Preface

Dear owner,

Thank you for your trust in Riddara brand and choosing a Riddara vehicle. We are committed to enhancing your work and life with our high-quality products and services.

Before your first use of the vehicle, please read this manual thoroughly and follow all the instructions in this manual. It will help you better understand and use your new vehicle, ensuring good technical condition and optimal performance. The more you know about your vehicle, the safer and more fun you'll enjoy driving it.

If you find some problems during use, please contact an authorised service centre for overhaul as soon as possible, the authorised service centre will provide you with quality service in maintenance and repair. Please make sure that you have the vehicle serviced on schedule, please refer to the electronic version of the Warranty and Maintenance Manual for specific information about the maintenance regulations.

This manual provides as much information as you need to know about your vehicle and is current as of the date of this manual. Due to our ongoing commitment to enhancing and refining the design of our vehicles, there may be variations between your vehicle and the specifications outlined within this manual. Consequently, we reserve the right to implement modifications without prior notification. However, any changes made will be communicated in compliance with applicable regulations following their implementation; under no circumstances can anyone rely on the data, illustrations and descriptions in this manual as a legal basis for any claim against us. Updates concerning this manual will be published electronically.

More electronic versions of the After Sales Service Manual are available on:

- RIDDARA official website https://www.riddara.com.

This manual is an integral part of the vehicle and should be passed on to the new owner if the vehicle is sold or lent to another person.

All the information in this manual is the latest information at the time of publication, and in case of future updates, supplementary notice will be released in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Shandong Tangjun Ouling Automobile Manufacture Co., Ltd.

August
2025

Note: The cover and pictures of this manual are for reference only. The actual information of the vehicle shall prevail.

August 2025, Version V1

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Starting and driving

Fault during driving

Repair and maintenance

Technical data

Introduction

Notes to owners

1. This vehicle is a battery electric vehicle with features that differ from traditional fuel vehicles. Before first use, please read the instructions in this manual carefully. Failure to do so could result in personal injury and property damage and may void your service or warranty.
2. Battery electric vehicles do not need to use the engine to provide power, which is the primary distinction from traditional fuel vehicles. The vehicle uses a lithium-ion battery pack (high-voltage battery) to store electrical energy. It is recommended to keep the high-voltage battery fully charged before driving. When the vehicle is in motion, the high-voltage battery gradually discharges. When the charge level is low, the high-voltage battery must be recharged, or the vehicle will not run.
3. The vehicle has two batteries: a lithium-ion high-voltage battery (high-voltage) that provides power to the electric motor for driving the vehicle, and a 12V lead-acid battery located in the front compartment. The 12V battery functions similarly to lead-acid batteries in traditional fuel vehicles, supplying power to low-voltage electrical systems such as headlights, audio systems and speakers. The 12V lead-acid battery is charged from the high-voltage battery.
4. If you drive the vehicle for the first time or drive it after parking for a long time, there may be a deviation in the SOC displayed on the instrument. It is recommended to fully charge the vehicle before driving.
5. To keep the high-voltage battery in its best service status, fully charge it with charging equipment regularly (full charging at least once a week is recommended, and slow charging is preferred).
6. The high-voltage power of the vehicle is about 400V. Do not touch the high-voltage components with bare hands when the high-voltage power supply is connected. The high-voltage components include an electric drive controller, distribution box, power harness device, high and high-voltage auxiliary driving controller, high-voltage main cable, fast charging plug, fast charging port, high-voltage battery, drive motor, slow charging port, slow charging plug, etc. The high-voltage cables inside the vehicle are wrapped with orange-yellow corrugated tubing for easy identification.
7. Use a charging gun connected to the power grid to charge the vehicle's high-voltage battery.
8. As soon as the driver releases the accelerator pedal while the vehicle is in motion, the electric motor

generates electricity and stores some of it in the high-voltage battery, thus extending the vehicle's range, known as energy recovery.

9. It is strictly prohibited to simultaneously touch the positive and negative poles of the battery pack enclosure with both hands.
10. Any deliberate actions, such as crushing, piercing, or burning, that may damage the battery system are strictly prohibited.
11. Never sell, transfer or modify the high-voltage battery. The high-voltage batteries removed from end-of-life vehicles should be recycled by Riddara authorised service centre to prevent accidents.
12. All references in this manual to "our authorised service centre" or "service centre" are intended to refer to Riddara authorised service centre.
13. When washing the vehicle, try not to aim the water gun at the electrical parts inside the front compartment or in the chassis area.
14. The vehicle should be parked in an environment where the ambient temperature ranges from -30°C to 55°C. Otherwise, the vehicle may not operate normally.
15. The vehicle is equipped with electronic stability control (ESC) system, which includes anti-lock brake system (ABS). In case of an emergency brake, apply firm and continuous pressure to the brake pedal instead of light taps.
16. The vehicle features a creep function. When the vehicle is ready for driving (indicated by the READY light), and the gear lever is in the D (Drive) or R (Reverse) position, releasing the brake pedal and parking brake will cause the vehicle to move slowly forward or backwards.
17. Regularly inspect tyre wear and tyre pressure according to the methods and tyre pressure requirements recommended in this manual.
18. Use the recommended oils and fluids specified in this manual and adhere to the maintenance requirements specified in the Warranty and Maintenance Manual.
19. The vehicle is equipped with airbags. To ensure child passenger safety, it is prohibited to use rear-facing child restraint systems on seats protected by frontal airbags (when activated).
20. To ensure your driving safety, do not disassemble or replace vehicle parts by yourself. Some fasteners on the vehicle may have anti-loosening agents applied, and they cannot be reused after disassembly.
21. Any retrofit or addition of new equipment on the vehicle without proper authorization is strictly prohibited. Riddara will not assume any responsibility for direct or

indirect losses resulting from unauthorised retrofits or additions.

22. Ensure that the vehicle is parked in an environment free from corrosive, explosive, or insulating gas and away from heat sources.
23. Ensure that floor mats are correctly positioned and are of the correct size. The foot mats must not interfere with the normal use of pedals, and avoid slippage of the foot mats that affect the pedal action, thus causing a traffic accident.
24. The Multimedia Manual is essential for understanding the vehicle's infotainment system and is an integral part of this manual. For specific instructions on operating the infotainment system, refer to the Multimedia Manual available in the official website.
25. The content of this manual is based on the product information at the time of publication. To meet the needs of customers and comply with the requirements of regulations, the vehicle's features and performance will be continuously optimized and improved, so there may be differences between the actual vehicle and the description in this manual.

Prompts

Danger

Indicating that ignoring this warning could lead to severe injury or death, and the steps or requirements stated must be strictly followed.

Warning

Indicating that the steps or requirements stated here must be noted and followed, otherwise the vehicle may be damaged.

Notice

Suggestive statement, which assists you in operating the vehicle in a better way.

Eco-friendly

Indicating that the information described here is related to environmental protection.

If equipped

If a title or name is followed with "if equipped", the device or function concerned is available to some model, not necessarily in the vehicle.

Symbols

Indicates an object.

Indicates the movement direction.

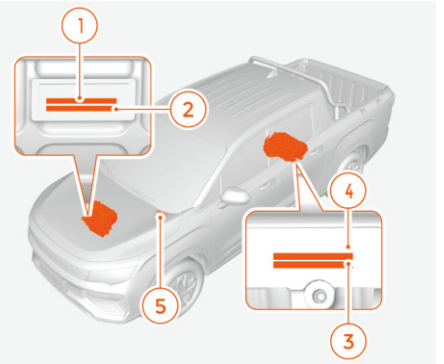
Indicates the rotation direction.

Indicates the forbidden operation or situation.

Vehicle identification

Vehicle identification number (VIN)

Please provide the vehicle identification number (VIN) when contacting a Riddara authorised service centre. Additionally, if your inquiry or service request involves the drive motor, you may also need to provide the drive motor code.

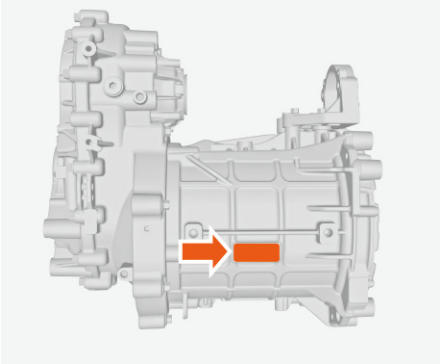


1. Front drive motor model tag (if equipped)
2. Front drive motor code (if equipped)
3. Rear drive motor model tag
4. Rear drive motor code
5. Vehicle identification number (VIN)

Location of VIN

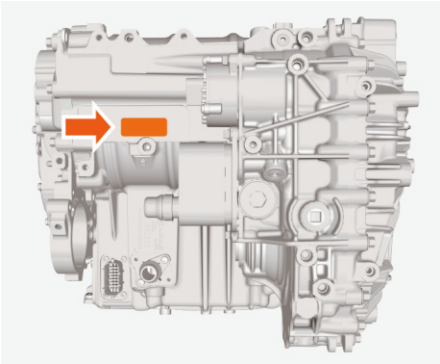
Location of drive motor code/ identification number

Front drive motor (if equipped)



Front drive motor code/identification is located on the bottom of the motor.

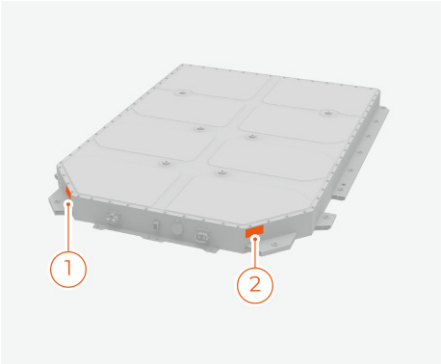
Rear drive motor



Rear drive motor code/identification is located on the bottom of the motor.

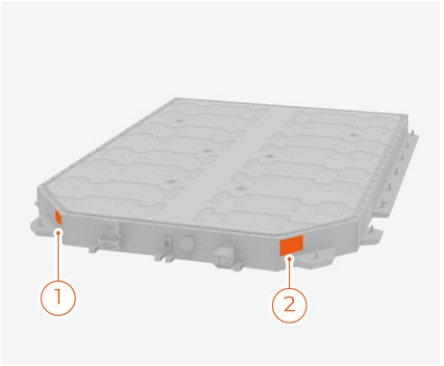
Location of high-voltage battery code

High-voltage battery (NBE632) (if equipped)



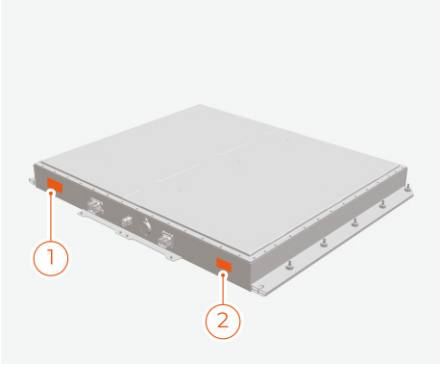
The high-voltage battery code is pasted on the rear bevels on both sides of the high-voltage battery.

High-voltage battery (NBE731) (if equipped)



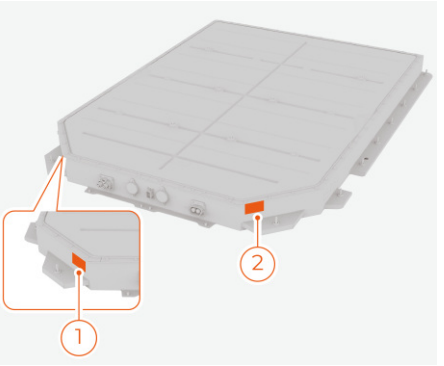
The high-voltage battery code is pasted on the rear bevels on both sides of the high-voltage battery.

High-voltage battery (NBE421) (if equipped)



The high-voltage battery code is pasted on the rear plane surfaces on both sides of the high-voltage battery.

High-voltage battery (NBE865) (if equipped)



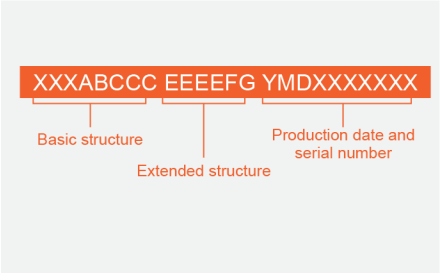
The high-voltage battery code is pasted on the rear bevels on both sides of the high-voltage battery.

The high-voltage battery code is pasted on the rear bevels on both sides of the high-voltage battery.

1. Riddara 43-digit 2D label
2. 24-digit new GB standard code label

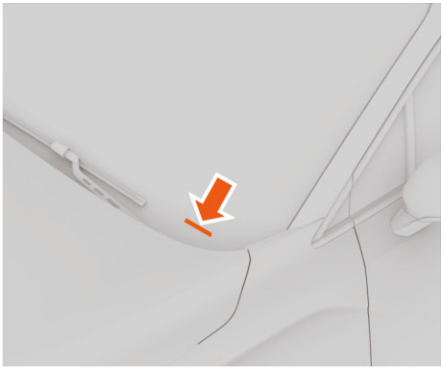
⚠ When the high-voltage battery is repaired or recycled, it is necessary to provide and upload the high-voltage battery code. If the label on the high-voltage battery is damaged, please contact a Riddara authorised service centre in time.

High-voltage battery code:



The high-voltage battery code in the 24-digit new GB standard code label is composed of 24 characters. It contains the high-voltage battery supplier code, product type, battery type, specification code, origin, production date and serial number and other information.
Riddara 43-digit 2D label shows the part number, traceability code (New GB standard code), and supplier code.

Location of vehicle identification number (VIN)



There are 4 VIN labels on the vehicle. The VIN label shown in the illustration is located on the dash panel at the lower left corner of the windscreen and can be seen through the windscreen.

The VIN label, as shown in the illustration, is located on the front passenger seat beam. You can see VIN by moving the front passenger seat backward to the limit position and uncovering the blanket.
The locations of the other 2 VIN labels are as follows:

- VCU electronic data
- On the type plate at the lower end of the right side B-pillar panel.

Please provide the vehicle identification number (VIN) when contacting the Riddara authorised service centre. If there is any damage to the identification number engraved under the front passenger seat, please contact the Riddara authorised service centre for service as soon as possible.

Reading VIN

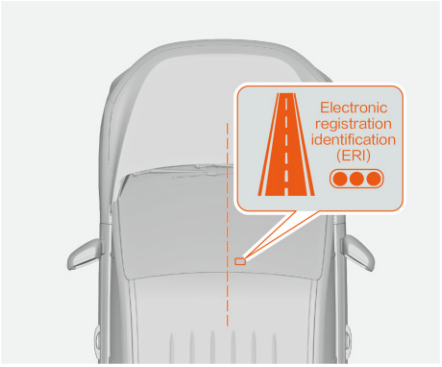
The VIN can be read by a Riddara authorised service centre using a

vehicle diagnostic tester. The specific steps are as follows:

1. Turn the start switch to OFF;
2. Connect the Riddara diagnostic tester to the OBD diagnostic interface;
3. Start the diagnostic program, start the vehicle, and tap “Welcome”.
4. The VIN is automatically read.

⚠ To read VIN using the method above, a professional maintenance person from a Riddara authorised service centre is needed, since non-professional operation may cause damage to the vehicle.

Microwave window



The microwave window is located at a place at the horizontal centre and in the upper part in the vertical direction of the windscreen.
The electronic registration identification (ERI) should be installed in the middle, slightly to the right, of the microwave window. It should not be obstructed by the interior rearview mirror mounting bracket, sensor bracket, or other objects.
The ERI contains essential information about the vehicle.

⚠ Please keep the front windscreen clean and dry. Do not paste film or metal and other materials on the microwave window to ensure the standardized installation of the ERI and the effective reading of the data.
Do not block, squeeze or remove the ERI! If the ERI is damaged, reapply it to the issuer immediately.

Type plate

Type I

The type plate is located below the right-side centre pillar and contains the following information:

- Manufacturer name
- Vehicle identification number
- Brand
- Vehicle model
- Drive motor model
- Peak power of drive motor

- Rated voltage/capacity of power battery system
- Vehicle kerb weight
- Max. permissible total mass
- Payload
- Number of passengers
- Manufacture month and year
- Maximum authorised towed mass (if equipped)

Type II

The type plate is located below the right-side centre pillar and contains the following information:

- Manufacturer name
- Vehicle identification number
- Brand
- Vehicle model
- Drive motor model
- Peak power of drive motor
- Rated voltage/capacity of power battery system
- Vehicle kerb weight
- Max. permissible total mass
- Payload
- Number of passengers
- Manufacture month and year
- Maximum authorised towed mass (if equipped)

Type III

The type plate is located below the right-side centre pillar and contains the following information:

- Manufacturer name
- Vehicle identification number
- Brand
- Vehicle model
- Drive motor model
- Peak power of drive motor
- Rated voltage/capacity of power battery system
- Vehicle kerb weight
- Max. permissible total mass
- Payload
- Number of passengers
- Manufacture month and year

- Maximum authorised towed mass (if equipped)

Type IV

The type plate is located below the right-side centre pillar and contains the following information:

- Country of manufacture
- Manufacturer name
- Vehicle identification number
- Brand
- Vehicle model
- Max. permissible mass
- Max. single-axle load
- Max. tandem-axle load
- Vehicle type
- Manufacture month and year

Type V

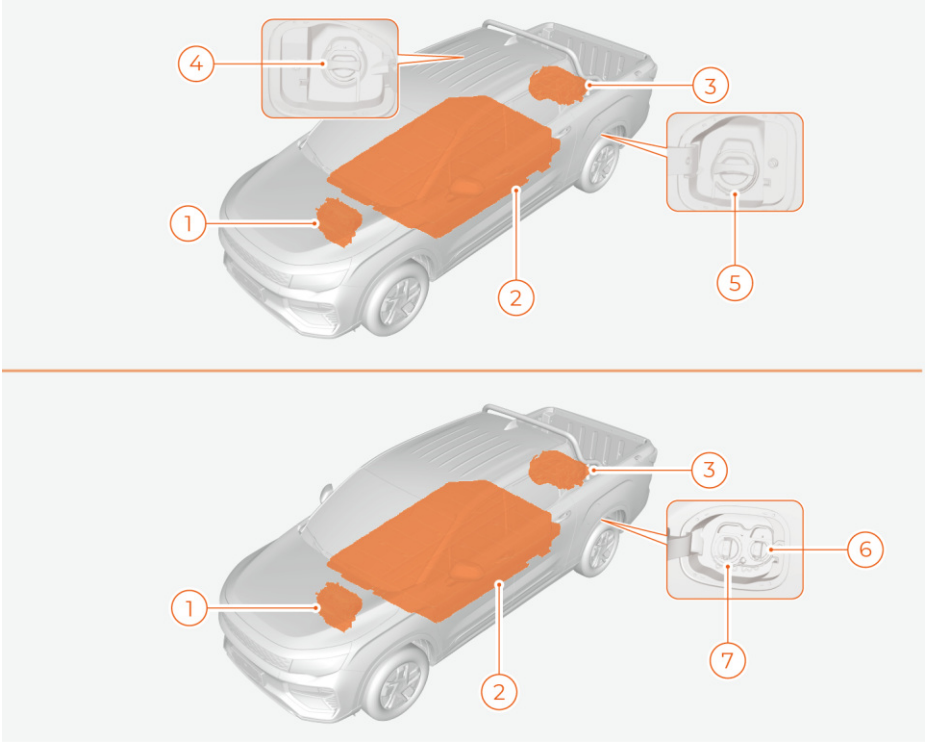
The type plate is located below the right-side centre pillar and contains the following information:

- Country of manufacture
- Manufacturer name
- Vehicle identification number
- Brand
- Vehicle model
- Max. permissible mass
- Max. single-axle load
- Max. tandem-axle load
- Vehicle type
- Manufacture month and year

Battery electric power system introduction

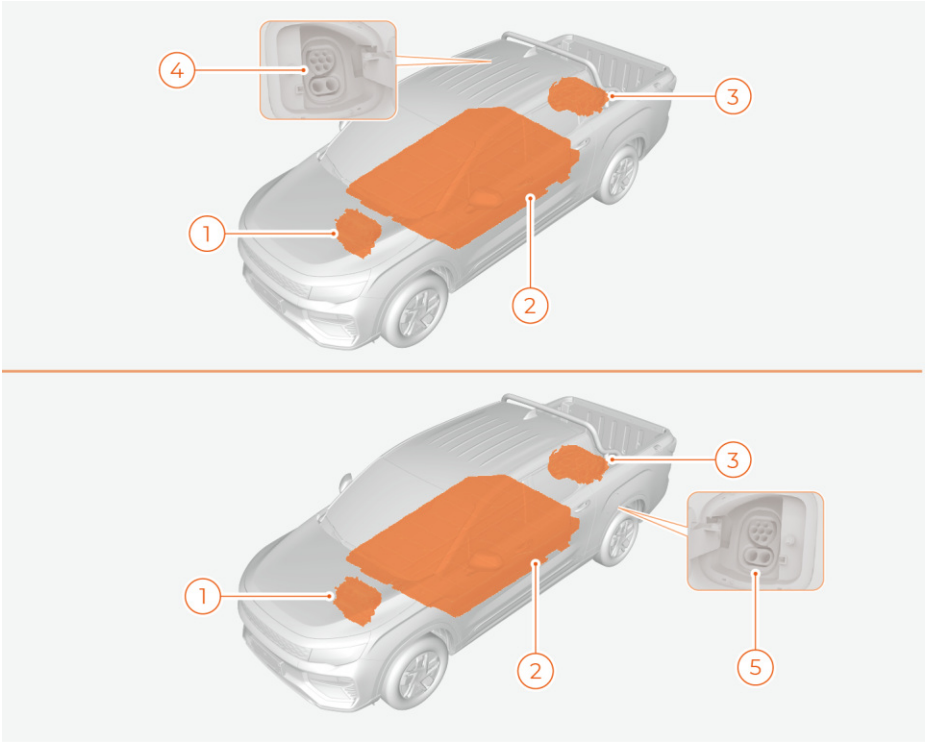
System layout

Chinese standard



1. Front drive motor (if equipped)
2. Power battery
3. Rear drive motor
4. AC charging port (if equipped)
5. DC charging port (if equipped)
6. AC charging port (if equipped)
7. DC charging port (if equipped)

European standard



1. Front drive motor (if equipped)
2. Power battery
3. Rear drive motor
4. Charging port (if equipped)
5. Charging port (if equipped)

System features

High voltage safety

The high-voltage battery provides DC voltage of about 400V for the high-voltage electrical system, which is converted into three-phase AC power for the drive motor through the motor control unit. The DC high-voltage system is distributed through the high and low-voltage charging system assembly ODP to the heater and compressor. The DCDC (high-to-low voltage converter) is integrated within the ODP. The following information is essential to protect vehicle occupants and first responders from high-voltage electrical hazards:

- The high-voltage fuse (inside the high-voltage battery) provides short-circuit protection for the high-voltage battery.
- The positive and negative high-voltage cables connected to the high-voltage battery are usually controlled by a high-voltage relay. When the high-voltage power supply of the vehicle is disconnected, the relay is disconnected to prevent current from flowing out of the high-voltage battery.
- To prevent serious injury or death from severe burns or electric shock, never touch, cut, or damage any orange high-voltage cables or high-voltage components.
- The positive and negative cables are insulated from the metal body. High-voltage current flows through these cables and does not pass through the metal body. It is safe to touch the metal body as it is insulated from high-voltage components.

Warning message

In case of power system failure or improper operation of the user, the instrument cluster will automatically display warning messages. Please read and follow the instructions in these messages. If warning lamps illuminate, warning messages are displayed, or there is a low-voltage battery fault, the power system may not start. In this case, please try to restart the system. If the READY indicator fails to illuminate, please contact a Riddara service centre for inspection and repair.
When the impact sensor detects a certain level of impact, it will urgently disconnect the system and high-voltage current output to minimize the risk of electric shock. Once this function is activated, the vehicle cannot be restarted. To restart the vehicle, you need to contact a Riddara service centre for inspection and repair.

The vehicle is equipped with high-voltage DC and AC systems, as well as a 12V low-voltage system. The high-voltage DC and AC equipment systems can be extremely dangerous, and in the event of a failure, they may result in severe personal injury or even death.

Power battery

As one of main power sources, the high-voltage battery can be charged repeatedly. The primary methods of charging the high-voltage battery through the external power supply are AC charging and DC charging, and the high-voltage battery can also be charged through the motor when the vehicle is braking or coasting.

To keep the high-voltage battery in optimal condition, it's necessary to recharge the battery if the vehicle has not been driven for more than three months or if the battery charge level is too low. Failure to do so could result in over-discharge of the high-voltage battery, leading to reduced battery performance. Vehicle malfunction or damage caused by this could void the warranty.

- For a new vehicle with a healthy high-voltage battery, the actual endurance mileage may vary due to factors such as driving habits (frequent acceleration and deceleration), road conditions (steep uphill roads), temperature (cold weather), and the use of electrical accessories (e.g. air conditioning).
- At low temperatures (below 0 °C), the chemical reaction rate in the battery is reduced, and the effective energy provided by the battery is reduced, which is quite normal.
- All of a vehicle's electrical appliances are battery-powered. At low temperatures, the self-heating function of the high-voltage battery system will be activated, and the air conditioning in the passenger compartment will start heating. The energy allocated to the power system will be reduced, thus shorting the endurance mileage correspondingly.
- The high-voltage battery is a specialized chemical product that

requires proper use and maintenance. Regular full charging and discharging are crucial for maintaining optimal performance. Additionally, due to its chemical properties, the capacity of high-voltage battery naturally decreases over time. Therefore, for vehicles that have been in use for some time, it is advised to have them checked at a Riddara authorised service centre when their endurance mileages vary considerably when fully charged.

For long-term parking vehicles equipped with Lfp battery packs, it is necessary to confirm that the SOC is 50% to 70% before parking. Batteries shall be maintained at least once every 3 months, fully charged by slow charging and then discharged to 50-70% before being parked.

Notes

The high-voltage battery is a high-voltage energy storage device and classified as a hazardous item. Improper handling and usage by non-professionals can lead to serious consequences such as electric shock, fire, or explosion. The installation and maintenance of high-voltage batteries must be carried out by professional technicians at Riddara authorised service centres and the use of them must strictly adhere to relevant safety regulations. It is strictly forbidden for non-professionals to install and maintain high-voltage batteries and use them beyond their scope. Any battery damage or other losses resulting from improper use or usage beyond specified limits will not be covered by warranty. Please note the following points:

1. Protection against moisture and water
   There are many high-voltage control lines and single batteries in a high-voltage battery. Liquids entering a high-voltage battery can cause short circuits, leakage and corrosion of cells, electronic circuits and connectors. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the high-voltage battery will not be immersed in various liquids and wet air.
2. Protection against ambient heat
   Maintaining the high-voltage battery within the optimal operating temperature range significantly extends its lifespan and enhances safety. Therefore, you should park your vehicle in areas with thermal insulation and good ventilation.
3. Protection against shock and collision
   The high-voltage battery contains cells connected in series and is installed with a management system and various sensor elements. To prevent the battery

from impact, be careful when driving on bumpy roads.

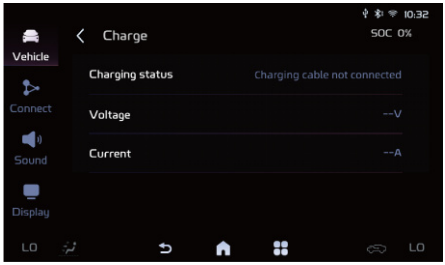
Charging system introduction

Charging port

The vehicle has two kinds of charging ports: AC and DC. You can charge the high-voltage battery after opening the charging port cover.

Do not remove or modify the charging port without authorization.

Vehicle charging

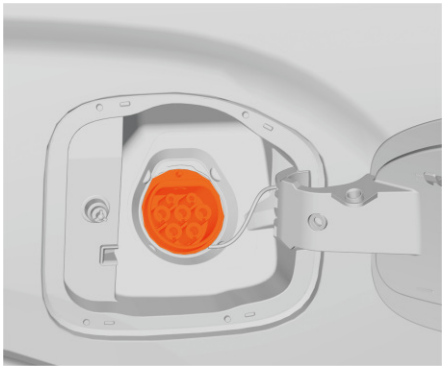


On the multimedia display, tap Settings **>** Vehicle > Energy > Charging to view current charging information.

AC charging port

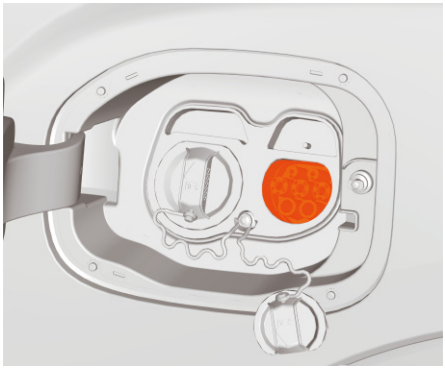
If the vehicle needs to be charged in AC charging mode, open the recharger hatch and plug the AC charger into the AC charging port.

Type I (Chinese Standard)



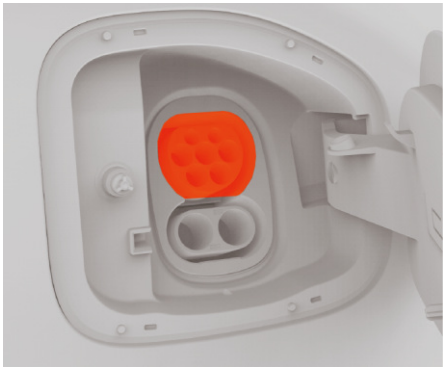
The AC charging port is located on the right rear side of the vehicle.

Type II (Chinese Standard)



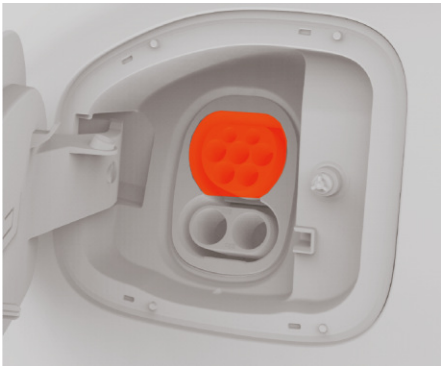
The AC charging port is on the left rear side of the vehicle.

Type I (European Standard)



The AC charging port is located on the right rear side of the vehicle.

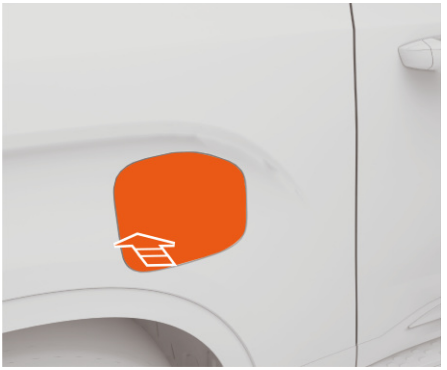
Type II (European Standard)



The AC charging port is on the left rear side of the vehicle.

Opening AC charging port

Type I (Chinese Standard)



1. Open the AC charging port flap by pressing on its area.

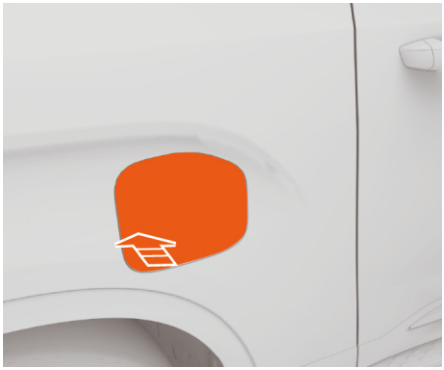
2. Remove the AC charging port cover.

Type II (Chinese Standard)

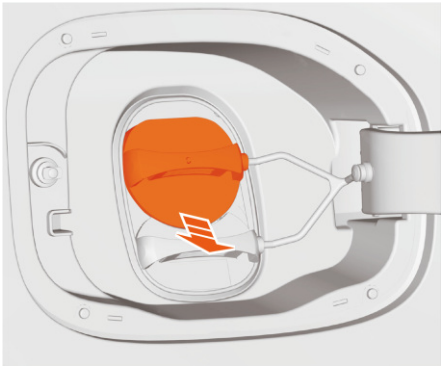
1. Open the AC charging port flap by pressing on its area.

2. Remove the AC charging port cover.

Type I (European Standard)



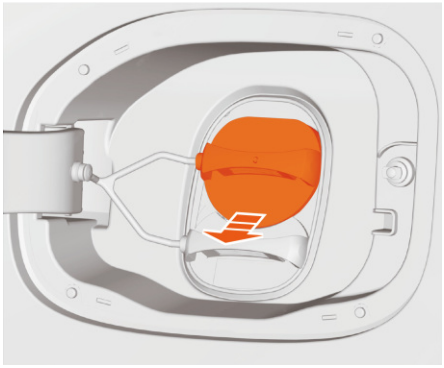
1. Open the charging port flap by pressing on its rear side.



2. Remove the charging port cover.

Type II (European Standard)

1. Open the charging port flap by pressing on its rear side.



2. Remove the charging port cover.

Electronic lock

The vehicle is equipped with an electronic lock function for AC charging, which prevents hot plugging of the charging gun and also prevents the charging gun from being stolen. The electronic lock is installed on the charging port and controls the extension and retraction of the

cylindrical lock lever to lock and unlock the charging gun.

Locking

The electronic lock automatically locks when you insert the charging gun into the port with all charging conditions met.

Unlocking

There are two ways to unlock:

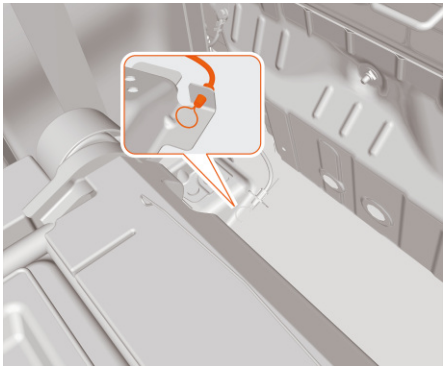
1. When the start switch is in the OFF position, press the unlock button on the smart key or the central unlock button to unlock.
2. In case the key-operated unlocking is not working, you can unlock it by pulling the emergency release ring.

After pressing the unlock button on the smart key, if you do not unplug the charging gun and there is no further operation on the smart key within 30 seconds, the electronic lock will automatically relock, and charging will continue.

Emergency release ring

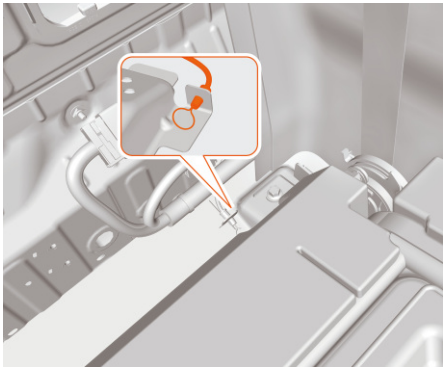
In the course of AC charging the battery through the slow charging port, if an unexpected situation (e.g., power failure of the vehicle or mechanical failure of electronic lock) prevents the slow charging gun from being pulled out, the gun can be manually unlocked using the emergency release ring for emergency unlocking.

Type I



The emergency release ring is located on the right rear side of the rear backrest and can be seen after folding down the seat back.

Type II

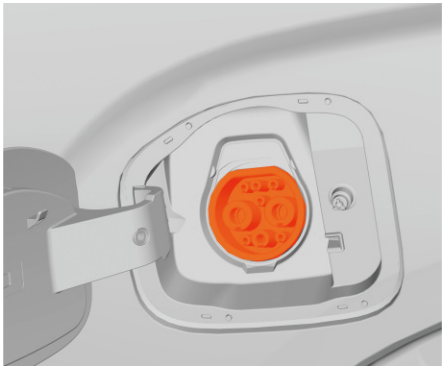


The emergency release ring is located on the left rear side of the rear backrest and can be seen after folding down the seat back.

⚠ Before closing the charging port flap, please ensure that the charging port cover is securely in place to prevent water or dust from entering the charging port and causing malfunctions. To prevent potential discharge due to abnormal power failure and ensure personal safety, unlock the vehicle, then press the button on the charging plug, remove the charging gun, and finally disconnect the plug from the power grid.

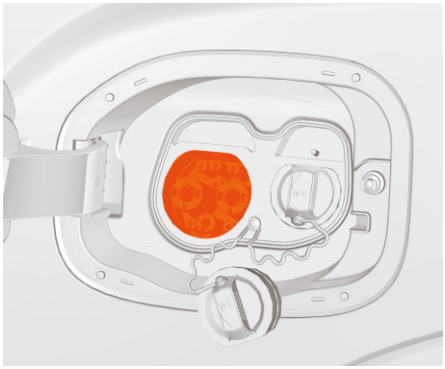
DC charging port

Type I (Chinese Standard)



The DC charging port is on the left rear side of the vehicle.

Type II (Chinese Standard)

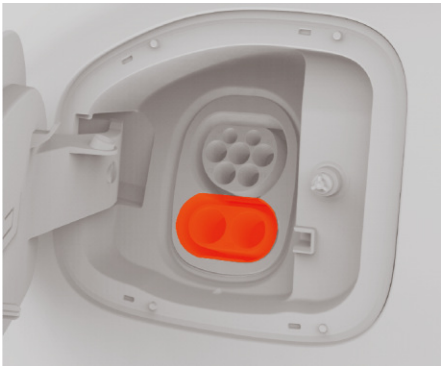


The DC charging port is on the left rear side of the vehicle.

Type I (European Standard)

The DC charging port is on the right rear side of the vehicle.

Type II (European Standard)

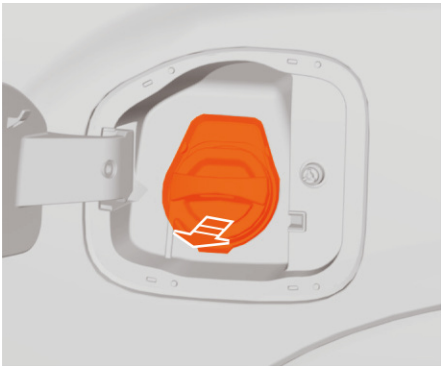


The DC charging port is on the left rear side of the vehicle.

