

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

VESPA RALLY 200



PIAGGIO



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INTRODUCTION

The **PIAGGIO Co.** takes this opportunity of thanking you for your preference for this excellent model Vespa. We feel sure that this scooter will give you complete satisfaction.

You will appreciate the matchless performance of the Vespa « RALLY 200 » both as regards to its sports and touristic aspects: the engine of 200 cc. with electronic ignition allows to obtain with a very good regularity of functioning high speed and brilliant pick-up; very good suspensions and road-holding, quiet engine and elegance are further characteristics of the vehicle.

Long journeys on your scooter will not fatigue you and you will quickly appreciate its first class performance and its high average speed on long distances.

This booklet, with its **simple instructions** on operation and maintenance will furnish you all the informations necessary for obtaining a complete working knowledge of your Vespa « Rally 200 ».

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Fig. 1 - Vespa « RA »



NOTICE

To maintain your Vespa in perfect running order and not to invalidate the guarantee offered by the contract, it is advisable to consult your dealer or Service Station, recognisable by the mark shown here, regarding repairs.

Demand exclusively original Piaggio spares.

All **PIAGGIO** spare parts are produced from the same specific materials, have been subjected to the same machining operation and inspection as the component parts of your machine. This is guarantee for durability, performance and personal safety.



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PERFORMANCE AND SPECIFICATIONS

Consumption (according to CUNA Standards): 3 lt/100 Km. (78 mls/U.S. gals; 94 mls/imp. gals), **gasoline - oil mixture i. e. 2% oil.**

Max. speed (CUNA Standards):
110 Km/h (68 mph).

Carrying capacity 2 persons
and 10 Kg. (22 lbs.) of luggage.

Range 280 Km (174 mls)

Max fuel capacity: 8.2 lt. (2.13 U.S. galls
or 1.8 imp. galls)
(incl. 1.8 lt. - 0.47 U.S. galls or 0.39 imp.
galls of **reserve**).

Wheel base 1230 mm (48".4)

Handlebar width 690 mm (27".6)

Total lenght 1770 mm (69".6)

Max height 1070 mm (42".1)

Min. ground clearance 130 mm (5".2)

Turning radius 1400 mm (55".0)

Total dry weight ~ 103 Kg. (226.5 lbs)

ENGINE: single horizontal cylinder, two stroke rotary distribution: i. e., carbura-
ted mixture is regulated by the crank-
shaft rotation, with three transfer ports.

Bore 66.5 mm (2".62); **Stroke** 57 mm (2".
24); **Cylinder displacement** 197,97 cc.
(12.076 cu. in.).

Compression ratio: 1:8.2.

IGNITION: by means of an electronic de-
vice that offers many advantages, i. e.,
allowing to produce a higher tension
peak reached in a very short time and
with a very limited length of the di-
charge.

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It follows:

- 1) Engine regular running also with spark - plugs very dirty.
- 2) Starting facility when cold.
- 3) Light ignition and combustion of the fuel.
- 4) Higher life of the spark - plugs because of a smaller electrodes wear.

- 5) Unalterability, during the time, of the ignition advance because the traditional mechanical devices exposed to the wear (as the contact breaker cam, contact breaker, sliding block etc.) are not longer present.

Sparking plug types: Marelli CW 7 LTP; Champion N 88; Bosch W 240 T 2; K.L.G. FE 80; Lodge 2 H LH.

Spark advance: 24° before T.D.C.



1. Gear change twist grip and clutch control lever - 2. Front brake lever - 3. Throttle twist grip - 4. Main switch unit with horn button - 5. Front brake shoes - 6. Rear brake pedal - 7. Kickstarter - 8. Gear selector - 9. Rear brake shoes - 10. Clutch - 11. Carburettor and air cleaner - 12. Chocke control - 13. Fuel cock - 14. Button for tipping-up the saddle - 15. Fuel tank cap - M: Engine cut-out.

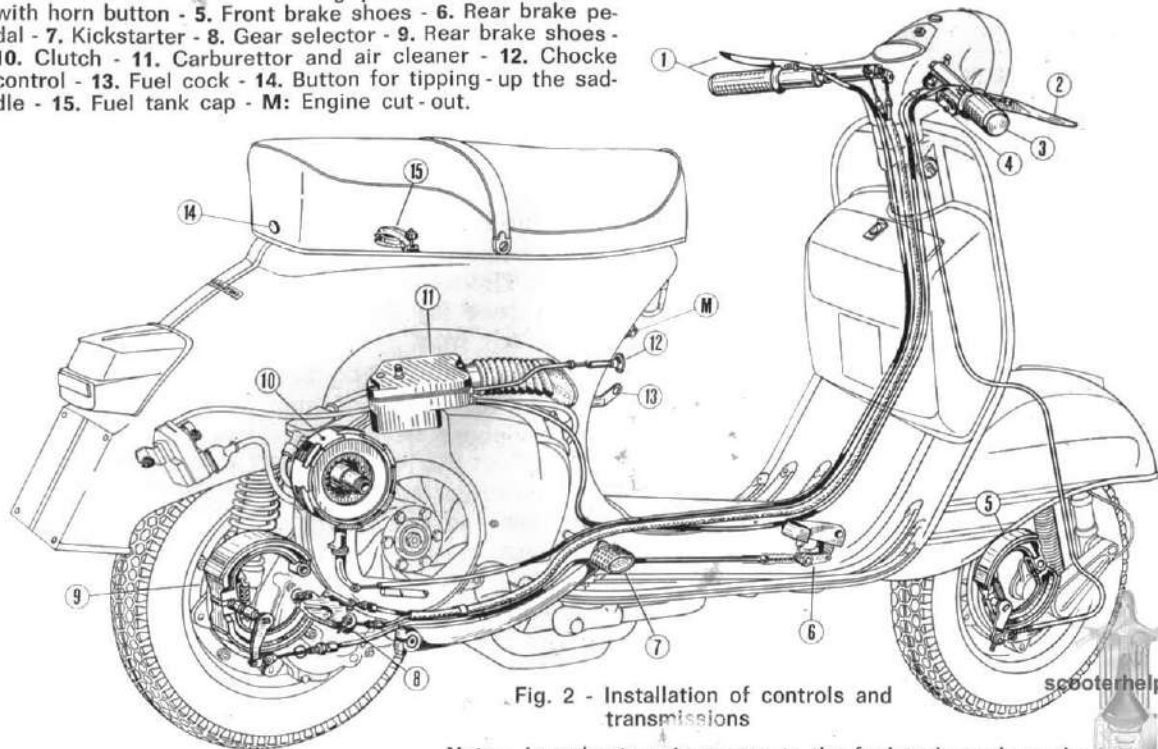


Fig. 2 - Installation of controls and transmissions

Note - In order to gain access to the fuel tank, push on the button No. 14 and release the saddle; then swivel it upwards.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
SECURITY LOCK 1. - Steering lock. a) Locking the handlebars	<p>To lock the vehicle, turn the handlebars anticlockwise up to the limit stop; rotate the key anticlockwise and push inwards. So that it thrusts the sliding bar against the steering column (see fig. 3).</p> <p>To ease the insertion of the sliding bar into the hole of the steering column, slightly turn the handlebars from the limit stop clockwise. When the handlebars are locked the key will now spring back to its original position and can then be withdrawn.</p> <p>To release the handlebars, insert the key in the lock, turn it to the left and pull it back; then turn the handlebars in the normal position.</p>	<p>The vehicle is provided with two security locks, the one relates to the steering column and the other one for locking the front tool box. Both operated by the same key.</p> <p>The key can be extracted from the lock even if the handlebars are free.</p> <p>The security locks should not be lubricated, eventually use colloidal graphite.</p>
b) Unlocking the handlebars		

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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
2. Front tool box lock	<p>To open the flap door of the front box insert the key in the lock and turn it fully anticlockwise, then slide down the external plaque of the lock (fig. 4). In order to close it, close the flap door until the lock clicks against the tool box; then turn the key clockwise and withdraw.</p>	
BEFORE OPERATING THE VEHICLE	<p>Unscrew the plug on the gear box marked « OLIO » (fig. 16) and check that the oil is on a level with the hole when the vehicle is standing upright.</p>	



