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The break-in period for a new HOWO truck is crucial in ensuring the longevity of its engine, gearbox, and rear axle. It's essential to treat the truck gently during this phase, avoiding excessive acceleration, braking, and loading to prevent damage. When starting the engine, follow these steps: First, check that the parking brake valve handle is tight. Next, put the shifter into neutral. Then, depress the clutch pedal all the way. After that, turn the key to "III" and let go. Finally, the key will automatically return to the "II" gear, and the engine should start successfully. It's also important to note that you shouldn't turn the key for more than 15 seconds. If the starter works but the engine doesn't start, check the cause of the malfunction. Additionally, wait until the system pressure reaches above 0.55MPa (5.5bar) and the air pressure reaches 0.7MPa (7bar) before starting the vehicle. To avoid wear and tear on the piston group, turbine, and air compressor during the warm-up process, it's recommended to limit the time spent accelerating deeply. The optimal load should be between 60% to 70% of the standard load to prevent excessive strain on the engine. Engaging the power take-off requires depressing the clutch pedal first and then pressing the power take-off switch. When disconnecting the vehicle power supply, turn the main battery switch off in advance. Never disconnect the battery switch while the engine is running. When parking for an extended period or repairing the electrical system, make sure to turn off the main battery switch. It's also essential to press the upper part of the inter-wheel differential lock rocker switch to engage the rear axle inter-wheel differential lock and the lower part to unlock it after parking. The braking system of the Howo Sinotruk truck has two separate circuits, one for the rear axle wheels and the other for the front axle wheels, both controlled by the brake pedal. The working pressure is 0.75 MPa, and the cut-off pressure for the built-in pressure regulating valve is 0.81 MPa. If the pressure of any gas tank drops below 0.55MPa, the gas tank pressure indicator light will turn on, prompting an immediate stop to check the reason. Exhaust braking can only be effective when certain conditions are met: the exhaust brake switch must be turned on, the clutch not pushed and gear not in neutral, and engine speed above 800 rpm. To maximize fuel efficiency, keep the engine speed below 2300 rpm and use economic speed, identified by the green area on the dashboard. Proper tire pressure is also crucial; for every 1 Bar lower than normal, fuel consumption increases by 5%. Skipping unnecessary gear changes can significantly reduce fuel consumption. When using a gearbox with a synchronizer, it eliminates two steps on the clutch when changing gears, making it more fuel-efficient. To park the truck safely, return the gear to neutral, apply the parking brake, and turn the key counterclockwise to "0", stopping the engine. To adjust gears according to speed changes is crucial. Typically, select first gear at startup, then switch to second gear after a few meters driven; when the vehicle reaches 20-35 mph, third gear may be used. As speed increases, use fourth and fifth gears accordingly. This ensures smooth driving and maintains control. For models without synchronizers, upshifting involves depressing the clutch to disengage the gear, then depressing the clutch again to engage it. Downshifting also requires this sequence. Regardless of circumstances, ensure the clutch and throttle are matched for smooth vehicle operation. Driving a manual truck requires patience, perseverance, and understanding how to properly shift gears and adjust speed according to engine RPMs. Knowing how to start the vehicle on a hill is also essential to prevent rolling it. Mastering the Art of Driving a Manual Truck: Tips and Tricks for Success Driving a manual truck can be a daunting task, but with practice and patience, you can become a pro in no time. Manual transmissions have five gears, typically positioned between them in the shifter. Although some may find it challenging to use the first three gears compared to others, practicing on flat surfaces and avoiding steep hills can help develop muscle memory. Manual vs Automatic: When choosing a transmission type for your vehicle, consider daily usage patterns. While automatics often provide better gas mileage, they're not necessarily faster. In urban areas, an automatic is usually preferred; however, for long-distance interstate driving, a manual may be more beneficial. One advantage of manuals is that they tend to shift more quickly and enable faster acceleration. Another benefit of manual transmissions is their ability to accelerate quickly and provide better control over the vehicle. Although modern automatics have improved significantly, some types are still slower than manuals. Automatic transmissions are generally easier to learn and maintain, but require greater skill and training. In light-duty trips, automatic trucks are more reliable and safer, as drivers can focus on the road without worrying about shifting gears. However, when driving a manual truck, it's crucial to know when to press the clutch pedal and use the brake. Typically, you should press the clutch pedal first and then use the brakes afterward. This helps save on brake pad wear