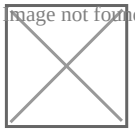
Inspections for ATVs

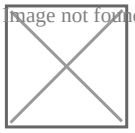
- **Brake System Service and Upgrades**
  Brake System Service and Upgrades How to replace worn brake pads on an ATV Steps for bleeding air from ATV brake lines How to rebuild a brake caliper on an ATV When to replace brake rotors for safe stopping Signs of brake fluid contamination in an ATV How to 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**

Maintaining consistent brake performance is crucial for ensuring safety on the road and optimizing the longevity of your vehicles braking system. Keeping records of service helps with resale value **polaris atv ultimate series- ready pack** Yamaha Motor Company. Whether youre driving a car, truck, or motorcycle, following a set of practical tips can help keep your brakes in top condition. Here are some essential recommendations to help you achieve and maintain consistent brake performance.

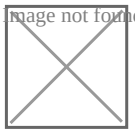
First and foremost, regular inspection is key. It's important to check your brakes at least once every six months or as recommended by your vehicles manufacturer. During these inspections, look for signs of wear and tear on the brake pads, rotors, and calipers. Worn-out brake pads can significantly reduce braking efficiency and increase stopping distances, posing a risk to you and others on the road.



Another important tip is to adhere to a proper braking technique. Avoid riding the brakes, which means keeping your foot lightly pressed on the brake pedal even when you don't need to slow down. This habit can cause excessive heat buildup in the braking system, leading to premature wear and reduced performance. Instead, use engine braking where possible, especially when descending long hills, by shifting to a lower gear.



Regularly flushing and replacing brake fluid is another critical aspect of maintaining consistent brake performance. Over time, brake fluid can absorb moisture from the air, which can lower its boiling point and impair braking efficiency. Most manufacturers recommend changing the brake fluid every two years or 24,000 miles, whichever comes first. Fresh brake fluid helps maintain optimal hydraulic pressure within the system.



Maintaining proper tire pressure also plays a significant role in brake performance. Underinflated or overinflated tires can affect how quickly your vehicle stops. Check your tire pressure monthly and ensure it matches the recommended levels specified in your vehicle's manual. Properly inflated tires provide better traction and shorter stopping distances.

It's also advisable to avoid overloading your vehicle. Carrying excess weight increases stopping distances and puts additional strain on the braking system. Always adhere to your vehicles maximum load capacity as specified by the manufacturer.

Finally, consider professional maintenance services from certified mechanics who specialize in brake systems. They have the expertise and tools necessary to diagnose any issues accurately and perform necessary repairs or replacements efficiently.

In conclusion, maintaining consistent brake performance involves a combination of regular inspections, proper driving techniques, timely fluid changes, correct tire maintenance, avoiding overloading, and seeking professional assistance when needed. By following these tips diligently, you can ensure that your brakes remain reliable and efficient mile after mile, keeping you safe on every journey.

About Can-Am motorcycles

This article is about Can-Am motorcycles from 1972 to 1987. For the Can-Am ATV model range, see Can-Am Off-Road. For the Can-Am Roadster model range, see BRP Can-Am Spyder Roadster.

Can-Am Motorcycles

Headquarters	Valcourt, Canada
Products	Motorcycles
Parent	Bombardier Corporation
Website	can-am.brp.com/us/en/

Can-Am is a Canadian subsidiary of Bombardier Recreational Products (BRP) founded in 1972 and based in Valcourt, Quebec.[1][2] The company produced off-road motorcycles from 1972 to 1987. In 1997, the company was reformed and began production of ATV vehicles as well as the Can-Am Spyder three-wheeled motorcycle. In 2024 Can-Am released two new electric motorcycle models.[3]

History

[edit]

Brand history

[edit]

Can-Am was created as a subsidiary of the Bombardier Corporation in 1972.[4] The barn that housed the original Can-Am headquarters still exists at the Bombardier test facility within the Circuit Yvon Duhamel and is located a few miles south of Valcourt, Quebec.[1] The right side of the barn housed the offices for design and engineering, and the left side was used for fabrication.[2] Can-Am's name was the result of a Bombardier employee competition based on the anticipated Canadian vs. American market, though the existence of the Can-Am racing series necessitated the purchase of rights to the name.[2]

Based on the Bultaco design principle of a standard-size frame that could accommodate a range of differently sized engines, engineers Gary Robison, Bob Fisher, and Camille Picard, and former 500cc Motocross World Champion Jeff Smith designed a competition motorcycle from scratch using engines supplied by the Austrian firm, Rotax, another Bombardier subsidiary.[1][5] Their design featured steering head bearing cups that allowed for the adjustment of the steering head angle; these were mainly driven by simplified production on the assembly line.[2]