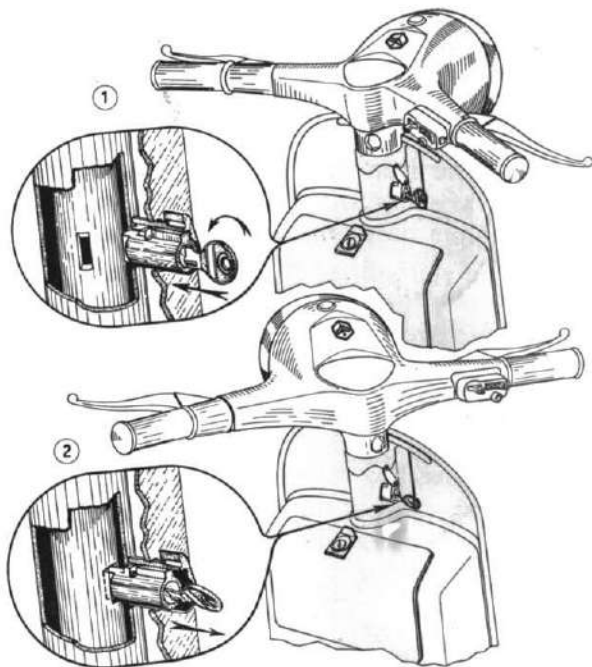


Fig. 3 - Steering lock on the steering column

1. Normal position and locking operation - 2. Locked position and unlocking operation.

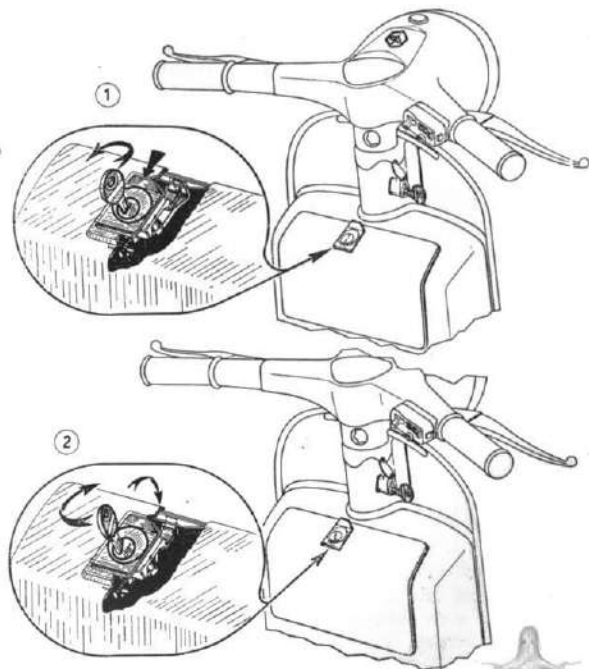


Fig. 4 - Front tool box lock

N. B. - The arrow indicates the operation to be carried out for unlocking (1) and for locking (2) the tool box.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
FUEL SUPPLY	<p>Use a mixture of gasoline (petrol) and pure mineral Oil SAE 30 at 2%: (Esso 2 - T Motor Oil; Shell Golden Motor Oil, Shell X - 100 2 T; Total 2 T).</p> <p>The mixture should be at 2% of oil by volume ($\frac{1}{4}$ pint of oil to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gals of gasoline (petrol)).</p> <p>For access to fuel tank pivot the saddle on its forward edge, after having released the rear attachment as shown at fig. 2.</p>	<p>Ensure that the fuel tank breather is always clean.</p> <p>Use a mixture 2% by volume during and after running - in.</p>

For running in first 2000 Km. (1200 mls), do not maintain the throttle fully open for long periods.

- **After first 1000 Km. (600 mls) change oil in gear box (page 23) and check that all nuts and bolts are tight.**
- **Check tyre pressure:**
Front: 1.2 Kg/cm² (17 lbs/sq. in); **Rear:** 1.75 Kg/cm² (25 lbs/sq. in) with one up; **Rear:** 2.5 Kg/cm² (35 lbs/sq.in) with two up.



1. Group carburettor air cleaner - 2. Piston - 3. Crankshaft - 4. Clutch - 5. Driveshaft and gear pinions assy. - 6. Gear shifter - 7. Flywheel magneto - 8. Kickstarter.

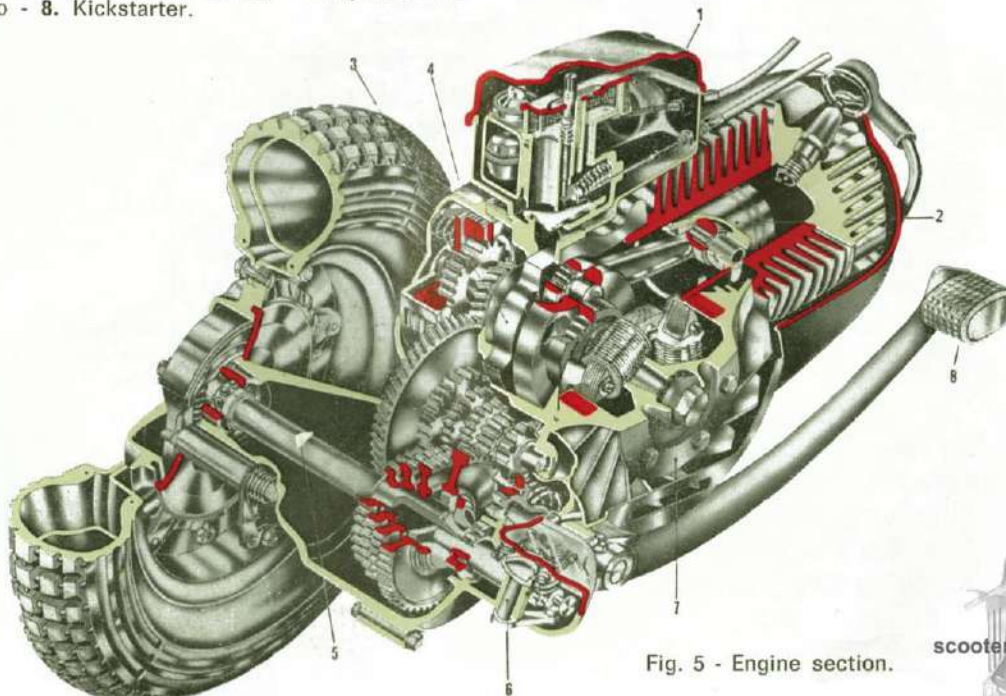


Fig. 5 - Engine section.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
STARTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Carry out the operations indicated on fig. 6. Do not use the choke when the engine is warm; as soon as the engine is running smoothly bring the starter control back to its normal position. 	<p>In case of hard starting see page 17.</p>
SETTING THE SCOOTER IN MOTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — With the engine running at idling speed declutch and rotate the gear change twist grip to the position of first gear (fig. 6). For setting the vehicle in motion slowly let in the clutch and gradually open the throttle. 	
GEAR CHANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Close the throttle, declutch and rotate the gear change grip to a higher or lower gear, as the case may be (fig. 6). 	<p>When it is necessary to decelerate do not hesitate in changing down.</p>
STOPPING THE ENGINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Before stopping the engine change to « neutral » and then switch off the ignition (Fig. 2). 	



A: Open the fuel tap - **B:** Selector in neutral
C: Pull out the starter control (with cold engine) - **D:** Bring throttle twist grip to idling position - **E:** Operate kickstarter.

