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SECTION 1 - FORWARD & SAFETY INTRODUCTION

Thank you for purchasing this **KYMCO VISA R 110** motorcycle, and welcome to the KYMCO riding family.

Please read this Owner's Manual carefully before riding so that you will be thoroughly familiar with the proper operation of your motorcycle's controls, its features, its capabilities, and its limitations.

To ensure a long, trouble-free life for your motorcycle, provide it with the proper care and maintenance as described in this manual.

For replacement parts and accessories, you should always use genuine KYMCO products as they have been specially designed for your vehicle and manufactured to meet KYMCO's demanding standards.

Keep this Owner's Manual aboard your motorcycle at all times so that you can refer to it whenever you need information. This manual should be considered a permanent part of the motorcycle and should remain with the motorcycle when it is sold.

All information, illustrations, photographs and specifications contained in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Due to improvements or other changes, there may be information in this manual that differs slightly from your vehicle. KYMCO reserves the right to make product and publication changes at any time, without notice, and without incurring any obligation.

SECTION 1 - FORWARD & SAFETY INTRODUCTION

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Your motorcycle can provide you many years of service and pleasure if you take responsibility for your own safety and understand the challenges that you can meet on the road. There is much that you can do to protect yourself when you ride. You will find many helpful recommendations throughout this manual. Here are some very important safety tips:

Wear a helmet

Motorcycle safety equipment starts with a quality helmet. One of the most serious injuries you can suffer in a crash is a head injury. Always wear a properly approved helmet. You should also wear suitable eye protection.

Make yourself easy to see

To make yourself more visible, wear bright, reflective clothing, position yourself so other drivers can see you, signal before turning or changing lanes, and use your horn when it will help others notice you.

Know your limits

Ride within the boundaries of your own skill at all times. Knowing these limits and staying within them will help you to avoid accidents. Always ride with both hands on the handlebars.

Keep your motorcycle in safe condition

For safe riding, it is important to inspect your motorcycle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits, and only use accessories that have been approved by KYMCO for this motorcycle.

Inspect your motorcycle before riding

Remember to perform an entire safety inspection to ensure your and your passenger's safety before each ride.

Be extra cautious on bad weather days

Riding on bad weather days, especially wet ones, requires extra caution. Braking distances can double on a rainy day. Stay off of painted surfaces, manhole covers and greasy appearing areas on the pavement, as they can be especially slippery. Use extreme caution at railway crossings and on metal gratings and bridges. Whenever you are in doubt about the road conditions, slow down.

Modification

Modification of your motorcycle or removal of original equipment may render the vehicle unsafe or illegal. Obey all applicable equipment regulations in your area.

SECTION 1 - FORWARD & SAFETY INTRODUCTION

PROTECTIVE APPAREL

For your safety, always wear an approved motorcycle or motorcycle helmet, eye protection, boots, gloves, long pants, and a long-sleeved shirt or jacket whenever you ride your motorcycle.

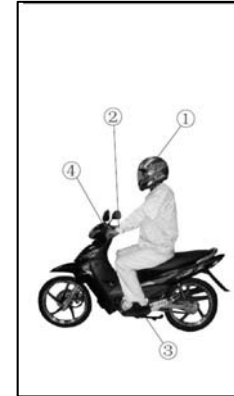
Helmets and protection

Your helmet is your most important piece of riding gear because it offers the best protection against head injuries. Your helmet should fit your head comfortably and securely. Always wear a face shield or goggles to protect your eyes and to aid your vision.

Additional riding gear

In addition to a helmet and eye protection, you should also use:

- Sturdy boots with nonslip soles to help protect your feet and ankles
- Leather gloves to keep your hands warm and help prevent blisters, cuts, burns and bruises
- A motorcycle or motorcycle riding suit or jacket that has been designed for comfort as well as protection. Brightly colored and reflective clothing can help make you more noticeable in traffic. Be sure to avoid loose clothing that can get caught on any part of your motorcycle.



- ①Footwear should be the proper size, have low heels, and offer ankle protection
- ②Wear gloves
- ③Always wear a helmet. You should also wear eye protection
- ④Wear bright or reflective clothing.
- ⑤Clothes should fit properly (not too tight or loose)

WARNING

Be sure both you and your passenger always wear properly fitting, approved motorcycle helmets. You should also wear eye protection and other protective apparel when you ride.

SECTION 1 - FORWARD & SAFETY INTRODUCTION

These general guidelines may help you decide how to add accessories to your motorcycle and how to load it properly.

Load limits

These specifications are the load limits for your **VISA R 110** motorcycle.

Overloading the motorcycle will affect its stability and handling.

Be sure to stay within the limits listed below:

Maximum weight capacity

(includes the weight of the rider, passenger, cargo and accessories): 248 kg

Maximum cargo weight:.....10 kg

Under-seat compartment weight limit: 5 kg

Helmet hook weight limit:3 kg

WARNING

Overloading or improper loading will affect vehicle handling, stability and braking, and can lead to an accident.

Never exceed the stated load capacity of your scooter. Cargo should be properly distributed and securely attached. Reduce speed when carrying cargo and allow more room for braking.

Loading guidelines

Improperly loading your motorcycle will affect its stability and handling. You should ride at reduced speeds when you are carrying a passenger or cargo. Follow these guidelines whenever you carry a passenger or cargo:

Check that both tires are properly inflated

- To prevent loose items from creating a hazard, make sure all cargo is securely tied down before you ride
- Place cargo weight as close to the center of the motorcycle as possible
- Balance cargo weight evenly on both sides of the motorcycle

SECTION 1 - FORWARD & SAFETY INTRODUCTION

There is a large variety of accessories available to KYMCO motorcycle owners. KYMCO cannot have direct control over the quality or suitability of any accessories you may wish to purchase. The addition of unsuitable accessories to your motorcycle can lead to unsafe operating conditions. It is not possible for KYMCO to test each available accessory on the market, or combinations of all such available accessories; however, your KYMCO dealer can assist you in the selection and installation of quality accessories.

Use extreme caution when selecting and installing accessories for your motorcycle.

No modifications

KYMCO strongly advises you against removing any original equipment from your motorcycle or modifying it in any way that would change its design or operation.

⚠ WARNING

Improper accessories or modifications can make your scooter unsafe and can lead to an accident. Never modify your scooter through the improper installation or use of accessories. All parts and accessories added to this vehicle should be genuine KYMCO (or equivalent) components designed for use on this scooter and should be installed and used according to the accessory manufacturer's instructions. If you have any questions, consult an authorized KYMCO dealer.

SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

Location of parts & controls



- ① Tool Box
- ② Headlight Comp
- ③ Left Front Turn Signal Light
- ④ Instruments

- ⑤ Main Stand
- ⑥ Side Stand
- ⑦ Drive Chain

- ⑧ Gear Shifter
- ⑨ Air Cleaner

NOTE: Your motorcycle may differ slightly in appearance from the images in this manual.

SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

Location of parts & controls



- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| ① Starter Motor Button | ⑤ Kick Starter | ⑨ Ignition Switch |
| ② Fuel Filler (under seat) | ⑥ Front Brake Lever | ⑩ Choke |
| ③ Tail Light & Stop Light | ⑦ Exhaust Muffler | |
| ④ Rear Brake Pedal | ⑧ Right Rear Turn Signal Light | |

NOTE: Your motorcycle may differ slightly in appearance from the images in this manual.

SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

(1) IGNITION SWITCH/STEERING&HANDLEBAR LOCK

- ① ON : At this position, power is connected to start the engine. The key cannot be taken out.
- ② OFF :At this position, power is cut off and the engine stops. The key can be taken out.
- ③ LOCK :At this position, the steering handlebar is locked. The key can be taken out

Locking Method

Turn the steering handlebar left to the full and then push and turn the ignition switch key left to the "LOCK" position ,the handlebar can be locked.

Unlocking Method

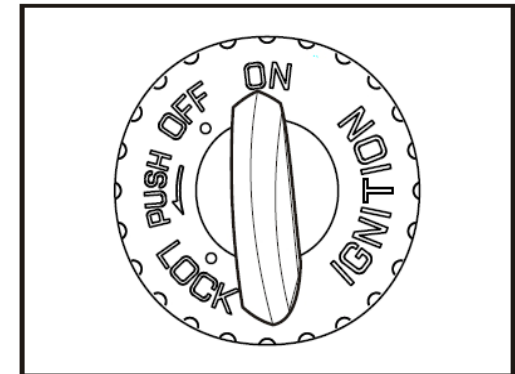
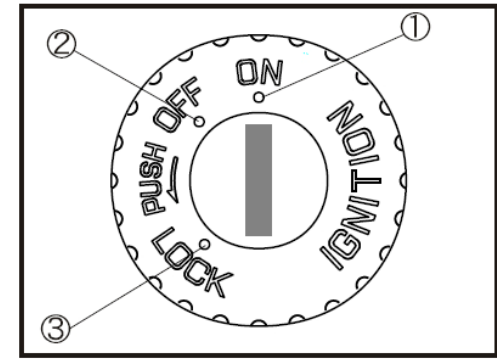
Turn the ignition switch key right to the "OFF" and the "LOCK" is released automatically.

