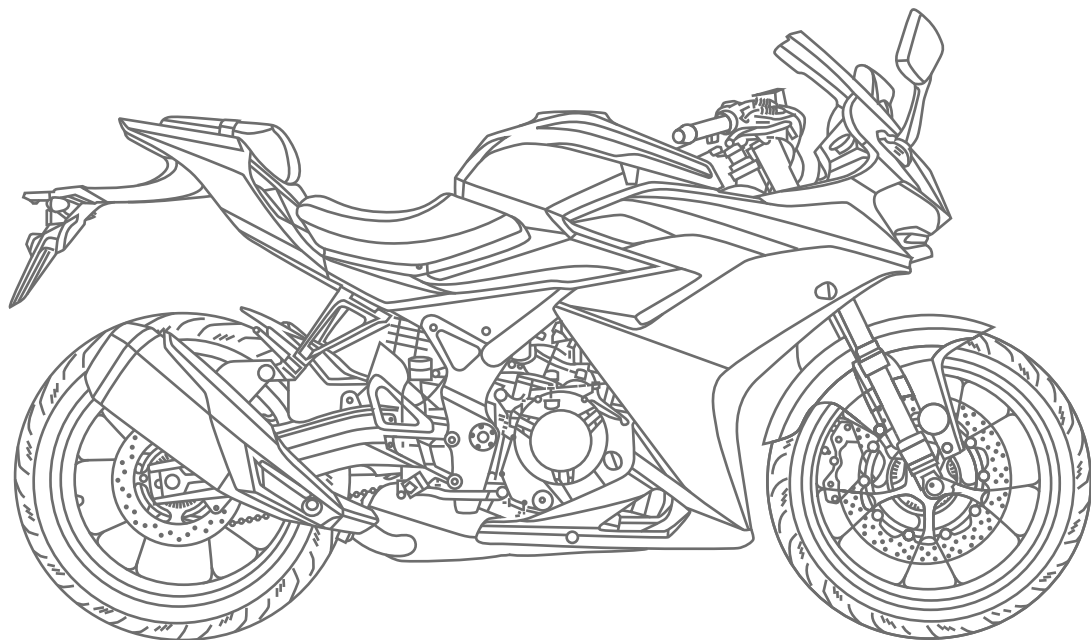


RKR₂₅₀

USER MANUAL



KEEWAY

KEEWAY

RKR 250

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the world of motorcycling!

As the owner, you are benefiting from the vast experience and newest technology regarding the design and manufacture of high-quality products, which have earned us a reputation for dependability.

Please take the time to read this manual thoroughly, so as to enjoy all the advantages of your vehicle. The Owner's Manual not only instructs you on how to operate, inspect and maintain your vehicle, but also on how to safeguard yourself and others from trouble and injury.

In addition, the many tips given in this manual will help keep your vehicle in the best possible condition. If you have any further questions, do not hesitate to contact our dealer.

Our team wishes you many safe and pleasant rides. So, remember to put safety first!

Our company continually seeks advance in product design and quality. Therefore, while this manual contains the most current product information available at the time of printing, there may be minor discrepancies between your vehicle and this manual. If there is any question concerning this manual, please consult our dealer.



Please read this manual carefully and completely before operating this vehicle.

IMPORTANT MANUAL INFORMATION

This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

WARNING

Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

NOTICE

Indicates special precautions that must be taken to avoid damage to the vehicle or other property.

TIP

Provides key information to make procedures easier or clearer.

SAFETY INFORMATION

Be a Responsible Owner

As the vehicle's owner, you are responsible for the safe and proper operation of your motorcycle.

Motorcycles are single-track vehicles.

Their safe use and operation are dependent upon the use of proper riding techniques as well as the expertise of the operator.

Every operator should know the following requirements before riding this motorcycle.

He or she should:

- Obtain thorough instructions from a competent source on all aspects of motorcycle operation.
- Observe the warnings and maintenance requirements in this Owner's Manual.
- Obtain qualified training in safe and proper riding techniques.
- Obtain professional technical service as indicated in this Owner's Manual and/or when made necessary by mechanical conditions.
- Never operate a motorcycle without proper training or instruction. Take a training course. Beginners should receive training from a certified instructor. Contact an authorized motorcycle dealer to find out about the training courses nearest you.

Safe Riding

Perform the pre-operation checks each time you use the vehicle to make sure it is in safe operating condition. Failure to inspect or maintain the vehicle properly increases the possibility of an accident or equipment damage. See the page for a list of pre-operation checks.

- This motorcycle is designed to carry the operator and a passenger.
- The failure of motorists to detect and recognize vehicles in traffic is the predominating cause of automobile/vehicle accidents. Many accidents have been caused by an automobile driver who did not see the vehicle. Making yourself prominent appears to be very effective in reducing the chance of this type of accident. Therefore:

- Wear a brightly colored jacket.
- Use extra caution when you are approaching and passing through intersections, since intersections are the most likely places for vehicle accidents to occur.
- Ride where other motorists can see you. Avoid riding in another motorist's blind spot.
- Never maintain a motorcycle without proper knowledge. Contact an authorized motorcycle dealer to inform you on basic motorcycle maintenance. Certain maintenance can only be carried out by certified personnel.
- Many accidents involve inexperienced operators. In fact, many operators who have been involved in accidents do not even have a current motorcycle license.
- Make sure that you are qualified and that you only lend your vehicle to other qualified operators.
- Know your skills and limits. Staying within your limits may help you to avoid an accident.
- We recommend that you practice riding your motorcycle where there is no traffic until you have become thoroughly familiar with the motorcycle and all of its controls.
- Many accidents have been caused by error of the motorcycle operator. A typical error made by the operator is veering wide on a turn due to excessive speed or undercornering (insufficient lean angle for the speed).
- Always obey the speed limit and never travel faster than warranted by road and traffic conditions.
- Always signal before turning or changing lanes. Make sure that other motorists can see you.
- The posture of the operator and passenger is important for proper control.
- The operator should keep both hands on the handlebar and both feet on the operator footrests during operation to maintain control of the motorcycle.
- The passenger should always hold onto the operator, the seat strap or grab bar, if equipped, with both hands and keep both feet on the passenger footrests. Never carry a passenger unless he or she can firmly place both feet on the passenger footrests.
- Never ride under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- This motorcycle is designed for on-road use only. It is not suitable for off-road use.

Protective Apparel

The majority of fatalities from motorcycle accidents are the result of head injuries. The use of a safety helmet is the single most critical factor in the prevention or reduction of head injuries.

- Always wear an approved helmet.
- Wear a face shield or goggles. Unprotected exposure to wind can significantly impair your vision, potentially delaying your ability to detect hazards on the road.
- The use of a jacket, substantial shoes, trousers, gloves, etc., is effective in preventing or reducing abrasions or lacerations.
- Never wear loose-fitting clothes, otherwise they could catch on the control levers or wheels and cause injury or an accident.
- Always wear protective clothing that covers your legs, ankles, and feet. The engine and exhaust system become very hot during or after operation and can cause burns.
- A passenger should also observe the above precautions.

