

OPERATION GUIDE

GB | 2027

NE>XT

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1.1 General information

Our caravans are continuously being further developed. Please understand that we reserve the right to make changes to their equipment, shape and technology. For these reasons, no claims can be asserted against the manufacturer based on the contents of the operating instructions. The equipment used at the time of printing is described in this handbook and should be transferred accordingly to the layouts of all the different caravan variations.

Please understand that we cannot describe all of the individual variations. Your dealer will be pleased to answer any special questions regarding the equipment and technology of your caravan. Check our website **www.next-caravan.com** to find the Next caravan dealer or service partner closest to you.

Your Next caravan has been built in accordance with the latest technology and recognised safety regulations. This vehicle conforms to the EN 1645-1 standard.

Despite all of these safety measures, it is possible that people may be hurt or the caravan damaged if the safety instructions in this handbook and the warnings posted on adhesive labels in the caravan are not followed.



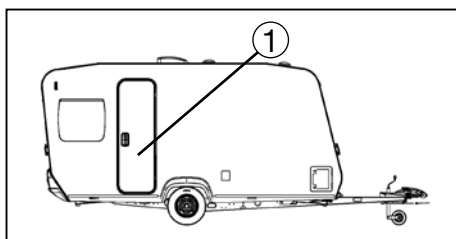
If technical changes or additions are subsequently carried out by third parties unknown to us, the vehicle's operating licence may expire. The manufacturer cannot be held liable for any damages caused in this manner.

Before the first trip

You should certainly familiarize yourself thoroughly with the contents of this handbook; it is much more than a reference book.

1.2 Markings in these operation instructions

The handbook explains the caravan as follows:



Marking of details using position numbers

Texts and illustrations

The texts which accompany illustrations are found directly to the right of the illustrations.

Details in illustrations (here: entry door) are marked with position numbers ①.

Pictures may vary somewhat from the equipment in your caravan.

Lists

- Lists are based on key points and are preceded by a dash.

Procedural guidelines

- Procedural guidelines are also based on key points and begin with a bullet point.

Guidelines



Guidelines point out important details which ensure the trouble-free function of the caravan and its equipment. Please bear in mind that various models have different equipment; therefore, varying descriptions are possible.

Warnings



Warnings point out dangers which, if they are not followed, could cause damage to equipment and/or injury to persons.

Environmental tips



Environmental tips show possible ways to reduce strain on the environment.

2.1 General information

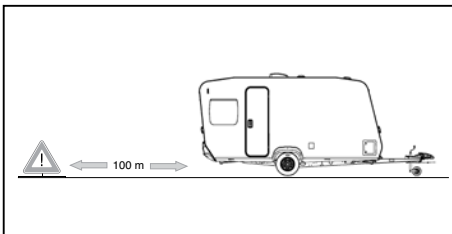
Keys

The following keys are provided with the caravan:

- Two keys which fit into the following locks:
 - entry door,
 - service flaps,
 - toilet flap.
- gas-bottle container
- fresh-water tank lid



Warnings and information labels are attached both inside and outside the vehicle. These are meant for your safety and may not be removed.



Please observe the regulations of the country you are travelling in regarding the minimum distance between the warning triangle and the trailer.

Emergency equipment

To be prepared for an emergency, you need at least three basic items of rescue equipment (first aid kit, warning triangle and fire extinguisher) which you should carry at all times and know how to use.

- first aid kit
- warning triangle
- high-visibility vest

Fire prevention measures

- Never leave children unattended in the vehicle.
- Keep flammable materials away from all heating and cooking appliances.
- Changes to the electrical system, gas system or built-in devices may only be carried out by professional, authorised workshops.
- Place a fire extinguisher at the main entry door.
- Ensure that everyone is familiar with the guidelines on the fire extinguisher.
- Place a fire cover near the gas cooker.
- Keep all escape routes clear.
- Ensure that everyone is familiar with the fire prevention measures on site.

Fighting a fire

- Evacuate all passengers immediately.
- Close the main shut-off valve on the gasbottle as well as the shut-off valves on gaspowered appliances.
- Shut off the electrical supply
- Sound alarm and call the fire department.
- Only fight the fire yourself if this is possible without risk.



Smoke detector

The base for the smoke detector has already been installed in a suitable place on the ceiling. To operate it, put the battery in (making sure that plus and minus are in the right direction) and fasten the smoke detector to the base by turning it. The system has been fitted with a safety feature. If there is no battery or the battery has not been put in correctly, the smoke detector will not fit into the holding clamp. Test the device regularly (we recommend once a week) or whenever you first use the caravan after it has been unused for a longer period of time, following the procedure described under 'Test'.



Please observe the manufacture's operating instructions.

Test

Press the test button for at least 4 seconds until the alarm goes off. This will activate a self-test program. The alarm goes off when the electronic system (horn and battery) is working.

Exchanging the battery

Energy for the smoke detector system is provided by a 9-volt battery. The system will not work without a battery. Insert a new battery, ensuring it is the correct type, when you hear the battery's warning signal (a „peeping“ sound, easily heard, that is repeated every 30-40 seconds for approx. 7 days).

Evacuation plan

Hold a meeting with your family to discuss the possibilities for evacuating the caravan. Everyone who uses the caravan should know what to do in case fire breaks out.

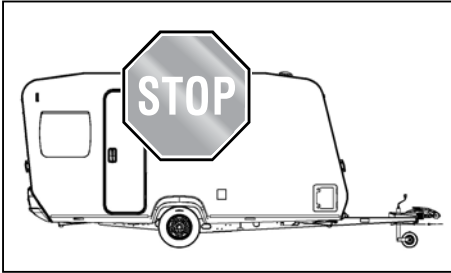
What to do when the alarm goes off?

Leave the caravan immediately, either through the door or a window, depending on where the fire has broken out, following the evacuation plan you have discussed. Every second counts! Do not waste any time getting dressed or packing your valuables, etc. As soon as you are outside the caravan, keep moving until you are a safe distance away from it. Notify the fire department immediately from a neighbour's telephone or use your cell phone. Do not, under any circumstances, go back inside the burning caravan. Shout loudly to warn any neighbouring caravans parked within the safety zone. Do not enter the caravan until the fire department has given you permission to do so.



A smoke detector will not prevent fires or put them out. If it is working properly, it will merely provide you with those possibly decisive seconds to save yourself and notify emergency services.

2.2 Before the drive



As the owner and driver, you are responsible for the condition of your vehicle. Therefore, you must note the following points:

Exterior

Go around the carriage and prepare for the drive as follows:

Preparation of the vehicle

- The caravan must be hitched properly.
- Release the handbrake for the caravan and place the contact-breaking cable around the ball neck of the permanently attached tow coupling. If the tow coupling is detachable, the contact-breaking cable must be hooked into the eyelet provided on towing bracket the for that purpose.



Please note that in some countries the safety line must be attached to an eyelet or bracket that is securely mounted on the car. In these countries, it is not sufficient to simply wrap it around the ball neck. Doing so will be penalised by an administrative fine. Please inform yourself in good time before beginning your journey about the legal regulations in the countries you plan on driving through.

- Tighten the tire bolts after driving the first 50 km.
- Plug the 13-channel plug in the socket of the base vehicle.
- Inspect the vehicle lighting.
- Turn the winding stanchions up.
- Turn the front landing wheel up into its correct position (**see picture**), then lock and secure it. This must not interfere with the function of the brake linkage or the contact-breaking cable.
- Turn off the gas bottles and secure them (**heating is forbidden while driving**) **Exception:** using a licensed gas flow monitor
- Close the gas-bottle container.
- Adjust outer mirrors on base vehicle.
- Check caravan's tire pressure (see tire pressure table).
- Close all windows.
- Close the service flaps.
- Close and firmly lock roof bonnet.
- Close and secure entry door.
- If necessary, pull the electrical cord to the 230 V mains supply out of the exterior socket.
- If necessary, pull the television antenna inward as far as possible or fold over the satellite dish.
- If necessary, secure all bicycles and lash them to prevent slip page, ensuring that they do not cover any lighting equipment.
- In winter, the roof must be free of snow and ice before you begin to drive.



Post a list with all significant weights and measurements of the carriage in a highly visible place in the base vehicle.

Interior

You must also prepare the interior of the vehicle.

Preparing the interior

- Sort all loose objects and store them in their respective compartments.
- Heavy and/or voluminous objects (e.g. TV/ radio) should be stored safely and secured against slipping.
- If necessary, redirect refrigerator to 12-volt operation.
- Shut off all interior lighting.
- Ensure that all fluids, including those in refrigerator, are secured to prevent leakage.
- Close main valve on gas container and quick-close valves on all gas-powered appliances.
- Close all doors (incl. refrigerator door), drawers and flaps tightly.
- Latch the sliding door.
- Lower table and secure it.



Staying in the caravan during the drive is prohibited by law!

2.3 Loading

Rules for loading

- Spread the load evenly between the left and right-hand side of the caravan. Heavy or bulky objects belong in the lower storage compartments and near the axle.
- Never focus the load in the caravan to the rear (danger of swinging back and forth).
- Heavy objects should be stowed securely to prevent them from slipping.
- Lighter objects (clothing) should be stowed in the wall cupboards.
- You may not always be able to follow the recommended stowing arrangement, because storage possibilities are distributed throughout the entire interior of the caravan. If necessary, stow heavy objects in the base vehicle.
- Store baggage in the interior in cupboards and storage compartments.
- Secure doors and flaps.
- After loading, check total weight and axle load(s) at a public weigh station.



Maximum loading of 10 kg per running metre wall cabinet/drawer/lower kitchen cabinet. Maximum loading of 10 kg per cubic metre wardrobe/storage box underneath the bed/storage box in the seat chest.



Do not overload the vehicle! Absolutely the technically permissible one total mass, the permissible axle load(s) and actual pay attention to the height, width and length of the caravan.

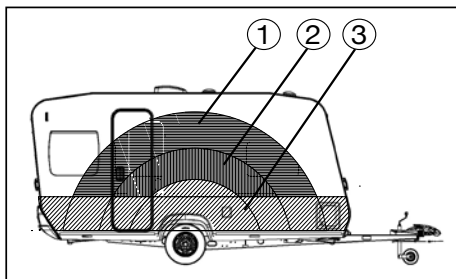
The gross vehicle weight rating indicated in the vehicle documents as well as the permitted drawbar load may not be exceeded. Also note the permissible drawbar load of your base vehicle.

The maximum permissible load for each of the left and right wheels equals half the value of the technically maximum permissible total mass.



The lower a vehicle's centre of gravity is, the better its performance in curves and on the road.

Stowage areas in the caravan



- Light objects ① such as towels and lightweight laundry.
- Medium-weight objects ② such as clothing, laundry and food.
- Heavy objects ③ such as the outer tent, boat motor or crates of drinks.

If the caravan has been fitted with a bicycle carrier on the drawbar, the increase in the drawbar load caused by the weight of the bicycles must be counterbalanced by the rest of the load.

Drawbar load

You will only achieve optimum driving stability and decisively increase your safety on the road if the drawbar load has been properly adjusted for your combination of base vehicle and the caravan being pulled. The drawbar load indicates the power the caravan's drawbar exerts on the car's clutch.

Rules for the drawbar load

- Set the drawbar load correctly! You can, for example, use normal bathroom scales: use a strip of wood (approx. 400 mm long) to position them vertically under the coupling jaw. • Always check the drawbar load before you start to drive!
- The specified drawbar load (see handbook or type plate) and the permissible overall mass of the base vehicle and the caravan may not be exceeded!

How to adjust the correct drawbar load:

1. Determine the maximum drawbar load of your base vehicle by checking its documentation, the type plate or the drawbar plate.
2. **Your Next caravan has a maximum permissible drawbar load of 100 kg.**
3. Adjust the drawbar load on the caravan to the lower of the two values by loading it carefully. At the same time, try to make full use of this value.
4. The lower of the two specified values for the drawbar load, i.e. that of the base vehicle or the caravan, may not be exceeded.

2.4 Handling Performance Driving

Take a test drive or a safety training course before the first long drive to better acquaint yourself with the carriage in driving conditions.

Rules for driving

- Do not underestimate the length of the carriage.
- Exercise special caution when driving toward yards and through gates.
- In conditions with strong side winds, slick ice or wet roads, the carriage could move back and forth.
- Adjust driving speed to overall street and traffic conditions.
- Long, lightly sloping roads are potentially dangerous. Measure your speed from the outset in such a manner that the carriage can be accelerated, if necessary, without endangering other drivers or pedestrians.
- If the carriage moves back and forth on a sloping road, brake carefully but rapidly if the carriage forms a line, i.e. if it is stretched.
- **Never** increase speed if the carriage becomes pendulous.
- Do not drive down a hill any faster than you would drive up one.
- When overtaking or being overtaken by trucks or buses, the carriage can be caught up in air suction. This may cause the carriage to swerve or fishtail.

Driving around curves

Your carriage is considerably longer than a car.

Rules for driving around curves

- Do not take curves too quickly or too sharply!
- Take the curve at a somewhat wider radius when turning.
- Note that the caravan can sheer out of line over the rear.



Please note that by installing a bicycle carrier on the drawbar you may reduce the steering angle between the car and the caravan.

Brakes

A trailer carriage behaves differently from an individual vehicle while braking. Therefore, it is advisable (especially for inexperienced drivers) to conduct several braking tests on a suitable surface. The braking distance for a carriage is longer than that of an individual vehicle. The load in the caravan also has a significant influence on the braking distance.

Rules for braking

- Note the longer braking distance on wet roads.
- When driving down mountains or steep hills, do not use a higher gear than when driving uphill.
- Principally, an overrunning brake system cannot differentiate between a "normal" braking procedure and driving over a pass, which lasts for a longer period of time. This can cause the wheel brakes to heat up strongly so that, if necessary, you must give them sufficient time to cool down.



Due to the design of the brakes, there may be increased wear in the brake lining during the initial break-in phase. We recommend that, after you have driven approx. 500 km, you have the basic setting for the brakes checked by a specialist company and adjusted if necessary (**Initial inspection**).

Driving in reverse

Your Next caravan has a braking system with automatic reverse. This makes driving in reverse possible without activating the overrunning brake. However, in addition to rolling resistance, the residual brake force must first be overcome.

The next time the caravan moves forward the braking system will work normally again.