⚠ CAUTION

After locking, turn the handlebar gently to make sure that it is locked.

Do not turn the ignition switch to the "LOCK" Position during riding, otherwise the handlebar will be out of control and cause accidents.

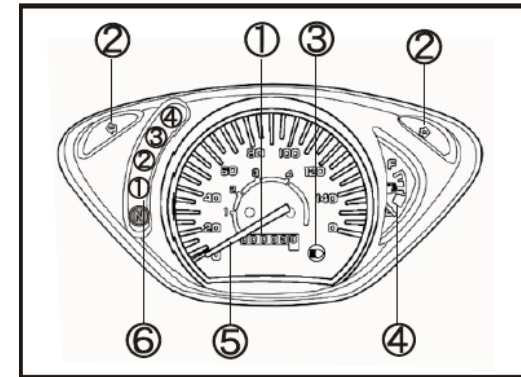
Don't park your motorcycle at a place to hinder the traffic.



SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

(2) INSTRUMENTS

- ①MILEAGE COUNTER: The total riding mileage is indicated by kilometer. The figure in black and white is an unit of 100m.
- ②TURN SIGNAL INDICATOR: When the turn signal switch is operated, this indicator will wink.
- ③HIGH BEAM INDICATOR: This indicator comes on when the long distance light is turned on.
- ④FUEL GAUGE: The fuel gauge is to show the volume of gasoline in the fuel tank. If the fuel gauge pointer is at the red area, the fuel is insufficient. Refill nonleaded gasoline as soon as possible.
- ⑤SPEEDOMETER: The riding speed is indicated by km/hour or mph.
- ⑥GEAR POSITION INDICATOR: When the engine is at the neutral or the others gear position, this indicator will come on when the ignition switch is on.



SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

(3) RIGHT HANDLEBAR SWITCH

ELECTRIC STARTER BUTTON

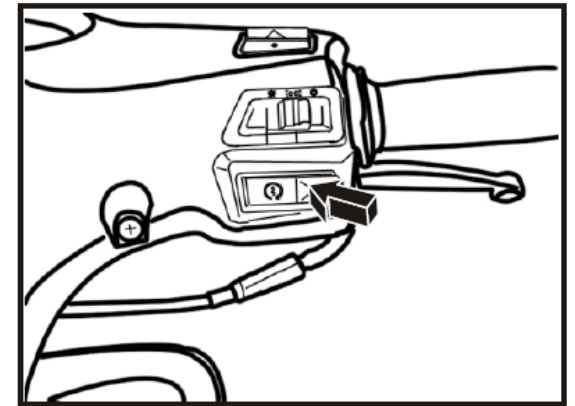
Turn the ignition switch "ON" and press the electric starter button to activate the starter motor.

⚠ CAUTION

During engine running, do not push the electric starter button to avoid engine damage.

Turn the headlight switch off and turn signal switch off before using the electric starter button.

Release the electric starter button immediately after the engine is started.



SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

(4) LEFT HANDLEBAR SWITCH

Dimmer switch:

"☰D" Dimmer switch position ① turns the headlight low beam on, and the high beam indicator light on the dash is activated.

"☷D" Dimmer switch position ② turns the headlight high beam on. The high beam indicator light on the dash is activated as well.

Passing light switch:

Use this button ③ to rapidly flick the headlamp high beam on and off to signal other vehicles that you wish to pass.

Turn signal switch:

Use the turn signal indicator to signal to other traffic that you intend to turn or change lanes. The turn signal light on the dash will flash to alert the rider that the switch is engaged.

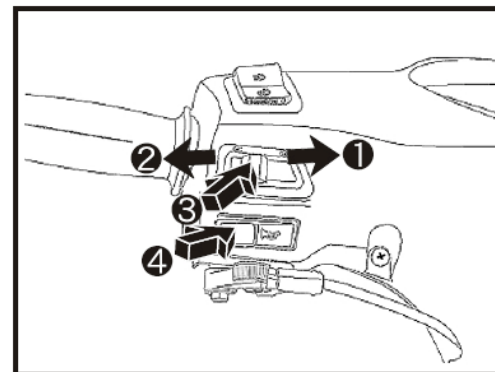
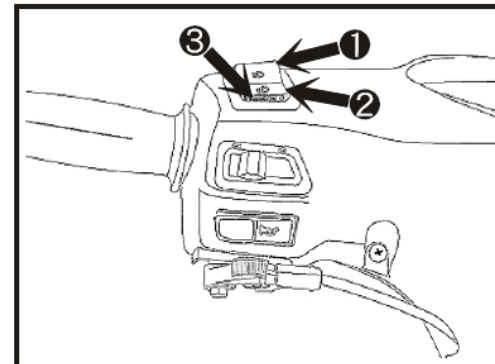
"←" for turning to the "left" ②.

"→" for turning to the "right" ①.

To cancel the turn signal, press the switch in when it is in the center position ③.

Horn button "🔊" ④:

Press the horn button to sound the horn.



SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

(5) SEATLOCK/MET-IN BOX

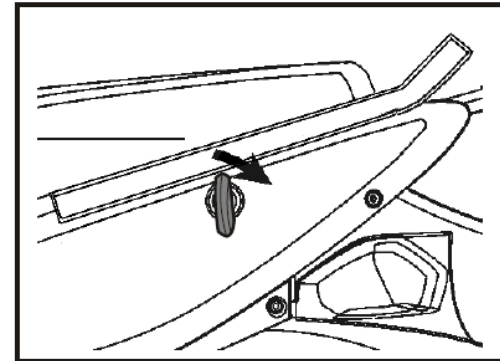
To open the seat (passenger section)

1. Insert the ignition switch key into the seat lock and rotate it clockwise to open the seat latch.
2. Lift up on the back edge of the passenger seat and remove it from the motorcycle.
3. To replace the seat, engage the hooks on the bottom of the seat with the loops on the frame. Press down on the seat until you hear the seat latch "clicks" indicating it is engaged.

NOTE: The weight capacity of the tool tray is 1.5 kg.

⚠ CAUTION

Never put the key inside the seat cushion to lock the seat.

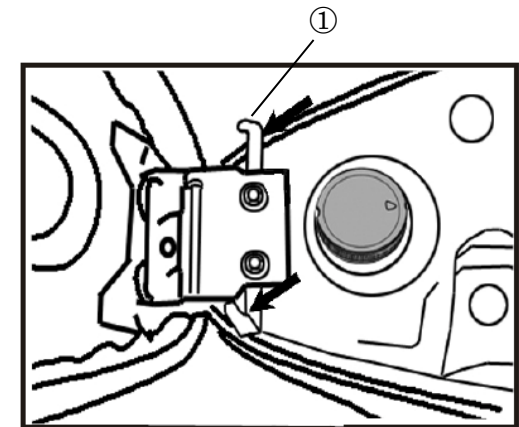


SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

(6) HELMET POSTS

Your VISA R 110 motorcycle has two helmet posts ① so you can secure your helmet(s) outside of the under seat storage compartment. To use the posts, unlock the seat.

With the seat up, put the helmet's retaining ring onto the post. Lower and press down on the seat to lock it and secure the helmet in place. To remove the helmet, open the seat.



⚠ WARNING

Do not ride your scooter with a helmet hanging from a helmet post. The helmet can interfere with your ability to control your scooter, causing an accident.

SECTION 2 - CONTROLS&FEATURES

(7) FUEL LEVEL INSPECTION/REFILLING

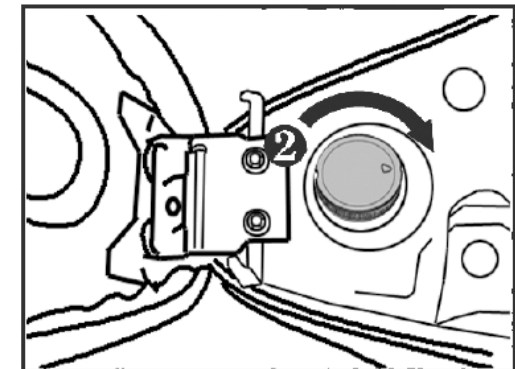
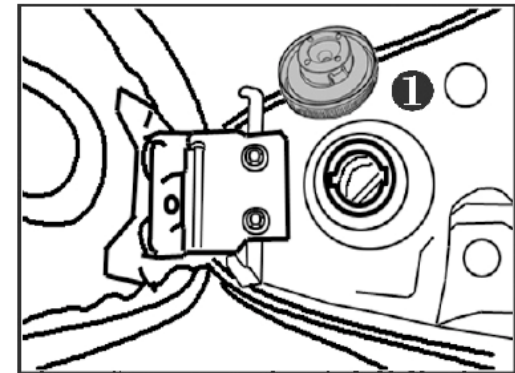
When the fuel level gauge needle approaches "E" (indicating the tank is nearly empty), refill the tank with unleaded gasoline.

1. Stop the engine and turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
2. Unlock and raise the seat.
3. Turn the fuel cap ① counterclockwise to access the fuel tank filler.
4. Add fuel through the filler opening.
5. After filling, replace the cap ② and turn it clockwise to secure it to the tank.

⚠ CAUTION

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured while handling fuel.

