



Read this manual carefully before operating this vehicle.

Baca manual ini dengan teliti sebelum mengendalikan kendaraan.

Owner's Manual

Manual Pemilik



WELCOME

Congratulations and thank you for selecting **Aveta** product!

This manual should be considered a permanent part of the vehicle and should remain with the vehicle when it is resold.

This publication includes the latest production information on the primary data, basic structure, and main procedures for operating, maintaining, and troubleshooting the motorcycle.

Please note that ongoing product enhancements may result in variations between the vehicle and this manual.

Aveta Global Marketing Sdn Bhd reserves the right to make changes at any time without incurring any obligation.

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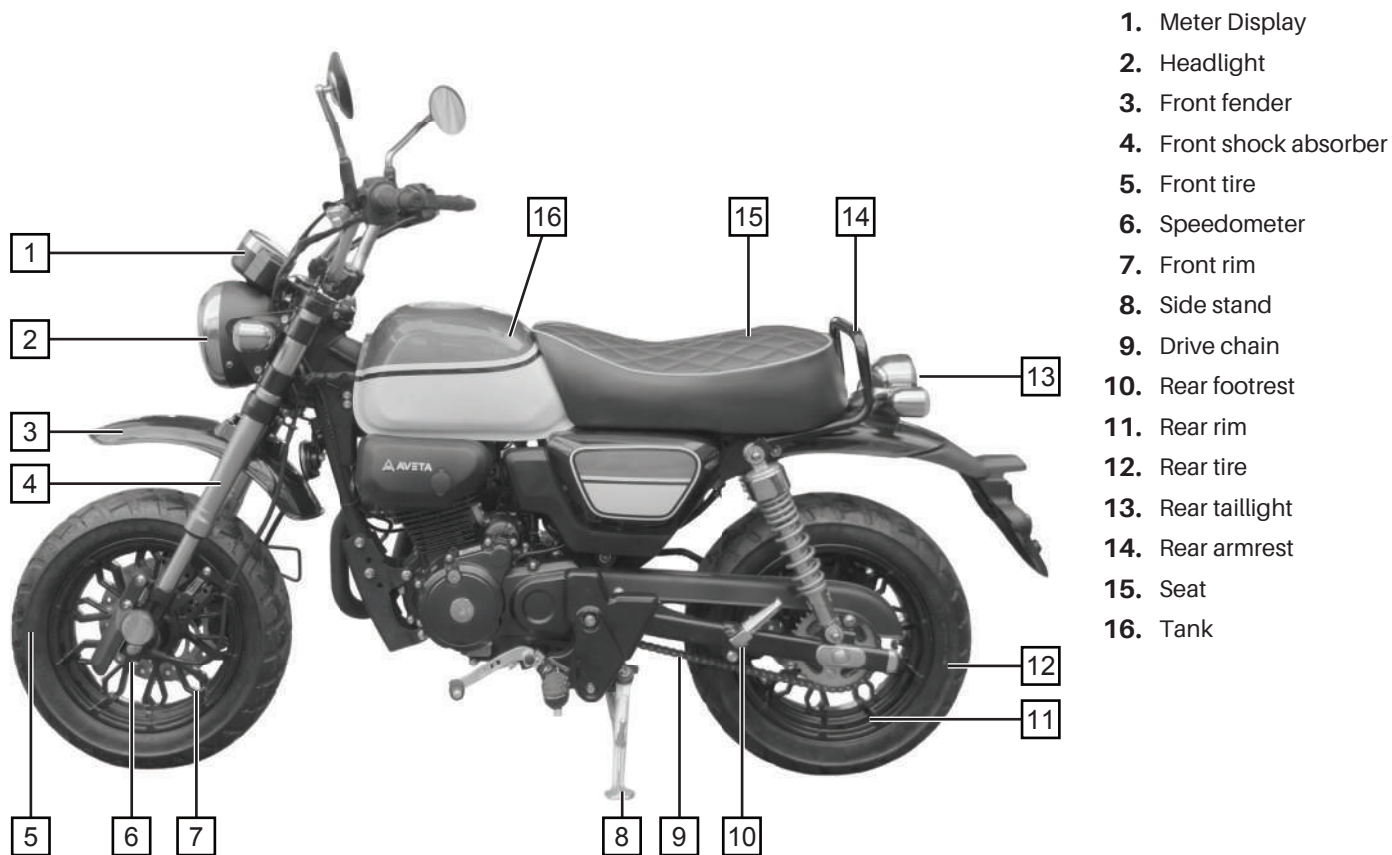
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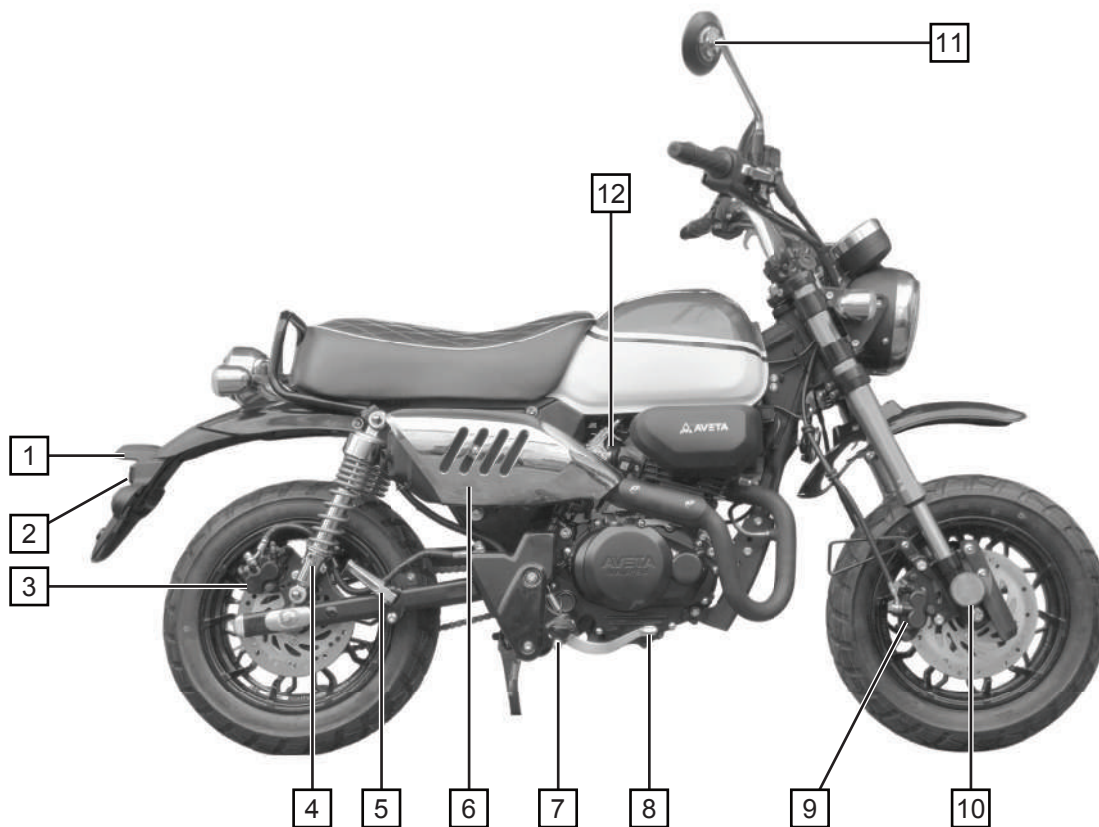
OVERVIEW AND OPERATION

