

Boomerbuggy V

User Manual



DAYMAK

About Daymak

Daymak, a Toronto-based company, incorporated in 2002, is a leading developer and distributor of personal light electric vehicles. Daymak's goal is to reduce the carbon footprint one electric vehicle at a time! Please visit www.daymak.com for more information.

Our electric bicycles represent an energy-efficient and eco-friendly alternative for people who need to get around the city. They greatly increase the practicality of bicycle transportation in urban centres. Costing only a few cents to charge, an scooter can make city life more convenient and much less expensive.

While there are many new Green technologies that are still in their infancy, electric bicycles have been developing over the last 40 years or more. Scooter technology has been dramatically refined since the introduction of the first custom-conversion bicycles. Today, electric bicycles are a supremely reliable and affordable means of transportation.

Daymak is constantly developing new eco-friendly alternative transportation strategies, led by its own Research and Development department in Toronto, Canada. We are always improving our products. Our innovative in-house engineering and quality testing provide customers with many new kinds of reliable, eco-friendly vehicles, designed to help change the lives of our customers and the world.

Daymak warranties, services, and stocks parts for everything it sells.

We support our products.



Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
Scooter Diagram	5
Riding Instructions	6
Operating Instructions	10
The Battery	12
Technical Data	17
Maintenance and Troubleshooting	20
Scooters and Canadian Law	25
TPS Training Bulletin.....	27



Introduction

Scooters

Riding an electric bicycle is a great way to hop around town conveniently and cheaply. E- Scooters represent a natural progression in the development of urban transportation.

Using only small amounts of electricity, scooters have the potential to radically reduce the amount of pollution in our cities. As well, they are very quiet, so they do not add to the high levels of noise pollution which we often take for granted. They are easy, and usually free, to park. They are unobtrusive and highly practical additions to the urban landscape.

Scooters are also inexpensive. They (currently) require no registration, no insurance, no licence and do not incur parking charges. As well, compared to internal combustion engines, the engines in electric vehicles have fewer moving parts and require far less maintenance.

Your Daymak scooter is the result of Daymak's years of experience, the highly trained technical skills of our staff and careful, ongoing design work by our engineers. We hope you enjoy using this product and welcome any feedback that you may have.

New Laws

Most provinces in Canada, most states in the U.S.A, the United Kingdom and many European countries have new laws that permit cyclists to use electric motors to assist the regular operation of bicycles. Please check with your provincial or state government to learn about your local laws. At the back of this manual you will find the some of the common Canadian provincial regulations that govern scooters.

Liability

Daymak does not assume any liability for damages, loss of profits, or claims from third parties due to improper use of this product. Daymak does not assume any liability for damages due to problems with the product resulting from service by a third party that is not certified by Daymak.

The information in this guide may be subject to change without notice. For the latest information available, please contact your local Daymak dealer or visit our website.

We have taken all possible measures to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information in this guide. However, if you do find anything missing, incomplete or wrong, do not hesitate to contact us.



Scooter Part Diagrams

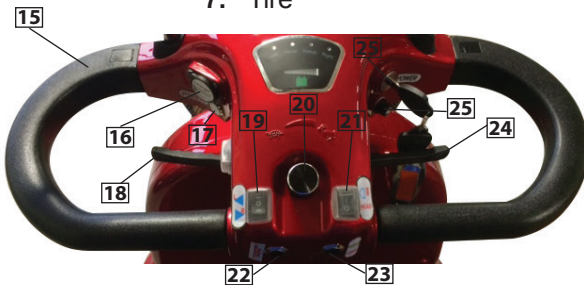
Diagram 1: The Boomerbuggy V Mobility Scooter

This diagram illustrates the various parts of your mobility scooter. Please note that many of these parts are not user-serviceable and should be repaired only by trained professionals. This is especially true of the electrical systems and the mechanical components.

*Contact your dealer for info on optional basket, windshield and / or rear view camera.



- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mirror | 8. Floor Panel |
| 2. Control Panel | 9. Head Rest |
| 3. Front Basket | 10. Seat |
| 4. Turn Signal | 11. Arm Rest |
| 5. Head Light | 12. Taillight |
| 6. Front Bumper | 13. Rear Tire |
| 7. Tire | 14. Seat Belt |
| | 15. Steering Handle |
| | 16. Charging Port |
| | 17. Free Wheel Switch |
| | 18. Reverse Lever |
| | 19. Turn Signal Switch |
| | 20. Speed Knob |
| | 21. Headlight Switch |
| | 22. Emergency Brake |
| | 23. Horn |
| | 24. Forward Lever |
| | 25. Fuse Box |
| | 26. Ignition |



Riding Instructions

This guide assumes that you already know how to ride a standard bicycle. Before you try to ride an electric bicycle, you should be very familiar with controlling and balancing a normal bicycle.

Caution

If you do not have cycling experience, an scooter is too dangerous to ride. Do not begin learning to ride a bicycle using an scooter.

Important Notes

- **Escooters are Fast!** Scooters are capable of traveling at higher speeds than many bicycle riders are accustomed to. Use caution at all times, especially when travelling in mixed traffic. Always take into account driving and traveling conditions.
- **Obey the Law.** Be sure to follow all provincial and city traffic laws. This includes obeying stop signs, checking carefully when turning, and riding defensively. An scooter is a motorized vehicle, even though it is classed as a bicycle. You must follow the law.
- **Stay Sober.** Never ride your bicycle while intoxicated. An scooter is capable of traveling faster than a normal bicycle, and you should always be in control of it.
- **Share the Road.** Be careful in mixed traffic. When on bicycle paths, traveling near pedestrians, or on recreational trails, try to be polite and courteous to those using the paths with you. Scooters are new in most cities, so other users of the roads and recreational paths may not know how to deal with scooter riders. Bear in mind that, in a sense, scooter riders are “ambassadors” for this new method of transportation.

Items to Carry with the Electric Scooter

It is a good idea to carry the following items with you at all times when you ride your scooter.

- The charger, to charge the scooter in case the battery power runs out
- 30 Amp Fuse, spares for the batteries, in case the fuses blow
- A lock, to secure your scooter when you park it
- A helmet, as required by safety laws



Inspecting your Electric Scooter

Always inspect your scooter before you ride it, to make sure its safety features are operating properly. Many accidents can be avoided with routine inspections. Once you are comfortable with your scooter, you will be able to detect small changes in the way it feels. If anything changes between uses, make sure to have it properly examined. Also, be sure to listen for changes in the sounds your scooter makes over time. Any mechanical or power issues may have effects on the sounds the bicycle makes.

Turning your Scooter On and Off

To turn on your scooter, insert the key into the “ignition”, located just below the dash board, and turn the key to the right. When your scooter is activated, the power indicator will light and the battery charge indicator will jump, showing you how much power your scooter has. To turn off the scooter, simply turn the key to the left, and remove the key.

Warning

When you activate the scooter, the electrical system becomes live. Do not try to affect changes to the Scooter (such as removing the battery or repairing electrical components) while the Scooter is activated. Turn the Scooter off and remove the key before you attempt to access any of the electrical components. Also, the battery carries a significant electric charge and can injure people if not treated properly and with respect.

Accelerating and Decelerating

The throttle is found on the right-side hand grips on the steering column. Depress the right lever to move forward, and depress the left lever to reverse.

Warning

Do not activate the accelerator until you are seated on the bicycle and are ready to accelerate. The scooter can easily escape from your control, possibly injuring you or others, and the scooter may be damaged by being dropped.



Stopping

Your scooter activates the brakes if neither the forward nor the reverse levers are depressed. This is a safety feature to ensure that the motor is disengaged when a neutral position is desired.

Safety Tips

- When you are traveling in wet weather, water may cause your brakes to function less efficiently because it reduces friction between the brake pads and the wheels. Take care to slow down and give yourself more room to stop or slow if necessary.
- It is a good idea to have your brakes and brake pads checked regularly. The brake pads will eventually wear down through friction, and after significant use will have to be replaced.

Signalling

The Horn

The scooter has a horn. The horn button is on the left handlebar. Simply press it to activate the horn.

Turning Signal Lights

Your scooter has turn signal lights. The turn signal activator is on the left handlebar. Push it left or right to activate it to indicate that you are turning in the appropriate direction, and press the middle of the button to turn it off. The turn signals also emit a noise, to ensure that everyone knows you are turning. This turn signal cannot be disabled without also disabling the visual signal.

