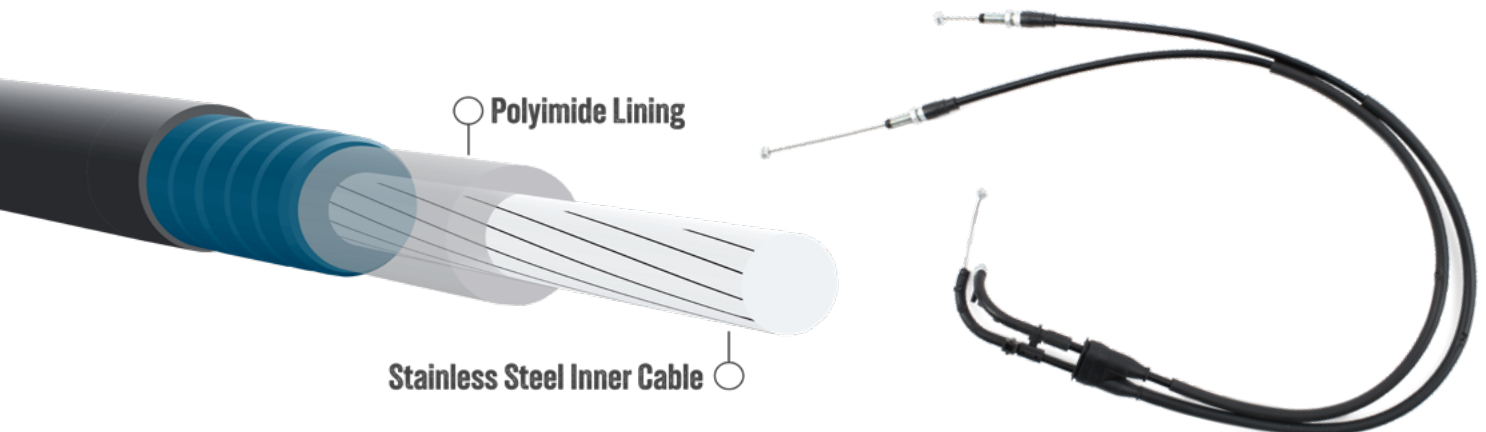




Throttle Cable Replacement Guide

Slinky Glide cables are made in Europe to **OE standards** using advanced technology for enhanced durability and longevity. A **polyimide (PI)** inner lining protects metal components from wear and environmental damage, while a freeze-resistant lubricant repels dust and debris for smooth operation. The core of each Slinky Glide cable is

made of strong, high-tensile **stainless steel**, ensuring durability and reliability. Naturally corrosion-resistant, it is further protected by a high quality polyimide lining that blocks water and road dirt. This lining also reduces friction, the primary cause of wear, ultimately extending the cable's lifespan.



Follow These Steps to Replace Cable:

1. Start by locating the throttle cable you need to replace, and remove any components or bodywork that might block access to it. Depending on your bike and the cable's routing, this could involve removing small parts like an engine cover, or larger components such as the seat or fuel tank.
2. Next, make a note of how the original cable is routed around the frame, forks, and other components. If you're worried about forgetting, you can either draw it or take pictures with your phone.



3. Before proceeding, compare the new cable to the old one. Ensure the outer cable has the same length and diameter, and that any brackets or grommets are positioned identically. The nipples or barrels that connect the cable to components at both ends should also match. The inner cable should extend the same distance at each end, but don't stress over minor differences (a couple of millimeters), as the old cable may have stretched over time.

4. Now, disconnect both ends of the cable. At the throttle housing, you should find an adjuster screw and lock nut. Loosen both and align the openings to remove the cable(s) from the cable insert. Repeat this process at the throttle pivot shaft assembly, and check along the cable's length for any brackets or ties that might block removal.

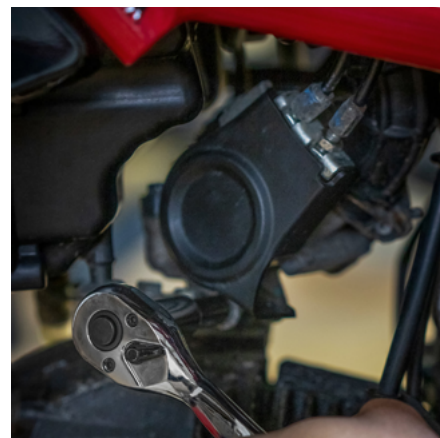


Pro Tip:

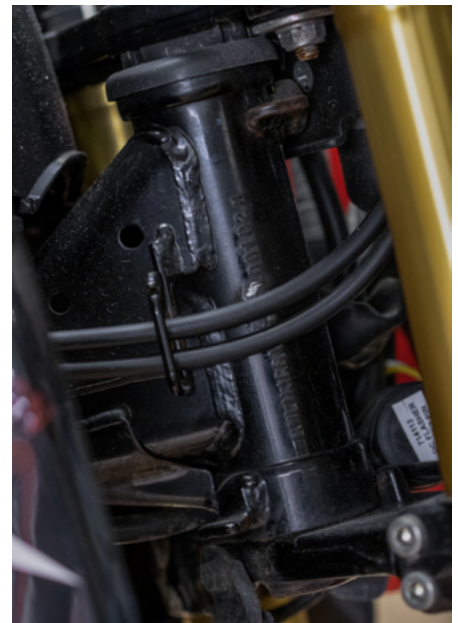
You can attach the new cable to one end of the old one using strong tape or string, then gently pull it through until the old cable is out and the new one is in place — make sure the new cable is oriented the correct way.

5. Once the new cable is in place, check its length for any contact with hot surfaces, such as cylinder heads or radiators, and ensure there's enough clearance. Reattach any brackets, grommets, and cable ties, making sure the ties are loose enough to allow the inner wire to move freely. Be careful not to clamp the cable too tightly, as this could restrict the movement of the handlebars or controls.

6. Next, reattach the inner cable at both ends, reversing the previous steps. Where needed, apply a small amount of silicone cable grease to the nipples/barrels on the levers or linkages, but avoid using heavy grease as it can attract dirt and hinder movement.



7. Set the cable's free play or adjustment according to your bike's manual and operate the lever/pedal to ensure it's functioning smoothly. On bikes with Push-Pull throttle cables, adjust the pull cable (which opens the throttle) first.
8. Finally, check the handlebars to make sure they turn freely from lock to lock, and that the cable operates correctly at both extremes of steering. If you encounter resistance, check the cable routing for pinch points or misalignment. Also, verify that the adjusters and nipples are correctly positioned.



For further information on throttle cables and to see the full range of products available from Slinky Glide, visit www.slinky-glide.co.uk

Cable Tool/Accessory



This small tool is designed to make it easier to apply aerosol lubricant to control cables, such as the throttle, clutch, and brake cables. [Buy here](#)



These handy cable clamps are great at tidying up your motorcycle cables, to see the different types available. [click here](#)

Disclaimer:

The information provided in this guide is intended for general informational purposes only. Working on your motorcycle requires technical knowledge and skill. If you are unsure about any step or lack experience, it is strongly recommended that you consult a professional mechanic or brake specialist.

Improper installation or failure to follow safety protocols can result in failure, personal injury, or damage to your motorcycle. Always ensure you are using the correct tools and components for your specific make and model. The author assumes no responsibility for any damage, injury, or loss that may occur as a result of using this guide.