GAC

Notice
This guide is intended to promote good driving habits. For detailed vehicle operation instructions, please refer to the accompanying "Instruction Manual." Please drive in accordance with local laws and regulations.

GAC INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD

Address: No. 60 Donglong Road, Panyu District, Guangzhou, P.R. China

Postcode: 511434

www.gacgroup.com

GAC

Driving Guide

All-New Generation GMC Motor

GS3

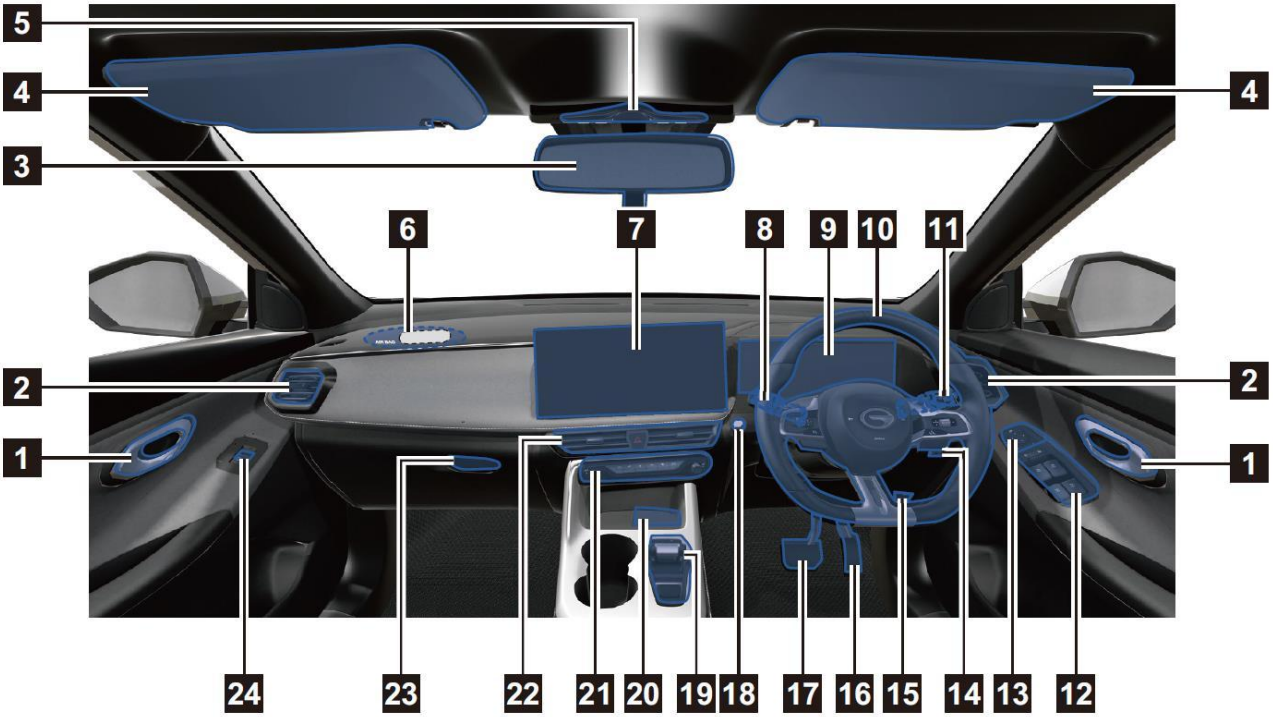
EMZOOM

Table of Contents

Some features or images described in this guide may only apply to specific vehicle configurations, not necessarily to your purchased vehicle. Please refer to your actual vehicle.

Some descriptions in this guide marked with an asterisk "*" indicate that they only apply to optional/unique configurations of certain vehicle models. Please refer to your actual vehicle.

Cockpit Overview



1. Interior Door Handle
2. Air Vent
3. Rearview Mirror
4. Sun Visor
5. Front Dome Light

– Electric sunshade button

- Electric Sunroof Button*

6. Front Passenger Front Airbag
7. Audio System Display
8. Light Combination Switch
9. Instrument Cluster

 - Indicator Lights

10. Steering Wheel

 - Steering Wheel Buttons
 - Driver's Front Airbag

11. Wiper Combination Switch
12. Driver's Side Power Window Buttons

 - Central Door Lock Button

13. Exterior Mirror Adjustment Buttons

 - Exterior Rearview Mirror Folding Button *

14. Headlight Leveling Manual Adjustment Knob
15. Hood Release Handle

 - Fuel Filler Door Release Handle

16. Accelerator Pedal
17. Brake Pedal
18. Start Switch
19. Gear Shift Lever
20. Front Storage Tray of the Sub-instrument Panel

– Wireless phone charging area

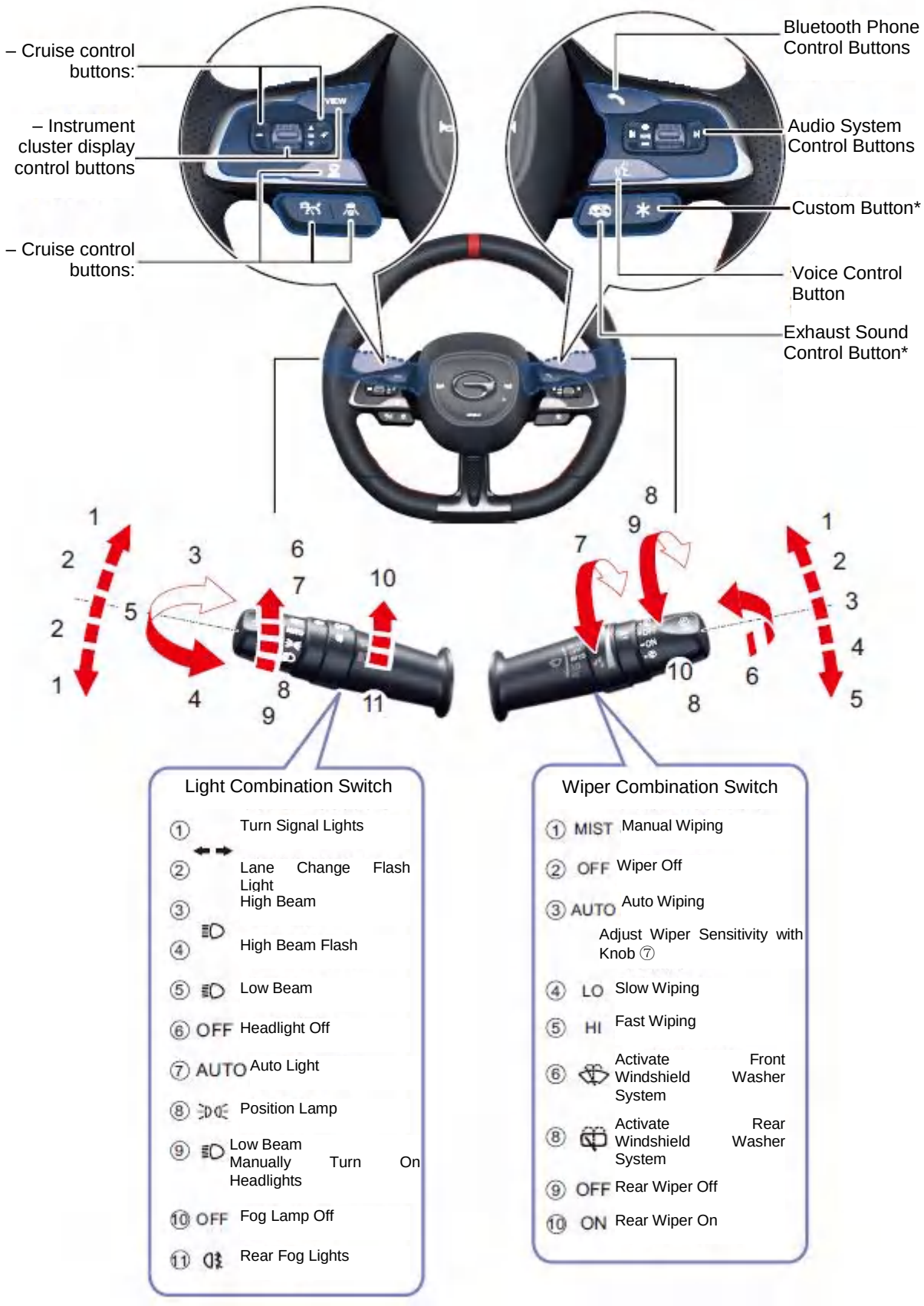
21. Air Conditioning Control Panel
22. Air Vent

 - Hazard Warning Light Switch Button

23. Glove Box Opening Handle
24. Passenger Side Power Window Buttons

Please refer to the picture index in the Owner's Manual.

Multi-Function Steering Wheel



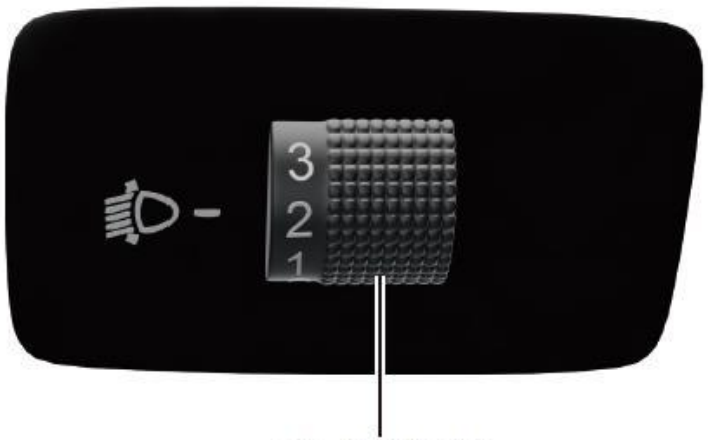
Light Combination Switch

① Turn Signal Lights
② Lane Change Flash Light
③ High Beam
④ High Beam Flash
⑤ Low Beam
⑥ OFF Headlight Off
⑦ AUTO Auto Light
⑧ Position Lamp
⑨ Low Beam Manually Turn On Headlights
⑩ OFF Fog Lamp Off
⑪ Rear Fog Lights

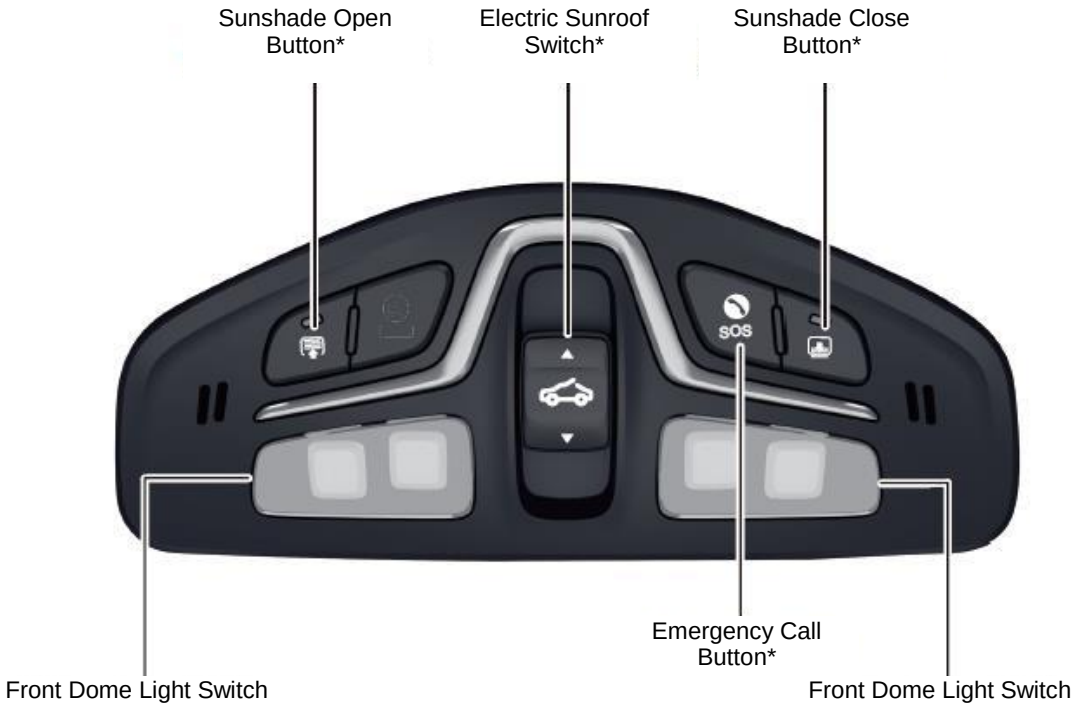
Wiper Combination Switch

① MIST Manual Wiping
② OFF Wiper Off
③ AUTO Auto Wiping
Adjust Wiper Sensitivity with Knob ⑦
④ LO Slow Wiping
⑤ HI Fast Wiping
⑥ Activate Front Windshield Washer System
⑧ Activate Rear Windshield Washer System
⑨ OFF Rear Wiper Off
⑩ ON Rear Wiper On

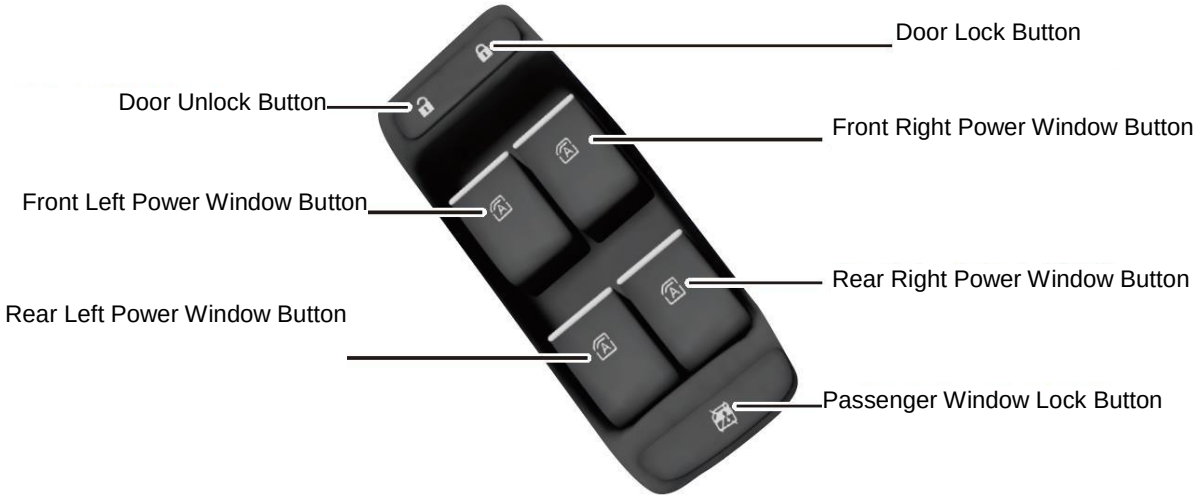
Function Buttons



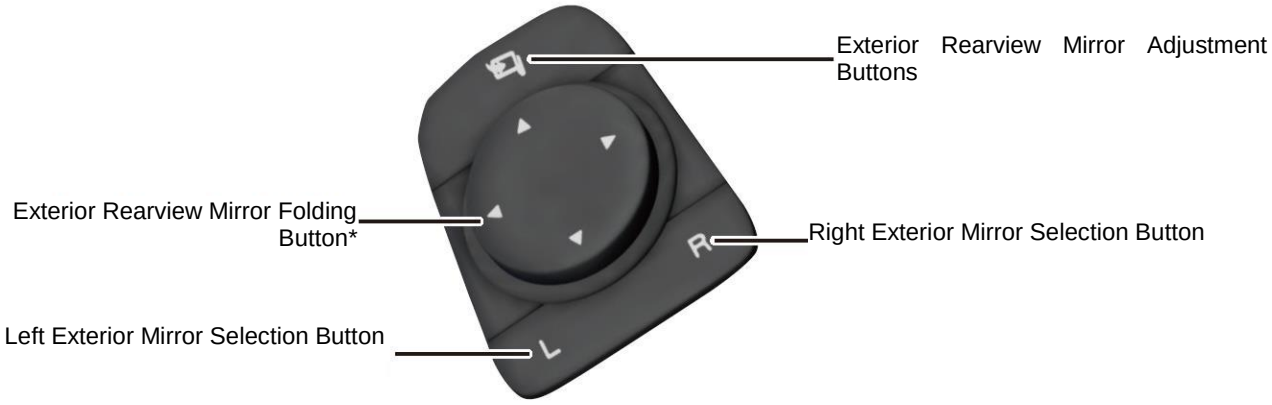
- Headlight Leveling Manual Adjustment Knob



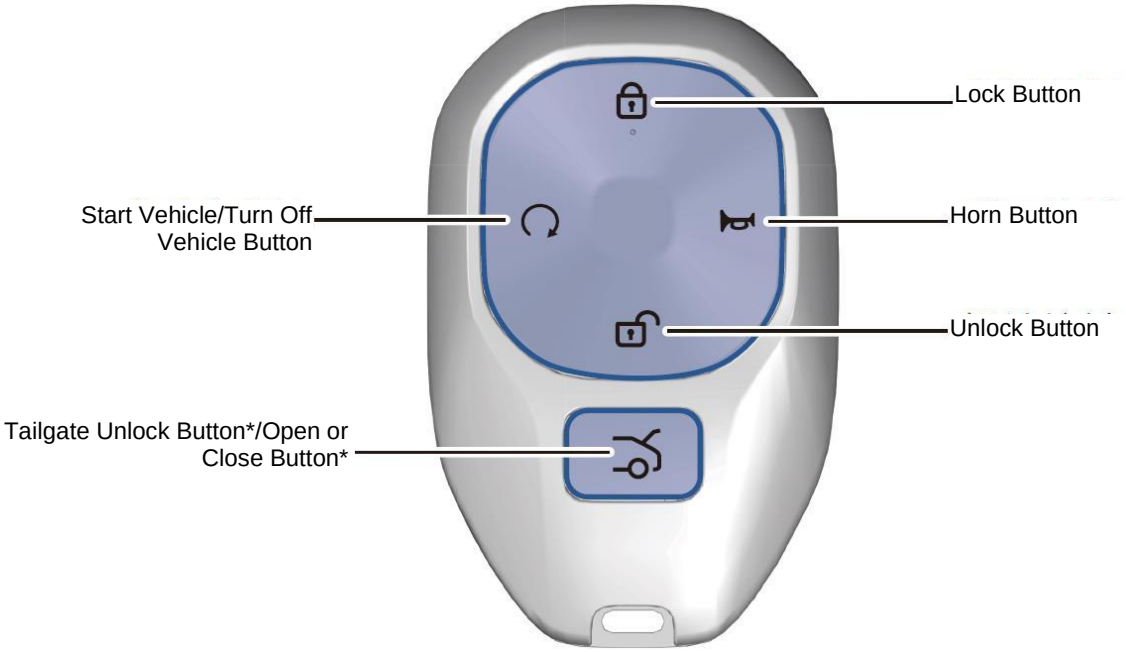
Driver Side Power Window Switch



Exterior Rearview Mirror Adjustment Buttons



Remote Key



Start Switch

When the gear shift lever is in the "P" position and the brake pedal is depressed, the Start/Stop button's backlight will be green. Press the Start/Stop button to start the engine.

