Contents

Motorcycle Safety P. 2

Operation Guide P. 16

Maintenance P. 32

Troubleshooting P. 76

Information P. 94

Specifications P. 116

Index P. 120

Motorcycle Safety

This section contains important information for safe riding of your motorcycle. Please read this section carefully.

Safety Guidelines .....P. 3
Safety Labels .....P. 7
Safety Precautions .....P. 9
Riding Precautions .....P. 10
Accessories & Modifications.....P. 13
Loading .....P. 14

Safety Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to enhance your safety:

- Perform all routine and regular inspections specified in this manual.
- Stop the engine and keep sparks and flame away before filling the fuel tank.
- Do not run the engine in enclosed or partly enclosed areas. Carbon monoxide in exhaust gases is toxic and can kill you.

Always Wear a Helmet

It's a proven fact: helmets and protective apparel significantly reduce the number and severity of head and other injuries. So always wear an approved motorcycle helmet and protective apparel. P. 9

Before Riding

Make sure that you are physically fit, mentally focused and free of alcohol and drugs. Check that you and your passenger are both wearing an approved motorcycle helmet and protective apparel. Instruct your passenger on holding onto the seat strap or your waist, leaning with you in turns, and keeping their feet on the footpegs, even when the motorcycle is stopped.

Take Time to Learn & Practice

Even if you have ridden other motorcycles, practice riding in a safe area to become familiar with how this motorcycle works and handles, and to become accustomed to the motorcycle's size and weight.

continued

We recommend that all riders take a certified course approved by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF). New riders should start with the basic course, and even experienced riders will find the advanced course beneficial.
For information about the MSF training course nearest you, call the national toll-free number: (800) 446-9227.

Other riding tips can be found in the You and Your Motorcycle Riding Tips booklet that came with your motorcycle.

Ride Defensively

Always pay attention to other vehicles around you, and do not assume that other drivers see you. Be prepared to stop quickly or perform an evasive maneuver.

Make Yourself Easy to See

Make yourself more visible, especially at night, by wearing bright reflective clothing, positioning yourself so other drivers can see you, signaling before turning or changing lanes, and using your horn when necessary.

Ride within Your Limits

Never ride beyond your personal abilities or faster than conditions warrant. Fatigue and inattention can impair your ability to use good judgement and ride safely.

Don’t Drink and Ride

Alcohol and riding don’t mix. Even one alcoholic drink can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions, and your reaction time gets worse with every additional drink. Don’t drink and ride, and don’t let your friends drink and ride either.

Keep Your Honda in Safe Condition

It's important to keep your motorcycle properly maintained and in safe riding condition. Inspect your motorcycle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits (P. 14), and do not modify your motorcycle or install accessories that would make your motorcycle unsafe (P. 13).

If You are Involved in a Crash

Personal safety is your first priority. If you or anyone else has been injured, take time to assess the severity of the injuries and whether it is safe to continue riding. Call for emergency assistance if needed. Also follow applicable laws and regulations if another person or vehicle is involved in the crash.

If you decide to continue riding, first evaluate the condition of your motorcycle. If the engine is still running, turn it off. Inspect for fluid leaks, check the tightness of critical nuts and bolts, and check the handlebar, control levers, brakes, and wheels. Ride slowly and cautiously. Your motorcycle may have suffered damage that is not immediately apparent. Have your motorcycle thoroughly checked at a qualified service facility as soon as possible.

continued

Carbon Monoxide Hazard

Exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless gas. Breathing carbon monoxide can cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.

If you run the engine in a confined or even partly enclosed area, the air you breathe could contain a dangerous amount of carbon monoxide. Never run your motorcycle inside a garage or other enclosure.

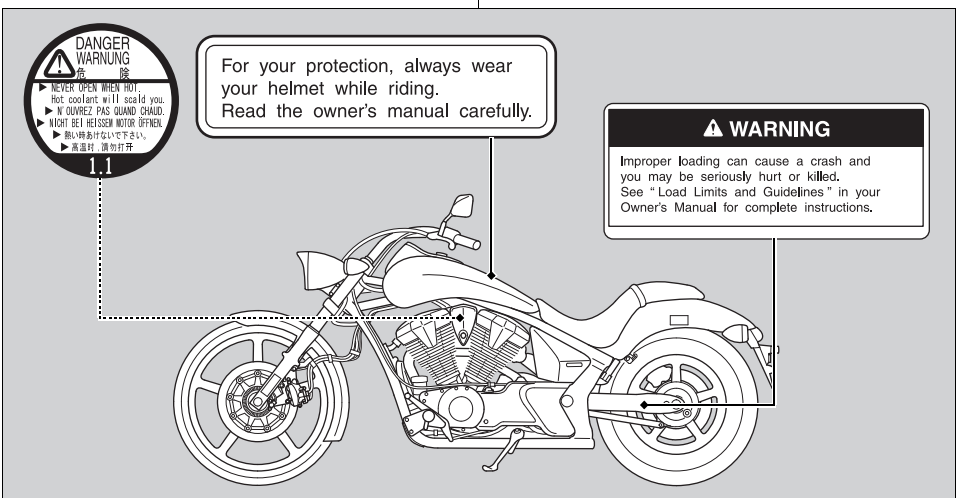
⚠WARNING

Carbon monoxide gas is toxic. Breathing it can cause unconsciousness and even kill you.

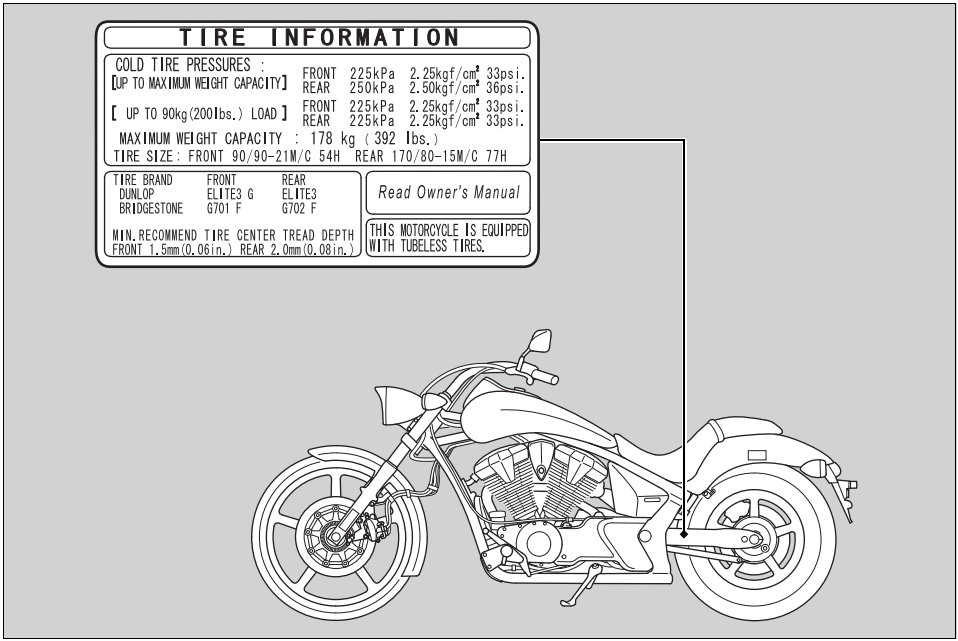
Avoid any areas or activities that expose you to carbon monoxide.

Safety Labels

Safety and information labels on your motorcycle provide important safety information and may warn you of potential hazards that could cause serious injury. Read these labels carefully and don't remove them. If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your dealer for a replacement.



continued


TIRE INFORMATION
COLD TIRE PRESSURES :
[UP TO MAXIMUM WEIGHT CAPACITY] FRONT 225kPa 2.25kgf/cm² 33psi.
REAR 250kPa 2.50kgf/cm² 36psi.
[UP TO 90kg(200lbs.) LOAD] FRONT 225kPa 2.25kgf/cm² 33psi.
REAR 225kPa 2.25kgf/cm² 33psi.
MAXIMUM WEIGHT CAPACITY : 178 kg (392 lbs.)
TIRE SIZE : FRONT 90/90-21M/C 54H REAR 170/80-15M/C 77H
TIRE BRAND FRONT REAR
DUNLOP ELITE3 G ELITE3
BRIDGESTONE G701 F G702 F
MIN. RECOMMEND TIRE CENTER TREAD DEPTH
FRONT 1.5mm(0.06in.) REAR 2.0mm(0.08in.)
Read Owner's Manual
THIS MOTORCYCLE IS EQUIPPED WITH TUBELESS TIRES.

Safety Precautions

- Ride cautiously and keep your hands on the handlebar and feet on the footpegs.
- Keep passenger's hands on the seat strap or your waist, passenger's feet on the footpegs while riding.
- Always consider the safety of your passenger, as well as other drivers and riders.

Protective Apparel

Make sure that you and any passenger are wearing an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection, and high-visibility protective clothing. Ride defensively in response to weather and road conditions.

Helmet

Should be safety-standard certified, high-visibility, and correct size for your head.

- Must fit comfortably but securely, with the chin strap fastened.
- Face shield with unobstructed field of vision or other approved eye protection.

Look for a DOT (Department of Transportation) certification label on any helmet you buy.

⚠WARNING

Not wearing a helmet increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash.

Make sure that you and any passenger always wear an approved helmet and protective apparel.

Gloves

Full-finger leather gloves with high abrasion resistance.

Boots or Riding Shoes

Sturdy boots with non-slip soles and ankle protection.

Jacket and Pants

Protective, highly visible, long-sleeved jacket and durable long pants for riding (or a protective suit).

Riding Precautions

Break-in Period

During the first 300 miles (500 km) of running, follow these guidelines to ensure your motorcycle's future reliability and performance.

- Avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.
- Avoid hard braking and rapid down-shifts.
- Ride conservatively.

Brakes

Observe the following guidelines:

- Avoid excessively hard braking and sudden shifting to a lower gear.
  - ▶ Sudden braking can reduce the motorcycle's stability.
  - ▶ Where possible, reduce speed before turning; otherwise you risk wheel slippage.
- Exercise caution on low traction surfaces.
  - ▶ The wheels lock more easily on such

surfaces, and braking distances are longer.
- Avoid continuous braking.
  ▶ Repeated braking can overheat the brakes, reducing their effectiveness.

Combined ABS (VT1300CSA only)

Your motorcycle's rear brake system is linked to the front brake. This means that operating the rear brake pedal applies the rear brake and a portion of the front brake. Operating the front brake lever applies only the front brake.
For full braking effectiveness, operate both the lever and pedal together.

This model is also equipped with an Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) designed to help prevent the brakes from locking up during hard braking.
- ABS does not reduce braking distance. In certain circumstances, ABS may actually result in a longer stopping distance.
- ABS does not function at speeds below 6 mph (10 km/h).
- The brake lever and pedal may recoil slightly when applying the brakes. This is normal.
- Always use the recommended tires to ensure correct ABS operation.

Engine Braking

Engine braking helps slow your motorcycle down when you release the throttle. For further slowing action, downshift to a lower gear. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed when descending long, steep slopes.

Wet or Rainy Conditions

Road surfaces are slippery when wet, and wet brakes further reduce braking efficiency. Exercise extra caution when braking in wet conditions.
If the brakes get wet, apply the brakes while riding at low speed to help them dry.

continued

Parking

- Park on a firm, level paved surface.
- If you must park on a slight incline or loose surface, park so that the motorcycle cannot move or fall over.
- Make sure that high-temperature parts cannot come into contact with flammable materials.
- Do not touch the engine, muffler, brakes and other high-temperature parts until they cool down.
- To reduce the likelihood of theft, always lock the handlebar and remove the key when leaving the motorcycle unattended.
  Use of an anti-theft device is also recommended.

Parking with the Side Stand

1. Stop the engine.
2. Push the side stand down.
3. Slowly lean the motorcycle to the left until its weight rests on the side stand.
4. Turn the handlebar fully to the left.
   ▶ Turning the handlebar to the right reduces stability and may cause the motorcycle to fall.
5. Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position and remove the key.
6. Lock the steering. P. 24

Refueling and Fuel Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to protect the engine and catalytic converter:

- Use only unleaded gasoline.
- Use recommended octane number. Using lower octane gasoline will result in decreased engine performance.
- Do not use fuels containing a high concentration of alcohol. P. 109
- Do not use stale or contaminated gasoline or an oil/gasoline mixture.
- Avoid getting dirt or water in the fuel tank.

Accessories & Modifications

We strongly advise that you do not add any accessories that were not specifically designed or approved for your motorcycle by Honda or make modifications to your motorcycle from its original design. Doing so can make it unsafe. Modifying your motorcycle may also void your warranty and make your motorcycle illegal to operate on public roads and highways. Before deciding to install accessories on your motorcycle be certain the modification is safe and legal.

⚠WARNING

Improper accessories or modifications can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding accessories and modifications.

Do not pull a trailer with, or attach a sidecar to, your motorcycle. Your motorcycle was not designed for these attachments, and their use can seriously impair your motorcycle's handling.

Loading

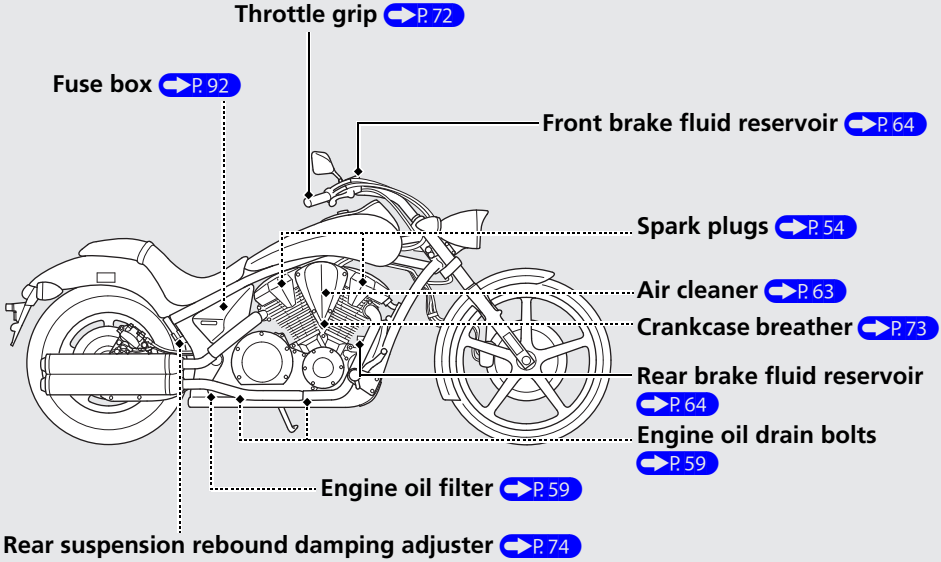
- Carrying extra weight affects your motorcycle's handling, braking and stability. Always ride at a safe speed for the load you are carrying.
- Avoid carrying an excessive load and keep within specified load limits.
  Maximum weight capacity P. 116
- Tie all luggage securely, evenly balanced and close to the center of the motorcycle.
- Do not place objects near the lights or the muffler.

