Contents

Vehicle Safety P. 2

Operation Guide P. 16

Maintenance P. 59

Troubleshooting P. 104

Information P. 125

Specifications P. 148

Index P. 152

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. 142

Read the warranty information thoroughly so that you understand the warranty coverage and that you are aware of your rights and responsibilities. ➡P. 143

You may also want to visit our website at www.powersports.honda.com.
Canada www.honda.ca.
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. 6
Safety Precautions ..... P. 8
Riding Precautions ..... P. 9
Accessories & Modifications ..... P. 14
Loading ..... P. 15

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. 8

Before Riding

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

Instruct your passenger on holding onto the seat strap or your waist, leaning with you in turns, and keeping their feet on the footpegs, even when the vehicle is stopped.

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.

USA 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. 15), and do not modify your vehicle or install accessories that would make your vehicle unsafe (P. 14).

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 handlebars, 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.

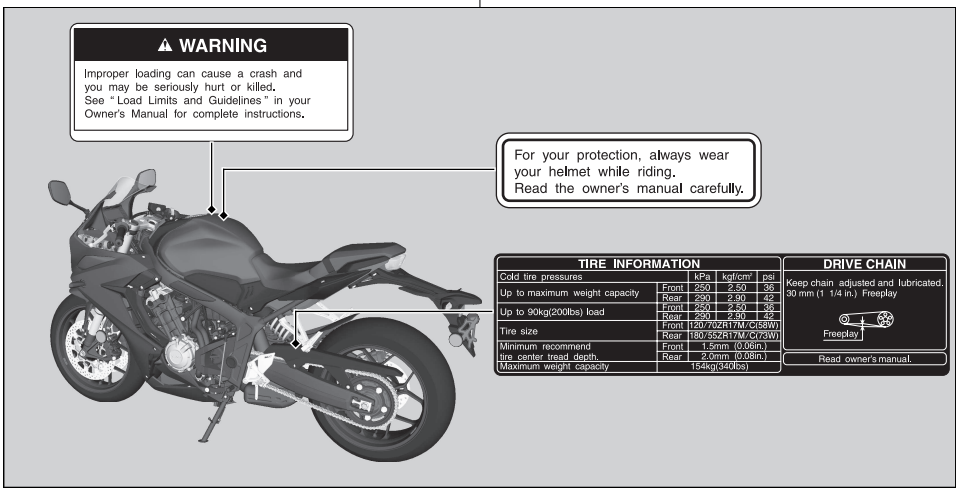
Breathing this colorless, odorless gas can quickly cause unconsciousness and lead to death.

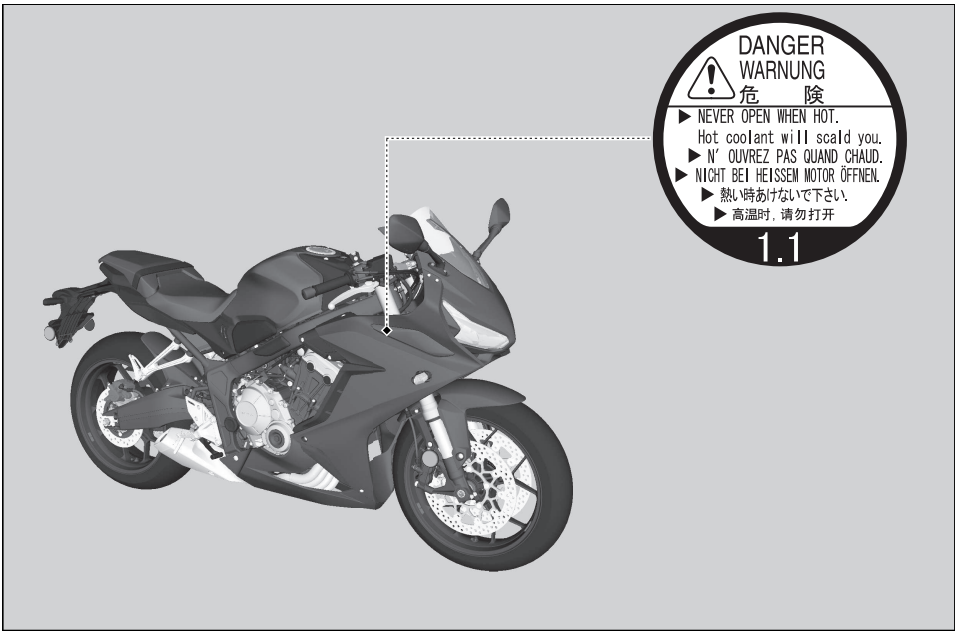
Only run your vehicle's engine when it is located in a well ventilated area outdoors.

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.




DANGER
WARNUNG
危　険
▶ NEVER OPEN WHEN HOT.
Hot coolant will scald you.
▶ N' OUVREZ PAS QUAND CHAUD.
▶ NICHT BEI HEISSEM MOTOR ÖFFNEN.
▶ 熱い時あけないで下さい.
▶ 高温时，请勿打开
1.1

Safety Precautions

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

Protective Apparel

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

Helmet

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

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

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

⚠WARNING

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

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

Gloves
Full-finger leather gloves with high abrasion resistance

Boots or Riding Shoes
Sturdy boots with non-slip soles and ankle protection

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

Riding Precautions

Break-in Period

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

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

Brakes

Observe the following guidelines:

- Avoid excessively hard braking and downshifting.
  - ▶ Sudden braking can reduce the vehicle's stability.
  - ▶ Where possible, reduce speed before turning; otherwise you risk sliding out.

Continued

- 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. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed.
- For full braking effectiveness, operate both the front and rear brakes together.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS)

This model is equipped with an Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) designed to help prevent the brakes from locking up during hard braking.

- ABS does not reduce braking distance. In certain circumstances, ABS may result in a longer stopping distance.
- ABS does not function at speeds below 6 mph (10 km/h).
- The brake lever and pedal may recoil slightly when applying the brakes. This is normal.
- Always use the recommended front/rear tires and sprockets to ensure correct ABS operation.

Engine Braking

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

Wet or Rainy Conditions

Road surfaces are slippery when wet, and wet brakes further reduce braking efficiency. Exercise extra caution when braking in wet conditions.

If the brakes get wet, apply the brakes while riding at low speed to help them dry.

Parking

- Park on a firm, level 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 handlebars and remove the key when leaving the vehicle unattended.
  Use of an anti-theft device is also recommended.

Continued

Parking with the Side Stand

1. Stop the engine.
2. Push the side stand down.
3. Slowly lean the vehicle to the left until its weight rests on the side stand.
4. Turn the handlebars fully to the left.
   ▶ Turning the handlebars to the right reduces stability and may cause the vehicle to fall.
5. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position and remove the key. ➔ P. 52

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. 141
- Do not use stale or contaminated gasoline or an oil/gasoline mixture.
- Avoid getting dirt or water in the fuel tank.

Honda selectable torque control

When the Honda selectable torque control (Torque Control) detects rear wheel spin during acceleration, the system will limit the amount of torque applied to the rear wheel.

Torque Control does not work during deceleration and will not prevent the rear wheel from skidding due to engine braking. Do not close the throttle suddenly, especially when riding on slippery surfaces.

Torque Control may not compensate for rough road conditions or rapid throttle operation. Always consider road and weather conditions, as well as your skills and condition, when applying throttle.
If your vehicle gets stuck in mud, snow or sand, it may be easier to free it by turning off the Torque Control temporarily.
Temporarily turning off Torque Control also may help you maintain control and balance when riding on off-road terrain.

Always use the recommended tires and sprockets to ensure correct Torque Control operation.

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

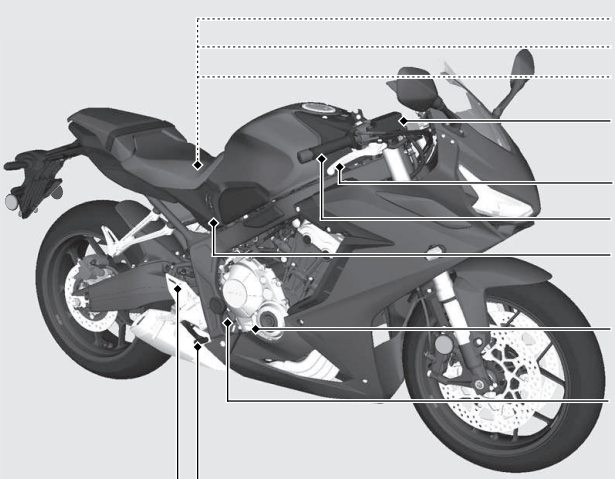
- Carrying extra weight affects your vehicle's handling, braking and stability.
  Always ride at a safe speed for the load you are carrying.
- Avoid carrying an excessive load and keep within specified load limits.
  Maximum weight capacity P. 148
- Tie all luggage securely, evenly balanced and close to the center of the vehicle.
- Do not place objects near the lights or the muffler.

⚠WARNING

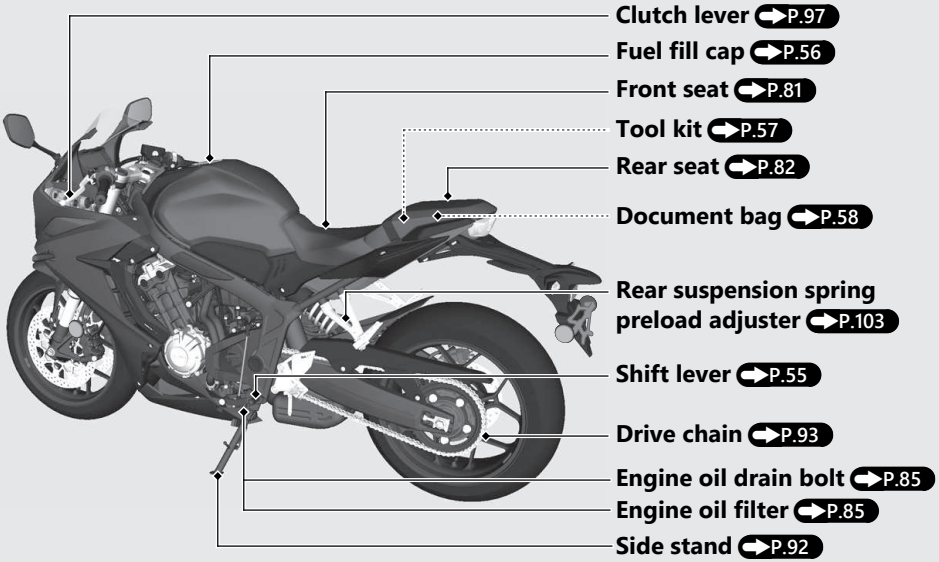
Overloading or improper loading can cause a crash and you can be seriously hurt or killed.

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

Parts Location



Battery P.80
Fuse boxes P.123
Main fuse P.124
Front brake fluid reservoir P.89
Front brake lever P.102
Throttle grip P.100
Rear brake fluid reservoir P.89
Engine oil fill cap/dipstick P.83
Coolant reserve tank P.87
Rear brake pedal
Brake light switch P.91


Clutch lever P.97
Fuel fill cap P.56
Front seat P.81
Tool kit P.57
Rear seat P.82
Document bag P.58
Rear suspension spring preload adjuster P.103
Shift lever P.55
Drive chain P.93
Engine oil drain bolt P.85
Engine oil filter P.85
Side stand P.92

Instruments



Display Check

When the ignition switch is turned to the ON position, initial animation will show. If any part of these displays does not come on when it should, have your dealer check for problems.

Tachometer red zone
(excessive engine rpm range)

Clock (12-hour or 24-hour display)
To set the clock: P.31

Speedometer



Section B display P.25

Section A display P.21

Tachometer

NOTICE
Do not operate the engine in the tachometer red zone. Excessive engine speed can adversely affect engine life.

Instruments *(Continued)*

Coolant temperature gauge

When the coolant is over specified temperature, the segment H flashes.

If the segment H flashes while riding: P.106

If the coolant temperature gauge indicator flashes: P.111





Gear position indicator

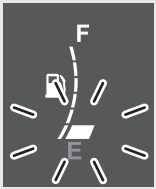
The gear position is shown in the gear position indicator.

- "-" appears when the transmission is not shifted properly.

Fuel gauge

Remaining fuel when only 1st (E) segment starts flashing: approximately 0.85 US gal (3.2 L)

If the fuel gauge indicator flashes in a repeat pattern or turns off: P.110



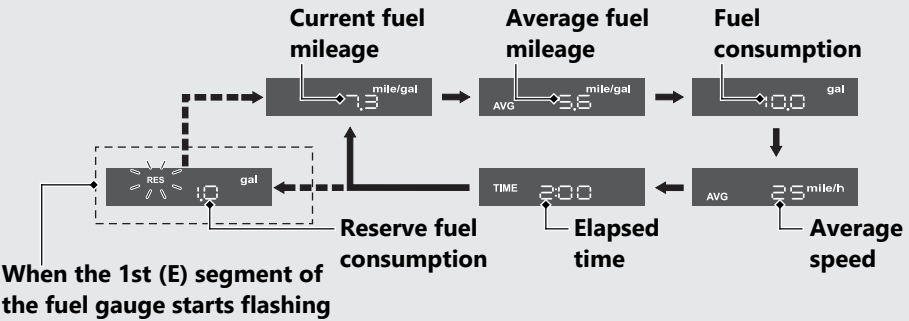
Section A display

You can select the following:

- Current fuel mileage
- Average fuel mileage [AVG]
- Fuel consumption
- Average speed [AVG]
- Elapsed time [TIME]
- Reserve fuel consumption [RES]

Changing the section A display

With the **SEL** button, you can switch the section A display between the current fuel mileage, average fuel mileage, fuel consumption, average speed, elapsed time, and reserve fuel consumption.