Rules for driving in reverse

- The caravan tilts in the opposite direction in which you steer.
- Have someone provide assistance when driving in reverse.

Shunting

Your carriage is significantly larger than a car.

Rules for shunting

- There is a significant blind spot in shunting, even when the exterior mirrors are properly adjusted.
- Use a guide when turning into difficult parking spots.



When positioning the caravan manually, only use the steering handles at the front and rear ends of the caravan. Never push on the plastic parts or the walls.

2.5 After the drive

Choosing a parking place

Rules for choosing a parking place

- The parking place should be as horizontal as possible.
- Check to see that the entry step is positioned horizontally (important for refrigerator function).
- Balance the lengthwise slant with the front landing wheel.
- Balance the crosswise slant by laying appropriate boards or a ramp under a wheel.



Do not compensate differences in height with the lift stanchions.

Securing the vehicle

Rules for securing the vehicle:

- Set the parking brake.
- Only extend the rotating stanchions as far as necessary so that the axle still bears part of the weight. (The crank is located underneath the refrigerator.)
- Lay mats under the lifting stanchions when on soft ground.
- Use chocks to secure the wheels (The chocks are located underneath the refrigerator).

Redirecting electrical devices

Rules for redirecting electrical devices

- Open the main shut-off valve on the gasbottle as well as the shut-off valves on the gas-powered appliances you require.
- Establish a 230V connection on the vehicle, because otherwise the car's battery may be discharged by the devices.

Water installation

Water left standing in the fresh water tank or the pipes quickly becomes undrinkable.

Therefore, check the water pipes and the freshwater tank after each use to ensure they are clean. If necessary, use chemical or biological disinfectants and rinse well with sufficient fresh water.

3.1 General information

Frame parts and axles are components of the undercarriage. No technical modifications are allowed; otherwise, the terms of operation are no longer valid!



Technical modifications are only possible after the manufacturer has given his consent.

For the sake of traffic safety, the vehicle undercarriage must be maintained just as conscientiously as the base vehicle itself. This maintenance should be carried out by your dealer. If spare parts are required, use only the original parts designated by the manufacturer.



Generally, caravans are not suitable for pulling by lorries or buses. If this is done permanently, they will be damaged.

Greasing and oiling

Regularly examine and grease the sliding parts and stationary parts of the undercarriage. If the caravan is used seldom, yearly maintenance is required.

Overrun coupling for greasing and oiling

- Grease the tie rod around the gangway bellows
- Grease the bearing screws on the pivot arm and the brake lever above the lubricating nipple
- Grease the joint of the joint head
- Oil the joints of the spring brake on the brake lever

Recommended lubricant

multi-purpose grease in accordance with DIN 51825 KP2 G 30



Maintenance and adjustments to the brake system may only be carried out by an authorised specialist company!

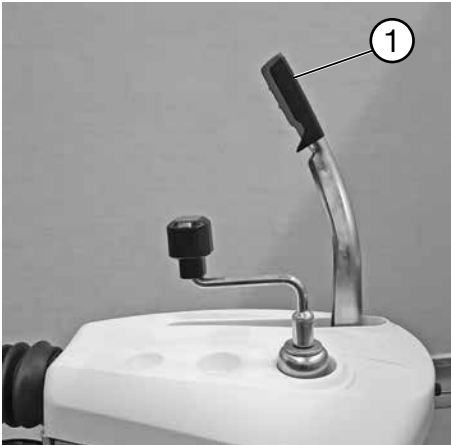


You can find further guidelines in the operating instructions from the axle supplier.

3.2 Locking brake facilities

The components of the brake facilities, particularly the overrunning equipment, wheel brakes and towbar were checked in accordance with the appropriate EU Guidelines and may only be used in a licensed combination.

If you alter or modify any components of the brake facilities, the operation permission loses its validity. Modifications may only be made with the manufacturer's permission.



Parking the carriage

When parking the carriage, the locking brake of the caravan must be activated.

To lock

- Pull the locking brake lever upward by the handle ① until it locks into place. The locking brake lever is pressed into the final position by the gas pressure spring.

To release

- Press the locking brake lever back into the original position.

3.3 Overrunning equipment and wheel brakes

Overrun coupling



We recommend that you always check this is functioning correctly before using the caravan.

a) Hand brake

- Pull the hand brake lever and check that it has room to move freely
- Check the condition of the pneumatic spring
- Check the condition of the spring brake

b) Support wheel and immobilizing handle

- Check wheel for damages
- Release immobilizing handle and check screw thread
- Push support wheel up and down
- Pull immobilizing handle tight
- Use crank to crank the support wheel out and in again

c) Tie rod bearing

- Pull out the tie rod as far as it will go
- Press the tie rod up and down - maximum tolerance: +/- 0.3 mm (only for Euro-AE)

d) Mounting bolts for overrun coupling and coupling

- Check that all mounting bolts for the overrun coupling and the coupling have been pulled tight.

e) Contact-breaking cable

- Check the ring of the contact-breaking cable, located on the hand brake lever
- Check the condition of the cable guide
- Check the condition of the snap hook
- Check the condition of the cable

Brakes

The brake linings are wear and tear parts. Therefore, their condition must be checked at least every 10,000 km, but no later than once every year. If the overrun travel of the drawbar is significantly increased, it is necessary to adjust it sooner. This is often caused by heavy use: the technically permissible maximum weight is utilised 100% and/or frequent uphill drives.



- When driving downhill on a mountain pass, check to ensure that the brakes are cooled sufficiently.
- Put the base vehicle into a lower gear and drive downhill at slow speed.
- Stretch the trailer combination as often as possible to avoid continuous buffing by the caravan.
- Always make use of parking areas and passing points to give the brakes a chance to cool off.



Please read the separately enclosed operating manual of the axle/brake manufacturer.

Planned maintenance intervals



Allow only authorised companies to work on the brake system of your caravan. The documents provided with your vehicle also include a list of the axle/brake manufacturer's service stations.

If maintenance is not carried out at regular intervals as specified, this may result in increased brake wear or a malfunction that could lead to a complete failure of the wheel brakes.

Brakes should be checked for the first time or basic maintenance should be carried out after driving 500 km, but no later than after the first six months, depending on which event occurs first!

- Check the brakes and adjust them if necessary

Check the brakes every 5,000 km or 12 months

- Check the brakes; if necessary, replace the brake pads.
- Adjust the brake pads.

Service the brakes every 10,000 km or 24 months

- Major brake inspection according to manufacturer's specifications.

Here is a brief summary of the most important aspects to ensure that the caravan's brakes operate safely:

- Ensure that the maximum load is not exceeded.
- It is imperative that the caravan and its components are handled carefully and in a professional manner.
- The brakes can only function correctly if maintenance and up-keep are carried out on a regular basis.

3.4 Rotating stanchions



The rotating stanchions are located in the front and rear under the caravan.

Turning the rotating stanchions outward

- Park the vehicle as horizontally as possible.
- On soft ground, lay a sturdy mat or suitably sized board under the rotating stanchions to prevent the caravan from sinking.
- Turn the rotating stanchions outward.



The rotating stanchions may only be used for support, and not for leveling out or raising.



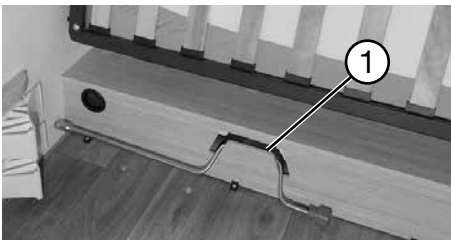
Turning the rotating stanchions inward

- With the crank, turn the rotating stanchions inward to the horizontal position.

Crank for rotating stanchions

NEXT 380

The crank ① for the rotating stanchions is located underneath the refrigerator.



NEXT 381

The crank ① for turning the rotating stanchions in and out is located at the rear of the trailer. It is beneath the lower bunk bed on the right-hand side in the direction of traffic and affixed to the hot air cover.

3.5 Vehicle registration

Every vehicle which uses public roads is subject to registration. This includes your new caravan. You can register the caravan at your local registration office.

The following documents are required to initiate the registration process:

- motor vehicle registration certificate, Part II
- insurance card
- personal identification or proof of residence
- possibly, power of attorney to have someone else register the caravan

Please remember to apply for a suitable "100 km/h" sticker, should you require one.

3.6 General inspection

In accordance with Section 29 of German Road Traffic Licensing Regulations, your caravan must undergo a major inspection every two years. This major inspection may be carried out by the TÜV (Technical Inspection Authority), DEKRA Vehicle Inspections or another accredited technical support organisation.

The following documents must be presented at each inspection:

- motor vehicle registration certificate, Part I
- valid certificate of inspection for gas facilities, documenting installation. The initial certificate is located in the service package for the caravan. **(Please observe country-specific variants)**

Vehicle identification number

The 17-digit vehicle ID number is located:

- 1.) stamped on the longitudinal chassis beam in the direction of traffic, on the right-hand side in front of the tire
- 2.) on the manufacturer's type plate in the gas-bottle container.

Please have the vehicle ID number at hand in case of inquiries or when visiting your caravan dealer.

Hersteller	Fendt - Caravan GmbH
FIN	e1*2007/46*046_
Zul. Gesamtmasse	WFC_____ kg
Zul. Stützlast	0 - _____ kg
Zul. Achslast	1 - _____ kg
	2 - _____ kg

Manufacturer's type plate



Picture may vary somewhat from the actual model.

3.7 Fit for a Speed of 100 km/h

1. Your Next caravan is technically equipped for a maximum speed of 100 km/h. Under no circumstances may this speed be exceeded!
2. Note the permissible maximum speeds for trailer carriages in the country in which you are travelling!
3. Road traffic regulations in **Germany** were changed on 22 October 2005. Your caravan was already set to a speed of 100 at the factory, and this has been entered in the caravan's registration documents. Upon request, the 100 km/h sticker will be issued by the road traffic authority when the caravan is initially registered and attached to the back of the vehicle.
4. The following points must be observed, because you are responsible for adhering to them. If they are not met, the maximum speed for the caravan is no more than 80 km/h!
 - a) The base vehicle must be equipped with an anti-locking system/ anti-lock device and may not exceed an overall mass of 3.5 tons.
 - b) The caravan must be equipped with hydraulic vibration dampers (shock absorbers); naturally, your new Next caravan is equipped with these.
 - c) The caravan's tires may be no more than six years old. They must be marked at least with an L (= 120 km/h) for the appropriate speed category.
 - d) The mass ratio between the unladen mass of the towing vehicle and the permitted total mass of the trailer must be maintained. Information on this can be found in the EC Certificate of Conformity (CoC) under Item 52 "Remarks".

The permissible maximum weight of the trailer must not exceed 0.8 times the unladen mass of the car.

5. Free interchangeability of base vehicle and caravan:
Different caravans may be combined with different base vehicles.
You are responsible for ensuring that the preceding regulations are met if you plan to drive at 100 km/h. Should this not be the case, the maximum speed in Germany is 80 km/h!
6. The correct drawbar load gives you more safety:
Please refer to page 7 for the recommended drawbar load.



Please observe the currently valid licensing requirements and regulations of the respective holiday destination.

3.8 Definition of mass

Definition of masses (weights) for caravans

EU Directive 1230/2012 applies at a European level for calculating the masses (weights) and resultant additional loads for caravans. The terms and basic calculation elements used in this description are explained in the following:

1. Gross vehicle weight rating (g.v.w.r.)

The technically permissible total weight is specified according to the manufacturer's specifications. This mass takes into account the specific operating conditions that are based on the model of the caravan and its performance, including such factors as material strength, load-carrying capacity of the axles and tyres, etc. For safety reasons, this mass must never be exceeded!

2. Mass in running order

The mass in running order corresponds to the weight of the empty vehicle including all standard equipment installed at the factory plus the basic equipment such as gas and water (driving fill level).

3. Basic equipment

The basic equipment consists of all objects and fluids which are necessary for the safe and proper use of the vehicle. These include the masses for gas and water (driving fill level). **(see Item 13.4 for a detailed specification).**

4. Additional equipment / optional extras

Mass of the equipment that was assembled by the manufacturer in or on the caravan in addition to the standard equipment. These optional extras will be shown in the actual mass of the vehicle if they are not part of the standard scope of equipment and the manufacturer has been responsible for assembling or enclosing them.

5. Actual mass

The total of the mass in running order and the special or additional equipment installed or included at the factory.

6. Minimum loading capacity

The loading capacity must be equal at least to the formula:

$10 \times (n + L)$, whereby:

n = highest number of sleeping spaces

L = total length of the superstructure



The remaining additional load must always be greater than or equal to the minimum loading capacity ; this must be taken into account when determining the configuration of the vehicle.

Removing some or all of the equipment and liquids included in the tables in **Chapter 13.4 (Basic equipment)** will increase the payload/additional load by the corresponding amount.

If you are not sure whether you have overloaded the vehicle, weigh your vehicle on a public vehicle scale.



Overloading can lead to malfunction or even tire blow-out!

This presents the danger of the vehicle spinning out of control, which endangers you as well as other drivers and pedestrians.

4.1 Tires

Only use those tires designated in the registration documents. Other tire sizes may only be used with the permission of the manufacturer (ABE).

- Check tires regularly to ensure that the tread is worn down evenly; check tread depth; check for external damages.
- Always use the same make and model of tires (summer or winter tires).
- Drive carefully on new tires for a stretch of approx. 100 km to enable them to develop a full road grip.



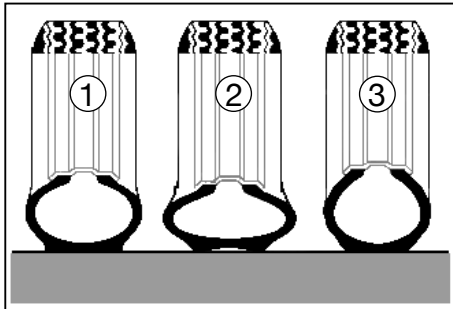
Due to the type of construction, the tires on caravans with a tandem axle may wear out more quickly.

4.2 Tire pressure

Only one tire size has been entered in the motor vehicle registration certificate (parts I and II). This does not have to be consistent with the size of the tires on the vehicle. Should you have any queries, please contact your contractual partner.