Left-hand side view



OVERVIEW AND OPERATION

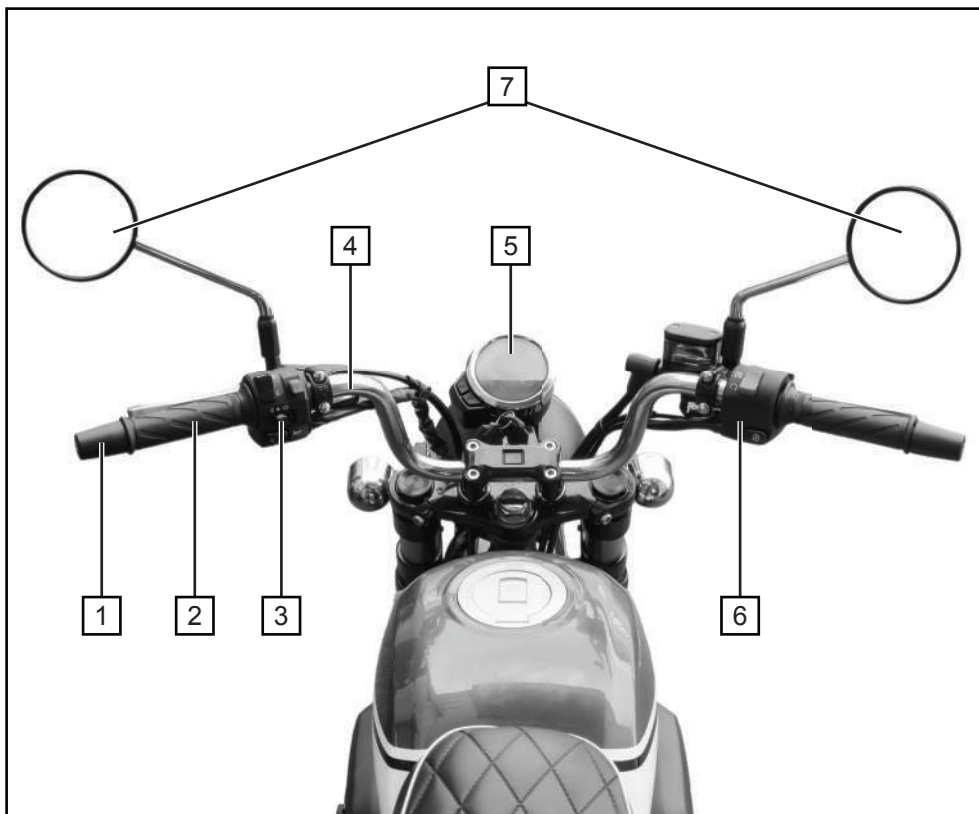
Right-hand side view



1. License plate light
2. Rear reflector
3. Rear brake
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8. Rear brake pedal
9. Front brake
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OVERVIEW AND OPERATION

Control and instruments

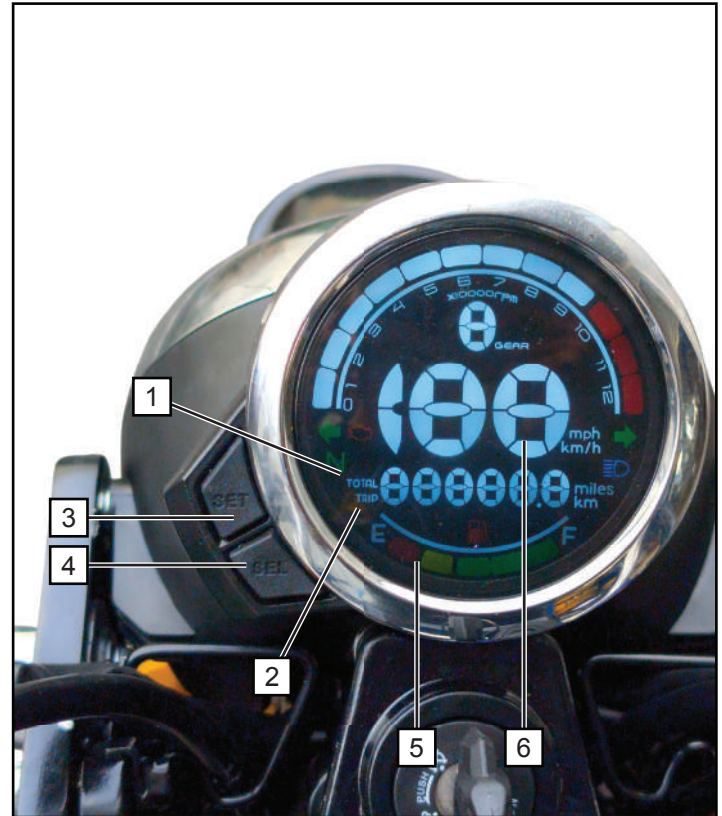


1. Handlebar balancer
2. Handlebar grip
3. Left combination switches
4. Handlebar tube
5. Instrument panel
6. Right combination switches
7. Rear view mirror

OVERVIEW AND OPERATION

Indicator lights and instrumental panel

No.	Component	Description
1	Odometer (TOTAL)	Displays the vehicle's cumulative mileage.
2	Trip Odometer (TRIP)	Displays the vehicle's short-distance mileage.
3	Mileage Switch (SET)	Press this button to switch the odometer display between cumulative mileage (TOTAL) and trip mileage (TRIP).
4	Unit Conversion & Trip Reset Button (SEL)	Unit Conversion: Press to switch odometer between miles (mi) and kilometers (km) when TOTAL is displayed. Trip Reset: Press and hold to reset TRIP mileage to zero.
5	Fuel level indicator	Displays the current fuel level. 'F' indicates a full fuel tank, and 'E' indicates the fuel is running low, at which point the indicator light will flash, reminding you to refuel.
6	Speedometer	Displays the vehicle's current instantaneous driving speed.



OVERVIEW AND OPERATION

Indicator lights and instrumental panel

No.	Component	Description
7	High Beam Indicator Light	This light illuminates when the high beam headlights are activated.
8	Turn Signal Indicator Light	This light flashes when the turn signal (left or right) is activated.
9	Malfunction Indicator Light	This light illuminates when there is a malfunction detected in the vehicle's system.
10	Tachometer	Displays the engine's current crankshaft instantaneous speed (RPM).
11	Gear Position Display	Displays the vehicle's current gear position numerically.
12	Neutral Gear Indicator Light	This light illuminates when the transmission is in neutral.

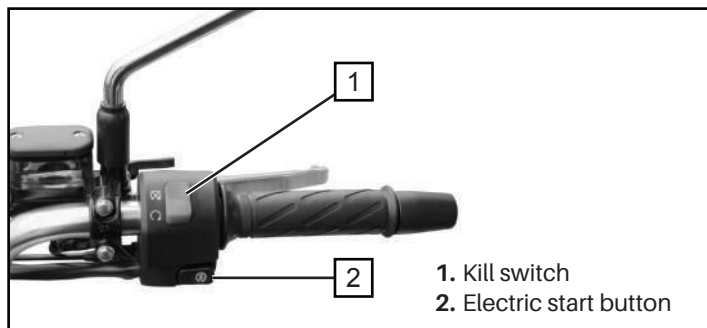
WARNING

- Even after the engine's run-in period, avoid allowing the tachometer needle to enter the red area.
- The red area indicates the engine's maximum safe speed limit. Operating the engine at or above this speed can lead to decreased power output and accelerated wear of engine components.



OVERVIEW AND OPERATION

Right handlebar switches



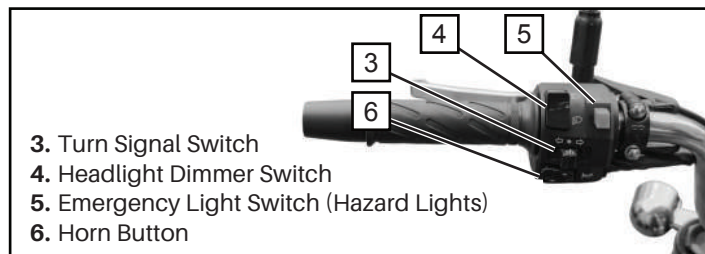
Electric Starter Button

Press "⌘" button to start the engine.

Kill Switch

- **Position "⊗"**: The engine will not start or will immediately stop if running.
- **Position "↻"**: The engine can be started and will run normally.

Left handlebar switches



Turn Signal Switch

- To signal a left turn, push the switch to the (⇐) position; the left turn signal will illuminate and flash.
- To signal a right turn, push the switch to the (⇒) position; the right turn signal will illuminate and flash.
- After completing the turn, push the switch to the middle "OFF" (•) position to cancel the signal.

Headlight Dimmer Switch

- Press the switch to the (≡) position for the high beam headlight.
- Press the switch to the (≧) position for the low beam headlight.

Emergency Light Switch (Hazard Lights)

- Press (⚠) to activate the emergency lights; both left and right turn signals will flash simultaneously.

Horn Button

- Press and hold (📢) to sound the horn.

OVERVIEW AND OPERATION

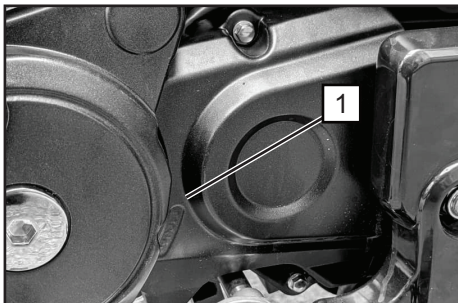
Motorcycle serial numbers

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN):

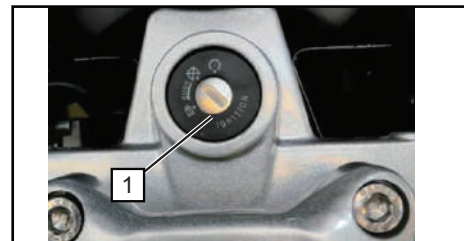
The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is stamped on the right side of the frame's seat tube (1).



