YINGANG

Maintenance Manual

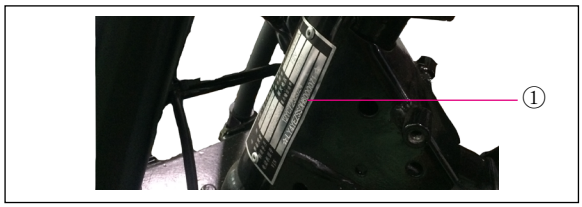
YG1500D-B

Chongqing YINGANG technology group co., LTD

Chapter one overview

Motorcycle identification

Motorcycle identification number

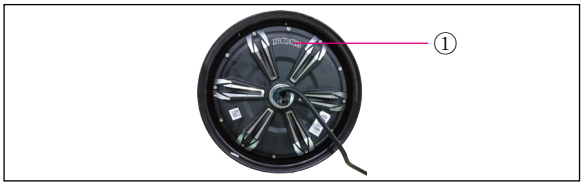


Vehicle identification number ① Engraved on the left side of the frame.

The vehicle identification number is composed of three parts, The first part (the first three places) is the identification code of the world manufacturing plant (WMI);The second part (6 bits) is the vehicle description (VDS); The third part (8 bits) is the vehicle indication part (VIS).

Vehicle identification code
LY4 YEZSS* ********

Motor sequence



The motor sequence number ① is engraved on the rear wheel motor.

Motor sequence number
12YC*******

notes:

If there is a change in design or regulation, it will not be notified otherwise.

Precautions for maintenance

Ensure the attention of efficient and safe work

(1) Car Wash

● Carefully remove the dirt and dust on the body and motor to prevent the operation from entering the machine.

(2) Prohibit flames

● Do not let the fireworks close to the site of the maintenance。

(3) Use the right tools

● The application of professional tools must use professional tools to ensure that the parts are not damaged.

● We should rely on the right tools and measuring instruments to carry out the maintenance work correctly.

● Try to avoid the use of a fixed spanner, such as a plum spanner and a sleeve wrench.

(4) Use our company's pure products

● When vehicle maintenance is needed to replace parts, we must use the pure parts of our company, and use non pure parts, especially electrical components, which may damage motorcycles or even burn motorcycles.

● Please do not add accessories at will, especially electrical components. If the wiring is improper or the electrical load is too large, it may burn down the vehicle.

(5) Change the damaged parts to replace the new (NEW labeled parts)

● Gasket (liner), O ring, cotter pin, spring ring and lock washer must be replaced.

(6) Pay attention to safe operation

● In maintenance, we should pay great attention to the safety of operation so as to avoid the accident.

● In the operation, we should always consider the correct tools, correct methods, the correct fixed position and the convenient operation position to ensure the stability of the body.

(7) **The correct order should be followed in the process of decomposition and the disassembled parts should be arranged in time.**

● The order of loosening the thread is; from the outside to the inside, it is loosened 2~3 times in the diagonal direction.

● In the process of decomposition, the important parts are checked and measured in the decomposition, and their records are retained as the parameters of the assembly time.

● The dismantled parts are sequentially discharged in order to prevent mixing and loss.

● The order of tightening the thread is; from inside to the outside, 2~3 times tighten along the diagonal direction.

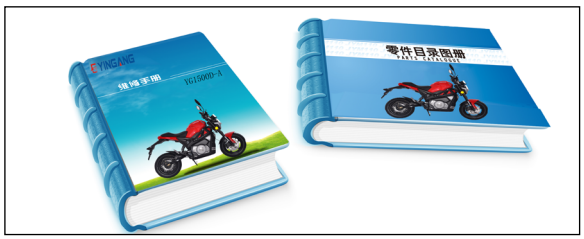
● At the time of assembly, the correction results of each part and the data before the decomposition are confirmed and the work is done at the edge of the assembly.

● Do not allow dust and foreign objects to adhere to the parts in assembly.

● According to each part, it is assembled at the side to confirm its action. Apply oil in rotating and sliding parts (grease on oil seal, O type). Follow the prescribed tightening torque.

● Two people should work closely together when they do their homework together.

(8) Necessary maintenance manuals and catalogues



● In order to ensure efficient, reliable and safe operation.

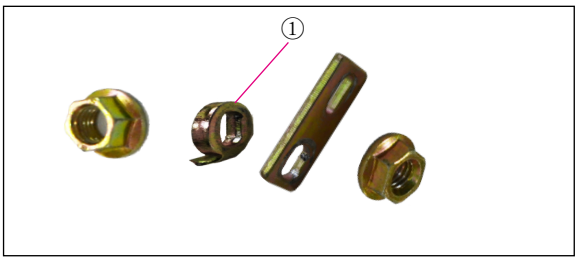
Sealing gasket, oil seal and O seal ring

1. in the process of maintenance, all the seal pads, oil seals and O seal rings should be replaced. Its surface must be cleaned up in advance.

2. in the reassembly process, all the matching parts and bearings should be properly coated with lubricating oil, oil seal lips should be smeared with grease.

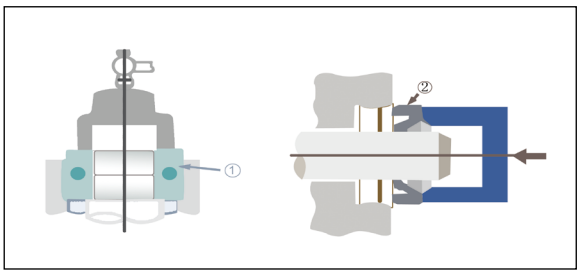
Lock washer, lock gasket

1.1. all lock washer and lock gasket should be replaced after disassembly. When the bolt or nut is tightened properly, the lock tongue should be flexed along the side of the bolt or nut.



Bearing and oil seal

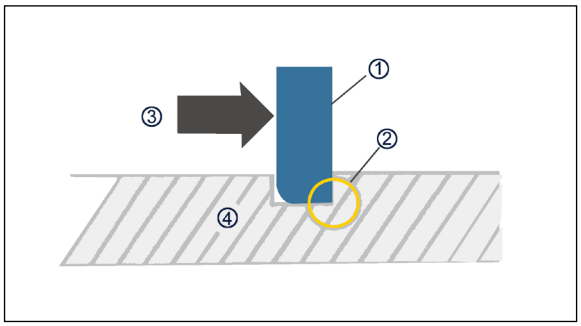
1.When the bearings (1) and oil seal are installed, they should be made or marked out of the factory. (in other words, the engraved letters, must be located in the visible side.) When the oil seal is installed, a small amount of light lithium base grease should be applied to the lip. When the bearing is installed, the lubricating oil should be fully injected.



Elastic retaining ring

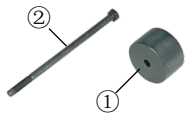
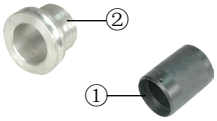
1.Before reassembling the operation, all the elastic rings should be carefully checked, and the elastic retaining ring used and the elastic retaining ring should also be replaced.

When the elastic ring is installed, it is necessary to make its sharp angle part (2) located on the opposite side of the thrust ring. As shown



Maintenance of special tools

Please check with the correct special tools, adjust and decompose and install.
In addition, the use of the correct special tools to avoid mechanical damage.

Tool name, use	Graphical
Rocker disassembly tool Hammer ① Rocker shaft dismantling bolt ②	
Shock absorber rod clamp Pocket T Cork grip ① Skid tool for disassembly and disassembly of front fork cylinder ②	
Front fork oil seal installation tool Front fork oil seal installation tool ① Front fork oil seal installation tools ②	
Assembling and disassembling the steering shaft nut tool (can be used with a torque wrench)	
Multimeter A tool for measuring electrical appliances, resistance, and current	

Second chapter specification parameters

main parameter

Model	standard
Size: Full length of car Chequangao Chequankuan Cushion height Wheelbase Minimum ground height Minimum turning diameter	 1780mm 1030mm 775mm 770mm 1210mm 110mm 4500mm
Dry quality of the whole vehicle: Maximum payload:	92kg 150kg
Maximum speed:	≤ 45km/h
The maximum ramp starting capacity under the maximum total quality of the factory:	≥ 15%
Driving mileage:	≥ 50km
Start acceleration(0m ～ 200m):	≤ 18s

Model	standard
Tires: type Tire specifications (front) (later) Tire pressure (front) (later)	 No inner tube120/70-12 130/70-12 225KPa 225KPa
Brake: Front wheel brake type Operation mode Rear wheel brake type Operation mode	 disc Right hand operation disc Left hand operation
Suspension mode: Front suspension Rear suspension	 Telescopic sleeve Rocker type
Shock absorber: Front after	 Spring and hydraulic resistance Spring and hydraulic resistance
Electrical system: motot type battery type battery capacity controller odometer	 magnet brushless motor lithium battery 72V21.6Ah sine wave electronic

The third chapter Periodic inspection and adjustment

Regular maintenance and maintenance

notes: ● A total of three stages of maintenance by stages
● One issue: 7 days of buying a car
● Phase two: car purchase for half a year
● Phase three: buying a car for 1 years

First stage maintenance Inspection of appearance and daily use

Serial number	Inspection project	Inspection content
1	Tire inspection	Is the pressure normal and the appearance of the wear serious
2	Front and rear brake test	Do you work reliably
3	Trumpet check	Do you work reliably
4	Headlights, turning lights, and taillights	Do you work reliably
5	Instrument inspection	Whether the signal lights are normal
6	Power lock rotation check	It's a normal job
7	Posterior view effect examination of rearview mirror	Whether it is clean and the scope of observation is normal
8	Handlebar check	Handlebar rotation is flexible
9	Front and back axle check	Whether the nut loose
10	Flat fork fastening nut after inspection	Whether the nut loose

