



Instruction Sheet for the Metroboard Electric Skateboard (with LiFePO4 Batteries)

Congratulations on purchasing the high quality Metroboard Electric Skateboard! Please pay careful attention to the Safety Warnings below. With proper maintenance, battery care, and adherence to the safety warnings, the Metroboard will give you many years of thrill riding!

Safety Warnings

- Always wear a helmet and open finger (bike type) gloves. Shoulder, knee, and elbow protection are also recommended.
- Never rely on the electrical braking in an emergency situation. Always give yourself plenty of stopping distance in case the brakes do not stop you as quickly as you expect. In an emergency, you may be better off jumping off the board than trying to use the electrical brakes to stop you.
- For safety reasons, this product is intended for riders 16 years and older. Not recommended for younger riders!
- Never ride in wet weather or on wet surfaces
- Only ride on smooth, clean, dry, hard surfaces (not on gravelly roads or roads with big cracks or dirt roads)
- Never ride alongside traffic, unless there is a well marked bike lane
- Only ride when alert and sober and **always survey the terrain ahead of you to avoid running over pebbles, twigs, or cracks in the road which can lock your wheels up and knock you off the board, resulting in serious injury!**
- Never stick your fingers or any objects near the rotating powered wheel and its transmission components such as the timing belt and pulleys
- Always lay the skateboard down gently, otherwise damage to the internal and external components may result and warranty will be voided
- Never perform any tricks that result in impact to the Metroboard, such as riding off of curbs, ollieing, riding in/off a skate ramp, riding in skate parks/pools, popping wheelies, etc. Doing so will void the warranty and may result in injury to the rider
- Always practice in a safe enclosed area (such as a school yard) away from traffic, when learning to ride the Metroboard. Practice first with the slower speeds, and only when you feel comfortable move up to the higher speeds. Exercise extreme caution when riding at the highest speed and using the braking to avoid crashing into anything and/or getting knocked off the board.
- **Be very careful when going down hills. Don't let yourself accumulate too much speed (more than 10 mph), before you hit the brakes. Never use the fast speed, when going down hills. For safety reasons, it's best to go down hills (especially steep ones) slowly with the brake button pressed to limit your speed.**
- **Before every ride, you should check that the two nuts that hold the motor to the motor bracket are tight! With use of the product, there is a risk that the nuts may loosen due to vibration and/or impact. You can try to twist the nuts lightly by hand to verify that they are tight. If they are loose, you will probably need to retension the timing belt and retighten the motor mounting nuts following separate instructions (email Metroboard for this). For tightening the nuts, you should *only* use a 5/16" (8 mm) Manual Nut Driver and *not* a socket wrench, since there is a risk of stripping threads/breaking the motor bolts if overtightened!**
- Be aware of the terrain you are riding on, and try to minimize impact to the motor bracket. This impact is most likely to happen when going up a sidewalk ramp, where there is a lip that can catch the motor bracket. Be sensitive to these kinds of transitions, and if necessary pick up the board to avoid hitting the motor bracket. If the motor bracket gets hit too many times, the weld that connects it to the truck may fail, creating an obvious safety issue!

Liability Release

Rider agrees to follow all safety warnings to minimize the risk of injury or death. Rider acknowledges that even when following all the safety warnings, riding an Electric Skateboard is inherently dangerous and can result in serious injury or death due to falling off the board and/or collisions. By choosing to ride an Electric Skateboard, rider accepts this inherent safety risk, and agrees to hold harmless, the Metroboard manufacturer, Kef Design, LLC, and all of its members. Kef Design, LLC and any of its members will not be liable for any injury, death, or property damage that results from use of the Metroboard Electric Skateboard. Customer agrees to minimize the risk of injury or death by reading and adhering to all safety warnings in the instruction manual and using extreme caution while riding. Rider agrees to practice in a safe enclosed area away from traffic until he/she feels comfortable using the product. Check the local laws to ensure legal use of the product where you intend to ride.