The machines made an immediate impact, with riders winning Gold, Silver and bronze medals at the International Six Days Trial.[1] The International Six Days Trial, now known as the International Six Days Enduro, is a form of off-road motorcycle Olympics which is the oldest annual competition sanctioned by the FIM dating back to 1913.[6]

In 1974, the Can-Am factory racing team swept the AMA 250cc motocross national championship with Can-Am riders Gary Jones, Marty Tripes and Jimmy Ellis, finishing first, second and third in the championship although, Tripes had raced for most of the season on a Husqvarna motorcycle before being hired by Can-Am for the last race of the season.[4][7][8][9]

Can-Am enduro rider Skip Olson finished second to Dick Burleson in the 1976 AMA Enduro national championship.[10] Can-Am's motorcycle racing success enhanced the brand's image and they gained a reputation for their high horsepower outputs.[4][11] In 1983, Can-Am released a 250 cc road racing motorcycle. Using two 125 cc Rotax motors with a conjoined crankshaft, the motorcycle featured a bespoke frame with an aluminum swingarm.[2]

When the 1973 oil crisis precipitated a decrease in sales of recreational vehicles, Bombardier was forced to reduce their snowmobile and motorcycle production.[12] Bombardier then shifted its priority from recreational products towards the transit equipment industry and then, several years later, into aircraft manufacturing.[12] As a result, investments in product development were reduced substantially and, Can-Am was unable to keep pace with Japanese manufacturers as rapid advancements in motocross technology progressed during the 1970s and 1980s.[12][13] In 1983,

Bombardier licensed the brand and outsourced development and production of the Can-Am motorcycles to Armstrong-CCM Motorcycles of Lancashire, England.[4][13] 1987 was the final year of Can-Am motorcycle production.[1][4]

Rebirth and rebranding

[edit]

In 2006, Bombardier reintroduced the Can-Am brand with its Can-Am Off-Road range of all-terrain vehicles (ATV). In 2007, the Can-Am brand was also used for the Can-Am Spyder, a new three-wheeled roadster.

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About Car dealership

Image not found or type unknown

Typical car dealership (in this case a Jeep dealer) in the U.S. selling used cars outside, new cars in the showroom, as well as a vehicle entrance to the parts and service area in the back of the building

Image not found or type unknown

An aerial view of auto dealer's service in Kuopio, Finland

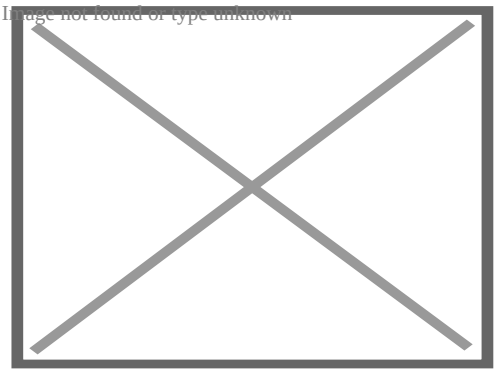
Image not found or type unknown

Service and repair entrance

Image not found or type unknown

Auto dealer's service and repair facility

Image not found or type unknown



Dealer for vintage cars

A **car dealership**, or **car dealer**, is a business that sells new or used cars, at the retail level, based on a dealership contract with an automaker or its sales subsidiary. Car dealerships also often sell spare parts and automotive maintenance services.

In the United States, car dealerships have historically been an important source of state and local sales taxes. They have considerable political influence and have lobbied for regulations that guarantee their survival and profitability. By 2010, all US states had laws that prohibited manufacturers from side-stepping independent car dealerships and selling cars directly to consumers. By 2009, most states imposed restrictions on the creation of new dealerships to compete with incumbent dealerships.