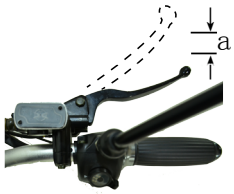
Second phase maintenance safety and performance inspection

Serial number	Inspection project	Inspection content
1	Tire inspection	Tire pressure value and tire wear degree
2	Brake system inspection	Brake line, brake line
3	Trumpet check	Power break switch, line welding point and insulation
4	Rearview mirror examination	A rear view angle, range, screw sturdy
5	Headlights, turning lights, and taillights	Position, angle of irradiation, line and insulation
6	Instrument inspection	Instrument indication, line
7	Fastener inspection	Nut fastening
8	Speed up check	Stroke position and output voltage
9	Battery	Solder joint, connection line
10	Cable line	Insulation and wear

Third phase maintenance Structural and core component inspection

Serial number	Inspection project	Inspection content
1	Rear wheel axle check	End jump, jump, crack
2	Handlebar check	Rotation range
3	Inspection of frame and rear fork	Fastening of welding points and nuts
4	Forking examination	Fasteners and bearings
5	Pre and post shock absorption check	Shock absorption travel and other anomalies
6	Latch check	Assembly adjustment
7	Battery check	Voltage balance, capacity, line solder joint
8	Motor inspection	End cover, bearing, Holzer, signal line, motor line and casing insulation
9	Controller check	Undervoltage, overcurrent protection, plugging protection
10	Charger inspection	Charging current and charging voltage
11	Main beam check	Line welding point, insulation and wear

Check the brake (disc)



Notice:
If the brake feels loose, it may cause the brake effect is not good because of the oil leakage or air mixing. It should check the capacity of the brake fluid, the brake cable or exclude the air.

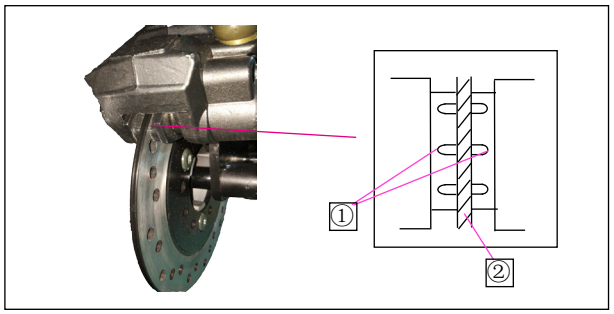
2. inspect:

● Free clearance of the front end of the brake handle

notes:
This gap is guaranteed by manufacturing without adjustment。

The free clearance of the front end of the brake handa: 8 ～ 12mm	

Check the brake shoe

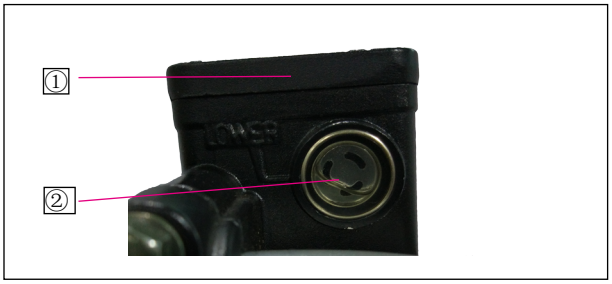


1. inspect:

● Wear of brake shoe

For example, the wear indicator is almost contact with the brake disc (2) - change The whole set of brake pads.

Check the amount of brake



1. inspect:

● Brake fluid level

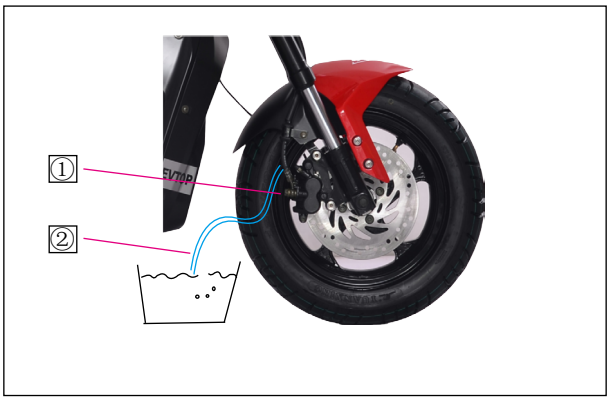
When the cover surface of the brake fluid is in a horizontal state, the level of the liquid should be checked.

Specified brake fluid: Special brake fluid DOT3 or DOT4

Note:
Do not mix the brake fluid of different brands. The brake fluid will corrode the paint Class surface and rubber parts. Such as the occurrence of splash, please immediately wipe clean.

Exhaust air

Notice:
If the brake fluid related parts are dismantled, the other parts must be confirmed. Tighten the seal and then release the air.



The order of air release:

1. remove the brake fluid oil cylinder head.
2. remove the diaphragm of the brake fluid oil cylinder.
3. the front end of the oil screw is loaded with plastic tubes and plastic
At the front end of the pipe ready Sheng pan.
4. after a number of advanced brakes, tight brake handle state, will be
Turn the oil screw loose about 1/2 circle and quickly re tighten.

notes:
Do not relax the brake handle before tightening the screw.

5. Repeat the above action until the screw is completely removed.

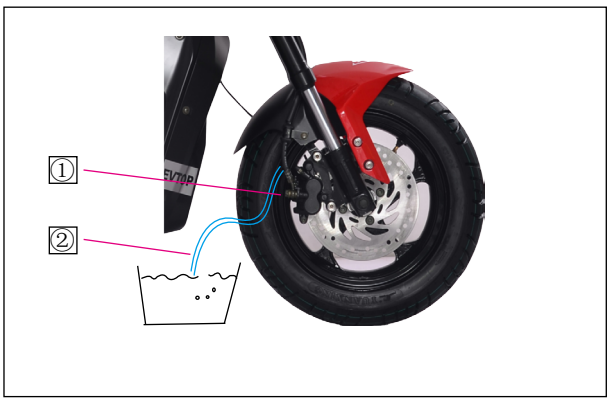
notes:
Add the brake fluid at the same time, and do not make it below the lower limit.

Notice:
Hold the brake handle to check whether the brake fluid is leaking. Sprinkled on The brake fluid on the brake discs, tires and rings is cleaned.

6. Install the diaphragm of the brake fluid oil cylinder.
7. Back to the brake cylinder cover.

Change the brake

1. The main oil cylinder is in a horizontal state, and the brake fluid oil cylinder head is disassembled.



2. In front of the plastic tube and the oil drain screw mounted at the front end of the pipe and turn the prepared Pan Sheng in the plastic, put oil screw loosen, repeated several times until the screw brake fluid is no longer excluded so far.

Notice:
Wipe the brake fluid sprinkled on the brake discs, tires and rings.

3. Lock the oil screw.

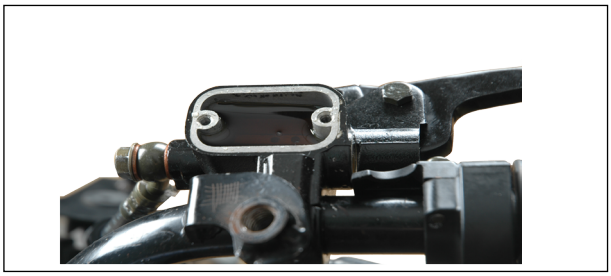
Oil releasing screw: 6N.m(0.6kgf.m)	

4. Remove
● Brake fluid cylinder diaphragm ③.

5. The brake fluid is injected into the lower limit.

Brake fluid: Special brake fluid DOT3 or DOT4

notes:
Do not mix the brake fluid of different brands.



6. Pull the brake handle so that the brake fluid is filled with brake fluid.

notes:
Do not mix the brake fluid of different brands.

7. slow action brake handle until the small holes in the brake cylinder are no longer bubbled, and the brake handle is so strong.
8. release the air.
9. after the adjustment is completed, it is installed in the reverse order of disassembly.

Check forks

1. the motorcycles are parked in a flat place:
2. check:
● The inner tube
Have a scar or damage.
● Oil seal
The oil leakage is serious - change
3. maintain the vertical parked state of the motorcycle and brake the front brake.
4. check:
● Action state
Make the forks slide up and down a number of times. Action has interference - repair

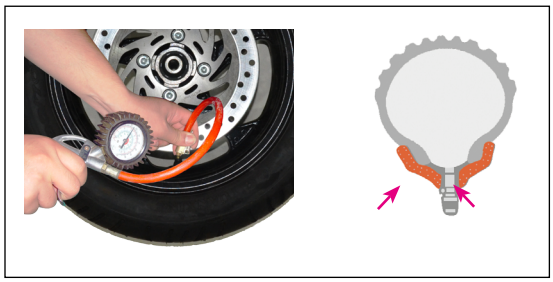
Check the tires

1. measure

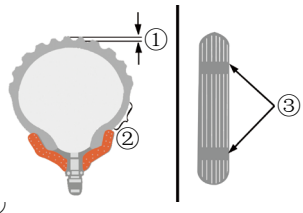
● Tire pressure
Beyond the range of specifications→adjustment

	Tire pressure
front wheel	225kpa
rear wheel	225kpa

Front tire specification	120/70-12
Rear tire specification	130/70-12



2. inspect:
● Tire surface
Wear, damage and replacement
The depth of the pattern ①
● The lateral wall ②
● Wear indicator layer ③



Minimum tread pattern depth ①: (Front and rear wheels) : 1.0mm	

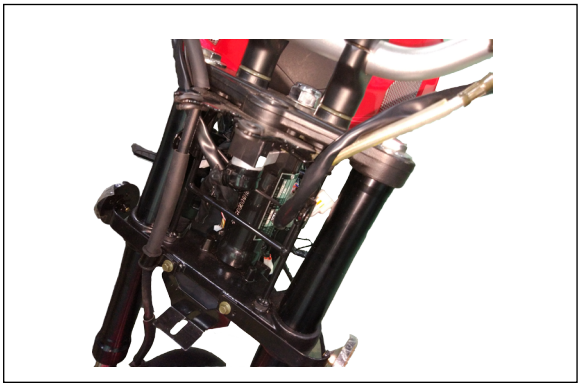
Notice:
● It is dangerous to use worn tires to drive motorcycles. If the tire pattern begins to exceed the wear indicator, the tire should be replaced immediately. It is best not to make up the broken inner tube. In the case have to take special care, repair, and high quality alternatives as soon as possible to replace the tube.

