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Welcome

Congratulations on your purchase of a new Honda vehicle. Your selection of a Honda makes you part of a worldwide family of satisfied customers who appreciate Honda's reputation for building quality into every product.

To ensure your safety and riding pleasure:

- Read this owner's manual carefully.
- Follow all recommendations and procedures contained in this manual.
- Pay close attention to safety messages contained in this manual and on the vehicle.

To protect your investment, we urge you to take responsibility for keeping your vehicle well serviced and maintained. Also, observe the break-in guidelines, and always perform the pre-ride inspection and other periodic checks in this manual.

When service is required, remember that your Honda dealer knows your vehicle best. If you have the required mechanical "know-how" and tools, you can purchase an official Honda Service Manual to help you perform many maintenance and repair tasks. P. 116

Read the warranty information thoroughly so that you understand the warranty coverage and that you are aware of your rights and responsibilities. P. 117

You may also want to visit our website at www.powersports.honda.com.
Happy riding!

A Few Words About Safety

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. Operating this vehicle 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 vehicle. You must use your own good judgment.

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

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

⚠DANGER

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

⚠WARNING

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

⚠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 vehicle, other property, or the environment.

Vehicle Safety

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

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

Safety Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to enhance your safety:

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

Always Wear a Helmet

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

Before Riding

Make sure that you are physically fit, mentally focused and free of alcohol and drugs. Check that you are wearing an approved helmet and protective apparel.

Take Time to Learn & Practice

Even if you have ridden other vehicles, practice riding in a safe area to become familiar with how this vehicle works and handles, and to become accustomed to the vehicle'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.

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

Ride Defensively

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

Make Yourself Easy to See

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

Ride within Your Limits

Never ride beyond your personal abilities or faster than conditions warrant. Fatigue and inattention can impair your ability to use good 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 vehicle properly maintained and in safe riding condition. Inspect your vehicle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits (P. 14), and do not modify your vehicle or install accessories that would make your vehicle unsafe (P. 13).

If You are Involved in a Crash

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

If you decide to continue riding, first turn the ignition switch to the OFF position, and evaluate the condition of your vehicle. 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 vehicle may have suffered damage that is not immediately apparent. Have your vehicle 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 vehicle inside a garage or other enclosure.

⚠WARNING

Running the engine of your vehicle while in an enclosed or even partially enclosed area can cause a rapid build-up of toxic carbon monoxide gas.

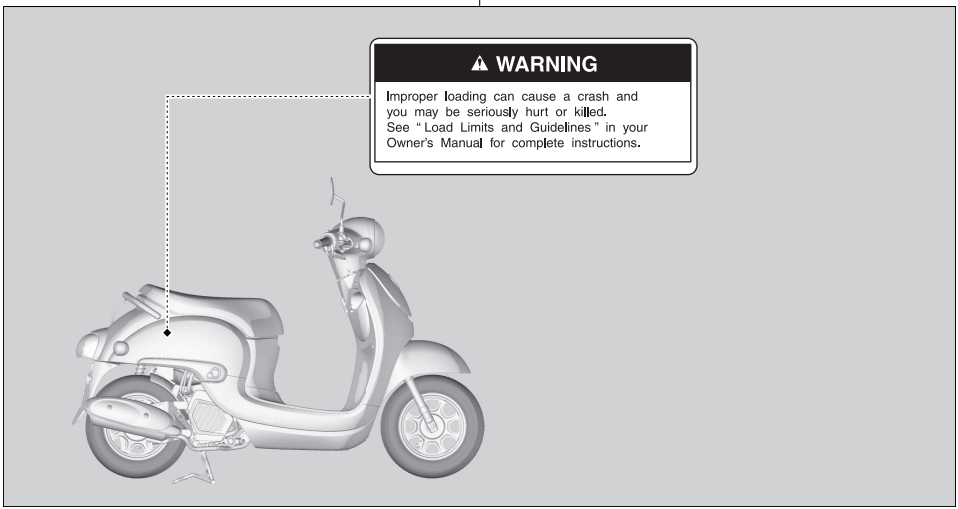
Breathing this colorless, odorless gas can quickly cause unconsciousness and lead to death.

Only run your vehicle's engine when it is located in a well ventilated area outdoors.

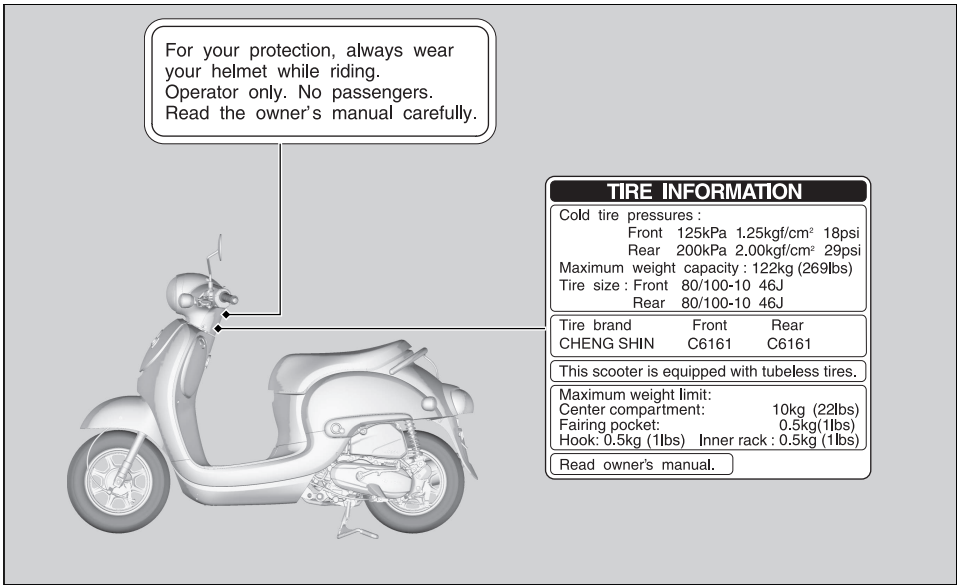
Safety Labels

Safety and information labels on your vehicle 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


For your protection, always wear your helmet while riding.
Operator only. No passengers.
Read the owner's manual carefully.
TIRE INFORMATION
Cold tire pressures :
Front 125kPa 1.25kgf/cm² 18psi
Rear 200kPa 2.00kgf/cm² 29psi
Maximum weight capacity : 122kg (269lbs)
Tire size : Front 80/100-10 46J
Rear 80/100-10 46J
Tire brand Front Rear
CHENG SHIN C6161 C6161
This scooter is equipped with tubeless tires.
Maximum weight limit:
Center compartment: 10kg (22lbs)
Fairing pocket: 0.5kg(1lbs)
Hook: 0.5kg (1lbs) Inner rack : 0.5kg (1lbs)
Read owner's manual.

Safety Precautions

- Ride cautiously and keep your hands on the handlebar and feet on the floor.
- Always consider the safety of other drivers and riders.

Protective Apparel

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

Helmet

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

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

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

⚠WARNING

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

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

Gloves

Full-finger leather gloves with high abrasion resistance

Boots or Riding Shoes

Sturdy boots with non-slip soles and ankle protection

Jacket and Pants

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

Riding Precautions

Break-in Period

During the first 60 miles (100 km) of running, follow these guidelines to ensure your vehicle's future reliability and performance.

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

Brakes

Observe the following guidelines:

- Avoid excessively hard braking.
  - ▶ Sudden braking can reduce the vehicle's stability.
  - ▶ Where possible, reduce speed before turning; otherwise you risk sliding out.
- Exercise caution on low traction surfaces.
  - ▶ The tires slip more easily on such surfaces and braking distances are longer.
- Avoid continuous braking.
  - ▶ Repeated braking, such as when descending long, steep slopes can seriously overheat the brakes, reducing their effectiveness.
- For full braking effectiveness, operate both the front and rear brakes together.

Combined Braking System (CBS)

Your vehicle's rear brake system is linked to the front brake. This means that operating the rear brake lever applies the rear brake and a portion of the front brake.

Operating the front brake lever applies only the front brake.

For full braking effectiveness, operate both the front and rear brakes together.

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.

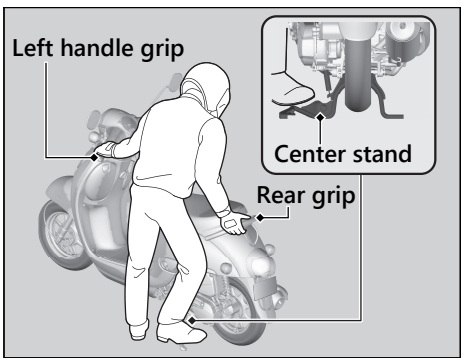
Parking

- Park on a firm, level surface.
- If you must park on a slight incline or loose surface, park so that the vehicle 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 and close the shutter when leaving the vehicle unattended.
  Use of an anti-theft device is also recommended.

Continued

Parking with the Center Stand

1. Stop the engine.
2. To lower the center stand, stand on the left side of the vehicle.
   Hold the left handle grip and the rear grip. Press down on the tip of the center stand with your right foot and, simultaneously, pull up and back.
3. Turn the handlebar fully to the left.



4. Turn the ignition switch to the (Lock) position (P. 28), remove the key and close the shutter (P. 29).

Refueling and Fuel Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to protect the engine, fuel system and catalytic converter:

- Use only unleaded gasoline.
- Use recommended octane number. Using lower octane gasoline will result in decreased engine performance.
- Do not use fuels containing a high concentration of alcohol. P. 115
- 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 vehicle by Honda or make modifications to your vehicle from its original design. Doing so can make it unsafe. Modifying your vehicle may also void your warranty and make your vehicle illegal to operate on public roads. Before deciding to install accessories on your vehicle be certain the modification is safe and legal.

⚠WARNING

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

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

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

Loading

- Carrying extra weight affects your vehicle's handling, braking and stability.
  Always ride at a safe speed for the load you are carrying.
- Avoid carrying an excessive load and keep within specified load limits.
  Maximum weight capacity / Maximum luggage weight P. 121
- Tie all luggage securely, evenly balanced and close to the center of the vehicle.
- Do not place objects near the lights or the muffler.

