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Correct Seating Position

The seat, head restraint, and seat belt act together for your safety. The correct use of these components will give you greater protection.



It is recommended that you observe the following points when adjusting your seat:

- Select a front seat position that allows you to wear the seat belt correctly and is as far away from the steering wheel as possible.
- Sit in an upright position, with both feet on the floor and the seat back reclined no more than 30 degrees.
- Position the seat so that you are able to drive the vehicle safely. You should be able to fully depress the brake and accelerator pedals. Your arms should be slightly bent when holding the steering wheel.

- Position the seat belt so that it is midway between your neck and your shoulder. Fit the strap tightly across your hips, not across your stomach.

⚠ WARNING The shoulder belt and lap belt will not provide proper protection in the event of an accident when the seat is in the reclined position. In an accident, you could be thrown into the shoulder belt and receive neck or other serious injuries. You could also slide under the lap belt and receive serious internal injuries.

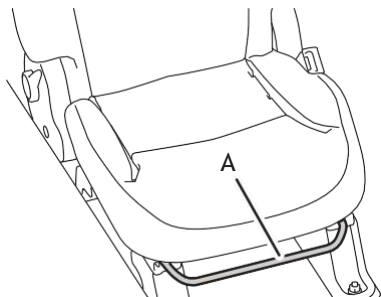
Seat Adjustment

⚠ WARNING Do not adjust any part of the seat while the vehicle is in motion. Vehicle movement may cause the seat to shift suddenly, potentially causing injury or loss of control.

The seat has two controls to use for adjustment:

- Seat forward/rearward position
- Seat backrest angle

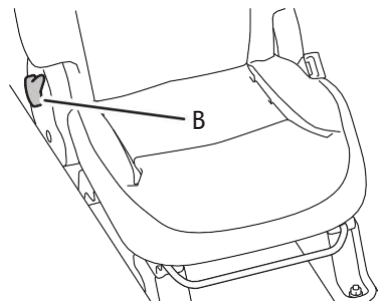
Seat forward/rearward position



1. Lift the bar (A) at the front of the seat cushion to unlock it.
2. Move the seat forward or rearward and release the bar.
3. Try to move the seat back and forth to ensure it is locked in place.

Seat backrest angle

⚠ WARNING If the seat backrest is not securely locked in position, it could move forward in a sudden stop or crash, causing injury to the seated person. Always push and pull on the seat backrest to ensure it is locked.



1. Pull back on the lever (B).
 2. Adjust the angle of the backrest so that the head restraint portion is as close to the back of your head as possible, then release the lever to lock the backrest in place.
- Push and pull on the backrest to ensure it is locked.

Head Restraint

⚠ WARNING Failure to adjust the seat backrest correctly could increase the chance that you will suffer a neck/spinal injury in a sudden stop or a collision.

The head restraint system is integrated with the seat backrest and cannot be adjusted separately. The seat backrest should be adjusted so that the head restraint portion is as close to the back of your head as possible.

Using the Seat Belt

⚠ WARNING The seat belt should be worn by the occupant for every trip, no matter how short. Failure to do so greatly increases the risk of death or serious injury in the event of an accident.

The seat belt fitted to your vehicle is the most effective means of minimizing the danger of injury from interior impacts, the effects of whiplash, or being thrown from the vehicle. Wearing a seat belt is required by law in most countries.

The seat is equipped with a three-point inertia reel seat belt.

Whenever your vehicle experiences hard acceleration, braking, cornering, or a collision, the belt reel automatically locks, preventing the movement of the occupant. The reel may also lock when driving on steep hills or slopes.

During normal driving conditions, the belt reel allows you freedom of movement.

Seat Belt Safety

⚠ WARNING Ensure that the seat belt is worn correctly. A seat belt worn improperly increases the risk of death or serious injury in the event of a collision.

⚠ WARNING Seat belts are designed to bear upon the bony structure of the body, and should be worn low across the pelvis, over the shoulder and across the chest. Avoid wearing the lap section of the belt across the abdominal area.

⚠ WARNING Always adjust the belt to remove slack. Seat belts worn too loosely can result in injuries because they allow excessive forward movement in an accident.

⚠ WARNING Do not wear seat belts over hard, fragile or sharp items in clothing, such as pens, keys, eyeglasses, etc. In an impact, the pressure from the seat belt on such items can cause them to break, which in turn may cause serious injury.

⚠ WARNING Seat belts should not be worn with any part of the strap twisted.

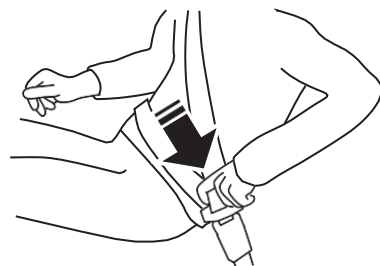
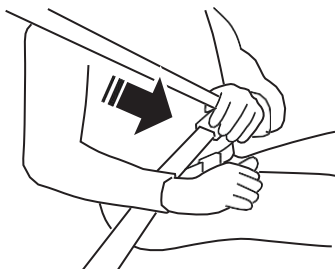
⚠ WARNING The belt assembly must only be used by one occupant; it is dangerous to put a belt around a child being carried on the occupant's lap.

⚠ WARNING No modifications or additions should be made that prevent the seat belt mechanism from taking up slack, or that prevent the seat belt being adjusted to remove slack. A slack belt greatly reduces the level of occupant protection.

Fastening and Releasing the Seat Belt

Fastening the belt

1. Make sure that your seat is correctly positioned. See [“Seat”, page 1-1](#).

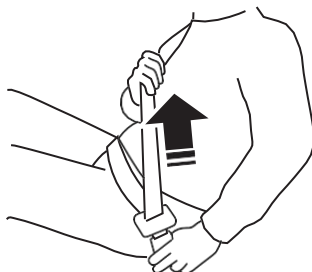


3. Push the latch plate into the buckle until it clicks. Pull up on the latch plate to ensure it is secure. Position the release button on the buckle so that the seat belt could be quickly unbuckled if necessary.

2. Pick up the latch plate and pull the belt smoothly towards the buckle, ensuring that the belt lays flat across your pelvis, chest and the midpoint of your collar bone between the neck and shoulder. Do not let the belt get twisted.

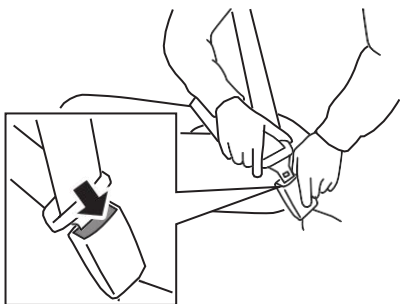
Note: The belt may lock if you pull it too quickly. If this happens, let the belt retract slightly to unlock it, then pull the belt more slowly.

If the webbing locks in the latch plate before it reaches the buckle, tilt the latch plate to unlock it.



3. To tighten the lap portion of the belt, pull up on the shoulder belt.

Releasing the belt



To unlatch the belt, push the release button on the buckle. The belt should retract to its stowed position.

Always allow the seat belt to retract slowly. If the seat belt retracts quickly to the stowed position, the webbing may jam in the retractor. If this happens, firmly pull the seat belt straight out to unlock the webbing, and then release it. If the webbing is still jammed in the retractor, contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

⚠ CAUTION Before closing a door, make sure the seat belt is out of the way. If a door is closed on the seat belt, damage could occur to both the seat belt and the vehicle.

Wearing Seat Belts when Pregnant

⚠ WARNING A pregnant woman should always wear a seat belt to protect herself and her unborn child.

⚠ WARNING Never place anything between you and the seat belt to cushion the impact in the event of an accident.



You should wear the lap portion of the belt as low as possible across your hips, not your waist. Position the diagonal part of the belt between the breasts and to the side of your abdomen.

The best way to protect the unborn child is to protect the mother. When a seat belt is worn properly, it is more likely that the unborn child will not be hurt in a crash.

If you have any concerns about wearing seat belts during pregnancy, contact your doctor.

Caring for the Seat Belt

Periodically check the seat belt indicator, seat belt, buckle, latch plate, retractor, and seat belt anchorages to make sure they are all in working order. Look for any other loose or damaged seat belt system parts that might keep the seat belt system from performing properly. Replace the seat belt if you notice any damage to the belt webbing, fittings, retractor mechanisms or buckles.

Check the operation of your seat belt as follows:

1. Fasten the seat belt and give the webbing nearest the buckle a quick pull. The buckle should remain securely locked.
2. Unfasten the seat belt and unreel the webbing to its limit. Check that there are no snags while unreeling and visually check the webbing for wear. Allow the webbing to retract. The retraction should be smooth and complete.
3. With the webbing half unreeled, hold the tongue plate and pull sharply forward. The mechanism must lock automatically and prevent further unreeling.

If your seat belt fails any of these tests, contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility immediately.

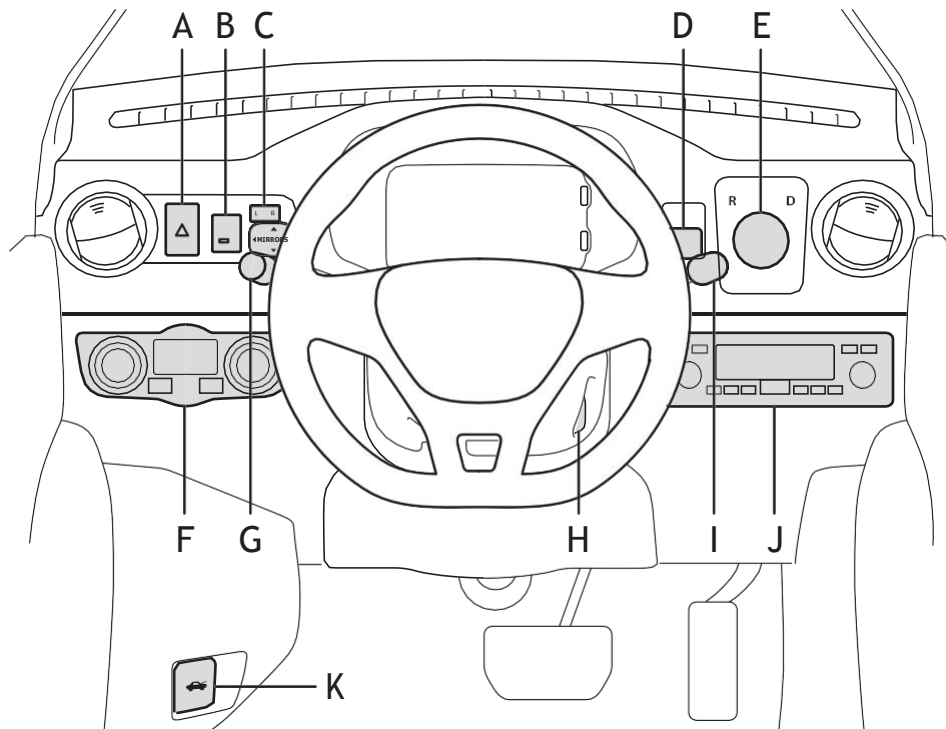
Cleaning

⚠ WARNING Do not allow any water, cleaners, or fabric from clothes to enter the seat belt mechanism. Any substance which enters the mechanism may affect the performance of the seat belt in an impact.

Extend the seat belt and clean with fresh, warm, soapy water only. Do not use any type of detergent or chemical cleaning agent. Allow the belts to dry naturally while extended, preferably away from direct sunlight.

The seat belt mechanism should be kept dry and free of dust or debris. Exterior hard surfaces may be lightly cleaned with mild soap and water. Ensure there is no excessive dust or debris in the mechanism. If dust or debris exists in the system, please contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility. Parts may need to be replaced to ensure proper functionality of the system.

