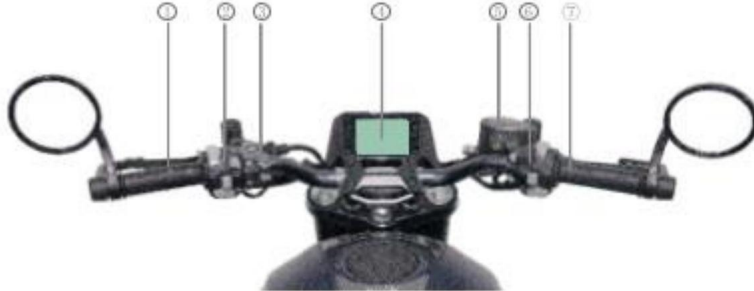




2. CHECKPOINTS

(Images shown may differ in detail from your motorcycle.)



1. Clutch lever 2. Left-hand handle switches 3. Left-hand handle auxiliary switch

4. Speedometer 5. Brake fluid indicator 6. Right handle switches 7. Throttle handle



8. Rear disc brake 9. Exhaust 10. Rear brake pedal 11. Multiplier



12. Front disc brake 14. Side stand

13. Gear shift lever

3. BEFORE DRIVING

This manual describes the correct use of the motorcycle including safe riding and simple control methods.

For more comfortable and safe driving, please read this manual carefully.

In the event that the specifications and construction of the motorcycle have been modified and differ from the photographs and diagrams in the owner's manual, the specifications and construction of the actual vehicle prevail.

For your benefit, please ask the partner for the operating manual and read it carefully.

Thank you for your preference.

In order to maximize the performance of your motorcycle, you should perform regular checks and maintenance. We recommend that after the first 1000 kilometers of riding your new motorcycle, you return to your original dealer for an initial check and continue to maintain it. Check regularly, every 1000 kilometers.

4. SAFE DRIVING

It is very important to be calm and appropriately dressed when driving, to follow the regulations, not to rush, and to always drive carefully and without tension.

Usually, most people drive their newly purchased vehicle very carefully, but once they get used to it they tend to drive recklessly with the possible result of an accident.

⚡ We remind you:

- Please wear a helmet that meets the specifications and fasten the strap correctly. under the chin when driving.
- Clothes with open or loose sleeves can be blown away by the wind and get caught on the steering wheel, which can affect safe driving. Therefore, wear clothes with tight sleeves.
- Hold the steering wheel with both hands when driving. Never drive with just one hand.
- Follow the speed limit.
- Wear appropriate low-heeled shoes.
- **Perform regular maintenance and inspection according to the periodic maintenance table.**

⚠ WARNING!!!

- To avoid your passenger getting burned by the exhaust, make sure they have their feet properly placed on the footrests.
- After driving the exhaust burns, so be careful not to burn yourself when you are about to do a inspection or maintenance.
- After driving, the exhaust burns, so choose a suitable place to park the vehicle and to prevent someone from getting burned by it.

⚠ WARNING:

The modified motorcycle will affect its structure or performance and cause poor engine operation or exhaust noise, resulting in shortened maintenance time. Besides, the modification is illegal and does not conform to the original design and specifications.

A modified vehicle is not covered by warranty, so do not modify your motorcycle at will.

5. DRIVING

- Keep the relevant parts of your body, such as hands, palms, fingers, relaxed and drive in the most comfortable position so that you can react quickly whenever necessary.
- The rider's posture affects safe riding. Always keep your body weight centered on the saddle. If your body weight is at the back of the saddle, the weight on the front wheel will be reduced and this will cause the steering wheel to shake. It is dangerous to ride the motorcycle with unstable steering.
- It will be much easier to turn if you lean your body inward when turning. Otherwise, if the rider and the motorcycle do not turn inward, the rider will feel unstable.
- It is difficult to control a motorcycle on a bumpy, uneven, unpaved road, so try to identify the type of road in advance, reduce speed and use the strength of your shoulders to handle the steering wheel.



WARNING:

- Steering feel is slightly different depending on whether or not there is a load.
- Overloading can cause the steering wheel to shake and affect the safe riding. So don't overload your motorcycle.



WARNING:

- Do not place flammable materials such as cloth between the frame cover and the engine to avoid causing a fire.
- Do not load objects in inappropriate places to avoid any damage.

SUGGESTION:

To maximize your vehicle's performance and extend its life:

The first month or the first 1000 km is the "breaking-in" period for the engine and moving parts in general.

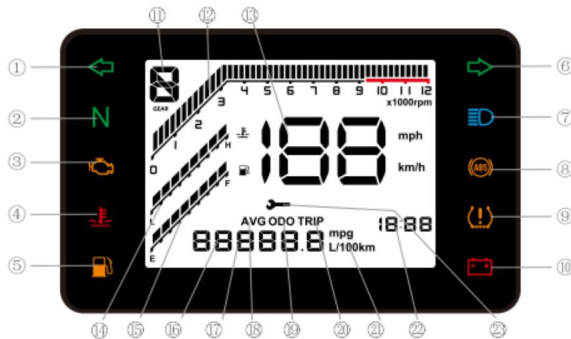
Avoid sudden accelerations.

6. USE GENUINE SPARE PARTS

In order to maintain the maximum performance of your vehicle, the quality of each spare part, the material and the mechanical precision must be in accordance with the design specifications. Genuine spare parts are made of the same high-quality materials used in the original vehicles. The spare parts available on the market have been produced in accordance with the design specifications, with the latest engineering improvements and strict quality control. Therefore, it is necessary to procure genuine spare parts from partners when they need replacement. If one buys imitations from the market, no guarantee can be given regarding their quality or durability. Also, unexpected problems or lower vehicle performance may occur.

- Always use genuine spare parts to keep your vehicle in good condition. and ensure its longevity.

7. CONTROLS INSTRUMENTS



⚠ WARNING:

Do not wipe plastic parts, e.g. instrument panel, headlight, with organic solvents such as gasoline, etc. to avoid damaging them.

