



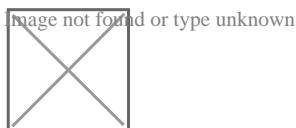
- **Brake System Service and Upgrades**  
**Brake System Service and Upgrades** How to replace worn brake pads on an ATV Steps for bleeding air from ATV brake lines How to rebuild a brake caliper on an ATV When to replace brake rotors for safe stopping Signs of brake fluid contamination in an ATV How to inspect brake lines for damage or leaks Understanding how master cylinders work in ATVs Tips for maintaining consistent brake performance How to adjust parking brake tension on an ATV Steps for installing new brake components on an ATV Why regular brake inspections are essential for ATV safety How to prevent brake fade during long downhill rides
- **Suspension and Steering System Overhaul**  
**Suspension and Steering System Overhaul** How to replace worn ball joints on an ATV Steps for rebuilding ATV shocks for smoother rides How to check and replace A arm bushings When to adjust preload settings on your ATV suspension Signs of a failing steering stem bearing How to replace damaged tie rod ends on an ATV Techniques for diagnosing uneven tire wear on ATVs How to align the front wheels on an ATV Understanding the role of EPS in ATV steering How to set sag correctly on an ATV suspension Steps for greasing pivot points in the suspension system When to upgrade suspension components for heavy duty use
- **About Us**



response [judson outdoor power & atv](#) Yamaha Motor Company. Sag refers to the amount of travel used by the weight of the vehicle and rider when the suspension is at rest. Properly setting the sag ensures that your ATVs suspension can absorb bumps effectively while maintaining stability during cornering and braking. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to set sag correctly on an ATV suspension in a way that sounds human-like and engaging.

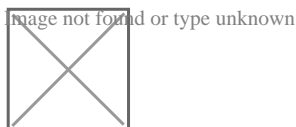
First off, you'll need a few tools: a measuring tape, a friend to help, and possibly a stand or jack to lift the ATV. Start by preparing your ATV. Make sure it's on level ground and that you're wearing your riding gear because you'll be sitting on the bike as part of the process.

Begin by measuring what we call "free sag." This is how much the suspension compresses under just the weight of the vehicle itself. To do this, lift the rear wheels off the ground using your stand or jack. Measure from a fixed point on the rear swingarm (like a bolt) to a fixed point on the chassis (like another bolt). Let's call this measurement A.



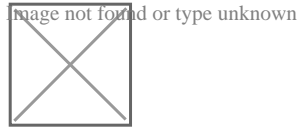
Next, lower the ATV so that both wheels are back on the ground. Push down hard on the rear of the ATV and then let it bounce back up naturally. Now, with no one sitting on it, measure again from those same two points you used before. This measurement is B.

The free sag is calculated as A minus B. For most ATVs, you want this number to be around 5-10% of your total rear wheel travel. If it's too high or too low, you'll need to adjust your spring preload accordingly.



Now let's move onto measuring "rider sag," which is where having a friend comes in handy. With someone ready to take measurements, sit comfortably on your ATV in your normal riding position as if you were about to take off for a ride.

Have your friend measure from those same two points again – this will give us measurement C. The rider sag is calculated as A minus C.



Ideally, for most ATVs, this rider sag should be around 30-35% of total rear wheel travel but always refer to manufacturer recommendations because different models might have specific needs.

If either free or rider sags aren't within these ranges after measuring them out:

- If there's too much sag (numbers higher than recommended), increase spring preload.
- If there's not enough sag (numbers lower than recommended), decrease spring preload.

Adjusting spring preload usually involves turning an adjustable collar near where springs meet shock absorbers until desired settings are reached – but always check owners manual since designs can vary across brands/models.

After making adjustments based on initial measurements & calculations – repeat full process: re-measure free & rider sags ensuring they now fall within target ranges mentioned earlier; tweak further if necessary till everything lines up perfectly!

Remember also front suspension plays role overall balance/handling though typically less adjustable than rear - some models allow fork oil level changes affecting front ride height/sag similarly important consider overall setup harmony between front/back ends ensuring neither end feels harsh/bottoms out excessively during rides enhancing both control & enjoyment trails ahead!