When the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing, the current fuel mileage, average fuel mileage, fuel consumption, average speed or elapsed time switches to the reserve fuel consumption.

Continued

Instruments *(Continued)*

Current fuel mileage

Displays the current instant fuel mileage.

Display range: 0.0 to 300.0 mile/gal (L/100 km or km/L)

- More than 300.0 mile/gal (L/100 km or km/L): "300.0" is displayed.
- When your speed is less than 4 mph (6 km/h): "---.-" is displayed.

When "---.-" is displayed except for the above-mentioned cases, go to your dealer for service.

Average fuel mileage [AVG]

Displays the average fuel mileage since the selected tripmeter was reset.
The average fuel mileage will be calculated based on value displayed on the tripmeter (A or B) selected.
Also, the average fuel mileage for tripmeter A will be displayed when the odometer, tripmeter A, numerical tachometer and reserve tripmeter are selected.
Display range: 0.0 to 300.0 mile/gal (L/100 km or km/L)

- More than 300.0 mile/gal (L/100 km or km/L): "300.0" is displayed.
- When the tripmeter A or B is reset: "---.-" is displayed.

When "---.-" is displayed except for the above-mentioned cases, go to your dealer for service.

To reset the average fuel mileage:
P.27

Fuel consumption

Displays the fuel consumption since the selected tripmeter was reset.
The fuel consumption will be calculated based on value displayed on the tripmeter (A or B) selected.
Also, the fuel consumption for tripmeter A will be displayed when the odometer, tripmeter A, numerical tachometer and reserve tripmeter are selected.
Display range: 0.0 to 300.0 gal (gallon) or 0.0 to 300.0 L (liters)

- More than 300.0 gal (gallon) or 300.0 L (liters): "300.0" is displayed.

When "---.-" is displayed, go to your dealer for service.

To reset the fuel consumption: P.27

Average speed [AVG]

Displays the average speed since the selected tripmeter was reset.
The average speed will be calculated based on value displayed on the tripmeter (A or B) selected.
Also, the average speed for tripmeter A will be displayed when the odometer, tripmeter A, numerical tachometer and reserve tripmeter are selected.
Display range: 0 to 185 mile/h (0 to 299 km/h)

- Initial display: "---" is displayed.
- When your vehicle has traveled less than 0.12 mile (0.2 km) since the engine was started: "---" is displayed.
- When your vehicle operating time is less than 30 seconds since the engine was started: "---" is displayed.

When "---" is displayed except for the above-mentioned cases, go to your dealer for service.

To reset the average speed: P.27

Elapsed time [TIME]

Displays the operating time since the selected tripmeter was reset.

The elapsed time will be calculated based on value displayed on the tripmeter (A or B) selected.

Also, the elapsed time for tripmeter A will be displayed when the odometer, tripmeter A, numerical tachometer and reserve tripmeter are selected.

Display range: 0:00 to 99:59 (hours:minutes)

- The elapsed time return to 0:00 when the readout exceeds 99:59.

To reset the elapsed time: P.27

Reserve fuel consumption [RES]

Displays the fuel consumption since the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing. When the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing, the current fuel mileage, average fuel mileage, fuel consumption, average speed or elapsed time switches to the reserve fuel consumption. You should refill the tank as soon as possible.

- Flashes from "0.0" gal or L.
  - ▶ When the amount of consumed fuel is more than 0.42 US gal (1.6 L, 0.35 Imp gal), the "RES" mark on the display blinks faster.

After refueling more than the reserve amount, the display returns to normal.

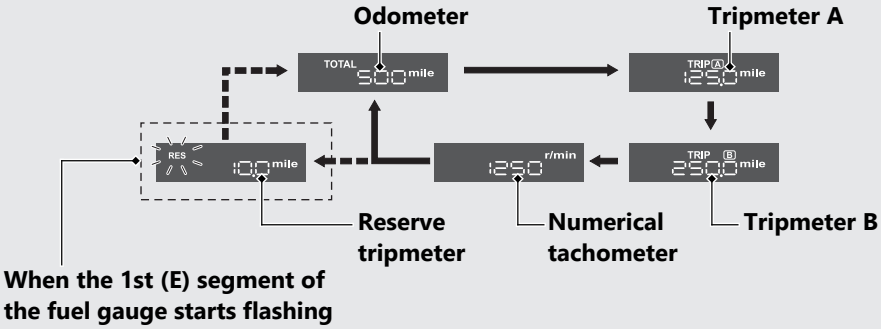
Section B display

You can select the following:

- Odometer [TOTAL]
- Tripmeter [TRIP A/B]
- Numerical tachometer
- Reserve tripmeter [RES]

Changing the section B display

With the **SET** button, you can switch the section B display between the odometer, tripmeter A, tripmeter B, numerical tachometer, and reserve tripmeter.



When the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing, the odometer, tripmeters or numerical tachometer switches to the reserve tripmeter.

Continued

Instruments *(Continued)*

Odometer [TOTAL]

Total distance ridden.
When "------" is displayed, go to your dealer for service.

Tripmeter [TRIP A/B]

Distance ridden since tripmeter was reset.
When "------.-" is displayed, go to your dealer for service.
To reset the tripmeter: P.27

Numerical tachometer

Displays the engine revolutions per minutes digit.
Display range: 0 to 15,000 r/min

- More than 15,000 r/min: "15,000" is displayed.

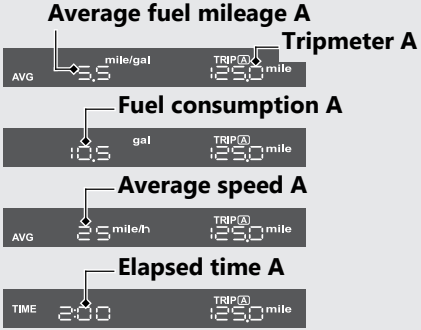
Reserve tripmeter [RES]

Distance ridden since the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing.
When the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing, the odometer, tripmeters or numerical tachometer switches to the reserve tripmeter. You should refill the tank as soon as possible.

When "----.-" is displayed, go to your dealer for service.
After refueling more than the reserve amount, the display returns to normal.

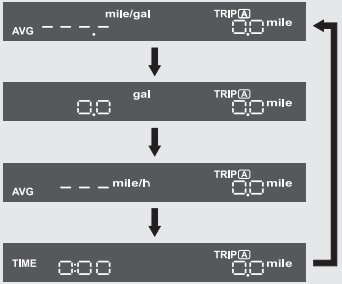
To reset the tripmeter [TRIP A/B], average fuel mileage [AVG], fuel consumption, average speed [AVG] and elapsed time

To reset the tripmeter A, average fuel mileage A, fuel consumption A, average speed A and and elapsed time A (these are based on tripmeter A) together, press and hold the **SET** button while tripmeter A is displayed.



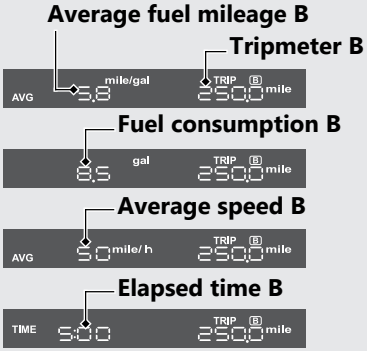
When they are reset, reset display appears at each indication. Then, the display returns to the last selected indication.

Also, the tripmeter A, average fuel mileage, fuel consumption, average speed and elapsed time will be automatically reset by refueling more than the reserve amount and riding your vehicle for 0.06 mile (0.1 km). You can activate or deactivate the automatic reset mode by refueling. P.33

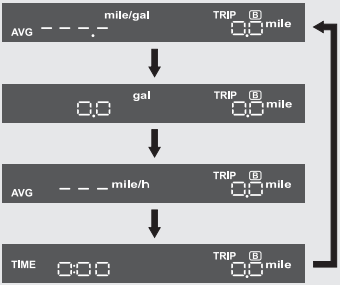


Instruments *(Continued)*

To reset the tripmeter B, average fuel mileage B, fuel consumption B, average speed B and and elapsed time B (these are based on tripmeter B) together, press and hold the **SET** button while tripmeter B is displayed.



When they are reset, reset display appears at each indication. Then, the display returns to the last selected indication.



Display Setting

Setting Mode A

Following items can be changed sequentially.

P.30

- Time format setting
- Clock setting
- Backlight brightness adjustment
- Activating/deactivating of tripmeter A, average fuel mileage, fuel consumption, average speed and elapsed time automatic reset mode
- Changing the speed and mileage unit
- Changing the fuel mileage meter unit (only when km unit system is selected)

Setting Mode B

Following items can be changed sequentially.

P.35

- Setting of REV indicator
  - RPM setting
  - Interval RPM setting
  - Brightness adjustment
- Changing of tachometer display mode

Instruments *(Continued)*

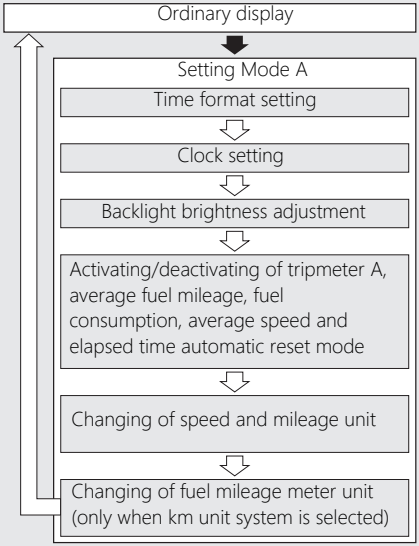
Setting Mode A

If the buttons are not pressed for about 30 seconds, the control is automatically switched from the setting mode to the ordinary display.

If the buttons are not pressed for about 30 seconds, items in the process of being set will be discarded and only items that were set and finalized will be applied. Only if the ignition switch is turned to the OFF position, items in the process of being set and those that are finalized will be applied.

➡ Press and hold **SEL** and **SET** buttons

⇨ Press the **SET** button



1 Time format setting:

You can switch the time format between 12 hour format or 24 hour format.

1. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
2. Press and hold **SEL** and **SET** buttons until the current time format start flashing.



3. Press **SEL** button to select “12hr” or “24hr”.



4. Press **SET** button. The time format is set, and then the display moves to the clock setting.

2 Clock setting:

1. Press **SEL** button until the desired hour is displayed.
   - ▶ Press and hold **SEL** button to advance the hour quickly.



2. Press **SET** button. The minute digits start flashing.



Instruments *(Continued)*

3. Press **SEL** button until the desired minute is displayed.
   - ▶ Press and hold **SEL** button to advance the minute quickly.



4. Press **SET** button. The clock is set, and then the display moves to the backlight brightness adjustment.

3 Backlight brightness adjustment:

You can adjust the brightness to one of five levels.

1. Press **SEL** button. The brightness level is switched.
   - ▶ You can adjust the brightness level from five levels.



2. Press **SET** button. The backlight is set, and then the display moves to the activating/deactivating of tripmeter A, average fuel mileage, fuel consumption, average speed and elapsed time automatic reset mode.

4 Activating/deactivating of tripmeter A, average fuel mileage, fuel consumption, average speed and elapsed time automatic reset mode:

You can activate or deactivate the automatic reset mode by refueling after the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing. Initial setting is activation.

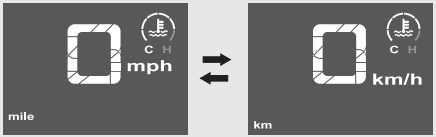
1. Press **SEL** button to select "On" (activate) or "OFF" (deactivate) in the automatic reset mode.



2. Press **SET** button. The activation/deactivation of automatic reset mode is set, and then the display moves to the changing of speed and mileage unit.

5 Changing of speed and mileage unit:

1. Press the **SEL** button to select either "mph" and "mile" or "km/h" and "km" .



2. When the "km/h" for speed and "km" for mileage are selected

   Press the **SET** button. The speed and mileage unit is set, and then the display moves to the changing of fuel mileage meter unit.

   When the "mph" for speed and "mile" for mileage are selected

   Press **SET** button. The speed and mileage unit is set, and then the display moves to the ordinary display.

Instruments *(Continued)*

6 Changing the fuel mileage meter unit:

1. Press **SEL** button to select "L/100km" or "km/L".



2. Press **SET** button. The fuel mileage meter unit is set, and then the display moves to the ordinary display.

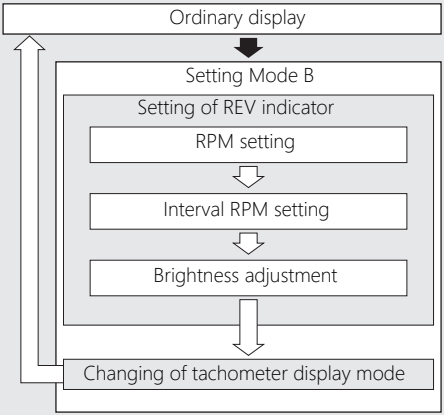
Setting Mode B

If the buttons are not pressed for about 30 seconds, the control is automatically switched from the setting mode to the ordinary display.