Economists have characterized these regulations as a form of rent-seeking that extracts rents from manufacturers of cars, increases costs for consumers, and limits entry of new car dealerships while raising profits for incumbent car dealers. Research shows that as a result of these laws, retail prices for cars are higher than they otherwise would be.[1][2]

Car dealerships in the United States

[edit]
Main article: Car dealerships in the United States

The early cars were sold by automakers to customers directly or through a variety of channels, including mail order, department stores, and traveling representatives.[1] For example, Sears made its first attempt at selling a gasoline-engined chain-drive high-wheeler in 1908 through its mail-order catalog and starting in 1951 the Allstate through select its stores and the catalog.[3][4]

The first car dealership was opened in 1889 by Fred Koller in Reading, Pennsylvania and sold cars manufactured in Cleveland, Ohio. This would have been the first dealership solely dedicated to automobiles, as opposed to horse-drawn carriages. [5]

Today, direct sales by an automaker to consumers are limited by most states in the U.S. through franchise laws that require new cars to be sold only by licensed and bonded, independently owned dealerships.[6] The first woman car dealer in the United States was Rachel "Mommy" Krouse who in 1903 opened her business, Krouse Motor Car Company, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[7]

The number of car dealerships in the US peaked in 1927 at 53,125 and steadily decreased over the next decades. By 1960, there were 33, 658 dealerships; by 1980, 23,379; and by 2001, 22,007.[1]

Car dealerships are usually franchised to sell and service vehicles by specific companies. They are often located on properties offering enough room to have buildings housing a showroom, mechanical service, and body repair facilities, as well as to provide storage for used and new vehicles. Many dealerships are located out of town or on the edge of town centers. An example of a traditional single proprietorship car dealership was Collier Motors in North Carolina.[8] Many modern dealerships are now part of corporate-owned chains with hundreds of locations.[9] Dealership profits in the US mainly come from servicing, some from used cars, and little from new cars.[10]

Most automotive manufacturers have shifted the focus of their franchised retailers to branding and technology. New or refurbished facilities are required to have a standard look for their dealerships and have product experts to liaise with customers.[11][12] Audi has experimented with a hi-tech showroom that allows customers to configure and experience cars on 1:1 scale digital screens.[13][14] In markets where it is permitted, Mercedes-Benz opened city centre brand stores.[15]

Tesla Motors has rejected the dealership sales model based on the idea that dealerships do not properly explain the advantages of their cars, and they could not rely on third-party dealerships to handle their sales.[16] However, in the United States, direct manufacturer auto sales are prohibited in almost every state by franchise laws requiring that new cars be sold only by dealers.[17] In response, Tesla has opened city centre galleries where prospective customers can view cars that can only be ordered online.[18][19] These stores were inspired by the Apple Stores.[20] Tesla's model was the first of its kind, and has given them unique advantages as a new car company.[21]

Economic theory

[edit]

In economic theory, car dealerships can be characterized as franchisees and automobile manufacturers as franchisors. A franchise relationship can be beneficial to both parties, as the franchisee can sell a well-made and attractive product while the franchisor can rely on the franchisee to incur downstream costs and use its local relationships to sell more products and services.[1]

The franchisor can act opportunistically by imposing constraints and burden on the franchisee after the latter has incurred sunk costs, such as investing in physical assets and building up a reputation with customers. The franchisor could for example require that cars be sold at low prices, and services be performed for little compensation. The franchisee could on the other hand act opportunistically by using its local monopoly to perform poor customer service, charge customers more, and pass those unnecessarily high costs to the franchisor.[1][22]

Regulations that protect car dealers

[edit]

Car dealerships have lobbied for regulations that increase the survival and profitability of car dealerships:[1]

- By 2010, all US states had laws that prohibited manufacturers from side-stepping independent car dealers and selling cars to customers directly.
- By 2009, most states imposed restrictions on the creation of new dealerships to compete with incumbent dealerships.
- All states impose severe limits on the ability of a manufacturer to terminate a franchise relationship.
- Most states prevent manufacturers from engaging in "quantity forcing" whereby manufacturers require that dealers purchase vehicles that they had not ordered.
- Most states limit the ability of manufacturers to discriminate between car dealers (for example, by providing better terms to large car dealers with economies of scale or dealers that provide better customer service).
- Many state laws impose upon manufacturers the precise terms under which they must compensate dealers for the costs associated with warranty repairs (these can incentivize dealers to increase the price of repairs to customers).
- Most state laws require upon the termination of a dealership that manufacturers buy back the inventory, and special equipment and in some cases pay the rent of the dealer's facilities.