Check the steering gear

● Under the state of the front wheel, use the hand to slosh the front of the front fork to check whether the steering shaft is loose. Check whether the direction can be rotated right and right.

Swing loose, rotation not smooth - adjust the steering shaft nut

Check steering system

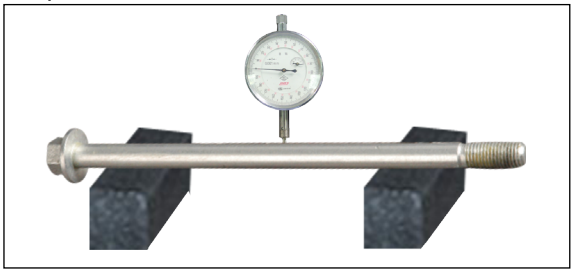


notes:
When the ring nut is tightened, the ball bearing and the steering shaft must be rotated freely.

● Fasten the ring nut.

Front brake (disc brake)

inspect



1. inspect:
● The front axle (detection indicator)

	Distortion limit of front axle:

Bend → replace

Notice:
Do not try to straighten the curved front wheel shaft

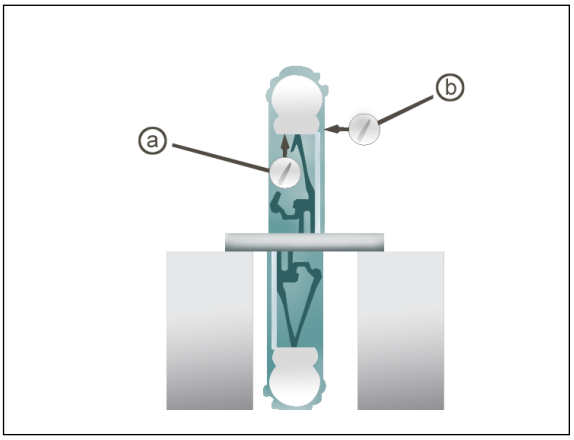
2. inspect:
● wheel
Deformation, damage, or bending → replace

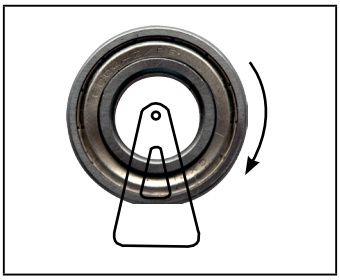
Notice:
Don't try to repair the wheel yourself even if it's a small problem!

3. inspect:
● Slowly rotating wheel hub to check radial a, axial B beating.

	Rim difference limit: Radial: 1mm axial: 0.5mm

More than limit → replace

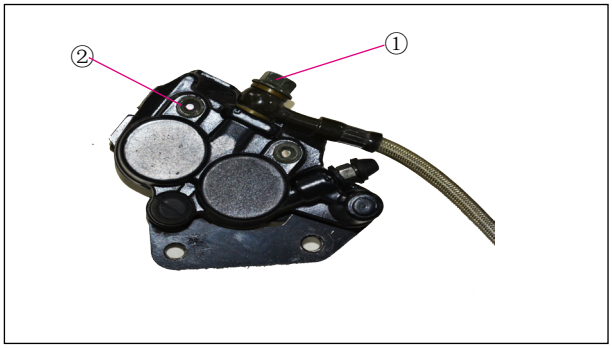




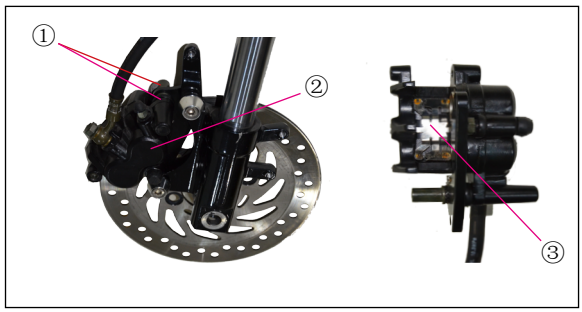
4. inspect:
● Wheel bearing
An uneven, loosened, or abnormal sound of a bearing in a wheel hub. → replace.
● oil seal
Wear or damage → replace

Replacement of brake friction hoofs

Notice:
Brake pincers and tubing are needed to be removed.



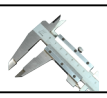
1.Disassemble:
● Fixed bolt (caliper body) ①
● Caliper body ②



2.Disassemble:
● Brake friction plate ①
● Brake friction spring ②
● Fixed spring ③

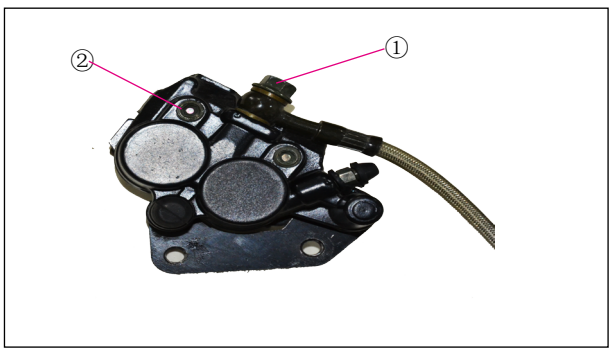
Lithium grease	

3.install:
● Caliper body ②
● Installation bolt

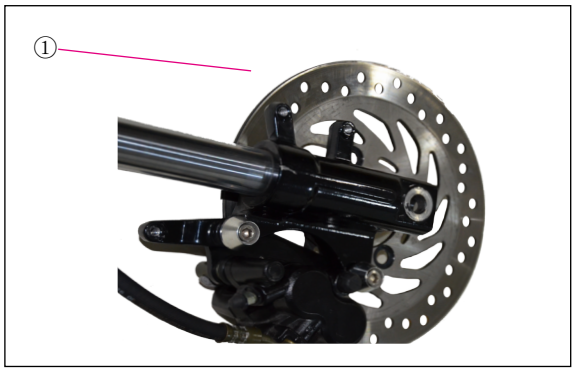
Installation bolt: 23N.m (2.3Kgf.m)	

4.inspect:
● Brake oil level
5. check:
● Motion state of brake rod
Loose or soft sensation - Exhaust

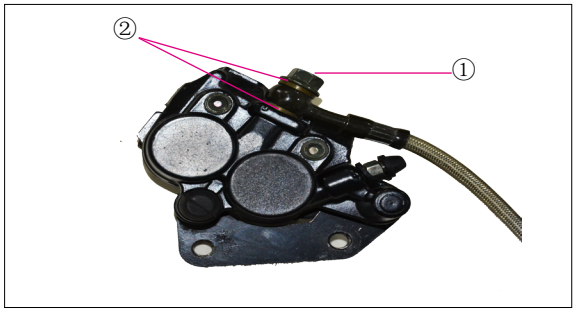
Dismantling caliper



1. dismantling:
● Connection bolts ①
2.Disassemble:
● Mounting bolts ②
3.Disassemble:
● Caliper body
● Brake friction plate
● Brake friction spring
● Position spring

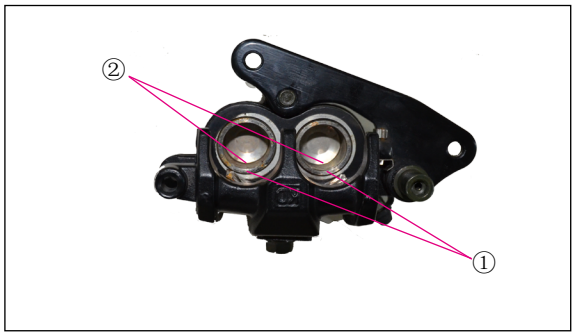


4.Disassemble:
● Caliper body support ①



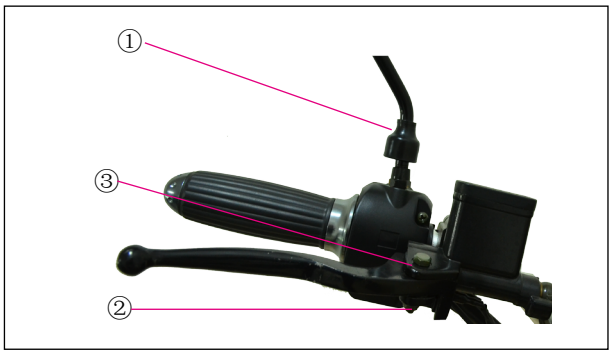
5.Disassemble:
● Connecting bolt ①
Copper washer ②