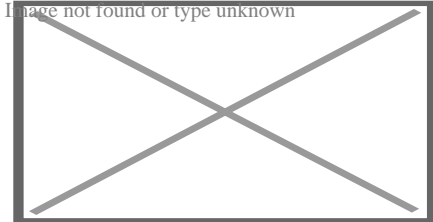
In conclusion setting correct sagging isn't just technical task-it directly impacts how well you enjoy every twist turn adventure awaits aboard trusty four-wheeled companion! So take time

get right-you won't regret once hit trails feeling confident knowing dialed exactly how should be!

## About Roadster (car)

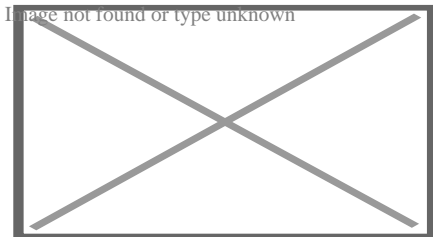
This article is about a style of automobile. For other uses of the terms, see Roadster (disambiguation) and Spyder (disambiguation).

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2016 Mazda MX-5

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1931 Ford Model A roadster

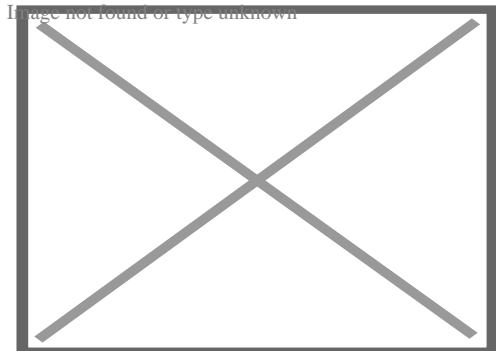
A **roadster** (also **spider**, **spyder**) is an open two-seat car with emphasis on sporting appearance or character.<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[2]</sup> Initially an American term for a two-seat car with no weather protection, its usage has spread internationally and has evolved to include two-seat convertibles.

The roadster was also a style of racing car driven in United States Auto Club (USAC) Championship Racing, including the Indianapolis 500, in the 1950s and 1960s. This type of racing car was superseded by rear-mid-engine cars.

## Etymology

[edit]

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## Early roadster competing for the Vanderbilt Cup

The term "roadster" originates in the United States, where it was used in the 19th century to describe a horse suitable for travelling.<sup>[3][4]</sup> By the end of the century, the definition had expanded to include bicycles and tricycles.<sup>[5]</sup> In 1916, the United States Society of Automobile Engineers defined a roadster as: "an open car seating two or three. It may have additional seats on running boards or in rear deck."<sup>[6]</sup> Since it has a single row of seats, the main seat for the driver and passenger was usually further back in the chassis than it would have been in a touring car.<sup>[4][7]</sup> Roadsters usually had a hooded dashboard.<sup>[7]</sup>

In the United Kingdom, historically, the preferred terms were "open two-seater" and "two-seat tourer".<sup>[8][9]</sup> Since the 1950s, the term "roadster" has also been increasingly used in the United Kingdom. It is noted that the optional 4-seat variant of the Morgan Roadster would not be technically considered a roadster.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

The term "spider" or "spyder," sometimes used in names for convertible models, is said to come from before the automobile era. Some 19th-century lightweight horse-drawn phaetons had a small body and large wooden wheels with thin spokes; they were nicknamed "spiders" because of their appearance; the nickname was transferred to sports cars, although they did not look similar.<sup>[10]</sup>

In 1962, Chevrolet introduced the *Monza Spyder*, a turbocharged version of its Corvair compact, available as a convertible or coupe. Although not a true 2 passenger vehicle, it featured upgraded suspension and other equipment to classify it as a "sporty car."

