CAMP LITE™ BY LIVIN' LITE

Owner's Manual

LIVIN LITE™
RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

www.LivinLite.com

My LIVIN' LITE Notes:

Tip: Always start your notes with the date.

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Reporting Safety Defects

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in any individual problems between you, your dealer, or Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc.

To contact NHTSA you may call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at (800) 424-9393 or (366-0123 in Washington DC area) or write to:

NHTSA
U.S. Department of Transportation
400 7th Street SW, (NSA-11)
Washington, DC 20590

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline number listed above.

Dear Valued Customer,

CONGRATULATIONS! And thank you for your business. This owner's manual outlines the Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. One Year Bumper-to-Hitch Limited Warranty.

We encourage you to follow the Product Delivery Inspection procedures with your selling dealer. You should receive an extensive walk through and demonstration of your trailer, and the warranty statement contained in this manual should be fully explained to you. The desired result is that you have been informed of the warranty provided, the operation, the maintenance required, and details of the responsibilities of the manufacturer, dealer, and retail partnership.

At Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc, we want you to be able to enjoy your new trailer. In the following pages, you will learn about your warranty, the features of your Livin' Lite trailer, and the maintenance necessary to ensure years of enjoyable use. We encourage Livin' Lite owners to review and pay special attention to the following:

- Warranty Statement – please read the full warranty statement.
- Weight rating – please review the proper loading, hitching and towing instructions for your safety and that of others.
- Care and Maintenance – review sealant maintenance requirements.
- Tire and Lug Nut – review inflation and lug nut torque specifications.
- Modifications/Deviations – review that changes or alterations can void the warranty.
- Condensation – review causes and advice on how to reduce and control.

Your unit has been inspected by the factory, and received a final inspection at the dealership. Please allow your dealership to assist you in remedying any warranty issues, and should you need to contact our Wakarusa, Indiana, service facility, please contact us at (574) 862-2228.

We wish you many seasons of happy camping with your *Camplite*, by Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc.

Best Regards,
The "Livin' Lite" Team

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc.
Warranty Department
1025 E. Waterford
Wakarusa, IN 46573-9304
Ph: (574) 862-2228
Fax: (574) 862-2202

NOTE: This manual is based on the latest information available at the time of publication. Due to continuous product development and improvements, Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. reserves the right to make changes in product specifications and components without prior notice or obligation.

KEY INFORMATION

Important Facts:
If you are traveling or move, any authorized dealer may provide service. Keep your warranty registration form with the vehicle at all times since it must be presented for warranty service. This form is your proof of purchase and provides the date of retail sale, both of which are necessary to determine warranty eligibility.

Important Facts:
Please inspect your recreational vehicle at the time of delivery and make sure you accept it as delivered to you. This recreational vehicle has been sold to an independent dealer, and not an agent of Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. for resale in the ordinary course of the dealer's business on terms and conditions and equipped as he and you determine and your agreement is solely with the dealer, not Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. does not participate in retail sales or retail contracts in any instance, other than by terms of this Limited Warranty.

Important Facts:
Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. reserves the unrestricted right at any time and from time to time to make changes in the design of and/or improvements upon its product without thereby imposing any obligation upon itself to make corresponding changes or improvements in or upon its products already manufactured. Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. further reserves the right to substitute parts or components of substantially equal quality in any warranty service required by operation of this Limited Warranty.

Important Facts:
Like any other product, a recreational vehicle and the products installed in it will require care and maintenance attention by the owner and occupants. Please read and follow all care and maintenance manuals and instructions supplied with your recreational vehicle.

Key Information to have on hand (Livin' Lite customer should fill out):

All warranty work needs to be completed during the term of the warranty.

Warranty beginning date: _____/_____/_____ Warranty ending date: _____/_____/_____

VIN#: _____

Note: All service work performed after the expiration date will not be covered by Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc.

Original Owner: _____ Phone Number: _____

Dealership Purchased from: _____ Phone Number: _____

Second Owner: _____ Phone Number: _____

Person/Dealership Purchased from: _____ Phone Number: _____

OUR VALUED CUSTOMERS

If, for any reason, you have a problem obtaining satisfactory and timely warranty service that may substantially impair the use, value or safety of your Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. product, please call us so that we may attempt to resolve your concerns. Authorized dealers are independent contractors and independently owned businesses. This is also true of the authorized service centers.

Please note, your Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. warranty covers warrantable repairs that are performed by an authorized Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. dealer at their service center or facility only. It is important for the owner to know that if you are unable to bring in your unit for repairs, Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. is not responsible for any costs incurred for the service call charge, or time accrued to come out to your unit.

Can't find a dealer? Have an emergency? Livin' Lite customer service can be reached at (574) 862-2228. We can help locate a dealer nearby or, in case of emergency or special circumstances, provide authorization to a local repair facility.

Before using any non-authorized dealer for any warranty repair – call Livin' Lite first!

CUSTOMER INFORMATION UPDATE FORM

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. strives to keep the most accurate and current customer information in its files in order to maintain good customer relations.

If you bought this unit new, we have your information from the warranty registration form which you have sent to us on file. If, however, you purchased this unit as used then we ask that you complete the following information and mail it to us so that we can be sure that our records are updated.

Please note that the date of purchase on the card will show the original date the vehicle was first purchased and is the date applicable warranties originated. Note: the warranty on a Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. product is non-transferable. This customer information update form is for record keeping purposes only. If you have any questions, please contact a Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. service representative.

DATE: _____ UNIT VIN NO.: _____

CUSTOMER FULL NAME: _____

CUSTOMER ADDRESS: _____

_____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

PURCHASED FROM: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc.
ATTN: Service Department
1025 E. Waterford, Wakarusa, IN 46573-9304
Ph: (574) 862-2228 • Fax: (574) 862-2202

PRE-TRIP CHECKLIST
(AT HOME)

Read and understand owner's manual? _____
If not, please do so now.

INTERIOR:

Lower the Dinette Table _____

Close Roof Vents _____

EXTERIOR:

All objects secure _____

Tires at proper pressure (incl. spare) _____
(check for wear/damage)

Wheel lug nuts tightened to proper torque _____

Hitch secured properly _____

All exterior lights operational _____

Battery fully charged, fluid level okay _____

Secure cargo doors, lock entry door _____

You may want to use this list as a start for your own Pre-Trip checklist, which may include your personal camping gear and food preferences.

PRE-TRIP CHECKLIST
(AT CAMPSITE)
FOLLOW THE PREVIOUS CHECKLIST
WITH THESE ADDED POINTS:

EXTERIOR:

Disconnect all shore lines _____
(City water, electric)

Hook up tow vehicle _____

Remove wheel chocks _____

Retract step _____

Store camping equipment _____

All objects secure _____

Tires at proper pressure (incl. spare) _____
(check for wear/damage)

Wheel lug nuts tightened to proper torque _____

Hitch secured properly _____

All exterior lights operational _____

Battery fully charged, fluid level okay _____

Secure cargo doors, lock entry door _____

CHECK CLEARANCES PRIOR TO PULLING OUT!

This checklist may seem like it contains basic items, but many are taken for granted and can spoil a trip if not attended to prior to moving the trailer.

IMPORTANT REMINDER:
Tighten wheel bolts or nuts every 50 miles for the first 200 miles and after every change in wheel mounting. (Torque to 75 ft.-lbs. for 13-inch wheels or 120 ft.-lbs. for 14-inch wheels.)

Pay close attention to the tires, checking them periodically for wear or damage.

OWNER'S INFORMATION

This guide has been provided by Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. for the purpose of providing instructions about the operation and maintenance of this vehicle and its components. The only warranty offered by Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. is set forth in the written One Year Limited Warranty that applies to this vehicle (see pp. 11-14). Nothing in this manual creates any other warranty, either expressed or implied.

Instructions are included in the manual for operating some of the components that are standard on this vehicle. Instructions may also be given for components that are options and may not appear on all vehicles. For more detailed information on the components installed, refer to the individual component manufacturer's operating instructions contained in the Owner's Information Package.

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. has attempted to compile the most current information available at the time this guide was published. If the components in your unit vary significantly from what is described within this manual, then consult the instructions provided by the component manufacturer found in the Owner's Information Package.

Throughout this guide, reference is made to the following terms: Warning, Caution, and Note. These terms indicate important information that must be understood and followed. The definitions are:

⚠ WARNING

Personal injury or even death could result from failure to follow instructions properly. Physical damage to the unit or equipment may also occur.

⚠ CAUTION

Physical damage to the unit or equipment could result from failure to follow instructions properly. Personal injury is possible but unlikely.

☛ NOTE

Please pay special attention to this important information regarding the topic.

Very Important:

Your warranty is activated when Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. has received your signed warranty registration card from your selling dealer where it should have been signed. If you never signed this card or wish to make sure your warranty is activated, please contact your dealer or the Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. Warranty Department at (574) 862-2228 or you may inquire in writing to Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc, 1025 E. Waterford, Wakarusa, IN 46573-9304.

Dispute Resolution Procedures

Negotiation, Mediation, and Arbitration. Any dispute arising out of or relating to the sale or use of this RV, including any disagreements regarding application of the Limited Warranty (a "Dispute") shall be resolved as follows:

a. Owner and Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. shall first attempt, in good faith, to resolve the Dispute promptly by discussion and negotiation.

b. If the Dispute cannot be resolved by discussion and negotiation, then Owner and Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. shall attempt to resolve it through mediation with the assistance of a qualified and independent mediator.

c. If the Warranty Dispute cannot be resolved through mediation, then the parties shall finally settle the Warranty Dispute by binding arbitration conducted before a single, neutral arbitrator. Such arbitrator shall be selected from a panel supplied by the American Arbitration Association ("AAA") from arbitrators who are members of the National Academy of Arbitrators. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the parties, the AAA Commercial Dispute Resolution Procedures and Supplementary Procedures for Consumer-Related Disputes shall apply to the arbitration process and proceedings.

d. The parties shall conduct any mediation or arbitration proceedings pursuant to this section in Elkhart County, Indiana.

Jurisdiction and Applicable Law

Exclusive jurisdiction for deciding any claims, demands or causes of action for defects or representations of any nature or damages due from such defects or representations shall be in the courts in the State of Indiana. The laws applicable to any litigation, dispute, mediation, arbitration or any claim whatsoever arising, from the sale, purchase or use of the recreational vehicle shall be those of the State of Indiana.

LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC.

Limited Warranty

One Year Bumper-to-Hitch Limited Warranty – Three Year Structural Limited Warranty

For Trailers Manufactured By LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC.
Sold in the United States and Canada.

COVERAGE PROVIDED: GENERAL

Your new trailer, including the plumbing and electrical systems installed by the manufacturer, is warranted under normal use to be free from manufacturing defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from date of purchase by the original owner.

COVERAGE PROVIDED: STRUCTURAL

Your new trailer's structure is warranted to be free from manufacturing defects in material and workmanship for a period of three (3) years from date of purchase by the original owner. The structure consists of the frame, wall framing, floor framing and their attachment to each other, but does not include attachments to the structure such as but not limited to, axles, tent, stabilizer jacks; steps, couplers, doors, cabinets, vents, or lighting.

COVERAGE PROVIDED: APPLIANCES

Many vendor supplied items installed in your trailer by the factory have their own vendor warranty statements offering coverage to the original consumer purchaser and are not transferable. LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC. and its dealer network will assist in your processing the warranty resulting from an appliance manufacturing defect through its normal warranty policies and procedures. This coverage includes the heater, grill, lights, tent, vents and converter, depending on options installed. It is strongly recommended that you fill out each product's warranty registration information so that you will be eligible for warranty claims should they arise.

