

The Lynx logo is written in a bold, italicized, white sans-serif font with a registered trademark symbol (®) to the right.The year '2014' is displayed in a large, white, bold, sans-serif font, centered on the right side of the page.

**OPERATOR'S GUIDE**

**REX  
600 ACE™**

**⚠ WARNING**

Read this guide thoroughly. It contains important safety information.

Minimum recommended operator's age: 16 years old.  
Keep this Operator's Guide in the vehicle.

**EN 619900446**  
"Original instructions"

## OPERATOR'S MANUAL 2014

RAVE™ 600 ACE  
XTRIM™ 600 ACE  
Adventure™ LX 600 ACE  
49 RANGER™ 600 ACE

### WARNING

Disregarding any of the safety precautions and instructions contained in this Operator's Guide, on-product labels could cause injury including the possibility of death!

### WARNING

This vehicle may exceed the performance of other vehicles you may have ridden in the past. Take time to familiarize yourself with your new vehicle.



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# FOREWORD

Deutsch	Dieses Handbuch ist möglicherweise in Ihrer Landessprache verfügbar. Bitte wenden Sie sich an Ihren Händler oder besuchen Sie: <a href="http://www.operatorsguide.brp.com">www.operatorsguide.brp.com</a> .
English	This guide may be available in your language. Check with your dealer or go to: <a href="http://www.operatorsguide.brp.com">www.operatorsguide.brp.com</a> .
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Congratulations on your purchase of a new Lynx® snowmobile. Whatever model you have chosen, it is backed by the Bombardier Recreational Products Inc. (BRP) warranty and a network of authorized Lynx snowmobile dealers ready to provide the parts, service or accessories you may require.

Your dealer is committed to your satisfaction. He has taken training to perform the initial set-up and inspection of your snowmobile as well as completed the final adjustment required to suit your specific weight and riding environment before you took possession.

At delivery, you were informed of the warranty coverage and signed the *PREDELIVERY CHECK LIST* to ensure your new vehicle was prepared to your entire satisfaction.

## Know Before you Go

To learn how to reduce the risk for you, your passenger or bystanders being injured or killed, read the following sections before you operate the vehicle:

- SAFETY INFORMATION
- VEHICLE INFORMATION.


Also read all safety labels on your snowmobile.

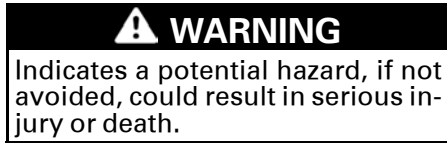
We highly recommend that you take a safety riding course. Please check with your dealer or local authorities for availability in your area.


Failure to follow the warnings contained in this Operator's Guide can result in SERIOUS INJURY or DEATH.

## Safety Messages

The types of safety messages, what they look like and how they are used in this guide are explained as follows:

The safety alert symbol  indicates a potential injury hazard.



 **CAUTION** Indicates a hazard situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

**NOTICE** Indicates an instruction which, if not followed, could severely damage vehicle components or other property.

## About this Operator's Guide

This Operator's Guide has been prepared to acquaint the owner/operator and passenger with this snowmobile and its various controls, safe riding and maintenance instructions.

The following terminology in regards to operator, passenger and vehicle configuration is used as follows throughout this guide:

- **Operator:** refers to the person being behind the controls and driving the snowmobile.
- **Passenger:** refers to a person sitting behind the operator.
- **1-UP:** refers to a model designed for an operator only.
- **2-UP:** refers to a model designed to accommodate one passenger.

Keep this Operator's Guide in the vehicle as you can refer to it for things such as maintenance, troubleshooting and instructing others.

Note that this guide is available in several languages. In the event of any discrepancy, the English version shall prevail.

If you want to view and/or print an extra copy of your Operator's Guide, simply visit the following website [www.operatorsguide.brp.com](http://www.operatorsguide.brp.com).

The informations contained in this document are correct at the time of publication. BRP, however, maintains a policy of continuous improvement of its products without imposing upon itself any obligation to install them on products previously manufactured. Due to late changes, some differences between the manufactured product and the descriptions and/or specifications in this guide may occur. BRP reserves the right at any time to discontinue or change specifications, designs, features, models or equipment without incurring any obligation upon itself.

This Operator's Guide should remain with the vehicle when it's sold.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	<b>1</b>
Know Before you Go .....	1
Safety Messages.....	1
About this Operator's Guide .....	2

## ***SAFETY INFORMATION***

<b>GENERAL PRECAUTIONS</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Avoid Carbon Monoxide Poisoning .....	8
Avoid Gasoline Fires and Other Hazards .....	8
Avoid Burns from Hot Parts .....	8
Accessories and Modifications .....	8

<b>SPECIAL SAFETY MESSAGES</b> .....	<b>9</b>
--------------------------------------	----------

<b>RIDING THE VEHICLE</b> .....	<b>13</b>
Pre-Ride Inspection .....	13
How to Ride .....	14
Carrying Passenger .....	16
Terrain/Riding Variations .....	17
Environment.....	21

<b>TRACTION ENHANCING PRODUCTS</b> .....	<b>23</b>
Manoeuvrability .....	23
Acceleration .....	24
Braking .....	24
Important Safety Rules .....	24
Effects of Having a Studded Track on the Life of the Snowmobile .....	25
Installation of Studs on BRP Approved Tracks .....	25
Maintenance/Replacement .....	26

<b>IMPORTANT ON-PRODUCT LABELS</b> .....	<b>27</b>
Hang Tag(s) .....	27
Vehicle Safety Labels .....	28
Technical Information Labels.....	31

## ***VEHICLE INFORMATION***

<b>CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT</b> .....	<b>34</b>
1) Handlebar .....	35
2) Throttle Lever.....	35
3) Brake Lever .....	35
4) Parking Brake Lever .....	36
5) Engine Cut-Off Switch .....	36
6) Emergency Engine Stop Switch .....	37
7) Multifunction Switch.....	38
8) Tool Kit.....	39
9) Drive Belt Guard .....	39
10) Gauge .....	40

<b>CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)</b>	
11) Shift Lever .....	44
12) Front and Rear Bumpers .....	44
13) Drive Belt Holder .....	45
14) Side Panels .....	45
15) Hood .....	46
16) Passenger Seat .....	46
17) Passenger Handhold .....	46
18) Rear Rack .....	46
19) Hitch .....	46
<b>FUEL</b> .....	<b>48</b>
Fuel Requirements .....	48
Vehicle Fueling Procedure .....	48
<b>BREAK-IN PERIOD</b> .....	<b>50</b>
Operation During Break-In .....	50
<b>BASIC PROCEDURES</b> .....	<b>51</b>
Engine Starting Procedure .....	51
Vehicle Warm-Up .....	51
Shifting in Reverse or Forward .....	52
Shutting Off the Engine .....	52
<b>SPECIAL OPERATION</b> .....	<b>53</b>
Riding your Snowmobile an Altitude Higher than .....	53
Towing an Accessory .....	53
Towing Another Snowmobile .....	53
<b>TUNE YOUR RIDE</b> .....	<b>54</b>
Rear Suspension Adjustments .....	54
Front Suspension Adjustments .....	57
Adjustment Tips According to Vehicle Behavior .....	59
<b>VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION</b> .....	<b>60</b>

## ***MAINTENANCE***

<b>BREAK-IN INSPECTION</b> .....	<b>62</b>
<b>PERIODIC MAINTENANCE CHART</b> .....	<b>63</b>
<b>MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (4-STROKE)</b> .....	<b>64</b>
<b>MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES</b> .....	<b>66</b>
Engine Oil .....	66
Engine Oil Filter .....	68
Air Filter .....	69
Engine Coolant .....	69
Exhaust System .....	70
Spark Plugs .....	71
Brake Fluid .....	71
Chaincase Oil .....	72
Drive Chain .....	72

<b>MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES (cont'd)</b>	
Drive Belt .....	73
Track.....	75
Suspension .....	78
Skis .....	79
Fuses.....	79
Lights.....	80
<b>VEHICLE CARE .....</b>	<b>83</b>
Post-Operation Care .....	83
Vehicle Cleaning and Protection .....	83
<b>PRESEASON PREPARATION.....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>STORAGE.....</b>	<b>85</b>

### ***TECHNICAL INFORMATION***

<b>VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>88</b>
Vehicle Description Decal .....	88
Identification Numbers (Serial Numbers) .....	88
<b>EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY.....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>SPECIFICATIONS .....</b>	<b>90</b>

### ***TROUBLESHOOTING***

<b>TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDELINES .....</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>MONITORING SYSTEM .....</b>	<b>98</b>
Pilot Lamps, Messages and Beeper Codes .....	98

### ***WARRANTY***

<b>BRP FINLAND OY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED WARRANTY: 2014 LYNX® SNOWMOBILES .....</b>	<b>102</b>
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### ***CUSTOMER INFORMATION***

<b>PRIVACY INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>CHANGE OF ADDRESS/OWNERSHIP.....</b>	<b>107</b>





# ***SAFETY INFORMATION***

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# GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

## Avoid Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

All engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, a deadly gas. Breathing carbon monoxide can cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, confusion and eventually death.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas that may be present even if you do not see or smell any engine exhaust. Deadly levels of carbon monoxide can collect rapidly, and you can quickly be overcome and unable to save yourself. Also, deadly levels of carbon monoxide can linger for hours or days in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. If you experience any symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning, leave the area immediately, get fresh air and seek medical treatment.

To prevent serious injury or death from carbon monoxide:

- Never run the vehicle in poorly ventilated or partially enclosed areas such as garages, carports or barns. Even if you try to ventilate engine exhaust with fans or open windows and doors, carbon monoxide can rapidly reach dangerous levels.
- Never run the vehicle outdoors where engine exhaust can be drawn into a building through openings such as windows and doors.

## Avoid Gasoline Fires and Other Hazards

Gasoline is extremely flammable and highly explosive. Fuel vapors can spread and be ignited by a spark or flame many feet away from the engine. To reduce the risk of fire or explosion, follow these instructions:

- Use only an approved gasoline container to store fuel.
- Strictly adhere to instructions in *FUELING PROCEDURE*.
- Never start or operate the engine if the fuel cap is not properly installed.

Gasoline is poisonous and can cause injury or death.

- Never siphon gasoline by mouth.
- If you swallow gasoline, get any in your eye or inhale gasoline vapor, see your doctor immediately.

If gasoline spills on you, wash with soap and water and change your clothes.

## Avoid Burns from Hot Parts

The exhaust system and engine become hot during operation. Avoid contact during and shortly after operation to avoid burns.

## Accessories and Modifications

Do not make unauthorized modifications, or use attachments or accessories that are not approved by BRP. Since these changes have not been tested by BRP, they may increase the risk of crashes or injuries, and they can make the vehicle illegal.

Accessory passenger seats approved by BRP and conforming to SSCC standards may be available for certain models. If such a seat is used, you must follow the guidelines and recommendations in regards to a passenger in this guide.

### **WARNING**

Passenger seat must have a strap or handholds and must meet SSCC standards.

See your authorized Lynx dealer for available accessories for your vehicle.

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## SPECIAL SAFETY MESSAGES

**SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH** can result if you do not follow these instructions:

- Always make a pre-ride inspection BEFORE you start the engine.
- Throttle mechanism should be checked for free movement and return to idle position before starting engine.
- Always attach tether cord eyelet to clothing before starting the engine.
- Never operate the engine without drive belt guard and brake disk guard securely installed or, with hood or side panels opened or removed. Never run the engine without drive belt installed. Running an unloaded engine such as without drive belt or with track raised, can be dangerous.
- Always engage parking brake before starting the engine.
- Everyone is a beginner the first time he sits behind the controls of a snowmobile regardless of previous experience in driving any other type of vehicle. The safe use of your snowmobile depends on many conditions such as visibility, speed, weather, environment, traffic, vehicle condition and the condition of the operator.
- Basic training is required for the safe operation of any snowmobile. Study your Operator's Guide paying particular attention to cautions and warnings. Join your local snowmobile club: its social activities and trail systems are planned for both fun and safety. Obtain basic instructions from your snowmobile dealer, friend, fellow club member or enroll in your state or provincial safety training program.
- Any new operator must read and understand all safety labels on the snowmobile, the Operator's Guide before operating the snowmobile. Only allow a new operator to operate the snowmobile in a restricted flat area, at least until he is completely familiar with its operation. If snowmobile operator's training course is offered in your area, have him enroll.
- The performance of some snowmobiles may significantly exceed that of other snowmobiles you have operated. Therefore, use by novice or inexperienced operators is not recommended.
- Snowmobiles are used in many areas and in many snow conditions. Not all models perform the same in similar conditions. Always consult your snowmobile dealer when selecting the snowmobile model for your particular needs and uses.
- Injury or death may result to the snowmobile operator, passenger or bystander if the snowmobile is used in risky conditions which are beyond the operator's, passenger's or snowmobile's capabilities or intended use.
- BRP recommends the operator has at least 16 years old of age.
- It is very important to inform any operator, regardless of his experience, of the handling characteristics of this snowmobile. The snowmobile configuration, such as ski stance, ski type, suspension type, track length, width and type vary from a model to another. The snowmobile handling is greatly influenced by these characteristics.
- The novice operator should become familiar with the snowmobile through practice on a level area at slow speeds before venturing far afield.

- Know your local laws. Federal, state, provincial and local government agencies have enacted laws and regulations pertaining to the safe use and operation of snowmobiles. It is your responsibility as a snowmobiler to learn and obey these laws and regulations. Respect and observance will result in safer snowmobiling for all. Be aware of the liability property damages and insurance laws regarding your equipment.
- Speeding can be fatal. In many cases, you cannot react or respond quickly enough to the unexpected. Always ride at a speed which is suitable to the trail, weather conditions and your own ability. Know your local rules. Speed limit may be in effect and meant to be observed.
- Always keep right hand side of the trail.
- Always keep a safe distance from other snowmobiles and bystanders.
- Remember, promotional material may show risky maneuvers performed by professional riders under ideal and/or controlled conditions. You should never attempt any such risky maneuvers if they are beyond your level of riding ability.
- Never use this vehicle with drugs or alcohol. They slow reaction time and impair judgement.
- Your snowmobile is not designed to be operated on public streets, roads or highways.
- Avoid road traveling. If you must do so, and it is permitted, reduce speed. The snowmobile is not designed to operate or turn on paving. When crossing a road, make a full stop, then look carefully in both directions before crossing at a 90° angle. Be wary of parked vehicles.
- Snowmobiling at night can be a delightful experience but because of reduced visibility, be extra cautious. Avoid unfamiliar terrain and be sure your lights are working. Always carry a flashlight and spare light bulbs.
- Never remove any original equipment from your snowmobile. Each vehicle has many built in safety features. Such features include various guards and consoles, plus reflective materials and safety labels.
- Nature is wonderful but don't let it distract your attention from driving. If you want to truly appreciate winter's scenery, stop your snowmobile on the side of the trail so that you don't become a hazard to others.
- Fences represent a very serious threat for both you and your snowmobile. Give a wide berth to telephone poles or posts.
- Hidden wires unseen from a distance can cause serious accidents.
- Always wear an approved safety helmet, eye protection and a face shield. This also applies to your passenger.
- Be aware of inherent risks associated with riding off trails, such as avalanche and other natural or man made hazards or obstacles.
- Tailgating another snowmobile should be avoided. If the snowmobile in front of you slows for any reason, its operator and passenger could be harmed through your neglect. Maintain a safe stopping distance between you and the snowmobile in front of you. Depending on the terrain condition, stopping may require a little more space than you think. Play it safe. Be prepared to use evasive driving.

- Venturing out alone with your snowmobile could also be hazardous. You could run out of fuel, have an accident, or damage your snowmobile. Remember, your snowmobile is capable of traveling further in half an hour than you may be able to walk in a day. Use the “buddy system”. Always ride with a friend or member of your snowmobile club. Even then, tell someone where you are going and the approximate time you plan to return.
- Meadows sometimes have low areas where water accumulate and freezes over in winter. This ice is usually glare ice. Attempting to turn or brake on this surface could cause your vehicle to spin out of control. Never brake or attempt speeding or turning on glare ice. If you do happen to travel over such a condition, reduce speed by carefully releasing the throttle.
- Never “jump” with your snowmobile.
- When riding in a group, do not “gun” the throttle. Snow and ice can be thrown back into the path of a following snowmobile. In addition, when “gunning” the throttle, the vehicle digs into and leaves an irregular snow surface for others.
- Riding in a group is fun and enjoyable but don't show off or overtake others in the group. A less experienced operator might try to do the same as you and fail. When riding with others, limit your abilities to the experience of others.
- In case of an emergency, press down on the engine emergency stop switch, then apply brake.
- Always engage parking brake when vehicle is not in use.
- Never run the engine in a non-ventilated area and/or if vehicle is left unattended.
- **Electric start models only:** Never charge or boost a battery while installed on snowmobile.
- Ensure the path behind is clear of obstacles or bystanders before proceeding in reverse.
- Always remove the tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch when vehicle is not in operation in order to prevent accidental engine starting, to avoid unauthorized use by children or others or theft.
- NEVER stand behind or near a rotating track. Debris could be projected causing severe injuries. To remove packed snow or ice, stop engine, tilt and hold vehicle on its side and use screwdriver from tool kit.
- Do not stud the track unless it has been approved for studs. At speed, a studded track that has not been approved for studs could tear and separate from vehicle. See an authorized Lynx dealer for current specific studding availability and applications.
- You may stud the track on this vehicle model. However, you MUST only use the BRP approved type stud for use on Lynx snowmobiles. DO NOT EVER use conventional studs because the track thickness is thinner than our standard tracks. The stud could tear off of track and separate from vehicle.
- Always wear an approved helmet and follow the same dressing guidelines as those recommended for the operator and described in this guide.
- Make sure that you are able to achieve a stable stance, both feet resting positively on the footboards of footrests with good grip, and that you are able to hold on firmly to the handholds.

- Do not forget, with 2-UP models, the operator is responsible for the safety of the passenger. Always remember that the snowmobile handling, stability and braking distance may be affected when riding with a passenger.
- Before riding the vehicle, ask your passenger to inform you to slowdown or stop immediately if he feels uncomfortable or insecure during the ride. Keep a watchful eye on your passenger while riding.

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# RIDING THE VEHICLE

Each operator has a responsibility to ensure the safety of other recreationists or bystanders.

You are responsible for proper operation of your vehicle as well as training those whom you allow to ride or drive. There may be noticeable handling and performance differences from one snowmobile to the other.

A snowmobile is relatively simple to operate but like any other vehicle or mechanical equipment, it can be hazardous if you or a passenger are reckless, thoughtless or inattentive. We encourage you to have an Annual Safety Inspection of your snowmobile. Please contact an authorized Lynx dealer for further details. Finally, we urge you to visit an authorized Lynx dealer periodically for regular and safety maintenance, as well as snowmobile accessories you may require.

Before venturing on the trails, operate the snowmobile in a restricted flat area until you are completely familiar with its operation and feel comfortable that you can safely tackle a more demanding task. Have an enjoyable and safe ride.

## Pre-Ride Inspection

### **WARNING**

The pre-operation check is very important prior to operating the vehicle. Always check the proper operation of critical controls, safety features and mechanical components before starting.

## Before Starting the Engine

1. Remove snow and ice from body including lights, seat, footrests, controls and instruments.
2. Verify that air silencer prefilter is free of snow.

3. Verify that skis and steering operate freely. Check corresponding action of skis versus handlebar.
4. Check fuel and oil for levels and leaks. Replenish if necessary and see an authorized Lynx dealer in case of any leaks.
5. All storage compartments must be properly latched and they must not contain any heavy or breakable objects. Hood and side panels must be also properly latched.
6. Activate the throttle control lever several times to check that it operates easily and smoothly. It must return to idle position when released.
7. Activate the brake lever and make sure the brake fully applies before the brake control lever touches the handlebar grip. It must fully return when released.
8. Apply parking brake and check if it operates properly. Leave parking brake applied.

## After Engine Is Started

For proper engine starting procedure, refer to the appropriate *ENGINE STARTING PROCEDURE* section.

1. Check headlights high beam and low beam, taillight, stop light and pilot lamps operation.

**NOTE:** You may need to detach tether cord from your clothes to check lights. In such a case, attach cord as soon as you get back at the controls of the snowmobile.

2. Check the engine cut-off switch (by pulling tether cord cap) and emergency engine stop switch operation.
3. Release parking brake.
4. Refer to the *VEHICLE WARM UP* section and follow instructions.