Avoid Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

All engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, a deadly gas. Breathing carbon monoxide can cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, confusion, and eventually death. Carbon Monoxide is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas which may be present even if you do not see or smell any engine exhaust. Deadly levels of carbon monoxide can collect rapidly and you can quickly be overcome and unable to save yourself.

Also, deadly levels of carbon monoxide can linger for hours or days in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. If you experience any symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning, leave the area immediately, get fresh air, and SEEK MEDICAL TREATMENT.

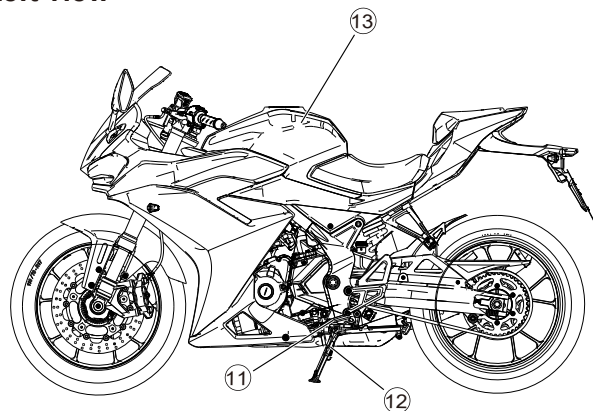
- Do not run engine indoors. Even if you try to ventilate engine exhaust with fans or open windows and doors, carbon monoxide can rapidly reach dangerous levels.
- Do not run engine in poorly ventilated or partially enclosed areas such as barns, garages.
- Do not run engine outdoors where engine exhaust can be drawn into a building through openings such as windows and doors.

Further Safe-riding Points

- Be sure to signal clearly when making turns.
- Braking can be extremely difficult on a wet road. Avoid hard braking, as it may cause the vehicle to slide. Instead, apply the brakes slowly when stopping on a wet surface.
Slow down as you approach a corner or turn. After completing the turn, accelerate slowly.
- Be cautious when passing parked cars, as a driver might not see you and could open a door in your path.
- Railroad crossings, streetcar rails, iron plates on road construction sites, and manhole covers become extremely slippery when wet. Slow down and cross them with caution. Keep the vehicle upright to avoid sliding.
- The brake pads could get wet when you wash the vehicle. After washing the vehicle, check the brakes before riding.
- Always wear a helmet, gloves, trousers (tapered at the cuffs and ankles to prevent flapping), and a bright colored jacket.
- Do not carry excessive luggage on the vehicle, as it can affect stability. Use a strong cord to secure any luggage to the carrier (if equipped). A loose load can impact vehicle stability and divert your attention from the road.

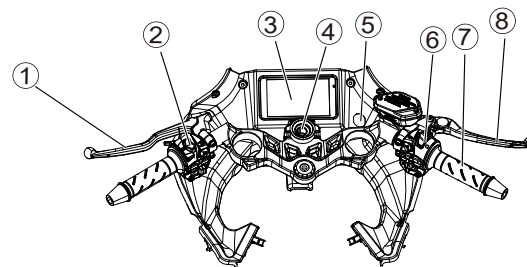
DESCRIPTION

Left view

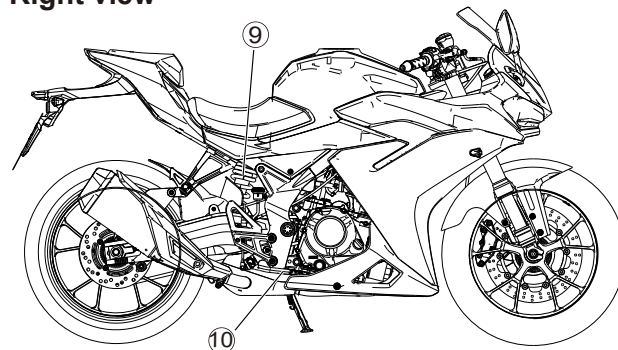


- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① Clutch lever | ⑧ Front brake lever |
| ② Left handle switch | ⑨ Rear shock absorber |
| ③ Instrument panel | ⑩ Rear brake pedal |
| ④ Key switch | ⑪ Shift pedal |
| ⑤ Type-C+USB charging port | ⑫ Side stand |
| ⑥ Right handle switch | ⑬ Tank |
| ⑦ Throttle grip | |

Controls and instruments



Right view



CONSUMER INFORMATION



**Vehicle identification number
(VIN)**



Engine serial number

VIN No.

ENGINE No.

- The vehicle identification number ① is stamped on the left side of the steering head tube.
- The engine serial number ② is stamped on the lower left side of the crankcase.

TIP

The vehicle identification number and the engine serial number are used to register the vehicle, they also assist your dealer in terms of ordering parts or referring to special service information.

INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Key switch

“○” (On) position:
The circuits are on.

“⊗” (Off) position: All
the circuits are off.

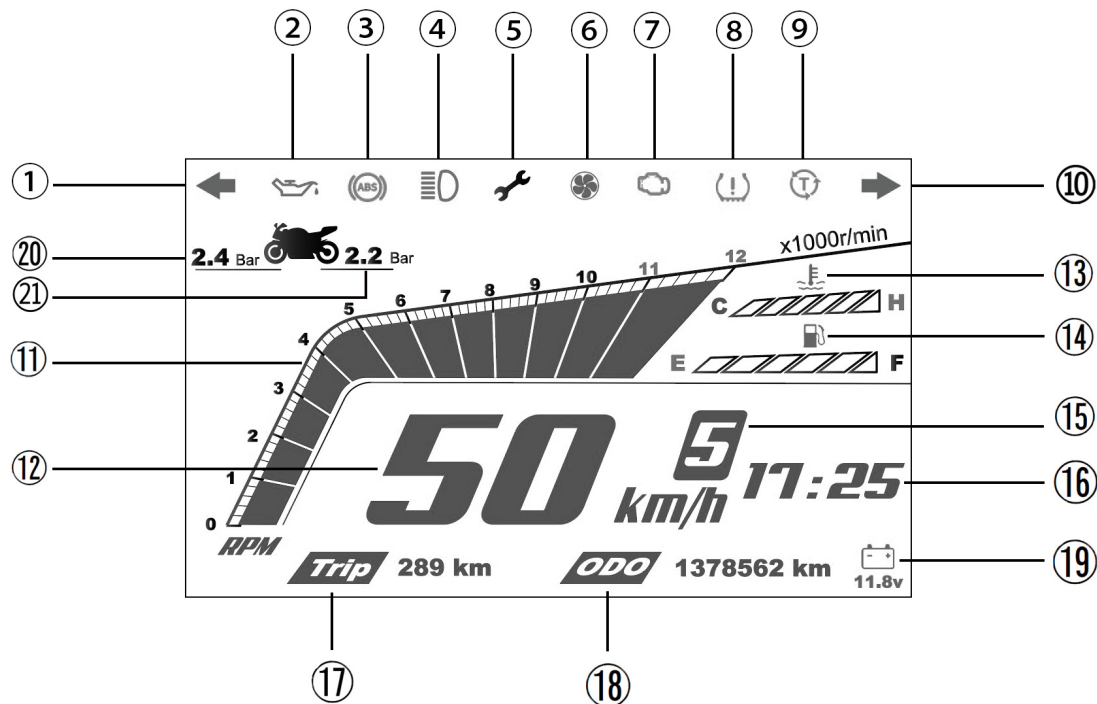
“🔒” Position: Turn the handlebars fully to the left, press the key, and turn it to the “🔒” position to engage the steering lock. To unlock, insert the key and turn it to the “⊗” position to release the steering lock.



