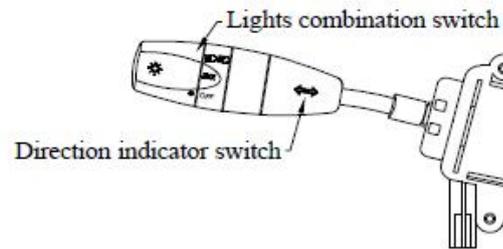
Do not turn or pull out the ignition key when the vehicle is driving, because the steering wheel may be locked and you may lose control of the vehicle. Try not to leave children alone in the car. If necessary, you should take away the key. Because unattended children may start the vehicle and cause physical injury.

4.2. Horn

There is a horn mark on the steering wheel cover (refer to the picture below). Press it to sound.



4.3. Turn signal / multifunction lever



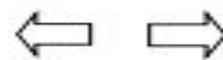
The left-hand side of the steering column controls the following:

- a. Turn signal and lane change signal
- b. Headlamp high beam / low beam switching
- c. Overtaking flash signal

4.4. Turn signal and lane change signal:

The turn signal has an up (right turn) and a down (left turn) position, which enable the vehicle to send a turn signal or signal to change lanes. When a turn signal is sent, the control lever shall be pushed up or down completely. After the turn is completed, the control lever will return automatically.

When the vehicle turns or changes lanes, the direction indicator on the instrument will flash (See picture below)



When you give a turn or lane change signal, if the turn signal lamp flashes faster than normal, or does not flash, the bulb of a turn signal lamp may be burnt out, other cars' drivers will not see your turn signal.

Caution: If the turn signal lamp fails, it shall be inspected and repaired in time to avoid accidents!

4.5. Headlight far/near light switch.

In order to make the headlight change from near light to far light or from far light to near light, you can make the multi-function lever to the “light” position and then toggle it up and down. When the high beam is illuminated, the high beam indicator light on the instrument assembly will be illuminated.

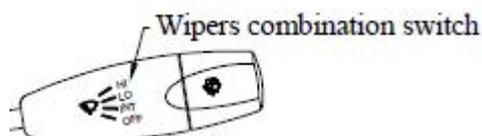
4.6. Overtaking flashing signal characteristic.

When the headlights are off, lift the signal lever upward and briefly light up the high beam (to signal your intention to overtake). When you release the signal lever, the overtaking light turns off.

4.7. Windshield wiper.

This wiper is a three-position wiper, you can pull the wiper handle back and forth, you can control the intermittent, fast and slow work of the wiper.

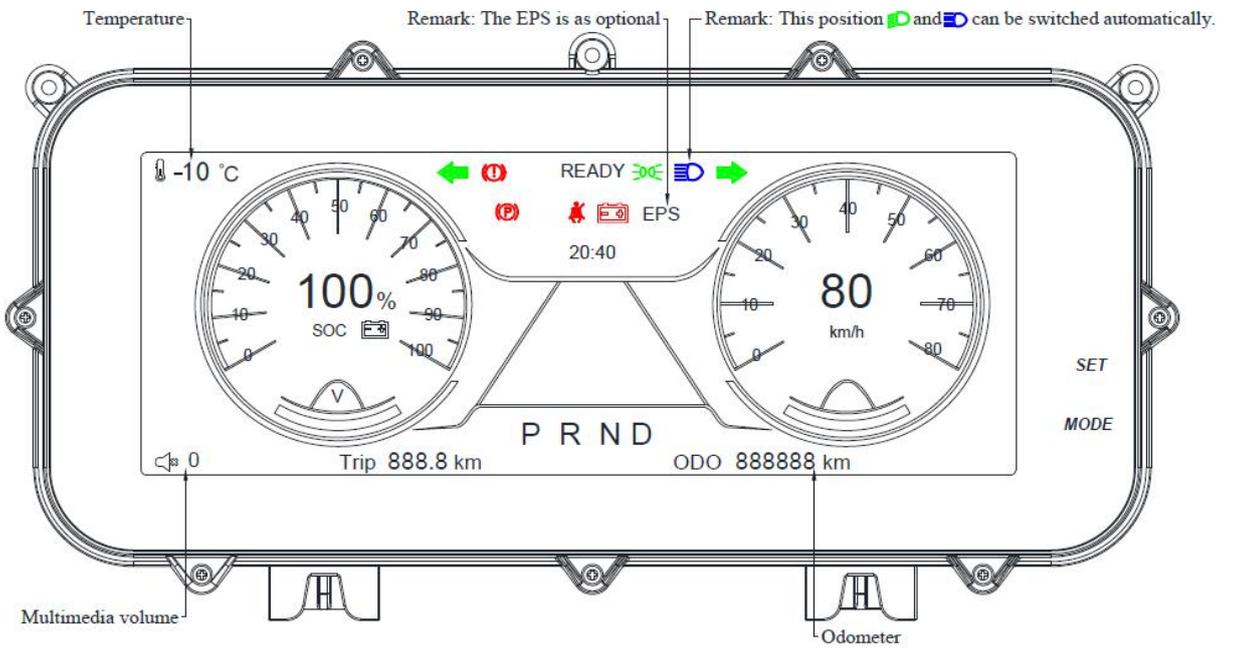
If you want the wiper to work steadily at low speed, you can pull the lever forward to the low gear (LO) position; (HI) position for high-speed gear position, adjust (OFF) position when the wiper stops working.