OWNER'S OBLIGATIONS

LIMITATIONS:

This warranty extends to the first retail purchaser, is not transferable and begins on the date of original retail delivery or the date the trailer is first placed into service (whichever occurs first). This warranty extends for a period of one (1) year (Bumper to Hitch) and three (3) years (structural) from such date. Written notice of defects must be given to the selling dealer or the manufacturer no later than ten (10) days after the expiration of the applicable warranty. Warranty repairs, if required, will be made without charge and within industry standards, after your camper is taken to an authorized service center.

NOTE

UNITS ARE MANUFACTURED FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES. UNITS USED AS COMMERCIAL, RESIDENTIAL, OR RENTAL MAY VOID YOUR WARRANTY.

The owner is responsible for normal maintenance. However, minor adjustments (such as adjustments to the interior or exterior doors, cabinet latches, voids in sealants, etc.) will be performed by the dealer during the first ninety (90) days of warranty coverage. Thereafter, such adjustments are the responsibility of the owner as normal maintenance, unless required as a direct result of repair or replacement of a defective part under this warranty.

If a problem occurs which the owner believes is covered by this warranty, the owner shall contact the selling dealer, or other authorized dealer, giving them sufficient information to resolve the matter.

The owner is also responsible for inspecting and maintaining sealants or seals around all attachments, windows, doors and seams related to the structure of the trailer.

⚠ CAUTION

The owner's failure to perform such inspection and maintenance, which results in water damage or any other damage, shall void the warranty.

The owner shall be responsible to deliver the trailer to the dealer, authorized service center, or factory for all warranty repairs. It is the owner's responsibility to return the vehicle to an authorized service center for any repairs that may be required.

It is the owner's responsibility to notify the selling dealer of a defect in a timely manner. Failure to notify in a timely manner will void all or portions of this one year limited warranty.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights, which vary from state to state.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED BY THIS WARRANTY:
LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC. shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages you might incur, such as: expenses for transportation, lodging, loss or damage to personal property, loss of use, inconvenience or loss of income.

☛ NOTE

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. is not liable for consequential or incidental damages.

Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC. makes no implied warranties.

☛ NOTE

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. Is not liable for any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

THE LIMITED WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OR MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Some states do not allow limitation of implied warranties, so the above limitation may not apply to you.

LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY THAN THE LIMITED WARRANTY STATED ABOVE.

LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC. is not responsible for any representation or warranty that is not herein stated. Dealers or any other persons are not authorized to make modifications to this warranty. Any additional statements concerning this warranty, whether oral or written, are not the responsibility of the manufacturer and should not be relied upon.

ALSO EXCLUDED FROM WARRANTY:

The following items are NOT covered by any warranty. LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC. makes NO WARRANTY regarding the following items:

1. Tires and batteries, and other equipment, which are covered by the separate warranties of the respective manufacturers of these components.
2. Damage caused by or related to:
   A. Accidents, misuses or negligence.
   B. Alteration or modification of the trailer or damage incurred resulting from alteration or modification.
   C. Environmental conditions (salt, hail, chemicals in atmosphere, etc.)
   D. Failure to comply with instructions contained in the Owner's Manual.
3. Normal deterioration due to wear or exposure, such as fading of fabrics or drapes, carpet wear, etc.
4. Normal maintenance and service items such as light bulbs, fuses, lubricants, sealant and seals, door adjustments, etc. or damages resulting from lack of maintenance.
5. Extra expenses such as transportation to and from dealer or authorized service center, loss of time, loss of pay, loss of use of the trailer, inconvenience, commercial loss, towing charges, bus fare, vehicle rental, incidental charges such as telephone calls or lodging bills, or other incidental or consequential damages (other than injury to the person).
6. Any unit used as a commercial unit, residential unit or used as a rental unit.
7. Additional charges for transportation to and from on-site service.
8. Condensation on any window or other parts as a result of condensation including any mold or related water damage.

DELIVERY:

1. To assist in avoiding problems with your coach, we recommend you do the following:
2. Read the warranty. Go over it thoroughly with your dealer.
3. Inspect the vehicle. Do not accept delivery until you have gone through the coach with the dealer. The manufacturer has provided a checklist to be used during retail delivery. Check each item on the list and make sure the dealer does the same. Do not sign this checklist until you are satisfied with each inspection.
4. Ask questions about anything concerning your coach you do not understand.
5. Be sure your tow vehicle has the capacity to pull the coach you have selected.

Throughout the manufacturing process, your trailer has been inspected by our quality inspectors. However, our final inspection at the factory is not the last one. The pre-delivery inspections (including systems check) your dealer performs are the final inspections due to the unit prior to receiving your new coach. Your dealer should assist you in understanding the limited warranties and completing necessary forms to activate them.

NOTE

You are responsible for completing and forwarding warranty forms for all components and appliances installed in your RV. Failure to do so may result in loss of warranty coverage by the component or appliance manufacturer.

DEALER'S OBLIGATIONS:

By agreement with the manufacturer, the dealer is obligated to maintain the trailer prior to retail sale, to perform a detailed pre-delivery inspection and to make any repairs necessary to correct defects in material or workmanship.

1. Maintain the trailer prior to retail sale.
2. Perform a detailed pre-delivery inspection (including all systems check) and make any repairs necessary to correct defects in material and workmanship.
3. Provide a thorough customer walk through. This is done to familiarize the customer with the coach, its systems, components and its operation. The manufacturer has provided a checklist to be used during retail delivery. Do not sign this checklist until you are satisfied with each inspection.

SHOULD THE DEALER NOT RESOLVE THE PROBLEM:

If the dealer is not able to resolve a problem covered by this warranty, the owner should provide the manufacturer, at the address listed below, a written description of the problem and attempts made to resolve it.

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc.
1025 E. Waterford
Wakarusa, IN 46573-9304
Ph: (574) 862-2228

YOUR WARRANTY IS NOT VALID UNTIL IT HAS BEEN SIGNED AND SUBMITTED TO LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC.

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. reserves the right to cure all warranty claims. Service work conducted by any party not specifically authorized by LIVIN' LITE RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, INC. to undertake such work is specifically not covered by this Limited Warranty and WILL VOID THIS LIMITED WARRANTY.

The owner agrees to maintain all evidence of any defect or damage through the ultimate resolution of any claim and make such evidence available to Manufacturer and further agrees that the failure to preserve evidence will result in loss of the claim.

The owner, at his expense, will deliver the recreational vehicle to the dealer or authorized repair location or manufacturing plant for warranty service as designated.

Hitching & Loading

Hitches

You should become comfortable hooking up your trailer with practice.

There are several types of trailer hitches available. Be certain to use the one recommended by your tow vehicle manufacturer and that meets the weight requirements of your trailer. *Camplite* trailers require a 2-inch hitch ball. Use only the ball diameter indicated. Use of any other ball diameter will create an extremely dangerous condition which can result in separation of the coupler and ball or ball failure.

The hitching procedure described here is typical, but have your dealer demonstrate and explain the proper hitching and unhitching procedure for your vehicle.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure your trailer hitch is installed in a location that allows proper turning clearance of the trailer and the tow vehicle!

To hitch the trailer, raise or lower the height of the trailer's coupler by cranking the handle on the tongue jack. If the tongue jack is in the "up" or horizontal position, you will need to pull the release pin and snap it to the vertical position so the wheel can touch the ground. In instances of uneven ground, it may be necessary to raise the trailer by lifting the A-frame by hand in order to get the crank handle bar and wheel locked in the vertical position. To assist in this, you may wish to have one person or more press down on the rear bumper to relieve the weight on the tongue or A-frame. Once the tongue jack is locked into the vertical position, you can raise or lower the tongue of the trailer by cranking the handle.

Maneuver the coupler over the top of the tow vehicle's hitch ball. Crank the tongue down until the coupler nestles firmly over the ball. Depress the lock lever and insert pin to secure.

Check that trailer safety chains are properly connected. Check that all trailer lighting is hooked up and working correctly.

Electrical Connection

Plug the pigtail on the trailer into the electrical harness on the tow vehicle. *Camplite* trailers come standard with a 7-prong plug. Be sure there is enough slack to allow the vehicle to turn without disconnecting the pigtail. Make sure all lights and the brakes work prior to moving the trailer.

Safety Breakaway Chains and Switch

Attach the safety chains to the tow vehicle, as well as the breakaway tether extending from the electric brake. DO NOT attach the cable to the plate handle, hitch plate base or plate mounting brackets. Adjust the cable so both vehicles may turn freely without pulling the pin from the switch. Lubricate the breakaway pin periodically to ensure good operation.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use the breakaway switch as a parking brake, as it is intended for emergency use only and such use will drain your breakaway battery.

Dangers of Overloading

During the design and development of our trailers, the number and size of storage compartments and the liquid tank capacities are maximized for value and convenience. However, be mindful that if the holding tank is filled to capacity, and all storage compartments and cupboards are filled to the maximum volume, the trailer could exceed safe towing weights for smaller vehicles causing an unsafe condition. Refer to the manufacturer's labels posted on the tongue of the unit for unit weight information.

⚠ CAUTION

Under no circumstances should the engine of your tow vehicle be allowed to "lug" or pull hard for extended periods of time. Such misuse can cause engine failure.

In addition to causing premature wear, overloading can cause problems in the area of handling characteristics. An overloaded vehicle will take longer (time and distance) to stop in an emergency. Overloading can also cause added wear to components such as tires and wheel bearings. Overloading can also cause overheating of the tow vehicle in some instances.

⚠ WARNING

Never overload your trailer. Do not exceed the rated load of the rv or the rated load of any axle!

Overloading can cause loss of control of the unit, which can result in severe personal injury or death.

Overloading can also cause property damage to the unit, its contents, and the tow vehicle.

To avoid overloading, you must be aware of your vehicle weight situation at all times. Know where you stand when it comes to the GVWR, GAWR and your current GVW and UVW. The following is a key to understanding these terms:

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR): is the maximum permissible weight of this trailer when fully loaded. It includes all weight at the trailer axle(s) and tongue or pin.

Unloaded Vehicle Weight (UVW): is the weight of this trailer as manufactured at the factory. It includes all weight at the trailer axle(s) and tongue or pin.

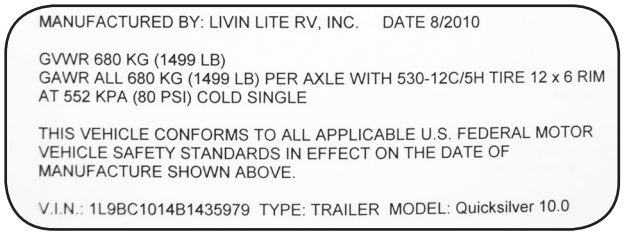
Cargo Carrying Capacity (CCC): is equal to GVWR minus each of the following: UVW, full fresh (potable) water weight (including water heater), and full LP-gas weight.

Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR): is the value specified as the load carrying capacity of a single axle system, as measured at the tire-ground interfaces.

Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW): is the weight of the coach with all the items and supplies that are loaded into the unit at any point in time.

Weight Rating

Located on the unit's tongue is a Federal Certification Label. This label gives the maximum weight carrying capacities of your unit and for each axle designated by the letters "GVWR" and "GAWR" respectively. The serial number of your unit is located on this label also.


