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Electric vehicles

Safety and general handling instructions

CE

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Contents

INTRODUCTION

This safety and general handling instruction for < *Electric vehicles* > has originated from the experiences of wheelchair users, accompanying person and safety specialists from our company and have been compiled for you in an easy to understand picture and text format. Acquire the experience of this group of experts with attentive reading. You only invest a small amount of time but gain a high level of safety; for yourself and other people.

You should know the following:

- This accompanying document supplements the operating manual for your electric vehicle and the corresponding operating manual operating module.
- If the vehicle model shown in the illustrations is not identical to yours, you can analogically apply the described circumstances to your own vehicle model.
- Read and observe these documents and the operating manual before first use of the vehicle in order to master your vehicle safely and to maintain its flawless function.
- The design of your vehicle ensures a high level of operational safety. Despite this, you must be familiar with possible danger situations during the use and know how to deal with them.
- Depending on the degree of your disability, – certain driving manoeuvres serving the safety – may not be possible or only partly possible despite the adaptation of the vehicle to the disability.

☞ Drive especially carefully in such cases. This serves your own safety.

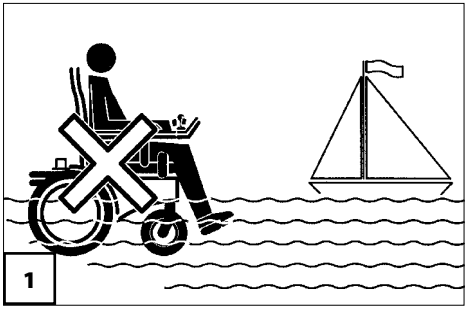
- This document also incorporates special control options, provided they require explanation for safe handling. The equipment fitted to your vehicle can deviate from that described in the information text or shown in the illustrations because the scope of supply is determined by the individual vehicle purchase.
- Should your electric vehicle be given over to a different user, this Safety and general handling information < *Electric vehicles* > is to be included with the vehicle in combination with the operating manuals included with the electric vehicle!
- The implemented materials, assembly groups and components of the wheelchair fulfil the requirements of EN ISO 10993-1 and the relevant norms to fulfil EN 12184 for the persistence against inflammation.

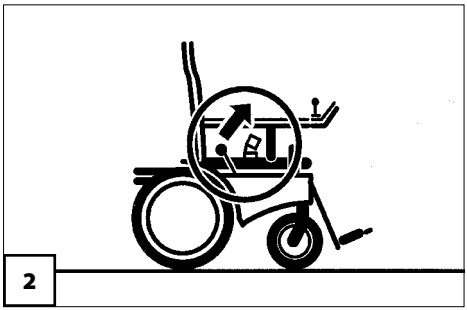
GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION

Only use your vehicle in such a fashion as it is designed for by its specification/operation in the operating manual.

Example [1]:

- Do not drive into water with the vehicle.
- Choose an even and solid driving surface for parking and for the transfer to/from the vehicle. Secure the vehicle against accidental movement [2].
- Always secure your unsupervised vehicle against an unauthorised use.
- Do not park your unused vehicle freely accessible in order to prevent an unauthorised use, misuse or vandalism.
- Never leave a child or adolescent in a vehicle unsupervised.
- Do not switch off the electric vehicle without reason while driving. This will lead to an emergency braking and the vehicle will stop abruptly.
- Only bring the electric vehicle to a stop by switching it off in the case of uncontrolled driving behaviour. – A vehicle that has been set to stillstand in such a fashion may not be used any further. Inform your specialist dealer immediately.
- Do not throw or drop parts belonging to the vehicle!
- Detachable parts like e.g. operating module and leg supports have to be used properly. Only this can guarantee their function.
- Do not insert fingers into open frame tubes (for example after removing the leg supports or operating module). – Danger of injury!





- A secure sitting position is to be kept while driving the electric vehicle even during stillstand and especially on hills/slopes. – Danger of accident!
- In a safe sitting position the back of the user lies directly on the back support belt/-cushion and the hip of the user is at the back end of the seat belt/-cushion.
- Never reach into the swivel area of the components when operating adjustment devices, e.g. back support or leg supports. There is a danger of injury through squashing.

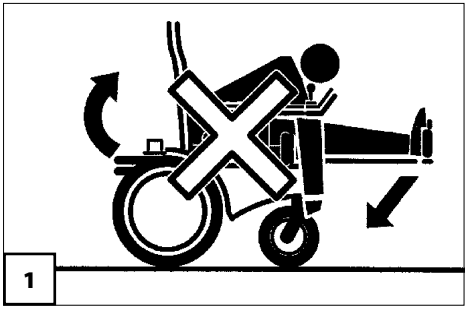
  Therefore:

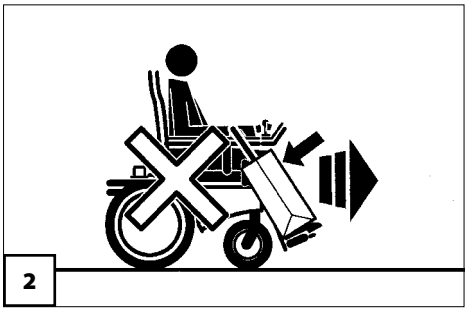
  ☞ Place your free hand on the arm support.

  ☞ Place your feet onto the footplates.

  ☞ Inform the helper about the possible dangers of injury.

– Check the condition and pressure of the tyres.
– Check the brakes.
– Check the functioning of the lighting system before the start of each journey.
– Make sure that objects transported by your vehicle do not restrict or endanger the handling of the vehicle.
– A pouch hung onto the vehicle near the joystick, can be seized by the drive wheel and unintentionally pull the joystick forward. The vehicle will get out of control, it accelerates without intention [2]!
– Exposure to direct sunlight can cause seat covers/upholstery, arm support pads, leg supports and handles to heat up to over 41 °C. – Contact with exposed skin can result in injury! Prevent such heating by parking the wheelchair in a shaded area.
– The chassis, cables and the drive batteries should be checked for damage after a collision with an obstacle. - With visual and / or audible damage immediately call upon a specialist workshop for repair.
– Existing electric or manual adjustments are to be adjusted for the drive mode in such a fashion that a secure handling of the vehicle is warranted.
– A back support reclined to the rear or a seat raised at the front generally bears the risk of tilting over in drive mode.
– With push mode engaged the vehicle can no longer be driven or braked down through the joystick/director. – Danger of accident!





– Before maintenance work as well as alterations, attachments and adjustment on the electric vehicle, the drive mode is to be selected and the vehicle switched off. – Danger of accidents due to unintentional motion of the vehicle!

☞ **Note:**
Observe that the
– carrying on objects,
– adding or removing accessories or components
may alter the centre of gravity and thus driving behaviour in a safety relevantly manner.

– Do you have sufficient support strength, in order to remain safely seated in the vehicle in critical situations (e.g. when braking, in curves, when overcoming obstacles)?

- A fastened retaining strap can provide you with the necessary safety (also view *Emergency braking* on page 16). Do not undertake journeys alone if possible so that you can always have the assistance of a helper in problem situations!
- Ask your specialist dealer about:
  - all possible driving behaviour peculiarities of your vehicle in order to exclude possible danger situations.
  - the variations and adjustment possibilities your vehicle offers you and how these affect the driving behaviour and the driving safety. Your specialist dealer will be pleased to adjust your vehicle to suit your individual needs in a way that takes all safety aspects into account.

STATUTORY REGULATIONS

Please comply with the legal requirements of the country in which the wheelchair is used.

Statutory regulations for Germany (excerpt)

☞ **Note:**
There is no driving licence required for electric vehicles with a maximum speed of up to 15 km/h.

☞ The minimum age for driving an electric vehicle of more than 10 km/h is 15 years. This minimum age is not valid for electric vehicles with constructively designed speed of no more than 10 km/h.

☞ Public passages such as sidewalks may be driven on at fair walking speed.

Electric vehicles up to 6 km/h

A liability insurance is only mandatory (in Germany) for an electric vehicle with a speed in excess of 6 km/h but is nevertheless recommendable.

☞ Electric vehicles such as scooters, electric wheelchairs, auxiliary drives, electro-mobiles that achieve a maximum speed of no more than 6 km/h are included in the private liability insurance at no extra cost. For this you only need to present a formless application to your responsible insurance.

Electric vehicles above 6 km/h

Opposed to electric vehicles with a maximum speed of up to 6 km/h, the following is required of the such vehicles with a maximum speed of up to 15 km/h by the Straßenverkehrszulassungsordnung (StVZO = German road traffic permit regulations):

☞ All vehicles that participate in public traffic must be fit with a rear marking plate according to ECE-R69 on the back of the back support.

☞ A valid liability insurance.

☞ An operating licence of the vehicle by the local vehicle admission office.

