

KAYO MOTO

T2

SERVICE MANUAL



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This service manual is edited by KAYO

Please do not modify the content without authorization.

Manufacturer has the right to improve and update the model's structure and spare parts without notice.

The model in the image may differ slightly from production models.

Preface

In this manual, it contains words like “Danger/Warning/Caution”, please read the manual carefully and follow the instructions closely when performing inspections and repairs. KAYO strongly recommends that users have authorized dealers perform maintenance, service, inspections, and repairs. Please be sure to break in, check and maintain the motorcycle in accordance with this service manual, This will increase your motorcycle's lifespan.

Notification and Warning

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The images in this manual may differ from the actual model.

This manual, contains words like "Danger/Warning/Caution", please read the manual carefully and follow the instructions closely when performing inspections and repairs, this will increase the reliability, performance and overall lifespan of the vehicle. The meanings of "DANGER", "WARNING" and "CAUTION" are as follows:

Danger: you should pay attention on the dangers that may cause severe injuries or death.

Warning: you should notice of the dangers that may cause injuries or vehicle damage.

Caution: you should focus on the dangers that may cause you uncomfortable or vehicle lifespan decrease.

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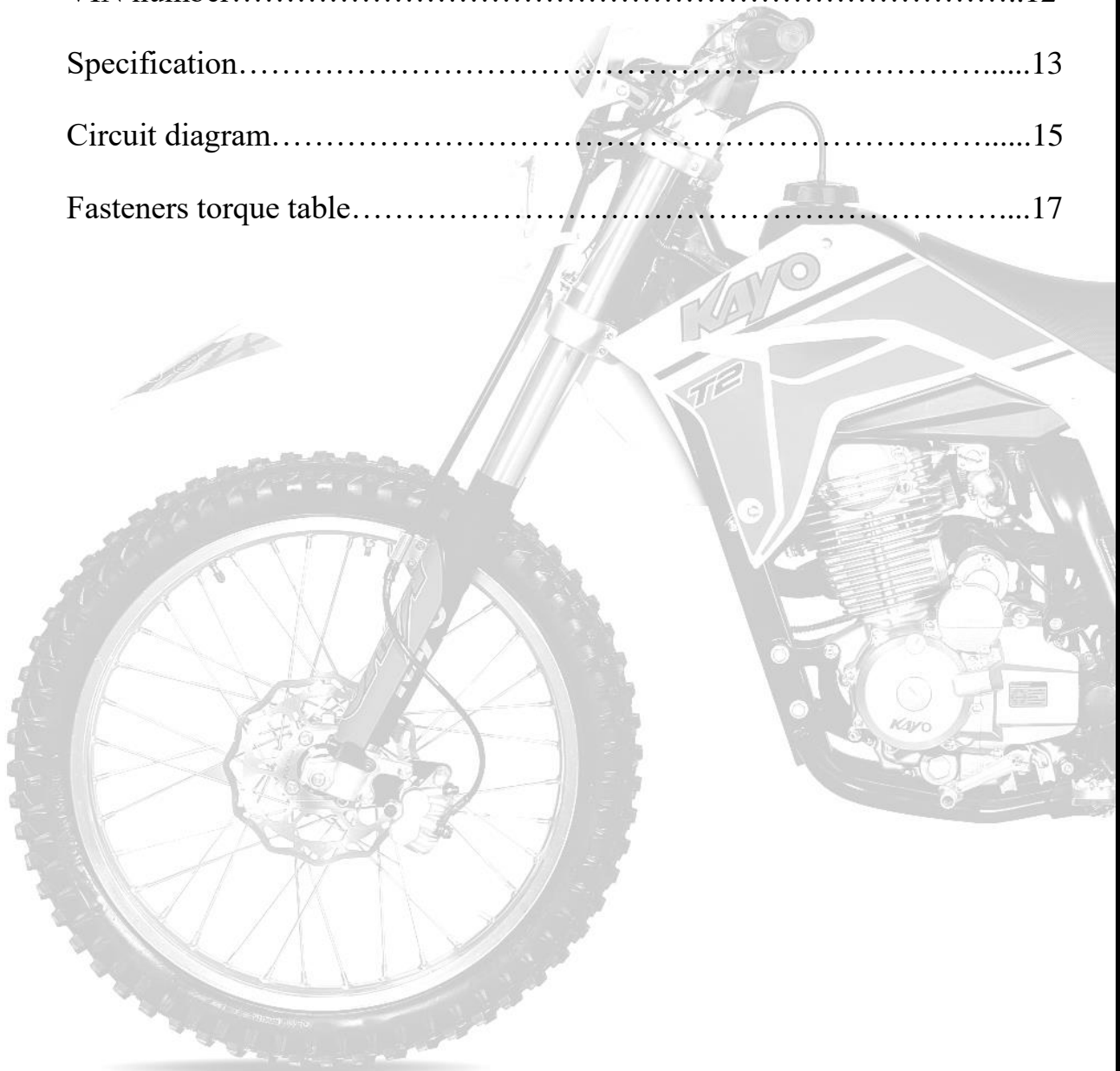
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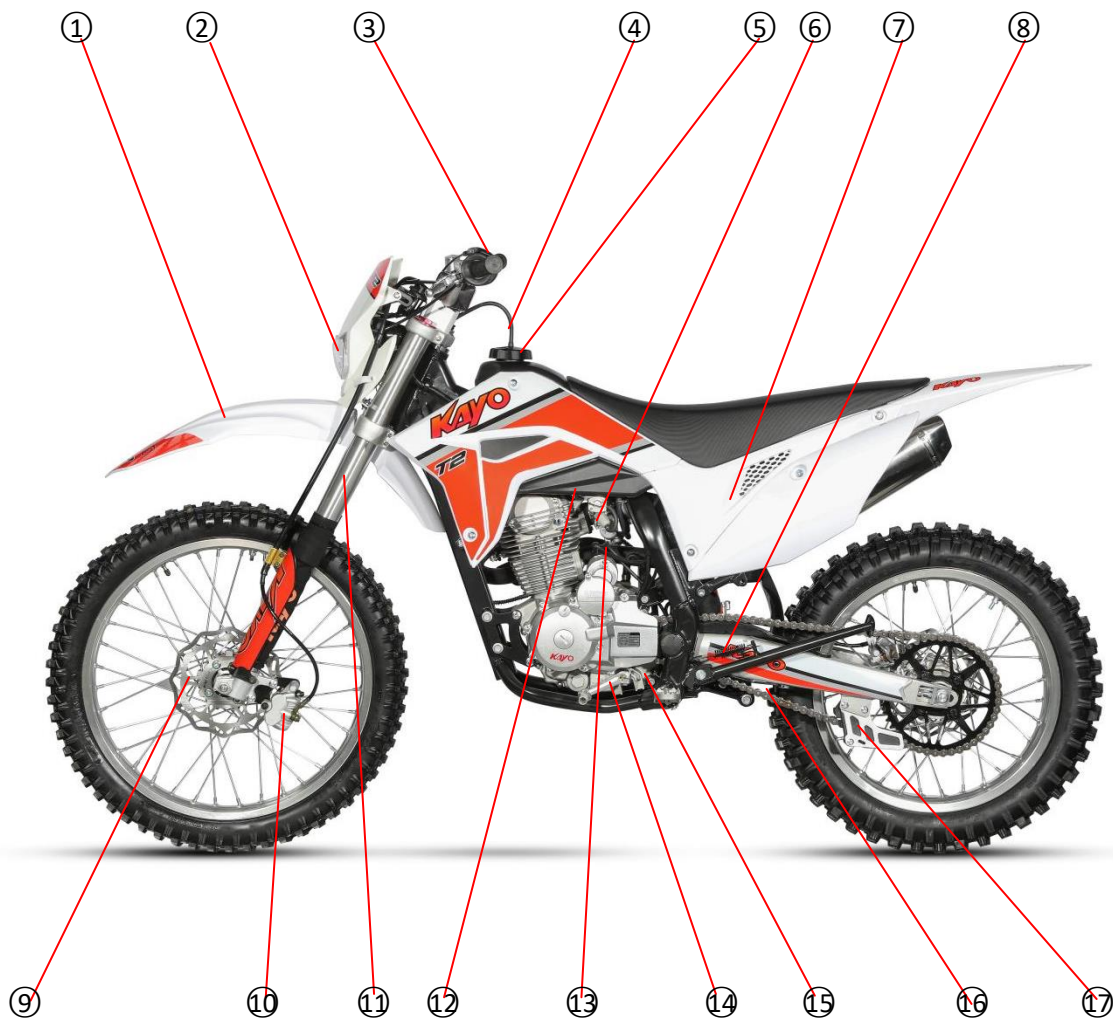
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Vehicle profile

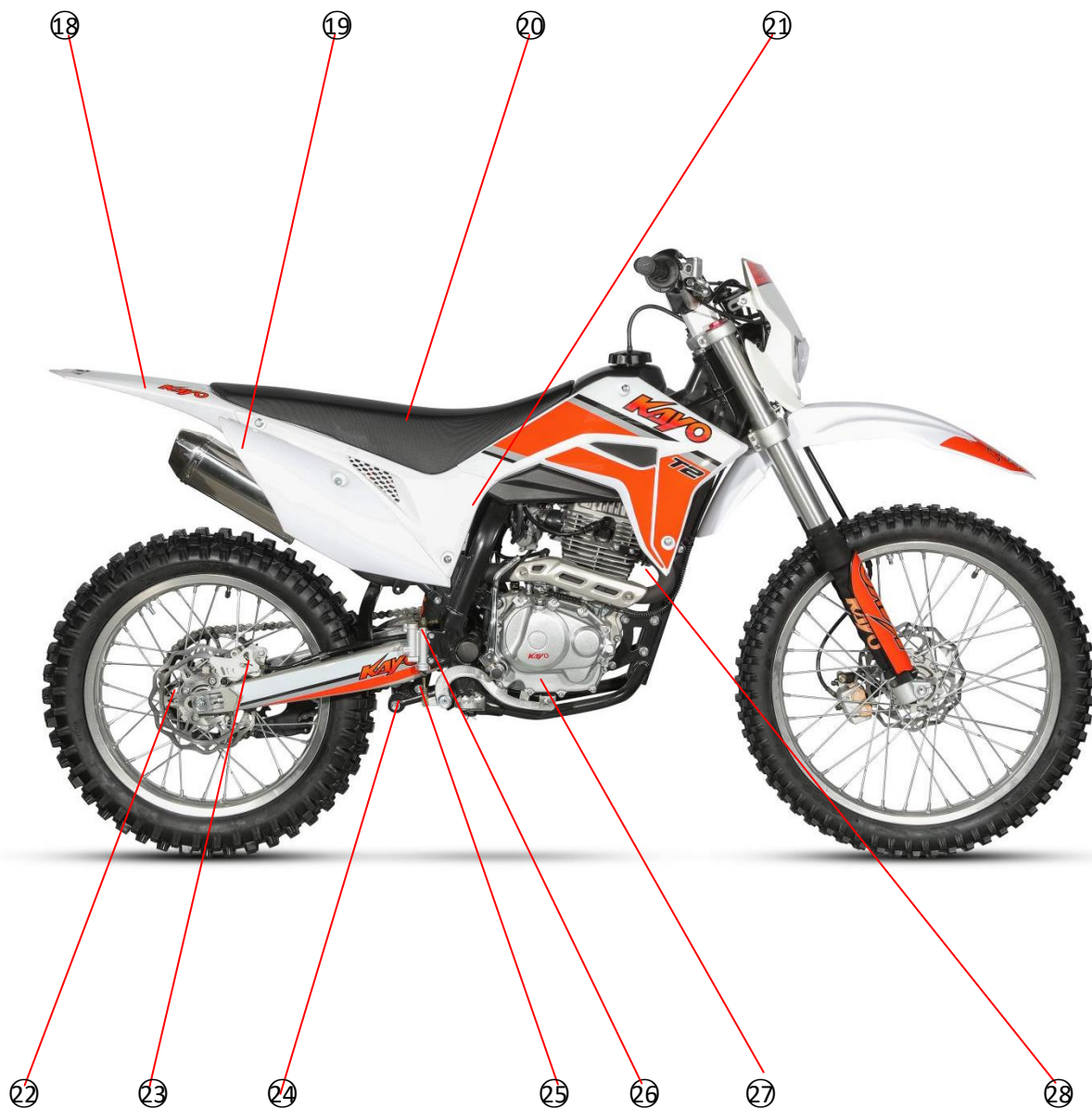
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Vehicle component and location

