MULE™PRO-MX

Utility Vehicle Nutzfahrzeug Véhicule utilitaire

OWNER'S MANUAL BETRIEBSANLEITUNG MANUEL DE L'UTILISATEUR

- A Read this manual carefully. It contains safety information.
- Anleitung bitte sorgfältig lesen. Sie enthält Informationen zur Sicherheit.
- Lire ce manuel attentivement. Il contient des consignes de sécurité.



ENGLISH

Utility Vehicle Owner's Manual

Quick Reference Guide

This Quick Reference Guide will assist you in finding the information you're looking for.

BREAK-IN

HOW TO OPERATE

SAFE OPERATION

MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

TRANSPORTING AND STORAGE

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

A Table of Contents is included after the Foreword.

Whenever you see the symbols shown below, heed their instructions! Always follow safe operating and maintenance practices.

A DANGER

DANGER indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

A WARNING

WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

NOTICE

NOTICE is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

NOTE

 NOTE indicates information that may help or guide you in the operation or service of the vehicle.

NOTE

O Tampering with the engine voids the EU type-approval of that particular engine.

BASIC SAFE DRIVING

Knowing and following these rules for safe operation will increase your satisfaction with your new Kawasaki vehicle.

Perform the Daily Checks

Refer to the Daily Checks section for a list of items to check each day before use. Habitual performance of these checks will help to insure safer, more reliable usage. Be sure that any irregularities found during these checks are corrected before operating the vehicle.

Drive Carefully and with Good Judgement

We want you to be satisfied with your new Kawasaki vehicle, so drive carefully, safely, and exercise good judgement. Practice basic maneuvers so you can drive confidently and safely.

Improper use of this vehicle can be hazardous. Never operate at speeds too fast for your skills or conditions. Handling characteristics of this vehicle change depending upon cargo load and driving modes.

Read the Owner's Manual

Read and understand this Owner's Manual. This is especially important for inexperienced operators. Refer to this Owner's Manual if you have any questions.

Off-Highway Use Only

This vehicle is not an all-terrain vehicle; it is designed and equipped to be a multiuse utility vehicle

for off-highway use only. Use of this vehicle on public roads and paved surfaces is hazardous. Do not operate this vehicle on public roads or paved surfaces.

Occupant Capacity

Make sure operators are 16 years or older with a valid driver's license.

Each occupant must be able to sit with back against seat, feet flat on floor, and hands on steering wheel or handgrip.

The operator should be tall enough to wear the seat belt properly and reach all controls.

Passenger should also be tall enough for the seat belt to fit properly and to be able to brace themselves, as necessary, by placing both feet firmly on the floor while gripping the handgrip. Stay completely inside the vehicle.

Never Drink and Drive

Alcohol and drugs impair your judgement and slow your reactions. Even drugs prescribed by a physician can be dangerous. Check with your doctor.

Use Proper Riding Gear

Proper protective gear can reduce the severity of injury in the event of an accident.

Choose a helmet most appropriate for your use of this utility vehicle. A helmet can reduce the risk of head injuries. Wear appropriate eye protection and protective clothing.

Wearing Seat Belts

Both the operator and passenger should always wear their seat belts properly. Seat belts cannot completely protect you in every accident, but in many cases a seat belt can reduce the risk of serious injury. Also, to avoid injury, do not put any part of your body outside of the vehicle for any reason.

Close the Doors

Be sure all doors are securely closed during operation and never remove a door.

The doors prevent branches, gravel, and debris from getting inside the passenger compartment.

Before Starting the Engine

Three "musts" before starting the engine are:

- 1. Apply the parking brake,
- Put the gear shift lever in the "N" (neutral) position,
- 3. Check the throttle pedal for proper operation. It should return to its rest position when released.

Use the Parking Brake

Always apply the parking brake before getting out of your vehicle.

Obey Local Laws

Know and obey all laws and regulations governing the use of off-highway vehicles in your area. Respect private property. Always try to preserve nature and the environment.

Refueling

Before refueling the vehicle, shut the engine off and make sure the area is well ventilated and free of any source of flame or sparks. Gasoline is very flammable.

Tire Air Pressure

Tire inflation and type can affect the vehicle's handling characteristics. Check the tire pressure frequently. Use only the recommended tires for replacement.

Maximum Seating Capacity

Do not exceed seating capacity: 2 occupants.

Occupants shall only ride in designated seating positions and with maximum 2 persons in the seat.

Do not carry small children on lap.

Reduce Speed When Carrying Cargo, Passenger, and/or Pulling a Trailer

Carrying cargo, passenger and/or pulling a trailer can make the vehicle difficult to steer and may affect vehicle handling in an unpredictable manner.

Braking distance is increased when carrying cargo, passenger, and/or pulling a trailer. Reduce speed and allow greater distance for braking when carrying cargo, passenger, and/or pulling a trailer. Use extreme caution when climbing and descending hills, and traversing slopes.

FOREWORD

Congratulations on your purchase of a new Kawasaki Mule. It is the result of Kawasaki's engineering expertise and a tradition of manufacturing high-quality consumer products.

Please read this Owner's Manual carefully before starting your new Mule so that you will be thoroughly familiar with the proper operation of your vehicle's controls, its features, capabilities, and limitations.

To ensure a long, trouble-free life for your Mule, give it the proper care and maintenance described in this manual.

For those who would like more detailed information on their Mule, a Service Manual is available for purchase from any authorized Kawasaki Mule dealer. The Service Manual contains detailed disassembly and maintenance information. Those who plan to do their own work should, of course, be competent mechanics and possess the special tools described in the Service Manual.

Keep this Owner's Manual aboard your Mule at all times so that you can refer to it whenever you need information.

This manual should be considered a permanent part of the Mule and should remain with the Mule when it is sold.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without our prior written permission.

This publication includes the latest information available at the time of printing. However, there may be minor differences between the actual product and illustrations and text in this manual.

All products are subject to change without prior notice or obligation.

KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD. Motorcycle & Engine Company

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SPECIFICATIONS

PERFORMANCE

Maximum Torque 57.6 N·m (5.9 kgf·m, 42 ft·lb) @5 000 r/min (rpm)

Minimum Turning Radius (Differential Mode) 4.2 m (14 ft)
Seating Capacity 2 persons

DIMENSIONS

Ground Clearance

 Overall Length
 2 795 mm (110.0 in.)

 Overall Width
 1 525 mm (60.04 in.)

 Overall Height
 1 890 mm (74.41 in.)

 Wheelbase
 2 005 mm (78.94 in.)

 Tread:
 Front
 1 322 mm (52.05 in.)

Rear

270 mm (10.6 in.)

1 285 mm (50.59 in.)

Curb Mass 719 kg (1 585 lb)

Cargo Bed (L \times W \times H) 847 \times 1 119 \times 232 mm (33.3 \times 44.06 \times 9.13 in.)

ENGINE

Type SOHC, 1-cylinder, 4-stroke, liquid-cooled

Displacement 695 cm³ (42.4 cu in.)

Bore × Stroke $102.0 \times 85.0 \text{ mm} (4.02 \times 3.35 \text{ in.})$

Compression Ratio 10.3:1

Starting System Electric starter
Fuel System FI (Fuel Injection)
Ignition System Battery and coil

SPECIFICATIONS 13

Ignition Timing 10.3°BTDC @1 400 r/min (rpm) ~ 29.1°BTDC @6 900

r/min (rpm)

NGK CR7F Spark Plug

Lubrication System Forced lubrication (wet sump)

Engine Oil: Type API SG, SH, SJ, SL or SM with JASO MA, MA1 or MA2

> SAE 10W-40 Viscosity

Capacity 4.5 L (4.8 US qt)

Coolant Capacity 5.0 L (5.3 US qt)

DRIVE TRAIN

Belt drive torque converter (CVT) Driving Type: **Primary**

> Final 2WD/4WD system with drive shafts

Transmission Type

Transmission Gear Ratio:

2-speed & reverse, automatic

Primary Reduction Ratio 0.791 ~ 2.451 (Belt drive torque converter)

Final Reduction Ratio: 4.375 Front

> Rear 4.375

Overall Drive Ratio: Forward 37.384 ~ 12.065 (High)

71.266 ~ 22.999 (Low)

Reverse 56.947 ~ 18.378

Forward 3.486 (High)

6.646 (Low)

Reverse 5.311

Front Final Gear Case Oil API GL-5 Hypoid gear oil

SAE 90 [above 5°C (41°F)] SAE 80 [below 5°C (41°F)]

Front Final Gear Case Oil Capacity 0.8 L (0.8 US qt)

14 SPECIFICATIONS

Rear Final Gear Case Oil API GL-5 Hypoid gear oil

SAE 90 [above 5°C (41°F)] SAE 80 [below 5°C (41°F)]

Rear Final Gear Case Oil Capacity 0.5 L (0.5 US qt)

FRAME

Type Steel tube

Steering Rack and pinion with Electric Power Steering (EPS) system

Caster 5.0°

Tire Size: Front $25 \times 8.00R12$

Rear 25 × 10.00R12

Rim Size: Front 12×6.5 AT

Rear 12 × 8.0AT

Fuel Tank Capacity 36 L (9.5 US gal)

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Battery 12 V 35 Ah (20 HR)

Headlight:

High Beam 12 V 35 W × 2 Low Beam 12 V 35 W × 2

Brake/Tail Light LED
Reverse Light LED

LOAD CAPACITY

Maximum Vehicle Load (Including occupants, 544 kg (1 200 lb)

cargo, accessories and tongue weight)

Maximum Cargo Bed Load 317 kg (700 lb)

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

MANUFACTURERS DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

for

Product identification

Product : Utility Vehicle
Brand : KAWASAKI
Model : KAF700

Starting frame number in range: RGSAF700BBB000001~

Manufacturer / TCF: KAWASAKI HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD.

1-1 Kawasaki-cho

673-8666 Akashi, Hyogo Pref.

Japan

EU Representative: Kawasaki Motors Europe N.V.

Jacobus Spijkerdreef 1-3 2132 PZ Hoofddorp The Netherlands

Means of conformity

- The product is in conformity with the Machinery Directive 98/37/EC as last amended by directive 2006/42/EC.
- 2. The product is in conformity with the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2014/30/EU, based on the following harmonized standards applied:

16 DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

EN55012:2007+A1:2009

Vehicles, boats and internal combustion engines · Radio disturbance characteristics · Limits and methods of measurement for the protection of off-board receivers

EN61000-6-2:2005

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -

Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments

Certified By: TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH

Tillystr. 2, 90431 Nürnberg,

Deutschland

Registration No.: AE 5040 1642 0001

Signature of representative:

Hideto Yoshitake

Associate Officer, General Manager of Quality Assurance Division

Motorcycle & Engine Company Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Hiole to Yoshitake

Place: Akashi, Hyogo Pref., Japan Date: (day/month/year) 12/03/2018

Part No. 99958-0492

CC01121B S

SERIAL NUMBER LOCATIONS

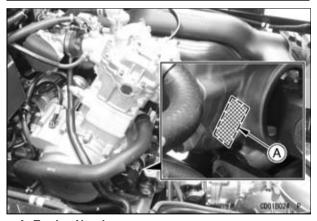
The engine and frame serial numbers are used to register the vehicle. They are the only means of identifying your particular machine from others of the same model type. These serial numbers may be needed by your dealer when ordering parts. In the event of theft, the investigating authorities will require both numbers as well as the model type and any peculiar features of your machine that can help them identify it.

Frame No.



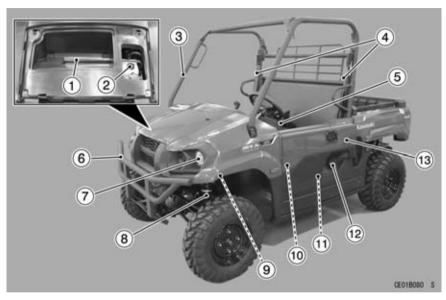
A. Frame Number

Engine No.



A. Engine Number

LOCATION OF PARTS

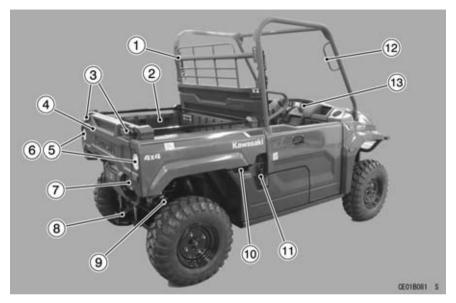


- 1. Front Storage Compartment 2. Coolant Reserve Tank
- 3. ROPS (Roll Over Protective Structure)
 4. Seat Belts

- 5. Seat
- 6. Front Guard
- 7. Headlights 8. Front Shock Absorber
- 9. Brake Fluid Reservoir

- 10. Air Cleaner
- 11. Battery 12. Fuel Tank Cap 13. Door

LOCATION OF PARTS 19

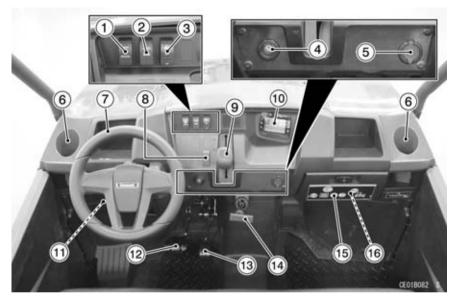


- Screen
 Cargo Bed
 Tailgate Latch Handle
 Tailgate
 Brake/Tail Light

- 6. Reverse Light 7. Muffler
- 8. Trailer Hitch Bracket
- 9. Rear Shock Absorber
- 10. Cargo Bed Handgrip

- 11. Cargo Bed Latch 12. Handgrip 13. Dashboard

20 LOCATION OF PARTS



- 1. Selectable DIFF-LOCK Shift Switch
- 2. Selectable 2WD/4WD Shift Switch
- 3. Headlight Switch 4. Ignition Switch

- 5. Power Outlet Socket
- 6. Cupholders
 7. Steering Wheel
 8. Horn Switch

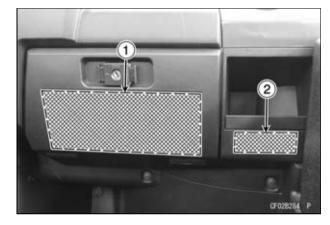
- 9. Gear Shift Lever
- 10. Multifunction Meter

- 11. Steering Wheel Tilt Lock Lever 12. Brake Pedal
- 13. Throttle Pedal
- 14. Parking Brake Knob 15. Glove Compartment 16. Tool Kit

All warning labels which are on your vehicle are repeated here. Read labels on your vehicle and understand them thoroughly. They contain information which is important for your safety and the safety of anyone else who may operate your vehicle. Therefore, it is very important that all warning labels be on your vehicle in the locations shown. If any label is missing, damaged, or worn, get a replacement from your Kawasaki dealer and install it in the correct position.

NOTE

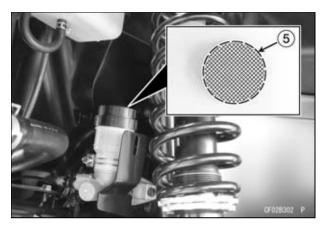
- O The sample warning labels in this section have part numbers to help you and your dealer obtain the correct replacement.
- O Refer to the actual vehicle label for model specific data grayed out in the illustration.



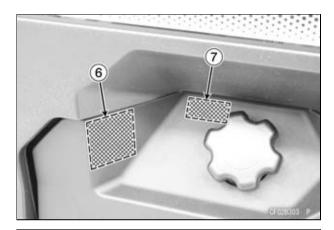
- 1. Warning (General)
- 2. CE Mark

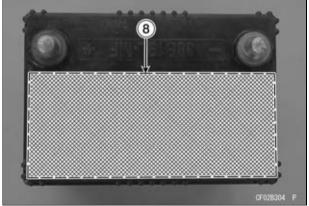






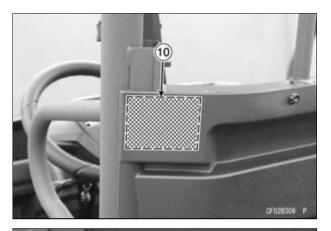
- Specification (Model)
 Danger (Radiator Cap)
 Warning (Brake Fluid)

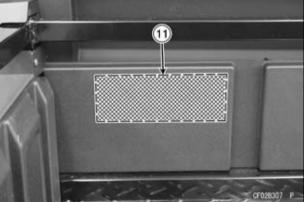


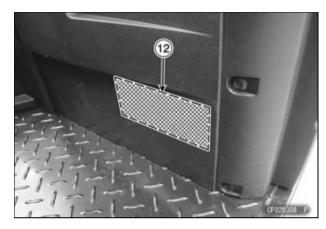




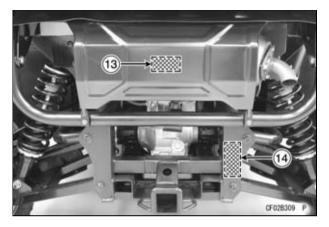
- 6. Warning (Refueling)7. Fuel Identification8. Danger/Poison (Battery)9. Oil Level Gauge





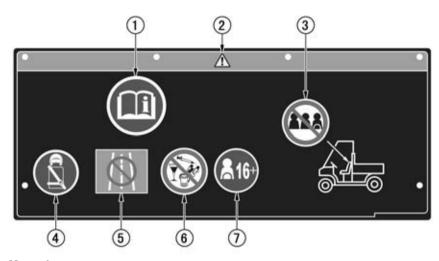


- 10. Warning (Cargo Bed Lifting: both sides)11. Warning (Cargo Bed Loading)12. Important Information (Tires/Max. Load)



- 13. Warning (Hot Surface) 14. Warning (Trailer Towing)

(1)



CF03597C S

- 1. Read Owner's Manual
- 2. Safety alert symbol
- 3. Maximum seating capacity: 2 persons, see "BA-SIC SAFE DRIVING" section
- 4. Fasten seat belts. Wear an approved helmet and protective gear, see "BASIC SAFE DRIVING" section
- 5. Never use on public roads, see "BASIC SAFE DRIVING" section
- 6. Never use with drugs or alcohol, see "BASIC SAFE DRIVING" section
- 7. Make sure operators are 16 years or older with a valid driver's license, see "BASIC SAFE DRIV-ING" section

(2)

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.
Model:KAF700 Displacement:695 cc
Rated power: 32.8kW@6000rpm
Rated voltage:DC 12V Fuel: Gasoline
1-1, Kawasaki-cho, Akashi-shi,
Hyogo, 673-8666 Japan

CF03598C S

(3)

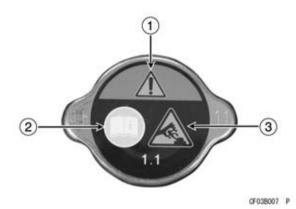
MFD. BY KWANG YANG MOTOR CO., LTD.