☞ You must always have the vehicle approval with you when driving on public roads.

The operating permit certificate of conformity required for the admission is enclosed with the electric vehicle.

Contact your insurance office first. They will provide you with an insurance plate that must be attached to the rear cover of the vehicle.

The electric vehicle can then be taken to the local vehicle registration centre. The vehicle registration centre will check that the type approval report conforms with the vehicle and then stamp it.

The application of the operating permit depends on the respective vehicle admission office.

In general it is sufficient to send the operating permit certificate of conformity to the local vehicle admission office to apply for the operating permit.

The stamped operating permit is then sent back.

A previous clarifying telephone conversation can save unnecessary errands. Afterwards the vehicle may be driven in public traffic according to the road traffic regulations (Strassenverkehrsordnung (StVO resp. StVZO).

☞ **Note:**
All modifications of the vehicle invalidate the type approval.

HIGH-FREQUENCY RADIATION

Our electric vehicles are conform with the corresponding requirements of the EG-directive 93/42 EWG for medical devices. Nevertheless Interferences from high frequency rays of other electric devices cannot generally be ruled out. High frequency rays occur for example near radar- and transmitting stations, welding jigs, radio installations of rescue services, radio transceivers of all types, mobile phones and near doors of public traffic vehicles such as trains and metros.

Despite tested protective measures on the electrical equipment of the vehicle, disturbances in the operation cannot be ruled out when driving through extreme electric Interferences. These are manifested in strange driving behaviour. If the vehicle reacts uncontrollably in such a case or if other electric devices (such as for example highly sensitive, electromagnetic devices such as antitheft units in shopping centres) are influenced by the vehicle, stop immediately and switch the vehicle off.

Connecting other devices as for example oxygen concentrators can also lead to Interferences.

Mobile telephones should be switched off during the use of the electric vehicle. A mobile telephone also transmits in standby mode, i.e. during the periods between calls!

Never drive the electric vehicle in the proximity of electronic medical equipment with a high danger potential and/or life-supporting function or in the proximity of diagnostic equipment.

As far as they are available pull the keys or safety plug. Afterwards call for assistance or push the electric vehicle out of the area of the interference.

PUSH MODE

Electric vehicles in push mode with a disconnected clutch are only to be used with an attendant on level surfaces.

It is to be observed that during push mode solely the parking brake, when existent, will show a braking function. The brake lever resp. the selection lever drive-/push mode must be within reach of you or the accompanying person at all times. It must not be covered by clothing or similar. Electric vehicles without a parking brake can only be braked in push mode by switching the drive-/push mode selection lever to drive mode.

Attention:

! After push mode do not forget to switch the drive back to drive mode. Couple-in the servo steering (if fitted to the vehicle). Danger of uncontrolled vehicle movement if you forget do to this!

DRIVER TRAINING

For safe operation of the electric vehicle indoors as well as especially outdoors an intensive driving training of the basic driving situations is required:

– Starting to drive,
– Steering,
– Braking while driving a straight course, in curves or backwards on level surfaces (if required with a helper).

For these first driving exercises the maximum speed is o be reduced. Make yourself familiar with the driving behaviour of the electric vehicle and slowly determine your limits. The electric vehicle should not be used outside of the familiar environment or on public highways before you have a safe control of the vehicle.

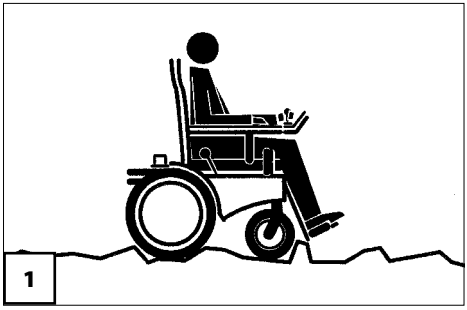
☞ Check the functioning of the lighting system before the start of each journey. Carry out a short braking and steering test at a very low speed immediately after the start of motion.

☞ Initially avoid uphill/downhill gradients, poor driving surfaces and similar [1]. – Danger of accident!

☞ Always use the assistance of a helper or accompanying person to handle special driving situations, e.g. driving on gradients, poor road conditions, crossing obstacles.

☞ Maintain a sufficient safety distance between the wheelchair and drops, steps and obstacles. This distance must allow enough time to react and enough distance to brake/turn.

☞ A danger of slipping always exists on wet, loose or unsuitable driving surfaces and the braking distance is usually longer.



☞ Avoid a jerky vehicle movement during a transition from a rising/falling gradient to a horizontal surface, whilst driving a curve or crossing an obstacles.

☞ Always reduce the speed before a curve. A sharper curve requires a lower speed. Never lean outwards in a curve.

☞ Reduce the maximum speed in difficult driving situations or tight spaces.

DRIVING

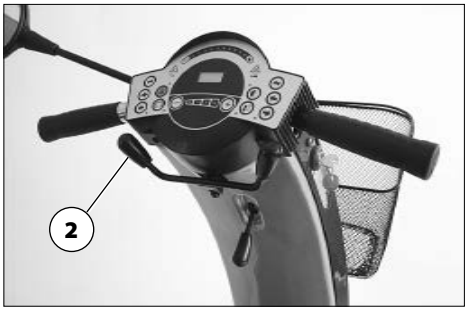
The maximum driving speed can be pre-selected on all electric vehicles. Select a lower top speed before starting off in order to avoid an unexpected high starting acceleration (due to a 'max. top speed' setting). – Danger of accident!

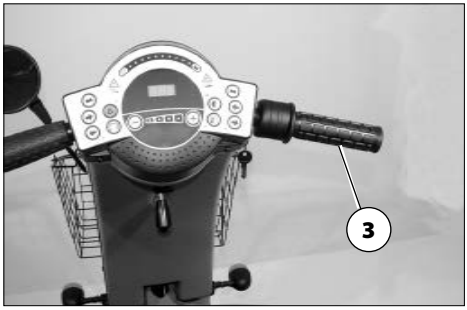
When you move the joystick/director, the magnetic safety brake disengages first, then the vehicle is set to motion.

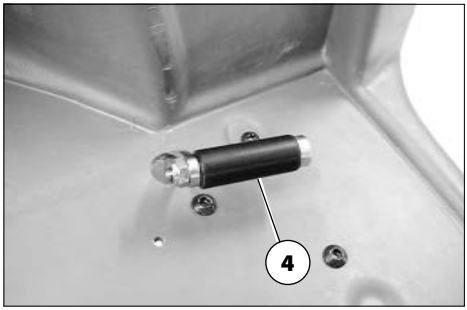
Depending on the selected 'top speed', a so-called 'idle period' can exist between the release of the brake and the starting of the vehicle during which the vehicle can roll backwards on gradients or during obstacle crossing. Therefore „drive through" this „idle period" of the joystick/director quickly.

On electric wheelchairs the speed is influenced by guiding the joysticks (1) forward or backward and you determine the driving direction by moving the joysticks to the right or left.

On scooters the speed is influenced by activating the director (driving seesaw (2), gas handle (3) or foot pedal gas (4)) and the driving direction by moving the handle bars.







BRAKES

Attention:

! Have the brakes repaired immediately by a workshop if they work one-sided or have a reduced effect.

- Maintenance work on the brake may only be carried out by an authorised dealer!

The individual vehicle models are equipped with different brake systems matched to the intended purpose of the vehicle. Check the brake system for flawless function each time you start to drive!

You can do this with the following test procedures. Carry these out in the shown sequence, if necessary with the assistance of a helper:

1. Parking brake
   - Activate brake lever, when available.
   - Switch on push mode (view *Push mode* on page 11).
   - Try to push start the vehicle.

☞ **Note:**
The brake is okay if the vehicle cannot be pushed!

2. Magnetic brake
   - The vehicle is stationary.
   - Parking brake, when available, is released.
   - The drive mode is enabled.
   - Try to push start the vehicle.

☞ **Note:**
The brake is okay if the vehicle cannot be pushed!

3. Automatic brake
   - Release the joystick/director while driving on level surface so that the vehicle brakes (view tips in chapter *Emergency braking* on page 16).

☞ **Note:**
The brake is OK if the vehicle comes to a standstill in an almost jerk-free way.

Braking distance

In delivery condition the braking distance is according to the maximum values of EN 12184:

- 1.0 m with 6 km/h,
- 1.5 m with 8 km/h,
- 2.1 m with 10 km/h,
- 2.9 m with 12 km/h,
- 4.5 m with 15 km/h.

The braking distance may get longer depending on the road conditions or the condition of the tyres.

Activate the parking brake during every intermission of the pushing procedure in order to prevent unintentional rolling [1].