- 1) Left turn signal indicator:** The left indicator will flash (green) when the turn signal switch is pressed.
- 2) Neutral indicator:** Lights up (green) when the gearbox is in neutral.
- 3) EFi Light:** Indicates the status of the EFi system. When the motorcycle's electrical system is turned on, the EFi light will come on and will go off once the engine starts. If there is any problem with the EFi system, the EFi light will either not come on at all or will remain on after the engine starts.
- 4) Coolant temperature light:** If the coolant temperature reaches 110 degrees, then the radiator temperature light will come on.
- 5) Low fuel light:** The light comes on when the fuel level is low. Please refill the fuel tank.
- 6) Right turn signal indicator:** The right indicator will flash (green) when the turn signal switch is pressed.
- 7) High beam indicator:** Lights up when you turn on the high beam of the headlight.
- 8) ABS light:** The ABS light indicates the operating status of the ABS control system. It lights up when the vehicle is in standby mode and goes out when the vehicle exceeds 5km/h. In the event of a failure in the ABS system, in which case the ABS light comes on and remains on, the vehicle maintains the characteristics of the traditional braking system.
- 9) Tire Pressure Light:** If the sensor detects abnormal tire pressure values, the light will come on.
- 10) Battery light:** With the engine off, it flashes when the battery level is below \ddot{y} 12.1V, it stops flashing when the battery voltage is \ddot{y} 12.5V. With the engine running, it flashes when the battery level is below \ddot{y} 12.9V, it stops flashing when the battery voltage is \ddot{y} 13.1V.
Please visit a partner workshop to replace the battery.
- 11) Gear indicator:** Shows the currently selected gear in the transmission.

12) Tachometer: Shows the engine revolutions per minute (rpm).

13) Speedometer/Voltmeter: Shows the speed of the motorcycle (km/h as well as mph), pressing the MOD button activates the battery voltage measurement system. The voltage indication is displayed in three-digit format without decimals (e.g. 129 = 12.9V). To return to the speedometer, restart the motorcycle.

14) Temperature gauge: This gauge shows the temperature of the engine coolant. It is divided into 8 sections. When only the 1st section is lit, the coolant temperature is 60 degrees or below. For every 10 degrees increase in the coolant temperature, a box also lights up. If the coolant reaches 110 degrees, then the radiator temperature light will come on.

15) Fuel level indicator: Shows the amount of fuel in the tank.

16) Tire pressure sensor: Display mode on the meter: In ODO mode, press the SET button momentarily to change the information displayed on the multi-function display (Odometer -> average speed -> fuel consumption -> Fuel range -> Service odometer -> front tire sensor -> rear tire sensor -> Total odometer..). Press the SET button to navigate the menu cyclically. The front tire pressure sensor is displayed as which indicates that the front tire pressure is 250 Kpa. If the sensor did not read the tire pressure, it would show . To learn the tire pressure sensor, press and hold the "MOD" button and the indicator will start flashing. For 4 seconds, add or remove air from the tire and the sensor will show the tire pressure. Press SET momentarily and continue with the rear tire pressure sensor.

17) Fuel range: Shows the mileage that the vehicle can travel according to the fuel level and engine fuel consumption. In ODO mode, press the SET button momentarily to change the information displayed on the multi-function display (Odometer -> average speed -> fuel consumption -> Fuel range -> Service odometer -> front tire sensor -> rear tire sensor -> Total odometer..). If the display shows - - -, then the range cannot be predicted and you should refill the fuel tank.

18) Average speed: Shows the average speed of the vehicle. The meter resets to zero when the TRIP odometer is also reset.

19) / 20) Odometer / Tripmeter: The ODO records the total distance the vehicle has traveled. The TRIP records the distance the vehicle has traveled since the last TRIP reset. To switch between meters, press the MOD button. To reset the tripmeter, press and hold the SET button.

21) Fuel consumption: Shows the instantaneous or average fuel consumption. When driving, it displays the instantaneous fuel consumption, while when the vehicle is stopped, it displays the average fuel consumption.

22) Clock / Tire Pressure Sensor Error Indicator: The time is displayed unless there is a tire pressure sensor error code.

To set the time, while in the ODO odometer, press and hold the SET button to enter the time setting. Pressing MOD momentarily increases the time. Press and hold the SET button to set the next digit, and when you finish setting, press and hold the SET button to save the setting.



Speedometer unit indicator: To change the display from km/h to mph and vice versa, if you are in "ODO" mode, press and hold the **MODE button**. The odometer unit will change accordingly. Display mode on the meter: In ODO mode, press the SET button momentarily to change the information displayed on the multi-function screen (Odometer -> average speed -> fuel consumption -> Fuel range -> Service odometer -> front tire sensor -> rear tire sensor -> Total odometer..).

23) Service Reminder Light: The light comes on when the motorcycle has traveled 1000km, and every 5000km thereafter to remind you to check the motorcycle. To turn off the Service reminder light, simply press and hold the MOD button while the ODO odometer is displayed.



MAIN SWITCH OPERATION

I G N I T I



The N

The motorcycle is equipped with two keys, please keep one in a safe place for backup.

There is a small number with the key, please write it down in the box below:

S W I T C H

KEY NUMBER:

The main switch lock has two positions:

Closed: The key slot in the main switch is sealed and no key can enter.

Open: The key slot in the main switch is open and the key can be inserted and turned to the desired position.

“On” position

In this position the key cannot be removed. In this position the engine can be started, the electrical equipment can be used, the headlight can be turned on and the USB port can be used.

“Off” position

In this position the engine and electrical systems are deactivated.

“LOCK” Position

The steering wheel can be locked in this position. • Turn the key to the “Off” position to turn off the engine. • Turn the steering wheel fully to the left. • Push in the key and turn counterclockwise to lock the steering wheel. • The key can be removed in this position. • To unlock the steering wheel, turn the key clockwise to the “Off” position.

“SEAT” position

While the key is in the “OFF” position, turn it counterclockwise to the “SEAT” position, remove the seat and the key will automatically return to the “OFF” position of the main switch.