Lights

The headlight and taillight are useful features when you are riding at night or in dark areas. They radically improve your safety in mixed traffic. The switch is located on the left handlebar. The lights on your scooter consume some electricity. Keeping them on may reduce the maximum distance you can travel on one charge by about 5 %.



Pedaling

This scooter is designed to be a motor-assisted bicycle. You can use the motor by itself, but ideally, you can work with the motor by pedaling. This increases the distance you can travel on your scooter, because it assists the motor and reduces the amount of electricity you draw from the battery.

Riding in Wet Weather

Your scooter is designed to function in wet conditions, such as when it is raining. However, because the motor is on the rear wheel, it is easy to slip when moving at high speeds. If it is very wet, be sure to avoid high speeds.

When you are traveling in wet weather, water may cause your brakes to function less efficiently because it reduces friction between the brake pads and the wheels. Take care to slow down and give yourself more room to stop or slow if necessary.

The Motor and Water

Your scooter is not designed to be immersed in water. Always ensure that the water level does not go above the middle of the tire, to prevent water from getting inside the motor.

Water in the motor can cause short-circuits and may damage the electrical systems in your scooter.

Riding in Cold Weather

Your scooter is designed to operate year-round. However, in very cold conditions or when there is a lot of snow or slush on the ground, it is possible for the motor in the scooter to get wet or for the brakes to function less efficiently, just as can happen in wet weather. Below

10 degrees Celsius, the battery will not work as well as it would in warmer temperatures. While Lithium-Ion batteries perform better than Lead-Acid batteries in temperature extremes, both will experience reduced performance in cold temperatures.

Also, riding the scooter in cold temperatures may require you to replace the battery sooner rather than later.



Operating Instructions

Using the Rear Storage Compartment

The rear storage compartment is opened using the key provided to you when you purchased your scooter. Insert the key and turn it to the right to open the compartment. Close the case and turn the key in the opposite direction to lock the compartment again. You can use this compartment to store the charger and associated cables, so you can recharge your scooter if it runs out of power. It can also hold a locking mechanism, such as a u- lock, for added security when parking your scooter. The space provided is perfectly suited for these purposes.

Opening the Seat Trunk

To open the seat trunk, insert the key into the lock on the left side of the scooter just below the seat. Turn it all the way to the right. The seat will snap open and pop up.

To close the seat trunk, make sure that there is nothing blocking the locking mechanism, such as items you have placed in the storage compartment, and push the seat down with force. You will hear a “click” sound when it is properly closed.

Parking and Locking your Scooter*

When you want to park your scooter for a short time, either when you have reached your destination or are at home, follow these steps:

1. Stop the scooter and position it as you want it.
2. Get off the scooter, making sure to keep it balanced.
3. Stand to the side and slightly to the rear of the scooter.
4. Hold the kickstand with one foot, and hold on to the scooter by the rear basket bracket. This bracket is made of metal and will hold the scooter's weight.
5. Pull the back of the seat up and towards you. The scooter will move backwards. The kickstand will hold the scooter in place and anchor the scooter.
6. Lock your scooter to a bicycle locking post or other secure object through the rear wheel frame or one of the metal frame components.

Warning

Do not let your scooter drop or fall. The exterior may be damaged. The fall may damage other components inside the scooter, as well.

****Your scooter/escooter may or may not have a kickstand.***



Maximum Load

Do not exceed the maximum load capabilities of your scooter. You can find the exact loading capacity listed in the technical specifications in this guide.

If you exceed the maximum load, the performance of the scooter will suffer.

Exceeding the maximum load of your scooter could cause damage to the shocks, to the mechanism and, ultimately, even to the frame. It could also cause your motor to work too aggressively, and it may burn out.

Disconnecting the Circuit Breaker*

When the circuit breaker is disconnected, all power from the battery to the scooter is blocked. This is useful if you are going to store your scooter or if it is damaged and you wish to bring it to be serviced.

Disable the circuit breaker using the following very simple procedure.

1. Open the seat compartment.
2. Find the circuit breaker switch (it should be very obvious).
3. Activate the switch. The power to the scooter will be disabled.

Long-Term Storage of your Scooter

If you are storing your scooter for a long period, disconnect the circuit breaker. This is a safer way to store the electric bicycle, as it prevents accidental activation of the scooter and makes it impossible to activate it even with the key. The circuit breaker is found by opening up the battery case. It sits between the battery and the controller.

