



Driving Guide

GS4
MAX

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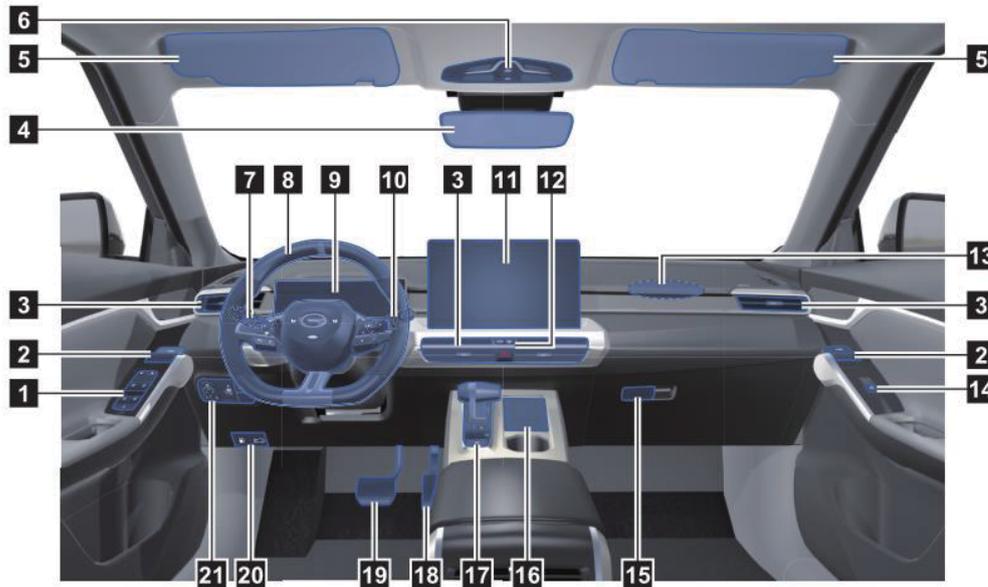
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Some functions and pictures described in this manual are only applicable to the configurations of certain models, rather than the configurations of your vehicle. In this regard, the actual vehicle shall prevail.

Some descriptions in this manual with a symbol “*” mean that the descriptions are only applicable to the optional/special configurations of certain vehicle models. In this regard, the actual vehicle shall prevail.

Operation

Overview of cab



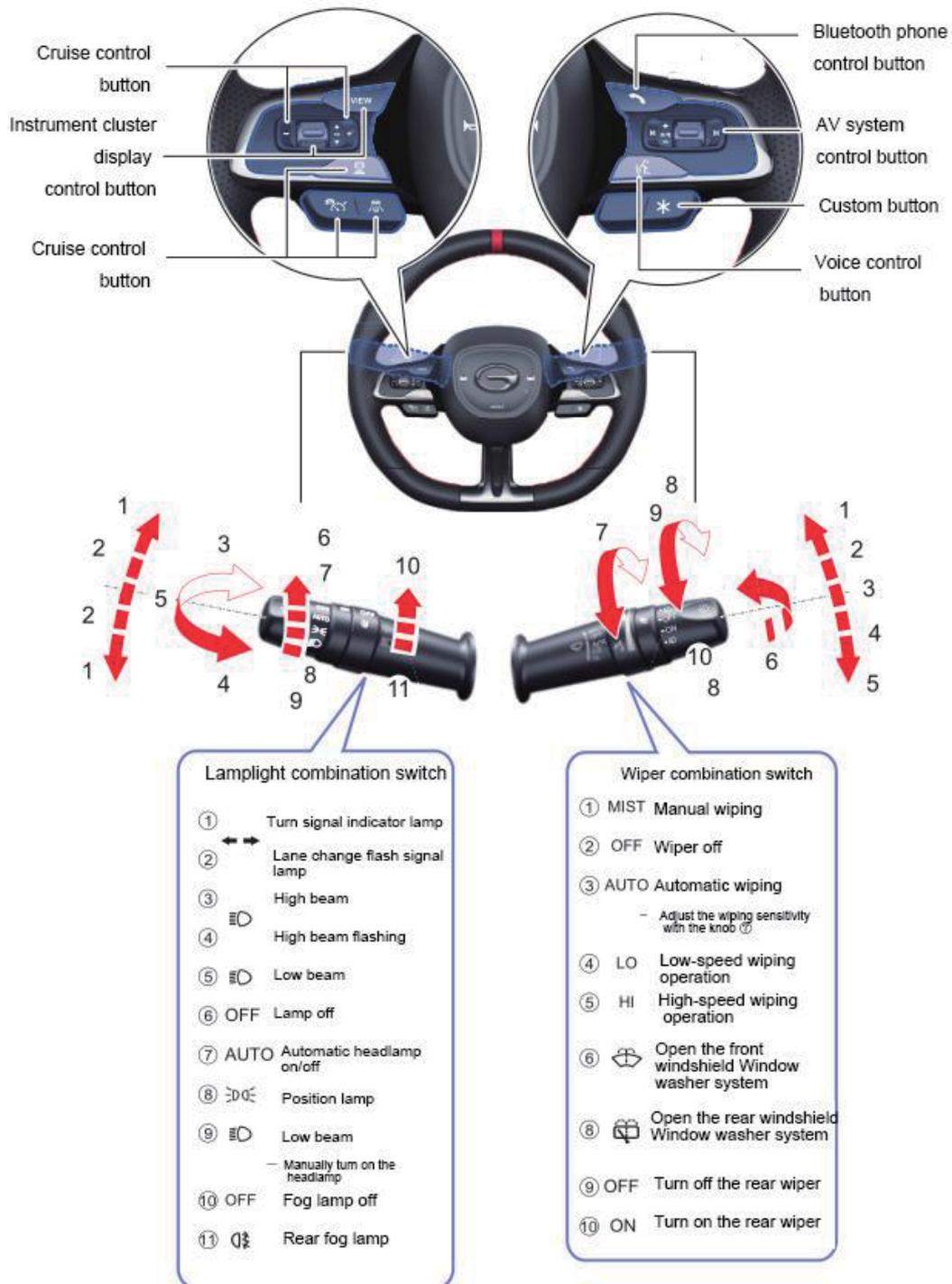
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Driver's power window control button | 12. HVAC control panel |
| -Central locking control button | -Hazard warning lamp switch |
| - Passenger's window control button * | 13. Front passenger's frontal button / electronic child safety lock button * |
| 2. Door inside handle | 14. Passenger's power window control button |
| 3. A/C air outlet | 15. Handle for opening the glove box |
| 4. Interior rearview mirror | 16. Instrument panel front storage compartment |
| 5. Sun visor | -Mobile phone wireless charging area* |
| 6. Front dome lamp | 17. START/STOP button |
| -Electric sunshade control button | - EPB button |
| 7. Light combination switch | - Gearshift lever |
| 8. Steering wheel | 18. Accelerator pedal |
| -Buttons on steering wheel | 19. Brake pedal |
| -Driver's frontal airbag | 20. Hood release handle |
| 9. Instrument cluster | -Fuel tank cap release handle |
| - Indicator lamp | 21. Instrument panel left switch block: |
| 10. Wiper combination switch | -Manual headlamp leveling knob |
| 11. A/V system display | -Trunk lid unlocking button |
| | -Exterior rearview mirror adjusting button |
| | -Exterior rearview mirror folding button * |

※Please refer to the Owner's Manual for detailed operation!

Operation

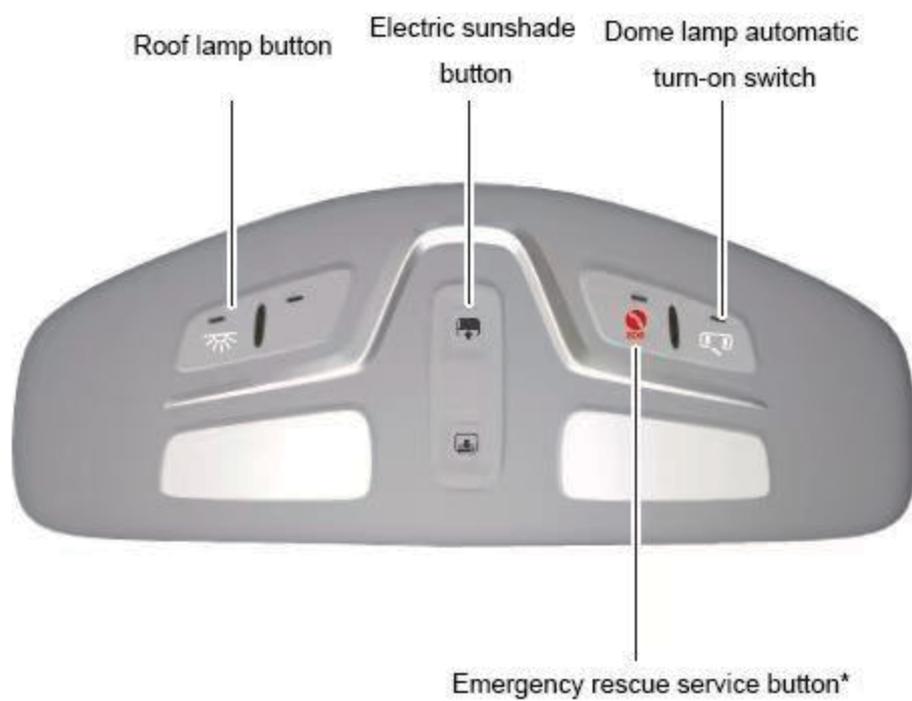
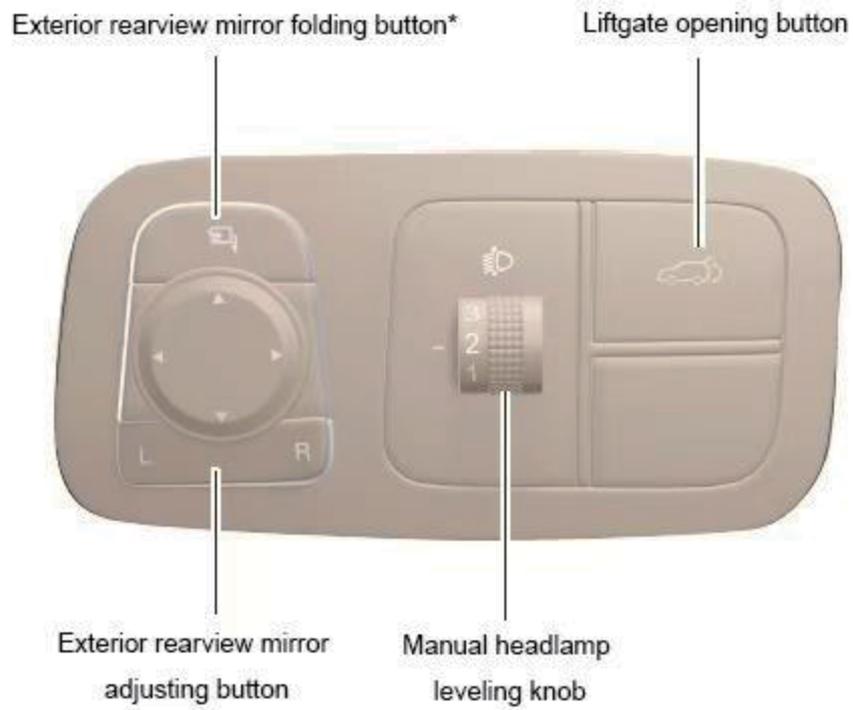
Multifunctional steering wheel

※Please refer to the Owner's Manual for detailed operation!



※Please refer to the Owner's Manual for detailed operation!

Function button



Operation

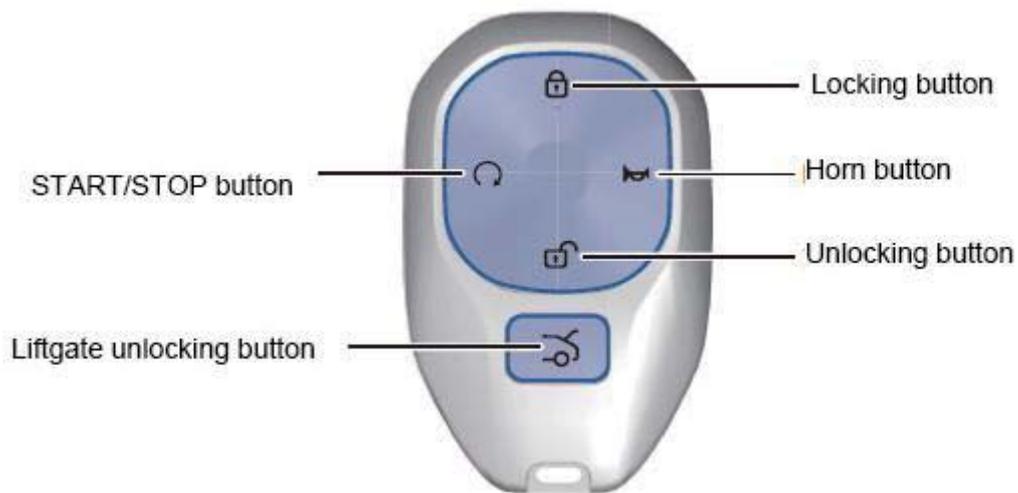
Driver's power window control button



HVAC control panel



Smart key



START/STOP button



When the shift lever is in "P" position and the brake pedal is depressed, press START/STOP button ① to start the engine.

