

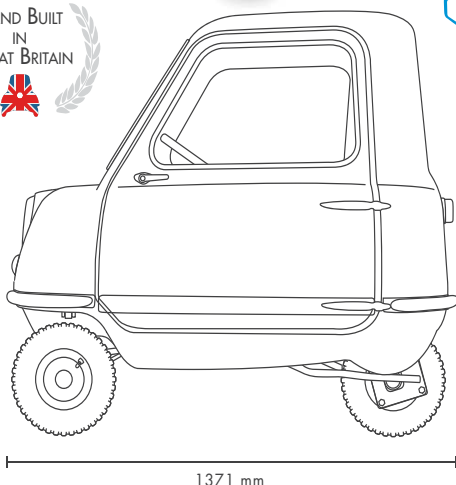
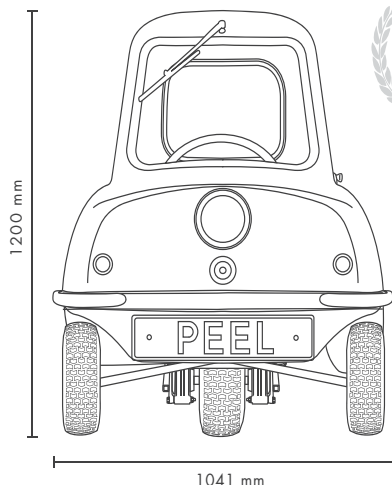
Peel P50

THE
SMALLEST
PRODUCTION CAR
IN THE
WORLD™

DRIVEN BY JEREMY CLARKSON ON BBC TOP GEAR!
The Peel P50 is celebrating it's 50th Birthday this year!
It's officially recognised as the Guinness World Records'
World's Smallest Production Car!



SPECIFICATION



DIMENSIONS

Width:	1041 mm / 41 inches
Length:	1371 mm / 54 inches
Height:	1200 mm / 47 inches
Wheelbase:	1270 mm / 50 inches
Weight:	59 kg - 110 Kg / 130 lbs - 240 lbs
Colours:	

RANGE

Model:	PETROL/GASOLINE	ELECTRIC
Engine:	49cc Four Stroke CVT	DC Brushless CVT
Power:	2.5 Kw - 3.35 bhp	1.5 Kw - 3.35 bhp
Top Speed:	45 kmph - 28 mph	50 kmph - 28 mph
Economy:	50km/Litre - 118 mpg	24 km - 15 miles (Max Per Pack)
Brakes:	All Wheel Brakes	All Wheel Brakes & Regenerative

Legality: FULLY ROAD LEGAL IN THE UK & EU CLASSIFIED AS THREE WHEELED MOPEDS.
US VERSIONS FULLY ROAD LEGAL IN USA CLASSIFIED AS MOTOR DRIVEN CYCLES.
CAN BE CUSTOM BUILT TO BE ROAD LEGAL IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

BESPOKE COLOURS ARE
AVAILABLE AT REQUEST



Peel Engineering Ltd.

Home of the Worlds Smallest Car

User Manual



P50

Petrol/Gasoline Model

PEEL ENGINEERING LTD. MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD'S SMALLEST CARS

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NOTES

Dear Customer

Thank you for purchasing the Peel Trident Microcar.

The Peel Trident was the second car to be designed by the Peel Engineering Company. It's a two seater featuring the unique bubble domed roof which opens up to allow easy entry and exit for the driver and passenger.

Please read this manual carefully to ensure safety and to help get the maximum ease of use from your Peel Trident.

Important Notice - Driver and Passenger

This vehicle is designed to carry two persons. The driver should ensure they have the appropriate license for these requirements. Do not exceed the rated load capacity specified on the specification label.

Road Conditions

The road is designed to travel on flat roads. Do not ride this vehicle in freezing or hazardous conditions.

Modifications

The vehicle should not be modified - Any unauthorised modification will void the warranty.

CAUTION:

Personal injury or mechanical damage may result if you fail to operate as instructed in this manual.

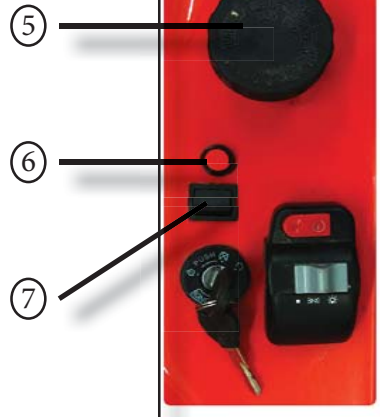
NOTE: You should regard this manual as a permanent component of your vehicle, it is essential for the continued operation and safety to perform periodic servicing.