USB PORT

The motorcycle has a USB charging port (Output voltage: 5V, Output current: 2A). The waterproof cover of the USB port prevents the ingress of water and dust, extending the life of the charging port.

USES OF SWITCHES



1) Clutch lever: Squeeze the clutch lever and hold it down to start the motorcycle or to disengage the transmission.

2) Turn signal switch: With the electrical system on, press this switch and the high beam will immediately come on, alerting the driver of the vehicle in front of you to your intention to overtake (the high beam will remain on as long as you hold the switch down). This switch will return to its original position immediately after it is released.

3) Low/high beam switch

Press this switch to toggle between low and high beams.



This is the indication of the grand staircase.



This is the small ladder indicator (Select the small ladder when driving in the city)

4) Alarm Switch

Use this switch (pressing the switch will flash all the turn signals) in emergencies or when stopping at the side of the road. To turn off the alarms, the main switch must be in the ON position.

5) Horn switch



Press this button when the electrical system is on and the horn will sound.



ATTENTION:

Please do not honk when you are in an area where it is prohibited.

6) Flasher switch

The turn signals are used when turning left/right or when changing lanes. With the electrical system on, push the turn signal switch to the left or right. The corresponding turn signals will flash.

To turn them off, simply turn the switch to its original position or press the switch inwards.



A left turn signal means you intend to turn left.



A right turn signal means you intend to turn right.



7) SET button.

8) MOD button.

9) Engine stop switch



Turn the switch to this position to turn off the engine in an emergency.



Turn the switch to this position to be able to start the engine.

10) Front brake lever

To brake the front wheel, press the front brake lever. As long as the front brake lever is pressed, the brake lights will be on automatically.

11) Throttle handle

The throttle grip is used to control the speed of the motorcycle. When you turn it towards the rider, the motorcycle accelerates, while turning it away from the rider, the motorcycle slows down.

12) Ignition switch



This is the engine start switch. Once the motorcycle's electrical system has been started, press this button and the clutch lever to start the engine.

13) Headlight switch



When the switch is turned to this position while the engine is running, the headlight, taillight, and instrument cluster position lights will illuminate.



When the switch is turned to this position, the daytime running lights will remain on.

⚠ WARNING:

- Release this button immediately after the engine starts and do not press it while the engine is running, to avoid any damage to the engine.
There is a safety mechanism in the ignition switch. To start the engine, you must simultaneously press the clutch lever and the ignition switch.

FUEL TANK CAP

The fuel tank is located in front of the seat. To open the fuel tank cap, first open the cap cover, insert the key into the cap slot and turn it clockwise. To close the fuel tank cap, push it down and remove the key.



WARNING:

- The engine must be off and flames are strictly prohibited during refueling for safety reasons.
- Do not fill above the limit when refueling. Otherwise, fuel that will flow out of the fuel tank may cause paint damage or even a fire that will burn the motorcycle.
- Make sure the cap is closed properly.

BRAKES

- Avoid unnecessary and sudden braking.
- Use the front and rear brakes by pressing them simultaneously when braking.
- Avoid continuous and continuous braking as this can cause the brakes to overheat and reduce braking ability. • Reduce speed and brake earlier when it is raining and the roads are slippery. Avoid sudden braking because you may slip and fall.
- Using only the front or only the rear brake increases the risk of falling because the motorcycle tends to pull to one side.

• Engine braking •

Let the throttle return to its original position, and the motorcycle will slow down. It is necessary to combine engine and brake braking when riding for a long distance or on difficult slopes.

8. CHECKING - STARTING THE ENGINE

WARNING:

- Please check whether the fuel and oil are sufficient or not before starting.



1. Is there enough fuel in the tank?



2. Make sure the transmission is in neutral (green light on).

3. Without turning the throttle grip, press the starter button and clutch lever until the engine starts.

WARNING:

- Release the starter buttons as soon as the engine starts.
- Do not press the starter button while the engine is running.
- In order to avoid any damage to the starter, please do not press the starter button for more than 10 continuous seconds.
- The motorcycle engine is more difficult to start if it has been sitting idle for a long time or if the fuel tank has been completely empty and has just been filled. In this case, it may be necessary to press the starter button and hold the throttle open to 1/8 of the way to start the engine. It may take several minutes for the engine to warm up if the motorcycle has been sitting idle for several hours and is completely cold.
- The exhaust emits harmful gases (CO), so please make sure to put in operate your motorcycle in a well-ventilated area.
- If the battery indicator is flashing, then the battery voltage is low. Please charge the battery, as the operation of the injection system may be affected.

9. USEFUL TIPS WHEN DRIVING

- Before starting, check the condition of the brakes and tire pressure.

Startup process

1. Make sure there is no gear in the transmission (the N indicator will be lit on the instrument panel – green light).
2. Press the starter button while holding the clutch lever and having the throttle on. closed.
3. Depress the clutch lever all the way down and press the gear lever to select the 1st gear.
4. Slowly release the clutch lever while at the same time slowly opening the throttle. The motorcycle will start moving.

 **ATTENTION:**

- When you are ready to start, do not open the throttle abruptly to increase the engine speed. engine.

- Change gear ratios depending on the speed you have developed.

 **ATTENTION:**

To keep the engine in good condition and achieve its longevity, it is very important to operate your motorcycle at low speeds until you have covered the first 1000km.

- Once you have completed the first 1000 km, change the engine oil and clean the filter oil.
- It is best to drive at low speed when you have just changed the engine oil.
- Before starting driving, let the engine warm up.

COOLANT

- If the antifreeze level is too low and this happens frequently, this may be an indication that there is a problem in the cooling system.
- In order to avoid rusting of the radiator, do not use antifreeze other than those recommended by the manufacturer.

Recommended antifreeze with density: 50%

Cooling system capacity: 830 ml

 **ATTENTION:**

- Use distilled water when mixing antifreeze.
- Please pay special attention to the quality of the coolant, because antifreeze Poor quality can shorten the life of the cooling system.
- Antifreeze should normally be changed once a year.

GEARBOX

Choosing an appropriate relationship

Uphill:

When going uphill the motorcycle tends to slow down. Select a lower gear in the transmission to increase engine power.