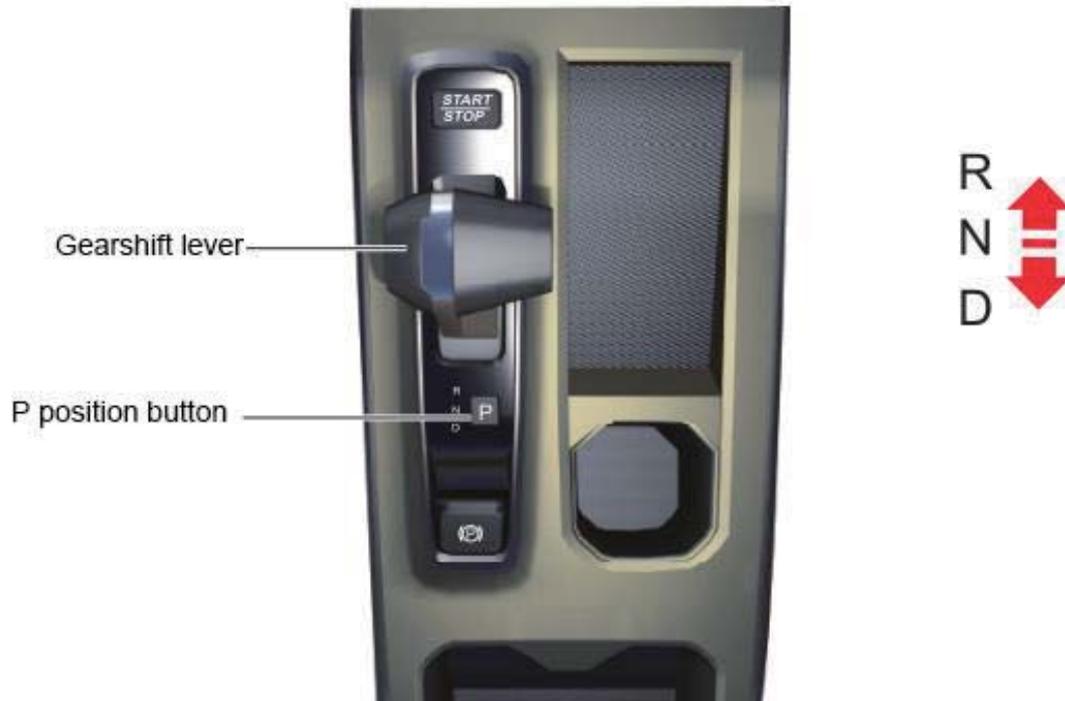
When the shift lever is in the "P" position and the brake pedal is not depressed, press the START/STOP button ① to switch in the order of "OFF→ACC→ON→OFF".

NOTE

- The START/STOP button can be operated only when the smart key is detected in the vehicle.

Operation

Transmission gears



P - parking position

R-reverse gear

N - neutral position

D-Drive gear

Please make sure the vehicle is in "P" or "N" before start .

EPB



- When the vehicle is stationary, pull up the EPB button ① to apply the EPB to prevent sliding.
- If the service brake fails during driving, try to apply the emergency brake by pulling up the EPB button ① constantly.
- Press the EPB button ① to release the electric park brake.

Operation

Start and stop

Start

1. Get in the vehicle with the smart key, close the door, and fasten the seat belt.
2. Depress the brake pedal without release.
3. Press the START/STOP button to start the vehicle.



Start to move

1. Operate the gearshift lever to shift to "D" or "R".
2. Release the brake pedal.
3. Slowly depress the accelerator pedal, then the vehicle starts to move.



Shut down

1. Slowly depress the brake pedal to stop the vehicle.
2. Press the "P" position button and apply the parking brake.
3. Release the brake pedal.
4. Press the START/STOP button, and the vehicle power supply is turned off.

Instrument cluster

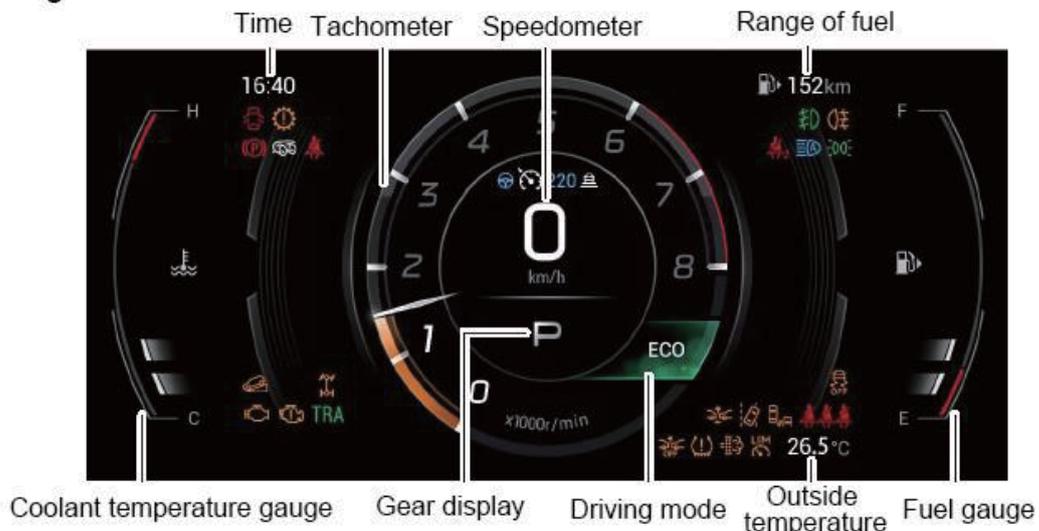
- Instrument theme

The instrument theme switching can be realized by briefly pressing the "VIEW" button on the left side of the steering wheel. The themes available for selection include: organic theme and global theme.

The instrument theme switching can be realized by briefly pressing the "VIEW" button on the left side of the steering wheel. For details, please refer to the Owner's Manual.

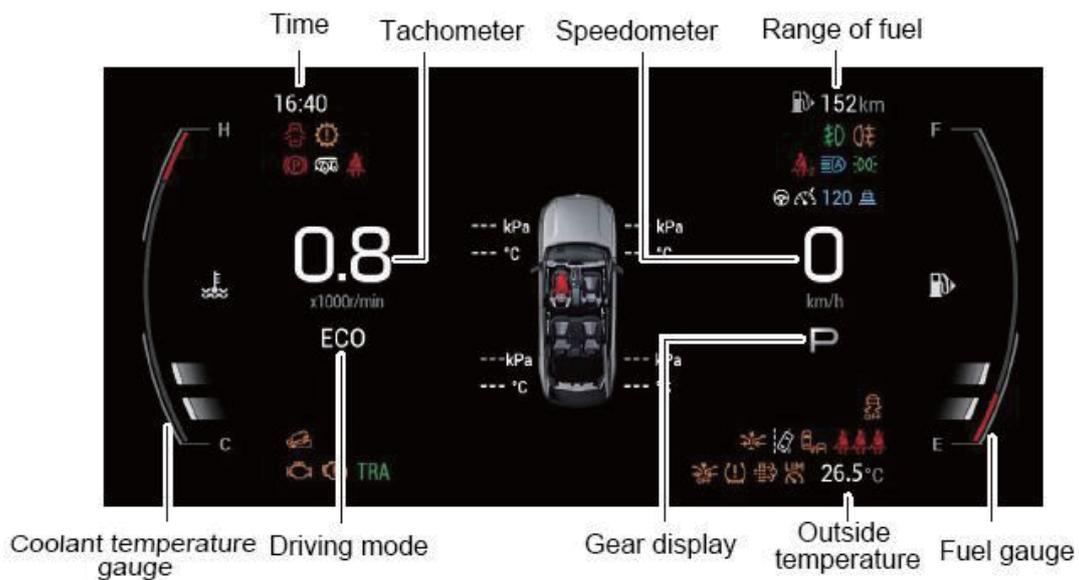
Organic theme

Organic theme



Global theme

Global theme



Operation

• Indicator lamp

Left turn signal indicator lamp ← Hazard warning indicator lamp (flashing) → Right turn signal indicator lamp

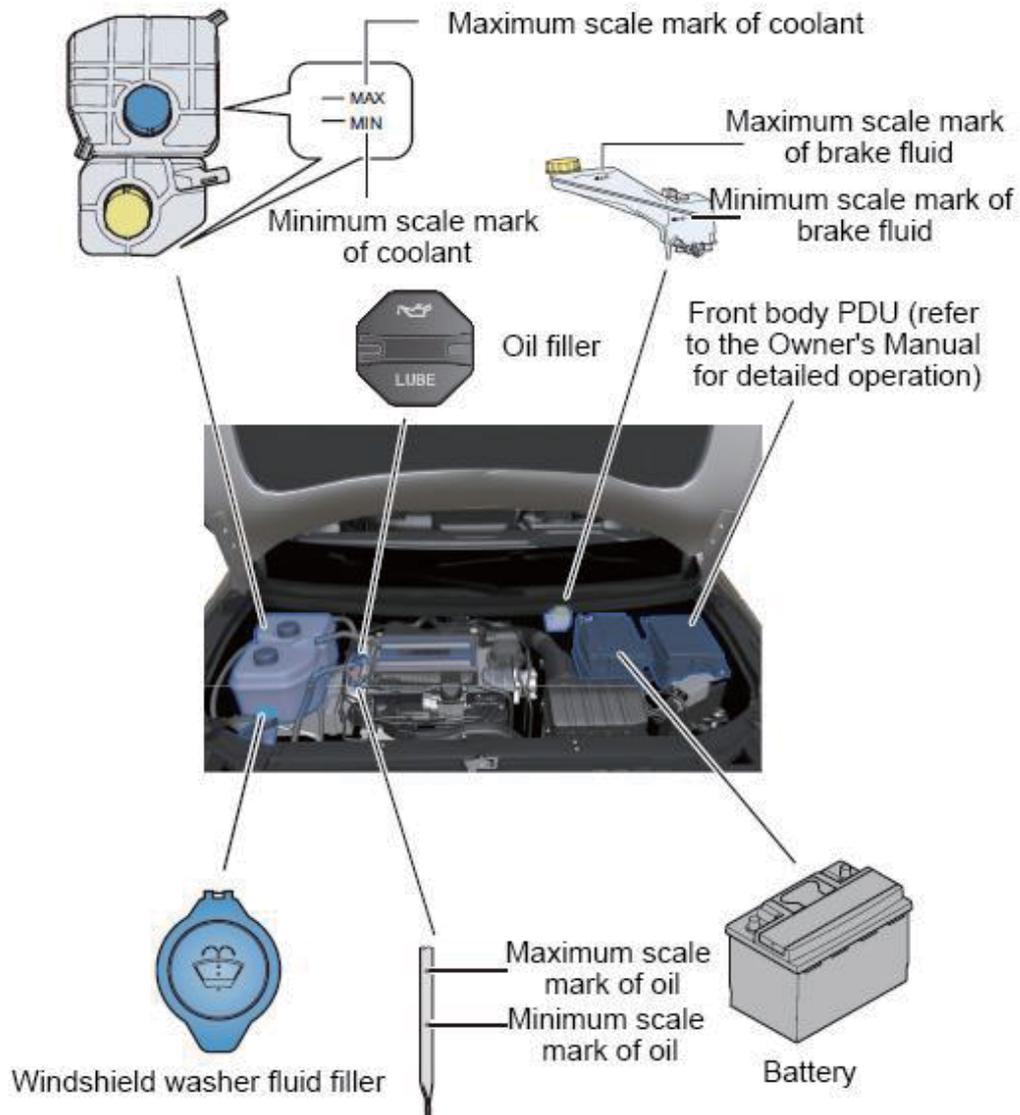
	Driver's seat belt indicator lamp		EPB status indicator lamp		ACC indicator lamp (a vehicle ahead)
	Front passenger's seat belt indicator lamp		EPB status indicator lamp		ACC indicator lamp (a vehicle ahead)
	Rear seat belt indicator lamp*		ESP indicator lamp		ACC indicator lamp (no vehicle ahead)
	Supplemental restraint system (SRS) indicator lamp		Anti-lock braking system (ABS) indicator lamp		ACC indicator lamp (no vehicle ahead)
	Low oil pressure alarm lamp		Transmission fault indicator lamp		ACC fault indicator lamp
	Charging system alarm lamp		Low fuel level indicator lamp		Lateral control status indicator lamp
	High engine coolant temperature indicator lamp		TPMS indicator lamp		Lateral control status indicator lamp
	Emission fault indicator lamp		EPB fault indicator lamp		Lateral control status indicator lamp
	MIL		EPS indicator lamp		Hands off warning lamp
	Position lamp indicator lamp		Parking brake and brake system indicator lamp		Hands off warning lamp
	High beam indicator lamp		FCW status indicator lamp		Hill descent control (HDC) indicator lamp
	Door ajar indicator lamp		FCW status indicator lamp		ESP OFF indicator lamp
	Rear fog lamp indicator lamp		LDW status indicator lamp		Gasoline particulate filter (GPF) indicator lamp*
	IHC indicator lamp		LDW status indicator lamp		ESP OFF (ESP OFF) indicator lamp
	IHC indicator lamp		LDW status indicator lamp		

Routine inspection

- Front compartment

Routine inspection

- Front compartment



※ In case of any discrepancy between the picture and actual vehicle, the actual vehicle shall prevail!

Operation

- **Inspection of front compartment (refer to the Owner's Manual)**

Brake fluid level

When the engine is in the cold state, inspect whether the brake fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir is between the “maximum scale mark (MAX)” and the “minimum scale mark (MIN)”. If the fluid level is below the “minimum scale mark (MIN)”, the brake fluid must be added.

Coolant level

When the engine is in the cold state, inspect whether the coolant level is between the “maximum scale mark (MAX)” and the “minimum scale mark (MIN)”. If the coolant level is below the “minimum scale mark (MIN)”, the coolant must be added.

Battery

Inspect the appearance of the battery (for any crack or swelling) and inspect the connection between the battery connector and cable for any corrosion or looseness.

If the battery condition is poor, please go to the GAC Motor authorized shop for battery repair.

Windshield washer fluid

The washer fluid shall be added in time after every use.

Engine oil level

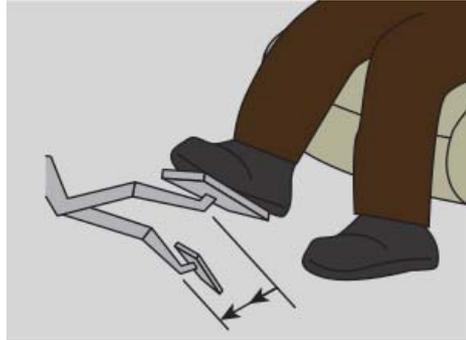
When the engine is in the cold state, inspect whether the engine oil level is between the “maximum scale mark ”and the “minimum scale mark”. If the engine oil level is below the “minimum scale mark”, the engine oil must be added.

- Interior inspection

Inspection of brake pedal

Start the engine, depress the brake pedal firmly, and then inspect the distance between the pedal and the floor.

When you depress the brake pedal, if you feel that the brake pedal is spongy or soft, it may be caused by the air in the brake system or the system leakage, which may lead to the system functional failure. In that case, please contact the GAC Motor authorized shop in time for inspection.



Inspection of EPB

Pull up the EPB button to apply the EPB and confirm the parking state by the yellow indicator lamp on the button and the EPB status indicator lamp on the instrument cluster.