If the buttons are not pressed for about 30 seconds, items in the process of being set will be discarded and only items that were set and finalized will be applied. Only if the ignition switch is turned to the OFF position, items in the process of being set and those that are finalized will be applied.

➡ Press and hold the **SEL** button and ignition switch to the ON position until the initial animation ends

⇨ Press the **SET** button

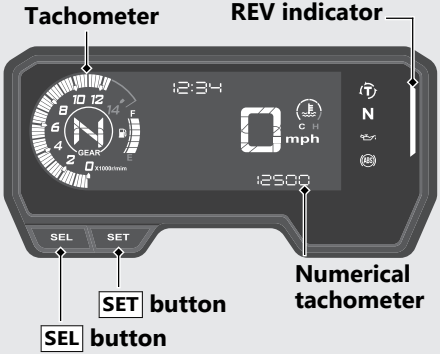


Instruments *(Continued)*

1 Setting of REV indicator:

You can change the setting of the REV indicator.

REV indicator blinks during setting.



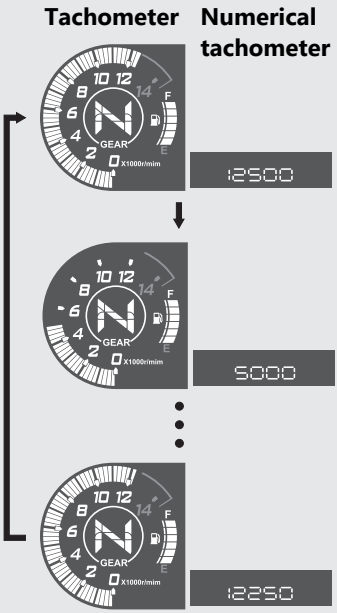
❶ To change the setting mode B, turn the ignition switch to the ON position while pressing **SEL** button until the initial animation ends. The display moves to the setting of "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM". At the same time, the numerical tachometer and the blinking bar segments show the current settings of the "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM".

► Tachometer bar blinks only while setting of REV indicator.

❷ Each time **SEL** button is pressed, the "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM" setting value will be increased by one segment (250 r/min (rpm)). When the "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM" setting value exceeds 12,500 r/min (rpm), the "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM" setting value automatically returns to 5,000 r/min (rpm).

▶ Press and hold **SEL** button to advance the "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM" setting value quickly.

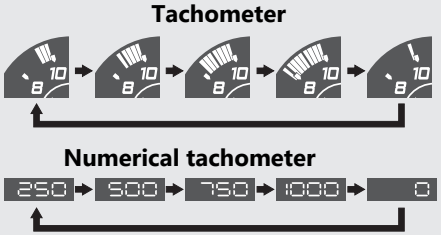
Available Setting Range
5,000 r/min (rpm) to 12,500 r/min (rpm)



Instruments *(Continued)*

3 Press **SET** button. The "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM" is set, and then the display moves to the setting of "REV indicator blinking interval RPM". At the same time, the numerical tachometer shows the current "REV indicator blinking interval RPM" and the blinking bar segment show the current settings of the "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM".

4 Each time **SEL** button is pressed, the numbers of the "REV indicator blinking interval RPM" advances as follows: 250 r/min (rpm), 500 r/min (rpm), 750 r/min (rpm), 1,000 r/min (rpm) and 0 r/min (rpm).



Example: REV indicator blinking fastest
RPM: 12,500 r/min (rpm)
REV indicator blinking interval
RPM: 250 r/min (rpm)

REV indicator	r/min (rpm)
Blinking	12,000 r/min (rpm)
Blinking fast	12,250 r/min (rpm)
Blinking fastest	12,500 r/min (rpm)

If the "REV indicator blinking interval RPM" is 0, the REV indicator blinks when reaching the "REV indicator blinking fastest RPM" setting value.

❺ Press **SET** button. The "REV indicator blinking interval RPM" is set, and then the display moves to the brightness adjustment of the REV indicator.
The REV indicator switches from blinking to lighting.

Instruments *(Continued)*

6 Press **SEL** button. The brightness level is switched.

► You can adjust the brightness level from five levels.



7 Press **SET** button. The brightness of the REV indicator is set, and then the display moves to the display setting of the tachometer.

2 Changing of tachometer display mode:

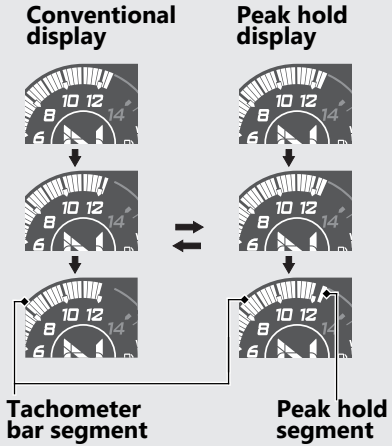
You can change the display mode of the tachometer.

1 Press **SEL** button to switch the display mode of tachometer.

2 Press **SET** button. The currently selected display mode is set, and then the display moves to the ordinary display.

Conventional display
Shows the engine RPM on the tachometer bar segment.

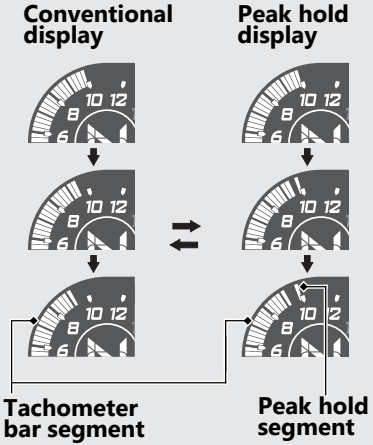
Peak hold display
Shows the engine RPM on the tachometer bar segment and peak hold segment.



Instruments *(Continued)*

The peak hold segment keeps to show the maximum engine RPM temporarily.

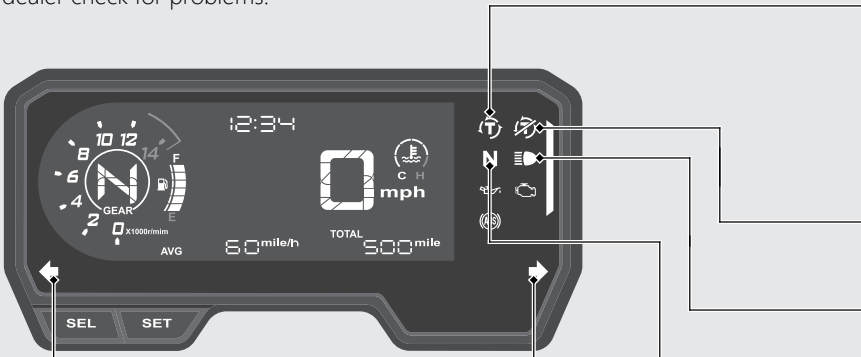
Example: Engine revolutions per minutes
10,000 r/min (rpm)



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Indicators

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



⇦ **Left turn signal indicator**

⇨ **Right turn signal indicator**

Torque Control indicator

- Comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position. Goes off when your speed reaches approximately 3 mph (5 km/h) to indicate Torque Control is ready to work.
- Blinks when Torque Control is operating.

If it comes on while riding: P.109

Torque Control OFF Indicator

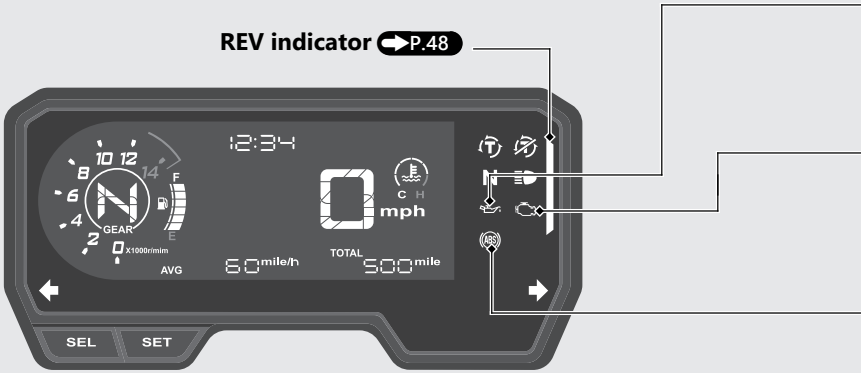
- Comes on when the Torque Control is turned Off.

High beam indicator

Neutral indicator

Comes on when the transmission is in Neutral.

Indicators *(Continued)*



Low oil pressure indicator

- Comes on when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.
- Goes off when the engine starts.

If it comes on while engine is running: P.107

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

Comes on briefly when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position with the engine stop switch in the (Run) position.

If it comes on while engine is running: P.107

ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) indicator

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

If it comes on while riding: P.108

Indicators *(Continued)*

REV Indicator

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

Initial setting

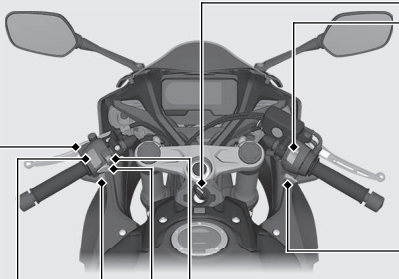
REV indicator blinking fastest RPM: 12,500 r/min (rpm)
REV indicator blinking interval RPM: 250 r/min (rpm)

REV indicator	r/min (rpm)
Blinking	12,000 r/min (rpm)
Blinking fast	12,250 r/min (rpm)
Blinking fastest	12,500 r/min (rpm)

To set the shift up rev setting: P.36
To set the shift width setting: P.38

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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

Hazard switch
Switchable when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

Horn button

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

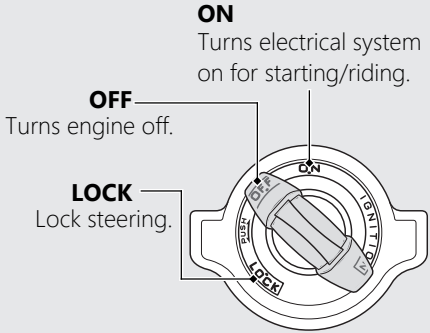
Headlight dimmer/Passing light control switch
- : High beam
- : Low beam
- **PASS** : Flashes the high beam headlight.

Torque Control switch
Torque Control on/off. P.53

Ignition switch

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

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



Switches *(Continued)*

Steering Lock

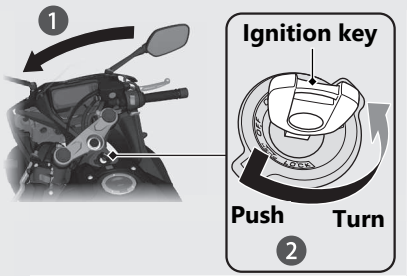
Lock the steering when parking to help prevent theft.
A U-shaped wheel lock or similar device is also recommended.

Locking

1. Turn the handlebars all the way to the left.
2. Push the key down, and turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position.
   ► Jiggle the handlebars 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.



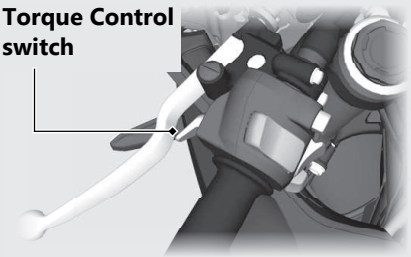
Honda selectable torque control

Torque Control (engine power control) can be turned on/off.

- ▶ Do not operate the Torque Control switch while riding.
  Stop the vehicle first and turn the Torque Control off or on.
- ▶ The Torque Control cannot be turned off when the system is activated (Torque Control indicator flashing).
- ▶ Each time the ignition switch is turned to the ON position, the Torque Control will automatically be set to on.

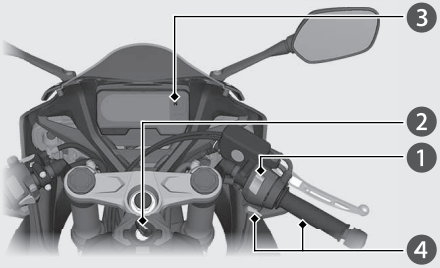
Torque Control on and off

Torque Control can be turned on and off by pressing and holding the Torque Control switch.



Starting the Engine

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



NOTICE

- If the engine does not start within 5 seconds, turn the ignition 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.
- Snapping the throttle or fast idling for more than about 5 minutes may cause exhaust pipe discoloration.
- The engine will not start if the throttle is fully open.

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

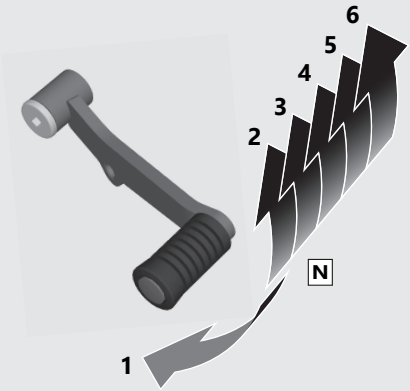
If the engine does not start:

① Open the throttle fully and press the start button for 5 seconds.
② Repeat the normal starting procedure.
③ If the engine starts, open the throttle slightly if idling is unstable.
④ If the engine does not start, wait 10 seconds before trying steps ① & ② again.