Controls Overview

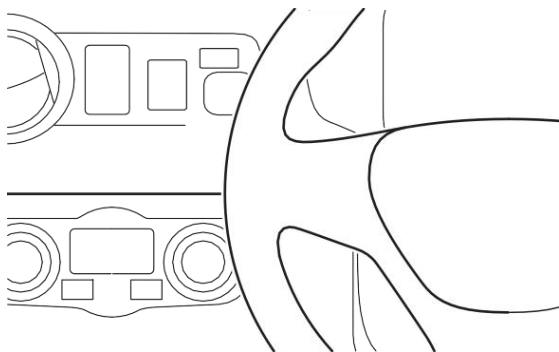


- A. Hazard Warning Lights Switch
- B. Rear Trunk Release
- C. Mirror Adjustment Controls
- D. Electronic Parking Brake Switch
- E. Drive Mode Selector
- F. Climate Controls
- G. Turn Signals/High Beam Headlight Control
- H. Key Switch
- I. Windshield Wiper/Washer Controls
- J. Radio Refer to the separate Infotainment manual supplied with the vehicle.
- K. Front Trunk Release

Steering Wheel Position

⚠ WARNING Never adjust the steering wheel position while the vehicle is in motion. Doing so will reduce control of the vehicle, and may cause unpredictable steering movements.

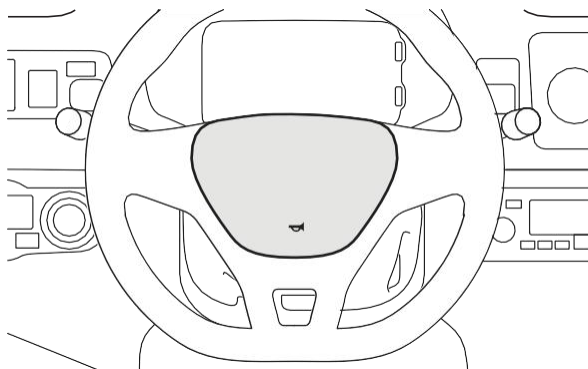
The lever underneath the steering column is the tilt wheel lever. You can raise it to the highest level to give your legs more room when you exit and enter the vehicle.



To tilt the wheel, hold the wheel and pull the lever. Move the wheel to a comfortable position and release the lever to lock the wheel in place.

Note: The recommended position for the steering wheel is such that the hub is in line with the steering column.

Horn

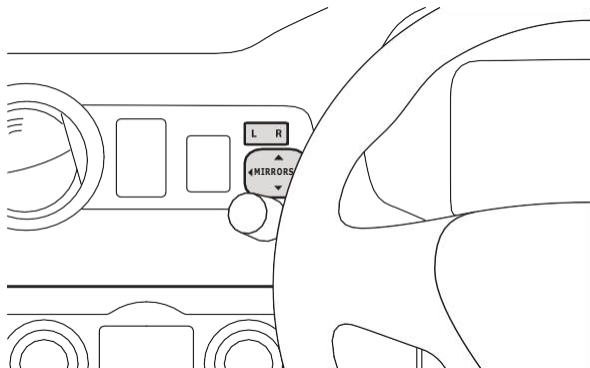


With the keyswitch in the **RUN** position, press the center of the steering wheel to sound the horn.

Note: Electric vehicles run quietly; the horn can be used to warn pedestrians or other motorists of your presence.

Exterior Power Mirrors

⚠ WARNING Dependant upon the type of mirror glass fitted to your vehicle, distances may be difficult to judge accurately. Objects viewed in the mirror may be closer than they appear.



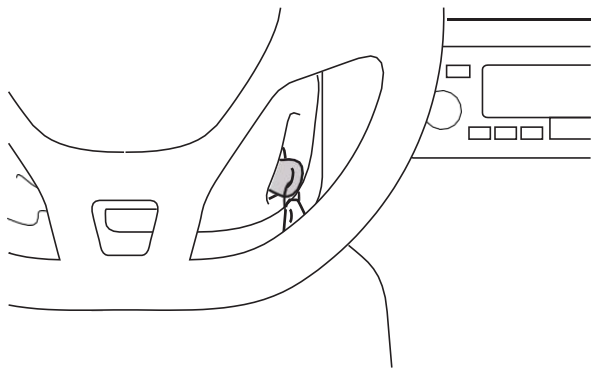
The control for the exterior power mirrors is located on the dash, to the left of the steering column. You can adjust the mirror position as follows:

1. Press **L** or **R** on the top switch to choose the left or right side mirror.
2. To set the desired mirror position, press up, down, left, or right on the **MIRROR** button to adjust accordingly.

Adjust each mirror so that a little of the side of the vehicle can be seen while sitting in a comfortable driving position.

When not adjusting the mirrors, keep the top switch in the center position to prevent accidental adjustment while driving.

Key Switch



This is a three-position switch that is located on the right of the steering column and is operated by inserting the key. The switch positions are as follows:

- A. OFF
- B. RUN
- C. START

OFF position

This position is used to turn the vehicle **OFF**, disabling the electrical system. The key should be removed from the vehicle when parked to prevent theft.

*Note: If a door is opened when the key is in the key switch while in the **OFF** position, an audible warning will activate to remind the operator to remove the key.*

RUN position

This position is used for operating the vehicle. In this position, the following sequence occurs:

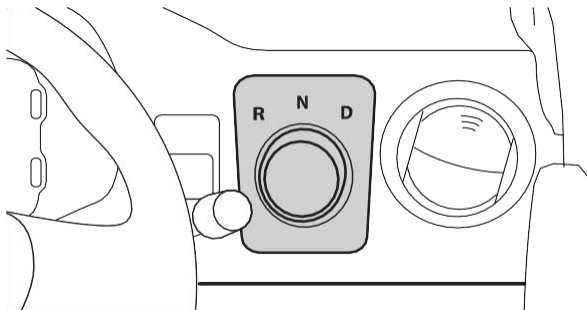
- All running lights turn on
- Instrument cluster display turns on

START position

When held in this position for three seconds, the drive system will power up. The brake pedal must be pressed when you turn the key switch to the **START** position, or the motor controller will not be enabled.

Drive Mode Selector

⚠ CAUTION Shifting to R (Reverse) or D (Drive) when the vehicle is moving in the opposite direction could damage the drive system. These repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Only shift into R or D when the vehicle is stationary and the brake is applied.



- **N** - Neutral

In this position, the drive system does not drive the rear wheel. Use **N** when the vehicle is being transported.

- **D** - Drive

Use this position to go forward.

R

N

D

The current position of the dial is indicated on the instrument cluster display.

See “Instrument Cluster Display”, page 2-8

This is a three-position dial, used to set the desired direction of the vehicle.

The dial positions are as follows:

- **R** - Reverse

Use this position to back up.

*Note: When **R** is selected, the Instrument Cluster displays the view from the rear view camera. See “Rear View Camera”, page 2-12.*

Instrument Cluster Display



- A. Clock
- B. Drive Motor Temperature
- C. High Beam Indicator
- D. Daytime Running Lights Indicator
- E. Brake Warning Indicator
- F. Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) Indicator

- G. EPB Warning Indicator Door Ajar Indicator
- H. Headlight Indicator
- I. EPS Warning Indicator
- J. BMS Warning Indicator
- K. Accessory Battery Warning Indicator
- L. Fault Indicator
- M. Fasten Seat Belt Indicator
- N. Left Turn Signal Indicator
- O. Drive Status Message
- P. Right Turn Signal Indicator
- Q. System Fault Message
- R. Speedometer
- S. Driver Information Center
- T. Power Gauge
- U. Trip Odometer/Odometer
- V. Range
- W. Main Battery Pack SOC
- X. Drive Mode Indicator

A. Clock

Displays the current time.

B. Drive Motor Temperature

This shows the current temperature of the drive motor in Fahrenheit (F) or Celsius (C).

C. Headlight High Beam Indicator



This indicator illuminates when the headlight high beam button is activated. See [“High Beam”](#), page 2-15.

D. Daytime Running Lights Indicator



This indicator illuminates when the Daytime Running Lights (DRL) are on. See [“Daytime Running Lights \(DRL\)”](#), page 2-15.

E. Brake Warning Indicator

The vehicle brake system consists of two hydraulic circuits. If one circuit is not working, the remaining circuit will still work to stop the vehicle. For normal braking performance, both circuits need to be working.



The brake warning indicator illuminates briefly when the key switch is turned to **START**, indicating that it is working. If the indicator illuminates and stays lit, there is a brake problem. Have the brake system inspected immediately by an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

⚠ WARNING The brake system may not be working properly if the brake system warning light is on. Driving with the brake system warning light on can lead to a crash. If the light is still on after the vehicle has been safely pulled off the road and stopped, transport it to an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility. See [“Vehicle Recovery”](#), page 5-29.

F. Electronic Parking Brake Indicator



This indicator illuminates when the electronic parking brake is applied. See [“Electronic Parking Brake \(EPB\)”](#), page 2-13.

G. EPB Warning Indicator



If the EPB warning indicator illuminates and stays lit, there is a problem with the EPB. Have the EPB system inspected immediately by an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

H. Door Ajar Indicator



This indicator illuminates when a door is open. Before driving, check that both doors are properly closed.

I. Headlight Low Beam Indicator



This indicator illuminates when the low beam headlights are on. See [“Low Beam”](#), page 2-15

J. EPS Warning Indicator

The electric power steering (EPS) indicator illuminates briefly when the key switch is turned to **START**, indicating that the EPS system is working. If the indicator illuminates and stays lit, there is a problem with the EPS system; have it inspected immediately by an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

K. BMS Warning Indicator

The battery management system (BMS) manages and monitors the vehicle's batteries to track their energy status, control their environment, and ensure they operate safely. The BMS indicator illuminates briefly when the key switch is turned to **START**, indicating that the BMS system is working. If the indicator illuminates and stays lit, there is a problem with the BMS system; have it inspected immediately by an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

L. Accessory Battery Warning Indicator

The accessory battery warning indicator illuminates briefly when the key switch is turned to **START**, indicating that it is working. In the unlikely event that the indicator stays on or illuminates while driving, there may be a problem with the accessory battery system. It is recommended that you find a safe location to pull off the road, turn off the vehicle, and transport it to an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility. See ["Vehicle Recovery"](#), page 5-29.

M. Fault Indicator

This indicator illuminates if a fault has been detected. Malfunctions are often detected by the system before any problem is noticeable. Being aware of the indicator and seeking service promptly when it comes on may prevent vehicle damage.

Unless the vehicle is functionally unsafe to drive by judgment of the operator, the vehicle can be driven as-is. The vehicle is programmed so that if there is a functional error with the vehicle, it will be put into a "limp mode" where the performance of the vehicle is significantly reduced, but it is still drivable.

Most issues will disappear on the next start sequence of the vehicle. If the issue does not disappear, contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

N. Fasten Seat Belt Indicator

This indicator illuminates when the seat belt is not buckled. See ["Seat Belt"](#), page 1-4.

O. nd Q. Left and Right Turn Signal Indicators



When the turn signal lever is moved to the left or right position, the corresponding front and rear turn signals flash. As the turn signal lever is activated, the corresponding turn signal indicator on the instrument cluster display illuminates. See [“Turn Signals”, page 2-14](#).

Always signal your turns and other maneuvers as required by law.

P. Drive Status Message

Displays **READY** when the vehicle is turned on and the instrument cluster display has finished loading.

R. System Fault Message

Certain detected faults will display a message here.

S. Speedometer

The speedometer is a digital display in either kilometers per hour (km/h) or miles per hour (mph), indicating the current speed of the vehicle.

T. Driver Information Center

The DIC displays important system information.

U. Power Gauge

This gauge indicates the current draw amount in kilowatts (kw) that the entire system is using. The harder you accelerate, the higher the gauge will read. Negative (-) numbers are reading regeneration (-50 to 300, from bottom to top).

V. Trip Odometer/Odometer

This displays individual trip mileage on the top readout, and the total distance the vehicle has been driven on the bottom readout. Distance is displayed in kilometers (km) or miles (mi).

W. Range

This displays the distance that could theoretically be driven per unit of energy (kWh) at the current rate of energy consumption. The higher the number, the further the vehicle can be driven.

