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A Few Words About Safety

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. Operating this motorcycle safely is an important responsibility.
To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on safety labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others.
Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all hazards associated with operating or maintaining a motorcycle. You must use your own good judgement.

You will find important safety information in a variety of forms, including:

- Safety labels on the motorcycle.
- Safety Messages preceded by a safety alert symbol and one of three signal words: DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION. These signal words mean:

3 DANGER

You WILL be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

3 WARNING

You CAN be KILLED or SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

3 CAUTION

You CAN be HURT if you don't follow instructions.

Other important information is provided under the following titles:

NOTICE Information to help you avoid damage to your motorcycle, other property, or the environment.

Motorcycle Safety

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

Safety Guidelines .....P. 3
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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. 2 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.

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.

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

Developing off-road riding skill is a gradual step-by step process. Start by practicing at low speeds in a safe area and slowly build your skills. Ask your dealer if there are off-road riding groups in your area where you can learn from experienced riders. Also be sure to read Tips & Practice Guide for the Off-Highway Motorcyclist that came with your new 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.

Be Alert for Off-road Hazards

The terrain can present a variety of challenges when you ride off-road.
Continually "read" the terrain for unexpected turns, drop-offs, rocks, ruts and other hazards. Always keep your speed low enough to allow time to see and react to hazards.

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 judgment 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. Having a breakdown can be difficult, especially if you are stranded off-road far from your base. Inspect your motorcycle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits (2 P. 14), and do not modify your motorcycle or install accessories that would make your motorcycle unsafe (2 P. 13).

continued

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.

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 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.

3 WARNING

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

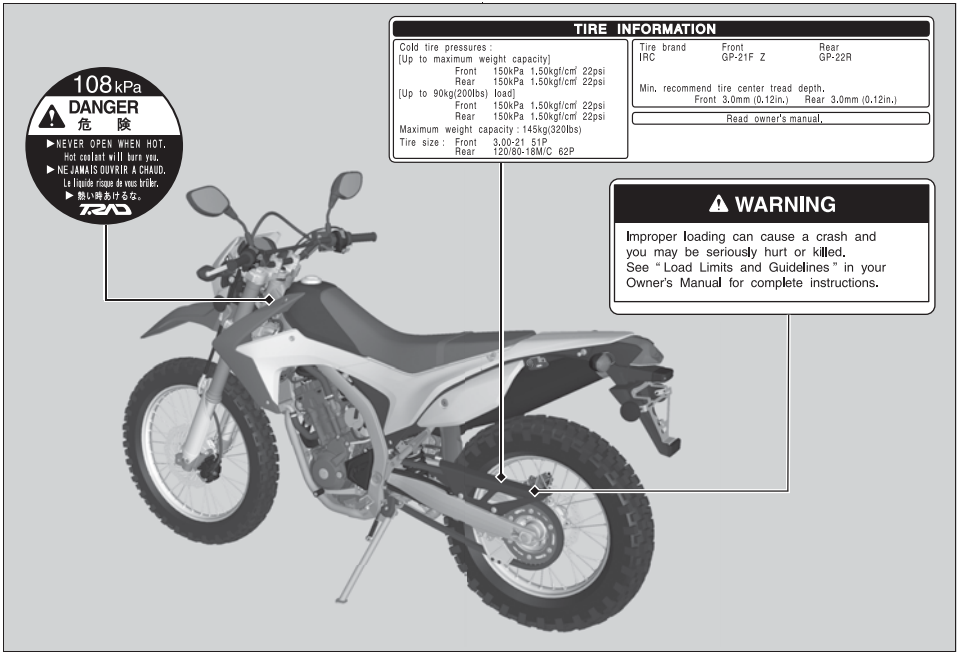
Avoid any areas or activities that expose you to carbon monoxide.

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


108kPa
DANGER
危 険
►NEVER OPEN WHEN HOT.
Hot coolant will burn you.
► NE JAMAIS OUVRIR A CHAUD.
Le liquide risque de vous brûler.
► 熱い時あけるな。
TRD
TIRE INFORMATION
Cold tire pressures :
[Up to maximum weight capacity]
Front 150kPa 1.50kgf/cm² 22psi
Rear 150kPa 1.50kgf/cm² 22psi
[Up to 90kg(200lbs) load]
Front 150kPa 1.50kgf/cm² 22psi
Rear 150kPa 1.50kgf/cm² 22psi
Maximum weight capacity : 145kg(320lbs)
Tire size : Front 3.00-21 51P
Rear 120/80-18M/C 62P
Tire brand Front Rear
IRC GP-21F Z GP-22R
Min. recommend tire center tread depth.
Front 3.0mm (0.12in.) Rear 3.0mm (0.12in.)
Read owner's manual.
WARNING
Improper loading can cause a crash and you may be seriously hurt or killed.
See "Load Limits and Guidelines" in your Owner's Manual for complete instructions.

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 and 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.

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

3 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.

continued

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).

Additional Off-road Gear

On-road apparel may also be suitable for casual off-road riding. But if you plan on any serious off-road riding you will need more serious off-road gear. In addition to your helmet and eye protection, we recommend off-road motorcycle boots and gloves, riding pants with knee and hip pads, a jersey with elbow pads, and a chest/shoulder protector.

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:

- For full braking effectiveness, operate both the front and rear brakes together.
- Avoid excessively hard braking and down-shifts.
  - u Sudden braking can reduce the motorcycle's stability.
  - u Where possible, reduce speed before turning; otherwise you risk sliding out.

- Exercise caution on low traction surfaces.
  - u The tires slip more easily on such surfaces and braking distances are longer.
- Avoid continuous braking.
  - u Repeated braking, such as when descending long, steep slopes can seriously overheat the brakes, reducing their effectiveness. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed.

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.

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.

continued

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.
u Turning the handlebar to the right reduces stability and may cause the motorcycle to fall.
5. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position and remove the key. 2 P. 25

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. 2 P. 112
- 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.

3 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.
  2 **Maximum weight capacity** P. 118
- Tie all luggage securely, evenly balanced and close to the center of the motorcycle.
- Do not place objects near the lights or the muffler.

Also follow these guidelines when you ride off-road on rough terrain:

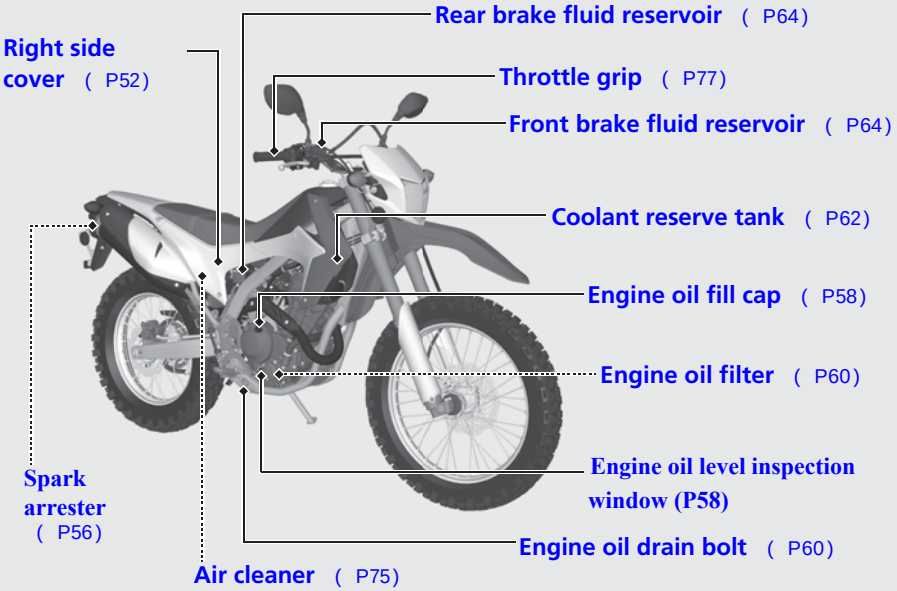
- Do not carry a passenger.
- Keep cargo small and light weight. Make sure it cannot easily be caught on brush or other objects, and that it does not interfere with your ability to shift position to maintain balance and stability.

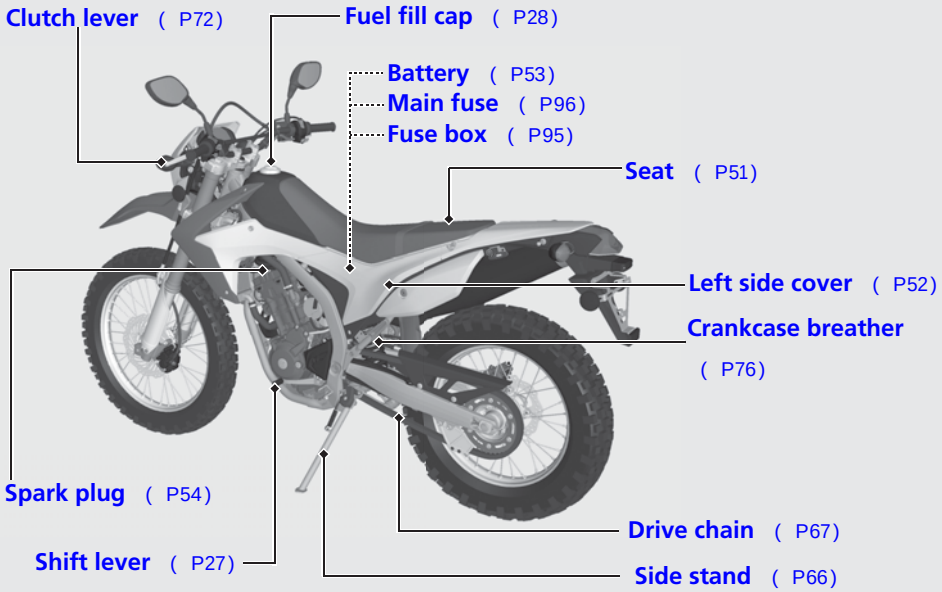
3 WARNING

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




Clutch lever (P72)
Fuel fill cap (P28)
Battery (P53)
Main fuse (P96)
Fuse box (P95)
Seat (P51)
Left side cover (P52)
Crankcase breather
(P76)
Spark plug (P54)
Shift lever (P27)
Drive chain (P67)
Side stand (P66)

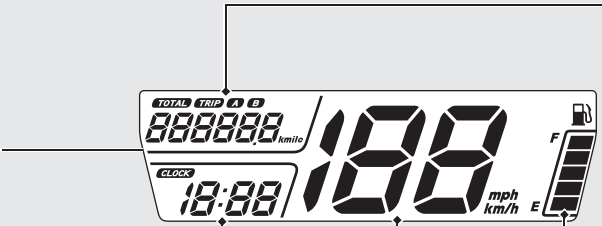
Instruments



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 [TOTAL] & Tripmeter [TRIP A/B]

A button switches between odometer & tripmeters at the ordinary display.