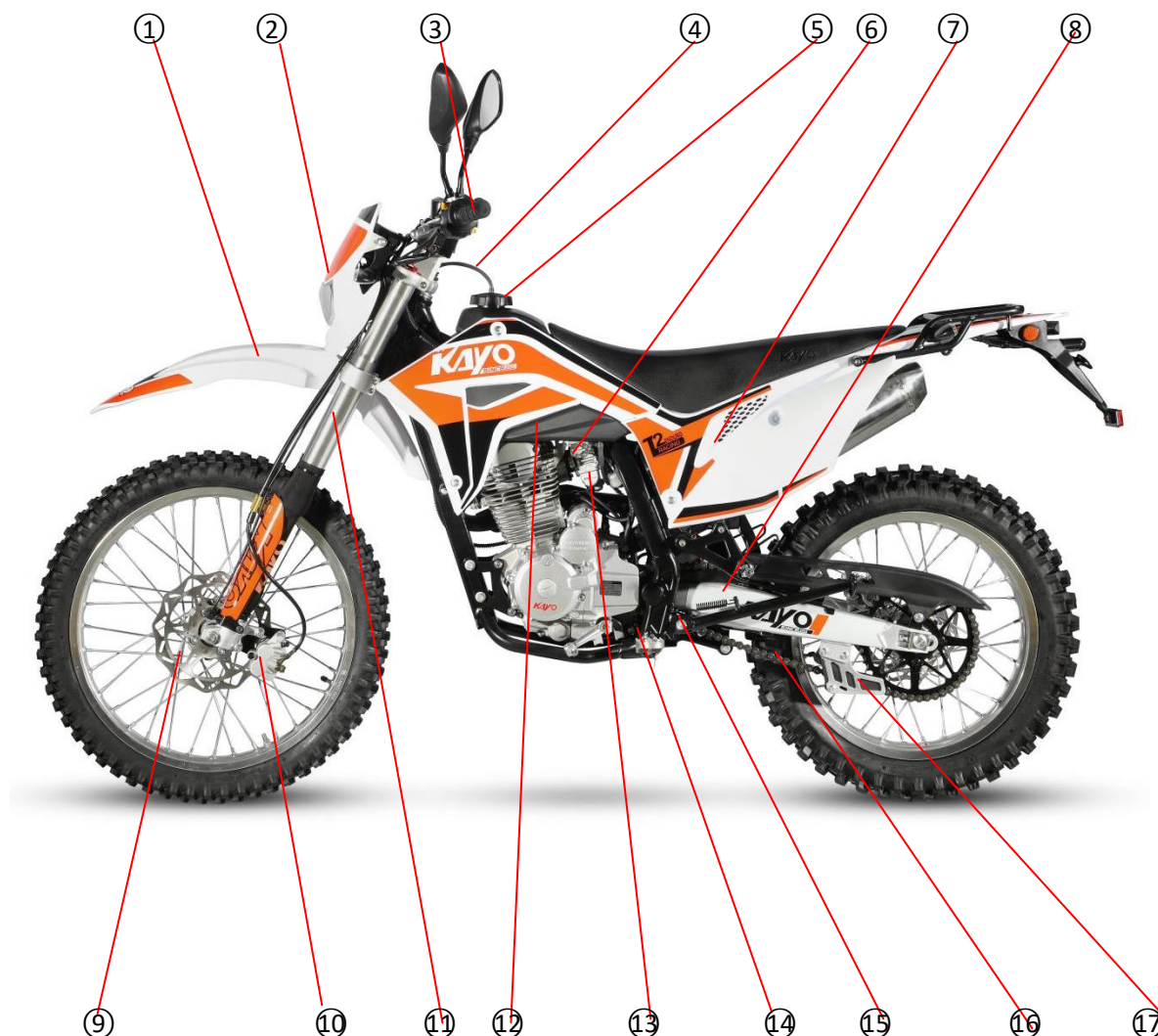


No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Front fender	10	Front brake caliper
2	Headlight	11	Front fork
3	Handlebar	12	Fuel tank
4	Vent pipe	13	Carburetor
5	Fuel tank cap	14	Gear shift lever
6	Fuel tank petcock	15	Pedal
7	Air filter	16	Chain
8	Chain slider	17	Chain guide
9	Front brake disc		

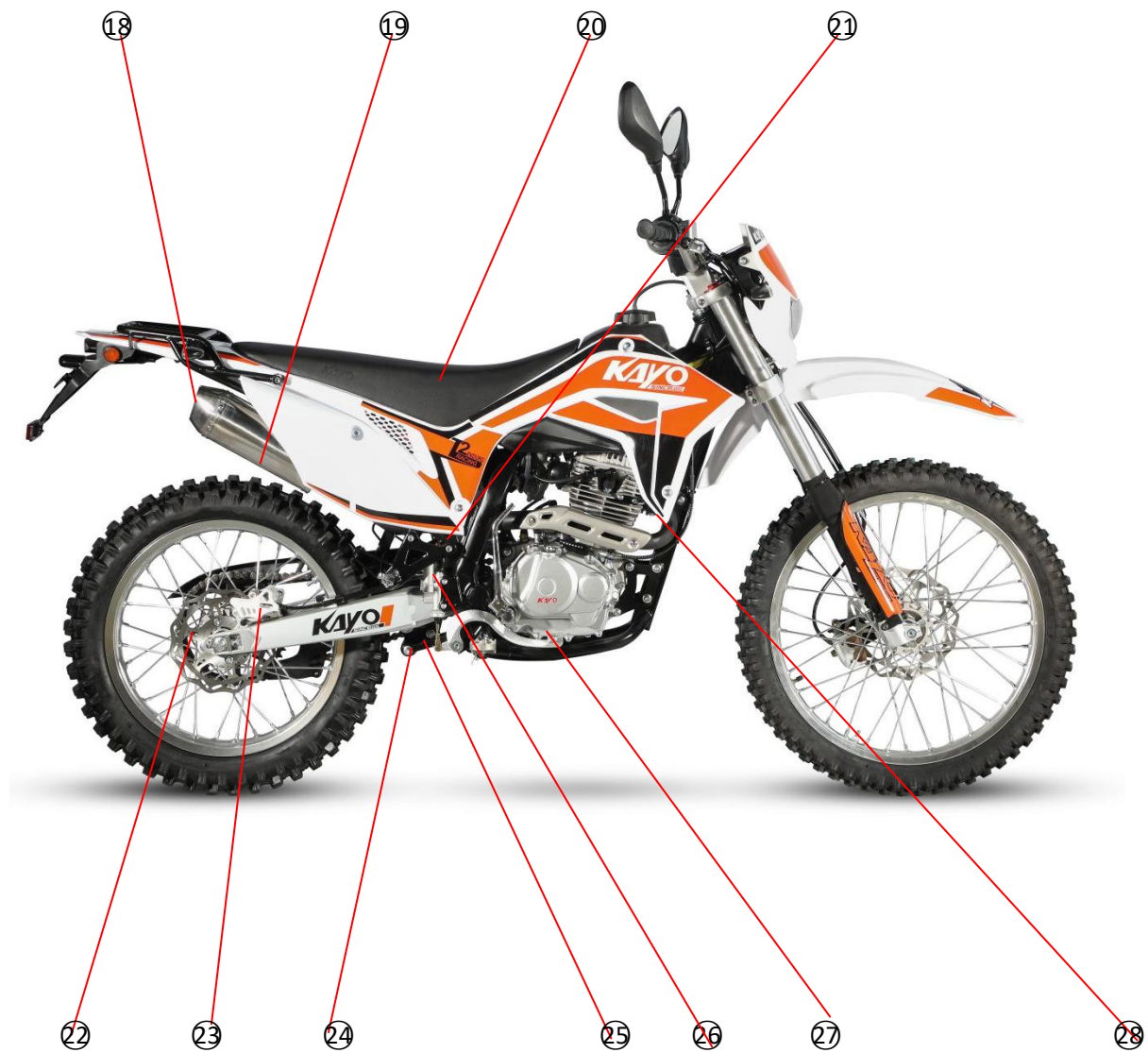


No.	Name	No.	Name
18	Rear fender	24	U-shape rocker arm/linkage
19	Muffler	25	Triangle rocker arm/rear linkage
20	Seat	26	Rear brake oil cup
21	Rear shock	27	Brake pedal
22	Rear brake disc	28	Muffler pipe
23	Rear brake caliper		

Vehicle component and location



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VIN number



①



②

③

①	VIN number	Located on frame plate
②	Frame plate	Located on frame head tube
③	Engine number	Located on engine crankcase body

Specification

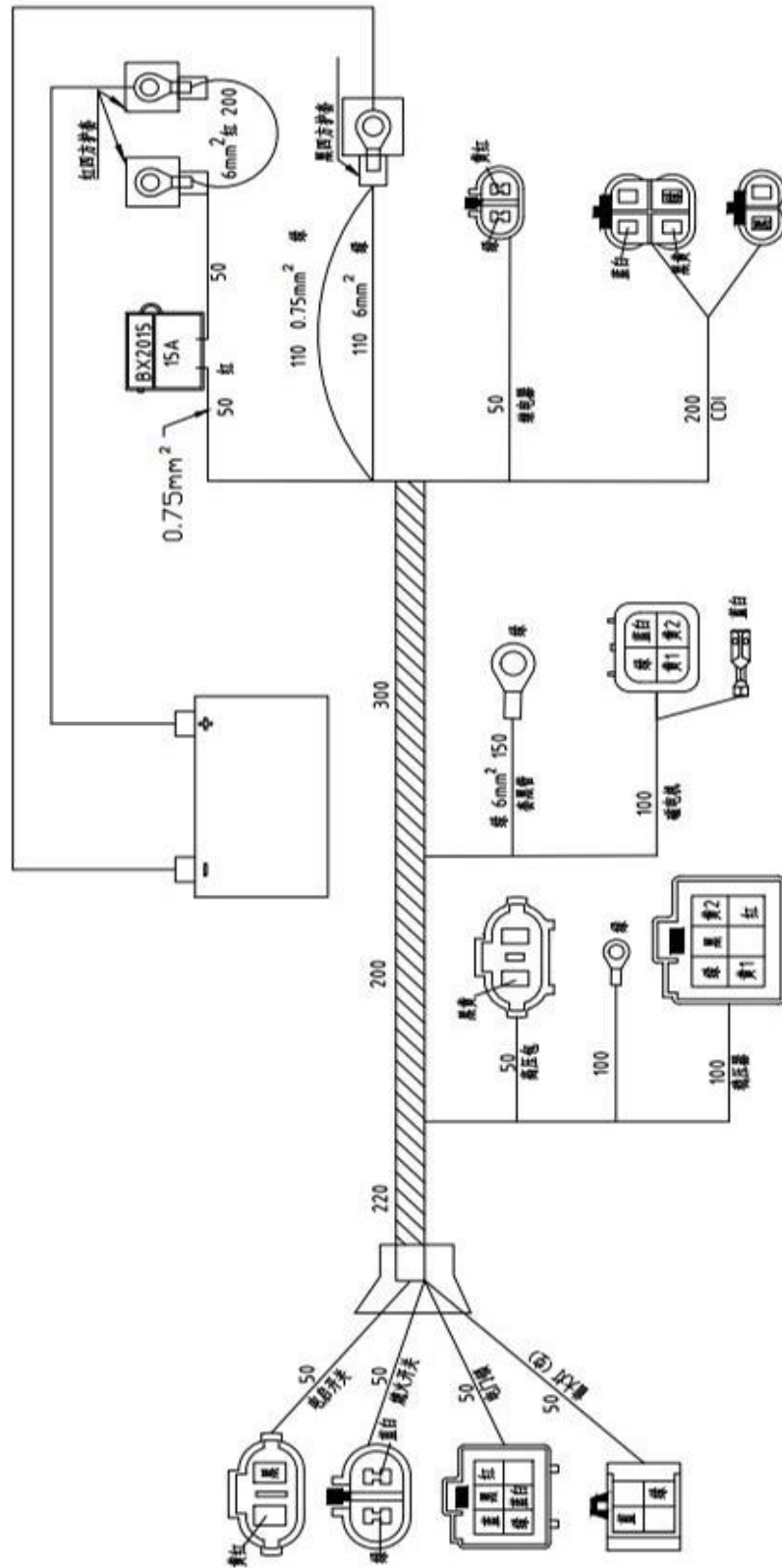
T2 (CB250) size and quality parameters	
Length × width × height (mm)	2195×820×1240
wheelbase (mm)	1436
weight (kg)	107
Tyre spec.	Front 80/100-21; rear 110/90-18
steering angle	
Minimum turning circle diameter	
Seat height (mm)	925mm
Ground clearance (mm)	335mm
Fuel tank capacity (L)	10L
engine parameter	
Engine type	Single cylinder, four stroke, air - cooled, vertical
Clutch type	Wet, multi-plate
Cylinder diameter × stroke	65.5×66.2mm
method of lubrication	Pressure lubrication, splash lubrication
Oil capacity	1000ml
Oil brand	10W-40
displacement	223cc
Max power (kw/r/min)	15/8500
Max torque (N•m/r/min)	18/6500
compression ratio	9.25:1
Gear shift type	International five gears 1-N-2-3-4-5
Start method	Electric start
Fuel control system	NIBBI PE28 carburetor
battery	12V/2.4Ah lithium battery
chain	#520H; 13T/45T