Engine Number: The engine model and factory serial number are stamped on the lower center of the engine's left crankcase (2).



Ignition switch



- **"ON" position "⦿"** : When the fuel valve handle is in this position, fuel flows through the circuit for supply.
- **"OFF" position "⦿"** : This position disconnects the vehicle's electrical circuit, preventing the engine from starting. The key can be removed.
- **"LOCK" position "🔒"** : To lock the steering, turn the handlebars fully left. Insert the key into the ignition, press it down slightly, and turn it counter-clockwise to the "LOCK" position. This will secure the steering, and you can then remove the key.

Fuel tank



Fuel tank

The fuel tank (①) has a capacity of 9 liters.

Fuel type

This motorcycle requires GB Gasoline No. 92 or higher, compliant with GB 17930-2013 "Automotive Gasoline" standards. Using the correct fuel is essential to meet pollutant emission limits (e.g., GB 14622-2016, China Level 4).

Opening the fuel tank cap

To open the fuel tank cap (②):

1. Open the lock protection cover.
2. Insert the ignition switch key into the lock.
3. Turn the key 90° clockwise. The fuel tank cap will automatically release from the opening.

To close the fuel tank cap, simply press the lid firmly until it clicks securely into place.

⚠ WARNING

- Do not overfill the fuel tank. Ensure the fuel level does not exceed the fuel tank opening.
- After refueling, always close the fuel tank cap tightly to prevent leakage and ensure safety during riding.
- Gasoline is highly flammable and can explode under certain circumstances. Before opening the fuel tank cap, always ensure the engine is safely shut down. Keep all cigarettes, open flames, and other ignition sources away from the fuel tank.

⚠ CAUTION

Fuel tank cap locking reminder

1. After refueling, press the fuel tank cap to ensure it is securely locked.
2. An unlocked cap may cause fuel leakage, posing a safety risk and potentially damaging the bike.
3. Press and check the cap before starting your ride.

Safe riding regulations

WARNING

Always prioritize safety when operating a motorcycle. Ensure you fully understand all safety requirements before riding.

Safe Riding Practices

1. **Pre-Ride Inspection:** Always perform a thorough inspection before riding to prevent accidents and damage.
2. **Rider Competency & Licensing:** Inexperienced riders are at high risk. You must hold a valid motorcycle driver's license. Never lend your motorcycle to unlicensed riders.
3. **Enhance Visibility:** Collisions often occur because drivers don't see motorcycles. Maximize your visibility by:
 - Wearing brightly colored clothing.
 - Maintain a safe distance from other vehicles and avoid their blind spots.

4. **Adhere to Traffic Laws:**

- Obey speed limits; speeding is a major cause of accidents.
- Always signal intentions in advance when turning or changing lanes.

5. **Maintain Proper Riding Posture:**

Hold handlebars firmly with both hands, relaxing naturally. Keep both feet firmly on the footpegs/footrests.

6. **Intersections and Exits:** Exercise extreme caution at intersections and parking lot entrances/exits.

Protective Measures

1. **Personal Safety Gear:** Always wear a helmet, eye protection, and gloves while riding. This includes a helmet, eye protection and gloves.
2. **Hot Exhaust System:** The exhaust system becomes very hot during operation. Passengers must wear long boots or leg-covering clothing to avoid burns.
3. **Loose Clothing:** Driver and passengers must not wear loose clothing that could snag on handlebars, footpegs, or wheels.

Modification Instructions

WARNING

Unauthorized modifications or removal of original parts can compromise your motorcycle's compliance with traffic regulations and endanger riding safety. Local laws and regulations strictly prohibit such unauthorized alterations to this vehicle.

Loading and Accessories

WARNING

Exercise extreme caution when loading your motorcycle or installing accessories to prevent accidents. Adding accessories or loads can reduce the motorcycle's stability and performance, negatively impacting safe riding.

Remember: Installing non-genuine accessories, improper loading, or riding in adverse conditions (such as bad roads or severe weather) can lead to serious consequences.

Safe riding regulations

Loading

1. **Center of Gravity & Balance:** Keep the load's center of gravity low and as close as possible to the motorcycle's center of gravity. Distribute the load evenly on both sides of the motorcycle to prevent imbalance, which can severely affect riding stability.
2. **Adjust Settings:** Adjust tire pressure and rear shock absorber settings appropriately based on the load and riding conditions.
3. **Secure Load:** Ensure all loads and accessories are securely fixed for smooth and safe riding. Regularly check the load's stability.
4. **Place items handlebars/fenders::** Do not place loads on the handlebars or fenders, as this can cause unstable handling or restrict steering.

Accessories and Modifications

The accessories for this vehicle are specifically designed and tested by our company. We cannot test parts from other manufacturers. Therefore, you are solely responsible for the improper selection, installation, and use of non-genuine accessories.

Always adhere to the "Loading" guidelines above, avoid overloading, and consider the following:

1. **Visibility & Control:** Carefully inspect all accessories to ensure they do not obstruct the rider's view, alter ground clearance or stability, restrict suspension or steering movement, or hinder control operations.
2. **Airflow & Stability:** Do not install accessories (such as large windshields) that may create excessive air resistance and cause unstable handling. Also, avoid any devices that reduce the engine's cooling airflow.

Pre-driving Inspection

1. **Engine Oil:** Check the oil level and add oil as needed. Check for any oil leaks.
2. **Fuel:** Check the fuel tank level, add fuel as needed, and check for leaks.
3. **Brakes:** Check the operation of the front and rear brakes. If the free travel is too large or too small, adjust accordingly.
4. **Tires:** Check the air pressure, wear, and overall condition of the front and rear tires.
5. **Throttle Control:** Check the throttle handle movement, control cable connection, and handle free travel. Adjust or replace if necessary.
6. **Battery Electrolyte:** Check the electrolyte level and refill if necessary.
7. **Lighting and Signals:** Verify that the headlights, taillights, turn signals, brake lights, and horn are operating correctly.
8. **Drive Chain:** Check the chain tension and lubrication. Replace the chain if it is severely worn or damaged.
9. **Steering Mechanism:** Check the flexibility and stability of the steering operation.
10. **Component Security:** Check the tightness of the front and rear wheel axles, front forks, and other critical components.



- **Fuel System Safety :** The fuel passage's tightness and safety must be checked regularly. Never allow fuel leakage. Ensure the oil pipe lock ring is secure; if loose, reinstall it firmly. Replace the oil pipe if it shows signs of aging or cracking.
- **Electrical Connections :** Electrical components between the ignition coil and the spark plug must be connected reliably to prevent sparks and potential safety accidents.

Starting the engine

1. Insert the key into the ignition switch and turn it to the "  " position.
2. Use the shift pedal to shift the transmission to neutral. The neutral indicator light should illuminate.

Electric Start

Press the electric start button and simultaneously turn the throttle handle slightly to apply appropriate gas to start the engine.

NOTE

- Do not press the electric start button for more than 3 seconds at a time to prevent battery over-discharge.
- Allow at least a 5-second interval between each starting attempt. If the engine fails to start after three attempts, investigate the cause.
- Immediately release the start button once the engine successfully starts.
- Never press the start button while the engine is already running.

Engine running-in

A new motorcycle requires a running-in period to ensure optimal future operation, performance, and engine lifespan. The running-in mileage for your new motorcycle is 1000 km. This initial period is critical for engine longevity.

During the running-in period, adhere to the following guidelines:

- Avoid full throttle operation.
- Vary your speed and gear frequently.
- Strictly control engine speed.
- Do not exceed 6500 r/min (refer to your engine tachometer).

Running-In Stages

1. 0 – 150 km:

- Avoid opening the throttle more than 1/4 of its maximum.
- After continuous riding (e.g., an hour or more), stop the engine and allow it to cool for at least 10 minutes.
- Vary vehicle speed and gear in a timely manner. Never maintain a fixed throttle position or gear.

2. 150 – 500 km:

- Avoid opening the throttle more than 1/2 of its maximum.
- Strictly avoid full throttle operation.
- Vary vehicle speed and gear frequently. Never maintain a fixed throttle position or gear, and avoid prolonged operation in a low gear.

3. 500 – 1000 km:

- Avoid opening the throttle more than 3/4 of its maximum.
- Vary vehicle speed and gear in a timely manner, avoiding speeding and continuous full throttle operation.

NOTE

After 1000 km, replace the engine oil and clean the air filter. Perform maintenance according to the period table to ensure optimal performance and engine life.