- Odometer: Total distance ridden.
- Tripmeter: Distance ridden since tripmeter was reset (press and hold the B button to reset to 0.0 mile/km at the tripmeter display).

Speedometer

Clock (12-hour display)

To set the clock: (P21)

Fuel gauge

Remaining fuel when the 1st (E) segment and fuel indicator start flashing: approximately 0.40 US gal (1.5 liters)



If the fuel gauge indicators repeat flashing or turned off:

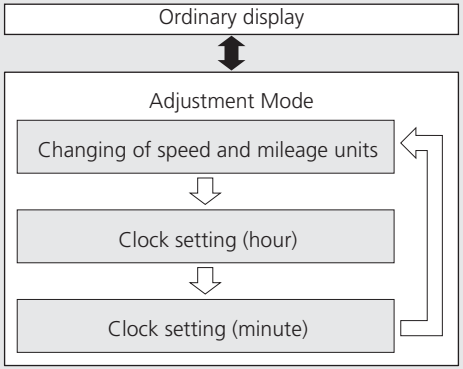
(P83)

Instruments *(Continued)*

Adjustment Mode

You can adjust the following settings.

- Clock setting.
- Changing of speed and mileage units.



If the A button was not pressed during the adjustment, adjustment will be cancelled, by the following conditions.

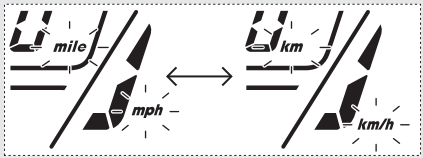
- No buttons were pressed for about 30 seconds.
- Turn the ignition switch off and then on.

1 Changing the speed and mileage units:

! a Turn the ignition switch on.

! b Press and hold the A button and B button until the units start flashing.

! c Press the B button to select either "mph" & "mile" or "km/h" & "km" for the speedometer, odometer and tripmeter.



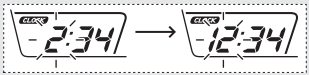
! d Press the A button. The speed and mileage units is set, and then the display moves to the clock setting.

2 To set the clock:

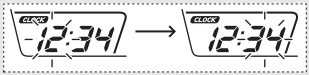
! a After speed and mileage units adjustment, the hour digits start flashing.

! b Press the B button until the desired hour is displayed.

u Press and hold to advance the hour fast.

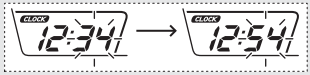


! c Press the A button. The minute digits start flashing.



! d Press the B button until the desired minute is displayed.

u Press and hold to advance the minute fast.

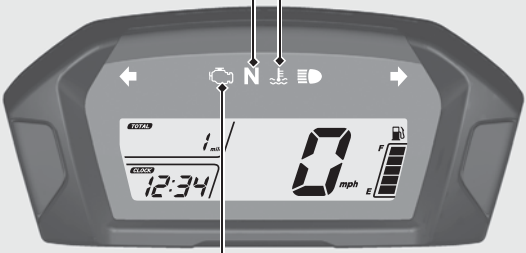


! e Press the A button. The clock is set, and then the display returns to the speed and mileage units adjustment.

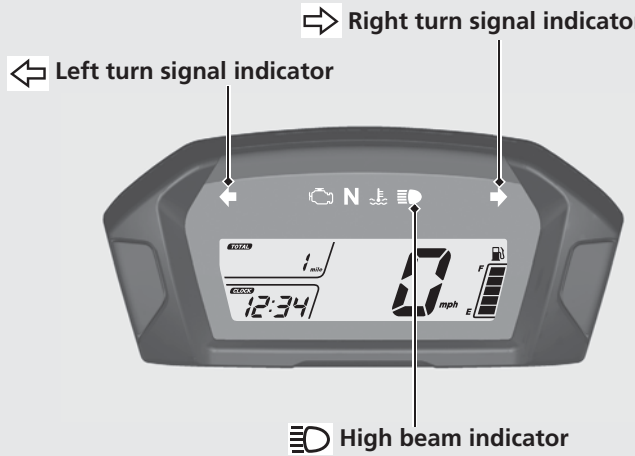
Indicators

N Neutral indicator
Comes on when the transmission is in Neutral.

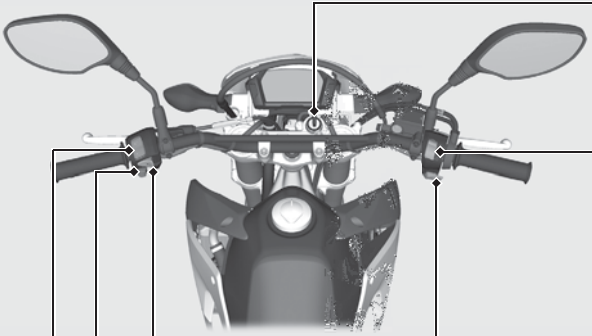
High coolant temperature indicator
Comes on briefly when the ignition switch is turned on with the engine stop switch in the RUN position.
If it comes on while riding: (P81)



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: (P80)


Right turn signal indicator
Left turn signal indicator
N
TOTAL
1
min
CLOCK
12:34
mph
F
E
High beam indicator

Switches



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

Horn button

Turn signal switch
- u Pressing the switch turns the turn signal off.

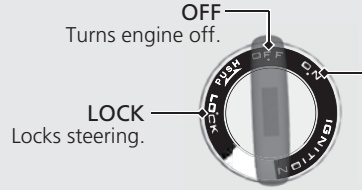
Start button
Headlight turns off when operating the starter motor.

Headlight dimmer switch
- : High beam
- : Low beam

Ignition Switch

Switches the electrical system on/off, locks the steering.

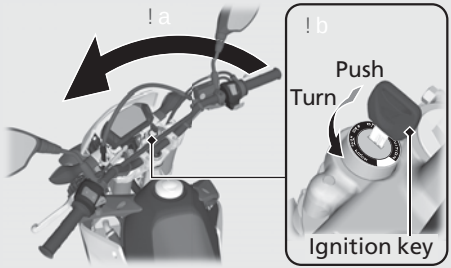
u Key can be removed when in the OFF or LOCK position.



Steering Lock

Lock the steering when parking to help prevent theft.

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



Locking

! a Turn the handlebar all the way to the left.

! b Push the key down, and turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position.

u Jiggle the handlebar if the lock is difficult to engage.

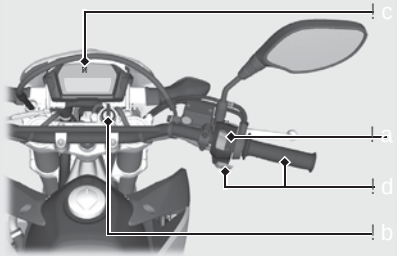
! c Remove the key.

Unlocking

Insert the key, push it in, and turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.

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.
- The engine will not start if the throttle is fully open.

! a Make sure the engine stop switch is in the RUN ⟳ position.

! b Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.

! c 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.

! d Press the start button with the throttle completely closed.

If the engine does not start:

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

b Repeat the normal starting procedure.

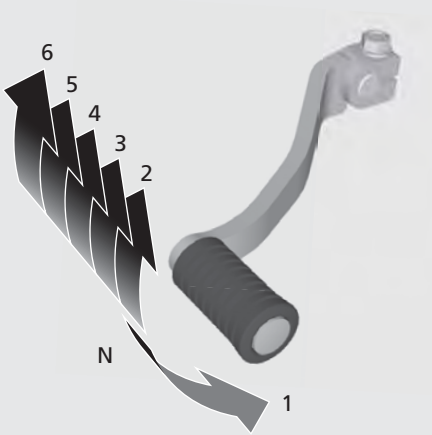
c If the engine starts, open the throttle slightly if idling is unstable.

d If the engine does not start, wait 10 seconds before trying steps a & b again.

If Engine Will Not Start (P80)

Shifting Gears

Your motorcycle transmission has 6 forward gears in a one-down, five-up shift pattern.



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

Recommended Shift Points

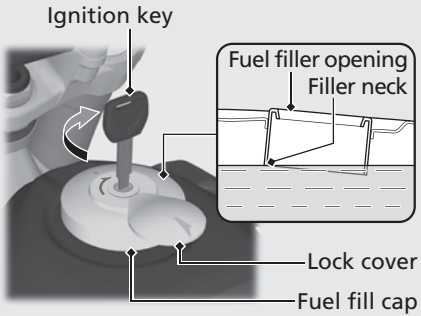
Shifting Up	
From 1st to 2nd	12 mph (20 km/h)
From 2nd to 3rd	19 mph (30 km/h)
From 3rd to 4th	25 mph (40 km/h)
From 4th to 5th	31 mph (50 km/h)
From 5th to 6th	37 mph (60 km/h)

Shifting Down	
From 6th to 5th	28 mph (45 km/h)
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 filler neck.

Fuel type: Unleaded gasoline only
Recommended fuel octane number:
Pump Octane Number (PON) 86 or higher.
Tank capacity: 2.03 US gal (7.7 liters)

Refueling and Fuel Guidelines (P12)

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

! a After refueling, align the fuel fill cap latch with the slot in the filler neck. Push the fuel fill cap into the filler neck until it snaps closed and locks.

! b Remove the key and close the lock cover.
u The key cannot be removed if the cap is not locked.

3 WARNING

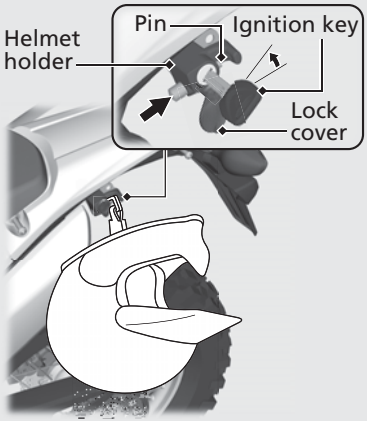
Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

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

Storage Equipment

Helmet Holder

The helmet holder is located on the left side of the motorcycle.



Unlocking

Open the lock cover, insert the ignition key and turn it counterclockwise.

Locking

! a Hang your helmet on the holder pin and push it in to lock.

! b Remove the key and close the lock cover.

u Use the helmet holder only when parked.

3 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.

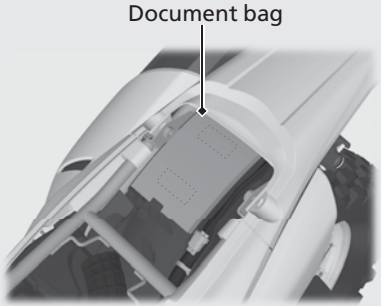
Use the helmet holder only while parked. Do not ride with a helmet secured by the holder.

continued

Storage Equipment *(Continued)*

Document Bag

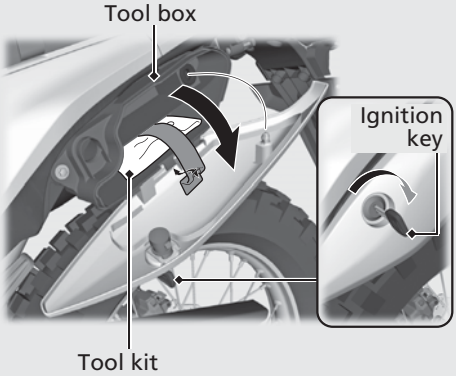
The document bag is located under the seat.