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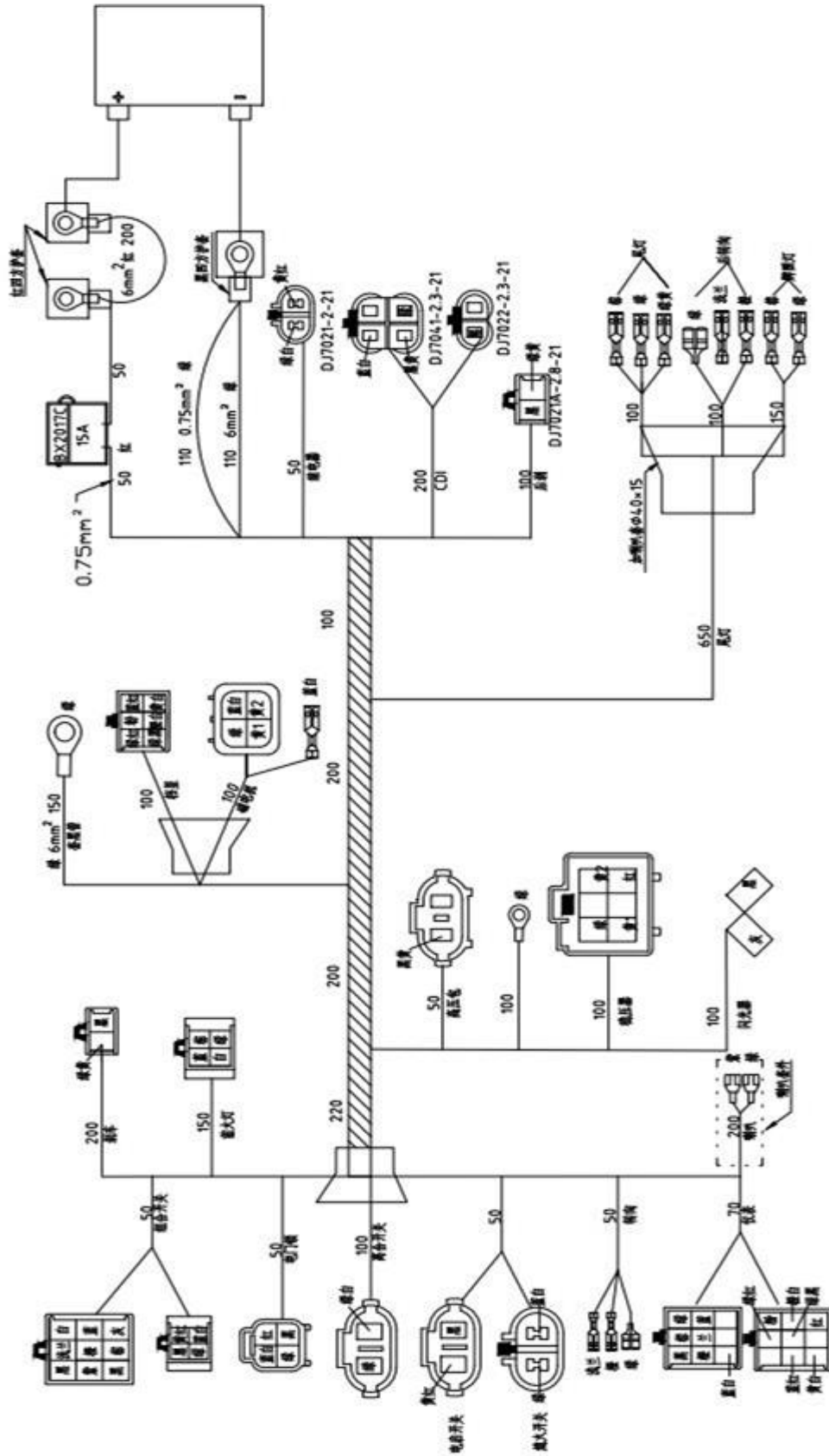
Frame/shock absorber/braking/wheel parameters	
Frame type	High strength steel tube frame
Front shock	Inverted adjustable front shock, L=880mm
Rear shock absorber	double adjustable nitrogen charged shock with reservoir, L=430mm
Rear swing arm	Aluminum
handlebar	Aluminum alloy tapered handlebar, material 7075 Φ 28.6mm
Front & rear rim	Front 1.60 \times 21, rear 2.15 \times 18; Black aluminum rim, Bright silver hub
Front brake system	Dual piston pump hydraulic brake system, brake disc Φ 240mm
Rear brake system	Single piston pump hydraulic brake system, brake disc Φ 220mm
other	
Air filter type	Sponge filter type
Fuel type	Gasoline No. 92 and above
Persons capacity	1 person (driver)

Circuit diagram

T2



T2-G



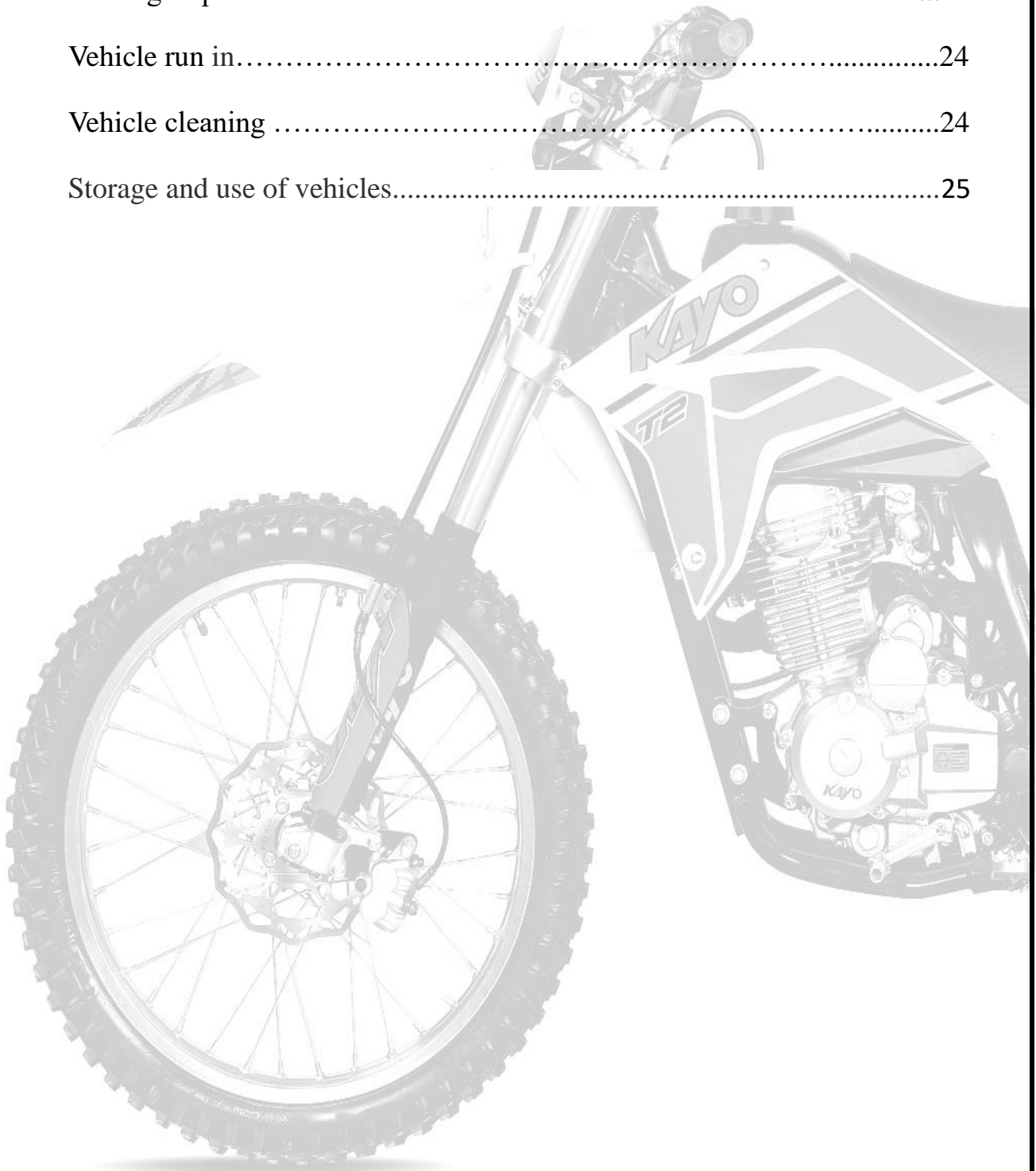
Fastener torque table

Note: before installing the thread, apply anti-rust grease on the thread and joint surface.