NOTICE

Do not turn your key to lock the vehicle while driving. This is not only unnecessary, but also increases the risk of an accident. Press the key in a proper force.

Instrument panel



1. LEFT TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR

This indicator will flash in conjunction with the left turn signal.

2. OIL PRESSURE WARNING INDICATOR

This indicator will illuminate when oil pressure is low.

3. ABS INDICATOR

Until initialization is complete: The ABS indicator illuminates. After initialization is complete: The ABS indicator turns off. Initialization conditions: No current issues, ABS function being enabled, and a vehicle speed greater than 8 km/h. When the rear wheel ABS function is disabled: The ABS indicator blinks. When the ABS function of the rear wheel is normal: the ABS indicator illuminates. When the ABS indicator illuminates during vehicle operation, it indicates that the ABS function is either degraded or disabled.

4. HIGH BEAM INDICATOR

The indicator will illuminate when the high beam of the headlamp is activated.

5. MAINTENANCE REMINDER INDICATOR

If this indicator illuminates, please schedule maintenance promptly.

6. FAN INDICATOR

This indicator will illuminate when the fan is operational.

7. ENGINE TROUBLE WARNING INDICATOR

If the indicator illuminates, it's important to have the vehicle diagnosed as soon as possible to identify and address the underlying issue.

8. TIRE PRESSURE WARNING INDICATOR

This indicator illuminates to indicate that tire pressure is either too high or too low.

9. TCS INDICATOR

This indicator illuminates to indicate a failure of the TCS (traction control system).

10. RIGHT TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR

This indicator will flash in conjunction with the right turn signal.

11. TACHOMETER

The tachometer shows the engine speed.

12. SPEEDOMETER

The speedometer shows the operating speed in km/h.

13. COOLANT TEMPERATURE INDICATOR

This indicator displays the coolant temperature, with "C" indicating cool and "H" indicating hot.

14. FUEL LEVEL INDICATOR

This indicator displays the fuel level in the fuel tank.

15. GEAR INDICATOR

This indicator displays the current gear.

16. TIME

It displays the current time.

17. TRIPMETER

The tripmeter displays the mileage for a specific journey.

18. ODOMETER

The odometer displays the total mileage the vehicle has traveled.

19. BATTERY VOLTAGE INDICATOR

It displays the current battery voltage.

20. FRONT TIRE PRESSURE INDICATOR

It displays the pressure of the front tire.

21. REAR TIRE PRESSURE INDICATOR

It displays the pressure of the rear tire.

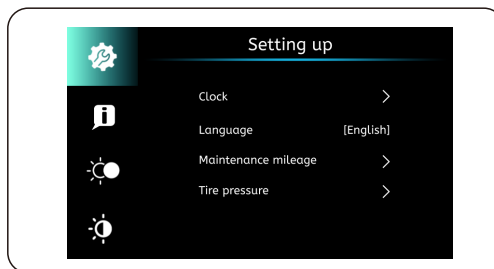
Instrument panel function & operation

SETTING UP

Following items can be set:

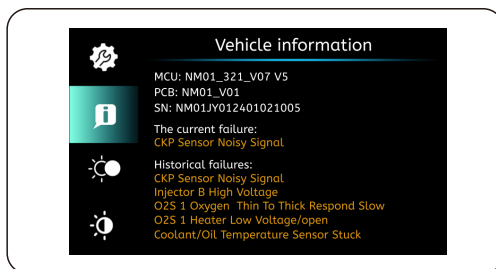
- Clock
- Language
- Service cycle
- Tire pressure

1. Clock: The time is displayed in the 24-hour format, ranging from 00:00 to 23:59.
2. Language: You can select the meter menu interface language as either Chinese or English.
3. Maintenance mileage: You can check the mileage in the mileage options.
4. Tire pressure: You can check the sensor pairing in the tire pressure options.



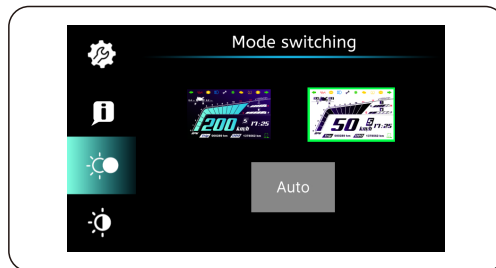
VEHICLE INFORMATION

It displays some information about the vehicle, including “MCU”, “PCB”, “SN”, “The current failure” and “Historical failures”.



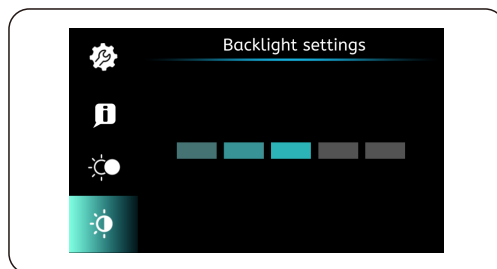
THEME

There are three modes to choose from: day, night, and automatic. After selecting the automatic mode, the light sensor automatically selects the day/night mode according to the current ambient brightness.



BACKLIGHT SETTINGS

You can set the instrument panel backlight to levels 1 through 5, or choose automatic. After selecting the automatic mode, the backlight will automatically adjust its brightness based on the ambient light conditions.



Anti-lock brake system (ABS)

ABS is designed to help prevent the wheels from locking up when the brakes are applied hard while running straight. The ABS automatically regulates brake force intermittently, gaining gripping force and braking force, which helps prevent wheel lock-up and allows stable steering control while stopping. Brake control function is identical to that of a conventional vehicle. The brake lever is used for the front brake and the brake pedal for the rear brake.