Opening DC charging port

Type I (Chinese Standard)

1. Open the DC charging port flap by pressing its rear area.



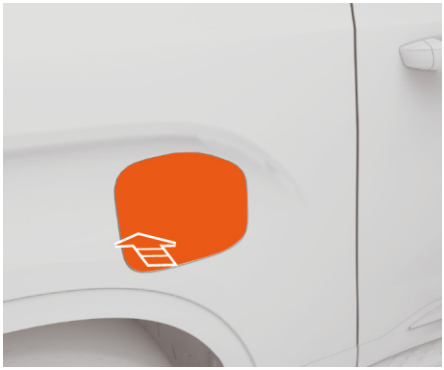
2. Remove the DC charging port cover.

Type II (Chinese Standard)

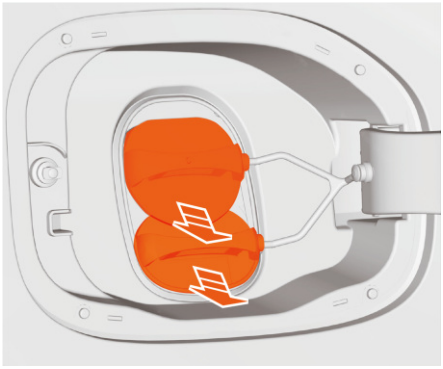
1. Open the DC charging port flap by pressing its rear area.

2. Remove the DC charging port cover.

Type I (European Standard)



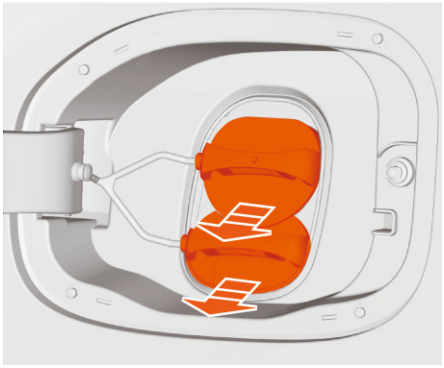
1. Open the charging port flap by pressing on its rear side.



2. Remove the AC and DC charging port cover.

Type II (European Standard)

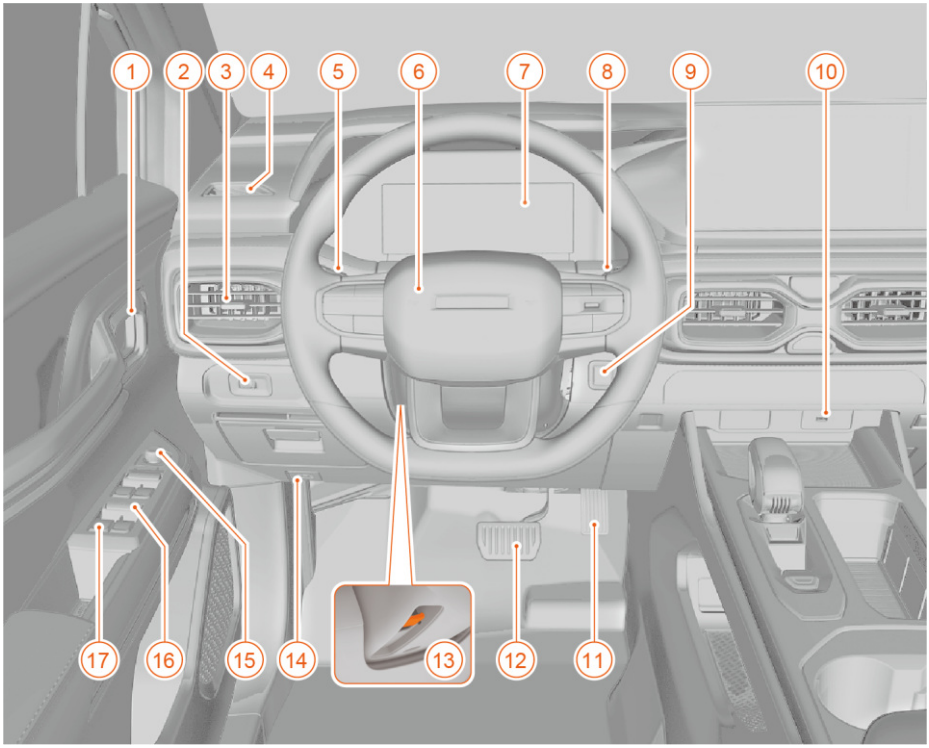
1. Open the charging port flap by pressing on its rear side.



2. Remove the AC and DC charging port cover.

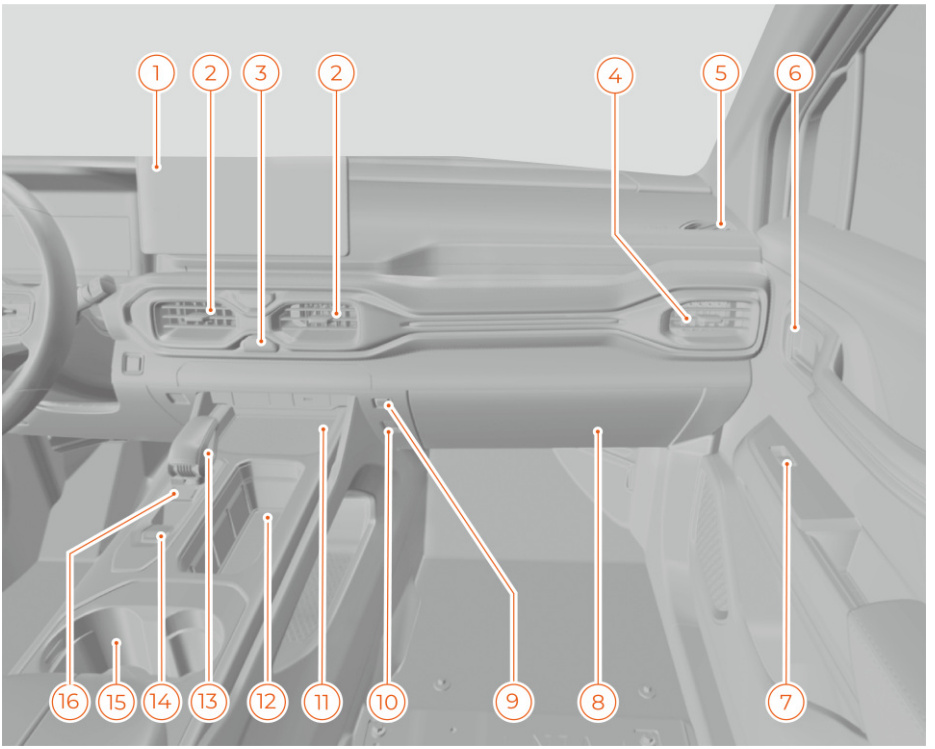
Instrument and controls

Driver side overview



1. Door inner handle
2. Headlight level switch
3. Left side air outlet
4. Left defroster air outlet
5. Steering wheel module for lamps
6. Steering wheel
7. Instrument cluster
8. Steering wheel module for wipers
9. Start switch
10. USB multimedia port
11. Accelerator pedal
12. Brake pedal
13. Steering wheel adjustment lever
14. Bonnet release handle
15. Exterior rearview mirror adjustment switch
16. Central control button
17. Power window control switch

Passenger side overview



1. Multimedia display
2. Central air outlet
3. Hazard warning lamp switch
4. Right side air outlet
5. Right defroster air outlet
6. Door inner handle
7. Front passenger side power window control switch
8. Glove box
9. Glove box switch
10. Hook
11. Center console upper storage box
12. Center console storage box
13. Electronic shift lever
14. Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) switch
15. Cup holder
16. Gear P button

Instrument cluster

Instrument cluster overview

1. Ready status display area
   When the vehicle is fully ready for normal driving, the Ready Indicator READY will illuminate.
2. Gear information display area
   Gear: based on the selected gear, it will be displayed as P, R, N, D.
3. Driving mode display area
   Driving mode: Depending on the selected driving mode, it will be displayed as Comfort mode, Eco mode, Sport mode, Snow mode (if equipped), Mud mode (if equipped), and Off-road mode (if equipped).
4. Temperature display area
   Temperature: Always displayed. The display range of the outside temperature is -40°C to 60°C before parking.
5. Power and energy recovery display area
   - Power: Displays percentage output.
   - Energy recovery: Displays energy recovery level.
6. ECU information display area
   Displays average energy consumption and trip distance.
7. State of charge (SOC) & range display area
   - SOC: Displays remaining high-voltage battery charge via graduated scale.
   - Range: Displays estimated remaining mileage numerically. On the multimedia display, tap Settings > Vehicle > Energy. Select and display range estimates for different driving conditions.
8. Speed display area
   Displays current vehicle speed numerically.
9. Total distance display area
   Display the total distance travelled of the vehicle.

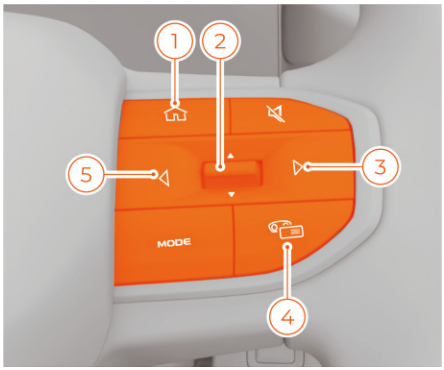
10. Door status & tyre pressure monitoring system (TPMS) information
    - Door status: Indicates which doors are ajar.
    - TPMS information: Alerts for abnormal tyre pressure conditions.
11. Time display area
    Always displayed. Time adjustment is available when steering wheel control multiplexing is activated.

Instrument cluster settings

For safety reasons, it is prohibited to set the instrument cluster while the vehicle is in motion.

Before adjusting the instrument cluster settings, ensure steering wheel control is switched to instrument.

Steering wheel combined use function



Briefly press the mode switch button on the right side of steering wheel to activate steering wheel control multiplexing (i.e., switches steering wheel control to instrument cluster).

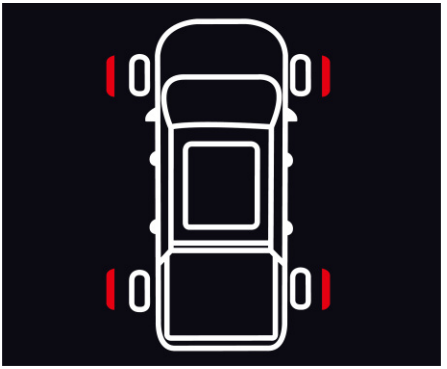
1. Home button: Return to the home page.
2. Confirm:
   - Long-press this button in time setting mode to enable time adjustment, and then scroll upwards to increment hours/minutes.
   - Long-press this button in time-setting mode to enable time adjustment, and then scroll downwards to decrement hours/minutes.
   - When selecting ECU, long-press this button to reset trip distance and average energy consumption.
3. Right selector button: From the default cluster screen, briefly press to choose between time setting or ECU adjustment.
4. Modes switch key: Press this button to switch the control of the steering wheel button to the multimedia host and the instrument cluster.
5. Left selector button: From the default cluster screen, briefly press to choose between time setting or ECU adjustment.

“Lights not off” alerts

When the start switch is in the OFF position, and if the position lamp or front combination lamp is on with the left front door open, the instrument cluster will remind the driver using a buzzer.

Please turn off all lights when you leave the vehicle to prevent the low-voltage battery from draining and being unable to start the vehicle.

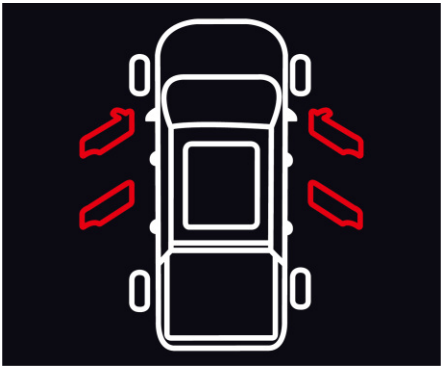
TPMS alert



While driving, if abnormal tyre pressure is detected, the cluster will display a warning for the affected tyre(s). In this case, stop the vehicle as soon as possible, check the tyre pressure and deflate the tyre to the correct pressure.

The illustration shows the alert status when the tire pressure of all wheels is abnormal. The actual display on the vehicle shall prevail.

“Doors not closed” alerts



If any of the four doors are not properly closed, the instrument cluster will display corresponding door alert(s). Depending on current speed, affected door alerts will flash prominently with audible warnings.

The illustration shows the reminder status when all doors are not closed while the vehicle is stationary. The actual display on the vehicle shall prevail.

Warning and indicator lamps

Location of warning and indicator lamps

8.88-inch full-segment display type instrument cluster

Introduction to warning lamps and indicators

Symbol	Name	Description
	Left turn indicator	Left turn signal lamp is on
	Right turn indicator	Right turn signal lamp is on
	Low beam indicator	Low beam is on
		Low beam fault
	High beam indicator	High beam is on
	Rear fog lamp indicator	Rear fog lamp is on
	Position lamp indicator	Position lamp is on
		Position lamp fault
	Brake indicator lamp	Brake indicator lamp fault

Symbol	Name	Description
	Airbag malfunction indicator lamp	Airbag system fault
	Parking brake indicator	Parking brake is activated
	Service reminder lamp	Service reminder status
	EPB /EBD /brake system malfunction indicator lamp	EPB /EBD /Level 2 brake system fault
	Brake system malfunction indicator lamp	Low brake fluid level /Level 1 brake system
	Automatic parking (AUTO HOLD) status indicator lamp	AUTO HOLD is on
	Driver seat belt warning lamp	Driver seat belt not fastened
	Tyre pressure monitor system warning lamp	Tyre pressure monitoring system malfunction, abnormal tyre pressure /unmatched
	Electronic Stability Control (ESC) malfunction indicator lamp	The electronic stability control system is faulty
	Electronic Stability Control (ESC) OFF indicator lamp	The electronic stability control system is turned off
	Motor system fault/motor system overheat warning light	Motor and controller fault /motor temperature too high
	EPS malfunction indicator lamp	The electronic power steering (EPS) system is faulty
	Powertrain malfunction indicator lamp	The powertrain is faulty
	Charging cable connection indicator lamp	The charging gun is connected (plugged in)
	High-voltage battery charging indicator	The high-voltage battery is charging
	High-voltage battery malfunction indicator lamp	The high-voltage battery is faulty

Symbol	Name	Description
	Battery charging fault/low voltage warning light	Battery charging fault/low battery voltage
	Low battery indicator	The high-voltage battery level is low
COMF	Comfort mode indicator	The driving mode is Comfort
ECO	ECO mode indicator lamp	The driving mode is ECO
SPORT	Sport mode indicator	The driving mode is Sport
SNOW	Snow mode indicator (If equipped)	The driving mode is Snow
OffRoad	Off-road mode indicator (If equipped)	The driving mode is Off-road
MUD	Mud mode indicator (If equipped)	The driving mode is Mud
	Hill descent control system (HDC) indicator	The hill descent control system is faulty
		The hill descent control system is on
	Anti-theft system indicator	Anti-theft system fault
	PEPS system indicator	PEPS system fault
	Anti-lock brake system (ABS) malfunction indicator lamp	The anti-lock brake system fault
	Power limitation indicator	The vehicle has developed some specific faults and the power is limited.
	Energy recovery level indicator	Energy recovery is activated and the recovery level is "High"
		Energy recovery is activated and the recovery level is "Medium"
		Energy recovery is activated and the recovery level is "Low"

Symbol	Name	Description
	High-voltage insulation indicator	High-voltage insulation fault
READY	READY indicator	The vehicle is all ready for normal driving
	LIM status indicator (If equipped)	LIM activated
		LIM is on
	Cruise status indicator (If equipped)	The vehicle is in cruise mode

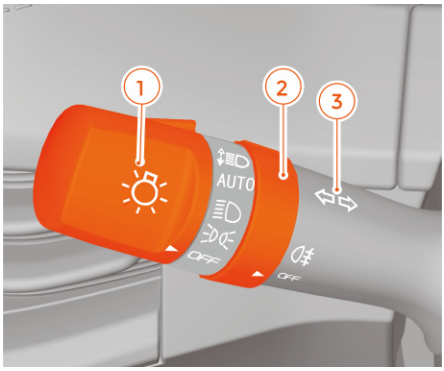
Symbol	Name	Description
	Cruise status indicator (If equipped)	Cruise is on
	Towing indicator (If equipped)	Towing mode is on

Please pay close attention to the illuminated warning indicators, otherwise, it can lead to severe personal injury and property damage.

Steering wheel modules for lights and wipers

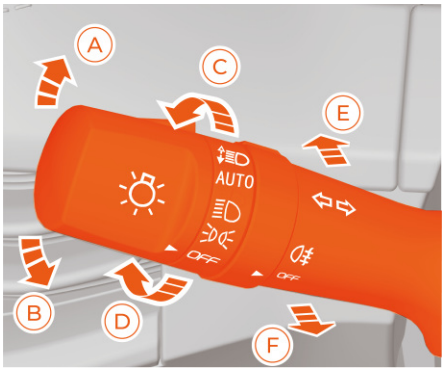
Steering wheel module for lamps

Steering wheel module for automatic lighting



1. Light control switch
2. Fog lamp control switch
3. Light switch lever (control the high beam, low beam, left turn signal lamp, and right turn signal lamp)

Operating steering wheel module for lamps



Position lamp

Rotate the light control switch in direction C until the mark ▶ points to ⫷, and the position lamp and backlight are all on and can be adjusted. Rotate the light control switch in direction D until the mark ▶ points to OFF, and then the position lamp and backlight on the light control switch are all off.

Low beam

Rotate the light control switch in direction C until the mark ▶ points to ≡D, and then the low beam turns on. Rotate the light control switch in direction D until the mark ▶ points to OFF, and then the low beam turns off.

Shifting between high beam and low beam

If the low beam is on, push the light switch lever to the limit position in direction E, and then the high beam will turn on. Pull back the light switch lever to direction F, to switch back to the low beam.

High beam flash

Pull the light switch lever to the limit position in direction F, and then the high beam will turn on. Release the lever, and the high beam will automatically turn off. Repeating this action will flash the high beam.

Automatic lighting

Rotate the light control switch in direction C until the mark ▶ points to AUTO, the headlight turns on automatically. The automatic lighting

system automatically controls the headlight ON and OFF according to the ambient light intensity. When entering a tunnel, the system will automatically turn on the position lamp and low beam, and when exiting the tunnel, it will turn them off. Additionally, in dark ambient environments, the system will also activate the position lamp and low beam.

⚠ The system has a manual priority function in the auto mode, and if there is a lamp signal input, the system exits from the auto lamp mode.

Right turn signal lamp

Pull the light switch lever to direction A, and the right turn indicator flashes. After the turn is completed, the light switch lever automatically returns to its original position, and the turn signal lamp turns off.

Left turn signal lamp

Pull the light switch lever to direction B, and the left turn indicator flashes. After the turn is completed, the light switch lever automatically returns to its original position, and the turn signal lamp turns off.

Lane-change lighting function

Pull the light switch lever in direction A or B briefly, and the corresponding turn indicator will flash 3 times.

Rear fog lamp

With the low beam turned on, rotate the fog lamp control switch in direction C until the mark ▶ points to , and then the rear fog lamp turns on.

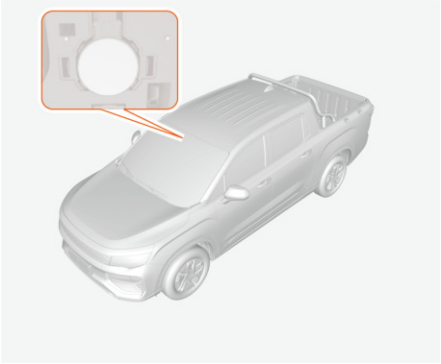
Headlight height adjustment function

Manual adjustment

1. Headlight level switch
   This knob is used to adjust the irradiation height of headlights. Headlight height adjustment knob has four positions: 0, 1, 2, and 3. Please adjust the knob position according to the load:
   0: Driver only.
   1: Driver and front passenger.
   2: All the seats are occupied, and the cargo compartment is under full load.
   3: Only the driver seat is occupied, and the cargo compartment is under full load.

When adjusting the height of the front combination lamp, ensure that it does not dazzle oncoming road users.

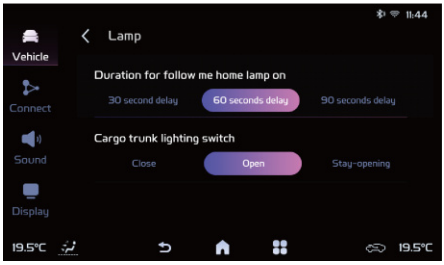
Headlight AUTO ON function



The light intensity of the external environment is monitored by the ambient light sensor. When the light is dim, the low beam, the position light and the corresponding indicator lamp on the instrument cluster will automatically turn on. When the light is sufficient, they will automatically turn off.

Follow me home

Duration for follow me home lamp on



On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Lighting on the multimedia display, and go to the Follow Me Home function interface. In the settings interface, you can choose the timer duration based on your preference, with options of 30 s, 60 s, or 90 s. When the "Follow Me Home" function is activated, the timer will start counting down according to your chosen duration.

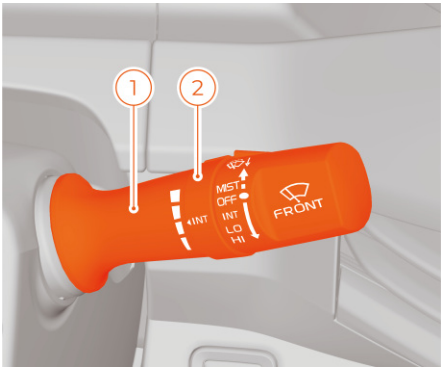
With the vehicle unlocked, activate follow-me-home lighting via:

- Automatic activation: The low beam is turned on within the last 60 seconds before turning the start switch to the OFF position.
- Manual activation: High beam flash is triggered within 10 minutes after the vehicle is powered off.

Steering wheel module for wipers

Steering wheel module for wipers

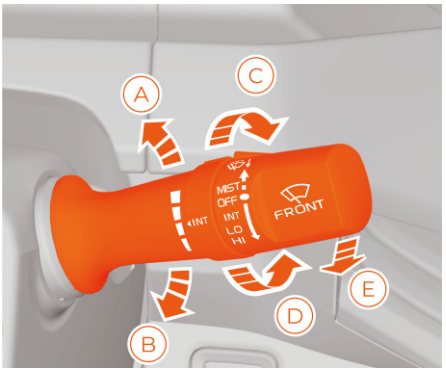
Steering wheel module for manual wipers



1. Wiper control lever
2. Wiper INT speed control knob

If there is dust or sand on the windscreen, please clean it before using the wiper. Do not use the wiper on a dry windscreen as it can scratch the glass and affect the lifespan of the wiper blades.

Operating steering wheel module for wipers



MIST

Flick the wiper control lever in direction A and release it (i.e. release the lever when it is in MIST position), the lever will automatically go back to OFF, and the front wiper will work once.

OFF

When the wiper control lever is in OFF position, the wiper will be turned off.

INT

Move the wiper control lever in direction B to the intermittent wipe position 'INT'. The wipers will operate intermittently according to the position selected. The wiper intermittent wiping interval can be adjusted by turning the wiper INT speed control knob in the C or D direction. When the scale bar pointed to by the INT indicates the intensity of wiping, narrowing of the bar indicates the decrease of wiping, and vice versa.

LO

When the wiper control lever is flicked in direction B to LO position, the wiper will work at a low speed.

HI

When the wiper control lever is flicked in direction B to HI position, the wiper will work at a high speed.

Wiper maintenance mode

Within 30 seconds after switching the start switch to OFF, toggle the wiper control lever in direction A to MIST and release, the wipers will run and stop on the windscreen, making it easy to change the wipers. After the start switch is placed in the ON position, flick the wiper switch to any gear, the wiper will return to the original position and exit the maintenance mode.

Windscreen washing

Flick the wiper control lever in the direction E, while the front windshield washer sprays water, and the wiper wipes. After releasing the wiper control lever, the washer stops spraying water, and at the same time, the wiper wipes several times before resetting.

Steering wheel

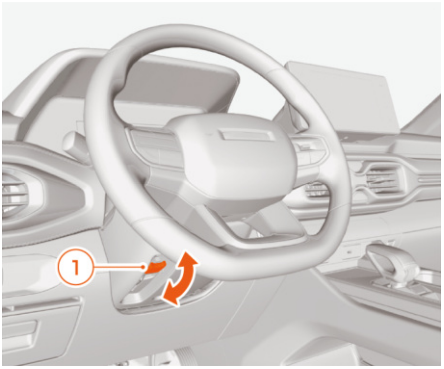
Horns

Press the Horn icon area on the steering wheel (Indicated by the arrows) to activate the horn.

The area with horn icons on the steering wheel is also the cover for the driver airbag. Due to the special function requirements of the driver's airbag, please do not press or strike the driver airbag cover forcefully when using the horn. Doing so may trigger the deployment of the driver's airbag, causing personal injury.

Steering wheel adjustment

After adjusting the position of the steering wheel, please confirm that the steering wheel is locked. Do not adjust the steering wheel while the vehicle is in motion, otherwise, it will lead to severe personal injury and property damage.



1. Steering wheel adjustment lever

Adjust the steering wheel to the appropriate position in the following steps:

1. Turn the steering wheel so that the front wheels can face straight ahead.
2. Release the steering wheel adjustment lever completely.
3. Grip the steering wheel with both hands and adjust the steering wheel back and forth, up and down, to the appropriate position.
4. Pull up the steering wheel adjustment lever completely to lock the steering wheel in the new position.

Steering mode switch

Drivers should choose the appropriate steering mode according to their own driving ability and road conditions.

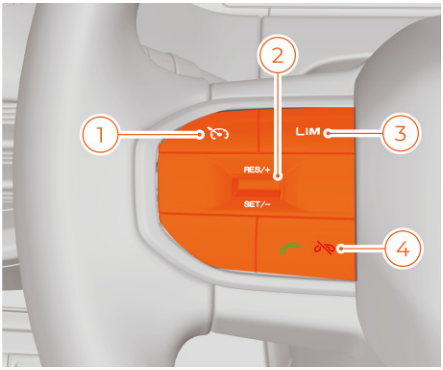
Large angle steering or high speed driving may cause failure in switching.

The vehicle offers 3 steering modes. Drivers can switch among the steering modes (See the 'Starting and Driving' chapter, 'Driving Mode' section).

- Standard mode: medium power assisted steering, and the hand feeling is comfortable when steering.
- Comfort mode: compared with the Standard mode, increased power assisted steering, and the hand feeling is light and flexible.
- Sports mode: compared with the Standard mode, reduced power assisted steering, and the hand feeling is calm and stable.

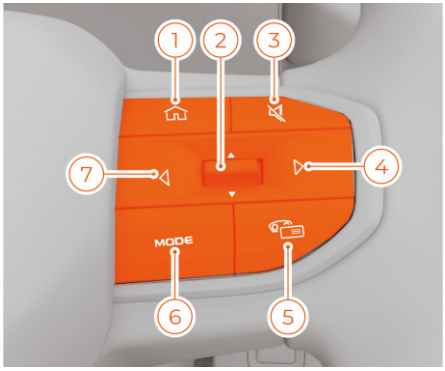
Buttons on steering wheel

Steering wheel with cruise control system (CCS) (if equipped)



1. CCS button: Enable/disable the cruise control function.
2. RES/+/SET/- switch: used for cruise control adjustment in cruise control state; used for speed limit adjustment in Speed Limit state.
   - RES/+ (Restore/Accelerate)
     Push the Speed Setting button in the RES/+ direction to restore the cruise speed to the original setting or increase the cruise speed.
   - SET/- (Set/Decelerate)
     Push the speed setting button in the SET/- direction to set the current speed to the cruise speed or decrease the cruise speed.
3. Speed Limit button: enable the active Speed Limit function, and set the speed through the RES/+ and SET/- buttons. The speed limit range of LIM is from 30 to 150 km/h.
4. Call button: When receiving a call, press and hold it to hang up, briefly press it to answer the call, and then briefly press it again to hang up after answering.

Buttons on right side of steering wheel



1. Home button: Return to the home page.
2. Volume Adjustment button: adjust the volume.
3. Mute button: mute the switch.
4. Right selection button: briefly press this button to skip to the next available station in the radio mode or the next file in the multimedia mode.
5. Modes switch key: Press this button to switch the control of the steering wheel button to the multimedia host and the instrument cluster.
6. MODE button: sound source switching.
7. Left selection button: Short-press this button to skip to the previous available station in the radio mode or the previous file in the music mode.

Rearview mirrors

Exterior rearview mirrors

Do not adjust the exterior rearview mirror while the vehicle is in motion, otherwise it will lead to serious personal injury and property damage.

Before driving, the exterior rearview mirror must be unfolded and adjusted correctly.

The exterior rearview mirror adjustment switch is on the door interior trim panel of the driver door.

1. Exterior rearview mirror adjustment switch

Objects seen in the exterior rearview mirror are further away than they really are. Please adjust the driving position first, and then adjust the exterior rearview mirror. When the exterior rearview mirror is frozen, use spray or deicer to remove the ice from the surface of the exterior rearview mirror. And then adjust the exterior rearview mirror.

Do not touch the exterior rearview mirror while adjusting to avoid damage to the vehicle.

Adjusting exterior rearview mirror

1. When the start switch is in ACC or ON, rotate the exterior rearview mirror adjustment switch so that the mark — on the exterior rearview mirror adjustment switch points to L (Left) or R (Right) to select the corresponding left and right exterior rearview mirrors.
2. Adjust the angle of the exterior rearview mirror by pushing the exterior rearview mirror adjustment switch front, back, left or right.
3. After the adjustment, reset the exterior rearview mirror adjustment switch to the initial position (0).

Folding exterior rearview mirrors

Manually folding exterior rearview mirror

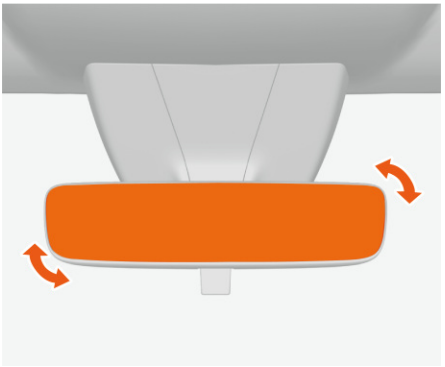
Manually push the exterior rearview mirror inwards to fold it. Manually push the exterior rearview mirror outwards to unfold it.

Interior rearview mirrors

Adjustment of interior rearview mirror

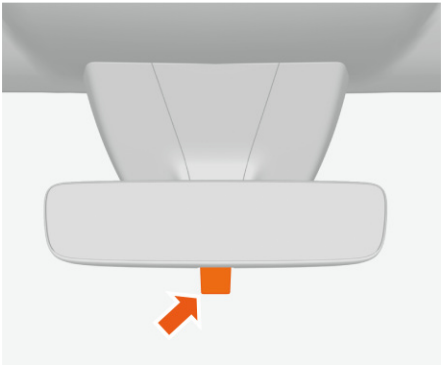
Do not adjust the interior rearview mirror while the vehicle is in motion, otherwise it will lead to serious personal injury and property damage.

To avoid affecting the function of the interior rearview mirror, it is prohibited to attach a label or install a tachograph in front of the interior rearview mirror.



The interior rearview mirror is fixed to the windscreen and can be adjusted to the desired position by rotating it.

Mechanical anti-glare interior rearview mirror



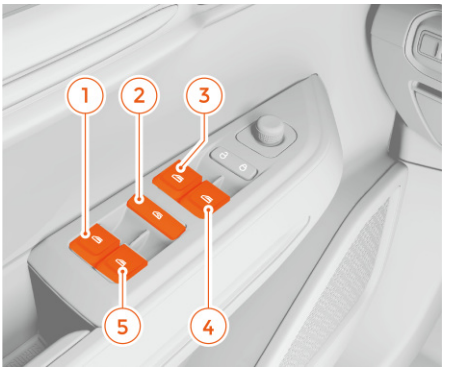
Adjust the interior rearview mirror angle by pushing the bottom handle to activate the anti-glare function. Pull the handle back to return the rearview mirror to its regular position and deactivate the anti-glare function.

Windows

Power windows

⚠ Never leave children, incapacitated adults or pets in a vehicle with the windows closed and locked. Otherwise, injury or even death may occur if the interior temperature gets too high and they cannot open the door or window.

⚠ Do not attempt to test the anti-pinch function with your body; otherwise, it will cause personal injury or death.
When the window is closed and the top of the window is less than 4 mm from the window frame, the anti-pinch function may not work.



1. Left rear window switch
2. Window lock switch
3. Left front window switch
4. Right front window switch
5. Right rear window switch

Manual operation

To open: Push the window switch down until Manual position is reached, and hold it.
To close: Pull the window switch up until Manual position is reached, and hold it.

Automatic operation

Automatic window opening
Push the window switch down to Auto position, and release it to open the window automatically.
If you push down or pull up the window switch again during the automatic opening, the window will stop opening.

Automatic window closing (if equipped)
Pull the window switch up to Auto position, and release it to close the window automatically.
If you push down or pull up the window switch again during the automatic closing, the window will stop closing.

Window lock switch

The window lock switch is located on the driver door, in the middle of the window switch.
Press the switch to disable the window switch operation for the front passenger side window and rear windows. When the lock function is enabled, the window lock switch indicator lights up. The driver can still control the front passenger side window and rear windows using the driver side window switch.
To restore the window switch operation for the front passenger side window and rear windows, simply press the switch again to unlock. The

window lock switch indicator will turn off, deactivating the lock function.

Power window thermal protection

If the windows are operated repeatedly within a short time or in high temperature conditions, it may temporarily disable the power window control switch to protect the motor's longevity. Wait for a brief period or until the temperature decreases, and the power window operation will be restored.

Anti-pinch function (if equipped)

During the automatic closing, if an object is caught between the glass and the window frame, the window will automatically stop and return to its initial position. If the window is violently impacted, this function may work even if no objects are caught. If the power windows anti-pinch function does not work properly, adaptive-learning of power windows is required.

Self-learning of anti-pinch power windows (If equipped)

If the low-voltage battery of the vehicle is reconnected after power failure or if the anti-pinch power window does not work properly, self-learning of the anti-pinch power window is necessary.

Follow the steps below to perform self-learning:

1. Turn the start switch to ON.
2. Pull up the window switch to Manual Up gear until the window is completely raised to the top, and release the window switch.
3. Pull up the window switch again and hold for more than 3 seconds.
4. Push the window switch to the Down position until the window reaches the bottom.
5. Press the window switch again and hold for more than 3 seconds.
6. Repeat the same steps for the remaining windows (both raising and lowering) to finalize the self-learning procedure.
7. If the power window continues to malfunction despite following these steps, please go to a Riddara authorised service centre for repair.

If the window can automatically rise, the self-learning is successful.
During the self-learning process, it's essential to strictly follow the steps and complete them continuously. If the window stops moving while raising or lowering, you should restart the process.

Operation delaying function

When all the following conditions are met, within 60 seconds after turning the start switch to OFF position, you can still operate the windows using the window switches:

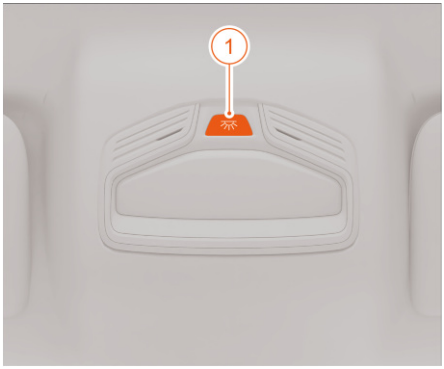
- The front doors are not open.
- The vehicle is not unlocked/locked using the smart key.

Automatically close windows when car is locked (if equipped)

If the function "Automatically close windows when car is locked" is turned on in the multimedia display, all open windows will automatically close after vehicle locking.

Interior lighting

Front Interior lighting



1. Interior light switch

Operating front interior lighting

Press the interior lighting always on switch to turn on or off the interior lighting.

Avoid using front interior lighting when driving at night. Bright lights may affect the driver's safe driving and may cause traffic accidents.

Interior lighting door-controlled status

The door-controlled function of interior lighting is enabled by default.

Light up

- With the four doors closed, the interior lighting gradually goes on after the power is off.

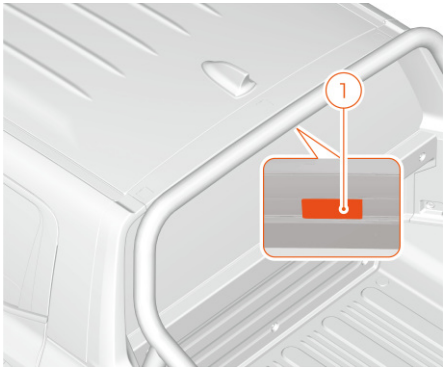
- When the locked vehicle receives the unlocking command, the interior lighting gradually goes up.
- When either door is opened, the interior lights gradually light up.

Go out

- With the four doors closed, the interior lights will automatically go out 15 seconds after the power is off.
- With the four doors closed, but the start switch is not in the OFF position, the interior lights gradually go out after the power is off.
- When the vehicle loses power and all four doors are closed, the interior lights gradually go out upon receiving a locking command.

Cargo compartment light

Cargo compartment light (if equipped)



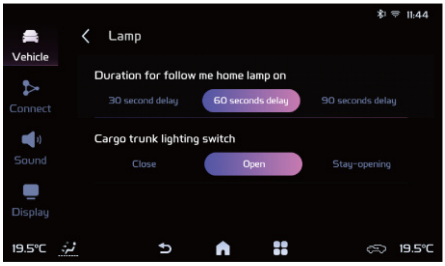
1. Cargo compartment light

Turning on cargo box lighting

Illuminate by unlocking

When the vehicle is unlocked with insufficient ambient light, pressing the cargo compartment tailgate button will illuminate the cargo box lighting.

Activating using multimedia display



On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Lighting. You can choose to turn on cargo box lighting or set it to Always On.

Turning off cargo box lighting

1. Turn off cargo box lighting via the button on the multimedia display.
2. Cargo box lighting turns off automatically when the vehicle is locked.
3. Switch the gear to a non-P/N position. Cargo box lighting will turn off.