No.	Item	Fastener specification	Qty	Torque (N•m)
1	Front brake caliper mounting bolt	M8×40 full thread	2	20~32
2	front brake shield mounting screw	M6×16	2	7~11
3	steering column screw	铝制银色	1	/
4	Upper lock block mounting screw	M8×30	4	20~32
5	Front brake disc mounting bolt	M6×16	6	7~11
6	Front wheel axle mounting nut	M16×1.5×H14	1	175~218
7	Foot pedal, seat mounting bolt	M8×20 full thread	2	20~32
8	shift lever mounting bolt	M6×25	1	7~11
9	Engine hanger bolt	M8×60	3	20~32
10	Engine mounting nut	M10×1.25	2	40~70
11	tank mounting screw	M6×25	4	7~11
12	Exhaust pipe mounting nut	M8	2	20~32
13	Chain guide mounting screw	M6×12	3	7~11
14	Swing arm axle mounting nut	M16×1.5×H14.8	1	175~218
15	Triangle linkage mounting nut	M12×1.25	3	68~85
16	Chain adjustment bolt	M10×40×1.25 S14	2	36~55
17	Chain adjustment nut	M10×1.25	2	40~70
18	Rear shock and frame connection bolt	M10×50×1.25	1	40~70
19	oval head bolt	M10×42×1.25+Φ10×28	1	40~70
20	Rear brake disc mounting bolt	M6×16	4	7~11
21	Rear sprocket mounting screw	M8×31 10.9 级	6	27~35
22	Rear wheel axle nut	M22×1.5	1	452~550
23	Rear brake shield mounting bolt	M6×12	4	7~11
24	Brake pedal head mounting screw	M5×10 full thread	2	4~7
25	brake limit bolt	M8×20 full thread	1	20~32
26	Rear brake pump mounting bolt	M6×16 full thread	2	7~11
27	brake pedal bolt	M6×25 full thread	1	7~11
28	Ignition coil mounting bolt	M6×20	2	7~11
29	Plastics mounting bolt	M6×16 full thread	10	7~11
30	CDI mounting bolt	M6×16 full thread	2	7~11
31	voltage regulator mounting bolt	M6×25 full thread	2	7~11
32	Electric switch lock bracket bolt	M6×12	2	7~11
33	Fuel tank switch mounting screw	M5×12 full thread	2	4~7
34	front mudguard bolt	M6×12	4	7~11
35	Left and right guard plate and fuel tank connection screw	M5×10 full thread	6	4~7
36	Cross head screw	ST 4.2×12	10	/
37	Cross flat head screw	M6×10	4	/
38	sparkling plug	/	1	25~30

OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

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Check before riding

1. Fuel level

Open the tank cap and shake the handlebars, and observe the fuel the level of the tank. If fuel is low, please add fuel.



2. Fuel tank switch

There are three positions of the fuel tank switch in this motorcycle, from top to bottom: RES (the auxiliary fuel tank is open), OFF (the fuel tank switch is closed), ON (the fuel tank switch is open). If the fuel tank switch is OFF, there is no fuel in the carburetor and the engine cannot run. If fuel is low in the tank, switch the tank to the RES position and refuel immediately. If fuel is sufficient and the motorcycle is in good condition, switch to ON.

Note: when the engine is turned off, turn the tank switch to OFF.



3. Engine Oil level.

Engine Oil capacity: 1500ml. To check oil level run the vehicle for a few minutes until it reaches operating temperature. Then stand the bike up vertically and check the sight glass on the lower right side of the engine case.



4. Brake system brake fluid levels

5. Brake fluid level.

Through the brake fluid sight glass (① and ②), checking the brake fluid in the brake master cylinder. If brake fluid level is lower than half of the observation hole, or "LOWER" position, then add brake fluid.

Note: brake fluid should be replaced annually even if the motorcycle has not been used for a long time.

Note: please check the brake fluid level frequently. Check the brake line and connecting points for damage or wear. If any, please replace. Check the master cylinder/calipers for damage or wear, if any, please replace.

Note: Do not leave brake reservoirs open for extended periods of time

Note: Always use brake fluid from an unopened container



① Brake fluid sight glass



② Brake fluid sight glass

5. Brake pads

Check the caliper brake pad's thickness, if the brake pad's thickness is less than the minimum thickness, the brake pad must be replaced. Check the caliper brake pad for damage or crack. If there is damage or crack, a new brake pad should be replaced.

Minimum thickness of brake pad:

Front MIN = 1 mm

Rear MIN = 1 mm

Note: brake pads should be replaced as a set.

Brake pad



Brake disc

6. brake disc's abrasion of brake system

Check for damage to the brake disc surface, (scratches, gouges, warping, bluing) and check the thickness, if the brake disc is less than the limit thickness, the brake disc must be replaced immediately.

Limit thickness of brake disc:

Front MIN=3.5mm

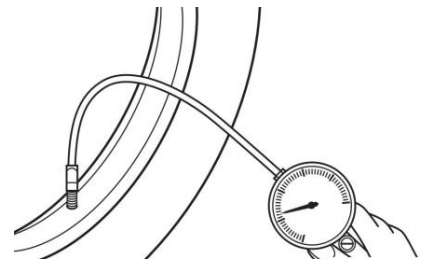
Rear MIN=3.5mm

7. Check tire pressure

Use the pressure gauge to check whether the tire pressure level is in specification,

Recommended pressure: front 2.23 bar (2.23 kgf /cm²); rear 2.77bar (2.77 kgf /cm²).

Note: the tire pressure check should be done under cool conditions. Riding with over or under inflated tires will affect operation and ride comfort and may result in irregular tire wear and loss of control



8. Check spoke tension

Pinch the two adjacent spokes with your fingers to check whether there is a lack of tension in the spokes. If the spokes are found loose wheel truing and tightening may need to be performed..

NOTE: spoke tensioning and truing should be performed by a professional



9. Check the chain and its supporting parts

Check chain tension. If the chain is too loose, it can be adjusted by loosening the rear axle and adjusting the chain adjusters. Do not make the chain too tight.

Note: if the chain needs to be tensioned frequently, or if you find any signs of wear on the front sprocket, rear sprocket and chain replace immediately.



10. Inspection of the remaining components

Visually inspect the entire motorcycle for loose parts. Tighten any loose bolt or parts

- . Check the battery charge.
- check the lights.

Note: these pre ride checks won't take much time, but it can help you develop good riding habits and make your daily riding easier and safer.

chain adjuster



Starting steps

The steps to kick start as follows (if with kickstart lever)

1. Switch the fuel tank to the "ON" position;
- 2, the left hand pull in clutch handlebar;
- 3, the right hand pull in the brake handle;
4. kick the kickstart lever down in a smooth rapid motion
5. once the engine starts up, release the kickstart lever and fold back to its regular position.



Clutch handlebar

The electric starting steps are as follows:

1. Switch the fuel tank to the "ON" position;
2. turn the key switch on;
- 3, the left hand pull in clutch lever;
- 4, the right hand pull in front brake lever;
5. push the start switch with the right thumb;
6. once then engine starts make sure you are in neutral and release clutch and brake levers

Note: when the vehicle starts, the brake should be applied to prevent the vehicle from starting in gear.



Start lever

ignition switch



Vehicle run in

Motorcycle engines have many parts that make relative movements, such as pistons, piston rings, cylinder blocks, and meshing transmission gears. Therefore, in the initial stage of use, the engine must be regularly run-in. The running-in can adapt the moving parts to each other, correct the working gap, and form a good smooth friction surface that can withstand large loads. After the engine break-in is complete. Engine will have excellent performance and reliability.

The recommended running-in steps are as follows:

1. 0 ~ 4.5h stage: when using a motorcycle at 50% ~ 75% throttle, the speed should be changed frequently to avoid the motorcycle running at the same throttle for a long time; after each hour of running, let the engine cool for 5 ~ 10 minutes; Avoid rapid acceleration, and deceleration.
- 2, 4.5 ~ 7h stage: work under 50% ~ 75% throttle, at this time, the motorcycle can run at the same throttle for longer times. While running, the throttle can reach 100%, but for no longer than 5-10 seconds;
- 3, 7 ~ 10h stage: Use motorcycles at 75% ~ 100% throttle.
4. Above 10h: Increase the speed to 60 ~ 80km / h, until the engine's performance is fully utilize.

Danger: when driving, please do not accelerate recklessly, this behavior can easily lead to engine damage, accident and injury.

Vehicle cleaning

Vehicle cleaning is also an important part of the daily use and maintenance of motorcycles. Regular cleaning of your motorcycle can keep your vehicle in good motion and prolong its service life. Here are the steps you can take to clean your motorcycle:

1. Plug the exhaust system to prevent water from entering;
2. Seal the switches and connectors with tape;
3. Use low-pressure water spraying device to remove mud and dirt on the surface;
4. Clean especially dirty parts with special motorcycle cleaner;
5. Rinse with low pressure water;
6. Let the motorcycle air dry naturally;
7. Drive the motorcycle for a short time until the engine reaches the working temperature;
8. Lubricate the chain and all other components that need lubrication.

Warning: Never use high pressure water to clean the vehicle. Avoid direct contact of water flow with coils, pipe plugs, carburetor or any electrical components.

Storage and use of vehicles

When you plan to store your vehicle for long periods of non-use, follow these steps:

1. Block the exhaust pipe;
2. Thoroughly clean the motorcycle;
3. Wait for the motorcycle to air dry naturally;
4. Start the engine for about 5 minutes to heat the lubricating oil, and then empty the oil from the engine;
5. Add new engine lubricant to the engine;
6. Empty the fuel tank (if it is not used for a long time, the gasoline will deteriorate);
7. Lubricate the chain;
8. Apply oil to all unpainted metal surfaces to avoid rusting;
9. Keep motorcycle wheels floating when storing motorcycles. If this condition cannot be met, cardboard or padding can be used under motorcycle tires.
10. Cover the motorcycle to prevent dust and dirt from adhering.

Note: when applying anti-rust oil, please do not splash oil on the brake and rubber parts, This may cause rubber parts to deteriorate. .

After the motorcycle is stored for a long time, please follow these steps before putting it into use:

1. Remove the obstruction in the exhaust pipe;
2. Tighten the spark plug;
3. Fill the fuel tank with fuel;
4. Check the inspection items before daily driving;
- 5, conventional lubrication of motorcycles.

Routine maintenance

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Maintenance Periodic Table

	Once after 1 hour of riding	Every 10 hours/after racing	Every 20 hours	Every 30 hours
Check and charge the battery		●	●	●
Check the front disc brake pads		●	●	●
Check the rear disc brake pads		●	●	●
Check the front and rear disc brakes		●	●	●
Inspect the brake hose for damage or leaks		●	●	●
Check the rear disc brake fluid level		●	●	●
Checking the free travel of the brake pedal		●	●	●
Checking the frame and rocker		●	●	●
Check if the rocker bearing is loose			●	
Check the Heim connector on the top of the shock absorber		●	●	●
Check shock absorber connecting rod		●	●	●
Check the condition of the outer surface of the tire	○	●	●	●
Check tire pressure	○	●	●	●
Check if the hub bearing is loose		●	●	●
Check the wheel		●	●	●
Check for rim edge runout	○	●	●	●
Check spoke tension	○	●	●	●
Check the chain, rear sprocket, engine sprocket, chain guide and chain stopper		●	●	●
Checking chain tension	○	●	●	●
Oil all moving parts (such as chains, handles, etc.) and check for smooth operation		●	●	●
Check the front disc brake fluid level		●	●	●
Checking the free travel of the brake lever		●	●	●
Check if the steering head bearing is loose	○	●	●	●
Check valve clearance	○			●
Check clutch			●	
Replace the cap seal and shaft seal ring of the pump				●
Change oil and oil filter, clean oil filter	○	●	●	●
Inspect all hoses (such as fuel, exhaust, etc.) and bushings for cracks, leaks, and incorrect	○	●	●	●
Inspect cables for damage and sharp bends		●	●	●
Check that the throttle cable is intact, without sharp bends, and set correctly	○	●	●	●
Cleaning the air cleaner and air cleaner case		●	●	●
Check that the screws and nuts are tight	○	●	●	●
Replace the fuel filter	○	●	●	●
Checking the carburetor idle speed	○	●	●	●
Final inspection: check if the vehicle is running safely and test run	○	●	●	●

○ One time interval

● Periodic interval

Note: This table is for reference only. Please adjust the specific cycle according to the use of the motorcycle.

Warning: For inspection, adjustment and replacement of engine parts, please consult Kayo

Service Center to avoid damage to the engine.