MODEL: MODEL YEAR: MODEL YEAR: MAX. POWER: [kw/rpm] [kw/rpm]

CURB MASS: [kg] ([kg] [lbs])

G.V.W.R.: [kg] ([kg] [ks])

(4)



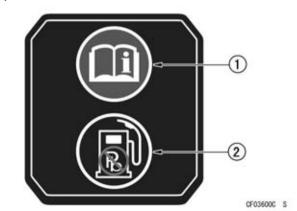
- 1. Safety alert symbol
- 2. Read Owner's Manual
- 3. Never Open When Hot

CF03599C S

(5)

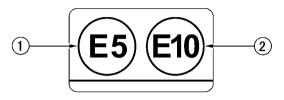


(6)



- 1. Read Owner's Manual
- 2. Unleaded gasoline, see page 55

(7)



CF03601C S

Use fuel identified by either of the above symbols.

- Gasoline containing up to 5% ethanol by volume
- 2. Gasoline containing up to 10% ethanol by volume

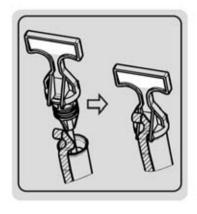
See Page 55.

(8)



CF03B009 P

(9)



(10)

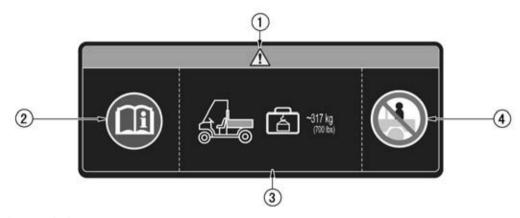
CF03606C S



- 1. Safety alert symbol 2. Read Owner's Manual
- 3. Hand crush, see page 50

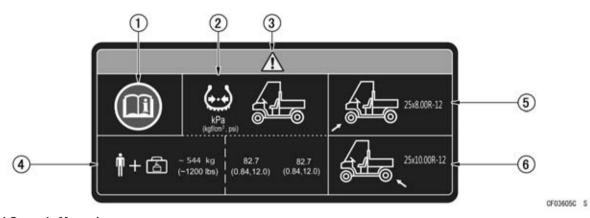
CF03604C S

(11)



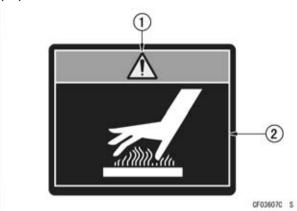
- 1. Safety alert symbol
- 2. Read Owner's Manual
- 3. Maximum cargo bed load, see page 36
- 4. Never carry passengers in cargo bed, see page 53

(12)



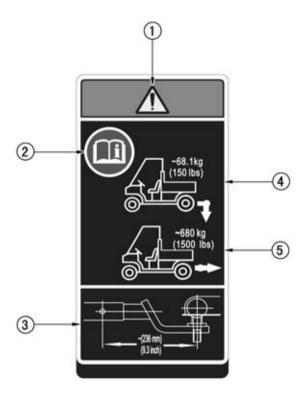
- 1. Read Owner's Manual
- 2. Tire pressure, see page 132
- 3. Safety alert symbol
- 4. Load condition (including occupants and cargo), see page 132
- 5. Front tire size, see page 132
- 6. Rear tire size, see page 132

(13)



- Safety alert symbol
 Do not touch hot surface, see page 80

(14)



- 1. Safety alert symbol 2. Read Owner's Manual
- 3. Maximum arm length
- 4. Vertical force limitation, see page 70 5. Horizontal force limitation, see page 70

LOADING INFORMATION

WARNING

Incorrect loading, improper installation or use of accessories, or modification of your vehicle may result in an unsafe operating condition. Before you operate it, make sure that the vehicle is not overloaded and that you have followed these instructions.

With the exception of genuine Kawasaki Parts and Accessories, Kawasaki has no control over the design or application of accessories. In some cases, improper installation or use of accessories, or vehicle modifications, will void the utility vehicle warranty. In selecting and using accessories, and in loading the vehicle, you are personally responsible for your own safety and the safety of other person(s) involved.

NOTE

O Kawasaki Parts and Accessories have been specially designed for use on Kawasaki utility vehicles. We strongly recommend that all parts and accessories you add to your vehicle be genuine Kawasaki components.

Because any vehicle is sensitive to increases in weight and changes in weight distribution, you must take care in carrying cargo. Always follow these precautions:

- Carrying cargo, passenger and/or pulling a trailer can make the vehicle difficult to steer and may affect vehicle handling in an unpredictable manner. Use extreme caution when climbing and descending hills, and traversing slopes.
- Braking distance is increased when carrying cargo, passenger, and/or pulling a trailer. Reduce speed and allow greater distance for braking.
- All cargo should be carried as low as possible to reduce the effect on the vehicle's center of gravity.
 Cargo weight should be equally distributed from side to side. This helps maintain stability by centralizing weight. Avoid carrying cargo that extends beyond the rear of the vehicle. Do not carry cargo on top of the ROPS.
- Cargo should be securely anchored. Make sure the cargo will not move around while the vehicle is moving. Recheck cargo security as often as possible (while the vehicle is stopped) and adjust as necessary.

NOTICE

The front body work and fenders are not designed to carry cargo or to support weight. Do not place cargo, lean or sit on them, or they may break.

 This vehicle is not designed to carry passengers in the cargo bed. Installing additional passenger

36 LOADING INFORMATION

seating or carrying passengers in the cargo bed can cause changes in vehicle handling.

A WARNING

Passengers transported in the cargo bed can be tossed about or even thrown out causing serious injury or death. Do not install seating or transport passengers in the cargo bed.

 (Maximum Cargo Bed Load) Do not carry more than maximum cargo bed load as specified below.

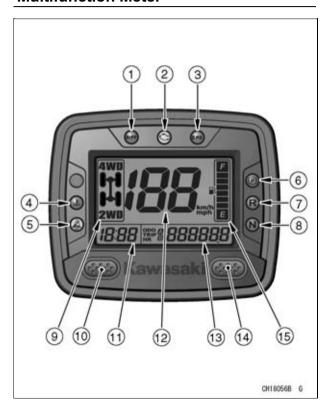
317 kg (700 lb)

 (Maximum Vehicle Load) Weight of operator, passenger, cargo, accessories, and trailer tongue must not exceed following limits.

Maximum Vehicle Load: 544 kg (1 200 lb)

 Do not operate this vehicle faster than 16 km/h (10 mph) when pulling a trailer. Refer to the "Trailer Hitch Bracket" section in the "GENERAL INFORMATION" chapter.

Multifunction Meter



- 1. Red Differential Gear Lock Indicator Light
- 2. Yellow Engine Warning Indicator Light
- 3. Red EPS Warning Indicator Light
- 4. Red Coolant Temperature Warning Indicator Light
- 5. Red Seat-Belt Use Reminder
- 6. Red Parking Brake Indicator Light
- 7. Red Reverse Indicator Light
- 8. Green Neutral Indicator Light
- 9. 2WD/4WD Indicator Symbol
- 10.Left Button
- 11. Clock
- 12.Speedometer
- 13. Odometer/Trip Meters/Hour Meter
- 14. Right Button
- 15. Fuel Level Gauge

Pushing the left button shifts the display in the odometer/trip meters/hour meter through the 4 modes; odometer, trip meter A and B, and hour meter.

When the ignition switch is turned on, all the "LCD" segments and "LED" lights are displayed for a second, then the clock and meters operate normally depending on the mode selected.

Speedometer

The speedometer shows the speed of the vehicle.



A. Speedometer

mph·km/h Display:

mph·km/h display can alternate between English and metric modes (mph and km/h) in the digital meter. Make sure that mph or km/h is correctly displayed according to local regulations before riding. Shift the mph·km/h display in the digital meter as follows.

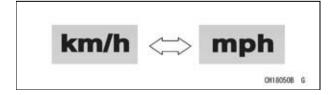
NOTE

- O Do not operate the vehicle with the digital meter displaying in the wrong unit (mph or km/h).
- Display the odometer in the digital meter.

 The mph·km/h display shifts by pushing and holding the left button and pushing the right button within two seconds



- A. mph·km/h Display
- B. Left Button
- C. Right Button
- The mph·km/h display shifts as follows.



NOTE

 The data is maintained even if the battery is disconnected.

Fuel Level Gauge

The fuel in the fuel tank is shown in segments. All 6 segments are displayed when the fuel tank is full. As fuel is consumed the segments go out accordingly. When the bottom segment is reached, it will begin blinking to warn of a low fuel level.

When it begins blinking 5.0 liters (1.3 US gal) of fuel remain. Fill the fuel tank as soon as possible because there is no reserve tank in this vehicle (see Fuel section).

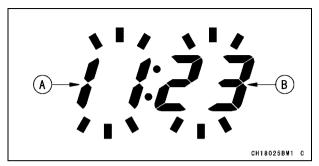


A. Blinking to warn of a low fuel level

Clock

To adjust hours and minutes:

- Turn the ignition switch on.
- The odometer is displayed.
- Push the right button for more than two seconds.
 Both the hour and minute displays start blinking.



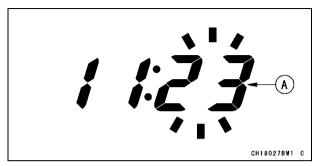
A. Hour Display B. Minute Display

 Push the right button. The hour display only blinks. Push the left button to advance the hours.



A. Hour Display

 Push the right button. The hour display stops blinking and the minute display starts blinking.
 Push the left button to advance the minutes.



A. Minute Display

- Push the right button. Both the hour and minute displays start blinking again.
- Push the left button. The displays stop blinking and the clock starts working.

NOTE

- Pushing the left button momentarily advances the hour or minute step by step. Pushing and holding the button advances the hour or minute continuously.
- The clock works normally from the back-up power while the ignition switch is turned off.
- OWhen the battery is disconnected, the clock resets to 1:00, and starts working again when the battery is connected.

Odometer

The odometer shows the total distance in kilometers or miles that the vehicle has been ridden. The meter cannot be reset.

NOTE

OWhen the figures come to 999999, they are stopped and locked.



A. Odometer

Trip Meters (Trip Meter A/B)

The trip meter shows the distance in kilometers or miles traveled since it was last reset to zero.

To reset the trip meter:

- Push the left button to display the trip meter A or B.
- Push the right button and hold it in.
- After two seconds, the figure display turns to 0.0, and then starts counting when the vehicle is operated. The meter counts until it is next reset.

NOTE

O When the trip meter reaches 9999.9 when the vehicle is running, it turns back to 0.0 and starts counting again.



A. Trip Meter A

Hour Meter

The hour meter shows the total hours that the vehicle has been operated. This meter cannot be reset.

NOTE

OWhen the figures come to 99999.9, they are stopped and locked.



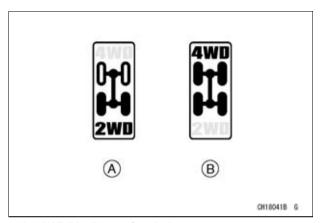
A. Hour Meter

2WD/4WD Indicator Symbol

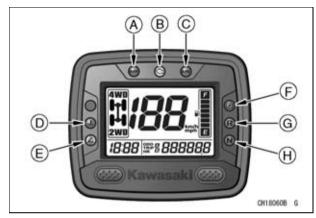
This vehicle can be driven in either "2WD" or "4WD."

When the selectable 2WD/4WD shift switch is in "4WD," the "4WD" indicator symbol will appear.

After shifting there is a momentary delay before the indicator symbols change.



A. "2WD" Indicator Symbol B. "4WD" Indicator Symbol



- A. Red Differential Gear Lock Indicator Light
- **B. Yellow Engine Warning Indicator Light**
- C. Red EPS Warning Indicator Light
- D. Red Coolant Temperature Warning Indicator Light
- E. Red Seat-Belt Use Reminder
- F. Red Parking Brake Indicator Light
- G. Red Reverse Indicator Light
- H. Green Neutral Indicator Light

Red Differential Gear Lock Indicator Light:

When the selectable DIFF-LOCK shift switch turns to "LOCK" position, the differential gear lock indicator light is lit.

Yellow Engine Warning Indicator Light:

The engine warning indicator light goes on when engine parts should fail to function properly. If this light goes on, have your authorized Kawasaki dealer to check the vehicle for the trouble.

Red EPS Warning Indicator Light:

The EPS warning indicator light will momentarily illuminate when the engine starts, then goes off in a second if the system is in order. If this warning indicator light illuminates any other time, it indicates the ECU or actuator has malfunctioned, or the wiring harness has become disconnected. Stop driving immediately and see an authorized Kawasaki dealer to have the system checked.

NOTE

 If this warning indicator light does not go on when the ignition switch is turned on, there may be a problem with the light itself. See an authorized Kawasaki dealer for inspection.

Red Coolant Temperature Warning Indicator Light:

The coolant temperature warning indicator light stays on whenever the coolant temperature rises too high while the vehicle is in operation. If it stays on, stop the engine and check the coolant level in the coolant reserve tank after the engine cools down.

Be sure to check that the radiator fan is free from mud and other obstacles. See Breaker section in the "MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT" chapter.

NOTICE

Do not let the engine continue running with a warning indicator light staying on. Prolonged engine operation can result in engine damage from overheating.

NOTE

O When you touch the fan, be sure to disconnect the (–) cable of the battery, since the fan can turn automatically even with the ignition switch off.

Red Seat-Belt Use Reminder:

When the ignition switch is turned on, the seat-belt use reminder light will come on and stay on for approximately 8 seconds, even if the operator's belt is buckled. The light is a reminder to the operator to make sure that passenger has buckled their seat belts. If the vehicle starts moving without buckling the operator's belt, the seat-belt use reminder starts blinking.

Red Parking Brake Indicator Light:

When the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the $\ \ \$ position, the parking brake indicator light is lit.

Red Reverse Indicator Light:

When the transmission is in reverse gear, the reverse indicator light is lit.

Green Neutral Indicator Light:

When the transmission is in neutral, the neutral indicator light is lit.

Lighting/Electrical Accessory Socket/Electrical Accessory Connector

Lighting/Electrical Accessory Socket

The lighting/electrical accessory 12 volt socket is located on the dashboard.

An auxiliary light or an accessory may be connected to this socket.



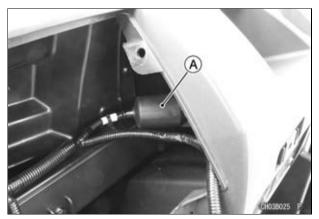
A. Power Outlet Socket

NOTICE

The accessory circuit (Power Outlet Socket + Front Electrical Accessory Connectors) has 10 A fuse for the connectors. Always install a fuse 10 A or less for the circuit. Do not connect more than 120 W of load to this accessory circuit or the battery may become discharged, even with the engine running.

Electrical Accessory Connector

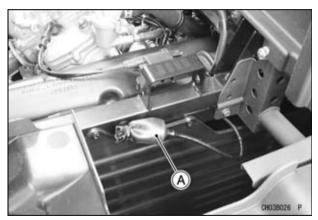
The front electrical accessory connectors are located back of the dashboad. The rear electrical accessory connectors are located under the right side of cargo bed. An accessory may be connected to these connectors.



A. Front Electrical Accessory Connectors

NOTICE

The accessory circuit (Power Outlet Socket + Front Electrical Accessory Connectors) has 10 A fuse for the connectors. Always install a fuse 10 A or less for the circuit. Do not connect more than 120 W of load to this accessory circuit or the battery may become discharged, even with the engine running.



A. Rear Electrical Accessory Connectors

NOTICE

The accessory circuit (Rear Electrical Accessory Connectors) has 10 A fuse for the connectors. Always install a fuse 10 A or less for the circuit. Do not connect more than 120 W of load to this accessory circuit or the battery may become discharged, even with the engine running.

NOTE

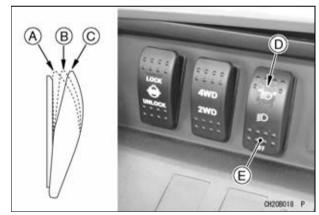
 The electrical accessory connection to the connectors should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Light Switches

The light switches are 3-position type with an indicator.

The headlights can be turned on by pushing the headlight switch to the \bigcirc or \bigcirc position when the ignition switch is in the \bigcirc position.

When the headlights are on high beam, the high beam indicator light in the switch goes on as a reminder. The headlights go off when the headlight switch is pushed in "OFF" position.



- A. High Beam Position
- **B. Low Beam Position**
- C. OFF Position
- D. High Beam Indicators
- E. Headlight Switch



A. Headlights

Steering Wheel

This vehicle is equipped with an electric power steering system. The system does not require regular maintenance by users. Do not tamper with the electronic control unit (ECU) or loosen the fittings of steering actuator, or the neutral position setting of the steering will be adversely affected and will cause serious driving problems. If such components need service, contact an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

If the steering becomes more difficult than usual or you feel a steering problem, refer to the "Steering Wheel" section in the "MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT" chapter.



A. Steering Wheel

NOTE

- O The power steering system functions only when engine is running.
- Olf you install wireless equipment on board, contact an authorized Kawasaki dealer. Installing such equipment improperly may affect the ECU.

Steering Position Adjustment

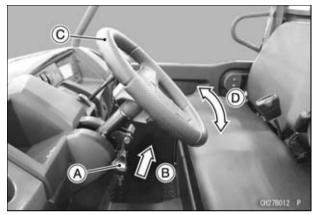
The steering wheel position can be adjusted to suit the operator.

Make any steering wheel adjustment before starting the vehicle.

A WARNING

Adjusting the steering wheel position while driving could cause loss of control and an accident resulting in serious injury or death. To prevent loss of control, do not adjust the steering wheel position unless the vehicle is stopped.

- Move the steering wheel up or down while pulling up the tilt lock lever under the steering wheel.
- Release the tilt lock lever to lock the steering wheel in position.