Caution

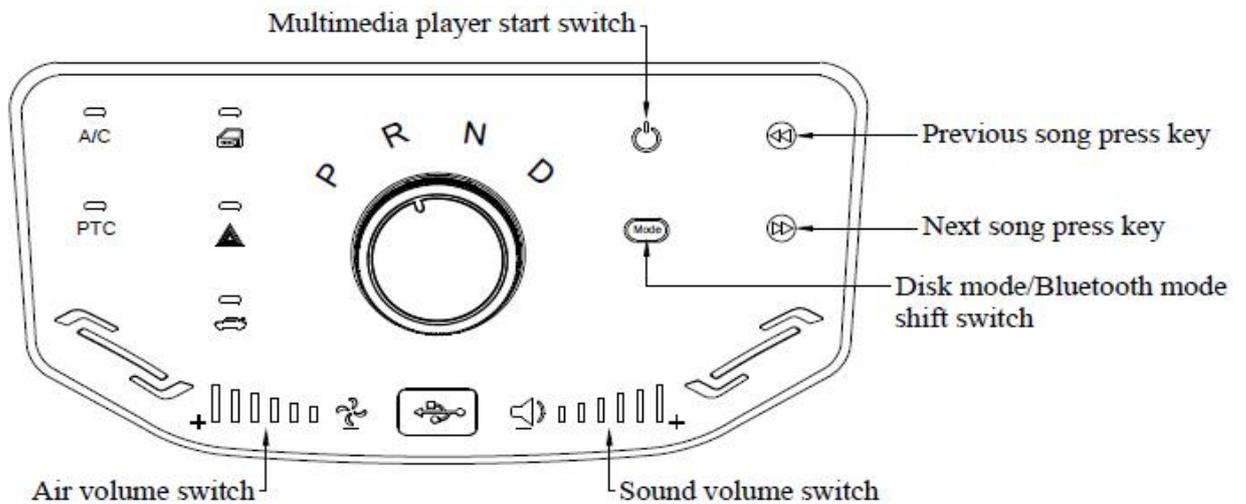
- **A damaged wiper can obstruct your vision and safety driving. To avoid damaging the wiper, make sure the snow and ice are removed before the wiper blade is used. (Depending on local weather conditions, if snow or ice is frozen on the windshield, it should be carefully loosened or made to melt, and if the wiper blade is damaged, the wiper blade or wiper blade insert should be replaced)**
- **Thick snow or ice can cause wiper overload and easily burn out the motor and fuse, affecting your normal operation. Snow or ice should be removed to avoid its overload.**

4.8. Controls I.D., tell-tales and indicators (with heater)



| Symbol | Name | Symbol | Name |
|--------|---------------------------|--------|--|
| | Driving beam | P | Parking |
| | Passing beam | R | Reverse |
| | Left direction indicator | N | Neutral |
| | Right direction indicator | D | Drive |
| | Position lights | | Battery charging condition |
| READY | Ready indicator | EPS | Electric power steering system(optional) |
| | Brake failure | | Seat belt |
| | Parking brake | | |

SET key: Long press to zero clearing.
 Mode key: Short press to switch metric and imperial. Long press to clock set.