6.Disassemble:
● piston ①

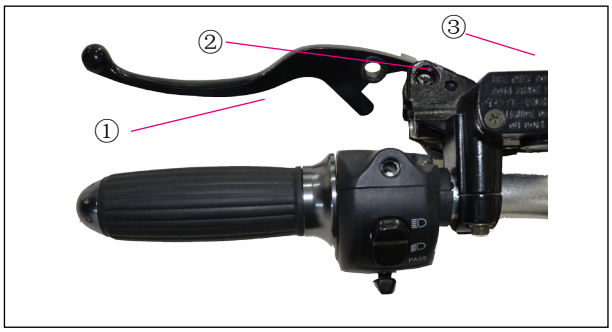


7. Disassemble:
- Dust ring components ①
- Piston oil seal part ②

Disassemble the main cylinder part

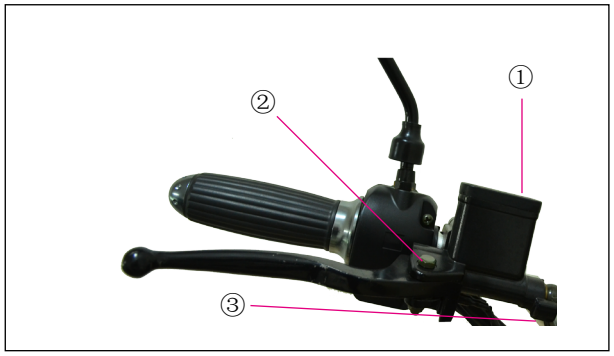


1. Disassemble:
- Rearview mirror (right) ①
- Nut (brake handle) ②
- Nut (brake handle)) ③

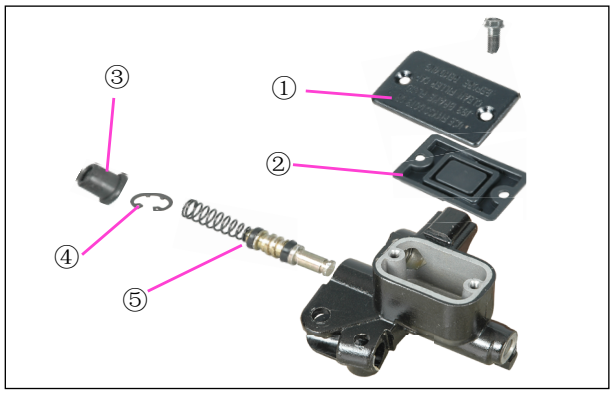


2.. Disassemble:
- Brake handle ①
- Brake switch ②

3. Release:
- Connection bolts ③



4. Disassemble:
- Master cylinder ①
- Connecting bolt ②
- Copper washer ③

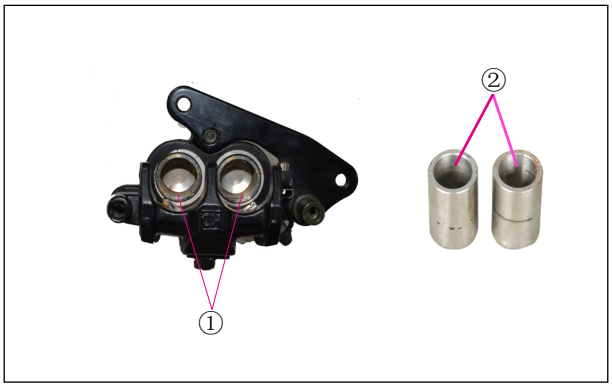


5. Disassemble:
- Master cylinder ①
- The diaphragm ②
- Rubber sleeve ③
- Spring washer ④
- Main cylinder assembly ⑤

Inspection and maintenance

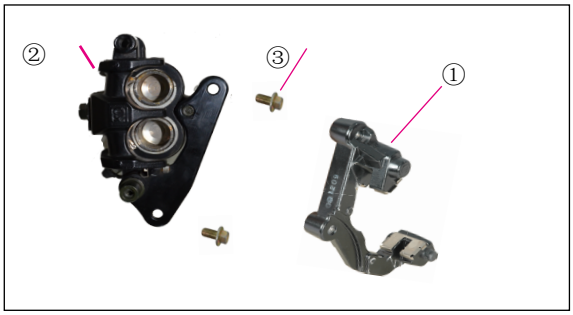
Notes:

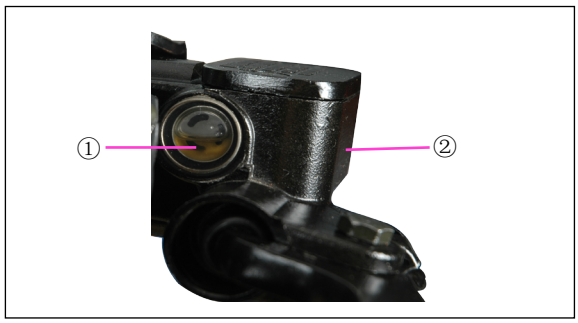
Replacement cycle of brake parts
- The brake disc is replaced when required
- Piston oil seal and dustproof ring are replaced every two years
- Change the tubing once in four years
- The replacement of brake oil needs to be



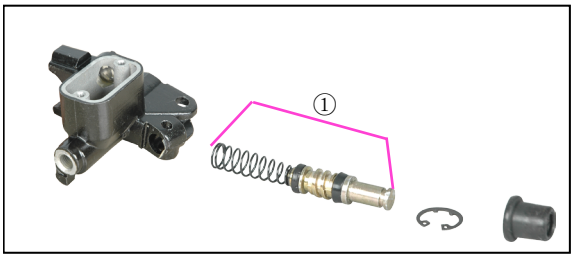
2. inspect:
● Caliper support ①
Crack/damage → Replacement of caliper body components
● Caliper body ②
Crack/damage → Replacement of caliper body components
● Rubber sleeve ③
Crack/damage → replace

1. inspect:
● Caliper cylinder ①
abrasion/Scratch → Replacement of caliper body components
● piston ②
abrasion/Scratch → Replacement of caliper body components





3. inspect:
● Master cylinder ①
Crack/damage → Replacement of main cylinder assembly
● Master cylinder ②
Crack/damage → replace
● Oil level channel (main cylinder)

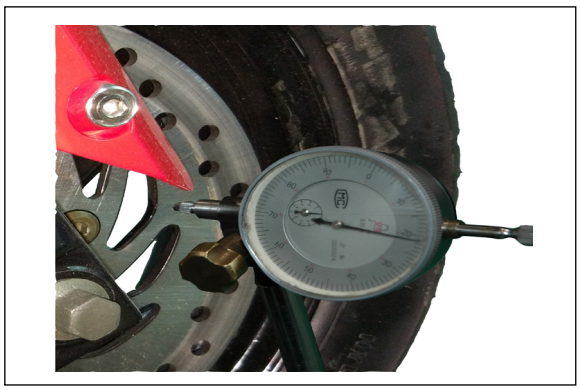


4. inspect:
● Main cylinder assembly ①
Crack/damage → replace

5. measure:
● Thickness of friction plate

Wear limit value of friction platea: 0.8mm	

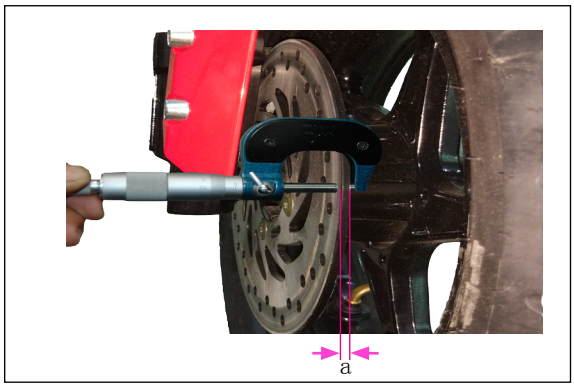
Beyond the specification range → replace



6. inspect:
● Flatness of front brake disc

Maximum swing: 0.3mm	

Beyond the specification range - check the front wheel runout, the front wheel pulsation is normal and needs to be replaced before the brake disc



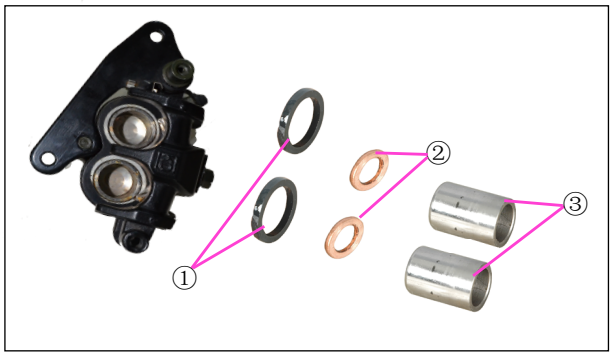
● Thickness of front brake disc

Front brake disc thickness: Standard value: 4mm wear limit value: 3.5mm	

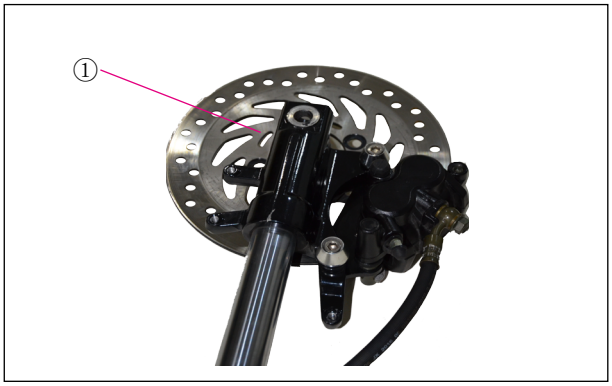
Beyond the specification range → replace

Front brake disc bolt: 23N.m (2.3Kgf.m)	

Caliper installation



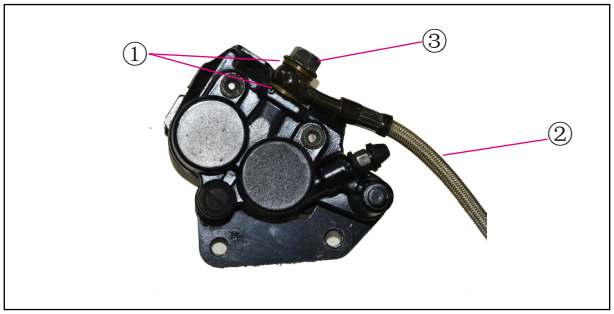
1. install:
● Piston Seal ①
● Dustproof sleeve parts ②
● piston ③



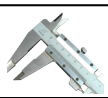
2. install:
● Caliper support ①

Calipers bearing bolt: 35N.m (3.5Kgf.m)	