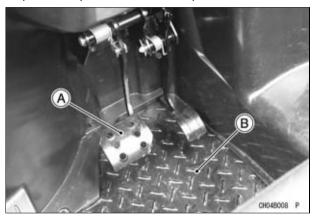
- A. Tilt Lock Lever
- B. Pull up.
- C. Steering Wheel
- **D. Adjusting Direction**

NOTE

O Make sure you have securely locked the steering wheel in place by moving it up and down.

Brake Pedal

The brake pedal is the left pedal on the floorboard. Depress the pedal to slow or stop the vehicle.



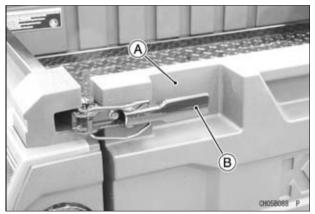
A. Brake Pedal B. Floorboard

Cargo Bed

Tailgate

The tailgate of the cargo bed can be lowered. Before lowering the tailgate, park on a firm level surface and set the parking brake.

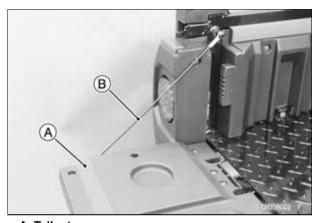
To open the tailgate, release the latches and lower the tailgate. Cables hold the tailgate level with the cargo bed.



A. Tailgate
B. Latch Handle (Both Sides)

To close the tailgate, lift to the upright position and secure firmly with the latches.

Push the tailgate latch handles forward to make sure the latches stay securely closed. Do not drive the vehicle with the tailgate lowered.



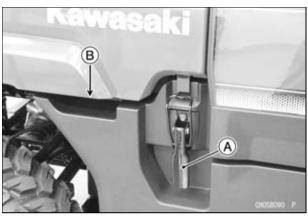
A. Tailgate B. Cable

Lifting and Lowering the Cargo Bed

A WARNING

Reduced clearance between the cargo bed and the cargo screen may trap and seriously injure an arm while lifting or lowering the cargo bed. To avoid possible injury, do not place hands on any part of the cargo screen when lifting or lowering the cargo bed.

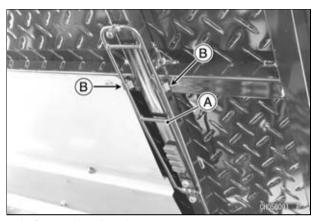
The cargo bed can be tilted by releasing the latches on each side, and then lifting the bed with the handgrips.



A. Cargo Bed Latch (Both Sides) B. Handgrip (Both Sides)

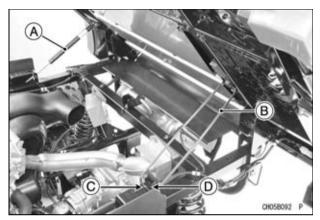
Lifting the Cargo Bed

- Before tilting the cargo bed, park on a firm level surface and set the parking brake.
- Empty the cargo bed prior to raising the cargo bed.
- Lift the bed with the handgrips. The supporting damper under the cargo bed helps lifting the bed.
- Pull the supporting bracket out of its mounting clip on the cargo bed.



A. Supporting Bracket B. Clip

• With the cargo bed at the highest position, Insert the projection of the supporting bracket into the hole of the frame.



- A. Supporting Damper
- B. Supporting Bracket
- C. Projection
- D. Hole

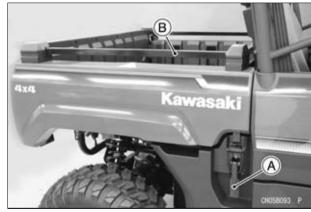
A WARNING

Using only the bed supporting damper for cargo bed support may allow the cargo bed to suddenly lower. To prevent injury caused by sudden lowering of the cargo bed, support the cargo bed with the support bracket whenever lifting the cargo bed.

Lowering the Cargo Bed

Before lowering the bed, check to be sure the area under it is clear.

- Return the supporting bracket to its original position and secure it with the clip.
- To lower the cargo bed push down the side rail of the cargo bed. And then hold the handgrip with another hand and carefully lower the bed in place.
- Latch both latches and check that the bed is properly locked into place. Do not leave the cargo bed unlatched.



A. Cargo Bed Latch (Locked Position)
B. Side Rail

• Do not drive the vehicle with the front end of the cargo bed raised or unlatched.

A WARNING

The front of the cargo bed becomes heavier as it lowers into position and can suddenly lower, trapping arms between the bed and frame causing serious injury. To prevent the bed from suddenly lowering, use the hand-grips to properly support the bed when lowering or lifting the bed.

Loading Cargo Bed

NOTICE

Do not carry more than 317 kg (700 lb) in the cargo bed.

A WARNING

- Overloading, failure to properly secure cargo, or improper use of the cargo bed can cause changes in handling which can lead to an accident. Follow guidelines provided in the "LOADING INFORMATION" chapter.
- Passengers riding in the cargo bed can be tossed about or even thrown out causing serious injury or death. Do not install seating or carry passengers in the cargo bed.
- Driving with the cargo bed tilted may be hazardous. Failure to lower and lock the bed into place may cause serious injury or death. Always lower and latch the bed after tilting.
- Lifting and lowering the bed could be dangerous. Be careful not to catch any part of your body, such as hands or arms, between the bed and ROPS or vehicle frame when lifting and lowering the bed.

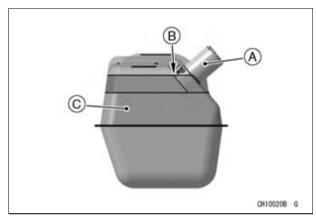
Fuel

The fuel tank is mounted under the left side of the seat. The gasoline octane rating listed is recommended. Avoid filling the tank in the rain or where heavy dust is blowing, so that the fuel does not get contaminated.



A. Fuel Tank Cap

Never fill the tank completely to the top. As the fuel expands in a warm tank, it may overflow from the vent hose. After refueling, make sure the fuel tank cap is closed securely.



- A. Filler Neck
- B. Fuel Top Level (Top of Filler Neck)
- C. Fuel Tank

NOTICE

Always clean dirt/mud/debris/water from the fuel tank cap and surrounding area prior to filling the tank to prevent dirt/mud/debris/water from entering the fuel tank.

Accumulation of moisture or sediment in the fuel system can restrict the flow of fuel and cause fuel pump and/or engine damage.

A WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions, creating the potential for serious burns. Turn the ignition switch off. Do not smoke. Make sure the area is well ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light. Never fill the tank completely to the top. If the tank is filled completely to the top, heat may cause the fuel to expand and overflow through the vents in the tank cap. After refueling, make sure the tank cap is closed securely. If gasoline is spilled on the fuel tank, wipe it off immediately.

Fuel Requirements

Your Kawasaki engine is designed to use only unleaded gasoline with a minimum octane rating shown below. Never use gasoline with an octane rating lower than the minimum specified by Kawasaki to prevent severe engine damage.

The octane rating of a gasoline is a measure of its resistance to detonation or "knocking." The term commonly used to describe a gasoline's octane rating is the Research Octane Number (RON).

NOTICE

If engine "knocking" or "pinging" occurs, use a different brand of gasoline of a higher octane rating. If this condition is allowed to continue, it can lead to severe engine damage. Gasoline quality is important. Fuels of low quality or not meeting standard industry specifications may result in unsatisfactory performance. Operating problems that result from the use of poor quality or no recommended fuel may not be covered under your warranty.

Fuel Type and Octane Rating

Use clean, fresh unleaded gasoline with an ethanol volume content not more than 10 % and an octane rating equal to or higher than that shown in the table.

Fuel Type	Unleaded Gasoline
Ethanol Content	E10 or less
Minimum Octane Rating	Research Octane Number (RON) 91

NOTICE

Do not use any fuel that contains more ethanol or other oxygenates than specified for E10 fuel* in this vehicle. Damage to the engine and fuel system, or engine starting and/or performance problems may result from the use of improper fuel.

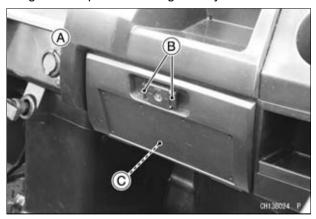
*E10 means fuel containing up to 10% ethanol as specified by European directive.

Glove Compartment/Tool Kit

A glove compartment is provided at the right side of the dashboard. Store only light items to avoid damage to the inside of the compartment. Do not store items which must not get wet or dirty.

The tool kit is located at the inside of the glove compartment.

Hold the knobs and pull it rearward. You can lock the glove compartment using the key.



- A. Glove Compartment
- B. Knobs
- C. Tool Kit

Cupholders

Cupholders are provided at the left and right sides of the dashboard.



A. Cupholder (Both Sides)

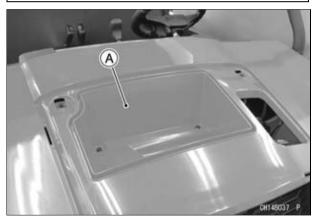
Front Storage Compartment

The front storage compartment is located under the front access cover.

The front storage compartment is for storing only light-weight items in it to avoid damage to the inside of the front storage compartment. Do not put items which must not get wet or dirty in it.

Maximum Front Storage Compartment Load:

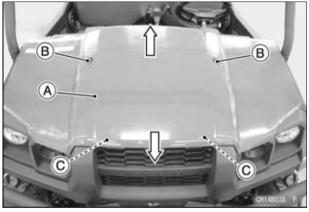
5 kg (11 lb)



A. Front Storage Compartment

Cover Opening

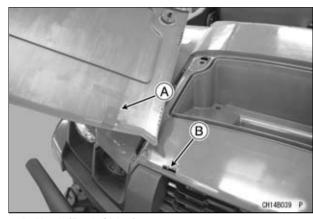
 Turn the knobs counterclockwise 90° to release the locks. Pull the rear part of the front access cover and remove the front access cover forward to clear the hooks.



- A. Front Access Cover
- B. Knobs
- C. Hooks

Cover Closing

 Insert the hooks on the front access cover to the slits of the front hood.



A. Hook (Both Sides)
B. Slit (Both Sides)

• Lower the front access cover and turn the knobs clockwise until they stop to lock the front access cover.



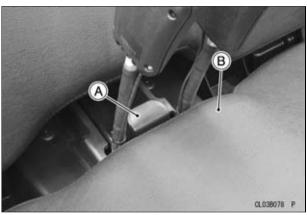
A. Front Access Cover B. Knob (Both Sides)

• Pull up the front ends of the front access cover to make sure the cover is locked securely.

Storage Box

The storage box is located under the seat.

• Pull the lever and open the seat.



A. Lever B. Seat



A. Storage Box

The storage box is for storing only light-weight items in it to avoid damage to the inside of the storage box. Do not put items which must not get wet or dirty in it.

Maximum Storage Box Load:

5 kg (11 lb)

Horn Switch

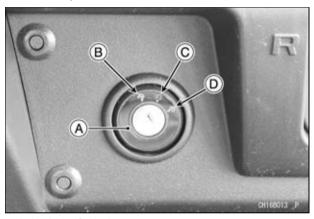
Push the horn switch to sound the horn.



A. Horn Switch

Ignition Switch

This is a three-position, key-operated switch. The key can be removed from the switch only when it is in the $\mbox{\ensuremath{\mbox{\ensuremath{\uposes}}}}$ position.



A. Ignition Switch

- B. A Position
- C. O Position
- D. 🦚 Position

OFF ¤	Engine off. All electrical circuits off.
ON G	All electrical equipment can be used. Hour meter works.
START Ø	Electric starter is engaged by holding ignition switch key in this position, only when gear shift lever is in "N" (neutral) position or applying brake pedal. Upon release, key will return to O position.

NOTICE

Do not operate the starter continuously for more than 5 seconds, or the starter will overheat and the battery power will drop temporarily. Wait 15 seconds between each operation of the starter to let it cool and for the battery to recover power.

Do not turn the ignition switch key to the \mathfrak{G} position with the engine running, or damage to the starter can result.

NOTE

O The vehicle is equipped with a starter lockout system. This system prevents the electric starter from operating when the gear shift lever is in the "H" (High), "L" (Low) or "R" (Reverse) position, unless the brake is applied.

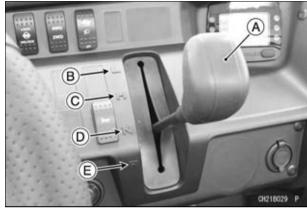
Blank keys are available at your Kawasaki dealer. Ask your dealer to make any additional spare keys you need, using your original key as a master.

Gear Shift Lever

The gear shift lever is located on the dashboard, to the right side of the steering wheel. The gear shift lever has four positions: "L" (Low), "H" (High), "N" (Neutral), and "R" (Reverse).

Make certain that the vehicle is completely stopped and the engine is idling before shifting from "H" (High) or "L" (Low) to "R" (Reverse) or vice versa. Move the gear shift lever up or down as indicated on the embossed mark next to the gear shift lever.

Refer to the "Shifting Gears" section in the "HOW TO OPERATE" chapter.



A. Gear Shift Lever

B. "L" (Low) Position

C. "H" (High) Position

D. "N" (Neutral) Position

E. "R" (Reverse) Position

NOTICE

Do not shift from "H" (High) or "L" (Low) to "R" (Reverse) and vice versa when the vehicle is moving or with the engine running above idling speed, or the transmission could be damaged.

This vehicle is equipped with a sub-transmission to allow maximum transmission efficiency. Use the low gearing for maximum torque at low speeds, for climbing hills, pulling a trailer, or keeping constant low speeds. The high gearing raises the speed

range for ordinary off-highway use. Stop the vehicle before moving the gear shift lever.

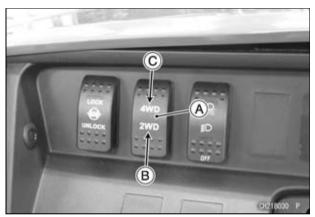
NOTICE

Use of the high range for heavy loads, climbing hills, and pulling a trailer can lead to premature wear of the torque converter belt and pulleys. Use low range for these conditions.

Refer to the "Shifting Gears" section in the "HOW TO OPERATE" chapter.

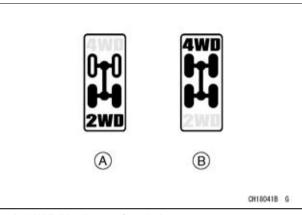
Selectable 2WD/4WD Shift Switch

You can select "2WD" or "4WD" to suit various driving conditions. The selectable 2WD/4WD shift switch is located on the dashboard.



- A. Selectable 2WD/4WD Shift Switch
- B. "2WD" Position
- C. "4WD" Position

The current operating condition is indicated with the 2WD/4WD indicator symbols in the multifunction meter.



A. "2WD" Indicator Symbol B. "4WD" Indicator Symbol

Refer to the "Multifunction Meter" section in this chapter, together with the "2WD/4WD Shifting" section in the "HOW TO OPERATE" chapter.

A WARNING

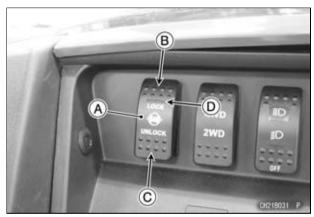
The handling characteristics of this vehicle differs between "2WD" and "4WD" according to terrain. Changing the operating mode while moving can cause sudden changes in handling performance which can cause the operator to lose control and have an accident. Always stop the vehicle before changing from "2WD" to "4WD" and vice versa.

NOTICE

Shifting from "2WD" to "4WD" (or "4WD" to "2WD") when the vehicle is in motion could cause drive train damage.

Selectable DIFF-LOCK Shift Switch

You can select differential "LOCK" (locked-rear axle) or "UNLOCK" (unlocked-rear axle) modes to suit various driving conditions. The selectable DIFF-LOCK shift switch is located on the dashboard.



- A. Selectable DIFF-LOCK Shift Switch
- B. "LOCK" Position (Locked-Rear Axle Mode)
- C. "UNLOCK" Position (Unlocked-Rear Axle Mode)
- D. DIFF-LOCK Indicator Light

The "LOCK" (locked-rear axle) condition is indicated by a light in the switch as a reminder. Refer to the "Shifting the Differential" section in the "HOW TO OPERATE" chapter.

Belt Drive Transmission

This vehicle is equipped with a belt-driven Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT). This automatic drive system, although simple to operate, does require periodic inspection. Refer to the "MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT" chapter.

Parking Brake Knob

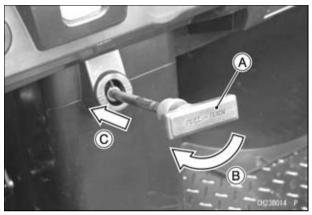
The parking brake knob is located under the gear shift lever. Pull the knob rearward to apply the parking brake.



A. Parking Brake Knob

To release, turn the parking brake knob clockwise and push the knob forward. Spring pressure helps return the knob to the released position.

Be sure to release the parking brake before driving off. Failure to do so may result in poor performance and premature wearing of the rear brakes and belt converter system.



A. Parking Brake Knob

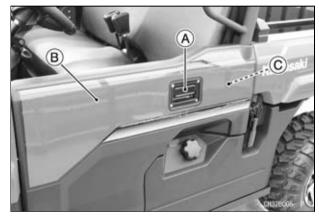
- B. Clockwise
- C. Forward

A WARNING

If the vehicle should move after it is parked, it might be damaged or cause injury. Be sure to apply the parking brake before leaving the vehicle.

Doors

Pull the door handle outward to open the door.
Push or pull the door inward until the latch clicks to close the door. After closing the door, be sure to check that the latch is securely locked. If a door is damaged or does not close securely, contact an authorized Kawasaki dealer for repair or replacement.



- A. Door Handle
- B. Door
- C. Latch

NOTE

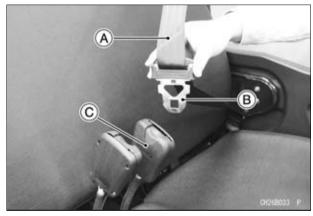
 Make sure that the all doors are properly closed before starting the vehicle.

NOTICE

The doors are not designed to bear weight. Never lean on or place excessive weight on the doors or they will be damaged.

Seat Belts

The vehicle is equipped with retractable threepoint seat belts for all occupants - operator and passenger. Always wear the seat belts when operating and riding in the vehicle.