Inspection of windshield washer fluid spraying

Start the windshield washer fluid spraying to inspect whether the windshield washer fluid sprays normally.



Inspection of wiper operation

Toggle the wiper combination switch to run the wiper so as to inspect the operation of wiper at high speed and low speed for any abnormality.



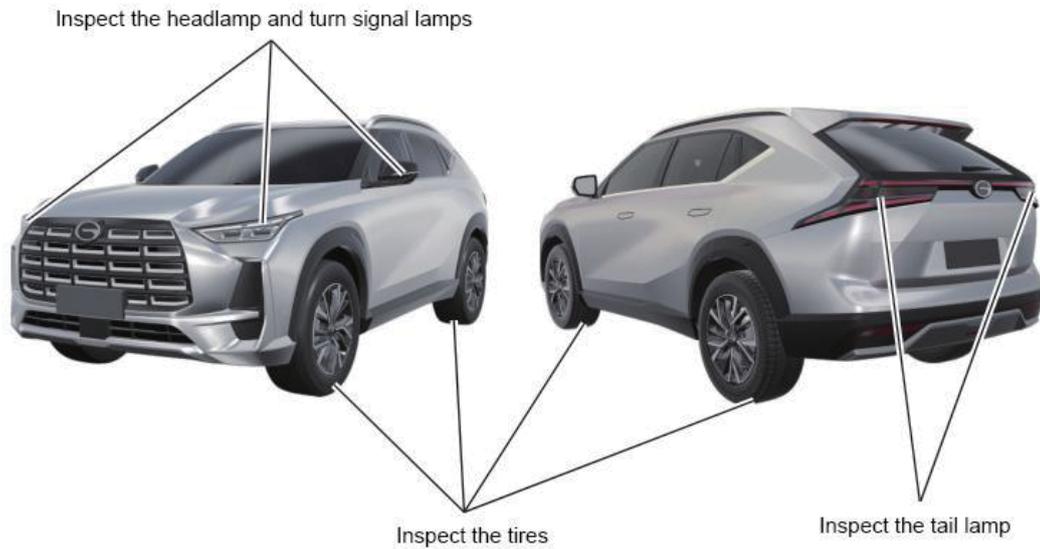
Operation

- **External inspection**

Lamp

Turn on the front combination lamp, rear combination lamp, turn signal lamp, position lamp, license plate lamp and fog lamp to inspect if they work normally and if their surfaces are clean or intact.

Depress the brake pedal repeatedly to inspect if the brake lamp works normally.

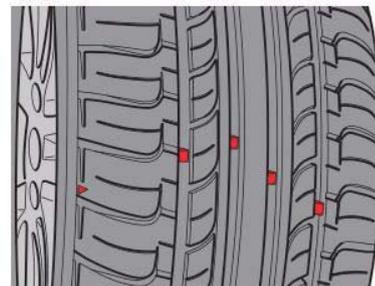
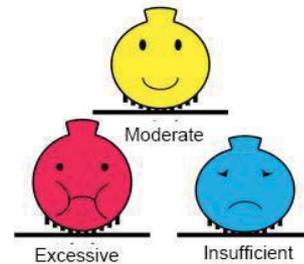


Inspection of tire condition

Tire pressure will affect the tire service life, therefore it should be inspected regularly.

Visually inspect the tire tread for crack or damage and for nails or stones.

Visually inspect the tire circumference for excessive wear, localized wear or broken cords. When the tire is worn to the extent that the tire wear indicator is exposed, the tire should be replaced.



Inspection during driving

Inspection of braking effect

When driving the vehicle on a dry road at a low speed, depress the brake pedal to inspect the brake function of the vehicle.

Low-speed running and acceleration status

Depress the accelerator pedal slowly to inspect whether the accelerator pedal works smoothly. Inspect whether the vehicle runs at a low speed and accelerates smoothly.



Safety

Safety

Seat belt

Fastening the seat belt properly is a basic requirement for safe driving. In the event of a traffic collision where the triggering conditions are met, the seat belt pretensioner and load limiter will be activated to tension the seat belt so that the driver and passengers will be restrained in proper position to slow down the forward movement inertia, thus preventing the driver and passengers from being thrown out and reducing the impact injury to them as much as possible.

The seat belt can slow down the movement of the driver and passengers when the vehicle suffers the frontal collision at a low speed.



Movement without seat belt fastened

In the event of a frontal collision, even if the vehicle runs at a low speed, the driver and passengers cannot be protected effectively only by their hands.



Movement with seat belt fastened

When the vehicle suffers a frontal collision, the seat belt can secure the driver and passengers properly and protect them effectively.

The seat belt can slow down the movement of the driver and passengers when the vehicle suffers the frontal collision at a high speed.



Movement without seat belt fastened

When the vehicle suffers a frontal collision at a high speed, even if the airbag works normally, it still cannot protect the driver and passengers effectively.

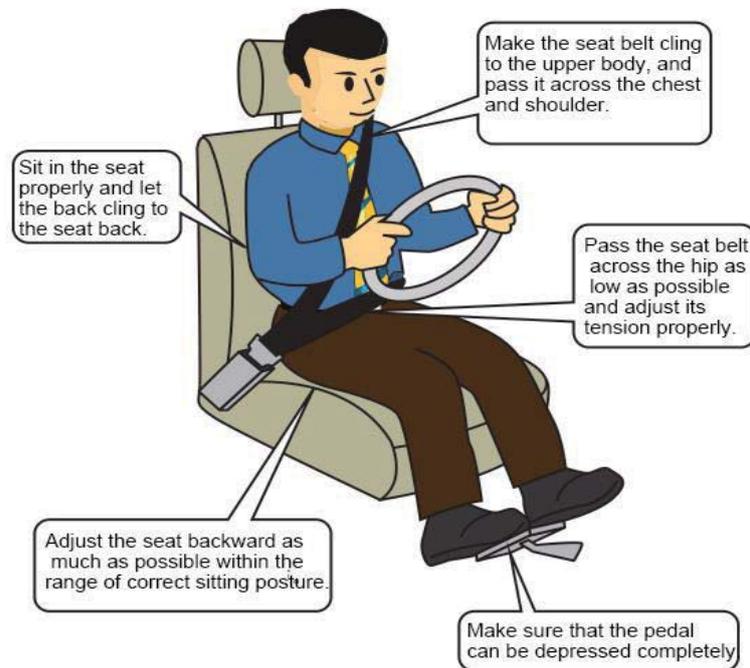


Movement with seat belt fastened

When the vehicle suffers a frontal collision at a high speed, the driver and passengers fastening the seat belts properly can be protected effectively by the seat belts and airbags.

Be sure to fasten the seat belt properly during driving.

For the sake of safety, you and your passengers must fasten the seat belts properly during driving.



The shoulder strap of the seat belt must pass through the center of the shoulder and fit the shoulder, without strangling the neck; The lap strap of the seat belt must pass through the pelvis and fit with the pelvis, without pressing against the stomach, and the tension of the seat belt shall be adjusted as needed.



When a pregnant woman wears the seat belts, make sure that the lap belt crosses her hips and is fastened as low as possible and do not press the belt against her belly, so as not to affect the fetus.

NOTE

- When the vehicle suffers a frontal collision at a high speed, the seat belt with pretensioner and load limiter and the airbag will be triggered together to provide better protection.
- The seat belt with pretensioner and load limiter that has been triggered cannot be used any more and must be replaced.

Safety

Supplemental restraint system (SRS)

In case of a severe collision where the triggering condition is met, the airbags will be triggered by the system and deploy rapidly to assist the seat belt in protecting the driver and passengers.

SRS triggering conditions



When the vehicle suffers a severe collision at the front, the front seat frontal airbags will be deployed automatically.

The SRS ECU calculates the energy generated by the collision. If the triggering conditions are met, the airbags will be deployed; otherwise, the airbag will not be deployed. Therefore, even if the vehicle is damaged seriously, the airbag might not be activated.



When the vehicle suffers a severe side collision, the side airbags will deploy automatically.

SRS is only a supplement protection device. Please be sure to fasten the seat belt correctly.

- SRS triggering process



The seat belt will tie up the body at the Moment of SRS deployment moment of collision

In a collision, the seat belt will lock and tie up the body, and the SRS will determine the need for triggering according to the impact force.

When the SRS is triggered, the seat belt will also restrain the driver and passengers to the seats.



SRS protects the driver and passengers

SRS assists the seat belt in protecting the driver and passengers.

SRS will retract rapidly after being triggered

The SRS will mitigate the impact on the driver and passengers during collision through releasing the internal gas rapidly.

Safety

- Precautions for SRS



The upper body of the driver should not be too close to the steering wheel, otherwise it can be injured when the SRS is triggered.



Do not let a child kneel on the seat or stand in the vehicle; otherwise the child can be seriously injured when the SRS is triggered.



Do not put a young child on the leg; otherwise the child can be seriously injured when the SRS is triggered.

NOTE

- After the SRS is triggered, do not touch the airbag as it is at a high temperature.
- After the SRS is triggered, there is smoke, which is the powder on the airbag surface and harmless to human. If the smoke is attached to eyes or skin, clean in time.
- Once the airbag deploys, it may not be reused and should be replaced in time.

The normal operation of the airbags might be affected in the following cases:

- An umbrella or similar object is placed between the front seat and door.
- A seat cover is installed on the front seat.
- The plastic protective film on new vehicle seat has not be removed.
- Objects like perfume bottle and doll are placed in the deployment area for front passenger's seat airbag of the instrument panel.
- The SRS is replaced or altered without authorization.

Safety

Child safety

Pay attention to the followings when there is a child passenger:

- Be sure to protect the child with the child safety seat.
- Be sure to operate the doors, windows and seats by an adult only.
- Activate the child safety lock to prevent the child from opening the door during driving.
- Do not leave a child alone in the vehicle.

The followings are prohibited when there is a child passenger:



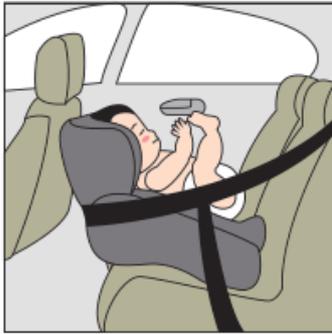
Hold the infant on the leg

You and the infant have the inertia to rush forward in the event of a collision. The infant or young child may be injured as you rush forward or the infant or young child may be thrown forward from your arm due to strong collision.

Share one seat belt with the infant

In case of traffic collision, the seat belt will squeeze the infant seriously, causing serious injury or even death to the infant.

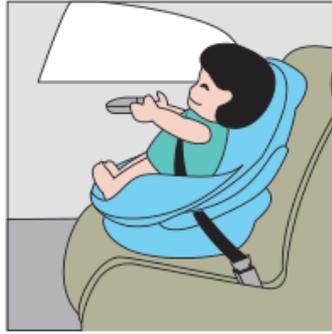
Classification of child safety seats (for reference only):



Baby seat

Weight: less than 10kg

Reference age: (0-12) months



Toddler seat

Weight: (7-18) kg

Age: 12 months~4 years



School-age child seat

Weight: (15-32) kg

Reference age: (4-10) years old

Do not install a rear-facing child safety seat on the front passenger seat and let the children sit in the seat during driving.

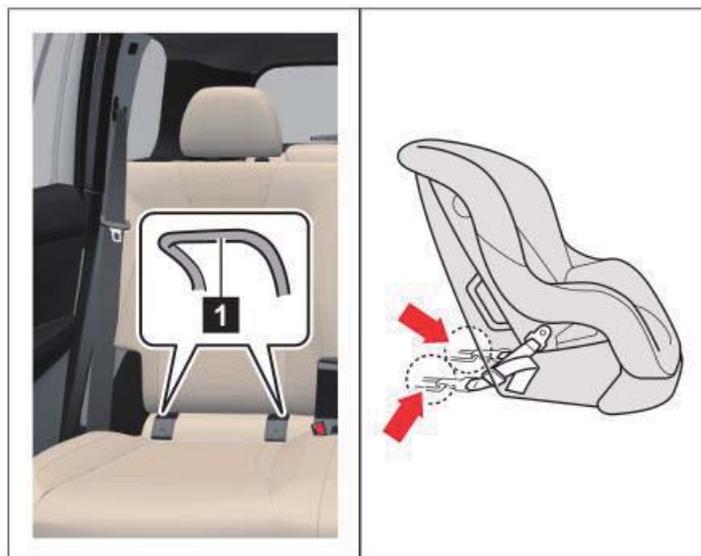


Safety

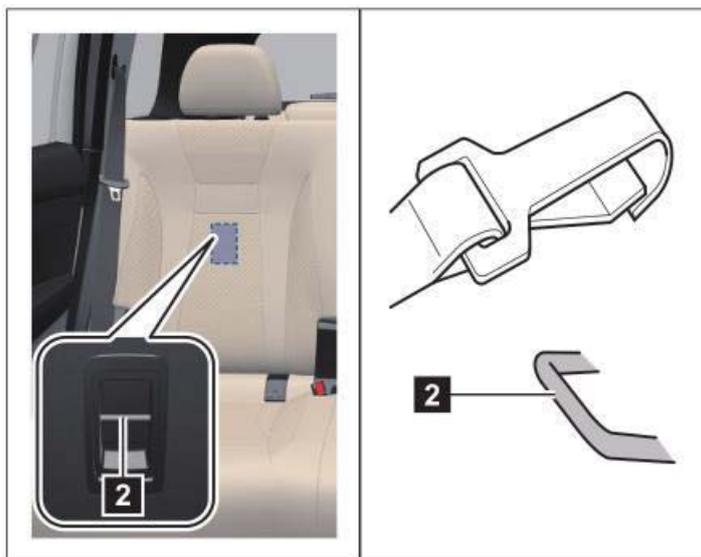
Child safety seat

• Install the child safety seat

The rear seats on both sides are equipped with ISOFIX system. Be sure to install the child safety seat in strict accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer of child safety seats.



1. Place the child safety seat on the seat, open the lower anchorage protective cap, and insert the lower guide groove of the child safety seat as arrowed into the lower anchorage ① until a click sound is heard.



2. Pass the strap through the top of the seat back, open the protective cap of the rear anchorage ②, and hook the strap hook to the rear anchorage ② with the strap is not twisted.
3. Tension the strap and shake the child safety seat to ensure it is firmly fixed.