Removing the Seat (P51)

Tool Kit

The tool kit is stored in the tool box located on the left side of the motorcycle.



Insert the ignition key and turn it clockwise to open the tool box.

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 Honda dealer’s parts department.

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Maintenance Fundamentals ..... P. 37
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Side Stand.....P. 66
Drive Chain .....P. 67
Wheels .....P. 71
Clutch .....P. 72
Air Cleaner.....P. 75
Crankcase Breather .....P. 76
Throttle .....P. 77
Other Adjustments .....P. 78
Headlight Aim .....P. 78
Brake Light Switch.....P. 78

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. 2 P. 34

3 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), the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and Environment Canada (EC). 2 P. 106

USA **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.

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	77
	Air Cleaner*2					R			R	75
	Crankcase Breather*3			C	C	C	C	C	C	76
	Spark Plug	Every 16,000 mi (25,600 km): I Every 32,000 mi (51,200 km): R								54
	Valve Clearance		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								58
	Engine Oil Filter		R		R		R		R	60
	Engine Idle Speed		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	–
	Radiator Coolant*6				I		I		R	62
	Cooling System				I		I		I	–
	Secondary Air Supply System				I		I		I	–
	Evaporative Emission Control System*5					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 (2 P.113). : Technical. In the interest of safety, have your motorcycle serviced by your dealer.

Maintenance Legend

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

continued

Items		Frequency	Odometer Reading*1								Refer to page
			× 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	
			× 1,000 km	1.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	25.6	32.0	38.4	
	Drive Chain*4		Every 500 mi (800 km)		I L						67
Non-Emission-Related Items	Drive Chain Slider				I	I	I	I	I	I	70
	Brake Fluid*6				I	I	R	I	I	R	64
	Brake Pads Wear				I	I	I	I	I	I	65
	Brake System			I		I		I		I	64
	Brake Light Switch					I		I		I	78
	Headlight Aim					I		I		I	78
	Clutch System			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	72
	Side Stand					I		I		I	66
	Suspension					I		I		I	–
	Spark Arrester				C	C	C	C	C	C	56
	Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners*4			I		I		I		I	–
	Wheels/Tires*4			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	47, 71
	Steering Head Bearings			I		I		I		I	–

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 : Service more frequently when riding OFF-ROAD.

*5 : USA only.

*6 : Replace every 2 years, or at indicated odometer interval, 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.

Before riding on-road, or returning to pavement after riding off-road, take a few moments to walk around your motorcycle and look for any loose parts or anything that appears unusual. Also check the following.

- Tire tread wear and air pressures are within limits. 2 P. 47
- Lights, horn, and turn signals operate normally.
- Check the condition of the drive chain. Adjust slack and lubricate as needed. 2 P. 67
- Throttle action moves smoothly without binding. 2 P. 77
- Brake lever and pedal operate normally.

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

- Combined weight is within load limits. 2 P. 118
- Cargo is secured properly.

Check the following items after you get on your motorcycle:

- Refuel when needed. 2 P. 12, 28
- Engine stop switch functions properly. 2 P. 24

Check the following items at regular intervals:

- Oil level is between the upper and lower marks. 2 P. 58

continued

- Brake fluid level is
  Front: above the LOWER level mark.
  Rear: between the UPPER and LOWER level marks. 2 P. 64
- Engine coolant level is between the upper and lower marks. 2 P. 62
- Side stand functions properly. 2 P. 66

Before riding off-road check all of the preceding plus the following:

- Make sure spokes are tight. Check the rims for any damage. 2 P. 71
- Be sure the fuel fill cap is securely fastened. 2 P. 28
- Check for loose cables and other parts, and anything that appears abnormal.
- Use a wrench to check the tightness of all accessible nuts, bolts and fasteners.

Periodic Checks

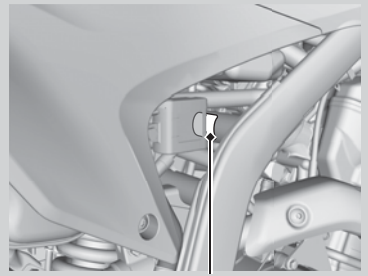
You should also perform other periodic maintenance checks at least once a month regardless of how often you ride, or more often if you ride frequently.

Also, check the odometer reading against the Maintenance Schedule and perform all maintenance that is due. 2 P. 34

Tires and wheels	Check the air pressure (2 P. 47), examine tread for wear and damage (2 P. 47), and check the rims and spokes for damage.
Fluid levels	Check the engine oil level (2 P. 58), engine coolant level (2 P. 62), and brake fluid level (2 P. 64).
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 (2 P. 72) and throttle grip (2 P. 77).
Drive chain	Check the slack (2 P. 67), adjust the slack (2 P. 68), and lubricate (2 P. 46) as needed.
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 (2 P. 76).

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 near the rear brake fluid reservoir.



Color label

3 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:
  - u 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:
  - u Remove affected clothing and wash your skin thoroughly using water.
- Electrolyte splashes into your mouth:
  - u Rinse mouth thoroughly with water, and do not swallow.

3 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.

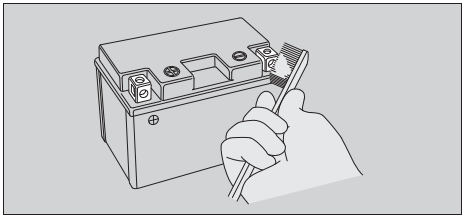
WARNING: Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds.

Wash your hands after handling.

continued

Cleaning the Battery Terminals

1. Remove the battery. 2 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

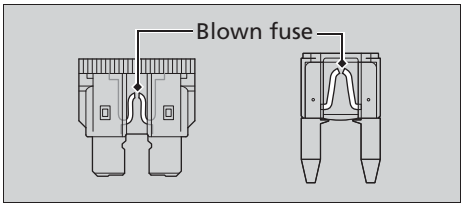
Installing non-Honda electrical accessories can overload the electrical system, discharging the battery and possibly damaging the system.

Fuses

Fuses protect the electrical circuits on your motorcycle. If something electrical on your motorcycle stops working, check for and replace any blown fuses. 2 P. 95

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." 2 P. 120



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.

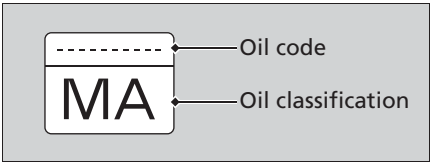
Selecting the Engine Oil

For recommended engine oil, see "Specifications." 2 P. 119

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

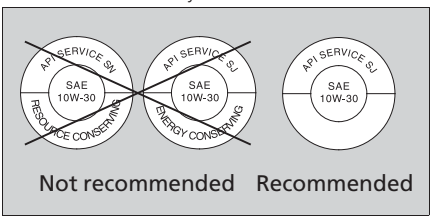
- JASO T 903 standard*1: MA
- SAE standard*2: 10W-30
- API classification*3: SG or higher

*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 3 or DOT 4 Brake Fluid or equivalent

3 WARNING

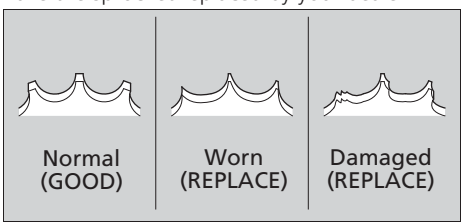
Clean filler cap before removing. Use only DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid from a sealed container.

Drive Chain

The drive chain must be inspected and lubricated regularly. Inspect the chain more frequently if you often ride on bad roads, ride at high speed, or ride with repeated fast acceleration.

If the chain does not move smoothly, makes strange noises, has damaged rollers or loose pins or missing O-rings, or kinks, have the chain inspected by your dealer.

Also inspect the engine sprocket and rear wheel sprocket. If either has worn or damaged teeth, have the sprocket replaced by your dealer.



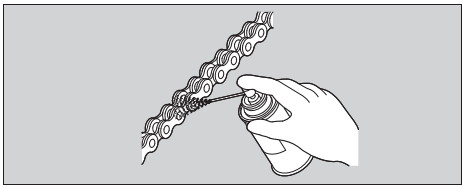
continued

NOTICE
Use of a new chain with worn sprockets will cause rapid chain wear.

Cleaning and Lubricating

After inspecting the slack, clean the chain and sprockets while rotating the rear wheel. Use dry cloth with chain cleaner designed specifically for O-ring chains, or neutral detergent. Use a soft brush if the chain is dirty.
After cleaning, wipe dry and lubricate with the recommended lubricant.

Recommended lubricant:
Pro Honda HP Chain Lube or equivalent



Do not use a steam cleaner, a high pressure cleaner, a wire brush, volatile solvent such as gasoline and benzene, abrasive cleaner, chain cleaner or lubricant NOT designed specifically for O-ring chains as these can damage the rubber O-ring seals.
Avoid getting lubricant on the brakes or tires. Avoid applying excess chain lubricant to prevent spray onto your clothes and the motorcycle.

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 which cannot be cleaned with compressed air or otherwise without degrading its performance.
If the filter becomes dirty, replace it with a new one.

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.
If the drain tube overflows, the air filter may become contaminated with engine oil causing poor engine performance.

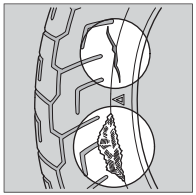
Tires (Inspecting/Replacing)

Checking the Air Pressure

Visually inspect your tires and use an air pressure gauge to measure the air pressure before each off-road ride and whenever you return to pavement after riding off-road. If you only ride on pavement, check the pressure at least once a month or any time you think the tires look low. Always check air pressure when your tires are cold.
If you decide to adjust the tire pressure for a particular off-road riding condition, make changes a little at a time.

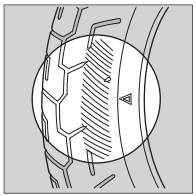
continued

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 bumps or bulges in the side walls of the tires.

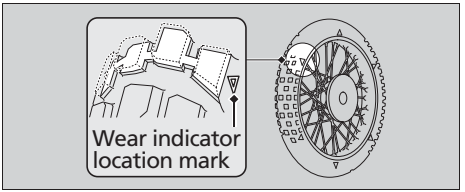
Inspecting for Abnormal Wear



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.



3 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.

Have your tires replaced by your dealer. For recommended tires, air pressure and minimum tread depth, see "Specifications." 2 P. 119

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.
- Remember to replace the inner tube whenever you replace a tire. The old tube will probably be stretched, and it could fail if installed in a new tire.