**Pre-Ride Check List**

ITEM	OPERATION	✓
Body including seat, footrests, lights, air filter, controls and instruments	Check condition and remove snow or ice.	
Skis and steering	Check for free movement and proper action.	
Fuel	Check for proper level and no leaks.	
Coolant	Check for proper level and no leaks.	
Storage compartment	Check for proper latching and no heavy or breakable objects.	
Throttle lever	Check for proper action.	
Track	Check condition and remove snow or ice.	
Brake lever	Check for proper operation.	
Parking brake	Check for proper operation.	
Emergency engine stop switch and engine cut-off switch (tether cord cap)	Check for proper action. Tether cord must be attached to operator clothing eyelet.	
Lights	Check for proper operation.	

**How to Ride****Riding Gear**

Proper snowmobile clothing should be worn. It should be comfortable and not too tight. Always check the weather forecast before going on a ride. Dress for the coldest weather expected. Thermal underwear next to the skin also provides a good insulation.

Wear an approved helmet at all times for safety and comfort. They provide both warmth and reduce injury. A stocking type cap, balaclava and face mask should always be carried or worn. Goggles or a face shield that attach to the helmet are indispensable.

Hands should be protected by a pair of snowmobile gloves or mitts which have sufficient insulation and allow use of thumbs and fingers for operation of controls.

Rubber bottom boots with either a nylon or a leather top, with removable felt liners are best suited for snowmobiling.

You should keep yourself as dry as possible when snowmobiling. When you come indoors, take your snowmobile suit and boots off and make certain they dry properly.

Do not wear a long scarf or loose apparel that could get caught in moving parts.

Carry colored lens goggles.



## What to Bring

First aid kit	Provided tool kit
Mobile phone	Knife
Spare spark plugs	Flashlight
Friction tape	Trail map
Spare drive belt	Snack

## Rider Position (Forward Operation)

Your riding position and balance are the two basic principles of making your snowmobile go where you want it to. When turning on the side of a hill, you and your passenger must be ready to shift body weight to help it turn in the desired direction. Operator and passenger(s) must never attempt this maneuvering by placing feet outside of the vehicle. Experience will teach you how much lean to put into turns at different speeds and how much you will have to lean into a slope to maintain proper balance.

Generally, the riding position for best balance and control is sitting. However, the posting, kneeling or standing positions are also used under certain conditions.

### **⚠ WARNING**

**Do not attempt any maneuvers if they are beyond your abilities.**

## Sitting

Feet on the running boards, body mid-way back on seat is an ideal position when operating the snowmobile over familiar, smooth terrain. Knees and hips should remain flexible to absorb shocks.



fmo2008-003-001

## Posting

A semi-sitting position with the body off the seat and the feet under the body in a sort of squatting posture, thus allowing the legs to absorb the shocks when traveling over uneven terrain. Avoid abrupt stops.



fmo2008-003-002

## Kneeling

This position is achieved by placing one foot firmly on the running board and the opposite knee on the seat. Avoid abrupt stops.



fmo2008-003-003

## Standing

Place both feet on the running boards. Knees should be flexed to absorb the shock from surface bumps. This is an effective position to see better and to shift weight as conditions dictate. Avoid abrupt stop.



fmo2008-003-004

## Rider Position (Reverse Operation)

We recommend sitting on your snowmobile when operating in reverse.

Avoid standing up. Your weight could shift forward against throttle lever while operating in reverse, causing an unexpected acceleration.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Unexpected acceleration when snowmobile operates in reverse can cause a loss of control.

## Carrying Passenger

Certain snowmobiles are designed for an operator only (1-UP), and others can allow one passenger (2-UP). Make sure to identify and respect the warnings according to your specific models.

Even when a passenger is allowed, this person must be physically fit for snowmobiling.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Any passenger must be able to firmly lay his feet on the footrests and keep his hands on the handholds or seat strap at all times when seated. Respecting those physical criteria is important to ensure that the passenger is stable and to reduce the risks of ejection.

On snowmobiles allowing two passengers, if you have an adult and a child for passenger, BRP recommends that the child sits in the center location. This allows an adult sitting in the rear seat to keep a visual contact with the child and hold him if necessary. In addition, the child is best protected against the wind and cold temperature if seated in the center location.

The operator has a responsibility to ensure the safety of his passenger and should inform the passenger about snowmobiling basics.

### **⚠ WARNING**

- Passenger must only sit on designated passenger seat. Never allow anyone to sit between the handlebar and the operator.
- Passenger and operator must always wear an approved helmets and warm clothing appropriate for snowmobiling. Make sure that no skin is exposed.
- Once underway, if the passenger feels uncomfortable or insecure for any reason, he must right away inform the operator to slowdown or stop.

Riding with a passenger on board is different than riding alone. The operator has the benefit of knowing what will be the next maneuver and is able to prepare himself accordingly. The operator also benefits from the support of his grip on the handlebar. In contrast, the passenger has to rely on the oper-

ator's careful and safe operation of the vehicle. In addition, "body english" is limited with a passenger, and the operator can sometimes see more of the trail ahead than the passenger. Therefore, smooth starting and stopping are required with a passenger, and the operator must slow down. The operator must also warn the passenger about side hills, bumps, branches, etc. An unforeseen bump can leave you passenger-less. Remind your passenger to lean into the turn with you, without causing the vehicle to topple. Be extremely careful, go more slowly and check the passenger frequently.

### **WARNING**

When riding with a passenger:

- Braking ability and steering control are reduced. Decrease speed and allow extra space to maneuver.
- Adjust suspension according to weight.

For complete information on how to adjust the suspension, please refer to the *TUNE YOUR RIDE* subsection.

Use extra caution and go even more slowly with a young passenger. Check frequently to make certain the child has a firm grip and is properly positioned with his feet on the running boards.

## **Terrain/Riding Variations**

### **Groomed Trail**

On a maintained trail, sitting is the most preferred riding position. Do not race and, above all, keep to the right hand side of the trail. Be prepared for the unexpected. Observe all trail signs. Do not zigzag from one side of the trail to the other.

### **Ungroomed Trail**

Unless there has been a fresh snowfall you can expect "washboard" and snowdrift conditions. Taken at excessive speeds, such conditions can be physically harmful. Slow down. Hold on the handlebar and assume a posting position. Feet should be under the body assuming a crouched position to absorb any jarring effect. On longer stretches of "washboard" trails, the kneeling position of one knee on the seat can be adopted. This provides a certain amount of comfort, while at the same time keeps the body loose and capable of vehicle control. Beware of hidden rocks or tree stumps partially hidden by a recent snowfall.

### **Deep Snow**

In deep "powder" snow, your vehicle could begin to "bog" down. If this occurs, turn in as wide an arc as possible and look for a firmer base. If you do get "bogged", and it happens to everyone, do not spin your track as this makes the vehicle sink deeper. Instead, turn the engine off, get off and clear the snow under running boards and bottom pan with your feet or a shovel. If possible tilt your snowmobile on side and pack new snow under the track with your feet and tilt snowmobile back to its skis. Then tramp a clear path ahead of the vehicle. A few feet will generally suffice. Restart the engine. Assume the standing position and rock the vehicle gently as you steadily and slowly apply the throttle. Depending on whether the front or rear end of the vehicle is sinking, your feet should be placed on the opposing end of the running boards. Never place foreign material beneath the track for support. Do not allow anyone to stand in front of, or to the rear of, the snowmobile with the engine running. Stay away from the track. Personal injury will result if contact is made with the revolving track.

## Frozen Water

Traveling frozen lakes and rivers can be fatal. Avoid waterways. If you are in an unfamiliar area, ask the local authorities or residents about the ice condition, inlets, outlets, springs, fast moving currents or other hazards. Never attempt to operate your snowmobile on ice that may be too weak to support you and the vehicle. Operating a snowmobile on ice or icy surfaces can be very dangerous if you do not observe certain precautions. The very nature of ice is foreign to good control of a snowmobile or any vehicle. Traction for starting, turning or stopping is much less than that on snow. Thus, these distances can be multiplied manyfold. Steering is minimal, and uncontrolled spins are an ever present danger. When operating on ice, drive slowly with caution. Allow yourself plenty of room for stopping and turning. This is especially true at night.

## Hard Packed Snow

Don't underestimate hard packed snow. It can be difficult to negotiate as both skis and track do not have as much traction. Best advice is to slow down and avoid rapid acceleration, turning or braking.

## Uphill

There are two types of hills you can encounter — the open hill on which there are few trees, cliffs or other obstacles, and a hill that can only be climbed directly. On an open hill, the approach is to climb it by side hilling or slaloming. Approach at an angle. Adopt a kneeling position. Keep your weight on the uphill side at all times. Maintain a steady, safe speed. Continue as far as you can in this direction, then switch to an opposite hill angle and riding position.

A direct climb could present problems. Choose the standing position, accelerate before you start the climb and then reduce throttle pressure to prevent track slippage.

In either case, vehicle speed should be as fast as the incline demands. Always slow down as you reach the crest. If you cannot proceed further, don't spin your track. Turn the engine off, free the skis by pulling them out and downhill, place the rear of the snowmobile uphill restart the engine and ease it out with slow even throttle pressure. Position yourself to avoid tipping over, then descend.

## Downhill

Downhill driving requires that you have full control of your vehicle at all times. On steeper hills, keep your center of gravity low and both hands on the handlebar. Maintain slight throttle pressure and allow the machine to run downhill with the engine operating. If a higher than safe speed is reached, slow down by braking but apply the brake with frequent light pressure. Never jam the brake and lock the track.

## Side Hill

When crossing a side hill or traversing up or downhill, certain procedures must be followed. All riders should lean towards the slope as required for stability. The preferred operating positions are the kneeling position, with the knee of the down hill leg on the seat and the foot of the uphill leg on the running board, or the posting position. Be prepared to shift your weight quickly as needed. Side hills and steep slopes are not recommended for a beginner or a novice snowmobiler.

## Avalanche Hazard

When riding on mountainous terrain, you should be aware of the risk of avalanches. Avalanches vary in size and shapes and generally occur in steep terrain and on unstable snow.

New snow, animals, people, wind and snowmobiles can all trigger an avalanche. Avoid high marking or traversing steep terrain when avalanche conditions are possible. When in unstable snow conditions, travel should be restricted to lower angle slopes. Wind formed cornices should be avoided. Staying off unstable conditions is the key to safe mountain riding. Probably most important is to be aware of the conditions and dangers on a daily basis when in the mountains. Check local avalanche forecasts and threats each day before heading out to ride and heed forecasters advice.

You should always carry a snow shovel, probe and avalanche beacon while riding on mountains. We recommend that all mountain riders take a local avalanche safety training course to become more familiar with snow conditions and learn how to properly use their equipment.

Here are some web sites that can help you finding important information:

– Europe: [www.avalanches.org](http://www.avalanches.org)

### **Slush**

Slush should be avoided at all times. Always check for slush before starting across any lake or river. If dark spots appear in your tracks, get off the ice immediately. Ice and water can be thrown rearward into the path of a following snowmobile. Getting a vehicle out of a slush area is strenuous and in some cases, impossible.

### **Fog or Whiteout Conditions**

On land or water, fog or visibility-limiting snow can form. If you have to proceed into the fog or heavy snow, do so slowly with your lights on and watch intently for hazards. If you are not sure of your way, do not proceed. Keep a safe distance behind other snowmobilers to improve visibility and reaction time.

### **Unfamiliar Territory**

Whenever you enter an area that is new to you, drive with extreme caution. Go slow enough to recognize potential hazards such as fences or fence posts, brooks crossing your path, rocks, sudden dips, guy wires and countless other obstacles which could result in a termination of your snowmobile ride. Even when following existing tracks, be cautious. Travel at a speed so you can see what is around the next bend or over the top of the hill.

### **Bright Sunshine**

Bright sunny days can considerably reduce your vision. The glare from sun and snow may blind you to the extent that you cannot easily distinguish ravines, ditches or other obstacles. Goggles with colored lenses should always be worn under these conditions.

### **Unseen Obstruction**

There may be obstructions hidden beneath the snow. Driving off established trails and in the woods requires reduced speed and increased vigilance. Driving too fast in an area can make even minor obstacles very hazardous. Even hitting a small rock or stump could throw your snowmobile out of control and cause injury to its riders. Stay on established trails to reduce your exposure to hazards. Be safe, slow down and enjoy the scenery.

### **Hidden Wires**

Always be on the lookout for hidden wires, especially in areas that may have been farmed at one time or another. Too many accidents have been caused by running into wires in the fields, guy wires next to poles and roads, and into chains and wires used as road closures. Slow speeds are a must.

## Obstacles and Jumping

Unplanned jumps of snowdrifts, snow-plow ridges, culverts or indistinguishable objects can be dangerous. You can avoid them by wearing the proper color lenses or face shields and by operating at a lower speed.

Jumping a snowmobile is an unsafe and dangerous practice. However, if the trail does suddenly drop away from you, crouch (stand) towards the rear of the vehicle and keep the skis up and straight ahead. Apply partial throttle and brace yourself for the impact. Knees must be flexed to act as shock absorbers.

## Turning

Depending on terrain conditions, there are two preferred ways to turn or corner a snowmobile. For most snow surfaces, "body english" is the key to turning. Leaning towards the inside of the turn and positioning body weight on the inside foot will create a "banking" condition beneath the track. By adopting this position and positioning yourself as far forward as possible, weight will be transferred to the inside ski.

On occasion, you will find that the only way to turn the vehicle about in deep snow is to pull the snowmobile around. Do not over-exert yourself. Get assistance. Remember to always lift using your legs as opposed to your back.



## Road Crossing

In some cases, you will be approaching the road from a ditch or snowbank. Choose a place where you know you can climb without difficulty. Use the standing position and proceed with only as much speed needed to crest the bank. Stop completely at the top of the bank and wait for all traffic to clear. Judge the drop to the roadway. Cross the road at a 90° angle. If you encounter another snowbank on the opposite side, position your feet near the rear of the vehicle. Remember, your snowmobile is not designed to operate on bare pavement and steering on this type of surface is more difficult.

## Railroad Crossing

Never ride on railroad tracks. It is illegal. Railroad tracks and railroad rights-of-way are private property. A snowmobile is no match for a train. Before crossing a railroad track, stop, look and listen.

## Night Rides

The amount of natural and artificial light at a given time can effect your ability to see or to be seen. Nighttime snowmobiling is delightful. It can be a unique experience if you acknowledge your reduced visibility. Before you start, make certain your lights are clean and work properly. Drive at speeds that will allow you to stop in time when you see an unknown or dangerous object ahead. Stay on established trails and never operate in unfamiliar territory. Avoid rivers and lakes. Guy wires, barbed wire fences, cabled road entrances and other objects such as tree limbs are difficult to see at night. Never drive alone. Always carry a flashlight. Keep away from residential areas and respect the right of others to sleep.

## Riding in a Group

Before starting out, designate a "trail boss" to lead the party and another person to follow-up at the end of the party. Ensure that all members of the party are aware of the proposed route and destination. Make certain that you are carrying all necessary tools and equipment and that you have sufficient fuel to complete the trip. Never overtake the trail boss or, for that matter, any other snowmobile. Use down-the-line hand signals to indicate hazards or intent of direction change. Assist others whenever necessary.

It is always IMPORTANT to keep a safe distance between each snowmobile. Always maintain a safe interval and allow sufficient stopping distance. Don't be a tailgater. Know the position of the machine ahead.

## Signals

If you intend to stop, raise either hand straight above your head. A left turn is indicated by extending your left hand straight out in the proper direction. For right turns, extend the left arm and raise the hand to a vertical position so it forms a right angle at the elbow. Every snowmobiler should relay any signal to the ones behind.

## Trail Stops

Whenever possible, pull off the trail when you stop. This will reduce the hazard to other snowmobilers using the trail.

## Trails and Signs

Trail signs are used to control, direct or regulate the use of snowmobiles on trails. Become familiar with all signs used in the area where you are snowmobiling.

## Environment

Wildlife compliments your snowmobiling day. Snowmobile tracks provide firm ground over which animals can

travel from area to area. Do not violate this privilege by chasing or harassing wildlife. Fatigue and exhaustion can lead to animal's death. Avoid areas posted for the protection or feeding of wildlife.

If you happen to be fortunate enough to see an animal, stop your snowmobile and observe quietly.

The guidelines that we support are not designed to limit your snowmobiling fun, but to preserve the beautiful freedom that you can experience only on a snowmobile! These guidelines will keep snowmobilers healthy, happy and able to introduce others to what they know and enjoy about their favorite winter pastime. So, the next time you hit the trails on a cool, crisp and clear winter day, we ask you to remember that you are paving the way for the future of our sport. Help us lead it down the right path! From all of us at BRP, thank you for doing your share.

There is nothing more exhilarating than snowmobiling. Venturing onto snowmobile trails that cross wild areas is an exciting and healthy winter sport. However, as the number of people using these recreational parks increases, so does the potential for damage to the environment. Abuse of land, facilities and resources inevitably leads to restrictions and closures of both private and public land.

In essence, the greatest threat to our sport, is all around us. Which leaves us with one logical choice. When we snowmobile, we must always ride responsibly.

The vast majority respect the law and the environment. Each of us must set an example for those who are new to the sport, young and old alike.

It is in every one's best interest to tread lightly into our recreational areas. Because, in the long run, to protect the sport we must preserve the environment.

Recognizing the importance of this issue and the need for snowmobilers to do their share in preserving areas that make it possible to enjoy our sport, BRP has developed the "Light Treading Is Smart Sledding" campaign for snowmobilers.

Light Treading refers to more than the thread of our tracks. It's a statement of concern, respect and willingness to take the lead and take action. It applies to the environment in general, its proper care and maintenance, its natural inhabitants and all enthusiasts and the public at large who enjoy the great outdoors. With this theme, we invite all snowmobilers to remember that respecting the environment is not only critical to the future of our industry but to future generations.

Light Treading in no way suggests you should curb your appetite for snowmobiling fun! It simply means tread with respect!

The fundamental objective of Light Treading is one of respect for where and how you ride a snowmobile. You're a light treader when you follow the principles below.

**Become informed.** Obtain maps, regulations and other information from the Forest Service or from other public land agencies. Learn the rules and follow them and that goes for speed limits, too!

**Avoid** running over young trees, shrubs, and grasses and don't cut wood. On flatlands or areas where trail riding is popular, it's important to ride only where authorized. Remember, there is a link between protecting your environment and your own safety.

**Respect wildlife** and be particularly sensitive of animals that are rearing young or suffering from food shortage. Stress can sap scarce energy reserves. Refrain from riding in areas where only animals are intended to tread!

**Obey** gate closures and regulatory signs and remember, light treaders don't litter!

**Stay out** of wilderness areas. They're closed to all vehicles. Know where the boundaries are.

**Obtain permission** to travel across private land. Respect the rights of landowners and other people's privacy. Remember, snowmobile technology has lowered the noise factor considerably, but you still shouldn't rev your engines where quiet "is the order of the day".

Snowmobilers know all too well the efforts that have been made throughout the sport's history to enjoy access to areas where people can snowmobile safely and responsibly. This effort continues today, as strong as ever.

Respecting the areas where we ride... wherever they may be... is the only way to ensure their future enjoyment. That's one major reason why we know you'll agree that Light Treading is smart sledding! And there are more.

Enjoying the opportunity to see winter and all its natural majestic wonders, is an experience cherished by snowmobilers. Light Treading will preserve this opportunity and will make it possible for us to expose others to the beauty of winter and the unique thrill of our sport! Light Treading will help our sport to grow!

Finally, Light Treading is the sign of a smart snowmobiler. You don't have to leave big tracks or careen through a virgin forest to show you can ride. So whether you're driving a high performance Lynx, a sporty RS snowmobile or any other make or model, show you know what you're doing. Show you know how to send snow flying and make tracks with a light touch!



# TRACTION ENHANCING PRODUCTS

**NOTE:** This section is applicable to snowmobiles equipped with a factory installed track that has been approved by BRP for special studs installation.

## **⚠ WARNING**

Never stud a track that has not been approved for studs. Installing studs on an unapproved track could increase the risk of the track tearing or severing.

## **⚠ WARNING**

You may stud the track on this vehicle model. However, you **MUST** only use the BRP approved type stud for use on these Lynx snowmobiles. **DO NOT EVER** use conventional studs as the track thickness is thinner than other standard tracks. The stud could tear off of track and separate from vehicle. See an authorized Lynx dealer for current specific studding availability and applications.

Using traction enhancing products such as, more aggressive ski carbide runners and/or studs on your snowmobile will change its behavior, particularly in terms of manoeuvrability, acceleration, and braking.

Using traction enhancing products gives a better grip on packed snow and ice, but has no noticeable effect on soft snow. For this reason, driving a snowmobile equipped with traction enhancing products requires a certain adaptation period. If your snowmobile is equipped with traction enhancing products, be sure to take plenty of time to get used to the way it handles when turning, accelerating, and braking.

Also, always check local regulations concerning the use of traction enhancing products on snowmobiles. Always drive your snowmobile in a responsible manner, respecting the environment and other people's property.

