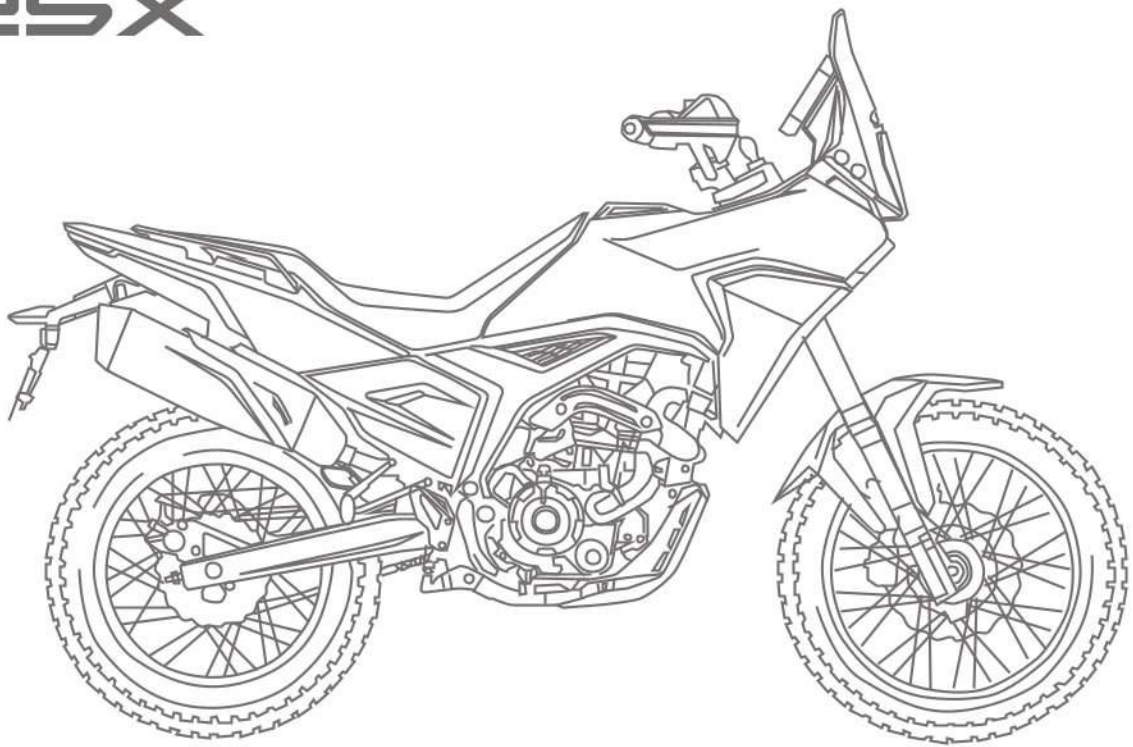
T125
T125X

USER MANUAL



T125/T125X

EN USER MANUAL

Thank you for choosing our products!

We have developed this user manual to provide a comprehensive overview of the quality characteristics of your vehicle. Please read it carefully before riding your motorcycle for the first time. This manual contains important precautions and measures specific to your motorcycle, as well as detailed descriptions of its features, details, and equipment, ensuring you make the most of your motorcycle. By following our advice, you will quickly become familiar with your new motorcycle and enjoy it for a long time. This user manual is an essential part of the motorcycle, and if the vehicle is sold, it must be handed over to the new owner.

This manual is designed to provide you with a clear and straightforward guide to using your vehicle. It emphasizes the importance of routine maintenance and regular inspections, which should be performed by an authorized dealer. The manual also includes simple repair instructions. For any operations that require special tools or techniques not covered in this manual, please consult your dealer for assistance.

	**Personal safety**	Failure to completely observe these instructions will result in serious personal injury.

	**Safeguarding the environment**	Sections marked with this symbol indicate the correct use of the vehicle to prevent damaging the environment.

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	**Overall condition of the vehicle**	Neglecting or partially following these guidelines can cause severe damage to the vehicle and may void the warranty.

The symbols illustrated above are crucial as they highlight key sections in this manual that require careful attention. Each symbol helps simplify and quickly locate important information. Before starting the engine, read this manual thoroughly, particularly the "SAFE RIDING" section. Your safety, as well as that of others, depends not only on your reflexes and agility but also on your knowledge of your vehicle, its maintenance, and safe riding practices. To ensure your safety, familiarize yourself with your vehicle to ride confidently and master it under any riding conditions.

IMPORTANT: This manual is an integral part of the vehicle and must be handed over to the new owner in the event of a sale.

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GENERAL RULES

Motorcycle Care

It is recommended to use high-quality cleaning products specifically designed for vehicles. The use of unsuitable products can damage vehicle components. Do not use solvents such as "nitro thinner", "cold cleaning agents", fuels, or similar substances. Additionally, avoid cleaning products that contain alcohol.

To wash the motorcycle

It is recommended to prepare plenty of softened water beforehand, ensuring that you meticulously remove any insects that have adhered to the motorcycle's body, along with any stubborn dirt, prior to proceeding with the washing of the motorcycle. To prevent leaving stains, avoid washing immediately after the vehicle has been exposed to sunlight or in intense sunlight. When using a motorcycle in winter, it is crucial to wash it regularly to remove salt residues caused by antifreeze salts on the road surface, which can corrode the body. Immediately rinse the motorcycle with cold water after use to remove any salt adhering to the body.

CAUTION

After washing the motorcycle, water on friction surfaces may temporarily affect braking performance. It is recommended to carefully and repeatedly apply the brakes in a spacious area to restore normal functionality. Always perform a pre-ride inspection before use.

Using hot water to clean the motorcycle can exacerbate corrosion caused by salt. Please use plenty of cold water only to wash and remove anti-icing salts.

Using a high-pressure cleaning system (or steam cleaning) can potentially damage seals, oil seals, brake systems, electrical systems, and seat cushions. Therefore, it is recommended not to use steam or high-pressure cleaning systems.

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To clean the delicate components

Bodywork

To keep the motorcycle looking shiny and glossy, regular cleaning is necessary, especially after use in heavily polluted or muddy/dusty areas. Resinous substances from trees, gasoline, oil stains, brake fluid, bird droppings, and other corrosive stains should be promptly removed to prevent permanent corrosion marks on the vehicle's surface. After washing, it's common to notice some scratches and residual stains; these can be re-

moved using a soft cloth and high-quality, non-abrasive car wax. Regular maintenance, thorough cleaning, and periodic waxing of the bodywork contribute to maintaining the motorcycle's long-term aesthetic appeal.

Plastic components

Using corrosive solvents to clean plastic parts can damage their surface. Therefore, avoid using cleaning products containing alcohol, chemical solvents, or abrasive agents on plastic components.

Chrome parts and polished metal

For chrome-plated, aluminum alloy, or polished metal parts, special care is needed for cleaning and maintenance. Use plenty of water and motorcycle cleaner to clean these parts. Periodically polish the surface of these components using polishing wax or a polishing compound, and then apply wax or a suitable non-acidic lubricant (such as Vaseline) to maintain their surface.

Radiator

If you use the motorcycle in winter and on roads treated with anti-icing salt, it is necessary to regularly clean the radiator with plenty of water to avoid damaging the radiator surface and to prevent engine overheating. When rinsing, use large amounts of water, such as by using a garden hose brush with low-pressure water.

Rubber parts

Clean rubber parts using water and a mild detergent from a reputable brand suitable for use on the vehicle body. Do not use any cleaners containing silicone oil on the motorcycle, as they can damage the rubber seals.

Carbon Monoxide

To keep the engine running smoothly, ensure it is done in an open or well-ventilated area. Do not let the engine run in an enclosed space. If the engine must operate in an enclosed area, ensure that the exhaust collection system is functioning properly.

CAUTION

Exhaust emissions contain toxic carbon monoxide gas, which can lead to loss of consciousness and even death.

CAUTION

Carbon monoxide is a colorless and odorless gas, so it cannot be detected by smell, sight, or other senses. Therefore, under no circumstances should you inhale exhaust fumes.

Fuel

CAUTION

The fuel used by internal combustion engines is highly flammable and can even explode under certain conditions. Therefore, it is recommended to refuel and perform maintenance in well-ventilated, open spaces while the engine is turned off. Smoking is prohibited in areas where refueling is taking place or where there are fuel vapors. Avoid open flames, sparks, or other potential ignition sources that could cause the fuel to ignite or explode.

Do not allow fuel to spill onto the external environment.

Keep out of the reach of children.

If the vehicle falls over or is parked on a steep slope, fuel may leak.

Avoid spilling fuel onto the hot surfaces of the engine, as it can cause a fire.

After accidental fuel spills, ensure the area is completely dry before starting the vehicle.

After refueling, ensure the cap is securely closed.

Be cautious to avoid fuel contact with skin, inhalation of fuel vapors, or swallowing fuel. Do not transfer fuel from one container to another using a hose without

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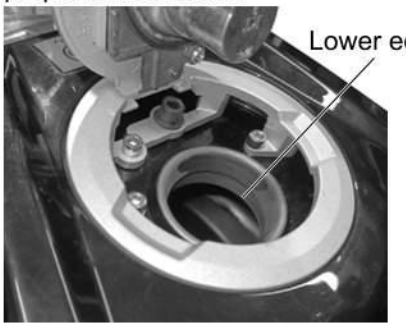
proper authorization.



