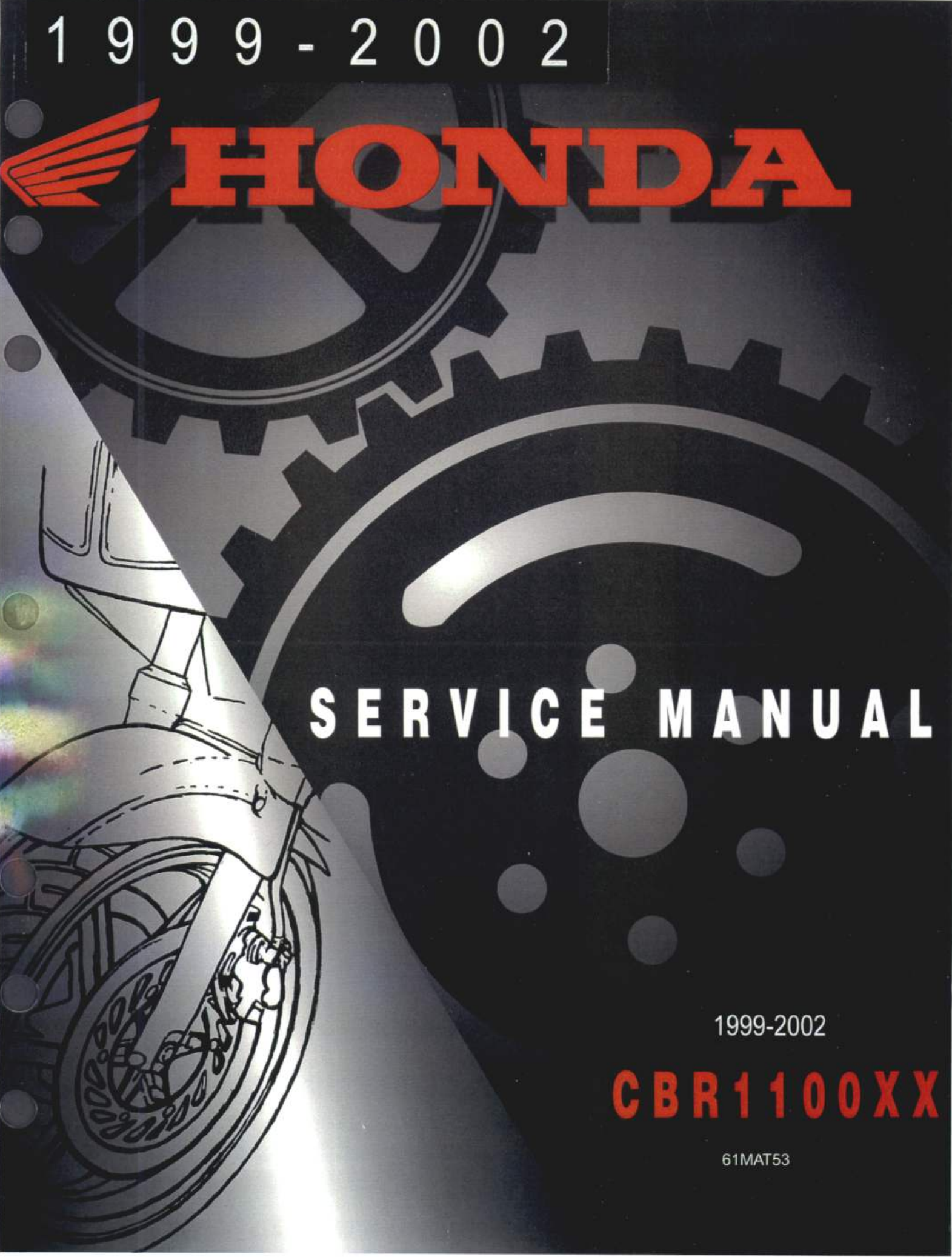
1999-2002

HONDA



SERVICE MANUAL

1999-2002

CBR1100XX

61MAT53

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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GENERAL SAFETY

CARBON MONOXIDE

If the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area.

⚠WARNING

The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that can cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.

Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in an enclosed area.

GASOLINE

Work in a well ventilated area. Keep cigarettes, flames or sparks away from the work area or where gasoline is stored.

⚠WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

HOT COMPONENTS

⚠WARNING

Engine and exhaust system parts become very hot and remain hot for some time after the engine is run. Wear insulated gloves or wait until the engine and exhaust system have cooled before handling these parts.

USED ENGINE OIL

⚠WARNING

Used engine oil may cause skin cancer if repeatedly left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods. Although this is unlikely unless you handle used oil on a daily basis, it is still advisable to thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible after handling used oil. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

BRAKE DUST

Never use an air hose or dry brush to clean the brake assemblies. Use an OSHA-approved vacuum cleaner or alternate method approved by OSHA, designed to minimize the hazard caused by airborne asbestos fibers.

BRAKE FLUID

CAUTION:

Spilling fluid on painted, plastic or rubber parts will damage them. Place a clean shop towel over these parts whenever the system is serviced. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

COOLANT

Under some conditions, the ethylene glycol in engine coolant is combustible and its flame is not visible. If the ethylene glycol does ignite, you will not see any flame, but you can be burned.

⚠WARNING

- *Avoid spilling engine coolant on the exhaust system or engine parts. They may be hot enough to cause the coolant to ignite and burn without a visible flame.*
- *Coolant (ethylene glycol) can cause some skin irritation and is poisonous if swallowed. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.*
- *Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. The coolant is under pressure and could scald you.*
- *Keep hands and clothing away from the cooling fan, as it starts automatically.*

CAUTION:

Using coolant with silicate inhibitors may cause premature water of water pump seals or brockage of radiator passages. Using tap water may cause engine damage.

BATTERY HYDROGEN GAS & ELECTROLYTE

⚠WARNING

- *The battery gives off explosive gases; keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away. Provide adequate ventilation when charging.*
- *The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte). Contact with skin or eyes may cause severe burns. Wear protective clothing and a face shield.*
  - *If electrolyte gets on your skin, flush with water.*
  - *If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes and call a physician immediately.*
- *Electrolyte is poisonous.*
  - *If swallowed, drink large quantities of water or milk and follow with milk of magnesia or vegetable oil and call a physician. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.*

SERVICE RULES

1. Use genuine HONDA or HONDA-recommended parts and lubricants or their equivalents. Parts that don't meet HONDA's design specifications may cause damage to the motorcycle.
2. Use the special tools designed for this product to avoid damage and incorrect assembly.
3. Use only metric tools when servicing the motorcycle. Metric bolts, nuts and screws are not interchangeable with English fasteners.
4. Install new gaskets, O-rings, cotter pins, and lock plates when reassembling.
5. When tightening bolts or nuts, begin with the larger diameter or inner bolt first. Then tighten to the specified torque diagonally in incremental steps unless a particular sequence is specified.
6. Clean parts in cleaning solvent upon disassembly. Lubricate any sliding surfaces before reassembly.
7. After reassembly, check all parts for proper installation and operation.
8. Route all electrical wires as show on pages 1-24 through 1-37, Cable and Harness Routing.

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

This service manual describes the service procedures for the CBR1100XX.

Follow the Maintenance Schedule (Section 3) recommendations to ensure that the vehicle is in peak operating condition and the emission levels are within the standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and California Air Resources Board.

Performing the first scheduled maintenance is very important. It compensates for the initial wear that occurs during the break-in period.

Sections 1 and 3 apply to the whole motorcycle. Section 2 illustrates procedures for removal/installation of components that may be required to perform service described in the following sections. Sections 4 through 19 describe parts of the motorcycle, grouped according to location.

Find the section you want on this page, then turn to the table of contents on the first page of the section.

Most sections have an assembly or system illustration, service information and troubleshooting for the section.
The subsequent pages give detailed procedures.

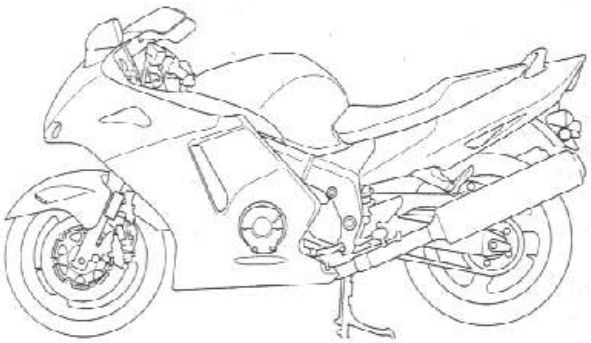
If you are not familiar with this motorcycle, read Technical Feature in section 21.
If you don't know the source of the trouble, go to section 22 Troubleshooting.

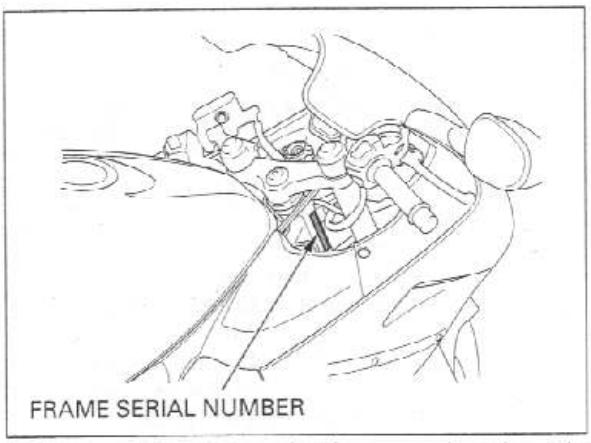
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Date of Issue: December, 1998

MODEL IDENTIFICATION

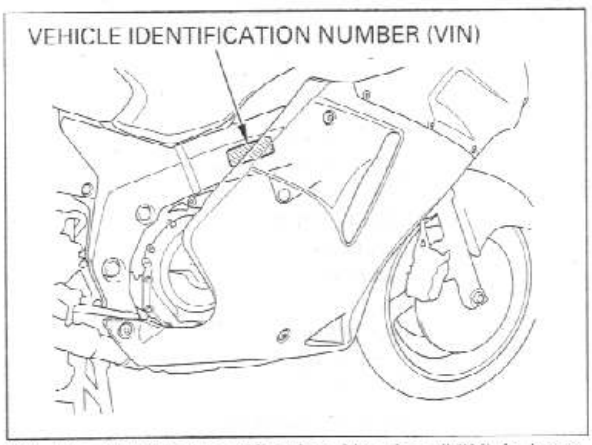




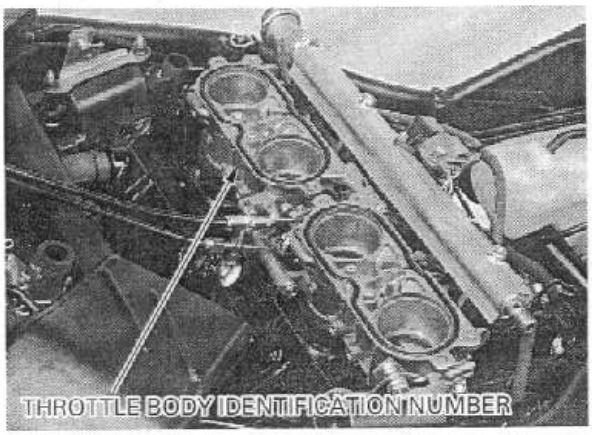
(1) The frame serial number is stamped on the right side of the steering head.



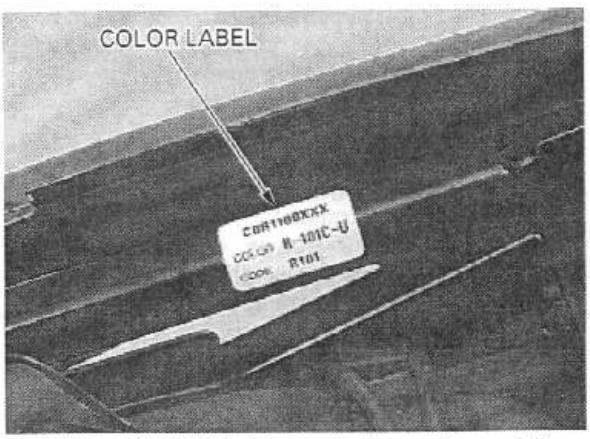
(2) The engine serial number is stamped on the right side of the upper crankcase.



(3) The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is located on right side of the frame near the steering head on the Safety Certification Label.



(4) The throttle body identification number is stamped on the intake side of the throttle body as shown.



(5) The color label is attached as shown. When ordering color-coded parts, always specify the designated color code.

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
DIMENSIONS	Overall length		2,160 mm (85.0 in)
	Overall width		720 mm (28.3 in)
	Overall height	'99:	1,170 mm (46.1 in)
		After '99:	1,200 mm (47.2 in)
	Wheelbase	'99:	1,485 mm (58.5 in)
		After '99:	1,490 mm (58.7 in)
	Seat height		810 mm (31.9 in)
	Footpeg height		372 mm (14.6 in)
	Ground clearance		130 mm (5.1 in)
	Dry weight	49 state/Canada type	223 kg (492 lbs)
		California type	224 kg (494 lbs)
	Curb weight	49 state/Canada type	253 kg (558 lbs)
		California type	254 kg (560 lbs)
	Maximum weight capacity		
		49 state/California type	174 kg (384 lbs)
		Canada type	178 kg (393 lbs)
FRAME	Frame type		Diamond
	Front suspension		Telescopic fork
	Front wheel travel		109 mm (4.3 in)
	Rear suspension		Swingarm
	Rear wheel travel		120 mm (4.7 in)
	Rear damper		Nitrogen gas filled damper
	Front tire size		120/70 ZR17 (58W) /Radial
	Rear tire size		180/55 ZR17 (73W) /Radial
	Tire brand		
	Bridgestone		Front: BT57F RADIAL G /Rear: BT57R RADIAL G
	Dunlop		Front: D205FJ /Rear: D205G
	Michelin		Front: MACADAM 90X S /Rear: MACADAM 90X S
	Front brake		Hydraulic double disc brake with 3 piston calipers
	Rear brake		Hydraulic single disc brake with 3 piston calipers
	Caster angle		25°
	Trail length		99 mm (3.9 in)
	Fuel tank capacity		24.0 ℓ (6.34 US gal , 5.28 Imp gal)
ENGINE	Bore and stroke		79.0 × 58.0 mm (3.11 × 2.28 in)
	Displacement		1,137 cm³ (69.4 cu-in)
	Compression ratio		11.0 : 1
	Valve train		Chain drive and DOHC
	Intake valve opens	at 1 mm (0.04 in) lift	17° BTDC
	closes		40° ABDC
	Exhaust valve opens		40° BBDC
	closes		10° ATDC
	Lubrication system		Forced pressure and wet sump
	Oil pump type		Trochoid/double rotor
	Cooling system		Liquid cooled
	Air filtration		Paper filter
	Crankshaft type		Unit type
	Engine dry weight		83.0 kg (183.0 lbs)
	Cylinder arrangement		Four cylinder, inline 30° inclined from vertical

GENERAL (Cont'd)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
CARBURETION	Type		PGM-FI (Programmed Fuel Injection)
	Throttle bore		42 mm (1.7 in)
DRIVE TRAIN	Clutch system		Multi-plate, wet
	Clutch operation system		Hydraulic operated type
	Transmission		Constant mesh, 6-speed
	Primary reduction		1.571 (88/56)
	Final reduction		2.647 (45/17)
	Gear ratio	1st	2.769 (36/13)
		2nd	2.000 (32/16)
		3rd	1.579 (30/19)
		4th	1.333 (28/21)
		5th	1.167 (28/24)
		6th	1.042 (25/24)
	Gearshift pattern		Left foot operated return system, 1-N-2-3-4-5-6
ELECTRICAL	Ignition system		Computer-controlled digital transistorized with electric advance
	Starting system		Electric starter motor
	Charging system		Triple phase output alternator
	Regulator/rectifier		SCR shorted/triple phase, full wave rectification
	Lighting system		Battery

Unit: mm (in)

LUBRICATION SYSTEM

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Engine oil capacity		At draining	3.8 ℓ (4.0 US qt , 3.3 Imp qt)	———
		At disassembly	4.6 ℓ (4.9 US qt , 4.0 Imp qt)	———
		At oil filter change	3.9 ℓ (4.1 US qt , 3.4 Imp qt)	———
Recommended engine oil			HONDA GN4 4-stroke oil or equivalent motor oil API service classification SF or SG Viscosity: SAE 10W-40	———
Oil pressure at oil pressure switch			490 kPa (5.0 kgf/cm², 71 psi) at 5,400 rpm/(80 °C/176 °F)	———
Oil pump rotor	Feed pump	Tip clearance	0.15 (0.006) max.	0.20 (0.008)
		Body clearance	0.15 – 0.21 (0.006 – 0.008)	0.35 (0.014)
		Side clearance	0.04 – 0.09 (0.002 – 0.004)	0.12 (0.005)
	Cooler pump	Tip clearance	0.15 (0.006) max.	0.20 (0.008)
		Body clearance	0.15 – 0.21 (0.006 – 0.008)	0.35 (0.014)
		Side clearance	0.04 – 0.09 (0.002 – 0.004)	0.12 (0.005)

FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection)

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle body identification number	49 state/Canada type	GQ 40 D
	California type	GQ 40 B
Starter valve vacuum difference		20 mm Hg
Base throttle valve for synchronization		No. 3
Idle speed		1,100 ± 50 rpm
Throttle grip free play		2 – 6 mm (1/16 – 1/4 in)
Intake air temperature sensor resistance (at 20 °C/68 °F)		1 – 4 kΩ
Engine coolant temperature sensor resistance (at 20 °C/68 °F)		2.3 – 2.6 kΩ
Fuel injector resistance (at 20 °C/68 °F)		13.0 – 14.4 kΩ
PAIR solenoid valve resistance (at 20 °C/68 °F)		20 – 24 Ω
Cam pulse generator peak voltage (at 20 °C/68 °F)		0.7 V minimum
Ignition pulse generator peak voltage (at 20 °C/68 °F)		0.7 V minimum
Manifold absolute pressure at idle		200 – 250 mm Hg
Fuel pressure at idle	'99:	294 kPa (3.0 kgf/cm², 43 psi)
	After '99:	343 kPa (3.5 kgf/cm², 50 psi)
Fuel pump flow (at 12 V)		Minimum 220 cm³ (7.4 US oz , 7.7 Imp oz) for 10 seconds

COOLING SYSTEM

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.2 ℓ (0.85 US gal, 0.70 Imp gal)
	Reserve tank	1.1 ℓ (0.29 US gal, 0.24 Imp gal)
Radiator cap relief pressure		108 – 137 kPa (1.1 – 1.4 kgf/cm², 16 – 20 psi)
Thermostat	Begins to open	80 – 84 °C (176 – 183 °F)
	Fully open	95 °C (203 °F)
	Valve lift	8 mm (0.3 in) minimum
Recommended antifreeze		High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors
Standard coolant concentration		50% mixture with soft water

CYLINDER HEAD/VALVES

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Cylinder compression			1,275 kPa (13.0 kgf/cm², 185 psi) at 350 rpm	———
Cylinder head warpage			———	0.10 (0.004)
Valve, valve guide	Valve clearance	IN	0.16 ± 0.03 (0.006 ± 0.001)	———
		EX	0.22 ± 0.03 (0.009 ± 0.001)	———
	Valve stem O.D.	IN	4.975 – 4.990 (0.1959 – 0.1965)	4.965 (0.1955)
		EX	4.960 – 4.975 (0.1953 – 0.1959)	4.950 (0.1949)
	Valve guide I.D.	IN	5.000 – 5.012 (0.1969 – 0.1973)	5.040 (0.1984)
		EX	5.000 – 5.012 (0.1969 – 0.1973)	5.040 (0.1984)
	Stem-to-guide clearance	IN	0.010 – 0.037 (0.0004 – 0.0015)	———
		EX	0.025 – 0.052 (0.0010 – 0.0020)	———
	Valve guide projection above cylinder head	IN	16.3 – 16.5 (0.64 – 0.65)	———
		EX	16.3 – 16.5 (0.64 – 0.65)	———
	Valve seat width	IN/EX	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
Valve spring free length	Inner	IN/EX	37.4 (1.47)	35.4 (1.39)
	Outer	IN/EX	40.6 (1.60)	38.6 (1.52)
Valve lifter	Valve lifter O.D.	IN/EX	25.978 – 25.993 (1.0228 – 1.0233)	25.97 (1.022)
	Valve lifter bore I.D.	IN/EX	26.010 – 26.026 (1.0240 – 1.0246)	26.04 (1.025)
Camshaft	Cam lobe height	IN	38.42 – 38.50 (1.513 – 1.516)	38.12 (1.501)
		EX	38.38 – 38.46 (1.511 – 1.514)	38.08 (1.499)
	Runout		———	0.05 (0.002)
	Oil clearance		0.020 – 0.074 (0.0008 – 0.0029)	0.10 (0.004)

CLUTCH/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Recommended clutch fluid			DOT 4 brake fluid	———
Clutch master cylinder		Cylinder I.D.	12.700 – 12.743 (0.5000 – 0.5017)	12.76 (0.502)
		Piston O.D.	12.657 – 12.684 (0.4983 – 0.4994)	12.65 (0.498)
Clutch spring free length			57.4 (2.26)	56.2 (2.21)
Clutch disc thickness		A1	3.72 – 3.88 (0.146 – 0.153)	3.5 (0.14)
		A2	3.72 – 3.88 (0.146 – 0.153)	3.5 (0.14)
Clutch plate warpage			———	0.30 (0.012)
Clutch outer guide		I.D.	28.000 – 28.021 (1.1024 – 1.1032)	28.031 (1.1036)
		O.D.	34.975 – 34.991 (1.3770 – 1.3776)	34.965 (1.3766)
Mainshaft O.D. at clutch outer guide			27.980 – 27.993 (1.1016 – 1.1021)	27.970 (1.1012)
Shift fork, fork shaft	Fork	I.D.	12.000 – 12.021 (0.4724 – 0.4733)	12.03 (0.474)
		Claw thickness	5.93 – 6.00 (0.233 – 0.236)	5.9 (0.23)
	Fork shaft O.D.		11.957 – 11.968 (0.4707 – 0.4712)	11.95 (0.470)

ALTERNATOR/STARTER CLUTCH

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Starter driven gear boss O.D.	51.699 – 51.718 (2.0354 – 2.0361)	51.684 (2.0348)

CRANKCASE/PISTON/CYLINDER

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Cylinder	I.D.		79.000 – 79.015 (3.1102 – 3.1108)	79.10 (3.114)
	Out of round		———	0.10 (0.004)
	Taper		———	0.10 (0.004)
	Warpage		———	0.05 (0.002)
Piston, piston rings	Piston mark direction		"IN" mark facing toward the intake side	———
	Piston O.D.		78.970 – 78.990 (3.1090 – 3.1098)	78.90 (3.106)
	Piston O.D. measurement point		15 mm (0.6 in) from bottom of skirt	———
	Piston pin bore I.D.		19.002 – 19.008 (0.7481 – 0.7483)	19.03 (0.749)
	Piston pin O.D.		18.994 – 19.000 (0.7478 – 0.7480)	18.984 (0.7474)
	Piston-to-piston pin clearance		0.002 – 0.014 (0.0001 – 0.0006)	———
	Piston ring-to-ring groove clearance	Top	0.030 – 0.065 (0.0012 – 0.0026)	0.08 (0.003)
		Second	0.015 – 0.045 (0.0006 – 0.0018)	0.06 (0.002)
	Piston ring end gap	Top	0.20 – 0.35 (0.008 – 0.014)	0.5 (0.02)
		Second	0.40 – 0.55 (0.016 – 0.022)	0.7 (0.03)
		Oil (side rail)	0.2 – 0.8 (0.01 – 0.03)	1.0 (0.04)
Cylinder to piston clearance			0.010 – 0.045 (0.0004 – 0.0018)	———
Connecting rod small end I.D.			19.030 – 19.051 (0.7492 – 0.7500)	19.061 (0.7504)
Connecting rod-to-piston pin clearance			0.030 – 0.057 (0.0012 – 0.0022)	———
Crankpin oil clearance			0.030 – 0.052 (0.0012 – 0.0020)	0.062 (0.0024)

CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION/BALANCER

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Crankshaft	Side clearance		0.05 – 0.20 (0.002 – 0.008)	0.30 (0.012)
	Runout		—	0.30 (0.012)
	Main journal oil clearance		0.017 – 0.035 (0.0007 – 0.0014)	0.045 (0.0018)
Transmission	Gear I.D.	M5, 6	31.000 – 31.025 (1.2205 – 1.2215)	31.04 (1.222)
		C1	26.000 – 26.021 (1.0236 – 1.0244)	26.04 (1.025)
		C2, 3, 4	33.000 – 33.025 (1.2992 – 1.3002)	33.04 (1.301)
	Bushing O.D.	M5, 6	30.950 – 30.975 (1.2185 – 1.2195)	30.93 (1.218)
		C2	32.955 – 32.980 (1.2974 – 1.2984)	32.93 (1.296)
		C3, 4	32.950 – 32.975 (1.2972 – 1.2982)	32.93 (1.296)
	Bushing I.D.	M5	27.985 – 28.006 (1.1018 – 1.1026)	28.02 (1.103)
		C2	29.985 – 30.006 (1.1805 – 1.1813)	30.02 (1.182)
	Gear-to-bushing clearance	M5, 6	0.020 – 0.062 (0.0008 – 0.0024)	0.10 (0.004)
		C2	0.020 – 0.070 (0.0008 – 0.0028)	0.11 (0.004)
		C3, 4	0.025 – 0.075 (0.0010 – 0.0030)	0.11 (0.004)
	Mainshaft O.D.	M5	27.967 – 27.980 (1.1011 – 1.1016)	27.957 (1.1007)
		Clutch outer guide	27.980 – 27.993 (1.1016 – 1.1021)	27.970 (1.1012)
	Countershaft O.D.	C2	29.967 – 29.980 (1.1798 – 1.1803)	27.957 (1.1007)
	Bushing-to-shaft clearance	M5	0.005 – 0.039 (0.0002 – 0.0015)	0.08 (0.003)
		C2	0.005 – 0.039 (0.0002 – 0.0015)	0.08 (0.003)

Unit: mm (in)

FRONT WHEEL/SUSPENSION/STEERING

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth		—	1.5 (0.06)
Cold tire pressure	Up to 90 kg (200 lb) load	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)	—
	Up to maximum weight capacity	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)	—
Axle runout		—	0.20 (0.008)
Wheel rim runout	Radial	—	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial	—	2.0 (0.08)
Fork	Spring free length	232.9 (9.17)	228.2 (8.98)
	Spring direction	With the tapered end facing down	—
	Pipe runout	—	0.20 (0.008)
	Recommended fork fluid	Pro Honda Suspension Fluid SS-8	—
	Fluid level	142 (5.6)	—
	Fluid capacity	483 ± 2.5 cm³ (16.3 ± 0.08 US oz, 17.1 ± 0.09 Imp oz)	—
Steering head bearing pre-load		10 – 15N (1.0 – 1.5 kgf)	—

Unit: mm (in)

REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth			—	2.0 (0.08)
Cold tire pressure	Up to 90 kg (200 lb) load		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)	—
	Up to maximum weight capacity		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)	—
Axle runout			—	0.20 (0.008)
Wheel rim runout	Radial		—	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial		—	2.0 (0.08)
Drive chain	Size/link	DID	DID50ZVS-110LE	—
		RK	RK50LFOZ1-110LE	—
	Slack		25 – 35 (1.0 – 1.4)	50 (2.0)
Shock absorber	Spring installed length		209.1 (8.23)	—

Unit: mm (in)

HYDRAULIC BRAKE

ITEM				STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Front	Specified brake fluid			DOT 4	
	Brake disc thickness			5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout			———	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.			12.700 – 12.743 (0.5000 – 0.5017)	12.76 (0.502)
	Master piston O.D.			12.657 – 12.684 (0.4983 – 0.4994)	12.65 (0.498)
	Secondary master cylinder I.D.			14.000 – 14.043 (0.5512 – 0.5529)	14.055 (0.5533)
	Secondary master piston O.D.			13.957 – 13.984 (0.5495 – 0.5506)	13.945 (0.5490)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.	Right	Upper	27.000 – 27.050 (1.0630 – 1.0650)	27.060 (1.0654)
			Middle	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
			Lower	25.400 – 25.450 (1.0000 – 1.0020)	25.460 (1.0024)
		Left	Upper	25.400 – 25.450 (1.0000 – 1.0020)	25.460 (1.0024)
			Middle	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
			Lower	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
	Caliper piston O.D.	Right	Upper	26.916 – 26.968 (1.0597 – 1.0617)	26.910 (1.0594)
			Middle	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)
			Lower	25.318 – 25.368 (0.9968 – 0.9987)	25.310 (0.9965)
		Left	Upper	25.318 – 25.368 (0.9968 – 0.9987)	25.310 (0.9965)
			Middle	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)
			Lower	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)
Rear	Specified brake fluid			DOT 4	———
	Brake pedal height			65 (2.6)	———
	Brake disc thickness			5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout			———	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.			17.460 – 17.503 (0.6874 – 0.6891)	17.515 (0.6896)
	Master piston O.D.			17.417 – 17.444 (0.6857 – 0.6868)	17.405 (0.6852)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.		Front	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
			Center	25.400 – 25.450 (1.0000 – 1.0020)	25.460 (1.0024)
			Rear	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
	Caliper piston O.D.		Front	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)
			Center	25.318 – 25.368 (0.9968 – 0.9987)	25.310 (0.9965)
			Rear	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)

BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Battery	Capacity		12V – 10AH
	Current leakage		0.2 mA max.
	Voltage (20 °C/68 °F)	Fully charged	13.0 – 13.2 V
		Needs charging	Below 12.3 V
	Charging current	Normal	0.9 A/5 – 10 h
		Quick	4.0 A/0.5 h
Alternator	Capacity		0.46 kW/5,000 rpm
	Charging coil resistance (20 °C/68 °F)		0.1 – 1.0 Ω

IGNITION SYSTEM

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Spark plug	'99:	CR9EHVX−9 (NGK)
	After '99:	IMR9A−9H (NGK)
Spark plug gap		0.80−0.90 mm (0.031−0.035 in)
Ignition coil peak voltage		100 V minimum
Ignition pulse generator peak voltage		0.7 V minimum
Ignition timing ("F" mark)	'99:	12° BTDC at idle
	After '99:	8° BTDC at idle

ELECTRIC STARTER

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Starter motor brush length	12.0−13.0 (0.47−0.51)	4.5 (0.18)

LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Bulbs	Headlight	High beam	12V 55W
		Low beam	12 V−55 W
	Brake/tail light	'99:	12V−21/5 W × 2
		After '99:	12V−32/3CP × 2
	Front turn signal/running light		12V−32/3CP × 2
	Rear turn signal light		12V−32CP × 2
	License light		12V−4CP
	Instrument light	'99:	12 V−1.7 W × 4
		After '99:	12 V−1.4 W × 2
	Turn signal indicator	'99:	12V−3W × 2
		After '99:	LED
	High beam indicator	'99:	12V−3W
		After '99:	LED
	Neutral indicator	'99:	12V−3W
		After '99:	LED
	Oil pressure indicator	'99:	12V−3W
		After '99:	LED
	PGM-FI warning indicator	'99:	12V−3W
		After '99:	LED
Fuse	Main fuse		30A
	PGM FI fuse		30A
	Sub fuse		20A × 2, 10A × 5
Tachometer peak voltage			10.5 V minimum
Thermo sensor resistance		80 °C	47.5−56.8 kΩ
		120 °C	14.9−17.3 kΩ
Fuel level sensor resistance		Full	4−10 Ω
		Empty	81−91 Ω
Fan motor switch	Start to close (ON)		98−102 °C (208−216 °F)
	Stop to open		93−97 °C (199−207 °F)

TORQUE VALUES

FASTENER TYPE	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	FASTENER TYPE	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)
5 mm hex bolt and nut	5 (0.5 , 3.6)	5 mm screw	4 (0.4 , 2.9)
6 mm hex bolt and nut	10 (1.0 , 7)	6 mm screw	9 (0.9 , 6.5)
8 mm hex bolt and nut	22 (2.2 , 16)	6 mm flange bolt (8 mm head)	9 (0.9 , 6.5)
10 mm hex bolt and nut	34 (3.5 , 25)	6 mm flange bolt (10 mm head) and nut	12 (1.2 , 9)
12 mm hex bolt and nut	54 (5.5 , 40)	8 mm flange bolt and nut	26 (2.7 , 20)
		10 mm flange bolt and nut	39 (4.0 , 29)

- Torque specifications listed below are for important fasteners.
- Others should be tightened to standard torque values listed above.

NOTES: 1. Apply sealant to the threads.
2. Apply a locking agent to the threads.
3. Apply grease to the threads.
4. Stake.
5. Apply oil to the threads and flange surface.
6. Apply clean engine oil to the O ring.
7. U-nut.
8. ALOC bolt: replace with a new one.
9. CT bolt.

ENGINE

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
MAINTENANCE:				
Spark plug	4	10	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Timing hole cap	1	45	18 (1.8 , 13)	NOTE 3
LUBRICATION SYSTEM:				
Oil drain bolt	1	14	29 (3.0 , 22)	
Oil filter boss	1	20	18 (1.8 , 13)	NOTE 2
Oil pump assembly flange bolt	1	6	13 (1.3 , 9)	NOTE 9
Oil pump driven sprocket bolt	1	6	15 (1.5 , 11)	NOTE 2
Oil strainer nut	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 7
Oil return pipe bracket bolt	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 9
Oil filter cartridge	1	20	10 (1.0 , 7)	NOTE 6
Oil pressure switch	1	PT 1/8	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 1
Oil pressure switch wire terminal screw	1	4	2 (0.2 , 1.4)	
Oil pipe mounting bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 2
FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection):				
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)/thermo sensor	1	12	10 (1.0 , 7)	NOTE 1
Knock sensor	1	12	31 (3.2 , 23)	
Throttle body insulator band screw	8	5	See page 1-15	
Throttle cable bracket mounting bolt	2	5	3 (0.35 , 2.5)	
Fuel pipe mounting nut	2	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	NOTE 7 Yellow paint
Fuel pipe setting bolt	2	8	22 (2.2 , 16)	Yellow paint
Pressure regulator lock nut	1	18	27 (2.8 , 20)	Yellow paint
Starter valve synchronization plate screw	4	3	1 (0.09 , 0.7)	
Starter valve lock nut	4	10	2 (0.18 , 1.3)	
Wax unit mounting screw	2	6	5 (0.5 , 3.6)	White paint
Wax unit link bracket screw	1	3	1 (0.09 , 0.7)	
Vacuum joint plug socket bolt for synchronization	4	5	3 (0.3 , 2.2)	
COOLING SYSTEM:				
Water pump cover bolt	3	6	13 (1.3 , 9)	NOTE 9

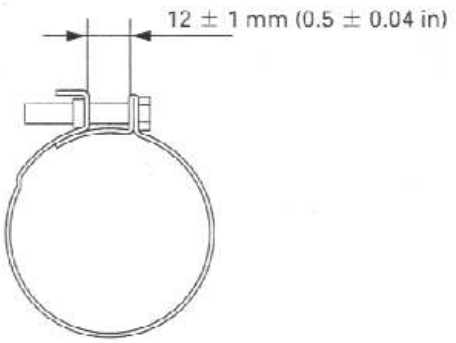
ENGINE (Cont'd)

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
ENGINE MOUNTING:				
Drive sprocket cover bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Drive sprocket cover damper mounting bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 2, 9
Wire clamp flange bolt	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 2, 9
Drive sprocket special bolt	1	10	54 (5.5 , 40)	
CYLINDER HEAD/VALVES:				
Cylinder head cover bolt	6	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	
Breather plate flange bolt	3	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 2, 9
Camshaft holder flange bolt	10	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 5
Cylinder head sealing bolt	1	18	32 (3.3 , 24)	NOTE 2
Cylinder head SH bolt	2	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	
Cylinder head mounting bolt/washer	10	10	69 (7.0 , 51)	NOTE 5
Cam sprocket bolt	4	7	20 (2.0 , 14)	NOTE 2
Cam chain tensioner cap nut	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Cam chain tensioner lifter mounting bolt	2	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	
Cam chain guide A mounting bolt	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Cylinder head stud bolt (exhaust pipe stud bolt)	8	8	See page 1-15	
PAIR reed valve cover flange bolt	4	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	
Cam pulse generator cover SH bolt	3	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
CLUTCH/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE:				
Clutch center lock nut	1	25	127 (13.0 , 94)	NOTE 4, 5
Clutch spring bolt/washer	5	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Clutch slave cylinder bleeder screw	1	8	9 (0.9 , 6.5)	
Clutch slave cylinder mounting bolt	3	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	
Right crankcase cover SH bolt	11	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Right crankcase cover center bolt	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Shift drum center socket bolt	1	8	23 (2.3 , 17)	NOTE 2
Shift drum stopper pivot bolt	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Gearshift return spring pin	1	8	23 (2.3 , 17)	
ALTERNATOR/STARTER CLUTCH:				
Alternator cover SH bolt	10	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Alternator wire clamp socket bolt	1	6	9 (0.9 , 6.5)	
Flywheel flange bolt	1	10	103 (10.5 , 76)	NOTE 5
Stator mounting socket bolt	4	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Stator one-way clutch socket bolt	6	6	16 (1.6 , 12)	NOTE 2
CRANKCASE/PISTON/CYLINDER:				
Crankcase bolt, 10 mm	1	10	39 (4.0 , 29)	
9 mm (main journal bolt)	10	9	37 (3.8 , 27)	NOTE 5
8 mm	10	8	25 (2.5 , 18)	
7 mm	7	7	18 (1.8 , 13)	
6 mm	6	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Connecting rod nut	8	8	41 (4.2 , 30)	NOTE 5
Lower crankcase flange bolt	1	10	29 (3.0 , 22)	
Lower crankcase sealing bolt, 20 mm	1	20	29 (3.0 , 22)	NOTE 2
8 mm	1	8	22 (2.2 , 16)	NOTE 2
CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION/BALANCER:				
Mainshaft bearing set plate flange bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 2
Shift drum set plate flange bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 2
Balancer timing hole cap	1	30	7 (0.7 , 5.1)	NOTE 3
Balancer shaft holder flange bolt (front/rear)	2	8	27 (2.8 , 20)	
Balancer shaft pinch bolt	3	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Balancer idle shaft holder flange bolt	1	8	27 (2.8 , 20)	
Balancer idle shaft bolt	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 2

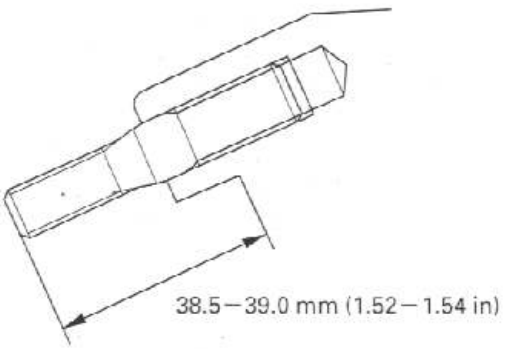
ENGINE (Cont'd)

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
IGNITION SYSTEM:				
Ignition pulse generator cover SH bolt	8	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	NOTE 1 See page 1-20
Ignition pulse generator rotor special bolt	1	10	59 (6.0 , 43)	NOTE 5
LIGHT/METERS/SWITCHES:				
Neutral switch	1	10	12 (1.2 , 9)	

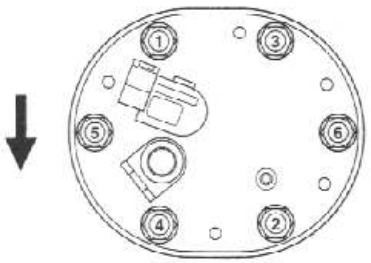
Throttle body insulator clamp:



Exhaust pipe stud bolt:



FRAME

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
FRAME BODY PANELS/EXHAUST SYSTEM:				
Side stand pivot bolt	1	10	10 (1.0, 7)	
Side stand pivot lock nut	1	10	29 (3.0, 22)	
Main stand mounting bolt	1	10	54 (5.5, 40)	NOTE 8
Main footpeg holder socket bolt	4	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Passenger footpeg holder bolt	4	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Bank sensor	2	8	22 (2.2, 16)	
Exhaust pipe joint nut	8	7	20 (2.0, 14)	
Muffler band bolt	4	8	17 (1.7, 12)	
Muffler bracket bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Seat rail mounting bolt	4	10	44 (4.5, 33)	
FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection):				
Fuel tube sealing nut (throttle body side)	1	12	22 (2.2, 16)	
Fuel tube banjo bolt (fuel tank side)	1	12	22 (2.2, 16)	
Service check bolt	1	6	15 (1.5, 11)	
Fuel pump mounting nut	6	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
				
Fuel filler cap bolt	3	4	2 (0.2, 1.4)	
ENGINE MOUNTING:				
Side stand bracket bolt	2	10	54 (5.5, 40)	
Engine hanger nut (rear/upper)	1	12	64 (6.5, 47)	
Engine hanger nut (rear/lower)	1	12	64 (6.5, 47)	
Engine hanger bolt	3	10	40 (4.1, 30)	
Engine hanger adjusting bolt	2	22	11 (1.1, 8)	
Engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut	2	22	54 (5.5, 40)	
CLUTCH/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE:				
Clutch master cylinder holder bolt	2	6	12 (1.2, 9)	
Clutch master cylinder cap screw	2	4	1 (0.15, 1.1)	
Clutch lever pivot bolt	1	6	1 (0.1, 0.7)	
Clutch lever pivot nut	1	6	6 (0.6, 4.3)	
Clutch lever adjuster	1	5	4 (0.4, 2.9)	
Clutch switch screw	1	4	1 (0.12, 0.9)	
Gearshift pedal bolt	1	6	10 (1.0, 7)	
FRONT WHEEL/SUSPENSION/STEERING:				
Handlebar pinch bolt	2	8	26 (2.7, 20)	
Handlebar weight mounting screw	2	6	10 (1.0, 7)	NOTE 8
Steering stem nut	1	24	103 (10.5, 76)	See page 13-34
Top thread A	1	26	25 (2.5, 18)	
Top thread B	1	26	—	
Fork top bridge pinch bolt	2	8	23 (2.3, 17)	
Fork bottom bridge pinch bolt	2	10	49 (5.0, 36)	
Front axle bolt	1	14	59 (6.0, 43)	
Front axle holder bolt	4	8	22 (2.2, 16)	
Front brake disc mounting bolt	12	6	20 (2.0, 14)	NOTE 8
Fork cap	2	37	23 (2.3, 17)	
Fork socket bolt	2	8	20 (2.0, 14)	NOTE 2
Fork damper lock nut	2	10	20 (2.0, 14)	

FRAME (Cont'd)

ITEM	Q'TY	THREAD DIA. (mm)	TORQUE N·m (kgf·m, lbf·ft)	REMARKS
REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION:				
Rear axle nut	1	18	93 (9.5 , 69)	NOTE 7
Rear brake disc mounting bolt	4	8	42 (4.3 , 31)	NOTE 8
Driven sprocket nut	5	12	108 (11.0 , 80)	NOTE 7
Rear shock absorber mounting nut	2	10	42 (4.3 , 31)	NOTE 7
Shock link nut (frame side)	1	10	59 (6.0 , 43)	NOTE 7
Shock link nut (shock arm plate side)	1	10	42 (4.3 , 31)	NOTE 7
Shock arm plate nut (swingarm side)	1	10	42 (4.3 , 31)	NOTE 7
Swingarm pivot adjusting bolt	1	30	15 (1.5 , 11)	See page 14-19
Swingarm pivot lock nut	1	30	64 (6.5 , 47)	
Swingarm pivot nut	1	18	93 (9.5 , 69)	NOTE 7
Drive chain slider bolt	2	6	9 (0.9 , 6.5)	NOTE 8
HYDRAULIC BRAKE:				
Front brake master cylinder holder bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Front brake master cylinder cap screw	2	4	1 (0.15 , 1.1)	
Brake lever pivot bolt	1	6	1 (0.1 , 0.7)	
Brake lever pivot nut	1	6	6 (0.6 , 4.3)	
Brake lever adjuster	1	5	4 (0.4 , 2.9)	
Front brake switch screw	1	4	1 (0.12 , 0.9)	
Right front brake caliper mounting bolt	2	8	31 (3.2 , 23)	NOTE 8
Left front brake caliper pivot bolt	1	8	31 (3.2 , 23)	NOTE 8
Left front brake caliper bolt (second master joint)	1	8	25 (2.6 , 19)	NOTE 8
Caliper body B bolt	9	8	32 (3.3 , 24)	NOTE 8
Front brake caliper slide pin (main)	3	12	23 (2.3 , 17)	NOTE 2
Front brake caliper slide pin (sub)	3	8	13 (1.3 , 9)	NOTE 2
Pad pin	3	10	18 (1.8 , 13)	
Brake caliper bleeder	6	8	6 (0.6 , 4.3)	
Second master cylinder mounting bolt	2	8	31 (3.2 , 23)	NOTE 8
Second master cylinder push rod nut	1	8	18 (1.8 , 13)	
Second master cylinder connector	2	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	
Rear master cylinder mounting bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Rear master cylinder reservoir mounting bolt	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Rear master cylinder push rod nut	1	8	18 (1.8 , 13)	
Rear master cylinder hose joint screw	1	4	1 (0.15 , 1.1)	NOTE 2
Brake hose oil bolt	12	10	34 (3.5 , 25)	
Brake pipe joint	8	10	17 (1.7 , 12)	NOTE 5
Brake pipe 2/3 way joint	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Brake hose clamp bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Delay valve mounting bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
PCV (Proportional Control Valve) mounting bolt	2	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
Right front brake hose clamp bolt	1	6	12 (1.2 , 9)	
IGNITION SYSTEM:				
Ignition coil mounting nut	4	6	16 (1.6 , 12)	
Ignition coil mounting nut	2	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	
LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES:				
Ignition switch mounting bolt	2	8	25 (2.5 , 18)	
Side stand switch mounting bolt	1	6	10 (1.0 , 7)	

TOOLS

NOTES: 1. Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.
2. Not available in U.S.A.
3. Alternative tool.
4. Newly provided tool.
5. Newly designed tool.

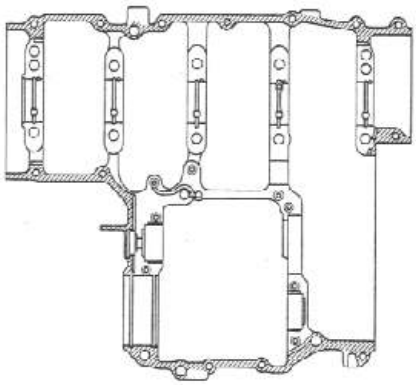
DESCRIPTION	TOOL NUMBER	REMARKS	REF. SEC.
Oil pressure gauge set	07506-3000000	NOTE 1	4
Oil pressure gauge attachment	07510-4220100	NOTE 1	4
Clutch center holder	07724-0050002		9
Flywheel holder	07725-0040000	NOTE 1	10
Flywheel puller	07733-0020001	NOTE 3: 07933-3950000	10
Remover weight	07741-0010201		14
Attachment, 37 × 40 mm	07746-0010200		9, 14
Attachment, 42 × 47 mm	07746-0010300		9, 13
Attachment, 52 × 55 mm	07746-0010400		14
Attachment, 62 × 68 mm	07746-0010500		14
Attachment, 24 × 26 mm	07746-0010700		14
Driver, 40 mm I.D.	07746-0030100		12
Attachment, 30 mm I.D.	07746-0030300		12
Pilot, 17 mm	07746-0040400		14
Pilot, 20 mm	07746-0040500		13, 14
Pilot, 25 mm	07746-0040600		14
Pilot, 35 mm	07746-0040800		9
Pilot, 28 mm	07746-0041100		14
Bearing remover shaft	07746-0050100		13, 14
Bearing remover head, 20 mm	07746-0050600		13, 14
Driver	07749-0010000		9, 13, 14
Valve spring compressor	07757-0010000		8
Valve seat cutter		NOTE 1	8
Seat cutter, 29 mm (45° EX)	07780-0010300		
Seat cutter, 33 mm (45° IN)	07780-0010800		
Flat cutter, 30 mm (32° EX)	07780-0012200		
Flat cutter, 33 mm (32° IN)	07780-0012900		
Interior cutter, 30 mm (60° EX)	07780-0014000		
Interior cutter, 34 mm (60° IN)	07780-0014700	NOTE 5	
Cutter holder, 5 mm	07781-0010400		
Pivot adjusting wrench	07908-4690003		14
Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001	NOTE 2: 07914-3230001	9, 15
Steering stem socket	07916-3710101		13
Bearing remover handle	07936-3710100		14
Bearing remover set	07936-3710600		14
Valve guide driver, 5 mm	07942-MA60000		8
Needle bearing remover	07946-KA50000		13
Ball race remover set	07946-KM90001	NOTE 3:	13
—Driver attachment, A	07946-KM90100	Can be used with the following	
—Driver attachment, B	07946-KM90200	combination:	
—Driver shaft assembly	07946-KM90300	07VMF-MAT0100	
—Bearing remover, A	07946-KM90401	07VMF-MAT0200	
Bearing remover, B	07946-KM90500	07VMF-KZ30200	
—Assembly base	07946-KM90600	07VMF-MAT0300	
		07VMF-MAT0400	
		07947-KA50100	
		07965-MA60000	
		07946-ME90200	
Steering stem driver	07946-MB00000		13
Driver shaft	07946-MJ00100		14

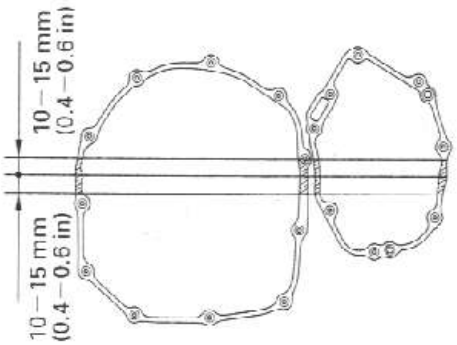
DESCRIPTION	TOOL NUMBER	REMARKS	REF. SEC.
Oil seal driver	07947-KA40200	NOTE 3: 07NMD-KZ3010A (U.S.A. only)	13
Slider weight	07947-KA50100	NOTE 3: 07NMD-KZ3010A (U.S.A. only)	13
Valve spring compressor attachment	07959-KM30101		8
Driver shaft	07964-MB00200		12
Valve guide reamer	07984-MA60001	07984-MA6000C (U.S.A. only)	8
Pin driver	07GMD-KT80100	NOTE 2	14
Oil filter wrench	07HAA-PJ70100		3
Peak voltage adaptor	07HGJ-0020100	NOTE 2: Peak voltage tester (U.S.A. only)	5, 17, 19
Needle bearing remover, 28 mm	07HMC-MR70100	NOTE 2	14
Tappet hole protector	07HMG-MR70002	NOTE 2	8
Drive chain tool set	07HMH-MR10103	07HMH-MR1010B (U.S.A. only)	3
Needle bearing remover	07LMC-KV30100		14
Compression gauge attachment	07RMJ-MY50100		8
Lock nut wrench	07VMA-MAT0100	07VMA-MAT010A (U.S.A. only)	7
Test pin box	07WGZ-0010100	NOTE 3	5
ECU test harness	07WMZ-MBG0100	NOTE 3	5

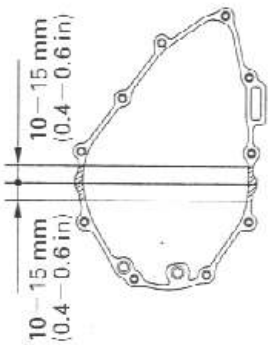
LUBRICATION & SEAL POINTS

ENGINE

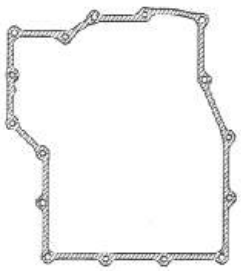
LOCATION	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Crankcase mating surface	Liquid sealant (Three Bond 1207B or equivalent)	





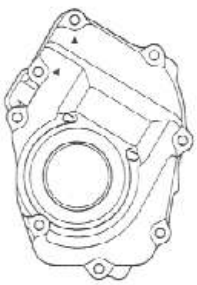


Oil pan mating surface

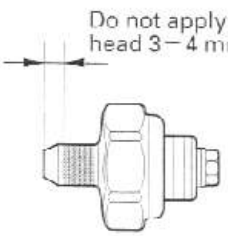


Ignition pulse generator cover bolt threads (marked "△")

Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm

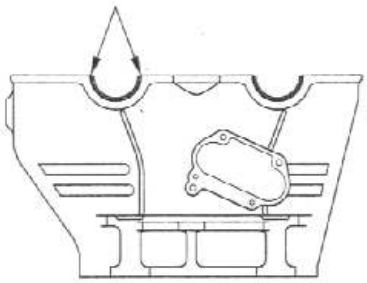
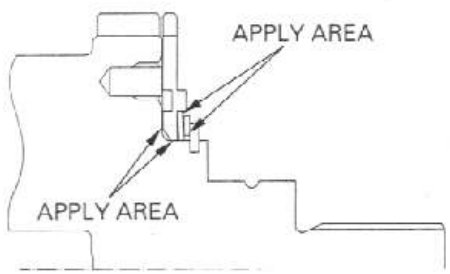


Oil pressure switch threads



Thermo unit threads

ENGINE (Cont'd)

LOCATION	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Cylinder head semi-circular cut-out 	Sealant	
Camshaft lobes/journals Valve lifter outer sliding surface Valve stem (valve guide sliding surface) Piston pin sliding surface Main journal bearing surface Connecting rod bearing surface Crankshaft journals M3/4, C5, C6 shifter gear (shift fork grooves) Clutch outer/primary driven gear sliding surface Clutch outer guide sliding surface Starter reduction gear outer surface Primary drive gear and sub gear sliding surface 	Molybdenum disulfide oil (a mixture of 1/2 engine oil and 1/2 molybdenum disulfide grease	
Piston ring sliding area Main journal 9 mm bolt threads and seating surface (after removing anti-rust oil additive) Cylinder head special bolt (after removing anti-rust oil additive) Oil strainer packing Oil filter cartridge threads and O-ring Flywheel bolt threads and seating surface Starter one-way clutch sliding surface Connecting rod nut threads Clutch joint piece sliding surface Clutch lifter rod surface Clutch center lock nut threads Clutch disc surface Each gear teeth and rotating surface Each bearing Each O-ring Other rotating area and sliding surface	Engine oil	

ENGINE (Cont'd)

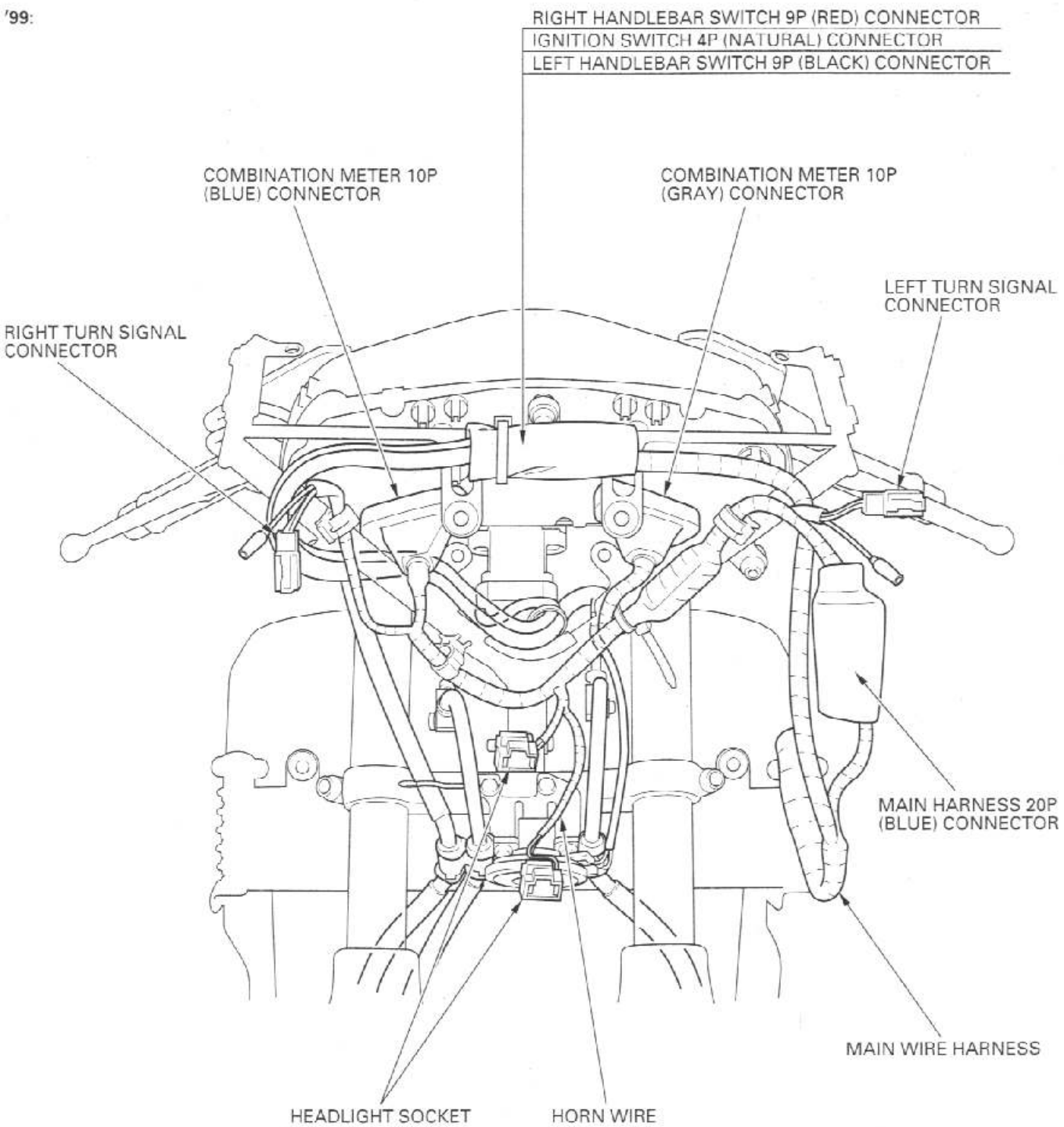
LOCATION	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Crankshaft hole cap threads Balancer damper rubber fitting area Balancer timing hole cap threads Oil seal lips	Multi-purpose grease	
Cylinder head sealing bolt threads Cylinder head cover breather joint threads Balancer idle shaft set plate bolt threads Drive sprocket cover damper rubber bolt threads Lower crankcase sealing bolt threads Starter one-way clutch outer bolt threads Oil pump driven sprocket bolt threads Oil pass pipe bolt threads Oil filter boss threads Drive sprocket cover wire clamp bolt threads Shift drum set plate bolt threads Shift drum center bolt threads Mainshaft bearing set plate bolt threads Cam sprocket bolt threads Cylinder head cover breather plate bolt threads	Locking agent	Coating width: 6.5 ± 1 mm

FRAME

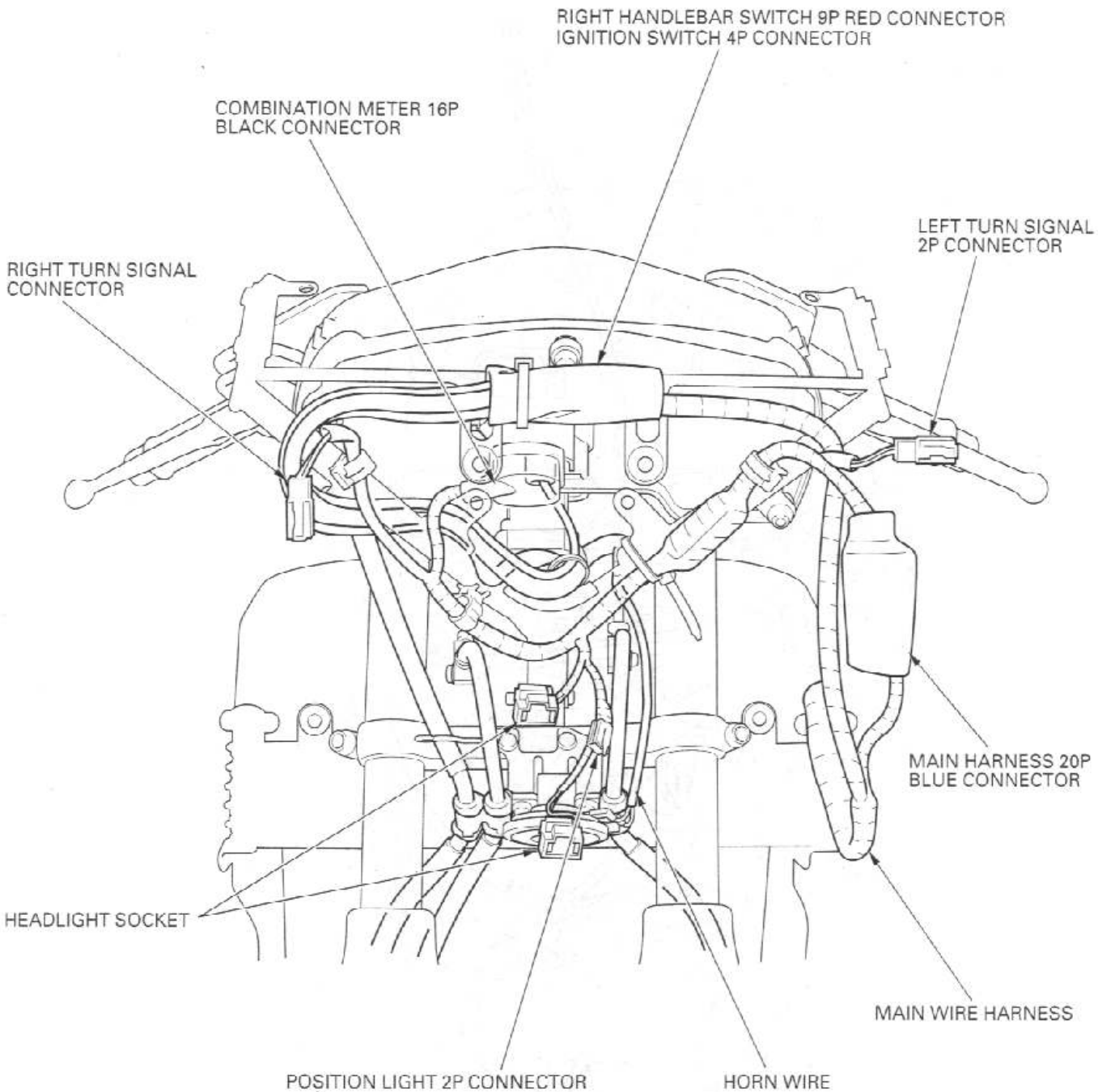
LOCATION	MATERIAL	REMARKS
Steering head bearing sliding surface Steering head dust seal lips Swingarm pivot bearing Swingarm pivot dust seal lips Front wheel dust seal lips Rear wheel dust seal lips Rear wheel side collar inner surface Shock absorber needle bearing Shock absorber dust seal lips Shock link needle bearing Shock link dust seal lips Footpeg sliding area Passenger footpeg sliding area Left front brake caliper pivot bearing sliding surface Left front brake caliper pivot oil seal sliding surface Left fork needle bearing sliding surface Left fork dust seal sliding surface Rear brake pedal pivot sliding area Throttle pipe sliding area Seat catch hook	Multi-purpose grease	
Side stand pivot surface Main stand pivot surface	Molybdenum disulfide grease	
Shock absorber spring adjuster cam surface	Molybdenum paste	
Steering stem top thread Throttle cable casing inner Brake pipe joint threads	Engine oil	
Brake master cylinder cups Brake caliper piston seals	DOT 4 brake fluid	
Brake caliper dust seals Front brake lever pivot and piston tips Second master cylinder boot inside and push rod tips Rear master cylinder boot inside and push rod tips Brake caliper slide pin surface	Silicone grease	
Brake caliper slide pin threads Rear master cylinder hose joint screw threads Fork socket bolt threads Driven sprocket stud bolt threads	Locking agent	
Handle grip rubber inside	Honda Bond A or Honda Hand Grip Cement (U.S.A. only)	
Fork cap O-ring Fork oil seal lips	Pro Honda Suspension Fluid SS-8	

CABLE & HARNESS ROUTING

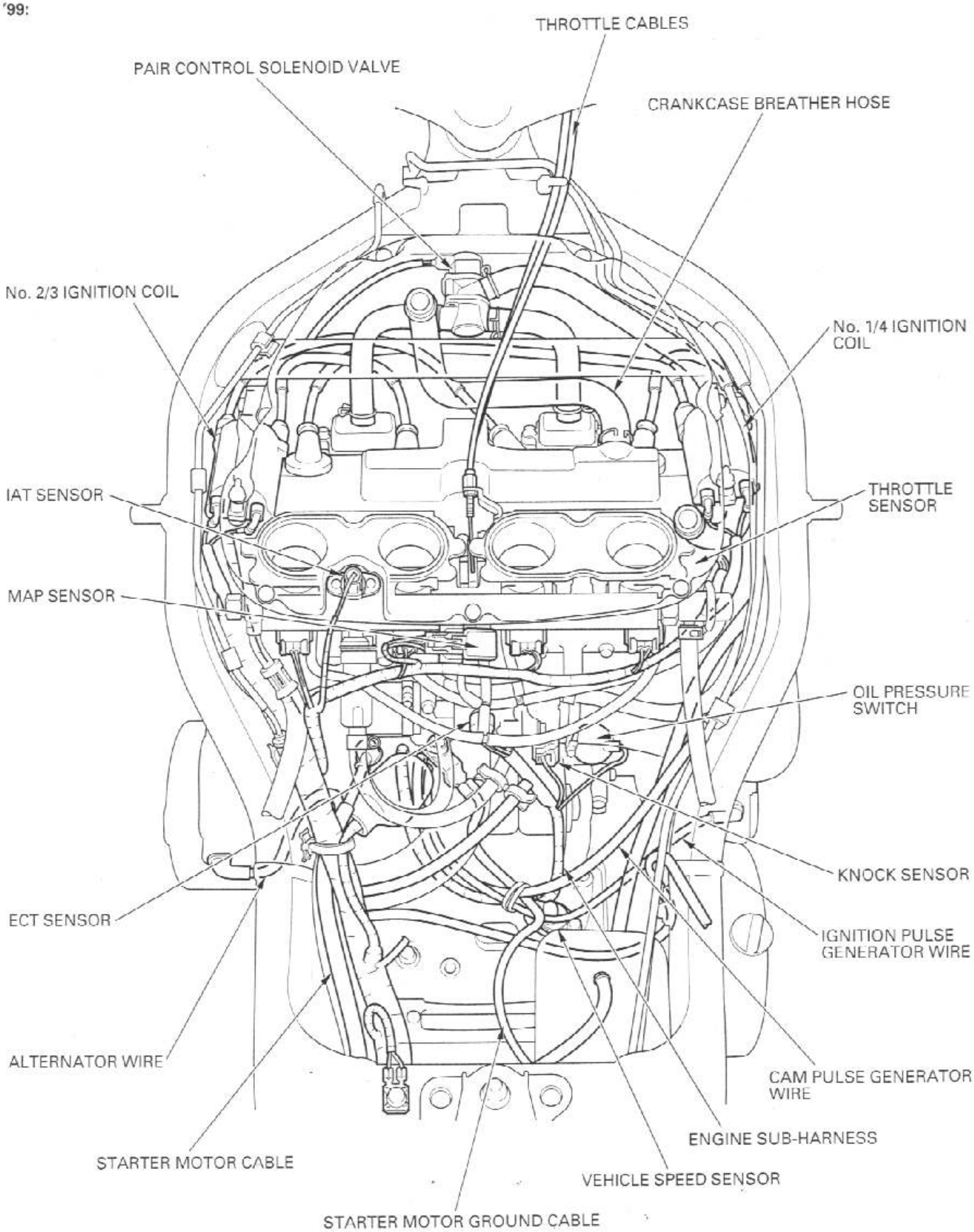
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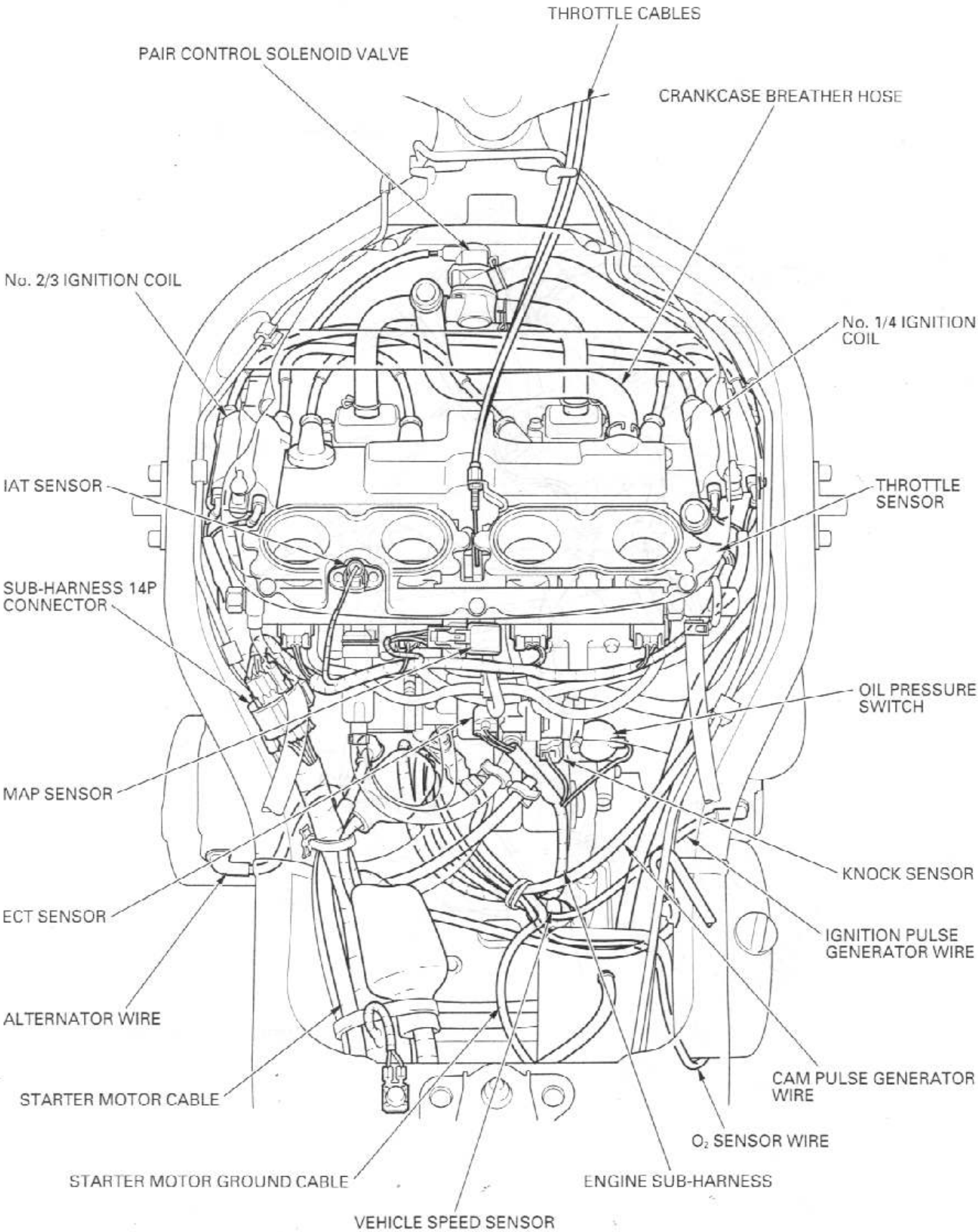
AFTER '99:


RIGHT HANDLEBAR SWITCH 9P RED CONNECTOR
IGNITION SWITCH 4P CONNECTOR
COMBINATION METER 16P
BLACK CONNECTOR
LEFT TURN SIGNAL
2P CONNECTOR
RIGHT TURN SIGNAL
CONNECTOR
MAIN HARNESS 20P
BLUE CONNECTOR
HEADLIGHT SOCKET
MAIN WIRE HARNESS
POSITION LIGHT 2P CONNECTOR
HORN WIRE

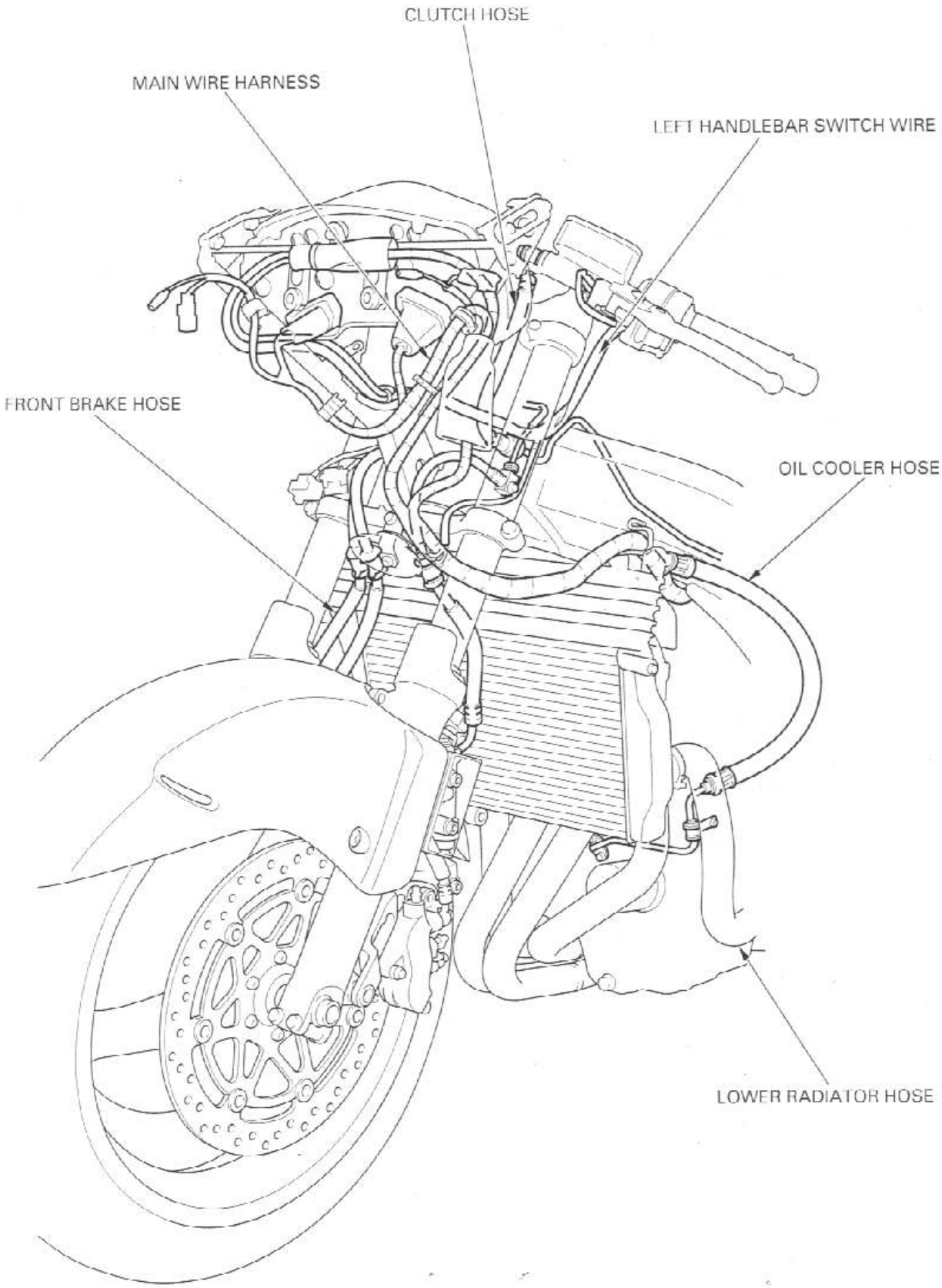
'99:


THROTTLE CABLES
PAIR CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE
CRANKCASE BREATHER HOSE
No. 2/3 IGNITION COIL
No. 1/4 IGNITION COIL
IAT SENSOR
THROTTLE SENSOR
MAP SENSOR
OIL PRESSURE SWITCH
KNOCK SENSOR
ECT SENSOR
IGNITION PULSE GENERATOR WIRE
ALTERNATOR WIRE
CAM PULSE GENERATOR WIRE
ENGINE SUB-HARNESS
STARTER MOTOR CABLE
VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR
STARTER MOTOR GROUND CABLE

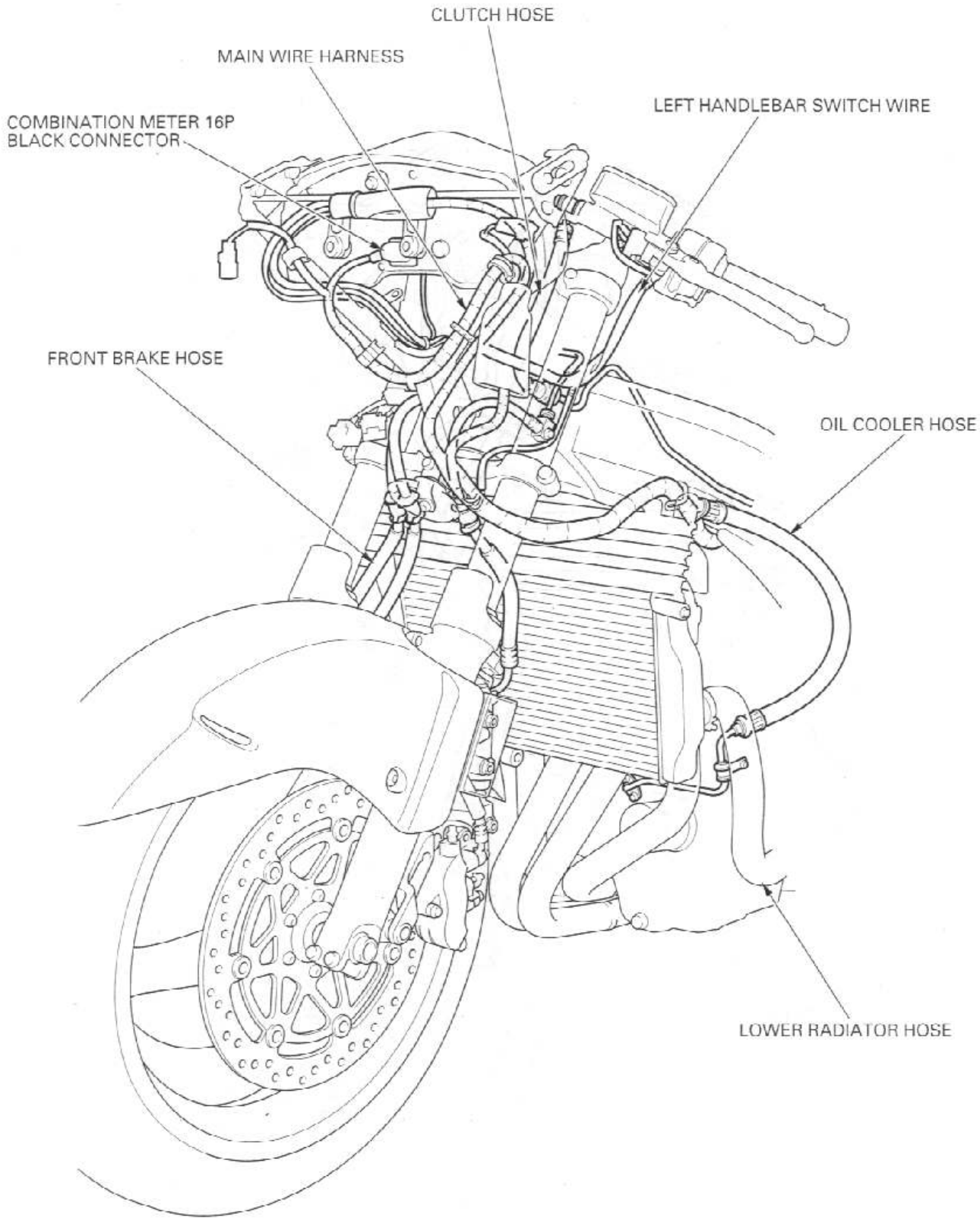
AFTER '99:


THROTTLE CABLES
PAIR CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE
CRANKCASE BREATHER HOSE
No. 2/3 IGNITION COIL
No. 1/4 IGNITION COIL
IAT SENSOR
THROTTLE SENSOR
SUB-HARNESS 14P CONNECTOR
OIL PRESSURE SWITCH
MAP SENSOR
KNOCK SENSOR
ECT SENSOR
IGNITION PULSE GENERATOR WIRE
ALTERNATOR WIRE
CAM PULSE GENERATOR WIRE
STARTER MOTOR CABLE
O_2 SENSOR WIRE
STARTER MOTOR GROUND CABLE
ENGINE SUB-HARNESS
VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR

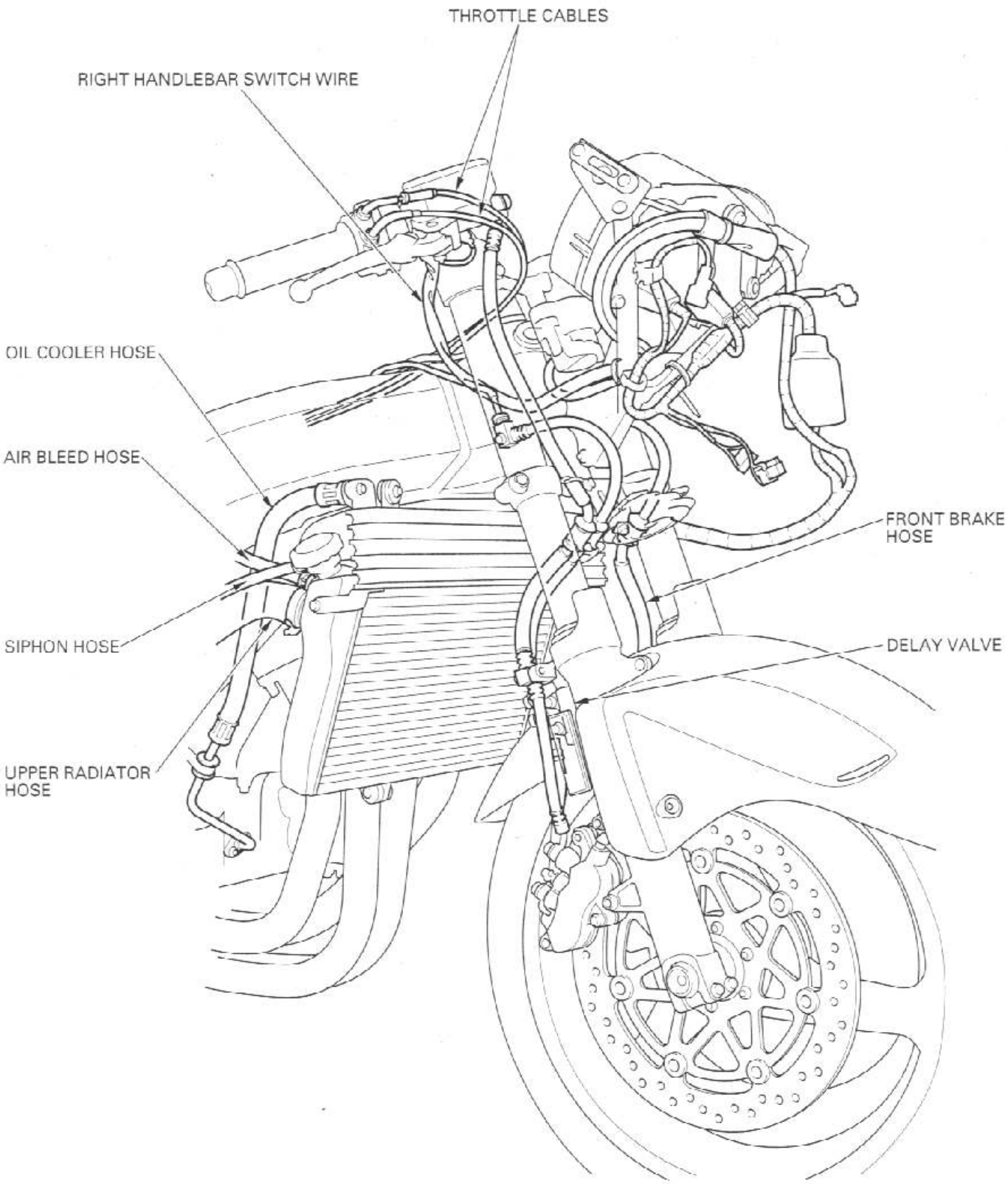
'99:


CLUTCH HOSE
MAIN WIRE HARNESS
LEFT HANDLEBAR SWITCH WIRE
FRONT BRAKE HOSE
OIL COOLER HOSE
LOWER RADIATOR HOSE

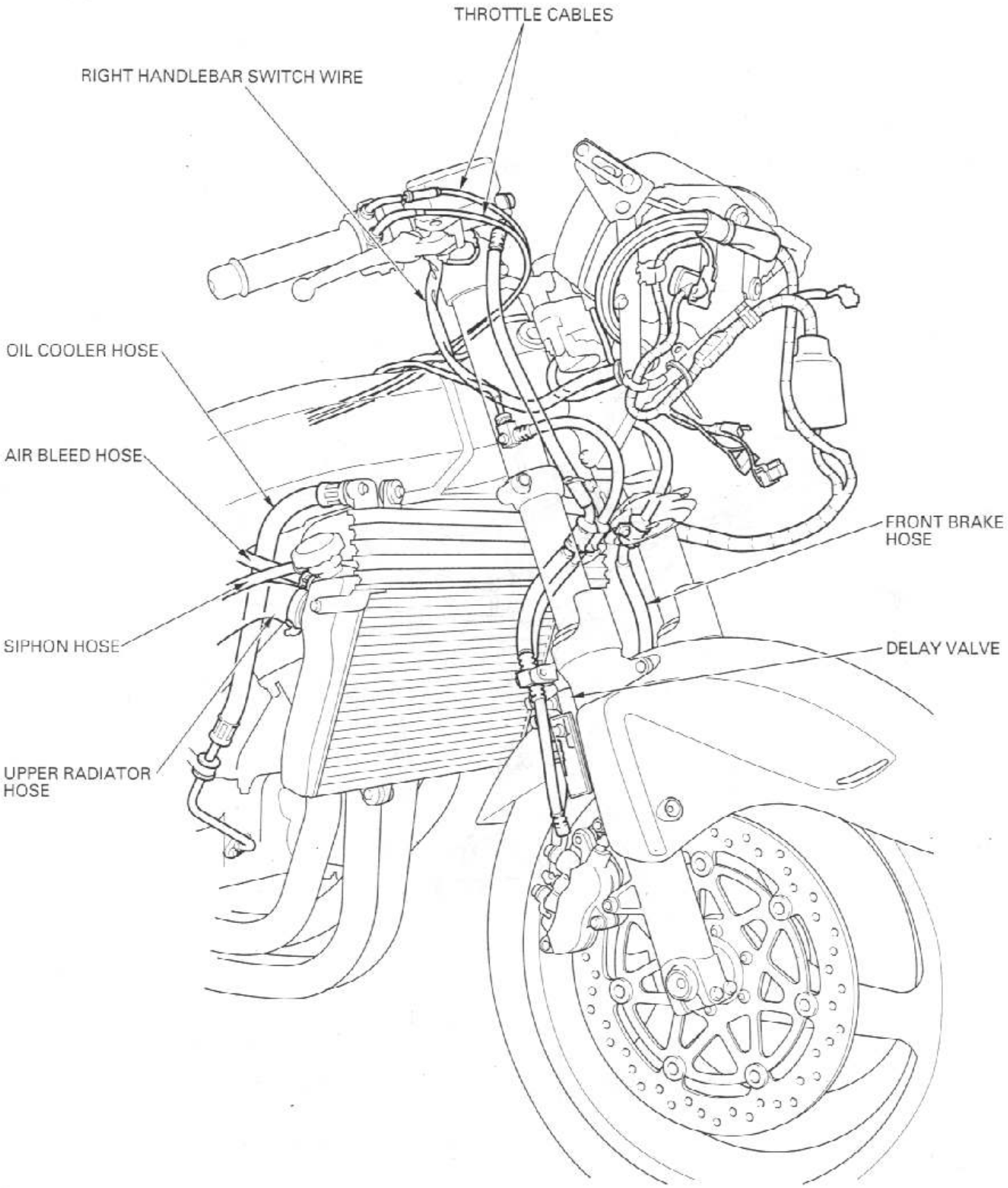
After '99:


CLUTCH HOSE
MAIN WIRE HARNESS
LEFT HANDLEBAR SWITCH WIRE
COMBINATION METER 16P
BLACK CONNECTOR
FRONT BRAKE HOSE
OIL COOLER HOSE
LOWER RADIATOR HOSE

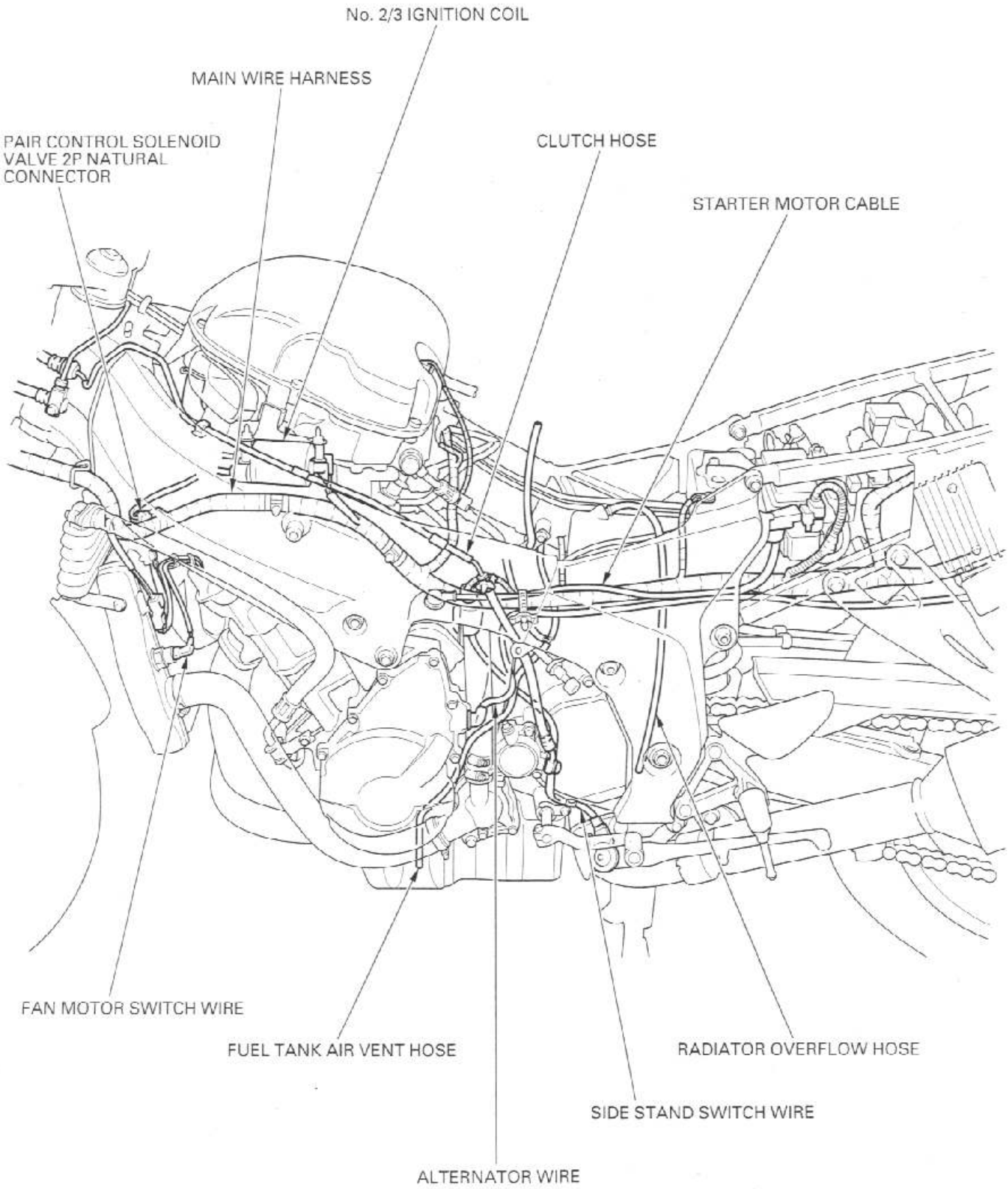
'99:


THROTTLE CABLES
RIGHT HANDLEBAR SWITCH WIRE
OIL COOLER HOSE
AIR BLEED HOSE
FRONT BRAKE HOSE
SIPHON HOSE
DELAY VALVE
UPPER RADIATOR HOSE

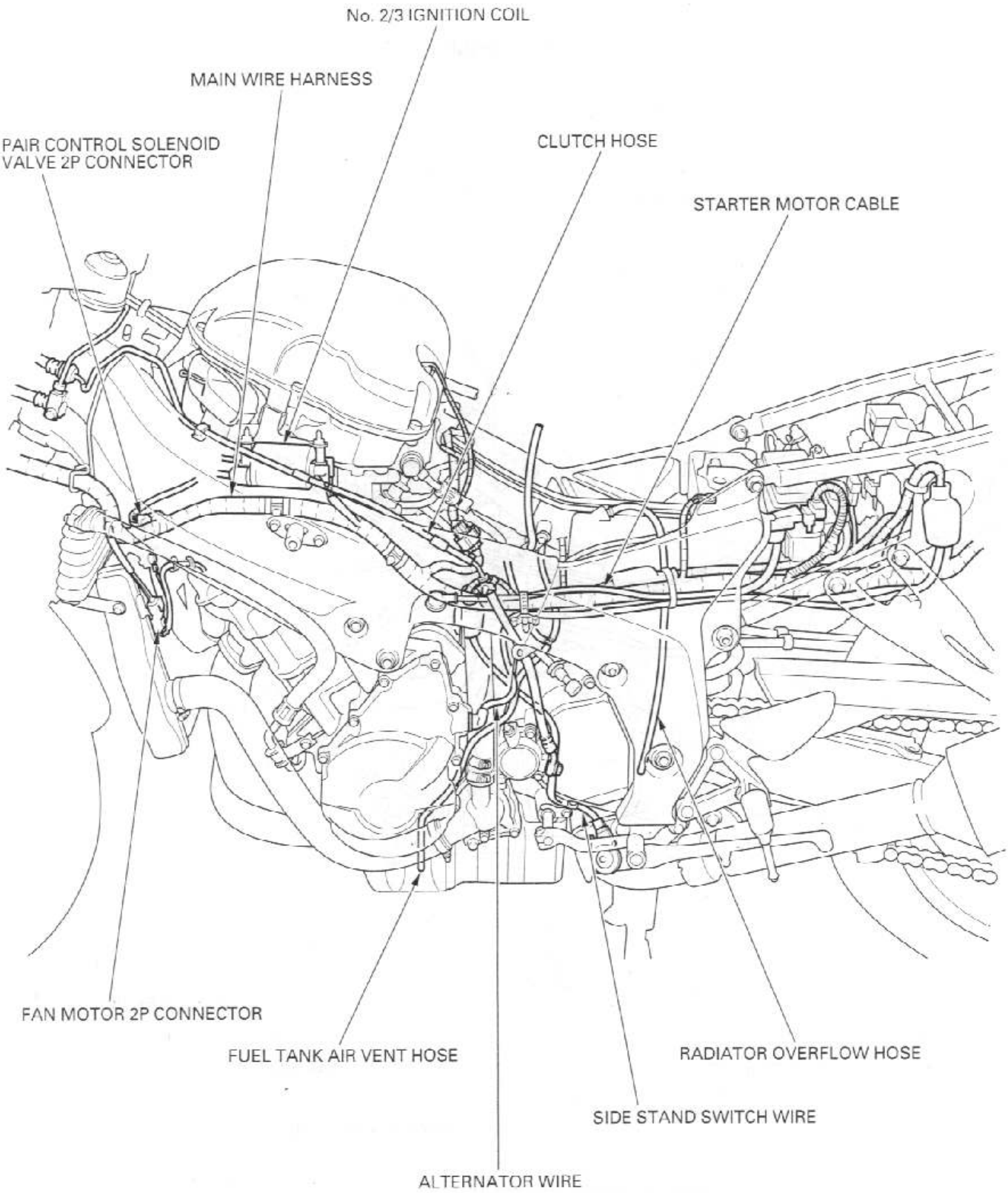
AFTER '99:


THROTTLE CABLES
RIGHT HANDLEBAR SWITCH WIRE
OIL COOLER HOSE
AIR BLEED HOSE
FRONT BRAKE HOSE
SIPHON HOSE
DELAY VALVE
UPPER RADIATOR HOSE

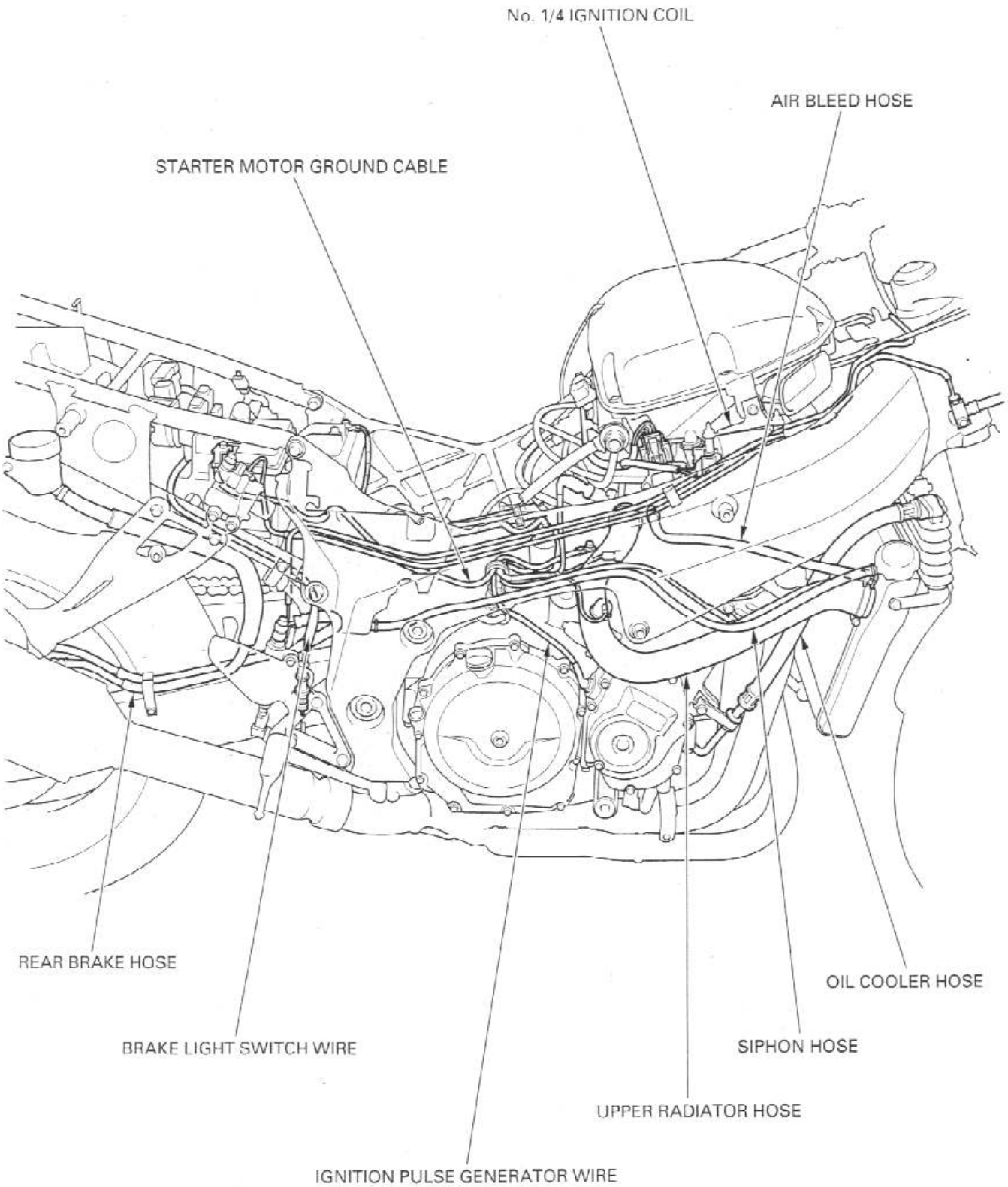
'99:


No. 2/3 IGNITION COIL
MAIN WIRE HARNESS
PAIR CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE 2P NATURAL CONNECTOR
CLUTCH HOSE
STARTER MOTOR CABLE
FAN MOTOR SWITCH WIRE
FUEL TANK AIR VENT HOSE
RADIATOR OVERFLOW HOSE
SIDE STAND SWITCH WIRE
ALTERNATOR WIRE

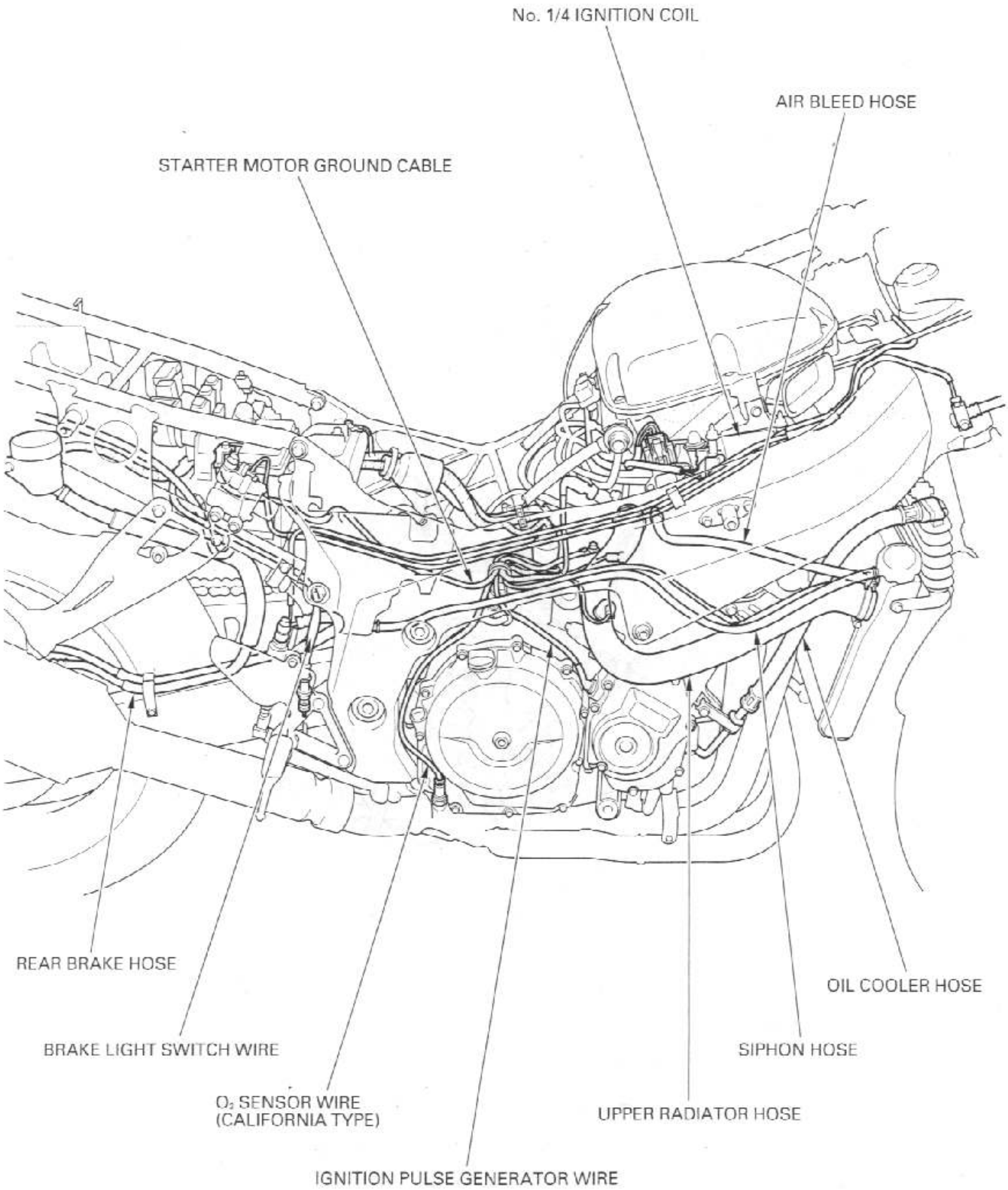
AFTER '99:


No. 2/3 IGNITION COIL
MAIN WIRE HARNESS
PAIR CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE 2P CONNECTOR
CLUTCH HOSE
STARTER MOTOR CABLE
FAN MOTOR 2P CONNECTOR
FUEL TANK AIR VENT HOSE
RADIATOR OVERFLOW HOSE
SIDE STAND SWITCH WIRE
ALTERNATOR WIRE