NOTE

- The lower anchorage ① of rear seat is in the gap between the seat back and seat cushion, and can be seen after the protective cap is opened; The rear anchorage ② is located on the headliner behind the seat back or above the rear seat, and can be seen after the protective cap is opened.

Warning

Be sure to use a child safety seat to protect the child when the vehicle is running.

- The child safety seat anchorages in the vehicle can be used to fix the child safety seat only.
- Do not attach straps, hard and sharp objects or any other objects other than child safety seats to the anchorages; otherwise children may be endangered in the event of an accident.

Safety

Wearing seat belt

- **Front seat belt**

1. Keep a correct sitting posture.
2. Pull out the seat belt slowly at a uniform speed, insert the lock tongue into the corresponding buckle until a click sound is heard.
3. Pull the seat belt tongue and confirm that the tongue is properly locked.

NOTE

- **Rear seat belts are fastened in the same way, and the driver is responsible for reminding passengers to fasten the seat belts correctly.**

CAUTION

- **Before driving, make sure that all occupants have properly fastened the seat belts.**
- **The occupant who does not fasten the seat belt correctly will not be protected effectively and will be injured seriously in case of an accident.**

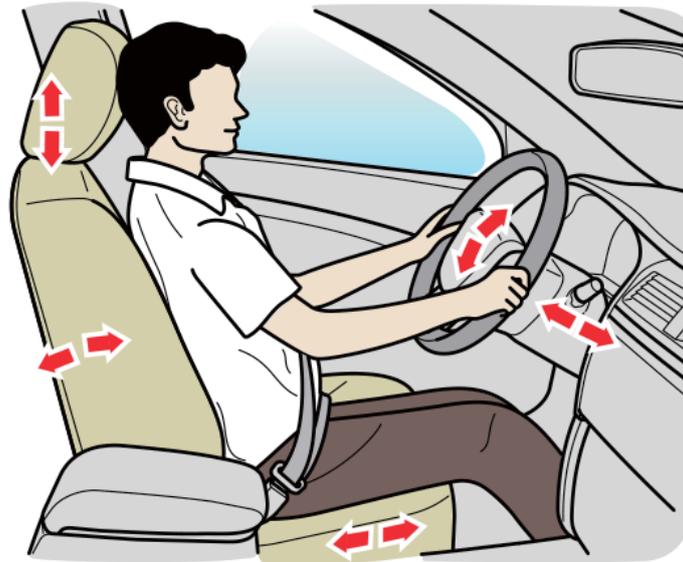
Driving

Driving posture and visual information

- Correct driving posture

Whether the driver's sitting posture is correct directly affects the driver's fatigue level and driving safety.

Correct driving posture enables the driver to manipulate the car naturally in a coordinated manner, which is beneficial to driving safety.



To ensure driving safety and reduce the risk of casualties, the driver is recommended to carry out the following steps:

- Adjust the seat back and forth so that all pedals can be operated effectively with slightly bent legs.
- Adjust the seat back to a suitable position so that the back fits completely the seat back.
- Adjust the headrest of the seat so that the middle of your back brain is leaned precisely against the middle of the headrest.
- Adjust the steering wheel to ensure that the distance between the steering wheel and your chest is not less than 25 cm.
- Fasten the seat belt correctly.

Driving



The gap between your back and the seat back must not be too large.



Do not tilt the seat back excessively!

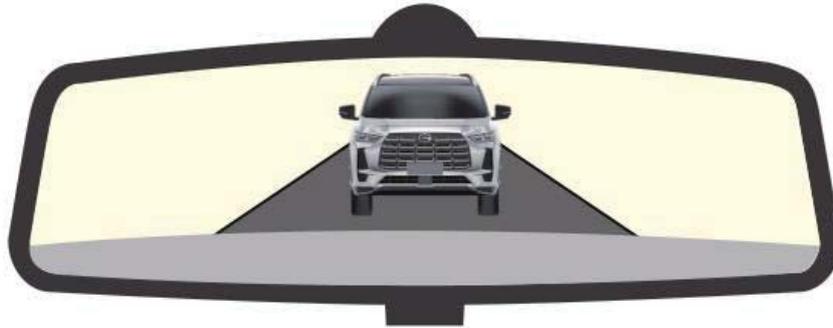
Correct driving posture can not only reduce the driver's fatigue, but also make full use of the seat belt and the airbag.

- **Rearview mirror**

Adjusting the rearview mirror to a proper angle is favorable to safe driving.

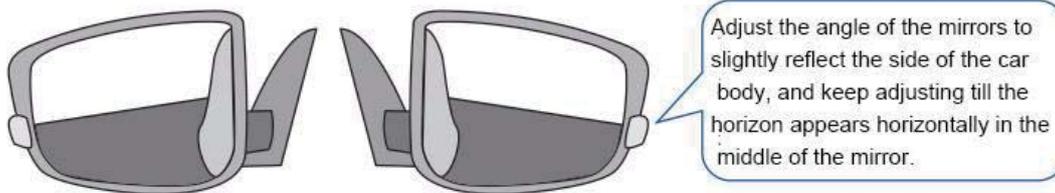
Interior rearview mirror

The traffic conditions behind the car can be observed through the interior rearview mirror. Failing that, it is unfavorable to safe driving.



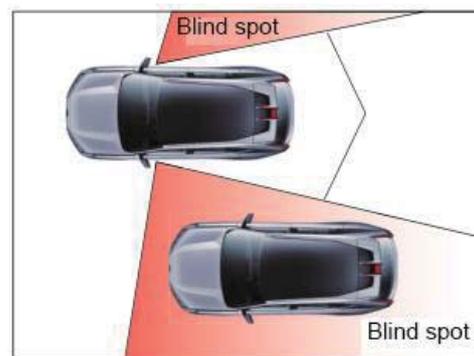
Exterior rearview mirror

Exterior rearview mirrors help to confirm the conditions around the vehicle.



Blind spot of exterior rearview mirrors:

The exterior rearview mirrors have blind spots, therefore in case of a lane change or turn, it is necessary to carefully observe the traffic conditions in the blind spots.

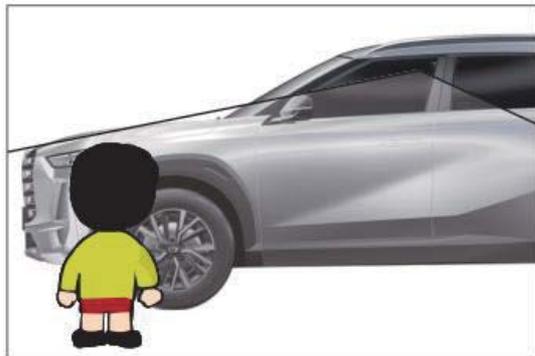


Driving

- **Blind spot**

Different driving postures may lead to a scope change of the blind spot. Therefore, please maintain correct driving posture to confirm the scope of the blind spot.

The specific scope of the blind spot also varies with different car models. Please do not drive into the blind spot of other vehicles as much as possible during driving.



Front blind spot

The front blind spot covers an area from the ground to the engine hood or doors. The driver must take care to check if there are curbs or other obstacles in the front blind spot when parking the car.



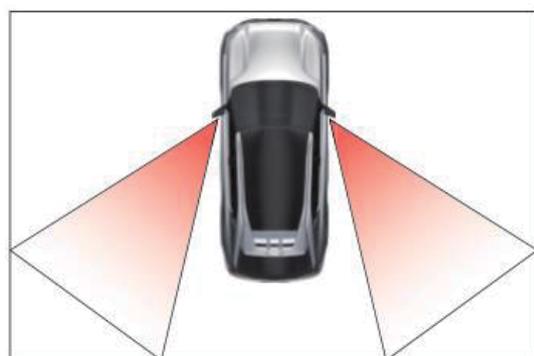
Rear blind spot

The rear blind spot covers an area from the rear windshield to the ground. When reversing, make sure that there is no child or other safety hazards in the rear blind spot.



Blind spot of the pillar

The visibility range blocked by the pillar is the blind spot of the pillar, which can be eliminated by adjusting the direction of the head repeatedly.



Blind spot of rearview mirrors

The blind spot of rearview mirrors covers both the front side of the car and the position slightly behind that. It is necessary to carefully observe the traffic conditions in the blind spot of the exterior rearview mirrors in case of a lane change or turn.

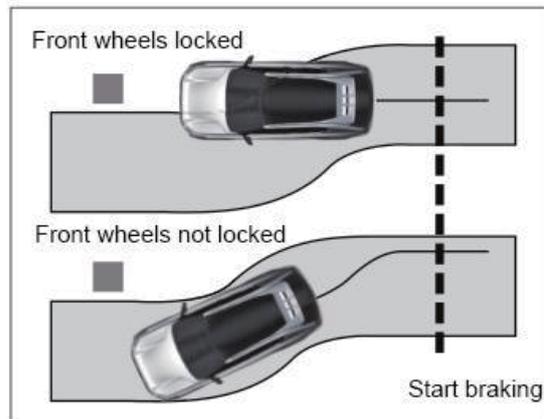
Brake assist control system

- **Anti-lock braking system (ABS)**

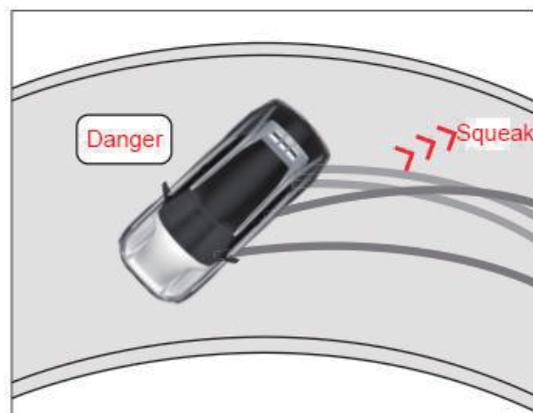
ABS can prevent the wheels from being locked during emergency braking or braking on a slippery road so as to stabilize the driving state of the car. It is an important part of the car's active safety system.

- **Electronic brake force distribution (EBD)**

As a part of ABS, EBD balances the distribution of brake force on the front and rear wheels according to the car load during normal braking, and improves the braking stability and operability, especially during driving on a slippery road.



If the front wheels are locked, the car will be unable to make a turn, and can only slide forward in the braking direction.



If the rear wheels are locked, the car is inclined to drift up to 180° in severe conditions.

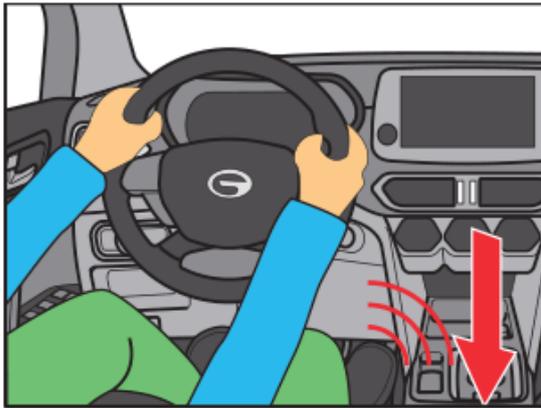
In case of emergency braking, the brake pedal will be vibrated, which is the normal working phenomenon of ABS. At this point, continue depressing the brake pedal with force instead of releasing it due to the vibration of the brake pedal.

Driving

ABS and EBD are merely auxiliary safety systems with quite limited effect. Compared with braking on a concrete or dry road, the braking distance will be longer during braking on a road covered with sandstone or fresh snow. Do not suppose that the braking performance of ABS and EBD can reach the ideal state under any circumstances. Be sure to adjust the speed according to weather, road and traffic conditions at any time. Never risk driving merely by virtue of the finite safety functions provided by the systems.

- ABS cannot work beyond the kinematic law! Even if the car is equipped with ABS, it is still quite dangerous to drive on a slippery road! If ABS is found to be regulating the brake pressure during driving, the driver must decelerate immediately to adapt the car to the current road and traffic conditions.
- Improper operation or modifications (such as modifications to the brake system, wheels, tires and other components) of the vehicle will affect the functions of ABS and EBD.
- Tires must be of a specified size. Incorrect tire size or inconsistent sizes of all tires will affect the normal working of ABS.

After the brake pedal is depressed, ABS will be activated and vibration will be felt, which are normal, in the following cases:



- Gear shifting.
- Emergency braking.
- Sharp turns at high speed.
- Driving on a slippery road.
- Passing over bumps or ditches.
- Driving off immediately after the engine is started.

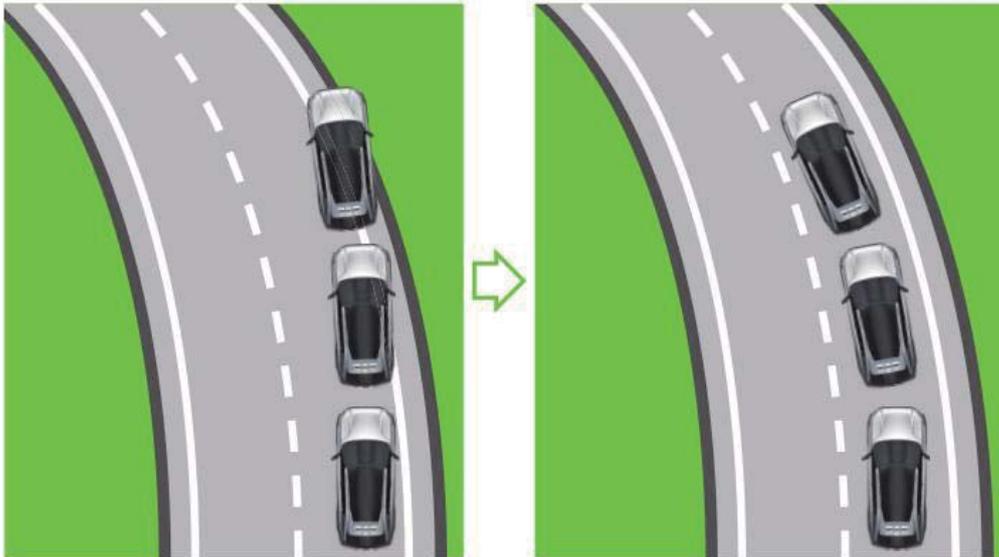
- **Electronic stability program (ESP)**

ESP determines the driving intention of the driver according to the steering wheel angle and the car speed, and compares it with the actual driving condition of the car continuously. If the car deviates from the normal driving route (such as sideslip), ESP will correct it by applying brake force to the corresponding wheels.