CAUTION

Do not fill the fuel tank above the lower edge of the filler neck.

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Hot Engine Components

After the engine is shut off, both the engine and the exhaust system maintain a high temperature and will continue to retain heat for an extended period of time. Before handling these components, ensure you wear insulated gloves or wait until the engine and exhaust system have completely cooled down.

Coolant

Coolant contains substances such as ethylene glycol, which can be flammable under certain conditions. Upon combustion, ethylene glycol generates an invisible flame that is capable of causing burns.

CAUTION

Be careful not to pour coolant onto hot engine or exhaust system components, as it may cause a fire and produce an invisible flame. When performing maintenance, it's advisable to wear rubber gloves. Coolant is a toxic substance with a sweet smell that attracts animals. Never leave coolant in open containers within reach of animals, as they risk ingesting it.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Do not open the radiator cap while the engine is still hot, as the coolant is under pressure and may cause burns or scalding.

Used Engine Oil and Gearbox Oil

CAUTION

When repairing vehicles, it is advisable to wear protective and leak-proof gloves.

Long-term and frequent contact with engine oil or gearbox oil can cause serious harm to the skin.

After handling engine oil, please wash your hands thoroughly.

After changing the engine oil, collect the waste oil and hand it over to a waste oil recycling company or supplier.

Do not pour waste oil indiscriminately or spill it into the external environment.

Keep out of the reach of children.

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Brake Fluid and Clutch Fluid

⚠ Brake fluid and clutch fluid can damage painted plastic or rubber surfaces. When maintaining the brake and clutch systems, use a clean cloth to protect these components. Wear protective goggles when servicing these systems, as brake and clutch fluids are extremely harmful to your eyes. In case of accidental contact with the eyes, rinse them immediately with abundant cold, clean water and seek medical advice.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Battery Hydrogen Gas and Electrolyte

CAUTION

⚠ Battery electrolyte is toxic and corrosive, containing sulfuric acid which can cause burns upon skin contact. When handling battery electrolyte, wear tight-fitting gloves and protective clothing. If skin comes into contact with electrolyte, immediately rinse with plenty of clean water. It is especially important to protect your eyes because even small amounts of electrolyte can cause blindness. If electrolyte contacts your eyes, immediately rinse with plenty of water for 15 minutes and subsequently seek prompt medical assistance from a specialized ophthalmologist.

Batteries release explosive gases, so keep them away from flames, sparks, cigarettes, or other heat sources. Ensure maintenance or charging of batteries is done in well-ventilated areas.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Battery fluid is corrosive. Do not allow it to spill or leak indiscriminately, especially onto plastic components. Ensure the electrolyte is compatible with the battery and is capable of supporting its efficient operation.

Side Stand

⚠ Before setting off, ensure the side stand has been fully retracted to its position.

Do not support the weight of the rider or passenger on the side stand.

Report Any Safety-Affecting Defects

Unless otherwise specified in this user manual, do not remove any mechanical or electrical components.

CAUTION

Incorrectly connecting or improperly installing motorcycle connectors can damage the motorcycle and impair its normal operation.

CAUTION

⚠ Some operations are complex and hazardous. For any operation that is complex or not described in the manual, please consult an authorized dealer.

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VEHICLE

Major Components

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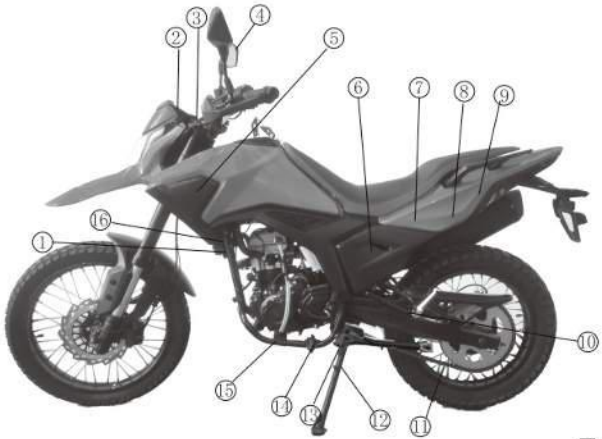

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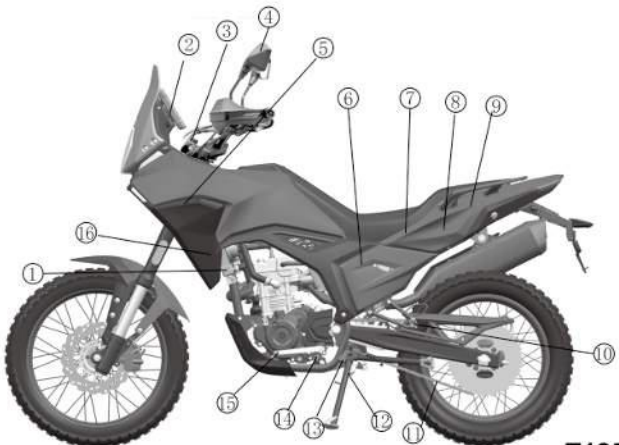

T125X

1. Coolant radiator
2. Instrument panel
3. Ignition switch/steering lock
4. Left rearview mirror
5. Coolant reservoir
6. Start-up relay
7. Fuses
8. Toolkit compartment
9. Relay fan
10. Left passenger footrest
11. Drive chain
12. Side stand
13. Main stand
14. Left rider footrest
15. Gear shift lever
16. Horn

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T125

T125X

17. Passenger grab handle
18. Rider saddle
19. Air filter
20. USB fuse
21. Fuel tank cap
22. Right rearview mirror
23. Front brake fluid reservoir
24. Engine stop button
25. Spark plug
26. Rear brake lever
27. Battery
28. Right rider footrest
29. Rear brake pump
30. Right passenger footrest

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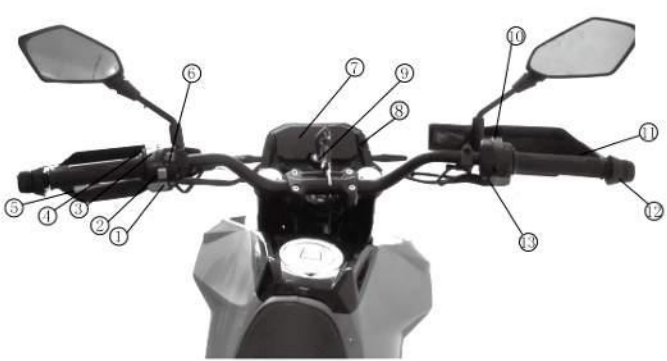


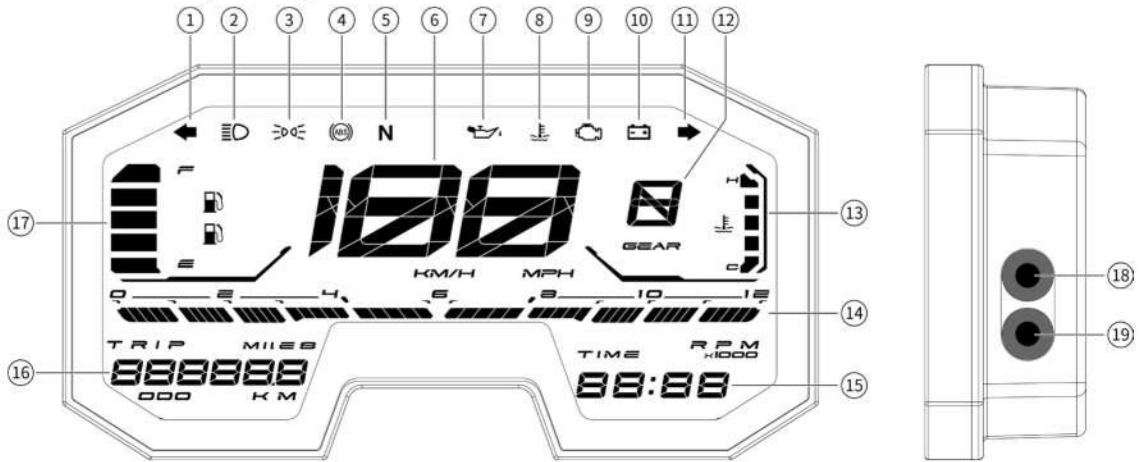
T125

1. Horn button
2. Turn signal switch
3. High/ low beam switch
4. Passing light switch
5. Clutch control lever
6. Hazard switch
7. Instrument panel
8. Function buttons
9. Ignition switch/steering lock
10. Engine stop switch
11. Front brake lever
12. Throttle grip

T125X

13. Electric start switch

Instrument Panel (T125)



1. Left turn signal indicator

Blinks when the left turn signal is activated.

2. High beam indicator

Illuminates when the high beam turns on.

3. Position light indicator

The indicator illuminates when the vehicle is powered on.

4. ABS indicator

The indicator illuminates when the ABS is not functioning or has failed. Once the vehicle speed exceeds 10 km/h and the ABS detects no malfunction on its own, the indicator will turn off.

5. Neutral indicator

Illuminates when the gear is in neutral.

6. Speedometer

Displays the current speed of the vehicle.

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7. Engine oil pressure warning indicator

Illuminates when the engine oil level is low. Add engine oil promptly.

8. Coolant warning indicator

If the indicator illuminates, stop the vehicle, then stop the engine and let it cool.

