



You may find some differences between your motorcycle and this manual, therefore if you have any questions or comments please contact our local service center.

For any repairs not mentioned in this manual or accessories required please contact your local service center.

This manual should be considered as an integral part of your motorcycle.



## DRIVE SAFELY

This chapter indicates some rules you should follow while driving

- It is recommended that you drive your vehicle through low transit areas and at low speeds until you are confident about handling heavy traffic
- Do not drive under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medical treatment
- Make sure to wear helmet, gloves and protective clothing
- Driver should not get distracted (by smoking, drinking, eating, reading, etc.)
- Check vehicle periodically (oil, fuel, etc.)
- The motorcycle is designed to hold a maximum of two passengers

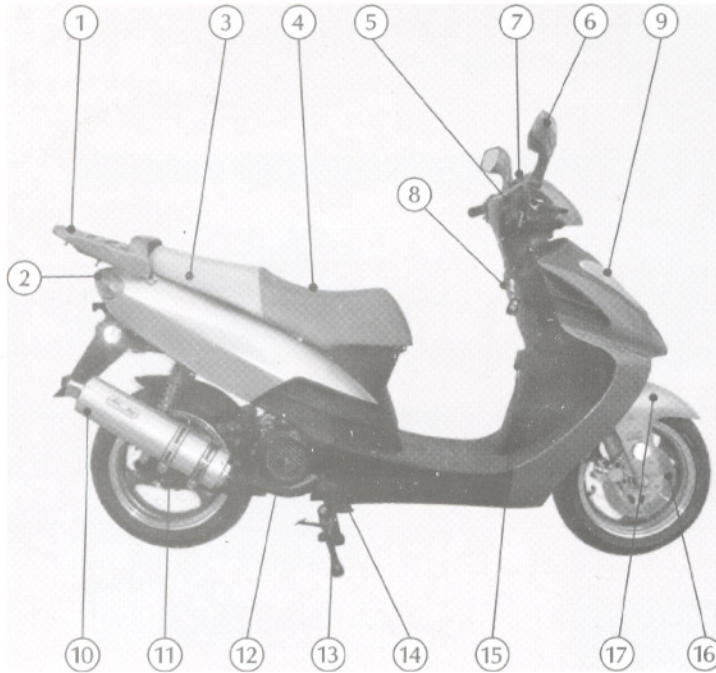
## LUGGAGE

- Luggage must be fixed in place firmly
- Loading affects performance and steadiness of handling
- Luggage must be fixed with rubber strip or rope
- Do not carry more luggage than the permissible weights listed below:

Rear carrier: Max. 3K

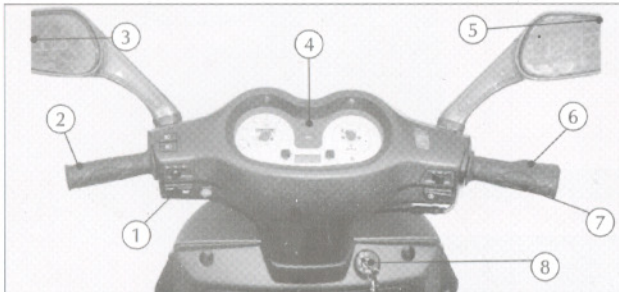
Luggage box: Max. 10K

## KNOW YOUR MOTORCYCLE

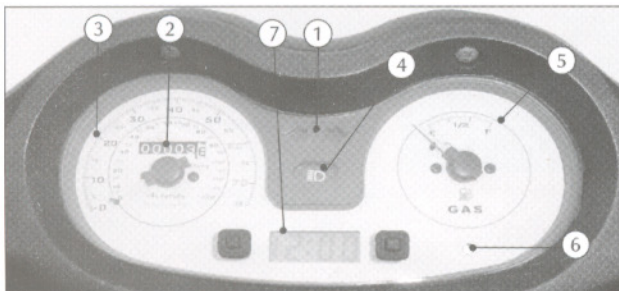


- 1) Rear Carrier
- 2) Rear Light
- 3) Fuel Tank
- 4) Seat
- 5) Speed Controller
- 6) Rear View Mirror
- 7) Brake Oil Tank
- 8) Front Box
- 9) Headlight
- 10) Exhaust Pipe
- 11) Drum Brake
- 12) Magneto
- 13) Passenger Stirrup
- 14) Side Stand
- 15) Bag Hook
- 16) Disc Brake
- 17) Front Mud Guard