Specific maintenance content

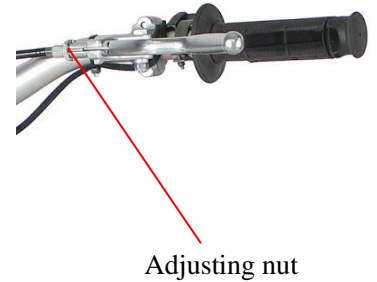
1. Clutch handle

The clutch handle can be adjusted according to your actual needs:

By adjusting the nut, the pull of clutch lever can be changed.

This adjustment does not change the internal structure of the clutch, so it will not affect the normal use of the clutch.

Note: The clamping force of the clutch handle should not be adjusted too much, otherwise the clutch line will be easily broken.



2. Clutch disc

For the inspection, adjustment and replacement of this item, please refer to the engine maintenance manual below for details

3. Throttle

Turn the throttle handle by hand to check if it is smooth and snaps back quickly.

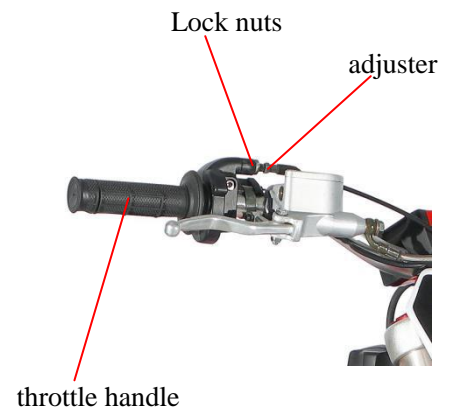
Check whether the throttle cable has a free play of 10-20mm;

If the free play is too little, adjust as follows:

Loosen the lock nut at the end of the throttle cable,

Rotate the adjuster until free play is correct,

Then tighten the lock nut.



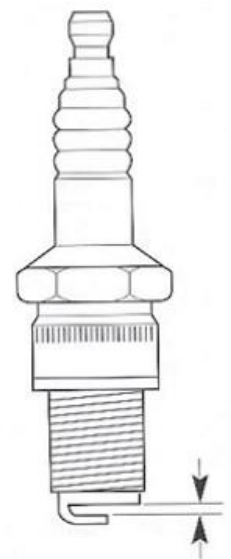
4. Spark plug

Engine spark plug torque is 25-30N • m.

The spark plug must be removed regularly to check the gap (0.6 to 0.7 mm) between the electrodes. If the spark plug contains oil or carbon, clean with a wire brush or similar. Measure the distance between the electrodes with a measuring instrument and adjust it to prevent abnormal bending of the external electrodes. If the spark plug electrode is rusted, damaged, or the insulator is broken, the spark plug must be replaced.

Note: The spark plug should be checked every 10 hours and replaced every 20 hours.

Note: If engine performance decreases, replace spark plug to restore normal performance



5. Air filter

The air filter should be checked on time, as follows:

- Remove the seat cushion;
- Remove the air filter cover;
- Check the air filter.

Installation is performed in the reverse order of removal.

Danger: The air filter should be cleaned regularly to prevent dust or dirt from entering the engine, which may cause engine wear or even damage. Filters should be cleaned in a well-ventilated area and ensure that there are no sparks, flames, or strong heat sources in the workplace. Never use gasoline to clean the filter.

Warning: If the filter is damaged, it must be replaced immediately, otherwise dirt can enter the carburetor. When installing the air filter lubricate all connections and threads.



seat

Air filter cover

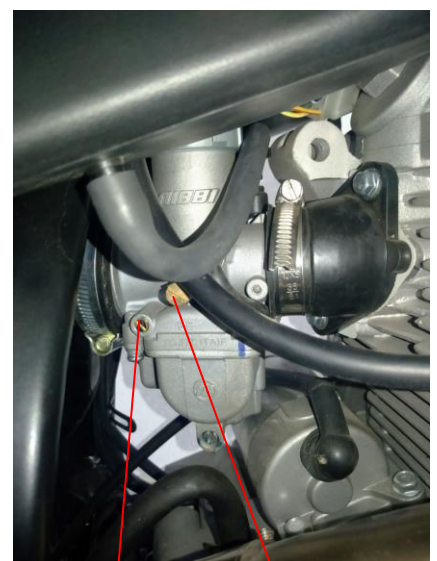


6. Carburetor

Throttle screws and air screws allow idle speed adjustment of the carburetor. The steps are as follows:

- Turn the air screw clockwise until it reaches the top of its stroke and reverse one and a quarter turns;
- Adjust the throttle screw to ensure that the engine can idle at a steady speed when the throttle is fully relaxed;
- Adjust the throttle screw to reduce the engine speed as much as possible;
- Adjust the air screw to make the engine speed as high as possible;
- Repeat the above steps until a satisfactory speed is obtained;
- Check if the throttle cable is working properly.

Danger: Driving a motorcycle with a damaged throttle cable is undoubtedly a very dangerous behavior. A normal throttle cable should have a free travel of at least 10mm. Start the engine and turn the handlebar left and right. If the engine stalls or accelerates due to the movement of the handlebar, the throttle cable is not adjusted properly or damaged. Make sure the throttle



throttle screw
air screw

cable is normal before driving the motorcycle.

7. Engine oil

Lubricating oil is a very important part of normal engine operation. Insufficient lubricant, deterioration or pollution can cause engine wear and damage.

Oil level check

If the motorcycle has just been used, wait for a few minutes after the engine has stopped to check;

Observe the amount of lubricating oil in the engine through the oil dipstick. The status of the CP250 engine of the T4 model can be observed through the oil level hole;

The level of lubricating oil in the engine should be between the maximum and minimum values, that is, between "H" and "L";

If the oil level is too high, remove excess oil through the drain bolt;

If the oil level is too low, add oil through the cap.

Note: The added lubricant should be the same as the original organic oil grade in the engine.

Recommended oil brands and brands are:

Shell lubricants SJ 10W-40

Maximum oil capacity: 1000ml

Oil Change

Lubricants need to be changed regularly to ensure the life of the engine.

The replacement steps are as follows:

Start the engine and let it run for 5 minutes to mix any sediment with the oil;

Stop the engine and place the container under the engine;

Unscrew the oil drain bolt and place the motorcycle above the container, so that all the oil can be smoothly discharged;

Open the oil dipstick hole so that the engine can vent;

Clean the oil drain bolt;

Tighten the oil drain bolt, the torque is $68 \sim 84\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$;

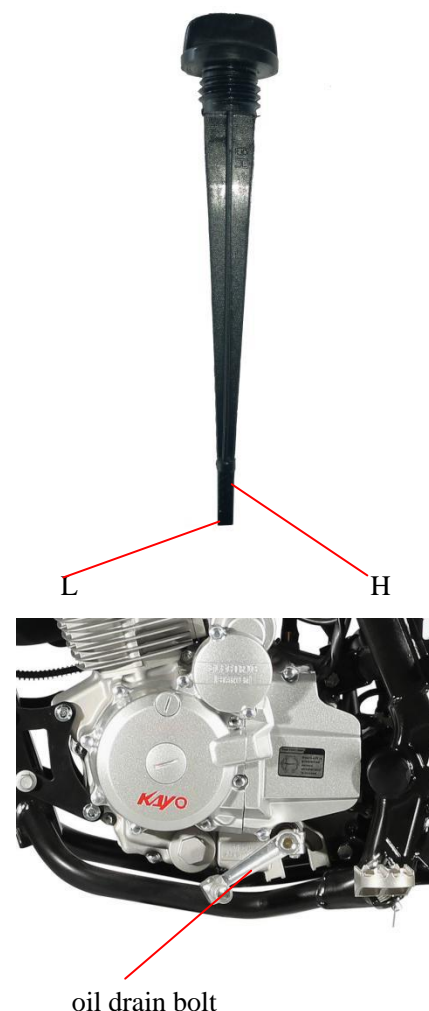
Pour new oil through the oil filling hole;

Start the engine and observe the oil level. If the oil is low, shut down the engine, continue to pour in the lubricant, and repeat the operation 3 to 4 times until the oil level meets the requirements;

Close the oil fill hole and tighten the oil cap.

8. Piston and piston ring

For the inspection, adjustment and replacement of this project, please refer to the engine maintenance manual for details.



9. Cylinder, cylinder head and exhaust valve

For the inspection, adjustment and replacement of this item, please refer to the engine maintenance manual for details.

10. Exhaust system inspection

Exhaust pipe and muffler can guide gas emission and reduce noise.

If the exhaust pipe is rusted or damaged due to impacts, please replace it with a new one immediately. If the noise is too high or the engine performance is reduced, replace the muffler.

If you need to replace the muffler, follow these steps:

Unscrew the lower right protective plate fixing screw;

Unscrew the upper right protective plate fixing screw;

Unscrew the connecting bolt between the muffler and the rear subframe

Pull out the muffler backward;

Replace the muffler and replace the fasteners;

Muffler is installed in the reverse order of removal.



11. Crankshaft connecting rod and bearing

For the inspection, adjustment and replacement of this item, please refer to the engine maintenance manual for details.

12. Starter, shift pedal and brake pedal

Lubricate the movement and joints with oil or grease, as excessive lubrication may cause the boots to slip on the pedals and affect riding.

13. Inspection of control system of brake system

Front brake handle:

The front brake lever can be adjusted to suit the operating habits of different groups of people.

Rear brake pedal:

Under normal circumstances, the brake pedal should have a free travel of 20 to 30 mm. Check the brake lever to see if the stroke is correct.

Danger: Please test the braking system (including front brake and rear brake) before starting each motorcycle. If you feel soft when pinching the brake lever or pressing the brake pedal, there may be air in the pump or oil circuit, or One or more parts of the braking system are in poor condition. If



this happens, please check the brake system immediately and contact KAYO dealer.



14.Brake system wear inspection

Check the thickness of the front and rear brake caliper brake pads. The thickness should be not less than 1mm. If the brake pad thickness is less than or equal to the minimum thickness, the entire set of brake pads should be replaced immediately.

Check the thickness of the front and rear brake discs. If the measured result is less than the limit thickness of the brake discs. The brake disc should be replaced immediately.

Limit thickness of brake disc: front MIN = 3.5mm; rear MIN = 3.5mm

Danger: If it is checked that the brake system is too worn, you should replace the corresponding parts immediately to avoid causing a safety accident. The specific replacement should be performed after consulting the KAYO dealer.

15.Brake fluid

The brake fluid must be inspected and replaced regularly. If water, mud or other particulate matter is mixed in the brake fluid, the brake fluid should also be replaced.

DOT4 brake fluid is recommended.

DANGER: Do not mix different types of brake fluid into the brake system for use. The use of brake fluid must meet braking requirements. Do not use the brake fluid in an unsealed container. The brake fluid will deteriorate when exposed to air, which will affect the braking effect. Do not use used brake fluid.

16, brake fluid volume check

Check the brake fluid level through the brake fluid level observation hole.

caliper brake pads



Brake disc



brake fluid level observation hole



The liquid level should be more than half of the observation hole, that is, the liquid level should be higher than "LOWER". If the brake fluid is insufficient, add it immediately.

Note: Do not allow the brake fluid to splash on the painted surface, which may cause corrosion.

Danger: Please check whether the brake fluid leaks or the brake fluid pipe is damaged. If leakage occurs, please contact KAYO dealer.

17. Inspection of brake pump piston and dust cover

For the inspection, adjustment and replacement of this item, please consult with KAYO dealers.



18. Spokes and wheels

The spokes should be tightened evenly to prevent the rim from shifting. If the center of the rim is offset, some spokes can be stretched, which will easily deform or cause the rim to break.

If the inspection shows that the tire center is slightly off-center, you can use a tension wrench to loosen or tighten some spokes to correct it. If the rim is bent or severely deformed, replace the rim immediately.