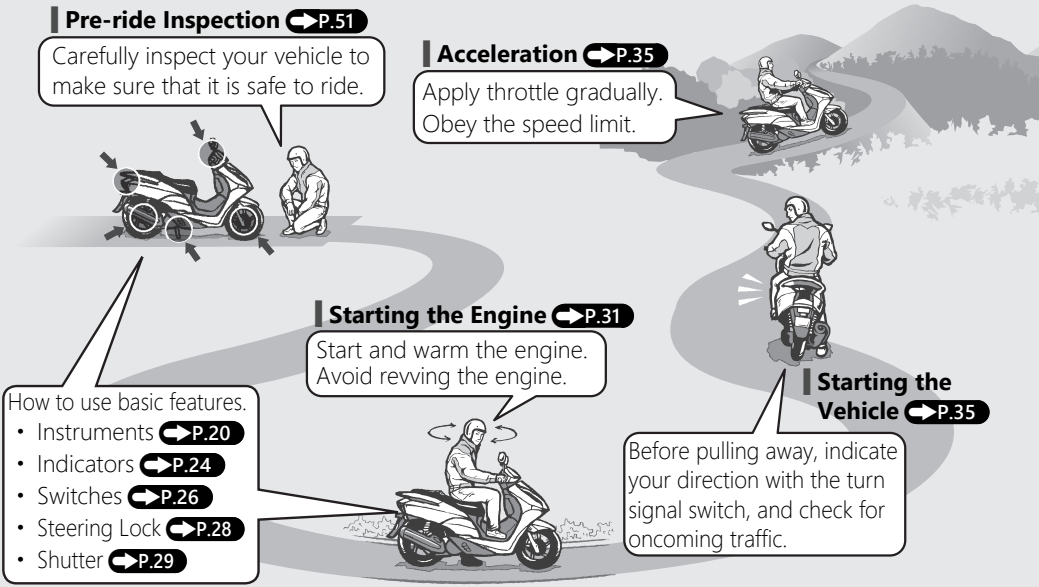
⚠WARNING

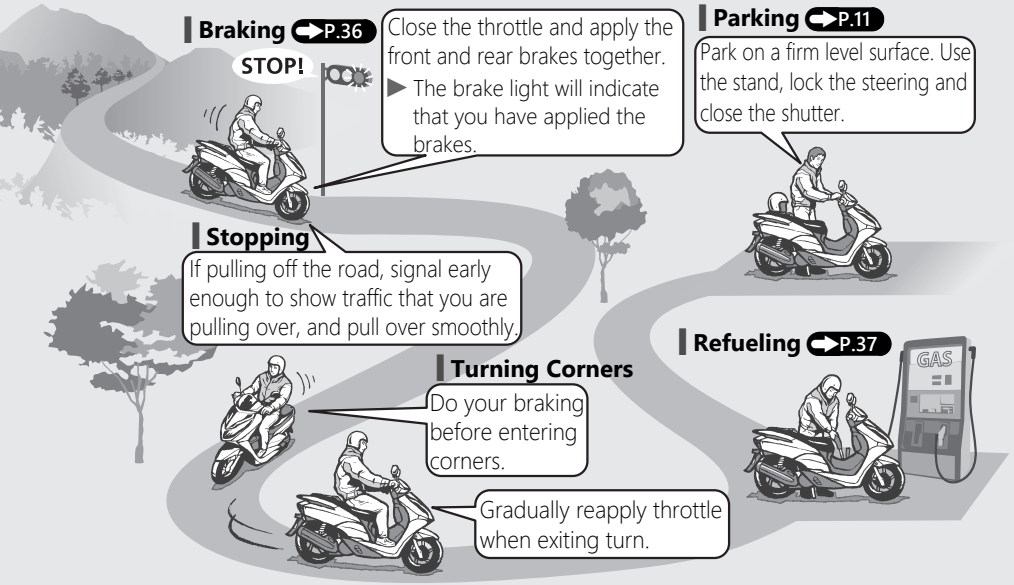
Overloading, improper loading or carrying a passenger can cause a crash and you can be seriously hurt or killed.

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

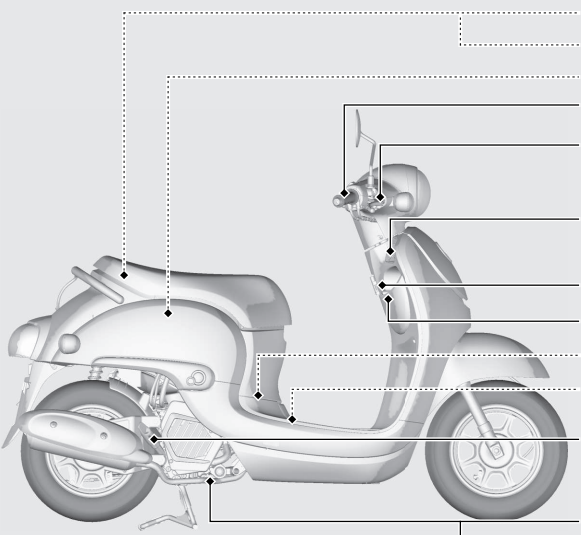
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Basic Operation Flow

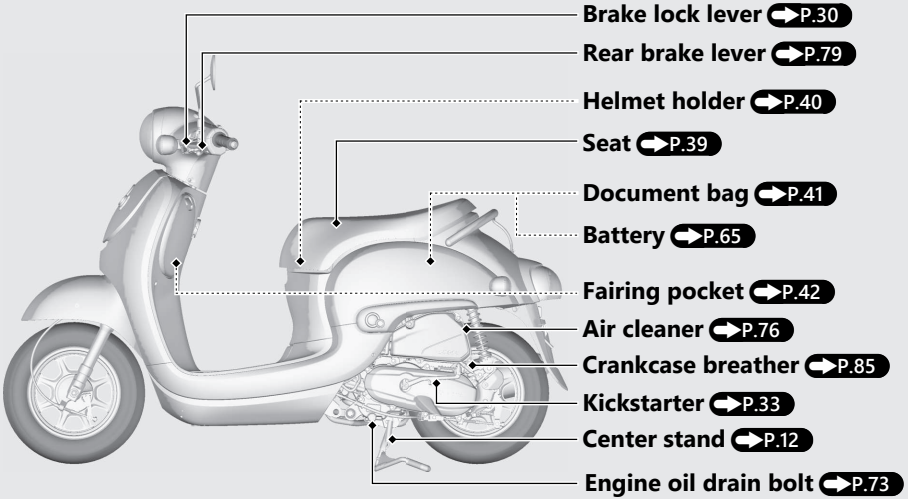



Braking P.36
STOP!
Close the throttle and apply the front and rear brakes together.
▶ The brake light will indicate that you have applied the brakes.
Parking P.11
Park on a firm level surface. Use the stand, lock the steering and close the shutter.
Stopping
If pulling off the road, signal early enough to show traffic that you are pulling over, and pull over smoothly.
Refueling P.37
GAS
Turning Corners
Do your braking before entering corners.
Gradually reapply throttle when exiting turn.

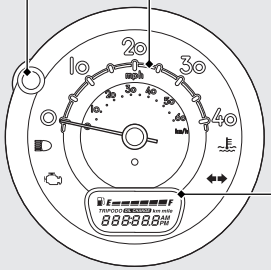
Parts Location



Fuse box P.98
Coolant reserve tank P.77
Center compartment P.40
Throttle grip P.84
Front brake lever P.79
Ignition switch P.27
Hook P.43
Inner rack P.43
Spark plug P.70
Fuel fill cap P.37
Engine oil fill cap/dipstick P.72
Engine oil strainer screen P.73
Engine oil plug P.73

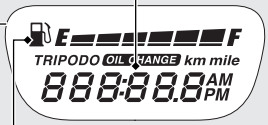

Brake lock lever P.30
Rear brake lever P.79
Helmet holder P.40
Seat P.39
Document bag P.41
Battery P.65
Fairing pocket P.42
Air cleaner P.76
Crankcase breather P.85
Kickstarter P.33
Center stand P.12
Engine oil drain bolt P.73

Instruments



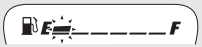
Display Check

When the ignition switch is turned to the ON position, the speedometer needle swings to the maximum scale on the dial once, 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.



Fuel gauge

Remaining fuel when only 1st (E) segment starts flashing: approximately 0.394 US gal (1.45 L)



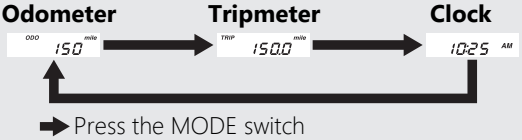
If the fuel gauge indicator flashes in a repeat pattern or turns off: P.91

Odometer [ODO] & Tripmeter [TRIP] & Clock (12-hour display)

MODE switch selects the odometer, tripmeter and clock.

- Odometer: Total distance ridden.
- Tripmeter: Distance ridden since tripmeter was reset (press and hold MODE switch to reset to 0.0 miles (0.0 km)).

To set the clock: P.22



Instruments *(Continued)*

Display Setting

You can adjust the following settings.

- Clock setting
- Changing of mileage unit

To set the clock:

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
2. Select the clock display. P.21
3. Press and hold the MODE switch until the hour digits start flashing.



4. Press the MODE switch until the desired hour and AM/PM are displayed.



5. Press and hold the MODE switch until the minute digits start flashing.



6. Press the MODE switch until the desired minute is displayed.



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

Changing the mileage unit:

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
2. Select the odometer display. P.21
3. Press and hold the MODE switch to select the "mile" or "km".



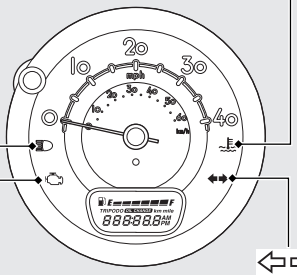
Indicators

If one of these indicators does not come on when it should, have your dealer check for problems.

High coolant temperature indicator

If it comes on while riding: P.89

High beam indicator



Turn signal indicator

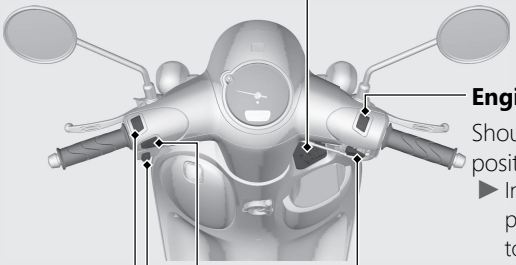
PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) malfunction indicator lamp (MIL)

Comes on briefly when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.

If it comes on while engine is running: P.90

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Switches



Engine stop switch

Should normally remain in the ⟳ (Run) position.

► In an emergency, switch to the ⊗ (Stop) position (the starter motor will not operate) to stop the engine.

Start button

Horn button

Turn signal switch

► Pressing the switch turns the turn signal off.

Headlight dimmer switch

- ≡D : High beam
- ≡D : Low beam

Ignition switch

Switches the electrical system on/off, locks the steering, and operates the seat opener switch.

► Key can be removed when in the OFF or 🔒 (Lock) position.

ON

Turns electrical system on for starting/riding.

SEAT

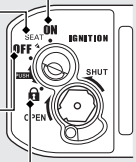
Operates the seat opener switch.

OFF

Turns engine off.

🔒 (Lock)

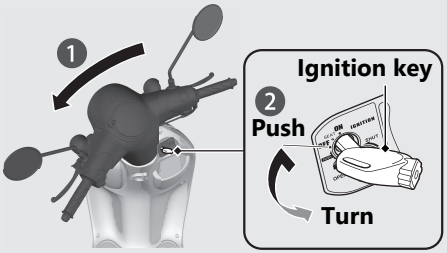
Locks steering.