MANUFACTURED BY: LIVIN LITE RV, INC. DATE 8/2010

GVWR 680 KG (1499 LB)
GAWR ALL 680 KG (1499 LB) PER AXLE WITH 530-12C/5H TIRE 12 x 6 RIM AT 552 KPA (80 PSI) COLD SINGLE

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE U.S. FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

V.I.N.: 1L9BC1014B1435979 TYPE: TRAILER MODEL: Quicksilver 10.0

Under no circumstances should the respective loads ever exceed these ratings. Dealer installed equipment will reduce CCC. IF THE LOADED WEIGHT OF YOUR RV EXCEEDS THE GVWR OR THE WEIGHT ON ANY AXLE EXCEEDS THAT AXLE'S GAWR, THE RV IS OVERLOADED AND YOU MUST REMOVE ITEMS TO BRING THE WEIGHT DOWN TO OR BELOW THE GVWR OR GAWR.

Loading Instructions
Whether you start out for a weekend jaunt or a longer trip, the first thing you are going to do is load such items as food, clothing, bedding and recreational equipment. As you become experienced in trailer living, you will learn what is necessary and what merely takes up storage space.

Loading Tips
After you have determined how much weight you can safely carry and selected those items to make up that weight, make a list and keep it for future reference. Load the RV and distribute the load so that you get proper weight on the axles and hitch. Secure and brace items so they won't move during travel, thereby shifting the load in the RV. Do not load heavy items near either end of the RV or on the rear bumper. Adjust cargo storage to keep the side to side wheel loads as equal as possible. Carry only as much water as needed for travel use or to balance the load.

Make a loading diagram of your properly loaded RV. It will help you locate where specific items are stored and will help speed the loading process. Store emergency items in a readily accessible location. Include tools, first-aid kit, rain gear, flashlight, highway warning devices, and an electric cord or light.

All items must be considered for their weight and stored according to how heavy they are. Heavy items should be placed close to the floor and in the center of the vehicle. DON'T FORGET TO INCLUDE THE ITEMS YOU PURCHASE ON YOUR TRIP.

Luggage and similar cargo carried inside the vehicle must be secured to prevent possible damage in the case of a sudden stop or an accident. Periodically reweigh your unit. Different traveling configurations may change your loading and weight pattern.

⚠ WARNING

Do not tow anything behind your trailer. You could cause unstable handling and loss of control of the unit, which could cause serious personal injury or death. Towing anything behind your trailer could also cause damage to the trailer frame and your structure warranty coverage will be voided.

Traveling
Towing - A good way to practice towing is to choose a large parking lot (where it is permissible).

Easing to a stop and starting smoothly saves wear and tear on your tow vehicle, saves gas, and prevents damage to the hitch and items stowed in the trailer. Remember, when towing the trailer. Always maintain at least three cars and a trailer (approximately 65 ft) length space between you and the car in front of you for every 10 miles of speed that you are traveling. This should give you ample time to stop in case of an emergency.

As you drive, try to anticipate problems that may occur and prepare for them, even though they may never happen. Anticipate dips, gutters and depressions in the street, slowing down well in advance, as these are the hardest jolts of any kind on your car, your hitch, your trailer and items stored in your trailer. Take dips and bumps slowly and be certain that the trailer wheels have passed the point before accelerating. Cross railroad tracks slowly. Always release your brakes before crossing.

On long grades, you may want to shift into a lower gear (or lower range, if you have automatic transmission) before your engine labors.

When going downhill, use the same procedure as going uphill; the compression of your car's engine will help to slow your whole rig safely. Avoid conditions that require excessive and prolonged use of your brakes. Apply and release brakes at short intervals to give them a chance to cool.

⚠ WARNING

Improper braking can result in serious personal injury or death. When being overtaken, passing or meeting an oncoming bus, tow vehicle or other large vehicle, air turbulence may be encountered and may cause you to feel the trailer sway. When this occurs a slight acceleration and/or applying the trailer brakes only will help overcome the sway sensation: however, application of the tow vehicle brakes at the beginning of the sway situation will accentuate the sway and may cause you to lose control of your vehicle.

Turning Corners

Here's where you find the first basic difference with a trailer. The trailer wheels do not follow the path of your car's wheels. The trailer will make a closer turn than the tow vehicle. To compensate for this action when making turns, you will put the tow vehicle out further into the intersection than you would normally, so that the trailer will clear the curb or clear any parked vehicles along the curb.

Making a left turn requires a technique similar to a right turn, with a wider than normal swing into the new lane of traffic to keep the trailer from edging into the opposing lane.

On sharply winding and narrow roads, keep to the center of your lane, equally away from both the center line and pavement edge. This allows the trailer to clear the edge of the pavement without the likelihood of the wheels dropping off onto the shoulder, which could cause dangerous trailer sway.

Do not overcrowd or cross the center line. All sharp turns should be taken at low speeds. Professional drivers, when rounding turns, slow down well in advance of the turn, enter it at reduced speed, and then accelerate smoothly as they come out again onto the straightaway.

Overtaking and Passing

When you pass another vehicle, remember that it takes longer to accelerate and you must allow for the length of the trailer to pass before returning to your lane. Use your signals freely. On freeways and expressways, try to pick the lane in which you want to move and stay in it, preferably the slow lane to the right. Remember, always pass very carefully.

Slippery Pavement

On slippery and icy pavement, drive slowly, and if you feel you are skidding, gently apply the trailer brakes only.

Backing and Parking

After arriving at your destination, your next task is to choose a good level parking space and back into it. A recommended procedure for backing into a space is:

1. Stop near the site, get out and look it over. (Check the site for low hanging limbs, posts, large rocks, etc. which are to be avoided)
2. Try to place the site to your left. Then you can see what the trailer is doing while you are backing. If the site is on your right, you will be backing into your blind side.
3. With everything clear, maneuver the trailer into position for backing into the site.
4. Grasp the steering wheel at the bottom (never the top) and back up. Turn the steering wheel in the direction you wish the trailer to go. If the site is on your left, turn your steering wheel to the left and back slowly, watching the trailer. When the trailer starts into the turn, follow it by easing up on the steering wheel. The trailer will move into position.

Wheel Nut Torque

Proper wheel nut torque is essential to safe and dependable towing. The wheel and axle systems used in trailers are similar in many ways to those used in cars and tow vehicles, but they differ in several important ways. These differences require special attention to wheel nut torque both while the trailer is new and throughout the trailer's life.

Furthermore, wheels on tandem axle trailers do not steer, and are subjected to very high side load stress whenever the trailer makes a tight turn. When you go around corners – especially slow, tight ones – the wheels on your trailer are subjected to these strong side loads. This tends to flex the wheel and gradually loosen the wheel nuts. Although the materials and manufacturing methods are maximized for this kind of service, these extra load stresses and flexing can cause loosening.

⚠ WARNING

It is important to maintain proper torque to provide safe and secure attachment of the wheel to the hub/drum. Be sure to use wheel nuts that are compatible with the coin in the wheel. Improperly torqued wheel nuts can cause the wheel to separate from the wheel mounting surface during operation. This could result in property damage, serious personal injury, or loss of life.

It is critical that the wheels be properly torqued at the start of the trip and every 50 miles for the first 500 miles of road operation. Although the wheels have been properly torqued before leaving the manufacturing plant, settling and wearing in of components during the first few miles of operation may cause some loosening of the wheel nuts.

The wheel nut torque is 75 ft-lbs. on 13-inch wheels and 90 – 120 ft-lbs. on 14-inch wheels. ALWAYS USE AN ACCURATE TORQUE WRENCH TO TIGHTEN WHEEL NUTS. A torque wrench with adequate accuracy is available at most automotive tool stores. Considering the overall investment in the trailer, this is a very reasonable cost. Use of a torque wrench can also reduce the effort required to tighten the wheel nuts.

Any time a wheel is replaced, be sure to tighten the wheel nuts, following the sequence shown in the diagram to the specified torque. If the wheel was replaced, check the torque again at every 50 miles for the first 500 miles and prior to each trip thereafter. If you notice wheel wobbling or hear a rattling sound coming from a wheel, especially at low speeds, a wheel lug nut may have come loose. This problem is usually caused by improper tightening or by faulty or damaged lug bolt threads. If you have reason to believe a lug nut has come loose, SAFELY STOP THE VEHICLE AT THE SIDE OF THE ROAD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Put up warning devices. Remove the lug caps and check the tightness of all the lug nuts.

Tighten all lug nuts to the specified torque. If lug bolt threads are damaged or faulty, get professional service help. Do NOT tow the trailer with missing lug nuts or faulty lug bolts.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use a size and type of tire and wheel other than that originally provided by Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. because it can affect the safety and performance of your vehicle, which could result in an increased rise of loss of vehicle control, vehicle rollover and/or serious personal injury or death. The installation of incorrect wheels could cause wheel separation which could result in property damage, serious personal injury, or loss of life.

Torque to: 75 ft/lbs

Torque Stages 13-inch wheel	
1st Stage	20-25 ft/lbs
2nd Stage	35-40 ft/lbs
3rd Stage	50-75 ft/lbs

Note: Use a torque wench to tighten lug nuts. Tightening by hand or with an impact wrench is not recommended.

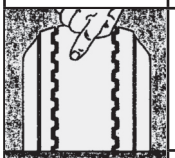
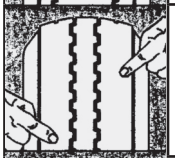
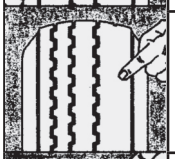
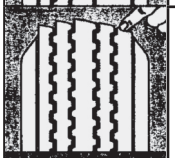
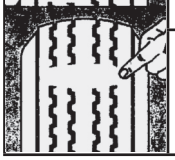
1. Start all lug nuts by hand to prevent cross threading.
2. Wheel nut torque requirements vary depending on the size and manufacturer of the wheel. Always use the wheel manufacturer's recommendation but do not exceed recommended ft/lbs. Unless otherwise specified by the wheel manufacturer, 75 ft/lbs on 13-inch wheels and 90–120 ft/lbs on 14-inch wheels. Complete information is found in your Dexter Axle manual. Never exceed wheel manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Tighten each lug nut in the order shown to the torque shown in the chart.

⚠ WARNING

Road test before utilizing electric brake controls. Be sure area is clear of traffic and pedestrians. Do not exceed 30 mph. Follow procedures outlined by the controller manufacturer. Failure to do so could result in property damage, serious personal injury, or loss of life.

Tire Inspection

The following chart is meant to be helpful in determining the condition and maintenance of your tires.

	Condition	Possible Cause	Remedy
	Even Center Wear	Over Inflation	Check & Adjust Pressure When Cold
	Inside & Outside Wear	Under Inflation	Check & Adjust Pressure When Cold
	Smooth Side Wear-One Side	Loss of Camber or Overloading	Check & Unload; Check Alignment
	Feathering Across The Face	Axle not Square to Frame or Incorrect toe-in	Square Axles; Check Alignment
	Cupping	Loose Bearings or Wheel Balance	Check Bearing Adjustment; Wheel & tire balance
	Flat Spots	Wheel Lockup	Adjust Brakes

⚠ WARNING

When replacing tires consult the wheel and tire manufacturer's specifications for compatibility. Improperly matched wheels and tires may fail and cause property damage, serious personal injury, or loss of life.

Wheel Bearing Lubrication

1. Remove tire to expose the grease zerk.
2. Remove the rubber plug from grease cap.
3. Insert grease gun on the grease zerk.
4. Pump until new grease begins to appear.
5. Replace rubber plug.
6. Replace tire.
7. Tighten lug nuts.

Hubs and components should also be disassembled yearly and inspected for worn or otherwise damaged parts.