## TOOLS AND INDICATORS LOCATION



- 1) Horn Switch
- 2) Rear Hand Brake
- 3) Rear View Left Mirror
- 4) Instrument Panel
- 5) Rear View Right Mirror
- 6) Front Hand Brake
- 7) Speed Controller
- 8) Electrical Starter Switch



- 1) Turning Indicator
- 2) Odometer
- 3) Speedometer
- 4) Far Sight Indicator
- 5) Fuel Level Indicator
- 6) Cell phone Indicator
- 7) Digital Clock

**Left Turning Indicator**  
**Odometer**  
**Speedometer**  
**Right Turning Indicator**  
**Far Sight Indicator**  
**Fuel Indicator**  
**Alarm Indicator**

Flashes when left turning signal is ON  
 Indicates distance covered in miles (total distance)  
 Indicates speed in miles/hr  
 Flashes when right turning signal is ON  
 Lights up when far sight light is in the ON position  
 Shows fuel level in the tank  
 Flashes when alarm is active

## MAIN COMMANDS

### LEFT HANDLE

#### 1)Horn Switch

Press the switch to sound the horn

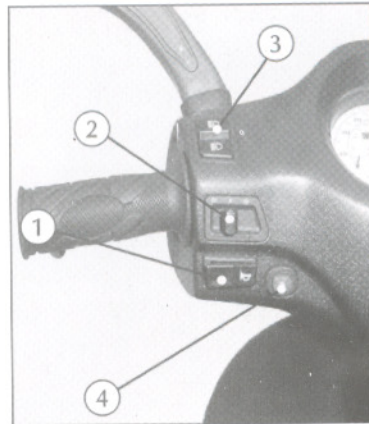
#### 2)Switch for direction light

Slide switch left to turn left, slide switch right to turn right and push in the switch to shut the light

#### 3)Changing Light Switch

Distance Light beam of headlight goes upward Near Light beam of headlight goes downward

#### 4) Emergency light Switch



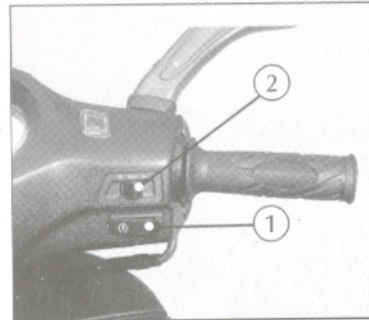
### RIGHT HANDLE

#### 1 )Electrical Starter Switch

Press electrical starter switch for a maximum of 5 seconds. If engine does not start, try again after a gap of 30 seconds

#### 2) Engine Kill Switch

Keep the switch to the left position on running condition, turn to the right position to kill the engine.



## MAIN SWITCH

Rotating the key switches the electrical Circuitry ON and OFF

#### WARNING:

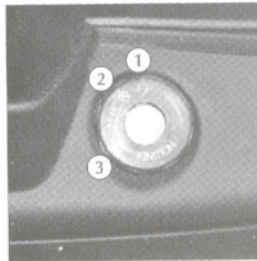
Do not use the key when the engine is ON  
 ADVICE:

**Always turn" OFF" Remote Ignition and key Ignition when engine is not running.**

#### CAUTION

1.If Ignition circuit (key or Remote) is "ON" when engine is not running will drain battery and shorten battery life.

2.If stop the vehicle by Engine kill switch turns "OFF" the Ignition (If your vehicle equipped with this function).



1.ON (starting): Engine can be started  
 Electrical switches for horn, lights, etc.  
 Can be activated

Keys can't be removed

2.OFF (shutting down): Engine is deactivated, Lights, horn, etc. are inoperable. Engine can't be started.  
 Keys can be removed

3.LOCK:Direction lock is locked  
 Lights, horn, etc. can't be used, Keys can be removed



## COMPARTMENT

### SEAT LOCK

Opening and closing of seat lock:

1. Insert key and turn to left to open seat lock
2. Lift the bottom of the seat and open it
3. Drop seat and press it lightly and then you can lock it once again

#### ADVICE:

Try lifting the seat gently to ensure that it is locked



### LUGGAGE BOX

1. Before using luggage box, please open the seat
2. When the seat is open you will find the luggage box, which can hold up to 10kg