3 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.

a b c

DOT XXXX XXXX 22 09

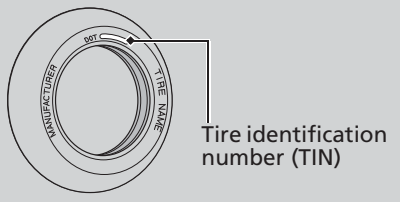
DOT: This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

a XXXX: Factory code

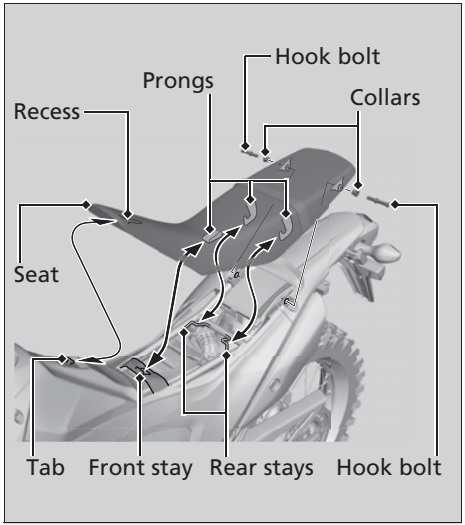
b XXXX: Tire type code

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

Tire Labeling Example



Seat



The seat must be removed to access the owner's manual.

Removal

1. Remove the collars and hook bolts.
2. Pull the seat back and up.

Installation

1. Align the recess with the tab and insert the prongs into the front stay and rear stays.
2. Install the collars onto the hook bolts. Tighten the hook bolts.

Torque: 15 lbf·ft (21 N·m, 2.1 kgf·m).

Side Cover

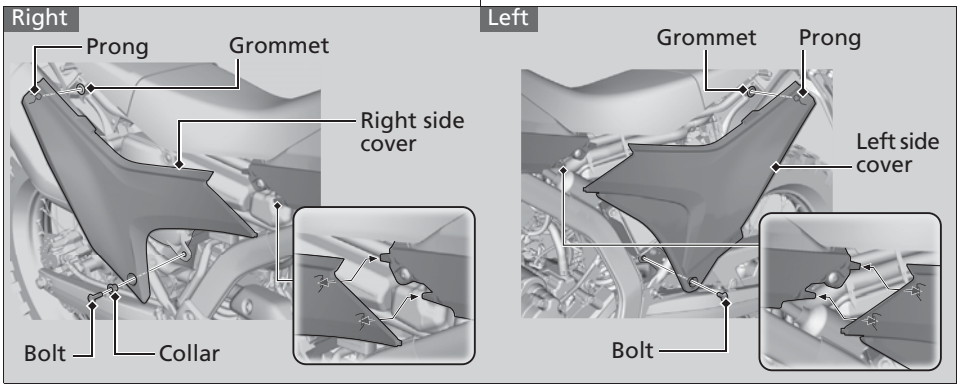
The right side cover must be removed to service the air cleaner.
The left side cover must be removed to access the battery, main fuse and fuse box.

Removal

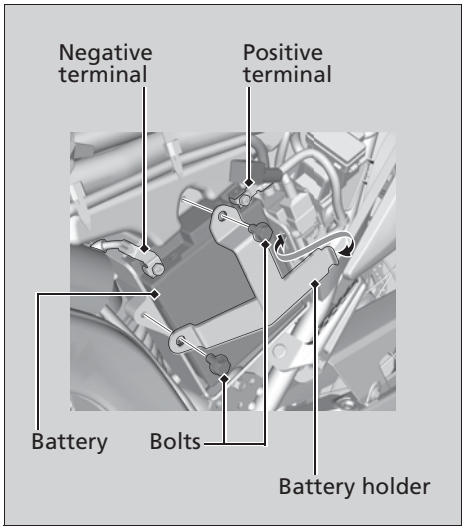
1. Right Remove the collar and bolt.
   Left Remove the bolt.
2. Remove the prong from the grommet.
3. Remove the side cover.

Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.



Battery



Removal

Make sure the ignition switch is off.

1. Remove the left side cover. 2 P. 52
2. Remove the bolts.
3. Remove the battery holder.
4. Disconnect the negative - terminal from the battery.
5. Disconnect the positive + terminal from the battery.
6. Remove the battery taking care not to drop the terminal nuts.

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 memory of the clock will be erased when you disconnect the battery. Reset the clock after reconnecting the battery.
For proper handling of the battery, see
"Maintenance Fundamentals." 2 P. 41
"Battery Goes Dead." 2 P. 90

Checking Spark Plug

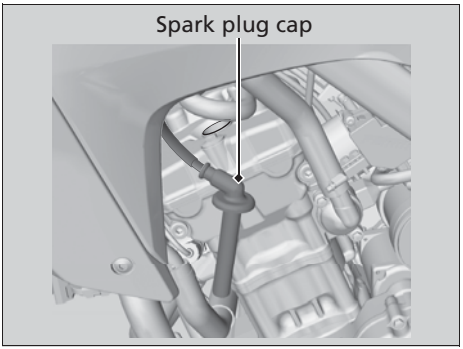
For the recommended spark plug, see "Specifications." 2 P. 119

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

NOTICE

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

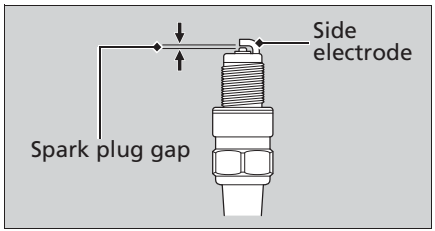
1. Disconnect the spark plug cap.
2. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
3. Remove the spark plug using the spark plug wrench.



4. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling.
   - u If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug.
   - u Do not clean the spark plug. If an electrode is contaminated with accumulated objects or dirt, replace the spark plug with a new one.

5. Check the spark plug gap using a wire-type feeler gauge.
u Do not adjust the spark plug gap. If the gap is out of specification, replace the spark plug with a new one.

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



6. Make sure the plug washer is in good condition.
7. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
8. Tighten the 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:
  1/2 turn after it seats.
  b) Then loosen the plug.
  c) Next, tighten the plug again:
  1/8 turn after it seats.

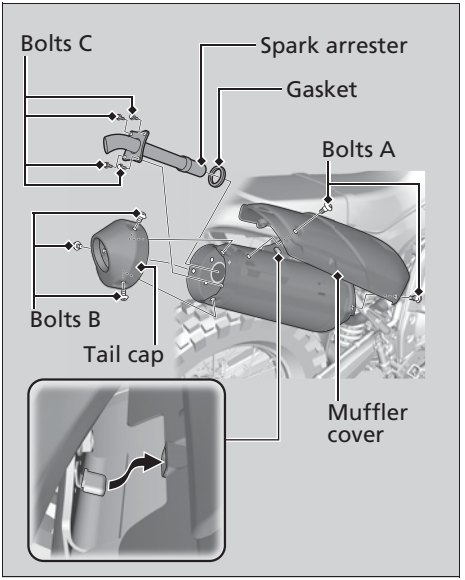
NOTICE
An improperly tightened spark plug can damage the engine. If a plug is too lose, a piston may be damaged. If a plug is too tight, the threads may be damaged.

9. Reinstall the spark plug cap. Take care avoid pinching any cables or wires.

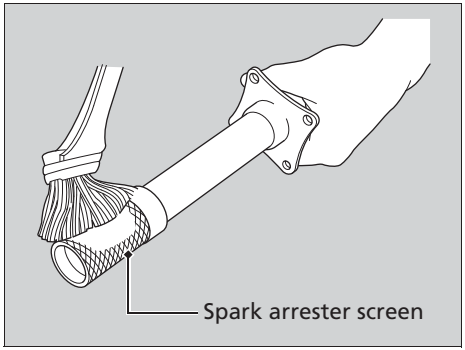
Cleaning the Spark Arrester

Regular servicing prevents carbon buildup (which can diminish engine performance) and also complies with USDA regulations for regular maintenance to assure proper function. The spark arrester prevents random sparks from the combustion process in your engine from reaching the environment.

1. Allow the engine and muffler to cool.
2. Remove the bolts A and muffler cover from the muffler.
3. Remove the bolts B and tail cap from the muffler.
4. Remove the bolts C, spark arrester and gasket from the muffler.



5. Use a brush to remove carbon deposits from the spark arrester screen. Be careful to avoid damaging the spark arrester screen. The spark arrester must be free of breaks and holes. Replace, if necessary. Check the gasket. Replace, if necessary.



6. Install the gasket and the spark arrester, and tighten the bolts C.

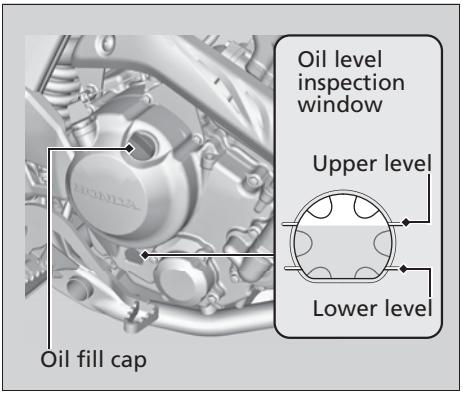
7. Install the tail cap and tighten the bolts B.

Torque: 3.9 lbf·ft (5.25 N·m, 0.54 kgf·m).

8. Install the muffler cover and tighten the bolts A.

Checking the Engine Oil

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 2 to 3 minutes.
3. Place your motorcycle in an upright position on a firm, level surface.
4. Check that the oil level is between the upper and lower level marks in the oil inspection window.



Adding Engine Oil

If the engine oil is below or near the lower level mark, add the recommended engine oil. 2 P. 44

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

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." 2 P. 44

Changing Engine Oil & Filter

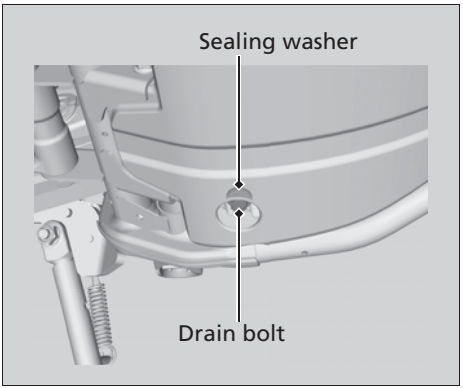
Changing the oil and filter requires special tools. We recommend that you have your motorcycle serviced by your dealer.

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, drain bolt, and sealing washer to drain the oil.
6. Remove the oil filter cover, oil filter, spring and gasket by removing the oil filter cover bolts.
   u Discard the oil and oil filter at an approved recycling center.

7. Install a new oil filter with the "OUT-SIDE" mark facing out.
8. Install the spring into the oil filter cover, and then install a new gasket and oil filter cover by tightening the oil filter cover bolts.

Torque: 9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m).

9. Install a new sealing washer onto the drain bolt. Tighten the drain bolt.

Torque: 18 lbf·ft (24 N·m, 2.4 kgf·m).

10. Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (2 P. 44) and install the oil fill cap.