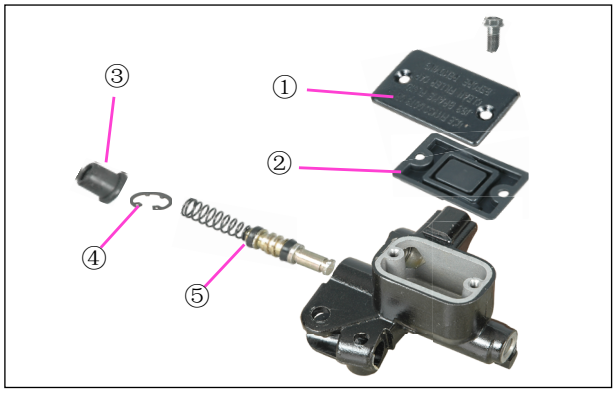
3. install:
● Positioning spring
● Frictional spring
● Friction plate
● Caliper body
● Positioning bolt

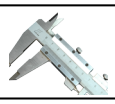


4. install:
● Copper washer ①
● Tubing ②
● Connecting bolt ③

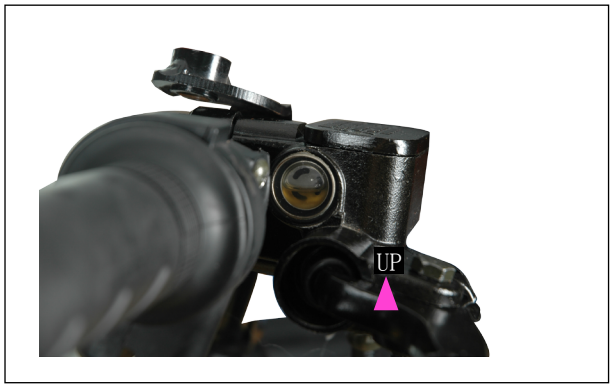
Connecting bolt: 26N.m (2.6Kgf.m)	

Main cylinder installation

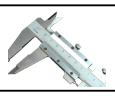


Brake oil: DOT4# or DOT3#	

1. install:
- Main cylinder assembly ①
- Spring washer ②
- Rubber sleeve ③

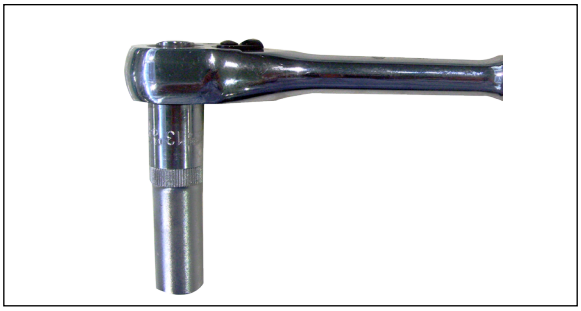


notes:
- When the main cylinder supports are installed, "UP" is a sign up.
- Fasten the bolt first, and then fasten the bolt.

Main cylinder support bolt: 12N.m (1.2Kgf.m)	

Pre dismantling shock absorber

1. The front shock absorber is fixed on the bench with a special fixture.



Notes:
Do not pop up the spring.

2. Unscrew the top plug.

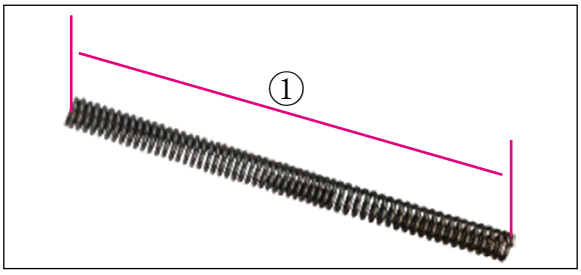
Notes:
Do not damage the front fork tube assembly and remove the shock spring.

3. Use the oil seal disassembly tool or the flat screwdriver to remove the oil seal gently and then remove the trap.

Notes:
Oil seal can not be damaged.

inspect

1. inspect:
- Spring free length ①



	Free spring length: Limit value: 285mm

2. inspect:

● Positioning tube

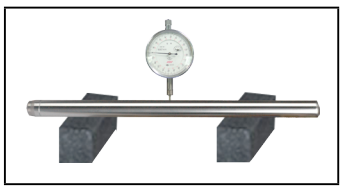
Check steps:

1. reverse the inner tube, retracting the oil again and again.
2. special tool extends into the positioning tube fixed seat.
3. remove the internal six angle bolts with the internal six square wrench.
4. remove the positioning tube, remove the socket.

Check whether the parts are worn or damaged, and should be replaced if necessary.

● Bending degree of the tube

The positioning tube placed in the V block, with a dial indicator measurement, the overall reading of 1/2 for the actual bending.



	Internal tube bending degree: Limit value: 0.2mm

Beyond the limit → Correction or replacement

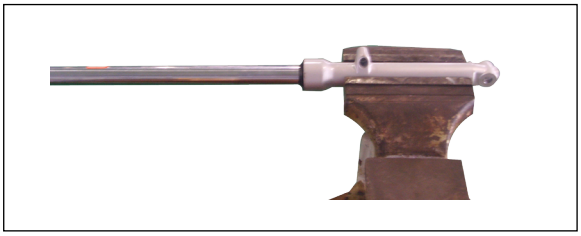
assembling

Notes:

Before assembly, the parts are cleaned with kerosene and cleaned.

Installation steps:

The 1. seat, spring is arranged in a positioning tube, a sealing sleeve, the seal piece is arranged on the casing end position.



Notes:

Don't reverse the spiral spring.

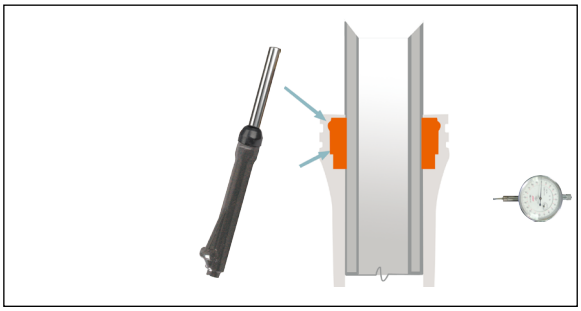
2. the inner tube into the pipe that extends into the inner tube socket is fixed by a special tool, with the inner six angle wrench inner six angle bolts.

	torque: 23N.m (2.3kgf.m)

Notes:

The inner six corner bolts should be coated with sealant.

3. put the oil seal protection ring into the lower branch, and then use the oil seal installation tool to load the oil seal.



notes:

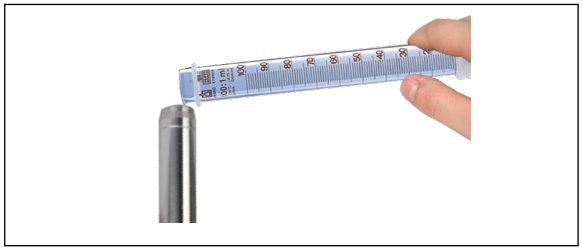
Apply the oil or molybdenum disulfide grease on the oil cover, and then press it into the tube until the spring groove is exposed.

4. pack the ring with the spring tongs in the grooves of the lower branch.

5. new dust cover is installed.

6. the inner tubes are all pressed into the prescribed shock absorption oil.

	Specified amount of oil: 58.5ml



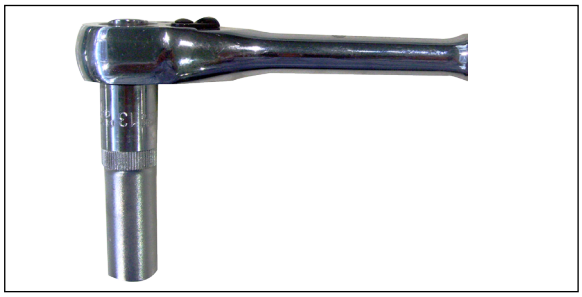
Notes:
Don't overload the oil.

7. insert the spring into the inner tube.

Notes:
When the spring is installed, the denser end of the spring ring should be upwards.

8. use special fixture to fix inner tube.

9. tighten the screw cap.

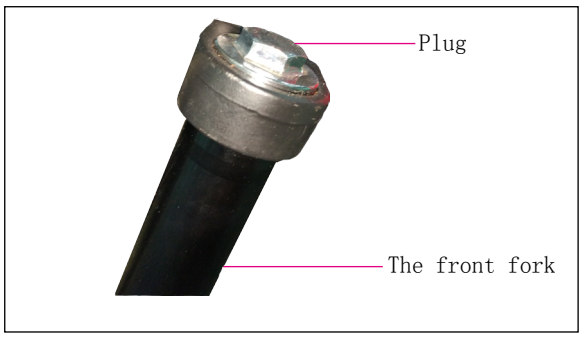


Notes:
Need to replace the O ring plug when damaged.

install

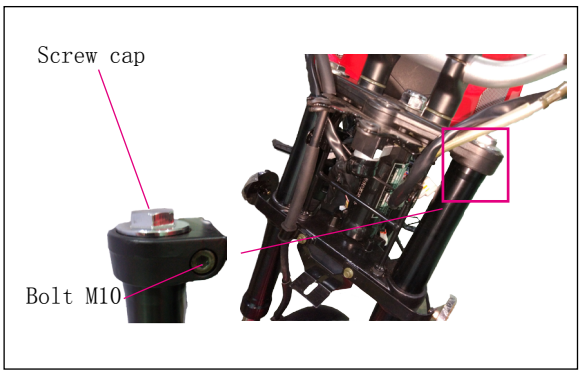
1. install:
● Fastening screw

	torque: 50N.m (5.0kgf.m)



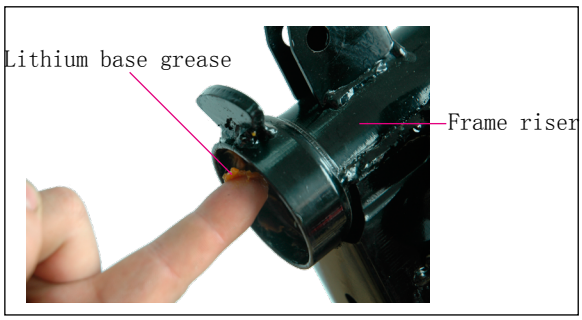
2. install:
● Fastening bolt (Fang Xiangzhu)

	torque: 50N.m (5.0kgf.m)



Dismantling the direction column

1. the motorcycles should be placed in a flat place.
2. good balance of earthly motorcycle, to prevent rollover.
3. remove the upper and lower nuts.
Use the hook wrench to tighten the bottom nut first, then remove the upper nut with the hook wrench.
Can't be dismantled with any tool other than the wrench.



inspect

1. clean the bearing ring and steel ball.
2. check steel ball and bearing seat ring.
abrasion/damage → replace

Disassembly step of bearing ring:
● As shown in the figure, with a long rod and a hammer from the disassembly of the bearing seat, steering shaft out of the riser in the groove.