Switches *(Continued)*

Steering Lock

Lock the steering when parking to help prevent theft.
A U-shaped wheel lock or similar device is also recommended.



Locking

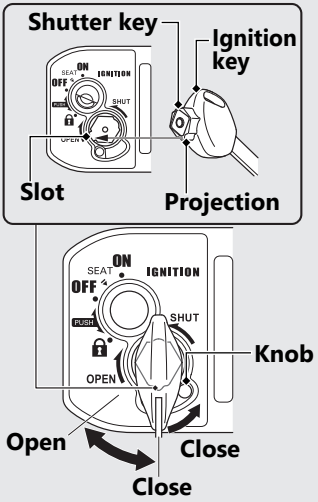
1. Turn the handlebar all the way to the left or right.
2. Push the key down, and turn the ignition switch to the (Lock) position.
   ► Jiggle the handlebar if the lock is difficult to engage.
3. Remove the key.

Unlocking

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

Shutter

The ignition switch for this vehicle is equipped with a shutter. After parking the vehicle, close the shutter for theft prevention.



Close

1. Remove the ignition key from the ignition switch.
2. Align the projection of the shutter key with the slot of the shutter, and turn the shutter key counterclockwise.
   - ▶ You can also close the shutter by moving the knob counterclockwise without the shutter key.
3. Remove the key.

Open

Align the projection of the shutter key with the slot of the shutter, and turn the shutter key clockwise.

Rear Brake Lock

Be sure the rear brake lock is applied while starting and warming up the engine.

Locking

Squeeze the rear brake lever and set the rear brake lock lever.

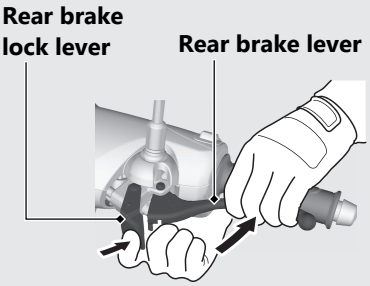
► The rear brake lock will not function if the rear brake is not adjusted properly.

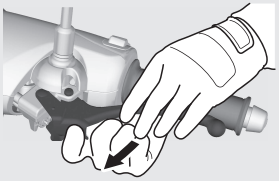
P.79

Unlocking

Squeeze the rear brake lever.

► Before riding, make sure that the rear brake lock is fully released so there is no drag on the rear wheel.





Starting the Engine

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

NOTICE

- (Using the start button)
  If the engine does not start within 5 seconds, turn the ignition switch to the OFF position 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.
- Do not operate the kickstarter while the engine is running as engine damage could result. Do not apply excessive force on the kickstarter.
- Fold up the kickstarter after the kickstarter is returned to the pedal stop.

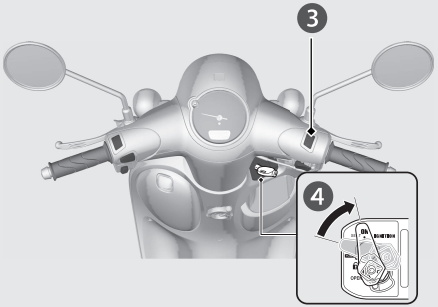
Consult your dealer for advice if you plan to ride your vehicle at an altitude above 8,000 feet (2,500 m).

NOTICE

If the vehicle is transported to a place 6,500 feet (2,000 m) higher or lower than the start point, you may not be able to achieve sufficient engine performance at the new altitude. Consult your dealer before transporting your vehicle.

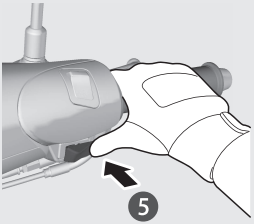
Starting the Engine *(Continued)*

1. Place the vehicle on its center stand.
2. Lock the rear brake. P.30
   ▶ The starter motor will only work when the brake lever is pulled in.
3. Make sure the engine stop switch is in the ⟳ (Run) position.
4. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.



To Start the Engine with Electric Starter

5. Press the start button with the throttle completely closed. Release the start button as soon as the engine starts.



To Start the Engine with Kickstarter

5. With the throttle closed, operate the kickstarter with a rapid and continuous motion.
   - ► Allowing the kickstarter to snap back freely against the pedal stop can damage the engine case.

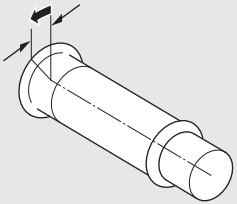


Starting the Engine *(Continued)*

If you cannot start the engine:

① Place the vehicle on its center stand and lock the rear brake.
② With the throttle slightly opened (about 1/8 in (3 mm), without freeplay), press the start button or operate the kickstarter with a rapid and continuous motion.

About 1/8 in (3 mm), without freeplay



If Engine Will Not Start P.88

If the engine does not start:
Using the start button

① Place the vehicle on its center stand and lock the rear brake.
② Open the throttle fully and press the start button for 5 seconds.
③ Follow the normal starting procedure.
④ If the engine starts with unstable idle, open the throttle slightly.
⑤ If the engine does not start, wait for 10 seconds, then follow stepss ① - ③ again.

Using the kickstarter

① Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.
② Open the throttle fully and crank the engine several times with the kickstarter.
③ Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
④ Follow the normal starting procedure.
⑤ If the engine starts with unstable idle, open the throttle slightly.

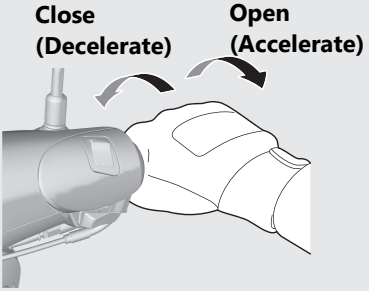
Riding

Starting the Vehicle

1. Push the vehicle forward off the center stand.
   - ▶ Lock the rear brake lock.
   - ▶ Keep throttle closed.
2. Get on the vehicle.
   - ▶ Mount the vehicle from the left side, keeping at least one foot on the ground.
3. Release the rear brake lock.
   - ▶ To prevent unexpected movement, squeeze brake levers.

4. Acceleration and deceleration

To accelerate: Open the throttle slowly.
To decelerate: Close the throttle.

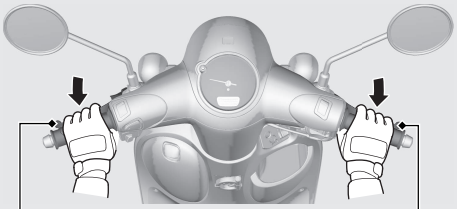


Riding *(Continued)*

Braking

Close the throttle and apply the front and rear brake levers together.

Do not apply the brake lock while riding. It may cause the wheel to lock, reducing control of the vehicle.



Rear brake lever **Front brake lever**

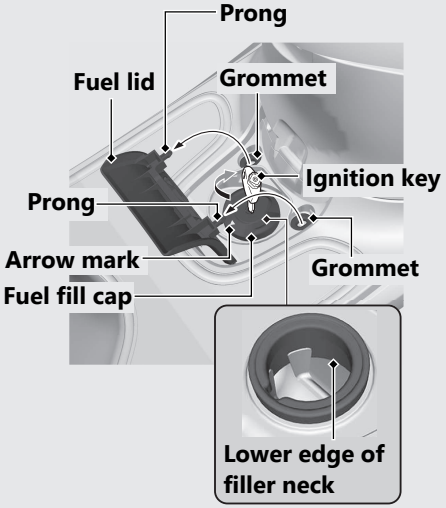
Refueling

Fuel type: Unleaded gasoline only
Recommended fuel octane number:
Pump Octane Number (PON) 86 or higher.
Tank capacity: 1.19 US gal (4.5 L)

Refueling and Fuel Guidelines P.12

Opening the Fuel Fill Cap

1. Open the fuel lid, then remove the prongs from the grommets.
2. Insert the ignition key, and turn it clockwise to open the fuel fill cap.



Do not fill with fuel above the lower edge of the filler neck.

Refueling *(Continued)*

Closing the Fuel Fill Cap

① 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.

▶ Make sure that the arrow mark on the fuel fill cap faces forward.

② Remove the ignition key.

▶ The ignition key cannot be removed if the fuel fill cap is not locked.

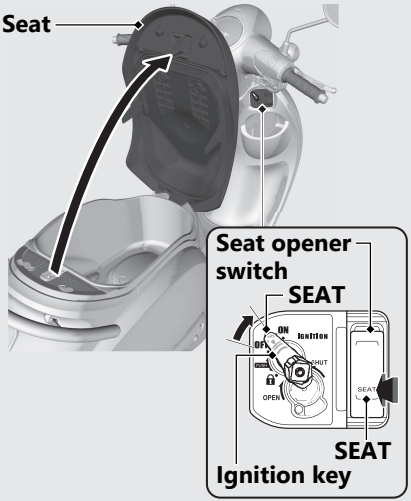
③ Close the fuel lid.

⚠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



To open the seat

1. Turn the handlebar pointed straight ahead.
2. Insert the ignition key and turn it to the position of SEAT.
3. Push the SEAT side of the seat opener switch.
4. Open the seat.

To close the seat

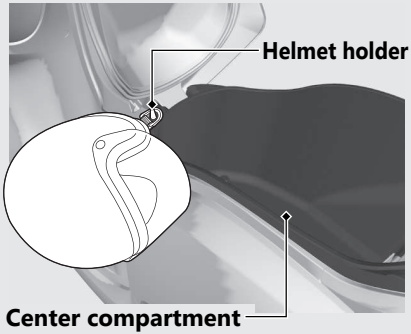
Close and push down on the rear of the seat until it locks. Make sure that the seat is locked securely by pulling it up lightly.
Take care not to lock your key in the compartment under the seat.

Storage Equipment *(Continued)*

Helmet Holder

The helmet holder is located under the seat.

▶ Use the helmet holder only when parked.



Center Compartment

Never exceed the maximum weight limit.

Maximum Weight: 22 lb (10 kg)

▶ Do not store any items that are flammable or susceptible to heat damage.

▶ Do not store valuables or fragile articles.

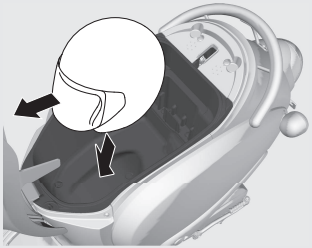
Opening the Seat P.39

⚠WARNING

Riding with a helmet attached to the holder can interfere with your ability to safely operate the vehicle and could lead to 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.