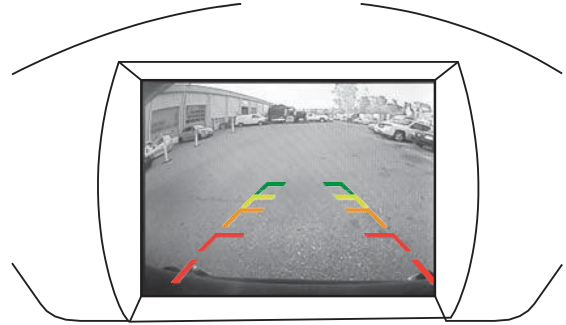
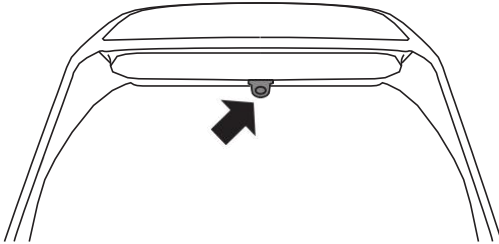
X. Main Battery PackSOC

This displays the percentage of charge remaining in the main high-voltage battery.

Y. Drive Mode Indicator

This indicator reflects the position of the Drive Mode Selector dial. See [“Drive Mode Selector”, page 2-7](#).

Rear View Camera



Your SOLO utilizes a camera mounted to the rear trunk cover, giving you a live video on the Instrument Cluster Display of what is behind the vehicle while backing up. See [“Instrument Cluster Display”, page 4-8](#).

When the Drive Mode Selector is in **R** (Reverse), the Instrument Cluster Display switches to the rear camera view.

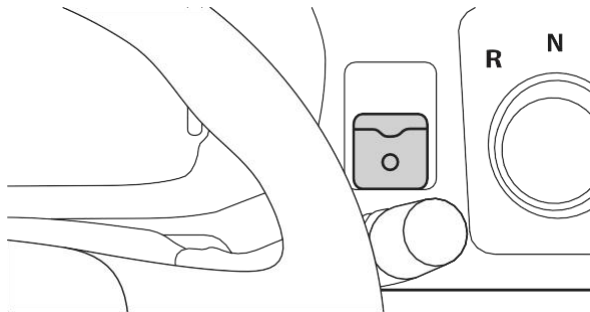
If your video display is cloudy or otherwise obscured, the camera lens may require cleaning. See [“Cleaning the rear view camera”, page 5-26](#).

Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)

This vehicle features an Electronic Parking Brake (EPB). The EPB is controlled by a button and can only be activated under the following conditions:

- Ensure that the key switch is in the **RUN** position. See [“Key Switch”, page 2-6](#).
- Ensure that the Drive Mode Selector is in **N**. See [“Drive Mode Selector”, page 2-7](#)

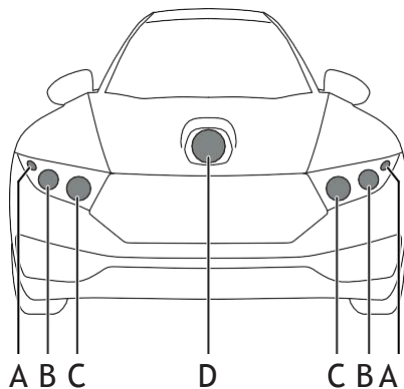
When activated, the EPB indicator will illuminate on the instrument cluster display, indicating that the EPB is engaged. See [“Instrument Cluster Display”, page 2-8](#).



To activate the EPB, press the brake pedal and push the EPB button.

To deactivate the EPB, release the brake pedal and push the EPB button.

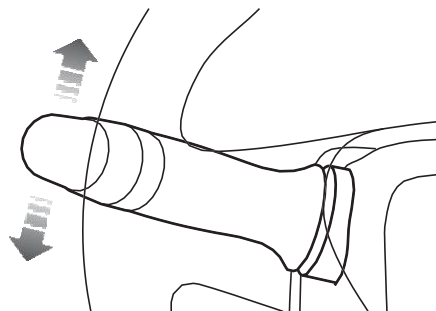
Exterior Lights



- A. Side marker lights
- B. Turn signal lights
- C. Daytime running lights
- D. Low/high beam headlight

Turn Signals

The turn signal lever is located on the left side of the steering column, just behind the steering wheel.



The turn signal lever has three positions: Upward (for right) and downward (for left) positions, and a neutral center position to turn them off. The corresponding turn signal lights on the front and rear of the vehicle will flash in the direction indicated by the turn signal lever.

To signal a turn, move the lever all the way up or down. When the turn is finished, the lever will automatically return to the center position.

An arrow on the instrument cluster display will flash in the direction of the turn signal switch position. See [“Instrument Cluster Display”, page 2-8.](#)



Daytime Running Lights (DRL)

Daytime Running Lights (DRL) can make it easier for others to see your vehicle during the day. To activate the DRL, turn the switch on the turn signal lever to the DRL position, and the side marker lights and rear tail lights will turn on.



An indicator will illuminate on the instrument cluster display when the DRL are on. See [“Instrument Cluster Display”, page 2-8](#).

Low Beam

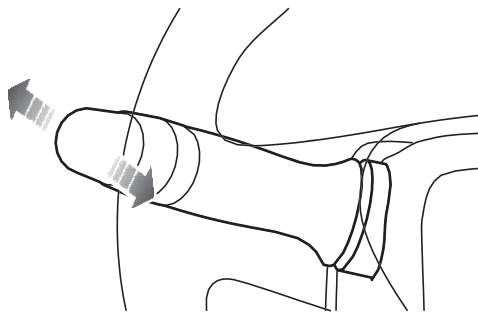
To activate the low beam headlights, turn the switch on the turn signal lever to the headlight position.



An indicator will illuminate on the instrument cluster display when the low beam headlights are on. See [“Instrument Cluster Display”, page 2-8](#).

High Beam

The high beam headlights can be activated manually when needed to improve visibility in low-light conditions.



Push the turn signal lever away from you until you feel a click to activate the high beam headlights. Pull the lever towards you to return to low beams.

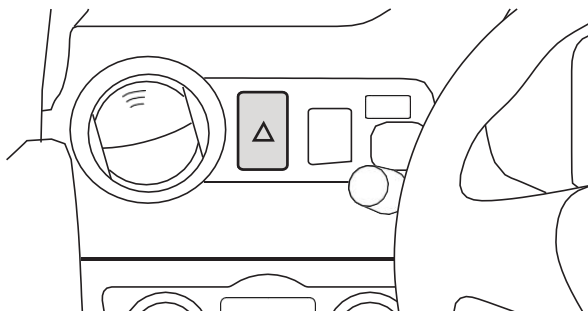


An indicator will illuminate on the instrument cluster display when the high beam headlights are on. See [“Instrument Cluster Display”, page 2-8](#).

To flash the high beams temporarily, pull the lever towards you. It will return to the normal (low beam) position when released. The headlight switch does not need to be on to use this flashing feature.

Hazard Flashers

The hazard flasher control button is located on the dashboard, to the left of the steering wheel.



Press the button to make the front and rear turn signal lights flash on and off. The hazard flashers will operate when the key switch is in any position, or if the key is not in the switch. Press the button again to deactivate.

Activating your hazard flashers warns others that you are in an emergency situation or parked on the side of the road.

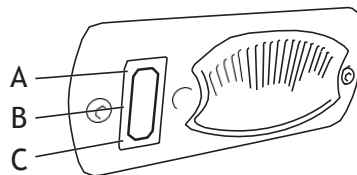
Interior Lights

Cabin Light

This light is located on the right-hand pillar of the cabin. It automatically turns on when a door is opened, and turns off when both doors are closed.

Rear Trunk Light

This light is located in the rear trunk on the right-hand side of the trim. It is controlled by a sliding switch with three positions: top, center, and bottom.



- A. The top position sets the interior lights to turn on when the doors or trunk are opened, and turn off when they are closed.
- B. When the switch is in the center position, the interior lights will stay off regardless of the position of the doors or trunk.

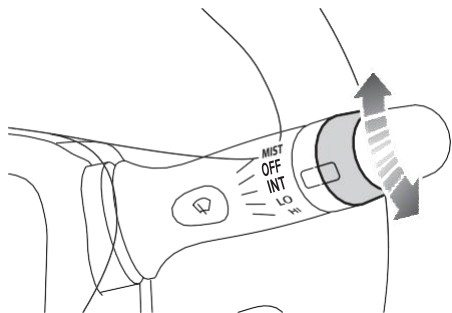
The bottom position turns the interior lights on constantly, regardless of the position of the doors or trunk.

Wiper and Washer

Windshield Wiper/Washer Lever

Windshield Wiper

Note: To prevent damage to the edge of the wiper blade, it is recommended you clear any ice from the windshield before turning on the wiper.

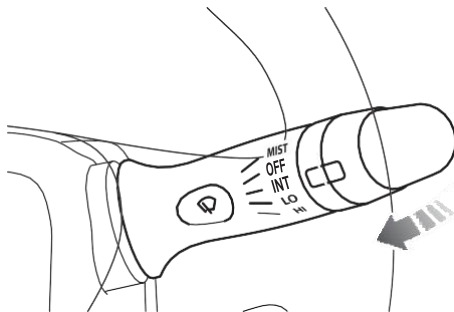


The lever located on the right side of the steering column controls the windshield wiper.

- **MIST:** The wiper runs at high speed until you release the lever.
- **OFF:** Neutral lever position; wiper is off.
- **INT:** Intermittent speed; the wiper operates every few seconds.
- **LO:** The wiper runs at low speed.

- **HI:** The wiper runs at high speed.

Windshield Washer



Windshield washer operation is also controlled by the lever on the right side of the steering column.

To activate the windshield washer pump, pull the lever toward you and hold it. The washer fluid sprays for as long as the lever is held, and will trigger the wiper to run on low speed, then wipe one more time after the lever is released.

If you pull the lever and no fluid comes out, verify that the washer fluid reservoir is full. See [“Washer Fluid”, page 5-9](#)

Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) System

The Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) system allows for vehicle entry when the remote transmitter is within range. A decrease in operating range could be caused by:

- Weather conditions
- Nearby radio towers
- Structures around the vehicle
- Other vehicles parked next to your vehicle
- Weak transmitter batteries

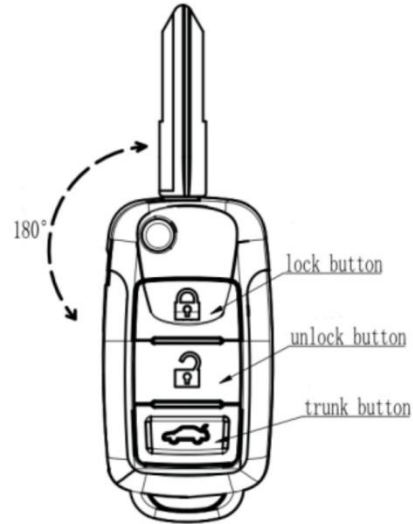
There are two batteries inside each of the two transmitters. The batteries should last approximately one year under normal use. When the batteries become weak, you will notice that the remote control range (the distance between the vehicle and the transmitter) deteriorates and the small LED on the transmitter dims. To replace the batteries, see [“Remote Keyless Entry \(RKE\) Transmitter Battery Replacement”](#), page 5-25.

NOTE: Please take attention that changes or modification not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Remote Transmitter



Locking and Unlocking the Vehicle

Locking the Vehicle



Exit the vehicle, close both doors, and press the lock button on the transmitter once. The horn will chirp once, indicating that the system has locked both doors.

Unlocking the Vehicle



Press the unlock button on the transmitter once. The horn will chirp twice, indicating that the system has unlocked both doors.

Rear Trunk Release



Press and hold the trunk button on the transmitter for three seconds to open the rear trunk. See [“Rear Trunk”, page 2-21](#).

Using the Personal Protection Alarm (Panic)

Press and hold the lock or unlock button for 3 seconds to activate the personal protection alarm.

The alarm will automatically stop after 30 seconds. To stop the alarm manually, press and hold either the lock or unlock button on the transmitter again for 3 seconds.