#### ATTENTION:

Food easily affected by temperature and combustible materials shouldn't be stored in the luggage box

#### ADVICE:

Don't leave expensive goods in the luggage box when leaving the vehicle, Water may enter the luggage box in rainy weather or when the vehicle is being washed, so take care not to store goods that maybe damaged in

such conditions

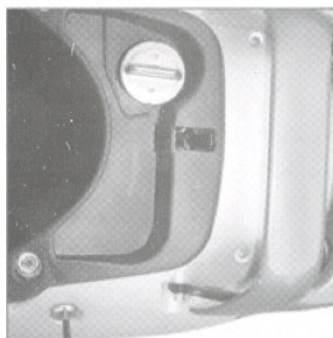
### FRONT BAG

The front bag can hold goods weighing up to 1.5 kg.



### FUEL TANK

TANK CAPACITY 6.0 Lts (1.6 Gallons)



#### WARNING:

Fuel is combustible and can cause fire under certain conditions

When filling fuel, vehicle should be in an open, ventilated area with the engine OFF

Avoid skin contact with, and inhalation of fuel

# HOW TO RIDE

## BEFORE STARTING

Check whether fuel and oil are adequate/ Set the kick lever

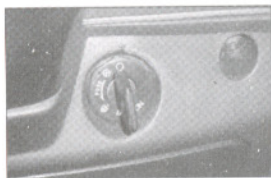
(main support)/Driver must stand to the left of the vehicle

## WARNING:

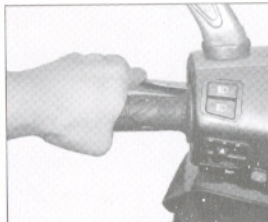
Don't start the engine in an airless or airtight room since exhaust fumes contain poisonous substances that can cause death

## STARTING THE ENGINE

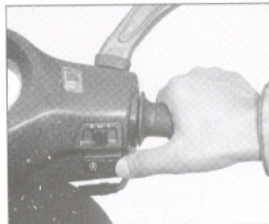
1. Turn the switch to the on position



3. Nip the rear brake lever



3. Hold the steering handle and then press the electrical starter switch
4. Don't rush out on a cold engine. It is recommended to warm the engine by driving slowly during the first few miles of the ride

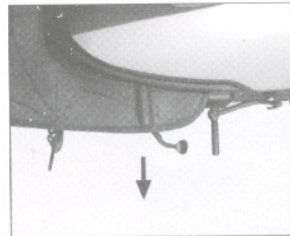


## USING THE KICK-STARTER

1. Turn the main switch to the ON position
2. Step on the kick-starter lever and press down firmly

## ADVICE:

Turn the kick-starter lever back after starting the engine



## HOW TO RIDE

1. Turn the main support back, nip the rear brake with left hand and grasp support handle with right hand and then push the vehicle forward so as to turn main support back

## ADVICE:

Don't grasp seat to turn main support back

2. Climb astride the vehicle  
Hold the handle bar with both hands and stride the vehicle from the left side. Keeping your left foot on the ground for support, climb over the vehicle with your right leg until you are seated firmly

3. If driving with passenger, open back stirrups; if not, keep them closed

## CAUTION:

In order to prevent the vehicle from rushing out please nip the rear brake till the vehicle starts and then release it slowly

Don't increase engine speed suddenly while starting

4. Loosen the rear brake, rotate the steering handle slowly and the vehicle will begin to move

## SPEED ADJUSTMENT

Use the speed controller on the steering handle to adjust speed

1. Towards the driver: to increase speed
2. Against the driver: to reduce speed

## BRAKE SYSTEM

First slow the vehicle by turning the speed controller away from you. Next, grasp the front and rear brake bars simultaneously and squeeze them until the brakes apply

Remember to apply the brakes gradually and steadily

If you need to stop while going uphill, always use both brakes. Don't try to maintain position with the speed

controller alone, as this will damage the vehicle

**WARNING:**

Always brake early on damp, snowy or frozen ground , since the brakes will need more time to take effect than on a normal road surface

Don't brake repeatedly during long down hill rides since this can damage the vehicle