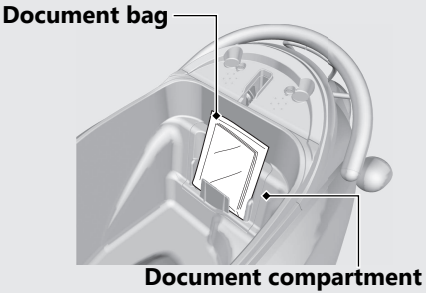
Helmet can be stored in the center compartment. Set the helmet as shown.



▶ Some helmets may not fit in the compartment due to their size or design.

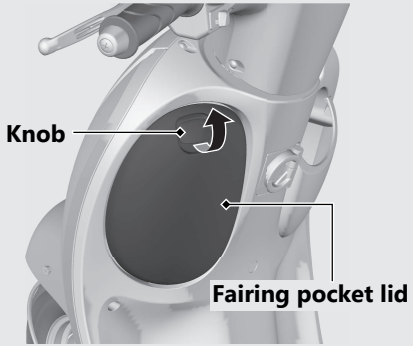
Document Bag

The document bag is in the document compartment in the center compartment.



Storage Equipment *(Continued)*

Fairing Pocket



Never exceed the maximum weight limit.

Maximum Weight: 1 lb (0.5 kg)

► Do not store valuables or fragile articles. Especially the fairing pocket, it does not lock.

Open

Pull the knob up, then open the fairing pocket lid.

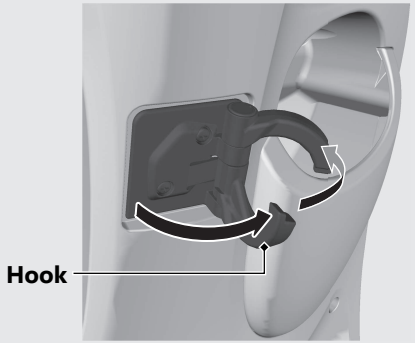
Close

Close the fairing pocket lid.

Hook

The hook is provided below the handlebar.

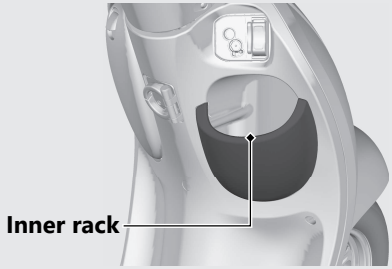
► Do not attach a large bag or other item that can interfere with the movement of your feet.



Never exceed the maximum weight limit.
Maximum Weight: 1 lb (0.5 kg)

Inner Rack

The inner rack is provided below the handlebar.



Never exceed the maximum weight limit.
Maximum Weight: 1 lb (0.5 kg)

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.

Importance of Maintenance ..... P. 45
Maintenance Schedule ..... P. 47
Maintenance Record ..... P. 50
Maintenance Fundamentals ..... P. 51
Removing & Installing Body Components .. P. 65
- Battery ..... P. 65
- Battery Lid ..... P. 66
- Center Cover ..... P. 67
- Clip ..... P. 68
- Maintenance Cover ..... P. 69

Spark Plug ..... P. 70
Engine Oil ..... P. 72
Air Cleaner ..... P. 76
Coolant ..... P. 77
Brakes ..... P. 79
Throttle ..... P. 84
Crankcase Breather ..... P. 85
Other Adjustments ..... P. 86
- Adjusting the Headlight Aim ..... P. 86

Importance of Maintenance

Keeping your vehicle 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 vehicle before each ride, and perform the periodic checks specified in the Maintenance Schedule. P. 47

⚠WARNING

Improperly maintaining your vehicle 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). P. 110

Maintenance, replacement or repair of the emission control devices and systems may be performed by any vehicle 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.
- Place your vehicle on a firm, level surface using the center 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. All scheduled maintenance is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged to you by your dealer. Keeping an accurate maintenance record will help ensure your vehicle is properly maintained.
➔P. 50

Make sure whoever performs the scheduled maintenance completes the maintenance record. Retain all service documents. If you sell your vehicle, these service documents should be transferred with the vehicle to the new owner.

Items		Frequency	Odometer Reading*1							Regular Replace	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		
Emission-Related Items	Fuel Line	🔧			I	I	I	I	I	I		–
	Throttle Operation	🔧			I	I	I	I	I	I		84
	Air Cleaner*2					R		R		R		64, 76
	Crankcase Breather*3				C	C	C	C	C	C		85
	Spark Plug				I	R	I	R	I	R		70
	Valve Clearance	🔧			I	I	I	I	I	I		–
	Engine Oil			R	R	R	R	R	R	R		73
	Engine Oil Strainer Screen					C		C		C		73
	Engine Idle Speed	🔧		I	I	I	I	I	I	I		–
	Radiator Coolant*4					I		I		I	3 Years	77
	Cooling System	🔧				I		I		I		–

Maintenance Level

🔧 : Intermediate. We recommend service by your dealer, unless you have the necessary tools and are mechanically skilled.
Procedures are provided in an official Honda Service Manual (P. 116).

✂ : Technical. In the interest of safety, have your vehicle serviced by your dealer.

Maintenance Legend

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

	Items	Frequency	Odometer Readin*1								Regular Replace	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		
Non-Emission-Related Items	Brake Shoes Wear				I	I	I	I	I	I		83
	Brake System				I	I	I	I	I	I		79
	Brake Lock Operation				I	I	I	I	I	I		30
	Headlight Aim				I	I	I	I	I	I		86
	Clutch Shoes Wear					I		I		I		–
	Suspension				I	I	I	I	I	I		–
	Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners					I		I		I		–
	Wheels/Tires				I	I	I	I	I	I		60
	Steering Head Bearings					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 : Replacement requires mechanical skill.

Maintenance Record

Distance	Odometer	Date	Performed By:	Notes
600 miles (1,000 km)				
4,000 miles (6,400 km)				
8,000 miles (12,800 km)				
12,000 miles (19,200 km)				
16,000 miles (25,600 km)				
20,000 miles (32,000 km)				
24,000 miles (38,400 km)				
28,000 miles (44,800 km)				
32,000 miles (51,200 km)				
36,000 miles (57,600 km)				
40,000 miles (64,000 km)				
44,000 miles (70,400 km)				
48,000 miles (76,800 km)				
52,000 miles (83,200 km)				
56,000 miles (89,600 km)				
60,000 miles (96,000 km)				
64,000 miles (102,400 km)				
68,000 miles (108,800 km)				

Pre-ride Inspection

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

Check the following items before you get on your vehicle:

- Tire tread wear and air pressures are within limits. ➡P. 60
- Lights, horn, and turn signals operate normally.

Check the following items if you are carrying a cargo:

- Combined weight is within load limits. ➡P. 121
- Cargo is secured properly.

Check the following items after you get on your vehicle:

- Throttle action moves smoothly without binding. ➡P. 84
- Brake levers operate normally.
- Check the fuel level and refuel when needed. ➡P. 12, ➡P. 37
- Engine stop switch functions properly. ➡P. 26

Check the following items at regular intervals:

- Oil level is between the upper and lower level marks. ➡P. 72
- Engine coolant level is between the UPPER and LOWER level marks. ➡P. 77
- Rear brake lock works properly. ➡P. 30

Periodic Checks

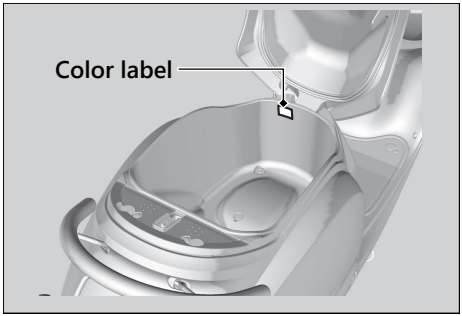
You should also perform other periodic maintenance checks at least once a month regardless of how often you ride, or more often if you ride frequently.

Also, check the odometer reading against the Maintenance Schedule and perform all maintenance that is due. ➡ P. 47

Tires and wheels	Check the air pressure (➡ P. 60), examine tread for wear and damage (➡ P. 60), and check the wheels for damage.
Fluid levels	Check the engine oil level (➡ P. 72) and engine coolant level (➡ P. 77).
Lights	Check that the headlight, brake light, taillight, and turn signals are working properly.
Controls	Check the freeplay of the front and rear brake levers (➡ P. 79), and throttle grip (➡ P. 84).
Fuses	Check that you have a full supply of spare fuses.
Nuts & bolts	Check the major nuts and bolts, and tighten as needed.

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 center compartment under the seat. ➡P. 39



⚠WARNING

Installing non-Honda parts may make your vehicle 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 vehicle.

Battery

Your vehicle 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.

NOTICE

An improperly disposed of battery can be harmful to the environment and human health. Always confirm local regulations for proper battery disposal instruction.

What to do in an emergency

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

- Electrolyte splashes into your eyes:
  - ▶ Wash your eyes repeatedly with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Using water under pressure can damage your eyes.
- Electrolyte splashes onto your skin:
  - ▶ Remove affected clothing and wash your skin thoroughly using water.

- Electrolyte splashes into your mouth:
  ▶ Rinse mouth thoroughly with water, and do not swallow.

⚠WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

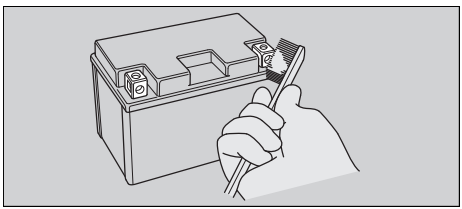
A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

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

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

Cleaning the Battery Terminals

1. Remove the battery. ➡P. 65
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 and polish 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 vehicle's electrical system and is not recommended. Bump starting is also not recommended.

NOTICE

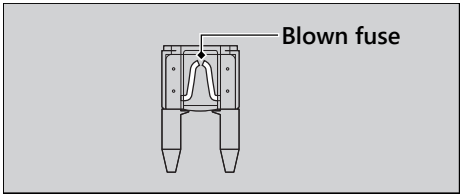
Installing non-Honda electrical accessories can overload the electrical system, discharging the battery and possibly damaging the system.

Fuses

Fuses protect the electrical circuits on your vehicle. If something electrical on your vehicle stops working, check for and replace any blown fuses. ➡P. 98

Inspecting and Replacing Fuses

Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position to remove and inspect fuses. If a fuse is blown, replace with a fuse of the same rating. For fuse ratings, see "Specifications." ➡P. 122



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 vehicle inspected by your dealer.

Engine Oil

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

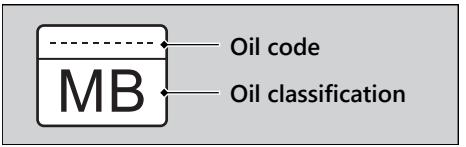
Selecting the Engine Oil

For recommended engine oil, see "Specifications." ➡ P. 122

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

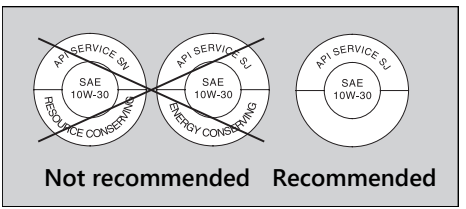
- JASO T 903 standard[*1]: MB
- SAE standard[*2]: 10W-30
- API classification[*3]: SG or higher

[*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 MB 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.