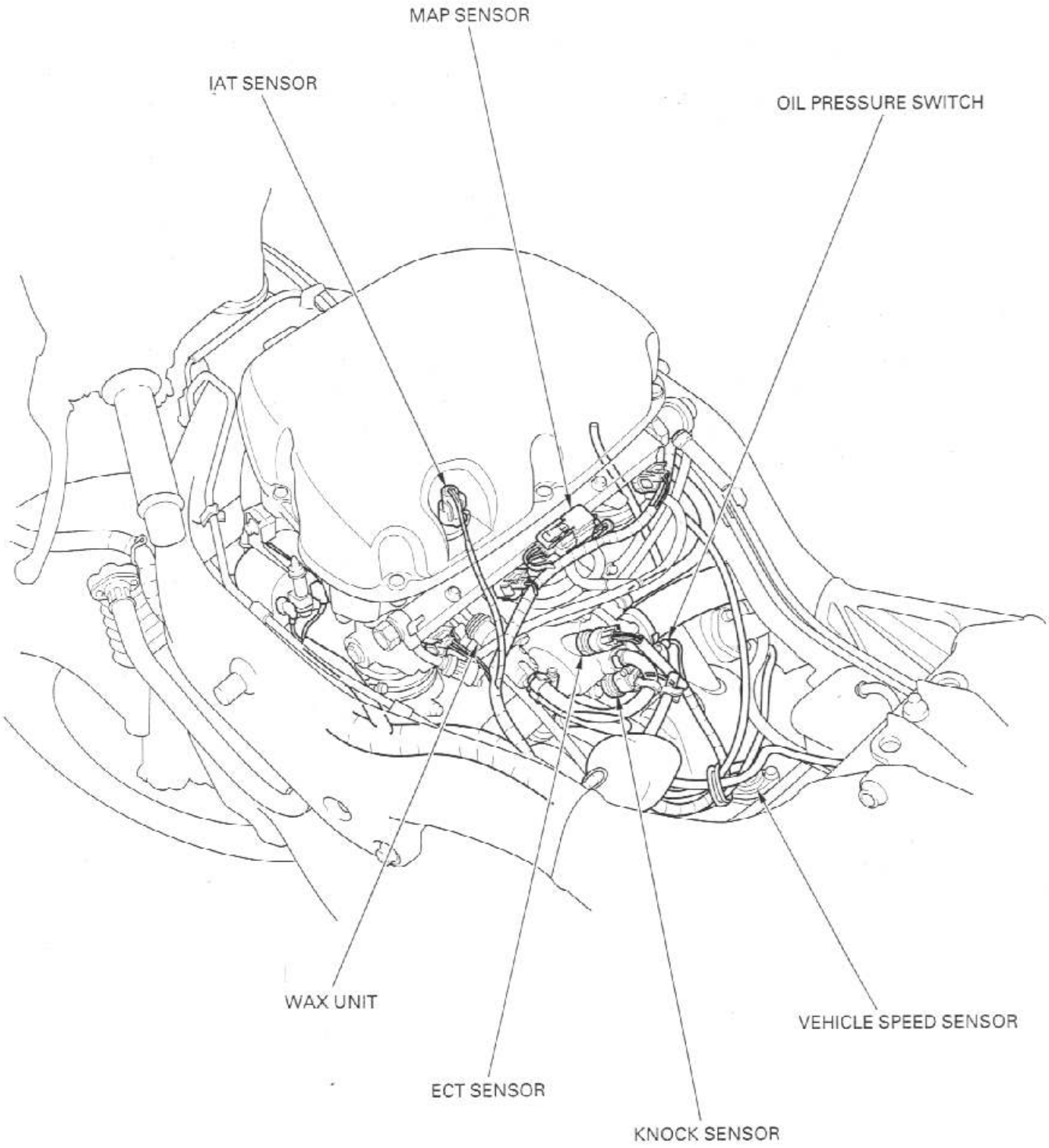
'99:


No. 1/4 IGNITION COIL
AIR BLEED HOSE
STARTER MOTOR GROUND CABLE
REAR BRAKE HOSE
OIL COOLER HOSE
BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH WIRE
SIPHON HOSE
UPPER RADIATOR HOSE
IGNITION PULSE GENERATOR WIRE

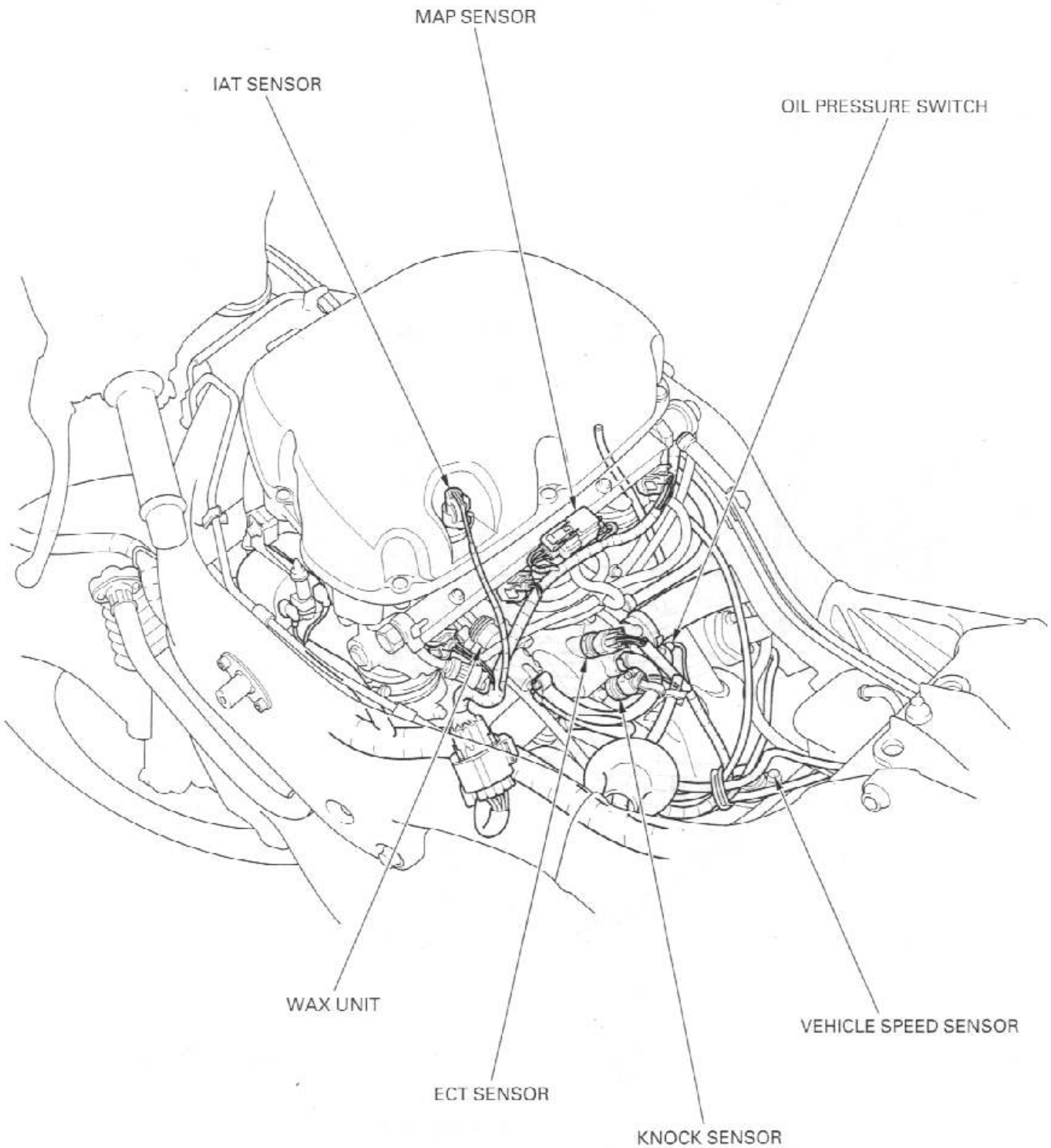
AFTER '99:


No. 1/4 IGNITION COIL
AIR BLEED HOSE
STARTER MOTOR GROUND CABLE
REAR BRAKE HOSE
BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH WIRE
O_2 SENSOR WIRE (CALIFORNIA TYPE)
IGNITION PULSE GENERATOR WIRE
UPPER RADIATOR HOSE
SIPHON HOSE
OIL COOLER HOSE

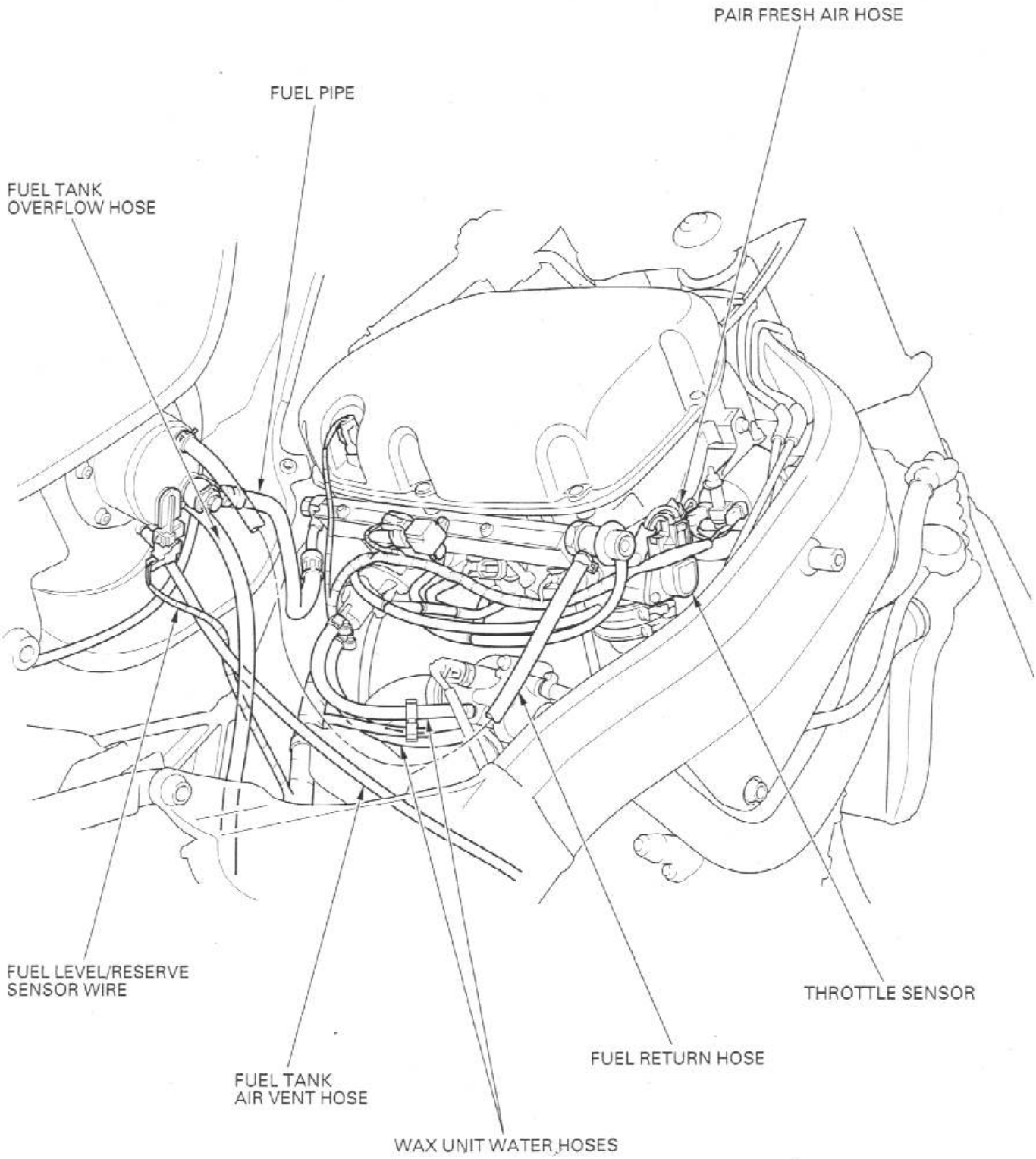
'99:


MAP SENSOR
IAT SENSOR
OIL PRESSURE SWITCH
WAX UNIT
VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR
ECT SENSOR
KNOCK SENSOR

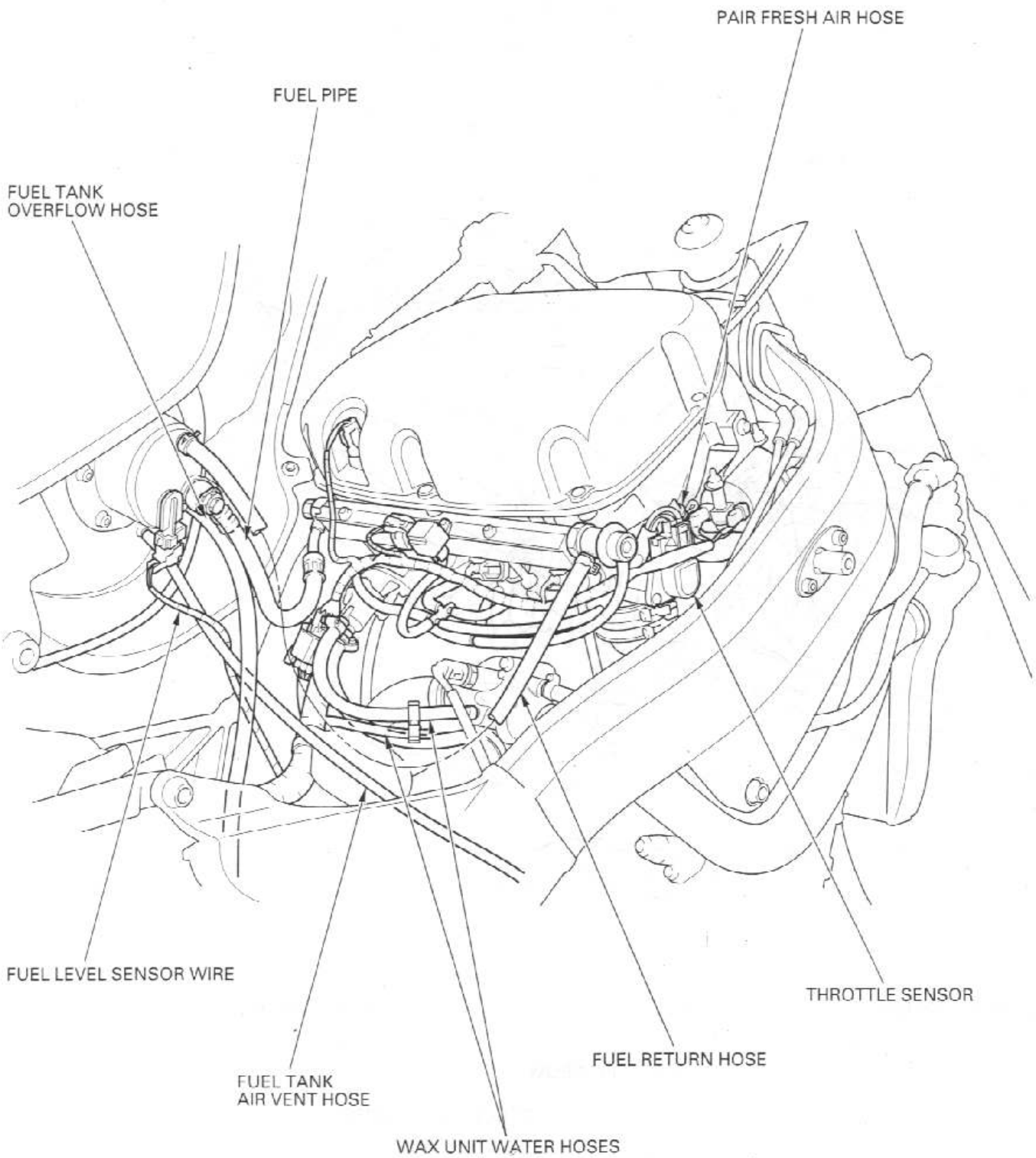
AFTER '99:


MAP SENSOR
IAT SENSOR
OIL PRESSURE SWITCH
WAX UNIT
VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR
ECT SENSOR
KNOCK SENSOR

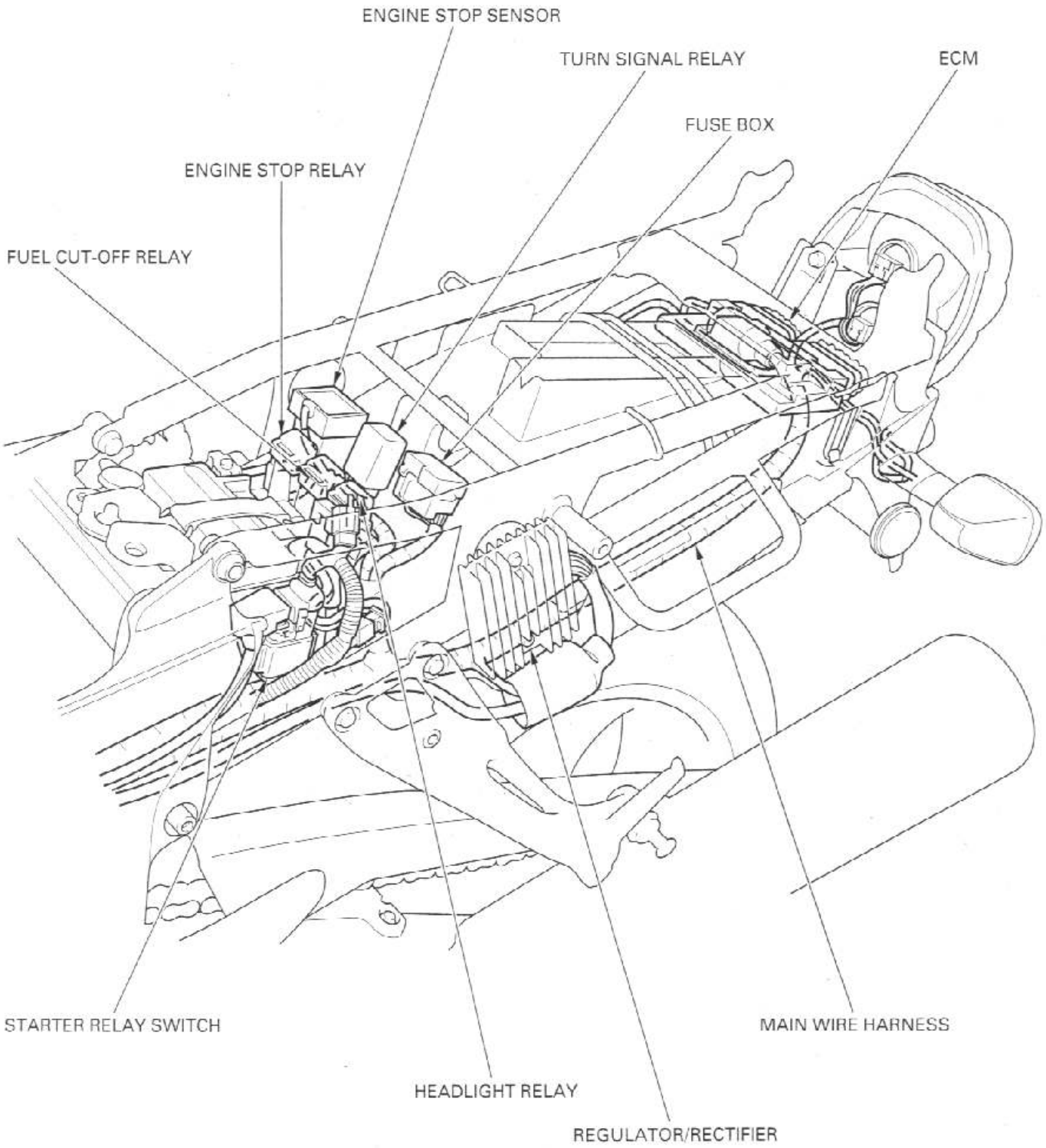
'99:


PAIR FRESH AIR HOSE
FUEL PIPE
FUEL TANK
OVERFLOW HOSE
FUEL LEVEL/RESERVE
SENSOR WIRE
THROTTLE SENSOR
FUEL RETURN HOSE
FUEL TANK
AIR VENT HOSE
WAX UNIT WATER HOSES

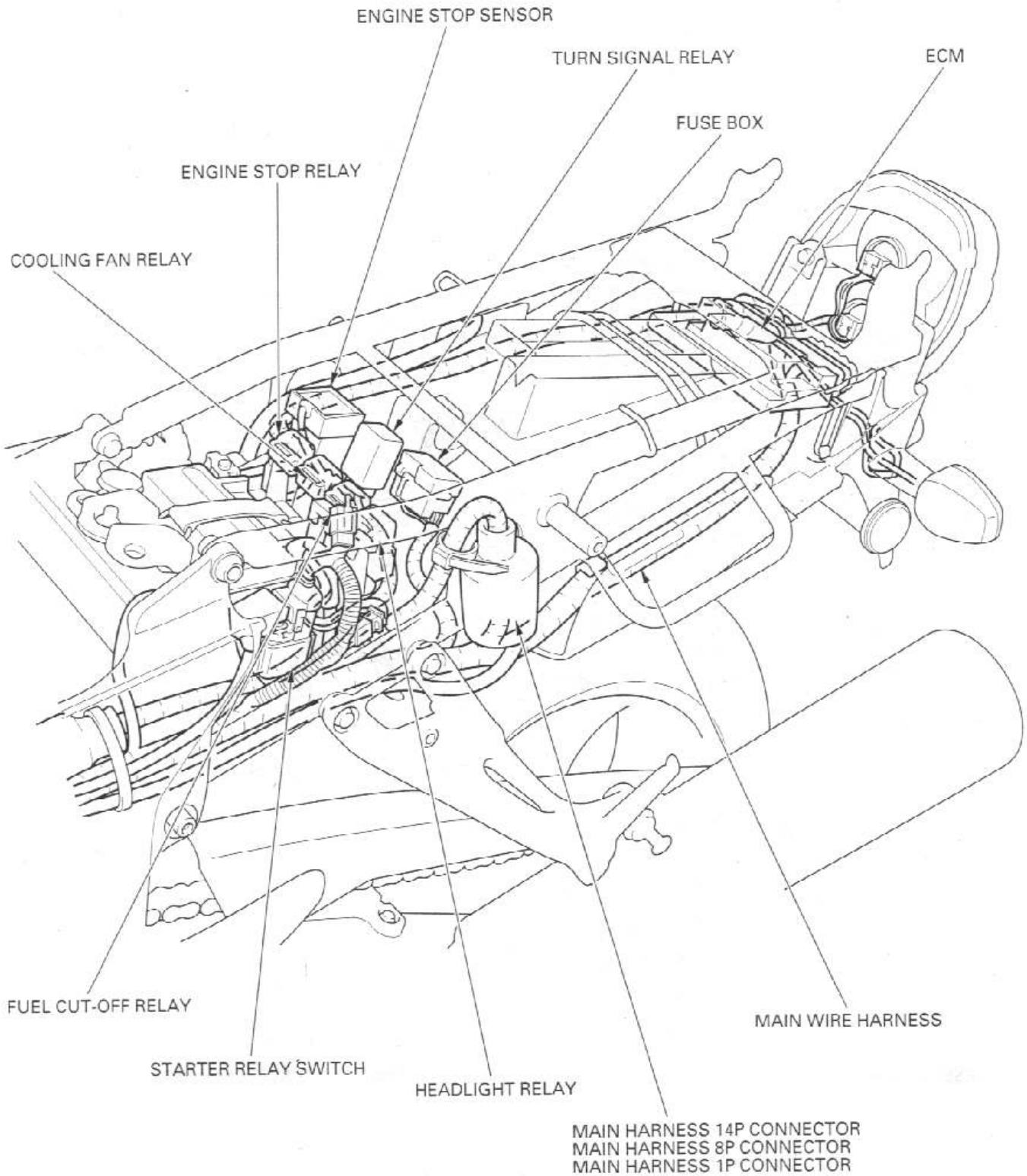
AFTER '99:


PAIR FRESH AIR HOSE
FUEL PIPE
FUEL TANK
OVERFLOW HOSE
FUEL LEVEL SENSOR WIRE
THROTTLE SENSOR
FUEL RETURN HOSE
FUEL TANK
AIR VENT HOSE
WAX UNIT WATER HOSES

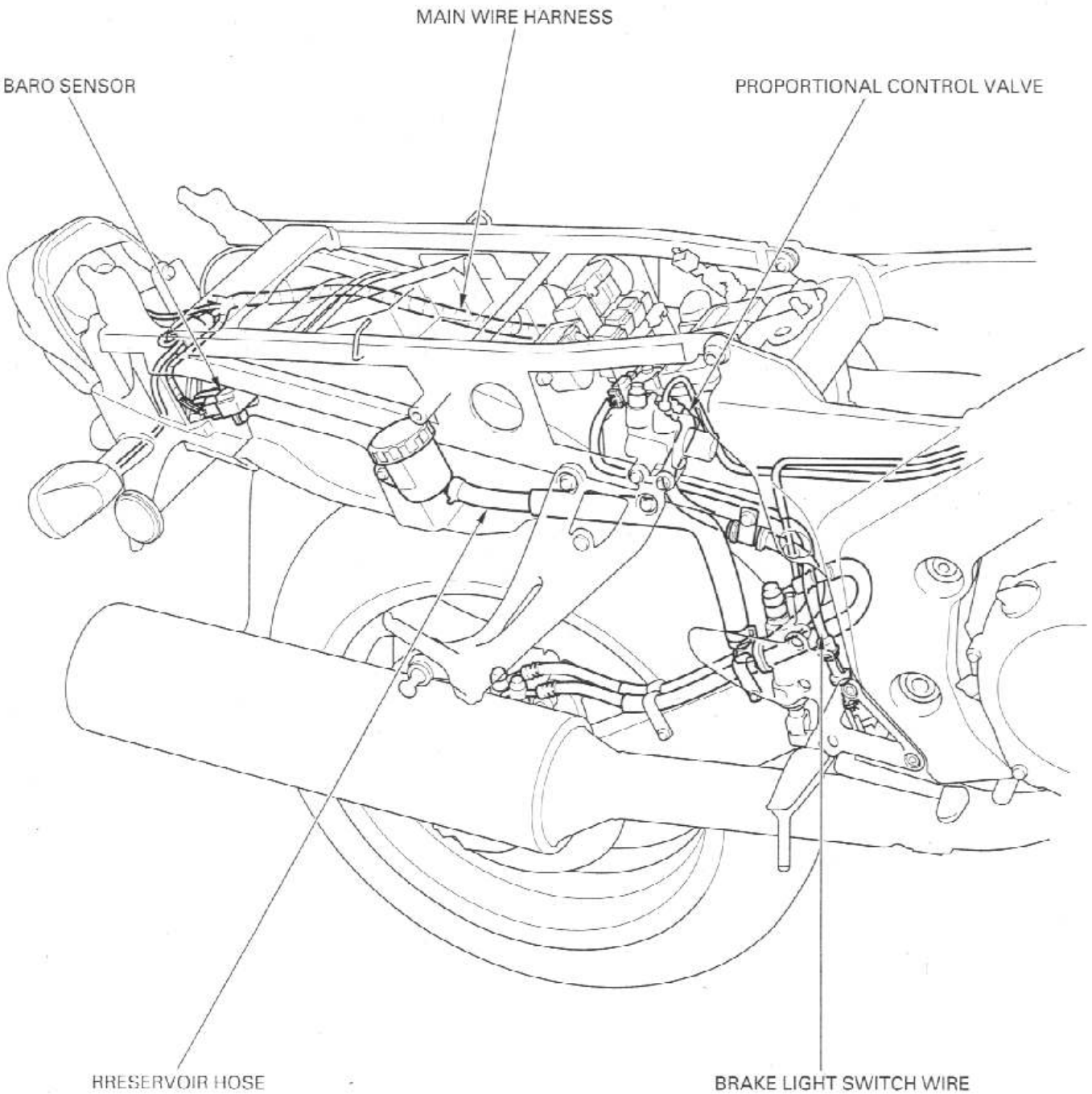
'99:


ENGINE STOP SENSOR
TURN SIGNAL RELAY
ECM
FUSE BOX
ENGINE STOP RELAY
FUEL CUT-OFF RELAY
STARTER RELAY SWITCH
MAIN WIRE HARNESS
HEADLIGHT RELAY
REGULATOR/RECTIFIER

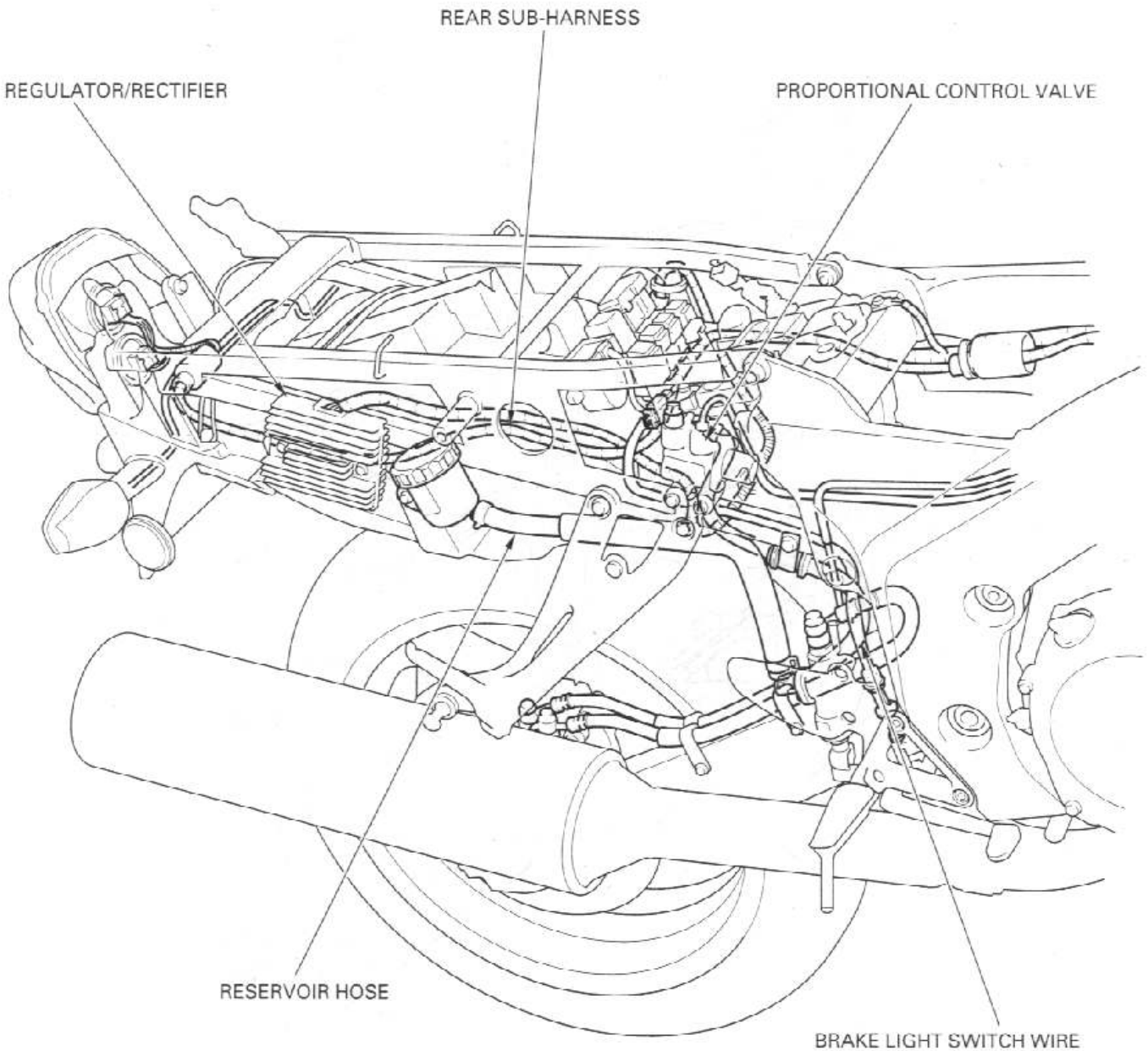
AFTER '99:


ENGINE STOP SENSOR
TURN SIGNAL RELAY
ECM
FUSE BOX
ENGINE STOP RELAY
COOLING FAN RELAY
FUEL CUT-OFF RELAY
STARTER RELAY SWITCH
HEADLIGHT RELAY
MAIN WIRE HARNESS
MAIN HARNESS 14P CONNECTOR
MAIN HARNESS 8P CONNECTOR
MAIN HARNESS 1P CONNECTOR

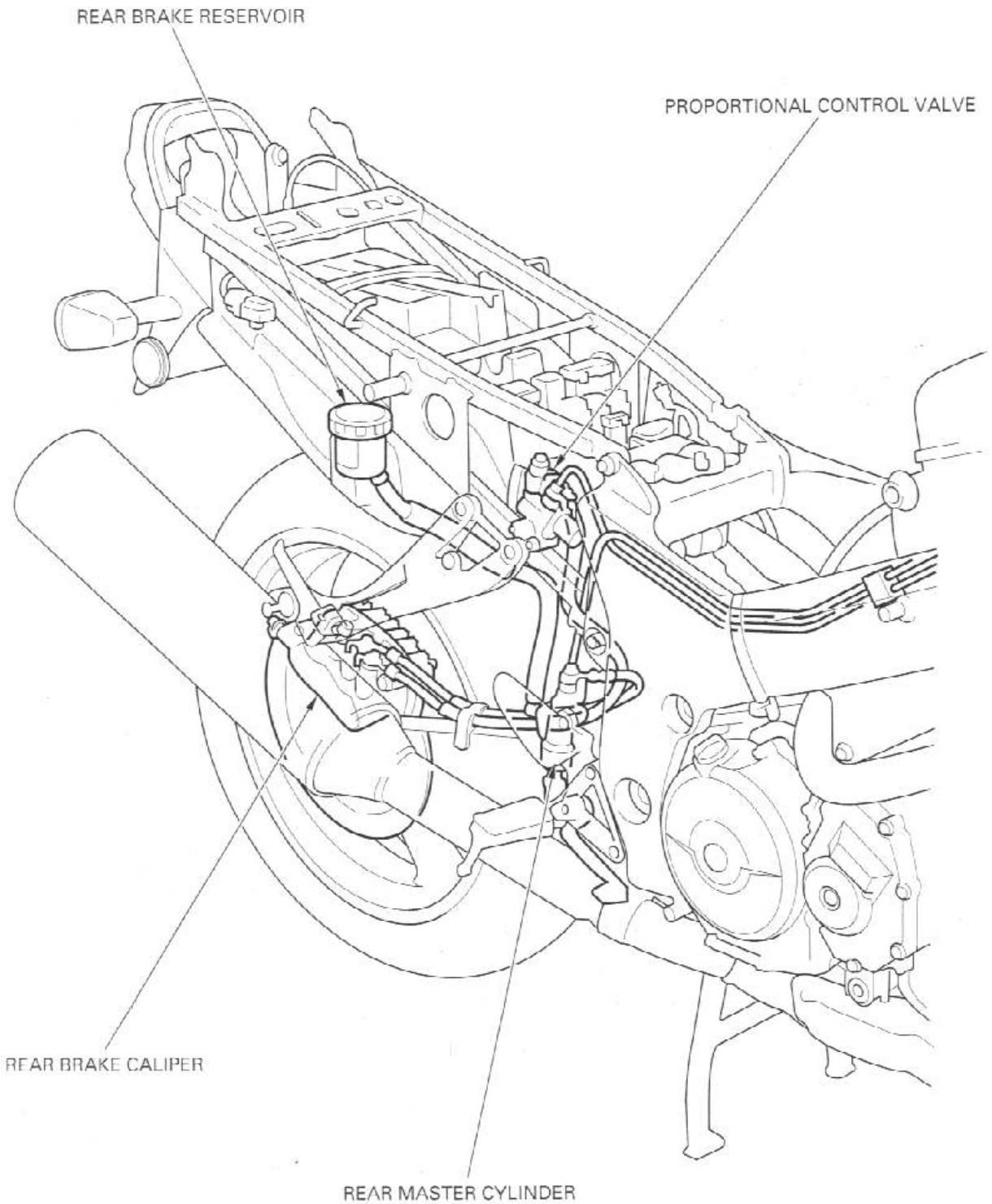
'99:


MAIN WIRE HARNESS
BARO SENSOR
PROPORTIONAL CONTROL VALVE
RRESERVOIR HOSE
BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH WIRE

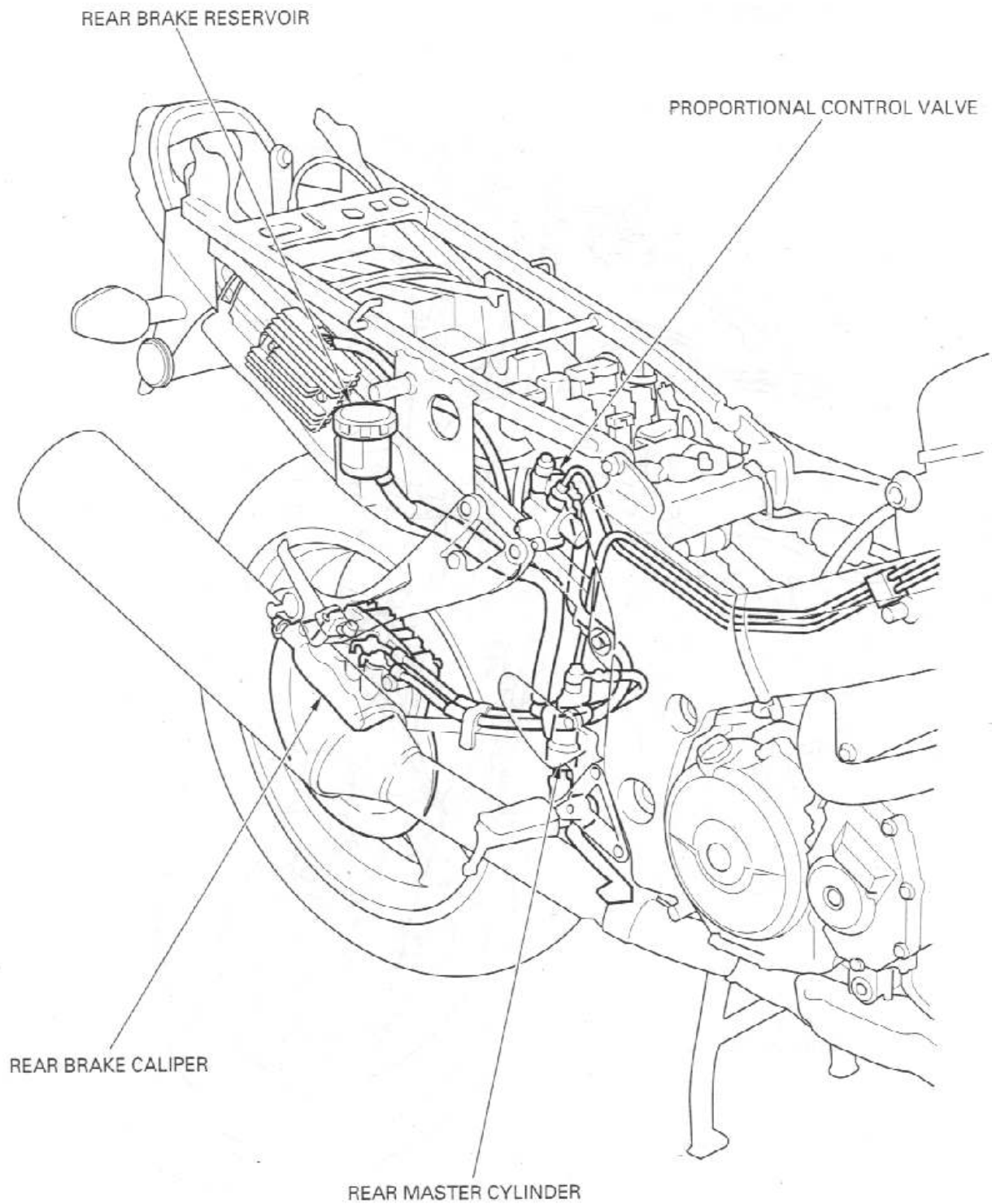
AFTER '99:


REAR SUB-HARNESS
REGULATOR/RECTIFIER
PROPORTIONAL CONTROL VALVE
RESERVOIR HOSE
BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH WIRE

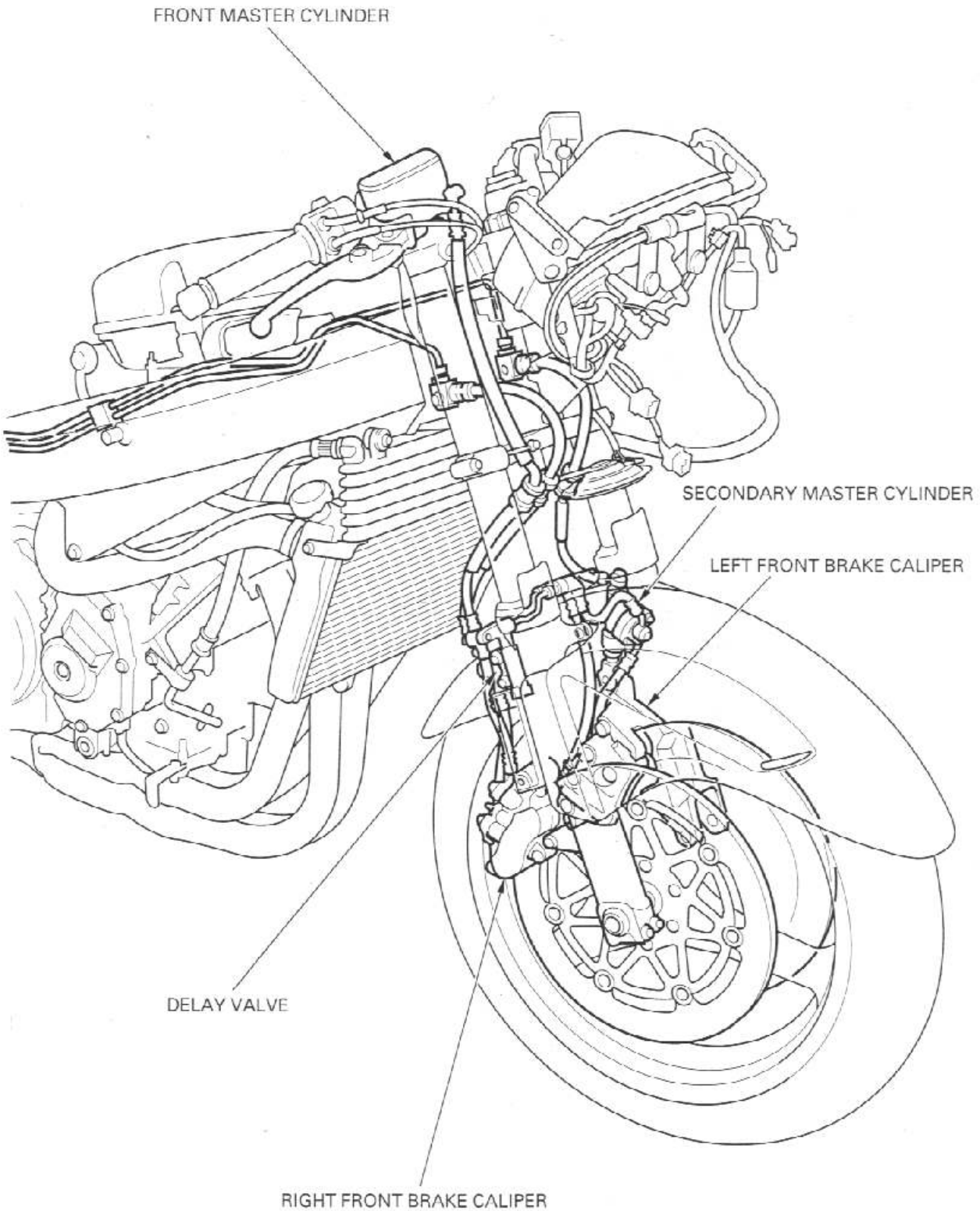
'99:


REAR BRAKE RESERVOIR
PROPORTIONAL CONTROL VALVE
REAR BRAKE CALIPER
REAR MASTER CYLINDER

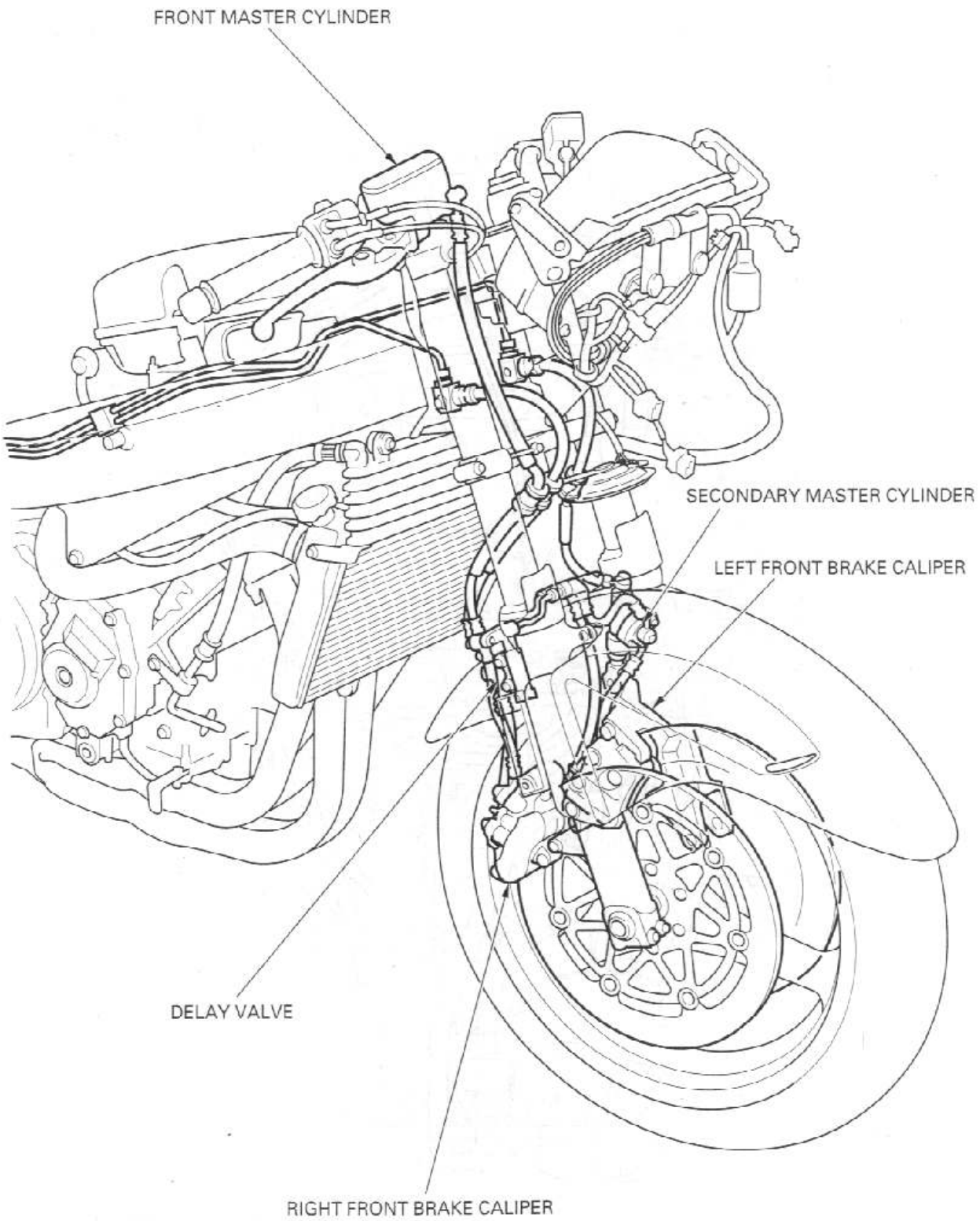
AFTER '99:


REAR BRAKE RESERVOIR
PROPORTIONAL CONTROL VALVE
REAR BRAKE CALIPER
REAR MASTER CYLINDER

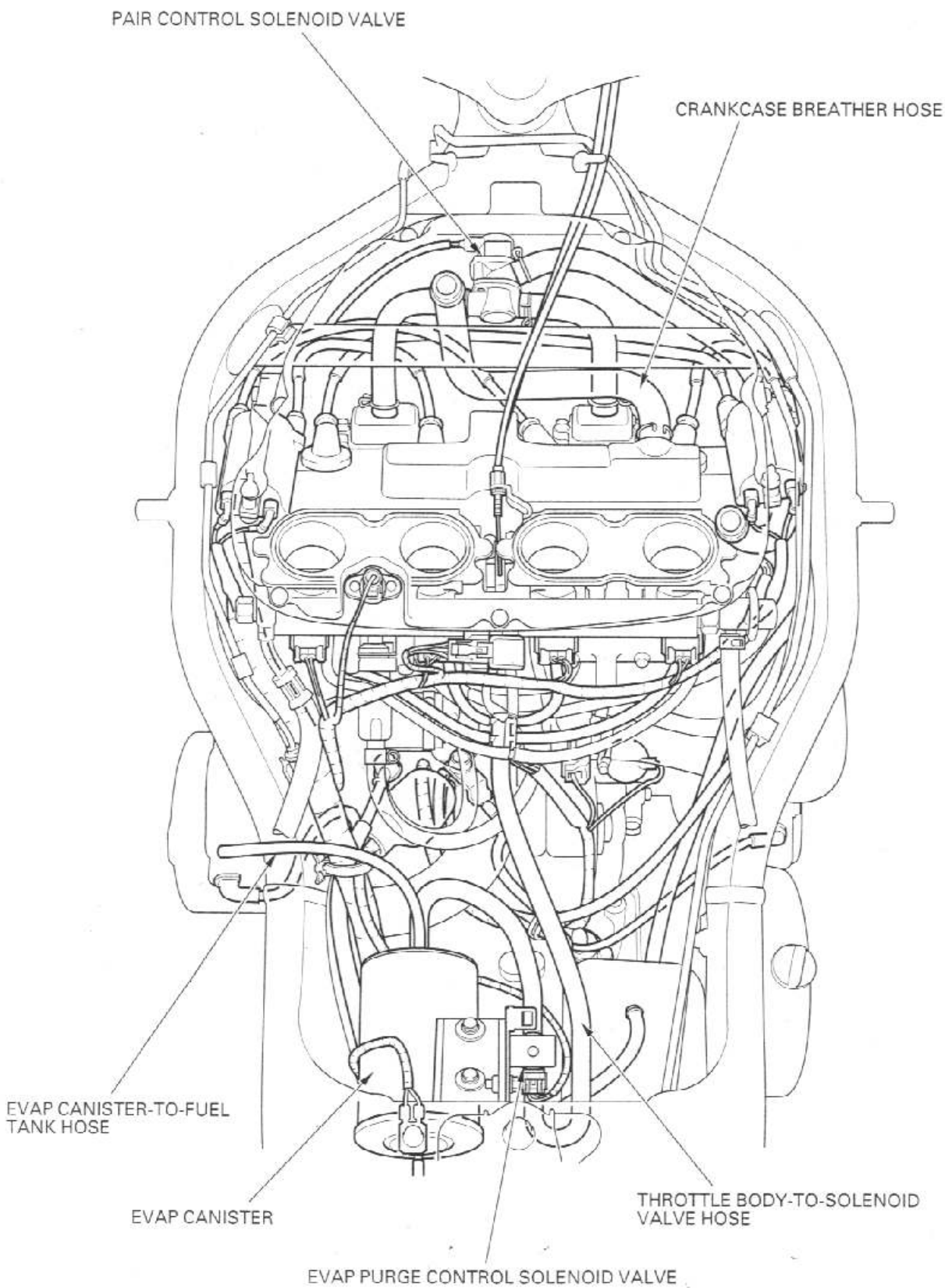
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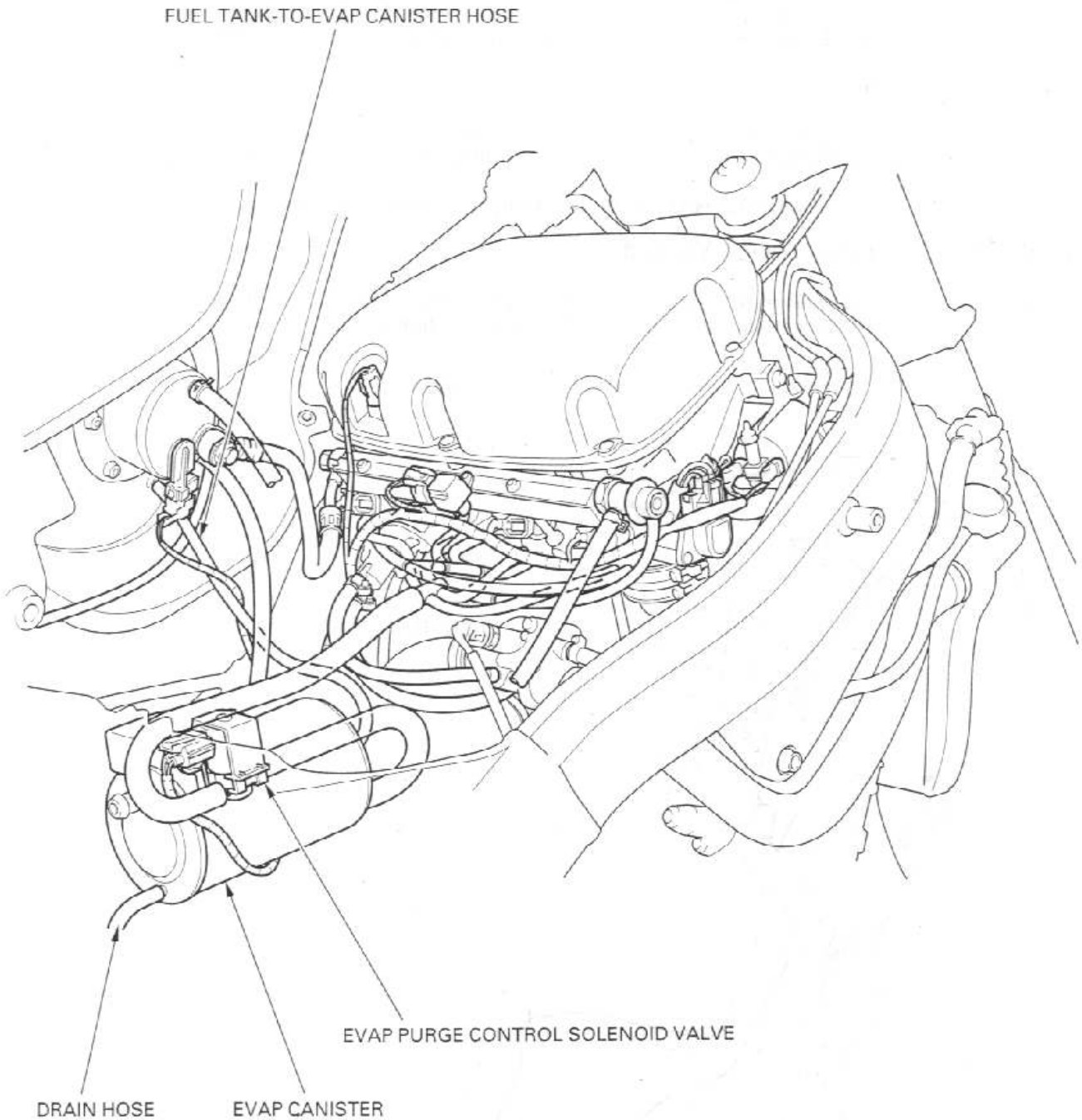

FRONT MASTER CYLINDER
SECONDARY MASTER CYLINDER
LEFT FRONT BRAKE CALIPER
DELAY VALVE
RIGHT FRONT BRAKE CALIPER

AFTER '99:


FRONT MASTER CYLINDER
SECONDARY MASTER CYLINDER
LEFT FRONT BRAKE CALIPER
DELAY VALVE
RIGHT FRONT BRAKE CALIPER

CALIFORNIA TYPE:




FUEL TANK-TO-EVAP CANISTER HOSE
EVAP PURGE CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE
DRAIN HOSE
EVAP CANISTER

EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

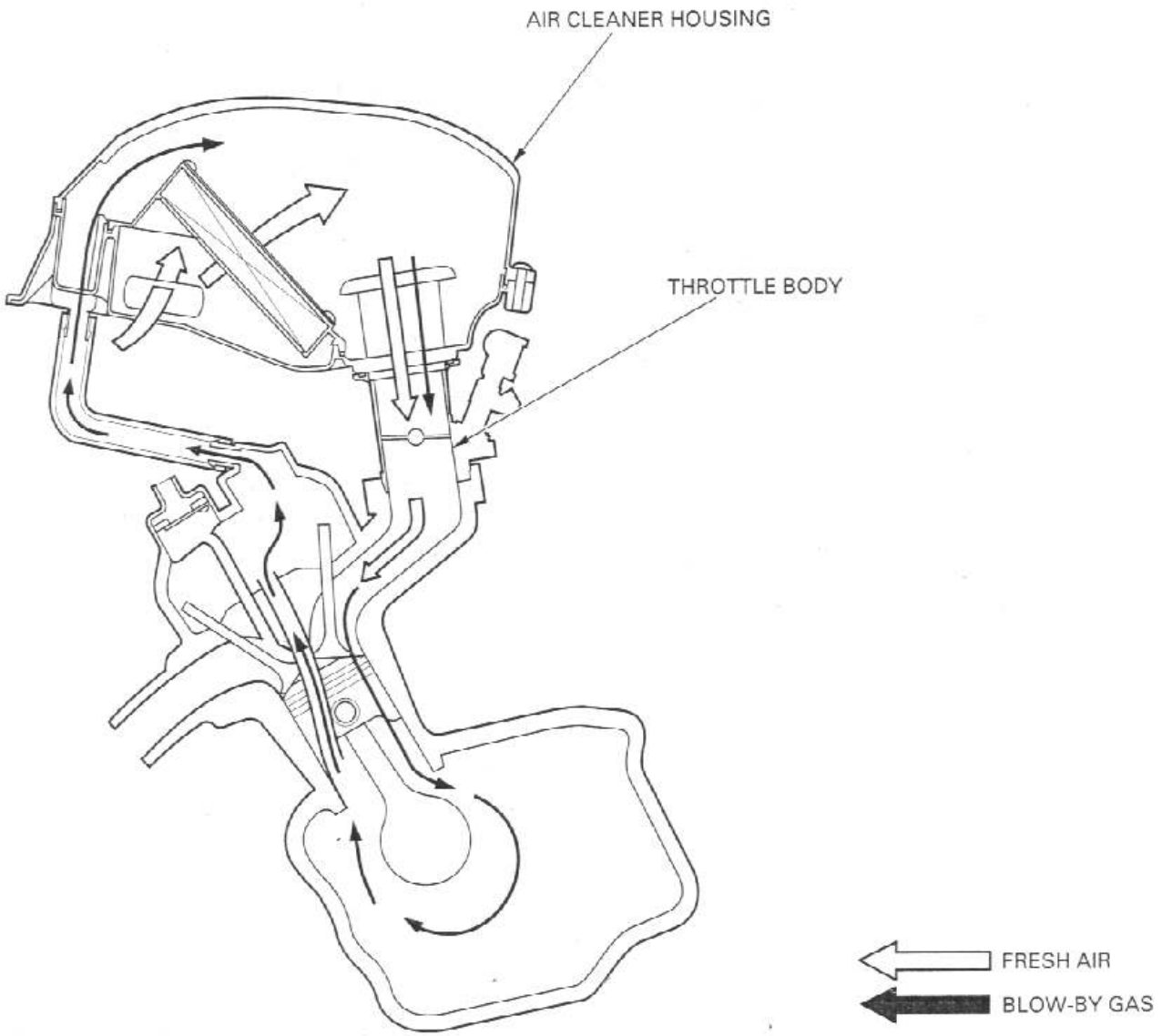
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and California Air Resources Board (CARB) require manufacturers to certify that their motorcycles comply with applicable exhaust emissions standards during their useful life, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided, and that motorcycles built after January 1, 1983 comply with applicable noise emission standards for one year or 6,000 km (3,730 miles) after the time of sale to the ultimate purchaser, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided. Compliance with the terms of the Distributor's Limited Warranty for Honda Motorcycle Emission Control Systems is necessary in order to keep the emissions system warranty in effect.

SOURCE OF EMISSIONS

The combustion process produces carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. Control of hydrocarbons is very important because, under certain conditions, they react to form photochemical smog when subjected to sunlight. Carbon monoxide does not react in the same way, but it is toxic.
Honda Motor Co., Ltd. utilizes lean injection settings as well as other systems, to reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.

CRANKCASE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

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



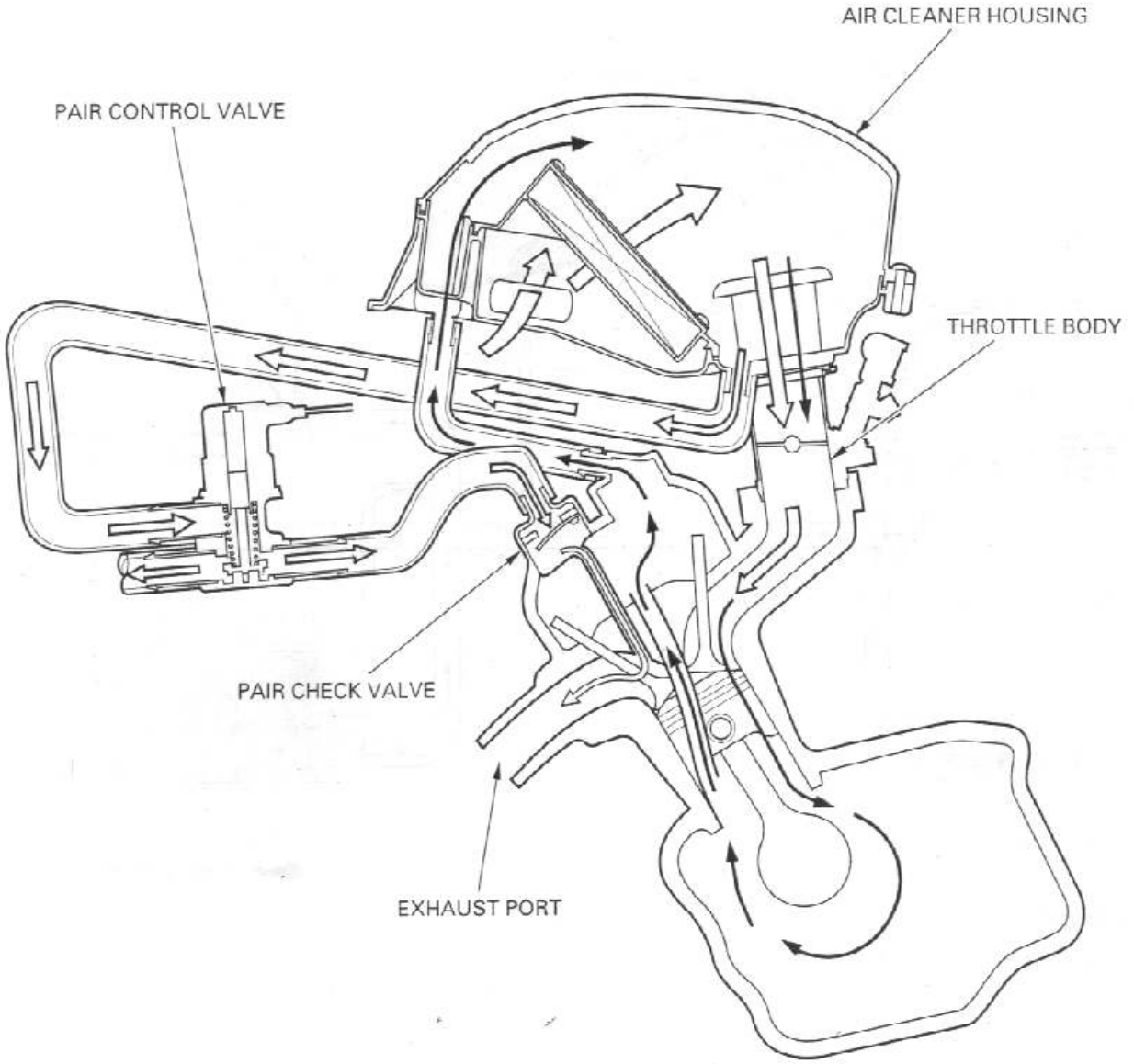
EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM)

The exhaust emission control system is composed of a lean fuel injection setting, and no adjustments should be made except idle speed adjustment with the throttle stop screw. The exhaust emission control system is separate from the crankcase emission control system.

The exhaust emission control system consists of a secondary air supply system which introduces filtered air into the exhaust gases in the exhaust port. Fresh air is drawn into the exhaust port by the function of the PAIR (Pulse Secondary Air Injection) control valve.
This charge of fresh air promotes burning of the unburned exhaust gases and changes a considerable amount of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into relatively harmless carbon dioxide and water vapor.

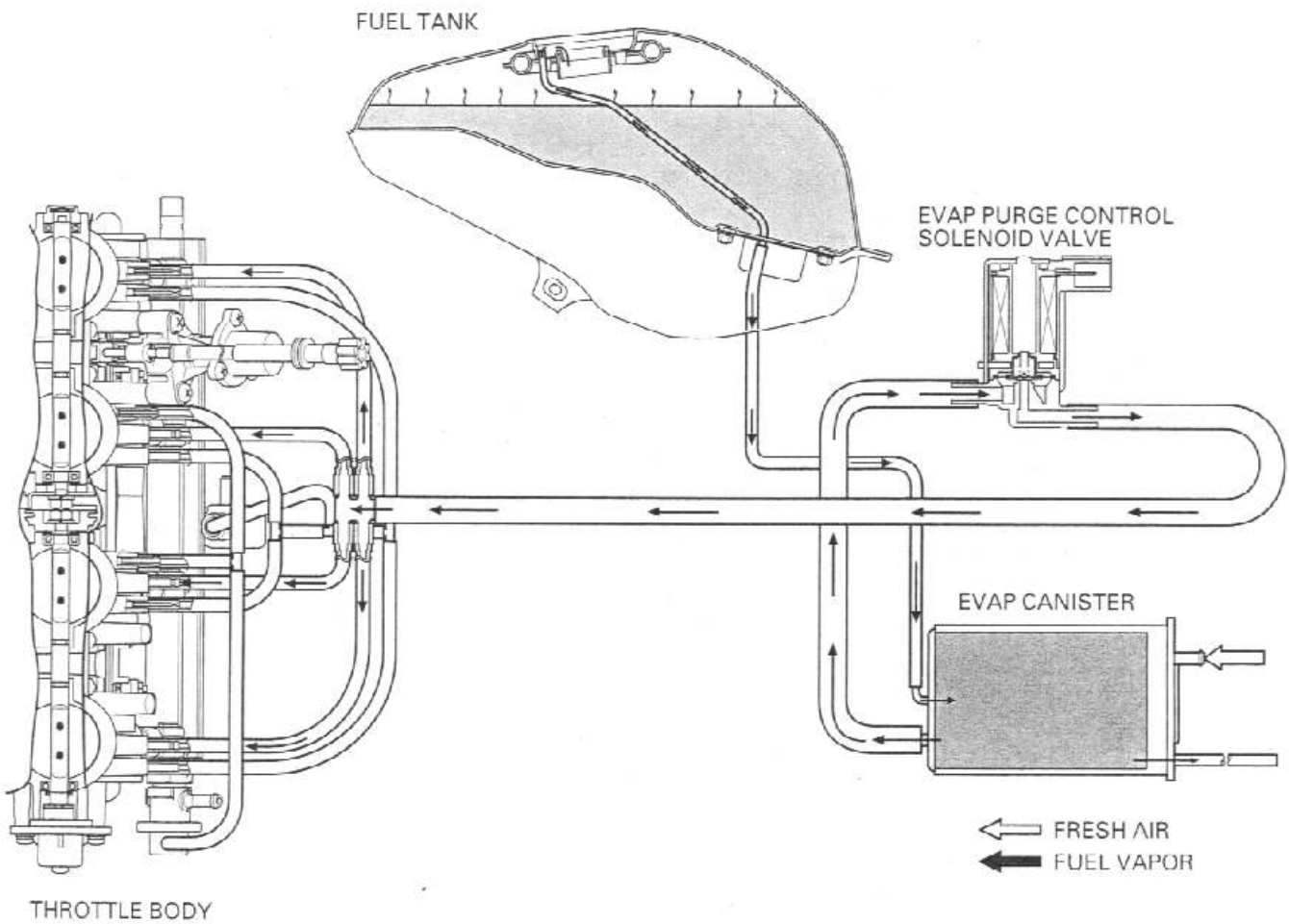
The reed valve prevents reverse air flow through the system. The PAIR control valve is operated by the solenoid valve. The solenoid valve is controlled by the PGM-FI unit, and the fresh air passage is opened/closed according the running condition (ECT/IAT/TP/MAP sensor and engine revolution).

No adjustments to the secondary air supply system should be made, although periodic inspection of the components is recommended.



EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (CALIFORNIA TYPE ONLY)

This model complies with California Air Resources Board (CARB) evaporative emission requirements.
Fuel vapor from the fuel tank is routed into the evaporative emission (EVAP) canister where it is absorbed and stored while the engine is stopped. When the engine is running and the evaporative emission (EVAP) purge control solenoid valve is open, fuel vapor in the EVAP canister is drawn into the engine through the throttle body.



NOISE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

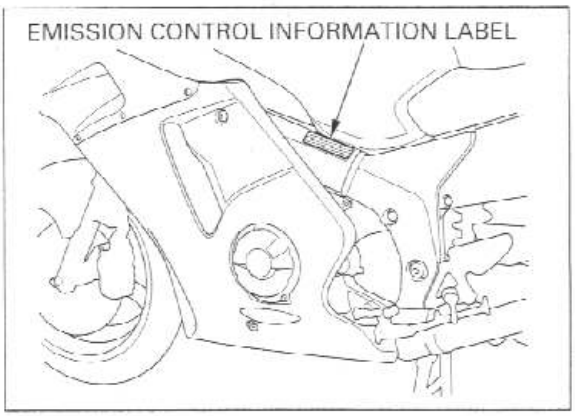
TAMPERING WITH THE NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED: U.S. federal law prohibits or Canadian provinicial law may prohibit the following acts or the causing thereof: (1) The removal or rendering inoperative by any person, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate customer or while it is in use; (2) the use of any 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 ACTS LISTED BELOW:

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

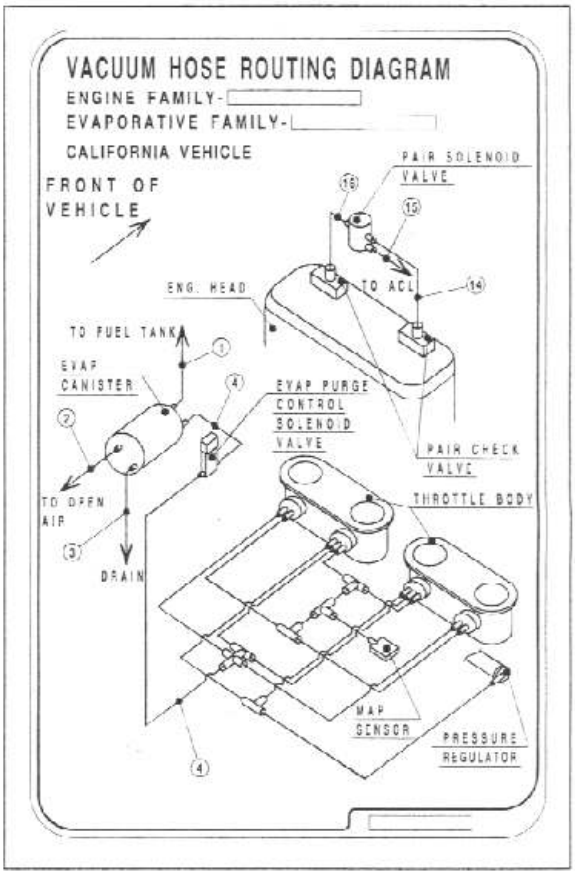
EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION LABELS

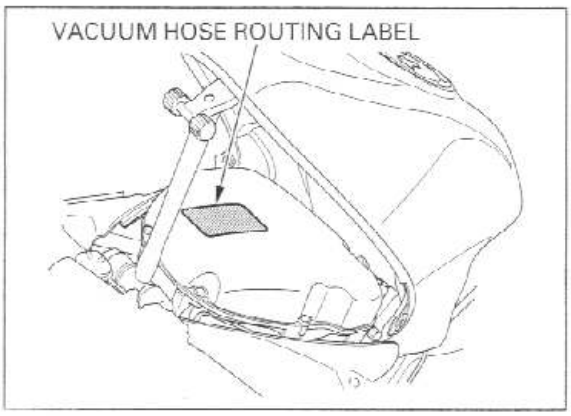
An Emission Control Information Label is located on the left side of the main frame as shown.
It gives base tune-up specifications.



VACUUM HOSE ROUTING DIAGRAM LABEL (CALIFORNIA TYPE ONLY)

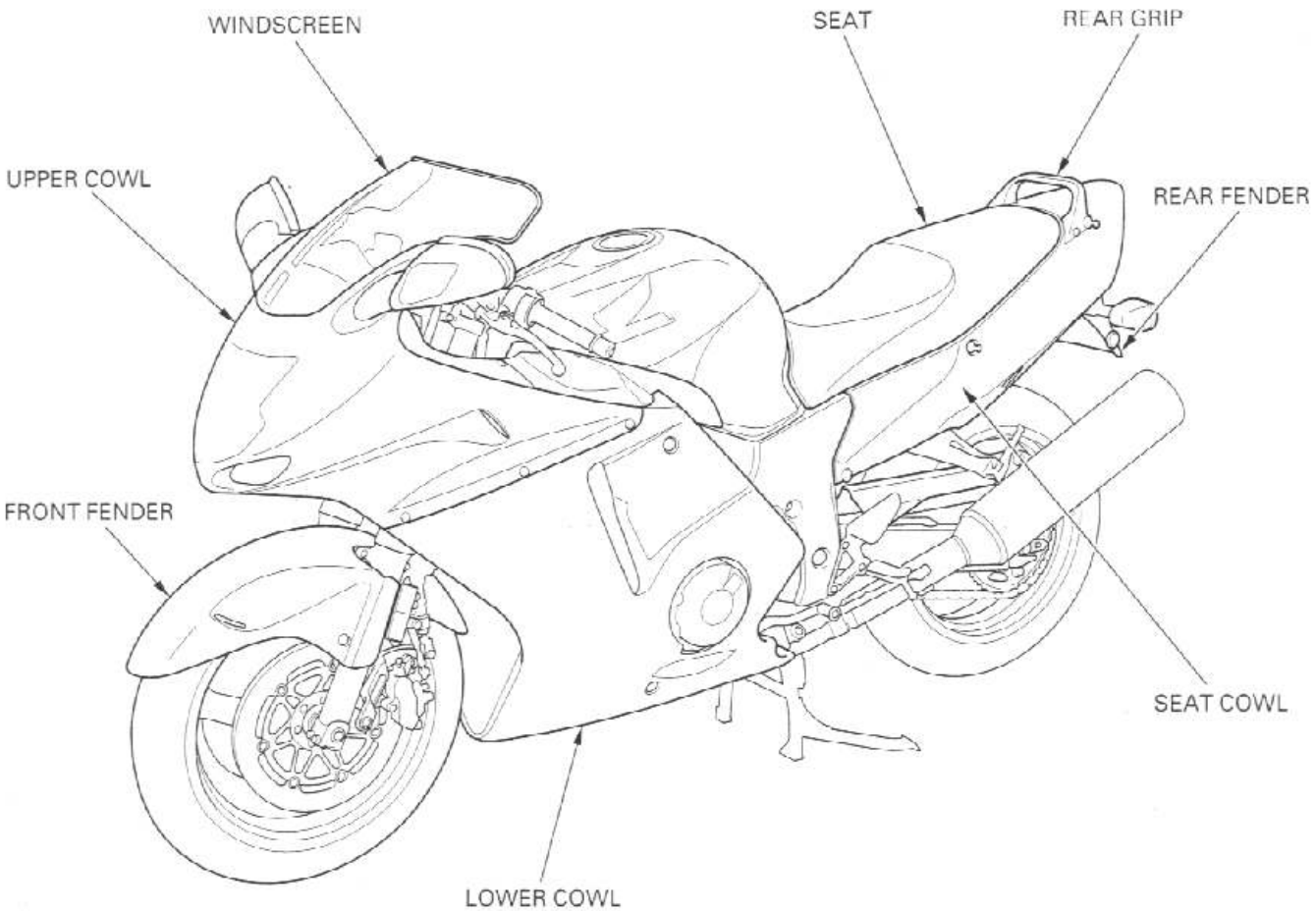
The Vacuum Hose Routing Diagram Label is on the air cleaner housing cover as shown.
The fuel tank must be opened to read it. Refer to page 3-5 for fuel tank opening.

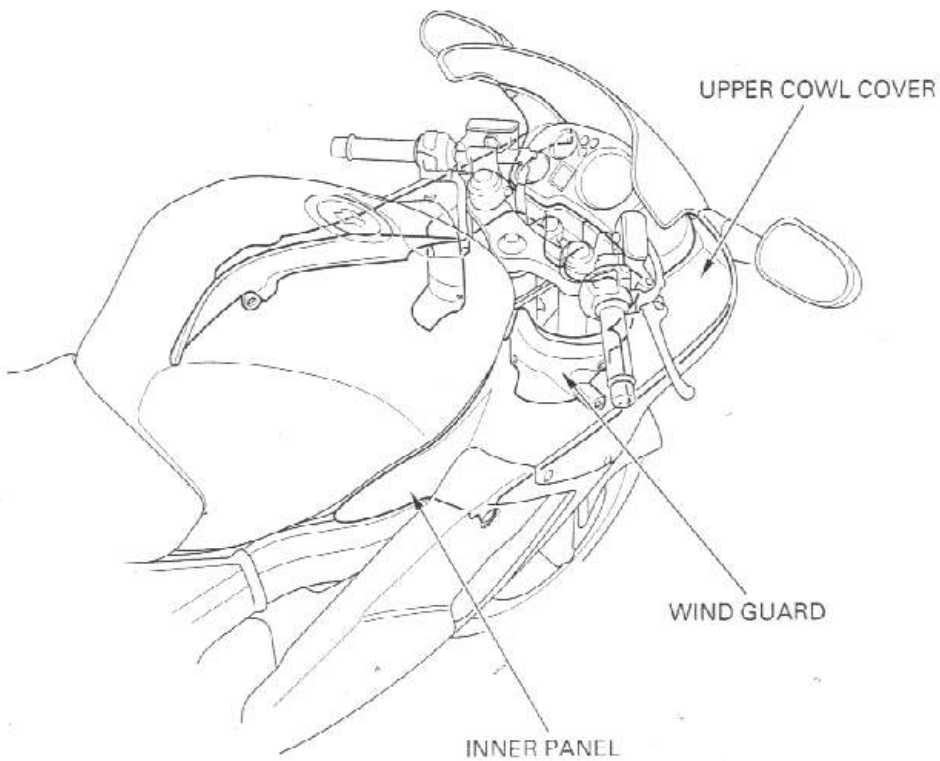




MEMO

BODY PANEL LOCATIONS





2. FRAME/BODY PANELS/EXHAUST SYSTEM

BODY PANEL LOCATIONS	2-0	UPPER COWL	2-8
SERVICE INFORMATION	2-1	WIND GUARD/RAM DUCT	2-14
TROUBLESHOOTING	2-1	FRONT FENDER	2-15
SEAT	2-2	REAR FENDER	2-15
SEAT COWL	2-2	SEAT RAIL	2-20
LOWER COWL	2-3	MUFFLER/EXHAUST PIPE	2-22
UPPER COWL COVER/INNER PANEL	2-5		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- ***Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.***
- ***Serious burns may result if the exhaust system is not allowed to cool before components are removed or serviced.***

- Work in a well ventilated area. Smoking or allowing flames or sparks in the work area or where gasoline is stored can cause a fire or explosion.
- This section covers removal and installation of the body panels and exhaust system.
- Always replace the exhaust pipe gaskets after removing the exhaust pipe from the engine.
- When installing the exhaust system, loosely install all of the exhaust pipe fasteners. Always tighten the exhaust pipe clamps first, then tighten the mounting fasteners. If you tighten the mounting fasteners first, the exhaust pipe may not seat properly.
- Always inspect the exhaust system for leaks after installation.

TORQUE VALUES

Main footpeg holder socket bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)
Passenger footpeg holder bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)
Bank sensor	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)
Exhaust pipe joint nut	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 14 lbf·ft)
Muffler band bolt	17 N·m (1.7 kgf·m , 12 lbf·ft)
Muffler bracket bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)
Seat rail mounting bolt	44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m , 33 lbf·ft)

TROUBLESHOOTING

Excessive exhaust noise
- Broken exhaust system
- Exhaust gas leak

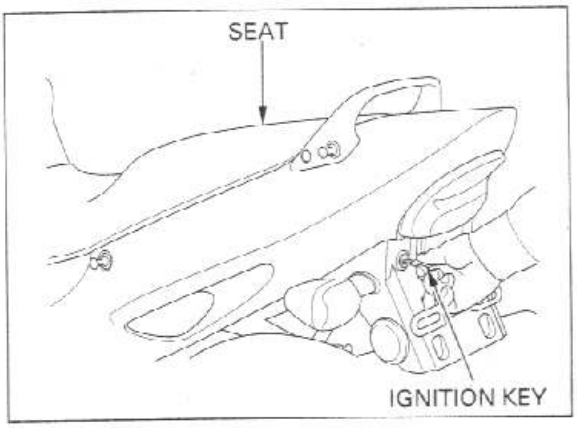
Poor performance
- Deformed exhaust system
- Exhaust gas leak
- Clogged muffler

SEAT

REMOVAL

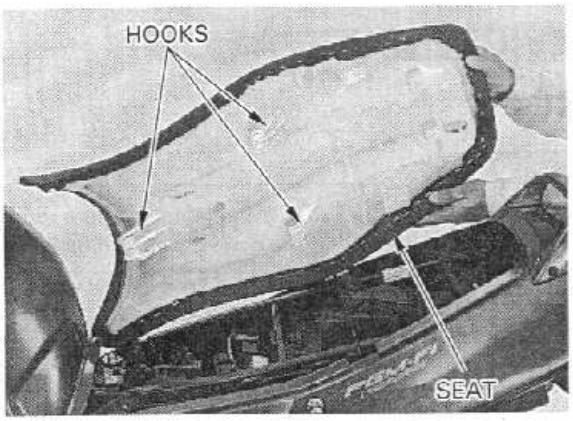
Unlock the seat using the ignition key.

Remove the seat rearward.



INSTALLATION

Align the seat hooks with the frame brackets and install the seat.
Push the rear end of the seat and lock it.

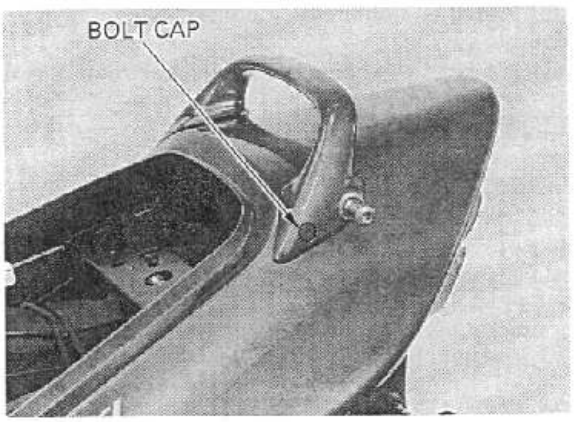


SEAT COWL

REMOVAL

Remove the seat (see above).

Remove the rear grip mounting bolt caps.

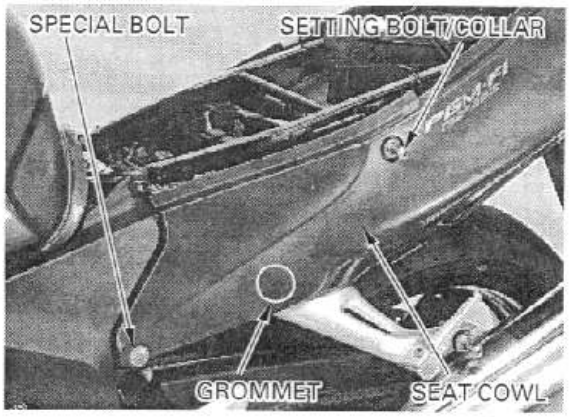


Remove the two socket bolts.
Remove the setting bolts, collars and rear grip.



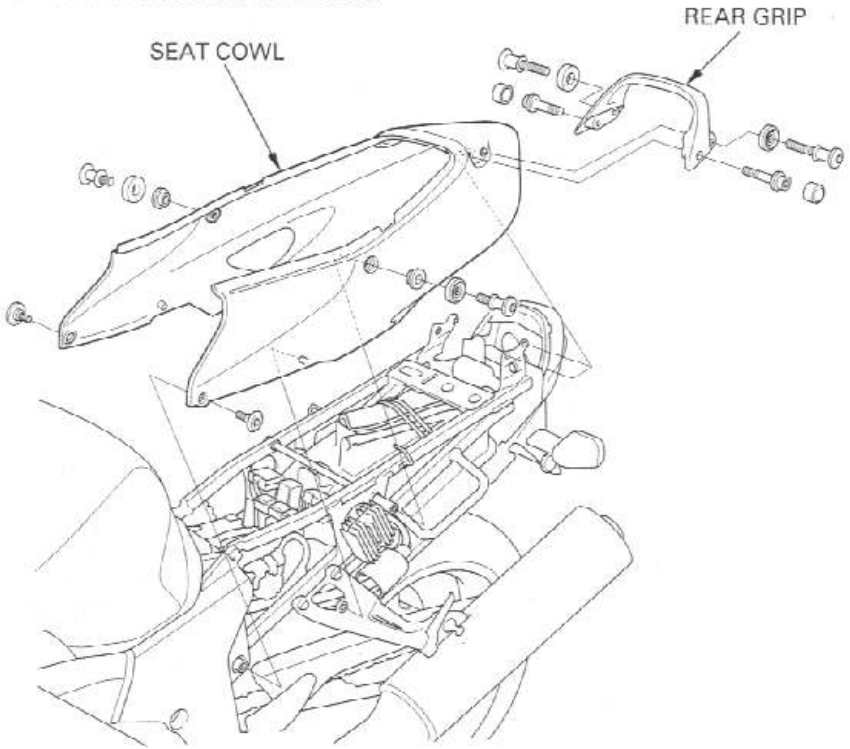
Remove the following:
– Special bolts
– Setting bolts/collars/spacers

Release the tabs from the frame grommets, remove the seat cowl backward.



INSTALLATION

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



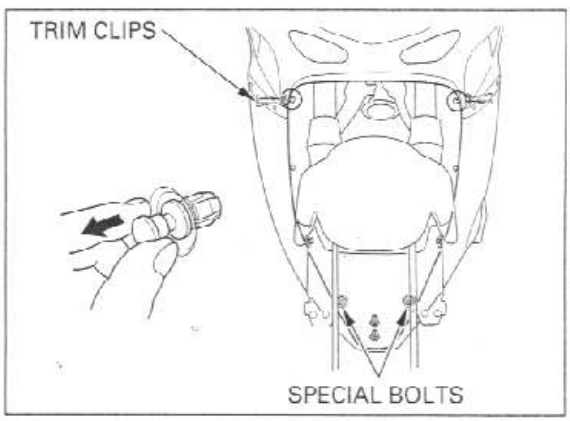
LOWER COWL

REMOVAL

NOTE:

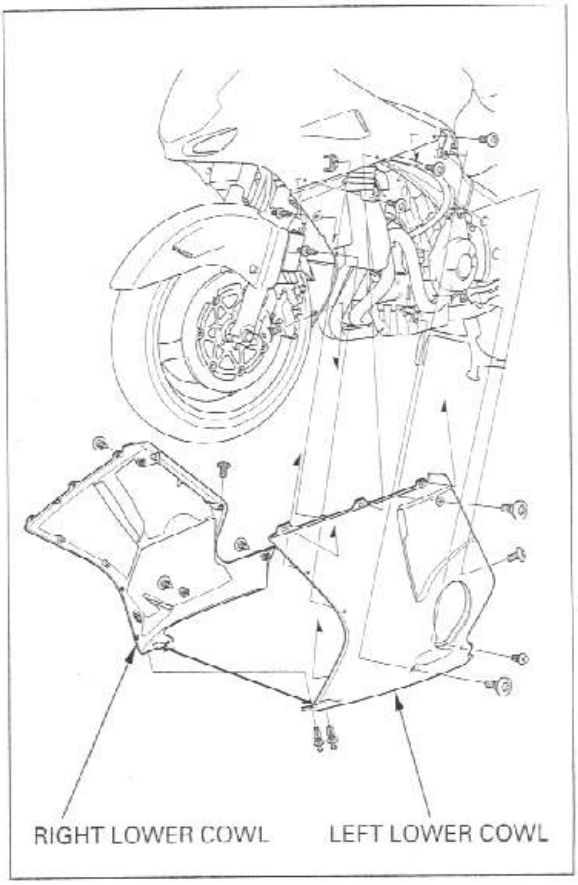
The right and left lower cowls can be removed individually.

Remove the four trim clips and two special bolts between the right and left lower cowl and inner half cowl.

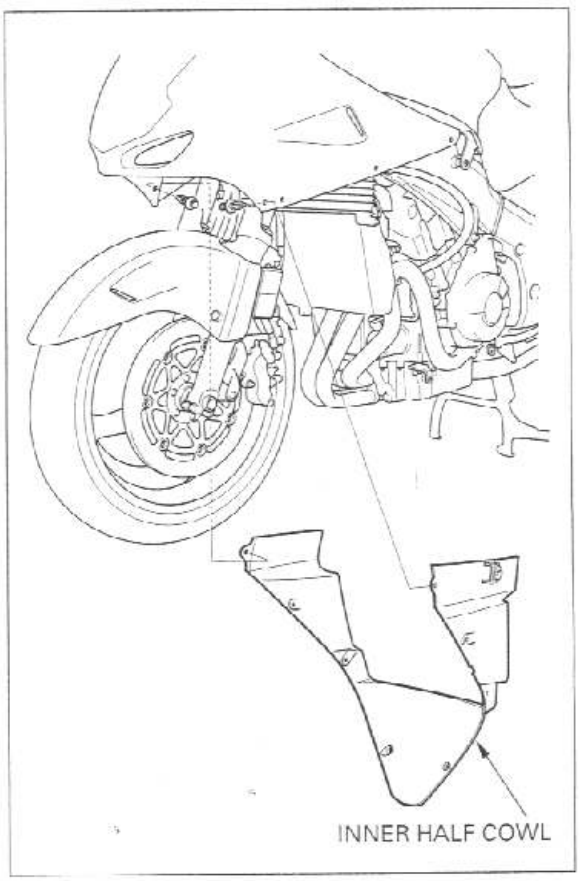


Remove the two trim clips between the right and left lower cowls.
Remove the trim clip from the rear end of the left lower cowl.

Remove the special bolts.
Release the boss from the inner half cowl, then separate and remove the right and left lower cowls.

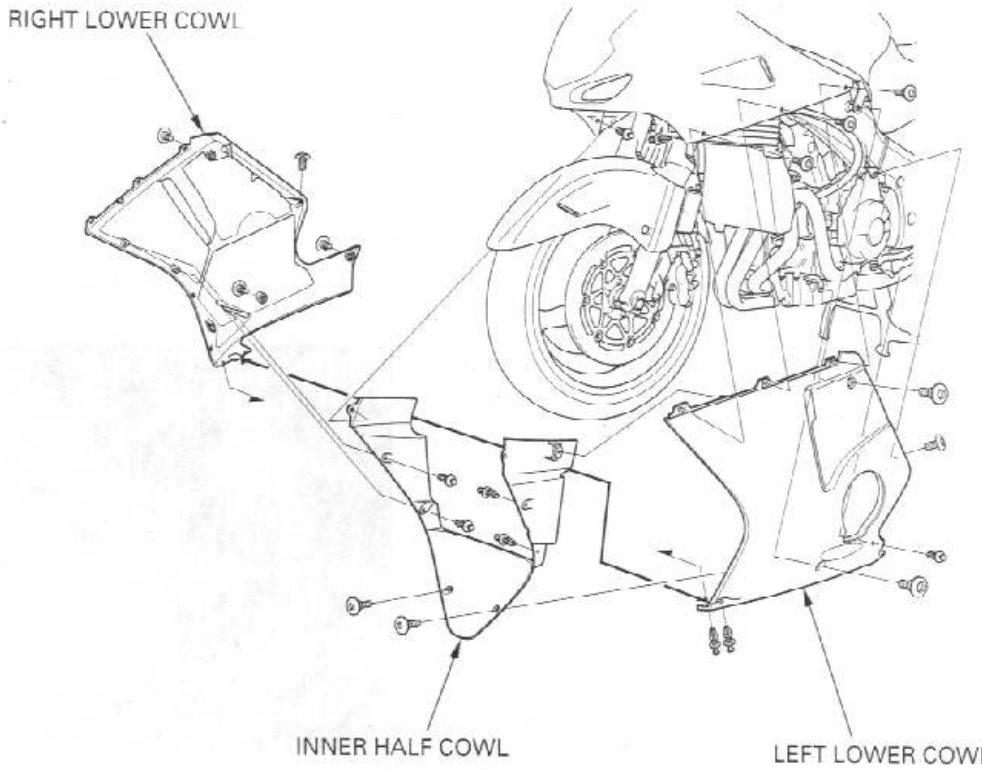


Remove the two trim clips and inner half cowl.



INSTALLATION

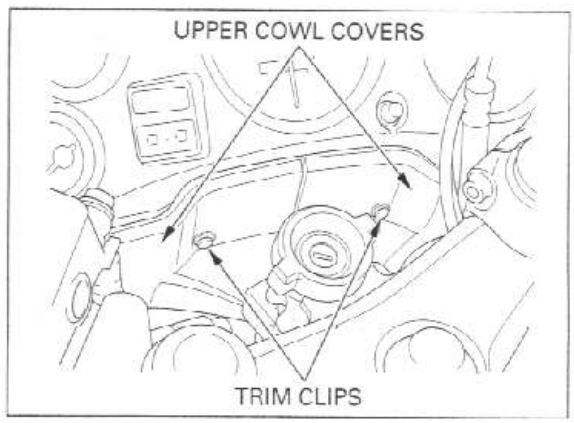
Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



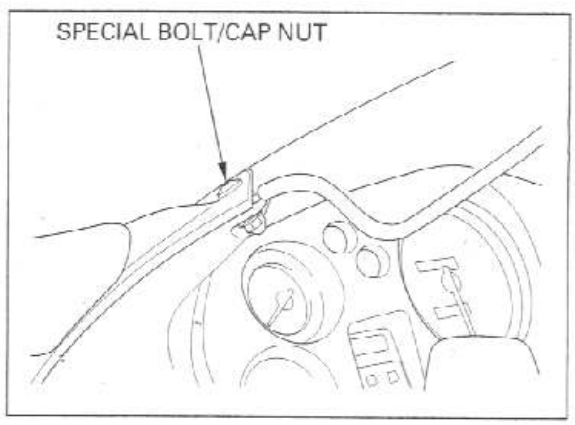
UPPER COWL COVER/INNER PANEL

REMOVAL

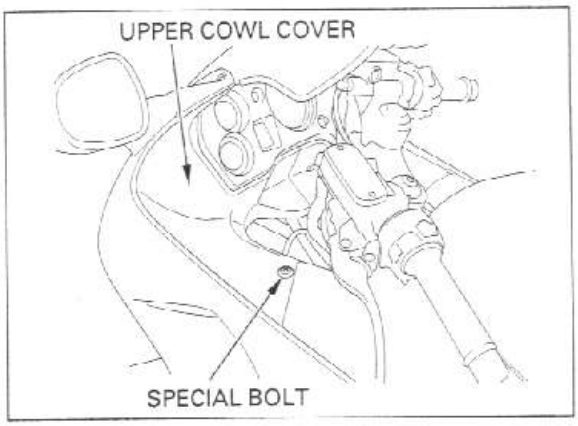
Remove the upper cowl cover trim clips.



Remove the windscreen upper end special bolts/ cap nuts.

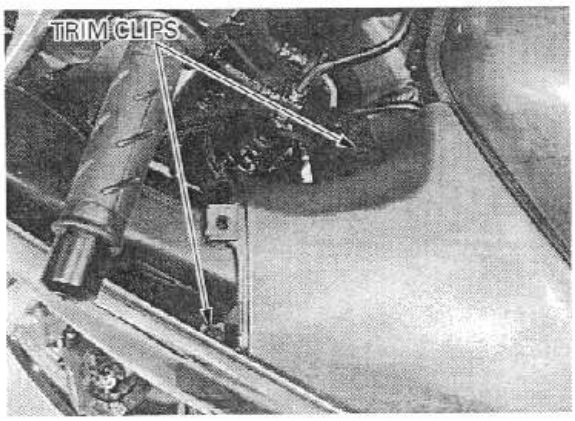


Remove the special bolts and upper cowl covers.

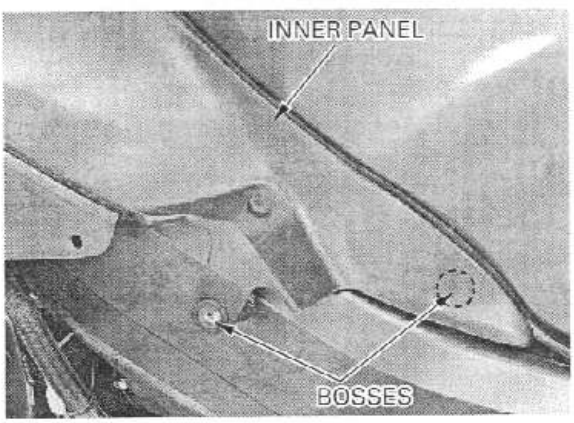


Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).

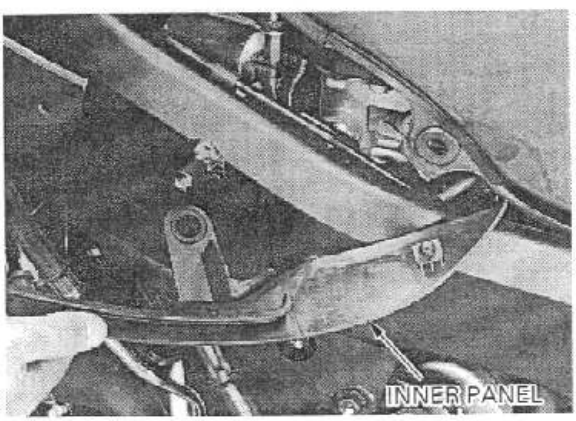
Remove the inner panel trim clips.



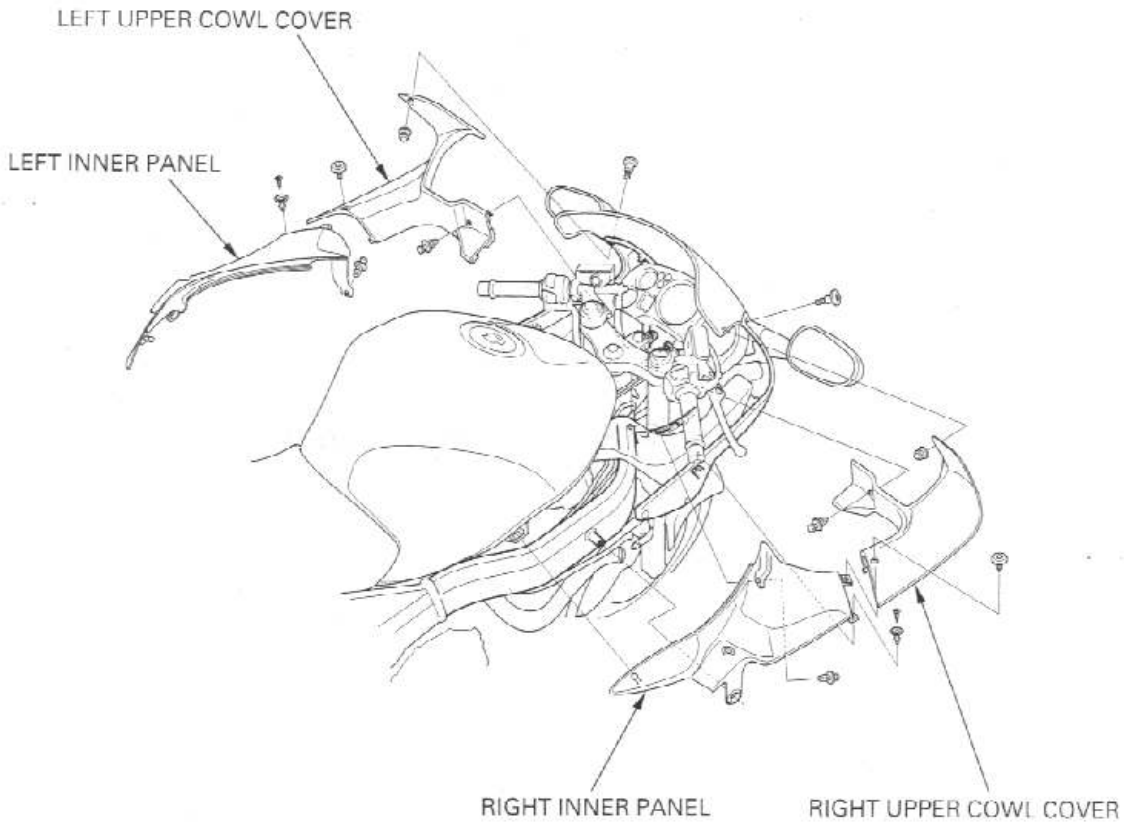
Release the inner panel from the fuel tank and frame bosses.



Remove the inner panel.



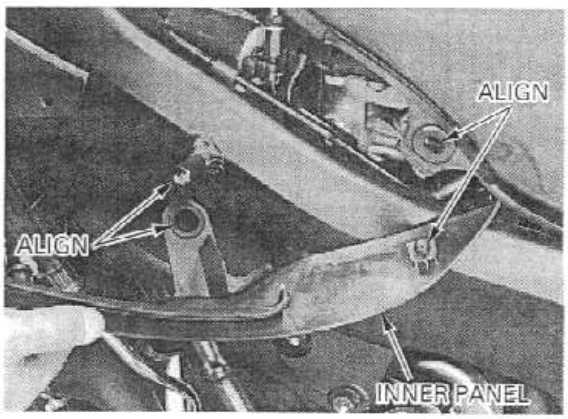
INSTALLATION



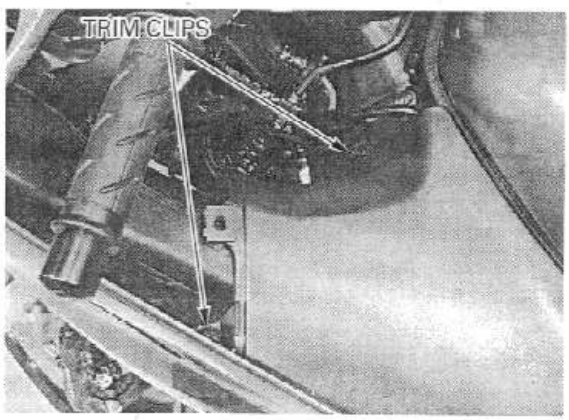
Install the inner panel.

NOTE:

Align the inner panel with the frame boss and lower edge of the fuel tank, then install the boss into the fuel tank grommet.



Install the trim clips.

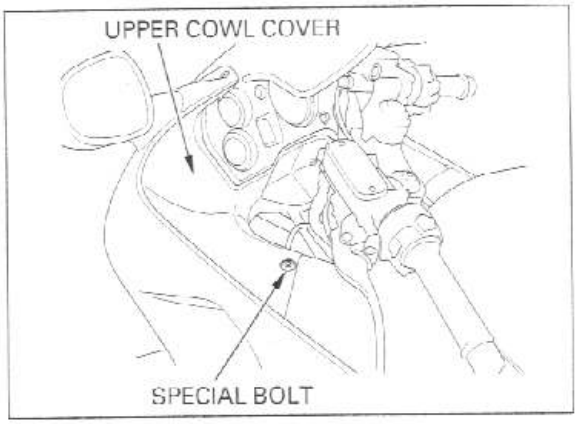


Install the both upper cowl cover.

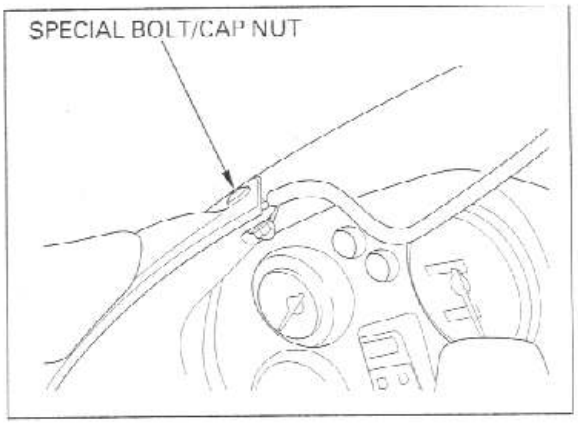
NOTE:

Align the upper cowl covers with the meter panel bosses.

Temporarily install the special bolts.

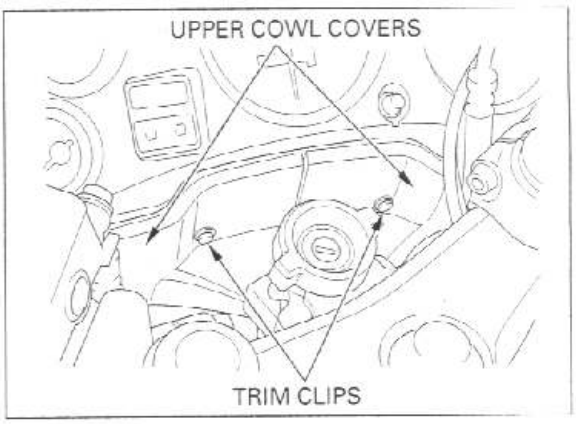


Install the upper ends of the windscreen special bolts/nuts.



Install the trim clips.

Tighten the cap nuts while holding the special bolts. Tighten the special bolts.

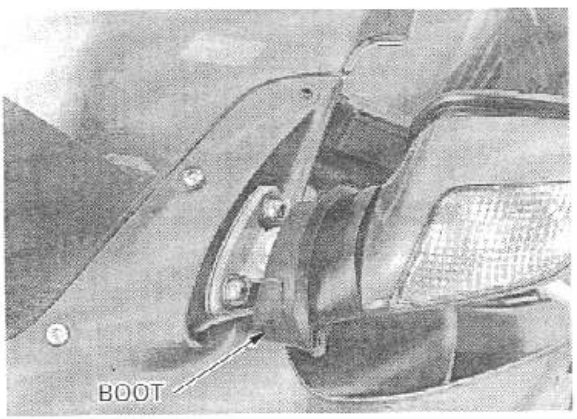


UPPER COWL

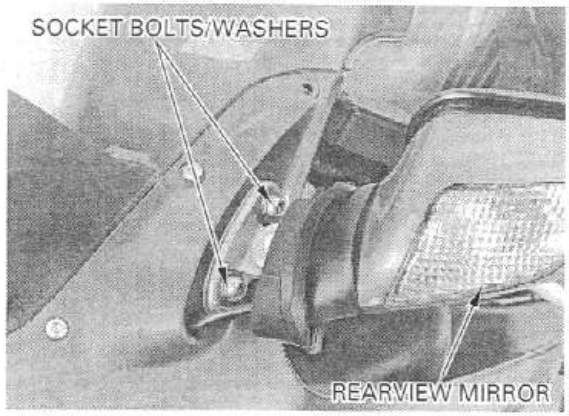
REMOVAL

Remove the following:
- Inner panel (page 2-5)
- Upper cowl cover (page 2-5)

Remove the rearview mirror pivot boot.