Please see the section titled "Your Battery" for instructions on battery maintenance while your scooter is being stored.

****Your scooter/escooter may or may not have a circuit breaker.***



The Battery

This section details what you need to know about the battery that powers your scooter. Always remember to treat your scooter's electrical systems with respect.

Battery Power

The dashboard has a battery charge indicator. When the scooter is activated, the needle will jump and indicate the currently available battery power.

If the power has dropped significantly, you should charge your scooter.

Distance and Power

Your battery has the capacity to carry you anywhere from 35 to 50 km before it must be recharged. The ability of your battery to power your bicycle depends on many variables. These variables include the weight of the rider, the prevailing wind resistance, the rider's driving habits, the presence of steep hills and inclines, and other issues such as proper air pressure in the tires.

Saving Power

If you are traveling long distances, you can save a lot of electricity by using better driving habits:

- **Coasting:** When going downhill or over long, flat road surfaces, try using your e-scooter's momentum and allow it to coast, without drawing power from the motor.
- **Stopping and Starting:** Try to avoid stop and go movements. The motor draws more power when starting from a full stop.
- **Weight:** Remove unnecessary weight from the scooter. This reduces the amount of power the motor must draw.
- **Air Pressure:** Make sure your tires have the proper air pressure. Proper pressure reduces drag on the tires and radically increases the efficiency of any vehicle.
- **Head and Tail Lights:** Turn off the lights to conserve power, if it is safe to do so. The lights will reduce the distance you can travel by about 5%.
- **Peddaling:** When accelerating from a full stop, you might want to try pedaling to help acceleration



Charging your Scooter

Charging your scooter is a simple process. You require the following:

- The charger that came with your scooter.
- A 110V household electrical outlet.

Charger Warning

Only use the chargers that were supplied with your scooter. Using chargers that do not have specifications identical to those which came with the scooter could irreparably damage your scooter's battery and electrical systems, and may cause injury.

To charge your scooter, follow these steps:

- 1.** Turn off the scooter and remove the key from the "ignition."
- 2.** Plug the female end of the charger cable into the charging slot on the scooter. This is found on the outside casing of the scooter, in front of and just underneath the seat.
- 3.** Plug the male end of the charger power cable into your wall socket. This should be a 110v household electricity supply. You can also use a portable generator, if necessary, but make sure it provides 110V current.
- 4.** Allow the scooter's battery to charge for the appropriate amount of time (6-12 hours).
- 5.** Disconnect the charger when the LED light on the charger is green. The batteries have been fully charged.

If your charger's LED status light does not change from red to green over an extended period of time, for perhaps more than 14 hours, and the battery is very hot, the battery or charger may need replacing. Stop charging and bring both to your Daymak dealer immediately. Do not charge the battery.



Battery Care

Follow these suggestions to maintain your battery's optimal performance. If you do not follow these suggestions, your battery may lose its ability to maintain a charge and might have to be replaced sooner than would otherwise be necessary.

- **Charge it:** Charge your battery immediately after riding it.
- **Full Charge:** Do not allow the battery to run down completely and lie in storage without a charge. This significantly reduces the battery's lifespan and may cause damage.
- **Keep it Charged:** When being stored, charge the battery occasionally to make sure its power supply does not run down. Charging it once every 21 days should be sufficient.
- **Storage Conditions:** Store the battery on a flat, cool, dry surface. Do not allow the battery temperature to drop below 10 degrees Celsius for extended periods of time.

Warning

DO NOT place your Lead-Acid battery on concrete. Concrete drains the battery's power and will neutralize the lead-acid. Placing the battery on concrete for any length of time will likely result in the battery being drained of power and possibly losing its ability to store electricity.



Cold Weather and your Battery

Below 10 degrees Celsius, the battery will not work as well as it would in warmer temperatures. While Lithium-Ion batteries perform better than Lead-Acid batteries in temperature extremes, both will experience reduced performance in cold temperatures.

Also, repeatedly riding the scooter in cold temperatures may cause your battery to have to be replaced sooner.

Handling the Battery

The battery contains large amounts of electrical power. You must use caution and respect when handling it. Not following these instructions can result in serious injury.

Warning

Follow these instructions closely. Use care when handling your battery.