SETUP

Insert two AAA batteries (included) in the wireless remote. To turn the remote ON, slide the ON/OFF Switch on the side of the remote and you should see the blue sync light on top of the joystick flashing. Then turn on the skateboard, and after a few seconds, the sync light should turn a solid blue, indicating communication with the skateboard is established. If it's still flashing, then press and hold the red "CONNECT" button on the side of the remote and the sync light should turn solid blue (you should only have to do this the first time you use the product). Note that if you wait too long between turning the remote ON and turning the skateboard ON, you may need to press either the C or Z button on the remote to reawaken the remote. **NEVER TURN THE SKATEBOARD ON WHILE IN MOTION OR COASTING ON THE SKATEBOARD, AS WE HAVE SEEN SOME CASES WHERE THIS HAS FRIED THE ELECTRONICS CAUSING THE MOTOR TO LOCK ON, WHICH COULD RESULT IN YOUR INJURY AND DAMAGE TO THE PRODUCT. TO AVOID THIS, MAKE SURE YOU ALWAYS TURN THE SKATEBOARD ON WITH THE DRIVE WHEEL OFF THE GROUND (E.G., WHILE STANDING ON ITS TAIL).** *You should always have the remote in your hand when you turn the skateboard ON, because if it's in your pocket or backpack and turned ON and one of the remote buttons is accidentally pressed the skateboard will start moving as soon as you turn the skateboard ON, which could cause injury or damage to the product!* When done using the skateboard, always turn the skateboard off, FIRST, then the remote second. Note that when the batteries get low, communication between the remote and the skateboard will be intermittent and the blue sync light on the remote will flash rapidly. You may also will hear the double bell sound followed by the brakes kicking in even when pressing the speed button or coasting. This is a safety feature, which ensures that when the remote batteries get low, the brakes will be applied to safely slow you down till you can replace or recharge (if using rechargeables) the remote batteries. The remote batteries can last for up to 30 hours of use, but to be safe you should replace or recharge (if using rechargeables) the remote batteries every 5-10 hours of use (or whenever you see the sync light flashing rapidly) to ensure the best wireless performance and to make sure the remote batteries don't die on you in the middle of a ride.

HOLDING THE REMOTE

In general the remote will work best in the front hand, since it is closer to the wireless receiver on the front of the board. You can try using in the rear hand, but if you find that you are experiencing wireless glitches try switching back to the front. You can try shifting the receiver either left or right along the Velcro by up to 1/2" and see if it reduces the frequency of glitches as the wireless performance is sometimes really sensitive to the receiver position. Note that you will hear the double bell sound anytime you experience a wireless glitch. If the glitch lasts more than 2 seconds, then immediately after the double bell you will feel light braking being applied. This is also a safety feature to ensure that anytime you lose communication with the skateboard (due to low remote batteries or RF interference/glitches), the brakes will be gently applied to avoid any safety issues, where you can't control the board. Since you normally don't expect braking when accelerating or coasting, if you do hear the double bell sound (indicating a glitch), shift your body weight back and brace yourself for possible braking to avoid getting knocking off the board!

WIRELESS RECEIVER (on front of skateboard)

Note also that the wireless receiver clear plastic box is located in front of the front truck. It is placed in this location for best wireless performance, but is also more vulnerable to getting hit. Be very careful to avoid having the box get whacked, especially if the front of the board were to hit a low curb, which could result in damage to the clear box and its contents. You may find a rubber bumper on the tip of your board to protect against this. If the clear box ever gets whacked, please notify us right away and do not continue to ride. Also the clear box is fairly well sealed against weather, but due to the grey cable exiting the box, has some vulnerability to getting wet. Be very careful to avoid running over any wet surfaces, which could result in getting water in the clear box, and possibly damaging the electronics! You should check the clear box before every ride to check to make sure it is dry and has no water exposure on the inside.

Speed Control (Z Button or C Button*):

Hold the Z button down, and you will start off on the slowest speed (2 mph). To increase your speed, while holding the Z button down, push and hold the joystick up. When you get to your desired speed, let go of the joystick (while still holding the Z button) and you will maintain that speed. It takes about 4 seconds of holding the joystick up to get from the slowest speed (2 mph) to the full speed (19 mph, **Exercise Extreme Caution when riding at the Full speed**). To avoid having your speed increase too quickly, you can quickly tap the joystick up and let go (instead of holding it) and wait for your speed to level off. To drop your speed you can hold or tap the joystick down (while still holding the Z button down). Note that dropping your speed won't actually apply any braking force, but rather simply reduce the power to the motor which will *gradually* slow you down. If you need to slow down quickly, you should use the brake button as described below. Any time you let go of the Z button you will coast. The next time you press it, you will start at the slowest speed (2 mph) again.