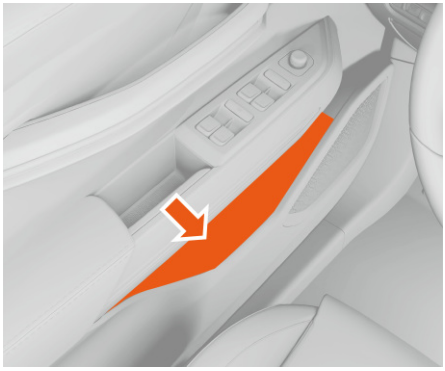
Interior equipment

Glove box

The glove box switch is located on the left side of the glove box. Press the switch to open the glove box. Push the glove box lid back to close the glove box.

Storage boxes/ compartments

Door storage compartments



The door stowage compartments, which are located under the interior

trim panels of the four doors and can be used for storing smaller items.

Dashboard storage box

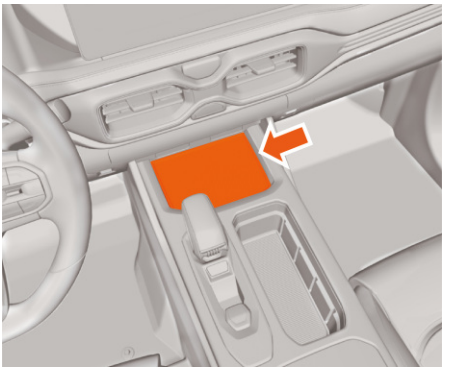
There is a storage box in the lower left of the dashboard, which can be opened by pulling the opening handle.

Dashboard card slot

The dashboard card slot is located at the lower left of the dashboard for storing cards.

Front storage box

Center console upper storage box



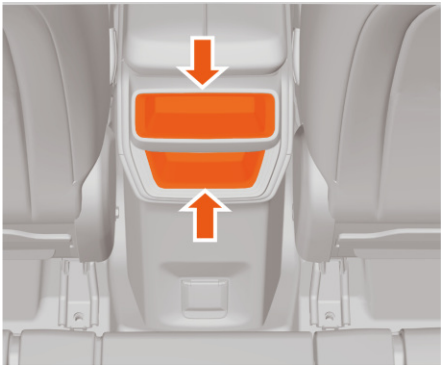
The vehicle is designed with an open storage box on the upper part of the centre console, which can be used directly.

Centre console bottom storage box

The vehicle is designed with a storage box under the centre console, which can be used for storing smaller items.

Rear storage box

Centre console rear storage box



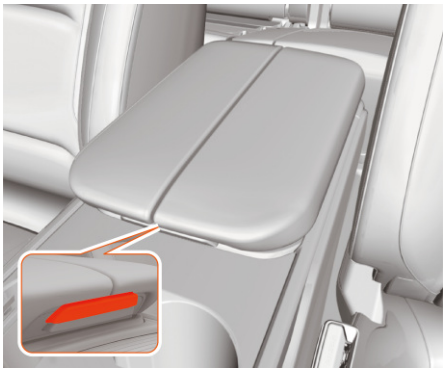
The vehicle is designed with an open storage box behind the centre console, which can be used for storing smaller items.

Sun visors

The vehicle is equipped with sun visors on the driver's side and front passenger's side. Turn down the sun visor or pull it out of the holder and turn it towards the door to reduce glare.

Centre armrest

Front centre armrest



There is a storage box under the front centre armrest of the vehicle. Press the latch under the front of the centre armrest to open the storage box.

Do not open the storage box in the centre armrest while the vehicle is in motion.

Cup holder

Front cup holder

A cup holder is designed at the rear of the shift lever in the centre console.

When something is placed inside the cup holder, do not start or brake the car all in a sudden, in case that the drink splashes out. Hot drinks may cause scalding of the driver and occupants of the vehicle.

Do not place open drink bottles on the cup holders while the vehicle is in motion! Otherwise, drinks could be spilled when braking, causing damage to the vehicle and the electrical equipment inside the vehicle.

Accessory power outlet

Accessory power outlet under console

The accessory power outlet is located in the stowage compartment under the console. The accessory power outlet is available to 120 W electrical equipment at most.

Discharge platform

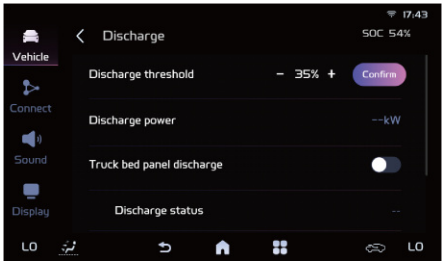
The vehicle has vehicle discharging feature. You can use the V2L discharger (to be purchased, recommended to use the original manufacturer's accessory) by plugging it into the AC charging port to access a 220V household power supply. Additionally, you can also use the V2V discharger (to be purchased, recommended to use the original manufacturer's accessory) in conjunction with an interconnection device to enable vehicle-to-vehicle charging in situations where there is a temporary power deficit.

Discharge via AC gun

Vehicle discharging (V2L or V2V) activates when the following conditions are met after the discharge gun is plugged in.

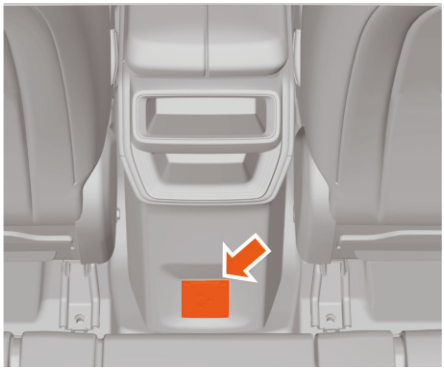
- Vehicle unlocked.
- Vehicle not powered off, or start switch in OFF position with smart key inside.
- Discharge gun properly plugged into AC charging port.
- SOC of high-voltage battery ≥20%.

Settings for AC discharge via charging gun



On the multimedia display, tap: Set up → Vehicle → Energy → Discharge. On this interface, you can set the discharge limit, view AC discharge information, and enable/disable power discharge for both the cargo compartment power panel and the interior power panel.

Rear interior power outlet (if equipped)



A three-pin socket is installed behind the console and can be used to connect electrical equipment with a maximum power limit of 2.2kW.

When using rear interior power outlets, ensure that the interior power panel discharge function is activated in the multimedia display.

Power outlet in cargo area (if equipped)

1. Cargo compartment power switch

The power outlet in cargo area is located on the right side of the cargo compartment. To activate it, press and hold the power switch after unlocking using remote key (by pressing the unlock button on remote key) or opening the vehicle door, or enable the cargo compartment power panel discharge via the multimedia display. When activated, the power indicator illuminates, providing 220V AC output. To deactivate, press the power switch again or disable the function through the multimedia display, which will turn off the power indicator and cut off the 220V AC supply

The 6-plug power outlet in cargo area includes four 220V three-pin sockets and two 12V 120W DC power outlets.

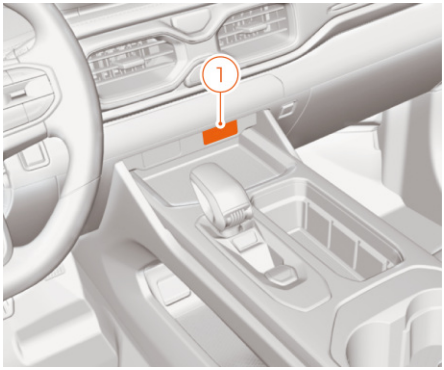
⚠

- When using the 220V AC discharge function: the starting current of the motor (inductive load) is greater than 3 times the rated current. Therefore, the vehicle triggers overload protection when a too high current is caused by electrical equipment such as cable drilling, electric hand drills, cutting machines, chainsaws, hair dryers, or locked-rotor and low power switching to high power.
- Before connecting electrical equipment, the vehicle discharging function is switched off. After the discharging function is switched on with stable voltage output, connect the electrical equipment and gradually increase the power (the hair dryer, for example, gradually shifts from cold air to warm air).
- In the case that an abnormal power failure of electrical equipment occurs in the discharge process, disconnect the electrical equipment from the vehicle. After the vehicle discharge function is reactivated with stable voltage output, reconnect the electrical equipment and have it work at a lower power level if possible.

- During discharging, keep children away from the power outlet and discharging equipment of the cargo compartment to prevent accidental electric shock, which may lead to fatal injuries.
- Never use the power outlet in cargo area in situations where water may enter the outlet (Such as using the discharging function outdoors in rainy weather) to avoid leakage accidents.
- After use, switch off the power outlet in cargo area, and keep the outlet dry and clean. This is to prevent potential danger to life due to accidental electric shock.

Wired charging

Front charging port



1. USB multimedia port

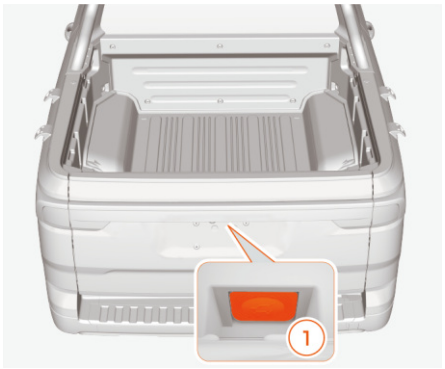
The USB multimedia port is for data transfer and charging.

Never use charging ports to connect high-power electrical appliances.

Interior handles

The interior handles are installed onto front passenger's door and rear doors, so that the passengers can open the doors under special circumstances. Spring is installed inside the interior handle. When the handle is released, the handle will return to its original position.

Cargo compartment



1. Tailgate unlock switch

The cargo compartment is used for loading large or heavy objects. After the tailgate is pre-unlocked, press the tailgate unlock switch and pull it back to open the tailgate and close the tailgate forcefully to lock it.

When the vehicle speed is less than or equal to 5Km/h, the cargo box lighting turns on automatically when the tailgate is opened.

For detailed information about pre-unlocking of the tailgate, please see the section "Opening and Closing Tailgate" in the chapter "Starting and Driving".

Loading heavy objects

Objects in the loading area will move in the event of traffic accidents or emergency braking. Therefore, the objects should be placed as far forward as possible and secured with the help of ropes and hooks as much as possible.

Loading high objects

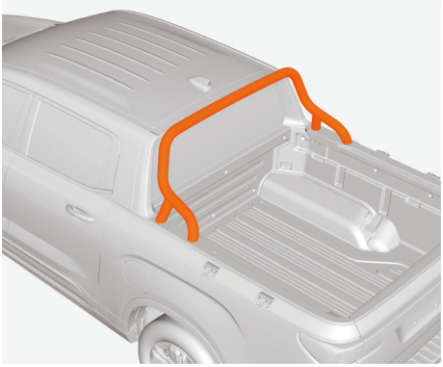
When loading high objects, the height of the objects must not exceed the height of the vehicle. Also, always secure them on the vehicle to ensure driving safety.

Loading large objects

When loading large objects, the object length should not exceed cargo compartment length, and always secure them on the vehicle to ensure driving safety.

Exterior equipment

Roll cage (if equipped)



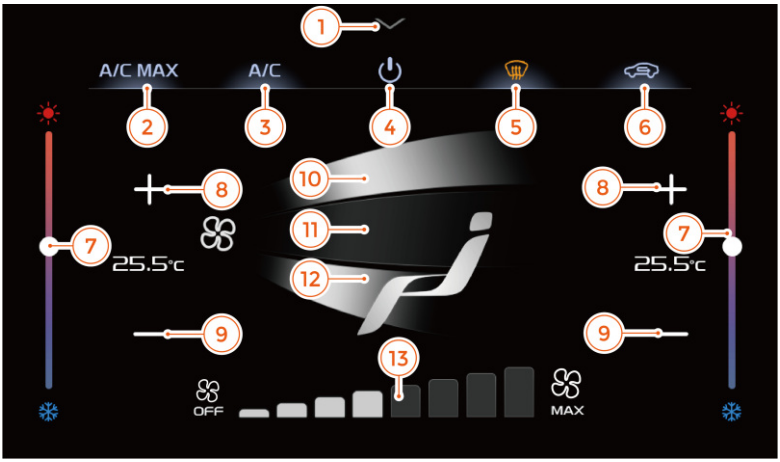
The roll cage is located at the rear of the cabin. Its main purpose is to improve vehicle safety during rollover accidents. It helps protect occupants from serious injuries. The roll cage also makes the cargo compartment more practical and convenient for securing and transporting goods.

Do not use the roll cage to support or secure large or heavy items.
Do not modify the roll cage. Modifications may change its structure or strength. This could reduce or eliminate its ability to protect the vehicle.

Heating, ventilation and air conditioning

Front A/C control system

Multimedia automatic air conditioning control



1. A/C menu close button
2. A/C MAX button
3. A/C button
4. OFF button
5. Front windscreen defrost/demist button
6. Fresh air/recirculation button
7. Temperature adjustment zone
8. Temperature increasing button
9. Temperature decrease button
10. Windscreen mode selection area
11. Face mode selection area
12. Foot mode selection area
13. Fan speed control zone

On the A/C control panel in the multimedia display, you can use the windscreen mode, face mode, or foot mode individually. Alternatively, you may combine windscreen mode or face mode with foot mode.
When the A/C menu is closed, some climate control buttons remain displayed at the bottom of the multimedia screen, allowing easy status checks and quick reopening of the A/C menu.

Descriptions on front A/C control system buttons

1. A/C menu close button
   Tapping this button closes the A/C menu. To reopen the menu, tap the temperature display area, vent mode display area or recirculation/ fresh air display mode at the bottom of the multimedia display.
2. A/C MAX button
   Tap this button, and when the button indicator is on, you can quickly cool down.
3. A/C button
   Tap this button, when the button indicator is on, the cooling function of the A/C compressor is enabled.
4. OFF button
   When the air conditioner system is working, press this button and the system is switched off.
5. Front windscreen defrost/demist button
   After the defrost/demist function is enabled, the air blows the windscreen and switches to the fresh air mode. After the A/C is turned on, pressing the air speed adjustment button in the defrost/ demist mode will increase or decrease the air speed accordingly, and the air vent mode will remain in windscreen blowing mode.
   When switching off the defrost/ demist function, the air speed and air vent mode return to the original setting.
6. Fresh air/recirculation button
   Tap this button to switch between recirculation and fresh air modes. When in recirculation mode, the button indicator lights up. The recirculation mode enables the internal circulation of air in the vehicle, helping to quickly cool or heat the air in the vehicle and prevent ambient air and odours from entering.

⚠ Using the recirculation mode over a long period may cause the cabin air to be dirty or the glass to mist.

7. Temperature adjustment zone
   To adjust climate control temperature, slide down to decrease the temperature or slide up to increase the temperature.
8. Temperature increasing button
   Tapping this button can increase the air conditioning temperature in 0.5°C steps. The temperature setting range of the air conditioning is 17.5°C-31.5°C. Temperatures set above 31.5°C will display as HI, and temperatures set below 17.5°C will display as LO.
9. Temperature decrease button
   Tapping this button can decrease the air conditioning temperature in 0.5°C steps. The temperature setting range of the air conditioning is 17.5°C-31.5°C. Temperatures set above 31.5°C will display as HI, and temperatures set below 17.5°C will display as LO.
10. Windscreen mode selection area

Tapping this mode selection area highlights the area and activates windscreen mode.

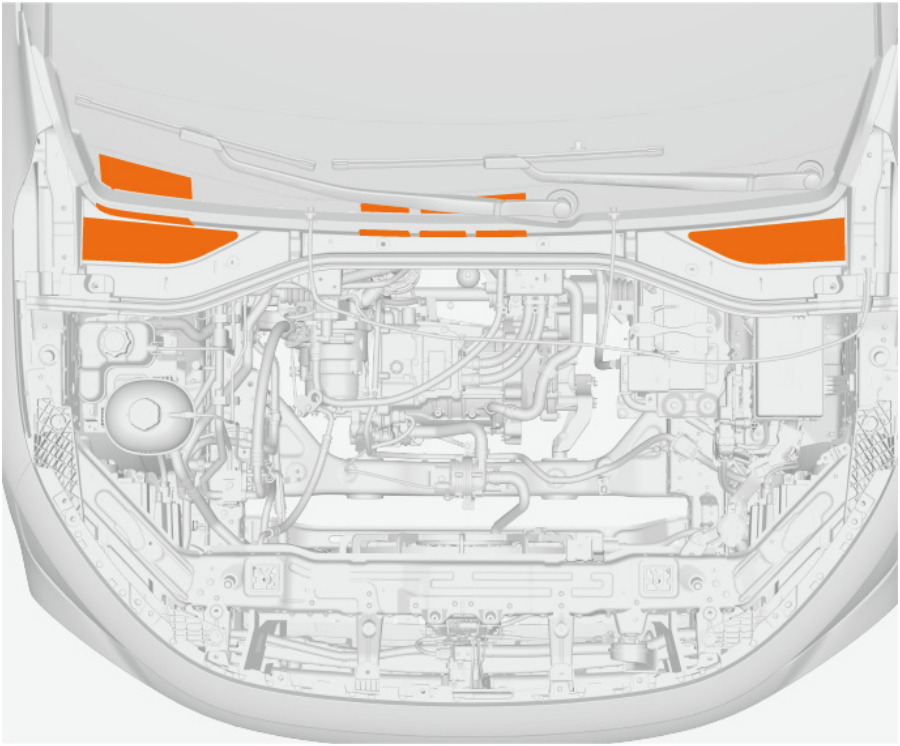
11. Face mode selection area
    Tapping this mode selection area highlights the area and activates face mode.
12. Foot mode selection area
    Tapping this mode selection area highlights the area and activates foot mode.

⚠ When A/C menu is closed, the current vent mode can be viewed in the vent mode display area at the bottom of the multimedia display.

13. Fan speed control zone
    The system features 8 adjustable fan speeds, selectable through dedicated buttons in the control zone. There are quick adjustment buttons on both sides of the control zone. Pressing the MAX button immediately sets the fan to maximum speed. Pressing the OFF button shuts down the A/C system while deactivating all ventilation.

Air conditioning and ventilation system

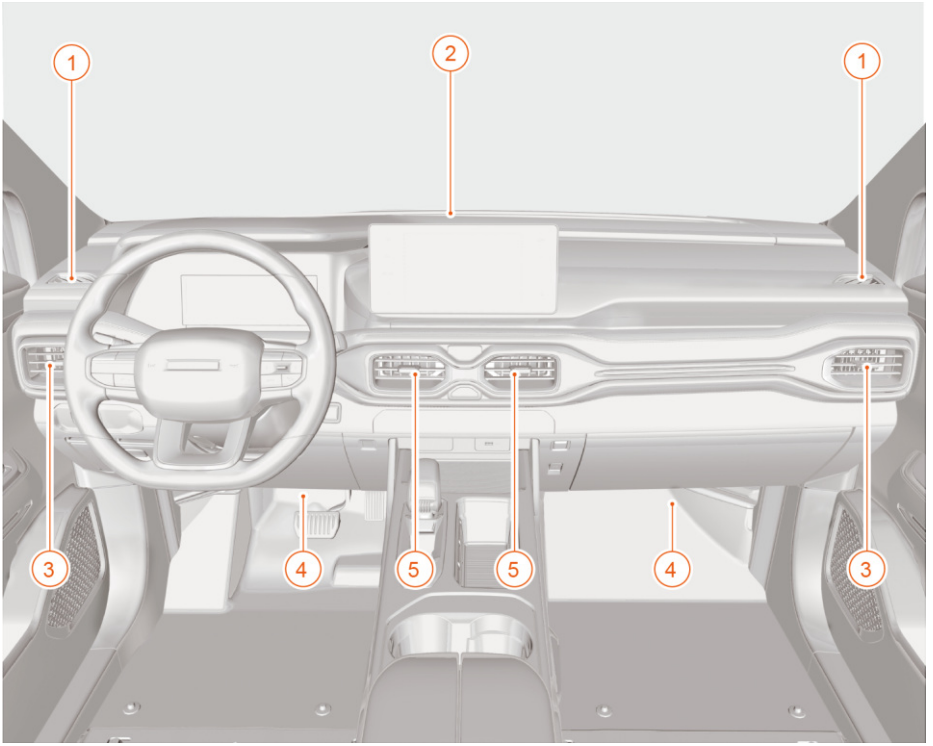
Air inlet



Clear any obstructions from the air inlet under the front grille to ensure proper airflow into the vehicle.

Air outlets

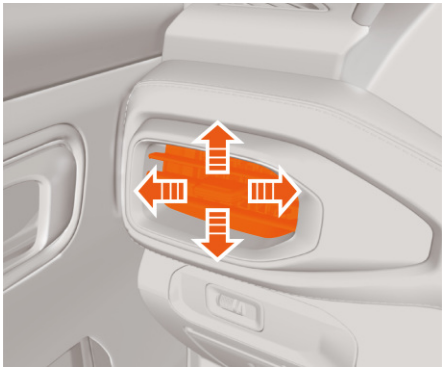
Front air outlet



1. Side defroster air outlet
2. Windscreen defroster air outlet
3. Side air outlets
4. Front footwell air outlet
5. Central air outlet

Air outlet adjustment

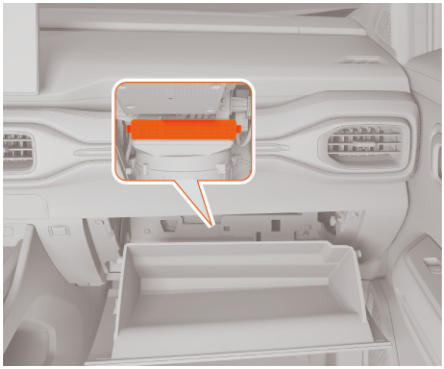
Adjusting air outlets



Change the direction of the airflow by adjusting the grille in the up, down, left, and right directions.

Air purification system

A/C filter



A/C filter is located at the rear of the glove box. The filter can effectively block and filter very small particles (0.3μm level) such as dust, pollen, and dust inhaled into the vehicle from the outside, and has a sterilization function. To maintain optimal filtration, check and replace the filter element regularly in accordance with the Warranty and Maintenance Manual.

Maintenance of A/C system

- If the vehicle is parked under direct sunlight for a long time, the temperature in the vehicle can rise very high. In this case, open all windows first to let the hot air out of the vehicle and switch on the A/C Max function. When the temperature in the vehicle is reduced, close windows and adjust the internal temperature as needed.
- In wet weather, cold air should not be blown directly into the front windscreen to avoid condensation on the window due to the temperature difference between the inside and outside of the window.
- When driving on dusty roads, close all windows and it is recommended to keep the air recirculation mode running.
- Do not smoke when the air conditioning is working, otherwise, it will cause eye stinging.
- Do not let leaves or other debris block the air inlet.
- Keep the underside of the front seats clear to facilitate air circulation.

Long-term storage

If the vehicle is to be stored or not used for more than two weeks, leave the air conditioning system running for five minutes in the recirculation mode and at maximum air rate when the vehicle is started. This allows the air conditioning system to be fully lubricated and minimizes the possibility of damage to the air conditioning system when the system starts up again.

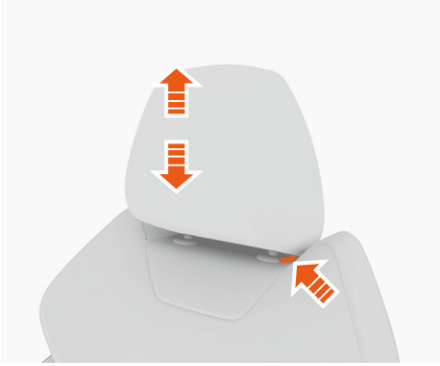
Seats

Front seats

Adjusting front seat head restraints

Adjust the head restraints so that the upper edge of the head restraints is equal to the top of the head. This can reduce the risk of neck injury in the event of accidents.

Correctly install and adjust the head restraints before driving to avoid serious injury or death in the event of an accident.

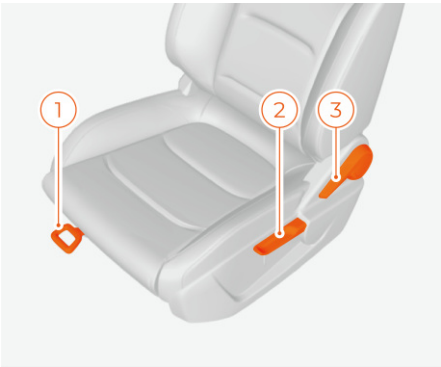


To adjust the head restraints height, simply lift it up. Press and hold the adjustment button on the side of the head restraints to adjust them to the desired height, then release the button. Gently press or lift the head restraints again until you hear a click to ensure the head restraints is stuck in place.

Do not adjust the seat while the vehicle is in motion. This can cause the vehicle to lose control, resulting in injury or death.

Manually-adjustable driver seat

The driver seat can be adjusted in six directions, and the adjusting lever and rod are located on the left and front sides of the seat respectively.



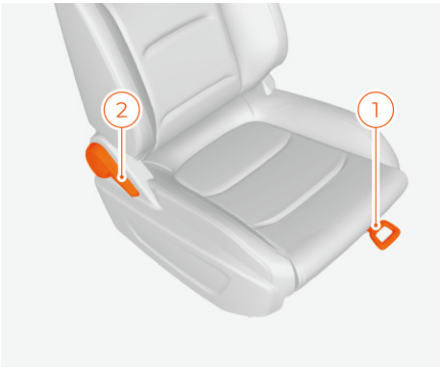
1. Seat back-and-forth adjusting rod
   Hold the seat back-and-forth adjusting rod and pull it upwards. Slide the seat to the desired position by leaning lightly against the seat. Release the adjusting rod

until a click is heard in the seat slide and the seat locks in place.

2. Seat height adjusting lever
   Raise/press the seat height adjusting lever up/down to adjust the seat height to the desired position and release the adjusting lever.
3. Backrest angle adjusting lever
   Raise the backrest angle adjusting lever to unlock the backrest; lightly press backwards or slowly move away from the backrest to rotate the backrest backward or forward to the desired position. Release the backrest angle adjusting lever to lock the backrest.

Manually-adjustable front passenger seat

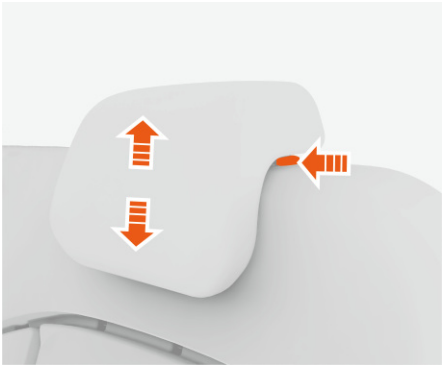
The front passenger seat can be adjusted in four directions, and the adjusting lever and rod are located on the right and front sides of the seat respectively.



1. Seat back-and-forth adjusting rod
   Hold the seat back-and-forth adjusting rod and pull it upwards. Slide the seat to the desired position by leaning lightly against the seat. Release the adjusting rod until a click is heard in the seat slide and the seat locks in place.
2. Backrest angle adjusting lever
   Raise the backrest angle adjusting lever to unlock the backrest; lightly press backwards or slowly move away from the backrest to rotate the backrest backward or forward to the desired position. Release the backrest angle adjusting lever to lock the backrest.

Rear seats

Adjusting rear seat head restraints

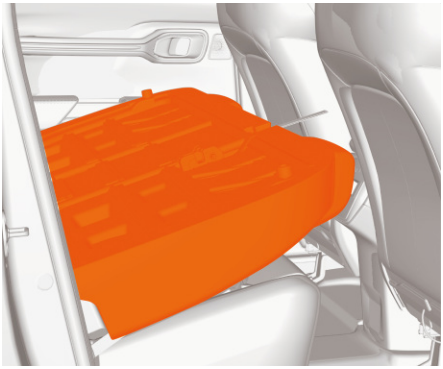


The headrest can be adjusted upwards by pulling up the headrest directly; when adjusting downwards, you need to press and hold the unlocking button on the side of the headrest, and make sure that the headrest is locked in

place after the adjustment is completed. Press and hold the adjustment button to install or remove the head restraints.

Folding rear seat backrest

There is a collapsible belt on the right side of the rear seat backrest. Pull the collapsible belt up as far as possible, release the rear seat backrest, and fold the rear seat into place.

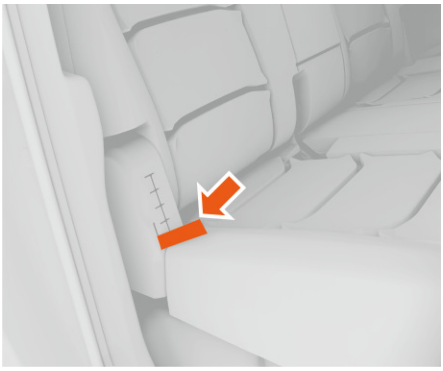


After the seat backrest is folded, ensure that there is a certain space between the rear seat head restraints and the front seat.

Folding back rear seat backrest

To turn the rear seat backrest to its original position, fold back the rear seat backrest and push back hard until you hear it lock.

Folding rear seat cushion



The rear seat cushions have a 4/6 folding function, and collapsible belts are installed on each side. Pull the collapsible belts up as far as possible, and the corresponding cushion automatically turns up completely.

When pulling out the collapsible belts, the rear seat cushion will turn up quickly. Please hold the seat cushion to slowly turn up to avoid unnecessary losses.

If the collapsible belts are not completely pulled to the end, the corresponding side cushion will not be completely turned up. To turn it up completely, pull the collapsible belts again.

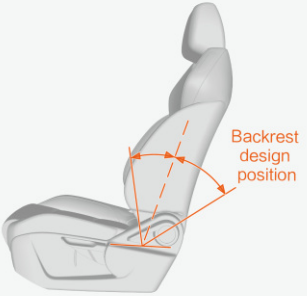
Folding back rear seat cushion

To turn the cushion to its original position, pull out the collapsible belts and move the seat cushion backwards, and press downwards hard until you hear it lock.

When the vehicle is in motion, the occupant is not allowed to sit on the folded seat, and the seat should be used safely. When the seat backrest is restored to the initial position, the following precautions should be observed to prevent injury in the event of a collision or emergency brake:

- Push the top of the seat backrest forward and backward to ensure the seat backrest is firmly locked. Otherwise, it will affect the normal operation of the seat belt.
- Make sure the seat belt is not twisted or clamped under the seat but is placed in place for use.
- When the seat cushion is folded and locked, move the latches forward to the lowest position.

Seat adjustment parameters



When the seat is in the original position, the adjustment parameters of the seat (when measuring cushion depth) are as follows:

Item		Parameters
Driver seat	Up and down adjustment	Total stroke: 55mm (27.5 mm upward, 27.5 mm downward)
	Back-and-forth adjustment	Total stroke 220mm (Forward: 190mm, rearward: 30mm)
	Backrest adjustment	Total stroke 88° (Forward: 30°, rearward: 58°)
	Cushion depth	496 mm
Front passenger seat	Back-and-forth adjustment	Total stroke 220mm (Forward: 190mm, rearward: 30mm)
	Backrest adjustment	Total stroke 88° (Forward: 30°, rearward: 58°)
	Cushion depth	496 mm

Seat belts

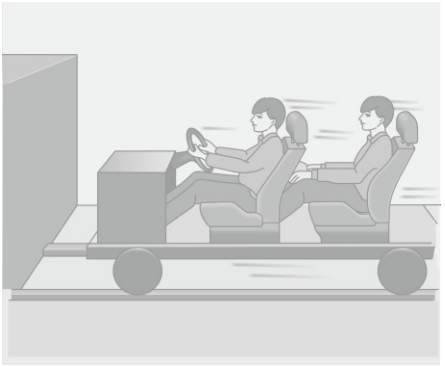
Overview of seat belts

Improperly fastening or failure to fasten seat belts may cause accidents and serious or fatal injuries!
No occupant is allowed to sit in an area without a seat and seat belt or on a seat with a damaged seat belt.
Each seatbelt is for one person only.
Do not share seat belts (including children).

All occupants should properly wear their seat belts while the vehicle is in motion. Properly fastening seat belts can mitigate injuries to occupants in the event of emergency braking or an accident.

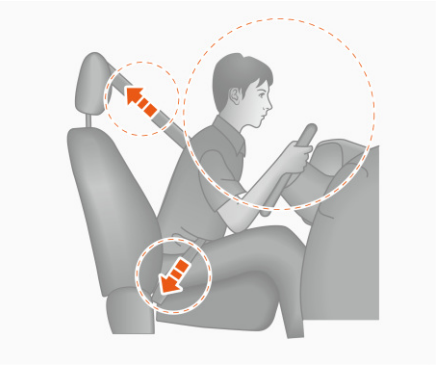
Why are seat belts protective

When a passenger sits inside or on an object, he or she shares the same speed as the object.



Take the above picture as an example. Consider the vehicle as a seat with wheels. Let a passenger sit on it, speed it up and then stop, the passengers on it won't stop.

The passenger will continue to move forward until blocked by an object. In a real case, the object might be hard objects such as the windscreen, dash panel, or seats.



If the seat belt is fastened, the passenger will slow down with the vehicle. It takes a longer time and longer distance before such motion comes to an end.

Correct sitting posture

Importance of correct sitting posture

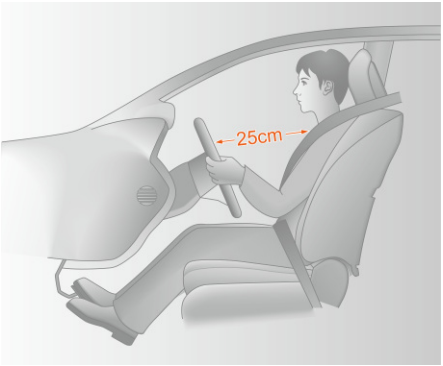
Correct sitting posture is crucial for the optimal functioning of seat belts and airbags. The driver and front seat passenger can make various adjustments to their seats based on their body requirements. Correct sitting posture ensures:

- Accurate, effective and safe control of the vehicle.
- Proper support for the body, preventing driver fatigue.
- Maximizing the protective capabilities of seat belts and airbags.

When driving, do not tilt the seat backrest too much, put your head or arms out of the window, or lean forward too close to the airbag to avoid serious injury or death.

Correct sitting posture of driver

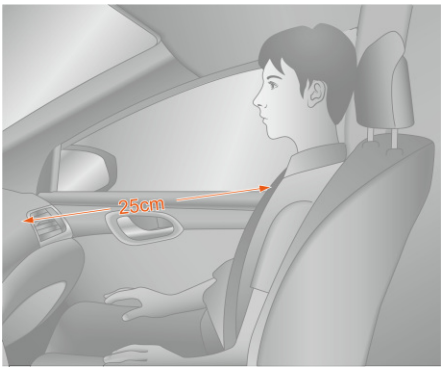
Correct sitting posture of driver is essential for safe driving. The recommended adjustments for driver are as follows:



- Adjust the steering wheel so that the distance between the chest and the steering wheel is at least 25 cm.
- Adjust the driver seat forward and backward so that the driver can better operate the accelerator and brake pedals.
- Adjust the seat backrest to the upright position so that the back can be fully fitted with the backrest.
- The head restraint should be properly adjusted according to height.
- Properly fasten the seat belt.

Correct sitting posture of the front seat passenger

The recommended adjustments for front passenger are as follows:



- The front passenger must keep a distance of no less than 25 cm from the dash panel.
- Adjust the seat backrest to the upright position so that the back can be fully fitted with the backrest.
- Properly fasten the seat belt.

How to fasten the seat belt correctly

This section is for adults only.

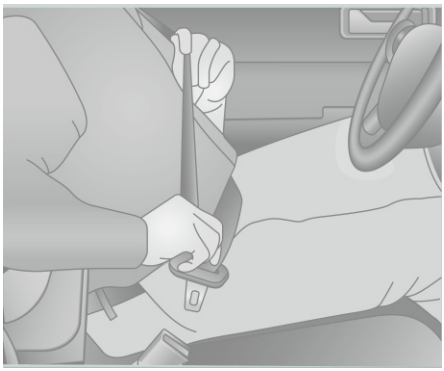
For children and infants, there are different protection regulations and special requirements on seat belts. For detailed information, see the requirements for “Senior children” or “Infants and toddlers” in this chapter. All passengers should wear their seat belts to avoid injury in traffic accidents. Sit up straight, and put their feet on the front floor. The crotch belt should be positioned low and snugly across occupants' hips as much as possible, preventing occupants from shifting to reduce the risk of severe injury in traffic accidents. The shoulder belt should be over the shoulders and across the chest. In case of emergency braking or accidents, the shoulder belt is locked to protect the passenger.

How does a pregnant woman use a seat belt

Pregnant women should wear seat belts correctly, positioning the lap belt as low as possible below the protruding abdomen. Sitting upright

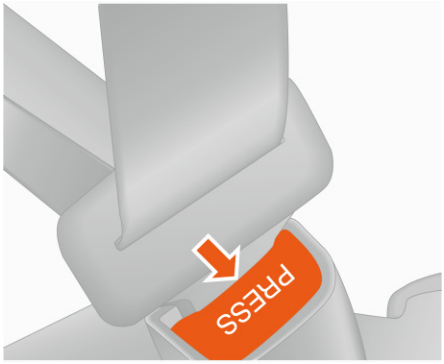
and positioning herself away from the steering wheel or dash panel can reduce the risk of injury to both the pregnant woman and the fetus in case of a collision or airbag deployment.

Three-point seat belt



1. Pick up the latch plate and pull the seat belt across your body. Do not twist the seat belt.
   The three-point seat belt may be locked when you pull it over your body too fast. If that happens, you can unlock the seat belt by retracting it a little, and then pull it slowly across your body.

2. Press the latch plate into the belt buckle until you hear a click.
   Pull the latch plate to ensure it is locked. Check the position of the release button on the striker pin so that the seat belt can be quickly unbuckled if necessary. If a shoulder belt height adjuster is equipped, adjust it to the appropriate height.
3. Pull the shoulder belt up to tighten the lap section.



4. Press the red button on the striker pin to unbuckle the seat belt. The seat belt shall be retracted to the state before use.

Take care to prevent foreign objects such as food scraps, nut shells, buttons, coins, and viscous liquid from falling into the safety belt buckle. It may lead to the failure of seat belt warning and buckle locking or unlocking.

Do not insert objects other than the vehicle's latch plate into the buckle, otherwise, it may cause the buckle to malfunction. This reduces the protection provided by the seat belt and may cause serious injuries and even death.

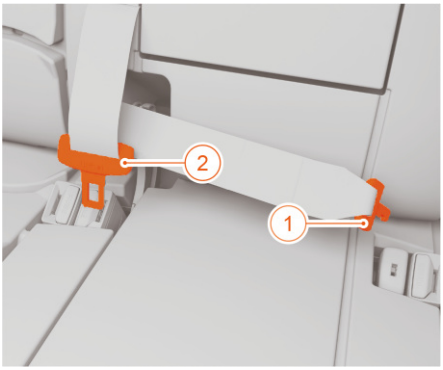
To prevent the seat belt from retracting back too fast and hurting the passenger or getting stuck, please hold the belt while unbuckling until it fully retracts.