| Symbol | Name | Symbol | Name |
|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
|  | Driving beam | P | Parking |
|  | Passing beam | R | Reverse |
|  | Left direction indicator | N | Neutral |
|  | Right direction indicator | D | Drive |
|  | Position lights |  | Hazard warning |
|  | Master lighting |  | Door lock control |
|  | Windscreen wiper |  | Boot (rear trunk) |
|  | Windscreen washer and wiper | PTC | PTC heating system |
|  | Horn | A/C | Air-conditioning system |

4.9. Charger

4.9.1 The car is equipped with a car charger for battery charging. Please follow the Caution as below:

- a) **The cable of charging socket should be no less than 2. 5mm² (the cable should not be too long, voltage drops if with very long cable and affects the charging result for the battery). There should be a leakage protector in the wirings**
- b) **DC plug and socket should be connected tightly, if there is damage, loose, please replace immediately**
- c) **When the ambient temperature is too high, the vehicle should be charged in the shade**

4.9.2 Location and details of charging interface

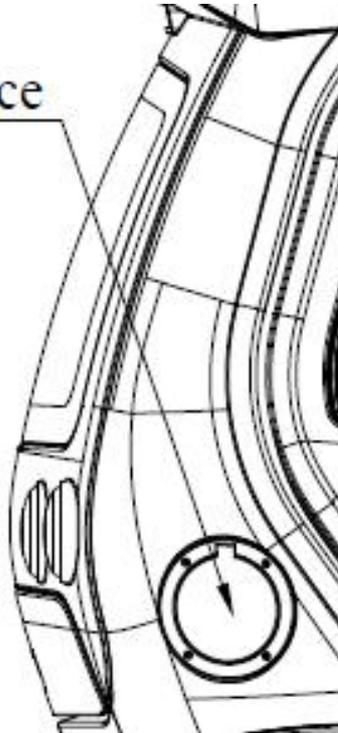
The charging socket port is located at the right rear of the car (see the picture below). When charging, open the door of the charging outlet,

take out the charging bracket, insert the charging power plug to charge.

Unplug the plug and put it back into the charging port after it is full, and

push the door of the charging port back to its original position.

Charging interface



4.9.3 Charging state indicator:



The green part of indicator lights up that means fully charge;

The red part of indicator flashes that means charging state;

The yellow part of indicator lights up that means fully charge soon;

The red part of indicator is always on that means standby state;

Chapter 5. Tire replacement operation

Replace the tire

If a tire is flat, slowly drive the car to a safe and flat place to avoid further damage to the tire and wheel, and turn on your car's hazard warning flashers. **Cautions is below when replacing a flat tire.**

- (1)** When using a jack, please choose the correct support point (as shown in the illustration) that you can support on the car's rear suspension fixed crossmember. For the front wheels, rear wheels support point. Strictly forbidden to support on the car floor, brake fluid pipe and the whole car wiring harness, which may have serious consequences, such as: no brake and open the ignition switch wiring harness short-circuit phenomenon, so the consequences of the problem is not in the car's three packages.
- (2)** When replacing the spare tire, always remember to turn on the parking brake and make the car stop.
- (3)** Remove the wheel nuts (as shown) and remove any rust and dirt from the mounting surface as well as the spare tire. Because rust and dirt on the wheel or the corresponding parts it is attached to may loosen the wheel nuts after a period of use, so that the wheel may fall off and cause an accident, when you replace the wheel, remove all rust and dirt from the wheel mounting area.
- (4)** Never use oil or grease on the bolts or nuts, as the nuts may loosen if you do so. Your wheel will also come off, leading to an accident.
- (5)** When installing the spare tire, be sure to place the rounded end of the wheel nut against the wheel and tighten each nut with a wrench until the wheel is straight against the hub.

(6) Tighten the nuts in a crossed sequence to the appropriate torque. If the wheel nuts are not used correctly, or if the nuts are not tightened to the correct torque, they may cause the wheel to loosen or even fall off, which will cause an accident. Make sure to use the correct nuts and the correct torque. The correct installation torque for the wheel nuts should be 110 N.m.



Chapter 6. Basic maintenance instructions and parts replacement

6.1. Personal repairs

Caution: Performing repairs on your vehicle with little knowledge of the vehicle may cause damage to your vehicle.