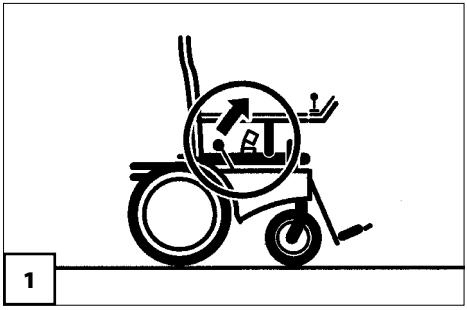
Attention:

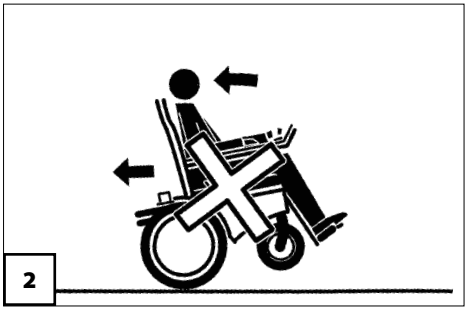
! Brake the vehicle down carefully and in time. This is especially the case when driving in front of people and while driving downhill.

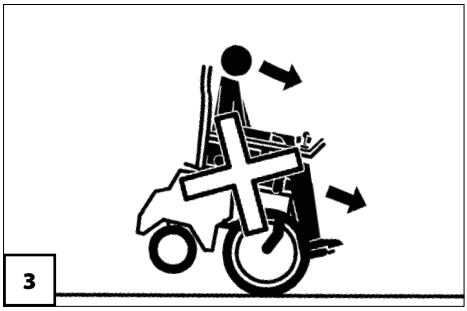
The two danger situations depending on vehicle model, respectively wheel arrangement, are as follows:

– Danger of tipping over due to abrupt braking when reversing (large wheels at the rear, [2]).

– Danger of tipping over due to abrupt braking when travelling forwards (large wheels at the front, [3]).







EMERGENCY BRAKING

The strong deceleration of the vehicle during an emergency braking can hurl you forwards out of the vehicle if your physical condition cannot prevent this. You can prevent this by wearing a retaining strap.

Attention:

! The danger of injury during an emergency braking is especially great if your are disadvantaged by imperfect osteogenesis or similar syndrome. You must then drive very carefully in order to avoid this danger situation!

Initiating the emergency braking

Release the joystick/director and switch the electric vehicle off. The vehicle will brake down abruptly on a short distance.

WEIGHT LOADING

Never overload the vehicle and never load it with more than one person!
Load benchmarks can be viewed in the technical data of the operating manual or look at the type plate of the vehicle.

TYRES

Tyres are made of a rubber mixture and can leave permanent or difficult-to-remove marks on some surfaces (e.g. plastic, wooden or parquet flooring, carpets, mats).

Tyre filling pressure

Check the pressure of your tyres regularly and before each journey! Low tyre pressure increases the tyre wear and decreases:

- the range of the vehicle (per battery charge),
- the driving comfort,
- the driving safety,
- the service life of the tyres.

The tyre pressure values can be found in the operating manual of your vehicle in section < *Technical data* >.

Never exceed the maximum permitted tyre pressure. – This can cause the smaller steering wheels, respectively swivel wheels, to wobble.

Practical information:

In order to estimate the tyre pressure sit down in your vehicle and observe the tyre warp where the tyre meets the ground. The tyre must be pumped up if the curvature is clearly noticeable. A hardly noticeable curvature means a sufficient air pressure.

Tyre condition

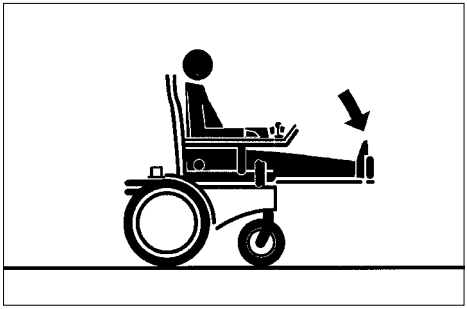
The tyres are subject to natural wear. Very worn or damaged tyres reduce the operational safety and must be replaced by your authorised dealer as soon as possible.

☞ **Note:**
Always replace the tyres in pairs because tyres with different wear impair the straight-running of the vehicle.

Tyre damage on pneumatic tyres

For repairing tyre damage we recommend the use of a foam cartridge that is available in speciality shops. – Afterwards look up a specialist workshop as soon as possible.

HEIGHT-ADJUSTABLE LEG SUPPORTS



When using a wheelchair with height-adjustable leg supports, you must take into account that a horizontal position of the leg supports and your legs displaces the centre of gravity forwards and consequently reduces the braking and steering performance and increases the danger of tipping over and the lateral drift of the wheelchair when driving transverse to a gradient.

Attention:

! Applicable for manually adjustable leg supports.

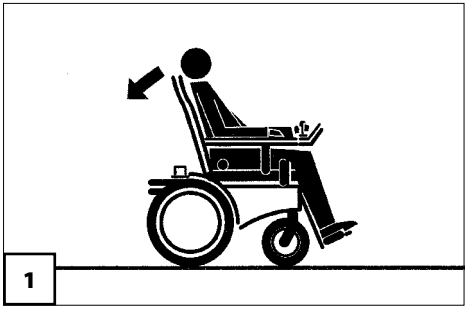
- Operate the release lever for lowering the leg supports carefully in order to prevent an abrupt lowering of the leg supports loaded with the weight of your legs. – Danger of injury!
- First hold the leg supports and then operate the release lever. Lower the leg supports slowly.

ANGLE ADJUSTABLE BACK SUPPORT / SEAT ANGLE

An adjustable back support that is lowered extremely to the back resp. seat angle generally reduces the tilting stability of the vehicle [1].

Attention:

! Set the back support – especially when driving uphill and to overcome obstacles – in an upright position and the seat angle into a horizontal position. – Risk of overturning!

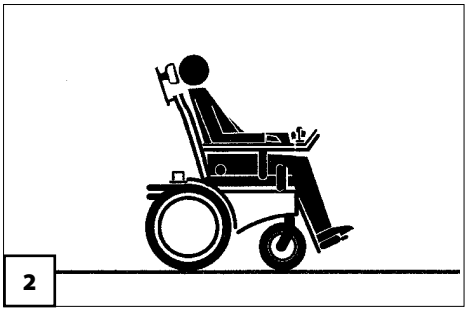


HEAD SUPPORT

If your vehicle has an adjustable head support, ensure that the top edge of the head support is always positioned at the back of the head approximately at eye height [2].

Attention:

! Never at neck height!



WALKING AID HOLDER

The walking aid holder serves to hold crutches and walking sticks and can also retrospectively be assembled by a specialist workshop.

The walking aid is placed into the vehicle specific cup and fastened with the strap or pressed into the bracket underneath the arm support.

Attention:

! Have a defective band or defective cup replaced by a specialist workshop!

- Do not alienate the cup of the walking aid holder as an umbrella holder or transport bin!

RETAINING STRAP

The retaining strap serves to strap in a person sitting in the wheelchair.

– Additional stabilisation of the sitting position.
– Prevents the user from falling forwards out of the wheelchair.
– Continuous adjustment to suit the user's needs.

Attention:

! Make sure that no objects are trapped between belt and the body! – Thus you avoid painful pressure points.

☞ **Note:**
The retrospective assembly of a retaining strap is only to be carried out by a specialist workshop!

Attention:

! The retaining strap is not part of the retaining system for the wheelchair and/or the driver during transport in motor vehicles.

Attention:

! The following is valid for electric wheelchairs with a max. final speed of more than 10 km/h and model 1.613 with 10 km/h:

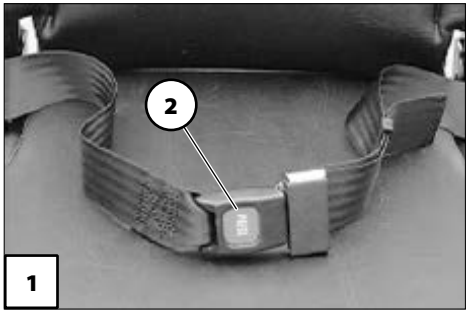
- Your wheelchair is serially equipped with a retaining strap [1].
- For your own safety always apply the retaining strap before starting to drive.

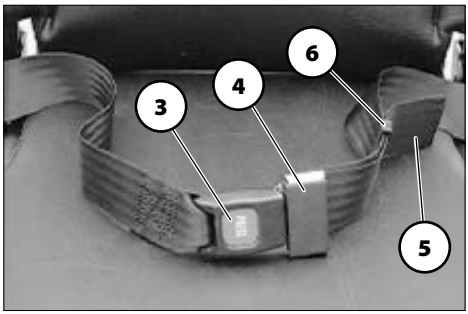
Retaining strap with buckle

Fastening the retaining strap

Pull both belt halves to the front and slide the catch halves together so that they latch together [1].