Before closing a door, make sure that the seat belt will not be stuck in the door. Otherwise, the seat belt and door will be damaged.

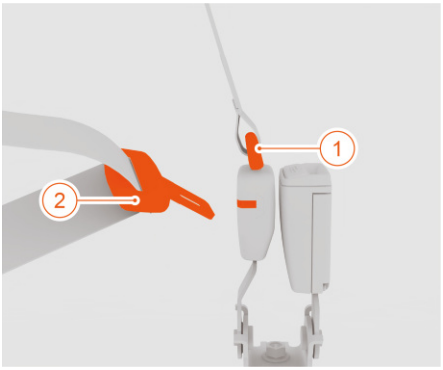
Rear middle seat belts

The rear middle seat belt is a three-point belt, and the operation of wearing and unbuckling is as follows:

1. Insert the seat belt latch plate 1 into the left buckle of the rear middle seat. Then, insert the seat belt latch plate 2 into the right buckle of the rear middle seat.



2. Press the right seat belt buckle of the rear middle seat, unbuckle the middle rear seat belt latch plate 2, then turn up the rear seat cushion assembly. Insert the seat belt latch plate 2 into the buckle to release the seat belt latch plate 1, and recover the rear seat belt assembly.



Seat belt unfastened alarm

The vehicle is equipped with a seat belt warning lamp and a buzzer to remind the driver to fasten their seat belts.

Warning lamp and buzzer

- When the start switch is ON, if the vehicle is driven at a speed of less than or equal to 10 km/h and at a distance of within 300 meters, or when the gear is in position R and the driver doesn't fasten the seat belt, the seat belt warning lamp will be on. The warning lamp goes out when the driver has fastened the seat belt.
- When the vehicle is driven at a speed greater than 10 km/h and less than or equal to 25 km/h or at a distance greater than 300 meters, if the driver seat belt is not fastened or is unbuckled, the warning lamp flashes and the buzzer alerts with a level-1 sound until the seat belt is fastened.
- Suppose that the vehicle is driven at a speed greater than 25 km/h, if the driver's seat belt is not fastened or is unbuckled, the warning lamp flashes and the buzzer alerts with a level-2 sound until the seat belt is fastened.

Ignoring the warning lamp, prompts, and warning instructions may result in serious injury, vehicle damage or traffic accidents.
Correct use of seat belts can reduce the risk of injury during emergency braking and traffic accidents. Therefore, always properly wear seat belts while the vehicle is in motion.

Seat belt maintenance and replacement

System check for seat belt

Check your seat belt system regularly:

- Check whether the seat belt warning lamp, seat belts, striker pins, latch plates, retractors and fixtures are working properly.
- Check the belt system for other loose or damaged parts that may affect the proper functioning of the seat belt system.
- If a seat belt has cracks or is damaged, replace it immediately.
- Ensure that the seat belt warning lamp is working properly.
- Check whether seat belts are clean and dry.

Seat belt maintenance

Please keep seat belts clean and dry.

Avoid using bleach or staining the seat belt as it can significantly weaken the integrity of the seat belt. In the event of a collision, the seat belt may not provide adequate protection. Clean the seat belts with mild soap and warm water only. Ensure that the seat belt is completely dry before using it again.

Replacing seat belt

After an accident, go to a Riddara authorised service centre to check or replace the seat belt assembly. Replace and repair the parts even if the seat belt system is not in use at the time of the accident.

In the event of a collision, the seat belt system inside the vehicle may be damaged. Please contact Riddara authorised service centre for replacement as soon as possible.

Airbags

Airbag overview

The airbag is one part of the passive safety system and never replace seat belts. Otherwise, it will not be able to play its protective role effectively in the event of an accident.

Without seat belts, rapid inflation and deployment of airbags can lead to more serious injuries. Therefore, all occupants should fasten their seat belts while driving.
Airbags do not trigger in all accidents due to factors such as the position and angle of impact, the degree of impact, and the characteristics of the collider. The airbag triggers with great force, so the driver and front seat passenger should adjust the seat to the front airbag at a sufficient distance and fasten the seat belt to avoid serious injuries.

There must be no obstacles in the inflating area where the airbag triggers. Nothing should come between the occupant and the airbags. If there is an obstacle between the occupant and the airbags, the airbags may not inflate properly, or throw objects at the occupant when it is activated. This may lead to serious injuries or fatal death.
Do not touch the airbag after it has deployed to avoid burns.
When the airbags are triggered, a small amount of smoke may be released, which may irritate the skin and eyes. Please seek medical attention in case of serious discomfort.

Do not maintain, repair, or replace any part of the airbag system without authorisation. Otherwise, the system may fail to work properly, resulting in serious injury or death.
The airbags can only trigger once! If the airbags have been activated, it must be replaced immediately at a Riddara authorised service centre.

Because airbags deploy with considerable speed and force, do not allow infants, toddlers and children seat on or carry them in front seats with airbags, as this could result in serious injury or death.

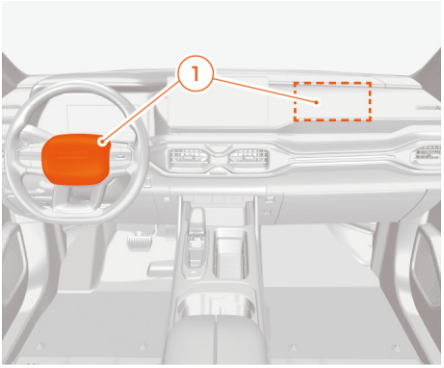
Position of airbags

Front airbags

When a frontal collision occurs, the front airbags, together with the seat

belt, can effectively protect the driver and front passenger from the frontal impact injury.

In the event of a moderate to severe frontal collision or near-frontal collision with the vehicle, the airbag system trigger condition is met, causing the airbag to fill with gas to cushion the driver and front passenger from the impact and prevent the driver and front passenger from hitting the steering wheel and dash panel directly.



1. Position of front airbags

Two front airbags are respectively installed in the centre of the steering wheel and the upper dash panel of the glove box, marked with the letters “AIRBAG”.

Frontal airbags are not designed for rear impact, slight frontal impact or vehicle overturning, and are not triggered in emergency braking.

The expansion and contraction of the airbag take place in a very short period of time, so the front airbags do not protect against the effects of a possible subsequent second impact.

To make full use of frontal airbag protection, all occupants must fasten their seat belts correctly and sit in the correct position while the vehicle is in motion.

Do not place any objects or pets in front of the dash panel or glove box, or on the steering wheel equipped with an airbag. They will hinder the deployment of the airbag or cause serious casualties due to the large injection force when the airbag is deployed. Never add, modify, remove, strike, or open any front airbag component or wiring. This may cause the airbag to suddenly inflate or fail to function, leading to serious injury or death.

Do not sit on the edge of a seat or lean on the dash panel while the vehicle is in motion. This may cause serious injury or death to the occupant who is leaning upright or very close to the airbag when it expands. The driver and front passenger must keep at least 25 cm away from the airbags.

In the following cases, you must contact our authorised service centre as soon as possible:

- After the deployment of the front airbags;
- The front of the vehicle is impacted, but the front airbags are not triggered.
- The front airbag cover is cracked, scratched, or otherwise damaged.

Side airbag (if equipped)

Side airbags are designed to provide further protection as a supplement to the safety protection provided by seat belts for the driver and front passenger. In the event of a moderate to severe side impact, side airbags will inflate to reduce occupant injury together with the seat belt.
Side airbags mainly help reduce chest injuries to the driver or front passenger.

Side airbags are installed inside the backrest of the driver seat and front passenger seat, marked with the letters “AIRBAG”.

Due to the considerable speed and force of the side airbag when expanded, never put your head or hands outside the window, or head close to the airbag expansion range when the vehicle is in motion, otherwise, it may cause serious injuries or death.

Never install a seat cover on the seat equipped with the side airbag, otherwise, it will affect the deployment of the side airbag.

Please contact a Riddara authorised service centre immediately in one of the following situations:

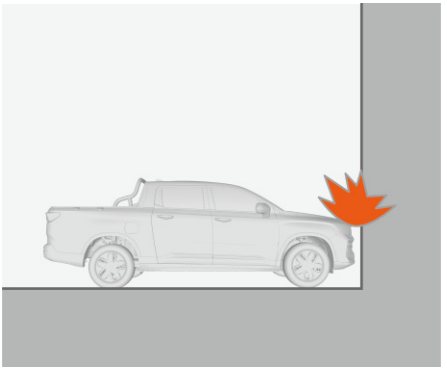
- Side airbags deployed.
- The door was impacted, but the side airbags didn't deploy.
- When the seat covering at side airbag assembly was cracked, scratched, or otherwise damaged.

Do not perform the following operations without consulting a Riddara authorised service centre, so as not to affect the normal function of the side airbag:

- Installation of electronic equipment such as mobile two-way radio communication devices.
- Modifications to the side structure of the passenger side.

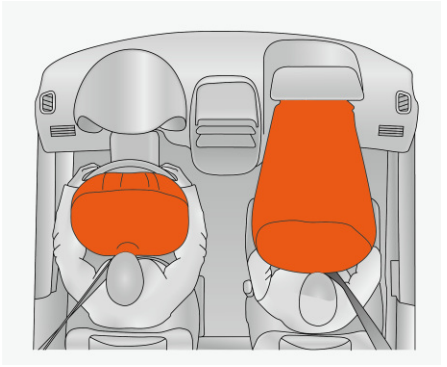
Airbag deployment

Front airbag deployment



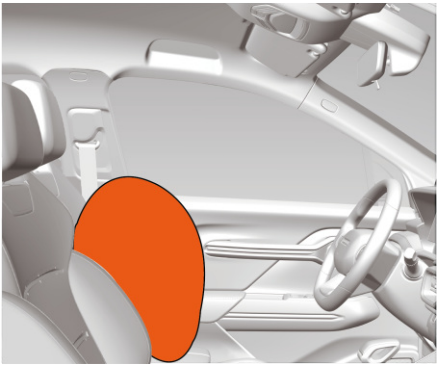
The front airbags expand in the event of a frontal collision with a solid wall at a speed of 25 km/h and above.

In order to reduce the injury caused when the airbag is triggered, the seat belt must be fastened at all times while the vehicle is in motion. Keep safe distance between the driver and front passenger, and the airbags.



In the event of a collision, whether the airbag works depends on the collision object, the collision direction and the speed deceleration of vehicle caused by the collision. In case of severe frontal collision, the front airbag will deploy.

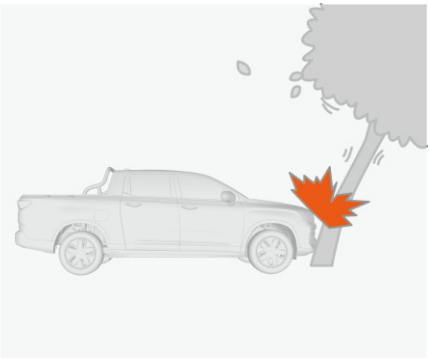
Side airbag (if equipped) deployment



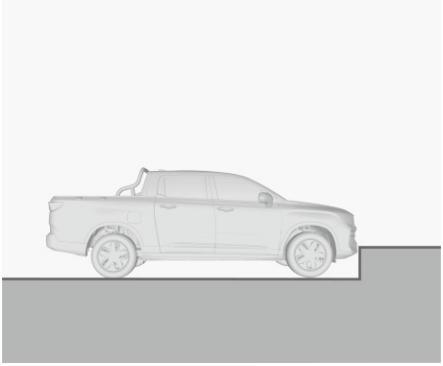
In the event of a moderate to severe side impact that meets the design criteria, the front side airbags can be triggered.

The deployment of the side airbags in a side impact can significantly reduce the risk of injury to the upper body and pelvis.

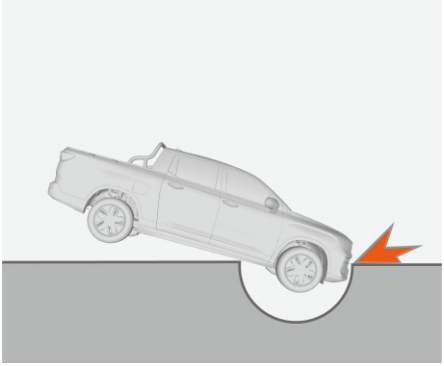
Front airbag non-deployment cases



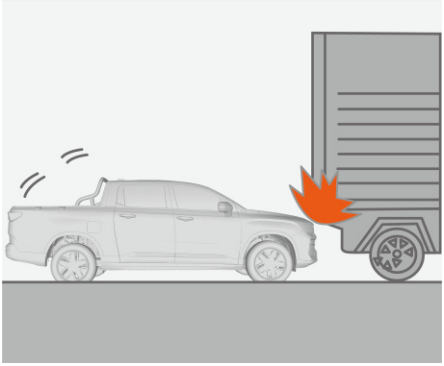
- Vehicles that are not started.
- Colliding with easily deformable objects such as trees.



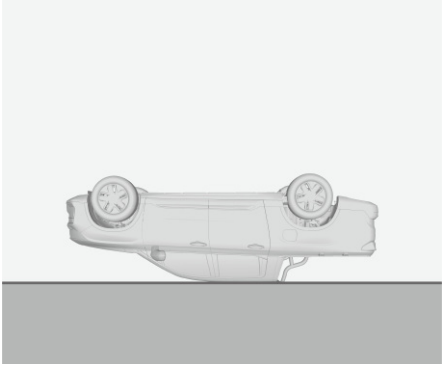
- Strong impact with low obstacle like curb while driving.



- Falling into a deep pit or ditch.



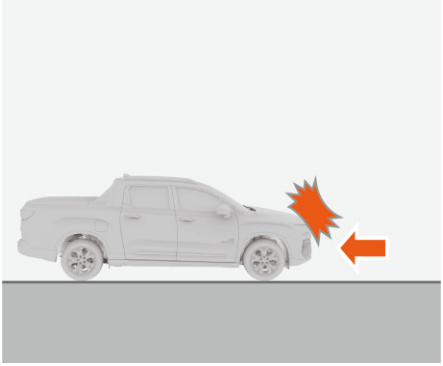
- Having a rear-end collision with a truck.



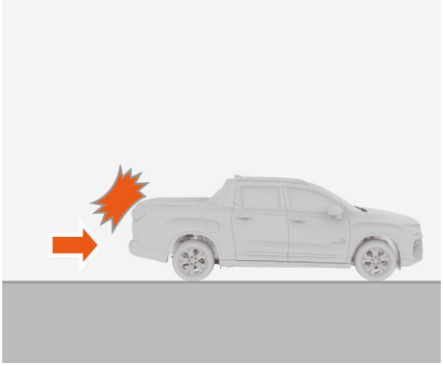
- Rollover.

- In a side impact, rear impact, or minor frontal collision.
- Faulty airbag system.
- Other special circumstances.

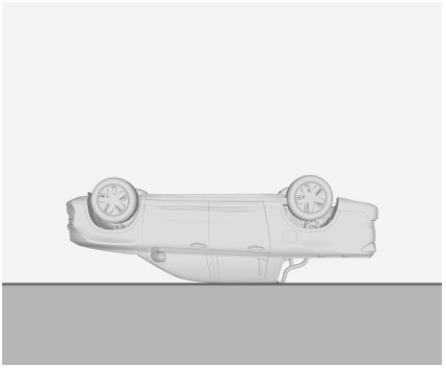
Side airbag (if equipped) non-deployment cases



- In a front or near-frontal collision.



- In a rear collision.



- Rollover.
- In a minor side collision.
- Faulty airbag system.
- Other special circumstances.

Airbag maintenance and replacement

Airbag malfunction indicator lamp

If the airbag malfunction indicator lamp stays on after the vehicle starts or lights up while driving, it indicates a malfunction in the airbag system. This can lead to improper airbag deployment or deployment at inappropriate times. To avoid injuries, contact a Riddara authorised service centre as soon as possible.

Airbag replacement

The collision may damage the airbag system in the vehicle. After the collision, go to a Riddara authorised service centre promptly for airbag inspection and replacement.

Disposal of vehicle

When selling the vehicle, ensure that the new owner is aware of the replacement date of the airbag installed in the vehicle and the airbag system. In case of car scrapping, the undeployed airbag is potentially dangerous, so before scrapping, it must be detonated by the professional personnel.

Child restraint system

Selecting child restraint system

The information about the applicability of child seats at different seats is shown below (child seats are fixed with safety belts):

Group	Child's weight	Front passenger seat	Rear outer passenger seat	Rear middle passenger seat
0	<10 kg	X	U	X
0+	<13 kg	X	U	X
I	9-18KG	X	U	X
II	15-25KG	X	U	X
III	22-36KG	X	U	X

The meanings of the keywords in the above table: U = The general-purpose child restraints certified for this group are applicable here; X = The child restraints certified for this group are not applicable here.

Information on the applicability of child safety seats on vehicle seats, on condition that the child safety seats are secured with an ISOFIX child restraint system:

Group	Child's weight	Size category	Fixture module	Front passenger seat	Rear outer passenger seat	Rear middle passenger seat
Portable baby crib	-	F	ISO/L1	X	X	X
		G	ISO/L2	X	X	X
0	<10 kg	E	ISO/R1	X	IL	X
0+	<13 kg	E	ISO/R1	X	IL	X
		D	ISO/R2	X	IL	X
		C	ISO/R3	X	IL	X
I	9-18KG	D	ISO/R2	X	IL	X
		C	ISO/R3	X	IL	X
		B	ISO/F2	X	IUF	X

Group	Child's weight	Size category	Fixture module	Front passenger seat	Rear outer passenger seat	Rear middle passenger seat
		B1	ISO/F2X	X	IUF	X
		A	ISO/F3	X	IUF	X

The meanings of the keywords in the table above: IL= this seat can accommodate ISOFIX child restraint system of semi universal category according to the vehicle list attached to the child seat; IUF= this seat can accommodate ISOFIX child restraint system which is of general category and fixed with the fixing belt TOPTETHER; X= this seat is not equipped with the fixing ring for the ISOFIX system.

Using child restraint system

Infants and older children

Infants

If the shoulder belt crosses the neck of a child, the child will be severely injured and even killed when the seat belt is tightened gradually. Do not leave children in vehicle alone and do not allow them to play with seat belts.

Neither seat belt system nor airbag system in vehicles are designed to protect infants and children. Infants or children shall be always protected with corresponding child restraint system.

Do not hold an infant or child in your arms when riding in the vehicle. In the event of a collision, infants and children cannot be held due to the impact of the collision, and they should be fixed with appropriate child restraint systems.

Do not use rear-facing child restraint system in a seat protected by a front airbag (activated)!
Do not allow infants and children to cling to or get too close to an airbag. This can cause serious injuries and death when the airbag inflates. Never install a rear-facing child restraint system in the front passenger seat. Rear-facing and front-facing child restraint systems should be secured to the rear seat.

The neck of infants and children is not fully developed, and their head is heavier than other parts of the body. To reduce the risk of neck and head injuries in a crash, infants and children need comprehensive support.
In the event of accidents, infants seated in the rear-facing child restraint system will remain securely positioned, and the collision's impact force be dispersed to the sturdiest parts of the infant's body, i.e. the back and shoulder. The infant shall be always secured in the rear-facing child restraint system. Because infants have small hip bones, standard vehicle seat belts may not properly secure them around the hips, and instead tend to move upward, fastening across the infant's abdomen. This could result in severe injuries or death in the event of a collision. Hence, it is essential to always use the appropriate child restraint system for infants. It is recommended that children under four years old use rear-facing child restraint system.

Older children

Older children to whom child safety seats are no longer suitable shall wear safety belts.

The instructions attached to the child restraint system state the weight and height limits for the child sitting in it. Children who meet the following applicable conditions are required to use a child seat in conjunction with a seat belt:

- Sit as far back in the seat as possible. Children cannot bend their knees at the edge of the seat.
- Fasten the seat belt. Shoulder belts cannot be placed on children's shoulders.
- The seat belt could bot fit low and snug across child's hips.
- Failure to wear the seat belt properly while the vehicle is in motion.

Older children should fasten seat belts correctly. Do not put the seat belt across the child's face or neck. The seat belt must snug across the child's hip to provide additional protection in accidents.
Never wear a seat belt around the abdomen. This may cause serious injury in the event of accidents.

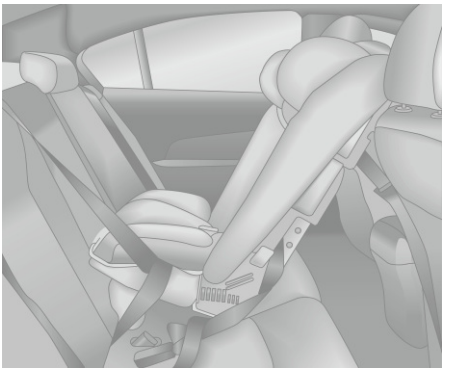
In the event of a collision, children who are not wearing seat belts can hit others or be thrown out of the vehicle, resulting in serious injury or death.

⚠ Never let two children share a seat belt, otherwise, the seat belt will not be able to disperse the impact force correctly, which will cause serious casualties in the event of a collision.

⚠ Never let a child put the shoulder belt behind the back, otherwise, it could cause severe injuries or death in a collision. The seat belt should go over the shoulder and across the chest.

Instructions for child restraint system

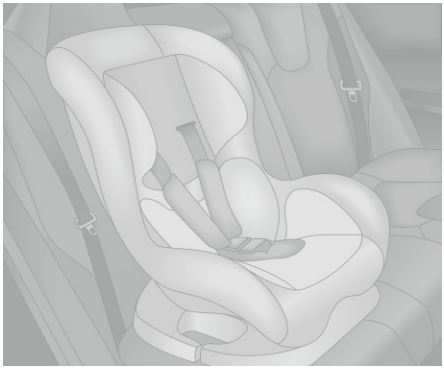
Rear-facing child seat



The rear-facing child seat has a backrest that fits closely with the children's back, thus providing optimum protection. The seat belt will hold the children in place so that they can stay in the child seat in a collision. It is recommended to install an ISOFIX fixed child seat that meets regulatory requirements or is recommended or certified by Riddara.

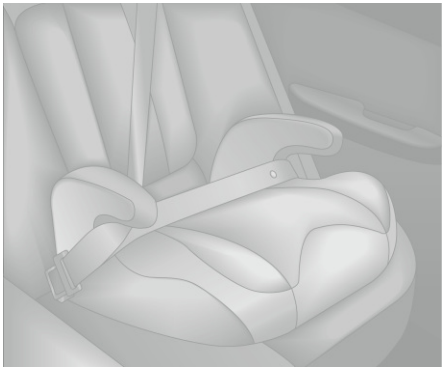
⚠ Do not use a rear-facing child seat in a seat protected by a front airbag (activated)!

Front-facing child seat



The front-facing child seat can protect the infant by binding the child with the restraint belt. It is recommended to use an ISOFIX fixed front-facing child seat that meets regulatory requirements or is recommended or certified by Riddara.

Booster seat



The booster seat is a child restraint system designed to improve the applicability of the seat belt system.

Installing child restraint system

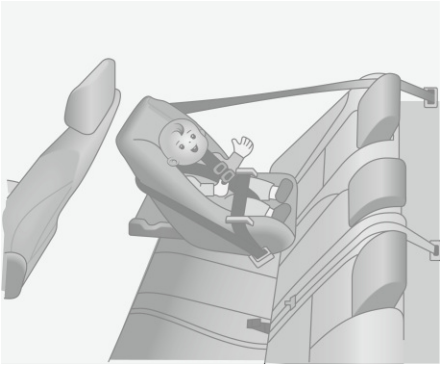
Children and infants are safer when properly secured in child restraint system in the rear seat.

When installing the child restraint system to the rear seat, please read the attached instructions to ensure that it is suitable for the vehicle and can be correctly installed.

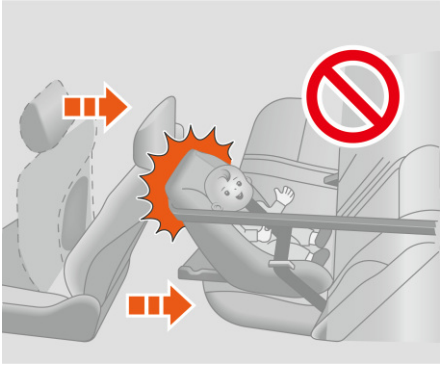
There are warning labels on the front and back of the front passenger's sun visor, indicating that the vehicle is equipped with a front airbag. Please observe the information on the labels.

Installing seat belt

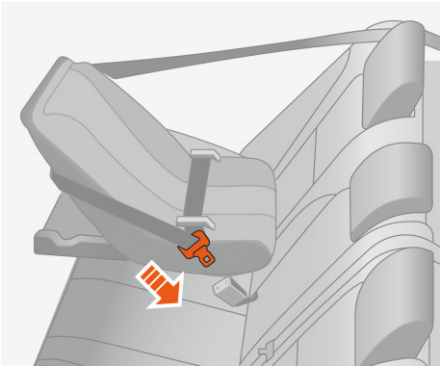
Installing rear-facing child seat



The rear-facing child seat should be installed in a rear-facing position.

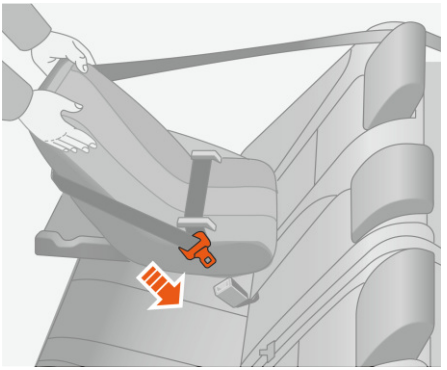


Rear-facing child seat should not be installed in the rear seats if the installation of a rear-facing child seat would interfere with the adjustment of the front seats. Otherwise, during emergency braking or collision, it may cause serious injury even death to the child and front passenger.

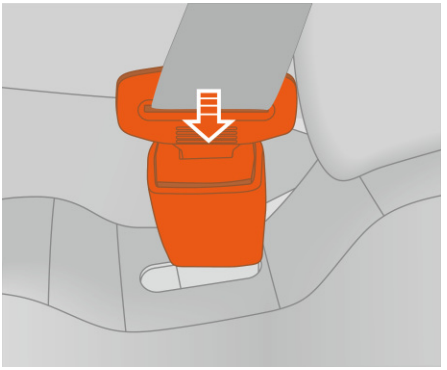


According to the instructions provided by the rear-facing child seat manufacturer, pass the seat belt through or around the rear-facing child seat, and insert the latch plate into the belt buckle, taking care not to twist the belt. Keep the seat belt tight.

After inserting the latch plate, ensure that the latch plate and buckle are firmly locked and that the belt is not twisted. Do not insert coins, paper clips, and other objects into the belt buckle to prevent the obstruction of the latch plate and the belt buckle from latching properly.
If the belt buckle is not working properly, go to a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair immediately. Do not occupy the seat until the lock is repaired.



Push and pull the rear-facing child seat in different directions to ensure that it is secured.

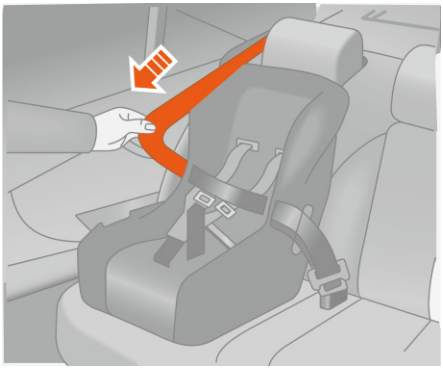


To remove the rear-facing child seat, press the release button.

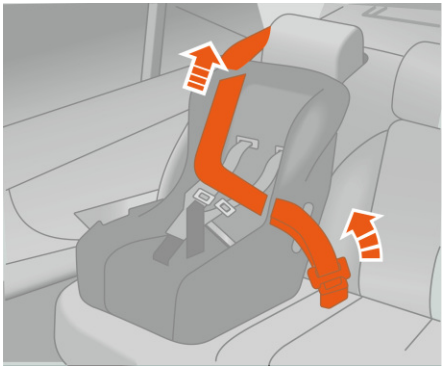
Installing front-facing child seat

When installing a front-facing child seat, it is recommended to install it on the ISOFIX fixed point of the rear seat.

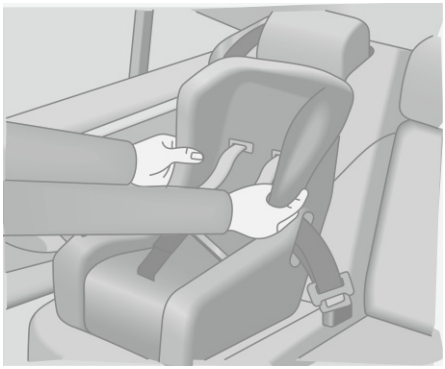
According to the instructions provided by the manufacturer, pass the seat belt through or around the front-facing child seat, and insert the latch plate into the belt buckle, please notice that the seat belt is not twisted, and pull the seat belt tight.



Pull the seat belt completely out to the locked position. When the seat belt retracts slightly, it cannot be pulled out again. Before it retracts, make sure it is locked so that the front-facing child seat is secured.

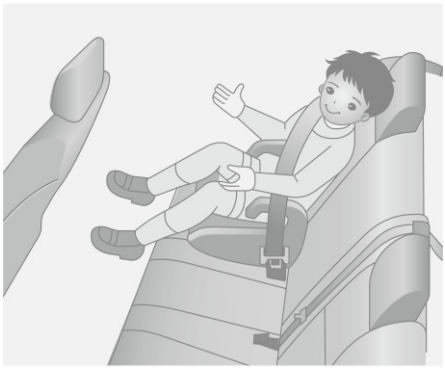


When pressing the front-facing child seat towards the seat cushion and seat backrest, allow the seat belt to fully retract and secure the front-facing child seat tightly.



Push and pull the front-facing child seat in different directions to ensure that it is secured.

Installing booster seat



According to the instructions provided by the manufacturer, pass the seat belt around the child, and insert the latch plate into the belt buckle. Be aware that the seat belt shall not be twisted. Make sure that the seat belt crosses the child's shoulders and snug across the child's hips. For details, see the section “Seat Belt”. To remove the booster seat, press the release button of the buckle.

Make sure that the shoulder belt crosses the centre of the shoulder of the child. Keep the seat belt away from the child's neck, but do not place it underneath the child's shoulders and arms, as this could result in severe injury or fatality.

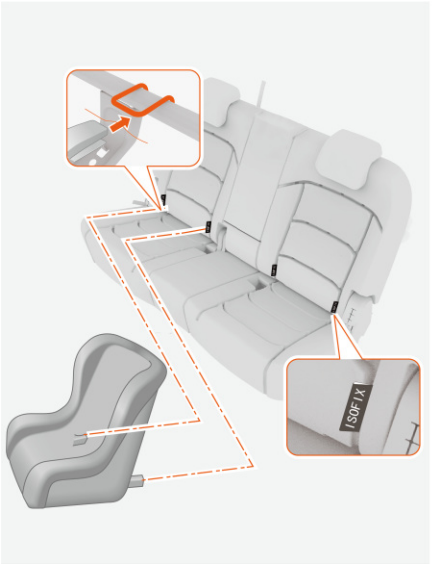
Installing ISOFIX fixings

ISOFIX fixings are fitted between the seat cushions and backrests of the rear outer seats. These fixing interfaces are designed for securely attaching standard ISO-compliant child restraint systems to the rear seats. In this case, it is not necessary to secure the child restraint system with the seat belt. When installing and using a child restraint system, please follow the manufacturer's instructions to ensure optimal protection.

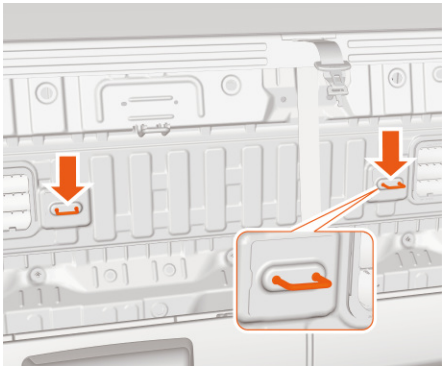
It is essential to verify with the child restraint system manufacturer whether the seat is suitable for use in the specific vehicle model.

Install a child seat with a top tether (taking LACTH seat as an example) according to the following steps:

1. Put the child seat on the rear outer seat.
2. Find the ISOFIX fixings between the seat cushion and the backrest and manually widen the gap between the cushion and the backrest if necessary.



3. Align the ISOFIX connector of the child seat with the ISOFIX fixings on the seat and insert.
4. Hold the child seat by the sides and pull outwards to ensure that the clasps are properly locked.
5. Pull the headrest up to the highest position and then pass the upper fastening strap of the child seat through the middle area of the headrest guide.



6. Fold the corresponding side seat backrest slightly forward and lock the upper fastening strap of the child seat to the hooks in the back.
7. Tighten the upper fastening strap of the child seat.
8. Lower the head restraint to the lowest position and press down on the upper fastening strap of the child seat.
9. Make sure any unused seat belt within the reach of children is locked.

Ensure that the upper fastening straps of the child seat are securely locked and check that they are fastened by pushing and pulling the child seat in different directions, following the instructions provided by the manufacturer.
If the child restraint system is not installed to the ISOFIX fixing points correctly, it may not work properly, resulting in serious injury or death to the child. Always observe the manufacturer's instructions when installing the child restraint system.

Child restraint system fixing points are designed only to carry loads imposed by a properly installed child restraint system. Do not use them for securing seat belts, wiring harnesses or other items and equipment under any circumstances.
Be sure to install a child restraint system when the vehicle is stationary. When the ISOFIX child restraint system is properly fixed to the ISOFIX fixing points, a "click" sound will be heard.

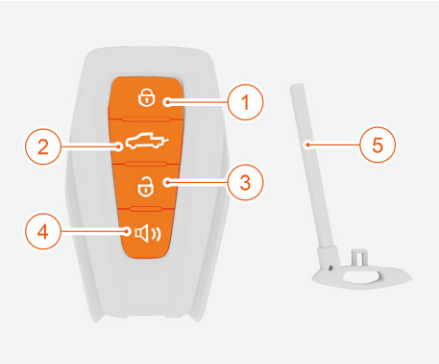
Key

Smart key

Introduction to key buttons

The smart key has been matched to the vehicle system. If the smart key is lost, damaged, or stolen, please contact a Riddara authorised service centre as soon as possible. Its control functions such as starting, locking and unlocking will be deactivated. If it is found back, the Riddara authorised service centre can reactivate its functions.

The new smart key cannot be provided to you immediately. It takes some time for the Riddara authorised service centre to match a new smart key with your vehicle.



1. Lock button
2. Tailgate unlock button
3. Unlock button
4. Vehicle locating button
5. Mechanical key

Please carry the key with you when leaving the vehicle. If the key is left in the vehicle and the start switch is on, it may lead to danger or unauthorised or accidental use of the key.

Taking mechanical key out

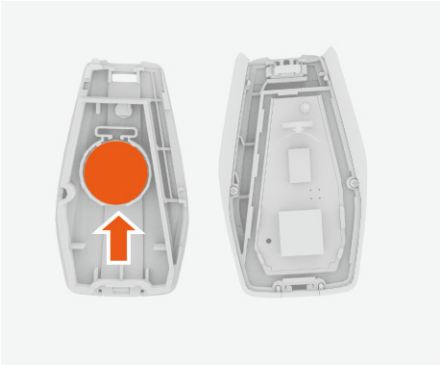
Press the release button on the back of the smart key to take out the mechanical key.

Replacing smart key battery

When the smart key is very close to the vehicle but cannot control the vehicle, or when the vehicle fails to recognize the smart key due to a low battery, the battery in the smart key needs to be replaced:

1. Take out the mechanical key, gently insert it into the middle of the opening, and then hold the handle to pry open the back cover of the key.

2. After opening the smart key case, replace with a new battery and make sure that the positive electrode of the battery is in the correct position.



3. Snap the two halves of the smart key case into place.
4. Model of battery for smart key: 3V, CR2032.

The smart key is equipped with precise circuit that must be protected against shock, water, heat, humidity, direct sunlight, solvents, waxes and scrubbing agents.

Due to the inherent characteristics of the battery, it's advisable to avoid prolonged exposure to cold environments. Extended exposure to low temperatures can trigger a low battery warning, which may impact both the smart key's functionality and the vehicle's operation.

If the smart key is interfered with other signals, the vehicle may experience issues such as not detecting the key, being unable to start, unlock, or lock.

- The smart key is covered by metal objects, for example, when being placed together with mobile phones with metal protective cases.
- The smart key is placed next to the accessory power supply or within the range where it is disturbed when external devices and equipment are working with an accessory power outlet.
- The smart key is placed next to electronic products with strong interference, such as laptops, Bluetooth headsets, working power conversion heads with chargers, Bluetooth access cards, walkie-talkies, and other devices with strong interference.

Immobiliser

Drive motor theft prevention

The vehicle is equipped with a passive anti-theft system. The system does not need to be manually activated or deactivated. The immobiliser is automatically deactivated when the start switch is pressed and a valid smart key is found in the vehicle.
Start by placing the smart key in the designated position. For details, refer to “Start Operations”. If the motor fails to start, you need to contact a Riddara service centre for inspection and repair.

Do not leave the smart key in the vehicle.

If the smart key is interfered with by other signals, the vehicle may not start. For detailed information, refer to "Smart Key".
When the immobiliser is activated but cannot be deactivated, the vehicle will issue an alarm notification.

Vehicle locking and unlocking

Locking and unlocking

Smart key

Smart keys only work within certain limits. For safety reasons, always verify the success of the vehicle locking operation.
When the start switch is in the OFF position and all doors are closed, the vehicle can be locked with the smart key.
If the unlocked vehicle is parked for a long time, it may cause the low-voltage battery of the vehicle to run out of power and prevent the vehicle from starting.

When the smart key or central lock fails, the left front door can be unlocked or locked with the mechanical key.

Remote locking and unlocking

Unlocking

When you briefly press the unlock button on the smart key again, the four doors unlock and the turn signal lamp flashes three times.