Rules for checking tire pressure

- Check and adjust tire pressure every four weeks (but at least every three months) and before every drive.
- If driving on low tire pressure is unavoidable (i.e., from the campsite to the nearest service station) you should drive at a maximum speed of 20 km/h.
- Raise the pressure of the base vehicle's rear tires slightly. When doing so, please also refer to the base vehicle manufacturer's tire pressure recommendations.
- Tires must be checked when they are cold.
- If tires are checked or the tire pressure corrected when tires are warm, the pressure must be up to 0.3 bar higher than if the tires are cold.



Varying tire pressures

Rules for tire pressure

- correct tire pressure ①
- tire pressure too low ②
- tire pressure too high ③



If the tire pressure is too low, the tire can overheat. This can result in serious damage.



Please refer to the table on tires/tire pressure in the chapter on „Technical Data“ or the label in the gas-bottle container for the correct tire pressure.

4.3 Profile depth and age of tires

New tires are needed (at the latest) when the profile depth measures 1.6 mm.



Tires age even when used rarely or not at all.

Tire manufacturers' recommendation

- Change tires after six years, regardless of profile depth.
- Avoid striking curbs, potholes or other obstacles.

Age of tires

Tires should not be more than 6 years old, because on the one hand your permission to drive the caravan at 100 km/h will elapse after this period and, on the other, the material wears out due to age and if the tires stand too long in one spot. The 4-digit DOT number on the side of the tire (if necessary, check the inside) shows the date of manufacture. The first 2 digits refer to the week, the last 2 to the year it was manufactured.



Example:

DOT 2224 refers to week 22 in manufacturing year 2024.

4.4 Rims

Only use rims that are covered by the vehicle licence. Should you wish to use other rims, please note the following:

Rules for the use of other rims:

- Size,
- mechanisms,
- compression depth and
- the load/bearing capacity must be sufficient for the permissible total mass.
- The chuck cone of the fastening screw must correspond to the rim mechanisms.



Modifications can only be made with the manufacturer's permission.

Rules for wheel screws

- wheel bolts must first be checked after a distance of 50 km and then checked during regular maintenance.

Adjusting torque

- for aluminium rims: 120 Nm

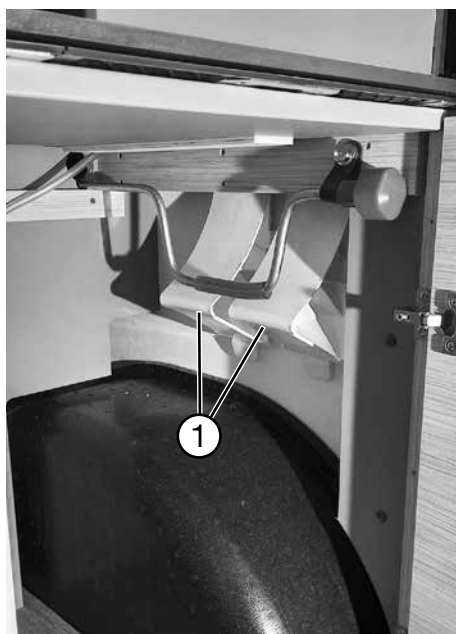
Licensed sizes for aluminium rims for subsequent fitting of spare wheels:

(Information only valid for standard wheel/tire combinations)

- aluminium rim 6Jx13
- offset 30, bolt circle 5x112
- wheel bolt: cone washer M12x1,5x28 - 10,9 - SW17

Your Next dealer will be pleased to provide you with competent advice if you have more detailed questions.

4.5 Changing the tire



Chocks underneath the refrigerator

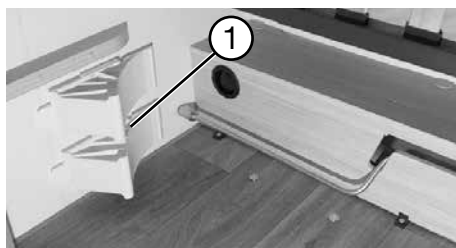
Preparing to change the tire

- If possible, only change the tire when the base vehicle is coupled to the caravan.
- Park the trailer carriage on as firm and even a surface as possible.
- If you have tire trouble on a public road, turn on your hazard warning signal lights and set up the warning triangle.
- **Base vehicle:** Pull the handbrake, set the wheels straight, put the vehicle in gear or, if you are driving an automatic, set the gear to P.
- **Caravan:** Pull the handbrake, leave the support wheel in its driving position.

Chocks

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- Remove the chocks ① from the compartment underneath the refrigerator.



Chock underneath the bunk beds

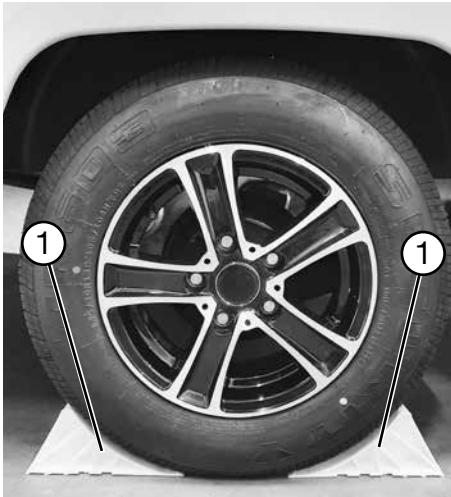
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The chocks ① are located underneath the lower bunk bed on the right-hand side in the direction of traffic.

For safe storage, holders have been attached to the side wall in which the chocks ① are stored while driving or when standing still.



Before each journey, ensure that the chocks are correctly inserted in the holders to avoid rattling noises and/or their slipping.



Place the wheel chocks in front of and behind the wheel

- To secure the vehicle, place the wheel chock ① in front of and behind the wheel that is still intact.
- Before jacking up the vehicle, turn the wheel screws once to loosen them, but do not unscrew them any further.

Warnings for changing the tire



Mount a suitable car jack on the appropriate parts of the frame. For example to the reinforced material near the screwed connection on the chassis frame / axle carrier behind the axle.

Damage or even an accident resulting from the vehicle's toppling over can occur if the jack is applied to other parts of the vehicle.

The jack is only to be used for changing tires. It may not be used for working under the vehicle!

The rotating stanchions may not be used as a jack!



The jack is not part of the standard equipment in this series, and is therefore not included.



After changing the tire, the wheel screws must be examined (after a 50 km drive) to ensure that they are tight enough (tighten if necessary).

Changing the wheel

- Mount a suitable car jack on the appropriate parts of the frame. For example to the reinforced material near the screwed connection on the chassis frame / axle carrier behind the axle.
- If the vehicle is parked on soft ground, lay a stable reinforcement under jack (i.e., a board).
- Lift the vehicle until the wheel is 2 or 3 cm off the ground.
- Reposition the ratchet jack handle if it should slant when you jack up the vehicle.
- Remove the wheel fastening screws and the wheel.
- Attach the spare tire to the hub and adjust it.
- Reattach the wheel screws and tighten them lightly over the transversal.
- Lower the jack and remove it.

- Tighten the wheel fastening screws evenly with the wheel wrench. The nominal value of the attachment torque is 120 nm for aluminium rims.
- Release the handbrake and reactivate the stabilization system



You should have a functional spare tire available at all times. Therefore, have the spare tire replaced without delay.

We recommend having the tyres changed by an authorised Fendt service partner or specialist who is familiar with the AL-KO chassis and the corresponding retaining systems.

5.1 Ventilation and De-aerating



The following applies for forced ventilation

Correct ventilation and de-aerating of the caravan is a prerequisite for feeling comfortable inside the caravan. Vents for forced ventilation have been integrated in the floor ① of your caravan; for forced de-aerating, they have been integrated in the roof bonnets ②. You must not interfere with their mode of operation.



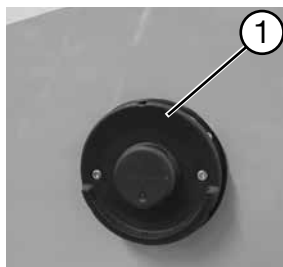
We recommend that you open the roof bonnets whenever you live in the caravan.

Under no circumstances may the safety ventilation be shut, not even slightly.

The ventilation openings must always be kept clean and free of dust.



Cooking, wet clothing, etc., produces vapor. Every person loses up to 35 g of water per hour. Therefore, depending on the relative humidity, please ventilate and de-aerate through the windows and roof bonnets (see also "**Winter operation**").



Heating element

For the Truma heating model Vario Heat, fresh air is taken in and exhaust air is expelled via the wall flue.

The flue ① is located on the side wall.



There is danger of suffocation if flue openings are blocked!
Therefore, do not block flue openings.

5.2 External entry



Pictures may deviate from the actual model, depending on the model/layout plan.

The external entry door has been designed for use in leisure vehicles. There are two different versions:

- Caravan external entry door with hinges on the right
- Caravan external entry door with hinges on the left



The entry door is your escape route in an emergency. Therefore, never block the door from the outside!

Only drive when the entry door is shut! Always check that the external entry door has been correctly locked before driving.

Always close the external entry door carefully and in a controlled manner! Make sure that no one, particularly children, is in the door's opening area! There is a considerable risk of crushing-type injuries!

Only use the insect screen door (**special accessory**) when the external entry door is open!



The entry door has been constructed in such a manner that there is a certain initial tension around the lock to ensure that the seal around the door leaf rests correctly at the top and bottom against the door frame.

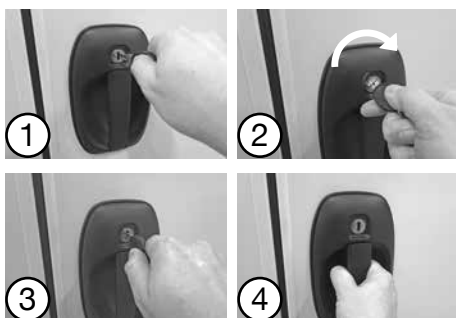
Occasionally, this may cause a slight tension in the locking mechanism of the door and when opening the door from outside by pulling on the door handle. Pressing lightly against the door leaf near the lock releases this constructively designed initial tension, allowing the door handle to be used easily.

Please do not pull violently on the outside handle or twist it, because this will have a negative effect on the gliding quality of the latch and the ability to move the lock freely.

Unlocking the external entry door from the outside



The instructions for the locking mechanism and illustrations are for doors with hinges on the right. As a matter of principle, the locking mechanism for doors with hinges on the left functions the opposite way round.



- Insert the key into the locking cylinder ①.
- Turn the key clockwise to the right until the lock is unlatched ②.
- Turn the key back to the central position and pull it out of the lock ③.
- Open the entry door by pulling the handle towards you ④.



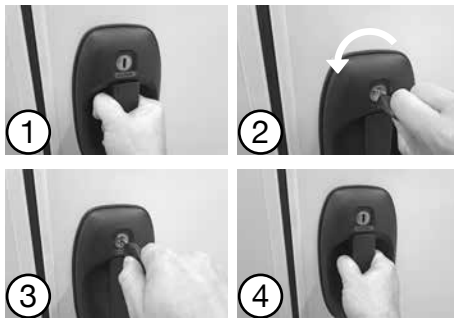
Locking the external entry door from the outside



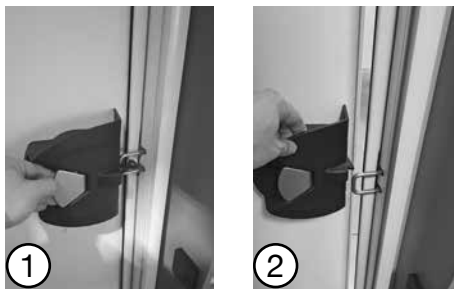
Danger of crushing-type injuries!

Always close the external entry door carefully and in a controlled manner! There is a considerable risk of crushing-type injuries!

Avoid pressing the internal lock knob **at the same time** as you pull the door handle from the outside – this can cause the unlocking mechanism to block and damage the lock!



- Shut the entry door ①.
- Insert the key into the locking cylinder and turn it anti-clockwise until the latch clicks audibly ②.
- Turn the key back to the central position and pull it out of the lock ③.
- Pull the door handle to check that the door has been locked correctly ④.



Opening the external entry door from the inside

- Open the entrance door by pulling on the release handle ①.
- Use the internal handle to push the door open to the outside ②.

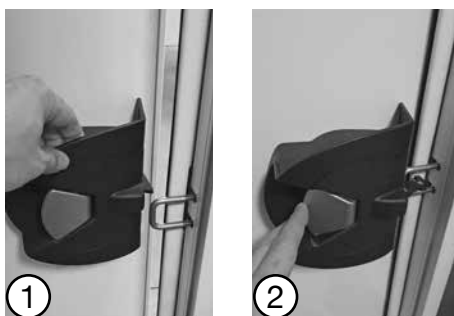
Closing the external entry door from the inside



Danger of crushing-type injuries!

Always close the external entry door carefully and in a controlled manner! There is a considerable risk of crushing-type injuries!

Avoid pressing the internal lock knob **at the same time** as you pull the door handle from the outside – this can cause the unlocking mechanism to block and damage the lock!



- Pull the internal handle to shut the door ①.
- To lock the door, press the locking handle ②.

Cleaning and care of the interior panelling of the door



Clean the ASA soft-touch surface only with water or a damp cloth. Do not use cleaning additives! Should there be coarse dirt or spots, a small amount of a mild, degreasing household cleaner / dish washing liquid may be added to the water. In case of doubt, first test the suitability of the cleaning additive in an unnoticeable spot.

Insect screen door (special accessory)



Incorrect handling may result in damage!

To avoid damage, only use the insect screen door when the external entry door is open ①!

Depending on the position of the insect screen door ③, it and/or the external entry door may be damaged if the entry door is shut ② when the screen door has not been fully closed!



Closing the insect screen door



Always hold the rail in the middle to operate the insect screen door and pull it across the entire width of the door opening.

The insect screen door will remain in position and does not need to be separately locked.

Avoid slanting or tilting the rail when pulling it.



Opening the insect screen door



Always hold the rail in the middle to operate the insect screen door and pull it back across the entire width of the door opening until it can longer be moved.

The insect screen door will remain in position and does not need to be separately locked.

Avoid slanting or tilting the rail when pulling it.



To avoid damage due to material fatigue, the insect screen door should not be left shut over a longer period of time. Only use as required.

Cleaning and care instructions for the insect screen door



From time to time, carefully remove the dust from the pleated screens on the insect screen door by means of a (hand) vacuum cleaner with low suction power.