Horn Indications

Chirps	Function
1	LOCKED
2	UNLOCKED

Transmitter Button Functions

	Lock	Unlock	Option	Trunk	Operation Method
Lock	•				Press and Release
Unlock		•			Press and Release
Trunk				•	Press and Hold (3 Seconds)
Panic	•	•			Press and Hold (3 Seconds)

Operating Precautions

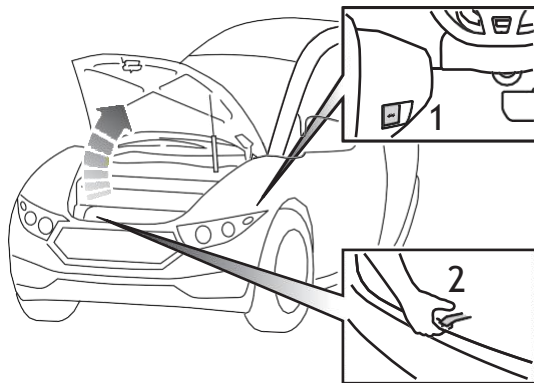
⚠ WARNING Do not store heavy or sharp objects in storage compartments without securing them. In a crash, these objects may cause the cover to open, resulting in injury.

⚠ WARNING Never exceed the recommended carrying capacities for the front and rear trunk areas, since this can affect vehicle handling and stability.

⚠ CAUTION Do not press the rear trunk button or pull the front trunk release when the vehicle is moving.

Front Trunk

To Open



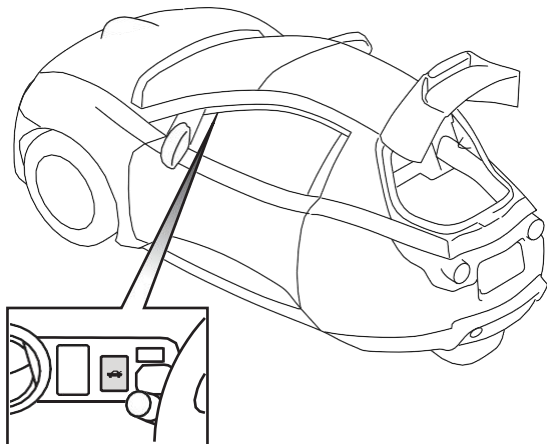
1. Pull the handle (1) located on the side panel under the lower left corner of the dash.
2. Lift the secondary catch release lever (2) under the front lip of the cover and raise the trunk cover.

To Close

Firmly push down on the front trunk cover until both the secondary and primary latches are engaged. A audible click will be heard, and visually, the hood-to-grill gap will be minimized.

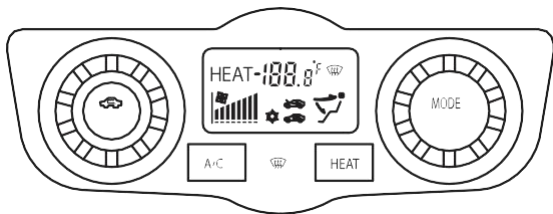
Rear Trunk

⚠ CAUTION Never drive with the rear trunk open. This could cause damage to the vehicle body, and the repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.



Press the button on the dash panel to open the rear trunk. *Note: The remote transmitter can also be used to open the rear trunk. See "Remote Transmitter", page 2-18.*

Climate Controls



The climate controls are located on the dash, to the left of the steering wheel. These controls can be used to adjust the heat, air conditioning (A/C), fan speed, windshield defrost, and air circulation within the vehicle.

Recirculation

To circulate air within the vehicle, press the recirculation button. When recirculation is on, air from the vehicle's interior is sent throughout the system again, and the recirculation indicator will illuminate on the climate control display. To pull in fresh air from outside the vehicle, press the recirculation button again. The fresh air indicator will illuminate on the climate control display.

⚠ CAUTION The system should be left in fresh air mode under almost all conditions. Keeping the system in recirculation mode, particularly with the A/C off, can cause

the windows to fog up.

Switch to recirculation mode when driving through dusty or smoky conditions, then return to fresh air mode.

The outside air intakes for the climate control system are at the base of the windshield. Keep this area clear of leaves and other debris.

Fan Speed

Turn the left dial clockwise (right) to increase the fan speed, and counterclockwise (left) to decrease it. The fan speed setting will illuminate accordingly on the climate control display.

Air Conditioning (A/C)

The **A/C** button turns the air conditioning on and off. The A/C icon will illuminate accordingly on the climate control display.

Defroster

The defrost button will direct air through the two defroster outlets at the base of the windshield. The defrost icon will illuminate accordingly on the climate control display. Use this mode with maximum fan speed and temperature settings for best results in defrosting or defogging the windshield.

Heat

The **HEAT** button turns the heater on and off. The **HEAT** icon will illuminate accordingly on the climate control display.

Heating and Ventilation

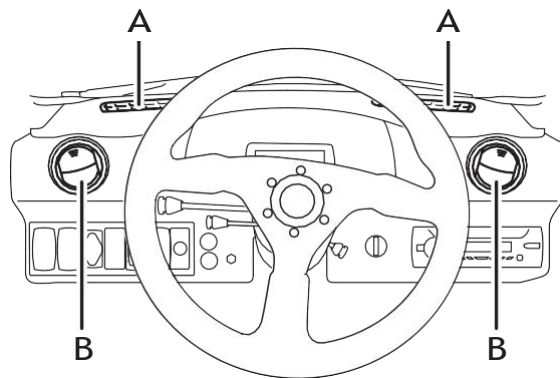
Mode Button

Use the **MODE** button to select the direction of airflow through the vents. Each time the **MODE** button is pressed, the climate control display indicates the current direction selected.

Temperature Control

Turn the right dial clockwise (right) to increase the air temperature, and counterclockwise (left) to decrease it. The current temperature setting will display numerically on the climate control display.

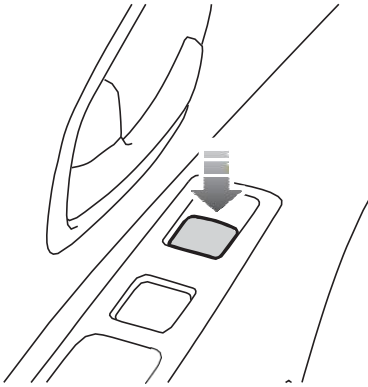
Instrument Panel Outlets



A. □ Defroster Outlets

B. Instrument Panel Outlets

Power Windows

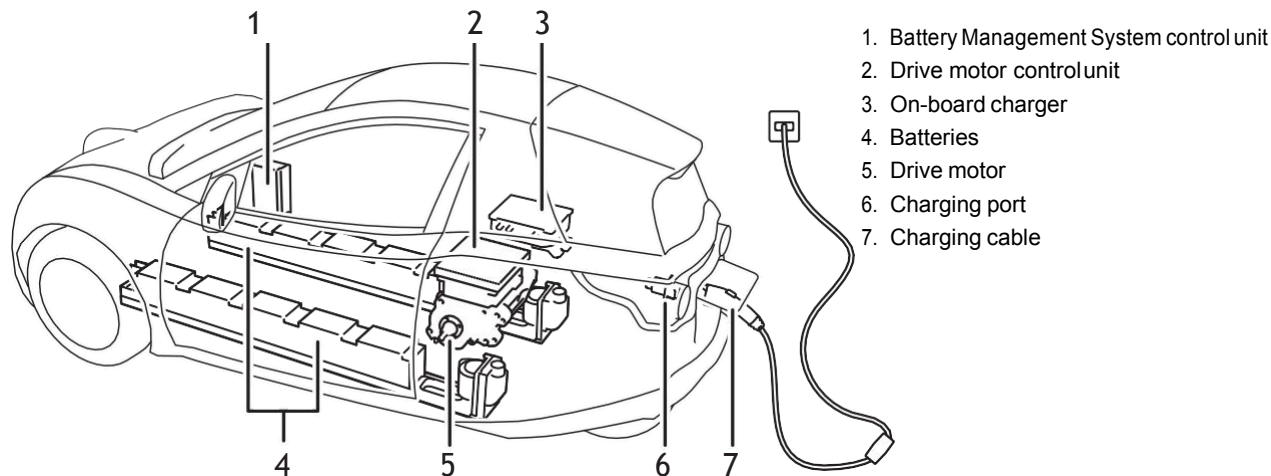


The power window switches are located on each of the side door panels, and each switch controls its own window. To operate a window:

- Ensure that the key switch is in the **RUN** position.
- Push down on the top of the switch to lower the window.
- Pull up on the top of the switch to raise the window.

Battery and Charging

High-Voltage Components



⚠ WARNING The high-voltage system has no user- serviceable parts. Do not disassemble, remove or replace high-voltage components, cables or connectors. High-voltage cables are colored orange for easy identification.

About the Battery

⚠ WARNING The battery has no parts that an owner or a non-authorized technician can service. Under no circumstances should you open or tamper with the battery. Always contact an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility to arrange for battery servicing.

The battery provides power to the motor and all of the other electrical systems in the vehicle (such as lights, instruments, heated seats, etc.).

As you drive your vehicle, the level of charge in the battery is depleted and you will need to recharge it. The built-in charging system allows you to easily recharge it by connecting an electrical power supply to the vehicle's charging port.

Note: The actual vehicle range will vary based on driving style. The vehicle consumes more power if you are driving aggressively, driving up hills, or are using more resources (such as heated seats). Over time, the battery experiences a gradual loss of capacity, inherent in all lithium-ion batteries. As your vehicle ages, the capacity of the battery declines.



Environmental Notice: At the end of its service life, the battery should be recycled. Contact Electra Meccanica for recycling arrangements.

Battery Care

⚠ CAUTION If the battery's charge level falls to 0%, you must plug it in. If you fail to do so within a short period of time, you may permanently damage the battery, and the repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

If the battery voltage falls to a critically low level, it may not be possible to charge the vehicle. Contact Electra Meccanica immediately to prevent permanent damage to the battery.

Designed to be plugged in

Your vehicle is designed to be plugged in when not in use. This ensures that the next time you use your vehicle, it is fully charged and ready to go.

There is no advantage to waiting until the battery level is low before charging; it performs best when charged regularly.

When plugged in, the vehicle "wakes up" when needed to automatically maintain a charge level that optimizes the lifetime of the battery.

Storing your vehicle

The most important way to preserve the battery is to leave your vehicle plugged in when not in use.

⚠ CAUTION When storing your vehicle, do not expose it to ambient temperatures below -20°C (-4°F) or above 55°C (131°F). Extreme ambient temperatures can greatly reduce the performance and service life of the battery.

Charging the Vehicle

There are two charging methods available for use with your vehicle: Level 1 (portable charge cable) and Level 2 (EV Charge Station). Both methods can be used with your vehicle, since they use the same charging connector.

- Level 1: The portable charge cable is used for slow charging at a 110V outlet. Your vehicle is supplied with this cable, which connects to most standard (110V) power outlets.
- Level 2: An EV Charge Station (also known as a wall-mounted charging unit or public charging station) charges much faster than Level 1 charging.

Plug the vehicle in any time a charging opportunity is present to maximize high-voltage battery life.

Note: Electra Meccanica does not recommend monopolizing a public EV Charge Station when your vehicle is fully charged. In the developing culture of electric vehicles, it has become a matter of courtesy to only use public stations if your vehicle is in need of charging, especially when limited stations are available. Be aware that some privately-owned lots (such as shopping malls) may enact rules that allow the towing of vehicles unnecessarily monopolizing their stations.

⚠ CAUTION Avoid charging when temperatures are below -20°C (-4°F) or above 55°C (131°F). Extreme ambient temperatures can greatly reduce the performance and service life of the battery.

Using the Charge Cable

Your vehicle is supplied with a portable charge cable that connects to most standard (110V) power outlets, allowing you to charge your vehicle while at home or away.

The portable charge cable is located in the front trunk. See [“Front Trunk”, page 2-20](#).

Electrical outlets

⚠ WARNING Do not use an extension cord, as this may increase the risk of electric shock, fires or other hazards.

Charging an electric vehicle can stress a building's electrical system more than a typical household appliance.

Ideally, the AC outlet must have a grounded, dedicated, 15 amp or greater, three-prong wall plug. There should be no other major appliances connected to the same circuit.