Locking

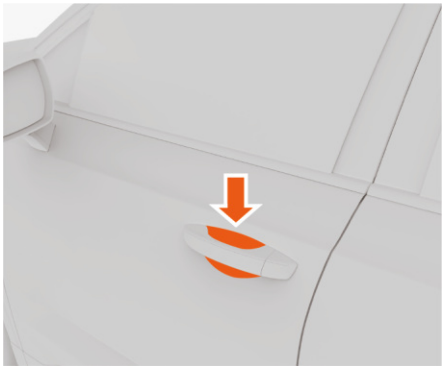
Briefly press the lock button on the smart key. Then, the four doors lock, and the turn signal lamp stay on for a few seconds. In the event that any of the four doors is not closed, when you press the lock button on the smart key, the vehicle sounds an alarm to remind the driver.

Never leave smart keys inside the vehicle or where children can access them. Children might accidentally operate vehicle controls like parking brakes or window controllers, which could result in serious injuries or fatalities.

Keyless access system (if equipped)

The keyless access function requires the start switch to be in the OFF position with all doors closed for use.
When the vehicle is in a substation, mobile phone base station, TV tower, charging pile and other interference environment, the keyless access function may fail. When the function fails, please use the mechanical key to lock or unlock.
When electronic devices such as mobile phones, laptops, Bluetooth headphones, and Bluetooth access cards are placed together with the smart key, the keyless access function may fail. When the function fails, keep the smart key at a certain distance from the electronic devices. You can also lock or unlock the device with a mechanical key.
After repeatedly unlocking and locking the vehicle, the door lock system will automatically enter the protection state, and the operation will be unresponsive. After dozens of seconds, the door lock can respond to unlock or lock action again.
When the smart key battery is too low, the keyless access function may fail. It's necessary to use mechanical key to unlock or lock the door on the driver side, and promptly go to a Riddara authorised service centre to replace the smart key battery.

Keyless unlocking

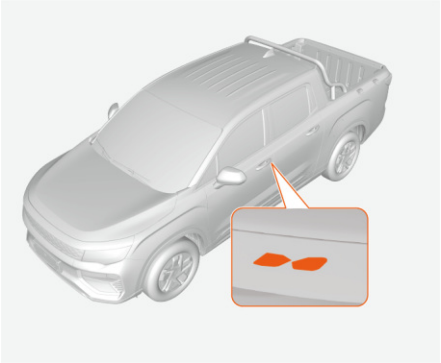


Unlock sensor area

When you approach the vehicle with a valid smart key, simply place your hand in the unlock sensor area on the driver door handle. This action will trigger the automatic unlocking of all four doors. Pull the door handle, and the door will open effortlessly. Once all four doors are unlocked, the turn signal lamps will flash three times.

If the vehicle remains unused for an extended period, approximately one week, this feature will automatically deactivate. To reactivate the system, simply restart the vehicle. Additionally, if the driver carries the smart key and remains in close proximity to the vehicle without any vehicle-related actions for several minutes, this feature will also automatically deactivate. In this case, alternative methods can still be used to unlock the vehicle.

Keyless locking



Lock sensor area

When you approach the vehicle with a valid smart key, simply place your hand in the lock sensor area on the driver door handle. This action will trigger the automatic locking of all four doors. When the vehicle is locked, the turn signal lamps will flash once.

If the vehicle remains unused for an extended period, approximately one week, this feature will automatically deactivate. To reactivate the system, simply restart the vehicle. Additionally, if the driver carries the smart key and remains in close proximity to the vehicle without any vehicle-related actions for several minutes, this feature will also automatically deactivate. In this case, alternative methods can still be used to unlock the vehicle.

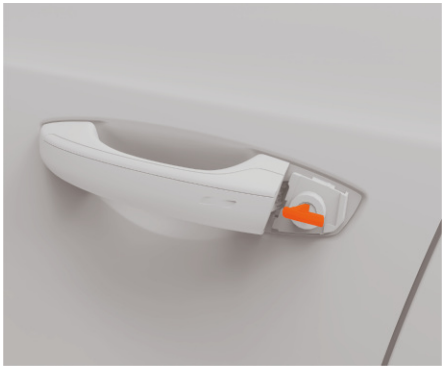
Locking and unlocking using mechanical key

In case the smart key or central control button fails, the door can be unlocked or locked by the mechanical key.
The door check needs to be greased regularly, or the opening and closing of the door may make an abnormal noise.

Locking and unlocking driver door using mechanical key

1. Take out mechanical key from smart key.

2. Lift the cover of the driver door lock and remove it, then insert the mechanical key into the keyhole.



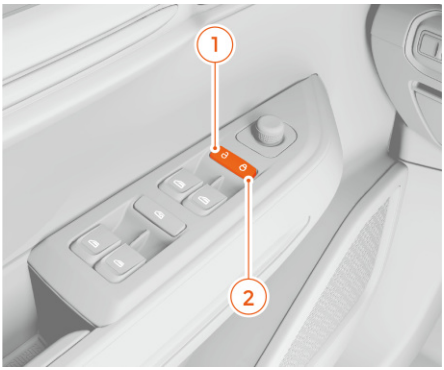
3. Insert the mechanical key into the driver's door lock and turn the mechanical key to unlock/lock the door.

Locking front passenger door and rear doors using mechanical key

In case of vehicle power failure, the mechanical key can be used to lock the front passenger door and rear doors follow the steps below:

1. Take out mechanical key from smart key.
2. Insert the mechanical key into the groove at the door lock latch, and push it downward.
3. Pull out the mechanical key and close the door to complete the locking process.

Locking and unlocking from inside



1. Unlock button
2. Lock button

When all four doors are closed, press the lock button to lock all doors.

When all four doors are locked, press the unlock button to unlock all doors.

⚠ The unlocking of the central control button in the vehicle can only be executed in the anti-theft release state.

Automatic locking and unlocking

Automatic relocking

Unlock all four doors using smart key while the vehicle is locked. If the four doors are not opened within 30 seconds, the vehicle automatically locks.

Automatic door locking while driving
When the start switch is in the ON position and the vehicle speed is greater than 20 km/h (Actual speed), the four doors will be automatically locked.

Smart key left-in-vehicle reminder
When the start switch is in the OFF position, if the smart key remains inside the vehicle, the system will sound an alarm when locking doors via keyless entry. This reminds you the key was left inside.

Automatic unlocking on power off
After the vehicle is automatically locked, if the vehicle is stopped and the start switch is turned off, the doors are automatically unlocked.

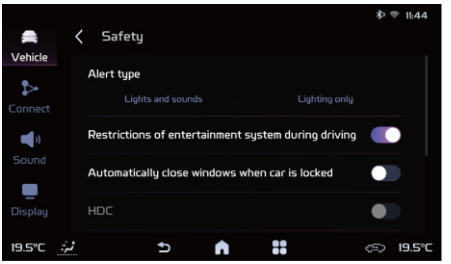
Automatic unlocking on collision
In the event of a severe collision during driving, all four doors will automatically unlock, allowing occupants to quickly exit the vehicle.

Vehicle locating function

When you cannot confirm the location of your vehicle, you can use this function to find the specific location of your vehicle.
The start switch is in the OFF position and the door is closed and locked, quickly short-press the vehicle locating button on the smart key twice to activate the vehicle locating function and remind you of the vehicle's location.

Alert type

If special situations prevent normal door locking (e.g., doors not fully closed), the vehicle will sound an alarm. You can set the alert type through the multimedia display.



On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Safety in turn on the multimedia display, where alert type can be selected.

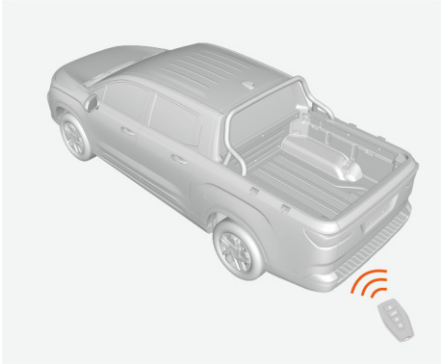
Opening and closing cargo compartment tailgate

Unlock using central control

When the vehicle is stationary and the external anti-theft alarm system is disarming, press the central unlocking switch to pre-unlock the tailgate, and press the tailgate unlock switch to open the tailgate.

⚠ There is no time limit after the central locking pre-unlocks the cargo compartment tailgate.

Unlock using smart key



When the vehicle is stationary and the external anti-theft alarm system is disarming, briefly press the tailgate unlock button or vehicle unlock button on the smart key to pre-unlock the tailgate, and press the tailgate unlock switch within 180 seconds to open the tailgate.

⚠ There is no time limit after the vehicle unlock button pre-unlocks the cargo compartment tailgate.

Deactivating pre-unlock

During the pre-unlock timing period, central locking will stop the pre-unlock timing. Pressing the tailgate unlock switch cannot open the tailgate.

Closing cargo compartment tailgate

Lift the edge of the tailgate, and force the tailgate forward to lock it.
After closing the cargo compartment tailgate, verify that it is fully locked by trying to push and pull the upper edge of the cargo compartment tailgate.

Door handle

When the door is unlocked, you can open the door by using the inner or outer handle.

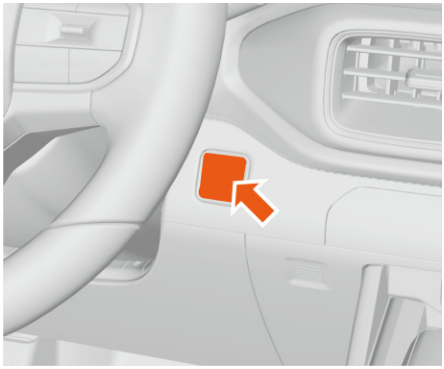
Child safety lock

The left and right rear doors of the vehicle are equipped with child safety locks. When there are children sitting in the rear seats on either side, please use the child safety locks.
The child safety lock switch is located on the outer edge of the rear door. Insert the mechanical key into the child safety lock and rotate it in the direction shown in the diagram. This will place the child safety lock in the "open" position, preventing the doors from being opened from the inside of the vehicle. For the safety of child passengers, the doors can only be opened from the outside.

After setting the child safety lock, be sure to test whether you can open the door from inside the vehicle to ensure that the child safety lock is working properly.

Vehicle start

Start switch (keyless start)



The vehicle is equipped with a start switch for push-button start. To activate the system, the smart key that matches the vehicle must be in the vehicle and detected.

The status of the start switch includes:

OFF: The vehicle is turned off when the switch is in this position. When the start switch is in the OFF mode, the vehicle can be started by depressing the brake pedal and pressing the start switch.

If the push-button start does not work, it may be because the vehicle is near a strong electromagnetic field, which interferes with the keyless start.

ACC: This position allows the use of some of the electrical appliances when the vehicle is not started. When the vehicle is not started, pressing the start switch once without depressing the brake pedal will set the start switch to the ACC position. When the start switch is in the ACC mode, by depressing the brake pedal and pressing the start switch, you can start the vehicle to turn it into a drivable state.

ON: When the start switch is in the ACC position, pressing the start switch once without depressing the brake pedal will set the start switch to the ON position. Pressing the switch again will set the start switch back to the OFF position.

START: This position starts the vehicle and the READY indicator lamp on the instrument cluster illuminates.

Do not leave the smart key in the vehicle or within the reach of children, as children may operate the vehicle with the key, resulting in serious injury or death.

Start operation

Depress the brake pedal and press the start switch to start the vehicle. If the smart key is not inside the vehicle or is subject to some interference, the instrument cluster displays a reminder that the key has not been detected. If the battery in the smart key needs to be replaced, see the “Replacing Smart Key Battery” section in this chapter.

As long as all start conditions are met, the vehicle will start after the start switch is pressed. After the vehicle starts, the READY indicator on the instrument cluster lights up, and the vehicle is ready for driving.

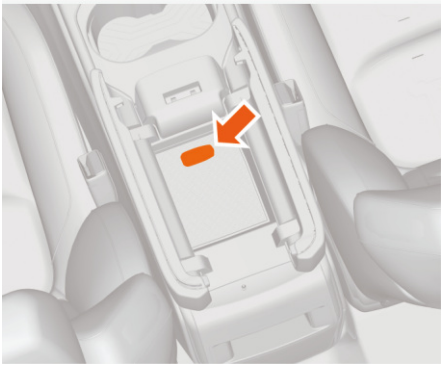
When electronic devices such as mobile phones and laptops are placed together with the smart key, the keyless entry function may fail. When the function fails, keep the smart key at a certain distance from the electronic devices. Please try to place the smart key near the armrest box of the console.

Backup start function

When the vehicle is in a strong signal interference area, the smart key battery is low, or the keyless start function fails, if you try to start the vehicle and press the start switch, the instrument cluster may have a text message indicating that the vehicle cannot be started through the push-button start procedure.

Please follow the steps below to start the vehicle:

1. Move the electronic shift lever to Park (P) or Neutral (N) position.



2. Place the smart key flat in the illustrated area inside storage compartment under the front central armrest.
3. Depress the brake pedal.
4. Press the start switch.

Vehicle start failure

Before carrying out the inspection, it is necessary to start the vehicle in accordance with the correct starting procedure, and confirm whether the high-voltage battery and low-voltage battery have enough power.

This vehicle is equipped with an electronic anti-theft system. System or smart key malfunctions may prevent normal engine starting. If you suspect a smart key or system malfunction, have your vehicle serviced at an authorised service centre as soon as possible.

If the vehicle occasionally fails to start:

1. Check whether the low-voltage battery terminals are tightened and clean.
2. If there is no problem with the terminals of the low-voltage

battery, turn on interior lighting. When starting the vehicle, if the interior lighting do not light up, dim, or go out, it indicates that the low-voltage battery has run out of charge. You can try to jump-start the vehicle, please refer to the "Jump Start" section in "Faults on the Road".

⚠ If the interior lighting is in normal condition, but the vehicle does not start, please contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair.

Driving

In the following cases, special attention should be paid to the lower positioned parts on the vehicle to avoid scratching the vehicle chassis.

- When driving on roads in poor conditions.
- When driving over the road edge.
- When driving on steep slopes.

⚠ Special care should be taken when the vehicle is fully loaded.

Breaking-in new vehicle

Breaking-in a new vehicle is mainly to improve the surface quality and friction and wear status of the moving parts, extend the service life and reduce the power consumption. During the break-in period of a new vehicle, the following requirements should be complied with when using it:

- Avoid depressing the accelerator pedal to the bottom when starting and driving.
- In the break-in period, the vehicle should run on flat roads rather than muddy or sandy roads.
- Avoid idling the drive motor.
- Avoid rapid acceleration.
- Avoid emergency braking within the first 300 kilometres.
- Do not drive at the same speed for a long time.

When driving the vehicle

1. Depress and hold the brake pedal, shift the gear from N to D, and the shift position indicator on the instrument cluster will display D.
2. Release the electronic parking brake.
3. When you release the brake pedal, the vehicle begins to creep. After gently depressing the accelerator pedal, the vehicle officially begins its journey.
4. To accelerate the vehicle, gradually depress the accelerator pedal. To drive at a constant speed, depress and hold the accelerator pedal at a certain opening.
5. If braking, depress the brake pedal.
6. To reverse the vehicle, depress the brake pedal until the vehicle comes to a steady stop and remains stationary, then move the electronic shift lever to the R position, release the brake pedal

and lightly depress the accelerator pedal.

To avoid losing control of the vehicle, do not depress the accelerator pedal during a gear shift.

Do not depress the brake pedal and accelerator pedal at the same time.

Avoid emergency braking during driving. Decelerate the vehicle as much as possible when turning a corner, and avoid sharp turns.

When the vehicle is in READY state and the electronic shift lever is in D position, be sure to depress the brake pedal or use the parking brake; otherwise, the vehicle will creep. When parking and leaving the vehicle, always use the parking brake and move the electronic shift lever to P position.

Eco driving

Vehicle driving range and high-voltage battery capacity are affected by driving habits, storage conditions, charging methods, high-voltage battery temperature, etc. Good usage habits and driving style can improve the vehicle's driving range.

1. Smooth start and acceleration: The power consumption is high during starting and acceleration. When driving, avoid starting and accelerating the vehicle by depressing the accelerator pedal sharply as much as possible. Smooth starting and acceleration are beneficial for saving power.
2. Avoid unnecessary braking: Control the following distance from the vehicle in front and try to avoid frequent braking. Slow down at red lights and allow the vehicle to slide to avoid sudden braking.
3. Keep the vehicle's wind resistance low: Opening windows at high driving speeds can significantly increase the vehicle's wind resistance, leading to higher power consumption. Keep the windows closed when the vehicle speed is above 80 km/h.
4. Maintain the correct tyre pressure: Check the tyre pressure regularly. Too low tyre pressure may increase the tyre rolling resistance and lead to increased power consumption.
5. Minimize the use of air conditioner: Both cooling and heating modes of the air conditioner will accelerate the power consumption of the high-voltage battery. Please use the air conditioner when necessary. Windows can be opened for ventilation at low speeds. It is more energy efficient to select the recirculation mode when using the air conditioner.
6. Reduce the vehicle load: Every extra kilogram of weight can increase power consumption. Regularly clear unnecessary luggage and items on the vehicle.

7. Plan the driving route: Optimize the route and try to avoid congested roads. This saves time and reduces power consumption.
8. Do not arbitrarily change the size of the tyres: Using larger or wider tyres can lead to higher power consumption.
9. Driving mode selection: Using ECO mode while driving can reduce the power consumption of the vehicle and increase the driving range. On the contrary, choosing the SPORT mode will increase the power consumption of the vehicle and shorten the driving range.

⚠ When driving the vehicle, it is necessary to ensure safe driving and comply with traffic laws and regulations, and avoid disrupting others or the flow of public traffic.

Parking on combustibles

⚠ Do not park on paper, leaves, hay, or other flammable materials; otherwise, fire and accidents can be caused by the contact of combustible materials with high-temperature parts of the vehicle.

Driving with care

First of all, fasten the seat belt.

⚠ Defensive driving: The driver can accurately "foresee" the danger caused by other drivers, pedestrians, bad weather or poor road conditions during driving, and can take necessary, reasonable and effective measures in time to prevent accidents.

⚠ Pay special attention to pedestrian safety, as electric vehicles are less noisy and pedestrians may not be aware when the vehicle is approaching. Anticipate risks in advance and be prepared.

⚠ Before driving, please confirm that the charging port flap is fully closed and the charging cable is disconnected.

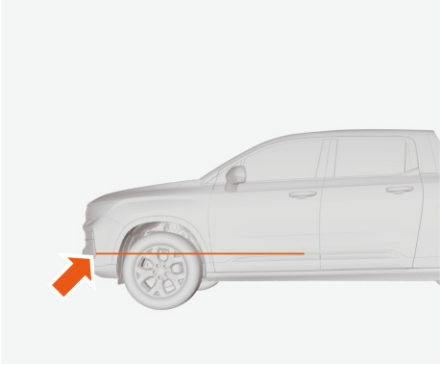
⚠ Before driving, please check the driving range on the instrument cluster to confirm whether the remaining SOC of the high-voltage battery can meet the driving demand. If the battery is low, please charge it in time.

⚠ Keep a safe distance and concentrate on driving. Distracted drivers may cause a collision, leading to injury or death.

Drunk driving

Drunk driving is very dangerous. Alcohol affects drivers' judgement, muscle coordination, vision and concentration. Drunk driving not only causes accidents but also leads to serious personal injuries and death. The traffic department will punish drunk driving in accordance with the provisions of the Road Traffic Safety Law.

Driving through water



To avoid damage to the vehicle when driving through water (e.g. driving on flooded roads), observe the following points:

1. Determine the water level before driving through water. When driving through static waters, the water level must not exceed 500 mm (at the approximate position shown in the illustration).
2. When the water level exceeds 300 mm, control the vehicle speed below 10 km/h. When the water depth is greater than 400 mm, keep the speed below 7 km/h and avoid stopping midway. Be aware that the water waves stirred up may cause the actual wading depth to exceed the maximum allowable value, resulting in the vehicle being unable to move on normally or causing damage to the vehicle.
3. When driving through non-static waters, especially against the direction of water flow, the maximum permissible wading depth and the vehicle speed should be less than the above values, and the vehicle should be driven under the premise of ensuring safety.
4. Check the vehicle immediately after driving through water while ensuring safety:
   - Gently depress the brake pedal and check the brakes for proper functionality;
   - Check the horn for proper functionality;
   - Check all lighting devices of the vehicle;
   - Check for normal steering functionality;
   - Drive the vehicle to the nearest service provider for a routine check.
5. Driving through water is not a part of regular driving and should be avoided as much as possible.

When driving through water or on muddy roads, the braking effect may be affected and the braking distance may be extended, increasing the risk of accidents!
Avoid sudden emergency braking operations immediately after driving through water.
The brakes must be cleaned and dried by intermittent braking after driving through water.
Make a detour and never drive through forcibly in case of deep waterlogging, high flow rate or unidentified water level.

The wave caused by the oncoming vehicle may exceed the vehicle's allowable water level. Potholes, mud puddles or stones may be hidden in the water. They can increase the difficulty in or obstruct driving through water.
Driving through water for more than 1 km or staying in water for a longer period of time can damage the vehicle.
Do not drive through salt water. Salt can cause rust and corrosion in vehicles. Immediately flush all vehicle parts that have been in contact with salt water with fresh water.
It is recommended to go to a Riddara service centre for a comprehensive inspection of the vehicle after driving through water, in order to check for hidden dangers and ensure driving safety.

Stopping or parking

- The vehicle should be parked on a road that is flat, solid, safe and does not affect the passage of other vehicles.
- To stop the vehicle, depress the brake pedal before using the electronic parking brake until the vehicle slowly comes to a stop and remains stationary, then move the electronic shift lever to P position.

Never leave children or people with disability in the vehicle.
They may release the parking brake, manipulate the electronic shift lever and cause the vehicle to move, resulting in personal injury or death.

Requirements for use of vehicle left unused for too long

If the vehicle is left unused for a long time, always have it serviced regularly. If you fail to do so, the performance of the high-voltage battery may degrade.

- In summer, park the vehicle in a cool place, try to avoid direct sunlight, and keep the vehicle away from heat sources.
- If the vehicle is left standing for a long time, the SOC should be maintained at 50% - 80% (about 50% is optimal).
- Full charging maintenance must be carried out every three months. After full charging, run the vehicle or directly turn on the air conditioner or other high-power appliances for power consumption until the SOC decreases to 50% - 80% before continuing to store the vehicle.

- The vehicle has an intelligent charging function. When the start switch is in the OFF position and the low-voltage battery is low, the vehicle will automatically charge it.
- When using a vehicle that has not been used for a long time (more than two weeks) for the first time, please confirm whether the instrument cluster gives an alarm. If there is an alarm, please contact a Riddara authorised service centre for maintenance as soon as possible.

Noise and vibration

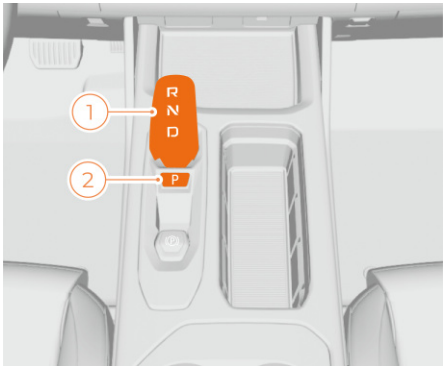
When driving an electric vehicle, you will hear or feel noises and vibrations different from those of a conventional fuel vehicle. The following noises and vibrations are normal:

- Noise during operation of drive motor and reducer.
- Noise generated when the compressor and cooling fan of the electric air conditioner are running.
- Noise and vibration generated by opening and closing of relay when switching on/off the high-voltage system.
- The sound of the pedestrian warning system when the vehicle is moving at a low speed.
- Noise from the water pump and cooling fan during charging.

Automatic shifting

Electronic shift lever

Electronic shift lever



1. Electronic shift lever
2. Gear P button

Gears

P (Parking)

Assisted parking function is activated when the gear is in Parking (P) position. When the vehicle is stationary, press the P button to engage the parking (P) gear.
To shift Parking (P) into Neutral (N), you must depress the brake pedal and push the electronic shift lever forward or backward to shift into Neutral (N).
To shift from Parking (P) into Drive (D) when the vehicle is started, you must shift into Neutral (N), then depress the brake pedal and pull the electronic shift lever backward to shift into Drive (D).

When the vehicle shifts from the starting state to the non-starting state and the electronic parking brake is applied, the reducer will automatically shift into Parking (P).

D (Driving)

This gear position is applied for normal driving.
When the electronic shift lever is in Drive (D) position, if the brake pedal is released and the parking brake is disengaged, the vehicle, if unloaded, will begin to creep at a speed of approximately 5 km/h on a flat road.
When the vehicle is stationary and already started, if you want to shift Drive (D) into Parking (P), you only need to press the P button without pushing the electronic shift lever. To shift from Drive (D) into Neutral (N), simply push the electronic shift lever forward.

If the slope is steep, the vehicle may not be able to creep or even reverse.

R (Reverse)

This position stands for moving backwards.
When the electronic shift lever is in Reverse (R) position, if the brake pedal is released and the parking brake is disengaged, the vehicle, if unloaded, will begin to creep at a speed of approximately 5 km/h on a flat road.
When the vehicle is stationary and already started, if you want to shift from Reverse (R) to Neutral (N), you only need to pull the electronic shift lever backward.

N (Neutral)

When the electronic shift lever is in Neutral (N), the drive motor is unable to output power.
When the vehicle is stationary and already started, if you want to shift from Neutral (N) into Reverse (R) or Drive (D), you must depress the brake pedal and push the electronic shift lever forward to shift into Reverse (R) or pull the electronic shift lever backward to shift into Drive (D).

The instrument cluster indicates the current gear position.

Instructions for use

Gear shifting

Parking

When it is necessary to park: When the vehicle is completely stopped, switch the electronic shift lever to Neutral (N) and press the P button.

Drive

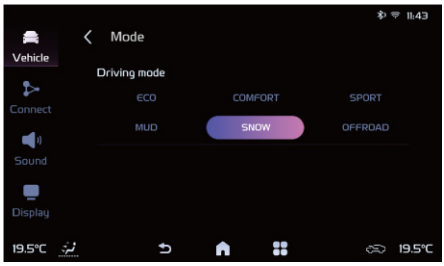
To start the vehicle, depress the brake pedal, switch the electronic shift lever to Drive (D), then release the brake pedal and lightly depress the accelerator pedal.

Engage the gear first before depressing the accelerator pedal. Do not depress the accelerator pedal while engaging the gear or engage the gear after depressing the accelerator pedal.

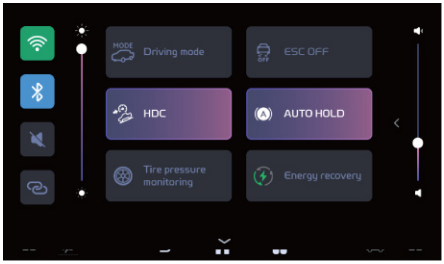
Reverse

When the vehicle is completely stopped, depress the brake pedal, switch the electronic shift lever to Reverse (R), then release the brake pedal and lightly depress the accelerator pedal.

Driving modes



On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Mode to select from Eco, Comfort, Sport, Snow (if equipped), Mud (if equipped), or Off-road (if equipped).



Alternatively, swipe down from the top edge of the display to open the Control Centre, where you can configure driving modes.

Comfort mode

The Comfort mode tries to balance between economy and driving power.

ECO mode

In the ECO mode, priority should be given to the economy of power usage, ensuring driving quality while reducing power consumption.

Sport mode

In the Sport mode, the control system will provide the vehicle with better power performance and optimize acceleration performance by rapidly increasing output power. However, this is accompanied with increased power consumption and shortened driving range.

Snow mode (if equipped)

The Snow mode applies to slippery roads with hard texture but soft surface, such as roads covered with thin snow, icy roads, hard roads covered with gravel or thin sand layers. It can reduce the slippage tendency, intervene in the attitude of vehicle as appropriate, and provide a relatively stable torque output. A stability control strategy for snow-covered terrain improves the driving and riding experience under such road conditions.

Snow mode is recommended to be used with snow tyres in order to attain better performance. This mode can achieve the performance-enhancing effect only on the above-mentioned special roads. It is not recommended to drive on worse roads. Do not drive at high speeds or without caution on the above-mentioned roads. Please drive carefully.

Mud mode (if equipped)

The mud mode applies to muddy roads with ruts or hard base. Strong power and insensitivity to braking in this mode are conducive to high-speed rotation of wheels. The stability control strategy for muddy terrain endows the vehicle with higher capability of traction (getting unstuck) while driving on such roads so that the vehicle can be prevented from getting stuck in the mud.

The vehicle working in this mode is not sensitive to stability control and traction control.
Emergency braking or acceleration on low-adhesion roads is not recommended because there is a potential risk of drifting.
Starting on soft sandy roads in this mode is not recommended.
Slamming on the accelerator pedal to start the vehicle may pose a risk of getting stuck.
Hill descent control (HDC) is recommended to be enabled when driving on long downhill road sections in this mode.
Replacing with all terrain (AT) tyres is recommended in the mud mode. This allows to the vehicle to have better performance in this mode.
This mode can achieve the performance-enhancing effect only on the above-mentioned special roads. It is not recommended to drive on worse roads. Do not drive at high speeds or without caution on the above-mentioned roads. Please drive carefully.

Off-road mode (if equipped)

The off-road mode applies to light-duty off-road conditions such as loose gravel, bumpy surface, sandy soil, shallows of river channels, and hard uphill/downhill slopes. Strong power and sensitivity to braking are conducive to the vehicle's power control. A stability control strategy for off-road conditions is applied to this mode. This mode optimizes the responsiveness of accelerator pedal

and traction and stability control, thereby improving the performance of the vehicle in off-road conditions.

The vehicle working in this mode is sensitive to traction control and stability control. There are potential risks of outputting too much power or moving too far forward. Please be cautious of operations such as rapid acceleration.
Brake wheel locking and dragging may occur when driving on slippery downhill slopes. Please be cautious of emergency braking, emergency steering, and other dangerous operations.

Driving below 40 km/h is recommended in the off-road mode. Even lower speed is recommended when driving on bad roads.
Replacing with all terrain (AT) tyres is recommended in the off-road mode. This allows to the vehicle to have better performance in this mode.
Hill descent control (HDC) is recommended to be enabled when driving on long downhill road sections in this mode.
This mode can achieve the performance-enhancing effect only on the above-mentioned special roads. It is not recommended to drive on worse roads. Do not drive at high speeds or without caution on the above-mentioned roads. Please drive carefully.
The off-road mode does not apply to grounds with deep sand layer where the vehicle has a risk of getting stuck.

Brake and electric assist system

Service brake

The braking distance of the vehicle in motion may vary depending on road conditions, vehicle weight and braking force imposed. Maintain an adequate distance from the vehicle ahead and do not perform cadence braking and emergency braking.

Do not add non-genuine accessories, which may affect vehicle performance and cause traffic accidents.

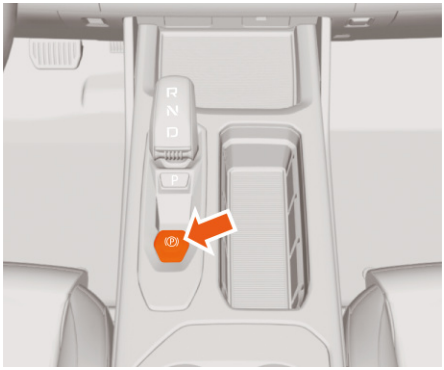
If a high-pitched screech is heard at the brake of the vehicle, you should contact a Riddara authorised service centre immediately for service.

Do not place your foot on the brake pedal while driving normally. Otherwise, it will cause wear and tear and overheating of the brake parts, as well as extended braking distance.

When driving downhill on long or steep slopes, simply use the brake pedal to maintain a safe and constant speed. Do not depress the brake pedal too frequently; otherwise, the brake is likely to fail.

Parking brake

Electronic parking brake (EPB)



Manual release of EPB

When the start switch is in the ON position and the electronic shift lever is not in the P position, depress the brake pedal and simultaneously press the EPB switch to release the EPB. The EPB switch indicator lamp on the instrument cluster will go off.

Automatic release of EPB

Start the vehicle, close the driver door, and fasten the seat belt. Depress the accelerator pedal when the vehicle is in Drive (D) position, the EPB will be automatically released and the EPB switch indicator lamp on the instrument cluster will go off.

Manual parking by EPB

When the start switch is in the ON position, pull up the EPB switch as the vehicle is stationary, and the EPB switch indicator is turned on. At this point, the manual parking is completed.

⚠ Once the EPB is enabled, the parking brake warning lamp on the instrument cluster is on. If the warning lamp doesn't illuminate, please contact a Riddara service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

Automatic parking by EPB

When the vehicle is stationary, shift the start switch to the OFF position or power off the vehicle, or shift it to the P position, and the EPB automatically parks the vehicle.

Disabling the EPB automatic parking function (car washing mode)

In the process of Tunnel Automatic Car Washing, because the vehicle needs to follow the tow chain of the car washing equipment, it is necessary to put the vehicle in Neutral (N), manually release the EPB and release the brake pedal.

If the EPB malfunction indicator lamp is on, it indicates that the electronic parking brake system is faulty. Please contact Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair.

If the EPB fails to be enabled, the rear wheels should be locked if necessary to prevent the vehicle from moving.

Improper use of electronic parking brake may cause accidents and serious personal injuries and death.

Never use the EPB as the service brake of the vehicle, except in emergencies. Because only the rear wheels are braked, the braking distance becomes longer, which affects the braking effect and may cause danger. When the EPB is enabled, do not depress the accelerator pedal when the vehicle is in the D position and the READY indicator is on.

When the EPB is released, the parking function of the vehicle will be disabled. To avoid vehicle damage, serious injury or even fatal accidents, do not release EPB on roads with slopes.

Before receiving an automatic car wash that requires the movement of the vehicle, it is necessary to put the start switch in the ON position, switch the electronic shift lever into Neutral (N), and manually release the EPB.

AUTO HOLD

On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Safety in turn on the multimedia display, where auto hold can be switched on or off.

In addition to the above, the control centre can be opened by swiping down on the upper edge of the display to switch on or off auto hold via the AUTO HOLD button.

The AUTO HOLD function can help drivers start the vehicle more comfortably on slopes. When the vehicle stops on a slope, after the brake pedal is released, AUTO HOLD will keep the vehicle braked for a while, providing sufficient time for the driver to depress the accelerator pedal for starting, thus reducing sliding.

Depending on the force, the vehicle may also move when AUTO HOLD function is on.

Enabling AUTO HOLD

When the vehicle starts, the driver door is closed, the seat belt is fastened, and the AUTO HOLD function is turned on through the multimedia display screen. The AUTO HOLD function is enabled and the switch indicator illuminates.

Disabling AUTO HOLD

The AUTO HOLD function can be turned off on the multimedia display screen, at this point, the switch indicator lamp goes off.

Activating and deactivating AUTO HOLD

1. When the READY indicator lamp on the instrument cluster is on, close the driver door and fasten the safety belt. When the AUTO HOLD function is enabled and the vehicle speed is zero, depress the brake pedal, if the electronic shift lever is not in Reverse (R), the AUTO HOLD is activated.

> The AUTO HOLD function cannot be activated when the vehicle is in Reverse (R).

2. Shift the electronic shift lever into Drive (D)/Reverse (R), and lightly depress the accelerator pedal. Then, the AUTO HOLD will be automatically deactivated.
3. When the AUTO HOLD function is activated, if the accelerator pedal is not pressed for more than 10 minutes, it is switched to EPB mode, and the parking brake warning lamp illuminates in red.

Force-deactivating AUTO HOLD

When the AUTO HOLD function is activated, unfastening the seat belt or opening the driver door will activate EPB automatically.

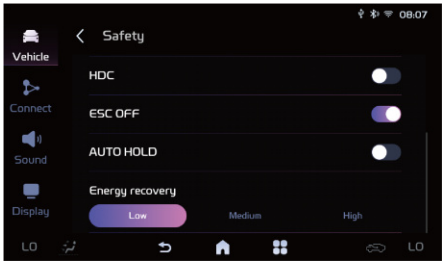
Electronic stability control (ESC)

Electronic Stability Control (ESC) is an active safety technology that assists the driver in controlling the vehicle, including an anti-lock brake system (ABS), which can automatically correct the instability of the body of the vehicle and help prevent accidents. The ESC estimates the driver's intention in the direction of travel with the sensing technology. When the vehicle begins to deviate from the road, the system will apply targeted braking force to the wheels or reduce the torque of the drive motor to guide the vehicle back to the correct route.

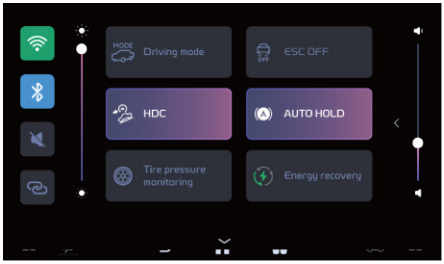
The ESC malfunction indicator lamp on the instrument cluster flashes when the ESC is on. This also happens when the Traction Control System is enabled. You may hear some noise or feel a vibration in the brake pedal, which is normal. In this case, continue to steer the vehicle following your expected direction. If an ESC failure is detected, the ESC malfunction indicator lamp will illuminate and the system cannot

work properly. In this case, adjust the driving mode accordingly, and contact a Riddara authorised service centre as soon as possible. The ESC is automatically activated when starting the vehicle. To maintain the direction control of the vehicle, always keep this system activated.

ESC off



On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Safety in turn on the multimedia display, where ESC can be switched on or off. When ESC is off, the ESC OFF indicator lamp on the instrument cluster lights up.



Alternatively, swipe down from the top edge of the display to open the Control Centre and toggle the ESC OFF button to enable or disable the electronic stability program (ESP).

Disable the ESC function in the following special cases:

- When driving with snow chains;
- When driving on deep snow or soft roads;
- When the vehicle is stuck and needs to move back and forth to get unstuck.

ESC on

Switch on the electronic stability program (ESC) via the multimedia display. The ESC off-indicator lamp on the instrument cluster is extinguished when the ESC is on.
Every time the power switch is turned from ACC to ON.
When the vehicle speed is higher than or equal to 85 km/h, the ESC function is automatically enabled.

Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

The anti-lock brake system (ABS) can prevent slipping during braking. When starting the vehicle and driving away, the anti-lock brake system performs a self-check. When the self-check is carried out, you will hear a momentary motor running noise or “click”, and even notice a slight movement of the brake pedal, which is normal.