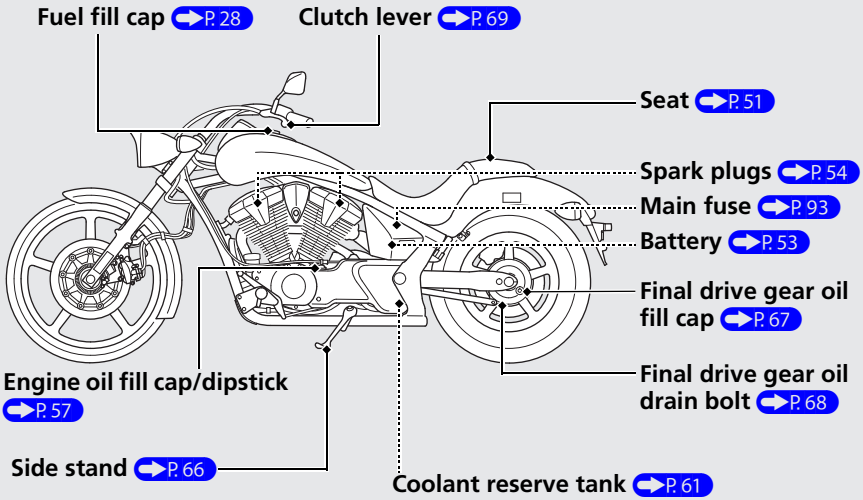
⚠WARNING

Overloading or improper loading can cause a crash and you can be seriously hurt or killed.

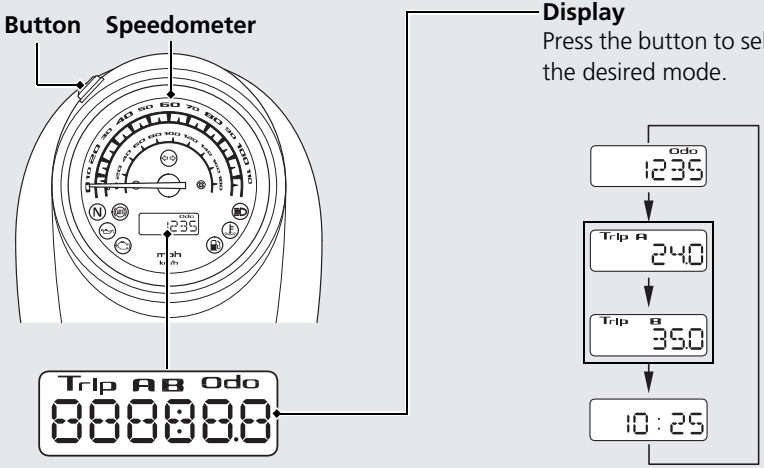
Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual.

Parts Location




Fuel fill cap P. 28
Clutch lever P. 69
Seat P. 51
Spark plugs P. 54
Main fuse P. 93
Battery P. 53
Final drive gear oil fill cap P. 67
Final drive gear oil drain bolt P. 68
Engine oil fill cap/dipstick P. 57
Side stand P. 66
Coolant reserve tank P. 61

Instruments



Display Check

When the ignition switch is turned on, all the mode and digital segments will show. If any part of these displays does not come on when it should, have your dealer check for problems.

Odometer [Odo]
Total distance ridden.

Tripmeter [Trip A/B]
Distance ridden since tripmeter was reset (press and hold the button to reset to 0.0 mile when the display in the tripmeter A or B mode).

Clock (12-hour display)

To set the clock:

1. Turn the ignition switch to ON.
2. Select the clock mode.
3. Press and hold the button until the hour digits start flashing.



4. Press the button until the desired hour is displayed.



5. Press and hold the button until the minute digits start flashing.



6. Press the button until the desired hour is displayed.



7. Press and hold the button. The clock is set.
   - ▶ The time can also be set by turning the ignition switch to OFF.
   - ▶ The display will stop flashing automatically and the adjustment will be cancelled if the button is not pressed for about 30 seconds.

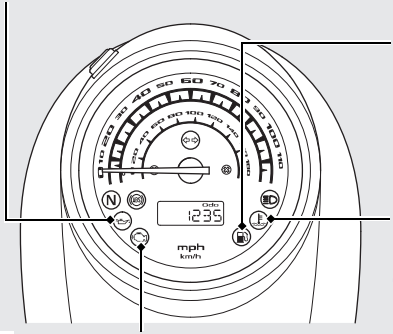
Indicators

Low oil pressure indicator

Comes on when the ignition switch is turned ON.

Goes off when the engine starts.

If it comes on while engine is running: P. 79



Low fuel indicator

Comes on when there is only reserve fuel left in the fuel tank. Remaining fuel when the indicator comes on:

approximately 0.58 US gal (2.2 liters)

High coolant temperature indicator

If it comes on while engine is running: P. 78

PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) malfunction indicator lamp (MIL)

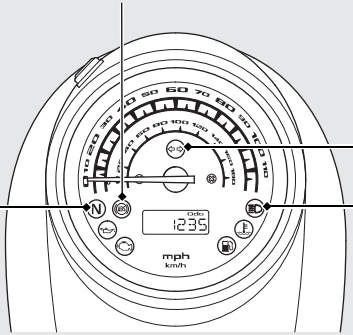
Comes on briefly when the ignition switch is turned on with the engine stop switch in the RUN position.

If it comes on while engine is running: P. 79

ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) indicator (VT1300CSA)

Comes on when the ignition switch is turned on. Goes off when your speed reaches approximately 6 mph (10 km/h).

If it comes on while riding: P. 80



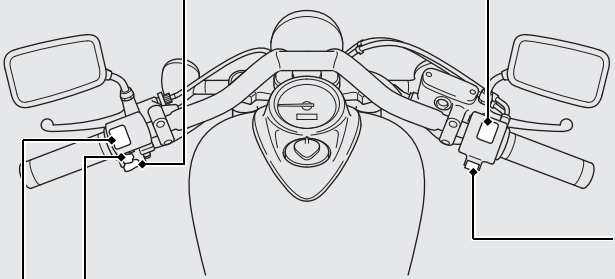
Turn signal indicator

Neutral indicator

Comes on when the transmission is in Neutral.

High beam indicator

Switches



Horn button

Engine stop switch
Should normally remain in the RUN position.
▶ In an emergency, switch to the OFF position to stop the engine.

Start button
▶ Headlight turns off when operating the starter motor.

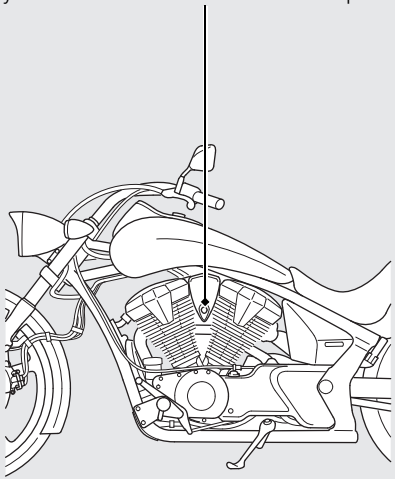
Turn signal switch
▶ Pressing the switch turns the turn signal off.

Headlight dimmer switch
- : High beam
- : Low beam

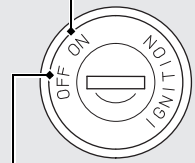
Ignition switch

Switches the electrical system on/off.

▶ Key can be removed when in the OFF position.



ON
Turns electrical system on for starting/riding.



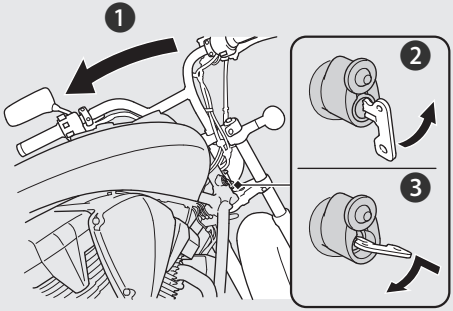
OFF
Turns engine off.

Switches *(Continued)*

Steering Lock

Lock the steering when parking to help prevent theft.

A U-shaped wheel lock or similar device is also recommended.



Locking

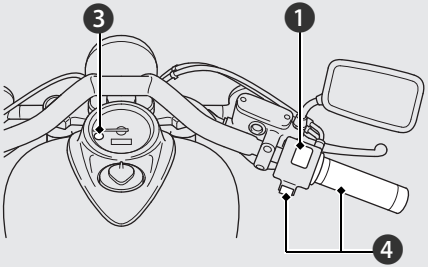
1. Turn the handlebar all the way to the left.
2. Insert the steering lock key in the lock and turn the key counterclockwise.
3. Push and turn the key clockwise.
4. Remove the key.

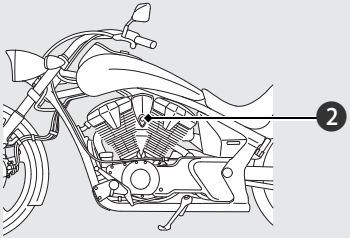
Unlocking

Insert the steering lock key in the lock and turn it counterclockwise.

Starting the Engine

Start your engine using the following procedure, regardless of whether the engine is cold or warm.





NOTICE

- If the engine does not start within 5 seconds, turn the ignition off and wait 10 seconds before trying to start the engine again to recover battery voltage.
- Extended fast idling and revving the engine can damage the engine, and the exhaust system.
- Snapping the throttle or fast idling for more than 5 minutes may cause exhaust pipe discoloration.

1. Make sure the engine stop switch is in the RUN position.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
3. Shift the transmission to Neutral (N indicator comes on). Alternatively, pull in the clutch lever to start your motorcycle with the transmission in gear so long as the side stand is raised.
4. Press the start button with the throttle completely closed.

continued

Starting the Engine *(Continued)*

If the engine does not start:

① Open the throttle fully and press the start button for 5 seconds.

② Repeat the normal starting procedure.

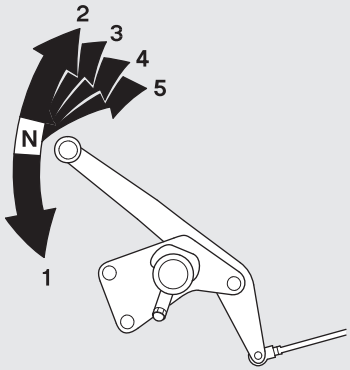
③ If the engine starts, open the throttle slightly if idling is unstable.

④ If the engine does not start, wait 10 seconds before trying steps ① & ② again.

If Engine Will Not Start P. 77

Shifting Gears

Your motorcycle transmission has five forward gears in a one-down, four-up shift pattern.



If you put the motorcycle in gear with the side stand down, the engine will shut off.

Recommended Shift Points

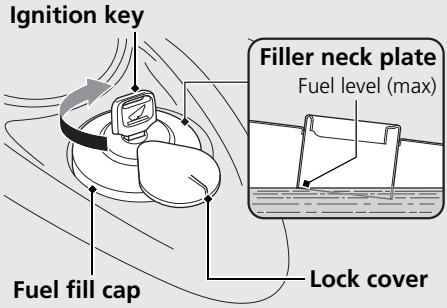
Shifting Up	
From 1st to 2nd	12 mph (20 km/h)
From 2nd to 3rd	19 mph (30 km/h)
From 3rd to 4th	25 mph (40 km/h)
From 4th to 5th	31 mph (50 km/h)

Shifting Down	
From 5th to 4th	22 mph (35 km/h)
From 4th to 3rd	16 mph (25 km/h)

NOTICE

Improper shifting can damage the engine, transmission, and drive train. Also, coasting or towing the motorcycle for long distances with the engine off can damage the transmission.

Refueling



Do not fill with fuel above the plate.

Fuel type: Unleaded gasoline only
Recommended fuel octane number:
Pump Octane Number (PON) 86 or higher.
Tank capacity: 4.36 US gal (16.5 liters)

Refueling and Fuel Guidelines P. 12

Opening the Fuel Fill Cap

Open the lock cover, insert the ignition key, and turn it clockwise to open the cap.

Closing the Fuel Fill Cap

1. After refueling, align the fuel cap latch with the slot in the filler neck. Push the fuel fill cap into the filler neck until it snaps closed and locks.
2. Remove the key and close the cover.
   ▶ The key cannot be removed if the cap is not locked.

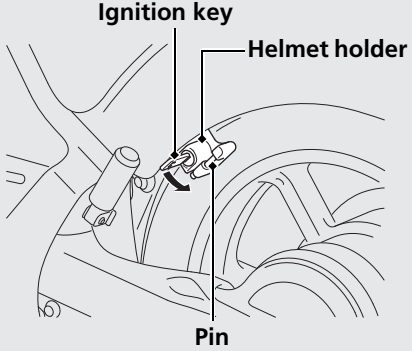
⚠WARNING

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

- Stop the engine, and keep heat, sparks, and flame away.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.

Storage Equipment

Helmet holder is located on the left side below the seat.



- ▶ Use the helmet holder only when parked.
- ▶ Insert the ignition key and turn it counterclockwise to unlock. Hang your helmet on the holder pin and push it in to lock. Remove the key.

⚠WARNING

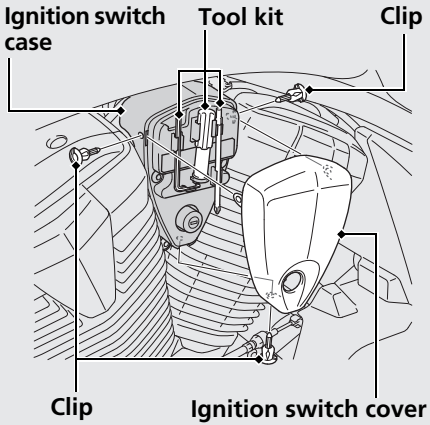
Riding with a helmet attached to the holder can interfere with the rear wheel or suspension and could cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Use the helmet holder only while parked. Do not ride with a helmet secured by the holder.

continued

Storage Equipment *(Continued)*

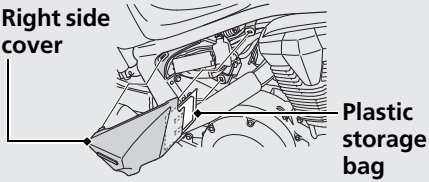
The tool kit is stored on the face of the ignition switch case behind the ignition switch cover.



▶ Remove the clips to remove the ignition switch cover.

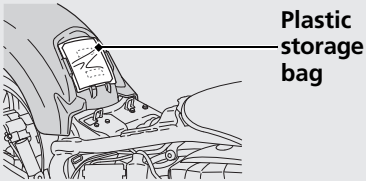
Removing the Clip P. 52

Store your owner's manual in the plastic storage bag attached to the inside of the right side cover.



Removing the Right Side Cover P. 50

Store your other documents in the plastic storage bag attached to the rear fender under the seat.



Removing the Seat P. 51

Maintenance

Please read “Importance of Maintenance” and “Maintenance Fundamentals” carefully before attempting any maintenance. Refer to “Specifications” for service data.
An optional larger tool kit may be available. Check with your dealer’s parts department.

Importance of Maintenance ..... P. 33
Maintenance Schedule ..... P. 35
Maintenance Fundamentals ..... P. 38
Removing & Installing Body Components ... P. 50
- Side Covers ..... P. 50
- Seat ..... P. 51
- Clip ..... P. 52
- Battery ..... P. 53

Spark Plugs ..... P. 54
Engine Oil ..... P. 57
Coolant ..... P. 61
Air Cleaner ..... P. 63
Brakes ..... P. 64
Side Stand ..... P. 66
Final Drive Oil ..... P. 67
Clutch ..... P. 69
Throttle ..... P. 72
Crankcase Breather ..... P. 73
Other Adjustments ..... P. 74
- Rear Suspension ..... P. 74
- Headlight Aim ..... P. 75
- Brake Light Switch ..... P. 75

Importance of Maintenance

Keeping your motorcycle well-maintained is absolutely essential to your safety and to protect your investment, obtain maximum performance, avoid breakdowns, and reduce air pollution. Maintenance is the owner's responsibility. Be sure to inspect your motorcycle before each ride, and perform the periodic checks specified in the Maintenance Schedule. P. 35

⚠WARNING

Improperly maintaining your motorcycle or failing to correct a problem before you ride can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.
Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

For information about the exhaust emission and noise emission requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB). P. 103

Maintenance, replacement or repair of the emission control devices and systems may be performed by any motorcycle repair establishment or individual using parts that are "certified" to EPA standards.