Check brake oil level regularly

**PARKING**

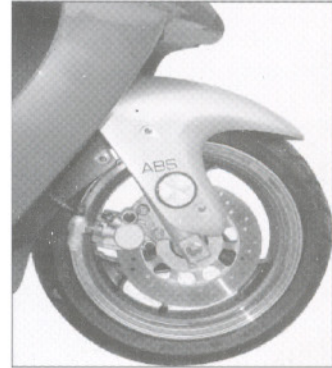
Don't prop your motorcycle against walls

Stand your motorcycle on a flat, even surface

Don't leave your motorcycle unattended, especially not with the engine ON or the key inserted

Don't sit on your vehicle while it is resting on the main support

Avoid touching any parts that may be hot



**RUNNING**

Proper running of the motor to ensure a long life for your vehicle requires that you take the following precautions:

0-100 Kms (0-62 miles)

For the first 100 Kms (62 miles), drive slowly and use the brakes gently. Avoid sudden or prolonged use of the brakes. This will ensure optimum performance and extend the life of the vehicle

0-500 Kms (0-311 miles)

For the first 500 Kms (311 miles) don't drive your vehicle at speeds greater than about 80% of the vehicle's maximum speed

After 1000Kms (621 miles)

Gradually start driving your motorcycle at higher speeds (subject to the local speed limits) until maximum performance has been reached

**VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION**

**VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION**

We recommend that you write down motor number, frame number and brand for better identification of your vehicle in the event of loss or theft

Modification of the ID numbers may be penalized, besides invalidating the vehicle warranty



Engine Number



Frame Number(VIN Code)



## CHECKING YOUR MOTORCYCLE

### Daily Check

Always remember to check your vehicle carefully before daily use

### Regular Check

An overall check every six months ensures optimum performance

### WARNING:

Breakdowns or accidents may happen if these checks are neglected

Regular checks are required even if the vehicle has been lying idle. In fact, it is of particular importance to check your vehicle thoroughly after long periods of disuse

Check more frequently if vehicle is being used in rainy or dusty conditions

We recommend that difficult checks be done at your local (or the nearest) service center

### DAILY CHECK Brake System

- Check for smooth functioning and sensitivity of response

### Tires

- Check for cracks or other damage
- Ensure no abnormal abrasion
- Check for depth of tire carving

### Engine

- Adequate engine oil
  - Check for unusual noises
  - Check for appropriate acceleration/ deceleration response
- Here we introduce some simple ways of checking and adjusting your motorcycle

## BRAKES

### Disc Brake Checking

Check from the back of the brake fixture. If the discs appear heavily abraded, replace the two discs with new ones

### Brake Oil Replenishment

If brake oil level is below minimum, replenish with brake oil DOTS or DOT4

Pinch rear brake handle till resistance increases and measure if the further stroke is in the stated range

Adjust the stroke by turning the regulating nut to the right to increase the travel distance or to the left to decrease same

### CAUTION:

Do not use inferior quality brake oil

Prevent brake oil from cohering on the paintwork to avoid fading or chapping

### CAUTION:

Be sure to keep the foveae of the adjusting nut in perfect contact with the pillar surface of the pin

### ADVICE:

Check the travel distance of the grip again after adjustment

Squeeze the brake grip tightly to check if the displacement of the indicating line falls within the indicated brake limit



### ENGINE OIL Checking Oil Level

1. Keep the motorcycle on main support on level ground
2. Remove oil level gauge. Oil should be between maximum and minimum levels S. Add specified oil if required
4. Check oil level periodically

### CAUTION:

- Use of non-standard or low quality engine oil may damage the engine

- Use main support on flat ground

- Remember to change engine oil regularly



### Engine Oil Replacement

1. Remove drain screw of oil cap
2. Drain engine oil (it is easier to drain



the engine when the engine is warm

3. Pour proper quantity of oil slowly into the gear box

4. Tighten drain screw

5. Tighten the oil plug after completion

#### AIR FILTER

The air filter should be cleaned after approximately every 1000 kms (621 miles), depending on nature of use

If the vehicle is being used often in rainy or dusty conditions, the air filter should be cleaned more frequently

1. Keep the motorcycle on the main support 2. Loosen the five screws that fasten the air filter cover in place to remove the cover 3. Clean the filter with solvent and let it dry 4. Put wick into clean engine oil 5. Fix wick and shell