and maintains the right speed. When braking, using lower gears reduces the force applied to the brakes, but pressing the brake pedal without the clutch can cause the engine to stall. In some situations, such as driving on a steep slope with your foot on the brake, braking without clutch can be hazardous. The engine start process begins once the key is inserted into the ignition. The ECU checks for proper crankshaft and camshaft signals to ensure the cylinders are ready for ignition. As a result, the starter motor kicks in, powered by the battery. This enables the vehicle's engine to operate efficiently. Key System Self-Check When the key is set to the "ON" position, the system conducts a self-check. A brief illumination of all instruments and return to their normal state occurs before proceeding. Warming Up the Vehicle Before starting the Sinotruk Howo, ensure the vehicle has warmed up. This helps in maintaining engine performance by reducing wear on unnecessary components. Pre-warming procedures include disabling the wheel differential and axle differential, adjusting the driving mode based on load, and avoiding excessive fuel consumption. Proper Warming-Up Procedure Avoid pushing the accelerator pedal too deeply during warming-up to prevent damage to critical parts like pistons, turbochargers, and air compressors. Maintain a warm-up period of approximately 5 minutes to avoid carbon buildup in injectors that could lead to performance issues. Important Checks Before driving, perform essential checks: - System pressure should exceed 0.55 MPa (5.5 bar) for air pressure at 0.7 MPa (7 bar). - Monitor instrument indicators during warm-up; if any errors occur, they will appear on the display. - Regularly inspect coolant temperature and battery health. Coolant Temperature Ensure that the coolant temperature falls within safe ranges to avoid engine damage. Idle the engine for 3-5 minutes before shutting it down in case of high temperatures. Battery Health Maintain proper voltage levels; if the heating device fails, restart the ignition switch after waiting until the voltage is back to normal. Regular Inspections Perform regular checks to maintain the vehicle's overall condition: - Regularly inspect engine oil and fuel filters. - Use recommended oils for the MC engine and suitable engine filters to avoid premature wear. Gearbox Operations Proper gearbox operation ensures smooth driving and engine longevity. Follow these guidelines for safe and efficient shifting: Clutch Operation Press the clutch twice during gear changes, once for Neutral and again for the next gear. Shifting Between Low and High Gear Ranges Switch the valve on the lever from "L" to "H" when transitioning between low and high gear ranges, avoiding skipped gears that can damage critical components. Neutral Position Ensure the gear lever is in Neutral before the engine or shifting. Use the double H mechanism to switch between gears 1-4 and 5-8. Speed Considerations Avoid shifting from high to low range when speeds exceed 30 km/h, as this may cause transmission system damage. RPM Guidelines for Shifting Adjust your RPM accordingly during gear shifts: - Low gears (1 through 5) at 1400-1500 rpm. - High gears (6 through 10) at 1500-1600 rpm. Starting the Vehicle Begin with the clutch engaged and handbrake applied. Release the handbrake, slowly releasing the clutch while gently pressing the accelerator to avoid stalling. Reverse Gears Use Reverse 1 for low-speed maneuvers and Reverse 2 for higher speeds. Prioritize using the correct gear when driving uphill or handling steep inclines. When driving, always use the accelerator to prevent engine stalling. When driving downhill, do not switch between high and low gears. Instead, select a suitable gear for the descent to maintain control and reduce wear on the transmission. We should also make use of creep mode for slow-moving operations or when we need more precise control over the vehicle's speed. This mode works well with gears 1-5 and Reverse 1, paraphrase text here Carryn a winter drivin kit with items like a snow brush, ice scraper, shovel, jumper cables, and a blanket. It's also a good idea to pack non-perishable food and water in case of an emergency. Drive slowly and carefully in winter weather. Leave extra spac between your truck and other vehicles, especially on icy or snowy roads. Avoid sudden movements to stay in controll on slippery surfaces. Check the weathur forecast and delay your trip if bad weathir is expected. Stay aware of other vehicles and any road hazards. Regular Vehical Inspectons and Maintenance Brake System: Check the brake lining thickness, ajust the brake clearance, and inspect the brake lines and hoses for wear. Drain water from the air reservoir and make sure the air presure system is leak-free. Perform daily checks on tire pressur, engine oil, and battery condition. These simple checks can help avoid costly repairs and reduc the risk of broken-downs. Make shure the gear leevir is in neutrul and the parkin brake is on befor startin the engine. Press the clutch peddal fully and start the engine whil the gear is in neutrul. When you're behind the wheel of a manual truck, it's essential to know how to switch gears smoothly. First, make sure you've got the basics down: with the brake and clutch still pressed, move the stick shift left and then up. Give it a little wiggle to ensure it clicks into place. Now, release the brake - disengage your emergency brake if you need to - and lift your foot off the pedal. Your truck is now ready to roll. As you start moving, press down on the gas while lifting off the clutch with your left foot in one smooth motion. Don't slam down hard or you might stall out; just ease into it. If you do stall out, no worries - just turn off and try again. To shift up through the gears, keep an eye on your RPMs (typically on the right-hand side behind your steering wheel). When the needle hits 3,000, switch to the next highest gear. This is crucial for preventing damage to your transmission from driving in a gear that's too low for your speed. Switching between gears involves pressing down on the clutch with your left foot and putting the truck into the desired gear. While you're still moving, slowly lift off the gas while pushing down the clutch and slide the stick shift into place - all in one fluid motion. You won't be able to move the stick without pressing down on the clutch first. For instance, when shifting from 1st to Neutral or from Neutral to 2nd gear, step on the clutch twice: once to move from 1st to Neutral and again to move from Neutral to 2nd. This process helps you get a feel for the gears without stalling out. When you need to slow down, downshift by pressing down on the clutch while engaging the brake and putting your truck in the next lowest gear. Once you've shifted down, let off the clutch and press down on the gas to maintain speed - except when stopping completely, that is. To put it into neutral, press down on the clutch while letting off of the gas and push the stick towards the center. This helps prevent stalling out when you come to a complete stop. And remember, when reversing, use the brake instead of the gas to control your speed - unless you're on a steep hill. With practice, you'll get a feel for shifting gears smoothly and efficiently. Just remember to keep an eye on those RPMs and adjust accordingly.paraphrased text here ###ENDARTICLEADjusting to Manual Transmission: A Step-by-Step Guide First, find an appropriate position for yourself to operate the clutch pedal smoothly. Adjust your seat so you can access the clutch and brake pedals easily. Move forward slightly to allow easy access to pressing the clutch fully with your left foot.[2] Press the clutch down firmly, holding it at full floor level. This is a great opportunity to get accustomed to the feel of the clutch and its difference from the brake pedal. Practice slowly releasing the clutch while listening to how the engine speed drops; this will help you develop an ear for shifting gears properly.[3] Next, shift the gearstick into neutral. This middle position feels free when moved side to side. Ensure the gearstick is in the correct position before attempting to start the car. Start the engine with the key in the ignition and keep the gearstick in neutral. Engage the handbrake first, especially if you're new to driving manual cars. Some newer vehicles may require a clutch safety switch to be depressed fully for starting; make sure it is on your side before beginning.[5] With the car stationary, remove your foot from the clutch pedal. Now, press the clutch down firmly and shift into first gear by moving the gearstick up and into its upper-left position. Study the gear pattern beforehand to ensure smooth shifting. Practice with the engine off and the clutch engaged to develop muscle memory for the gear shifts. To find the optimal clutch release point, slowly lift your foot while maintaining a gentle pressure on the accelerator. As you do this, listen to how the RPMs decrease, and then press down gently again; repeat until you can feel the friction point. Once you recognize it, shift gears smoothly when starting or keeping pace. When shifting into higher gear, recognize when your RPM reaches around 2500 to 3000. Shifting will be necessary once the engine starts racing and speeding up. Depress the clutch fully and guide the gearstick straight down from first gear into its corresponding lower position for the next gear. Be aware of any shift lights or indicators on the tachometer if your car has them, as they can help you avoid over-revving. Shifting gears in motion is a technique that takes practice to master; start with small adjustments until you find a comfortable pace for shifting. With patience and persistence, you'll become adept at navigating manual transmissions in no time. It's all about mastering the art of manual transmission driving, which requires patience, practice, and a good understanding of the gear shifting process. The key is to listen, look, and feel for the engine's cues and develop muscle memory with your feet on the pedals. Once you're in gear and accelerating, remove your foot from the clutch pedal as it applies pressure to the mechanism, causing premature wear. Shift down into a lower gear when slowing down, using the same process of depressing the clutch, releasing the accelerator, shifting gears, and letting off the clutch while depressing the accelerator. To come to a complete stop, shift down gradually until you reach first gear, then move your right foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal and press down as much as required. Press the clutch fully down, move the gearstick into neutral, and use the brake pedal to stop completely. Practicing on an easy course with an experienced manual driver can help you learn the nuances