If Engine Will Not Start P.105

Shifting Gears

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



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

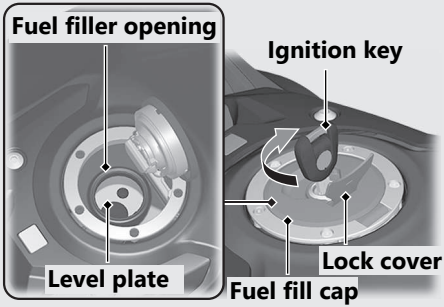
Recommended Shift Points

Shifting Up	
From 1st to 2nd	12 mph (20 km/h)
From 2nd to 3rd	19 mph (30 km/h)
From 3rd to 4th	25 mph (40 km/h)
From 4th to 5th	31 mph (50 km/h)
From 5th to 6th	37 mph (60 km/h)
Shifting Down	
From 6th to 5th	28 mph (45 km/h)
From 5th to 4th	22 mph (35 km/h)
From 4th to 3rd	16 mph (25 km/h)

NOTICE

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

Refueling



Do not fill with fuel above the level plate.
Fuel type: Unleaded gasoline only
Recommended fuel octane number:
Pump Octane Number (PON) 86 or higher.
Tank capacity: 4.07 US gal (15.4 L)

Refueling and Fuel Guidelines P.12

Opening the Fuel Fill Cap
Open the lock cover, insert the ignition key, and turn it clockwise to open the fuel fill cap.

Closing the Fuel Fill Cap
1. After refueling, push the fuel fill cap closed until it locks.
2. Remove the ignition key and close the lock cover.
   ▶ The ignition key cannot be removed if the cap is not locked.

⚠WARNING

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

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

Storage Equipment

Helmet Holder and Tool Kit

The helmet holder, the tool kit and helmet set wire (in the tool kit) are located under the rear seat.



▶ Use the helmet holder only when parked.

Removing the Rear Seat P.82

⚠WARNING

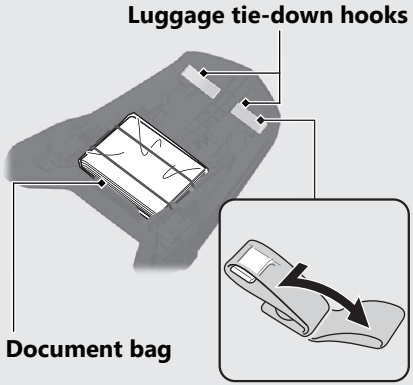
Riding with a helmet attached to the holder can interfere with your ability to safely operate the vehicle and could lead to a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

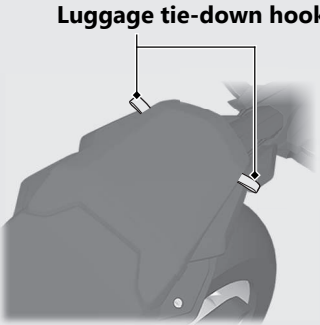
Use the helmet holder only while parked. Do not ride with a helmet secured by the holder.

Storage Equipment *(Continued)*

Document Bag and Luggage Tie-down Hooks

The document bag and luggage tie-down hooks are located on the underside of the rear seat.





Never use the tie-down hooks to tow or lift the vehicle.

Removing the Rear Seat P.82

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. 60
Maintenance Schedule ..... P. 62
Maintenance Record ..... P. 65
Maintenance Fundamentals ..... P. 66
Removing & Installing Body Components .. P. 80
Battery ..... P. 80
Front Seat ..... P. 81
Rear Seat ..... P. 82
Engine Oil ..... P. 83
Coolant ..... P. 87
Brakes ..... P. 89
Side Stand ..... P. 92
Drive Chain ..... P. 93
Clutch ..... P. 97
Throttle ..... P. 100
Other Adjustments ..... P. 101
Adjusting the Headlight Aim ..... P. 101
Adjusting the Brake Lever ..... P. 102
Adjusting the Rear Suspension ..... P. 103

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. 62

⚠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), the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC).
➡ P. 136

USA

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 side stand or a maintenance stand to provide support.
- Allow the engine, muffler, brakes, and other high-temperature parts to cool before servicing as you can get burned.
- Run the engine only when instructed, and do so in a well-ventilated area.

Maintenance Schedule

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

Maintenance work should be performed in accordance with Honda's standards and specifications by properly trained and equipped technicians. Your dealer meets all of these requirements. 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. 65

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 *1									
			× 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	Regular Replace	Refer to page
			× 1,000 km	1.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	25.6	32.0	38.4		
Emission-Related Items	Fuel Line	🔧				I		I		I		–
	Throttle Operation	🔧				I		I		I		100
	Air Cleaner *2						R			R		79
	Spark Plug	🔧	Every 16,000 mi (25,600 km) : I, Every 32,000 mi (51,200 km) : R									–
	Valve Clearance	🔧								I		–
	Engine Oil			R		R		R		R	1 Year	85
	Engine Oil Filter			R				R				85
	Engine Idle Speed	🔧				I		I		I		–
	Radiator Coolant *4					I		I		I	3 Years	87
	Cooling System	🔧				I		I		I		–
	Secondary Air Supply System	🔧						I				–
	Evaporative Emission Control System *3	🔧						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. 142).

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

Maintenance Legend

I : Inspect (clean, adjust, lubricate, or replace, if necessary)

L : Lubricate

R : Replace

Continued

	Items		Frequency *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	Drive Chain		Every 600 mi (1,000 km): I L									93
	Brake Fluid *4				I	I	I	I	I	I	2 Years	89
	Brake Pads Wear				I	I	I	I	I	I		90
	Brake System					I		I		I		66
	Brake Light Switch					I		I		I		91
	Headlight Aim					I		I		I		101
	Clutch System				I	I	I	I	I	I		97
	Side Stand					I		I		I		92
	Suspension					I		I		I		103
	Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners					I		I		I		–
	Wheels/Tires					I		I		I		75
	Steering Head Bearings					I		I		I		–

Notes:

*1 : At higher odometer reading, repeat at the frequency interval established here.

*2 : Service more frequently when riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.

*3 : 50 STATE (meets California).

*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. 75
- Lights, horn, and turn signals operate normally.
- Check the condition of the drive chain. Adjust slack and lubricate as needed. ➡ P. 73

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

- Combined weight is within load limits. ➡ P. 148
- Cargo is secured properly.
- Suspension is adjusted to suit load. ➡ P. 103

Check the following items after you get on your vehicle:

- Throttle action moves smoothly without binding. ➡ P. 100
- Brake lever and pedal operate normally.
- Check the fuel level and refuel when needed. ➡ P. 12, ➡ P. 56
- Engine stop switch functions properly. ➡ P. 50

Check the following items at regular intervals:

- Oil level is between the upper and lower level marks. ➡ P. 83
- Brake fluid level is
  Front: above the LOWER level mark. ➡ P. 89
  Rear: between the UPPER and LOWER level marks. ➡ P. 89
- Engine coolant level is between the UPPER and LOWER level marks. ➡ P. 87
- Side stand functions properly. ➡ P. 92

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.

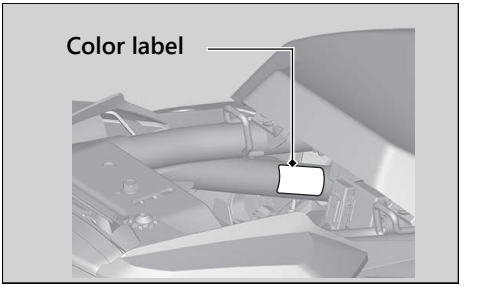
Also, check the odometer reading against the Maintenance Schedule and perform all maintenance that is due. ➡P. 62

Tires and wheels	Check the air pressure (➡P. 75), examine tread for wear and damage (➡P. 75), and check the wheels for damage.
Fluid levels	Check the engine oil level (➡P. 83), engine coolant level (➡P. 87), and brake fluid level (➡P. 89).
Lights	Check that the headlights, position lights, brake light, taillight, turn signals and license plate light are working properly.
Controls	Check the freeplay of the clutch lever (➡P. 97) and throttle grip (➡P. 100). Check the front brake lever (➡P. 102) and rear brake pedal operate properly.
Drive chain	Check the slack (➡P. 93), adjust the slack (➡P. 94), and lubricate (➡P. 74) as needed.
Fuses	Check that you have a full supply of spare fuses.
Nuts & bolts	Check the major nuts and bolts, and tighten as needed.

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 left side of the frame. To check the color label, remove the rear seat. ➔P. 82



⚠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.

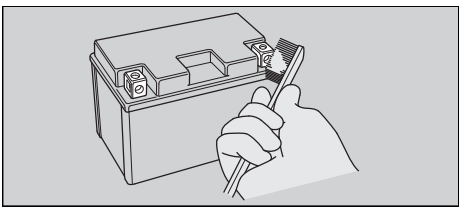
Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery servicing.

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

Continued

Cleaning the Battery Terminals

1. Remove the battery. P. 80
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.

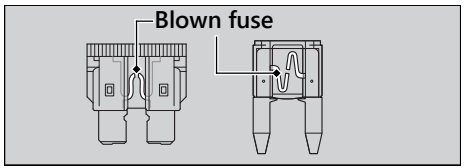
NOTICE
Installing non-Honda electrical accessories can overload the electrical system, discharging the battery and possibly damaging the system.

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. 123

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. 150



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.

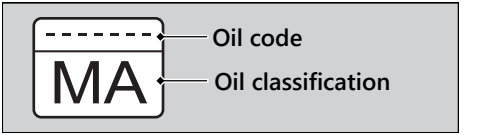
Selecting the Engine Oil

For recommended engine oil, see "Specifications." ➡ P. 149

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

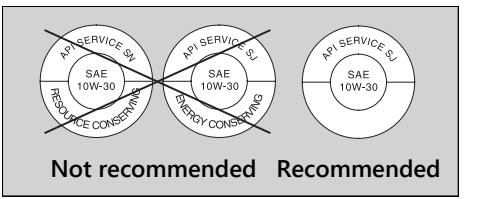
- JASO T 903 standard*1: MA
- SAE standard*2: 10W-30
- API classification*3: SG or higher

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



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

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



Brake Fluid

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

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

Recommended brake fluid:
Honda DOT 4 Brake Fluid or equivalent

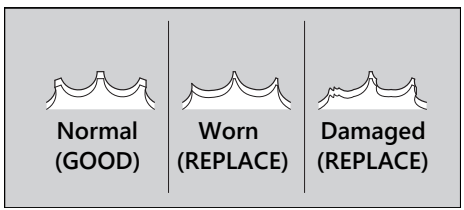
⚠WARNING

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

Drive Chain

The drive chain must be inspected and lubricated regularly. Inspect the chain more frequently if you often ride on bad roads, ride at high speed, or ride with repeated fast acceleration. P. 93
If the chain does not move smoothly, makes strange noises, has damaged rollers, has loose pins, has missing O-rings, or kinks, have the chain inspected by your dealer.

Also inspect the drive sprocket and driven sprocket. If either has worn or damaged teeth, have the sprocket replaced by your dealer.

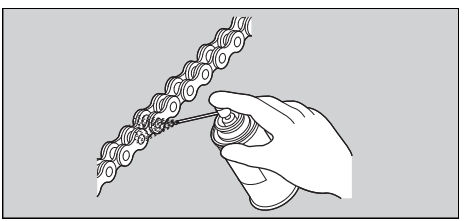


NOTICE
Use of a new chain with worn sprockets will cause rapid chain wear.

Cleaning and Lubricating

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

Recommended lubricant:
Pro Honda HP Chain Lube or equivalent



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

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.

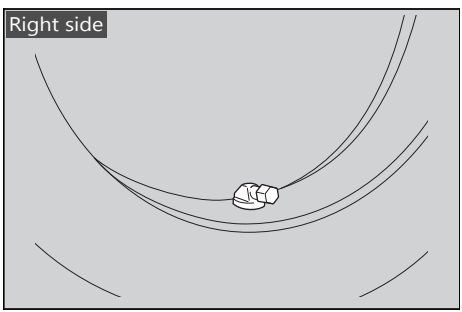
NOTICE
Using coolant not specified for aluminum engines or tap/mineral water can cause corrosion.

Tires (Inspecting/Replacing)

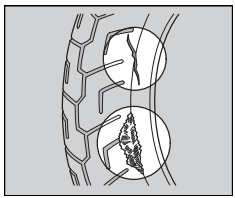
Checking the Air Pressure

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.

Even if the direction of the valve stem is changed, do not return it to the original position. Have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.

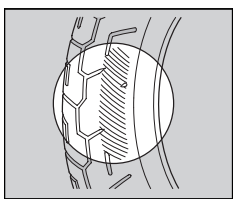


Inspecting for Damage



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

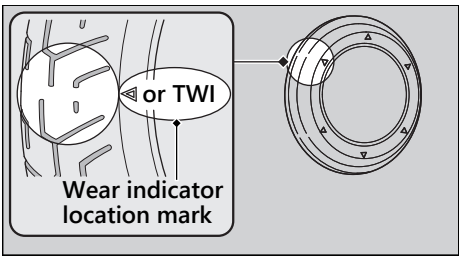


Inspect the tires for signs of abnormal wear on the contact surface.

Continued

Inspecting Tread Depth

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



⚠WARNING

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

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

Have your tires replaced by your dealer.
For recommended tires, air pressure and minimum tread depth, see "Specifications."
➔P. 149
Follow these guidelines whenever you replace tires.