● As shown by bearing ring flat chisel and hammer disassembly direction column .

● Install new dustproof seals, steel balls and bearing seat rings.

Notes:

● Steel balls, bearing rings and dust proof seals must be replaced in a complete set.

● The tilted steel ball and bearing seat ring will wear the frame erect, so it should be carefully installed as a horizontal state. Steel ball and bearing ring must not be knocked on.

install

Install it in the opposite order of disassembly.

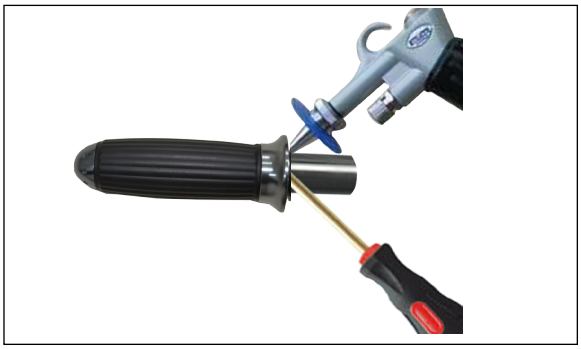
● The lithium base grease is applied to the steel ball (up and down), the bearing ring and the inner hole of the frame erect pipe.

● Install nut (upper. The lower end). Refer to the disassembly nut.

Disassembly direction

● The left handle

When dismantling, use compressed air to blow the handle and handle the handle.



● Left grip

Bend, break, damage → replace

Notice:

Do not try to straighten the bent grip, so it may soften the grip.

install

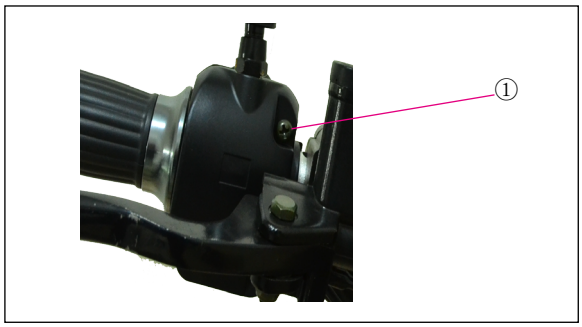
1. installation direction

Notes:

● A layer of lithium base oil is coated on the left end in the direction.

● Alignment of the grooves to the surface of the direction column.

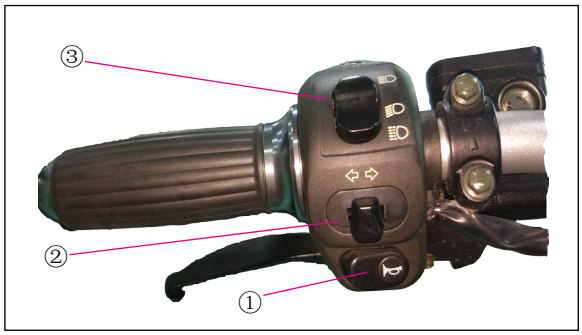
2. tighten fastening nuts



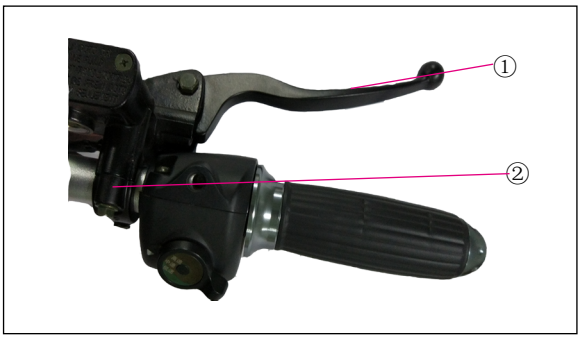
	torque: 43N.m (4.3kgf.m)

3. hanging guide line

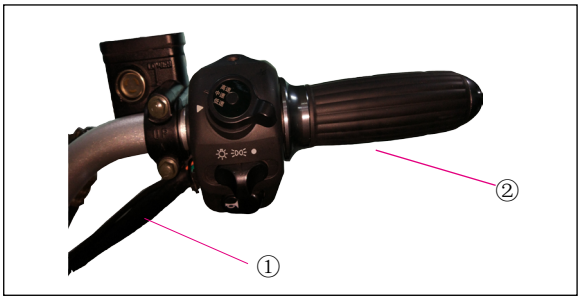
4. Install the horn button ①、Turn lamp switch ②、Dimmer switch ③



5. Brake handle before installation ① (handle seat 2)

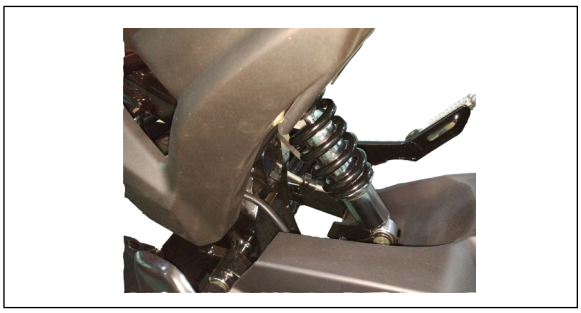


6. Install speed line ①、Right grip combination ②



Disassembly shock absorber

1. Disassemble:
● Rear shock absorber



Notice:
Support the main motorcycle bracket to avoid turning over.

2. Disassemble:
● Left and right shock absorption
3. dismantling
● Back wheel
4. dismantling
● Chain

5. Disassemble:
● Nut
● Connecting rod
● Chain guard plate
● Rear wheel fork

inspect

1. inspect:

● Laxity of rocker arm

If it is loose → Tighten the shaft nut or switch bushing.

● The motion of the rocker arm up and down

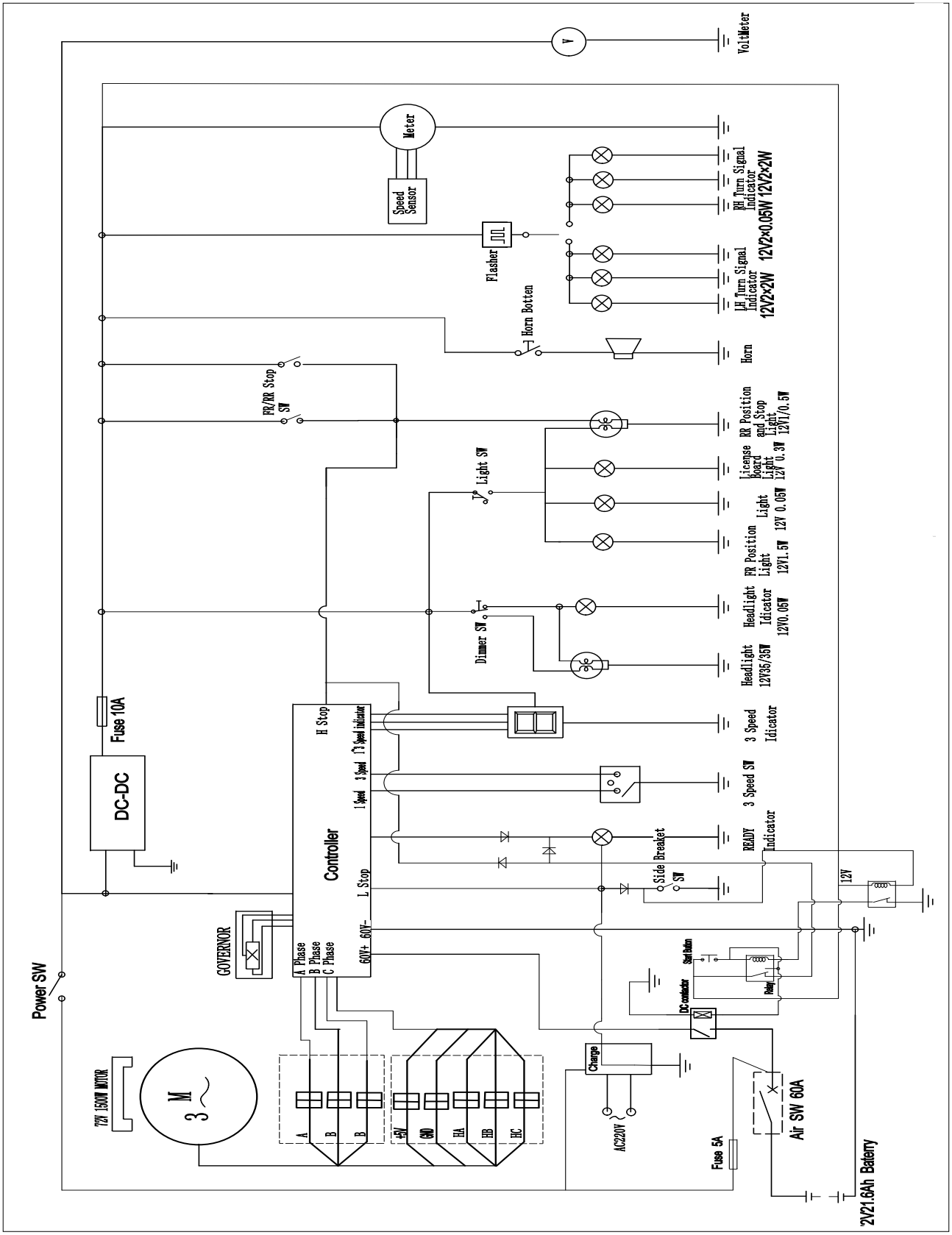
As if the movement is not smooth, curved, and with rough parts → Change the shaft sleeve.