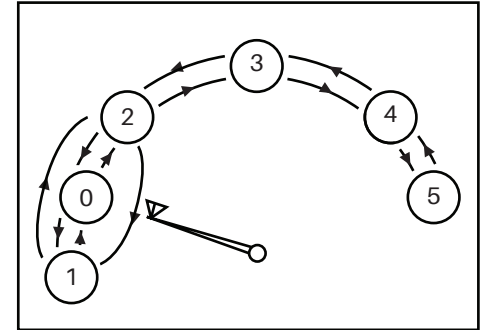
If any engine malfunction occurs, immediately consult your dealer or an authorized repair station.

Motorcycle riding

1. Turn on the ignition switch and start the engine. (When the engine is cold, allow it to warm up briefly).
2. Slowly turn the throttle handle to gradually increase engine speed, allowing the motorcycle to start smoothly.
3. Once the motorcycle is moving, use the throttle to control your speed.
4. When the motorcycle reaches a stable riding state, reduce engine speed and depress the gearshift pedal to shift into second gear. Other gears can be shifted in the same manner.
5. To stop, release the throttle and gradually slow down the motorcycle using the brakes.

! NOTE

- **Gear Shifting:** Always start in low gear. Do not attempt to change gears before releasing the accelerator, as this can cause damage to the engine, transmission, chain, and other components.
- **Gear Shifting Method:** The specific gear shifting method for your engine may vary; refer to the actual product for details.



Gear shift diagram

Brakes usage

1. When you need to slow down, generally apply both the front and rear brakes gradually and simultaneously.
2. For emergency braking, first close the throttle completely, then decisively apply both the front and rear brakes at the same time.

Braking Instructions

- Using only the front or rear brake will not achieve effective braking and can cause the respective wheel to lock suddenly, making the motorcycle difficult to control. Avoid single-brake emergency stops whenever possible.
- Before entering a turn, reduce your speed by closing the throttle and applying the brakes. Braking suddenly or closing the throttle abruptly during a turn can cause the motorcycle to skid sideways, leading to loss of control.
- When riding on wet or soft surfaces, operate controls smoothly. Sudden acceleration, emergency braking, or sharp turns can cause the vehicle to lose control.

Motorcycle parking

1. After parking, shift the transmission to neutral. Turn the ignition switch to the () position and remove the key.
2. Support the motorcycle using either the main stand or the side stand. The parking surface must be flat and solid to prevent the motorcycle from tipping over.
3. Lock the steering handle to help prevent theft.
4. If your motorcycle is equipped with an anti-theft alarm, activate it and ensure its sensitivity is checked.

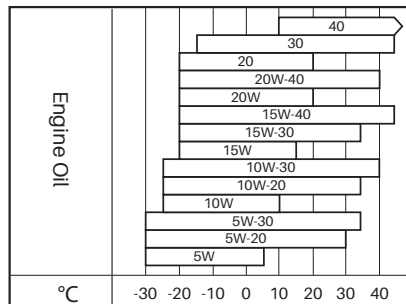
Engine oil inspection, replacement, and filter cleaning

Engine oil

This engine is factory-filled with **GB 11121-2006 compliant SG 10W-40 engine oil**.

If you choose to use a different specification of lubricating oil, ensure its quality grade is SG or higher, and its viscosity is selected based on your region's climate and expected temperature changes. Please refer to the attached figure for viscosity recommendations.

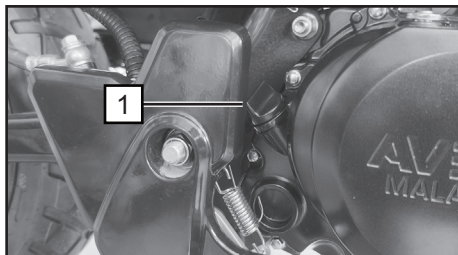
When changing the lubricating oil, completely drain the old oil from the crankcase. If recommended, clean the crankcase with washing kerosene, then add the new lubricating oil according to the specified volume.



Engine Oil Level Check

Check the engine oil level before each ride. The oil dipstick (①) is located at the rear of the right crankcase cover, with upper and lower level marks. The oil level must be between these marks.

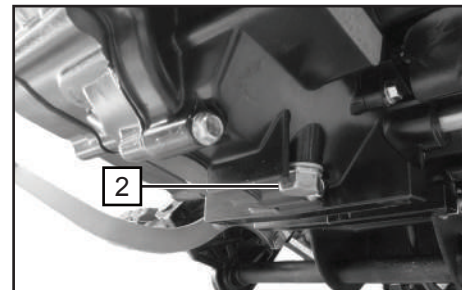
1. Place the motorcycle on flat ground and support it with the main stand. Unscrew the oil dipstick, wipe it clean, and re-insert it without screwing it in.
2. Remove the dipstick and check the oil level. If below the upper mark, add SG 10W-40 gasoline engine oil until it reaches the upper mark. Do not overfill.
3. Screw the oil dipstick back in securely and check for any oil leaks.



Changing engine oil

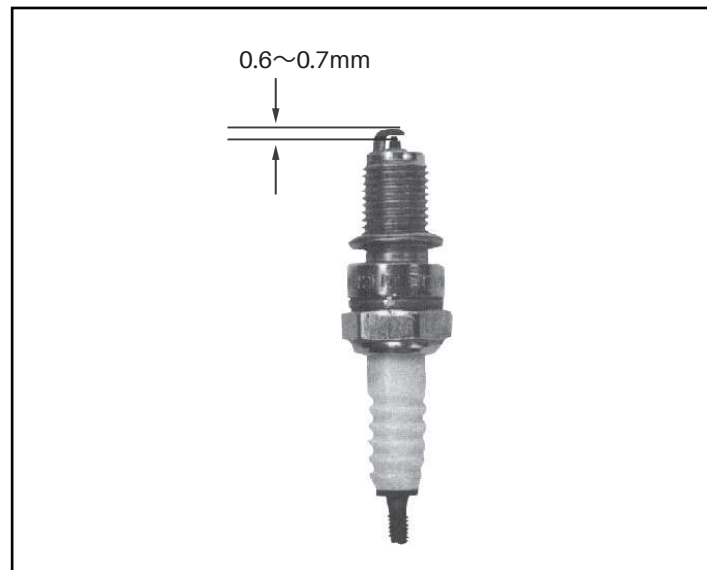
Drain the engine oil while the engine is still warm.

1. Unscrew the oil dipstick. Place an empty oil container under the engine and unscrew the oil drain plug (②).
2. Disconnect the ignition switch.
3. Reinstall the oil drain plug securely. Pour approximately **0.8 L of SG 10W-40** lubricant into the engine.
4. Install the oil dipstick. Start the engine, run it at idle for a few minutes, then turn it off. After a few minutes, re-check the oil level and add or drain lubricant as necessary.



Spark plug selection and replacement

1. **Removal:** Remove the spark plug cap. Using the special socket wrench from your tool kit, carefully unscrew and remove the spark plug.
2. **Cleaning:** Use a wire brush to remove carbon deposits and dirt from the spark plug.
3. **Inspection:** Check the spark plug electrode for wear and the side electrode for ablation. If the spark plug shows signs of wear, or if the insulator is cracked or has fallen off, the spark plug must be replaced.
4. **Gap Adjustment:** Use a thickness gauge to check the electrode gap and adjust it to (0.6 ~ 0.7) mm. Also, verify that the spark plug gasket is in good condition.
5. **Installation:** When installing the spark plug, first thread it into place by hand to prevent cross-threading. Once finger-tight, use the socket wrench to tighten it securely.



Recommended Spark Plug:
CP R8EA-9

Tire

Tire Specifications

Correct tire pressure ensures optimal riding stability, comfort, and tire durability.

	Front Tire	Rear Tire
Size	120/70-12	120/70-12
Tire Pressure	250 kPa	250 kPa

If any tire damage is found, please contact your dealer or an authorized repair station for inspection.

WARNING

Incorrect tire pressure can lead to abnormal tread wear and severe safety risks. Insufficient tire pressure, in particular, may cause the tire to slip or even detach, leading to loss of control.

Minimum Tread Depth

Using excessively worn tires is extremely dangerous. When the tread pattern in the center of your tire reaches the minimum limit specified in the table below, the tire must be replaced. For replacement, please contact your dealer or an authorized repair station.

Tire	Minimum Tread Depth
Front Tire	1.6 mm
Rear Tire	1.6 mm

WARNING

Proper wheel balancing is crucial for a smooth and safe ride. Do not remove or replace any wheel balancing weights yourself. If wheel balancing is required, especially after a tire repair or replacement, always contact your dealer or an authorized repair station to perform the adjustment.