## **Manoeuvrability**

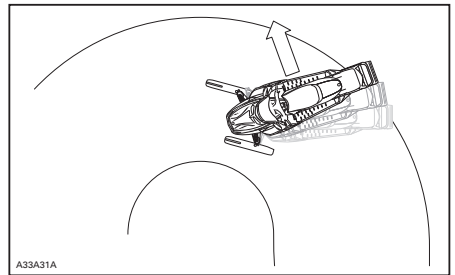
Using traction enhancing products such as, more aggressive ski carbide runners and/or studs makes the snowmobile grip the ground better at both the front and at the rear. The use of carbide runners is therefore required to give the skis a better grip, so that the front and rear of the snowmobile are in balance. While off-the-shelf carbide ski runners are adequate, they don't necessarily give you optimal control, since that depends on your personal preferences, your riding style, and how your suspension is adjusted.

## **⚠ WARNING**

If the front and rear of the snowmobile are out of balance due to an incorrect combination of traction enhancing products, the snowmobile may tend to oversteer or understeer, which could lead to a loss of control.

## **Oversteering**

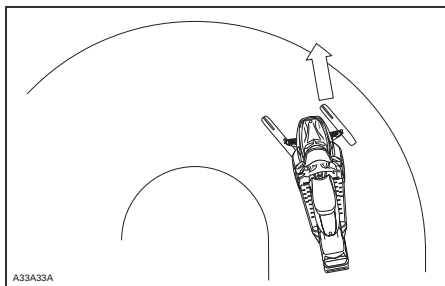
In certain conditions, using more aggressive ski carbide runners without studs on the rear track could make the snowmobile prone to oversteering, see illustration.



**OVERSTEERING**

### Understeering

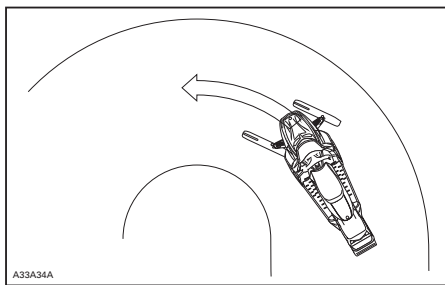
In certain conditions, the use of studs on the track could make the snowmobile prone to understeering if the skis are not equipped with more aggressive ski carbide runners, see illustration.



UNDERSTEERING

### Controlled Driving

A balanced combination of carbide ski runners and studs on the track ensures adequate control and better handling, see illustration.



CONTROLLED DRIVING

### Acceleration

Using studs on the track will allow your sled to accelerate better on packed snow and ice but will have no noticeable effect on soft snow. This can cause sudden variations in traction under certain conditions.

**⚠ WARNING**

To prevent surprises that could lead to a loss of control of the snowmobile:

- Always go easy on the throttle.
- NEVER try to spin the track to make the rear of the snowmobile skid.

This could cause debris or ice to be thrown violently backwards, possibly injuring others nearby or on snowmobiles behind you.

### Braking

As in the case of acceleration, using studs on the track will give you better braking capacity on packed snow or ice but will have no noticeable effect on soft snow. Braking may thus vary suddenly under certain conditions. Be sure to use restraint in braking to keep from blocking the track in order to avoid surprises that could lead to a loss of control.

### Important Safety Rules

**⚠ WARNING**

To prevent serious injury to individuals near the snowmobile:

- NEVER stand behind or near a moving track.
- Always use a wide-base snowmobile stand with a rear deflector panel if it is necessary to rotate track.
- When the track is raised off the ground, only run it at the lowest possible speed.

Centrifugal force could cause debris, damaged or loose studs, pieces of torn track, or an entire severed track to be violently thrown backwards out of the tunnel with tremendous force.

## Effects of Having a Studded Track on the Life of the Snowmobile

The use of traction enhancing products can increase the load and the stress on certain snowmobile components, as well as the vibration level. This can cause premature wear on parts such as belts, brake linings, bearings, chain, chaincase sprocket, and on approved studded tracks, shorten track life. Always proceed with a visual inspection of your track before each use. For more information, refer to the *TRACK* section in *MAINTENANCE*.

Studs on the track can also cause serious damage to your snowmobile if it is not equipped with the tunnel protectors designed for your particular model. Damage to the electrical wiring or perforation of the heat exchangers are potential hazards, that could cause the engine to overheat and be severely damaged.

### **WARNING**

If tunnel protectors are excessively worn or not installed, the gas tank could be punctured, causing a fire.

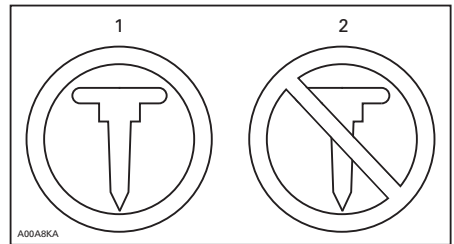
**NOTICE** Ask your dealer for the appropriate tunnel protectors model and kit number required for your snowmobile.

**NOTE:** Consult the BRP limited warranty to find out what warranty limitations are related to the use of studs.

## Installation of Studs on BRP Approved Tracks

### **WARNING**

Never stud a track that has not been approved for studs. Approved tracks can be identified by a stud symbol (see illustration below) molded into the track surface. Installing studs on an unapproved track could increase the risk of the track tearing or severing.

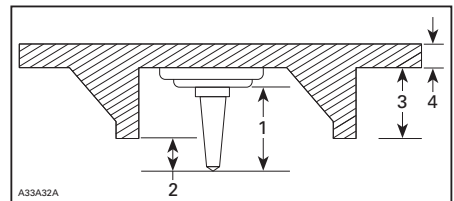


#### TRACK SYMBOLS

1. *Approved*
2. *NOT Approved*

To ensure safe and proper installation, BRP recommends to have the studs installed by your dealer.

- Use only the BRP approved special studs.
- Never use studs that exceed the height of your snowmobile's track profile by more than 9.5 mm.



#### INSTALLATION OF STUDS

1. *Stud size*
2. *Penetration range 6.4 mm to 9.5 mm*
3. *Track lug height*
4. *Track belt thickness*

**⚠ WARNING**

- See an authorized Lynx dealer for current specific studding availability and applications.
- DO NOT EVER use conventional stud because, the track thickness is thinner than our standard tracks and the stud could tear off of track and separate from vehicle.
- Studs should only be installed in the locations indicated by molded bulges in the track surface. Some track models have two types of molded bulges; triangles and circles. See the warning molded into the track surface to know which one to use.
- Never stud a track with a profile of 35 mm or more.
- The number of studs installed must always perfectly match the pattern of molded bulges in the track.
- Always consult the traction product manufacturer's installation instructions and recommendations before having your dealer install studs and runners. It is very important to follow the torque specifications for the stud bolts.

**INSTALLING AN INCORRECT NUMBER OF STUDS OR AN IMPROPER INSTALLATION CAN INCREASE THE RISK OF THE TRACK TEARING OR SEVERING.**

**Maintenance/Replacement**

PROCEED WITH A VISUAL INSPECTION OF YOUR TRACK BEFORE EACH USE.

Look for any defects, such as:

- Perforations in the track
- Tears in the track (particularly around traction holes on studded tracks)
- Lugs that are broken or torn off, exposing portions of rods
- Delamination of the rubber
- Broken rods
- Broken studs (studded tracks)
- Bent studs (studded tracks)
- Missing studs
- Studs that are torn off the track
- Missing track guide(s)
- Also, ensure that studs nut are tighten to the recommended torque.

On approved studded tracks, replace broken or damaged studs immediately. If your track shows signs of deterioration, it must be replaced immediately. When in doubt, ask your dealer. Always proceed with a visual inspection of your track before each use.

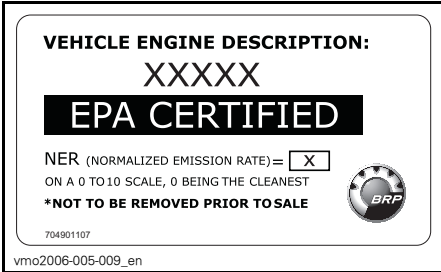
**⚠ WARNING**

**Riding with a damaged track or studs could lead to loss of control.**

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# IMPORTANT ON-PRODUCT LABELS

## Hang Tag(s)



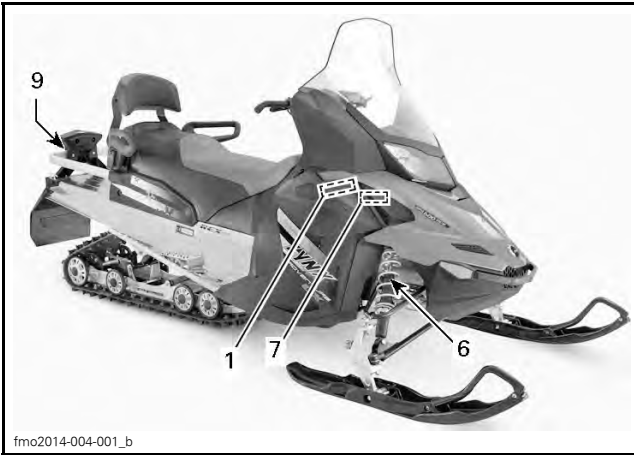
TYPICAL

## Vehicle Safety Labels

These labels are affixed to the vehicle for the safety of the operator, passenger or bystanders.

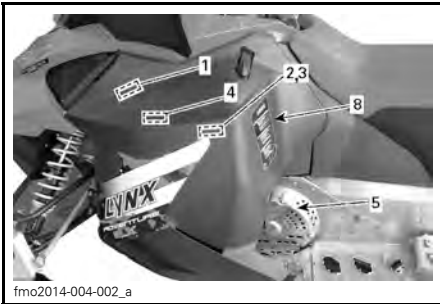
The following labels are on your vehicle and they should be considered permanent parts of the vehicle. If missing or damaged, the decals can be replaced free of charge. See an authorized Lynx dealer.

**NOTE:** In the event of any discrepancy between this guide and the vehicle, the safety labels on the vehicle have precedence over the labels in this guide.



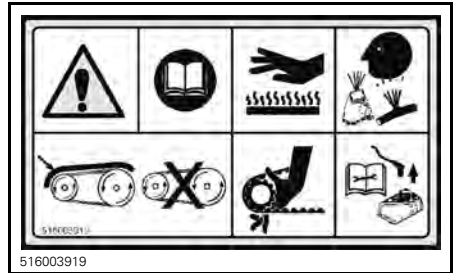
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TYPICAL



fmo2014-004-002\_a

TYPICAL



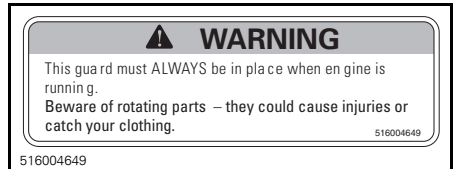
516003919

LABEL 2- ON PULLEY GUARD



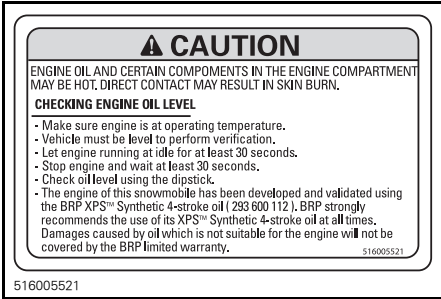
516004651

LABEL 1



516004649

LABEL 3 ON PULLEY GUARD



LABEL 4



LABEL 5- (ON LEFT SIDE) ON BRAKE DISC GUARD (BARE METAL TUNNEL)



LABEL 6- SHOCK



LABEL 7



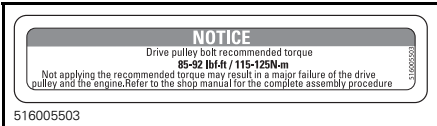
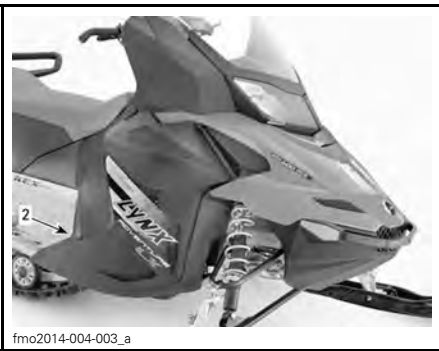
LABEL 8



LABEL 9 ON ADVENTURE LX AND  
49 RANGER



## Technical Information Labels



LABEL 1



LABEL 2

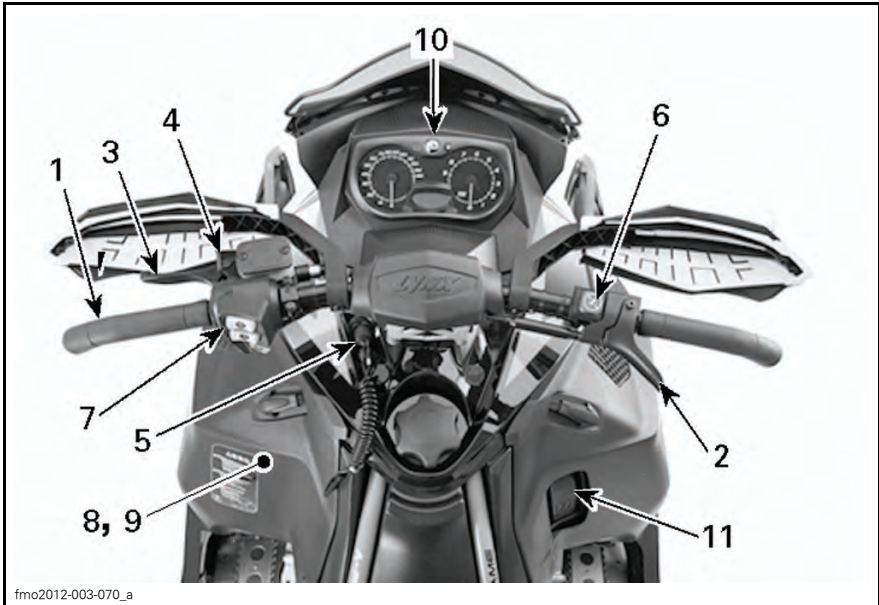


# ***VEHICLE INFORMATION***

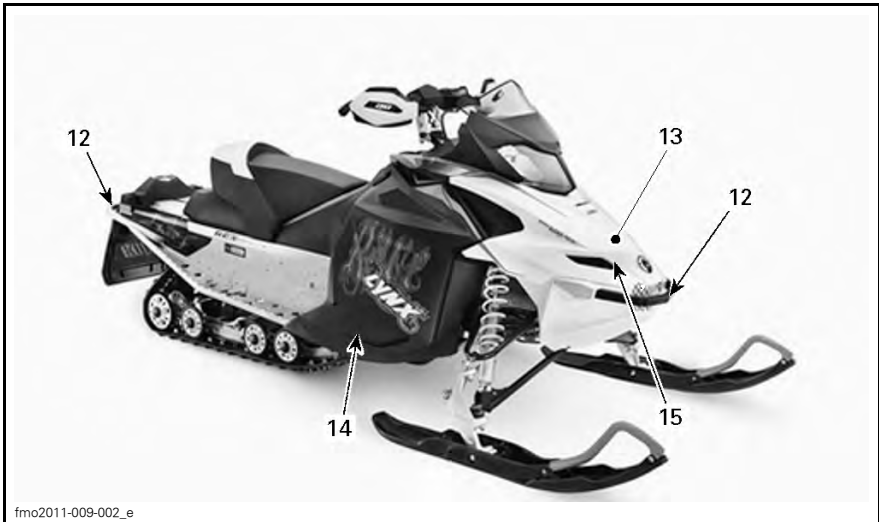
# CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT

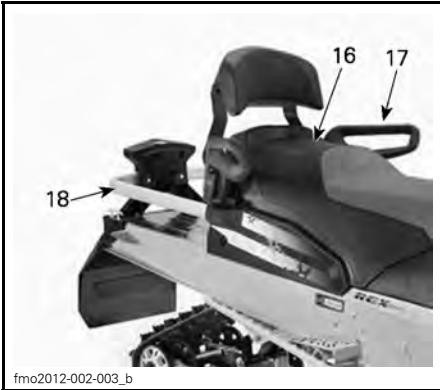
NOTE: Some features may not apply to your model or could be optional.

NOTE: Some vehicle safety labels are not shown on illustrations. For information on vehicle safety labels, refer to *VEHICLE SAFETY LABELS* subsection.



TYPICAL





fmo2012-002-003\_b

ADVENTURE LX SHOWN

### 49 Ranger



fmo2012-003-013

J-HOOK MODEL SHOWN

## 1) Handlebar

The handlebar controls the steering of the snowmobile. As the handlebar is rotated to right or left, the skis are turned right or left to steer the snowmobile.

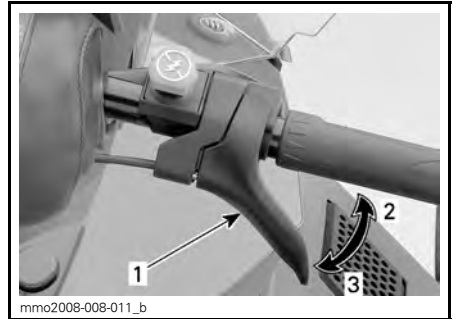
### **⚠ WARNING**

Fast reverse while turning, could result in loss of stability and control.

## 2) Throttle Lever

Throttle lever is located on the RH side of handlebar.

Designed to be thumb activated. When squeezed, it increases the engine speed. When released, engine speed returns automatically to idle.



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### TYPICAL

1. Throttle lever
2. To accelerate
3. To decelerate

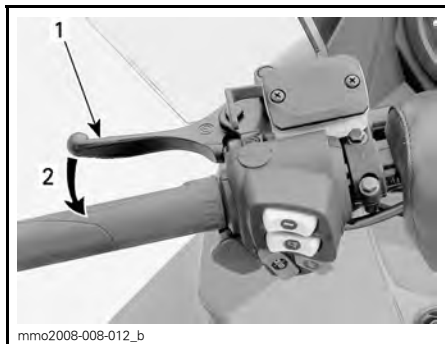
### **⚠ WARNING**

Test the throttle lever operation each time before starting the engine. The lever must return to the rest position once released. Otherwise, do not start engine.

## 3) Brake Lever

Brake lever is located on the LH side of handlebar.

When squeezed, brake is applied. When released, it automatically returns to the rest. Braking effect is proportional to the pressure applied on the lever and to the type of terrain and its snow coverage.



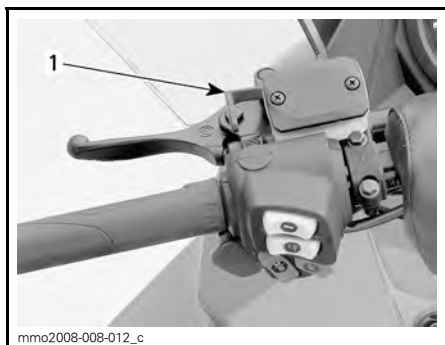
**TYPICAL**

1. Brake lever
2. To apply brake

#### 4) Parking Brake Lever

Parking brake lever is located on the LH side of handlebar.

Parking brake should be used whenever snowmobile is parked.



**TYPICAL**

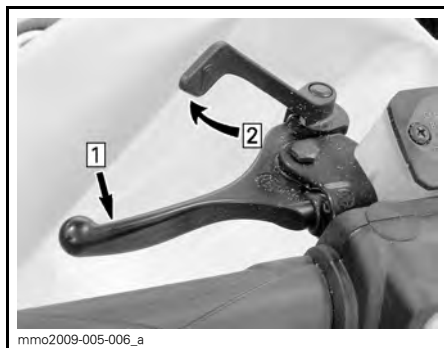
1. Parking brake lever

### **⚠ WARNING**

Make sure parking brake is fully disengaged before operating the snowmobile. When you ride the vehicle, brake pads that are caused to drag by a continuous pressure on the lever may cause damage to the brake system and cause loss of braking capacity and/or fire.

#### To Engage Parking Brake

Apply and hold brake, then lock brake lever using the parking brake lever as shown.



**TYPICAL — ENGAGE MECHANISM**

- Step 1: Apply and hold brake
- Step 2: Lock brake lever using parking brake lever

#### To Release Parking Brake

Squeeze brake lever. Parking brake lever will automatically return to its original position. Always release parking brake before riding.

#### 5) Engine Cut-Off Switch

The engine cut-off switch (tether cord) is located to on the LH side of console.

The tether cord cap must be securely snapped on the engine cut-off switch to allow vehicle operation.

**NOTE:** After engine starting, 2 short beeps should be heard if a programmed D.E.S.S. key (tether cord cap) is correctly snapped on engine cut-off switch. If another beep code is heard, refer to *MONITORING SYSTEM* for D.E.S.S. malfunction codes information.