9. Engine trouble indicator

If the indicator illuminates, contact your dealer for prompt repair.

10. Battery voltage warning indicator

Illuminates when the battery voltage is low. Have the battery charged promptly by a dealer.

11. Right turn signal indicator

Blinks when the right turn signal is activated.

12. Gear indicator

Displays the current gear of the vehicle.

13. Coolant temperature indicator

Displays the current temperature of the coolant.

14. Tachometer

Displays the engine's rotational speed in RPM (Revolutions Per Minute).

15. Clock

Displays the current time.

16. Odometer/tripmeter

Odometer: Displays the total distance the vehicle has traveled.

Tripmeter: Displays the distance traveled for a specific trip or journey.

17. Fuel level indicator

Displays the current fuel level in the fuel tank. If the fuel warning indicator illuminates, refuel the vehicle promptly.

18. Function button A

Press button A to adjust the instrument backlight, which has five brightness levels. Each press advances to the next level, completing a full cycle after five presses.

19. Function button B

Short press button B to switch the display between the odometer and the tripmeter.

In tripmeter mode, press and hold button B to reset the tripmeter.

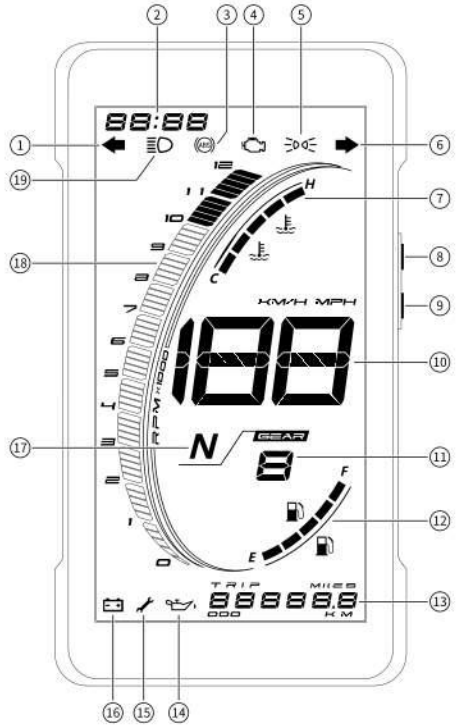
In odometer mode, press and hold button B to enter hour setting mode.

In hour setting mode, short press button B to increase the number, or button A to decrease it. Press and hold button B to enter minute setting mode.

In minute setting mode, short press button B to increase the number, or button A to decrease it. Then press and hold button B to enter units setting mode.

In units setting mode, short press button B to switch between Metric and Imperial units. Press and hold button B to save the settings and exit.

Instrument Panel (T125X)



1. Left turn signal indicator

Blinks when the left turn signal is activated.

2. Clock

Displays the current time.

3. ABS indicator

The indicator illuminates when the ABS is not functioning or has failed. Once the vehicle speed exceeds 10 km/h and the ABS detects no malfunction on its own, the indicator will turn off.

4. Engine trouble indicator

If the indicator illuminates, contact your dealer for prompt repair.

5. Position light indicator

The indicator illuminates when the vehicle is powered on.

6. Right turn signal indicator

Blinks when the right turn signal is activated.

7. Coolant temperature indicator

Displays the current temperature of the coolant. If the warning indicator illuminates, stop the vehicle, then stop the engine and let it cool.

8. Function button A

Short press button A to switch the display between the odometer and the tripmeter.

In tripmeter mode, press and hold button A to reset the

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tripmeter.

In odometer mode, press and hold button A to switch the display between Metric and Imperial units.

9. Function button B

In odometer mode, press and hold button B to enter clock setting mode.

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Clock setting mode: Short press button A to increase the number. Short press button B to shift to the next digit. After setting, press and hold button B or simply wait for 10s to save the settings and exit the clock setting mode.

10. Speedometer

Displays the current speed of the vehicle.

11. Gear indicator

Displays the current gear of the vehicle.

12. Fuel level indicator

Displays the current fuel level in the fuel tank. If the fuel warning indicator illuminates, refuel the vehicle promptly.

13. Odometer/tripmeter

Odometer: Displays the total distance the vehicle has traveled.

Tripmeter: Displays the distance traveled for a specific trip or journey.

14. Engine oil pressure warning indicator

Illuminates when the engine oil level is low. Add engine oil promptly.

15. Maintenance indicator

If the indicator illuminates, please contact your dealer for vehicle maintenance.

16. Battery voltage warning indicator

Illuminates when the battery voltage is low. Have the battery charged promptly by a dealer.

17. Neutral indicator

Illuminates when the gear is in neutral.

18. Tachometer

Displays the engine's rotational speed in RPM (Revolutions Per Minute).

19. High beam indicator

Illuminates when the high beam turns on.

ABS (Anti-lock Braking System)

The ABS is designed to prevent locking of wheels during braking. The ABS controls the braking power automatically and intermittently, allowing the wheels to gain grip on the road and increasing the vehicle stability.

For more efficiency, apply the front and rear brakes simultaneously and in a similar manner as you would on a vehicle without ABS.

The ABS cannot compensate for harsh road conditions or an improper use of the braking system. Therefore, when braking, exercise the same caution as you would in a vehicle without ABS.

During cornering, it is advisable to use both brakes in a soft manner and to reduce the speed gradually. As with a traditional braking system, applying the brakes too hard or excessively may cause the wheels to lock suddenly and result in loss of control of the motorcycle. During braking, the ABS will not prevent the rear wheel from raising form the ground.

The ABS control unit constantly uses the vehicle speed data and wheel rotation speed. Do not use non-approved tires to avoid ABS malfunctioning and potential increases in braking distance

CAUTION

The ABS cannot protect the rider from all dangers and it is necessary to drive the vehicle in a responsible way. It is important to know the ABS operation and its limits. It is the rider's responsibility to adapt their driving style according to the type of asphalt, road and traffic conditions.

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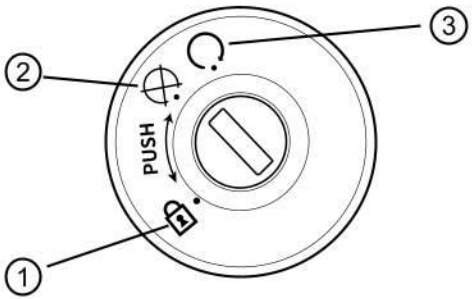


Ignition Switch

The ignition switch is located on the upper clamping plate.

NOTE

Use a key to activate the ignition switch, steering lock, fuel tank cap lock, and the saddle lock.

Two keys are supplied with the vehicle, including a spare key.

LOCK (1): The steering is locked, preventing the engine from starting or the lights from turning on. The key can be removed in this position.

OFF (2): The engine and lights are off and cannot be operated. The key can be removed.

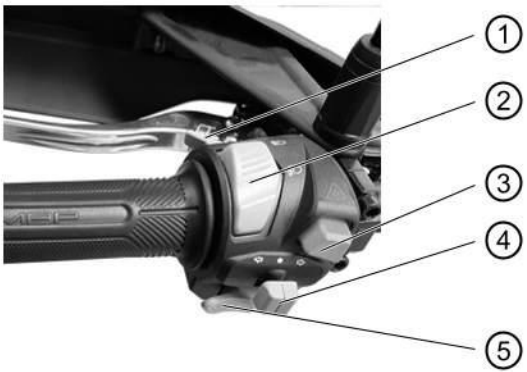
ON (3): The engine can be started. The key cannot be removed.

To lock the steering:

1. Turn the handlebar all the way to the left.
2. Turn the key to the "OFF" position.
3. Press the key and turn it counterclockwise (to the left) while gently rotating the handlebars until the key reaches the LOCK position.
4. Remove the key.

CAUTION

To prevent the vehicle from losing control, do not turn the key to the LOCK position while driving.



Left Handlebar Switch Assembly

1. Passing switch

To signal when overtaking another vehicle, press the passing switch to activate the high beam flash. Release the switch to deactivate the high beams.

2. High/low beam switch

Press the switch to the high beam position to turn on the high beams.

Press the switch to the low beam position to turn on the low beams.

3. Hazard switch

When in a hazardous or emergency situation, please activate the hazard switch. When the hazard lights are on, both the turn signals and the corresponding indicators on the instrument panel will flash simultaneously.

4. Turn signal switch

To signal a left turn, move the turn signal switch to the left to activate the left turn signal. To signal a right turn, move the switch to the right to activate the right turn signal. Press the switch to deactivate the turn signals.

CAUTION

If the arrow-shaped turn signal indicator on the instrument panel is flashing rapidly, it indicates that one or more of the turn signals are malfunctioning.

5. Horn button

Press it to activate the horn.

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Right Handlebar Switch Assembly

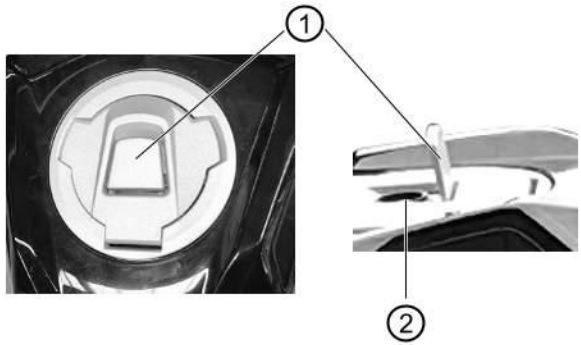
1. Engine stop switch

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.