☞ Then carry out a pull test.





Opening the retaining strap

To open the retaining strap press the red unlocking knob (2) inside the buckle.

Adjustment of belt length

☞ **Note:**
The retaining strap should not be pulled too tight.

Depending on the version hold the buckle (3) or the latch (4) at a right angle to the strap (5).

Push or pull the strap (5) in the respective direction in order to extend or shorten the strap.

Shorten the loose strap ends (5) by moving the plastic slider (6).

Retaining strap with velcro fastener

Fastening the retaining strap with velcro fastener

Guide the end of the strap with the velcro hook-/loop strap (1) through the buckle (2), place them on top of each other in the desired position and close the velcro fastener.

☞ Then carry out a pull test.

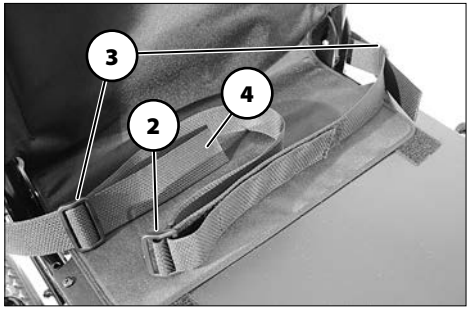
Opening the retaining strap with velcro fastener

For this open the velcro fastener and pull the end of the strap (1) through the buckle (2).

Adjustment of belt length

☞ **Note:**
The retaining strap should not be pulled too tight.

The length of the retaining strap can be changed by sliding the strap buckle (3) and / or pulling the end of the strap (4).



TRANSFER OUT OF THE VEHICLE

Unaided transfer is dangerous!
It requires:

– a great amount of body strength,
– good co-ordination,
– non-slip support (e.g. the palms of the hands on the seat of a chair, see [1],
– sufficient practice,
– knowledge of all possible danger instances.

Avoid accidents by using the assistance of a helper. Talk about the procedure and inform of foreseeable dangers, e.g. edges or curbs and also your type of handicap and use a sliding board if necessary.

Attention:

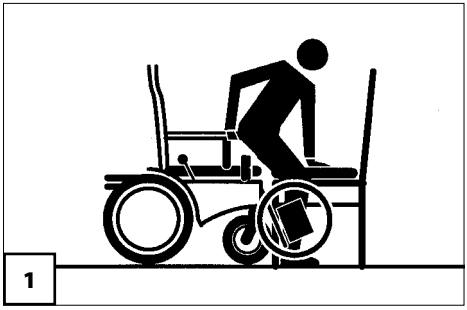
! Entering or exiting the electric vehicle may only occur when the vehicle is switched off and the parking brake activated resp. drive mode achieved through the selection lever.

- When transferring never support yourself on the operating module.

  ☞ Otherwise an unintentional touching of the joystick may set the electric vehicle into uncontrolled motion!

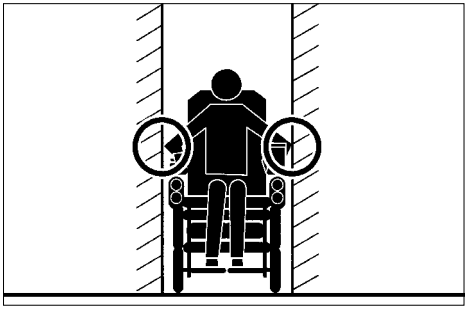
- When the vehicle does not bear your weight, e.g. during transfer from the vehicle into bed, to the toilet or into the car or vice versa, you must never put your weight onto the footplates. – Danger of accident!

- The foot plates are located in the leg area and can therefore cause tripping! Always fold up the footplates and swivel away the leg supports before the transfer in order to have an unobstructed foot area [1].



DRIVING THROUGH NARROW PASSAGES

When negotiating narrow spaces e.g. building entrances, doors etc., take care not to trap the lower arms. – Danger of injury to the lower arms.



CURVE DRIVING

Principally choose a driving speed that is adequate for the curve radius, meaning never to drive into curves too quickly.

Attention:

! There is a danger that the vehicle will deviate from the desired course, especially in the case of a three-wheeler!

In order to always have a lateral support during curve driving, never drive without side elements (arm supports), respectively only with correctly adjusted side elements (arm supports) which give lateral support to the body.

Is valid for vehicles with rear steering

Attention:

! The rear of the vehicle swivels out when driving through curves!

Danger situation when the side of the vehicle is positioned very close to

- **person or objects**
  - Start of the curve travel,
  - Rear of the vehicle swings outwards,
  - Rear of the vehicle collides with person or object.

  Consequence:
  - Injury or damage.
- **Steps**
  - Start of the curve travel,
  - Rear of the vehicle swings outwards,
  - Wheel or rear of the vehicle moves down the step.

  Consequence:
  Vehicle tips over. – Danger of injury.

☞ **Note:**
Avoid positioning the vehicle with its side close to persons, objects, steps or similar.

If this is not possible,

- drive away in a wide curve.
- observe the rear of the vehicle in the danger area.
- Danger of accident in the case of vehicles with hand steering for curve driving.

DRIVING ON FALLING, RISING OR TRANSVERSE GRADIENTS

The electric vehicle is equipped with extremely strong drives that provide high climbing capabilities in order to overcome hills, slopes or small obstacles. For safety reasons however, the maximum permitted gradient is much lower because the tip-over stability and the braking and steering behaviour are impaired by a reduced floor/road. holding at higher gradient values.

☞ Information to the max. permitted inclinations can be found in the operating manual of your vehicle.

Always drive with a low speed on rising/falling gradients.

Extreme inclinations or slopes are to be driven on with adequate final speed.

Never switch to push mode on gradients. The automatic brakes are inoperative in the push mode. A braking of the vehicle is then only possible with the parking brake (optional).

Do not push the vehicle on gradients.

Do not lean towards the downhill direction when driving on rising, falling or transverse gradients.

Do not adjust the seat or back support angle on rising and falling gradients. – Danger of overturning!

While driving in curves and when turning on inclinations and slopes there is a danger of tilting.

Avoid jerky changes of the driving condition (especially with critically adjusted driving parameters as for example high delay values).

Attention:

! An increased danger of tipping over exists with three-wheel vehicles in the following cases:

- When driving downhill,
- Transversely sloped roads,
- Sideways inclination of the upper body.

Attention:

! Never move the brake unlocking lever, respectively the drive/push mode selection lever, to the push mode position whilst driving uphill or downhill! The vehicle will then roll downhill uncontrollably, without being able to be steered and can only be stopped with the parking brake.

Attention:

! Avoid driving on inclinations or slopes with insufficient surface condition. Even with only on sided existence of ice, water, moss or similar on the ground, there is a danger that the vehicle will loose traction and begin to slide out of control. If required immediately bring the joystick into the neutral position and additionally activate an existing handbrake on the vehicle in order to eliminate the dangerous situation.

Uphill driving

The tilting stability of a vehicle is extremely encumbered when driving on slopes.

Is valid for vehicles with the drive wheels in the rear

These vehicles tend to tip-over during uphill driving. Especially in the following situations:

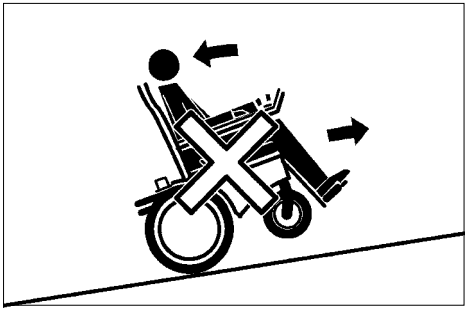
- exceeding the permitted rising gradient value,
- a jerky driving,
- driving with a backrest inclined to the rear,
- seat surface inclined to the rear,
- heavy luggage behind the back support,
- a higher sitting position (e.g. due to seat cushion or seat lift),
- crossing of obstacles.

Is valid for vehicles with the drive wheels in the front

The drive wheels tend to slip during uphill driving due to the front-wheel drive.

Avoid therefore the following:

- exceeding the permitted rising gradient value,
- a jerky starting,
- driving with a back support inclined to the rear,
- seat surface inclined to the rear,
- heavy luggage behind the back support,
- a higher sitting position (e.g. due to seat cushion),
- crossing of obstacles.

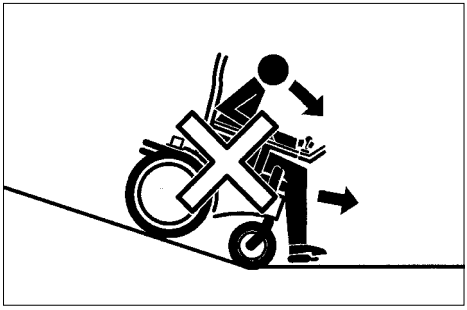


Attention:

! The danger of tipping over (drive wheels at the rear), respectively the danger of wheel slip (drive wheels at the front), increases if several of the mentioned influences occur simultaneously.