2. inspect:

● Rear shock absorber

Oil leaking and deformation → replace

Electrical schematic diagram



Electrical system

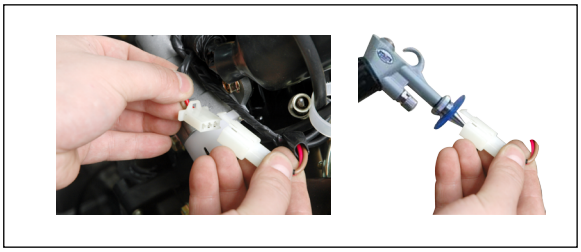
Check connector

The dirt, rust, moisture and so on on the connector should be cleaned.

1. dismantling:

● Connector

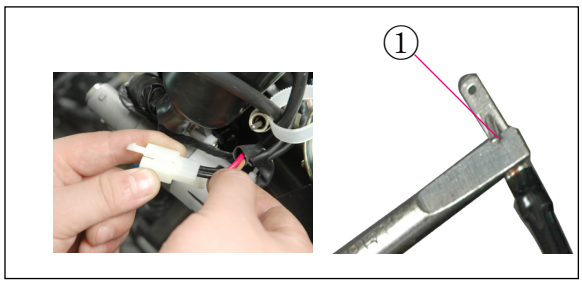
2. dry each post with compressed air.



3. each connector should be connected and removed 2~3 times

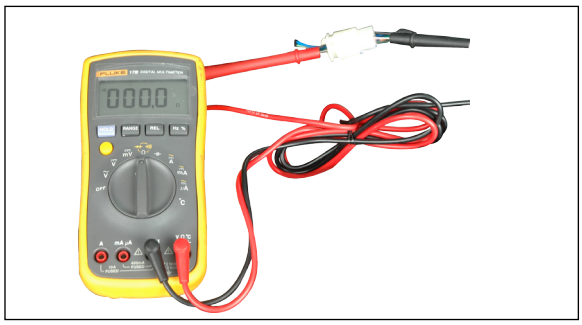
4. check with hand pull wire to confirm that the wire will not be removed.

5. if the wiring column is pulled out with a hand, the pin should be bent and the connector is inserted into the connector.

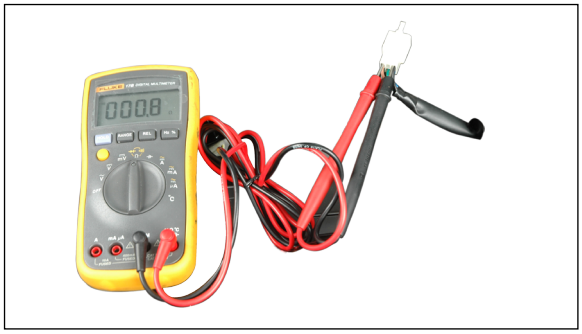


6. connection:

● Connector



7. use the multimeter to check whether it is conducted.



Notes:

● If it is found that the circuit is not guided, the terminals are cleaned.

● Whenever the inspection is over, be sure to do the inspection according to the 1~7 steps mentioned above.

● When replacing each device, be sure to check the connectors.

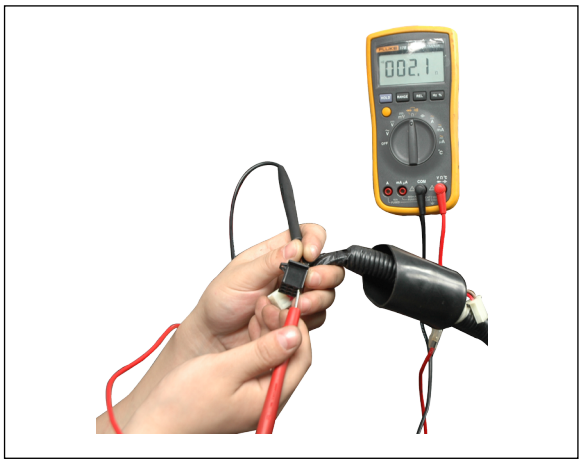
● As shown in the picture, the multimeter is checked by the connector.

Check switch

Check method of switch

Use the multimeter to check the conduction between the terminals.

If the result of inspection finds any bad condition, it is necessary to replace the switch.



	Multimeter

Notes:

● Repeatedly start the switch to check several times.

● Before inspection, the multimeter must be first classified as "0".

● During inspection, the use of the electric meter should be set at the appropriate level for inspection. The path inspection of each switch is carried out in Omega 1.

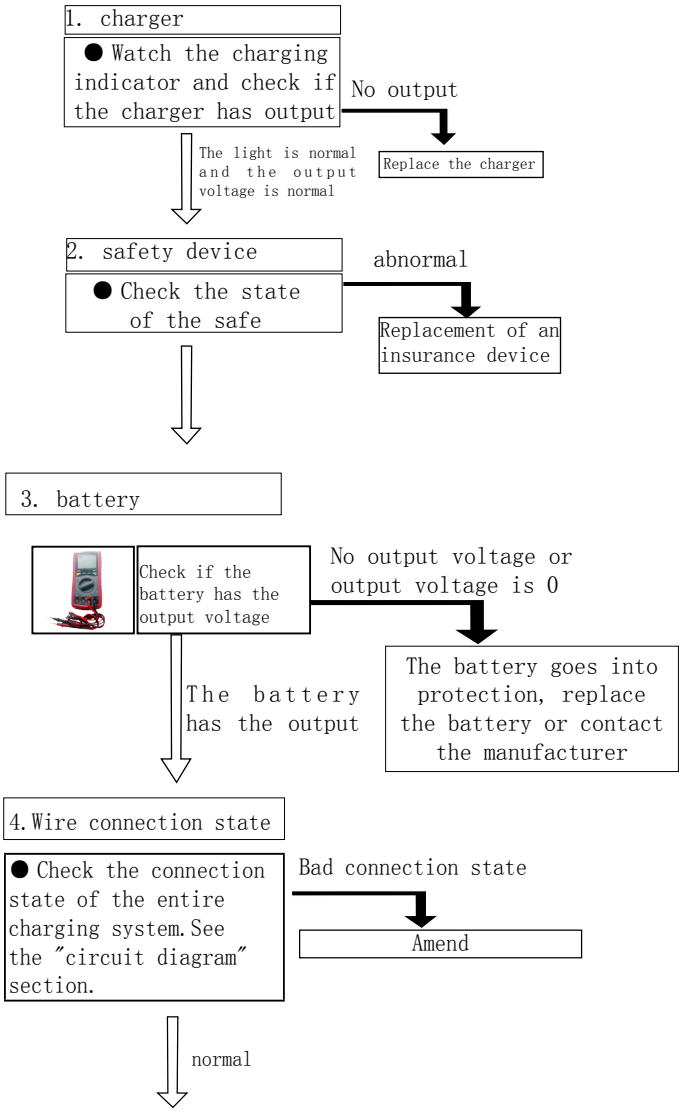
Troubleshooting of charging system

Battery is not charged

Check steps:
1. charger
2. safety device
3. battery

Remarks:
The following special tools should be used before troubleshooting

	A multimeter



Lighting troubleshooting

A headlight, a "far light" indicator, a taillight / or a meter light.

5. "light" switch

● The splicer of the switch (right) from the wire detachable hand.
● The small multimeter (omega 1) is connected to the switch (right) terminal of the hand.
● Check the switch between "Brown and blue / black".

abnormal → "Light" switch fault, change hand switch (right)

normal ↓

6. "headlight" light switch

● The splicer of the switch (left) from the wire detachable hand.
● The small multimeter (omega 1) is connected to the switch (right) terminal of the hand.
● Check the switch between "Blue / black and yellow" and "Blue / black and green".

abnormal → "Headlight" light switch fault, change hand switch (left)

normal ↓

****

Lighting system inspection

1. The headlights and the "far light" light are not lit.

1. light bulbs and lamps

● Check whether the light bulb and the lamp holder are connected

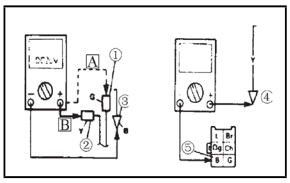
Not guided → Replace light bulb and lamp holder

Conduction ↓

2. Voltage

● The small multimeter (DC20V) is connected to the headlight decomposer and the "large light far light" indicator light splitter.

Non electricity → It should be replaced.



● The headlamps:
Multimeter + polar lead → yellow or green traverse
Multimeter - pole wire → black wire
● "Far light" indicator light:
Multimeter + polar wire → yellow wire
Multimeter - pole wire → black wire

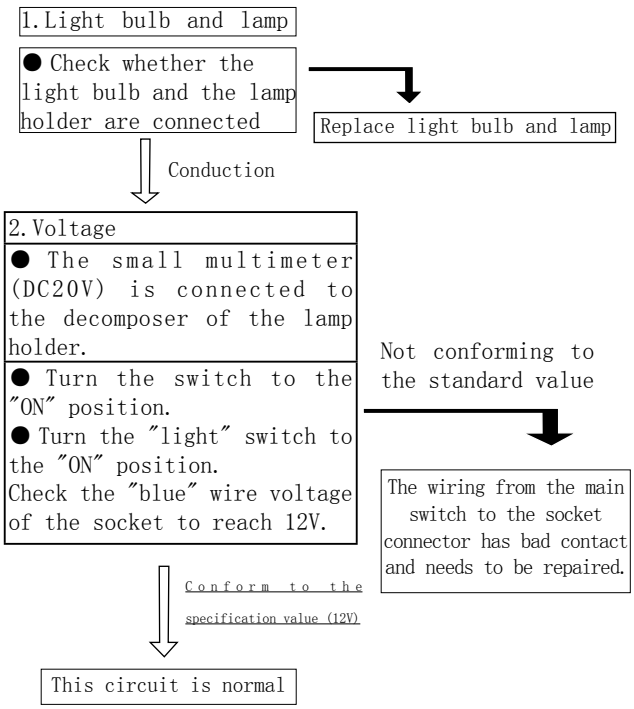
The light switch of a headlight is located at (near light) position
The light switch is located at (Yuan Guang) position

abnormal → The wiring from the switch to the lamp holder has a bad contact and needs to be repaired.