This is required under the terms of your warranty.

Cockpit Layout



- ① Canopy Release Lever
- ② Canopy Support Strut
- ③ Handbrake Lever
- ④ Accelerator & Footbrake
- ⑤ Brake Hydraulic Fluid Reservoir
- ⑥ Screen Washer Button
- ⑦ Windscreen Wiper Switch



Checking the Fuse:

Turn of the master switch, then check the fuse to see if it is blown. Replace a blown fuse with one of the specified capacity.

- Always find out the cause before replacing a blown fuse.
- Unscrew the two battery screws and remove the battery - the fuse is located in the fuse box by the side of the battery.
- Open the fuse box and remove the fuse by expanding the fuse clamp from both ends of the fuse.
- When removing the fuse, do not expand the fuse clamp too wide.
- After the new fuse is installed, check the fuse clamp to see if it runs loose. The fuse will generate heat if the fuse clamp is loose, this is quite often a cause of trouble.

WARNING:

Never use a fuse of a higher/lower amperage than that of the rated value - a Higher value can give rise to a fire hazard is a fault occurs and a lower value may cause fuse failure when the lights are turned on (not very helpful when it's dark).

Original Equipment:

Always use original parts of the recommended specification when replacing electrical/mechanical components

Cleaning and storage:

Your new car should be cleaned on a regular basis. This stops the ingress of corrosion, maintains the paint finish and give the chance to observe anything that may be broken or damaged.

Checking the Spark Plug:

A spark plug with dirty/corroded electrodes or an excessive gap between electrodes will not be able to generate an effective spark.

Cleaning - Use a propriety plug cleaner or use a fine wire brush to clean the electrodes.

Adjusting - The gap between electrodes should normally be within 0.6 to 0.7mm.

IMPORTANT, do not use a screwdriver between the electrodes to adjust the gap this can break the insulation around the centre electrode - adjust using the correct tool or a pair of needle nose pliers.

Recommended spark plug - NGK

CAUTION: - Avoid burning yourself when working on a hot engine. When replacing a spark plug, screw into place by hand first and then tighten with a socket wrench (do not over tighten).

Instrument Panel and warning lights

All the necessary visual indications are shown on the instrument panel:

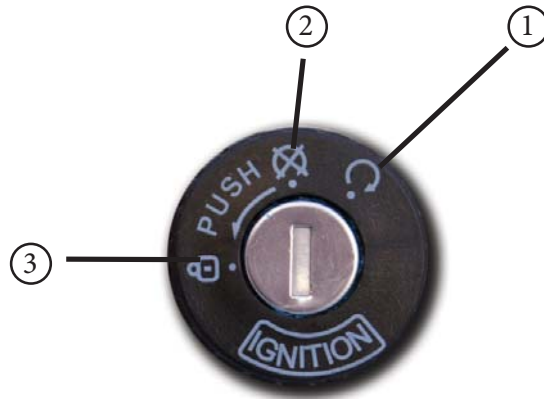


1. Fuel Guage
2. Speedometer
3. Odometer
4. High Beam Indicator
5. Turn Indicator

Fuel Gauge:

The fuel gauge indicates the approximate amount of fuel remaining in the fuel tank. When the needle pointer stays in the F (full) position, it means the total capacity of the tank is 6.0 litres (including reserve). When the needle pointer approaches the first dot on the red marker, it means the fuel tank should be refilled immediately.

Guide to Operation - Ignition Switch



Position 1 - Turn the key to this position to start the engine; the key cannot be removed in this position.

Position 2 - Turn the key to this position to stop the engine; the key can be removed in this position.

Position 3 - Steering Lock, This function is NOT available.

Starting

Place the key into the ignition switch and turn clockwise until the ignition light comes on. Depress the foot brake (see warning below) and press the starter button - Keep the button pressed until the engine starts but for no longer than 5 seconds, should the engine fail to start, wait 10 seconds and try again. There is no need to use the throttle while starting as the carburetor has an automatic choke.

WARNING: Always start the engine with the brake pedal depressed. Once started do not rev the engine, the car is fitted with an automatic clutch and could move forward and cause injury, keep the footbrake applied until ready to move.

In hot weather, leaving the engine idling for long periods will cause it to overheat.