Although the ABS provides stability while stopping by preventing wheel lock-up, remember the following characteristics:

- To apply the brake effectively, use the front brake lever and rear brake pedal simultaneously in the same manner as conventional vehicle brake system.
- ABS cannot compensate for adverse road conditions, misjudgment or improper application of brakes. You must take the same care as for vehicles not equipped with ABS.
- ABS is not designed to shorten the braking distance. On unpaved, uneven, or downhill surfaces, the stopping distance of a vehicle with ABS may be longer than that of an equivalent vehicle without ABS. Use special caution in such areas.
- ABS will help prevent wheel lock-up when braking in a straight line, but it cannot control wheel slip which may be caused by braking during cornering. When leaning in corners, it is better to limit braking to gentle application of both brakes or not to brake at all. Reduce your speed before you enter the corner. Same as conventional brake system, an excessive sudden braking may cause wheel lock up and lose control.
- During braking, ABS will not prevent the rear wheel from lifting.



WARNING

ABS cannot protect the rider from all possible hazards and is not a substitute for safe riding practices. Be aware of how the ABS operates and its limitations. It is the rider's responsibility to ride at appropriate speeds and in an appropriate manner for different weather, road surface and traffic conditions.

The computers integrated in the ABS compare vehicle speed with wheel speed. Since non recommended tires can affect wheel speed, they may confuse the computers, which can extend braking distance.

** WARNING**

Use of non-recommended tires may cause malfunctioning of ABS and can lead to extended braking distance. The rider could have an accident as a result. Always use recommended standard tires for this vehicle.

** NOTICE**

- ABS indicator light may come on under certain extreme riding condition. For example, wheelie, stoppie, or burnout, rear-wheel drifting, or any maneuvers may cause the front and rear wheel to have different rotation status. In this case, first turn the ignition key to “OFF” , and then back to “ON” . ABS indicator light goes off by this operation, but if ABS indicator light remains lit after the vehicle runs at the speed of approximately 8 km/h or above, you should have the bike checked by an authorized dealer.
 - When the ABS is functioning, you may feel a pulsing in the brake lever or pedal. This is normal. You don't need and should not stop applying brakes when you experience this pulsing feeling.
 - ABS does not function at speeds of approximate 8 km/h or below.
 - ABS does not function if the battery is discharged.
-

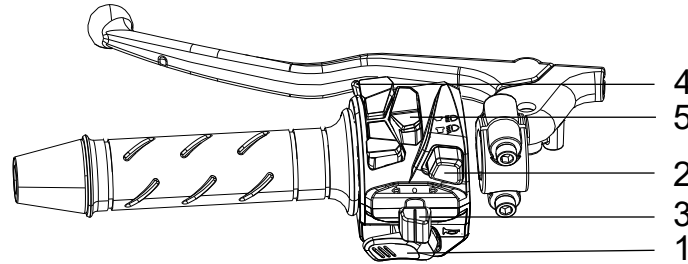
Traction control system (TCS)

When the vehicle is driving on the slippery road surface, the driving wheel without TCS is easy to slip when the vehicle accelerates, causing the vehicle to throw its tail, and the driver is easy to lose control of the balance and fall down.

Electric injection system relies on ABS signals. When detecting that the active wheel speed is 8% greater than the non-active wheel speed (which is characteristic of skid), it will reduce the engine output torque by adjusting the ignition time and reducing the throttle opening, so as to make the wheel no longer skid.

HANDLEBAR

Left handlebar



1. HORN BUTTON

Press the button down to activate the horn.

2. HIGH & LOW BEAM SWITCH

Turn the switch to the "☞" position to activate the headlamp's high beam, which will also illuminate the indicator on the instrument panel. Turn the switch to the "☛" position to activate the low beam.

3. TURN SIGNAL SWITCH

Turn the switch to the "☞" position to activate the left turn signal; turn it to the "☛" position to activate the right turn signal. The corresponding indicators will illuminate accordingly.



WARNING

Activate the turn signals promptly when changing lanes or making a turn, and remember to turn them off afterward.

4. PASSING SWITCH

When passing other vehicles, press this button to flash the headlamp's high beams, alerting the vehicles ahead.

5. METER FUNCTION BUTTON

TCS Button:

Power on the vehicle, press and hold the TCS button for 3s. The TCS indicator will flash, and the TCS function will turn off once the button is released.

ABS Button:

Power on the vehicle, press and hold the ABS button for 3s. The ABS indicator will flash, indicating the ABS function of the rear wheel is turned off. Keep holding the button until the ABS indicator stops flashing, which indicates that the ABS functions for both front and rear wheels are turned off.

When the vehicle starts and moves forward, both the ABS and TCS indicators will illuminate, confirming that both systems are off. To reactivate ABS and TCS, restart the vehicle.

In the menu interface, press and hold either the ABS or TCS button to return to the main interface.

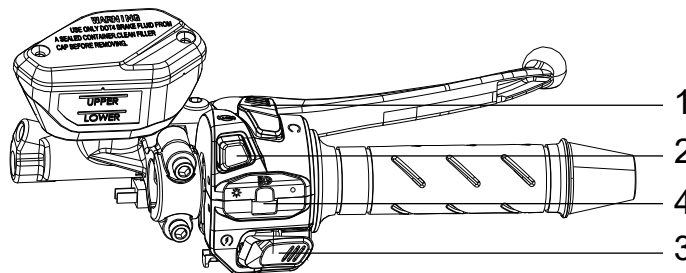
BACK Button:

In the main interface, press and hold the BACK button to toggle between Metric and Imperial units. In the menu interface, short press the BACK button to select items.

SET Button:

In the main interface, short press the SET button to access the menu interface. In the menu interface, short press the SET button to confirm selections. Press and hold the SET button to return to the previous interface.

Right handlebar



1. ENGINE STOP SWITCH

When the switch is in the "○" position and the power is on, the engine will run.

When the switch is in the "⊗" position and the power is off, the engine will not run.



NOTICE

Under normal conditions, this switch shall be in the "Operate" (○) position. Use this switch in emergency situations, such as an accident or key failure.

2. HAZARD SWITCH "△"

Press the switch down to activate all turn signals and alert others to an emergency situation. Press it again to deactivate.

3. ELECTRIC START BUTTON

Pull the clutch lever or shift to neutral, then press the button to engage the electric motor and start the engine.

4. LIGHT SWITCH (IF EQUIPPED)

Turn the switch to the "☼" position to illuminate the headlights; turn to "☼" to activate the meter lamp, position light, and tail lamp; and turn to "•" for daytime driving.

Fuel tank

To open fuel tank cap, please insert the key and turn it clockwise and open the cover.

To close the fuel tank, please reinstall the cap and press down firmly. Take away the key when you hear the sound of locking.

Recommended fuel:

RON 92 or higher (unleaded fuel E5/E10)

Fuel tank capacity: 12 L

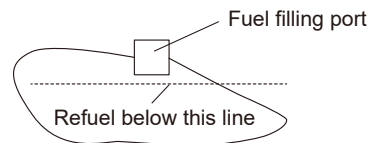
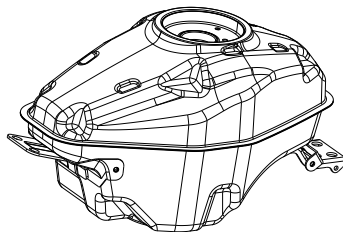


WARNING

Do not overfill the fuel tank. Do not spill fuel on the hot engine.