Braking, Tires & Wheels

The tires should be checked before starting on every trip. Check them regularly and keep inflated to recommended pressures. The recommended tire pressure is on the side of the tire. Rotate tires at least once every 5,000 miles or as recommended by the tire manufacturer. All models have a spare tire available in case of an emergency.

All trailers are equipped with tubeless tires. They are designed for today's turnpike speeds and are rated to carry the weight of the trailer plus your family's personal needs for an extended vacation. If you should require an adjustment on a faulty or defective tire, secure the name of your nearest tire dealer or distributor and request an adjustment according to the conditions and terms of the warranty.

Tire Changing

1. Use emergency flares when near a road or highway.
2. Block wheels on the opposite side from the tire you wish to change to prevent accidental movement.
3. Position a hydraulic jack on the frame close to the spring hanger.
4. Raise trailer until the tire clears the ground.

Tire Markings

Sample tire size: ST175/80D-13 (Your tire may be different)

- ST reflects the "Street Tire vehicle" usage. Street Tire vehicle tires are commonly used on small trailers.
- 175 indicates the "contact patch" width. The contact patch is the amount of tire surface that actually comes into contact with the pavement. In this case the width is 175 millimeters wide.
- 80 indicates the height to width ratio of the tire.
- 13 is the rim size. This is the only measurement made in inches.
- D is the load range.

Tire Load Ratings

Load ratings for tires go up as the corresponding letter changes. For example, load range "D" tires have a heavier rating than load range "C" tires. Load capabilities of tires change as the psi (air pressure) is lowered. As much as 220 lbs. of load carrying capacity is lost per tire for each 5 psi below the recommended inflation. This decreased load amount varies from one tire manufacturer to the next; therefore it is recommended that you contact your tire manufacturer for further information in this regard.

Tire Air Pressure

When checking air pressures, if the tire has been driven more than 6 miles, you can add 4 to 6 psi to the rated maximum "cold" inflation recommendations. For example, if the tire has a maximum rating of 90 psi cold, you can inflate the tire to 96 psi after being driven on. Under inflation generates excessive heat (a tire's worst enemy!), increases tread wear in the shoulder area, and reduces your vehicle's fuel economy.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow tire pressure recommendations can adversely affect the way your vehicle handles. Do not exceed the manufacturer's recommended pressure allowed for the tire. Doing so can cause serious injury or loss of life.

Never mix radial, bias belted or bias type tires. Never mix brands. This can adversely affect vehicle handling and stability. Use only the tire size that is listed on the Safety Compliance Certification Label. If you have a question about the label, please call Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc.

Tire Maintenance

When cleaning tires, try to use a tire cleaning agent. Never use any cleaner that contains solvents. Solvents will draw oil from tires and cause them to prematurely crack. Inspect your tires prior to each trip, looking for bulges or cracks in the sidewalls.

When storing your recreational vehicle for long periods you should completely unload the vehicle so that a minimum weight will be placed on the tires. Make sure the tires are inflated to the recommended operating inflation pressure. Avoid moving the vehicle during extremely cold weather. Move the vehicle at least every two months to prevent ozone cracking in the tire bulge area as well as "flat spotting" from prolonged strain of sidewall and tread deflection. Make sure you check the inflation and adjust to the recommended operating pressure before putting the vehicle back into service.

Maintain Safe Braking Distance

Braking action involves perception time and reaction time. First, a person has to decide to push on the brake pedal. That is perception time. Then that person has to bring up their foot and do it. That is reaction time.

Average reaction time is about 3/4 of a second. But that is only an average. It will be less with one driver and more (up to two or three seconds) with another. Age, physical condition, alertness, coordination and eyesight all will play a part in the perception time and reaction time. So do alcohol, drugs and frustration.

But even in 3/4 of a second, a vehicle such as a tow vehicle, moving at 60 mph (100 km/h) travels 66 feet (20 m). That is without a trailer behind it. That could be a lot of distance in an emergency, so keeping enough space between your vehicle and others is very important. Especially when considering that it takes even longer to stop when you have a heavy trailer attached to your tow vehicle.

Of course, actual stopping distances vary greatly with the surface of the road (whether it's gravel or pavement); the condition of the road (wet, dry, icy); tire tread; the condition of your brakes; the weight of the vehicle and the amount of brake force applied.

The distance required to properly stop when towing a trailer is often underestimated. As a good rule of thumb, when towing the trailer, always maintain at least three cars and a trailer (approximately 65 ft) length space between you and the car in front of you for every 10 miles of speed you are traveling. This should give you ample time to stop in case of an emergency.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to maintain adequate braking distance between your vehicle and the vehicle or items in front of you can cause property damage, serious injury or loss of life.

⚠ CAUTION

Make sure your power supply is properly grounded! If your power supply to the trailer is not grounded you will experience a dangerous shock when standing on the ground and touching a metal portion of your trailer! Use a continuity tester to ensure proper power supply!

30-Amp and 110-Volt Service

30-amp service is also 110-volt service, but it is capable of running up to 30-amps of draw.

Listed below are components that might be used in Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. vehicles and the typical maximum amperage draw each one has. This chart may help you decide which components you can safely use for an extended period without damage.

Components	Amperage
Air conditioners (each)	15
Microwaves	15
Hair dryer	8
Vacuum	5
TV	1.0
VCR	1.0
Charger	14
Refrigerator	3.5
110-volt lamp	1.0

☛ NOTE

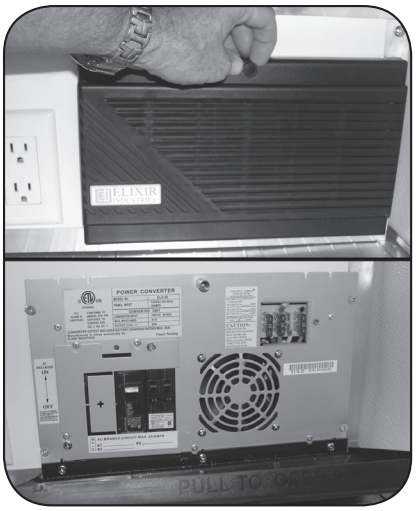
If you travel to an RV park that offers only 50-amp service you will have to use an adapter to hook up to shore power. Use of an adapter is not recommended, but may not be avoidable.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not use an extension cord with a current rating less than the amperage your rv requires. Extra extension cords reduce the amperage and voltage being supplied to the rv and may cause damage to electrical components, including the shoreline cord.

Power Converter

Your vehicle is equipped with an electrical power converter that changes 110-volt power to 12-volt power to run 12-volt powered appliances. It gets the 110-volt power by way of the electrical cord (shown left). Shown here is the circuit breaker/fuse box for the 110V electrical system. Circuit breakers and fuses protect the circuits in the vehicle. Locate the converter and see where the fuses are located. If you blow a fuse, turn off and unplug any appliances in use. Unplug the fuse. Check the fuse for breakage and replace it with a new fuse of the proper rating.



If the fuse continues to fail, contact your nearest dealer. NEVER REPLACE A FUSE WITH A HIGHER RATED FUSE THAN WHAT IS DESIGNATED.

Electrical System

Your electrical system is a combination 12-volt and 110-volt system, every facet carefully engineered and installed to comply with the "National Electric Code".
The combination system consists of:

1. 12-volt automotive system – DC.
2. 110-volt outside power source – AC.

110-Volt System

This is supplied by plugging the 30 Amp power cord into an outside receptacle (you may need an adapter). It furnishes current to all internal 110-volt receptacles. It also supplies power for the 12-volt trailer system through the converter.

The 110-volt circuits are protected by circuit breakers and will handle up to 30 rated amps. The most common cause of a circuit breaker to open is an overloaded circuit. If this happens, reduce the load and reset the breaker.

Your kitchen and exterior receptacles are protected by a highly sensitive device known as a "Ground Fault Interrupter," which is designed to sense the slightest electrical "short" at those receptacles and instantly disconnects the current before a person can be injured.

If you optioned the battery box and use a battery in your camper, batteries should be removed and stored in a warm place when not used in your trailer for an extended period of time (i.e. more than 60 days). Mark the cables, positive and negative, for easy identification. Batteries are not to be stored on concrete floors. The batteries require periodic charging during storage. If the trailer is to be stored for a long period of time, it is recommended that all of the batteries inside the unit be removed from clocks, radios, smoke alarms, etc. This will prevent unnecessary drain and corrosion of the batteries.

⚠ WARNING

Do not smoke or use an open flame around batteries. Avoid making electrical sparks near batteries. Fumes from the batteries are combustible.

Auxiliary 12V DC

Electrical Connection

Auxiliary 12V electrical outlets are located inside and outside the trailer in order to attach 12V devices and appliances.

Fire Safety

The possibility of fire exists in all areas of life, and the recreational vehicle life-style is no exception. Recreational vehicles are complex machines. They are made up of many materials, some of which are flammable. Like many hazards, the possibility of fire can be minimized. This is done by recognizing the danger and practicing common sense safety and maintenance habits. For safety reasons, Livin' Lite suggests that you keep a fire extinguisher in your unit at all times.

Plumbing

Fresh Water

Fresh water for your RV is provided by filling the FRESH WATER TANK or by hooking directly to a city water connection. These sources supply water to the kitchen Sink. Fill the FRESH WATER TANK using the connection shown on the left side of the photo below.

City Water

Connect a hose to a city pressurized water faucet to the connection in this photo.

Fresh Water Tank

Unlock the gravity water fill door and use a hose or vessel to fill the water tank. Or, select fresh water tank after hooking the hose to the city water.

⚠ CAUTION

Never leave your coach unattended while filling the fresh water tank! Although proper venting is allowed for overflow, the water pressure can expand the tank and cause severe damage to your trailer.

⚠ CAUTION

A pressure regulator should always be used when connecting to city water. Excessive water pressure can damage lines and connections, causing water damage to your rv. Make sure water pressure never exceeds 60 psi.

Sanitizing System

To assure complete sanitation of your potable water system, the following procedures are recommended for a new system. For one that has not been used for a period of time and for one which may have become contaminated:

1. Prepare a chlorine solution using one (1) gallon of water and one-quarter (1/4) cup of household bleach (5% sodium hypochlorite solution). With tank empty, pour one (1) gallon of solution into the tank for each fifteen (15) gallons of tank capacity.

☛ NOTE

As an option, several commercial solutions are available and should be used as directed on the package.

2. Complete filling of tank with fresh water. Operate all faucets to release trapped air. Pressurize entire system with pump, if available, and turn off pump.
3. Allow to stand for three (3) hours.
4. Drain and flush with fresh potable water.
5. To remove excessive chlorine taste or odor which may remain, prepare a solution of one (1) quart vinegar to five (5) gallons water and pour into tank. Allow solution to agitate in tank by vehicle motion (several days, if possible).
6. Drain tank and flush with fresh potable water.

Fresh Water Lines

Vibration and flexing during traveling can cause pipes and fittings to work loose. Check all of the plumbing connections for leaks on a regular basis and not less than annually. If the water pump runs when all faucets are turned off, check for a leak.

Be sure the drain valves are closed. Connections in the kitchen and bathroom faucets normally seal with hand tightening and a half turn with a wrench. If a fitting leak persists, disconnect it completely and check for mineral deposits or foreign material on the sealing surfaces. Clean the surfaces thoroughly and reinstall the fitting. Take the coach to an authorized service center for repairs if the system continues to leak.

Follow the winterizing instructions given on p. 42 to reduce the risk of leaks caused by cracks from freezing pipes. Freezing damage can be extensive and expensive.