Required oil

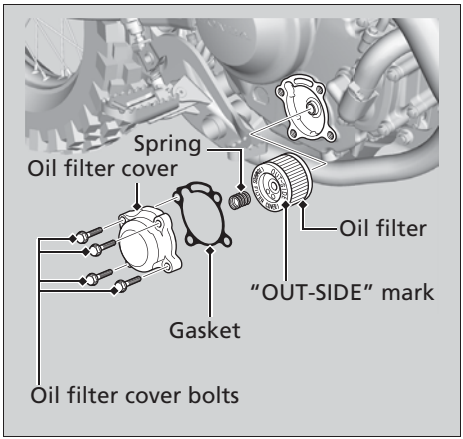
When changing oil & engine oil filter:
1.6 US qt (1.5 liters)

When changing oil only:
1.5 US qt (1.4 liters)

11. Check the oil level. 2 P. 58
12. Check that there are no oil leaks.

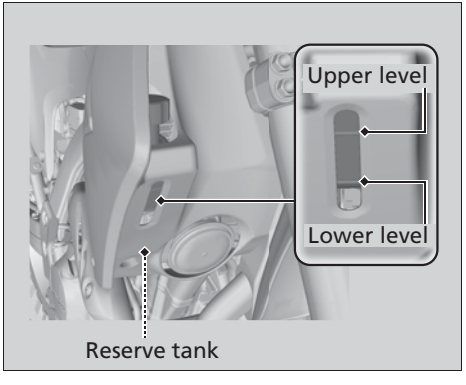
NOTICE

Improper installation of the oil filter can result in serious damage to the engine.



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

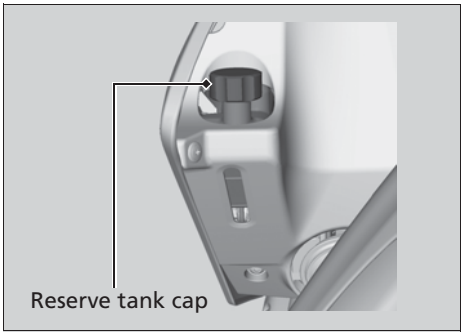
If the coolant level is below the lower level, add the recommended coolant 2 P. 46 until the level reaches the upper level mark.
Add fluid only from the reserve tank cap and do not remove the radiator cap.

1. Remove the reserve tank cap and add fluid while monitoring the coolant level.
   - u Do not overfill above the upper level mark.
   - u Make sure no foreign objects enter the reserve tank opening.
2. Securely reinstall the cap.

3 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

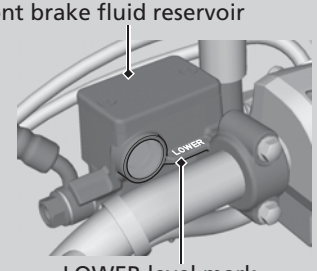
Have your dealer change the coolant unless you have the proper tools and are mechanically qualified.

Checking Brake Fluid

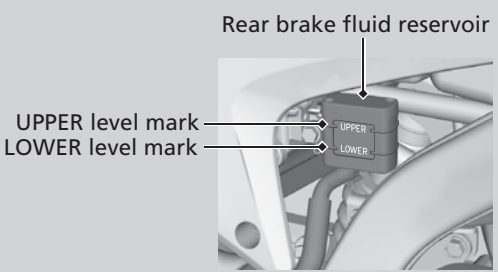
1. Place your motorcycle in an upright position on a firm, level surface.
2. Front Check that the brake fluid reservoir is horizontal and that the fluid level is above the LOWER level mark.
   Rear Check that the brake fluid reservoir is horizontal and that the fluid level is between the LOWER level 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.

Front



Rear



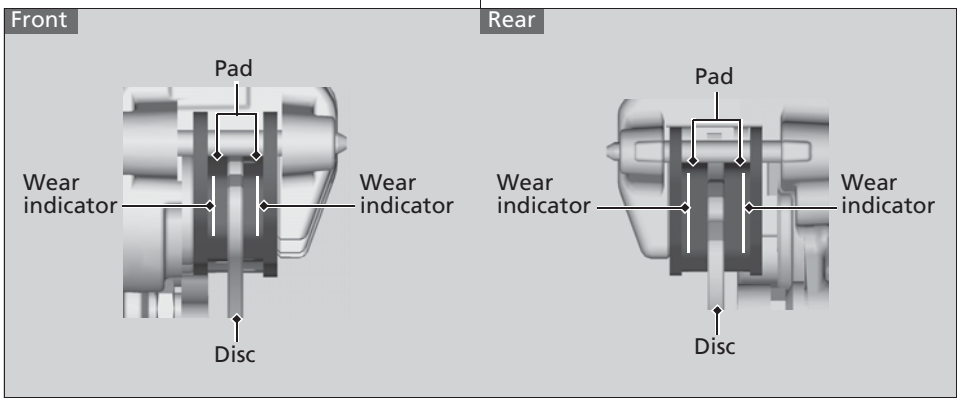
Inspecting the Brake Pads

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

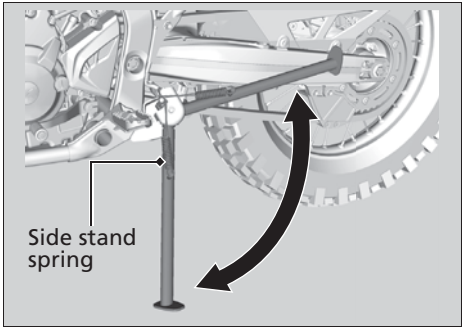
1. Front Inspect the brake pads from below the brake caliper.
2. Rear Inspect the brake pads from the rear right of the motorcycle.

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.

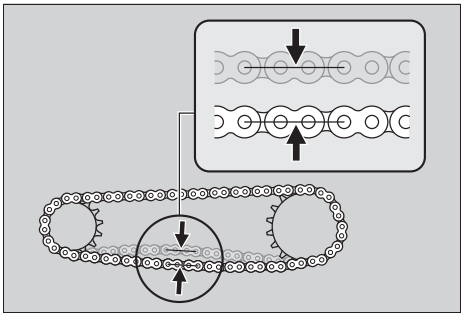
Inspecting the Drive Chain Slack

Check the drive chain slack at several points along the chain. If the slack is not constant at all points, some links may be kinked and binding.
Have the chain inspected by your dealer.

1. Place your motorcycle on the side stand on a level surface.
2. Stop the engine. Place the transmission in Neutral.
3. Check the slack in the lower half of the drive chain midway between the sprockets.

Drive chain slack:
1 to 1 3/8 in (25 to 35 mm)

u Do not ride your motorcycle if the slack exceeds 1 15/16 in (50 mm).

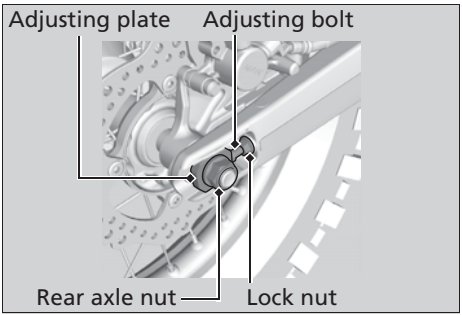


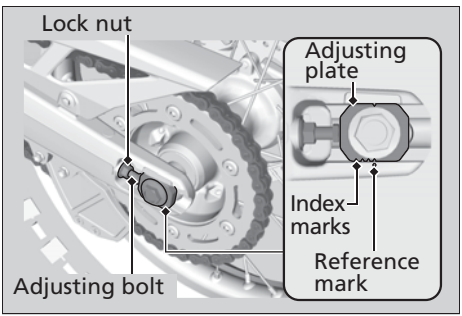
4. Roll the motorcycle forward and check that the chain moves smoothly.
5. Inspect the sprockets. 2 P. 45
6. Clean and lubricate the drive chain. 2 P. 46

Adjusting the Drive Chain Slack

Adjusting the chain requires special tools. Have the drive chain slack adjusted by your dealer.

1. Place your motorcycle on the side stand on a level surface.
2. Stop the engine. Place the transmission in Neutral.
3. Loosen the rear axle nut.
4. Loosen the lock nuts on both adjusting bolts.





5. Turn both adjusting bolts an equal number of turns until the correct drive chain slack is obtained. Turn the adjusting bolts counterclockwise to tighten the chain. Turn the adjusting bolts clockwise and push the rear wheel forward to provide more slack.
   Adjust the slack at a point midway between the front sprocket and the rear wheel sprocket.
   Check the drive chain slack. 2 P. 67
6. Check rear axle alignment by making sure the index marks on the chain adjusting plate aligns with the reference mark on both sides of the swingarm.
   Both marks should correspond. If the axle is misaligned, turn the right or left adjusting bolt until the marks are aligned and recheck chain slack.
7. Tighten the rear axle nut.

   Torque: 65 lbf·ft (88 N·m, 9.0 kgf·m).
8. Hold the adjusting bolts and tighten the lock nuts.

   Torque: 20 lbf·ft (27 N·m, 2.8 kgf·m).
9. Recheck drive chain slack.

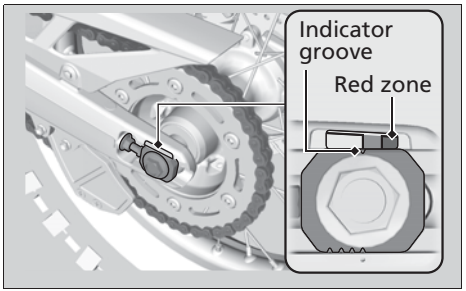
If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

Checking the Drive Chain Wear

Check the chain wear label when adjusting the drive chain. If the indicator groove on the chain adjusting plate enters the red zone on the label after the chain has been adjusted to the proper slack, the chain is excessively worn and must be replaced.

Chain: DID 520VF

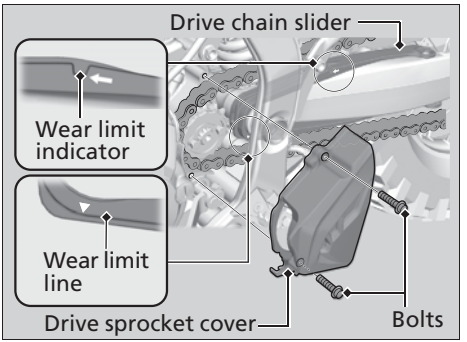
If necessary have the drive chain replaced by your dealer.



Checking the Drive Chain Slider

Check the condition of the drive chain slider. The drive chain slider need to be replaced if it is worn to the wear limit indicator or wear limit line.