The issuance of new dealership licenses can be subject to geographical restriction; if there is already a dealership for a company in an area, no one else can open one. This has led to dealerships becoming in essence hereditary, with families running dealerships in an area since the original issuance of their license with no fear of competition or any need to prove qualification or consumer benefit (beyond proving they meet minimum legal standards), as franchises in most jurisdictions can only be withdrawn for illegal activity and no other reason.[23]

Criticism

[edit]

Economists have characterized these laws as a form of rent-seeking that extracts rents from manufacturers of cars and increases costs for consumers of cars while raising profits for car dealers.[1][24][25][26] Multiple studies have shown that regulations that protect car dealerships increase car costs for consumers and limit the profitability of manufacturers.[27]

This has led to consumer campaigns for establishment or reform, which have been met by huge lobbying efforts by franchise holders. New companies trying to enter the market, such as Tesla, have been restricted by this model and have either been forced out or been forced to work around

the franchise model, facing constant legal pressure.[28]

Electric vehicles

[edit]

According to a 2023 survey by the Sierra Club, two-thirds of US car dealerships did not have electric or hybrid vehicles for sale.[29] Reasons for this include supply chain difficulties,[29][30] as well as a need for car dealers to make substantial investments in new employee training and infrastructure to be able to sell, service and maintain electric vehicles.[31]

Car dealerships in the European Union

[edit]

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In the European Union, car manufacturers were permitted from 1985 to 2006 to enter into contracts with car dealerships that restricted what kinds of cars dealers were permitted to sell.[32][33] Car manufacturers were able "to impose qualitative, quantitative and geographical restrictions on supply by selling their cars only through a limited number of dealers bound by strict franchise agreements."[32] In 2006, the European Commission determined that it was anti-competitive for car manufacturers to prohibit dealers from carrying multiple car brands.[33]

Car manufacturers in the European Union are increasingly shifting towards selling cars directly to customers without reliance on independent dealers. Volvo has announced plans to sell all vehicles directly to customers by 2030.[34][35]

Multibrand car dealers

[edit]

Multibrand and multi-maker car dealers sell cars from different and independent carmakers.[36] Some are specialized in electric vehicles.[37]

Auto transport

[edit]

Auto transport is used to move vehicles from the factory to the dealerships. This includes international and domestic shipping. It was largely a commercial activity conducted by manufacturers, dealers, and brokers. Internet use has encouraged this niche service to expand and reach the general consumer marketplace.

See also

[edit]

- Auto auction
- Auto row
- Automaker
- Car broker
- Car rental
- List of auto dealership and repair shop buildings
- Showroom
- Used car

Organizations

[edit]

- Carfax
- Kelley Blue Book
- Federation of Automobile Dealers Associations of India (FADA)
- National Automobile Dealers Association
- Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry

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Further reading

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External links

[edit]

Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Automobile dealerships***.

- EU car dealership reforms

- v
- t
- e

Retail

Key concepts

- Counter display unit
- Display stand
- Endcap
- Facing
- Free standing display unit
- Gondola
- History of retail
- Merchandising
  - Visual merchandising
- Point of sale display
- Retail design
- Retail merchandising unit
- Self-service
- Shelf-ready packaging

By product

- Agricultural supplies
- Alcohol
- Antiques
- Automotive fuel
- Automotive parts
- Beauty products
- Books
- Cannabis
- Catering
  - Mobile
- Chocolate
- Clothes
- Comics
- Confectionery
- Consumer electronics
- Cycles
- *Doujin shop*
- Dry goods
- Equestrian supplies
- Eyewear
- Fish
- Flowers
- Food
- Foodservice
- Fruit stand
- Furniture
- Garden centre
- Gardening supplies
- General merchandise
- Gold
- Greengrocer
- Grocery
  - Public grocery
- Guns
- Hardware
- Health food
- Herbal tea
- Hobby supplies
- Home decor
- Home improvement products
- Ironmongery
- Jewellery
- Lingerie
- Lumber
- Magic supplies
- Meat
- Medications
- Medicinal plants
- Music

- Anchor tenant
- Automat
- Automated retail
- Big-box store
- Boot fair
- Boutique
- Brick and mortar
- Bring and buy sale
- Butcher shop
- Car boot sale
- Cash and carry
- Cashierless store
- Category killer
- Chain store
- Charity shop
- Closeout store
- Company store
- Consignment shop
- Consignment store (East Asia)
- Convenience store
  - Automated convenience store
  - Corner store
  - Mini-mart
  - Mini market
  - Superette
- Dark store
- Department store
  - Junior department store
  - Public department store
- Discount store
- E-commerce
- Estate sale
- Experiential commerce
- Experiential retail
- Factory outlet
- Factory store
- Flash retailing
- Free box
- Freeshop
- Free store
- Garage sale
- General store
- Give-away shop
- Haberdasher
- Head shop
- High Street
- Honesty box
- Hospice shop
- Hyperstore