Air filter maintenance and assembly

The air filter should be cleaned at least once every 1000 km of travel. In dusty areas, more frequent cleaning is required. This vehicle is equipped with a foam air filter element.

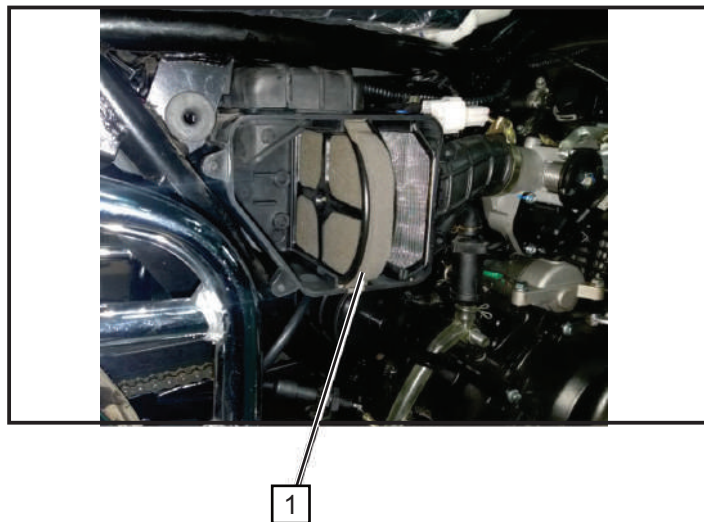
Air filter maintenance

A dirty air filter significantly increases fuel consumption and reduces the motorcycle's power performance.

1. **Removal:** Use a screwdriver to remove the side cover mounting bolts, then remove the side cover and access the air filter.
2. **Filter removal:** Carefully take out the air filter foam element (①).
3. **Cleaning:** Clean the filter element with a designated cleaning oil (recommended: SF 10W-40 oil) and allow it to dry completely.
4. **Re-oiling:** Fully immerse the cleaned filter element in clean lubricating oil (recommended: SF 10W-40 oil). After removing it, squeeze out the excess oil until no oil drips.
5. **Assembly:** Reassemble all components in the reverse order of removal.

WARNING

Proper wheel balancing is crucial for a smooth and safe ride. Do not remove or replace any wheel balancing weights yourself. If wheel balancing is required, especially after a tire repair or replacement, always contact your dealer or an authorized repair station to perform the adjustment.



Valve clearance inspection and adjustment

Improper valve clearance causes noise, hinders valve closure, and leads to erosion or insufficient engine power. Regular checks are essential. Always perform inspection and adjustment when the engine is cold.

1. Preparation & TDC Location:

Remove the ignition timing hole cover, left side cover, and cylinder head cover. Rotate the magneto rotor counter-clockwise, aligning the "T" mark (①) with the engraving.

Verify the piston is at the compression stroke's Top Dead Center (TDC) by checking for loose rocker arms. If not, rotate another 360 degrees and realign the mark.

2. Check Valve Clearance:

Insert a feeler gauge (thickness gauge) between the adjusting screw (pin) and the valve stem top for both intake and exhaust valves.

- Intake Valve: 0.05 mm
- Exhaust Valve: 0.05 mm

3. Adjust Valve Clearance

(if necessary) and Reassembly:

If adjustment is required, loosen the locking adjustment nut (④) and turn the adjustment screw (pin) (③) until the correct clearance is achieved.

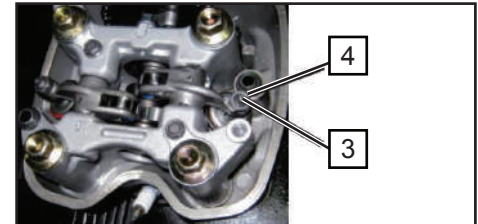
After adjustment, tighten the locking adjustment nut (④) while holding the adjustment screw (pin) (③) to prevent it from turning, then re-check the valve clearance to ensure it remains within specification.

Finally, reinstall the cylinder head cover, left side engine cover, and ignition timing hole cover.

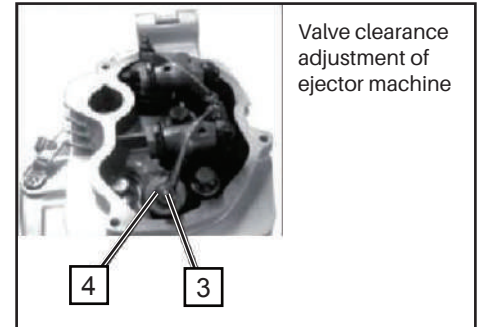


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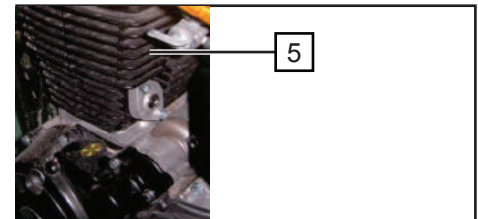
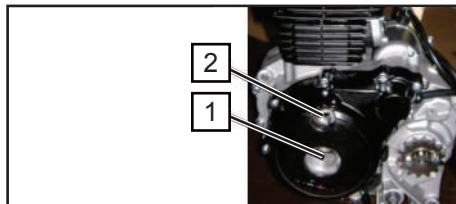
The tension of the engine's timing chain is automatically adjusted by the timing chain automatic adjuster (⑤).



Chain machine valve clearance adjustment



Valve clearance adjustment of ejector machine

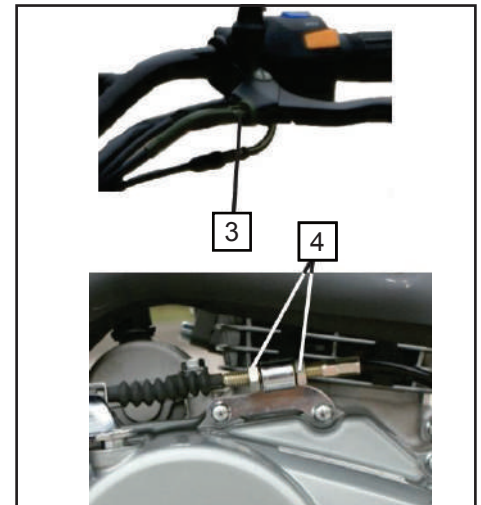
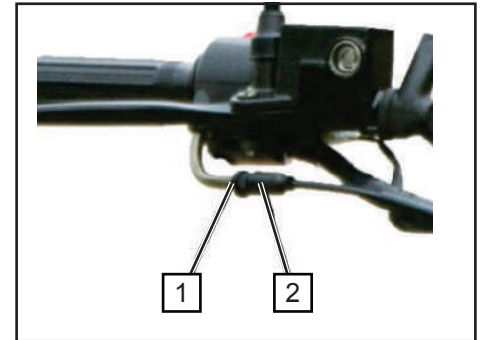


Throttle operation inspection and adjustment

1. Ensure the throttle grip rotates smoothly from the fully closed position to the fully open position without sticking or resistance.
2. Inspect the throttle control cable running from the throttle grip to the carburetor. If the cable is damaged, binding, or routed incorrectly, it must be replaced or re-routed properly.
3. Check the throttle handle's free play. The standard free play should be approximately (2-4) mm. To adjust the free play, loosen the locking screw (①) and then turn the upper adjusting screw (②).

Clutch Adjustment

- The standard free play at the clutch lever before the clutch engages is 10-20 mm.
- If adjustment is necessary:
 - Loosen the lock nut (③).
 - Turn the adjusting nut (④) on the clutch cable to set the correct free play.
- If the clutch slips during operation, turn the adjusting nut (④) clockwise.
- If the motorcycle tends to move forward even when the clutch lever is pulled in (indicating incomplete disengagement), turn the adjusting nut (④) counterclockwise.



Drive chain inspection, adjustment and lubrication

Inspection and Adjustment

Regular inspection and maintenance of the drive chain help ensure safe and efficient performance. Follow these steps:

1. Check the chain slack by moving it up and down by hand. The standard movement range is 10–20 mm.
2. Rotate the rear wheel to ensure the chain moves smoothly. If any section feels stiff, apply lubricant.
3. Inspect the chain and sprockets for wear. If either is excessively worn, both should be replaced.

To adjust the chain tension:

- Loosen the rear axle nut.
- Use the adjuster nuts (①) on both sides of the swingarm to adjust the chain tension evenly.
- Once the desired slack is achieved, tighten the rear axle nut securely.
- After adjusting the chain, check and adjust the rear brake as needed to maintain proper braking function.