When accelerating, you need to hold the button down continuously to keep the motor activated. If you let go of the button you will just coast. Also, give the skateboard a kick start and make sure *both* feet are comfortably on the board, *before* pressing any of the acceleration buttons. *Never* press the acceleration button with one foot on the board and one on the ground, as this may result in injury. This will give you a much smoother and safer acceleration

and will minimize the chances of you skidding or falling off the board. Shift your body weight forward a bit when accelerating, to keep the board from slipping out from under you.

Be very careful when going down hills. Don't let yourself accumulate too much speed (more than 10 mph), before you hit the brakes. Never use the faster speeds, when going down hills. For safety reasons, it's best to go down hills (especially steep ones) slowly with the brake button pressed to limit your speed.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTE: If you ever get into a situation where the skateboard doesn't seem to respond to the remote or the motor is still on after you let go of the Speed button (which shouldn't normally happen), immediately slide the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position on the remote. Within 2 seconds, you will hear the double bell beeps followed by the brakes being gently applied. Get off the skateboard and turn the board over so the drive wheel is in the air, and check that everything is working normally with the remote, before getting back on the board!

Brake Control (C Button or Z Button*):

Hold the C button down, and the brakes will be applied. Note that the brakes start at an initial lower level and then ramp up to a higher level to smoothly slow you down. There are two *initial* braking levels, *light* and *hard*, which are automatically applied, depending on your most recently used speed, in order to slow you down in the safest and most effective manner. If the last speed you were riding was less than 75% of the full speed, then by default the hard braking will be applied when you press the blue brake button, since at slower speeds the hard braking is more appropriate. However, if the last speed you used was greater than 75% of the full speed, then by default the light braking will be applied, since the hard braking can be very strong at higher speeds, which could potentially knock you off the board if you're not expecting it! *SAFETY NOTE: If you're going down a hill especially at higher speeds (due to gravity and not necessarily the motor), and you want to be certain you apply the light brakes to avoid getting knocked off the board, without any button pressed, tap the joystick down, and you will hear the bell sound, which also resets the brakes to the light braking level. Now if you press the C button the light braking will be applied. This should be done in the event that the last speed you were going was less than 75% of the full speed (or if you're uncertain of your last speed), which normally defaults to hard braking, but which may be too strong when fighting gravity going downhill.*

Normally the brakes automatically ramp up from an initial lower level to a higher level as described above, which is usually desirable. However, in some situations, such as going down a hill, it's nice to be able to fine tune the braking level so that you can adjust how fast you go down the hill. This can be done by pressing the C and Z button at the same time which will hold the braking level at wherever it was during its normal ramp up. Similar to how the Z (acceleration) button works above, you can increase the braking force by holding/tapping the joystick up and letting go (while still holding both C and Z buttons down) when you get to the desired level or decrease the braking force by holding/tapping the joystick down. For example, if you're going down a hill, it may make sense to initially just press the C button which will automatically ramp up the brakes to their maximum level, but this may result in going down the hill very slowly. Now you can press and hold the Z button (in addition to the C button already held down) and hold or tap the joystick down to reduce the braking force enabling you to go down the hill a bit more quickly. You can fine tune your downhill speed by tapping the joystick up or down as needed.

Note that if you prefer that the two modes of braking described above are *swapped* such that pressing both Z and C buttons results in automatic ramp up of braking and pressing just the C button results in fine tuning of the braking using the joystick, you can make this swap by pressing and holding both the C and Z buttons and then holding the joystick to the RIGHT for about 5 seconds. After 5 seconds you will first hear the bell beeps, but after a few seconds will hear either a single beep or two beeps of increasing pitch. One beep indicates auto-ramping of brakes with just the C Button pressed and fine tuning of brakes with both C and Z buttons pressed (recommended for most users). Two beeps indicates auto-ramping of brakes with both C and Z buttons pressed and fine tuning of brakes with just the C button pressed. You can toggle between the two modes by following the above procedure. This setting will be remembered even when you turn the skateboard off.