Maintenance Safety

Always read the maintenance instructions before you begin each task, and make sure that you have the tools, parts, and skills required. We cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

Follow these guidelines when performing maintenance.

- Stop the engine and remove the key.
- Park your motorcycle on a firm, level surface using the side stand or a maintenance stand to provide support.
- Allow the engine, muffler, brakes, and other high-temperature parts to cool before servicing as you can get burned.
- Run the engine only when instructed, and do so in a well-ventilated area.

Maintenance Schedule

The maintenance schedule specifies the maintenance requirements necessary to ensure safe, dependable performance, and proper emission control.

Maintenance work should be performed in accordance with Honda's standards and specifications by properly trained and equipped technicians. Your dealer meets all of these requirements. Keep an accurate record of maintenance to help ensure that your motorcycle is properly maintained. Make sure that whomever performs the maintenance completes this record.

All scheduled maintenance is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged for by your dealer. Retain all receipts. If you sell the motorcycle, these receipts should be transferred with the motorcycle to the new owner.

continued

	Items		Frequency: Odometer Reading*1 × 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	Refer to page
			× 1,000 km	1.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	25.6	32.0	38.4	
Emission-related Items	Fuel Line	🔧				I		I		I	–
	Throttle Operation	🔧				I		I		I	72
	Air Cleaner*2						R			R	63
	Crankcase Breather*3				C	C	C	C	C	C	73
	Spark Plugs				I	R	I	R	I	R	54
	Valve Clearance	🔧		I		I		I		I	–
	Engine Oil		Initial = 600 mi (1,000 km) or 1 month: R Regular = Every 8,000 mi (12,800 km) or 12 months: R								57
	Engine Oil Filter			R		R		R		R	59
	Engine Idle Speed	🔧		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	–
	Radiator Coolant*5					I		I		R	61
	Cooling System	🔧				I		I		I	–
	Secondary Air Supply System	🔧				I		I		I	–
	Evaporative Emission Control System*4	🔧					I			I	–

Maintenance Level

🔧 : Intermediate. We recommend service by your dealer, unless you have the necessary tools and are mechanically skilled. Procedures are provided in an official Honda Service Manual (P. 110).

🔧 : Technical. In the interest of safety, have your motorcycle serviced by your dealer.

	Items		Frequency / Odometer Reading*1 × 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	Refer to page
			× 1,000 km	1.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	25.6	32.0	38.4	
Non-Emission-Related Items	Final Drive Oil					I		I		R	67
	Brake Fluid*5				I	I	R	I	I	R	64
	Brake Pads Wear				I	I	I	I	I	I	65
	Brake System			I		I		I		I	38
	Brake Light Switch					I		I		I	75
	Headlight Aim					I		I		I	75
	Clutch System			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	69
	Side Stand					I		I		I	66
	Suspension					I		I		I	74
	Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners			I		I		I		I	–
	Wheels/Tires					I		I		I	46
	Steering Head Bearings			I		I		I		I	–

Maintenance Legend

I : Inspect (clean, adjust, lubricate, or replace, if necessary)
C : Clean
R : Replace

Notes:

*1 : At higher odometer readings, repeat at the frequency interval established here.
*2 : Service more frequently when riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.
*3 : Service more frequently when riding in rain or at full throttle.
*4 : 50 STATE (meets California).
*5 : Replace every 2 years, or at indicated odometer intervals, whichever comes first. Replacement requires mechanical skill.

Pre-ride Inspection

To ensure safety, it is your responsibility to perform a pre-ride inspection and make sure that any problem you find is corrected. A pre-ride inspection is a must, not only for safety, but because having a breakdown, or even a flat tire, can be a major inconvenience.

Check the following items before you get on your motorcycle:

- Tire tread wear and air pressures are within limits. P. 46
- Lights, horn, and turn signals operate normally.

Check the following items if you are carrying a passenger or cargo:

- Combined weight is within load limits. P. 116
- Cargo is secured properly.
- Suspension is adjusted to suit load. P. 74

Check the following items after you get on your motorcycle:

- Throttle action moves smoothly without binding. P. 72
- Brake lever and pedal operate normally.
- Refuel when needed. P. 12 , 28
- Engine stop switch functions properly. P. 22

Check the following items at regular intervals:

- Oil level is between the upper and lower marks. P. 57
- Brake fluid level is
  Front: above the lower level mark.
  Rear: between the upper and lower level marks. P. 64
- Engine coolant level is between the upper and lower marks. P. 61

● Side stand functions properly. ➡P. 66

Periodic Checks

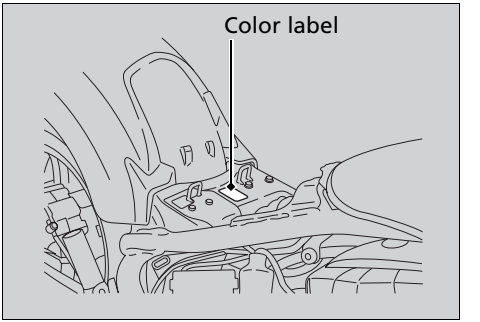
You should also perform other periodic maintenance checks at least once a month regardless of how often you ride, or more often if you ride frequently.

Also, check the odometer reading against the Maintenance Schedule and perform all maintenance that is due. ➡P. 35

Tires and wheels	Check the air pressure (➡P. 46), examine tread for wear and damage (➡P. 46), and check the wheel for damage.
Fluid levels	Check the engine oil level (➡P. 57), engine coolant level (➡P. 61), brake fluid level (➡P. 64) and final drive oil level (➡P. 67).
Lights	Check that the headlight, brake light, taillight, turn signals and license plate light are working properly.
Controls	Check the freeplay of the clutch lever (➡P. 69) and throttle grip (➡P. 72).
Fuses	Check that you have a full supply of spare fuses.
Nuts & bolts	Check the major nuts and bolts, and tighten as needed.
Crankcase Breather	Service the crankcase breather more frequently if your motorcycle is ridden in the rain or often at full throttle. Service the breather if you can see deposits in the transparent section of the drain tube (➡P. 73).

Replacing Parts

Always use Honda Genuine Parts or their equivalents to ensure reliability and safety. When ordering colored components, specify the model name, color, and code mentioned on the color label. The color label is attached to the frame under the seat. P. 51



⚠WARNING

Installing non-Honda parts may make your motorcycle unsafe and cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use Honda Genuine Parts or equivalents that have been designed and approved for your motorcycle.

Battery

Your motorcycle has a maintenance-free type battery. You do not have to check the battery electrolyte level or add distilled water. Clean the battery terminals if they become dirty or corroded.

Do not remove the battery cap seals. There is no need to remove the cap when charging.

What to do in an emergency

If any of the following occur, immediately see your doctor.

- Electrolyte splashes into your eyes:
  ▶ Wash your eyes repeatedly with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Using water under pressure can damage your eyes.
- Electrolyte splashes onto your skin:
  ▶ Remove affected clothing and wash your skin thoroughly using water.
- Electrolyte splashes into your mouth:
  ▶ Rinse mouth thoroughly with water, and do not swallow.

⚠WARNING

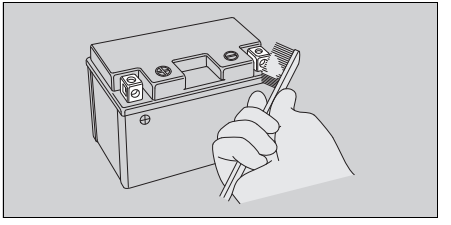
The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation. A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery servicing.

WARNING: Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds.
Wash your hands after handling.

Cleaning the Battery Terminals

1. Remove the battery. P. 53
2. If the terminals are starting to corrode and are coated with a white substance, wash with warm water and wipe clean.
3. If the terminals are heavily corroded, clean the terminals with a wire brush or sandpaper. Wear safety glasses.



4. After cleaning, reinstall the battery.

The battery has a limited life span. Consult your dealer about when you should replace the battery. Always replace the battery with another maintenance-free battery of the same type.

Charging

If you use electrical accessories that drain the battery or you do not ride frequently, we recommend that you charge the battery every 30 days using a charger designed specifically for your Honda, which can be purchased from your dealer. Read the information that came with your battery charger and follow the instructions on the battery. Avoid using an automobile-type battery charger, as these can overheat a motorcycle battery and cause permanent damage.

Make sure the ignition switch is in the OFF position before charging the battery.

NOTICE

Improper charging can damage the battery. If you can't charge the battery or it appears unable to hold a charge, contact your dealer.

NOTICE
Jump starting using an automobile battery can damage your motorcycle's electrical system and is not recommended. Bump starting is also not recommended.

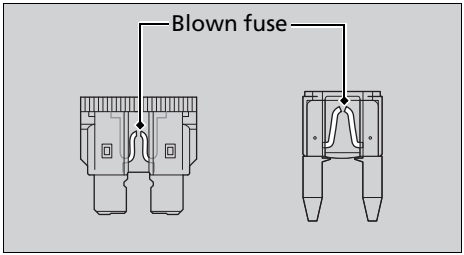
NOTICE
Installing non-Honda electrical accessories can overload the electrical system, discharging the battery and possibly damaging the system.

Fuses

Fuses protect the electrical circuits on your motorcycle. If something electrical on your motorcycle stops working, check for and replace any blown fuses. P. 92

Inspecting and Replacing Fuses

Turn off the ignition switch to remove and inspect fuses. If a fuse is blown, replace with a fuse of the same rating. For fuse ratings, see "Specifications". P. 118



NOTICE
Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chance of damage to the electrical system.

If a fuse fails repeatedly, you likely have an electrical fault. Have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

Engine Oil

Engine oil consumption varies and oil quality deteriorates according to riding conditions and time elapsed.
Check the engine oil level regularly, and add the recommended engine oil if necessary. Dirty oil or old oil should be changed as soon as possible.

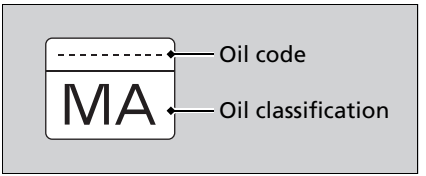
Selecting the Engine Oil

For recommended engine oil, see "Specifications". P. 117

If you use non-Honda engine oil, check the label to make sure that the oil satisfies all of the following standards:

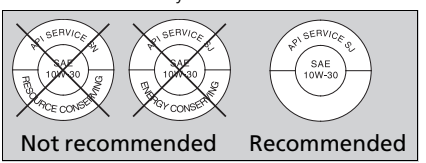
- JASO T 903 standard*1: MA
- SAE standard*2: 10W-30
- API classification*3: SG or higher

*1. The JASO T 903 standard is an index for engine oils for 4-stroke motorcycle engines. There are two classes: MA and MB. For example, the following label shows the MA classification.



*2. The SAE standard grades oils by their viscosity.

*3. The API classification specifies the quality and performance rating of engine oils. Use SG or higher oils, excluding oils marked as "Energy Conserving" or "Resource Conserving" on the circular API service symbol.



Brake Fluid

Do not add or replace brake fluid, except in an emergency. Use only fresh brake fluid from a sealed container. If you do add fluid, have the brake system serviced by your dealer as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Brake fluid can damage plastic and painted surfaces. Wipe up spills immediately and wash thoroughly.

Recommended brake fluid:
Honda DOT 4 Brake Fluid or equivalent

Final Drive Oil

Recommended final drive oil:
Hypoid gear oil SAE 80

Recommended Coolant

Pro Honda HP is a pre-mixed solution of antifreeze and distilled water.

Concentration:
50% antifreeze and 50% distilled water

A concentration of antifreeze below 40% will not provide proper corrosion and cold temperature protection. A concentration of up to 60% will provide better protection in colder climates.

NOTICE

Using coolant not specified for aluminum engines or using ordinary tap water can cause corrosion.

Air Cleaner

This motorcycle is equipped with a viscous type air cleaner element.
Compressed air cleaning or any other cleaning can degrade the viscous element performance and cause the intake of dust.

Crankcase Breather

Service more frequently when riding in rain, at full throttle, or after the motorcycle is washed or overturned. Service if the deposit level can be seen in the transparent section of the drain tube.

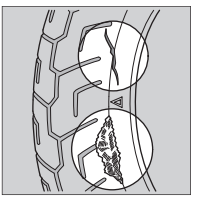
Tires (Inspecting/Replacing)

Checking the Air Pressure

Visually inspect your tires and use an air pressure gauge to measure the air pressure at least once a month or any time you think the tires look low. Always check air pressure when your tires are cold.

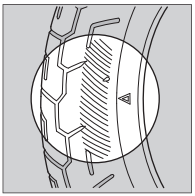
Inspecting for Damage

Inspect the tires for cuts, slits, or cracks that exposes fabric or cords, or nails or other foreign objects embedded in the side of the tire or the tread. Also inspect for the bumps or bulges in the side walls of the tires.



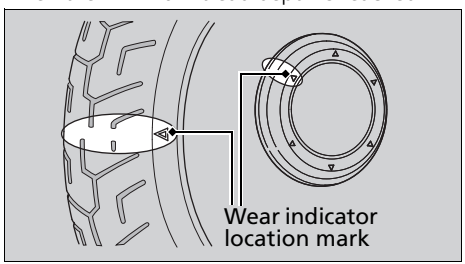
Inspecting for Abnormal Wear

Inspect the tires for signs of abnormal wear on the contact surface.



Inspecting Tread Depth

Inspect the tread wear indicators. If they become visible, replace the tires immediately. For your safety, you should replace the tires when the minimum tread depth is reached.



⚠WARNING

Riding on tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

continued

Have your tires replaced by your dealer.
For recommended tires, air pressure and minimum tread depth, see "Specifications".
P. 117
Follow these guidelines whenever you replace tires.

- Use the recommended tires or equivalents of the same size, construction, speed rating, and load range.
- Have the wheel balanced with Honda Genuine balance weights or equivalent after the tire is installed.
- Do not install a tube inside a tubeless tire on this motorcycle. Excessive heat build-up can cause the tube to burst.
- Use only tubeless tires on this motorcycle. The rims are designed for tubeless tires, and during hard acceleration or braking, a tube-type tire could slip on the rim and cause the tire to rapidly deflate.

⚠WARNING

Installing improper tires on your motorcycle can adversely affect handling and stability, and can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use the size and type of tires recommended in this owner's manual.

Tire Service Life

The service life of your tires is dependent on many factors, including, but not limited to, riding habits, road conditions, vehicle loading, tire air pressure, maintenance history, speed, and environmental conditions (even when the tires are not in use).

In addition to your regular inspections and maintenance, it is recommended that you have annual inspections performed once the tires reach 5 years old. It is also recommended that all tires be removed from service after 10 years from the date of manufacture, regardless of their condition or state of wear.