2. Electric start switch

When the engine stop switch is in the "○" position, press the electric start switch to activate the starter motor and start the engine.



Fuel Tank

To open the fuel tank cap

Lift the fuel tank cap lock cover (1), insert the key into the lock (2), and turn it clockwise to release the lock. Once unlocked, the fuel tank cap can be opened.

CAUTION

⚠ Fire hazard

Operate when the engine and exhaust system are completely cooled down.

Volatile fuel vapors are harmful to your health.

Ensure good ventilation in your workspace before performing any operation.

Do not inhale fuel vapors.

Do not smoke or use open flames.

Do not dispose of fuel into the surrounding environment indiscriminately.

Saddle

To open the saddle

1. Rest the vehicle on its stand.
2. Insert the key into the saddle lock.
3. Turn the key clockwise.
4. Lift and remove the saddle.

To install the saddle

Insert the saddle from the rear of the vehicle, making sure the front end of the saddle engages with the locat-

ing pin on the fuel tank. At the same time, the hook in the middle of the saddle should engage with the stopper hook on the frame. Push the saddle forward until it is fully seated, and then press down firmly on the saddle to secure it.

CAUTION

Before setting off, make sure the saddle is securely locked in place.

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Tool Kit Compartment

The tool kit compartment is located under the saddle.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN)

The VIN is stamped on the right side of the steering head of the vehicle.

CAUTION

Altering the VIN is a very serious criminal offense. If the VIN is altered or cannot be determined, the vehicle warranty will be voided.

Engine Number

The engine number is stamped on the top front of the engine crankcase.

VIN NO.

Engine NO.

USE

Check

⚠ If the vehicle's battery fails or the starter motor malfunctions, there is no guarantee that the vehicle will start correctly or operate effectively.

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CAUTION

⚠ Before setting off, it is essential to conduct routine checks on the vehicle to ensure its functionality and safety during operation. Failure to follow these checks could lead to serious personal injury or vehicle damage. If you have any doubts about certain operations in the manual or suspect any discrepancies in the manual, do not hesitate to contact your authorized dealer immediately. Performing these checks will not take much time and will provide you with greater safety assurance.

⚠ Pre-ride inspection

Front and rear disc brakes	Check for proper operation. Check the free play of the brake lever and verify the brake fluid level. Check for brake fluid leaks. Check the wear of the brake pads. Add brake fluid if necessary.
Throttle grip	Regularly check the functionality of the throttle to ensure it can fully open and close in all steering positions. Adjust the throttle cable or lubricate as needed.
Engine oil	Check the oil level and add oil as needed.
Wheels/tires	Ensure the tires are in good condition. Check tire pressure, tire wear, and potential hazards. Remove any objects that could puncture the tire surface.
Brake levers	Regularly inspect the brake lever for functionality. Lubricate the joints and adjust the brake lever travel if necessary.
Steering	Ensure smooth and steady rotation without any gaps, looseness, or sticking.
Clutch	Ensure there is approximately 5-10mm free play at the end of the clutch lever travel. Verify that the clutch operates smoothly without juddering or slippage.
Side stand	Ensure that the side stand opens smoothly and quickly retracts back to its the closed position under spring action. If necessary, lubricate the joints and contact points to ensure the side stand operates safely and functions correctly.

Fastener	Ensure all fasteners are tight. Adjust or tighten as necessary.
Drive chain	Check the tightness.
Fuel tank	Check the fuel level and refill if necessary. Inspect the circuit for leaks or obstructions. Ensure the tank cap is securely closed.
Coolant	The coolant level should be between the reference marks on the expansion tank.
Engine stop switch	Check if the function is normal.
Lights, horn, instruments, and other electronic devices	Check if the horn and lights are functioning properly. If any obvious malfunctions are detected, proceed with the necessary repairs or replacements.

Refuel

After refilling, close the cover as described.

1. The fuel cap (2) must only be refitted with the key (1) inserted.

2. Insert the key (1) and press the cap to close it securely.

3. Remove the key (1).

4. Close the lock protection cover again.

Front Fork Adjustment

CAUTION

If you need to replace the front fork oil, please contact an authorized dealer for prompt and accurate service.

Perform the following checks regularly:

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1. Operate the front brake lever and press the handlebar repeatedly to fully compress the forks. The shock absorbers should compress and extend smoothly without any signs of oil leakage on the stanchions.

2. Check the tightness of all components and ensure the front and rear suspension joints operate correctly.

Clutch Lever Adjustment

Free play: 5-10 mm

Adjusting the free play

1. Remove the protective casing.

2. Turn the adjustment screw until the free play at the end of the clutch lever is approximately 5-10 mm.

3. Verify the clutch lever's free play.

4. Reinstall the protective casing.

CAUTION

If you encounter difficulties in adjusting the clutch to the correct state or if there are any operational issues, please take your vehicle to an authorized dealer for assistance.

NOTE

Ensure the clutch cable is in good condition: the entire clutch cable sheath should not have any fractures or wear marks.

Regularly lubricate the clutch cable with appropriate grease to prevent premature wear or corrosion of the cable.

Running-in

Running-in is essential to ensure the durability of the vehicle. During the first 1000km, follow these guidelines to maintain the vehicle's reliability and performance throughout its lifetime.

1. Avoid full-throttle starts and hard acceleration.

2. Avoid hard or prolonged braking.

3. Do not ride for extended periods at high speeds. Instead, ride on varied routes with frequent, gentle acceleration and deceleration.

4. Ride prudently to gradually gain familiarity with the motorcycle. Once you feel confident, you can start to gradually increase your speed.

CAUTION

The full performance of the vehicle is only achievable after the service that follows the completion of the running-in period.

Do not twist the throttle grip abruptly or completely when the engine is at low RPMs, both during and after the running-in period.

During the first 100km, use the brakes gently and avoid sudden or prolonged braking, as this allows the brake pad friction material to adjust properly to the brake discs.

⚠ After the specified mileage, take your vehicle to an authorized service center for the checks indicated in the scheduled maintenance section. This will help avoid injuries to yourself and others, and prevent damage to the vehicle.

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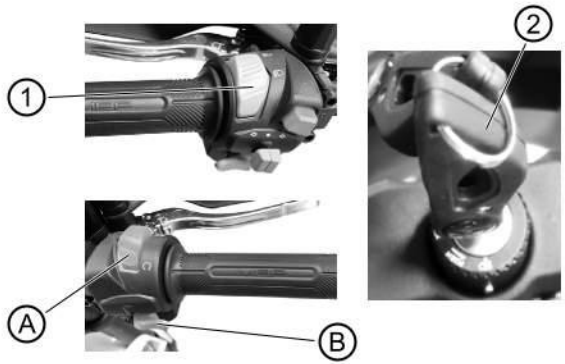

Starting the Engine

1. Ensure the stand is fully retracted and the engine stop switch (A) is in the ⟳ position.

2. Verify the light switch (1) is set to the low beam position.

3. Turn the key (2) to the "ON" position to activate the ignition switch.

4. Press the electric start button (B) to start the vehicle.

At this stage:

The instrument panel shows the ignition screen for 2s.

All warning lights and back lighting on the instrument panel illuminate for 2s.

The meter pointer sweeps to its maximum position and returns to the minimum value after three seconds.

During regular vehicle operation, the current value is displayed instantly on the instrument panel.

If the low fuel warning indicator illuminates on the instrument panel, the motorcycle needs to refuel immediately.

To avoid excessive battery consumption, do not hold down the starter button for more than 10s.

If the engine turns off accidentally or does not start, the control unit allows a restart within the next five seconds. After this five-second period expires, the control unit will prevent starting for an additional two seconds, whereupon the engine can be started again.

If the vehicle's battery fails or the starter motor malfunctions, it may prevent the vehicle from starting correctly or operating effectively.

Do not carry objects in the top fairing (between the handlebar and the instrument panel) to ensure that the handlebar can turn freely and the instrument panel remains visible at all times.

Exhaust fumes contain carbon monoxide, which is an extremely harmful substance if inhaled. Never start the engine in a closed or poorly ventilated space.

CAUTION

When the side stand is down, the engine cannot start.

When the side stand is fully retracted, the engine can be started either in neutral or with the clutch lever pulled.

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Running/Riding

CAUTION

⚠ Do not place objects on the windshield (between the handlebar and instrument panel) to ensure unrestricted handlebar movement and visibility of the instrument panel at all times.

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⚠ This vehicle has remarkable power and should be used gradually and with utmost caution.

CAUTION

⚠ When riding without passengers, ensure the corresponding footrests are folded. Keep your hands firmly on the handlebars and your feet on the footrests while riding.

Never ride the vehicle in any position other than the proper riding position.

If riding with a passenger, instruct them to remain stable and avoid disrupting your control during driving.

Before setting off, ensure the stand is completely retracted.

To set off

1. Adjust the rearview mirror angle correctly.

2. Start the engine following the start procedure.

CAUTION

⚠ When the motorcycle is stopped, check and adjust the rearview mirrors. The convex mirrors are designed to reflect objects that are further away, provided they are within the mirror's field of view. The wider angle of reflection provided by the rearview mirrors helps you estimate the distance between you and vehicles behind you based on experience.