When Braking, it is best to shift your body weight back a bit towards the rear wheels, in order to minimize skidding and/or getting knocked off the board (*especially* when using the Brakes at the Faster Speeds). You need to hold the button down continuously to keep the motor braking. If you let go of the button you will just coast. Electrical braking will slow you down from higher speeds, but may not always bring you to a complete stop, so you may need to put your foot on the ground to keep from moving.

Be very careful when using the Brakes at the Faster Speeds as the braking force can be quite strong, which may result in you getting knocked off the board!

***Swapping C and Z Button Functionality**

If you prefer to use the C button for speed and the Z button for brakes, you can change this. Only make this adjustment while NOT standing on the skateboard. Do this with the skateboard on its side and drive wheel in the air. With the skateboard and remote turned on press and holding both C and Z buttons, and hold the joystick all the way to the left for about 5 seconds. After 5 seconds, you will hear either one or two sets of bell beeps. Two sets of bell

beeps means Z is speed and C is brakes. One set of bell beeps means Z is brakes and C is speed. Note that the skateboard will remember this setting even if you turn the skateboard off and back on. Note that this change will not take effect till you power cycle the skateboard, so at power up you should verify which button does what by trying each one (NOT standing on the skateboard), so you are certain which is speed and which is brakes.

Battery Gauge

Tap Joystick UP (with no Buttons Pressed):

- 4 beeps rising in pitch: 75-100% battery capacity remaining
- 3 beeps rising in pitch: 50-75% battery capacity remaining
- 2 beeps rising in pitch: 25-50% battery capacity remaining
- 1 beep: 0-25% battery capacity remaining
- a rapid series of monotone beeps: battery nearly empty

Note that when you turn the skateboard on, the skateboard will announce the current battery capacity. Also at turn on, if the battery is freshly charged, it will beep 5 times rising in pitch. Note that for the battery gauge to work properly, the charger should remain plugged in until just prior to riding. To ensure the battery gauge is properly “zeroed,” you should always hear 5 beeps when you turn the skateboard on after a full charge (charging light is green). If you have fully charged it, but it has been several days since you disconnected it from the charger, you may hear less than 5 beeps indicating the battery gauge has not been properly rezeroed, and hence will not produce accurate results until the next time you fully charge. If this is the case, then you can replug in the charger for 5-10 minutes (you don’t need to wait till the charging light turns green), and then try turning on the skateboard. If you hear 5 beeps then the battery gauge has been properly rezeroed, and will work accurately. Also, if you only have time to partially charge the batteries, the battery gauge will not produce accurate results (it may underestimate the remaining battery capacity for that ride, and may overestimate capacity for future rides), until the next time you fully charge the batteries. If you suspect that the battery gauge is not working accurately, you can reset the battery gauge to its default calibration, by tapping the joystick UP several times in a row until you hear the declining pitch end of battery beeps. You will first hear the battery gauge beeps repeat 3 times, after which you will hear the end of battery beeps, indicating the gauge has been recalibrated.

Note that while the skateboard is producing the fuel gauge beep (or any of the warning beeps mentioned below), the other buttons such as acceleration and braking WILL NOT WORK, until the beeping is complete (as long as 2 seconds). Consequently, only press the Fuel Gauge buttons when you can safely wait at least 2 seconds before needing to accelerate or brake.

Electric Bell

Tap Joystick DOWN (with no Buttons Pressed):

Alert pedestrians or bikers that you want to pass, etc.