The guidelines for the insect screen door should be treated regularly with silicone spray to improve their ease of operation and reduce wear and tear.

The guide rail of the insect screen door must be hoovered or cleaned regularly. Dirt or foreign matter (sand, pebbles, etc.) which collect in the guide rail lead to increased wear and tear and may even break the guideline.

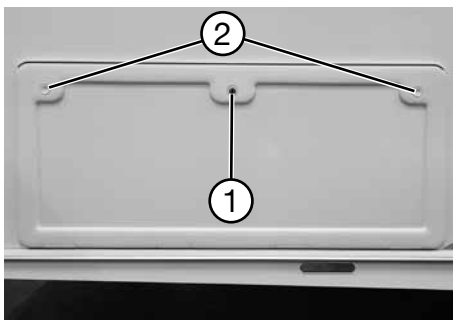
Never use liquids (including water) or aggressive cleaning products!

General cleaning and care instructions



Maintain the doors' rubber seals by regularly applying talcum powder!

5.3 Service flap (special accessory)



To open

- Unlock the flap ① with a key.
- Press locking knob ② while pushing lighting on the flap.
- Open the flap by pushing down.

To close

- Close the flap by pushing it up.
- Press the top left and right-hand corners of the flap to ensure that all of the existing locks actually snap into place.
- Use the key to lock the flap ①.

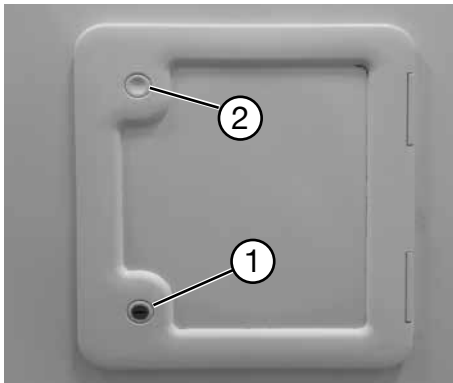


All of the fastenings on the service flap must lock into place when closing to ensure that the flap will always be closed tight. If the flap is not closed correctly, it could become permanently deformed, especially when the caravan stands unused for a longer period of time.



Spray the sealing gaskets of the service flaps regularly with silicon to ensure that they will always move easily and operate reliably.

5.4 Toilet flap



The illustration may vary from the actual flap, depending on the model and version.

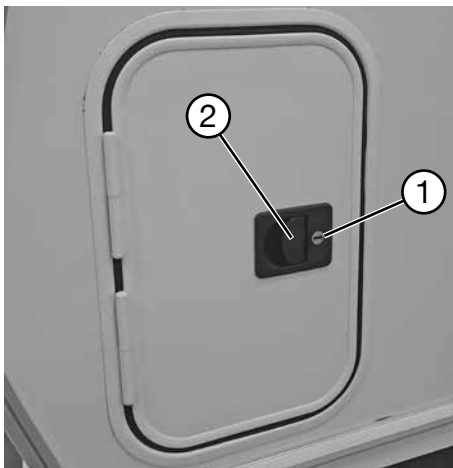
To open

- Unlatch the lock ① with the key.
- Press the knob ② and swing the flap to the side.

To close

- Push the toilet flap to the side until it snaps in.
- Latch the lock ① with the key.

5.5 Gas-bottle Container



To open

- Unlatch the lock ① with the key.
- Pull lever ② and swing the flap to the side.

To close

- Push the side of the gas-bottle container until it clicks into place.
- Latch the lock ① with the key.



Maintain the seals of the gas-bottle container flap by spraying them regularly.

5.6 Bicycle carrier for installation on the drawbar (special accessory)

The driving performance of the caravan changes considerably when there are bicycles on the carrier. Accordingly, the speed must be adjusted to these circumstances.

- Ensure that the maximum permissible drawbar load is not exceeded when there are bicycles on the carrier. See also Chapter 2.3.
- The critical speed sinks drastically even if the carrier has been optimally loaded.
- The driver of the vehicle is responsible for the state of the carrier and for ensuring that both the carrier itself and the bicycles have been fastened securely.
- The carrier must be secured by means of the mounting brackets and straps at hand even if there are no bicycles on it.
- Check the assembly of the carrier and the load after having driven a short distance (approx. 50 km) and again later on at reasonable intervals.
- Ensure that the load does not partially or fully cover existing illumination devices.



Please refer also to the separately enclosed Safety Instructions provided by the product manufacturer.

When driving through tight curves or shunting, please note that the maximum steering angle car -> caravan may be greatly reduced by the bicycle carrier and its load.



To avoid a collision, we recommend that you have someone acting as a flagman when manoeuvring in reverse or in tight curves.

6.1 Doors, flaps, drawers and kitchen worktop



Drawers and furniture doors with a push lock (press-lock knob)

To open:

- Press the push-lock until the knob jumps up.
- Pull on the knob or handle until the drawer slides out or the flap or door opens.

To close:

- Push on the knob to close the drawer or the door.
- Press the push lock (press-lock knob) until the knob snaps in and the drawer or door is securely closed.



Close all doors and flaps properly before driving. This prevents them from opening accidentally and objects falling out while driving.



Kitchen drawer with self-closing runner



Please observe the maximum load of 10 kg per drawer.

No liability is assumed for any damages resulting from overloading.



Door to the toilette



Do not hang wet bathrobes or towels on the hooks at the top of the toilet/shower door.

Moisture can work its way through the minute holes in the decorative foil into the wooden structure, which may cause parts of the foil to come off.

6.2 Converting the seating arrangement into a bed



Important information on the use of seating arrangements and beds

To keep the entire weight of your trailer as low as possible, our furniture, seating arrangements and beds have been manufactured using modern lightweight construction techniques. The materials used require careful consideration of weight distribution with regard to the load on individual components.

Please observe the following to avoid damage to the substructures:

Avoiding point loads

Seating benches and beds have been constructed for surface weight distribution. A so-called point load, i.e. if too much weight is on one very small area, can exceed the maximum load and cause damage to the furniture. Therefore, always avoid leaning on the furniture with your knees, elbows or feet at specific points, using your full body weight.

Using the seating arrangement (for sitting and as a converted bed)

- **Always use cushions:** The bench lids (storage box lids) underneath the seats are made of multi-layer plywood. Loads must never be placed on them without the accompanying cushions.
- **Distribution of pressure:** The cushions provide not only comfort, but are also an important static component. When sitting or lying, they distribute the pressure evenly over the entire surface of the bench lid. Therefore, never sit or kneel on the wooden lid without a cushion.
- **Bed conversion:** When converting the seating arrangement into a bed, ensure that the cushions completely cover the sleeping area. When going to bed, avoid stepping on possible gaps between the cushions.

Using the fixed beds and slatted frames

- **Do not step on the slatted frames:** The slatted frames and bases of the beds have been built to evenly distribute the weight of a person sleeping across the mattress. Never step or stand directly on the individual wooden slats of the slatted frame.
- **Never stand on the bed:** Avoid standing or walking on the mattress. Standing on one foot can place excessive pressure on individual slats or the bed base's supporting structure, even through the mattress.

Entering the bed from the side: When getting into or out of the bed, support yourself over as much of the surface as possible and never fall abruptly onto the hard edge of the bed in order to protect the framework.



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If required, the seating arrangements can be converted into a bed.

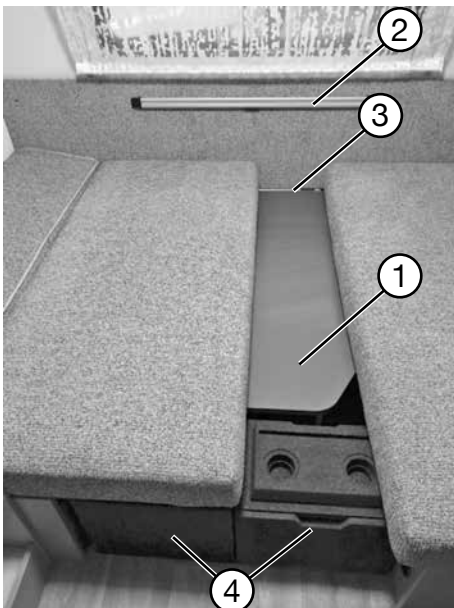
Here is some useful information for doing this:

- Remove the seat and back cushions.
- Hang the hinged table in the corresponding lower guide rail, position it in the centre of the rail and fold out the support. To fold down the bed support, it must be turned to the side.
- Replace the seat and back cushions as shown in the pictures.



When converting seating arrangements into beds, do not place the cushions directly on the tabletop as this may cause scratches or mildew due to condensation. We recommend that you use an absorbent cloth (e.g. terry cloth or cotton).

Ensure that the tabletop, as well as cushions are well secured so that nothing can fall.



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The lengthwise seating group at the front of the trailer can be converted into a comfortable bed in just a few simple steps.

To lower the table

- Remove the table ① from the upper support rail ②.
- Then mount the table on the lower support rail ③ so that it is at the same height as the bench seats.
- Fold the support device underneath the table down by pressing lightly on the side until it locks into place and the table is securely supported.

Positioning the storage boxes

- Place the two storage boxes ④ directly on the lowered table surface. The lids must be turned over, as shown on the picture.
- They serve to provide extra support for the cushions and ensure a consistently stable sleeping area.

Arranging the cushions

- Push the two seat cushions towards the centre until the sleeping area is completely covered.
- Place the rear cushions at the head of the sleeping area. They form the head and foot of the bed.



After these steps have been completed, there is a level and comfortable sleeping area.



Bunk bed in the rear

The bunk bed in the rear of your Fendt Next trailer can be folded up, enabling flexible use of the interior of the trailer. When the beds are folded up, there is additional space for playing and storage. When driving, the upper bed must be folded down completely and correctly locked into place.

Safety tips



- Improper use of the bunk bed can lead to injuries.
- When driving, the upper bed must not be folded up.
- Ensure that all latches and retaining straps are correctly fixed into place.
- Never permit children to fold the beds up or down without proper supervision.
- Ensure that there is no one underneath the beds when folding them up or down.
- Before driving, check whether the ladder has been properly removed or secured into place.
- Use the ladder only for its designated use and only when fully locked into position.



Lower bed

For the sleeping position

- Ensure that the bed rests completely on the support when in the lower position.

Folding up and securing

- To fold it up, lift the lower bed completely.
- It is locked into place on both sides by means of the retaining straps.



Upper bed

Securing it in the sleeping position

- When in the sleeping position, the upper bed must be secured on the right-hand side in the direction of traffic by means of the latch on the locking device to prevent it from being accidentally lifted.

To fold up and lock

- To fold it up, swing the upper bed upwards.
- When folded up, it is held in place on both sides by means of latches on the two locking devices.
- The latches on the locking devices can be adjusted by pulling on them and, at the same time, turning them.
- Ensure that both latches are completely locked into place after folding the bed up.

Ladder for the upper bed

- To access the upper bunk bed, the ladder must be correctly locked into place.
- The ladder can be removed when the bed has been folded up or additional space is required.
- To unlock the ladder, release the lock at the upper end by pressing the upper element upwards.
- Before using, always check whether the ladder is securely locked into place and firmly positioned.



6.3 Windows

Wall window



Due to condensation, a light mist may form between the acrylic glass double pane if there are excessive differences in temperature. However, the pane has been constructed in such a way that, as the temperature outside increases or the individual climate zones are adjusted, this condensation will evaporate by itself. This is a physically explainable occurrence; it does not mean that the pane itself is defect.



Risk of damage from heat build-up between blind and window pane!

In case of strong sunlight, the shade may be pulled down no more than two-thirds of the way.

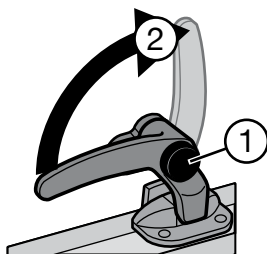
Safety tips

Note the following information:

- Should errors or malfunctions occur, immediately go to an authorised specialist.
- Before driving, check whether the wall window has been properly locked.
- Before driving, check the wall window for damage (e.g. stress cracks in the acrylic glass).
- Do not open the wall window when there is a strong wind or if it is raining.
- In cases of rain or snowfall, shut the wall window.
- Never leave the vehicle with the wall window open.



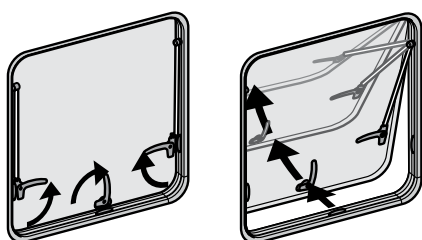
Always keep the wall window shut while driving and on public roads.

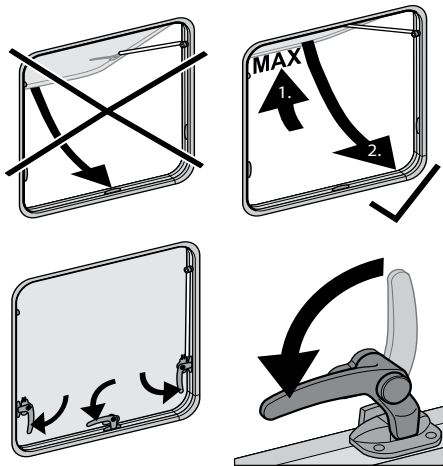


To open the wall window

Wandfenster öffnen

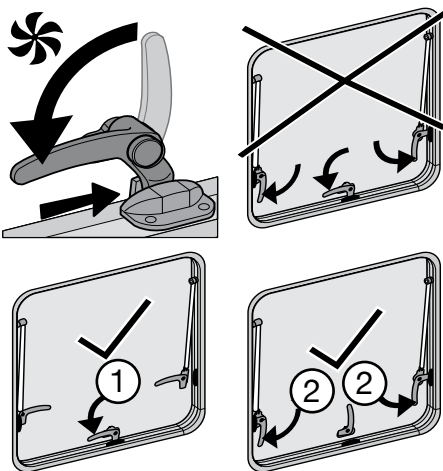
- Press the lock button ① and turn all the twist locks ② by 90°.
- Swing the windowpane outwards until it snaps into place in the desired position.





To close the wall window

- Open the wall window until the lock is released.
- Shut the wall window.
- Turn all the twist locks by 90°.



