Wheels

Rims:
The rims are a drop-center, tubeless tire design. Take care not to damage the sealing surfaces of the tire or rim when removing or installing tires. Note that the rims, like automotive rims, are not symmetrical. All wheels must be installed so that the valve stems are on the outside of the vehicle.

Wheel Nuts:
Check for wheel nuts tightness in accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tightening Torque : 34 N-m (3.5 kg-m, 25 ft-lb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Tires:
The front and rear tires are knobby tubeless tires. When replacing tires, check the valve stems and cores for damage. Take care not to damage the tire sealing surfaces of the rims.

Standard Tires (front and rear):

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td>22 x 9.00-10 DUNLOP KT761A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td>22 x 11.00-10 DUNLOP KT765A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

○ Tires are an important part of the suspension of the vehicle. Tire construction characteristics and tire inflation pressure can greatly influence vehicle handling.

Kawasaki recommends that you always replace tires with standard replacement tires as shown above. It is also very important to have tires of the same type and size, and at the same inflation pressure, on each axle.
○ Installation of non-standard tires, or use of different tires on one axle, can change or impair the handling of the vehicle.
○ Installation of tubeless tires on rims requires compressed air and is normally recommended as a dealer service operation. Nevertheless, a tube can be inserted into the tire by the operator as an emergency repair.

Payload and Tire Pressure
Failure to maintain proper inflation pressures or observe payload limits for your tires can change or impair handling and performance of the vehicle. The maximum recommended load carrying capacity is 400 kg (880 lb).

Use a tire pressure gauge to accurately set tire pressure.

⚠️ WARNING

Inflate both front tires to the same pressure and both rear tires to the same pressure. Operating with unequally or improperly pressurized tires can adversely affect steering or handling.
Tire Air Pressure (when cold)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal Use</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>40 kPa (0.4 kg/cm², 6 psi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rear</td>
<td>80 kPa (0.8 kg/cm², 12 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>Front and Rear</td>
<td>250 kPa (2.5 kg/cm², 36 psi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to seat beads)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Tire Wear, Damage

As tire tread wears down, tires become more susceptible to puncture and failure.

- In accordance with the Periodic Maintenance Chart, measure the depth of the tread with a depth gauge, and replace any tire that has worn down to the minimum allowable tread depth.

A. Tire Depth Gauge

Minimum Tread Depth : 3 mm (0.12 in.)

- Visually inspect the tire for cracks and cuts, replacing the tire in case of bad damage. Swelling or high spots indicate internal damage, requiring tire replacement.
- Remove any imbedded stones or other foreign particles from the tread.