Adjustable Skill (Power) Levels and Inconspicuous Mode

*Hold Joystick RIGHT for 5 seconds (with no Buttons Pressed). Do this only while **not** standing on the skateboard!!:*

There are 9 user-adjustable Skill (Power) Levels that you can adjust based on your riding comfort. Level 1 is the easiest level, and level 9 is the most advanced level. The higher the level the more quickly you will accelerate and climb hills, when you press the speed button. The default level is 5 (intermediate) and recommended for most riders, but if this feels too strong or not strong enough then you can adjust the skill level. In order to adjust the level, first make sure the skateboard is turned on. Then hold the joystick to the RIGHT for 5 seconds (**NOT while standing on the skateboard**) until you hear a number of beeps rising in pitch. The number of beeps, between 1 to 9, indicates the skill level. Every time you hold the joystick RIGHT, the skill level will go *down* one level. If you are at level 1 and you hold the joystick RIGHT, it will flip back up to level 9. To quickly cycle through to the level you want, you can hold the joystick RIGHT continuously, and just let go when you get to the level you want. Be sure to let go of the joystick prior to the beeps ending for the level you want, otherwise you may end up at the next lower level. For example, if you want to be at level 7, when you hear the 8 beeps (indicating level 8) complete, and then the beeps start again, let go of the joystick any time *during* (not *after*) the up count of the 7 beeps and this will ensure you are at level 7. Note that the skill level will be remembered by the skateboard even if you turn the skateboard off, so you *don't* need to set it every time you turn it on. Note that due to higher current loads on the system at levels *above* level 6, it is more likely that the mechanical circuit breaker (On/Off switch) will trip (turn off) in the middle of riding (especially when climbing hills). If this happens you will hear the end of battery beeps (see Warning Beeps below), and you may need to wait a minute for the circuit breaker to cool before you can turn it on again. Also, if the circuit breaker trips while riding, the battery gauge may lose its calibration. If this happens, the battery gauge will inaccurately report remaining battery capacity *until* the next time you completely drain the battery. When the battery is completely drained and you hear the end of battery beeps, the gauge will accurately recalibrate itself. If you would like to reset the battery gauge to its default calibration, tap the joystick UP several times in a row until you hear the declining pitch end of battery beeps. You will first hear the battery gauge beeps repeat 3 times, after which you will hear the end of battery beeps, indicating the gauge has been recalibrated.

The other feature that you can adjust by holding the joystick RIGHT is to change from *Normal Mode* to *Inconspicuous Mode*. In *Normal Mode*, the battery gauge will beep every time you turn the skateboard on, and the LEDs will constantly flash. In *Inconspicuous Mode*, the battery gauge will *not* beep at turn on, and the LEDs will remain off. In order to change from *Normal Mode* to *Inconspicuous Mode*, hold the joystick RIGHT *for a split second*, and you will see the flashing lights turn off. Now you are in *Inconspicuous Mode*. This setting will be remembered even if you turn off the skateboard. To switch back to *Normal Mode*, you will need to hold the joystick RIGHT again, and scroll down through the skill levels (following the instruction in the previous paragraph), until you return to the skill level you were at previously. For example, if you are at level 5 and in *Normal Mode* (lights flashing), and you hold the joystick RIGHT *for a split second*, you will change to level 5-*Inconspicuous Mode* (lights off) and you will hear *no* level beeps. If you hold the joystick RIGHT again, you will drop down to level 4-*Normal Mode* (lights flashing) and you will hear the level beeps. Repeating this, you would next change to level 4-*Inconspicuous Mode* (lights off), followed by level 3-*Normal Mode*, followed by level 3-*Inconspicuous Mode*, etc. So if you wanted to return to level 5-*Normal Mode*, you would have to cycle through till you hear the 5 level beeps, and let go during the up count of the 5 beeps. If this seems confusing, call us, but it's easier to do than to explain ☺!

Be careful to remember to turn the skateboard OFF when in inconspicuous mode and done riding, since you will have no visual indication of the skateboard being on, and if left this way for long periods, could slowly overdischarge the battery causing permanent damage.

Braking Skill Level Adjustment:

*Hold Joystick LEFT for 5 seconds (with no Buttons Pressed). Do this only while **not** standing on the skateboard!!:*

Note that you can adjust the braking skill level by moving the joystick left (with NO buttons pressed), and you will hear 1 to 4 beeps of increasing pitch. 1 is the default (lightest braking level), and 4 is the hardest. Every time you hold the joystick left, the skill level will increment by one. After you get to skill level 4, it will flip over again back to level 1. For most riders, it is recommended to keep the skill level on level 4. This setting will be remembered even if the skateboard is turned off.