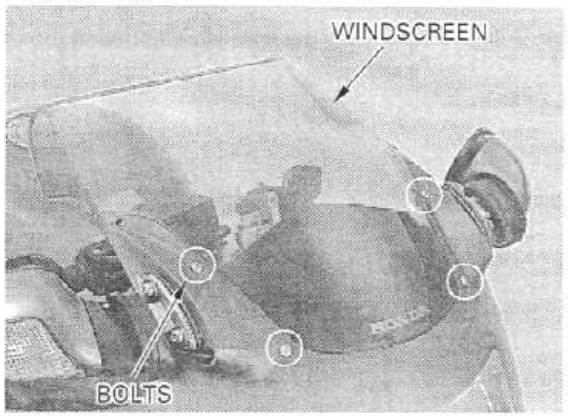


Loosen the rearview mirror socket bolts.

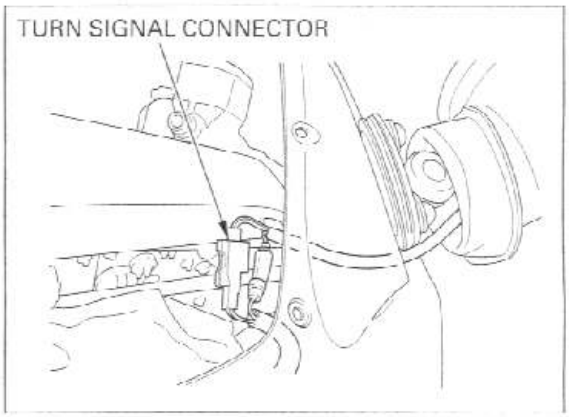


Remove the windscreen mounting bolts.
Slightly pulling up the upper cowl, remove the windscreen by lifting out one side of the windscreen and sliding it out to the side.

Remove the collars and special nuts from the windscreen.



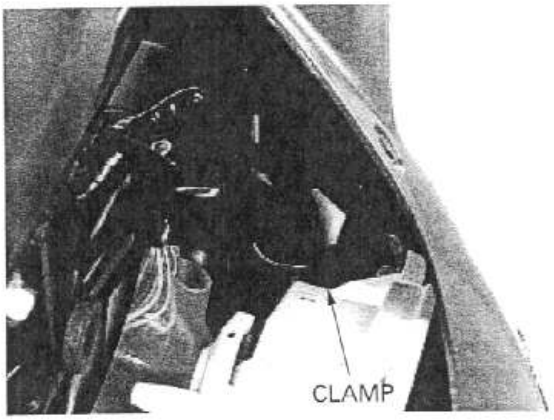
Disconnect the front turn signal connectors.



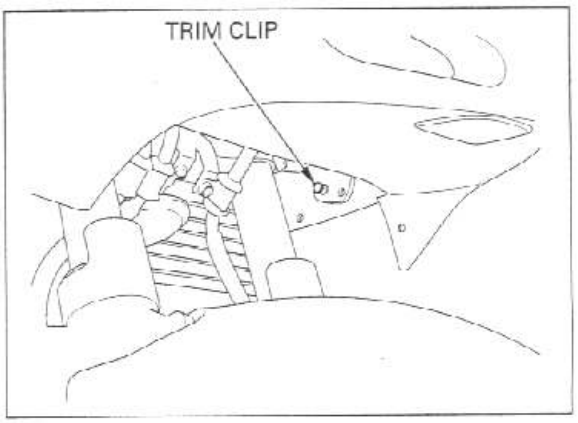
Remove the following:
- Socket bolts
- Rearview mirror
- Mirror plate
- Rubber cushion



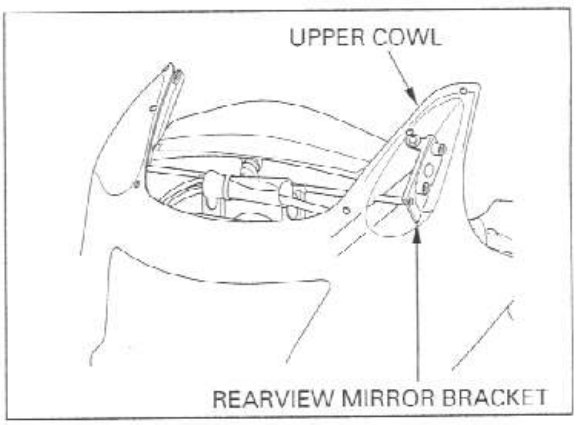
Release the wire harness from the wire clamp.



Remove the trim clips between the upper cowl and ram duct.

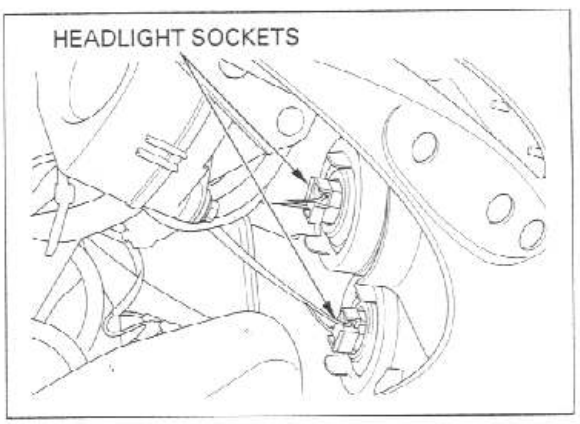


Release the upper cowl from the rearview mirror bracket and pull the upper cowl forward.

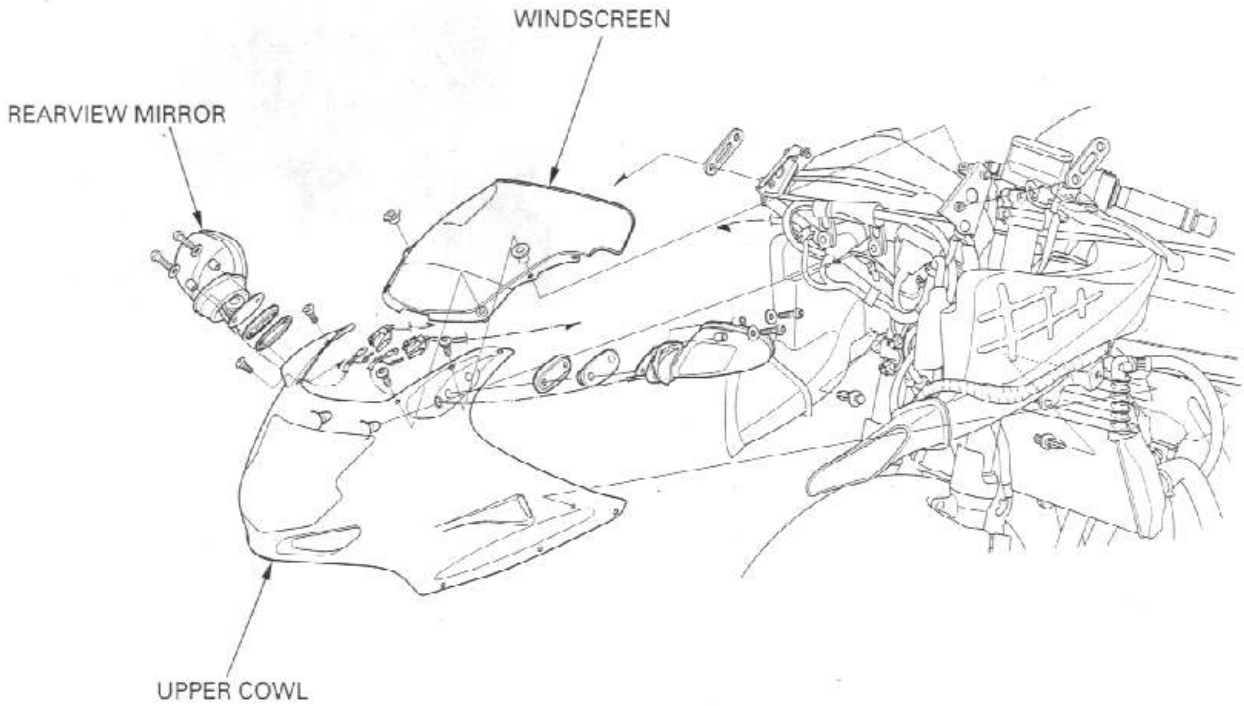


Disconnect the headlight sockets, then remove the upper cowl.

Remove the bolts and headlight unit (page 19-7).



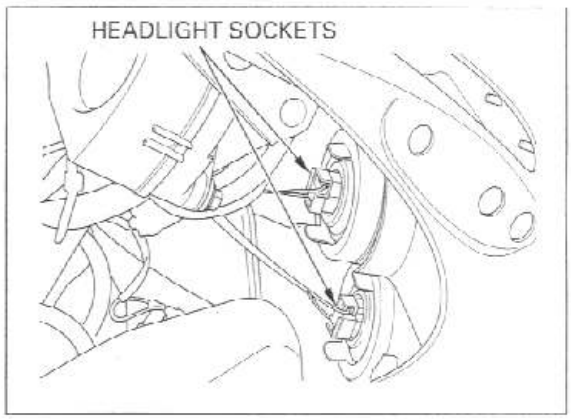
INSTALLATION



Install the headlight unit (page 19-7).

Install the rubber seats onto the rearview mirror bracket.

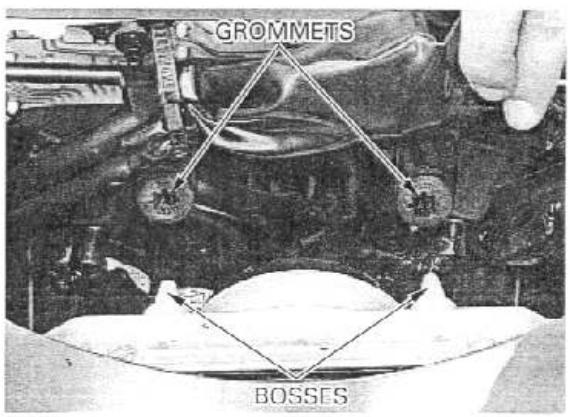
Connect the headlight sockets.



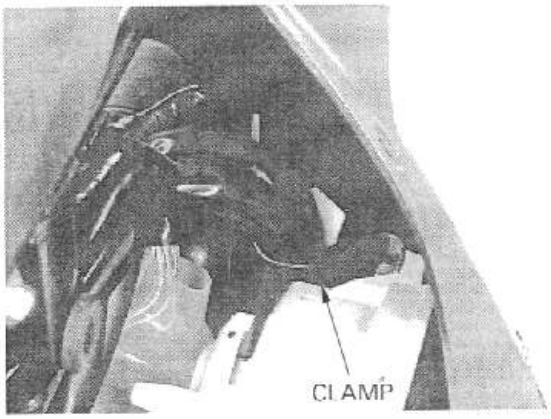
Install the upper cowl aligning the bosses on the headlight unit with the rubber grommets on the upper cowl stay.

NOTE:

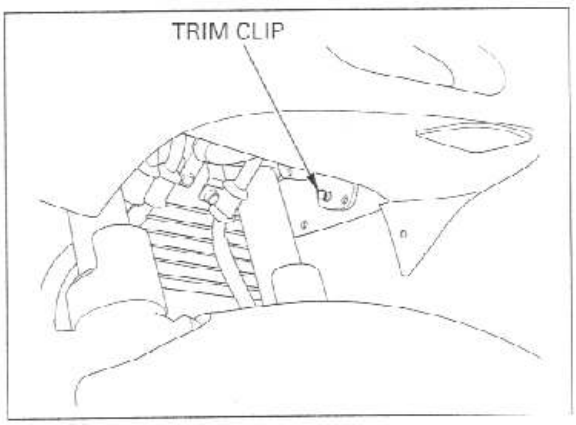
Align the rearview mirror hole on the upper cowl with the bosses on the upper cowl stay.



Clamp the main wire harness to the wire clamp.



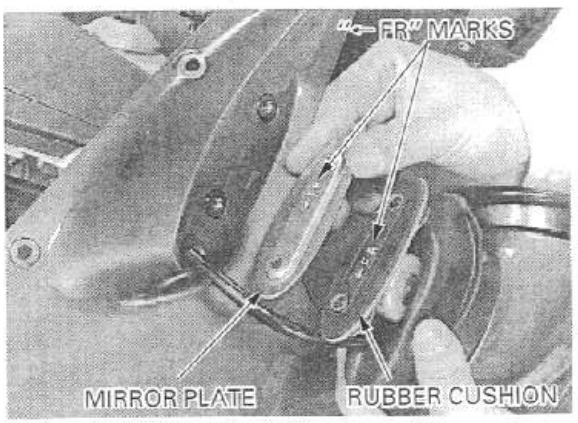
Install the two trim clips.



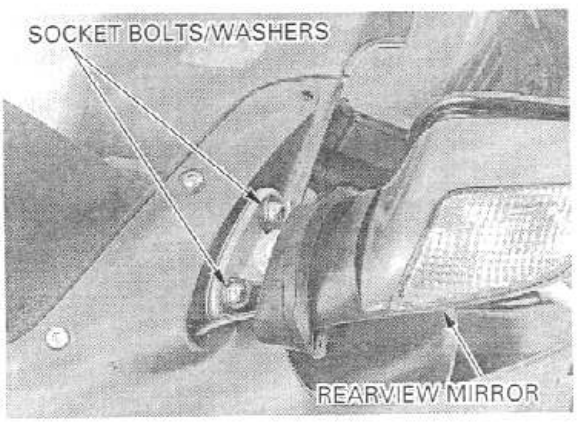
Route the turn signal wires.
Set the rubber cushion and mirror plate onto the rearview mirror pivot.

NOTE:

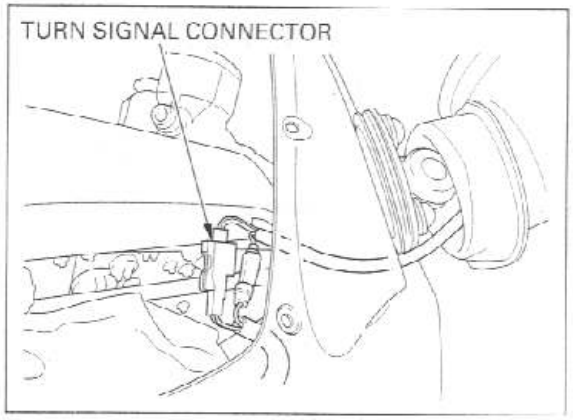
Install the rubber cushion and mirror plate with their "← FR" marks facing forward.



Install the washers and socket bolts, but do not tighten them yet.

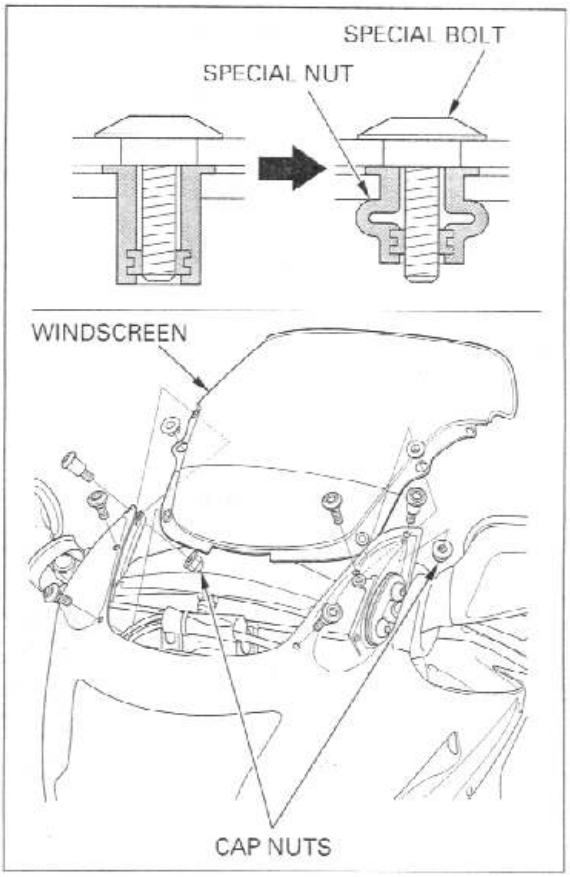


Connect the front turn signal connectors.
Set the turn signal connectors into the upper cowl.



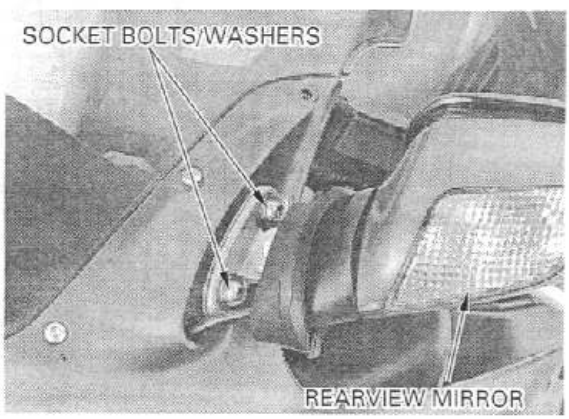
Install the collar and special nut onto the windscreen.
Install the windscreen into the upper cowl.

Install and tighten the four special bolts as shown.



Tighten the rearview mirror socket bolts securely.

Install the rubber boot into the mirror plate properly.

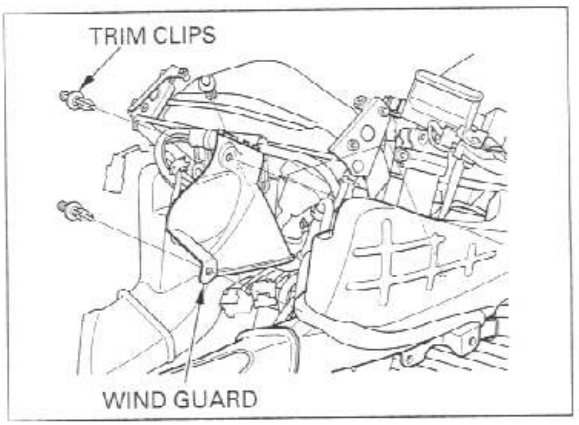


WIND GUARD/RAM DUCT

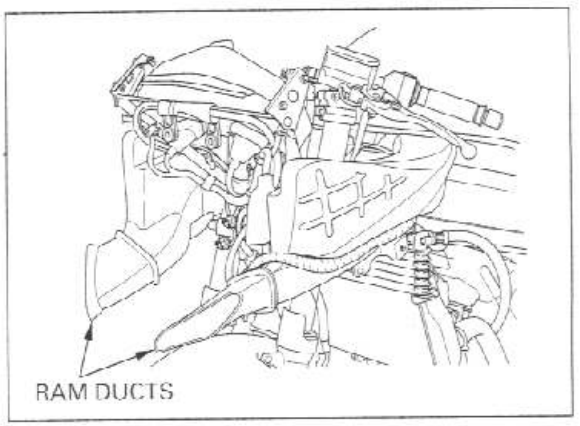
REMOVAL

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

Remove the three trim clips and wind guard.

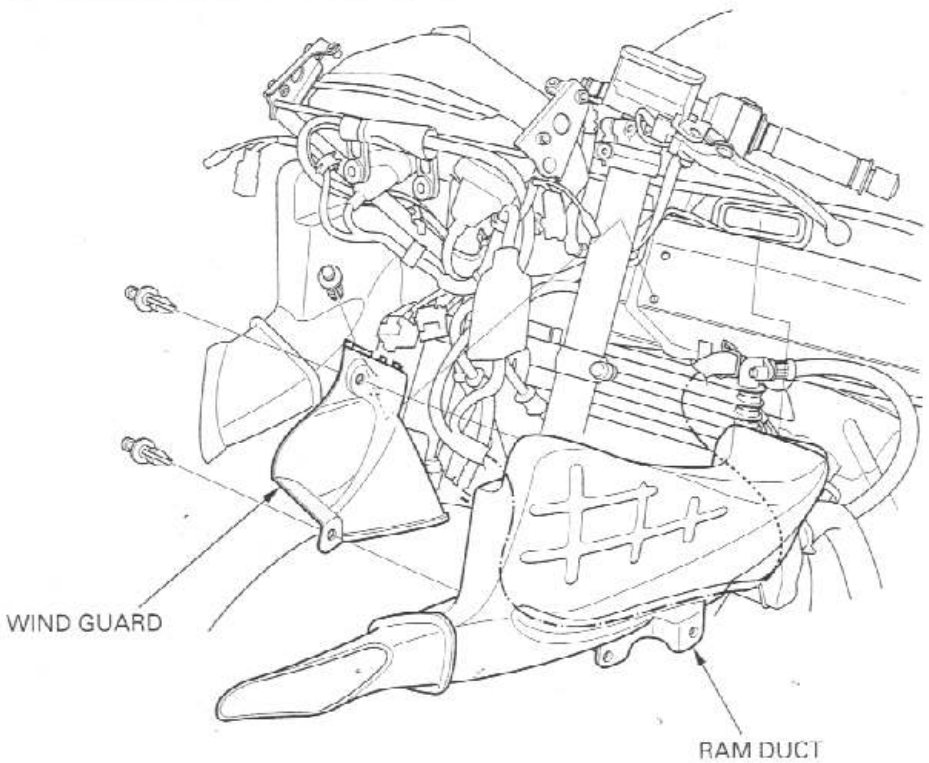


Remove the ram duct from the air cleaner housing.



INSTALLATION

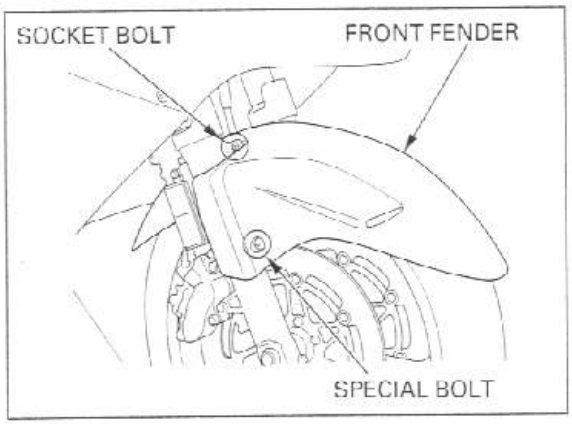
Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



FRONT FENDER

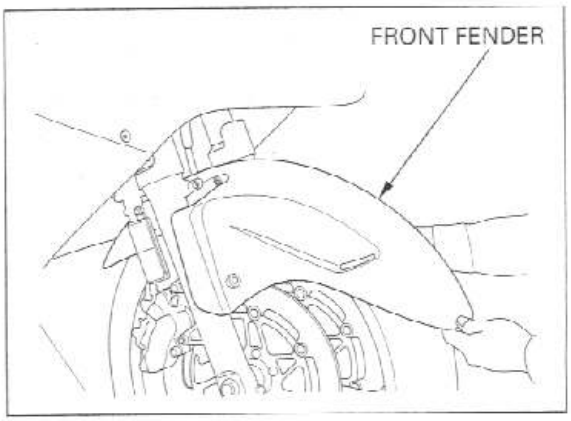
REMOVAL

Remove the special bolts and socket bolts.



Pull the front fender forward and remove it.

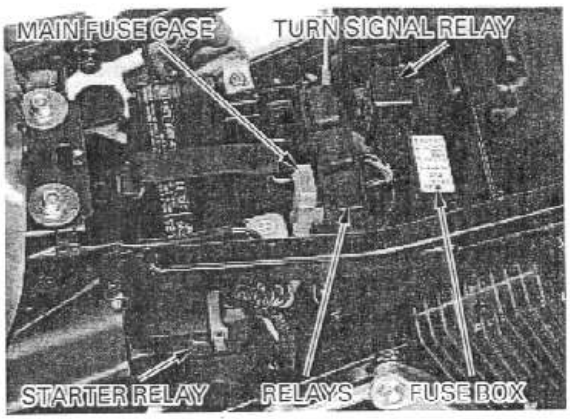
Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



REAR FENDER

REMOVAL

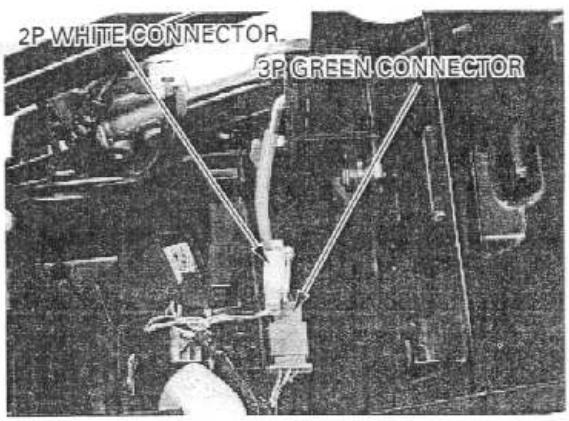
Remove the following:
- Seat cowl (page 2-2)
- Fuel tank mounting bolts (page 3-6)
- Battery (page 16-5)
- Turn signal relay
- Headlight relay
- Engine stop relay
- Starter relay switch



Disconnect the sub-harness 14P, 8P and 1P connectors. (After '99 only).

Unhook the retaining tab and remove the fuse box.
Unhook the retaining tab and remove the main fuse case.

Disconnect the rear brake light switch 2P white connector.
Disconnect the engine stop sensor 3P green connector.

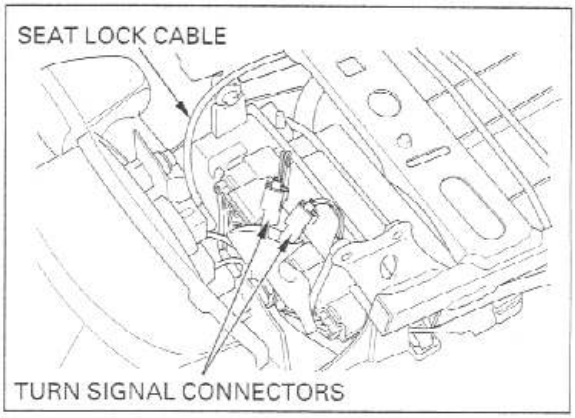


'99 only: Disconnect the BARO sensor connector.

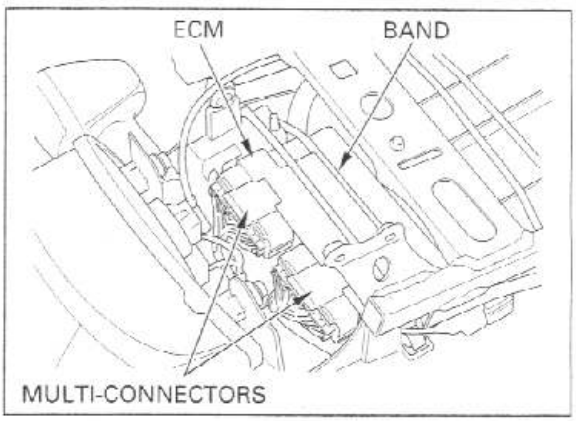


Disconnect the seat lock cable.

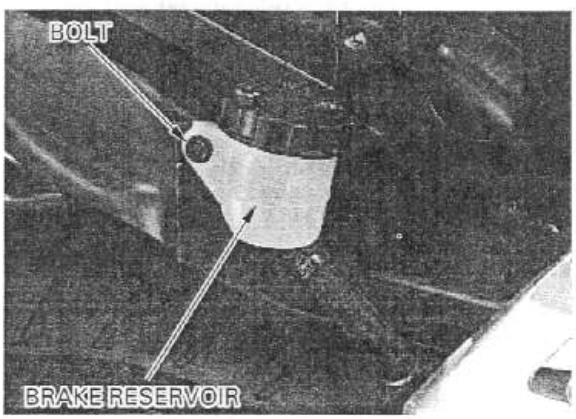
Disconnect the tail/brake light connectors and rear turn signal connectors.



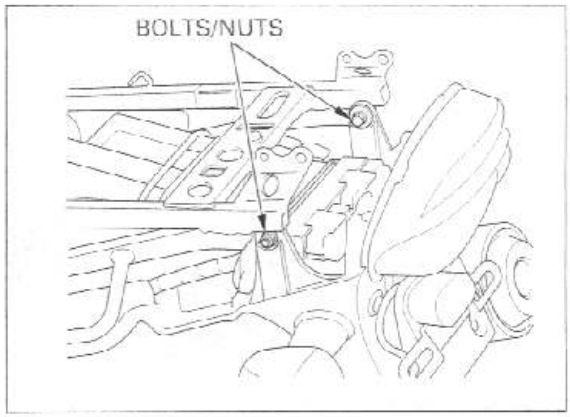
Remove the retaining band and ECM (Engine Control Module), then disconnect the multi connectors.



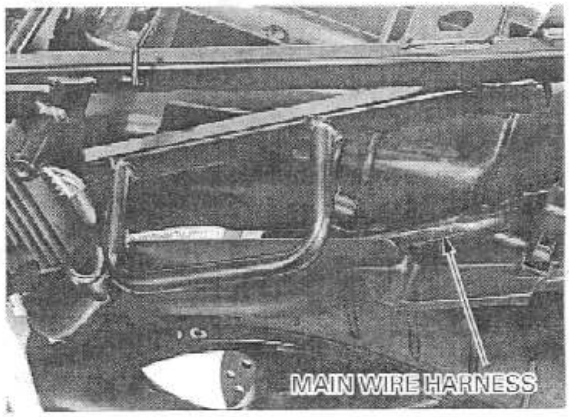
Remove the bolt and rear brake reservoir.



Remove the rear fender mounting bolts, nuts and collars.



Release the main wire harness from the rear fender harness guides.

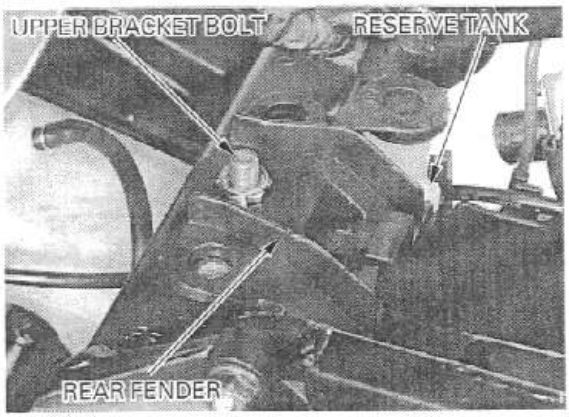


Lift the rear end of the fuel tank.

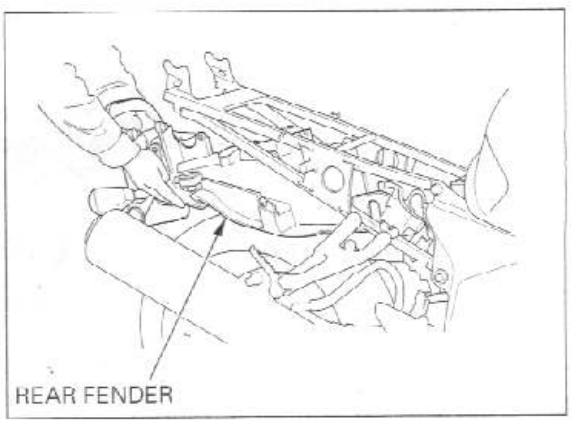
Pull up the front end of the rear fender and release the rear fender from the rear shock absorber upper bracket bolt and radiator reserve tank.

CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the harness guide of the rear fender.

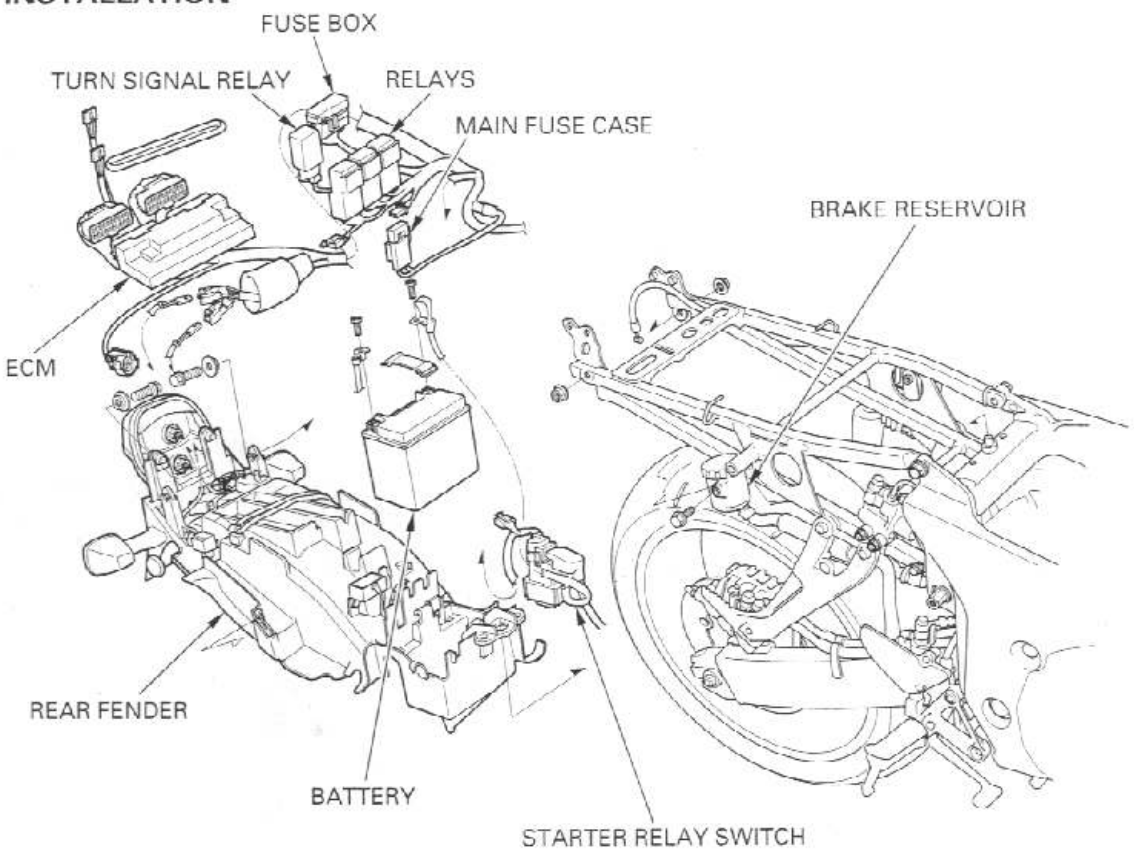


Release the rear fender from the seat rail, then remove it backward.

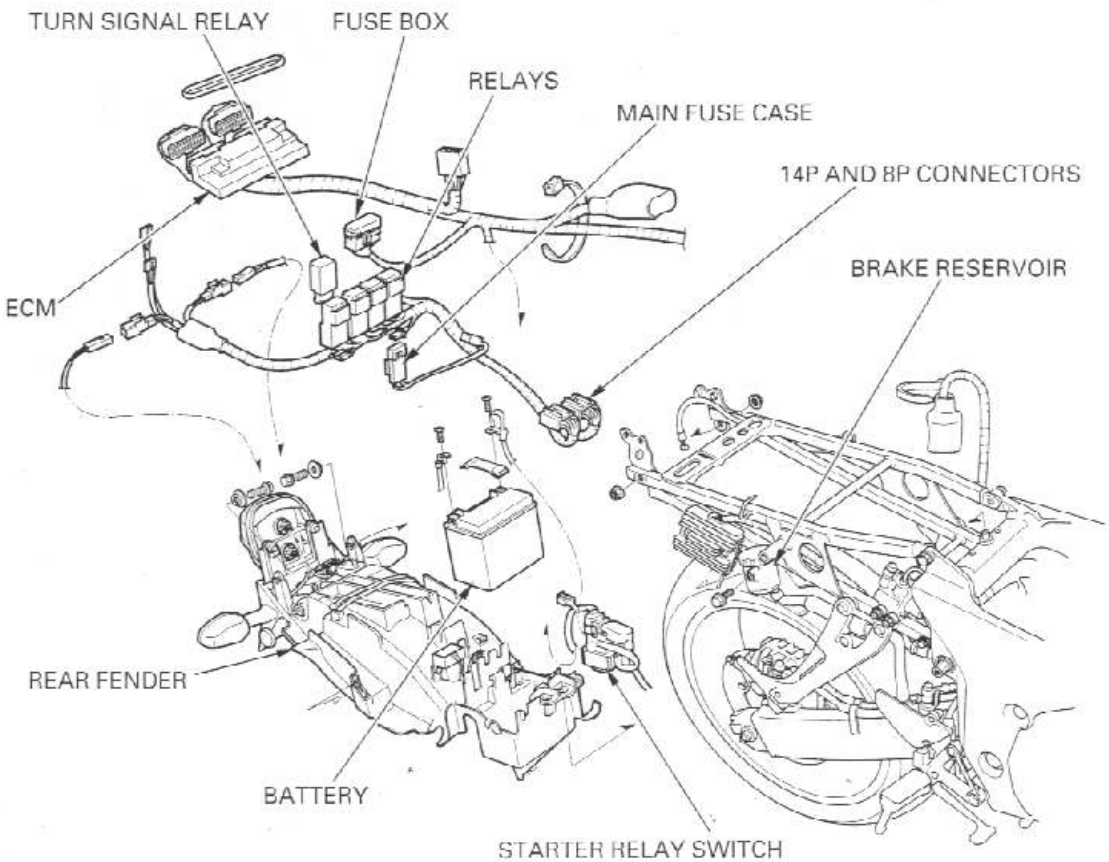


INSTALLATION

'99



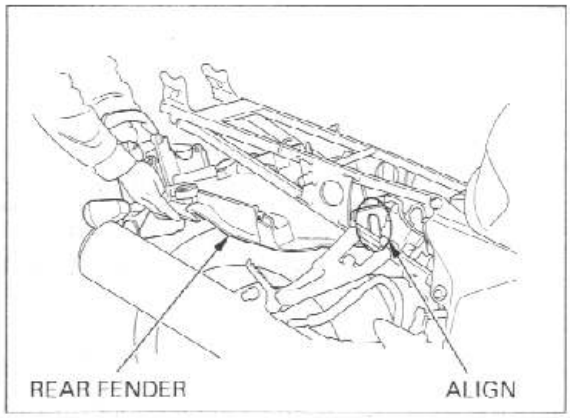
After '99



Install the rear fender into the seat rail, while aligning the front groove of the rear fender with the cross bar.

NOTE:

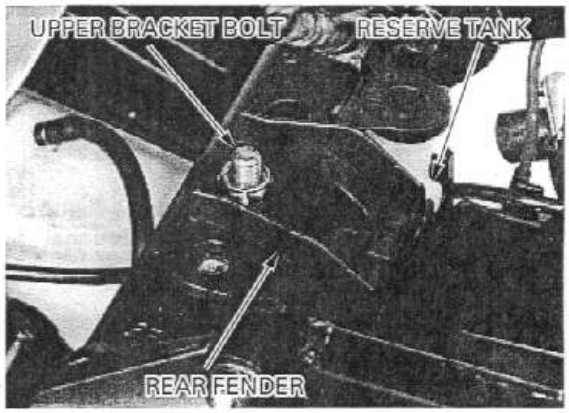
While installing the rear fender, route the wire harness properly (page 1-24).



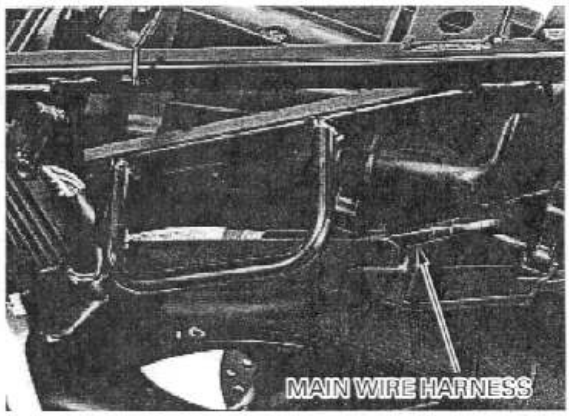
Install the front end of the rear fender onto the rear shock absorber upper bracket bolt and radiator reserve tank.

CAUTION:

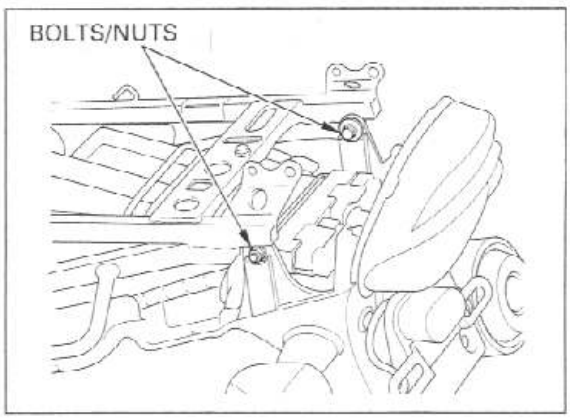
Be careful not to damage the harness guide of the rear fender.



Route the main wire harness into the harness guide of the rear fender.



Install the rear fender mounting collar, bolt and nut. Tighten the nuts while holding the bolts.

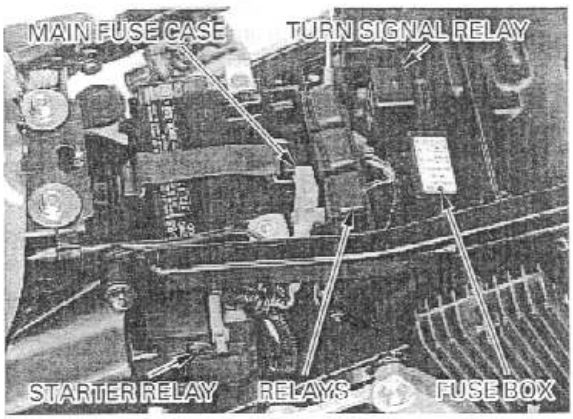


Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE:

Route the wires properly (page 1-24).

Connect the sub-harness 14P, 8P and 1P connectors (After '99 only).



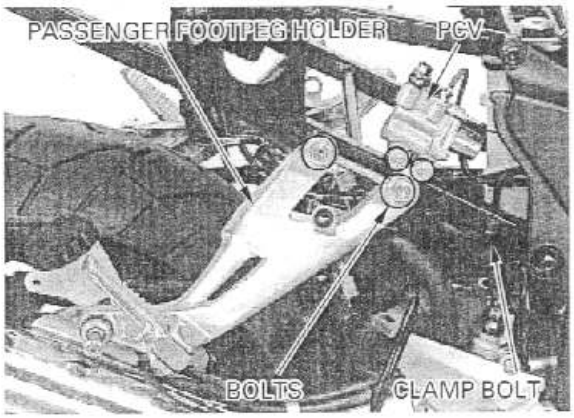
SEAT RAIL

REMOVAL

Remove the rear fender (page 2-15).

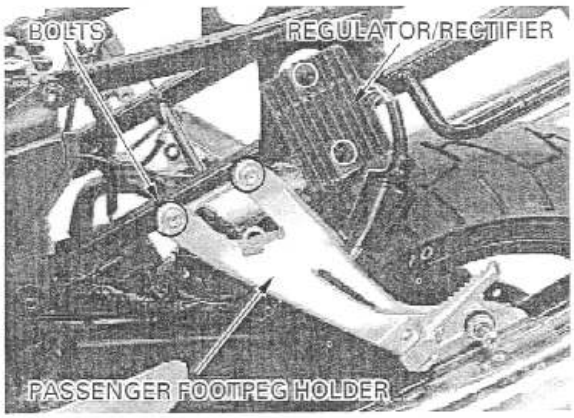
Remove the rear brake hose clamp bolt.
Remove the PCV (Proportional Control Valve) mounting bolts.

Remove the right passenger footpeg holder mounting bolts.

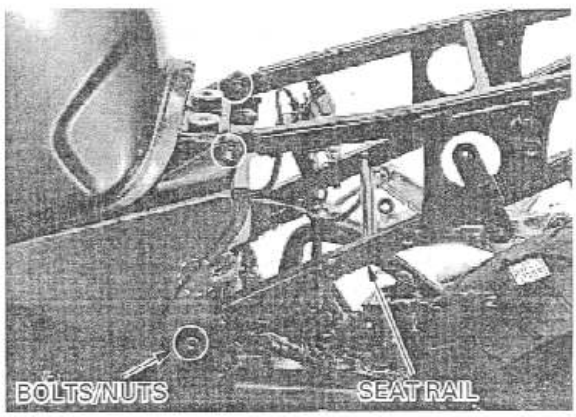


Remove the bolts and regulator/rectifier.

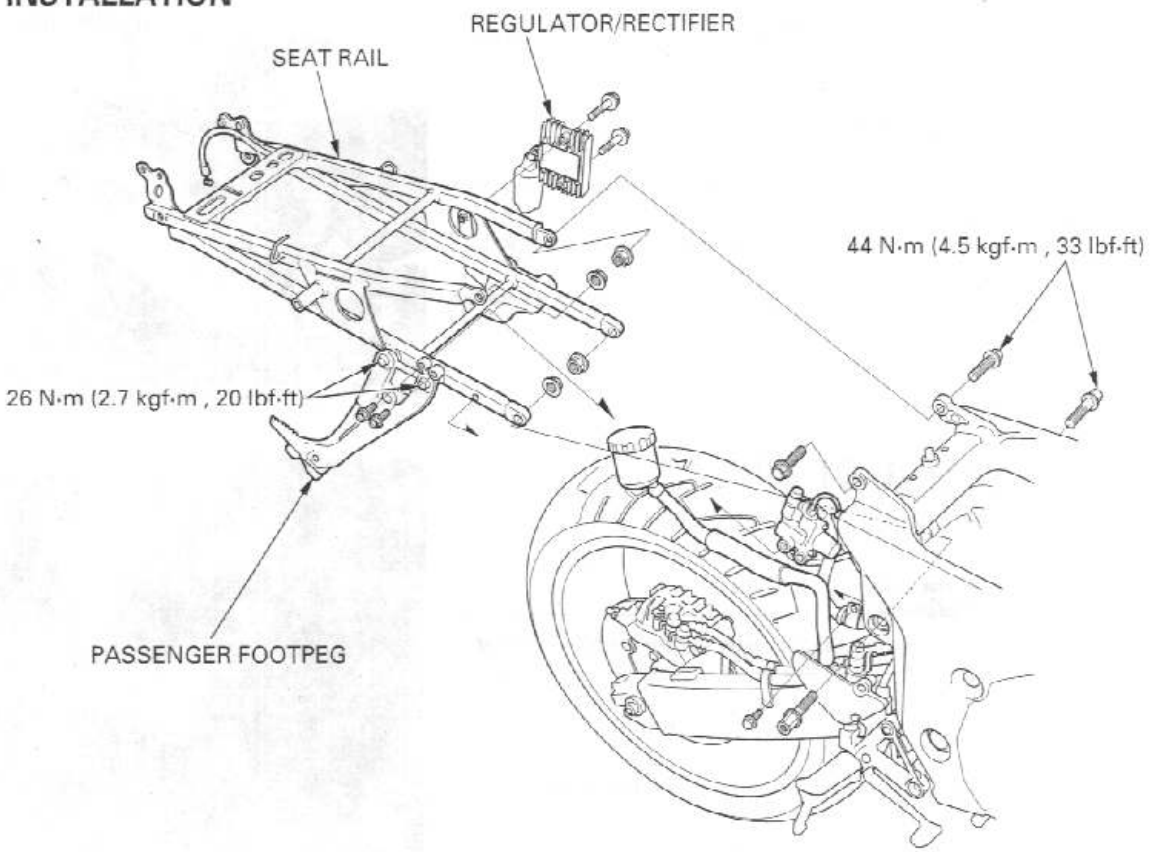
Remove the left passenger footpeg holder mounting bolts.



Remove the seat rail mounting bolts, nuts and seat rail.

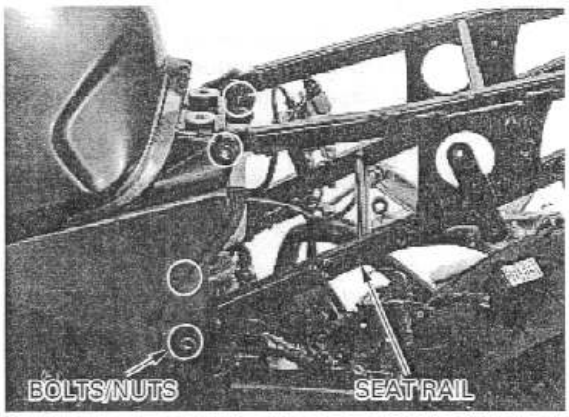


INSTALLATION



Install the seat rail and tighten the mounting bolts to the specified torque.

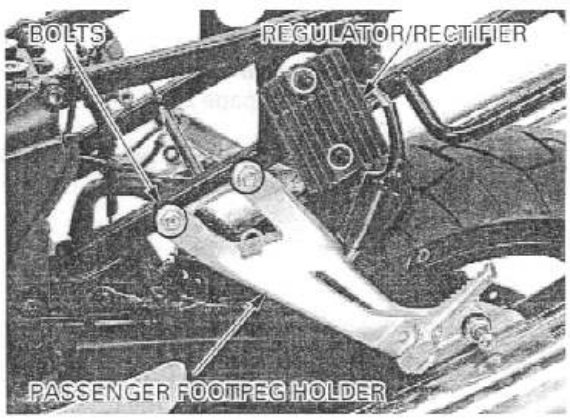
TORQUE : 44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m , 33 lbf·ft)



Install the left passenger footpeg holder onto the seat rail, tighten the mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE : 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)

Install the regulator/rectifier, tighten the bolts.

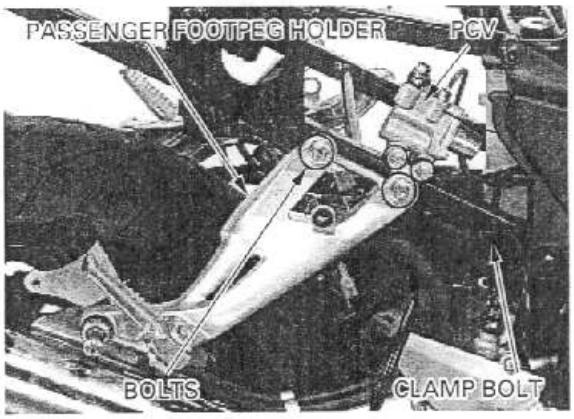


Install the right passenger footpeg holder onto the seat rail, tighten the mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the PCV (Proportional Control Valve) mounting bolts.
Install and tighten the rear brake hose clamp bolt.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



MUFFLER/EXHAUST PIPE

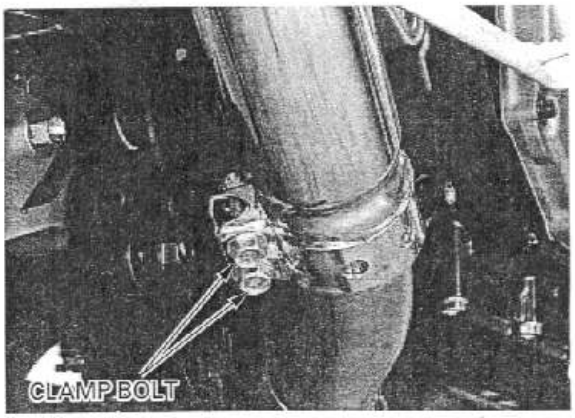
REMOVAL

⚠WARNING

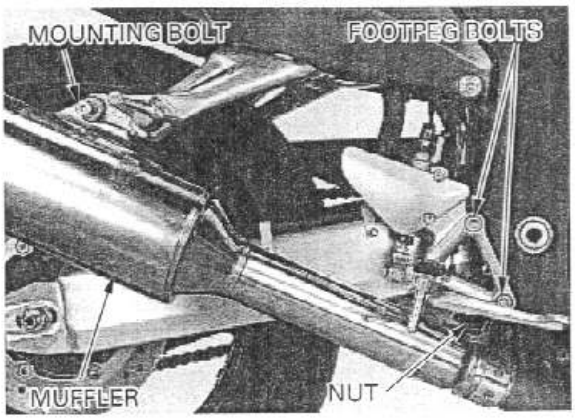
Do not service the exhaust system while it is hot.

Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).

Loosen the exhaust pipe/muffler clamp bolts.

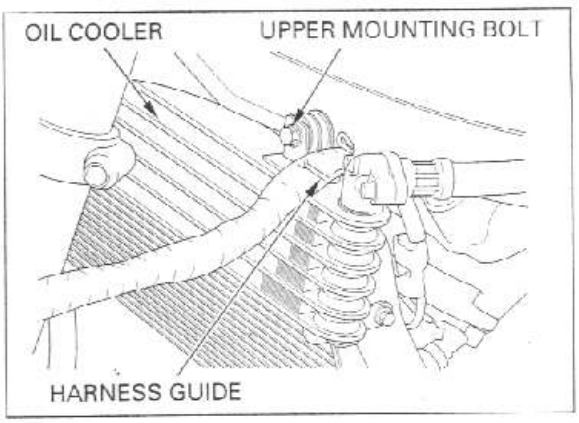


Remove the following:
- Exhaust pipe mounting nut
- Footpeg holder mounting bolts and footpeg
- Muffler mounting bolt/nut/collar
- Muffler
- Muffler gasket

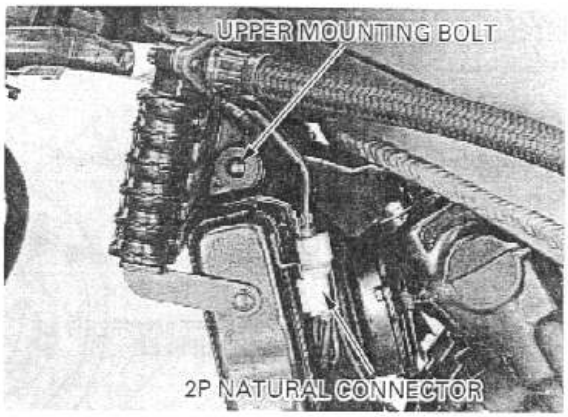


Remove the following:
- Upper cowl cover/inner panel (page 2-5)
- Wind guard (page 2-14)

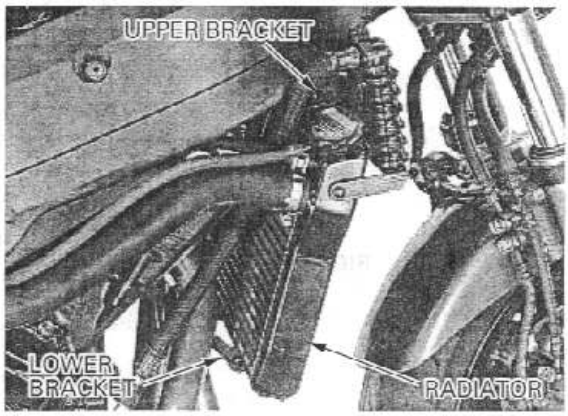
Remove the oil cooler upper mounting bolts and main wire harness guide.



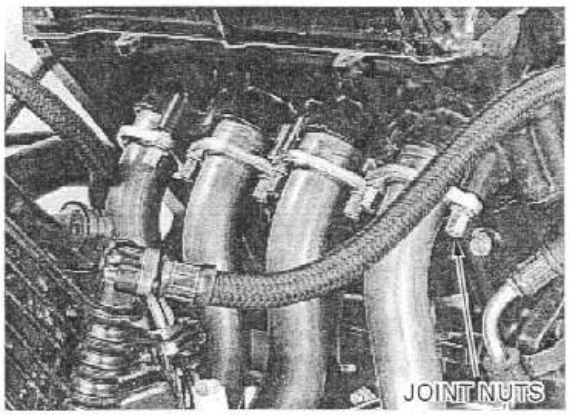
Disconnect the fan motor sub-harness 2P natural connector.
Remove the radiator upper mounting bolt.



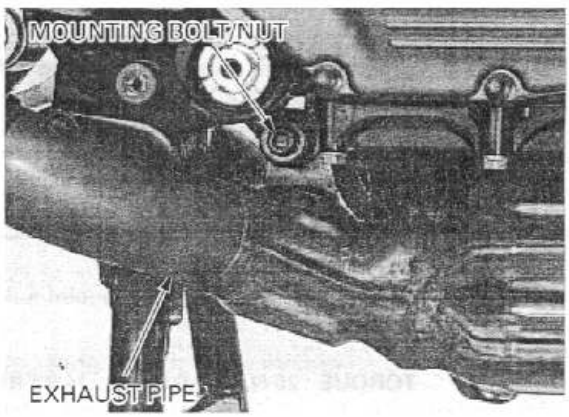
Remove the radiator from the upper and lower brackets by moving it to the left, then move the radiator/oil cooler forward as an assembly.



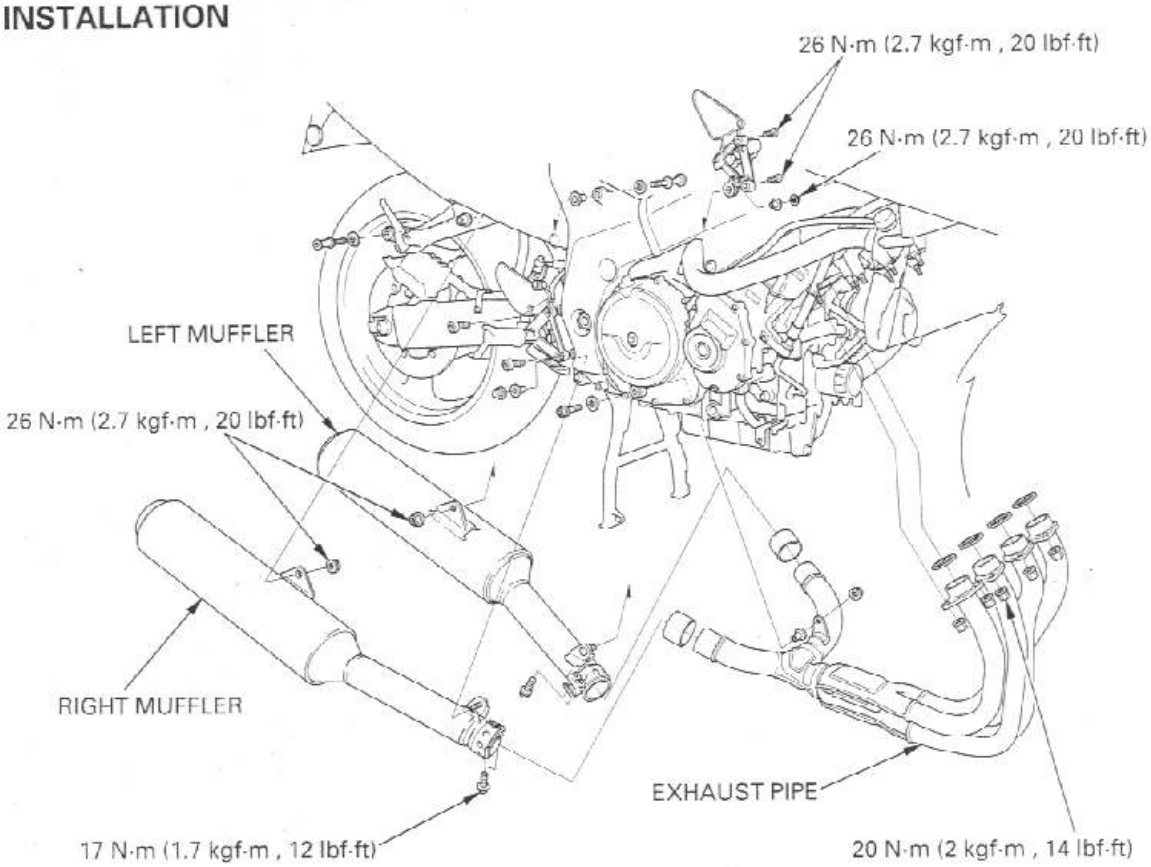
Remove the exhaust pipe joint nuts.



Remove the following:
- Exhaust pipe mounting bolt/cap nut
- Washer
- Collar
- Exhaust pipe
- Exhaust pipe gaskets



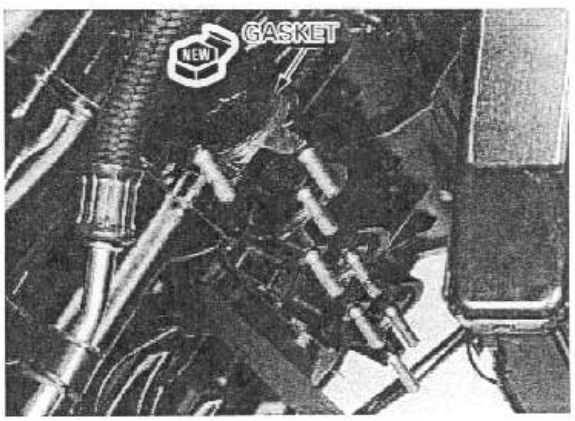
INSTALLATION



Install the new exhaust pipe gasket onto the exhaust ports of the cylinder head.

NOTE:

Always replace the exhaust pipe gaskets with new ones.



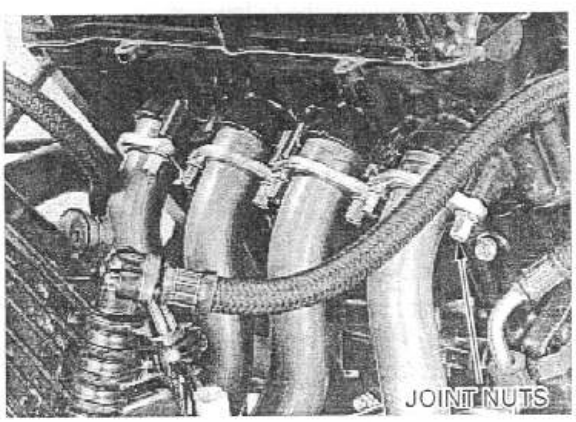
Install the exhaust pipe, temporarily install the exhaust pipe joint nuts and mounting bolt.

NOTE:

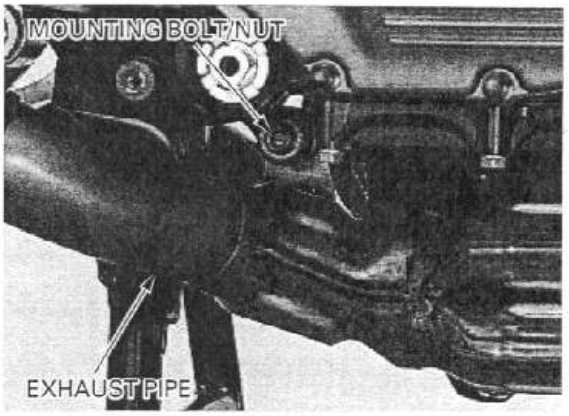
Install the mounting collars, washer, bolt and nut properly.

First tighten the exhaust pipe joint nuts to the specified torque.

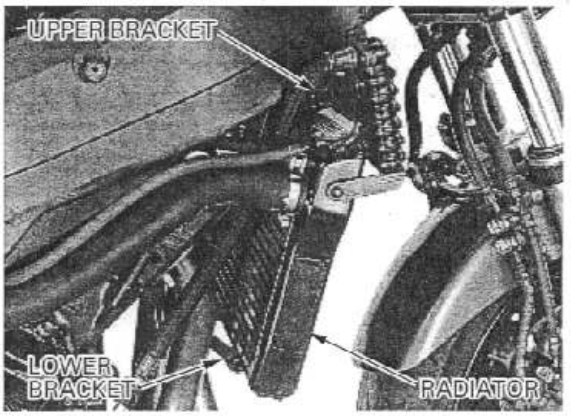
TORQUE : 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 14 lbf·ft)



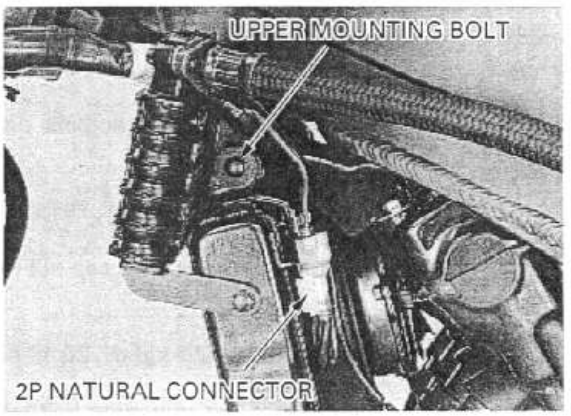
Tighten the exhaust pipe mounting bolt/nut.



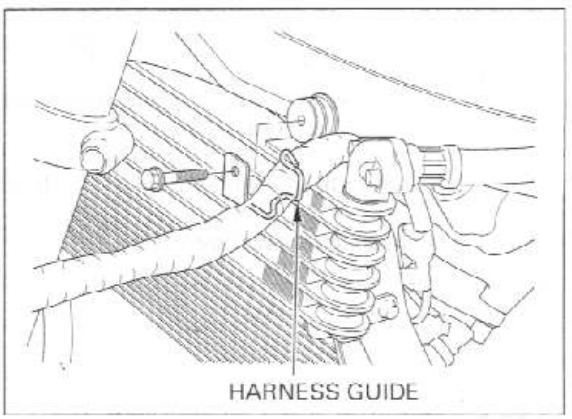
Install the radiator/oil cooler assembly aligning the radiator grommets with the upper and lower brackets.



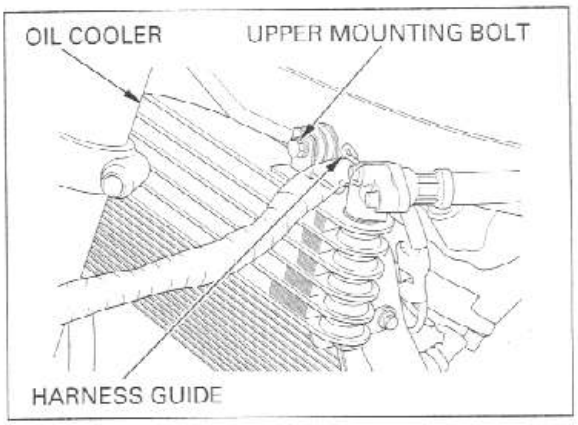
Install and tighten the radiator mounting bolt.
Connect the fan motor sub-harness 2P natural connector.



Install the main wire harness guide onto the left mounting boss as shown.

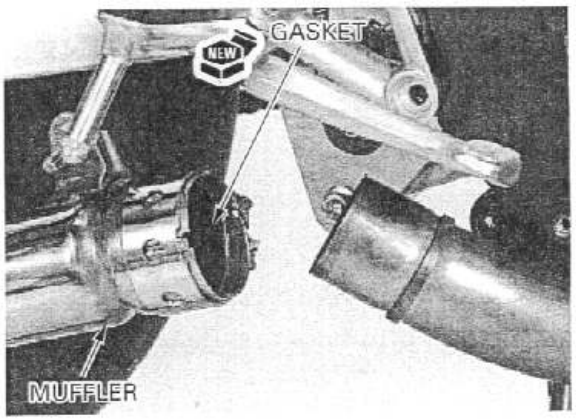


Install and tighten the oil cooler upper mounting bolts.



Install the following:
—Wind guard (page 2-14)
—Upper cowl cover/inner panel (page 2-7)

Install the new gasket into the muffler.



Install the mufflers.
Temporarily install the muffler mounting bolt/nut.

Install the main footpeg holders and tighten the mounting bolts.

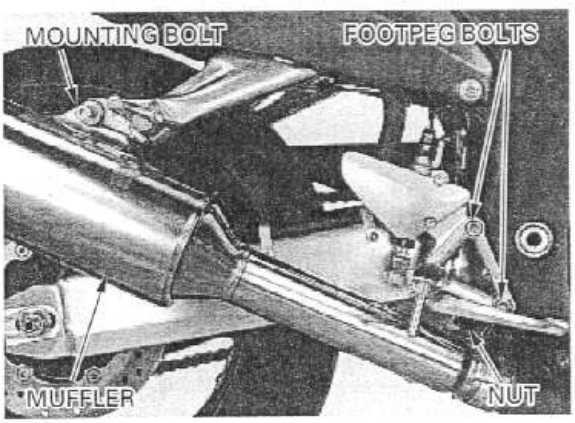
TORQUE : 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)

Tighten the muffler bracket cap nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE : 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)

Tighten the muffler mounting bolt/nut to the specified torque.

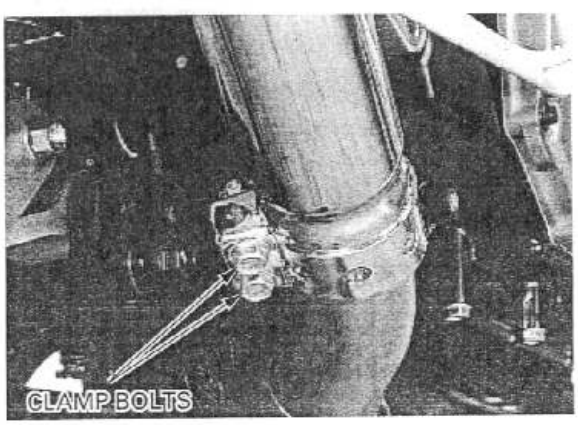
TORQUE : 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)



Tighten the muffler clamp bolts alternately, then tighten to the specified torque.

TORQUE : 17 N·m (1.7 kgf·m , 12 lbf·ft)

Install the lower cowl (page 2-4).



SERVICE INFORMATION	3-1	DRIVE CHAIN	3-22
MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE	3-3	BRAKE FLUID	3-26
FUEL LINE	3-5	BRAKE PAD WEAR	3-27
THROTTLE OPERATION	3-5	BRAKE SYSTEM	3-27
AIR CLEANER	3-6	BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH	3-29
SPARK PLUG	3-8	HEADLIGHT AIM	3-29
VALVE CLEARANCE	3-12	CLUTCH SYSTEM	3-30
ENGINE OIL/OIL FILTER	3-17	CLUTCH FLUID	3-30
ENGINE IDLE SPEED	3-20	SIDE STAND	3-31
RADIATOR COOLANT	3-20	SUSPENSION	3-31
COOLING SYSTEM	3-20	NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS	3-32
SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM	3-21	WHEELS/TIRES	3-33
EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (CALIFORNIA TYPE ONLY)	3-22	STEERING HEAD BEARINGS	3-33

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- *Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. Work in a well ventilated area. Smoking or allowing flames or sparks in the work area or where the gasoline is stored can cause a fire or explosion.*
- *When the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and lead to death. Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in an enclosed area.*

- Place the motorcycle on a level ground before starting any work.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle grip free play			2–6 (1/16–1/4)
Spark plug		'99:	CR9EHVX 9 (NGK)
		After '99:	IMR9A–9H (NGK)
Spark plug gap			0.80–0.90 (0.031–0.035)
Valve clearance	IN		0.16 ± 0.03 (0.006 ± 0.001)
	EX		0.22 ± 0.03 (0.009 ± 0.001)

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Engine oil capacity	At draining		3.8 ℓ (4.0 US qt , 3.3 Imp qt)
	At oil filter change		3.9 ℓ (4.1 US qt , 3.4 Imp qt)
Recommended engine oil			HONDA GN4 4-stroke oil or equivalent motor oil API service classification SF or SG Viscosity: SAE 10W−40
Engine idle speed			1,100 ± 50 rpm
Drive chain slack			25−35 mm (1.0−1.4 in)
Recommended brake fluid			DOT 4
Tire size		Front	120/70 ZR17 (58W) /Radial
		Rear	180/55 ZR17 (73W) /Radial
Tire brand	Bridgestone	Front	BT57F RADIAL G
		Rear	BT57R RADIAL G
	Dunlop	Front	D205FJ
		Rear	D205G
	Michelin	Front	MACADAM 90X S
		Rear	MACADAM 90X S
Tire air pressure	Up to 90 kg (200 lb) load	Front	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)
		Rear	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)
	Up to maximum weight capacity	Front	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)
		Rear	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)
Minimum tire tread depth		Front	1.5 mm (0.06 in)
		Rear	2.0 mm (0.08 in)

TORQUE VALUES

Timing hole cap	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	Apply grease to the threads.
Spark plug	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Cylinder head cover bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	
Oil drain bolt	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m , 22 lbf·ft)	
Oil filter cartridge	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lnf·ft)	Apply clean engine oil to the O-ring.
Rear axle nut	93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Drive sprocket special bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)	
Driven sprocket nut	108 N·m (11.0 kgf·m , 80 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder push rod nut	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Oil filter wrench	07HAA-PJ70100
Drive chain tool set	07HMH-MR10103 or 07HMH-MR1010B (U.S.A. only)

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

'99:

Perform the Pre-ride inspection in the Owner's Manual at each scheduled maintenance period.
I: Inspect and Clean, Adjust, Lubricate or Replace if necessary. C: Clean. R: Replace. A: Adjust. L: Lubricate.
The following items require some mechanical knowledge. Certain items (particularly those marked * and **) may require more technical information and tools. Consult their authorized HONDA dealer.

		ITEMS \ FREQUENCY	NOTE	ODOMETER READING (NOTE 1) × 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	REFER TO PAGE
			⇩	× 1,000 km	1.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	25.6	32.0	38.4	
EMISSION RELATED ITEMS	*	FUEL LINE					I		I		I	3-5
	*	THROTTLE OPERATION					I		I		I	3-5
	*	AIR CLEANER	NOTE 2					R			R	3-6
	*	SPARK PLUG				I	R	I	R	I	R	3-8
	*	VALVE CLEARANCE							I			3-12
		ENGINE OIL			R		R		R		R	3-17
		ENGINE OIL FILTER			R		R		R		R	3-17
	*	ENGINE IDLE SPEED			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	3-20
		RADIATOR COOLANT	NOTE 3				I		I		R	3-20
	*	COOLING SYSTEM					I		I		I	3-20
	*	SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM					I		I		I	3-21
	*	EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	NOTE 4					I		I		3-22
NON-EMISSION RELATED ITEMS		DRIVE CHAIN		EVERY 500 mi (800 km) I, L								3-22
		BRAKE FLUID	NOTE 3			I	I	R	I	I	R	3-26
		BRAKE PADS WEAR				I	I	I	I	I	I	3-27
		BRAKE SYSTEM			I		I		I		I	3-27
	*	BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH					I		I		I	3-29
	*	HEADLIGHT AIM					I		I		I	3-29
		CLUTCH SYSTEM					I		I		I	3-30
		CLUTCH FLUID	NOTE 3			I	I	R	I	I	R	3-30
		SIDE STAND					I		I		I	3-31
	*	SUSPENSION					I		I		I	3-31
	*	NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS			I		I		I		I	3-32
	* *	WHEELS/TIRES					I		I		I	3-33
	* *	STEERING HEAD BEARINGS			I		I		I		I	3-33

* Should be serviced by an authorized HONDA dealer, unless the owner has proper tools and service data and is mechanically qualified.

* * In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by an authorized HONDA dealer.

NOTES:
1. At higher odometer reading, repeat at the frequency interval established here.
2. Service more frequently if the motorcycle is ridden in unusually wet or dusty areas.
3. Replace every 2 years, or at the indicated odometer interval, whichever comes first. Replacement requires mechanical skill.

AFTER '99:

Perform the Pre-ride inspection in the Owner's Manual at each scheduled maintenance period.

I: Inspect and Clean, Adjust, Lubricate or Replace if necessary. C: Clean. R: Replace. A: Adjust. L: Lubricate.

The following items require some mechanical knowledge. Certain items (particularly those marked * and **) may require more technical information and tools. Consult their authorized HONDA dealer.

		ITEMS \ FREQUENCY	WHICHEVER COMES FIRST ⇨ / ⇩ NOTE	ODOMETER READING (NOTE 1) × 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	REFER TO PAGE
				× 1,000 km	1.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	25.6	32.0	38.4	
EMISSION RELATED ITEMS	*	FUEL LINE					I		I		I	3-5
	*	THROTTLE OPERATION					I		I		I	3-5
	*	AIR CLEANER	NOTE 2					R			R	3-6
	*	SPARK PLUG			EVERY 16,000 mi (25,600 km) I EVERY 32,000 mi (51,200 km) R							3-8
	*	VALVE CLEARANCE							I			3-12
		ENGINE OIL			R		R		R		R	3-17
		ENGINE OIL FILTER			R		R		R		R	3-17
	*	ENGINE IDLE SPEED			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	3-20
		RADIATOR COOLANT	NOTE 3				I		I		R	3-20
	*	COOLING SYSTEM					I		I		I	3-20
	*	SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM					I		I		I	3-21
	*	EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	NOTE 4					I			I	3-22
NON-EMISSION RELATED ITEMS		DRIVE CHAIN			EVERY 500 mi (800 km) I, L							3-22
		BRAKE FLUID	NOTE 3			I	I	R	I	I	R	3-26
		BRAKE PADS WEAR				I	I	I	I	I	I	3-27
		BRAKE SYSTEM			I		I		I		I	3-27
	*	BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH					I		I		I	3-29
	*	HEADLIGHT AIM					I		I		I	3-29
		CLUTCH SYSTEM					I		I		I	3-30
		CLUTCH FLUID	NOTE 3			I	I	R	I	I	R	3-30
		SIDE STAND					I		I		I	3-31
	*	SUSPENSION					I		I		I	3-31
	*	NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS			I		I		I		I	3-32
	**	WHEELS/TIRES					I		I		I	3-33
	**	STEERING HEAD BEARINGS			I		I		I		I	3-33

* Should be serviced by your HONDA dealer, unless the owner has proper tools and service data and is mechanically qualified. Refer to the official HONDA shop manual.

** In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by your HONDA dealer.

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. Replace every 2 years, or at the indicated odometer interval, whichever comes first. Replacement requires mechanical skill.
4. California type only.

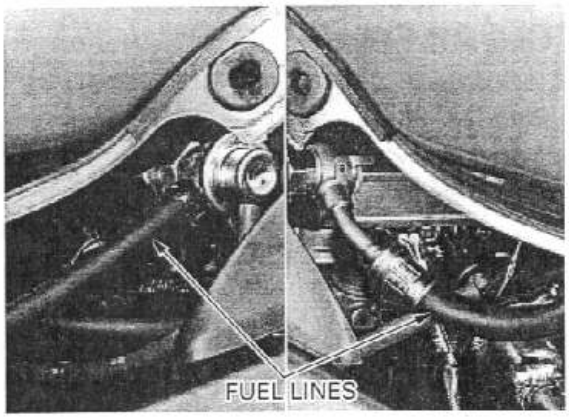
FUEL LINE

Lift the tank slowly, being careful not to overextend the fuel hose.

Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).

Check the fuel lines for deterioration, damage or leakage. Replace the fuel line if necessary.

Install the fuel tank in the reverse order of removal.

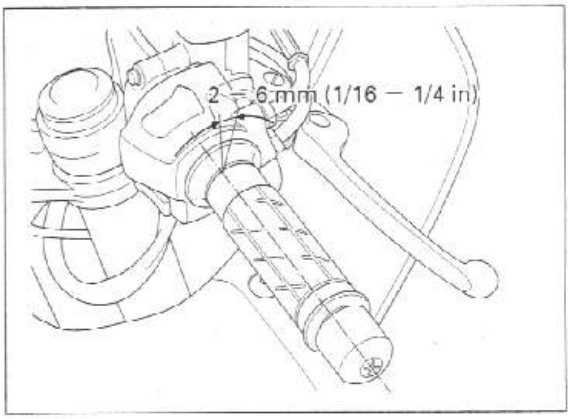


THROTTLE OPERATION

Check for smooth throttle grip full opening and automatic full closing in all steering positions.
Check the throttle cables and replace them if they are deteriorated, kinked or damaged.
Lubricate the throttle cables, if throttle operation is not smooth.

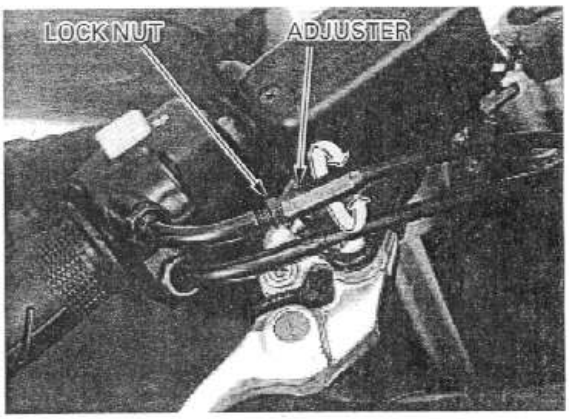
Measure the free play at the throttle grip flange.

FREE PLAY: 2 – 6 mm (1/16 – 1/4 in)



Throttle grip free play can be adjusted at either end of the throttle cable.

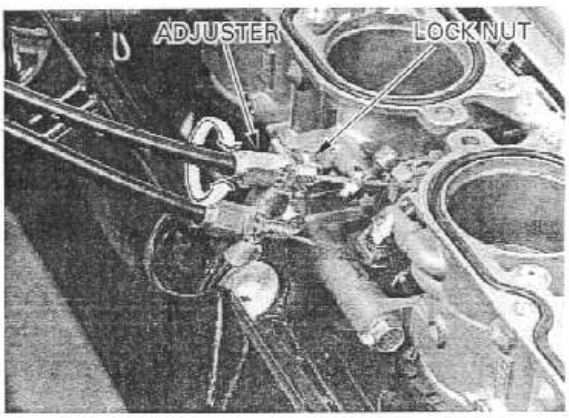
Minor adjustment are made with the upper adjuster. Adjust the free play by loosening the lock nut and turning the adjuster.



Major adjustments are made with the lower adjuster.

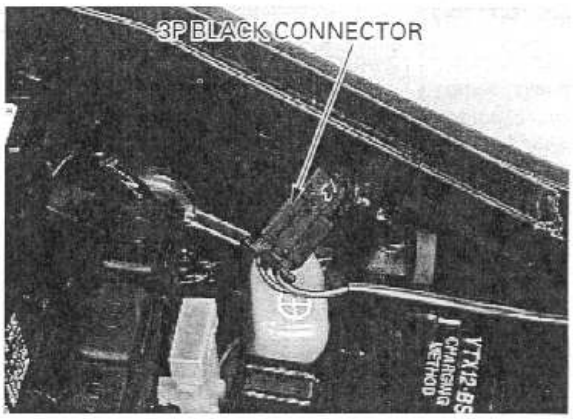
Remove the air cleaner housing (page 5-65).

Adjust the free play by loosening the lock nut and turning the adjuster.
After adjustment, tighten the lock nut securely.
Recheck the throttle operation.
Replace any damaged parts, if necessary.

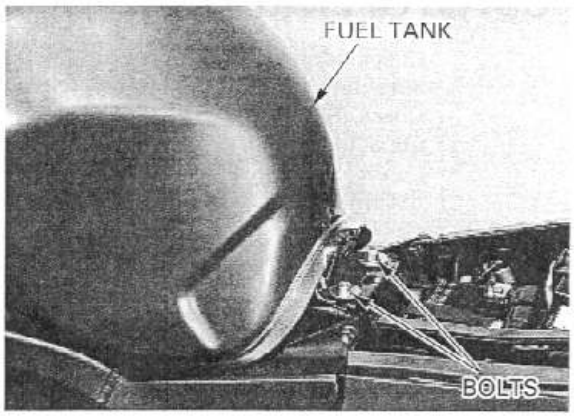


AIR CLEANER

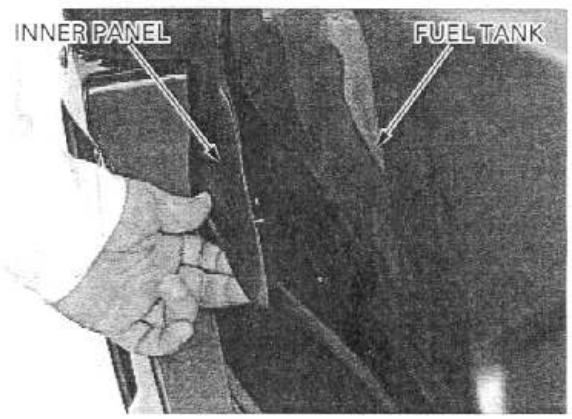
Disconnect the fuel level/reserve sensor 3P black connector.



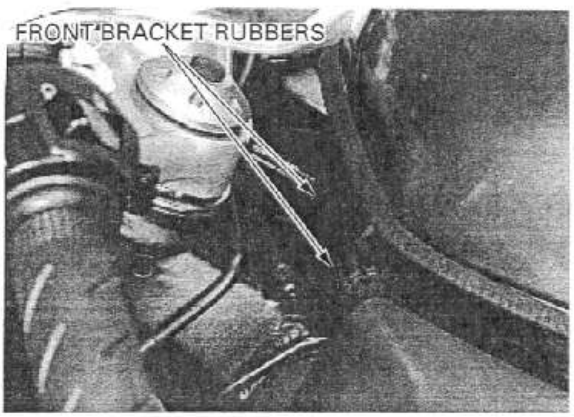
Remove the fuel tank rear mounting bolts.



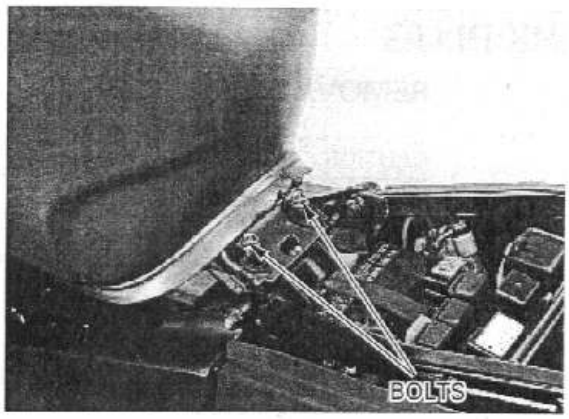
Release the inner panel bosses from the fuel tank.



Pull out the fuel tank front bracket rubbers from the frame.

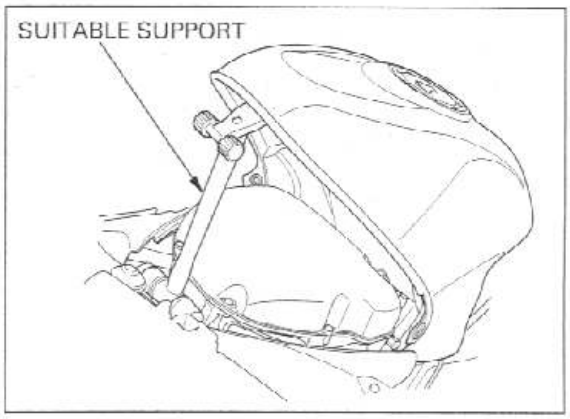


Remove the fuel tank mounting collar and temporarily install the fuel tank mounting bolts.



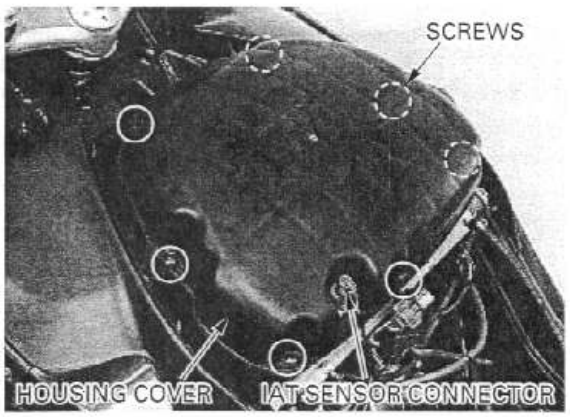
Lift the tank slowly, being careful not to overextend the fuel hose.

Support the front end of the fuel tank using a suitable support as shown.



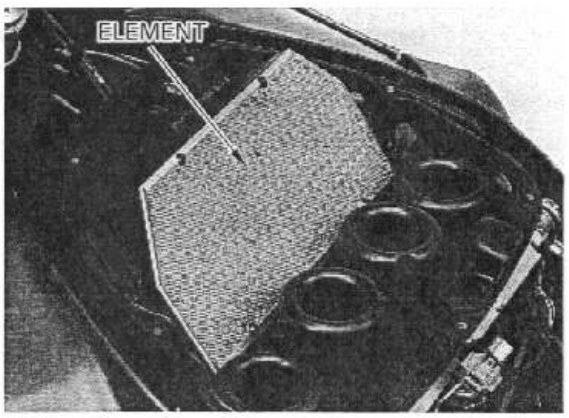
Disconnect the IAT (Intake Air Temperature) sensor connector.

Remove the screws and air cleaner housing cover.



Remove and discard the air cleaner element in accordance with the maintenance schedule (page 3-3, 4).
Also replace the air cleaner element anytime it is excessively dirty or damaged.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



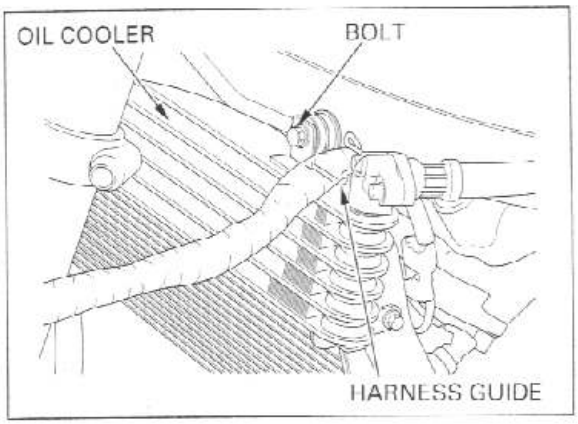
SPARK PLUG

REMOVAL

CAUTION:

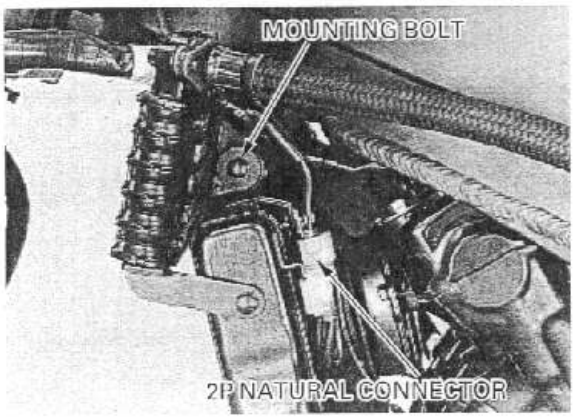
Be careful not to damage the oil cooler and radiator fins.

Remove the following:
- Lower cowl (page 2-3)
- Upper cowl cover/inner panel (page 2-5)
- Wind guard (page 2-14)

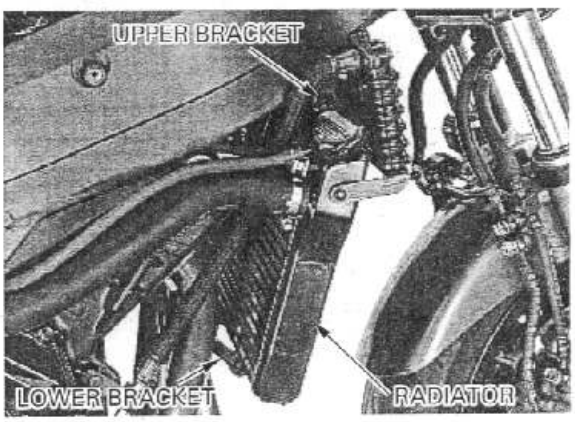


Remove the oil cooler upper mounting bolts and main wire harness guide.

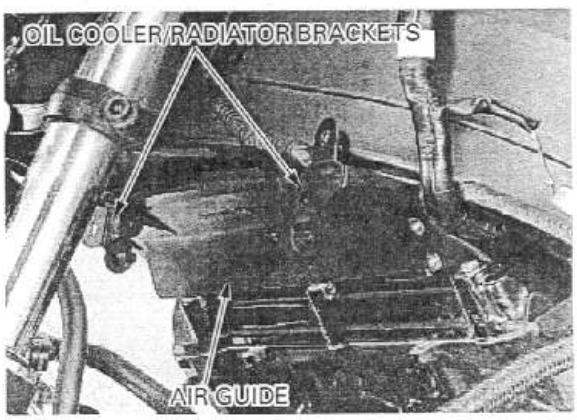
Disconnect the fan motor sub-harness 2P natural connector.
Remove the radiator upper mounting bolt.



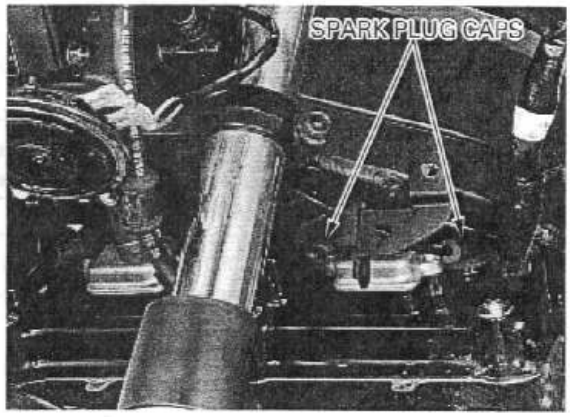
Remove the radiator from the upper and lower brackets by moving it to the left, then move the radiator/oil cooler forward as an assembly.



Remove the air guide from the oil cooler/radiator bracket and cylinder head cover.



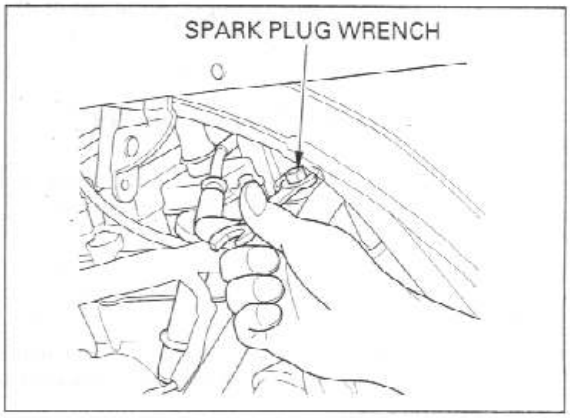
Disconnect the spark plug caps.



NOTE:

Clean around the spark plug bases with compressed air before removing, and be sure no debris is allowed to enter the combustion chamber.

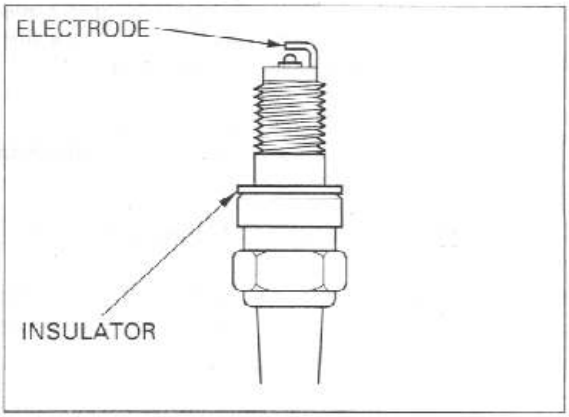
Remove the spark plug using the supplied spark plug wrench or an equivalent.



Inspect or replace as described in the maintenance schedule.

INSPECTION ('99:)

Check the following and replace if necessary (recommended spark plug: page 3-1)
- Insulator for damage
- Electrodes for wear
- Burning condition, discoloration

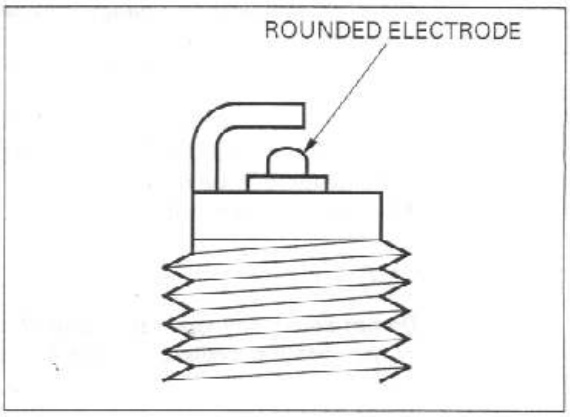


If the electrode is contaminated with accumulated objects or dirt, clean the electrode using the spark plug cleaner.

CAUTION:

- ***This motorcycle's spark plug is equipped with platinum type electrodes. Do not use a wire brush to clean the electrodes.***
- ***The plug cleaner should be used with air pressure of less than 6 kgf/cm² (85 psi) and for less than 20 seconds.***

Replace the plug if the center electrode is rounded as shown in the illustration.



Always use the specified spark plugs on this motorcycle.

SPECIFIED SPARK PLUG: IMR9A–9H (NGK)

Check the gap between the center and side electrodes with a wire type feeler gauge.

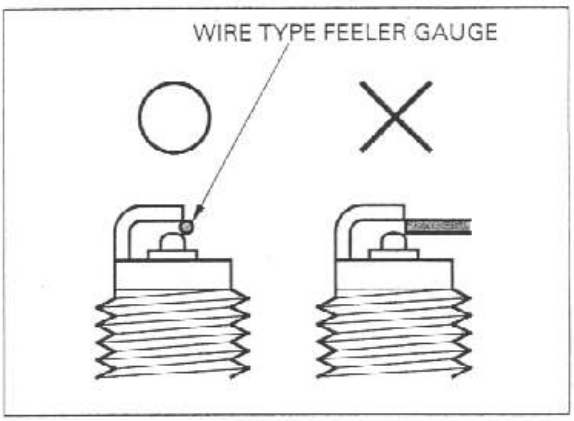
CAUTION:

To prevent damaging the platinum coating of the center electrodes, use a wire type feeler gauge to check the spark plug gap.

Make sure the 1.0 mm (0.04 in) diameter plug gauge does not insert between the gap.
If the gauge can be inserted into the gap, replace the plug with a new one.

CAUTION:

Do not adjust the spark plug gap. If the gap is out of specification, replace the spark plug with a new one.



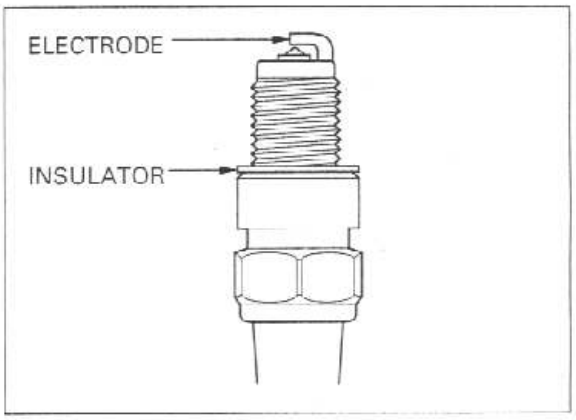
INSPECTION (After '99:)

Check the following and replace if necessary (recommended spark plug: page 3-1)
- Insulator for damage
- Electrodes for wear
- Burning condition, discoloration

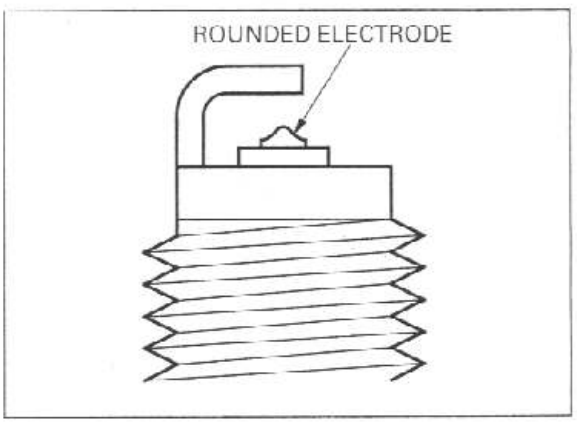
If the electrodes are contaminated with accumulated objects or dirt, replace the spark plug.

CAUTION:

This motorcycle's spark plug is equipped with an iridium center electrode. Replace the spark plug if the electrodes are contaminated.



Replace the plug if the center electrode is rounded as shown in the illustration.



Always use the specified spark plugs on this motorcycle.

SPECIFIED SPARK PLUG: IMR9A–9H (NGK)

Check the gap between the center and side electrodes with a wire type feeler gauge.

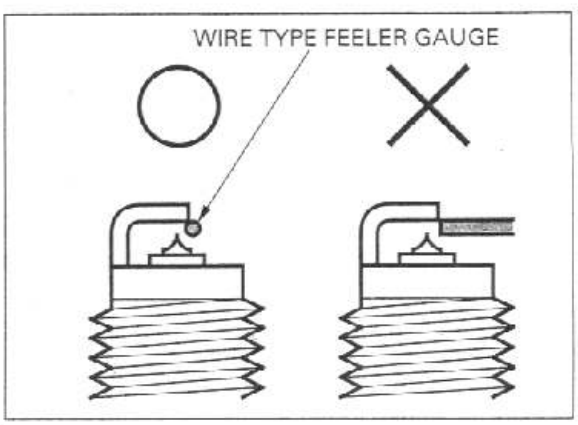
CAUTION:

To prevent damaging the iridium center electrode, use a wire type feeler gauge to check the spark plug gap.

Make sure the 1.0 mm (0.04 in) diameter plug gauge does not insert between the gap.
If the gauge can be inserted into the gap, replace the plug with a new one.

CAUTION:

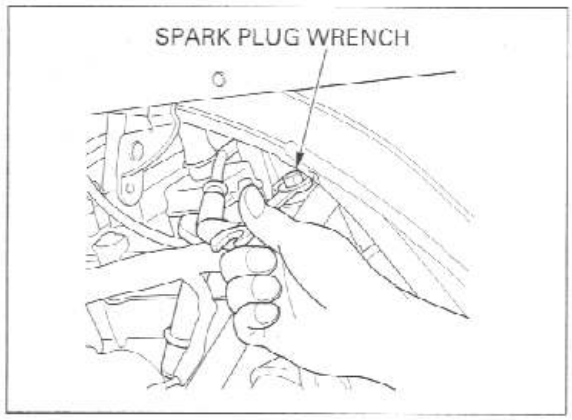
Do not adjust the spark plug gap. If the gap is out of specification, replace the spark plug with a new one.



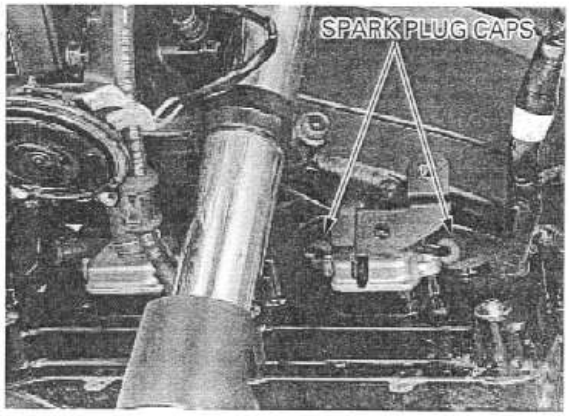
Reinstall the spark plug in the cylinder head and finger-tighten, then torque to specification.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

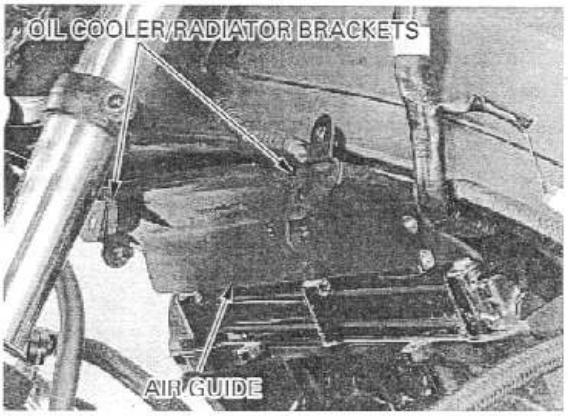
If using a new plug, install as follows:
Install and finger-tighten the new spark plug, then tighten it about 1/2 turn after the sealing washer contacts the seat of the plug hole.



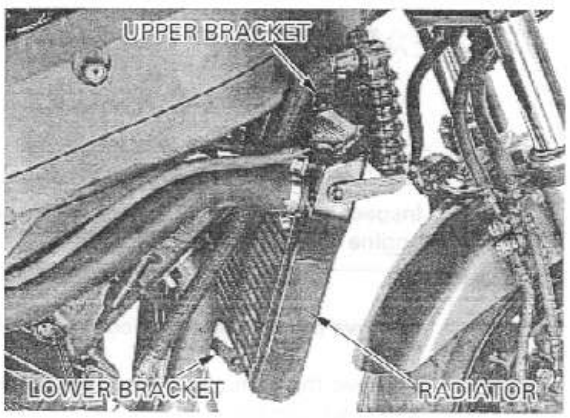
Install the spark plug caps.



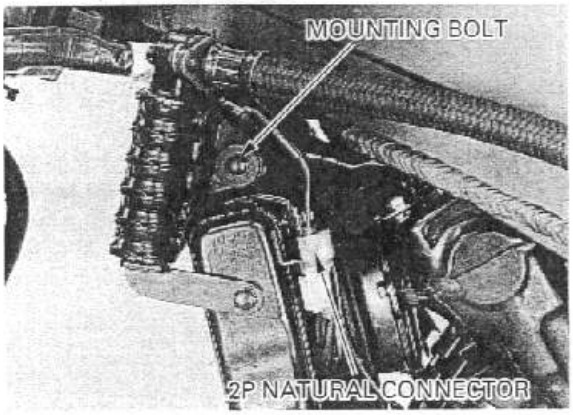
Install the air guide by aligning its bosses with the oil cooler/radiator brackets.



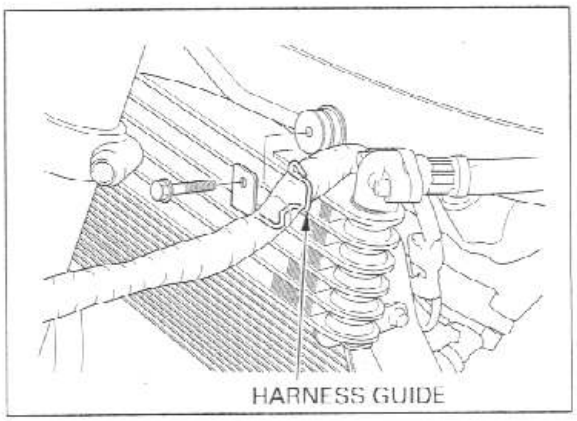
Install the radiator/oil cooler assembly aligning the radiator grommets with the upper and lower brackets.



Install and tighten the radiator upper mounting bolt. Connect the fan motor sub harness 2P natural connector.

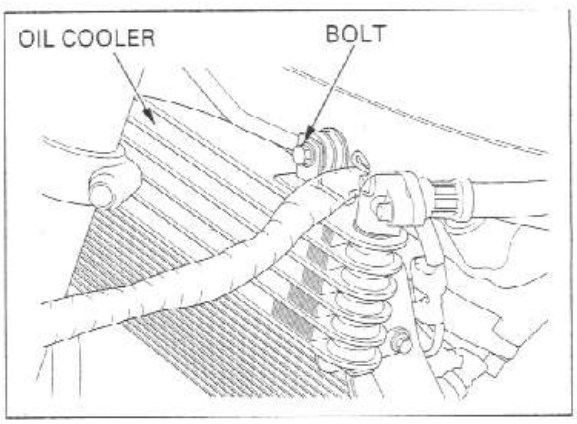


Install the main wire harness guide onto the left oil cooler mounting boss as shown.