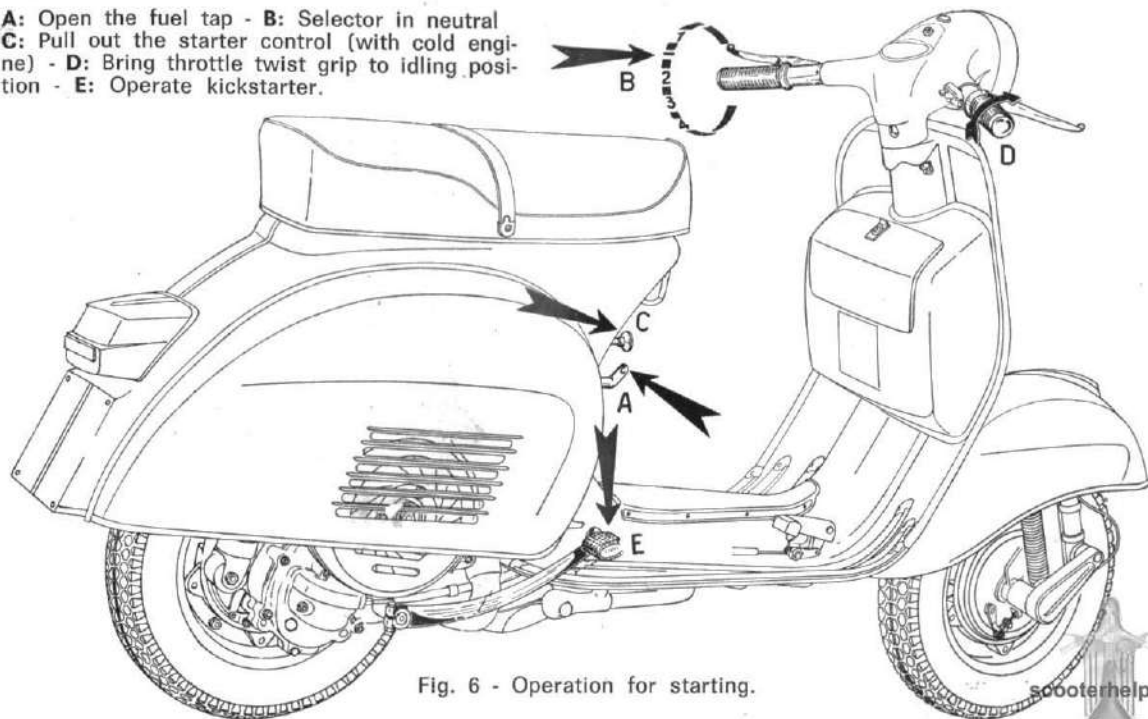


Fig. 6 - Operation for starting.



OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE: COMMON OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT

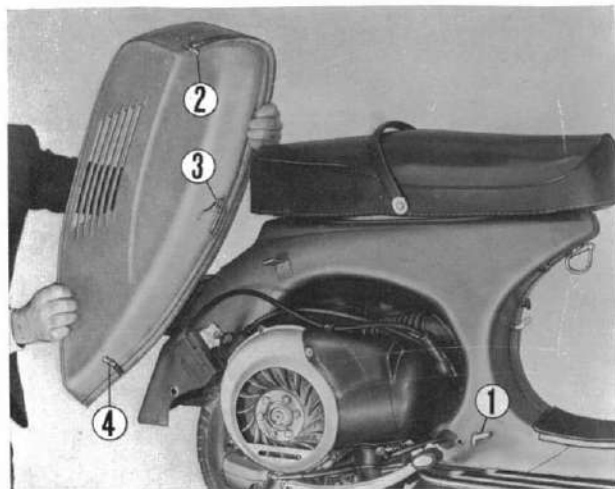


Fig. 7 - Removing engine cowling

1. Lever for locking cowling.
2. Front locating pin.
3. Clasp securing cowling to chassis.
4. Rear hooked pivot pin.

REMOVAL OF ENGINE COWLING

- Pull the lever « 1 » and turn to release from cowling. Swing the cowling outwards so that the front locating pin « 2 » is free of its housing.
- Lift the cowling upwards from the front pivoting on its rear section: so that the clasp « 3 » releases from the chassis bracket.
- Pull the cowling outwards on the locating pin « 4 » so that the latter clears its housing, thus releasing the cowling.

For reassembly carry out the reverse procedure.



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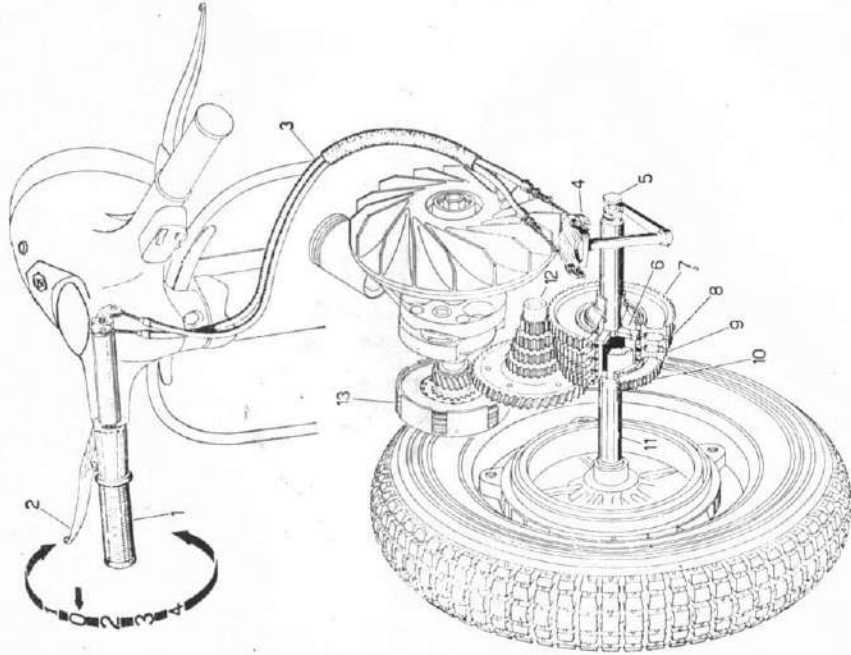


Fig. 8 - Gear transmission

1. Gear change twist grip - 2. Clutch control lever - 3. Gear change cable - 4. Gear shifter - 5. Selector stem - 6. Selector spider - 7. 1st gear - 8. 2nd gear - 9. 3rd gear - 10. Top gear - 11. Main shaft - 12. Spring gear - 13. Clutch.

A. B. - The position 1-2-3-4 on the gear change twist grip correspond to bottom, 2nd, 3rd and top gear respectively; the « 0 » indicates neutral.



OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE: COMMON OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT

ADJUSTMENT ON CARBURETTOR

For adjusting the idling turn the slow running adjuster screw (on the air cleaner cover) (Fig. 9, n. 5).

- On the carburettor body a set screw is provided for adjusting the throttle cable play; this screw is to be reset **only if necessary** or on dismantling and reassembly operations.
- On the air cleaner case, opposite to said screw, is a plugged hole. When this plug is removed the spring loaded idler adjusting screw is accessible (Fig. 9, n. 14).
To avoid carburations troubles, we recommend that this adjustment is carried out by a Vespa dealer.

STARTING UP when the engine is flooded:

In the case of difficulties caused by flooding (presence of unvaporised mixture in the cylinder), the following methods can be used:

- Attempt push starting: engage the 2nd gear, declutch, push the vehicle to a certain speed, sharply release the clutch and when the engine fires declutch immediately.
- Close the fuel tap, remove the sparking plug (page 23) and clean; then kick over the engine several times. Screw in the sparking plug securely, open the fuel tap and start the engine.