If a non-dedicated circuit is used, the current rating of the outlet's circuit breaker could be exceeded and cause the breaker to trip or open.

Before plugging into any electrical outlet at home, have a qualified electrician inspect and verify that the electrical system (including the electrical outlet, wiring, junctions, and protection devices) is rated for heavy-duty service at a 15 amp continuous load.

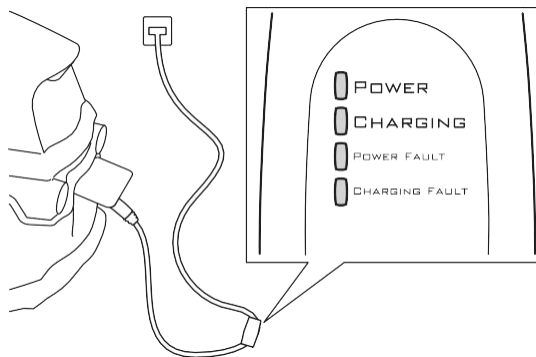
Precautions when charging away from home

Being able to charge your vehicle using the charge cable while away from home is a convenient way of maximizing your vehicle's range. However, this means you may be connecting to an electrical outlet with unknown conditions. Always visually inspect the condition of the outlet before connecting the charge cable and follow these precautions:

- Electrical outlets may wear out with normal usage or be damaged over time, making them unsuitable for electric vehicle charging. Do not use an electrical outlet that appears worn or damaged, or will not hold the plug firmly in place.
- Check both the electrical outlet and the plug while charging, and discontinue use if the outlet or plug is hot.
- If charging the vehicle outdoors, always plug into a weatherproof electrical outlet.
- Position the charge cable to minimize any strain on the electrical outlet and plug.
- Do not use extension cords, multi-outlet power strips, splitters, grounding adapters, surge protectors, or similar devices.

Reading the charge cable status

The status indicators on the charge cable will illuminate or flash to identify the charge cable status.



- **Power:** Illuminates (yellow) when the charge cable is connected to a power source
- **Charging:** Illuminates (green) when the charge cable is connected to the vehicle and charging the battery
- **Power Fault:** Flashes (red) when a fault has been detected regarding the power source

Charging Fault: Flashes (red) when a fault has been detected regarding charging the vehicle

Charging Instructions

When both the **Power** and **Charging** indicators are illuminated, the vehicle battery is being charged.

If any indicator is flashing red, a fault has been detected. For safety reasons, the charge cable will not allow the vehicle to charge. When a fault is detected, the charge cable will automatically attempt to reset itself. If a fault indicator continues to flash for more than 30 seconds, unplug the charge cable from the vehicle and then the power source to reset. If the fault remains, contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility for assistance.

Connecting the Charge Cable

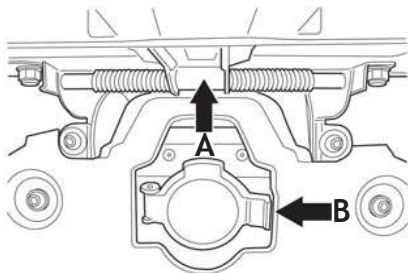
⚠ CAUTION The connector end of the charge cable is heavy and can damage the vehicle's paint if dropped while connecting or disconnecting.

⚠ CAUTION Always position the charge cable so that it will not be driven over, stepped on, tripped over, or otherwise damaged or stressed while in use. To prevent damage to or loss of the charge cable, always store it in the front trunk of the vehicle after every use.

Position the vehicle so that the charge cable easily reaches the charging port on the rear of the vehicle and the electrical outlet on the wall.

1. Remove the portable charge cable from the front trunk. See "Front Trunk", page 2-20.
2. Place the vehicle in **N** (Neutral) with the key switch in the **OFF** position and set the parking brake. See "Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)", page 2-13.
3. Plug the charge cable into an electrical wall outlet. Always connect the charge cable to a **grounded 15 amp** outlet. Never use an extension cord.

Verify the **Power** status on the charge cable. See "Reading the charge cable status", page 3-4.



5. The vehicle's SAE J1772 charging port is located behind the license plate and can be accessed by lifting up on the spring-loaded rear license plate holder (**A**).

Note: In cold weather conditions, ice may form around the license plate. Remove ice from the area before attempting to open or close the license plate.

6. Pull the latch (**B**) outward (to the right) to release the charging port cover.
7. Connect the charge cable to the vehicle's charging port. A spring-loaded clip on the front of the connector engages with the port to lock it in place.

Note: When the charge cable is plugged into the vehicle, Drive Mode is inhibited to prevent the vehicle from being driven.

8. Verify the **Charging** status on the charge cable.

9. While the vehicle is charging, the small red light on the rear of the right panel will illuminate.

Note: During charging or in high ambient temperatures, the vehicle's internal cooling fan may automatically switch on for a period of time to cool the cells in the high-voltage battery. The fan may be audible while in operation; this is normal and not a cause for concern. Additional unexpected clicking sounds may be heard while the vehicle is charging; these sounds are also normal.

Estimating Charging Time

The amount of time it takes to fully charge the vehicle is dependent upon the remaining battery charge level and the available electrical supply (amperage and voltage).

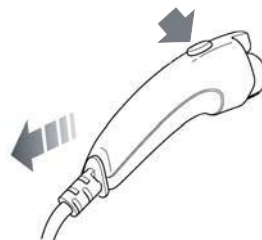
Electrical supply voltage	Estimated charging time (hours)
110V AC	12
220V AC	6

Charging time is also impacted by both the ambient air temperature and the temperature of the vehicle's battery.

Use the following table as a guideline when estimating how long it will take to charge your vehicle. This table assumes you are charging a fully-depleted battery to a full charge.

Disconnecting the Charge Cable

Note: Electra Meccanica strongly recommends leaving the charge cable connected whenever the vehicle is not in use.



1. Press the button on the charge cable connector to release the locking clip.
 2. Pull the connector from the charging port.
 3. Close the charging port cover and press firmly to ensure that it latches securely into place.
 4. Lower the license plate.
 5. Unplug the charge cable from the electrical outlet.
- Store the charge cable in the front trunk. See ["Front Trunk", page 2-20.](#)

Starting the Vehicle

1. Insert the key into the key switch. See “Key Switch”, page 2-6.
2. Press down on the brake pedal until it is fully depressed and hold it down, turn the Drive Mode Selector Switch to N (Neutral).
3. Turn the key to the right (clockwise) past the RUN position to the START position and hold for 5 seconds.
4. Allow the key to return to the RUN position. Your SOLO is now ready to drive.
5. With your foot still holding the brake pedal, release the Electronic Parking Brake (EPB). See “Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)”, page 2-13.
6. With your foot still holding the brake pedal, turn the Drive Mode Selector from N (Neutral) to the position you want to use: D (Drive) or R (Reverse). The current position of the

switch is indicated on the instrument cluster display. See “Drive Mode Selector”, page 2-7.

WARNING: It can be dangerous to get out of the vehicle if the Drive Mode Selector is not in N (Neutral) or if the EPB is not set. The vehicle can roll. If you have left the drive system on, the vehicle can move suddenly. You, or others, could be injured.

Pressing the accelerator pedal down will increase the speed in the direction selected by the Drive Mode Selector.

Caution: Spinning the tire or holding the vehicle in one place on a hill using only the accelerator pedal may damage the drive system. The repair will not be covered under the vehicle warranty. If you are stuck, do not spin the tire. When stopping on a hill, use the brakes to hold the vehicle in place.

Driving and Operating

Braking

Pressing the brake pedal down will increase the amount of braking force. When braking, your foot should be off of the accelerator pedal. Regenerative braking should bring the vehicle to a complete stop without locking the wheels.

Regenerative braking

WARNING: Regenerative braking does not replace the need to use the pedal-operated brakes to stop the vehicle. Only allow regenerative braking to slow the vehicle when it is safe to do so.

Whenever your vehicle is moving and your foot is off of the accelerator, regenerative braking slows the vehicle and feeds energy back to the vehicle's battery.

By anticipating your stops and removing your foot from the accelerator to slow down, you can take advantage of the energy gained from regenerative braking to increase your vehicle's range.

Rules for safe braking

Always leave enough space between your vehicle and others.

Actual stopping distances vary greatly with many factors, such as the road surface (whether it is pavement or gravel), the condition of the road (whether it is wet, dry, or icy), tire tread, the condition of the brakes, the weight of the vehicle, and the amount of brake force applied.

- Avoid needless emergency heavy braking. Some people drive in spurts (heavy acceleration followed by heavy braking) rather than keeping pace with traffic, which is a mistake. The brakes might not have time to cool between hard stops, and will wear out much

faster with excessive heavy braking. Keeping pace with traffic and allowing reasonable following distances eliminates most unnecessary braking, which means better regenerative braking and longer brake system life.

PARKING

With the vehicle at a complete stop and your foot on the brake pedal:

1. Turn the Drive Mode Selector Switch to N (Neutral). See "Drive Mode Selector", page 2-7.
2. Apply the Electronic Parking Brake (EPB). See "Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)", page 2-13.
3. Turn the key to the OFF position and remove the key from the key switch. The key should be removed from the vehicle when parked to prevent theft. See "Key Switch", page 2-6.
4. Charge the battery if needed. See "Charging Instructions", page 3-3.

General Information

The safety, reliability and performance of your vehicle will depend partly on how well it is maintained. Maintenance is the owner's responsibility. You must ensure that the appropriate maintenance is performed when required and according to the recommendations specified by Electra Meccanica.

Regular maintenance can help protect against major repair expenses resulting from neglect or inadequate maintenance. It may also help to maintain the value of the vehicle if it is sold.

Owner Maintenance

- **WARNING:**

Any significant or sudden drop in fluid levels or uneven tire wear should be rectified immediately.

In addition to the scheduled maintenance, you should carry out a few simple checks before each trip:

- Check the battery charge level.
- Check the windshield washer and brake fluid levels.
- Check the pressure, wear, and condition of the tires.
- Look for fluid deposits underneath the vehicle that might indicate a leak.
- Check the operation of the seat belt, horn, wiper and washer, turn signals, and all exterior lights.
- Check the operation of the brakes, including the electronic parking brake.

While driving your vehicle, be alert if any of the following conditions manifest and have them inspected by an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility as soon as possible:

- Take notice of any vibrations in the steering wheel, noticeably increased or decreased steering effort, or a change in the steering wheel's straight-ahead position.
- When traveling in a straight path on smooth, level roads, notice if your vehicle continuously turns slightly or pulls to one side.
 - When braking, notice any unusual sounds, pulling to one side, or noticeably increased or decreased effort when operating the brake pedal.

Scheduled Maintenance

The scheduled maintenance requirements for your vehicle are shown later in this section. See "Maintenance Schedule Chart", page 5-4.

Some of the necessary maintenance and servicing of your vehicle will require special knowledge or equipment, and should preferably be entrusted to the trained technicians at your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

Parts and Maintenance Items

The proper replacement parts, fluids, and lubricants to use are listed in the table below.

Part/Usage	Number/Requirement
Brake Fluid	DOT 3
Windshield Washer	washer fluid that meets regional freeze protection requirements
Front Tires	155/60R15
Rear Tire	175/55R15
Remote Keyless Entry Transmitter Battery	CR2016) (2 per remote)

General Safety Information

WARNING: For your personal safety, do not attempt inspections or repairs not fully described in this manual. Contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility for service if you cannot determine the cause of a problem, or if the inspection or repair exceeds your abilities or resources.

WARNING: Never perform an inspection or repair with the key switch in the ON position, unless otherwise specified. See “Key Switch”, page 2-6.

WARNING:
Never perform an inspection or repair with the Drive Mode Selector in D (Drive) or R (Reverse). See “Drive Mode Selector”, page 2-7.

WARNING: Never try to do your own service on high- voltage components. You can be injured and the vehicle can be damaged if you try to do your own service work. Service and repair of these high- voltage components should only be performed by a trained service technician with the proper knowledge and tools.