If Two or more riders are riding together

The Metroboard remote uses Bluetooth wireless, which allows multiple channels of communication when two or more riders are riding together. Nonetheless, as a general safety rule, avoid riding within 10 feet of any other riders to minimize the chance of interference. Before you ride together, you should double check that both boards are not on the same channel. If necessary you can press the Red Connect button on the side of the remote to change channels.

Warning Beeps

- *A series of beeps decreasing in pitch:* Battery Completely drained, do not continue to use the acceleration button until you have recharged the battery. You can still ride the skateboard manually however by kick pushing as you would with a regular skateboard. However, you can still use the braking and horn. Note that you may also hear the decreasing pitch beeps if going up a very steep hill. If this is the case, then you can try riding on level terrain and if you don't hear the beeps again, you can continue using the acceleration button. **DO NOT TURN THE SKATEBOARD OFF IF YOU'RE PLANNING ON KICK PUSHING OR COASTING, SINCE WE'VE SEEN SOME CASES WHERE THE ELECTRONICS GET FRIED WHEN KICK PUSHING WITH THE SKATEBOARD TURNED OFF!**
- *A series of monotone beeps for 2 seconds or more:* Either the electronics have overheated possibly due to excessive high current while accelerating and/or braking going up or down steep hills OR You have exceeded the maximum current rating due to the same reasons. If this happens you will not be able to use the remote control till the electronics cool down and/or the high current situation stops (as indicated by the beeps stopping). If this happens turn the skateboard off for at least a minute. After which you can try turning it back on. If the beeps continue when you turn it back on, **TURN IT BACK OFF**, hand carry the skateboard to your destination and contact Metroboard service ASAP (see www.metro-board.com).

Mechanical Circuit Breaker

The On/Off (RESET/OFF) Switch on the Skateboard is also a mechanical/thermal circuit breaker, which may trip due to high current drain situations. If this happens, it will turn itself off automatically (and you may hear the end of battery beeps). Wait at least one minute for the circuit breaker to cool down, and then try turning it back on.

Charging & Battery Care (LiFePO4)

Note that you should never charge the batteries in an environment above 100°F. Make sure the skateboard is *turned off*. Remove the dust cover from the charging jack. *First*, plug the charger into the Skateboard. *Then*, plug the AC cord into the outlet (100-240VAC). *If you don't you follow this order, you battery will not be charged properly!* Charge time could be anywhere between 30 minutes to 5 hours for the 15 mile range pack. While charging, the LED will be RED. If charging ever takes more than 6 hours, you should disconnect the charger from the skateboard, as this may indicate a malfunction with either the battery or charger. When charging is complete, the LED will turn GREEN. Sometimes after turning GREEN, the LED will turn RED again, then GREEN, and repeat several times. This is part of the balance charge stage which helps ensure that all the cells in the pack are balanced. When you see a steady

GREEN for at least 30 minutes, the battery is mostly charged, but to ensure a 100% full balance charge, after the charging light turns a steady GREEN (and enters maintenance mode), if possible, keep the charger connected to the skateboard until ready to ride again or 24 hours whichever comes first. It is best not to leave the charger connected for more than 24 hours after charging is done, since the balance charge generates heat inside the pack, which for long periods could possibly damage the pack. In fact, there's no need to keep the charger connected for more than 24 hours, since LiFePO4 has such a low self-discharge rate, and will behave as if freshly charged even weeks after being removed from the charger!). When ready to ride, replace the dust cover onto the charging jack. If it has been over 2 weeks since you last charged it (and disconnected it from the charger), even if you have not ridden the board, you should charge it again just prior to riding. When storing for an extended period (over a month), charge the skateboard at least once a month for at least 8 hours to keep the batteries fully charged and to prevent any permanent capacity loss. Never store in a hot (above 80 °F) or humid environment (above 60% RH), as this can permanently damage the batteries and electronics!