Recommended Coolant

Pro Honda HP Coolant 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 tap/mineral water can cause corrosion.

Crankcase Breather

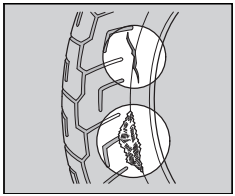
Service more frequently when riding in rain, at full throttle, or after the vehicle is washed or overturned. Service if the deposit level can be seen in the transparent section of the drain tube.
If the drain tube overflows, the air filter may become contaminated with engine oil causing poor engine performance. ➡P. 85

Tires (Inspecting/Replacing)

Checking the Air Pressure

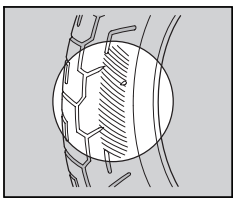
Visually inspect your tires and use an air pressure gauge to measure the air pressure at least once a month or any time you think the tires look low. Always check air pressure when your tires are cold.

Inspecting for Damage



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

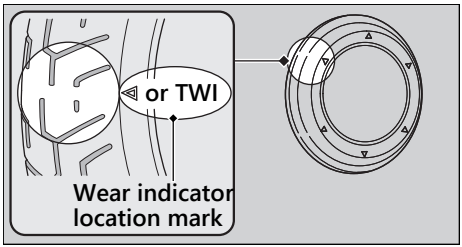
Inspecting for Abnormal Wear



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.



⚠WARNING

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

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

Continued

Have your tires replaced by your dealer.
For recommended tires and air pressure, see "Specifications." ➡P. 122
Follow these guidelines whenever you replace tires.

- Use the recommended tires or equivalents of the same size, construction, speed rating, and load range.
- Do not install a tube inside a tubeless tire on this vehicle. Excessive heat build-up can cause the tube to burst.
- Use only tubeless tires on this vehicle.
  The rims are designed for tubeless tires, and during hard acceleration or braking, a tube-type tire could slip on the rim and cause the tire to rapidly deflate.

⚠WARNING

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

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

Tire Service Life

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

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

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

Tire Identification Number (TIN)

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

① ② ③

DOT XXXX XXXX 22 09

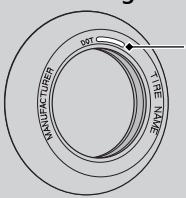
DOT: This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

① XXXX: Factory code

② XXXX: Tire type code

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

Tire Labeling Example

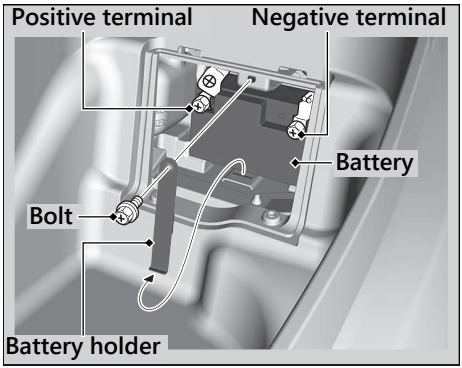


Tire identification number (TIN)

Air Cleaner

This vehicle 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.

Battery



Removal

Make sure the ignition switch is in the OFF position.

1. Remove the battery lid. P. 66
2. Remove the battery holder by removing the bolt.
3. Disconnect the negative ⊖ terminal from the battery.
4. Disconnect the positive ⊕ terminal from the battery.
5. Remove the battery taking care not to drop the terminal nuts.

Installation

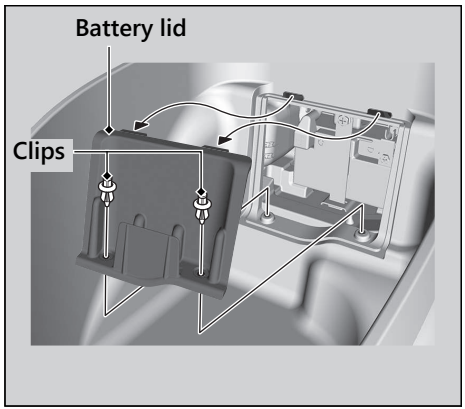
Install the parts in the reverse order of removal. Always connect the positive ⊕ terminal first. Make sure that bolts and nuts are tight.

Make sure the clock information is correct after the battery is reconnected. P. 22

For proper handling of the battery, see "Maintenance Fundamentals." P. 54

"Battery Goes Dead." P. 93

Battery Lid



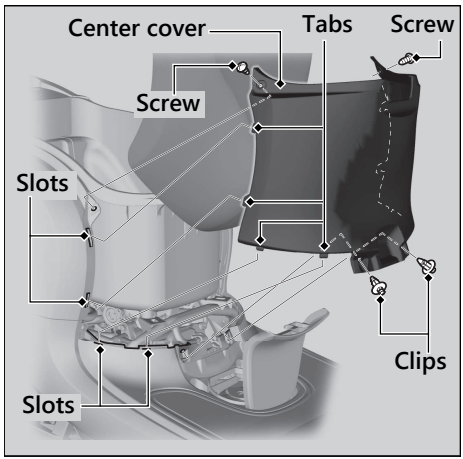
Removal

1. Open the seat. ➡P. 39
2. Remove the clips. ➡P. 68
3. Remove the battery lid.

Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

Center Cover



Removal

1. Open the seat and fuel lid. P. 37, P. 39
2. Remove the screws and clips. P. 68
3. Pull the bottom of the center cover up and forward, remove the tabs from their slots.
4. Remove the center cover.

Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

Clip

Removal

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



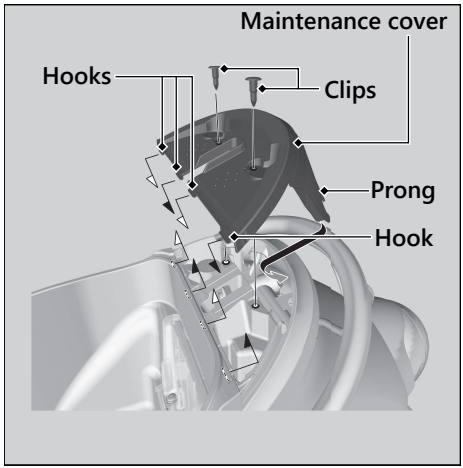
Installation

1. Push the bottom of the center pin.



2. Insert the clip into the hole.
3. Press down on the center pin to lock the clip.

Maintenance Cover



Removal

1. Open the seat. P. 39
2. Remove the clips. P. 68
3. Remove the hooks.
   ▶ Remove the outside hooks at first, then remove the inside hooks.
4. Remove the maintenance cover by lifting it and removing the prongs from the body cover.

Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

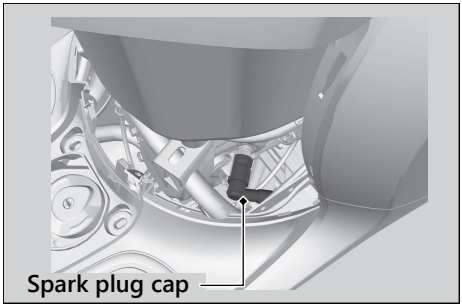
Checking Spark Plug

For the recommended spark plug, see "Specifications." ➡ P. 122

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.

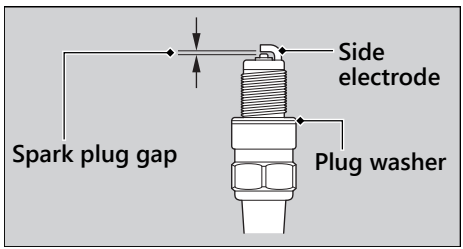
1. Remove the center cover. ➡ P. 67
2. Disconnect the spark plug cap from the spark plug.
3. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
4. Remove the spark plug using a suitable spark plug wrench.



5. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling.
   - ▶ If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug.
   - ▶ Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, otherwise use a wire brush.

6. Check the spark plug gap using a wire-type feeler gauge.
▶ If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode carefully.

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



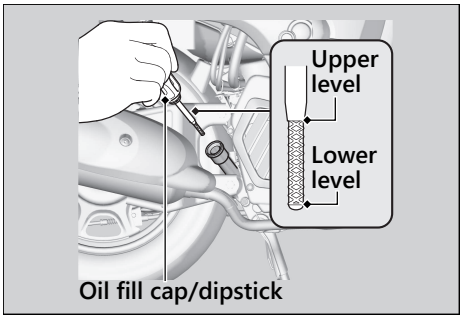
7. Make sure the plug washer is in good condition.
8. Install the spark plug. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
9. Tighten the spark plug:
- If the old plug is good:
  1/8 turn after it seats.
- If installing a new plug, tighten it twice to prevent 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 loose, a piston may be damaged. If a plug is too tight, the threads may be damaged.

10. Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.
▶ When reinstalling the spark plug cap, take care to avoid pinching any cables or wires.

Checking the Engine Oil

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



Adding Engine Oil

If the engine oil is below or near the lower level mark, add the recommended engine oil.
P. 58, P. 122

1. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick. Add the recommended oil until it reaches the upper level mark.
   - ▶ Place your vehicle on its center stand on a firm, level surface when checking the oil level.
   - ▶ Do not overfill above the upper level mark.
   - ▶ Make sure no foreign objects enter the oil filler opening.
   - ▶ Wipe up any spills immediately.
2. Securely reinstall the oil fill cap/dipstick.

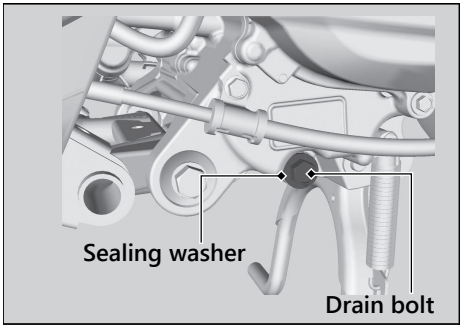
NOTICE
Overfilling with oil or operating with insufficient oil can cause damage to your engine. Do not mix different brands and grades of oil.

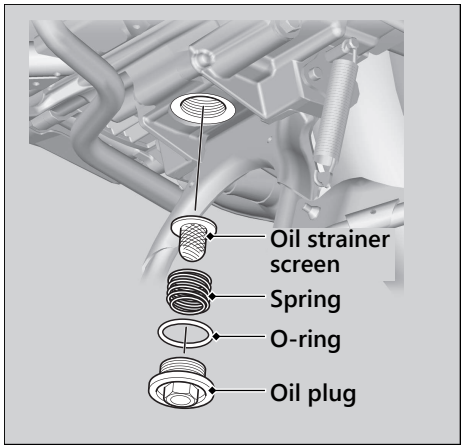
For the recommended oil and oil selection guidelines, see "Maintenance Fundamentals."
P. 58

Changing Engine Oil, Cleaning Strainer Screen

Changing the oil and cleaning the strainer screen requires special tools. We recommend that you have your vehicle serviced by your dealer.