Before attempting any maintenance work, you should be sure that you have sufficient knowledge experience, the correct replacement parts and tools, etc. Be sure to use the correct nuts, bolts and other fasteners. If the wrong fasteners are used, parts may break or come loose as a result, which could injure you.

6.2. Inspection and replacement for gear oil

Check the transmission gear oil: the gear oil should be replaced every 3000km in the condition of normal driving status. The steps are as follows:

- a) Gear oil inspection: observe the oil level observation hole on the right side of the gearbox. If there is gear oil overflowing from the observation hole, it means the oil quantity is normal; If there is no gear oil overflowing from the observation hole, it means the oil quantity is insufficient, and the same type of gear oil should be added in time until the oil overflows from the observation hole.
- b) Gearbox gear oil replacement: loosen the oiling hole bolts with a wrench. Loosen the oil level observation hole bolt with a wrench;

use a small funnel to fill the gearbox with standard type gear oil until the oil level observation hole oil overflows then stop refueling; Finally, tighten the refueling port bolt and oil level observation hole bolt.

Caution: Too much or too little gear oil will cause unnecessary damage to the gearbox! Therefore, please have your vehicle serviced at a service station! Let our professional service technician give your car maintenance!

| Gear oil type | Oil properties |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Medium Duty Gear Oil | Winter |
| Medium Duty Gear Oil | Summer |

6.3. Brake Fluid

The brake fluid reservoir jug located in the front compartment, and the jug is equipped with a fluid level sensor; There is a brake fluid level warning light on the instrument. The brake fluid level in the reservoir pot should be between the upper and lower scale lines; If it is lower than the lower scale line, the same type of brake fluid should be added in time. There are two reasons for the brake fluid level to drop: one is that the level drops when the brake friction pads are badly worn. The other is that the brake fluid has a leak. In normal driving, if the brake fluid level warning light flashes or lights up, you should immediately slow down

and pull over to a safe place; Check the brake fluid level and brake line.
And promptly contact with the repair station.

Caution

- **Wrong type of brake fluid used will cause serious damage to the brake system parts, for example: only a few drops of mineral oil, if the oil into the brake system, it will seriously damage the brake system parts, therefore, please add the standard type of brake fluid as specified!**
- **If brake fluid is spilled on the frame and other parts, it may cause damage to the surface of the parts; Please wipe it clean in time!**

6. 4. Secondary Battery

The lead-acid battery is used in the car. When need to use a new battery, the battery should be the same as the original model.

Caution: The electrolyte in the battery is a low concentration sulfuric acid liquid, if splashes on the skin or other parts, it should be wiped with clean water in time!

6.5. Tire

Caution: Overloading can cause overheating to the tire which may cause tire bursting and serious accident.

- Tire underinflated just as dangerous as tire overloading which may

cause serious accidents. Check tires oftenly to maintain the recommended tire pressure which is 250kpa.

Tire overinflated is easy to be cut, punctured or ruptured due to sudden collisions. Such as hitting a pothole. Tires pressure should be kept within the recommended value.

Worn out old tires may cause accidents. If the outer tread of the car is badly worn or if the tire is damaged, it should be replaced.

Note: Don't take it randomly if the tires are underinflated or overinflated.

In fact, if the tires are underinflated, it will cause severe deformation; excessive heat; excessive tire load; severe wear and tear; difficult handling and high fuel consumption.