Water Pump

The RV water pump is a 12-volt DC appliance that is activated by a switch found on the the wall in the kitchen area. This switch is designed to activate the pump. This is called a demand system.

Turn the faucet on when you want water. If the pump fails to turn on when the switch is activated, check the fuse located in the converter. If the pump continues to operate whether the faucet is open or closed, check the water tank to see if it is empty and check to see if there is a leak in the system.

The water pump is self-priming and totally automatic, operating upon demand when water is required.

1. Fill or partially fill freshwater supply tank.
2. Open kitchen and bathroom faucets.
3. Turn on switch for water pump and allow it to fill the water lines and hot water heater.
4. Close each faucet after it delivers a steady stream of water.
5. Water pump should stop running after all faucets are closed.
6. Pump should now run when faucet is opened and stop when faucet is closed.

When using the demand system and no water comes when a faucet is turned on, double check your connections to correct the problem.

NOTE

Do not run the water pump without water in the system. Always keep the pump switch off when the system is empty or when connected to city water. Running the pump dry can damage it and void the warranty. When leaving your camper or when pulling it down the road be sure to turn off your water pump switch.

Waste Water System

The waste drainage system was designed to provide adequate and safe storage and/or disposal of waste materials. All of the materials used in the making of this system are tested by a nationally recognized testing laboratory. The drainage system uses plastic piping and fittings connected to the sinks, toilet, and holding tanks. This provides for their drainage to an outside termination. The unit should be reasonably level for best operation of the system. There are two separate waste systems. The gray water system is for waste water from the sinks and shower. The black water system is generally for sewage waste from the stool. Each tank has its own control valve, and both tanks drain through the sewer drain hose.

The drainage system also includes vents that carry odors caused by drain water and waste out of the RV, while also equalizes air pressure.

Drainage P-traps

By code, all drains are equipped with P-traps to keep holding tank odors from entering the vehicle. If you detect a foul odor, which you believe is from your holding tanks, add water to all drains to ensure that your P-trap water hasn't evaporated from long term storage or splashed out of the sink and shower drain while traveling. Places to add water include the kitchen sink, bathroom sink, shower/tub.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to close the gray/black tanks during periods of storage may allow p-traps to dry and allow methane gas or other combustible gasses to back up into the unit, creating a risk of fire, explosion or poisoning.

Black Water Holding Tank
The tanks should be emptied frequently and especially before travel.

While camping it is normal practice to leave your gray water holding tank valve open if your campsite is equipped with sewer hook-up. Never leave the black water tank valve open while using the coach. Since the system utilizes gravity to empty, the black water tank will not drain properly unless it has sufficient liquid to help drain out the solids.

Gray Holding Tanks
You must use the dump lever to empty the contents. The gray water holding tank is primarily used for drainage from the kitchen sink and shower.

Emptying Holding Tanks
To empty the holding tanks, be certain that your RV is level since the process depends upon gravity. Remove the sewage drain hose from its storage location. Remove the cap from the termination outlet and connect the drain hose.

To drain either holding tank, pull out the termination valve by pulling out the dump valve slide handle. Close the valve after the tank has drained. Flush or pour about two gallons of water through the toilet when emptying the black tank and drain again. This flushes the tank and helps clean the drain hose. Repeat as necessary.

Follow the same procedure for the gray water holding tank(s). A repeat flush is not necessary. When the tank is empty, push the dump valve handle in until it seats. Remove the hose, wash and replace it in its storage location. Replace termination outlet cap.

☛ NOTE

Most states have laws prohibiting emptying sewage anywhere but an approved dumping station.

Holding Tank Maintenance
Keep your tanks well flushed out when the vehicle is not in use. Allowing the tank to sit with any contents for more than a couple of days will ensure some sort of build-up on the inside of the tank, even if this is the first time you have used your RV. One way to help flush them out is to drain them at the campground, then add approx. 10 gallons to each tank for the trip home. The constant agitation while driving home usually does a good job of cleaning the tanks. Then, before you arrive at home, stop at a local approved dumping station and drain the tanks completely.

Helpful Cleaning Hints
When camping there are a few things you can do to help facilitate the cleaning process later. First, you should always use some type of chemical additive in your holding tanks specifically designed for RV use. These types of chemicals will break down the contents of the tanks and help ensure good drainage. In addition, try using tissue designed for recreational vehicles. It will break down more than residential style tissues, and usually never clogs your drain valves.

Do's and Don't of Holding Tank Use

DO - Clean the holding tank with an approved cleaner.

DO - Add a special chemical additive to sanitize and improve tank action.

DO - Guard the tank against Freeze-up.

DO - Keep the waste water tank dump valves closed to allow the tanks to get as full as possible to facilitate drainage.

DO - Keep the dump valve closed and the drain cap in place to allow use of the system when not parked at a campsite.

DON'T - Put facial tissues, paper, automotive type anti-freeze, sanitary napkins, diapers or household toilet cleaners in your holding tank.

DON'T - Put foreign objects in the system that could clog or damage it in any way.

Fire Safety

The possibility of fire exists in all areas of life, and the recreational vehicle life-style is no exception. Recreational vehicles are complex machines. They are made up of many materials, some of which are flammable. Like many hazards, the possibility of fire can be minimized. This is done by recognizing the danger and practicing common sense safety and maintenance habits. For safety reasons, your unit is furnished with both a fire extinguisher and a smoke alarm.

Fire Extinguisher

The fire extinguisher is rated for Class B (grease, gasoline, diesel fuel, flammable liquids) and Class C (electrical) fires. These are the most common types of fires in vehicles. Read the operator's manual and the instructions on the fire extinguisher. Be sure to know how and when to use the extinguisher and where it is located.

Fire extinguishers are mechanical, pressurized devices. Care must be exercised when they are handled. They must be maintained as the operator's manual instructs for proper and safe operation. The extinguisher should be inspected at least once a month. More frequent inspections may be required if the extinguisher is exposed to the weather or to possible tampering. Do not test the extinguisher by partially discharging; doing this will cause a loss of pressure.

If a fire occurs in the vehicle, evacuate the vehicle as quickly and as safely as possible. Consider the cause and the severity of the fire and the risk involved before trying to extinguish it. If the fire is major or fuel fed, move away from and stand clear of the vehicle and wait for emergency assistance to arrive.

Smoke Detector

The battery-powered smoke detector is mounted on the ceiling in the living area of the unit. Read the operating instructions for details on the testing and care for this important safety device. Test the smoke detector after the unit has been in storage, before each trip, and at least once a week during use. The detector should never be disabled because of nuisance or false alarm from cooking smoke or a dusty furnace. Ventilate the unit with fresh air and the alarm will shut off. Never disconnect or remove the battery from the smoke alarm. The battery should be replaced no less than once a year or when the low battery signal sounds.

⚠ WARNING

Test smoke alarm operation after vehicle has been in storage, before each trip, and at least once per week during use. Failure to comply may result in serious injury.

Emergency Exit Window

In the bedroom, there may be an Emergency Exit (egress) window. This window is designed to be used as an additional exit in emergency situations. It can be identified easily by the red handle and red "EXIT" label. To open the egress window, familiarize yourself and occupants with proper procedure.

There should be two paths of escape from each sleeping area. Familiarize yourself and occupants with these paths and the location of the exits.

Furnace

The furnace utilizes a sealed combustion system, which means the combustion chamber is completely sealed from the inner atmosphere of your vehicle. Combustion air is drawn from the outside and combustion products are expelled outside through a vent.

Carefully read and follow the lighting and operating instructions from the furnace manual supplied with the unit.

New furnaces sometimes emit smoke and an odor when first used due to paint burning off the heating chamber. Do not mistake this for a malfunctioning furnace. You may want to open the windows during the initial breaking in of the furnace.

Thermostat readings may not always be a true indication of temperature throughout the living space. Use these readings as a guide to obtain the most comfortable level for you.

Seals

The seals around doors, windows, vents and external seams must be checked every 3 months or change of season. If deterioration is noted, reseal the seams or seals with an approved sealant to prevent leaks. Your dealer can perform the resealing inspections and work for you. Your dealer is also able to inform you of the appropriate sealants to be used, if you prefer to do the job yourself. Sealants can be purchased from your dealer or manufacturer. Seals are not covered under warranty.

NOTE

Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. does not recommend this RV for use in the winter unless it is equipped with additional insulation and properly sealed underbelly. See your dealer or contact Livin' Lite for more details.

LP Gas System

⚠ WARNING

If You Smell Gas:

1. Extinguish any open flames, pilot lights and all smoking materials.
2. Do not touch electrical switches.
3. Shut off the gas supply at the tank valve(s) or gas supply connection.
4. Open doors and other ventilation openings.
5. Leave the area until odor clears.
6. Have the gas system checked and leakage source corrected before using again.

⚠ WARNING

A warning label has been located near the LP gas container that reads: DO NOT FILL CONTAINER(S) TO MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF CAPACITY. Overfilling the LP gas container can result in uncontrolled gas flow which can cause fire or explosion. A properly filled container will contain approximately 80 percent of its volume as liquid LP gas. Safety regulation prevents filling over 80 percent.

- - - - -

Portable fuel-burning equipment, including wood and charcoal grills and stoves, must not be used inside the recreational vehicle. The use of this equipment inside the recreational vehicle may cause fires or asphyxiation.

- - - - -

Storage of LP gas containers, gasoline or other flammable liquids inside your vehicle – even for short periods of time – presents a risk of fire and/or explosion. All flammable liquids should be stored safely in a well-ventilated area outside your vehicle and in proper containers.

- - - - -

LP gas containers must not be placed or stored inside the vehicle. LP gas containers are equipped with safety devices which relieve excessive pressure by discharging gas to the atmosphere.

⚠ WARNING

LP gas regulators must always be installed with the diaphragm bent facing downward. Regulators that are not in compartments have been equipped with a protective cover. Make sure that the regulator vent faces downward and that cover is kept in place to minimize vent blockage which could result in excessive gas pressure causing fire or explosion.

Liquid Propane (LP) gas, when properly handled, is a clean burning, dependable fuel for all your LP gas appliances. The LP tank or tanks mounted on your unit contain liquid under high pressure. The liquid vaporizes into a gas and passes through the regulator which automatically reduces the gas pressure. The low pressure gas is then distributed to the appliances. When the red flag appears in the inspection glass this indicates that the bottle is empty. The arrow should be turned toward other bottle and the empty bottle should be filled as soon as possible.

Each tank has an automatic eighty percent stop-fill valve that allows space in the tank for vapor expansion. The high pressure of the vapor in the tank is reduced in two stages as it makes its way to your appliance. The tank pressure will vary with temperature and altitude, but it may be in the range of 100 to 250 pounds per square inch (psi) or more. It is reduced by a pressure regulator to about 12 psi in the first stage and then to about 6.25 ounces in the second stage. The 6.25 ounces psi can also be expressed as 11 inches of water column.

The LP gas system is designed and built to rigid standards and tested before leaving the factory. Your dealer also tests the system prior to customer delivery.

NOTE

Your dealer is responsible for a thorough LP gas system check prior to delivery. Do not accept the unit until this check has been completed .

Except for simple maintenance and occasionally lighting a connection, you should take your unit to an authorized dealer for LP gas problems. An authorized LP supplier should always fill the LP gas tank.

WARNING

LP gas cylinders shall not be placed or stored inside the vehicle. LP gas cylinders are equipped with safety devices that relieve excessive pressure by discharging gas to the atmosphere. Failure to comply could result in death or serious injury.

NOTE

Your unit's manufacturer is not responsible for personal injury or property damage resulting from improperly maintained LP gas appliances and systems.