☞ **Note:**
Comply with the max. permitted rising gradient value specified in the operating manual). The values specified in the operating manual are the absolute maximum values and can be significantly reduced by unfavourable driving surface conditions (wetness, grid, leaves, dirt, etc.).

Downhill driving



Never drive faster than walking speed!

You must have your vehicle under control at all times during the downhill travel.

Attention:

! Never set the brake release lever/selection lever for drive-/push mode to push mode.

Observe the information about braking on slopes.

At the end of the slope pay attention that the footplates do not touch the ground and thus endanger you with a sudden braking of the vehicle.

Especially with critically set driving parameters (especially high delay values), avoid sudden braking.

SUPPORT CASTORS

The support castors increase the stability against tipping over to the rear when crossing an obstacle or driving on a rising gradient.

Attention:

! Support castors do not provide sufficient protection against tipping over in certain situations.

Therefore, do not:

– Leaning the upper body far back.

– Start off abruptly, especially when driving uphill.

CROSSING OBSTACLES

Each crossing of obstacles involves a risk!

The crossing of obstacles is a special danger situation for which a combination of safety information for uphill and downhill driving must also be observed.

For safety reasons we must indicate that the obstacle climbing ability of vehicles is limited.

You will find information hereto in the operating manual of your vehicle.

Ask your specialist dealer about the maximum obstacle height that can be overcome for your individually adjusted vehicle.

Attention:

! The obstacle crossing capability depends on the driving surface gradients, the adjustment of the leg supports and other factors.

Keep well clear of obstacles like ruts, rails and gully covers or similar sources of danger.

Maintain a sufficient safety distance between the wheelchair and drops, steps, elevators and obstacles. This distance must allow enough time to react and enough distance to brake/turn.

If not possible otherwise, approach the obstacle slowly and at a right angle (90°) [1], until the front wheels almost touch the obstacle. Drive over the obstacle with a little more momentum. Your vehicle can otherwise tilt to the side and throw you out.

In each case, determine the best way of crossing the obstacle in the individual situation.

Attention:

! Check the vehicle and all exposed cables for damage after a collision with an obstacle!

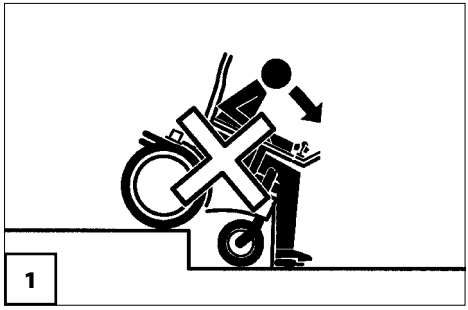
☞ **Note:**
For crossing obstacles with the help of ramps observe chapter *Driving on lifts and lifting platforms* on page 37.

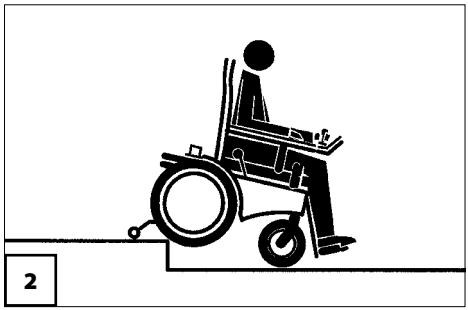
You can easily fall out of the vehicle when driving down a step (e.g. pavement curb) if the footplates or leg supports land on the driving surface [1].
The crossing of rails or ruts requires increased attention. – Unwanted course deviation!
The safe driving on stairs is impossible with conventional electric vehicles.

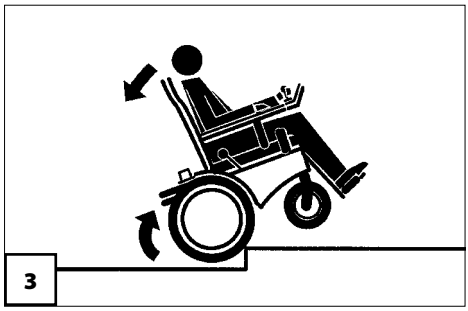
☞ **Note:**
The vehicle models with support castors have a higher stability. Therefore our vehicles are fit with support castors.

Attention:
! Support castors must not be removed!

They increase its stability. In difficult situations (e.g. when negotiating obstacles) the support castors can lift the drive wheels off the ground. A driving of the vehicle is then no longer possible [2]. – Therefore avoid such driving situations, drive around obstacles!







Is valid for vehicles with the drive wheels in the rear

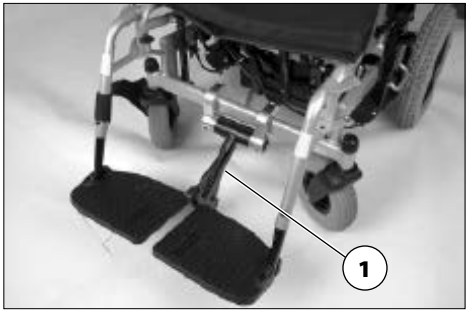
An especially great danger of the vehicle tipping over exists when the drive wheels cross over the edge of the obstacle [3].

Therefore avoid the following situations when crossing obstacles:

– higher obstacles than the max. permitted obstacle height,
– a jerky starting,
– driving with a back support inclined to the rear,
– a seat surface inclined to the rear,
– luggage behind the back support.

Step climber

The step climber (1) serves exclusively for the crossing of obstacles.



Attention:

! It must only be used for driving over firm, non-moving obstacles on firm and level surfaces.

☞ The maximum obstacle height that can be overcome can be found in the < *Technical data* > of the operating manual of your electric vehicle.

Crossing an obstacle

Drive onto the obstacle at a right angle and with a reduced speed suitable for the obstacle height.

The step climber will make contact with the obstacle first and the impetus will lift both steering wheels over the step.

Attention:

! An increased danger of tipping over exists in the following situations when crossing an obstacle with the step climber!

- Adjusted seat inclination.
- Driving with angle-adjusted back support.
- Driving on a rising/falling gradient, especially without a lap belt.
- Oblique crossing of an obstacle.
- Additional luggage behind the back support or hanging on the arm support on one side.
- Driving with too low tyre pressure.
- Operation on uneven and/or loose surfaces.

SEAT HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

The seat height adjustment is not designed for short subsequent lifting motions. Only conduct required lifting motions.

Frequent use of the seat height adjustment reduces the range of the electric vehicle (battery capacity).

Attention:

! Only carry out the seat height adjustment on firm, level surfaces without seat adjustment in drive mode.

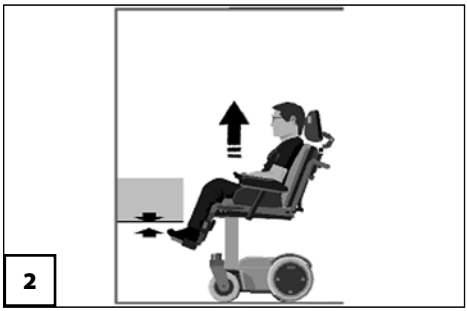
- Before the seat height adjustment the back support is to be brought into an upright position.
- Only drive over obstacles in the lowest seat height position. – Danger of overturning!
- Only carry out little, straight driving motions on level surfaces when the seat height adjustment is activated. – Danger of tilting during steering motions!
- For loading or transport of the electric vehicle lower the seat height adjustment into the lowest position.
- Check the pressure of the tyres more frequently in order to avoid instability.

User instructions before seat height adjustment

The seat height adjustment may only be used with fastened safety belt!

Sufficient space must be available above the electric vehicle for seat height adjustment. – Danger of accidents e.g. through door frames, lamps [1]!

The feet may not be underneath an obstacle as for example a desk [2].



User instructions after seat height adjustment

Due to the limited field of vision special care is required when driving the electric vehicle [1]!

Pay attention to hanging objects [2]!

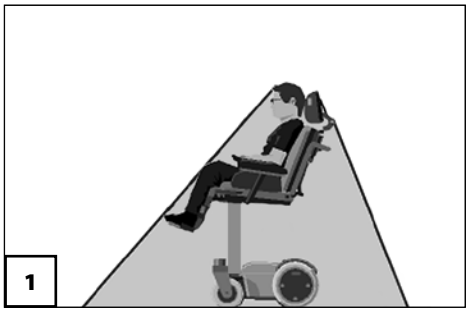
Do not lean the upper body beyond the seating contour! – Danger of overturning!

With completely or partially raised seat height adjustment the acceleration behaviour as well as the driving speed is automatically reduced for safety reasons.