Downhill:

By selecting a lower gear in the gearbox, you can take advantage of the engine's "brake", otherwise if you constantly use the brakes, their performance may decrease due to overheating.

ATTENTION:

- Braking is recommended to be done by pressing both brakes.

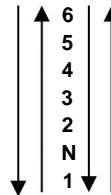
SHIFTING PROCEDURE

- The gear lever is located on the left side of the vehicle, next to the engine. When you are driving on a downhill or difficult road, put the transmission in a low gear.
- Press the clutch lever all the way down, engage the gear lever and slowly release it. Slowly release the clutch, while at the same time slowly opening the throttle.
- Do not shift gears while the engine is off.
- To avoid damaging the transmission, avoid using the gear lever forcefully.
- In order to comfortably overtake vehicles in front, shift to a lower gear speed than the one you have in the gearbox.



Gear lever

Upshifting



Downshifting

Shifting gears during the engine break-in period. The following table shows the recommended engine revolutions per minute (rpm) of the vehicle when shifting gears, when the vehicle is in the break-in process during the first few kilometers.

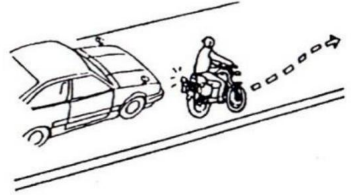
Kilometers	Revolutions per minute
First 500km	Below 5500 rpm
Up to 1500km	Below 8000 rpm
After 1500 km	Below 9800 rpm

Tire fitting

Like the engine, tires also need to be broken in for their best performance. During the first 150km of use, we must gradually increase the angle we lean when cornering to achieve the best performance of the tires. During the first 150km of use, do not lean the vehicle sharply, avoid sudden accelerations, fast turns and sudden braking.

CORRECT STARTING INSTRUCTIONS

- Turn on the turn signal in the direction you want to move, make sure there is no other vehicle coming from behind you, and start driving.



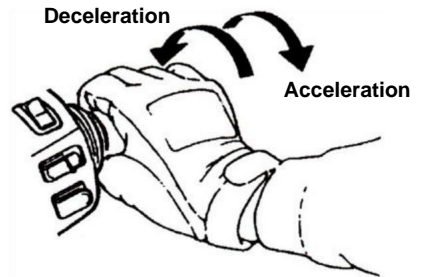
USING THE GAS

Acceleration:

To increase speed. Turn the throttle slowly so that the speed of your motorcycle increases.

Deceleration:

Turn the throttle in this direction to reduce speed.



To keep the engine in good condition and achieve its longevity, it is very important to operate your motorcycle at low speeds for the first few days.

- Avoid sudden accelerations.
- Do not exceed 9,800 engine revolutions (RPM) even with the transmission in neutral. • Do not open the throttle fully from idle.

Take extra care when driving in rainy weather.

- Keep a greater safety distance and start braking earlier than normal when driving on wet roads or in rainy weather.
- When driving downhill, close the throttle completely and apply both brakes simultaneously to slow down.

PARKING

- Close the throttle and press both brakes simultaneously.
- The best way to brake is to apply the brakes gently at first and then a little louder.

ATTENTION:

- If you use only one of the two brakes, there is a risk of the wheels slipping.

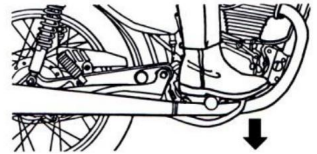
Approaching the parking lot:

1. Turn on your turn signal in time, paying attention to the vehicles in front, behind, left and right of you, and then take the inside line and approach slowly.
2. Close the throttle and brake smoothly. (The brake light will come on, warning drivers following.)
3. Brake using both brakes simultaneously.
4. When the speed is low enough, you can select a lower gear in the transmission to slow down the motorcycle more.
5. When the motorcycle stops, press the throttle lever clutch and select "neutral"



When you stop completely:

6. Turn off the turn signal and then turn the key in the ignition switch to the "OFF" position.
7. When you stop, get off the left side of the vehicle and choose a parking space where it will not obstruct traffic and the ground will be flat to support it on the side stand.
8. Lower the side stand with your left foot so that it rests on the ground.



Reminder: Lock the steering wheel and remove the key after parking to avoid any theft of your motorcycle.

WARNING:

- Park your vehicle in a safe place where it will not affect traffic vehicles.

1. 10. INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE BEFORE DRIVING

ROUTINE INSPECTION

Items to check		Checkpoints
Engine oil Fuel		Is there enough oil in the engine?
		Are there enough? It's 95 octane (unleaded) or higher.
Brakes	Front	Brake condition? (Brake lever free travel: 10~20mm)
	Rear	Brake condition? (Brake pedal free travel: 20~30mm)
Tires	Front	Is the tire pressure normal? (Standard: 250kPa / 2.5bar, 36psi)
	Rear	Is the tire pressure normal? (Standard: 250kPa / 2.5bar, 36psi)
Steering wheel		Is there an unnatural vibration in the steering wheel or is it difficult to turn?
Speedometer, lights, and mirrors		Is it working properly? Are the lights on? Are the mirrors adjusted correctly?
Tightening of main parts		Are the screws or nuts loose?
Abnormal Signs		Do the previous problems still exist?



WARNING:

- If any problem is found during the inspection, correct it before using the motorcycle again. Have the inspection and repair done at a "partnered workshop" if necessary.

FUEL CONTROL

- This vehicle's engine is designed to use unleaded fuel of 95 octane or higher.
- Place the side stand firmly on the ground, turn off the engine and keep any flames away from the motorcycle during refueling.
- Open the fuel tank cap and remove it to refuel.
- Do not fill with fuel above the upper limit when refueling.



ATTENTION:

- When refueling your motorcycle, please turn off the engine and keep away from any sparks or flames.
- After refueling, make sure you have closed the tank cap tightly.
fuel.

Leaks

Check the fuel cap, tank, and fuel lines for leaks.