Vehicle Startup

1. With the throttle grip (1) released and the engine idling, fully operate the clutch lever (2).

2. Engage first gear by depressing the gear shift lever (3) down.

3. Release the brake lever/pedal.

CAUTION

When turning off the vehicle, avoid releasing the clutch too quickly or suddenly, as this could cause the engine to stop or the vehicle to rear up on the back wheel. Similarly, do not accelerate suddenly when releasing the clutch.

Slowly release the clutch lever (2) while slightly turning the throttle grip (1) at the same time. This will cause the vehicle to start moving forward smoothly. For the first few kilometers traveled, limit your speed to warm up the engine.

⚠ Do not exceed the maximum recommended engine speed.

Speed up by gradually twisting the throttle grip (1), without exceeding the recommended RPMs.

To engage the second gear

⚠ Ride in the correct gear and at the appropriate speed for the current conditions. Avoid operating the engine at excessively low RPM levels, as this can cause damage to the engine.

1. Release the throttle grip (1), then operate the clutch lever (2) and lift the gear shift lever (3) to shift gears.

2. Release the clutch lever (2) and accelerate.

3. Repeat the last two steps to engage a higher gear.

Downshift

1. When riding downhill or braking, use engine com-

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pression to increase braking power.

2. When going uphill, if the engaged gear does not match the speed (high gear, moderate speed), the engine RPM will drop.

CAUTION

When downshifting to a lower gear, only shift down one gear at a time. Downshifting more than one gear at once can cause the engine to over-rev, exceeding the maximum allowable RPM.

To downshift

1. Release the throttle grip (1).

2. If necessary, gently pull the brake lever to reduce speed.

3. Operate the clutch lever (2) and control the gear shift lever (3) to engage a lower gear.

4. Release the brake lever if it is engaged.

5. Release the clutch lever and accelerate moderately.

⚠ Operating only the front or rear brake will significantly reduce braking power, potentially causing a wheel to lock and resulting in a loss of grip.

When stopping on an uphill slope, fully close the throttle and use only the brakes to hold the vehicle in position. Using the engine to hold the vehicle on a hill may cause the clutch to overheat.

Continuous braking while going downhill can cause the brake pads to overheat, leading to reduced braking performance. Utilize engine compression and shift down gears as auxiliary braking to help control speed.

Never ride downhill with the engine off. Always keep the engine running to maintain control and assist with braking.

When riding on wet or slippery surfaces (such as snow, ice, or mud), ride at a moderate speed and avoid sudden braking or maneuvers that could lead to a loss of traction and possible falls.

If the coolant warning indicator illuminates on the instrument panel, follow these steps:

1. Stop the vehicle immediately.

2. Let the engine idle at 3000 RPM for about two minutes to ensure the coolant circulates properly in the system.

3. After two minutes, turn off the engine using the engine stop switch and check the coolant level.

4. If necessary, take your vehicle to an authorized dealer.

CAUTION

Do not turn the ignition key to the "OFF" position, as this will stop the cooling fan regardless of coolant temperature and may cause the engine temperature to rise further.

If the engine trouble indicator illuminates on the instrument panel during regular engine operation, it indicates a detected failure. Contact an authorized dealer immediately.

To avoid clutch overheating, shut off the engine as soon as possible once the vehicle has stopped, especially if the gear is engaged and the clutch lever is operated.

Stop the Engine

1. Gradually release the throttle grip and apply the brake while downshifting to slow down.

2. As the vehicle slows down, operate the clutch lever to prevent the engine from shutting off.

3. Once the vehicle is at a standstill, set the gear shift lever to neutral (indicated by the green "N" light being illuminated). Then, release the clutch lever.

4. While temporarily halted, keep at least one of the vehicle brakes held.

CAUTION

⚠ Whenever possible, avoid rough braking, sudden deceleration, and excessive braking.

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Parking

It is crucial to choose an appropriate parking spot, ensuring compliance with road signals and the guidelines provided.

CAUTION

Park on safe and level ground to prevent the vehicle from falling. Avoid leaning the vehicle against a wall or laying it flat on the ground. Ensure that hot parts of the vehicle, such as the engine, oil radiator and lines, exhaust system, and brake discs, do not pose a hazard to people, especially children. Never leave your vehicle unattended with the engine running or the key in the ignition switch.

CAUTION

If the vehicle falls or is on a steep incline, fuel may leak out. Fuel used in internal combustion engines is highly flammable and can become explosive under certain conditions.

⚠ Do not place the entire weight of the rider or passenger on the side stand.

Catalytic Converter

The vehicle is equipped with a muffler containing a three-way catalytic converter made of platinum, palladium, and rhodium. This device effectively reduces CO (carbon monoxide) emissions in the exhaust gas to carbon dioxide, UHC (unburned hydrocarbon complex) emissions to water vapor, and NOx (nitrogen oxides) emissions to oxygen and nitrogen, thereby minimizing pollutant emissions.

⚠ Do not park the vehicle near dry brushwood or in places easily accessible to children. The catalytic converter reaches high temperatures during vehicle operation. For this reason, exercise caution and avoid touching it until it has completely cooled down.

Never use leaded fuel as this will contaminate the catalytic converter, rendering it inoperative. Vehicle owners should be informed that modifying or removing any equipment or parts from the original vehicle, except for maintenance, repair, or replacement, may be illegal before the vehicle is sold or during its use. The use of illegally modified vehicles is also prohibited.

Inspect the muffler and muffler pipes regularly to ensure there are no signs of rust or holes, and that the exhaust system functions properly. If there is an in-

crease in exhaust noise, promptly take your vehicle to an authorized dealer.

CAUTION

Do not tamper with the exhaust system.

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Side Stand

Grasp the left handle and the rear grab rail of the vehicle.

CAUTION

⚠ Risk of falling or rolling over if the side stand is not used correctly.

1. Push the side stand with your right foot to fully extend it.
2. Lean the vehicle until the stand touches the ground.
3. Turn the handlebar fully to the left.

CAUTION

The side stand should rotate smoothly and be free of obstacles.

Check the following:

1. Ensure the springs are not damaged, worn, rusty, or slackened.

2. Ensure the stand turns freely; grease the joint if necessary.

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Theft Prevention

CAUTION

When using a disc locking device, always remove it before riding. Failure to do so may cause serious damage to the braking system and lead to accidents resulting in physical injuries or even death.

Never leave the ignition key in the lock; always use the steering lock.

Park the vehicle in a secure location such as a garage or an area with security guards.

Whenever possible, use an additional anti-theft device.

Ensure all vehicle documents are up-to-date and road tax has been paid.

Write down your personal details and telephone number on a secure page to aid in identifying the owner if the vehicle is recovered after a theft.

MAINTENANCE

Engine Oil

To check the engine oil level

Please check the engine oil level regularly.

NOTE

Under harsh conditions such as heavy rain or significant dust, it is essential to perform maintenance operations at intervals half of the specified maintenance interval.

Ensure the engine reaches operating temperature before checking the oil level.

Checking when the engine is cold may temporarily show oil below the "minimum oil level" mark, which is normal.

Only be concerned if both the alarm warning light and engine oil pressure warning light come on simultaneously.

CAUTION

Do not let the engine idle for extended periods while parked, as this can raise the oil temperature and lead to engine overheating.

The most suitable time to check the oil level is after driving approximately 15km, allowing the engine oil to reach its operating temperature.

Oil dipstick

Procedure for checking engine oil level

1. Stop the engine and wait at least five minutes.

2. Ensure the vehicle is upright with both wheels on a flat surface.

3. Locate the oil dipstick (1) on the left side of the engine, then unscrew and remove it.

4. Wipe the dipstick clean with a cloth and reinsert (do not screw in) it fully into the oil filler neck.

5. Remove the dipstick again and check that the en-

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gine oil level is between the two reference marks:

MAX = Maximum level

MIN = Minimum level

The oil level is correct when it is close to the "MAX" reference mark.

If the oil level is below the "MIN" mark, add oil to bring it up to the "MAX" mark.

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Engine oil top-up

CAUTION

Do not exceed the "MAX" or fall below the "MIN" level marks to prevent severe engine damage.

Filling engine oil:

1. Unscrew and remove the oil dipstick.

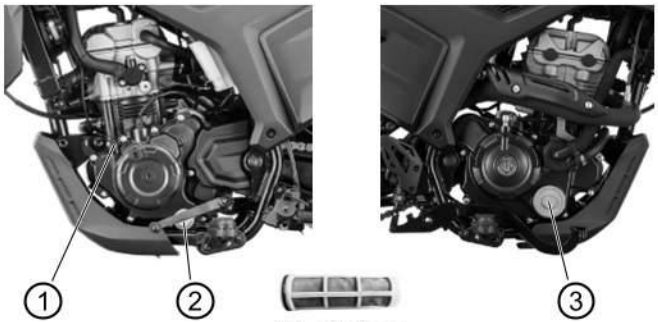
2. Use a clean funnel or other tools to avoid contamination.

3. Fill with engine oil as required.

Do not add any additives or other substances to the oil.

CAUTION

Use oil with the specifications listed in the recommended products table at the end of the manual.



Oil strainer

4. Top up the oil until it reaches the correct level.

Perform engine oil change as per manufacturer's recommendations.

Engine oil replacement

1. Warm up the engine by idling for 3-5 minutes, then turn off the engine and let it cool down slightly (about 5 minutes).