CAUTION

This gas piping system is designed for use with LP gas only. Do not connect natural gas to this system. Securely cap this inlet when not connected for use. After turning on gas, except after normal cylinder replacement, test gas piping and connections to appliance for leakage with soapy water or bubble solution. Do not use products that contain ammonia or chlorine.

WARNING

Never adjust the regulator yourself. Have your dealer or an authorized service technician make any require adjustment.

Filling LP Gas Bottles

When your LP gas tank is empty, have it refilled as soon as possible. There are many LP refueling stations available. Many RV parks also have LP gas available. Caution your supplier not to over-fill your tank. Room is required to let the liquid vaporize.

There are approximately 11,000 BTUs of heat produced from each gallon of LP gas. Your furnace and range will require the most LP gas. During extreme cold temperatures, check fuel tanks frequently to avoid running out of fuel.

Make sure that all burners and pilot lights are turned OFF prior to having a gas supplier refill your LP tank.

1. Close the valve on the empty cylinder and remove the hose from the valve. (NOTE: left hand thread).
2. Loosen the clamp that holds cylinder in place.
3. Remove the cylinder and have it refilled.
4. Slide the cylinder back in place and tighten clamp.
5. Connect the left-hand hose and tighten securely.

The 80 percent STOP FILL VALVE may close the valve before liquid appears at the 20 percent liquid level gauge, but if liquid does appear, stop filling immediately: the tank is filled to LP capacity.

NOTE

Your LP tanks must be kept free of rust at all times. If rust does develop, the tank should be cleaned completely free of the rust, primed, and painted white (or some other highly reflective color) which will help to reduce expansion of the LP gas because of heat.

Do not use a wrench to tighten the service valve or the 20 percent gauge. They are both designed to be closed leak-tight by hand. If you cannot hand-tighten the valve, the valve may need repair or replacement. Consult your gas dealer.

LP Gas Lines

The primary manifold is located under the unit. Copper tubing with flare fittings are used as secondary lines running to the gas appliances. Should any lines ever rupture, NEVER attempt to splice them. A new line should always be installed. We recommend any LP gas line services be performed by your dealer or an authorized service man. Always close main valve at LP tank when servicing any gas appliance. This prevents any gas leakage which could result in an explosion or cause serious bodily injury.

⚠ WARNING

Never check gas lines for leaks with an open flame. Do not check for leaks using ammoniated or chlorinated household type detergents. These detergents can cause cracks to form on the metal tubing and brass fittings. Take the unit to a qualified LP gas service technician to find and repair the leak. Keep the tank valve closed and all of the appliances turned off when the unit is stored. If any of the LP gas valves do not close leak-tight by hand, consult a service technician.

Although your LP gas system was thoroughly inspected for leaks before delivery, gas fittings can loosen from vibration during travel. Your LP gas system should be inspected at least every three months and before every trip. If leak is suspected, check immediately!

Precautions and Recommendations

- Inspect LP fill valve for foreign material before refueling.
- Shut off tow vehicle and pilot lights when refueling gas tanks.
- Never check for gas leaks with an open flame match, etc.
- Visually inspect gas lines for any problem periodically.
- Have dealer inspect gas system yearly and before and after long trips. Always have qualified technician check and make any repairs in your gas system.

Notice

This gas piping system is designed for use of liquefied petroleum gas only. Do not connect natural gas to this system. Do not fill container(s) to more than 80 percent of capacity. Securely cap inlet(s) when not connected for use. After turning on gas, except after normal container replacement, test gas piping and connections to appliances for leakage with soapy water or bubble solution. Do not use products that contain ammonia or chlorine.

⚠ WARNING

All pilot lights, appliances and their igniters (see operating instructions) must be turned off during refueling of motor fuel tanks and/or LP gas containers.

Climate Differences

The appliances in your vehicle will not function if the LP gas does not vaporize. Propane will continue to vaporize down to -44 degrees F.

Propane has become the main type of LP gas used in RV's in recent years. Butane should not be used. The LP gas dealer will have the correct type or blend for his locale. If you plan on traveling from a warm climate to a cold climate, check with your local gas dealer to see if the blend he supplies is appropriate for the part of the county you plan on visiting.

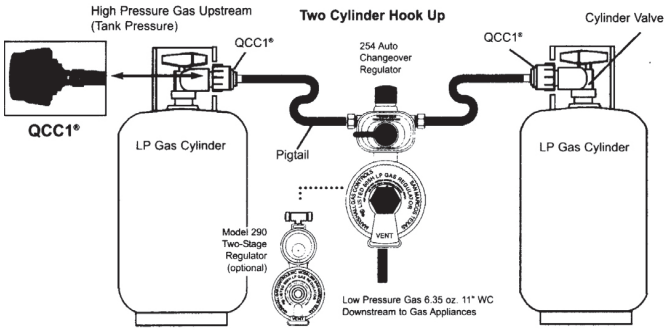
Operation

To operate any LP gas appliance, the LP gas tank's service valve must be OPEN. When first used, or after a refill, there may be some

air in the gas lines that will escape when the range burner or similar gas valve is opened. The air may extinguish the match or igniter the first time or two you attempt to light a stove burner.

Also remember that when you close the tank's service valve, some gas will remain in the lines. To completely bleed the lines of gas, close the tank valve and light the range burner. When the flame burns out, turn off the appliance.

Overview of Typical LP Gas Hook Up



Regulator Pressure

Have the gas regulator checked at the beginning of each season and whenever a problem occurs. Proper line pressure is 11 inches of water column. Your RV dealer or gas supplier can perform this needed check.

Gas Line Check

Check the gas line connectors and all other connections regularly. To check, turn OFF all burners and pilot lights. Open all doors and windows. OPEN the LP gas tanks service valve and use soapy water or an approved leak detector fluid to test all line connections. Do not use products that contain AMMONIA or CHLORINE. The appearance of bubbles in the soapy solution indicates a leak. Tighten the connections with two (2) open-end wrenches until the bubbles stop. If this does not take care of the leak, contact your gas dealer. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN.

Gas Tank and Regulator Freeze-Up

LP gas regulator freeze-up can be prevented if owners are aware of the causes. Freeze-up may be caused by one of the following: moisture in the tank, an overfilled tank or a greater vapor withdrawal demand than the tank can deliver at a particular temperature.

Freeze-up occurs more frequently in cold weather since liquid gas does not vaporize as quickly. This, along with a higher demand, can cause frosting of the tank and regulator. Be sure to have your LP gas supplier add ANHYDROUS METHANOL before filling the tank in cold weather.

Moisture may enter the tank in the LP gas through condensation if air is allowed to enter the tank through an open valve. This can be avoided by using moisture-free gas and keeping all tank valves CLOSED during storage. If moisture is present, have the tank purged by an authorized dealer and have him add the proper amount of ANHYDROUS METHANOL for your tank. An overfilled tank can allow liquid gas, rather than the needed vapor, to flow through the regulator. This can result in erratic regulator delivery pressure, improper appliance operation and possible frosting of the regulator and gas line. This can be avoided by following the procedures outlined in the Filling LP Gas Bottles section. Always contact your local gas supplier for current procedures.

Hose Replacement

The flexible LP gas hoses connected to your LP tank should be checked frequently for signs of deterioration and may need to be replaced every two to three years. Be sure to replace the hoses with approved and properly rated products.

Regulator Vent Maintenance

Since the LP gas regulator is equipped with a vent that allows the system to "breathe," you must check it on a frequent basis to see that

it does not become clogged. If dirt, sealant or corrosion clogs the vent, clean it with a toothbrush or similar device. At least once a year have your LP service provider check the regulator adjustment and operation.

LP Gas Detector

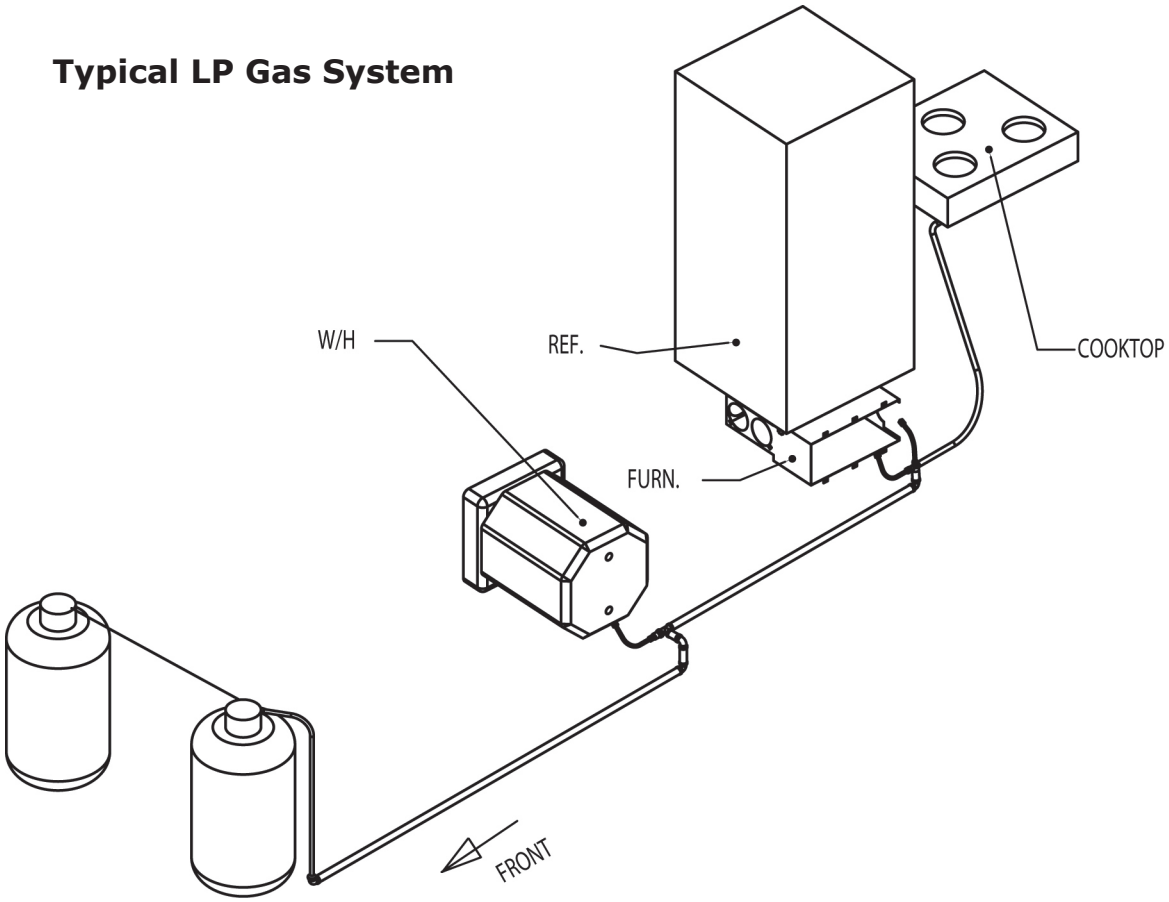
Liquid Propane (LP) gas is heavier than air and will settle to the lowest point of the room, which is generally on the floor of your coach. Because of this, the LP detector installed in your coach is located near the floor. The detector is also sensitive to other fumes, such as hair spray, which contain butane as the propellant. Butane, like propane, is heavier than air and will settle to the floor level where it may be detected.

The detector is equipped with a "sensor activation strip". This strip must be removed for the detector to operate properly. This should have been done during the dealer's pre-delivery inspection. Please check the detector to verify that the activation strip has been removed. Please consult your LP detector User's Guide for more detailed information.