Warning: The inspection and adjustment of spokes and wheels requires related expertise. We recommend that you consult your KAYO dealer or directly at the dealer.

19. Chain guide check

Check the chain slider and chain guide for wear on the swingarm. Under normal circumstances, these two play an important role in guiding the chain movement. However, if worn too much, these can damage the chain and or sprockets. Excessively worn chain sliders and chain guides should be replaced.



20. Gasoline inspection

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Before each ride, please check whether the gas lines are normal. If you find any shrinkage or rupture of the gas lines, please replace the fuel hose immediately to avoid leaks.

DANGER: Riding a motorcycle with a broken hose may cause a fire by starting the engine, so if you find a problem with the fuel hose, do not start your motorcycle. When replacing the fuel hose, please use the matching equipment produced or authorized by KAYO original factory.

21. Fuel system inspection

Make sure fuel tank, fuel tank cap, switch etc. has no leaks before driving.

22. Steering column adjustment

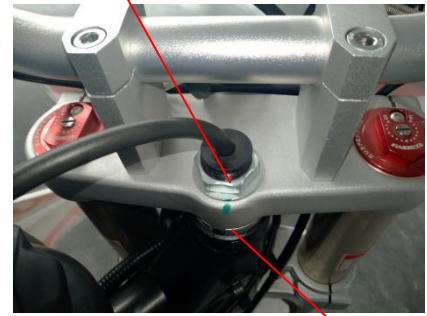
Steering column should be checked and adjusted frequently.

Place the motorcycle on stand with the front fork completely suspended. Turn the handlebars to the middle position, if the handlebars continue to move after letting go, the steering column is not tight. Hold the lower fork, gently push and pull the fork, if there is a free moving clearance, the column is not installed tightly.

steering column tightness adjustment:

- ◆ Fix bike and keep front fork suspended.
- ◆ Loosen upper plate retaining bolts;
- ◆ Rotate adjusting nut to right position;
- ◆ Tighten steering shaft nut;
- ◆ Recheck the steering, repeat above process if necessary;
- ◆ Recovery of handlebar.

Steering column nut



Adjusting nut

23. Routine lubrication

All bike parts need to be lubricated regularly. After cleaning the bike with low pressure water flow, the bike also needs to be lubricated. Use antioxidants to clean rusty parts and remove residual oil, grease and dirt from the surface before lubricated.

parts need to be lubricated:

- Rear brake pedal bearing
- Rear brake pedal
- Gear shift lever
- Chain

Spray cables with cable lube.

note: After driving on wet roads, even if the chain looks dry, it must be lubricated. Please use the recommended product for lubrication.



24. Rear shock inspection

The T2 model is equipped with non-adjustable nitrogen charged rear shock.. Check the rear shock, see the seals and reservoir condition and spring for damage. Replace the shock if necessary.

Please follow the following steps to disassemble the rear shock

- ◆ Lift bike to let it hang in the air;
- ◆ Remove seat;
- ◆ Remove guard fenders from left and right.
- ◆ Remove the muffler;
- ◆ Remove sub frame;
- ◆ Remove rear shock and frame mounting bolts.
- ◆ Loosen the connection bolt between U type and triangular swing arm (do not remove it).
- ◆ Remove connection bolt of rear shock and triangular swing arm.
- ◆ Make sure here is no interference, remove the rear shock .
- ◆ Installation: In reverse order of disassembly.



rear shock

25.Chain inspection

One of the most important parts of the motorcycle, the chain transfers engine output power to wheel. The chain needs inspection and maintenance frequently to ensure its normal use.

Adjust chain tension:

- ◆ On a stand with rear wheel suspended.
- ◆ Measure distance between swingarm and chain, normal range:30~36mm.
- ◆ Loosen rear axle nut.
- ◆ Find out the max chain tension position.
- ◆ Adjust front and rear position of tensioner, align wheel.
- ◆ Tighten tensioner nut.
- ◆ Tight rear axle nut.
- ◆ Check max tension point, adjust tension if necessary.◦

When inspect chain tensioner, the chain guide rail and sprocket should be inspected. If the chain is overused or stretch excess 2%, replace it. If replace different specification chain, guide rail and sprocket should be replaced together. To keep performance, it's better to change whole transmission system when replace chain. Replace parts should be KAYO brand or KAYO recommend.

Chain need lubricated regularly.

note: wet-dry environment will shorten chain and parts related life, do lubricating as request, choose right lubricant.

Tensioner nut



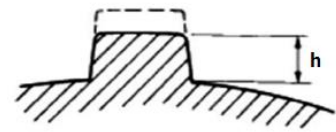
Rear shaft nut

26. Wheel inspection

Two aspects:

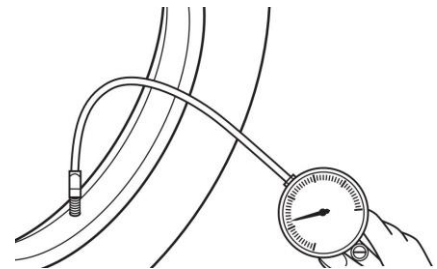
thread: check the height, if shorter than min height, replace it.

Min thread height 3 mm.



Tire pressure: use barometer test tire pressure.

Recommend tire pressure: front 2.23bar; rear 2.77 bar.



27. Battery inspection

Remove seat, use multimeter to test the positive and negative voltage and current output. If battery runs low, charge it. If battery damaged, replace it.

note: replace KAYO recommend brand.



Vehicle settings

Specific settings and methods.....39



Specific configuration and methods

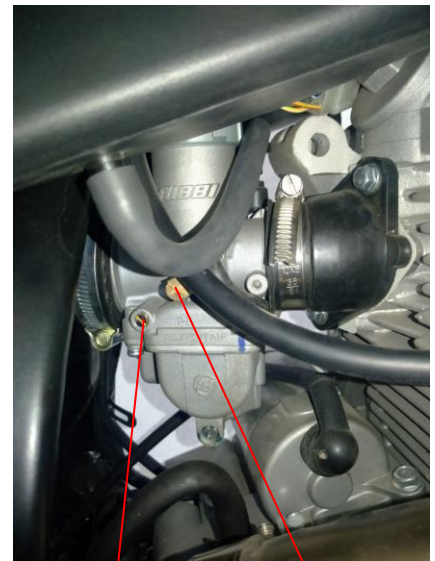
Carburetor

Carburetor is very important for bike performance, we use NIBBI PE28.

Idle speed of carburetor can be adjusted by throttle screw and air screw.

The steps are as follows:

- ◆ Rotate the air screw clockwise until it reaches the top of its stroke and then reverse one and a quarter turns;
- ◆ Adjust throttle screw to ensure that the engine can run at a certain speed when the throttle handle is completely relaxed;
- ◆ Throttle screw, so that the engine speed as low as possible;
- ◆ Adjust the air screw to increase the engine speed as much as possible;
- ◆ Repeat the above steps until the desired speed is achieved.



Air screw

Throttle screw

Two way transmission ratio setup

Two way transmission ratio can adjusted by changing sprocket teeth.

KAYO model T2 rear and front sprocket teeth:

Rear sprocket: 45T

Front sprocket: 13T

Note: Consult dealer before replace sprocket.

note: adjust or replace chain based on actual condition. Worn or excessively tight chain will wear out sprockets and may cause accident.

If sprocket ratio is changed, the max speed may be affected

Electric parts inspection

Electric parts inspection and replacement.....41



Electric parts inspection and replacement

Electric lock inspection and replacement

Disassembly

As bellow:

Remove headlight/ front panel

Dispatch connector between electric lock and main cable.

Take electric lock off.

Inspection

Check whether the terminals connectors can be conducted as the table shows:

	black	red	Black/white	green
On	● — ●	● — ●		
Off			● — ●	● — ●

● — ● Conduction is normal

If doesn't connected, replace it.

Installation

In reverse order of disassembly.

Meter inspection and replacement

Disassembly

As bellow:

Remove headlight/ front panel

Dispatch connector between electric lock and main cable.

Remove meter fixed screw

Remove meter

Inspection

Open electric lock

Check the meter data

If meter doesn't work, replace it.

Installation

In reverse order of disassembly.



Multi-function switch inspection and replacement

Disassembly

Remove the switch mounting screw

Disconnect the connector between switch and main cable.

Remove switch

Inspection

Check whether the terminals connectors can be conducted as the table shows:

● — ● Conduction is normal

① Headlight switch wiring table

	blue	black	brown	white
Distance light	● — ●	● — ●	● — ●	
Lower beam		● — ●	● — ●	● — ●
OFF				

② Stop switch wiring table

	Black/white	green
stop	● — ●	● — ●
On		

③ Electric switch wiring table

	yellow/red	green/white
electric	● — ●	● — ●

④ Turning lights switch wiring table

	orange	grey	Light blue
←	● — ●	● — ●	
→		● — ●	● — ●

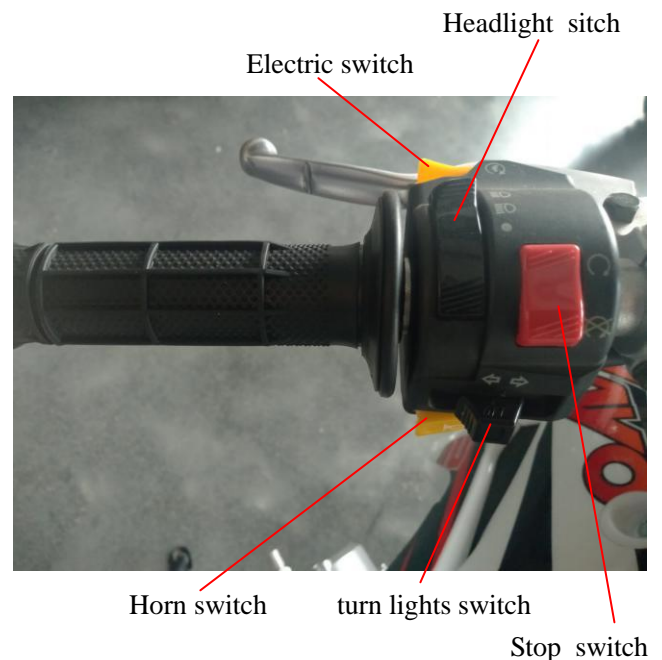
⑤ Horn switch wiring table

	purple	yellow
horn	● — ●	● — ●

If doesn't connected, replace switch.

Installation

In reverse order of disassembly.



Headlight inspection and replacement

Disassembly

As follows:

Remove mounting bolt from the headlight bracket

Remove the mounting screw from the lower headlight bracket

Disconnect the connector between headlight and main cable connector.

Take off the headlight.

Inspection

Check whether the terminals of the headlight connector can be conducted as the table shows:

	blue	green	white	brown
distance light	● — ●	● — ●		
Lower beam		● — ●	● — ●	

● — ● Conduction is normal

If not replace bulb or whole headlight.

note: when working headlight bulb power is large and with high temperature, keep the bulb cooled before touching and operating.

Installation

In reverse order of disassembly.



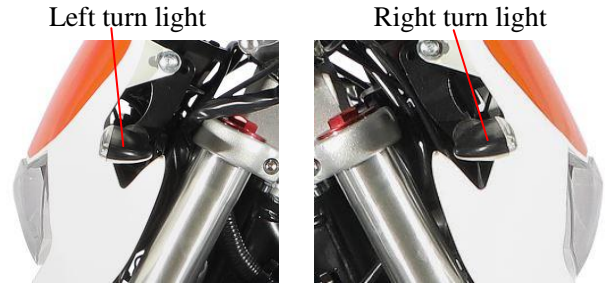
Front turn light inspection and replacement

Disassembly

As below:

Remove headlight

Disconnect the left and right turn lights from the main cable.