2. Place the motorcycle on a level surface and keep it

upright.

3. Position the oil drain pan underneath the vehicle.

4. Remove the oil dipstick (1), then remove the drain plug (2) and take out the oil strainer.

5. Remove the oil filter cap (3) and take out the oil filter.

6. Wait for the engine oil to drain completely, then re-install the oil strainer, drain plug, oil filter and oil filter cap.

7. Add the specified amount of new engine oil, then re-install the oil dipstick.

Torque of the drain plug: 25 N.m

Torque of the oil filter cap: 30 N.m

Engine oil capacity: 1150 ml

CAUTION

Replace the oil filter when replacing the engine oil.

After replacing the oil, run the engine for a few minutes, then recheck the oil level and refill if necessary.

It is recommended to contact an authorized dealer to carry out the engine oil replacement.

Engine oil filter replacement

CAUTION

It is recommended to contact an authorized dealer to carry out the engine oil filter replacement.

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Tires

This vehicle is equipped with tires that have inner tubes.

⚠ Check tire inflation pressure regularly at ambient temperature. Measurements may be incorrect if tires are warm. It's crucial to check pressure before and after long trips.

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If the tire pressure is too high, driving on uneven roads can transmit vibrations to the handlebars due to lack of cushioning, resulting in discomfort and difficulty in handling, especially during turns.

Conversely, insufficiently inflated tires increase the contact area between the tire and the ground. In such cases, tires may slide or dislodge from the rims, leading to loss of vehicle control.

During sudden braking, tires could also potentially detach from the rims, causing the vehicle to swerve or skid.

Inspect the tread surface regularly for wear. Badly worn tires can compromise traction and handling.

If a puncture larger than 5 mm is found in the tread area of the tire, replace the tire immediately to maintain safety and performance.

Use only tire sizes indicated by the manufacturer. Ensure inflation valves have caps fitted to prevent unexpected flat tires. Replace or repair the tires as necessary to maintain safety and performance.

Maintenance and balancing operations are critical and should be performed using specific tools and based on proper knowledge.

It is essential to visit an authorized dealer or specialized tire workshop for these operations.

New tires may have a slippery coating; ride cautiously during the first kilometers.

Do not apply unsuitable liquids on tires.

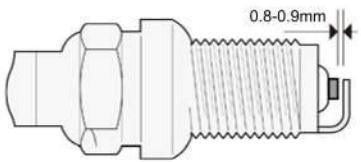
As tires age, the material may undergo hardening, resulting in inadequate road grip even if the tires are still within their wear limits. In such cases, it is recommended to replace the tires to ensure safety.

Minimum tread depth:

Front: 2 mm

Rear: 2 mm

Front tire size	90/90-19 58P
Front tire pressure (rider only) (kPa)	190
Front tire pressure (rider and passenger) (kPa)	200
Rear tire size	110/90-17 66P
Rear tire pressure (rider only) (kPa)	210
Rear tire pressure (rider and passenger) (kPa)	220



Spark Plug Dismantlement

Check the spark plug periodically, clean off carbon deposits, and replace if necessary.

To access the spark plug

Lift the tank to access the spark plug.

To remove and clean the spark plug

1. Remove the spark plug tube.

2. Clean the spark plug base thoroughly to remove any dirt. Use the spanner provided in the toolkit to unscrew it from its seat, ensuring no dust or debris enters the

cylinder.

3. Inspect the spark plug electrode and center porcelain for any signs of carbon deposits or corrosion. Clean with appropriate spark plug cleaners, a wire brush, or metal brush as needed.

4. Use compressed air to blow away any loosened dirt, thereby preventing them from entering the engine.

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Replacement criteria

Replace the spark plug if you observe cracks in the insulating material, corroded electrodes, or significant deposits.

Electrode gap adjustment

Check the electrode gap using a thickness gauge; it should be 0.8-0.9mm. Adjust if necessary by carefully bending the earth electrode.

Washer Inspection

Ensure the washer is in good condition before fitting. Hand-tighten the spark plug initially to avoid damaging the threads.

Final tightening

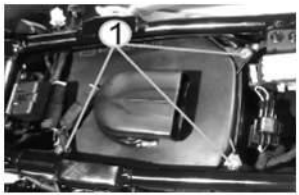
Use the spanner from the toolkit to fully tighten the spark plug. Apply approximately half a turn to securely press the washer into place.

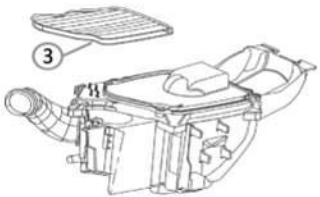
CAUTION

Ensure the spark plug is tightened correctly to prevent engine overheating and potential irreparable damage. Only use spark plugs recommended for your engine model. Using a spark plug other than the specified type may compromise engine performance and longevity.

Spark plug type

LMAR8J-9E





Air Filter

To remove the air filter

Remove the saddle.

Loose and remove the screws (1).

Lift the filter box cover (2) and slide it out together with the filter element.

Separate the filter element (3) and the air filter cover on a clean and dry surface.

⚠ Cover the air filter opening with a clean cloth to prevent debris from entering the intake pipe.

To clean the air filter

⚠ Do not use a screwdriver or any other tool to clean or touch the filter element.

Hold the filter element and tap it several times. If necessary, clean the air filter with a blast of compressed air, directing the airflow from the inside out to ensure thorough cleaning.

CAUTION

When cleaning the filter element, ensure it is not damaged. Should you find any damage, it is necessary to replace the filter element immediately.

Use a clean cloth to wipe both the outside and inside of the air filter. Additionally, check and ensure that the inlet duct is free of debris and dust to maintain optimal air flow.

To replace the air filter

CAUTION

Never reuse an old filter.

Replace the air filter with a new one of the same type.

Connect the filter box cover along with the new filter element.

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Coolant

⚠ Do not use the motorcycle if the coolant level is below the minimum mark. When carrying out maintenance operations, it is advisable to wear latex gloves. Take your vehicle to an authorized dealer for a coolant replacement.

The coolant should be a 50/50 mixture of water and antifreeze, which is suitable for most operating temperatures and provides effective corrosion protection.

It's recommended to maintain the same 50/50 mixture even in hot weather to minimize evaporation losses and reduce the need for frequent top-ups. Reduced water evaporation helps prevent mineral salt deposits in radiators, preserving the cooling system's efficiency.

When the external temperature drops below 0°C, regularly check the cooling system. If necessary, increase the antifreeze concentration to a maximum of 60%.

Always use distilled water when mixing coolant to prevent potential engine damage.

⚠ Do not remove the expansion tank cap when the engine is hot, as the coolant is under pressure and extremely hot, posing a risk of burns or injury.

CAUTION

⚠ Wait for the engine to cool down before checking or topping up coolant.

To check the coolant level

Shut off the engine and wait until it cools down.

CAUTION

Park the motorcycle on safe and level ground, ensure it is positioned vertically.

Inspect the area under the left fairing from the front of the vehicle. Ensure the coolant level is between the maximum and minimum reference notches. If the coolant level falls below the minimum mark, follow the instructions for refilling.

Coolant top-up

After performing the check, if necessary, top up the coolant following these steps:

1. Slide open the filler cap.

2. Wait a few seconds to allow any pressure in the cooling system to release.

CAUTION

⚠ Coolant is toxic if ingested and may cause irritation if it comes into contact with the eyes or skin.

In case of contact, rinse thoroughly with plenty of water and seek medical advice. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth and throat with plenty of water and seek immediate medical attention.

3. Turn the handlebar to the right for easier access.

4. Top up the coolant until the liquid level reaches the upper notch at the front of the expansion tank.

5. Do not exceed this level to prevent spillage during engine operation.

6. Refit the filler cap securely.

7. Check the liquid level again to ensure it is within the specified range.

Coolant capacity: 1.2L

CAUTION

If there is excessive coolant consumption or if the expansion tank remains empty, check for leaks in the circuit.

NOTE

For repairs, contact an authorized dealer.

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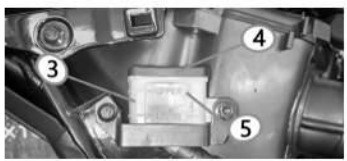

Brake fluid

To check the brake fluid level

NOTE

Park the motorcycle on safe and level ground.

CAUTION

Risk of falling or rolling over.

When the vehicle is pulled from its parked position into the riding position, the stand folds up automatically.

To check the front brake fluid

1. Rest the vehicle on its side stand.

2. Turn the handlebar towards the left so that the brake fluid in the reservoir is parallel to the reservoir edge (1).

3. Check the brake fluid level in the reservoir to ensure it covers the entire sight glass (2).

4. Top up the fluid if it does not cover the entire sight glass (2).

To check the rear brake fluid

1. Ensure the vehicle is upright so that the brake fluid in the reservoir (3) is parallel to the cap (4).

2. Check the brake fluid level in the reservoir to ensure it reaches the upper level (5).

3. Top up the fluid if it does not reach the upper level (5).

Brake fluid top-up

Due to the complexity of these operations and the significant risks involved, it is recommended to contact an authorized dealer for assistance.

Battery

⚠⚠ In the event of a battery failure or use of a bump starter, we cannot guarantee the correct operation of the vehicle or compliance with current regulations.