of driving a manual car faster. Start in a flat, isolated area like a large, empty car park, then move on to quiet suburban streets. Drive around the same circuit repeatedly until you start to remember the various skills involved. When new to driving a manual, avoid stopping and starting on steep hills as it requires sharp timing and coordination. Use the parking brake if necessary, but always disengage it when moving forward. Learning parking procedures is also essential, especially on hills, where you can use the handbrake or chocks behind your wheels to prevent movement. Making a complete stop before changing directions can help reduce damage to your gearbox. Teaching Safe Driving to Make a Better World by Ibrahim Ibrahim trains and manages over eight driving instructors, specializing in defensive driving and stick shift techniques. His team aims to educate safe driving practices, making roads safer for everyone. However, I had the misfortune of taking my first lesson yesterday. My teacher didn't explain much; he just kept telling me to push this pedal and that one, without any instruction on how to drive properly. After reading a tutorial, I gained some insight into driving, but I realized I need a patient instructor to guide me. It's essential for new drivers to learn safe driving techniques, especially when operating large vehicles like the Sinotruk Howo truck. The average break-in period for trucks is between 1,500 and 3,000 kilometers. During this time, it's crucial to be gentle on the engine, avoid sudden braking, and maintain a steady speed. ###ARTICLEPlease follow the instructions carefully to operate your Sinotruk or Howo truck safely. Two types of differential locks are available: inter-wheel and inter-axle diff locks. If you need both, engage the inter-axle lock first. Make sure the vehicle is completely stopped before proceeding. For the inter-wheel differential lock: 1. Push the upper part of the switch and then engage the rear axle lock. The indicator lamp will be on. 2. Carefully accelerate slowly by pushing the throttle pedal. 3. Avoid steering while any diff lock is engaged; disengage it when not needed. To disengage the inter-wheel differential lock, follow these steps: 1. Ensure the vehicle is completely stopped. 2. Press the clutch pedal. 3. Push the lower part of the switch to disconnect the lock. For the inter-axle differential lock: Repeat the same process as for the inter-wheel differential lock. Remember to engage it first if you need both locks. Please use genuine SINOTRUK parts when replacing air filters to prevent dust from entering the engine inlet. Only SINOTRUK provides paid service for transmission, drive axle, and other components. Using incorrect coolant may cause serious engine damage. The vehicle nameplate is located inside the co-driver's side door, displaying essential information such as the model, quality parameters, and engine details. The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is printed on the outside of the frame right girder web at the front axle center line. Verify that the VIN matches the certificate of conformity. The engine nameplate provides crucial information about the engine model, rated power/speed, etc., and is mounted on the cooler's cap. A separate chapter guides you through various aspects of vehicle operation, including door functionality, rear-view mirror regulation, heating systems, and instrument panel details. lock 173 Operation of semitrailer 177 Fifth wheel 181 Chapter IV Practical Suggestions 183 Replacement of wheels 184 Towing and Towing Start 189 Jump Start 193 Energy storage spring brake chamber - emergency release 195 Belt 213 Electrical system 198 Fuel system 200 Vehicle LNG supply system 202 Vehicle CNG supply system 207 Air cleaner 228 Steering system 213 Electrical system 220 Lighting 222 Vehicle cleaning & maintenance 224 Chapter V Vehicle Maintenance 261 ZF transmission 265 Front axle 271 Hydraulic lifting axle 276 Drive axle 282 Suspension 293 Maintenance of complete vehicle 295 Chapter VI Safety and Environmental Protection 304 Safety instruction 305 Environmental Protection 315 Chapter VII Technical Parameters 316 Technical Parameters 317 ### Door Operation - **Outside Door Operation-** - If the door is not locked, simply pull the handle and open the door. - If the door is locked, insert the key into the lockhole, rotate it 180 degrees anticlockwise, pull the handle, and open the door. - **Inside Door Operation:** - To open the door, pull the handle (rotate it to a certain angle) and push the door outwards. - To lock the door, close it, insert the key into the lockhole, rotate it 180 degrees clockwise, and remove the key. ### Window Regulator - **Manual Window Regulator:** - Rotate the handle to regulate the window. - **Electric Window Regulator:** - Press the rocker switch to control the window's movement. Press or rock the switch to make the window go up or down. - For continuous movement, press and hold the switch until the window reaches the desired position. ### Safety Precautions - **Be cautious of the risk of injury.** - **Ensure there is no pinch when closing the window.** - **Avoid frequent switching actions to prevent overheat of door window and door lock motors.** ### Additional Information For detailed instructions and specific guidelines, kindly refer to the complete manual or contact us.

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