NOTE

A warning label located in the cooking area reminds you to provide an adequate supply of fresh air for combustion. Unlike homes, the amount of oxygen supplied is limited due to the size of the recreational vehicle; proper ventilation when using the cooking appliance(s) will avoid danger of asphyxiation. It is especially important to ensure a flow of fresh air when the appliance is used for long periods of time.

Typical LP Gas System



Appliances

Refer to the individual manufacturer's owner's manual for additional operating and safety instructions on the following equipment.

Gas/Electric Refrigerator

Many vehicles are equipped with a 3-way refrigerator. Unlike your home refrigerator, the unit on your RV can be operated on LP gas and 120-volt AC electricity. Read the owner's manual provided in your owner's packet before putting the refrigerator into operation.

The refrigerator will not operate correctly if the vehicle is not level while parked. The refrigerator coolant will not circulate properly if the unit is not level.

For best results, make sure the outside sidewall vent and roof vent are always clear of debris. Without proper circulation of the rear coils the unit will not keep food cold. Upon initial operation, or after being stored, the refrigerator it could take up to 24 hours before the unit is cool enough for use.

NOTE

It is normal for the rear coil area of your refrigerator to be hot. Be careful when checking this area to make sure proper airflow though the rear vent is not obstructed.

Furnace

Your RV may be equipped with a forced-air furnace similar to the type found in most homes with the exception that it is fueled by LP gas. Each unit is equipped with a wall mounted thermostat that controls the temperature. An operating manual for the furnace is included in your owner's packet.

The furnace is designed to have un-obstructed airflow from all its vents, including interior and exterior. If any vent is blocked the furnace may shut itself off.

The furnace igniter is powered by your 12-volt battery system. If the system battery is low, the furnace blower will come on, however the furnace will not ignite. Make sure you have sufficient battery power before operating the furnace.

Your furnace is designed to sustain a desired temperature in the vehicle at most times. Due to varying weather conditions, the furnace may not be able to keep up with sub-freezing temperatures. The amount of vehicle occupants and the position the vehicle is parked may help or hinder the furnace's ability to keep up with freeze conditions. Consult the furnace owner's manual for more information.

WARNING

Do not supplement the furnace with any portable fuel-burning appliance for heating the interior of the vehicle. These appliances are not safe. Asphyxiation/ carbon monoxide poisoning is possible in any well-sealed space and can result in serious personal injury or loss of life.

Air Conditioner

Many vehicles are equipped with a roof air conditioning system that works with electrical power from either a shore line or a portable generator.

Air conditioners are capable of cooling air a maximum of 18 to 22 degrees in a 50% humidity environment. As the humidity goes up, the cooling difference goes down. If the temperature inside your coach is 100 degrees when you turn on the air conditioner, it will only put out 80 degrees. Eventually the air inside the coach will cool, and as it cools the air put out by the air conditioner will cool also. However, when starting out at 100 degrees, this cooling could take several hours before it reaches your desired temperature. Therefore, if you know the weather will be hot, turn your air conditioner on early.

The two most common complaints with roof air conditioners are they won't turn on at all, or when they do turn on, they won't put out cold air. Obviously, if the unit won't turn on you may have a problem with something other than the air conditioner. Always make sure you have sufficient power to run each air conditioner you plan on using. If your power source has only 30-amp service, you can run only one (1) air conditioner at a time. Using an adapter to plug in your 30-amp service doesn't allow the use of both AC's either. Most AC's require a minimum of 13 amps to operate properly. Although the amperage of two AC's running at the same time doesn't add up to 30 amps, other components in the coach, such as the converter, refrigerator, VCR (draws amps simply by just being plugged in), etc, draw enough amperage to push the total amp load over the 30 amp mark. If you desire to run both AC's in a 30-amp environment, try running your generator (optional equipment) instead of using shore power. Run both AC's off the generator until the coach cools off, then use shore power to run only one AC, which by itself will usually maintain a cool temperature
inside the coach.

Electric Ceiling Fan Operation

The ceiling fan used in your coach is designed to ventilate the interior when cooking or if the use of your air conditioner is not desired. If used properly the roof fan can cool the interior by as much as 15 degrees within a short period of time. When used in the exhaust mode, the fan pulls hot air from high inside the coach and will pull fresh air from an open window.

This fan is usually controlled by a wall-mounted thermostat (some models have a thermostat built right on the fan), which must be turned on and adjusted to your desired temperature before use. The wall-mounted thermostat is not the same that is used for the furnace or air conditioners. Please review the supplied fan owner's manual for additional operating instructions.

To keep condensation from accumulating open the vent lids slightly to help the air circulate. Condensation occurs naturally from fluctuations in interior and exterior temperatures, humidity and dew point changes, showering and cooking.

To clean the screen, remove the screws holding it in place. Wash the screen using a non-abrasive soap and water. Re-install the screen and tighten the screws.

Keep all the vents closed when using the Rain Sensor Fan. Direct the airflow by slightly opening the window(s) on the shaded side of the trailer to obtain the maximum air flow especially on hot, sunny days. Close all the roof vents. The area between the open window(s) and the Rain Sensor fan supplies the maximum air flow and provides the most comfort.

NOTE

Do not leave any vent cover open while the trailer is in motion, stored or unattended for extended periods of time. High winds or other unusual conditions or obstructions may damage the cover and prevent closing. Leakage could result causing serious damage.

Water Heater

If your unit has a bath, it has a water heater. The LP water heater is accessed by a panel on the outside of the vehicle. Turn on the hot water faucet at the galley sink to see if the tank is full. Before operating any gas appliance, make sure the valve on the gas tank is open.

WARNING

All pilot lights, appliances and their igniters (see operating instructions) must be turned off during refueling of motor fuel tanks and/or LP gas containers.

Electric Commode (Some Models)
The electric recirculating commode is a stand-alone sanitation system which requires no pressure water connection or holding tank. It operates off your 12-volt power and can be emptied directly into a sewer via the discharge connection. Read over the commode's owner's manual to find all the information on its operation and cleaning.

Portable Gas Range (Some Models)
This propane (LP Gas) cooktop is compact and can be used indoors or out. It features two burners with smooth, infinitely variable flame that adjusts from a gentle simmer to high heat for faster cooking.

It has a one-piece, rattle-free grate made of sturdy, heavy-gauge, porcelain-enameled steel. Grates remove easily for cleaning. Read the product manufacturer's manual for proper operation instructions.

Equipment

This section covers the basic operation and care of various equipment found in your Livin' Lite RV. More detailed information as well as CAUTION or WARNING instructions about specific equipment may be found in each product manufacturer's manual. Optional equipment will also be discussed in this section which do not apply to all vehicles.

Entry Step

The entry step folds under the vehicle when traveling. To extend step, pull out from underneath the vehicle. To store steps, push assembly underneath the vehicle.

Lubricating the Mechanism: Lubricate the mechanism every 30 to 60 days. Carefully clean the area around the pivot points (the rivets involved in the motion of the mechanism). After cleaning, lubricate the pivot points between the pelt (to pinpoint this area locate the washer between the parts). An automotive grade, non-staining lubricant is recommended.

Covering Nicks & Scratches: Seal a nick or scratch with automotive grade primer to prevent rust. Once the nick or scratch has been sealed, cover the damaged area with an automotive grade or high-gloss paint.

⚠ CAUTION

To prevent the possibility of slipping on the entry step avoid excess lubricant on the surface of the entry step itself. Carefully clean the entire entry step after lubricating the mechanism.

☛ NOTE

Silicone lubricants and WD-40 are not recommended as they tend to evaporate and dry the matted surfaces which leaves them vulnerable to the elements.

⚠ WARNING

If the vehicle is transported with the step in the extended position there is possibility of causing major damage to both the step and the vehicle.

Entry Door

The door uses two separate locks for personal safety and security. The door handle incorporates a primary and secondary latching system. One locking system is the door handle and the other is a dead bolt. However, keeping the entry door in good operating condition requires some routine maintenance. The following adjustments can help maintain the entry door performance.

The position of the striker plate may change over the course of time and settlement of the recreational vehicle. The setting may need to be adjusted to insure that the door operates smoothly and efficiently. To adjust the striker plate, loosen the two screws holding the plate to the jamb system. Move the plate in or out as needed to obtain a proper seal. Retighten the screws.

⚠ CAUTION

If screws are loose on the out-swing doors, the backer plate will release and drop down into the door jamb. Should this happen, replace the short screws with a screw that is long enough to go through the jamb system and into the frame work of the sidewall.

The locking cylinder requires slight lubrication on an annual basis, or as needed. Use powdered graphite, not a petroleum product which will gum the cylinder and inhibit smooth operation. The upper lock is the dead bolt, the lower lock is the privacy lock. Applying a light coating of white lithium grease to the face of the lock bolt helps in retaining a smooth close. The hinges for the door require slight lubrication annually, or as needed, with a high-quality, dry spray lubricant.

The screen door can be adjusted to sit flush in the door jam. This requires two separate adjustments to be performed. The first adjustment made is at the screen door latch/ catch itself. Loosen the two screws holding the latch to the door to permit vertical adjustment. Move the latch far enough to catch on the striker mounted at the door frame. Tighten both screws.. The striker mount on the door frame permits horizontal adjustment. Again, loosen the two screws holding the striker assembly. Move the striker to center the latch and tighten the screws in place.

It is a simple procedure to replace the sliding cover. Place the slider in the center. Pull from the center of the slider, it will bow enough to allow easy removal. To re-install, reverse this procedure. Install the upper left corner first and pay attention to the location of the stop tabs.

Effects of Prolonged Occupancy

Your trailer was designed primarily for recreational use and short-term occupancy and has not been designed for full time living. If you expect to occupy the trailer for an extended period, despite our efforts, be prepared to deal with condensation and the humid conditions that may be encountered. The relatively small volume and tight compact construction of a recreational vehicle means that the normal living activities of even a few occupants will lead to rapid moisture saturation of the air contained in the trailer and the appearance of visible moisture, especially in cold weather. This is also not covered under warranty.

NOTE

Your trailer is not designed to be used as permanent housing. Use of this product for long term or permanent occupancy will lead to premature deterioration of structure, interior finishes, fabrics, and drapes. Damage or deterioration due to long-term occupancy will not be considered normal, and will under the terms of the warranty constitute misuse, abuse or neglect, and will therefore reduce your warranty protection.

Just as moisture collects on the outside of a glass of cold water during humid weather, moisture can condense on the inside surfaces of your trailer during use in cold weather when the relative humidity of the interior air is high. This condition is increased because the insulated walls of the trailer are much thinner than house walls. Estimates indicate that a family of four can vaporize up to three gallons of water daily through breathing, cooking, bathing and washing. Unless the water vapor is carried outside by ventilation, or condensed by a dehumidifier, it will condense on the inside of the windows and walls as moisture, or in cold weather as frost or ice. It may also condense out of sight within the walls or the ceiling where it will manifest itself as warped or stained panels. Appearance of these conditions may indicate a serious condensation problem. When you recognize the signs of excessive moisture and condensation in your trailer, you should take action to minimize their effects.