- A. Seat Belt B. Latch Plate
- C. Buckle

A WARNING

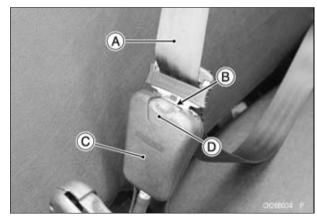
Not wearing a seat belt, or wearing one improperly can result in serious injury or death in the event of an accident. Make certain the operator and passenger always wear their seat belts properly.

A WARNING

Operator and passenger must be able to place both feet flat on the floorboards while seated upright with their backs against the seatbacks.

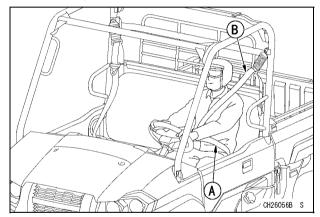
To wear the seat belt properly, follow this procedure:

- 1. Place the belt across your lap and chest taking care that the belt is not twisted.
- Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks. Pull up on the latch plate to make sure it is secure.



- A. Seat Belt
- B. Latch Plate
- C. Buckle
- D. Red Button

- 3. Put the lap portion of the belt low on your hips. Push down on the buckle end of the belt as you pull up on the shoulder part so the belt is snug across your hips.
- 4. Place the shoulder belt over your shoulder and across your chest. The shoulder belt should fit against your chest. If it is loose, pull the belt out all the way and then let it retract.



A. Lap Portion of Belt B. Shoulder Belt

To unfasten the belt, press the red button in the buckle.

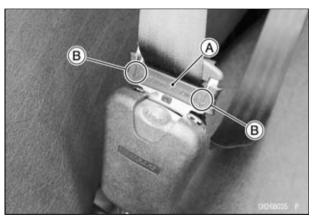
A WARNING

Too much seat belt slack could reduce its protection effectiveness in an accident. Always verify that the belt is at a SNUG FIT.

The seat belt is equipped with a dual mode latch plate. Under normal driving conditions the belt will self adjust to the seat occupant so that it is snug around both the occupant's waist and shoulder. Under rough driving situations the dual mode latch plate will lock the seat belt in place.

To release the lock:

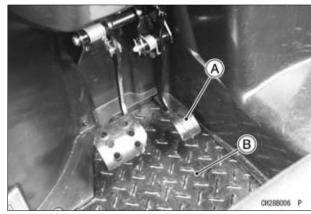
• Move the slider in the direction of the arrow mark.



A. Slider B. Arrow Marks

Throttle Pedal

The throttle pedal is the right pedal on the floor-board. Push the pedal down to increase engine speed. Spring pressure returns the pedal to the rest position when released. Always check that the throttle pedal returns normally before starting the engine. In addition, there must be adequate throttle pedal play and correct throttle stop position adjustment. Refer to the "MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT" chapter for the throttle pedal adjustment procedure.



A. Throttle Pedal B. Floorboard

Trailer Hitch Bracket

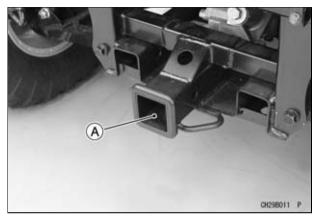
This vehicle is equipped with a bracket for a trailer hitch. Trailer towing equipment is not supplied with this vehicle.

To avoid injury and property damage, observe the following precautions:

A WARNING

Improper towing of a loaded trailer could cause an accident resulting in serious injury or death.

- Never carry a passenger in a trailer.
- Never load more than 68.1 kg (150 lb) tongue weight on the towing bracket.
- Do not operate the vehicle faster than 16 km/h (10 mph) when towing. Remember that towing a trailer increases braking distance.
- Do not tow more than 680 kg (1 500 lb) trailer weight (trailer plus cargo weight).
- Attach a trailer to the trailer hitch bracket only. Do not attach a trailer to any other location or you may lose control of the vehicle and have an accident.



A. Trailer Hitch Bracket

BREAK-IN

The first 20 hours or 200 km (120 mile) of vehicle operation is designated as the break-in period. Do not exceed 1/2 throttle during the break-in period. If the vehicle is not used carefully during this period, you may end up with a "broken down" instead of "broken in" vehicle.

Break-in period	Maximum throttle position
First 20 hours or 200 km (120 mile)	1/2 throttle

NOTE

- O Do not start moving or race the engine immediately after starting it, even if the engine is already warm.
- O Do not race the engine while the transmission is in neutral.
- OIt is important to perform the initial service after the first 20 hours or 200 km (120 mile) of operation as described in this manual and the service manual for this vehicle. See the "Periodic Maintenance Chart" in the "MAINTENANCE AND AD-JUSTMENT" chapter.

HOW TO OPERATE

Daily Checks

Check the following items each day before operation. The time required is minimal, and habitual performance of these checks will help ensure safe, reliable operation.

If any irregularities are found during these checks, refer to the "MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT" chapter, see your dealer, or refer to the Service Manual for the action required to return the vehicle to a safe operating condition.

A WARNING

Failure to perform these checks before operation may result in serious damage or an accident. Always perform daily checks before operation.

A DANGER

Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless poisonous gas. Inhaling carbon monoxide can cause serious brain injury or death. DO NOT run the engine in enclosed areas. Operate only in a well-ventilated area.

Fuel	Enough fuel in tank, no leaks.
Engine Oil	Oil level between Full and Low holes on the dipstick (when engine is
	cold), no leaks.
Tires	Air pressure (when cold):

Tire	Load	Cold Tire Pressure
Front	Up to 544 kg (1 200 lb)	82.7 kPa (0.84 kgf/cm², 12.0 psi)
Rear	Up to 544 kg (1 200 lb)	82.7 kPa (0.84 kgf/cm², 12.0 psi)

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Front Final Gear Case Oil	bedded stones or other foreign particles in tread. Oil level come to the bottom of the filler opening, no leaks.
Rear Final Gear Case Oil	Oil level between high and low levels on the rib in the oil filler opening, no leaks.
CoolantAir Cleaner ElementThrottle	Coolant level between level lines (when engine is cold), no leaks. Check for dirt; clean or replace as required. Throttle pedal free play 3 ~ 5 mm (0.12 ~ 0.20 in.). Throttle pedal oper-
Steering	ates smoothly and returns to rest position when released. Steering wheel free play 6 mm (0.24 in.). Action smooth without excessive play, rough spots, or strange noises.
Brakes	Check for braking effectiveness (while test running). Brake pedal free play 1 ~ 3 mm (0.04 ~ 0.12 in.). Brake fluid level between level lines, no leaks. Parking brake: Stops vehicle completely. Visually check the return springs for damage.
Parking Brake Indicator	Make sure the parking brake indicator light illuminates when the parking brake is applied with the ignition switch in the O position.
ROPS	All lights and horn work. Check for dirt on or damage to lights. Make sure there is no damage to the structure or loose bolts.
Seat Belts	Make sure that all seat belts are in good condition and operate properly. The belt should pull smoothly and retract when released. The latch plate should click securely with the buckle and release when the release button is pushed firmly.
Doors	Make sure there is no damage to the structure or loose bolts and all doors are latched securely they are closed.

Check for cuts, cracks, damage, or excessive wear. Check for any im-

Starting the Engine

A DANGER

Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless poisonous gas. Inhaling carbon monoxide can cause serious brain injury or death. DO NOT run the engine in enclosed areas. Operate only in a well-ventilated area.

- Close all doors.
- Wear the seat belts (for an operator and passenger).
- Make sure the parking brake is applied.
- Put the gear shift lever in the "N" (neutral) position.
- Put the ignition switch key in the switch.
- Turn the ignition switch key to the position to activate the electric starter. Repeat until the engine starts.

NOTICE

Do not operate the electric starter continuously for more than 5 seconds, or the starter may overheat and the battery power will drop temporarily. Wait 15 seconds between each operation of the starter to let it cool and for battery power to recover.

NOTE

O The vehicle is equipped with a starter lockout system. This system prevents the electric starter from operating when the gear shift lever is in the "H" (High), "L" (Low) or "R" (Reverse) position, unless the brake is applied.

Jump Starting

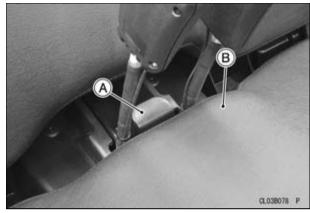
If your vehicle's battery is "run down," it should be removed and charged. If this is not practical, a 12 volt booster battery and jumper cables may be used to start the engine.

A DANGER

Battery acid generates hydrogen gas which is flammable and explosive under certain conditions. It is present within a battery at all times, even in a discharged condition. Keep all flames and sparks (cigarettes) away from the battery. Wear eye protection when working with a battery. In the event of battery acid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing, wash the affected areas immediately with water for at least 5 minutes. Seek medical attention.

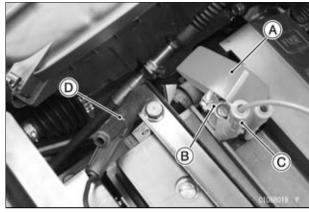
Connecting Jumper Cables

- Make sure the ignition switch is turned off.
- Pull the lever and open the seat.



A. Lever B. Seat

- Slide the red cap.
- Connect a jumper cable from the positive (+) terminal of the booster battery to the positive (+) terminal of the vehicle battery.



- A. Red Cap
- B. Vehicle Battery Positive (+) Terminal
- C. From Booster Battery Positive (+) Terminal
- D. From Booster Battery Negative (-) Terminal
- Connect another jumper cable from the negative
 (-) terminal of the booster battery to the bracket.

NOTICE

Do not connect the booster battery to the following portions as a ground.

- Battery negative (-) terminal
- Electrical components or leads
- Fuel line or fuel relative components

A DANGER

Batteries contain sulfuric acid that can cause burns and produce hydrogen gas which is highly explosive.

- Do not make this last connection at the fuel system or battery.
- Take care not to touch the positive and negative cables together, and do not lean over the battery when making this last connection.
- Do not connect to a frozen battery. It could explode.
- Do not reverse polarity by connecting positive (+) to negative (-), or a battery explosion and serious damage to the electrical system may occur.
- Follow the standard engine starting procedure.

NOTICE

Do not operate the starter continuously for more than 5 seconds, or the starter overheat and the battery power will drop temporarily. Wait 15 seconds between each operation of the starter to let it cool and for the battery to recover power.

 After the engine starts, disconnect the jumper cables. Disconnect the negative (–) cable from the vehicle first.

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- Reinstall the battery cover. Refer to the "Battery" section in the "MAINTENANCE AND ADJUST-MENT" chapter.
- Lower the cargo bed and secure it with the latches. Refer to the "Cargo Bed" section in the "GENERAL INFORMATION" chapter.

Moving Off

- Make sure that all doors are properly closed.
- Depress the brake pedal.
- Put the gear shift lever into the "H" (High) or "L" (Low) position.
- Release the parking brake.
- Gradually increase engine speed by pressing on the throttle pedal.

NOTE

O Practice starting and stopping (using the brakes) until you are familiar with the controls.

Braking

NOTE

- When the throttle pedal is released completely and the engine speed drops near an idle, the vehicle has no engine braking. This is caused by the vehicle's automatic transmission which releases the engine at very low speed to prevent it from stalling. Employ the brakes to control the vehicle's speed.
- Release the throttle pedal completely.
- Press on the brake pedal evenly and firmly.

A WARNING

Carrying cargo or towing a trailer will increase braking distances. Failure to allow for increased braking distance may result in accident and injury. Always allow more distance to stop when carrying cargo or towing a trailer.

Stopping the Engine

- Release the throttle pedal completely.
- Put the gear shift lever into the "N" (neutral) position.
- Apply the parking brake to help prevent the vehicle from rolling.
- Turn the ignition switch key to the 🏿 position.

Parking the Mule

A WARNING

Operating or parking the vehicle near flammable materials can cause a fire, and can result in property damage or severe personal injury. Do not idle or park your vehicle in an area where tall or dry vegetation, or other flammable materials could come into contact with the muffler or exhaust pipe.

A WARNING

The engine and exhaust system get extremely hot during normal operation and can cause serious burns.

Never touch a hot engine, exhaust pipe, or muffler during operation or after stopping the engine.

• Stop the vehicle on a level surface.

NOTICE

Avoid parking on steeply inclined surfaces.

 When the engine has stopped, apply the parking brake to help prevent the vehicle from rolling.



A. Parking Brake Knob

A WARNING

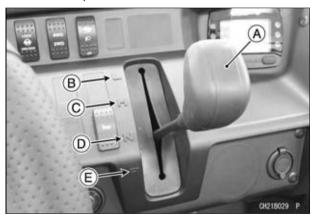
If the vehicle should move after it is parked, it might be damaged or cause injury. Be sure to apply the parking brake before leaving the vehicle.

- Remove the ignition switch key to prevent unauthorized use.
- When parking inside a garage or other structure, be sure the structure is well ventilated and the vehicle is not close to any source of flame or sparks. This includes any appliance with a pilot light.

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions, creating the potential for serious burns. Do not smoke. Make sure the area is well ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light.

Shifting Gears

- Stop the vehicle completely.
- Move the gear shift lever into the "H" (High) or "L" (Low) position.
- If you intend to operate the vehicle in reverse, move the gear shift lever into the "R" (Reverse) position. Refer to the "Driving in Reverse" section in the "SAFE OPERATION" chapter.
- Gradually increase engine speed by depressing the throttle pedal.



- A. Gear Shift Lever
- B. "L" (Low) Position
- C. "H" (High) Position
- D. "N" (Neutral) Position
- E. "R" (Reverse) Position

Shifting the transmission while the vehicle is moving can cause abrupt changes in speed and direction resulting in loss of control and accident with severe personal injury or death. Do not shift the transmission while the vehicle is moving. Stop the vehicle to shift the transmission.

NOTICE

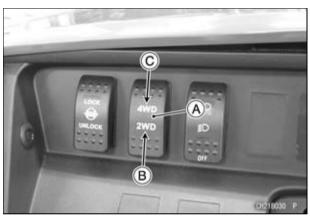
Shifting to high or low range when the vehicle is in motion could cause engine damage. Do not shift from "H" (High) or "L" (Low) to "R" (Reverse) and vice versa when the vehicle is moving or with the engine running above idling speed, or the transmission could be damaged.

NOTICE

Use of the high range for heavy loads, climbing hills, pulling a trailer, and sustained low-speed riding can lead to premature wear of the torque converter belt and pulleys. Use the low range for these condition.

2WD/4WD Shifting

- Stop the vehicle completely.
- Push the selectable 2WD/4WD shift switch to select the drive modes.



- A. Selectable 2WD/4WD Shift Switch
- B. "2WD" Position
- C. "4WD" Position

NOTE

- O The "4WD" operating mode is indicated with the "4WD" indicator symbol. Refer to the "Multifunction Meter" section in the "GENERAL INFORMA-TION" chapter.
- O When the shift switch is changed from "4WD" to "2WD" and vice versa, the transmission shifts when the vehicle has rolled a short distance. Drive off slowly to allow "4WD" to engage or

- disengage. As it engages, the "4WD" indicator symbol will appear.
- Olt is normal to hear a small clanking noise when "4WD" engages or disengages while rolling on hard surfaces, such as hard-packed dirt.

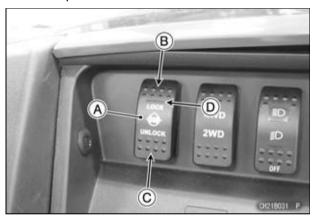
The handling characteristics of this vehicle differs between "2WD" and "4WD" according to terrain. Changing the operating mode while moving can cause sudden changes in handling performance which can cause the operator to lose control and have an accident. Always stop the vehicle before changing from "2WD" to "4WD" and vice versa.

NOTICE

Shifting from "2WD" to "4WD" (or "4WD" to "2WD") when the vehicle is in motion could cause drive train damage.

Shifting the Differential

- Stop the vehicle completely.
- Push the selectable DIFF-LOCK shift switch to "LOCK" position.



- A. Selectable DIFF-LOCK Shift Switch
- B. "LOCK" Position (Locked-Rear Axle Mode)
- C. "UNLOCK" Position (Unlocked-Rear Axle Mode)
- D. DIFF-LOCK Indicator Light
- After crossing the obstacle, push the shift switch to "UNLOCK" (Unlocked-Rear Axle) position.

Shifting to Locked-Axle Mode while turning or before entering a turn can reduce steering response, increasing the effort to turn. An unexpected change in direction can cause the operator to lose control, resulting in an accident and injury. Do not shift to Locked-Axle Mode while turning or before entering a turn.

NOTE

O By pushing the shift switch to "LOCK" position, rotational speed of both wheels is equalized thereby increasing traction.

Shifting to Differential (Unlocked-Rear Axle) Mode

- Stop the vehicle completely.
- Turn the selectable DIFF-LOCK shift switch to "UNLOCK" position.

NOTICE

Shifting from "UNLOCK" to "LOCK" (or "LOCK" to "UNLOCK") when the vehicle is in motion could cause drive train damage.

When Stuck

Release the throttle pedal immediately to protect the drive belt and take the following actions to escape from the stuck condition.

- Change the gear shift lever to the "L" (Low) position, push the selectable DIFF-LOCK shift switch to "LOCK" position, push the selectable 2WD/4WD shift switch to "4WD" position, and try to escape by slowly revving up the engine. Refer to the "Shifting the Differential" section in this chapter.
- If the above method is not successful, you can use a winch installed at the front of the vehicle (Winch is an optional part.) or seek help from another vehicle for towing.

Catalytic Converter

This vehicle is equipped with a catalytic converter in the exhaust system. The converter reacts with carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides to convert them into carbon dioxide, water, nitrogen and oxygen resulting in much cleaner exhaust gases to be discharged into the atmosphere.

For proper operation of the catalytic converter, the following cautions must be observed.

A WARNING

Operating or parking the vehicle near flammable materials can cause a fire, and can result in property damage or severe personal injury. Do not idle or park your vehicle in an area where tall or dry vegetation, or other flammable materials could come into contact with the muffler or exhaust pipe.

A WARNING

The engine and exhaust system get extremely hot during normal operation and can cause serious burns.

Never touch a hot engine, exhaust pipe, or muffler during operation or after stopping the engine.