Setting to permanent ventilation



Never lock all of the twist locks at the same time while the window is set for ventilation as this could cause stress cracks by deforming the acrylic glass.

- Only lock the lower twist locks ① in the ventilation position. The side twist locks ② remain open.
- or
- Only lock the side twist locks ② in the ventilation position. The lower twist locks ① remain open.

Caring for and maintaining the wall window



PLEASE NOTE! Risk of damage

Never use abrasive or aggressive cleansing agents as this could cause damage to the acrylic glass. In particular, do not use cleansing agents which contain alcohol.

Use only those cleansing agents recommended by the manufacturer: acrylic glass polish, a special polishing cloth, acrylic glass cleaner or cleansing set (**see dometic.com**).

- From time to time, use talcum powder on the rubber seals.

6.4 Roof bonnets



Please refer to the separate, enclosed Users' Manual provided by the device/product manufacturer **Dometic** for useful information on operating and caring for the roof bonnets/ventilation.



Risk of damage from heat build-up between blind and window pane!

In case of strong sunlight, the shade may be pulled down no more than two-thirds of the way.

7.1 Safety tips

The installation of electrical devices in the vehicle has been carried out in accordance with the valid regulations and standards.

Please note:

- Do not remove safety tips and warnings on the electrical equipment.
- The installation spaces for electrical equipment such as distribution fuse boards, electric power supply, etc., may not be used as additional storage spaces.
- Only authorised specialists may work on the electric system.

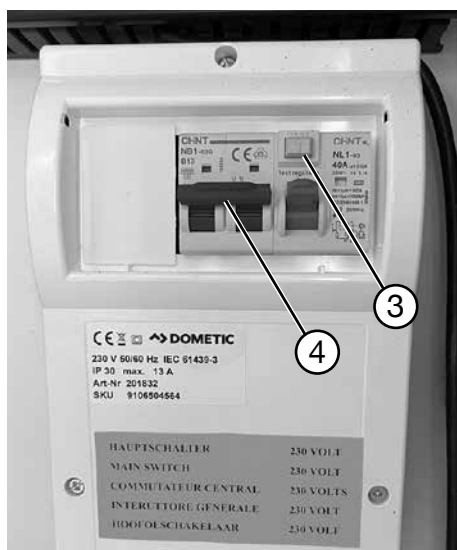


Important note regarding cyber security and software updates:

To protect the security of the electronic systems in your NEXT trailer from unauthorised external access, all software updates and access to the system may only be carried out by certified Fendt Caravan dealers.

Fendt Caravan GmbH does not assume any warranty or liability for malfunctions, system failures or consequential damages resulting from unauthorised updates, tampering or access by unauthorised third parties.

7.2 Electrical supply



Electricity for the caravan can be obtained from the following connections:

- 230V mains connection 50 Hz.
- via the base vehicle if it is connected using the 13-pole plug (limited functions)

The 230V system is protected by a two-pole 13 A automatic circuit breaker ④, which is located in the wardrobe.



The bolted connections of the circuit breakers as well as the secure fit of the connection cable must be checked once a year by a specialist and, if necessary, tightened.

The residual current operated device must be checked regularly by pressing the test button ③.

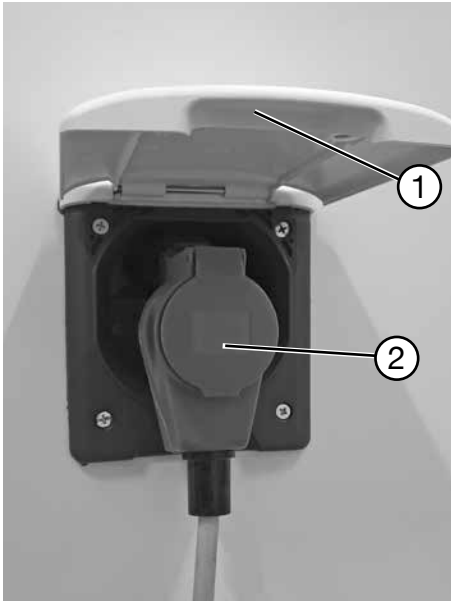


Supply via mains connection

The caravan receives its electric power supply via the 230V CEE feeder plug on the side wall of the vehicle.

To connect:

- Turn off the automatic circuit breaker ④ by pressing the rocker switch down.
- Grab the bottom of the protective cover ① of the exterior socket and flip it up.
- Completely unwind the connector cable and attach the CEE plug ②.
- Turn the automatic circuit breaker ④ back on.



Pictures may vary somewhat from the equipment on your caravan!

To disconnect:

- Turn off the automatic circuit breaker ④ by pressing the rocker switch down.
- Pull out the CEE plug ②.
- Fold down the cover flap ①.

Rules for the mains connection:

- Use only a 3 x 2.5 mm² cable with a maximum length of 25 m, a CEE plug and connector to connect the caravan to an external 230 V mains.

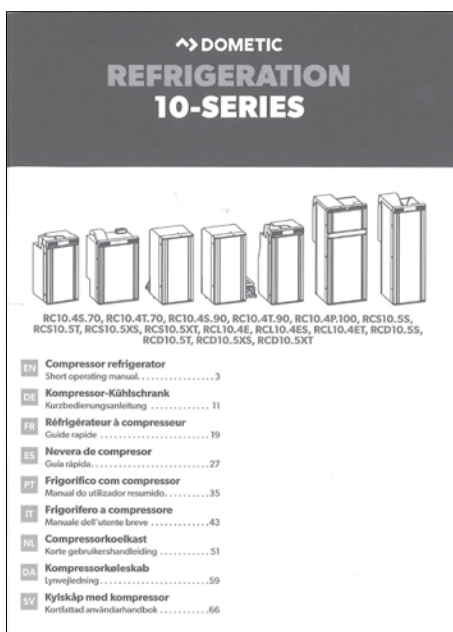


If the mains operates via a cable drum, this must be completely unwound, as otherwise induction may cause the cable to heat up and burn.

- The 230V mains connection in the caravan has been designed for a total power consumption of 2900 W. If additional devices requiring electricity are connected, such as water heaters, etc., you must ensure that this electric power value is not exceeded, taking other electrical equipment into account that is in use, e.g. refrigerator, therme, etc.



Please observe the manufacturer's  Dometic separately enclosed operating instructions for the device/article.





The illustration above shows the device without its cover.

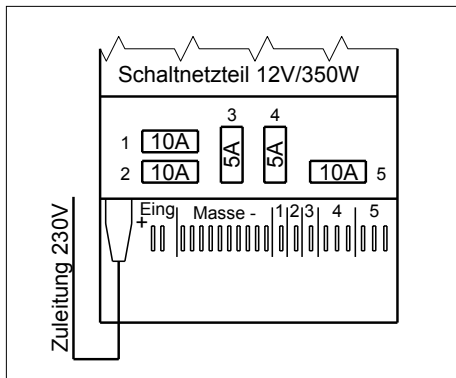
Assignment of fuses for power supply

Fuses are assigned as follows (from left to right):

- 1st circuit 1 / 10A
- 2nd circuit 2 / 10A
- 3rd circuit 3 / 5A
- 4th circuit 4 / 5A
- 5th circuit 5 / 10A



Please also note the separately enclosed circuit diagram for the 12V electrical supply.



Pictures may vary somewhat from the equipment on your caravan!



Depending on the model the assignment of fuses may vary somewhat from the equipment from your caravan.



On no account should the power supply fuses be replaced with fuses with incorrect sockets or higher ampere ratings.

NE**XT**

Achtung: Betrachtung aller Verbindungsgehäuse von Stift- bzw. Buchseseite!



Pin connections for sockets

No.	Colour	Electric circuit	Contact No. DIN	Cross-section mm ²
1	yellow	left blinker	L	1.5
2	blue	Fog tail lamp	54g	1.5
3	white	Earthing for 1-8	31	2.5
4	green	right blinker	R	1.5
5	brown	right rear light	58R	1.5
6	red	brake light	54	1.5
7	black	left rear light	58L	1.5
8	pink	back-up light	–	1.5
9	orange	Steady plus	–	2.5
10	grey	Charging cable	–	2.5
11	white/black	Earthing for 10	–	2.5
12	–	free	–	–
13	white/red	Earthing for 9	–	2.5



For the 12V / 230V electrical supply, please refer to the separately enclosed circuit diagrams.

8.1 Water supply

General information

- Water that is suitable for drinking should always be used with working with food. This also applies to washing your hands and cleaning the objects that have come into contact with food.
- To ensure that the quality of the water is faultless, the water should be taken directly from the public drinking water system.
- Under no circumstances should garden hoses, watering cans and similar materials that are unsuitable for drinking water be used to fill the mobile system.
- If the caravan will not be used for a longer period of time, the entire water system must be emptied completely.
- After long periods of stagnation, the water system must be rinsed thoroughly before it is used again. If you find that it is contaminated, the material should be disinfected using cleaning agents that are permitted and suit-able.
- The plumbing work involved laying hoses. There is always a possibility of “water pockets”, which can/must be blown out using compressed air (max. 2 bar).
- When the temperature drops below 0° C, we recommend emptying the water system for an inside temperature of 5° C and upwards.

Function of the water supply

Water is provided to the kitchen and toilet area via an immersion pump. The immersion pump functions on electricity:

- via a 12 volt automobile battery if the caravan is connected via a plug to the base vehicle,
- via a transformer if the caravan is connected to the 230 volt main.

Rules for the immersion pump:

- The immersion pump is only suitable for water.
- The immersion pump tolerates temperatures up to 60° C for a short time.
- Avoid dry runs.
- Protect the pump from freezing.
- Hard blows or hits as well as very dirty water can destroy the pump.

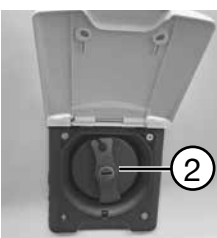


Fresh water tank 25 l

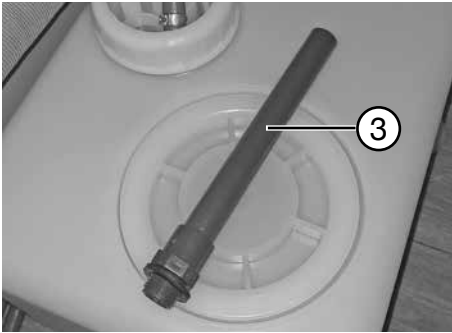
The tank ① holds approx. 25 litres. However, due to its design the actual amount of water may vary slightly.

The tank is filled with fresh water by means of the filler neck ② on the side wall.

The neck for filling up fresh water is marked by a blue cap and a picture of a water tap on the outer covering. The screw cap is opened and closed by means of the enclosed key for exterior flap locks and the door of the structure.



Should the tank overflow, the excess water is drained off underneath the vehicle by means of an overflow.



The water can be emptied from the tank by unscrewing the overflow pipe ③.



To optimize the payload, we recommend filling the fresh water tank with a maximum of 10 litres when driving.

8.2 Warm water supply via Truma-Therme (special accessory)



Rules for warm water supply:

- Only use water suitable for drinking.



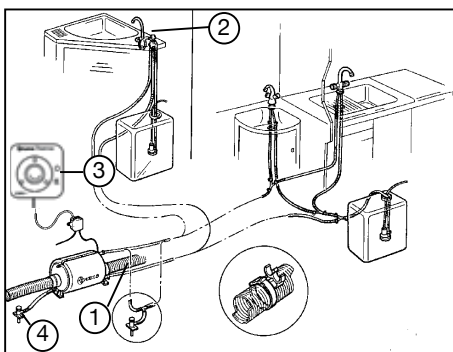
Note the user's guide before first use!

To fill the therme:

- Open the warm water faucet or set the one-level mixer to "warm".
- Leave the faucets open until the Truma-Therme is filled by blocking the air and hot water flows.

To remove water:

- The water will be mixed to the desired temperature according to the position of the pre-mixing unit.



Plan for warm water supply

Emptying the therme:

- Turn off power by pressing switch ③.
- Use the main switch to switch the power for the water pump off.
- Open all of the water taps ② to the centre position.
- Open the drain valves ④ (rocker stopper).
2 drain valves are directly next to the therme; another 2 are on the opposite side.
- Check that the water is actually draining off.
- Shut the drain valves ④ before refilling the therme.

Electric operation:

- Use the switch ③ to turn on the therme. Use the thermostat to regulate the water temperature to approx. 55° C.
- Power consumption: approx. 300 W.

Rules for the therme:

- Switch the device off when the caravan is not being used.
- Empty the therme at the risk of frost. Frozen water can cause the therme to burst!
- A depressuriser must be used if the pump is connected to a central water supply, or on stronger pumps. The pressure in the therme may not exceed 1.2 bar. In addition, a safety valve or runoff valve ① must be used in the cold water tap.
- We recommend that you do not use the water from the therme as drinking water.



Never operate the therme electrically when it is empty.

WARNING:

The block circuit diagram only reflects the function. Due to the various floor plans, individual modifications are possible.

8.3 Water taps

The water taps in the kitchen and bathroom have an integrated microswitch. When the mixer lever is raised, this switch activates the immersion pump in the fresh water tank.

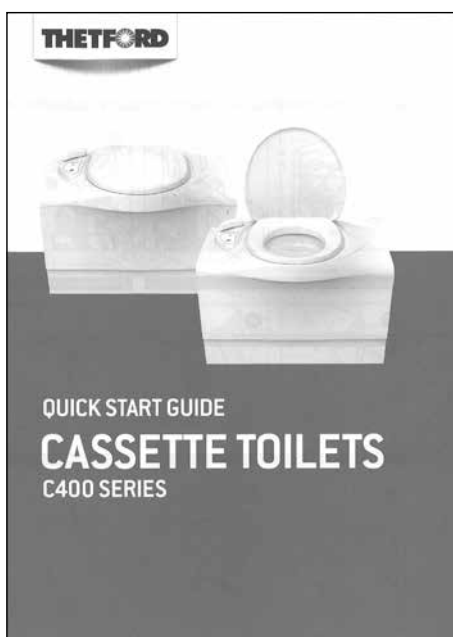


Danger of damage caused by frost.

The entire water system must be emptied completely if the caravan is not in use during the frost period.