When the shift lever is in the "P" position and the brake pedal is not depressed, press the start switch to cycle through "OFF→ACC→ON→OFF" positions.

OFF: The button's backlight is white, and the ignition is off.

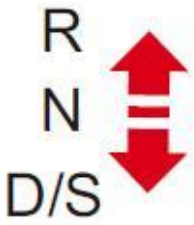
ACC: The button's backlight is orange, and the power outlet and other accessory circuits are on.

ON: The button's backlight is orange, the instrument cluster's background lights are on, and all electrical equipment circuits are on.

Tip

- The Start/Stop button can only be operated when the remote key is detected inside the vehicle.

Transmission Gear Positions



P - Park

R - Reverse Gear

N - Neutral

D/S - Drive/Sport Gear

Please shift the gear lever to the "P" or "N" position when starting the vehicle.

Starting and Stopping

Starting

1. Enter the vehicle with the smart remote key.
2. Ensure the gear shift lever is in the "P" or "N" position.
3. Press the brake pedal.
4. Press the Start/Stop button to start the engine.

Starting Off

1. Shift the gear lever to the desired position.
2. Release the parking brake.
3. Release the brake pedal.
4. Slowly press the accelerator pedal, and the vehicle will start moving.

Stopping

1. Stop the vehicle and apply the parking brake.
2. Shift the gear lever to the "P" position.
3. Press the Start/Stop button to turn off the engine.

Electronic Parking Brake

– When the vehicle is stationary, pull up the Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) system button ① to apply the electronic parking brake and prevent the vehicle from rolling.

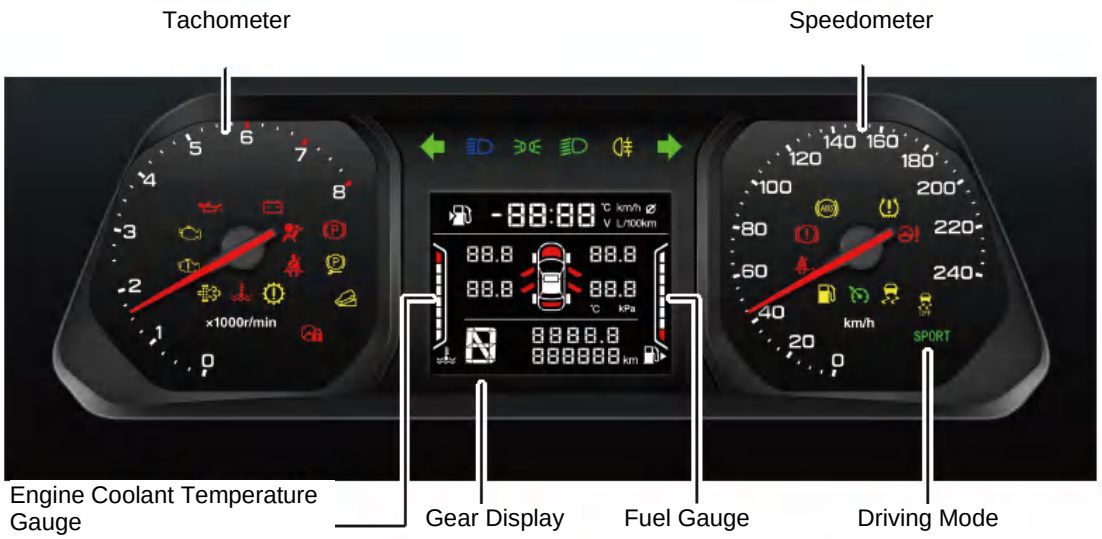
– If the service brake fails while driving, you can attempt to continuously pull and hold the Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) system button ① to perform an emergency stop.

– Press the Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) system button ① to release the electronic parking brake.

3.5-inch Instrument Cluster

※Some indicator lights only appear on certain vehicle models, please refer to the Owner's Manual, and the final position of the indicator lights is subject to the actual vehicle!

Left Turn Signal Indicator Light **Hazard Warning Indicator Light (Flashing)** **Right Turn Signal Indicator Light**



Use the OK button on the left side of the steering wheel and the infotainment system display screen to switch driving information displays and access menu settings. Please refer to the Owner's Manual.

Front Passenger Seatbelt Indicator Light	Electronic Parking Brake Status Indicator Light
Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) Indicator Light	Auto Hold Status Indicator Light
Low Oil Pressure Warning Light	Electronic Stability Control (ESC) Indicator Light
Charging System Warning Light	Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) Indicator Light
High Engine Coolant Temperature Indicator Light	Transmission Fault Indicator Light
Emission System Malfunction Indicator Light	Low Fuel Indicator Light
Engine Malfunction Indicator Light	Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) Indicator Light
Position Light Indicator Light	Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) Malfunction Indicator Light
High Beam Indicator Light	Electric Power Steering (EPS) Indicator Light
Rear Fog Light Indicator Light	Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator Light
Door Open Indicator Light	Electronic Stability Control Off (ESC OFF) Indicator Light
Driver's Seatbelt Indicator Light	Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF) Indicator Light*
Cruise Control Indicator Light	Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF) Indicator Light*
Cruise Control Indicator Light	

7-inch Instrument Cluster (Minimalist Theme)*

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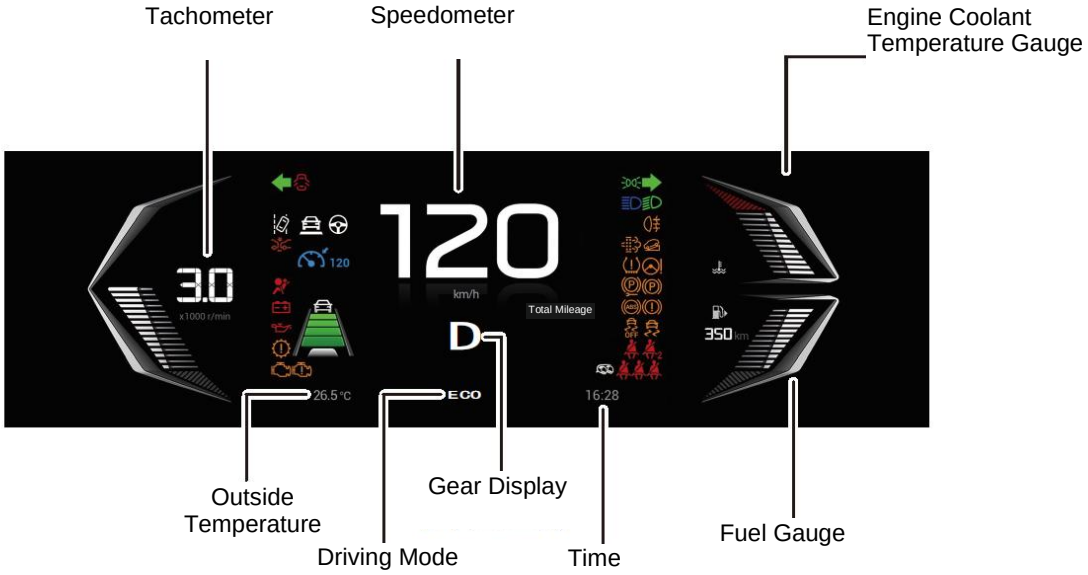
Left Turn Signal Indicator Light **Hazard Warning Indicator Light (Flashing)** **Right Turn Signal Indicator Light**



Use the OK button on the left side of the steering wheel and the infotainment system display screen to switch driving information displays and access menu settings. Please refer to the Owner's Manual.

- Front Passenger Seatbelt Indicator Light
- Second Row Seatbelt Indicator Light
- Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) Indicator Light
- Low Oil Pressure Warning Light
- Charging System Warning Light
- High Engine Coolant Temperature Indicator Light
- Emission System Malfunction Indicator Light
- Engine Malfunction Indicator Light
- Position Light Indicator Light
- High Beam Indicator Light
- Door Open Indicator Light
- Rear Fog Light Indicator Light
- Driver's Seatbelt Indicator Light
- Smart High Beam Indicator Light
- Smart High Beam Indicator Light
- Electronic Stability Control Off (ESC OFF) Indicator Light
- Electronic Parking Brake Status Indicator Light
- Auto Hold Status Indicator Light
- Electronic Stability Control (ESC) Indicator Light
- Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) Indicator Light
- Transmission Fault Indicator Light
- Low Fuel Indicator Light
- Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) Indicator Light
- Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) Malfunction Indicator Light
- Electric Power Steering (EPS) Indicator Light
- Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator Light
- Front Collision Mitigation Status Indicator Light
- Front Collision Mitigation Status Indicator Light
- Lane Departure Status Indicator Light
- Lane Departure Status Indicator Light
- Lane Departure Status Indicator Light
- Hill Descent Control (HDC) Indicator Light
- Adaptive Cruise Control Vehicle Ahead Indicator Light
- Adaptive Cruise Control Vehicle Ahead Indicator Light
- Adaptive Cruise Control No Vehicle Ahead Indicator Light
- Adaptive Cruise Control No Vehicle Ahead Indicator Light
- Adaptive Cruise Control Malfunction Indicator Light
- Lateral Control Status Indicator Light
- Lateral Control Status Indicator Light
- Lateral Control Status Indicator Light
- Hands-on Steering Wheel Indicator Light
- Hands-on Steering Wheel Indicator Light
- Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF) Indicator Light*
- Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF) Indicator Light*
- Cruise Control Indicator Light*
- Cruise Control Indicator Light*
- Exhaust Sound System Malfunction Indicator Light*
- Exhaust Sound System Activated Indicator Light*

7-inch Instrument Cluster (Organic Theme)*

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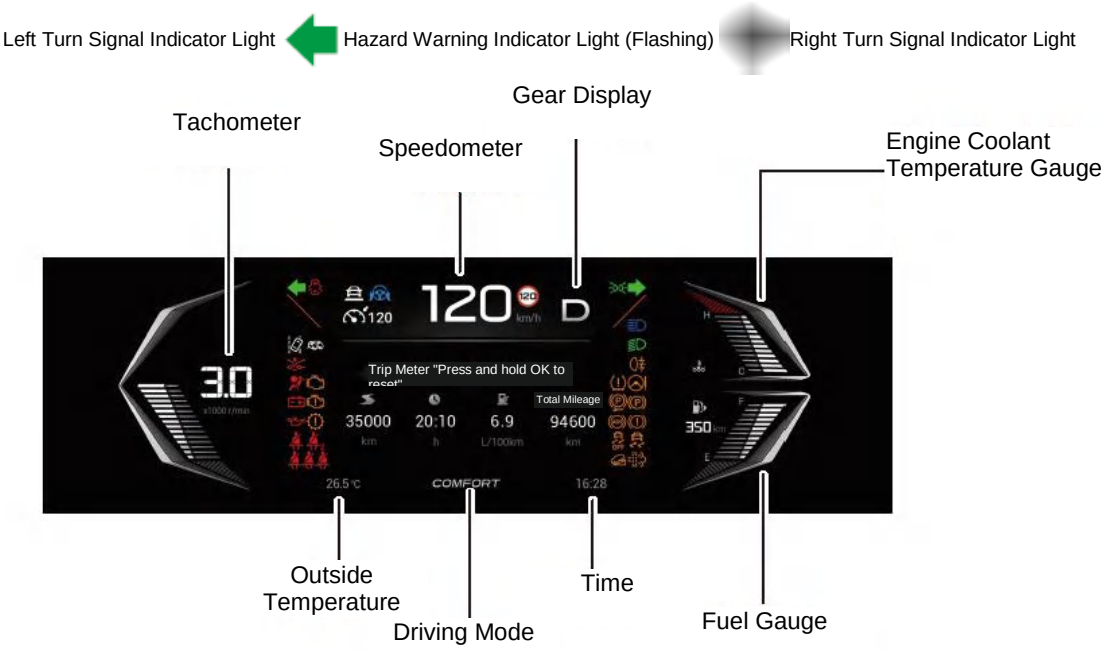

Use the OK button on the left side of the steering wheel and the infotainment system display screen to switch driving information displays and access menu settings. Please refer to the Owner's Manual.

- Front Passenger Seatbelt Indicator Light
- Second Row Seatbelt Indicator Light*
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- Low Oil Pressure Warning Light
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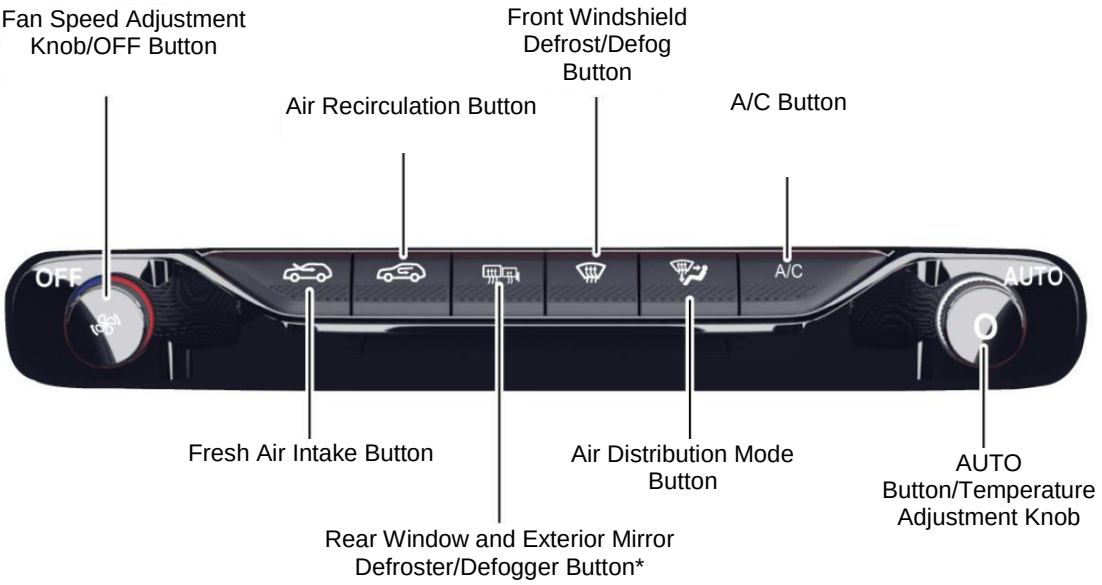
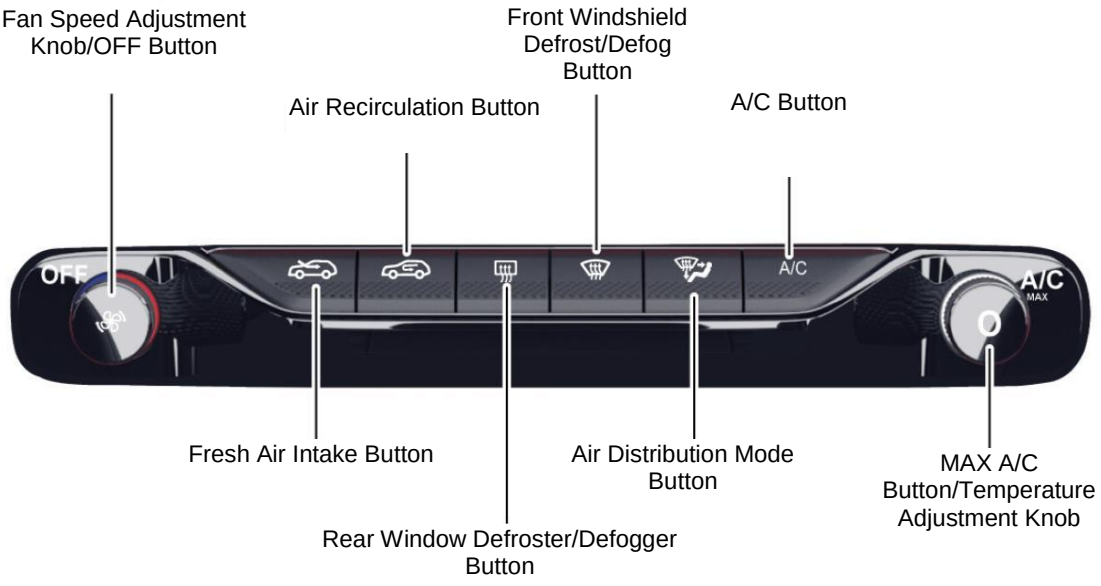
- High Engine Coolant Temperature Indicator Light
- Emission System Malfunction Indicator Light
- Engine Malfunction Indicator Light
- Position Light Indicator Light
- High Beam Indicator Light
- Door Open Indicator Light
- Rear Fog Light Indicator Light
- Driver's Seatbelt Indicator Light
- Smart High Beam Indicator Light*
- Smart High Beam Indicator Light*
- Electronic Stability Control Off (ESC OFF) Indicator Light
- Electronic Parking Brake Status Indicator Light
- Auto Hold Status Indicator Light
- Electronic Stability Control (ESC) Indicator Light*
- Anti-lock Braking System (ABS) Indicator Light
- Transmission Fault Indicator Light
- Low Fuel Indicator Light
- Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) Indicator Light
- Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) Malfunction Indicator Light
- Electric Power Steering (EPS) Indicator Light
- Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator Light
- Front Collision Mitigation Status Indicator Light*
- Front Collision Mitigation Status Indicator Light*
- Lane Departure Status Indicator Light*
- Lane Departure Status Indicator Light*
- Lane Departure Status Indicator Light*
- Hill Descent Control (HDC) Indicator Light*
- Adaptive Cruise Control Vehicle Ahead Indicator Light*
- Adaptive Cruise Control Vehicle Ahead Indicator Light*
- Adaptive Cruise Control No Vehicle Ahead Indicator Light*
- Adaptive Cruise Control No Vehicle Ahead Indicator Light*
- Adaptive Cruise Control Malfunction Indicator Light*
- Lateral Control Status Indicator Light*
- Lateral Control Status Indicator Light*
- Lateral Control Status Indicator Light*
- Hands-on Steering Wheel Indicator Light*
- Hands-on Steering Wheel Indicator Light*
- Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF) Indicator Light*
- Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF) Indicator Light*
- Cruise Control Indicator Light*
- Cruise Control Indicator Light*
- Exhaust Sound System Malfunction Indicator Light*
- Exhaust Sound System Activated Indicator Light*