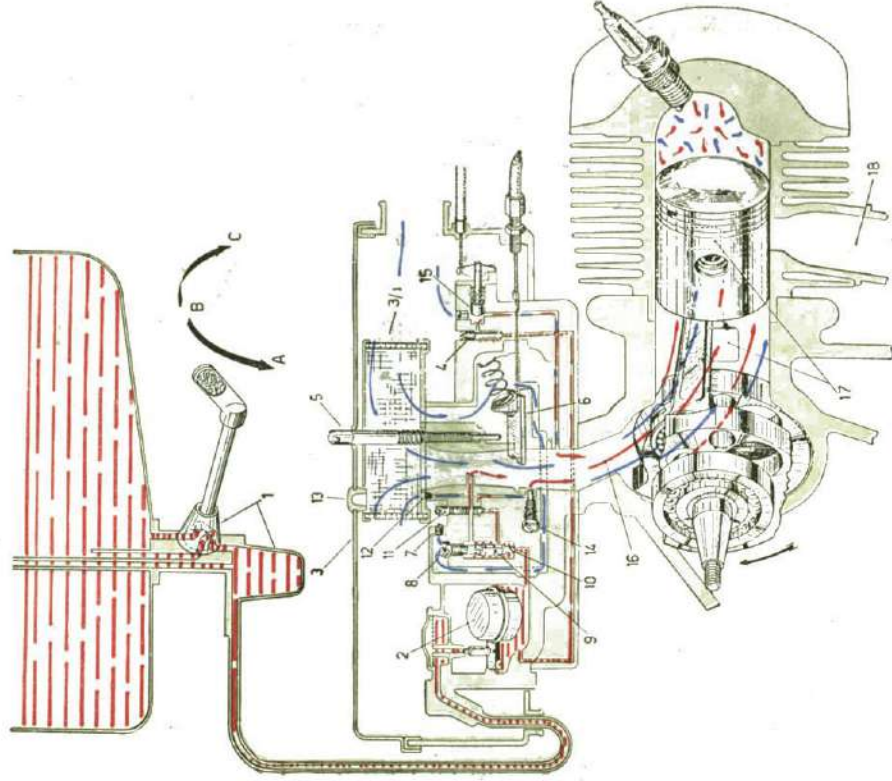


Fig. 9 - Fuel supply and distribution diagram

1. Combined fuel tap and sediment bowl. - A) Reserve; B) Open; C) closed - 2. Float - 3. Carburettor and air cleaner - 3/1. Air filter - 4. Calibrator for starter - 5. Throttle slide set screw - 6. Throttle slide - 7. Main jet air calibrator - 8. Air calibrator on mixer - 9. Mixer - 10. Main jet - 11. Slow running jet - 12. Slow running jet air calibrator - 13. Oil filler plug - 14. Slow running adjuster screw - 15. Starter valve - 16. Inlet port - 17. Transfer ports (part of the ducts is schematically illustrated) - 18. Exhaust port.



OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE: COMMON OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
CHANGING WHEELS AND TYRES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— For dismantling the wheels from the vehicle remove the nuts as indicated in fig. 10.On reassembly tighten said screws alternately and progressively.	The front and rear wheel are interchangeable one with another providing that the tyre pressures are regulated accordingly (page 11).
DISMANTLING THE SPARE WHEEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">— When a tyre has to be removed, first deflate and then remove the nuts joining the two wheel rim (fig. 11).Dismantle the spare wheel cowl, following the instructions given for engine cowl (see pag. 15). To release the wheel unscrew the bolt securing it to the lower section of the protective plate, then the two nuts securing the wheel to the upper part (Fig. 12) of the bracket.	





Fig. 15 - Dismantling spark plug



OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE: COMMON OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
BRAKE . ADJUSTMENT	<p>— Rotate the adjusting screw indicated in fig. 13 so that the wheel is completely free to rotate when the lever and brake pedal are in the resting position.</p> <p>The braking action should commence immediately the respective controls are operated.</p>	
DISMANTLING AIR FILTER	<p>— For extracting the air filter «A» (fig. 14) from the air filter case remove the engine cowl (fig. 7) and air cleaner case cap.</p> <p>Unscrew the two screws «B» securing the air filter and extract the latter component.</p>	<p>The air cleaner case cap can be extracted by dismantling the two securing screws.</p>



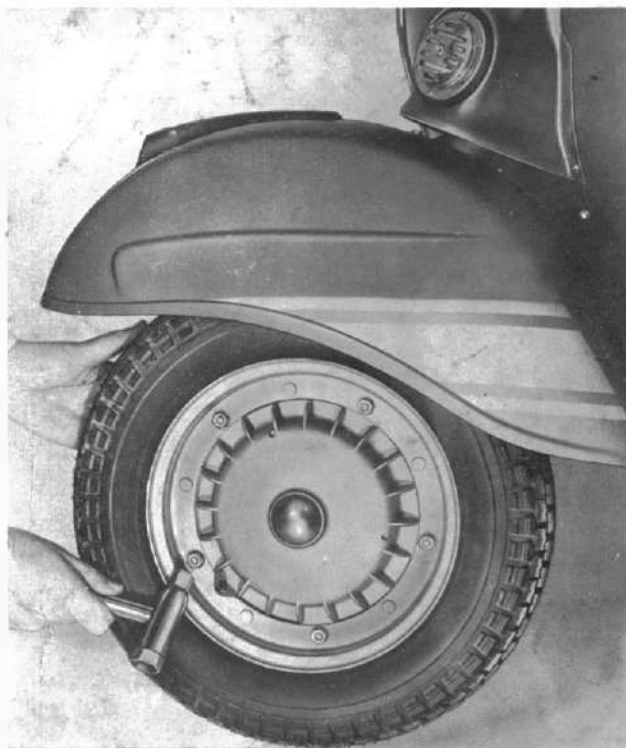


Fig. 10 - Removing wheel from vehicle



Fig. 11 - Tyre removal

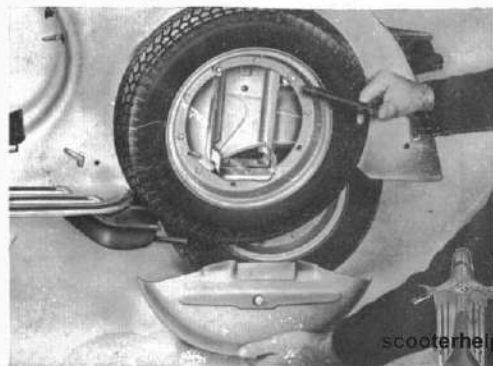


Fig. 12 - Dismantling of spare wheel

OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE: COMMON OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
SPARK PLUG REMOVAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Remove engine cowl (Fig. 7), disconnect the H. T. lead and extract the spark plug using the box wrench as indicated in Fig. 15. 	On reassembling the spark plug ensure that it is fitted into the threaded hole at the correct inclination.
CHANGING OIL IN GEAR CASE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Drain off through hole (Fig. 16). Clean carefully the plug of said hole. — Introduce a small quantity of flushing oil, run the engine a few minutes to ensure thorough circulation and cleaning and drain off again. — Afterwards refill gear case with about 250 grs. of new oil (up to level of filling hole). 	This operation of chang. oil should be carried out with warm engine.



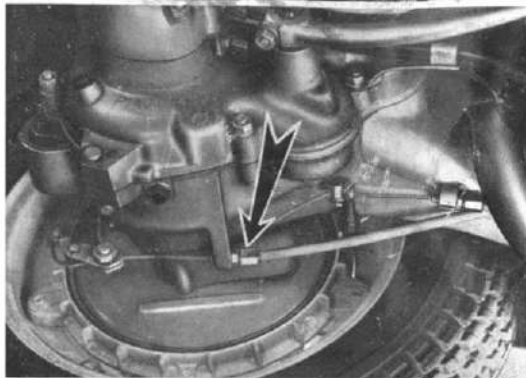
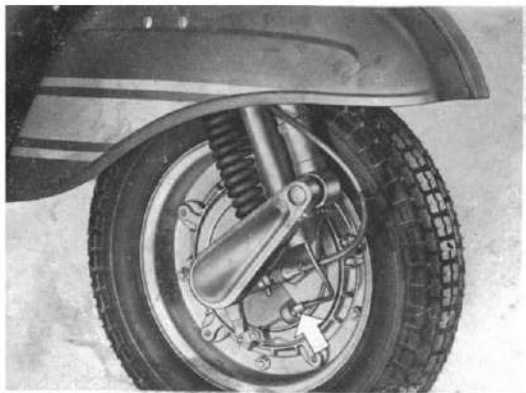


Fig. 13 - Front and rear brake adjustment.