The last four digits of the TIN (tire identification number) indicate the date of manufacture.

Tire Identification Number (TIN)

The tire identification number (TIN) is a group of numbers and letters located on the sidewall of the tire.

① ② ③

DOT XXXX XXXX 22 09

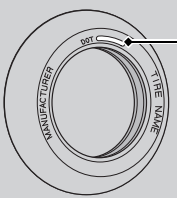
DOT: This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

① XXXX: Factory code

② XXXX: Tire type code

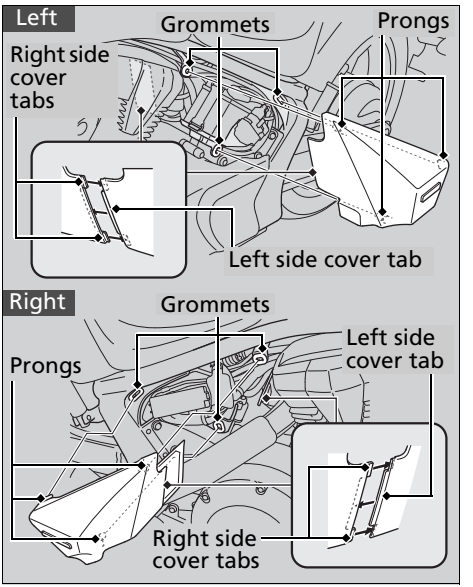
③ 22 09: Date of manufacture (week & year). Example: week 22 in year 09.

Tire Labeling Example



Tire identification number (TIN)

Side Covers



The left side cover must be removed to service the main fuse and battery.
The right side cover must be removed to access the owner's manual and fuse box.

The right and left side covers can be removed in the same manner.

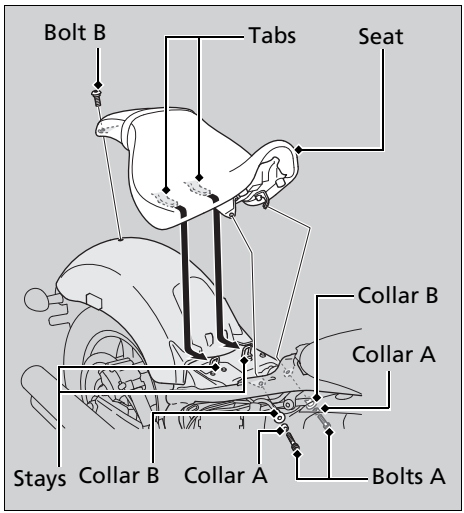
Removal

1. Remove the prongs from the grommets.
2. Remove the side cover.

Installation

1. Align the right side cover tabs with the left side cover tab.
2. Insert the prongs into the grommets.
3. Push the cover in place.

Seat



The seat must be removed to access the documents bag.

Removal

1. Remove the right and left side covers. P. 50
2. Remove the bolts A, collars A and collars B.
3. Remove the bolt B.
4. Pull the seat back and up.

Installation

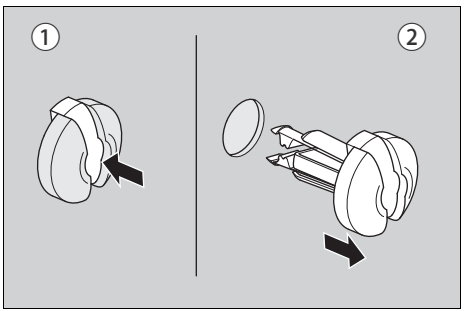
1. Insert the tabs into the stays.
2. Install the bolt B.
3. Install the bolts A, collars A and collars B.
4. Install the right and left side covers.

Clip

The clip must be removed to access the tool kit.

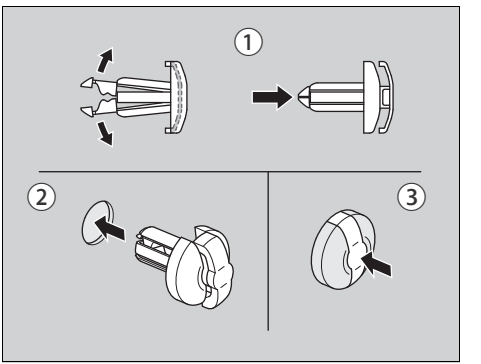
Removal

1. Press down on the center pin to release the lock.
2. Pull the clip out of the hole.

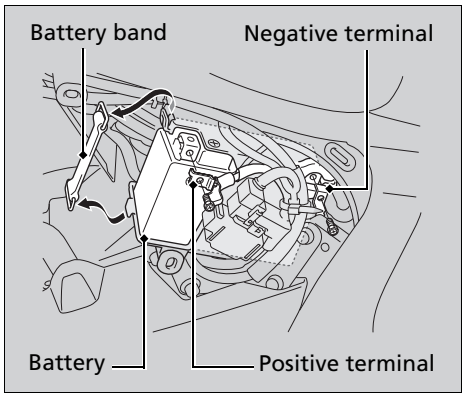


Installation

1. Slightly open the retaining pawls and then push them out.
2. Insert the clip into the hole.
3. Lightly press down on the center pin to lock the clip.



Battery



Removal

Make sure the ignition switch is off.

1. Remove the left side cover. P. 50
2. Remove the battery band.
3. Disconnect the negative ⊖ terminal lead from the battery first.
4. Disconnect the positive ⊕ terminal lead from the battery.
5. Pull the battery out of the battery box.

Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal. Always connect the positive ⊕ terminal first. Make sure that bolts and nuts are tight.

The clock will be reset 1:00 if the battery is disconnected.

To set the clock, see "Operation Guide". P. 19

Tripmeter will reset if the battery is disconnected.

For proper handling of the battery, see "Maintenance Fundamentals". P. 41

Battery Goes Dead. P. 88

Checking Spark Plug

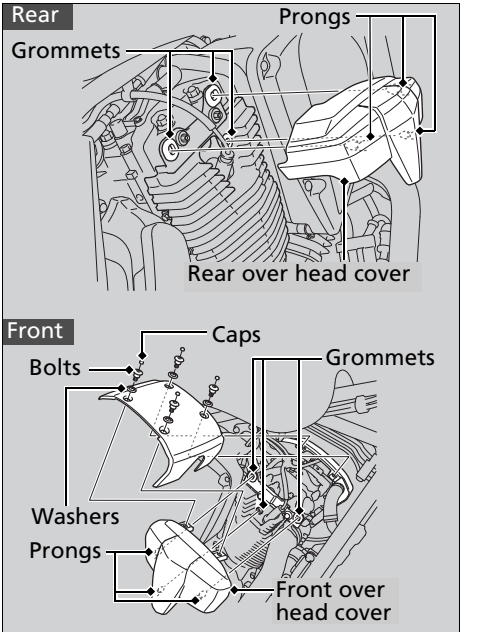
For the recommended spark plugs, see "Specifications." P. 117

Use only the recommended type of spark plugs in the recommended heat range.

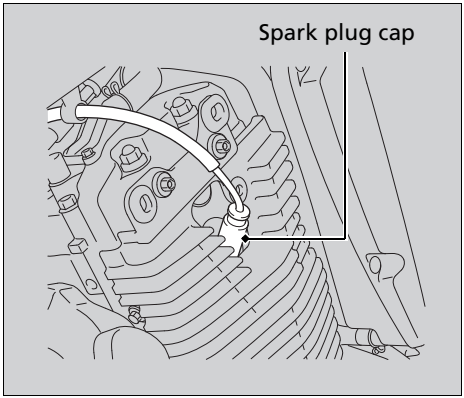
NOTICE

Using spark plugs with an improper heat range can cause engine damage.

1. Remove the rear over head covers on both sides by removing the prongs from the grommets.
2. Remove the caps, bolts and washers.
3. Remove the front over head covers on both sides by removing the prongs from the grommets.
4. Remove the front over head center cover.



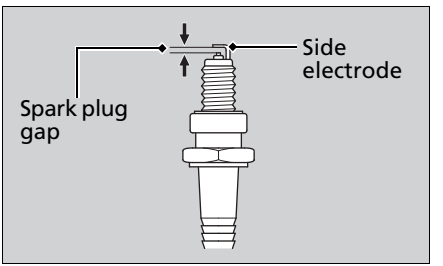
5. Disconnect the spark plug caps from the spark plugs.
6. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug bases.
7. Remove the spark plugs using the spark plug wrench.
8. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling.
   ▶If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug.
   ▶Clean a carbon or wetfouled plug with plug cleaner, otherwise use a wire brush.



continued

9. Check the spark plug gap using a wiretype feeler gauge.
▶If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode carefully.

The gap should be:
0.031 to 0.035 in (0.80 to 0.90 mm)



10. Make sure the plug washer is in good condition.

11. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.

12. Tighten each spark plug:
- If the old plug is good:
  1/8 turn after it seats
- If installing a new plug, tighten it twice to prevent loosening:
  a) First, tighten the plug:
  NGK: 3/4 turn after it seats.
  DENSO: 1/2 turn after it seats.
  b) Then loosen the plug.
  c) Next, tighten the plug again:
  1/8 turn after it seats.

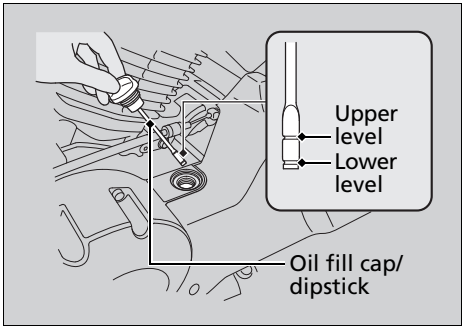
NOTICE
Improperly tightened spark plugs can damage the engine. If a plug is too loose, a piston may be damaged. If a plug is too tight, the threads may be damaged.

13. Install the spark plug caps. Take care avoid pinching any cables or wires.

14. Install the remaining parts in the reverse order of removal.

Checking the Engine Oil

1. Park your motorcycle on its side stand on a firm, level surface.
2. If the engine is cold, idle the engine for 3 to 5 minutes.
3. Turn the ignition switch off, stop the engine and wait 2 to 3 minutes.
4. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick and wipe it clean.
5. Hold the motorcycle in an upright position.
6. Insert the oil fill cap/dipstick until it seats, but don't screw it in.
   Check that the oil level is between the upper and lower level marks on the oil fill cap/dipstick.
7. Securely install the oil fill cap/dipstick.



Adding Engine Oil

If the engine oil is below or near the lower level mark, add the recommended engine oil. P. 43

1. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick. Add the recommended oil until it reaches the upper level mark.
- ▶ Place your motorcycle in an upright position on a firm, level surface when checking the oil level.
- ▶ Do not overfill above the upper level mark.
- ▶ Make sure no foreign objects enter the oil filler opening.
- ▶ Wipe up any spills immediately.

2. Securely reinstall the oil fill cap/dipstick.

NOTICE

Overfilling with oil or operating with insufficient oil can cause damage to your engine. Do not mix different brands and grades of oil. They may affect lubrication and clutch operation.

For the recommended oil and oil selection guidelines, see "Maintenance Fundamentals". P. 43

Changing Engine Oil & Filter

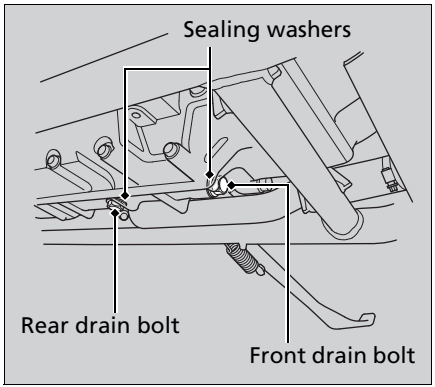
Changing the oil and filter requires special tools. We recommend that you have your motorcycle serviced by your dealer.

Use a new Honda Genuine oil filter or equivalent specified for your model.

NOTICE

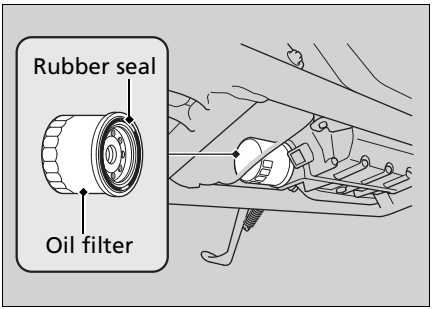
Using the wrong oil filter can result in serious damage to the engine.

1. If the engine is cold, idle the engine for 3 to 5 minutes.
2. Turn the ignition switch off, stop the engine and wait for 2 to 3 minutes.
3. Park on a firm, level surface and lower the side stand.
4. Place a drain pan under the drain bolt.
5. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick, front drain bolt, rear drain bolt and sealing washers to drain the oil.



continued

6. Remove the oil filter with a filter wrench and let the remaining oil drain out. Make sure the prior seal is not stuck to the engine.
   ▶Discard the oil and oil filter at an approved recycling center.



7. Apply a thin coat of engine oil to the rubber seal of a new oil filter.
8. Install a new oil filter and tighten.

Torque: 19 lbf·ft (26 N·m, 2.7 kgf·m).

9. Install the new sealing washers onto the drain bolts tighten the drain bolts.

Torque: 22 lbf·ft (30 N·m, 3.1 kgf·m).

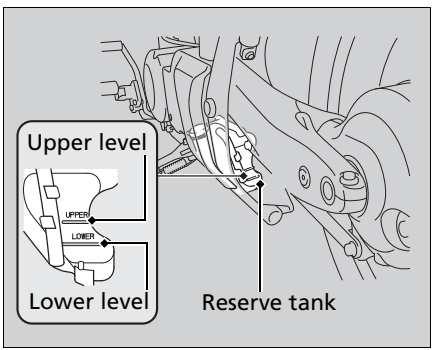
10. Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (P. 44) and install the oil fill cap.

Required oil
When changing oil & engine oil filter:
3.9 US qt (3.7 liters)
When changing oil only:
3.7 US qt (3.5 liters)

11. Check the oil level. P. 57
12. Check that there are no oil leaks.

Checking the Coolant

1. Place your motorcycle on a firm, level surface.
2. Hold your motorcycle in an upright position.
3. Check that the coolant level is between the upper and lower level marks in the reserve tank.



If the coolant level is dropping noticeably or the reserve tank is empty, you likely have a serious leak. Have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

Adding Coolant

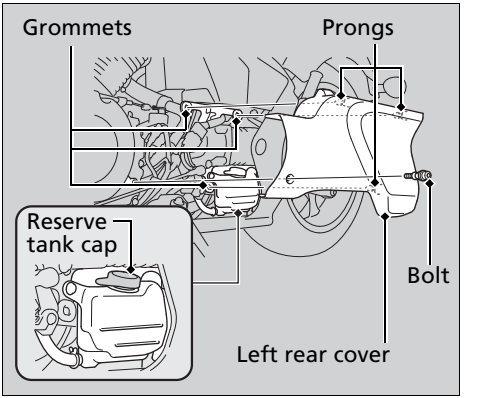
1. If the coolant level is below the lower level, add the recommended coolant (P. 45) until the level reaches the upper level mark.
   Add fluid only from the reserve tank cap and do not remove the radiator cap.

2. Remove the bolt.
3. Remove the left rear cover by removing the prongs from the grommets.
4. Remove the reserve tank cap and add fluid while monitoring the coolant level.
   ▶ Do not overfill above the upper level mark.
   ▶ Make sure no foreign objects enter the reserve tank opening.
5. Securely reinstall the cap.
6. Install the left rear cover.