- Disconnect the power supply.
- Open the mixed lever on the water tap.
- Open all of the water draining valves (tilting or rotating valves) on the water pipes.
- Check to ensure that the water is actually draining off.
- Leave the mixed lever on the tap open in the middle position.
- The interior of the caravan must first be heated before filling and using the water system again during the frost period.

8.4 Cassette toilet



Please observe the manufacture's operating instructions (enclosed).

In order to allow the toilet to be flushed when the caravan is parked it must be ensured that there is sufficient current and voltage.

In rare cases, the energy/battery management of some models of car may result in the base vehicle not having sufficient current and voltage. Please contact your car manufacturer's service partner for more detailed information.

Picture may vary somewhat from the actual model.

9.1 General safety rules for the use of liquid gas facilities

Information on using the gas system for commercial purposes

- The gas system in your trailer has been installed and inspected in accordance with DIN EN 1949 and DVGW/G 607 [German Technical and Scientific Association for Gas and Water] for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) systems in recreational vehicles fit for habitation. It is not meant for commercial use.
- If the vehicle is to be used and operated exclusively or predominantly for commercial purposes, additional regulations apply. For example, additional safety stickers and a different gas pressure regulator are mandatory.
- The vehicle must be installed in accordance with DGUV [German Social Accident Insurance] Regulation 110-010 and inspected in accordance with DGUV 310-003. Please inform yourself about the currently valid situation for commercial use and approval at an authorised inspection centre.



The gas operation pressure is 30 mbar.

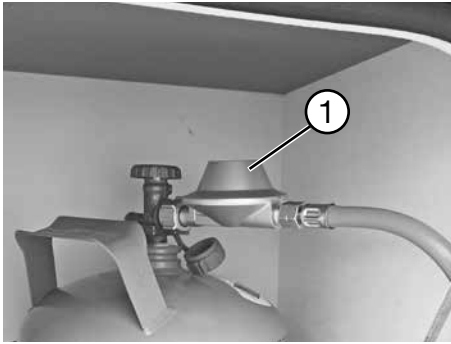
Inspection of the gas facilities

- Have the gas facilities checked by an expert before the first use.
- The gas facilities should be inspected by an expert every two years. This inspection should be documented on the inspection certificate in accordance with the German Association of Gas and Water Experts, worksheet G 607, and EN 1949.
- Regulator knobs, hoses and waste gas outlets should also be inspected.
- The safety regulator and hose lines must be replaced at least every 10 years.
- The owner/operator is responsible for arranging the inspection. This also applies for vehicles that are not licensed to drive on public roads.



Installations and modifications

- Installations and modifications may only be conducted by an expert.
- Only devices with a uniform inlet pressure of 30 mbar may be operated.
- Any change in the gas facilities requires a new inspection by an expert and written documentation of this inspection.



Picture may vary somewhat from the equipment on your caravan!

Regulator knobs and valves

- Only use those regulator knobs custom-made for vehicles, with a safety valve ①. Other regulator knobs are not permissible in accordance with the German Association of Gas and Water Experts, worksheet G 607, and EN 1949. They are not sufficient to tolerate the immense strain.



Connections on gas pressure regulators are screwed on counterclockwise.

- Pressure regulators must have a fixed output pressure of 30 mbar. The requirements of EN 12864, Appendix D, apply accordingly. The regulator must have a rate of flow of 1.2 kg/h.
- Connect the regulator knobs very carefully by hand. Do not use keys, pliers or similar tools.



Use the de-icing system (Eis-Ex) for the regulator knobs when the temperature drops below 5° C.

During the liquid gas manufacturing process oily residues in the form of aerosols may occur. These residues can impair or even damage the orderly functioning of the gas regulator(s) or the entire system.

Particularly for the optional extra “Truma-Duocontrol CS”, we recommend using a gas filter which is fitted in front of the gas regulators.

Before first use

- Ventilation openings should remain unobstructed.
- If necessary, remove any snow from the flue.
- The safety ventilation openings may not be closed.
- We recommend that you keep a fire extinguisher that uses drying powder, with a capacity of at least 1 kg, by the entry door, as well as a fire blanket by the cooker. Ensure that everyone is familiar with the fire prevention measures on site (**see also 2.1 General information**).



Read the operating instructions from the manufacturer carefully.



Never use portable cooking or heat-ing equipment, except for electrical heating equipment (**note the power consumption**), but not radiant heat-ers, because these may cause a fire or risk of suffocation.

9.2 Gas supply

The caravan is equipped with propane gas facilities. These facilities operate the following devices:

- cooker
- heating element



Bottle container

The gas-bottle container holds one 5 kg propane cylinder ①. the gas bottle is attached via a safety regulator by a hose ② to the supply line. The bottle is fastened to the gas-bottle fixture by means of two belts ③.



Gas bottles may only be carried in the gas-bottle container.

Rules for the gas-bottle container

- Before driving, always check the gas bottle fastening. Place the gas bottle upright and shut the valves.
- Relash all loose belts.
- Using a leak indicator, inspect the regulator connection for leaks every time you change a bottle.
- The gas-bottle container is not suitable for transporting accessories.
- The main shutoff valves on the gas bottles must always be easily accessible.
- The ventilation of the gas-bottle container must not be closed.
- Lock the gas-bottle container to prevent unauthorised people from obtaining access.



The gas bottle must be shut while driving.

Changing gas bottles



Never smoke or light open fires when changing gas bottles. After changing bottles, check whether gas is escaping from the points of attachment by spraying these with a leak indicator.

- Open the flap of the gas-bottle container.
- Shut the main shutoff valve on the gas bottle.
- Manually unscrew the gas pressure regulator and gas hose from the gas bottle (left-handed thread).
- Loosen the belts and remove the gas bottle.
- Put full gas bottle back in the bottle container.
- Lash belts securely.
- Manually screw gas pressure regulator and gas hose onto the gas bottle (left-handed thread).
- Close the lid of the gas-bottle container.



Shut-off valve in the kitchen



Shut-off valve for the heating system

Number and assignment of the shutoff valves depends on the model and equipment you have; this may be different in your vehicle.

Shutoff spigots and valves

The gas circulation to the corresponding device can be cut off with these spigots.

Place of installation of gas shutoff spigots

- underneath the bench seat, on the left-hand side in the direction of traffic (heating)
- in the upper kitchen drawer (cooker)

Rules for shutoff spigots and valves:

- Close all spigots on gas-powered devices during the drive.
- The gas shutoff spigots shown on the adjoining photos are closed. To open the valves, they must be folded over. The colour on the valve lever shows whether it is open or closed: **green = open; red = closed.**
- No inflammable devices may be in operation when filling the petrol tank of the base vehicle, on ferries and in the garage.



Should you suspect a leak in the gas system, immediately close the shutoff valves in the camper and the gas bottle valve in the gas-bottle container.

If you suspect leaks, have your dealer or another expert inspect for leaks.

Such an inspection may never be conducted in the presence of open flames.

9.3 Truma Vario Heat



You are not permitted to operate the heating system while driving.

Exception: when using a licensed gas flow monitor (e.g. Caramatic Safe Drive by GOK).

Place of installation

- underneath the bench seat, on the left-hand side in the direction of traffic.

Before first use

- Several air outlet nozzles have been built into the caravan. Pipes lead the hot air to the air outlet nozzles. Turn the nozzles so that the hot air is expelled where you want it.
- Check whether the flue is unobstructed. Any covers must always be removed.
- Open the bottle valve and the quick-close valve in the gas line.
- Use the control panel to switch the device on.



To start the device, the heating system must be connected to a 12V power supply.

Please refer to the manufacturer's TRUMA® separate operating manual for detailed handling information.



9.4 Refrigerator



Please refer to the separate, enclosed Users' Manual provided by the device/product manufacturer **Dometic** for useful information on operating and caring for the refrigerator.

In order for your refrigerator to function at 12V it must be ensured that there is sufficient current and voltage.

In rare cases, the energy/battery management of some models of car may result in the base vehicle not having sufficient current and voltage. Please contact your car manufacturer's service partner for more detailed information.

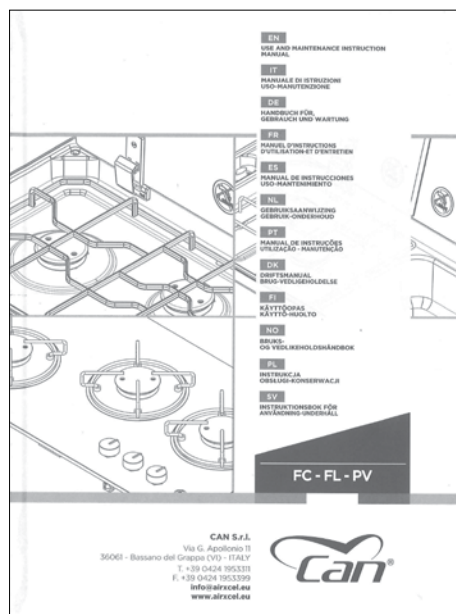


The compressor refrigerator operates solely on 12V power. It gets the 12V voltage either from the built-in switching power supply (but only if there is a 230V connection) or directly from the car via the 13-pin plug while driving. However, this is only the case if the steady plus cable (Pin 9+ and 13-) has also been assigned and is connected in the car.



If the refrigerator is not switched off during longer breaks in a journey it will drain the car's battery.

9.5 Gas cooker



Please refer to the separate, enclosed Users' Manual provided by the device/product manufacturer, for useful information on operating and caring for the gas cooker.



When cooking, it is necessary to ensure that you have additional ventilation, e.g. by opening windows near the gas-operated grill, stove and/or oven. These appliances may not be used to heat the room.



There is an automatic cut-out feature on the cooker cover. When the cooker cover is shut, all of the hot-plates are switched off and the gas supply is cut off.

Accessories

Note the detailed operation instructions, installation instructions and circuit diagrams from the manufacturers when using accessories. These are located in your service package.

- Any changes to the status of the caravan as delivered by the manufacturer may endanger driving performance and roadworthiness.
- Accessories, attachments, conversion or built-in parts which have not been released by the manufacturer can cause damage to the vehicle and impair road safety. Even if an expertise, general type approval or design approval has been provided for these parts, this does not ensure the orderly condition of the product.
- The manufacturer does not assume any liability for damages caused by parts they have not released or unpermitted changes.
- In order for 12V devices (e.g. refrigerator, toilet flush, etc.) to function safely when driving it must be ensured that there is sufficient current and voltage.

In rare cases, the energy/battery management of some models of car may result in the base vehicle not having sufficient current and voltage. Please contact your car manufacturer's service partner for more detailed information.

11.1 Maintenance



All of the information and recommendations for technical applications in this chapter are given to the best of our knowledge; however, they are not binding, especially with regard to any third-party industrial property rights.

This information / these recommendations do not exempt you from checking yourself. We cannot make any guarantees, because applications are beyond our control.

In case of doubt, please first test cleaning and care products in an inconspicuous area to determine their suitability.

Your caravan dealer will also be pleased to provide you with competent advice if you have more detailed questions.

Maintenance intervals

Fixed maintenance intervals apply to the caravan and the devices installed in it.

Rules for maintenance intervals

- Have the first maintenance performed by a specialist dealer 12 months after the initial registration.
- Have all further maintenance performed once a year by a specialist dealer.
- Have all maintenance on built-in devices performed in accordance with the corresponding maintenance intervals indicated in the operating instructions.



The manufacturer grants a 6-year guarantee on the absence of leaks in the caravan in accordance with the guarantee conditions. In order to maintain the guarantee, the vehicle must be taken to your caravan dealer every 12 months. Tests for leaks must be carried out every 12 months. A fee will be charged for this test.



The inspection of the gas facilities (subject to extra cost) is to be repeated every two years by a liquid gas expert. This inspection is to be conducted and certified in accordance with the German Association of Gas and Water Experts, worksheet G 607 and EC 1949. The operator is responsible for scheduling this inspection in good time.

Replace safety regulator knobs and hoses no later than every 10 years!

Greasing and oiling

Check and oil the movable and stationary parts of the vehicle at regular intervals. If the caravan is used seldom, yearly maintenance is required.

Rules for greasing and oiling

- Grease the bearing spaces on the casing of the overrunning system.
- Oil movable parts such as bolts and joints.
- Grease the movable parts of the overrun coupling.
- Check to see that the stationary parts of the shearing rod are not jammed.
- Clean and oil all movable and stationary parts at regular intervals.



Please observe the maintenance and care tips in the separate operating instructions for the axles, overrunning equipment and anti-sliding coupling.

11.2 Ventilation

Sufficient ventilation and de-aeration of the vehicle interior is essential to maintaining a comfortable climate.



The oxygen in the vehicle interior is used up by passengers' breathing and the operation of gas-fuelled devices. It must thus continuously be replaced. Forced ventilation systems (e.g. roof bonnets with forced ventilation; mushroom fans or floor vents) have been fitted in the vehicle for this purpose. Forced ventilation systems may not be covered or blocked, either from the inside or from the outside. They must always be kept free of snow and leaves. Increased CO² levels can result in suffocation.

CHECK LIST:

- ✓ **Ventilate the caravan regularly!**
At least twice a day for 5 – 10 minutes each time
- ✓ **Always open windows fully when ventilating;**
cross-ventilation is best
- ✓ **Do not ventilate for long periods,**
instead ventilate often
- ✓ **Always wipe away condensation immediately**
- ✓ **Ensure that forced ventilation systems are never obstructed**

Using only the forced ventilation systems as the sole source of ventilation for the vehicle interior is, however, never sufficient.

Correct ventilation is thus just as important as correct heating. Moisture can occur anywhere in the interior – for example as result of showering, cooking, drying washing or simply passengers' perspiration.

Correct ventilation means regular ventilation – at least two to four times a day for 5-10 minutes each time. Moisture occurs in all living areas. Up to 12 litres of water can accumulate each day in a four-person household and this moisture must be disposed of by means of correct ventilation. Failure to do so will result in the moisture collecting in the coldest areas as condensation. This is the basis for mould, particularly in winter. A correct amount of fresh air is required to maintain a healthy, pleasant indoor climate.

Cross-ventilation of rooms is a particularly effective way of replacing air. Simultaneously fully open several windows; the door; the roof bonnets and, where applicable, the room dividers several times a day for several minutes. This will result in an air current which draws moisture from the inside of the caravan to the outside.