- * **Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks, and flame away.**
- * **Refuel only outdoors.**
- * **Clean up fuel spills immediately.**



SECTION 3 - OPERATION

Break-in recommendations

The first 1,600 km of riding are the most important in the life of your motorcycle. Proper break-in operation during this time will help ensure you receive the maximum life and performance from your new motorcycle. Proper break-in operation allows the machined surfaces to polish each other and mate smoothly.

Your motorcycle's reliability and performance depend on special care and restraint exercised during the break-in period. It is especially important that you avoid operating the engine in a manner which could expose the engine parts to excessive heat.

The following guidelines should be followed during the break-in period:

Maximum throttle operation:

Initial 800 km: Less than 1/2 throttle

Up to 1,600 km: Less than 3/4 throttle

Vary the engine speed:

The engine speed should be varied and not held at a constant rate for long periods of time. This allows the parts to be "loaded" with pressure, and then unloaded, allowing the parts to cool. This aids in the mating process of the engine and transmission components.

It is essential that some stress be placed on these components during break-in to allow for this mating process. Do not, however, apply excessive load on the motorcycle's drive line.

Avoid constant low speed:

Operating the engine at constant low speed (light load) can cause parts to glaze and not seat in properly. Allow the engine to accelerate freely through the gears, without exceeding the recommended throttle openings.

Avoid using full throttle for the first 1,600 km. The initial service:

Observe your first and most critical service. The 1,000 km initial service is the most important service in the life of your motorcycle. During the break-in period all of the engine components will have worn in and all of the other parts will have seated in, so adjustments will be required. All fasteners will be tightened, and the contaminated engine oil will be replaced.

NOTE: Completion of the 1,000 km initial service will help you obtain the optimum service life and performance from your motorcycle. Do not delay in having this service performed once your motorcycle reaches this mileage.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION

⚠ CAUTION

The 1,000 km service should be performed as outlined in the Maintenance Schedule section of this owner's manual. Pay particular attention to the cautions and warnings in the Maintenance Schedule section. Unless you have formal training as a service technician and have access to KYMCO technical reference materials, it is strongly suggested that you have the initial service performed by a KYMCO dealer.

Breaking in the new tires

New tires need proper break-in to assure maximum performance, just as your motorcycle's engine does. Wear in the tread surface by gradually increasing your cornering lean angles over the first 160 km before attempting maximum lean angles. Avoid hard acceleration, hard cornering, and hard braking for the first 160 km.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to break in your tires could cause the tires to slip and could result in you losing control of the motorcycle. Use extra care when riding on new tires. Perform proper break-in of the tires as described in this Owner's Manual, and avoid hard acceleration, hard cornering, and hard braking for the first 160 km.

Troubleshooting

It can be frustrating if your motorcycle fails to start or stops running while you are riding. In the rare instance this happens, take a few moments to check some items and you may be back to riding your motorcycle soon.



- ✓ Do you have enough gasoline in the fuel tank?
- ✓ Did you follow the correct procedure for starting the engine?
- ✓ Is the side stand in the "UP" position?
- ✓ Is the battery voltage low?
- ✓ Is the main fuse in good condition?

NOTE: Use this Owner's Manual to check components and adjustments that are within your technical ability. If you cannot resolve the problem, do not hesitate to contact your KYMCO dealer for assistance.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION

Pre-ride inspection

For your safety, it is very important to take a few moments before each ride to walk around your motorcycle and check its condition. If you detect any problem, be sure to address it immediately, or have it corrected by your KYMCO dealer.

WARNING

Improperly maintaining your motorcycle or failing to correct a problem before riding can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always perform a pre-ride inspection before every ride and correct any problems.

1. Engine oil level: Add engine oil if required (page 32). Check for leaks.
2. Fuel level: Fill fuel tank when necessary (page 15). Check for leaks.
3. Front brakes: Check operation and make sure there is no brake fluid leakage (pages 39 and 40).
4. Throttle: Check for smooth operation and that it closes fully in all steering positions (page 37).
5. Tires: Check condition and inflation (pages 43 - 45).
6. Lights and horn: Check that headlight, tail/brake light, turn signals, indicators and horn function properly.

7. Chassis: Check for overall proper function (page 46).

CAUTION

Performing pre-ride inspections does not take the place of regular maintenance. Follow the maintenance schedule recommendations on pages 30-31 of this manual.

After one month of use or 1,000 km of riding, whichever occurs first, contact your KYMCO dealer to have an initial service of your motorcycle performed.

This initial service is the most important service in the life of your motorcycle and includes checks and adjustments that will help ensure that your motorcycle operates efficiently and safely.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION

Starting the engine with starter button

To start your VISA R 110 motorcycle, follow the procedure listed on the following pages.

CAUTION

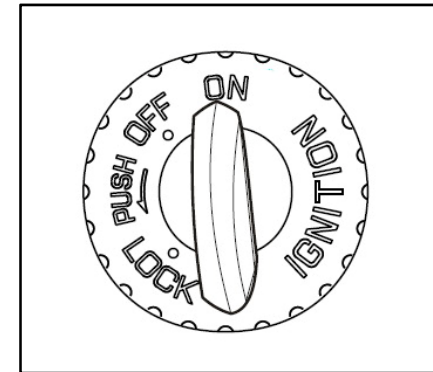
To prevent damage to the starter motor, do not operate the starter motor for more than five seconds at a time. If the motorcycle fails to start immediately, check the fuel level and the battery condition, and allow the starter motor to cool before attempting to start the engine again. Do not press the starter button once the engine is running or the starter motor and engine can be damaged. To prevent damage to the catalytic converter in the motorcycle's exhaust system, avoid idling for extended periods of time, and do not use leaded gasoline.

WARNING

Your motorcycle's exhaust emits poisonous carbon monoxide gas. High levels of carbon monoxide can collect rapidly in enclosed areas such as a garage. Do not run the motorcycle's engine with the garage door closed. Even with the door open, run the engine only long enough to move your motorcycle out of the garage.

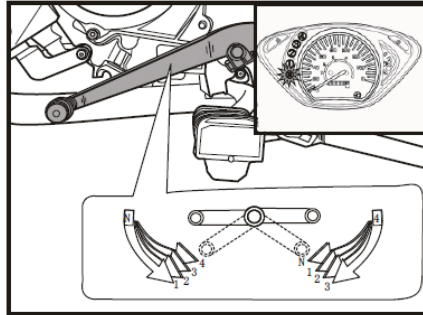
NOTE: Always check the engine oil level and the fuel level **BEFORE** attempting to start your motorcycle's engine

1. Use the ignition key to unlock the steering lock on the steering
2. Turn the ignition switch to "ON".

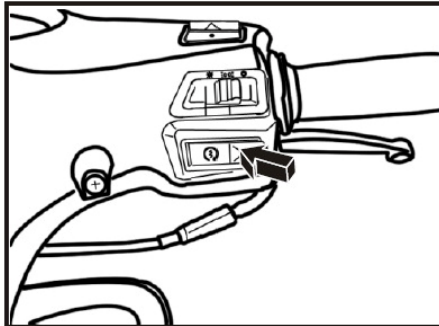


SECTION 3 - OPERATION

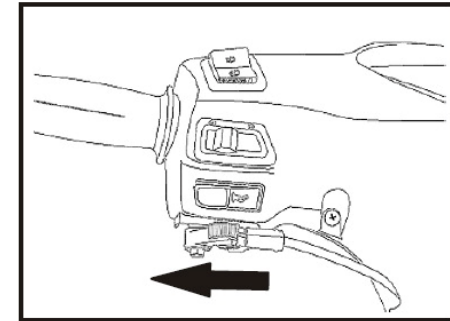
3. The engine must be started with the transmission in the neutral position. When the transmission is in "NEUTRAL" the neutral indicator on the dash will illuminate.



4. Press the starter button without rotating the throttle grip. Release the starter button as soon as the engine starts.



5. For cold starting, pull down the choke knob. After the engine warms up, restore the choke knob to its original position.



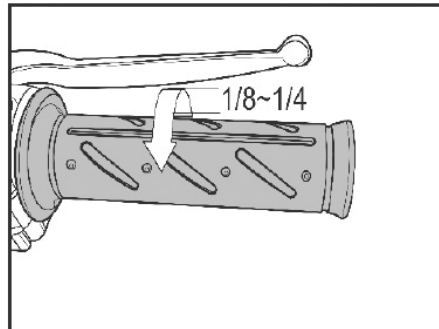
⚠ WARNING

Do not use the choke knob for a long time; otherwise the mixture will become too rich and cause engine stop.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION

6. Keep the throttle closed while the engine warms up.
Allow the engine to warm until the idle speed is stable and smooth.

NOTE: If the motorcycle's engine is warm and does not start immediately, rotate the throttle grip $1/8$ to $1/4$ open to help the engine start.



Starting the engine with kick starter

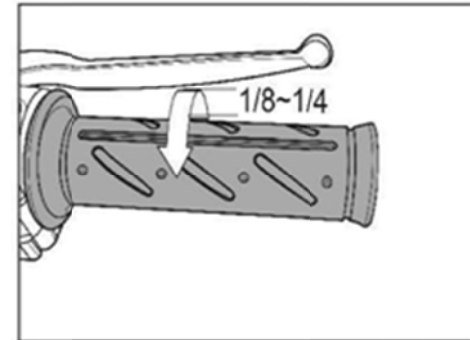
1. Place the motorcycle on its main stand on level ground.
2. Depress the kick starter with force.

