

How to Drive a UAZ Buhanka

How to Engage the 4x4:

1. Preparation:

- Ensure the van is **STOPPED** before engaging 4x4. Avoid grinding the gears!

2. Engaging 4x4 High:

- Press the clutch while in **1st gear**.
- Push the upper lever **forward or away from yourself** to engage **4x4 high/direct**. You should now be in **4x4 high**.

3. If Stuck in Mud:

- Shift to **4x4 low/reducing** only if you're stuck.
- Press the clutch and pull the lower lever to engage the reducing gear. Ensure you are already in 4x4.

4. Driving in 4x4 Low:

- While in **4x4 low**, do not exceed **10 km/h** and avoid sharp turns.
- Sharp turns could damage the axle, leading to a loss of your deposit and significant headaches.

5. Disengaging 4x4:

- To turn off 4x4, come to a **complete stop**.
- Ensure the lower levers are in **direct**.
- Engage the clutch and gently pull the upper lever **towards the driver** to disengage.

6. Fuel Efficiency:

- It is strongly recommended to disengage 4x4 when it's not needed, as the van consumes **twice as much fuel** in 4x4 mode.

7. Transfer Case Issues:

- If you hear ringing or knocking from the transfer case, please call me immediately. This could indicate gear damage.

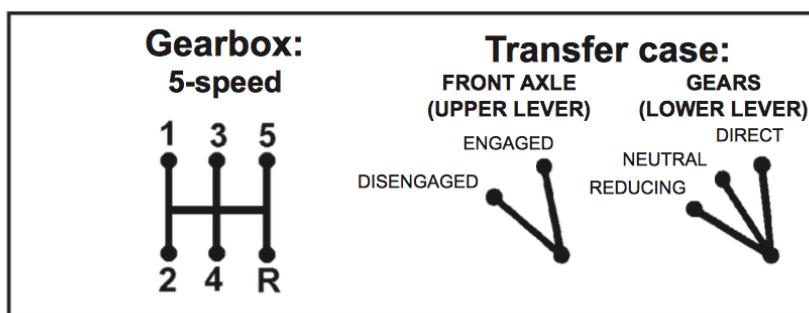


Fig. 3.2. Diagram of gearbox and transfer case lever positions

The Transmission:

- The van has a **5-speed transmission**. Engaging the gears can be a bit challenging, so it's important to familiarize yourself with them before driving.
- **Tip:** Run through all the gears before you start driving to get a feel for their positions.
- **Important:** Be careful not to grind the gears, especially when shifting from **1st to 2nd gear**.

Fuel/Gas System:

- The vans have two gas tanks: a 50L tank on the driver's side and a 25L tank on the passenger's side. We strongly recommend using the driver's side tank for travel between towns.
- Expect fuel consumption of 14-16L per 100 km under normal highway conditions (not in 4x4).
- Use 95 octane fuel for the best performance; 92 octane will result in poor performance.
- Avoid filling the tank from plastic bottles in mountainous areas to prevent contamination.
- Always vent both fuel tanks when driving above 1500m to avoid pressure build-up, which can cause power loss or gas smells in the cabin.



If the Van Gets Stuck in Mud, Snow, or Water:

Seek Assistance:

- Ask a local for help or contact us. We can send someone to assist you, but it may take **4-5 hours** depending on your location. The cost for assistance can range from **\$150 to \$350**.

Use the C Hooks:

- Under the front of the van, you'll find two **C hooks**. Please use these for towing.

Tow Strap:

- Utilize the **tow strap** provided in the van. Be cautious: if the strap breaks, you will be responsible for the cost of replacement.

Shovel:

- Use the **shovel** included in the van to help dig out if needed.

Clutch Care:

- If you burn out the clutch while trying to get unstuck, it could take **1-2 days** to repair and cost between **\$200 and \$250**.

How to Change a Flat Tire:

1. Safety First:

- Ensure the van is on **level ground** and out of the way of traffic.
- Make sure the van is stable and won't roll. Engage the **handbrake** and use stones or other objects to secure the van.

2. Locate the Spare Tire:

- The spare tire is located under the back of the van, behind the two doors.

3. Remove the Spare Tire:

- Use the tire wrench to **unbolt** the two bolts securing the spare tire in place.

4. Position the Jack:

- Place the tire jack on the **axle** of the flat tire. Make sure to turn the top of the jack to raise it to the required height.

5. Remove the Flat Tire:

- Loosen all the bolts on the flat tire. Once loosened, lift the van with the jack to remove the flat tire.

6. Install the Spare Tire:

- Place the spare tire onto the van and secure it by tightening the bolts. Store the damaged tire inside the van.

7. Repair Options:

- Patching a hole in a tire is straightforward and can cost around **500 to 800 SOM**.

Van Specifications:

- Size:** The van measures **1.9 meters wide** and **4.3 meters long**. It is a large 4x4 vehicle, so be sure to make wide turns.
- Handling:** The van is top-heavy, which means you should avoid making fast turns to maintain stability.

Tires Pressure:

- Main Asphalt Roads:** 2.3 bars
- Rough Gravel Roads:** 1.8 bars
- An **air compressor** is provided for your convenience; please use it to adjust tire pressure as needed.

Engine:

- The engine requires **10W-40 engine oil**.
- If you notice any oil leaking from the van, please let us know immediately.

Doors:

- Ensure all doors close **flush** with the exterior of the van.
- The back doors should be closed tightly, and it's advisable to lock them while driving.
- Be gentle with the door handles, as they are not particularly sturdy.

Electrical System:

- If you experience issues with the electrical system, there are **extra fuses** located in the glove box.
- The **fuse box** is located on the passenger side, under the glove box. Check the fuses or take the van to a shop for assistance.

Engine Lights:

- It is normal for the **check engine light** to turn on if you use **92 weight gas** or if the fuel quality is subpar.
- The **ABS light** may occasionally turn on and off; this is usually caused by dust in front of the sensor and is not a cause for concern.



1. Head lights
2. Fuel indicator (down left tank, up right tank)
3. Fog light
4. Ventilation front cabin (hot/cold)
5. Ventilation rear (only hot!)
6. Hand brake
7. Pull up for hot air
8. Lower lever (low gears/neutral/normal gears)
9. Upper lever (2WD/4WD)
10. Hazard lights
11. Head light adjustment
12. Wiper fluid reservoir
13. Fuel level
14. Engine temperature