1. If the engine is cold, idle the engine for 3 to 5 minutes.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position and wait for 2 to 3 minutes.
3. Place your vehicle on its center stand on a firm, level surface.
4. Place a drain pan under the drain bolt and oil plug.
5. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick, drain bolt and sealing washer to drain the oil.
6. Remove the oil plug, O-ring, spring and oil strainer screen and let the remaining oil drain out.
   ▶ Discard the oil at an approved recycling center.
7. Clean the oil strainer screen.
8. Check that the oil strainer screen and sealing rubber are in good condition.
9. Replace the O-ring and apply a thin coat of engine oil to the new O-ring before installing it.





10. Install the oil strainer screen, spring and oil plug and tighten.

Torque: 15 lbf·ft (20 N·m, 2.0 kgf·m)

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

Torque: 18 lbf·ft (24 N·m, 2.4 kgf·m)

12. Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (➡ P. 58, ➡ P. 122) and install the oil fill cap/dipstick.

Required oil

When changing oil & cleaning the strainer screen:
0.69 US qt (0.65 L)

When changing oil only:
0.69 US qt (0.65 L)

13. Check the oil level. ➡ P. 72

14. Check that there are no oil leaks.

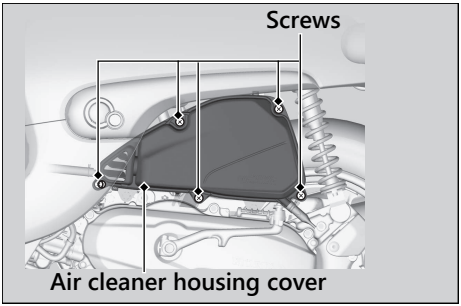
Changing Air Cleaner Element

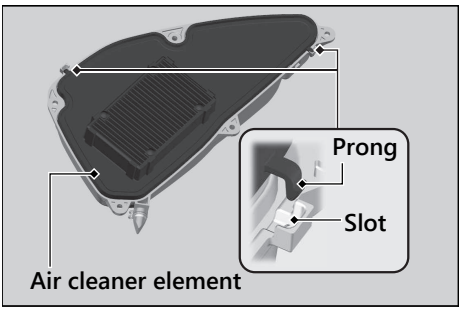
Use a new Honda Genuine air cleaner element or an equivalent specified for your vehicle.

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

1. Remove the air cleaner housing cover by removing the screws.
2. Remove the air cleaner element from the air cleaner housing cover by removing the prongs from the slots.
3. Install the new air cleaner element.
   ▶ Make sure the air cleaner element is installed securely.
4. Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.
   ▶ Make sure the air cleaner housing cover is installed securely.

Torque: 0.8 lbf·ft (1.1 N·m, 0.1 kgf·m)

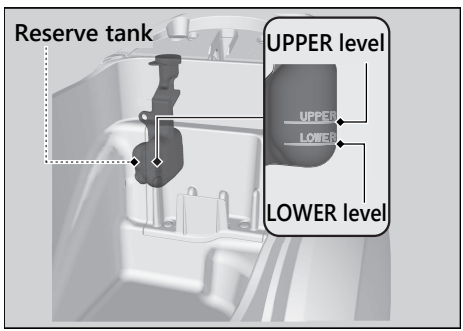




Checking the Coolant

Check the coolant level in the reserve tank while the engine is cold.

1. Place your vehicle on its center stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Open the seat. P. 39
3. Check that the coolant level is between the UPPER level and LOWER level marks on the reserve tank.

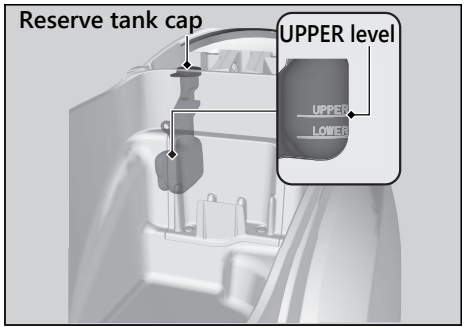


If the coolant level is dropping noticeably or the reserve tank is empty, you likely have a serious leak. Have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.

Adding Coolant

If the coolant level is below the LOWER level mark, add the recommended coolant (P. 59) 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 maintenance cover. P. 69
2. Remove the reserve tank cap and add fluid while monitoring the coolant level.
   - ▶ Do not overfill above the UPPER level mark.
   - ▶ Make sure no foreign objects enter the reserve tank opening.
3. Securely reinstall the reserve tank cap.
4. Install the maintenance cover. P. 69

⚠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.

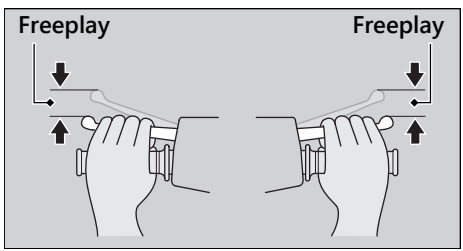
Changing Coolant

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

Inspecting the Brake Lever Freeplay

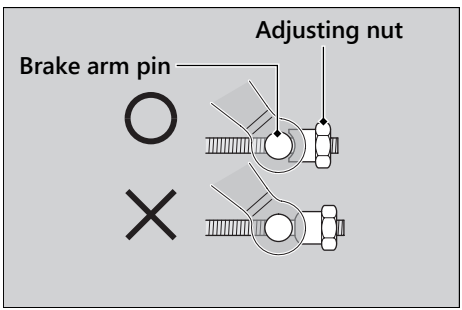
1. Place your vehicle on its center stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Measure the distance the front and rear brake levers move before each brake takes hold.

Freeplay at the tip of the brake levers:
3/8 - 13/16 in (10 - 20 mm)



Adjusting the Rear Brake Lever Freeplay

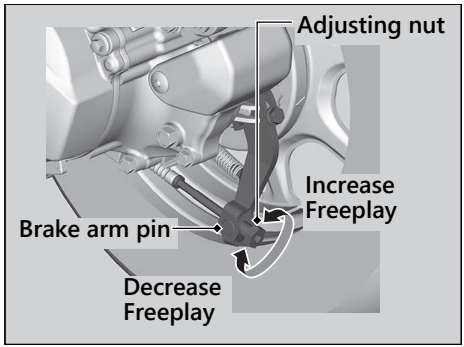
Adjust the freeplay of the brake lever with the front wheel pointed straight ahead.
Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin when adjusting the freeplay.



If proper adjustment cannot be obtained by this method, see your dealer.

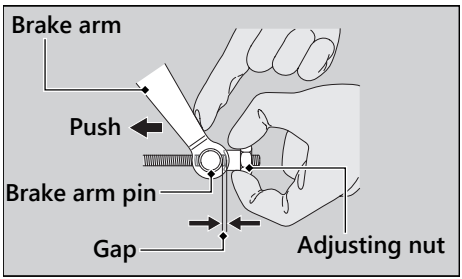
Continued

1. Adjust by turning the rear brake adjusting nut a half-turn at a time.



2. Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake lever is released.

3. Push the brake arm to confirm that there is a gap between the rear brake adjusting nut and brake arm pin.



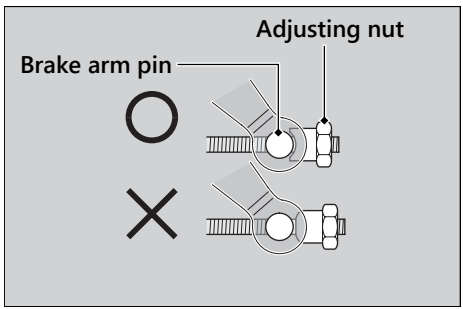
After adjustment, confirm the freeplay of the brake lever.

NOTICE
Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limits.

Make sure the brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

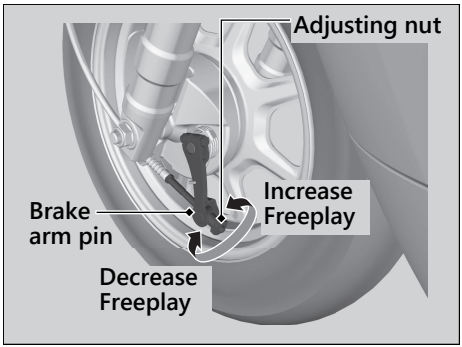
Adjusting the Front Brake Lever Freeplay

Adjust the freeplay of the brake lever with the front wheel pointed straight ahead.
Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin when adjusting the freeplay.

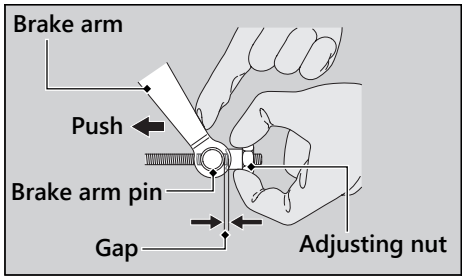


If proper adjustment cannot be obtained by this method, see your dealer.

1. Adjust by turning the front brake adjusting nut a half-turn at a time.



2. Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake lever is released.
3. Push the brake arm to confirm that there is a gap between the front brake adjusting nut and brake arm pin.



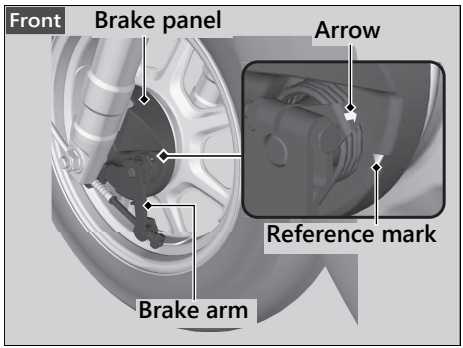
After adjustment, confirm the freeplay of the brake lever.

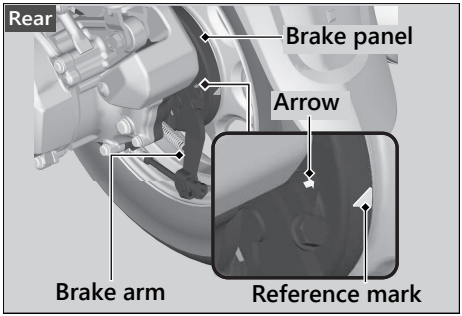
NOTICE
Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limits.

Make sure the brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

Inspecting the Brake Shoe Wear

The front and rear brake are equipped with a brake wear indicator.