#### CAUTION:

Remember to replace the wick if it is worn out

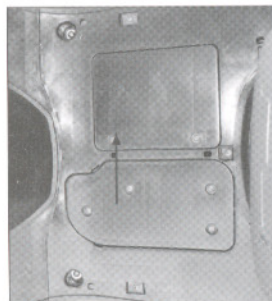
Improper fixing of the wick may cause dust to enter the engine and affect performance and life

#### BATTERY

Check the electrolyte of the battery after every 1000 kms (621 miles),

#### Battery Check

1. Make sure the starter switch is OFF 2. Open the battery cover Replenish the battery electrolyte except for the contents of the sealed container which needs no inspection



#### CAUTION:

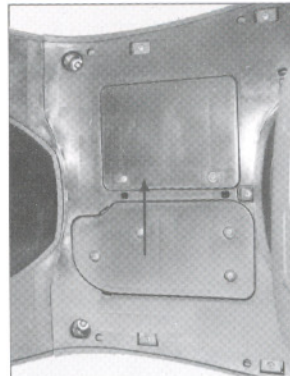
- Avoid splashing or spilling the electrolyte fluid.
- Do not tamper with the sealed compartment of the battery

#### FUSE

If any electrical component is not working or is working improperly or the engine does not start, check your motorcycle fuse

#### Fuse Checking

Remove fuse from casing to check; replace if damaged



#### WARNING:

- Do not use non-standard fuses or fuses with improper capacity

#### CAUTION:

- Electrical appliances should be replaced only with original brands or brands specified by the manufacturer to assure correct battery performance

- Do not rinse the periphery of the fuse vigorously

#### ADVICE:

If the fuse malfunctions soon after replacement, take the vehicle to a Vento service center immediately

#### RINSING THE MOTORCYCLE

Mop the dirt with a soft cloth while rinsing

2. Use a neutral detergent and wash the motorcycle with water to get rid of stubborn dirt or grime

3. Dry any residual water with a clean and soft cloth

#### ADVICE

We recommend that our users apply mixed wax be careful to the paintwork and plastic parts gently to prevent scratches and chipping

**CAUTION:**

- Clean the motorcycle only after the engine has cooled
- Keep water out of the muffler, air cleaner and electrical appliances to prevent rusting and short-circuiting
- Please ride slowly and carefully after washing your motorcycle since brake performance may be affected by residual water

It is recommended that you wait till the motorcycle is dry before riding it

**STORAGE****CAUTION:**

Shield the engine and muffler with dust guard after the surface has cooled

**ADVICE:**

Please pay utmost attention to the following for long periods of storage

1. It is of great importance to wax all parts to prevent rust

2. To preserve the battery and reduce leakage of electricity, please take the battery out and put it in a ventilated place away from exposure to light. If you don't plan to remove it for storage, please disconnect the negative electrode  
3. Remember to drain off all the gasoline from the carburetor to prevent rusting

**AFTER INACTIVITY**

- Rinse your motorcycle
- Check battery charge and re-charge if needed
- Check oil and fuel levels
- Do a thorough check of all parts and processes before using

**TECHNICAL DATA**

Engine Type	4-Stroke Air Cooled	Tire Size Rear	130/60-13
Displacement	147.5 cc	Tire Pressure Front	220Kpa(32PSI)
Cylinders	1	Tire Pressure Rear	220Kpa(32PSI)
Cooling System	Air Cooled	Fuel Tank Capacity	1.6 Gallons (6.0Lts.)
Max. Power	9.28HP @7000RPM	Engine Oil Capacity	0.3 Gallons (LOLits)
Max. Torque	0.85KgfM @4500RPM	Engine Oil change period	1240 Miles (2000 Kms)
Starting System	Electrics Kick	Gear Oil Capacity	0.04 Gallons (0.13Lits)
Ignition	GDI		1240 Miles (2000 Kms)A
Clutch Type	Automatic, Centrifugal	Gear Oil change period	SAE15W40SF
Transmission	CVT Automatic	Engine Oil Grade	SAE85W140
Vehicle Length	76.7 In. (1950 mm)	Default Brake Lever Travel	1/4 In. (15-25 mm).
Width	25.5 In. (675 mm)	Spark Plug Type	NGKCR7HSA
Height	44.5 In. (1130 mm)	Spark Plug Clearance	0.6-0.8 mm.
Seat Height	31.1 In. (790 mm)	Battery Capacity	12V-7Ah/YUASA/YTX7A-BS
Dry weight	253LBS(115Kg)	Headlight	12V/18W
Passengers	2 People	Brake/Tail Light Bulb	12V21/5W
Suspension	Hydraulic	Turn Signal Bulb	12V/10W
Front Brake	Drilled Disk, Anti-Lock H	Overload protector	12V 9Amp
Rear Brake	Drum Mechanical		
Tire Size Front	130/60-13		