Install and tighten the oil cooler upper mounting bolts.

Install the following:
—Wing guard (page 2-14)
—Upper cowl cover/inner panel (page 2-7)
—Lower cowl (page 2-4)



VALVE CLEARANCE

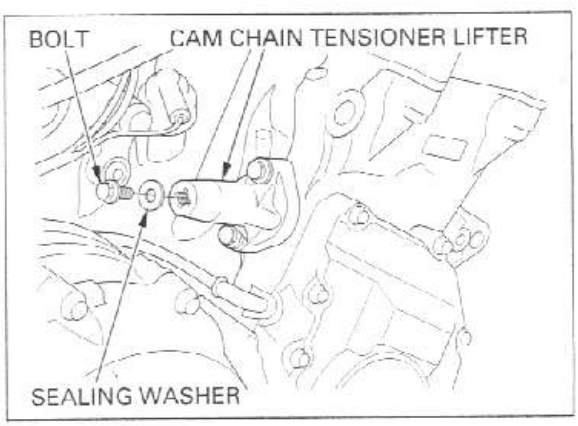
INSPECTION

NOTE:

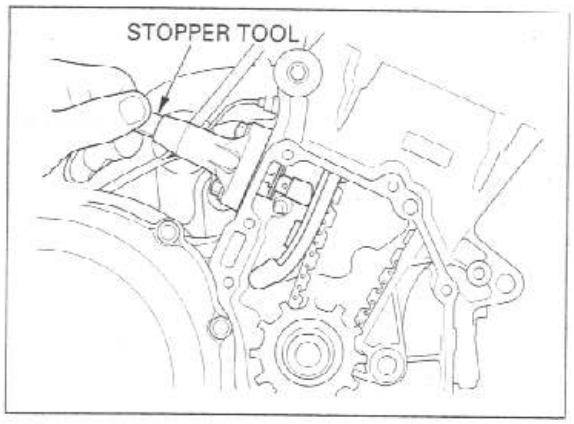
Inspect and adjust the valve clearance while the engine is cold (below 35 °C/95 °F).

Remove the cylinder head cover (page 8-5).

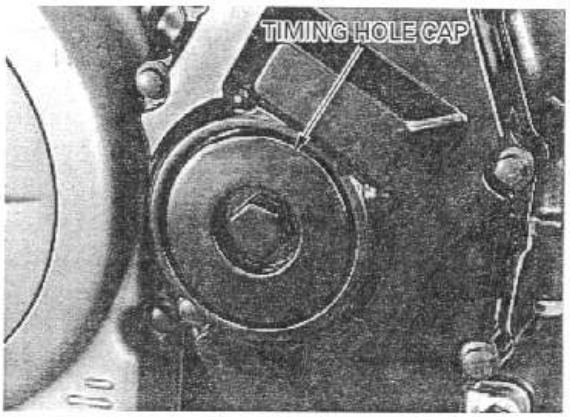
Remove the cam chain tensioner lifter sealing bolt and sealing washer.



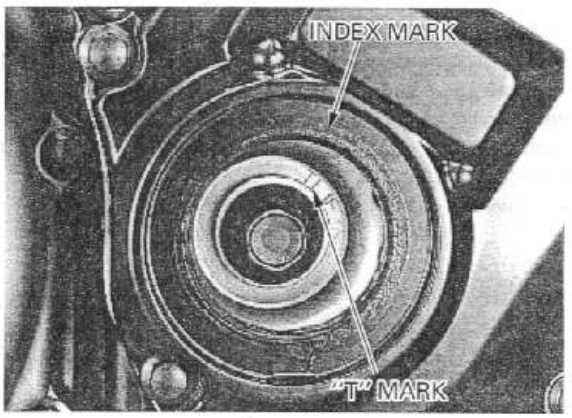
Turn the cam chain tensioner lifter shaft fully and secure it using the mechanic's tensioner stopper tool (page 8-6).



Remove the timing hole cap and O-ring.

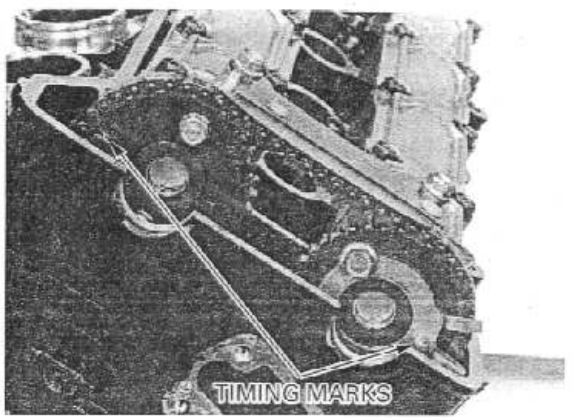


Turn the crankshaft clockwise so the "T" mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor aligns with the index mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor cover.



The timing marks ("IN" and "EX") on the cam sprockets must be flush with the cylinder head surface and facing outward as shown.

If the timing marks on the cam sprocket face inward, turn the crankshaft clockwise one full turn (360°) and realign the timing marks with the cylinder head surface so they are facing outward.



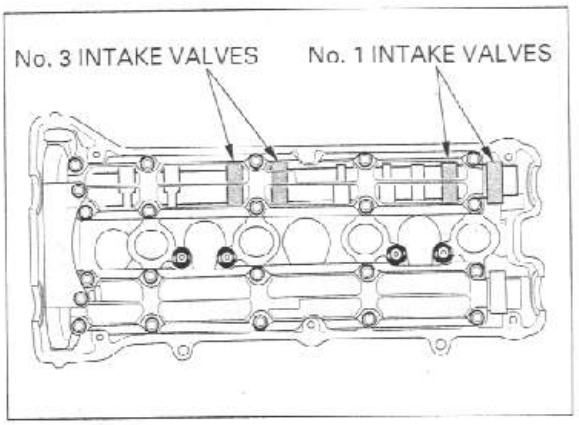
Insert the feeler gauge between the valve lifter and the cam lobe.

Record the clearance for each valve for reference in shim selection if adjustment is required.

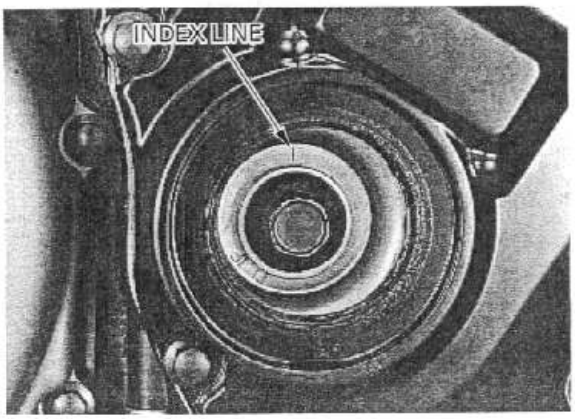
Check the valve clearance for the No. 1 and No. 3 cylinder intake valves using a feeler gauge.

VALVE CLEARANCE:

IN: 0.16 ± 0.03 mm (0.006 ± 0.001 in)



Turn the crankshaft clockwise 1/2 turn (180°) so the index line on the ignition pulse generator rotor faces up as shown.

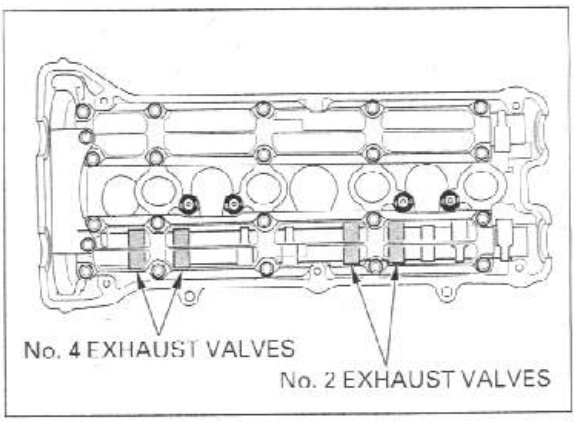


Record the clearance for each valve for reference in shim selection if adjustment is required.

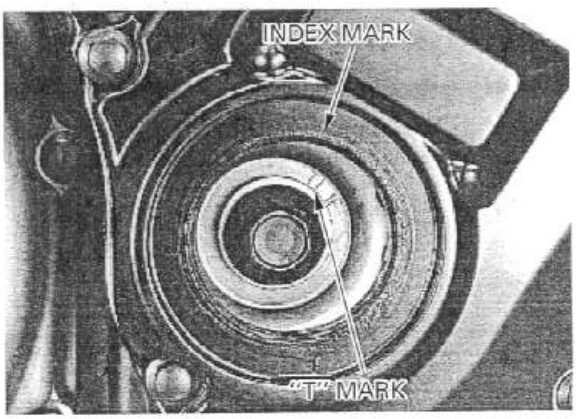
Check the valve clearance for the No. 2 and No. 4 cylinder exhaust valves using a feeler gauge.

VALVE CLEARANCE:

EX: 0.22 ± 0.03 mm (0.009 ± 0.001 in)



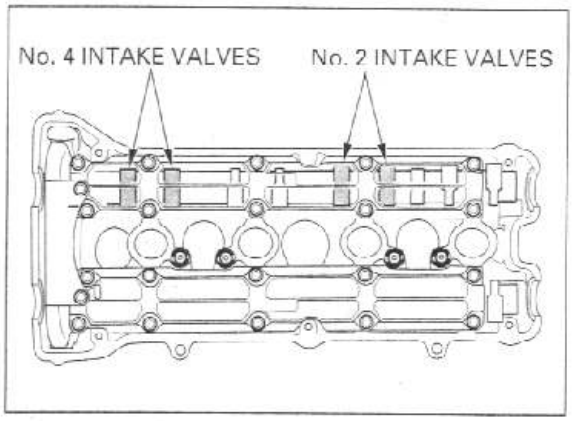
Turn the crankshaft clockwise 1/2 turn (180°) so the "T" mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor aligns with the index mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor cover.



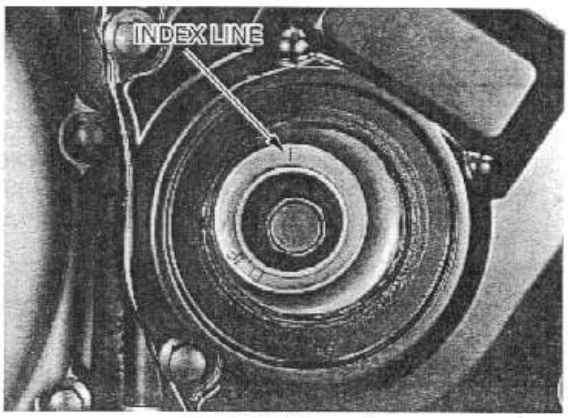
Record the clearance for each valve for reference in shim selection if adjustment is required.

Check the valve clearance for the No. 2 and No. 4 cylinder intake valves using feeler gauge.

VALVE CLEARANCE:
IN: 0.16 ± 0.03 mm (0.006 ± 0.001 in)



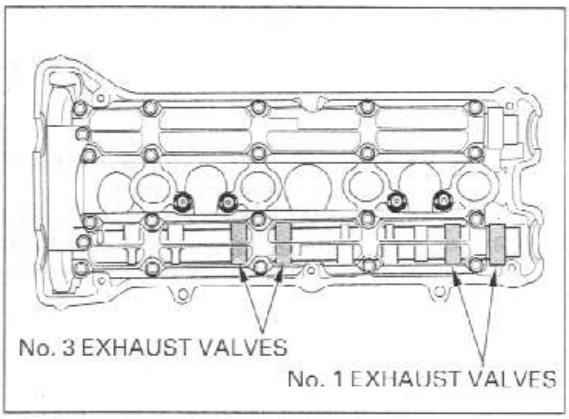
Turn the crankshaft clockwise 1/2 turn (180°) so the index line on the ignition pulse generator rotor faces up as shown.



Record the clearance for each valve for reference in shim selection if adjustment is required.

Check the valve clearance for the No. 1 and No. 3 cylinder exhaust valves using a feeler gauge.

VALVE CLEARANCE:
EX: 0.22 ± 0.03 mm (0.009 ± 0.001 in)

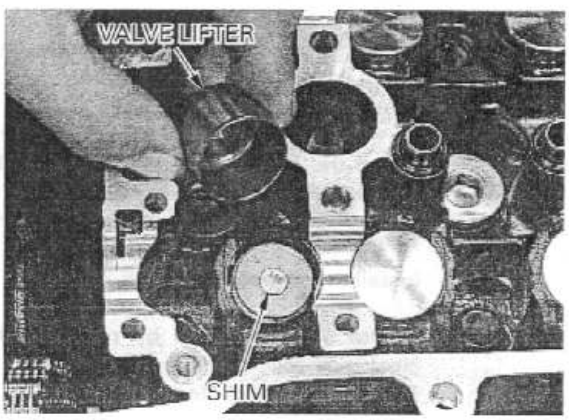


ADJUSTMENT

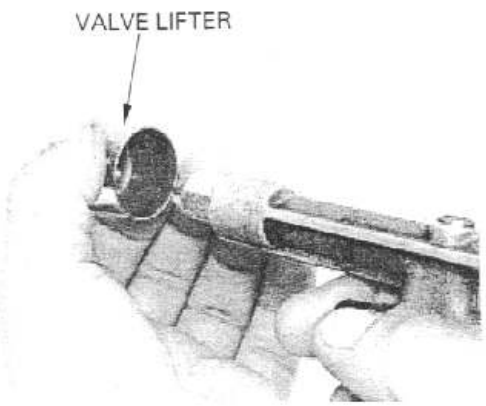
Remove the camshaft (page 8-7).
Remove the valve lifters and shims.

NOTE

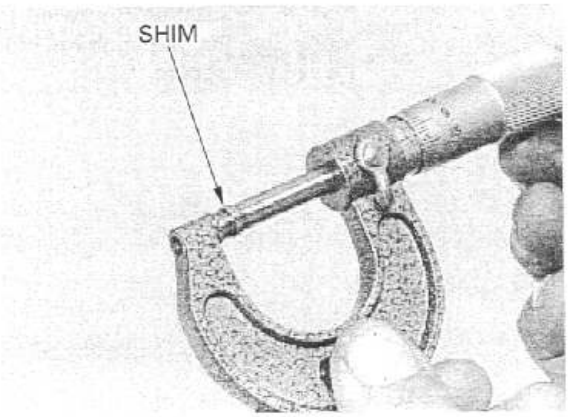
- The shims may stick to the inside of the valve lifters. Do not allow the shims to fall into the crankcase.
- Mark all valve lifters and shims to ensure correct reassembly in their original locations.
- The valve lifter can be easily removed with a valve lapping tool or magnet.
- The shims can be easily removed with tweezers or magnet.



Clean the valve shim contact area in the valve lifter with compressed air.



Measure the shim thickness and record it.



NOTE:

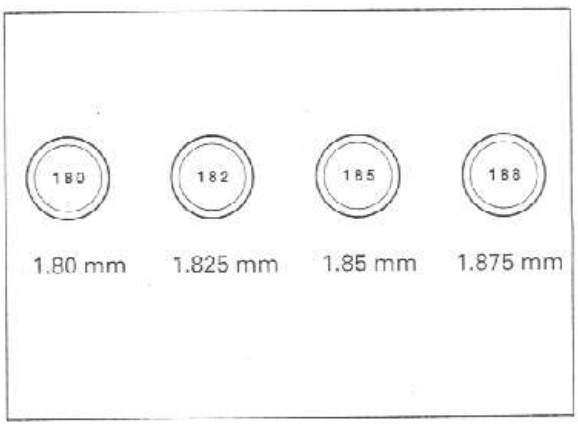
Sixty-five different shim thicknesses are available from 1.200 mm to 2.800 mm in intervals of 0.025 mm.

Calculate the new shim thickness using the equation below.
A = (B − C) + D

A: New shim thickness
B: Recorded valve clearance
C: Specified valve clearance
D: Old shim thickness

NOTE:

- Verify the correct shim thickness by measuring the shim with a micrometer.
- Reface the valve seat if carbon deposits result in a calculated dimension of over 2.800 mm.



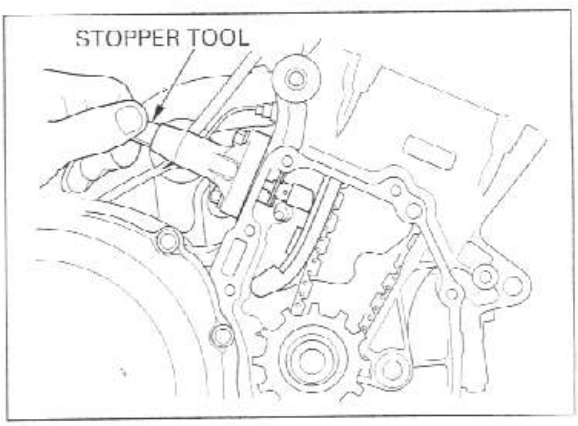
Install the newly selected shim on the valve retainer.
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the valve lifters.
Install the valve lifters into the valve lifter bores.

NOTE:

Install the shims and valve lifters in their original locations.

Install the camshaft (page 8-23).

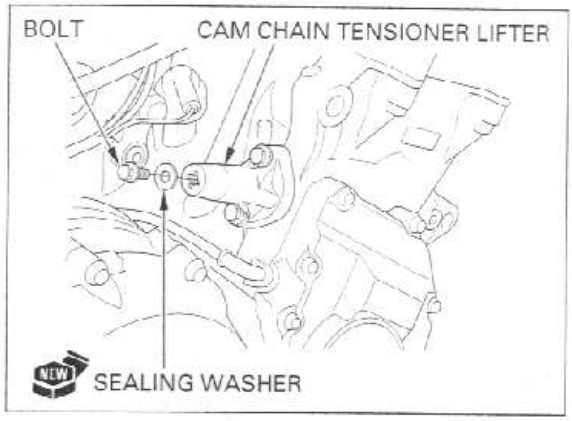
Rotate the camshafts by rotating the crankshaft clockwise several times.
Recheck the valve clearance.



Remove the cam chain tensioner stopper tool.

Install the new sealing washer and cam chain tensioner lifter sealing bolt.
Tighten the bolt securely.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

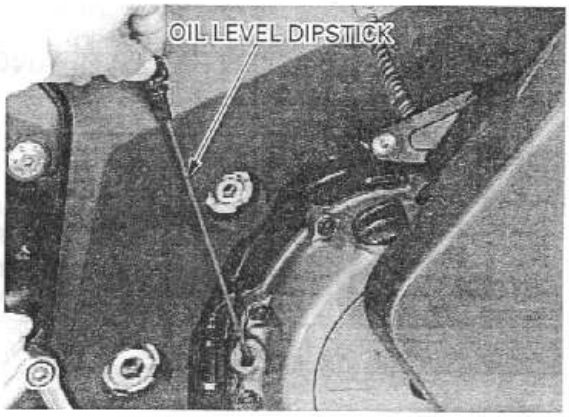


ENGINE OIL/OIL FILTER

OIL LEVEL INSPECTION

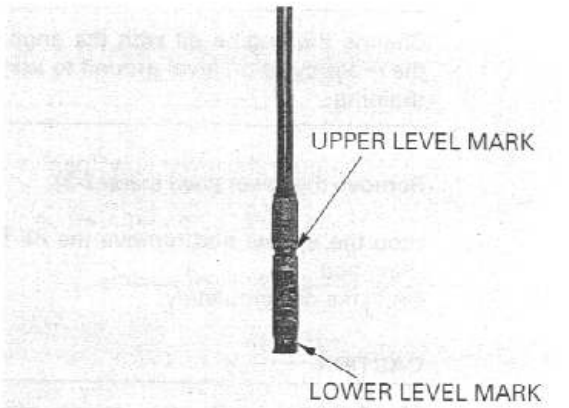
Start the engine and let it idle for 2—3 minutes.
Turn off the engine and support the motorcycle in an upright position on level ground.

Remove the oil level dipstick and wipe it clean.
Reinstall the oil level dipstick, but do not screw it in.

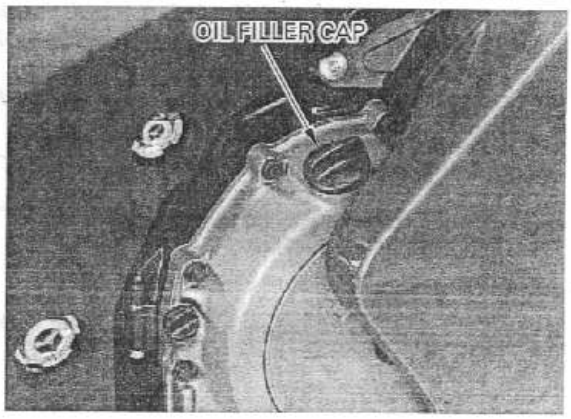


Remove the oil level dipstick and check the oil level.

If the level is below the lower mark on the dipstick, fill the crankcase with the recommended oil.



Remove the oil filler cap.

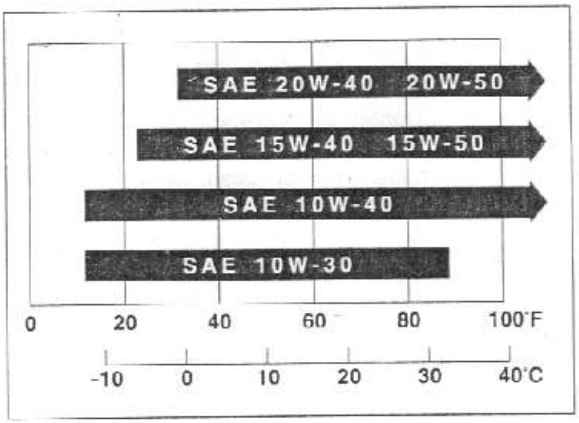


Add the recommended engine oil to the upper level mark.

RECOMMENDED ENGINE OIL:
HONDA GN4 4-stroke oil or equivalent motor oil
API service classification: SF or SG
Viscosity: 10W—40

NOTE:

Other viscosities shown in the chart may be used when the average temperature in your riding area is within the indicated range.

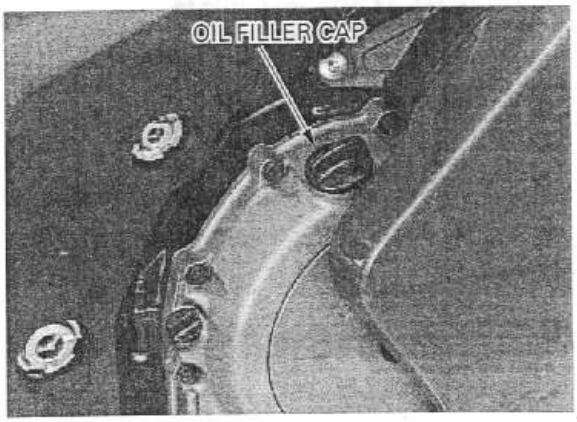


Reinstall the filler cap and dipstick.

ENGINE OIL & FILTER CHANGE

⚠WARNING

If the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed are. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.



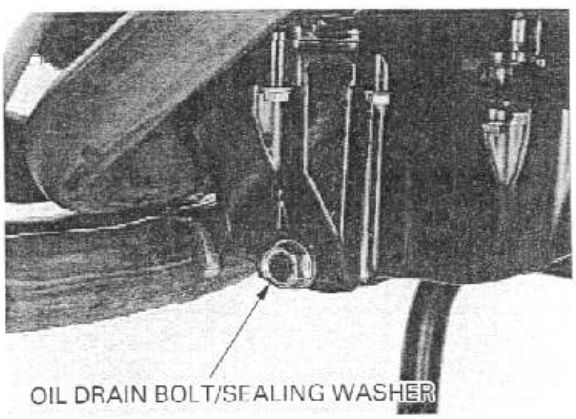
Warm up the engine.

NOTE:

Change the engine oil with the engine warm and the motorcycle on level ground to assure complete draining.

Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).

Stop the engine and remove the oil filler cap and drain bolt.
Drain the oil completely.



CAUTION:

Used engine oil may cause skin cancer if repeatedly left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods. Although this is unlikely unless you handle used oil on a daily basis, it is still advisable to thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible after handling used oil.

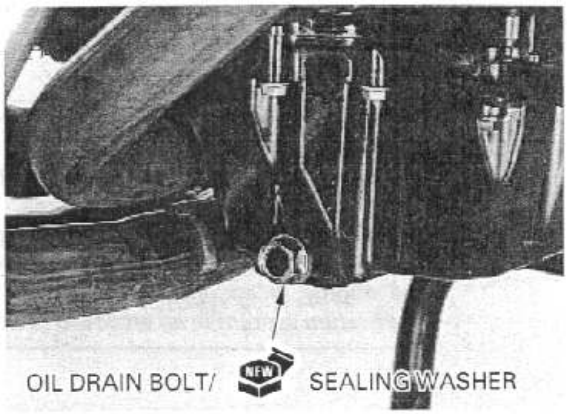
Remove and discard the oil filter cartridge using the special tool.

TOOL:
Oil filter wrench 07HAA-PJ70100



Check that the sealing washer on the drain bolt is in good condition, and replace if necessary.
Install and tighten the drain bolt.

TORQUE: 29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m , 22 lbf·ft)



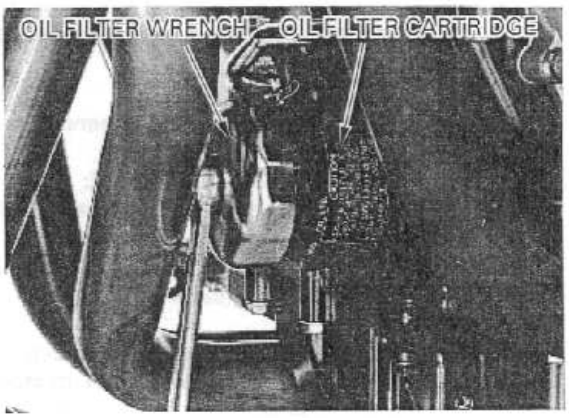
Apply oil to the new oil filter O-ring.



Install the new oil filter and tighten it to the specified torque.

TOOL:
Oil filter wrench 07HAA-PJ70100

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lnf·ft)



Fill the crankcase with the recommended engine oil.

OIL CAPACITY:
3.8 ℓ (4.0 US qt , 3.3 Imp qt)
3.9 ℓ (4.1 US qt , 3.4 Imp qt)

Install the oil filler cap.

Start the engine and let it idle for 2 to 3 minutes.
Stop the engine and recheck the oil level.
Make sure there are no oil leaks.



ENGINE IDLE SPEED



⚠WARNING

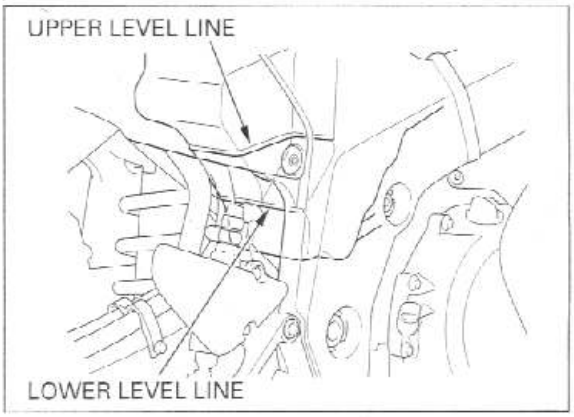
When the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and lead to death. Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in an enclosed area.

NOTE:

- Inspect and adjust the idle speed after all other engine maintenance items have been performed and are within specifications.
- The engine must be warm for accurate idle speed inspection and adjustment.

Warm up the engine for about 10 minutes.
Turn the throttle stop screw as required to obtain the specified idle speed.

IDLE SPEED: 1,100 ± 50 rpm



RADIATOR COOLANT

Check the coolant level of the reserve tank with the engine running at normal operating temperature.
The level should be between the "UPPER" and "LOWER" level lines.

If necessary, add the recommended coolant.

RECOMMENDED ANTIFREEZE:
High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors.

Remove the seat (page 2-2).

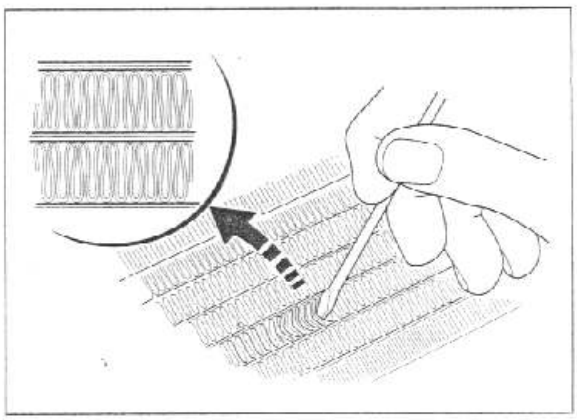
Remove the reserve tank filler cap and fill to the "UPPER" level line with a 1:1 mixture of distilled water and antifreeze.
Reinstall the filler cap.



COOLING SYSTEM

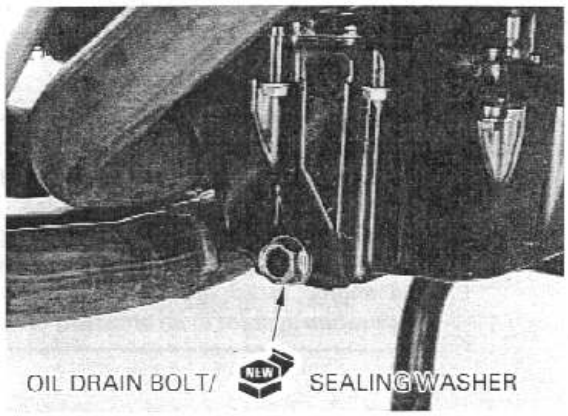
Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).

Check the radiator air passages for clogs or damage.
Straighten bent fins, and remove insects, mud or other obstructions with compressed air or low water pressure.
Replace the radiator if the air flow is restricted over more than 20 % of the radiating surface.



Check that the sealing washer on the drain bolt is in good condition, and replace if necessary.
Install and tighten the drain bolt.

TORQUE: 29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m , 22 lbf·ft)



Apply oil to the new oil filter O-ring.



Install the new oil filter and tighten it to the specified torque.

TOOL:
Oil filter wrench 07HAA-PJ70100

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lnf·ft)

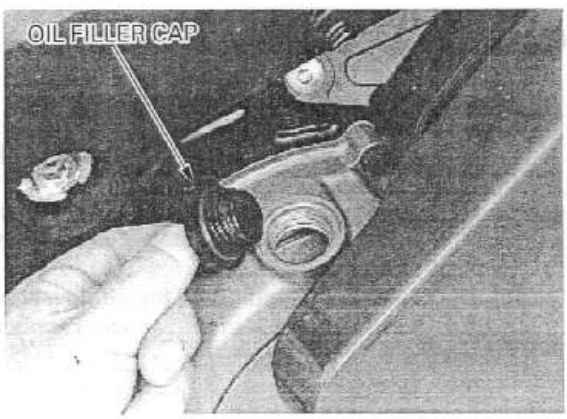


Fill the crankcase with the recommended engine oil.

OIL CAPACITY:
3.8 ℓ (4.0 US qt , 3.3 Imp qt)
3.9 ℓ (4.1 US qt , 3.4 Imp qt)

Install the oil filler cap.

Start the engine and let it idle for 2 to 3 minutes.
Stop the engine and recheck the oil level.
Make sure there are no oil leaks.



ENGINE IDLE SPEED



⚠WARNING

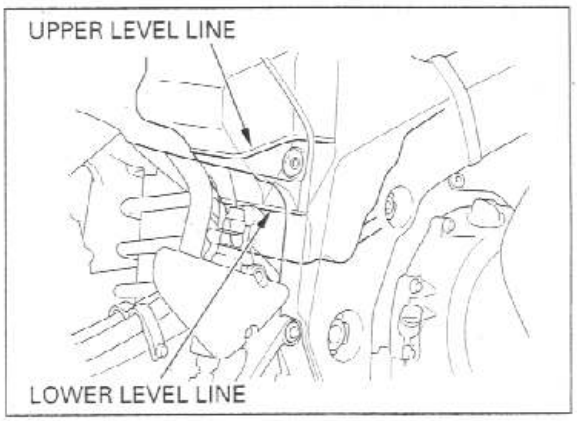
When the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and lead to death. Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in an enclosed area.

NOTE:

- Inspect and adjust the idle speed after all other engine maintenance items have been performed and are within specifications.
- The engine must be warm for accurate idle speed inspection and adjustment.

Warm up the engine for about 10 minutes.
Turn the throttle stop screw as required to obtain the specified idle speed.

IDLE SPEED: 1,100 ± 50 rpm



RADIATOR COOLANT

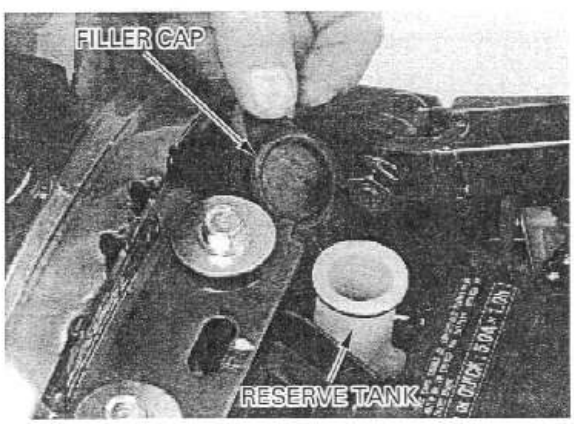
Check the coolant level of the reserve tank with the engine running at normal operating temperature.
The level should be between the "UPPER" and "LOWER" level lines.

If necessary, add the recommended coolant.

RECOMMENDED ANTIFREEZE:
High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors.

Remove the seat (page 2-2).

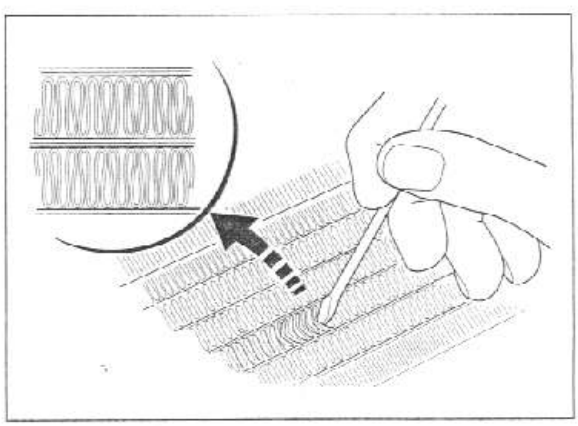
Remove the reserve tank filler cap and fill to the "UPPER" level line with a 1:1 mixture of distilled water and antifreeze.
Reinstall the filler cap.



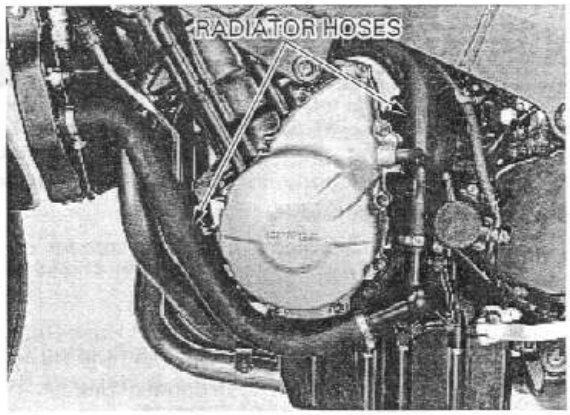
COOLING SYSTEM

Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).

Check the radiator air passages for clogs or damage.
Straighten bent fins, and remove insects, mud or other obstructions with compressed air or low water pressure.
Replace the radiator if the air flow is restricted over more than 20 % of the radiating surface.



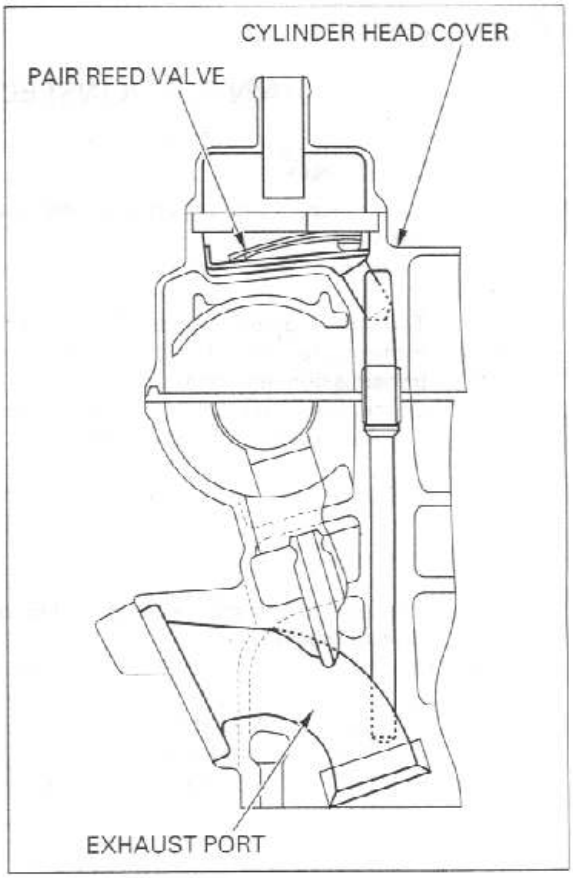
Inspect the radiator hoses for cracks or deterioration, and replace if necessary.
Check the tightness of all hose clamps and fasteners.



SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM

NOTE:

- This model is equipped with a built-in secondary air supply system. The pulse secondary air supply system is located on the cylinder head cover.
- The secondary air supply system introduces filtered air into exhaust gases in the exhaust port. The secondary air is drawn into the exhaust port whenever there is a negative pressure pulse in the exhaust system. This charged secondary air promotes burning of the unburned exhaust gases and changes a considerable amount of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into relatively harmless carbon dioxide and water.

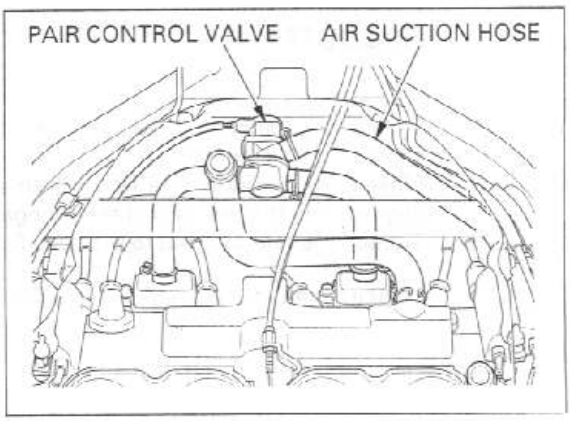


Check the PAIR (Pulse Secondary Air Injection) hoses between the PAIR control solenoid valve and cylinder head cover for deterioration, damage or loose connections. Make sure the hoses are not cracked.

NOTE:

If the hoses show any signs of heat damage, inspect the PAIR check valve in the PAIR reed valve cover for damage.

Check the air suction hose between the air cleaner housing and PAIR control solenoid valve for deterioration, damage or loose connections.
Make sure the hoses are not kinked, pinched or cracked.

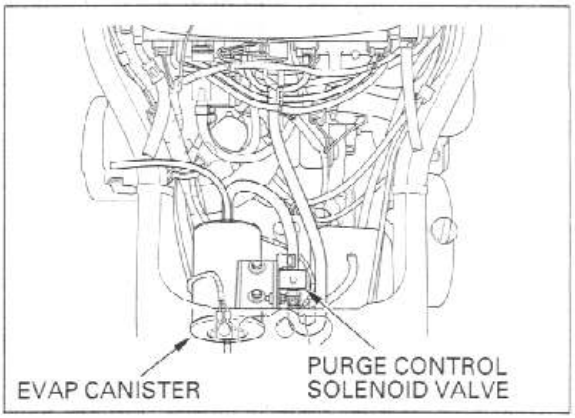


EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (CALIFORNIA TYPE ONLY)

Check the hoses between the fuel tank, EVAP canister, EVAP purge control solenoid valve and throttle body for deterioration, damage or loose connections.

Check the EVAP canister for cracks or other damage.

Refer to the Vacuum Hose Routing Diagram Label (page 1-52) and Cable & Harness Routing (page 1-24) for hose connections.



DRIVE CHAIN

DRIVE CHAIN SLACK INSPECTION

⚠WARNING

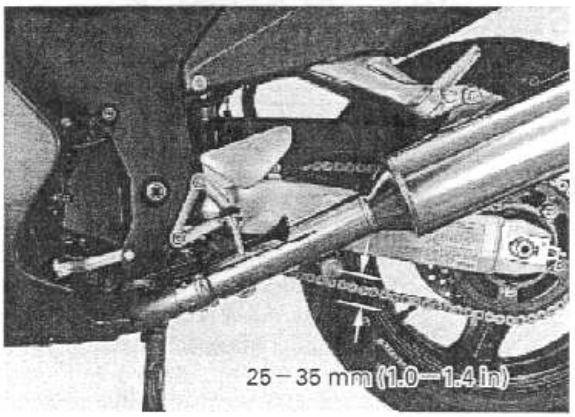
Never inspect and adjust the drive chain while the engine is running.

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF", place the motorcycle on its side stand and shift the transmission into neutral.
Check the slack in the drive chain lower run midway between the sprockets.

CHAIN SLACK: 25 – 35 mm (1.0 – 1.4 in)

CAUTION:

Excessive chain slack, 50 mm (2.0 in) or more, may damage the frame.

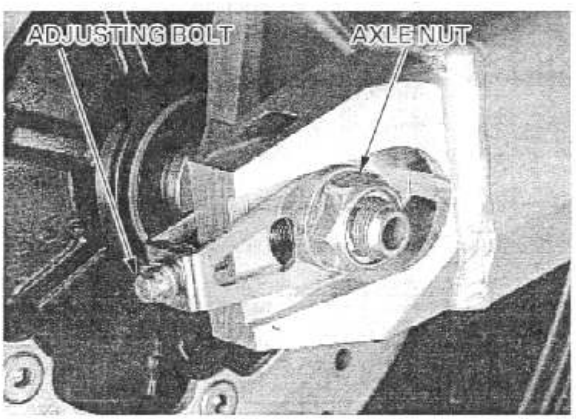


Lubricate the drive chain with # 80 – 90 gear oil or Pro Honda chain lube designed specifically for use with O-ring chains. Wipe off any excess oil or chain lubricant.

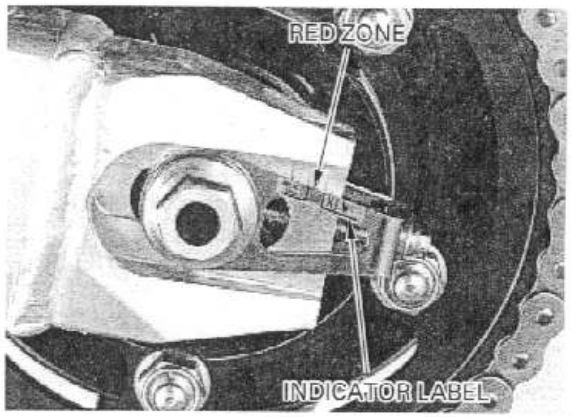
ADJUSTMENT

Loosen the rear axle nut.
Turn both adjusting bolts until the correct drive chain slack is obtained.
Make sure the index marks on both adjusters are aligned with the rear end of the swingarm.
Tighten the rear axle nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)

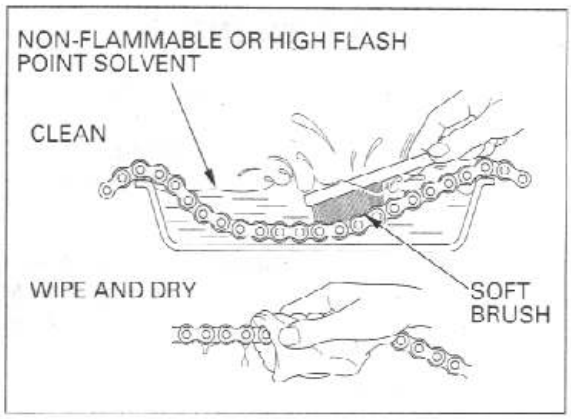


Recheck the drive chain slack and free wheel rotation.
Lubricate the drive chain with #80–90 gear oil or Pro Honda chain lube designed specifically for use with O-ring chains. Wipe off any excess oil or chain lubricant.
Check the drive chain wear indicator label attached on the left drive chain adjuster.
If the red zone of the indicator label reaches the end of the swingarm, replace the drive chain with a new one (page 3-24).

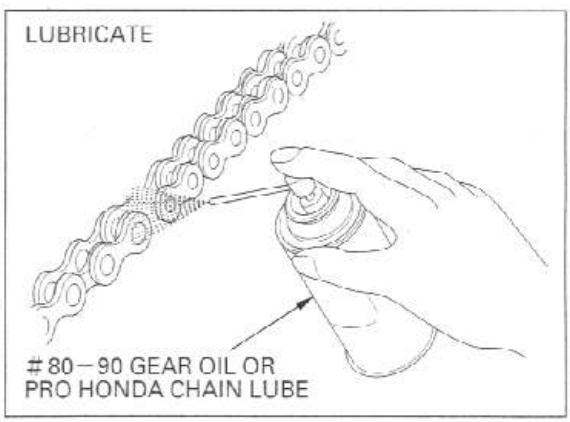


CLEANING AND LUBRICATION

Clean the chain with non-flammable or high flash point solvent and wipe it dry.
Be sure the chain has dried completely before lubricating.
Inspect the drive chain for possible damage or wear.
Replace any chain that has damaged rollers, loose fitting links, or otherwise appears unserviceable.
Installing a new chain on badly worn sprockets will cause the new chain to wear quickly.
Inspect and replace sprocket as necessary.

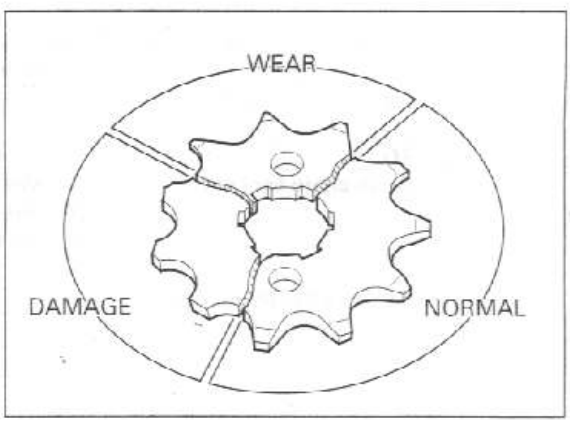


Lubricate the drive chain with #80–90 gear oil or Pro Honda chain lube designed specifically for use with O-ring chains. Wipe off any excess oil or chain lubricant.



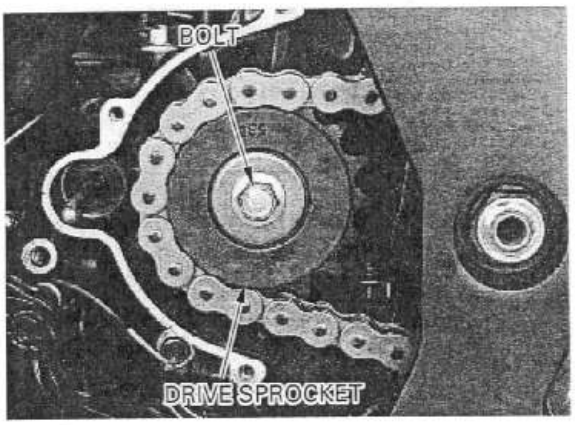
SPROCKET INSPECTION

Inspect the drive and driven sprocket teeth for wear or damage, replace if necessary.
Never use a new drive chain on worn sprockets.
Both chain and sprockets must be in good condition, or the new replacement chain will wear rapidly.



Check the attaching bolts and nuts on the drive and driven sprockets.
If any are loose, torque them.

TORQUE:
Drive sprocket bolt:
54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)
Driven sprocket nut:
108 N·m (11.0 kgf·m , 80 lbf·ft)



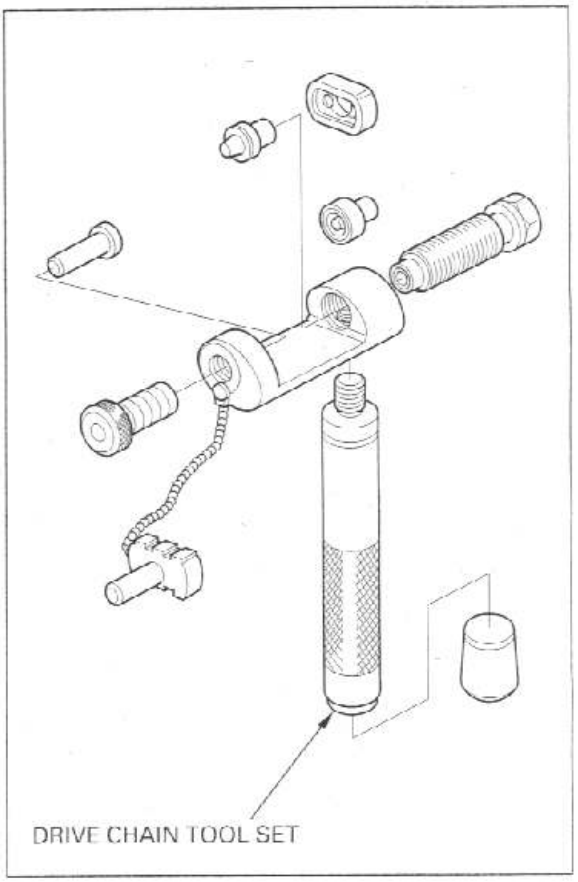
REPLACEMENT

This motorcycle uses a drive chain with a staked master link.
Loosen the drive chain (page 3-22).
Assemble the special tool as shown.

TOOL:
Drive chain tool set 07HMH-MR10103 or 07HMH-MR1010B (U.S.A. only)

NOTE:

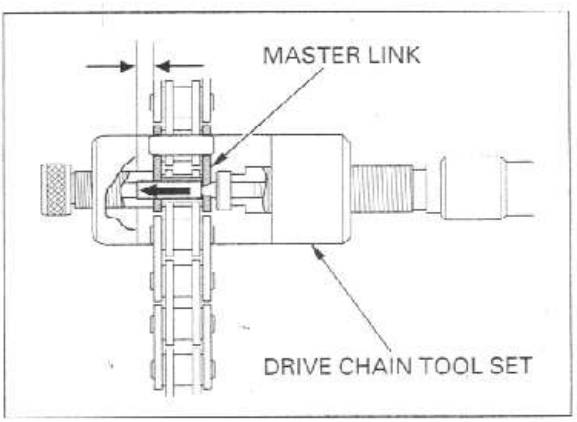
When using the special tool, follow the manufacturer's instruction.



Locate the crimped pin ends of the master link from the outside of the chain, and remove the link with the drive chain tool set.

TOOL:
Drive chain tool set 07HMH-MR10103 or 07HMH-MR1010B (U.S.A. only)

Remove the drive chain.

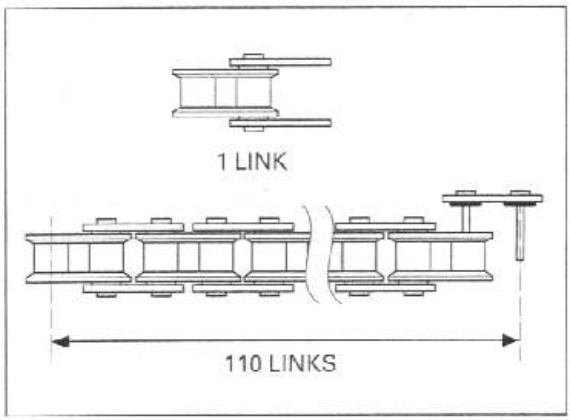


Remove the excess drive chain links from the new drive chain with the drive chain tool set.

NOTE:

Include the master link when you count the drive chain links.

STANDARD LINKS: 110 links
REPLACEMENT CHAIN:
DID: DID50ZVS-120ZB
RK: RK50LFOZ1-120LJ-FZ



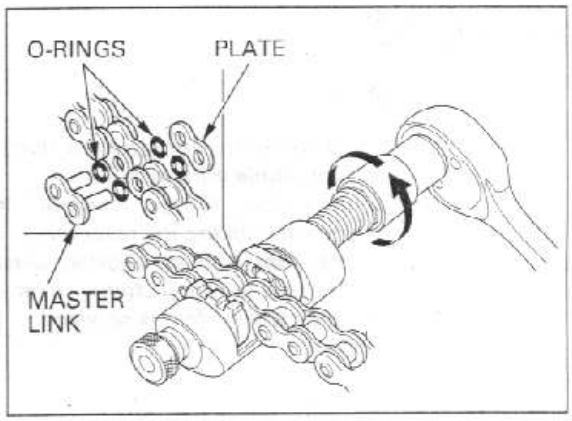
CAUTION:

Never reuse the old drive chain, master link, master link plate and O-rings.

Assemble the new master link, O-rings and plate.

CAUTION:

Insert the master link from the inside of the drive chain, and install the plate with the identification mark facing the outside.



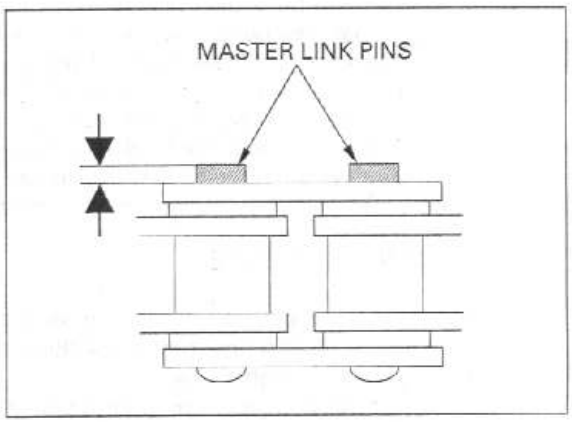
Assemble and set the drive chain tool set.

TOOL:

Drive chain tool set	07HMH-MR10103 or 07HMH-MR1010B (U.S.A. only)

Make sure the master link pins are installed properly.
Measure the master link pin length projected from the plate.

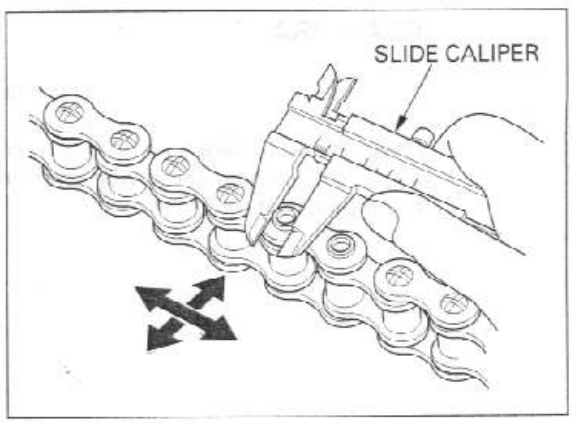
STANDARD LENGTH:
DID: 1.15 – 1.55 mm (0.045 – 0.061 in)
RK: 1.20 – 1.40 mm (0.047 – 0.055 in)



Stake the master link pins.

Make sure the pins are staked properly by measuring the diameter of the staked area using a slide caliper.

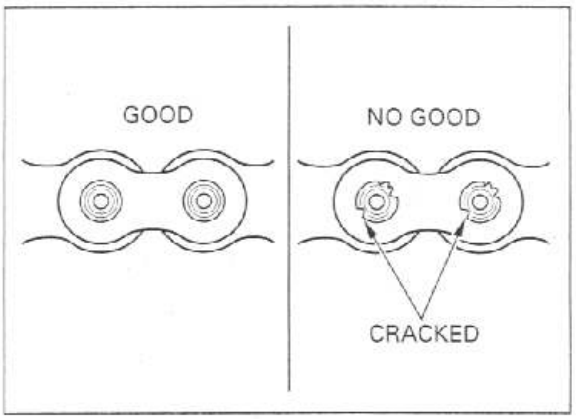
DIAMETER OF THE STAKED AREA:
DID: 5.50 – 5.80 mm (0.217 – 0.228 in)
RK: 5.55 – 5.85 mm (0.219 – 0.230 in)



After staking, check the staked area of the master link for cracks.
If there is any cracking, replace the master link, O-rings and plate.

CAUTION:

A drive chain with a clip-type master link must not be used.



BRAKE FLUID

CAUTION:

- ***Do not mix different types of fluid, as they are not compatible with each other.***
- ***Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.***
- ***Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic or rubber parts. Place a shop towel over these parts whenever the system is serviced.***

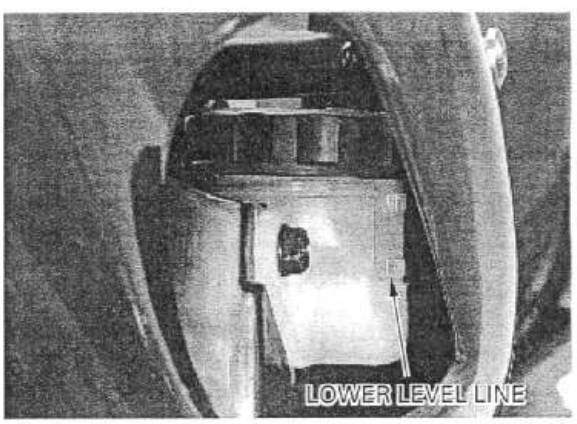
NOTE:

When the fluid level is low, check the brake pads for wear (see below). A low fluid level may be due to wear of the brake pads. If the brake pads are worn, the caliper piston is pushed out, and this accounts for a low reservoir level. If the brake pads are not worn and the fluid level is low, check the entire system for leaks (see next page).



FRONT BRAKE

Turn the handlebar to the left so the reservoir is level and check the front brake fluid reservoir level through the sight glass.
If the level is near the lower level line, check the brake pad wear (see next page).



REAR BRAKE

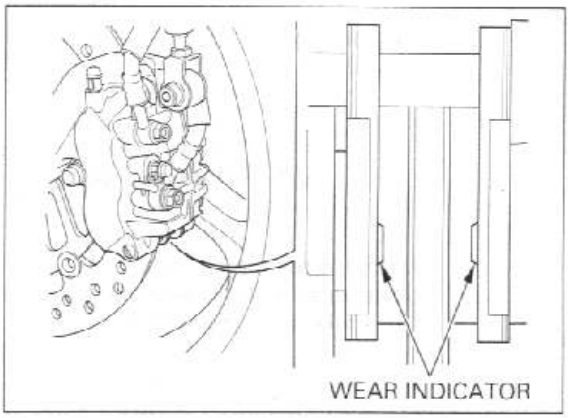
Place the motorcycle on a level surface and support it upright position.
Check the rear brake fluid reservoir level.
If the level is near the lower level line, check the brake pad wear (see next page).

BRAKE PAD WEAR

FRONT BRAKE PADS

Check the brake pad for wear.
Replace the brake pads if either pad is worn to the bottom of the wear limit groove.

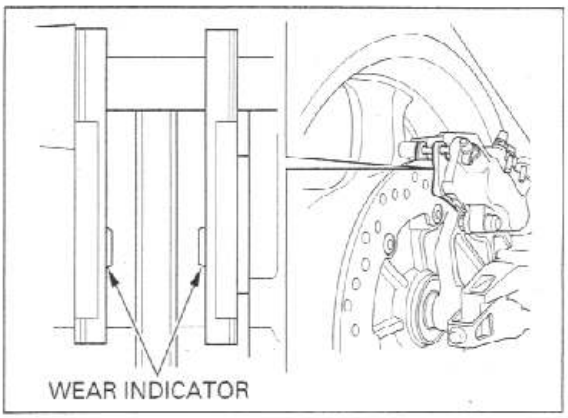
Refer to page 15-10 for brake pad replacement.



REAR BRAKE PADS

Check the brake pad for wear.
Replace the brake pads if either pad is worn to the bottom of the wear limit groove.

Refer to page 15-11 for brake pad replacement.

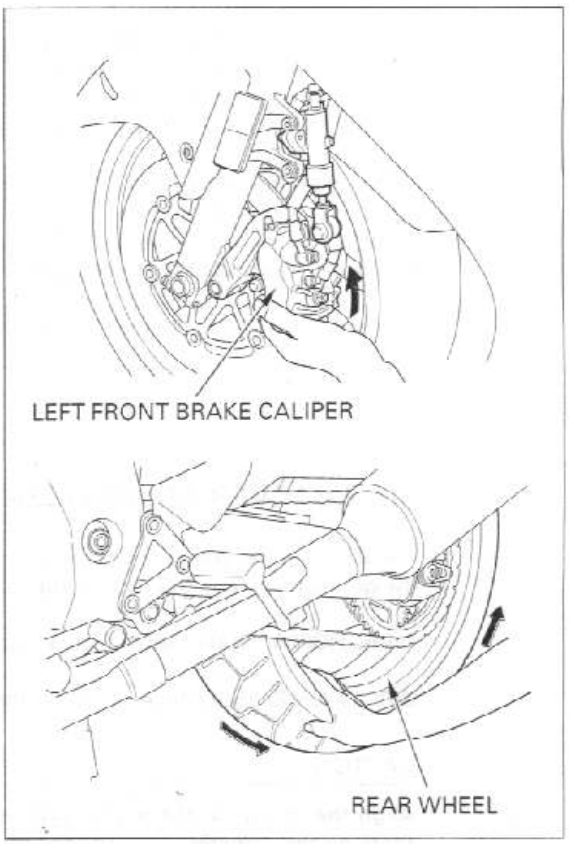


BRAKE SYSTEM

INSPECTION

This model is equipped with a Linked Braking System. Check the front and rear brake operation as follows:
Place the motorcycle on its center stand and shift the transmission into neutral.

Push the left front brake caliper upward by hand.
Make sure the rear wheel does not turn while the left front brake caliper is pushed.

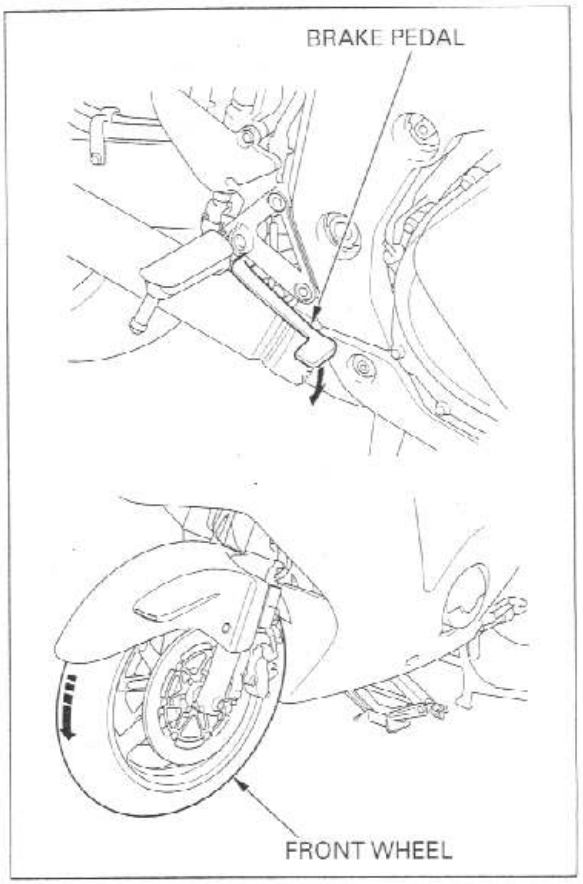


Support the motorcycle to raise the front wheel off the ground.

CAUTION:

Do not use the oil filter as a jack point.

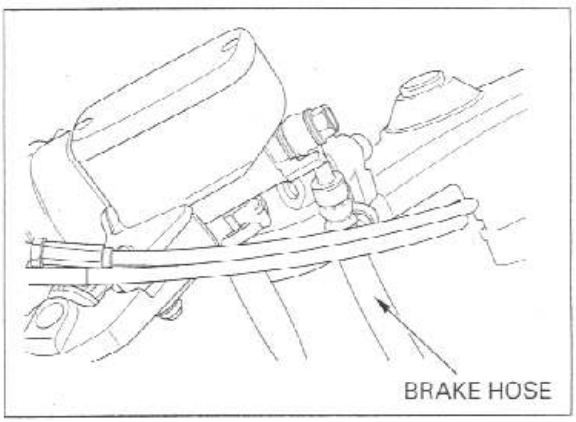
Apply the rear brake pedal.
Make sure the front wheel does not turn while the rear brake pedal is applied.



Firmly apply the brake lever or pedal, and check that no air has entered the system.
If the lever or pedal feels soft or spongy when operated, bleed the air from the system.

Inspect the brake hose and fittings for deterioration, cracks and signs of leakage.
Tighten any loose fittings.
Replace hoses and fittings as required.

Refer to page 15-5 for brake bleeding procedures.



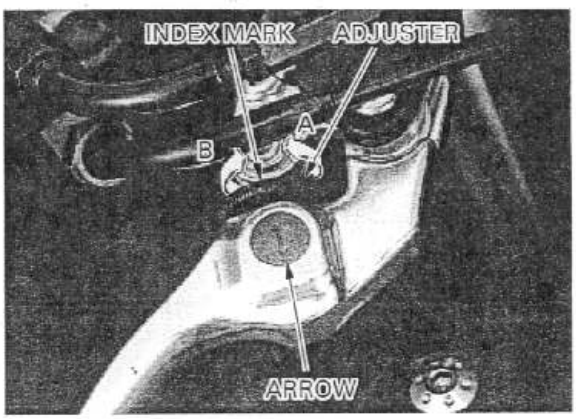
BRAKE LEVER ADJUSTMENT

The distance between the top of the brake lever and the grip can be adjusted by turning the adjuster.

DIRECTION A: Brake lever further away from the grip
DIRECTION B: Brake lever closer to the grip

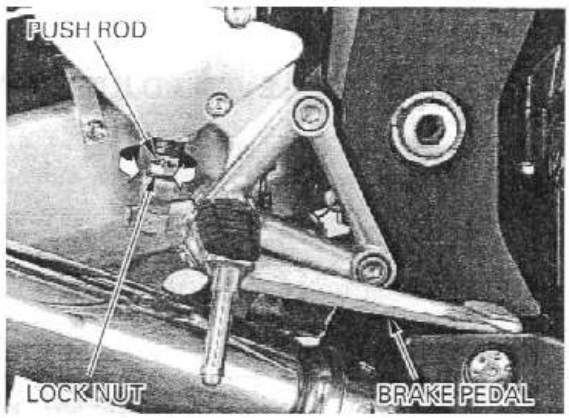
CAUTION:

Align the arrow on the brake lever with the index mark on the adjuster.



BRAKE PEDAL HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

Loosen the lock nut and turn the push rod until the correct pedal height is obtained.

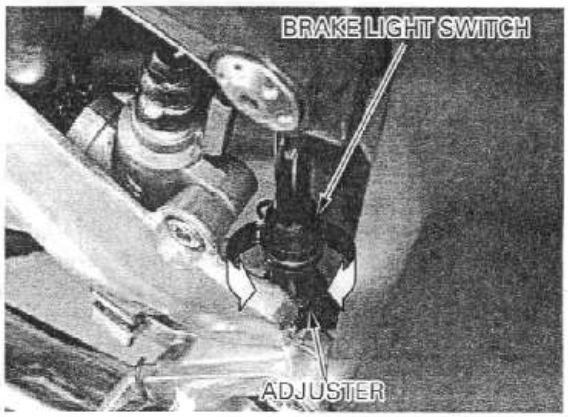


BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH

NOTE:

The front brake light switch does not require adjustment.

Adjust the brake light switch so the brake light comes on just prior to the brake actually being engaged.
If the light fails to come on, adjust the switch so the light comes on at the proper time.
Hold the switch body and turn the adjuster. Do not turn the switch body.



HEADLIGHT AIM

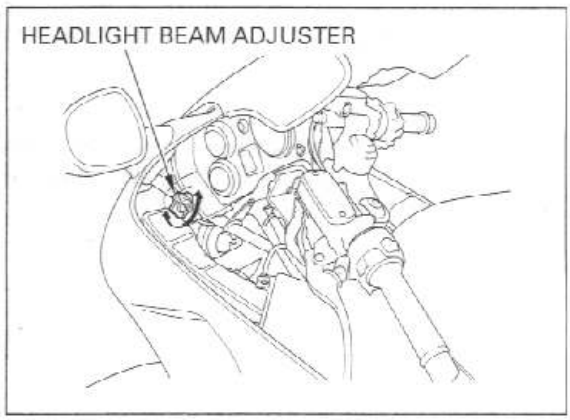
An improperly adjusted headlight may blind oncoming drivers, or it may fail to light the road for a safe distance.

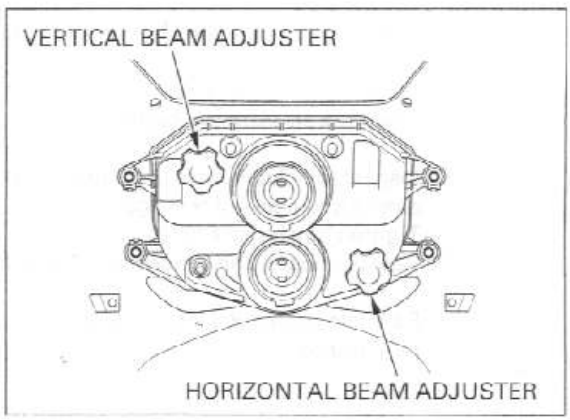
Adjust the headlight beam as specified by local laws and regulations.

Place the motorcycle on a level surface.

Adjust the headlight beam vertically by turning the vertical beam adjusting screws.
A clockwise rotation moves the beam up.

Horizontally beam adjustment are made using the horizontal beam adjusting screws.
A clockwise rotation moves the beam toward the right side of the rider.





CLUTCH SYSTEM

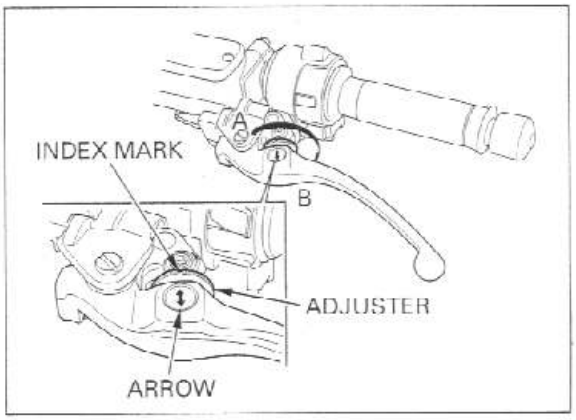
CLUTCH LEVER ADJUSTMENT

The distance between the top of the clutch lever and the grip can be adjusted by turning the adjuster.

DIRECTION A: Clutch lever further away from the grip
DIRECTION B: Clutch lever closer to the grip

CAUTION:

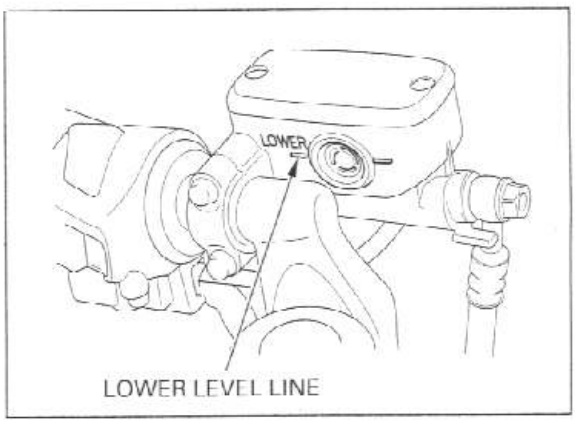
Align the arrow on the clutch lever with the index mark on the adjuster.



CLUTCH FLUID

CAUTION:

- ***Do not mix different types of fluid, as they are not compatible with each other.***
- ***Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.***
- ***Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic or rubber parts. Place a shop towel over these parts whenever the system is serviced.***



NOTE:

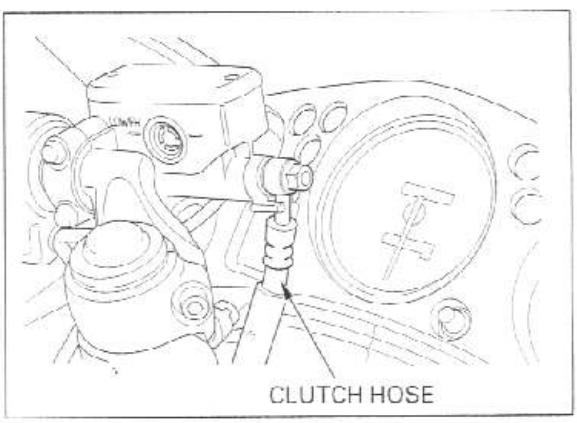
When the fluid level is low, check the entire system for leaks.

Turn the handlebar to the right so the reservoir is level and check the clutch fluid reservoir level through the sight glass.

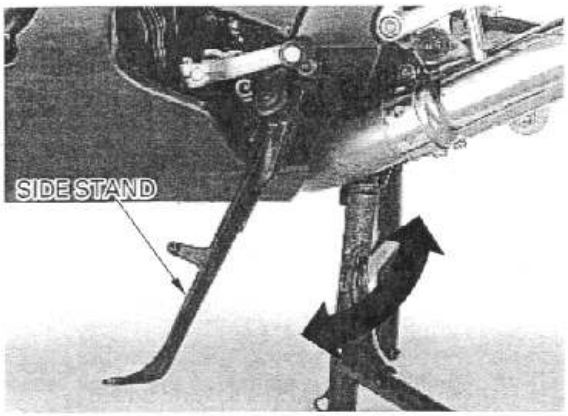
Firmly apply the clutch lever and check that no air has entered the system.
If the lever feels soft or spongy when operated, bleed the air from the system.

Inspect the clutch hose and fittings for deterioration, cracks and signs of leakage.
Tighten any loose fittings.
Replace hoses and fittings as required.

Refer to page 9-4 for hydraulic clutch bleeding procedures.



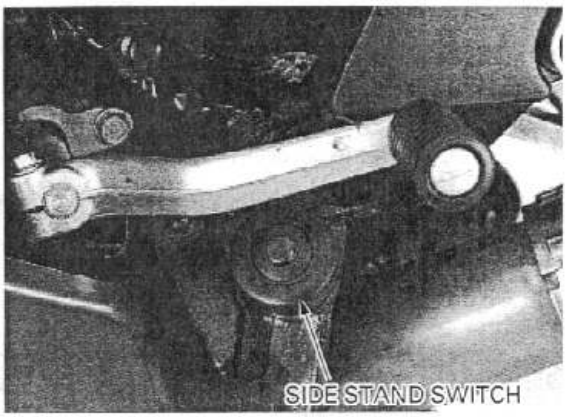
SIDE STAND



Support the motorcycle on a level surface.

Check the side stand spring for damage or loss of tension.
Check the side stand assembly for smooth movement and lubricate the side stand pivot if necessary.
Check the side stand ignition cut-off system:
- Sit astride the motorcycle and raise the side stand.
- Start the engine with the transmission in neutral, then shift the transmission into gear, with the clutch lever squeezed.
- Move the side stand full down.
- The engine should stop as the side stand is lowered.

If there is a problem with the system, check the side stand switch (section 19).

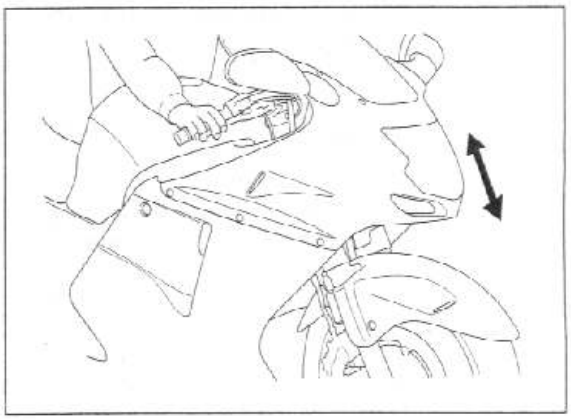


SUSPENSION

⚠WARNING

Loose, worn or damaged suspension parts impair motorcycle stability and control. Repair or replace any damaged components before riding. Riding a motorcycle with faulty suspension increases your risk of an accident and possible injury.

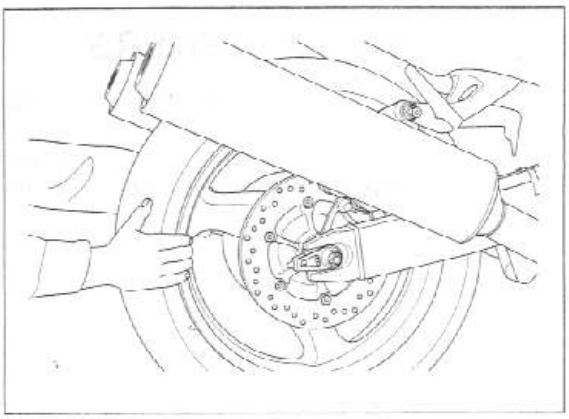
FRONT SUSPENSION INSPECTION



Check the action of the forks by operating the front brakes and compressing the front suspension several times.
Check the entire assembly for signs of leaks, damage or loose fasteners.
Replace damaged components which cannot be repaired.
Tighten all nuts and bolts.

Refer to section 13 for fork service.

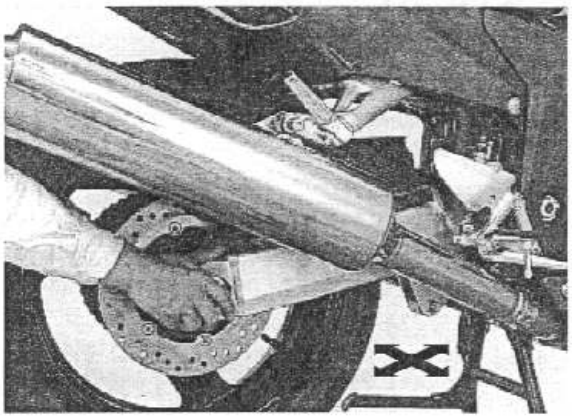
REAR SUSPENSION INSPECTION



Support the motorcycle on its center stand and raise the rear wheel off the ground.

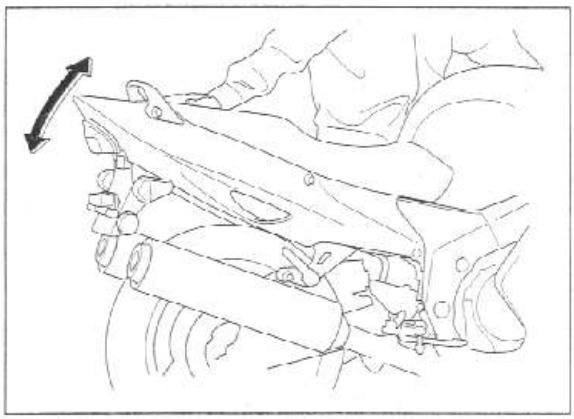
Hold the swingarm and move the rear wheel sideways with force to see if the wheel bearings are worn.

Check for worn swingarm bearings by grabbing the rear swingarm and attempting to move the swingarm side to side.
Replace the bearings if any looseness is noted.



Check the action of the shock absorber by compressing it several times.
Check the entire shock absorber assembly for signs of leaks, damage or loose fasteners.
Replace damaged components which cannot be repaired.
Tighten all nuts and bolts.

Refer to section 14 for shock absorber service.



REAR SUSPENSION ADJUSTMENT

REBOUND DAMPING ADJUSTERS

CAUTION:

- ***Always start on full hard when adjusting the damping.***
- ***Do not turn the adjuster screws more than the given positions or the adjusters may be damaged.***

The rebound damping can be adjusted by turning the adjuster.

DIRECTION H: Increases the damping force
DIRECTION S: Decreases the damping force

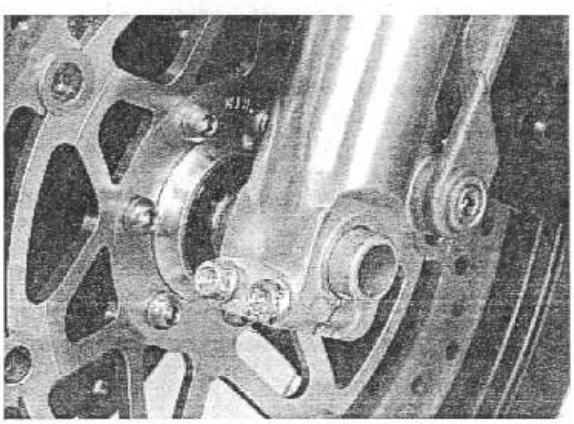
Turn the rebound adjuster clockwise until it stops, then turn the adjuster counterclockwise.

REBOUND ADJUSTER STANDARD POSITION:
One turn out from full hard

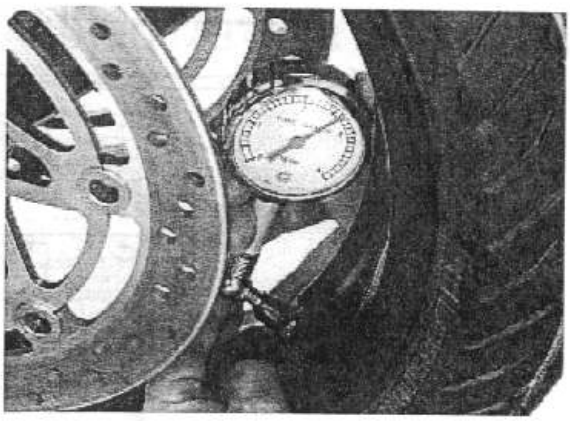


NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS

Check that all chassis nuts and bolts are tightened to their correct torque values (page 1-13).
Check that all safety clips, hose clamps and cable stays are in place and properly secured.



WHEELS/TIRES



NOTE:

Tire pressure should be checked when the tires are cold.

RECOMMENDED TIRE PRESSURE AND TIRE SIZE:

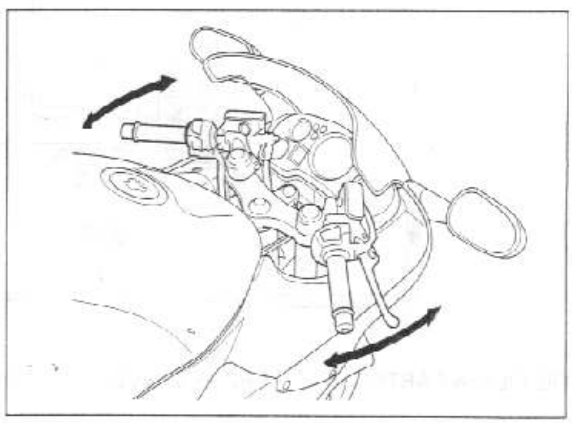
		FRONT	REAR
Tire pressure kPa (kgf/cm², psi)		290 (2.90, 42)	290 (2.90, 42)
Tire size		120/70 ZR17 (58W)	180/55 ZR17 (73W)
Tire bland	Bridgestone	BT57F RADIAL G	BT57R RADIAL G
	Dunlop	D205F J	D205 G
	Michelin	MACADAM 90XS	MACADAM 90XS

Check the tires for cuts, embedded nails, or other damage.
Check the front and rear wheels for trueness (refer to section 13 and 14).

Measure the tread depth at the center of the tires.
Replace the tires when the tread depth reaches the following limits.

MINIMUM TREAD DEPTH:
FRONT: 1.5 mm (0.06 in)
REAR: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)

STEERING HEAD BEARINGS

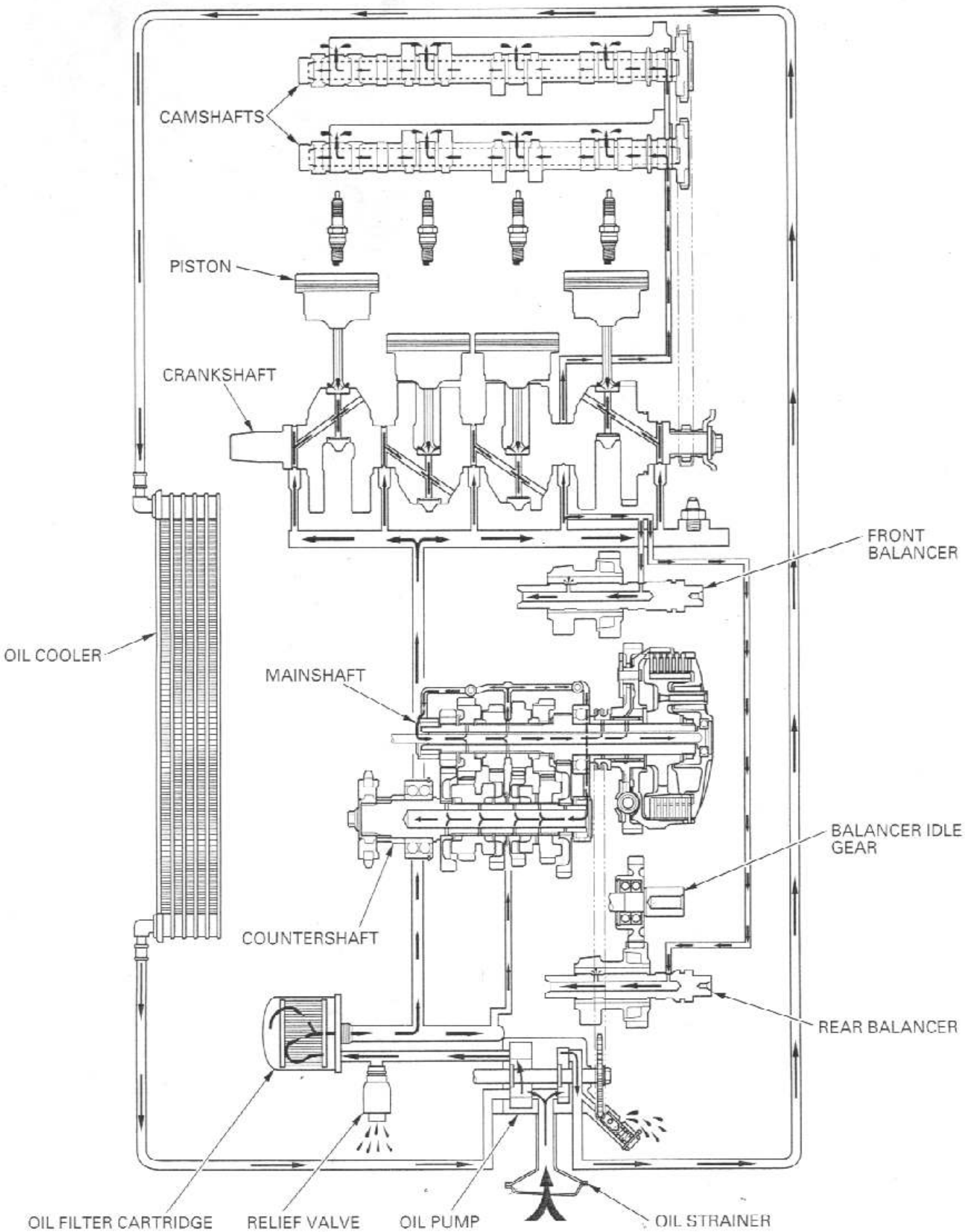


NOTE:

Check that the control cables do not interfere with handlebar rotation.

Support the motorcycle securely and raise the front wheel off the ground.
Check that the handlebar moves freely from side to side.
If the handlebar moves unevenly, binds, or has vertical movement, inspect the steering head bearings (Section 13).

LUBRICATION SYSTEM DIAGRAM



LUBRICATION SYSTEM DIAGRAM	4-0	OIL STARAINER/PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE	4-4
SERVICE INFORMATION	4-1	OIL PUMP	4-8
TROUBLESHOOTING	4-2	OIL COOLER	4-13
OIL PRESSURE INSPECTION	4-3		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- ***When the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and lead to death. Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in an enclosed area.***
- ***Used engine oil may cause skin cancer if repeatedly left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods. Although this is unlikely unless you handle used oil on a daily basis, it is still advisable to thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible after handling used oil. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.***

- The oil pump can be serviced with the engine installed in the frame.
- The service procedures in this section must be performed with the engine oil drained.
- When removing and installing the oil pump, use care not to allow dust or dirt to enter the engine.
- If any portion of the oil pump is worn beyond the specified service limits, replace the oil pump as an assembly.
- After the oil pump has been installed, check that there are no oil leaks and that oil pressure is correct.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Engine oil capacity		At draining	3.8 ℓ (4.0 US qt, 3.3 Imp qt)	———
		At disassembly	4.6 ℓ (4.9 US qt, 4.0 Imp qt)	———
		At oil filter change	3.9 ℓ (4.1 US qt, 3.4 Imp qt)	———
Recommended engine oil			HONDA GN4 4-stroke oil or equivalent motor oil API service classification SF or SG Viscosity: SAE 10W−40	———
Oil pressure at oil pressure switch			490 kPa (5.0 kgf/cm², 71 psi) at 5,400 rpm/(80 °C/176 °F)	
Oil pump rotor	Feed pump	Tip clearance	0.15 (0.006) max.	0.20 (0.008)
		Body clearance	0.15−0.21 (0.006−0.008)	0.35 (0.014)
		Side clearance	0.04−0.09 (0.002−0.004)	0.12 (0.005)
	Cooler pump	Tip clearance	0.15 (0.006) max.	0.20 (0.008)
		Body clearance	0.15−0.21 (0.006−0.008)	0.35 (0.014)
		Side clearance	0.04−0.09 (0.002−0.004)	0.12 (0.005)

TORQUE VALUES

Oil drain bolt	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m , 22 lbf·ft)	
Oil filter boss	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Oil pump assembly flange bolt	13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	CT bolt.
Oil pump driven sprocket bolt	15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Oil strainer nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Oil return pipe bracket bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	CT bolt.
Oil filter cartridge	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lnf·ft)	Apply clean engine oil to the O-ring.
Oil pressure switch	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads.
Oil pressure switch wire terminal screw	2 N·m (0.2 kgf·m , 1.4 lbf·ft)	
Oil pipe mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.

TOOLS

Oil pressure gauge	07506-3000000	Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.
Oil pressure gauge attachment	07510-4220100	Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.
Oil filter wrench	07HAA-PJ70100	

TROUBLESHOOTING

Engine oil level too low
- Oil consumption
- External oil leak
- Worn piston ring or incorrect piston ring installation
- Worn valve guide or seal

Low or no oil pressure
- Clogged oil orifice
- Incorrect oil being used

No oil pressure
- Oil level too low
- Oil pump drive sprocket broken
- Oil pump damaged (pump shaft)
- Internal oil leak

Low oil pressure
- Clogged oil strainer screen
- Oil pump worn or damaged
- Internal oil leak
- Incorrect oil being used
- Low oil level

High oil pressure
- Plugged oil filter, gallery, or metering orifice
- Incorrect oil being used

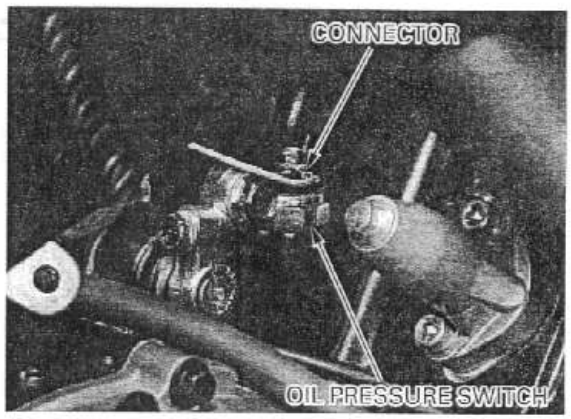
OIL PRESSURE INSPECTION

NOTE:

If the oil pressure indicator light remains on a few seconds, check the indicator system before checking the oil pressure.

Check the oil level (page 3-17).

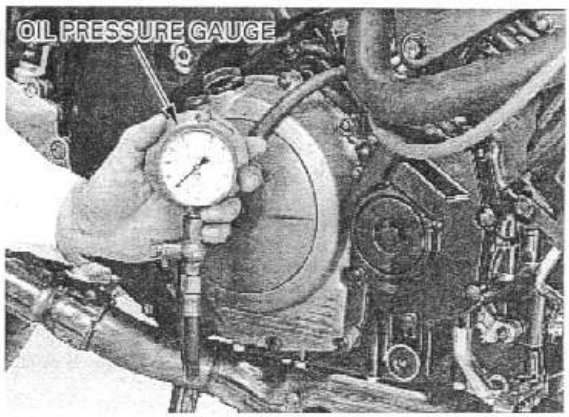
Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature (approximately 80 °C/176 °F).
Stop the engine and disconnect the oil pressure switch wire connector from the switch.



Remove the oil pressure switch and connect an oil pressure gauge and attachment to the switch hole.

TOOLS:

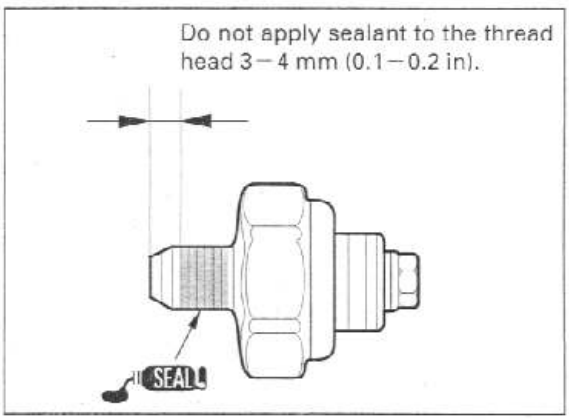
Oil pressure gauge	07506-3000000 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)
Oil pressure gauge attachment	07510-4220100 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)



Start the engine and increase the rpm to 5,400 rpm and read the oil pressure.

OIL PRESSURE:
490 kPa (5.0 kgf/cm², 71 psi) at 5,400 rpm
(80 °C/176 °F)

Stop the engine and remove the tools.
Apply sealant to the threads of the oil pressure switch.



Install and tighten it to the specified torque.

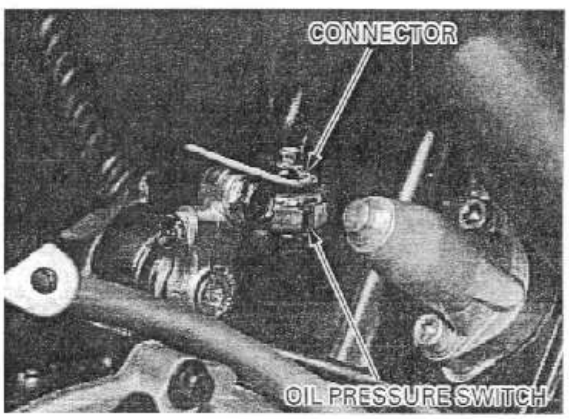
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)

CAUTION:

To prevent crankcase damage, do not overtighten the switch.

Connect the oil pressure switch connector, tighten the terminal screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 2 N·m (0.2 kgf·m, 1.4 lbf·ft)

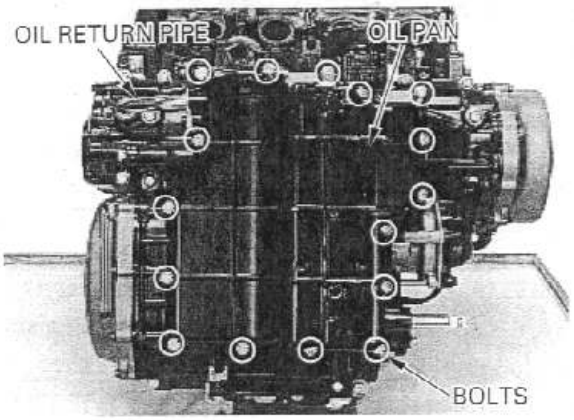


OIL STRAINER/PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE

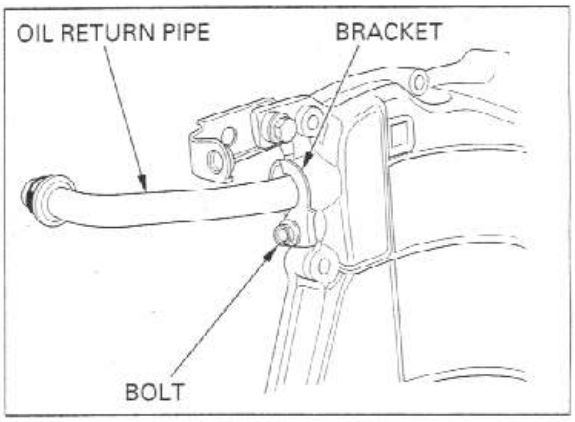
REMOVAL

Drain the engine oil (page 3-18).
Remove the exhaust pipe (page 2-22).

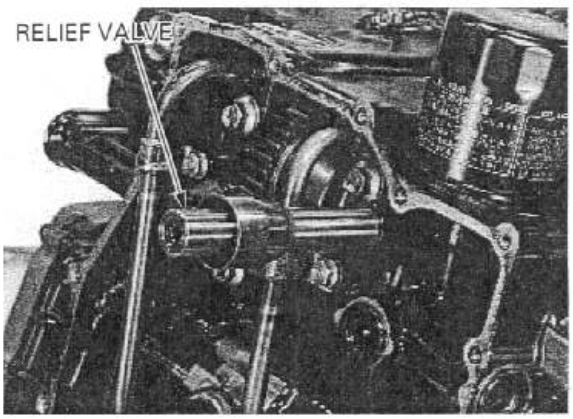
Remove the oil pan flange bolts.
Disconnect the oil return pipe from the lower crankcase and remove the oil pan.



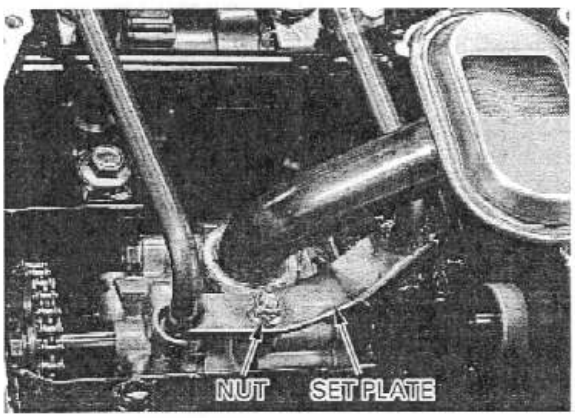
Remove the bolt and oil return pipe bracket.
Remove the oil return pipe and O-rings.



Remove the pressure relief valve and O-ring.

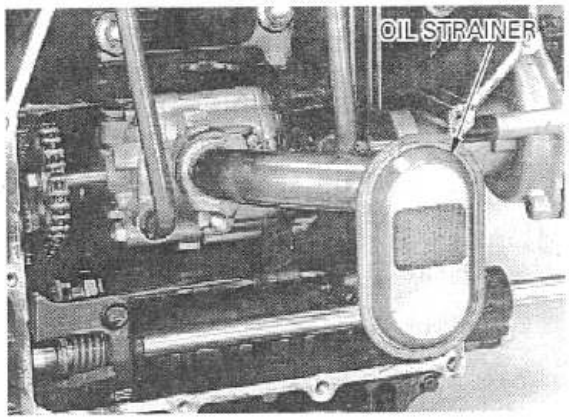


Remove the oil strainer and oil pipe set plate nut and plate.

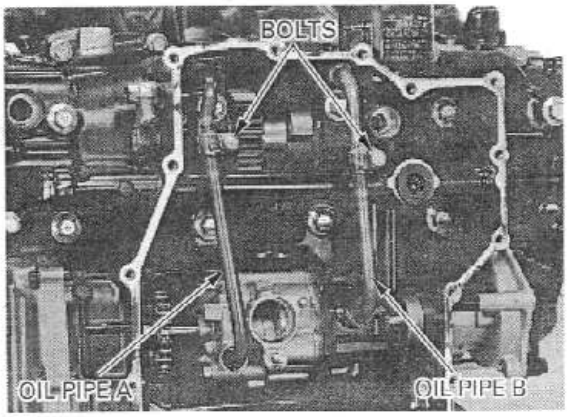


Remove the oil strainer and gasket.

Clean the oil strainer screen.



Remove the bolts, oil pipe A, B and O-rings.

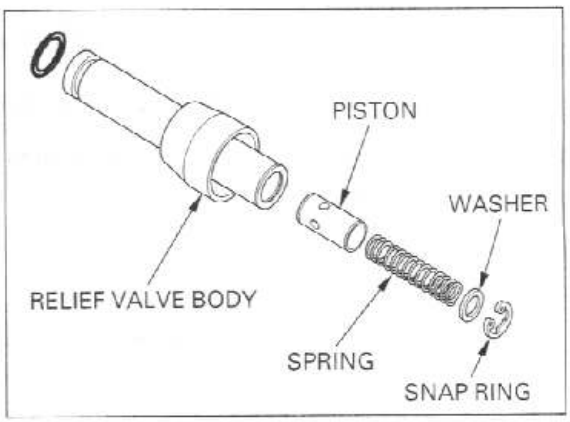


INSPECTION

Check the operation of the pressure relief valve by pushing on the piston.
Disassemble the relief valve by removing the snap ring.

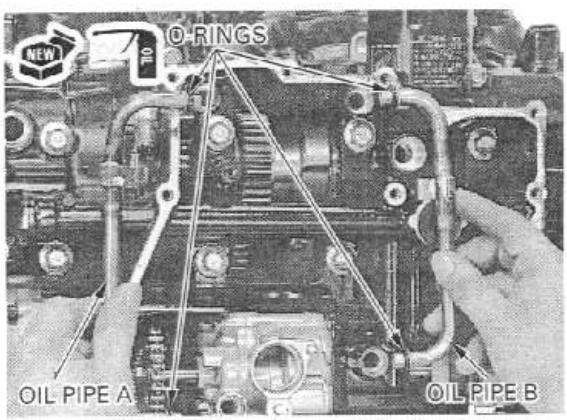
Inspect the piston for wear, sticking or damage.
Inspect the spring for weakness or damage.

Assemble the relief valve in the reverse order of disassembly.



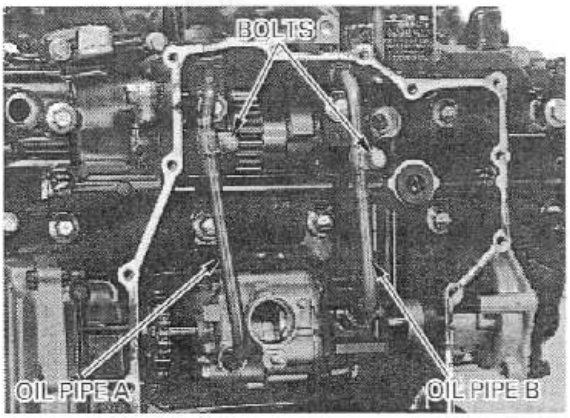
INSTALLATION

Apply oil to the new O-rings and install them onto the oil pipe A and B.
Install the oil pipe A and B into the crankcase.

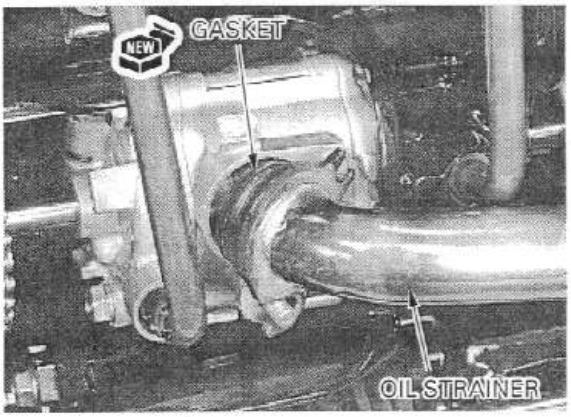


Apply a locking agent to the the oil pipe mounting bolt threads.
Install and tighten the oil pipe mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

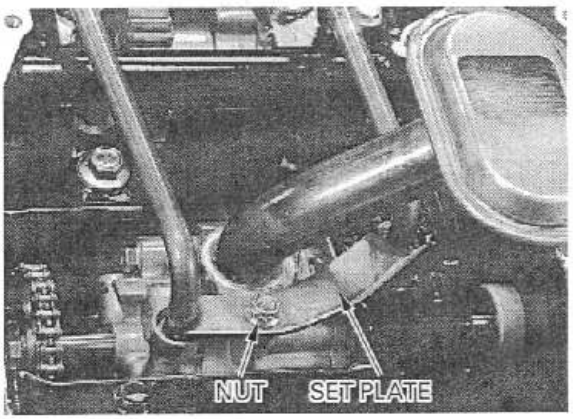


Apply oil to the new gasket and install it onto the oil strainer.
Install the oil strainer into the crankcase while aligning its grooves with the boss and stud bolt in the oil pump body.

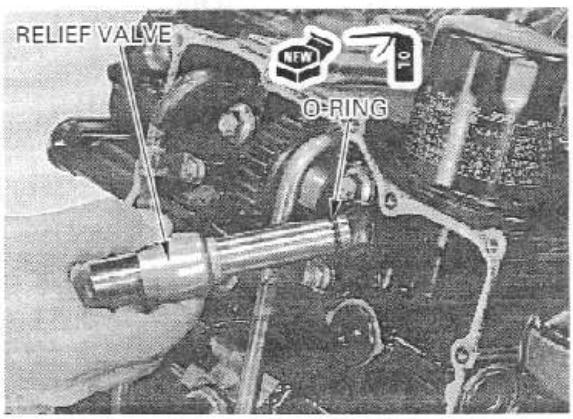


Install the oil strainer set plate aligning its cut-outs with the oil pipes.
Tighten the nut to the specified torque.

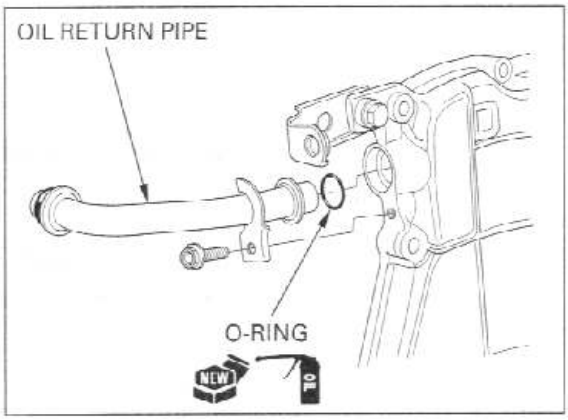
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



Apply oil to the new O-ring and install it onto the relief valve.
Install the relief valve into the crankcase.