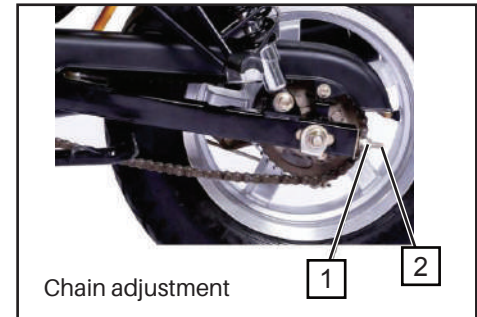
Drive Chain Lubrication

For proper lubrication, use SG 10W-40 engine oil or recommended chain lubricant.

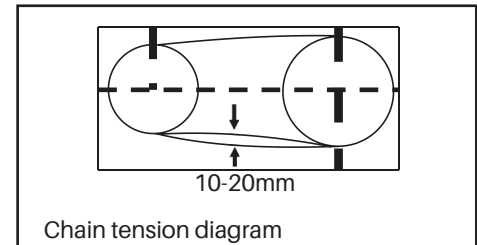
1. Remove the left rear cover and chain guard.
2. Remove the chain locking clip, then disassemble and remove the chain.
3. Clean the chain using an appropriate degreasing solvent or washing oil to remove all dirt and grime. Allow it to air dry completely.
4. Lubricate the chain thoroughly, then reinstall it onto the sprockets.
5. Adjust the chain tension again if needed, check the rear brake, and reinstall the chain guard and rear cover.



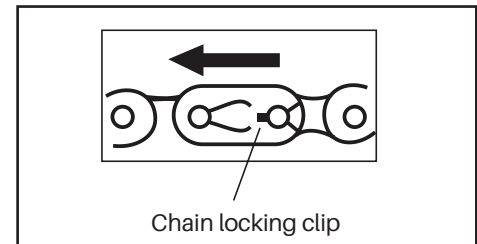
NOTE
Do not install a new chain on a severely worn sprocket, as this will accelerate chain wear.



Chain adjustment



Chain tension diagram



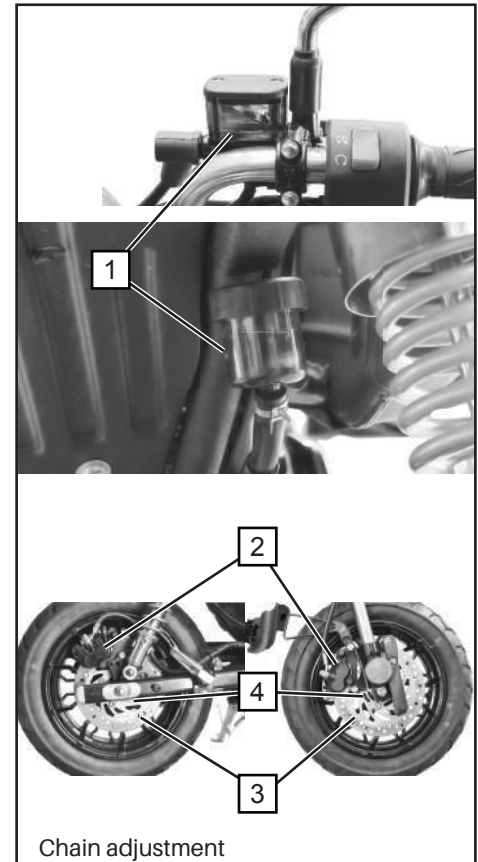
Front and rear hydraulic disc brakes inspection

Brake System Inspection

1. Ensure the front brake lever has proper free play and remains firm when applied.
2. Check the brake fluid level in the reservoir (①):
 - Park the motorcycle upright on a level surface.
 - Turn the handlebar so the reservoir is in a horizontal position.
 - If the fluid level is below the minimum mark, top up with the recommended brake fluid.
3. Inspect the brake system for oil leakage. The brake hose and reservoir must be free from cracks or damage.
4. Examine the brake disc wear (③). If the disc is worn down to the wear limit mark (④) or below 3 mm in thickness, it must be replaced.
 - Wear limits are indicated on both the brake disc and brake hose.

⚠ NOTE

1. Hydraulic disc brakes operate under high pressure. For safety and reliability, the brake hose, reservoir, and brake fluid must be replaced according to the maintenance intervals specified in this manual.
2. Brake system servicing or repair must be carried out only by authorized dealers or qualified service personnel.
3. If the brake lever feels soft or spongy, this indicates air in the brake system, which greatly reduces braking efficiency and may lead to brake failure. The air must be completely bled by trained service personnel before riding the motorcycle.
4. After installing a new brake disc, do not ride immediately. Instead, press and release the brake lever several times to ensure proper engagement between the brake caliper (②) and brake disc (③). This ensures the lever returns to its correct position and restores full braking function.



Brake fluid usage and handling

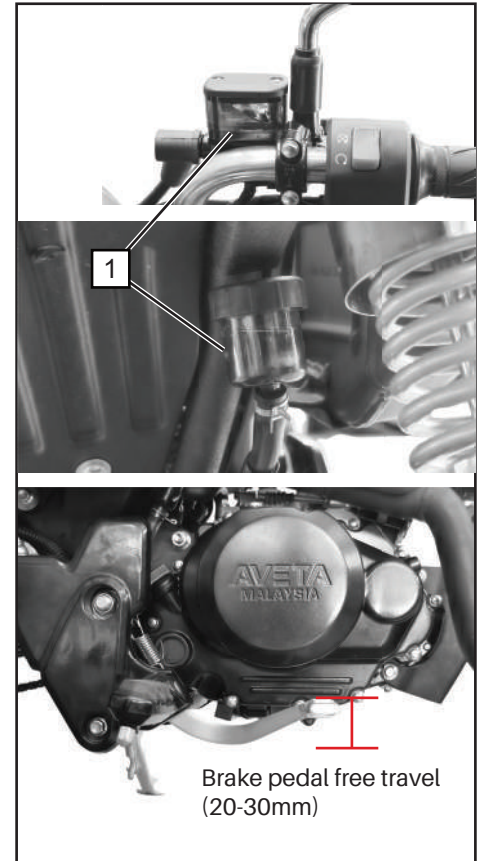
1. The front and rear hydraulic brake reservoirs (①) use non-petroleum based brake fluid, specifically DOT 3 or DOT 4 (brand 4604).



NOTE

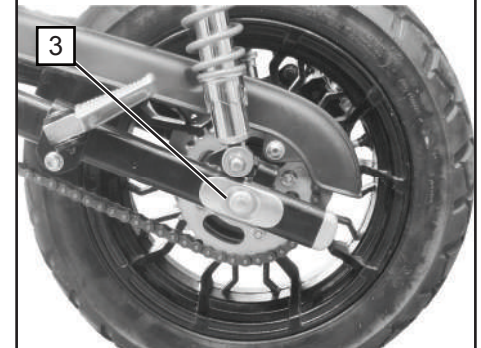
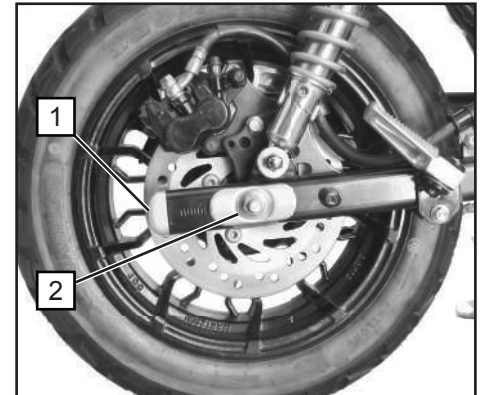
Do not use other types of brake fluid, such as silicone-based or petroleum-based fluids. Mixing incompatible brake fluids can cause severe damage to the brake system.

2. Never use expired brake fluid or fluid stored in open containers.
 - Avoid using leftover fluid from previous maintenance or fluid that has been stored for a long period, as brake fluid absorbs moisture from the air, reducing its effectiveness.
3. Brake fluid is corrosive and can damage painted surfaces.
 - Avoid splashing it on the motorcycle's bodywork.
 - If contact occurs, immediately rinse the affected area with clean water.
 - In case of skin contact, wash thoroughly with water.
4. Both the front and rear brakes are hydraulic disc brakes. Any service or repair should be performed by qualified personnel. For safety, always consult a professional service center when brake system maintenance is required.