## PERIODIC MAINTENANCE CHART

### PERIODIC MAINTENANCE CHART

DEVICE	NOTES	ODOMETER READING							
		Miles—	300	1200	2500	4000	5000	6500	9500
		Kms.—	500	2000	4000	6500	8500	10500	15000
General check-up			I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Airfilter element			C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Spark plug			C	I	I	R	I	R	I
In-line fuel filter			R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Carburetor			I/C	I/A	I/C	I/A	I/C	I/A	I/C
Throttle assembly			I/R	I/R	I/R	I/R	I/R	I/R	I/R
Harnesses, nuts, bolts, fasteners, clips and seals.			I/A	I/A	I/A	I/A	I/A	I/A	I/A
Front and rear brakes	Replace if necessary		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Suspension system			I		I		I		I
V -Belt assembly					I	R	I	R	I
Variator assembly						I		I	
Clutch assembly	Replace clutch shoes /plates if necessary.					I		I	
Transmission oil			I	I	I	R	R	R	R
Electrical components			I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Cylinder head						I/C		I/C	
Muffler assembly						I/C		I/C	
Front and rear wheel bearings					I	R	I	R	I

**A-ADJUST    C-CLEAN    I-INSPECT    R -  
REPLACE**

## LUBRICATION CHART

LUBRICATION CHART									
ASSEMBLY	TYPE OF LUBRCATION	ODOMETER READING							
		Miles^	300	1200	2500	5000	6500	9000	12000
		Kms.^	500	2000	4000	8500	10500	15000	20000
Engine Oil	SAE15W40SF	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gear Oil	SAE85 W140	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brake lever assembly	OXS-400 (Multi purpose Lithium base grease)			R	R	R	R	R	R
Disc brake fluid	DOT3orDOT4					R	Replace once a year then after		
Front fork oil	Shocker oil		I	I	I	T	I	I	I
Speedometer pinion	OXS-400 (Multi purpose Lithium base grease)				I	R	I	R	I



Steering races	OKS-400 (Multi purpose Lithium base grease)					I		I	
Wheel bearing	OKS-400 (Multi purpose Lithium base grease)				I	R	I	R	R
Brake actuating shaft	OKS-400 (Multi purpose Lithium base grease)					I		I	
Battery terminals	Petroleum Grease		I	I	I	I	I	I	I
		1- INSPECT	R- REPLACE		T- TOP UP				

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SAFE AND OPTIMUM VEHICLE PERFORMANCE

- Do not start the engine or use the vehicle without properly connecting the battery as this can severely damage electrical components.
- If the vehicle will not be used for a longtime, disconnect the battery cable to avoid battery drainage. Check the battery every two weeks and charge as necessary.
- For extended storage or "Hibernation" remove the battery from the vehicle and charge it to 100% on slow-charge for at least 24 hours. Charge the battery every month if stored at temperatures below 60°F, charge every two weeks if stored in an area above 60°F. Make sure batteries are stored out of reach of children.
- Store the battery in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight.

#### RECOMMENDED CARBURETOR SETTING

##### Air screw /Mixture screw setting procedure

Step1- Run the engine at normal operating temperature.

Step2- Adjust the engine rpm to 1400 100

Step3-Adjust the Air screw/Mixture screw  $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$  turns out (counter-clockwise) Step4-Again adjust the engine rpm to 1400 100