Pulling the tether cord cap from the switch shuts the engine off.

**⚠ WARNING**

Always attach the tether cord eyelet to clothing before starting the engine.

**D.E.S.S. (Digitally Encoded Security System)**

The tether cord cap has an integrated D.E.S.S. key to provide you and your snowmobile with the equivalent security of a conventional lock key.

The D.E.S.S. key contains an electronic chip which features a unique permanently memorized digital code.

Your authorized Lynx dealer has programmed the D.E.S.S. of your snowmobile to recognize the D.E.S.S. key in the tether cord cap to allow vehicle operation.

If another tether cord is used without programming the D.E.S.S., the engine will start but will not reach drive pulley engagement speed to move vehicle.

Make sure the tether cord cap is free of dirt or snow.



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**TETHER CORD CAP**

1. Free of dirt or snow

**D.E.S.S. Flexibility**

The D.E.S.S. of your snowmobile can be programmed by your authorized Lynx dealer to accept up to 8 different keys.

We recommend the purchase of additional tether cords from your authorized Lynx dealer. If you have more than one D.E.S.S. equipped

Lynx snowmobile, each can be programmed by your authorized Lynx dealer to accept the other vehicles D.E.S.S. keys.

**6) Emergency Engine Stop Switch**

The emergency engine stop switch is located on the RH side of handlebar.

Use the emergency stop switch to stop engine in a emergency situation.

To stop the engine, push switch down (OFF position).



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**OFF POSITION**

To allow engine starting, the switch must be in the ON position (UP).



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**ON POSITION**

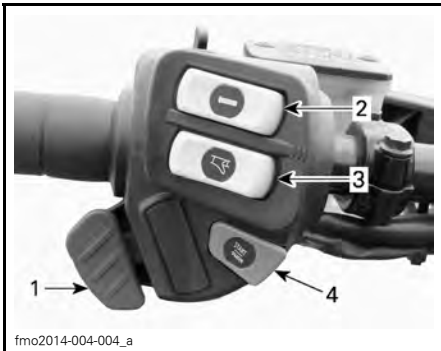
All operators of the snowmobile should familiarize themselves with the function of the emergency engine stop switch by using it several times on first outing and whenever stopping the engine thereafter. This engine stopping procedure will become a reflex and will prepare operators for emergency situations requiring its use.

## **⚠ WARNING**

If the switch has been used in an emergency caused by a suspected malfunction, the source of the malfunction should be determined and corrected before restarting engine. See an authorized Lynx dealer for servicing.

## 7) Multifunction Switch

Multifunction switch is located on the LH side of handlebar.



1. Headlights dimmer switch
2. Heated grips switch
3. Heated throttle lever switch
4. Start/Electronic Reverse button

### Start/Electronic Reverse (RER™) Button

On electric start models, press to start engine. Refer to *ENGINE STARTING PROCEDURE* in the *BASIC PROCEDURES* subsection.

Once engine is started, press to engage the electronic reverse. Refer to *REVERSE (RER)* in *BASIC PROCEDURES* section for procedure.

### Headlights Dimmer Switch

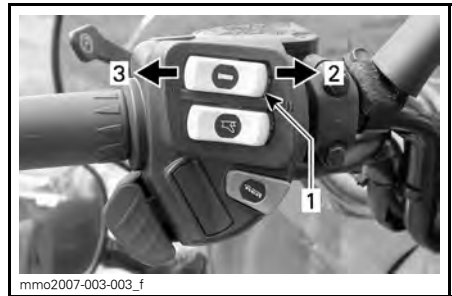
Press to select HI or LOW beam. Lights are automatically ON when the engine is running.

### Heated Grips Switch

Select the switch position according to the desired heating intensity to keep your hands at a comfortable temperature.

**NOTE:** Under 2000 RPM, heated grips will be limited at 50%.

Depress switch as required to select heating intensity to keep your hands at a comfortable temperature.



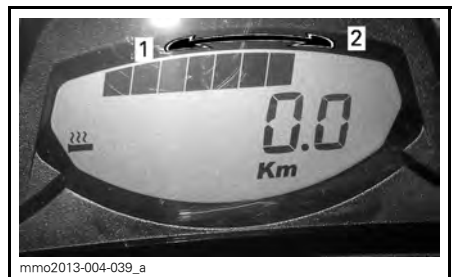
#### TYPICAL

1. Heated grip switch
2. Increase heat
3. Decrease heat

**NOTE:** When released, display will return to fuel tank level.

The heating intensity is displayed via the digital display.

**NOTE:** There are nine intensity settings.



#### HEATING INTENSITY DISPLAY

1. Less heat
2. More heat

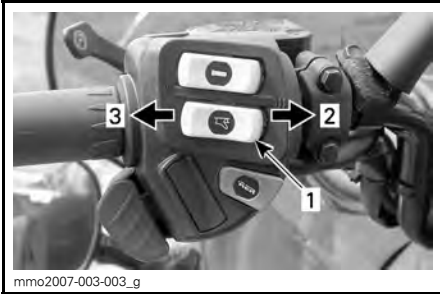
Heated grips will be in OFF position when there are no bars displayed on the gauge.



## Heated Throttle Lever Switch

**NOTE:** Under 2000 RPM, heated throttle lever will be limited at 50%.

Depress switch as required to select heating intensity to keep your thumb at a comfortable temperature.



### TYPICAL

1. Heated throttle lever switch
2. Increase heat
3. Decrease heat

**NOTE:** The heating intensity is displayed via the digital display with the activation of the throttle lever switch. There are nine intensity settings. When released, display will return to fuel tank level.



### HEATING INTENSITY DISPLAY

1. Less heat
2. More heat

Heated throttle lever will be in OFF position when there are no bars displayed on the gauge.

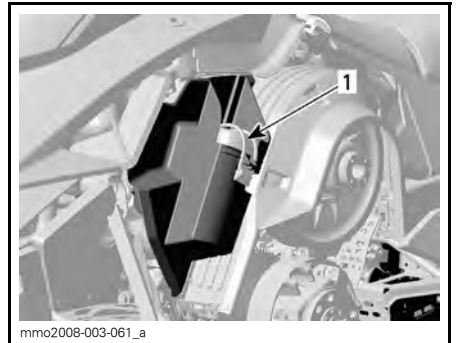
## 8) Tool Kit

A tool kit containing tools for basic maintenance is supplied with the vehicle.

The tool kit support is located in engine compartment on pulley guard.

**NOTICE** Make sure tool kit is secured properly to avoid contact with CVT (continuously variable transmission).

To remove the tool kit support from the pulley guard, unlock the tab from underneath the pulley guard and pull the tool kit support towards front to release it.



### TYPICAL

1. Tool kit

## 9) Drive Belt Guard

### Drive Belt Guard Removal

#### **⚠ WARNING**

**NEVER** operate engine:

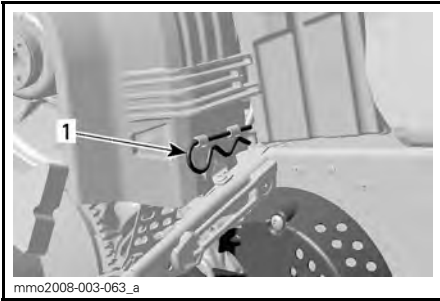
- Without shields and drive belt guard securely installed.
- With hood and/or side panels opened or removed.

**NEVER** attempt to make adjustments to moving parts while engine is running.

Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch.

Open engine compartment LH side panel, see procedure in this subsection.

Remove retaining pin.



1. Retaining pin

Lift rear portion of guard then release from front tabs by pivoting the guard outwards.

### Drive Belt Guard Installation

When reinstalling drive belt guard, position its cutaway toward front of snowmobile.

Place the front LH slot of the guard over the longest tab.

Pivot the guard inward to engage the shortest tab in the RH slot.



1. Tabs

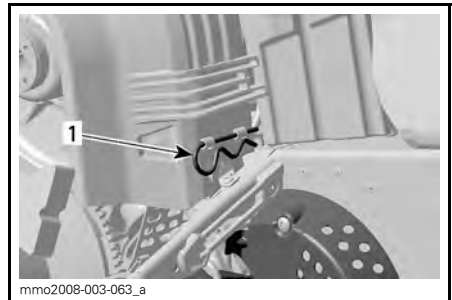
Position the grommet over the retaining rod. It may be necessary to slightly lift the console to make room.



1. Retaining rod

Position rear portion of the drive belt guard over the retainer and secure it using the retaining pin.

**NOTE:** The drive belt guard is purposely made slightly oversize to maintain tension on its pins and retainers preventing undue noise and vibration. It is important that this tension be maintained when reinstalling.



1. Retaining pin

## 10) Gauge

**⚠ WARNING**

Reading the gauge digital display can distract from the operation of the vehicle, particularly from constantly scanning the environment.

## Gauge Description



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### ANALOG/DIGITAL GAUGE (STANDARD)

1. Speedometer
2. Tachometer (RPM)
3. Gauge Digital Display
4. Gauge Pilot Lamps
5. Gauge SET "S" button

**NOTE:** The gauge is factory preset in metric units but it is possible to change it to Imperial units, contact an authorized Lynx dealer for unit settings.

### 1) Speedometer

Measures vehicle speed (in miles per hour or kilometers per hour depending on the setting).



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LH PORTION OF GAUGE

### 2) Tachometer (RPM)

Measures engine revolution per minute (RPM). Multiply by 1000 to obtain the actual revolutions.



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RH PORTION OF GAUGE

### 3) Digital Display



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1. Digital display

The multifunction display is used to:

- Display the WELCOME message on power up
- Display the KEY recognition message
- Provide various indications as selected by the operator
- Activating or changing various functions or modes of operation
- Display scrolling messages of function activation or system faults
- Display fault codes.

**⚠ WARNING**

Never adjust or set functions on the multifunction gauge while riding the vehicle.

4) Pilot Lamps and Messages



TYPICAL — PILOT LAMPS

See table below for usual pilot lamps information. Refer to *MONITORING SYSTEM* for details on malfunction pilot lamps.

PILOT LAMP(S) ON	BEEPER	DESCRIPTION
	—	Low fuel level. One (1) bar left in fuel level display. Replenish fuel tank as soon as possible.
	Long beeps repeating slowly	Reverse is selected.
	—	High beam headlights are selected.

5) SET (S) Button

Button used to navigate, adjust or reset gauge multifunction display. In order to memorize settings, engine must be running.

**Gauge Features**

AVAILABLE INDICATIONS IN DIGITAL DISPLAY				
FUNCTIONS	RAVE	XTRIM	ADVENTURE LX	49 RANGER
A) Odometer	X	X	X	X
B) Trip meter "A" or "B"	X	X	X	X
C) Trip hour meter	X	X	X	X
D) Fuel level	X	X	X	X

**NOTE:** The display is factory preset in Metric units but it is possible to change it to Imperial units, contact an authorized Lynx dealer for unit settings.

### A) Odometer

Records the total distance travelled.

Press the SET (S) button to select odometer mode.



1. Odometer mode

### B) Trip Meter "A" or "B"

Trip meters records distance travelled since it has been reset.

Press the SET (S) button to select trip meter (TRIP A/TRIP B) mode.



1. Trip meter (TRIP A/TRIP B) mode

Press and hold the SET (S) button to re-set.



### C) Trip Hour Meter

Records vehicle running time when the electrical system is activated since it has been reset.

Press the SET (S) button to select trip hour meter (HrTRIP) mode.



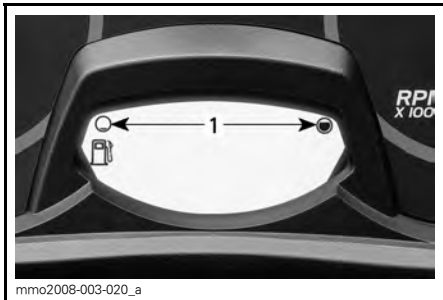
1. Trip hour meter (HrTRIP) mode

Press and hold the SET (S) button to re-set.



### D) Fuel Level

Bar gauge that continuously indicates the amount of fuel left in the fuel tank.



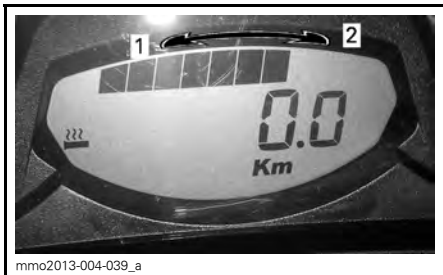
**FUEL LEVEL**

1. Operating range

**E) Heated Grips Heating Intensity**

The heating intensity is displayed via the digital display.

**NOTE:** There are nine intensity settings. When released, display will return to fuel tank level.



**HEATING INTENSITY DISPLAY**

1. Less heat
2. More heat

**F) Heated Throttle Lever Heating Intensity**

**NOTE:** The heating intensity is displayed via the digital display with the activation of the throttle lever switch. When released, display will return to fuel tank level.

**NOTE:** There are nine intensity settings.



**HEATING INTENSITY DISPLAY**

1. Less heat
2. More heat

**Gauge Setup**

**Unit Selection (KM/H vs MPH)**

The units can be set in metric or imperial. Refer to an authorized Lynx dealer.

**11) Shift Lever**

Use this lever to shift in forward or reverse.



**PULL TO ENGAGE REVERSE GEAR**

Refer to *OPERATING IN REVERSE* in *BASIC PROCEDURES* for details.

**12) Front and Rear Bumpers**

To be used whenever snowmobile requires manual lifting.

**⚠ CAUTION** Use proper lifting techniques, notably using your legs force. Do not attempt to lift the either end of the vehicle if it is above your limits. Use appropriate lifting device or have assistance to share lifting stress if possible.

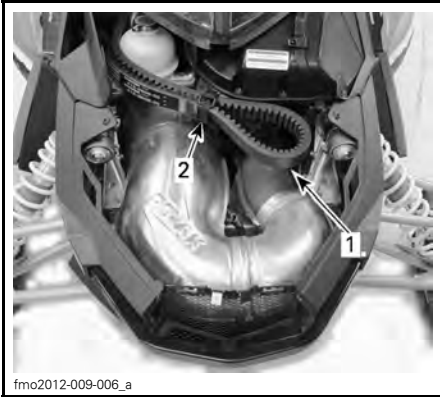
**NOTICE** Do not use skis to pull or lift snowmobile.

### 13) Drive Belt Holder

The drive belt holder is provided to secure a spare drive belt (not supplied).

Remove the hood, refer to *HOOD* in this subsection.

Position drive belt on the holder as shown and secure with the Velcro® strap.



1. Spare drive belt
2. Velcro strap

### 14) Side Panels

#### Side Panel Opening and Closing

To open a side panel, stretch and unhook the latches, slightly lift the top of side panel, then open sideways.



TYPICAL

1. Latches

Reverse procedure to close side panel.

#### **⚠ WARNING**

Never operate engine with side panels opened or removed from vehicle.

#### Side Panel Removal and Installation

To remove a side panel, open it then lift it up. Free the lower hinge from its slot, then free the upper hinge by lowering the panel.

1. Open side panel as explained in this subsection.
2. Lift side panel up, then free the lower hinge from its slot.
3. Lower side panel, then free the upper hinge from its slot.
4. Remove side panel.

Reverse procedure to install side panel.

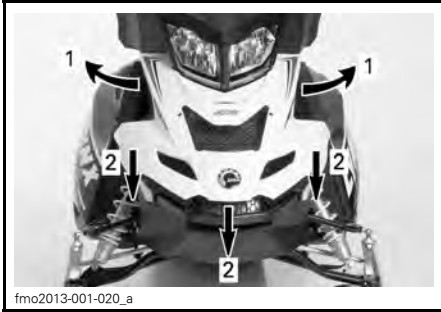
#### **⚠ WARNING**

Never operate engine with side panels opened or removed from vehicle.

## 15) Hood

### Hood Removal

To open hood, release hood retaining pins then slide hood towards the front of the vehicle.



Step 1: Release retaining pins  
Step 2: Slide hood towards the front

### **⚠ WARNING**

Never operate engine with hood removed from vehicle.

## 16) Passenger Seat

### 2-UP Models

A fixed passenger seat with backrest.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Any passenger must be able to firmly lay is feet on the footrests and keep his hands on the handholds at all times when seated. Respecting those physical criteria is important to ensures that the passenger is stable and to reduce the risks of ejection.

## 17) Passenger Handhold

### 2-UP Models

Seat handholds provides a grip for the passenger.

## 18) Rear Rack

### **⚠ WARNING**

All objects in rear rack must be properly latched. Do not carry any breakable objects. Excessive weight in rack may reduce steering ability. Always readjust suspension according to the load. The capacity of this rack is limited, the **MAXIMUM** cargo load is 15.8 kg. Ride at very low speed when loaded. Avoid speed over bumps.

### 49 Ranger Model

**⚠ CAUTION** Always readjust suspension according to the load. The capacity of this rack is limited, the **MAXIMUM** cargo load is 25 kg. Ride at very low speed when loaded. Avoid speed over bumps.

## 19) Hitch

Use the hitch in conjunction with a tow bar to tow an accessory.

**NOTE:** Refer to decal on vehicle for towing weight capacities.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Never tow an accessory with a rope. Always use a rigid tow bar. Using a rope would result in a collision between the object and the snowmobile and possibly in a tip over in case of a rapid deceleration or on a downward slope.

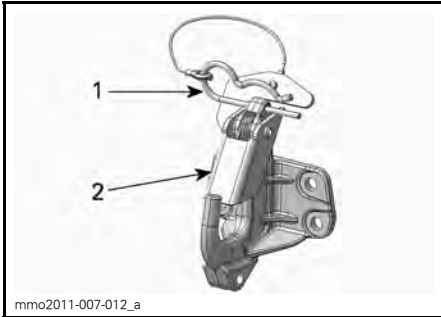
### Hitch (Tongue Type)

To attach an equipment to the hitch, secure the accessory tow bar to the hitch tongue using a lockable pin.



## Hitch ("J" Type)

### 49 Ranger Models



1. Hairpin clip
2. Safety tab

### Attaching an Equipment

1. Remove the hairpin clip.
2. Align accessory attachment hole with the hitch hook.
3. Push the accessory attachment passed the safety tab.
4. Secure safety tab using the hairpin clip.

### Detaching an Equipment

1. Remove the hairpin clip.
2. Push safety tab forward to free accessory attachment from the hitch.
3. Detach accessory attachment.
4. Install hairpin clip.

# FUEL

## Fuel Requirements

**NOTICE** Always use fresh gasoline. Gasoline will oxidize; the result is loss of octane, volatile compounds, and the production of gum and varnish deposits which can damage the fuel system.

Alcohol fuel blending varies by country and region. Your vehicle has been designed to operate using the recommended fuels, however, be aware of the following:

- Use of fuel containing alcohol above the percentage specified by government regulations is not recommended and can result in the following problems in the fuel system components:
  - Starting and operating difficulties.
  - Deterioration of rubber or plastic parts.
  - Corrosion of metal parts.
  - Damage to internal engine parts.
- Inspect frequently for the presence of fuel leaks or other fuel system abnormalities if you suspect the presence of alcohol in gasoline exceeds the current government regulations.
- Alcohol blended fuels attract and hold moisture which may lead to fuel phase separation and can result in engine performance problems or engine damage.

### Recommended Fuel

Use unleaded gasoline containing MAXIMUM 10% ethanol. The gasoline must have the following minimum octane requirements.

FUEL TYPE	ENGINE	MINIMUM OCTANE RATING
Fuel which may contain up to 10% MAX ethanol	600 ACE	95 E10

**NOTICE** Never experiment with other fuels. Engine or fuel system damages may occur with the use of an inadequate fuel.

### Fuel Antifreeze Additives

When using oxygenated fuel, additional gas line antifreeze or water absorbing additives are not required and should be not used.

When using non-oxygenated fuel, isopropyl base gas line antifreeze can be used in a proportion of 150 ml of gas line antifreeze added to 40 L of gas.

This precaution is in order to reduce the risk of frost buildup in fuel system components which may lead, in certain cases, to severe damage to engine.

**NOTE:** Use only methyl hydrate free gas line antifreeze.

### Vehicle Fueling Procedure

#### WARNING

- Fuel is flammable and explosive under certain conditions.
- Never use an open flame to check fuel level.
- Never smoke or allow flame or spark in vicinity.
- Always work in a well-ventilated area.

1. Stop engine.

#### WARNING

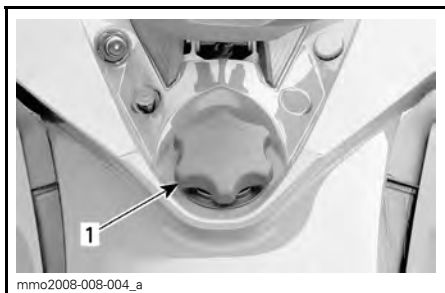
Always stop engine before refueling.