- Always lift the battery with both hands, and carry it with care. Never drop the battery. If the case is damaged, the contents may leak out.
- Never puncture or open the battery case. The contents are dangerous and may cause injury. Do not touch the contents of a leaking battery. Seek help immediately.
- Do not touch the two metal poles on the battery box at the same time. This can cause a short-circuit. It could injure you or others and cause serious damage to the electrical systems in the scooter. Your battery contains significant amounts of electrical power.
- Do not handle your battery if either you or the battery are wet. Water is an excellent conductor of electricity. You may experience an electrical shock, and you may be injured.



Replacement and Disposal

After approximately 300 charges, a lead-acid battery will need to be replaced. A lithium-ion battery will last approximately 1500 charges. When the battery has to be replaced, you will notice that your battery cannot carry as much of a charge as it could initially.

Contact your local Daymak dealer to purchase a new battery.

When replacing your battery, dispose of it at a proper municipal battery recycling facility. If none is available, please contact your local Daymak dealer.

Warning

Be absolutely sure that you replace the battery with an identical or very similar battery. While it is possible to change the battery format or power levels, this requires advanced knowledge of electrical systems. If improperly done, this can result in immediate and irreparable damage to the electronic controller and electrical systems. Be absolutely certain of what you are doing before you replace the battery with a different type of battery.

Using the wrong type of battery will also void your warranty.



Technical Data

This section provides you with the technical specifications for your scooter.

The Motor and Wheel Assembly

The scooter has a 950 Watt magnetic DC brushless motor on the rear wheel hub. This type of motor has excellent low-end torque and high efficiency when working within its range. Note that while the motor is very quiet, it does produce some noise. Also attached to the rear hub are speed reduction gear and the speed free clutch.

The Freewheel

The wheels have freewheels, so the scooter's drive train is not fixedly geared. This means that when coasting or traveling downhill, you can turn off the engine and your scooter will continue to move without slowing. This feature will allow you to achieve faster speeds when coasting, moving downhill or moving with the wind. It will also allow you to conserve electrical power, because you will be able to let the motor rest while moving.

The Controller

Daymak pioneered the development of intelligent component control in scooters. The "D- Drive" technology developed by Daymak is the brain of your scooter. It allows your scooter to achieve faster acceleration, to climb steeper hills, and to save energy. In future, it will allow for other ways of recharging your scooter's batteries, such as by using solar or wind power.

The electronic controller is located under the seat assembly. This controller efficiently regulates the speed and electronic functions of the bicycle. It allows for stepless speed adjustment, shuts off the motor when the brakes are activated, has low voltage protection and has fuses to prevent excess current from damaging the scooter's systems.

The Governor

A key component of the controller is the Governor. The Governor regulates the speed of the scooter. It prevents the motor from assisting riders when the scooter's speed surpasses 32 km per hour.

The governor's primary function is to make sure that the motor functions efficiently. If the governor is not functioning, the mileage of the scooter will be dramatically reduced, and its performance will suffer.

Disabling the governor voids the warranty, and may damage your controller.

This speed limitation to 32 km per hour is required by government regulations. Traveling faster than 32 km per hour through motor power alone is illegal in Canada and could result in serious fines or penalties, unless your vehicle is insured for liability, is registered and you are licensed to drive.



The Brakes

Front Brakes

The brakes on your scooter are magnetic brakes - they weigh significantly less than standard brake drum or hydraulic brakes. Using these brakes helps to reduce the weight of the scooter and improve its performance. They also provide good friction-grip when they are activated.

The Chain and Pedals*

The pedals are connected to the rear wheel. Along with the chain, they provide a human-powered "drive train". This is an important part of your scooter. The pedals are not removable and should not be removed.

Shock Absorbers

Your scooter is equipped with Reverse Shock System shock absorbers. These effective but simple devices absorb the energy from bumps and dips, and allow you to have a much more comfortable ride. The Reverse Shock System is superior to normal Monoshock shock absorbers usually found on scooters, and provides for a much more comfortable ride.

While they are very resilient, please note that very sharp or large shocks, such as drops from a height of 15 cm or more, can cause serious damage to your shock absorbers. Replacing them is a complex and time-consuming task, so do be careful when dropping from larger heights.