Rear wheel disassembly

1. Securely support the motorcycle using a wooden stand or a stable lift to raise both wheels off the ground. Ensure the motorcycle remains balanced and steady during the procedure.
2. Loosen the lock nuts (①) on both sides of the drive chain adjusters, then loosen the rear wheel axle nut (②). Push the rear wheel forward slightly to release tension on the drive chain.
3. Remove the chain locking clip and detach the drive chain from the sprocket.
4. Remove the rear axle nut, then pull out the rear axle (③) and carefully take off the rear wheel.
5. To reinstall the rear wheel, follow the above steps in reverse order.
 - Tighten the rear axle nut to the specified torque:
50–60 N·m (or 5.0–6.0 kg·m)
6. After installation:
 - Adjust the drive chain tension and rear brake as described in their respective sections.
 - Apply the rear brake lever several times to ensure proper engagement.
 - Release the brake and spin the wheel to confirm it rotates freely.



Inspection and adjustment of front and rear suspension systems

1. Front Fork Compression Test:

Hold the front brake lever firmly while gripping the handlebars. Press the front fork up and down forcefully. The front suspension should move smoothly without signs of binding or oil leakage.

2. Front Suspension Looseness Check:

Use the main stand or a stable support to lift the front wheel off the ground. Grip the lower portion of both front forks, and shake the wheel forward, backward, and side to side.

- If any looseness is felt, it may indicate a fault in the steering mechanism or front shock absorbers. Contact an authorized dealer or service center for inspection and repair.

3. Rear Swingarm Check:

With the motorcycle supported on a stand, push the rear wheel side to side. There should be no lateral play in the rear swingarm bushings. If movement is detected, service is required.

4. Fastener Inspection:

Check all bolts and fasteners associated with the front and rear suspension systems to ensure they are properly tightened.

5. Rear Shock Absorber Adjustment:

The rear shock absorber has five preload settings to accommodate varying loads and road conditions:

- Position "I" – Suitable for light loads and smooth roads.
- Positions "II-V" – Gradually increase spring preload, making the suspension stiffer.



NOTE

These are recommended for heavier loads or riding on rough or uneven surfaces.

Higher preload settings reduce riding comfort but improve stability under load.



CAUTION

- A small amount of oil mist or stain on the front fork tube is normal. However, if oil accumulates under the dust cover, it indicates a shock absorber oil leak, and the fork should be serviced promptly.

Battery maintenance

This vehicle is equipped with a 12N6.5-3B battery. Regular inspection and maintenance should be carried out at the recommended mileage intervals.



NOTE

When installing a new battery, always follow the battery manufacturer's instructions carefully and observe all safety precautions.

Battery Usage Guidelines

- To ensure stable operation of electrical components such as headlights, brake lights, and other high-load devices, the engine speed must be above 3000RPM.
- Avoid using electrical components while the engine is off, as this can drain the battery quickly, especially when using high-load devices.

Battery Storage and Removal

- If the motorcycle will not be used for an extended period:
 - Remove the battery from the vehicle.
 - Disconnect the negative terminal first to avoid electrical short circuits.
- After charging, place the battery in a well-ventilated and dry area.
- If storing the battery inside the motorcycle, at minimum, disconnect the negative lead and check the battery regularly.
- For prolonged storage, keep the battery in a room with a temperature around 20°C, and recharge it periodically to maintain performance.

Fuse Replacement

- The fuse box is located next to the battery.
- Fuse specification: 10A
- A blown fuse usually indicates a fault in the motorcycle's internal electrical system. In such cases, bring the motorcycle to an authorized service center for inspection.



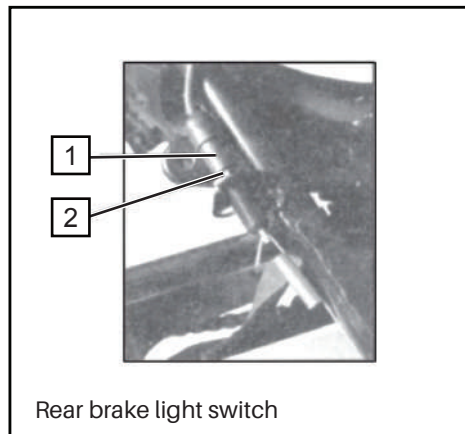
WARNING

- **Do not replace a blown fuse with substitute materials.**
- **Never short-circuit the fuse terminals with wire or metal.**
- **Doing so can cause serious circuit damage or electrical failure.**

Rear brake light switch

The rear brake light switch (①) is located behind the engine on the right side of the motorcycle.

- To adjust the activation timing of the brake light:
 - Turn the adjusting nut (②) clockwise to activate the light earlier.
 - Turn it counterclockwise if the brake light comes on too early.



Rear brake light switch

This motorcycle is equipped with basic onboard tools for minor adjustments, emergency repairs, and part replacement during use.

- 13-16 mm wrench
- 8-10 mm wrench
- Spark plug socket
- Double-ended screwdriver with handle
- Tool bag for storage

NOTE

Keep the tool bag securely stored on the vehicle. Always use appropriate tools to prevent damage during maintenance.

Vehicle cleaning

To maintain the appearance and condition of your motorcycle, regular cleaning is recommended. During cleaning, also check for any visible damage, wear, or oil leakage.

Avoid spraying high-pressure water on sensitive parts such as the wheel rims, ignition switch, electrical switches, instrument panel, wheel hubs, muffler outlet, and the area under the fuel tank, as this could cause damage

After cleaning, rinse with plenty of clean water and dry the motorcycle thoroughly. Start the engine and let it run for a few minutes to help evaporate any remaining moisture, then lubricate the drive chain.

NOTE

Braking performance may be temporarily reduced after washing. Always test the brakes before riding to ensure they're functioning properly.

Vehicle storage

If the motorcycle will be stored for 60 days or more, proper long-term storage procedures are essential to protect its performance and extend its service life. After thoroughly cleaning the vehicle, follow these maintenance steps before storage:

1. Drain the fuel tank completely.
2. Replace the engine oil and clean the oil filter.
3. Remove the empty fuel tank and pour approximately 80 ml of engine oil into it. Shake the tank to coat the interior surfaces evenly, then drain any excess oil. Reinstall the tank securely.
4. Remove the spark plug, and pour 15–20 ml of 15W-40 SG-grade engine oil into the spark plug hole. Reinstall the spark plug and turn the engine over several times (with the high-voltage plug wire disconnected and grounded) to distribute the oil along the cylinder wall.



WARNING

Always ground the high-voltage wire to prevent accidental sparking when cranking the engine with the starter.

5. Remove the drive chain, clean it with solvent, and apply lubricant. You may reinstall it or store it in a sealed plastic bag — preferably tied to the frame.
6. Lubricate all control cables (throttle, clutch, brake).
7. Use a center stand or support to raise the motorcycle so both wheels are off the ground.
8. Cover the exhaust outlet with a plastic bag and tie it securely to keep moisture out.
9. In humid or coastal environments, apply a thin layer of engine oil to all exposed metal parts (avoid rubber parts and seat covers).
10. Dry the painted surfaces and apply a coat of wax and anti-rust oil.

11. Remove the battery, fully charge it, and store it in a dry, ventilated location. Recharge once a month. Do not store the battery in areas below 0°C or above 30°C.
12. Cover the entire motorcycle with a breathable motorcycle cover (avoid plastic or glue-coated materials) and store it in a cool, dry, well-ventilated space with minimal temperature fluctuation.



NOTE

A full inspection of the motorcycle is recommended before placing it in long-term storage.

Retrieving the Motorcycle After Storage

1. Remove the motorcycle cover and clean it. If the motorcycle has been stored for more than 4 months, the engine oil should be replaced.
2. Completely clean the anti-rust oil in the fuel tank and inject new gasoline.

Exhaust emission control system instructions

Your motorcycle is equipped with an emission pollution control system. To ensure its optimal performance and service life, please operate and maintain this motorcycle in accordance with the following requirements:

1. **Authorized Service:**

All maintenance, adjustment, and replacement of key emission components (including, but not limited to, the air filter, carburetor, muffler, ECU, fuel injector, oil-water separator, carbon canister, engine cylinder block, and cylinder head) must be performed by authorized service centers designated by our company.

2. **Fuel Requirement:**

Always use 95 RON (Research Octane Number) or higher unleaded gasoline.