#### TROUBLESHOOTING

S.no	COMPLAINT	CAUSES	REMEDIES
	ENGINE		
1	Starting Trouble	PLUG NOT SPARKING	
		1 . Damaged Spark plug or spark plug cap	Replace
		2. Dirty or wet spark plug	Clean and adjust gap to 0.5mm
		3. Defective GDI & Igniton coil unit or stator coil	Replace
		4. Open or shorten high- tension cord	Replace
		5. Defective Ignition Switch	Replace
		NO FUEL REACHING THE CARBURETOR	
		1 . Clogged hole in the fuel tank cap	Clean
		2. Clogged or defective fuel pump	Clean or replace
		3. Defective Carburetor Float valve	Replace
		4. Clogged fuel hose or defective vacuum hose	Clean or replace
		CARBURETOR	
		1 . Starter jet is clogged	Clean
		2. Air leaking from a joint between starter body and carburetor	Check carburetor for tightness, replace gasket
		3. Air leaking from carburetor joints or vacuum hose joint	Check and replace
		COMPRESSION TOO LOW	
		1 . Excessively worn cylinder or piston rings	Replace
		2. Stiff piston ring in place	Repair or replace
		3. Gas leaks from the joint in crankcase, cylinder or cylinder head	Repair or replace
		4. Damaged reed valve	Replace

		5. Spark plug too loose	Tighten
		6. Broken, cracked or failed piston	Replace
2	Engine starts but cuts off	1 . Carbon deposited on the spark plug	Clean
		2. Defective CDI & Ignition coil unit	Replace
		3. Clogged fuel hose	Clean
		4. Clogged jets in carburetor	Clean
		5. Clogged exhaust pipe	Clean
		NOISE COMING FROM PISTON	
3	Rattling sound from engine	1 . Piston or cylinder worn down	Replace
		2. Combustion chamber filled with carbon	Clean
		3. Piston pin, bearing or piston pin bore worn	Replace
		4. Piston rings or ring grooves worn	Replace
		NOISE COMING FROM CRANKSHAFT	
		1 . Worn or burnt crankshaft bearings	Replace
		2. Worn or burnt conrod big-end bearings	Replace
		NOISE COMING FROM FINAL GEAR BOX	
		1 . Gears worn or rubbing	Replace
		2. Worn or damaged bearing of drive shaft or rear axle shaft	Replace
4	Engine lacks power	1 . Excessively worn cylinder or piston rings	Replace
		2. Stiff piston ring in place	Replace
		3. Gas leaks from crankshaft oil seal	Replace
		4. Spark plug gaps incorrect	Adjust or replace
		5. Clogged air cleaner element	Clean
		6. Float -Chamber fuel level out of adjustment	Adjust or replace
		7. Clogged air cleaner element	Clean
		8. Sucking air from intake pipe	Retighten or replace
		9. Slipping or worn V-belt	Replace
		10. Damaged / worn rollers in the movable drive face	Replace
		11 .Weaken movable driven face spring	Replace
		12. Excessive fuel/air mixture due to defective starter system	Replace
5	Engine overheats	1 . Heavy carbon deposit on piston crown	Clean
		2. Defective oil pump or clogged oil circuit	Replace and dean
		3. Fuel level too low in float chamber	Adjust or replace
		4. Air leakage from intake pipe	Retighten or replace
		5. Use of incorrect engine oil	Change
		6. Use of improper spark plug	Change
		7. Clogged exhaust pipe/muffler	Clean or replace
		CARBURETOR	
1	Idling or low-speed troubles	1 . Pilot jet, pilot air jet is clogged or loose	Check and dean
		2. Air leaking from carburetor's joint, vacuum pipe joint or starter	Check and replace
		3. Pilot outlet is clogged	Check and dean
		4. Starter plunger is not fully dose	Check and replace
2	Medium-or high speed trouble	1 . Main jet or main air jet is clogged	Check and dean
		2. Needle jet is clogged	Check and dean
		3. Fuel level is improperly set	Check and replace
		4. Throttle valve is not operating properly	Check throttle valve for operation
		5. Fuel filter is clogged	Check and dean
3	Overflow and fuel level fluctuations	1 . Needle valve is worn or damaged	Replace