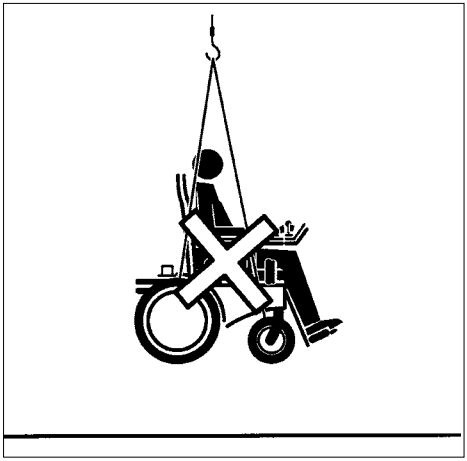
☞ Observe the labels applied to the electric vehicle!

Do not grab underneath the seat while it is being lowered. There is increased danger of jamming between the vehicle frame and seat [3]!

Make sure that no body parts of other people and no objects are in between the seat and vehicle frame!



TRANSPORT IN MOTOR VEHICLES OR WITH CONVEYORS



Never angle electric vehicles by more than 20° during loading, battery acid might leak. – Battery acid is corrosive, danger to hands, clothing and the environment!

Secure your electric vehicle so that it does not present additional danger during dangerous driving manoeuvres of the transport vehicle.

Never use a conveying device that is not approved for the conveying of electric vehicles with a passenger sitting inside. Floating transport s not permitted! – Danger of accident!

For shunting or transport, never use the back support, arm supports or leg supports.

Transport with sealed drive batteries

Sealed drive batteries are not hazardous materials.

This classification relates to different international hazardous material regulations as for example DOT, ICAIO, IATA and IMDG.

The sealed drive batteries may be transported unrestricted on the street, by train or air.

Individual transport agencies may nevertheless have different regulations, that might limit or forbid the transportation.

☞ Contact the respective transport agency in the individual case.

Transport safety for the unoccupied electric vehicle

For this the regulations of the respective transport company are to be observed.

Carry out the following steps when the electric vehicle is located in the transport vehicle:

1. Switch the electric vehicle off and switch to drive mode (clutch in the drive).

   ☞ view < *Operating manual* >.

2. Dismantled parts of the electric vehicle are to be stored safely and protected.

3. Secure the electric vehicle with fastening straps.

   ☞ Only attach the fastening straps to designated parts of the car and electric vehicle.

   ☞ The four anchor points of your electric vehicle are each marked with the symbol (1).

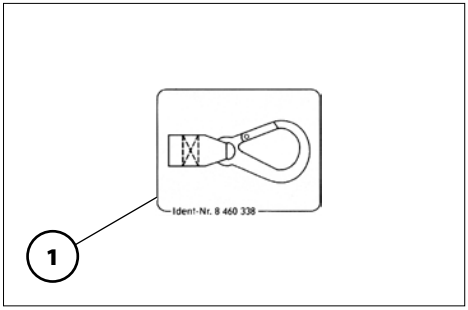
   ☞ Please look up the positions of the anchor points in the operating manual of your electric vehicle.

Attention:

! Changes on the electric vehicle and especially the anchor points may not be made.

- Only use permitted fastening material.

☞ Suited brackets are described in the operating manual of the transportation vehicle.



Transport in vehicles

The following procedures may be necessary due to lack of space for the transport in vehicles [1]:

– Remove the leg supports.
– Remove the operating module.
– Remove the arm supports.
– Folding over the back support.

The parts detached for the transport must be carefully stowed and carefully attached again before the next journey!

Attention:

! Never use the electric wheelchair without the leg supports and arm support units mounted!

Additional measures should be conducted to those required n chapter *Transport safety for the unoccupied electric vehicle* on page 35:

– If possible pull the main fuse.

  ☞ view < *Operating manual* >.

Transport of people inside a motor vehicle

To determine if your individual electric vehicle is approved for person transport inside a motor vehicle, please look at the type plate of your electric vehicle.

☞ **Note:**
Observe the guideline < *Safety with Meyra-wheelchairs, also during transport in motor vehicles* >! – This document and further information are available in the < *Infozentrum* > on our website < *www.meyra.com* >.

DRIVING ON LIFTS AND LIFTING PLATFORMS

Lifts and lifting platforms are a special danger for the user.

Attention:

! Danger of injury to the hands from automatically closing doors!

Get a helper to push the vehicle onto the lifting platform if there is a danger of falling. Secure the vehicle in such a fashion that it does not start to drive if you unintentionally move the joystick/director!

Ramps and lifting platforms

When the electric vehicle is loaded with the help of ramps or lifting platforms, the following safety information are to be observed:

– The operating manual for the transport vehicle.

– The manufacturer's information for the ramp or lifting platform.

Attention:

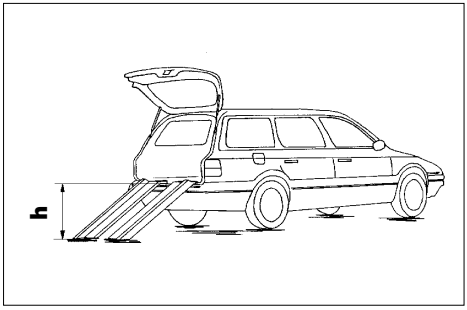
! The maximum bearing height specified for the ramp must be greater than the height 'h' from the ground to the loading surface, e.g. of the car.

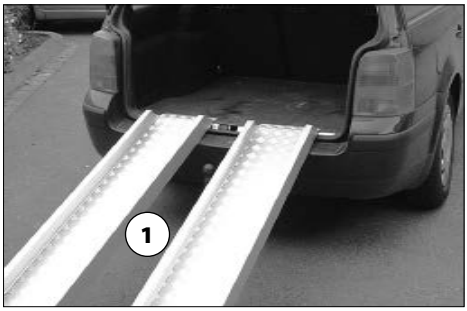
Ramp version

1. A parted ramp (1) consists of a minimum of two slim, transportable driving tracks.

   ☞ For a three-wheel you require three narrow driving lanes of a single piece ramp.

2. A one-piece ramp consists of one wide transportable driving track.





3. A firm ramp consists of one wide driving track that is connected firmly with the surface.

The electric vehicle can be driven into the transport vehicle over ramps with its own propulsion power.

Only for electric wheelchairs:

☞ During the process the operating module has to be guided accordingly.

☞ Do not pull on the connector cable.

Special safety information

For safety reasons, the electric vehicle must be unloaded (without baggage and without user) during its loading into a car or when a split ramp is used.

Ensure that the electric vehicle can roll back for a short distance (neutral zone) if forward motion on the ramp is interrupted or when setting in motion at the bottom of the ramp.

Park the car or van on level and firm ground and engage the brake in order to prevent the vehicle from moving

Ensure that the ramp cannot slip at the ground end or at the transport vehicle end.

Ramps should be positioned so as to leave enough space for steering correction of the electric vehicle without one of the wheels protruding over the edge of the ramp.

Only use the wheelchair on dry, clean and undamaged ramps or lifting equipment.

Preselect the lowest maximum speed.

Only approved ramps or lifting platforms may be applied (view type plate).

Attention:

! The loading capacity per ramp or lifting equipment must be for the electric vehicle:

- without driver above the permitted user weight, deducted the user weight and
- greater than the permitted overall weight with driver (fixed ramp)!

☞ The permitted overall weight and user weight of the electric vehicle can be found in the < *Technical data* > of the operating manuals.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES FOR INDOOR USE

The electric vehicles for indoor use are designed for level driving surfaces in the home and at the place of work. The vehicle shows a very different driving behaviour when driving on slopes or crossing obstacles. For your safety, we recommend that you use the assistance of an accompanying person for such driving situations.

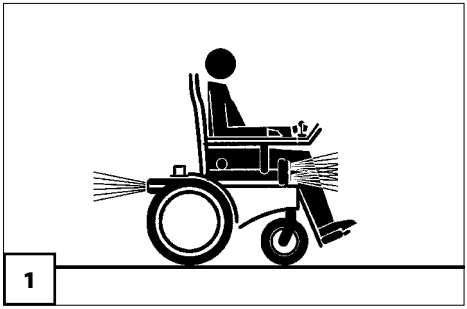
DRIVING ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

In Germany you are subject to the "Straßenverkehrsordnung" (StVO - German road traffic regulations) with your vehicle. In Germany the legislation requires equipment according to the "Straßenverkehrszulassungsordnung" (StVZO - road traffic licensing regulations).

☞ **Note:**
As a participant in public traffic you are responsible for function and equipment of your vehicle according to the regulations.

Always switch on the lighting system in poor visibility conditions and especially during darkness in order to see better and be better seen by others [1].