Please stop the engine and turn the ignition key to " ⏻ " (Off) position when you need to refuel.

Do not forget to lock the fuel tank cover after adding the fuel in case of evaporation to the air, which is a waste of energy and would pollute the environment.



Rear shock absorber

The motorcycle is equipped with one rear shock absorber on the right side of the bike.

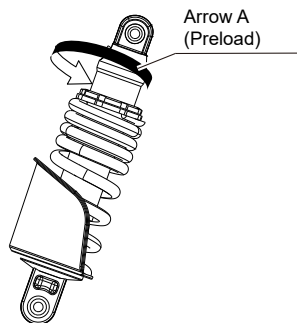
Spring preload adjustment:

The rear shock absorber is equipped with adjustment ring nuts for preload adjustment.

Adjust the spring preload as follows:

To increase the preload setting of the spring, turn the adjustment ring nut with special wrench as arrow A, to make the suspension stiffer.

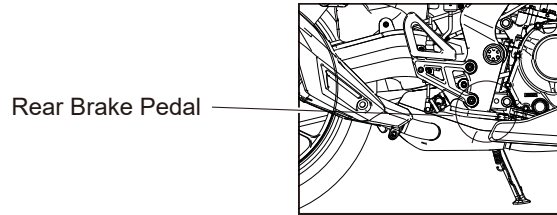
To achieve a softer setting, please rotate in the opposite direction. After adjustment, ensure the lock nut is tightened for safe riding.



TORQUE VALUE	
Upper fixing bolt:	70N.m
Lower fixing bolt:	70N.m

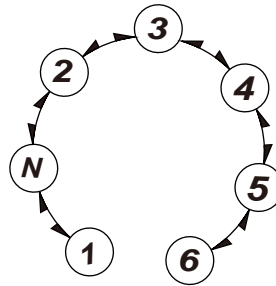
Rear brake pedal

Press down on the rear brake pedal to brake the rear wheel. Brake light will turn on while rear brake is in use.



Shift padel

Slow down the vehicle when turning to the low gear. Revving up the engine slightly to shift gears in a more smooth way to avoid damaging the gears.



PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

Inspect your vehicle each time you use it to make sure the vehicle is in safe operating condition. Always follow the inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules described in the Owner's Manual.

**WARNING**

Failure to inspect or maintain the vehicle properly increases the possibility of an accident or equipment damage. Do not operate the vehicle if you find any problem. If a problem cannot be corrected by the procedures provided in this manual, have the vehicle inspected by a dealer.

Before using this vehicle, check the following points:

ITEM	CHECKS
Fuel	• Check the fuel level in the fuel tank. • Refuel if necessary. • Check the fuel line for leakage.
Engine oil	• Check the engine oil level. • If necessary, add recommended oil to the specified level. • Check the vehicle for oil leakage.
Disc brake	• Check operation. • If the brake pedal feels soft or spongy, have a dealer bleed the hydraulic system. • Check brake pads for wear. Replace if necessary.

ITEM	CHECKS
	• Check the fluid level in the reservoir. If needed, add the recommended brake fluid to the specified level. • Check the hydraulic system for leakage.
Throttle grip	• Make sure that the operation is smooth. • Check the cable free play. • If necessary, have a dealer adjust the cable free play and lubricate the cable and grip housing.
Clutch lever	• Make sure that the operation is smooth. • Check the cable free play. • If necessary, have a dealer adjust the cable free play and lubricate the cable.
Wheels and tires	• Check for damage. • Check tire condition and tread depth. • Check the tire air pressure.
Brake levers	• Make sure that the operation is smooth.
Brake pedal	• Lubricate the pivots if necessary.
Main stand/side stand	• Lubricate pivots if necessary.
Instruments, lights, signals and switches	• Check operation.

Read the Owner's Manual carefully to become familiar with all controls. If there is a control or function you do not understand, ask your dealer.

 WARNING

Failure to familiarize yourself with the controls can lead to loss of control, which could cause an accident or injury.

OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

Starting the engine

1. Turn the key to the “” position.
2. Shift to neutral gear or pull the clutch lever.
3. Start the engine by pressing the electric start button.

**WARNING**

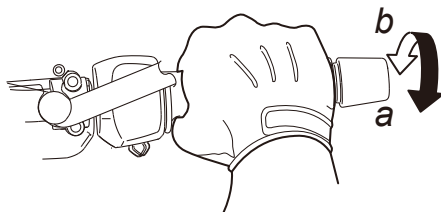
Do not start the engine indoors with bad ventilation or without ventilation. Do not leave a starting vehicle when no one else is around.

**NOTICE**

Do not run the engine in high speed when you do not drive the vehicle, or it will become overheating and damage its inner parts.

Acceleration and deceleration

The speed can be adjusted by opening and closing the throttle. To increase the speed, turn the throttle grip in direction (a). To reduce the speed, turn the throttle grip in direction (b).



Braking

1. Close the throttle completely.
2. Apply both front and rear brakes simultaneously for safety.



WARNING

Using only the front brake or only the rear brake is dangerous, as it may cause skidding or loss of control. Be cautious and use the brakes properly when driving on wet or curved roads.

Engine break-in

There is never a more important period in the life of your engine than the period between 0 and 1000 km. For this reason,

you should read the following material carefully. Since the engine is brand new, do not put an excessive load on it for the first 1000 km. The various parts in the engine wear and fit to the correct operating clearances. During this critical period, avoid prolonged full-throttle operation or any condition that might result in engine overheating. It's important to avoid over-revving the engine and to ensure that all gears are operated within 80% of the engine's red zone RPM to prevent damage; don't operate the throttle under a fully open position; change the gears in time to keep the engine rpm in a reasonable range. It is strongly suggested to use the vehicle very carefully during its break-in period; also the rider has to be familiar to the performance.

Parking

1. The vehicle should be parked on a firm and flat surface.
2. Turn the ignition key to the position "  " to stop the engine.
3. Remove the ignition key from the switch after locking it for security purposes.

Coolant

Before using the vehicle, always check the level of coolant. It is also necessary to change coolant at the intervals specified in the periodical maintenance chart.

TO CHECK THE LEVEL OF THE COOLANT

1. Place the vehicle on a flat surface and keep it upright.



NOTICE

- The level of coolant must be measured while the engine is cool, since it varies according to engine temperature.
 - Make sure the vehicle is upright while checking the coolant level. A slight tilt to the side can result in a false reading.
-

2. Check the level of the coolant in the tank. The coolant level must be between the MIN and MAX level marks.
3. If the coolant is below the MIN level mark when the engine is cold, remove the coolant tank cap.



WARNING

Remove only the coolant tank cap. Never try to remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot.