Too high or too low tyre pressure or mixing different sizes of tyres on a vehicle can lead to a loss of braking effectiveness.

Do not manually cut off or change the anti-lock brake system control mode, otherwise it may cause the vehicle to lose control.

Activating ABS

Do not perform cadence braking. As long as the brake pedal is firmly pressed, the anti-lock function will be automatically enabled. You may hear the running noise of the ABS brake pump or motor and feel a brake pulsation, which is normal.

Braking in emergency

The ABS allows the driver to steer and brake simultaneously. In most emergencies, steering is more effective than braking.

Electronic brake assist (EBA)

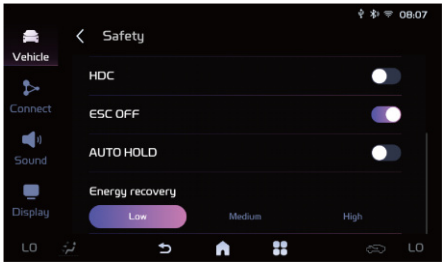
During emergency braking, the EBA increases the driver's braking force and reduces the braking distance. Most drivers can brake in time in hazardous situations, but they do not depress the brake pedal with enough force, so the brake system does not generate maximum braking force, resulting in increased braking distance.
The EBA is enabled when the brake pedal is depressed quickly while the vehicle is in motion. At this point, the EBA will generate a greater brake pressure than normal braking, allowing the brake system to generate the pressure required for the maximum deceleration of the vehicle in the shortest possible time. The EBA utilizes the rapidly generated pressure within the brake system to help drivers achieve shorter braking distances in emergencies. When the brake pedal is released, the EBA will be automatically disabled and the brake system is restored to normal operation.

The EBA is only intended to help the driver increase the braking force, but cannot protect against every possible accident. The driver shall always keep an appropriate distance from other vehicles and drive carefully.

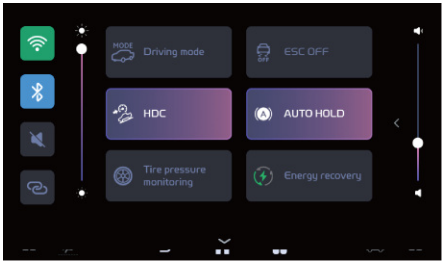
Hill descent control (HDC)

The vehicle is equipped with a HDC function. The function can automatically brake the vehicle to limit the driving speed without driver intervention during the downhill process and assist the driver in going downhill.

System on and off



On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Safety in turn on the multimedia display, where hill descent control (HDC) can be switched on or off.



Alternatively, swipe down from the top edge of the display to open the Control Centre and toggle the HDC button to turn on or off the hill descent control (HDC) function.

⚠ HDC can only be activated when the vehicle speed is less than 35 km/h.

When driving downhill, the driver can control the speed via the accelerator pedal or brake pedal; The adjustable speed range is 4 ~ 35 km/h; When the driver depresses the accelerator pedal to increase the speed to greater than 35 km/h and less than 60 km/h, this function is temporarily disabled, and is enabled again when the speed is decreased to 4 ~ 35 km/h; This function can be disabled by the HDC switch or by accelerating to greater than 60 km/h.

⚠ When the HDC function is temporarily unavailable due to high brake temperature, the following situations will occur:

- In the HDC-on state, the HDC indicator lamp on the instrument cluster goes off and the system shuts down.
- In the HDC-off state, when turning on the HDC function on the multimedia display screen, the HDC indicator lamp on the instrument cluster does not illuminate, and the system cannot be turned on.

Hill hold control (HHC)

The HHC allows the driver to prevent vehicles from sliding downhill after releasing the brake pedal. It maintains

the brake pressure applied by the driver, allowing the driver up to two seconds to move his/her foot from the brake pedal to the accelerator pedal, and the brake pressure will be automatically released afterwards. As reversing uphill (with the front of the vehicle facing downwards) is also considered an uphill behaviour, the HHC function is enabled at this point.

The HHC function can only be activated when the ESC system is enabled and the parking brake is fully released.

The HHC function only maintains the pressure for a short time when the driver releases the brake pedal. If the accelerator pedal is not depressed or the parking brake is applied, the vehicle may slide down the slope after 2 seconds. Therefore, you should drive carefully when starting on the slope!

Traction control system (TCS)

The TCS prevents the driving wheels from slipping during acceleration and ensures stable driving. The TCS optimizes the target slip rate of the driving wheels according to the vehicle's demand for the longitudinal and lateral forces on the driving wheels. By controlling the driving torque of the drive system and the braking torque on the driving wheels, the slip rate of the driving wheels is controlled to improve the vehicle's acceleration and stability performance under various driving conditions. The control forms include ETCS and BTCS: ETCS prevents the vehicle from sideslip by reducing the torque of the drive motor; BTCS improves the vehicle's acceleration performance by applying braking force to slipping wheels.
When the Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system is disabled, the TCS will also be disabled, and the ESC off-indicator lamp on the instrument cluster will illuminate. When the ESC system is enabled again, the TCS will also be enabled.

When the start switch is in the ACC/ON position, the system performs a self-check, during which the ESC off-indicator lamp on the instrument cluster illuminates; if there is no fault, it will go out after a few seconds. When the TCS fails, the ESC malfunction indicator lamp on the instrument cluster will illuminate, and remain on if the fault is not removed. In this case, contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

Acoustic vehicle alerting system (AVAS)

In battery electric driving mode, when the vehicle is in Drive or Reverse (D/R) and the speed is less than 30 km/h, the acoustic vehicle alerting system will be

activated to remind pedestrians of approaching vehicles.

Parking assist system

Parking distance control (PDC)

The PDC system helps drivers avoid colliding with objects during the parking process.

The sensors on the rear bumper can be used to detect objects up to 1.5 meters behind the vehicle.

The PDC system cannot replace the driver's observation.

- The PDC system cannot detect objects under the bumper and the vehicle, or objects that are too close or too far from the vehicle.
- PDC may fail to detect objects in blind spots between two radars.
- PDC may falsely detect objects at vehicle sides.
- The PDC system may not be able to detect children, pedestrians, cyclists, or pets.
- The PDC system cannot detect very small objects.
- If you do not pay attention to the surrounding conditions of the vehicle before or during reversing, it may lead to personal injury and property damage. Even if the PDC system is equipped, the driver must carefully observe whether there are obstacles and pay attention to the rearview mirror of the vehicle before reversing.

How the system works

When the PDC system is working, if any obstacles appear within the detection range, the buzzer will sound to alert. The buzz indicates an obstacle behind the vehicle. The closer the vehicle gets to the obstacle, the faster the buzzer sounds. When the distance is less than 30 cm, a continuous buzz will be heard. The object must be within 1.5 meters of the rear bumper. In hot or humid weather, the distance at which objects are detected may decrease.

System on and off

Enabling

Move the shift lever into Reverse (R), and then the system is enabled.

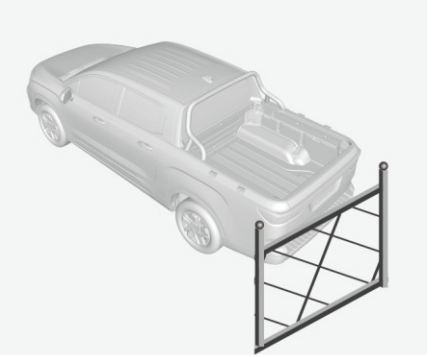
Disabling

Move the shift lever out of Reverse (R), and then the system is disabled.

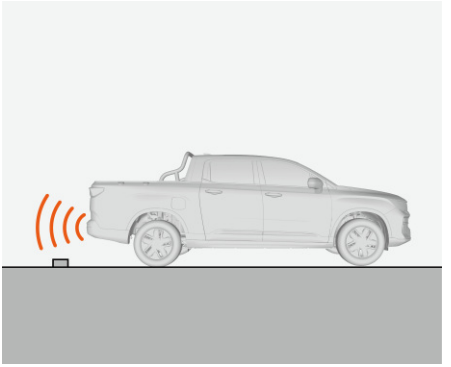
When the system fails to work properly

The PDC system may fail to alarm or give a false alarm in the following situations:

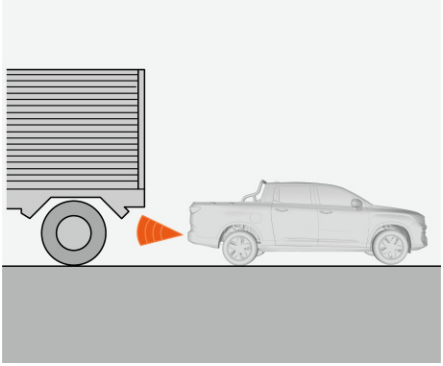
Inability to detect obstacles



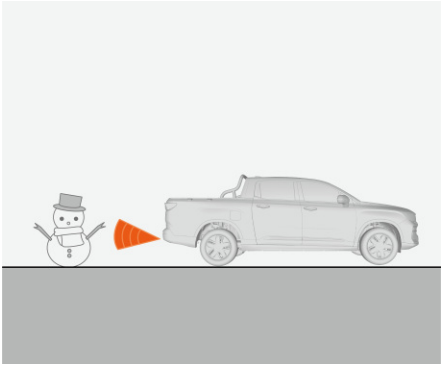
- The PDC sensors cannot detect mesh objects such as wires, cables and blockages.



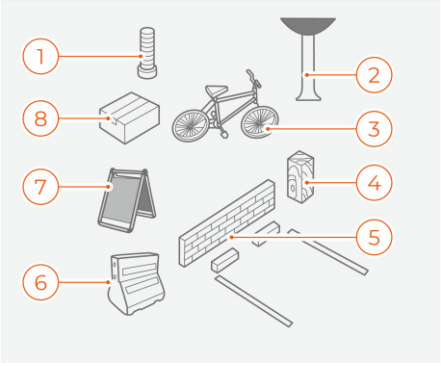
- The PDC sensors cannot detect low objects such as rocks and wooden blocks.



- The PDC sensors cannot detect vehicles with a higher chassis.



- The PDC sensors cannot detect loose snow, cotton, sponges and other objects that tend to absorb ultrasound.

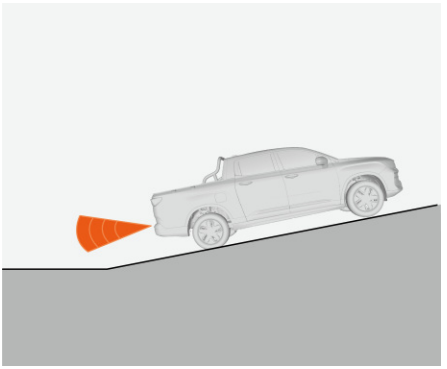


- The PDC sensors may not be able to detect certain obstacles with particular shapes.

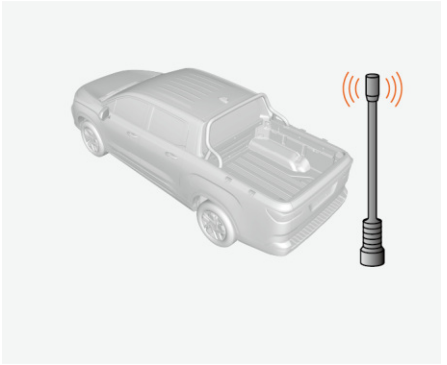
1. Pillar
2. Small trees
3. Bicycles
4. Angle bar
5. Cornerstone
6. Road barrier
7. V-shaped parking sign
8. Corrugated paper

Possible situations of false alarms

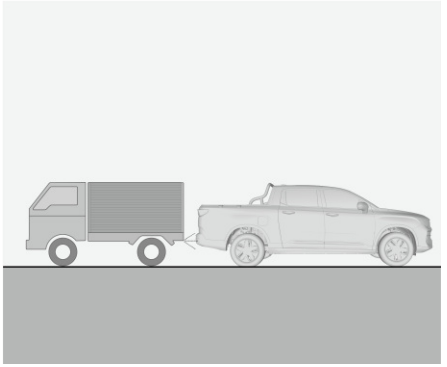
- The surface of the PDC sensors is icy.



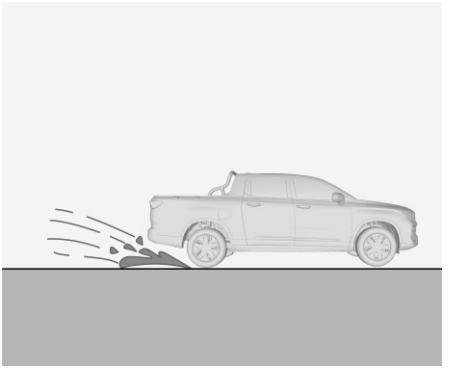
- The vehicle is on a steep slope.



- High-frequency radios or aerials are installed on or near the vehicle.



- Sound sources, such as the horn, engine and exhaust of other vehicles, are too close to the PDC sensors.



- When driving in snow or rain.

If the vehicle approaches an obstacle and the system still does not alarm, please contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection when it is confirmed that this is not caused by the above situations.

⚠ When there are multiple obstacles, the PDC sensors can only detect the nearest obstacle.

⚠ Do not use high-pressure water such as a water gun to directly spray, or use other methods to squeeze or impact, the surface of the PDC sensors. The system could otherwise malfunction.

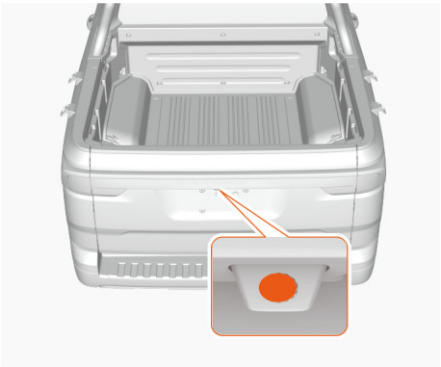
Rear view camera (RVC) system (if equipped)

The RVC system assists the driver in reversing by displaying the image behind the vehicle.

Drivers must carefully observe whether there are obstacles around the vehicle before reversing, otherwise it may lead to personal injury and property damage. The RVC system is not a substitute for the driver's observation. Do not rely solely on the RVC system to reverse your vehicle.

- The distance displayed on the multimedia display screen is different from the actual distance.
- The rear view camera cannot detect objects outside the camera's visual range, such as objects under the bumper or vehicle.
- The RVC system may not be able to detect children, pedestrians, cyclists, or pets.
- It is prohibited to use the RVC system during long-distance and fast reversing or in areas where there is cross traffic.

Rear view camera position



The rear view camera is located on the cargo compartment tailgate. The rear view camera has a limited range and cannot capture objects near corners or under the bumper. The images displayed will vary depending on the vehicle's travelling direction or road conditions. There is a difference between the distance in the image displayed on the screen and the actual distance.

Reversing guide lines

Reversing guide lines are dynamic trajectory lines that adjust the indicated direction according to the angle changing along with the rotation of the steering wheel. During reversing, the reversing guide lines cover the road surface behind the vehicle and move to the left or right according to the rotation of the steering wheel. The indicated direction is the same as the actual trajectory of the vehicle, helping the driver plan the reversing route. The dynamic trajectory line can be displayed or hidden by pressing the dynamic trajectory line button on the top left corner.

System on and off

When the vehicle shifts into R gear, it can access the Rear View Camera (RVC) interface.

- When the electronic shift lever is moved into R gear, the RVC system is enabled, and the image will be automatically displayed on the multimedia display screen.
- When the electronic shift lever is moved out of R gear, the RVC system is disabled, and the multimedia display screen is delayed for a while before switching back to the interface previously displayed.

Rear view camera connection interruption

When the rear view camera does not work properly or the connection is interrupted, a message box will pop up on the multimedia display screen. Please contact Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair.

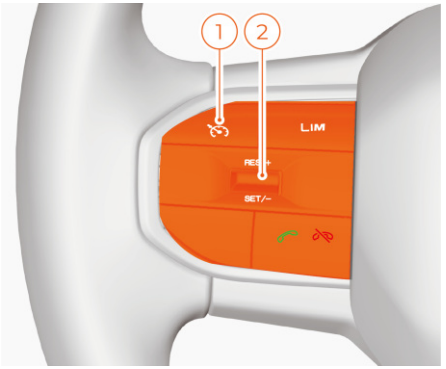
Driver assist systems

Cruise control (CC) (if equipped)

With cruise control system, the speed can be maintained at any value between 30 and 150 km/h without constantly depressing the accelerator pedal.

⚠ Where cruise control is used, it may be dangerous if you cannot safely travel at a constant speed. Therefore, do not use cruise control on winding roads or in heavy traffic. Cruise control is also dangerous when driving on slippery roads. On such road surfaces, sharp changes in tyre traction can lead to unnecessary idling of the wheels, and the vehicle may lose control. Never use cruise control on slippery roads.

Control using steering wheel



The cruise control button is on the left side of the steering wheel.

1. Cruise control button:

Cruise control can be turned on/off by pressing the cruise control button.

2. RES/+/SET/- switch:
   - Push this button up to restore the cruise speed to the original setting or increase the cruise speed.
   - Push this button down to set the current speed as the cruise speed or reduce the cruise speed.

⚠ If you leave the cruise control on all the time, you may accidentally push the button and enter the cruise state. In this case, you may be frightened and the vehicle may go out of control. Therefore, turn off the cruise control switch when you do not need to use cruise control.

Setting speed

1. Press the cruise control button to turn on the cruise control.
2. Push the RES/+/SET/- switch down, then release it, and the current speed will be set as the cruise speed.
3. Push the RES/+/SET/- switch up or down to set the desired cruise speed.

Restoring the set speed

If the cruise control has already set to the desired speed, depress the brake pedal. This cancels the cruise control and the stored speed remains in the memory. To restore to preset speed, push the RES/+/SET/- switch up when the vehicle speed is 30 km/h or higher. In this way, the vehicle reaches the preset speed.

Acceleration when using cruise control

Acceleration can be realized with either of the following two methods:

- Depress the accelerator pedal to increase speed. To store the increased speed as the cruising speed, push the RES/+/SET/- switch down.
- If the cruise control has been enabled, push up the RES/+/SET/- switch and hold it, and the cruise speed will be adjusted to an integer multiple of 5 and then continue to increase at 5 km/h. If you want to accelerate slightly, push up the RES/+/SET/- switch. Each push will increase the cruise speed by 1 km/ h.

Deceleration when using cruise control

If the cruise control has been enabled, push down the RES/+/SET/- switch and hold it, and the cruise speed will be adjusted to an integer multiple of 5 and then continue to decrease at 5 km/h. If you want to slow down slightly, push down the RES/+/SET/- switch. Each push will reduce the cruise speed by 1 km/h.

Overtaking when using cruise control

Depress the accelerator pedal to increase the speed. Vehicle speed will decrease to the preset cruise control speed when the foot leaves the accelerator pedal.

Using cruise control on ramps

The performance of the cruise control on a ramp depends on the vehicle speed, load and the gradient of the ramp. When climbing up a steep hill, you may need to depress and hold the accelerator pedal to maintain the vehicle speed. When going downhill, it may be necessary to brake to maintain the speed. Cruise control is turned off when brake is applied.

Ending cruise control

The cruise control can be ended using the following methods:

- Depress the brake pedal, but the cruise status indicator does not go off.
- Select the neutral gear (N).
- Press the cruise control button to turn off the cruise control completely.

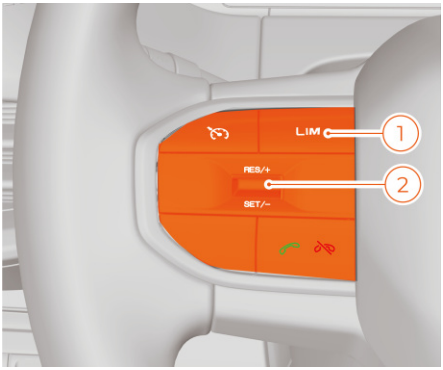
Clearing speed memory

When the cruise control is turned off or the start switch is set to the OFF position, the cruise control set speed memory is cleared.

Automatic speed limit control system (LIM) (if equipped)

The automatic speed limit control system (LIM) can keep the vehicle speed within the pre-set limit.
Even if the vehicle has an automatic speed limit control system, the driver must control the speed as the case may be and shall not depress the accelerator pedal deeply unless necessary.

Control using steering wheel



The LIM button is on the left side of the steering wheel.

1. LIM button:
   Pressing the LIM button to switch the automatic speed limit control on/off.
2. RES/+/SET/- switch:
   - Push this key upwards to increase the speed limit.
   - Push this button down to set the current speed as the speed limit or reduce the speed limit.

Setting speed limit

The speed limit setting range is 30-150 km/h. If you need a wider range, you can set the speeds closer to the limits for the current speed range.

1. Pressing the LIM button to switch the automatic speed limit control on. The automatic speed limit control system enters the standby mode, and the automatic speed limit status indicator lights up white.
2. Push down and release the RES/+/SET/- switch to set current speed as limit. The automatic speed limit status indicator lights up green.
3. Push the RES/+/SET/- switch up or down to set the desired limit speed.

Resuming speed limit

Fully depressing accelerator pedal during driving transfers automatic speed limit control to driver. When the speed is 3 km/h beyond the limit, people in the vehicle can hear an audible warning. When the accelerator pedal is released, LIM resumes control.

Using LIM on slopes

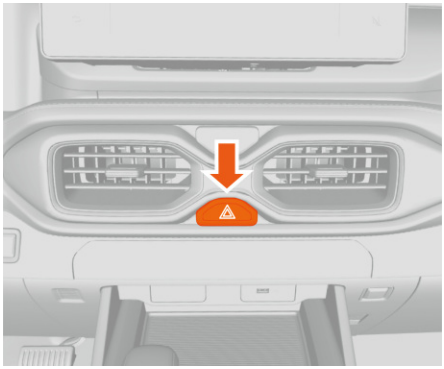
LIM cannot precisely limit the speed when the vehicle is moving uphill or downhill. Under the effect of its dead weight, the vehicle may not reach the set speed or slightly exceed the set speed. Once the set speed is exceeded, the speed should be reduced by depressing the brake pedal.

Deactivating LIM

Pressing the LIM button deactivates the automatic speed limit control system completely.

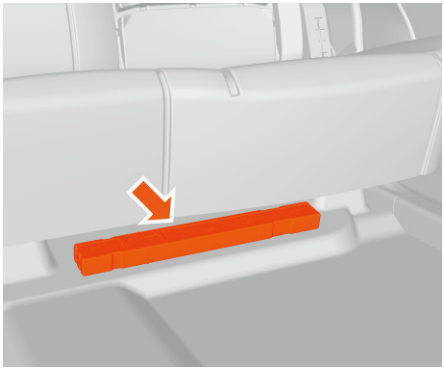
Hazard warning device

Hazard warning lamp

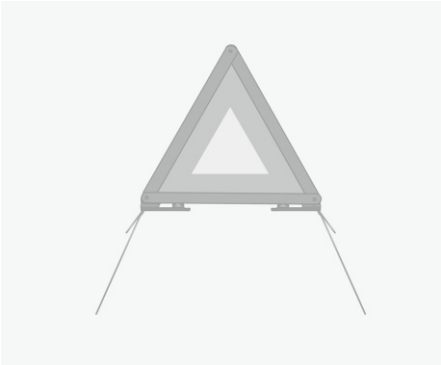


In special cases where the vehicle needs to be decelerated or stopped in an emergency, press the hazard warning lamp switch. The indicator lamp on the switch will flash with the exterior left & right turn signal lamps to warn other road users. Press the switch again to turn off the hazard warning lamp.

Warning triangle

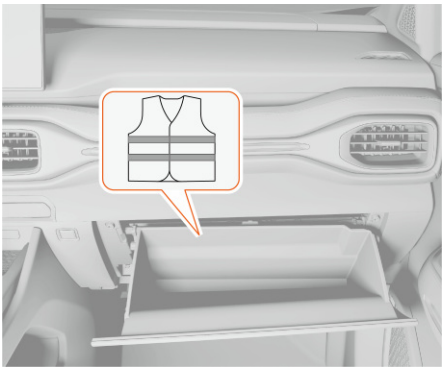


The warning triangle is stored under the rear seat.



On an ordinary road, set the warning triangle 50 m to 100 m behind the vehicle; on an expressway, set it 150 m behind the vehicle, or 200 m in case of rain or fog.

Reflective vest



The reflective vest is stored in the glove box and can be seen by opening the box.

In an emergency, the driver should wear a reflective vest in the vehicle before exiting the vehicle to protect personal safety.

Jump start

Jump start

The vehicle is equipped with an intelligent recharge function, which recharges the low-voltage battery automatically from the high-voltage battery when the low-voltage battery is depleted. If the low-voltage battery is depleted for other reasons and the vehicle needs to be jump-started, perform the following operations to ensure safety.

Improper use of jump lead may lead to a low-voltage battery explosion, resulting in serious injury or death! To reduce the risk of accidents, observe the following points:

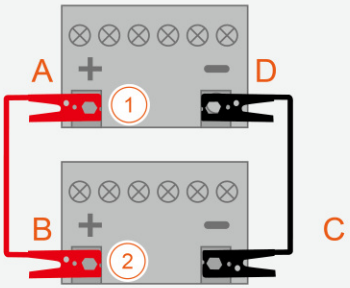
- When working in the front compartment, always carefully read and observe the related safety warning instructions.
- Always carefully read and observe the safety warning instructions related to low-voltage battery operations.
- The voltage of the low-voltage power supply battery must be the same as that of the depleted low-voltage battery (12V), and the capacities of the two low-voltage batteries should also be the same as far as possible (see the specifications marked on the low-voltage battery); otherwise, it may cause an explosion!
- If the low-voltage battery freezes, do not use the jump lead to start the vehicle; otherwise, it is very easy to cause an explosion! Even after the low-voltage battery is thawed, the electrolyte in it may leak, resulting in chemical ablation. Therefore, frozen low-voltage batteries must be replaced!
- Strictly observe the operating instructions provided by the jump lead manufacturer.
- Do not connect the negative cable directly to the negative terminal of the depleted low-voltage battery; otherwise, the gas generated by the low-voltage battery may be ignited by the electric spark, causing an explosion!
- There should be no static electricity near the low-voltage battery, because the gas in it may be ignited by the electric spark generated by static electricity, causing an explosion!
- Do not connect the negative cable to the brake hose/line.

The uninsulated parts of the wire clamp should not contact each other. In addition, the jump lead connected to the positive terminal of the low-voltage battery must not be in contact with the metal parts of the vehicle. Otherwise, it may cause a short circuit.
Place the jump lead properly, taking care to avoid contact with the moving parts in the front compartment.
Never lean over the low-voltage battery during operation, and be careful not to be burned by acid fluid!

Connecting jump lead

1. Turn the start switch to the OFF position and turn off all lights and electrical accessories of the vehicle except the hazard warning lamp (if necessary).

Using an open flame near the low-voltage battery may cause the gas in the low-voltage battery to explode, resulting in serious injury or death. The acid fluid in the low-voltage battery may cause burns, so do not let the acid fluid splash on your body. If the acid fluid spills into your eyes or on the skin, rinse with water and seek medical attention immediately.



1. Depleted low-voltage battery
2. Charged low-voltage battery

2. Connect one end of the red positive cable to the positive (+) terminal (A) of the depleted low-voltage battery.
3. Connect the other end of the red positive cable to the positive (+) terminal (B) of the charged low-voltage battery.
4. Connect one end of the black negative cable to the negative (-) terminal (C) of the charged low-voltage battery.
5. Connect the other end of the black negative cable to the negative (-) terminal (D) of the depleted low-voltage battery.
6. Try starting the vehicle with a depleted low-voltage battery. Please contact a Riddara authorised service centre if it doesn't start after several attempts.

Connect or remove the jump leads in the correct order, and ensure that the leads do not contact each other or other metals. If the jump leads are connected or removed in the wrong order, an electrical short circuit may occur, and the vehicle may be damaged, resulting in repairs that are not covered by warranty.

Removing jump lead

Disconnect the jump leads in the order of terminals D-C-B-A.

Towing vehicle

Towing tips

This is a battery electric vehicle and you can choose a platform device to tow the vehicle. The operator loads your vehicle onto the truck. This is the best way to transport your vehicle.

⚠ Both the towing vehicle and the towed vehicle shall turn on the hazard warning lamps.

⚠ Do not tow the vehicle yourself, otherwise it will be seriously damaged.

Towing eye

The towing eye is stored in the tool kit under the rear seat and can be used to tow a vehicle that has been broken down.

When using the towing eye, follow the instructions in "Towing Tips" and "Precautions When Using the Towing Eye" in this section.

Precautions when using the towing eye

- Ensure that the towing eye is firmly and reliably screwed into the mounting hole.
- It is recommended to install a licensed tow bar or rope on the towing eye.
- Do not use the towing eye to tow the vehicle to the platform rescue vehicle.
- Do not use the towing eye to rescue a trapped vehicle.

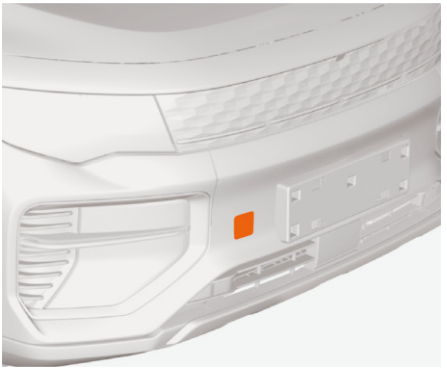
⚠ Keep a safe distance from the vehicle when using the towing eye.

- Do not use a towing chain/belt on the towing eye. The towing chain/belt may break, resulting in personal injury or death.
- Failure to follow the correct instructions for the use of the towing eye may result in a rupture of the component, which may result in personal injury or death.

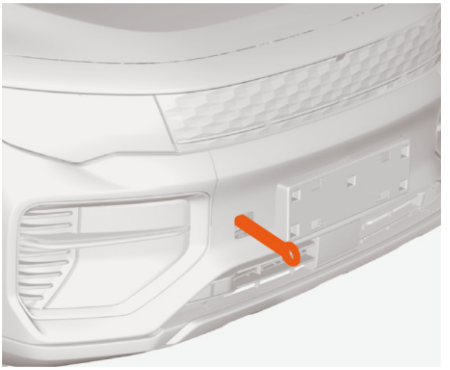
The towing eye is only for road rescue and shall not be used for other purposes.

- When using the towing eye, be sure to use the corresponding equipment (such as a rigid tow bar or towing rope) in accordance with road traffic regulations to tow the vehicle over a short distance to the nearest maintenance point.
- The towing eye must not be used to tow vehicles on off-highway or road surface with obstacles.
- When using the towing eye, the towing vehicle and the towed vehicle must be kept on the same centre line as much as possible. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in damage to the vehicle.

Fitting the front towing eye



The mounting hole for the front towing eye is located on the right side of the front bumper.

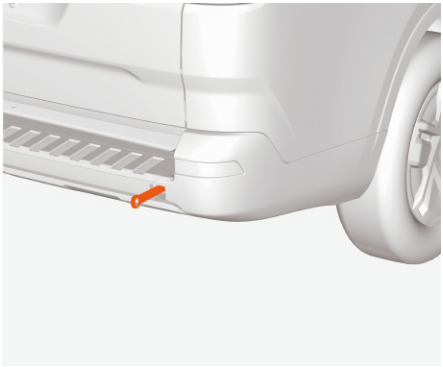


When installing the front towing eye, pry up the towing hole cover plate at its lower edge, and then screw the towing eye into the mounting hole to ensure that the towing eye is fully tightened.

Drive the vehicle slowly, as too much traction will damage the vehicle.

Fitting the rear towing eye (if equipped)

The mounting hole for the rear towing eye is located on the right side of the rear bumper.



When installing the rear towing eye, pry up the towing hole cover plate at its lower edge, and then screw the towing eye into the mounting hole to ensure that the towing eye is fully tightened.

Towing mode (if equipped)

The vehicle is equipped with the function of towing RVs. After the towing function is activated, the following comfort and safety assist functions will be temporarily restricted and stop working, and will be restored when the towing function is switched off:

- Parking distance control (PDC)
- Rear view camera (RVC) system

When towing a recreational vehicle (RV), the driver is required to have the relevant qualifications. Before using the towing function, check the regulations about relevant motor vehicles in the local region. Because the regulations vary in regions, you need to select the RV that meets the specifications, and you can consult the Riddara authorised service centre before towing.

Be sure to make a smooth start-off and avoid rapid acceleration or emergency braking on slippery surfaces, which may result in loss of vehicle control due to skidding.
Side wind and rough roads may cause the vehicle to swing, seriously affecting the manoeuvring of the vehicle. In any case, if you notice slight vehicle sway, hold the steering wheel with both hands and slowly reduce the speed.
When towing a vehicle, the vehicle's braking distance will be increased. Therefore, you should increase the distance from the vehicle ahead.

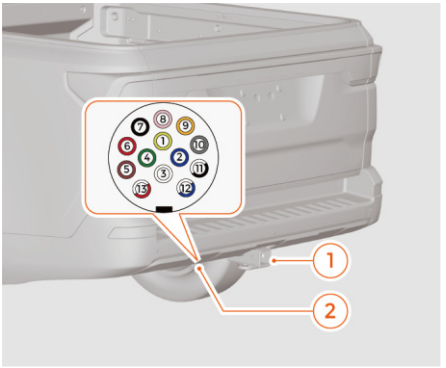
When overtaking, the towing vehicle needs a longer overtaking distance before returning to the original driving lane.
When towing a vehicle, be sure to turn smoothly, try to avoid bumps or sudden manoeuvring of the steering wheel, and turn on the turn signal lamps in advance.
The towing vehicle should slow down in advance when driving towards a steep or long slope. The speed is controlled according to the weight of the towed vehicle and the slope of the road.
Avoid parking on slopes as much as possible. If this is unavoidable, place a stopper under the tyres of the towing vehicle and the towed vehicle, and apply the parking brake.
To avoid the trailer function failure, do not tow a heavily-loaded RV.
The trailer socket should be checked and cleaned promptly after contacting water to ensure it is dry and clean inside the socket.
When installing and using the trailer socket, do not twist the shell at will to avoid socket failure.
Do not remove and reassemble the trailer socket without permission to avoid the failure of the trailer socket.

⚠ Before driving, make sure the tyre pressure, lighting and connection devices of the towing vehicle and trailer are normal.

- When towing an RV, please comply with relevant local laws and regulations and never modify the vehicle without permission.
- Make sure that the cargo is securely attached to the trailer and that the trailer is level.
- Do not use a new vehicle to tow an RV within its break-in period.
- Do not tow an RV equipped with an electric service brake.

Electrical connector

The electrical connector is installed at the central left position on the rear bumper and can be used after the protective cover is opened.



1. Towing hook
2. Electrical connector

When the electrical connector is not in use, do not clean the electrical connector with a high-pressure water gun directly, for the water will damage the connector.

The electrical connector equipped on the vehicle is a 13-core coil, and the corresponding standard of the electrical outlet is ISO 11446:2004. The specific pin functions are as follows:

Pin number	Function
1	Left turn signal lamp
2	Rear fog lamp
3	General ground wire
4	Right turn signal lamp
5	Right position lamp
6	Brake lamp
7	Left position lamp
8	Reversing lamp
9	Connecting battery
10	Switch power
11	Switch GND
12	Vacant
13	Power GND

Towing mode on and off

When the vehicle is in P gear, the towing mode is actively turned on after the electrical connector is connected, and the towing mode is turned off when the connector is disconnected.

Before turning on the towing mode, ensure the vehicle is in P gear.

Technical parameters

The towing capacity of the vehicle depends on vehicle specifications, load, road conditions, trailer specifications, etc. Please refer to the table below for specific parameters.

Item	Parameters
Maximum authorised towed mass (with braking) (kg):	3000 (4WD) 2500 (2WD)
Maximum authorised towed mass (without braking) (kg):	750
Size limit for allowable towed centre axle trailer (mm):	Not exceeding its body width (≤1900)
Connecting ball joint:	Comply with the size requirements of ECE R55 A CLASS for ball joints.

Replacing tyres

Tyres

Overview

If you have any questions about the tyre warranty and repair points, please see the vehicle's Warranty and Maintenance Manual for details. For additional information, please contact the tyre manufacturer.

Tyres lack maintenance and used incorrectly are very dangerous. Tyre overload or underinflation can cause tyre deformation, leading to serious injury or death.
Be sure to check all tyres frequently to maintain the recommended pressure values. Check the tyre pressure when the tyres are cold. Please see "Tyre Pressure (Cold)" in "Technical Data". Overinflated tyres are more likely to be scratched, punctured or burst by sudden impact. Therefore, the tyre should maintain the recommended pressure value.
Old or damaged tyres can lead to accidents. If a tyre's tread is seriously worn or the tyre has been damaged, replace it in time.

Tyre pressure

The tyre cannot work effectively unless it has the correct inflation pressure.

Underinflation or over-inflation of the tyre may affect the tyre and the vehicle driving.
If the tyre is underinflated, the following may occur:

- Excessive deformation
- Overheating
- Tyre overload
- Premature or irregular wear
- Poor manoeuvrability

If the tyre is overinflated, the following may occur:

- Abnormal wear
- Poor manoeuvrability
- Poor riding comfort
- Unnecessary damage due to dangerous road conditions

A tyre pressure label is attached to the vehicle. The label is located below the outside of the left centre pillar and indicates the recommended tyre pressure.

Tyre pressure monitoring system

The tyre pressure monitoring system alerts the driver to check the tyre pressure by turning on the abnormal tyre pressure warning lamp. After the tyres are inflated to the pressure recommended on the tyre pressure label when they are cold, each tyre should be checked once a month.
If the abnormal tyre pressure warning lamp is on, it indicates that one or more tyres have abnormal pressures. In this case, stop the vehicle as soon as possible, check the tyre pressure and deflate the tyre to the correct pressure. The tyre pressure label attached to the vehicle indicates the cold tyre pressure. The vehicle's tyre pressure monitoring system can alert you of abnormal tyre pressure, but it is not a substitute for normal tyre maintenance, as described in the "Tyre Inspection and Rotation" section of this chapter.