In contrast, permanent ventilation by means of windows which are only tilted or slightly opened is absolutely incorrect as the exchange of air is minimal and insufficient.



In some weather conditions even if you ventilate correctly condensation may settle on cold objects (e.g. metal fittings or fixings).

Thermal bridges (cold/warm) may occur at external openings (e.g. mushroom fans, roof bonnet edges, plug sockets, windows, filler pipes, flaps, etc.).

Always wipe away condensation immediately.

The relatively small room volume in recreational vehicles; the carrying in of damp clothing; breathing and perspiration as well as the operation of gas-fuelled devices can increase the formation of condensation.



In order to avoid damage caused by condensation you should thus – as described above – ensure that there is a sufficient exchange of air. You should also ensure that any ventilation slots/openings in overhead stowage compartments and / or in the stowage areas in seating and sleeping areas are not obstructed.

This is the only way to prevent condensation and, as a result, mould forming in unfavourable weather conditions. When heating, air distribution and ventilation are all coordinated with one another it is possible to achieve a pleasant room climate at any time of the year.

Do not make any alterations to the standard hot-air system. Do not turn off the system's circulation fans in the winter months, even at night.

Make sure that vehicle is occasionally ventilated even when it is not moved for some time; in summer there is a risk of heat accumulation. When ventilating be sure to also ventilate the externally accessible stowage areas as well as the interior space. Even if the vehicle is parked in a closed room (e.g. a garage) you must still ventilate it regularly.

11.3 Upkeep

Cleaning the exterior



Only wash the vehicle at specially designated wash sites.

Use cleaning solvents as sparingly as possible. Aggressive cleaners such as rim cleaner pollute our environment.



Do not use cleaners which contain solvents.

Rules for cleaning the exterior

- The vehicle should not be washed more often than necessary.
- Rinse the vehicle with a light stream of water.
- Wipe the vehicle down with a soft sponge and typical shampoo solution.
Rinse the sponge often in the process.
- Afterwards, rinse with a great deal of water.
- Dry the vehicle with a suede cloth.
- Allow the vehicle to stand out in the open after washing to let it dry.



Cleaning should be carried out regularly in coastal regions (less than 1500 m away from salt water), but at least twice a year.

Moss is also acidic and may damage surfaces. Here again, we recommend that affected surfaces be thoroughly cleaned at least twice a year.

Dry spotlight and lamp frames thoroughly, since water can build up in these areas very easily.

Do not use aggressive cleaners or cleaners which contain solvents.

Cleaning the roof

It is not possible to walk on the roof of the trailer. No liability is assumed for any damages resulting from such actions. There is an increase in the danger of slipping or falling if the roof is damp or wet. To clean the roof, we recommend using a washing station with an accessible lifting platform.

Cleaning with a high-pressure cleaner



Labels and exterior decorations should not be sprayed directly with a high-pressure cleaner, because they may come off.

Note the instructions for the high-pressure cleaner before washing the caravan with it. Keep a minimum distance of 700 mm between the caravan and the high-pressure nozzle.

Note that the water jet comes out of the cleaning nozzle with a great deal of pressure. Incorrect use of the high-pressure cleaner can damage the caravan. The temperature of the water must not exceed 60° C. Keep the water jet constantly moving during the entire washing process. The water jet must not be aimed directly at the clearance between the door frame and door leaf or the window frame and window leaf, electrical add-ons, pin-and-socket connectors, gaskets, sealing grill for refrigerator or the roof bonnets. This can damage the vehicle or allow water to seep into the interior.

Do not use a high-pressure cleaner to clean the rear lights of the caravan. The water can be sprayed under the rubber seal of the lamp and get into the lamp compartment. This delays drying time while increasing the danger of corrosion or the formation of moss.

Cleaning and care of plastic parts PS / ABS-PMMA (e.g. lamp supports, hub caps, windows, bathroom sink)

Unsuitable cleaning solutions and stickers may cause possible damage to plastic parts.

Various media may cause stress cracks (fractures in parts), softening or swelling that can impair the function of the parts or even make them unusable.

Recommended manual cleaning

- Warm water (up to 60°C) to which a weak (2%) acid, alkaline or neutral commercial household cleaner can be added.



- Plastic cleaner, cockpit spray (NB: this may affect the glossy shine)
- If limescale has built up on the surfaces of the moulded parts, it can be removed using diluted acids such as acetic acids. To prevent scratches, avoid mechanical removal.



The following cleaning/care products may not be used for ABS/PMMA surfaces:

- In a highly concentrated form, alcoholic or alcohol-based cleaning agents can quickly lead to stress cracks. Irreparable damage may be caused even if the surfaces are treated incorrectly only once. Alcohol can be found in all alcoholic medication, facial toners, aftershaves, hair lotions, perfumes and similar kinds of products.
- Furthermore, cleaning agents that contain abrasive additives may also not be used.
- For example, of the chemicals generally found in households, the following should not come into contact with the PMMA surface: stain removers, iodine tincture, nail polish/nail polish remover, acetone, white spirits.
- You should also avoid exposure to oxidizing agents used for disinfection, such as ozone. Normal household toilet cleaners or similar disinfectants can also cause considerable damage to this material.

Direct contact with plastics such as PVC, soft PVC and similar products (e.g. stickers) must be avoided at all cost.

It is not possible to avoid transmitting plasticizers when solvent-based contents come into contact with the aforementioned plastics and this causes the parts to become brittle.

The following applies when waxing varnished or painted surfaces

- Treat the paint surfaces periodically with wax.
Note the guidelines for use from the wax manufacturer.

The following applies when polishing varnished or painted surfaces

- In exceptional cases, treat damaged paint surfaces with polish. We recommend using solvent-free polishing paste for new varnish or paintwork. Before using the polish, test it first in an inconspicuous place.



Do not polish too often since polishing removes the top layer of paint.
Frequent polishing causes more damage than it remedies.

The following applies for GRP surfaces:

To maintain the gel coat layer on GRP parts for as long as possible, we recommend that surfaces be polished regularly and then applying a protective wax coating. Depending on the duration and intensity of the sunlight, these measures should be repeated at least every three years.

Rules for damage repair

- All damage should be repaired immediately to avoid further damage from corrosion. Consult your caravan dealer

Hot-dip galvanised chassis

Should salt adhere to the hot-dip galvanised chassis, it will damage it and may cause white rust. However, so-called “white rust” is not a defect, but merely an optical impairment.

The most frequent causes for white rust are:

- gritting material and road salt (e.g. when driving during the winter months),
- condensation, e.g. because the vehicle has been covered with plastic film or sheets),
- moisture (e.g. because the vehicle has been parked in high grass, puddles or mud),
- snow (e.g. when the vehicle is left to stand for a longer period of time in snow),
- lack of ventilation (e.g. when the undercarriage is covered with an apron).

We recommend the following procedure for preventing the build-up of white rust or removing any white rust:

- After driving in winter, rinse the hot-dip galvanised surfaces with clear water.
- If hot-dip galvanised parts are covered in white rust, treat these parts immediately with a zinc cleaner such as “Poligrat”.

Undercarriage

The undercarriage of the caravan has been coated with special underbody protection. If the protective underbody coating is damaged, repair it immediately.



Use only products that have been recommended by the manufacturer for this purpose. Our authorised partners and service centres will be pleased to advise you.

Window panes made of acrylic glass

Panes made of acrylic glass require particularly careful treatment.

- Never rub acrylic glass window panes dry, because dust particles may damage the surface.
- To clean acrylic glass windows, use only a generous amount of hot water, some dishwashing liquid and a soft cloth.
- Never use a glass cleaner with chemical or scouring additives or ones that contain alcohol, because this would cause premature brittleness and lead to cracks in the panes.
- Never drive through a car wash.
- After cleaning the vehicle's acrylic glass window panes, rinse them off with lots of clear water.



Finish off the cleaning process by using an acrylic glass cleaner that has an anti-static effect. Small scratches may be treated with acrylic glass polish. Such products are offered by accessory dealers.

Cleaning the interior

Rules for cleaning seat covers, upholstery covers and curtains

- Clean seat covers with a soft brush or vacuum cleaner.
- Have heavily soiled upholstery covers and curtains dry cleaned; do not wash them yourself!
- Clean with the foam of a gentle detergent if required.
- Cushion covers must not be taken off the foam core of the cushions.

Rules for cleaning PVC surfaces



Sand and dust can damage the surface of a PVC surface that is walked on regularly. When in use, clean the floor daily with a Hoover or broom.

- Clean the surface with a special solvent for PVC surfaces. Do not place carpets on wet PVC surfaces. Carpets and PVC surfaces could stick together.
- Never use chemical cleaners or steel wool, because they will damage the PVC surface.

The following applies for furniture surfaces

The furniture fronts in some of the models have an acrylic surface with a brilliant deep sheen. The treatment and cleaning of these surfaces should match their beauty. We recommend using only a soft, damp cloth and a mild soapy solution for cleaning these surfaces.

Alternatively, to reduce static electricity, an anti-static plastic cleaner suitable for acrylic surfaces can be used. In this case, there is no need to first clean the surfaces with a soapy solution.



Under no circumstances should you use solvent-based intensive cleaning agents or alcohol-based cleaning agents (which are often found in typical glass cleaner products). The surfaces may be irreparably damaged even if they are treated incorrectly only once.

Do not use scouring agents or scrubbing sponges, because they will scratch the surface or leave an unnatural shine.

Maintenance tips for mirror surfaces

To ensure the long-lasting use of your new mirror, please observe the following important information.

Spots which occur during daily use (drops of water, toothpaste spatters, etc.) should best be removed with a soft cloth or your towel after you have dried your hands. Stubborn spots such as cosmetic smears may be wiped off carefully using a slightly damp microfibre or chamois cloth. If possible, the mirror should be cleaned without water and cleaning agents to ensure that dampness and/or chemicals do not penetrate the mirror coating. If, despite this, the peripheral area of the mirror should nevertheless become wet, dry it off quickly. If, after showering, the mirror should be fogged up, wipe the edges immediately to prevent corroding around the edges. For helpful tips on airing, please refer to **Chapter 11.2**.

Never use acidic bathroom cleaners, glass cleaners, all-purpose cleaners or window cleaning agents because they accelerate corroding around the edges of the mirror.

Rules for cleaning the toilet area

- Clean with neutral liquid soap and a nonscouring cloth.
- Do not use a vinegar concentrate to clean the toilet and the water system or to decalcify the water system. Vinegar concentrate can damage gaskets or parts of the system.



Do not use scouring cleaners in the toilet area either!

Do not pour corrosive cleaners down the drain. Do not pour boiling water down the drain. Corrosive cleaners and boiling water will damage the drainpipes and siphon traps.

Stainless steel kitchen sink/INOX

- Clean kitchen sink with normal mild household cleaners or special stainless steel cleansing agents.
- Never use bleach, products that contain chloride or hydrochloric acid, baking powder or silver polish as a cleaner.
- Do not use scouring powder and/or household sponges with steel wool.
- If in doubt, use the cleaner first in an unnoticeable place to check whether or not it is suitable for cleaning the surface in question.
- After cleaning, dry all surfaces thoroughly with household wipes to prevent water stains and lime build-up.

Accessories

Rules for upkeep

- Clean synthetic parts (i.e. bumpers, protective covers) with warm water (up to 60° C) and mild household cleaner.
- If necessary, grease door hinges and lifting stanchions.
- Clean the fresh water taps, fresh water tank and waste water tank annually.



Do not use scouring solvents since these could scratch the surface!



Remove all spray cans with cleaners and polishes from the vehicle after finishing the upkeep! Otherwise, there is a danger of explosion at temperatures over 50° C!

11.4 Winter operation

Preparation

Due to the overall vehicle conception, (aluminium sandwich construction with insulated windows) your caravan is suitable for winter operation.



We recommend that you optimise your caravan in accordance with your personal tastes for winter camping. Your dealer will gladly advise you in these matters.

Rules for preparation

- Examine the vehicle for damage to paint or through rust, and repair if necessary.
- Ensure that no water can seep into the forced de-aeration system in the floor or into the heating element.
- Protect the metal parts of the lower floor against rust with a wax-based protective agent.
- Preserve lacquered surfaces with a suitable agent.

Perform all necessary winterproofing

General rules

- Only leave the caravan in an enclosed space if this space is dry and well ventilated. Otherwise, park the caravan out in the open.

Rules for inner furnishings

- Empty and clean the refrigerator. Leave the refrigerator door open.
- Leave storage spaces and closets open for ventilation purposes.
- Position cushions and mattresses in such a way that they do not come into contact with condensation.
- If necessary, heat the entire caravan to prevent mould build-up from condensation moisture.
- Set up a dehumidifier inside the vehicle and dry or change the granulate material regularly.
- Disconnect (or ideally, remove) batteries and check the energy level at least once a month, recharging if necessary.
- Completely empty the entire water system.

- If the trailer is not used for a longer period of time or in winter storage, remove all aggressive food such as salt, vinegar, oils, or other spices from the trailer. In combination with high room air humidity, they can damage galvanised or metal surfaces (slide-bearing drawers, wire baskets, etc.).

Winter operation

In the course of winter operation, condensation forms at low temperatures when the vehicle is occupied. Sufficient ventilation plays a very significant role in ensuring a suitable air quality within the vehicle and preventing damage by condensation.

Rules for ventilation

- Set the heating element to the highest position and open ceiling barriers, curtains and shades while the vehicle is initially being heated. In doing this, you ensure optimum ventilation and de-aeration.
- Only operate the heating element when the air circulation unit is on.
- In the morning, remove all cushions, ventilate all storage compartments and dry moist spots.
- Install a chimney extension that is sufficiently long.



If condensation should build up somewhere in spite of these preventive measures, just wipe it away.



After strong snowfalls, always remove the snow from the roof to reduce the load, taking into account that powder snow weighs significantly less than settled snow, which holds a lot of moisture.

Frost protection measures

If the interior is sufficiently heated, it is unlikely that the fresh water tank, taps and warm water boiler would freeze. Only fill the fresh water tank after the vehicle has been heated. We do recommend, however, an additional heating element for the tank when exterior temperatures drop sharply. Your dealer will show you several possibilities. (Not included)

After the end of the winter season

Rules for upkeep

- Carry out a thorough undercarriage wash. This removes thawing agents (salts, lye residue).
- Clean the exterior of the caravan and use commercially available car wax to preserve steel parts.
- Should you have installed one, do not forget to remove the chimney extension.