## History

[edit]

Auto racing began with the first earnest contests in 1894 in Europe, and in 1895 in the United States. Some of the earliest race cars were purpose-built or stripped for the greatest speed, with minimal or no bodywork at all, leading to a body style aptly named 'speedster'. The cut-down speedster body-style really took form in the 1900s. After removing most of the body (and fenders), an empty platform on the ladder-frame chassis was mounted with one or two seats, a gas tank, and spare tyres.<sup>[11]</sup>

American manufacturers Mercer and Stutz started offering ready-made racing speedsters, intentionally built to be driven to race(-track), raced, and driven back by their owner – essentially the first track day cars.<sup>[11]</sup>

- 1890s to 1920s speedsters

- Ransom Olds' 1896/1897 "Pirate" racer was one of the first speedsters.

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Ransom Olds'  
1896/1897 "Pirate"  
racer was one of the  
first speedsters.

- Barney Oldfield and Henry Ford with Oldfield's 999 speedster, 1902

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Barney Oldfield and Henry  
Ford with Oldfield's 999  
speedster, 1902

- 1909 model T speedster – announced winner of the 1909 Ocean to Ocean race, disqualified because of an engine change

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1909 model T  
speedster –  
announced winner of  
the 1909 Ocean to  
Ocean race,  
disqualified because of  
an engine change  
1910 Mercer 35R Raceabout (1912 specimen)

○

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1910 Mercer 35R  
Raceabout (1912  
specimen)

The 1912 Stutz Bear Cat / Bearcat, (1914 shown), available doorless through 1916

○

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The 1912 Stutz Bear  
Cat / Bearcat, (1914  
shown), available  
doorless through 1916

The immediate predecessor to the roadster was the runabout, a body style with a single row of seats and no doors, windshield, or other weather protection. Another predecessor was the touring car, similar in body style to the modern roadster except for its multiple rows of seats. By the 1920s roadsters were appointed similarly to touring cars, with doors, windshields, simple folding tops, and side curtains.<sup>[4]</sup>

Roadster bodies were offered on automobiles of all sizes and classes, from mass-produced cars like the Ford Model T and the Austin 7 to extremely expensive cars like the Cadillac V-16, the Duesenberg Model J and Bugatti Royale.

- 1920s to 1950s roadsters
- 1926 Ford Model T roadster

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1926 Ford Model T  
roadster  
1932 Duesenberg J Murphy-bodied roadster

○

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1932 Duesenberg J  
Murphy-bodied roadster  
1937 Delahaye 135MS roadster

○

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1937 Delahaye 135MS

roadster

- 1949 MG TC open two-seater marketed in USA as a roadster

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1949 MG TC open

two-seater marketed in

USA as a roadster

By the 1970s "roadster" could be applied to any two-seater car of sporting appearance or character.<sup>[12]</sup> In response to market demand they were manufactured as well-equipped as convertibles<sup>[13]</sup> with side windows that retracted into the doors. Popular models through the 1960s and 1970s were the Alfa Romeo Spider, MGB and Triumph TR4.

- 1950s to 1980s roadsters

1973 MGB

○

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1973 MGB

- Alfa Romeo Spider

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Alfa Romeo Spider

- 1983 Mercedes-Benz 380SL

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1983 Mercedes-Benz 380SL

1987 Cadillac AllantÃ©

○

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## 1987 Cadillac Allanté

The highest selling roadster is the Mazda MX-5, which was introduced in 1989.<sup>[14][15][16]</sup> The early style of roadster with minimal weather protection is still in production by several low-volume manufacturers and fabricators, including the windowless Morgan Roadster, the doorless Caterham 7 and the bodyless Ariel Atom.

- 1990s to present day roadsters  
BMW Z3

○

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**BMW Z3**

- Pontiac Solstice

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**Pontiac Solstice**

**Mazda MX-5**

○

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**Mazda MX-5**

**Porsche Boxster**

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**Porsche Boxster**

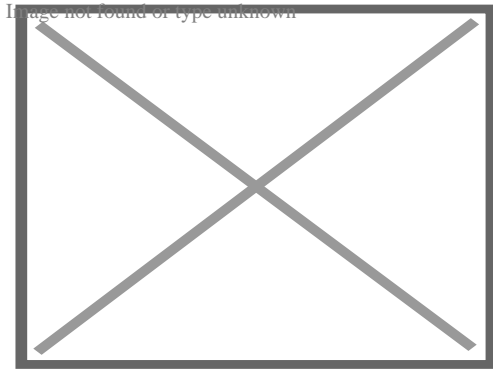
- MG Cyberster

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**MG Cyberster**

## IndyCar roadster layout

[edit]