If the high-voltage electrical system senses a problem, it may shut down the system. When this occurs, the high-voltage battery is disconnected and the vehicle will not operate. Before the vehicle can be operated again, it must be serviced at an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

fire, or other event, the vehicle should be inspected as soon as possible. Only an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility or a trained service technician with the proper knowledge and tools should inspect, test, or replace the high- voltage battery.

High Voltage Safety Information

WARNING: Exposure to high voltage can cause shock, burns, and even death. The high-voltage components in the vehicle can only be serviced by technicians with special training.

High-voltage components are identified by labels. Do not remove, open, take apart, or modify these components. High-voltage cable or wiring has orange covering or labels. Do not probe, tamper with, cut, or modify high-voltage cables or wiring.

WARNING: Damage to the high-voltage battery or high- voltage system can create a risk of electric shock, overheating, or fire.

If the vehicle is damaged from a moderate to severe crash, flood,

Maintenance Schedule

Maintenance Schedule Chart

The scheduled maintenance or service must be performed in accordance with the chart below to keep your vehicle in top operating condition. The service intervals in this maintenance and service schedule are based on average driving conditions. Some items will need more frequent service if you drive in unique conditions, such as unusually wet or dusty areas. Consult your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.

Maintenance / Service	Every month	Every 12,000 km (7,500 miles) or 12 months	Every 24,000 km (15,000 miles) or 24 months	Every 36,000 km (22,500 miles) or 36 months	Every 48,000 km (30,000 miles) or 48 months	Every 60,000 km (37,500 miles) or 60 months	Every 72,000 km (45,000 miles) or 72 months
Check Tire Pressure	•						
Check Brake Fluid	•						
* Inspect Drive Belt *	•						
Inspect Tires	•						
Full Inspection Service		•	•	•	•	•	•
Replace Brake Fluid			•		•		•
Replace Drive Belt			•		•		•
Replace A/C Air Filter			•		•		•
Replace Key less Entry Battery			•		•		•
Service Front and Rear Brakes			•		•		•
Replace Coolant				•			•

* Electra Meccanica offers complimentary checks of your vehicle's drive belt tension at the first:

- 500km (300 miles) or 1 month (whichever comes first)
- 1,500km (950 miles) or 3 months (whichever comes first)

Full Inspection Service

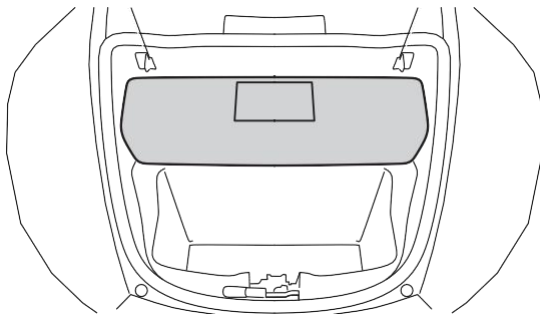
Your SOLO should be given a full inspection service every 12,000 km (7,500 miles) or every 12 months, whichever comes first. This service includes the following procedures:

1. Check for Motor Controller (MC) and Battery Monitoring System (BMS) updates and apply as needed
2. Vehicle road test: Check all exterior lights; Check operation of brake and accelerator pedals; Check for abnormal operation noise; Check vehicle handling, steering feel, and steering wheel alignment
3. Inspect all body panels, before and after inspection service
4. With rear skirt and close-out panels removed: Inspect drive belt tension and condition; Inspect condition of drive sprocket and pulleys; Clean rear shock mounts and lubricate as needed; Inspect brake line, brake pad, and for corrosion or other issues; Ensure that all rear electrical connections are safe, clean and connected; Clean motor air filter; Check coolant level; Inspect for radiator damage or coolant system leaks; Inspect charging port condition, operation, and seal; Inspect rear wheel for proper seating, lug nuts, tire wear, and tire pressure.
5. Reinstall close-out panels and confirm no significant tire rubbing; re-install skirt
6. Rear trunk inspection: •Check operation using keyless entry and dashboard switch; •Check weather stripping condition and lubricate if needed; •Check latch and striker alignment and operation
7. Inspection of exterior doors: •Check alignment, including latch and striker alignment and operation; •Lubricate door check straps, door handle pivot points, and window seals; •Inspect weather stripping condition and lubricate if needed.
8. Interior inspection: •Inspect seat adjustment operation and lubricate rails if needed; •Ensure that all controls and switch operations function as designed; •Check radio head unit operation and reception; •Ensure electrical connections for brake and accelerator pedals are clean and secure.
9. With front trunk liner removed and hood supported: •Inspect front wheels for proper seating, lug nuts, tire wear, and tire pressure; •Inspect condition of brake lines, brake pads, and rotors; •Inspect ball joints and top up with grease as needed; •Inspect steering rack boots for damage; •Check anti-roll bar bushings and lubricate if needed; •Check brake master cylinder fluid levels; •Check windshield washer fluid level; •Check wiper blade for damage and wiper arm for alignment; •Inspect 12V battery terminals and cover condition; confirm correct voltage at terminals.

Front Trunk

Maintenance Cover

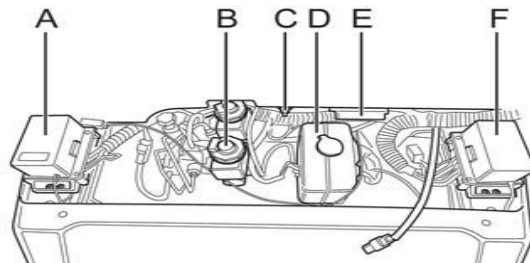
To access the fluid reservoirs and fuse boxes, the maintenance cover will need to be removed.



To remove the cover, carefully lift the right-hand side to release it and then slide it out at an angle.

To replace the cover, align the cover to the hatch opening, then press down firmly to secure the cover in place.

Component Locations



A.Right Fuse Box (Switched Voltage)

B.Brake Fluid Reservoirs

C.Auxiliary Charging Stud Negative (-)

D.Windshield Washer Fluid Reservoir

E.Auxiliary Charging Stud Positive (+)

F. Left Fuse Box (Constant Voltage)

Brake fluid

Warning: Brake fluid is highly toxic. Keep containers sealed and out of the reach of children. If accidental consumption of brake fluid is suspected, seek medical attention immediately. Prevent brake fluid from coming into contact with the skin or eyes. If this occurs, rinse immediately with plenty of water.

Warning: If brake pedal travel is unusually long or if there is any significant loss of brake fluid, it is recommended that you have the vehicle recovered to an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility immediately. Driving under such conditions could result in extended stopping distances or complete brake failure. See “Vehicle Recovery”, page 7-29.

Check the fluid level monthly. The level should be checked more frequently in high mileage conditions.

The level of fluid in the brake reservoirs may fall slightly during use as a result of brake pad wear, and will need to be topped up from time to time.

Warning: DO NOT drive if the fluid level is below the MIN mark on the reservoir.

Brake fluid specification

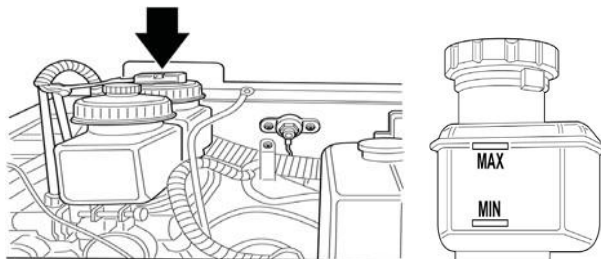
Any proprietary brand of brake (or brake and clutch) fluid meeting DOT 3 specification can be used in your SOLO.

Checking the fluid level

Your vehicle has two brake fluid reservoirs, which are located under the maintenance cover inside the front trunk.

The front master cylinder reservoir is for the front braking system and the rear master cylinder reservoir is for the rear braking system.

For accuracy, check the fluid level with the vehicle standing on level ground. The level of fluid can be seen through the translucent body of the reservoir. The fluid level should be between the MIN and the MAX marks.



Brakes Fluid

fill in the brake fluid

Caution: Brake fluid will damage painted surfaces or can cause body panels to crack. Soak up any spillage with an absorbent cloth immediately and wash the area with a mixture of car shampoo and water.

Caution: Only use brand new fluid from an airtight sealed container. Fluid from open containers or fluid previously bled from the system will have absorbed moisture, which will adversely affect performance and must not be used.

1. Open the front trunk and remove the maintenance cover. See "Maintenance Cover", page 5-7.
2. Clean the reservoir cap with a clean, dry cloth before removing to prevent dirt or moisture from entering the reservoir.
3. Position an absorbent cloth around the reservoir to absorb any brake fluid spillage.
4. Remove the reservoir cap by turning it counterclockwise (left).Note: Handle the reservoir caps carefully, since they have a low fluid level sensor built into them. If a cap needs replacing, only use an Electra Meccanica-approved part.
5. Fill the reservoir with an approved brake fluid until the fluid level is at the MAX fill mark.
6. Replace the reservoir cap and remove the cloth.
7. Replace the maintenance cover.

Washer fluid

WARNING: Some windshield washing products are flammable, particularly in undiluted concentrations. Do not allow washer fluid to come into contact with open flames or sources of ignition.

WARNING: If the vehicle is operated in temperatures below 4°C (40°F), use a washer fluid with frost protection. In cold weather, failure to use a washer fluid with frost protection could result in impaired vision and an unsafe driving condition.

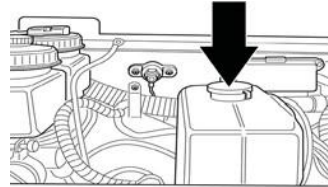
Check the reservoir level and fill up washer fluid monthly (or more frequently in high-use conditions). Operate the washer periodically to check that the nozzle is clear and properly directed.

Washer fluid specification

Any automotive windshield washer fluid that meets regional freeze protection requirements can be used in your SOLO.

Filling up the washer fluid

The windshield washer fluid reservoir is located under the maintenance cover inside the front trunk.



1. Open the front trunk and remove the maintenance cover. See “Maintenance Cover”, page 5-7.
2. Clean the reservoir cap with a clean, dry cloth before opening to prevent dirt or moisture from entering the reservoir.
3. Position an absorbent cloth around the reservoir to absorb any washer fluid spillage.
4. Fill the reservoir with an approved washer fluid until the fluid is visible just below the reservoir neck.
5. Close the reservoir cap and remove the cloth.
6. Replace as it is.

Washer fluid and wiper

Checking the wiper blade

WARNING: Only use cleaning products which have been approved for use on automotive glass and rubber. Inappropriate products may cause damage.

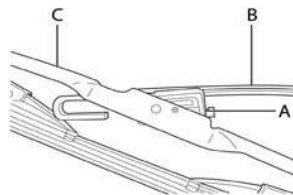
Periodically check and clean the wiping edge of the wiper blade. Clean the blade edge by wiping with a soft cloth or sponge, using warm, soapy water.

Check the blade rubber for cracks, splits and roughness. If any damage is found, replace the blade immediately to prevent damage to the windshield glass.

Replacing the wiper blade

Replace the wiper blade at least once per year for optimum performance. Poor wiper quality can be improved by periodically cleaning the wiper blade and the windshield.

Removing the wiper blade

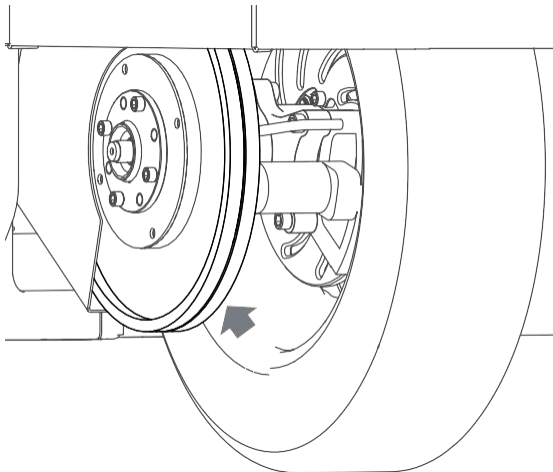


1. Lift the wiper arm (B) away from the windshield.
2. Turn the wiper blade (C) perpendicular to the arm to expose the locking tab (A).
3. Push in and hold the locking tab.
4. Pull the wiper blade down towards the wiper arm until it releases from the hook at the end of the arm, then release the locking tab.
5. Slide the wiper blade upwards off the wiper arm to remove it.

installing the wiper blade

1. Slide the wiper arm through the opening in the wiper blade, and position it in the installation location in the center of the blade.
2. Pull the wiper blade down towards the hook until it snaps securely into place.