Air Conditioning System Control Panel

- **Automatic Air Conditioning***



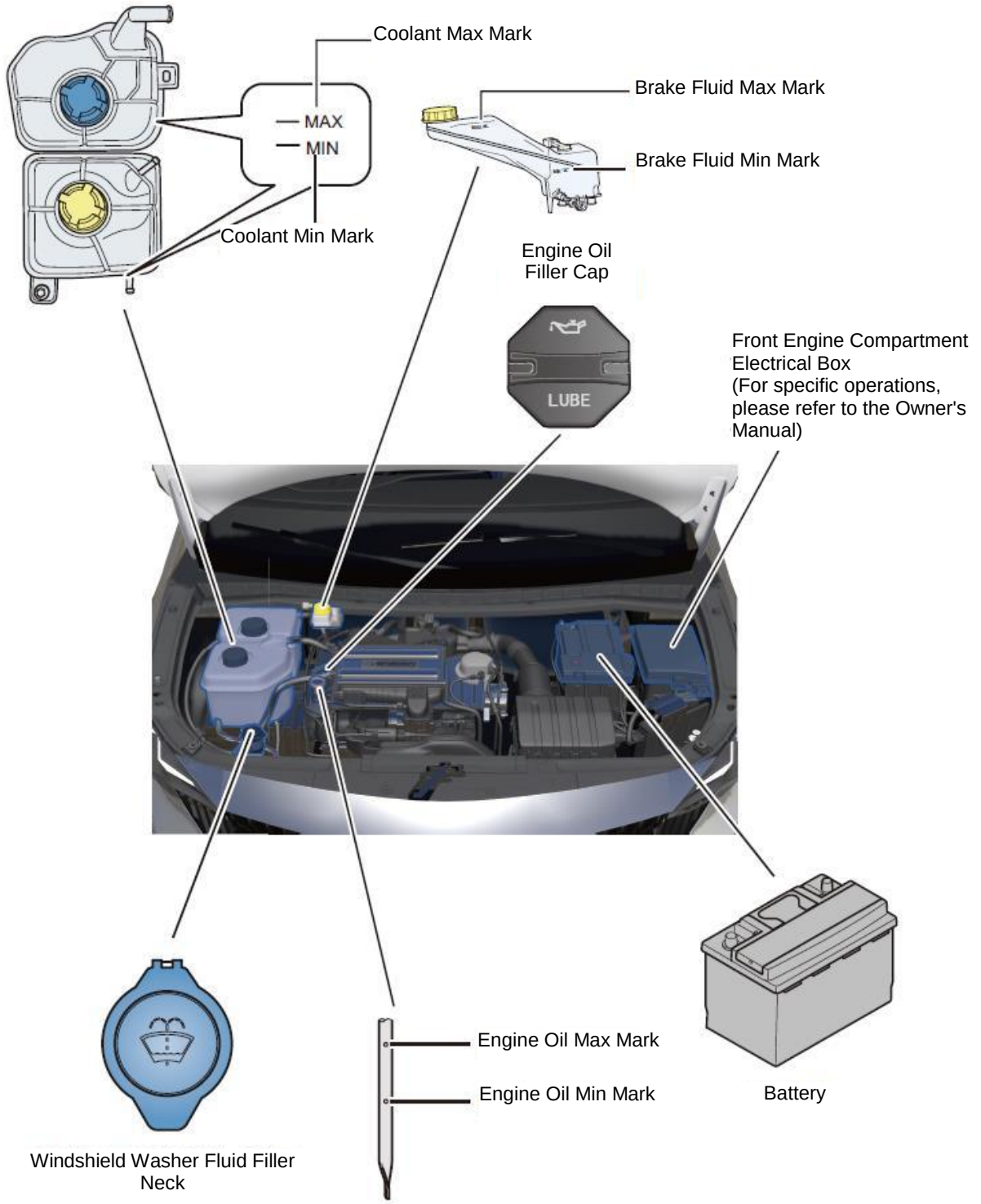
- **Manual Air Conditioning***



Daily Check

- **Front Engine Compartment**

※ If there are any discrepancies between the image and the actual vehicle, please refer to the actual vehicle!



※Ensure all fluid levels are between the upper and lower limit marks.

- **Checking the front engine compartment (Refer to the Owner's Manual)**

Brake Fluid Level

When the vehicle is cold, check if the brake fluid level in the reservoir is between the "MAX" and "MIN" marks. If the level is below the "MIN" mark, brake fluid must be added.

Coolant Level

When the vehicle is cold, check if the coolant level is between the "MAX" and "MIN" marks. If the level is below the "MIN" mark, coolant must be added.

Battery

Check the battery's appearance (for cracks, swelling) and the condition of the battery terminals and cable connections for corrosion or looseness.

If the battery is in poor condition, please visit a GAC Service Center for service as soon as possible.

Windshield Washer Fluid

Replenish promptly after each use.

Engine Oil Level

When the vehicle is cold, check if the engine oil level is between the "MAX" and "MIN" marks. If the level is below the "MIN" mark, engine oil must be added.

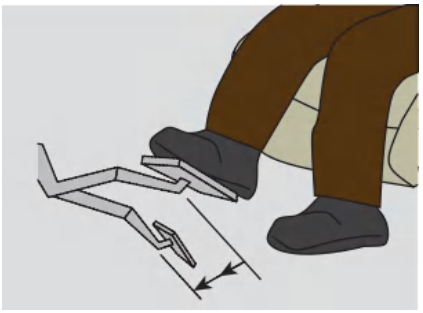
- **In-Vehicle Checks**

Check Brake Pedal

Check Brake Pedal

Start the vehicle and firmly press the brake pedal, checking the distance between the pedal and the floor.

When depressing the brake pedal, if it feels spongy or light, there may be air in the brake system or a leak. This can lead to brake failure. Please contact a GAC Service Center for inspection and repair immediately.



Check Electronic Parking Brake System

Pull up the electronic parking brake system button to apply the electronic parking brake. Confirm the parking status by the red button indicator light and the electronic parking brake status indicator light on the instrument cluster.

Check Windshield Washer Fluid Spray

Activate the windshield washer fluid spray and check if the windshield washer fluid sprays normally.

Check Wiper Operation

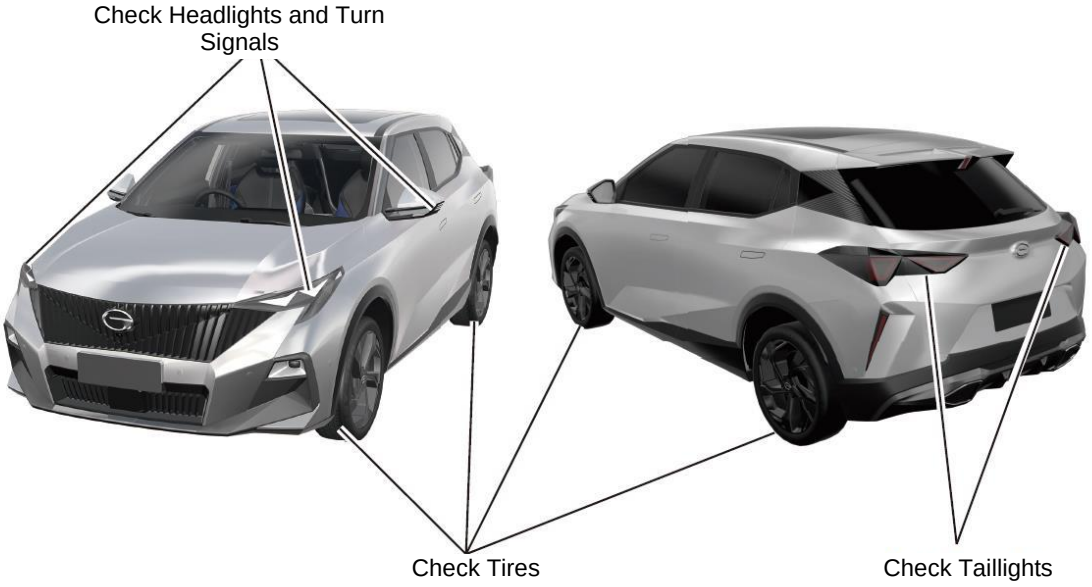
Move the wiper combination switch to operate the wipers. Check if there are any abnormalities in wiper operation at high and low speeds.

- **Exterior Checks**

Lights

Turn on the front combination lights, rear combination lights, turn signal lights, position lights, license plate lights, fog lights, etc., and check if the lights are working normally and if their appearance is clean or damaged.

Repeatedly press the brake pedal to check if the brake lights are working normally.

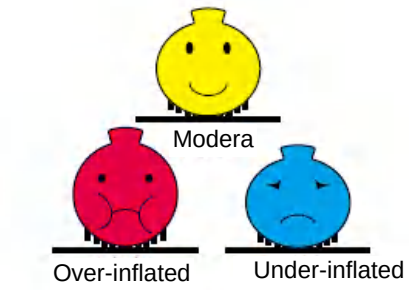


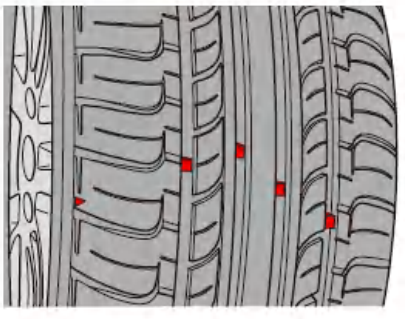
Check Tire Condition

Tire pressure affects tire lifespan. You should check the tire pressure regularly as specified.

Visually inspect the tire surface for cracks or damage, and for nails or stones embedded in the tire surface.

Visually inspect the tire perimeter for large areas of wear, localized wear, or stepped wear. When the tire wears down to the wear indicator, please replace the tire.





Checks While Driving

Check Braking Effectiveness

When driving at low speed on a dry road, press the brake pedal and check if the vehicle's braking function is normal.

Low Speed, Acceleration Status

Slowly press the accelerator pedal and check if the accelerator pedal operates smoothly. Check if the vehicle accelerates smoothly at low speeds.

Seat Belt

Correct seatbelt usage is a fundamental requirement for safe driving. In the event of a collision, if the trigger conditions are met, the seatbelt pretensioner and force limiter will activate, tightening the seatbelt to secure occupants in a suitable position, reducing the forward inertial movement of occupants, preventing them from being thrown out, and minimizing impact injuries as much as possible.

Reduces occupant movement during low-speed frontal collisions.

Movement without seatbelt

In a frontal collision, even at low speeds, relying only on hands for support cannot provide effective protection.

Movement with seatbelt

In a frontal collision, the seatbelt can effectively secure occupants and provide effective protection.

Reduces occupant movement during high-speed frontal collisions.

Movement without seatbelt

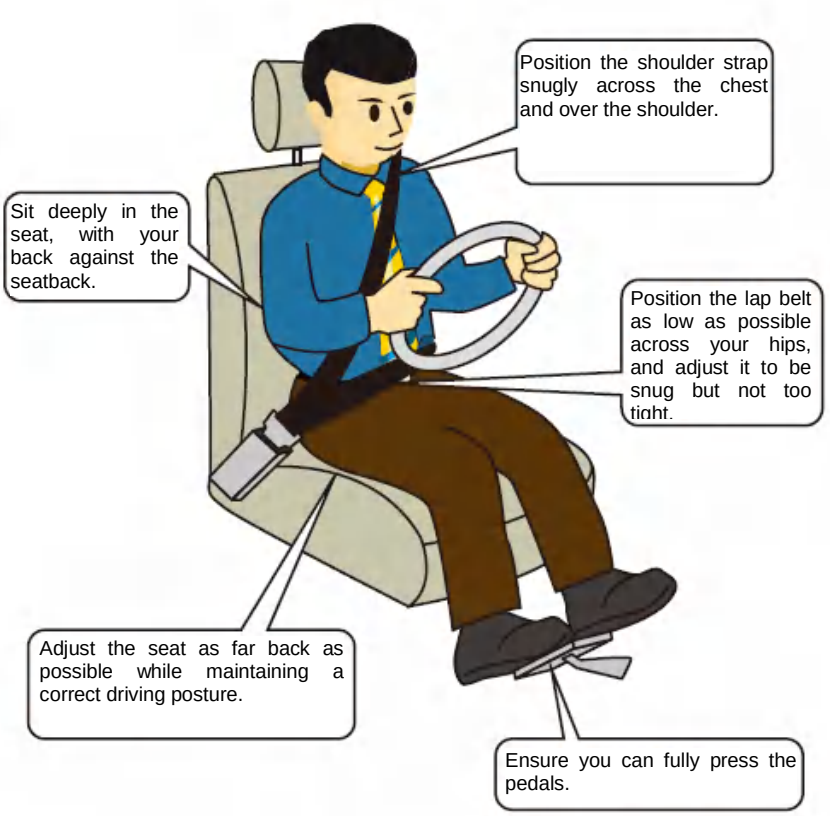
In a high-speed frontal collision, even if the airbag works normally, it cannot provide effective protection for occupants.

Movement with seatbelt

In a high-speed frontal collision, occupants correctly wearing seatbelts can receive effective protection from both the seatbelt and the airbag.

When driving, seatbelts must be worn correctly.

For your safety and the safety of your occupants, you must correctly wear your seatbelt when driving the vehicle.



The shoulder strap of the seatbelt must pass over the center of the shoulder and be snug against the shoulder, never across the neck; the lap belt must pass over the pelvic area and be snug against the pelvis, never pressing on the stomach, and adjust the tightness of the seatbelt as needed.

When a pregnant woman wears a seatbelt, the lap belt portion should pass across the hips and be as low as possible, not pressing on the abdomen, to avoid affecting the fetus.

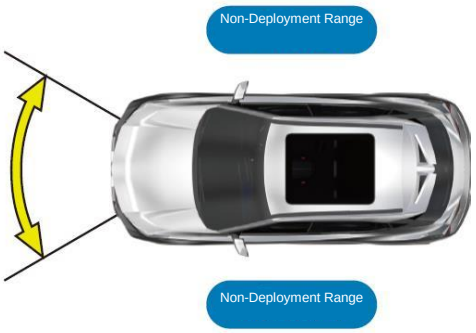
Tip

- In a high-speed frontal collision, the pre-tensioning and force-limiting seat belts will activate along with the airbags to provide better protection.
- A pre-tensioning and force-limiting seat belt that has been activated cannot be reused and must be replaced.

Airbag System (SRS)

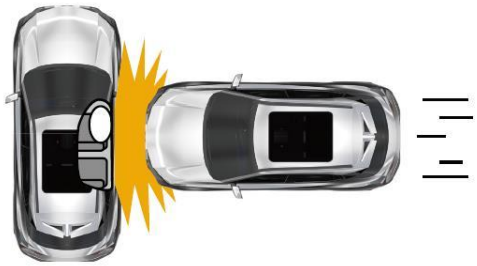
In the event of a severe collision, if the trigger conditions are met, the system deploys the airbags quickly, assisting the seatbelts in protecting the occupants.

SRS Deployment Scenarios



If the front of the vehicle is severely impacted, the front airbags and side curtain airbags will automatically deploy.

The airbag control unit calculates the energy generated during a vehicle collision. If the trigger conditions are met, the airbags deploy; if the trigger conditions are not met, the airbags do not deploy. Therefore, even if the vehicle is severely damaged, it does not necessarily mean the airbags will deploy.



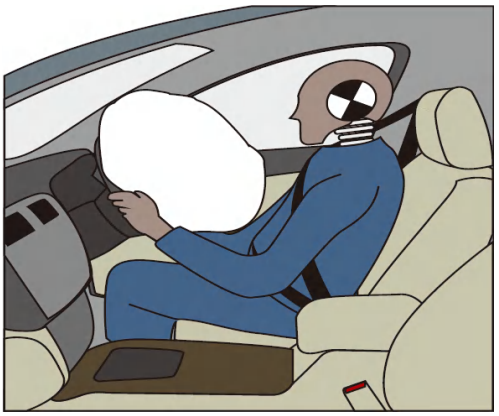
In the event of a severe side impact, the side airbags and side curtain airbags will automatically deploy.

SRS is a supplemental restraint system; please be sure to wear your seatbelt correctly.

- SRS Deployment Process

At the moment of a collision, the seatbelt will tighten around the body.

In a collision, the seatbelt will lock and tighten around the body, and the SRS will determine whether to deploy based on the magnitude of the impact.



Moment of SRS Deployment

When SRS deploys, the seatbelt will also secure the occupants in their seats.

SRS Provides Protection for Occupants

SRS assists seatbelts in protecting occupants.

SRS Retracts Quickly After Deployment

By rapidly releasing gas within the SRS, it mitigates the impact on occupants during a vehicle collision.

- Precautions for SRS

When driving, do not lean too close to the steering wheel; otherwise, SRS deployment may cause injury to the upper body.

Do not allow children to kneel on the seat or stand inside the vehicle; otherwise, SRS deployment may cause serious injury to children.

Do not hold young children on your lap; SRS deployment may cause serious injury to children.

Tip

- After the SRS has been activated, the airbag will be very hot. Do not touch it.
- After SRS deployment, you will see smoke, which is powder from the airbag surface and is harmless to the human body. If it gets into eyes or on skin, wash immediately.
- An airbag that has been deployed cannot be reused. Please have it replaced promptly.

The following actions will affect the normal operation of the airbag:

- Placing items like umbrellas between the front seat and the door.
- Installing seat covers on the front seats.
- Not removing the new car seat's plastic protective film.
- Placing perfume bottles, dolls, or other items on the dashboard in the front passenger airbag deployment area.
- Self-replacing or modifying the airbag system.