⚠WARNING

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, potentially scalding you.

Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.



Changing Coolant

Have your dealer change the coolant unless you have the proper tools and are mechanically qualified.

Changing Air Cleaner Element

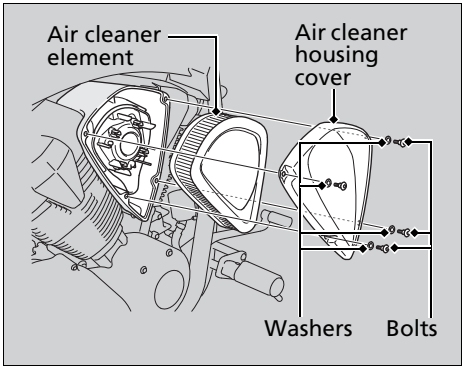
Use a new Honda Genuine air cleaner element or an equivalent specified for your motorcycle.

NOTICE

Using the wrong air cleaner element may cause premature engine wear or performance problems.

1. Remove the air cleaner housing cover by removing the bolts and washers.
2. Remove the air cleaner element.
3. Install a new air cleaner element.
4. Install the air cleaner housing cover by installing the washers and tightening the bolts.

Torque: 1.1 lbf·ft (1.5 N·m, 0.2 kgf·m).



Checking the Brake Fluid

1. Place your motorcycle in an upright position on a firm, level surface.
2. Check that the brake fluid reservoir is horizontal and that the fluid level is:

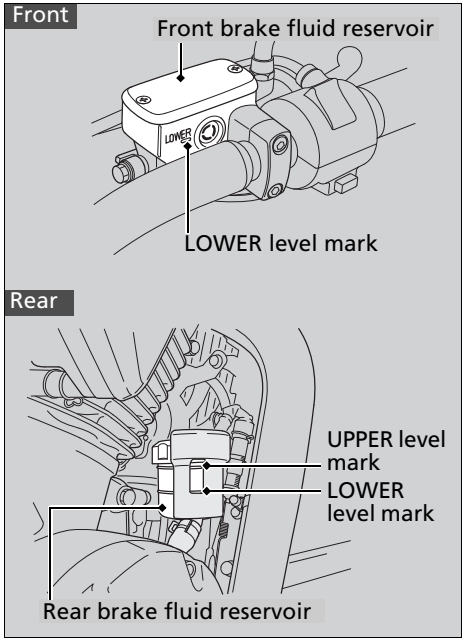
   Front

   above the LOWER level mark.

   Rear

   between the LOWER level and UPPER level marks.

If the brake fluid level in either reservoir is below the LOWER level mark or the brake lever and pedal freeplay becomes excessive, inspect the brake pads for wear. If the brake pads are not worn, you most likely have a leak. Have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.



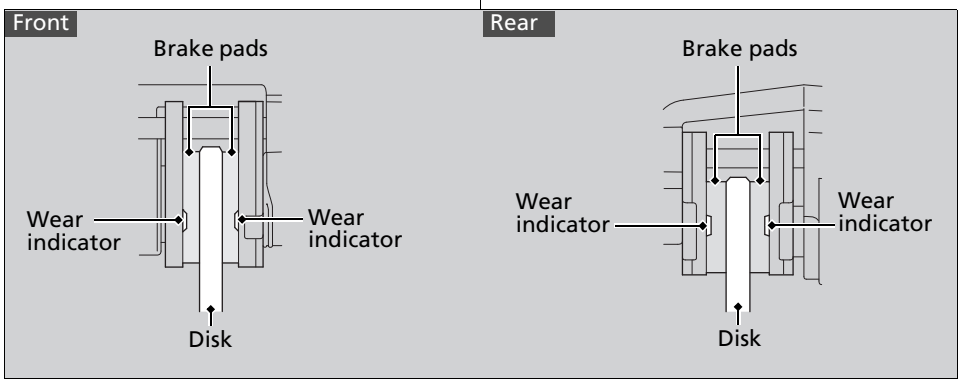
Inspecting the Brake Pads

Check the condition of the brake pad groove wear indicators. The pads need to be replaced if a brake pad is worn to the wear indicator.

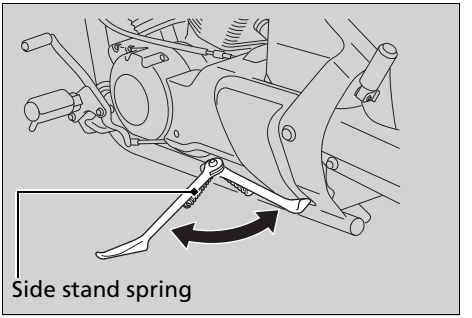
1. Front Inspect the brake pads from below the brake caliper.
2. Rear Inspect the brake pads from the rear right of the motorcycle.

If necessary have the pads replaced by your dealer.

Always replace both left and right brake pads at the same time.



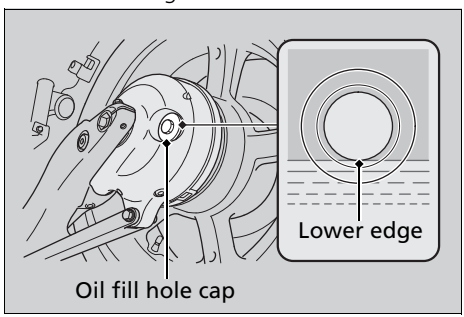
Side Stand



1. Check that the side stand operates smoothly. If the side stand is stiff or squeaky, clean the pivot area and lubricate the pivot bolt with clean grease.
2. Check the spring for damage or loss of tension.
3. Sit on the motorcycle, put the transmission in Neutral, and raise the side stand.
4. Start the engine, pull the clutch lever in, and shift the transmission into gear.
5. Lower the side stand all the way. The engine should stop as you lower the side stand. If the engine doesn't stop, have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

Checking the Final Drive Oil

1. Place your motorcycle on the side stand on a level surface.
2. Remove the oil fill hole cap.
3. Check the oil level. It should be flush with the lower edge of the oil fill hole.



Adding Final Drive Oil

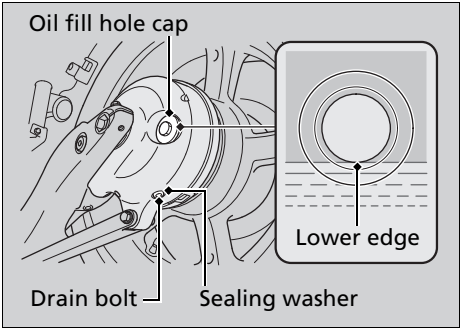
If the final drive oil level is low, check for oil leaks. Add the recommended final drive oil (P. 45) until it reaches the lower edge of the opening.

1. Pour the final drive oil into the oil fill hole until it reaches the lower edge of the opening.
   - ▶ Do not over fill above the lower edge of oil fill hole.
   - ▶ Make sure no foreign objects enter the oil fill hole.
   - ▶ Wipe up any spills immediately.
2. Reinstall the oil fill hole cap and tighten.

Torque: 9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m).

Changing Final Drive Oil

1. Place your motorcycle on the side stand on a level surface.
2. Place a drain pan under the drain bolt.
3. Remove the oil fill hole cap, drain bolt, and sealing washer to drain the oil.
   ▶Discard the oil at an approved recycling center.



4. Install the drain bolt with a new sealing washer and tighten.

Torque: 9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m).

5. Fill the final gear with the recommended oil. P. 45

Required oil: 4.4 US oz (130 cm^3)

6. Check the oil level. It should be flush with the lower edge of the oil fill hole.
7. Reinstall the oil fill hole cap and tighten.

Torque: 9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m).

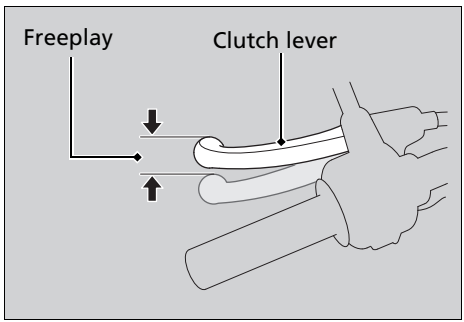
8. Check that there are no oil leaks.

Checking the Clutch

Checking the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Check the clutch lever freeplay.

Freeplay at the clutch lever:
3/8 to 13/16 in (10 to 20 mm)



Check the clutch cable for kinks or signs of wear. If necessary have it replaced by your dealer.
Lubricate the clutch cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

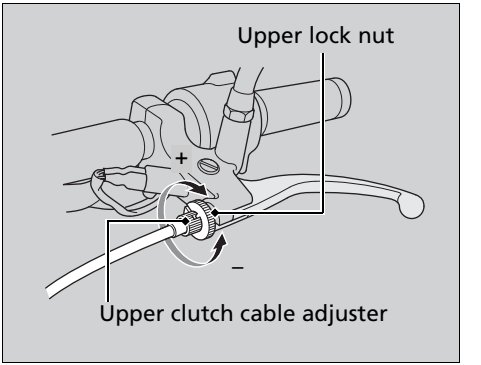
NOTICE
Improper freeplay adjustment can cause premature clutch wear.

Adjusting the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Upper Adjustment

Attempt adjustment with the upper clutch cable adjuster first.

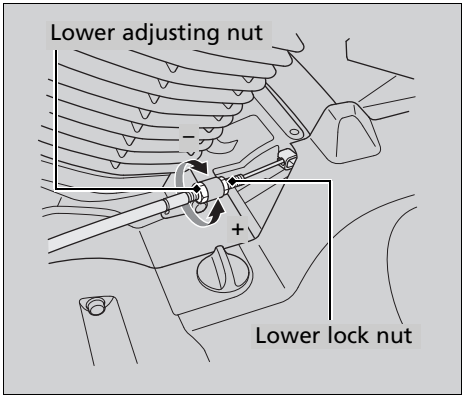
1. Loosen the upper lock nut.
2. Turn the upper clutch cable adjuster until the freeplay is 3/8 to 13/16 in (10 to 20 mm).
3. Tighten the upper lock nut and check the freeplay again.



Lower Adjustment

If the upper clutch cable adjuster is threaded out near its limit, or the correct freeplay cannot be obtained, attempt adjustment with the lower adjusting nut.

1. Loosen the upper lock nut and turn the upper clutch cable adjuster all the way in (to provide maximum freeplay). Tighten the upper lock nut.
2. Loosen the lower lock nut.
3. Turn the lower adjusting nut until the clutch lever freeplay is 3/8 to 13/16 in (10 to 20 mm).
4. Tighten the lower lock nut and check the clutch lever freeplay.
5. Start the engine, pull the clutch lever in, and shift into gear. Make sure the engine does not stall and the motorcycle does not creep. Gradually release the clutch lever and open the throttle. Your motorcycle should move smoothly and accelerate gradually.

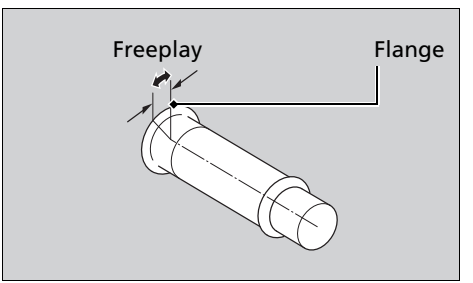


If proper adjustment cannot be obtained or the clutch does not work correctly, see your dealer.

Checking the Throttle

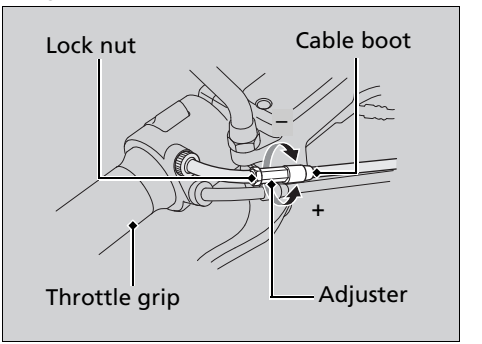
With the engine off, check that the throttle rotates smoothly from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions and throttle freeplay is correct. If the throttle does not move smoothly, close automatically, or if the cable is damaged, have the motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

Freeplay at the throttle grip flange:
1/16 to 1/4 in (2 to 6 mm)



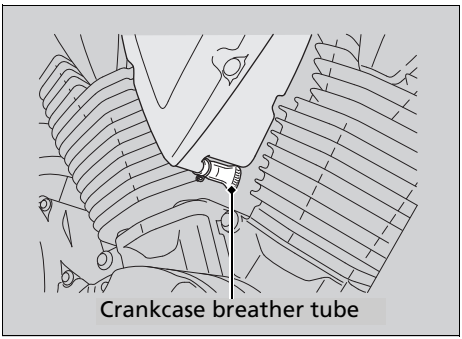
Adjusting the Throttle Freeplay

1. Slide the cable boot.
2. Loosen the lock nut.
3. Turn the adjuster until the freeplay is 1/16 to 1/4 in (2 to 6 mm).
4. Tighten the lock nut, return the cable boot, and inspect the throttle action again.



Cleaning the Crankcase Breather

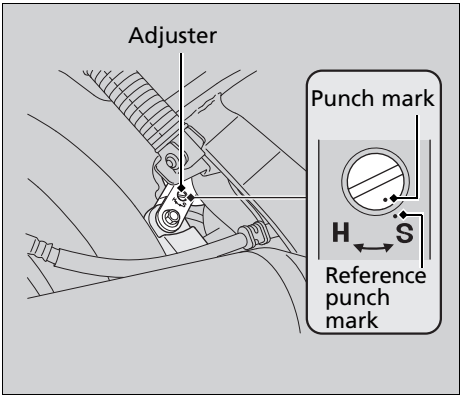
1. Remove the crankcase breather tube.
2. Drain deposits into a suitable container.
3. Install the crankcase breather tube.



Adjusting the Rear Suspension

Rebound Damping

You can adjust the rebound damping by the adjuster to suit the load or the road surface. Turn clockwise to increase rebound damping (hard), or turn counterclockwise to decrease rebound damping (soft). The standard position is approximately 3/4 turns from the maximum setting so that the punch mark on the adjuster aligns with the reference punch mark.

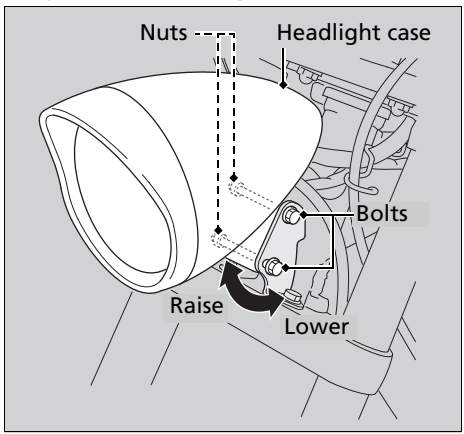


NOTICE

The rear shock absorber includes a damper unit that contains high pressure nitrogen gas. Do not attempt to disassemble, service, or improperly dispose of the damper. See your dealer.

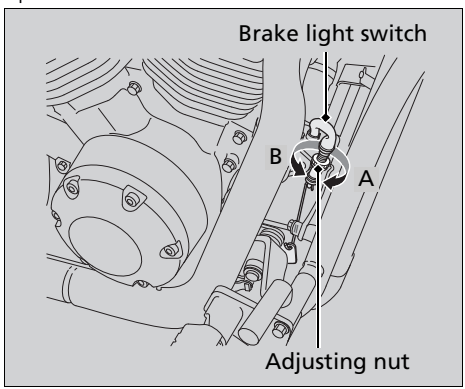
Adjusting the Headlight Aim

You can adjust vertical aim of the headlight for proper alignment. To move the headlight case, loosen the bolts and nuts.
Obey local laws and regulations.