- **Traction control system (TCS)**

As the subsystem of ESP, TCS determines if the driving wheel slips based on the speed of the driving wheel and the drive wheel. If the former exceeds the latter, TCS will limit the speed of the driving wheel to prevent the car from slipping.

ESP can effectively reduce the risk of car sideslip.



Car not equipped with ESP

Car equipped with ESP

The ESP can be disabled in special cases.

For example:

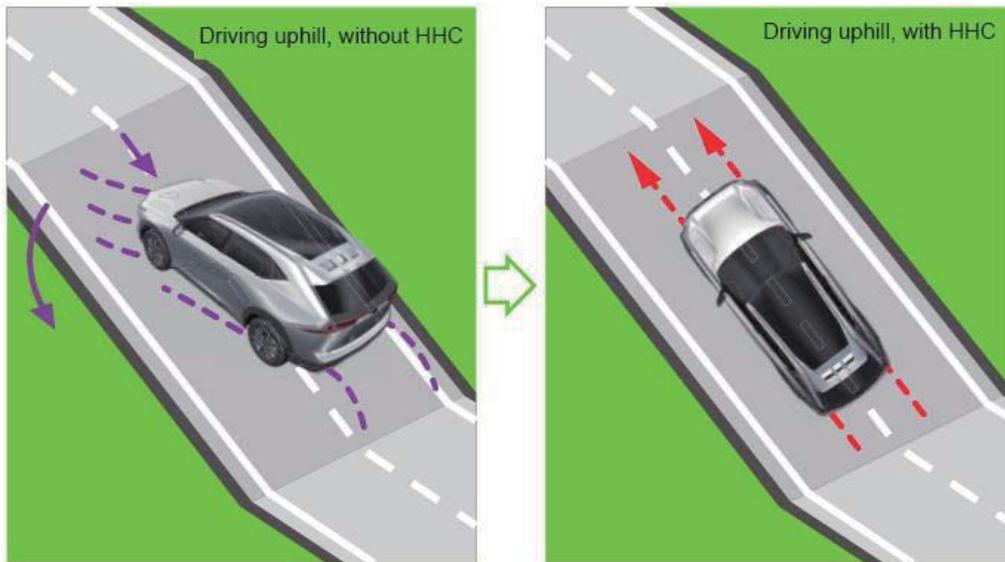
- When the vehicle travels with tire chains.
- When the vehicle travels on roads covered with deep snow or on soft grounds.
- When the vehicle is stuck somewhere (such as muddy road), and requires to be moved back and forth.

In cases other than those mentioned above, the ESP shall be turned on.

Driving

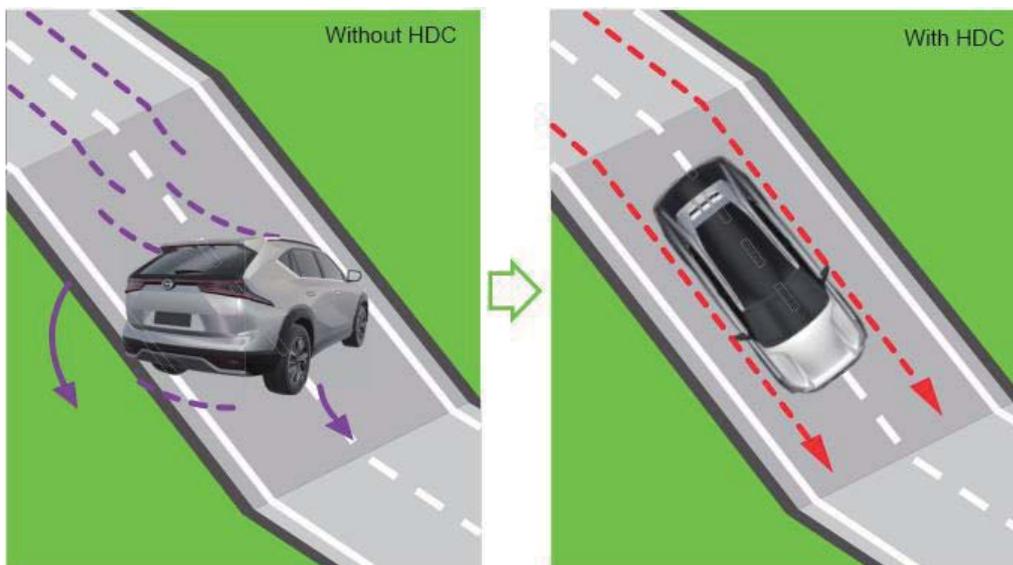
- **Hill hold control (HHC)**

As the subsystem of ESP, HHC can prevent accidents caused by sliding when the car is started on a slope without using the parking brake.



- **Hill descent control (HDC)**

As the subsystem of ESP, HDC allows the vehicle to run at a constant low speed while going downhill on an escarpment, slippery road and other steep slopes by active braking according to input signals such as engine speed, torque, gear position, etc., so as to ensure the driver drives the vehicle downhill along the steep slope safely at a low speed.

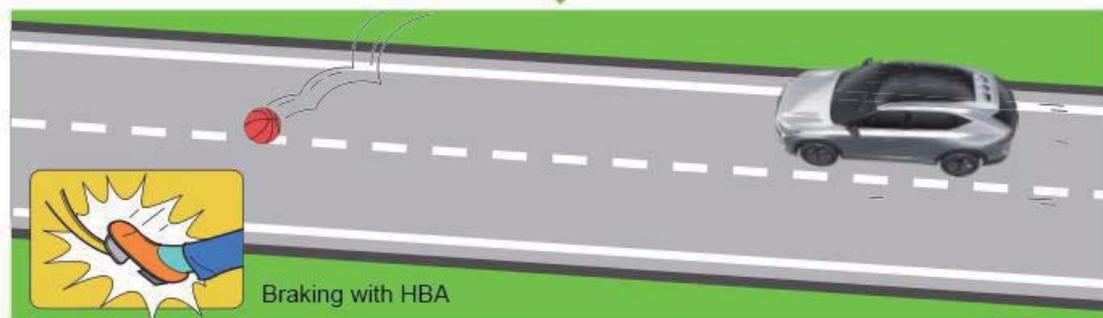
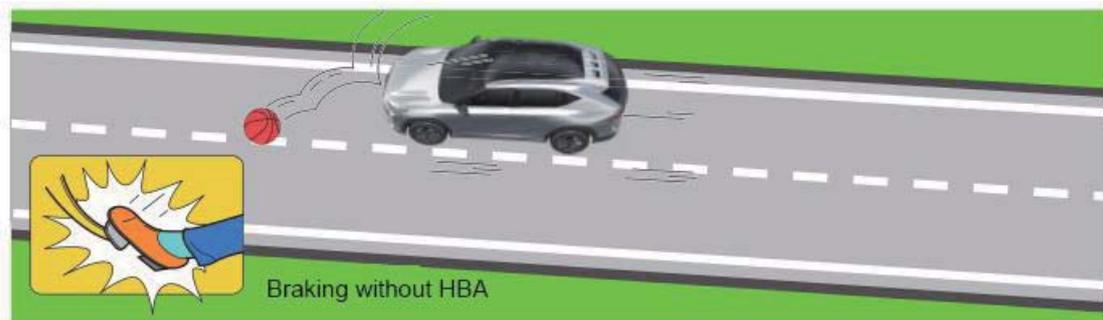


- **AUTO HOLD**

AUTO HOLD will automatically keep the vehicle stationary according to the driver's brake requirements; When the system detects the driver's start intention (such as depressing the accelerator pedal), the brake will be automatically released. The convenience of vehicle start after the brake is automatically released can be ensured based on the slope condition. In case of insufficient braking force, the vehicle can be actively pressurized to make it stand still.

- **Hydraulic brake assist (HBA)**

HBA helps you to achieve a short braking distance in emergency by producing brake pressure larger than that during normal braking when you depress the brake pedal quickly. After the brake pedal is released, HBA will be closed automatically, and the brake system will return to its normal working state.



- **Hydraulic boost failure compensation (HBC)**

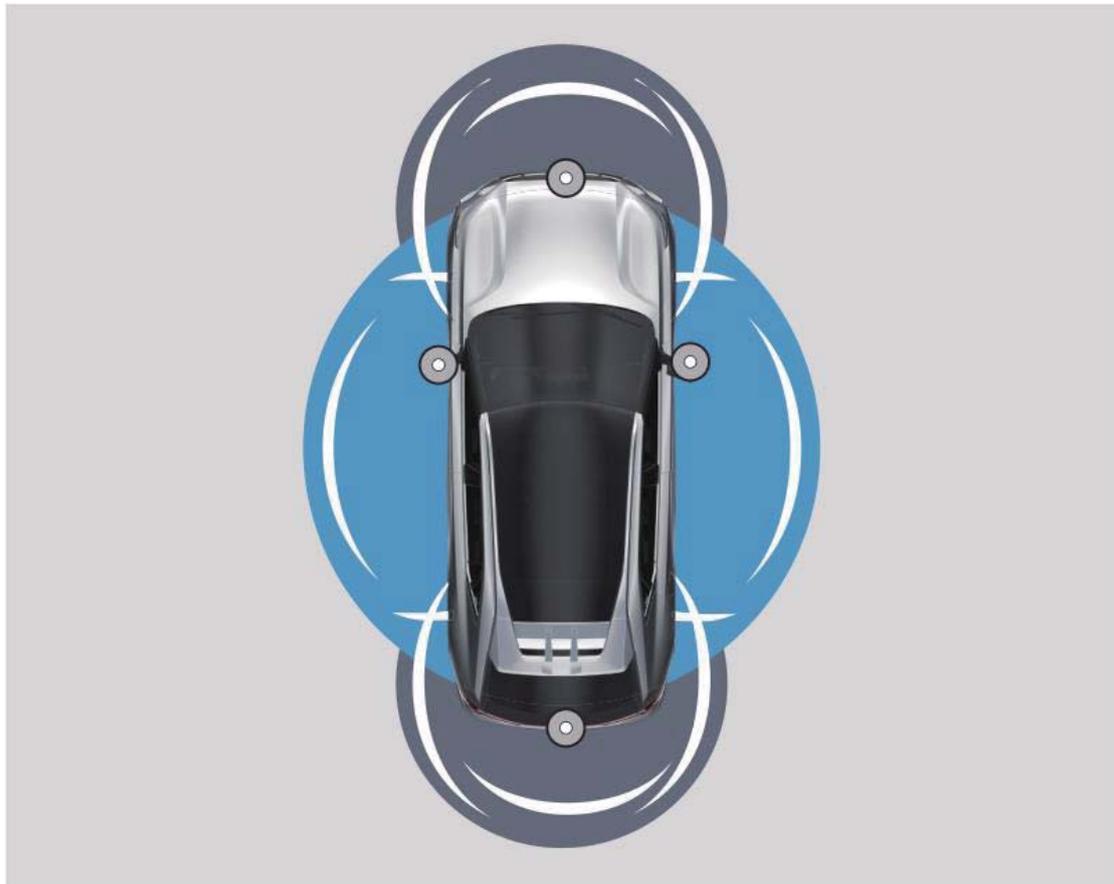
HBC (hydraulic brake failure compensation) is actively pressurized by ESP in the case of complete failure of the electronic brake booster system to achieve a certain deceleration of the vehicle.

Driving

Surround view monitor (SVM)

The AVM system collects the left, right, front, back images of the car and integrate them into a 360° bird's-eye view of the surrounding environment, which is displayed on the AVM system display to provide drivers with information on the surrounding environment of the car and to reduce blind spots during driving. In addition, it can take the parameters such as steering wheel angle and car dimensions into consideration to predict the car's motion trajectory as well as superimpose the predicted track on the panoramic image to provide driver with full information on the car's direction of travelling, helping the driver to determine whether it is safe to reverse.

The display modes can be switched via the display of the A/V system.



Instructions on driver assistance system

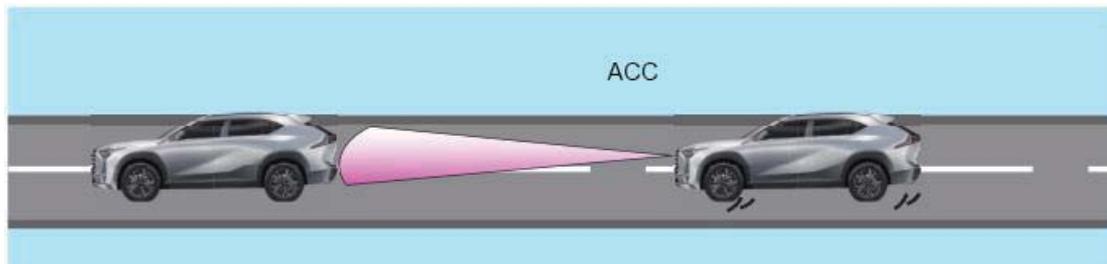
- **Adaptive cruise control (ACC)**

Adaptive cruise control (or ACC for short) detects the relative distance and speed between the ego vehicle and the lead vehicle on the same path in real time according to the MMW radar installed in the front of the vehicle and the IFC on the windshield:

If the lead vehicle stops, the ACC will control the braking of the ego vehicle to stop; If the front vehicle starts, ACC will control the vehicle to start again under specific conditions.

If the vehicle speed of the vehicle in front is lower than the target speed set by the driver, ACC controls the ego vehicle to keep a safe distance from the vehicle ahead to follow.

When there is no vehicle ahead, ACC controls the ego vehicle to travel at the target speed set by the driver.



- **Integrated cruise assist (ICA)**

ICA detects the relative distance and speed between the vehicle in the front path and the vehicle through the MMW radar installed in the front of the vehicle and the IFC on the front windshield, and detects the lane marking on the road through the IFC.

ICA can automatically adjust the distance to the vehicle in front during cruise and keep the vehicle in the middle of the lane, and the cruising speed can be set within 0~130 km/h.

Lateral control

When the ICA is activated, the lateral control will be automatically activated when a valid lane marking is detected on both sides. The lateral control will keep the vehicle in the center of the lane markings on both sides.

Hands-on reminder

When ICA detects that the driver's hands are off the steering wheel for a long time, the system will issue a hands-on reminder, and the instrument cluster will display graphic information and the buzzer will sound. The driver shall immediately hold the steering wheel when the takeover indication has been received. Don't panic or turn the steering wheel fiercely. The ICA system can only use the limited braking capacity of the service brake system. When the system requires the driver to intervene in braking, the instrument cluster will display an alarm message and the buzzer will sound. When receiving the takeover indication, the driver shall immediately depress the brake pedal for proper braking.