4. Add coolant until it reaches the MAX level, and then put back the coolant tank cap.



NOTICE

It is possible to use distilled water or non-calcareous tap water instead of coolant. Do not use calcareous or salty water, as they could damage the engine. If you choose to use water as a temporary substitute for coolant, it's crucial to replace it with coolant as soon as possible to ensure the protection of your cooling system against frost and corrosion. When adding water to the coolant, have dealer check the coolant content as soon as possible to ensure its efficiency.

TO CHANGE THE COOLANT

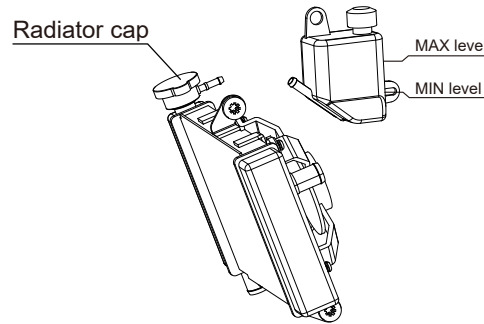
1. Place the vehicle on a flat surface and keep it upright.
2. Place a suitable container underneath the engine to collect the coolant.
3. Remove the radiator cap.



WARNING

Never try to remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot.

4. Remove the coolant drain bolt and the corresponding gasket to bleed the cooling system.
5. After having discharged the coolant completely, rinse the coolant tank thoroughly with clean tap water.
6. Install the coolant drain bolt and its new gasket, and then tighten the bolt to the specified torque.
7. Fill the coolant and check the coolant capacity in the tank and the radiator as per specifications.
8. Install the coolant tank cap.
9. Install the radiator cap.

**Type**

50% distilled water and 50% ethylene glycol
coolant agent

Capacity

Radiator (including the whole circuit): 1.2 ± 0.1 L
Coolant reservoir tank (up to the correct level):
 0.15 ± 0.05 L

PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

Periodic inspection, adjustment, and lubrication will help keep your vehicle in the safest and most efficient condition possible. Safety is an obligation of the vehicle owner/operator. The most important points of vehicle inspection, adjustment, and lubrication are explained on the following pages. The intervals given in the periodic maintenance chart should be simply considered as a general guide under normal riding conditions. However, depending on the weather, terrain, geographical location, and individual use, the maintenance intervals may need to be shortened.



WARNING

Failure to properly maintain the vehicle or performing maintenance activities incorrectly may increase your risk of injury or death during service or while using the vehicle. If you are not familiar with vehicle service, have a dealer perform service.



NOTICE

- The annual checks must be performed every year, except if a kilometer-based maintenance schedule is performed instead.
 - The vehicle may have different accessory for different market and some parts may not exist for common chart.
 - I: Inspect (clean, lubricate, adjust, or replace if necessary), R: Replace, C: Clean, L: Lubricate, A: Adjust.
-

Periodic maintenance chart

NO		ITEM	ODOMETER READING					
			1000km New	4000km 3 months	7000km 6 months	10000km 9 months	13000km 1 year	16000km 15 months
1	※	Fuel System		I		I		I
2	※	Throttle Operation		I		I	I	I
3	※	Air Filter	I	I/R	I/R	I/R	I/R	I/R
4	※	Spark Plug				R	Per 12000km: R	
5	※	Valve Clearance	Per 24000km: I					
6		Engine Oil	R		I/R		I/R	
7	※	Oil Filter	R		I/R		I/R	
8	※	Fuel Injection	I		I		I	
9		Drive Chain	Per 1000km: I/C/L/A					
10		Battery			I		I	
11		Wear of Brake pads	I		I		I	
12		Brake System	I	I	I	I	I	I
13	※	Braking Hydraulic Tube	I		I		I	
14	※		Replace every four years					

NO	ITEM	ODOMETER READING					
		1000km New	4000km 3 months	7000km 6 months	10000km 9 months	13000km 1 year	16000km 15 months
15	※	Braking Fluid					
16	※		Replace every two years				
17		Clutch					
18		Shock Absorber Assembly					
19	※	Bolts, Nuts and Other Fasteners					
20	※	Wheel/Rim					
21	※	Steering Bearing					
22	※	Cooling System					
23	※		Replace the coolant every three years				

※ Repairs should be carried out by authorized dealers using qualified tools and inspection materials provided by the owner. Only persons with mechanical repair certification should perform the repairs. It is mandatory to follow the maintenance manual for self-inspection. For safety reasons, it is recommended to have examinations and repairs carried out by an authorized dealer for these items.

**NOTICE**

1. Make more inspections for driving in dusty areas.
2. Repeat the shown regular inspection, if the odometer reading exceeds the fixed value.
3. Take more maintenance to keep good performance for frequent driving in harsh conditions, such as on rugged roads.

Evaporation emission control system inspection

- Remove the frame cover.
- Lift and support the fuel tank with its prop stay.

HOSES

Inspect the hoses for wear or damage. Make sure that the hoses are securely connected.

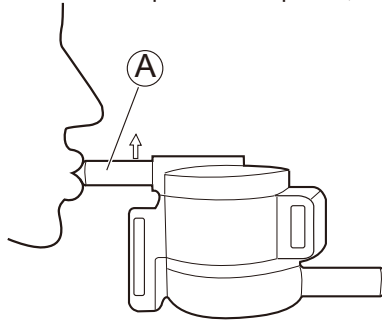
EVAP CANISTER

Inspect the canister for damage.

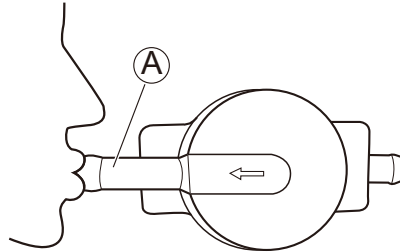
FUEL-SHUT OFF VALVE

Inspect the fuel-shut off valve body for damage. Inspect the fuel-shut off valve operation in the following procedure.

- Remove the fuel-shut off valve.
- When air is blown into the fuel-shut off valve with its side A positioned upward, the air can pass through to the canister side.



- When air is blown into the fuel-shut off valve with its side (A) positioned sideways, the air cannot pass through to the canister side.
- If the fuel-shut off valve is not operating properly, it must be replaced.



** WARNING**

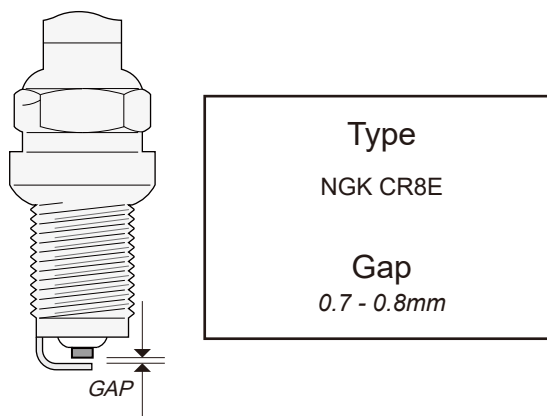
Fuel and fuel vapor are toxic. A small amount of fuel remains in the fuel-shut off valve during inspection. Do not swallow any fuel residue when blowing the fuel-shut off valve.