Adjusting the Brake Light Switch

Check the operation of the brake light switch. Turn the adjusting nut in the direction A if the switch operates too late, or turn the nut in the direction B if the switch operates too soon.



Troubleshooting

Engine Will Not Start ..... P. 77
Overheating (High coolant temperature indicator is on) ..... P. 78
Warning Indicators On ..... P. 79
- Low Oil Pressure Indicator ..... P. 79
- PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) ..... P. 79
- ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) Indicator (VT1300CSA only) ..... P. 80

Tire Puncture ..... P. 81
Electrical Trouble ..... P. 88
- Battery Goes Dead ..... P. 88
- Burned-out Light Bulb ..... P. 88
- Blown Fuse ..... P. 92

Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. P. 25
- Check that there is gasoline in the fuel tank.
- Check if the PGM-FI malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) is on.
  ▶If the indicator light is on, contact your dealer as soon as possible.

If the problem continues, have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

Starter Motor Does Not Operate

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. P. 25
- Make sure engine stop switch is RUN position. P. 22
- Check for a blown fuse. P. 92
- Check for a loose battery connection or battery terminal corrosion. P. 41
- Check the condition of the battery. P. 88

If the problem continues, have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

Overheating (High coolant temperature indicator is on)

The engine is overheating when the following occurs:

- High coolant temperature indicator comes on.
- Acceleration becomes sluggish.

If this occurs, pull safely to the side of the road and perform the following procedure. Extended fast idling may cause the high coolant temperature indicator comes on.

NOTICE

Continuing to ride with an overheated engine can cause serious damage to the engine.

1. Stop the engine using the ignition switch, and then turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
2. Check that the radiator fan is operating, and then turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.

   If the fan is not operating:

   Suspect a fault. Do not start the engine. Transport your motorcycle to your dealer.

   If the fan is operating:

   Allow the engine to cool with the ignition switch in the OFF position.
3. After the engine has cooled, inspect the radiator hose and check if there is a leak.
   P. 61

   If there is a leak:

   Do not start the engine. Transport your motorcycle to your dealer.
4. Check the coolant level in the reserve tank, and add coolant as necessary.
   P. 61
5. If 1-4 check normal, you may continue riding, but closely monitor the high coolant temperature indicator.

Low Oil Pressure Indicator

If the low oil pressure indicator comes on, pull safely to the side of the road and stop the engine.

NOTICE
Continuing to ride with low oil pressure can cause serious damage to the engine.

1. Check the engine oil level, and add oil as necessary. P. 57
2. Start the engine.
   ▶Only continue riding if the low oil pressure indicator goes off.

Rapid acceleration may momentarily cause the low oil pressure indicator to come on, especially if the oil is at or near the low level.

If the low oil pressure indicator stays on when the oil level is at the proper level, stop the engine and contact your dealer.

If the engine oil level goes down rapidly, your motorcycle may have a leak or another serious problem. Have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)

If the indicator comes on while riding, you may have a serious problem with the PGM-FI system. Reduce speed and have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer as soon as possible.

ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) Indicator (VT1300CSA only)

If the indicator operates in one of the following ways, you may have a serious problem with the brake system. Reduce your speed and have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer as soon as possible.

- Indicator comes on while riding
- Indicator does not come on when the ignition switch is in the on position
- Indicator does not go off at speeds above 6 mph (10 km/h)

If the ABS indicator stays on, your brakes will continue to work as a conventional system, but without the anti-locking function.

The ABS indicator may come on if you turn the rear wheel while your motorcycle is lifted off the ground. In this case, turn the ignition switch OFF and then ON again. The ABS indicator will go off after your speed reaches 19 mph (30 km/h).

Repairing a puncture or removing a wheel requires special tools and technical expertise. We recommend you have this type of service performed by your dealer.
After an emergency repair, always have the tire inspected/replaced by your dealer.

Emergency Repair Using a Tire Repair Kit

If your tire has a minor puncture, you can make an emergency repair using a tubeless tire repair kit.
Follow the instructions provided with the emergency tire repair kit.
Riding your motorcycle with a temporary tire repair is very risky. Do not exceed 30 mph (50 km/h). Have the tire replaced by your dealer as soon as possible.

⚠WARNING

Riding your motorcycle with a temporary tire repair can be risky. If the temporary repair fails, you can crash and be seriously injured or killed.

If you must ride with a temporary tire repair, ride slowly and carefully and do not exceed 30 mph (50 km/h) until the tire is replaced.

Removing Wheels

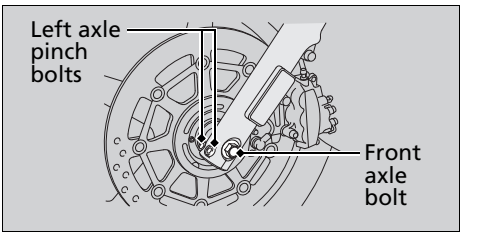
Follow these procedures if you need to remove a wheel in order to repair a puncture.

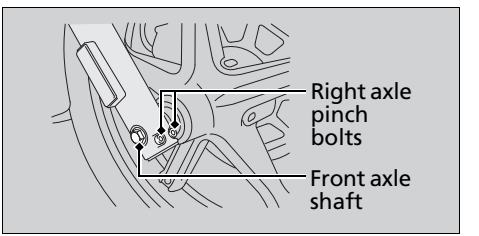
(VT1300CSA only)
When removing and installing the wheel, be careful not to damage the wheel speed sensor and pulser ring.

Front Wheel

Removal

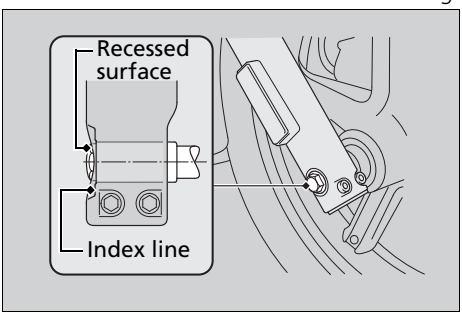
1. Park on a firm, level surface.
2. Remove the front axle bolt.
3. Loosen the left axle pinch bolts.
4. Support your motorcycle securely and raise the front wheel off the ground using a maintenance stand or a hoist.
5. Loosen the right axle pinch bolts.
6. On the right side, withdraw the front axle shaft, and remove the side collars and wheel.
   ▶ Avoid getting grease, oil, or dirt on the disc or pad surfaces.
   ▶ **(VT1300CS)**
   Do not pull the brake lever while the front wheel is removed.
   (VT1300CSA)
   Do not pull the brake lever or depress the brake pedal while the front wheel is removed.





Installation

1. Attach the side collars to the wheel.
2. On the right side, place the wheel between the fork legs and insert the front axle shaft, through the right fork leg and wheel hub.
   ▶Avoid scratching the brake pads, carefully fit the brake disc between the pads.
3. Align the index line of the front axle shaft with the recessed surface of the fork leg.



4. Tighten the right axle pinch bolts.

   Torque: 16 lbf·ft (22 N·m, 2.2 kgf·m).

5. Tighten the axle bolt.

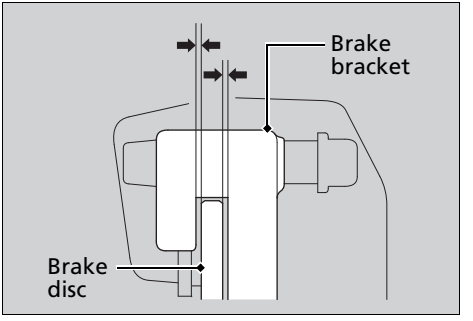
   Torque: 47 lbf·ft (64 N·m, 6.5 kgf·m).

6. After installing the wheel, apply the brake lever several times, then check if the wheel rotates freely. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or if the wheel does not rotate freely.

continued

7. Check the clearances between each surface of the brake disc and the brake bracket (not the brake pads) are symmetrical.

▶If the clearances are symmetrical, loosen the right axle pinch bolts and pull the right fork outward or push inward to adjust the clearance.



8. Tighten the left axle pinch bolts.

Torque: 16 lbf·ft (22 N·m, 2.2 kgf·m).

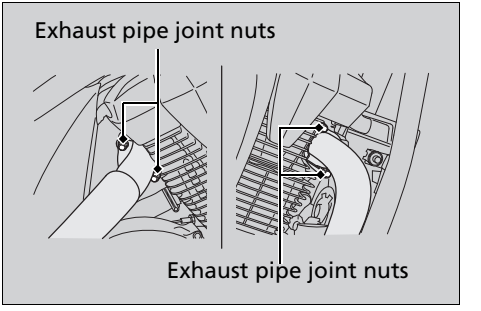
If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly.

Rear Wheel

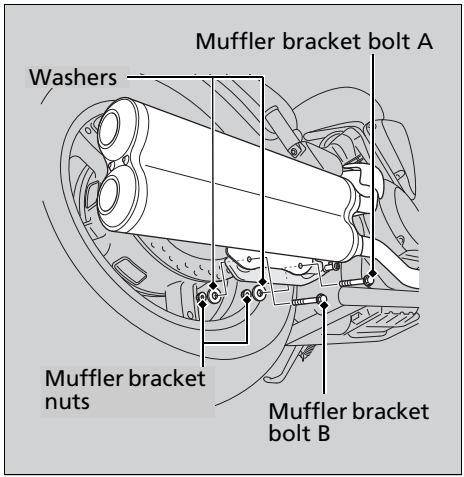
Muffler Removal

1. Park on a firm, level surface.

2. Remove the exhaust pipe joint nuts.

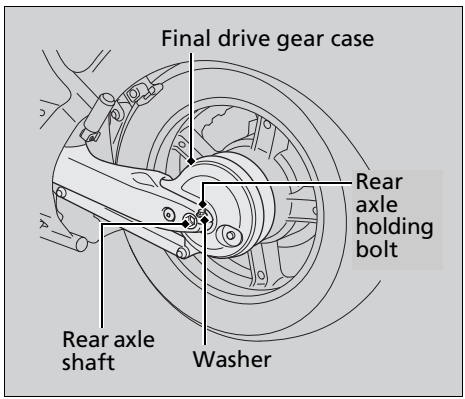


3. Remove the muffler bracket bolt A, B, nuts and washers.
4. Remove the muffler.



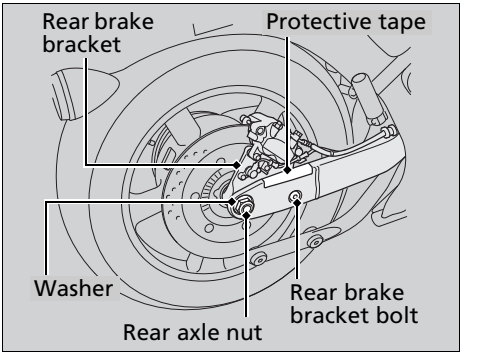
Wheel Removal

1. Park on a firm, level surface.
2. While holding the outer end of the rear axle shaft with a wrench, remove the rear axle nut and washer.
3. Remove the axle holding bolt and washer.



continued

4. Support your motorcycle securely and raise the rear wheel off the ground using a maintenance stand or a hoist.
5. Cover the right swingarm with protective tape or cloth.
6. Remove the rear brake bracket bolt.
7. Slide the rear axle shaft to the left side until the rear wheel can be removed.
   ▶Do not pull the rear axle shaft out completely.
8. Remove the rear brake bracket.
9. Move the wheel to the right to separate it from the final drive gear case.
10. Remove the wheel and side collar.
    ▶Support the brake caliper assembly so that it doesn't hang from the brake hose. Do not twist the brake hose.
    ▶Avoid getting grease, oil, or dirt on the disc or pad surfaces.
    ▶Do not depress the brake pedal while the rear wheel is removed.



Wheel Installation

Before installing the wheel, check that the wheel hub and final drive gear splines are coated with molybdenum disulfide paste.

Recommended molybdenum disulfide paste:

(USA only) Pro Honda Moly 60 paste or equivalent

1. Install the side collar into the wheel hub.
2. Position the wheel between the swingarm and the final drive gear case.
   ▶ Be sure the splines on the wheel hub fit into the final drive gear case.
3. Install the rear brake bracket and rear brake bracket bolt.
   ▶ Avoid scratching the brake pads, carefully fit the brake disc between the pads.
4. Push the rear axle shaft from the left side, through the wheel hub and rear brake bracket.
5. Install the rear axle nut and washer.

   Torque: 94 lbf·ft (127 N·m, 13.0 kgf·m).

6. Tighten the rear brake bracket bolt.

   Torque: 51 lbf·ft (69 N·m, 7.0 kgf·m).

7. Install the axle holding bolt and washer.

   Torque: 20 lbf·ft (27 N·m, 2.8 kgf·m).

8. After installing the wheel, apply the brake pedal several times, then check if the wheel rotates freely. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or if the wheel does not rotate freely.
9. Remove the protective tape or cloth.

Muffler Installation

Before installing the muffler, replace the muffler gasket with a new gasket.

1. Tighten the exhaust pipe joint nuts.

   Torque: 17 lbf·ft (23 N·m, 2.3 kgf·m).

2. Tighten the muffler bracket bolt A, B and nuts.

   Torque: 20 lbf·ft (27 N·m, 2.8 kgf·m).

If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly.

Battery Goes Dead

Charge the battery using a motorcycle battery charger.
Remove the battery from the motorcycle while charging.
Do not use an automobile-type battery charger, as these can overheat a motorcycle battery and cause permanent damage.
If the battery does not recover after recharging, contact your dealer.

NOTICE
Jump starting using an automobile battery is not recommended, as this can damage your motorcycle's electrical system.

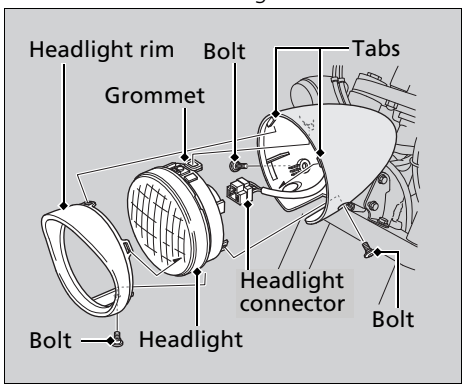
Burned-out Light Bulb

Follow the procedure below to replace a burned-out light bulb.
Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.
Allow the bulb to cool before replacing it. Do not use bulbs other than those specified.
Check the replacement bulb for correct operation before riding.

For the light bulb wattage, see "Specifications". P. 118

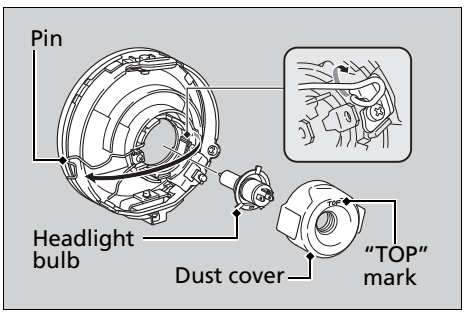
Headlight Bulb

1. Remove the bolts from the headlight case.
2. Remove the headlight rim by pulling its lower end forward and releasing the tabs.
3. Remove the headlight by pulling it forward and releasing the grommet.
4. Disconnect the headlight connector.