⚠ Pay attention not to tilt the vehicle excessively to prevent dangerous spills of battery fluid. Do not invert the connections of the battery leads.

Connect and disconnect the battery with the ignition key set to the "OFF" position.

When connecting the battery leads, always connect the positive (+) lead first, followed by the negative (-) lead. To disconnect, reverse the order.

The vehicle is equipped with a maintenance-free battery.

⚠ The battery releases explosive gases. Keep it away from flames, sparks, cigarettes, or any other heat source.

When recharging or using the battery, ensure the room is adequately ventilated. Do not inhale the gases released during battery recharging.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Use of a new battery

1. Ensure that the ignition switch is set to the "OFF" position.

2. Lift the cushion or seat covering the battery.

3. Disconnect the negative lead (-) first, followed by the positive one (+).

4. Remove the battery from its housing.

5. Place the battery on a level surface in a cool and dry place.

CAUTION

⚠ Once removed, the battery must be stored in a safe place and out of the reach of children.

6. Make sure that the ignition switch is set to the "OFF" position.

7. Fit the new battery into its housing.

CAUTION

Always ensure the battery breather pipe is connected to prevent sulfuric acid vapors from corroding the electrical system, painted parts, rubber components, or gaskets.

8. Connect the positive lead (+) first, and then the negative lead (-).

9. Cover the leads and terminals with neutral grease or petroleum jelly.

10. Refit the cushion.

To charge the battery

1. Remove the battery.

2. Connect the battery to a battery charger.

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3. It is advisable to recharge the battery using a current that is 1/10 of its rated capacity.

CAUTION

Refit the battery only 5 to 10 minutes after disconnecting the charger, as the battery will continue to produce gas for a short period of time.

Long periods of inactivity

If the vehicle is not used for more than 15 days, it is necessary to recharge the battery to avoid sulphation. Remove the battery and store it in a cool, dry place. During winter or if the vehicle is not used for extended periods, check the battery charge level frequently (approximately once a month) to prevent deterioration. Fully recharge the battery using a standard charger. If the battery remains in the vehicle, disconnect the cables from the terminals to prevent discharge.

Fuse

Check the fuses in case of failure or irregular functioning of an electrical component, or if the engine fails to start.

CAUTION

Do not attempt to repair faulty fuses.

Never use a fuse that differs from the specified type to avoid damage to the electric system, short circuits, or the risk of fire.

CAUTION

A fuse that blows frequently may indicate a short circuit or overload. If this occurs, consult the dealer promptly.

To check the fuse

1. Set the ignition switch to the "OFF" position to avoid an accidental short circuit.

2. Open the cover of the fuse box under the passenger saddle.

3. Take out one fuse at a time and check if the filament is broken.

4. Whenever possible, identify and solve the problem that caused the fuse to blow before replacing it.

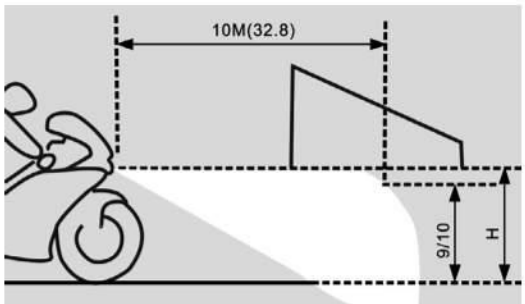
5. If the fuse is damaged, replace it with one of the same current rating.

NOTE

If the spare fuse is used up, replace it with a fuse of the same specifications.

Fuse distribution

Main fuses	
A) 25A fuse	ABS motor power
B) 15A fuse	ABS controller power
C) 15A fuse	Fuel injection system power
C) 15A fuse	Overall vehicle electrical power
Spare fuses	
One 25A fuse and one 15A fuse	



Lamps

To adjust the headlight

For a quick check of the correct direction of the headlight beams, place the vehicle ten meters from a vertical wall on level ground.

Turn on the low beam light, sit on the motorcycle, and check that the light beam projected onto the wall is slightly below the horizontal straight line of the headlight (approximately 9/10 of the total light).

To adjust the light beam

Tighten the screw (clockwise) to raise the light beam. Loosen the screw (counterclockwise) to lower the light beam.

CAUTION

This motorcycle uses LED turn signals. Please have them replaced at the dealership.

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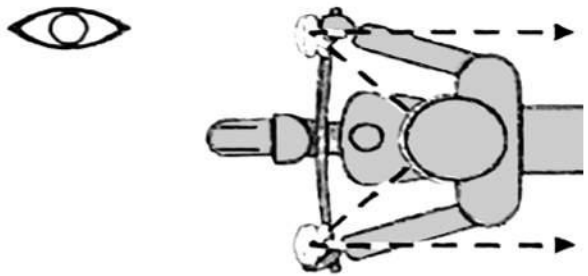

Rearview Mirrors

The rearview mirrors can be folded inward on their respective mounts.

When necessary, adjust the rearview mirrors appropriately so that all objects are visible in the mirrors.

CAUTION

It is forbidden to remove the rearview mirrors while riding on the road.

Side Stand

The springs (1) should not be damaged, worn, rusty, or slackened. The stand should turn freely; grease the joint if necessary.

Front and Rear Disc Brakes

⚠ Brakes are the most important components to ensure safety, and therefore they must always be in perfect condition. Check them before every ride.

This vehicle is equipped with hydraulic front and rear disc brakes. As the friction pads wear out, the fluid level decreases to automatically compensate for the wear. The front brake fluid reservoir is located on the right handlebar, near the connection of the front brake lever. While the rear brake fluid reservoir is under the upper fairing, on the motorcycle's right-hand side. It is important to frequently check the brake fluid level in both the front and rear reservoirs.

NOTE

Disc brake pad wear depends on usage, riding style, and road conditions.

CAUTION

Check brake pads for wear before each ride.

To carry out a quick pad check

1. Rest the vehicle on its stand.

2. Inspect the area between the brake calipers and pads visually as follows: for the front brake caliper, check from the bottom front side; for the rear brake cal-

iper, check from the rear top side.

NOTE

Excessive wear of the friction material causes the pad's metal support to contact the disc, resulting in metallic noise and sparks in the caliper. This compromises braking efficiency, disc safety, and integrity.

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Replace both brake pads when the friction material on either brake pad is worn down to approximately 1 mm.

CAUTION

Contact the dealer for replacement.

Periods of Inactivity

Take precautions to avoid problems caused by not using the vehicle. Additionally, ensure to perform general maintenance and checks before parking the vehicle in the garage, as these tasks are often overlooked subsequently.

Proceed as follows:

1. Remove the battery.
2. Wash and dry the vehicle.
3. Polish the painted surfaces.
4. Inflate tires.
5. Place a suitable support under the vehicle to keep both wheels off the ground.
6. Set the vehicle in a room that is unheated, has low humidity, experiences minimal temperature fluctuations, and is situated away from direct sunlight.
7. Cover the motorcycle, but do not use plastic or waterproof materials.

After storage

1. Uncover and clean the vehicle.

2. Check the battery charge status and ensure proper installation.

3. Carry out the pre-ride checks.

CAUTION

As a test, ride the motorcycle for a few kilometers at a moderate speed, staying away from traffic areas.

Clean the Vehicle

Clean the motorcycle frequently if it is exposed to adverse conditions, such as air pollution in cities and industrial areas, salinity and high humidity in seashore areas or hot and wet weather, as well as special environmental or seasonal conditions, like the use of salt and anti-icing chemicals on roads during winter. Always clean off any smog and pollution residue, tar stains, insects, bird droppings, and similar contaminants from the bodywork. Avoid parking the vehicle under trees, as resins, fruits, or leaves containing aggressive chemical substances may fall and cause damage to the paintwork. Clean the instrument panel with a soft, damp cloth.

CAUTION

Before washing the vehicle, cover the engine air intakes and exhaust pipes.

CAUTION

After cleaning your motorcycle, braking efficiency may be temporarily affected due to water on the friction surfaces of the braking pads. Allow for longer braking distances to prevent accidents. Brake repeatedly to restore normal operation. Carry out the pre-ride checks before resuming normal

use.

To remove dirt and mud accumulated on painted surfaces, follow these steps:

1. Wet the soiled areas thoroughly with a low-pressure water jet.

2. Use a soft sponge that has been soaked abundantly in a solution of car shampoo diluted in water (2 - 4% shampoo dissolved in water) to remove dirt and mud.

3. Rinse the surface with plenty of water to remove all shampoo residue.

4. Dry the cleaned surfaces with a chamois leather or a soft, lint-free cloth.

For cleaning the engine outer parts:

1. Use degreasing detergent, applied with brushes and old cloths, to clean engine parts.

2. Wash anodized or painted aluminum parts with neutral soap and water.

3. Avoid using aggressive detergents, as they may damage the surface treatment of these components.

⚠ To clean the headlights of your motorcycle, follow these steps:

1. Use a sponge soaked in water and mild detergent.

2. Gently rub the surface of the headlights, rinsing frequently with plenty of water to remove detergent residue.

3. Ensure the vehicle is cleaned thoroughly before applying silicon wax polish.

4. Avoid polishing matte-painted surfaces with polishing paste, as it can adversely affect the matte finish.

5. Never wash the vehicle in direct sunlight, especially during summer or when the bodywork is still hot. Car shampoo can damage the paintwork if it dries before being thoroughly rinsed off.