When the engine is cold and does not start after the kick starter is depressed for 3-4 times, rotate the throttle grip for 1/8-1/4 turn to facilitate starting.

Warm up the engine for a little while (about 2-3 minutes) after cold start.

After the engine is started, do not accelerate suddenly and keep riding at low speed to prolong the engine service life.

After the engine is started, the kick starter must be returned to its original position.

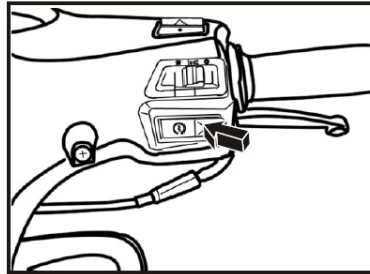


SECTION 3 - OPERATION

Riding your motorcycle

Before each ride, follow the pre-ride inspection guidelines listed on pages 18 of this manual.

1. Start the engine following the procedures on pages 19 through 21 of this manual.



CAUTION

Do not press the starter button while the engine is running, as the engine will be damaged. Keep the transmission in neutral while the engine warms up.

NOTE: After starting the engine, allow time for the engine oil to circulate before riding your motorcycle.

Allow sufficient idling time after warm or cold engine start up before applying load or revving the engine.

This allows time for the lubricating oil to reach all critical engine components.

NOTE: Review all of the safety recommendations that are listed in this manual before you ride.

WARNING

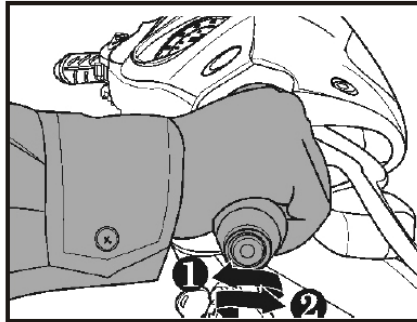
Wear a helmet and other safety equipment as recommended in this Owner's Manual.

Mount the motorcycle from the left side and firmly grasp the handlebars with both hands. Once you are seated, sit upright and touch the ground with both feet to prevent slipping. Retract the side stand and ride off to begin your ride.

Make sure that the throttle is closed before moving the motorcycle off of its stand.

2. Retract the side stand.
3. Press down on the shift lever with your left foot, to move the transmission from "NEUTRAL" into first gear.
4. Slowly rotate the throttle grip. The motorcycle will begin to move forward.

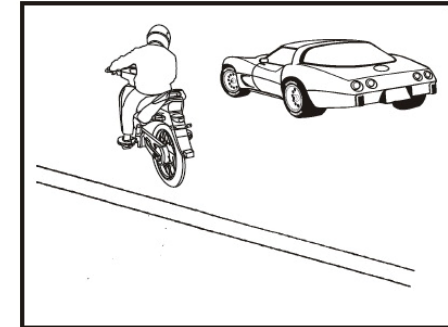
SECTION 3 - OPERATION



⚠ CAUTION

The throttle grip must be returned to the fully closed position each time you shift. Press down or lift up with your left foot to shift the transmission.

5. Before moving into traffic, indicate your intended direction with your turn signals, and check the conditions to see if it is safe to proceed.



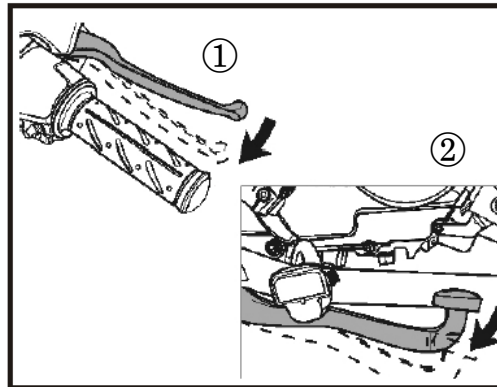
⚠ CAUTION

Moderate riding habits will prolong the service life of your motorcycle. Aggressive riding will prematurely wear items such as the clutch and the brake pads.

During the first 1000 km of riding, keep your road speed below 60 KPH to allow the engine to break in fully, so it will perform properly in the future.

6. You must coordinate your use of the throttle, and the front and rear brakes in order to safely decrease your motorcycle's speed as you ride. Both the front and rear brakes should be applied simultaneously. Independent use of only the front or rear brake reduces stopping performance.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION



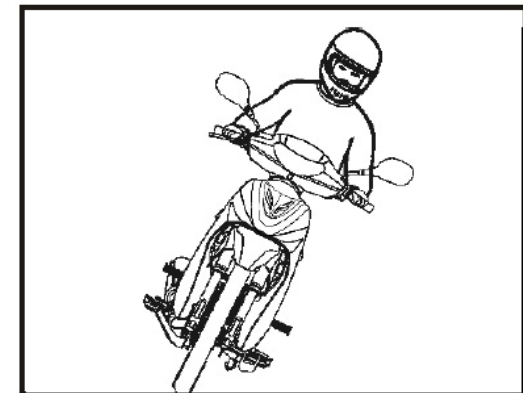
⚠ WARNING

Excessive braking can cause either wheel to lock, and could result in your losing control of your motorcycle.

Use moderation when first applying the brakes, increasing brake lever pressure smoothly and evenly to increase the braking performance.

Avoid continuous use of the brakes, which may result in overheating and reduction of the braking system's efficiency.

7. When approaching a corner or turn, close the throttle fully and slow the motorcycle down by simultaneously applying both the front and rear brakes.
8. After completing the turn, open the throttle gradually to accelerate the motorcycle.
9. When descending a steep grade, close the throttle fully and apply both brakes to slow the motorcycle.



NOTE: At certain speeds, your motorcycle will turn more effectively by leaning your body, rather than by applying pressure on the handlebars. Practice steering in an open, traffic-free area until you are familiar with the handling characteristics of your motorcycle.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION

10. When riding your motorcycle on wet or slippery surfaces, be especially cautious.

WARNING

When riding in wet or rainy conditions or on slippery surfaces, your ability to maneuver and stop will be reduced.

For your safety:

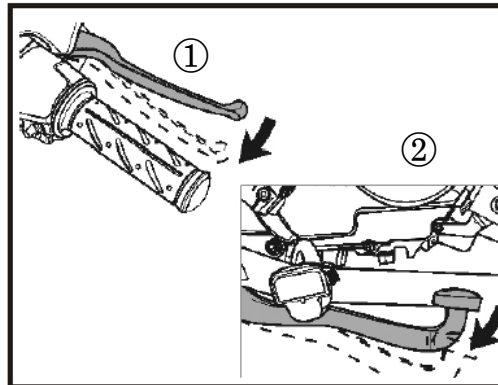
- Exercise extreme caution when braking, accelerating or turning.
- Ride at slower speeds and allow for extra stopping time and distance.
- Keep the motorcycle as upright as possible.
- Use extreme caution when riding over slippery surfaces such as railroad tracks, iron plates, manhole covers, and painted lines.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION

Stopping & Parking your motorcycle

Use care when concluding your ride and parking your motorcycle.

1. To alert other drivers in plenty of time, use your turn signal in advance of your intended turn.
2. Use your mirrors and turn your head in order to see other vehicles that are to your side or behind you.
3. Reduce your speed by closing the throttle and then apply both the front ① brake and rear ② brakes evenly and smoothly. As you brake, the motorcycle's brake light will illuminate.
4. Remember to return the turn signal switch to the center (off) position after completing your stop.
5. After you have come to a full stop, turn the ignition switch to the "OFF" position.



⚠ WARNING

Never operate the ignition switch while riding. Doing so will result in a sudden loss of power to your motorcycle and could cause you to lose control. Only operate the ignition switch after the motorcycle has come to a complete and safe stop.

⚠ CAUTION

Always park your the motorcycle on firm, level ground to help prevent it from falling over. If you must park on an incline, aim the front of your motorcycle uphill, and place it on the center stand.

SECTION 3 - OPERATION

6. Squeeze the front brake lever, flip the side stand down and dismount the motorcycle from the left side.
7. Turn the handlebars to the left and rotate the ignition key in the ignition switch to lock the steering. Remove the key.
8. Verify that your motorcycle is parked safely and that it will not tip over.

WARNING

The exhaust pipe and muffler become very hot during operation and remain so for some time after stopping.

Be careful that you or others do not come into contact with these parts of the motorcycle when you first stop the motorcycle, and for enough time thereafter to allow these parts to cool. Touching these parts before they have cooled can result in serious burns.

Park your motorcycle where pedestrians or children are not likely to touch the muffler.

Make sure flammable materials such as dry grass or leaves do not come in contact with the exhaust system when parking your motorcycle.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

The importance of maintenance

Maintaining your motorcycle properly is essential for safe, economical and trouble-free riding. Proper maintenance will also help reduce air pollution and maximize fuel economy.

To help you properly care for your motorcycle, the following pages in this Owner's Manual include a maintenance schedule to help you make sure your motorcycle is serviced at the appropriate intervals.