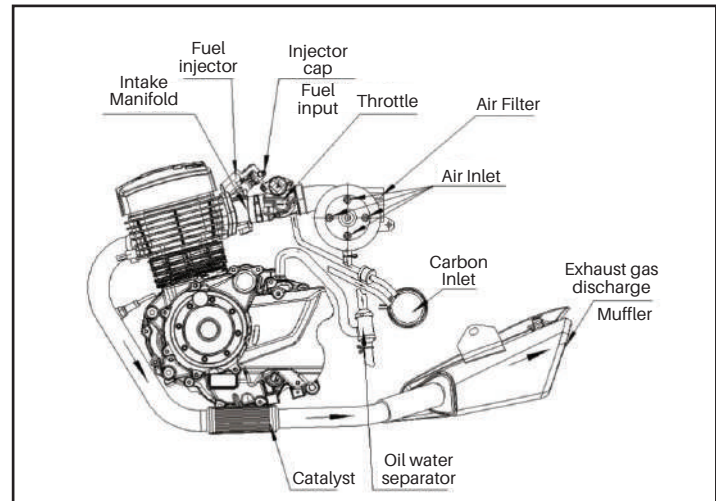
3. **Compliance:**

Under normal operating conditions, the performance and service life of the emission control device comply with National Standard GB14622-2016 National Emission Stage IV Regulations.

4. **Oil-Water Separator Filter:**

After the initial 1000 km, and then every 2000 km thereafter, the oil-water separator filter should be inspected and cleaned to remove accumulated oil.

5. **Carbon Canister:** The carbon canister is a core component of the fuel evaporation pollution control system. It must not be dismantled or replaced without authorization.
6. **Muffler and Carbon Canister Service Life:** The service life of the muffler and carbon canister is 2 years or 20,000 kilometers, whichever comes first. They should be replaced on time to ensure proper emission performance.



INSPECTION PLAN

Maintenance schedule

Item	Before each trip	1st Service (After 1000km)	Every 4000km / 6 Months	Every 7000km / 12 Months	Every 10000km / 18 Months
Air cleaner foam	I	I	R	I	R
Oil filter (Screen)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Engine oil (EO)		A	A	A	A
Engine oil screen (LVL)	I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oil filter (OF)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oil strainer		N/A	N/A	N/A	R
Fuel filter	I	I	I	I	I
Spark plug	I	I	I	I	R
Ignition		N/A	N/A	N/A	R
Valve clearance		N/A	I	N/A	I
Compression check		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Throttle body	I	I	R	I	R
Throttle cable adjustment	I	I	I	I	I

I = Inspection
(clean, adjust, lubricate
or replace if necessary)

A = Replacement
L = Lubricate
N/A = Not Applicable

R = Cleaning/Checking
(Replaced if necessary)

INSPECTION PLAN

Maintenance schedule

Item	Before each trip	1st Service (After 1000km)	Every 4000km / 6 Months	Every 7000km / 12 Months	Every 10000km / 18 Months
Transmission oil (GO)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transmission check for leakage		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crankcase check for leakage	I	I	I	I	I
Crankcase ventilation		I	I	I	I
Final drive system			I	I	R
Clutch discs		I	I	I	R
Bolt and nuts (Engine)	I	I	I	I	I
Compression test		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exhaust system		I	I	I	I
Fuel tank, fuel hoses	I	I	I	I	I
Battery	I	I	I	I	R
Steering and bearings	I	I	I	I	R
Handling system	I	I	I	I	R
I = Inspection (clean, adjust, lubricate or replace if necessary) A = Replacement L = Lubricate N/A = Not Applicable R = Cleaning/Checking (Replaced if necessary)					

INSPECTION PLAN

Maintenance schedule

Item	Before each trip	1st Service (After 1000km)	Every 3,000km / 6 Months	Every 6,000km / 12 Months	Every 12,000km / 24 Months
Front and rear suspension	I	I	I	I	I
Shock absorption	I	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tire pressure & wheels	I	I	I	I	I
Brake function & ABS system	I	I	I	I	R
Brake fluid, brake pads	I		I	I	R
Main and side stand	I	I	I	I	I
Bolts and nuts (Chassis)	I	I	I	I	I
Sensor connector	I	I	I	I	I
Windshield adjuster (if applicable)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
I = Inspection (clean, adjust, lubricate or replace if necessary) A = Replacement N/A = Not Applicable L = Lubricate R = Cleaning/Checking (Replaced if necessary)					

Disclaimer :

For mileage intervals of 13,000 km, 16,000 km, and 19,000–20,000 km, the required maintenance should follow the same service checklists as those for 1,000 km, 4,000 km, 7,000 km, and 10,000 km respectively. For any mileage or time intervals not specifically listed, the maintenance requirements will depend on actual vehicle usage and operating conditions.

To ensure optimal performance and maintain warranty validity, all services must be performed in strict adherence to the prescribed schedule.

TECHNICAL DATA

Marvel150 specifications

Engine Type & Power Transmission	
Engine model	YG157FMJ-3
Engine type	4-stroke, single-cylinder
Cylinder displacement	149 mL
Bore × Stroke	57.3 mm × 57.9 mm
Compression ratio	9.1:1
Maximum power	7.8 kW ±10% @ 7500 r/min ±5%
Maximum torque	11.5 N·m ±10% @ 5500 r/min ±5%
Minimum no-load stable speed	(1500 ±150) r/min
Fuel consumption	≤2.1 L / 100 km
Transmission type	Manual, 5-gear
Clutch type	Wet Type
Fuel type	RON 95
Engine oil	SG 10W-40
Lubricating oil volume (After Drain)	0.8 L
Valve clearance	Inlet: 0.05 mm / Exhaust: 0.05 mm

TECHNICAL DATA

Marvel150 specifications

Engine Type & Power Transmission	
Spark plug gap	0.6-0.7 mm
Ignition method	ECU (Electronic Control Unit)
Primary gear ratio	3.350
1st Gear Ratio	3.077
2nd Gear Ratio	1.789
3rd Gear Ratio	1.304
4th Gear Ratio	1.077
5th Gear Ratio	0.929
Final Gear Ratio	2.50

Chassis	
Brake type (Front & Rear)	Disc
Tire size (Front & Rear)	120/70-12
Rim type (Front & Rear)	Aluminum
Maximum speed	98 km/h
Maximum load capacity	260 kg

TECHNICAL DATA

Marvel150 specifications

Dimension	
Length x Width x Height	1740mm × 750mm × 1015mm
Wheelbase	1170 mm
Minimum Ground Clearance	140 mm
Curb Weight	110 kg
Fuel Tank Capacity	8.2 L

Electrical System	
Battery	12V 6.0Ah or above
Spark Plug Model	CPR8EA-9
Ignition Method	ECU
Fuse Rating	15A

WARRANTY CLAIM POLICY

Warranty claim coverage and guideline

No.	Engine component / Related with engine	Warranty Cover	Guideline
1.	Engine component / Related with engine	2 Years @ 20,000KM	Based on registration date
2.	Chassis component / Related with chassis	3 Months	Based on registration date
3.	Electrical Components	1 Year	Based on registration date
4.	Battery	3 months	Based on registration date
5.	Wear and tear	N/A	Subject to case-by-case approval

Warranty Claim Process Flow

1. To receive immediate assistance, customers are encouraged to visit any AVETA authorized dealer or contact our service hotline at **+60 12-956 5409** and **012-503 5409 (Customers/End Users)**. Our support team is available and ready to assist with any inquiries or concerns.
2. In order to be eligible for warranty claim services, customers must present a valid proof of purchase along with the defective part or the affected motorcycle to the nearest authorized AVETA dealer.
3. Please note that this warranty does not cover any inconvenience, loss of use of the motorcycle, or costs associated with transporting the motorcycle to or from an AVETA dealer.

WARRANTY CLAIM POLICY

Warranty limitations and exclusions

1. AVETA warranty does not cover consumable parts that are subject to normal wear and tear. These include items such as sprockets, air filters, light bulbs, engine oil, coolant, belting, clutch plates, bearings, brake shoes, brake pads, spark plugs, brake discs, gaskets, fuses, and oil filters.
2. The warranty is also void if any parts of the motorcycle have been subjected to misuse, involved in an accident, treated negligently, or used with parts and equipment not manufactured or approved by AVETA. Such use may adversely affect the performance and reliability of the motorcycle.
3. Any parts that have been altered, modified, or replaced in an unauthorized manner will not be covered under the warranty if, in AVETA's sole judgment, such changes impact the motorcycle's performance or reliability.
4. AVETA's warranty does not extend to any indirect or consequential losses. This includes loss of profits, transportation expenses, downtime, or any external repair charges resulting from the breakdown of the motorcycle.
5. Damage or rust caused by environmental exposure—such as to acids, detergents, animal urine, seawater, cement water—as well as damage due to natural disasters including floods, earthquakes, and fires, or any external factors beyond AVETA's control, are also excluded from warranty coverage.

Judgment of warranty claims

AVETA Malaysia reserves the sole and final right to determine the validity of all warranty claims.



Aveta Global Marketing Sdn Bhd

Website : www.aveta.com.my

Customer Service Hotline : +60 12-956 5409 (Customer Service & Aveta Care on Wheels)
+60 12-503 5409 (Warranty Related)