1957 Kurtis Indy roadster

The term *roadster* was used to describe a style of racing cars competing in the AAA/USAC Championship Cars series (the IndyCar equivalents of the time) from 1952 to 1969. The roadster engine and drive shaft are offset from the centerline of the car. This allows the driver to sit lower in the chassis and facilitates a weight offset which is beneficial on oval tracks.<sup>[17]</sup>

One story of why this type of racing car is referred to as a "roadster" is that a team was preparing a new car for the Indianapolis 500. They had it covered in a corner of their shop. If they were asked about their car they would try and obscure its importance by saying that it was just their (hot rod) "roadster". After the Indianapolis racer was made public, the "roadster" name was still attached to it.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Frank Kurtis built the first roadster to race and entered it in the 1952 Indianapolis 500. It was driven by Bill Vukovich who led for most of the race until a steering failure eliminated him. The Howard Keck owned team with Vukovich driving went on to win the 1953 and 1954 contests with the same car. Bob Sweikert won the 1955 500 in a Kurtis after Vukovich was killed while leading. A. J. Watson,<sup>[18]</sup> George Salih and Quinn Epperly were other notable roadster constructors. Watson-built roadsters won in 1956, 1959 – 1964 though the 1961 and 1963 winners were actually close copies built from Watson designs. The 1957 and 1958 winner was the same car built by Salih with help by Epperly built with a unique placement of the engine in a 'lay down' mounting so the cylinders were nearly horizontal instead of vertical as traditional design dictated.<sup>[19]</sup> This gave a slightly lower center of mass and a lower profile.

Roadsters continued to race until the late 1960s, although they became increasingly uncompetitive against the new rear-engined racing cars. The last roadster to complete the full race distance was in 1965, when Gordon Johncock finished fifth in the Wienberger Homes Watson car. The last roadster to make the race was built and driven by Jim Hurtubise in the 1968 race and dropped out early.<sup>[20]</sup>

Some pavement midget roadsters were built and raced into the early 1970s but never were dominant.<sup>[21]</sup>

## See also

[edit]

- Barchetta, a related two-seater body style designed primarily for racing
- Convertible, the general term to describe vehicles with retractable roofs and retractable side windows
- Roadster utility
- Tonneau cover, a protective cover for the seats in an open car

## References

[edit]

- <sup>^</sup> Pollard, Elaine, ed. (1994). "R". *The Oxford Paperback Dictionary (Fourth ed.)*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. p. 692. ISBN 0-19-280012-4. "**roadster** noun an open car without rear seats."
- <sup>^</sup> Georgano, G. N., ed. (1971). "Glossary". *Encyclopedia of American Automobiles*. New York, NY USA: E. P. Dutton. pp. 215–217. ISBN 0-525-09792-9. LCCN 79147885. "**Roadster**. A two-passenger open car of sporting appearance."
- <sup>^</sup> Webster, Noah; Goodrich, Chauncey A.; Porter, Noah (1861). "Roadster". *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. Springfield, MA US: G. and C. Merriam. p. 959.
- <sup>^</sup> **a b c** Haajanen, Lennart W. (2003). *Illustrated Dictionary of Automobile Body Styles*. Illustrations by Bertil Nydén; foreword by Karl Ludvigsen. Jefferson, NC USA: McFarland. p. 113. ISBN 0-7864-1276-3. LCCN 2002014546.
- <sup>^</sup> Porter, Noah, ed. (1898). "Roadster". *Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language*. Springfield, MA US: G. and C. Merriam. p. 1246. LCCN 98001281.
- <sup>^</sup> Society of Automobile Engineers, Nomenclature Division (August 20, 1916). "What's What in Automobile Bodies Officially Determined" (pdf). *The New York Times*. New York, NY USA. Nomenclature Division, Society of Automobile Engineers. ISSN 0362-4331. OCLC 1645522. Retrieved 2012-05-31. "Here it is, with other body types and distinctions, officially determined recently by the Nomenclature Division of the Society of Automobile Engineers:"
- <sup>^</sup> **a b** Clough, Albert L. (1913). *A dictionary of automobile terms*. The Horseless Age Company. LCCN 13003001. Retrieved 1 September 2014.
- <sup>^</sup> Culshaw, David; Horrobin, Peter (2013) [1974]. "Appendix 5 - Coachwork styles". *The complete catalogue of British Cars 1895 - 1975 (e-book ed.)*. Poundbury, Dorchester, UK: Veloce Publishing. pp. 480–484. ISBN 978-1-845845-83-4.
- <sup>^</sup> "The Used Car Problem". *Garage Organization and Management*. Taylor & Francis. pp. 259–260. Retrieved 2012-10-26. "(for the purposes of this British publication) 'In order to avoid confusion, however, the universally understood terms 'Tourer', 'Coupé', 'Saloon', 'Limousine', etc., have been adopted, adding the American term 'Roadster' as the two-seater edition of the tourer.'"