5. Remove the dust cover.
6. Unhook the pin and remove the headlight bulb.
7. Install a new bulb and removed parts in the reverse order of removal.
   ▶ Install the dust cover with its "TOP" mark facing up.

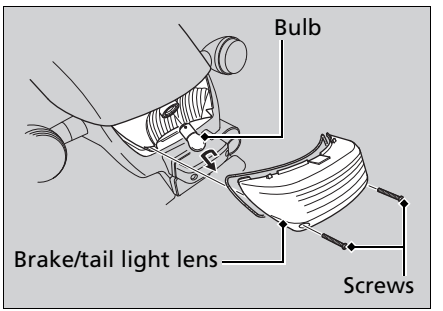
Do not touch the glass surface of a new headlight bulb with your fingers. If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with alcohol.



continued

Brake/Tail Light Bulb

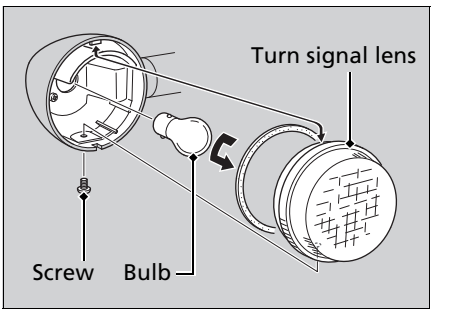
1. Remove the screws.
2. Remove the brake/tail light lens.
3. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.



4. Install a new bulb and removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

Front/Rear Turn Signal Bulb

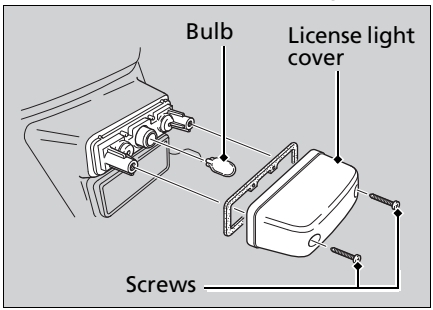
1. Remove the screw.
2. Remove the turn signal lens.
3. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.



4. Install a new bulb and removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

License Plate Light Bulb

1. Remove the screws.
2. Remove the license light cover.
3. Pull out the bulb without turning.



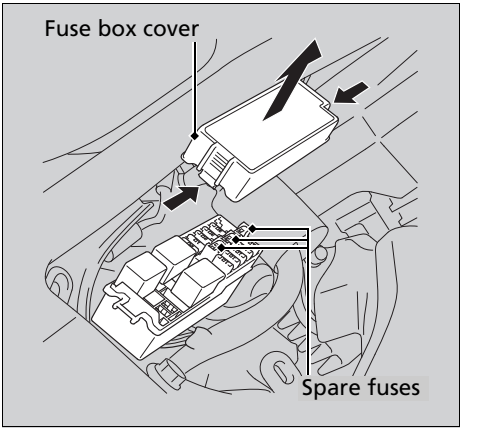
4. Install a new bulb and removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

Blown Fuse

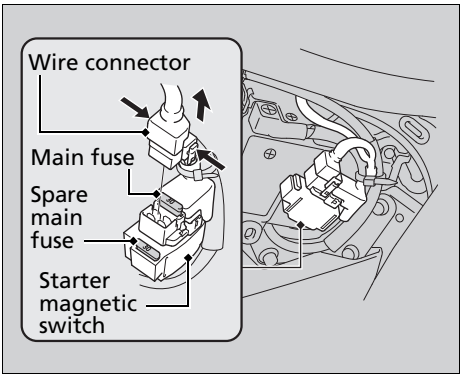
Before handling fuses, see "Inspecting and Replacing Fuses". P. 43

Fuse Box Fuses

1. Remove the right side cover. P. 50
2. Remove the fuse box cover.
3. Pull the fuses out one by one check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare of the same rating.
4. Install the fuse box cover.
5. Install the right side cover.



Main Fuse



1. Remove the left side cover. P. 50
2. Disconnect the wire connector of the starter magnetic switch.
3. Pull the main fuse out and check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare of the same rating.
   ▶ Spare main fuse is provided on the starter magnetic switch.
4. Reinstall parts in the reverse order of removal.

NOTICE

If a fuse fails repeatedly, you likely have an electrical problem. Have your motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

Information

Keys ..... P. 95
Instruments, Controls, & Other Features ... P. 96
Caring for Your Motorcycle ..... P. 97
Storing Your Motorcycle ..... P. 99
Transporting Your Motorcycle ..... P. 100
You & the Environment ..... P. 101
Vehicle Identification Number ..... P. 102
Emission Control Systems ..... P. 103
Catalytic Converter ..... P. 108
Oxygenated Fuels ..... P. 109
Authorized Manuals ..... P. 110
Warranty Coverage and Service ..... P. 112
Honda Contacts ..... P. 113
Reporting Safety Defects ..... P. 115

Keys

Ignition key /Steering lock key

Be sure to record the key number provided with the original keys. Store the spare key and recorded key number in a safe location.
To make a duplicate, take the spare key or the key number to a locksmith.
If you lose all keys and the key number of each, the ignition switch assembly or steering lock assembly will probably have to be removed by your dealer to determine the key number.

A metal key holder may cause damage to the area surrounding the ignition switch.

Instruments, Controls, & Other Features

Ignition Switch

The headlight is always on when the ignition switch is on. Leaving the ignition switch on with the engine stopped will drain the battery.
Do not turn the key while riding.

Engine Stop Switch

Do not use the engine stop switch except in an emergency. Doing so when riding will cause the engine to suddenly turn off, making riding unsafe.
If you stop the engine using the engine stop switch, turn the ignition switch off. Failing to do so will drain the battery.

Odometer

The display locks at 999,999 when the readout exceeds 999,999.

Tripmeter

The tripmeter returns to 0.0 when the readout exceeds 999.9.

Document Bag

The owner's manual, registration, and insurance information can be stored in the plastic document bags located on the inside of the right side cover and under the seat.

Ignition Cut-off System

A banking (lean angle) sensor automatically stops the engine and fuel pump if the motorcycle falls over. To reset the sensor, you must turn the ignition switch to OFF and back to the ON position before the engine can be restarted.

Caring for Your Motorcycle

Frequent cleaning and polishing is important to ensure the life of your Honda. A clean motorcycle makes it easier to spot potential problems.
In particular, seawater and salts used to prevent ice on roads promote the formation of corrosion. Always wash your motorcycle thoroughly after riding on coastal or treated roads.

Washing

Allow the engine, muffler, brakes, and other high-temperature parts to cool before washing.

1. Rinse your motorcycle thoroughly using a garden hose to remove loose dirt.
2. If necessary, use a sponge or a soft towel with mild cleaner to remove road grime.
   ▶ Clean the headlight lens, panels, and other plastic components with extra care to avoid scratching them.
   Avoid directing water into the air cleaner, muffler, and electrical parts.
3. Thoroughly rinse your motorcycle with plenty of clean water and dry with a soft, clean cloth.
4. After the motorcycle dries, lubricate any moving parts.
   ▶ Make sure that no lubricant spills onto the brakes or tires. Brake discs or pads contaminated with oil will suffer greatly reduced braking effectiveness and can lead to a crash.
5. Apply a coat of wax to prevent corrosion.
   ▶ Avoid products that contain harsh detergents or chemical solvents. These can damage the metal, paint, and plastic on your motorcycle.
   Keep the wax clear of the tires and brakes.
   ▶ If your motorcycle has any matte painted parts, do not use wax or polishing compounds on the matte painted surface. These can damage or discolor the matte finish.

continued

Washing Precautions

Follow these guidelines when washing:

- Do not use high-pressure washers:
  - ▶ High-pressure water cleaners can damage moving parts and electrical parts, rendering them inoperable.
  - ▶ Water in the air intake can be drawn into the throttle body and/or enter the air cleaner.
- Do not direct water at the muffler:
  - ▶ Water in the muffler can prevent starting and causes rust in the muffler.
- Dry the brakes:
  - ▶ Water adversely affects braking effectiveness. After washing, apply the brakes intermittently at low speed to help dry them.
- Do not direct water to the inside of the right side cover and under the seat.
  - ▶ Water in the right side cover and under the seat can damage your documents and other belongings.
- Do not direct water at the air cleaner:
  - ▶ Water in the air cleaner can prevent the engine from starting.
- Do not direct water near the headlight:
  - ▶ Any condensation inside the headlight should dissipate after a few minutes of running the engine.
- Do not use wax or polishing compounds on matte painted surface:
  - ▶ Use a soft cloth or sponge, plenty of water, and a mild detergent to clean matte painted surfaces. Dry with a soft clean cloth.

Aluminum Components

Aluminum will corrode from contact with dirt, mud, or road salt. Clean aluminum parts regularly and follow these guidelines to avoid scratches:

- Do not use stiff brushes, steel wool, or cleaners containing abrasives.
- Avoid riding over or scraping against curbs.

Panels

Follow these guidelines to prevent scratches and blemishes:

- Wash gently using a soft sponge and plenty of water.
- To remove stubborn stains, use diluted detergent and rinse thoroughly with plenty of water.
- Avoid getting gasoline, brake fluid, or detergents on the instruments, panels, or headlight.

Exhaust Pipe and Muffler

The muffler is stainless steel but may become stained by mud or dust. To remove mud or dust, use a wet sponge and a liquid kitchen abrasive, then rinse well with clean water. Dry with chamois or a soft towel. If necessary, remove heat stains by using a commercially available fine texture compound. Then rinse by the same manner as removing mud or dust.

NOTICE

Even though the exhaust is made of stainless steel, it can become stained. Remove all marks and blemishes as soon as they are noticed.

Storing Your Motorcycle

If you store your motorcycle outdoors, you should consider using a full-body motorcycle cover.

If you won't be riding for an extended period, follow these guidelines:

- Wash your motorcycle and wax all painted surfaces (except matte painted surfaces). Coat chrome pieces with rust-inhibiting oil.
- Place your motorcycle on a maintenance stand and position a block so that both tires are off the ground.
- After rain, remove the body cover and allow the motorcycle to dry.

continued

- Remove the battery to prevent discharge. Charge the battery in a shaded, well-ventilated area.
  ▶ If you leave the battery in place, disconnect the negative ⊖ terminal to prevent discharge.

After removing your motorcycle from storage, inspect all maintenance items required by the Maintenance Schedule.

For more information about storage, refer to the Honda Winter Storage Guide, available from your dealer.

Transporting Your Motorcycle

If your motorcycle needs to be transported, it should be carried on a motorcycle trailer or a flatbed truck or trailer that has a loading ramp or lifting platform, and motorcycle tie-down straps. Never try to tow your motorcycle with a wheel or wheels on the ground.

NOTICE

Towing your motorcycle can cause serious damage to the transmission.

You & the Environment

Owning and riding a motorcycle can be enjoyable, but you must do your part to protect the environment.

Choose Sensible Cleaners

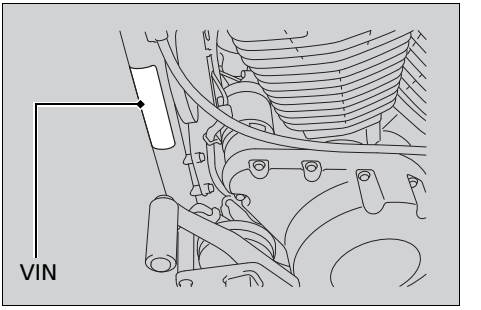
Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your motorcycle. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer.

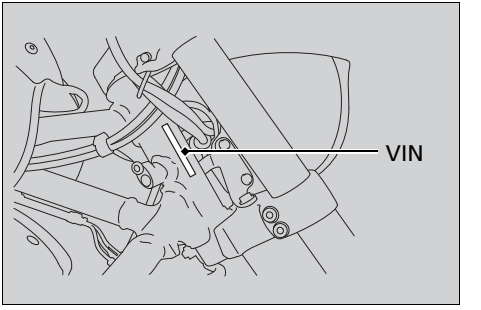
Recycle Wastes

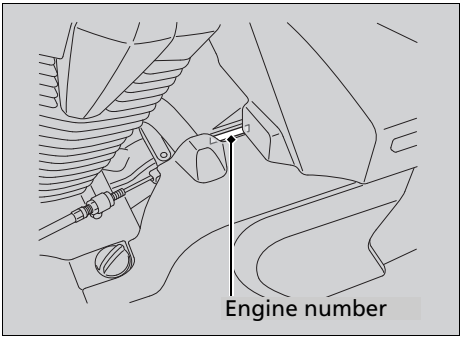
Put oil and other toxic wastes in approved containers and take them to a recycling center. Call your local or state office of public works or environmental services to find a recycling center in your area, and to get instructions on how to dispose of non-recyclable wastes. Do not place used engine oil in the trash, or pour it down a drain or on the ground. Used oil, gasoline, coolant, and cleaning solvents contain poisons that can hurt refuse workers and contaminate drinking water, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

Vehicle Identification Number

The VIN and engine serial numbers uniquely identify your motorcycle and are required in order to register your motorcycle. They may also be required when ordering replacement parts.
The VIN is stamped on the right side of the steering head and also appears on the Safety Certification Label attached to the left side of the down tube.
The engine number is stamped on the top of the crankcase.
You should record these numbers and keep them in a safe place.







Emission Control Systems

Your motorcycle engine emits combustion byproducts, including carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporation also emits hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NOx, CO, and HC is important for the environment.

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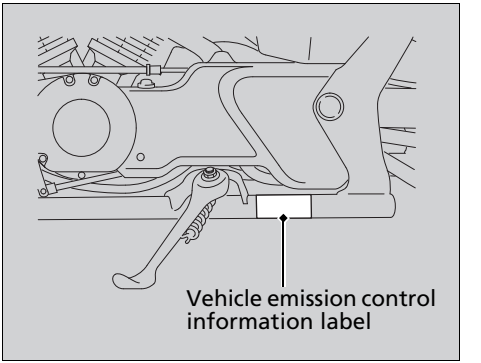
Exhaust Emission Requirements

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) require that your motorcycle comply with applicable exhaust, crankcase, and fuel permeation emission standards during its useful life, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

CARB also requires that your motorcycle comply with applicable evaporative emission requirements during its useful life, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

Compliance with the terms of the Distributor's Warranties for Honda Motorcycle Emission Control Systems is necessary in order to maintain a valid emissions system warranty.

The Vehicle Emission Control Information label is located on the left side of the frame.



Noise Emission Requirements

The EPA requires that motorcycles built after January 1, 1983 comply with applicable noise emission standards for one year or 3,730 miles (6,000 km) after the time of purchase when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

Exhaust Emission Control System

The exhaust emission control system includes the following components that should not need adjustment, although periodic inspection by your Honda dealer is recommended.

PGM-FI System

The PGM-FI (programmed fuel injection) system uses sequential multiport fuel injection, and is comprised of air intake, engine control, fuel control, and exhaust control subsystems.
The engine control module (ECM) uses sensors to determine how much air enters the engine, and then controls how much fuel to inject.

Ignition Timing Control System

The ignition timing control system adjusts the ignition timing to reduce the amount of HC, CO, and NOx produced.

Secondary Air Injection System

The secondary air injection system adds filtered air into the exhaust gas to help improve emission control performance.

