

OWNERS MANUAL

AIR TYRE ***SCOOTER***

**⚠ WARNING**

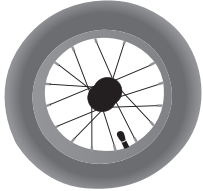
This manual contains important safety information.
Keep this manual for future reference.

- An adult must read this entire manual
- Adult supervision is required at all times



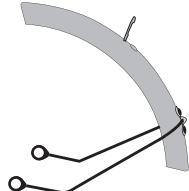
*Styles may vary

1



Front wheel

2



Front mudguard

3



Triangular cover

4



Water proof plastic cap

5



Body and Handle

About This Manual

It is important for you to understand your new scooter. By reading this manual before you go out on your first ride, you'll know how to get better performance, comfort, and enjoyment from your new scooter. It is also important that your first ride on your new scooter is taken in a controlled environment, away from cars, obstacles and cyclists.

This manual contains important information regarding safety, assembly, use, and maintenance of the scooter but is **not** intended to be a complete or comprehensive manual covering all aspects concerning scooter ownership. We recommend consulting a bicycle mechanic if you have any doubts or concerns regarding your experience or ability to properly assemble and maintain the scooter.

A Special Note For Parents and Guardians

It is a tragic fact that most scooter accidents involve children. As a parent or guardian, you bear the responsibility for the activities and safety of your minor child. Among these responsibilities are to make sure that the scooter which your child is riding is properly fitted to the child; that it is in good repair and safe operating condition; that you and your child have learned, understand and obey not only the applicable local motor vehicle, scooter, and traffic laws, but also the common sense rules of safe and responsible bicycling. As a parent, you should read this manual before letting your child ride the scooter. Please make sure that your child always wears an approved bicycle helmet when riding.

Helmets Save Lives!

- ALWAYS WEAR A PROPERLY FITTED HELMET WHEN RIDING YOUR SCOOTER
- DO NOT RIDE AT NIGHT
- AVOID RIDING IN WET CONDITIONS



Correct Fitting

Make sure your helmet covers your forehead



Incorrect Fitting

Forehead is exposed and vulnerable to serious injury

① Safety

SAFETY SYMBOLS

The following safety signal words indicate a safety message. The symbol alerts you to potential hazards. Failure to follow the warning may result in damage to property, injury, or death.

This manual contains many Warnings and Cautions concerning the consequences of failure to follow safety warnings. Because any fall can result in serious injury or even death, we do not repeat the warning of possible injury or death whenever the risk of falling is mentioned.

WARNING!

This symbol indicates a hazard or unsafe practise that could cause injury or death if instructions are not properly followed.

CAUTION!

Indicates a hazard or unsafe practise that could cause injury.

NOTICE

Indicates a hazard such as property damage.

USER RESPONSIBILITY

All persons assembling, using, and maintaining the scooter must read and understand the safety warnings and operating instructions in this manual before using the scooter.

It is the responsibility of the user, or in the case of a child rider, an adult, to ensure the scooter is properly maintained and in proper operating condition. Doing so will reduce the risk of injury. Always conduct regular maintenance and inspection of your scooter. Complete the Safety Checklist at the end of this section before each use.

Children must be under supervision by an adult. You must ensure:

- The child is wearing protective gear and a helmet.
- The scooter is the correct height for the child.
- The child understands the risks and hazards when riding.
- Rider must be at least 43”.

PERSONAL SAFETY

WARNING!

Riding a scooter without protective gear, clothing, or a helmet may result in serious injury or death. Always wear protective gear, clothing, and helmet when riding the scooter. Ensure protective gear does not interfere with steering, braking, and pushing.

Protective Gear and Clothing

Always wear: Figure 1.1

- Colours that are easily visible or reflective.
- Closed toe shoes.
- Appropriate clothing for weather conditions.
- Knee and elbow pads.

Do not wear:

- Loose clothing, strings or jewellery that could become entangled with the scooter.
- Shoes with untied laces

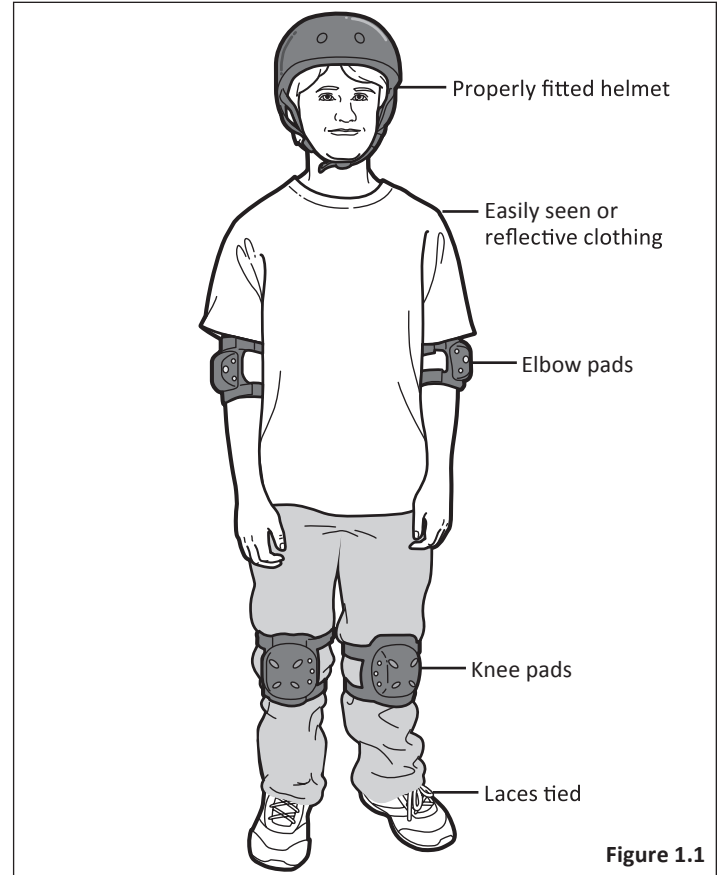


Figure 1.1

Helmet Use

Important! Many states have passed helmet laws regarding children. Make sure you know your states helmet laws. It is your job to enforce these rules with your children. Even if your state does not have a children's helmet law, it is recommended that everyone wear a helmet.