These instructions are based on the assumption that your motorcycle will be used exclusively for its designed purpose. Sustained high speed operation, or operation in unusually wet or dusty conditions, will require more frequent service than specified in the maintenance schedule. Consult your KYMCO dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and usage.

NOTE: Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this Owner's Manual.

WARNING

If your motorcycle tips over or becomes involved in a crash, be sure your KYMCO dealer inspects all major parts, even if you are able to make some repairs. Improperly maintaining this motorcycle or failing to correct a problem before you ride could result in a crash in which you could be seriously hurt or killed.

WARNING

When performing maintenance on your motorcycle, you may need to start the engine. Running your motorcycle's engine indoors or in a garage can be hazardous. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas that can cause death or severe injury. Operate the engine only where there is adequate ventilation, preferably outdoors.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Maintenance schedule

Perform the pre-ride inspection (see page 18) at each scheduled maintenance period. This interval should be judged by the odometer reading.

Maintenance schedule legend (see page 31):

I: INSPECT AND CLEAN, ADJUST, LUBRICATE OR REPLACE IF NECESSARY

C: CLEAN **R:** REPLACE **A:** ADJUST **I:** INSPECTION

The maintenance schedule on the opposite page specifies the maintenance required to keep your VISA R 110 motorcycle in peak operating condition. Maintenance work should be performed in accordance with KYMCO standards and specifications by properly trained and equipped technicians. Your KYMCO dealer meets all of these requirements.

* Should be serviced by your KYMCO dealer, unless you have the proper tools, service data, and are technically qualified.

* * In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by your KYMCO dealer.

KYMCO recommends that your KYMCO dealer road test your motorcycle after each periodic maintenance service is completed.

Maintenance schedule notes (see page 31):

1. At higher odometer readings, repeat at the frequency interval established here.
2. Service more frequently if the motorcycle is ridden in unusually wet or dusty areas.
3. Service more frequently when riding in rain or at full throttle.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Maintenance schedule

FREQUENCY		WHICHEVE COMES FIRST	ODOMETER READING [NOTE (1)]										REFER TO PAGE
			X 1000 km	0.3	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	
ITEM		NOTE	MONTH	1	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	
				*	AIR CLEANER	NOTE 2			C	R	C	R	
*	SPARK PLUGS	NOTE 3			I	I	I	R	I	I	I	R	38
*	THROTTLE OPERATUON				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	37
*	VALVE CLEARANCE				I	A	I	A	I	A	I	A	-
*	FUEL LINE					I		I		I		I	-
**	DRIVE CHAIN				I	A	I	A	I	A	I	A	37
*	ENGINE OIL			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	32
*	ENGINE OIL STRAINER SCREEN			C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	-
*	ENGINE IDLE SPEED					I		I		I		I	-
**	FUEL FILTER SCREEN							R				R	-
*	BRAKE SYSTEM	NOTE 3		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	39
*	BOLTS & NUTS			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
*	TIRE PRESSURE			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	43

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Engine oil

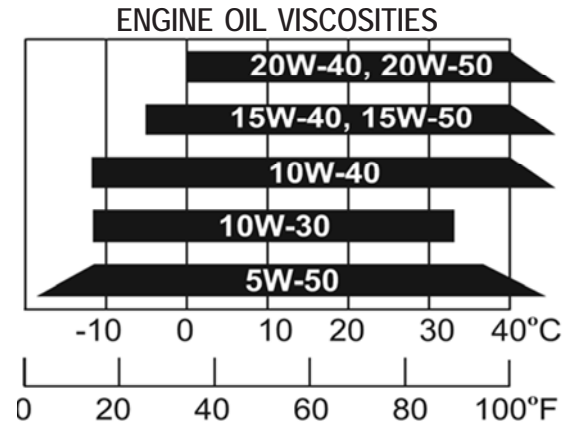
Engine oil recommendation

Use a premium, quality 4-stroke engine oil to ensure longer service life of your motorcycle. Only use oils that have a SJ rating per the API service classification.

Engine oil capacity: 1.0 L

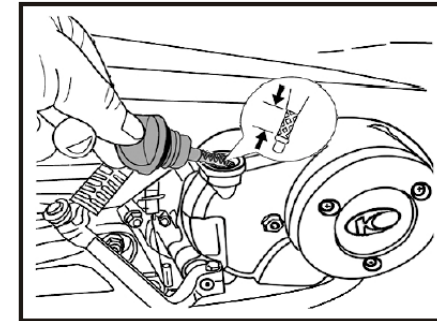
Engine oil viscosity: SAE 15W-40

If this viscosity is not available, select an alternative engine oil according to the chart shown below.



Engine oil level inspection

Check the engine oil level each day before riding your motorcycle



NOTE: Park your motorcycle on the main stand, on level ground.

1. Start the engine and let it idle for a few minutes
2. Stop the engine and put the motorcycle on its center stand on level ground
3. Unscrew the dipstick, remove it and wipe it with a clean cloth
4. Reinsert the dipstick, slide it down until the threaded part touches the engine case, but do not thread it into the case.
5. Remove the dipstick and visually note the oil level on the stick. The engine oil level should be above the "L" mark but not higher than the "F" mark. Add or remove oil as required.
6. Reinstall the dipstick. Check for oil leaks.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

⚠ CAUTION

Do not overfill the engine with oil. Overfilling the engine can cause oil leaks and/or oil contamination of the air filter element. Always make sure the oil level is above the "L" mark but not higher than the "F" mark.

Engine oil replacement

Engine oil quality is the primary factor affecting engine longevity. Change your motorcycle's engine oil as specified in the maintenance schedule (see pages 30 -31).

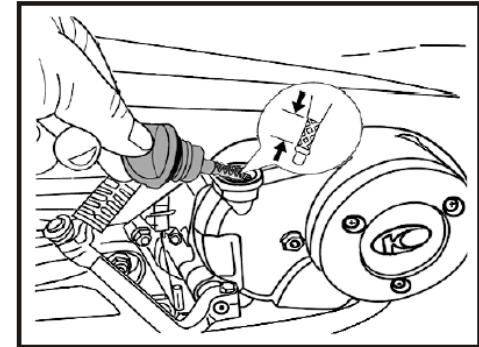
NOTE: When riding your motorcycle in very dusty conditions, oil changes should be performed more frequently than specified in the maintenance schedule.

⚠ WARNING

The engine and related components can become very hot. Use care when inspecting or adjusting the oil level to avoid injury. If needed, let the engine and exhaust system cool before working in those areas. Prolonged contact with used engine oil can cause skin cancer. Although rare, this possibility exists if you handle oil on a frequent basis. Thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible after handling used oil.

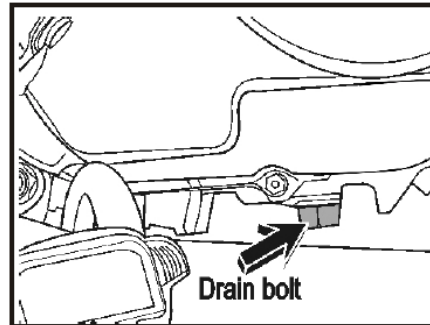
NOTE: Change the engine oil with the engine at normal operating temperature, with the motorcycle positioned on its main stand to assure complete and rapid draining.

NOTE: Always dispose of used engine oil in an environmentally responsible manner. Take the drained oil in a sealed container to your local recycling center or service station for reclamation. Do not throw the oil in the trash, pour it on the ground, or pour it down a drain.



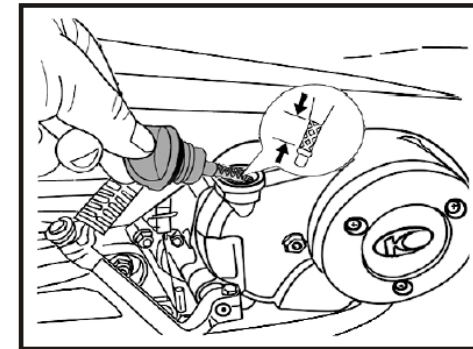
1. Remove the oil filler/dipstick from the right crankcase cover.
2. Place a suitable container (drain pan) under the left crank-case.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE



3. Remove the drain bolt to drain the oil.
4. Replace the drain bolt. Tighten it to the specified torque.
Oil drain bolt torque: 18 lb-ft (25 N.m)
5. Add the specified engine oil through the oil filler/dipstick hole (amount is after draining).
Engine oil capacity: 0.9 L
Engine oil viscosity: SAE 15W-40

Wipe the dipstick off with a clean cloth and reinstall it in its hole, but do not thread it into the engine case. Insert the dipstick until it touches the engine case.



NOTE: Park your motorcycle on the main stand, on level ground.

6. Remove the dipstick and visually inspect the oil level on the stick. The engine oil level should be above the "L" mark but not higher than the "F" mark. Add or remove oil as required.
7. Replace the oil filler/dipstick and tighten it securely.
8. Start the engine and let it idle for 2 - 3 minutes

9. Stop the engine and recheck the oil level. Make sure the oil level is at the upper mark "F" on the dipstick when the motorcycle is parked upright on level ground. Make sure there are no oil leaks, and reinstall the dipstick.