- Use the recommended tires or equivalents of the same size, construction, speed rating, and load range.
- Have the wheel balanced with Honda Genuine balance weights or equivalent after the tire is installed.
- Do not install a tube inside a tubeless tire on this 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

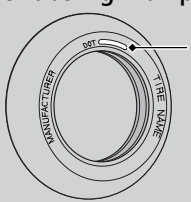
DOT: This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

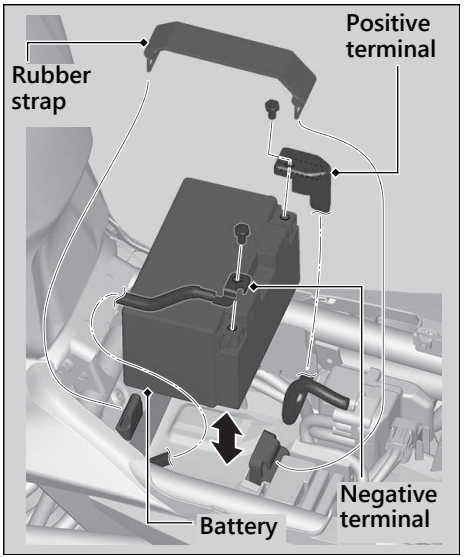


Tire identification number (TIN)

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 front seat. P. 81
2. Remove the rubber strap.
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. 31

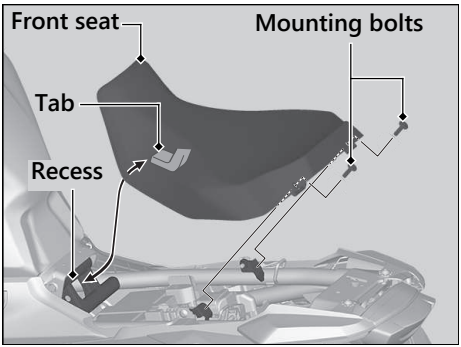
For proper handling of the battery, see

"Maintenance Fundamentals." P. 69

"Battery Goes Dead." P. 120

Front Seat

Removal

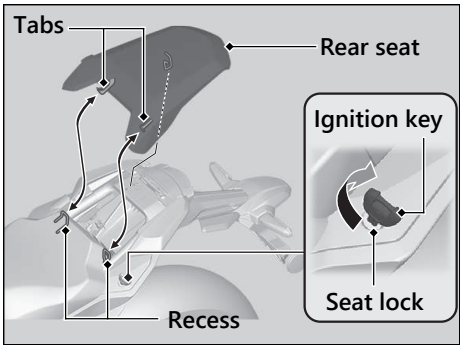


1. Remove the rear seat. P. 82
2. Remove the mounting bolts and then, pull the front seat back and up.

Installation

1. Install the front seat while inserting the tab into the recess.
2. Install the mounting bolts.
3. Tighten the mounting bolts securely. Make sure that the seat is locked securely in position by pulling it up lightly.

Rear Seat



Removal

1. Insert the ignition key into the seat lock.
2. Turn the ignition key clockwise, then pull the rear seat up and back.

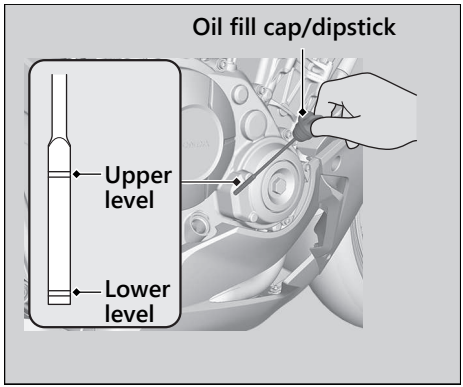
Installation

1. Insert the tabs into the recess.
2. Push down on the rear of the rear seat. Make sure that the seat is locked securely in position by pulling it up lightly.

The seat locks automatically when closed. Take care not to lock your key in the compartment under the rear seat.

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 in an upright position 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. 72, ➡P. 149

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

2. Securely reinstall the oil fill cap/dipstick.

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

For the recommended oil and oil selection guidelines, see "Maintenance Fundamentals."
➡P. 72

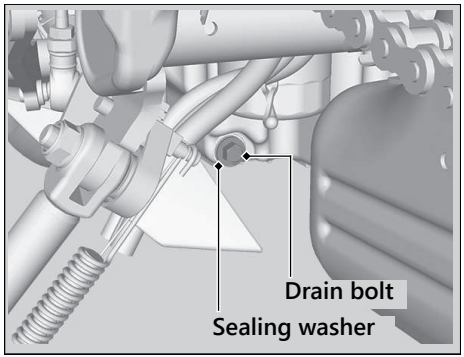
Changing Engine Oil & Filter

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

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

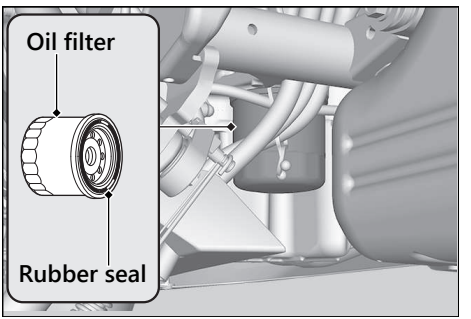
NOTICE
Using the wrong oil filter can result in serious damage to the engine.

1. If the engine is cold, idle the engine for 3 to 5 minutes.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position and wait for 2 to 3 minutes.
3. Place your vehicle on a firm, level surface.
4. Place a drain pan under the drain bolt.



5. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick, drain bolt, and sealing washer to drain the oil.

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



7. Apply a thin coat of engine oil to the rubber seal of a new oil filter.

8. Install the new oil filter and tighten.

Torque: 19 lbf·ft (26 N·m, 2.7 kgf·m)

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

Torque: 22 lbf·ft (30 N·m, 3.1 kgf·m)

10. Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (➡ P. 72, ➡ P. 149) and install the oil fill cap/dipstick.

Required oil
When changing oil & engine oil filter:
2.7 US qt (2.6 L)
When changing oil only:
2.4 US qt (2.3 L)

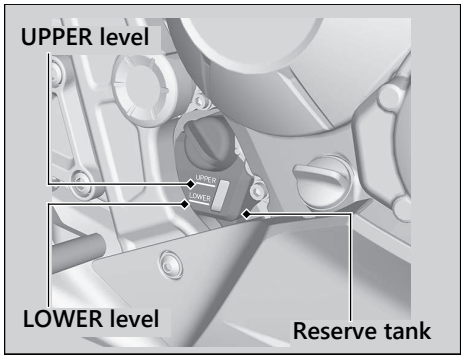
11. Check the oil level. ➡ P. 83
12. Check that there are no oil leaks.

Checking the Coolant

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

1. Place your vehicle on a firm, level surface.
2. Hold your vehicle in an upright position.
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

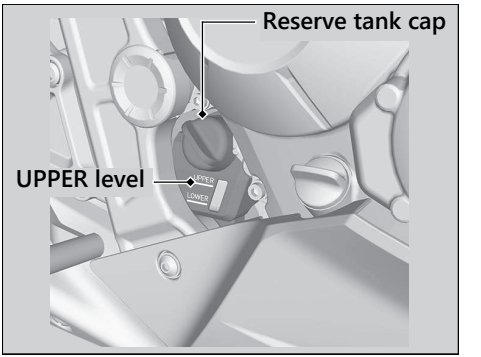
If the coolant level is below the LOWER level mark, add the recommended coolant (P. 74) until the level reaches the UPPER level mark.
Add fluid only from the reserve tank cap and do not remove the radiator cap.

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

⚠WARNING

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

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



Changing Coolant

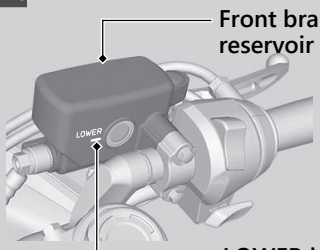
Have your dealer change the coolant unless you have the proper tools and are mechanically qualified.

Checking Brake Fluid

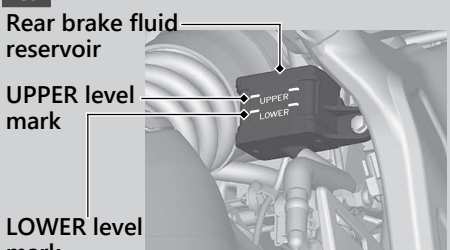
1. Place your vehicle in an upright position on a firm, level surface.
2. Front Check that the brake fluid reservoir cap is horizontal and that the fluid level is above the LOWER level mark.
   Rear Check that the brake fluid reservoir is horizontal and that the fluid level is between the LOWER level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

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

Front



Rear



Inspecting the Brake Pads

Check the condition of the brake pad wear indicators.

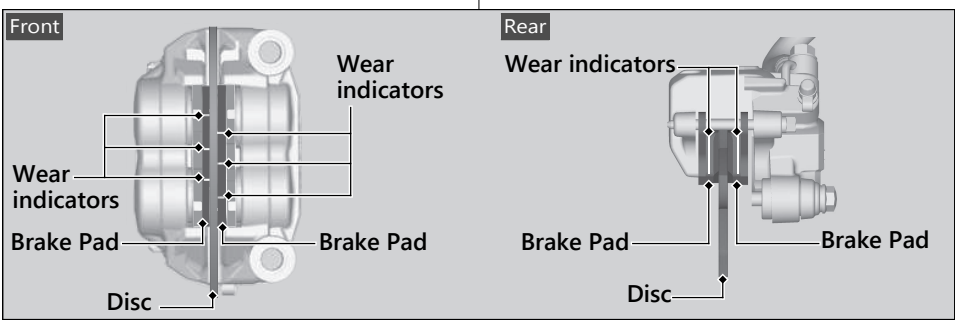
Front The pads need to be replaced if a brake pad is worn to the bottom of the indicator.

Rear The pads need to be replaced if a brake pad is worn to the indicator.

1. Front Inspect the brake pads from in front of the brake caliper.
   ▶ Always inspect both left and right brake calipers.
2. Rear Inspect the brake pads from the rear right of the vehicle.

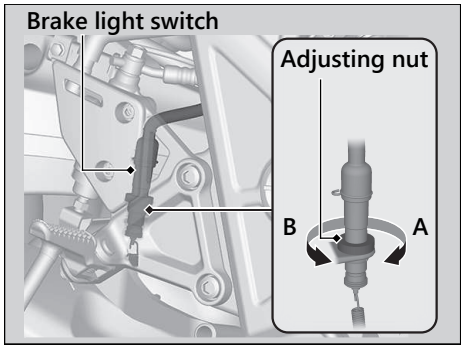
If necessary have the pads replaced by your dealer.

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

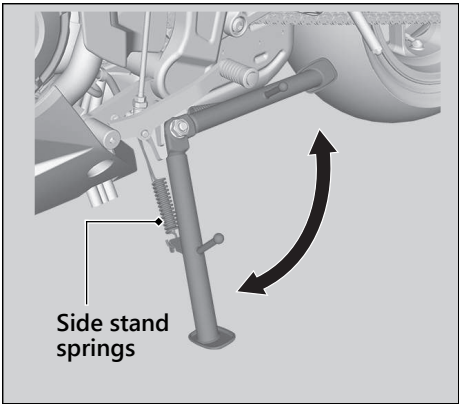


Adjusting the Brake Light Switch

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



Checking the Side Stand



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

Inspecting the Drive Chain Slack

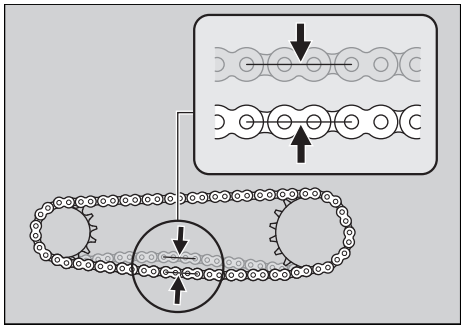
Check the drive chain slack at several points along the chain. If the slack is not constant at all points, some links may be kinked and binding.

Have the chain inspected by your dealer.

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

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

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



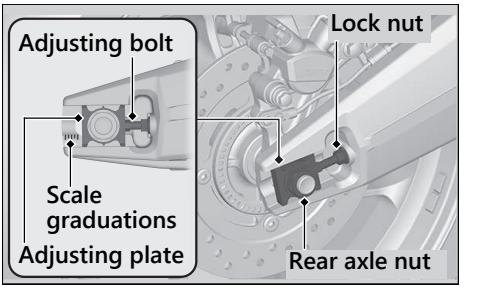
4. Roll the vehicle forward and check that the chain moves smoothly.
5. Inspect the sprockets. P. 73
6. Clean and lubricate the drive chain. P. 74

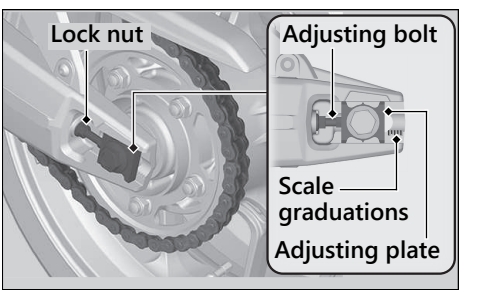
Adjusting the Drive Chain Slack

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

When adjusting the drive chain slack, be careful not to damage the wheel speed sensor and pulser ring.