It is strongly advised that a properly fitting, ASTM or SNELL approved, bicycle helmet be worn at all times when riding your scooter.

The correct helmet should: Figure 1.2

- Be comfortable
- Have good ventilation
- Fit correctly
- Cover forehead

Incorrect helmet position: Figure 1.3

- Helmet **does not** cover the forehead



RIDING SAFETY

WARNING!

Riding the scooter in unsafe conditions (i.e.: at night), in an unsafe manner, or disregarding traffic laws may result in an unexpected movement, loss of control, and serious injury or death.

General Safety

- Familiarize yourself with all the scooter's features before riding. Practice braking.
- Always ride defensively in a predictable, straight line. Never ride against traffic.
- Expect the unexpected (e.g., opening car doors or cars backing out of concealed driveways).
- Take extra care at intersections and when preparing to pass other vehicles.
- Maintain a comfortable stopping distance from all other riders, vehicles and objects. Safe braking distances and forces are subject to the prevailing weather conditions. Do not lock up the brakes. When braking, always apply the rear brake first, then the front. The front brake is more powerful and if it is not correctly applied, you may lose control and fall.
- Always use the correct hand signals to indicate turning or stopping.
- Obey the traffic laws (e.g., stopping at a red light or stop sign, giving way to pedestrians).

- Use original spare parts only. Do Not make structural changes or modifications to the scooter.
- Wear proper riding attire, reflective if possible, and avoid open toe shoes.
- Do not use items that may restrict your hearing and vision.
- Do not carry packages or passengers that will interfere with your visibility or control of the scooter.

Road Conditions

- Be aware of road conditions. Concentrate on the path ahead. Avoid pot holes, gravel, wet road markings, oil, curbs, speed bumps, drain grates and other obstacles.
- Cross train tracks at a 90 degree angle or walk your scooter across.
- Keep away from motor vehicles and other traffic.

Wet Weather

- When riding in wet weather always wear reflective clothing and use safety lights to enhance visibility.
- Exercise extreme caution when riding in wet conditions.
- Ride at a slower speed. Turn corners gradually and avoid sudden braking.
- Brake earlier, it will take a longer distance to stop.
- Pot holes and slippery surfaces such as line markings and train tracks all become more hazardous when wet.

Night Riding

- **Important!** Riding a scooter at night is **not** recommended. Check your local laws regarding night riding.
- Wear reflective and light colored clothing. Wear reflective clothing and use safety lights for increased visibility.
- Ride at night only if necessary. Slow down and use familiar roads with street lighting.

Hill Technique

- Do not exceed a comfortable speed; maintain control and take additional care.
- Braking will require additional distance. Initiate braking slowly and earlier than usual.

Cornering Technique

- Brake slightly before cornering and prepare to lean your body into the corner.
- Decrease your riding speed, avoid sudden braking and sharp turns.

Safe Riding Rules for Children

- Many states require that children wear a helmet while riding. Always wear a properly fitted helmet.
- Do not play in driveways or the road.
- Do not ride on busy streets.
- Do not ride at night.
- Obey all the traffic laws, especially stop signs and red lights.
- Be aware of other road vehicles behind and nearby.
- Before entering a street: Stop, look left, right, and left again for traffic. If there's no traffic, proceed into the roadway.
- If riding downhill, be extra careful. Slow down using the brakes and maintain control of the steering.
- Never take your hands off the handlebars.

BEFORE YOU RIDE SAFETY CHECKLIST

Before every ride, it is important to carry out the following safety checks. Do not ride a scooter that is not in proper working condition! Replace any worn or broken parts as needed.

Accessories

- Check all parts are secured and functioning correctly before each ride.
- All other fittings on the scooter are properly and securely fastened, and functioning.
- The rider is wearing a properly fitted helmet (protective gear if necessary) and that clothing and loose items are properly constrained.

Bearings

- All bearings are lubricated, run freely and display no excess movement, grinding or rattling.

Brakes

- The front and rear brakes work properly.
- The brake shoe pads are not overly worn and are correctly positioned in relation to the rims.
- The brake control cables are lubricated, correctly adjusted and display no obvious wear.
- The brake control levers are lubricated and tightly secured to the handlebar.

Frame and Fork

- The frame and fork are not bent or broken.

Steering

- The handlebar and post are correctly adjusted and tightened, and allow proper steering.
- The handlebars are set correctly in relation to the forks and the direction of travel.
- The handlebar binder bolt is tightened.

Wheels and Tires

- The rims do not have dirt or grease on them.
- The wheels are properly attached to the scooter and axle.
- The tires are properly inflated within the recommended pressures displayed on the tires sidewall.
- The tires have the proper amount of tread, no bulges or excessive wear.

Nut Model	Torque Value/Unit
M4	3 N·M
M5	7 N·M
M6	10.8 N·M
M8	18 N·M
M10	30 N·M
M12	48.86 N·M

② Assembly

⚠ WARNING!

- Improper assembly of this product could cause serious injury or death. Always follow the instructions in this manual and check critical components (e.g wheels, brakes, tyres) before each use.
- It is recommended to consult a mechanic if you have any doubts or concerns about this product. If you purchased this item assembled, read these instructions and perform checks specified, before riding.

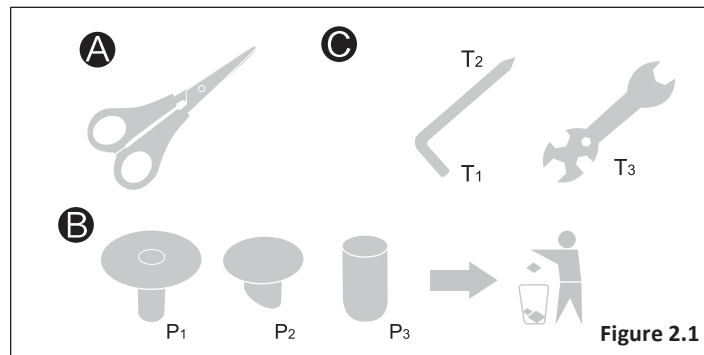
Your new scooter was assembled and tuned in the factory and then partially disassembled for shipping. You may have purchased the scooter already fully assembled and ready to ride or in the shipping carton in the partially disassembled form. The following instructions will enable you to prepare your scooter for years of riding enjoyment.