10. ^ *Silvestro, Brian (14 May 2018). "Here's Why Convertibles Are Called Spiders". Road & Track.*
11. ^ **a b** The Cutdown Speedster — ClassicSpeedsters.com
12. ^ Georgano 1971, p. 216.
13. ^ Culshaw & Horrobin 2013, p. 482.
14. ^ *"Mazda Produces 900,000th MX-5, Recognized as World's Best-Selling Sports Car". www.motortrend.com. Retrieved 23 June 2018.*
15. ^ *"History of the Mazda MX-5 - picture special". www.autocar.co.uk. Retrieved 23 June 2018.*
16. ^ *"25 Snapshots of the Mazda Miata Through History". www.cheatsheet.com. Retrieved 23 June 2018.*
17. ^ *"The 10 greatest Indy roadsters in history". www.macsmotorcitygarage.com. 18 February 2014. Retrieved 28 October 2018.*
18. ^ *"(USAC) Championship Indy Car Roadster". www.ewarbirds.org. Retrieved 28 October 2018.*
19. ^ *"Brickyard Classic: 1958 Indy 500 – The Salih and Epperly "Laydown" Roadsters". www.curbsideclassic.com. Retrieved 28 October 2018.*
20. ^ *"Robin Miller". www.racer.com. Retrieved 28 October 2018.*
21. ^ *"The Don Edmunds Fully Independent Suspended Roadster Midget". www.donedmunds.com. Retrieved 14 April 2019.*

## External links

[edit]

-  Media related to Roadsters at Wikimedia Commons

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Car design

<b>Classification</b>	<b>By size</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Micro</li> <li>○ Kei</li> <li>○ Subcompact</li> <li>○ Supermini</li> <li>○ Family</li> <li>○ Compact</li> <li>○ Mid-size</li> <li>○ Full-size</li> </ul>
	<b>Custom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Baja Bug</li> <li>○ Hot rod</li> <li>○ Lead sled</li> <li>○ Lowrider</li> <li>○ Sandrail</li> <li>○ T-bucket</li> </ul>
	<b>Luxury</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Compact executive</li> <li>○ Executive</li> <li>○ Personal</li> </ul>
	<b>Minivan / MPV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Compact</li> <li>○ Leisure</li> <li>○ Mini</li> </ul>
	<b>SUV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Compact</li> <li>○ Crossover (CUV)</li> <li>○ Mini</li> <li>○ Coupe SUV</li> </ul>
	<b>Sports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Grand tourer</li> <li>○ Hot hatch</li> <li>○ Muscle</li> <li>○ Pony</li> <li>○ Sport compact</li> <li>○ Sports sedan</li> <li>○ Super</li> <li>○ Go-kart</li> </ul>
	<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Antique</li> <li>○ Classic</li> <li>○ Economy</li> <li>○ Ute</li> <li>○ Van</li> </ul>