Driving

- **Forward collision mitigation (FCM)**

Working principle

The FCM assesses the danger level of pre-collision by detecting the relative distance and speed with the vehicle ahead in the same path according to the signal from the MMR installed on the front of the vehicle and the IFC installed on the front windshield and the driver's other operations (such as depressing the brake pedal or accelerator pedal), gives an alarm to remind the driver to take measures in time in case of a collision risk, and applies the brake automatically when an impending collision is detected. When the driver is braking while the braking force is insufficient to avoid a collision, the system will automatically increase the braking force to avoid or alleviate the collision.

The FCM includes FCW and AEB.

Detectable object

- Vehicles
- Two-wheeler
- Pedestrian



FCW

FCW issues an alarm for impending collision to alert the driver by detecting objects ahead according to the signal from the MMW radar installed on the front bumper and the IFC installed on the front windshield.

AEB

When a collision is about to occur, the system will issue an alarm to alert the driver that the vehicle is ready to apply emergency braking according to the signal from the MMW radar installed on the front bumper and the IFC installed on the front windshield, and then will assist in braking and activate the active brake assist function.

WARNING:

The FCM can improve the driving safety, but it is still subject to the limitations of laws of physics, and thus shall never be used for risky driving. The driver must always be ready to apply braking to the car, reduce the speed or avoid all obstacles.

- **Lane keep assist (LKA)**

LKA is to reduce accidents due to unintentional lane departure.

LKA detects lane markings and road edges through a camera mounted on the front windshield, and detects road guardrails, etc., through MMW radar mounted on the front of the body. In addition, it analyzes the driver's driving behavior and vehicle movement status. When the driver unconsciously departs from the lane due to fatigue, distraction, or a phone call, the AEB issues a warning or intervenes in turning of steering wheel to assist in corrective steering adjustment. Generally, a warning will be issued or turning of steering wheel will be intervened in when the front wheels cross a lane marking or get beyond/crash a curb.

When the LKA intervenes in turning of the steering wheel for corrective steering adjustment, the driver may still turn the steering wheel to control the vehicle. When the driver feels an implausible torque applied to the steering wheel by the system, the driver may take over control of the car at any time to drive it at will.

Pay attention to the conditions for triggering the alarm. The system may not always be able to trigger the alarm in the event of lane departure after it is turned on:

- The system is turned on without faults.
- The vehicle speed displayed on the instrument is greater than or equal to 65 km/h.
- The camera detects a lane marking.
- The system detects unintentional lane departure and there are no other alarm suppression conditions

Driving

Boarding and alighting essentials

- When opening the door, make sure to check the surrounding conditions, especially the conditions behind the vehicle.
- Before getting on the vehicle in snowy environment, pay attention to minimizing the snow or water on the shoes to avoid accidents caused by slipping in depressing the pedal.
- Children must be assisted by adults when getting in or out of the vehicle.
- **Boarding essentials**



1. Confirm if there are oncoming vehicles around.

2. Reconfirm if there are other vehicles coming behind this car before you are going to open the door.



3. After confirming the safety, quickly open the door, get in the vehicle and immediately close the door.

4. Close the door with slight great force at a distance of about 10-20 cm away from the door and make sure it is closed properly. Check if your own clothes are stuck in it after closing the door.

● Alighting essentials



1. Observe if there are other vehicles or pedestrians behind this car through the interior and exterior rearview mirrors.



2. Open the door slightly after confirming the safety and then open it completely after reconfirming the safety.



3. After the door is opened, get out of the car and close the door quickly.



4. Close the door with slight great force at a distance of about 10-20 cm away from the door and make sure it is closed properly. Check if your own clothes are stuck in it after closing the door and walk toward the back of the car.

Boarding and alighting essentials of children



1. Getting in the car

An adult shall confirm that the surrounding environment is safe and then open the door to get a child out of the vehicle.



2. Getting out of the car

An adult shall get out of the car first, confirm that the surrounding environment is safe, and then open the door to get a child out of the vehicle.

Driving

Precautions before departure

Inspections before departure

Perform daily inspection and regular maintenance for the car before departure. In case of any abnormality (abnormal sound from the car, unpleasant smell, oil stains on the ground and other phenomena), please contact the GAC Motor authorized shop for inspection in time.

Height of luggage in the compartment

The height of luggage loaded in the compartment shall not be higher than that of the seat. Otherwise, the luggage will be cast forward in the event of emergency braking or a crash, causing injuries to passengers in the vehicle.



No hazardous articles

It is forbidden to load inflammable, explosive and other hazardous articles. Otherwise, severe danger will be brought about.



No articles placed in foot space

Do not place any article in the space for the driver's feet.

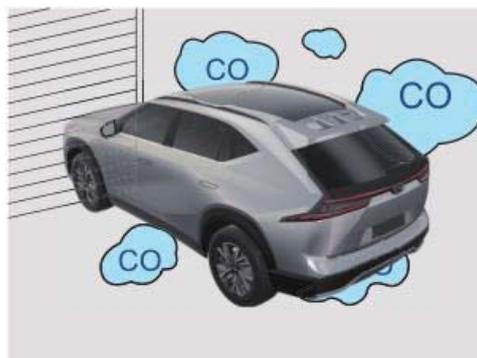
Otherwise, the items will slide into the pedal area and hinder the driver's operation on the pedal; In case of emergency braking or emergency, the driver cannot control the pedal, which can easily lead to accidents.



Pay attention to the exhaust gas emission

Make sure the trunk lid is completely closed; otherwise exhaust gas may enter the vehicle.

Do not idle the engine for a long time in a garage or other poorly ventilated area; otherwise exhaust gas may enter the vehicle, causing carbon monoxide poisoning.



Precautions during driving

It is forbidden to shut down the engine during driving

It is forbidden to stop the engine during driving; otherwise, the vacuum booster won't work, which will take more effort to depress the brake pedal, lead to longer braking distance, and cause safety hazards easily.



No phone calls during driving

It is forbidden to take phone calls during driving, which will distract the driver's attention to and judgment on the environment, causing traffic accidents easily.



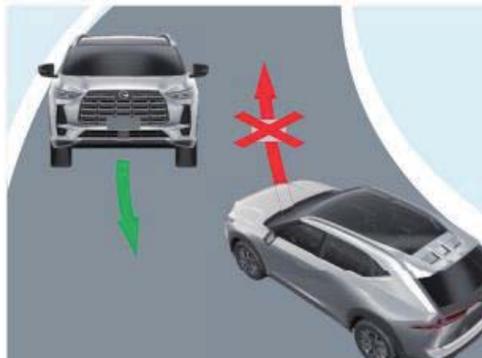
Downhill road

In case of a long downhill road, please decelerate by depressing the brake pedal according to the driving speed, and do not engage the neutral position for coasting.



Meeting

During meeting, pay attention to conditions of a oncoming vehicle and the road, reduce the speed properly, choose a wide and firm road section for meeting, and observe the principle of "give way first, slow down first and stop first".



Driving

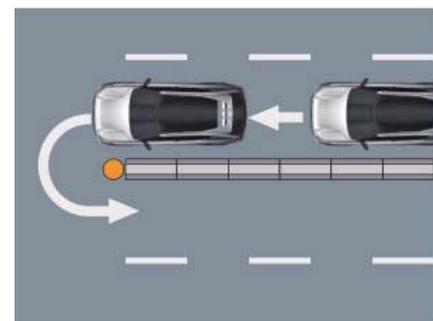
Overtaking

Choose a wide and straight road with good view for overtaking, and do not let the overtaking speed exceed the speed limit. Do not try to overtake if the overtaking conditions cannot be met.



Turning around

When the vehicle needs to turn around, make sure that it is safe and allowed by traffic regulations, and choose a flat and wide road with less traffic to turn around; Do not turn around forcibly on slope, bridges and other road sections not allowed by traffic regulations.



In a strong crosswind

At tunnel entrances, bridges, dams or overtaking large vehicles where your vehicle are likely to be affected by cross wind, please hold the steering wheel firmly and slow down.



Dazzling due to oncoming vehicle lamps

In case of dazzling due to harsh lamplight from an oncoming vehicle, take care to slow down, and slightly look to the right side to avoid the harsh lamplight after confirming the safety in front.



Instructions on the fault indicator lamp

If the indicator lamp on the instrument cluster is on during driving and the safety is ensured, pull over immediately and consult the GAC Motor authorized shop to check whether the driving can continue.



Precautions for parking

No parking in the vicinity of inflammable and explosive articles

It is forbidden to park the vehicle in the vicinity of withered grass, timber, oil tank and other inflammable and explosive articles. Otherwise spontaneous combustion or explosion of the inflammables and explosives may occur due to high-temperature parts of the vehicle.



No inflammable and explosive articles in the car

It is forbidden to place lighters, gas tanks and other inflammable and explosive articles in the car during parking in hot weather. When the car is parked for a long time, the inflammable and explosive articles will easily self-ignite or explode due to high temperature in the car caused by direct sunlight.



When leaving the car

After shutting down the vehicle, please make sure that the parking brake has been applied; When leaving the vehicle, please take the key and valuables with you and lock the door.



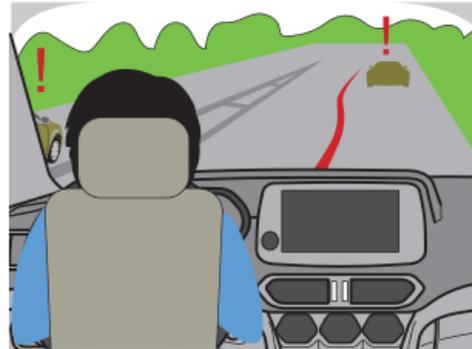
Driving

Precautions under various road conditions

Factors that lead to traffic accidents are uncertain and random during driving. The driver shall keep sober-minded and cool, and be resourceful to make quick judgment and take actions to ensure safe driving in the event of emergencies.

Busy road

With a large number of pedestrians and vehicles and complicated traffic conditions, accidents are likely to happen on a busy road. When driving through a busy road, the driver shall concentrate on driving, keep an eye for pedestrians or vehicles all the time, and let them pass first.



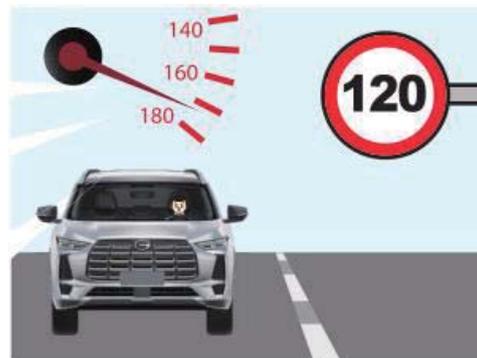
Driving at night

Make sure that all car lights can work normally during driving at night. Control the vehicle speed according to the visibility; Switch the low and high beams consecutively, honk the horn when necessary, and confirm that the vehicle in front is about to give way before overtaking. In addition, riders and pedestrians can be dazzled by the lights of oncoming vehicles and fail to watch the road. Thus attention must also be paid to the safety of the riders and pedestrians.



Highway

Always hold the steering wheel tightly when driving on the expressway; When changing lanes or overtaking, turn the steering wheel slowly with the turning angle as small as possible to prevent the vehicle from losing balance due to too high vehicle speed, too fast turning of the steering wheel and too large turning angle; When braking, lightly depress the brake pedal in advance, and do not apply emergency braking to avoid vehicle deviation.



When driving on the expressway, follow the traffic rules and do not drive at an excessive speed; Slow down in time to ensure a safety distance from the vehicle in front.

Mountain road

Avoid other vehicles actively, keep to the right, decelerate timely and honk the horn in advance when driving on a mountain road.



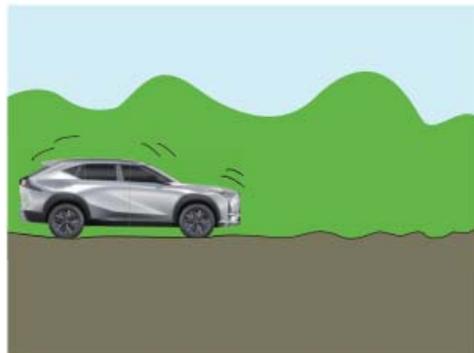
Muddy road

Slow down and drive safely when driving on a muddy road.



Uneven road

Slow down to prevent the chassis from being scraped when driving on an uneven road.



Wide and straight road

Do not relax vigilance, become distracted and do speeding owing to the wide road, a few vehicles and pedestrians when driving on a wide and straight road.



Driving

Crossroad

With many pedestrians or vehicles, traffic accidents are quite likely to happen at a crossroad. Therefore, stay highly focused when driving through a crossroad. If the intersection is equipped with traffic light, please drive through the intersection according to the guidance of the traffic light; If there is no traffic light at the intersection, pay attention to pedestrians or vehicles and drive through the intersection after confirming it is safe to do so.



Curve road

During driving through a curve road, the faster the speed is and the faster the steering wheel is rotated, the greater the inertia of the car is and the greater the centrifugal force is, leading to car sideslip easily or even rollover. Accordingly, decelerate in advance, rotate the steering wheel slowly and pay attention to the front traffic conditions when driving through a curve road.



Slope

Before driving uphill, carefully check if the car is loaded uniformly and reasonably, check the condition of the car, braking performance in particular, and try the braking effect if necessary.

Before driving downhill, check the braking performance carefully. It is forbidden to switch off the car or engage the neutral position for coasting. If the brake fails, release the accelerator pedal, use the car's own drag to control the speed, and decisively take advantage of a natural obstacle to block the car and consume its inertia so that the car is parked at the natural obstacle to get out of danger.



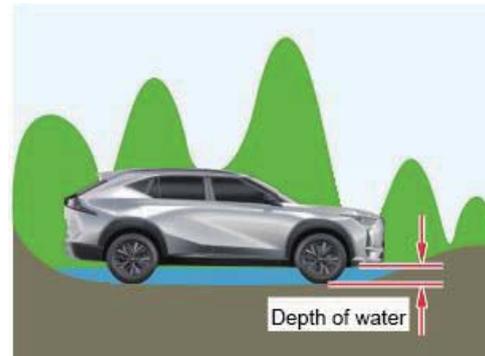
Precautions under various weather conditions

Driving on a rainy day

When driving, drive slowly and keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front; In case of emergency, take measures in time, and do not make emergency steering and emergency braking to prevent the vehicle from sliding and rolling over.