Ventilation and Moisture Control

You can reduce interior moisture condensation by taking the following steps:

1. Ventilate with outside air. Partially open one or more windows (at least the corners) to provide circulation of outside air into the interior. While this ventilation may increase the heating load during cold weather, it will greatly reduce water condensation. Even when it is raining or snowing, ventilation air from outside will be far drier than interior air and will effectively reduce condensation inside the trailer.
2. Minimize moisture released inside the trailer. Avoid making steam from excessive boiling or use of hot water. Remove water or snow from shoes before entering to avoid soaking the carpet. Avoid drying overcoats or other clothes inside the trailer. In addition to the hazards of toxic fumes and oxygen depletion, open flames add moisture to the interior air, increasing condensation. Do not use an air humidifier inside the trailer. Water put into the air by the humidifier will greatly increase condensation.
3. Install a dehumidifier. During prolonged, continuous use, a dehumidifying appliance may be more comfortable and effective in removing excess moisture from the interior air. While use of a dehumidifier is not a "cure-all," and ventilation, storm windows and moisture reduction continue to be important, operation of the dehumidifier will reduce the amount of outside air needed for ventilation. Heating load on the furnace will be reduced and the interior will be less drafty.

Care and Maintenance

Winter Storage Recommendations

1. Level the unit – front to rear and side to side.
2. Remove bottled and canned goods and other items that can be damaged by freezing.
3. Open faucets, valves and drains (including toilet stool valve), water heater and line drain.
4. Run demand pump till water stops flowing from faucets. Shut pump off immediately. Allow drains, faucets and valves to remain open for several hours or blow all extra water out with air. Be sure lines are empty.
5. Close all faucets, valves and drains.
6. It is a good idea to use an antifreeze solution approved for potable water for more positive protection. Do not use automotive type antifreeze.
7. Before using vehicle again, you may want to sanitize the system.
8. Completely drain holding tanks.
9. Flush sink, shower-tub, lavatory and stool with a solution of hot water and dishwater soap. Allow to fully drain and flush with clean hot water.
10. If possible, agitate the water in the holding tanks by driving a few miles, then drain tanks again.
11. An alternate to step #9 is to use a chemical deodorant. Let mixture stand for a few days, then drain.
12. Flush with fresh water, drain, and after tanks are dry, close dump valves and drain cap.
13. Fill traps with an antifreeze approved for use in ABS plastic pipes. Normally, a cupful per trap is adequate. Do not use an antifreeze solution with an alcohol base.
14. Turn the thermostat off.
15. Put graphite in locks and lubricate hinges.
16. Close all windows and roof vents.

⚠ WARNING

Do not use automotive anti-freeze or windshield washer fluid anti-freeze in the vehicles water system. These can be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Your dealer can provide you with special anti-freeze that is safe and approved for rv water systems. Always follow manufacturer's instructions for these additives.

Winterizing the Water Pump

With the water drained from the potable water tank, disconnect the water pump outlet hose and then turn the pump on to allow the remaining water to be pumped out (less than one cup).

If you desire, you can blow out the water lines with compressed air by opening all valves and placing the air nozzle into the system where the outlet hose has disconnected. Replace pump hose.

Water System Winterizing

1. Drain the fresh water tank.
2. Drain pipes by turning the water pump ON and opening a cold water faucet. Wait for the water flow to stop. Turn pump OFF. Leave faucets OPEN.
3. Turn ON all faucets and OPEN the HOT and COLD WATER PIPE DRAIN VALVES. Leave these valves in the OPEN position. These valves are located either under the galley sink or in an exterior compartment, and permit the water to drain onto the ground below the RV.
4. OPEN the WATER HEATER drain valve located at the bottom of the heater (or remove plug). Let the water drain out. OPEN the heater SAFETY VALVE.
5. Bypass the water heater.
6. Use the siphon hose to add RV Anti-freeze to your system, or use air-pressure to remove all remaining water from the system.
7. After each faucet has been opened, drained and closed, CLOSE the WATER LINE DRAIN VALVES.
8. Drain the WASTE WATER HOLDING TANK
9. Double check that ALL WATER has been drained.

⚠ CAUTION

Draining the water system alone may not be enough to provide complete cold weather protection for an rv unit that will be stored in an unheated environment where temperatures drop below freezing. Consult your dealer for more information on the best method of winterizing your vehicle.

Cleaning Cabinets & sidewalls:
Clean the molded plastics and aluminum surfaces in the *Camplite* with a soft rag using Simple Green or other mild detergent.

Cleaning Counter Tops:
Your counter tops are made of a high pressure composite material and are highly resistant to normal spills and scuffs. Wash with a soft rag or sponge and mild detergent like Fantastik or 409. Avoid regular use of abrasive pads and scouring powders which will dull the surface and make it more stain-prone. Confine knife blades and slicing to a chopping block (not supplied). Pots and pans straight from the oven or burner and irons should be placed on lined hot pads, not the counter top.

Cleaning Floors:
Use a broom to sweep dirt and debris from the *Camplite*'s alumi-plank floor. Wipe with a damp cloth or with Simple Green if a mild detergent is needed. When you wipe down the flooring, you will find that your rag picks up aluminum residue and turns gray. This is normal. If your flooring begins to look scuffed or marred, you can revitalize the look of the aluminum by scouring it with a Scotch Brite pad, ultra-fine grade. After scouring, wipe with a damp rag and Simple Green.

Cleaning Dinette cushions:
Spills, spots or stains should be treated as soon as possible to avoid permanent damage. If a spill occurs, blot the fluid with a dry towel. Do not rub the spill. Rubbing may cause the liquid to "set' in the fabric. When attempting to clean a spot or stain, always start from the outside and work inward to avoid spreading it further. Some stains or soils are extremely difficult or impossible to remove completely. These should receive immediate, professional attention. Spills, spots, stains or soils are the responsibility of the owner and are not covered by the Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. Limited Warranty. Wipe the marine grade vinyl with warm water and a mild soap. If a stronger cleanser is needed, try Fantastik or other product deemed safe for cleaning vinyl surfaces.

Cleaning Tents (optional):
You will find a care and cleaning tag attached to your tent. Please follow the instructions printed on that tag for best results. The tent material manufacturer suggests the following cleaning products:
Interior:
- Starbrite Vinyl Shampoo #80216
- Meguiar's 57 Vinyl & Rubber Cleaner/ Conditioner #5716
- Fantastik
- 3M Citrus Base Cleaner/Conditioner #5716
- West Marine Vinyl Cleaner #128860

Exterior:
- Mild Liquid Detergent
- Fantastik
- Resolve Carpet Cleaner
- West Marine Vinyl Cleaner #128860

NOTE

Avoid opening and closing tent in extreme cold temperatures. Vinyl may become less pliable and more prone to damage in extreme cold.

See enclosed warranty sheet from the tent manufacturer for more information on tent care, cleaning and warranty.

Cleaning Awnings:
Be sure to clean off all debris as you roll up your awnings. Periodically wash off the awning fabric with a soapy water solution. Long-term exposure to the sun may cause some fading over time, which is normal. Lower awning poles during rain to allow run-off. Water accumulating in the awning during rains may cause undo stress on the seams, zippers and fasteners.

Cleaning Exterior Walls and Diamond Plate:
When washing and waxing the exterior of your RV, be sure to inspect all seams and trim for damaged or missing sealants. Occasionally during washing some sealants may be washed away, and harsh climates can accelerate the deterioration of sealants. As a guideline, inspect these areas twice a year or whenever the RV is washed or waxed, whichever is more frequent. Unsealed areas can lead to expensive structure repairs in the future. Wash with water and a mild detergent. Use a soft cloth or sponge. Avoid abrasive materials or cleaners that will scratch and dull your exterior's finish.

Cleaning Tires:
Tighten wheel bolts or nuts every 50 miles for the first 200 miles and after every change in wheel mounting. Pay close attention to the tires, checking them periodically for wear or damage. An occasional application of Black Magic Tire Wet Foam (or a similar product) will keep your tires clean and protected.

Cleaning Undercarriage:
Corrosive materials, such as those used for ice, snow and dust control accumulate on the underside of the vehicle. These materials should be removed by flushing the underbelly regularly with water, especially areas where mud and other foreign materials collect. The chance of corrosion can be minimized by frequent washings of the vehicle.

Basic Set-Up Instructions

Introduction

As of the printing of this informative brochure, Livin' Lite has produced a number of different models, each with its own unique set up and you should be sure to go over their set-up thoroughly with the selling dealer prior to leaving the sales lot.

Set-Up Procedures

Before attempting to set up the trailer, carefully read and understand these instructions. Setting up your trailer requires forethought and care.

Your trailer is designed to be efficient and comfortable. Careful attention to detail and thoroughness during set up will ensure that you will benefit from all the features and comfort built into your trailer.

During storage or after your trailer has been set-up, you may notice slight rippling or waviness of the aluminum exterior sidewall panels if your trailer is sitting in the sun. This is caused by the normal expansion of the materials as they warm up. As the temperature goes down these panels will tend to return to their original shape. This condition is typical and not covered under the Livin' Lite Recreational Vehicles, Inc. warranty.

Leveling and Stabilization

Leveling of your trailer at the site is essential. A level trailer is not only necessary for comfort but stabilization is recommended to keep the trailer from jouncing while unhitched when people are moving inside the trailer.

Stabilizer jacks are intended to stabilize the trailer body while the trailer's full weight is supported by the tongue jack and running gear. Stabilizer jacks are not designed to lift or support its entire weight.

Conventional Trailer Leveling Procedures

1. If the site is not an asphalt pad, concrete slab or other prepared surface, be sure it is as level as possible. Be sure the ground surface is not soft and will support the weight of the trailer on the stabilizing jacks or other support devices.
2. Before uncoupling, level the trailer from side to side with suitable lengths of 2" x 6" wood blocks under the trailer wheels. Place the 2" x 6" wood blocks on the ground surface forward of the trailer wheels, and tow the trailer onto the 2" x 6" blocks. Block the trailer wheels so the trailer cannot roll.
3. Uncouple the trailer from the tow vehicle and level the trailer front to rear. It may be necessary to place a sturdy 2" x 6" wood block under the jack post to support the jack post on soft ground surfaces.
4. Check the level of the trailer with a carpenter's level both crosswise and lengthwise on the trailer floor. Acceptable level is when the bubble is within the marked area of the bubble level.
5. After stabilizing the trailer, be sure the trailer frame is not twisted, buckled, or stressed. Check that the door operates freely and does not bind.
6. Before resuming travel, be sure all stabilizers are removed or fully retracted.

⚠ WARNING

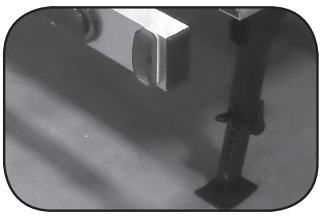
Do not attempt to raise or otherwise place all of the weight of the trailer on the stabilizer jacks.

⚠ CAUTION

Aftermarket stabilizer stands must be placed only under chassis frame rails.

Position Stabilizer Jacks

After unhitching your unit and positioning it in the campsite, begin setting up your *Camplite* by putting down your stabilizer jacks. The jacks are **not leveling jacks**, just stabilizers that stop the unit from rocking back and forth. If you try to make them levelers, the door may stick or become jammed due to the flex you have caused in the unit. (Level front to back by raising or lowering tongue jack. Level side to side by putting blocks under your wheels as needed.)



For best results, crank the tongue jack down to a lower position than the rear of the unit. In this position drop the rear jacks. The jacks are spring-loaded and are released when pulled opposite the floor attachment. They will then swing into a locked down position. You will see a trigger-like mechanism on the side of the jack. When depressed it will release to extend the jack pad to the ground. Release jack trigger, locking stabilizer in place.

After you have locked the rear jacks into place go back to the tongue jack and crank up until it is a little higher than the rear. Repeat jack procedure on front jacks.

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