****Your scooter may or may not have pedals.***



Basic Statistics

Dimensions

Wheel Size: 15" x 6" - 6"
Body Size: 70x27x47in

Weight

128 kg with battery
90 kg without battery

Loading Capacity

Standard: 75 kg
Maximum: 150 kg

Speed and Mileage

Max. Speed: up to 20 km/h
Max. Mileage: up to 40 km

Electrical System Statistics

Motor Statistics

Rated Power: 800W Voltage: 24V
Rated rolled speed: 200 RPM
Working efficiency: 70-80%
Max. Climbing Angle: 16°

Charger Statistics

Charger Input: AC 110 – 240V
Standard Input voltage: 110V
+/- 10%
Charger type: 24V-5.0AH
Charge Time: 6-8 hours

Battery Statistics

Type: Lead Acid
Rated Voltage: 24V
Rated Capacity: 55AH
Battery Life: 300 charges



Maintenance and Troubleshooting

This section outlines problems you may have and solutions you may be able to use.

Many of the parts in this product are not user-serviceable and should be repaired by trained professionals. This is especially true of the electrical systems and the mechanical components. Alteration of these components voids the warranty.

Tire Pressure

Maintain the air pressure in your tires at the appropriate level. If the air pressure is too low, your scooter's performance will suffer and it will become damaged more easily.

Cold weather and lower temperatures will cause the air pressure in your tires to drop, and warmer weather will cause it to increase, even if there are no leaks in the tire tube. To replace the air in your tires, follow this procedure:

1. Identify the required pressure by examining the text along the side of the tire rim. This text should indicate the recommended pressure for your tire.
2. Locate the air valve on the inner surface of the tire rim.
3. Remove the valve cap and place in a secure location.
4. Place the nozzle end of an air pump (hand-power or mechanical) over the valve.
5. Pump up the air in the tire, being careful not to let the pressure go above the level prescribed on the side of the tire wall.
6. Remove the pump nozzle from the air valve without allowing much air to escape from the tire.
7. Replace the valve cap on the air valve.

Maintaining the proper air pressure will allow you to travel much further on a single charge, because the motor will not have to work as hard to move the scooter.

Replacing Flat Tires

Replacing flat tire tubes is a more complicated and labour-intensive process with scooters than it is with regular bicycles. It requires proper tools, more skill and more patience. The front wheel is easier to service when changing a flat tire than the rear wheel, as the rear wheel is connected to the hub motor and other mechanical parts.

Unless you are very familiar with the mechanical components of the rear motor, attempting to change a flat rear tire may cause serious problems. Please contact your Daymak dealer for specific instructions on how to remove your wheel and tires safely, and how to replace the tubes.

It may be easier – and safer - to have the tubes replaced by your Daymak dealer.



The Brakes

The drum brakes on your scooter allow you to stop and are a critical safety feature. Make sure you test them regularly. Take the scooter to your Daymak dealer if the brakes appear to be losing their stopping power or feel looser than they were previously.

The brakes on your scooter may require servicing from time to time. The brake pads will need to be replaced as they wear down, usually after about a year to a year and a half or so, depending on how the scooter is ridden. Also, the brake cables may have to be adjusted for tension.

You can only service the brakes yourself if you have extensive experience servicing drum brakes. Please do not attempt to service the drum brakes if you are not absolutely sure how to do it.

Adjusting the Brake Cable Tension

From time to time, you may need to adjust the brake cable tension, to loosen or tighten the drum brakes.

On your drum brakes, a small wing nut rides up and down a threaded bolt, moving the brake cable and tightening or loosening the brake pads.

Just outside the casing, near the drum brake, the brake cable joins the drum brake. A small wing nut allows you to adjust the tension.

1. Locate the wing nut on the drum brake.
2. To tighten the brakes, turn the wing nut clockwise.
3. To loosen the brakes, turn the wing nut counter-clockwise.
4. Adjust the tension until the drum brakes are tight enough to provide for proper safety but are loose enough to allow the wheel to move freely when the brake is not engaged.

Warning

Your brakes are a critical safety feature. Do not excessively loosen the drum brakes. If you do not keep them sufficiently tight, your drum brakes will fail and your scooter will not be able to stop properly.

****Only applies if your scooter has drum brakes.***



The Motor

Do not service the motor yourself. Bring the scooter to your Daymak dealer for service. The motor in your scooter is a highly complex and fine-tuned mechanism. Repairing it requires significant expertise.