– The valid traffic regulations must be observed and abided when participating in public traffic.
– Check the functioning of the lighting system before each journey.
– Wear light-coloured and conspicuous clothing when driving in darkness.
– Ensure that headlights, turn signals and taillights as well as reflectors are not covered by clothes or other objects attached to the electric vehicle.
– As when driving other vehicles, you are not permitted to drive under the influence of alcohol, medication (observe product information) or drugs.
– Adapt your driving behaviour to the weather and road conditions.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ROAD AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

One of the drive wheels can lose its contact with the driving surface when driving on an uneven driving surface. This can cause a change in direction. – Therefore avoid uneven driving surfaces.

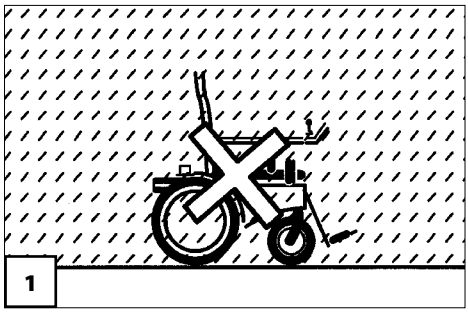
The electrical equipment of your electric vehicle is protected against moisture by way of design measures. However, for your own safety you should not expose your vehicle to fog, rain or similar weather conditions [1].

☞ **Note:**
Protect the vehicle from moisture when parking outdoors with a cover or other suitable accessories from the specialist dealers.

Push mode

Pushing the vehicle on a slippery surface (e.g. ice, snow, wet leaves, sand on asphalt) or on a slope can result in a dangerous situation. – Danger of uncontrollable skidding.

☞ **Note:**
Take special care when using the vehicle on slippery surfaces. – Danger of accident!



TRANSPORT IN PUBLIC METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION

Parking space

Use the space designated by the public transportation services for parking. This space is usually marked with a symbol [1].

User information

Your electric vehicle is not designed for user transport in public transportation vehicles. Limitations may occur. We recommend use of one of the firmly built in seats of the public vehicle.

Should it nevertheless become necessary to carry out the transport while sitting in the electric vehicle, the following needs to be observed:

- Use the space designated by the public transportation services for parking.
- Observe the regulations of the transport company before parking the electric vehicle..
- Park your electric vehicle opposite to the driving direction in the reserved space.
- The electric vehicle is to be placed so that the back support it will be supported by the border of the parking space.
- One side of the wheelchair must additionally lie near a further border of the parking space, so that the electric vehicle cannot slide to the side in case of an accident or sudden braking motion. Additionally activate the parking brakes and switch the electric vehicle OFF.

FOLDABLE ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Observe the procedures for correct folding of the vehicle shown in the operating manual.

The side frames of the vehicle are connected with a scissor-type mechanism. Do not reach into this area during the folding in order to avoid a squashing injury.

Before starting to drive again, assure yourself that all parts are attached correctly and function properly after folding resp. dismantling.

Do not squash the cables and ensure that their routing is correct. These must not come into contact with moving parts (e.g. wheels).

INFORMATION ON THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Should the vehicle react in an unaccustomed manner or fulfil uncontrollable manoeuvres, the joystick/director is to be brought back into the neutral position/initial position immediately and/or the vehicle to be switched off at once.

The modification of the driving behaviour of an electric vehicle may only be carried out by trained persons and with approved equipment.

The safety of the vehicle in respect of all driving/braking manoeuvres must be checked after each modification of the driving behaviour.

Attention:

! An incorrect and/or inappropriate modification of the driving behaviour can impair the safety of the vehicle and the user. – We cannot accept a liability for accidents resulting from an incorrect or inappropriate modification of the driving behaviour.

The electronic control system of the vehicle must not be modified. Any modification, including the use of non-original spare parts can affect the safety of the controller and the vehicle.

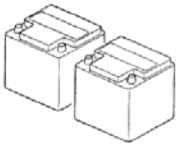
We do not give a warranty for modified products and cannot accept a liability for damage or injury resulting from an unauthorised modification.

Attention:

! We do not accept liability for damage resulting from combinations with third-party products of any type (e.g. trailer units, electric or electric devices) that can under unfavourable conditions result in situations of severe danger. This does not apply if such product has been expressly approved in writing by our company.

DRIVE BATTERIES

The electric vehicle requires special drive batteries.



Sealed drive batteries

Sealed drive batteries may not be opened. They are maintenance-free and the acid cannot leak during transport.
The battery poles are covered with corresponding battery pole caps.

Open drive batteries

On open batteries the acid level can be checked. These batteries are **not** maintenance free. Acid can leak during transport. The battery poles are covered with corresponding battery pole caps.

General safety information

Attention:

! Battery acid is very caustic! Skin and eyes can be injured, clothing and flooring can be damaged.

- Keep children away from batteries, their accessories and packaging material.
- Always wash your hands after working on the batteries.
- Contact with acid: Immediately rinse skin or body parts that have come into contact with the acid under running water for a longer period of time. Afterwards contact a doctor. Immediately remove items of clothing wetted with acid. Wash clothing with soapsuds and then rinse with plenty of water.
- Before working on the electric equipment of the vehicle, switch it off and pull the mains fuse.
- Do not wear rings, wrist jewellery or watches with metallic straps when working on the batteries; do not lay tools onto the batteries. – Danger of explosion caused by a short circuit.
- The voltage of the lighting is not suited to operate other equipment (e.g. radio, walkie-talkies or similar devices). – Danger of short circuits or fire! Use a voltage converter from our range of accessories for such equipment, your specialist dealer will be pleased to advise you.
- If there is fluid in the battery case, remove it carefully with protected hands. It could be battery acid.

Self-discharge

The batteries discharge during the course of time even when they are not loaded. Therefore always check the battery charge indication before the start of a journey.

Do not start to drive with almost empty batteries (noticeable on the battery control gauge).

☞ Emergency situations can only be handles with limited performance!

Charging the drive batteries

Drive batteries should only be charged with a battery charger that is suitable for the type and rating of the drive batteries. Your specialist dealer will be pleased to help you choose the correct battery charger. Only the use of a suitable battery charger will leave the warranty completely intact.

The charging of a discharged drive batteries is a simple and safe procedure. Follow the instructions of the operating manual electric vehicle and of the charger.

☞ Hereto view:

☞ the subchapter < *Charging procedure* > in your operating manual.

☞ the operating manual of the charger!

The batteries should be charged right after the daily use of the electric vehicle so that the complete driving performance is available the next day.

The batteries should be recharged once a month when the electric vehicle is not used for a long period of time. The electric vehicle will then always be ready for use.

Attention:

! Only charge the batteries in well aired, dry rooms.

- Protect the charger from heat, dampness, drop and spray water and jamming since it contains voltage. – Short circuit- and mortal danger!
- Ensure a good ventilation of the charger during the charging (do not cover) in order to dissipate the heat generated by the charger. – Danger of fire!
- Place the battery on a firm surface for charging.
- Do not put the charger on the seat of the electric vehicle for charging.
- Do not smoke and avoid open flame or sparking when handling cables and electric devices. The charging gases that can be produced by the charging are always explosive.
- Avoid spark build up through electrical static (for example caused by synthetic floor covers).

Special instructions for open batteries

Do not charge open batteries in the direct living area. Harmful gases can be released. Therefore always ensure that the room in which you charge the batteries has sufficient ventilation. – If necessary open the windows and/ or doors.

- When using acidic testing devices (areometer) there is a danger of battery acid leaking out of the acid tester during the process!
- After checking the open batteries with the areometer, it is essential to screw the sealing plugs on again tightly so that the battery acid does not cause any harm. – Danger of acid burn!

Refilling open drive batteries

Attention:

! Do not tilt open batteries – escaped acid can cause acid burn.

Protect your eyes and clothes from acid spray by wearing goggles when checking or topping up unsealed batteries. Wear gloves.

☞ **Note:**
Use only distilled water to refill open batteries. Only replenish distillate water to fully charged batteries. Do not use a metallic funnel for filling. There is a danger of short circuits.

Special instructions for sealed batteries

On some vehicle models maintenance free sealed batteries are used instead of open batteries. Under all circumstances only use the approved charger when charging these batteries!

Charging these batteries with a charger that is approved for open batteries will lead to a destruction of the batteries due to the unpermitted high voltage. – Risk of explosion!

When are the batteries charged?

– Before the first ride.
– Before long tours.
– After long periods of disuse.
– When the battery control gauge shows less than 25 % battery capacity.

☞ Recharge the batteries as often as possible.

☞ Recharge over a sufficient period of time.

Charge preferably during the night. Charging completely depleted batteries can require a minimum of 12 hours.

☞ **Note:**
In exceptions, the charging cycle can be extended to up to 16 hours. When exceeding the time limit or other malfunctions the charger with display an error (view operating manual < *Charger* >). – In case of a malfunction contact your specialist dealer.