Only wash the vehicle at specially designated sites.

Use cleaners as sparingly as possible. Aggressive cleaners (i.e., rim cleaner) pollute the environment.

Rules for the exterior structure

- Turn stanchions down. Wheels and axles must still carry the vehicle.
- Preserve painted exterior surfaces with a suitable material.
- Use a protective agent to protect the metal parts of the under carriage against rust.
- Cover with tarpaulins, ensuring that ventilation is not obstructed.
- Leave the forced ventilation system open.
- Air the caravan thoroughly every three to four weeks.

Rules for containers

- Empty and clean the fresh water tank with a pump, if necessary with a plunger.
- Empty and clean the waste water tank.
- Empty and clean the WC tank.
- Empty the hot-water boiler completely: switch off the 12 V power supply by means of the main switch on the control panel and open all of the water faucets. In addition, we recommend that you separate the water pump from the fresh water system.
- Ensure that no water can seep into the forced ventilation system in the floor and into the heating element.



Also note the guidelines and operating instructions from the manufacturers of all built-in devices.



In case of lightning:

Various precautions can be taken to reduce the danger from a stroke of lightning in a trailer.

- For example, never position the trailer in an exposed place on a hill or in an open field. This prevents the vehicle from being the highest point in that location.
- Inside the vehicle, avoid direct contact with metal objects and cables during a storm.

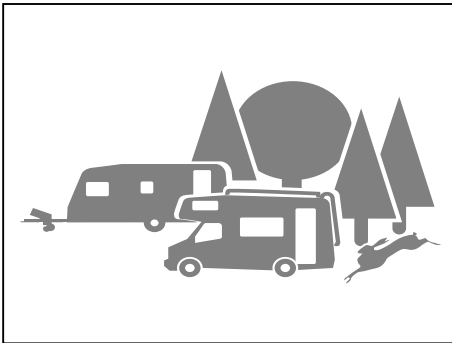
The Faraday cage principle would apply for a continuous covering of conductive material, i.e. a mesh of such materials. By changing the construction or using different materials such as a fibreglass-reinforced hail protection roof, this is not always the case.

Should you feel that the danger is too great in the trailer, stay in the car or in a building nearby.

Even if there is little danger of lightning striking the trailer, we recommend that you adhere to the advice given above.

A fibreglass-reinforced roof attracts far less lightning than a metal roof. Nevertheless, during a storm it is important to bear in mind that, even if occupants are protected by a continuous metal mesh by virtue of a Faraday cage, lightning is always accompanied by a bright flash of light, extremely loud noises and other dangers.

12.1 The environment and mobile travel



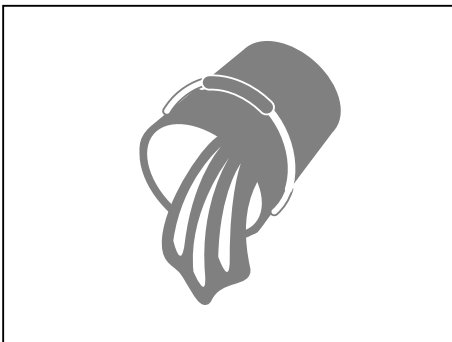
Environmentally sound use

By nature of their activities, caravan users bear a considerable responsibility towards the environment.

Therefore, you should always use your caravan in an environmentally sound manner.

Rules for environmentally sound use:

- Do not interfere with the quietude and cleanliness of nature.
- Dispose of waste water, faeces and trash properly.
- Act as a role model, so that caravans are not stereotyped as environmental polluters.
- If you plan to stay longer in cities and municipalities, please park in an area that is specifically marked for trailer combinations. Find out in advance where these areas are located.



Rules for waste water disposal:

- Only collect waste water in the built-in tanks or, if absolutely necessary, in similarly suitable containers!
- Never dispose of waste water in greenery or in gullies! Street sewer lines often do not lead to waste water treatment plants.
- Empty the waste water tank as often as possible, even if it is not yet full (for hygienic reasons). If possible, rinse the waste water tank out with fresh water each time after emptying.



Only empty the faeces tank at designated sites, never out in the open! Disposal stations are typically located at highway rest stops, campsites or service stations.



Rules for the disposal of faeces:

- Only add approved cleaners to the faeces tank.



Apply cleaning fluid very sparingly. Excessive application does not guarantee the prevention of odour build-up!

Disposal:

- Never allow the faeces tank to become too full. Empty the tank immediately, at the latest when the fill indicator lights up.
- Never dispose of waste water in gullies! Street sewer lines often do not lead to waste water treatment plants.



Only empty the faeces tank in the designated areas, not out in the open!

NEXT 12. Waste disposal and environmental protection



Rules for trash disposal:

- Separate trash and bring recycleable materials to the appropriate collection sites.
- Empty trash containers in designated areas as often as possible. This prevents unpleasant odours and trash build-up.

Rules for rest areas:

- Always keep rest areas clean, even if the mess was created by others.
- Never dispose of your household trash in the containers provided in rest areas.
- Do not let the motor of your base vehicle run unnecessarily while standing still. A cold motor causes a lot of contamination while idling. The quickest way to reach operating temperature is while driving.



The preservation of the environment is not just in the best interests of nature, but also in the best interests of all caravans!



Further important information on the environment and waste disposal can be found in the additionally enclosed operating instructions of the device manufacturers included in the documents for your vehicle.

The methods for disposal recommended in these instructions must be met accordingly.

The applicable legal and official regulations at the place of disposal and the methods for disposal provided there must be taken into account when disposing of the trailer or its fixtures and fittings.

13. Technical data

13.1 Tire pressure values

Technically permissible maximum weight	Tire size	Air pressure in bar
1000 kg / 1100 kg / 1300 kg	185/70R13C 106 N	3,7 /3,7/ 4,3
	175/80 R13 C 97 R	3,5 /3,5 /4,1



Please check the tire pressure regularly; always check it before moving the caravan. Insufficient tire pressure is the most frequent cause of tire damage.

We are not liable if this regulation is not observed!
Maximum speed: 100 km/h.

Observe the speed regulations of the country you are driving in!

On no account may the specified tire pressure be exceeded; not even if a higher value is stated on the tire wall.



As a rule of thumb, it may be assumed that a full tire loses 0.1 bar every two months. Check the pressure regularly to avoid damaged or bursting tires.

13.2 Technical data

Model	Length overall	Length of the super-structure	Effective length	Width overall	Height overall	Headroom	Thickness of floor/ceiling/wall	Tires**
	cm	cm	cm	cm	cm	cm	mm	
380, 381	588	460	437	219	259	198	37/31/31	185/70R13C

Legend

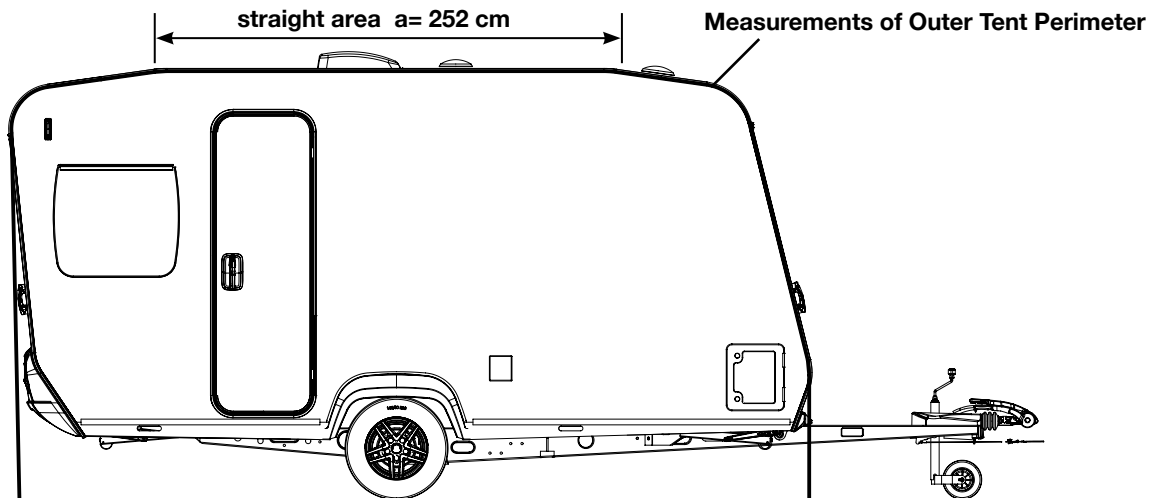
The masses for caravans are calculated on the basis of Directive (EU) No. 1230/2012.

** These tires correspond to the standard tyres. However, for organizational and logistical reasons, your vehicle may be fitted with alternative tires. Please refer to Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate Part II or the EU Certificate of Conformity (CoC) for information regarding permissible wheel/tire combinations.



For further technical data as well as information on masses and measurements of your Next caravan, please refer to the EU Declaration of Conformity / Certificate of Conformity (COC), the Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate or the technical data sheet.

13.3 Measurements of Outer Tent Perimeter



Model		1.000 kg	1.100 kg	1.300 kg	a
380, 381	cm	887	887	887	252



This measurement diagram applies for all camper models. The vehicle must be standing parallel to the ground.

Height of the outer tent guide rail:
Single axle approx. 2.49

The outer tent guide rail is designed for a standard outer tent keder with a diameter of 7-8 mm.

Tolerance of length dimensions: +/- 0.5%

13.4 Basic equipment

For fresh water tank, 25 l

Position	Weight (kg)	Number	Total (kg)
Gas bottle, empty, steel only	7	1	7
Gas filling	5	1	5
Fresh water tank filled for driving	25	1	25
Fresh water for toilet, C402	15	1	15
			52

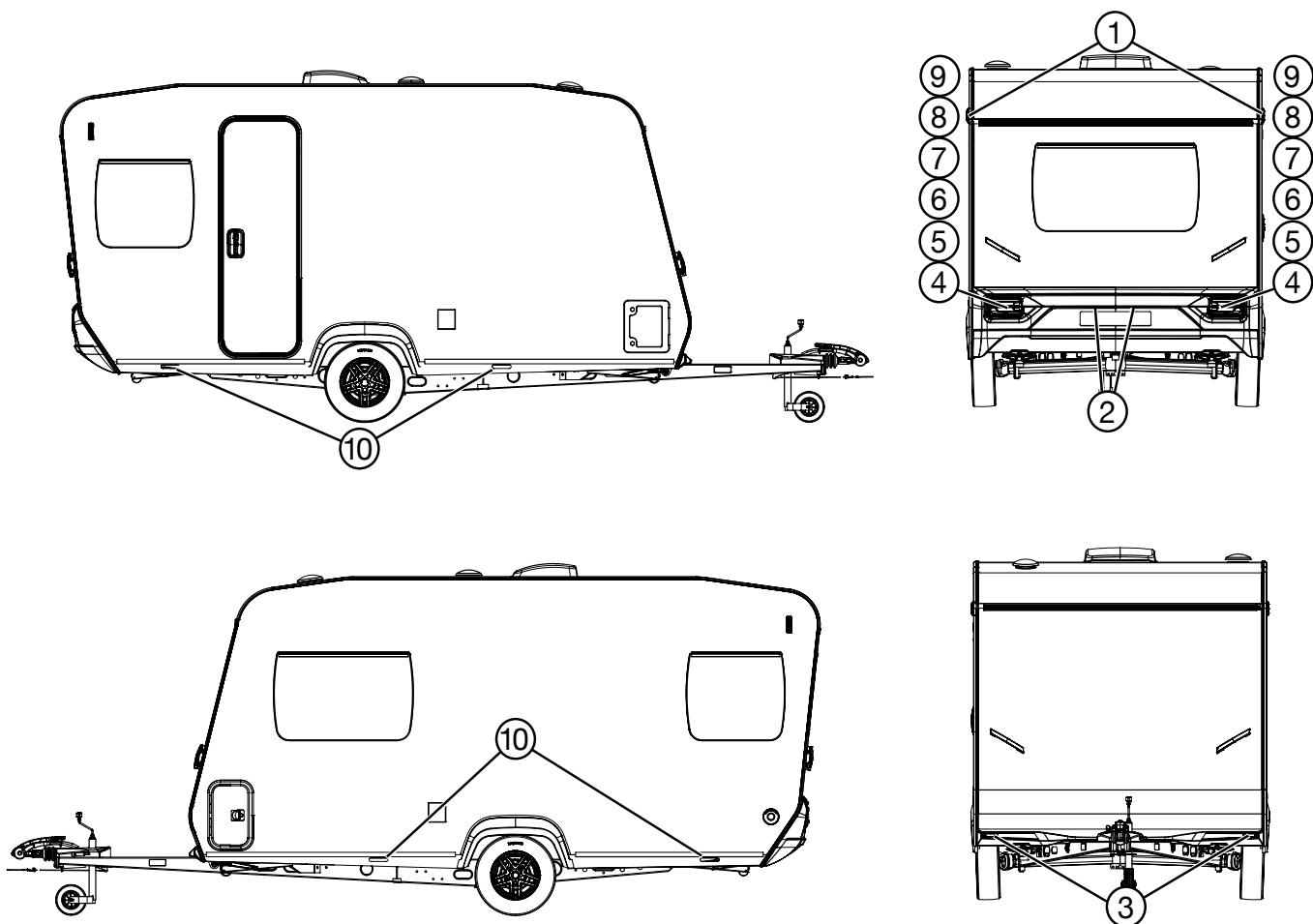


The calculation of mass for the basic equipment may change if you install special accessories. Your Next caravan dealer will be pleased to provide you with competent advice if you have more detailed questions.

13. Technical data

13.5 Lighting

12 V Vehicle lighting			
Position	Description	Voltage	Bulbs
1	Rear light: red Running light: white	12	LED
2	Licence plate illumination: white	12	LED
3	Running light: white Rear reflector: white	12	LED
4	Rear light: red	12	LED
5	Brake light: red	12	LED
6	Blinker: orange	12	LED
7	Back-up light: white	12	LED
8	Rear fog light: red	12	LED
9	Rear reflector, triangular: red Rear reflector: red	12	
10	Rear reflector: yellow	12	



Replacing the lamps in the rear lights



In full LED lights, it is not possible to change individual bulbs.

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