⚠ CAUTION

Operating the motorcycle with a low oil level can cause low oil pressure. Running the engine with insufficient oil pressure can cause serious engine damage.

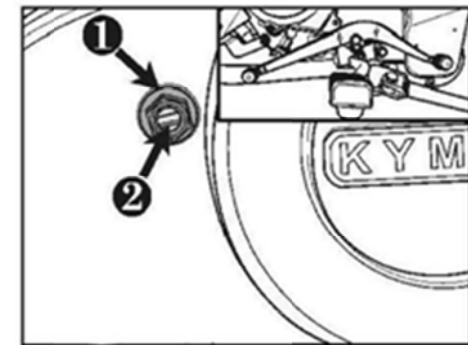
The engine and related components can become very hot. Use care when inspecting the oil level so you do not burn yourself. If needed, let the engine and exhaust system cool before working in those areas.

NOTE: Always dispose of used engine oil and oil filters in an environmentally responsible manner. Take the drained oil and old filters in a sealed container to your local recycling center or service station for reclamation. Do not throw the oil or oil filter in the trash. Do not pour the oil on the ground, or pour it down a drain.

Clutch Panel Inspection & Adjustment

Check the clutch panel for proper operation. If adjustment is necessary, turn the adjusting bolt by loosening the lock nut.

- ① Lock Nut ② Adjusting Bolt



If it is hard to adjust, please go to a KYMCO distributor or service station for inspection.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Air cleaner filter element

Take out the air cleaner and visually check if it is dirty or clogged.

1. Remove the screws attaching the air cleaner cover and remove the air cleaner cover.
2. Remove the air cleaner element.

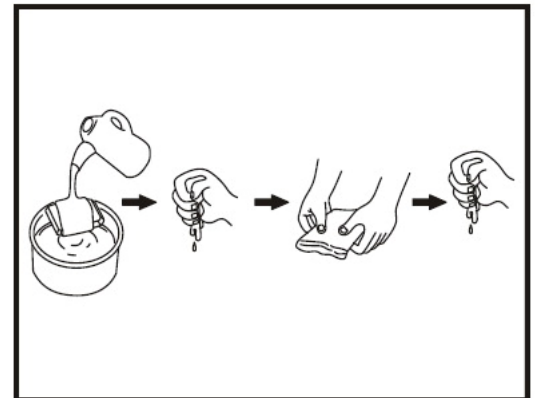
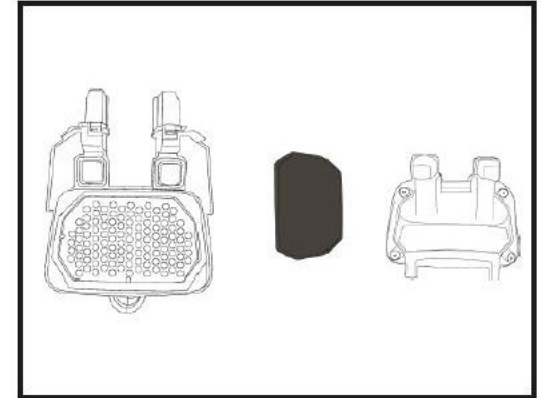
Soak the element in clean engine oil and squeeze out the excess oil and then install the element and air cleaner. Replace the air cleaner element at very 4000km.

The air cleaner requires more frequent cleaning or replacing when ridden in unusually dusty areas. When replacing, refer to P30-31 Periodic Inspection & Maintenance Schedule.

CAUTION

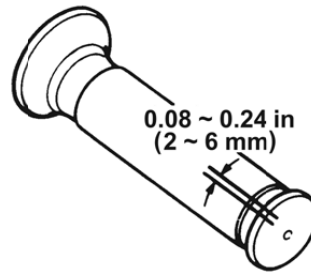
Be careful not to allow water to enter the air cleaner; otherwise it may result in hard starting.

If the air cleaner is not installed properly, dust may be sucked into the cylinder directly to reduce engine horsepower and affect the service life of engine.



Throttle operation & adjustment

Before each ride and during periodic maintenance, check for smooth throttle grip rotation from the fully open to the fully closed position at both full steering positions.



1. Measure the throttle grip free play at the throttle grip flange (per the illustration above).

Throttle free play: 0.08 - 0.24 in (2 - 6 mm)

2. Slide the protective rubber sleeve back on the throttle cable to expose the throttle cable adjuster.
3. Loosen the lock nut on the throttle cable, and then turn the adjuster to obtain the correct free play.
4. Tighten the lock nut and reinstall the sleeve.

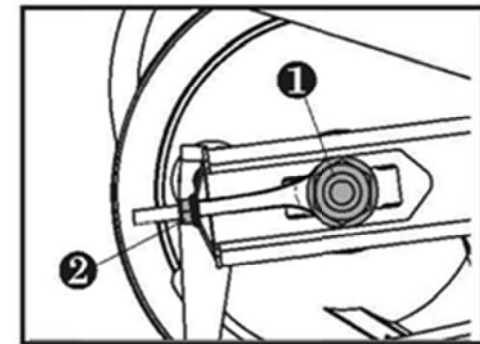
Drive Chain Inspection/Adjustment

The chain should have a slack of 1-2cm in its center between the two sprockets.

Adjustment: Loosen the rear axle nut and turn the adjusting nut until the index mark is aligned with the punch mark on the adjuster. Then tighten the rear axle nut.

- ①Rear Axle Nut ②Adjusting Nut

The rear wheel will move backward during adjustment, so the rear brake free play shall also be adjusted.



SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Spark plug

Remove the carbon deposits from the spark plug with a small wire brush or a spark plug cleaning machine. After cleaning (or when installing a new spark plug) readjust the spark plug gap to specified limit by using a spark plug gap thickness gauge. The spark plug should be replaced periodically. Under normal usage, a spark plug's porcelain tip should appear light brown or tan in color. If the spark plug porcelain tip is very white or glazed appearing, then the spark plug has been operating too hot. In such a situation, you should replace the standard spark plug with a spark plug that has a colder heat range (usually a higher number; consult with your KYMCO dealer when selecting an alternate spark plug).

Recommended spark plug

Spark plug type: CHAMPION-P-RZ9HC

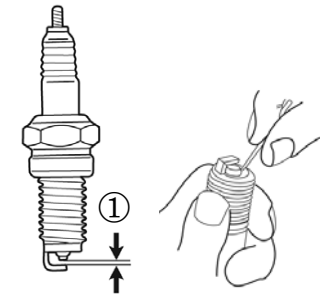
Spark plug gap ①: 0.6 - 0.7 mm

⚠ CAUTION

An improper spark plug may have an incorrect fit or heat range for your motorcycle's engine. This may cause severe engine damage which will not be covered under warranty. Never use a spark plug with an improper heat range, as severe engine damage may

Spark plug service & replacement:

1. Remove the spark plug with a suitable spark plug socket
2. Inspect the spark plug for cracks in the porcelain insulator, damage to the main threads, and for worn, fouled or carbonized ground electrode.



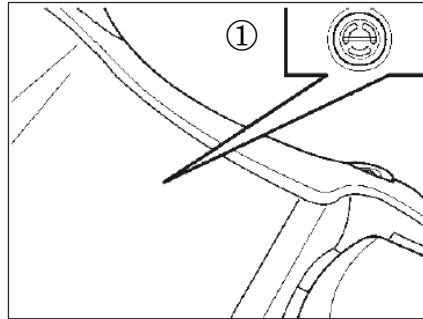
3. If the spark plug has only been removed once it is acceptable to reuse (removal and reinstallation more than two times will compromise the sealing washer's ability to seal combustion chamber gases).
4. Remove the carbon deposits from the spark plug with a small wire brush or a spark plug cleaning machine. After cleaning (or when installing a new spark plug), readjust the spark plug gap to the specified limit by using a spark plug gap thickness gauge.
5. Reinstall the cleaned (or new) spark plug in the cylinder head, and tighten securely to the specified torque.

Spark plug torque: 8 lb-ft (11.2 N-m)

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Brake fluid level inspection

With the motorcycle in an upright position, check the front fluid level. Check the brake fluid level window ① on the master cylinder reservoirs on the handlebars per the maintenance schedule.



The brake fluid level should be above the lower "L" mark in the inspection window. If the level is at or below the "L" mark, check the brake pads for wear.

NOTE - Other checks:

Make sure there are no fluid leaks at any brake system component. Check for deterioration or cracks at hoses and fittings.

If your motorcycle requires brake fluid level adjustment or replacement, contact your KYMCO dealer for service.

⚠ WARNING

Worn brake pads should be replaced immediately. If the brake pads are not worn, have your KYMCO dealer inspect the brake system for fluid leaks. Do not ride your motorcycle unless the brakes are in perfect working order.

Brake fluid type: DOT 4 (from a sealed container)

⚠ WARNING

Do not mix brake fluid types, as it may cause brake failure and could result in an accident. Do not allow brake fluid to touch the body work, as it will damage its surface.