CAUTION

⚠ Avoid using water or liquids above 40°C (104°F) when cleaning plastic parts of the vehicle. Do not direct high-pressure air, water jets, or steam jets directly onto plastic components to prevent damage. Refrain from using alcohol or solvents to clean any rubber or plastic saddle components. Instead, use water and mild soap for cleaning.

CAUTION

Do not use solvents such as acetone, trichloroethylene, turpentine, petrol, or thinners. These can damage the saddle material. Instead, use de-

tergents with surface-active agents, ensuring that their concentration does not exceed 5%. Suitable options include neutral soap, degreasing detergents, or alcohol-based cleaners. After cleaning, ensure the saddle is thoroughly dried to prevent any residual moisture from causing damage or mold growth.

CAUTION

Do not apply protective wax on the saddle as it may become slippery.

After washing, it's essential to lubricate the following components of your motorcycle:

1. Drive chain;
2. Lever controls;
3. Pedal controls;
4. Clutch cable.

Transport

NOTE

Before transporting the vehicle, it is necessary to ensure that the fuel tank is emptied and thoroughly checked to ensure they are dry. During transport, the vehicle should be kept upright, securely anchored, and with the first gear engaged to prevent potential leaks of fuel, oil, or coolant. In the event of a breakdown, do not tow the vehicle; instead, contact a roadside assistance service to have the inflammable fluids drained.

Transmission Chain

The motorcycle is equipped with a chain that includes a master link. When removing and refitting the chain, ensure that the spring clip of the master link is correctly installed, with the open section facing away from the direction of chain travel.

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⚠ Excessive loosening of the chain may cause noise or knocking, leading to wear on the chain slider and guide plate.

Regularly check the chain clearance and adjust as necessary.

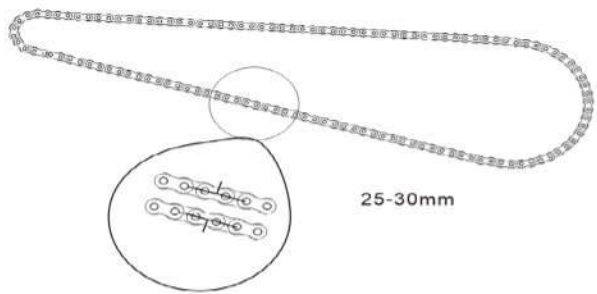
For chain replacement, take your vehicle to an official service center, where you will receive accurate and prompt service.

Incorrectly performed maintenance may cause early wear of the chain and/or damage to the sprockets (pinion and/or crown).

Perform maintenance operations more frequently if you ride the vehicle in extreme conditions or on dusty and/or muddy roads.

To check the chain slack

1. Shut off the engine.



2. Rest the vehicle on its main stand and keep it upright.

3. Check that the vertical play at a point midway between the front and rear sprockets, on the lower branch of the chain, is approximately 25 to 30 mm.

4. Move the vehicle forward to check the vertical play of the chain in various positions, ensuring that the slack remains consistent throughout all phases of wheel rotation.

CAUTION

If clearance is greater at some positions, it may

indicate that some chain links are flattened or jammed. To avoid the risk of seizure, lubricate the chain regularly.

Adjust the clearance if it consistently exceeds or falls below the 25-30 mm range.

CAUTION

In order to ensure optimal efficiency and maximum durability of the final drive components, always adhere to the chain tensioning instructions provided in this manual.

To adjust the chain clearance

For any type of operation on the drive chain, please contact an authorized dealer.

To check the wear of the chain, front sprocket, and rear sprocket

For any type of operation on the drive chain, please contact an authorized dealer.

Check the following parts and verify that the chain, front sprocket, and rear sprocket do not have:

1. Damaged rollers.

2. Loosened pins.

3. Dry, rusty, flattened, or jammed chain links.

4. Excessive wear.

5. Excessively worn or damaged pinion or sprocket teeth.

CAUTION

If the chain rollers are damaged and the pins are loosened, the entire chain assembly (sprockets and chain) must be replaced.

CAUTION

Lubricate the chain regularly, especially if you notice dry or rusty parts. Flattened or jammed chain links should be lubricated to restore good operating conditions. If repair is not possible, contact an authorized dealer to have the chain replaced. Finally, check the wear of the fork protection pad.

CAUTION

These operations are complicated and risky. Contact an authorized dealer for assistance.

To lubricate and clean the chain

CAUTION

Be extremely careful when adjusting, lubricating, washing, and replacing the chain. Lubricate the chain whenever necessary, but at a minimum of

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every 500 km (310.68 mi), and always after washing the vehicle or riding in the rain. Do not wash the chain with water jets, steam jets, high-pressure water jets, or highly flammable solvents.

TECHNICAL DATA

Dimension

Length (mm)	2050
Width (mm)	970
Height (mm)	1330
Saddle height (mm)	830
Height of the passenger saddle (mm)	910
Handlebar height (mm)	1060
Minimum ground clearance (mm)	240
Wheelbase (mm)	1365
Curb weight (kg)	153
Dry weight (kg)	148

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Engine

Engine type	1-Cylinder, 4-Stroke, 4-Valve
Displacement (ml)	124.18
Bore x Stroke (mm)	Φ58x47
Compression ratio	12:1
Ignition type	Electric start
Idle speed	1600±100 rpm
Clutch	Wet multi-plate
Cooling	Liquid-cooled
Engine oil type	SL10W/40

Capacity

Fuel tank (L)	11.7±0.5
Engine oil (ml)	1150
Seat area (cm^3)	1200 cm^3
Coolant (L)	1.2
Vehicle maximum load (rider+passenger+luggage) (kg)	180
Vehicle load without passenger (rider+luggage) (kg)	105

Fuel System

Fuel	Unleaded fuel, RON 92 (E5/E10) and above

Shock Absorbers

Front	Hydraulic damping spring-type
Front fork travel (mm)	180
Rear	Hydraulic spring-type mid-mounted
Rear shock absorber travel (mm)	50

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Brakes

Front	Φ265 mm (disc brake)
Rear	Φ220 mm (disc brake)

Wheel Rims

Type	Spoked wheel
Front	1.85 x 19"
Rear	2.15x 17"

Tires

Front tire size	90/90-19 58P
Front tire pressure (rider only) (kPa)	190
Front tire pressure (rider and passenger) (kPa)	200
Rear tire pressure	110/90-17 66P
Rear tire pressure (rider only) (kPa)	210
Rear tire pressure (rider and passenger) (kPa)	220 kPa

Ignition

Type	ECU

Spark Plug

Spark plug type	NGK_CR9E
Electrode gap (mm)	0.7-0.9

Electrical System

Battery	12 V/6.5 Ah
Fuses	25 A, 15 A (Two specifications)
Magneto	13 V/235 W

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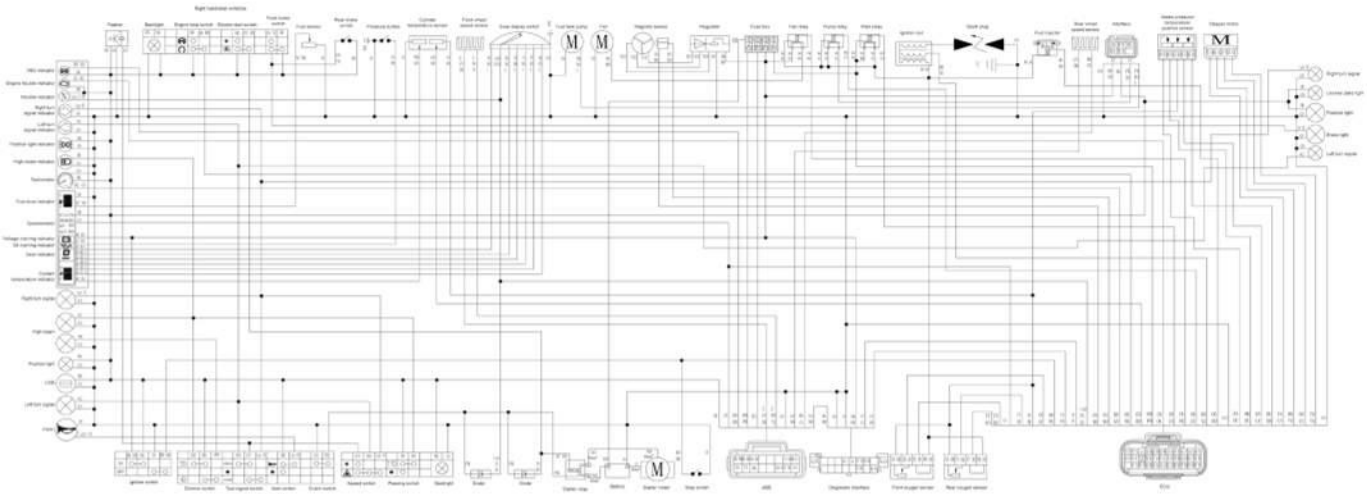
Bulbs

Low beam	12 V/35 W
High beam	12 V/35 W
Daytime running lights	12 V/5 W
Turn signals	LED
Rear daytime running light/stop light	12 V/2.3 W x 3 - 12 V/16 W
License plate light (where provided)	12 V/5 W

Kit Equipment

T40 wrench, T30 wrench, T25 wrench, Phillips screwdriver, spark plug tool.

Circuit Diagram



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T125
T125X