ENGINE OIL INSPECTION AND CHANGE

INSPECTION:

1. Use the side stand to support your motorcycle on flat, stable ground, then turn the handlebars to the left.
2. Start the engine and let the motorcycle idle for 10 minutes. 3. Turn off the engine and wait for 3 minutes.
4. Place the motorcycle in a vertical position with respect to the ground (upright) and check the oil level through the inspection window. The level should be between the upper and lower limits as shown in the figure below. Add oil to the upper mark on the oil level gauge if the oil is below the lower limit. (Check the cylinder, crankshaft, etc. for leakage.)



Figure 1



Engine oil: Use **DAYTONA** 10W40 or 10W50 API **SM** Semi-synthetic lubricants for four-stroke engines with clutch.

OIL CHANGE:

1. Use the side stand to support your motorcycle on flat and stable ground, then turn the handlebars to the left.
2. Remove the oil dipstick.
3. Remove the oil screw from the engine using the appropriate tools. Drain the engine oil and then reinstall the screw. Tighten to a torque of 30+/-4 Nm.



Drain plug O-Ring



Oil strainer spring

4. Add engine oil from the oil inlet. The total oil capacity is 1 liter (with filter change 1.05 liters).
5. Start the engine and run it for 5 minutes. Turn it off for 3 minutes and check the level. oil. If the level is below the lower limit, top up to the upper limit. Check for leaks.

ENGINE OIL FILTER

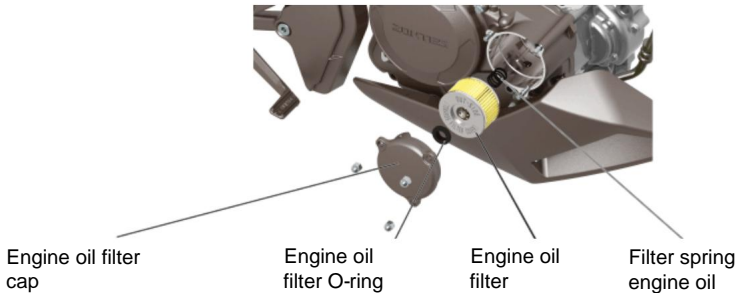
Change the oil filter at every oil change, as follows:

1. Place a container under the right crankcase.
2. Use the appropriate tools to remove the nuts from the oil filter cover. Unscrew the cover to reveal the oil filter.
3. Remove the old oil filter and install a new one.



WARNING:

- It is important to install the oil filter correctly and remember to install and the spring.



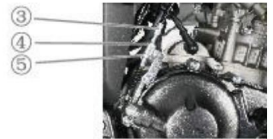
4. Before installing the engine oil filter cover, please check the sealing rubbers for any damage. If there is any damage, please replace them with new ones. Install the engine oil filter cover and tighten the nuts.

CLUTCH LEVER

The clutch lever clearance should be 10~15mm. Check the clearance and adjust it according to the following procedures:

Fine-tuning:

1. Loosen the nut (1).
2. Turn the adjustment screw (2) to the desired point.
3. Screw the nut (1) back on.



Regulation:

1. Loosen the nuts (4), (5).
2. Turn the adjustment screw (3) to the desired point.
3. Screw the nuts (4), (5) back on.



ATTENTION:

- The clutch transfers the engine's power to the rear wheel. If the clutch is not adjusted correctly, gears will be difficult to shift into or will cause the clutch discs to slip.
- After adjusting the clearance, make sure that gear changes are made easily.
- If the clutch clearance is greater or less than required, the clutch discs will wear out faster than normal.

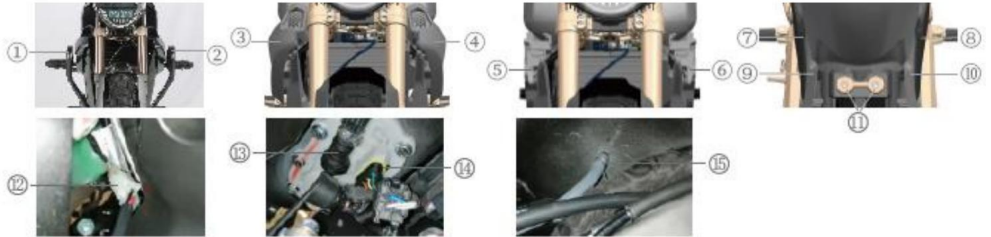
TOOLBOX The

toolbox is located in the motorcycle accessories box. Remove the seat and place them as shown in the image below:



Toolbox

FUEL TANK DISASSEMBLY



1. Remove the left and right guards. (1,2) 2. Remove the upper tank covers. (3,4) 3. Remove the lower tank covers. (5,6) 4. Remove the seat and then remove the side frame covers. (7,8) 5. Disassemble the front cover of the right and left rear covers and attach the clips. (9,10) 6. Remove the 2 screws (11), 7. Remove the USB connector, the high fuel pipe (13), the oil pump connector (14), and the exhaust pipe. (15) 8. After lifting the rear of the tank, remove it completely.

LUBRICATION POINTS

To extend the life of your motorcycle and keep it in good condition, lubricate it frequently. After using the motorcycle in adverse conditions conditions, after rain or washing you should lubricate the points as follows:



- 1. Clutch Lever-Grease
- 2. Side Stand Axle-Grease
- 3. Gear Levers-Grease



- 4. Drive Chain - Chain Lubricant
- 5. Front Brake Lever-Grease
- 6. Footbrake-Grease

CHECKING THE BRAKE SYSTEM

Front brake fluid level limit



Rear brake fluid upper limit

Rear brake fluid level limit

(Loosening, leaking, damage to brake pipes)

Checking the front and rear brakes

Check the front brake from the caliper side. The brake pads should be replaced when the friction material is less than 4mm.



- Visually inspect the brake system and lines frequently for leaks and damage. Check for loose connections using the appropriate tools, and check for any vibrations in the steering wheel while driving. Also check for any interference with the brake lines from other materials. If you notice any problems, you should contact one of our partner workshops.

⚠ WARNING:

- Please ride your motorcycle on a dry road at low speed and test the front and rear brakes to determine any malfunction to ensure that your motorcycle is in ideal condition for safe riding.