Before the first ride

The drive batteries must be charged before the first journey.

Charging before long periods of non-use

You should fully charge the batteries of the electric vehicle before a long period of non-use. – This lengthens the service life of the batteries. Pull out the main fuse after the charging and reinsert it into the fuse holder the other way round. This prevents the fuse being lost.

Battery instructions for storage

Before storage, for example before a winter pause, the following instructions are to be observed:

- ☞ Completely charge the drive batteries.
- ☞ Pull off the drive key (if available).
- ☞ Pull out the main fuse after the charging and reinsert it into the fuse holder the other way round. – This prevents the fuse being lost. Alternative: Loosen one battery clamp and remove it.

Battery instruction during extended pauses of use

To increase the life cycle the batteries are also to be charged when not fully used or during pauses in use (retaining charge). – Therefore observe the following information:

- ☞ Charge the batteries at least once a moth for a period of more than 16 hours.

Replacing the batteries

The daily use of the electric vehicle places a high demand on the drive batteries, they can only fulfil their function when they are maintained and charged. Drive batteries undergo a normal ageing process. Both drive batteries must be replaced when they no longer give the full power or are defective despite correct charging.

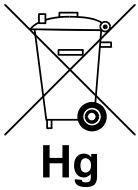
The use of drive batteries with different capacities is not permitted.

☞ **Note:**
Have a drive battery replacement carried out by a specialist workshop because they know about the possible risk situations and can correctly dispose of defective batteries.

When working near the batteries, never touch the batteries terminals with tools, cable ends or other metallic items. Danger of short-circuit and explosion!

Never use a naked flame or cause sparks close to the battery. Danger of explosion!

! **Attention:**



Do not dispose of old batteries as domestic waste.

Acid could leak from the battery and damage the environment. The lead in the battery, a metallic raw material, will be lost. Use one of the following disposal facilities for old batteries:

– the battery manufacturer,
– the specialist dealer,
– or an approved disposal facility (municipal or private waste disposal facility).

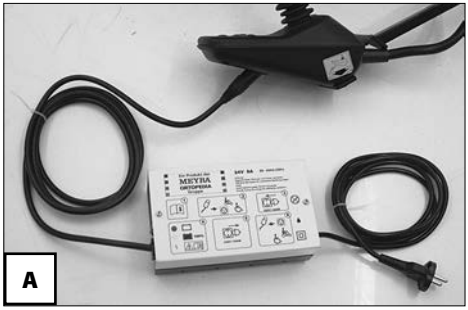
Battery charger

An electric vehicle requires a special charger.

Attention:

! Only chargers approved for the type of battery and suited for the electric vehicle may be applied [A]!

- Observe the operating manual of the charger!
- The charger must be designed for an internal resistance of the charging circuit of 100 mΩ.
- Charger and batteries must comply with the demands of EN 12184.



A

SERVICE

As any other technical product, the electric vehicle also requires regular care and maintenance. The following care instructions and the maintenance manual describe the measures that are to be carried out so that the electric vehicle provides the following advantages even after a longer period of use:

– the safety for you and others,
– the operational readiness,
– the value conservation.

Insufficient or neglected care and maintenance of the electric vehicle leads to limitations in the manufacturer warranty.

Information for the specialist dealer

Maintenance and Service manuals can be retrieved from our website < *www.meyra.com* >. You can for example find the following information in these manuals:

1. Adjustments that can be carried out with tools.
2. Step by step explanations to important repairs.
3. Information on model specific amendments.
4. Programming the driving behaviour.
5. A checklist for the annual inspection.

The functional tests necessary for the inspection are listed in the check list.

They are a guide for the performance of the inspection work.

☞ **Note:**
It does not outline the actual scope of the necessary work which can only be ascertained by an inspection of the vehicle.

After the successful completion of an annual inspection the inspection certificate should be recorded in the operating manual.

A draft for further inspection certificates can be copied from the maintenance and service manual when required. It then has to be added to the operating manual.

Tyres

With different tyre pressure of the wheels of a wheel pair the electric vehicle pulls to one side and hinders a straight forward course.

☞ With too little tyre pressure the rolling resistance increases and the drive batteries are depleted of more energy in order to propel the electric vehicle.

Always inflate the tyres to the max. permitted tyre pressure but never exceed the max. permitted tyre pressure.

☞ But never exceed the max. permitted tyre pressure.

Check the tyres regularly for following issues:

☞ Tyre pressure view chapter < *Technical data* > in the operating manual.

☞ That the tyre valves are always protected against dust with the valve caps.

☞ Tread/condition.

– Worn tread impairs the driving behaviour.

☞ In case of a change of tyres, always exchange the tyres in pairs.

Cleaning and maintenance

Keep the lighting components clean at all times and check for correct functioning before each journey.

- Do not clean the electric vehicle with a high-pressure cleaner! – Danger of short circuit!

☞ Keep water and moisture away from electrical components and cabling!

– Danger of damage to the electric and the operating keyboard through water jets.

Silicone free water based cleaning agents and care products should be used for the care of the vehicle.

☞ In doing so the manufacturers instructions are to be observed.

Do not use aggressive cleaning agents e.g. solvents, or hard brushes etc.

Upholstery and covers

The cushions and covers are normally fit with care instructions (instruction for care). In all other cases the following information is true:

☞ Clean the upholstery with warm water and hand washing liquid.

☞ Remove spots with a sponge or a soft brush.

– Wash off persistent dirt with commercial fine detergent.

☞ Do not soak! Do not machine wash!

Follow-up with clean water and allow to dry.

Plastic parts

The plastic panels and parts are made of high-quality plastic.

Only clean the plastic parts with warm water and neutral detergent or soft soap.

Attention:

! The plastic panelling is attacked through non-ionic tensides as well as solvents and especially alcohol.

When using commercial plastic cleansers the manufacturers application instructions are to be observed.

Finish

The high quality finish ensures an optimum of protection against corrosion.

For paint and chrome care the commercially available brand name paint and chrome cleansers are recommendable.

Should the coating be damaged with scratches or similar, these areas can be touched up with our paint pen available at the specialist dealer.

Slight lubrication of moving parts will ensure for their long functioning.

☞ View chapter < *Maintenance* > in the operating manual.

Disinfection

If the product is used by more than one person (for example in a care centre), the use of a commercial disinfectant is mandatory.

Before disinfection the upholstery and handles are to be cleaned.

A spray- or wiping disinfection is permitted with tested and accredited disinfectants.

☞ In doing so the manufacturers instructions are to be observed.

A list of the disinfectants and disinfection means tested and approved by the Robert Koch Institute can be found under:

< *http://www.rki.de* >.

During the use of disinfectants it can happen that surfaces might be affected in such a fashion that the long term functionality of parts can be limited.

Reinstallment

Before each reinstallment the electric vehicle is to undergo a complete inspection.

☞ **Note:**
The hygienic measures required for reinstallment are to be carried out in correspondence with the validated hygienic plan.

Should your specialist dealer carry out a revision/reconditioning or make fundamental changes to your vehicle, without the use of original spare parts, this under certain conditions may result in a remarketing of your vehicle. This will further entail that your specialist dealer might need to conduct new conformity assessments and tests.

Repairs

Trustfully contact your local specialist dealer of another specialist workshop for carrying out repairs. They are briefed in carrying out the work and have educated personnel.

Customer Service

In case you have questions or require help, please contact your local specialist dealer, who will provide counselling, customer service and repairs.

Spare parts

Spare parts can only be ordered from specialist dealers. In case of repair work, only original spare parts are to be used!

☞ **Note:**
Spare parts from other manufacturers can cause malfunctions.

A list of spare parts with the according part numbers and drawings is kept by your specialist dealer.

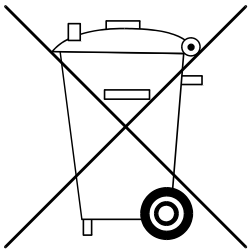
Attention:
! Safety relevant parts or assembly groups are only to be assembled in a specialist workshop. – Danger of accident!

In order to ensure the correct delivery of a spare part, always quote the corresponding serial number (SN) of the vehicle! You will find this on the type plate.

Whenever changes/modifications are carried out on the vehicle by the specialist dealer, the supplementary information, e.g. assembly/operating instructions must be attached to the operating manual of the vehicle, the date of the modification must be recorded and stated when ordering spare parts.

This should prevent wrong order details on future spare parts orders.

Disposal



The disposal must comply with the respective national law.

Please enquire about local disposal arrangements at your municipal authority.

The vehicle packing material can be disposed of as recyclable material.

The metal parts can be disposed of as recyclable scrap metal.

The plastic parts can be disposed of as recyclable plastic.

Electrical parts and printed circuit boards can be disposed of as electrical scrap.

NOTES

Your specialist dealer

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