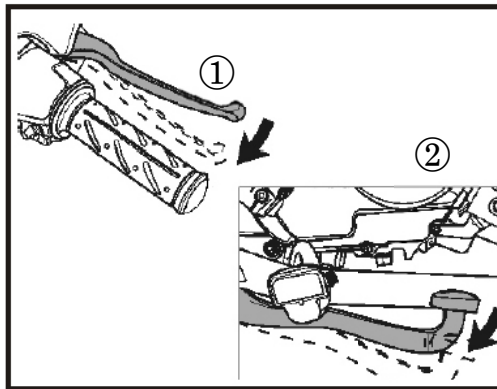
Brake inspection

Ride your motorcycle at low speed on a dry road and alternately apply the front and rear brakes to check their performance.

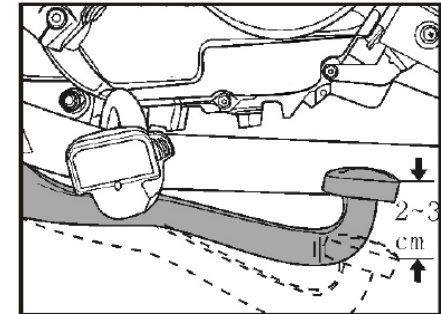
The front and rear brake levers should have the proper free play. "Free play" is the distance the lever can move from an at-rest position until the brake mechanism engages when pressure is applied to the brake lever.

1. Measure the free play of the front brake lever ① end and the rear brake lever ②.

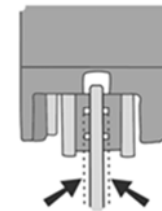
Front brake lever play: 10 - 20mm



Rear brake lever free play: 20 - 30 mm



2. Inspect the brake master cylinders, hoses and brake calipers for any fluid leaks.
3. Inspect the brake pads to make sure there is adequate material left. If the pad wears to the point that the grooves on the pad disappears, replace both pads immediately.



SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Proper brake operation is essential for your riding safety. Contact your KYMCO dealer immediately if you have any brake-related service needs.

NOTE: If the inspection indicates there is excessive or inadequate brake lever free-play contact your KYMCO dealer immediately for brake system inspection and service.

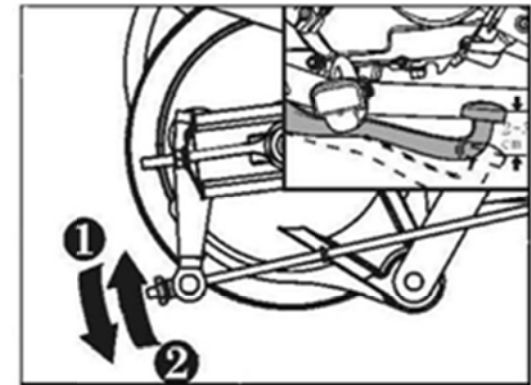
Worn brake pads should be replaced immediately. If the pads are not worn, have your brake system inspected for leaks. Do not ride your motorcycle unless the brakes are in perfect working order.

Brake Lever Free Play Inspection & Adjustment

Adjust the rear brake pedal free play with the brake adjusting nuts.

After adjustment, fully apply the rear brake pedal and check if the free play is within the specified value 20-30cm

① Increase play ② Decrease play



SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Battery

The battery fluid level should be kept within the upper and lower level lines. When the fluid level nears the lower Level line, refill with distilled water to the upper level line.

When cleaning the terminal terminals, remove the screws attaching the battery cover on the seat and then open the battery cover.

When the battery terminals are corroded, take out the battery for cleaning. After cleaning, apply a thin coat of grease or Vase line to battery terminals and then install the battery.

WARNING

If the motorcycle will not be used for a long time, the battery will discharge electricity by itself. Remove the battery and put it in a cool place after it is fully charged to prevent electricity leakage.

A clogged or kinked breather tube will increase the battery inside pressure and result in cracks.

The battery fluid will overflow to corrode the motorcycle if too much distilled water is filled.

Turn off the ignition switch before removal or installation.

The negative (-) terminal shall be removed first and the Positive (+) terminal shall be installed first. Tighten the loose terminal nuts securely.

Fuses

When frequent fuse failures occur, it usually indicates a short circuit or an overload in the electrical system. The electrical system's fuses are located adjacent to the battery, under the floor mat of the motorcycle.

Fuse specification: 10A

NOTE: If you have to replace a blown fuse, get a new spare fuse immediately. See your KYMCO dealer for electrical system diagnosis and repair.

WARNING

Never use a fuse with a different rating from that specified. Serious damage to the electrical system or a fire hazard may result, causing a dangerous loss of lights or engine power.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Tires

WARNING

Failure to follow these warnings may result in an accident due to tire failure. The tires on your motorcycle are a crucial link between your scooter and the road. You and your passenger's personal safety are dependant upon the condition of your motorcycle's tires.

Follow these instructions:

- Check tire condition and pressure, and adjust the inflation pressure before each ride.
- Avoid overloading your scooter.
- Replace a tire when worn to the specified limit, or if you find any damage such as cuts or cracks.
- Always use the proper size and type of tires as specified in this Owner's Manual.
- Balance the wheel after tire installation.
- Read this section of the Owner's Manual carefully.

Failure to perform a reasonable break-in of the tires could cause the tires to slip and lose control.

Use extra care when riding on new tires, as the grip will be limited. Perform proper break-in of the tires, as stated in the break-in recommendation section of this manual. Avoid hard acceleration, hard cornering, and hard braking for the first 100 miles (160 km).

NOTE: Check the tire inflation pressure and tire tread condition at the periods listed in the periodic maintenance schedule. For maximum safety and good tire life, the tire pressures should be inspected more often.

Tire pressure

Insufficient air pressure in the tires not only accelerates tire wear, but it also affects the stability of your motorcycle. Under-inflated tires make smooth cornering difficult, and overinflated tires decrease the amount of tire in contact with the ground, which can lead to skids and loss of control. Make sure that the tire pressures on your motorcycle are within the specified limits at all times.

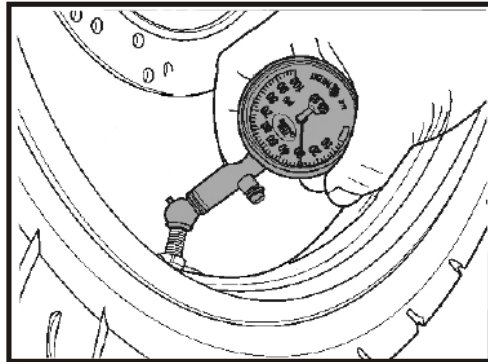
NOTE: Tire pressure should only be adjusted when the tires are cold.

Front tire (rider only):	1.75 kg/cm ²
Rear tire (rider only):	2.0 kg/cm ²
Front tire (rider & passenger):	1.75 kg/cm ²
Rear tire (rider & passenger):	2.25 kg/cm ²

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Tire inspection

The condition of your motorcycle's tires is vital for operational efficiency and your safety. Check the tires' inflation pressure, the tread depth, and look for damage before each ride.



1. Measure and adjust the tire pressure when the tires are touching the ground (with no one seated on the motorcycle).

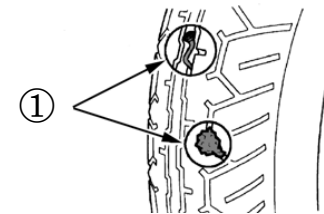
NOTE: Measure the pressure before riding, as the heat generated during operation may cause improper readings. Do not inflate the tires beyond 2.5 kg/cm².

NOTE: Check the tire's tread before each ride. Replace tires if the tread depth is less than the wear limit.

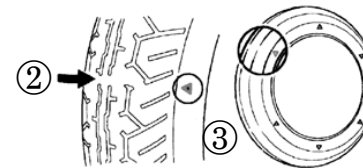
44

Tire tread wear limit: FRONT 1.6 mm
 REAR 2.0 mm

2. Inspect the tires for nails, screws and other objects ① that may be imbedded into the rubber.

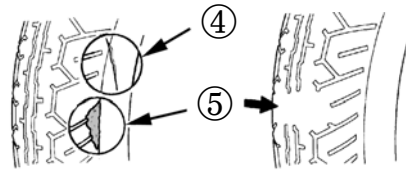


3. Check the tread depth ② at the wear indicator points ③. If the tread is worn smooth at these points, the tire must be replaced.



SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

4. Check for damage ④ (blisters or cuts) in the side wall, or for significant flat spots ⑤ on the tires' tread. Replace the tire immediately if any damage of this type is present.



NOTE: When you replace a tire on your motorcycle, be sure to replace it with a tire of the specified size. If you use a different size of tire, the handling of your motorcycle will be adversely affected, possibly resulting in loss of control.

Tire size: **FRONT 2.50 - 17**
 REAR 2.75 - 17

NOTE: Be sure to balance the wheel after repairing or replacing a tire. Proper wheel balance is essential to maintain tire grip to the road and to avoid uneven tire wear.

WARNING

The tires on your motorcycle must be replaced if they:

- Leak air (even at a slow rate)
- Have any damage on the tread or side wall areas
- Have been damaged by intrusion of objects, such as a nail
- Are worn as evidenced by the wear indicators

Failure to replace a tire in poor condition will cause an unsafe riding condition on your scooter. Replace worn or damaged tires immediately for your and your passenger's safety.

Consult your KYMCO dealer for replacement tire service.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Chassis inspection

Complete the pre-ride inspection of your motorcycle by checking items on its chassis.