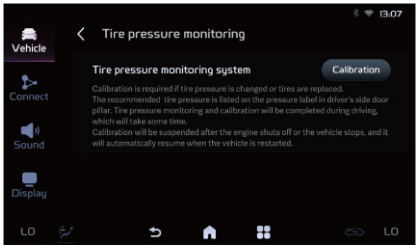
Tyre pressure monitoring system calibration

Calibration of the tyre pressure monitoring system is required when one of any following conditions occur:

- The inflation pressure of one or more tyres is adjusted.
- After a tyre/wheel has been replaced or transposed.
- After the dynamic balance of wheels have been performed.
- After replacing the ESC control module.
- After the tyre pressure monitoring system has been recalibrated, if there is a sharp change in the ambient temperature outside the vehicle (change of more than 40°C).
- After every 6 months or 10,000 kilometres of vehicle driving (whichever comes first).

System calibration mode

- Inflate the tyres to the recommended pressure (check the pressure tag on the driver door pillar).
- Set start switch to ON.



- On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Tyre pressure, where you can choose to calibrate the tyre pressure monitoring system. Follow the system prompts and start the calibration after ensuring that all tyre pressures meet the recommended values.
- After the tyre pressure monitoring reset has been activated, drive for a few minutes at speeds higher than 40km/h. The calibration of the tyre pressure monitoring will be completed while driving and will

take some time. The calibration will pause after the vehicle has stopped and will resume automatically when the vehicle resumes motion.

- The abnormal tyre pressure warning lamp on the instrument cluster illuminates when the start of the tyre pressure monitoring calibration fails. At this point, the calibration will need to be repeated according to the standard procedure.

⚠ The tyre pressure monitoring system has to be calibrated after wheel replacement or tyre pressure change.
Failure to set the correct reference value may prevent the system from effectively identifying and warning of abnormal tyre pressure.
The system will activate a fault indication after the vehicle runs with tyre chains for a short period of time. This notification will persist until the chains are removed and the vehicle has run for an additional short period of time. During this period the system will not activate a low tyre pressure warning. In the case of replacing the spare wheel, snow tyre, non-original tyre, etc., the tyre pressure monitoring system may not work properly due to the difference between the tyre and the original tyre, resulting in alarm failure or false alarms.

Tyre inspection

When should tyres be inspected

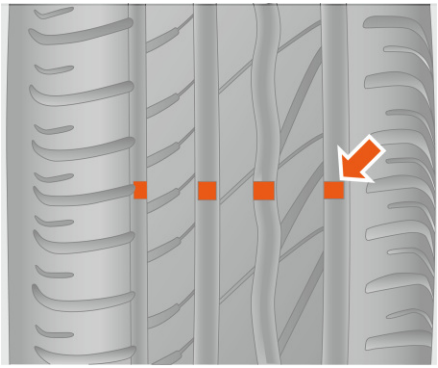
Check the tyres at least once a month. Please see the “Tyre Pressure (Cold)” section in the “Technical Data” for tyre inflation pressure.

How to check a tyre

Check the tyre pressure with a premium pocket tyre pressure gauge. Check the tyre inflation pressure when the tyre is cold. Remove the valve cap from the tyre valve. Press the tyre pressure gauge firmly against the valve to measure the pressure. If the cold tyre inflation pressure reaches the recommended value on the tyre pressure label, no adjustment is needed. If the inflation pressure is too low, inflate the tyre to the recommended pressure. If the tyre is overinflated, press the metal valve core of the tyre valve to deflate the tyre. Check the tyre pressure once again with the tyre pressure gauge. Be sure to refit the valve cap to the valve core. The valve cap can prevent dust and moisture from entering the tyre.

When to replace a tyre

Maintenance, temperature, driving speed, vehicle load and road conditions affect the tyre service life.



One way to judge when to replace with a new tyre is to check the tread wear indicator, which appears when the wheel is worn to a total tread thickness of about 9.4 mm.

Replace a tyre with a new one in any of the following situations:

- A wear indicator appears on the tyre.
- The cord or ply is exposed through the tyre rubber.
- The tread or sidewall is fractured, cut, or has any crack from which the cord or ply is visible.
- The tyre has a bulge, projection or delamination. The tyre is punctured, cut, or otherwise damaged and cannot be fully repaired due to the damaged area or location.

Please consult the tyre manufacturer for more information if you are unsure when the tyre needs to be replaced.

Please dispose of waste tyres in accordance with relevant environmental protection laws.

Purchasing new tyres

Make sure that the dimensions, load range, rated speed and structure type of the new tyre are the same as that of the original tyre when purchasing a new tyre. It is recommended to replace four tyres all together. Please see the "Tyre Inspection and Rotation" section in this chapter for more information on tyre rotation.

If tyres on the vehicle are of different dimensions or types (radial tyre or bias belted tyre), traffic accidents and damage may be incurred due to poor manoeuvrability. All wheels should be equipped with tyres of proper dimensions and type.

Only radial tyres should be used for the vehicle, otherwise the vehicle may be suddenly out of control, causing an accident.

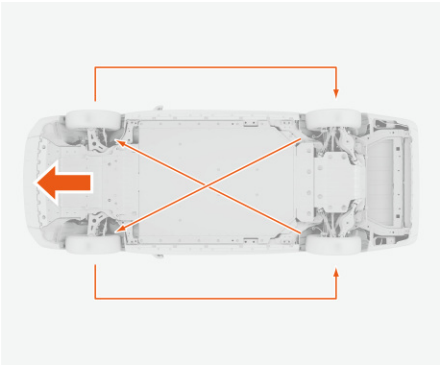
Tyres and wheels of different dimensions

If the original wheels and tyres are replaced with ones different in size, the vehicle's performance or the functionality of the electronic system may be impaired.

A tyre with the specification that is not recommended in this manual may not be able to provide enough performance and safety, increasing the risk of traffic accidents.

Tyre inspection and rotation

Check the vehicle's tyres regularly for signs of wear or damage. See "When to Replace a Tyre" in this chapter for details. It is recommended that tyre rotation should be performed every 10,000 km or so. Regular tyre rotation is to make all the tyres of the vehicle wear evenly. Whenever abnormal wear is found, perform tyre rotation promptly and check the wheel alignment. Also check the tyres or wheels for damage. See "When to Replace a Tyre" and "Replacing Wheels" sections in this chapter.



When performing tyre rotation, be sure to follow the correct rotation pattern shown in this figure. After performing tyre rotation, adjust the inflation pressure of the front and rear tyres according to the instructions on the tyre pressure label of the vehicle. See "Tyre Pressure" in this chapter.

Rust or dirt on the wheels or wheel connecting pieces may cause the looseness of wheel nuts after being used for a certain period, which could lead to the wheels coming off and causing an accident. When replacing a wheel, remove the rust or dirt from the connecting part between the wheel and the vehicle.

Wheel alignment and tyre balance

Wheel alignment should be checked if any abnormal tyre wear or vehicle deviation is found. If the vehicle is bumpy while driving on a flat road, it may be necessary to balance the tyres and align the wheels again. Please contact Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

Replacing wheels

Replace the wheels that are bent, cracked, severely rusted or corroded. If the wheel nuts become loose frequently, replace the wheel, hub and wheel nuts. If you need to replace any wheels or wheel nuts, use original new parts for replacement. This can ensure that the wheels or wheel nuts are compatible with your vehicle.

It is very dangerous to use improper wheels and wheel nuts on the vehicle. They will affect the braking performance and manoeuvrability of the vehicle, which may cause accidents, resulting in injury or death. Therefore, be sure to replace the wheels and wheel nuts with the correct ones.

Using incorrect wheels can also cause problems in the service life of bearings, brake cooling system, speedometer or odometer calibration, clearance between the tyre or tyre chain and the body/ chassis, etc.

Using old wheels

Do not use old wheels, or it will cause an accident. If you need to replace a wheel, use a genuine new one.

Winter tyres

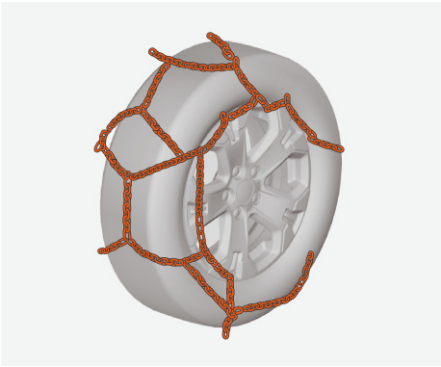
Winter tyres are used to increase the friction on icy or snowy roads. Using winter tyres may lead to a decrease in the traction force of the vehicle on the dry road, an increase in road noise and a shortened service life of the tread. Also, pay attention to changes in vehicle manoeuvre and braking.
For details on the availability of winter tyres and the selection of suitable tyres, please contact a Riddara authorised service centre. If winter tyres are used:

- The tyres for all four wheels shall be of the same brand and tread pattern type.
- Use only radial tyres with the same dimension, load range and rated speed as the original tyres.
- Do not exceed the maximum rated speed of the tyres.

Because snow tyres are not of the original specifications, there may be unexpected and wrong tyre pressure warnings.

Tyre chains

As tyre chains are not considered as the equipment of the vehicle, the following information is provided for reference only.



Please determine whether the tyre chains are needed according to the road conditions.
Avoid full load of the vehicle as far as possible when tyre chains are applied. In addition, drive cautiously at a low speed. Otherwise, the vehicle may be damaged or its manoeuvrability may be affected.

Always use the tyre chains suitable for your tyre size and fit them in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

⚠ Never use tyre chains on a dry road surface.

In case of flat tyre

When a tyre bursts or breaks during driving, please hold the steering wheel and gently depress the brake pedal to slow down. The vehicle can easily lose control if the brake is suddenly applied or if the steering wheel is turned suddenly.

If a tyre is found to be leaking, please follow the steps below:

1. Drive the vehicle slowly to a safe flat area to avoid further damage to the tyres and wheels.
2. Turn on the hazard warning lamp and place a warning triangle in an appropriate position.
3. Repair the tyre with a quick tyre repair kit.

⚠ Take the following measures to prevent the vehicle from moving:

- Apply the parking brake.
- Move the electronic shift lever to Park (P)/Neutral (N) position.
- Never leave any occupants in the vehicle.
- Before repairing the tyre with a quick tyre repair kit, place a stopper in front and back of the remaining tyres.

Rapid tyre repair (if equipped)

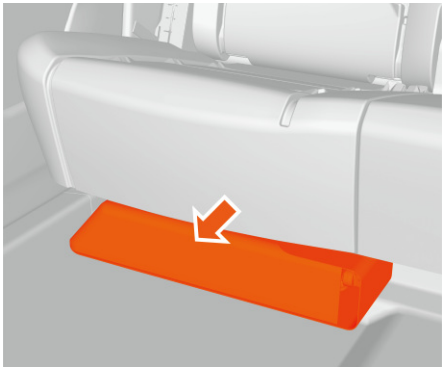
ⓘ Before using a quick tyre repair kit, ensure that the vehicle is parked on a safe, level and solid road surface. Turn on the hazard warning lamp and place a warning triangle within the specified distance behind the vehicle. See the "Warning Triangle" section of "Hazard Warning Device".

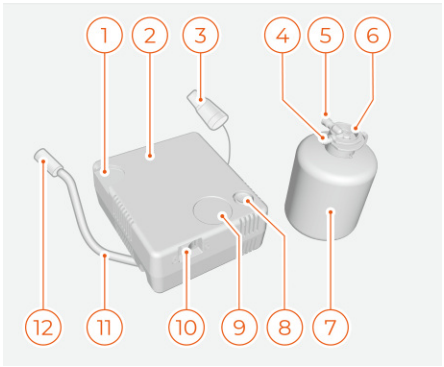
⚠ The quick tyre repair kit is only suitable for sealed tyres with punctures in the tread.

⚠ After using the emergency tire repair kit, do not drive faster than 80 km/h or further than 200 km. Visit an authorised service centre as soon as possible to check if the sealed tyre is safe for long-term or long-distance use. If not, repair or replace the tyre.

Introduction to the quick tyre repair kit

The quick tyre repair kit is under the rear seat.



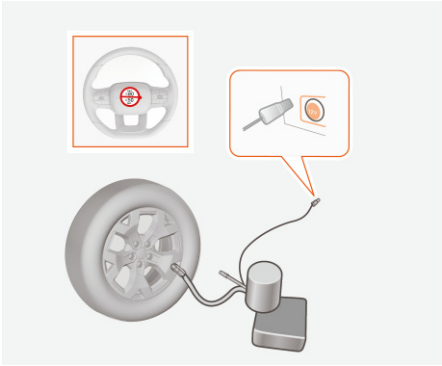


1. Air pump groove
2. Electric air pump
3. Cable
4. Tyre repair sealant air tube
5. Tyre repair sealant valve
6. Tyre repair sealant cover
7. Tyre repair sealant tank
8. Pressure reduction valve
9. Pressure gauge
10. Switch
11. Air hose
12. Air hose protective cover

The quick tyre repair kit is used to repair punctured tyres, and check and adjust the tyre pressure. The tyre repair sealant tank must be used before the expiration date and replaced after use.

The quick tyre repair kit is not a substitute for professional tyre repair or replacement and is for emergency use only. Do not use the kit if the tyre has large slits, cracks or similar damage.

Sealing a tire punctured by foreign objects



1. Remove the label for the maximum allowable speed (attached to the bottom of the tyre repair sealant tank) and attach it to the steering wheel.

Do not damage the tyre repair sealant tank before use. The seal is opened when the tyre repair sealant tank is screwed in.

The tyre repair sealant irritates the skin. If the sealant is in contact with the skin, wash the skin immediately with soap or water.

2. Check to make sure that the electric air pump switch is in OFF position, then take out the cable and air hose.
3. Connect the air hose of the electric air pump to the tyre repair sealant valve.
4. Insert the tyre repair sealant cover into the air pump groove from the side.
5. Connect the tyre repair sealant air tube to the tyre valve.
6. Plug the cable into the 12V power socket and start the vehicle.

Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle while the drive motor is running.

7. Turn the electric air pump switch to position ON.

Do not stand next to the tyre while operating the electric air pump. When detecting cracks or unevenness, turn off the electric air pump immediately. Do not continue to drive the vehicle. Please contact Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

The pressure increases to 6 bar when the electric air pump is started, but drops about 30 seconds later.

8. Inflate the tyre for a few minutes.

The operating time of the electric air pump should not exceed 10 minutes, otherwise there is a risk of overheating.

9. Turn off the electric air pump and check the pressure on the pressure gauge. The minimum pressure is 1.8 bar, and the maximum pressure is 3.2 bar.

If the tyre pressure is too high, release some air with the pressure reduction valve.

A pressure lower than 1.8 bar indicates a large puncture; in this case, do not drive. It is recommended to contact a Riddara authorised service centre.

10. Turn off the electric air pump and remove the wire from the 12V power socket.
11. Remove the tyre repair sealant hose from the electric air pump.
12. Drive the vehicle immediately for 10 minutes or 8 km at a speed of no more than 80 km/h to allow the tyre repair sealant to seal the tyre evenly.

Rechecking the tyre

1. Reconnect the air tube of the electric air pump to the tyre valve.
2. Read the tyre pressure on the gauge.
   - If the tyre pressure is below 1.8 bar, it means that the tyre is not completely sealed and you cannot continue driving. In this case, contact a Riddara authorised service centre.
   - If the tyre pressure exceeds 1.8 bar, inflate the tyre to the

pressure specified in the tyre pressure table. If the tyre pressure is too high, release the air with the relief valve.

3. Make sure the electric air pump is turned off. Separate the air hose and cable. Install the valve cap.

After the tyre is inflated, be sure to reinstall the dust cap to protect the tyre valve from gravel or dust. Only use a plastic dust cap. Metal dust caps may rust, making it difficult to unscrew.

The tyre repair sealant tank and hose must be replaced after use.

Check the tyre pressure regularly.

Tyre inflation

The original tyres can be inflated with an electric air pump.

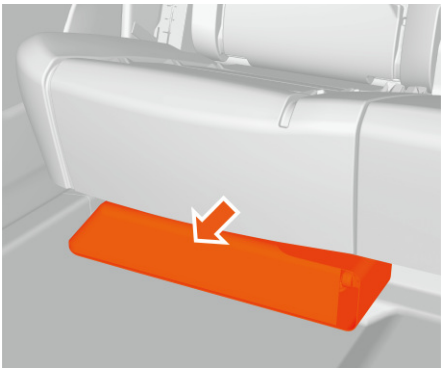
1. The electric air pump must be turned off. Check that the switch is in position O and take out the cable and air hose.
2. Loosen the wheel valve cap and screw the joint of the air pump tube into the thread at the bottom of the tyre valve.
3. Connect the cable to the accessory power outlet and start the vehicle.
4. To start the electric air pump, turn the switch to position I.
5. Inflate the tyre to the pressure specified on the tyre pressure label (If the tyre pressure is too high, release air with the pressure reduction valve).
6. Turn off the electric air pump. Separate the air hose and cable.
7. Reinstall the electric air pump into the mounting groove.

Replacing spare tyre (if equipped)

Before replacing the spare tyre in an emergency, ensure that the vehicle is parked on a safe, level and solid road surface. Turn on the hazard warning lamp and place a warning triangle within the specified distance behind the vehicle. See the "Warning Triangle" section of "Hazard Warning Device".

Taking out the spare tyre and tool kit

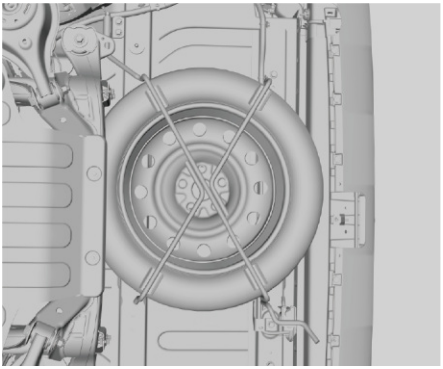
Jack and vehicle tool kit (if equipped)



The jack and tool kit are placed under the vehicle's rear seat.

Please use the special jack provided with the vehicle. It is forbidden to use other non-compliant jacks; otherwise, the vehicle may slide down due to the quality of the jack, resulting in personal injury or death.

Spare tyre

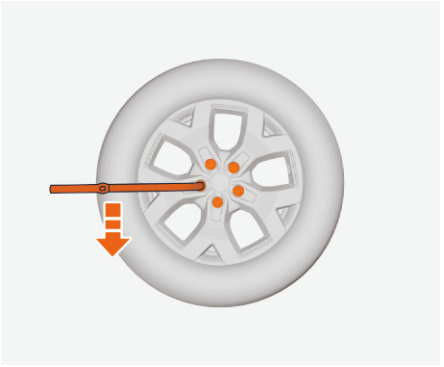


The spare tyre is stored directly below the cargo compartment.

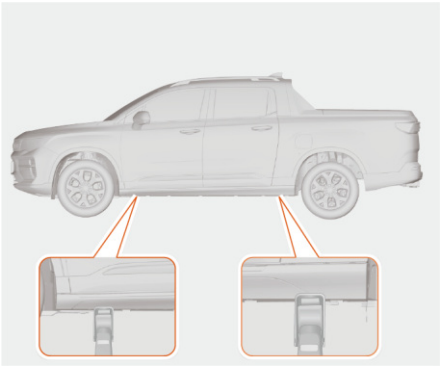
The spare tyre of the vehicle is a T-type small spare tyre. When using, the maximum speed is 80 km/h. Please drive the vehicle to a Riddara authorised service centre as soon as possible to replace it with a new tyre.

Removing the flat tyre and installing the spare tyre

1. Carry out safety inspection before the operation.
2. Remove the wheel nut trim caps.



3. Put the wheel wrench on the wheel nut and turn it counterclockwise to loosen all the wheel nuts for about one turn, but do not remove the wheel nuts first.

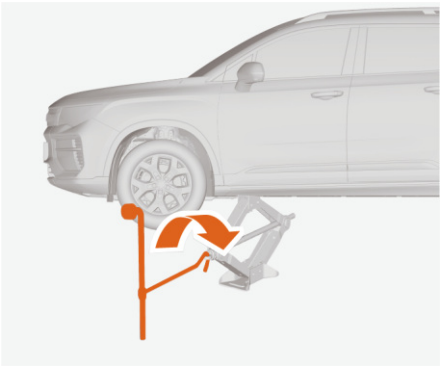


4. Place the jack head. Adjust the jack to a suitable height as shown in the figure, and then place the jack under the lifting point.

The vehicle will be damaged and even may roll over if the supporting position of the jack is incorrect when the vehicle is lifted. To avoid personal injury and vehicle damage, before lifting the vehicle, be sure to place the jack head in the correct position.

The vehicle is equipped with a jack, which can only be used to replace a flat tyre. Never come below the vehicle merely supported by a lifting jack. If the vehicle slips off the jack, serious personal injury or death may result.

5. Connect the jack handle.

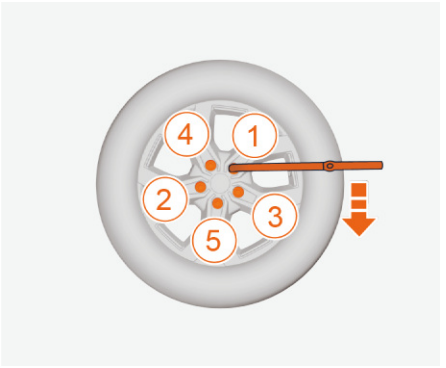


6. Turn the jack handle clockwise as shown in the figure to lift the vehicle to a sufficient height above the ground to install the spare tyre.
7. Remove all wheel nuts.
8. Remove the flat tyre.
9. Remove the stain or dirt on the wheel bolts, mounting surface and spare wheel.

Rust or dirt on the wheels or wheel connecting pieces may cause the looseness of wheel nuts after being used for a certain period, which could lead to the wheels coming off and causing an accident. Before replacing the wheel, use a scraper or wire brush to remove any rust or dirt from the connection between the wheel and the vehicle.

10. Install the spare tyre.
11. Screw each nut clockwise with a wheel wrench until the wheel is fixed on the hub.
12. Turn the handle of the jack counterclockwise to lower the vehicle. Lower the jack completely.

Do not use engine oil or grease on the bolts or wheel nuts. Otherwise, the wheel nuts will become loose and the wheels of the vehicle may fall off, causing accidents.



13. Pre-tighten the wheel nuts in a cross sequence as shown in the figure.
14. Lower the jack to the bottom, and take out the jack from below the vehicle.
15. Tighten the wheel nuts with the wheel wrench.
16. Install the wheel nut trim cap.
17. If necessary, install the hub trim cover.

If the front tyre fails, and a spare tyre needs to be used, please be sure not to replace the front tyre with the spare tyre. For driving safety, please replace the faulty front tyre with a normal rear tyre, and then install the spare tyre to the removed rear tyre position.

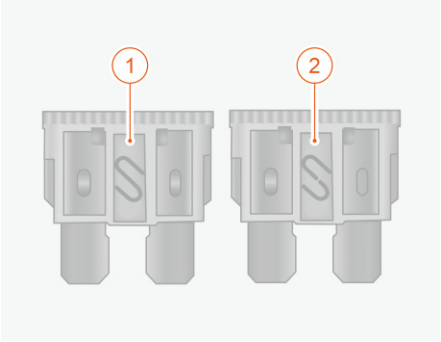
Storing the spare tyre and tool kit (if equipped)

Place the spare tyre with the inner side facing up below the cargo compartment. Put the jack and tool kit back under the vehicle's rear seat.

Changing fuses

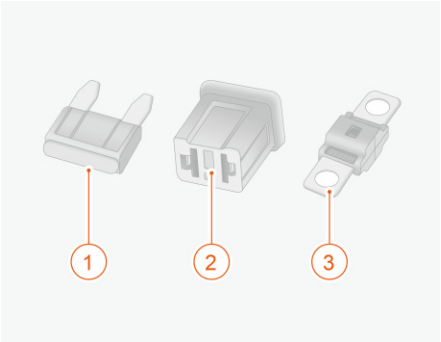
Fuse position and identification

The wires and electrical equipment can be protected by blowing the fuses to prevent circuit overload. If the circuit fails and stops working, the fuse can be removed from the fuse box to check if the metal wire in the fuse is blown.



1. Intact
2. Blown

Fuses are located in the compartment fuse box on the left side of the front compartment and in the interior fuse box on the left side of the dash panel. There are three different types of fuses:



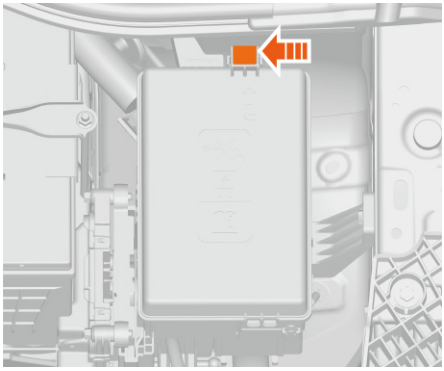
1. Blade fuse - fast acting, plug-in type, rated current range 5-30A.
2. Square fuse - slow acting, plug-in type, rated current range 20-60A.
3. Bolted fuse - high current slow acting, bolted type, rated current range 30-200A.

The colour represents the ampere value of the fuse, which is also labelled on the fuse.

For the blown fuses, do not try to repair or replace them with fuses that are inconsistent in colour or ampere value; otherwise, it will cause damage to the electrical system or fire due to wire overload.

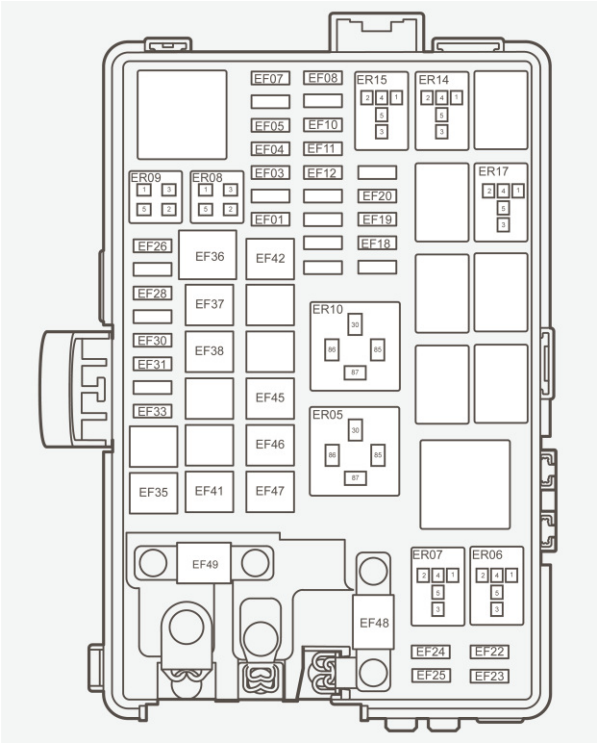
Underhood electrical centre (UEC)

1. Open the bonnet.
2. To check the fuse, loosen the side lock catch shown in the figure and remove the UEC cover.



Electrical parts of the vehicle will be damaged if any liquid is splashed on them. Always close the covers or caps of all electrical parts.

Fuse information



Fuse number	Name	Amperage	Remarks
EF01	Intelligent power supply relay fuse	10 A	-
EF03	VCU fuse	10 A	-
EF04	BCM door lock power fuse	25 A	-
EF05	BCM exterior lamp power fuse	25 A	-
EF07	Horn relay fuse	15 A	-
EF08	Battery EWP fuse	15 A	-
EF10	Motor EWP fuse	15 A	-
EF11	VCU feedback power fuse	25 A	-
EF12	VCU feedback/brake lamp switch fuse	5 A	-
EF18	ONE BOX module fuse	5 A	-

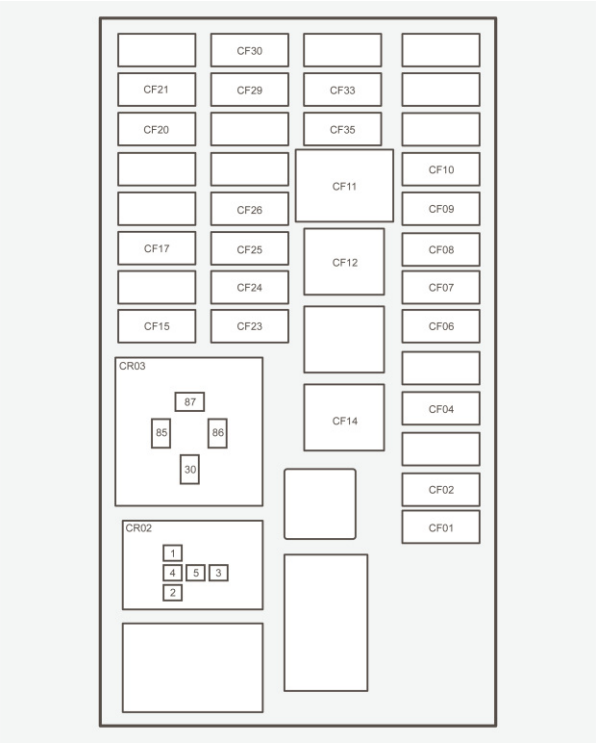
Fuse number	Name	Amperage	Remarks
EF19	Vehicle control unit/high-voltage battery/rear motor controller/OD fuse	10 A	-
EF20	Front MCU fuse	5 A	-
EF22	Left low beam/console switch module fuse	10 A	-
EF23	Right low beam fuse	10 A	-
EF24	Left high beam fuse	10 A	-
EF25	Right high beam fuse	10 A	-
EF26	Three-state pressure switch fuse	5 A	-
EF28	Front wiper relay fuse	30 A	-
EF30	Thermal management relay fuse	10 A	-
EF31	Electric drive system fuse	10 A	-
EF33	High-voltage battery pack fuse	5 A	-
EF35	Centre distribution box B + fuse	50 A	-
EF36	Electric fan fuse	80 A	For 2WD vehicles
EF37	ONE BOX module fuse	60 A	-
EF38	Blower relay fuse	40 A	-
EF41	Ripple anti-pinch module power fuse 2	30 A	-
EF42	Trailer interface fuse	30 A	(if equipped)
EF45	ONE BOX module fuse	40 A	-
EF46	Motor oil pump fuse	30 A	-
EF47	Central distribution box (IG1 & ACC) fuse	50 A	-
EF48	Electric power steering system fuse	80 A	-
EF49	DC power supply	200 A	-

Relay Number	Name	Remarks
ER05	Main relay	-
ER06	Low beam relay	-
ER07	High beam relay	-
ER08	Horn relay	-
ER09	Intelligent power supply relay	-
ER10	Blower relay	-
ER14	High speed wiper relay	-
ER15	Low speed wiper relay	-
ER17	Thermal management relay	-

Interior fuse box

The interior fuse box is located on the right side of the dash panel. Uncover the dash panel storage box to view the fuse.

Fuse information



Fuse number	Name	Amperage	Remarks
CF01	Brake lamp switch/trailer control module fuse	5 A	-
CF02	BCM internal lighting power fuse	20 A	-
CF04	BCM front washer power fuse	15 A	-
CF06	Trailer control module fuse 2	30 A	(if equipped)
CF07	Electronic gear selector module fuse	5 A	-
CF08	OBD diagnostic port fuse	10 A	-
CF09	Left front door handle aerial fuse	5 A	-
CF10	Gateway fuse	5 A	-
CF11	Shipping fuse	20 A	-

Fuse number	Name	Amperage	Remarks
CF12	Ripple anti-pinch module power fuse 1	30 A	-
CF14	Trailer control module fuse 1	30 A	(if equipped)
CF15	Trailer interface IG power	30 A	(if equipped)
CF17	USB charging port fuse	10 A	Type C
CF20	Head unit/exterior rearview mirror/ digital video recorder/BCM ACC feedback signal fuse	10 A	-
CF21	Accessory power outlet fuse	15 A	-
CF23	Steering angle sensor/electric power steering system fuse	5 A	-
CF24	Airbag module fuse	5 A	-
CF25	Instrument cluster/electronic gear selector module fuse	5 A	-
CF26	Front compartment power distribution box IG + fuse	15 A	-
CF29	Gateway/BCM IG1 feedback signal/ A/C controller fuse	5 A	-
CF30	ETC system/console switch module fuse	5 A	-
CF33	ETC system/Dashcam fuse	10 A	-
CF35	A/C controller/ instrument cluster/ ambient light sensor fuse	10 A	-

Relay Number	Name	Remarks
CR02	IG1 relay	-
CR03	ACC relay	-

Checking or replacing a fuse

1. Turn off the start switch and all electrical consumers, and disconnect the negative cable from the low-voltage battery.

2. Use a fuse clip to hold the fuse head and remove the fuse. Check whether the metal wire is blown.
3. Replace the fuse with a new one of the same type.

⚠ If the newly replaced fuse immediately becomes damaged, contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

Replacing bulbs

Bulb specifications

Replacing light bulbs often requires the removal of specific vehicle parts, so it should be performed by a professional with the necessary skills. It is recommended that you drive the vehicle to a Riddara authorised service centre to replace the bulb.

Part name	Bulb name	Bulb model	Power
Front combination lamp	High beam	HB3	60W
	Low beam	HB3	60W
	Turn signal lamp	LED	7.5 W
	Front position lamp	LED	1.2W
	Daytime running lamps	LED	7.5 W
Rear combination lamp	Rear position lamp	LED	3 W
	Rear turn signal lamp	LED	3.6 W
	Brake lamp	LED	4.5 W
Reversing lamp	Reversing lamp	LED	3.6 W
Cargo compartment light	Cargo compartment light	LED	1 W
High-level brake lamp	High-level brake lamp	LED	4 W
Rear fog lamp	Rear fog lamp	LED	3.6 W
Licence plate lamp	Licence plate lamp	W5W	5 W
Reading lamp	Front reading lamp	LED	3.6 W

Emergency handling

Drive motor or motor control unit overheat

Vehicle overheating refers to high coolant temperature. If the motor and controller overheating warning lamp on the instrument cluster is on, indicating that the drive motor is overheated, perform the following procedures:

1. Drive the vehicle safely off the road to a safe place, then stop the vehicle and turn on the hazard warning lamp, shift into the Park (P) position, and press the EPB

switch. If the air conditioner is operating, turn it off.

2. Visually inspect the radiator, hose, and underbody of the vehicle for significant coolant leaks. It is normal if there are water droplets from the A/C in use.
3. If the coolant leaks, stop the vehicle immediately and contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.
4. If there is no obvious leak, check the coolant expansion tank. If it is dry, add coolant to the coolant expansion tank while the vehicle is started until the coolant level reaches between the MIN and MAX marks.
5. If there is no coolant leak and the coolant level in the expansion tank is normal, please contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.
6. When the coolant temperature drops to normal, recheck the coolant level in the expansion tank. If necessary, add coolant until it reaches between the MIN and MAX marks. Severe coolant loss indicates a leak in the system. Please contact Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.
7. In summer, after parking, the cooling fan often operates automatically or even does not stop for a long time, which is normal. The cooling fan will stop automatically when the temperature of the drive motor or motor control unit drops to a value not requiring the running of the cooling fan.

⚠ To avoid injury, keep the bonnet closed until there is no steam, and the outflow of steam or coolant indicates high pressure. Personnel should stay away from the rotating cooling fan.

Vehicle collision

In the event of a vehicle collision (including front, rear, left, right and ground collisions), stop the vehicle completely and then switch off the power supply and evacuate the passengers immediately.

- In the event of a collision, the vehicle control system will power off the high-voltage system, the READY indicator goes off, and the vehicle cannot be driven further. Contact a Riddara authorised service centre immediately.
- If you cannot estimate the extent of vehicle damage, do not touch the vehicle. Keep away from the vehicle, and immediately contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair. You must promptly inform emergency responders that the vehicle is an electric car. No one else should approach, touch, or move the vehicle.

- In any case, nobody is allowed to repair the vehicle before the vehicle is completely powered off.
- Check whether the high-voltage components and wiring harnesses of the vehicle are damaged or exposed (The component positions can be determined according to the high-voltage component layout diagram). To avoid personal injury, do not touch high-voltage harnesses, connectors and other high-voltage components (motor control unit, high-voltage battery, etc.). To avoid the risk of high-voltage electric shock, do not touch damaged or exposed wiring harnesses. Check the high-voltage harnesses distributed on the floor carefully for damage, especially in the case of a scrape between the vehicle underbody and the ground. If it is necessary to touch any high-voltage cables or components, wear insulating protective equipment (including insulating gloves, shoes and clothes) that can withstand voltages above 1000 V.
- If the driver and passengers get stuck, try to cut the vehicle after being confirmed by a professional technician. Do not touch the high-voltage cable (which is typically marked with yellow or orange-yellow insulation) during cutting.
- If the vehicle needs to be repaired or painted after a collision, it must be performed at a Riddara authorised service centre. Unauthorised disassembly is strictly prohibited. Before painting, remove the high-voltage battery, high-voltage harness, motor control unit and other high-voltage components. Exposure of the high-voltage battery to a high-temperature spraying room may affect its service life. In addition, if the high-voltage battery on the vehicle is not removed, it may bring safety hazards to the maintenance personnel who have not received professional training in electric vehicle maintenance.

Vehicle on fire

If the vehicle is on fire, turn on the hazard warning lamp immediately, stop the vehicle, evacuate all personnel in the vehicle to a safe area, and set up a warning triangle according to the regulations. Please see the “Warning Triangle” section in this chapter. Then call the police and inform them of the situation on site. On the premise of ensuring personal safety, contact a Riddara authorised service centre and perform the following operations under the guidance of professionals:

1. If the battery wiring harness smokes and catches fire, follow the guidance of professionals to use a carbon dioxide or dry powder fire extinguisher at a safe distance from the upwind to extinguish the fire, and get advice on the next

treatment steps of the high-voltage battery.

2. If the high-voltage battery catches fire, follow the guidance of professionals to use a high-pressure water gun at a safe distance to extinguish the fire, and get advice on the next treatment steps of the high-voltage battery.

If someone inhales thick smoke accidentally, evacuate the victim and seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Electrolyte leakage or damage to the high-voltage battery may cause a fire. If this happens, contact a Riddara authorised service centre immediately for inspection and repair. Do not touch the leaking electrolyte with your hands. If the electrolyte comes into contact with your skin or eyes, rinse with plenty of water and seek medical attention immediately. If the vehicle is on fire, leave the vehicle immediately.

Getting vehicle out of trap

If the vehicle gets stuck in snow, mud or other soft roads, please try the following steps to get out:

1. Turn the steering wheel left and right to grind out an area around the front wheels.
2. Repeatedly move the vehicle back and forth, reducing wheel idling as much as possible, and gently depress the accelerator pedal.
3. If the vehicle cannot get out of trap after several attempts, tow the vehicle.