We suggest maintenance every 100 running hours or so.

Shock Absorbers and Comfort

If your riding experience feels bumpier than usual, and you suspect that your shock absorbers are experiencing difficulties, check the air pressure in your tires. If the air pressure is too low, this may be the reason you feel less comfortable. It may have nothing to do with your shock absorbers.

If the problem persists, take your scooter to your Daymak dealer for servicing.

Bringing in your Scooter for Service

Do not attempt to service the electronic or mechanical parts of your scooter unless you are absolutely sure of what you are doing and have a solid understanding of electrical and mechanical equipment.

If your scooter is not performing properly, disconnect the circuit breaker and bring the scooter to your local Daymak dealer.

Do not store the scooter without disconnecting the circuit breaker.

Liability

Daymak will not be held responsible for damage or injuries resulting from errors resulting from improperly serviced parts.



Escooter Maintenance

Cleaning

Cleaning is extremely important this will ensure your scooter will serve you for a long time. In the long run, it will save you money and a lot of time waiting for the scooter to be repaired. You should clean your escooter weekly.

Do not use aggressive power jets or water sprays when washing the escooter and keep water off the battery as much as you can. Clean gently but thoroughly and make sure that all the outer casing of the electric parts are dry and clean.

Remove any dirt, debris, sand, mud, grit, grime that got caught on the scooter and dry it off.

While cleaning, it is a good opportunity to look closely for a worn, loose, cracked, rust, teared or damaged parts. Buckled paint can also be a hint for some parts that need closer inspection.

Weather

Don't leave the scooter out in the rain or snow.

Store it somewhere dry and out of direct sunlight. Overheating the batteries, for example, can cause problems.






Do not open up casings, chargers, etc as you are unlikely to be able to reseal them effectively afterward, making them more susceptible to water damage and other extreme weather conditions.

Batteries should be removed from the escooter if not used and charged once a month regardless of usage.



Maintaining your Ebike

The frequency of maintenance depends on how much you ride and under which conditions. Recreational riders needs for less maintenance then off-road riders. The harder you ride, the more you have to take care of your bike if you want it to last. There are various time intervals for proper maintenance. Quick maintenance should be done before & after every ride.

Time after purchase	Action Suggested
Everytime before you ride The 60 second check	<p>Check tire pressure, check brakes that they work, check lights, check bolts (make sure everything is tight), check battery gauge. Do not ride the ebike unless everything is functional and proper.</p> 
30 days (every month)	<p>Completely clean the bike, including the dust on the motor and under the seat. Check for any abnormal wear and tear or alignment problems.</p> 
90 days (every 3 months)	<p>Inspect frame and fork for paint cracks or bulges that may indicate frame or part damage; pay particular attention to all frame joints. Check wear and tear on tires. Check range of battery.</p> 
180 days (every 6 months)	<p>Inspect all components of the ebike. Check that connections are nice and tight. Look inside where you controller is and clean in detail. Check that all plugs. Go over every bolt and nut in your ebike.</p> 
360 days (every 12 months)	<p>Bring ebike for complete tune-up. Varying on the ebike the ebike shop should complete a battery discharge, tires should be changed depending on wear and tear. All connections should be checked for rust and looseness. All components should be checked including charger, ignition and gauges.</p> 

Escooters and Canadian Law

British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon

Currently, eight Canadian jurisdictions (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador and Yukon Territory) have legalized power-assisted bicycles for public road use and are treating these vehicles as conventional bicycles and not as motor vehicles. As such, they do not require insurance, registration or licences. Scooter technical specifications must fall within certain parameters, however,

The rules are similar in every province, with minor variations, and are not considered controversial. Consult your local ministry or department of transportation for guidelines.

New Ontario Regulations

Ontario is currently running a pilot program to determine whether or not scooters should be allowed on Ontario roads and under what conditions. The pilot program ends in 2009, at which point decisions will be made as to the future of scooters on Ontario roads. Because the program in Ontario is new, and the rules are often unfamiliar even to law enforcement officials, we have included a synopsis of the regulations here. These rules are very similar to the rules currently in place in other Canadian provinces. Print the "TPS Training Bulletin" at the end of this manual and keep it with you when you are traveling. If you are stopped by traffic authorities who are unfamiliar with scooters or the regulations concerning them, show them this bulletin. They should allow you to continue.