2. Have operator and passenger get off vehicle.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Do not allow anyone to remain in the vehicle while fueling. If there is a fire or explosion during fueling, a vehicle occupant could be unable to quickly leave the area.

3. Unscrew slowly the fuel reservoir cap counterclockwise to remove it.



TYPICAL

1. Fuel tank cap

### **⚠ WARNING**

If a differential pressure condition is noticed (whistling sound heard when loosening fuel reservoir cap) have vehicle inspected and/or repaired before further operation.

4. Insert the spout into the filler neck.
5. Pour fuel slowly so that air can escape from the tank and prevent fuel flow back. Be careful not to spill fuel.
6. Stop filling when the fuel reaches the bottom of filler neck. **Do not overfill.**

### **⚠ WARNING**

Never top up the fuel tank before placing the vehicle in a warm area. As temperature increases, fuel expands and may overflow.

7. Fully tighten fuel reservoir cap clockwise.

### **⚠ WARNING**

Always wipe off any fuel spillage from the vehicle.

**NOTE:** Do not sit or lean on seat when fuel tank cap is not properly installed.

---

# BREAK-IN PERIOD

## Operation During Break-In

A break-in period of 10 operating hours or 500 km is required for the vehicle.

After the break-in period, the vehicle should be inspected by an authorized Lynx dealer. Refer to *MAINTENANCE* section.

## Engine

During the break-in period:

- Avoid prolonged full throttle operation.
- Avoid sustained accelerations.
- Avoid prolonged cruising speeds.
- Avoid engine overheating.

However, brief accelerations and speed variations contribute to a good break-in.

During the first few hours of break-in, the engine management system controls some engine parameters which will slightly reduce the engine performance.

## Drive Belt

A new drive belt requires a break in period of 50 km.

During the break-in period:

- Avoid strong acceleration and deceleration.
- Avoid pulling a load.
- Avoid high speed cruising.

# BASIC PROCEDURES

## Engine Starting Procedure

### Procedure

1. Apply parking brake.
2. Recheck throttle control lever operation.
3. Put your helmet on.
4. Ensure that the tether cord cap is installed on the engine cut-off switch and that the cord is attached to your clothing eyelet.
5. Ensure that the emergency engine stop switch is in the ON position (up).
6. Depress the START button to engage the electric starter and start the engine. Release button immediately when engine has started.

### WARNING

Never depress throttle while starting engine.

**NOTICE** Do not engage electric starter for more than 10 seconds at a time. A rest period should be observed between the cranking cycles to allow electric starter to cool down.

7. Release parking brake.

**NOTE:** For an initial cold start, do not release parking brake. Perform the *VEHICLE WARM-UP* procedure as explained below.

## Vehicle Warm-Up

Before every ride, vehicle has to be warmed up as follows.

1. Start engine as explained in *ENGINE STARTING PROCEDURE* above.
2. Allow engine to warm up one or two minutes at idle speed.

**NOTE:** The engine will shut down after approximately 12 minutes of idling.

3. Disengage parking brake.

4. Apply throttle until drive pulley engages. Drive at low speed the first two or three minutes.

**NOTICE** If vehicle does not move when throttle is applied, stop engine, remove tether cord cap from the engine cut-off switch, then do the following.

- Check if skis are stuck on the ground. Lift one ski at a time by the handle, then put it down.
- Check if track is stuck on the ground. Lift rear of snowmobile enough to clear track from the ground, then drop.
- Check rear suspension for hard snow or ice accumulation that could interfere with track rotation. Clean the area.

**CAUTION** Use proper lifting techniques, notably using your legs force. Do not attempt to lift the either end of the vehicle if it is above your limits.

### WARNING

Make sure tether cord cap is removed before standing in front of the vehicle, getting close to the track or rear suspension components.

## Shifting in Reverse or Forward

### WARNING

When shifting in reverse, wait until the reverse alarm sounds and the pilot lamp comes on in the analog/digital gauge before operating throttle. The reverse speed is not limited. Always proceed with caution as fast reverse could result in loss of vehicle stability. Come to complete stop before depressing engaging the reverse. Always remain seated and apply the brake before shifting. Ensure the path behind is clear of obstacles or bystanders before proceeding.

### Shifting in Reverse

To engage reverse gear, proceed as follows:

1. Bring vehicle to a complete stop.
2. Apply and hold brake. Remain seated, refer to *RIDER POSITION (REVERSE OPERATION)* for posture information.
3. With engine at idle speed, pull the reverse shift lever all the way out.
4. Gently depress throttle lever.

### Shifting in Forward

To engage forward gear, proceed as follows:

1. Bring vehicle to a complete stop.
2. Apply and hold brake.
3. With engine at idle speed, push the reverse shift lever all the way in.
4. Gently depress throttle lever.

## Shutting Off the Engine

Release throttle lever and wait until engine has returned to idle speed.

Shut off the engine using either the emergency engine stop switch or by pulling off the tether cord cap from the engine cut-off switch.

### WARNING

Always remove the tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch when vehicle is not in operation in order to prevent accidental engine starting, theft or use by unauthorized persons.

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## SPECIAL OPERATION

### Riding your Snowmobile an Altitude Higher than 600 m

At factory, your snowmobile was calibrated to be used at an altitude not exceeding 600 m.

If your snowmobile is to be used at an altitude above 600 m, have it calibrated accordingly by an authorized Lynx dealer.

**NOTICE** An inappropriate altitude calibration would decrease performance and may cause serious damage to the snowmobile.

### Towing an Accessory

Always use a rigid tow bar to tow an accessory. Any towed accessory should have reflectors on both sides and at the rear. Check local laws for brake light(s) requirements.

#### **WARNING**

Never tow an accessory with a rope. Always use a rigid tow bar. Using a rope would result in a collision between the object and the snowmobile and possibly in a tip over in case of a rapid deceleration or on a downward slope.

### Towing Another Snowmobile

If a snowmobile is disabled and must be towed use a rigid tow bar. Remove the drive belt from disabled snowmobile, refer to *DRIVE BELT* in the *MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES* subsection and tow at moderate speed.

**NOTICE** Always remove the drive belt of the snowmobile that is to be towed to prevent damage to its drive belt and drive system.

In an emergency situation only, if a rigid tow bar is not available, a rope. Proceed with extra caution. In some areas, it may be illegal to do so. Check with state or local authorities.

Remove the drive belt, attach the rope to the ski legs (spindles), have someone sit on the towed snowmobile to activate the brake, and tow at low speed.

**NOTICE** In order to prevent damage to the steering system, never attach the tow rope to the ski loops (handles).

#### **WARNING**

Never ride at high speed when towing a disabled snowmobile. Proceed slowly with extra caution.

# TUNE YOUR RIDE

Snowmobile handling and comfort depend upon suspension adjustments.

## **⚠ WARNING**

Suspension adjustment could affect vehicle handling. Always take time to familiarize yourself with the vehicle's behavior after any suspension adjustment have been made. Always adjust LH and RH suspension components to the same setting.

Choice of suspension adjustments vary with carrying load, operator's weight, personal preference, riding speed and field condition.

**NOTE:** Some adjustments may not apply to your snowmobile.

## **⚠ WARNING**

Before proceeding with any suspension adjustment, remember:

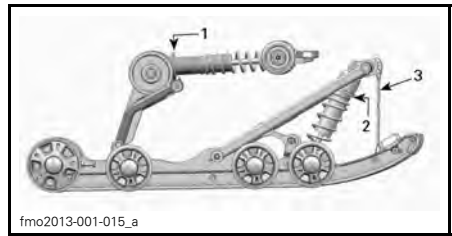
- Park in a safe place.
- Remove the tether cord cap from the engine cut-off switch.
- Use appropriate lifting device or have assistance to share lifting stress. If a lifting device is not used, use proper lifting techniques, notably using your legs force.
- Do not attempt to lift the front or rear of vehicle if it is above your limits.
- Support front of vehicle off the ground with a suitable device before adjusting suspension.
- Support rear of vehicle off the ground with a wide-base snowmobile stand with a rear deflector panel.
- Make sure support device is stable and secure.

The best way to set up the suspension is to customize each adjustment one at a time. Various adjustments

are interrelated. It may be necessary to readjust center spring after adjusting front springs for instance. Test run the snowmobile under the same conditions; trail, speed, snow, operator riding position, etc. Proceed methodically until you are satisfied.

Following are guidelines to fine-tune suspension. Use suspension adjustment tool provided in the tool kit.

## **Rear Suspension Adjustments**



**TYPICAL PPS - ADJUSTABLE COMPONENTS**

1. Rear spring
2. Center spring
3. Stopper strap

**NOTICE** Whenever adjusting rear suspension, check track tension and adjust if necessary.

### **Stopper Strap**

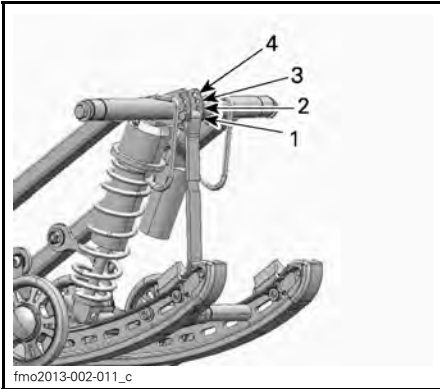
Stopper strap length has an effect on the amount of weight the center spring has to carry especially during acceleration, therefore on the front end uplift.

Stopper strap length also has an effect on center spring travel.

**NOTICE** Whenever stopper strap length is changed, track tension must be checked.



ACTION	RESULT
Increasing stopper strap length	Lighter ski pressure under acceleration
	More center spring travel
	More bump absorption capability
Decreasing stopper strap length	Heavier ski pressure under acceleration
	Less center spring travel
	Less bump absorption capability



**TYPICAL**

1. Position 1 (factory setting)
2. Position 2
3. Position 3
4. Position 4

**NOTE:** Decreasing the stopper strap length may reduce comfort.

When operating the snowmobile in deep snow or hill climbing, it may be necessary to vary stopper strap length and/or riding position, to change the angle at which the track rides on the snow. Operator's familiarity with the various adjustments as well as snow conditions will dictate the most efficient combination.

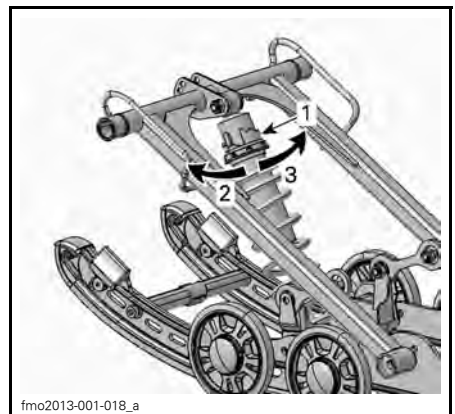
Generally, a longer stopper strap setting gives better performance in deep snow on a flat landscape and a shorter setting will improve handling in steep hill climbing conditions.

**Center Spring**

Center spring preload has an effect on steering effort, handling and bump absorption.

Also, since center spring preload adjustment puts more or less pressure on the front of the track, it has an effect on the performance in deep snow.

ACTION	RESULT
Increasing preload	Lighter steering
	More bump absorption capability
	Better deep snow starts
	Better deep snow performance and handling
Decreasing preload	Heavier steering
	Less bump absorption capability
	Better trail handling



**CAM TYPE - HPG™ SHOCK ABSORBER**

1. Spring preload adjustment cam
2. Decrease preload
3. Increase preload



**CAM TYPE - MOTION CONTROL SHOCK ABSORBER**

1. Spring preload adjustment cam
2. Increase preload
3. Decrease preload

**NOTE:** For cam type or ring type preload adjuster, use the suspension adjustment tool provided in the tool kit.

**Rear Spring**

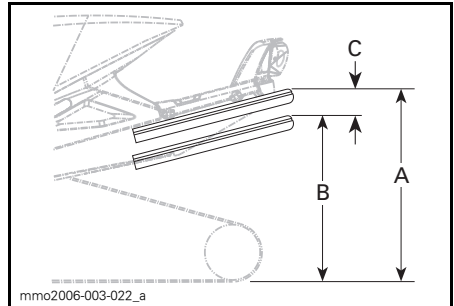
Rear spring preload has an effect on comfort, ride height and load compensation.

Also, adjusting rear spring preload shifts more or less weight to the snowmobile front end. As a result, more or less weight is applied to the skis. This has an effect on performance in deep snow, steering effort and handling.

Slight suspension bottoming occurring under the worst riding conditions indicates a good choice of spring preload.

ACTION	RESULT
Increasing preload	Firmer rear suspension
	Higher rear end
	More bump absorption capability
	Heavier steering
Decreasing preload	Softer rear suspension
	Lower rear end
	Less bump absorption capability
	Lighter steering
	Better deep snow performance and handling

Refer to the following to determine if preload is correct.



**TYPICAL — PROPER ADJUSTMENT**

- A. Suspension fully extended
- B. Suspension has collapsed with operator, passenger and load added
- C. Distance between dimension "A" and "B", see table below

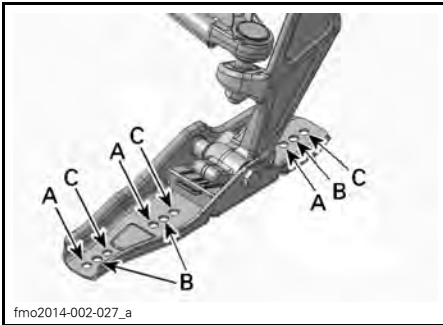
"C"	WHAT TO DO
50 to 75 mm (2 to 3 in)	No adjustment required
More than 75 mm (3 in)	Adjusted too soft, increase preload
Less than 50 mm (2 in)	Adjusted too firm, decrease preload

**NOTE:** If the specification is unattainable with the original springs, see an authorized Lynx dealer for other available springs.

## Front Suspension Adjustments

### Skis

It is possible to set the ski to three different position.



#### BLADE SKI

- A. Light control -for deep snow riding
- B. Standard - Trail riding
- C. Stable control

### Xtrim and 49 Ranger Models

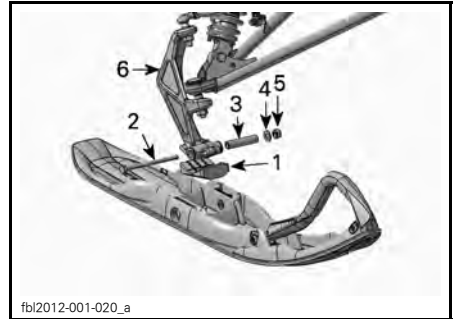
On these models, it is possible to set the ski stance to two different width.

When the spacer is installed inside the ski leg, skis are set to the narrower stance.

When the spacer is installed outside the ski leg, skis are set to the wider stance.

To change the ski stance, proceed as follows on both sides:

1. Lift the front of vehicle.
2. Remove the ski bolt.
3. Place the spacer according to the desired stance, see illustration.



#### PARTS LAYOUT - RH SIDE SHOWN

1. Ski stopper
2. Ski bolt
3. Ski leg bushing (in the ski leg bore)
4. Flat washer
5. Nut
6. Ski leg

4. Install all the other parts and tighten nut to the specified torque.

#### SKI BOLT TIGHTENING TORQUE

48 N•m ± 6 N•m

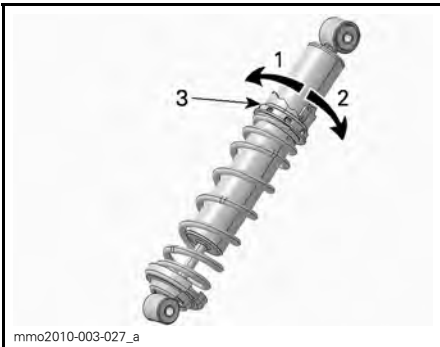
**NOTE:** Make sure your vehicle does not exceed the maximum width allowed for trail riding. Check local regulations.

### Front Springs

Front spring preload has an effect on front suspension firmness.

Front spring preload also has an effect on the steering behavior.

ACTION	RESULT
Increasing preload	Firmer front suspension
	Higher front end
	More precise steering
	More bump absorption capability
Decreasing preload	Softer front suspension
	Lower front end
	Lighter steering
	Less bump absorption capability



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**CAM TYPE - HPG SHOCK ABSORBER**

1. Decrease preload
2. Increase preload
3. Spring preload adjustment cam

## Adjustment Tips According to Vehicle Behavior

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE MEASURES
Front suspension darting	Check ski alignment. – Reduce front suspension spring preload. – Increase center spring preload. – Reduce rear spring preload.
Steering feels too heavy at steady speeds	– Reduce front suspension spring preload. – Increase center spring preload.
Steering feels too heavy during acceleration	– Reduce rear spring preload. – Lengthen limiter strap.
Too much ski lift during cornering or acceleration	– Shorten limiter strap. – Increase rear spring preload.
Rear of snowmobile seems too stiff	– Reduce rear spring preload.
Rear of snowmobile seems too soft	Increase rear spring preload.
Rear suspension is frequently bottoming	– Increase rear spring preload. – Increase center spring preload. – Lengthen limiter strap.
Snowmobile seems to pivot around its center	– Reduce center spring preload. – Increase rear spring preload. – Increase front suspension spring preload. – Shorten limiter strap.
Track spins too much at start	– Lengthen limiter strap.

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## VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION

Make sure the fuel tank cap is properly installed.

Tilt bed trailers can easily be equipped with a winch mechanism to afford maximum safety in loading. Simple as it may seem, never drive your snowmobile onto a tilt bed trailer or any other kind of trailer or vehicle. Many serious accidents have resulted from driving up and over a trailer. Anchor your vehicle securely, front and rear, even on short hauls. Be certain all equipment is securely fastened. Cover your snowmobile when trailering to prevent road grime from causing damage.

Be certain your trailer meets state or provincial requirements. Ensure the hitch and safety chains are secure and the brake, turn indicators and clearance lights all function.

# ***MAINTENANCE***

# BREAK-IN INSPECTION

After the first 10 hours or 500 km of operation, whichever comes first, your vehicle have to be inspected by an authorized Lynx dealer. The break-in inspection is very important and must not be neglected.

**NOTE:** The break-in inspection is at the expense of the vehicle owner.

BREAK-IN INSPECTION (4-STROKE)	
ENGINE	Inspect engine seals and gaskets for leaks
	Inspect exhaust system and check for leaks
	Check coolant level
	Change engine oil and filter
FUEL SYSTEM	Inspect fuel lines and connections
	Inspect throttle cable (except 900 ACE)
DRIVE SYSTEM AND BRAKE	Inspect drive belt
	Visually inspect drive pulley
	Tighten drive pulley retaining screw to specified torque
	Inspect driven pulley
	Check driven pulley preload
	Adjust and align track
	Change chaincase / gearbox oil
	Adjust drive chain (Not for models equipped with gearbox)
	Check brake fluid level
Inspect brake hose, pads and disk	
STEERING SYSTEM	Inspect steering mechanism
	Inspect skis and runners
	Tighten frame pyramid rod screws to specified torque
SUSPENSION	Inspect front suspension
	Inspect rear suspension (including stopper straps and slider shoes)



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## PERIODIC MAINTENANCE CHART

### **WARNING**

It is recommended that the assistance of an authorized LYNX dealer be periodically obtained on other components/systems not covered in this guide. Unless otherwise specified, engine must be cold and not running. Remove the tether cord cap (DESS key) before performing any maintenance or adjustment, unless otherwise specified. Vehicle must be parked in a safe place, away from the trail.

### **WARNING**

Observe WARNINGS and CAUTIONS mentioned throughout this guide which are relevant to the item being checked. When component conditions seem less than satisfactory, replace with genuine BRP parts or approved equivalents.

Some items may not apply to your particular model.

# MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE (4-STROKE)

**NOTE:** The maintenance schedule does not exempt the pre-ride inspection.

EVERY 1 500 KM	
DRIVE SYSTEM	Models with chaincase: Adjust drive chain
	Models with chaincase: Check chaincase oil level
	Models with gearbox: Check oil level

EVERY 3 000 KM OR 1 YEAR (WHICHEVER COMES FIRST)	
ENGINE	Inspect all heat shields
	Inspect exhaust system and check for leaks (1200 4-TEC and 900 ACE)
DRIVE SYSTEM AND BRAKE	Visually inspect and clean drive pulley
	Tighten drive pulley retaining screw to specified torque
	Check driven pulley preload
	Clean driven pulley
	Adjust and align track
	Inspect brake hose, pads and disk
STEERING SYSTEM	Inspect steering mechanism
SUSPENSION	Inspect front suspension
	Inspect rear suspension and stopper strap. PPS Suspension REX-models: Replace stopper strap.
	Lubricate front and rear suspension whenever the vehicle is used in wet conditions (wet snow, rain, puddles)
	All models with T/A shocks, oil change / service

EVERY 6 000 KM OR AT PRE-SEASON (WHICHEVER COMES FIRST)	
ENGINE	Change engine oil and filter

EVERY 6 000 KM OR 2 YEARS (WHICHEVER COMES FIRST)	
FUEL SYSTEM	Replace fuel filter (1200 4-TEC)
	Replace fuel pump outlet filter (900 ACE)
DRIVE SYSTEM AND BRAKE	Replace drive pulley slider shoes, O-ring and rollers and inspect ramps (1200 4-TEC and 900 ACE only)
	Replace brake fluid
	Inspect throttle cable (except 900 ACE)
EVERY 10 000 KM OR 3 YEARS (WHICHEVER COMES FIRST)	
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	Replace spark plugs
EVERY 5 YEARS	
ENGINE	Replace engine coolant

# MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

This section includes instructions for basic maintenance procedures. If you have the necessary mechanical skills and the required tools, you can perform these procedures. If not, see your authorized Lynx dealer.

Other important items in the maintenance schedule that are more difficult and require special tools are best performed by your authorized Lynx dealer.

## WARNING

Turn off the engine, remove tether cord cap and follow these maintenance procedures when performing maintenance. If you do not follow proper maintenance procedures you can be injured by hot parts, moving parts, electricity, chemicals or other hazards.

## WARNING

Should removal of a locking device be required (e.g. lock tabs, self-locking fasteners, etc.) when undergoing disassembly/assembly, always replace with a new one.

## Engine Oil

### Recommended Engine Oil

ENGINE	RECOMMENDED ENGINE OIL
600 ACE	XPS 4-STROKE SYNTHETIC OIL (ALL CLIMATE) (P/N 619 590 114)

**NOTICE** The engine of this snowmobile has been developed and validated using the recommended BRP XPS™ oil. BRP strongly recommends the use of its recommended XPS oil at all times. Damages caused by oil which is not suitable for the engine will not be covered by the BRP limited warranty.

If the recommended oil is not available, use SAE 0W-40 synthetic-based oil that meets or exceeds the requirements for API service classification SM.

### Engine Oil Level Verification

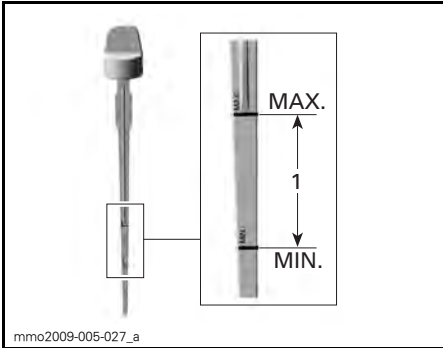
**NOTICE** Check level every 10 hours of use and refill if necessary. Do not overfill. Operating the engine with an improper level may severely damage engine. Wipe off any spillage.

Make sure the engine is at normal operating temperature.

**NOTE:** The engine reaches normal temperature when the rear radiator gets warm indicating the thermostat has opened.

Place vehicle on a level surface and proceed as follows to check oil level:

1. Let engine run at idle for approximately 30 seconds.
2. Stop engine.
3. Open the LH side panel, refer to *CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT*.
4. Remove the drive belt guard, refer to *CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT*.
5. Remove dipstick from the filler tube, then wipe it clean.
6. Completely insert dipstick in the filler tube.
7. Remove dipstick and check the oil level. Oil level should be between the MIN. and MAX. marks as shown, add if necessary.



1. Oil level between MIN. and MAX.

**WARNING**

Wipe off any oil spills. Oil is highly flammable when heated.

**Engine Oil Replacement**

**WARNING**

The engine oil can be very hot. Wait until engine oil is warm.

**NOTICE** Engine oil and oil filter must be replaced at the same time.

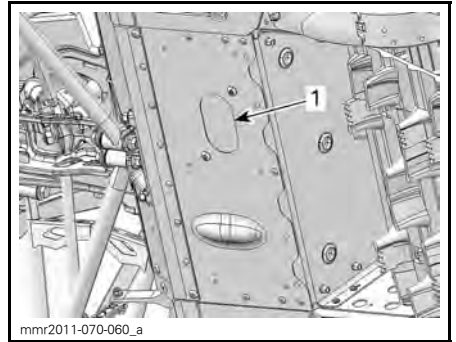
1. Place vehicle on a level surface.
2. Remove the LH side panel.
3. Remove dipstick.



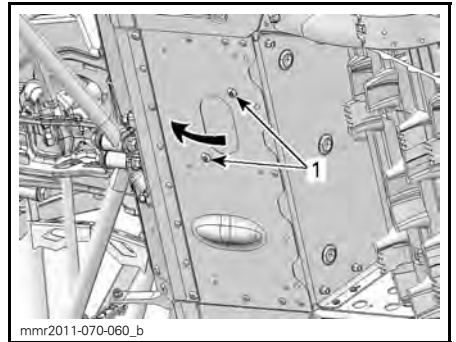
**LH SIDE OF VEHICLE**

1. Oil tank dipstick

4. From underneath the vehicle, access the drain plug:
  - 4.1 Remove one access cover retaining screw and loosen the other.
  - 4.2 Pivot the access cover to clear the bottom pan opening.



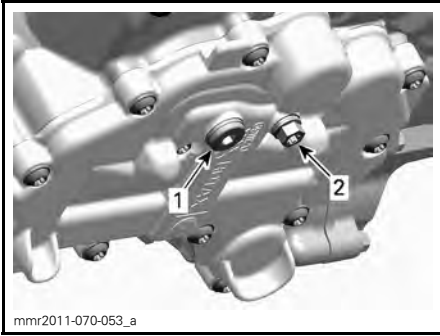
1. Drain plugs access cover



**PIVOT THE ACCESS COVER**

1. Retaining screws

5. Clean drain plug area.
6. Place a drain pan under the bottom pan opening.
7. Remove engine drain plugs in the following order.
  - 7.1 Main drain plug.
  - 7.2 Secondary drain plug.



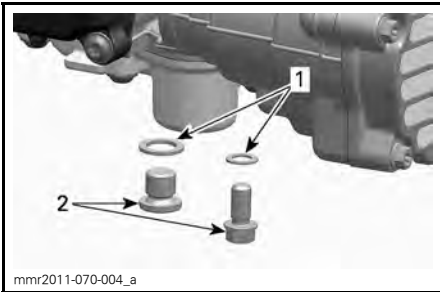
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**UNDERNEATH THE ENGINE**

1. Main drain plug
2. Secondary drain plug

8. Allow oil to drain completely.
9. Install **NEW** sealing washers on oil drain plugs.

**NOTICE** Never use a sealing washer a second time. Always replace with a new one.



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1. Sealing washer
2. Oil drain plug

10. Install drain plugs and tighten to the specified torque.

<b>DRAIN PLUGS TIGHTENING TORQUE</b>
<b>20 N•m ± 2 N•m</b>

11. Replace *OIL FILTER*, see procedure in this subsection.
12. Refill oil tank at the proper level with the recommended oil.

<b>APPROXIMATE ENGINE OIL CAPACITY (WITH FILTER)</b>	
600 ACE	2.1 L

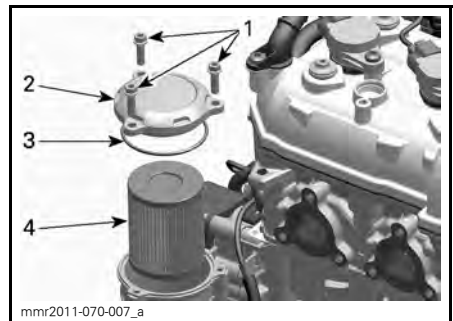
13. Reinstall dipstick in oil tank and properly tighten it.
14. Start engine and let it idle for a few minutes.
15. Ensure there are no leaks.
16. Stop engine and check oil level as explained in this subsection. Refill if necessary.
17. Dispose oil and filter as per your local environmental regulations.

**Engine Oil Filter**

**Engine Oil Filter Replacement**

**Oil Filter Removal**

1. Remove the RH side panel.
2. Clean oil filter area.
3. Remove:
  - Oil filter cover screws
  - Oil filter cover with O-ring
  - Oil filter.



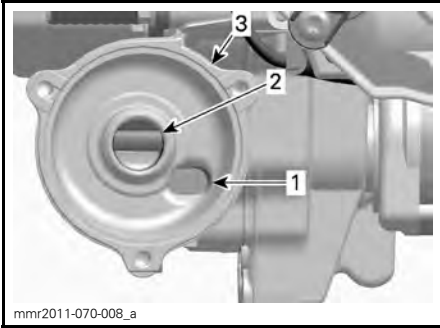
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1. Oil filter cover screws
2. Oil filter cover
3. O-ring
4. Oil filter

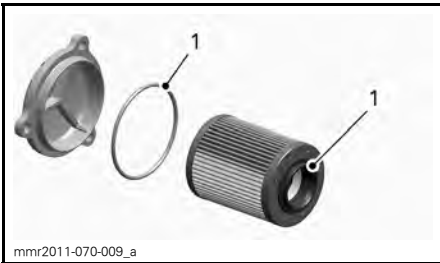
4. Dispose filter as per your local environmental regulations.

## Oil Filter Installation

1. Check the oil filter inlet and outlet orifices inside oil filter receptacle (integrated part of magneto cover) for dirt and contaminations.



1. Oil inlet orifice from the oil pressure pump
  2. Oil outlet orifice to the engine lubrication system
  3. Oil filter receptacle
2. Install a O-ring on oil filter cover.
  3. Lubricate filter seal and cover O-ring with engine oil.



1. Lubricate with engine oil
4. Install the oil filter cover.
5. Tighten oil filter cover screws to the specified torque.

<b>OIL FILTER COVER TIGHTENING TORQUE</b>
10 N•m ± 1 N•m

## Air Filter

### Air Filter Verification

Ensure the air intake prefilter is properly installed, clean and in good condition.



1. Air filter

If the air filter has to be cleaned or replaced, see an authorized Lynx dealer.

## Engine Coolant

**⚠ WARNING**

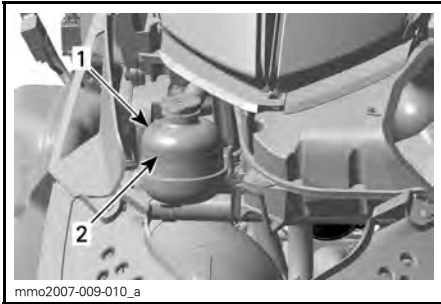
Never open coolant tank cap when engine is hot.

### Engine Coolant level Verification

Check coolant level at room temperature with the cap removed. Liquid should be at cold level line (engine cold) of coolant tank.

**NOTE:** When checking level at low temperature it may be slightly lower than the mark.

If additional coolant is necessary or if entire system has to be refilled, refer to an authorized Lynx dealer.



**TYPICAL**

1. Coolant tank
2. COLD LEVEL line

**Recommended Engine Coolant**

Always use ethylene-glycol antifreeze containing corrosion inhibitors specifically for internal combustion aluminum engines.

Cooling system must be filled with BRP PREMIXED COOLANT (P/N 619 590 183) or with distilled water and antifreeze solution (50% distilled water, 50% antifreeze).

**Exhaust System**

**Exhaust System Verification**

The muffler tail pipe should be centered with the exit hole in the bottom pan. Exhaust system must be free of rust or leaks. Make sure that all parts are securely in place.

Check retaining springs condition and replace if necessary.

The exhaust system is designed to reduce noise and to improve the total performance of the engine. Modification may be in violation of local laws.

**NOTICE** If any exhaust system component is removed, modified or damaged, severe engine damage may result.

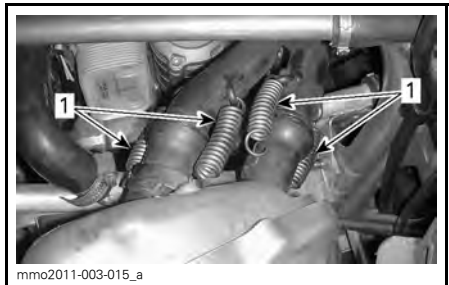
**Muffler Removal and Installation**

1. Refer to *CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT* subsection and remove:
  - Hood
  - RH side panel.
2. Remove the springs retaining the exhaust pipes to the muffler using the following tool.

SPRING INSTALLER/REMOVER  
(P/N 529 035 983)

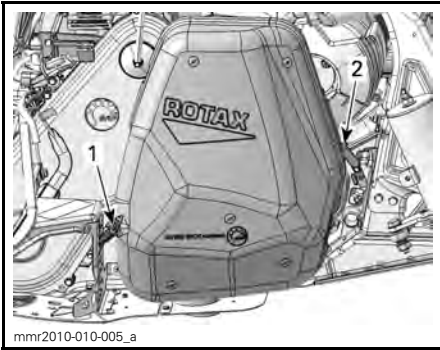


**⚠ CAUTION** Wear protective eye glasses when removing exhaust components. Beware of sudden spring tension release.



1. Exhaust pipes to muffler retaining springs
3. Remove the two muffler retaining springs.





**TYPICAL**

1. Aft muffler retaining spring
2. Front muffler retaining spring

4. Remove the muffler.

Inspect doughnut shaped muffler gaskets and replace if necessary.

To install muffler, reverse removal procedure.

## Spark Plugs

Spark plugs inspection or replacement must be done by an authorized Lynx dealer.

## Brake Fluid

### Recommended Brake Fluid

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container. An opened container may be contaminated or may have absorbed moisture from the air.

### **⚠ WARNING**

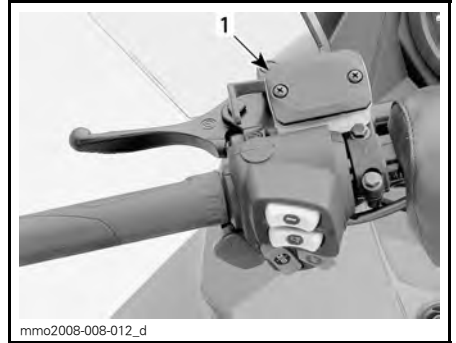
Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container. To avoid serious damage to the braking system, do not use fluids other than the recommended one, nor mix different fluids for topping up.

**NOTICE** Brake fluid can damage painted and plastic parts. Handle with care. Rinse thoroughly in case of spillage.

## Brake Fluid Level Verification

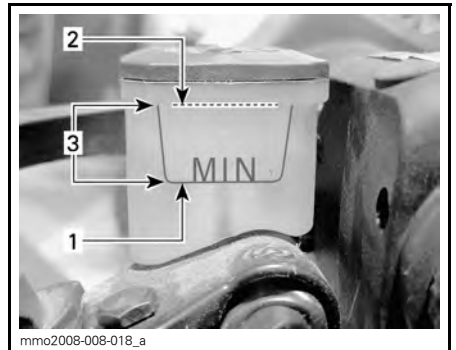
Place vehicle on a level surface.

Check brake fluid in reservoir for proper level. Add recommended brake fluid as required.



**TYPICAL**

1. Brake fluid reservoir



1. Minimum
2. Maximum
3. Operating range

**⚠ CAUTION** Avoid getting brake fluid on skin or eyes - it may cause severe burns. In case of contact skin, wash thoroughly. In case of contact with the eyes, immediately rinse with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes and then consult a doctor immediately.

## Chaincase Oil

### Recommended Chaincase Oil

RECOMMENDED CHAINCASE OIL
XPS SYNTHETIC CHAINCASE OIL (P/N 619 590 098)

**NOTICE** The chaincase of this snowmobile has been developed and validated using the XPS™ Synthetic chaincase oil. BRP strongly recommends the use of its XPS Synthetic chaincase oil at all times. Damages caused by oil which is not suitable for the chaincase will not be covered by the BRP limited warranty.

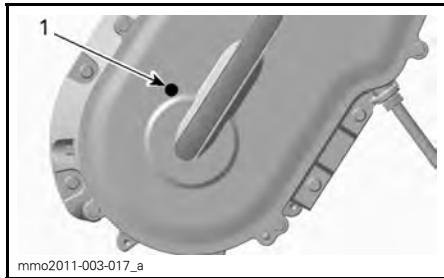
### Access to Chaincase

Open RH side panel, refer to *CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT*.

### Chaincase Oil Level Verification

With the vehicle on a level surface, check the oil level by removing the check plug on the chaincase cover.

Oil level must reach the threaded hole.

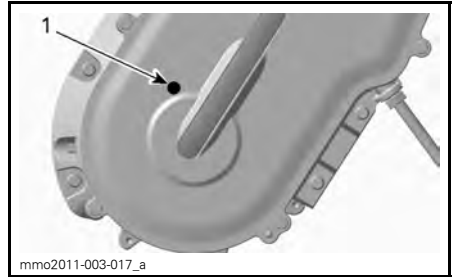


TYPICAL

1. Check plug

### Chaincase Filling Procedure

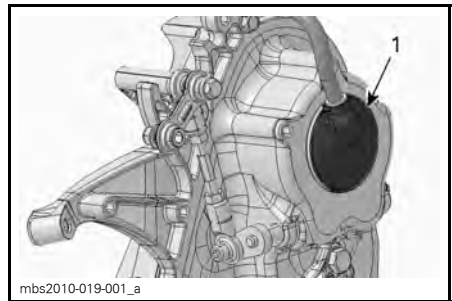
Remove the check plug.



TYPICAL

1. Check plug

Remove the filler cap on the chaincase cover.



1. Filler cap

Pour recommended oil in chaincase by the filler hole until oil comes out by the check plug hole.

Reinstall check plug and torque to specification.

TORQUE	
Check plug	6 N•m ± 1 N•m

Reinstall the filler cap.

## Drive Chain

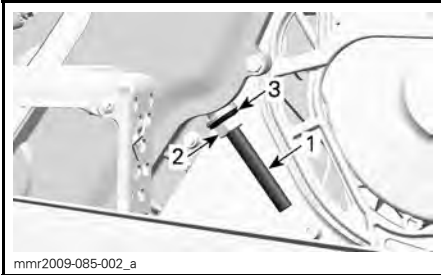
### Access to Chaincase

Open RH side panel, refer to *CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT*.

### Drive Chain Adjustment

1. Remove muffler, refer to *EXHAUST SYSTEM* in this subsection.

2. Unscrew tensioner lock nut several turns.



1. Tensioner adjustment screw
2. Lock nut
3. Seal washer

3. Unscrew tensioner adjustment screw a few turns.
4. Pull seal washer back.
5. Clean adjustment screw threads if necessary.

**NOTICE** Adjustment screw threads must be clean to obtain an accurate adjustment.

6. Tighten tensioner adjustment screw by hand.

**NOTE:** Turn adjustment screw until resistance is strong enough that it can not be turned by hand.

7. Hold tensioner adjustment screw and tighten lock nut to  $36\text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \pm 3\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ .
8. Install muffler.

## Drive Belt

### Drive Belt Inspection

Inspect drive belt for cracks, fraying or abnormal wear (uneven wear, wear on one side, missing cogs, cracked fabric). If abnormal wear is noted, probable cause could be pulley misalignment, excessive RPM with frozen track, fast starts without warm-up period, burred or rusty sheave, oil on drive belt or distorted spare drive belt. Contact an authorized Lynx dealer.

## Drive Belt Replacement

### Drive Belt Removal

1. Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch.
2. Remove drive belt guard, refer to *CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT*.
3. Insert the driven pulley expander provided in the tool kit in the threaded hole on the adjuster hub as shown.



**PULLEY EXPANDER INSTALLED ON ADJUSTER HUB**

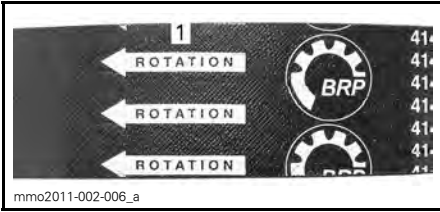
4. Open the driven pulley by screwing the tool in.
5. Remove the belt by slipping it over the top of the driven pulley, then over the drive pulley.

### Drive Belt Installation

1. Slip the drive belt over the drive pulley, then over the driven pulley.

**NOTICE** Do not force or use tools to pry the drive belt into place, as this could cut or break the cords in the drive belt.

**NOTE:** The maximum drive belt life span is obtained when drive belt is installed with arrows in the direction of rotation.

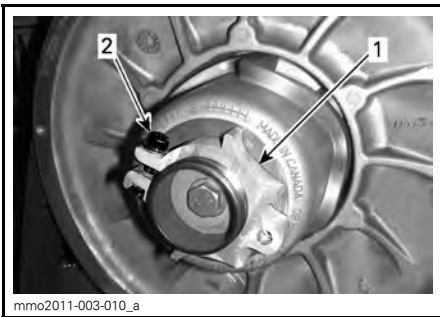


1. To be pointed in the direction of rotation
2. Unscrew and remove the driven pulley expander from the pulley.
3. Rotate the driven pulley several times to properly set the drive belt between the sheaves.
4. Refer to *DRIVE BELT HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT* below.
5. Install drive belt guard and close side panel. Refer to *CONTROLS, INSTRUMENTS AND EQUIPMENT*.