1. Shift the transmission to Neutral. Stop the engine.
2. Place your vehicle on its side stand on a firm, level surface.
3. Loosen the rear axle nut.
4. Loosen the lock nuts on both adjusting bolts.





5. Turn both adjusting bolts an equal number of turns until the correct drive chain slack is obtained. Turn the adjusting bolts counterclockwise to tighten the chain. Turn the adjusting bolts clockwise and push the rear wheel toward the front to provide more slack.
Adjust the slack at a point midway between the drive sprocket and the driven sprocket.
Check the drive chain slack. ➡P. 93

6. Check rear axle alignment by making sure the end of the chain adjusting plate aligns with the scale graduations on both sides of the swingarm.
Both marks should correspond. If the axle is misaligned, turn the right or left adjusting bolt until the marks are aligned and recheck chain slack.

7. Tighten the rear axle nut.

Torque: 72 lbf·ft (98 N·m, 10.0 kgf·m)

8. Hold the adjusting bolts and tighten the lock nuts.

Torque: 20 lbf·ft (27 N·m, 2.8 kgf·m)

9. Recheck drive chain slack.

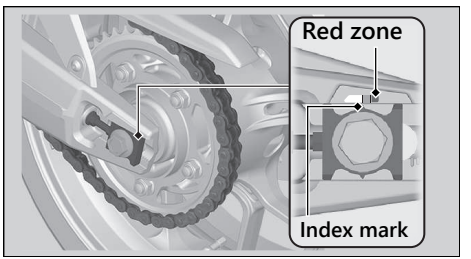
If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

Checking the Drive Chain Wear

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

Chain:
DID 525V11 or RK 525KRW

If necessary have the drive chain replaced by your dealer.

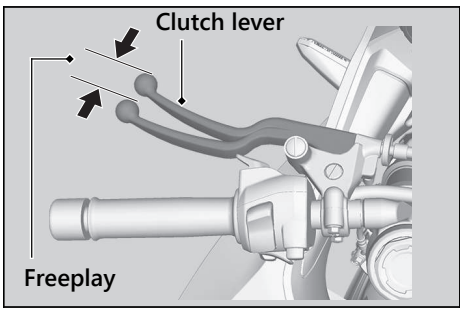


Checking the Clutch

Checking the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Check the clutch lever freeplay.

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



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

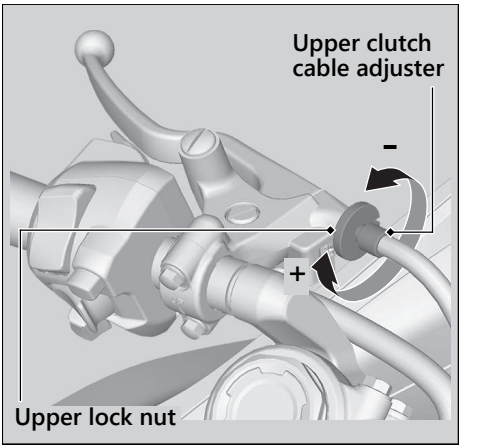
NOTICE
Improper freeplay adjustment can cause premature clutch wear.

Adjusting the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Upper Adjustment

Attempt adjustment with the upper clutch cable adjuster first.

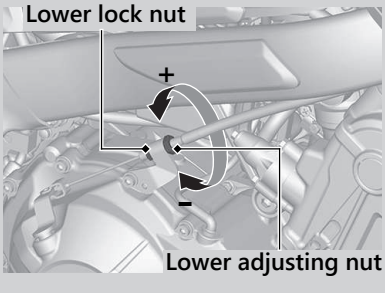
1. Loosen the upper lock nut.
2. Turn the upper clutch cable adjuster until the freeplay is 3/8 - 13/16 in (10 - 20 mm).
3. Tighten the upper lock nut and check the freeplay again.



Lower Adjustment

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

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

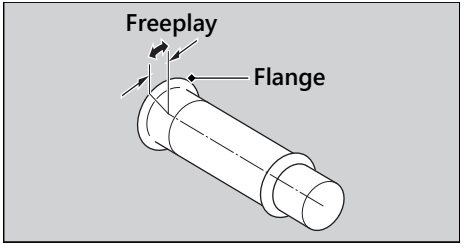


If proper adjustment cannot be obtained or the clutch does not work correctly, see your dealer.

Checking the Throttle

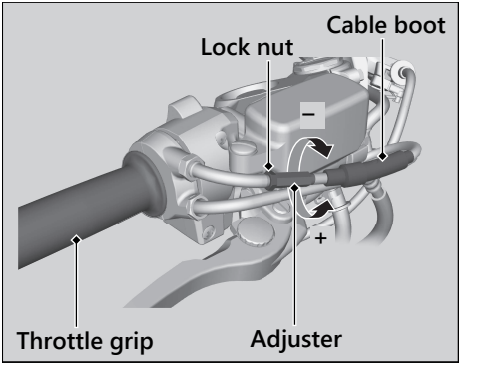
With the engine off, check that the throttle rotates smoothly from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions and throttle freeplay is correct. If the throttle does not move smoothly, close automatically, or if the cable is damaged, have the vehicle inspected by your dealer.

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



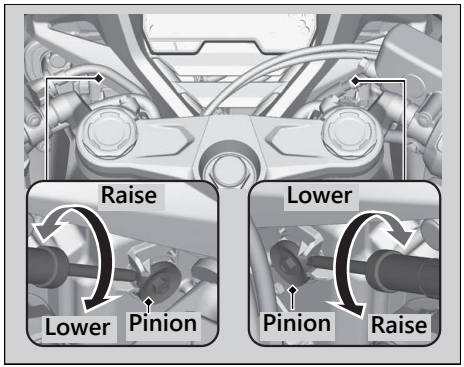
Adjusting the Throttle Freeplay

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



Adjusting the Headlight Aim

You can adjust vertical aim of the headlight for proper alignment. Turn the pinion in or out as necessary using a Phillips screwdriver. Obey local laws and regulations.



Adjusting the Brake Lever

You can adjust the distance between the tip of the brake lever and handle grip.

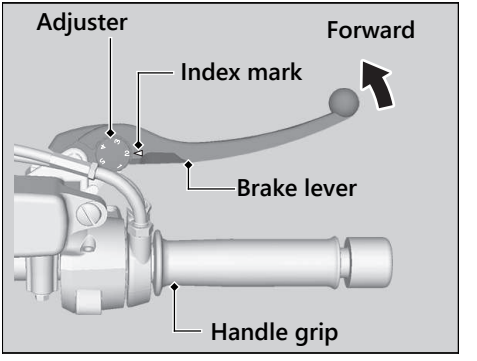
Adjustment method

Turn the adjuster until the numbers align with the index mark while pushing the lever forward in the desired position.

After adjustment, check that the lever operates correctly before riding.

NOTICE

Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limit.



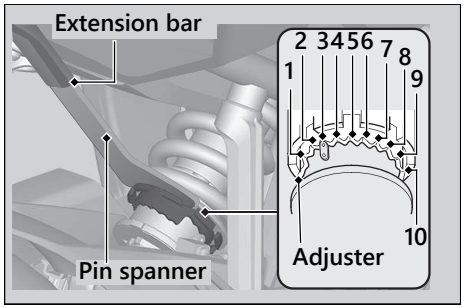
Adjusting the Rear Suspension

Adjusting the suspension requires a pin spanner. We recommend that you have your vehicle serviced by your dealer.

Spring Preload

You can adjust the spring preload by the adjuster to suit the load or the road surface. Turn the adjuster using a suitable pin spanner and extension bar.

Use the pin spanner and extension bar to turn the adjuster. Positions 1 to 2 are for a decrease spring preload (soft), or turn the position 4 to 10 increase spring preload (hard).
The standard position is 3.



NOTICE
Attempting to adjust directly from 1 to 10 or 10 to 1 may damage the shock absorber.
Do not turn the adjuster beyond its limits.

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

Troubleshooting

Engine Will Not Start ..... P. 105
Overheating (Segment H flashes in coolant temperature gauge) ..... P. 106
Warning Indicators On or Flashing ..... P. 107
- Low Oil Pressure Indicator ..... P. 107
- PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) ..... P. 107
- ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) Indicator ..... P. 108
- Torque Control Indicator ..... P. 109

Other Warning Indications ..... P. 110
- Fuel Gauge Failure Indication ..... P. 110
- Coolant Temperature Gauge Failure Indication ..... P. 111

Tire Puncture ..... P. 112
Electrical Trouble ..... P. 120
- Battery Goes Dead ..... P. 120
- Burned-out Light Bulb ..... P. 120
- Blown Fuse ..... P. 123

Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. P. 54
- 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. 54
- Make sure engine stop switch is in the ⟳ (Run) position. P. 50
- Check for a blown fuse. P. 123
- Check for a loose battery connection (P. 80) or battery terminal corrosion (P. 69).
- Check the condition of the battery. P. 120

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

Overheating (Segment H flashes in coolant temperature gauge)

The engine is overheating when the following occurs:

- The segment H flashes in the coolant temperature gauge.
- 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 segment H to flash.

NOTICE

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

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

   If the fan is not operating:

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

   If the fan is operating:

   Allow the engine to cool with the ignition switch in the OFF position.
3. After the engine has cooled, inspect the radiator hose and check if there is a leak. ➡P. 87

   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. 87

   ▶ Add coolant as necessary.
5. If 1-4 check normal, you may continue riding, but closely monitor the temperature gauge.

Low Oil Pressure Indicator

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

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

1. Check the engine oil level, and add oil as necessary. P. 83, P. 84
2. Start the engine.
   ► Only continue riding if the low oil pressure indicator goes off.

Rapid acceleration may momentarily cause the low oil pressure indicator to come on, especially if the oil is at or near the low level. If the low oil pressure indicator stays on when the oil level is at the proper level, stop the engine and contact your dealer.

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

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

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

ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) Indicator

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

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

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

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

Torque Control Indicator

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

- Indicator comes and stays on (solid) while riding.
- Indicator does not come on when the ignition switch is turned to the ON position.
- Indicator does not go off at speeds above 3 mph (5 km/h).

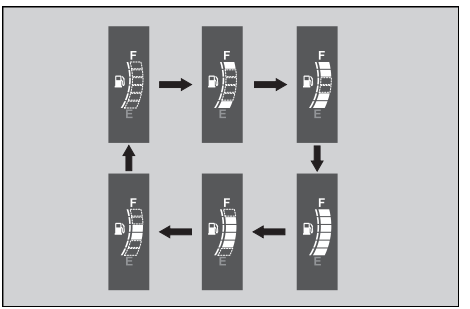
Even when the Torque Control indicator is on, your vehicle will have normal riding ability without Torque Control function.

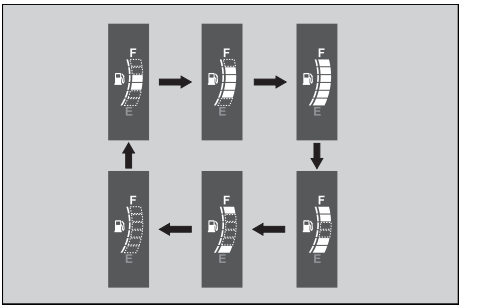
▶ When the indicator comes on while the Torque Control is in operation, you will have to completely close the throttle to regain normal riding ability.

The Torque Control indicator may come on if you rotate the rear wheel while your vehicle is lifted off the ground. In this case, turn the ignition switch to the OFF position, and then to the ON position again. The Torque Control indicator will go off after your speed reaches 3 mph (5 km/h).

Fuel Gauge Failure Indication

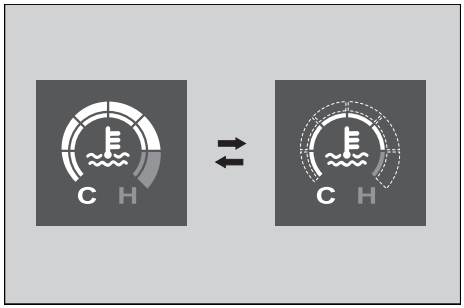
If the fuel system has an error, the fuel gauge indicators will be displayed as shown in the illustrations.
If these occur, see your dealer as soon as possible.





Coolant Temperature Gauge Failure Indication

If the cooling system has an error, all segments will blink 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.

Removing Wheels

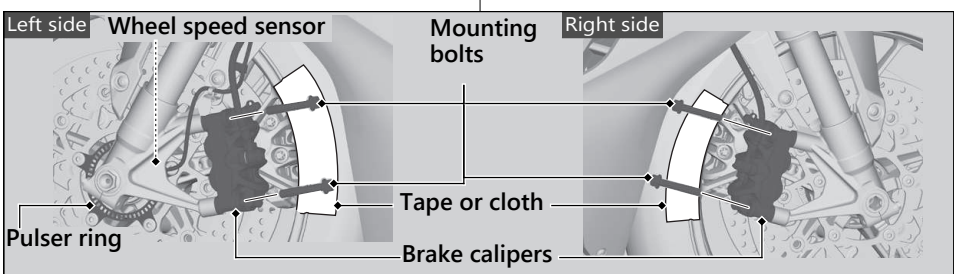
Follow these procedures if you need to remove a wheel in order to repair a puncture.