For more details on inspection, lubrication, maintenance and adjustment of any area please refer to the relevant sections in this manual. If you have questions about your ability to properly assemble this unit, please consult a qualified bicycle mechanic before riding.

TOOLS REQUIRED

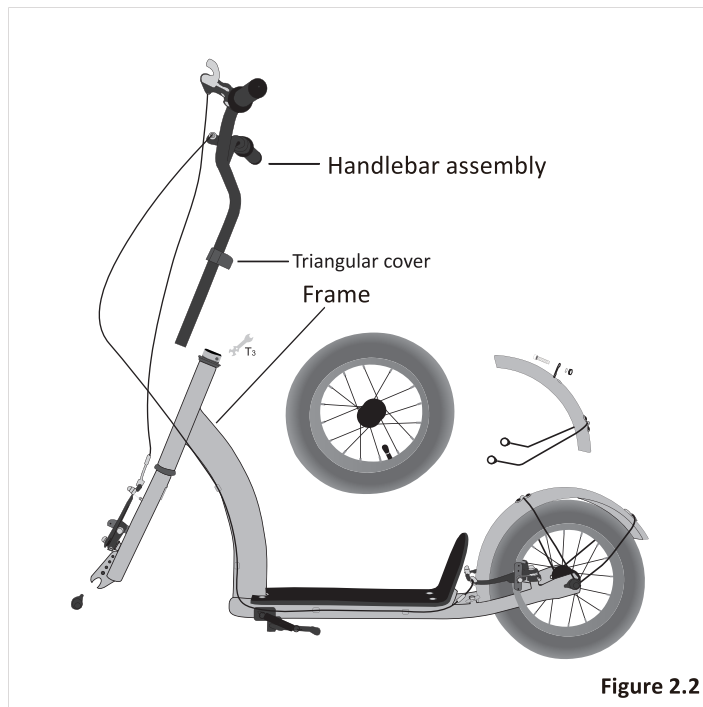
Preparation Work :

- Ⓐ Prepare a pair of scissors
- Ⓑ Remove the protective film and protective sheet (P1 , P2 , P3) (Please treat as recyclable waste)
- Ⓒ Open the tool parts box and take out the ins



GETTING STARTED

- 1 Open the carton from the top and remove the scooter.
Figure 2.2
- 2 Remove the packaging. Do not discard packaging until assembly is complete, ensuring no parts are thrown away.
- 3 Inspect the scooter to ensure all parts are present. It is recommended that threads and moving parts are lubricated before installation. Note: We recommend using lithium-based grease on parts before assembly.



ATTACH THE HANDLEBAR

⚠ WARNING!

- Improper attachment of the handlebar may result in damage to the stem post, steering tube and result in lose of control, serious injury or death. Ensure the minimum insertion marks on the stem post are not visible above the top of the headset.
- Failure to properly tighten handlebar components may result in lose of control, serious injury or death. Always check the handlebar cannot move and is secured to the frame before riding the scooter.

- 1 Turn the front fork to face forward. Figure 2.3
Look at all the cables to be sure they run in a smooth arc from the shifter or brake lever to the front brake or cable stop on the frame. Important! If they are twisted or kinked, the shifting and braking will not work.
- 2 Insert the stem post into the steerer tube and adjust the handlebar until the rider feels they have control of the scooter and are comfortable. Important! Be sure the minimum insertion marks do not go above the top of the headset and are not visible.
- 3 Tighten the large nut on the forks to secure the stem and adjust the handles bars to correct position and tighten all the bolts permanently.

- 4 Look at all the cables to be sure they run in a smooth arc from the brake lever to the front brake or cable stop on the frame. **Important!** If they are twisted or kinked, braking will not work.

Note:

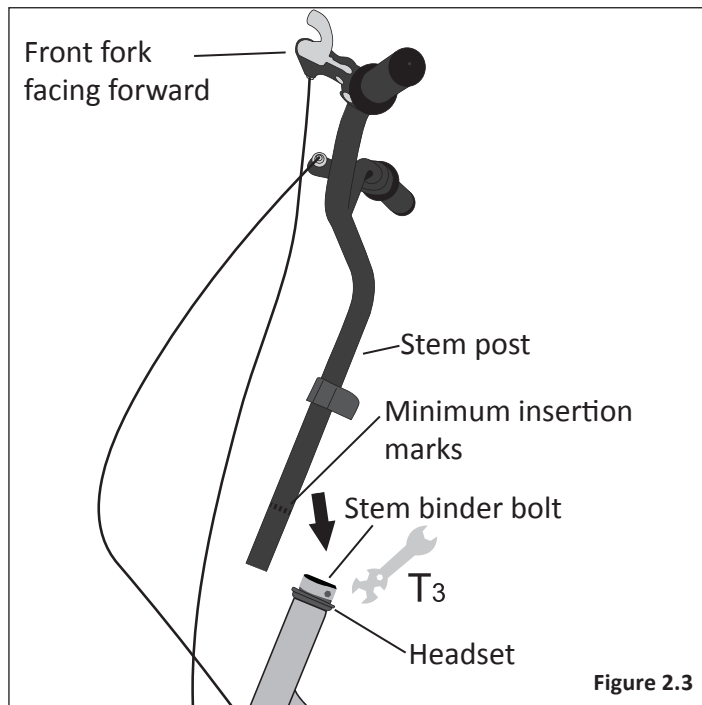


Figure 2.3

ATTACH THE FRONT FENDER

- 1 Position the front fender so the fender bracket is on the inside of the frame. The fender is attached to the fork crown. Align the hole in the bracket to the hole in the fork crown. Figure 2.4
- 2 Place a washer on the bolt and insert the bolt through the holes in the bracket and fork crown.
- 3 Place a washer onto the end of the bolt.
- 4 Tighten with the hex nut.
- 5 Align the holes on the ends of each fender brace with the small holes on the end of the forks. Insert a bolt into each fender brace and tighten.