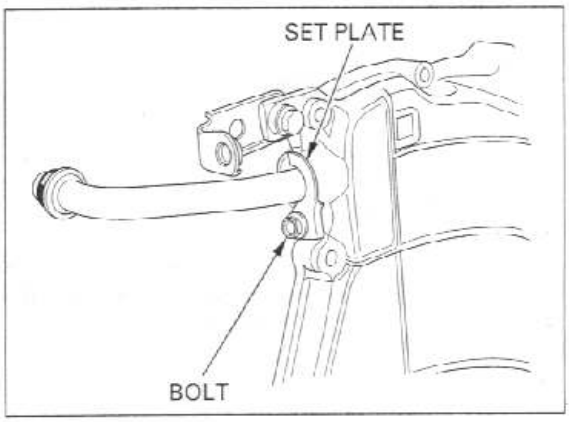


Install the new O rings onto the oil return pipe and install it into the oil pan.



Install the set plate and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

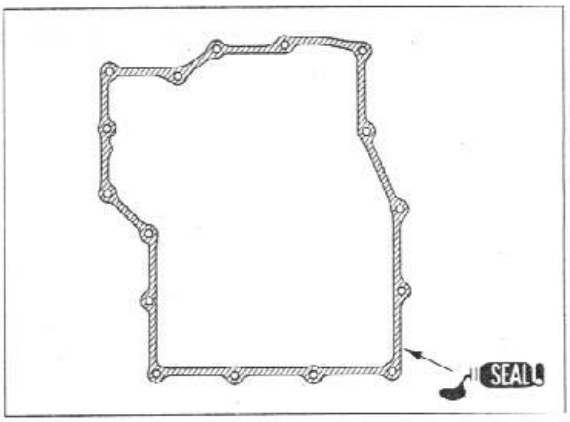
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



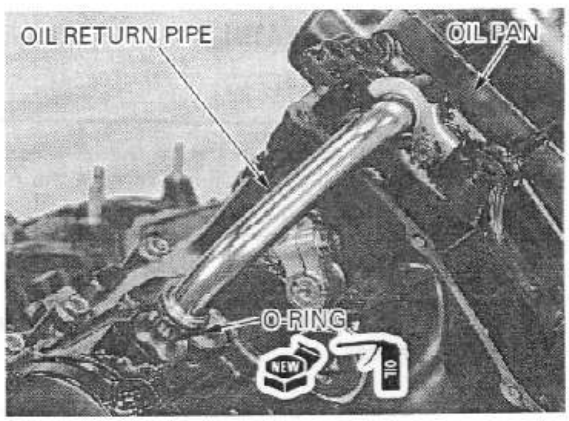
Clean the oil pan mating surface thoroughly.
Apply Three Bond 1207B or an equivalent to the mating surface.

CAUTION:

Do not apply sealant more than necessary.



Apply oil to the new O-ring and install it onto the oil return pipe.
Install the oil pan while aligning the oil return pipe with the hole in the lower crankcase.

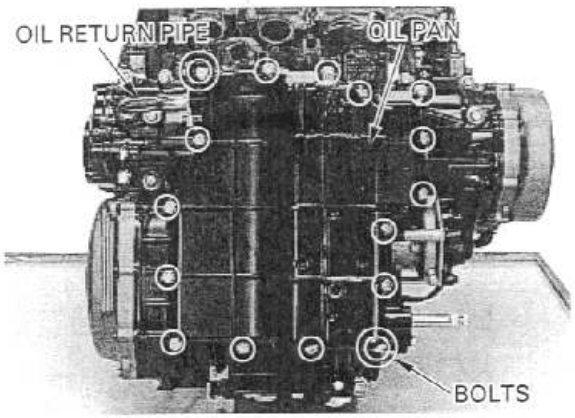


Temporarily tighten the two bolts first, then tighten the all bolts in a crisscross pattern in 2—3 steps.

Install the exhaust pipe (page 2-24).
Fill the crankcase with recommended oil (page 3-18).

NOTE:

After installation, check that there are no oil leaks.

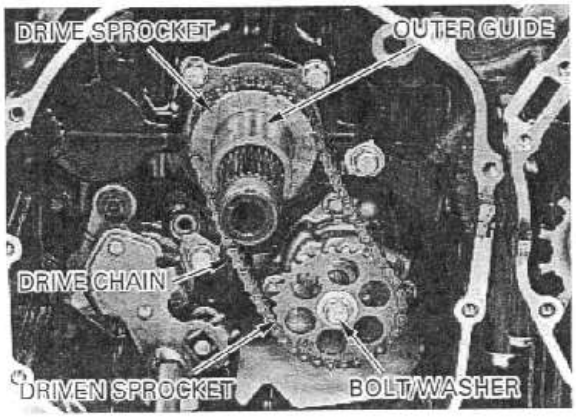


OIL PUMP

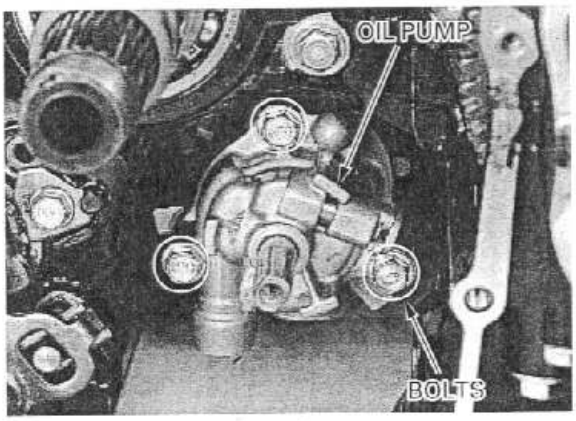
REMOVAL

Remove the following:
- Clutch assembly (page 9-13)
- Oil strainer and oil pipes (page 4-4)

Remove the bolt/washer, then remove the oil pump drive/driven sprocket, clutch outer guide and drive chain as an assembly.



Remove the three flange bolts and oil pump assembly.

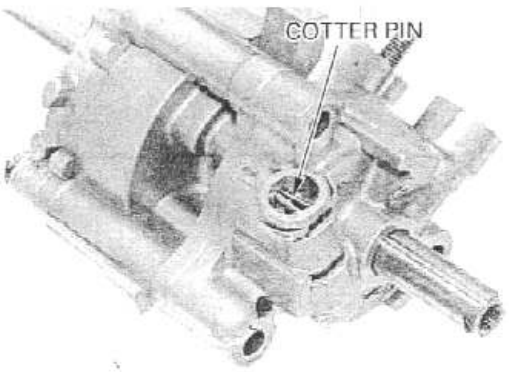


DISASSEMBLY

NOTE:

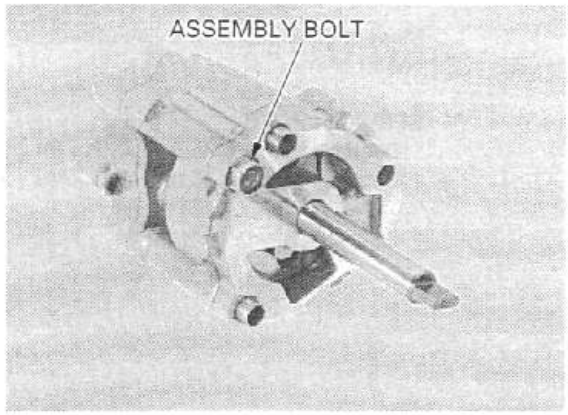
If any portion of the oil pump is worn beyond the specified service limit, replace the oil pump as an assembly.

Straighten and remove the cotter pin.
Remove the valve seat, spring and pressure relief valve.



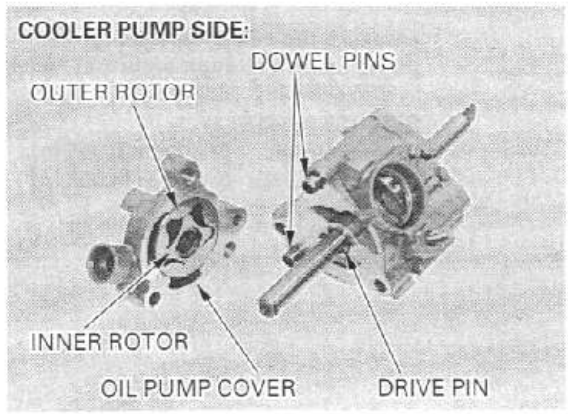
Check the pressure relief valve for wear or damage.

Remove the oil pump assembly bolt.



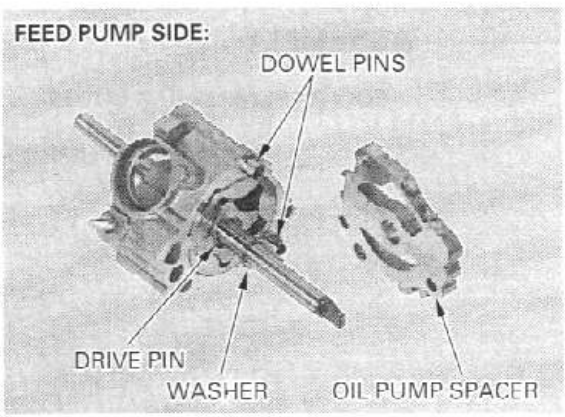
Remove the oil pump cover and dowel pins.

Remove the cooler pump outer rotor and inner rotor.
Remove the drive pin.



Remove the oil pump spacer and dowel pins.

Remove the thrust washer, drive pin, feed pump outer rotor and inner rotor from the oil pump body.

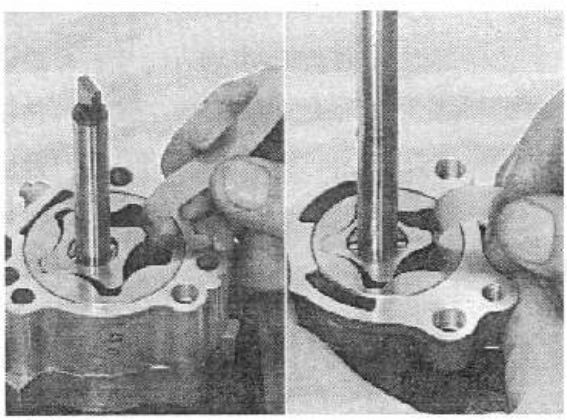


INSPECTION

Temporarily install the oil pump shaft.
Install the outer and inner rotors into the oil pump body.

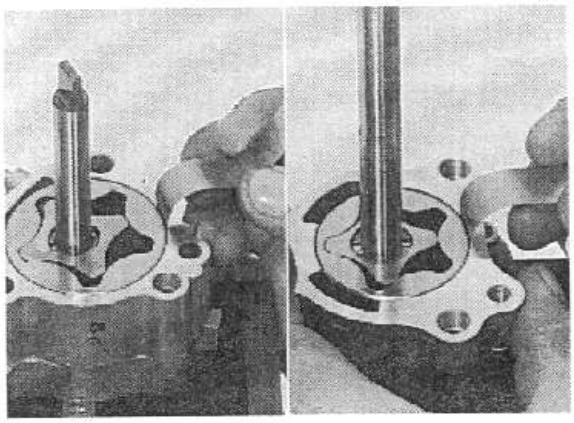
Measure the tip clearance for the feed and cooler pump.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Feed pump: 0.20 mm (0.008 in)
Cooler pump: 0.20 mm (0.008 in)



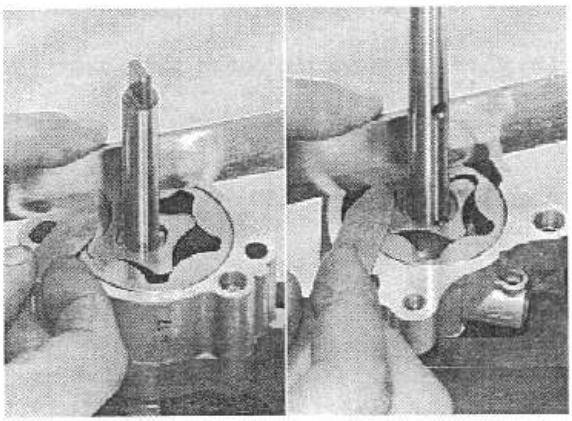
Measure the pump body clearance for the feed and cooler pump.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Feed pump: 0.35 mm (0.014 in)
Cooler pump: 0.35 mm (0.014 in)

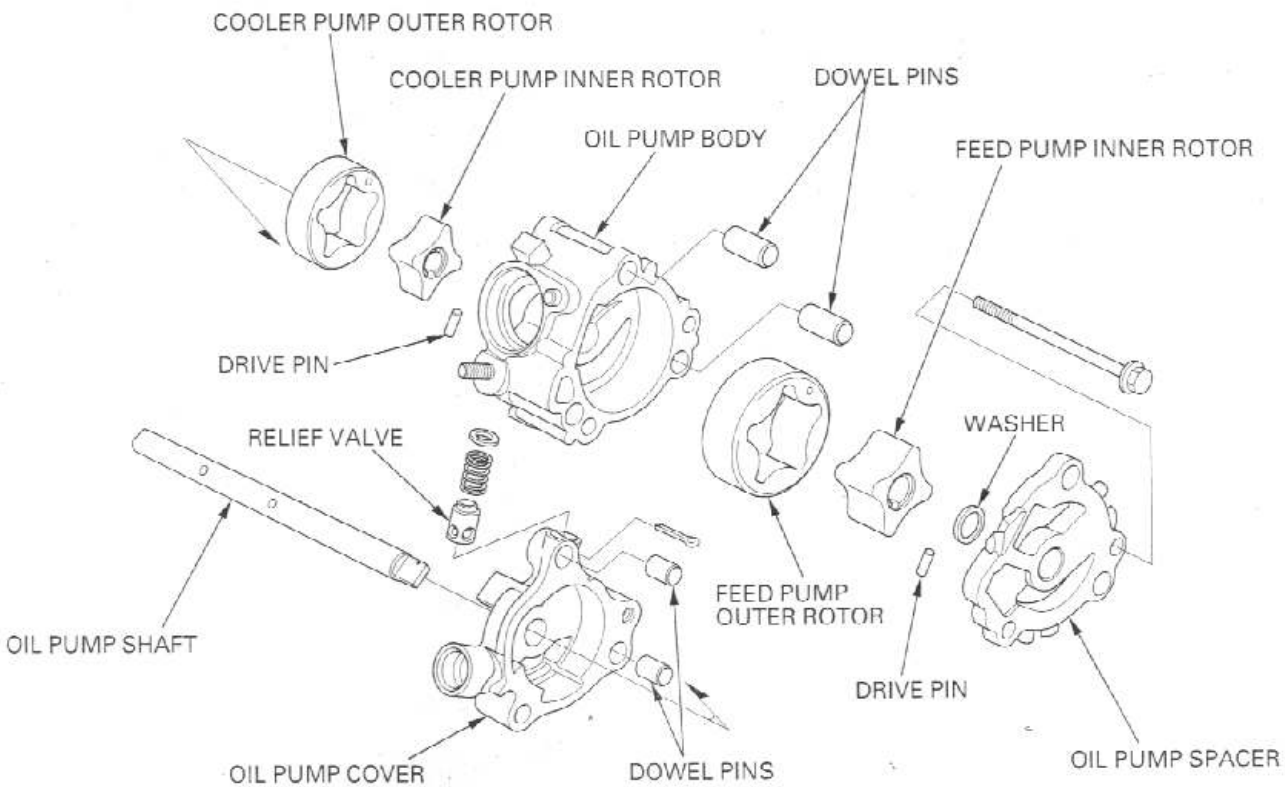


Measure the side clearance for the feed and cooler pump using a straight edge and feeler gauge.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Feed pump: 0.12 mm (0.005 in)
Cooler pump: 0.12 mm (0.005 in)



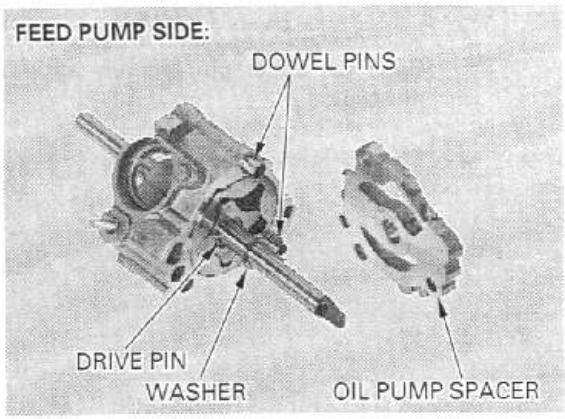
ASSEMBLY



Install the feed pump outer and inner rotors into the oil pump body.
Install the oil pump shaft through the oil pump body and inner rotor.

Install the drive pin into the hole in the pump shaft and align the pin with the groove in the inner rotor as shown.
Install the thrust washer.

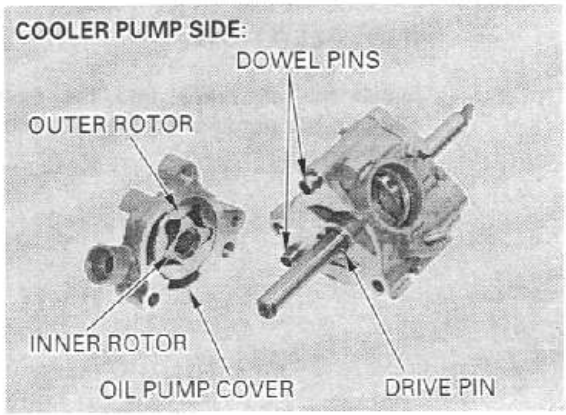
Install the dowel pins and oil pump spacer.



Install the drive pin into the hole in the pump shaft.

Install the cooler pump outer and inner rotor into the oil pump cover.

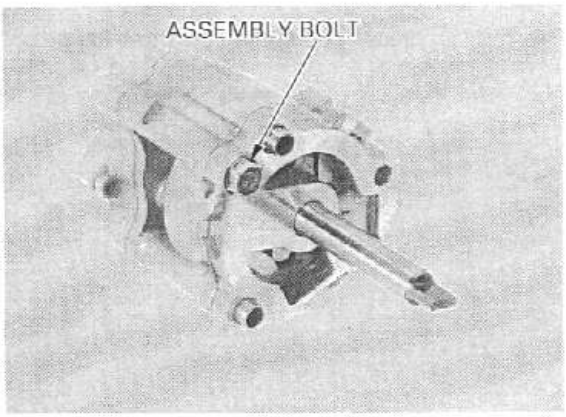
Install the dowel pins.
Install the oil pump cover assembly onto the oil pump body.



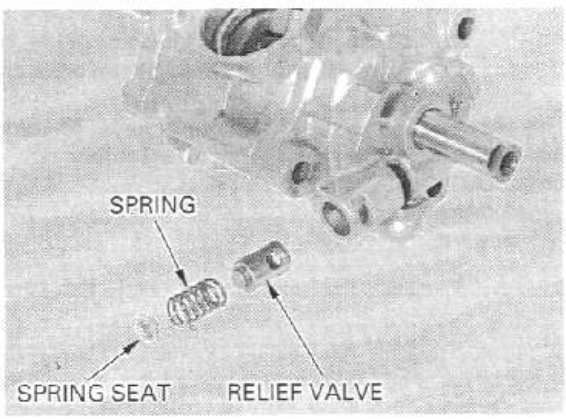
Install and tighten the assembly bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

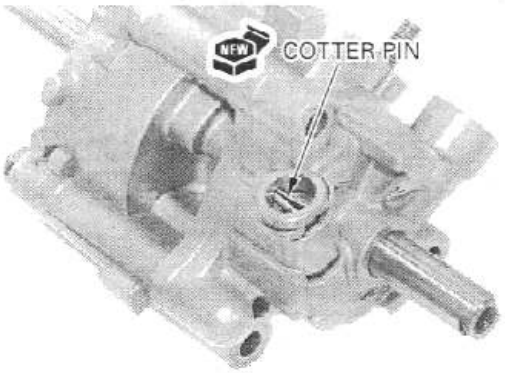
Check the oil pump operation by turning the pump shaft.
If necessary, reassemble the oil pump.



Install the oil pressure relief valve with its small O.D. side facing the spring.
Install the spring and spring seat.

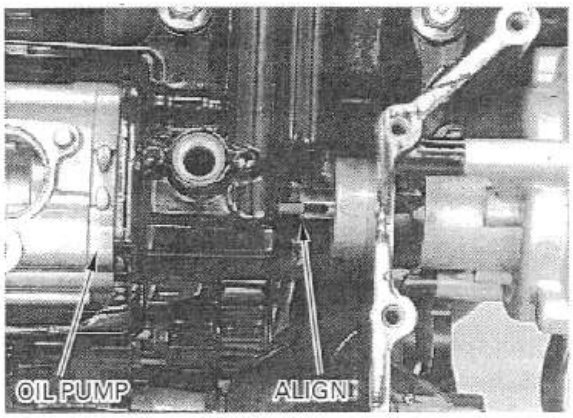


Hold the spring seat and install a new cotter pin. Bend the cotter pin securely as indicated in the illustration.

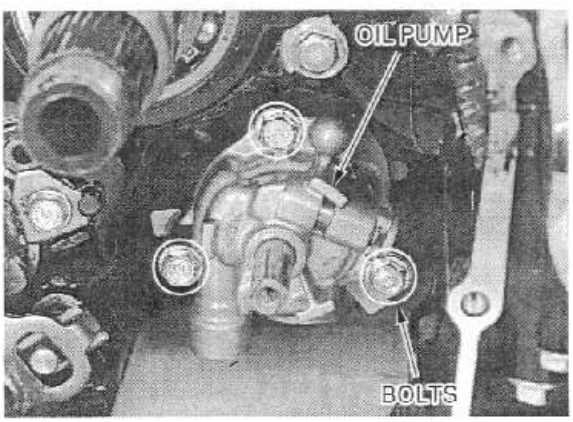


INSTALLATION

Install the oil pump into the crankcase while aligning the pump shaft lug with the water pump shaft groove.



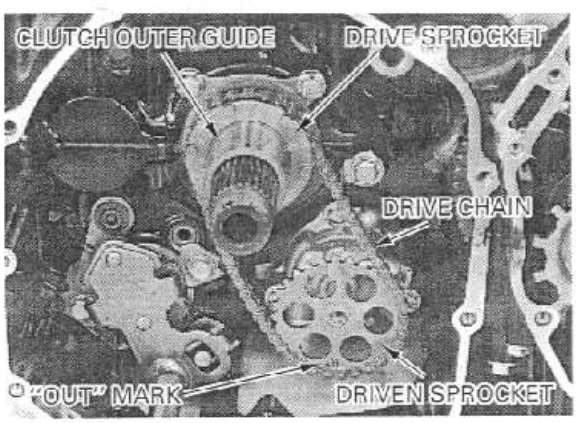
Install and tighten the three flange bolt securely.



Apply oil to the clutch outer guide, oil pump drive sprocket, driven sprocket and drive chain.

Install the oil pump driven sprocket with its "OUT" mark facing outward.

Install the clutch outer guide, drive/driven sprocket and drive chain as an assembly.

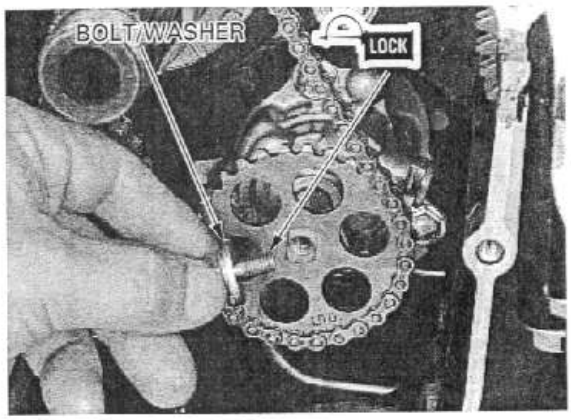


Apply a locking agent to the oil pump driven sprocket bolt threads.
Install and tighten the driven sprocket bolt/washer to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)

Install the following:
– Oil strainer/oil pipe and oil pan (page 4-5)
– Clutch assembly (page 9-18)

After installation, fill the crankcase with recommended oil and check that there is no oil leaks.
Check the oil pressure (page 4-3).

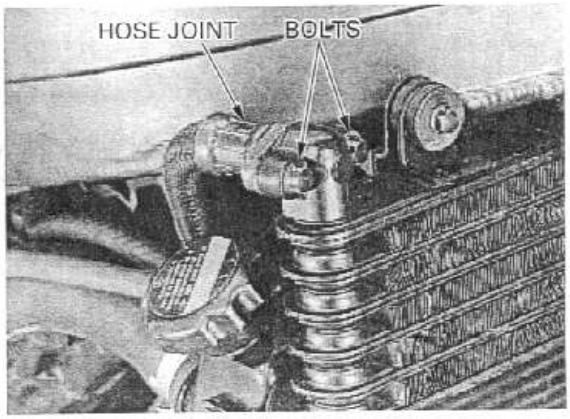


OIL COOLER

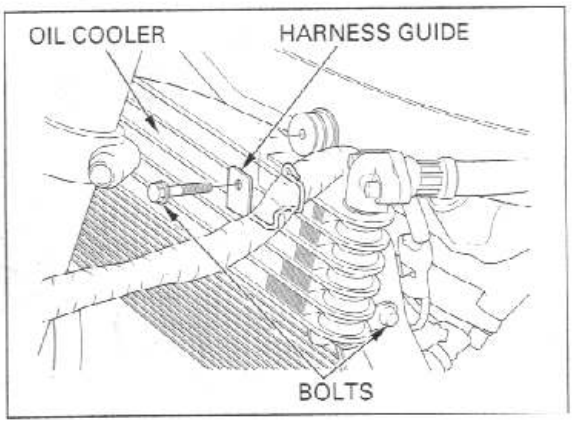
REMOVAL

Drain the engine oil (page 3-18).
Remove the lower cowl and wind guard (Section 2).

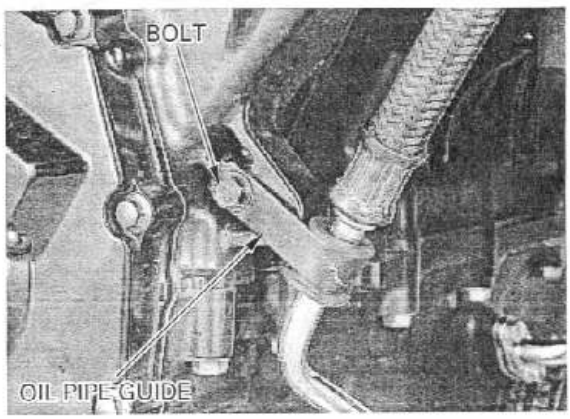
Remove the oil cooler hose joint mounting bolts and cooler hoses.



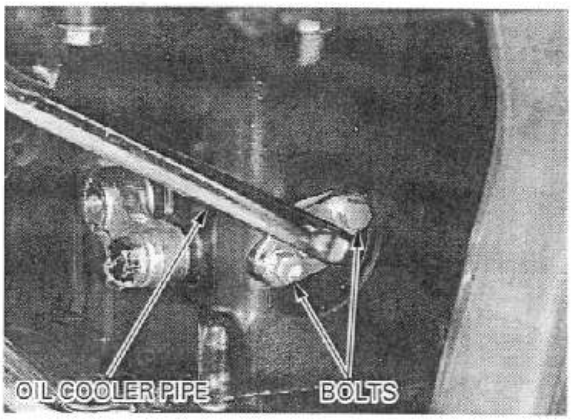
Remove the mounting bolts, main wire harness guide and oil cooler.



Remove the oil pipe guide mounting bolt.



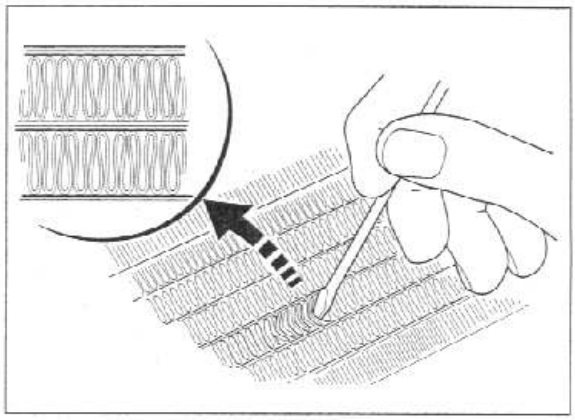
Remove the SH bolts and oil cooler pipes and O-rings.



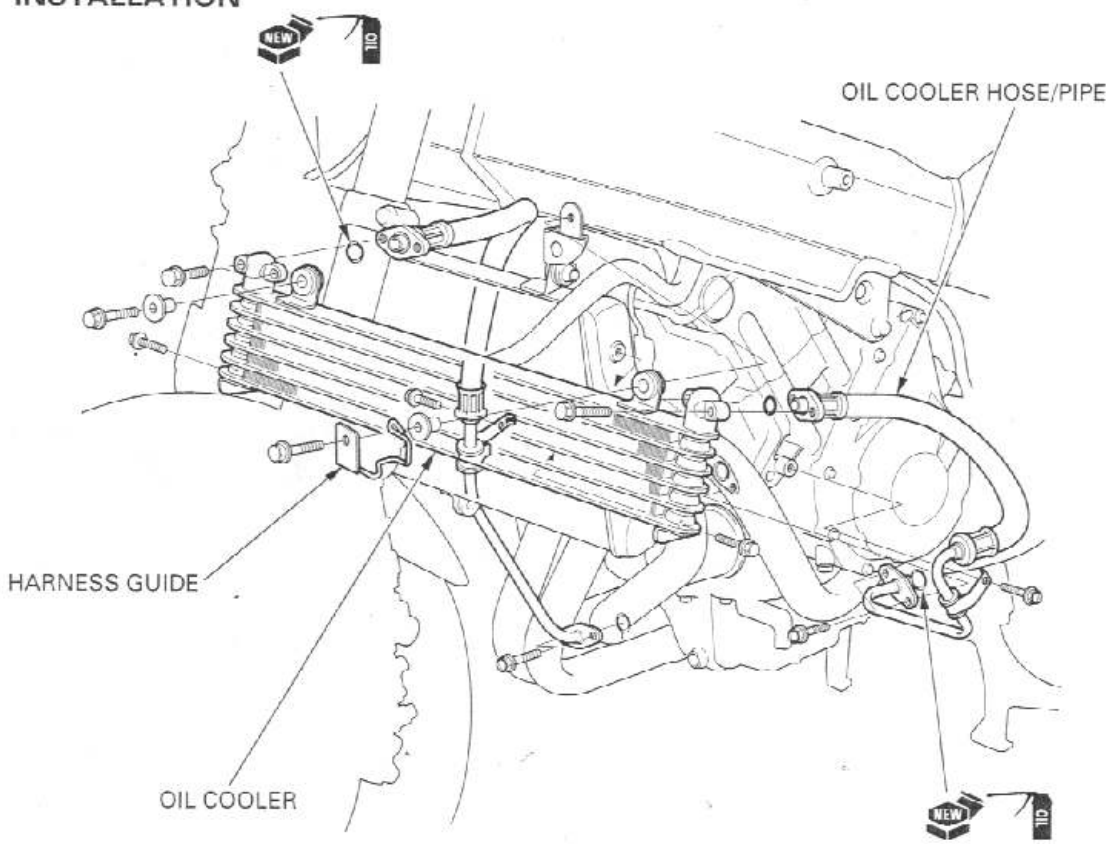
INSPECTION

Check the oil cooler air passage for clogging or damage.
Straighten bent fins with a small, flat blade screwdriver and remove insects, mud or other obstructions with compressed air.

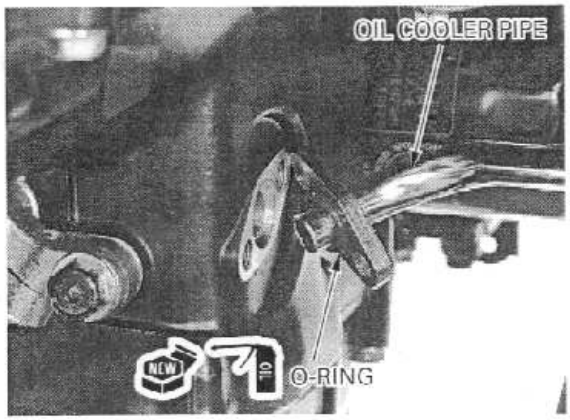
Check for any oil leakage from the oil cooler and hose.



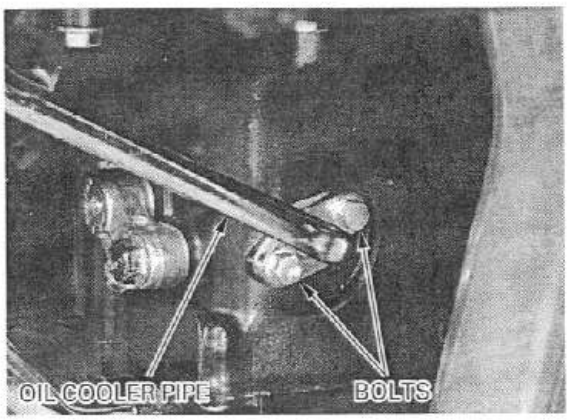
INSTALLATION



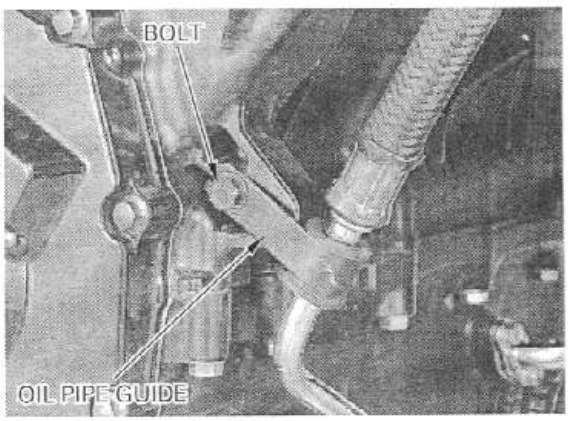
Apply clean engine oil to the new O-rings, and install them onto the oil cooler pipes.
Install the oil cooler pipes into the lower crankcase.



Install and tighten the SH bolts.



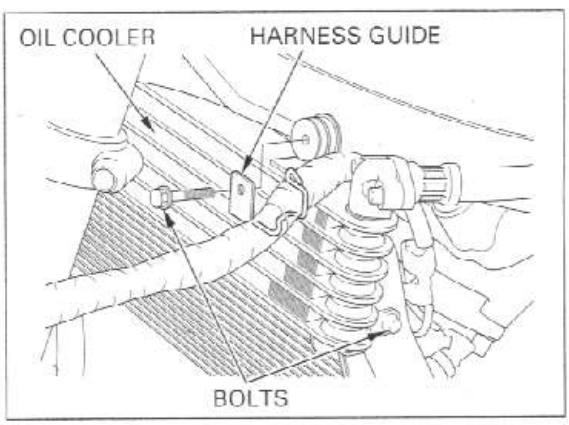
Install the oil pipe guide to the cylinder block, and tighten the bolt.



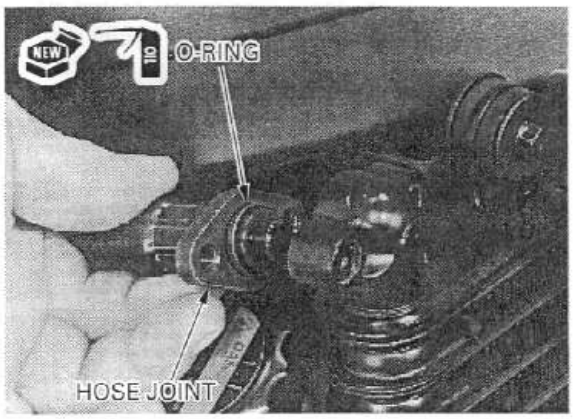
Install the oil cooler onto the brackets.
Install the main wire harness guide onto the left oil cooler mounting boss as shown.

CAUTION:

Do not cross thread or overtighten the oil cooler lower mounting bolts.

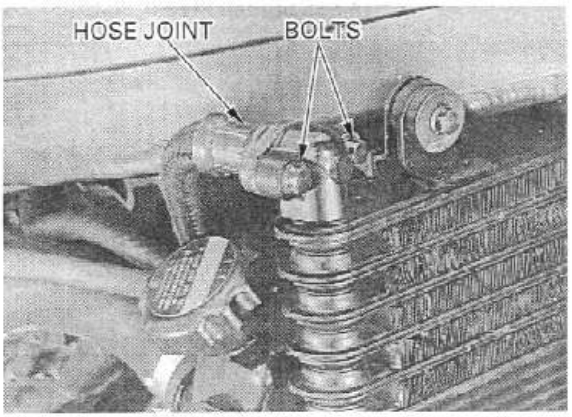


Apply clean engine oil to the new O-rings and install them onto the oil cooler hose joint flange.

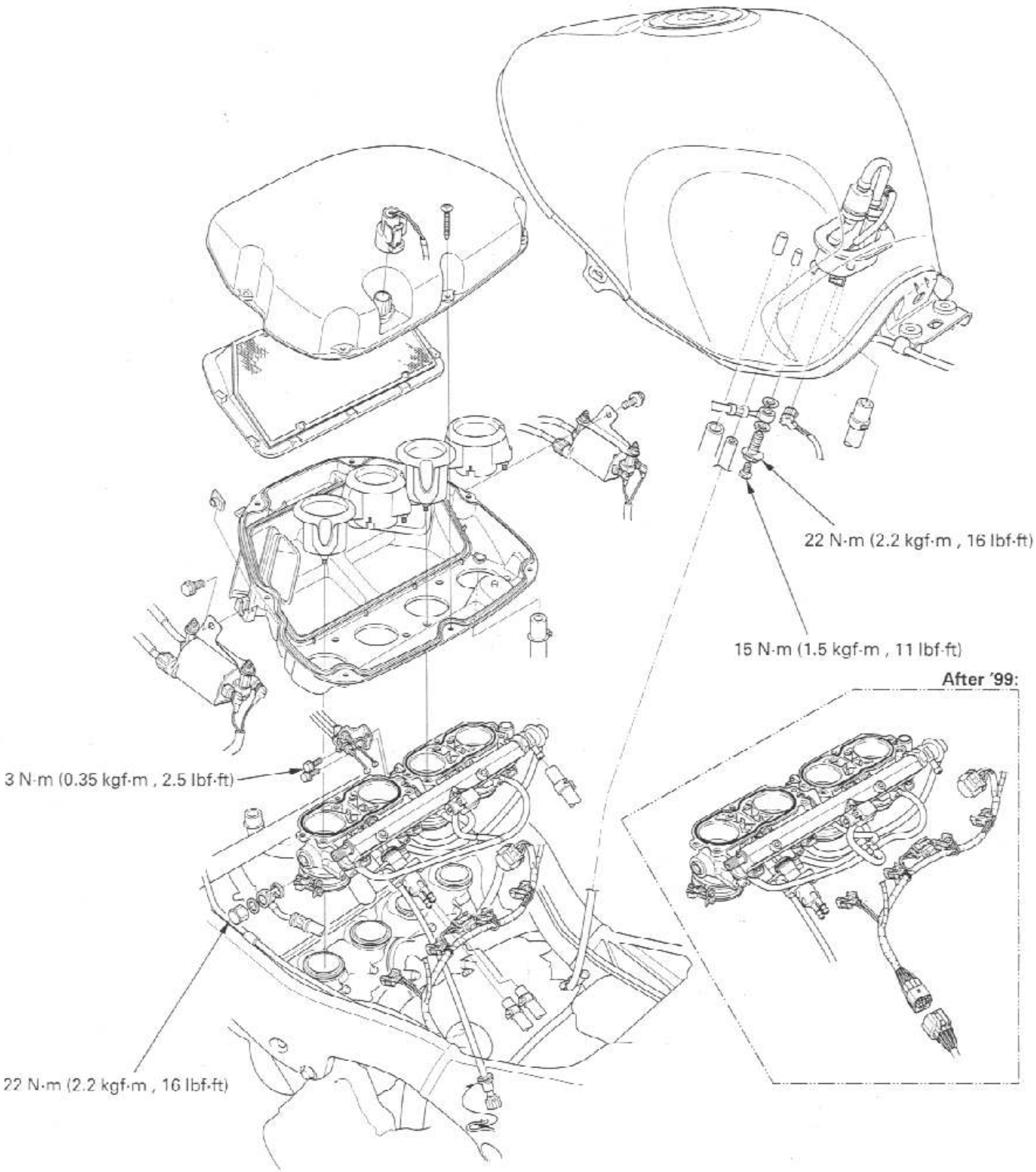


Install the oil hose joints to the oil cooler and tighten the bolts securely.

Fill the crankcase with recommended engine oil (page 3-16), and check for oil leaks.



MEMO


22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)
15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)
After '99:
3 N·m (0.35 kgf·m , 2.5 lbf·ft)
22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)

5.FUEL SYSTEM (Programmed Fuel Injection)

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5

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- *Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.*
- *Be sure to relieve the fuel pressure while the engine is off.*
- *Bending or twisting the control cables will impair smooth operation and could cause the cables to stick or bind, resulting in loss of vehicle control.*

- Work in a well ventilated area. Smoking or allowing flames or sparks in the work area or where gasoline is stored can cause a fire or explosion.

CAUTION:

- **Do not apply commercially available carburetor cleaners to the inside of the throttle bore, which is coated with molybdenum.**
- **Do not snap the throttle valve from full open to full close after the throttle cable has been removed. It may cause incorrect idle operation.**
- **Seal the cylinder head intake ports with tape or a clean cloth to keep dirt and debris from entering the intake ports after the throttle body has been removed.**
- **Do not damage the throttle body. It may cause incorrect throttle and idle valve synchronization.**
- **Prevent dirt and debris from entering the throttle bore, fuel hose and return hose, clean them using compressed air.**
- **The throttle body is factory pre-set. Do not disassemble in a way other than shown in this manual.**
- **Do not loosen or tighten the white painted bolts and screws of the throttle body (except wax unit mounting screws). Loosening or tightening them can cause throttle and idle valve synchronization failure.**
- **Tighten the yellow painted bolts and screw of the throttle body to the specified torque. Yellow painted parts of the throttle body not shown in this manual should not be disassembled.**
- **Do not push the fuel pump base under the fuel tank when the fuel tank is stored.**
- **Always replace the O-ring when the fuel pump is removed.**

NOTE:

- The programmed fuel injection system is equipped with the Self-Diagnostic System described on page 5-8. If the warning indicator blinks, follow the Self-Diagnostic Procedures to remedy the problem.
- When checking the PGM-FI, always follow the steps in the troubleshooting flow chart (page 5-12).
- The PGM-FI system is provided with fail-safe function to secure a minimum running capability even when there is any trouble in the system. When any abnormality is detected by the self-diagnosis function, running capability is secured by making use of the numerical values of a situation preset in advance in the simulated program map. It must be remembered, however, that when any abnormality is detected in four injectors and/or the ignition and cam pulse generator, the fail safe function stops the engine from the standpoint of protecting it.

- For PGM-FI system location, see page 5-4, 6.
- A faulty PGM-FI system is often related to poorly connected or corroded connectors. Check those connections before proceeding.
- For fuel level sensor inspection, see section 19.
- The vehicle speed sensor sends digital pulse signal to the ECM (PGM-FI unit) and computation. For vehicle speed sensor inspection, see section 19.
- When disassembling the programmed fuel injection parts, note the location of the O-rings. Replace them with new ones upon reassembly.
- Before disconnecting the fuel tube, release the fuel pressure by loosening the service check bolt at the fuel tank.
- Always replace the sealing washers when the fuel tube banjo bolt is removed or loosened.
- Use a digital tester for PGM-FI system inspection.

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Throttle body identification number	49 state/Canada type	GO 40 D
	California type	GQ 40 B
Starter valve vacuum difference		20 mm Hg
Base throttle valve for synchronization		No. 3
Idle speed		1,100 ± 50 rpm
Throttle grip free play		2–6 mm (1/16–1/4 in)
Intake air temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		1–4 kΩ
Engine coolant temperature sensor resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		2.3–2.6 kΩ
Fuel injector resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		13.0–14.4 kΩ
PAIR solenoid valve resistance (at 20°C/68°F)		20–24 Ω
Cam pulse generator peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
Ignition pulse generator peak voltage (at 20°C/68°F)		0.7 V minimum
Manifold absolute pressure at idle		200–250 mm Hg
Fuel pressure at idle	'99:	294 kPa (3.0 kgf/cm², 43 psi)
	After '99:	343 kPa (3.5 kgf/cm², 50 psi)
Fuel pump flow (at 12 V)		Minimum 220 cm³ (7.4 US oz, 7.7 Imp oz) for 10 seconds

TORQUE VALUES

ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)/thermo sensor	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	
Knock sensor	31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)	
Throttle body insulator band screw	See page 1-15	
Throttle cable bracket mounting screw	3 N·m (0.35 kgf·m , 2.5 lbf·ft)	
Fuel pipe mounting nut	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	U-nut, Yellow paint
Fuel pipe setting bolt	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)	Yellow paint
Pressure relief valve lock nut	27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)	Yellow paint
Starter valve synchronization plate screw	1 N·m (0.09 kgf·m , 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Starter valve lock nut	2 N·m (0.18 kgf·m , 1.3 lbf·ft)	
Wax unit mounting screw	5 N·m (0.5 kgf·m , 3.6 lbf·ft)	White paint
Wax unit link bracket screw	1 N·m (0.09 kgf·m , 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Vacuum joint plug socket bolt for synchronization	3 N·m (0.3 kgf·m , 2.2 lbf·ft)	
Fuel tube sealing nut (throttle body side)	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)	
Fuel tube banjo bolt (fuel tank side)	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)	
Service check bolt	15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)	
Fuel pump mounting nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	See page 5-51 for tightening sequence
Fuel filler cap bolt	2 N·m (0.2 kgf·m , 1.4 lbf·ft)	
Cam pulse generator cover SH bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Peak voltage tester (U.S.A. only) or Peak voltage adaptor	07HGJ-0020100 with Commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)
ECU test harness	07WMZ-MBG0100
Test pin box	07WGZ-0010100

TROUBLESHOOTING

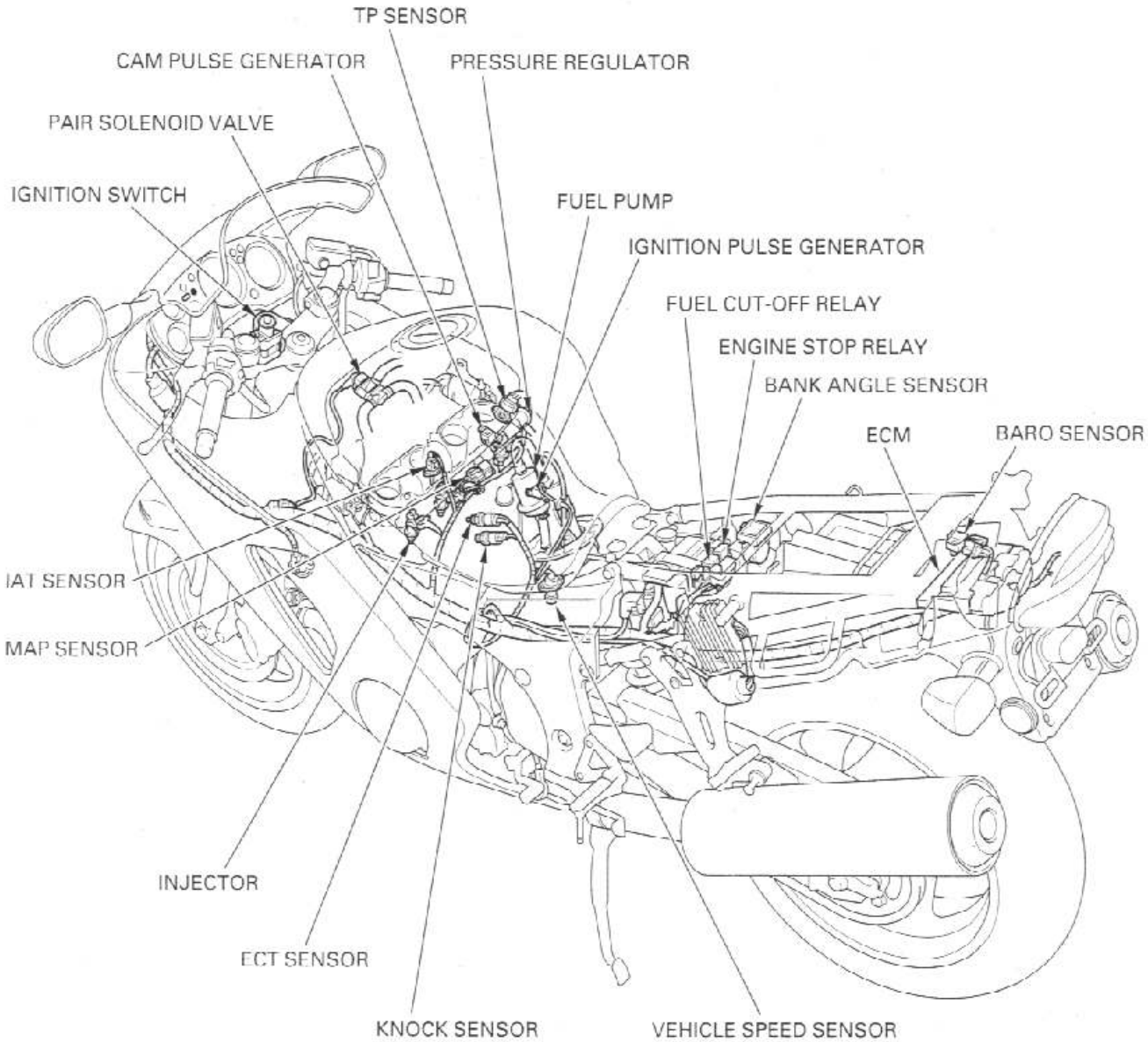
Engine won't to start
- Intake air leak
- Fuel contaminated/deteriorated
- Pinched or clogged fuel tube
- Faulty fuel pump
- Clogged fuel filter
- Clogged fuel injector filter
- Sticking fuel injector needle
- Faulty fuel pump operating system

Engine stall, hard to start, rough idling
- Intake air leak
- Fuel contaminated/deteriorated
- Pinched or clogged fuel tube
- Idle speed misadjusted
- Starter valve synchronization misadjusted

Backfiring or misfiring during acceleration
- Ignition system malfunction

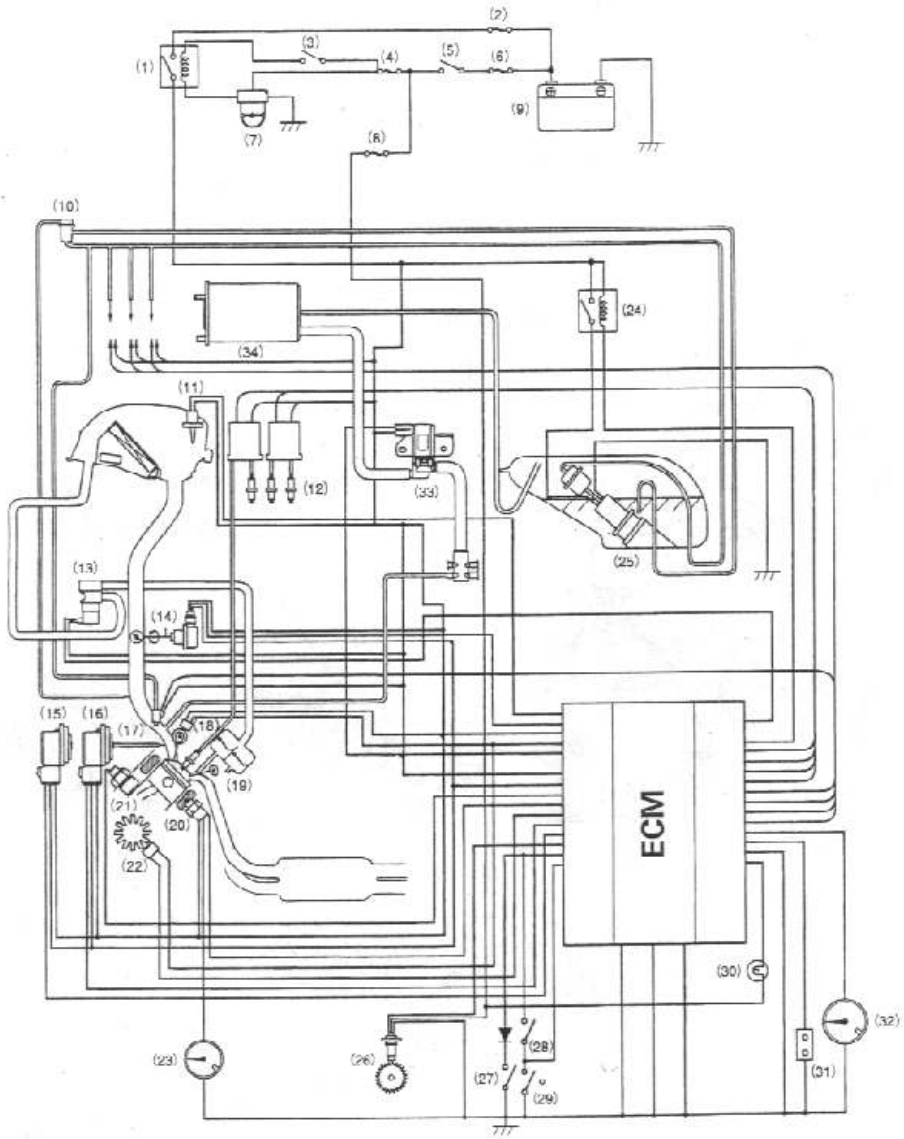
Poor performance (driveability) and poor fuel economy
- Pinched or clogged fuel tube
- Faulty pressure regulator

SYSTEM LOCATION ('99)



FULL NAME	ABBREVIATIONS
Manifold absolute pressure sensor	MAP sensor
Barometric pressure sensor	BARO sensor
Throttle position sensor	TP sensor
Intake air temperature sensor	IAT sensor
Engine coolant temperature sensor	ECT sensor
Engine control module	ECM

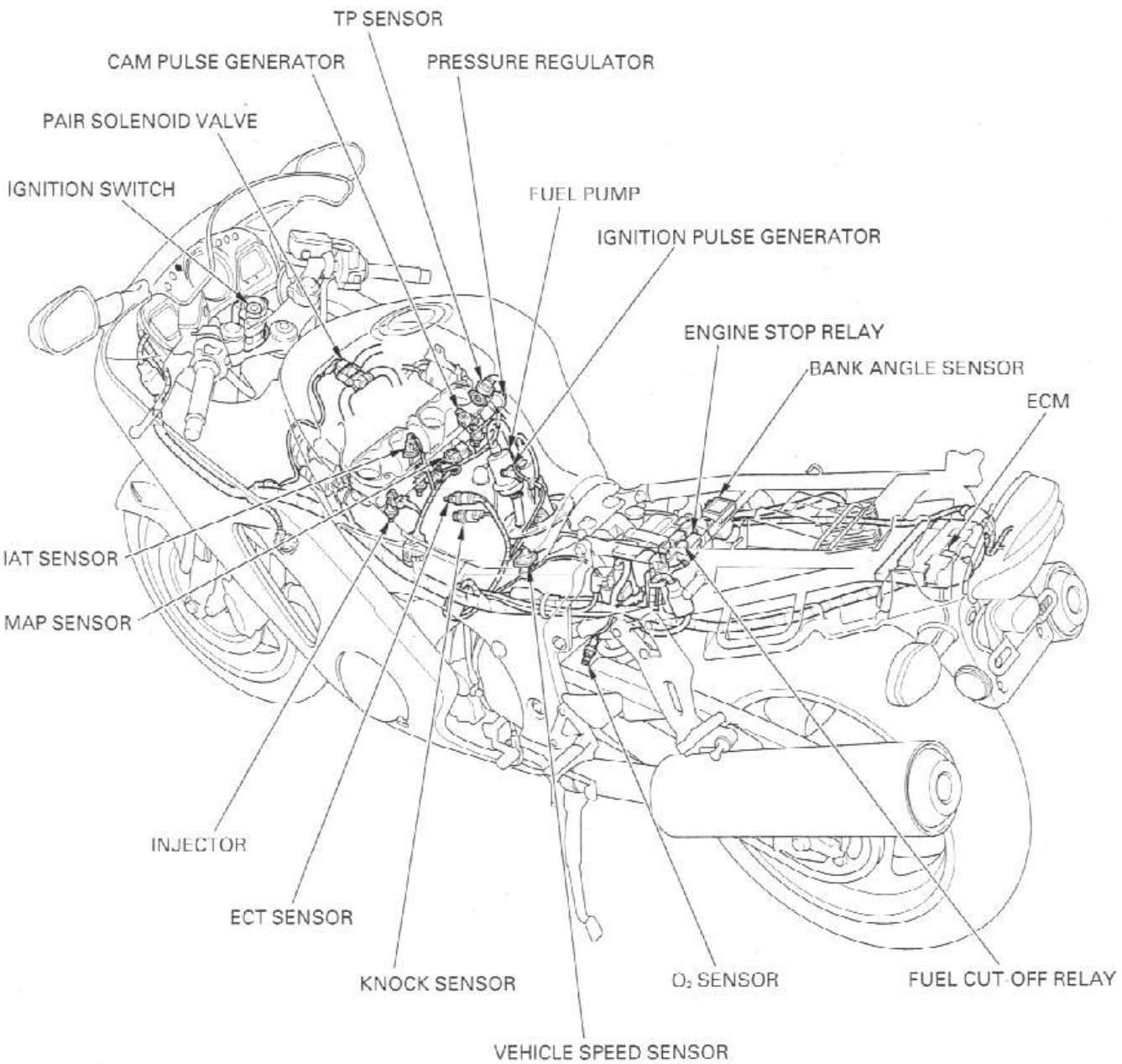
SYSTEM DIAGRAM ('99)



(1)	Engine stop relay
(2)	Main fuse B (30A)
(3)	Engine stop switch
(4)	Sub-fuse (10A)
(5)	Ignition switch
(6)	Main fuse A (30A)
(7)	Bank angle sensor
(8)	Sub-fuse (10A)
(9)	Battery
(10)	Pressure regulator
(11)	IAT sensor
(12)	Spark plug
(13)	PAIR solenoid valve
(14)	TP sensor
(15)	BARO sensor
(16)	MAP sensor
(17)	Injector

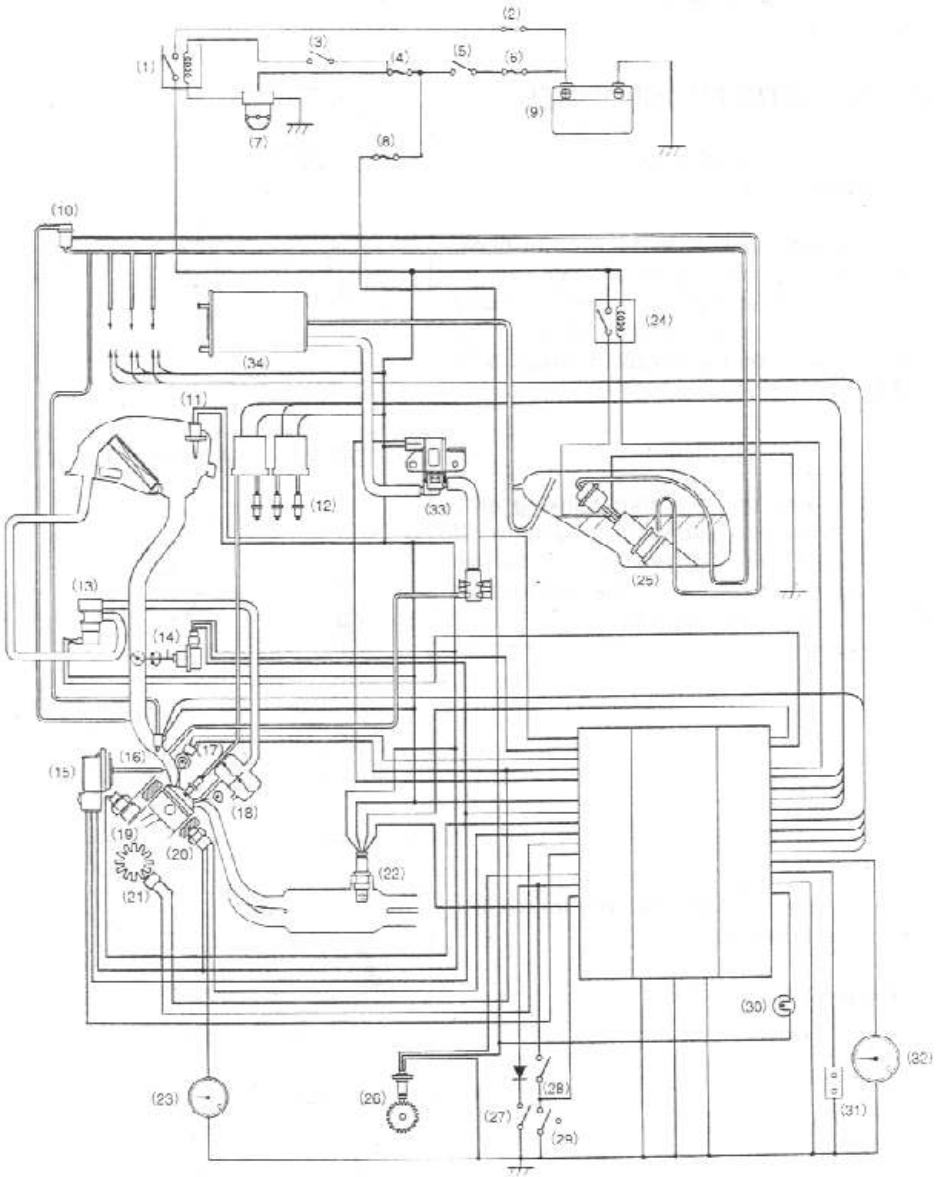
(18)	Cam pulse generator
(19)	PAIR check valve
(20)	ECT sensor
(21)	Knock sensor
(22)	Ignition pulse generator
(23)	Water temperature meter
(24)	Fuel cut-off relay
(25)	Fuel pump
(26)	Vehicle speed sensor
(27)	Neutral switch
(28)	Clutch switch
(29)	Side stand switch
(30)	Malfunction indicator
(31)	Service check connector
(32)	Tachometer
(33)	Purge control solenoid valve (California type only)
(34)	EVAP canister

SYSTEM LOCATION (After '99)



FULL NAME	ABBREVIATIONS
Manifold absolute pressure sensor	MAP sensor
Throttle position sensor	TP sensor
Intake air temperature sensor	IAT sensor
Engine coolant temperature sensor	ECT sensor
Engine control module	ECM

SYSTEM DIAGRAM (After '99)



(1)	Engine stop relay
(2)	Main fuse B (30A)
(3)	Engine stop switch
(4)	Sub-fuse (10A)
(5)	Ignition switch
(6)	Main fuse A (30A)
(7)	Bank angle sensor
(8)	Sub-fuse (10A)
(9)	Battery
(10)	Pressure regulator
(11)	IAT sensor
(12)	Spark plug
(13)	PAIR solenoid valve
(14)	TP sensor
(15)	MAP sensor
(16)	Injector
(17)	Cam pulse generator

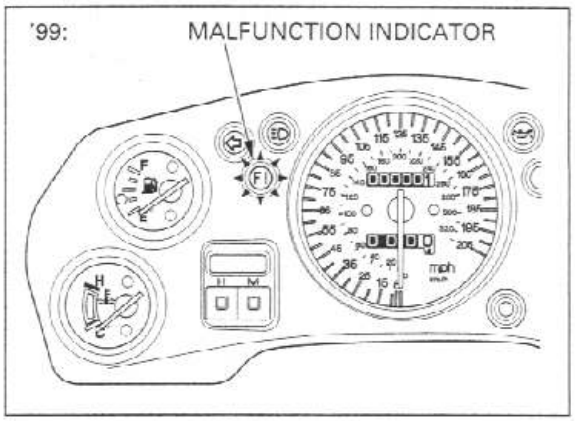
(18)	PAIR check valve
(19)	Knock sensor
(20)	ECT sensor
(21)	Ignition pulse generator
(22)	O_2 Sensor (California type only)
(23)	Water temperature meter
(24)	Fuel cut-off relay
(25)	Fuel pump
(26)	Vehicle speed sensor
(27)	Neutral switch
(28)	Clutch switch
(29)	Side stand switch
(30)	Malfunction indicator
(31)	Service check connector
(32)	Tachometer
(33)	Purge control solenoid valve (California type only)
(34)	EVAP canister (California type only)

PGM-FI (PROGRAMMED FUEL INJECTION) SYSTEM

SELF-DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

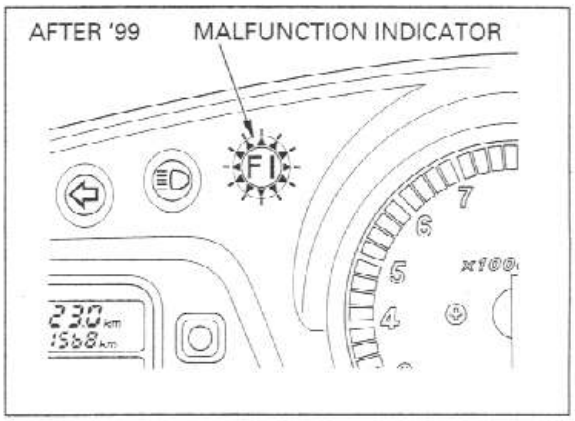
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Start the engine and let it idle.

If the malfunction indicator does not light or blink, the system has no memory of problem data.
If the malfunction indicator blinks, note how many times the malfunction indicator blinks, and determine the cause of the problem (page 5-12 through 5-54).



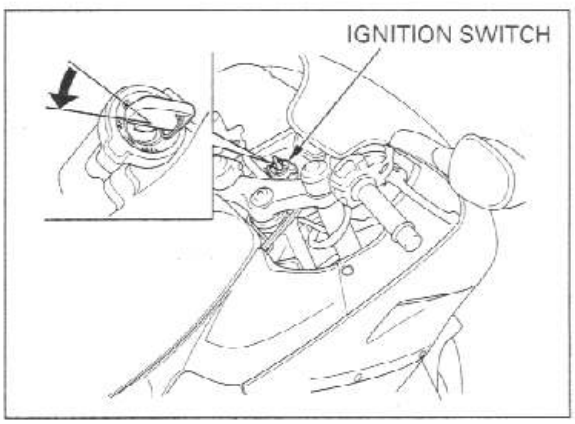
NOTE:

The malfunction indicator will start blinking only with the side stand down and with the engine off (engine stop switch on) or engine revs are below 5,000 rpm. In any other conditions, the malfunction indicator will illuminate and stay on.



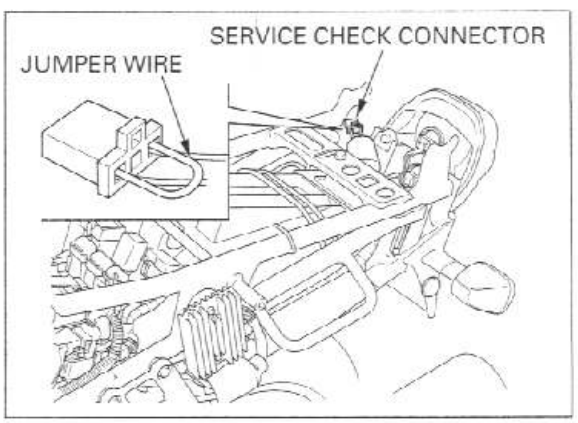
If you wish to read the PGM-FI memory for trouble data, perform the following:

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".



Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Short the PGM-FI system service check connector terminals using a jumper wire.



Be sure the engine stop switch is in the on position.

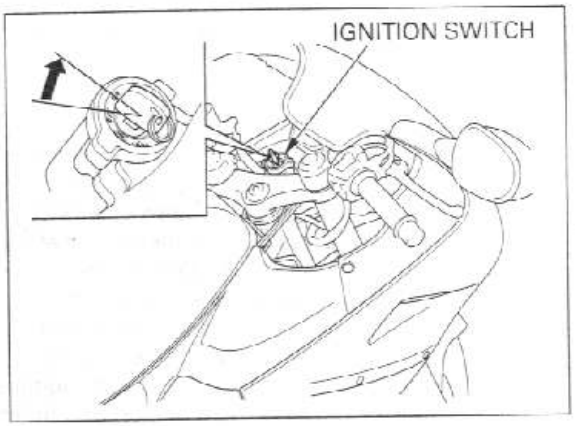
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".

If the ECM has no self diagnosis memory data, the malfunction indicator will illuminate and stay lit, when you turn the ignition switch to "ON".

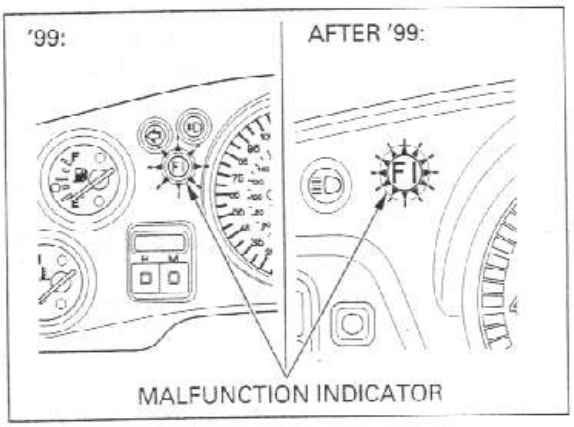
If the ECM has self diagnosis memory data, the malfunction indicator will start blinking when you turn the ignition switch to "ON".

NOTE:

Even if the PGM-FI has memory data, the malfunction indicator only illuminates (does not blink) under engine running conditions (side stand up and revs above 5,000 rpm).



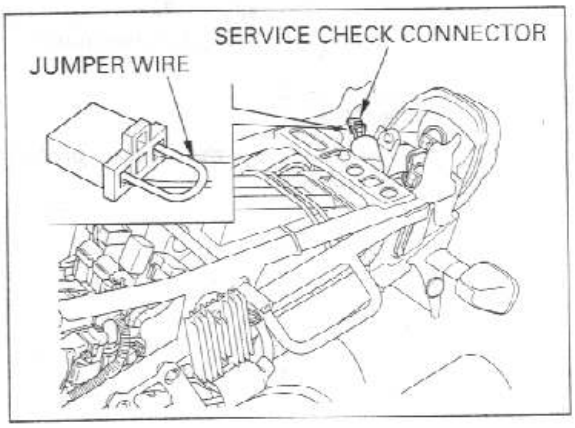
Note how many times the malfunction indicator blinks, and determine the cause of the problem (page 5-12 through 5-54).



SELF-DIAGNOSIS RESET PROCEDURE

Be sure the engine stop switch is in the on position.

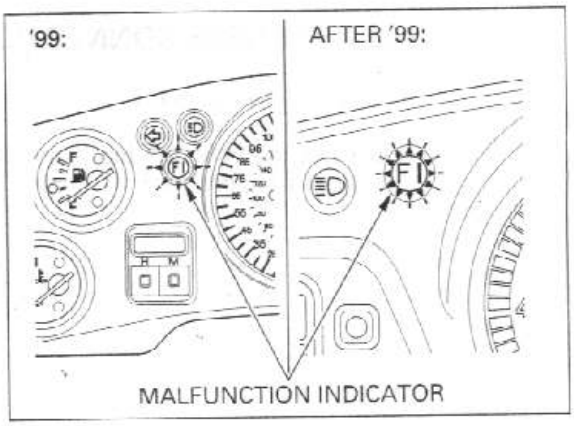
1. Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
2. Short the service check connector of the PGM-FI system using a jumper wire.
3. Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
4. Remove the jumper wire from the service check connector.
5. The malfunction indicator will illuminate for about 5 seconds.
   While the indicator is lit, short the service check connector again with the jumper wire.
   The self-diagnosis memory data is erased if the malfunction indicator turns off and starts blinking.



NOTE:

- The service check connector must be jumped while the indicator is lit. If not, the malfunction indicator will not start blinking.
- Note that the self diagnosis memory data cannot be erased if you turn off the ignition switch before the malfunction indicator starts blinking.

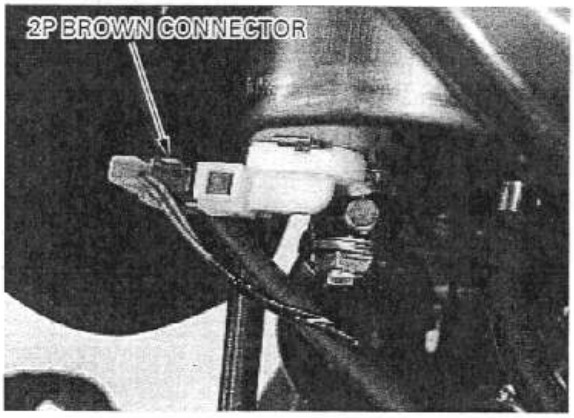
If the malfunction indicator blinks 20 times, the data has not been erased.



PEAK VOLTAGE INSPECTION PROCEDURE

NOTE:

- Use this procedure for the ignition pulse generator and cam pulse generator inspection.
- Check all system connections before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that all spark plugs are installed correctly.
- Use the recommended digital multimeter or commercially available digital multimeter with an impedance of 10 MΩ/DCV minimum.
- The display value differs depending upon the internal impedance of the multimeter.
- Disconnect the fuel pump connector before checking the peak voltage.

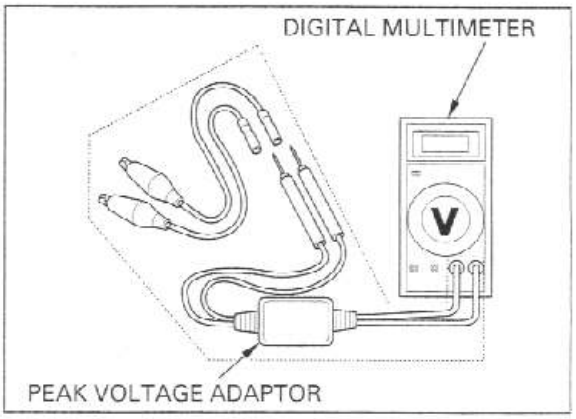


Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).

Disconnect the fuel pump 2P brown connector.

Connect the peak voltage adaptor to the digital multimeter.

TOOLS:
Peak voltage tester (U.S.A. only) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ /DCV minimum)



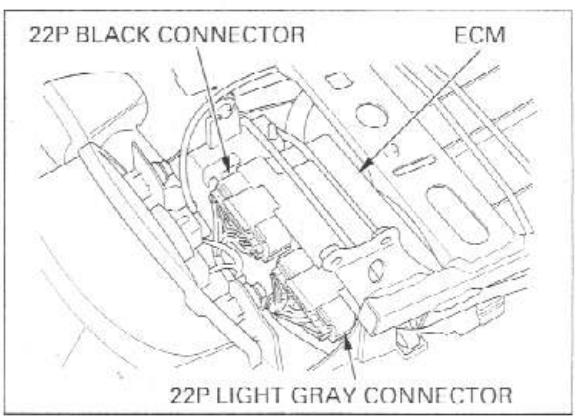
▲WARNING

Avoid touching the tester probes to prevent electric shock.

TEST HARNESS CONNECTION

Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Disconnect the ECM 22P black and 22P light gray connectors from the unit.



Connect the test harness to the test pin box.

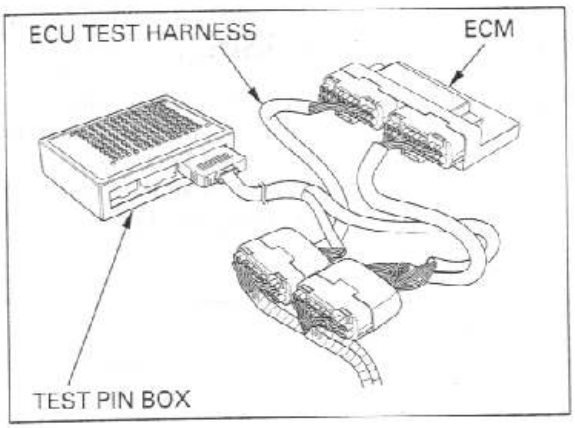
TOOLS:

ECU test harness	07WMZ-MBG0100
Test pin box	07WGZ-0010100

Connect the ECU test harness between the main wire harness and the ECM.

NOTE:

Match the connector colors between the main wire harness and test harness.



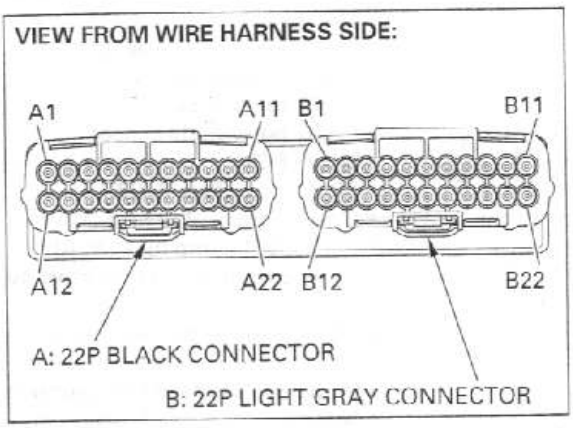
TEST PIN BOX TERMINAL LAYOUT

The ECM connector terminals are numbered as shown in the illustration.

The test pin box No. 1 to No. 22 terminals are for the ECM 22P black connector A1 to A22 terminals. The test pin box uses the No. 31 to No. 52 terminals for the ECM 22P light gray connector B1 to B22 terminals.

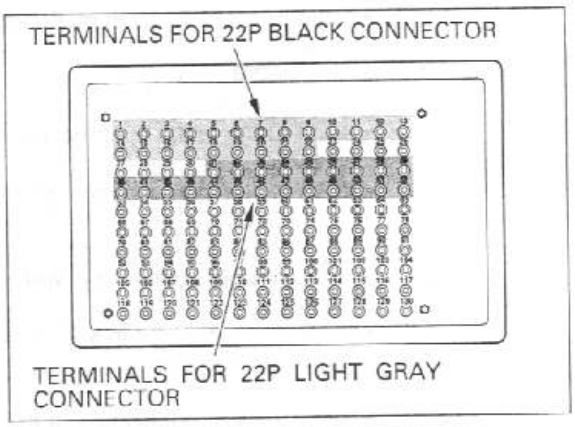
Example:

ECM terminals:	A4 (+) – A8 (–)
Test pin box terminals:	No. 4 (+) – No. 8 (–)



Terminal conversion chart

22P black No.	Test pin box No.
A1	1
A2	2
▼	▼
A22	22
22P light gray No.	**Test pin box No.**
B1	31
B2	32
▼	▼
B22	52



PGM-FI SELF-DIAGNOSIS MALFUNCTION INDICATOR FAILURE CODES

- The PGM-FI malfunction indicator denotes the failure codes (the number of blinks from 0 to 20). When the indicator lights for 1.3 seconds it is equivalent to 10 blinks. For example, a 1.3 second illumination and two blinks (0.5 second × 2) of the indicator equals 12 blinks. Follow code 12 on page 5-30.
- When more than one failure occurs, the malfunction indicator shows the blinks in the order of lowest number to highest number. For example, if the indicator blinks once, then two times, two failures have occurred. Follow codes 1 and 2 on page 5-12.

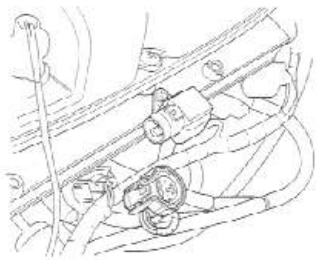
Number of PGM-FI malfunction indicator blinks		Causes	Symptoms (fail-safe contents)	Refer to page
0	Stays lit	• Open or short circuit at the input power line of the ECM • Faulty engine stop relay • Faulty engine stop switch • Faulty ignition switch • Faulty bank angle sensor • Faulty ECM • Blown main fuse B (30 A) • Blown engine stop fuse (10 A) • Blown fuel pump fuse (30 A) • Open circuit in engine stop switch ground wire • Engine stop switch in off position	• Engine does not start	—
	No blinks	• Blown malfunction indicator bulb • Open circuit in malfunction indicator ground wire • Open or short circuit in malfunction indicator wire • Faulty ECM	• Engine operates normally	—
	Stays lit	• Short circuit in the malfunction indicator wire • Short circuit in service check connector wire • Faulty ECM	• Engine operates normally	—
1	Blinks	• Loose or poor contacts on MAP sensor connector • Open or short circuit in MAP sensor wire • Faulty MAP sensor	• Engine operates normally	5-14
2	Blinks	• Loose or poor connection of the MAP sensor vacuum hose • Faulty MAP sensor	• Engine operates normally	5-16
7	Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on ECT sensor • Open or short circuit in ECT sensor wire • Faulty ECT sensor	• Hard start at a low temperature (simulate using numerical values; 80 °C/176 °F)	5-18
8	Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on TP sensor connector • Open or short circuit in TP sensor wire • Faulty TP sensor	• Poor engine response when operating the throttle quickly (simulate using numerical values; Throttle opens 0°)	5-20
9	Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on IAT sensor • Open or short circuit in IAT sensor wire • Faulty IAT sensor	• Engine operates normally (simulate using numerical values; 20 °C/68 °F)	5-24

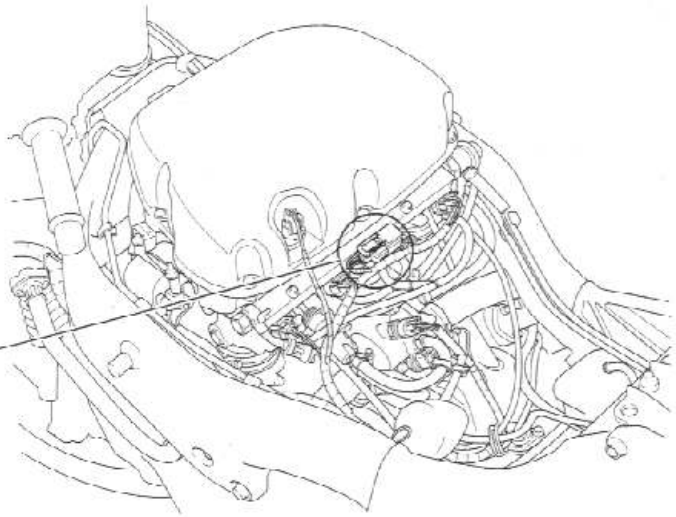
Number of PGM-FI malfunction indicator blinks		Causes	Symptoms (fail-safe contents)	Refer to page
10	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on BARO sensor connector • Open or short circuit in BARO sensor wire • Faulty BARO sensor	• Engine operates normally at a low altitude • Engine idles roughly at a high altitude (simulate using numerical 760 mm Hg/1,013 hPa)	5-26
11	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on vehicle speed sensor connector • Open or short circuit in vehicle speed sensor connector • Faulty vehicle speed sensor	• Engine operates normally	5-28
12	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on No. 1 injector connector • Open or short circuit in No. 1 injector wire • Faulty No. 1 injector	• Engine does not start	5-30
13	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on No. 2 injector connector • Open or short circuit in No. 2 injector wire • Faulty No. 2 injector	• Engine does not start	5-33
14	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on No. 3 injector connector • Open or short circuit in No. 3 injector wire • Faulty No. 3 injector	• Engine does not start	5-36
15	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on No. 4 injector connector • Open or short circuit in No. 4 injector wire • Faulty No. 4 injector	• Engine does not start	5-39
18	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on cam pulse generator • Open or short circuit in cam pulse generator • Faulty cam pulse generator	• Engine does not start	5-42
19	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contact on ignition pulse generator connector • Open or short circuit in ignition pulse generator • Faulty ignition pulse generator	• Engine does not start	5-44
20	 Blinks	• Faulty E^2-PROM in ECM	• Engine operates normally • Does not hold the self-diagnosis data	5-46
21	 Blinks	• Faulty O_2 SENSOR	• Engine operates normally	5-48
23	 Blinks	• Faulty O_2 SENSOR heater	• Engine operates normally	5-50
25	 Blinks	• Loose or poor contacts on knock sensor connector • Open or short circuit in knock sensor wire • Faulty knock sensor	• Engine operates normally	5-54

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 1 BLINK (MAP SENSOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor connector.





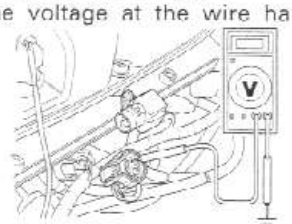
Connect the MAP sensor connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Start the engine and check the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink → • Loose or poor contact on the MAP sensor connector.

1 blink

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the MAP sensor 3P connector.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side connector.

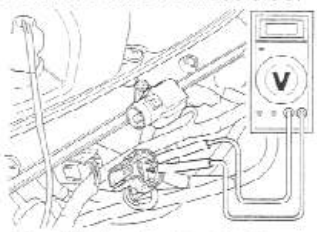


Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Yellow/red wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

Correct

Measure the voltage between the connector terminals of the wire harness side.

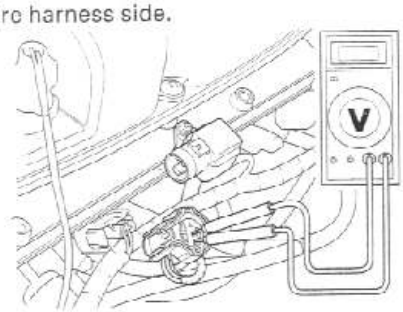


Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Green/orange (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Green/orange wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

Correct

Measure the voltage between the terminals of the wire harness side.

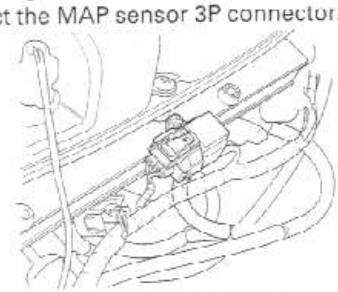


Connection:
Light green/yellow (+) – Green/orange (–)
Standard: 4.75 5.25 V

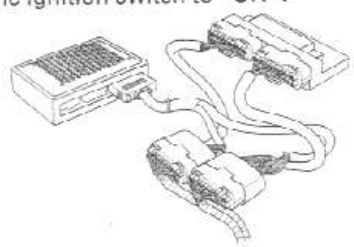
Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Light green/yellow wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

Correct ↓

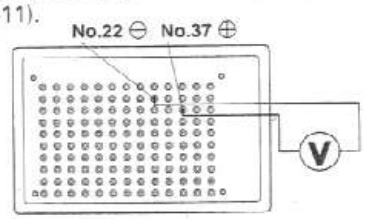
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Connect the MAP sensor 3P connector.



Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness to ECM connectors.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".



Measure the voltage at the test pin box terminals (page 5-11).



Connection: No. 37 (+) – No. 22 (–)
Standard: 2.7 – 3.1 V (760 mm Hg/1,013 kPa)

Out of range → • Faulty MAP sensor.

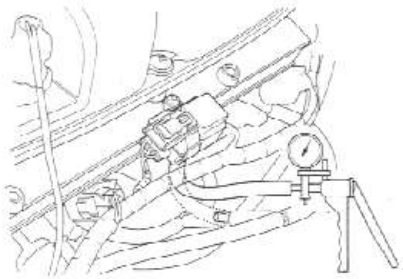
Correct → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 2 BLINKS (MAP SENSOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

↓

Disconnect the hose from the MAP sensor.
Connect the vacuum gauge between the throttle body and the MAP sensor using a 3 way joint.
Start the engine and measure the manifold absolute pressure at idle speed.

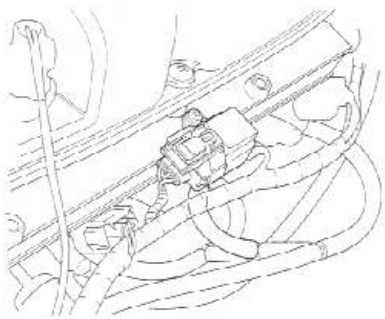


Standard: 140 – 190 mm Hg

Out of range → • Check the hose installation.

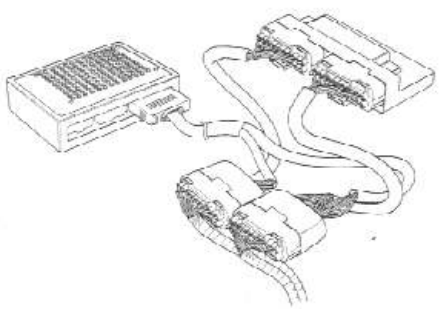
↓ Correct

Disconnect the vacuum gauge and connect the hose to the MAP sensor.



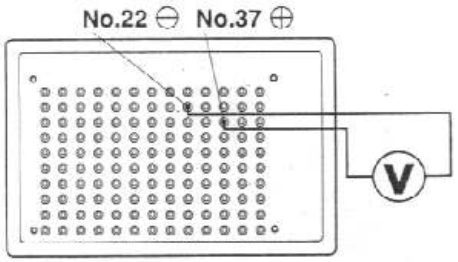
↓ Normal

Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness to the ECM connector.



↓

Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage at the test pin box terminals (page 5-11).

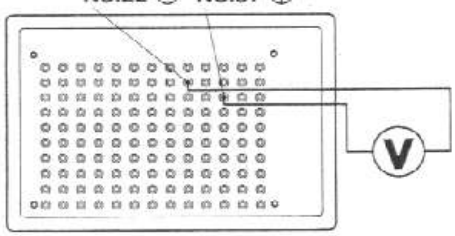


Connection: No. 37 (+)—No. 22 (—)
Standard: 2.7 – 3.1 V (760 mm Hg/1,013 kPa)

Out of range → • Faulty MAP sensor.

Correct

Start the engine.
Measure the voltage at the test pin box terminals (page 5-11).



Connection: No. 37 (+)—No. 22 (—)
Standard: 2.7 V maximum

Out of range → • Faulty MAP sensor.

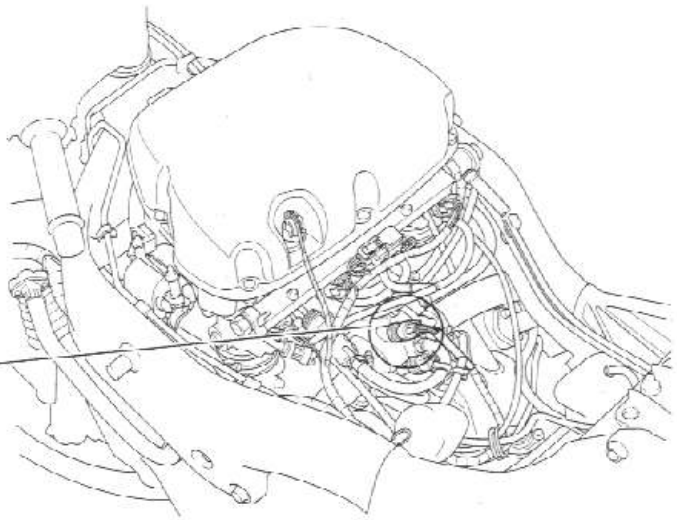
Correct → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 7 BLINKS (ECT SENSOR)

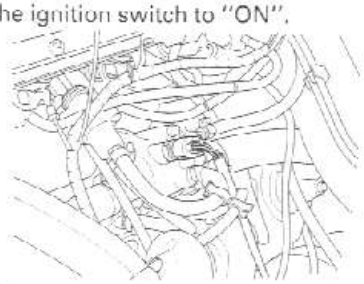
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the ECT sensor 3P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the ECT sensor connector.





Connect the ECT sensor connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".

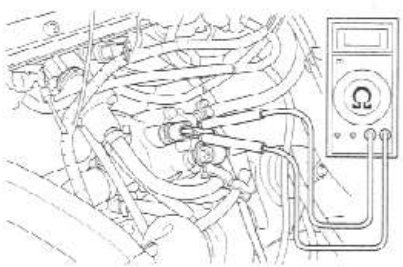


Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the ECT sensor connector.

7 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Disconnect the ECT sensor connector.
Measure the resistance at the ECT sensor terminals.

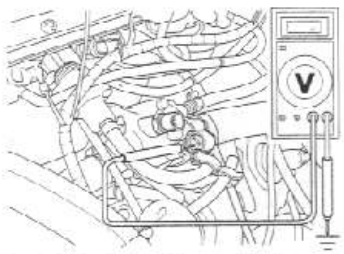


Connection: Pink (+) – Green/orange (–) (sensor side terminals)
Standard: 2.2 – 2.7 kΩ (20 °C/68 °F)

Abnormal → • Faulty ECT sensor.

Normal

Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage between the ECT sensor connector terminal of the wire harness side and ground.

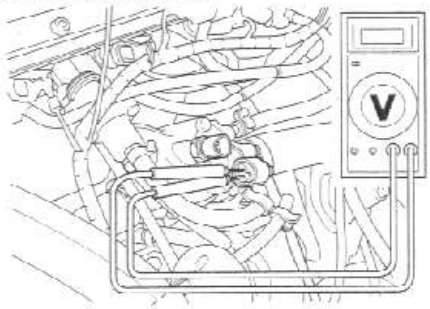


Connection: Pink (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Pink and Pink/white wire.
• Loose or poor contacts on the ECM connector.

Correct ↓

Measure the voltage at the ECT sensor connector of the wire harness side.



Connection: Pink (+) – Green/orange (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

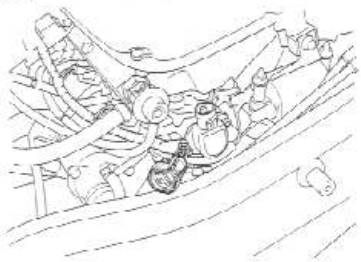
Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Green/orange wire.
• Loose or poor contacts on the ECM connector.

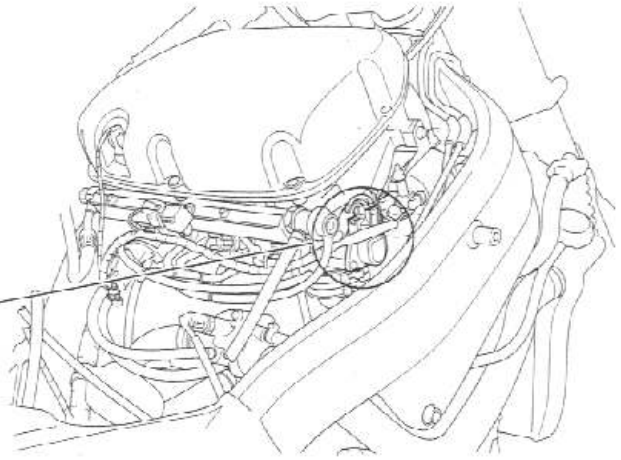
Correct → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 8 BLINKS (TP SENSOR)

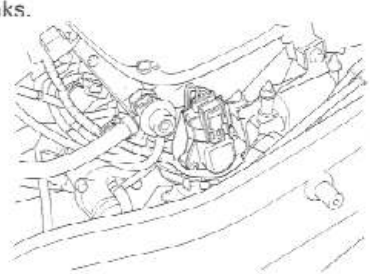
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the TP sensor 3P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the TP sensor connector.





Connect the TP sensor connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Start the engine and check the malfunction indicator blinks.

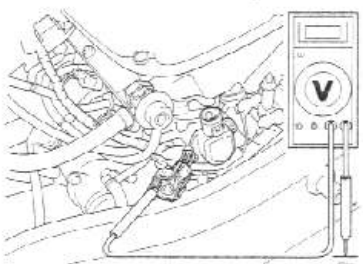


Does not blink →
- Loose or poor contacts on the TP sensor connector.

8 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the TP sensor 3P connector.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage between the wire harness side connector terminal and ground.

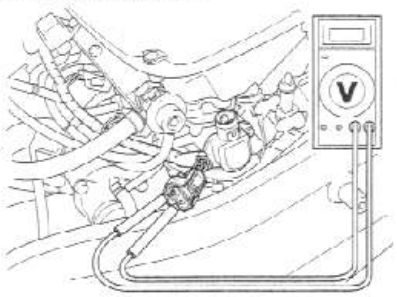


Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

Out of range →
- Open or short circuit in the Yellow/red wire.
- Loose or poor contact on the ECM connector.

Correct

Measure the voltage at the TP sensor terminals of the wire harness side.

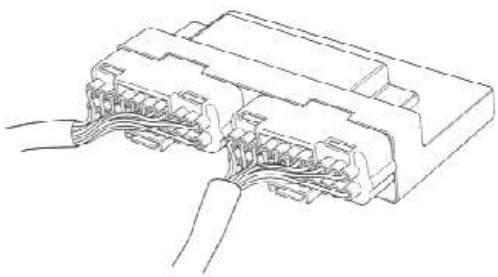


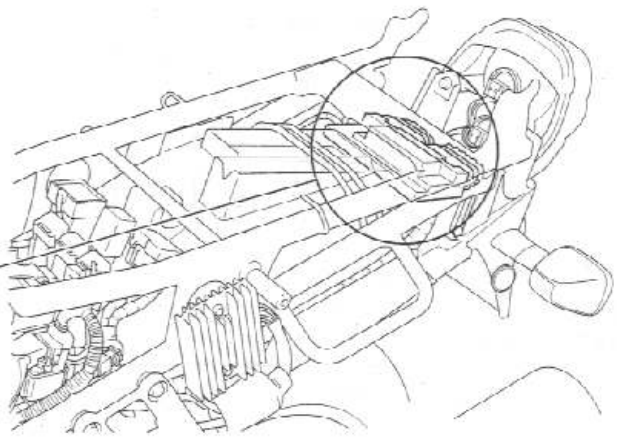
Connection: Yellow/red (|) Green/orange ( )
Standard: 4.75–5.25 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Green/orange wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

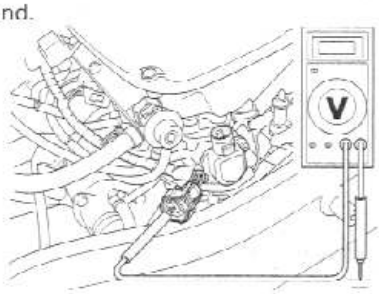
Correct

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Disconnect the ECM 22P connectors.





Check for continuity between the TP sensor connector terminal of the wire harness side and ground.

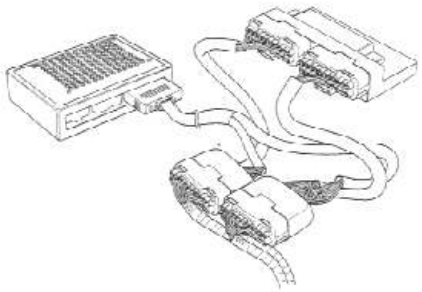


Connection: Red/yellow (+)–Ground (–)
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Short circuit in Red/yellow wire.

No continuity

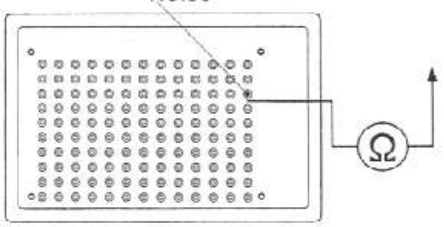
Connect the test harness to the ECM connectors.



Check for continuity between the test pin box terminal and the TP sensor connector terminal.

No continuity → • Open or short circuit in Red/yellow wire.

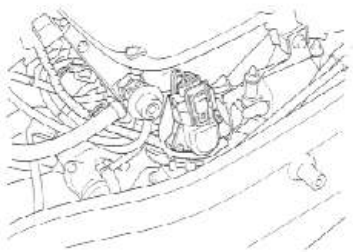
No.39



Connection: Red/yellow—No. 39
Standard: Continuity

Continuity

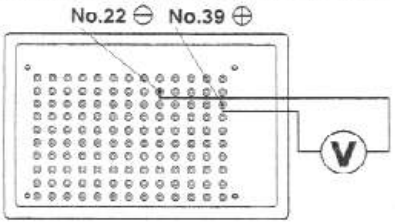
Connect the TP sensor 3P connector.



Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage at the test pin box terminals.

Normal → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

No.22 ⊖ No.39 ⊕



Connection: No. 39 (+)—No. 22 (—)
Standard: *0.4—0.6 V (throttle fully closed)
*4.2—4.8 V (throttle fully open)

Out of range → • Faulty TP sensor.

A voltage marked* refers to the value when the voltage reading at the TP sensor 3P connector (page 5-21) shows 5 V. When the reading shows other than 5 V, derive a voltage range at the test harness as follows:

Example:
In the case of a voltage of 4.75 V at the TP sensor 3P connector:

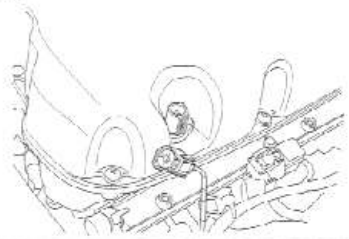
0.4 × 4.75/5.0 = 0.38 V
0.6 × 4.75/5.0 = 0.57 V

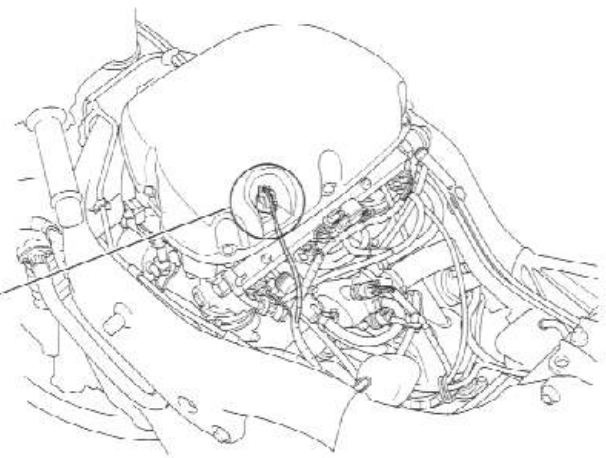
Thus, the valid range is "0.38 – 0.57 V" for throttle fully closed.
Repeat this calculation using 4.2 and 4.8 to get the resulting range for the throttle fully open.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 9 BLINKS (IAT SENSOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the IAT sensor connector.





Connect the IAT sensor 2P connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

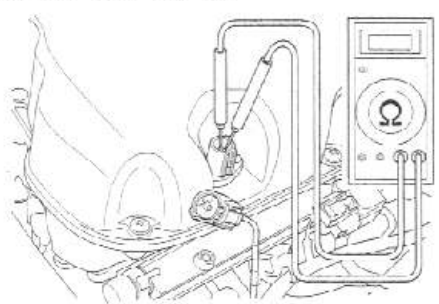


Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the IAT sensor connector.

9 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the IAT sensor 2P connector.
Measure the resistance at the IAT sensor (at 20 – 30 °C/68 – 86 °F).



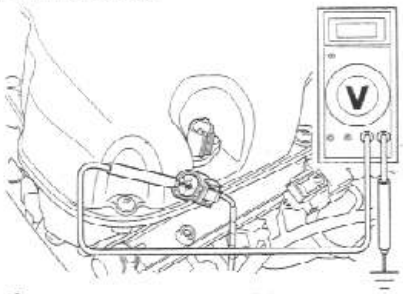
Standard: 1 – 4 kΩ

Abnormal → • Faulty IAT sensor.

Normal

Turn the ignition switch to "ON".

Measure the voltage between the terminals of the wire harness side.

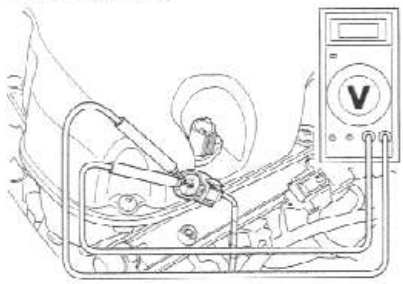


Connection:
Gray/blue (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Gray/blue wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

Correct ↓

Measure the voltage between the terminals of the wire harness side.



Connection:
Gray/blue (+) – Green/orange (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

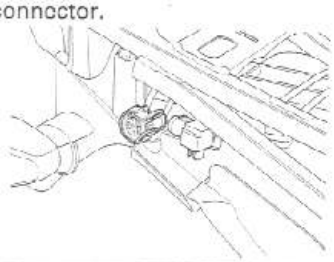
Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Green/orange wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

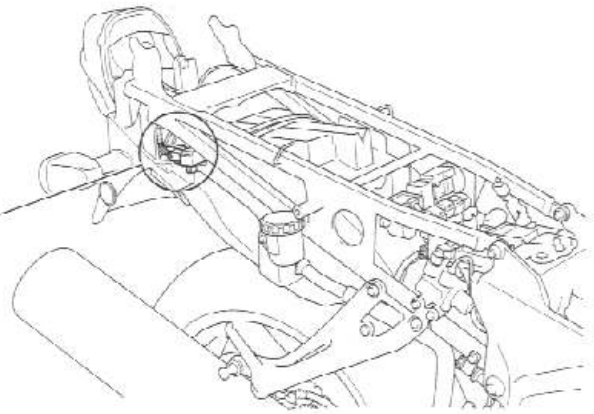
Correct → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 10 BLINKS (BARO SENSOR: '99 ONLY)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the BARO sensor 3P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the BARO sensor connector.





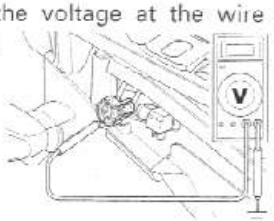
Connect the BARO sensor connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the BARO sensor connector.

10 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the BARO sensor 3P connector.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side connector.

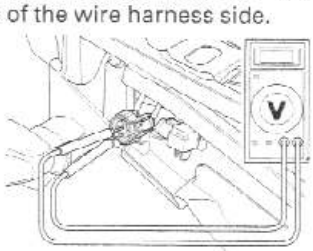


Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Yellow/red wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

Correct

Measure the voltage between the connector terminals of the wire harness side.

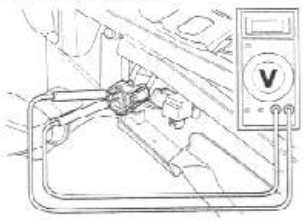


Connection: Yellow/red (+) – Green/orange (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Green/orange wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

Correct

Measure the voltage between the terminals of the wire harness side.

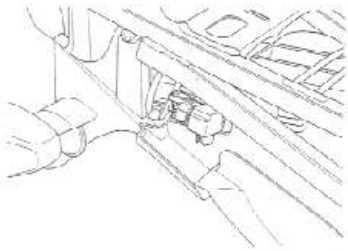


Connection:
Light green/black (+) – Green/orange (–)
Standard: 4.75 – 5.25 V

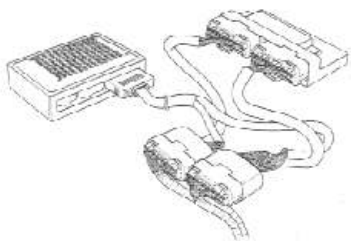
Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Light green/black wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.

Correct

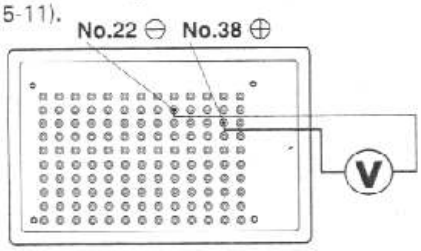
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Connect the BARO sensor 3P connector.



Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness to ECM connectors.



Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage at the test pin box terminals (page 5-11).



Connection: No. 38 (+) – No. 22 (–)
Standard: 2.7 – 3.1 V (760 mm Hg/1,013 kPa)

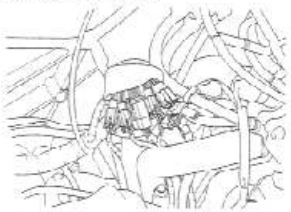
Out of range → • Faulty BARO sensor.

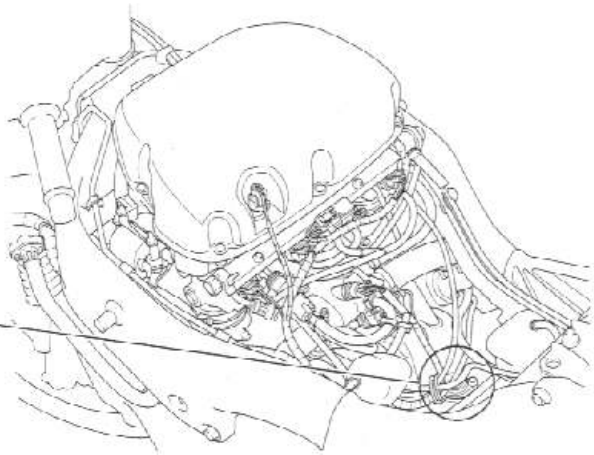
Correct → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 11 BLINKS (VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the vehicle speed sensor 3P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the vehicle speed sensor connector.





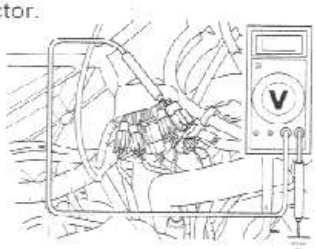
Connect the vehicle speed sensor 3P connector.
Start the engine.
With the side stand up and keep the engine rev more than 5,000 rpm about 20 seconds or more.
Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the vehicle speed sensor connector.

11 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the vehicle speed sensor 3P connector.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage at the wire harness side connector.

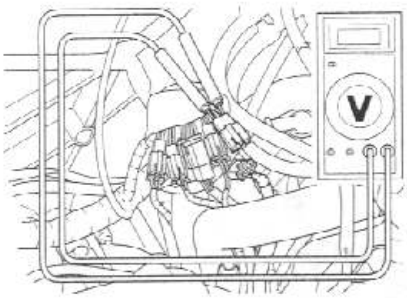


Connection: Black/brown (+) Ground (−)
Standard: 12 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Black/brown wire.

Correct

Measure the voltage between the connector terminals of the wire harness side.

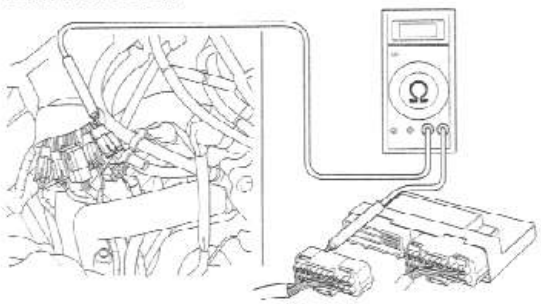


Connection: Black/brown (+) – Green/black (–)
Standard: 12 V

Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Green/black wire.

Correct

Check for continuity of the Pink/green wire between vehicle speed sensor connector and ECM connector.



Standard: Continuity

No continuity → • Open or short circuit in Pink/green wire.

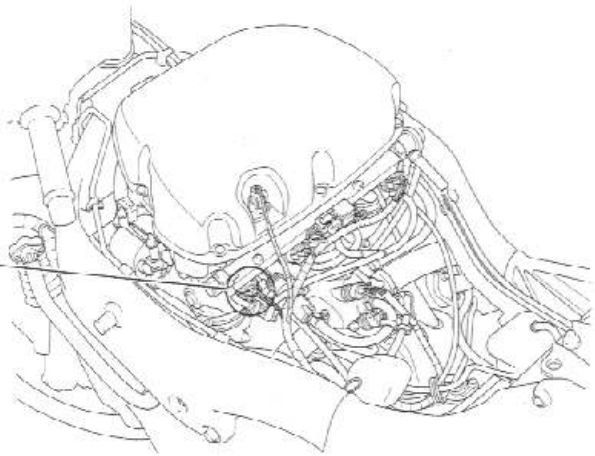
Continuity → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI WARNING INDICATOR 12 BLINKS (NO.1 INJECTOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the No. 1 injector 2P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the No. 1 injector 2P connector.





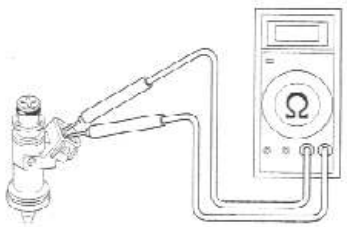
Connect the No. 1 injector 2P connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.



Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the No. 1 injector connector.

12 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Disconnect the No. 1 injector 2P connector and measure the resistance of the No. 1 injector.

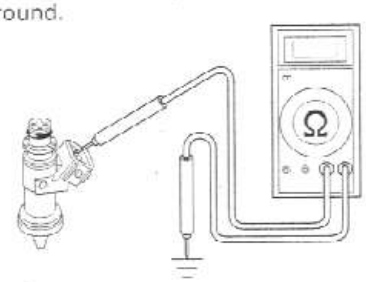


Connection:
Black/white (+) – Pink/yellow (–)
Standard: 13.0 14.4 kΩ (20 °C/68 °F)

Abnormal → • Faulty No. 1 injector.

Normal

Check for continuity between the No. 1 injector and ground.

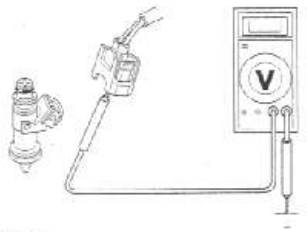


Connection:
Black/white (|) Ground (−)
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Faulty No. 1 injector.

No continuity

Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage between the No. 1 injector connector of the wire harness side and ground.



Connection:
Black/white (+) − Ground (−)
Standard: Battery voltage

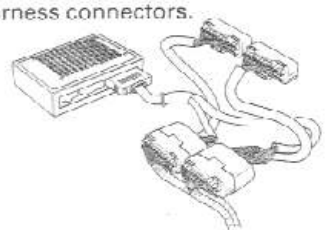
Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Black/white wire.

Correct

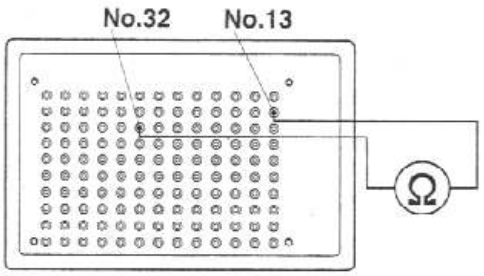
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Connect the No. 1 injector connector.



Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness and test pin box to the wire harness connectors.



Measure the resistance at the test pin box terminals.

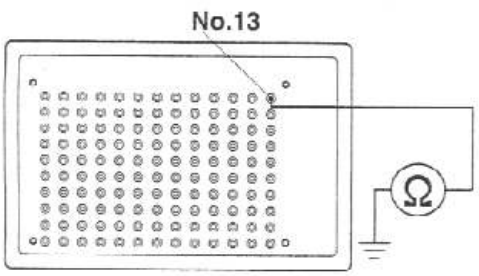


Connection: No. 13 – No. 32
Standard: 9 – 15 Ω (20 °C/68 °F)

Out of range → • Open circuit in Black/white and/or Pink/yellow wire.

Normal

Check for continuity between the test pin box terminal and ground.



Connection: No. 13 – Ground
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Short circuit in Pink/yellow wire.

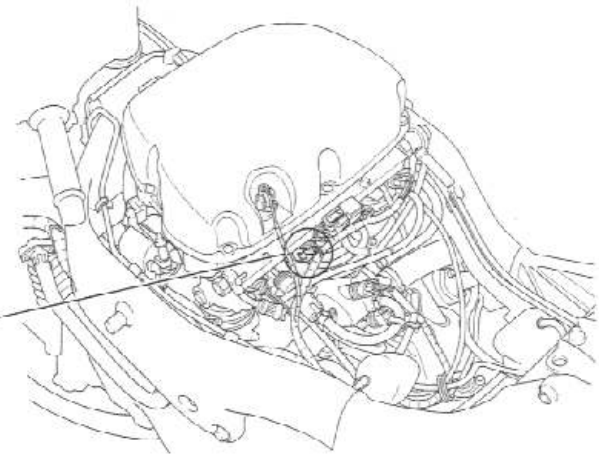
No continuity → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 13 BLINKS (NO. 2 INJECTOR)

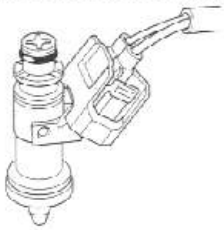
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the No. 2 injector 2P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the No. 2 injector 2P connector.





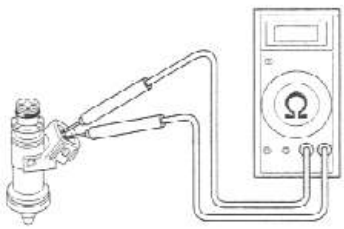
Connect the No. 2 injector 2P connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.



Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the No. 2 injector connector.

13 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Disconnect the No. 2 injector 2P connector and measure the resistance of the No. 2 injector.

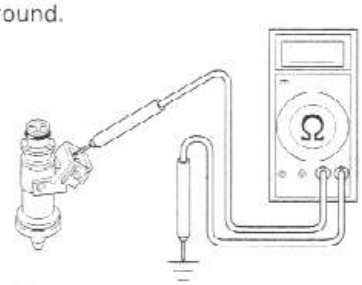


Connection:
Black/white (+) – Pink/blue (–)
Standard: 13.0 14.4 kΩ (20 °C/68 °F)

Abnormal → • Faulty No. 2 injector.

Normal

Check for continuity between the No. 2 injector and ground.

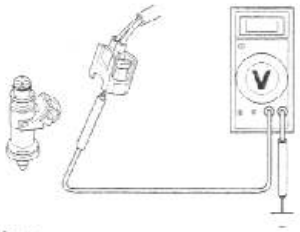


Connection:
Black/white (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Faulty No. 2 injector.

No continuity

Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage between the No. 2 injector connector of the wire harness side and ground.



Connection:
Black/white (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

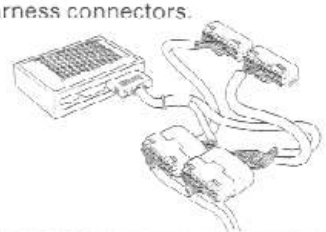
Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Black/white wire.

Correct

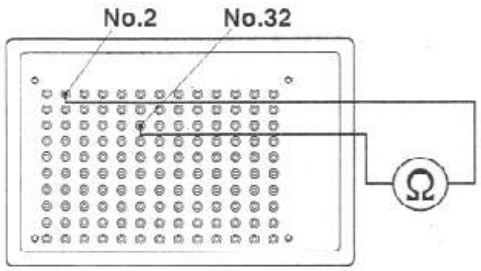
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Connect the No. 2 injector connector.



Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness and test pin box to the wire harness connectors.



Measure the resistance at the test pin box terminals.

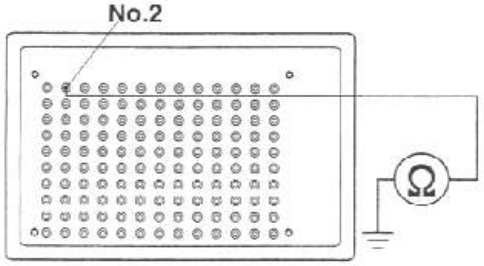


Connection: No. 2—No. 32
Standard: 9—15 Ω (20 °C/68 °F)

Out of range → • Open circuit in Black/white and/or Pink/blue wire.

Normal

Check for continuity between the test pin box terminal and ground.



Connection: No. 2—Ground
Standard: No continuity

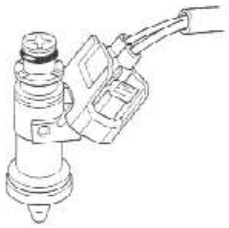
Continuity → • Short circuit in Pink/blue wire.

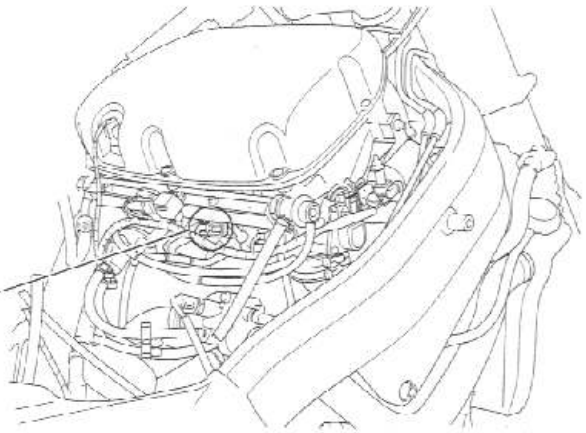
No continuity → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 14 BLINKS (NO. 3 INJECTOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the No. 3 injector 2P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the No. 3 injector 2P connector.





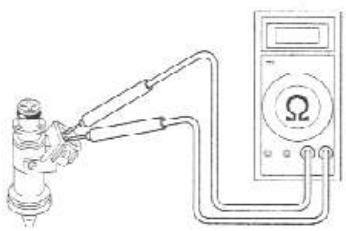
Connect the No. 3 injector 2P connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.



Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the No. 3 injector connector.

14 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Disconnect the No. 3 injector 2P connector and measure the resistance of the No. 3 injector.

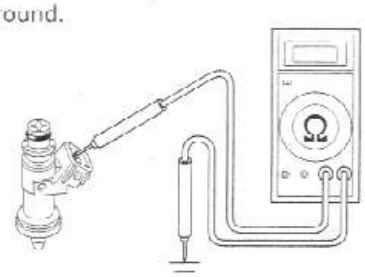


Connection:
Black/white (+) – Pink/green (–)
Standard: 13.0 – 14.4 kΩ (20 °C/68 °F)

Abnormal → • Faulty No. 3 injector.

Normal

Check for continuity between the No. 3 injector and ground.

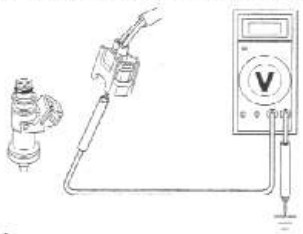


Connection:
Black/white (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Faulty No. 3 injector.

No continuity

Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage between the No. 3 injector connector of the wire harness side and ground.

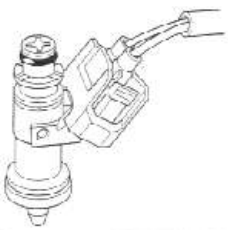


Connection:
Black/white (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

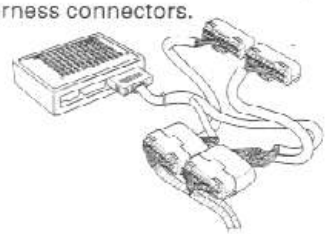
Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Black/white wire.

Correct

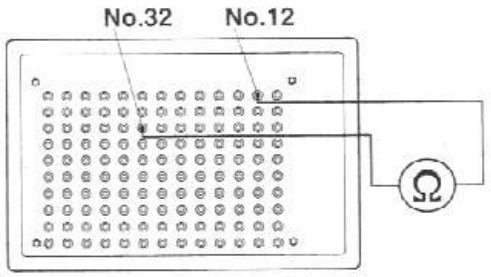
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Connect the No. 3 injector connector.



Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness and test pin box to the wire harness connectors.



Measure the resistance at the test pin box terminals.

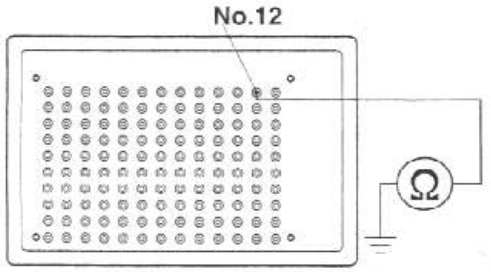


Connection: No. 12—No. 32
Standard: 9—15 Ω (20 °C/68 °F)

Out of range → • Open circuit in Black/white and/or Pink/green wire.

Normal

Check for continuity between the test pin box terminal and ground.



Connection: No. 12—Ground
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Short circuit in Pink/green wire.

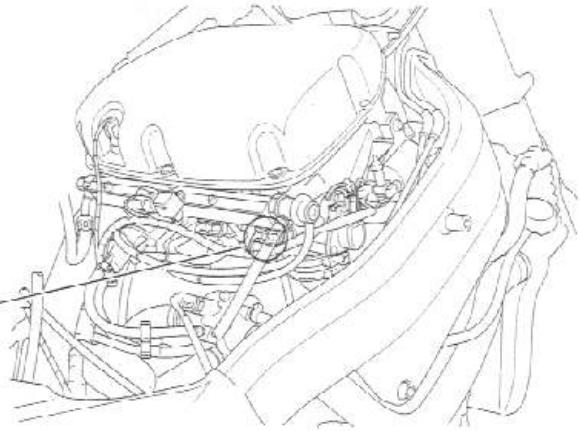
No continuity → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 15 BLINKS (NO. 4 INJECTOR)

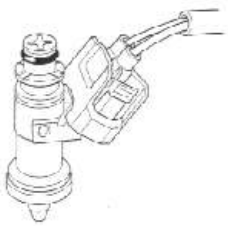
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the No. 4 injector 2P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the No. 4 injector 2P connector.





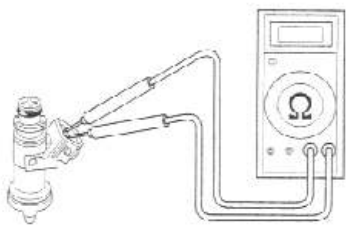
Connect the No. 4 injector 2P connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.



Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the No. 4 injector connector.

15 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Disconnect the No. 4 injector 2P connector and measure the resistance of the No. 4 injector.

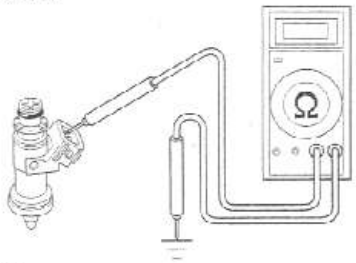


Connection:
Black/white (+) – Pink/black (–)
Standard: 13.0 – 14.4 kΩ (20 °C/68 °F)

Abnormal → • Faulty No. 4 injector.

Normal

Check for continuity between the No. 4 injector and ground.

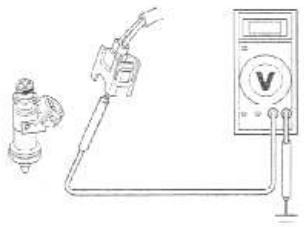


Connection:
Black/white (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Faulty No. 4 injector.

No continuity

Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage between the No. 4 injector connector of the wire harness side and ground.



Connection:
Black/white (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

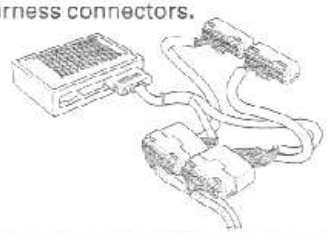
Out of range → • Open or short circuit in Black/white wire.

Correct

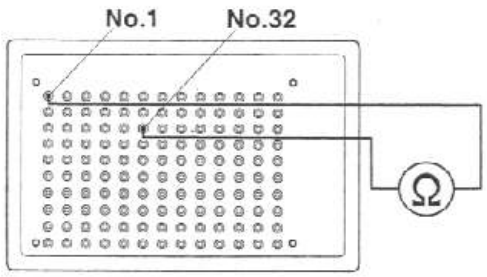
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Connect the No. 4 injector connector.



Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness and test pin box to the wire harness connectors.



Measure the resistance at the test pin box terminals.

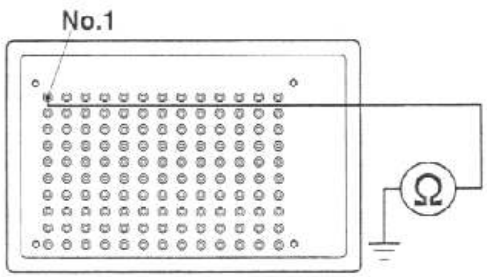


Connection: No. 1 – No. 32
Standard: 9 – 15 Ω (20 °C/68 °F)

Out of range → • Open circuit in Black/white and/or Pink/black wire.

Normal

Check for continuity between the test pin box terminal and ground.



Connection: No. 1 – Ground
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Short circuit in Pink/black wire.

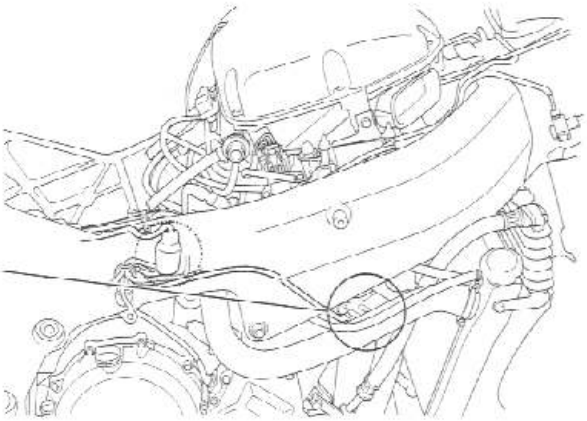
No Continuity → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 18 BLINKS (CAM PULSE GENERATOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the cam pulse generator 2P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the cam pulse generator 2P connector.





Connect the cam pulse generator 2P connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the cam pulse generator 2P connector.

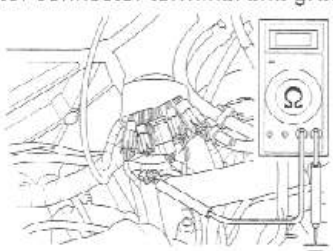
18 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF" and the engine stop switch off.
Disconnect the cam pulse generator 2P connector.



Check the continuity between the cam pulse generator connector terminal and ground.

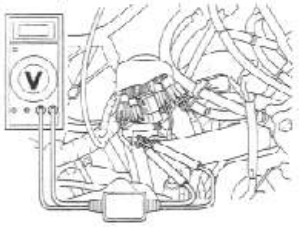
Continuity → • Faulty cam pulse generator.



Connection: White/yellow – Ground
Gray – Ground
Standard: No continuity

No continuity

Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the cam pulse generator peak voltage at the cam pulse generator 2P connector.

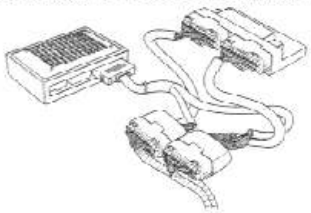


Connection: White/yellow (+) – Gray (–)
Standard: 0.7 V minimum (20 °C/68 °F)

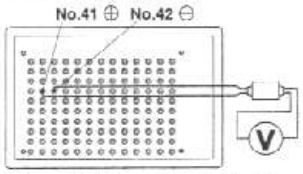
Out of range → • Faulty cam pulse generator.

Normal

Disconnect the cam pulse generator 2P connector.
Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness to ECM connectors.



Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the cam pulse generator peak voltage at the test pin box terminals.

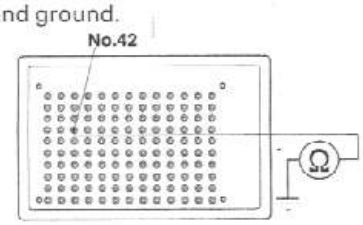


Connection: No. 42 (+) – No. 41 (–)
Standard: 0.7 V minimum (20 °C/68 °F)

Out of range → • Open circuit in White/yellow and/or Gray wire.

Normal

Check for continuity between the test pin box terminal and ground.



Connection: No. 42 – Ground
Standard: No continuity

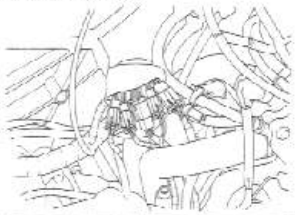
Continuity → • Short circuit in White/yellow wire.

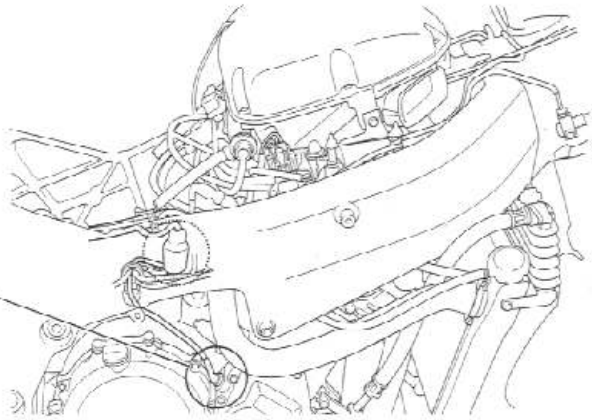
No continuity → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 19 BLINKS (IGNITION PULSE GENERATOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the ignition pulse generator 2P connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the cam pulse generator 2P connector.



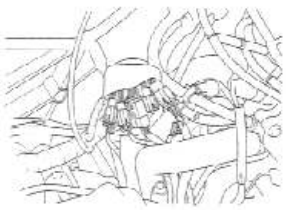


Connect the ignition pulse generator 2P connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the ignition pulse generator 2P connector.

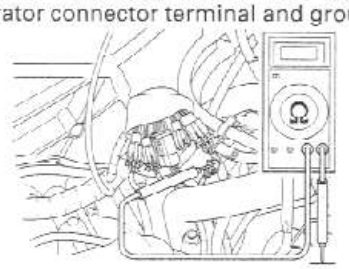
19 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF" and the engine stop switch off.
Disconnect the ignition pulse generator 2P connector.



Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Check for continuity between the ignition pulse generator connector terminal and ground.

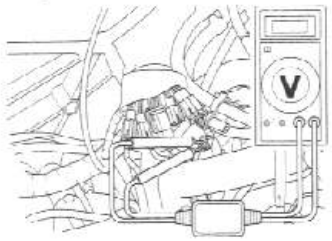
Continuity → • Faulty ignition pulse generator.



Connection: White/yellow—Ground
Yellow—Ground
Standard: No continuity

No continuity

Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the ignition pulse generator peak voltage at the ignition pulse generator 2P connector.

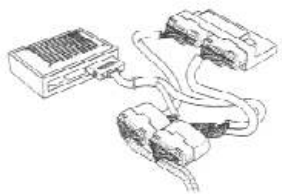


Connection: Yellow (+) – White/yellow (–)
Standard: 0.7 V minimum (20 °C/68 °F)

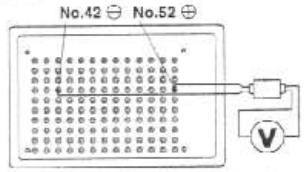
Out of range → • Faulty ignition pulse generator.

Normal

Disconnect the ignition pulse generator 2P connector.
Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness to ECM connectors.



Crank the engine with the starter motor, and measure the ignition pulse generator peak voltage at the test pin box terminals.

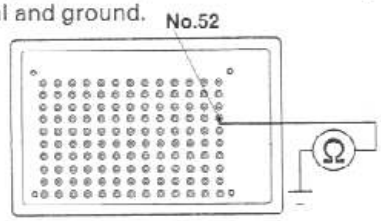


Connection: No. 52 (+) – No. 42 (–)
Standard: 0.7 V minimum (20 °C/68 °F)

Out of range → • Open circuit in White/yellow wire.
• Open circuit in Yellow wire.

Normal

Check for continuity between the test pin box terminal and ground.



Connection: No. 52 – Ground
Standard: No continuity

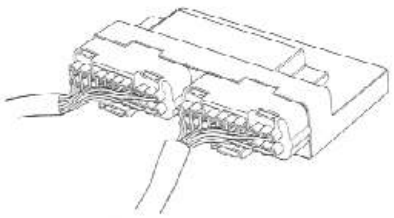
Continuity → • Short circuit in Yellow wire.

No continuity → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 20 BLINKS (E^2-PROM)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Check for loose or poor contact of the ECM connectors.



Connect the ECM connectors.
Short the service check connector with a jumper wire (page 5-8).
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

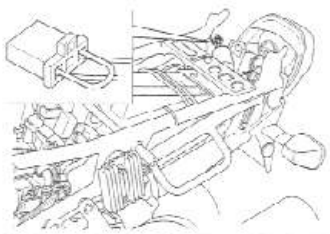
20 blinks → Reset the self-diagnosis memory data (page 5-9).
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

20 blinks → • Replace the ECM.

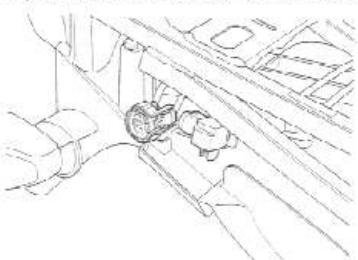
Does not blink 20 times

Blinks

Remove the jumper wire from the service check connector (page 5-9).



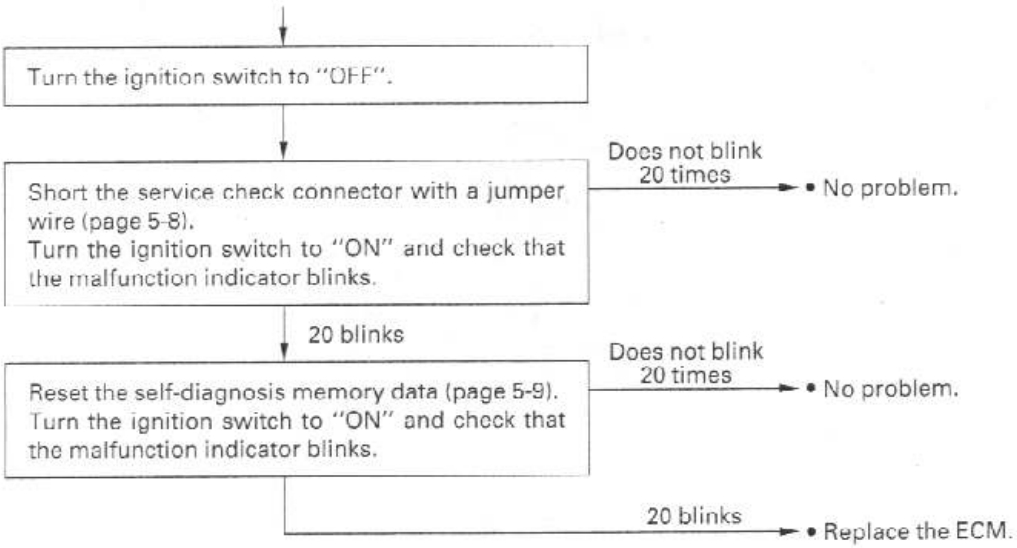
Disconnect the BARO sensor connector.



Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink 20 times → • No problem.

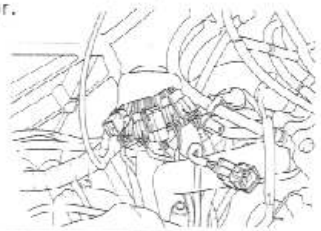
20 blinks

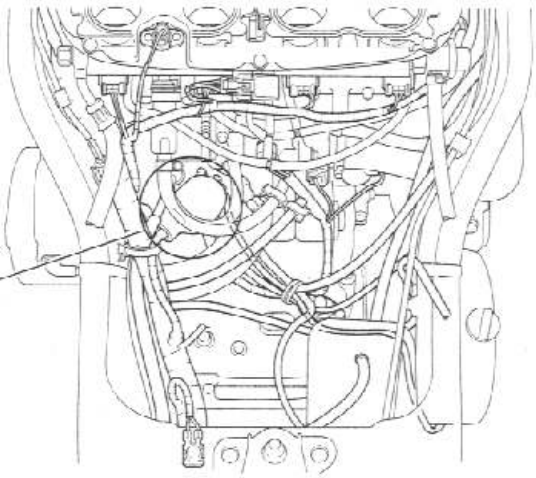

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Short the service check connector with a jumper wire (page 5-8).
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.
Does not blink 20 times
• No problem.
20 blinks
Reset the self-diagnosis memory data (page 5-9).
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.
Does not blink 20 times
• No problem.
20 blinks
• Replace the ECM.

PGM-FI WARNING INDICATOR 21 BLINK (O_2 SENSOR: AFTER '99 CALIFORNIA TYPE ONLY)

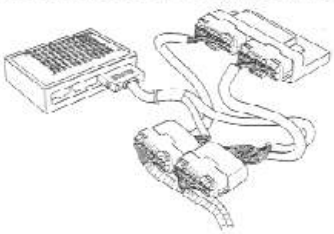
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the O_2 sensor connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor connector.



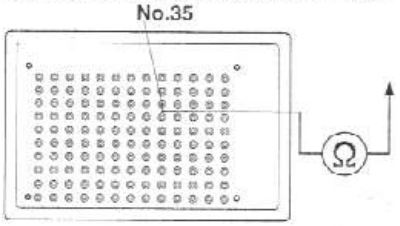


Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness to ECM connectors.



Check the continuity between the test pin box terminal and O_2 sensor connector terminal.

No.35



Connection: White/orange – No. 35
Standard: Continuity

No continuity → • Open circuit in O_2 sensor White/orange wire.

Continuity

Check the continuity between the O_2 sensor connector terminal and ground.

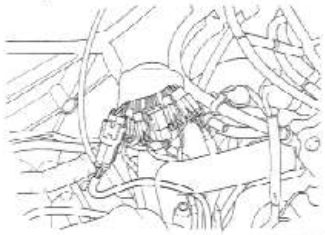


Connection: Green/orange – Ground
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Short circuit in O_2 sensor Green/orange wire.

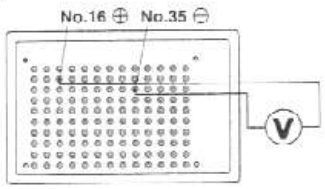
No continuity

Connect the O_2 sensor connector.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and warm up the engine up to coolant temperature is 80°C (176 °F).



Operate the throttle grip and snap the engine speed from idle to 5,000 rpm.

Check the voltage between the test pin box terminals.



Connection: No.16 – No. 35
Standard:
With the throttle fully open:
0.6 V minimum
With the throttle quickly closed:
0.4 V maximum

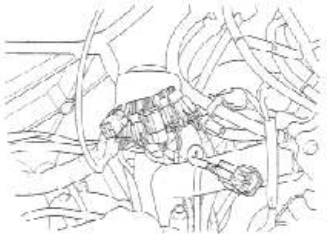
Out of range → • Faulty O_2 sensor.

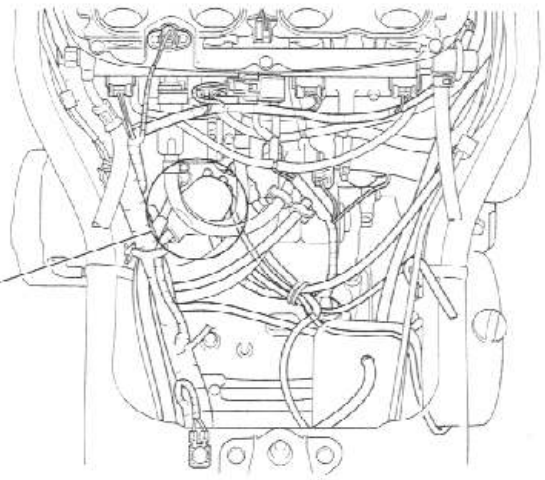
Normal → • Check the fuel supply system, if the system is correct, replace the ECM and inspect again.

PGM-FI WARNING INDICATOR 23 BLINKS (O_2 SENSOR HEATER: AFTER '99 CALIFORNIA TYPE ONLY)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the O_2 sensor connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the O_2 sensor connector.





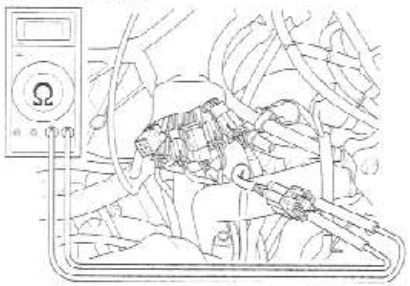
Connect the O_2 sensor connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Start the engine and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the O_2 sensor connector.

23 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P connector.
Measure the resistance at the sensor side connector White terminals.

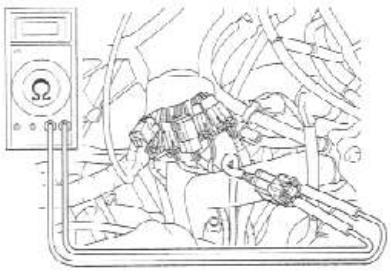


Connection: White – White
Standard: 10 – 40 Ω

Out of range → • Faulty O_2 sensor.

Normal

Check for continuity each White terminal and ground.

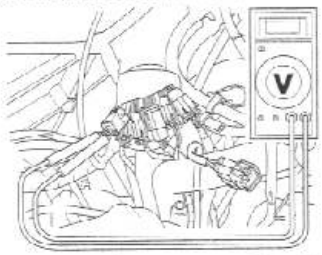


Connection: White – Ground
Standard: No continuity

Continuity → • Faulty O_2 sensor.

No continuity

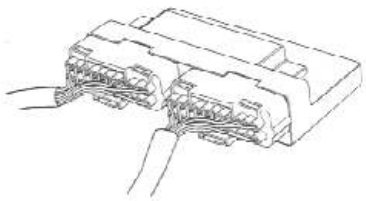
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage at the O_2 sensor wire harness side connector terminals.



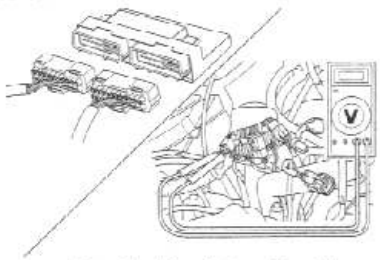
Connection: Black/white (+) – Black/green (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

Normal →

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Disconnect the ECM 22P connector.



Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Measure the voltage at the O_2 sensor wire harness side connector terminals.

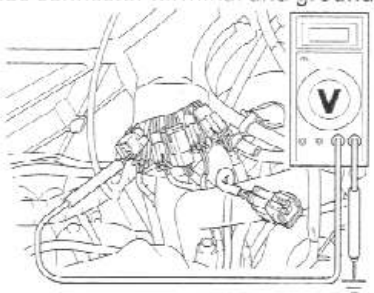


Connection: Black/white (+) – Black/green (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

Battery voltage → • Open circuit in O_2 sensor Black/green wires.

No voltage → • Replace the ECM and inspect again.

Measure the voltage at the O_2 sensor wire harness side connector terminal and ground.



Connection: Black/white (+) – Ground (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

No voltage → • Open circuit in Black/white wire between the O_2 sensor and engine stop relay.

Battery voltage ↓

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

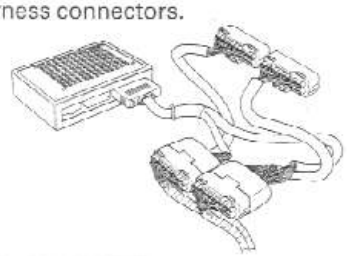
↓

Connect the O_2 sensor 4P connectors.



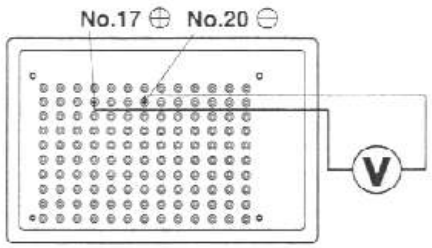
↓

Disconnect the ECM connectors.
Connect the test harness and test pin box to the wire harness connectors.



↓

Measure the voltage at the test pin box terminals.



Connection: No.17 (+) – No.20 (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

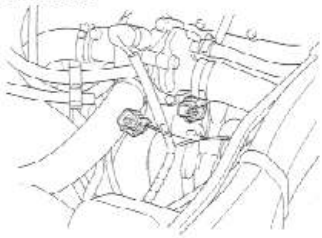
No voltage → • Open circuit in Black/green wire between the ECM connector and O_2 sensor 4P connectors.

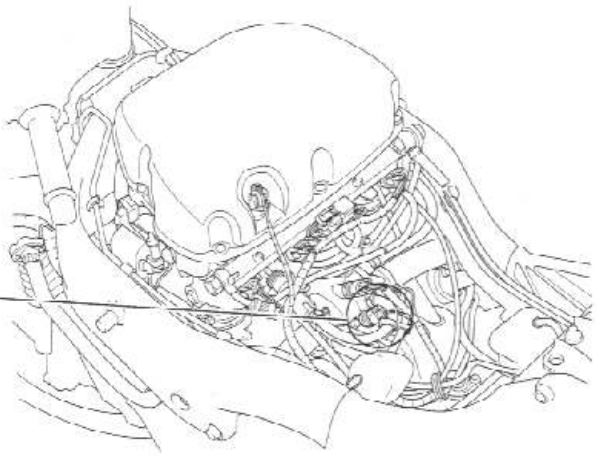
Battery voltage → • Replace the ECM and inspect again.

PGM-FI MALFUNCTION INDICATOR 25 BLINKS (KNOCK SENSOR)

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the knock sensor connector.
Check for loose or poor contact on the knock sensor connector.





Connect the knock sensor connector.
Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
Start the engine and hold the engine revs above 2,500 rpm for 10 seconds or more.
Check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

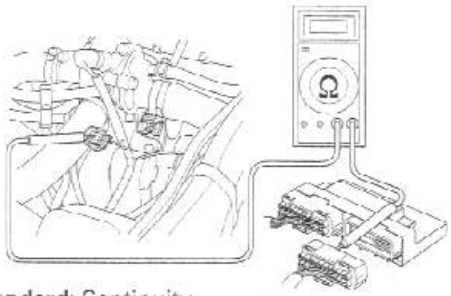
Does not blink → • Loose or poor contacts on the knock sensor connector.

25 blinks

Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".

Disconnect the knock sensor connector.
Disconnect the ECM 22P light gray connector.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON".
Check for continuity Blue wire terminals between the knock sensor and ECM connector.

No continuity → • Open or short circuit in Blue wire.
• Loose or poor contact on the ECM connectors.



Standard: Continuity

Replace the knock sensor with a new one (page 5-93).
Short the service check connector (page 5-8).
Start the engine and check that the malfunction indicator blinks.

Does not blink → • Replaced knock sensor is faulty.

25 blinks → • Replace the ECM with a new one, and inspect it again.

FUEL LINE INSPECTION

FUEL PRESSURE INSPECTION

⚠WARNING

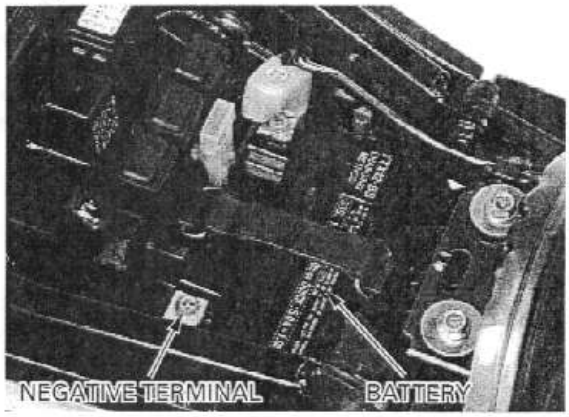
- *Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions.*
- *Be sure to relieve fuel pressure while the engine is off.*
- *If the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.*

CAUTION:

- *Before disconnecting fuel tubes, release the fuel pressure by loosening the service check bolt at the fuel tank.*
- *Always replace the sealing washer when the service check bolt is removed or loosened.*

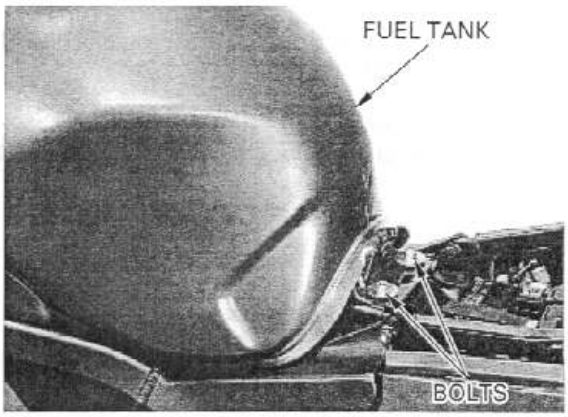
Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Disconnect the battery negative cable from the battery terminal.



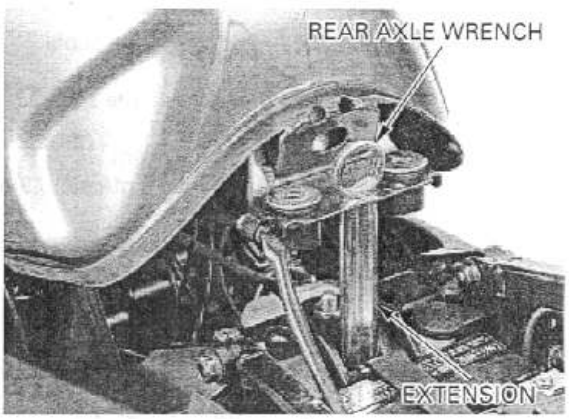
Remove the fuel tank mounting bolts.

Release the inner panel bosses from the fuel tank (page 3-6).

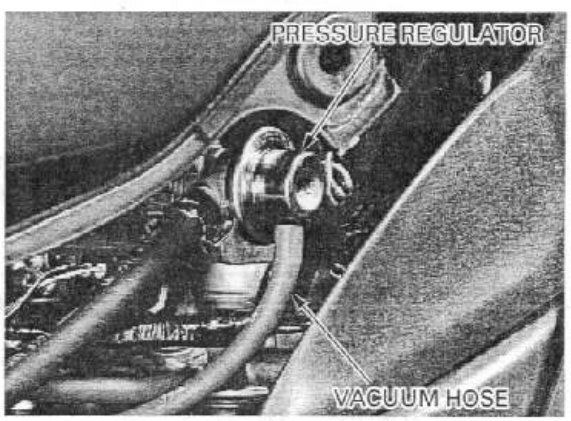


Lift the tank slowly, being careful not to overextend the fuel hose.

Lift the rear end of the fuel tank and support it using the equipped tools (rear axle wrench and extension) as shown.

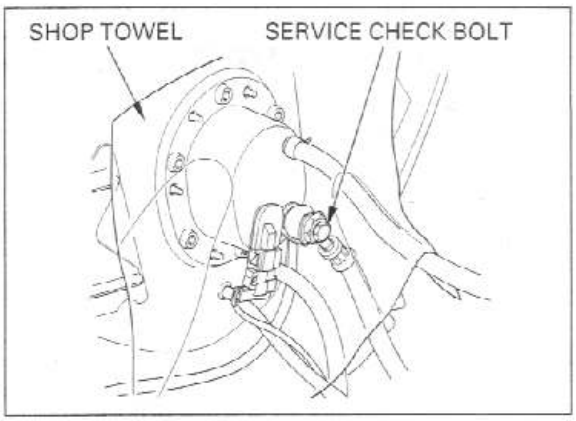


Disconnect the pressure regulator vacuum hose and plug the vacuum hose.



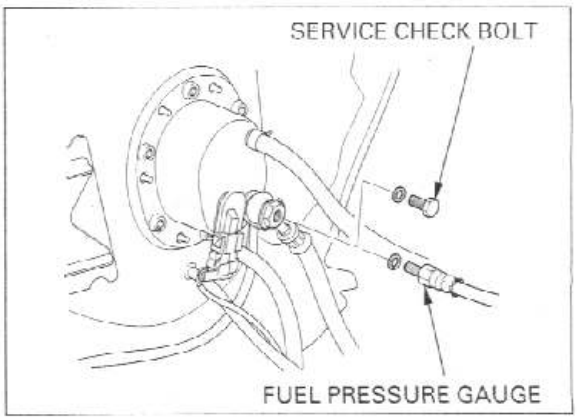
Cover the service check bolt with a shop towel.

Slowly loosen the service check bolt and catch the remaining fuel using an approved gasoline container.



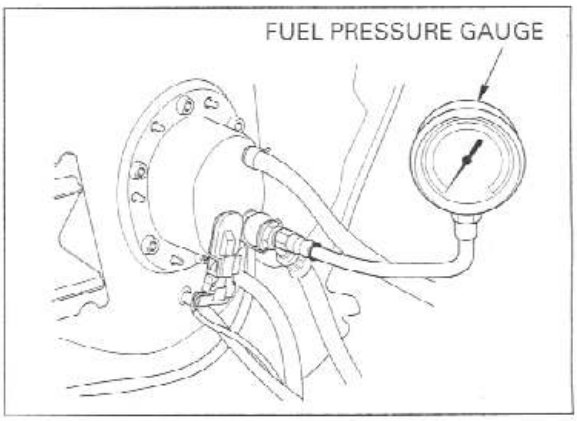
Remove the service check bolt and attach the fuel pressure gauge.

TOOL:
Fuel pressure gauge 07406-0040002



Connect the battery negative cable.
Start the engine.
Read the fuel pressure at idle speed.

IDLE SPEED: 1,100 ± 50 rpm
STANDARD: 294 kPa (3.0 kgf/cm², 43 psi)



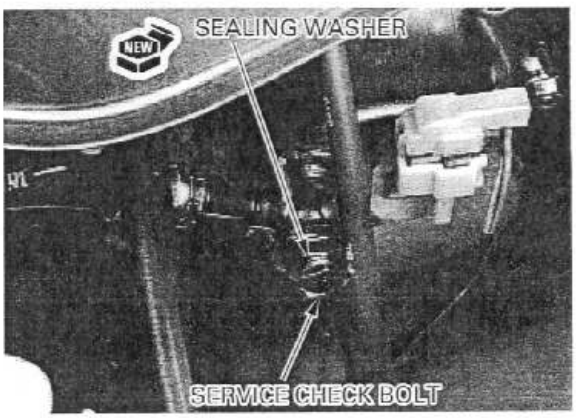
If the fuel pressure is higher than specified, inspect the following:
- Pinched or clogged fuel return hose
  Pressure regulator
- Fuel pump (page 5-58)

If the fuel pressure is lower than specified, inspect the following:
- Fuel line leaking
- Clogged fuel filter
  Pressure regulator
- Fuel pump (page 5-58)

After inspection, install the and tighten the service check bolt using the new sealing washer.

CAUTION:

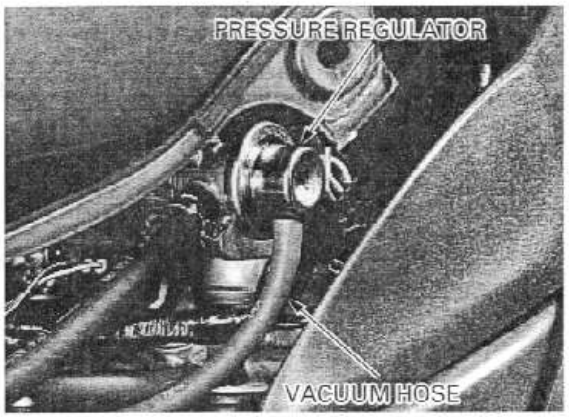
Always replace the sealing washer when the service check bolt is removed or loosened.



TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)

Connect the pressure regulator vacuum hose.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



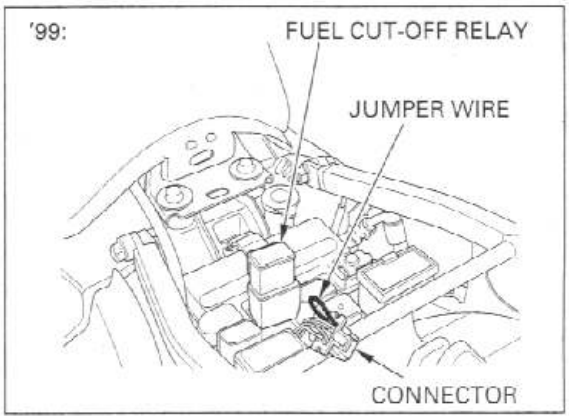
FUEL FLOW INSPECTION

⚠WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions.

Remove the seat cowl (page 2-3).
Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).

Disconnect the fuel cut-off relay connector.
Jump the Brown and Black/white wire terminals of the wire harness side using a jumper wire.



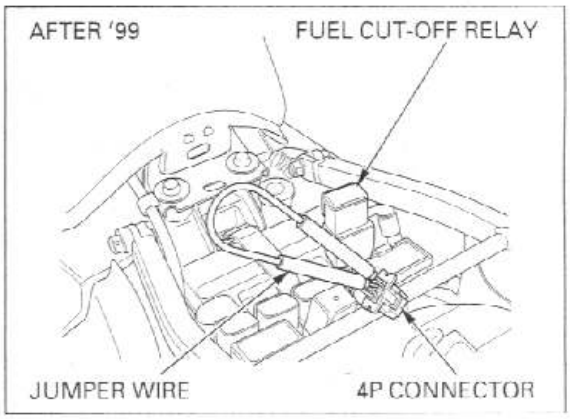
NOTE:

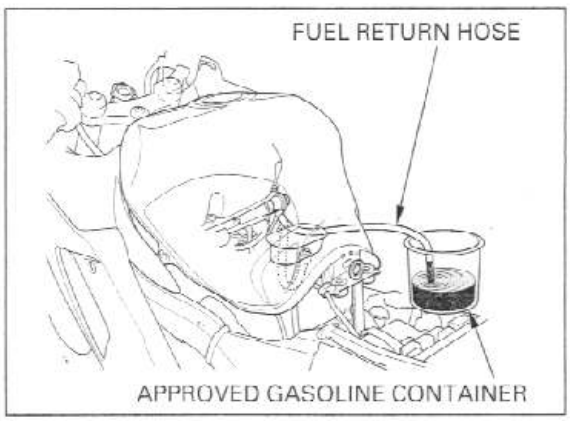
- When the fuel return hose is disconnected, gasoline will spill out from the hose. Place the hose in an approved gasoline container and drain the gasoline.
- Wipe off spilled gasoline.

Disconnect the fuel return hose at the fuel tank and plug the fuel tank inlet joint.

Turn the ignition switch to "ON" for 10 seconds.
Measure the amount of fuel flow.

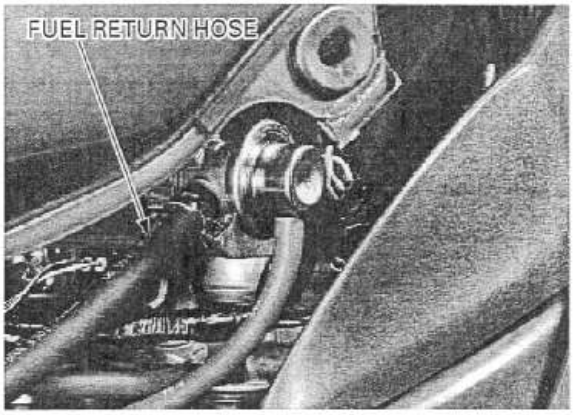
Amount of fuel flow:
Minimum 220 cm^3 (7.4 US oz , 7.7 Imp oz)for 10 seconds





If the fuel flow is less than specified, inspect the following:
- Pinched or clogged fuel hose and fuel return hose
- Clogged fuel filter
- Pressure regulator
- Fuel pump (page 5-58)

After inspection, connect the fuel return hose.
Start the engine and check for leaks.



FUEL PUMP

INSPECTION

Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and confirm that the fuel pump operates for a few seconds.
If the fuel pump does not operate, inspect as follows:

Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).

Disconnect the fuel pump 2P brown connector from the fuel pump.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and measure the voltage between the terminals.

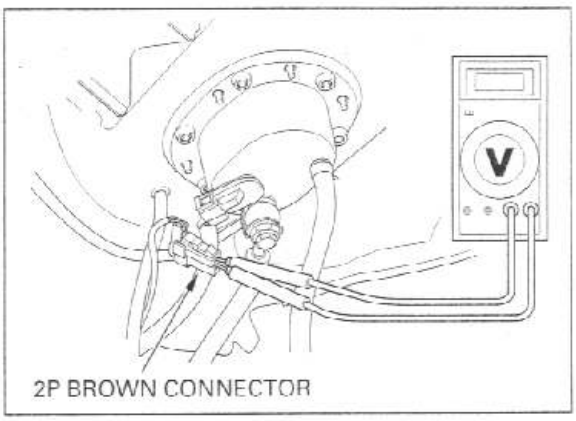


Connection: Brown (+) – Green (–)

There should be battery voltage for a few seconds.

If there is battery voltage, replace the fuel pump.
If there is no battery voltage, inspect the following:

- Main fuel 30A
- Sub fuse 10A, 20A
- Engine stop switch (page 19-31)
- Fuel cut-off relay (page 5-60)
- Engine stop relay (page 5-92)
  Bank angle sensor (page 5-91)
- ECM (page 5-93)



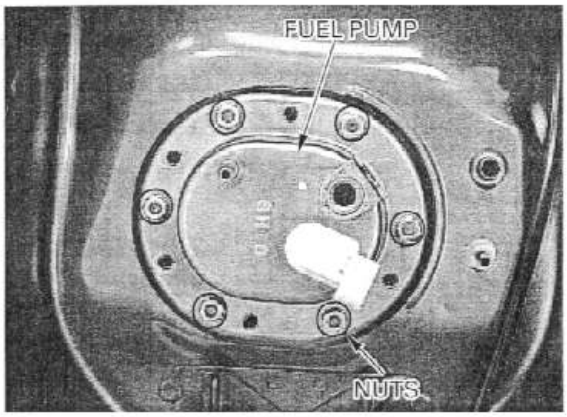
REMOVAL

⚠WARNING

- *Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions.*
- *Be sure to relieve fuel pressure while the engine is off.*

CAUTION:

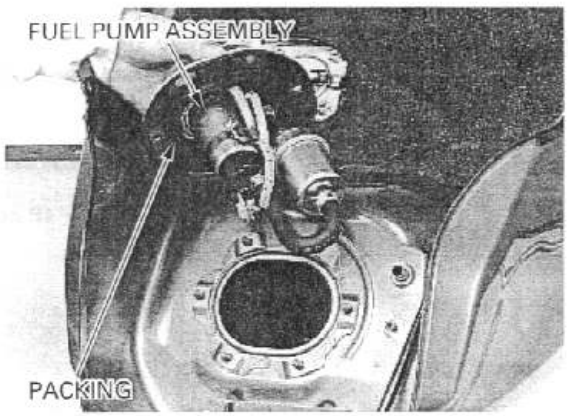
- *Before disconnecting the fuel hose, release the fuel pressure by loosening the service check bolt at the fuel tank.*
- *Always replace the sealing washer when the fuel tube banjo bolt is removed or loosened.*



Remove the fuel tank (page 5-61).

Remove the fuel pump mounting nuts.

Remove the fuel pump assembly and packing.



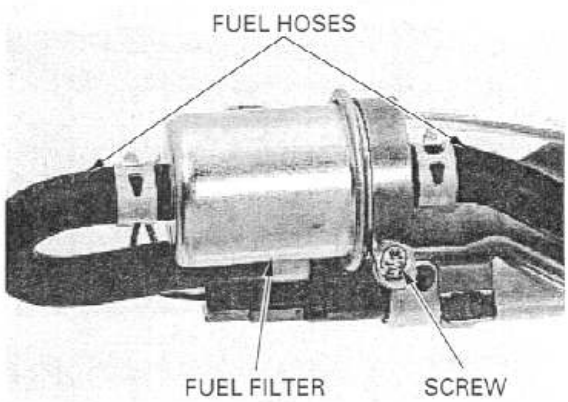
FUEL FILTER REPLACEMENT

Disconnect the fuel hoses from the fuel filter.
Remove the screws and fuel filter.

Install the fuel filter in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE:

Note the direction of the fuel filter.



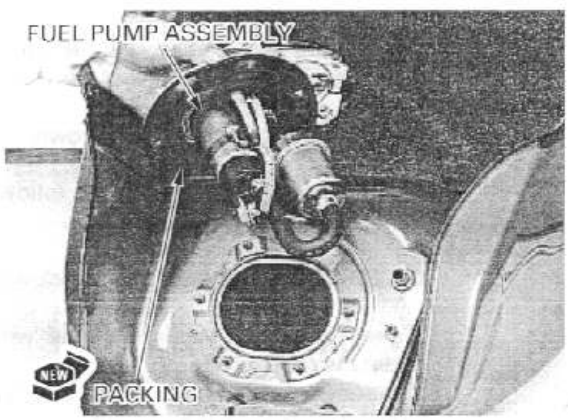
INSTALLATION

Place a new packing onto the fuel tank.

NOTE:

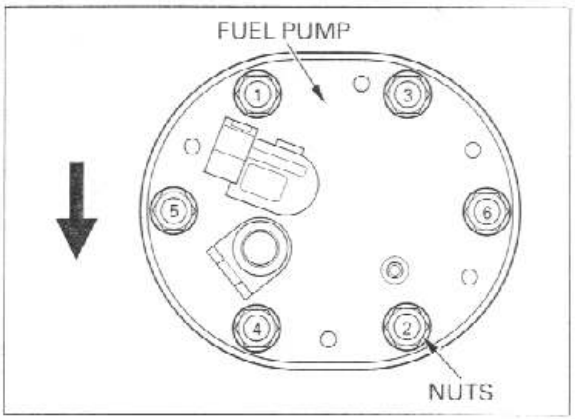
Always replace packing with a new one.

Install the fuel pump being careful not to damage the fuel pump wire.



Install and tighten the fuel pump mounting nuts in the sequence shown.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



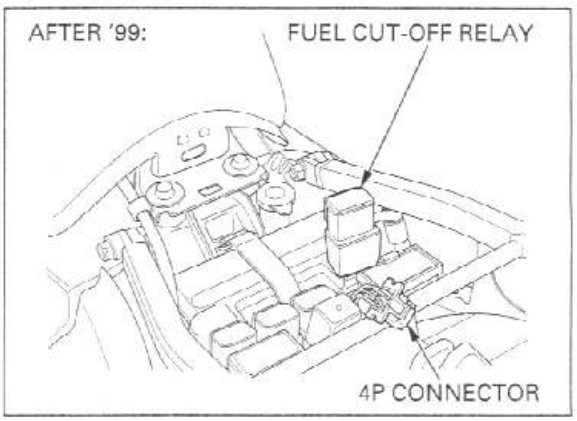
FUEL CUT-OFF RELAY

INSPECTION

Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Disconnect the fuel cut-off relay 4P connector and remove the fuel cut-off relay.





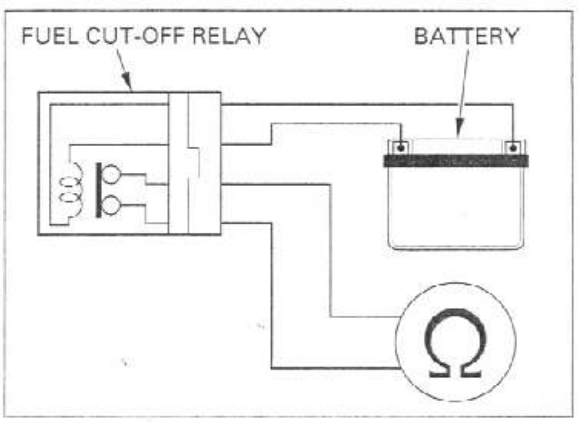
Connect the ohmmeter to the fuel cut-off relay connector terminals.

CONNECTION: Black/white—Brown

Connect the 12-V battery to the following fuel cut-off relay connector terminals.

CONNECTION: Brown/black—Black/white

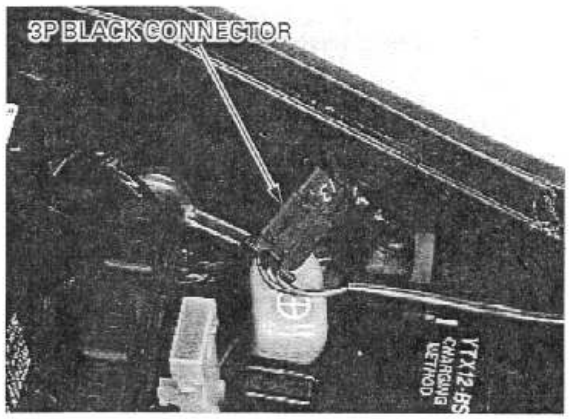
There should be continuity only when the 12-V battery is connected.
If there is no continuity when the 12-V battery is connected, replace the fuel cut-off relay.



FUEL TANK

REMOVAL

Disconnect the fuel level/reserve sensor 3P black connector.

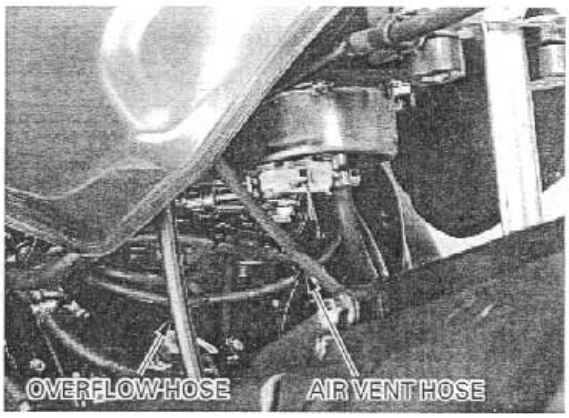


Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).
Release the fuel pressure (page 5-55).

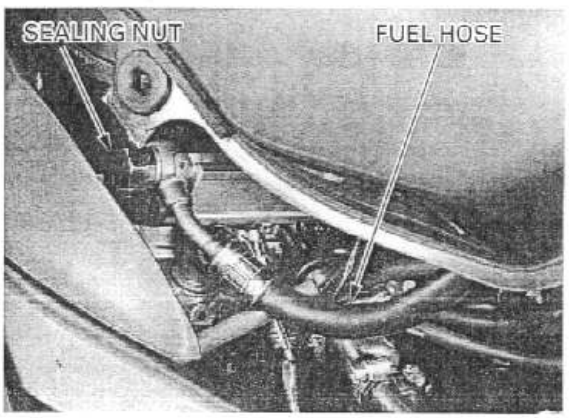
Disconnect the fuel pump 2P brown connector.



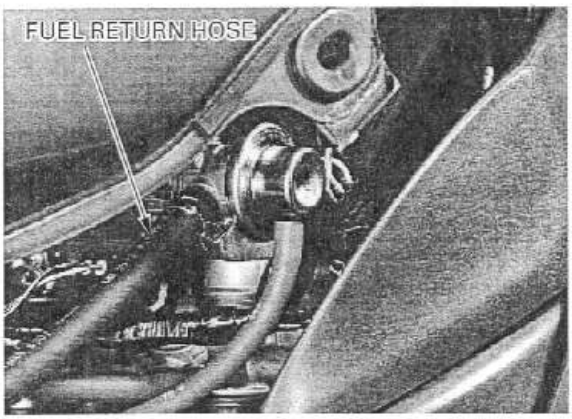
Disconnect the fuel tank air vent hose and overflow hose.



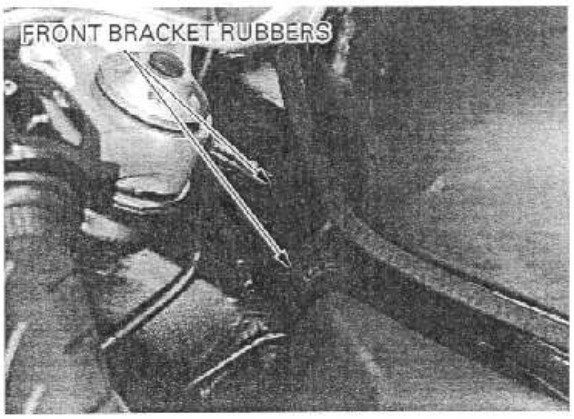
Disconnect the fuel hose sealing nut and sealing washers.
Temporarily install the 12 × 30 mm bolt (pitch 1.75) and sealing washers to the fuel hose banjo, then tighten the sealing nut.



Disconnect the fuel return hose at the throttle body.



Pull the fuel tank backward and release the front bracket from the frame.



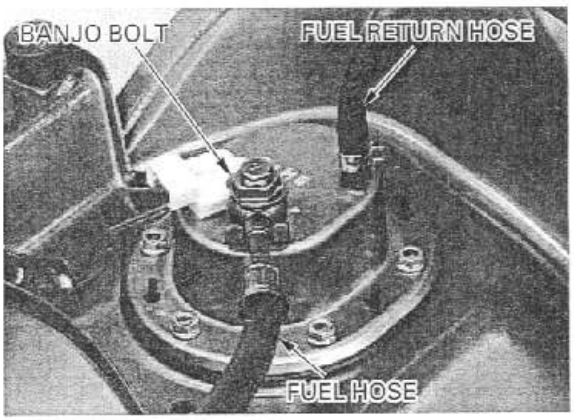
Place the fuel tank upside down.

CAUTION:

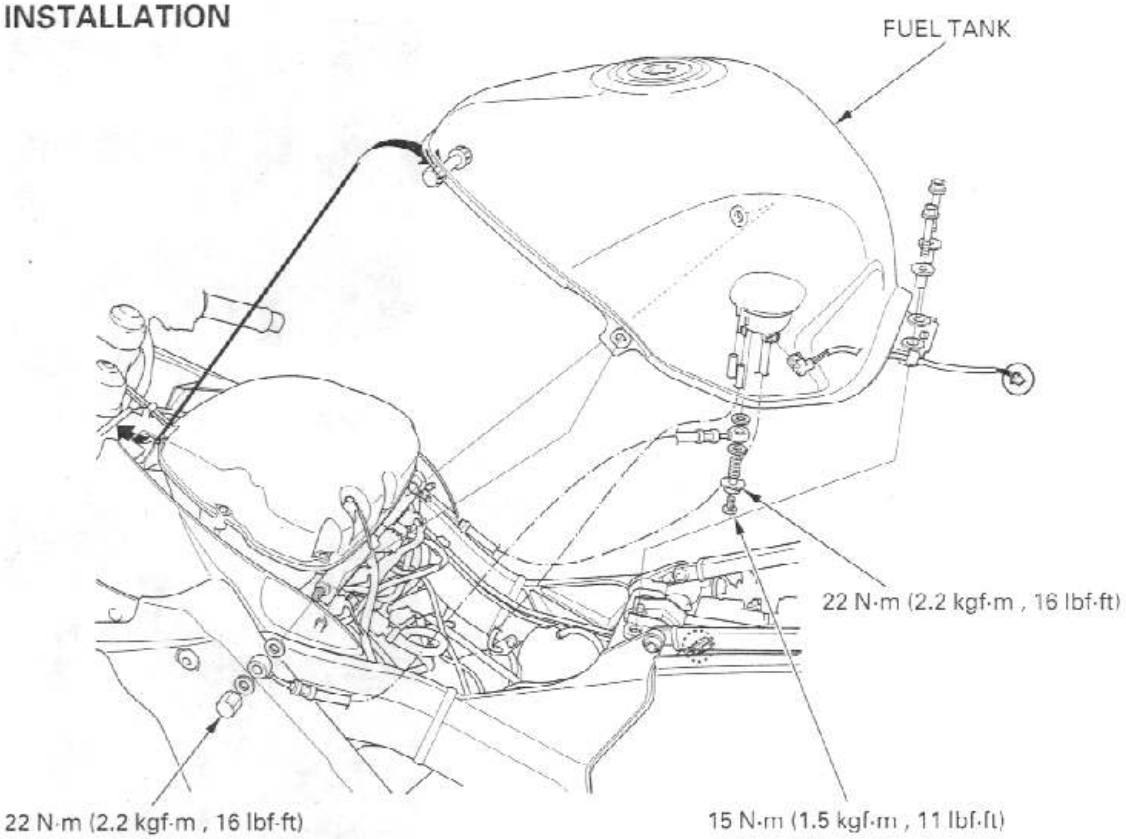
Be careful not to damage the fuel tank.

Disconnect the fuel return hose from the fuel pump. Remove the fuel hose banjo bolt and sealing washers, then remove the fuel hose from the fuel pump.

Refer to page 19-27 for fuel level sensor removal.
Refer to page 5-58 for fuel pump removal.



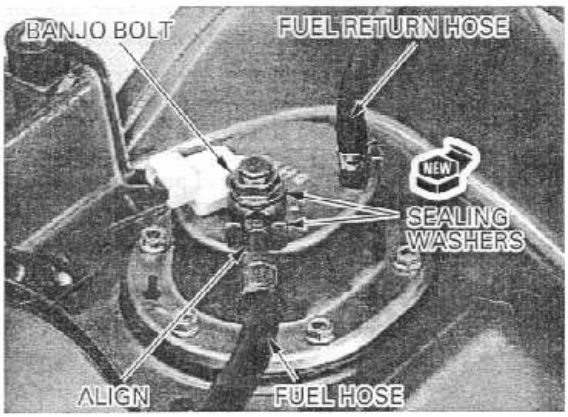
INSTALLATION



Connect the fuel hose to the fuel pump with new sealing washers.

NOTE:

Align the fuel hose eyelet joint with the stopper on the fuel pump.



Install and tighten the fuel hose banjo bolt to the specified torque.

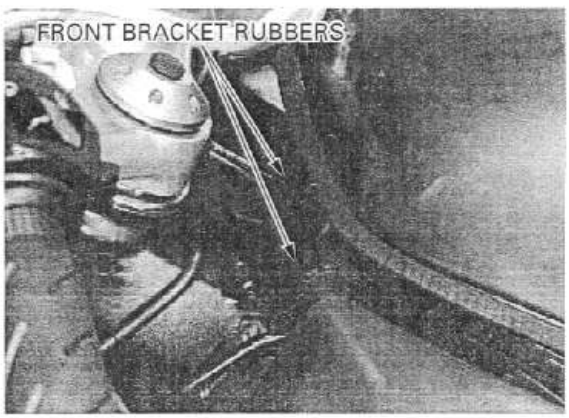
TORQUE: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)

Connect the fuel return hose to the fuel pump.

Install the fuel tank front bracket into the frame.

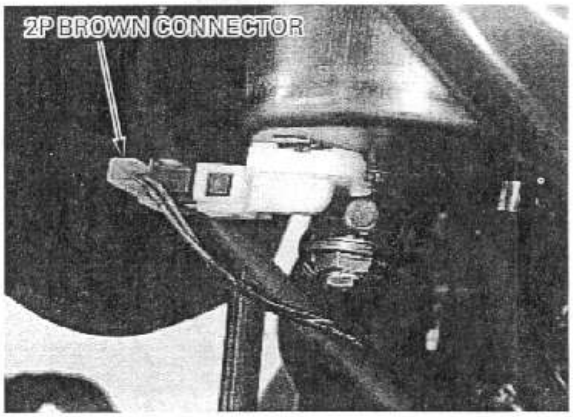
CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the throttle cables.

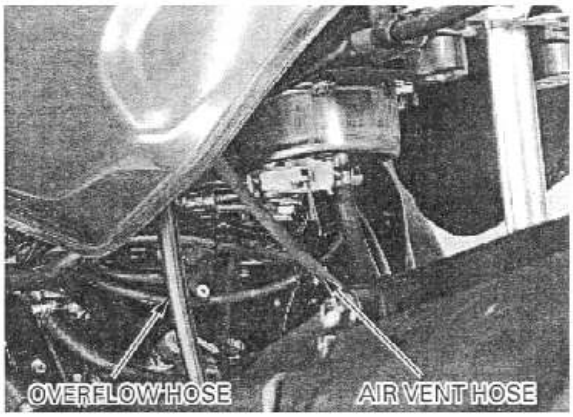


Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).

Connect the fuel pump 2P brown connector.



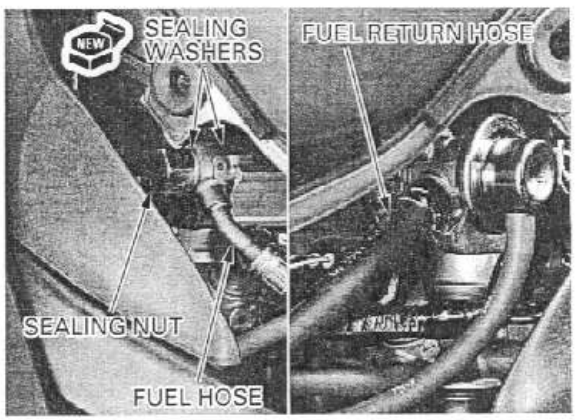
Connect the fuel tank air vent hose and overflow hose to the fuel tank.



Connect the fuel return hose to the throttle body.

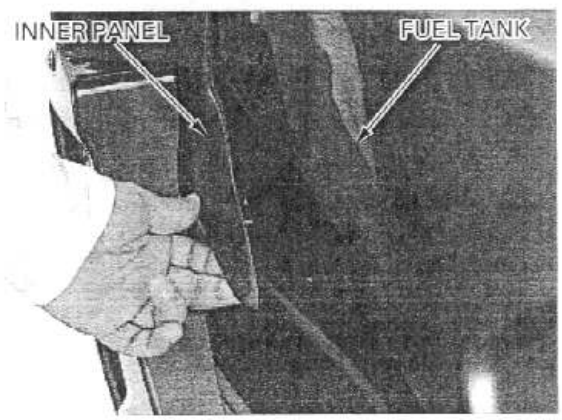
Connect the fuel hose banjo to the throttle body with new sealing washers.
While pushing the fuel hose banjo stopper to the throttle body, install and tighten the sealing nut to the specified torque.

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

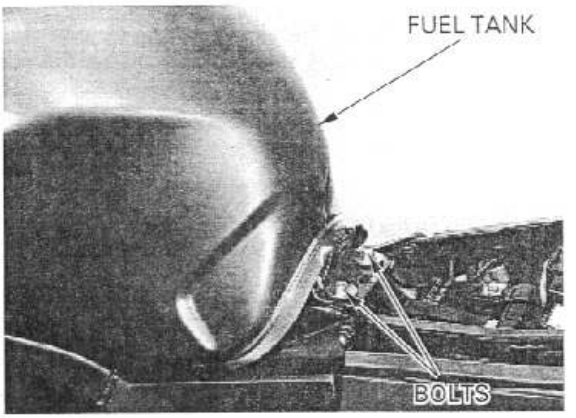


Remove the support tools from the rear end of the fuel tank.

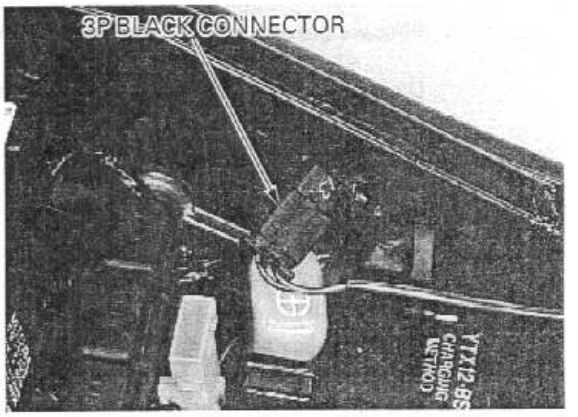
Install the inner cover boss into the fuel tank grommets.



Install the fuel tank mounting collars and bolts, then tighten the mounting bolts.



Connect the fuel level/reserve sensor 3P black connector.

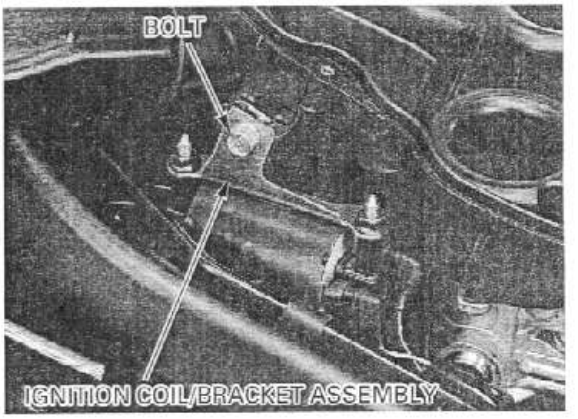


AIR CLEANER HOUSING

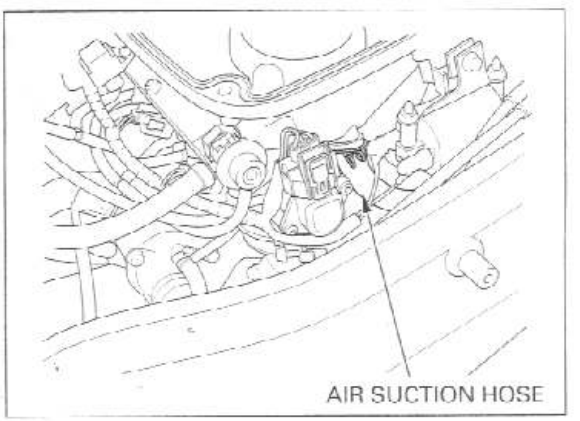
REMOVAL

Remove the air cleaner element (page 3-7).

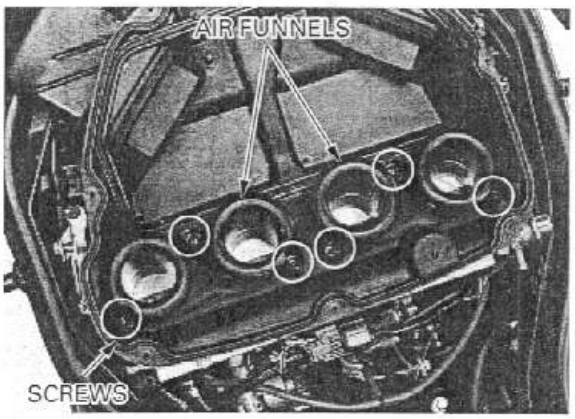
Loosen the ignition coil bracket mounting bolt, then remove the ignition coil assembly from the air cleaner housing on both side.



Disconnect the PAIR air suction hose from the air cleaner housing.



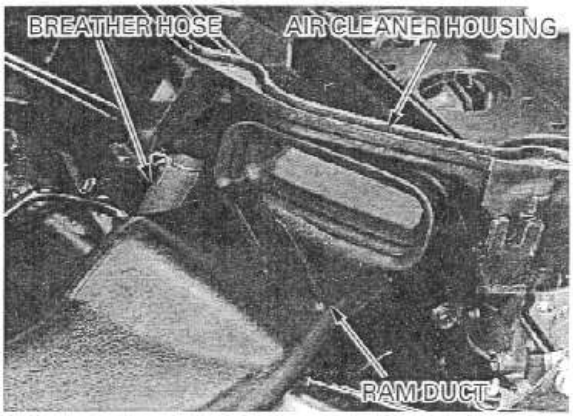
Remove the air funnel/air cleaner housing mounting screws, then remove the air funnels.



Release the air cleaner housing from the ram ducts.

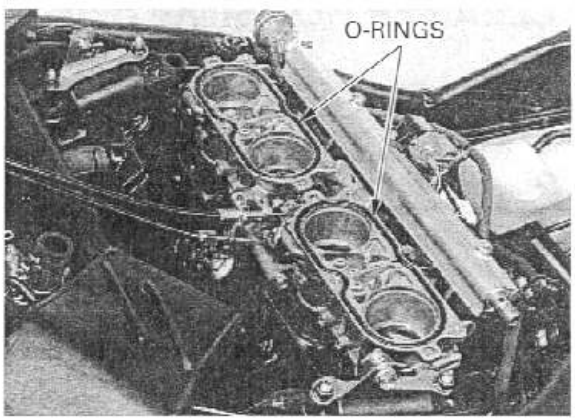
Disconnect the crankcase breather hose from the air cleaner housing.

Remove the air cleaner housing.

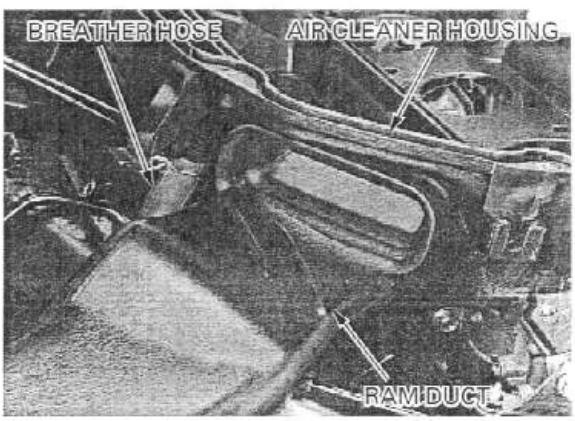


INSTALLATION

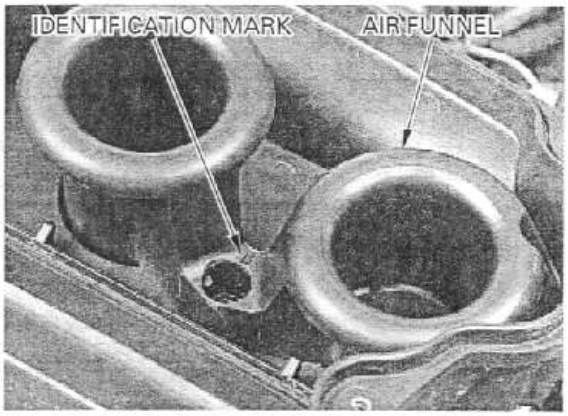
Check that the throttle body O-ring is in good condition, replace if necessary.



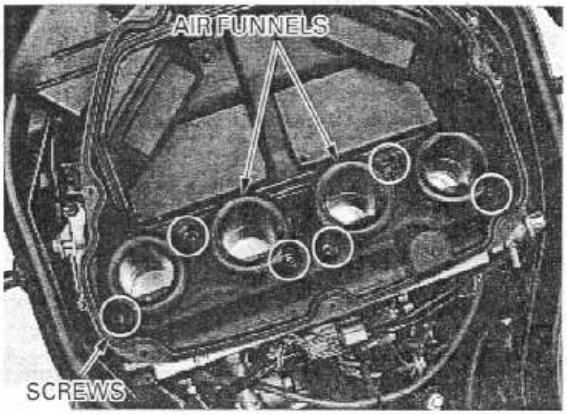
Connect the crankcase breather hose to the air cleaner housing.
Install the air cleaner housing onto the throttle body while aligning its air intake openings with the ram ducts.



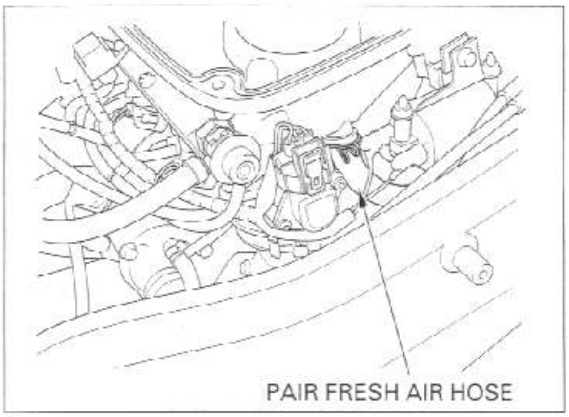
Install the air cleaner housing onto the throttle body.
Install the air funnels in their proper locations referring their identification marks.



Install and tighten the air funnel/air cleaner housing mounting screws.

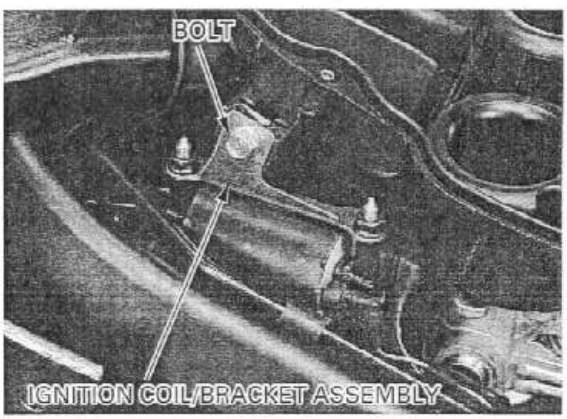


Connect the PAIR fresh air hose to the air cleaner housing.



Install the ignition coil bracket assembly to the housing, tighten the bracket bolt securely on both sides.

Install the air cleaner element (page 3-7).



THROTTLE BODY

⚠WARNING

- ***Gasoline is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions.***
- ***Be sure to relieve fuel pressure while the engine is off.***

CAUTION:

- ***Bending or twisting the control cables will impair smooth operation and could cause the cables to stick or bind, resulting in loss of vehicle control.***
- ***Before disconnecting the fuel hose, release the fuel pressure by loosening the service check bolt.***
- ***Always replace the sealing washer when the service check bolt is removed or loosened.***

REMOVAL ('99)

Do not snap the throttle valve from full open to full close after the throttle cable has been removed. It may cause incorrect idle operation.

Remove the following:
- Fuel tank (page 5-61)
- Air cleaner housing (page 5-65)

Remove the throttle stop screw from the guide.

Remove the throttle cable guide bracket mounting bolts.

Disconnect the throttle cable ends from the throttle drum.

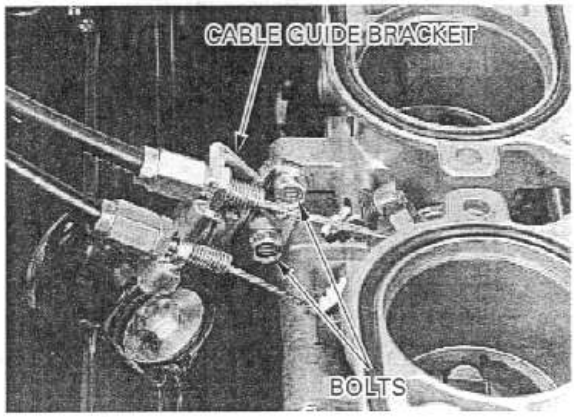
California type only:

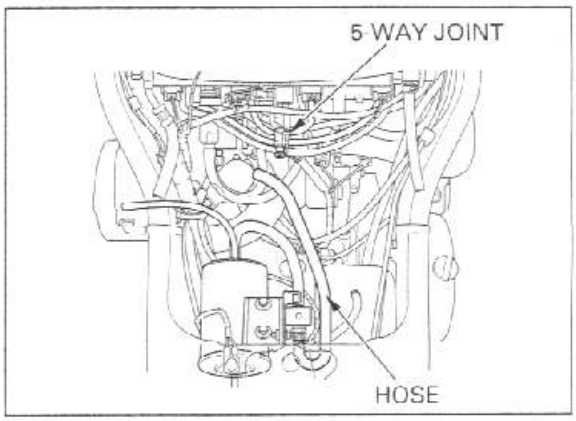
Disconnect the EVAP purge control solenoid valve hose from the throttle body vacuum tube 5-way joint.

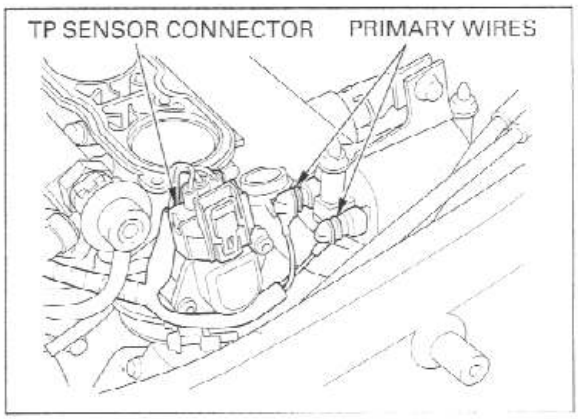
Disconnect the No. 1/3 ignition coil primary wires.

Disconnect the TP sensor connector.

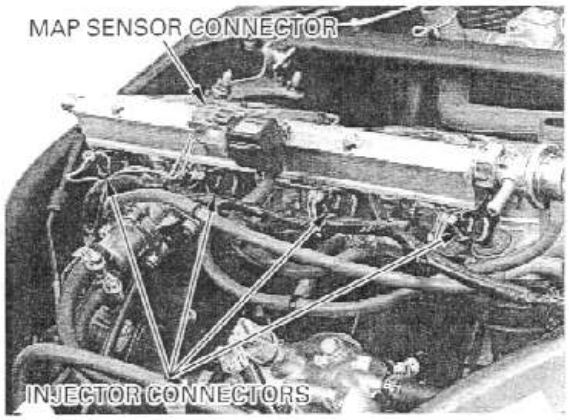




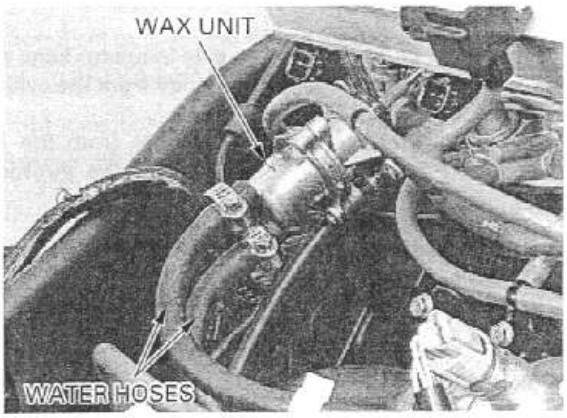




Disconnect the MAP sensor connector and fuel injector connectors.

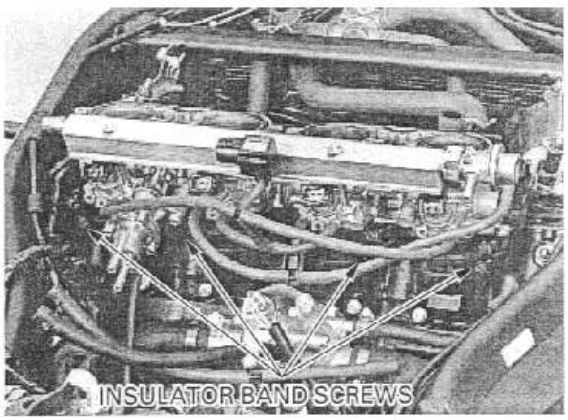


Disconnect the water hoses from the fast idle wax unit.



Loosen the engine side insulator band screws.

Remove the throttle body from the cylinder head.

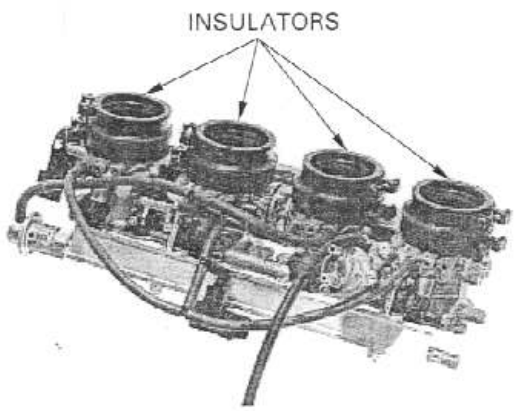


Do not snap the throttle valve from full open to full close after the throttle cable has been removed. It may cause incorrect idle operation.

Remove the insulators from the throttle body.

CAUTION:

Seal the cylinder head intake ports with tape or a clean cloth to keep dirt and debris from entering the intake ports after the throttle body has been removed.



REMOVAL (AFTER '99)

Remove the following:
—Fuel tank (page 5-61)
—Air cleaner housing (page 5-65)

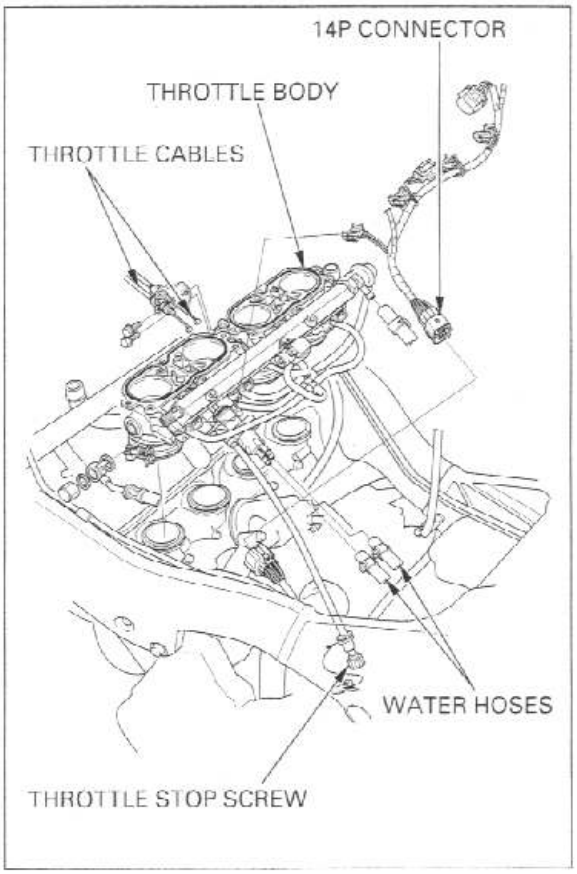
Do not snap the throttle valve from full open to full close after the throttle cable has been removed. It may cause incorrect idle operation.

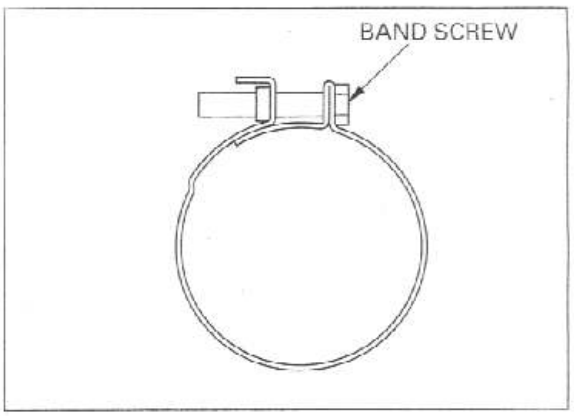
Remove the throttle stop screw from the guide.
Remove the throttle cable guide bracket mounting bolts.
Disconnect the throttle cable ends from the throttle drum.
Disconnect the No. 1/4 ignition primary wires.
Disconnect the throttle body 14P connector.

Disconnect the water hoses from the fast idle wax unit.

Loosen the engine side insulator band screws.
Remove the throttle body from the cylinder head.

Disconnect the connectors from the each sensor and injector, then remove the throttle body sub-harness from the throttle body.

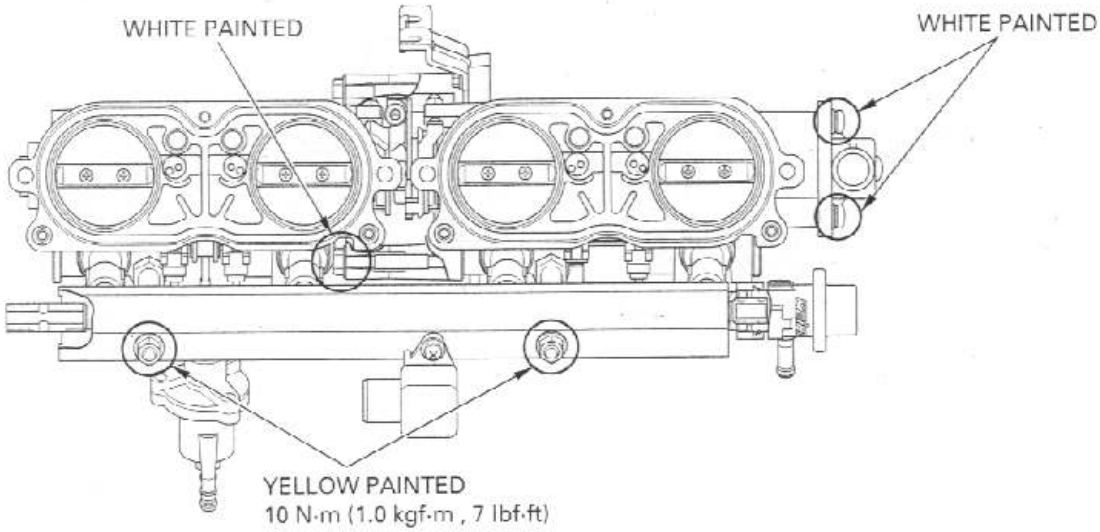




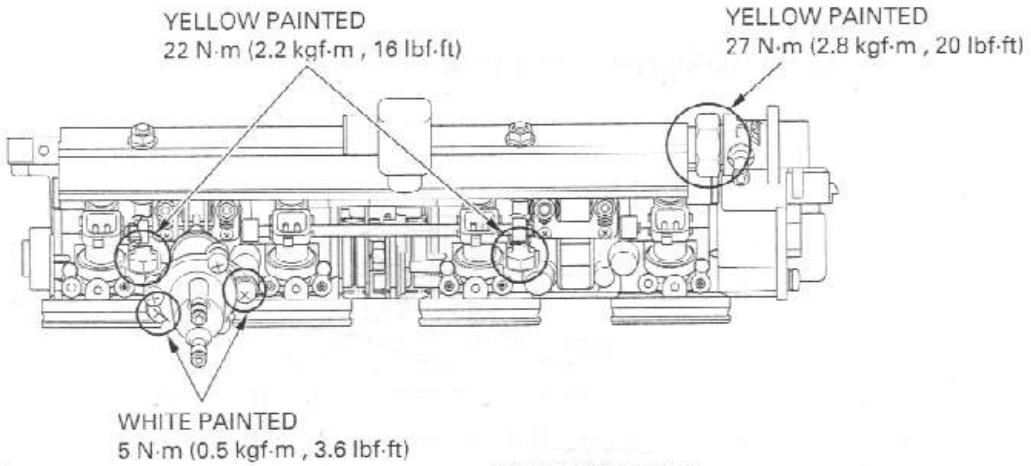
CAUTION:

- *Do not damage the throttle body. It may cause incorrect throttle and idle valve synchronization.*
- *The throttle body is factory pre-set. Do not disassemble in a way other than shown in this manual.*
- *Do not loosen or tighten the white painted bolts and screws of the throttle body (except the wax unit mounting screws). Loosening or tightening them can cause throttle and idle valve synchronization failure.*

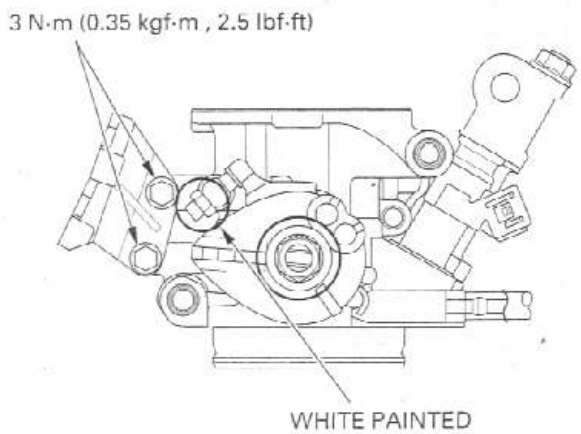
TOP VIEW:



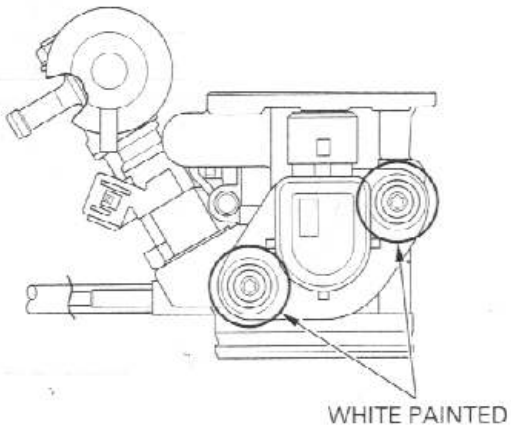
REAR VIEW:



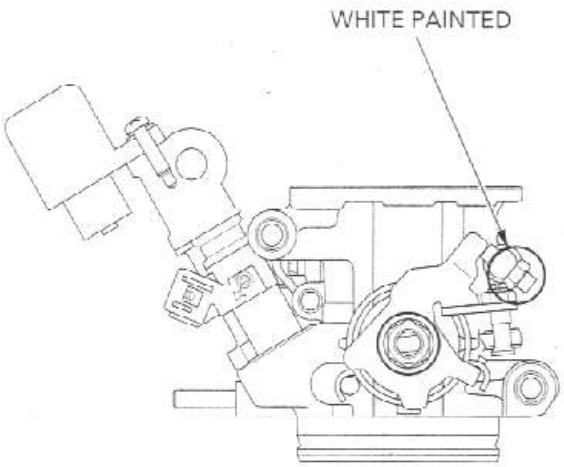
THROTTLE DRUM VIEW:



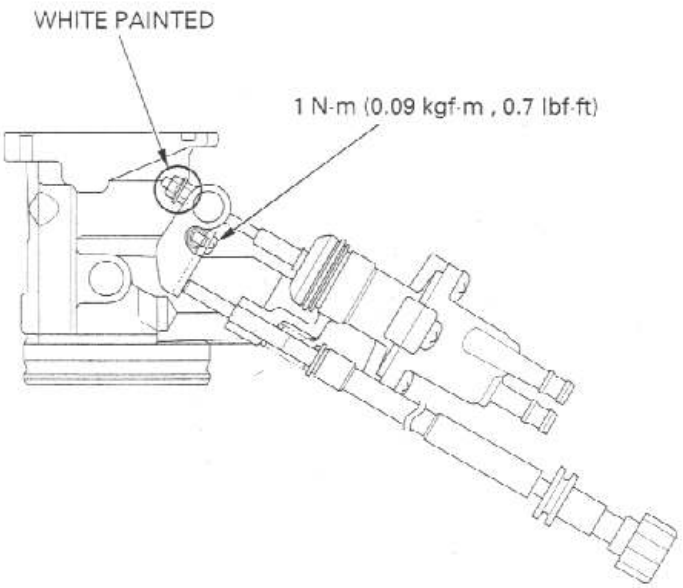
RIGHT SIDE VIEW:



THROTTLE LINK VIEW:

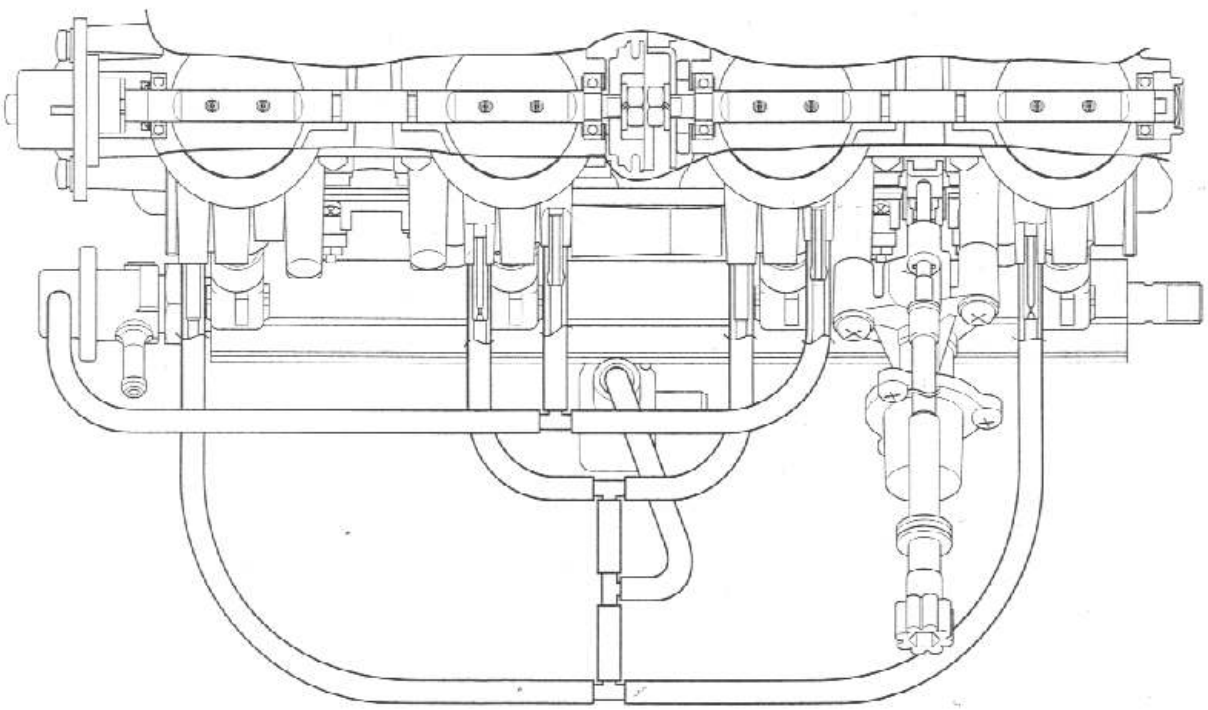


WAX UNIT AND STARTER VALVE LINK VIEW:

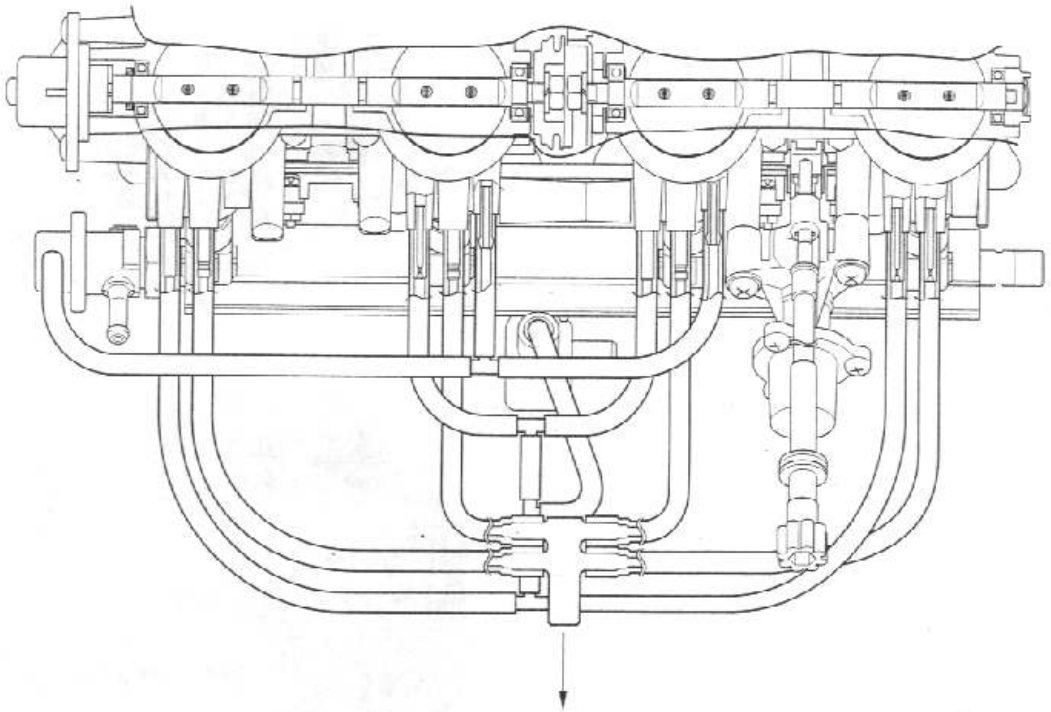


THROTTLE BODY VACUUM HOSE ROUTING ('99)

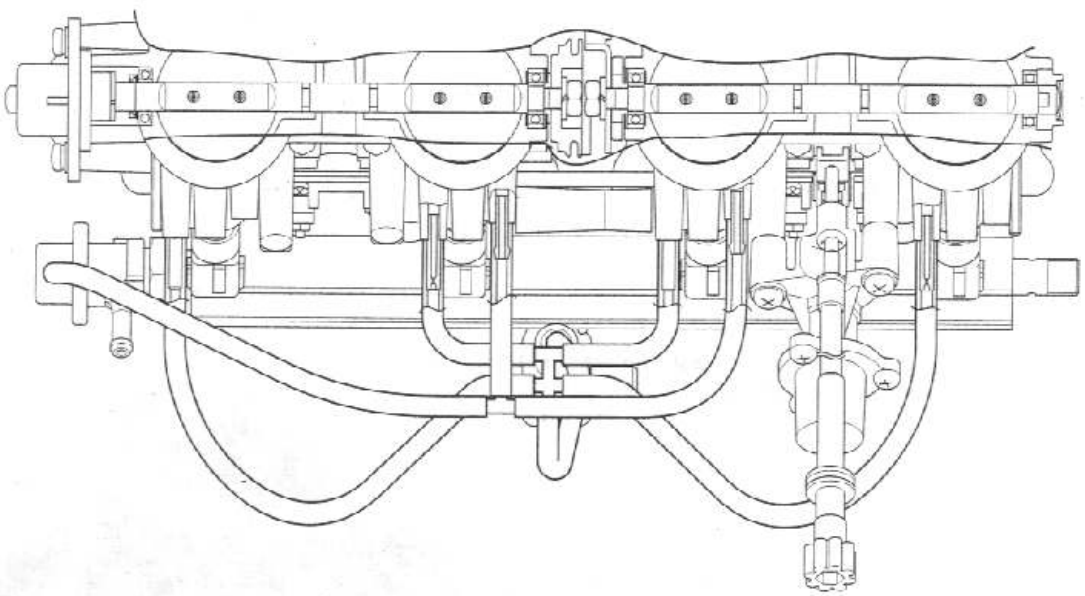
49 state/Canada type:



California type:

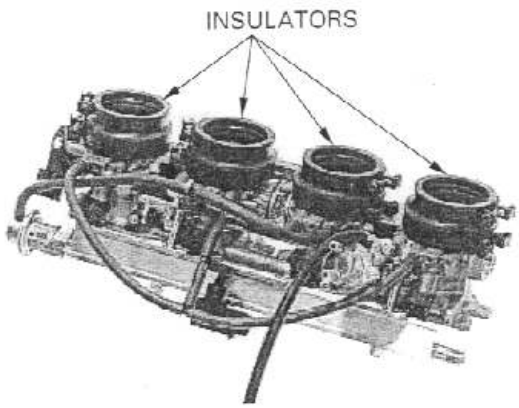


THROTTLE BODY VACUUM HOSE ROUTING (AFTER '99)



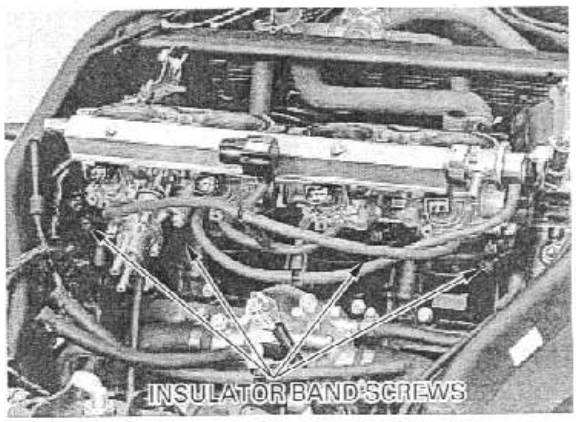
INSTALLATION ('99)

Check the insulator band angle.