## **Body styles**

- 2+2
- Baquet
- Barchetta
- Berlinetta
- Brougham
- Cabrio coach
- Cab over
- Cabriolet / Convertible / Drophead coupe
- Coupe
- Coupé de Ville / Sedan de Ville
- Coupé utility
- Fastback
- Hardtop
- Hatchback
- Kammback
- Landaulet
- Liftback
- Limousine
- Microvan
- Minibus
- Multi-stop truck
- Notchback
- Panel van
- Phaeton
- Pickup truck
- Quad coupé
- Retractable hardtop
- Roadster / Spider / Spyder
- Runabout
- Saloon / Sedan
- Sedan delivery/Panel van
- Shooting brake
- Station wagon
- Targa top
- Torpedo
- Touring
- Town (Coupé de Ville)
- T-top
- Vis-à-vis

## **Specialized vehicles**

- All-terrain vehicle
- Amphibious
- Connected
- Driverless (autonomous)
- Dune buggy
- Go-kart
- Gyrocar
- Pedal car
- Personal rapid transit
- Police car
- Flying car
- Taxicab
- Tow truck
- Voiturette

## **Propulsion**

- Alternative fuel
- Autogas
- Biodiesel
- Biofuel
- Biogasoline
- Biogas
- Compressed natural gas
- Diesel
- Electric (battery
- NEV)
- Ethanol (E85)
- Fossil fuel
- Fuel cell
- Fuel gas
- Natural gas
- Gasoline / petrol (direct injection)
- Homogeneous charge compression ignition
- Hybrid (plug-in)
- Hydrogen
- Internal combustion
- Liquid nitrogen
- Liquified petroleum gas
- Steam

**Drive wheels**

- Front-wheel
- Rear-wheel
- Two-wheel
- Four-wheel
- Six-wheel
- Eight-wheel
- Ten-wheel
- Twelve-wheel

**Engine position**

- Front
- Mid
- Rear

**Layout  
(engine / drive)**

- Front-front
- Front mid-front
- Rear-front
- Front-rear
- Rear mid-rear
- Rear-rear
- Front-four-wheel
- Mid-four-wheel
- Rear-four-wheel
- Dual motor-four-wheel
- Individual wheel drive

**Engine configuration  
(internal combustion)**

- Boxer
- Flat
- Four-stroke
- H-block
- Reciprocating
- Single-cylinder
- Straight
- Two-stroke
- V (Vee)
- W engine
- Wankel

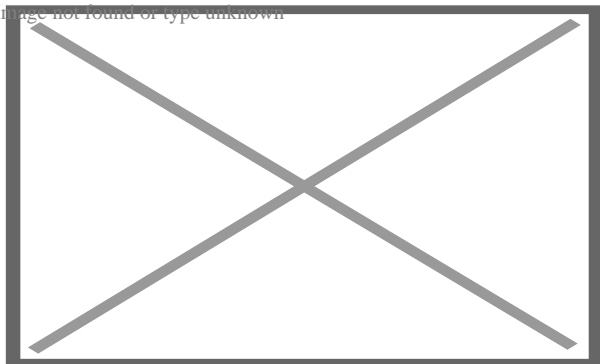
- **Portal**
- **Category**
- **Template:EC car classification**



## About Polaris Slingshot

### Polaris Slingshot

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### Overview

**Manufacturer** Polaris Industries

**Production** 2014–present

**Model years** 2015-Present

### Body and chassis

**Layout** FR layout

### Powertrain

**Engine** 2.4 liter (2,384 cc) GM Ecotec *LE9* I4 (2015–2019 model years), Polaris ProStar 2.0 Liter (1997cc) DOHC I4 (2020 - present model years)

**Transmission**

- 5-speed Aisin *AR5* manual (all model years)
- 5-speed *AutoDrive* AMT (2020–present model years)