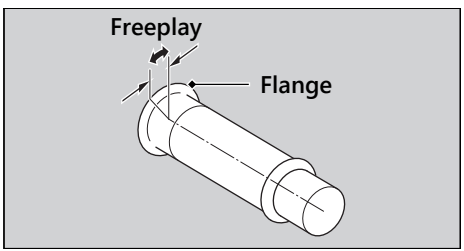
When the brake is applied, an arrow attached to the brake arm moves toward a reference mark on the brake panel. If the arrow aligns with the reference mark on full application of the brake, the brake shoes must be replaced. See your dealer for this service.

When the brake service is necessary, see your dealer. Use only Honda Genuine Parts or its equivalent.

Checking the Throttle

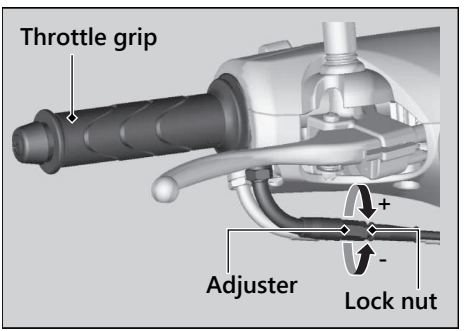
With the engine off, check that the throttle rotates smoothly from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions and throttle freeplay is correct. If the throttle does not move smoothly, close automatically, or if the cable is damaged, have the vehicle inspected by your dealer.

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

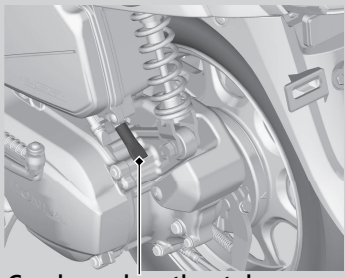


Adjusting the Throttle Freeplay

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



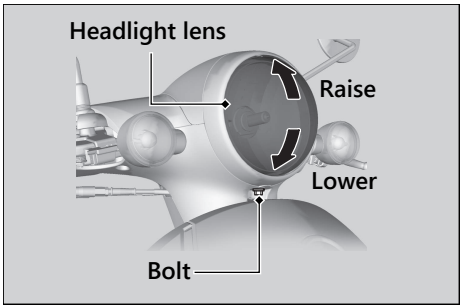
Cleaning the Crankcase Breather



1. Place a suitable container to receive deposits.
2. Remove the crankcase breather tube and drain deposits into the container.
3. Reinstall the crankcase breather tube.

Adjusting the Headlight Aim

You can adjust vertical aim of the headlight for proper alignment by moving the headlight lens. To move the headlight lens, loosen the bolt. Tighten the bolt after adjustment.
Obey local laws and regulations.



Troubleshooting

Engine Will Not Start ..... P. 88
Overheating (High coolant temperature indicator is on) ..... P. 89
Warning Indicators On or Flashing ..... P. 90
PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) ..... P. 90
Other Warning Indications ..... P. 91
Fuel Gauge Failure Indication ..... P. 91
Tire Puncture ..... P. 92
Electrical Trouble ..... P. 93
Battery Goes Dead ..... P. 93
Burned-out Light Bulb ..... P. 93
Blown Fuse ..... P. 98
Unstable Engine Operation Occurs Intermittently ..... P. 99

Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. P. 31
- Check that there is gasoline in the fuel tank.
- Check if the PGM-FI malfunction indicator lamp (MIL) is on.
  ▶ If the indicator lamp is on, contact your dealer as soon as possible.

Starter Motor Does Not Operate

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. P. 31
- Make sure engine stop switch is in the ◯ (Run) position. P. 26
- Check for a blown fuse. P. 98
- Check for a loose battery connection (P. 65) or battery terminal corrosion (P. 54).
- Check the condition of the battery. P. 93

If the problem continues, have your vehicle 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 to come on.

NOTICE

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

1. Stop the engine using the ignition switch.
2. Allow the engine to cool with the ignition switch in the OFF position.
3. After the engine has cooled, inspect the radiator hose and check if there is a leak. P. 77

   If there is a leak:

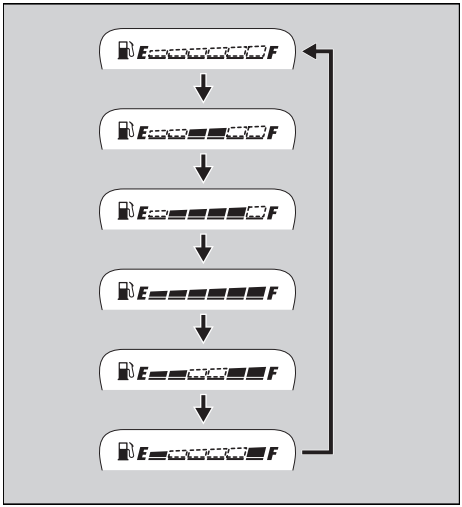
   Do not start the engine. Transport your vehicle to your dealer.
4. Check the coolant level in the reserve tank. P. 77
   ▶ Add coolant as necessary.
5. If 1-4 check normal, you may continue riding, but closely monitor the high coolant temperature indicator.

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 vehicle inspected by your dealer as soon as possible.

Fuel Gauge Failure Indication

If the fuel system has an error, the fuel gauge indicators 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.

Emergency Repair Using a Tire Repair Kit

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

⚠WARNING

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

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

Battery Goes Dead

Charge the battery using a motorcycle battery charger.
Remove the battery from the vehicle before 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.

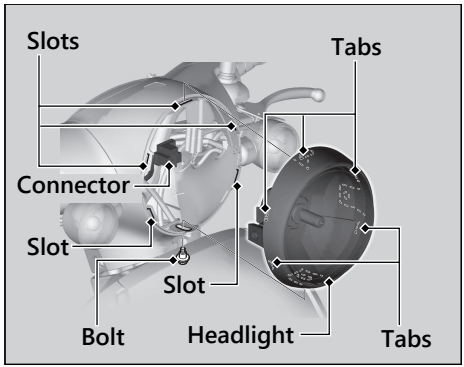
NOTICE
Jump starting using an automobile battery can damage your vehicle's electrical system and is not recommended.
Bump starting is also not recommended.

Burned-out Light Bulb

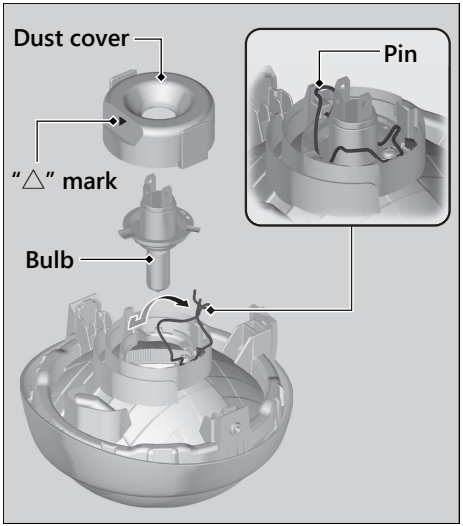
Follow the procedure below to replace a burned-out light bulb.
Turn the ignition switch to the OFF or (Lock) position.
Allow the bulb to cool before replacing it.
Do not use bulbs other than those specified.
Check the replacement bulb for correct operation before riding.

For the light bulb wattage, see "Specifications." ➔P. 122

Headlight Bulb



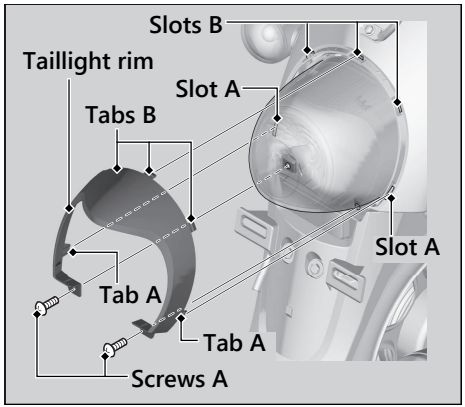
1. Remove the bolt from the headlight case.
2. Remove the tabs from the slots by gently pulling the lower end of the headlight forward and remove the headlight.
3. Disconnect the connector.



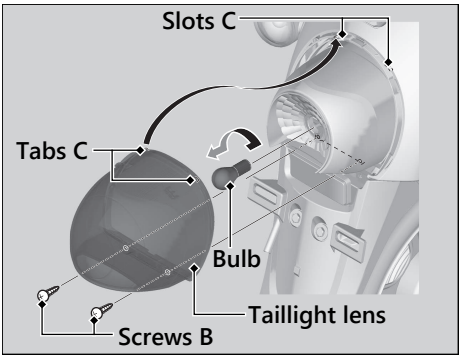
4. Remove the dust cover.
5. Unhook the pin and remove the bulb.
6. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.
   ▶ Install the dust cover with its "△" mark facing up.

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 isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol.

Brake light/Taillight Bulb

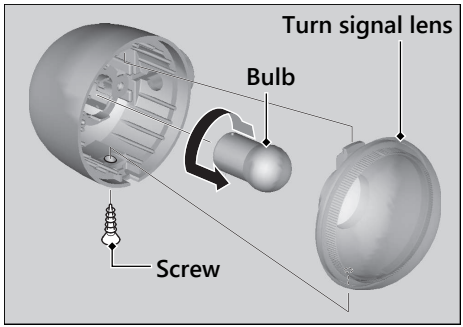


1. Remove the screws A.
2. Raise the lower side of taillight rim and remove the tabs A from the slots A.
3. Remove the taillight rim by pulling the taillight rim and removing the tabs B from the slots B.



4. Remove the screws B.
5. Remove the tabs C from the slots C by lowering the taillight lens and remove the lens.
6. Slightly press the bulb in and turn it counterclockwise.
7. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.

Front/Rear Turn Signal Bulb

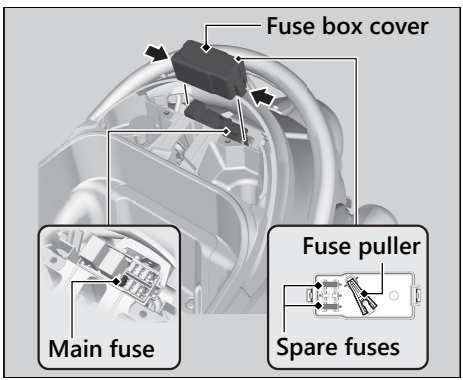


1. Remove the turn signal lens by removing the screw.
2. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.
3. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.
   ▶ Use only the amber bulb.
   ▶ After putting back the lens packing in place, install the turn signal lens.

Blown Fuse

Before handling fuses, see "Inspecting and Replacing Fuses." P. 57

Fuse Box Fuses



1. Remove the maintenance cover. P. 69
2. Pull out the fuse box cover.
3. Pull the main fuse and other fuses out with the fuse puller furnished in reverse side of the fuse box cover one by one and check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare fuse of the same rating.
   ▶ Spare fuses are provided on reverse side of the fuse box cover.
4. Reinstall the fuse box cover.
5. Install the maintenance cover.