Inspection

Check whether the terminals of the turn lights connector can be conducted as the table shows

	orange	green	blue
Left turn light	● — ●	● — ●	
Right turn light		● — ●	● — ●

● — ● Conduction is normal

If not replace turn light

Installation

In reverse order of disassembly.

Inspection and replacement of horn

Disassembly

Disassemble the horn as below:

Remove headlight/head panel

Disconnect the horn from the main cable

Remove horn mounting bolt

Remove electric horn



Inspection

Connect the horn to the battery by wire

If the horn can make a continuous loud sound, the horn is normal. Otherwise, you need to replace the horn

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly

Inspection and replacement of rear turn signal

Disassembly

The steps for removing the rear left and right turn lights are as below:

Disconnect the left and right turn lights from the main cable

Remove the shelf

Remove left and right lights

Rear left turning light



Rear right turning light



Inspection

Check whether the turn signal terminals are on

	orange	green	blue
Left turning light	● —	● —	
Right turning light		● —	● —

● — ● The conduction is normal

Replace the corresponding turn signal if it can not be switched on

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly

Inspection and replacement of taillights

Disassembly

The taillights are removed as below:

Disconnect the taillight from the main cable

Remove taillight mounting nut

Remove tail lights

Inspection

	brown	green	yellow/green
stoplight		● — ●	●
anti-fog light	● —	● —	

Check whether the tail lights terminals are on

● — ● The conduction is normal

If the taillight is not on, replace the tail light

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly



tail light

Inspection and replacement of licence lamps

Disassembly

The license plate light is removed as below:

Disconnect the light from the main cable

Remove plate lamp fixing bolts

Remove licence lamp

Inspection

Check whether the license plate light terminals are on

	brown	green
license plate light	● —	●

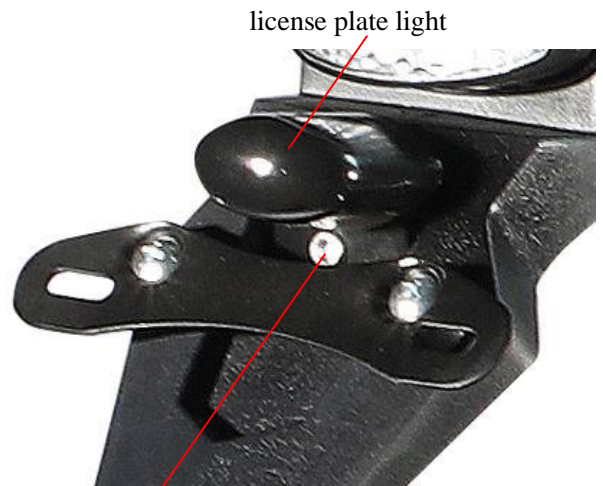
● — ● The conduction is normal

If the license plate light is not on, replace the license plate light

light

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly



Licence lamp fixing bolts

Check and replace relays

Disassembly

The relay is removed as below:

Remove

Removal of seat cushion

Removal of the rear right upper and lower panels

Disconnect relay from main cable

Remove relay

Inspection

Start the car, if the car can be started normally, the relay is normal; conversely, if other parts are normal, the relay needs to be replaced.

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly



relay

Inspection and replacement of steady

voltage rectifier

Disassembly

The steady voltage rectifier is removed as below:

Remove seat cushion

Remove tank

Disconnect the voltage regulator from the main cable

Remove mounting bolts

Remove rectifier

Inspection

Start the vehicle, if can be started normally, the steady voltage rectifier is normal; conversely, if other parts are normal, the rectifier needs to be replaced.

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly



assembling bolt

steady voltage rectifier

Inspection and replacement of igniter

Disassembly

The igniter is removed as below:

Remove seat cushion

Remove air filter cover

Disconnect igniter from main cable

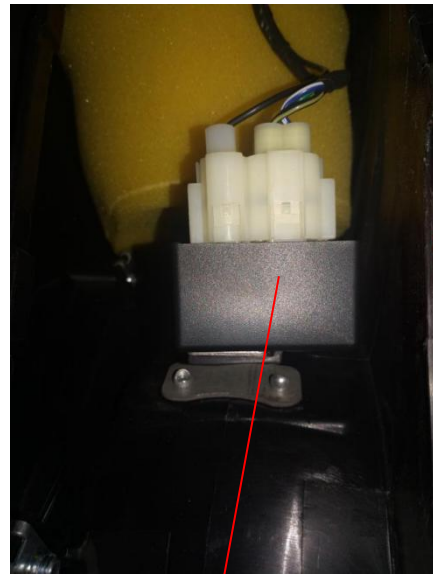
Remove igniter

Inspection

Start the vehicle, if can be started normally, the igniter is normal; conversely, if other parts are normal, the igniter needs to be replaced.

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly



igniter

Inspection and replacement of ignition coil

Disassembly

Remove seat cushion

Remove oil tank

Disconnect the ignition coil from the main cable

Remove the ignition coil mounting bolts

Take down the ignition coil

Inspection

Start the vehicle, if can be started normally, the ignition coil is normal; conversely, if other parts are normal, the ignition coil needs to be replaced.

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly



mounting bolts

ignition coil

Speed sensor inspection and replacement

Disassembly

The speed sensor is removed as below:

Remove the headlight

Disconnect sensor from main cable

Remove the fixing nut

Take out the sensor

Inspection

Check whether the sensor is normal through the instrument, if the sensor is damaged, replace the sensor.

Installation

Installation in reverse order of disassembly



Speed sensor

fixing nut

Vehicle Troubleshooting

Possible failures and troubleshooting methods.....51



Possible failures and troubleshooting methods

In the following, we will list the problems that arise during your use, find out the possible causes and give general solutions.

Problem	Reason	Solution
The engine crank can not rotate	Crank stuck	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Cylinder, piston, connecting rod stuck	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Gearbox stuck	Contact KAYO Service Centre
Press the starter, the engine doesn't work	Starting relay fuse was burnt	Remove seat cushion and check fuse, replace fuse if it was burnt.
	Insufficient battery power	Remove the cushion and check the battery
Engine can not be started	The motorcycle was parked for a long time and the fuel had deteriorated.	Drain old fuel and inject new fuel
	The spark plug is wet or dirt	Clean or dry spark plugs and replace spark plugs if necessary
	Engine was taken in water	First, exhaust the oil in the crankcase and remove it. Clean it with a strong cleaning agent and remove the spark plug. Blow it dry with a fan (a machine that inflates the tire), then dry the air filter and remove the exhaust pipe. Blow dry with fan. When everything is done, the owner should add new oil to the engine before driving. Because the moisture in the crankcase is difficult to evaporate completely, the new oil will contain a little water. Therefore, after the engine was taken in the water and the vehicle runs 100 kilometers, the oil should be changed and changed again within 500 kilometers. After three times, the carburetor's moisture is almost gone. If you want to test the carburetor for moisture, you can remove the oil from the crankcase, observe its color, if white, that means there is moisture. If the cylinder has water, in the case of flameout, step for a several times to start the rod. If you step it for a several times, the water in the cylinder will drain away from the exhaust pipe, and then blow the fan into the oil mouth for a few minutes. Warning: For the sake of safety, the spark plug should be wrapped with dry cloth to avoid spark jumping.
	Incorrect mixing of air and fuel	Clean the tank vent and adjust the air filter duct
	Open the exhaust valve	Check exhaust valve and correct
The engine can start,	Incorrect air supply	Close the stop valve, clean the tank vent and adjust the air

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but it will stall immediately		filter duct
	Lack of fuel	supplementary fuel
Uneven engine operation	Dirt on spark plugs, damage or adjustment error	Remove spark plug for cleaning, adjustment and replacement if necessary
	Problem with spark plug	Check the condition of the spark plug cap, check whether the contact between the spark plug cap and the cable itself is good, check the cable and replace the damaged parts.
	Ignition rotor damage	Change the rotor
	The fuel was mixed with water	Empty the fuel and inject new fuel
Inadequate engine power or poor acceleration	Problems with fuel supply	Clean fuel system and check
	Dirt in air filter	Clean air filter, replace if necessary
	Exhaust system damaged or leaking	Check the exhaust system for damage and replace relevant fittings if necessary
	Dirt in carburetor nozzle	Remove the carburetor and clean the nozzle
Engine sound abnormally	Crankshaft bearings damaged or worn	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Ignition problem	Contact KAYO Service Centre
Tempering of exhaust pipe	overheating	See the "engine overheating section"
	Carbon deposits in the combustion chamber	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Gasoline inferior	Replacement of fuel
	The spark plug is in poor condition or in poor specification	Replace new spark plugs with correct specifications
Smoke from exhaust pipe	Exhaust gasket aging	Check that the exhaust system is damaged, that the gasket is in good condition, and that if the gasket is aged, replace the gasket
	Oil contains moisture	Replace the fuel
Black smoke from exhaust pipe	Air filter blocked	Remove and clean air filter
	Excessive concentration of combustible mixture	Adjusting the valve
Gearbox gear don't mesh	Clutch anomaly	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	To bend or jam a fork.	Check and adjust the dial
	Gearbar damaged	Replace the gearshift lever
	Shift drum damaged	Replace the shift drum
	Ratchet unit damaged	Replace the ratchet unit
	Stiter position spring loose or broken	Replace the stiter position spring
Gear jump	Fork worn	Replace the fork
	Tooth worn	Check gears and replace if necessary
	Gear worn	Replace the gear

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	Shift drum damaged	Replace the shift drum
	Fork shaft worn	Check the fork shaft and replace if necessary
	Speed selector position spring damaged	Replace it
clutch slip	clutch disc worn	Replace it
	Too soft or damaged clutch disc spring	Replace it
	The clutch is too small	Adjust the free travel of clutch
Motorcycle hard to turn	Cables make turning difficult	Moving cables to reduce interference
	Steering shaft nut too tight	Adjust steering shaft nut
	steering bearings worn or damaged	Check steering bearings and replace if necessary
	Steering shaft bending	Contact KAYO Service Centre
Damping too hard	The front fork level is too high	Lower forward fork level to appropriate position
	High viscosity of fork oil	Replace the front fork oil with suitable viscosity
	Front fork bent	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Too much tire pressure	Check tire pressure and adjust to appropriate pressure
	Error in damping adjustment	Regulating shock absorption
Damping too soft	Insufficient front fork oil level	Add proper amount of prong oil Warning: Request for the same oil
	The viscosity of the fork oil is too low	Replace with front fork oil with suitable viscosity
	Too low tire pressure	Check if the tyre is leaking, and if the tyre is complete, pump up to the proper air pressure
	Error in damping adjustment	Regulating shock absorption
Motorcycles with abnormal noise	Improper chain adjustment	Re-adjust chain tension
	Chain worn	Replace the chain and front and rear sprocket
	rear sprocket gear worn	Replace the rear sprocket
	Insufficient lubrication of chain	Follow the manual to lubricate the chain
	Rear wheel off center	Check the spokes and adjust the center of the spokes tension if necessary
	Front fork spring soft or broken	Replace the front fork spring
	Brake disc worn	Check the brake disc and replace it if its thickness is less than the limit thickness
	Cylinder head damaged	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Poor fastening of supports, nuts and bolts	Check and adjust the torque of the corresponding fasteners
	Wrong mounting of liner, abrasion or excessive smoothness	Re-adjust liner and replace if necessary
Motorcycle front	Tyre worn	Replace the tyre