Troubleshooting

In the unlikely event something fails or the engine does not start, the following guide should help you to find and rectify the fault:

Engine won't start	Check Fuel	Check Carburettor	Check Battery & Fuse	Check & Clean Spark Plug
Lights Don't Work	Check Main Fuse	Check Battery	Check Switches	Check Connections
Brakes Ineffective	Check Fluid Levels & Rear Brake Travel	Check Front Pads & Rear Shoes	Check brake disk and drum lining	Check pipes/hoses/cables
Bad Handling	Check front & Rear tyre pressures	Check front & Rear tyres for excessive wear	Check front & rear suspension for restrictions or play	Check front & rear wheel bearings

Checking the Carburettor:

If your car fails to start, check the air pilot screw on the side of the carburettor. It should be 2.5 turns out. Screw all the way in and count the number of turns out.

Running In

Your new Trident requires a 'running in' period. This is very important as it allows the mechanical components to bed in and will increase the serviceable life of the car. It is recommended that the first 100 miles (160km) of use no more than two thirds throttle is used and try not to go above 20mph (32kph). Vary the speed after 100 miles (160km) have been achieved and it is advised to go through all the 'checks' as mentioned previously. In addition change the engine and rear drive oil and check and clean the air filter and clean the spark plug. Check the level of the brake fluid and the play in the rear brake operating lever, finally check the tyres are at the correct pressure.

Loading

When determining if the vehicle is overloaded (the rated load capacity being 150kg), the weights of the vehicle, driver, passenger and any luggage should be combined.

An overloaded vehicle will become unstable for example difficult to steer and any stopping distance will be increased.

Periodic Servicing/Maintenance

After the running in period the engine oil should be changed periodically dependant on use, heavy use requires more frequent oil changes - use a good quality SAE10w-40 oil the approximate capacity is 1000ml (1.75 pints).

The final drive capacity is 200ml (0.35 pint) of SAE 90 gearbox oil - the brake fluid should be topped up with DOT 4 or higher brake fluid. The spark plug gap should be 0.7mm.

Guide to Operation - Cont'

Headlight Beam Switch (1):

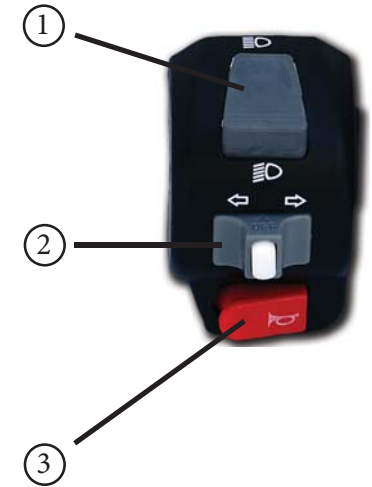
Push the rocker switch down for high beam - Return to the up position for low beam.

Turn Signal Indicator Switch (2):

Push the slide switch to the left to indicate a left turn or to the right to indicate a right turn - Press the switch down to cancel the indicators.

Horn Button (3):

Push this button to sound the horn.



Headlight Switch:

Position 1 - all lights are off.

Position 2 - switches the Side, Rear and Meter lights on.

Position 3 - switches the Headlight, Sidelights, Rearlights and Meter lights on.

Start Button (4):

This button operates the starter motor.

Checks & Maintenance

These checks should be carried out routinely to insure good performance and safe operation.

The VIN or Chassis Number is located on the frame - The Engine Number is located on the left side on the bottom of the engine.

Check the Engine Oil

The engine oil dipstick and cap are combined and is located on the right side of the engine. On level ground, remove the dipstick and clean it. Re-insert it and remove again. The oil level should be visible on the hatched marking between the lower and upper level. Add oil when appropriate using SAE 10W-40 oil.

Dipstick Location



VIN Plate

Screen Washer Reservoir

Windscreen Washer

Check the screen washer reservoir level and top-up with a anti freeze screen wash if required.

Checks & Maintenance - Con't

Brakes

Check the brakes for normal performance and adjust free play if necessary. Replace worn brake shoes when worn.

Parking Brake

Check the travel distance of the rear brake lever before the brake begins to act, this should be in the range of 10 to 20mm from the top of the brake lever.

Tyres

Checking the tyre pressure

The recommended tyre pressure is 1.75 bar (25psi) for the front tyres and 1.1 bar (15psi) for the rear.

Tyre Condition

Check the tyre surface that there are no cuts, nails or sharp objects and that the wheel rim has no dents or deformations.

If the tyre is not inflated to the specified pressure, wear will increase and may give rise to accidents. Too low a tyre pressure, will cause the tyre to slip or become detached from the rim. It is dangerous to use damaged or worn tyres as this will weaken the adherence of the tyre to the road surface and make driving difficult. Replace the tyre if the depth of tread in the middle of the tyre falls within the following range:- Front Tyre Minimum Depth 1.5mm - Rear Tyre Minimum Depth 2.0mm (there are wear markers in the tyre tread).