Catalytic Converters

The exhaust system contains one or more catalytic converters. Catalytic converters use a catalyst to convert most of the harmful exhaust gas compounds into harmless compounds.

Evaporative Emission Control System

50 STATE (meets California)

An evaporative emissions control system uses a canister filled with charcoal to adsorb fuel vapor from the fuel tank while the engine is off. The vapor is drawn into the engine and burned while riding.

Crankcase Emissions Control System

The positive crankcase ventilation system prevents gases that build up in the engine's crankcase from being released into the atmosphere. The gases are drawn into the engine and burned while riding.

Fuel Permeation Emission Control

The fuel tank, fuel hoses, and fuel vapor charge hoses use fuel permeation control technologies to prevent fuel vapor emissions.
Tampering with these components to reduce or defeat the effectiveness of the fuel permeation technologies is prohibited.

Noise Emission Control System

TAMPERING WITH THE NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED:

U. S. federal law prohibits, the following acts or the causing thereof: (1) The removal or rendering inoperative by any person, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use; or (2) the use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

AMONG THOSE ACTS PRESUMED TO CONSTITUTE TAMPERING ARE THE FOLLOWING ACTS:

1. Removal of, or puncturing the muffler, baffles, header pipes or any other component which conducts exhaust gases.
2. Removal of, or puncturing of any part of the intake system.
3. Lack of proper maintenance.
4. Replacing any moving parts of the vehicle, or parts of the exhaust or intake system, with parts other than those specified by the manufacturer.

Problems Affecting Motorcycle Exhaust Emissions

Have your motorcycle inspected and repaired by your dealer if you experience any of the following symptoms:

- Hard starting or stalling after starting
- Rough idling
- Misfiring or backfiring during acceleration
- Poor engine performance and poor fuel economy

Catalytic Converter

This motorcycle is equipped with an oxidation catalytic converter. The catalytic converter contain precious metals that serve as catalysts in high temperature chemical reactions that convert hydrocarbons (HC) and carbon monoxide (CO) in the exhaust gasses into safe compounds.

A defective catalytic converter contributes to air pollution and can impair your engine's performance. A replacement unit must be an original Honda part or equivalent.

Follow these guidelines to protect your motorcycle's catalytic converter.

- Always use unleaded gasoline. Leaded gasoline will damage the catalytic converter.
- Keep the engine in good running condition. A poorly running engine can cause the catalytic converter to overheat causing damage to the converter or the motorcycle.
- If your engine is misfiring, backfiring, stalling, or otherwise not running properly, stop riding and turn off the engine. Have your motorcycle serviced as soon as possible.

Oxygenated Fuels

Some conventional fuels blended with alcohol or an ether compound are available in some locales to help reduce emissions to meet clean air standards. These gasolines are collectively referred to as oxygenated fuels. If you plan to use oxygenated fuel, check that it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating and blend requirement.

The following fuel blends are EPA-approved and have been approved for use in your motorcycle:

- Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) 10 % by volume (max). Gasoline containing ethanol may be marketed under the name "Gasohol".
- MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) 15 % by volume (max).
- Methanol (methyl alcohol) 5 % by volume (max) that contain cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors to protect the fuel system. Never use a blend containing more than 5 %.

If you accidentally fill your fuel tank with an oxygenated fuel containing higher percentages, you may experience performance problems. To resolve the problem, have your dealer drain the fuel tank and replace with the correct fuel. Fuel system or performance problems resulting from the use of an oxygenated fuel containing higher percentages are not covered by your warranty.

NOTICE

Improper use of oxygenated fuels can damage metal, rubber, and plastic parts of your fuel system.
Oxygenated fuel can also damage paint. Damage caused by spilled fuel is not covered by warranty.

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms or performance problems, try a different brand of gasoline.

Authorized Manuals

The Service Manual used by your authorized dealer is available from your Honda dealer or Helm, Inc.

Also available, but not necessary to service your model, is the Honda Common Service Manual, which explains basic service information for various systems on Honda motorcycles, scooters, and all-terrain vehicles.

These Honda manuals are written for the professional technician. However, if you possess the proper tools, observe the safety standards, and are mechanically capable, you should find them easy to use.
Special Honda tools are necessary for some procedures.

Publication Item No.	Description
61MFR06	2013 VT1300CR/CRA/CT/CTA/CS/CSA/CX/CXA Service Manual
61CM002	Common Service Manual
31MFW630	2013 VT1300CS/CSA Owner's Manual

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Warranty Coverage and Service

Coverage

Your new Honda is covered by the following warranties:

- Motorcycle Limited Warranty
- Emission Control System Warranty
- Noise Control Warranty

The responsibilities, restrictions, and exclusions that apply to these warranties are explained in the Warranties Booklet given to you by your Honda dealer at the time of purchase. Always keep your Honda owner's card with your Warranties Booklet.

It is important to realize that your warranty applies only to defects in material or workmanship of your Honda. Your warranty coverage does not apply to the normal wear and deterioration associated with use of the motorcycle.

Your warranty coverage is not voided if you perform your own maintenance. However, failures that occur due directly to improper maintenance are not covered by these warranties.

You can extend almost all of your warranty coverage through the Honda Protection Plan. For more information, see your Honda dealer.

Service

Please remember that maintenance recommended in the Maintenance Schedule is not included in your warranty coverage.

If you believe you have a problem with your motorcycle, call the service department of your Honda dealer. Make an appointment for an inspection and diagnosis. You will be asked to authorize that inspection, and your dealer will

return the results of the inspection. If a problem exists and is covered under warranty, your dealer will perform the warranty repairs.
If you have any questions about your warranty coverage or the nature of the repair, talk to the Service Manager of your Honda dealer.

If a misunderstanding occurs and you aren't satisfied with your dealer's handling of the situation, we suggest you discuss your problem with the appropriate member of the dealership's management team. If you are still not satisfied, contact the owner of the dealership or their designated representative.

Honda Contacts

American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

If you wish to contact Honda directly to comment on your experiences with your motorcycle or with your dealer, please send your comments to the following address:

Motorcycle Division,
American Honda Motor Co., Inc.,
P.O. Box 2200, Torrance,
CA 90509-2200
Mailstop: 100-4C-7B,
Telephone: (866) 784-1870.

Please include the following information in your letter:

- Name, address, and telephone number
- Product model, year, and VIN
- Date of purchase
- Dealer name and address

We will likely ask your Honda dealer to respond, or possibly acknowledge your comments directly.

Your Honda Dealer

The service department of your Honda dealer offers trained personnel to perform regular maintenance and most repairs. It has the latest available service information from Honda and also handles warranty inspections and repairs.

The parts department offers Honda Genuine Parts, Pro Honda products, and Honda Genuine Accessories that provide the same quality that went into your motorcycle.

The sales department offers the Honda Protection Plan to extend almost all of your warranty coverage.

Your Honda dealer can also supply information about, riding events, and information about safety training available in your local area, and the Honda Rider's Club of America.

Honda Rider's Club of America (HRCA)

The Honda Rider's Club of America (HRCA) sponsors local riding chapters at Authorized Honda Dealerships across the country. You can log on to the HRCA Clubhouse website for more information at *www.hrca.honda.com*.

Reporting Safety Defects

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

To contact NHTSA, you may call the Vehicle Safety Hotline toll-free at: 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153); go to *http://www.safercar.gov;* or write to: Administrator, NHTSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from: *http://www.safercar.gov*.

■ Main Components

Type	SC67	
Overall length	100.8 in (2,560 mm)	
Overall width	32.3 in (820 mm)	
Overall height	43.3 in (1,100 mm)	
Wheelbase	70.3 in (1,785 mm)	
Minimum ground clearance	5.1 in (130 mm)	
Caster angle	33° 00′	
Trail	4.5 in (115 mm)	
Curb weight	**VT1300CS**	
	49 STATE	664 lb (301 kg)
	50 STATE (meets California)	666 lb (302 kg)
	VT1300CSA	679 lb (308 kg)
Maximum weight capacity*1	392 lb (178 kg)	
Passenger capacity	Rider and 1 passenger	
Minimum turning radius	11.48 ft (3.50 m)	

*1 Including rider, passenger, all luggage, and accessories

Displacement	80.0 cu-in (1,312 cm^3)	
Bore x stroke	3.52 x 4.11 in (89.5 x 104.3 mm)	
Compression ratio	9.2:1	
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline Recommended: 86 PON or higher	
Fuel tank capacity	4.36 US gal (16.5 liters)	
Battery	YTZ14S 12V-11.2Ah (10 HR)	
Gear ratios	1st	1.900
	2nd	1.230
	3rd	0.909
	4th	0.756
	5th	0.676
Reduction ratios (primary / secondary / final)	1.935 / 0.944 / 2.818	

Service Data

Tire size	Front	90/90-21M/C 54H
	Rear	170/80-15M/C 77H
Tire type		Bias-ply, tubeless
Recommended tire	Front	DUNLOP ELITE3 G BRIDGESTONE G701F
	Rear	DUNLOP ELITE3 BRIDGESTONE G702F
Tire air pressure	Front	33 psi (225 kPa, 2.25 kgf/cm²)
	Rear	[With less than 200 lb (90 kg) of added weight] 33 psi (225 kPa, 2.25 kgf/cm²) [With more than 200 lb (90 kg) of added weight] 36 psi (250 kPa, 2.50 kgf/cm²)
Minimum tread depth	Front	0.06 in (1.5 mm)
	Rear	0.08 in (2.0 mm)
Spark plug	(standard)	DCPR6E (NGK) or XU20EPR-U (DENSO)
	(high speed riding)	DCPR7E (NGK) or XU22EPR-U (DENSO)
Spark plug gap		0.031 to 0.035 in (0.80 to 0.90 mm)
Idle speed		930 ± 100 rpm (NO ADJUSTMENT)

Recommended engine oil	API Service Classification SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving or resource conserving on the circular API service label, SAE 10W-30, JASO T 903 standard MA, Pro Honda GN4 4-stroke oil or Honda 4-stroke oil, or an equivalent motorcycle oil	
Engine oil capacity	After draining	3.7 US qt (3.5 liters)
	After draining & engine oil filter change	3.9 US qt (3.7 liters)
	After disassembly	4.5 US qt (4.3 liters)
Recommended final drive oil	Hypoid gear oil SAE 80	
Final drive oil capacity	After draining	4.4 US oz (130 cm³)
	After disassembly	5.7 US oz (170 cm³)
Recommended brake (clutch) fluid	Honda DOT 4 Brake Fluid	
Cooling system capacity	2.74 US qt (2.59 liters)	
Recommended coolant	Pro Honda HP Coolant	

■ Bulbs

Headlight	12V-60/55W
Brake/Tail light	12V-21/5W
Front turn signal lights	12V-21/5W x 2
Rear turn signal lights	12V-21W x 2
License plate light	12V-5W

■ Fuses

Main fuse	30A	
Other fuses	**VT1300CS**	20A, 10A
	VT1300CSA	30A, 20A, 10A

■ Torque Specifications

Engine oil drain bolts	22 lbf·ft (30 N·m, 3.1 kgf·m)
Oil filter	19 lbf·ft (26 N·m, 2.7 kgf·m)
Air cleaner housing cover bolts	1.1 lbf·ft (1.5 N·m, 0.2 kgf·m)
Final drive oil fill hole cap	9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m)
Final drive oil drain bolt	9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m)
Front wheel axle bolt	47 lbf·ft (64 N·m, 6.5 kgf·m)
Front wheel axle pinch bolts	16 lbf·ft (22 N·m, 2.2 kgf·m)
Rear wheel axle nut	94 lbf·ft (127 N·m, 13.0 kgf·m)
Rear wheel axle holding bolt	20 lbf·ft (27 N·m, 2.8 kgf·m)
Rear brake bracket bolt	51 lbf·ft (69 N·m, 7.0 kgf·m)
Exhaust pipe joint nuts	17 lbf·ft (23 N·m, 2.3 kgf·m)
Muffler bracket bolt A, B and nuts	20 lbf·ft (27 N·m, 2.8 kgf·m)

Information Record

VIN	
Engine No.	
Color Label & Code	
Owner's Name	
Address	
City/State	
Phone	
Dealer's Name	
Address	
City/State	
Phone	
Service Manager	

Index

A

ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) indicator ... 11
Accessories ... 13
Air Cleaner ... 63
Authorized Manuals ... 110

B

Battery ... 41, 53
Brake Light Switch ... 75
Brakes
  Fluid ... 45, 64
  Pad Wear ... 65
Braking ... 10
Bulb
  Brake/Tail Light ... 90
  Front/Rear Turn Signal ... 90
  Headlight ... 89
  License Plate Light ... 91

C

Caring for Your Motorcycle ... 97
Clip ... 52
Clutch System ... 69
Color Label ... 40
Compartment
  Owner's Manual ... 30
  Tool Kit ... 30
Coolant ... 61
Crankcase Breather ... 73

D

Digital Clock Adjustment ... 19

E

Electrical Trouble ... 88
Emission Control Systems ... 103
Engine
  Number ... 102
  Oil ... 44, 57
  Oil Filter ... 59
  Overheats ... 78
  Starting ... 25
  Stop Switch ... 22, 96
  Stopping ... 96
Environment ... 101

F
Final Drive Oil 45, 67
Flooded Engine 26
Fuel
Recommended 28
Remaining 20
Tank Capacity 28
Fuses 43, 92

G
Gasohol 109
Gasoline 28

H
Headlight Aim 75
Headlight Dimmer Switch 22
Helmet Holder 29
High Beam Indicator 21
High Coolant Temperature Indicator 20, 78
Honda Contacts 113
Horn Button 22

I
Ignition Cut-off System
Banking Sensor 96
Side Stand 66
Ignition Key 95
Ignition Switch 23, 96
Indicators 20
Information Record 119
Instruments 18

L
Labels 7
Load Limits 14
Loading Guidelines 14
Low Fuel Indicator 20
Low Oil Pressure Indicator 20, 79

M
Maintenance
Fundamentals 38
Importance 33
Safety 34
Schedule 35

Maximum Weight Limit 14, 116
Modifications..... 13

N
Neutral Indicator 21

O
Odometer 19, 96
Oil
Engine..... 44, 57
Final Drive 67
Overheating..... 78
Oxygenated Fuels..... 109

P
Parking..... 12
Parts Location 16
PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) 20, 79
Protective Apparel 9

R
Rear Suspension 74
Recommended
Coolant 61
Final Drive Oil.....45, 67
Fuel 28
Oil 44
Refueling.....28
Removal
Battery.....53
Seat.....51
Side Covers.....50
Repair Kit 81
Reporting Safety Defects 115
Riding Precautions.....10

S
Safety Labels 7
Safety Precautions 9
Shifting Gears 27
Side Covers.....50
Side Stand 66
Side Stand Ignition Cut-off System.....66
Spark Plugs.....54
Specifications 116

Speedometer 18
Start Button 22
Starting the Engine 25
Steering Lock 24
Stopping Engine 96
Storage
  Equipment 29
  Owner's Manual 30
Storing Your Motorcycle 99
Switches 22

T
Throttle 72
Tires
  Air Pressure 46
  Puncture 81
  Replacing 48, 81
Transporting Your Motorcycle 100
Tripmeter 18, 19, 96
Troubleshooting 76
Turn signal indicator 21

V
Vehicle Identification Number 102

W
Warranty Coverage and Service 112
Washing Your Motorcycle 97
Weight Limit 14
Wheels
  Front removal 82
  Rear removal 84