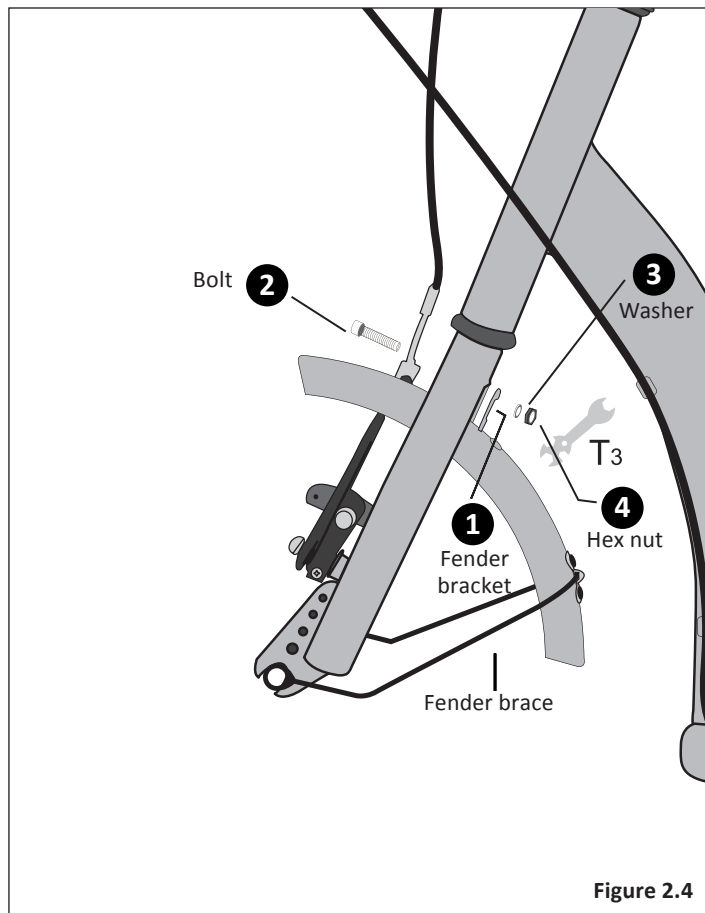
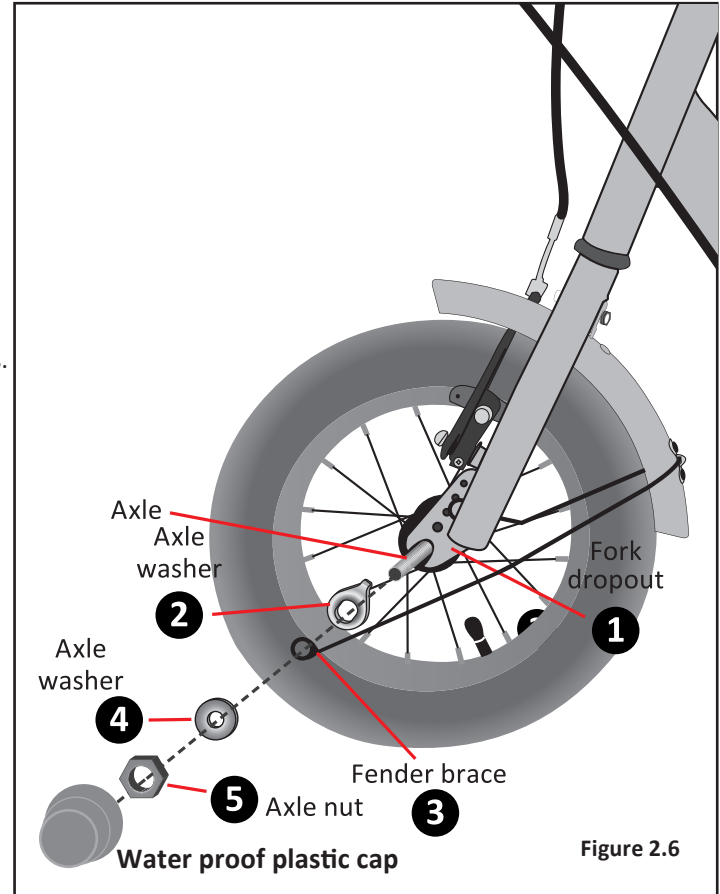


Figure 2.4

ATTACH THE FRONT WHEEL

- 1 Position the front wheel between the front fork legs with the axle resting inside the fork drop outs. Important! Be sure the wheel is as centered as possible between the fork legs.
Figure 2.6
- 2 Attach the Fender brace on the axle . **Figure 2.6**
- 3 Attach the two axle nuts on the axle. Tighten one nut part way, then tighten the other nut. Repeat until both sides are tightened securely. Be sure that the wheel is centered between the fork legs.
- 4 If the wheel is off center, loosen the axle nut on the side that has a smaller gap between tire and fork leg and use your hand to push the wheel to a centered position; hold the wheel with one hand and tighten the axle nut and check again. Repeat if needed to be sure the wheel is centered and securely tightened.



③ V-BRAKE Adjustments(Same Method Between Front and Rear)



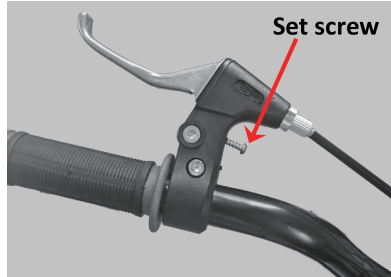
ADJUSTING THE BRAKES

Align the brake pads parallel to the rim

- Loosen brake pad with 5mm allen wrench.
- Press brake arm and brake pad into the wheel rim.
- Align brake pad parallel to rim.
- Tighten brake pad to brake arm with allen wrench.

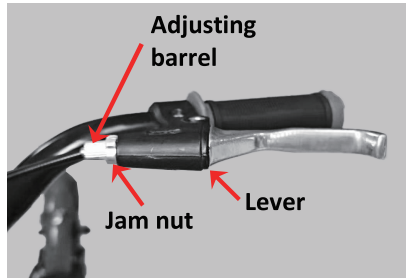
Adjust Lever Reach

- Use a T4 allen wrench to adjust reach with set screw.
- Ensure lever is well within reach of child's grasp.
- Ensure there is still enough room to pull lever distance required for effective braking action without interfering with fingers on grips or grips themselves.