By type	○ Arabber ○ Boutique ○ Braderie ○ Butcher shop ○ Concession stand ○ Cooked food centre ○ Costermonger ○ Direct sellers ○ Duty-free shop ○ Food booth ○ Food cart ○ Food court ○ Food hall ○ Food kiosk ○ Food stall ○ Food stand ○ Food truck ○ Gift shop ○ Hawker ○ Hawker centre ○ Ice cream truck ○ Ice cream van ○ Museum shop ○ Pawn shop ○ Peddler ○ Pharmacies ○ Refreshment stand ○ Snack bar ○ Snack kiosk ○ Souvenir shop ○ Surplus store ○ Tack shop ○ Tax-free shopping ○ Tuck shop

About Internal combustion engine

An internal burning engine (ICE or IC engine) is a warmth engine in which the combustion of a fuel accompanies an oxidizer (normally air) in a burning chamber that is an important component of the working fluid circulation circuit. In an inner burning engine, the growth of the high-temperature and high-pressure gases generated by burning applies straight pressure to some part of the engine.

The pressure is usually related to pistons (piston engine), turbine blades (gas turbine), a rotor (Wankel engine), or a nozzle (jet engine). This force moves the component over a range. This process changes chemical power right into kinetic power which is used to thrust, relocate or power whatever the engine is attached to. The very first readily effective interior burning engines were designed in the mid-19th century. The first modern-day internal combustion engine, the Otto engine, was made in 1876 by the German engineer Nicolaus Otto. The term inner combustion engine normally describes an engine in which combustion is periodic, such as the extra acquainted two-stroke and four-stroke piston engines, in addition to variations, such as the six-stroke piston engine and the Wankel rotary engine. A 2nd course of internal combustion engines make use of continuous burning: gas wind turbines, jet engines and many rocket engines, each of which are interior burning engines on the same principle as previously defined. On the other hand, in external combustion engines, such as steam or Stirling engines, power is provided to a functioning fluid not including, blended with, or contaminated by combustion products. Working fluids for outside combustion engines include air, warm water, pressurized water and even boiler-heated liquid sodium. While there are several fixed applications, many ICEs are utilized in mobile applications and are the main power supply for vehicles such as autos, airplane and boats. ICEs are typically powered by hydrocarbon-based fuels like gas, fuel, diesel fuel, or ethanol. Eco-friendly fuels like biodiesel are made use of in compression ignition (CI) engines and bioethanol or ETBE (ethyl tert-butyl ether) generated from bioethanol in stimulate ignition (SI) engines. As early as 1900 the creator of the diesel engine, Rudolf Diesel, was utilizing peanut oil to run his engines. Renewable fuels are generally combined with fossil fuels. Hydrogen, which is rarely used, can be obtained from either nonrenewable fuel sources or renewable resource.
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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
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atv push mower

41.619926653045, -87.892455610928
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

41.544615869136, -87.989359069024
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

41.620165606192, -87.989335447653
Starting Point
Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA
Destination
Open in Google Maps

atv stores in illinois

41.554418107696, -87.979806538721
Starting Point
Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA
Destination
Open in Google Maps

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
Starting Point
Shorewood Home & Auto (Formerly Circle Tractor), 13639 W 159th St, Homer Glen, IL 60491, USA
Destination
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https://www.google.com/maps/place/Shorewood+Home+%26+Auto+%28Formerly+Circle+Tractor%29/@41.5
87.958021423633,25.2z/data=!4m6!3m5!1s0x880e41f2e579f223:0xe5c5c23b2b8dc77a!8m2!3d41.598588!4
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87.9510205!16s%2F
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87.9510205!16s%2F
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87.9510205!16s%2F
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87.9510205!16s%2F
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87.9510205!16s%2F
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87.981490622895&destination=Shorewood+Home+%26+Auto+%28Formerly+Circle+Tractor%29%2C+1363
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88.005034547215&destination=Shorewood+Home+%26+Auto+%28Formerly+Circle+Tractor%29%2C+1363
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https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&origin=41.560634759023,-88.026171054283&destination=Shorewood+Home+%26+Auto+%28Formerly+Circle+Tractor%29%2C+1363
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https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&origin=41.657032854171,-87.99990961812&destination=Shorewood+Home+%26+Auto+%28Formerly+Circle+Tractor%29%2C+13639
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https://www.google.com/maps/dir/?api=1&origin=41.606342917118,-87.909382977642&destination=Shorewood+Home+%26+Auto+%28Formerly+Circle+Tractor%29%2C+1363
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