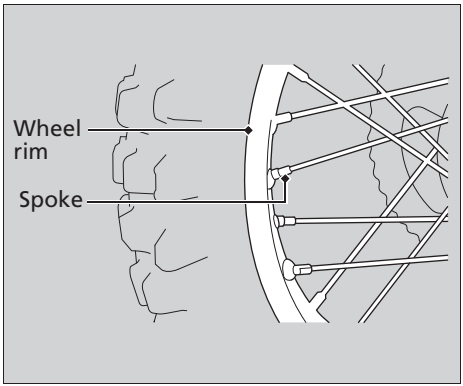
To inspect the wear limit line, remove the drive sprocket cover by removing the bolts. If necessary have the drive chain slider replaced by your dealer.



Wheels Rims & Spokes

Keeping the wheels true (round) and maintaining correct spoke tension is critical to safe motorcycle operation.
During the first 600 miles (1,000 km), spokes will loosen more rapidly due to the initial seating of the parts. Excessively loose spokes may result in instability at high speeds and possible loss of control.
It is not necessary to remove the wheels to perform the recommended service in the Maintenance Schedule. However, information for wheel removal is provided for emergency situations. 2 P. 84

1. Inspect the wheel rims and spokes for damage.
2. Tighten any loose spokes.
3. Rotate the wheel slowly to see if it appears to "wobble." If it does, the rim is out of round or not "true." If the wobble is noticeable, see your dealer for inspection.

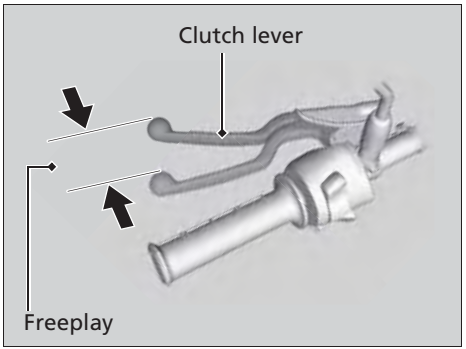


Checking the Clutch

Checking the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Check the clutch lever freeplay.

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



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

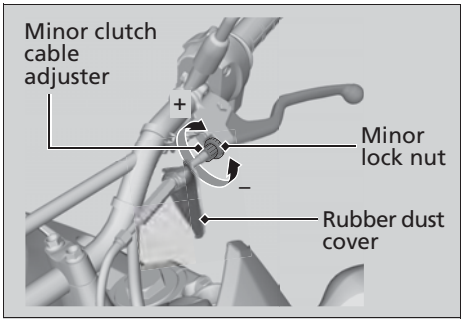
Improper freeplay adjustment can cause premature clutch wear.

Adjusting the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Minor Adjustment

Attempt adjustment with the minor clutch cable adjuster first.

1. Pull back the rubber dust cover.
2. Loosen the minor lock nut.
3. Turn the minor clutch cable adjuster until the freeplay is 3/8 to 13/16 in (10 to 20mm).
4. Tighten the minor lock nut and check the freeplay again.
5. Install the rubber dust cover.

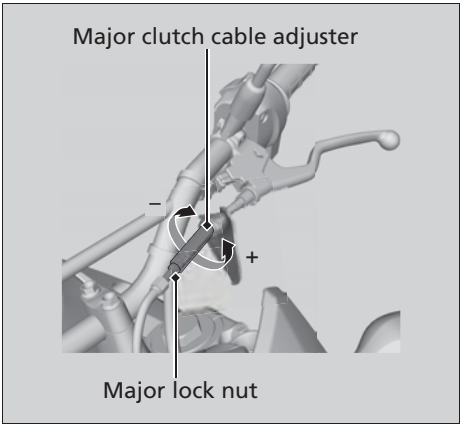


continued

Major Adjustment

If the minor clutch cable adjuster is threaded out near its limit, or the correct freeplay cannot be obtained, attempt adjustment with the major clutch cable adjuster.

1. Pull back the rubber dust cover. Loosen the minor lock nut and turn the minor clutch cable adjuster all the way in (to provide maximum freeplay). Tighten the minor lock nut. Install the rubber dust cover.
2. Loosen the major lock nut.
3. Turn the major clutch cable adjuster until the freeplay is 3/8 to 13/16 in (10 to 20mm).
4. Tighten the major 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.



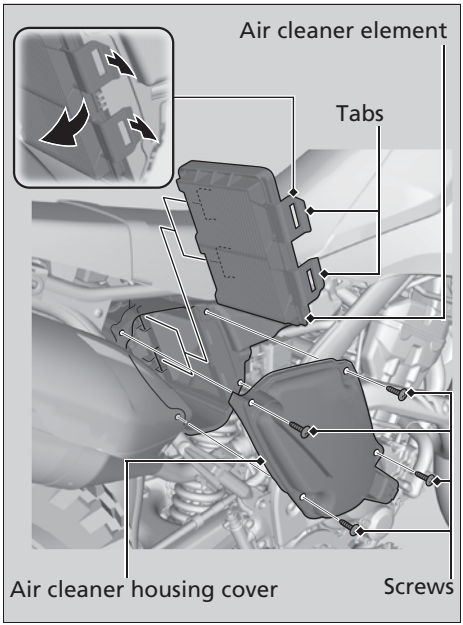
If proper adjustment cannot be obtained or the clutch does not work correctly, see your dealer.

Changing Air Cleaner Element

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

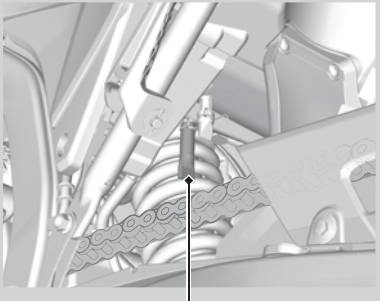
NOTICE
Using the wrong air cleaner element can result in serious damage to the engine.

1. Remove the right side cover. 2 P. 52
2. Remove the air cleaner housing cover by removing the screws.
3. Release the tabs and pull out the air cleaner element.
4. Install a new air cleaner element.
   u Make sure the air cleaner element is fixed securely.
5. Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.



Cleaning the Crankcase Breather

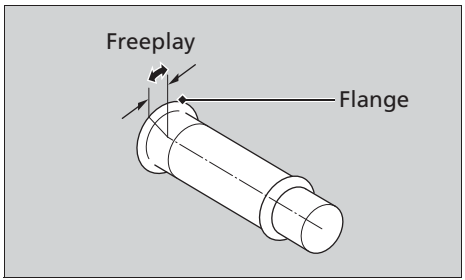
1. Remove the crankcase breather tube.
2. Drain deposits into a suitable container.
3. Install the crankcase breather tube.



Checking the Throttle

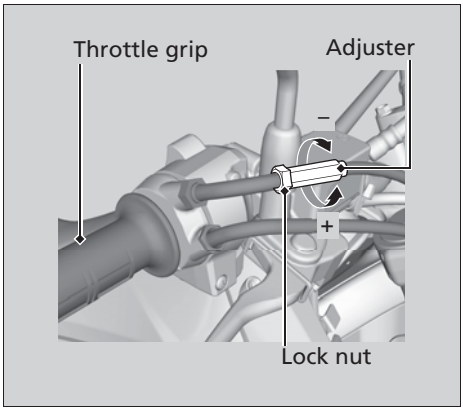
With the engine off, check that the throttle rotates smoothly from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions and throttle freeplay is correct. If the throttle does not move smoothly, close automatically, or if the cable is damaged, have the motorcycle inspected by your dealer.

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



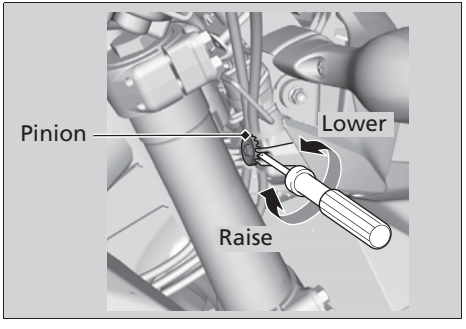
Adjusting the Throttle Freeplay

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



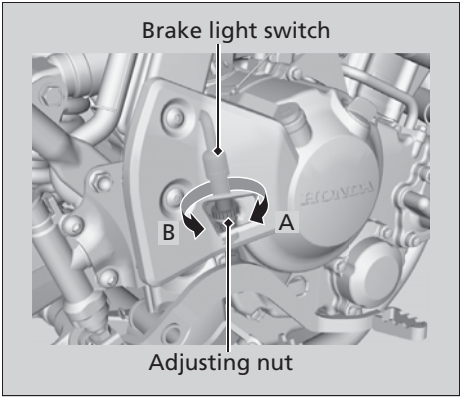
Adjusting the Headlight Aim

You can adjust vertical aim of the headlight for proper alignment. Turn the pinion using a Phillips screwdriver in or out as necessary. 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. 80
Overheating (High coolant temperature indicator is on) ..... P. 81
Warning Indicators On ..... P. 82
PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL)..... P. 82
Other Warning Indication ..... P. 83
Fuel Gauge Failure Indication ..... P. 83
Tire Puncture..... P. 84
Tube Repair and Replacement..... P. 84
Removing Wheels ..... P. 84
Electrical Trouble.....P. 90
Battery Goes Dead .....P. 90
Burned-out Light Bulb .....P. 90
Blown Fuse.....P. 95

Engine Will Not Start

Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. 2 P. 26
- Check that there is gasoline in the fuel tank.
- Check if the PGM-FI malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) is on.
  - u If the indicator light is on, contact your dealer as soon as possible.

Starter Motor Does Not Operate

Check the following items:

- Make sure engine stop switch is ◯ (Run) position. 2 P. 24
- Check for a blown fuse. 2 P. 95
- Check for a loose battery connection or battery terminal corrosion. 2 P. 53
- Check the condition of the battery. 2 P. 90

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.
   2 P. 62

   If there is a leak:

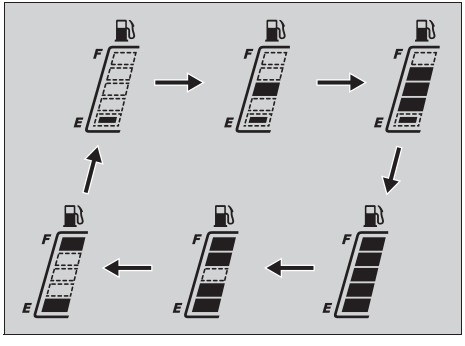
   Do not start the engine. Transport your motorcycle to your dealer.
4. Check the coolant level in the reserve tank, and add coolant as necessary.
   2 P. 62
5. If 1-4 check normal, you may continue riding, but closely monitor the high coolant temperature indicator.

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.

Fuel Gauge Failure Indication

If the fuel system has an error, the fuel gauge will be displayed as shown in the illustration. If this occurs, see your dealer as soon as possible.



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.

Tube Repair and Replacement

If a tube is punctured or damaged, you should replace it as soon as possible. A tube that is repaired may not have the same reliability as a new one, and it may fail while you are riding.
If you need to make a temporary repair by patching a tube or using an aerosol sealant, ride cautiously at reduced speed and have the tube replaced before you ride again. Anytime a tube is replaced, the tire should be carefully inspected as described.