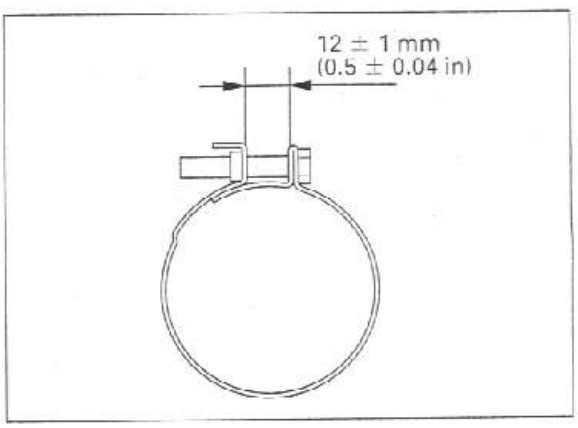


Apply oil to the insulator inside surfaces for ease of throttle body installation.

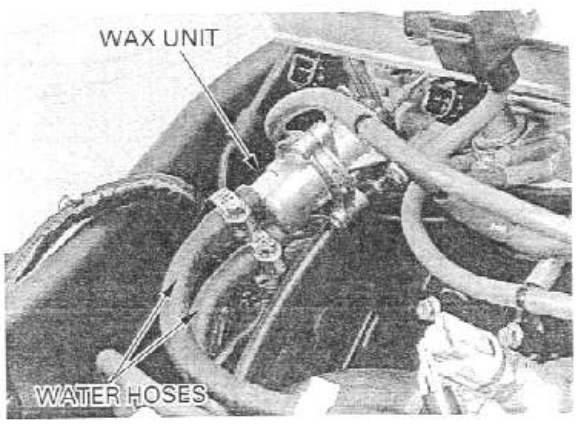
Install the throttle body onto the cylinder head.



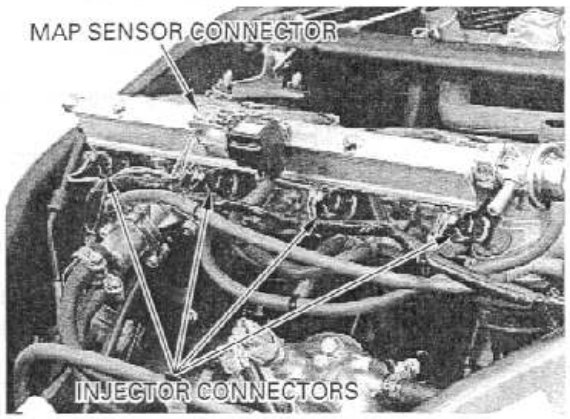
Tighten the insulator band so the insulator band distance is 12 + 1 mm (0.5 ± 0.04 in).



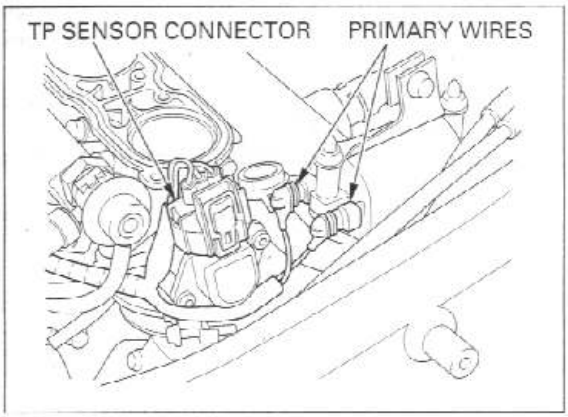
Connect the water hoses to the fast idle wax unit, tighten the clamp screw securely.



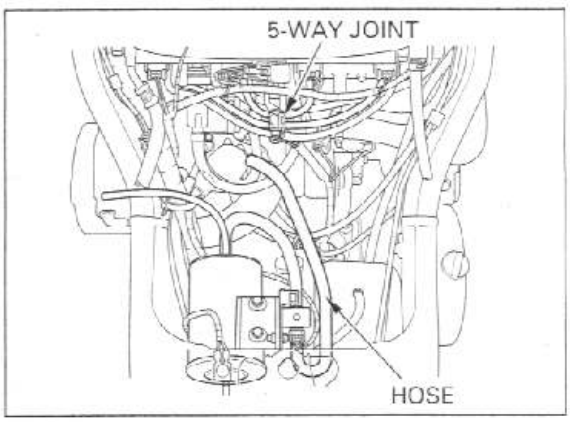
Route the throttle body sub-harness referring the wiring diagram (page 1-24).
Connect the fuel injectors and MAP sensor connectors.



Connect the TP (throttle position) sensor connector and No. 1/3 ignition coil primary wires.



California type only: Connect the EVAP purge control solenoid valve hose to the throttle body vacuum hose 5-way joint.

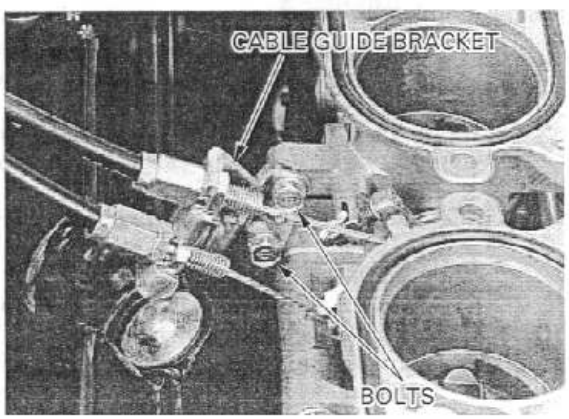


Install the throttle cable guide bracket to the throttle body, then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 3 N·m (0.35 kgf·m , 2.5 lbf·ft)

Install the throttle stop screw into the guide.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



INSTALLATION (AFTER '99)

Install the throttle body sub-harness from the throttle body.
Connect the connectors to the each sensor and injector.

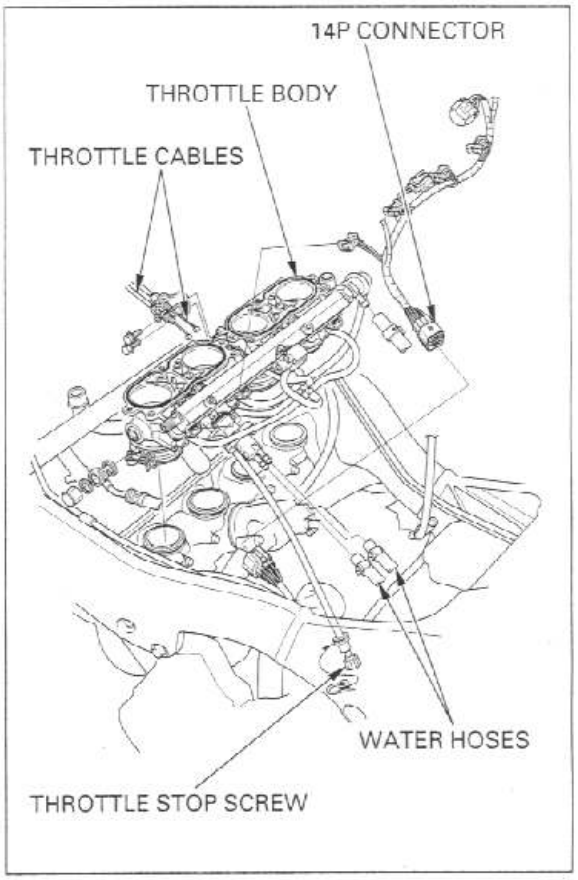
Install the throttle body to the cylinder head.

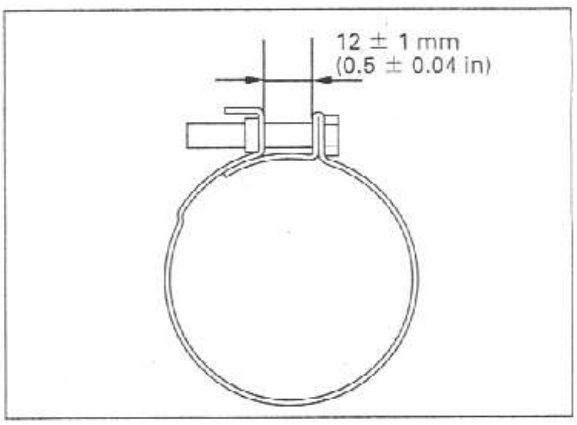
Tighten the insulator band so that the insulator band distance is 12 + 1 mm (0.5 ± 0.04 in).

Connect the water hoses from the fast idle wax unit.

Connect the throttle body 14P connector.
Connect the No.1/4 ignition primary wires.
Connect the throttle cable ends from the throttle drum.
Install and tighten the throttle cable guide bracket mounting bolts.
Install the throttle stop screw from the guide.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.





INJECTOR

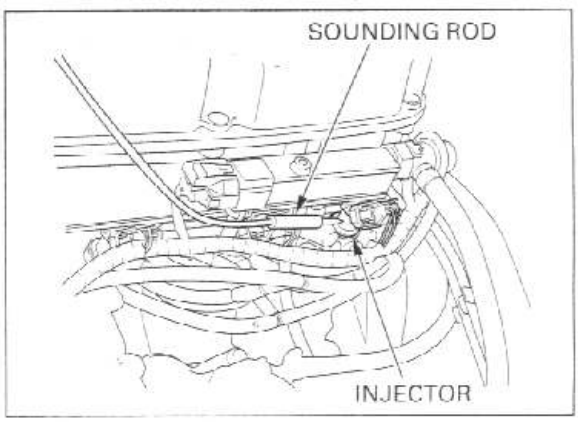
INSPECTION

⚠WARNING

- **If the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area.**
- **The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.**

Start the engine and let it idle.
Confirm proper injector operating sounds with a sounding rod or stethoscope.

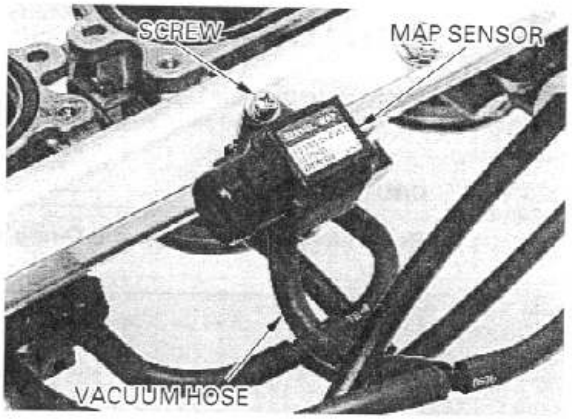
If the injector does not operate, replace the injector.



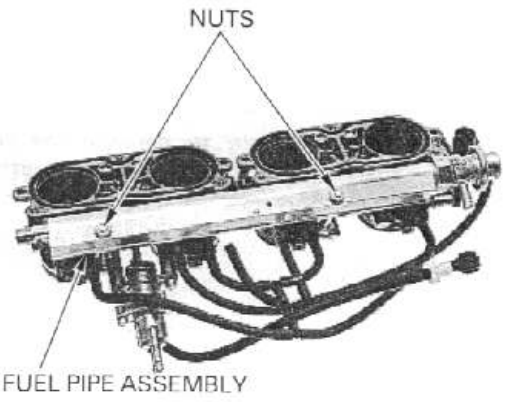
REMOVAL

Remove the throttle body (page 5-68).

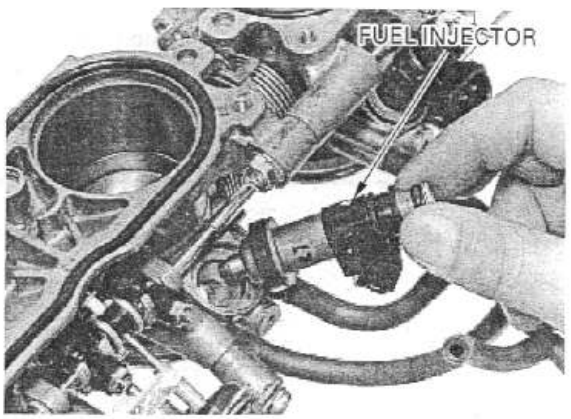
Disconnect the MAP sensor vacuum hose.
Remove the screw and MAP sensor.



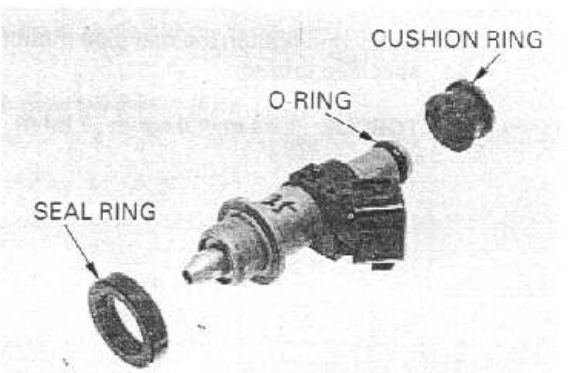
Remove the nuts and fuel pipe assembly.



Remove the injectors from the throttle body.



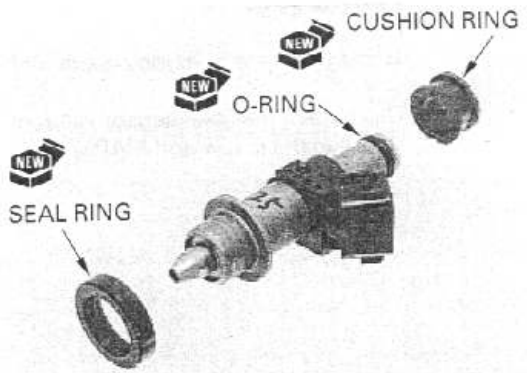
Remove the seal ring, O-ring and cushion ring.



INSTALLATION

Replace the seal ring, cushion ring and O-ring with new ones as a set.

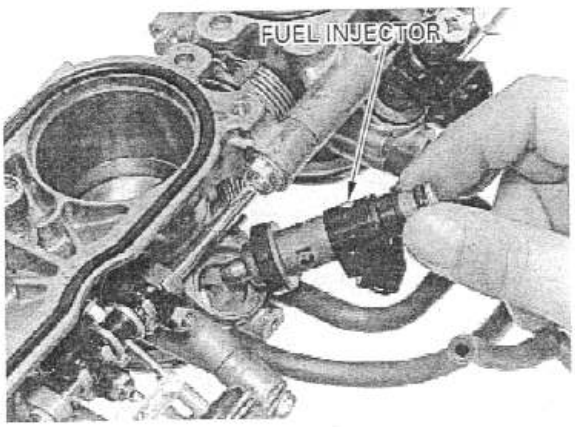
Apply oil to the new O-ring.
Install the new seal ring, cushion ring and O-ring.



CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the O-ring when installing it.

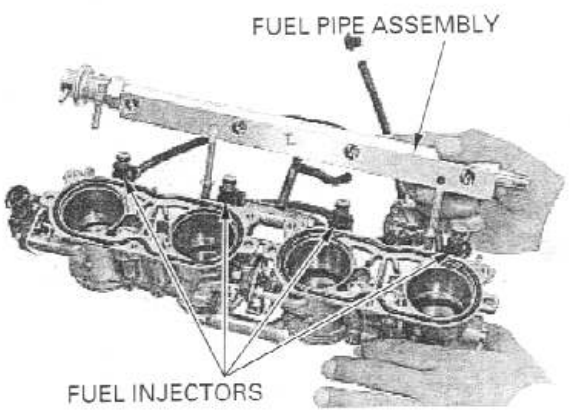
Install the fuel injectors into the throttle body.



CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the seal ring when installing the injector into the throttle body.

Install the fuel pipe assembly over the fuel injectors.

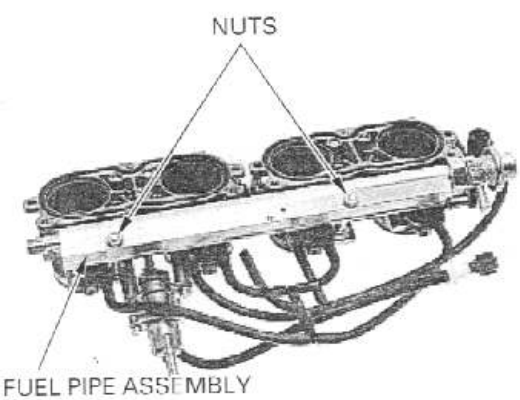


CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the O-rings.

Install and tighten the fuel pipe mounting nut to the specified torque.

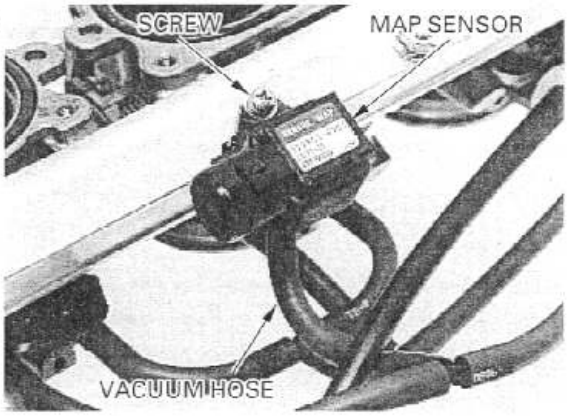
TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)



Install the MAP sensor aligning its boss with the hole in the fuel pipe.
Tighten the mounting screw securely.

Connect the MAP sensor vacuum hose.

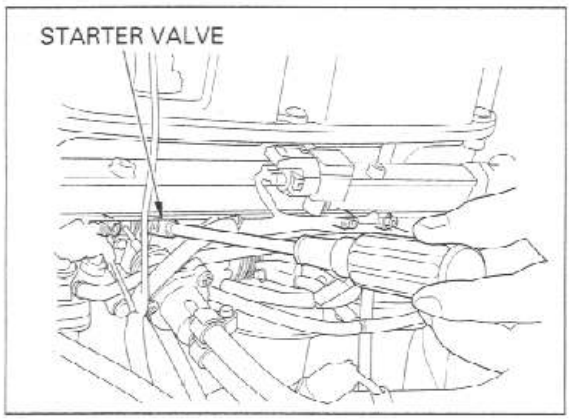
Install the throttle body (page 5-74).



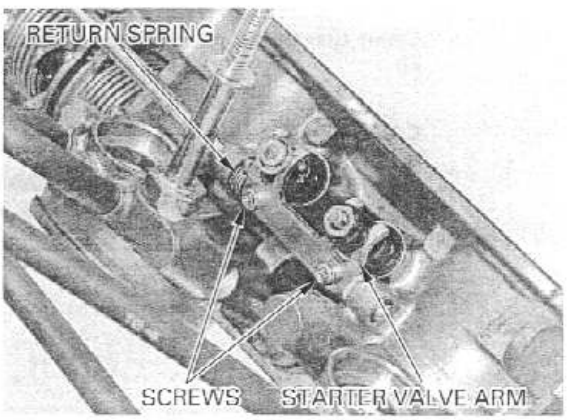
STARTER VALVE

DISASSEMBLY

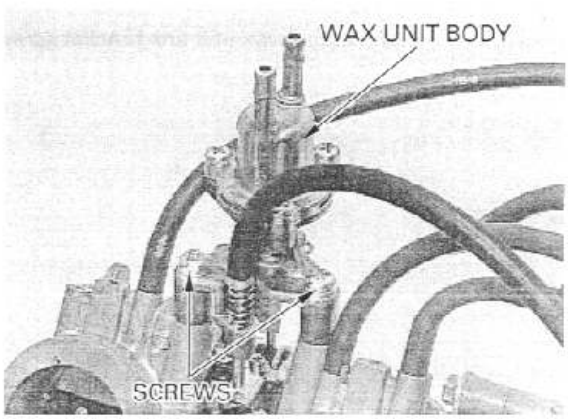
Turn each starter valve adjusting screw in, counting the number of turns until it seats lightly.
Record the number of turns.



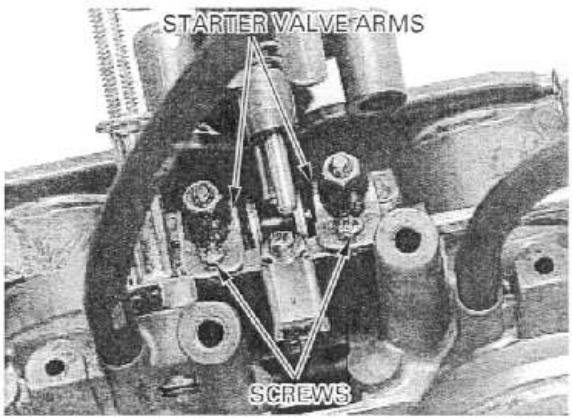
No. 3/4 starter valve:
Remove the starter valve arm screws and starter valve arm.



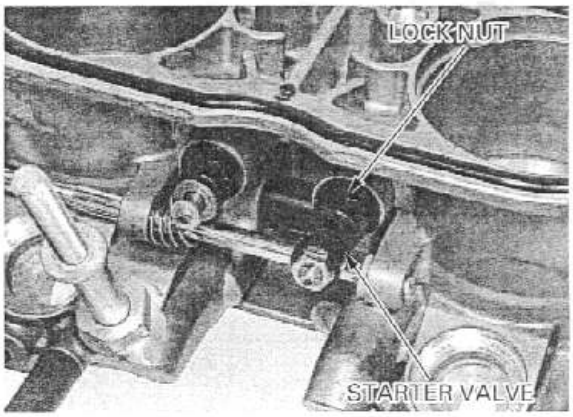
No. 1/2 starter valve:
Remove the screws and wax unit body mounting screws.



Remove the starter valve arm screws and starter valve arms.



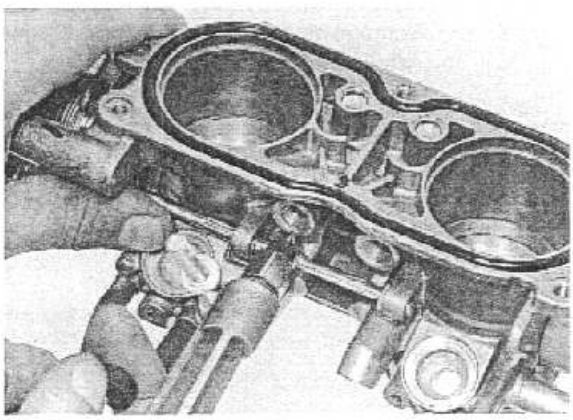
Loosen the lock nuts and remove the starter valve assembly.



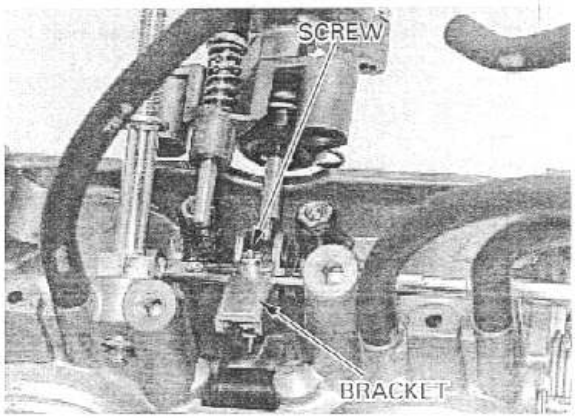
Clean the starter valve bypass using compressed air.

CAUTION:

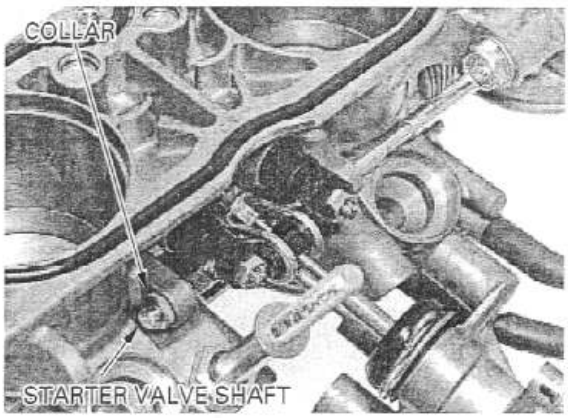
Do not apply commercially available carburetor cleaners to the inside of the throttle bore, which is coated with molybdenum.



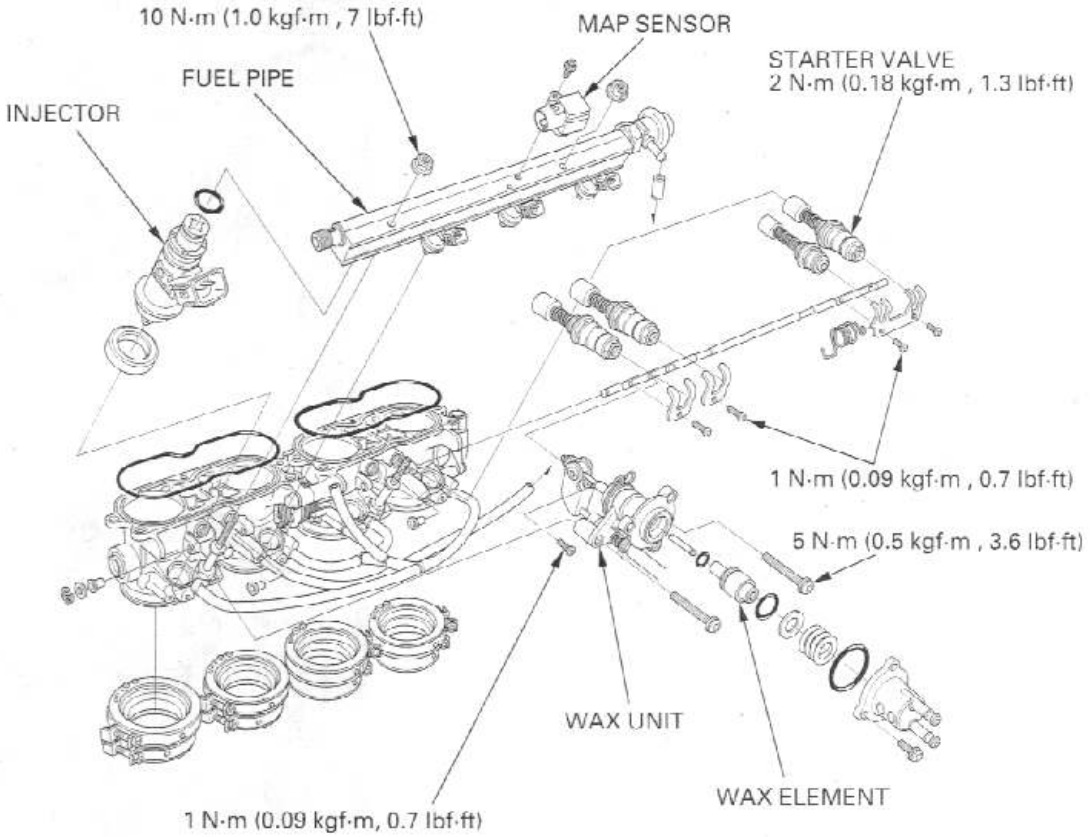
Remove the wax unit link bracket screw.



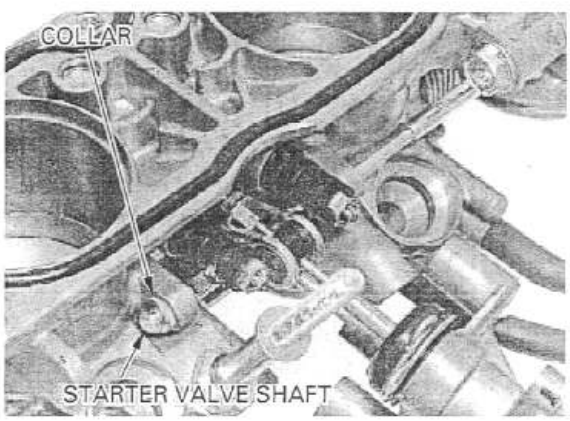
Remove the starter valve shaft, three collars and return spring.



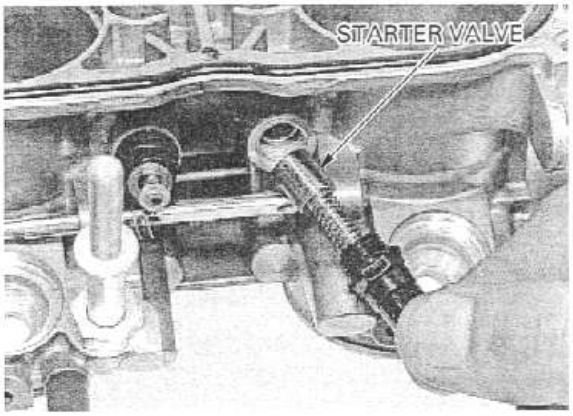
ASSEMBLY



Install the three collars, return spring wax unit shaft bracket and starter valve shaft.

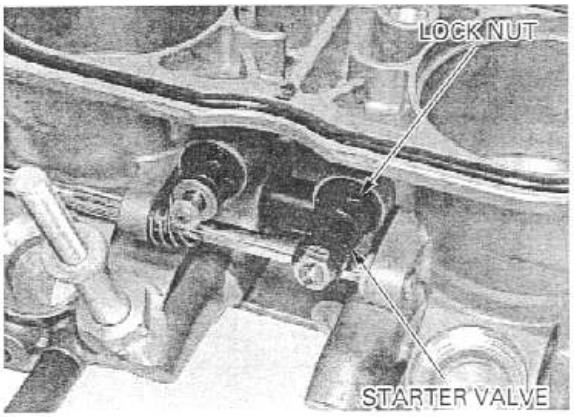


Install the starter valve assembly into the valve hole.



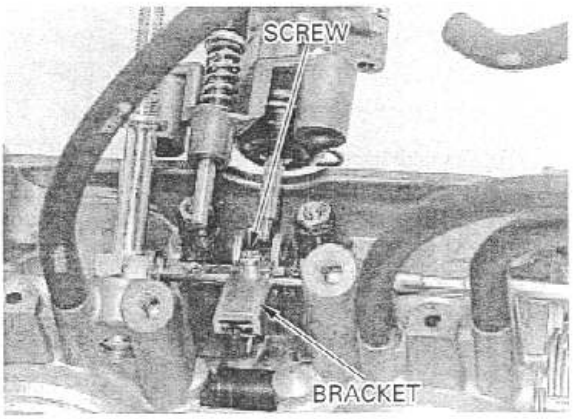
Tighten the starter valve lock nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 2 N·m (0.18 kgf·m , 1.3 lbf·ft)



Install and tighten the wax unit link bracket screw to the specified torque.

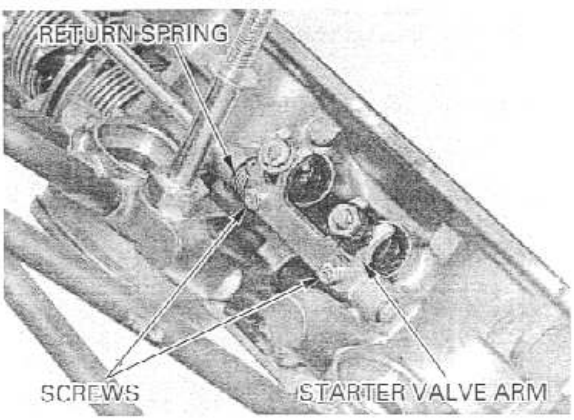
TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.09 kgf·m , 0.7 lbf·ft)



No. 3/4 starter valve:
Hook the return spring end with the No.3/4 starter valve arm.

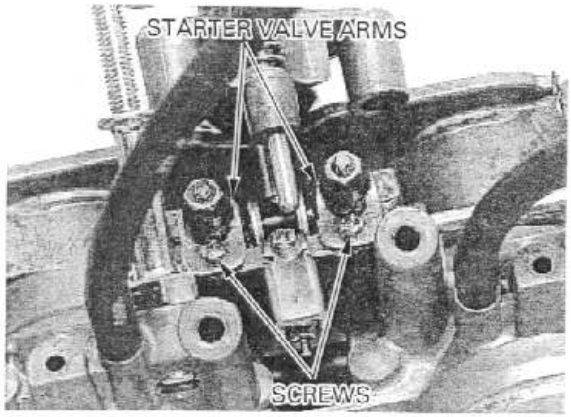
Install and tighten the starter valve arm mounting screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.09 kgf·m, 0.7 lbf·ft)



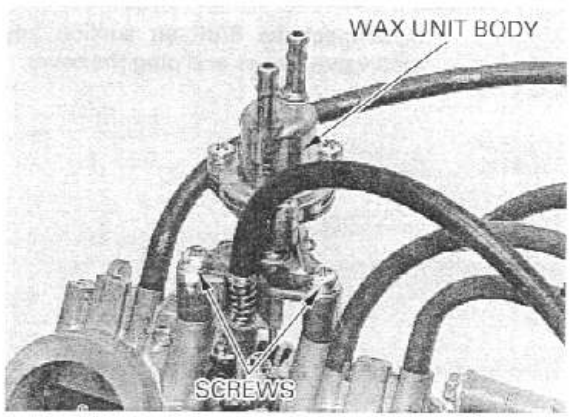
No. 1/2 starter valve:
Install the starter valve arms to the starter valve. Tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.09 kgf·m , 0.7 lbf·ft)



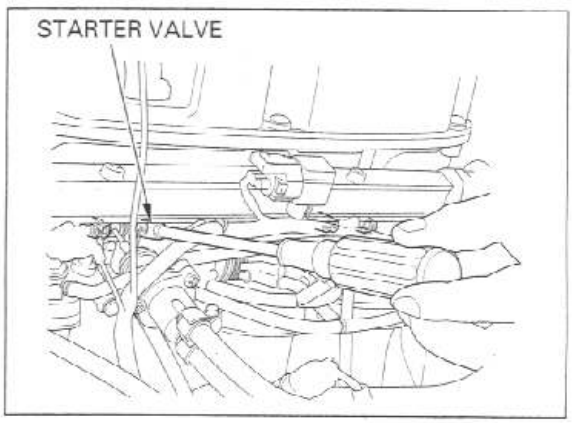
Install the wax unit assembly onto the throttle body, tighten the screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 5 N·m (0.5 kgf·m , 3.6 lbf·ft)



Turn the starter valve screw until it seats lightly, then back it out as noted during removal.

Install the throttle body (page 5-74).



STARTER VALVE SYNCHRONIZATION

⚠WARNING

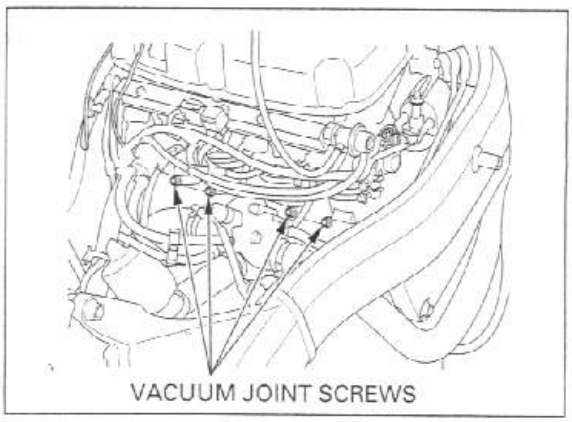
- **If the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area.**
- **The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.**

NOTE:

- Synchronize the starter valve with the engine at the normal operating temperature and with the transmission in neutral.
- Use a tachometer with graduations of 50 rpm or smaller that will accurately indicate 50 rpm change.

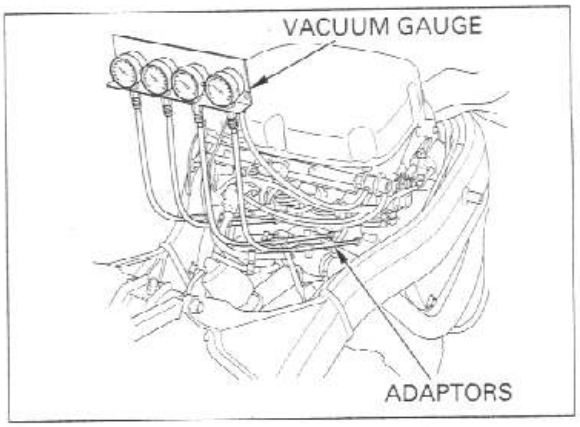
Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).

Remove the vacuum joint screws.

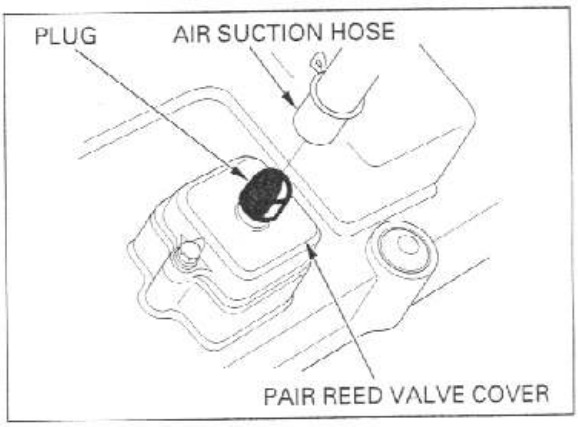


Connect the vacuum gauge adaptors to the vacuum joints, then connect the hoses to the vacuum gauge.

Connect the tachometer.



Disconnect the PAIR air suction hoses from the reed valve covers and plug the cover.



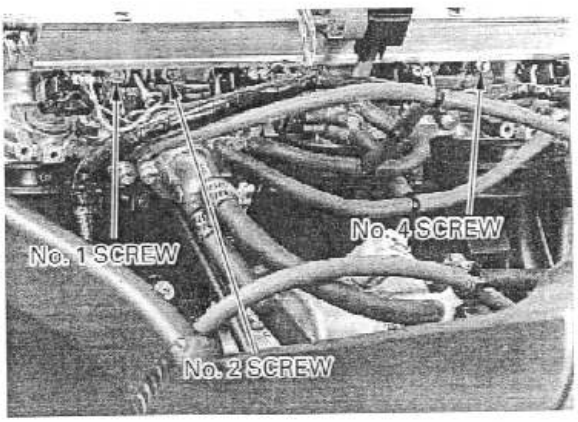
Start the engine and adjust the idle speed.

IDLE SPEED: 1,100 ± 50 rpm

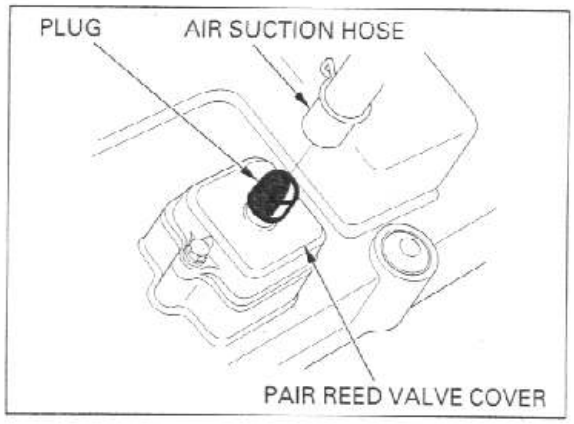


The No. 3 starter valve cannot be adjusted, it is the base starter valve.

Adjust each intake vacuum pressure with the No. 3 cylinder.



Remove the plugs and connect the PAIR air suction hoses to the reed valve covers.

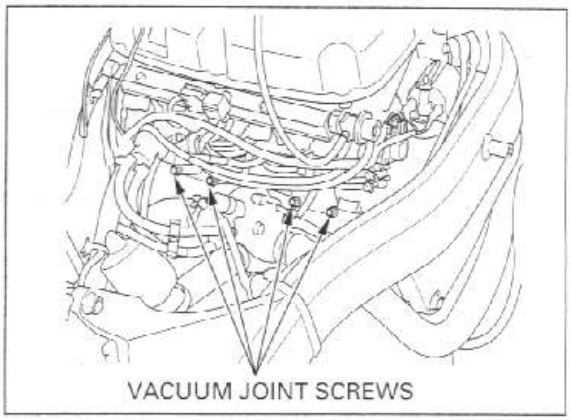


Adjust the idle speed if the idle speed differs from the specified speed.

IDLE SPEED: 1,100 ± 50 rpm



Remove the vacuum gauge and adaptors.
Install and tighten the intake port vacuum joint screws.



FAST IDLE WAX UNIT

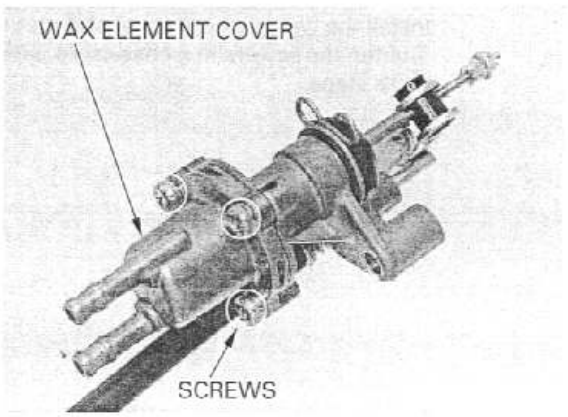
DISASSEMBLY

CAUTION:

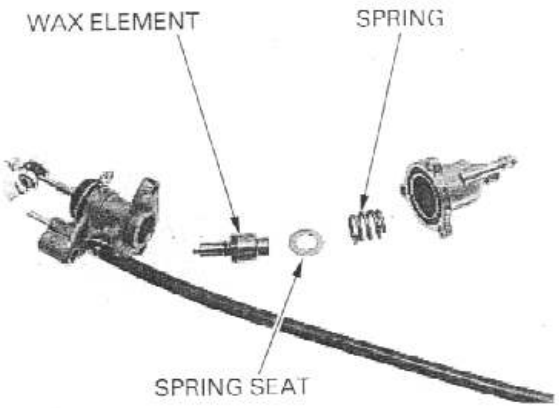
Do not loosen or remove the wax unit shaft lock nut and adjusting nut.

Remove the starter valve shaft and wax unit assembly (page 5-79).

Remove the three wax element cover mounting screws in a criss-cross pattern in 2 – 3 steps.

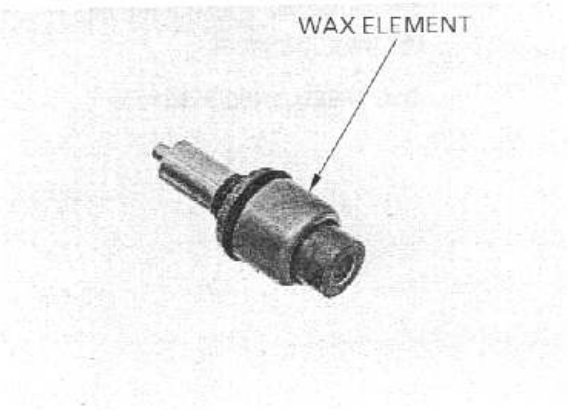


Remove the wax element, spring seat and compression spring.



INSPECTION

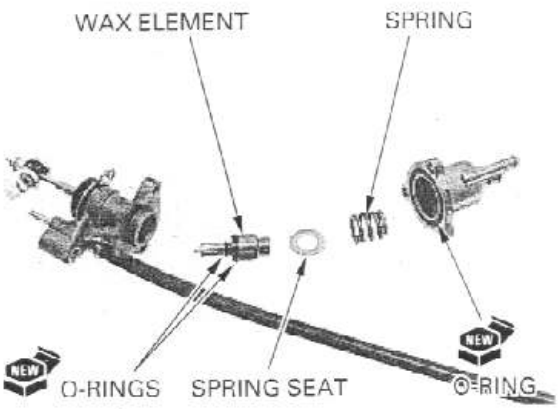
Visually inspect the wax element for damage and return spring for fatigue or damage.



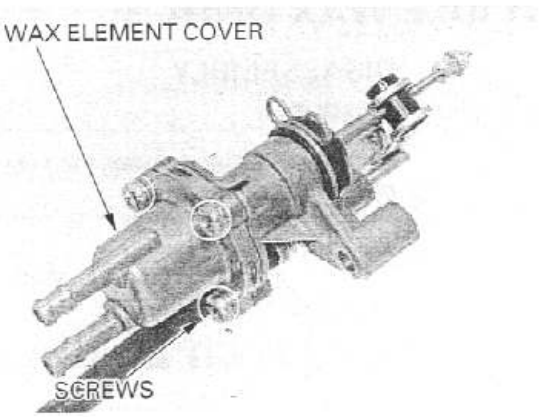
ASSEMBLY

Install new O-rings onto the wax element grooves. Install a new O-ring into the groove of the wax element cover.

Install the wax element, spring seat and compression spring.



Install the wax element cover and mounting screws. Tighten the screws in a criss-cross pattern in two or three steps.



BARO/MAP SENSORS

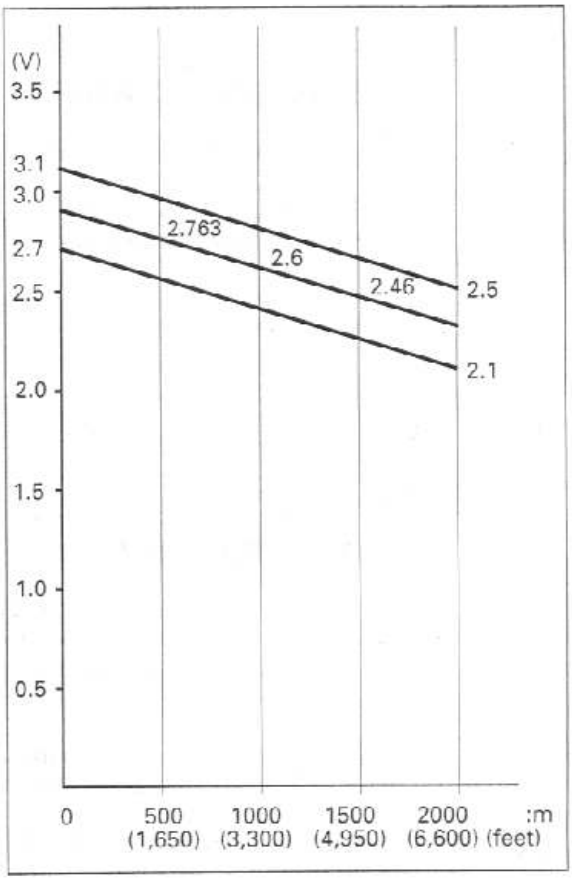
OUTPUT VOLTAGE INSPECTION

Connect the test harness to the ECM (page 5-10).

Measure the voltage at the test pin box terminals (page 5-11).

CONNECTION:
BARO sensor: No. 38 (+) — No. 22 (−)
MAP sensor: No. 37 (+) — No. 22 (−)
STANDARD: 2.7 — 3.1 V

The BARO and MAP sensor output voltage (above) is measured under the standard atmosphere (1 atm = 1,030 hPa).
The BARO and MAP sensor output voltage is affected by the distance above sea level, because the output voltage is changed by atmosphere.
Check the sea level measurement and be sure that the measured voltage falls within the specified value.

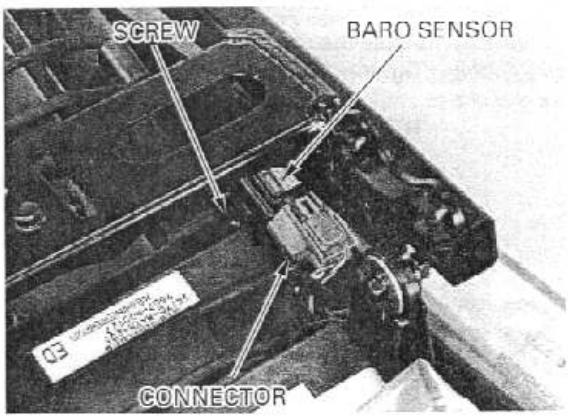


BARO SENSOR REMOVAL/ INSTALLATION ('99 ONLY)

Remove the seat cowl (page 2-2).

Disconnect the BARO sensor connector.
Remove the screw and BARO sensor from the bracket.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



MAP SENSOR REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

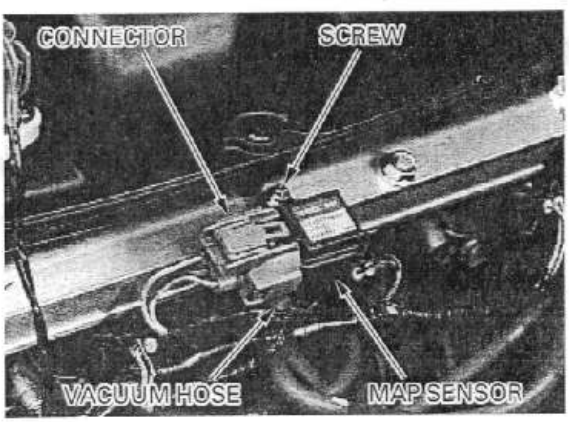
Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the MAP sensor connector.
Remove the screw and MAP sensor from the throttle body.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE:

Align the MAP sensor boss with the hole in the fuel pipe.



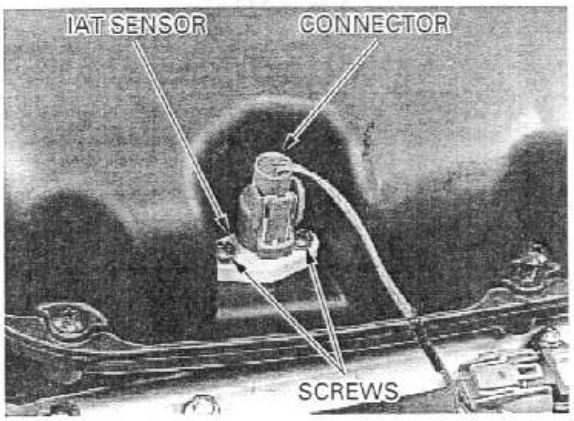
IAT SENSOR

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the IAT sensor connector.
Remove the screws and IAT sensor from the air cleaner housing.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



ECT SENSOR

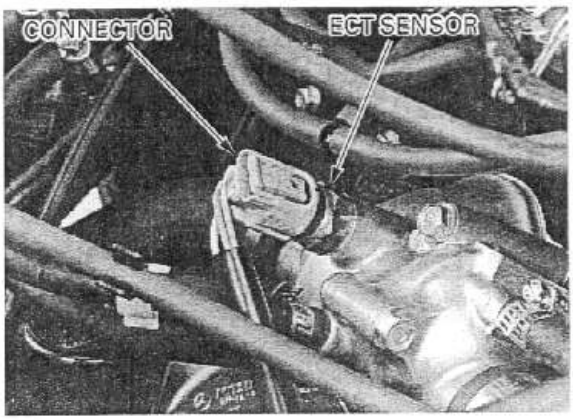
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

NOTE:

Replace the ECT sensor while the engine is cold.

Drain the coolant from the system (page 6-5).
Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3 6).

Disconnect the ECT sensor connector from the sensor.
Remove the ECT sensor and sealing washer.

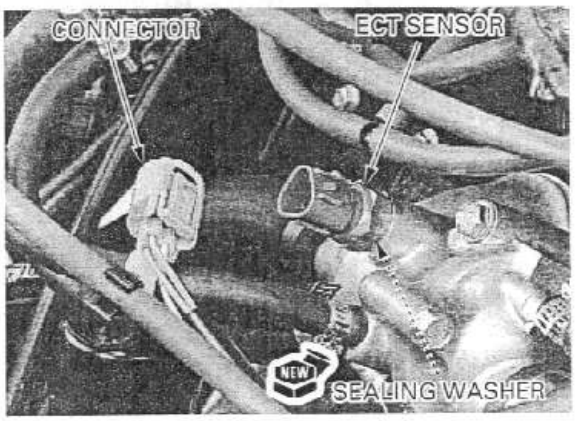


Always replace a sealing washer with a new one.

Install the new sealing washer and ECT sensor.
Tighten the ECT sensor to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)

Fill the cooling system with recommended coolant (page 6-6).

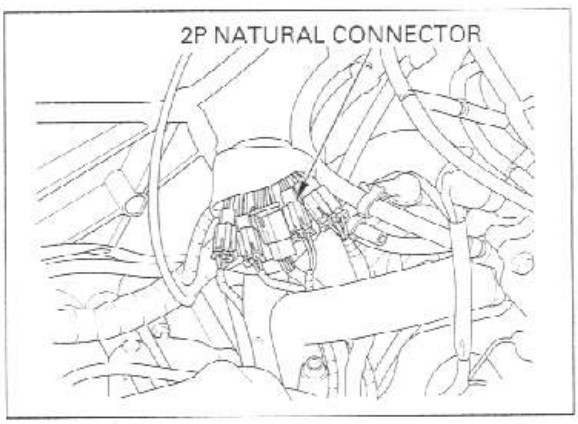


CAM PULSE GENERATOR

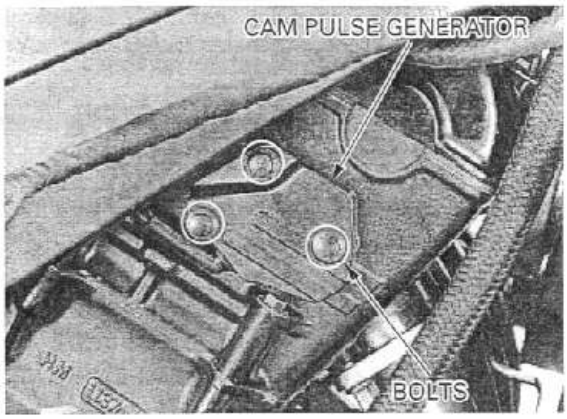
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the cam pulse generator 2P natural connector.

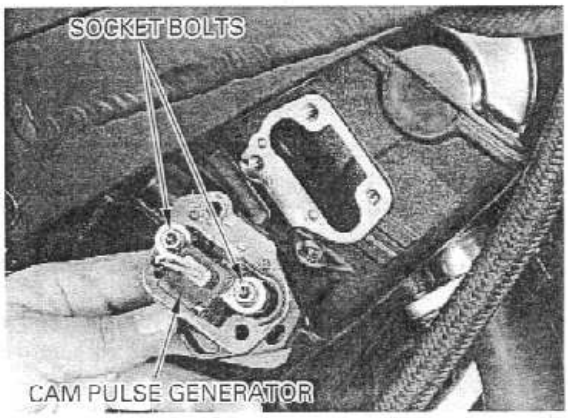


Remove the bolts and cam pulse generator cover assembly from the cylinder head.

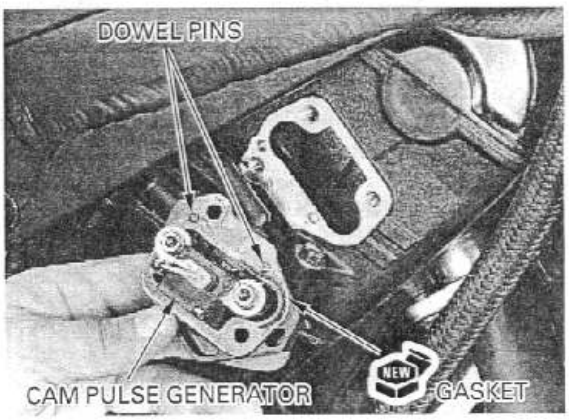


Remove the gasket.
Remove the socket bolts and cam pulse generator from the cover.

Apply sealant to the cam pulse generator wire grommet.
Install the cam pulse generator onto the cam pulse generator cover and tighten the two socket bolts.

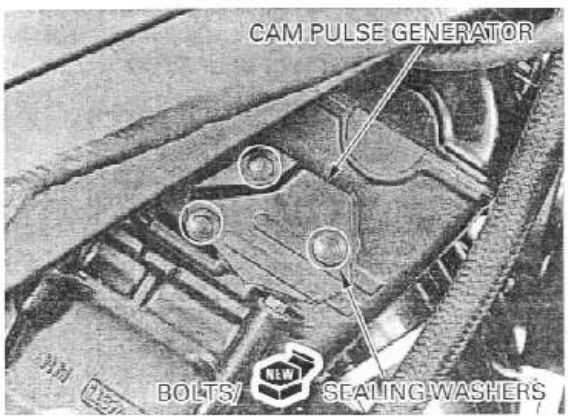


Install the new gasket onto the cam pulse generator cover.
Install the cam pulse generator cover assembly onto the cylinder head aligning the dowel pins with the holes in the cylinder head.



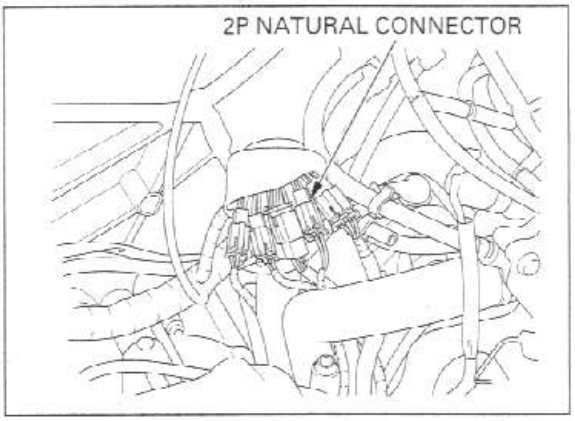
Install the new sealing washers and bolts, then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



Route the cam pulse generator wire properly, connect the 2P natural connector.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

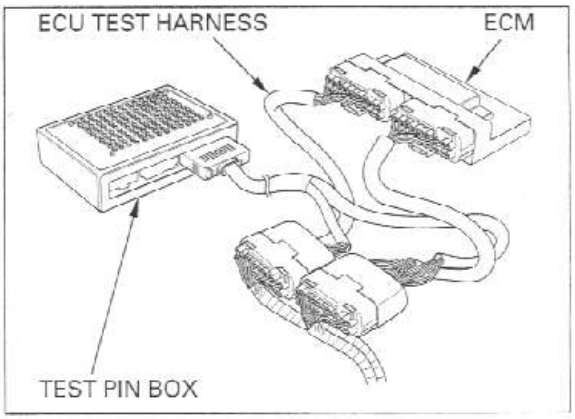


TP SENSOR

INSPECTION

Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Disconnect the ECM 22P black and 22P light gray connectors.
Check the connector for loose or corroded terminals.
Connect the ECU test harness and test pin box between the ECM and main wire harness.

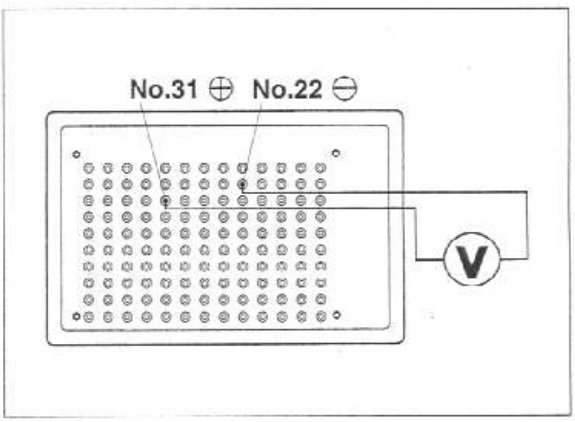


TOOLS:

ECU test harness	07WMZ-MBG0100
Test pin box	07WGZ-0010100

1. INPUT VOLTAGE INSPECTION
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and measure and record the input voltage at the test pin box terminals using a digital multimeter.

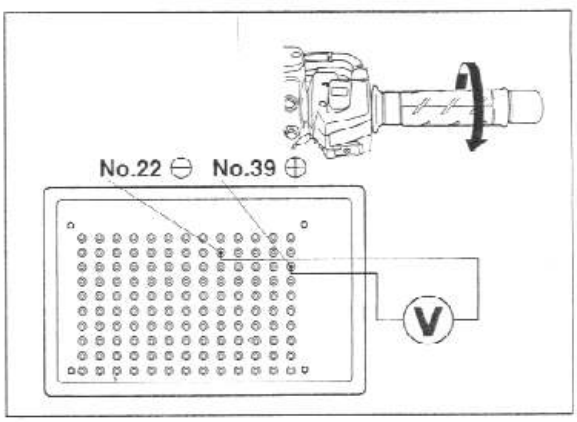
CONNECTION: No. 31 (+) – No. 22 (–)
Standard: 4.5 – 5.5 V



If the measurement is out of specification, check the following:
– Loose connection of the ECM multi-connector
– Open circuit in wire harness

2. OUTPUT VOLTAGE INSPECTION WITH THROTTLE FULLY OPEN
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and measure and record the output voltage at the test pin box terminals.

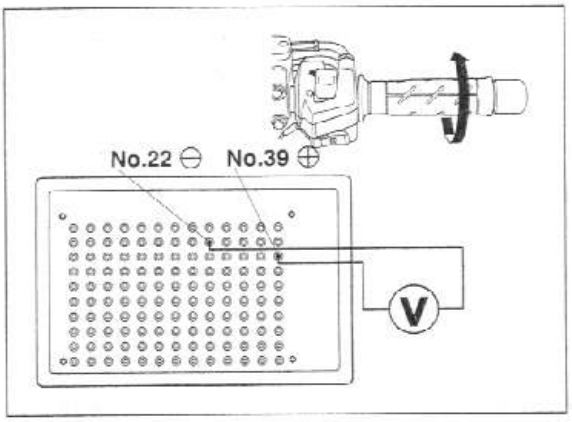
CONNECTION: No. 39 (+) – No. 22 (–)
MEASURING CONDITION: At throttle fully open



3. OUTPUT VOLTAGE INSPECTION WITH THROTTLE FULLY CLOSED

Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and measure and record the output voltage with the throttle fully closed.

CONNECTION: No. 39 (+)—No. 22 (—)
MEASURING CONDITION: At throttle fully closed



4. CALCULATE RESULT COMPARISON

Compare the measurement to the result of the following calculation.

With the throttle fully open:
Measured input voltage × 0.824 = Vo

The sensor is normal if the measurement output voltage measured in step 2 is within 10% of Vo.

With the throttle fully closed:
Measured input voltage × 0.1 = Vc

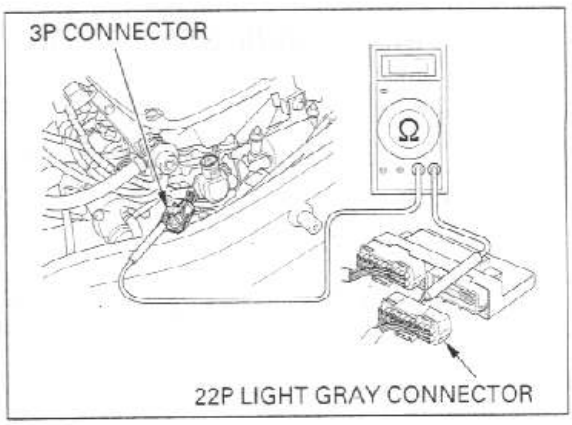
The sensor is normal if the throttle closed output voltage measured in step 3 is within 10% of Vc.

Using an analog meter, check that the needle of the voltmeter swings slowly when the throttle is opened gradually.

CONTINUITY INSPECTION

Disconnect the ECM 22P light gray connector and the TP sensor 3P connector.
Check for continuity between the ECM and TP sensor.

If there is no continuity, check the open or short circuit in wire harness.



BANK ANGLE SENSOR

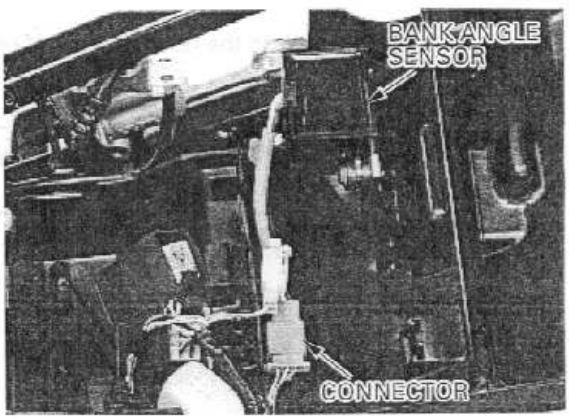
INSPECTION

Support the motorcycle on its center stand.
Remove the seat (page 2-2).

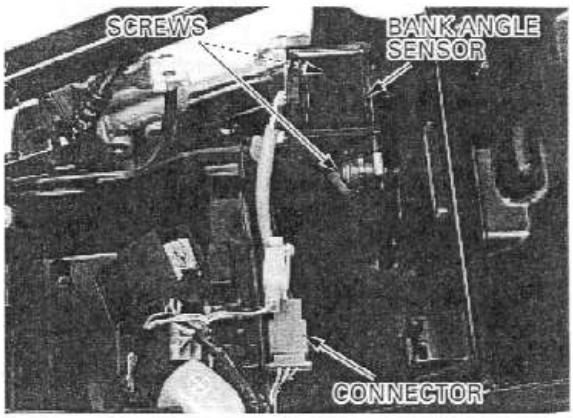
Do not disconnect the bank angle sensor connector during inspection.

Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and measure the voltage between the following terminals of the bank angle sensor connector with the connector connected.

TERMINAL	STANDARD
White (+)—Green (—)	Battery voltage
Red/green ( ) Green ( )	0—1 V



Turn the ignition switch to "OFF".
Remove the screws and bank angle sensor.



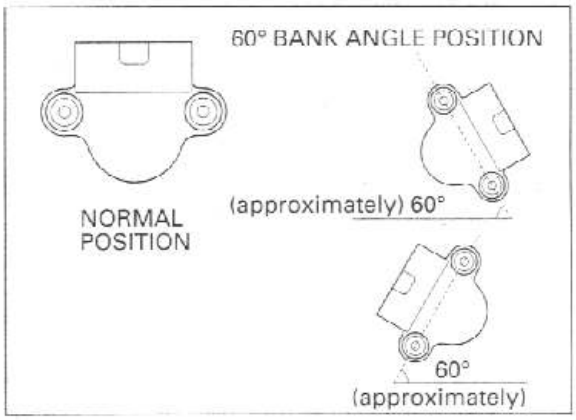
Connect the bank angle sensor 3P green connector and place the bank angle sensor horizontal as shown, and turn the ignition switch to "ON".

The bank angle sensor is normal if the engine stop relay clicks and power supply is closed.

Incline the bank angle sensor approximately 60 degrees to the left or right with the ignition switch turned to "ON".
The bank angle sensor is normal if the engine stop relay clicks and power supply is open.

NOTE:

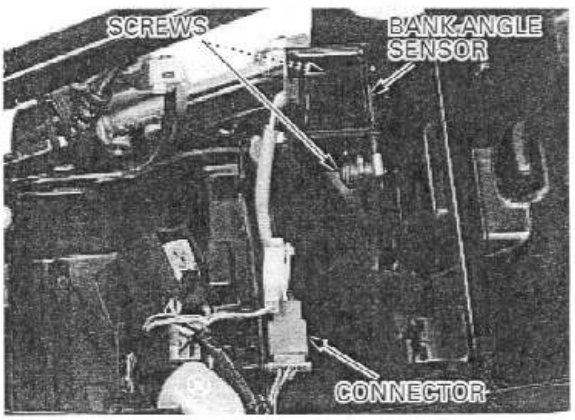
If you repeat this test, first turn the ignition switch to "OFF", then turn the ignition switch to "ON".



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

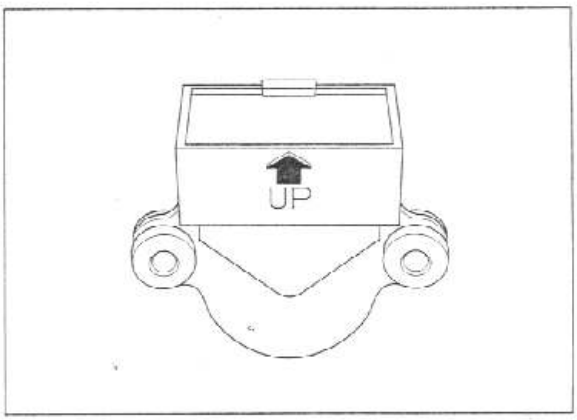
Disconnect the bank angle sensor 3P green connector.
Remove the two screws, nuts and bank angle sensor.



Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE:

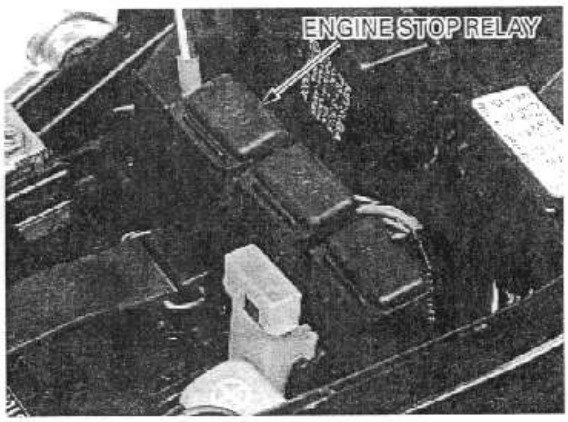
Install the bank angle sensor with its "UP" mark facing up.



ENGINE STOP RELAY

INSPECTION

Disconnect the engine stop relay 4P connector, remove the engine stop relay.



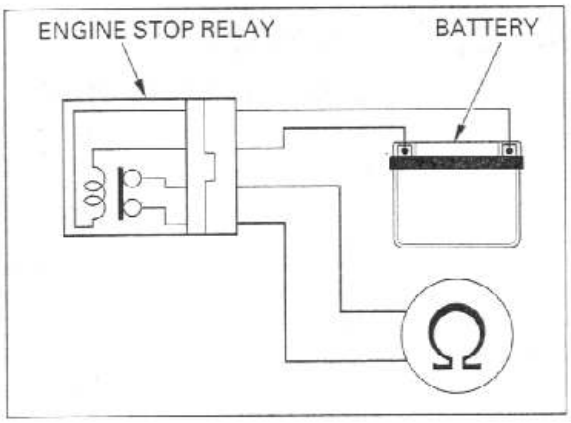
Connect the ohmmeter to the engine stop relay connector terminals.

CONNECTION: Black/white—Red/white

Connect the 12-V battery to the following engine stop relay connector terminals.

CONNECTION: Red/orange—Black

There should be continuity only when the 12-V battery is connected.
If there is no continuity when the 12-V battery is connected, replace the engine stop relay.



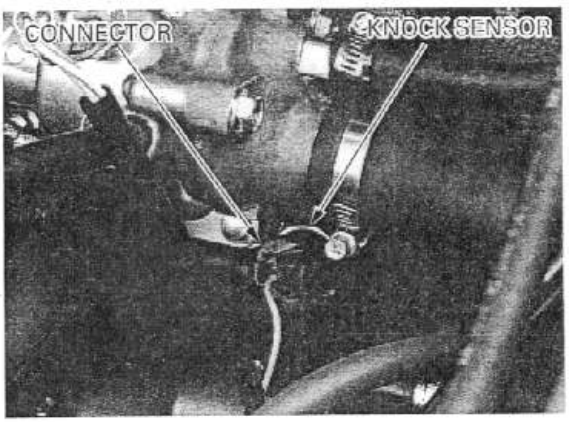
KNOCK SENSOR

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Disconnect the knock sensor connector.
Remove the knock sensor.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

TORQUE: 31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)



ECM (ENGINE CONTROL MODULE)

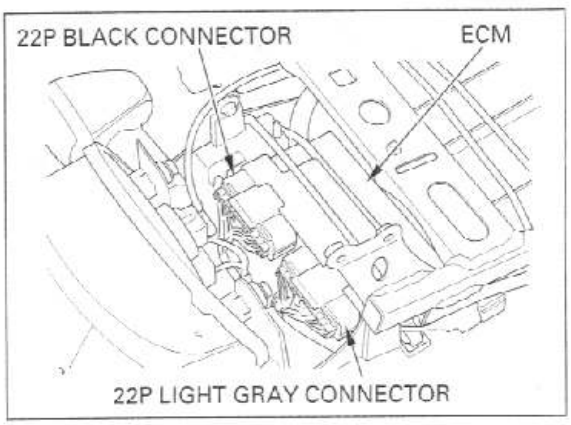
SYSTEM INSPECTION

Disconnect the ECM 22P black and 22P light gray connectors.

Connect the test harness between the main wire harness and ECM (page 5-10).
Connect the test pin box (page 5-10).

TOOLS:

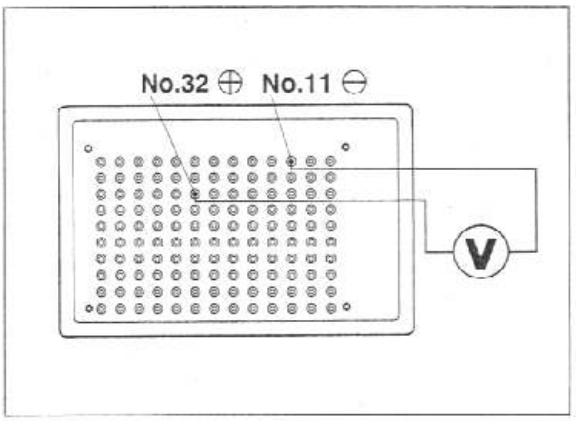
ECU test harness	07WMZ-MBG0100
Test pin box	07WGZ-0010100



Check the following items at the test pin box terminals.

TERMINAL	STANDARD
No. 32 (+) – No. 11 (–)	Battery voltage
No. 10 (+) – Ground (–)	Continuity
No. 11 (+) – Ground (–)	Continuity
No. 21 (+) – Ground (–)	Continuity
No. 22 (+) – Ground (–)	Continuity

If the items are out of specification, check for the following:
– Open or short circuit in wire harness
– Loose or poor contacts connector

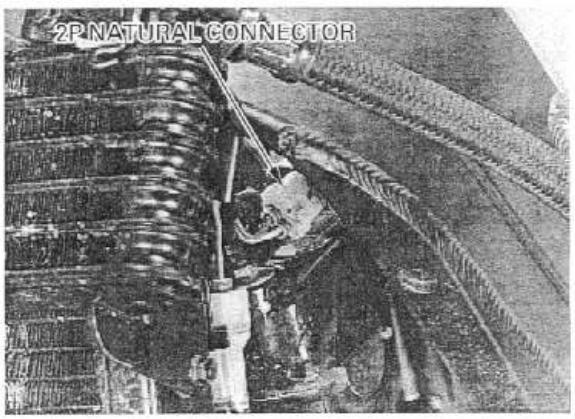


PAIR SOLENOID VALVE

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

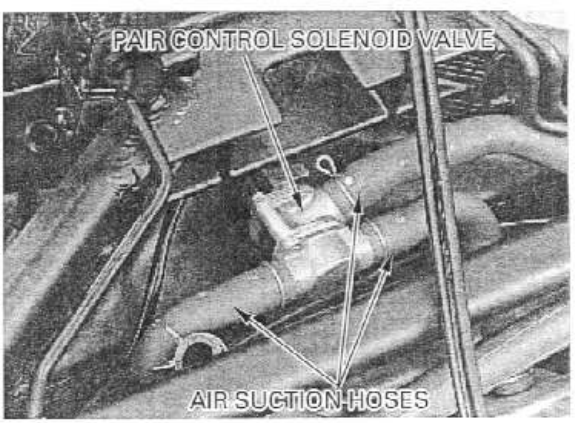
Remove the following:
– Lower cowl (page 2-3)
– Air cleaner housing cover (page 3-6)

Disconnect the PAIR solenoid valve 2P natural connector.



Disconnect the PAIR air suction hoses and remove the PAIR solenoid valve.

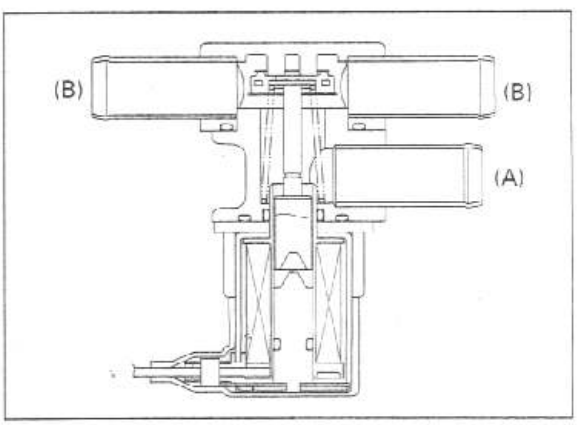
Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



INSPECTION

Remove the PAIR solenoid valve.

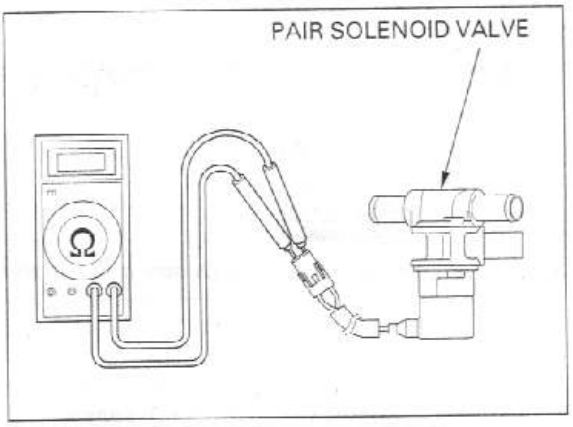
Check that the air should not flow (A) to (B), only when the 12-V battery is connected to the PAIR solenoid valve terminals.



Check the resistance between the terminals of the PAIR solenoid valve.

STANDARD: 20 – 24 Ω (20 °C/68 °F)

If the resistance is out of specification, replace the PAIR solenoid valve.



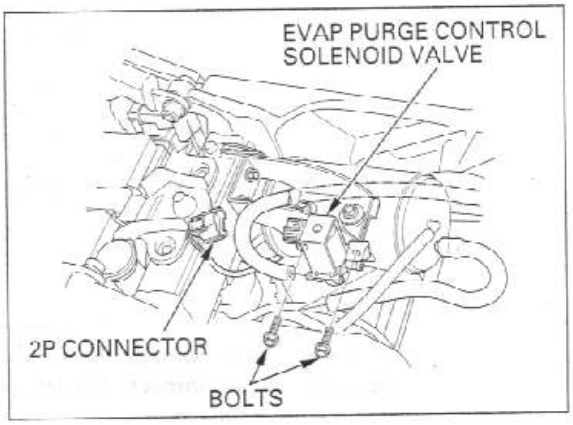
EVAP PURGE CONTROL SOLENOID VALVE (CALIFORNIA TYPE ONLY)

REMOVAL

Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).

Disconnect the EVAP purge control solenoid valve 2P connector.
Disconnect the air hoses from the EVAP purge control solenoid valve.
Remove the bolts and EVAP purge control solenoid valve bracket assembly.

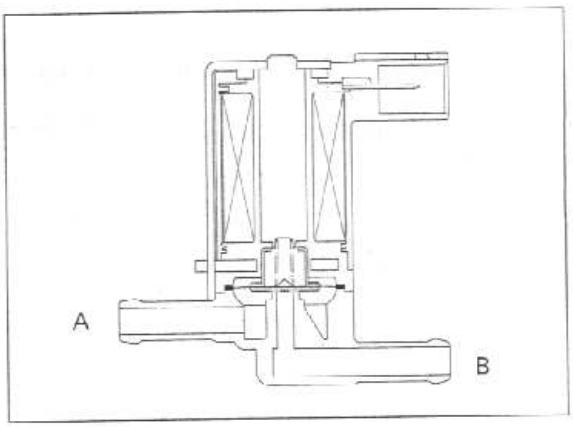
Installation is in the reverse order of removal.



INSPECTION

Remove the EVAP purge control solenoid valve.

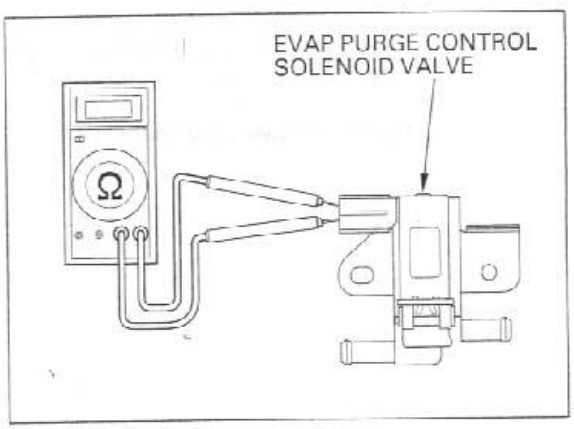
Check that the air should not flow from (A) to (B), only when the 12-V battery is connected to the EVAP purge control solenoid valve terminals.



Check the resistance between the terminals of the EVAP purge control solenoid valve.

STANDARD: 30 – 34 Ω (20 °C/68 °F)

If the resistance is out of specification, replace the EVAP purge control solenoid valve.



O_2 SENSOR (AFTER '99 CALIFORNIA TYPE ONLY)

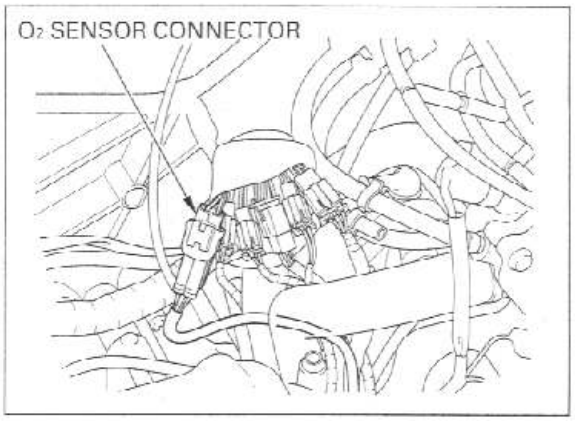
REMOVAL

⚠WARNING

Do not service the O_2 sensor while the it is hot.

CAUTION:

- ***Handle with care the O_2 sensor.***
- ***Do not get grease, oil or other materials in the O_2 sensor air holes.***



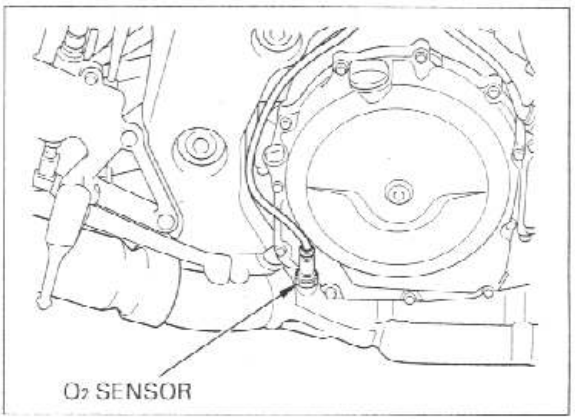
Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).
Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the O_2 sensor 4P connector.

Remove the O_2 sensor unit.

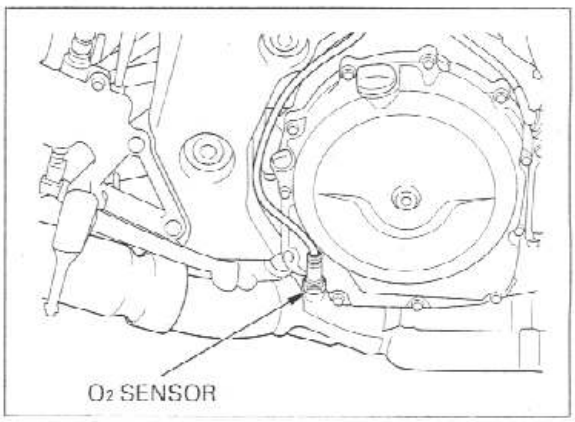
CAUTION:

- ***Be careful not to damage the sensor wire.***
- ***Do not use an impact wrench to remove or install the O_2 sensor.***



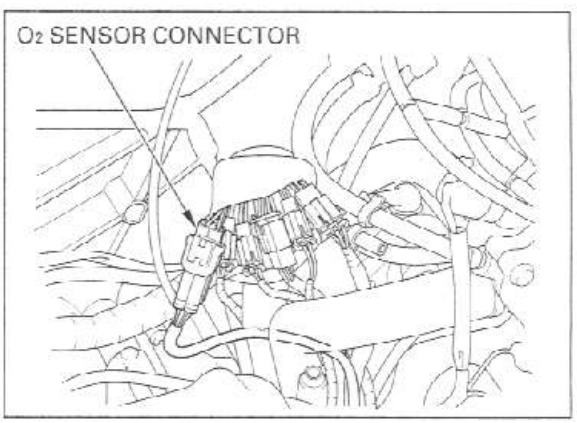
Install the O_2 sensor unit.
Tighten the unit to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)



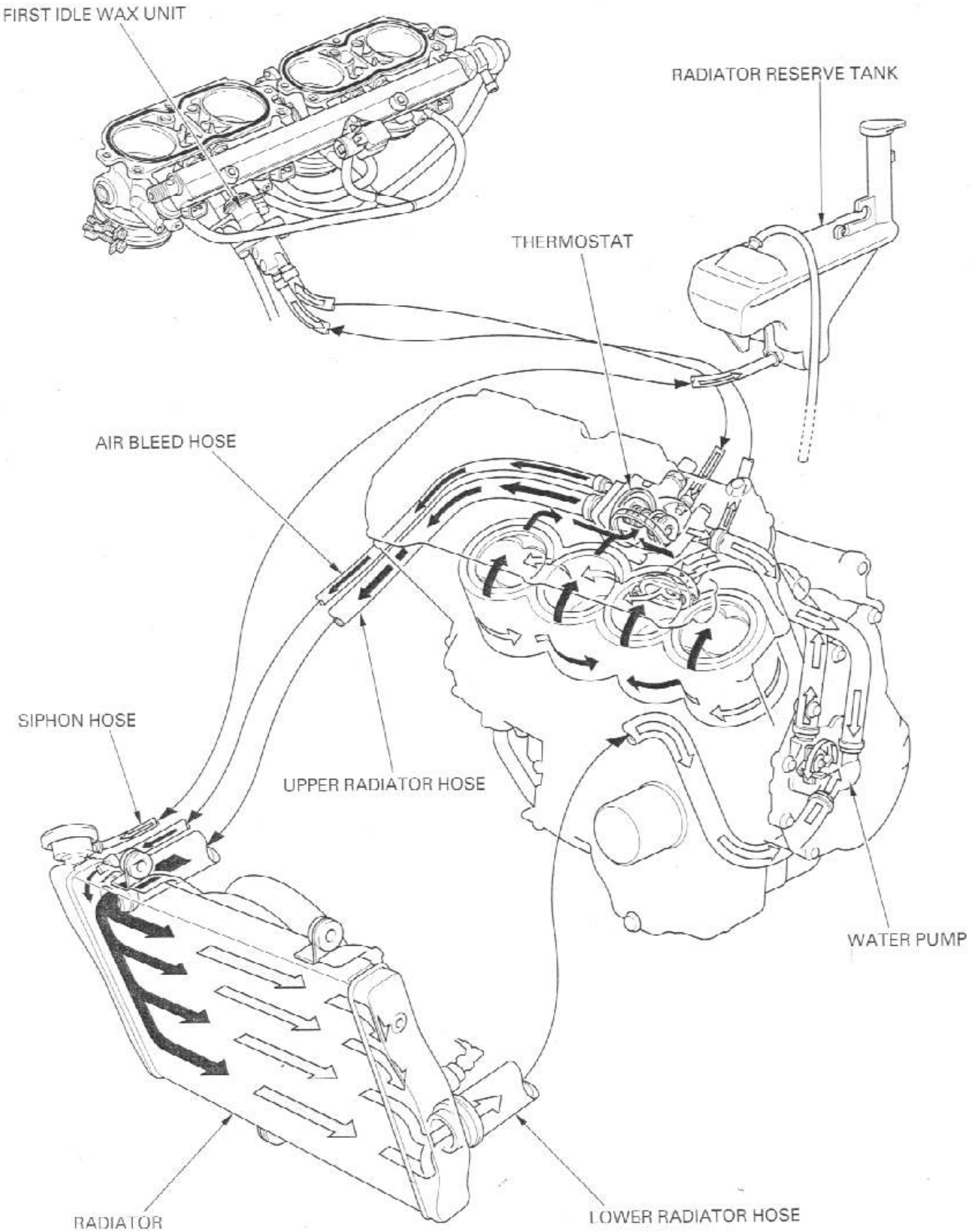
Route the sensor wires porperly, then connect the O_2 sensor 4P connector.

Install the lower cowl (page 2-4).



MEMO

SYSTEM FLOW PATTERN



SYSTEM FLOW PATTERN	6-0	THERMOSTAT	6-5
SERVICE INFORMATION	6-1	RADIATOR	6-8
TROUBLESHOOTING	6-2	WATER PUMP	6-13
SYSTEM TESTING	6-3	RADIATOR RESERVE TANK	6-16
COOLANT REPLACEMENT	6-4		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- *Wait until the engine is cool before slowly removing the radiator cap. Removing the cap while the engine is hot and the coolant is under pressure may cause serious scalding.*
- *Radiator coolant is toxic. Keep it away from eyes, mouth, skin and clothes.*
  - *If any coolant gets in your eyes, rinse them with water and consult a physician immediately.*
  - *If any coolant is swallowed, induce vomiting, gargle and consult a physician immediately.*
  - *If any coolant gets on your skin or clothes, rinse thoroughly with plenty of water.*
- *KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.*

CAUTION:

Using coolant with silicate corrosion inhibitors may cause premature wear of water pump seals or blockage of radiator passages.
Using tap water may cause engine damage.

- Add coolant at the reserve tank. Do not remove the radiator cap except to refill or drain the system.
- All cooling system services can be done with the engine in the frame.
- Avoid spilling coolant on painted surfaces.
- After servicing the system, check for leaks with a cooling system tester.
- Refer to section 19 for fan motor switch and coolant temperature sensor inspection.

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.2 ℓ (0.85 US gal , 0.70 Imp gal)
	Reserve tank	1.1 ℓ (0.29 US gal , 0.24 Imp gal)
Radiator cap relief pressure		108 – 137 kPa (1.1 – 1.4 kgf/cm², 16 – 20 psi)
Thermostat	Begins to open	80 – 84 °C (176 – 183 °F)
	Fully open	95 °C (203 °F)
	Valve lift	8 mm (0.3 in) minimum
Recommended antifreeze		High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors.
Standard coolant concentration		50% mixture with soft water

TORQUE VALUES

Water pump cover bolt	13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	CT bolt.
ECT (Engine Coolant Temperature)/thermo sensor	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads.
Fan motor nut	2 N·m (0.25 kgf·m , 1.8 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Fan motor switch	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Engine temperature too high
- Faulty radiator cap
- Insufficient coolant
- Passages blocked in radiator, hoses or water jacket
- Air in system
- Faulty water pump
- Thermostat stuck closed
- Faulty temperature gauge or coolant temperature sensor
- Faulty cooling fan motor
- Faulty fan motor switch

Engine temperature too low
- Faulty temperature gauge or ECT/thermo sensor
- Thermostat stuck open
- Faulty cooling fan motor switch

Coolant leak
- Faulty water pump mechanical seal
- Deteriorated O-rings
- Damaged or deteriorated gasket
- Loose hose connection or clamp
- Damaged or deteriorated hose
- Faulty radiator cap

SYSTEM TESTING

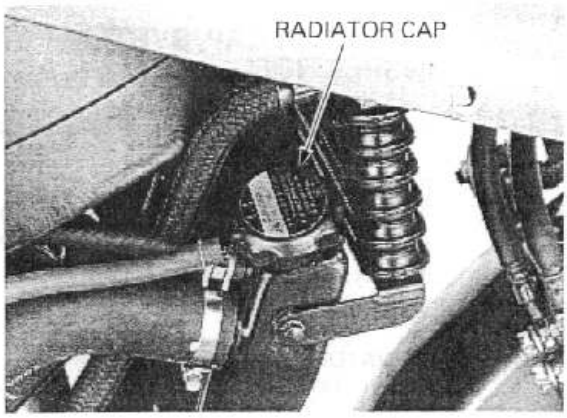
⚠WARNING

The engine must be cool before removing the radiator cap, or severe scalding may result.

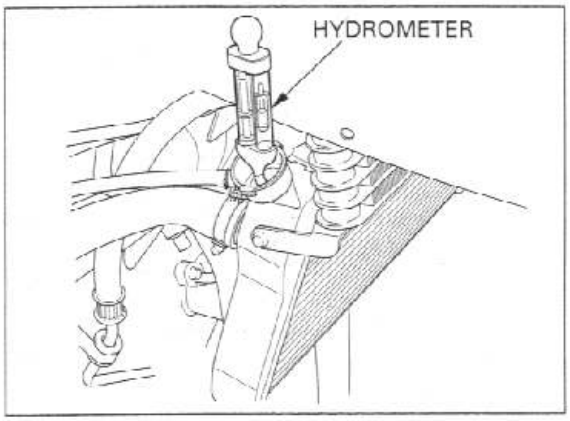
COOLANT (HYDROMETER TEST)

Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).

Remove the radiator cap.



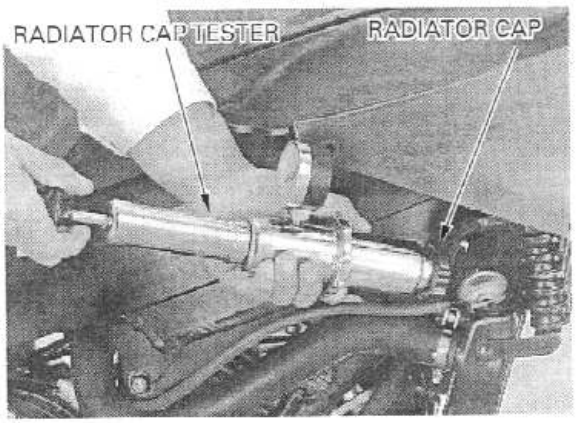
Test the coolant gravity using a hydrometer (see below for "Coolant gravity chart").
For maximum corrosion protection, a 1: 1 solution of ethylene glycol and distilled water is recommended (page 6-4).
Look for contamination and replace the coolant if necessary.



COOLANT GRAVITY CHART

Coolant temperature °C (°F) / Coolant ratio %	0 (32)	5 (41)	10 (50)	15 (59)	20 (68)	25 (77)	30 (86)	35 (95)	40 (104)	45 (113)	50 (122)
5	1.009	1.009	1.008	1.008	1.007	1.006	1.005	1.003	1.001	0.999	0.997
10	1.018	1.017	1.017	1.016	1.015	1.014	1.013	1.011	1.009	1.007	1.005
15	1.028	1.027	1.026	1.025	1.024	1.022	1.020	1.018	1.016	1.014	1.012
20	1.036	1.035	1.034	1.033	1.031	1.029	1.027	1.025	1.023	1.021	1.019
25	1.045	1.044	1.043	1.042	1.040	1.038	1.036	1.034	1.031	1.028	1.025
30	1.053	1.052	1.051	1.047	1.046	1.045	1.043	1.041	1.038	1.035	1.032
35	1.063	1.062	1.060	1.058	1.056	1.054	1.052	1.049	1.046	1.043	1.040
40	1.072	1.070	1.068	1.066	1.064	1.062	1.059	1.056	1.053	1.050	1.047
45	1.080	1.078	1.076	1.074	1.072	1.069	1.066	1.063	1.060	1.057	1.054
50	1.086	1.084	1.082	1.080	1.077	1.074	1.071	1.068	1.065	1.062	1.059
55	1.095	1.093	1.091	1.088	1.085	1.082	1.079	1.076	1.073	1.070	1.067
60	1.100	1.098	1.095	1.092	1.089	1.086	1.083	1.080	1.077	1.074	1.071

RADIATOR CAP/SYSTEM PRESSURE INSPECTION

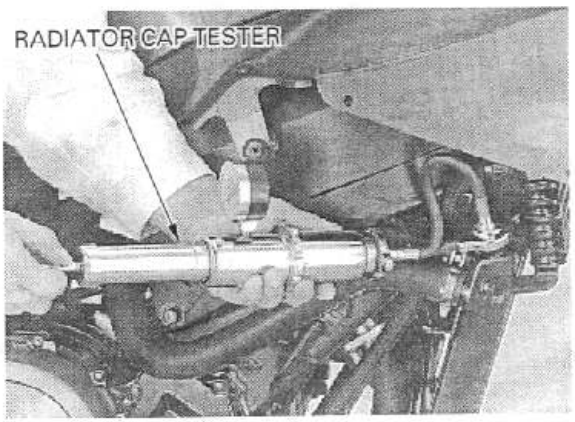


Before installing the cap in the tester, wet the sealing surfaces.

Remove the radiator cap (see previous page).

Pressure test the radiator cap.
Replace the radiator cap if it does not hold pressure, or if relief pressure is too high or too low.
It must hold specified pressure for at least 6 seconds.

RADIATOR CAP RELIEF PRESSURE:
108—137 kPa (1.1—1.4 kgf/cm², 16—20 psi)



Pressure the radiator, engine and hoses, and check for leaks.

CAUTION:

Excessive pressure can damage the cooling system components. Do not exceed 137 kPa (1.4 kgf/cm², 20 psi).

Repair or replace components if the system will not hold specified pressure for at least 6 seconds.

COOLANT REPLACEMENT

PREPARATION

⚠WARNING

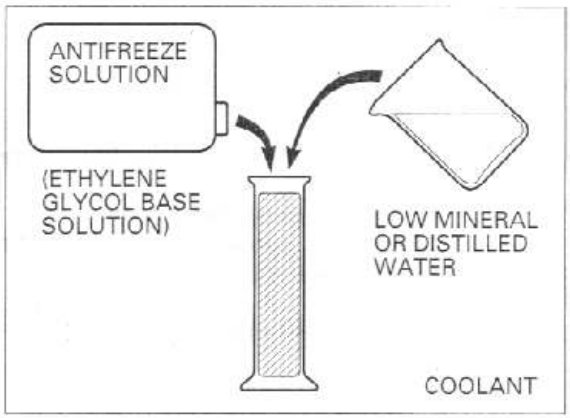
- *Radiator coolant is toxic. Keep it away from eyes, mouth, skin and clothes.*
  - *If any coolant gets in your eyes, rinse them with water and consult a doctor immediately.*
  - *If any coolant is swallowed, induce vomiting, gargle and consult a physician immediately.*
  - *If any coolant gets on your skin or clothes, rinse thoroughly with plenty of water.*
- *KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.*

CAUTION:

Using coolant with silicate inhibitors may cause premature wear of water pump seals or blockage of radiator passages. Using tap water may cause engine damage.

NOTE:

- The effectiveness of coolant decreases with the accumulation of rust or if there is a change in the mixing proportion during usage. Therefore, for best performance change the coolant regularly as specified in the maintenance schedule.
- Mix only distilled, low mineral water with the antifreeze.



RECOMMENDED ANTIFREEZE:
High quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors

RECOMMENDED MIXTURE:
1: 1 (Distilled water and antifreeze)

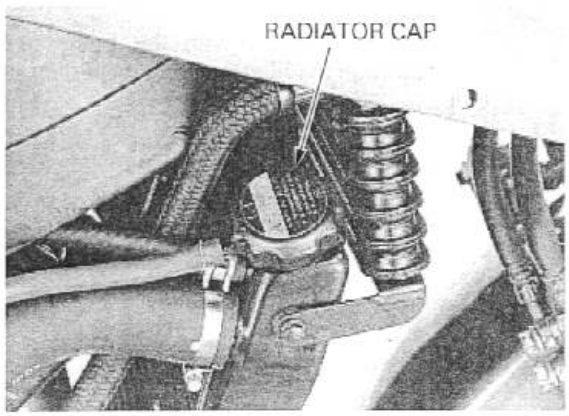
REPLACEMENT/AIR BLEEDING

⚠WARNING

The engine must be cool before servicing the cooling system, or severe scalding may result.