Checking the spark plug

The spark plug is an important engine component, which should be checked periodically, preferably by a dealer. Since heat and deposits will cause any spark plug to slowly erode, it should be removed and checked in accordance with the periodic maintenance. In addition, the condition of the spark plug can reveal the condition of the engine.

The porcelain insulator around the center electrode of the spark plug should be a medium-to-light tan (the ideal color when the vehicle is ridden normally). If the spark plug shows a distinctly different color, the engine could be operating improperly. Do not attempt to diagnose such problems yourself. Instead, have a dealer check the vehicle.

If the spark plug shows signs of electrode erosion and excessive carbon or other deposits, it should be replaced. Before installing a spark plug, the spark plug gap should be measured with thickness gauge and, if necessary, adjusted to specification.



Clean the surface of the spark plug gasket and its mating surface, and then wipe off any grime from the spark plug threads.

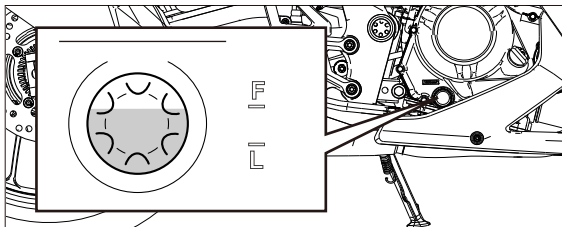
Engine oil

The engine oil level should be checked before each ride. In addition, the oil must be changed at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance chart.

TO CHECK THE ENGINE OIL LEVEL

Check the oil level before starting the engine.

1. Start the motorcycle and let it run for a few minutes.
2. Ensure the motorcycle is on a level surface.
3. Check the oil level through the oil sight glass to ensure it is between the F (full) and L (low) marks. If it is not, add the specified engine oil until it reaches the F (full) marks.



NOTICE

The engine oil should be between the F (full) and L (low) marks.

TO CHANGE THE ENGINE OIL

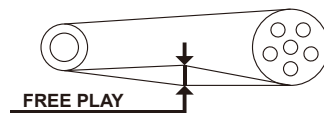
1. Start the engine, warm it up for several minutes, and then turn it off.
2. Place an oil pan under the engine to collect the used oil.
3. Remove the engine oil filler cap and the engine oil drain bolt to drain the oil from the crankcase.
4. Install the washer and the engine oil drain bolt, and then tighten the drain bolt to the specified torque.

5. Refill with the specified amount of the recommended engine oil, and then install and tighten the oil filler cap.

Type
SJ10W40
Capacity
Total amount: 2.2L±0.1L
Periodic oil change: 2.1L±0.05L
With oil filter replacement: 2.1L±0.05L

Chain adjustment

Adjust the tightness of the drive chain every 1,000 km using the following methods to achieve a free play of 28–35 mm. Regularly adjust the chain based on your driving conditions.



Idling adjustment

The ECU automatically controls the idle speed and it cannot be adjusted manually.

Idle speed: 1,500±100r/min

Valve clearance

The valve clearance changes with use, resulting in improper air-fuel mixture and/or engine noise. To prevent this from occurring, the valve clearance must be adjusted by a dealer at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance chart.

Valve clearance (cold engine)

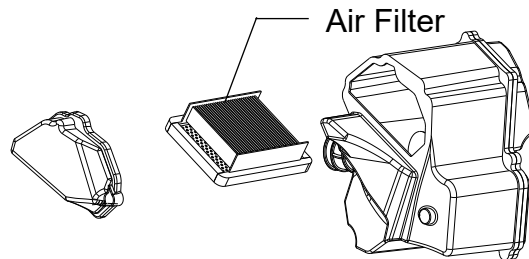
IN: 0.15 ~ 0.17mm EX: 0.25 ~ 0.27mm

Air filter

The air filter element should be replaced and cleaned at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance chart.

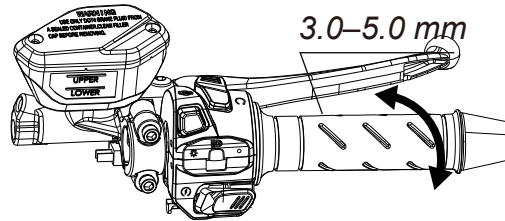
TO REPLACE THE AIR FILTER ELEMENT

1. Place the vehicle with the side stand.
2. Remove the air filter case cover by removing the screws.
3. Pull the air filter element out.
4. Insert a new air filter element into the air filter case.
5. Install the air filter case cover by installing the screws.



Checking the throttle cable free play

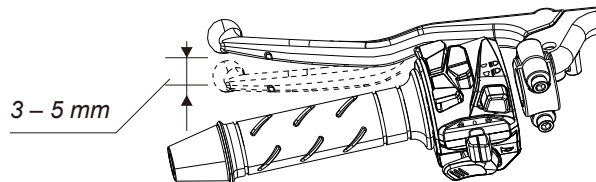
The throttle cable free play should be measured to ensure it falls within the specified range of 3.0-5.0 mm at the throttle grip. Periodically check the throttle cable free play and, if necessary, have a dealer adjust it.



Checking the clutch free play

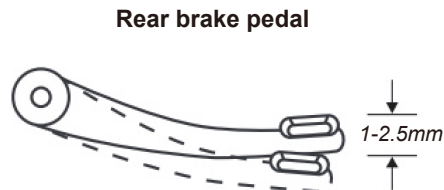
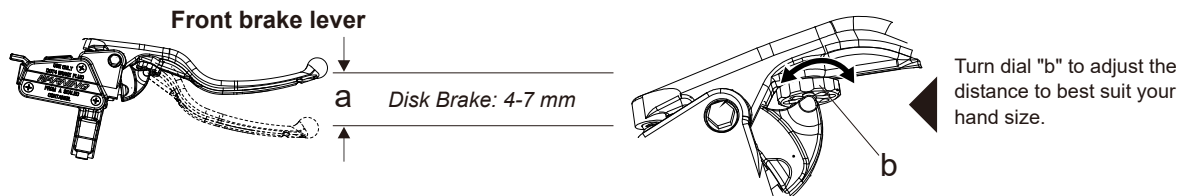
The clutch free play should be measured from the lever's fully released position. Adjust using the methods outlined below if you notice any abnormalities.

- (1) Loose the locknut.
- (2) Adjust the free stroke by screwing in or out the adjusting bolt and screw as necessary.
- (3) Tighten the locknut.