3 WARNING

Riding your motorcycle with a temporary tire or tube 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 or tube repair, ride slowly and carefully and do not exceed 30 mph (50 km/h) until the tire is replaced.

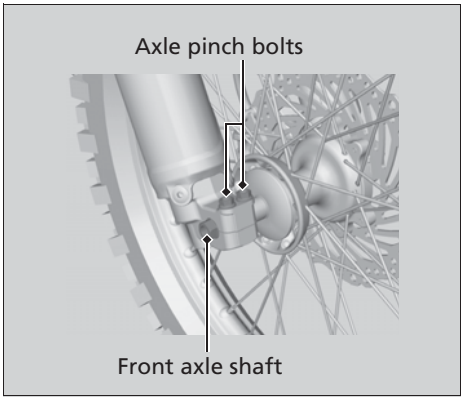
Removing Wheels

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

Front Wheel

Removal

1. Park on a firm, level surface.
2. Loosen the axle pinch bolts.
3. Loosen the front axle shaft.
4. Support your motorcycle securely and raise the front wheel off the ground using a maintenance stand or a hoist.
5. Remove the front axle shaft, side collars and wheel.
   - u Avoid getting grease, oil, or dirt on the disc or pad surfaces.
   - u Do not pull the brake lever while the front wheel is removed.



continued

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.
   u Avoid scratching the brake pads, carefully fit the brake disc between the pads.
3. Tighten the axle shaft.

Torque: 54 lbf·ft (73.5 N·m, 7.5 kgf·m).

4. Lower the front wheel on the ground.
5. Apply the brake lever several times. Then, pump the fork several times.
6. Tighten the axle pinch bolts.

Torque: 15 lbf·ft (20 N·m, 2.0 kgf·m).

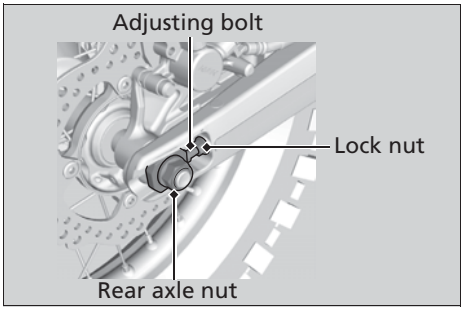
7. Raise the front wheel off the ground again, and check that the wheel rotates freely after you release the brake.
8. Lower the front wheel on the ground again.

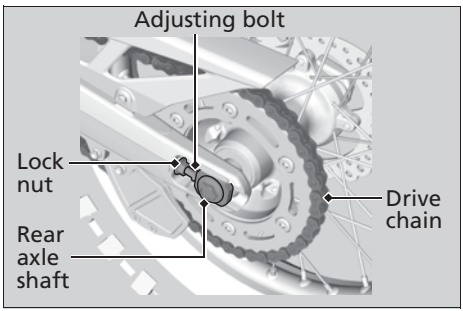
If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

Rear Wheel

Removal

1. Park on a firm, level surface.
2. Support your motorcycle securely and raise the rear wheel off the ground using a maintenance stand or a hoist.
3. Loosen the rear axle nut and lock nuts, and turn the adjusting bolts so the rear wheel can be moved all the way forward for maximum drive chain slack.
4. Remove the rear axle nut.
5. Remove the drive chain from the rear wheel sprocket by pushing the rear wheel forward.
6. Remove the rear axle shaft and adjusting plates.





continued

7. Remove the brake caliper bracket, rear wheel and side collars.
- u Support the brake caliper assembly so that it doesn't hang from the brake hose. Do not twist the brake hose.
- u Avoid getting grease, oil, or dirt on the disc or pad surfaces.
- u Do not push the brake pedal while the wheel is removed.

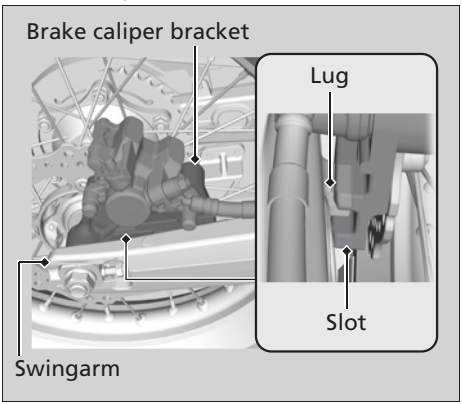
Installation

1. To install the rear wheel, reverse the removal procedure.
- u Take care to prevent the brake caliper from scratching the wheel during installation.

NOTICE

When installing the brake caliper into position, carefully fit the brake disc between the pads to avoid scratching them.

2. Make sure that the slot on the brake caliper bracket is positioned in the lug on the swingarm.



3. Adjust the drive chain. 2 P. 68
4. Install and tighten the rear axle nut.

   Torque: 65 lbf·ft (88 N·m, 9.0 kgf·m).

5. After installing the wheel, apply the brake pedal several times, then recheck the wheel rotates freely. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or if the wheel does not rotate freely.

If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

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.

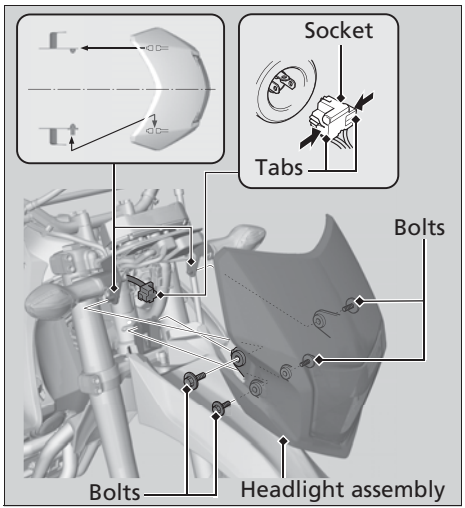
Burned-out Light Bulb

Follow the procedure below to replace a burned-out light bulb.
Turn the ignition switch to the OFF or LOCK 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." 2 P. 120

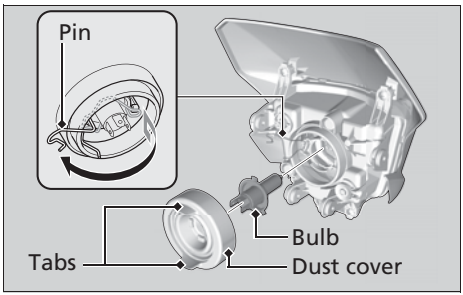
Headlight Bulb

1. Remove the bolts.
2. Remove the headlight assembly.
3. Pull off the socket while pressing the tabs.



4. Remove the dust cover.
5. Press the pin down and pull out the bulb without turning it.
6. Install a new bulb and removed parts in the reverse order of removal.
   u Install the dust cover with its tabs positioned vertically.

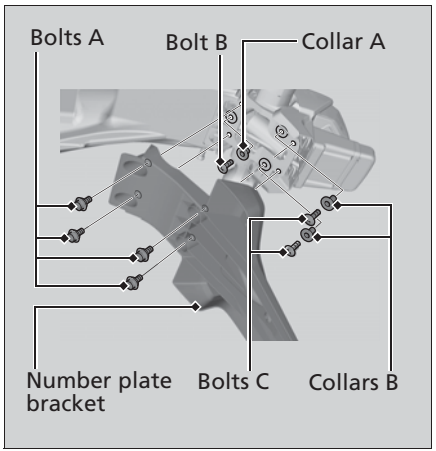
Do not touch the glass surface with your fingers. If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with alcohol.



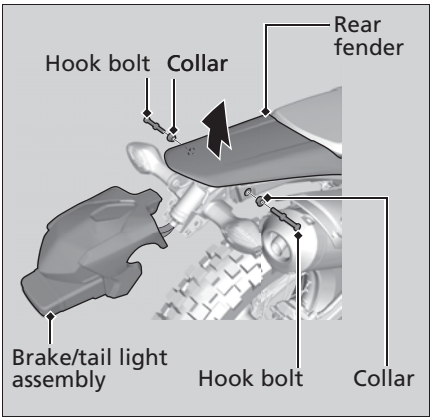
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Brake/Tail Light Bulb

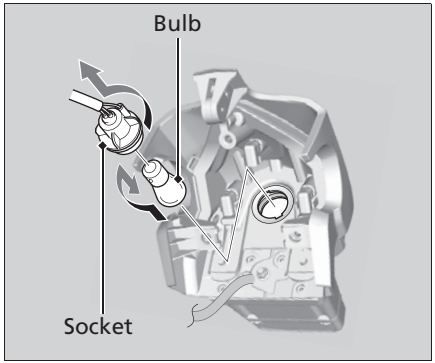
1. Remove the bolts A.
2. Remove the number plate bracket.
3. Remove the bolt B, collar A, bolts C and collars B.



4. Remove the hook bolts and collars.
5. Move the brake/tail light assembly backward while raising the rear fender.

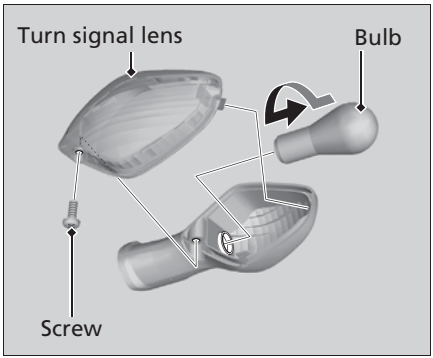


6. Turn the socket counterclockwise, and remove it.
7. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.
8. Install a new bulb and removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



Front/Rear Turn Signal Bulb

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

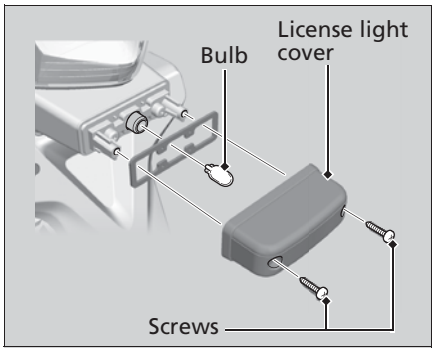


4. Install a new bulb and removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

continued

License Plate Light Bulb

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



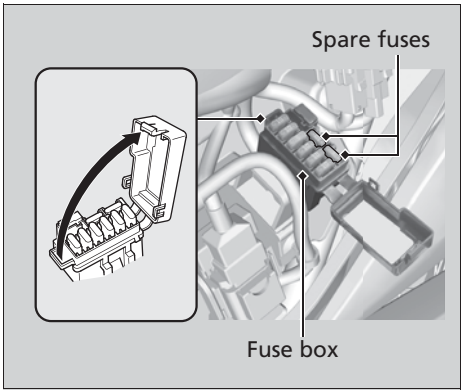
4. Install a new bulb and removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

Blown Fuse

Before handling fuses, see "Inspecting and Replacing Fuses." 2 P. 43

Fuse Box Fuses

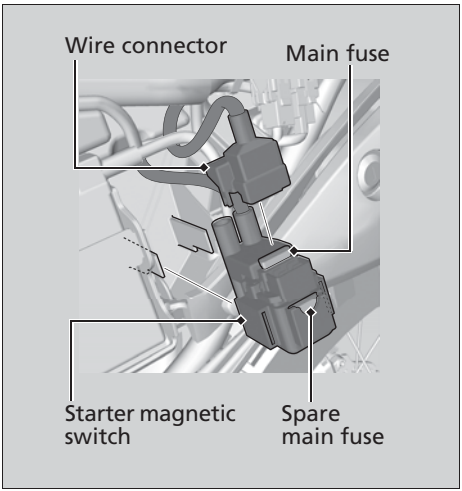
1. Remove the left side cover. 2 P. 52
2. Open the fuse box.
3. Pull the fuses out with the fuse puller in the tool kit one by one check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare of the same rating.
4. Close the fuse box.
5. Install the left side cover.



continued

Main Fuse

1. Remove the left side cover. 2 P. 52
2. Disconnect the wire connector of the starter magnetic switch.
3. Pull the main fuse out with the fuse puller in the tool kit and check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare of the same rating.
   u Spare main fuse is provided on the starter magnetic switch.
4. Install the left side cover.