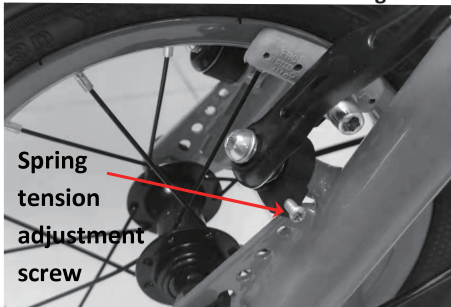
Adjust Cable Tension

- Adjust cable tension to provide effective stopping power.
- To increase cable tension, turn adjusting barrel counter clockwise; to decrease cable tension, turn adjusting barrel clockwise.
- When cable tension properly adjusted, turn jam nut to rest against lever body.
- If additional tension adjustment is required, loosen pinch bolt on brake arm and adjust where bolt pinches cable.



Improperly installed parts may lead to severe injury or death. Here recommends that all bike assembly, tuning and repairs be performed by a qualified bicycle mechanic.

Figure 3.1



Balance Brake

- Use a Philips or flat screwdriver to balance brake adjustment.
- Turning a spring tension adjustment screw clockwise on one arm will pull both arms in that direction.
- In conjunction with adjusting cable tension, adjust spring tension adjustment screws so that each brake pad has 1-2mm clearance from rim.

Tuck-In Cable

- Tuck extra cable in behind catch on brake arm.

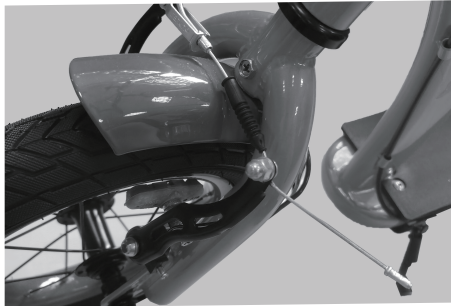


Figure 3.2

Opening and Closing a V-Brake

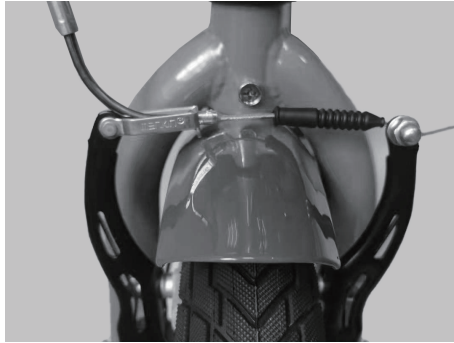


Figure 3.3

Slide Rubber Bellows to right



Figure 3.4

Squeeze Caliper & Pull Noodle Up

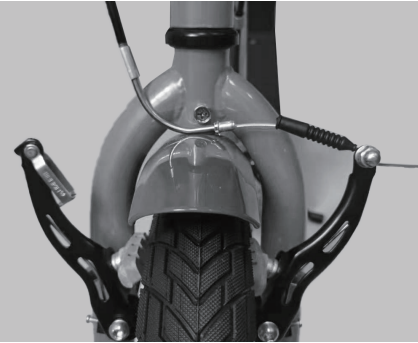


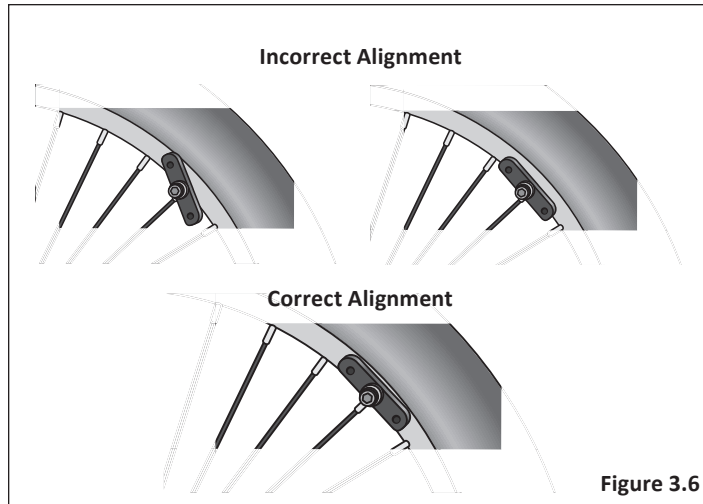
Figure 3.5

Calipers should spring open

Adjusting the Brake Pads

Important! Before riding the scooter it is important to check the brakes. If you squeeze the brake lever and one brake arm moves more than the other, (or not at all), the brake is not centered. You will need to fine tune the brake pads. Multiple adjustments may be necessary to center the brake pads, correctly set the brake pressure, and set the gap between the brake pad and rim.

- 1 Check that all brake pads are aligned correctly. If not, use a 5 mm allen wrench and loosen the bolt enough so you can reposition the pad. Position the pad so it is evenly centered on the rim. Retighten the bolt after positioning the pad correctly. **Figure 3.6**

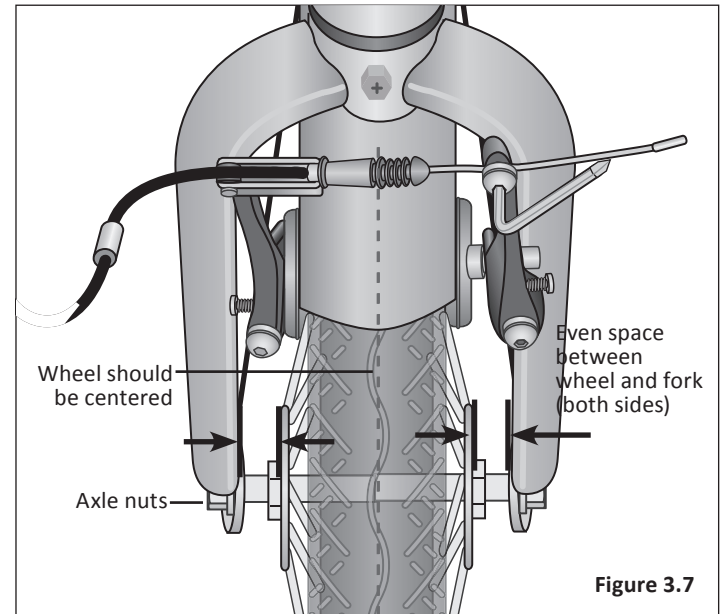


Center the Brake Pads

Rotate the wheel and look straight down at the gap between the rim, brake pads, and fork. If you find the gap between these are uneven it indicates the wheel, the brake pads, or both are not centered.