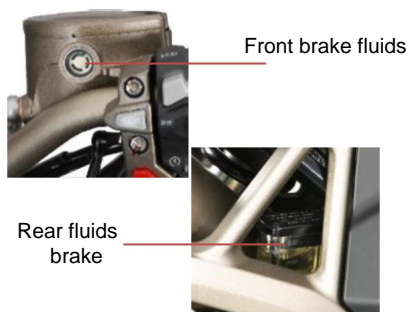
Checking the brake fluid level

Park the motorcycle on level ground and check the brake fluid level. If the level is below the "LOWER" line, it is recommended to top up the fluid to the upper limit. Recommended type

DOT4 brake fluid.

Refilling front brake fluids

1. Unscrew the screws and remove the brake master cylinder cover
2. Wipe and clean any foreign bodies and any dirt around the fluid container, being careful not to let it fall in. 3. Remove the baffles
4. Add brake fluid to the upper level permissible point.
5. Reinstall the diaphragms and the brake master cylinder cover.
6. Please pay attention to the correct placement of the diaphragm, not allowing foreign objects to fall into the reservoir, tighten the brake master cylinder cap and make sure it is securely locked



⚠ WARNING:

- Do not use two different types of brake fluids to avoid any chemical reaction.
- Do not fill with brake fluid above the upper permissible limit as in the event of a leak there is a risk of damage to the plastic parts and the paint.

FOOT BRAKE CLEARANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

The rear brake position must be in the correct position, otherwise the disc and pads will be severely worn. Adjust the brake position according to the following procedure:

1. Loosen the lock nut (1), rotate the adjustment screw (2) until the vertical distance of the upper point of the foot brake and the lower point of the foot brake is 50-55mm
2. Tighten the lock nut (1).



THROTTLE HANDLE CLEARANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

- Adjust the throttle clearance so that the throttle opening starts after 2~4 mm of rotation.
- First loosen the nut (1) and turn the adjusting screw (2) until the correct clearance is achieved. Tighten the nut when you have finished the work.

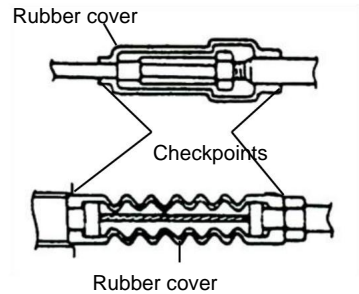
Checkpoints:

1. Check the throttle cable to see if it moves smoothly when opening and closing respectively.
2. Turn the steering wheel from end to end and check if the throttle cable moves freely.
3. Check if the smooth operation of the throttle cable is hindered by other cables.



RUBBER WIRING COVERS

Rubber covers are used to protect the wiring harness wires. Check the covers frequently to ensure they are in the correct position. Do not direct pressurized water against the wiring harness and do not use a stiff brush when washing the motorcycle. If the wiring harness is very dirty, use a piece of cloth to scrape it off.



DRIVE CHAIN

The drive chain will lengthen and loosen with use, so you should check its play regularly.

CONTROL

The chain slack should be 18–25mm.

- Support the motorcycle on the side stand.
- Put the transmission in neutral, and turn the rear wheel by hand to check for any noise or difficulty in movement caused by the chain. If you notice any abnormality, adjust the chain as described below.

REGULATION

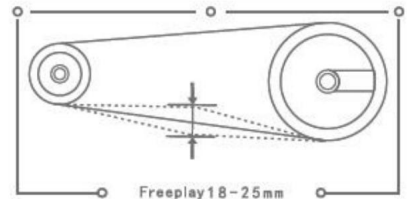
1. Loosen the axle nut (1).
2. Turn the adjusting nut (2) to adjust the chain slack. To decrease slack, turn the nut counterclockwise. To increase slack, turn the nut clockwise. After adjusting the chain, tighten the axle nut.

(Tightening torque: 110Nm)



ATTENTION:

- **The setting must be at the same reading alignment (3) at both ends of the scissors.**
- You should clean and lubricate the chain every 1000 km.



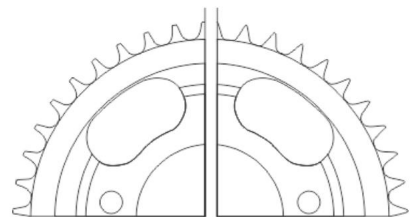
③ ① ②

CHECKING THE DRIVE CHAIN SPROCKET

Please check if the drive chain sprocket:

1. It has extensive wear
2. It has worn or broken teeth
3. The nut is loose or not.

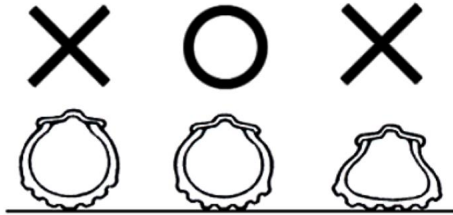
If any of the above occurs, please contact a cooperating workshop.



Good tooth profile Bad tooth profile

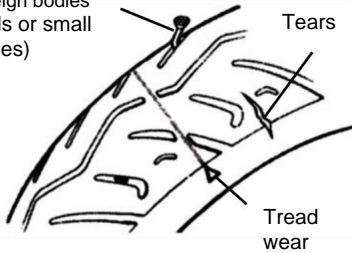
TIRES CHECK

- Tires should be checked and inflated with the engine off. • If the tires appear to be "sat" when the vehicle is on the ground, check the tire pressure. air with the special tool and top up if necessary with the required air.
- The pressure must be checked with the special tool when the tires are cold.



PLEASE REFER TO THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS TO SEE THE RECOMMENDED PRICES FOR TIRE PRESSURE

Foreign bodies
(nails or small
stones)



- Visual inspection of the front and side parts of the tire for tears or damage.
- Visually inspect the tires for any stuck nails or small stones in the tread.
- Check the tread depth indicator to see if the tire tread is adequate.
- A tire in which the tread indicator shows that the tire is worn out must be replaced immediately.