Fig. 14 - Dismantling the air cleaner

Note - If the air cleaner case is taken off, it is also possible to gain access to the carburettor.



OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE: COMMON OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
DISMANTLING CYLINDER HEAD	<p>— Strip off engine cowling, (Fig. 7), disconnect the H. T. lead, dismantle the « Cooling hood » (fastenings « A » - « B » - « C », fig. 17) and unscrew the 4 securing nuts by means of a box wrench.</p>	<p>For dismantling the cleaner see at page 21.</p>
SUBSTITUTING BULBS	<p>— Should one of the bulbs fail, before fitting a replacement, check that the socket contact points and the general functioning of the electrical plant are efficient.</p>	



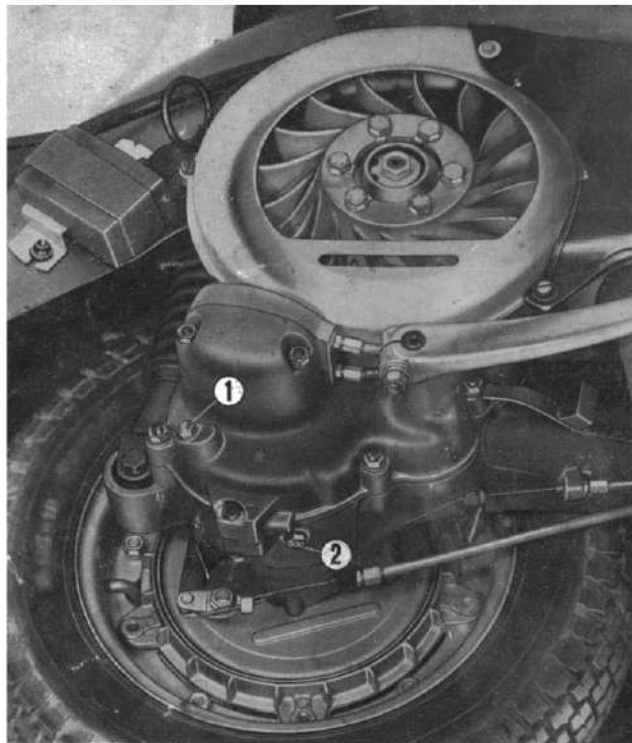


Fig. 16 - Oil filler hole (1); oil draining hole (2).

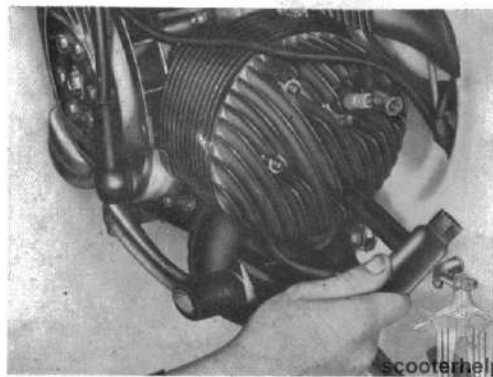
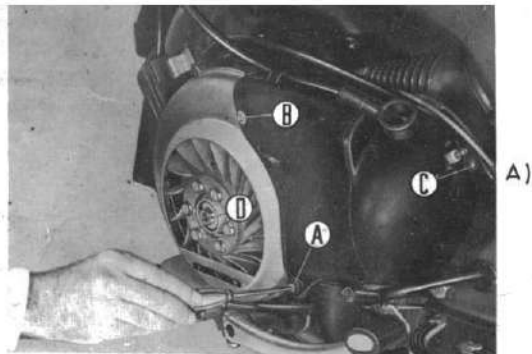


Fig. 17 - Dismantling cooling hood from engine (A) and head (B).

OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE: COMMON OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
TIMING CHECKING AND SETTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Since in this type of ignition there are not - as we have said at page 6 - mechanical parts exposed to the wear, the timing remains during the time practically unalterable. — Anyway when irregularities of functioning occur, remove the flywheel rotor acting on the locking nut « D » (Fig. 17) (on the Fig. 18 the rotor is already removed) and check that the interference between the ignition control cam « B » and the pick-up « C » is $0.25 \div 0.30$ mm on the position of max. radius (see Fig. 18). If the suggested remedies are not sufficient in eliminating the trouble and specific controls and timing are necessary, consult your Dealer. 	<p>Also for checking the ignition advance, address to your Dealer.</p>



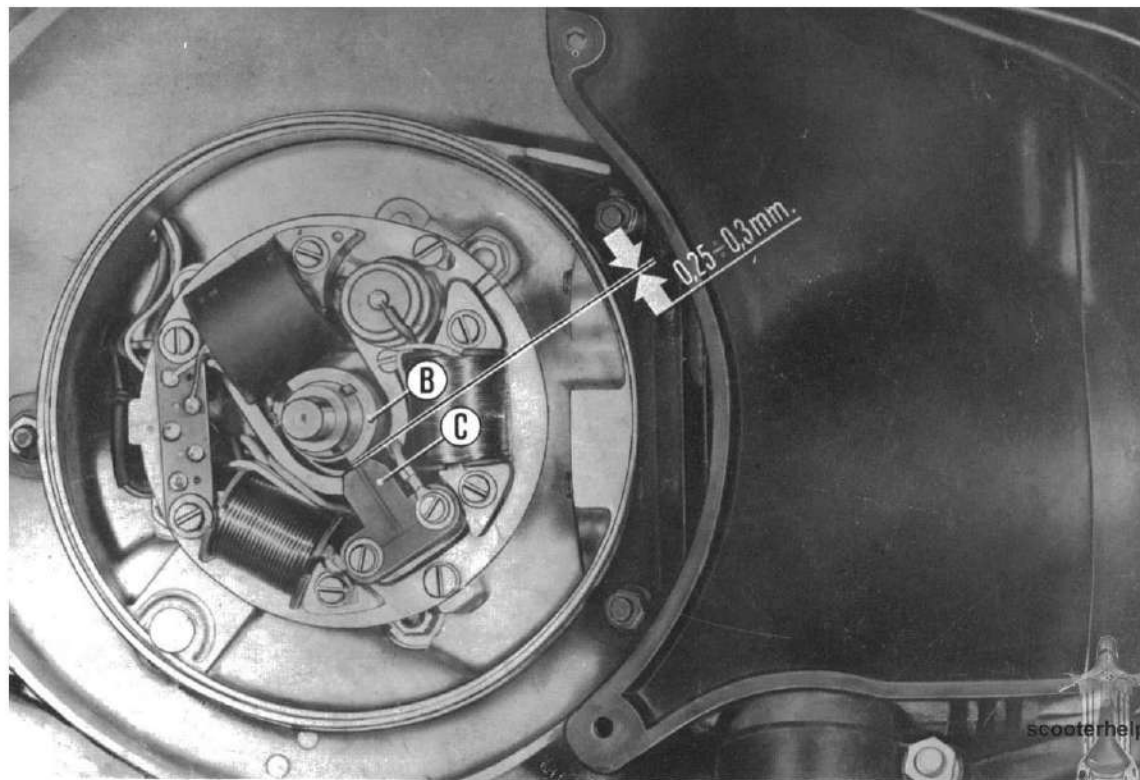


Fig. 18 - Operations for checking the interference between cam and pick-up.



OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE: COMMON OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT

OPERATION	INSTRUCTIONS	NOTES
<p>SETTING THE HEADLAMP</p>	<p>The correct setting of the main beam can be obtained both horizontally and vertically as follows:</p> <p>Check that both front and rear tyres are inflated to correct pressure; i. e. 1.2 and 2.5 Kg/cm² (15.5 and 35.5 p.s.i.). Place the scooter on a level floor in front of a white wall as seen in Fig. 19. Start the engine, hold the throttle control twist grip at about 1/3 and set the switch on « main beam ». With two persons on the Vespa, slacken the screws securing the headlamp, then move the latter as required, in order that the beam axis coincides with point « + » on the wall. Tighten the screws firmly.</p>	<p>Do not wipe down with a cloth or contact with finger the reflector.</p> <p>This operation can be carried out also with the driver only sitting on the machine. In this case, of course, the beam alignment should be altered whenever the scooter is being ridden by both driver and passenger.</p>



SETTING THE HEADLAMP

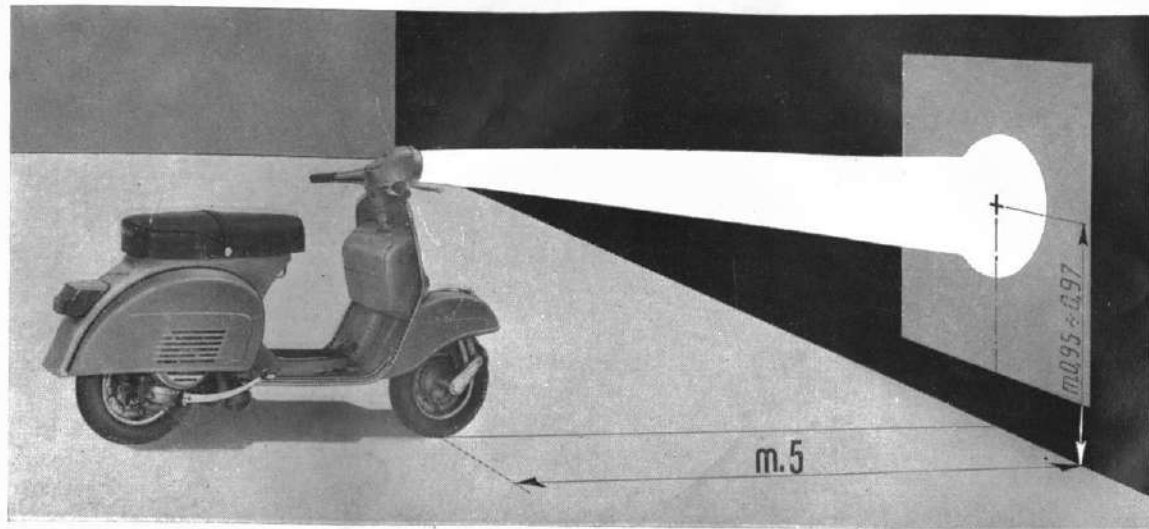


Fig. 19 - Setting the headlamp

N. B. - The point « + » is valid for setting with one or two persons mounted.

Note: m. 5 = 16 FT approx.: m. 0.95 ÷ 0.97 = 3 FT approx.



MAINTENANCE

Though the electronic ignition provides a regular running of the engine also when the spark plug is dirty or the electrodes setting is not correct, when difficulties of ignition occur, **check the spark plug**: clean in neat gasoline (petrol) and wire brush (or emery cloth) the electrodes; adjust the gap 0.6 mm (0".023). Check porcelain insulation: if cracked or broken change plug.

It is advisable not to change the type of spark plug as recommended by the manufacturer.

Every 4000 Km (2400 mls):

- 1) - Check oil level in gear box (Fig. 16).
- 2) - De-coke the engine (cylinder head, piston crown and cylinder ports, see at page 25). Ensure that not residual carbon deposits remain inside the cylinder.

Clean the exhaust pipe using a hooked steel wire.

- 3) - Grease front hub through the appropriate nipples and lubricate the speedometer drive and transmission, the brake lever and gear selector.

- 4) - Remove the air filter, (see page 21), clean by agitating in an oil gasoline (petrol) bath and if possible air blast dry.

Every 8000 Km (4800 mls):

- 1) - Change oil in gear box (see page 23). The oil should be changed also after the first 1000 Km.

- 2) - Lubricate control cables transmissions and felt lubricating pad on flywheel.

(Consult your Service - Station).

- 3) - If the engine runs irregularly or in any case the performances are reduced **consult your Service - Station.**



SUMMARY OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION

PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS TO CARRY OUT		LUBRICANTS
EVERY 4000 Km. (2400 mls)	EVERY 8000 (4800 mls)	
<p>Gear box (top up)</p> <p>Fulcrum points of brake lever and pedal - Gear selector - Front suspension - Speedometer drive and transmission.</p> <p>Cleaning air filter in gasoline (petrol).</p> <p>Decoking cylinder head and piston.</p> <p>Cleaning and adjusting sparking plug electrodes.</p> <p>Decoking silencer.</p>	<p>Gear box (change oil)</p> <p>Greasing control cables</p>	<p>Oil SAE 30 (+)</p> <p>Shell Retinax A. Esso Beacon 3. Mobilgrease MP. Total Multis.</p>
<p>Engine: At each refilling (lubricated by oil in mixture).</p>		<p>2% by volume pure mineral Oil SAE 30 (+)</p>
<p>Front and rear dampers (only if defective) ★</p>		<p>Esso Univis J 43 Shell Tellus Oil 13 Mobilfluid 62</p> <p>scooter</p>

★ Consult your Service Station. (+) e.g.: Esso 2 T Motor Oil; Shell Golden Motor Oil; Shell X-100 2T; Total 2T



3)



2)



1)



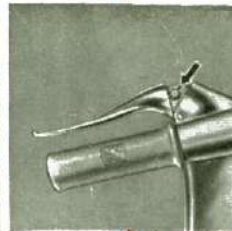
Esso Motor Oil 30;
Esso 2 T Motor Oil;
Shell Golden Motor
Oil; Shell X - 100 2 T;
Total 2 T.

For operation: 1.
**Esso Beacon 3; Shell
Retinax A; Mobilgrease
MP; Total Multis.**
For operations: 2 - 3 -
4 - 5 - 6.

4)



5)



6)

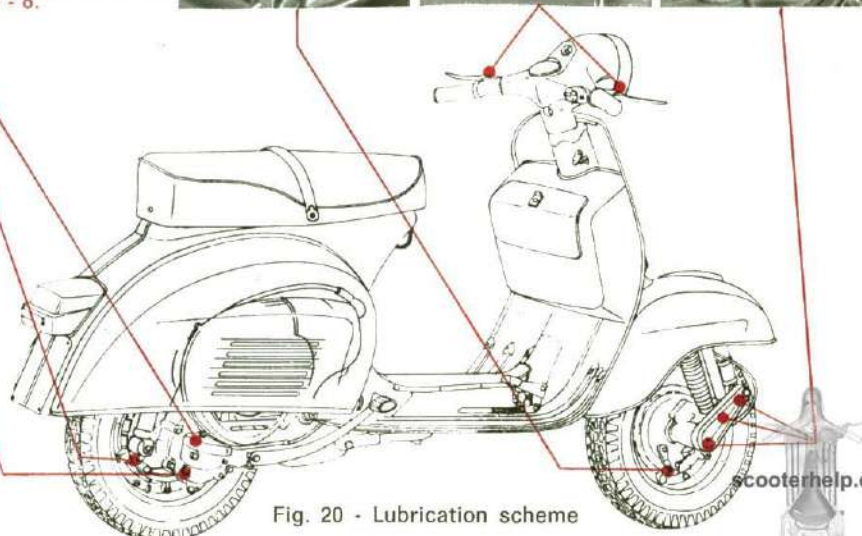


Fig. 20 - Lubrication scheme

Notice - 2nd detail, L. H.: « S » indicates the oil draining hole from engine.

LAYING UP

We recommend that the following operations be carried out:

- 1) - Clean down the vehicle.
- 2) - With the engine stationary, and throttle fully opened, introduce 40 cc.

of oil **SAE 30** through the appropriate hole in the air cleaner case (see page 21). After said operation depress the kickstarter three or four times.

- 3) - Drain off all fuel contained in the fuel tank; then grease over all unpainted metallic parts; next raise the wheel off the ground by placing wooden checks under the footrest.



CLEANING THE VEHICLE

Notice:

Washing and polishing operations should not be carried out in the sun, particularly during the summer when the bodywork is warm.