Front suspension & rear shock absorber: Check the operation of the suspension by pressing down on the handlebars and seat. Make sure the suspension returns in a smooth fashion.

Brake lever operation: Check that the rear brake lever and the front brake lever have pressure and lock the wheels when you squeeze the levers.

Mirrors: Adjust the mirrors' aim while seated on the motorcycle BEFORE you begin riding.

License plate: Make sure your license plate is securely mounted and your registration is up to date.

Reflectors: Look to make sure all of the safety reflectors are still mounted to your motorcycle. Replace any missing or dam- aged reflectors.

Lubrication points: Occasionally check and lubricate certain controls and points on the motorcycle as called for in the periodic maintenance schedule (see pages 30 - 31).

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Cleaning

Clean your motorcycle regularly to protect the surface finishes and inspect for damage, wear, and oil, coolant or brake fluid leakage.

Avoid cleaning products that are not specifically designed for motorcycle, motorcycle, or automobile surfaces. Nonspecific cleaners may contain harsh detergents or chemical solvents that could damage the metal, paint, and plastic on your motorcycle.

NOTE: If your motorcycle is still warm from recent operation, give the engine and exhaust system time to cool off before washing. Avoid the use of high pressure water spray (typical in coin-operated car washes), as the powerful spray can damage components on your motorcycle.



Washing your motorcycle

1. Rinse the motorcycle thoroughly with cool water to remove any loose dirt.
2. Clean the motorcycle with a sponge or soft cloth using cool water. Avoid directing water at muffler outlets and electrical parts.
3. Clean the plastic parts using a cloth or sponge dampened with a solution of mild detergent and water. Rub the soiled area gently, rinsing it frequently with fresh water. Take care to keep brake fluid or other chemical solvents away from the motorcycle, as they will damage the plastic and painted surfaces.
4. After cleaning, rinse the motorcycle thoroughly with plenty of clean water. This rinsing is required to remove detergent residue which can corrode alloy parts.
5. Dry the motorcycle and then start the engine, allowing it to run for several minutes.

NOTE: The inside of the headlight lens may become clouded immediately after washing the motorcycle. Moisture condensation inside the headlight lens will disappear gradually as it is heated by the headlight. After washing, run the engine while keeping the headlight on to dissipate any condensation.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

6. Test the brakes before riding the motorcycle. Several applications of the brakes may be necessary to restore normal braking performance.

NOTE: Due to water on the brake components, braking efficiency may be temporarily impaired immediately after washing the motorcycle. Anticipate longer stopping distances to avoid a possible accident.

Finishing touches:

After washing your motorcycle, consider using a commercially available spray cleaner/polish or a quality liquid or paste wax to enhance and protect the paint's finish. Use only a nonabrasive polish or wax made specifically for motorcycles, motorcycles, or automobiles. Apply the polish or wax according to the instructions on the container.

Removing road salt

The salt used in some areas to prevent road icing can become very corrosive to your motorcycle. Wash your motorcycle as soon as possible if it comes in contact with road salt (or sea water).

7. Clean the motorcycle using cool water (see page 47). Do not use warm water, as this will increase the corrosive effect of the salt.

8. Dry the motorcycle and protect painted and metal surfaces with wax or polish.

Painted aluminum wheel maintenance

Even if protected by paint, aluminum may corrode from contact with dirt, mud, or road salt. Clean the motorcycle's wheels with a wet sponge and mild detergent. Avoid stiff brushes, steel wool, or cleaners containing abrasives or chemical compounds.

After washing, rinse with plenty of water and dry with a clean cloth. Apply touch-up paint to the wheels where damage has occurred.

Exhaust pipe maintenance

The exhaust system is stainless steel, but it can become stained by oil or mud. If necessary, remove heat stains with a liquid kitchen-counter abrasive.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

STORAGE GUIDE

Extended storage, such as for the winter months, requires that you take certain steps to reduce the effects of deterioration from the nonuse of your motorcycle. Whenever possible, perform any necessary periodic maintenance or repairs before storage so the motorcycle will be in good condition for riding when it is removed from storage.

Storage

1. Change the engine oil and filter.
2. Empty the fuel tank into an approved gasoline container using a commercially available hand siphon or an equivalent method. Spray the inside of the tank with an aerosol rust-inhibiting oil. Close the fuel filler cap on the fuel tank

WARNING

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel. Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks, and flame away. Refuel the motorcycle outdoors and wipe up any spills

3. To prevent rusting in the cylinder, perform the following: Remove the spark plug cap from the spark plug, and use tape or string to secure the cap to any convenient plastic body part so that it is positioned away from the spark plugs

Remove the spark plug from the engine and store it in a safe, dry place. Do not connect the spark plug to the spark plug cap.

Pour a tablespoon (15 - 20 cc) of clean engine oil into the cylinder and cover the spark plug hole with a piece of cloth.

Crank the engine several times to distribute the oil.

Reinstall the spark plug and spark plug cap.

4. Remove the battery. Store it in an area protected from freezing temperatures and direct sunlight. Slow charge the battery once a month (use a quality charger designed for use on a maintenance-free type battery).
5. Wash and dry the motorcycle. Wax all painted surfaces. Coat the chrome or bare aluminum parts with rust inhibiting oil.
6. Inflate the tires to their recommended pressures. Place the motorcycle on blocks to raise both tires off the ground.
7. Cover the motorcycle (don't use plastic or other coated materials) and store in an unheated area, free of excessive moisture, with a minimum of daily temperature variation. Do not store the motorcycle in direct sunlight, as the sun's UV rays can damage the body work and other components.

SECTION 4 - MAINTENANCE

Removal from storage

1. Uncover and clean the motorcycle.
2. Change the engine oil if more than 1 month has passed since the start of storage.
3. Charge the battery as required (use a quality charger). Install the battery.
4. Drain any excess aerosol rust-inhibiting oil from the fuel tank. Fill the fuel tank with fresh gasoline.
5. Perform a pre-ride inspection (see page 18). Test ride the motorcycle at low speeds in a safe riding area, away from traffic.

WARNING

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel. Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks, and flame away. Refuel the **motorcycle outdoors** and wipe up any spills immediately.

SECTION 5 - SPECIFICATION

Dimensions

Overall length	1930 mm
Overall width	670 mm
Overall height	1100 mm
Wheel base	1265 mm
Dry weight	95 kg

Capacities

Engine oil	1.0 L
Fuel tank	4.0 L
Maximum weight capacity	248 kg

Engine

Type	Four-stroke, air-cooled SOHC
Displacement	107 cc
Bore and stroke	52.4 X 49.5 mm
Compression ratio	9.2:1
Spark plug	CHAMPION-P-RZ9HC
Idle speed (dealer adjustment only)	1700 RPM
Cooling system	Air cooled
Starting system	Electric starter motor with kick starter
Transmission	4 speed

Chassis

Tire size, front	2.5 - 17
Tire size, rear	2.75 - 17
Brake (front)	Disc type
Brake (rear)	Drum type

Electrical

Ignition type	CDI
Battery	12v-5Ah
Headlight	12v 35/35W
Tail/brake light	12v5W/12v21W
Turn signal light	12v 10W X 4
Fuse	10A

SECTION 6 – EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

Exhaust emission control system maintenance

The exhaust emission control system does not require extraordinary care to ensure its proper function. Adhere to the following procedures to make sure the system functions properly so your motorcycle will not excessively pollute the environment.

1. Make sure the air cleaner filter element is kept in good condition (see page 36).
2. The engine oil should be changed regularly to promote proper engine efficiency and reduce pollutants that accumulate in used engine oil. Change the engine oil as specified in the maintenance schedule on pages 30 - 31 of this manual.
3. Use the proper type of gasoline. Your motorcycle's engine has been developed to use unleaded gasoline (see page 15 for the fuel recommendations). Using the improper type of fuel, such as a leaded fuel or fuel with performance-enhancing additives will increase exhaust pollutants and will reduce the efficiency of your motorcycle's engine.

WARNING

Immediately repair or replace any fuel or emission system component that will affect the efficiency and emission of your motorcycle.

Never modify your motorcycle, as improper modifications will affect the safety, the performance and emission output of your motorcycle.

Be aware that only an authorized KYMCO dealer has the tools, the expertise and the technical resources to properly diagnose and repair the emission system components on your motorcycle. Do not attempt to effect repairs of this type yourself or you might endanger the environment or your own safety.

SECTION 6 – EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

Crankcase Emission Control System

Your **VISA R 110** motorcycle's engine is equipped with a closed crankcase system. Blow-by gases are routed back in to the combustion chamber via the intake system. This system does not allow the blow-by gases to enter the atmosphere.

Exhaust Emission Control System

The exhaust emissions from your **VISA R 110** motorcycle are controlled by engine design, factory-set fuel delivery, ignition settings, and exhaust system design.

Noise Exhaust Emission Control System

The engine, intake and exhaust systems of your **VISA R 110** motorcycle were designed to comply with federal, state and local noise level requirements. Do not modify the engine, intake or exhaust components, as doing so will affect compliance with these noise level requirements.

Please do not modify or change any KYMCO-designed components that may alter the sound or emission levels from your VISA R 110 motorcycle.