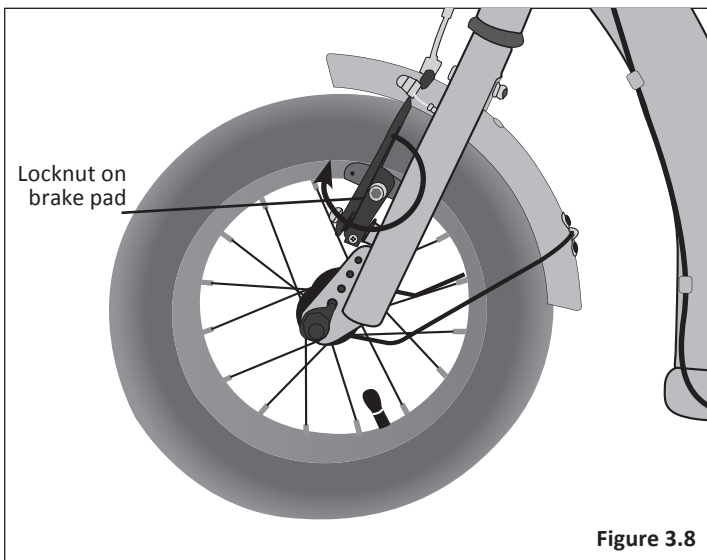
- 1 If you see the gap between the fork and wheel is uneven loosen the axle nuts and adjust the wheel until centered.

Figure 3.7

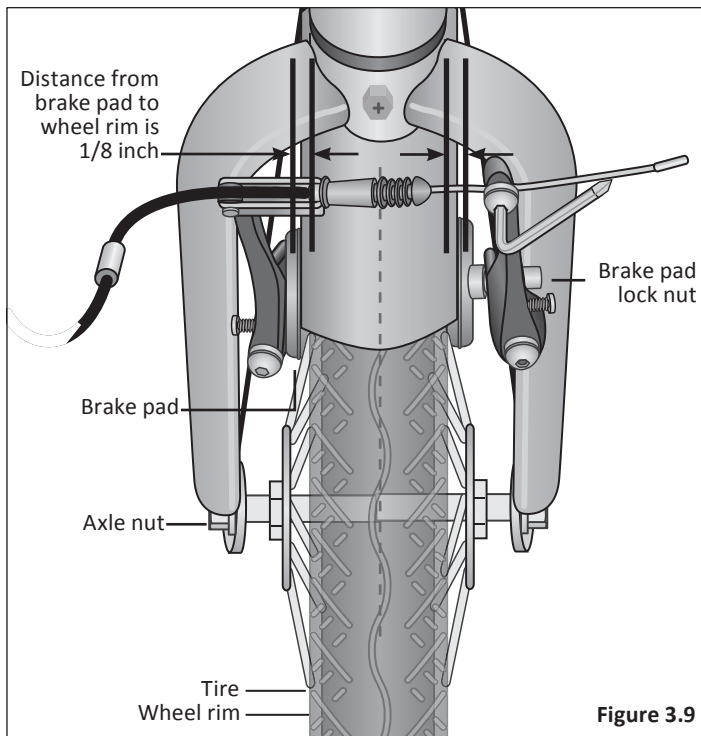


- 2 If the gap between the brake pad and wheel is uneven, adjust the position of the brake pad. **Figure 3.8**
- Loosen the nut on the back of the brake.
 - Squeeze the brake and hold the brake lever closed, while re-tightening the lock nut on the back of the brake.

Note: Watch the brake, if it begins to shift or rotate, then release the brake lever, and use your hand to rotate the brake caliper back until both sides of the brake move equally. Sometimes it is necessary to over-rotate the brake slightly, so that as you tighten the locknut, the brake will end up centered.



- 3 Pull and release the brake lever a few times and check if the pads are centered.
- 4 If necessary, repeat steps one and two until the brake pads are centered and the gap between the pads and rim is close to 1/8 inch. **Figure 3.9**



Check the Brakes

- 1 After adjusting the brake, squeeze the brake lever as hard as you can several times and re-inspect the brake pads, centering and brake lever travel. If the brake pads are no longer square to the rim, repeat brake pad adjustments.

Figure 3.10

- 2 Be sure that brake pads return to a centered position by spinning the wheel and listening for the brake pad rubbing the rim on either side. Re-adjust as needed.
- 3 Check that the brake cable tension allows the brake lever about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the travel before the brake pads contact the rim. If the cable has stretched or slipped, re-adjust the brake cable tension by loosening cable anchor bolt and pulling more cable through the anchor or use brake adjustment barrels for fine tuning brake cable tension.

Brake is correctly adjusted when:

- The brake pads do not drag on the rim when the brake is open. **Figure 3.11**
- Both brake pads move away from the rim equally when the brake is released.
- When the brake is applied, the brake pads contact the rim before the brake lever reaches about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the way to the handlebar.