- Use only unleaded gasoline. Never use leaded gasoline. Leaded gasoline significantly reduces the capability of the catalytic converter.
- Do not operate the vehicle with the engine or any one cylinder misfiring. Under these conditions, unburned air/fuel mixture flows out of engine excessively accelerating the reaction in the converter allowing the converter to overheat and become damaged when the engine is hot, or reduces converter performance when the engine is cold.

SAFE OPERATION

Safety is an attitude. Your common sense and good judgement are your best defenses against accident and injury in everything you do. Your safety and the safety of others depends on you and your common sense. Use good judgement in the operation of this or any other motor vehicle.

This vehicle is designed for an operator and passenger. Never carry persons in the cargo bed. Refer to the "LOADING INFORMATION" chapter before operating this vehicle.

Novice operators should practice braking and turning in an open, off-highway area away from other vehicles and persons. The terrain should be flat and free of obstacles, with either a loose or hard dirt surface, but not a mixture of both.

A WARNING

Incorrect loading, improper installation or use of accessories, or modification of your vehicle may result in an unsafe operating condition. Before operation, make sure that the vehicle is not overloaded and that you have followed the instructions in the "LOADING INFORMATION" chapter.

Unfamiliar Terrain

Before driving in a new area be sure to check for hidden obstacles or hazards. Keep your speed down until you know the area well. You must know the terrain you intend to drive on and be familiar with your machine and its handling characteristics. Use existing trails and stay away from hazardous areas such as steep, rocky slopes or swamps. Be cautious when visibility is limited, as you may not be able to see obstacles in your path.

Driving in Reverse

Start the engine following the procedure in the "Starting the Engine" section. Before shifting into reverse, stop the vehicle completely. Refer to the "Gear Shift Lever" in the "GENERAL INFORMATION" chapter and "Shifting Gears" section in the "HOW TO OPERATE" chapter.

Turn around and look behind you before backing up to be sure there are no obstacles or people in your way. Gradually open the throttle and begin backing up cautiously.

To stop while driving in reverse, close the throttle and gradually apply the brake. Avoid sudden application of the brake.

NOTICE

Do not operate the gear shift lever to change gears while driving the vehicle in reverse, or the transmission may be damaged.

Remember

- Look behind you before backing up.
- Open the throttle gradually.
- To stop, gradually apply the brake.

Driving in "4WD"

"4WD" gives greater traction when you are climbing steep inclines, or driving on bumpy, sandy or snowy surfaces. It also helps break loose, with the differential locked under certain circumstances, for example, when the vehicle is stuck in the mud. If maximum torque is needed in these situations, shift into the "L" (Low) position with the gear shift lever. Refer to the "Shifting Gears" section, "2WD/4WD Shifting" and "Shifting the Differential" sections in the "HOW TO OPERATE" chapter.

NOTE

O Do not drive in "4WD" on paved surfaces, because it increases tire and drive train wear and makes the steering feel tight.

Remember

- Use "4WD" on steep inclines or loose surfaces, or when stuck in the mud, with the differential locked if necessary.
- For maximum torque shift into low range.
- Do not drive in "4WD" on paved surfaces.

Turning the Vehicle

The vehicle will turn in a smaller radius with the differential unlocked (in differential mode). In this mode, the rear wheels can turn at different speeds allowing the vehicle to turn tighter and more smoothly. Even in this mode, however, avoid sharp turns to keep the vehicle from tipping. Reduce vehicle speed before entering the turn and use the throttle to maintain an even speed through the turn.

A WARNING

In the differential mode, if either rear wheel leaves the ground it will spin freely, and the wheel on the ground will transmit very little power. When a spinning wheel touches the ground, it may grab abruptly, causing the operator to lose control. Do not make sharp turns, even in the differential mode, in order to avoid loss of control or tipping.

Remember

- Slow down before entering the turn.
- Maintain an even speed through the turn.

Hills

As with any motor vehicle, loading of the vehicle, and the surface and steepness of the hill are among the critical considerations in climbing, descending or traversing hills. Use extreme caution on hills. Keep in mind that loading changes a vehicle's center of gravity and that the higher the center of gravity, the more likely the vehicle is to tip on uneven surfaces. Slippery, loose, or bumpy surfaces on hills are especially hazardous. Some hills are just too steep to climb. Always use common sense and practice good judgement.

Climbing Hills

Do not attempt to climb hills or steep inclines until you have mastered the controls and basic operating maneuvers of this vehicle. Always go straight uphill and, if the incline is steep and/or the surface is loose, use "4WD" with the differential locked for greater traction, and in low range for maximum torque.

Avoid hills with slippery sides that will cause you to lose traction. Do not climb hills where you cannot see far enough ahead. If you cannot see what is on the other side of the crest of a hill, slow down until you can get a clear view. Don't apply power suddenly while climbing, or the front wheels might rise off the ground. If the vehicle does not have enough power to reach the top of the hill and stalls, allow the vehicle to roll slowly straight back down the hill controlling its descent with the brakes. Leave the gear shift lever in the "H" (High) or "L" (Low) position until you stop at the bottom of the hill.

A WARNING

Riding sideways across a hill may cause the vehicle to overturn, causing severe injury or death. Do not turn sideways to the hill.

Remember

• Some hills are too steep. Use common sense.

- Never drive past your limit of visibility. If you can't see what is on the other side of the crest of a hill, slow down until you can get a clear view.
- Don't turn sideways to the hill.
- If you get stuck on a hill, roll slowly straight back down, using the brake, with the gear shift lever left in the "H" (High) or "L" (Low) position.

NOTE

OWhen the throttle pedal is released completely and the engine speed drops near an idle, the vehicle has no engine braking. This is caused by the vehicle's automatic transmission which releases the engine at very low speed to prevent it from stalling. Use the brakes to control the vehicle's speed.

Descending Hills

Slow down or stop at the top of a hill so you can pick a straight, safe path for descent to avoid any obstacles. Normally you should descend straight down a hill since driving at an angle could cause the vehicle to lean to one side and possibly tip over. Proceed slowly and cautiously. Apply the brake as necessary. Be careful if the surface is loose because the tires are more likely to skid and braking effectiveness will be reduced.

Turning while descending a slope must be done very carefully and gradually to avoid tipping the vehicle over.

A WARNING

Riding sideways across a hill may cause the vehicle to overturn, causing severe injury or death. Do not turn sideways to the hill.

Remember

- Stop and look for obstacles before descending a hill.
- Go straight downhill.
- Go slowly.
- If you must turn, do so carefully and gradually.

NOTE

OWhen the throttle pedal is released completely and the engine speed drops near an idle, the vehicle has no engine braking. This is caused by the vehicle's automatic transmission which releases the engine at very low speed to prevent it from stalling. Use the brakes to control the vehicle's speed.

Traversing Hillsides

When driving across the side of a hill, reduce vehicle speed and exercise extreme caution to prevent tipping or loss of control. Avoid hills with slippery sides that will cause you to lose traction. Also avoid traversing hillsides covered with rocks or other obstacles which may cause you to lose your balance or tip over.

When driving on soft terrain, steer slightly uphill to keep the vehicle on a straight line across the hill-side.

If the vehicle begins to tip, steer downhill if possible to regain control.

Sliding and Skidding

Obviously, on slippery or loose surfaces, special care is required. Sliding any vehicle may be hazard-ous because the wheels may suddenly regain traction and cause the vehicle to tip or overturn. Therefore, never drive "over your head" or when you are unsure or unprepared for the surface.

Often you can correct a skid by turning the wheels in the direction of the skid. Do not apply heavy braking force or accelerate when skidding, since this may cause further loss of control.

Use caution and maintain low speeds to avoid uncontrolled skidding on areas covered with clay, mud, ice, or snow. Use "4WD" and low range gearing efficiently. These conditions are particularly hazardous when descending a hill or making a turn. Remember that this vehicle is not for use on public streets, roads, or highways.

Remember

- Be especially careful on very slippery surfaces.
- Don't drive on public streets, roads, or highways.

Driving through Water

Avoid driving through water whenever it is possible. When driving across shallow water, choose a location to enter and exit the water where the banks are not too steep or slippery. Check before entering for rocks, holes or other obstacles which may cause you to overturn or become stuck or submerged.

Observe the following rules for operating the vehicle in water.



A. Axle Nut

A WARNING

Operating the vehicle in rivers or streams where water is flowing quickly can cause the tires to lose traction and allow the vehicle to be swept into the current. Never operate the vehicle in fast-flowing water or in water deeper than the bottom edge of the axle nuts.

After prolonged exposure to water, the wheel bearings may require lubrication or replacement.

Wash the vehicle in fresh water if it has been exposed to salt water or operated in muddy conditions.

A WARNING

Wet brakes provide greatly reduced efficiency and could lead to an accident and injury. After operation in water, always apply the brakes long enough for friction to dry the linings. Also, the brake that gets wet may wear out faster. Check for brake wear more frequently if the vehicle is used in water.

Remember

- Avoid driving through water whenever possible.
- Don't drive in deep and fast moving water.
- Dry out the brakes.

Operator and Passenger Requirements

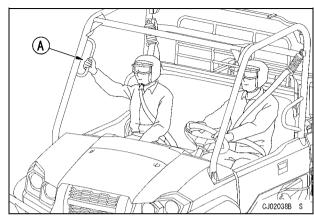
All operators of this vehicle should possess a valid driver's license.

The operator and passenger must be able to place both feet flat on the floorboards while seated upright with their backs against the seatbacks when firmly holding the steering wheel or handgrip.

A WARNING

To avoid injury in the event of a roll-over, keep arms and legs inside the vehicle at all times. The operator should firmly grip the steering wheel at all times, and the front passenger should hold onto the handgrips. The rear passengers should hold the handhold firmly with both hands.

Close all the doors. Wear the seat belts (for an operator and passenger). The doors and handgrip are not a substitute for the seat belts.



A. Handgrip

This vehicle is designed for an operator and up to three passengers.

Never carry persons in the cargo bed. Refer to the "LOADING INFORMATION" chapter before operating this vehicle.

NOISE AND VIBRATION CONTROL INFORMATION

Control Information

Noise Level

Driver's Ear	75 dB (A)	
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Test method: "Driver's Ear": EN ISO 11201

Vibration Values

Steering Wheel	3.50 m/s ²
Seat	1.36 m/s ²

Test method: PREN 16990

Please Do Not Tamper with Noise Control System

To minimize the noise emissions from this product, Kawasaki has equipped it with effective intake and exhaust silencing systems. They are designed to give optimum performance while maintaining a low noise level. Please do not remove these systems, or alter them in any way which results in an increase in noise level.

The maintenance and adjustments outlined in this chapter are easily carried out and must be done in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart to keep the Mule in good running condition. **The initial maintenance is vitally important and must not be neglected.**

If you are in doubt as to any adjustment or vehicle operation, please ask your authorized Kawasaki dealer to check the Mule.

Please note that Kawasaki cannot assume any responsibility for damage resulting from incorrect maintenance or improper adjustment done by the owner.

Periodic Maintenance Chart

In addition to the following items, always perform the Daily Checks listed in the HOW TO OPERATE chapter.

- = Clean, adjust, lubricate, replace parts as necessary.
- D = Service to be performed by an authorized Kawasaki Dealer or someone equally competent.
- * = Service more frequently when operated in mud, dust, or other harsh driving conditions.

FREQUENCY	First S	ervice	Regular Service			
OPERATION	After 20 h, or 200 km (120 mile) of use	After 50 h, or 1 000 km (600 mile) of use	Every 50 h, or 1 000 km (600 mile) of use	Every 100 h, or 2 000 km (1 200 mile) of use	Every 200 h, or 4 000 km (2 500 mile) of use	Every
ENGINE						
Throttle pedal play - inspect		•				•
Fuel hose and connections - inspect				D		
Fuel hose - replace			5 yea	ırs (D)		
Idle speed - inspect	D			D		
Spark plugs - clean and gap inspect	D			D		
Air cleaner - clean and inspect*	•		•			
Valve clearance - inspect*	D			D		
Spark arrester - clean and inspect				•		

	I		1			
FREQUENCY	First S	ervice	Regular Service			
OPERATION	After 20 h, or 200 km (120 mile) of use	After 50 h, or 1 000 km (600 mile) of use	Every 50 h, or 1 000 km (600 mile) of use	Every 100 h, or 2 000 km (1 200 mile) of use	Every 200 h, or 4 000 km (2 500 mile) of use	Every year of use
Engine oil - change*	•			or every 6 months whichever comes first		
Oil filter - replace*	D			D or every year whichever comes first at Dealer		
Front final gear case oil and rear final gear case oil - change	•					•
Radiator - clean*	•			•		
Radiator hoses and connections - check*						D
Coolant - change*	2 years (D)					
Converter drive belt wear - inspect*		D		D		
CHASSIS						
Brake pad wear - inspect*		D	D			

FREQUENCY	First S	ervice		Regular	Service	
OPERATION	After 20 h, or 200 km (120 mile) of use	After 50 h, or 1 000 km (600 mile) of use	Every 50 h, or 1 000 km (600 mile) of use	h, or 2	Every 200 h, or 4 000 km (2 500 mile) of use	Every
Brake light switch - inspect		•			•	
Brake fluid - change			2 yea	rs (D)		
Brake master cylinder cup and dust seal - replace	2 years (D)					
Brake caliper piston seal and dust seal - replace	2 years (D)					
Brake hoses - replace			4 yea	rs (D)		
Brake fluid level - inspect		•			•	
Brake pedal play - inspect		•			•	
Brake hoses and pipes - inspect		D			D	
Parking brake knob - inspect*	D		D			
Tire wear - inspect*		•			•	
Wheel nuts tightness - inspect		•			•	
Wheels - inspect					D	
Wheel hub bearings - inspect					D	
Joint boots - inspect		•	•			
Shock absorbers - inspect				D		
Suspension arms - inspect					D	

FREQUENCY	First S	Service	Regular Service			
OPERATION	After 20 h, or 200 km (120 mile) of use	After 50 h, or 1 000 km (600 mile) of use	Every 50 h, or 1 000 km (600 mile) of use	Every 100 h, or 2 000 km (1 200 mile) of use	Every 200 h, or 4 000 km (2 500 mile) of use	Every
Steering - inspect		D			D	
Steering joint dust boots - inspect		•			•	
General lubrication - perform*					D	
Bolts, nuts, and fasteners tightness - inspect		D		D		
Seat belts - inspect					•	
Cables - inspect					D	
Cargo bed latch - inspect					•	

Engine Oil

In order for the engine to function properly, maintain the engine oil at the proper level, and change the oil and oil filter in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart. Not only do dirt and metal particles collect in the oil, but the oil itself loses its lubricative quality if used too long.

WARNING

Vehicle operation with insufficient, deteriorated, or contaminated engine oil will cause accelerated wear and may result in engine seizure, accident, and injury. Check the oil level before each use and change the oil and filter according to the periodic maintenance chart in the owner's manual.

Oil Level Inspection

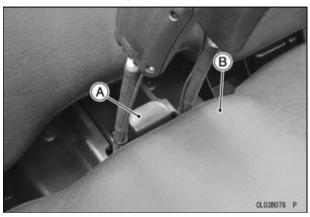
 If the oil has just been changed, start the engine and run it for several minutes at idle speed. This fills the oil filter with oil. Stop the engine, then wait several minutes until the oil settles.

NOTICE

Racing the engine before the oil reaches every part can cause engine damage.

If the vehicle has just been used, wait several minutes for all the oil to drain down.

- Park the vehicle on level ground.
- Pull the lever and open the seat.

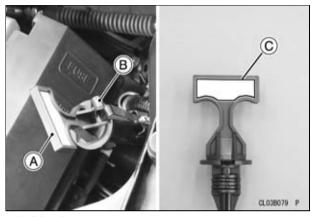


A. Lever B. Seat

- Unhook the stopper.
- Remove the dipstick out of the dipstick tube, wipe it dry, and insert the dipstick until it bottoms into the tube securely.

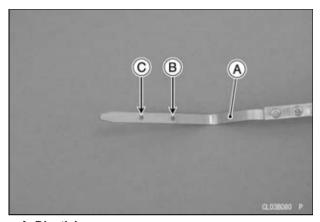
NOTE

O Insert the dipstick so that the label side faces stopper side.



A. Dipstick
B. Stopper
C. Label Side

 Remove the dipstick and check the oil level. The oil level should be between the Full and Low holes on the dipstick.

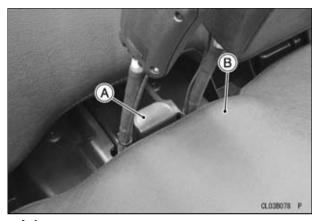


A. Dipstick B. Full Hole C. Low Hole

- If the oil level is too high, remove the excess oil, using a syringe or other suitable device.
- If the oil level is too low, add the correct amount of oil through the dipstick tube. Use the same type and brand of oil that is already in the engine.
- Apply grease to the O-rings of the dipstick.
- Reinsert the dipstick until it bottoms into the tube securely.
- Hook the stopper securely.

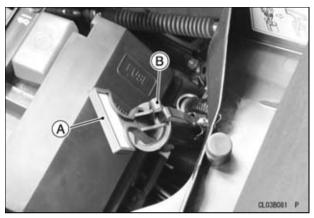
Oil and/or Oil Filter Change

- Warm up the engine thoroughly, and then stop the engine.
- Pull the lever and open the seat.



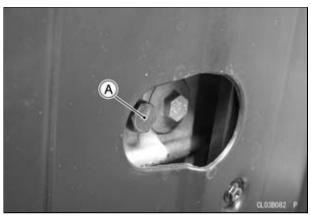
A. Lever B. Seat

- Unhook the stopper.
- Remove the dipstick out of the dipstick tube.



A. Dipstick B. Stopper

- Place an oil pan beneath the engine.
- Remove the drain bolt and gasket.



A. Engine Oil Drain Bolt and Gasket

 Let the oil completely drain with the vehicle on level ground.

A WARNING

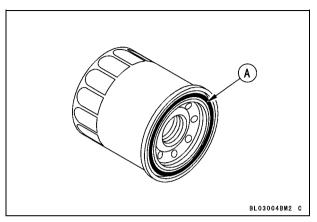
Engine oil is a toxic substance. Dispose of used oil properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods or possible recycling.

• If necessary, remove the oil filter cartridge and replace it with a new one.



A. Cartridge

• Apply a thin film of oil to the gasket and tighten the oil filter to the specified torque.