Conform to the specification value (12V) ↓

This circuit is normal

2. The instrument light doesn't light.



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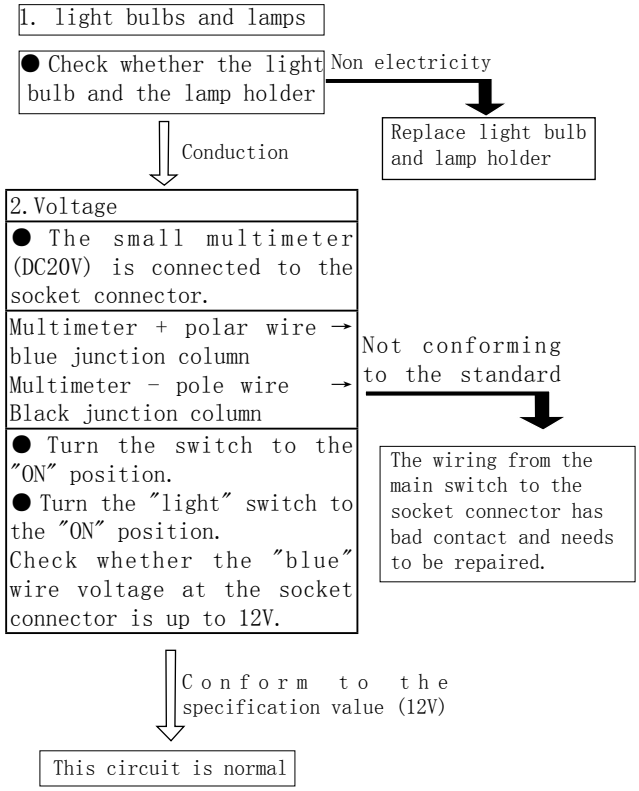
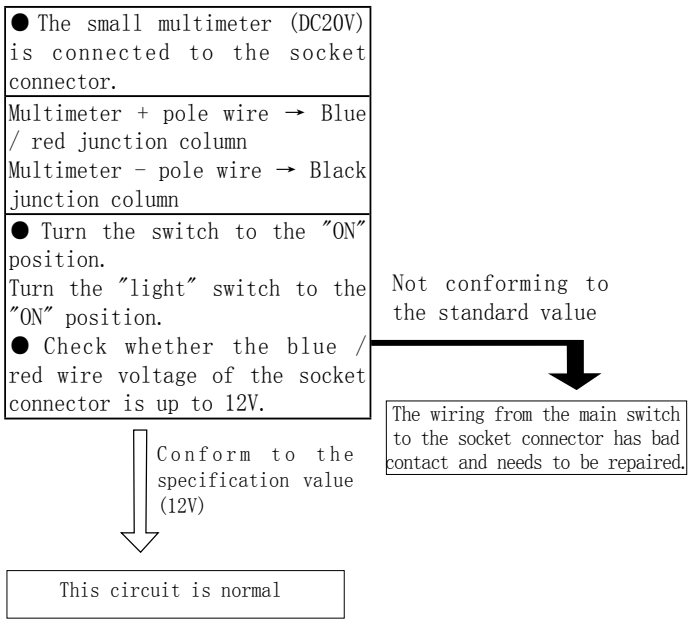
3. The taillights are not lit.



4. The front position light is not bright.



Troubleshooting

The turning light, the brake light or the indicator light is not bright and the horn does not sound

Remarks:

Before troubleshooting, the following parts should be disassembled: the side cover (2) cushion (3) rear cover

When troubleshooting, the following special tools should be used.

A multimeter

1. safety device

● Check the safety of the safe → Not guided → Replacement of an insurance

↓ Conduction

2. Battery and DC-DC

● Check whether the battery output voltage is normal.
● Check whether the output voltage of DC-DC is normal.

↓ normal

The output voltage of the battery: 60~84 V; DC-DC output voltage of 12V → abnormal → Replace the fault battery or DC-DC.

↓ normal

3. main switch

● Disassemble the splice of the main switch from the wire beam.
● Check whether the switch is connected between "Brown and red". 正常 → abnormal → The main switch fault should be replaced

↓

4. Wire reconnection

● Check the connector of the whole signal system. See the "circuit diagram" section → abnormal → Amend

↓ normal

Check the state of each circuit of the signal system. See the "signal system check" section.

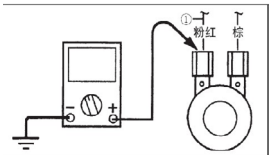
The inspection of the signal system

1. The horn does not sound

1. Trumpet switch

● The splicer of the switch (left) from the wire detachable hand. Check whether the switch is connected between "pink and black". → abnormal → The horn switch failure should be replaced by the handle switch (left)

↓ Conduction

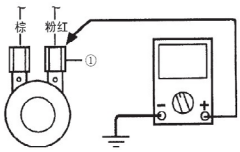


2. voltage

● The small multimeter (DC20V) is connected to the trumpet wire.
Multimeter + polar lead → Pink wire ①
Multimeter - pole wire → frame ground wire
● Turn the main switch to the "ON" position.
● Check whether the voltage is up to 12V at the terminal of the horn of the horn brown wire. → Not conforming to the standard value → The wiring from the main switch to the trumpet string has bad contact and needs to be repaired.

↓ Conform to the specification value (12V)

3. horn



● The small multimeter (DC20V) is connected to the "pink" terminal.
Multimeter + pole wire → Pink wire ①
Multimeter - pole wire → frame ground wire
● Turn the main switch to the "ON" position.
● Check the voltage of the "pink" wire at 12V at the trumpet junction. → Not conforming to the standard value → Trumpet failure should be replaced

↓ The horn does

Adjust or replace a trumpet

2. The brake light is not lit

1. Light bulb and lamp

Check whether the bulb and lamp holder is conduction.

Not guided → Replace a light bulb or a lamp holder

Conduction ↓

2. Brake switch

● Remove the brake switch wire from the wire beam.
Check the switch between "green / yellow and Brown".

Not conforming to the standard value → The brake switch failure should be replaced.

The horn does not sound ↓

3. voltage

● The small multimeter (DC20V) is connected to the connector.

Multimeter + polar lead → Green / yellow wire
Multimeter - pole wire → black wire

● Turn the main switch to the "ON" position.
● Pull the brake handle or step down the brake pedal.
● Check the "green / yellow" wire voltage to 12V at the lamp socket.

Not conforming to the standard value → The wiring from the main switch to the lamp holder has bad contact and needs to be repaired.

Conform to the specification value (12V) ↓

This circuit is normal

****

3. turn signal light, indicating light does not

1. Light bulb and lamp holder

Check whether the light bulb and the lamp holder are connected.

Not guided → Replace a light bulb or a lamp

Conduction ↓

2. Turn signal switch

● The splicer of the switch (left) from the wiring harness.
● Check the switch between "Brown / white and thick tea colored traverse" and "Brown / white and dense green".

abnormal → "Turn signal light" switch fault, change hand switch (left)

Conduction ↓

3. Voltage

● The small multimeter (DC20V) is connected to the flash relay.

Multimeter + polar lead → brown wire
Multimeter - polar lead → frame grounding

● Turn the main switch to the "ON" position.
● Check whether the voltage of the "Brown" wire is up to 12V at the terminal of the flash device relay.

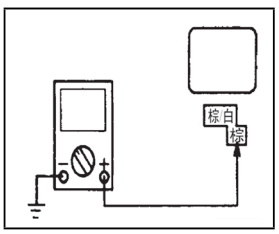
Not conforming to the standard value → The wiring from the main switch to the flash device has bad contact and needs to be repaired.

Conform to the specification value ↓

4. Flash relay

● The multimeter (DC20V) is connected to the flash relay.

Electric meter + polar lead → Brown / white terminal ①
Electric meter - polar wire → carbody ground wire



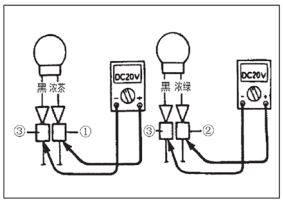
● Turn the main switch to the "ON" position.
● Cut the flash to the left or the right.
● Measurement of the voltage (12V) of the brown and white lead.

Not conforming to the standard value → Replacement flash relay

Conform to the specification value ↓

5. steering indicator

● The small multimeter (DC20V) is connected to the socket connector.
● Connect to the left turn on the left.
Multimeter + polar conductors → thick tea color traverse ①
Multimeter - polar lead → frame ground floor ③
● On the right side to the light connection
Multimeter + polar lead → dense green traverse ①
Multimeter - polar lead → frame ground floor ③
● Turn the main switch to the "ON" position.
● -will "turn signal lamp" switch to " ← " (left) or " → " (right) position.
● Check the voltage of the thick tea colored wire or the concentrated green wire at the lamp socket to 12V



Not conforming to the standard value → Signal circuit wiring system normal

Conform to the specification value

5. steering indicator

Check the connection part of the signal system circuit to have a broken line.

YG1500D-B

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