Under no circumstances should petrol or Diesel oil be used for washing painted surfaces or plastic material as they will deteriorate.

Always wash the scooter before polishing.

1) Engine

For cleaning the exposed surface of the engine use paraffin, a brush and clean rags.

2) Bodywork.

— Washing.

Painted parts should be washed down using a low pressure hose. Do not use a high pressure system as grit may be forced into the paint.

When the dirt and grime becomes soft, sponge off using one of the « car type » shampoos available (use a product of the type Rolene and Teepol, which are employed in aqueous solution, 3 ÷ 5% by weight). First, lightly wash the painted surface of the scooter, in order to avoid scratching. Thoroughly rinse with plenty of water. Dry off using a clean chamois leather to eliminate water marks.

— Spots.

To remove spots caused by tar, grease, insects, etc, rub gently with a soft cloth dipped in oil or turpentine. More persistent marks can be removed with a solution of warm water and car shampoo. Carry out this procedure periodically, to eliminate permanent paintwork damage.

— Polishing.

If after washing, as previously described, the original condition is not restored, apply evenly a thin coat of good quality wax polish and shine with a soft cloth rubbing gently in a side to side manner.



FAULT FINDING

When the machine does not run properly, inspect and rectify as explained below.

If the suggested remedies are not sufficient in eliminating the trouble, consult your Dealer.

Faut finding	Remedies
HARD STARTING	
1. - Fuel system - Carburation - Ignition.	
Lack of fuel.	Turn to reserve and refill as soon as possible.
Filter, jets, fuel tap, carburettor body clogged or dirty.	Remove, wash in petrol and blow dry.
Engine flooding.	See page 17.
Air cleaner choked or dirty.	See page 21.
Porcelain of sparking plug cracked.	Check the spark plug or change.
Generator device faulty.	Disconnect the plug lead. Check if sparking occurs between lead and crankcase when the kickstarter is operated. (Consult your Dealer for eventual repairs).



Fault finding	Remedies
<p>VARIOUS RUNNING DEFECTS</p> <p>1. - Lack of power.</p> <p>Silencer (or engine) choked. Sparking plug loose in the cylinder head. Cylinder head loose.</p> <p>2. - High fuel consumption.</p> <p>a) Air filter choked or dirty or choke control incorrectly set. b) Other causes (carburettor, lack in compression etc.).</p> <p>3. - Noisy engine - Defective suspension - Mechanical failures.</p> <p>4. - Defective electrical equipment.</p> <p>Wire terminals disconnected or carelessly connected. Headlamp beam incorrectly set. Defective bulbs.</p>	<p>Clean (see page 31). Screw down with a wrench. Set head accurately and tighten nuts.</p> <p>Wash in neat petrol (gas), air blast dry.</p> <p>Check choke control mechanism and lubricate. Consult your Dealer.</p> <p>Consult your Dealer.</p> <p>Carefully check and connect.</p> <p>Adjust (see page 29). See page 25 for substituting.</p>



GENERAL SPECIFICATION

Engine (see characteristics at pag. 5 and fig. 5): the engine is pivoted to the chassis of the vehicle (fig. 21). The rear wheel if fitted on the outer side of the drive shaft.

Lubrication of engine components (piston, cylinder, crankshaft main bearings) is effected by the oil in the fuel mixture. Clutch and gear box function in an oil bath.

Fuel supply (see Fig. 9): gravity feed with mixture of oil and petrol (gasoline). Three way tap (« closed », « open », « reserve »).

Carburettor provided with a throttle slide and built into the air cleaner case.

Ignition by means of an electronic device with a built-in H. T. coil, connected to the three flywheel outputs.

Clutch (see fig. 5): multiplate.

Control lever on the handlebars, L. H. and flexible and adjustable control cable. Transmission ratio engine to driving wheels:

Bottom gear	1:13.42
2nd gear	1: 9.13
3rd gear	1: 6.32
4th gear	1: 4.71

Starting (see Fig. 6): by means of a kick-starter.

Cooling by means of a centrifugal fan.



1. Steering column and front suspension - 2. Engine - 3. Crankcase, clutch side, with swinging arm pivoted to frame - 4. Rear suspension spring and hydraulic damper assy.

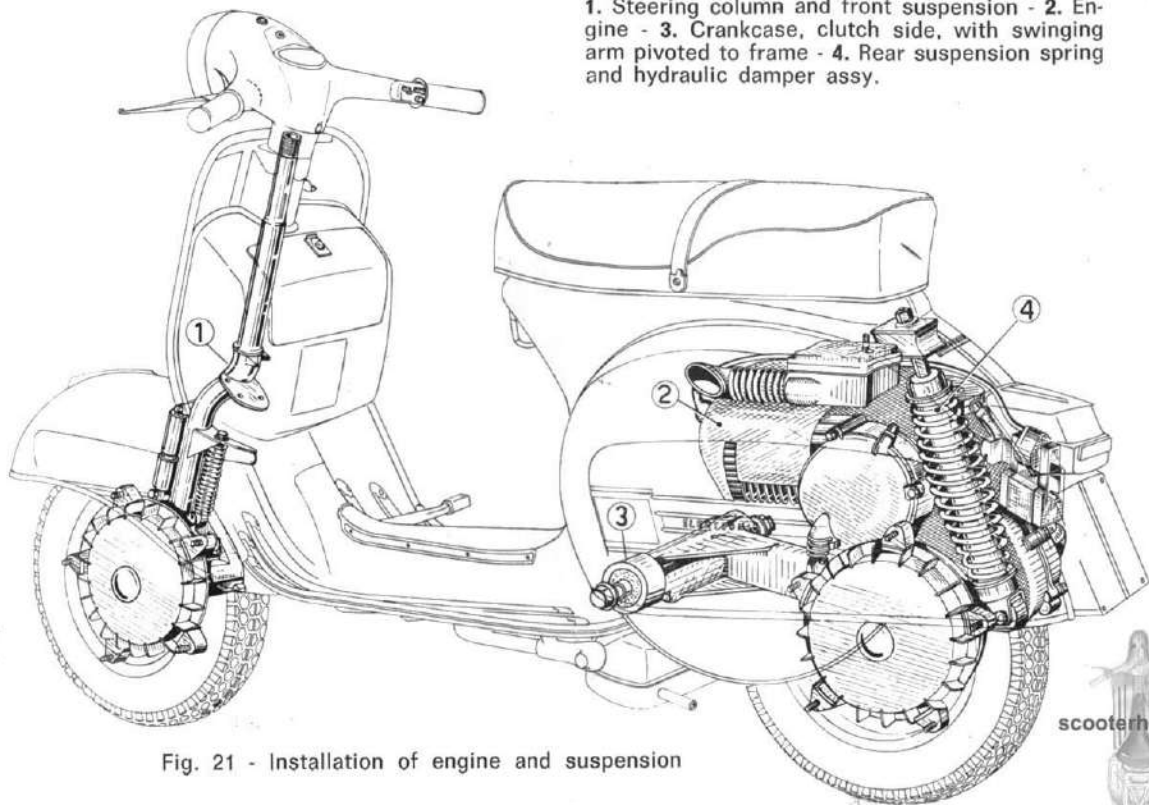


Fig. 21 - Installation of engine and suspension



ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

A six pole magneto - nominal voltage 6 V - supplies alternating current to the electrical equipment. The controls (switching levers, horn button) are located on the handlebars, R. H. into the main light and dip switch (Fig. 22). The engine cut - out button is located on the frame, under the hook for bag (see Fig. 2).