		2. Spring in needle valve is broken	Replace
		3. Float is not working properly	Check and adjust
		4. Needle valve is blocked	Clean
		5. Fuel level is too high or low	Adjust accordingly
	<b>BRAKES</b>		
1	Insufficient brake power	1. Leakage of brake fluid from hydraulic system	Repair or replace
		2. Worn pads	Replace
		3. Oil adhesion on engaging surface of pad	Clean disc and pads
		4. Worn disc	Replace
		5. Air entered into hydraulic system	Bleed air
		6. Worn shoe	Replace
		7. Friction surfaces of shoes are dirty with oil	Replace
		8. Excessively worn drum	Replace
		9. Too much brake lever play	Adjust
2	Break Squeaking	1. Carbon adhesion on pad surface	Repair surface with sand paper
		2. Tilted pad	Modify and fit
		3. Damaged wheel bearing	Replace
		4. Worn pad	Replace
		5. Foreign substance entered into brake fluid	Replace brake fluid
		6. Clogged return port of master cylinder	Disassemble and dean
		7. Brake shoe surface glazed	Repair surface with sand paper
		8. Loose front wheel axle or rear wheel axle	Tighten to specified torque
		9. Worn shoe	Replace
3	Excessive brake lever stroke	1. Air entered into hydraulic system	Adjust
		2. Insufficient brake fluid	Refill
		3. Improper quality of brake fluid	Replace
		4. Worn brake cam lever	Replace
		5. Excessively worn shoes or drum	Replace
4	Leakage of brake fluid	1. Insufficient tightening of connecting joints	Replace or repair
		2. Cracked hose	Replace
		3. Worn piston seal	Replace
5	Brake drags	1. Rusty moving parts	Replace
	<b>ELECTRICAL</b>		
1	No sparking or poor sparking	1. Defective GDI & ignition coil unit	Replace
		2. Defective spark plug	Replace
		3. Defective magneto	Replace
		4. Loose connection of lead wire	Conned/tighten
2	Spark plug is often formed with carbon	1. Mixture too rich	Adjust carburetor
		2. Idling speed set too high	Adjust carburetor
		3. Incorrect gasoline	Change
		4. Dirt in air cleaner	Clean
		5. Spark plug loose	Replace/lighten
		6. Incorrect engine oil	Replace
3	Magneto does not charge	1. Open or short in lead wires or loose lead connections	Repair or retighten
		2. Short, grounded or open magneto coil	Replace
		3. Short or open regulator/rectifier	Replace
4	Magneto charging is	1. Lead wires tend to get shorted or open circuited or loosely connected at terminal	Repair or retighten



	below the specifications		
		2. Grounded or open -circuited stator coils	Replace
		3. Defective regulator/ rectifier	Replace
		4. Defective cell plates in the battery	Replace the battery
5	Starter button is not effective	1 . Battery runs down	Recharge or replace
		2. Defective switch contacts	Replace switch
		3. Brushes not seating properly on commutator in starter motor	Repair or replace
		4. Defective starter relay	Replace
		5. Defective starter pinion gears	Replace
		6. Defective front or rear brake light switches circuit.	Repair or replace
6	Magneto overcharges	1 . Internal short circuit in the battery	Replace the battery
		2. Resistor element in the regulator/ rectifier damaged or defective	Replace
		3. Regulator/rectifier unit poorly grounded	Clean and tighten ground connection
	BATTERY		
1	Battery runs down quickly	1 . The charging method is not correct	Check the magneto and regulator/ rectifier circuit connections, make specified charging operation
		2. Turn off using kill switch and leave ignition switch on	switch off using ignition
		3. Ignition switch(both remote and key ignition ) remains on	Ignition should be turned off when engine is not running
		4. Cell plates have lost much of their active material as a result of over charging	Replace the battery and correct
		5. A short circuit condition exists within the battery due to excessive accumulation of sediments caused by the incorrect electrolyte	Replace the battery
		6. Battery is too old	Replace the battery
2	Reversed battery polarity	1 The battery has been connected the wrong way round in the system, so that it is being charged in the reverse directions	Replace the battery and be sure to connect the battery in its correct position
	CHASSIS		
1	Wobbling front/ rear wheel	1. Distorted wheel rim	Replace
		2. Worn wheel bearings	Replace
		3. Defective or incorrect tire	Replace
		4. Loose nut on axle	Retighten or replace
		5. Loose nuts on the shock	Retighten or replace
		6. Worn engine mounting bush	Replace
		7. Loose nuts or bolts for engine mounting	Tighten
2	Front/rear Suspension too soft	1 . Weakened springs	Replace
		2. Oil leakage of shock absorber	Replace
3	Front/ rear suspension too hard	1. Not enough oil	Refill
		2. Worn suspension arm spacer	Replace
4	Noisy front/rear suspension	1. Not enough grease	Refill
		2. Loose nuts on suspension	Retighten