A. Gasket

Tightening Torque

Oil Filter: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 89 in·lb)

- Replace the gasket with a new one.
- Install the drain bolt with its gasket. Tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening Torque

Engine Oil Drain Bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

 Fill the engine up to the Full hole on the dipstick with high quality engine oil as specified in the table.

Engine Oil

Type: API SG, SH, SJ, SL or SM with JASO

MA, MA1 or MA2

Viscosity: SAE 10W-40 Capacity: 4.0 L (4.2 US qt)

[when filter is not removed]

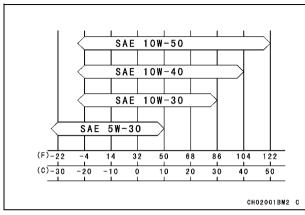
4.2 L (4.4 US qt)

[when filter is removed]

NOTE

 Do not add any chemical additives to the oil. Oils fulfilling the above requirements are fully formulated and provide adequate lubrication for the engine.

Although 10W-40 engine oil is the recommended oil for most conditions, the oil viscosity may need to be changed to accommodate atmospheric conditions in your driving area.



- Reinstall the removed parts as before.
- Check the oil level.
- Start the engine and check for oil leakage.

Front Final Gear Case Oil

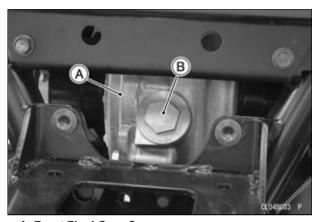
In order for the differential, pinion, and ring gears to function properly, check the oil level and change the oil in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

A WARNING

Vehicle operation with insufficient, deteriorated, or contaminated oil causes accelerated wear of the differential, pinion, and ring gears and may result in seizure. Seizure can lock the front wheels and skid the front tires, causing loss of control. To prevent seizure, check the differential oil according to the periodic maintenance chart.

Oil Level Inspection

 With the vehicle level front-to-rear and side-toside, remove the oil filler cap and O-ring from the front final gear case.



A. Front Final Gear Case B. Oil Filler Cap and O-ring

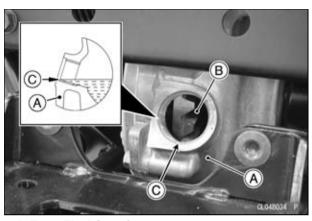
NOTICE

Be careful not to allow any dirt or foreign materials to enter the gear case.

 Check the oil level. The oil level should come to the bottom of the filler opening. If it is low, add oil through the oil filler opening as necessary.

NOTE

 Use the same type and brand of oil that is already in the gear case.



A. Front Final Gear Case

- **B. Filler Opening**
- C. Bottom of the Filler Opening
- Replace the O-ring with a new one, and apply grease to it.
- Install the oil filler cap with the new O-ring and tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening Torque

Front Final Gear Case Oil Filler Cap: 17.5 N·m (1.78 kgf·m, 12.9 ft·lb)

 Clean any oil and grease from the oil filler cap and surrounding area after tightening the oil filler cap.

Oil Change

NOTE

- O Before draining the oil, warm it up by running the vehicle. Warm oil drains easily and picks up any sediment.
- With the vehicle level, place an oil pan beneath the gear case.
- Remove the oil filler cap and O-ring.
- Remove the drain bolt and gasket.

A WARNING

Gear case oil is a toxic substance. Dispose of used oil properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods or possible recycling.

A WARNING

Oil on tires can make them slippery which can cause an accident and injury. When draining or filling the gear case, be careful that no oil gets on the tires or rims. Clean off any oil that inadvertently gets on them with soap and water.



A. Front Final Gear Case
B. Oil Drain Bolt and Gasket

- After the oil has completely drained, replace the gasket with a new one.
- Install the drain bolt with the new gasket and tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening Torque

Front Final Gear Case Oil Drain Bolt: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 ft·lb)

• Fill the gear case to the bottom of the filler opening with a high quality oil as specified in the table.

Front Final Gear Case Oil

Capacity	0.8 L (0.8 US qt)	
Type	API "GL-5" Hypoid gear oil	
Viscosity	above 5°C (41°F) SAE 90 below 5°C (41°F) SAE 80	

- Replace the O-ring with a new one, and apply grease to it.
- Install the oil filler cap with the new O-ring and tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening Torque

Front Final Gear Case Oil Filler Cap:	
17.5 N·m (1.78 kgf·m, 12.9 ft·lb)	

Rear Final Gear Case Oil

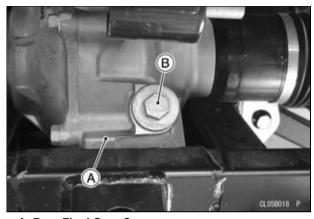
In order for the differential, pinion, and ring gears to function properly, check the oil level and change the oil in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

A WARNING

Vehicle operation with insufficient, deteriorated, or contaminated oil causes accelerated wear of the differential, pinion, and ring gears and may result in seizure. Seizure can lock the rear wheels and skid the rear tires, causing loss of control. To prevent seizure, check the transmission case oil according to the periodic maintenance chart.

Oil Level Inspection

- Park the vehicle on level ground.
- Remove the oil filler cap and O-ring.

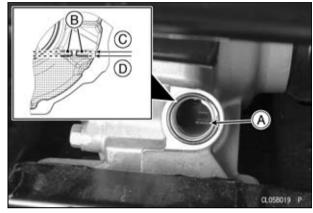


A. Rear Final Gear Case
B. Oil Filler Cap and O-ring

NOTICE

Be careful not to allow any dirt or foreign materials to enter the gear case.

 Check the oil level view from the slit of the rib. The oil level should be between the high and low levels on the rib as shown



- A. Slit
- B. Rib
- C. High Level
- D. Low Level
- If the oil level is too high, remove the excess oil, using a syringe or other suitable device, through the oil filler opening.
- If the oil level is too low, add the correct amount of oil.

NOTE

- O Use the same type and brand of oil that is already in the gear case.
- O When adding oil, do not exceed the high level of rib.
- Replace the O-ring with a new one, and apply grease to it.

• Install the oil filler cap with the new O-ring and tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening Torque

Rear Final Gear Case Oil Filler Cap: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

Oil Change

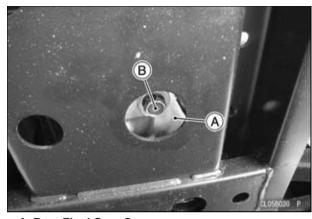
NOTE

OBefore draining the oil, warm it up by running the vehicle. Warm oil drains easily and picks up any sediment.

A WARNING

The exhaust system can get extremely hot during normal operation and cause serious burns. To avoid a serious burn, never touch a hot muffler or exhaust pipe during oil draining.

- With the vehicle level, place an oil pan beneath the gear case.
- Remove the oil filler cap and O-ring.
- Remove the drain bolt and gasket.



A. Rear Final Gear Case B. Oil Drain Bolt and Gasket

A WARNING

Gear case oil is a toxic substance. Dispose of used oil properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods or possible recycling.

A WARNING

Oil on tires can make them slippery which can cause an accident and injury. When draining or filling the gear case, be careful that no oil gets on the tires or rims. Clean off any oil that inadvertently gets on them with soap and water.

- After the oil has completely drained, replace the gasket with a new one.
- Install the drain bolt with the new gasket and tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening Torque

Rear Final Gear Case Oil Drain Bolt: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

 Fill the gear case to the high level on the rib with a high quality oil as specified in the table.

Transmission Case Oil

Capacity	0.5 L (0.5 US qt)	
Туре	API "GL-5" Hypoid gear oil	
Viscosity	above 5°C (41°F) SAE 90 below 5°C (41°F) SAE 80	

- Replace the O-ring with a new one, and apply grease to it.
- Install the oil filler cap with the new O-ring and tighten it to the specified torque.

Tightening Torque

Rear Final Gear Case Oil Filler Cap: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

Cooling System

A WARNING

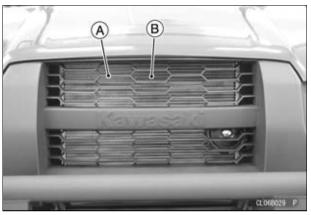
The cooling system is pressurized and can get extremely hot during normal operation and cause serious burns. To prevent burns, do not touch the radiator when it is hot. Do not attempt to open the radiator cap when hot since steam and hot coolant can forcefully erupt when the cap is even loosened slightly.

Radiator and Cooling Fan

Check and clean the screen and radiator fins for obstruction by insects or mud in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart. In dusty areas, the radiator should be cleaned more frequently than the recommended interval.

A WARNING

To avoid injury, keep your hands and clothing away from the fan blades at all times.



A. Screen B. Radiator

- Clean the screen, and radiator fins of any obstructions with a stream of low-pressure water.
- If insects or mud can not be completely removed, it should be cleaned by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

NOTICE

Using high-pressure water, as from a car wash facility, could damage the radiator fins and impair the radiator's effectiveness.

Do not obstruct or deflect airflow through the radiator by installing unauthorized accessories in front of the radiator or behind the cooling fan. Interference with the radiator airflow can lead to overheating and consequent engine damage.

Coolant

Coolant absorbs excessive heat from the engine and transfers it to the air at the radiator. If the coolant level becomes low, the engine overheats and may suffer damage. Check the coolant level each day before operating the vehicle, and replenish coolant if the level is low. Change the coolant in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

NOTE

○ A permanent type of antifreeze is installed in the cooling system when shipped. It is colored green and contains ethylene glycol. It is mixed at 50% with water and has a freezing point of −35°C (−31°F).

Coolant Level Inspection

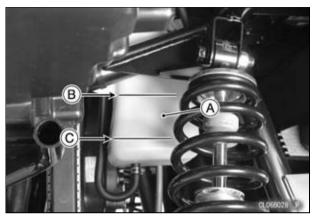
- Situate the vehicle on level ground.
- Check the coolant level through the coolant level gauge on the reserve tank. The coolant level should be between the "F" (Full) and "L" (Low) marks.

NOTE

 Check the level when the engine is cold (room or atmospheric temperature).

Coolant Capacity

5.0 L (5.3 US qt)



A. Reserve Tank B. "F" (Full) Mark C. "L" (Low) Mark

- If the amount of coolant is insufficient, remove the front access cover. Refer to the "Front Storage Compartment" section in the "GENERAL INFOR-MATION" chapter.
- Unscrew the cap from the reserve tank and add coolant through the filler opening to the "F" (Full) mark. Install the cap.

Recommended Coolant Solution

Coolant Mixture Ratio:

Water 50%: Antifreeze 50% (1:1)

Recommended Antifreeze:

Permanent type antifreeze (ethylene glycol plus corrosion and rust inhibitor chemicals for aluminum engines and radiator).

MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT 113

NOTE

O In an emergency you can add water alone to the coolant reserve tank, however it must be returned to the correct mixture ratio by the addition of antifreeze concentrate as soon as possible.

NOTICE

If coolant must be added often, or the reserve tank completely runs dry, there is probably leakage in the system. Have the cooling system inspected by your authorized Kawasaki dealer.

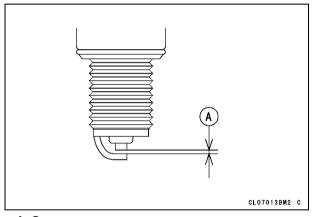
Coolant Change

Have the coolant changed by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Spark Plug

The standard spark plug is shown in the table. The spark plug should be taken out periodically in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart for cleaning and inspection.

Spark plug cleaning and inspection should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



A. Gap

Spark Plug

Туре	NGK CR7E
Gap	0.7 ~ 0.8 mm (0.028 ~ 0.031 in.)
Tightening Torque	11.8 N·m (1.20 kgf·m, 104 in·lb)

Valve Clearance

Valve and valve seat wear decrease valve clearance, upsetting valve timing.

NOTICE

If valve clearance is left unadjusted, wear will eventually cause the valves to remain partly open; which lowers performance, burns the valves and valve seats, and may cause serious engine damage.

Valve clearance for each valve should be checked and adjusted in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Inspection and adjustment should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Valve Clearance (Engine Cold)

Intake	0.08 ~ 0.12 mm (0.0031 ~ 0.0047 in.)
Exhaust	0.16 ~ 0.20 mm (0.0063 ~ 0.0079 in.)

Engine Air Cleaner

A clogged engine air cleaner restricts the engine's air intake, increasing fuel consumption, reducing engine power, and causing spark plug fouling.

A WARNING

A clogged air cleaner may allow dirt and dust to enter the fuel injection system and the throttle may stick resulting in a hazardous operating condition. Clean the air filter according to the periodic maintenance chart; more often if the vehicle is used in extremely dusty conditions.

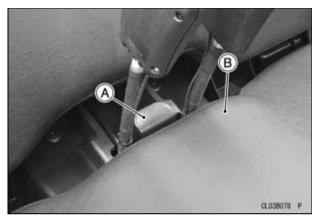
NOTICE

A clogged air cleaner may allow dirt and dust to enter the engine causing excessive wear and possible engine damage.

The air filter element should be cleaned in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart. In dusty areas, the element should be cleaned more frequently than the recommended interval.

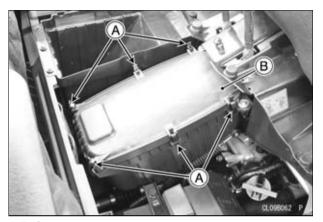
Element Removal

Pull the lever and open the seat.



A. Lever B. Seat

Remove the snaps and air cleaner housing cover.



A. Snaps
B. Air Cleaner Housing Cover

• Remove the element.



A. Element

• Push a clean lint-free towel into the air cleaner housing to keep dirt or other foreign material from entering.

A WARNING

If dirt or dust is allowed to pass through into the fuel injection system, the throttle may stick or become inoperable resulting in a hazardous operating condition.

NOTICE

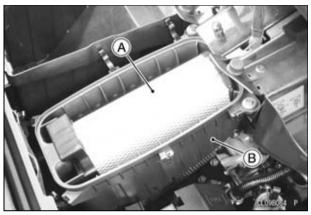
If dirt gets into the engine, excessive engine wear and possible engine damage may occur.

Element Cleaning

- Remove the element (see Element Removal).
- Clean the paper element by tapping it lightly to loosen dust.
- Blow away the remaining dust by applying compressed air from the inside to the outside (from the clean side to the dirty side).
- Inspect the element material for damage. If any part of the element is damaged, the element must be replaced.

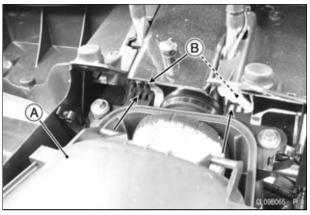
Element Installation

- If there is dust and mud in the air cleaner housing, blow out the inside of the air cleaner housing with compressed air. Be sure the air intake is completely sealed with a clean cloth or other plug when air blowing.
- Remove the cloth or plug in the air intake.
- Install the element to the air cleaner housing.



A. Element
B. Air Cleaner Housing

• Install the air cleaner housing cover to the hook portions of the air cleaner housing.



A. Air Cleaner Housing Cover B. Hook Portions

• Install the snaps.

Spark Arrester

This vehicle is equipped with a spark arrester. It must be properly maintained to ensure its efficiency. Clean the spark arrester in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

A WARNING

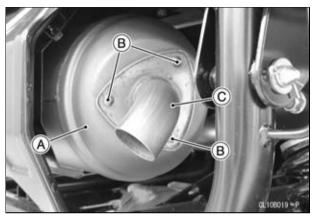
An incorrectly installed spark arrester can emit sparks and cause a fire. Be sure the spark arrester and muffler are installed securely.

Spark Arrester Cleaning and Inspection

A WARNING

The muffler can become extremely hot during normal operation and cause severe burns. Since the engine must be running during this procedure, wear heat-resistant gloves while cleaning the spark arrester.

- Remove the spark arrester mounting bolts.
- Remove the spark arrester and gasket.



A. Muffler

- **B. Spark Arrester Mounting Bolts**
- C. Spark Arrester

 Clean the spark arrester in a bath of high flashpoint solvent and if necessary use a fine wire brush to gently remove any particles in the screen.



A. Spark Arrester Screen

- Inspect the spark arrester screen. If it is damaged, replace the spark arrester.
- In an open area away from combustible materials, start the engine with the transmission in neutral.

WARNING

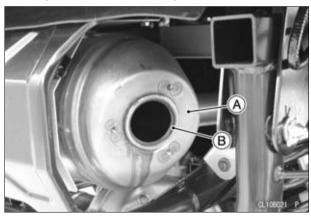
Hot carbon particles are emitted when the spark arrester is cleaned and can cause a fire resulting in severe burns and damage. Do not clean the spark arrester or run the engine with the spark arrester disassembled near combustible materials.

 Raise and lower engine speed while tapping on the muffler with a rubber mallet until carbon particles are purged from the muffler.

A DANGER

Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless poisonous gas. Inhaling carbon monoxide can cause serious brain injury or death. DO NOT run the engine in enclosed areas. Operate only in a well-ventilated area.

- Stop the engine.
- Replace the gasket with a new one.
- Install the new gasket and paste it on the muffler with grease before installing the spark arrester.



A. Muffler B. Gasket

 Install the spark arrester in place and tighten the spark arrester mounting bolts to the specified torque.

Tightening Torque

Spark Arrester Mounting Bolts:

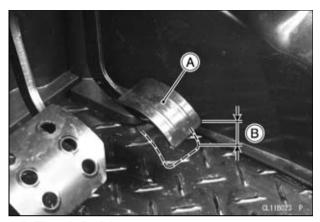
13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m, 115 in·lb)

Throttle Pedal

If the throttle pedal has excessive play due to either cable stretch or misadjustment, it will cause a delay in throttle response, especially at low engine speed. Also, the throttle may not open fully. If the throttle pedal has no play, the throttle may be hard to control, and the idle speed may be erratic. Check the throttle pedal play periodically in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Throttle Pedal Play Inspection

- Apply the parking brake.
- Put the gear shift lever in the "N" (neutral) position.
- Start the engine, and warm it up thoroughly.
- Measure the distance the throttle pedal moves before the engine begins to pick up speed. Free play should be 3 ~ 5 mm (0.12 ~ 0.20 in.). If the free play is out of specification, have your authorized Kawasaki dealer adjust the throttle pedal play.