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

Front Wheel

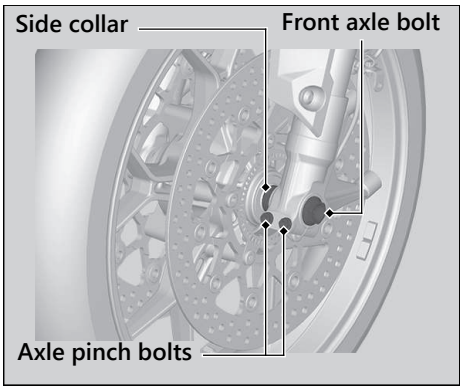
Removal

1. Place your vehicle on a firm, level surface.
2. Cover both sides of the front wheel and brake calipers with protective tape or cloth.
3. On the right side, remove the mounting bolts and remove the brake caliper.
4. On the left side, remove the mounting bolts and remove the brake caliper.
   - ▶ Support the brake calipers so that it doesn't hang from the brake hose. Do not twist the brake hose.
   - ▶ Avoid getting grease, oil, or dirt on the disc or pad surfaces.
   - ▶ Do not pull the brake lever while the brake caliper is removed.
   - ▶ Take care to prevent the brake caliper from scratching the wheel during removal.

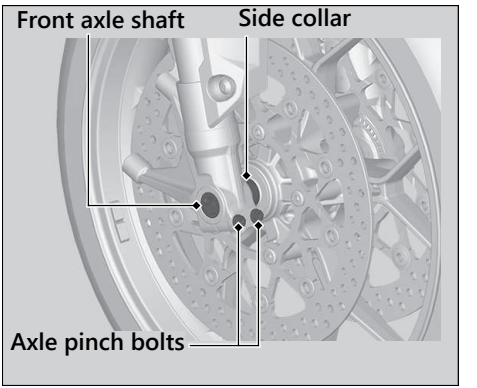


Continued

5. Loosen the left axle pinch bolts.
6. Remove the front axle bolt.
7. Support your vehicle securely and raise the front wheel off the ground using a maintenance stand or a hoist.

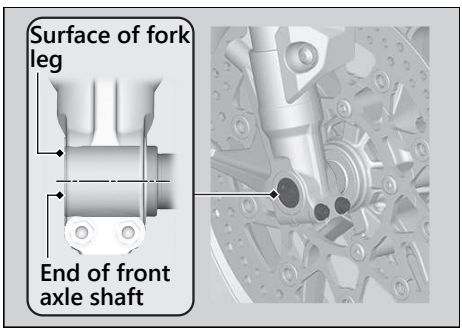


8. Loosen the right axle pinch bolts.
9. On the right side, withdraw the front axle shaft, and remove the side collars and wheel.



Installation

1. Attach the side collars to the wheel.
2. On the right side, place the wheel between the fork legs and insert the lightly greased front axle shaft to the end, through the right fork leg and wheel hub.
3. Align the end of the front axle shaft with the surface of the fork leg.



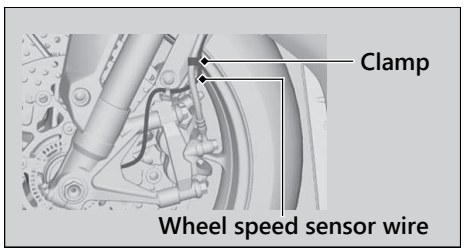
4. Tighten the right axle pinch bolts to hold the axle.
5. Tighten the axle bolt.

Torque: 44 lbf·ft (59 N·m, 6.0 kgf·m).

6. Loosen the right axle pinch bolts.
7. Tighten the left axle pinch bolts.

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

8. Secure the wheel speed sensor wire with the clamp.



Continued

9. Install the right brake caliper and tighten new mounting bolts.

Torque: 33 lbf·ft (45 N·m, 4.6 kgf·m).

10. Install the left brake caliper and tighten new mounting bolts.

Torque: 33 lbf·ft (45 N·m, 4.6 kgf·m).

▶ Take care to prevent the brake caliper from scratching the wheel during installation.

▶ Use new mounting bolts when installing the brake caliper.

NOTICE

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

11. Lower the front wheel on the ground.

12. Apply the brake lever several times. Then, pump the fork several times.

13. Retighten the right axle pinch bolts.

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

14. Raise the front wheel off the ground again, and check that the wheel rotates freely after you release the brake.

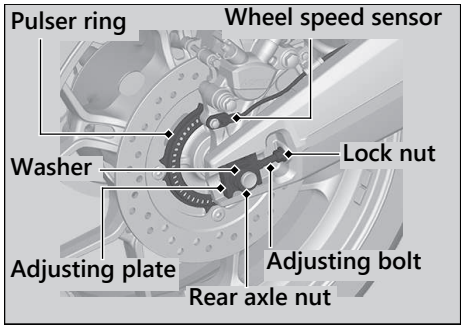
15. Remove the protective tape or cloth.

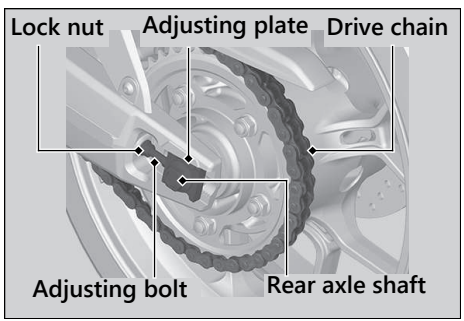
If a torque wrench was not used for installation, see your dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

Rear Wheel

Removal

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





Continued

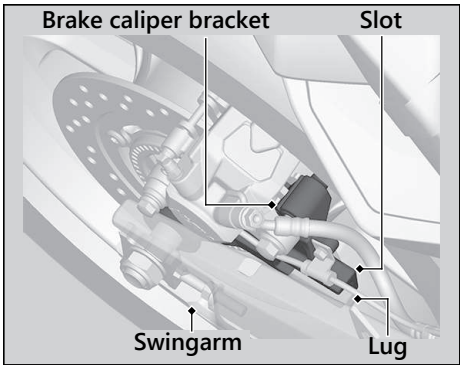
6. Remove the brake caliper bracket, rear wheel and side collars.
   ▶ Support the brake caliper so that it doesn't hang from the brake hose. Do not twist the brake hose.
   ▶ Avoid getting grease, oil, or dirt on the disc or pad surfaces.
   ▶ Do not push the brake pedal while the brake caliper is removed.

Installation

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

NOTICE
When installing a wheel or caliper into original position, carefully fit the brake disc between the pads to avoid scratching them.

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



3. Adjust the drive chain. P. 94

4. Install and tighten the rear axle nut.

Torque: 72 lbf·ft (98 N·m, 10.0 kgf·m).

5. Hold the adjusting bolts and tighten the lock nuts.

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

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

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

Battery Goes Dead

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

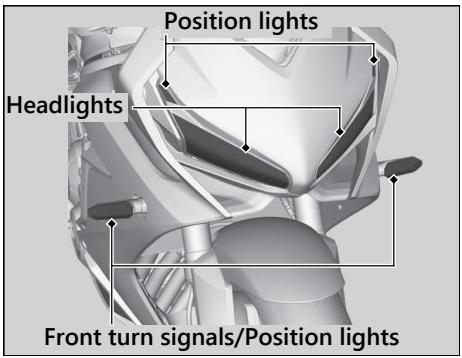
Do not use an automobile-type battery charger, as these can overheat a motorcycle battery and cause permanent damage. If the battery does not recover after recharging, contact your dealer.

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

All light bulbs on the vehicle are LEDs. If there is an LED which is not turned on, see your dealer for servicing.

Headlight/Front Turn Signal/ Position Light

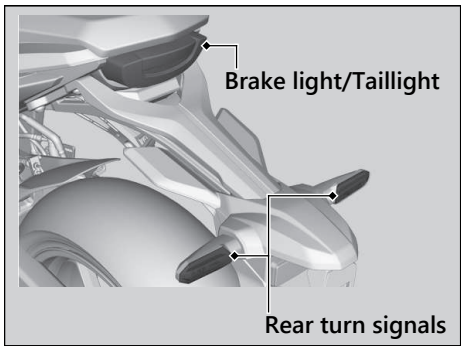


The headlights and position lights use several LEDs.

Each right and left front turn signal/position light uses an LED.

If there is an LED which is not turned on, see your dealer for servicing.

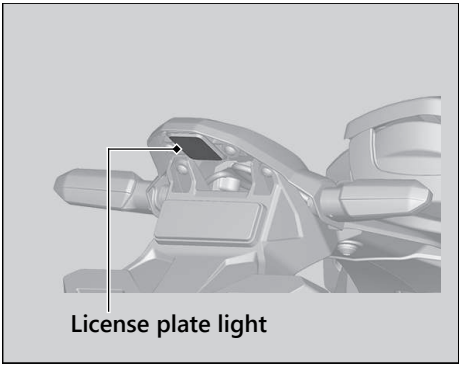
Brake light/Taillight/Rear Turn Signal



The brake light and taillight use several LEDs. Each right and left rear turn signal uses an LED.

If there is an LED which is not turned on, see your dealer for servicing.

License Plate Light



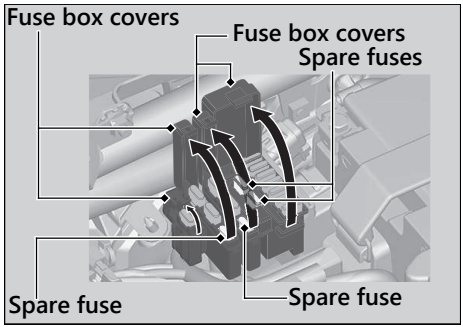
The license plate light uses an LED.
If there is an LED which is not turned on, see your dealer for servicing.

Blown Fuse

Before handling fuses, see "Inspecting and Replacing Fuses." ➡P. 71

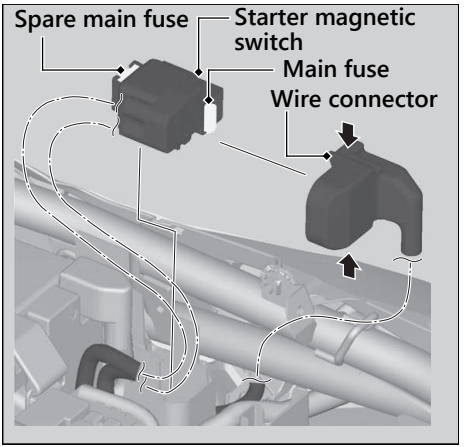
Fuse Box Fuses

1. Remove the front seat. ➡P. 81
2. Open the fuse box covers.
3. Pull the fuses out one by one with the fuse puller in the tool kit and check for a blown fuse.
   Always replace a blown fuse with a spare fuse of the same rating.
4. Close the fuse box covers.
5. Reinstall the front seat.



Continued

Main Fuse



1. Remove the front seat. P. 81
2. Disconnect the wire connector of the starter magnetic switch.
3. Pull the main fuse out and check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare fuse of the same rating.
   ▶ Spare main fuse is provided in the starter magnetic switch.
4. Reinstall parts in the reverse order of removal.

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

Information

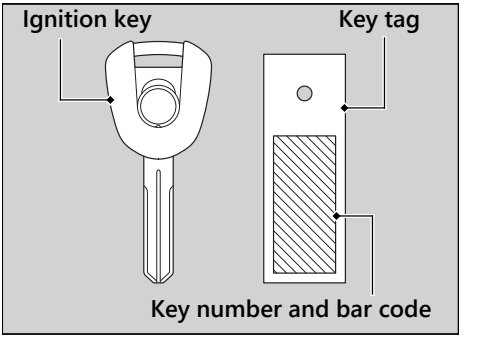
Keys.....P. 126
Instruments, Controls, & Other Features...P. 127
Caring for Your Vehicle.....P. 129
Storing Your Vehicle.....P. 133
Transporting Your Vehicle.....P. 134
You & the Environment.....P. 134
Vehicle Identification Number.....P. 135
Emission Control Systems.....P. 136
Catalytic Converter.....P. 140
Oxygenated Fuels.....P. 141
Authorized Manuals.....P. 142
Warranty Coverage and Service.....P. 143
Honda Contacts.....P. 145
USA **Reporting Safety Defects**.....P. 147

Keys

Ignition Key

This vehicle has two ignition keys and a key tag with a key number and a bar code. Store the spare key and the key tag in a safe location. To make a duplicate key, take the spare key and the key tag to your dealer or a locksmith.
If you lose all ignition keys and the key tag, 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 tripmeters return to 0.0 when each read-out exceeds 9,999.9.

Document Bag

The owner's manual, registration, and insurance information can be stored in the plastic document bag located underside of the rear seat. P. 82

Ignition Cut-off System

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

Assist-slipper Clutch System

The assist-slipper clutch system helps to prevent the rear tire from locking up when the deceleration of your vehicle produces a strong engine braking effect. It also makes the clutch lever operation feel lighter.

Use only MA classification engine oil for your vehicle. Using engine oil other than MA classification oil could result in damage to the assist-slipper clutch system.

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 windscreen, 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. Lubricate the drive chain immediately after washing and drying the vehicle.
6. 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.
    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, brake fluid, or detergents on the instruments, panels, or headlight.

Windscreen

Using plenty of water, clean the windscreen with a soft cloth or sponge. (Avoid using detergents or any kind of chemical cleaner on the windscreen.) Dry with a soft, clean cloth.