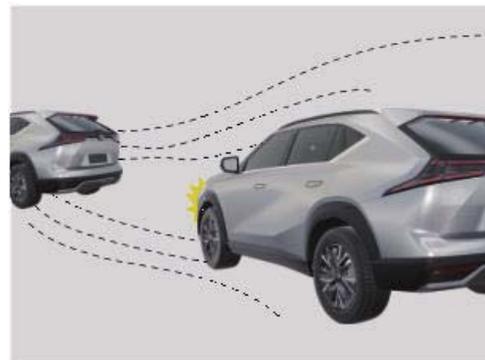


When driving through the waterlogged road section, check the water condition in advance: for the marked road surface, the waterlogged depth shall not be higher than the minimum ground clearance of the vehicle. Drive slowly and do not shut down the engine when passing through a water-logged road section. For a road section where the depth of water cannot be judged, take a detour.



Driving on a foggy day

In foggy days when the visibility is low and the sight is so blurred that the driver is difficult to see the road conditions and the driving is dangerous, it is required to drive slowly in addition to turning on the position lamp, low beam and fog lamps. In case of dense fog, stop the car, and continue to drive after the fog disperses.



Driving on a snowy day

The rear wheels are inclined to slide on a slippery road with little adhesion. Start slowly, and drive slowly and at a constant speed. On icy and snowy roads, the braking distance is long. Therefore, maintain a sufficient distance from the vehicle in front while driving so that you can get ready to stop the vehicle in advance. It is forbidden to coast in N. The driver may have eye fatigue or even be dazzled for a short time by the reflected light of the snow on the road. Under such circumstance, the driver must decelerate to stop the car, and continue to drive after his or her vision recovers.



Driving

Other precautions

Precautions for expansion tank

Do not open the expansion tank when its cap is hot. Otherwise, steam or coolant will be sprayed out, easily leading to a severe scald.



Carrying animals

Be careful not to let animals carried in the car run around to avoid impeding driving.



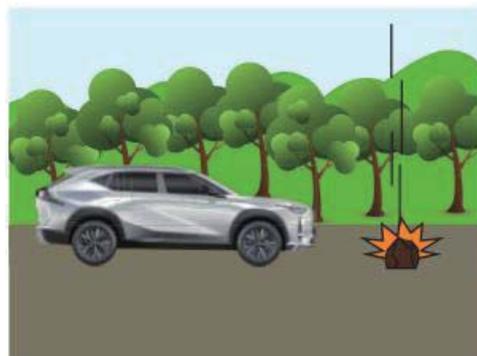
Animals rushing to the center of the road

Try not to honk the horn to prevent the animals from being frightened. Check the traffic condition behind this vehicle and reduce the vehicle speed to ensure that no danger will appear while the animals are avoided.



In case of falling objects from the vehicle in front

If you maintain a safe distance from the vehicle in front, slow down and try to change the lane. If the front windshield is broken by a falling object because of the close distance, decelerate to stop the car and contact the GAC Motor authorized shop for inspection.



Never drink and drive

Drunk driving is quite dangerous. Even one cup of wine may affect the judgment of a person. Thus never drive after drinking.



Accident handling

In case of vehicle fires, leave the vehicle quickly, call for rescue, and meanwhile inform the GAC Motor authorized shop.



Avoiding damage to the bottom of the car



During driving from a flat road to an upslope, driving uphill and downhill, and driving from a downslope to a flat road



During parking along the shoulder curbs



During parking at a location with blocks

How to drive economically?

- Common reasons for high fuel consumption: bad driving habits, dirty air cleaner, using leaded or inferior gasoline, blockage of the fuel injector nozzle, insufficient tire pressure and so on.
- After the vehicle is started, run the engine at an idle speed for a period of time, start to drive, and then slowly depress the accelerator pedal to speed up.
- Do not speed up or brake rapidly while driving. Instead, do it steadily, and take care to observe the driving condition in front of this vehicle. Do not follow the vehicle in front too closely in downtown, and release the accelerator pedal early when the red light is on ahead; Do not run the engine at idle speed too long; When driving on the expressway, keep driving at a constant speed of (90~100) km/h to reduce the fuel consumption appropriately. Cruise control helps control the accelerator more precisely to maintain a steady speed, which is conducive to reducing the fuel consumption.
- Keeping the vehicle in good condition is also an effective means to save fuel. For example, check if the spark plug works normally, if the air cleaner is clean, if the gasoline or oil filter is clean and if the fuel injector nozzle is blocked, etc. Next, ensure that the tire pressure is normal in that insufficient tire pressure will increase the fuel consumption.
- For new vehicles in the running-in period, high fuel consumption may occur. Nevertheless, the fuel consumption in the running-in period can be effectively reduced if you get into good driving styles, and control the driving speed in cities and suburbs at 50~80 km/h and the engine speed at 1500~3000 r/min.
- The automatic transmission determines the gear shifting time based on the operation of the accelerator. If the accelerator is eased back, the upshifting time will be early. If not, the transmission will stay in the low gear for a longer period of time to obtain more power, and the fuel consumption will also be higher.

What kind of damage will inferior fuel bring to the vehicle?

Inferior fuel will generate plentiful carbon deposits, and carbon deposits on the piston will lead to weak acceleration, start difficulty, increased fuel consumption and abnormal wear.

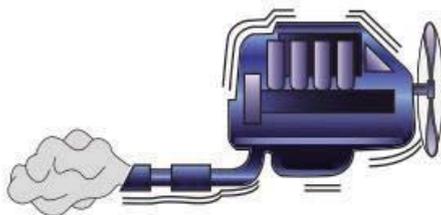
If the paraffin and sulfur in the fuel exceed the limit, acidic materials generated during combustion will corrode the engine severely.

Impurities mixed in the fuel will block the filter and fuel passage or even cut off the fuel passage in severe cases, and increase mechanical wear.

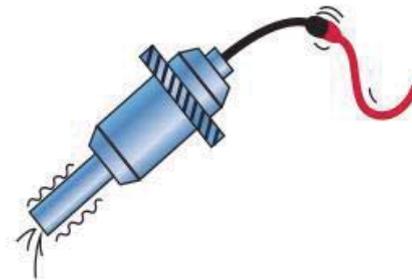
If the fuel contains water, it will corrode the vehicle components and lead to failure of the additive in the fuel, producing more gelatine which affects the engine life.

Good fuel must have the following features:

- Strong accelerating ability
- Air resistance prevention
- Great knock resistance
- Corrosion resistance
- Strong moving ability
- Steady operation of the engine
- Low fuel consumption
- Not prone to deterioration and generation of gelatine



Insufficient octane number (i. e. gasoline grade) will cause engine knock.

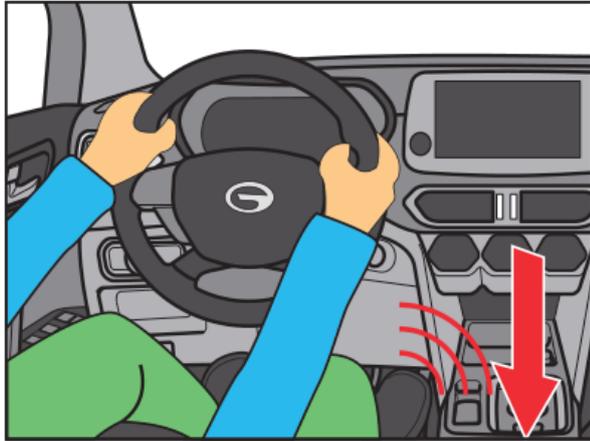


Excessive aromatic hydrocarbon and olefin will lead to excessive content of gelatine, blocking the fuel passage and fuel injector nozzle.

Why is there jitter during emergency braking (accompanied by slight noise)?

During emergency braking, to ensure the minimum braking distance and steering of the car, ABS will work as follows: distributing brake force to tires according to computer commands to roll and slide the tires alternately so that the car body and brake pedal are jittered.

When ABS works or performs self-test, the motor inside the module will operate for a short time and the valve body will be opened and closed frequently, accompanied by slight noise.



Please feel relieved to use the car because the phenomena mentioned above are normal.

Why should the engine be run at idle speed before shutdown?

The speed and temperature of the turbocharger will be the largest when the engine works at its maximum output power or maximum torque. Accordingly, before parking, the engine is required to operate at a moderate or idle speed or under light load for a period of time so that the engine keeps certain lubricating and cooling abilities to lower the operating temperature of the turbocharger gradually. In this way, the turbocharger can be prevented from operating in lack of oil, and the lubricating oil left in the bearing or bearing housing can be prevented from being carbonized to generate carbon deposits.

Why is crackling sound heard from the chassis sometimes after cold start or shutdown of the engine?

When the engine is started in cold state, the exhaust pipe and other components will expand rapidly due to heat, and occasionally make "crackling" sound; Similarly after the engine is shut down, the exhaust pipe and other components will retract as the exhaust system temperature drops, and similar sounds will occasionally be produced. Please don't worry because it is a normal phenomenon of expansion caused by heat and contraction by cold, which won't cause any damage to the car.

The temperature of the gas discharged from the engine is very high. During cold start, when the high-temperature gas passes through the exhaust system, the temperature of the exhaust system will rise sharply. Due to the expansion and contraction, the exhaust pipe will expand slightly, thus producing a slight sound near the exhaust pipe; Similarly, after the engine is shut down, the exhaust pipe will contract slightly due to thermal expansion and contraction, which will also produce a slight sound near the exhaust pipe.

Please feel relieved to use the car because the phenomena mentioned above are normal.

Why is "cooing" noise heard when the brake pedal is released to start the vehicle?

For vehicle models with automatic transmission, when the vehicle is about to stop or when the brake pedal is released to start, the engine is still transmitting power to the vehicle, and there is still braking force between the brake disc and the brake pad, making a friction sound between the two, which becomes a "cooing" sound after being amplified by the compartment. This sound is common in most vehicles with an automatic transmission, and is normal for those vehicles.

Please feel relieved to use the car because the phenomena mentioned above are normal.

Why is a sound heard when the EPB is applied or released?

As the electric park brake is controlled by motor, the motor will work and make an operating sound when the electric park brake is applied or released.

Why is coasting in the “N” gear not allowed while the vehicle is running?

The structure of automatic transmission is different from that of manual transmission, which performs self-lubrication according to the car speed, namely splash lubrication. However, the automatic transmission is lubricated by pressure internally, while the pressure is dependent on the engine speed.

For example, when the “N” gear is engaged at a vehicle speed of 40 km/h, the transmission is operating at high speed internally at this time, but the engine remains idling, and accordingly the oil pump of the transmission can only provide the lubricating oil pressure at idling. Hence if the “N” gear is engaged for coasting in a long time, the clutch in the automatic transmission will be worn excessively due to lack of effective temperature drop.

Therefore, please do not engage the “N” gear during driving!

Please feel relieved to use the car because the phenomena mentioned above are normal.

Why does the engine make a "click" sound for a while when the engine is started in cold state?

Leaving valve clearance in the valve train will cause the valve train to make impact and noise while the engine is operating. To eliminate such a defect, some engines adopt a hydraulic tappet mechanism to realize zero valve clearance.

There is an oil cavity in the hydraulic tappet. When the valve is closed, the oil cavity will be filled with oil, making the tappet touch the cam all the time; when the cam opens the valve, the oil will be squeezed out again (the amount of the squeezed oil is controlled by the clearance) to ensure that the tappet keeps touching the cam.

However, when the engine is cold, running noise may occur for a short time because the oil pressure in the hydraulic rod cannot reach the prescribed value immediately. This is a normal phenomenon and requires no worry.

Why should the engine be kept idling for a period of time (3~5 minutes) after cold start?

If the engine accelerates immediately after start, the turbocharger will work at the maximum speed before its bearing is lubricated fully, which will damage its bearing and reduce its service life.

Why does the vehicle deviate?

Strict four-wheel alignment and deviation inspection must be performed on the car before delivery. Obvious deviation shall not be allowed during driving. During actual driving, the car may slightly deviate owing to the effect of road surface roughness, wind direction, inconsistent left and right tire pressure and other external environments.

Besides, please avoid some bad driving habits, such as hands off the steering wheel. Under such circumstance, the car will also deviate because the steering wheel is not centered due to the effect of external environmental factors. Furthermore it may be quite dangerous during high-speed driving or emergency braking. Thus please do not take your hands off the steering wheel at the same time for your own safety.



Why does water dripping occur under the vehicle?

When the HVAC system performs cooling, the air temperature in the car drops rapidly on the evaporator of the HVAC system, and vapor in the air is condensed into water and discharged through the drain pipe to the ground directly. In addition, the temperature of the low-pressure pipe of A/C is lower than the ambient temperature during cooling, and vapor in the outside air will also condense into water drops on the surface of the low-pressure pipe at cold temperature and then drip to the ground.



What points should be noticed during the battery use?

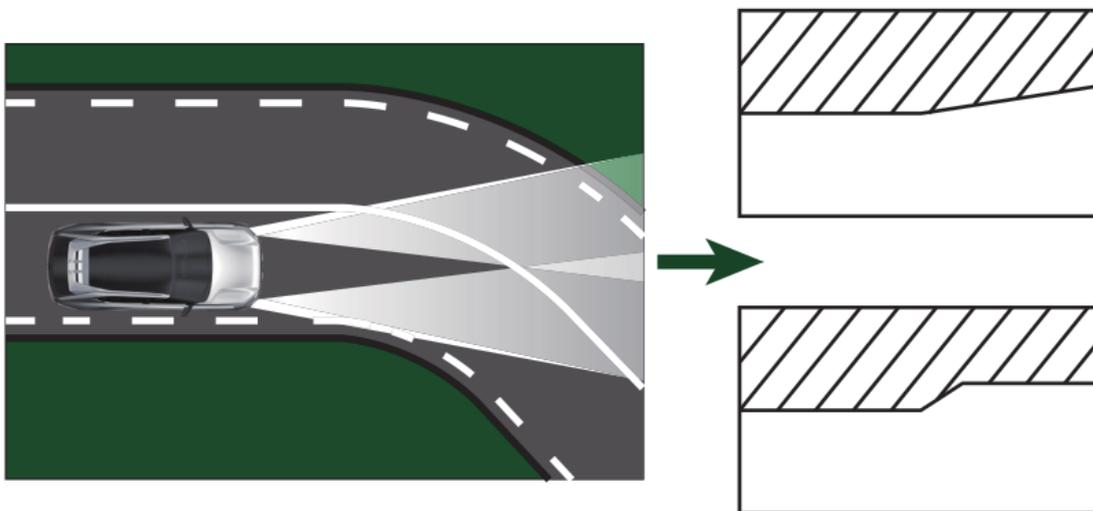
Attention shall be paid to the following aspects during daily use:

Before parking to leave the car, please turn off all lights and electrical units in the car to prevent the battery from discharging for a long time.