NOTICE

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

Information

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Emission Control Systems ..... P. 106
Catalytic Converter..... P. 111
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Keys

Ignition 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, the ignition switch 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 read-out exceeds 999,999.

Tripmeter

The tripmeter A, B returns to 0.0 when the read-out exceeds 999.9.

Document Bag

The owner's manual, registration, and insurance information can be stored in the plastic document bag located 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.
   - u 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.
   - u 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. Lubricate the drive chain immediately after washing and drying the motorcycle.
6. Apply a coat of wax to prevent corrosion.
   - u 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.
   - u If your motorcycle has any matte painted parts, do not apply a coat of wax to the matte painted surface.

Washing Precautions

Follow these guidelines when washing:

- Do not use high-pressure washers:
  - u High-pressure water cleaners can damage moving parts and electrical parts, rendering them inoperable.
- Do not direct water at the muffler:
  - u Water in the muffler can prevent starting and causes rust in the muffler.
- Dry the brakes:
  - u Water adversely affects braking effectiveness. After washing, apply the brakes intermittently at low speed to help dry them.
- Do not direct water under the seat:
  - u Water in the under seat compartment can damage your documents and other belongings.
- Do not direct water at the air cleaner:
  - u Water in the air cleaner can prevent the engine from starting.
- Do not direct water near the headlight:
  - u Any condensation inside the headlight should dissipate after a few minutes of running the engine.
- Do not use waxes containing compounds on matte painted surface:
  - u Using plenty of water, clean matte painted surface with a soft cloth or sponge. Dry with a soft, clean cloth.
  - u Use neutral detergent to clean matte painted surface.

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.

continued

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

When the exhaust pipe and muffler are painted, do not use a commercially available abrasive kitchen cleaning compound. Use a neutral detergent to clean the painted surface on the exhaust pipe and muffler. If you are not sure if your exhaust pipe and muffler are painted, contact your dealer.

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.
- Lubricate the drive chain. 2 P. 46
- 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.
- Remove the battery (2 P. 53) to prevent discharge. Charge the battery in a shaded, well-ventilated area.
  - u 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.

USA 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

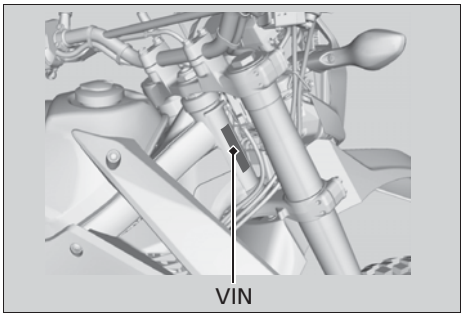
Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your motorcycle. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer.

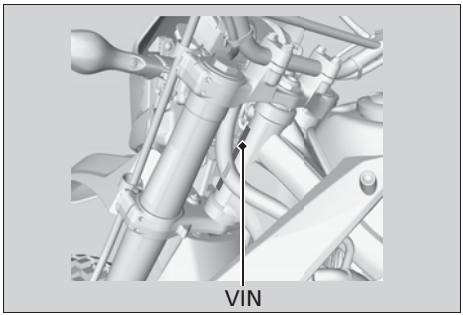
Recycle Wastes

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.

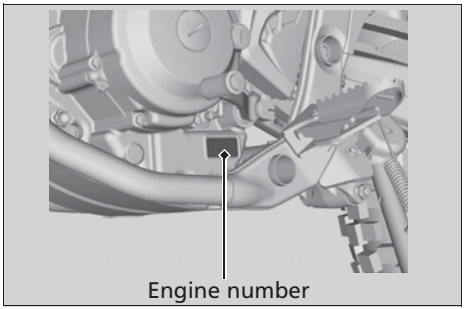
Vehicle Identification Number

The VIN and engine serial number 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 steering head.
The engine number is stamped on the left side of the crankcase.
You should record these numbers and keep them in a safe place.





continued



Emission Control Systems

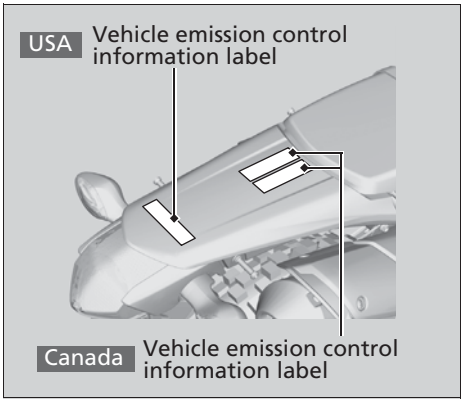
Your motorcycle engine emits combustion byproducts, including carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporation also emits hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NOx, CO, and HC is important for the environment.

Exhaust Emission Requirements

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and Environment Canada (EC) 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 (USA only). The Vehicle Emission Control Information label is attached to the rear fender.



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.

continued

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

USA only

An evaporative emissions control system uses a canister filled with charcoal to absorb 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, and Canadian provincial laws may prohibit, 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.

continued

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

- Removal of, or puncturing the muffler, baffles, header pipes or any other component which conducts exhaust gases.
- Removal of, or puncturing of any part of the intake system.
- Lack of proper maintenance.
- Removing or disabling any emissions compliance component, or replacing any compliance component with a non-compliant component.

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 a three-way catalytic converter. The catalytic converter contain precious metals that serve as catalysts in high temperature chemical reactions that convert hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) 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. (USA only, Canada: See your dealer to order authorized manuals.)

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
61KZZ01	2014 CRF250L Service Manual
61CSM00	Common Service Manual
31KZZA10	2014 CRF250L Owner's Manual

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Order Toll Free: 1-888-CYCLE93 (1-888-292-5393)
(NOTE: For Credit Card Orders Only)
Monday – Friday 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM EST

Warranty Coverage and Service

Coverage

Your new Honda is covered by the following warranties:

- Motorcycle Limited Warranty
- Emission Control System Warranty
- Noise Control Warranty (USA only)

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.

Canada Please refer to the Warranty Booklet posted on our website at www.honda.ca.

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 (USA only). 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.

Canada Honda Canada Inc., Customer Relations Dept, 180 Honda Boulevard, Markham, Ontario L6C 0H9, telephone: (888) 946-6329, facsimile: (877) 939-0909.

Please include the following information in your letter:

continued

- 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, Honda Genuine Accessories (USA only), and Honda accessories and products (Canada only) 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 (USA only).

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 (USA only).

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*.

USA 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*.

Specifications

■ Main Components

Type	MD38
Overall length	86.4 in (2,195 mm)
Overall width	32.1 in (815 mm)
Overall height	47.0 in (1,195 mm)
Wheelbase	56.9 in (1,445 mm)
Minimum ground clearance	10.0 in (255 mm)
Caster angle	27° 35′
Trail	4.4 in (113 mm)
Curb weight	320 lb (145 kg)
Maximum weight capacity*1	320 lb (145 kg)
Passenger capacity	Rider and 1 passenger
Minimum turning radius	7.6 ft (2.3 m)
Displacement	15.3 cu-in (250 cm^3)
Bore x stroke	2.99 × 2.17 in (76.0 x 55.0 mm)
Compression ratio	10.7:1

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

Fuel	Unleaded gasoline Recommended fuel octane number: Pump Octane Number (PON) 86 or higher.	
Tank capacity	2.03 US gal (7.7 liters)	
Battery	YTX7L-BS 12V-6.0Ah (10 HR)	
Gear ratios	1st	3.333
	2nd	2.117
	3rd	1.571
	4th	1.304
	5th	1.115
	6th	0.962
Reduction ratios (primary / final)	2.807 / 2.857	

Service Data

Tire size	Front	3.00-21 51P
	Rear	120/80-18M/C 62P
Tire type		bias-ply, tube
Recommended Tires	Front	IRC GP-21F Z
	Rear	IRC GP-22R
Tire air pressure	Front	22psi (150 kPa, 1.50 kgf/cm^2)
	Rear	22psi (150 kPa, 1.50 kgf/cm^2)
Minimum tread depth	Front	0.12 in (3.0 mm)
	Rear	0.12 in (3.0 mm)
Spark plug	(standard)	SIMR8A9 (NGK)
Spark plug gap	(non-adjustable)	0.031 to 0.035 in (0.80 to 0.90 mm)
Idle speed		1,450 ± 100 rpm

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 (USA & Canada) or Honda 4-stroke oil, or an equivalent motorcycle oil	
Engine oil capacity	After draining	1.5 US qt (1.4 liters)
	After draining & filter change	1.6 US qt (1.5 liters)
	After disassembly	1.9 US qt (1.8 liters)
Recommended brake (clutch) fluid	Honda DOT 3 or DOT 4 Brake Fluid	
Cooling system capacity	1.08 US qt (1.02 liters)	
Recommended coolant	Pro Honda HP Coolant	
Recommended drive chain lubricant	Pro Honda HP Chain Lube or equivalent	
Drive chain slack	1 to 1 3/8 in (25 to 35 mm)	
Standard drive chain	DID 520VF	
	No. of links	106
Standard sprocket sizes	Engine sprocket	14T
	Rear wheel sprocket	40T

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	10A, 5A

Torque Specifications

Hook bolts	15 lbf·ft (21 N·m, 2.1 kgf·m)
Engine oil drain bolt	18 lbf·ft (24 N·m, 2.4 kgf·m)
Oil filter cover bolts	9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m)
Front wheel axle shaft	54 lbf·ft (73.5 N·m, 7.5 kgf·m)
Front wheel axle pinch bolts	15 lbf·ft (20 N·m, 2.0 kgf·m)
Rear wheel axle nut	65 lbf·ft (88 N·m, 9.0 kgf·m)
Drive chain adjusting lock nuts	20 lbf·ft (27 N·m, 2.8 kgf·m)
Muffler tail cap	3.9 lbf·ft (5.25 N·m, 0.54 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	

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