This equipment consists of the following lighting and signalling devices:

- **The headlamp**, \varnothing 130, has a 25/25 W bulb (main and dipped beam) and a 5 W bulb (pilot light and front parking light).
 - **The rear lamp**, with red reflector, is provided with a 5 W bulb (red pilot light and light for registration plate) and a 10 W bulb (Stop light).
 - **Speedometer light** and checking light for headlamp are both 6 V - 0,6 bulbs.
- Horn.**

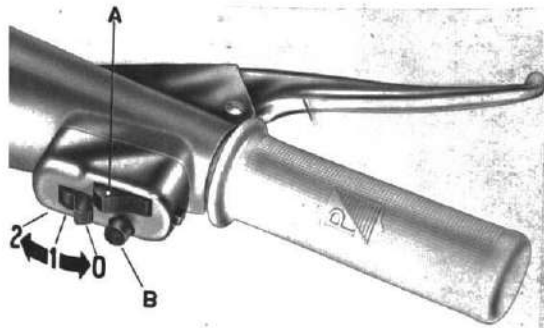


Fig. 22 - Light and dip switch.

Switching lever:

0: lights off.

1: pilot light and tail lamp on.

2: head light, front parking light and tail lamp on).

A: Switch (dipped and main beam).

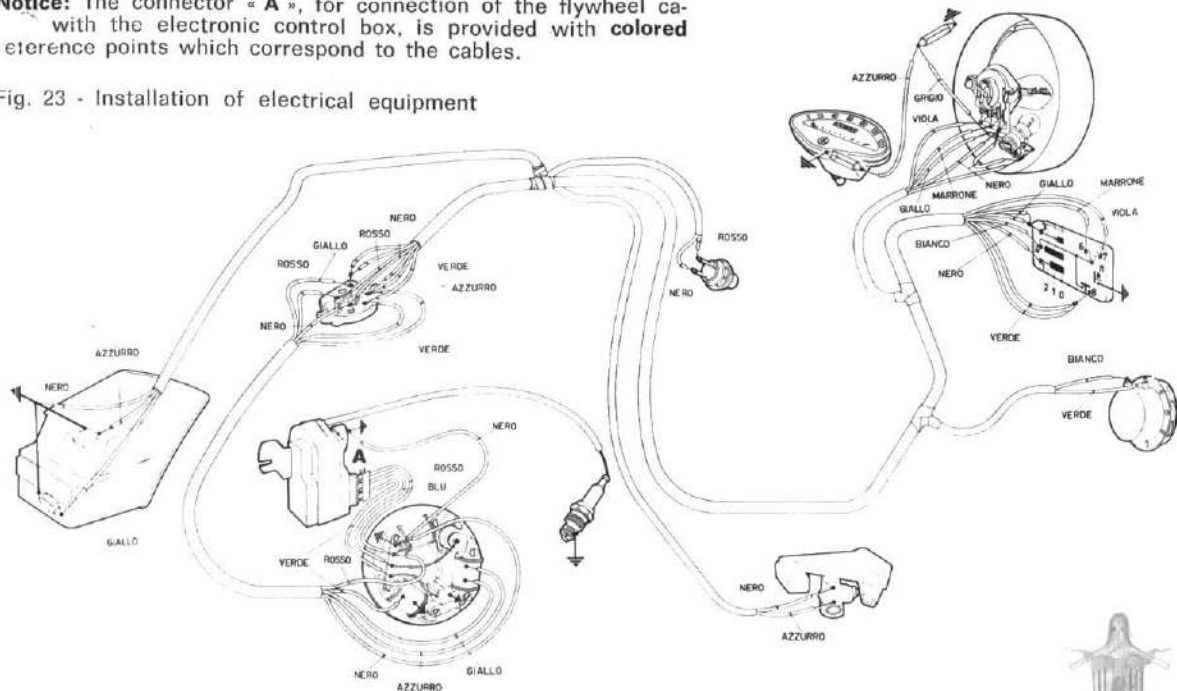
B: Horn button

Notice: For the engine cut - out button see Fig. 2 on pag 7



Notice: The connector « A », for connection of the flywheel cable with the electronic control box, is provided with **colored** reference points which correspond to the cables.

Fig. 23 - Installation of electrical equipment



Notice: For avoiding damages to the electronic control box, **not disconnect the cables of the low tension socket, when the engine is running.**

Giallo = Yellow; Nero = Black; Azzurro = Sky-blue; Verde = Green; Rosso = Red; Blu = Blue; Grigio = Grey; Viola = Violet; Marrone = Brown; Bianco = White.



Electronic control box with built-in H. T. coil.

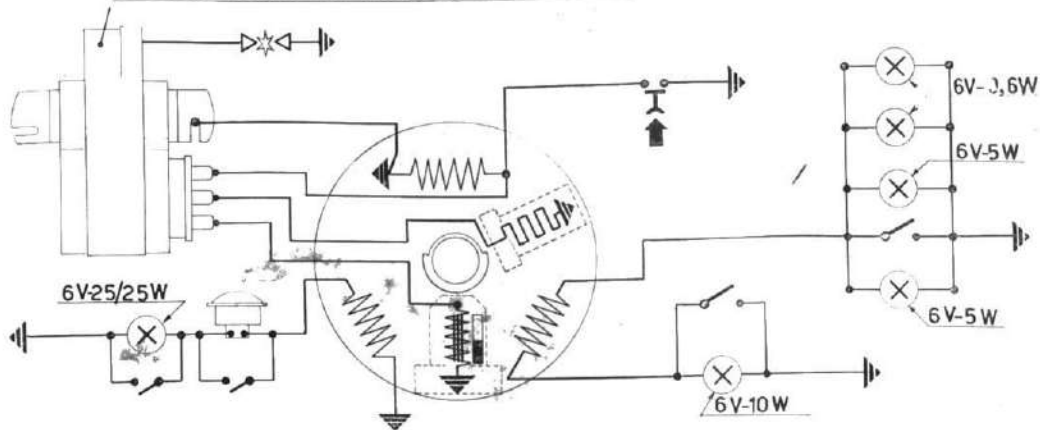


Fig. 24 - Wiring diagram

NOTICE:

The loads on the bulbs and horn are connected **in series** with respect to the flywheel magneto coils, whereas the switch units are in **parallel** to the bulbs: the insertion of the lights and horn comes about **by opening** (instead of closing) the relative control switches.



IDENTIFICATION DATA

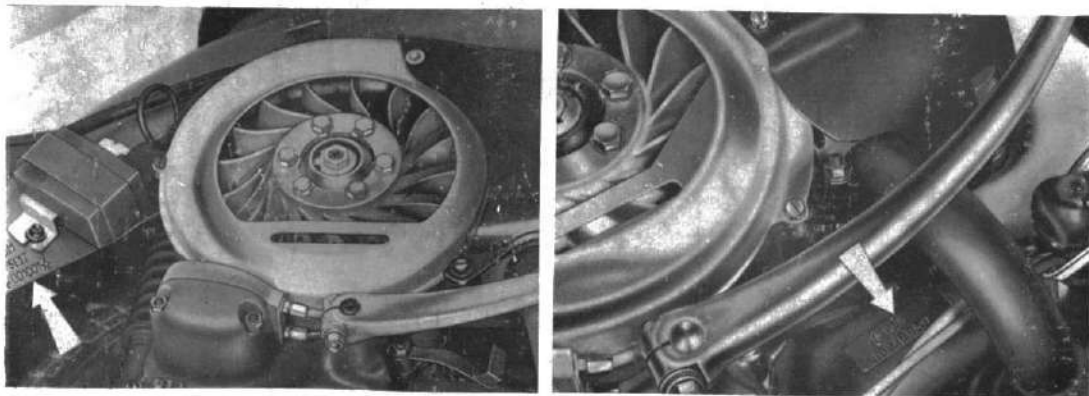


Fig. 25 - Serial number stamped on frame (VSE 1 T.....) and on engine (VSE 1 M.....).
Notice - These numbers should be quoted when ordering spare parts.

The descriptions and illustrations in this booklet are not to be taken as binding on the Manufacturer. The essential features of the model described and illustrated herein remaining unaltered, the PIAGGIO Firm reserves therefore the right to carry out at any moment, without being obliged to bring this booklet up - to - date in due course, modification that may occur concerning machine units and parts, or delivery of accessories, that the Firm deems to be convenient on improvement purposes or for what may concern manufacturing or commercial requirements.

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