### Dimensions

**Wheelbase** 105 in (2,667 mm)

**Length** 149.6 in (3,800 mm)

**Width** 77.6 in (1,971 mm)

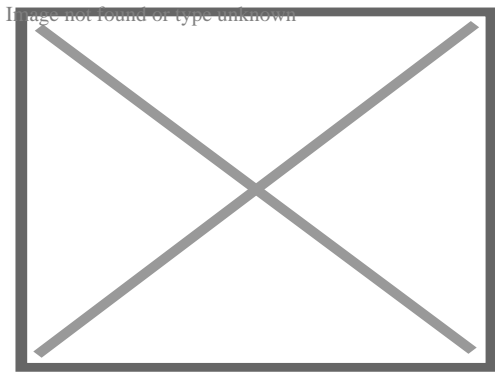
**Height** 51.9 in (1,320 mm)

**Curb weight** 1,651 lb (749 kg)

The **Polaris Slingshot** is a three-wheeler. The first edition of the model was introduced in 2014 as a 2015 model.

## Specifications

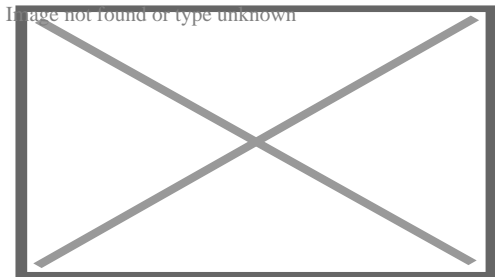
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The Slingshot has a waterproof interior.

The Slingshot has a tilt-adjustable steering wheel, side-by-side bucket seats,<sup>[1]</sup> and does not lean. It has no roof, doors, or side windows. The open interior is waterproof and can be hosed down and drained because it has drain holes in the floor.<sup>[2]</sup>

The S and SL models include a 20x9-inch back wheel fitted with a 255mm width tire, and 18x7.5-inch front wheels with 225mm wide tires. The SLR and R models have the same front wheels and tires, but feature an upgraded 20x11-inch rear wheel fitted with a 305mm wide tire. All models have a front double wishbone suspension with an anti-roll bar. An optional five-speed automatic transmission became available in 2020 with the release of the generation two models. A small windshield is an optional extra on the base model, and fitted as standard on the SL model.<sup>[3]</sup> There is also an optional fiberglass wind and sun cover, which Polaris calls a "Slingshade", that features inset polycarbonate windows and snaps onto the Slingshot's tube frame, acting somewhat like a hardtop roof.<sup>[4]</sup> The steering wheel, gear stick, and brake, clutch, and throttle pedals have a conventional automobile layout.



In Manhattan, New York City

## Classification

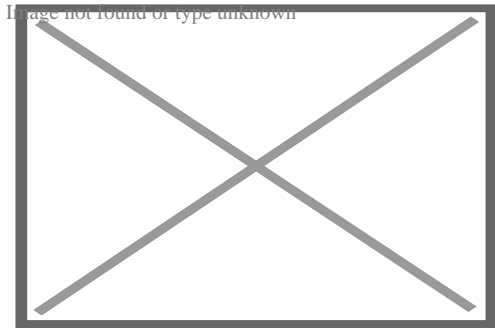
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In the United States, depending on the jurisdiction, the Slingshot may be registered as a motorcycle or autocycle. It is classified as an autocycle in 49 states (with one state, Massachusetts, requiring a motorcycle license) as of January 2024.<sup>[5]</sup> Three-point seat belts are fitted; however, it has no airbags or crumple zone, and in certain jurisdictions, the driver

and passenger must wear motorcycle helmets.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Performance

[edit]



Polaris Slingshot on Live Oak Road, Orange County, CA

Beginning with the 2020 model year, the Slingshot is powered by a 2.0 L inline four-cylinder gasoline-powered Polaris ProStar Engine rated at 203 hp (151 kW; 206 PS) at 8250 rpm and 144 pound force-feet (195 N·m) of torque at 6500 rpm.

It can be fitted to either a conventional five-speed manual or an AutoDrive five-speed automated manual transmission the first time an automatic transmission has been made available on the Slingshot. This transmission is essentially the same standard five-speed synchromesh-equipped manual gearbox, but the clutch and shifting are hydraulically actuated and computer-controlled. The interior was also redesigned, and the exterior was updated. For the 2015 through 2019 model years, the Slingshot was powered by a GM-sourced 2.4 L Ecotec I4 that is rated at 173 hp (129 kW; 175 PS) at 6200 rpm and 166 pound force-feet (225 N·m) of torque at 4700 rpm.