Drive Belt



The drive belt provides low maintenance cost and quiet operation with minimal stretch. Keep dirt, grease, oil, and debris off the belt and sprockets. The drive belt tension should be checked and adjusted at the intervals specified in the Maintenance Schedule. See “Maintenance Schedule Chart”, page 5-4.

Clean the belt with mild soap and water when washing your vehicle. dry thoroughly and inspect for the following:

- Cuts or unusual wear patterns
- Damage to the center of the belt

Outside edge beveling (some beveling is common, but it indicates that sprockets are misaligned)

Outside ribbed surface for signs of stone puncture

Inside (tooth portion) of belt normally covered by nylon layer and polyethylene layer (this condition will result in belt failure and indicates worn sprocket teeth)

Signs of puncture or cracking at the base of the belt teeth

If any of the above conditions are found, the belt should be replaced.

Checking drive belt tension

Proper belt tension is essential for optimal operation of the drive system. Lack of belt tension can lead to “ratcheting,” which causes the teeth of the belt to slide over the teeth of the rear sprocket. This causes an unpleasant sound. If you suspect ratcheting has occurred, contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility to have the belt inspected.

Wheels and Tires

Check and maintenance

WARNING: Defective tires are dangerous. Do not drive if any tire is damaged, excessively worn, or inflated to an incorrect pressure.

Regularly inspect the wheels and tires for the following:

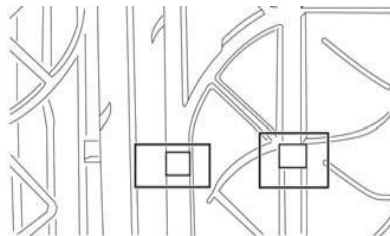
- Bent or cracked wheel rims
- Impact marks on the wheel rims
- Cuts, cracks, or splits in the tire tread or sidewall area
- Bumps or bulges within the tire body, If any of the wheels or tires are found to be damaged, they should be replaced immediately. Good driving practices will improve the mileage you obtain from your tires and avoid unnecessary damage:
- Always ensure that the tire pressures are correctly adjusted.
- Always observe the posted speed limits and advisory speeds.
- Avoid pulling away quickly or hard acceleration.
- Avoid making fast turns or braking sharply.
- Avoid potholes and objects in the road.
- Do not run over curbs or hit the tire against the curb when parking.

Caution: Avoid contaminating tires with vehicle fluids that can cause damage.

Wheel alignment and tire pressure

Un-aligned wheels (sometimes noticeable as vibration through the steering) may affect vehicle handling and tire life. Even with regular use, wheels can get out of balance. Therefore, you should align your wheels as required. Note: If tire wear is uneven (on one side of the tire only) or becomes abnormally excessive, you should check the wheel alignment.

Tire wear



WARNING: The tires should be regularly checked for wear and to make sure that there are no cuts, bulges or exposure of the ply/cord structure. Do not drive with tires which are worn or damaged. The safety of the vehicle and driver will be adversely affected.

Tires fitted as original have wear indicators molded into the tread pattern.

When the tread has been worn down to 1/16" (1.6 mm), the wear indicators start appearing at the surface of the tread pattern. A tire must be replaced as soon as an indicator band becomes visible or the tread depth reaches the minimum permitted by legislation.

Tire Age degradation

Tires degrade over time due to the effects of ultraviolet light, extreme temperatures, high loads, and environmental conditions. It is recommended that tires are replaced every six years, or sooner if required.

Punctured tires

WARNING: Do not drive the vehicle with a punctured tire. Even if the punctured tire has not deflated, it is unsafe to use, since the tire may deflate suddenly at any time.

Your vehicle is fitted with tubeless tires, which may not leak when penetrated, provided the object remains in the tire. If, however, you feel a sudden vibration or ride disturbance while driving, or you suspect your tire or vehicle has been damaged, immediately reduce your speed. Drive slowly, avoiding heavy braking or sharp steering, and stop the vehicle when it is safe to do so.

Inspect the tires for damage. If a tire is underinflated and does not appear to have any damage to the sidewall, you can try to temporarily repair it using the supplied tire repair tool. If you cannot detect the cause or the tire is heavily damaged, have the vehicle recovered to a tire repair center to have the tire inspected. See "Vehicle Recovery", page 5-29.

A puncture will eventually cause the tire to lose pressure, which is why frequent checking of tire pressures is important. Punctured or damaged tires must be permanently repaired or

replaced as soon as possible by an Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility or a tire repair center.

Tire repair canister

Warning: Driving on a flat tire will cause permanent damage to the tire. Re-inflating a tire after it has been driven on while severely underinflated or flat may cause a blowout, which can result in a serious accident. Never attempt to re-inflate a tire that has been driven on while severely underinflated or flat.

Your vehicle does not have a spare wheel. A tire repair canister is supplied in the front trunk in case you experience a leak in one of the tires. Follow the manufacturer's instructions printed on the canister to inflate the tire. If the tire fails to inflate, call roadside assistance.

Note: The tire repair canister is provided as a temporary repair solution that may allow you to drive the vehicle to a tire repair center and have the tire professionally repaired. Using the tire repair canister is not a permanent fix to the tire.

Wheels and Tires

Tire Pressure

Warning: Under-inflation is the most common cause of tire failures and may result in severe tire cracking, tread separation (or “blowout”), with unexpected loss of vehicle control and increased risk of injury.

Correctly inflated tires will ensure that you enjoy the best combination of vehicle range, tire life, ride comfort, and road handling.

You should check each tire monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, which is located in the lower frame of the left door.

Driving on a significantly underinflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Under-inflation also reduces battery range and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle’s handling and braking ability.

Tire pressure after long-term storage

To minimize the possibility and effects caused during storage, the tires may be inflated to the maximum pressure indicated on the tire wall. See “Tire Markings”, page 5-17.

Note: The tire pressures must be reduced to the correct pressure before the vehicle is driven.

checking tire pressures

Warning: Tire pressures should be checked using an accurate pressure gauge when the tires are cold and the vehicle has been stationary for more than three hours. A hot tire at or below recommended cold inflation pressure is dangerously underinflated.

Warning: If the vehicle has been parked in strong sunlight or used in high ambient temperatures, do not reduce the tire pressures. Move the vehicle into the shade and allow the tires to cool before checking.

Always inflate your tires to the recommended inflation pressure even if it is different from the maximum inflation pressure information found on the tire itself. Always replace the valve stem cap after adjusting tire pressures.

Note: It is an offense in certain countries to drive a vehicle with incorrect tire pressures.

Recommended COLD tire pressures:

Tire position	Tire pressure	
Front	194 kPa	28 psi
Rear	262 kPa	38 psi

Note: When driving in ambient temperatures less than 5°C (41°F), the handling and ride quality of the vehicle can be improved by reducing the tire pressures by 34 kPa (5 psi).

Replacement Wheels and Tires

Warning: For your safety, it is recommended that only wheels and tires that match the original vehicle specification are used on the vehicle.

Wheel rims and tires are matched to suit the handling characteristics of your vehicle. Always check that replacement tires comply with the original specification. If tires other than those specified are used, ensure that the load and speed ratings (shown on the tire side wall) equal or exceed those of the original specification.

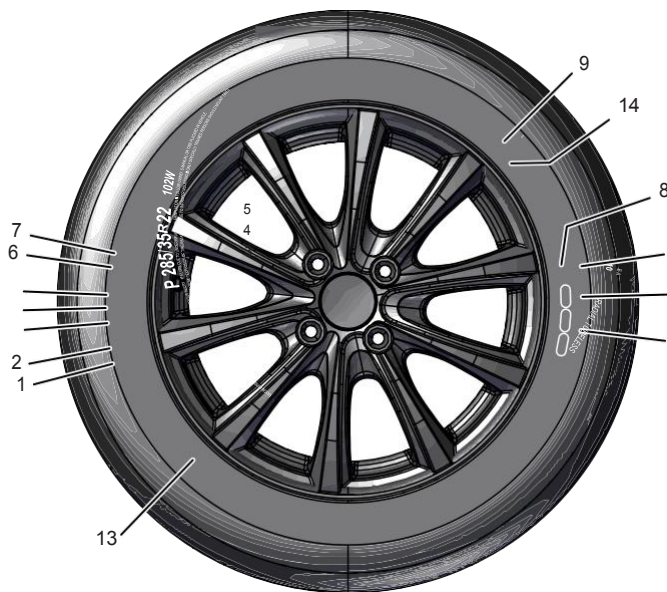
Ideally, you should replace tires in axle sets; in the case of your SOLO, this applies only to the front tires. When tires are replaced, the wheels should always be balanced and the alignment checked.

Tire Chains

Warning: Do not use tire chains; there is not enough clearance on the vehicle. Tire chains used on a vehicle without the proper amount of clearance can cause damage to the brakes, suspension, or other vehicle parts. These repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. The area damaged by the tire chains could cause loss of control and a collision.

Wheels and Tires

Tire Markings



Federal law requires tire manufacturers to place standardized information on the sidewall of all tires. This information identifies and describes the fundamental characteristics of the tire, and provides the tire identification number (TIN) for safety standard certification and in case of emergency

1. Tire category

P indicates that the tire is for passenger vehicles.

2. Tire width

This three-digit number gives the width in millimeters of the tire from sidewall edge to sidewall edge.

3. Aspect ratio

This two-digit number, gives the sidewall height as a percentage of the tread width. For example, if the tread width is 205 mm and the aspect ratio is 50, the sidewall height will be 102 mm.

4. Tire construction

R indicates that the tire is of radial-ply construction.

5. Wheel diameter

This two-digit number is the diameter of the wheel rim in inches.

6. Load index

This two- or three-digit number is the tire's load index, which is a measurement of how much weight each tire can support. This number is not always shown on the tire.

7. Speed rating

The speed rating, when stated, denotes the maximum speed at which the tire should be used for extended periods. The ratings range from 99 mph to 186 mph. These ratings are listed in the following table:

Rating	Speed (mph)
Q	99
R	106
S	112
T	118
U	124
H	130
V	149
W	168
Y	186

8. US DOT Tire Identification Number (TIN)

This begins with the letters "DOT" and indicates that the tire meets all federal standards. The next two numbers or letters are the plant code where it was manufactured, and the last four numbers represent the week and year the tire was built (for example, "1706" would mean the 17th week of 2006). The remaining numbers are marketing codes used at the manufacturer's discretion. This information can be used to contact consumers if a tire defect occurs.

9. Maximum permissible inflation pressure

This is the maximum inflation pressure for the tire. This pressure should not be used for normal driving.

10. Treadwear grade

This number indicates the tire's wear rate. The higher the treadwear number is, the longer it should take for the tread to wear down. For example, a tire rated at 400 will last twice as long as a tire rated at 200.

11. Traction grade

This letter indicates a tire's ability to stop on wet pavement. A higher-graded tire should allow you to stop your vehicle on wet roads in a shorter distance than a tire with a lower grade. Traction is graded from highest to lowest as AA, A, B, and C.

12. Temperature grade

This indicates the tire's heat resistance grading. The tire's resistance to heat is grade A, B, or C, with A indicating the greatest resistance to heat. This grading is provided for a correctly inflated tire, which is being used within its speed and loading limits.

13. Tire composition and materials

This number indicates the number of plies (layers of rubber-coated fabric) in the tire tread and sidewall. Information is also provided on the type of ply materials used.

14. Maximum tire load

The maximum load which can be carried by the tire

Uniform Tire Quality Grading

The following information relates to the tire grading system developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), which grades tires by tread wear, traction, and temperature performance.

Note: Winter tires and tires with deep tread are exempt from these marking requirements.

Quality grades, where applicable, can be found on the tire sidewall between the tread shoulder and maximum section width. For example:

TREADWEAR 200	TRACTION AA	TEMPERATURE A
---------------	----------------	---------------

In addition to the marking requirements, passenger car tires must conform to federal safety requirements.