Before getting the vehicle out of the trap, always check whether there are people or obstacles around the vehicle because the vehicle may suddenly rush forward or backward when getting it out, which may cause injuries.

If you need to rock the vehicle, the following precautions must be observed to prevent causing damage to the drive motor and other components:

- Do not depress the accelerator pedal until the electronic shift lever is moved to the Drive (D) or Reverse (R) position.
- Do not keep the wheels idling at high speed, which may burst the tyre, resulting in personal injuries, or may overheat drive motors or wheel parts, causing damage to components or other items.
- If the vehicle cannot get out of trap after rocking for a while, use other methods such as towing.

Maintenance

Regular maintenance

The Warranty and Maintenance Manual is an important part of this manual, and the maintenance intervals, inspections, repairs, and recommended oils, fluids and lubricants specified in this manual are necessary to maintain the vehicle in good condition. Any damage caused by a failure to follow regular maintenance is not covered by the vehicle warranty.

Proper vehicle maintenance is not only helpful to keep the vehicle in good condition but also beneficial to the environment. All recommended maintenance items are very important. To protect the environment and keep your vehicle in good condition, it is important to maintain your vehicle properly.

Maintenance plan for use

As people use vehicles in various ways, their maintenance needs are different. You may need to check and replace vehicle parts more frequently.
If you have questions about how to keep your vehicle in good condition, please consult a Riddara authorised service centre. This maintenance plan applies to the following vehicles:

- Vehicles transporting passengers and goods within the specified loading range.
- Vehicles driving on suitable roads within the speed limits specified by laws and regulations.

Vehicle maintenance operations are complex and can be dangerous. Performing certain maintenance tasks by yourself may cause serious injury. Only when you have sufficient maintenance expertise as well as the required tools and equipment can you carry out maintenance. If you are unsure of this, drive your vehicle to a Riddara authorised service centre for maintenance.

Maintenance records

For details, see the Warranty and Maintenance Manual. After each maintenance, be sure to have the Riddara authorised service centre sign and stamp the maintenance record form.

Maintenance by the owner

In case of an obvious or sudden drop in the fluid level, or uneven tyre wear, immediately drive the vehicle to a Riddara authorised service centre for maintenance.

In addition to the maintenance mentioned above, the driver should also carry out some simple checks frequently. The recommended maintenance schedule is listed below.

Daily inspection

- Check the functions of lamps, horns, wipers, washers, and warning lamps.

- Check the functions of seat belts and brakes.
- Check the underbody for traces of liquid residue indicating leakage.
- Check tyre appearance.

Weekly inspection

- Coolant level.
- Brake fluid level.
- Windscreen washer fluid level.
- Tyre pressure and condition.
- Operation of A/C system.

Five rules for preventing accidental vehicle fires

1. Avoid storing flammable items like lighters inside the vehicle, as they can expand or explode due to heat, potentially causing fires.
2. Do not install extra decorative lights other than the vehicle's original equipment. The usage of appliances with higher power than the rated power will cause short circuits due to excessive load, which may cause a fire.

3. When modifying or adding wiring for the multimedia system, wires with different rated power will generate a large amount of heat, which may cause a fire.
4. Use specified light bulbs only, as those exceeding the rated capacity can overload the wiring and increase the risk of fires.
5. Always ensure cigarette butts are completely extinguished after smoking to prevent potential fires.

Toxic liquids

Liquids used in the vehicle are toxic and should not be swallowed or come into contact with open wounds.
Toxic liquids include acid from low-voltage batteries, coolant, brake fluid and front windscreen washer fluid.
For your safety, please carefully read and follow the instructions printed on the labels and containers.

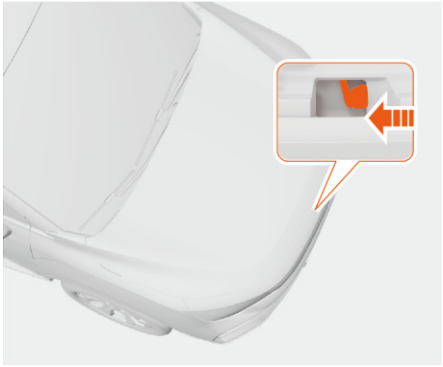
Front compartment

Bonnet

Opening the bonnet

⚠ Ensure that the wiper arms are not raised when opening the bonnet.

1. Pull the bonnet release handle located on the lower left side of the driver's dash panel to unlock the bonnet.



2. Push the safety hook handle of the bonnet in the direction of the arrow. This handle is located in the middle of the radiator grille.

3. Raise the bonnet. Set the bonnet struts to support the bonnet.

⚠ Do not attempt to open the bonnet on your own if the vehicle experiences a breakdown or accident in the rain.

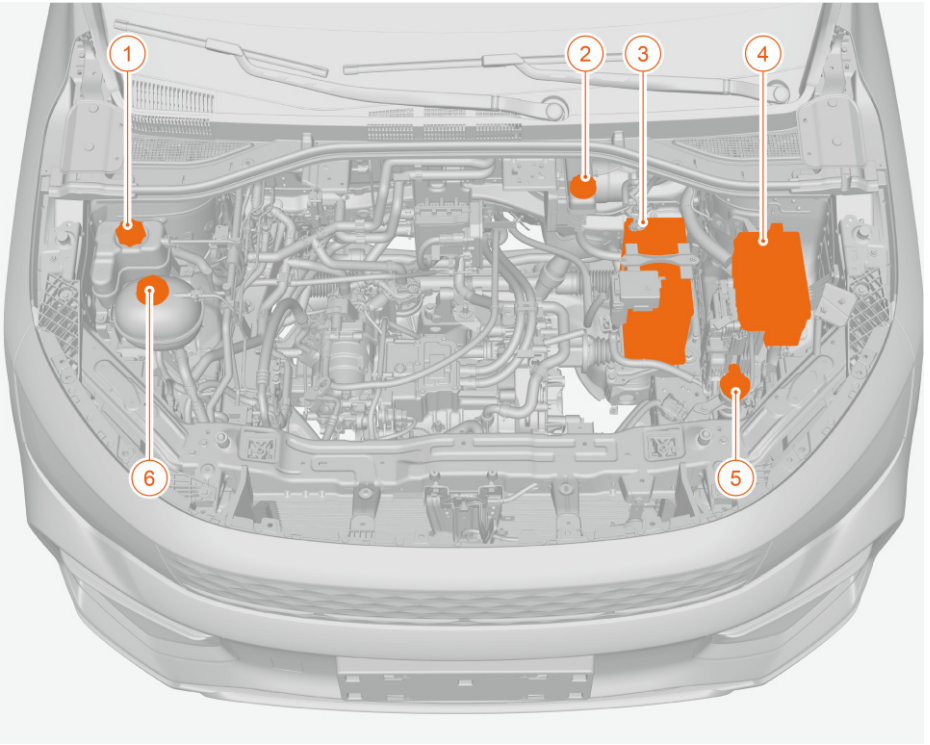
Closing the bonnet

⚠ Before closing the bonnet, check for any forgotten tools, pieces of cloth, or other objects inside the front compartment and ensure all filler caps are covered.

Place the bonnet braces into their retaining grooves, then push down the bonnet firmly until you hear a 'click' sound, indicating that the bonnet is securely locked.
After closing the bonnet, gently lift its front edge to ensure it is securely locked in place.

⚠ Do not drive when the bonnet is not properly closed. Otherwise, the bonnet may suddenly open and block the driver's view, resulting in injury and property loss.

Front compartment



1. Expansion tank of heating system
2. Brake fluid reservoir
3. Low-voltage battery
4. Underhood electrical centre (UEC)
5. Washer fluid reservoir
6. Expansion tank of electric drive system

Cooling system

Cooling system introduction

The coolant added to a new vehicle not only provides anti-freeze protection at a low temperature, but also protects all components in the cooling system from corrosion. In addition, it prevents deposits and significantly increases the coolant boiling point.

For details about the coolant replacement interval, see the Warranty and Maintenance Manual.

Do not replace the coolant with other liquids. It is recommended to use the coolant specified by the manufacturer.

Even though the vehicle is not started, the cooling fan under the bonnet can start running and cause injury. Therefore, keep your body parts, clothing, and tools away from the cooling fan under the bonnet.

Do not touch the radiator, the radiator hose, and other drive motor parts, otherwise you will be burned. Do not start the vehicle if there is coolant leakage. Otherwise, a vehicle fire may occur, causing personal injury and property loss.

Dispose of used coolant in accordance with relevant environmental protection laws.

Checking coolant

Expansion tank of heating system

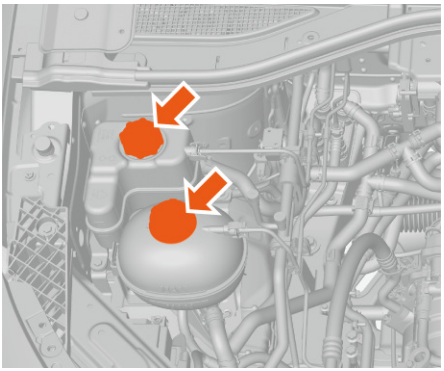
Expansion tank of electric drive system

The vehicle must be parked on a flat surface while checking the coolant level. Check whether the coolant level in the expansion tank is between MAX and MIN marks. If the coolant in the expansion tank is boiling, never do anything until it cools down. If the coolant level is below the MIN mark or

the expansion tank is empty, fill the expansion tank with coolant according to the prescribed procedure.

Adding coolant

The pressure cap of the coolant expansion tank should only be opened after the cooling system (including the coolant expansion tank pressure cap and the upper radiator hose) has completely cooled down.



1. Slowly turn the pressure cap of the expansion tank counterclockwise. If you hear a hissing sound, wait until the sound disappears before opening it. Hissing indicates that there is still pressure inside.
2. Continue turning the pressure cap of the expansion tank and remove it.

⚠ Steam and boiling liquid from a hot cooling system can splash out and cause severe burns. The coolant is pressurized, and even a slight loosening of the pressure cap of the coolant expansion tank can result in boiling coolant spraying out. Do not open the pressure cap of the coolant expansion tank when the cooling system (including the pressure cap itself) is still hot. Always wait until the cooling system and the pressure cap of the coolant expansion tank cool down before opening the pressure cap.

3. Fill an appropriate amount of coolant into the coolant expansion tank until the coolant level reaches between MAX and MIN marks on the coolant expansion tank.

⚠ If you spill coolant on hot parts, you may get burned.

⚠ Do not mix coolants of different brands and specifications.
Different brands of coolants are added with different types of preservatives, rust inhibitors and other chemical components. When they are mixed with each other, chemical reactions will easily occur, causing precipitation, scaling, corrosion and other hazards, thus affecting the service life of the vehicle.

⚠ Please fill with ethylene glycol coolant certified by Riddara.
Damage or failure caused by the use of inferior coolant or non-compliant coolant mixture is not covered by the warranty of Riddara.

4. With the coolant expansion tank cap open, start the vehicle and let it run until the upper radiator hose begins to warm up. During this process, the coolant level inside the expansion tank may decrease. If the coolant level is decreased, add an appropriate amount of coolant until the coolant level reaches between MAX and MIN marks on the coolant expansion tank.
5. Reinstall the cap. Make sure the pressure cap is securely tightened by hand and fully seated.

⚠ If the pressure cap is not tightened, it may cause coolant loss and damage to the drive motor. Make sure the pressure cap is properly secured.
If the coolant level drops significantly in a short period of time, it indicates that the cooling system may leak. In this case, contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

Brake system

Overview

A vehicle with good braking performance is required to reduce the speed or stop in a short time and distance after braking at any speed. Good braking performance plays an important role in driving safety.

The vehicle cannot be braked effectively if the brake pads are worn abnormally or excessively. The degree of wear on the brake pads mainly depends on the vehicle operation conditions and driving habits. If the vehicle is used for regular urban trips or short journeys, it is recommended to increase the checking frequency of the brake pads according to the Warranty and Maintenance Manual.

Replace the brake fluid according to the maintenance cycle specified in the Warranty and Maintenance Manual. If the brake fluid remains in the brake system for too long, it may produce air resistance in the system pipeline during braking, which severely affects the braking effect.

⚠ Never use emergency brakes when driving the vehicle on narrow, wet, snowy, iced or muddy roads. Drive carefully and hold the steering wheel tightly while braking. After driving through water, step on the brake pedal continuously and gently for several times to eliminate the moisture on the brake pads and recover the braking performance.

⚠ Be sure to replace the brake pads at a Riddara authorised service centre to guarantee the best braking effect and minimum wear between brake pads and brake discs. New brake pads have a running-in period within the first 300 km, during which the brake pedal must be stepped with a stronger force to increase the braking effect. When driving with new tyres and new brake pads, do not follow other vehicles too close or brake suddenly, which may cause traffic accidents, resulting in serious injury or death.

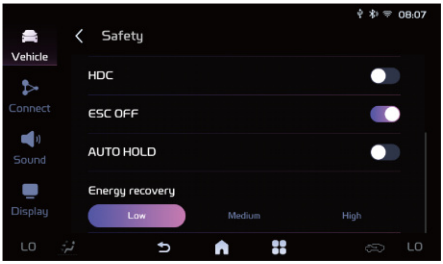
Energy recovery

When the vehicle is set to Drive (D) position, coasting or braking, the kinetic energy is converted into electric energy, which is charged into the high-voltage battery to recover energy and increase the driving range.

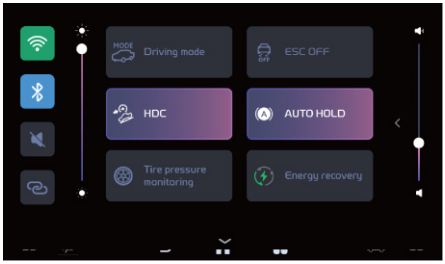
In the process of energy recovery, the anti-dragging drive motor for the wheels is working, and the drive motor and the service brake system jointly achieve vehicle deceleration.

> It is normal for the vehicle to slow down with slight frustration and motor noise.

Adjusting energy recovery levels



On the multimedia display, tap: Settings → Vehicle → Safety in turn on the multimedia display, where an appropriate energy recovery level can be selected.



Alternatively, swipe down from the top edge of the display to open the Control Centre and toggle the Energy Recovery button to open the Energy Recovery screen.

Brake pedal travel

If the brake pedal does not return to its normal height or the brake pedal travel increases too quickly, please contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

Brake disc rusting and the resulting brake judder problem

After the vehicle is left unused for a long time, the surface of the brake disc will rust, resulting in a brake judder problem during the braking process. In this case, it is necessary to remove the rust, and the temperature of the brake system should be controlled to be not too high during the running-in process. Contact a Riddara authorised service centre for guidance.

Brake squeal

When driving on a wet road, or in a cold, snowy or rainy weather, depressing the brake pedal will cause the front and rear brakes to work simultaneously and produce a squeal sound now and then, which is normal.

Creep groan appears when starting

It is normal to hear the friction sound between brake pads and brake discs when the brake pedal is released at starting. When the shift lever of a vehicle equipped with an automatic transmission is moved to D position, the braking torque is greater than the starting torque, so the front wheel will produce a "creak" sound when the brake pedal is released. This sound will be louder if the brake discs are wet after vehicle washing.

The sound caused by depressing the brake pedal while turning the steering wheel in place

When the vehicle is still, the wheels also move when the steering wheel is turned. If the brake pedal is depressed at this time, the wheels will be prevented from moving. With the steering force and braking force, the vehicle accumulates some energy, so that the brake discs creep in the clamping state to release this energy. Thus, the vehicle produces a "creak" sound, which is normal.

Brake discs heat up after use

Vehicle braking is achieved by the friction between brake discs and brake pads. This generates heat and the heat will concentrate on the brake discs, so brake disc heating is a normal phenomenon.

⚠ Do not touch the brake discs with your hands after the vehicle stops to avoid burning.

Operating sound of Electronic Stability Control (ESC) system

When the ESC is working, you may hear some noise or feel the vibration of the brake pedal, which is normal. Please drive your vehicle as you wish.

Replacing brake system parts

The brake system of the vehicle is very complex. Many parts must be of high quality, and they must be accurately matched to achieve the optimum braking effect. To replace the brake system parts, be sure to use the approved replacement parts. Otherwise, the brake system may not work properly. If the incorrect replacement parts are installed, the

expected braking performance can change in other ways.

Item	Unit	Value
Standard thickness of front brake pad	mm	10.0
Minimum thickness of front brake pad	mm	1.5
Standard thickness of rear brake pad	mm	10.0
Minimum thickness of rear brake pad	mm	2.0

Brake fluid

Wear of the brake pad will cause the brake fluid level to drop. After replacing the brake pad, the brake fluid level can return to normal.

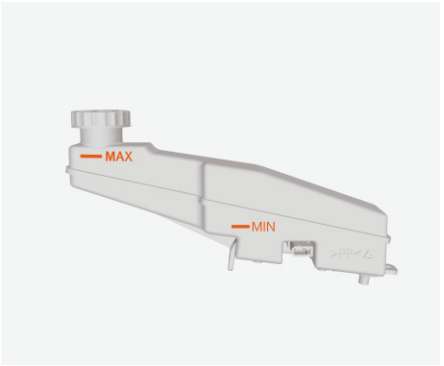
Brake fluid leakage will cause the level to drop. Please visit a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

Do not add brake fluid when the brake pad is worn and the brake fluid leaks. After repair, add or reduce brake fluid as needed. If too much brake fluid is added, it may splash onto the hot parts inside the front compartment; if the temperature is high enough, it may burst into flames, causing personal injury and property loss.

When the brake fluid level is low, the brake system fault warning lamp will go on.

Do not let brake fluid spill on the vehicle paint. If any, clean it immediately.

The brake fluid reservoir should be filled with DOT4 brake fluid.



The brake fluid level must always be between MAX and MIN marks on the brake fluid reservoir.

Always use the brake fluid of the manufacturer and brand specified by the Riddara authorised service centre, otherwise it will seriously damage the hydraulic brake system parts, affecting the braking performance and distance.

Steering system

Electric power steering (EPS)

The steering system is an important part of a vehicle. The performance of the steering system directly affects the operating stability of the vehicle and plays an important role in ensuring the safe running of the vehicle, reducing traffic accidents and protecting the safety of the driver.

When you feel it hard to steer, contact a Riddara authorised service centre for inspection and repair as soon as possible.

Do not adjust the height of the electric power steering column when driving the vehicle. Do not make the vehicle coast when powered off. The steering could otherwise have no power, which is likely to cause accidents.

Do not hold the steering wheel in the steering limit position for more than 5 seconds. The motor could otherwise be damaged.

Exterior lamps

Condensation on exterior lamps

The exterior lamps adopt a ventilation design to adapt to the normal pressure changes within the lamps. Therefore, condensation on them is a normal phenomenon. Under normal operating conditions, the condensation will dissipate automatically after driving or turning on the exterior lamps for a while. The following conditions are normal:

- A thin layer of condensation (without strip-shaped watermarks, drip marks or water droplets).
- The condensation covers less than 50% of the exterior lamp cover.

Please contact a Riddara authorised service centre promptly if any of the following situations occur (usually caused by water leakage of exterior lamps):

- There are puddles of water inside the exterior lamp.
- There is a large area of water droplets, drop marks or strip-shaped watermarks inside the exterior lamp cover.

Batteries

Maintenance of low-voltage battery

The vehicle is equipped with maintenance-free low-voltage battery. See the "Front Compartment" section in this chapter to locate the low-voltage battery.

Low-voltage battery poles, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds that may harm health. After contact with them, wash your hands with soap and thoroughly rinse with water.

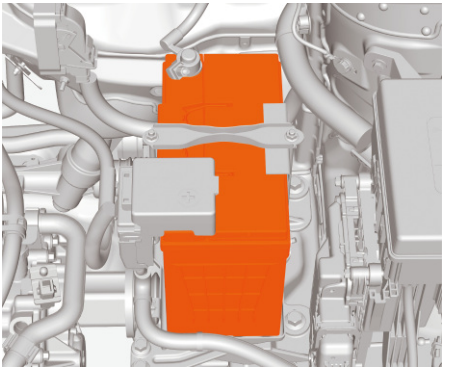
The following suggestions are provided to extend the service life of the low-voltage battery and maintain the normal operation of the vehicle's electrical system:

- Prevent the low-voltage battery from overcharging or long-term power loss.
- Keep the low-voltage battery away from heat source or open fire. When charging and using it, keep the area ventilated to prevent burning accidents.
- External charging should be carried out promptly when the voltage of the low-voltage battery is insufficient, the light is dim and the vehicle cannot be started.
- The low-voltage battery should be firmly installed on the vehicle to reduce vibration.

- Often check whether the low-voltage battery pole clamp is firm and in good contact to prevent sparks that can cause the explosion of the low-voltage battery. The oxides and sulfates produced by the clamp of the low-voltage battery must be scraped and coated with vaseline to prevent further corrosion.
- When driving in cold areas, avoid complete discharge of the low-voltage battery to prevent the electrolyte from freezing.

Low-voltage battery inspection

The vehicle is equipped with maintenance-free low-voltage batteries, so there is no need to fill low-voltage battery electrolyte. Please visit a Riddara service centre regularly to check the status of your low-voltage battery.



Replacement of low-voltage battery

Low-voltage batteries of the same model and specifications must be used for replacement. Contact a Riddara authorised service centre for removal, replacement and installation of the low-voltage battery.

After replacing the low-voltage battery, please hand over the used low-voltage battery to the Riddara authorised service centre for disposal, or to a recycling station that meets the relevant environmental protection law. The low-voltage battery contains corrosive toxic substances. Keep the battery face up during transportation and storage.

Low-voltage battery acid can cause burning, and the gas produced is explosive, which can cause injury or death. For details, see the "Jump Start" section in "Faults during Driving".

Vehicle storage

Due to the weak current consumption of the vehicle circuit system when parking, the long-term storage of the vehicle will cause the low-voltage battery to run out of power. If you want to store the vehicle for a long time, you should disconnect the black negative (-) cable on the low-voltage battery to prevent the discharge of the low-voltage battery.

The vehicle should be stored in a cool, ventilated, clean and dry environment. If the vehicle is parked in a closed humid environment for a long time, this will accelerate the rust and ageing of the vehicle parts. Please carry out regular maintenance of the vehicle in a timely manner according to the suggestions and requirements in the Warranty and Maintenance Manual.

Washer fluid and wiper blades

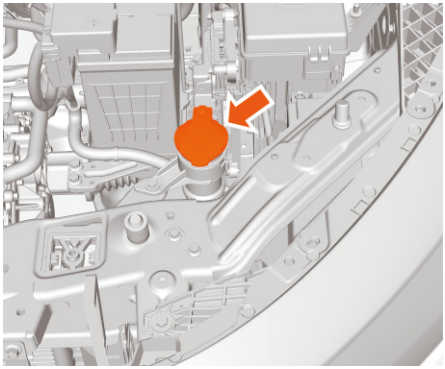
Washer fluid

What kind of washer fluid to be used

Be sure to read the manufacturer's instructions before using the windscreen washer fluid. If the temperature in the area where you drive may drop below 0°C, use washer fluid with adequate anti-freezing capacity.

The freezing temperature of the washer fluid should be at least 10°C lower than the local minimum temperature.

Adding washer fluid



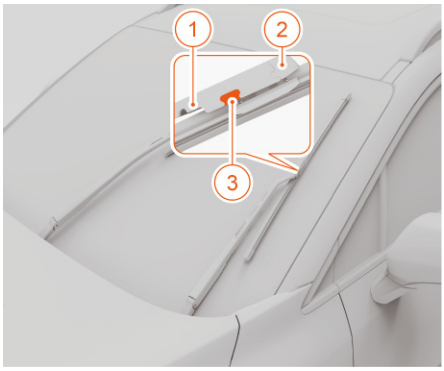
Open the filler cap of the washer liquid reservoir and add washer fluid.

If concentrated washer fluid is used, please dilute it according to the manufacturer's instructions.
Do not add water to the ready-to-use washer fluid; otherwise, the washer fluid may freeze and damage the washer fluid reservoir and other parts of the washer system.
Do not top up the washer fluid reservoir when the weather is very cold. Otherwise, it may be damaged due to the freezing of washer fluid.
Do not add coolant to the washer fluid reservoir. Otherwise, it will damage the vehicle's windscreen washer system and vehicle paint.

Wiper blades

Grease, silicon and petroleum products can easily weaken the wiping effect of the wiper blades.
Clean the wiper blades with warm soapy water and check their conditions regularly.
Clean the windscreen frequently and prevent the wiper blades from wiping dust sediments on the windscreen, so as not to affect the blade performance or shorten its service life.
If the wiper rubber hardens or cracks or the wiper leaves scratches on the glass or fails to clean an area, the wiper blades need to be replaced.
Use approved windscreen washer fluid regularly to clean the windscreen and ensure that the windscreen is thoroughly cleaned before replacing the wiper blades.
Replace the wiper blades with only those of the same specifications.
If the wiper or windscreen is covered with snow and ice or frozen, clean the snow and ice on the wiper and windscreen before using the wipers to avoid damage.
Do not use the wipers when the windscreen is dry or covered by hard objects; otherwise, the wiper blades and windscreen may be damaged.

Replacing front wiper blades

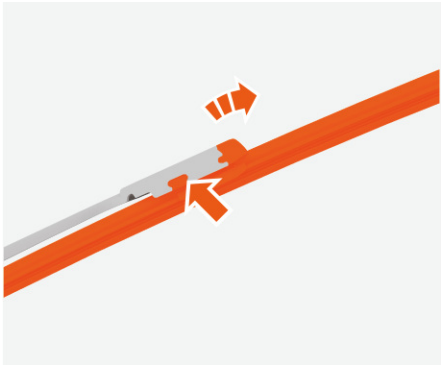


1. Wiper arms
2. Wiper blades
3. Clips

The wiper blade should be checked for wear or breakage. To replace the wiper blade:

1. Within 30 seconds after moving the start switch to the OFF position, pull the wiper control lever upward to the MIST position and then release it to activate the wiper service mode.
2. Pull the wiper blade assembly away from the windscreen.

⚠ When the wiper blade is upright, do not open the bonnet; otherwise, it will collide with the wiper blade, resulting in damage to the wiper blade or the bonnet. Any damage arising from this is not covered by the vehicle warranty.



3. Press the retaining clips of the wiper as shown in the illustration. Pull the wiper blade in the direction of the arrow to release it from the wiper arm. Remove the wiper blade.

⚠ When the wiper blade is not installed, allowing the wiper arm to touch the windscreen will damage the windscreen. Any damage arising from this is not covered by the vehicle warranty.

4. Install the wiper blade in reverse order of steps 2 to 3.
5. After the start switch is placed in the ON position, flick the wiper switch to any gear, the wiper will return to the original position and exit the maintenance mode.

Vehicle cleaning and maintenance

Cleaning of the exterior

Washing your vehicle frequently helps to protect the vehicle's appearance. When washing the vehicle, always turn off the start switch first and wash it in the shade, not under direct sunlight. If your vehicle has been parked under direct sunlight for a long time, let it cool down before washing.
When washing with an automatic washing machine, you must follow the instructions of the operator.

⚠ To avoid damage to the vehicle paint, corrosive substances (bird droppings, resins, insects, asphalt spots, road salt, industrial dust, etc.) should be removed immediately. If necessary, remove asphalt spots and stubborn oil stains with industrial alcohol, then immediately wash away the alcohol with water and a mild neutral soap solution.

Use a high-pressure cleaner for washing

- Before washing the vehicle, check and confirm that the vehicle charging port flap is properly closed.
- Wash the vehicle in strict accordance with the usage instructions of the high-pressure cleaner, and pay special attention to operating pressure and spraying distance. If a pressure cleaner is used, the nozzle must be at least 30 cm away from the surface of the car body. Keep the nozzle moving, and do not spray water on a certain part all the time; otherwise, high-pressure water will flow into the vehicle parts and cause chronic damage. Do not spray water towards the charging port.
- Do not use “cluster nozzles” to wash your vehicle.
- Do not spray water directly or indirectly into the front compartment. High pressure water flow can cause damage to the electrical components in the front compartment or cause malfunction of some components.
- Do not flush the chassis connectors (especially orange high-voltage harness connectors) of the vehicle with the nozzle.
- Do not use a high-pressure washing machine or steam cleaner to clean cameras and sensors as this may cause damage.
- Do not spray wash painted bumpers, rubber hoses, plastic parts, insulation materials and other flexible components at a short distance.

Automatic vehicle washing

- Before automatic vehicle washing, check the vehicle with the car washing operator for additional installed parts and follow the

professional advice provided by the operator.

- Fold the exterior rearview mirrors before washing the vehicle.
- Although the body paint is strong enough to withstand the washing of an automatic cleaning machine, pay attention to the impact on the paint. The degree of impact mainly depends on the structure of the cleaning machine, the cleaning brush, the filtering state of the cleaning water and the types of cleaning agent and wax solvent. If the body paint is darkened or scratched after the washing, tell the operator to make corrections immediately.
- When cleaning your vehicle with an automatic washing machine, try to use a contact-free one. This type of washing machine does not have parts that touch the vehicle body (such as bushes).

Cleaning of the interior

Cleaning the interior regularly helps to improve the vehicle's internal environment. Dust and dirt on the interiors can cause surface damage to carpets, fabrics, leather and plastic products. Stains, especially those on light-coloured interiors, should be removed quickly, otherwise extreme heat will cause them to cure quickly.
Use a small soft brush to dust buttons and knobs.

Use only cleaning agents for vehicles to clean the surface of interiors. Other detergents may cause permanent damage to the vehicle. To prevent overspray, spray the cleaning agent onto the cleaning cloth. If you accidentally spray the cleaning agent on other surfaces in the vehicle, wipe it off immediately.
The temperature of the drying gun used to paste the glass protective film is very high. Pay attention not to bake the interior when pasting the protective film, otherwise the interior will be damaged.

⚠ When cleaning the vehicle glass, only use a soft cloth and glass cleaning agents, and do not use any abrasive cleaning agent; otherwise, it will scratch the glass and/or cause malfunction of the rear window demist feature.

The cleaning agents contain solvents that may condense on the interiors. Read and follow all safety instructions on the label before applying cleaning agents.
Open the doors and windows when cleaning the interiors to maintain good ventilation.
When cleaning the interiors, pay attention to the following:

- Do not use blades or other sharp objects to remove dirt from interior surfaces.
- Do not use a stiff brush. It may damage the surface of the interior.

- Never press the interiors hard or wipe them with cleaning cloths forcibly. Wiping hard cannot clean better, but instead may damage the interiors.
- Use only mild neutral soaps. Avoid using strong detergents or de-oiling soap. Using too much soap leaves traces and dirt may adhere to these traces.
- Do not soak the interiors during cleaning.
- Do not use organic solvents such as naphtha and alcohol, which may damage the interiors.

Fabric/carpet

Use a vacuum cleaner with a soft brush to remove dust and scum. For stubborn stains, always try to remove them with water or soda water first.
Before cleaning, select appropriate methods to remove stains:

- Liquid stains: gently wipe the residual stains with a paper towel to make them soaked and adsorbed to the paper towel as much as possible.
- Solid stains: remove as many stains as possible by hand, and then clean with a vacuum cleaner.

Cleaning steps:

1. Soak a clean white lint-free rag with water or soda water.
2. Wring out the rag.
3. When removing stains, scrub gently from the edge to the centre until no more stain remain on the rag.
4. If the stains cannot be completely removed, repeat the steps with mild soapy water.

If these stubborn stains cannot be removed yet, you may use synthetic fabric cleaners or detergents. Conduct a test for colour fastness in an inconspicuous position inside the vehicle before using a cleaning agent. If the cleaning effect is good in this position, use the cleaning agent to clean the entire surface. After cleaning, use paper towels to absorb excess water from the fabric or carpet.

Cleaning leather

You can use soft wet rags to remove dust. To clean more thoroughly, use soft rags soaked with neutral soapy water. Let the leather dry naturally, do not bake it, and never clean it with steam.
Do not use cleaners and polish agents on leathers, otherwise it may permanently change the appearance and feel of the vehicle interiors. Do not use silicon-based, wax-based or products with an organic solvent to clean vehicle interiors, which may lead to uneven leather gloss, affecting the appearance of the vehicle interiors. Never use shoe cream on leather.

Dash panel and other plastic surfaces

Do not use cleaners and polish agents on plastic surfaces, otherwise it may permanently change the appearance and feel of the vehicle interiors. Some commercially available products can enhance the gloss of the dash panel, but they may cause reflection on the windscreen and seriously affect the visibility of the windscreen.

Main parameters

Main dimension parameters

Item	Unit	Parameters				
		2WD standard cargo compartment	2WD long cargo compartment		4WD standard cargo compartment	4WD long cargo compartment
Length	mm	5260	5550	5500	5260	5500
Width	mm	1900				
Height	mm	1865	1830	1865	1880	
Front wheel track	mm	1614				
Rear wheel track	mm	1620				
Wheel base	mm	3120	3310		3120	3310

Vehicle weight parameters

Item	Unit	42kwh long cargo compartment
Drive form	/	Rear-engine, rear-drive
Number of passengers	Person	5
Vehicle kerb weight	kg	1825
Max. permissible total mass	kg	2940
Payload	kg	740
Free stroke of accelerator pedal	mm	<4
Free stroke of brake pedal	mm	5-15

Item	Unit	63kwh standard cargo compartment	63kwh long cargo compartment
Drive form	/	Rear-engine, rear-drive	
Number of passengers	Person	5	
Vehicle kerb weight	kg	2005	2030
Max. permissible total mass	kg	3120	3145
Payload	kg	740	
Free stroke of accelerator pedal	mm	<4	
Free stroke of brake pedal	mm	5-15	

Item	Unit	73kwh standard cargo compartment	73kwh long cargo compartment	
Drive form	/	On-	On-	Rear-

		Demand 4WD	Demand 4WD	engine, rear-drive
Number of passengers	Person	5		
Vehicle kerb weight	kg	2,125	2150	2050
Max. permissible total mass	kg	3360	3385	3165
Payload	kg	860		740
Free stroke of accelerator pedal	mm	<4		
Free stroke of brake pedal	mm	5-15		

Item	Unit	86kwh long cargo compartment
Drive form	/	On-Demand 4WD
Number of passengers	Person	5
Vehicle kerb weight	kg	2,135
Max. permissible total mass	kg	3370
Payload	kg	860
Free stroke of accelerator pedal	mm	<4
Free stroke of brake pedal	mm	5-15

Main assembly types and parameters

Motor parameters

Item	Unit	TZ180XS130	TZ190XY105
Rated power of drive motor	kw	35	60
Peak power of drive motor	kw	100	180
Rated torque of drive motor	N·m	70	140
Peak torque of drive motor	N·m	176	309
Rated speed of drive motor	r/min	4775	4093
Peak speed of drive motor	r/min	13000	16000
Main reduction ratio of reducer	/	10.89: 1	12.35: 1

High-voltage battery parameters

Item	Unit	NBE421	NBE632	NBE731	NBE865
Battery type	/	Lithium iron phos phate battery	Lithium iron phos phate battery	Lithium iron phos phate battery	Ternary lithium-ion battery
Rated voltage of battery pack	V	403	365	396.2	384.8
Working voltage range of battery pack	V	320~467	290~423	315~459.9	291~451
Peak power (10s, 50%SOC, RT)	kW	134	225	300	295
Battery cell voltage	V	3.148	3.15	3.145	3.7
Pack energy density	Wh/Kg	126.56	125.07	145.52	177.66
Battery pack type	/	1P128S	2P116S	1P126S	2P104S
Battery capacity	Ah	104	174	186.5	222
Total energy of battery pack	kWh	41.9	63.5	73.9	85.43
Battery assembly size	mm	1360*1580*150	2152*1580*150	2149*1580*150	2146*1580*150
Battery assembly weight	kg	335	515	535	481
Battery assembly protection rating	/	IP68	IP67/IPX9K	IP67/IPX9K	IP68
Battery assembly charging temperature range	°C	-20~55	-20~55	-20~55	-20~56
Battery assembly discharging temperature range	°C	-30~55	-30~55	-30~55	-30~56

Vehicle power performance

Item	Unit	Parameters	
		2WD	4WD
Maximum speed	km/h	160	160
Maximum gradeability (Unladen)	/	65%	95%

Wheels and tyres

Tyre model

Item	Parameters	
	2WD	4WD
Rim specification	17×6.5 J	17×6.5 J
Tyre specification	225/65R17	235/65R17

Dynamic unbalance

Item	Unit	Parameters
Front wheel inner side	g	≤10
Front wheel outer side	g	≤10
Rear wheel inner side	g	≤10
Rear wheel outer side	g	≤10

Tyre pressure (cold)

Wheels	Unit	Parameters			
		2WD standard cargo compartment	2WD long cargo compartment	4WD standard cargo compartment	4WD long cargo compartment
Front wheels	kPa	240	240	250	250
Rear wheels	kPa	290	290	250	250

Wheel alignment parameters (unladen vehicle)

Item	Parameters	
	2WD	Four-wheel drive
Maximum turning angle of front wheel (inner/outer)	37.1°±2°/31.7°±2°	
Front wheel toe-in	9.6'±6'	
Rear wheel toe-in	12'±6'	
Front wheel camber	-15'±30' (front wheel camber difference < 30')	-13'±30' (front wheel camber difference < 30')
Rear wheel camber	-35'±30' (rear wheel camber difference < 30')	
Kingpin inclination angle	13.3°±0.5° (Kingpin inclination angle difference < 30')	12.57°±0.5° (Kingpin inclination angle difference < 30')
Kingpin caster angle	3.3°±0.5° (Kingpin caster difference < 30')	
Front wheel toe-in (single wheel)	5'±5' (Front wheel toe-in difference≤3')	
Rear wheel toe-in (single wheel)	6'±5' (Rear wheel toe-in difference≤3')	

Fluids

Recommended oils, fluids and capacities

Item	Specification	Capacity
Brake fluid	DOT4	930 ml
Reducer lubricant (TZ180XS130)	Castrol BOT 350 M3 BEV	0.55±0.05 L
Reducer lubricant (TZ190XY105)	Castrol BOT 805 C EV	1.25±0.05 L
Windscreen washer fluid	Freezing point: -20°C	≤2.7 L
A/C refrigerant	R134a	675±20 g

Heater coolant	Freezing point -40°C	2.4L (approximate)
Electric drive system coolant (2WD)	Freezing point -40°C	10L~16L
Electric drive system coolant (4WD)	Freezing point -40°C	14L~17L

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