Child Safety

When carrying children, please note:

- Child safety seats must be used to protect children.
- Doors, windows, and seats must be operated by adults.
- Activate the child safety lock to prevent children from opening the doors themselves while the vehicle is in motion.
- Do not leave children unattended in the vehicle.

When carrying children, do not:

Hold infants/toddlers on your lap

Because in a vehicle collision, both you and the infant/toddler have forward inertia. The infant/toddler may be injured by you being thrown forward, or by being thrown from your arms due to a strong collision.

Share a seatbelt with an infant/toddler

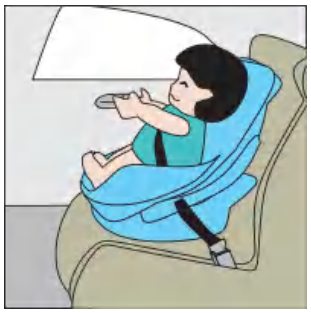
In the event of a collision, the seatbelt will press deeply into the infant/toddler, causing severe injury or even death.

Child Safety Seat Classification Levels (for reference only):

Infant Seat

Weight: Under 10 kg

Approximate Age: (0-12) months



Toddler Seat

Weight: (7-18)kg

Approximate Age: 12 months - 4 years

Booster Seat

Weight: (15-32)kg

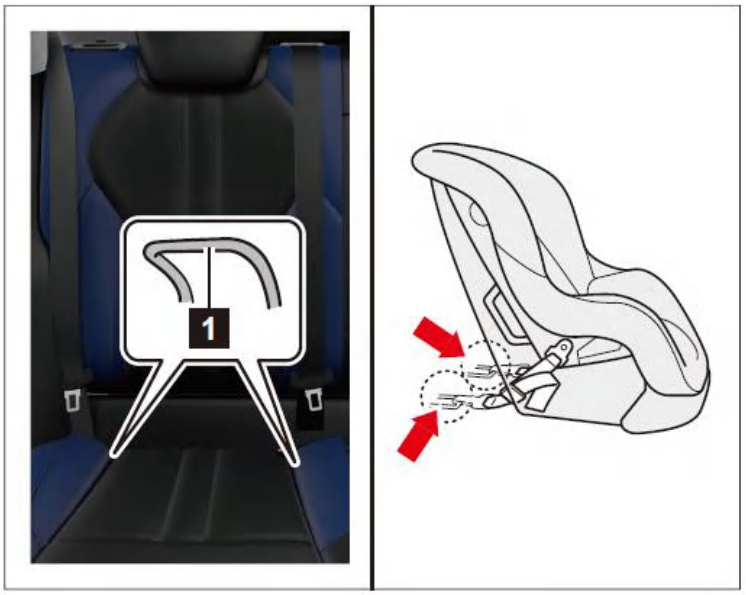
Approximate Age: (4-10) years

Never install a rear-facing child safety seat in the front passenger seat and carry a child while driving.

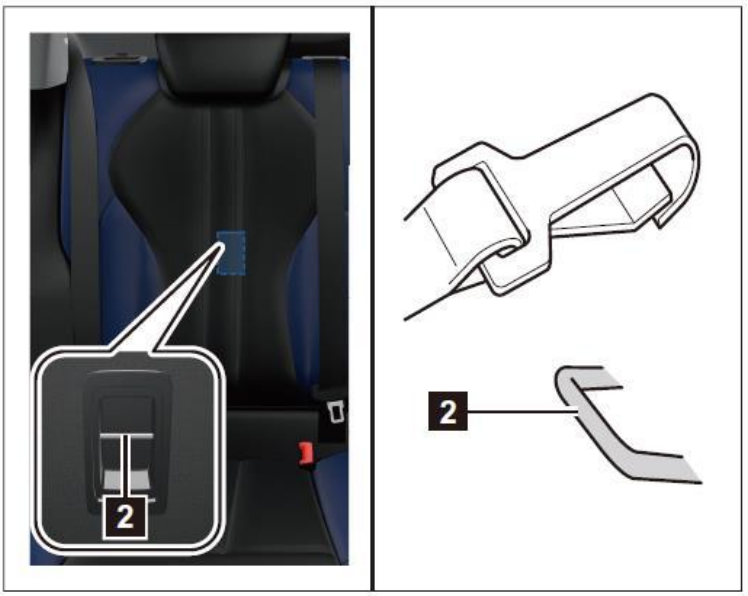
Child Safety Seats

- Installing a Child Safety Seat

The second-row outboard seats in this vehicle are equipped with the ISOFIX system. Child safety seats must be installed strictly according to the child safety seat manufacturer's instructions.



1. Place the child safety seat on the vehicle seat, locate the lower anchorages ①, and insert the child safety seat's lower installation guides—arrow—into the lower anchorages ① until you hear a click.



2. Route the tether strap over the top of the seatback, locate the top tether anchorage ②, and attach the tether strap hook to the anchorage ②, ensuring the strap is not twisted.
3. Tighten the tightening strap, and rock the child safety seat to ensure it is securely fastened.

Tip

- The rear seat lower anchorages ① are hidden in the gap between the seatback and the seat cushion. The top tether anchorage ② is located on the back of the seat; it can be seen by pulling apart the seam of the seatback cover.

WARNING

Child safety seats must be used to protect children when the vehicle is in motion.

- The child safety seat anchorage system in this vehicle is designed exclusively for securing child safety seats.
- Do not attach tether straps, hard or sharp objects, or any items other than a child safety seat to the anchorages. Doing so could endanger a child's life in the event of an accident.

Fastening Seat Belts

- **Front Seatbelts**

1. Maintain correct posture.
2. Slowly and steadily pull out the seat belt, insert the buckle tongue into the corresponding buckle until you hear a click.
3. Pull on the seatbelt latch plate to confirm it is correctly buckled.

Tip

- The method for fastening the rear seat belts is the same as the front. The driver is responsible for reminding all passengers to wear their seat belts correctly.

Note

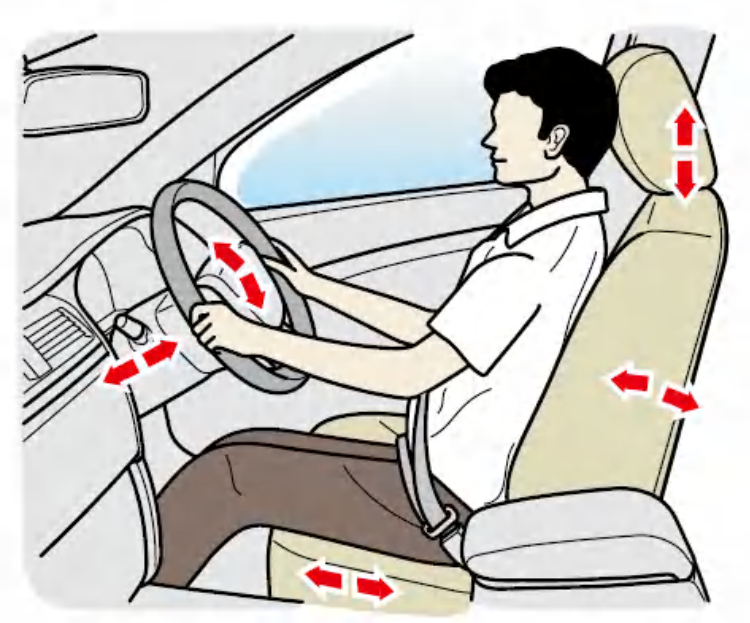
- Before driving, ensure that all occupants in the vehicle have fastened their seat belts correctly.
- If an occupant is not wearing a seat belt correctly, they will not be effectively protected in an accident, which could result in serious injury.

Driving Posture and Visual Information

- **Correct Driving Posture**

The correctness of the driver's posture directly affects the driver's fatigue level and driving safety.

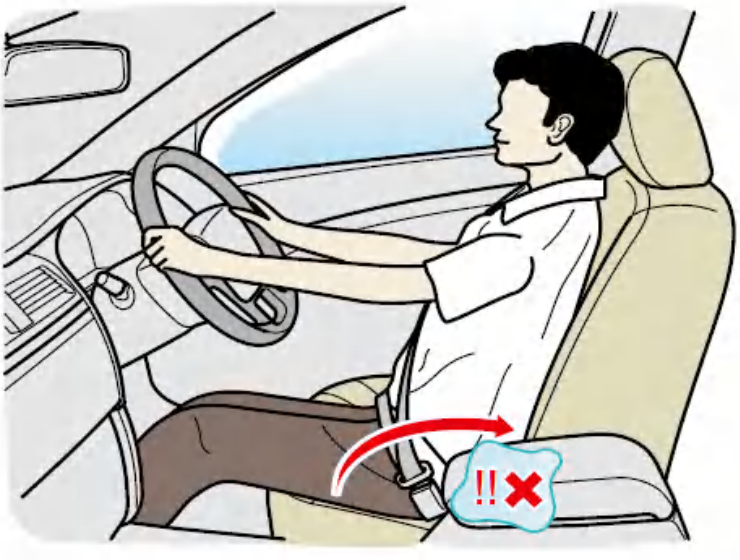
A correct driving posture allows the driver to operate the vehicle naturally and coordinately, contributing to driving safety.



For driving safety and to reduce the risk of accident injuries and fatalities, drivers are advised to perform the following operations:

- Adjust the seat forward/backward so that you can effectively operate all pedals with your legs slightly bent.
- Adjust the seatback to an appropriate position so that your back is fully against the seatback.
- Adjust the headrest so that the center of the back of your head rests precisely on the center of the headrest.
- Adjust the steering wheel to ensure the distance between the steering wheel and your chest is not less than 25cm.
- Wear your seatbelt correctly.

Do not leave too much space between your back and the seatback!



Do not recline the seat too much!

A correct driving posture not only reduces driver fatigue but also allows the seatbelt and airbag to fully function in the event of a traffic accident.

- **Rearview Mirrors**

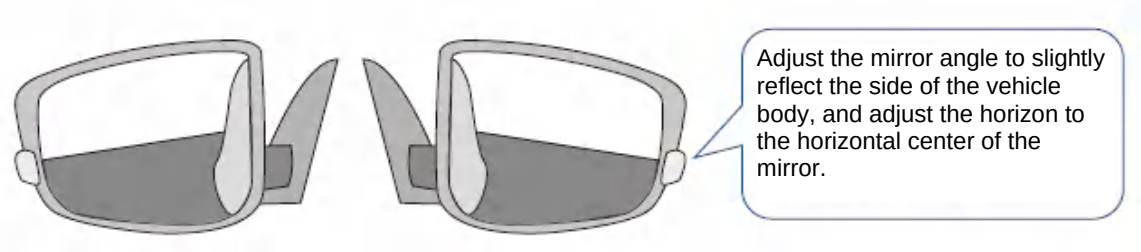
Adjusting the rearview mirrors to appropriate angles contributes to safe driving.

Interior Rearview Mirror

Through the inside rearview mirror, you can see the traffic conditions behind the vehicle. If you cannot clearly see the traffic conditions behind the vehicle through the inside rearview mirror, it is detrimental to safe driving.

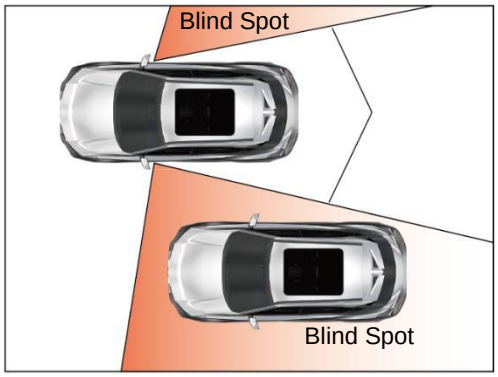
Outside Rearview Mirrors

Outside rearview mirrors help you confirm the surroundings of the vehicle.



Outside Rearview Mirror Blind Spots:

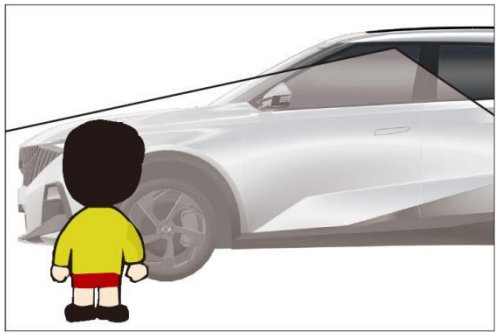
Outside rearview mirrors have blind spots. Therefore, when changing lanes or turning, you must carefully observe the traffic conditions in the outside rearview mirror's blind spot.



- **Visual Blind Spots**

Different driving postures will cause changes in the blind spot range. Please maintain a correct driving posture to confirm the range of blind spots.

The specific range of blind spots will also vary for different vehicle models. When driving, try not to enter the blind spot range of other vehicles.

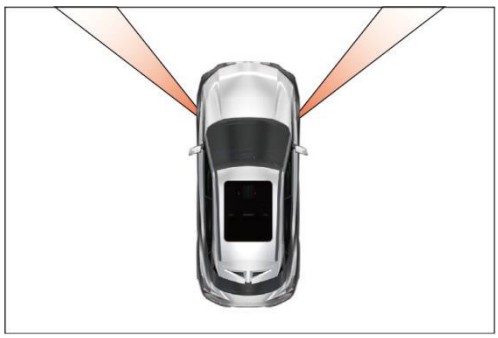


Front Blind Spot

From the ground to the front hood or door is within the range of the front blind spot. When parking, you must pay attention to whether there are curbs or other obstacles in the front blind spot.

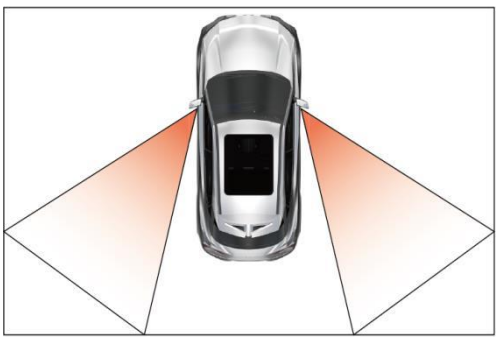
Rear Blind Spot

From the rear window to the ground is within the range of the rear blind spot. When backing up, you must ensure there are no children or other safety hazards in the rear blind spot.



Pillar Blind Spot

The obstructed line of sight caused by pillars is the pillar blind spot. Adjust the vehicle's heading multiple times to eliminate the pillar blind spot.



Rearview Mirror Blind Spot

The immediate side and slightly rearward positions of the vehicle are rearview mirror blind spots. When changing lanes or turning, you must carefully observe the traffic conditions in the outside rearview mirror's blind spot.

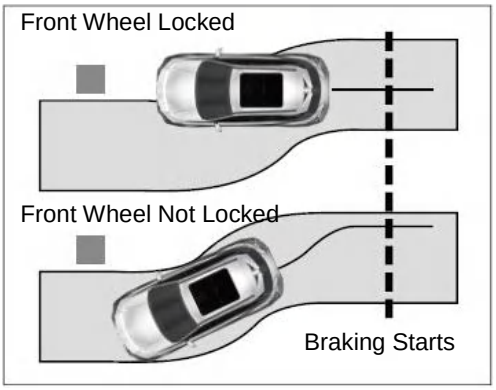
Brake Assist Control System

- **Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)**

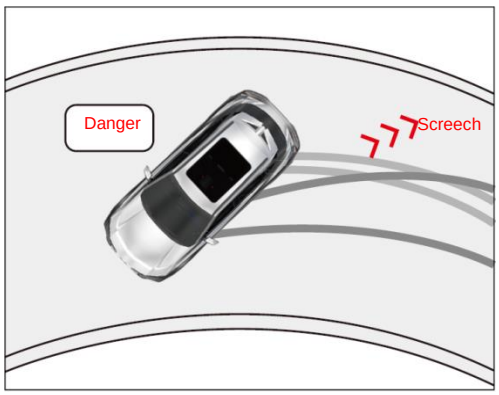
When braking in an emergency or on a slippery road, it can prevent the wheels from locking, thereby stabilizing the vehicle's driving state, and is an important component of the vehicle's active safety system.

- **Electronic Brakeforce Distribution System (EBD)**

EBD is part of ABS. During conventional vehicle braking, it balances the braking force distribution between the front and rear wheels according to the vehicle's load, especially when driving on wet roads, improving vehicle stability and maneuverability during braking.



If the front wheels lock up, the vehicle will lose its ability to turn and can only slide forward in the direction of braking.



If the rear wheels lock up, it is easy to fishtail, and in severe cases, it can rotate 180°.

During emergency braking, the brake pedal will vibrate. This is a normal phenomenon when ABS is working. At this time, you must continue to press the brake pedal firmly and must not release the brake pedal due to its vibration.

ABS and EBD are only auxiliary safety systems, and their effectiveness is very limited. For example, when braking on gravel roads or freshly snow-covered roads, the braking distance will be longer compared to concrete or dry roads. Do not assume that the braking performance of ABS and EBD can reach ideal conditions in all circumstances. Always adjust your speed according to weather, road, and traffic conditions, and never take risks by relying on the limited safety features provided by the system.

- The Anti-lock Braking System cannot defy the laws of kinematics! Even with ABS, driving on slippery roads is still dangerous! If ABS is detected adjusting brake pressure while driving, you must immediately reduce your speed and adapt to the prevailing road and traffic conditions.
- Improper vehicle operation or modifications (such as modifications to the braking system, wheels, and tires) will affect the function of ABS and EBD.
- Tires must be of the specified size. If the tire size is incorrect, or if all tires are not of consistent size, it will affect the normal operation of ABS.

In the following situations, pressing the brake pedal will activate ABS and you will feel vibrations, which is normal:

- When shifting gears.
- During emergency braking.
- During sharp turns at high speed.
- When driving on slippery roads.
- When passing over bumpy roads or potholes.
- When starting off immediately after starting the vehicle.

