Shifting Gears

3. Release the rear brake pedal, gradually release the clutch lever/ parking brake lever, and increase engine speed by gradually opening the throttle.
4. When the speed increases, close the throttle, pull in the clutch lever/ parking brake lever, shift to 2nd gear by raising the shift lever, and gradually release the clutch lever/parking brake lever while gradually opening the throttle.
5. Repeat this sequence to progressively upshift to 3rd, 4th and 5th (top) gear.
6. To downshift, reverse this sequence. Remember to close the throttle each time you shift to the next lower gear.

Learning when to shift gears comes with experience. Keep the following tips in mind:

- As a general rule, shift while moving in a straight line.
- Close the throttle and pull the clutch lever/parking brake lever in completely before shifting. Improper shifting may damage the engine, transmission, and drivetrain.
- Upshift to a higher gear or reduce throttle before engine rpm (speed) gets too high. Learn the relationship between engine sound and the normal shifting points.
- Downshift to a lower gear before you feel the engine laboring (lugging) at low rpm.
- Avoid downshifting to help slow your ATV when engine rpm is high. Downshifting when engine speed is near its allowable maximum may over-rev the engine and possibly cause damage.
- To prevent transmission damage, do not coast or tow the ATV for long distances with the engine off.
- Your ATV will not stall even if you stop in gear without disengaging the clutch.

Recommended Shift Points

Ride in the highest gear that lets the engine run and accelerate smoothly. This will give you good fuel economy and effective emissions control.