NOTICE

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

Unstable Engine Operation Occurs Intermittently

If the fuel pump filter is clogged, unstable engine operation will occur intermittently while riding.
Even if this symptom occurs, you can continue to ride your vehicle.

If unstable engine operation occurs even if sufficient fuel is available, have your vehicle inspected by your dealer as soon as possible.

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Keys

Ignition Key

Be sure to record the key number provided with the key number plate. Store the spare key and key number in a safe location.
To make a duplicate, take the spare key or the key number to your dealer.
If you lose all ignition 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

Leaving the ignition switch in the ON position 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 to the OFF position. 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 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 in the center compartment.

Caring for Your Vehicle

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

Continued

Washing Precautions

Follow these guidelines when washing:

- Do not use high-pressure washers:
  - ▶ High-pressure water cleaners can damage moving parts and electrical parts, rendering them inoperable.
  - ▶ Water in the air intake can be drawn into the throttle body and/or enter the air cleaner.
- Do not direct water at the muffler:
  - ▶ Water in the muffler can prevent starting and causes rust in the muffler.
- Dry the brakes:
  - ▶ Water adversely affects braking effectiveness. After washing, apply the brakes intermittently at low speed to help dry them.
- Do not direct water under the seat:
  - ▶ Water in the under seat compartment can damage your documents and other belongings.
- Do not direct water at the air cleaner:
  - ▶ Water in the air cleaner can prevent the engine from starting.
- Do not direct water near the headlight:
  - ▶ The headlight's inside lens may fog temporarily after washing or while riding in the rain. This does not impact the headlight function.
  - ▶ Any condensation inside the headlight should dissipate after a few minutes of running the engine with the headlight(s) on.
    However, if you see a large amount of water or ice accumulated inside the lens(es), have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.
- Do not use wax or polishing compounds on matte painted surface:
  - ▶ Use a soft cloth or sponge, plenty of water, and a mild detergent to clean matte painted surfaces. Dry with a soft clean cloth.

Aluminum Components

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

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

Panels

Follow these guidelines to prevent scratches and blemishes:

- Wash gently using a soft sponge and plenty of water.
- To remove stubborn stains, use diluted detergent and rinse thoroughly with plenty of water.
- Avoid getting gasoline 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 Vehicle

If you store your vehicle outdoors, you should consider using a full-body cover.
If you won't be riding for an extended period, follow these guidelines:

- Wash your vehicle and wax all painted surfaces (except matte painted surfaces). Coat chrome pieces with rust-inhibiting oil.
- Place your vehicle on its center stand and position a block so that both tires are off the ground.
- After rain, remove the body cover and allow the vehicle to dry.
- Remove the battery (P. 65) to prevent discharge. Fully charge the battery and then place it in a shaded, well-ventilated area.
  - ▶ If you leave the battery in place, disconnect the negative ⊖ terminal to prevent discharge.

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

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

Transporting Your Vehicle

If your vehicle 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 vehicle with a wheel or wheels on the ground.

NOTICE

Towing your vehicle can cause serious damage to the transmission.

You & the Environment

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

Choose Sensible Cleaners

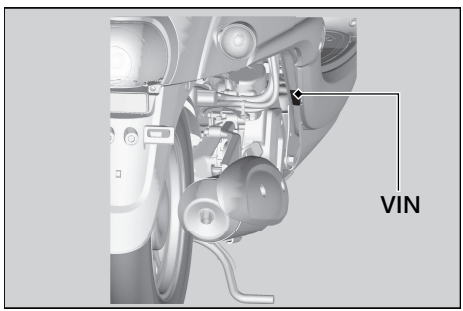
Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your vehicle. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer.

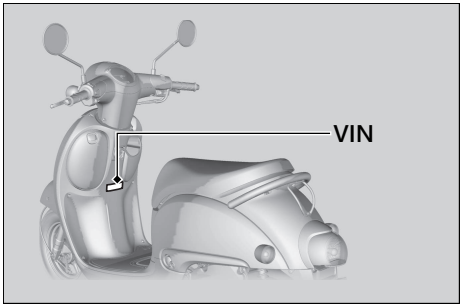
Recycle Wastes

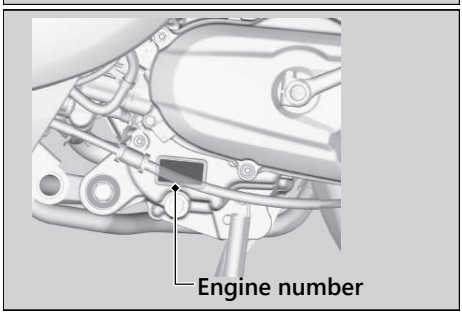
Put oil and other toxic wastes in approved containers and take them to a recycling center. Call your local or state office of public works or environmental services to find a recycling center in your area, and to get instructions on how to dispose of non-recyclable wastes. Do not place used engine oil 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 vehicle and are required in order to register your vehicle. They may also be required when ordering replacement parts. You should record these numbers and keep them in a safe place.







Emission Control Systems

Your vehicle 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.

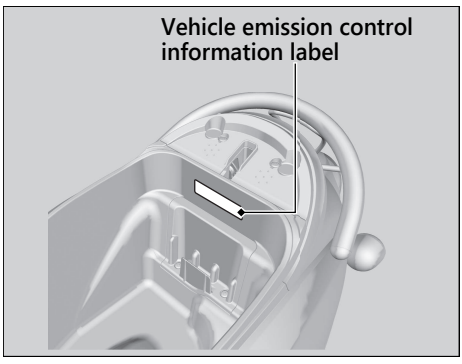
Exhaust Emission Requirements

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) require that your vehicle 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 vehicle 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 Scooter Emission Control Systems is necessary in order to maintain a valid emissions system warranty.

The Vehicle Emission Control Information label is attached to the rear side of the center compartment. P. 40



Noise Emission Requirements

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

Exhaust Emission Control System

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

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.

Continued

Crankcase Emissions Control System

The engine is equipped with a closed crankcase system to prevent discharging crankcase emissions into the atmosphere.
Blow-by gas is returned to the combustion chamber through the air cleaner and throttle body.

Fuel Permeation Emission Control

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

Noise Emission Control System

TAMPERING WITH THE NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED:

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

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

- 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 noncompliant component.

Problems Affecting Vehicle Exhaust Emissions

Have your vehicle 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 vehicle is equipped with a three-way catalytic converter. The catalytic converter contains 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 vehicle'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 vehicle.
- If your engine is misfiring, backfiring, stalling, or otherwise not running properly, stop riding and turn off the engine. Have your vehicle 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 vehicle:

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

Authorized Manuals

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

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

The Winter Storage Guide in conjunction with the Owner's Manual and Service Manual can help you prepare your Honda motorcycle, scooter, ATV, and SxS for winter storage.

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.

Order online: www.helminc.com

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

Publication Item No.	Description
61GJB04	2020 NCW50 Service Manual
61CSM00	Common Service Manual
S9507	Winter Storage Guide
31GJB640	2020 NCW50 Owner's Manual

Warranty Coverage and Service

Coverage

Your new Honda is covered by the following warranties:

- Vehicle Limited Warranty
- Emission Control System Warranty
- Noise Control Warranty

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

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

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

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

Service

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

Continued

If you believe you have a problem with your vehicle, 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 vehicle or with your dealer, please send your comments to the following address:

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

Please include the following information in your letter:

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

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

Your Honda Dealer

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

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

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

Your Honda dealer can also supply information about, riding events, and information about safety training available in your local area.

Reporting Safety Defects

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

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

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

■ Main Components

Overall length	65.0 in (1,650 mm)	
Overall width	26.4 in (670 mm)	
Overall height	40.7 in (1,035 mm)	
Wheelbase	46.5 in (1,180 mm)	
Minimum ground clearance	4.1 in (105 mm)	
Caster angle	26.5°	
Trail	3.0 in (75 mm)	
Curb weight	179 lb (81 kg)	
Maximum weight capacity *1	269 lb (122 kg)	
Maximum luggage weight *2	Center compartment	22 lb (10 kg)
	Fairing pocket	1 lb (0.5 kg)
	Hook	1 lb (0.5 kg)
	Inner rack	1 lb (0.5 kg)
Passenger capacity	Rider only. No passengers	
Minimum turning radius	5.84 ft (1.78 m)	

*1 : Including rider, all luggage, and accessories.
*2 : Includes the weight of the luggage and added accessories.

Displacement *1	3.0 cu-in (49 cm^3)
Bore x stroke	1.56 x 1.59 in (39.5 x 40.3 mm)
Compression ratio	12.0:1
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline Recommended: 86 PON or higher
Tank capacity	1.19 US gal (4.5 L)
Battery	GTZ5S 12 V-3.5 Ah (10 HR)
Primary reduction	V-matic (2.85:1 - 0.86:1)
Final reduction	12.321

*1 : Displacement less than 9.2 cu-in (150 cm^3) may have highway operating restrictions depending on state laws.

Service Data

Tire size	Front	80/100-10 46J
	Rear	80/100-10 46J
Tire type		Bias-ply, tubeless
Recommended Tire	Front	CHENG SHIN C-6161
	Rear	CHENG SHIN C-6161
Tire air pressure	Front	18 psi (125 kPa, 1.25 kgf/cm²)
	Rear	29 psi (200 kPa, 2.00 kgf/cm²)
Spark plug	(standard)	CPR8EA-9 (NGK)
Spark plug gap		0.031 - 0.035 in (0.80 - 0.90 mm)
Idle speed	(non-adjustable)	2,000 ± 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 MB, Pro Honda HP4M 4-stroke oil or an equivalent motorcycle oil

Engine oil capacity	After draining	0.69 US qt (0.65 L)
	After draining & engine oil strainer screen cleaning	0.69 US qt (0.65 L)
	After disassembly	0.74 US qt (0.7 L)
Cooling system capacity	0.33 US qt (0.31 L)	
Recommended coolant	Pro Honda HP Coolant	

Bulbs

Headlight	12 V-35/35 W
Brake light/Taillight	12 V-21/5 W
Front turn signal	12 V-10 W x 2
Rear turn signal	12 V-10 W x 2

Fuses

Main fuse	25 A
Other fuse	10 A

Torque Specifications

Engine oil drain bolt	18 lbf·ft (24 N·m, 2.4 kgf·m)
Engine oil plug	15 lbf·ft (20 N·m, 2.0 kgf·m)
Air cleaner housing cover screw	0.8 lbf·ft (1.1 N·m, 0.1 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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California Proposition 65 Warning

⚠**WARNING:** Operating, servicing and maintaining a passenger vehicle or off-highway motor vehicle can expose you to chemicals including engine exhaust, carbon monoxide, phthalates, and lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, avoid breathing exhaust, do not idle the engine except as necessary, service your vehicle in a well-ventilated area and wear gloves or wash your hands frequently when servicing your vehicle. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/passenger-vehicle.