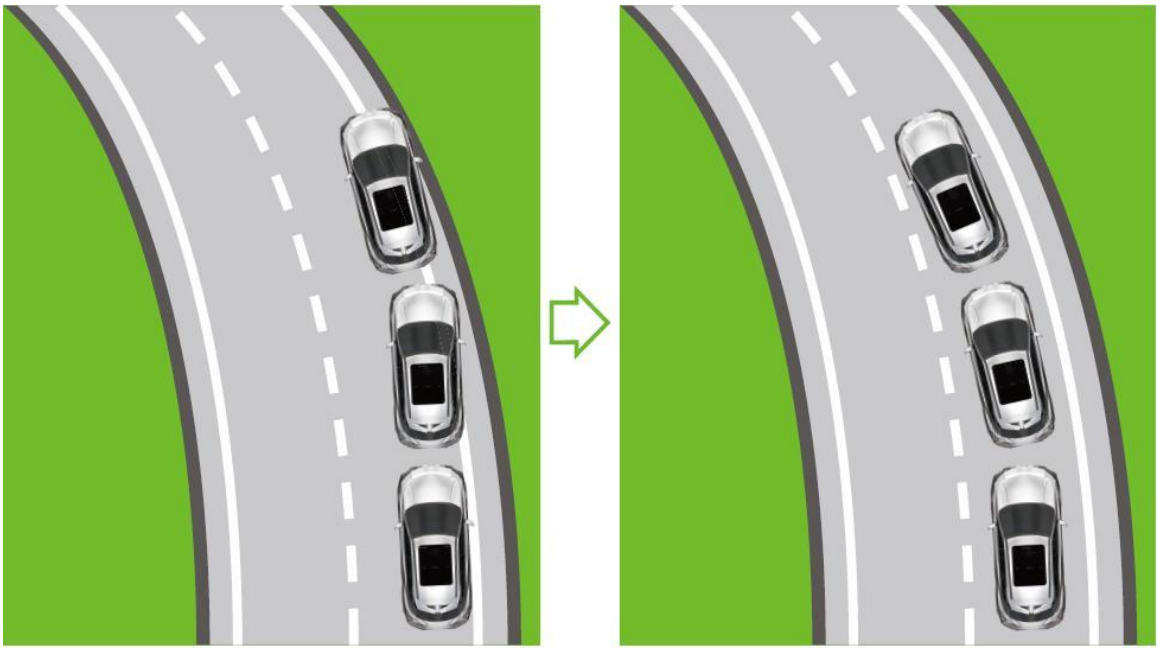
- **Electronic Stability Control (ESC)**

ESC determines the driver's driving intent based on information such as steering wheel angle and vehicle speed, and continuously compares it with the vehicle's actual driving situation. If the vehicle deviates from its normal driving path (e.g., the vehicle skids), ESC corrects it by applying braking force to the relevant wheels.

- **Traction Control System (TCS)**

TCS is a subsystem of ESC. It determines whether the drive wheels are slipping based on the speed of the drive wheels and the speed of the driven wheels. When the former is greater than the latter, TCS will inhibit the speed of the drive wheels to prevent the vehicle from slipping.

ESC can effectively reduce the risk of vehicle skidding.



Vehicle not equipped with ESC **Vehicle equipped with ESC**

In special circumstances, the ESC function can be deactivated.

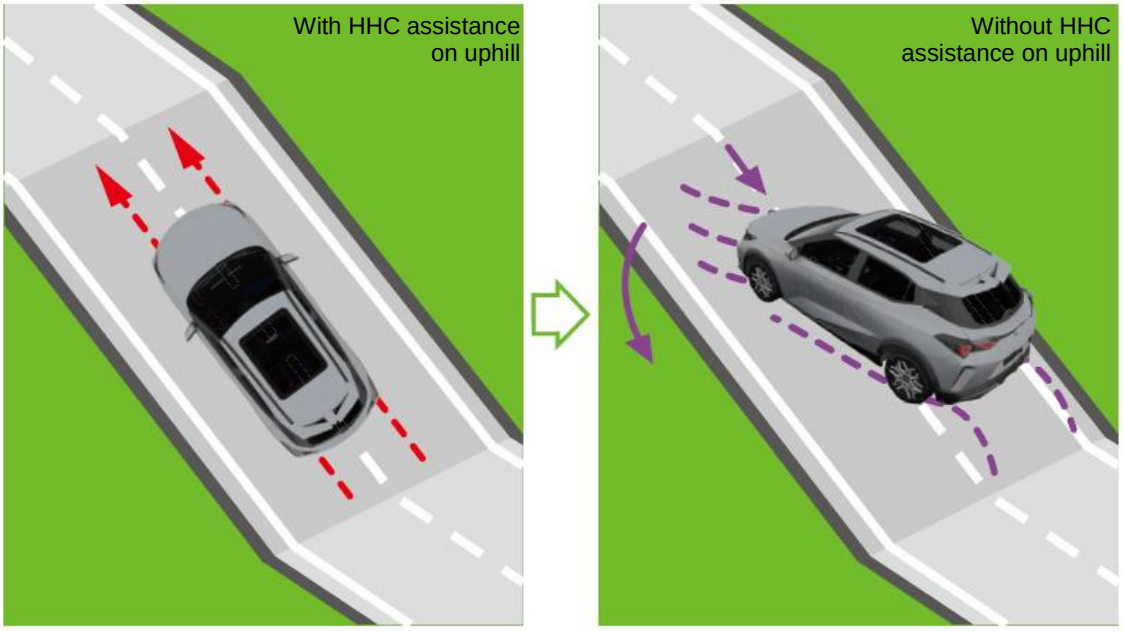
For example:

- When driving with snow chains.
- When driving in deep snow or on soft roads.
- When the vehicle is stuck (e.g., in muddy sections) and needs to move back and forth.

If none of the above conditions apply, ESC should be turned on.

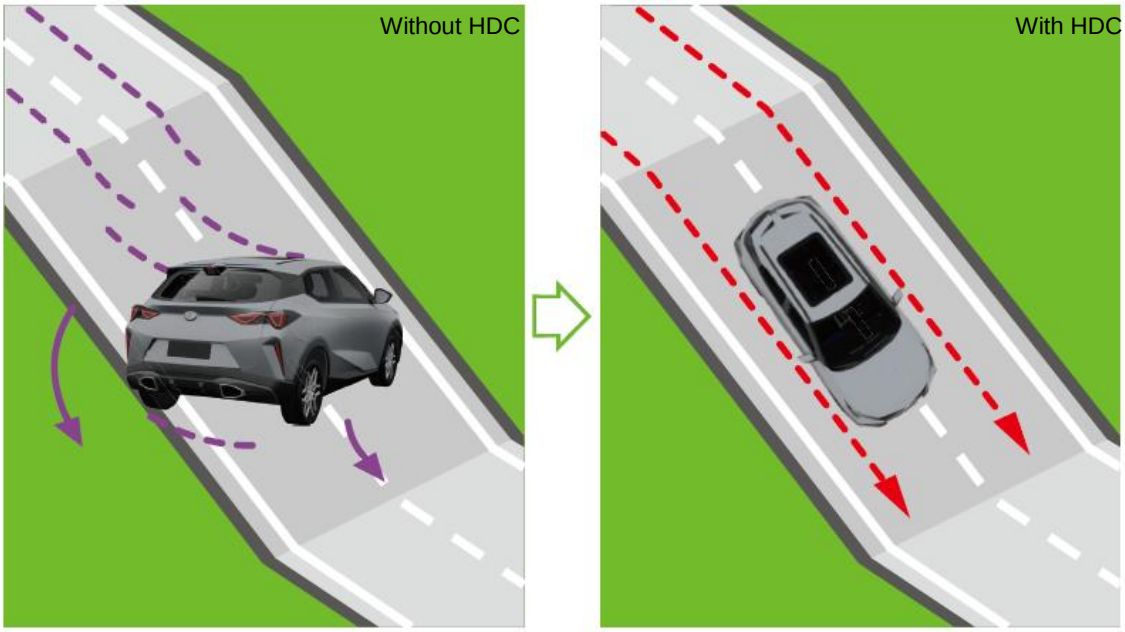
- **Hill Hold Control (HHC)**

HHC is a subsystem of ESC, which prevents the vehicle from rolling back when starting on a slope without using the parking brake, thus avoiding accidents.



- **Hill Descent Control (HDC)**

HDC (Hill Descent Control) is a subsystem of ESC. HDC's function is to actively apply the brakes on steep descents, such as sharp downhills or slippery downhill roads, based on input signals like engine speed, torque, and gear position, allowing the vehicle to travel at a constant low speed and ensuring the driver can descend the slope safely.

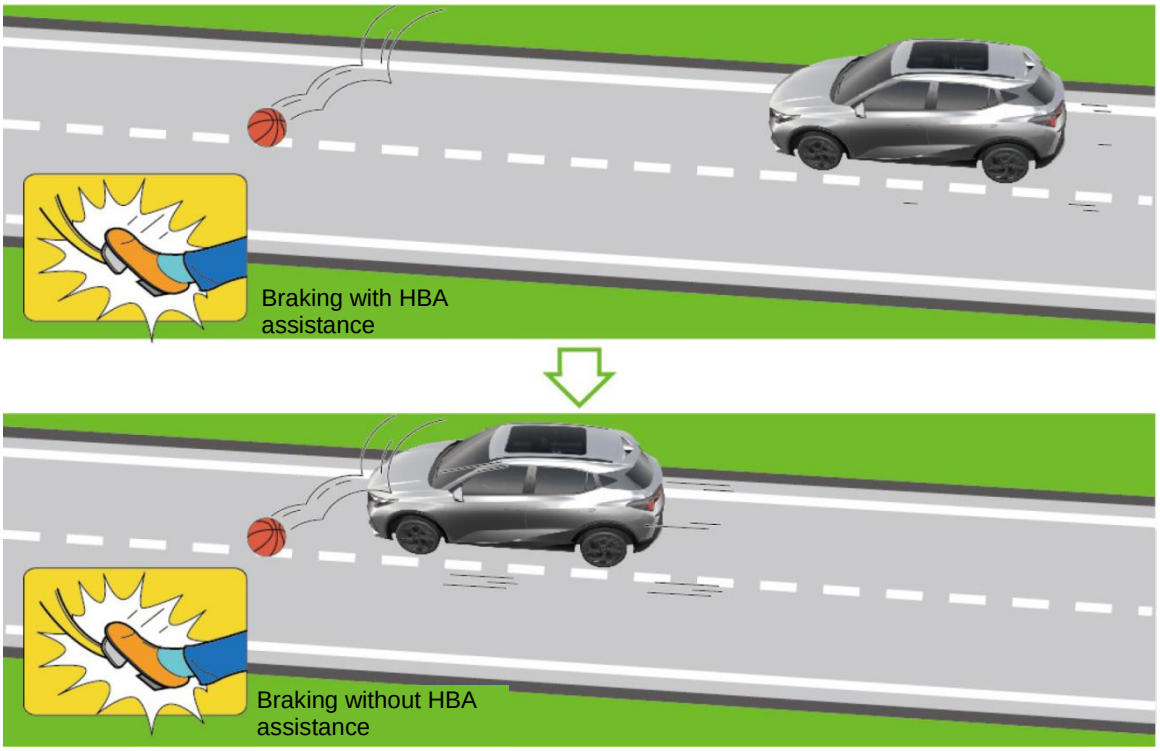


- **AUTO HOLD**

AUTO HOLD automatically keeps the vehicle stationary according to the driver's braking needs; the system automatically releases the brake when it detects the driver's intention to start (e.g., stepping on the accelerator pedal); it can ensure convenient vehicle start on slopes based on slope information; it can actively increase pressure to keep the vehicle stationary when braking force is insufficient.

- **Hydraulic Brake Assist (HBA)**

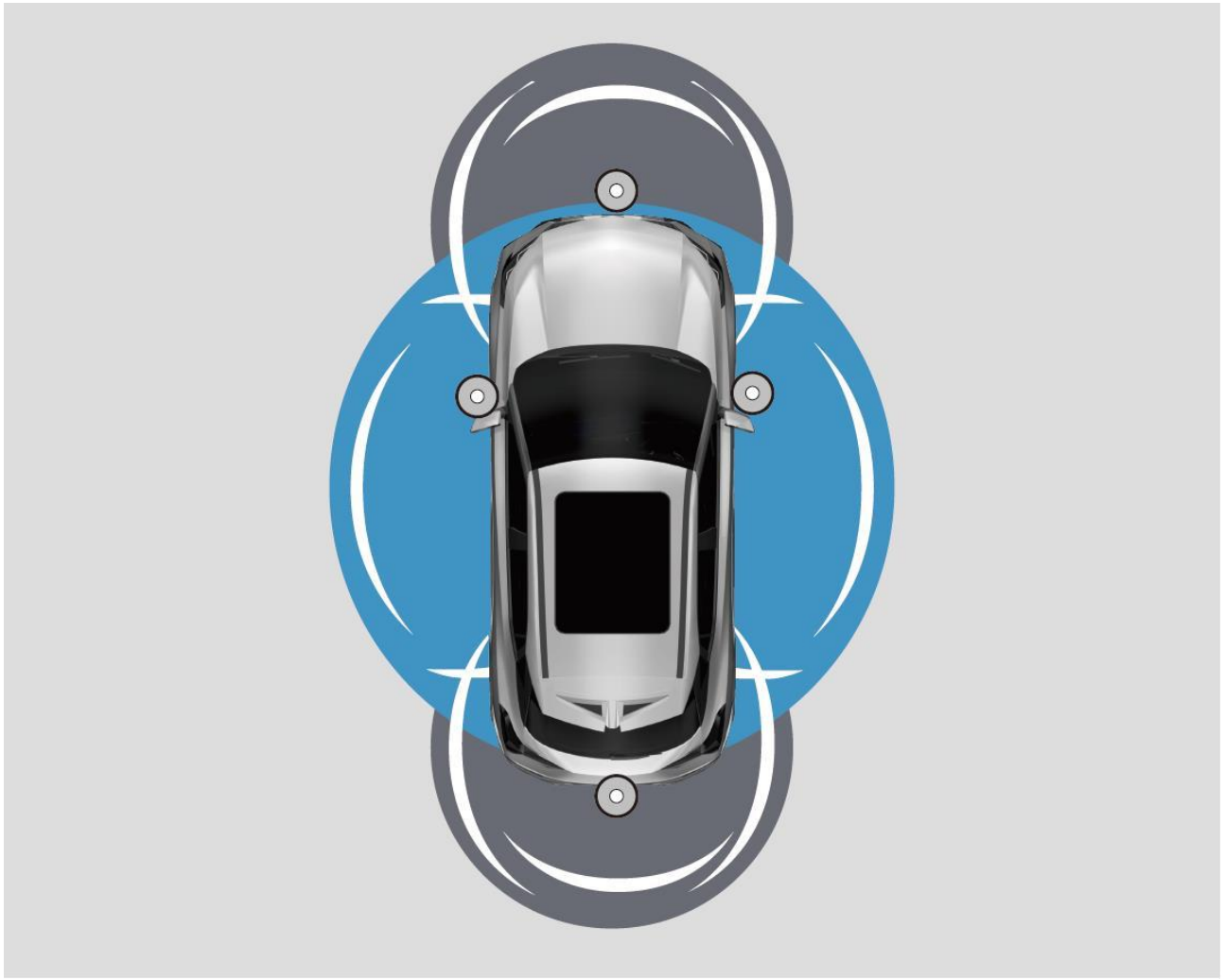
HBA generates greater braking pressure than normal braking when you quickly depress the brake pedal, helping you achieve a shorter braking distance in emergency situations. HBA automatically turns off after the brake pedal is released, and the braking system returns to normal operation.



Panoramic Parking System

The panoramic parking system collects images from the front, rear, left, and right directions of the vehicle and stitches them together to form a 360° bird's-eye view of the vehicle's surroundings. This view is displayed on the audio system's display screen, providing the driver with information about the vehicle's surrounding environment and reducing blind spots during driving. It can also combine parameters such as steering wheel angle and vehicle size to predict the vehicle's movement trajectory, superimposing it onto the panoramic image, allowing the driver to fully understand the vehicle's direction of travel and judge whether backing up is safe.

You can switch between different display modes by touching the audio system's display screen.



Driving Assistance Description

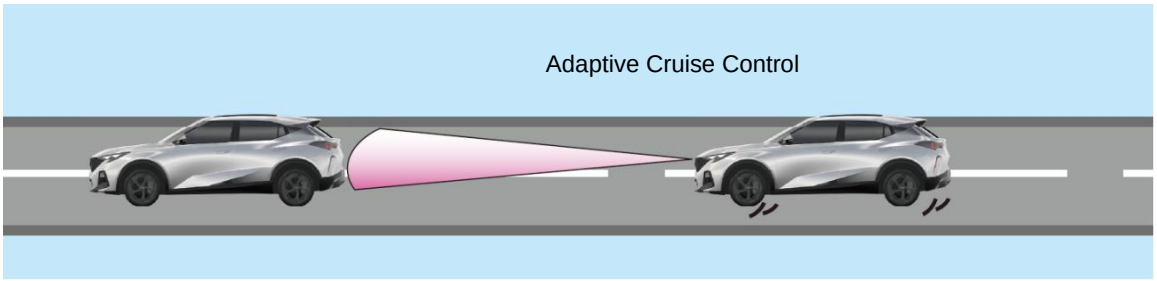
- **Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)**

ACC stands for Adaptive Cruise Control. It uses a millimeter-wave radar mounted on the front of the vehicle and an intelligent forward-facing camera on the windshield to control the relative distance and speed between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead in the same lane in real time.

If the preceding vehicle stops, ACC controls the current vehicle to possibly stop; if the preceding vehicle starts, ACC controls the current vehicle to resume driving under specific conditions.

If the preceding vehicle's speed is lower than the driver's set speed, ACC controls the current vehicle to follow at the set distance.

If there is no vehicle ahead, ACC controls the current vehicle to drive at the set speed.



- **Integrated Cruise Assist (ICA)**

ICA uses a millimeter-wave radar installed at the front of the vehicle and an intelligent forward-facing camera on the front windshield to detect the relative distance and speed between the vehicle ahead in the path and the current vehicle, and detects lane markings on the road surface using the front camera.

ICA can automatically adjust the distance to the vehicle ahead while cruising and keep the vehicle in the middle of the lane, applicable at cruising speeds (0~130) km/h.

Lateral Control

When the ICA function is activated, lateral control will automatically activate when valid double lane markings are detected. Lateral control keeps the vehicle in the center of the lane between the two lane markings.