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wheel shimmy	Wheel offset	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	front wheel bearings worn	Check bearings and replace if necessary
	Vehicle misalignment	Check spokes and adjust spokes tension if necessary
	Excessive steering shaft tolerance	Check steering shaft pressure bearing clearance
	Steering shaft nut loose, handlebar not fixed	Check and re-fasten
The motorcycle inclines to one side	Chassis bent	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Improper steering adjustment	Check and readjust
	Steering shaft bent	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Problems with fork	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Vehicle not aligned	Re-adjusting spoke tension. Contact KAYO Service Centre if necessary.
Brake failure	Brake disc worn	Replace the brake discs
	Insufficient brake fluid	Replenish brake fluid
	Brake fluid deterioration	Replace the brake oil
	Piston damaged	Contact KAYO Service Centre
	Brake pad worn	Check brake pad and replace it if its thickness is less than minimum friction thickness

Engine maintenance manual

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Engine failure checklist.....	61



Main performance parameters

Type: 1-cylinder, vertical, 4-stroke, Air cooling, Manual, overhead-cam

parameters:

a. max net power/speed: 12.0 (1±5%) kW /7000 (1±5%) rpm

b. max torque/speed: 17.5 (1±5%) N·m /5500 (1±5%) rpm

c. Idling speed: 1400 (1±10%) r/min

d. min fuel-consume ratio: 354 g / kw.h

Structure parameters:

a. Bore*stroke:65.5×66.2mm

b. Displacement:223mL

c. Compression ratio: 9.6:1

d. Ignition advance angle: 15°

e. Lubricating system:pressure lubrication, splash lubrication.

f. Valve clearance(cold): 0.01mm~0.03mm

g. Ignite type:CDI

Clutch type:

Manual, Wet, Multi-Plate

Gearshift method:

Constant mesh, two stage transmission , 5-speed Gearshift

Primary ratio: 3.333

Gear ratio:

1 gear: 2.909

2 gear: 1.867

3 gear: 1.389

4 gear: 1.150

5 gear: 0.955

Starting method:

Electric/Kick start

Spark type: same effect as D8TC

Fuel and engine oil:

Gasoline brand: ≥RQ90

Lubrication brand: same effect as SJ10W/40 (GB 11121-2006)

Lubrication volume: 1L

Dimension: 375×297×405mm

N.W.: 32kg

Use and Maintenance

The steps for non-neutral starting the engine are as follows:
Pinch the clutch lever so that the clutch is completely detached;
Open the choke;
Gently operate throttle to start;
Speed up after waiting engine running for 1-3 mins.

Clutch lever



Choke



T2 start button



When electric starting it, the start time for once should be less than 5 seconds, and restart should be done after 10 seconds. If it can not start for 5 consecutive times, please check whether there's fault or not. Please do not press the start button after starting.

NOTICE: If the battery low, it can be used after a few kilometers of charging.

T2-G start button



After starting it in cooling condition, you should increase the engine rotate speed gradually after 1-3 mins running, and do not add the load while cooling.

As for totally new engine, its inner components like piston, piston ring need to be run in. It is very important to deal with run-in correctly, if not, there'll be more engine faults. The run-in procedure is as follows:

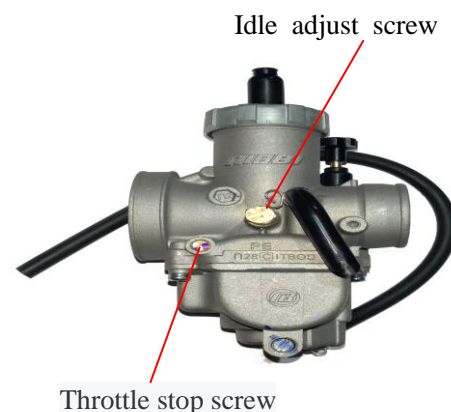
1. The engine should not be added too much load while new vehicle is in 0-500 km run-in period. The throttle valve must not be completely open, avoiding to use the same gear for a long time, vehicle speed should not be more than 30Km/h;
2. During 500-1000km run-in period, the engine should not be added too much load. The throttle valve should not be completely open. Vehicle should run at 80% of each gear, and be shifted gear at any time, avoiding to use the same gear for a long time, vehicle speed should not be more than 50Km/h;
3. New engine running in every 500Km should be maintained, the engine oil must be changed, the oil filter and oil filter must be cleaned, valve clearance, clutch separation travel must be checked and adjusted.

Routine maintenance:

1. After run-in period, generally speaking, the engine lubricating oil should be replaced after 2000 km. It can be replaced in advance if the oil quality changes.
2. Check the engine oil before driving everyday. If the oil level is below the bottom line of the oil level window, you should make up the lubricating oil to the oil window on the line.
3. Valve clearance inspection and adjustment: generally speaking, the valve clearance has been adjusted properly when it's delivered from the factory. When the cylinder head has strange noise, you can adjust the valve clearance to the rated value: 0.01mm~0.03mm.
4. Carburetor should be cleaned at regular intervals, and be dealt with necessary inspection and adjustment.
5. Air filter should be inspected and cleaned at regular intervals. First of all, you should remove the filter element. If it is foam element, please clean with gasoline, and dry it in the air, then add a little oil to the filter and assemble. If it is paper element, just clean it with gasoline, dry it in the air and assemble.
6. Check and adjust the fastening bolts regularly for looseness.

Idle adjustment

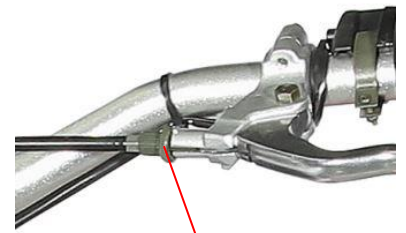
1. Preheat the engine to operating temperature.
2. Tighten the idle screw firstly, then return 1.25 turns.
3. Adjust throttle stop screw to make the rotate speed to specified idle speed. If the speed is too low, the engine is easy to stall.
4. Adjust the idle adjust screw slightly left and right, and fix it to the location of engine's highest stable rotate speed.
5. Then readjust the throttle valve stop screw, to make the rotate speed



to specified idle speed.

6. Repeat the procedure of 3,4,5, until the idle screw is tightened or relaxed and the rotate speed does not decrease. Now the idle adjustment is completed.

The clutch starts in neutral, but the idle gear stops running, it is necessary to tighten the clutch adjustment screw properly. When the car is difficult to start when the idle speed is refueling, it is necessary to loosen the clutch adjustment screw properly.

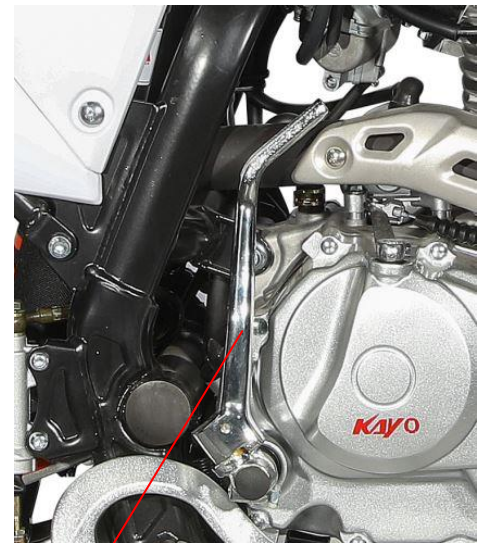


clutch adjustment screw



When the clutch is running at idle speed, the noise should be smooth and consistent. When refueling and returning fuel, the slight "rattling" sound of the clutch is a normal phenomenon. When the rotation speed is stable, the sound will disappear.

After starting the engine, the starting lever should be recovered slowly with the foot to avoid damaging the parts in the box and hurting the driver.



Starting lever

Engine model number

The engine model number and factory number are marked on the visible position of the left crankshaft box.



Factory number

Engine failure checklist

1、 Difficult or unable to start

Fault clues	fault cause		elimination methods
operation	Improper operation		Required operation
Fuel supply system	The tank has run out of fuel		Add fuel
	tank switch or carburetor is blocked		Dredge fuel line
	Fuel accumulated in the cylinder		drain fuel from cylinder
	air filter is blocked		Clean the air filter
	Air leakage in the intake system		Tighten the connecting bolts of carburetor and air filter as required
	Fuel line is blocked		Clean the fuel line
Electrical aspect	Spark plug fault	Large carbon deposit on spark plug	Remove carbon deposits and clean with gasoline
		Improper spark plug clearance	Adjust clearance 0.6~0.7mm
		Spark plug ablation	replace
	Failure of electrical parts	Ignition coil failure	replace
		CDI failure	replace
		Magneto coil is broken or solder spot fall off	Replace Or repair welding
	Poor line contact or breakage		Check, connect
Pneumatic aspect	cylinder has low compression	spark plug leaks air	Tighten the spark plug
		Air leak in cylinder head or cylinder gaskets	Clean the surface, install the gasket and tighten the nut of the cylinder head
		Valve leak	Regrind or replace
		Piston ring or cylinder block is badly worn	Replace Piston ring or cylinder block
	Air leak at each joint surface of the inlet pipe		Tighten the connecting bolts
	The air filter is blocked		Clean the air filter
	Air vent clog	Muffler is blocked	Clean carbon build up
		Carbon deposits at Cylinder vent or muffler	Eliminate carbon deposit
	valve clearance too large or too small		Adjust clearance
	other	Wrong use of fuel	

2. Poor idle of engine

Fault clues	fault cause	elimination methods
no idle	Improper adjustment of carburetor	Readjust idle trim screw
	fuel or gas line is blocked	Clean fuel or gas line

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	Float chamber fuel level is too low	Adjust float chamber fuel level to specified height
Idle speed is too high	The throttle spring of carburetor has too little tension	Replace spring
	Too much idle clearance	Replace carburetor
unstable idle	ignition timing is wrong	Adjust ignition time as specified
	Mixture too thick or too thin	Adjust the carburetor
	spark plug clearance is too small	Adjust clearance to specified value

3. The engine is unstable

Fault clues	fault cause	elimination methods
Fuel line	Fuel line is at semi-blocked state	Dredge fuel line
Electric device	Leakage of high voltage wire or ignition coil	replace
	Broken or leakage of capacitor	replace
	Too much carbon deposit between spark plug electrodes	Eliminate carbon deposit

4. engine overheat

Fault clues	fault cause	elimination methods
Overload or long time running at high speed	To operate in low gear or on bad roads for long periods of time	Improve operation or stop temporarily
	Work under full throttle for long hours	Adjust the throttle properly
	clutch slipping	adjust
	Muffler clogged	clean carbon deposits
fuel system problem	fuel mix ratio is wrong	adjust the carburetor
	Gas mixture too thick or too thin	Adjust the carburetor

5. engine stopped

Fault clues	fault cause	elimination methods	
fuel system problem	Fuel is used up	refuel	
	Fuel is not available	Fuel line is blocked	Clean the fuel line
		Carburetor is blocked	Clean the carburetor
Electric device	Cut off	Check electrical wiring from spark plug to magneto in sequence	
engine is locked or	Serious cylinder block, piston block	Repair or replace	

jammed	Other machinery jammed	Repair after identification or replace
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6. Clutch failure

Clues	Failure cause	troubleshooting
Clutch slip	Improper adjustment or damage of clutch control system	Adjust, repair or replace
	Friction plate is worn or damaged	replace
	Spring without elasticity or with short size	replace
Incomplete clutch separation	Inappropriate separation stroke	Adjust, repair or replace
	Wrong friction plate thickness	replace
	Different spring elasticity	Adjust same set spring

7. Gear shifting problem

Clues	Failure cause	troubleshooting
Failure shifting	Fork broken or deformed	Replace fork
	Hook or shift shaft components broken or deformed.	replace
Difficult shifting	Incompletely clutch separation	Refer to clutch troubleshooting
	shifting operation is not coordinated	Improve operation
	Hook wear or eccentricity	replace
Self dropping	Shifting cylinder CAM groove or pin worn	replace
	Gear contact claw or hole wear	Replace gear
	The limit fast spring with bad elasticity	Replace spring
	Variable speed cylindrical CAM and fork wear	Replace CAM or fork