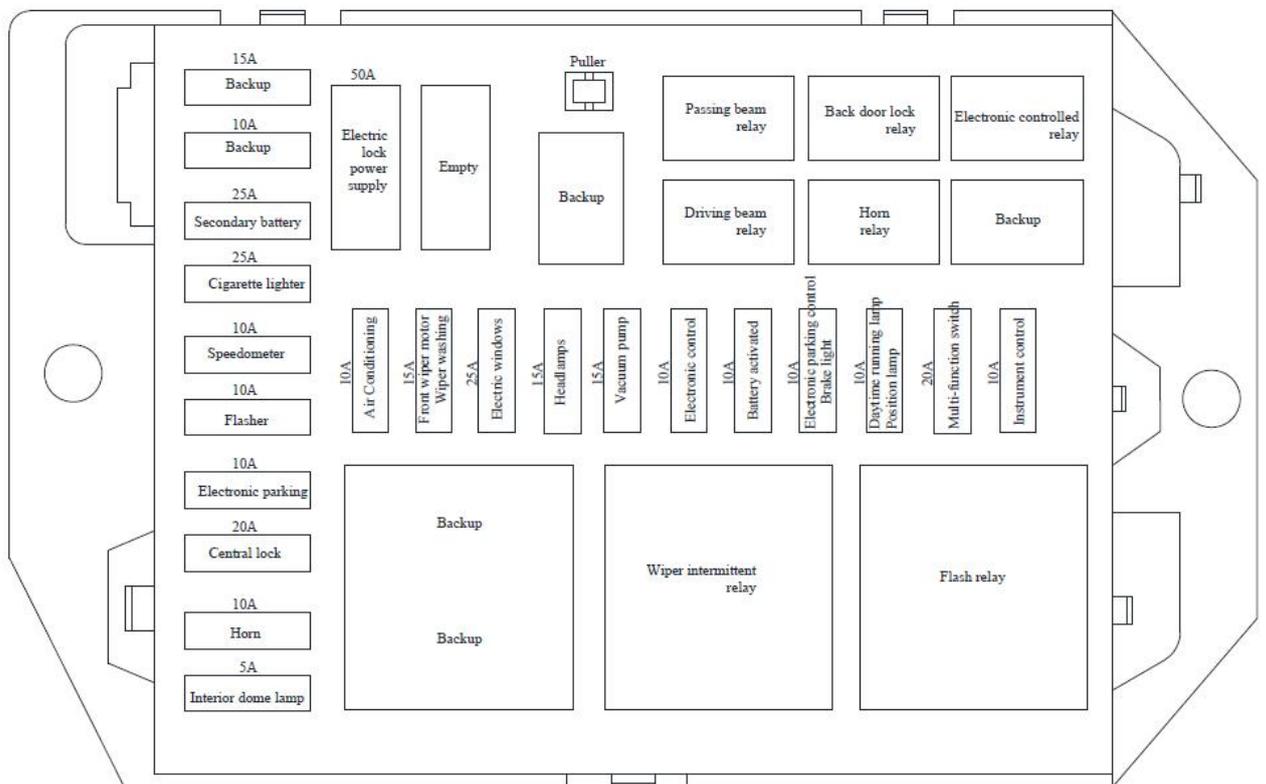
If the tire is over-inflated, it will cause inordinate wear; driving bumps; unnecessary wear caused by road obstacles.

6.6. Insurance System

If some electrical functions of your car cannot work, first check your car's insurance system (as shown in the illustration). For example: the headlights do not light up, the horn does not sound, the radio does not work, etc.

The fuse box is located in front of the driving position, under the instrument panel, and inside the front hand box.

Caution: Replace the fuse with the same specification one after the fuse is blown. It is strictly forbidden to enlarge it or replace it with a metal wire or piece, otherwise it will cause wire burn and result in fire! If the insurance is burned frequently, you should contact the maintenance station as soon as possible to find out the cause and remove the hidden dangers!



Chapter 7. List of accompanying documents and tools

7.1. Tools

Each vehicle is equipped with on-board tools, which are provided for you to use in daily inspection and maintenance.

- (1) Jack
- (2) Wheel nut wrench
- (3) Jack handle
- (4) Dual-purpose screwdriver

7.2. Documents

- (1) One copy of the vehicle certificate
- (2) One copy of the instruction manual for the whole vehicle

Chapter 8 Vehicle Maintenance and Vehicle Warranty

8.1. Storage of vehicles

If you need to park the vehicle for a long time (more than one month), you should make the following preparations. Proper preparation helps prevent deterioration of vehicle conditions and makes it easier to restart the vehicle. If possible, park the vehicle indoors.

- (1) Fully charge the battery for storage.
- (2) Replace the gear oil of the differential case.
- (3) Thoroughly wash and dry the exterior of the car body.
- (4) Clean the interior of the vehicle to ensure that the carpets, floor mats, etc. are completely dry.
- (5) Block the rear wheels.
- (6) If the vehicle needs to be stored for a long period of time, a jack support frame should be used to prop up the vehicle body to keep the tires off the ground.
- (7) Slightly open a car window (if it is stored indoors).
- (8) Disconnect the battery wiring.
- (9) Pad the front wiper arm with a folded towel or cloth so that it does not touch the windshield glass.
- (10) In order to reduce stickiness, silicone lubricants should be sprayed on all door and luggage compartment seals, and car

body wax should be applied to the paint surfaces where the door and luggage compartment seals are in contact.