Takeover Prompt

When ICA detects that the driver's hands have been off the steering wheel for an extended period, the system will issue a takeover prompt, displaying a message on the instrument cluster accompanied by a buzzer sound. When the driver receives the takeover prompt, they should immediately grasp the steering wheel. Do not panic, avoid unnecessary sudden steering. The ICA system can only use the limited braking capability of the vehicle's braking system. When the system requires driver braking intervention, the instrument cluster displays a prompt message accompanied by a buzzer sound. When the driver receives the takeover prompt, they should immediately depress the brake pedal to apply appropriate braking.

- **Forward Collision Mitigation System**

Operating Principle

The forward collision mitigation system detects the relative distance and speed between the vehicle ahead and the current vehicle based on a millimeter-wave radar installed at the front of the vehicle and an intelligent forward-facing camera on the front windshield. It comprehensively evaluates the pre-collision risk level based on the driver's other actions (such as depressing the brake pedal, depressing the accelerator pedal, etc.). When there is a collision risk, it issues an alert to timely remind the driver to take measures. When a collision is detected as imminent, the system will automatically brake the vehicle. If the driver is already braking but the braking force is insufficient to avoid a collision, the system will automatically increase the braking force to avoid or mitigate the collision.

The forward collision mitigation system includes a forward collision warning function and an active braking assist function.

Detectable Objects

- Vehicles
- Two-wheeled vehicles
- Pedestrians

Forward Collision Warning Function

Based on the millimeter-wave radar installed on the front bumper and the intelligent forward-facing camera on the front windshield, the system detects objects ahead and warns the driver of an impending collision.

Active Braking Function

Based on the millimeter-wave radar installed on the front bumper and the intelligent forward-facing camera on the front windshield, the system detects objects ahead. The vehicle prepares to enter an emergency braking state for an impending collision, provides assistance during braking, and triggers the active brake assist function.

Warning:

The forward collision mitigation system can improve your driving safety, but it cannot defy the laws of physics. Do not take risks by relying on the convenient features provided by the forward collision mitigation system. The driver must be ready to apply brakes, reduce speed, or avoid obstacles at all times.

- **Lane Departure Assistance System**

The lane departure assistance system is designed to reduce accidents caused by unintentional lane deviation.

The lane departure assistance system detects lane markings and road edges on the road through a camera installed on the front windshield, and detects road guardrails, etc., through a millimeter-wave radar installed at the front of the vehicle body. At the same time, it analyzes the driver's driving behavior and vehicle movement status. When the driver unintentionally deviates from the lane due to fatigue, distraction, or talking on the phone, the system issues a warning or intervenes with the steering wheel to provide corrective assistance. Typically, a warning or steering wheel intervention is given when the front wheels cross the lane marking or are about to cross/hit the roadside.

When the lane departure assistance system intervenes with the steering wheel for corrective assistance, the driver can still turn the steering wheel to control the vehicle. When the driver feels that the corrective torque applied by the system is inappropriate, they can control the vehicle to drive according to their intention at any time.

Note that the conditions for an alarm to be generated must be met, and the system being on does not necessarily mean an alarm will be generated when deviating from the lane:

- The system is on and has no faults.
- The vehicle speed indicated on the instrument panel is greater than 65 km/h.
- The camera detects lane lines.
- The system determines it is an unintentional lane departure and there are no other alarm suppression conditions.

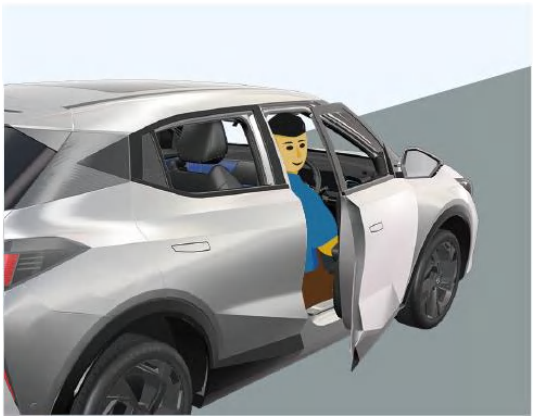
Tips for Getting In and Out of the Car

- When opening the car door, confirm the surroundings, especially the situation behind the vehicle.
- When getting into the car in snowy conditions, try to minimize snow or water on your shoes to avoid slipping on the pedals and causing an accident.
- Children must be assisted by an adult when getting in and out of the car.
- **Tips for Getting In**

1. Check if there are any approaching vehicles around the vehicle.

2. Before opening the door, reconfirm if there are any approaching vehicles behind the vehicle.

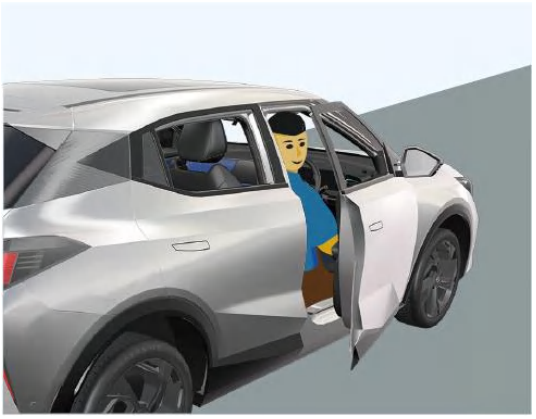
3. After confirming it's safe, quickly open the door and get into the car, then immediately close the door.



4. When closing the door, apply a little force to close the door when it's about (10~20)cm away, and confirm that the door is closed properly. After closing the door, check if your clothing is caught by the door.

- **Tips for Getting Out**

1. Observe the situation behind the vehicle through the interior rearview mirror and exterior rearview mirrors, checking for vehicles or pedestrians.

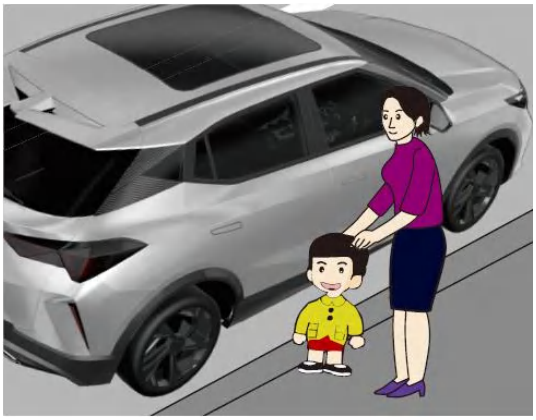


2. After ensuring safety, slightly open the door, reconfirm safety, and then fully open the door.

3. After opening the door, quickly get out and close the door.

4. When closing the door, apply a little force to close the door when it's about (10~20)cm away, and confirm that the door is closed properly. After closing the door, check if your clothing is caught by the door, and walk towards the rear of the vehicle.

Tips for Children Getting In and Out



1. Getting In
An adult should confirm the surroundings are safe before opening the door for the child to get in.

2. Getting Out
An adult should get out first, confirm safety, and then open the door for the child to get out.

Precautions Before Departure

Pre-departure Inspection

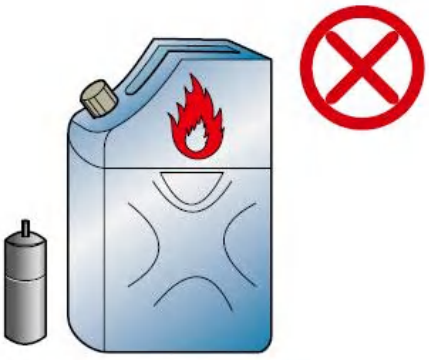
Perform daily checks and regular maintenance on the vehicle before driving. If you notice any abnormalities (e.g., unusual noises, strange odors, oil stains on the ground), please contact a GAC Service Center for inspection and repair promptly.

Luggage Height in the Cabin

When loading luggage in the cabin, the luggage height must not exceed the height of the seats. Otherwise, in the event of emergency braking or a collision, the luggage thrown forward could injure occupants.

Prohibition of Transporting Hazardous Materials

Do not transport flammable, explosive, or other hazardous materials, as this could lead to serious danger.



No Items in Footwell

Do not store any items in the driver's footwell. Otherwise, items may slide into the pedal area, obstructing the driver's operation of the pedals; in the event of emergency braking or sudden situations, the driver may be unable to operate the pedals, which can easily lead to accidents.

Pay Attention to Exhaust Emissions

Ensure the trunk lid is completely closed, otherwise exhaust gases may enter the cabin.

Do not idle the engine for long periods in a garage or other poorly ventilated areas, otherwise exhaust gases may enter the cabin and lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.

Precautions During Driving

Do not turn off the engine while driving.

Do not turn off the engine while driving, as this will disable the vacuum assist, causing the brake pedal to become hard, increasing braking distance, and easily leading to safety hazards.

Do not talk on the phone while driving.

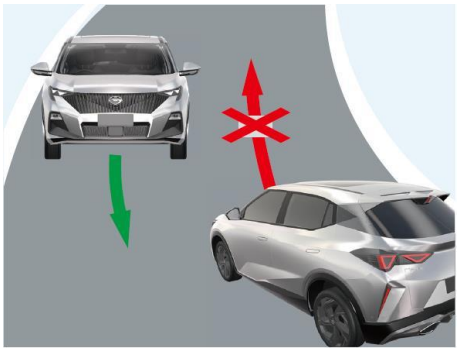
Do not talk on the phone while driving, as this will distract your attention and judgment of the surroundings, which can easily lead to traffic accidents.

Downhill Road

When descending a long downhill road, depress the brake pedal to slow down according to your speed. Do not coast in neutral.

Meeting oncoming vehicles

When meeting oncoming vehicles, pay attention to the oncoming vehicle and road conditions, appropriately reduce speed, choose a wider and solid section of the road for meeting, and practice "three priorities for courtesy": "yield first, slow down first, stop first."

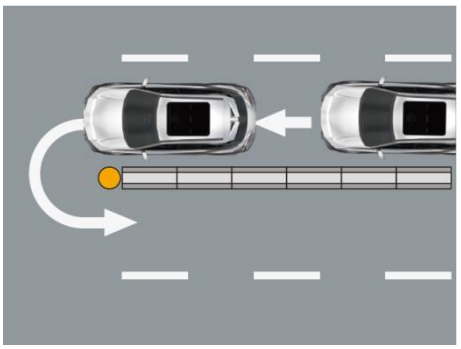


Overtaking

When overtaking, choose a wide, straight road with good visibility. Do not exceed the speed limit when overtaking. If overtaking conditions are not met, do not force an overtake.

U-turn

When the vehicle needs to make a U-turn, ensure safety and that traffic regulations allow U-turns. Choose a flat, wide road with less traffic to make a U-turn; do not force a U-turn on slopes, bridges, or other sections where traffic regulations do not allow.



When Crosswinds are Strong

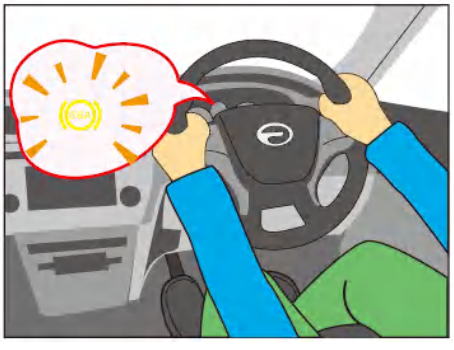
When passing tunnel entrances, bridges, embankments, or large vehicles, you are particularly susceptible to crosswinds. Hold the steering wheel firmly and reduce your speed.

Glare from Oncoming Headlights

When dazzling by bright oncoming headlights, slow down and, if safe to do so, look slightly to the right to avoid the glare.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp Description

While driving, if an indicator light on the instrument cluster illuminates, pull over to the side of the road as soon as it is safe to do so and consult a GAC Service Center to determine if it is safe to continue driving.



Parking Precautions

Do not park near flammable or explosive materials.

Do not park near dry grass, wood, oil tanks, or other flammable and explosive materials, as high temperature parts of the vehicle can easily cause spontaneous combustion or explosion of flammable and explosive materials.

Do not place flammable or explosive materials inside the vehicle.

When parking in hot weather, strictly prohibit placing lighters, gas cylinders, or other flammable and explosive materials inside the vehicle. When the vehicle is parked for a long time, the internal temperature of the vehicle can become high due to direct sunlight, which can easily lead to spontaneous combustion or explosion of flammable and explosive materials.

When Leaving the Vehicle

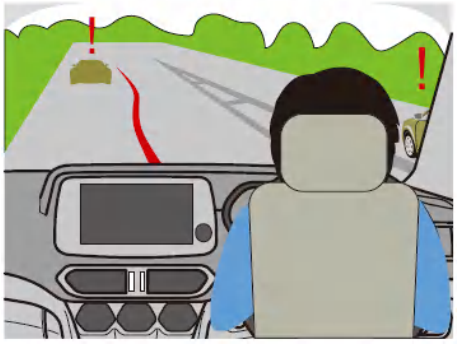
After turning off the vehicle, be sure to confirm that the parking brake has been applied; when leaving the vehicle, please take your keys and valuables with you, and lock the doors.

Precautions for Various Road Conditions

When a vehicle is in motion, factors contributing to traffic accidents are uncertain and random. Drivers should always maintain a clear and calm mind, and in emergency situations, have strong adaptability, quickly judge and take measures to ensure safe driving.

Busy Road Sections

Busy road sections have many pedestrians and vehicles, complex traffic conditions, and are prone to accidents. When driving through busy road sections, drivers should concentrate, drive cautiously, constantly pay attention to pedestrians or vehicles, and yield to pedestrians or vehicles.



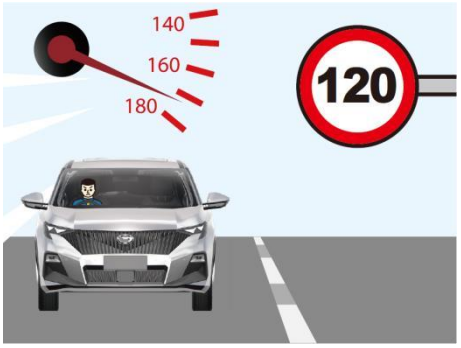
Night Driving

When driving at night, ensure all vehicle lights are working properly. Control speed according to visibility; when overtaking, signal ahead by continuously switching between high and low beams, and use the horn if necessary. Only overtake after confirming the vehicle in front yields and allows it. Additionally, cyclists and pedestrians may experience glare from oncoming lights, making it difficult to see the road, so attention must also be paid to the safety of cyclists and pedestrians.

Highways

When driving on highways, always hold the steering wheel firmly; when changing lanes or overtaking, turn the steering wheel slowly with as small an angle as possible to prevent loss of vehicle balance due to excessive speed, rapid steering wheel turns, or large steering angles; when braking, gently depress the brake pedal in advance, and avoid emergency braking to prevent the vehicle from veering off course.

When driving on highways, always comply with traffic regulations, do not exceed the speed limit; slow down in time and maintain a safe distance from the vehicle ahead.



Mountain Roads

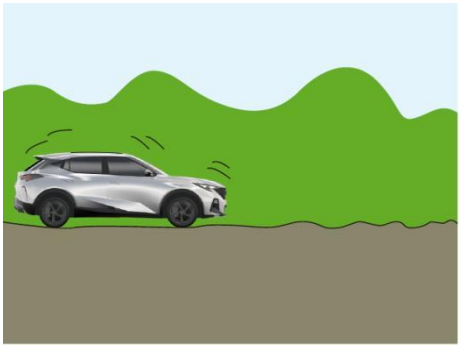
When driving on mountain roads, you should actively yield, keep to the right, reduce speed as appropriate, and honk the horn in advance.

Muddy Roads

When driving on muddy roads, slow down and drive steadily.

Uneven Roads

When driving on uneven roads, slow down to avoid scratching the chassis.

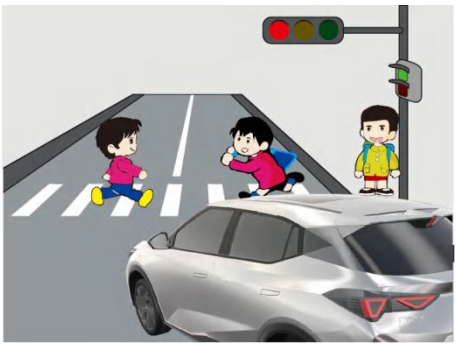


Wide, Straight Roads

When driving on wide, straight roads, do not relax your vigilance, lose concentration, or speed because the road is wide, and there are few vehicles or pedestrians.

Intersections

Intersections often have many pedestrians and vehicles, making them prone to traffic accidents. Drivers should be highly focused when driving through intersections. If the intersection has traffic lights, proceed according to the traffic light instructions; if the intersection does not have traffic lights, pay attention to pedestrians or vehicles when passing through, and proceed after confirming safety.



Curves

When driving on curves, the higher the speed and the sharper the turn, the greater the vehicle's inertia and centrifugal force, which can easily cause the vehicle to skid or even overturn. Therefore, when passing through curves, slow down in advance, turn the steering wheel gently, and pay attention to the traffic conditions ahead.

Slopes

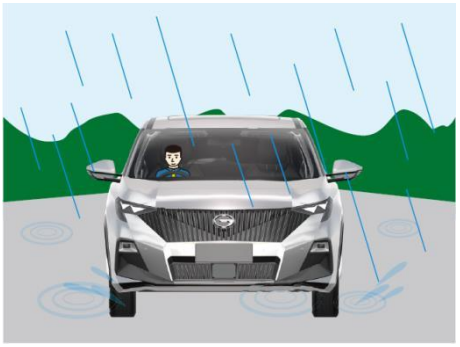
Before going uphill, carefully check whether the vehicle load is even and reasonable, and carefully check the vehicle's condition, especially the braking performance. If necessary, test the braking effect.

Before going downhill, carefully check the braking performance. Strictly prohibit coasting with the vehicle turned off or in neutral. If the brake system fails, release the accelerator pedal, use the vehicle's own drag to control speed, and decisively use natural obstacles to create resistance for the vehicle, consuming its inertia to bring it to a stop at the natural obstacle and escape danger.