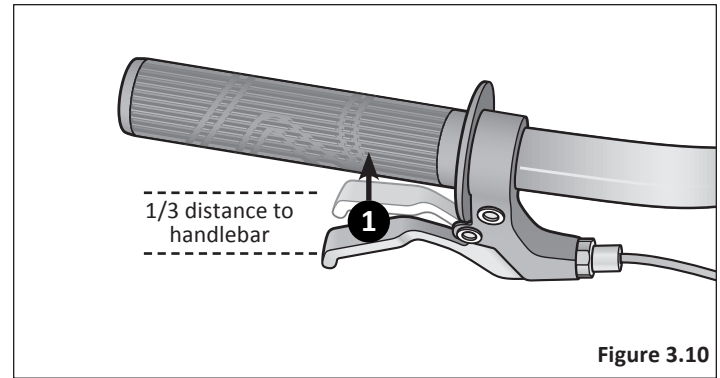


Figure 3.10

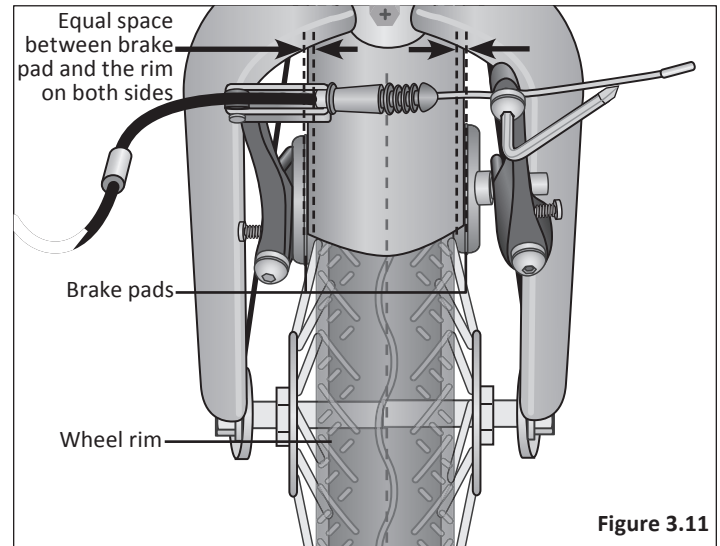


Figure 3.11

④ Use

HAND OPERATED BRAKES

⚠ WARNING!

Failure to follow all local and state regulations and laws pertaining to scooter use as well as the safety warnings in this manual may result in serious injury or death. Always follow all local and state regulations and laws pertaining to scooter use, follow the safety warnings in this manual and use common sense when riding the scooter. Always conduct a pre-ride check of the scooter condition before riding.

If the front brake is applied too quickly or too hard, the front wheel can stop turning resulting in a front pitch over or cause the scooter to lose steering function leading to a crash.

Hand operated brakes have a separate hand lever to operate front and rear brakes. Front hand brake levers are located on the left side of the handlebar, and rear hand brake levers are located on the right side of the handlebar. **Figure 4.1**

It is OK to operate one brake at a time, or all together, depending on your style, comfort, and riding conditions, however, be careful to pay close attention to front brakes locking up.

To best avoid this:

- Apply the front and rear brakes simultaneously, while shifting your body weight back slightly to compensate for braking force.
- As terrain changes, the rider must practice and learn how the scooter will respond in a new terrain or weather change. The same scooter will react differently if it is wet, or if there is gravel on the road etc.
- Always test the brakes and be sure you feel comfortable with the reaction. If the riding conditions are too steep (off road for example) and you are unsure, dismount the scooter and walk past the questionable terrain before riding again.
- Remember that as you apply the brakes your weight will want to shift forward, and the wheels will want to stop.

Note: See Adjustments 3 for information on brake adjustment.

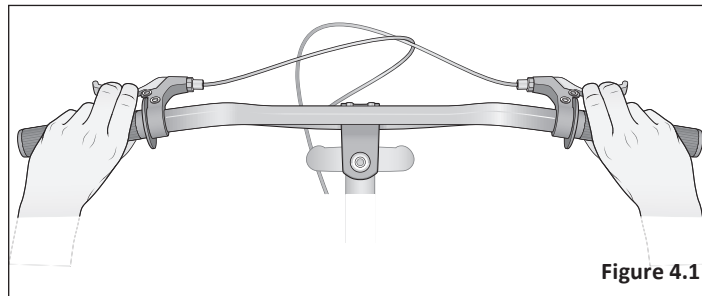


Figure 4.1

SECURITY

You just bought a new scooter! Don't lose it. It is advisable that the following steps be taken to prepare for and help prevent possible theft:

- Invest in a bicycle lock that will resist hacksaws and bolt cutters.
- Always lock your scooter to an immovable object if it is left unattended. **Figure 4.2**



Figure 4.2

⑤ Maintenance

WARNING!

- Failure to conduct maintenance on the scooter may result in malfunction of a critical part and serious injury or death. Proper maintenance is critical to the performance and safe operation of the scooter.
- The recommended intervals and need for lubrication and maintenance may vary depending on conditions the scooter is exposed to. Always inspect the scooter and conduct necessary maintenance before each use of the scooter.

This section presents important information on maintenance and will assist you in determining the proper course of action to take if you do have a problem with the operation of the scooter. If you have questions regarding maintenance please call our customer service, toll free or see a qualified bicycle mechanic.

Do not call the store where the scooter was purchased.

Correct routine maintenance of your new scooter will ensure:

- Smooth running
- Longer lasting components
- Safer riding
- Lower running costs

BASIC MAINTENANCE

The following procedures will help you maintain your scooter for years of enjoyable riding.

- For painted frames, dust the surface and remove any loose dirt with a dry cloth. To clean, wipe with a damp cloth soaked in a mild detergent mixture. Dry with a cloth and polish with car or furniture wax. Use soap and water to clean plastic parts and rubber tires. Chrome plated bikes should be wiped over with a rust preventative fluid.
- Store your scooter under shelter. Avoid leaving it in the rain or exposed to corrosive materials.
- Riding on the beach or in coastal areas exposes your scooter to salt which is very corrosive. Wash your scooter frequently and wipe or spray all unpainted parts with an anti-rust treatment. Make sure wheel rims are dry so braking performance is not affected. After rain, dry your scooter and apply anti-rust treatment. If the hub bearings of your scooter have been submerged in water, they should be taken out and re-greased. This will prevent accelerated bearing deterioration.
- If paint has become scratched or chipped to the metal, use touch up paint to prevent rust. Clear nail polish can also be used as a preventative measure.
- Regularly clean and lubricate all moving parts, tighten components and make adjustments as required.

LUBRICATION SCHEDULE

Component	Lubricant	Method
Weekly		
Brake calipers	Oil	Three drops from oil can
Brake levers	Oil	Two drops from oil can
Brake cables	Lithium based grease	Remove cable from casing. Grease entire length. Wipe off excess lubrication from other surfaces.
Brake lever and caliper pivot points	Light oil	Two to three drops from oil can
Yearly		
Wheel bearings	Lithium based grease	Disassemble
Headset	Lithium based grease	Disassemble

Note: Carry out regular maintenance if used in wet or dusty conditions. Do not over lubricate. Remove excess lubricant to prevent dirt building up.