NOTICE

To avoid possible scratching or other damage, use only water and a soft cloth or sponge to clean the windscreen.

For a dirtier windscreen, use a diluted neutral detergent with a sponge and plenty of water. Make sure to wash off all the detergent. (Detergent residue may cause windscreen cracks.)

Replace the windscreen if scratches cannot be removed and they obstruct clear vision.

Take care to keep battery electrolyte, brake fluid, or other chemical solvents off the windscreen and screen garnish. They will damage the plastic.

Exhaust Pipe and Muffler

The exhaust pipe and muffler are stainless steel but may become stained by mud or dust.

To remove mud or dust, use a wet sponge and a liquid kitchen abrasive, then rinse well with clean water. Dry with chamois or a soft towel.

If necessary, remove heat stains by using a commercially available fine texture compound. Then rinse by the same manner as removing mud or dust.

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.

NOTICE

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

Storing Your 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.
- Lubricate the drive chain. P. 73
- Place your vehicle on a maintenance stand and position a block so that both tires are off the ground.
- After rain, remove the body cover and allow the vehicle to dry.
- Remove the battery (P. 80) 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.

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

Canada For more information about storage, visit our website at www.honda.ca and look up "Storage Tips" under the "Honda Warranty" in the Warranty tab for your Model.

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

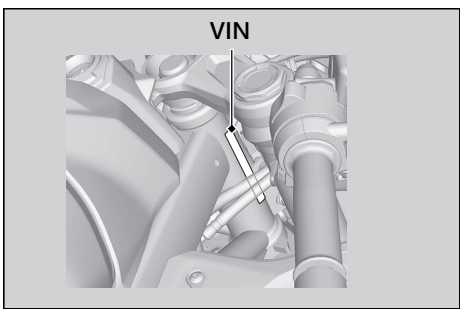
Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your vehicle. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer.

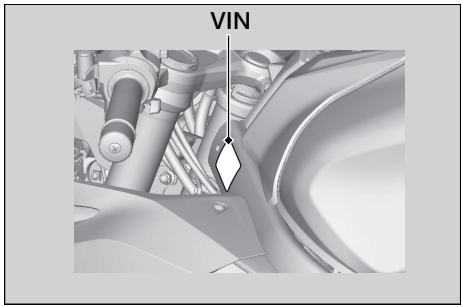
Recycle Wastes

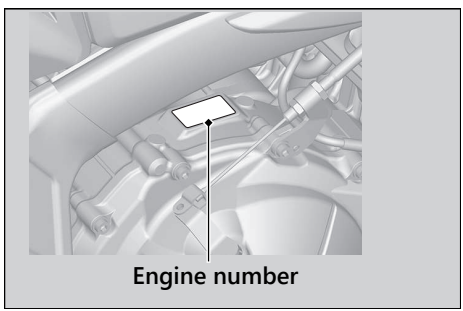
Put oil and other toxic wastes in approved containers and take them to a recycling center. Call your local or state office of public works or environmental services to find a recycling center in your area, and to get instructions on how to dispose of non-recyclable wastes. Do not place used engine oil 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.

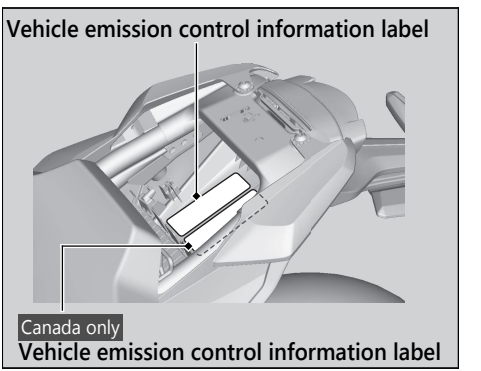
Exhaust Emission Requirements

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) 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.

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

The Vehicle Emission Control Information label is attached to the rear fender under the rear seat. P. 82



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.

Secondary Air Injection System

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

Catalytic Converters

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

Continued

Evaporative Emission Control System

50 STATE (meets California)

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

Crankcase Emissions Control System

The 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 crankcase breather hose, air cleaner housing 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, and Canadian provincial laws may prohibit, the following acts or the causing thereof: (1) The removal or rendering inoperative by any person, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use; or (2) the use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

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

USA The Service Manual used by your authorized dealer is available from your Honda dealer or Helm, Inc.
Canada See your dealer to order authorized manuals.

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

USA
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(1-888-292-5393)
(NOTE: For Credit Card Orders Only)
Monday - Friday 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM EST

Publication Item No.	Description
61MKN01	2020 CBR650R/RA/CB650R/RA Service Manual
61CSM00	Common Service Manual
S9507	USA Winter Storage Guide
31MKNC10	2020 CBR650R/RA Owner's Manual

Warranty Coverage and Service

Coverage

Your new Honda is covered by the following warranties:

- Vehicle Limited Warranty
- Emission Control System Warranty
- USA 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.

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

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

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

Service

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

If you believe you have a problem with your 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.

Canada

Honda Canada Inc.
Customer Relations Department,
180 Honda Boulevard
Markham, Ontario
L6C 0H9
Telephone: (888) 946-6329
Fax: (877) 939-0909
E-mail: honda_cr@ch.honda.com

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.

Continued

Your Honda Dealer

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

The parts department offers Honda Genuine Parts, Pro Honda products, Honda Genuine Accessories (USA only), and Honda accessories and products (Canada only) that provide the same quality that went into your vehicle.

USA 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.

USA Reporting Safety Defects

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

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

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

■ Main Components

Overall length	83.9 in (2,130 mm)	
Overall width	29.5 in (750 mm)	
Overall height	45.3 in (1,150 mm)	
Wheelbase	57.1 in (1,450 mm)	
Minimum ground clearance	5.1 in (130 mm)	
Caster angle	25° 30′	
Trail	4.0 in (101 mm)	
Curb weight	USA model	459 lb (208 kg)
	Canada model	456 lb (207 kg)
Maximum weight capacity *1	340 lb (154 kg)	
Passenger capacity	Rider and 1 passenger	
Minimum turning radius	9.8 ft (3.00 m)	

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

Displacement	39.6 cu-in (649 cm^3)	
Bore x stroke	2.64 x 1.81 in (67.0 x 46.0 mm)	
Compression ratio	11.6 : 1	
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline Recommended: 86 PON or higher	
Tank capacity	4.07 US gal (15.4 L)	
Battery	FTZ10S 12 V-8.6 Ah (10 HR)	
	YTZ10 12 V-8.6 Ah (10 HR)	
Gear ratios	1st	3.071
	2nd	2.352
	3rd	1.888
	4th	1.560
	5th	1.370
	6th	1.214
Reduction ratios (primary / final)	1.690 / 2.800	

Service Data

Tire size	Front	120/70ZR17M/C(58W)
	Rear	180/55ZR17M/C(73W)
Tire type		Radial, tubeless
Recommended Tires	Front	DUNLOP D214F Z
	Rear	DUNLOP D214 Q
Tire air pressure	Front	36 psi (250 kPa, 2.50 kgf/cm^2)
	Rear	42 psi (290 kPa, 2.90 kgf/cm^2)
Minimum tread depth	Front	0.06 in (1.5 mm)
	Rear	0.08 in (2.0 mm)
Spark plug	(standard)	IMR9E-9HES (NGK) or VUH27ES (DENSO)
Spark plug gap	(non-adjustable)	0.03 - 0.04 in (0.8 - 0.9 mm)
Idle speed	(non-adjustable)	1,250 ± 100 rpm
Recommended engine oil	API Service Classification SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving or resource conserving on the circular API service label, SAE 10W-30, JASO T 903 standard MA, Pro Honda GN4 4-stroke oil (USA & Canada) or Honda 4-stroke oil, or an equivalent motorcycle oil	

Engine oil capacity	After draining	2.4 US qt (2.3 L)
	After draining & engine oil filter change	2.7 US qt (2.6 L)
	After disassembly	3.2 US qt (3.0 L)
Recommended brake fluid	Honda DOT 4 Brake Fluid	
Recommended coolant	Pro Honda HP Coolant	
Cooling system capacity	2.6 US qt (2.5 L)	
Recommended drive chain lubricant	Pro Honda HP Chain Lube or equivalent	
Drive chain slack	1 - 1 3/8 in (25 - 35 mm)	
Standard drive chain	DID 525V11 or RK 525KRW	
	No. of links 118	
Standard sprocket sizes	Drive sprocket	15T
	Driven sprocket	42T

Bulbs

Headlight	LED
Brake light/Taillight	LED
Front turn signal/Position light	LED
Rear turn signal	LED
Position light	LED
License plate light	LED

Fuses

Main fuse	30 A
Other fuse	30 A, 20 A, 10 A, 7.5 A

Torque Specifications

Oil filter	19 lbf·ft (26 N·m, 2.7 kgf·m)
Engine oil drain bolt	22 lbf·ft (30 N·m, 3.1 kgf·m)
Rear wheel axle nut	72 lbf·ft (98 N·m, 10.0 kgf·m)
Drive chain adjusting lock nut	20 lbf·ft (27 N·m, 2.8 kgf·m)
Front wheel axle bolt	44 lbf·ft (59 N·m, 6.0 kgf·m)
Front wheel axle pinch bolt	16 lbf·ft (22 N·m, 2.2 kgf·m)
Front wheel brake caliper mounting bolt	33 lbf·ft (45 N·m, 4.6 kgf·m)

Information Record

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

Index

A

ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) 10
ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) Indicator 47, 108
Accessories 14
Air Cleaner 79
Authorized Manuals 142
Average Speed Meter 23

B

Battery 69, 80
Brake Light Switch 91
Brakes
- Fluid 73, 89, 149
- Lever Adjustment 102
- Pad Wear 90

Braking 9
Bulb
- Brake light/Taillight 121
- Front Turn Signal 121
- Headlight 121
- License Plate Light 122
- Position Light 121
- Rear Turn Signal 121

C

Caring for Your Vehicle 129
Catalytic Converter 140
Clock 19, 31
Clutch
- Freeplay 98

Color label 68
Coolant 74, 87
Coolant Temperature Gauge 20
Crash 4

D

Digital Clock Adjustment 31
Drive Chain 73, 93

E

Elapsed Time 24
Electrical Trouble 120
Emission Control Systems 136

Engine
Number 135
Oil 72, 83
Oil Filter 85
Overheats 106
Starting 54
Stop Switch 50, 54, 127
Stopping 127
Will Not Start 105
Environment 134
Equipment
Owner's Manual 58, 127
Tool Kit 57

F
Flooded Engine 54
Fuel
Average Fuel Mileage Meter 22
Consumption Meter 23
Current Fuel Mileage Meter 22
Gauge 20
Recommended 56
Remaining 20
Reserve Fuel Consumption 24
Tank Capacity 56
Fuses 71, 123

G
Gasohol 141
Gasoline 56
Gear Position Indicator 20

H
Hazard Switch 50
Headlight Aim 101
Headlight Dimmer Switch 50
Helmet Holder 57
High Beam Indicator 45
Honda Contacts 145
Honda selectable torque control 53
Horn Button 50

I
Ignition Cut-off System
Banking Sensor 128
Side Stand 92
Ignition Key 126
Ignition Switch 51, 54, 127

Indicators 44
Information Record 151
Instruments 18
Instruments, Controls, & Other Features 127

L
Labels 6
Load Limits 15
Loading Guidelines 15
Low Oil Pressure Indicator 47, 107

M
Maintenance
Fundamentals 66
Importance 60
Record 65
Safety 61
Schedule 62
Maximum Weight Limit 15
Modifications 14

N
Neutral Indicator 45
Numerical tachometer 26

O
Odometer 26, 127
Oil
Engine 72, 83
Overheating 106
Oxygenated Fuels 141

P
Parking 11
Parts Location 16
Passing Light Control Switch 50
PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection) Malfunction Indicator Lamp (MIL) 47, 107
Protective Apparel 8

R
Rear Suspension 103
Recommended
Coolant 74
Engine Oil 72, 149
Fuel 56
Refueling 56

Removal
Battery ... 80
Front Seat ... 81
Rear Seat ... 82
Repair Kit ... 112
Reporting Safety Defects ... 147
Reserve Tripmeter ... 26
REV Indicator ... 36, 46
Riding Precautions ... 9

S
Safety Guidelines ... 3
Safety Labels ... 6
Safety Precautions ... 8
SEL button ... 18
SET button ... 18
Shifting Gears ... 55
Side Stand ... 92
Side Stand Ignition Cut-off System ... 92
Specifications ... 148
Speedometer ... 19
Start Button ... 50, 54
Starting the Engine ... 54
Stopping Engine ... 127
Storage
Equipment ... 57
Owner's Manual ... 58, 127
Storing Your Vehicle ... 133
Switches ... 50

T
Tachometer ... 19
Tachometer Display ... 40
Throttle ... 100
Tires
Air Pressure ... 75
Puncture ... 112
Replacing ... 75, 112
Torque Control Indicator ... 45, 109
Torque Control OFF Indicator ... 45
Transporting Your Vehicle ... 134
Tripmeter ... 26, 127
Troubleshooting ... 104
Turn Signal Indicator ... 44

V
Vehicle Identification Number ... 135

W
Warning Indicators On or Flashing 107
Warranty Coverage and Service 143
Washing Your Vehicle 129
Weight Limit 15, 148
Wheels
Front Removal 113
Rear Removal 117

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.