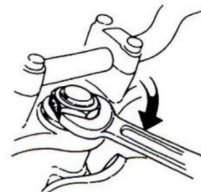
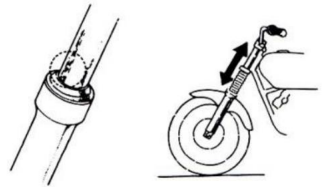


WARNING: •Poor tire

pressure, incorrect alignment or tearing are the most important causes of loss of steering control or tire blowout.

CHECKING THE STEERING WHEEL AND FRONT SHOCK ABSORBERS

- Perform the check with the engine off and without the key. on the main switch.
- Visual inspection of the front shock absorbers for any damages.
- Rock the steering wheel by pushing it up and down and check the shock absorbers for any noises due to the linkages.
- Check the bolts and nuts on the front shock absorbers with special tools to check if they are tightened properly.
- Move the steering wheel up and down, left and right, front and back and check if there is enough resistance and if it pulls to one side.
- Check if the steering wheel turns freely left and right or if is obstructed by the brake cable.
- Visit a partner workshop for inspection or adjustment if you encounter any abnormality with your motorcycle.



CHECKING AND LUBRICATING VARIOUS PARTS OF THE MOTORCYCLE

Check if the points that are supported by axles need lubrication. (For example, the axle of the side stand, brake lever, etc.)

MIRRORS

Sit on the saddle and adjust the mirrors so that when you are driving you can see the vehicles approaching. they are behind you.

LICENSE PLATE

Check if your vehicle's license plate is dirty or damaged. Make sure it is clearly visible.

CHECKING AND CHANGING FUSES

While the motorcycle is electrically disconnected, check that the fuses are in good condition. Replace the blown fuse with a new one of the same amperage. Do not use a fuse larger than the existing one or a copper/iron wire to replace it, as there is a serious risk of short circuiting and damage to the electrical system.

- Open the fuse box and pull out the fuse. Check for damage or breakage.
- Make sure the fuse is securely seated in the contacts when replacing. Poor contact will result in overheating and destruction.
- There are fuses that protect the circuits: central wiring, main lights, brake lights, ECU, fuel pump, etc.
- The central fuse, light fuse, ECU fuse and ABS fuse are located in a box under the seat.
- Use only replacement parts that meet specific specifications to replace electrical parts such as headlight bulbs. Using replacement parts that do not meet specific specifications may cause the fuse to blow or the battery to discharge.
- Avoid pouring water on or around the fuse box when washing the motorcycle.
- Take your motorcycle to a partner workshop to have a fuse checked for a blown fuse. unjustifiably.



CHECKING THE TURN SIGNAL AND HORN

- Turn the main switch to the "ON" position.
- Turn the turn signal switch and make sure the front and rear (right and left) turn signals are on. are flashing.
- Check if the turn signal lenses are dirty, cracked or unscrewed.
- Press the horn button to check if it works properly.

WARNING:

- Specially specified bulbs should be used for the indicators, otherwise they will their normal functioning is affected.
- Turn on your turn signal before turning or changing lanes to warn oncoming traffic. vehicles following.
- Turn off the flasher immediately after using it, otherwise it may confuse drivers who follow.

CHECKING, MAINTENANCE AND CORRECT USE OF BATTERY – CHARGER

The battery is located under the rider's seat. When using the battery for the first time, connect the terminals. After proper installation, it is ready for use.



- Remove the battery protective rubber.
- Push the black protective cap, remove the negative pole (-), take off the red protective cap, remove the positive pole (+).
- Install the battery by connecting the negative pole (-) first and then the positive pole (+).

ATTENTION:

- When reinstalling or replacing the battery, you must re-set the motorcycle's electronic systems, following the procedure below:

Turn on the vehicle's electrical system and start the engine (with the transmission in neutral). Increase the engine speed to 3000rpm or more. Turn off the engine, wait 5 seconds and start the vehicle again.

The battery is a consumable part and is covered by a reduced warranty. In case of battery replacement, please consider the following:

When replacing the battery, you should confirm the battery type and make sure it is compatible with the original battery. If you switch to a different battery type, it may affect the performance and life of the motorcycle and may cause damage to the electrical circuit.

The **gel** battery that comes with the motorcycle cannot be directly changed to a lithium battery.

If you need to replace the battery with a lithium battery, you must use a rectifier that is compatible with a lithium battery.

ATTENTION:

During storage and non-use of the battery, please remove the battery and **charge it once a month**. Charging should be done with the charger that comes with the vehicle for 3–5 hours. Charging time should not exceed 5 hours.
Charger output current: 4A.

Charger output voltage: 14.5V–14.8V.

FRONT AND REAR LIGHT CHECK

- Turn on the motorcycle's electrical system. Turn on the light switch and check if the front and rear lights are on.
- Check the brightness and direction of the headlight beam by shining the light onto a wall and see if it shines correctly.
- Check if the front and rear light lenses are dirty, cracked or unscrewed.

BRAKE LIGHT CHECK

- Turn on the motorcycle's electrical system, first press the front brake lever and check if the brake (stop) light comes on. Then press the rear brake pedal and check if the brake (stop) light comes on.
- Check if the taillight glass is dirty, cracked or unscrewed.



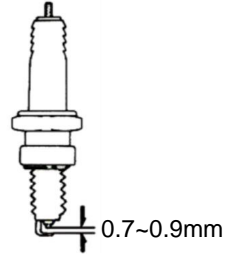
WARNING: • Use only

bulbs of specific specifications and not others in order to avoid damaging the electrical system, burning out the bulbs and discharging the battery.

- Do not modify or add other electrical parts in order to avoid any overconsumption or short circuit, which may result in fire and burning of the vehicle in more serious cases.

CHECKING THE SPARK PLUG

- Remove the spark plug cap and remove the spark plug using the appropriate tool (spark plug wrench).
- Check the electrode for dirt or smoke. If the electrode is dirty or has the wrong gap, it will result in difficulty starting the engine.
- Remove the soot from the electrode with an emery cloth, clean the spark plug with gasoline and wipe it well with a dry cloth.
- Check the electrode and adjust its gap to 0.7~0.9 mm (Check it with a special feeler)
- Tighten it with the special wrench (spark plug wrench) and apply force 14NM.