## See also

[edit]

- Campagna T-Rex, another 3-wheeled vehicle
- List of motorized trikes
- Microlino
- Nobe GT100
- Elio Motors
- Three-wheeler

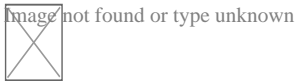
## References

[edit]

- <sup>^</sup> The Polaris Slingshot Is Your Amazing New Three-Wheeled Track Machine
- <sup>^</sup> "2015 Polaris Slingshot Top Speed and Specs". *motorcyclecruiser.com*. Retrieved 2018-04-19.
- <sup>^</sup> "Polaris Slingshot: First Drive". *autoblog.com*. 9 December 2014. Retrieved 20 Jan 2015 . "this is most certainly not a car, and it's also not a motorcycle by any stretch of the imagination"
- <sup>^</sup> Fogelson, Jason. "2018 Polaris Slingshot SL Test Ride And Review: Exchanging Sneers For Grins". *Forbes*. Retrieved 2018-04-17.
- <sup>^</sup> "License Requirements". *polaris.com*. Retrieved 2024-07-02.
- <sup>^</sup> Brandt, Eric (February 2018). "Polaris Slingshot Grand Touring LE Adds Luxury to the Three-Wheeler". *thedrive.com*. Retrieved 2018-04-18.

## External links

[edit]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Polaris Slingshot***.

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Polaris Inc.

### Divisions

- o Polaris Commercial
- o Polaris Defense

### Subsidiaries

- o GEM
- o Indian
- o Victory Motorcycles
- o Taylor-Dunn
- o Polaris Europe
  - o Aixam
  - o Goupil Industrie
- o Polaris India

## **UTVs**

- Ace
- Dagor
- Ranger
- RZR
  - M RZR
- Sportsman
  - MV 850
- Taylor-Dunn
  - G-100
  - ET-150-72

## **NEVs**

- GEM
  - e2/e4/e6
  - eLXD
  - eM1400
- Taylor-Dunn
  - BT-280
  - FT-240
  - FT-280
  - T-941
  - T-942

## **Polaris products**

### **Snowmobiles**

- 550-Series
- 600-Series
- 800-Series
- Indy
- RMK
- Rush
- Switchback

### **Motorcycles**

- Indian
- Slingshot

### **Commercial trucks**

- Brutus
- M14000
- Multix
- Ranger XP
- Taylor-Dunn
  - Bigfoot XL
  - BF-3000

About Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor)

## Driving Directions in Will County

---

john deere homer glen

41.64194464615, -87.907293353371

Starting Point

Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA

Destination

[Open in Google Maps](#)

**john deere homer glen**

41.664600222373, -87.96819704524

Starting Point

Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA

Destination

**[Open in Google Maps](#)**

**atv rental chicago il**

41.545276661987, -87.96486613091

Starting Point

Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA

Destination

[\*\*Open in Google Maps\*\*](#)



**auto atv**

41.58938458501, -87.942080491627

Starting Point

Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA

Destination

[\*\*Open in Google Maps\*\*](#)

**atv push mower**

41.619926653045, -87.892455610928

Starting Point

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Destination

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**atv rental chicago il**

41.544615869136, -87.989359069024

Starting Point

Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA

Destination

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**john deere homer glen**

41.620165606192, -87.989335447653

Starting Point

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Destination

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**atv stores in illinois**

41.554418107696, -87.979806538721

Starting Point

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Destination

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**gravely tractors & polaris atv**

41.562098144276, -87.981490622895

Starting Point

Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA

Destination

[\*\*Open in Google Maps\*\*](#)

**auto atv**

41.552561624984, -87.891646486351

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Destination

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Shorewood Home & Auto

Phone : +17083010222

Email : +17083010222

City : Shorewood

State : IL

Zip : 60404

Address : 1002 W Jefferson St

#### Google Business Profile

Company Website : <https://www.shorewoodhomeandauto.com/>

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