If the vehicle is to be put aside for more than 15 days, disconnect the battery negative cable, or start the vehicle every several days for a period of time to charge the battery properly.

Why are the lighting directions of left and right lamps inconsistent?

Such design is mainly based on considerations of driving safety and traffic rules. In some countries or regions where left-hand drive is required, if the vehicle travels on the right, the lens of the headlamps is designed according to the legal requirements of high beam level on the right and low beam level on the left, i.e. high beam level on the passenger side and low beam level on the driver side. Such rule is aimed at avoiding obstructing the view of the driver in a oncoming vehicle during meeting, as well as illuminating the road ahead. Although each country has different requirements for the beam direction of left and right headlamps, the design of inconsistent beam directions of left and right headlamps is required by regulations.



Why is noise heard from the radio sometimes?

Radio signals are sent from the broadcasting station, received by antenna and then enter the radio through the antenna amplifier. The intensity of the received signals depends on the following factors:

1. Too small power output of the broadcasting station (the transmission distance and range of low-power radio broadcast are limited).
2. The position of the car relative to the launch tower (the closer the car is to the launch tower, the stronger the signals are).
3. Atmospheric conditions (for example, a strong electromagnetic field in the atmosphere will disturb the signals).
4. Frequency band of the radio broadcast (FM or AM).
5. Ground conditions (for example, tall buildings, hills or surrounding vehicles will disturb the FM signals, which makes the sound fade in and out).
6. Obstacles between the launch tower and the car.

What points should be noticed during the use of wiper?

1. The wiper blades are used to clear the rainwater on the windshield, and thus must be applied in the event of rainwater. The wiper blade can never be applied without rainwater on the windshield because the frictional resistance will increase in this case, which may cause damage to the rubber blades and the wiper motor.
2. When clearing dust on the windshield surface using the wiper blades, be sure to spray windshield washer fluid simultaneously. Never wipe without the fluid.
3. In case of hard things on the windshield, such as dry droppings of pigeon and other birds, do not directly wipe them using the wiper. Instead, please remove the bird droppings first. These hard things are extremely easy to cause local damage of the wiper blade sheet, making the wiper work improperly.
4. Premature scrapping of some wiper blades is directly related to improper vehicle washing. If the oil film on the surface is washed away when the windshield is wiped carelessly during car washing, firstly, it is unfavorable for rainwater to flow down, causing rain easy to stop on the windshield surface, and secondly, it will increase the frictional resistance between the sheet rubber and the windshield surface. This is also the reason for instant pause of the wiper blades due to wiping failure. If the wiper blades do not work but the motor continues operating, it is quite easy to cause the motor burnout.

Why does the wiper work improperly for cleaning?

Mainly made of rubber and exposed to sunlight and rain for a long time, the wiper blades are vulnerable to aging.

Damage that can be recognized through eyes:

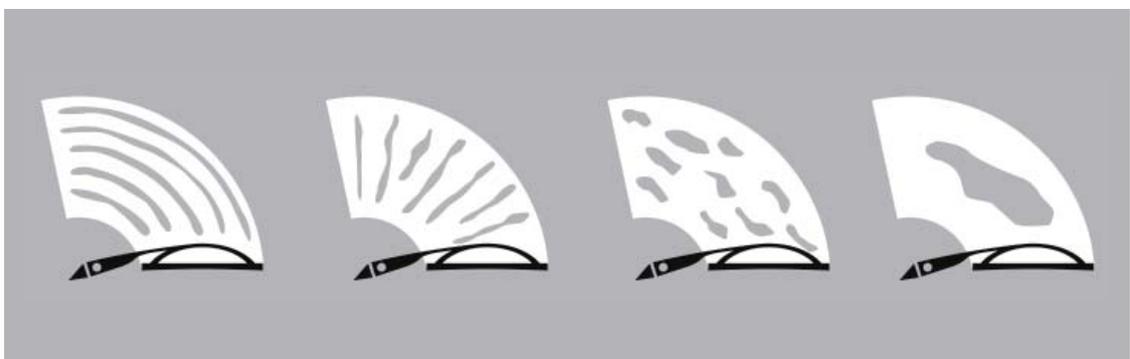
Crack, rust, deformation, adherent matter, discoloration, etc.

Damage that can be recognized through ears:

Abnormal sounds such as runout and jitter sounds.

Damage that can be recognized through hands:

Hardened rubber, loose metal parts, etc.



<p>Phenomenon: Spindly horizontal stripes affect the view. Reason: The rubber strips of wiper blades are covered with foreign matters or the edges of the rubber strips are damaged. Solution: Clean the edges of the rubber strips and replace the wiper blades if the phenomenon does not disappear.</p>	<p>Phenomenon: The wiper blades make abnormal sound, jump and fail to move smoothly. Reason: There is oil on the windshield or the rubber strip is out of shape. Solution: clean the glass, and replace the wiper blades if the phenomenon does not disappear.</p>	<p>Phenomenon: Spotty water marks remain after the wiper blades work. Reason: The rubber strip is out of shape. Solution: Replace the wiper blade.</p>	<p>Phenomenon: The rubber strip fails to fit the windshield surface, leading to uneven wiping. Reason: The rubber strip or the frame of the blades is out of shape, leading to insufficient pressure. Solution: Replace the wiper blade.</p>
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How to deal with the fog on the window?

Solution to fogging on the windows

Cause: Since the air temperature in the car is higher than that of the outside in winter or rainy days, vapor in the car will condense into fog when touching the windows with low temperature. The generation of fog is a natural phenomenon. And the smaller the space is in the car, the larger the number of occupants is, the more severe the situation will be.



Solution: For the front windshield and side windows, turn on the A/C to remove the fog; For the rear windshield, it is required to use the rear windshield defrosting/defogging function to remove the fog.

Principle of the A/C defogging function

A/C circulation

Change the air circulation mode to the fresh air mode to improve the air exchange with the outside air and reduce the humidity and temperature difference in the car.

Defogging by cold air

Set the A/C to low temperature and remove the fog on the window surface by drying with cold air.

Defrosting/defogging function of windshield

Heat the whole windshield using warm air or a heating wire to make the windshield temperature much higher than the condensation point at the humidity so that the fog is unable to condense on the windshield and the condensed fog is evaporated due to high temperature.

How to decrease the indoor temperature in a hot whether?

Adjust the A/C to the expected temperature, set the air circulation mode to the fresh air mode and open the window for (1~2) min (which can exhaust the high-temperature air from the vehicle quickly), then change it to the re-circulation mode and close the window.

Why is heavy noise heard from the air outlet when the A/C is turned on in a hot whether?

If there is a huge difference between the set temperature and the actual one in the car when the HVAC is turned on, the HVAC system will choose the maximum air speed automatically to reduce the temperature rapidly. At this time, noise from the air outlet will be relatively obvious, which is normal and requires no worry.



If bothered by noise from the air outlet, you may take the following measures:

1. Adjust the expected temperature to make it closer to the actual temperature in the car.
2. Change the automatic mode to the manual one and reduce the speed of the blower.

Why does the cooling fan still run after the vehicle stops?

When the coolant temperature is higher than the set value or the A/C pressure is greater than the specified value, the cooling fan will run to reduce the coolant temperature and protect the parts from damage; Ensure that the HVAC works under normal pressure in order to obtain better refrigeration effect.



Why the rear door cannot be opened from inside?

During daily use, the rear door may not be opened from inside. In this case, please check if you have accidentally operated the child safety lock.

The child safety lock is used to prevent a child at the rear seat from opening the rear door when he plays with the door handle during driving, to avoid unnecessary safety risks. Thus once the child safety lock is locked, the rear door cannot be opened from inside.

Why is there a "puff...puff..." sound of air flow heard in the vehicle when the rear door window on one side is opened?

This is a common phenomenon for general vehicles. Most vehicles will make similar sound under specific circumstances, which is a normal aerodynamic phenomenon.

All you have to do is to open the front window on any side by over 5 cm or close all windows to eliminate the airflow sound.



How to remove the unpleasant odor in a new vehicle?

Methods of removing the unpleasant odor in a new car:

Natural ventilation: Maintain good ventilation of the car.

Absorption method: Place some articles that can absorb unpleasant odor (such as activated charcoal, bamboo charcoal and shaddock peel) in the car.

Good using habits: Do not use cheap perfume in the vehicle, which can only cover the unpleasant odor instead of eliminating it thoroughly; Try to avoid smoking and eating in the vehicle.

How to clean the stubborn stains on the interior trim?

During use of the car, it is inevitable to soil the interior trim sometimes. In case of stubborn stains that are difficult to be cleared, you can go to the GAC Motor authorized shop for consultation and purchase related cleaning agent to clean the interior trim.

How is tire bulge generated?

Causes:

Since the tire shoulder or the tire bead close to the tire shoulder heavily hits against the outside foreign objects (eg. pot hole, road shoulder and stone) during driving, severe extrusion between the rim flange and the object causes broken yarn of the tire fabric, and then the inner air of the tire rises from the broken yarn and forms bulges.

Countermeasures:

If a tire is bulged, its safety will greatly decrease and the tire is easily to burst. It is recommended to replace the bulged tire. If you insist on using it (suppose the bulge is not severe), install it to the rear wheel.

Preventive measures:

Either too high or too low pressure does no good to the tires. If the tire pressure is too high, the tire will become hard, reducing the comfort of the vehicle. The tire will be stretched too long like a rubber band, lose elasticity, and is likely to break when being subjected to large external force; If the tire pressure is too low, the tire will become soft, the fuel consumption of the vehicle will increase, and the tire is likely to be broken due to the large shear stress between the obstacle and the rim when the tire is impacted.

Moreover, it is also important to improve the driving habits. During driving at high speed on a road section with bad road conditions, the tires are likely to run into a pit or other foreign objects, leading to severe compression deformation of the tires between the impacting object and the rim flange, which causes broken yarn of the cord fabric at the sidewall. In this case, the inner air of the tire rises from the broken yarn and forms bulges. Besides, during climbing the road shoulder or parking, tire scraping against an obstacle may also damage the sidewall, forming bulges. Accordingly, try to avoid these situations.



How to avoid a traffic accident?

Keep sober-minded and step up vigilance when following other vehicles. Never get distracted during driving. Clearly and effectively communicate with other drivers by turning on the signal lamp in advance to inform them of your driving intention. Adopt a preventive driving method, predict the driving intention of the users on other roads, and keep an elliptical space around this car. Stay focused and do not pay any attention to other matters that have nothing to do with driving.

How to deal with a serious traffic accident?

In case of traffic accidents during driving, both the driver and the passengers are obliged to save the injured. It is suggested that you prepare some first-aid appliance, practise first aid and accumulate knowledge about first-aid.

1. Prevent the accident from worsening:

- Move the vehicle to a safe location, turn on the hazard warning lamp and place a warning triangle behind the vehicle, informing subsequent vehicles of the accident ahead.

2. Perform emergency treatment on the injured before the ambulance arrives:

- Observe the injury of the injured.
- Check for consciousness (call the injured).
- Check for breath (check if the chest of the injured rises and falls, and so on).
- Check for pulse (use your index and middle fingers to feel the pulse at the neck of the injured).
- Check for bleeding (check if each part of the injured bleeds).
- If the injured are unconscious but still breathe, tilt their heads back to keep the respiratory tract smooth, and then encourage their sense of survival in words.

3. Call for rescue, contact the first-aid agency to rescue the injured, report the following information, and wait for instructions:

- the location where the accident takes place.
- the number and state of the injured.
- damage to the vehicle.

What is auto beauty?

Concept of auto beauty

In the early days, drivers clean their cars mostly by themselves merely using simple tools, including a water pipe, a brush, a bucket, a packet of washing power and a piece of cleaning cloth. It is feasible to use these things to deal with trucks, but unscientific and rough to clean modern cars with these tools. This cleaning method not only fails to clean and care for the car properly, but causes damage and new rust to the top coat, thus reducing the service life of the car.

“Auto beauty” is referred to as “Car Beauty” or “Car Care” in western countries. With the development of the entire automobile industry, the auto beauty industry has reached a quite perfect state in western countries. They describe such an industry as “Car care center”, also referred to as “the quaternary industry”. The so-called quaternary industry, as its name suggests, refers to the fourth step following automobile production, sales and maintenance. Car care has become a popular and professional service industry. It is a brand-new concept of automobile maintenance, which is fundamentally different from car waxing.

Auto beauty not merely includes simple waxing, deodorization, stains and dust removing, cleaning services inside and outside the car and other regular beauty care. Instead, the so-called auto beauty is to care for the car by using professional high-tech equipment for car beauty as well as different car beauty care products and processes according to the maintenance conditions required for different materials of parts of the car. It not only makes the car new and maintains its bright color, but changes the old car into a new one, keeps the value of the new car, and prolongs its service life.

How to perform auto beauty?

Main items of auto beauty

The modern auto beauty services can generally be divided into body beauty, interior trim beauty, and paint surface treatment.

Body beauty

The body beauty services comprise high-pressure car washing, removing of pitch, tar and other pollutants, waxing and mirror finish, sealing wax removing (for new cars), renovation of wheel rims, tires and bumpers, treatment of the anti-corrosive glue coating on the chassis and other items.

Interior trim beauty

The interior trim beauty services consist of compartment beauty, engine compartment beauty, trunk cleaning and other items. The compartment beauty includes the dust removing and cleaning of the instrument panel, roof, carpet, seats, seat covers and door interior trim, steam sterilization, deodorization of the air outlet, indoor air purification and other items.

Paint surface treatment

The paintwork services can be divided into treatment of the oxidation film, splashed paint and acid rain, treatment of scratches on the paint surface, treatment of partial damage to the paint surface, and vehicle painting.



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Note

This guide is intended to promote good driving style to the driver. For the operation method of the vehicle, please refer to the accompanying the Owner's Manual. Please drive vaccording to the local regulations.

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