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course.

For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and a half times as well on a government test course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends on the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices, and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

Note: The traction grade assigned to the tire is based on straight-ahead braking tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning or peak traction characteristics.

The traction grades (from highest to lowest) are AA, A, B, and C. These grades represent a tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Temperature

WARNING The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading (either separately or in combination) can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

The temperature grades (from highest to lowest) are A, B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel.

Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure.

The grade C corresponds to a level of test performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Safety Standard No. 109.

Grades B and A represent higher levels of test performance than the minimum required by law.

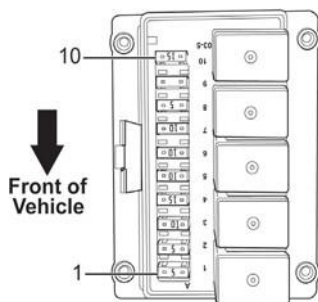
Fuses

Whenever there is an excessive amount of current flowing through a circuit, the fusible element will melt and create an open or incomplete circuit. Fuses are a one-time protection device and must be replaced each time the circuit is overloaded. Replace the fuse with one of equal current and voltage rating. If a fuse melts repeatedly, have the electrical system inspected by your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

There are two fuse centers located in the front trunk. The left fuse center is for constant battery voltage, and has voltage at all times. The right fuse center is for switched voltage, so when checking these fuses for voltage, the key switch must be in the **RUN** position. See “Key Switch”, page 2-6.

⚠ CAUTION Always use the recommended fuse to prevent damage to the protected electrical system. A specification list can be found inside each fuse box cover.

Right Fuse Center



fuse	rating	usage
1	5A	MMC KSI (motor controller key ON signal)
2	5A	EVCC Key Switch (charge controller key ON signal)
3	10A	IDIDIT, Park Lights, Keyless Entry, Dash
4	15A	Windshield Wiper, Windshield Washer
5	10A	cabin fan
6	10A	parking brake
7	10A	Power Mirrors, Seat Belt, Radio
8	5A	Drive and Brake Switches
9	20A	Power Windows
10	15A	seat heating

Fuses and Lights

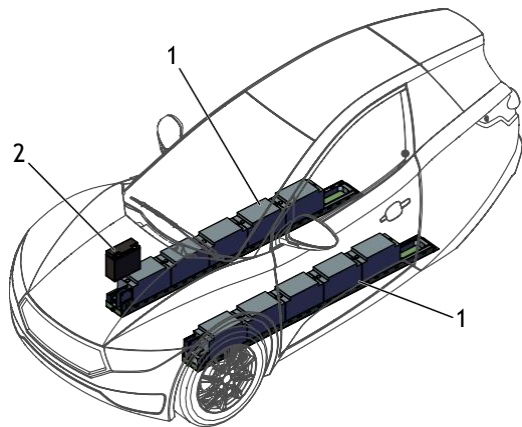
Left Fuse Center

Fuse	rating	usage
1	5A	High Beam Headlamps
2	5A	BMS, EVCC0& BCM
3	15A	Front and Rear Trunk Lamps, Horn, Charge Port
4	20A	Right and Left Headlamps
5	10A	Door Ajar, Radio, Dome Lamp
6	10A	IDIDIT, Keyless Entry, KE Park Lights,
7	10A	Low Current Relays
8	15A	MC and Battery Fans
9	30A	Key Switch
10	10A	M Headlamp (US Vehicles ONLY)

Headlight/Bulb Replacement

The lights on your vehicle are a mixture of long-life Light Emitting Diodes (LED) and halogen bulbs, which are not repairable. Please contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility for service.

Batteries

**1. High-Voltage 144V**

The 144-volt high-voltage battery travels along the length of the chassis on either side of the seat, from front to rear.

WARNING. The high-voltage battery has no user-serviceable parts. Do not disassemble, remove or replace high-voltage components, cables or connectors. High-voltage cables are colored orange for easy identification.

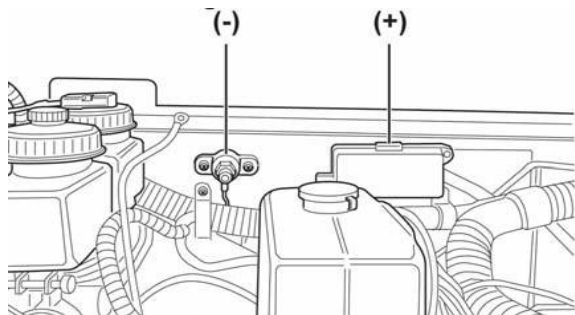
Low-Voltage 12V

Your vehicle is equipped with a maintenance-free 12-volt accessory battery. This battery is located at the right front of the chassis, to the right of the accelerator pedal. All low-powered electronics are powered by this battery.

Batteries

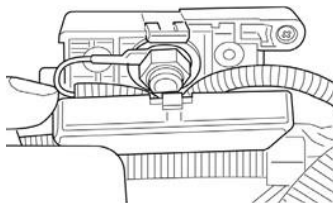
12V 12V Auxiliary Charging Studs

Caution If the charger or cables are connected or removed in the wrong order, electrical shorting may occur and damage the vehicle. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty. Always connect and remove the cables in the correct order, making sure that the cables do not touch each other or other metal.



The auxiliary charging studs allow for easy charging or temporarily supplying power to the 12-volt accessory battery.

Caution Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations for the charger you are using.



Open the front trunk. See ["Front Trunk"](#), page 2-20.

Remove the maintenance cover. See ["Maintenance Cover"](#), page 5-7.

Locate the charging studs and open the cover to access the positive (+) stud.

Connect the positive cable from the charger to the positive (+) stud.

Connect the negative cable from the charger to the negative (-) stud.

When charging is complete, disconnect the negative (-) charger

cable first, then the positive (+) cable. Always close the cover over the positive charging stud. Replace the maintenance cover, then close the front trunk.

Remote Keyless Entry (RKE) Transmitter Battery Replacement



Environmental Notice: Refer to local regulations when disposing of batteries.

To replace the transmitter batteries:

1. Carefully unsnap and disassemble the halves of the transmitter.
2. Remove the old batteries, observing the +/- symbols on the batteries, and replace with new CR2016 batteries.
3. Reassemble the halves of the transmitter.
4. Test operation of the transmitter. If you are still experiencing problems, contact your Electra Meccanica Authorized Repair Facility.

Washing the Vehicle

Caution Improper cleaning can damage electrical components, cowlings, panels, and other plastic parts. Do not use high-pressure water or steam cleaners; they can cause water intrusion of bearings, seals, and electrical components



Environmental Notice: It is illegal to pollute drains, rivers and waterways. Some cleaning products contain

chemicals that are hazardous to the environment. All toxic chemicals must be disposed of at authorized waste disposal sites only. Always take precautions to prevent fluids from spilling. To prolong the life of your vehicle, it should be washed periodically. Regular cleaning is an important factor in maintaining the value of your vehicle. It also ensures that safety-related parts remain in full working order.

If dirt, tar, bugs, or other similar deposits have accumulated,

clean them off as soon as possible.

Caution Do not use any harsh chemicals or abrasive cleaning products on plastic parts, and do not use cloths or sponges that have been in contact with such materials.

Examples of products that could damage plastic parts include: solvent or thinner, gasoline or other fuels, rust removers or inhibitors, brake fluid, antifreeze, or electrolytes.

Note: We recommend the use of a garden hose to wash your vehicle. High-pressure washers (like those at self-service car washes) can damage certain parts.

Cleaning the rear view camera

To clean the rear view camera, always use glass cleaner and a microfiber cloth to avoid scratching or otherwise damaging the lens.

Parking and Long-Term Storage

There are some basic steps that need to be completed to ensure that you properly prepare your SOLO for storage.

- Ensure that the storage environment will protect the vehicle from ambient temperatures below -20°C (-4°F) or above 55°C (131°F).
- Wash the vehicle and dry it completely.
- Wax the vehicle.
- Check and adjust the tire pressure.
- Connect a TRICKLE charger to the 12-volt accessory battery.

A trickle charger provides a relatively small amount of current, only enough to counteract self-discharge of a battery that is idle for a long time. Connect the trickle charger to the auxiliary charging studs found under the maintenance cover within the front trunk. See [“12V Auxiliary Charging Studs”, page 5-24.](#)

- Plug the charge cable into the vehicle.

When removing the vehicle from storage, perform a pre-drive inspection before driving.

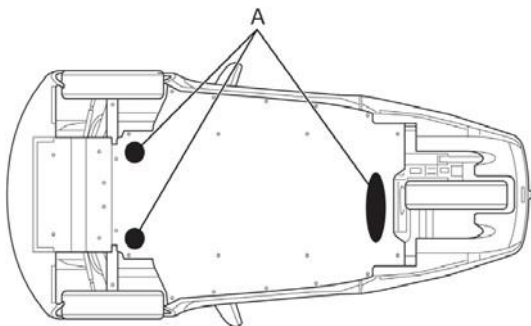
Vehicle Lifting Points

Jacking and Lifting the Vehicle

Warning Never raise the vehicle when the charge cable is connected, even if charging is not in progress. Always disconnect the charge cable before raising the vehicle.

Caution The illustrated lifting points are the only approved lifting points for your vehicle. Lifting the vehicle at any other points may cause irreparable damage to the vehicle. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Caution Use a suitable rubber or wooden pad between the jack and the vehicle body to prevent surface damage.



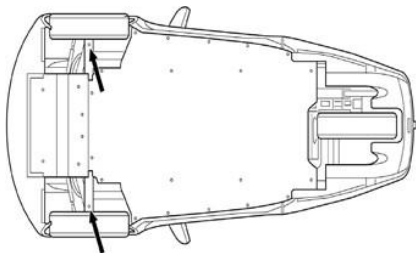
If you need to lift your vehicle, follow the instructions that came with the jack, and only use the marked lifting points (A) to avoid damaging your vehicle.

Transporting the Vehicle

⚠ Caution Towing the vehicle with the wheels on the ground, or on a suspended lift, may cause serious damage to the vehicle and could generate high voltages in the vehicle's electrical components. The repairs would not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

If for any reason your vehicle can not be driven, the only approved method of transporting is by using a flatbed trailer or transporter that has an approved load rating greater than the actual weight of your vehicle, including aftermarket accessories and cargo.

Use the two lower control arms (illustrated) as the hook/ attaching points to secure the vehicle to a trailer.



⚠ Warning Never allow passengers to ride on a trailer or flatbed transporter, or in a trailered vehicle.

transporter, follow these guidelines:

1. Turn the key switch to the **RUN** position. See "Key Switch", page 2-6.
2. Set the Drive Mode Selector to **N**. See "Drive Mode Selector", page 2-7.
3. Activate the Electronic Parking Brake. See "Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)", page 2-13.
4. Turn the key switch to the **OFF** position, and remove the key to prevent loss.
5. Secure all cargo and other items, or remove them from the vehicle.
6. Ensure that the front and rear trunk and both doors are closed securely.
7. Block all wheels at the front and rear of each tire.
8. Always use suitable tow hooks or straps to secure the vehicle. Use the two lower control arms (illustrated) as the attachment points to secure the vehicle to a trailer or flatbed transporter.
9. Reduce speed and drive with caution while transporting the vehicle.

Note: Repairs for damage caused by any recovery method will not be covered by the vehicle warranty.

Releasing the Electronic Parking Brake (EPB)

⚠Warning Failure to block the wheels before releasing the EPB may cause the vehicle to move uncontrollably and cause injury to you or others.

If the vehicle has no power and the Electronic Parking Brake (EPB) is activated, it must be deactivated before the vehicle can be moved.

To deactivate the EPB:

1. If the vehicle is not parked on a level surface, place a block at the front and rear of a front wheel to prevent movement before the EPB is released.
2. Connect a 12-volt source to the auxiliary charging studs. See [“12V Auxiliary Charging Studs”, page 5-24](#).
3. Deactivate the EPB. See [“Electronic Parking Brake \(EPB\)”, page](#).