A. Throttle Pedal B. 3 ~ 5 mm (0.12 ~ 0.20 in.)

Idle Adjustment

Idle adjustment is controlled by the ECU (Electronic Control Unit) and cannot be adjusted. If the idle speed is unstable or out of specification, have your authorized Kawasaki dealer inspect the fuel injection system.

Idle Speed

1 400 ±100 r/min (rpm)

High Altitude Use

High altitude adjustment is not required as the ECU controls the air/fuel mixture automatically.

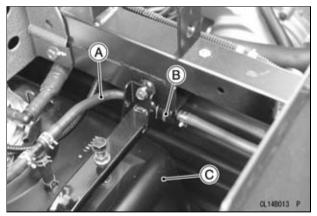
Fuel Hose

Fuel hose and connections should be checked and replaced periodically by an authorized Kawasaki dealer in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Fuel Tank Vent

The fuel tank vent hoses must be routed as specified.

The engine may stall or lose power if the fuel tank vent is plugged or if the vent hose is pinched. Inspect the vent hose before riding and whenever the engine seems to lose power. If the fuel tank is full but the engine feels as if it is running out of fuel, check the vent and vent hose.



- A. Fuel Tank Vent Hose
- **B. Check Valve**
- C. Fuel Tank

Belt Drive Transmission (CVT)

This vehicle is equipped with a belt-driven Continuously Variable Transmission (CVT). This automatic drive system, although simple to operate, does require periodic inspection since the drive belt wears with normal use.

Inspection should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



A. Belt Drive Transmission (CVT)

Periodic Drive Belt Inspection Requirements

Drive belt wears with normal use. Inspection of the drive belt is required at least every 100 hours of vehicle use or 2 000 km (1 200 mile) whichever comes first. More frequent inspection is necessary if the vehicle is subjected to hard usage.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Neglect, abuse, or failure to maintain the transmission can result in a severely worn or damaged drive belt locking up the transmission and wheels. Inspect the drive belt at least every 100 hours of vehicle use or 2 000 km (1 200 mile) whichever comes first, since drive belt wear with normal use. More frequent inspection is necessary if the vehicle is subjected to hard usage such as pulling a trailer, operating in mud or deep water, or in extremely dusty conditions. If excessive belt slippage occurs, do not drive the vehicle until damaged components are repaired.

Causes of accelerated Belt Wear

Avoid these hard usage conditions to obtain maximum belt life and prevent accelerated belt wear and deterioration.

- Operating the vehicle in high range while climbing hills, carrying heavy loads, or pulling a trailer.
- Exceeding maximum vehicle load or trailer weight.
- Operating in mud or water deeper than recommended.
- Operating in extremely dusty conditions.
- Continued operation with excessive belt slippage.
- Failure to apply the brake controls while descending hills.

Indications of Excessive Belt Slippage

Excessive slippage will accelerate belt wear and lead to failure. Recognize these symptoms of excessive belt slippage. If excessive slippage occurs, do not continue to drive the vehicle until all damaged components are repaired.

- Smell of burning rubber.
- Visible white smoke.
- Sluggish initial acceleration or loss of power.
- Engine rpm is higher for the same vehicle speed.
- Engine vibration.

When Swamped

If a large amount of water accidentally has entered the CVT housing, it will cause drive belt slippage and loss of power. If this occurs, consult an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

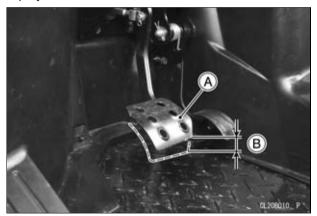
Brakes

The vehicle is equipped with hydraulically activated disc brakes on all four wheels.

Brake Pedal

Brake Pedal Free Play Inspection
In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance
Chart, check the brake pedal free play.

- Depress the brake pedal lightly by hand.
- There should be 1 ~ 3 mm (0.04 ~ 0.12 in.) of free play.



A. Brake Pedal B. 1 ~ 3 mm (0.04 ~ 0.12 in.)

 If the brake pedal has more or less free play than specified or the pedal action feels rough or "catchy," have the brake system inspected immediately by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Brake Fluid

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, inspect the brake fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir and change the brake fluid. The brake fluid should also be changed if it becomes contaminated with dirt or water.

Fluid Requirement

Use heavy-duty brake fluid only from a fresh, unopened container marked DOT4.

A WARNING

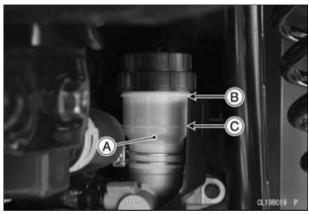
Over time, brake fluid can absorb moisture, lowering its boiling point and reducing brake effectiveness. Do not use fluid from a container that has been left unsealed or that has been open for a long time. Do not mix two types and brands of fluid for use in the brakes. Don't leave the reservoir cap off for any length of time to avoid moisture contamination of the fluid. Don't add or change brake fluid in the rain or during conditions of blowing dust or debris.

NOTICE

Brake fluid quickly damages painted surfaces. Wipe up any spilled fluid immediately.

Fluid Level Inspection

With the vehicle on level ground, check the reservoir is between the upper (marked MAX) and lower (marked MIN) level lines.



- A. Brake Fluid Reservoir
- B. Upper Level Line (MAX)
- C. Lower Level Line (MIN)
- D. Cover
- If the fluid level is lower than the lower level line, check for fluid leaks in the brake lines and fill the reservoir to the upper level line.

A WARNING

Mixing two types and brands of fluid for use in the brake lowers the brake fluid boiling point and could reduce brake effectiveness. Change the fluid in the brake system completely if the fluid level is low but the type and brand of the fluid already in the reservoir are unknown.

 Apply the brake forcefully for a few seconds and check for fluid leakage around the fittings.

A WARNING

Air in brake line can make the brake feel mushy or soft. This may cause reduced braking performance or brake failure and result in an accident. If brake lever travel is excessive or the brake feels mushy, have an authorized Kawasaki dealer inspect it immediately.

Fluid Change

Have the brake fluid changed by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Brake Disc and Brake Pad

Disc and brake pad wear is automatically compensated for and has no effect on the brake pedal action. There are no parts that require adjustment on the brake.

A WARNING

Air in brake line can make the brake feel mushy or soft. This may cause reduced braking performance or brake failure and result in an accident. If brake lever travel is excessive or the brake feels mushy, have an authorized Kawasaki dealer inspect it immediately.

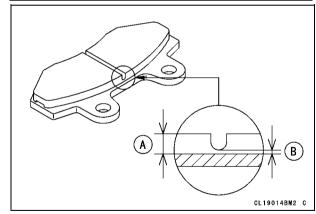
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Brake Pad Wear Inspection

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, inspect the brakes for wear. For each disc brake caliper, if the thickness of either pad lining is less than below table, replace both pads in the caliper as a set. Pad wear inspection and pad replacement should be done by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Lining Thickness Service Limit

Front	1.0 mm (0.04 in.)
Rear	1.5 mm (0.06 in.)



- A. Lining Thickness
- **B. Service Limit**

Brake Hoses

Brake hoses, pipes, and other components should be checked and replaced periodically by an

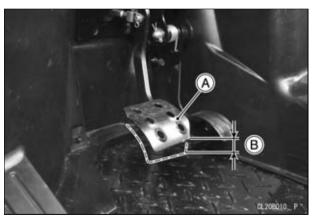
authorized Kawasaki dealer in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Brake Light Switch

When the brake pedal is depressed, the brake light goes on. The brake light switch should be inspected in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Inspection

- Turn the ignition switch to the $\ \ \$ position.
- Depress the brake pedal. The brake light should go on after about 17.6 mm (0.693 in.) of pedal travel.



A. Brake Pedal B. 17.6 mm (0.693 in.)

• If it does not, check the bulb and, if necessary, adjust the brake light switch.

Adjustment

 Adjustment is best performed by an authorized Kawasaki dealer since the brake light switch is hard to adjust.

Parking Brake

The parking brake helps hold the vehicle from rolling while parked.

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, check the parking brake as follows.

Parking Brake Knob Inspection

• Pull the parking brake knob rearward.

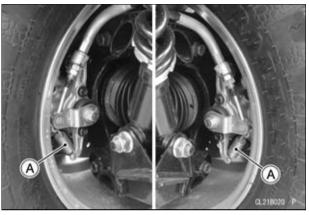


A. Parking Brake Knob

- After 8 notches or more of lever travel, the vehicle should not roll while parked.
- If it does, have the parking brake cable adjusted by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Return Spring Inspection

• Visually check the return springs for damage.



A. Return Springs

 If it is damaged, have it replaced with a new one by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Steering Wheel

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, check the steering wheel for the specified free play and smooth operation.

Free Play Inspection

- Park the vehicle on level ground.
- Lightly turn the steering wheel left and right.
- There should be 6 mm (0.24 in.) of free play.
- If there is excessive free play or strange noises, or the steering feels rough or "catchy," have the steering system checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



A. Steering Wheel B. 6 mm (0.24 in.)

Power Steering System

Steering may become more difficult than usual for the following reasons:

- The steering wheel was continuously turned or held to the full turn stops with torque applied by operator. In this case the ECU works to protect the system from overheating by stopping the power assisting. Stop turning the steering wheel and wait until the system temperature drops, and the power steering recovers.
- Fuses in the harness may have blown. There are several reasons that the fuses may blow. Refer to the "Fuse" section in this chapter for details.
- Battery voltage has dropped. Voltage drop can happen when the engine starts; inspect the battery voltage.
- Cables, harness or connectors may have been disconnected. Contact an authorized Kawasaki dealer for service.

NOTE

Olf the steering becomes irregular or unusual for any reason other than above, have an authorized Kawasaki dealer check the steering and relevant components immediately. In some cases the power steering's neutral position can be affected by an accident or bump.

Wheels

Rims

The rims are a drop-center, tubeless tire design. Take care not to damage the sealing surfaces of the tire or rim when removing or installing tires. Note that the rims, like automotive rims, are not symmetrical. All wheels must be installed so that the valve stems are on the outside of the vehicle.

Wheel Nuts

Check for wheel nut tightness in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Tightening Torque

Wheel Nuts:

80 N·m (8.2 kgf·m, 59 ft·lb)

Tires

The front and rear tires are knobby tubeless tires. When replacing tires, check the valve stems and cores for damage. Take care not to damage the tire sealing surfaces of the rims.

Standard Tire (Tubeless)

Front	Make, Type: DURO, FRONTIER DI2037 Size: 25 × 8.00R12
Rear	Make, Type: DURO, FRONTIER DI2037 Size: 25 × 10.00R12

Tire Air Pressure (when cold)

Front	Up to 544 kg (1 200 lb) Load	82.7 kPa (0.84 kgf/cm², 12.0 psi)
Rear	Up to 544 kg (1 200 lb) Load	82.7 kPa (0.84 kgf/cm², 12.0 psi)

NOTE

- O Tires are an important part of the suspension of the vehicle. Tire construction characteristics and tire inflation pressure can greatly influence vehicle handling. Kawasaki recommends that you always replace tires with standard replacement tires as shown above. It is also very important to have tires of the same type and size on all axles, and at the same inflation pressure, on each axle.
- Installation of non-standard tires, or use of different tires on one axle, can change or impair the handling of the vehicle.
- Installation of tubeless tires on rims requires compressed air and is normally recommended as a dealer service operation. Nevertheless, a tube

can be inserted into the tire by the operator as an emergency repair.

Maximum Tire Air Pressure for Seating Beads

Payload and Tire Pressure

Failure to maintain proper inflation pressures or observe payload limits for your tires can change or impair handling and performance of the vehicle. The maximum vehicle load is 544 kg (1 200 lb).

Use a tire pressure gauge to accurately set tire pressure.

A WARNING

Operating with unequally or improperly pressurized tires can adversely affect steering or handling. Inflate both front tires to the same pressure and both rear tires to the same pressure.

Tire Wear, Damage

As tire tread wears down, tires become more susceptible to puncture and failure.

 In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, measure the depth of the tread with a depth gauge, and replace any tire that has worn down to the minimum allowable tread depth.



A. Tire Depth Gauge

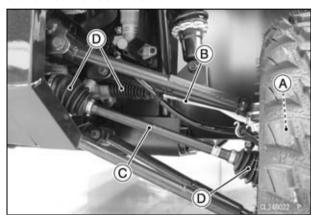
Minimum Tread Depth

4 mm (0.16 in.)

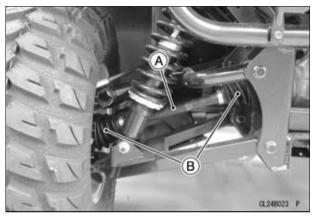
- Visually inspect the tire for cracks and cuts, replacing the tire in case of bad damage. Swelling or high spots indicate internal damage, requiring tire replacement.
- Remove any imbedded stones or other foreign particles from the tread.

Joint Boots

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, inspect the joint boots on the front axles, tierod ends, steering knuckles, and rear axles for cracks, holes, damage or deterioration. If there is any one of them, have the joint boot replaced by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.



- A. Steering Knuckle
- B. Tie-Rod
- C. Front Axle
- D. Joint Boots



A. Rear Axle B. Joint Boots

Suspension

Shock Absorber Spring Force Adjustment

The spring adjusting nut on the shock absorbers can be adjusted.

If the spring action feels too soft or too stiff, have it adjusted by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

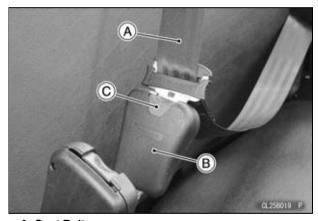
A WARNING

Improper shock absorber adjustment can cause poor handling and loss of stability, which could lead to an accident.

Always adjust the shock absorbers on the left and right side to the same setting.

Seat Belts

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, check that each seat belt functions properly. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks. The latch plate must slide smoothly into the buckle. The click sound indicates it is securely latched. Pull the belt vigorously to make sure the retractor locks the seat belt.

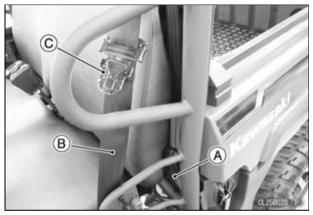


- A. Seat Belt B. Buckle
- C. Red Button

Push the red button in the buckle to make sure the latch plate is released freely and the belt is wound into the retractor freely. Also check the belt webbing for wear, cuts or damage. If any

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irregularities are found, have the seat belt system checked or replaced by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

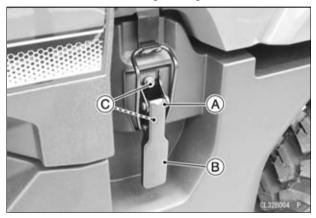


- A. Retractor
- B. Seat Belt
- C. Latch Plate

Cargo Bed Latches

Depending on the cargo loading and/or passenger riding conditions, latch lever compression needs to be adjusted.

Loosen the latch lever bolts and adjust the position of the latch assembly so that the latch lever will be secured without rattling and tighten the bolts.



- A. Latch Assembly
- **B.** Latch Lever
- C. Latch Lever Bolts

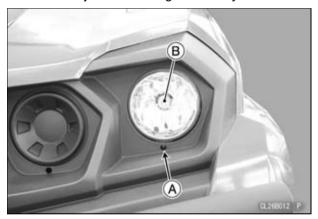
NOTE

OAdjustment should be made for both sides.

Headlight Beam

The headlight beams can be adjusted vertically.

• Turn the adjusting screw on each headlight rim in or out to adjust the headlight vertically.



A. Adjusting Screws

B. Headlight

Battery

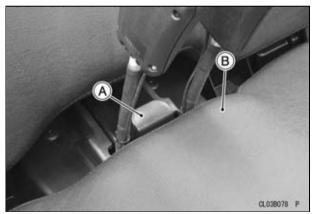
The battery is located under the seat.

A DANGER

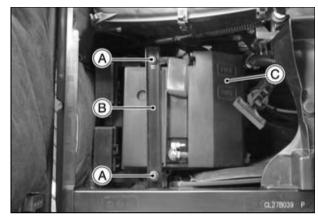
Battery contains sulfuric acid and produces hydrogen gas. Sulfuric acid can cause burns and hydrogen gas can cause an explosion. Read and heed the battery safety label.

Battery Removal

• Pull the lever and open the seat.



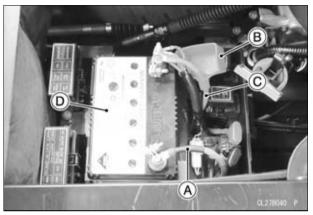
- A. Lever B. Seat
- Remove the bolts, bracket and battery cover.



- A. Bolts
- B. Bracket
- C. Battery Cover
- Disconnect the negative (–) cable from the (–) terminal.
- Slide the red cap.
- Disconnect the positive (+) cable from the (+) terminal.

NOTE

- O There is no need to separate the smaller cables clamped with the positive (+) cable.
- Take the battery out.



- A. Negative (-) Cable
- B. Red Cap
- C. Positive (+) Cable
- D. Battery
- Clean the battery using a solution of baking soda and water. Be sure that the cable connections are clean.
- Perform a visual inspection. Inspect for defective or cracked case and cover, and loose or damaged terminal posts or cables. Replace battery and/or cables immediately if any damage is found.

Battery Installation

- Check that the rubber dampers on the battery case and battery cover are properly in place.
- Put the battery in placer.
- Connect the three positive (+) cables to the (+) terminal, and then connect the negative (-) cable to the (-) terminal.

- Put a light coat of grease on the terminals to prevent corrosion.
- Install the battery cover and bracket.
- Tighten the bolts.
- Cover the positive (+) terminal with the red cap.

A WARNING

Loose battery cables can create sparks which can cause a fire or explosion resulting in injury or death.

Make sure the battery terminal bolts are tightened securely and the cap is installed over the positive (+) terminal.

Close the seat.

Battery Characteristics

The battery installed in this vehicle is a sealed type, and the sealing strip should not be removed at any time after the specified electrolyte has been installed in the battery for initial service. It is not necessary to check the battery electrolyte level or add distilled water.

However, in order to maximize battery life and ensure that it will provide the power needed to start your vehicle you must properly maintain the battery's charge. When used regularly, the charging system in your vehicle helps keep the battery fully charged. If your vehicle is only used occasionally or for short periods of time, the battery is more likely to discharge.