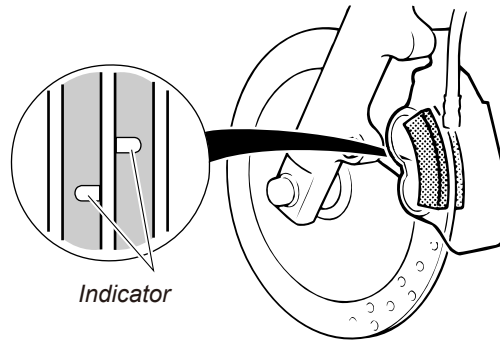
Checking the front brake lever and rear brake pedal free play

For the brake lever and brake pedal free play, please refer to the following parameters as shown. Periodically check the free play of brake lever and pedal and, if necessary, have a dealer check the brake system.



Checking the brake pads

The front and rear brake pads must be checked for wear at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance chart. Each brake pad is provided with wear indicator grooves, which allow you to check the brake pad wear without having to disassemble the brake. To check the brake pad wear, check the wear indicator grooves. If a brake pad has worn to the point that the wear indicator grooves have mostly disappeared, have a dealer replace the brake pads as a set.



Brake fluid

The vehicle uses the disc brake. Adjustment is finished before delivery. Contact your dealer if you encounter any problems.

Recommended brake fluid
DOT 4



NOTICE

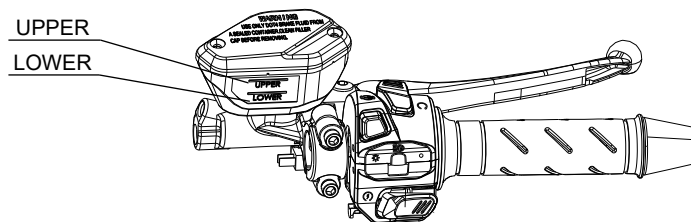
Please replace the brake fluid every two years.



WARNING

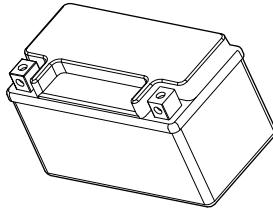
In case of drinking the brake fluid by mistake or contacting with eyes or skin, wash with a large amount of water, and seek medical advice immediately if in a serious condition.

Don't forget to check the amount level in the brake fluid reservoir. Add appropriate brake fluid if necessary.



Checking the battery

Have a dealer charge the battery as soon as possible if it seems to have discharged. Keep in mind that the battery tends to discharge more quickly if the vehicle is equipped with optional electrical accessories.

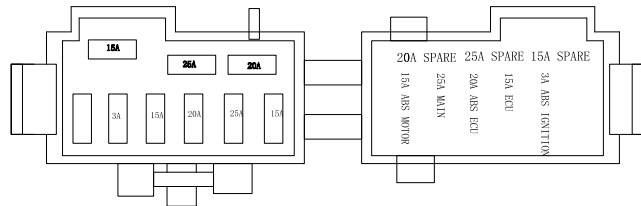


12.8V 38.4Wh
MF (Maintenance Free) Battery

Replacing the fuses and lights

If a fuse or light for the individual circuits is damaged, replace it as follows.

1. Turn the key to "OFF" and turn off the electrical circuit in question.
2. Remove the damaged fuse or light, and then install a new fuse or light of the specified specification.



**WARNING**

Do not use a fuse or light of a higher amperage rating than recommended to avoid causing extensive damage to the electrical system and possibly a fire or problems.

Horn	12V 18W
Headlight	12V 64W(Hb)/12V 32W(Lb)
Turn signal	12V 0.84W
Front position light	12V 9W
Rear position light	12V 4.2W
Brake light	12V 5.8W

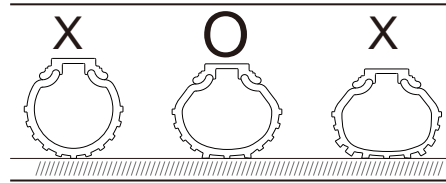
TIRE

Inflation pressure and tire tread should be regularly checked. In order to ensure maximum safety and longer service life, inflation pressure requires more frequent routine checks.

Tire Pressure

Insufficient tire pressure not only accelerates wear but also negatively impacts driving stability, such as make turning more difficult. However, too high pressure will reduce the contact area between tire and ground, thus causing slipping or even getting out of control. Tire pressure should be kept in the standard range. Adjust the tire pressure under a "cold" condition.

COLD TIRE PRESSURE		
TIRE	DRIVER ONLY	DRIVER AND PASSENGER
FRONT	230±10kPa	230±10kPa
REAR	240±10kPa	240±10kPa
WARNING: Improper tire pressure or overloading can cause loss of control, resulting in SEVERE INJURY or DEATH.		



STORAGE

Short-term

Always store your vehicle in a cool, dry place and, if necessary, protect it against dust with a porous cover.

Long-term

Before storing your vehicle for several months:

1. Change engine oil.
2. Lubricate drive chain.

3. Drain the fuel from the fuel tank. Add some anti-rust agent to the fuel tank. Reinstall the fuel tank cover.
4. Detach the spark plug and add one teaspoon of (15-20cm³) clean engine oil to cylinder. Press the electric start button several times to distribute oil in the cylinder, then reinstall the spark plug.
5. Remove the battery. Keep the battery in proper place which can avoid freezing and the direct sunlight. Charge the battery or examine the electrolyte level(if equipped with lead-acid battery).
6. Clean and dry the vehicle. Wax the surface of the paint.
7. Inflate tire to the required pressure. Use a stand to elevate the vehicle so that both tires are off the ground.
8. Cover the vehicle with a breathable cover (avoiding plastic or non-breathable materials). Store it in a place with consistent temperature and low humidity, away from direct sunlight.

Use the vehicle after storage

1. Take off the cover and clean the vehicle. Change engine oil if you keep your vehicle for more than four months.
2. Charge the battery or check the electrolyte level if it's a lead-acid battery. Reinstall the battery.
3. Drain the anti-rust agent from the fuel tank and add new fuel.
4. These steps will help ensure your vehicle remains in good condition during storage and is ready for use when needed.

SPECIFICATION

Size and Weight

Length	1980mm
Width	780mm
Height	1110mm
Wheelbase	1380mm
Dry Weight	158kg

Engine

Type	Twin-cylinder, four-stroke, eight-valve
Model	NM260MM-A
Bore × Stroke	Ø60x44.1mm
Displacement	249.3ml
Maximum Power	23.5kW/10500r/min
Maximum Torque	22.5N.m/9500 r/min

Ignition System Type	T.C.I.
Compression Ratio	11.8:1

Tire

Front Tire	110/70-17
Rear Tire	150/60-17

Fuel

Fuel Tank	12L
Fuel Type	RON 92 or higher (unleaded fuel E5/E10)

Brake

Front Brake Type	Disk Brake
Rear Brake Type	Disk Brake



Details described or illustrated in this booklet may differ from the vehicle's actual specification as purchased, the accessories fitted or the national-market specification. No claims will be asserted as a result of such discrepancies.

Dimensions, weights, fuel consumption and performance data are quoted to the customary tolerances.

The right to modify designs, equipment and accessories is reserved. Errors and omissions excepted.

KEEWAY

RKTR₂₅₀