(11) Cover the body with a breathable covering made of "porous material" such as cotton. Non-porous materials such as plastic cloth can accumulate moisture and damage the surface paint of the car body.

(12) If possible, the motor should be operated for a short period of time (preferably once a month). If the vehicle has been parked for a year or longer, before restarting, you should ask the vehicle authorized service shop to do a routine maintenance. At this time, unless the actual mileage or time of the vehicle is close to the specified value in the periodic maintenance table, there is no need to replace the parts.

8.2. External maintenance

● Car Wash

Frequent washing of the car helps to protect the appearance of the car.

Dust and gravel will scratch the paint surface, and sap and bird droppings will permanently damage the finish of the car body surface.

The car body should be washed in a cool place, not under the direct sunlight. If the vehicle is parked in the sun for a long time, drive the vehicle to a cool place before washing and wait for the exterior of the vehicle to cool down.

Only use the solvents and cleaning agents recommended in this *User Manual*.

Caution: Chemical solvents and strong cleaners can damage the paint, metal and plastic parts of the car body. Flushing the motor with a high-pressure water gun is very harmful. It will not only damage the motor but also other electronic parts such as sensors.

- (1) Rinse the vehicle thoroughly with cold water to remove floating dust.
- (2) Fill a bucket of cold water with a special cleanser for car washing.
- (3) Clean the vehicle with water, cleaning fluid, soft brush, sponge or soft cloth. Start from the top of the car and gradually wash down repeatedly.
- (4) Check the body for dirt, sap, etc. Use asphalt remover or turpentine to remove such contaminants, and then immediately rinse it with clean water to avoid damage to the surface finish of the car body. It should be remembered that even if other parts of the vehicle do not need to be waxed, the dewaxed parts must be re-waxed.
- (5) After you have cleaned and rinsed the entire exterior of the car body, wipe it dry with a soft towel. Drying naturally in the air will cause loss of luster or formation of water stains. While

drying the car body, check the car body for paint-shedding or scratches. As this type of part will corrode, if it is found, it must be repaired with refinish paint.

| Tips |
|--|
| When cleaning the under floor or the chassis, be careful not to hurt your hands. |

- **Waxing**

Be sure to wash and dry the vehicle before waxing. In order to prevent water from accumulating on the exterior of the car body, wax the surface of the car body and its metal ornaments. After waxing, the stagnant water will condense into water droplets. High-quality liquid wax or paste wax should be used. When using, please refer to the instructions on the container. Generally, there are two types of products:

Car body wax-is a kind of wax applied on the paint surface to protect it from sun exposure, air pollution and other damage. New cars should be applied with this wax.

Polishing wax-a mixture of polishing wax and cleanser or paraffin wax, which can regain brilliance on painted surfaces that have been oxidized or tarnished. This type of wax generally contains mild abrasives and solvents that can remove the surface layer of the paint. If the paint

surface fails to restore its original luster after applying car body wax, polishing wax should be applied. When using cleaning agents to remove dirt, such as asphalt and insects, it will cause dewaxing. It should be remembered that even if other parts of the vehicle do not need to be waxed, the dewaxed parts must be re-waxed .

| Caution |
|---|
| If the vehicle is repainted and parked in a hot paint and waxing workshop, the plastic bumper of the vehicle must be removed. The high heat will damage the bumper. |

- **Aluminum Alloy Wheels**

When cleaning the rest of the exterior of the vehicle body, the aluminum alloy wheels of the vehicle should be cleaned at the same time. After washing with the same solution, rinse thoroughly with water. There is a transparent protective layer on the wheel to prevent corrosion and rust of aluminum. Using poor-quality chemicals (including some commercially available wheel cleaners) or hard brushes can damage the protective layer. Use a neutral detergent and a soft brush or sponge to clean the wheels only.