PARTS MAINTENANCE

Brakes

Frequency: Inspect and maintain before each use

Inspect	Action	Maintenance
Levers	Check the levers are securely fastened to the handlebar.	Position the levers to fit the rider's grip and screw tight to handlebar.
Pads	Check pad position, gap and pressure.	See Section 4: Adjusting the Brakes
Cables	Check the outer casing for kinks, stretched coils and damage. Check cables for kinks, rust, broken strands or frayed ends. Check the outer casing for kinks, stretched coils and damage.	Replace cable.
	Check the housing is seated properly into each cable stop of the scooter.	It is recommended that the cables and housing be replaced every riding season.

Wheels

Frequency: Inspect and maintain at least each use.

Inspect	Action	Maintenance
Rims	Inspect for dirt and grease.	Use a clean rag or wash with soapy water, rinse, and air dry.
Wheels	Check the wheels are securely fastened to the scooter and axle nuts are tight.	Adjust if necessary and tighten axle nuts.
	Spin wheel and check rotation / alignment is true	See bicycle mechanic for repair.
Spokes	Check for broken or loose spokes.	See bicycle mechanic for repair.
Hub Bearings	Lift each wheel and see if there is movement side to side.	See bicycle mechanic for repair.

Tyres

Frequency: Inspect and maintain after every use.

Inspect	Action	Maintenance
Tire Inflation	Check tire pressure.	Inflate tire to the pressure indicated on the tire sidewall. See “Inflating a Tire Tube” for more detail. If the tire is flat see “Fixing a Flat Tire” for more detail.
	Check the bead is properly seated while inflating or refitting the tire.	Reduce air pressure in the tube and re-seat the bead.
	Spin wheel and check rotation / alignment is smooth and even.	Loosen axle nut(s) and adjust until properly seated. If the hub bearings need repairing, contact a mechanic.
Bead Seating	Check for broken or loose spokes.	See mechanic for repair.
Tread	Inspect for signs of excessive wear, flat spots or cuts and damage.	Replace tyre
Valves	Check that valve caps are fitted and free of dirt.	Clean dirt from the valve.

HUB BEARINGS

Hub bearings require special thin wrenches called **cone wrenches**. If you do not own these tools, do not attempt hub bearing adjustments. Have a qualified bicycle mechanic perform the adjustment if you have any doubts.

- 1 Check to make sure neither locknut is loose.
- 2 To adjust, remove wheel from scooter and loosen the locknut on one side of the hub while holding the bearing cone on the same side with a cone wrench.
- 3 Rotate the adjusting cone as needed to eliminate free play.
- 4 Re-tighten the locknut while holding the adjusting cone in position.
- 5 Re-check that the wheel can turn freely without excessive side play.

INFLATING THE TIRE TUBE

WARNING!

- An unseated tire can rupture unexpectedly and cause serious injury or death. Be sure the tire is properly seated when inflating the tube.
- Over inflation or inflating the tube too quickly may result in the tire blowing off the rim and damaging the scooter or causing injury to the rider. Always use a hand pump to inflate the tube. **Do not** use a gas station service pump to inflate the tube.

Follow these steps to inflate a tire:

- 1 Remove the valve cap and add air.
- 2 Be sure the tire is evenly seated on the rim, both sides.
- 3 Spin the wheel and check for high and low areas.
- 4 Complete inflation to the recommended psi found on the sidewall of the tire.
- 5 Be sure the tire is evenly seated on the rim, both sides. If not, release some air and repeat steps three through six.
- 6 Check for dirt in the valve cap or stem. Clean dirt from cap or stem.
- 7 Securely replace the valve cap on the stem.

REPAIRING A FLAT TIRE



WARNING!

An unseated tire can rupture unexpectedly and cause serious injury or death. Be sure the tire is properly seated when inflating the tube.

Follow these steps to fix a flat tire:

- 1 Match tube size and tire size (see tire sidewall for size).
- 2 Remove the wheel from the scooter. Deflate tire completely.
- 3 Squeeze the tire beads into the center of the rim.
- 4 Opposite the valve, use a scooter tire lever to pry the tire bead up and out of the rim. Repeat around the wheel until one bead is off the rim.
- 5 Remove tube. Release second tire bead.
- 6 Remove tire.
- 7 Carefully inspect inside of the rim and tire for the cause of the flat.
- 8 Inflate the tube $\frac{1}{4}$ full and place inside tire.
- 9 Insert the valve stem through valve stem hole in rim.
- 10 Start at the valve stem and install the first bead onto the rim. Repeat for the second bead.
- 11 Slowly inflate the tire, checking the tire is seated properly and not pinched as the tire is inflated.
- 12 Inflate to recommended pressure (see tire sidewall).

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Possible Cause	Remedy
Brakes not working effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake pads worn down • Brake pads/rim greasy, wet or dirty • Brake cables are binding/stretched/damaged • Brake levers are binding • Brakes out of adjustment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace brake pads • Clean pads and rim • Clean/adjust/replace cables • Adjust brake levers • Center brakes
When applying the brakes they squeal/squeak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake pads worn down • Brake pads toe-in incorrect • Brake pads/rim dirty or wet • Brake arms loose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace pads • Correct pads toe-in • Clean pads and rim • Tighten mounting bolts
Knocking or shuddering when applying brakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulge in the rim or rim out of true • Brake mounting bolts loose • Brakes out of adjustment • Fork loose in head tube 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True wheel or take to a bike shop for repair • Tighten bolts • Center brakes and/or adjust brake pads toe-in • Tighten headset
Wobbling wheel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axle broken • Wheel out of true • Hub comes loose • Headset binding • Hub bearings collapsed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace axle • True wheel • Adjust hub bearings • Adjust headset • Replace bearings

Problem	Possible Cause	Remedy
Steering not accurate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheels not aligned in the frame • Headset loose or binding • Front forks or frame bent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align wheels correctly • Adjust/tighten headset • Take bike to a bike shop for possible frame realignment
Frequent punctures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inner tube old or faulty • Tyre tread/casing worn • Tyre unsuited to rim • Tyre has not been checked after pervious puncture • Tyre pressure too low • Spoke protruding into rim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace inner tube • Replace tyre • Replace with correct tyre • Remove sharp objects from tyre • Correct the tyre pressure • File down spoke