### Drive Belt Height Adjustment

The drive belt height must be checked every time a new drive belt is installed. To adjust the drive belt height, proceed as follows:

1. Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch.
2. Remove drive belt guard.
3. Loosen the clamping bolt.



1. Adjuster hub
2. Clamping bolt

4. Using the suspension adjustment tool provided in the tool kit, turn the ring 1/4 turn at a time then ro-

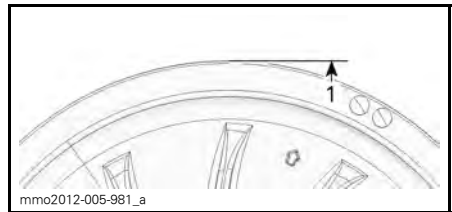
tate the driven pulley to properly set the drive belt between the pulley sheaves.



1. Suspension adjustment tool

**NOTE:** The adjustment ring has left hand threads.

Repeat step 4 until the drive belt is flush with driven pulley edge.



### PRELIMINARY SETTING

1. Drive belt flush with driven pulley edge

**NOTE:** Turning the ring counterclockwise lowers the drive belt in the pulley. Turning the ring clockwise raises the drive belt in the pulley.

5. Firmly tighten the clamping bolt. If possible, tighten to specified torque using a torque wrench.

TORQUE	
Clamping bolt	5.5 N•m ± 0.5 N•m



**TYPICAL**

1. Clamping bolt

6. Install drive belt guard.
7. Install side panel.

**NOTE:** This setting is correct as a preliminary adjustment for most models. In some cases, when starting the engine, the vehicle could creep, indicating that the drive belt is too tight.

If the vehicle creeps, lower the drive belt height from the preliminary setting. Repeat procedure until creeping stops.

**Reverse Activation**

**NOTE:** The reverse may not activate or may be harder to activate if the drive belt is positioned too high in the driven pulley. If reverse activation does not work properly, ensure the drive belt is properly adjusted. Adjust the drive belt lower in the driven pulley if needed.

**Track**

**Track Condition**

**⚠ WARNING**

Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch before performing any maintenance or adjustment, unless otherwise specified. Vehicle must be parked in a safe place, away from the trail.

Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch.

Lift the rear of the snowmobile and support it with a wide-base snowmobile mechanical stand with a rear deflector panel. With the engine off, rotate the track by hand, and inspect condition. If worn or cut, or if track fibers are exposed, or if missing or defective inserts or guides are noted; contact an authorized Lynx dealer.

***Snowmobiles Equipped with Traction Enhancing Products***

If your snowmobile is equipped with a BRP approved studded track, refer to *INSPECTION* in the *TRACTION ENHANCING PRODUCTS* subsection.

**⚠ WARNING**

Riding with a damaged track or studs could lead to a loss of control.

**Track Tension and Alignment**

**NOTE:** Track tension and alignment are interrelated. Do not adjust one without the other.

**⚠ WARNING**

To prevent serious injury to individuals near the snowmobile:

- NEVER stand behind or near a moving track.
- Always use a wide-base snowmobile stand with a rear deflector panel if it is necessary to rotate track.
- When the track is raised off the ground, only run it at the lowest possible speed.

Centrifugal force could cause debris, damaged or loose studs, pieces of torn track, or an entire severed track to be violently thrown backwards out of the tunnel with tremendous force, possibly resulting in the loss of a leg or other serious injury.

## Track Tension Verification

**NOTE:** Ride the snowmobile in snow about 15 to 20 minutes prior to adjusting track tension.

1. Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch.
2. Lift rear of vehicle and support it off the ground.

**CAUTION** Use proper lifting techniques, notably using your legs force. Do not attempt to lift the rear of vehicle if it is above your limits.

3. Allow rear suspension to fully extend.
4. Use the TENSIO METER (P/N 414 348 200).

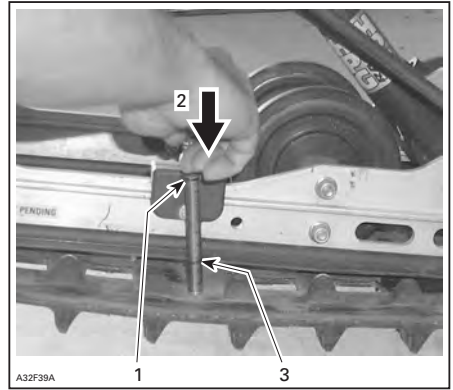


5. Set deflection using bottom O-ring. Check gap halfway between front and rear idler wheels. Measure between slider shoe bottom and inside of track. The gap should be as given in *SPECIFICATIONS* at the end of this guide. If the track tension is too loose, track will have a tendency to thump.



### DEFLECTION SETTING

1. Bottom O-ring set to specification
6. Place upper O-ring to 0 kgf.
7. Position the tensiometer on track, halfway between front and rear idler wheels.
8. Push the tensiometer downwards until bottom O-ring (deflection set earlier) be aligned with the bottom of slider shoe.



### TYPICAL

1. Top tool O-ring positioned at 7.3 kg (16 lb)
2. Push on top portion of tool until it contacts the top O-ring
3. Measured track deflection (See specifications section to find your model track deflection)

9. Read load recorded by the upper O-ring on the tensiometer.



### LOAD READING

1. Upper O-ring
10. Load reading must be as per the following table / see *SPECIFICATIONS* at the end of this guide.
11. If load reading is not in accordance with the specification, adjust track tension. Refer to *TRACK TENSION ADJUSTMENT*.

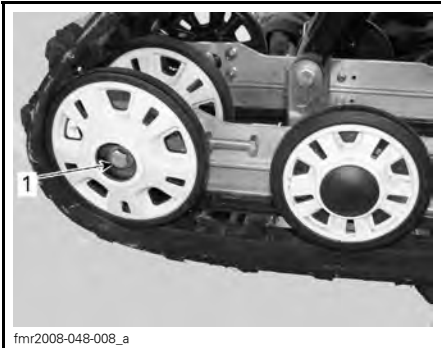
## Track Tension Adjustment

1. Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch.
2. Remove rear wheel caps (if so equipped).



1. RH rear idler wheel cap

- Loosen the rear idler wheel retaining screws.



1. RH rear idler wheel bolt

- Tighten or loosen both adjustment screws to increase or decrease track tension.



1. RH adjustment screw

- If correct tension is unattainable, contact an authorized Lynx dealer.
- Retighten retaining bolts to specification.

SPECIFICATION	
Retaining Bolt	48 N•m ± 6 N•m

- Check track alignment as described below.

### Track Alignment

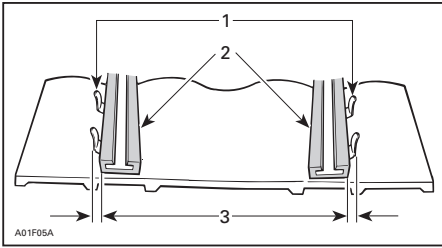
**⚠ WARNING**

Before checking track alignment, ensure that the track is free of all particles which could be thrown out while track is rotating. Keep hands, tools, feet and clothing clear of track. Always lift the snowmobile on a wide-base stand with a rear deflector panel. Ensure no one is standing in close proximity to the snowmobile, especially at the rear of the track. Never rotate track at high speed. Centrifugal force could cause debris, damaged or loose studs, pieces of torn track, or an entire severed track to be violently thrown backwards out of the tunnel with tremendous force.

- Lift rear of vehicle and support it off the ground.

**⚠ CAUTION** Beware of injuries by using proper lifting techniques, notably using your legs force. Do not attempt to lift the rear of vehicle if it is above your limits.

- Start engine and accelerate slightly so that track slowly turns. This must be done in a short period of time (15 to 20 seconds).
- Check that the track is well centered; equal distance on both sides between edges of track guides and slider shoes.



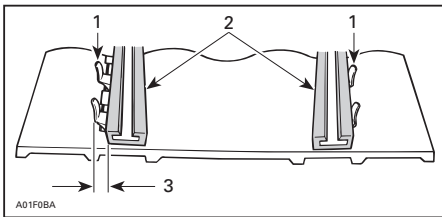
1. Guides
2. Slider shoes
3. Equal distance

4. To correct track alignment:
  - 4.1 Stop engine.
  - 4.2 Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch.

**⚠ WARNING**

Remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch before performing any maintenance or adjustment, unless otherwise specified. Vehicle must be parked in a safe place, away from the trail.

- 4.3 Loosen rear wheel retaining screws.
- 4.4 Tighten adjustment screw on side where the slider shoe is the farthest from the track insert guides.

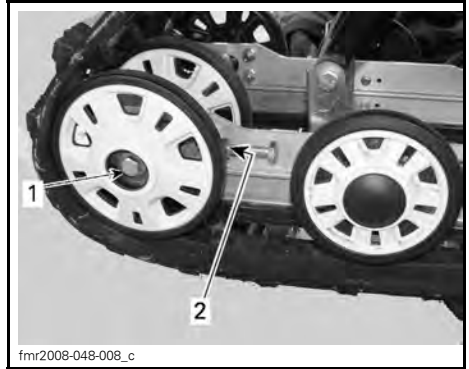


1. Guides
2. Slider shoes
3. Tighten on this side

5. Tighten retaining screws.

**⚠ WARNING**

Properly tighten wheel retaining bolts, otherwise wheel may come off and cause track to "lock".



- fmr2008-048-008\_c*
- TYPICAL**
1. Locknut
  2. Retaining bolt - Retighten to  $48\text{N}\cdot\text{m} \pm 6\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$

6. Restart engine and rotate track slowly to recheck alignment.
7. Reposition snowmobile on the ground.
8. Install rear wheel caps if so equipped.

## Suspension

### Rear Suspension Condition

Visually inspect all suspension components including slider shoes, springs, wheels, etc.

**NOTE:** During normal driving, snow will act as a lubricant and coolant for the slider shoes. Extensive riding on ice or sanded snow, will create excessive heat build-up and cause premature slider shoe wear.



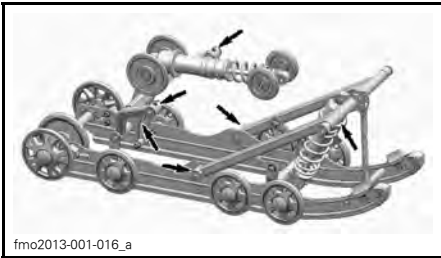
### Suspension Stopper Strap Condition

Inspect stopper strap for wear and cracks, bolt and nut for tightness. If loose inspect holes for deformation. Replace as required. Torque nut to specification.

TORQUE	
Nut	11 N•m

### Rear Suspension Lubrication

Lubricate rear suspension at grease fittings using SUSPENSION GREASE (P/N 619 590 193.) Refer to *MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE* for maintenance frequency.



TYPICAL PPS GREASE FITTINGS

### Steering and Front Suspension Condition

Visually inspect steering and front suspension for tightness of components (steering arms, control arms and links, tie rods, ball joints, ski bolts, ski legs, etc.). If necessary, contact an authorized Lynx dealer.

## Skis

### Wear and Condition of Skis and Runners

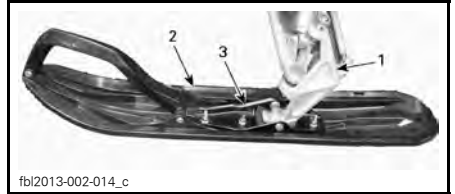
Check the condition of the skis and ski runner carbides. If worn, contact an authorized Lynx dealer.

## WARNING

Excessively worn skis and/or ski runners will adversely affect snowmobile control.

### Blade Ski

Standard position for Ski is that Ski runner is installed on center holes.

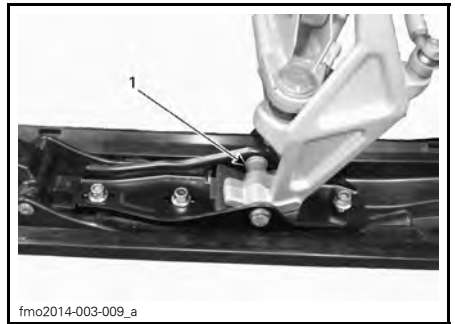


#### TYPICAL

1. Ski leg
2. Ski
3. Ski Runner

### Xtrim and 49 Ranger

Ski stance can be adjusted by spacer location. It can be installed inside or outside of the ski leg



1. Spacer on inside of ski leg

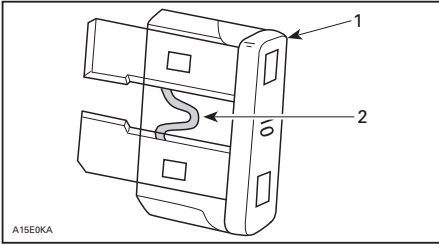
## Fuses

### Fuse Inspection

The electrical system is protected with fuses.

Check fuse condition and replace it if necessary.

To remove fuse from holder, pull fuse out. Check if filament is melted.



1. Fuse
2. Check if melted

**⚠ WARNING**

Do not use a higher rated fuse.

**⚠ WARNING**

If fuse has burnt out, source of malfunction should be determined and corrected before restarting. See an authorized Lynx dealer for servicing.

**Fuse Location**

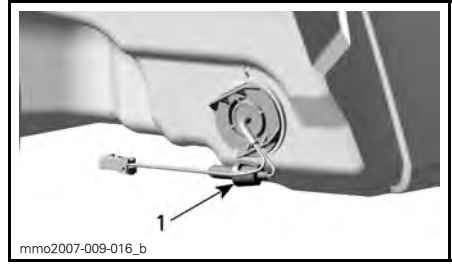
The fuse boxes (two) are located on the RH Side, behind the side panel.



1. Fuse boxes

Refer to the cover decal or the *SPECIFICATIONS* subsection of this guide for fuses identification.

The electric fuel level sender fuse is located behind the air intake silencer.



- BEHIND AIR INTAKE SILENCER**
1. Fuse location

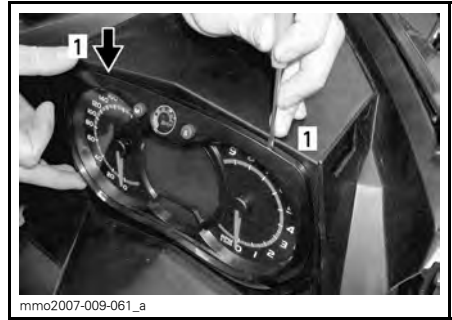
**Lights**

Always check light operation after bulb replacement.

**Headlights Bulb Replacement**

**NOTICE** Never touch glass portion of an halogen bulb with bare fingers, it shortens its operating life. If glass is touched, clean it with isopropyl alcohol which will not leave a film on the bulb.

1. By using a small screwdriver, release multifunction gauge locking tabs.

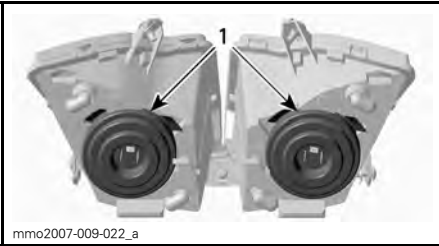


1. Locking tab
2. Gently pull on multifunction gauge and set aside.



TYPICAL

3. Disconnect burnt bulb connector. Remove the rubber boot.



1. Rubber boots

4. Press and pull both sides of the retaining clip at the same time to release it from bulb support.



Step 1: Push both sides  
Step 2: Pull to release

1. Retaining clip

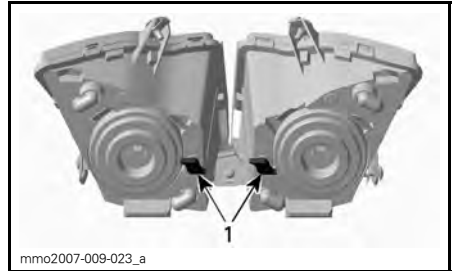
5. Pull bulb and replace. Properly re-install parts.



PULL BULB AND REPLACE

### Headlights Beam Aiming

Remove multifunction gauge, refer to *HEADLIGHTS BULB REPLACEMENT*. Turn knob to adjust beam height.



TYPICAL  
1. Knobs

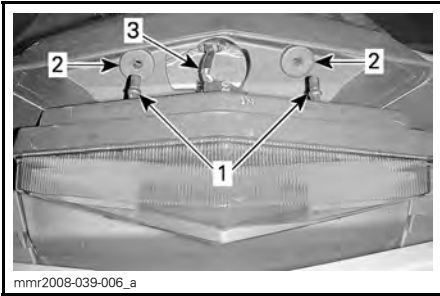
### Taillight Bulb Replacement

1. Remove taillight housing by carefully pulling on lens at both ends using an equal force.



TYPICAL - CAREFULLY PULL OUT AT CORNERS

**NOTICE** If taillight housing is not removed perpendicularly to the taillight holder, mounting pins may break and taillight housing will have to be replaced.

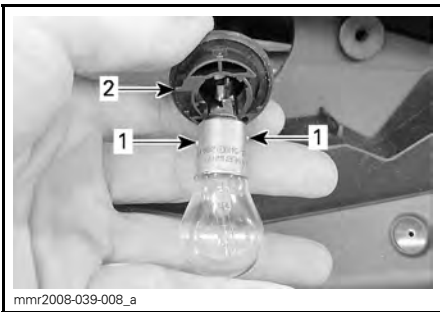


1. Taillight housing retaining pins
2. Retaining grommets
3. Light wire harness

**NOTICE** Do not pull taillight housing out too far to avoid damaging wiring.

2. Rotate bulb socket counterclockwise to remove it from taillight housing.
3. Push in and rotate bulb counterclockwise to remove it from its socket.
4. Install the new bulb by pushing it in the socket and turning it clockwise.

**NOTE:** Note position of bulb locking pins on its base, and socket alignment key.



1. Bulb locking pins
2. Bulb holder alignment key

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## VEHICLE CARE

### Post-Operation Care

Remove snow and ice from rear suspension, track, front suspension, steering mechanism and skis.

#### **WARNING**

Make sure tether cord cap is away from engine cut-off switch before standing in front the vehicle, getting close to the track or rear suspension components.

Always cover your snowmobile when leaving it outside overnight or during extended periods of inactivity. This will protect it from frost and snow as well as help maintain its appearance.

### Vehicle Cleaning and Protection

Wash snowmobile with water mixed with a mild detergent. Use only flannel cloths or an equivalent.

**NOTICE** It is necessary to use flannel cloths or equivalent on windshield and hood to avoid scratching the surfaces.

To remove grease, oil and grime, use BRP HEAVY DUTY CLEANER (P/N 293 110 001).

**NOTICE** Do not use Heavy duty cleaner on decals or vinyl.

To remove stubborn dirt from all plastic and vinyl surfaces, use XPS MULTI-PURPOSE CLEANER (P/N 219 701 709).

To remove scratches on windshield or hood use the SCRATCH REMOVER KIT (P/N 861 774 800).

**NOTICE** Never clean plastic parts or hood with strong detergent, degreasing agent, paint thinner, acetone, products containing chlorine, etc.

Wax painted portion of the vehicle for better protection.

**NOTE:** Apply wax on glossy finish only.

# PRESEASON PREPARATION

PRESEASON PREPARATION (4-STROKE)	
ENGINE	Visually inspect engine seals and gaskets and check for leaks
	Check exhaust system condition and check for leaks
	Change engine oil and filter
	Check coolant density
FUEL SYSTEM	Inspect fuel lines and connections
	Clean and inspect throttle body
	Inspect throttle cable (except 900 ACE)
DRIVE SYSTEM AND BRAKE	Inspect drive belt (adjust at every drive belt replacement)
	Clean and visually inspect drive pulley
	Clean and inspect driven pulley
	Inspect, adjust and align track
	Adjust drive chain (Not for models equipped with gearbox)
	Change chaincase / gearbox oil
	Check brake fluid level
Inspect brake hose, pads and disk	
STEERING SYSTEM	Inspect steering mechanism
	Inspect skis and runners
SUSPENSION	Inspect front suspension
	Inspect rear suspension and stopper strap.
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	Charge battery (if so equipped)
	Adjust headlight beam aiming

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# STORAGE

During summer, or when a snowmobile is not in use for more than three months, proper storage is a necessity.