Due to their internal composition, batteries continually self-discharge. The discharge rate depends on

the type of battery and ambient temperature. As temperatures rise, so does the discharge rate. Every 15°C (59°F) doubles the rate.

Electrical accessories, such as digital clocks and computer memory, also draw current from the battery even when the key is switched off. Combine such "key-off" draws with hot temperature, and a battery can go from fully charged to completely discharged in a matter of days.

Self-discharge		
Tomporeture	Approx. Number of Days From 100% Charged to 100% discharged	
Temperature	Lead-Antimony Battery	Lead-Calcium Battery
40°C (104°F)	100 Days	300 Days
25°C (77°F)	200 Days	600 Days
0°C (32°F)	550 Days	950 Days

Current Drain		
Discharg- ing Ampere	Days from 100% Charged to 50% Discharged	Days from 100% Charged to 100% Discharged
7 mA	60 Days	119 Days
10 mA	42 Days	83 Days
15 mA	28 Days	56 Days
20 mA	21 Days	42 Days
30 mA	14 Days	28 Days

In extremely cold weather the fluid in an inadequately charged battery can easily freeze, which can crack the case and buckle the plates. A fully charged battery can withstand sub-freezing temperatures with no damage.

Battery Sulfation

A common cause of battery failure is sulfation.

Sulfation occurs when the battery is left in a discharged condition for an extended time. Sulfate is a normal by product of the chemical reactions within a battery. But when continuous discharge allows the sulfate to crystallize in the cells, the battery plates become permanently damaged and will not hold a charge. Battery failure due to sulfation is not warrantable.

Battery Maintenance

It is the owner's responsibility to keep the battery fully charged. Failure to do so can lead to battery failure and leave you stranded.

If you are riding your vehicle infrequently, inspect the battery voltage weekly using a voltmeter. If it drops below 12.8 volts, the battery should be charged using an appropriate charger (check with your kawasaki dealer or visit by kawasaki.com). If you will not be using your vehicle for longer than two weeks, the battery should be charged using an appropriate charger. Do not use an automotive-type quick charger that may overcharge the battery and damage it.

NOTE

O Leaving the battery connected causes the electrical components (clock etc) to make the battery discharged, resulting the over discharge of the battery. In this case, the repair or replacement of the battery is not included in the warranty. If you do not drive for four weeks or more, disconnect the battery from the vehicle.

Kawasaki-recommended chargers are: Battery Mate 150-9 OptiMate 4 Yuasa MB-2040/2060

Christie C10122S

If the above chargers are not available, use equivalent one.

For more details, ask your Kawasaki dealer.

Battery Charging

- Remove the battery from the vehicle (see Battery Removal).
- Attach the leads from the charger and charge the battery at a rate (amperage × hours) that is indicated on the battery. If it is not possible to read the rate, charge the battery at an amperage that is about 1/10th of the battery capacity.
- The charger will keep the battery fully charged until you are ready to reinstall the battery in the vehicle (see Battery Installation).

NOTICE

Do not install a conventional battery in this vehicle, or the electrical system cannot work properly.

Make	Yuasa Battery
Type	38B19L-MF

NOTE

 If you charge the battery, never fail to observe the instructions shown on the label on the battery and charger.

Fuse

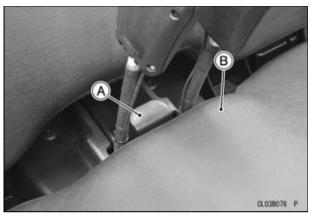
Fuses are arranged in 3 fuse boxes. The fuse box 1 is located under the seat. The fuse box 2 and fuse box 3 are located under the battery case. If the electrical systems do not function, inspect the fuses. Before replacing a fuse, check the wiring harness and electrical equipment for bare wires or other possible causes for the blown fuse.

NOTICE

Do not use a fuse of a higher capacity than the specified fuse rating, or damage to the electrical system could result. Refer to the Fuse Location label on the other side fuse box lid.

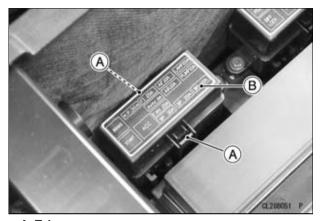
Fuse Box 1

Pull the lever and open the seat.



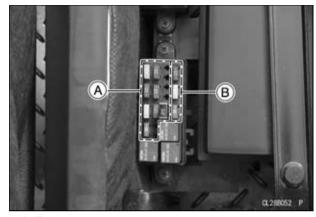
A. Lever B. Seat

• Push the tabs to remove the fuse box cover.

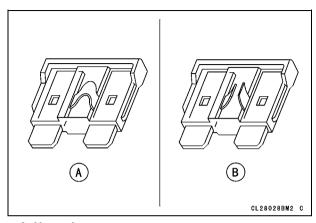


A. Tabs B. Fuse Box Cover

• Check the fuse element. If it is blown out, replace the fuse with a new one.



A. Fuses B. Spare Fuses



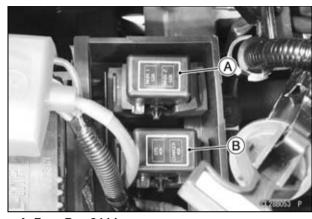
A. Normal B. Failed

Fuse Box 2 and 3

The main power fuses are in the fuse box 2.

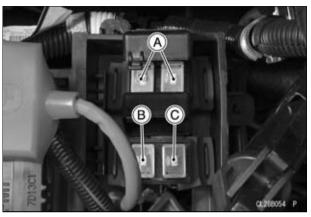
The power steering system fuse and charger fuse are in the fuse box 3.

- Remove the battery cover (see Battery Removal).
- Open the fuse box lid, and check the fuse element. if it is blown out, replace the fuse with a new one.



A. Fuse Box 2 Lid B. Fuse Box 3 Lid

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- A. Main Power Fuses
- **B. Power Steering System Fuse**
- C. Charger Fuse

Before replacing a fuse, check the wiring harness and electrical equipment for bare wires or other possible causes for the blown fuse.

If the power steering system fuse is blown, steering becomes heavy. Replace the blown fuse with a fuse of the same specific amperage and type. If a replaced fuse blows again, there can be trouble with the ECU or harness/connectors. Contact an authorized Kawasaki dealer for inspection.

A WARNING

The electrical system can produce painful electrical shocks. When replacing the 40 A fuse, first remove the cables from the battery terminals to avoid electric shock.

General Lubrication

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, have the general lubrication performed by an authorized Kawasaki dealer or perform it referring to the Service Manual for this vehicle.

Cleaning

General Precautions

Frequent and proper care of your vehicle will enhance its appearance, optimize overall performance, and extend its useful life. Covering your vehicle with a high quality, breathable vehicle cover will help protect its finish from harmful UV rays, pollutants, and reduce the amount of dust reaching its surfaces.

WARNING

Build-up of debris or flammable material in and around the vehicle chassis, engine, and exhaust can cause mechanical problems and increase the risk of fire. When operating the vehicle in conditions that allow debris or flammable material to collect in and around the vehicle, inspect the engine, electrical component and exhaust areas frequently. If debris or flammable materials have collected, park the vehicle outside and stop the engine. Allow the engine to cool, then remove any collected debris. Do not park or store the vehicle in an enclosed space prior to inspecting for build-up of debris or flammable materials.

- Be sure the engine and exhaust are cool before washing.
- When washing the vehicle, always use a mild neutral detergent and water.

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- Avoid applying all harsh chemicals, solvents, degreaser, oil remover, electrical contact cleaner, and household cleaning products such as ammonia-based window cleaners. They will damage or deteriorate painted parts, plastic parts, rubber parts and other synthetic parts including covers and LED headlight lens.
- Avoid applying degreaser to seals, brake pads, and tires.
- Gasoline, brake fluid, and coolant will damage the finish of painted and plastic surfaces: wash them off immediately.
- Avoid wire brushes, steel wool, and all other abrasive pads or brushes.
- Take care when washing the headlight lens and other plastic parts as they can easily be scratched.

NOTE

- O After driving in an area where the roads are salted or near the ocean, immediately wash your vehicle with <u>cold water</u>. Do not use warm water as it accelerates the chemical reaction of the salt. After drying, apply a corrosion protection spray on all metal and chrome surfaces to prevent corrosion.
- O Condensation may form on the inside of the headlight lens after riding in the rain, washing the vehicle or humid weather. To remove the moisture, start the engine and turn on the headlight. Gradually the condensation on the inside of the lens will clear off.

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Radiator

Clean off any obstructions with a stream of low-pressure water.

NOTICE

Using high-pressure water, as from a car wash facility, could damage the radiator fins and impair the radiator's effectiveness. Do not obstruct or deflect airflow through the radiator by installing unauthorized accessories in front of the radiator or behind the cooling fan. Interference with the radiator airflow can lead to overheating and consequent engine damage.

Matte Paint Parts

- When washing the vehicle, always use a mild neutral detergent and water, or cleaners for matte paint.
- The matte paint effect may be lost when the paint is excessively rubbed.
- If any doubt, consult an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Plastic Parts

After washing, use a soft cloth to gently dry plastic parts. When dry, treat the headlight lens and other nonpainted plastic parts with an approved plastic cleaner/polisher product.

NOTICE

Plastic parts may deteriorate and break if they come in contact with chemical substances or household cleaning products such as gasoline, brake fluid, window cleaners, threadlocking agents, or other harsh chemicals. If a plastic part comes in contact with any harsh chemical substance, wash it off immediately with water and a mild neutral detergent, and then inspect for damage. Avoid using abrasive pads or brushes to clean plastic parts, as they will damage the part's finish.

Chrome and Aluminum

Chrome and uncoated aluminum parts can be treated with a chrome/aluminum polish. Coated aluminum should be washed with a mild neutral detergent and finished with a spray polish. Aluminum wheels, both painted and unpainted can be cleaned with special non-acid based wheel spray cleaners.

Leather, Vinyl, and Rubber

If your vehicle has leather accessories, special care must be taken. Use a leather cleaner/treatment to clean and care for leather accessories. Washing leather parts with detergent and water will damage them, shortening their life.

Vinyl parts should be washed with the rest of the vehicle, then treated with a vinyl treatment.

The sidewalls of tires and other rubber components should be treated with a rubber protectant to help prolong their useful life.

Where to be Careful

Avoid spraying water with any great force near the following places.

- Disc brake master cylinder and caliper.
- Under the cargo bed if water gets into the glow plugs, it can ground out the spark. When this happens the vehicle will not operate properly and the affected parts must be wiped dry.
- Power Steering System if water gets into the actuator or is sprayed over the ECU, they may cause malfunction.

NOTICE

Coin operated, high pressure spray washers are not recommended. Water may be forced into bearings and other components causing eventual failure from rust and corrosion. Some soaps are highly alkaline and may leave a residue or cause spotting.

NOTE

O Abrasive cleanser or high pressure washer will damage the surface finish on the bodywork.

Washing Your Vehicle

 Before washing, precautions must be taken to keep water off the following parts.

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Muffler rear opening - cover with a plastic bag. Ignition switch - cover the keyhole with tape.

- Rinse your vehicle with cold water from a garden hose to remove any loose dirt.
- Mix a mild neutral detergent (designed for motorcycles or automobiles) and water in a bucket. Use a soft cloth or sponge to wash your vehicle.
- After washing, rinse your vehicle thoroughly with clean water to remove any residue (residue from the detergent can damage parts of your vehicle).
- Remove the plastic bag and tape.
- Use a soft cloth to dry your vehicle. As you dry, inspect your vehicle for chips and scratches. Do not let the water air dry as this can damage the painted surfaces.
- Carefully ride your vehicle at a slow speed and apply the brakes several times. This helps dry the brakes and restores them to normal operating performance.

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Bolt and Nut Tightening

In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, have the tightness of the bolts, nuts, and fasteners checked by an authorized Kawasaki dealer.

Transporting the Vehicle

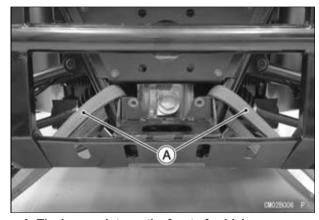
Note the following points

NOTICE

- To avoid damage and the wind adversely affecting the vehicle, transport it in an enclosed truck or trailer.
- If an enclosed transporter is not available, position the vehicle facing forward.
- Never tow the vehicle or use a car type dolly with the front or rear wheels on the dolly as this could damage the differential and/or transmission.
- Secure the fuel tank cap.
- Make sure that the cargo bed is latched and the tailgate is closed.
- Before loading the vehicle on the transporter, select a firm level surface.
- Secure loading ramps to the transporter when loading and unloading.
- Always position the vehicle level when transporting.
- Set the parking brake.
- Stop the engine and remove the ignition switch key to prevent loss during transport.
- Fasten the vehicle to the transporter with a heavyduty strap or rope using tie down points on front

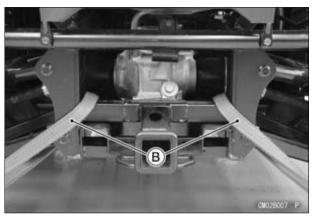
[A] and rear [B] of the vehicle. Do not attach tie straps or ropes to the A-arms, other suspension parts, or drive shafts. Straps must be directed downwards and outwards from the vehicle.

Front Tie Down Points



A. Tie down points on the front of vehicle

Rear Tie Down Points



B. Tie down points on the rear of vehicle

 Equip the transporter with all the necessary lights and signs required by local, state, provincial, or federal laws.

Storage

Preparation for Storage

- Clean the entire vehicle thoroughly.
- Run the engine for about five minutes to warm the oil, shut it off and drain the engine oil.

A WARNING

Engine oil is a toxic substance. Dispose of used oil properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods or possible recycling.

- Put in fresh engine oil.
- Empty the fuel from the fuel tank.

A WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions and cause severe burns. Do not smoke. Turn the ignition switch off. Make sure the area is well ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks, including any appliance with a pilot light.

A WARNING

Gasoline is a toxic substance. Dispose of fuel properly. Contact your local authorities for approved disposal methods.

NOTE

 As an alternative to draining the fuel system, a fuel stabilizer, such as STA-BIL, may be used.
 Follow the manufacturer's instructions for use.

A WARNING

Fuel stabilizers may contain poisonous substances. Heed the manufacturer's warnings for use.

 Remove the spark plug and spray fogging oil directly into the cylinder. Turn the engine over several times with the ignition switch key to coat the cylinder wall. Install the spark plug.

A WARNING

An air/oil mist may be forcibly ejected from the spark plug holes and could get into your eyes. Do not lean over the engine when performing this procedure. If you do get oil in your eyes, wash them immediately with liberal amounts of clean, fresh water and consult a physician as soon as possible.

- Put boards under the front and rear wheels to keep dampness away from the tire rubber.
- Spray oil on all unpainted metal surfaces to prevent rusting. Avoid getting oil on rubber parts or in the brakes.

- Lubricate all the cables as indicated in the "General Lubrication" section in the "MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT" chapter.
- Remove the battery, and store it where it will not be exposed to direct sunlight, moisture, or freezing temperatures. During storage it should be given a slow charge (one ampere or less) about once a month.

NOTICE

Keep the battery well charged during cold weather so that the electrolyte does not freeze and crack open the battery. The more discharged a battery becomes, the more easily it freezes.

Never remove the sealing strip, or the battery can be damaged.

- Tie a plastic bag over the exhaust pipe to prevent moisture or small animals from entering.
- Put a cover over the vehicle to keep dust and dirt from collecting on it.

Removal from Storage

▲ DANGER

Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless poisonous gas. Inhaling carbon monoxide can cause serious brain injury or death. DO NOT run the engine in enclosed areas. Operate only in a well-ventilated area.

- Remove the plastic bag from the exhaust pipe.
- Clean the terminals of the battery, charge the battery if necessary, and install it in the vehicle.
- Fill the fuel tank with fuel.
- Check all the points listed in the "Daily Checks" section in the "HOW TO OPERATE" chapter.
- Lubricate as indicated in the "General Lubrication" section in the "MAINTENANCE AND ADJUST-MENT" chapter.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Starter Motor Won't Turn

- Fuse failed (be sure to check for cause of failure)
- Battery cables do not make good electrical contact with battery terminals
- Battery discharged

Engine Cranks, But Won't Start

- No fuel in tank
- Water in fuel
- Air filter clogged or intake blocked
- Engine flooded
- Fuel tank vent clogged
- Spark plug not in good contact
- Valve clearance incorrect
- Spark plug dirty

Engine Stops

- No fuel in tank
- Water in fuel
- Air filter clogged or intake blocked
- Fuel tank vent clogged
- Engine overheated
 - Too much idling or low speed running (not enough air flow)
 - Overloaded
 - Wrong spark plug
 - Radiator clogged
 - Coolant level too low
 - Coolant deteriorated
 - Engine oil level too low

No Power

- Engine overheated
 - Too much idling or low speed running (not enough air flow)
 - Overloaded
 - Wrong spark plug
 - Radiator clogged
 - Coolant level too low
 - Coolant deteriorated
 - Engine oil level too low
- Compression leakage
 - Valve clearance insufficient
- Air filter clogged or intake blocked
- Spark plug dirty or worn
- Engine oil incorrect
- Water in fuel
- Drive belt slipping
- Water in belt drive torque converter housing

Power Steering Won't Work

- ECU functioned to prevent overheating
- Fuse failed
- Battery discharged
- Cables/harness connectors disconnected

Selectable 2WD/4WD or DIFF-LOCK Systems Malfunction

- Actuators failed
- ECU failed
- Battery disconnected

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

To help preserve the environment, properly discard used batteries, tires, oils and fluids, or other vehicle components that you might dispose of in the future. Consult your authorized Kawasaki dealer or local environmental waste agency for their proper disposal procedure. This also applies to disposal of the entire vehicle at the end of its life.

Owner Name
Address
Phone Number
Engine Number
Vehicle Number
Key Code
Selling Dealer Name
Address
Phone Number
Warranty Start Date
Note: Keep this information and a spare key in a secure location.

Date	Traveled Distance	Maintenance Performed	Dealer Name	Dealer Address

Date	Traveled Distance	Maintenance Performed	Dealer Name	Dealer Address

Date	Traveled Distance	Maintenance Performed	Dealer Name	Dealer Address

Date	Traveled Distance	Maintenance Performed	Dealer Name	Dealer Address

Date	Traveled Distance	Maintenance Performed	Dealer Name	Dealer Address

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