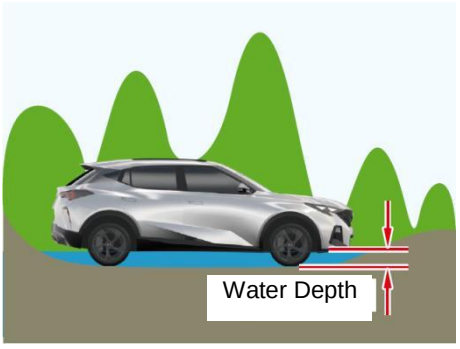
Precautions for Various Weather Conditions

Driving in Rainy Weather

When driving, drive slowly and maintain a safe distance from the vehicle ahead; in case of an emergency, take timely measures, and avoid sudden steering and emergency braking to prevent the vehicle from skidding sideways or overturning.

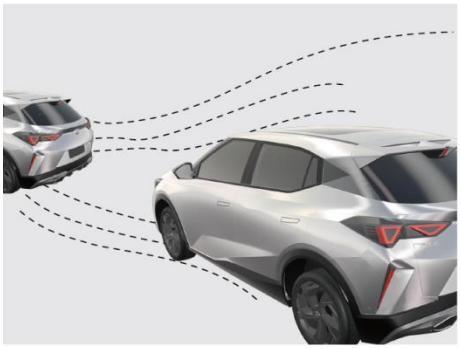


When passing through flooded sections, investigate the water conditions beforehand: for marked roads, the water depth should not be higher than the vehicle's minimum ground clearance. When passing, drive slowly, and do not stall and stop midway. For roads where the water depth cannot be determined, detour.



Driving in Foggy Weather

In foggy weather, visibility is low and sight is blurred, making it difficult for drivers to see road conditions. Driving danger is high. In addition to turning on position lights, low beams, and fog lights, you should also drive at low speed. If the fog is too dense, you should stop and wait for the fog to dissipate before continuing to drive.



Driving in Icy and Snowy Weather

The road surface is slippery and has low adhesion, making the rear wheels prone to skidding. When driving, start slowly, drive slowly, and maintain a constant speed. On icy and snowy roads, the braking distance is long. Therefore, when driving, maintain sufficient distance from the vehicle ahead, prepare to stop in advance, and strictly prohibit coasting in neutral. Icy and snowy roads can also cause driver eye fatigue due to snow glare, and even temporary glare. In such cases, you must slow down and stop, and continue driving after your vision recovers.

Other Precautions

Pay Attention to the Coolant Expansion Tank

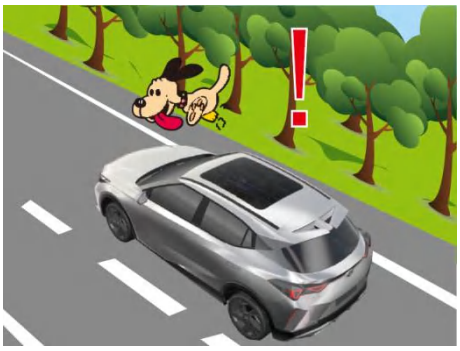
Do not open the hot coolant expansion tank cap. Otherwise, steam or coolant may spray out, easily leading to severe burns.

Carrying Animals

When carrying animals, be careful not to let them run around freely, as this may hinder driving.

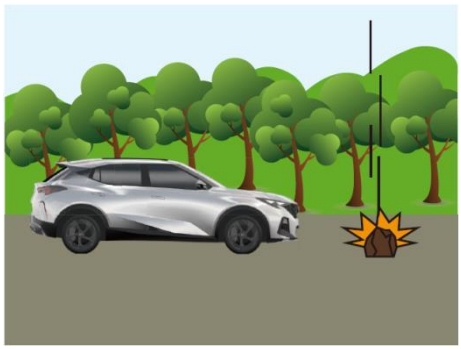
Animal running onto the road

To avoid startling animals, try not to honk the horn. Confirm rear road traffic conditions, reduce speed, and ensure avoiding animals without causing any danger.



Encountering Objects Falling from the Vehicle Ahead

If you maintain a safe distance from the vehicle ahead, you can slow down and try to change lanes. If you are too close, and the front windshield is shattered by an object, you should slow down, stop the vehicle, and contact a GAC Service Center for inspection and repair.



Do not drink and drive.

Drunk driving is extremely dangerous. Even one drink can affect a person's judgment. Never drink and drive.

Accident Handling

In the event of a vehicle fire, evacuate the vehicle immediately, call for emergency assistance, and notify a GAC Service Center.

Beware of damage to the underside of the vehicle.

When transitioning from a flat road to an uphill or downhill, or from an uphill or downhill to a flat road.

When driving on uneven roads.

Parking alongside a curb.

Parking in a spot with a wheel block.

How to drive fuel-efficiently?

- Common causes of high fuel consumption include: poor driving habits, dirty air filter, using leaded gasoline or low-quality gasoline, clogged fuel injectors, and insufficient tire pressure.
- After starting the vehicle, allow the engine to idle for a period before starting to drive, then slowly depress the accelerator pedal to accelerate.
- When driving, avoid rapid acceleration and sudden braking. Accelerate or brake smoothly, and pay attention to the road conditions ahead. In urban areas, do not follow too closely. When the traffic light turns red ahead, release the accelerator pedal early; avoid prolonged engine idling; when driving on the highway, maintaining a constant speed of (90~100) km/h can appropriately reduce fuel consumption. Cruise control can control the accelerator more precisely to maintain a stable speed, which helps reduce fuel consumption.
- Maintaining good vehicle condition is also an effective way to save fuel, for example, whether the spark plugs are working normally, whether the air filter is clean, whether the gasoline or oil filter is clean, whether the fuel injectors are clogged, etc. Secondly, ensure tire pressure is normal. Insufficient tire pressure will increase fuel consumption.
- New vehicles in the break-in period may experience higher fuel consumption, but if you develop good driving habits during this period, controlling urban and suburban driving speeds between (50~80) km/h and engine RPMs between (1500~3000) r/min, you can effectively reduce fuel consumption during the break-in period.
- The automatic transmission determines when to shift gears based on the driver's use of the accelerator pedal. Less accelerator usage leads to earlier upshifts, while heavier accelerator usage means the transmission stays in lower gears longer for more power, which also increases fuel consumption.

What damage can poor quality fuel cause to a vehicle?

Poor quality fuel can produce a large amount of carbon deposits. Piston carbon deposits can lead to weak acceleration, difficult starting, increased fuel consumption, and abnormal wear.

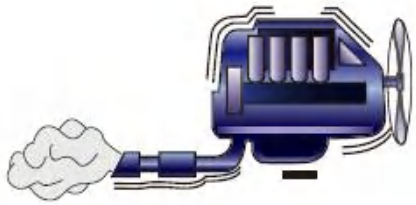
If the wax and sulfur in the oil exceed the standard, the acidic substances produced by combustion will severely corrode the engine.

Impurities mixed in the oil can clog filters and oil lines, and in severe cases can cause oil supply interruption and increase mechanical wear.

If water is mixed in the oil, it will corrode components, invalidate additives in the oil, and produce more gum, affecting engine life.

Good fuel quality must have the following points:

- Strong acceleration capability;
- Prevents vapor lock;
- Strong anti-knock capability;
- Corrosion resistance;
- Strong dynamic performance;
- Smooth engine operation;
- Low fuel consumption;
- Less prone to deterioration and gum formation.



Insufficient octane rating (i.e., gasoline grade) can cause engine knocking.

Excessive levels of aromatics and olefins will lead to excessive gum content, which can clog the fuel lines and injectors.

Why does the vehicle vibrate (accompanied by a slight noise) during emergency braking?

During emergency braking, to ensure the shortest braking distance and prevent loss of steering control, ABS will activate: it distributes braking force to the tires according to computer commands, causing the tires to alternate between rolling and sliding states, which is why you will feel the vehicle body and brake pedal vibrate.

When ABS is working or self-checking, the motor inside the module will run for a short time and the valves will open and close frequently. The movement of the motor and valves will be accompanied by a slight noise.

All the above phenomena are normal, please feel free to use.

Why should the engine idle before shutting it off?

When the engine is operating at its maximum output power or maximum torque, the turbocharger speed and temperature also reach their maximum values. Therefore, before parking, the engine needs to operate at medium speed, idle speed, or under light load conditions for a period to maintain certain lubrication and cooling capabilities, gradually reducing the turbocharger's operating temperature. This prevents the turbocharger from operating without sufficient oil and prevents residual lubricating oil in the bearings or intermediate housing from carbonizing and forming carbon deposits.

Why do you sometimes hear a "crackling" or "popping" sound from the chassis after a cold start or after parking and turning off the engine?

When the vehicle cold starts, components such as the exhaust pipe expand rapidly due to heat, occasionally producing "crackling" sounds; similarly, after the vehicle is turned off, the exhaust system contracts as its temperature drops, and similar sounds may also be produced occasionally. This is a normal phenomenon of thermal expansion and contraction and will not cause any damage to the vehicle, so please do not worry.

The gases discharged from the engine are all at high temperatures. When cold starting, as the high-temperature gases pass through the exhaust system, the temperature of the exhaust system will rise sharply. Due to thermal expansion and contraction, the exhaust pipe will expand slightly, creating a slight sound near the exhaust pipe. Similarly, after the vehicle is turned off, the exhaust pipe will contract slightly due to thermal expansion and contraction, also creating a slight sound near the exhaust pipe.

All the above phenomena are normal, please feel free to use.

Why is there a "clunking" sound when releasing the brake pedal to start moving in an automatic transmission vehicle?

In automatic transmission vehicles, when the vehicle is about to stop or starts by releasing the pedal, the engine is still transmitting power to the vehicle, and there is still braking force between the brake disc and brake pad, causing a friction sound between them. This sound is amplified by the cabin and becomes a "gurgling" sound. This sound is a common issue in most automatic transmission cars and is a normal phenomenon for automatic transmission vehicles.

All the above phenomena are normal, please feel free to use.

Why is it not allowed to coast in "N" gear while driving?

The structure of an automatic transmission is different from that of a manual transmission. A manual transmission is self-lubricated based on vehicle speed, which is known as splash lubrication. In contrast, an automatic transmission uses pressure lubrication, and the pressure level is determined by the engine speed. For example, when coasting in "N" gear at 40 km/h, the internal components of the transmission are rotating at high speed, but the engine is only at idle speed. Consequently, the transmission's oil pump can only provide idle-level lubrication pressure. If you coast in "N" gear for an extended period, the clutches inside the automatic transmission can suffer excessive wear due to inadequate cooling.

Therefore, please do not shift the gear into "N" gear while the vehicle is in motion!

Why is there a sound when applying/releasing the electronic parking brake?

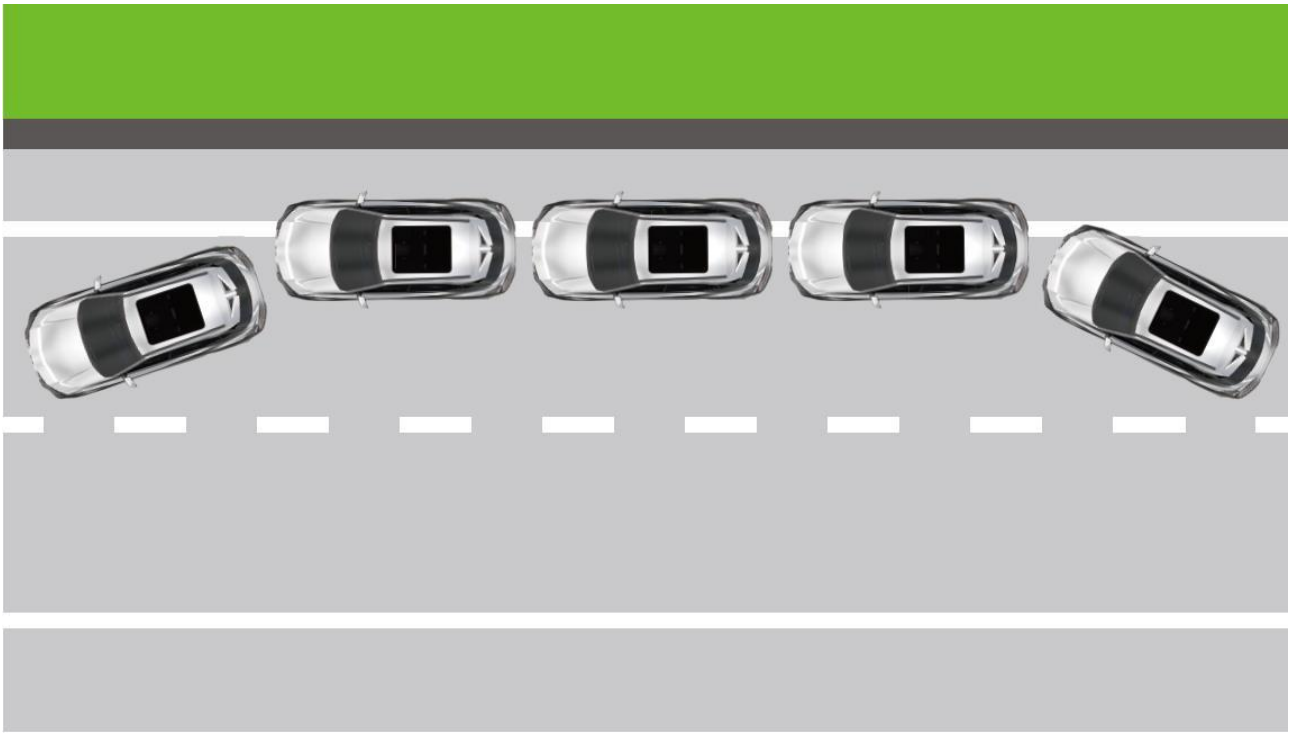
Since the electronic parking brake is controlled by a motor, when applying/releasing the electronic parking brake, the motor will operate and produce a working sound.

All the above phenomena are normal, please feel free to use.

Why does the vehicle veer off course?

Before leaving the factory, vehicles must undergo strict four-wheel alignment adjustments and deviation detection, and there should be no obvious deviation during driving. In actual driving, due to the influence of many external environmental factors such as road flatness, wind direction, and inconsistent tire pressure, the vehicle may have a slight deviation.

In addition, please avoid some bad driving habits, such as taking both hands off the steering wheel. In this case, the steering wheel may become misaligned due to external environmental factors, also causing the vehicle to veer off course, which poses a certain danger, especially at high speeds or during emergency braking. Therefore, for your safety, please do not take both hands off the steering wheel simultaneously when driving.



Why is there water dripping from underneath the vehicle?

When the air conditioning system cools, the air inside the vehicle rapidly cools down on the evaporator of the air conditioning system, and the water vapor in the air condenses into water and is discharged through the drip tube, dripping directly onto the ground. In addition, during cooling, the temperature of the low-pressure pipe of the air conditioner is lower than the ambient temperature, and water vapor in the outside air will also condense on the surface of the low-pressure pipe when it encounters cold, forming water droplets that drip onto the ground.

What issues should be paid attention to when using the battery?

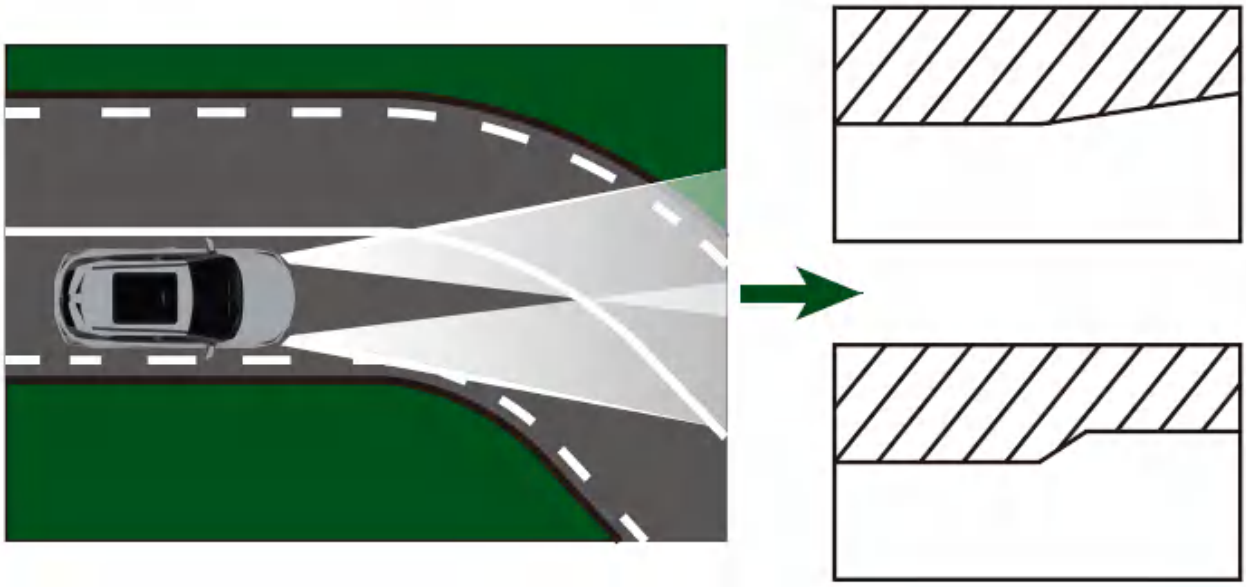
During daily use, pay attention to the following issues:

Before leaving the vehicle after parking, turn off the lights and in-car electrical appliances to prevent the battery from discharging for too long.

If the vehicle is not used for more than 15 days, the negative terminal of the battery should be disconnected, or the vehicle should be started once every few days and run for a period to properly charge the battery.

Why aren't the left and right headlights aimed the same?

This is mainly based on considerations of driving safety and traffic regulations. In some countries or regions where left-hand drive vehicles are used and traffic keeps to the right, the light distribution of car headlights is designed to comply with regulations that require the right side (passenger side) to be higher and the left side (driver side) to be lower. This regulation is primarily to avoid hindering the vision of oncoming drivers while still illuminating the road ahead. Although the requirements for the aiming of left and right headlights vary by country, the design of uneven left and right headlight aiming is a regulatory requirement.



Why does the radio sometimes have static?

The radio signal is transmitted from a broadcast station, then received by the antenna, processed by the antenna amplifier, and finally enters the radio. The strength of the received signal depends on the following factors:

1. The power output of the broadcast station is too small (low-power stations have limited transmission distance and range).

2. The vehicle's position relative to the transmission tower (the closer the vehicle is to the transmission tower, the stronger the signal).