WARNING: The engine

is very hot after driving. Be careful not to burn yourself. Use only the spark plug recommended by the manufacturer (refer to the technical specifications).

SPRAY SYSTEM NOTES

1. Before installing the battery on a new motorcycle, please check whether the various parts of the injection system are connected correctly (also check the oxygen sensor). Also fill the tank with gasoline.
2. When installing the battery, make sure you use the correct tools and do not install it with your bare hands.
3. Please always have at least 3 liters of gasoline in the tank, otherwise the correct operation of the injection system may be affected. Please refill the tank with gasoline when the indicator shows at least one can.
4. After installing a new battery in the vehicle or after repairing a fault in the EFI system, some parts of the injection system must be reprogrammed using the following procedure:
 - Turn on the motorcycle's electrical system.
 - After 10 seconds, turn off the engine switch.
 - After 10 seconds, turn on the ignition. Repeat the process 2 times.

HEADLIGHT BEAM ADJUSTMENT

Place a Phillips screwdriver on the bottom of the headlight to adjust the height of the headlight beam. Turning it counterclockwise lowers the beam while turning it clockwise raises the headlight beam.



CHECKING THE AIR FILTER

The air filter is located under the seat. If the air filter is full of dust, engine performance will decrease and fuel consumption will increase. Therefore, you should check and clean or replace the air filter according to the periodic maintenance table.

1. Remove the left side cover.
2. Remove the air filter cover after first removing the screws (1) that hold it in place.
3. Take out the filter and clean it, according to the procedure below. If the filter is excessively dirty or damaged, replace it.
4. Follow the reverse procedure to put the filter back in place.



Air filter cleaning procedure:

1. Remove the cover on the right side and you will see the air filter.
2. Remove the two screws as shown in the diagram.
3. Remove the air filter.
4. Install the new air filter.
5. Place cleaning fluid in a container and then dip the filter in.
6. If you do not have a new air filter, then carefully clean the filter sponge.
7. Install the air filter in reverse order.

WARNING:

- Dust is one of the main causes that reduce engine performance and increase fuel consumption.
- Clean or replace the air filter more frequently to extend the life of the engine, especially if your motorcycle is frequently ridden in areas with increased air pollution or dust.
- If the air filter is not installed properly, dust will be sucked into the cylinder, which may cause premature wear, reduced engine performance and reduced engine life.
- Be careful not to get the air filter wet when washing the motorcycle. Otherwise, the engine will be difficult to start.

Exhaust pipe

Remove the clamp from the breather plug. You can then remove the old oil from the breather. When you are done, reattach it in reverse order.



11. MALFUNCTIONS - PROBLEMS

TROUBLESHOOTING WHEN THE ENGINE DOES NOT START



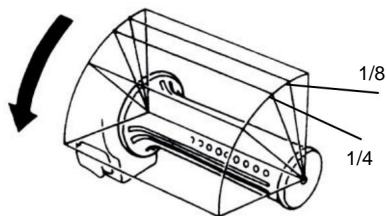
(1). You have turned the switch the engine in the "ON" position?



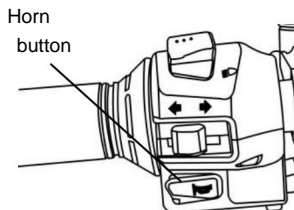
(2). Is there enough fuel in the tank?



(3). Do you press the clutch lever when you press the starter button?



(4). Do not open the throttle grip when pressing the starter button.



(5). Turn the main switch to the "ON" position, and press the horn. If it does not sound, then the fuse may have blown.

ÿIf none of the above reasons apply and the engine still does not start, contact a partner workshop to have your motorcycle checkedÿ

12. FUEL TYPE



- This motorcycle is designed to use UNLEADED gasoline with an octane rating of 95 or higher.
- If the motorcycle is operated at high altitude (where the atmospheric pressure is lower), the air/fuel ratio must be readjusted in order to achieve maximum engine performance.

13. WARNINGS FOR SAFE DRIVING

1. Place the motorcycle on the side stand and sit on the saddle.



WARNING: • Never

open the throttle without first taking your motorcycle off the center stand.

2. Get on the motorcycle from the left side, sit normally on the saddle and rest your feet on the ground to prevent the motorcycle from falling.



WARNING:

• Hold down the rear brake pedal before starting.

3. Start the engine, fully depress the clutch lever and press the gear pedal to engage 1st gear. Slowly release the clutch while slowly opening the throttle and your motorcycle will start moving.



WARNING: • Opening

the throttle suddenly or releasing the clutch suddenly can cause your motorcycle to move forward abruptly and this is very dangerous.

• Make sure the side stand is up before starting

•Do not suddenly use the brakes and turn sharply•

- Sudden braking and sharp turns can cause slipping and falling.
- Sudden braking or sharp turns will cause you to slip or fall, especially in rainy conditions. days when the road is wet and slippery.

•Drive with extra caution on rainy days•

- Braking distance when it rains or when the road surface is wet is longer than on a dry road surface. Therefore, reduce speed and prepare for braking earlier.
- Release the accelerator, and apply the brakes gently when slowing down on a downhill road.

UNJUSTIFIED ENGINE SHUTDOWN

Engine start failure.

The engine stopped while you were driving.

If any of the above happens, first check the following yourself:

1. If there is gasoline in the tank. 2. If

you followed all the necessary procedures when starting.

NOTE:

If you notice any abnormality or if your motorcycle shuts down for no reason, contact your a cooperating workshop as soon as possible.

14. TECHNICAL UPDATE – Use of passenger footrest

Use the passenger footrests to support your feet.

(Touch) along the way. (Figure 1)



Do not climb into the vehicle with one foot on the step, as the entire force is exerted on the sill. (Figure 2)



The construction is not intended for this use and possible breakage may occur. to cause your injury.