Definition of an Scooter

An scooter is a bicycle with an added battery powered electric motor that does not exceed 500 watts and can assist the cyclist up to a speed of 32 km/h. It can also be driven like a bicycle without any power assist. The addition of the power assist enables the rider to pedal with less effort, to achieve a greater distance, to climb hills and ride against the wind more easily. In its size, weight, speed and the driving skills required, the scooter is similar to the conventional bicycle. A power-assisted bicycle is the same as an scooter. An scooter is considered a power-assisted bicycle as long as it meets all the requirements of the Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

Traveling by Scooter

Power-assisted bicycles will be able to travel anywhere a bicycle travels. They will be permitted on trails and paths where municipal by-laws permit bicycles. Power-assisted bicycles, like bicycles, are not allowed on controlled-access highways such as the 400 series highways, the Queen Elizabeth Way, the Queensway in Ottawa or the Kitchener- Waterloo Expressway, or on municipal roads, including sidewalks where bicycles are banned under municipal by-laws.

Who Can Ride an Scooter

Anyone who is 16 years of age or older and wears an approved bicycle helmet at all times while operating an scooter can ride one.



Specific Riding Requirements

Power-assisted bicycles are treated as bicycles. This means:

- No driver's licence is required
- No written test is required
- No vehicle registration or license plate is required
- No motor vehicle liability insurance is required
- Operators must be 16 years of age and older
- All persons are required to wear an approved bicycle helmet
- Only electric bicycles that conform to the federal Motor Vehicle Safety Act regulations and are labelled as a "power-assisted bicycle" are eligible for the pilot program.

Equipment

A power-assisted bicycle (scooter):

- Has steering handlebars and is equipped with pedals
- Is designed to be propelled primarily by muscular power and to travel on not more than three wheels
- Has a motor that has a power output rating of 500W or less. The motor is electric, and is incapable of propelling the cycle at speed of 32km/h or greater on level ground, without pedaling.
- It must bear label indicating that it is a "Power-Assisted Bicycle."

Safety Equipment

Power-assisted bicycles will require the same safety equipment as bicycles under the Highway Traffic Act:

- Proper lights
- Proper brakes
- Proper bell

Bicycle Helmets

Anyone operating an scooter will be required to wear an approved bicycle helmet. There will be no age exemptions.

Fines and Penalties

All the set fines established for violating rules of the road and equipment standards that apply to bicyclists would apply to drivers of scooters. However, offences directly related to the pilot program (i.e.; riding an scooter under the age of 16 or anyone riding an scooter without a helmet) would be subject to the higher fines set for pilot projects, ranging from \$250 to \$2,500.

Drinking and Driving

Drinking and driving a motor vehicle is a Criminal Code offence and charges are laid under the Criminal Code of Canada. Under the Criminal Code, the definition of a "motor vehicle" would include an scooter and anyone operating an scooter intoxicated could be charged for impaired driving. If convicted, the offender would be subject to the Criminal Code penalties, including a fine or jail time, and a driving prohibition. However, under this pilot regulation, an scooter would not be a motor vehicle under the Highway Traffic Act, so penalties for impaired driving under the Act would not apply.



TPS Training Bulletin

TPS Training Bulletin

Attention Traffic and Training Sergeants:

Recently we have had some enquiries from officers in the field and members of the public regarding scooters and have found that there is some confusion over the definition of a Power Assisted Bicycle (scooter).

According to Ontario Regulation 473/06, an scooter that meets the definition is deemed not to be a motor vehicle, under the Highway Traffic Act, and is essentially treated as a bicycle. Any person 16 years and over who wears a bicycle helmet as required by subsection 104 (2.1) of the HTA may ride a power assisted bicycle on the highway. There is no requirement for a drivers license, a permit or insurance.

The main requirements for a bicycle to be designated a "power assisted bicycle" is that it "is capable of being propelled by muscular power" and a "bears a label that is permanently affixed by the manufacturer stating that the vehicle is a power assisted bicycle". Obviously while the scooter is being operated on the road, the pedals must be attached and functional.

O. Reg 473 refers to federal Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations for a definition. Rick Line, TC 4365,

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