STORAGE	
VEHICLE	Clean the vehicle
ENGINE	Block muffler with rags
	Add fuel stabilizer to fuel following the product manufacturer recommendations
	Run the engine after adding the product to the fuel
DRIVE SYSTEM AND BRAKE	Lubricate brake lever pivot
	Lift rear of vehicle until track is clear of the ground. Do not release track tension
SUSPENSION	Inspect and lubricate rear suspension
	Lubricate front and rear suspension
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	Charge battery monthly to keep it fully charge during storage





# ***TECHNICAL INFORMATION***

# VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION

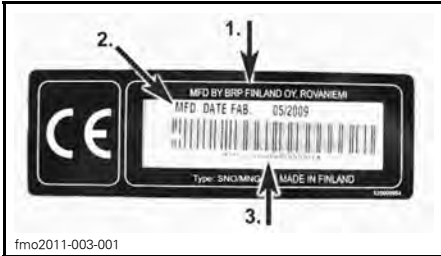
## Vehicle Description Decal

Vehicle description decal is located on the right hand side of tunnel.



### TYPICAL

1. Vehicle description decal



### VEHICLE DESCRIPTION DECAL

1. Manufacturer name
2. Manufacturing date
3. Vehicle identification number (VIN)

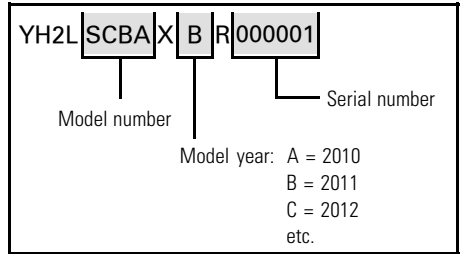
## Identification Numbers (Serial Numbers)

The main components of your snowmobile (engine and frame) are identified by different identification numbers. It may sometimes become necessary to locate these numbers for warranty purposes or to trace your snowmobile in the event of loss. These numbers are required by the authorized Lynx dealer to complete warranty claims properly. No warranty will be allowed by BRP if the engine identification number or vehicle identification number (V.I.N.) is removed or mutilated in any way. We strongly recommend that you take note of all the identification numbers on your snowmobile and supply them to your insurance company.

## Vehicle Identification Number (V.I.N.)

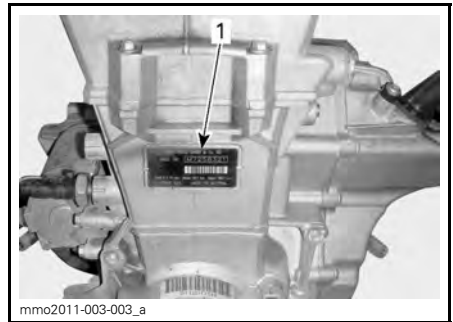
V.I.N. is scribed on the vehicle description decal. See above. It is also engraved on the tunnel, near the vehicle description decal.

Model number and model year are part of the information found in the V.I.N. See illustration.



## Engine Identification Number

Refer to the following illustration to locate the engine identification number on the applicable engine.



### 600 ACE ENGINE

1. Engine identification number

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## EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The EC-Declaration of Conformity does not appear in this version of the Operator's Guide.

Please refer to the printed version that was delivered with your vehicle.

Vibrations in the seat (EN 1032, ISO 5008), is less than 0,5 m/s<sup>2</sup>.

Vibrations in the handle (EN 1032, ISO 5008), is less than 2,5 m/s<sup>2</sup>.

# SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL		600 ACE
<b>ENGINE</b>		
Engine type		Rotax 602, liquid cooled, 4-stroke, D.O.H.C., dry sump
Cylinders		2
Displacement		600 cm <sup>3</sup>
Bore		74 mm
Stroke		69.7 mm
Maximum horsepower RPM		7250 RPM
Exhaust system		Double front pipe, baffle muffler
Engine oil		XPS 4-STROKE SYNTHETIC OIL (ALL CLIMATE) (P/N 619 590 114) or SAE 0W 40 API SM synthetic oil
Engine oil capacity		Oil change, 2.1 L
Engine coolant		Ethyl glycol/water mix (50% coolant, 50% distilled water). Use BRP premix coolant or coolant specifically designed for aluminum engines
<b>FUEL SYSTEM</b>		
Fuel injection system		Multi point EFI, 46 mm throttle body
Recommended fuel		Regular unleaded (fuel containing MAXIMUM 10% ethanol)
Minimum octane rating	RON	95 E10 (fuel which may contain up to 10% MAX ethanol)
Fuel tank capacity		39 L
<b>ELECTRICAL SYSTEM</b>		
Lightning system output		420 Watts @ 6000 RPM
Headlights bulb HI/LOW beam	Spark plug	2 x 60/55 Watts (H-4)
Taillight bulb		2 x P 21/5 W
Spark Plug	Type	NGKMR7BI
	Gap	.8 mm

MODEL		600 ACE
<b>ELECTRICAL SYSTEM (cont'd)</b>		
Fuses and relays	F1: Main	30 A
	F2: Start button, relays, clock	5 A
	F3: Fuel pump, starter solenoid	10 A
	F4: Fan	15 A
	F5: ignition coils, fuel injectors	10 A
	F6: ECM, gauge	10 A
	F7: Accessories, heating elements	15 A
	F8: Headlights, taillight, brake light	20 A
	R1: Fuses 3, 5, 6	F6: ECM, gauge
	R2: Fuse 8	-
R3: Fuse 7	F5: ignition coils, fuel injectors	
<b>DRIVE SYSTEM</b>		
Drive pulley type		eDrive
Driven pulley type		QRS
Engagement		2200 RPM
Chaincase oil	Type	XPS SYNTHETIC CHAINCASE OIL (P/N 619 590 098)
	Capacity	500 ml
Drive Belt Part Number	Rave Xtrim Adventure LX 49 Ranger	417 300 127 <sup>(1)</sup>
Small sprocket number of teeth	Xtrim Adventure LX 49 Ranger	21
	Rave	21
Large sprocket number of teeth	Xtrim Adventure LX 49 Ranger	51
	Rave	49
Drive sprocket number of teeth	Rave Xtrim Adventure LX	8
	49 Ranger	7

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>MODEL</b>		<b>600 ACE</b>	
<b>DRIVE SYSTEM (cont'd)</b>			
Track nominal width	Rave Adventure LX	380 mm	
	Xtrim 49 Ranger	406 mm	
Track nominal length	Rave	3 052 mm	
	Xtrim	3 705 mm	
	Adventure LX	3 487 mm	
	49 Ranger	3 923 mm	
Track profile height	Rave	25.4 mm	
	Xtrim 49 Ranger	39 mm	
	Adventure LX	34 mm	
Track tension	Deflection	Rave	20 mm - 25 mm
		Xtrim	35 mm - 45 mm
		49 Ranger	50 mm - 60 mm
		Adventure LX	35 mm - 45 mm
	Force without force		0 kg
	Deflection	Rave	30 mm to 35 mm
		Xtrim	50 mm - 60 mm
		49 Ranger	75 mm - 85 mm
		Adventure LX	50 mm - 60 mm
	Force <sup>(1)</sup>		7.3 kg
Track alignment		Equal distance between edges of track guides and slider shoes	
<b>BRAKE SYSTEM</b>			
Brake system type		Hydraulic, REX™ brake type	
Brake fluid		DOT 4	

MODEL		600 ACE
<b>SUSPENSION</b>		
Front suspension		A-LFS
Front shock	Adventure LX	Motion control
	Rave Xtrim 49 Ranger	HPG 36
Front suspension max. travel	All	242 mm
Rear suspension	Rave	PPS 3000
	Xtrim	PPS 3700
	Adventure LX	PPS 3500
	49 Ranger	PPS 3900
Center shock	Rave Xtrim 49 Ranger	HPG 36
	Adventure LX	Motion control
Rear shock	Rave Xtrim Adventure LX 49 Ranger	HPG 36
Rear suspension max. travel	Rave Xtrim	390 mm
	Adventure LX 49 Ranger	340 mm

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>MODEL</b>		<b>600 ACE</b>
<b>WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS</b>		
Dry weight	Rave	216 kg
	Xtrim	227 kg
	Adventure LX	241 kg
	49 Ranger	264 kg
Vehicle overall length	Rave	2 900 mm
	Xtrim	3 230 mm
	Adventure LX	2 950 mm
	49 Ranger	3 230 mm
Vehicle overall width	Rave	1 225 mm
	Xtrim	1 120 mm - 1 162 mm
	Adventure LX	1 230 mm
	49 Ranger	1 070 mm - 1 112 mm
Ski stance	Rave Adventure LX	1 080 mm
	Xtrim	975 mm(+ adj. 42 mm)
	49 Ranger	895 mm (+42 mm)
<p><sup>(1)</sup> Drive belt height must be adjusted every time a new drive belt is installed.            Confirm drive belt part number application with an authorized LYNX dealer.</p>		



# ***TROUBLESHOOTING***

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# TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDELINES

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## STARTER DOES NOT WORK

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1. Engine stop switch in OFF position or tether cord cap (D.E.S.S. key) away from post.
  - *Place engine stop switch in the ON position and install tether cord cap (D.E.S.S. key) on post.*
2. Throttle applied while attempting an engine start.
  - *Release throttle while cranking.*

## ENGINE RPM DOES NOT REACH CLUTCH ENGAGEMENT POINT

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1. D.E.S.S. did not read tether cord cap (D.E.S.S. key) code. D.E.S.S. pilot lamp blinks (slow short beeps/repetitive).
  - *Properly install tether cord cap (D.E.S.S. key).*
2. D.E.S.S. has read a different code than the one programmed. D.E.S.S. pilot lamp blinks rapidly (fast short beeps/repetitive).
  - *Install a tether cord cap (D.E.S.S. key) for which this snowmobile was programmed.*

## ENGINE OVERHEATS

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1. Insufficient snow or hard packed snow.
  - *Drive in loose snow. If there is no loose snow near, pull over, stop engine and let it cool down. Once engine has cooled down, reach loose snow as soon as possible.*
2. Low coolant level.
  - *Check coolant level, see MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES*
3. Clogged heat exchangers
  - *Clean heat exchangers.*
4. Rear suspension adjusted too high (too much distance between the snow guard and the ground)

## ENGINE LACKS POWER

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1. Drive and driven pulleys require servicing.
  - *Contact an authorized Lynx dealer.*
2. Drive belt worn too thin.
  - *If the drive belt has lost more than 3 mm (1/8 in) of its original width, it will affect vehicle performance.*
  - *Replace drive belt.*
3. Incorrect track adjustment.
  - *See MAINTENANCE INFORMATION and/or an authorized Lynx dealer for proper alignment and tension adjustments.*

## ENGINE SPEED IS LIMITED TO 3000 RPM

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1. Defective brake switch or vehicle operated with brake lever activated for a prolonged period.
  - *See an authorized Lynx dealer.*

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**ENGINE MISFIRES**

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**1. Water in fuel.**

- *Drain fuel system and refill with fresh fuel.*

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**NO RESPONSE FROM THE THROTTLE LEVER INPUTS. MESSAGE DISPLAYED:  
PRESS START TO GO**

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**1. Engine management system has detected a sensor problem.**

- *Press and hold the start button in order to move vehicle. Contact an authorized Lynx dealer.*

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**HEATED GRIPS/THUMB WARMERS ARE NOT WORKING**

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**1. Engine RPM is too low.**

- *Make sure engine RPM is above 2000.*

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**ENGINE HAS SHUT DOWN WHILE IDLING.**

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**1. The engine shuts down after long periods of idling.**

- *Do not let engine idle too long. Refer to VEHICLE WARM-UP in OPERATING INSTRUCTION.*

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# MONITORING SYSTEM

## Pilot Lamps, Messages and Beeper Codes

Gauge pilot lamp(s) will inform you if an anomaly occurs or to inform you of a particular condition.









*TYPICAL — PILOT LAMPS*

Pilot lamp can flash alone or in combination with another lamp.

Beeper codes will be emitted to catch your attention.

See table below for details.

NOTE: Some of the listed pilot lamps do not apply to all models.

PILOT LAMP(S) ON	BEEPER	DESCRIPTION
	4 short beeps every 5 minutes	Low engine oil pressure. Stop vehicle in a safe place then, check oil level. Fill to proper level. If oil level was correct, discontinue use and contact an authorized Lynx dealer.
	4 short beeps every 30 seconds	Engine is overheating, reduce snowmobile speed and run in loose snow or stop engine immediately and let engine cool down. Check coolant level, refer to <i>MAINTENANCE</i> . If coolant level is correct and overheating persists, contact an authorized Lynx dealer. Do not run the engine if condition persists.
	Short beeps repeating rapidly	Critical overheat. Stop engine immediately and let engine cool down. Check coolant level, refer to <i>MAINTENANCE</i> . If coolant level is correct and overheating persists, contact an authorized Lynx dealer. Do not run the engine if condition persists.
	4 short beeps every 5 minutes	Indicate a low or high battery voltage condition. See an authorized Lynx dealer as soon as possible.
	4 short beeps	Engine fault, see an authorized Lynx dealer as soon as possible.
—	4 short beeps every 5 minutes	Engine RPM limited for protection when certain faults occur.
—	Short beeps repeating rapidly	Shutdown procedure in force due to engine overheating or fuel pump problem, remove tether cord cap from engine cut-off switch and contact an authorized Lynx dealer.
<b>DESS</b>	2 short beeps	Good key, vehicle ready to operate.
	2 short beeps, repeating slowly	Unable to read key (bad connection). Make sure the key is clean and correctly snapped on post.
	Short beeps repeating rapidly	Invalid key or key not programmed. Use the proper key for the vehicle or have the programmed.
 <b>(blinking)</b>	—	Fuel level sender problem.



# ***WARRANTY***

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# **BRP FINLAND OY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED WARRANTY: 2014 LYNX® SNOWMOBILES**

## **1) SCOPE OF THE LIMITED WARRANTY**

BRP Finland Oy ("BRP") warrants its 2014 LYNX snowmobiles from defects in material or workmanship for the period and under the conditions described below.

All genuine LYNX parts and accessories, installed by an authorized BRP distributor/dealer (as hereinafter defined) at the time of delivery of the 2014 LYNX snowmobile, carry the same warranty as that of the snowmobile.

Use of the product for racing or any other competitive activity, at any point, even by a previous owner, will render this warranty null and void.

## **2) WARRANTY COVERAGE PERIOD**

This warranty will be in effect from the date of delivery to the first retail consumer or the date the product is first put into use, whichever occurs first and for a period of:

A) TWELVE (12) CONSECUTIVE MONTHS, for private use owners

B) TWELVE (12) CONSECUTIVE MONTHS, for commercial use owners

C) TWENTY FOUR (24) CONSECUTIVE MONTHS, for private use owners when product was sold in a member state of the European Union and Russia. The repair or replacement of parts or the performance of service under this warranty does not extend the life of this warranty beyond its original expiration date.

## **3) CONDITIONS TO HAVE WARRANTY COVERAGE**

This warranty coverage is available only on 2014 LYNX snowmobile purchased as new and unused by its first owner from a BRP distributor/dealer authorized to distribute LYNX products in the country in which the sale occurred ("BRP distributor/dealer"), and then only after the BRP specified pre-delivery inspection process is completed and documented. Warranty coverage only becomes available upon proper registration of the product by an authorized BRP distributor/dealer. Moreover, this warranty coverage is only available if the LYNX snowmobile is purchased in the country in which the purchaser resides. BRP will not honor this limited warranty to any private use owner or commercial use owner if the preceding conditions have not been met. Such limitations are necessary in order to allow BRP to preserve both the safety of its products, and also that of its consumers and the general public.

Routine maintenance outlined in the Operator's Guide must be timely performed in order to maintain warranty coverage. BRP reserves the right to make warranty coverage contingent upon proof of proper maintenance.

## **4) WHAT TO DO TO OBTAIN WARRANTY COVERAGE**

The customer must notify a servicing BRP distributor/dealer within two (2) months of the appearance of a defect, and provide it with reasonable access to the product and reasonable opportunity to repair it. The customer must also present to the authorized BRP distributor/dealer, proof of purchase of the product and must sign the repair/work order prior to starting the repair in order to validate the warranty repair. All parts replaced under this limited warranty become the property of BRP.



## **5) WHAT BRP WILL DO**

BRP's obligations under this warranty are limited to, at its sole discretion, repairing parts found defective under normal use, maintenance and service, or replacing such parts with new genuine LYNX parts without charge for parts and labor, at any authorized BRP distributor/dealer during the warranty coverage period.

BRP reserves the right to improve or modify products from time to time without assuming any obligation to modify products previously manufactured.

## **6) EXCLUSIONS**

The following are not warranted under any circumstances:

- Normal wear and tear;
- Routine maintenance items, tune ups, adjustments;
- Damage caused by failure to provide proper maintenance and/or storage, as described in the Operator's Guide;
- Damage resulting from removal of parts, improper repairs, service, maintenance, modifications or use of parts not manufactured or approved by BRP or resulting from repairs done by a person that is not an authorized servicing BRP distributor/dealer;
- Damage caused by abuse, abnormal use, neglect, use of the product on surfaces other than snow, or operation of the product in a manner inconsistent with the recommended operation described in the Operator's Guide;
- Damage resulting from accident, submersion, fire, theft, vandalism or any act of God;
- Operation with fuels, oils or lubricants which are not suitable for use with the product (see the Operator's Guide);
- Snow or water ingestion;
- Incidental or consequential damages, or damages of any kind including without limitation towing, storage, telephone, rental, taxi, inconvenience, insurance coverage, loan payments, loss of time, loss of income; and
- Damage resulting from studs installed on tracks if the installation does not conform to BRP's instructions.

## **7) LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**

THIS WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY GIVEN AND ACCEPTED IN LIEU OF ANY AND ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY CANNOT BE DISCLAIMED, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE LIFE OF THE EXPRESS WARRANTY. INCIDENTAL AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THIS WARRANTY. SOME STATES/ PROVINCES DO NOT ALLOW FOR THE DISCLAIMERS, LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS IDENTIFIED ABOVE, AS A RESULT, THEY MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU. THIS WARRANTY GIVES YOU SPECIFIC RIGHTS, AND YOU MAY ALSO HAVE OTHER LEGAL RIGHTS WHICH MAY VARY FROM STATE TO STATE, OR PROVINCE TO PROVINCE.

Neither the distributor, any BRP distributor/dealer nor any other person has been authorized to make any affirmation, representation or warranty regarding the product, other than those contained in this limited warranty, and if made, shall not be enforceable against BRP.

BRP reserves the right to modify this warranty at any time, being understood that such modification will not alter the warranty conditions applicable to the products sold while this warranty is in effect.

## **8) TRANSFER**

If the ownership of a product is transferred during the warranty coverage period, this warranty shall also be transferred and be valid for the remaining coverage period provided BRP or an authorized BRP distributor / dealer receives a proof that the former owner agreed to the transfer of ownership, in addition to the co-ordinates of the new owner.

## **9) CONSUMER ASSISTANCE**

1. In the event of a controversy or a dispute in connection with this limited warranty, BRP suggests that you try to resolve the issue at the dealership level. We recommend discussing the issue with the authorized distributor/dealer's service manager or owner.
2. If further assistance is required, the distributor's service department should be contacted in order to resolve the matter.
3. If the matter still remains unresolved then contact BRP by writing to us at the address below.

### **ADDRESS:**

BRP-FINLAND OY  
SERVICE DEPARTMENT  
P.O. BOX 8040  
FIN-96101 ROVANIEMI  
FINLAND

# ***CUSTOMER INFORMATION***

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## **PRIVACY INFORMATION**

BRP wishes to inform you that your coordinates will be used for safety and warranty related purposes. Furthermore, BRP and its affiliates may use its customer list to distribute marketing and promotional information about BRP and related products.

To exercise your right to consult or correct your data, or to be removed from the addressee-list for direct marketing, please contact BRP.

### **FOR SCANDINAVIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:**

BRP FINLAND OY  
Service Department  
Isoaavantie 7  
FIN-96320 Rovaniemi  
Finland  
Fax +358 16 3420 316

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## **CHANGE OF ADDRESS/OWNERSHIP**

If your address has changed or if you are the new owner of the Snowmobile, be sure to notify BRP by either:

- Mailing one of the change of address cards on the following pages.
- Notifying an authorized Lynx dealer.

In case of change of ownership, please join a proof that the former owner agreed to the transfer.

Notifying BRP, even after the expiration of the limited warranty, is very important as it enables BRP to reach the Snowmobile owner if necessary, like when safety recalls are initiated. It is the owner's responsibility to notify BRP.

**STOLEN UNITS:** If your personal Snowmobile is stolen, you should notify BRP or an authorized Lynx dealer. We will ask you to provide your name, address, phone number, the vehicle identification number and the date it was stolen.

### **FOR SCANDINAVIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:**

BRP FINLAND OY  
Service Department  
Isoaavantie 7  
FIN-96320 Rovaniemi  
Finland  
Fax: +358 16 3420 316

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