LiFePO4 Batteries have amazing performance compared to other battery technologies, but they need a bit of special care to ensure their long life. The most important thing is not to *overdrain* them. Once you hear the declining pitch *end of battery* beeps, you should stop riding (you shouldn't turn the skateboard off and you shouldn't use the acceleration button; however, using the brakes is fine, since this actually charges the batteries!). **IN FACT YOU SHOULD NOT TURN THE SKATEBOARD OFF IF YOU'RE PLANNING ON KICK PUSHING OR COASTING, SINCE WE'VE SEEN SOME CASES WHERE THE ELECTRONICS GET FRIED WHEN KICK PUSHING WITH THE SKATEBOARD TURNED OFF! IF YOU'RE PLANNING ON KICK PUSHING, YOU WILL NEED TO LEAVE THE REMOTE ON IN ADDITION TO THE SKATEBOARD, SINCE OTHERWISE THE BRAKES WILL BE APPLIED. IF YOU PREFER TO HAVE THE REMOTE TURNED OFF, YOU CAN TURN THE SKATEBOARD AND REMOTE OFF, WAIT 10 SECONDS, THEN TURN JUST THE SKATEBOARD BACK ON (WITH THE DRIVE WHEEL OFF THE GROUND) AND THEN YOU WILL BE ABLE TO KICK PUSH WITHOUT THE BRAKES BEING APPLIED.** Do not attempt to "milk" more capacity out of the batteries, since doing so can potentially cause permanent damage (reduced capacity and cycle life). Also, never leave the batteries in a fully discharged state for more than a few days. As a general rule you should charge after every use (after a full charge, you can disconnect the charger, if necessary). Finally, your lithium pack has an internal switch inside which will prevent overdischarge. This is in addition to the skateboard electronics which also has a switch to prevent overdischarge. If the skateboard detects overdischarge first, you will be able to still ride the board and use the brakes, however, if the lithium pack detects it first, then it will be as if the main power switch has been turned off, and none of the skateboard functionality including the brakes will work until the skateboard is charged. **IF THIS HAPPENS (I.E., NO POWER TO THE SKATEBOARD EVEN THOUGH THE MAIN POWER SWITCH IS ON) YOU SHOULD TURN THE SKATEBOARD POWER SWITCH OFF AND CARRY THE BOARD TO YOUR DESTINATION UNTIL YOU CAN RECHARGE AGAIN. UNTIL YOU RECHARGE, DO NOT CONTINUE TO RIDE THE BOARD MANUALLY (E.G., KICK PUSH OR COAST) WITH EITHER THE POWER SWITCH OFF OR ON, SINCE THERE'S A RISK OF THE ELECTRONICS GETTING FRIED.**

Service & Maintenance

If your Metroboard gets dirty you can clean it with a damp cloth, but do not use any harsh chemical cleaners, just plain water. If dirt or debris gets inside the transmission area, do not attempt to clean this yourself. Contact www.metro-board.com for service. After about 1 month of use, you should contact www.metro-board.com for maintenance instructions, such as retensioning the timing belt.

Before every ride, you should check that the two *nuts* that hold the motor to the motor bracket are tight! With use of the product, there is a risk that the nuts may loosen due to vibration and/or impact.

Normal maintenance items that will need replacement are batteries, wheels, and timing belts. Do not attempt to do this yourself, please contact www.metro-board.com for maintenance instructions. Note that there is a 1" long black bolt and pin inside the accessories box. This is a maintenance tool for retensioning the timing belt. Do not throw away. After about a month you should check the tension in the timing belt following Step 11 in the Timing Belt Document (http://www.metro-board.com/maintenance/Timing_Belt_Replacement_080508.pdf). If the tension is too low, follow the instructions in the document for retensioning, skipping steps 4 thru 9, since they don't apply for a simple retensioning. You should check the tension about once a month or any time you suspect it may be loose (as indicated by the sound of belt teeth skipping). If you experience any problems with the product, contact www.metro-board.com for service.

Warranty

Your Metroboard comes with a 6 month limited warranty. Warranty covers parts and labor for any defective components. Normal wear and tear maintenance components such as batteries, wheels, and timing belts are not covered by this warranty, unless shown to be defective. Furthermore, damage to components due to abuse of the product (as defined in the Safety Warnings above, such as subjecting the Metroboard to impact) will void the warranty. Contact www.metro-board.com for warranty service. **Most importantly, have fun and be safe!!!**