3. Atmospheric conditions (e.g., strong electromagnetic fields in the atmosphere can interfere with the signal).

4. The frequency band of the radio station (FM, AM, or DAB*).

5. Ground conditions (e.g., tall buildings, hills, or surrounding vehicles can interfere with FM signals, causing the sound to fade in and out).

6. Obstacles between the transmission tower and the vehicle.

Why do wipers not clean properly?

The main component of wiper blades is rubber, and prolonged exposure to sun and rain causes the wiper blades to age.

Damage identifiable by sight:

Cracks, rust, deformation, attachments, discoloration, etc.

Damage identifiable by sound:

Abnormal noises such as skipping or chattering.

Damage identifiable by touch:

Hardened rubber, loose metal parts, etc.

Phenomenon: Fine horizontal streaks appear, affecting visibility. Reason: Foreign objects on the wiper blade rubber or damaged rubber edge. Solution: Clean the rubber edge. If the phenomenon persists, replace the wiper blade.	Phenomenon: Wiper blade makes abnormal noises, jumps, and cannot turn smoothly. Reason: Oil on the glass or deformed rubber. Solution: Clean the glass. If the phenomenon persists, replace the wiper blade.	Phenomenon: After the wiper blade sweeps, patchy water marks are left. Reason: Deformed rubber. Solution: Replace the wiper blade.	Phenomenon: The rubber strip cannot conform to the glass surface, resulting in uneven wiping. Reason: Deformed rubber strip or deformed wiper blade frame leading to insufficient pressure.

What should be paid attention to in daily use of wiper blades?

1. The function of the wiper blade is to clear rainwater from the windshield. It must be used only when there is rain. Never dry-wipe without water, as increased friction due to lack of water will damage the rubber wiper blade and the wiper motor.

2. When using the wiper blade to remove dust from the windshield surface, always spray washer fluid simultaneously. Never dry-wipe without water.

3. If there are hard objects on the windshield, such as dried bird droppings from pigeons, do not scrape directly with the wiper. Please clean the bird droppings first. These hard objects can easily cause localized damage to the thin part of the wiper blade, leading to the wiper not cleaning rain effectively.

4. Some wiper blades wear out prematurely due to improper car washing. If the windshield is not gently wiped during car washing, the surface oil film may be washed off, which is not conducive to water runoff, causing water to easily remain on the glass surface, and increases the friction resistance between the rubber blade and the glass surface. This is also a reason why wiper blades may momentarily stop because they cannot move smoothly. If the wiper blade does not move while the motor continues to operate, it can easily cause motor damage.

How to deal with fogging windows?

Handling Fogged Windows

Principle of formation: In winter or rainy weather, the air temperature inside the car is higher than the air temperature outside. The water vapor inside the car condenses into mist when it encounters the cooler glass. Mist formation is a natural phenomenon, and the smaller the car interior space and the more occupants, the more severe this situation will be.

Solution: For the front windshield and side windows, you can use the air conditioning to remove the mist; for the rear windshield, you must use the rear defroster/defogger function to remove the mist.

Principle of Air Conditioning Defogging Function

Air Conditioning Circulation

Switch the air circulation mode to outside circulation to enhance air exchange with the outside, reducing humidity and temperature difference inside the car.

Cold Air Defogging

Set the air conditioner to a low temperature and use the dryness of the cold air to remove mist from the glass surface.

Windshield Defrost/Defog Function

Directly heat the entire glass with warm air or electric heating wires, raising the glass temperature far above the dew point at that humidity, preventing mist from condensing on the glass, and evaporating already condensed mist due to high temperature.

How to quickly lower the cabin temperature in hot weather?

Adjust the air conditioning temperature to the desired value, set the circulation mode to outside circulation, and open the windows for (1~2) minutes (to quickly expel high-temperature air from the cabin), then switch to inside circulation mode and close the windows.

Why is there a lot of noise from the air vents when the air conditioning is turned on in hot weather?

When the air conditioner starts, if the set temperature differs significantly from the actual temperature inside the car, the air conditioning system will automatically select the maximum fan speed to achieve rapid cooling. At this time, the noise from the air vents will be more noticeable, which is a normal phenomenon of the vehicle and nothing to worry about.

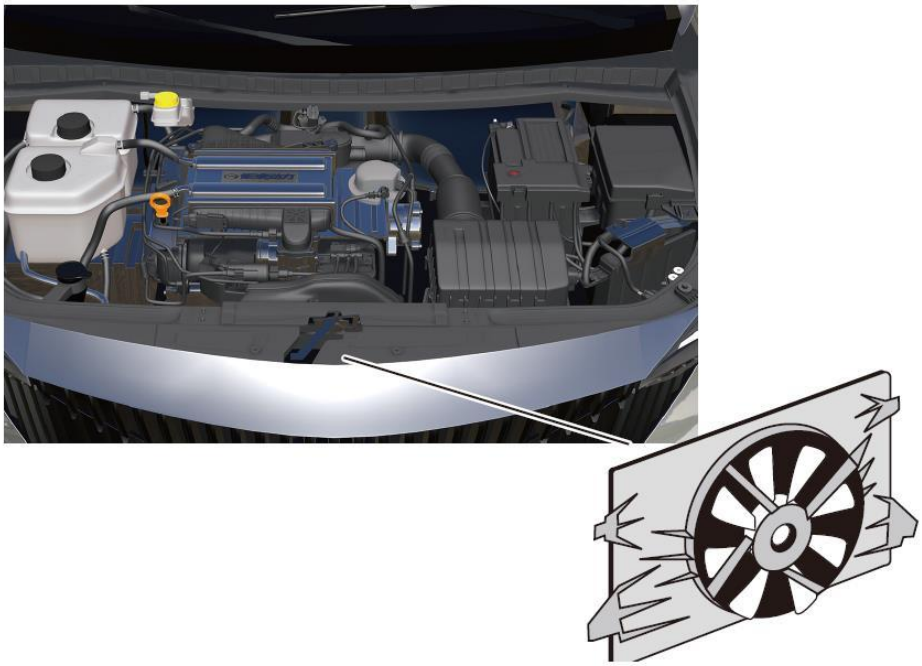
If you are bothered by the noise from the air vents, you can do the following:

1. Adjust the desired temperature to be closer to the actual temperature inside the car.
2. Change from automatic mode to manual mode and reduce the fan speed.

All the above phenomena are normal, please feel free to use.

Why does the cooling fan continue to run after parking?

When the coolant temperature is higher than the set value or the air conditioning pressure is greater than the specified value, the cooling fan will operate. Its purpose is to reduce the coolant temperature to protect parts from damage, and to ensure the air conditioning system operates under normal pressure for better cooling effect.



Why can't the rear doors be opened from the inside?

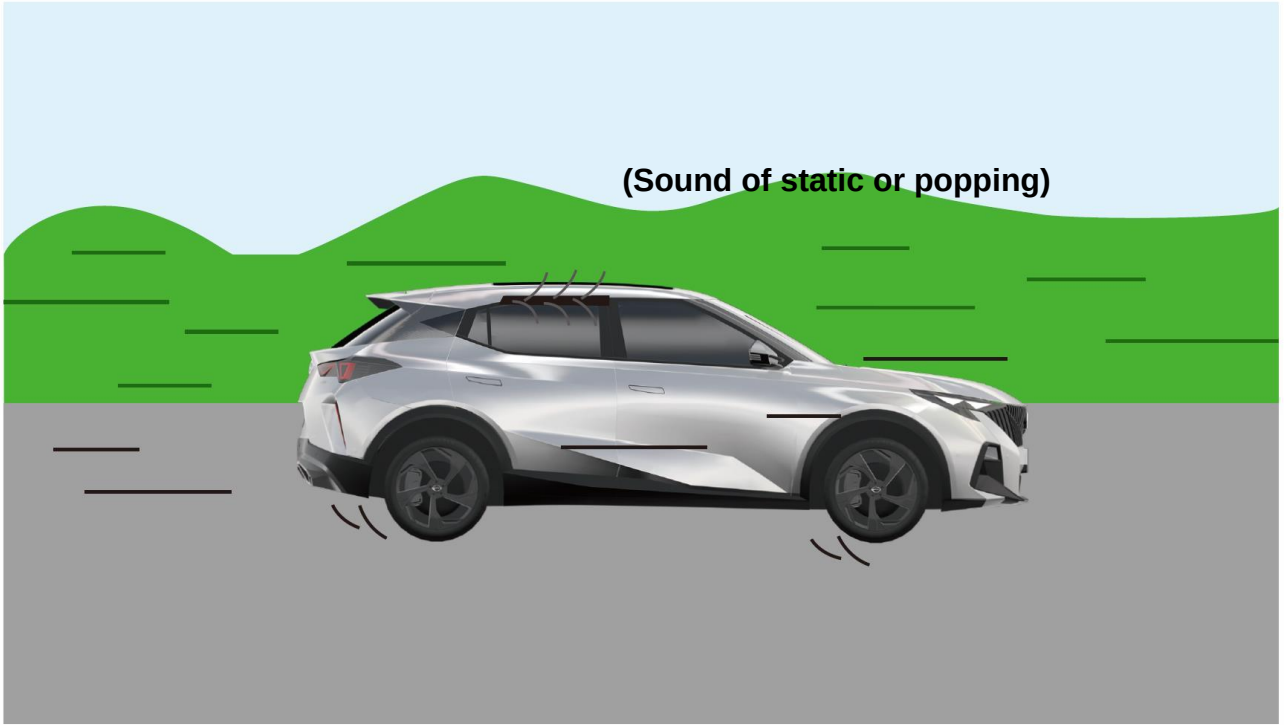
In daily use, it may happen that the rear doors cannot be opened from the inside. In this case, please check if the child safety lock has been accidentally activated.

The purpose of the child safety lock is to prevent children in the back row from playing with the door handles while the vehicle is in motion and opening the rear doors, causing unnecessary safety hazards. Therefore, once the child safety lock is engaged, the rear doors cannot be opened from the inside.

When opening one of the rear windows, why does a "thump... thump..." airflow sound occur in the cabin?

This is a common phenomenon in most vehicles. Most vehicles produce similar sounds under specific conditions, which is a normal aerodynamic phenomenon.

You only need to open any one of the front windows more than 5cm, or close all windows, to eliminate the airflow sound.



How to clean stubborn stains on interior trim?

During the use of the vehicle, it is inevitable that the interior may become dirty. For stubborn stains that are difficult to clean, you can consult a GAC Service Center to purchase relevant cleaning agents for cleaning the vehicle's interior.

How to eliminate new car odor?

Methods to eliminate new car odor:

Natural Ventilation Method: Maintain good ventilation inside the car.

Adsorption Method: Place items that can absorb odors in the car (such as activated carbon, bamboo charcoal, pomelo peel, etc.).

Good Car Usage Habits: Do not use low-quality car perfumes, as they can only cover up odors but not eradicate them; try to avoid smoking, eating, etc. in the car.

How are tire bulges formed?

Causes:

When the vehicle is in motion, if the tire shoulder or the sidewall near the shoulder strongly impacts external objects (e.g., potholes, curbs, stones, etc.), it can cause severe squeezing of the tire between the rim flange and the impact object, leading to the cord fabric being squeezed and broken. The internal air of the tire then pushes up from the broken area, forming a bulge.

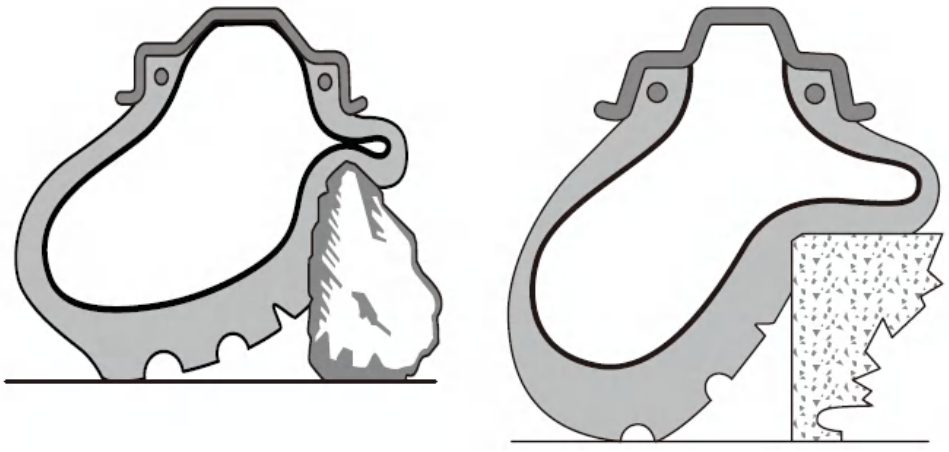
Countermeasures:

After a tire bulges, its safety is greatly reduced, and it is prone to blowouts. It is recommended to replace the bulging tire. If you insist on using it (if the bulge is not severe), place it on the rear wheel.

Preventive Measures:

Both excessive and insufficient tire pressure are bad for tires. If the pressure is too high, the tire becomes hard, reducing driving comfort, and the tire is stretched too long like a rubber band, losing its elasticity, making it prone to breakage when subjected to a large external force; if the pressure is too low, the tire becomes soft, vehicle fuel consumption increases, and the tire is prone to breakage due to large shear stress between the obstacle and the rim when impacted.

In addition, improving driving habits is also very important. When driving at high speeds on poor road sections, tires may hit deep potholes or other foreign objects, causing severe squeezing and deformation of the tire between the impact object and the rim flange, resulting in broken sidewall cords. At this point, the air inside the tire will push up from the broken cord, forming a bulge. Furthermore, frequently driving onto road curbs and rubbing tires against obstacles when parking can also cause sidewall damage and bulges. Therefore, these situations should be minimized as much as possible.



Why does the engine sometimes make a "tick-tock..." sound for a while when cold starting?

Leaving a valve clearance in the valve train will cause impact and noise between valve train components when the engine is running. To eliminate this drawback, some engines use hydraulic tappet mechanisms to achieve zero valve clearance.

A hydraulic tappet has an oil chamber inside. When the valve closes, the oil chamber fills with oil, keeping the tappet in constant contact with the camshaft. When the camshaft opens the valve, oil is then squeezed out (the amount of oil squeezed out is controlled by the clearance), the purpose of which is to ensure the tappet remains in contact with the camshaft.

However, when the engine is cold, the oil pressure inside the hydraulic rod cannot immediately reach the specified value, and operating noise may occur for a short period. This is normal and nothing to worry about.

How to avoid traffic accidents?

When following other vehicles closely, you should always remain alert and vigilant. Never be distracted while driving. Communicate clearly and effectively with other drivers in advance using signal lights to let them know your driving intentions. Adopt preventive driving methods, anticipate the driving intentions of other road users, and maintain an oval-shaped space around your car. Stay focused, do not pay attention to anything unrelated to your driving.

Why should the engine idle for a period (3~5min) after a cold start?

Accelerating immediately after starting the engine will cause the turbocharger to operate at maximum speed before its bearings are fully lubricated. Operating the turbocharger with insufficient lubrication will damage its bearings and reduce its service life.

How to handle a major traffic accident?

If a traffic accident occurs while the vehicle is in motion, both the driver and passengers have an obligation to rescue the injured. It is recommended that you prepare first aid supplies, make emergency contact arrangements, and accumulate knowledge in this area.

1. Prevent further accidents:
    - Move the vehicle to a safe location, turn on the hazard warning lights, and place a warning triangle behind the vehicle to signal subsequent vehicles that there is an accident ahead.
2. Provide emergency treatment to the injured before the ambulance arrives:
    - Observe the injured person's injuries.
    - Check for consciousness (call out to the injured person).
    - Check for breathing (observe if the injured person's chest is rising and falling, etc.).
    - Check for pulse (feel for a pulse on the injured person's neck with your index and middle fingers).
    - Check for bleeding (check various parts of the injured person's body for bleeding).
    - If the injured person is unconscious but still breathing, tilt their head back to keep the airway clear, and verbally encourage their will to live.
3. Call for rescue, contact for injured person rescue, report the following information, and await instructions:
    - Location of the accident.
    - Number and condition of injured persons.
    - Extent of vehicle damage.

What is car detailing?

Concept of Car Detailing

In the early days, car cleaning was mostly done by the driver himself, with very simple tools, consisting only of a water hose, a brush, a bucket, a packet of laundry detergent, and a rag. These items were feasible for dealing with trucks, but using them to clean modern cars was unscientific and too rough. This cleaning method not only failed to properly clean and care for the vehicle but also caused damage to the paintwork and new rust, thereby shortening the car's lifespan.

"Automotive detailing" is known as "Car Beauty" or "Car Care" in Western countries. The car detailing industry in Western countries has reached a very advanced stage with the development of the entire automotive industry. They describe this industry as "Car Care Center" and also call it the "Fourth Industry". The so-called Fourth Industry, as the name suggests, refers to the steps of automobile production, sales, and maintenance. Car maintenance and care has become a widespread and highly professional service industry. It is a brand new concept of car care, fundamentally different from general car waxing.

Car detailing is not just simple car waxing, stain removal, odor removal, vacuuming, and routine beauty care services such as interior and exterior cleaning. So-called car detailing refers to the comprehensive maintenance and care of a car, utilizing professional detailing series of high-tech equipment, using different types of car detailing products and construction processes, tailored to the specific maintenance requirements of different materials on various parts of the car. It not only makes the car look brand new and keeps its dazzling shine, but also achieves the effect of making old cars look new, preserving the value of new cars, extending their lifespan, and increasing their benefits.

How to perform car detailing?

Main Car Detailing Services

Modern car detailing services can generally be divided into exterior detailing, interior detailing, and paint treatment.

Exterior Detailing

Exterior detailing services include high-pressure car wash, removal of asphalt, tar, and other contaminants, waxing for enhancement and mirror finishing, new car unwaxing, wheel hub, tire, bumper restoration, and underbody anti-corrosion coating treatment.

Interior Detailing

Interior detailing services can be divided into cabin detailing, front engine compartment detailing, and trunk cleaning. Among them, cabin detailing includes vacuuming, cleaning, and protecting the dashboard, headliner, carpets, seats, seat covers, and door trims, as well as steam sterilization, deodorization of air vents, and indoor air purification.

Paint Treatment

Paint treatment services can be divided into oxidation film, overspray, acid rain treatment, paint scratch treatment, partial panel paint damage repair, and full vehicle painting.