- **Paint Repair**

The exterior of the car body should be checked frequently for any paint-shedding or scratches. If such a phenomenon occurs, it should be repaired immediately to prevent the metal of the damaged part from being corroded. Refinish paint can only be used to repair small pieces of paint or scratches, and large areas of paint should be repaired by professionals.

8.3. Internal Maintenance

- **Carpets**

Often use a vacuum cleaner to remove the dust on the carpet. Excessive dust accumulation will accelerate the damage of the carpet. Wash the carpet regularly with detergent to keep the carpet as clean as new. A commercially available foam-type carpet cleaner should be used. Follow the cleaning agent's instructions and dip it on a sponge or soft brush. To keep the carpet as dry as possible, do not add water to the foam cleaner.

| Tips |
|---|
| Do not wash the floor of the vehicle with water, or let water flow into the floor when cleaning the interior or exterior of the vehicle. The water may enter the audio components or other electrical components under or the carpet (or mat) and cause malfunction; and may cause corrosion of the vehicle body. . |

- **Leather (when equipped)**

Always use a vacuum cleaner to remove dust and dirt, especially at creases and seams. You can clean the leather with a soft cloth dampened with water, and then polish it with another soft dry cloth. If you need further cleaning, you can use a special soap for washing leather, such as washing leather soap. Apply this soap to a soft cloth dampened with water to wipe the leather and polish it with the above method.

If you use a leather stain remover, wipe it off with a soft dry cloth as soon as possible. Do not leave the cloth soaked with leather stain remover on any part of the interior for a long time. Certain leather detergents may cause the resin or fiber of the interior braid to fade and break.

- **Seat belt**

If the seat belt becomes dirty, use a soft brush dipped in mild, warm soapy water to scrub it. Do not use bleach, dyes, or cleaning solvents. Such items will reduce the durability of the seat belt. Before driving, the seat belt should be dried naturally in the air.

Too much dust on the loops of the seat belt connector will cause the seat belt to contract slowly. Use a clean cloth dipped in mild warm soapy water or isopropyl alcohol to scrub the inside of the loop.

- **Car Window**

Clean the inside and outside of the window with a commercially available glass detergent. You can also use a one to ten mixture of white vinegar and water, which can remove the mist on the inside of the car window. Finally, use a soft cloth or paper towel to dry all glass and plastic surfaces.

- **Air freshener**

If you want to use air fresheners or deodorants in your car, you'd better choose solid ones. The chemical components contained in some liquid air fresheners can cause fiber breakage or fading of the woven parts in the interior of the car.

If you use a liquid air freshener, make sure to secure it properly to avoid splashing while driving.

- **Anti-corrosion**

There are usually two reasons why vehicles are corroded:

1. Moisture accumulated in the holes of the car body. The sludge and antifreeze salt accumulated in the gaps on the underside of the vehicle can easily accumulate moisture and make these parts more susceptible to corrosion.
2. Peeling of the protective paint and protective layer on the surface of the vehicle and the bottom of the vehicle

Your vehicle is equipped with various anti-corrosion measures. Carrying

out some simple regular maintenance will help protect the vehicle from corrosion, check below

- (1) Once the paint is found peeling or scratched, it should be repaired immediately.
- (2) Inspect and clean the doors and the drainage holes on the underside of the vehicle body.
- (3) Check the humidity of the floor covering. Carpets and floor mats retain moisture for a long time, especially in winter. Humidity will eventually cause corrosion of the floor.
- (4) Use a high-pressure spray gun to clean the bottom of the car body. This is particularly important for vehicles driving on roads with antifreeze salt removed in winter. This is also a good way in areas where the climate is humid and the sea breeze blows.
- (5) The anti-corrosion coating on the underside of the vehicle should be regularly inspected and repaired.

Chapter 9 Failure and Emergency Measures

Trailer

If you have to tow your vehicle to the maintenance point for maintenance, please contact the professional maintenance organization and follow the towing method they provide.

Note: In order to prevent damage to the vehicle during the towing process, please select the correct equipment and operate according to the correct procedures.

Caution

Raise the front wheels as much as possible when towing, and use the front wheel for towing. If the steering and towing conditions are relatively good, you can use the rear wheels to tow without raising the front wheels. Before towing, make sure that the steering is not locked, and the forward and reverse switches are set to neutral (to avoid damage to other electrical appliances due to passive operation of the motor).