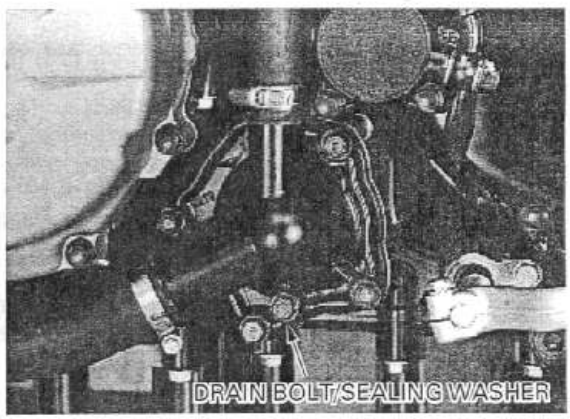
NOTE:

When filling the system or reserve tank with a coolant (checking coolant level), place the motorcycle in a vertical position on a flat, level surface.



Remove the radiator cap.

Remove the drain bolt on the water pump cover and drain the system coolant.



Remove the cylinder drain bolt and drain the coolant from the cylinder.

Reinstall the drain bolt with the new sealing washer.

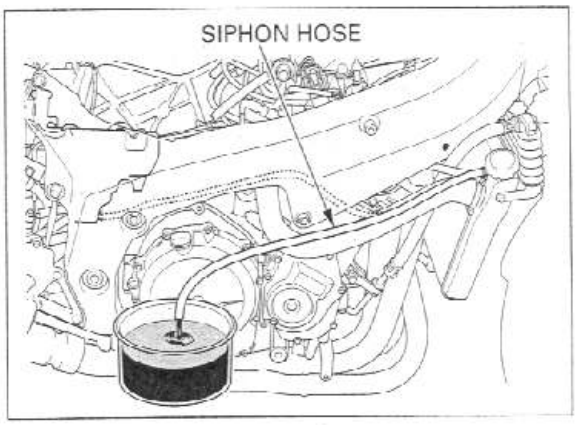


Remove the following:
—Seat (page 2-2)
—Lower cowl (page 2-3)

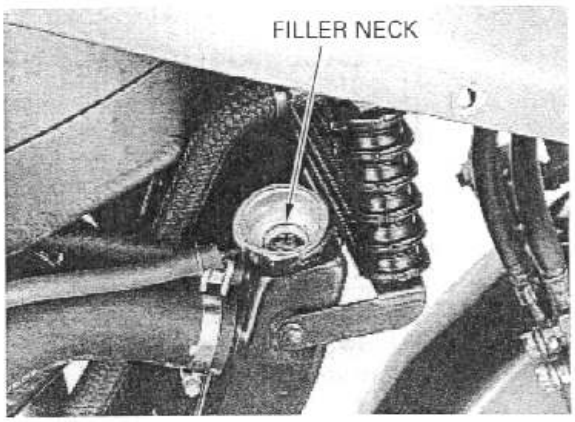
Disconnect the siphon hose from the radiator.

Drain the reserve tank coolant.
Empty the coolant and rinse the inside of the reserve tank with water.

Reinstall the radiator siphon hose.



Fill the system with the recommended coolant through the filler opening up to filler neck.



Remove the radiator reserve tank cap and fill the reserve tank to the upper level line.

Bleed air from the system as follow:
1. Shift the transmission into neutral. Start the engine and let it idle for 2—3 minutes.
2. Snap the throttle 3—4 times to bleed air from the system.
3. Stop the engine and add coolant up to the proper level if necessary. Reinstall the radiator cap.
4. Check the level of coolant in the reserve tank and fill to the upper level if it is low.

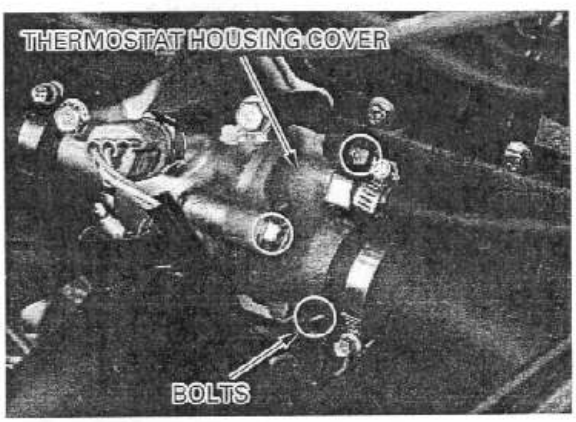


THERMOSTAT

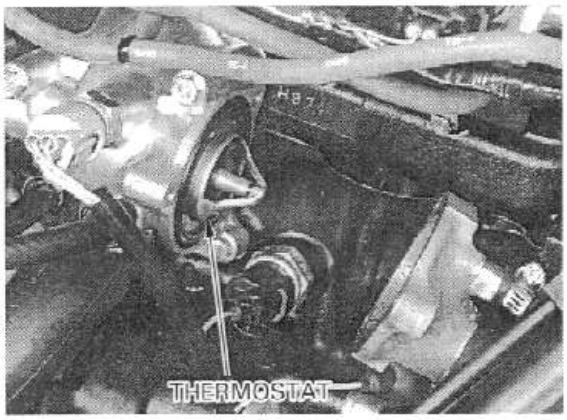
REMOVAL

Drain the coolant (page 6-5).
Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).
Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).

Remove the bolts and thermostat housing cover.



Remove the thermostat from the housing.

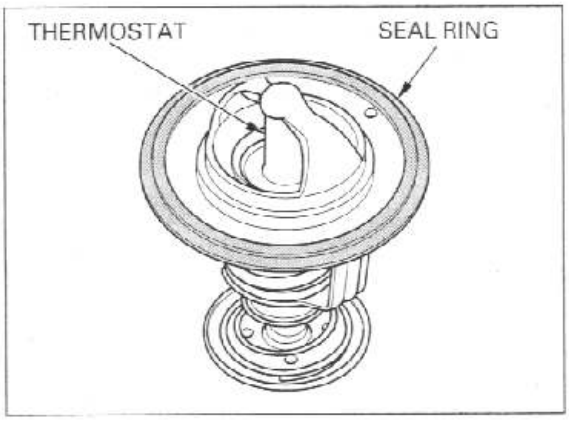


INSPECTION

⚠WARNING

- ***Wear insulated gloves and adequate eye protection.***
- ***Keep flammable materials away from the electric heating element.***

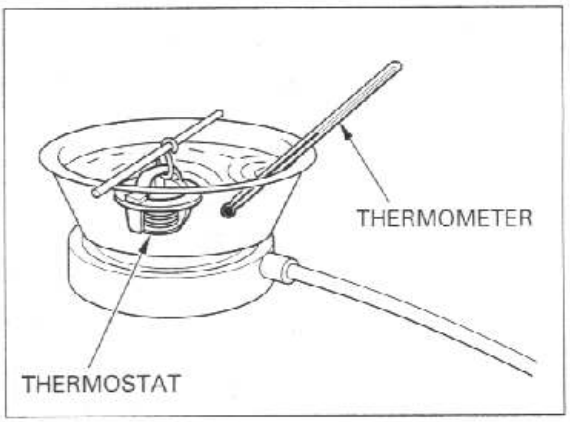
Visually inspect the thermostat for damage.
Check for damage of the seal ring.



Do not let the thermostat or thermometer touch the pan, or you will get false reading.

Heat the water with an electric heating element to operating temperature for 5 minutes.
Suspend the thermostat in heated water to check its operation.

Replace the thermostat if the valve stays open at room temperature, or if it responds at temperatures other than those specified.

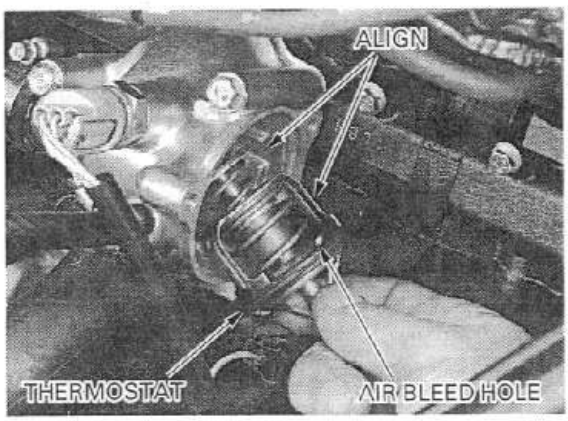


THERMOSTAT BEGINS TO OPEN:
80 - 84 °C (176 - 183 °F)

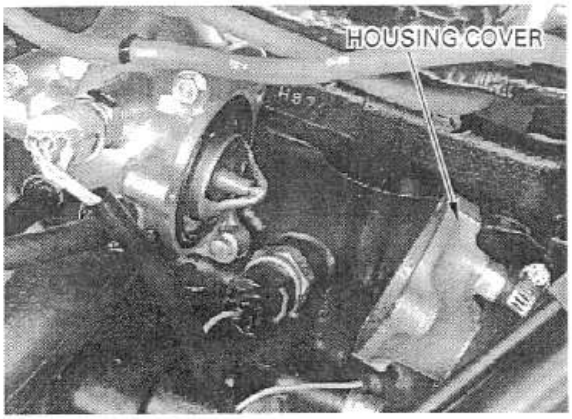
VALVE LIFT:
8 mm (0.3 in) minimum at 85 °C (185 °F)

INSTALLATION

Install the thermostat into the housing with its air bleed hole facing up and aligning its ribs with the grooves in the housing.

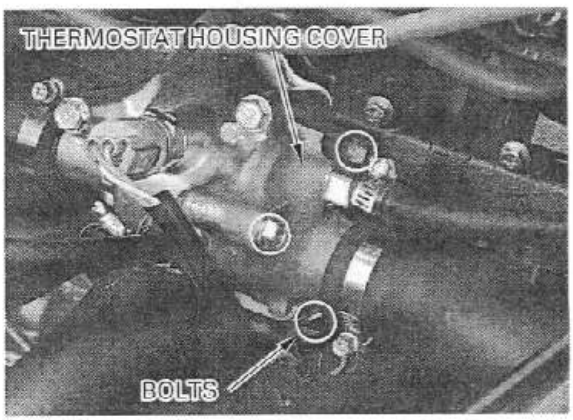


Install the thermostat housing cover onto the housing.



Install and tighten the housing cover bolts.

Fill the system with recommended coolant and bleed the air (page 6-5).



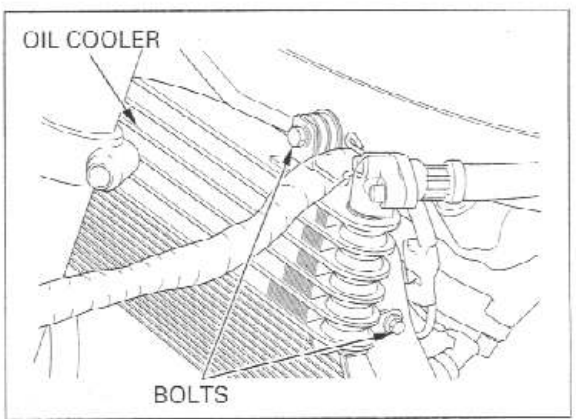
RADIATOR

REMOVAL

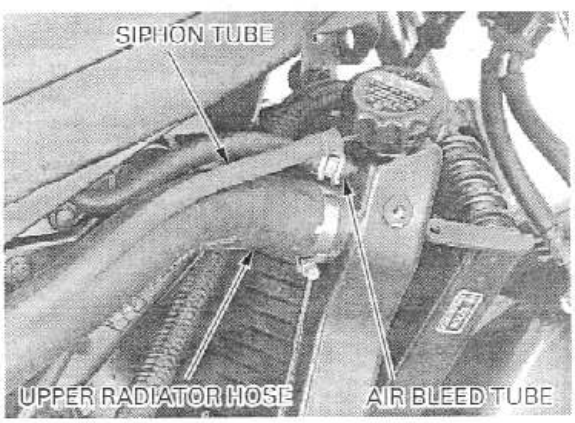
Drain the coolant (page 6-4).

Remove the following:
—Lower cowl (page 2-3)
Wind guard (page 2-14)

Remove the oil cooler mounting bolts and harness guide.
Remove the oil cooler from the brackets and radiator, then move the oil cooler forward.

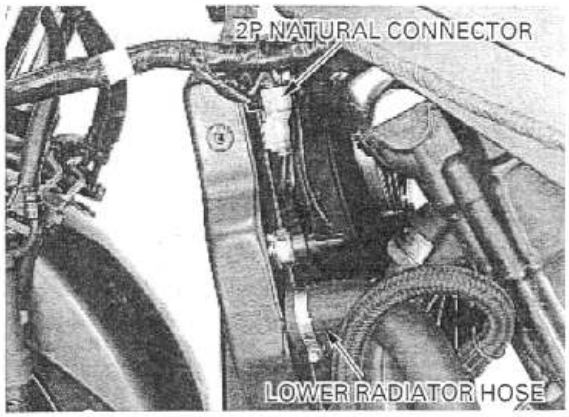


Disconnect the siphon tube and air bleed tube from the radiator.
Disconnect the upper radiator hose.

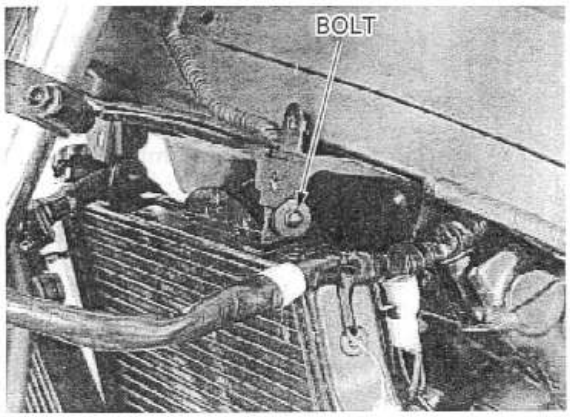


Disconnect the fan motor sub-harness 2P natural connector.

Disconnect the lower radiator hose.



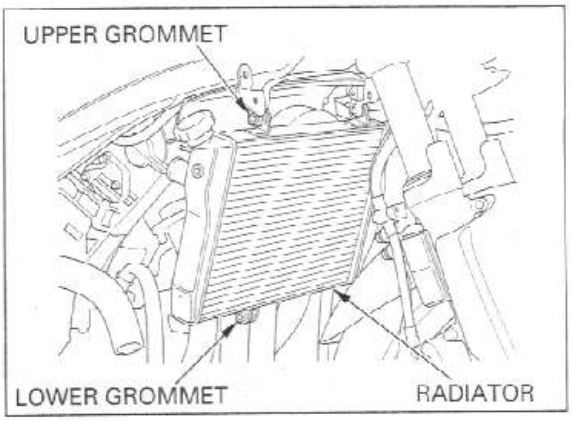
Remove the radiator mounting bolt.



Slide the radiator to the left, then release the upper and lower grommets from the bracket bosses. Remove the radiator assembly.

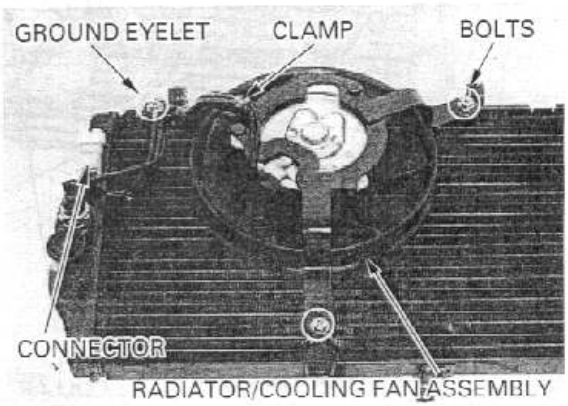
CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the radiator core.

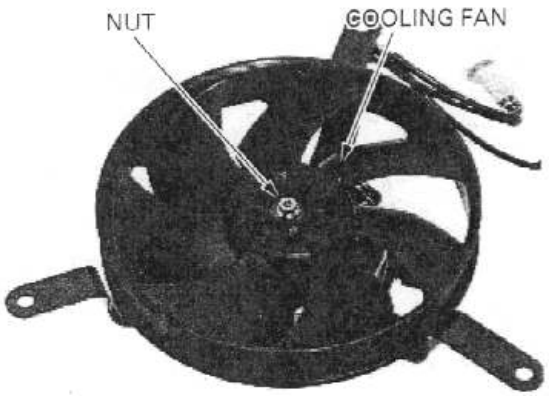


DISASSEMBLY

Disconnect the fan motor switch connector and release the cord from the clamps ('99 only).
Remove the three bolts, ground eyelet and fan motor/cooling fan assembly.

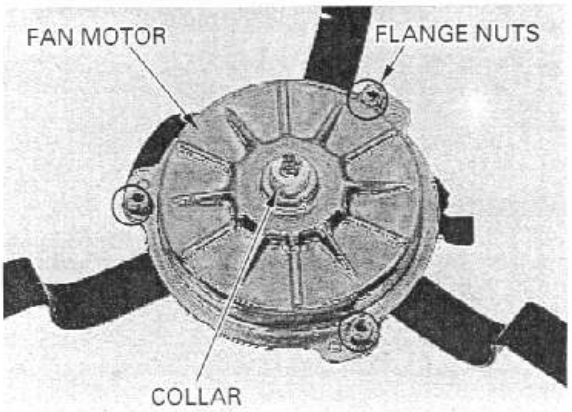


Remove the nut and cooling fan.



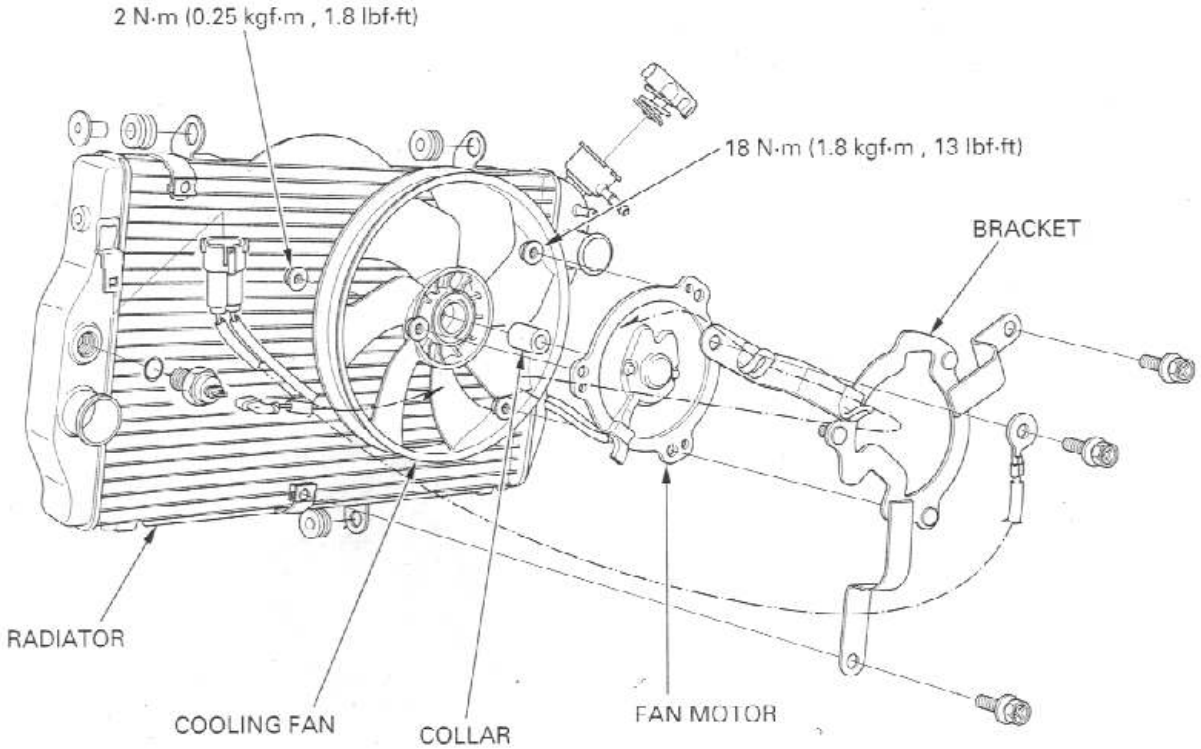
Remove the collar from the fan motor shaft.
Remove the flange nuts and fan motor from the bracket.

For fan motor switch information, refer to page 19-23.

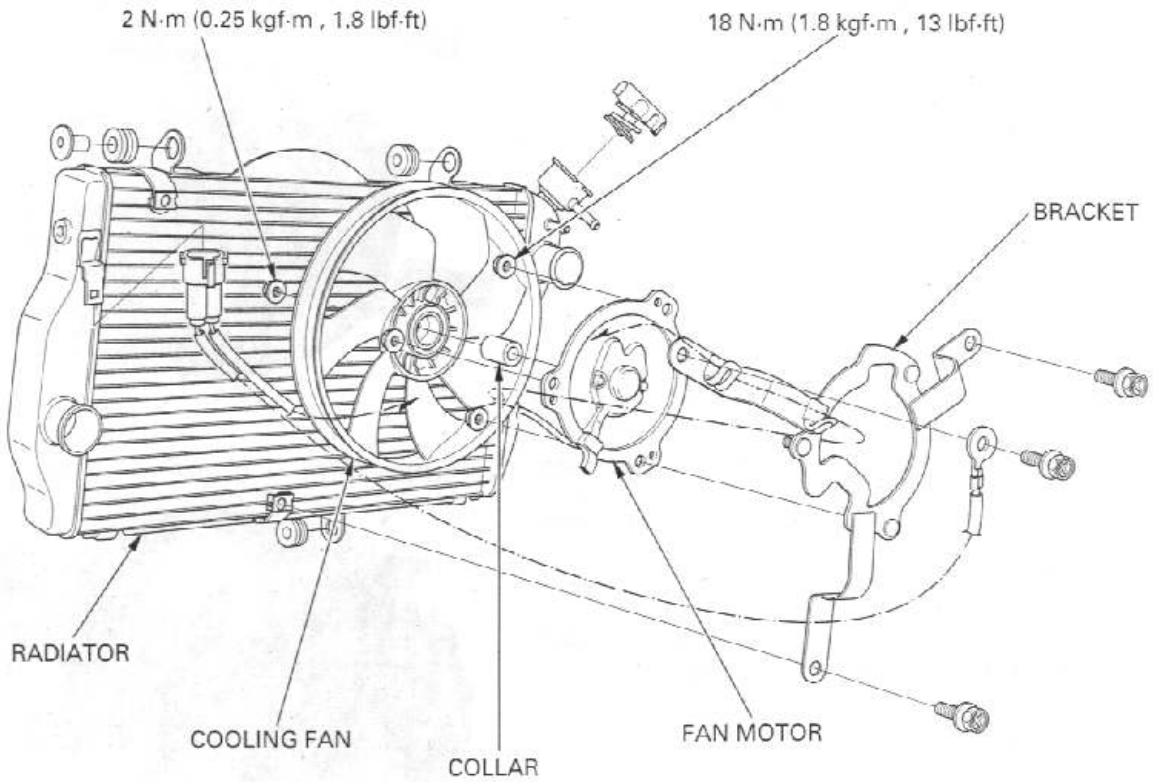


ASSEMBLY

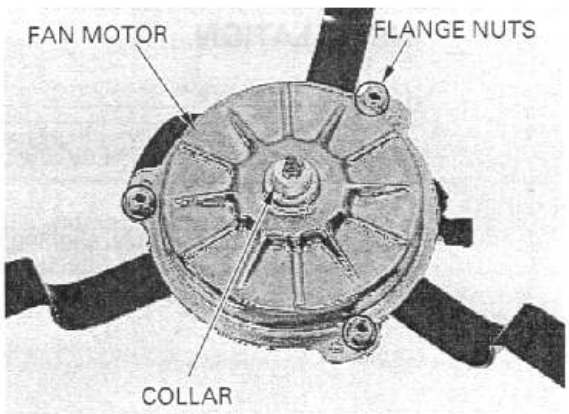
'99:



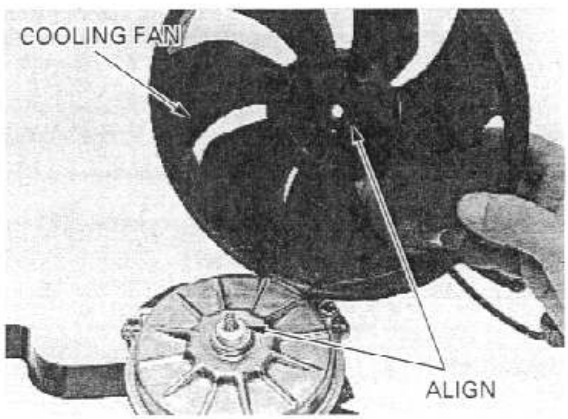
After '99:



Install the fan motor onto the fan motor bracket and tighten the nuts.
Install the collar onto the fan motor shaft.

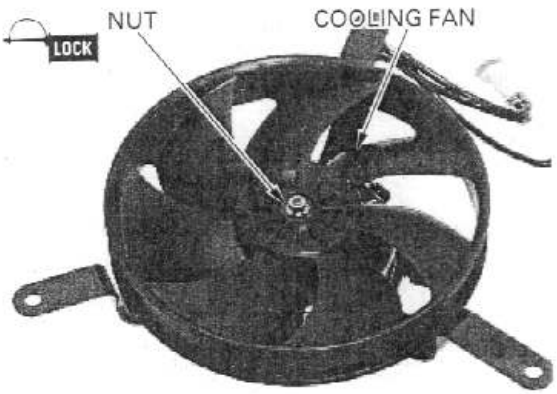


Install the cooling fan onto the fan motor shaft by aligning the flat surfaces.



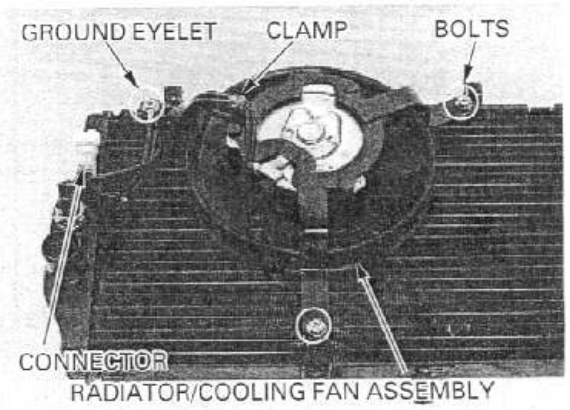
Apply a locking agent to the cooling fan nut threads. Install and tighten the nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE : 2 N·m (0.25 kgf·m , 1.8 lbf·ft)



Install the fan motor/cooling fan assembly onto the radiator.
Route the fan motor switch cord and ground eyelet properly.
Install and tighten the bolts.

Connect the fan motor switch cord to the fan motor switch and clamp it as shown ('99 only).

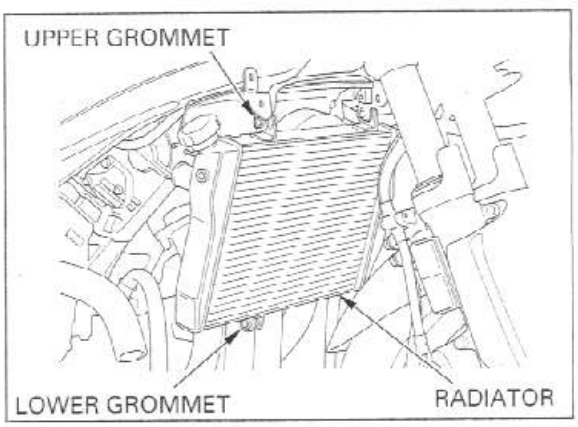


INSTALLATION

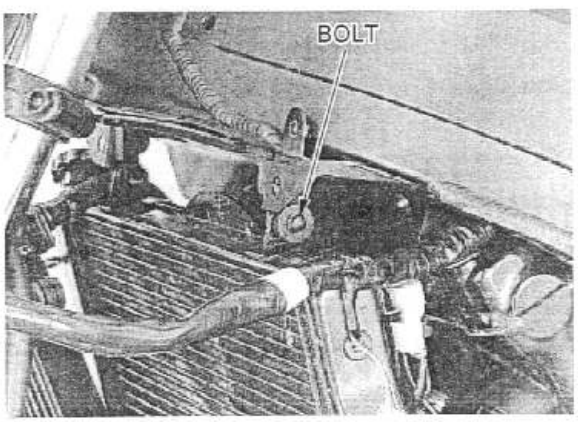
CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the radiator core.

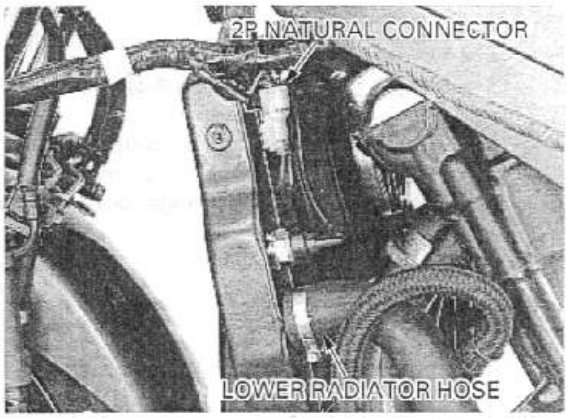
Install the radiator assembly, aligning its grommets with the bosses on the upper and lower brackets.



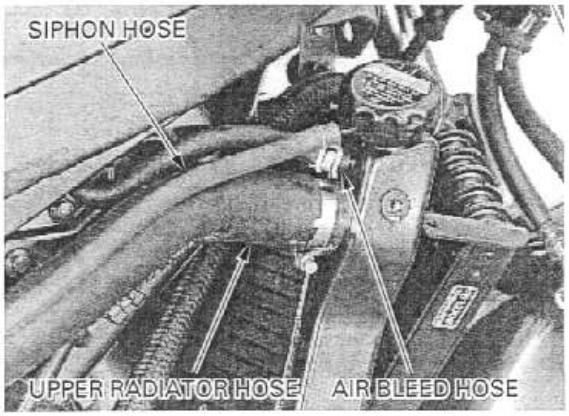
Install and tighten the radiator mounting bolt.



Connect the fan motor sub-harness 2P natural connector.
Connect the lower radiator hose.



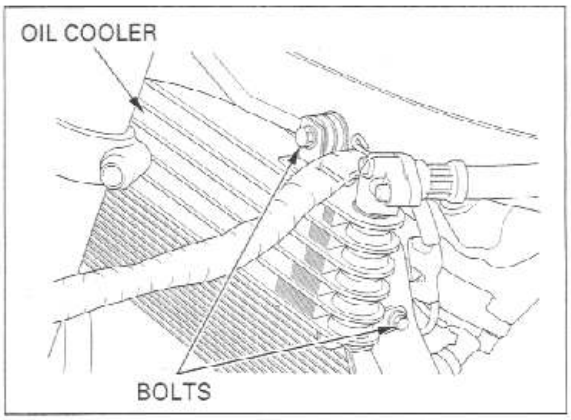
Connect the upper radiator hose.
Connect the siphon hose and air bleed hose to the radiator.



Install the oil cooler onto the radiator and oil cooler brackets, install and tighten the mounting bolts.

NOTE

Install the main wire harness guide onto the left oil cooler bracket.



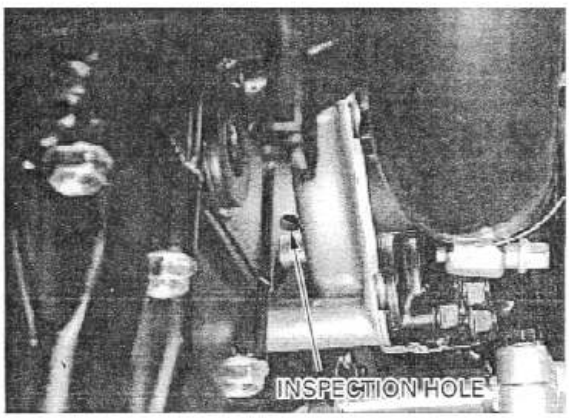
Fill the system with the recommended coolant (page 6-5).

Install the following:
—Lower cowl (page 2-4)
—Wind guard (page 2-14)

WATER PUMP

MECHANICAL SEAL INSPECTION

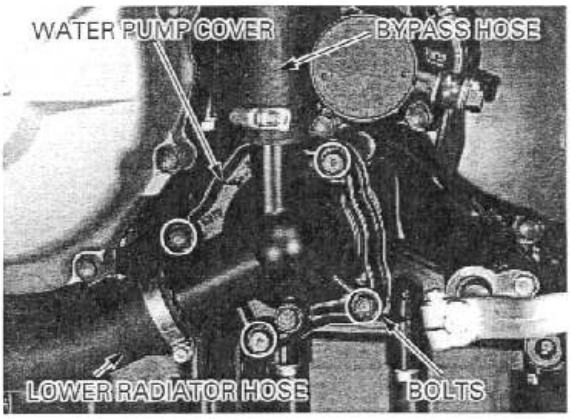
Inspect the inspection hole for signs of coolant leakage.
If there is leakage, the mechanical seal is defective, replace the water pump as an assembly.



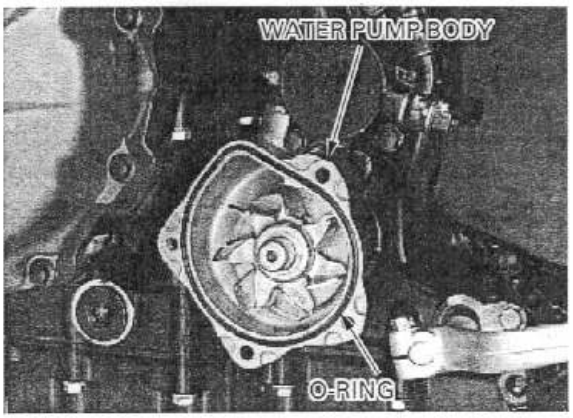
REMOVAL

Drain the coolant (page 6-4).

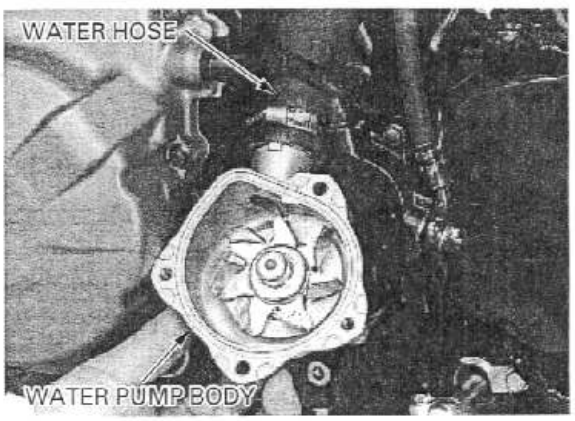
Disconnect the lower radiator hose and bypass hose from the water pump cover.
Remove the four flange bolts and water pump cover.



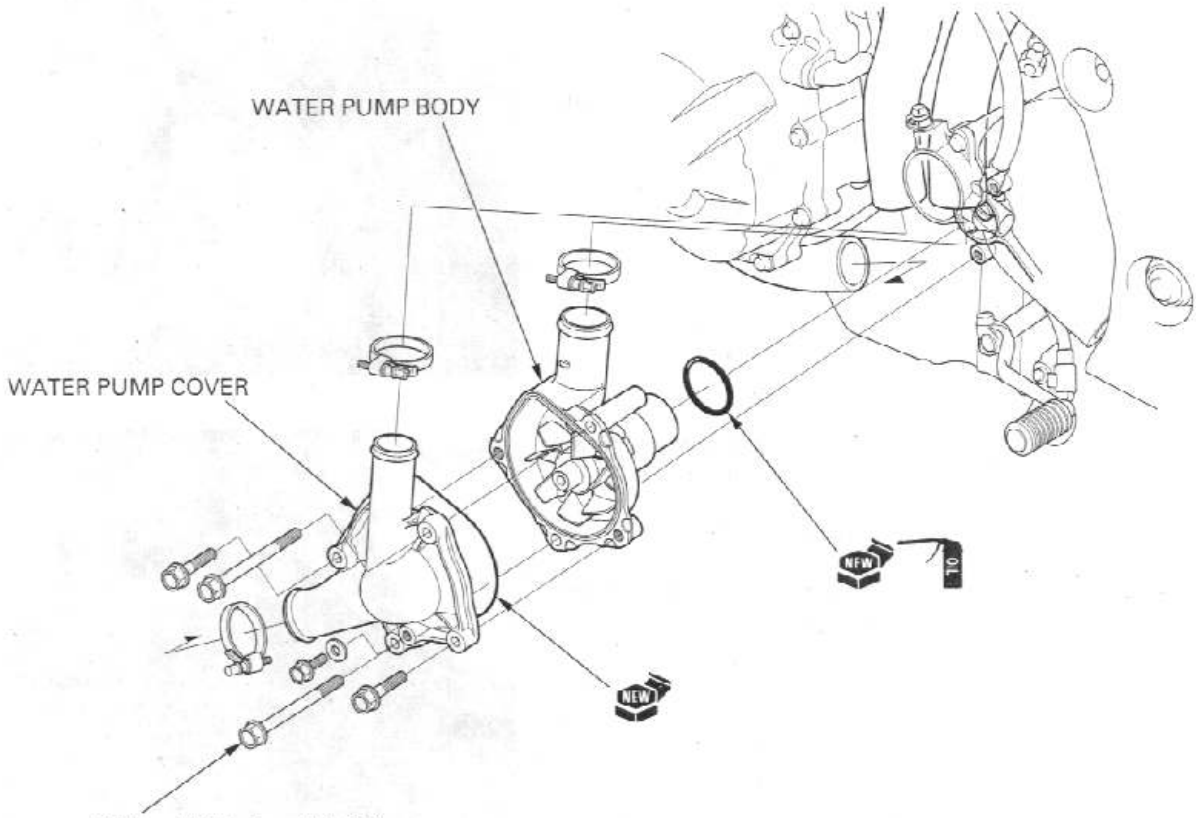
Remove the O-ring from the water pump body.
Remove the water pump body from the crankcase.



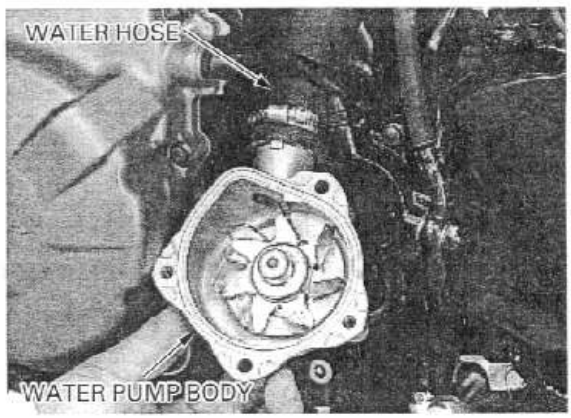
Disconnect the water pump-to-water joint hose from the water pump body.



INSTALLATION

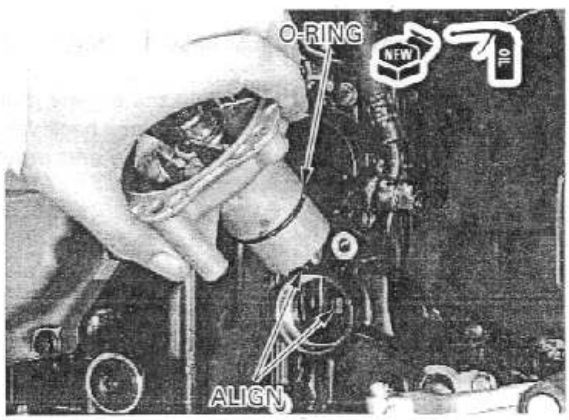


Connect the water pump-to-water joint hose to the water pump and tighten the clamp screw.



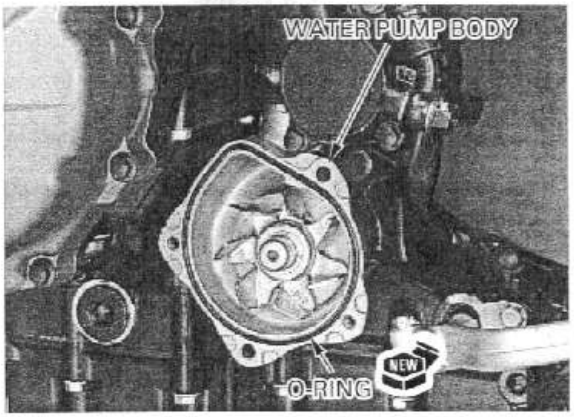
Apply engine oil to a new O-ring and install it onto the stepped portion of the water pump.

Install the water pump into the crankcase while aligning the water pump shaft groove with the oil pump shaft end.



Align the mounting bolt holes in the water pump and crankcase and make sure the water pump is securely installed.

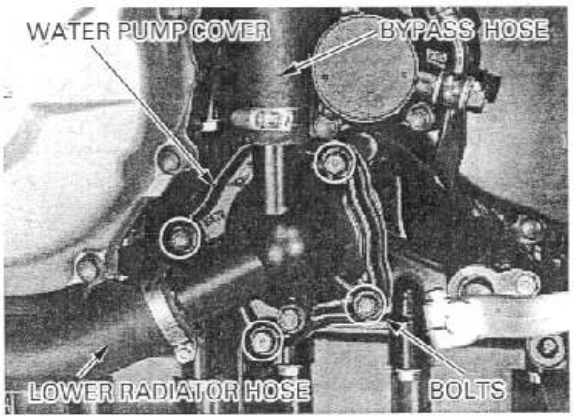
Install a new O-ring into the groove in the water pump body.



Install the water pump cover and tighten the four flange bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE : 13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Connect the lower radiator hose and bypass tube, then tighten the clamp screws.

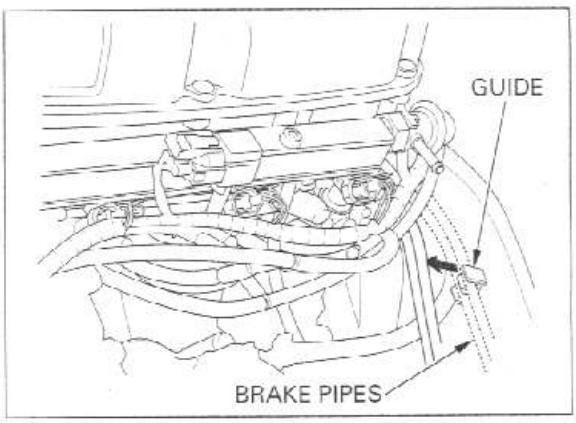


RADIATOR RESERVE TANK

REMOVAL

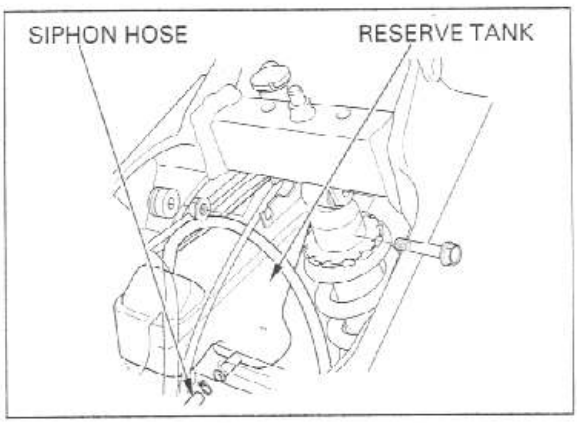
Remove the following:
- Rear fender (page 2-15)
- Seat rail (page 2-20)

Remove the brake pipe from the guide on the frame.



Remove the shock absorber (page 14-9).

Release the hook from the engine mounting collar, then remove the reserve tank backward.
Disconnect the siphon hose and drain the coolant from the reserve tank.



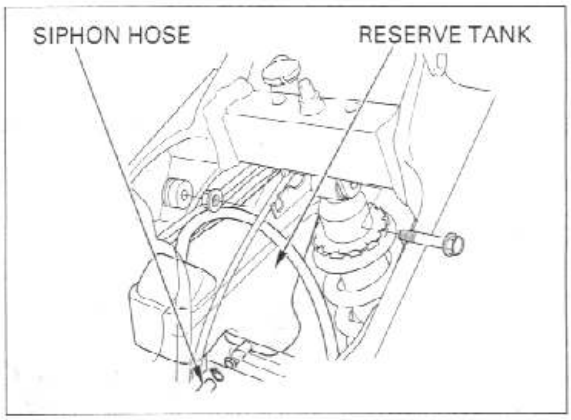
INSTALLATION

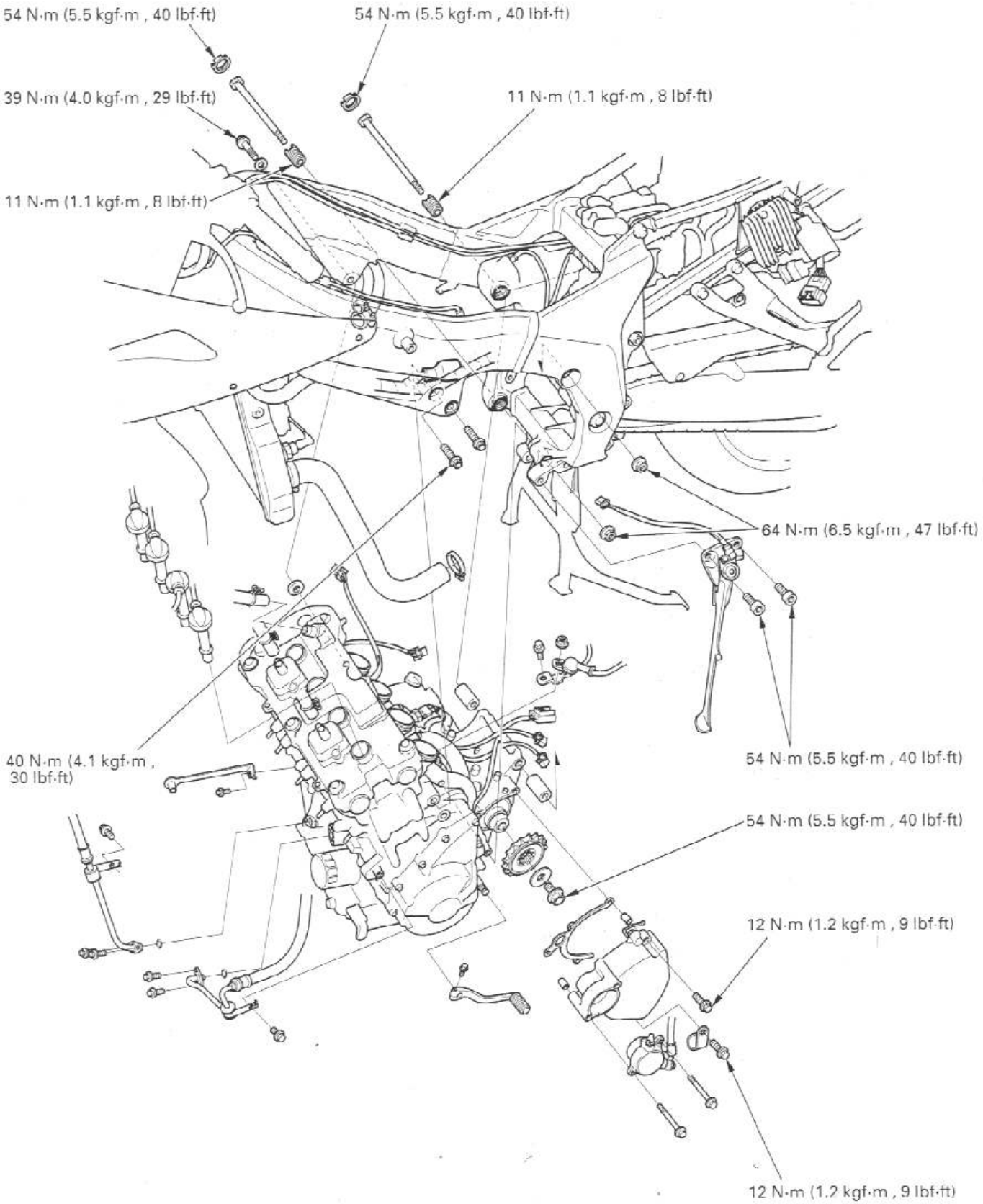
Connect the siphon hose to the radiator and install the radiator reserve tank aligning its hook with the engine mounting collar.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE:

At rear fender installation, align the cut-out of the rear fender with the reserve tank filler neck boss.




54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)
54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)
39 N·m (4.0 kgf·m , 29 lbf·ft)
11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m , 8 lbf·ft)
11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m , 8 lbf·ft)
64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m , 47 lbf·ft)
40 N·m (4.1 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)
54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)
54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

7. ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

SERVICE INFORMATION	7-1	ENGINE INSTALLATION	7-6
ENGINE REMOVAL	7-2		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- During engine removal and installation, support the motorcycle on its center stand.
- Support the engine using a jack or other adjustable support to ease of engine hanger bolts removal.

CAUTION:

Do not use the oil filter as a jacking point.

7

- The following components can be serviced with the engine installed in the frame.
  - Alternator (Section 10)
  - Clutch (Section 9)
  - Cylinder head/valves (Section 8)
    Front balancer (Section 12)
  - Gearshift linkage (Section 9)
  - Oil cooler (Section 4)
  - Oil pump (Section 4)
    Shift forks/shift drum (Section 9)
  - Water pump (Section 6)

- The following components require engine removal for service.
  - Crankshaft/transmission (Section 12)
  - Piston/cylinder (Section 11)
  - Rear balancer (Section 12)

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Engine dry weight		83.0 kg (183.0 lbs)
Coolant capacity	Radiator and engine	3.2 ℓ (0.85 US gal , 0.70 Imp gal)
Engine oil capacity	At disassembly	4.6 ℓ (4.9 US qt , 4.0 Imp qt)

TORQUE VALUES

Side stand bracket bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)	
Engine hanger bolt	40 N·m (4.1 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)	
Engine hanger nut (Rear/upper)	64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m , 47 lbf·ft)	
(Rear/lower)	64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m , 47 lbf·ft)	
Engine hanger adjusting bolt	11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m , 8 lbf·ft)	
Engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)	
Drive sprocket cover damper mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads. CT bolt.
Wire clamp flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads. CT bolt.
Drive sprocket special bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

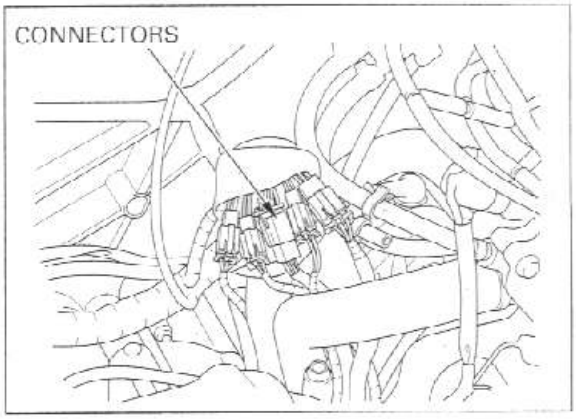
Lock nut wrench	07VMA-MAT0100 or 07VMA-MAT010A (U.S.A. only)

ENGINE REMOVAL

Support the motorcycle securely on its center stand.

Remove the following:
- Lower cowl (page 2-3)
- Fuel tank (page 5-61)
- Throttle body (page 5-68)

Disconnect the following connectors:
- Ignition pulse generator 2P red connector
- Cam pulse generator 2P blue connector
- Speed sensor 3P natural connector
- Side stand switch 2P green connector
- Engine sub-harness 6P natural connector

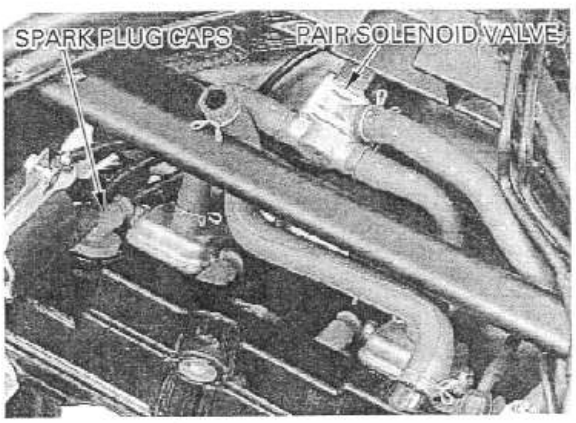


Disconnect the alternator 3P white connector.
Release the alternator wire from the frame.



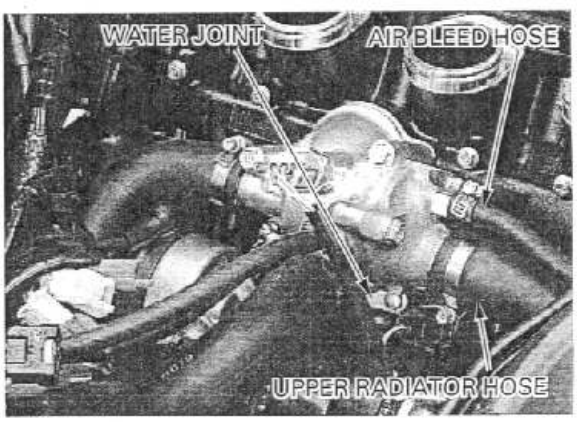
Disconnect the spark plug caps.

Disconnect the PAIR air hoses from the PAIR reed valve cover.
Remove the PAIR solenoid valve/hoses assembly.



Disconnect the air bleed hose and upper radiator hose from the thermostat housing cover.

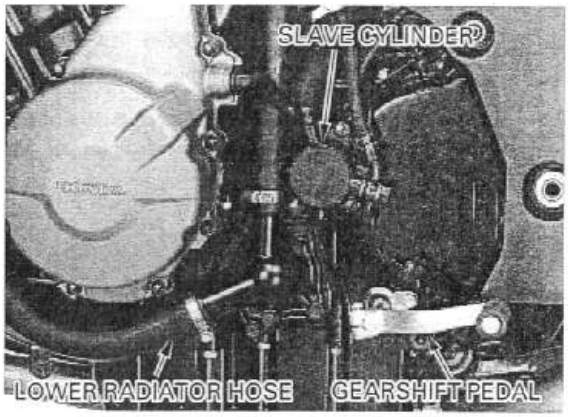
Remove the bolts and water joint from the cylinder block.
Remove the bolt and starter motor ground cable.
Remove the nut and starter motor cable.



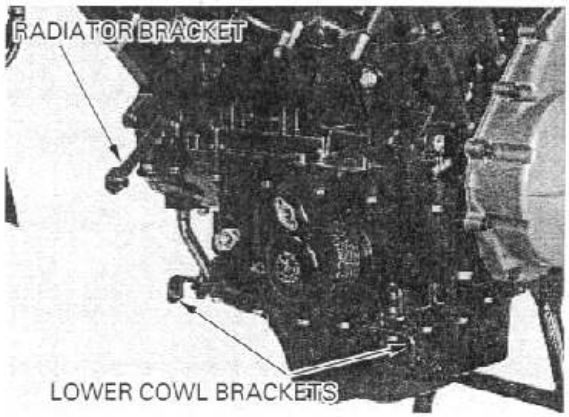
Disconnect the lower radiator hose from the water pump cover.

Remove the following:
- Muffler/exhaust pipe (page 2-22)
- Oil pipes (page 4-13)
- Radiator (page 6-7)
- Clutch slave cylinder (page 9-10)

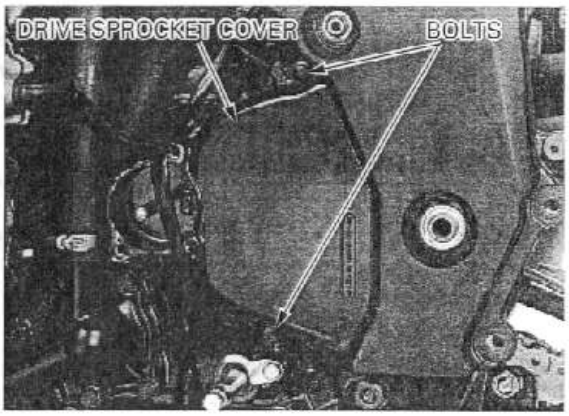
Remove the bolt and gearshift pedal.



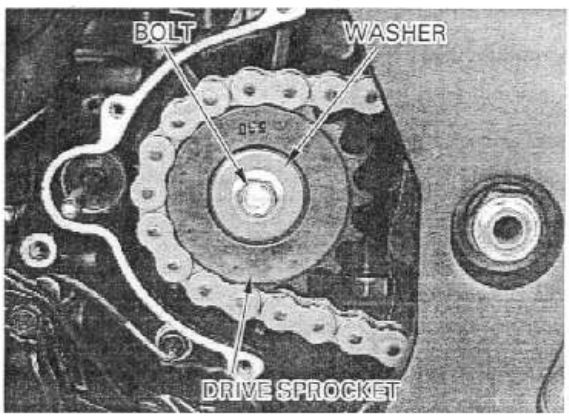
Remove the bolts and lower cowl brackets from the oil pan.
Remove the bolt and radiator lower bracket.



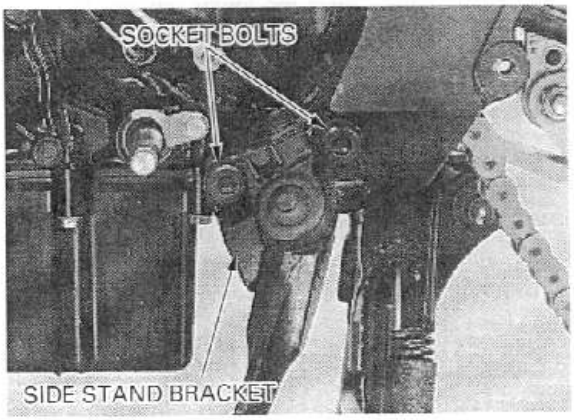
Remove the SH bolts, drive sprocket cover and guide plate.



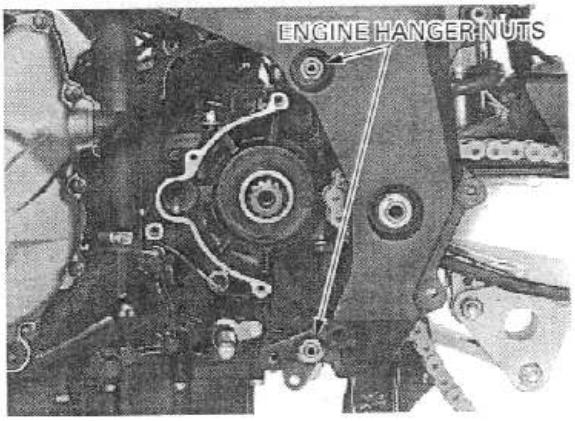
Loosen the rear axle nut and make the drive chain slack fully.
Shift the transmission into 6th gear and apply rear brake.
Remove the bolt, washer and drive sprocket.



Remove the socket bolts and side stand bracket assembly.



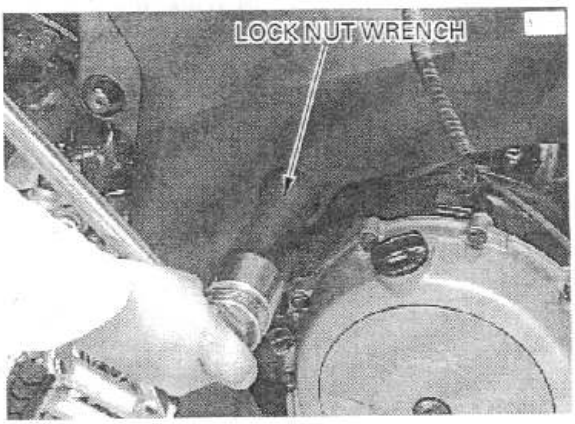
Remove the rear/upper and rear/lower engine hanger nuts.



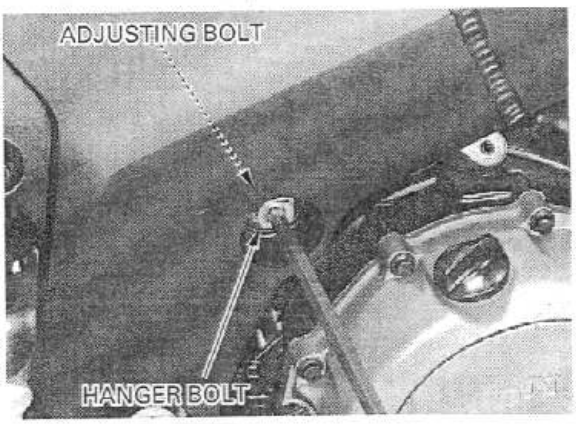
Loosen the rear/upper engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut while holding the adjusting bolt using the special tool.

TOOL:

Lock nut wrench	07VMA-MAT0100 or 07VMA-MAT010A (U.S.A. only)



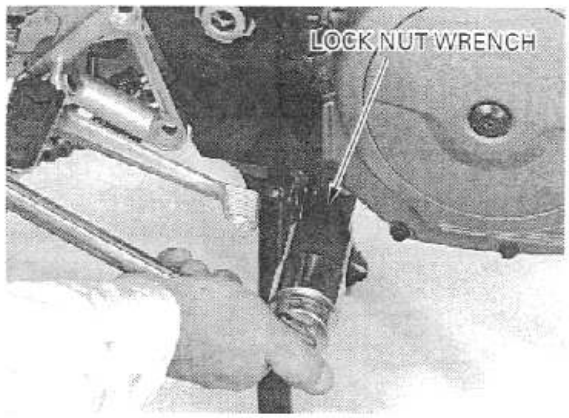
Turn the adjusting bolt with the engine hanger bolt counterclockwise to release the adjusting bolt from the engine.



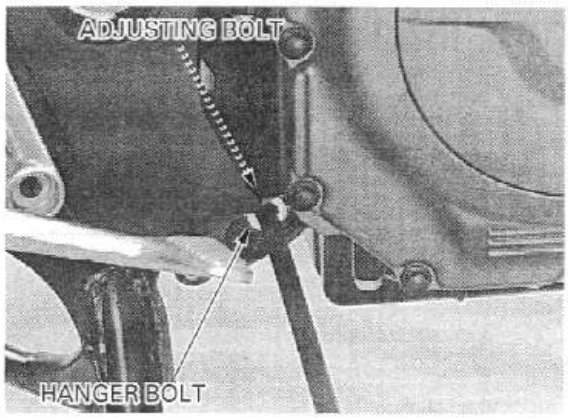
Loosen the rear lower engine hanger adjusting bolt lock nut while holding the adjusting bolt using the special tool.

TOOL:

Lock nut wrench	07VMA-MAT0100 or 07VMA-MAT010A (U.S.A. only)

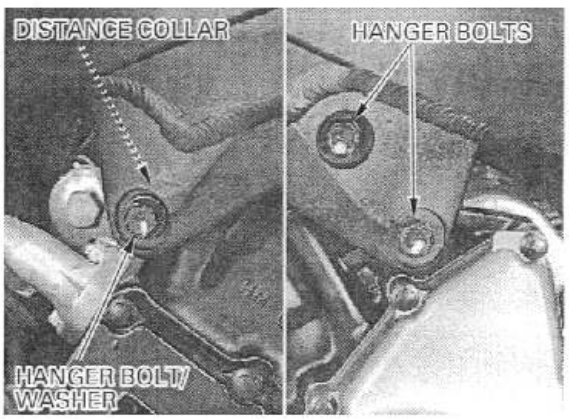


Turn the adjusting bolt with the engine hanger bolt counterclockwise to release the adjusting bolt from the engine.

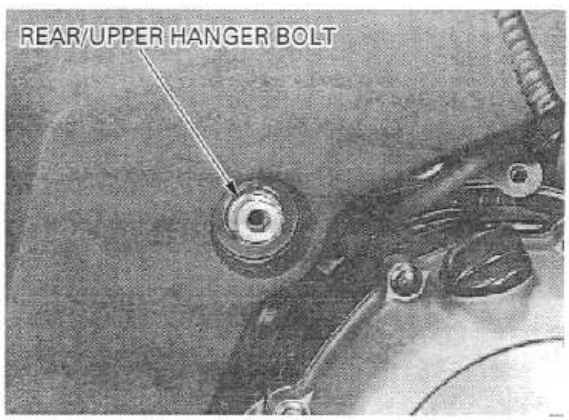


Support the engine using a jack or other adjustable support to ease of engine hanger bolts removal.

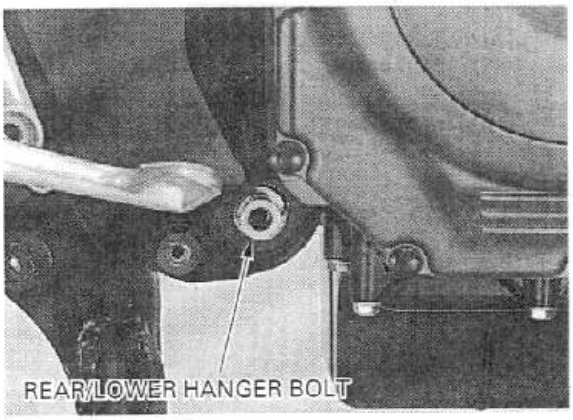
Remove the right engine hanger bolt, washer and distance collar.
Remove the left engine hanger bolts.



Remove the rear/upper engine hanger bolt, distance collars and spacer.



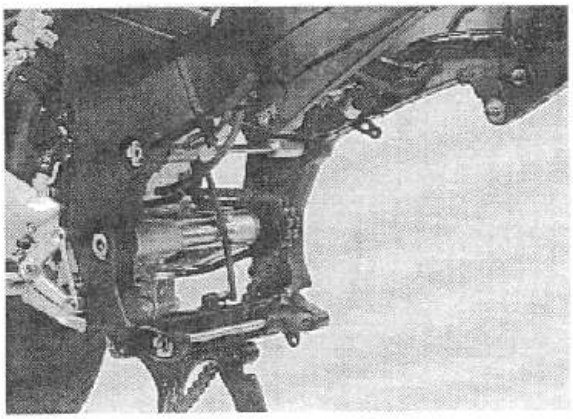
Remove the rear/lower engine hanger bolt, then remove the engine from the frame.



ENGINE INSTALLATION

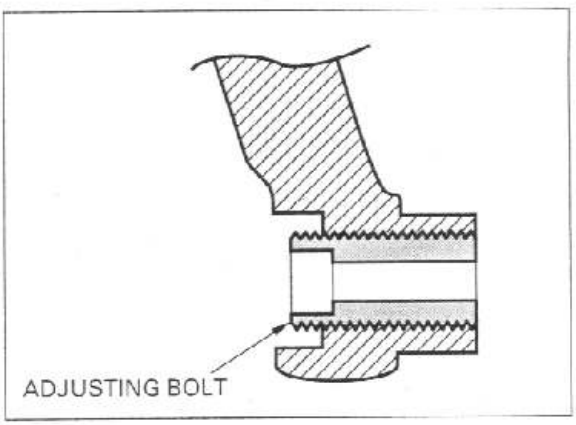
NOTE:

- Note the direction of the hanger bolts.
- Use a floor jack or other adjustable support to carefully maneuver the engine into place.

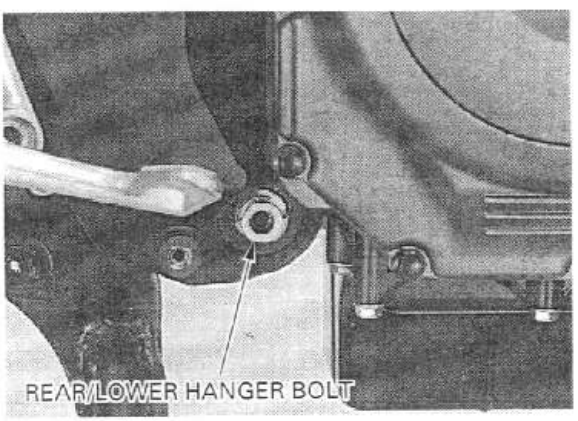


Install the engine hanger adjusting bolts so that the adjusting bolts does not projected inside surface of the frame.

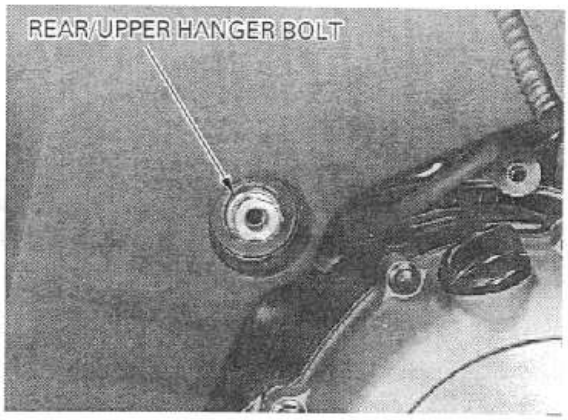
Install the engine into the frame.



Install the rear/lower engine hanger bolt.



Install the rear upper engine hanger with the distance collars.

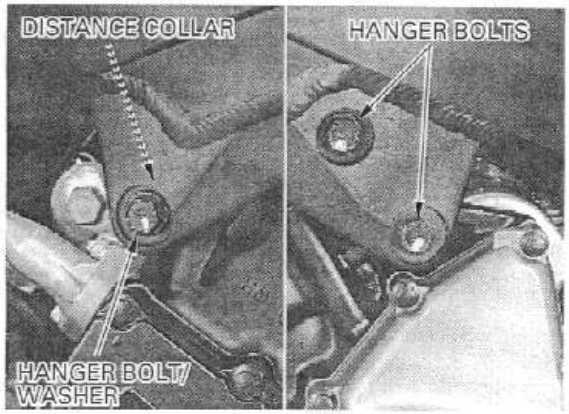


Install the distance collar, washer and right engine hanger bolt.

Install the left engine hanger bolts.

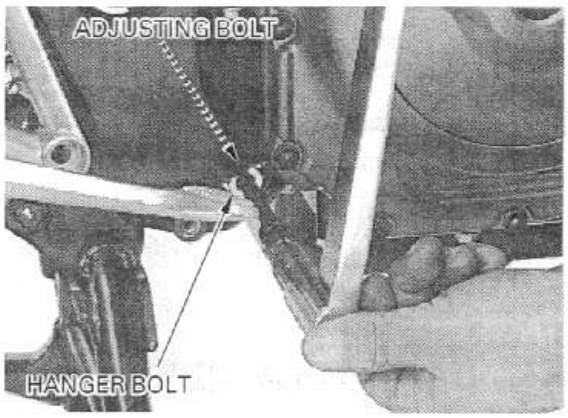
CAUTION:

Install the right and left front engine hanger bolts in their proper locations. Improper installation will damage the cylinder head.



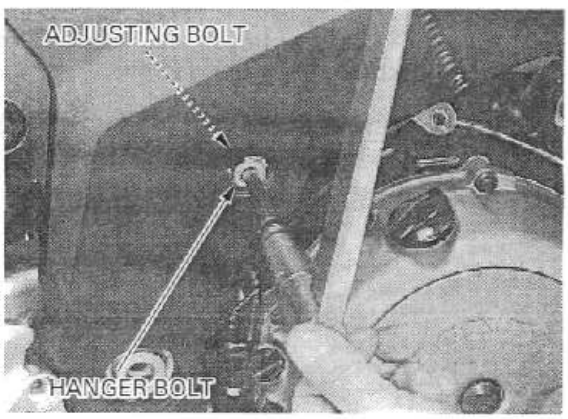
Tighten the rear/lower engine hanger adjusting bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE : 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m , 8 lbf·ft)



Tighten the rear/upper engine hanger adjusting bolt to the specified torque.

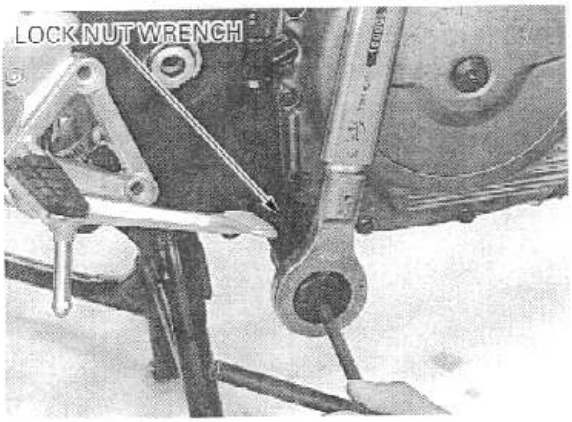
TORQUE : 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m , 8 lbf·ft)



Hold the rear/lower engine hanger adjusting bolt and tighten the adjusting bolt lock nut to the specified torque using the special tool.

TOOL:
Lock nut wrench 07VMA-MAT0100 or 07VMA-MAT010A (U.S.A. only)

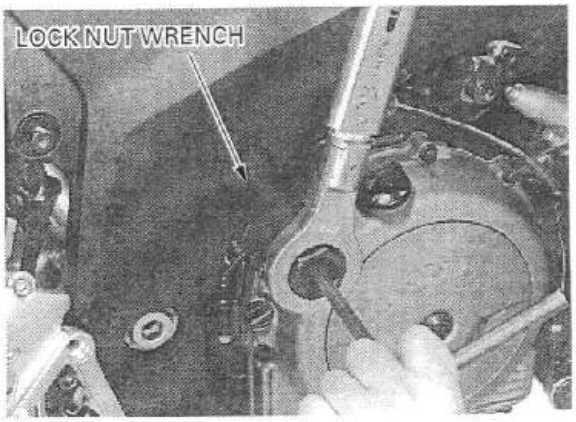
TORQUE : 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)



Hold the rear/upper engine hanger adjusting bolt and tighten the adjusting bolt lock nut to the specified torque using the special tool.

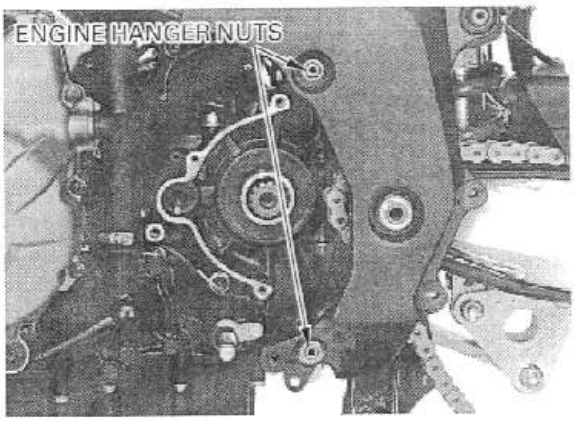
TOOL:
Lock nut wrench 07VMA-MAT0100 or 07VMA-MAT010A (U.S.A. only)

TORQUE : 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)



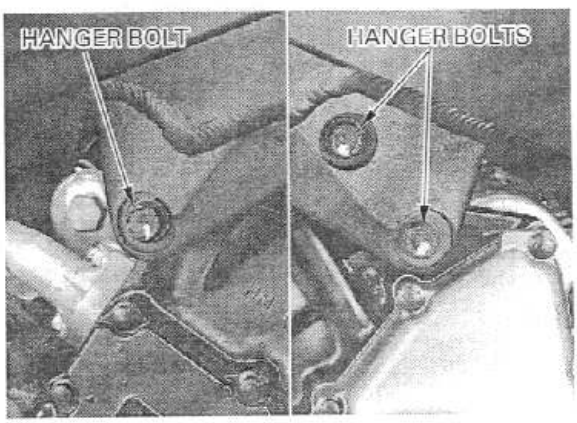
Install the rear/lower and rear/upper engine hanger nuts to the specified torque.

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



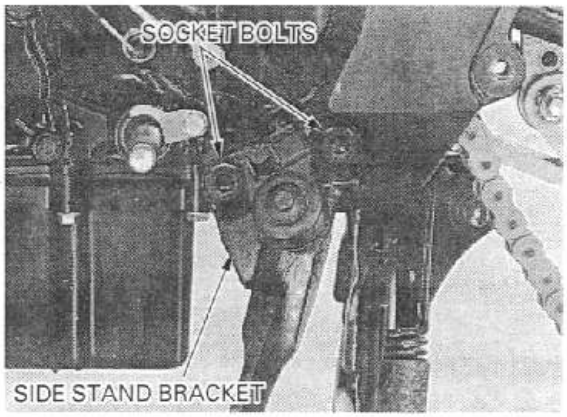
Tighten front/right and front/left engine hanger bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE : 40 N·m (4.1 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)



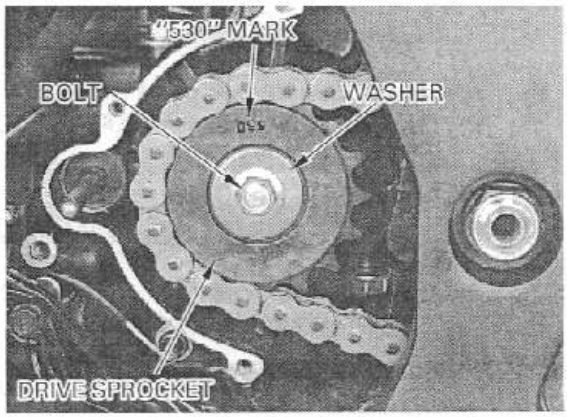
Route the side stand switch wire properly (page 1-24).
Install the side stand bracket and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE : 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)

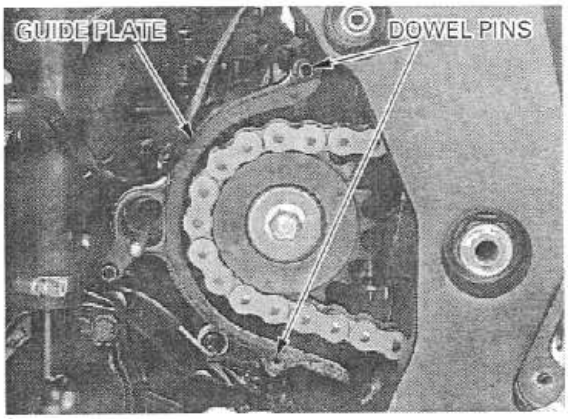


Install the drive sprocket with its "530" mark facing outward.
Install the washer and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

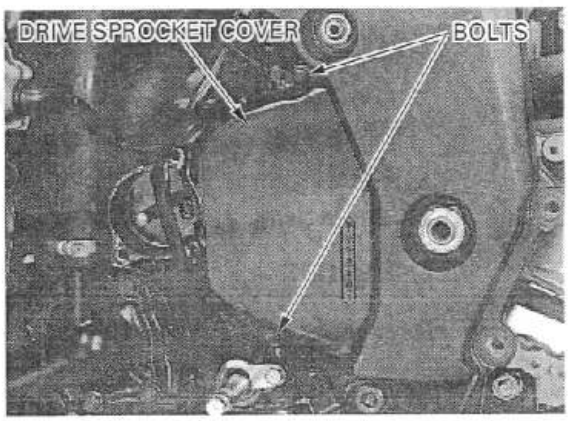
TORQUE : 54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)



Install the dowel pins and drive chain guide plate.

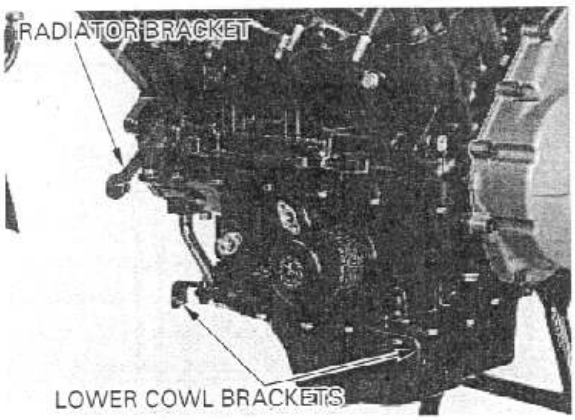


Install the drive sprocket cover and tighten the SH bolts.



Install the lower cowl brackets onto the oil pan bosses, tighten the bolts securely.

Install the radiator lower bracket onto the cylinder block, tighten the bolt securely.

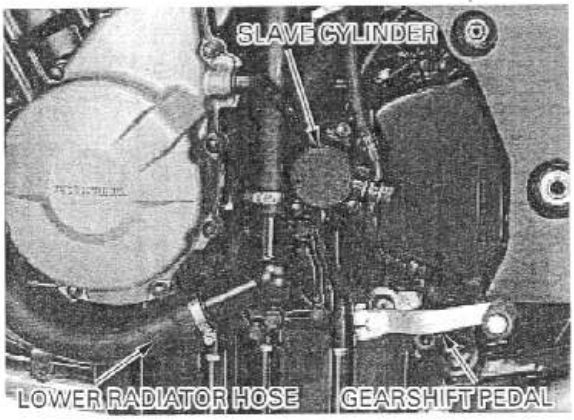


Install the clutch slave cylinder (page 9-12).

Install the gearshift pedal aligning its slit with the punch mark on the gearshift spindle.
Tighten the bolt securely.

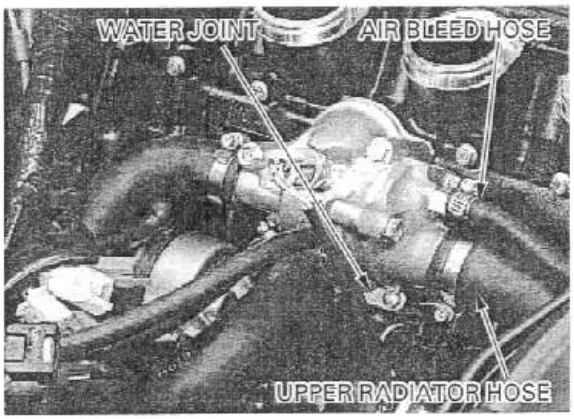
Install the radiator (page 6-12) and connect the lower radiator hose and tighten the clamp screw.

Install the muffler/exhaust pipe (page 2-24).
Connect the oil pipes (page 4-14).



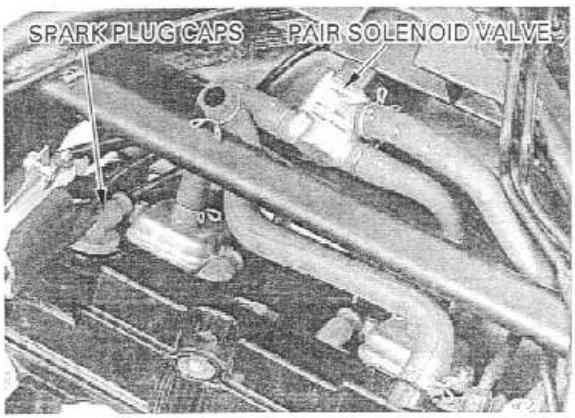
Route the starter motor cable and ground cables.
Tighten the starter motor cable nut and ground cable bolt.

Install the water joint to the cylinder block and tighten the bolts.
Connect the air bleed hose and upper radiator hose to the thermostat housing cover.



Install the PAIR solenoid valve/hoses assembly into the frame.
Connect the PAIR air hoses to the PAIR reed valve covers.

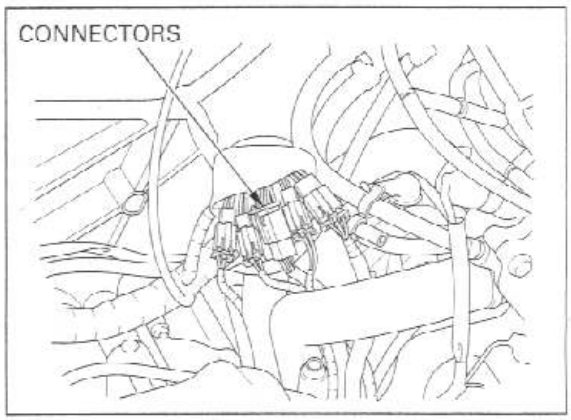
Install the spark plug caps.



Route the alternator wire into the frame, connect the alternator 3P white connector.

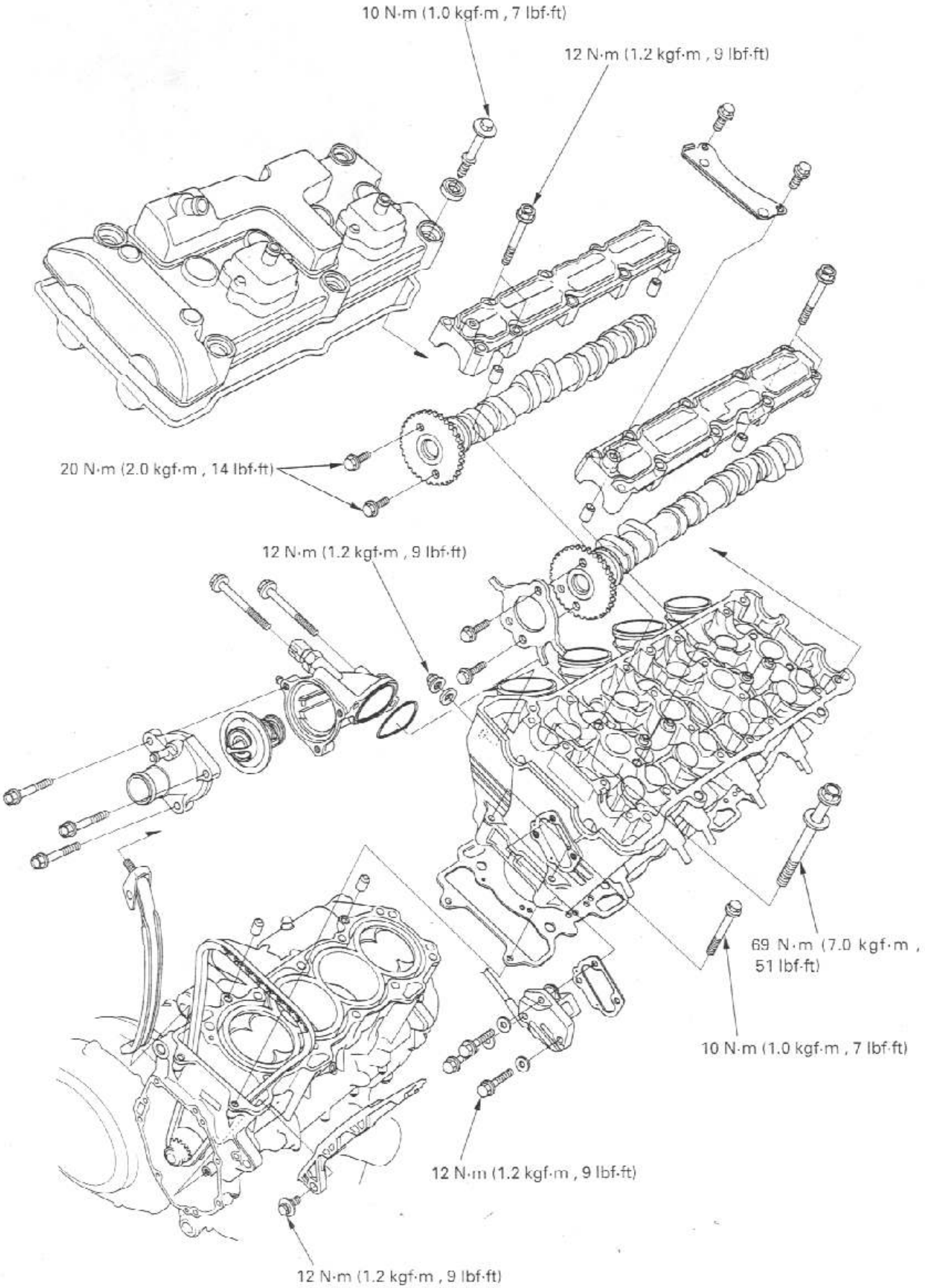


Connect the following connector:
- Ignition pulse generator 2P red connector
- Speed sensor 3P white connector
- Side stand switch 3P green connector
- Engine sub-harness 3P black connector



Install the following:
- Throttle body (page 5-74)
- Fuel tank (page 5-63)
- Lower cowl (page 2-4)

Adjust the drive chain slack (page 3-22).
Pour recommended engine oil up to the proper level (page 3-18).
Fill the cooling system with recommended coolant and bleed the air (page 6-4).


10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 14 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
69 N·m (7.0 kgf·m , 51 lbf·ft)
10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

8. CYLINDER HEAD/VALVES

SERVICE INFORMATION	8-1	VALVE GUIDE REPLACEMENT	8-16
TROUBLESHOOTING	8-3	VALVE SEAT INSPECTION/REFACING	8-17
CYLINDER COMPRESSION TEST	8-4	CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY	8-20
CYLINDER HEAD COVER REMOVAL	8-5	CYLINDER HEAD INSTALLATION	8-21
CYLINDER HEAD COVER DISASSEMBLY	8-6	CAMSHAFT INSTALLATION	8-23
CAMSHAFT REMOVAL	8-7	CYLINDER HEAD COVER ASSEMBLY	8-27
CYLINDER HEAD REMOVAL	8-11	CYLINDER HEAD COVER INSTALLATION	8-27
CYLINDER HEAD DISASSEMBLY	8-13	CAM CHAIN TENSIONER LIFTER	8-30
CYLINDER HEAD INSPECTION	8-14		

8

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- This section covers service of the cylinder head, valves and camshaft.
- The camshaft services can be done with the engine installed in the frame. The cylinder head service required engine removal.
- When disassembling, mark and store the disassembled parts to ensure that they are reinstalled in their original locations.
- Clean all disassembled parts with cleaning solvent and dry them by blowing them off with compressed air before inspection.
- Camshaft lubricating oil is fed through oil passages in the cylinder head. Clean the oil passages before assembling the cylinder head.
- Be careful not to damage the mating surfaces when removing the cylinder head cover and cylinder head.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Cylinder compression			1,275 kPa (13.0 kgf/cm², 185 psi) at 350 rpm	———
Cylinder head warpage			———	0.10 (0.004)
Valve, valve guide	Valve clearance	IN	0.16 ± 0.03 (0.006 ± 0.001)	———
		EX	0.22 ± 0.03 (0.009 ± 0.001)	———
	Valve stem O.D.	IN	4.975 – 4.990 (0.1959 – 0.1965)	4.965 (0.1955)
		EX	4.960 – 4.975 (0.1953 – 0.1959)	4.950 (0.1949)
	Valve guide I.D.	IN	5.000 – 5.012 (0.1969 – 0.1973)	5.040 (0.1984)
		EX	5.000 – 5.012 (0.1969 – 0.1973)	5.040 (0.1984)
	Stem-to-guide clearance	IN	0.010 – 0.037 (0.0004 – 0.0015)	———
		EX	0.025 – 0.052 (0.0010 – 0.0020)	———
	Valve guide projection above cylinder head	IN	16.3 – 16.5 (0.64 – 0.65)	———
		EX	16.3 – 16.5 (0.64 – 0.65)	
	Valve seat width	IN/EX	0.90 – 1.10 (0.035 – 0.043)	1.5 (0.06)
Valve spring free length	Inner	IN/EX	37.4 (1.47)	35.4 (1.39)
	Outer	IN/EX	40.6 (1.60)	38.6 (1.52)
Valve lifter	Valve lifter O.D.	IN/EX	25.978 – 25.993 (1.0228 – 1.0233)	25.97 (1.022)
	Valve lifter bore I.D.	IN/EX	26.010 – 26.026 (1.0240 – 1.0246)	26.04 (1.025)
Camshaft	Cam lobe height	IN	38.42 – 38.50 (1.513 – 1.516)	38.12 (1.501)
		EX	38.38 – 38.46 (1.511 – 1.514)	38.08 (1.499)
	Runut		———	0.05 (0.002)
	Oil clearance		0.020 – 0.074 (0.0008 – 0.0029)	0.10 (0.004)

TORQUE VALUES

Cylinder head cover bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Breather plate flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads CT bolt.
Camshaft holder flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads.
Cylinder head sealing bolt	32 N·m (3.3 kgf·m, 24 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Cylinder head mounting bolt	69 N·m (7.0 kgf·m, 51 lbf·ft)	Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the threads. (after removing anti-rust oil additive).
Cylinder head SH bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Cam sprocket bolt	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Cam chain tensioner cap nut	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Cam chain tensioner lifter mounting bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Cam chain tensioner lifter sealing bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Cam chain guide A mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	
Cylinder head stud bolt	See page 1-15	
PAIR reed valve cover flange bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	
Vacuum joint plug socket bolt	3 N·m (0.3 kgf·m, 2.2 lbf·ft)	
Cam pulse generator cover SH bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Compression gauge attachment	07RMJ-MY50100	Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.
Valve spring compressor	07757-0010000	
Valve spring compressor attachment	07959-KM30101	
Tappet hole protector	07HMG-MR70002	
Valve guide driver, 5 mm	07942-MA60000	
Valve guide reamer	07984-MA60001	or 07984-MA6000C (U.S.A. only)
Valve seat cutters		—these are commercially available in U.S.A.
Seat cutter, 33 mm (45° IN)	07780-0010800	
Seat cutter, 29 mm (45° EX)	07780-0010300	
Flat cutter, 33 mm (32° IN)	07780-0012900	
Flat cutter, 30 mm (32° EX)	07780-0012200	
Interior cutter, 34 mm (60° IN)	07780-0014700	Newly designed tool
Interior cutter, 30 mm (60° EX)	07780-0014000	
Cutter holder, 5 mm	07781-0010400	

TROUBLESHOOTING

- Engine top-end problems usually affect engine performance. These problem can be diagnosed by a compression test or by tracing engine noises to the top-end with a sounding rod stethoscope.
- If the performance is poor at low speeds, check for white smoke in the crankcase breather tube. If the tube is smoky, check for a seized piston ring (Section 11).

Compression too low, hard starting or poor performance at low speed
- Valves:
  - Incorrect valve adjustment
  - Burned or bent valve
  - Incorrect valve timing
  - Broken valve spring
  - Uneven valve seating
- Cylinder head:
  - Leaking or damaged head gasket
  - Warped or cracked cylinder head
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston rings (Section 11)

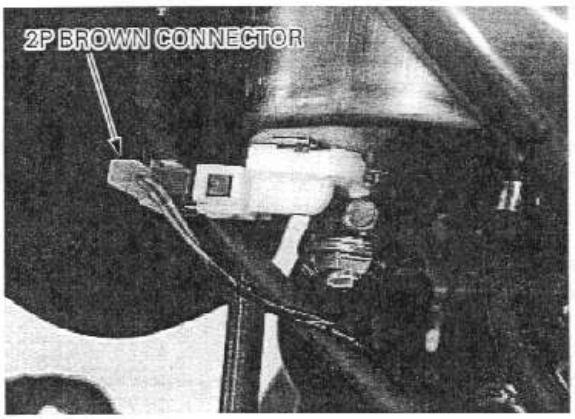
Compression too high, overheating or knocking
- Excessive carbon build-up on piston crown or on combustion chamber

Excessive smoke
- Cylinder head:
  - Worn valve stem or valve guide
  - Damaged stem seal
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston rings (Section 11)

Excessive noise
- Cylinder head:
  - Incorrect valve adjustment
  - Sticking valve or broken valve spring
  - Damaged or worn camshaft
  - Loose or worn cam chain
    Worn or damaged cam chain
  - Worn or damaged cam chain tensioner
  - Worn cam sprocket teeth
- Worn cylinder, piston or piston rings (Section 11)

Rough idle
- Low cylinder compression

CYLINDER COMPRESSION TEST



⚠WARNING

If the engine must be running to do some work, make sure that the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death. Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in an enclosed area.

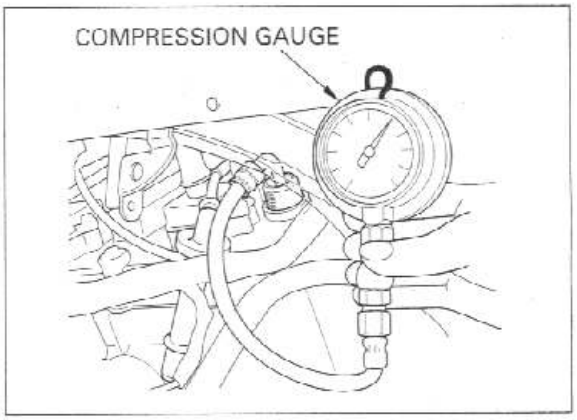
Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature.
Stop the engine and remove the all spark plug caps and spark plugs (page 3-8).
Support the rear end of the fuel tank (page 5-55).

Disconnect the fuel pump 2P brown connector.

Install a compression gauge into the spark plug hole.

TOOL:

Compression gauge attachment	07RMJ-MY50100 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)



Open the throttle all the way and crank the engine with the starter motor until the gauge reading stops rising.
The maximum reading is usually reached within 4—7 seconds.

NOTE:

To avoid discharging the battery, do not operate the starter motor for more than seven seconds.

Compression pressure:
1,275 kPa (13.0 kgf/cm², 185 psi) at 350 rpm

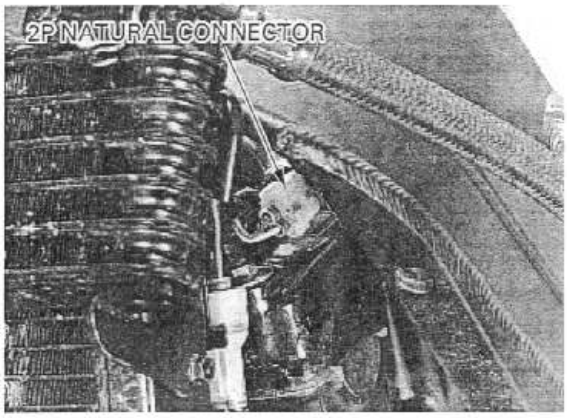
Low compression can be caused by:
- Blown cylinder head gasket
- Improper valve adjustment
- Valve leakage
- Worn piston ring or cylinder

High compression can be caused by:
- Carbon deposits in combustion chamber or on piston head

CYLINDER HEAD COVER REMOVAL

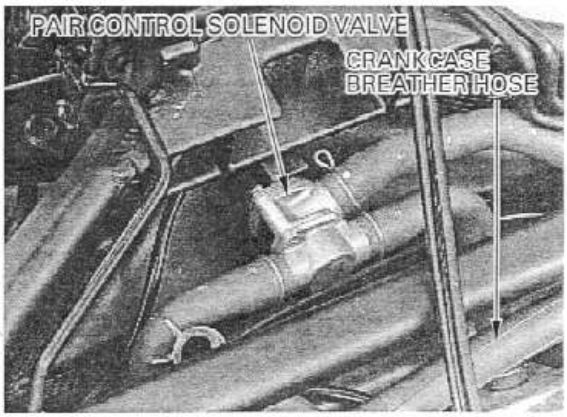
Remove the air cleaner housing (page 5-65).
Remove the spark plug caps (page 3-8).

Disconnect the PAIR control solenoid valve 2P natural connector.

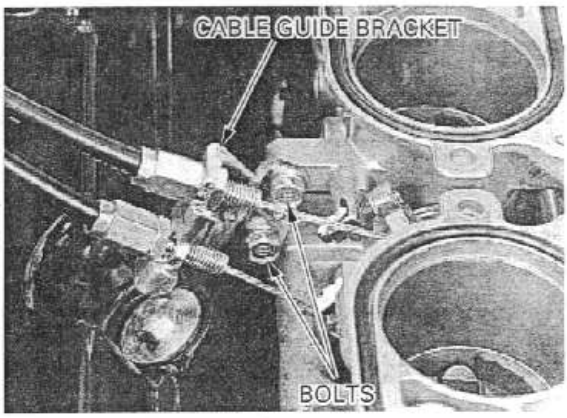


Disconnect the crankcase breather hose.

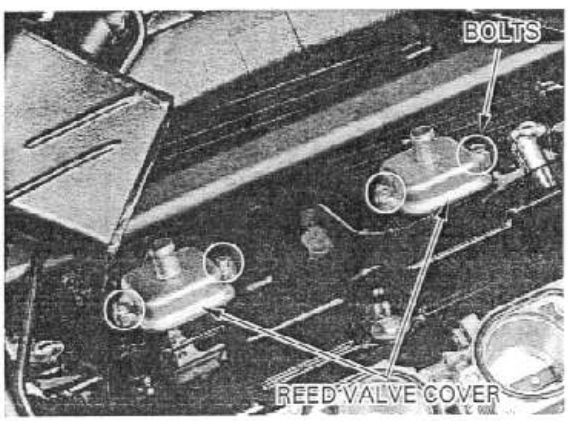
Disconnect the PAIR control solenoid valve air suction hoses, then remove the PAIR control solenoid valve assembly.



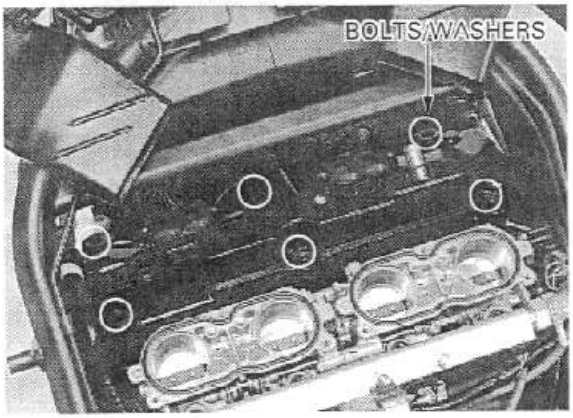
Remove the throttle cable guide bracket mounting bolts.
Disconnect the throttle cable ends from the throttle drum.



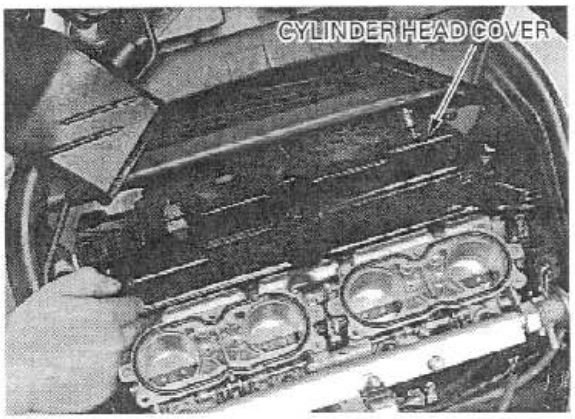
Remove the SH bolts and PAIR reed valve covers from the cylinder head.



Remove the cylinder head cover bolts and washers.

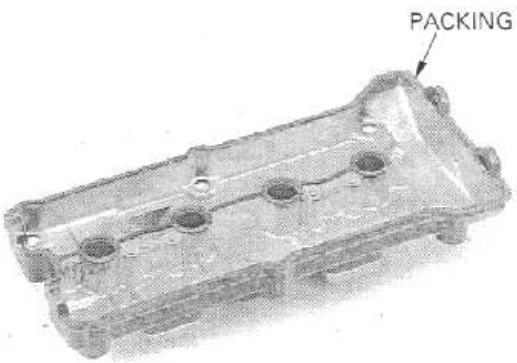


Remove the cylinder head cover forward.

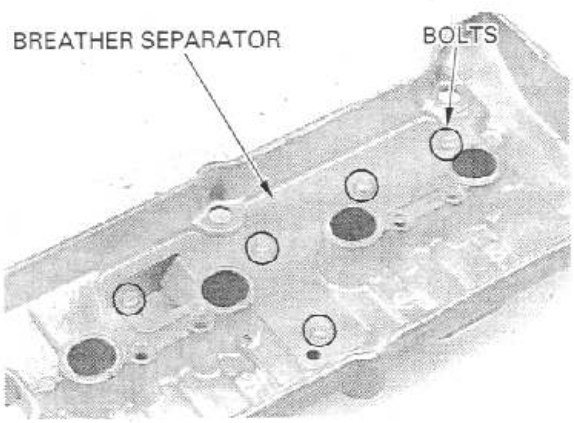


CYLINDER HEAD COVER DISASSEMBLY

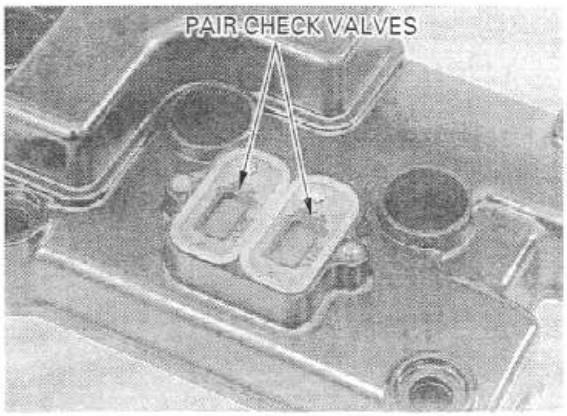
Remove the cylinder head cover packing.



Remove bolts and breather separator and gasket



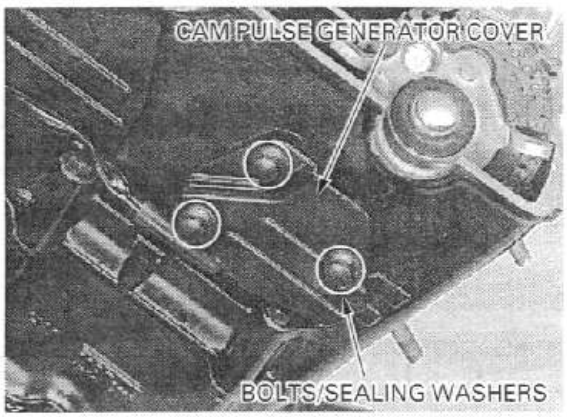
Check the PAIR check valve for wear or damage, replace if necessary.



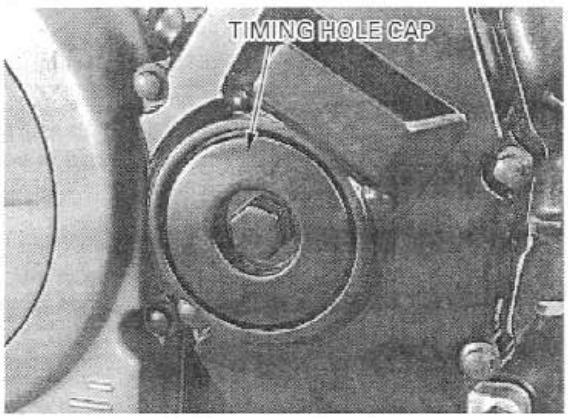
CAMSHAFT REMOVAL

Remove the cylinder head cover (page 8 5).

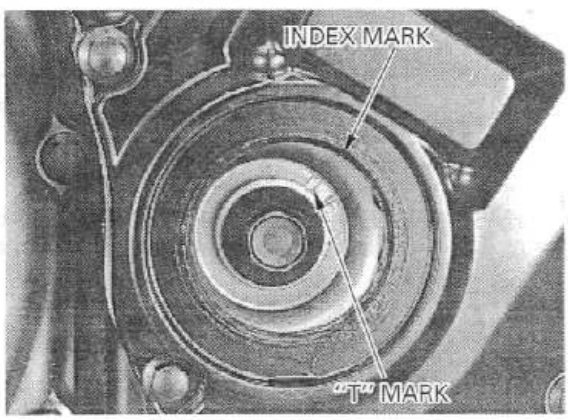
Avoid damaging the cam pulse generator while removing the camshafts, remove the bolts, sealing washers and cam pulse generator from the cylinder head.



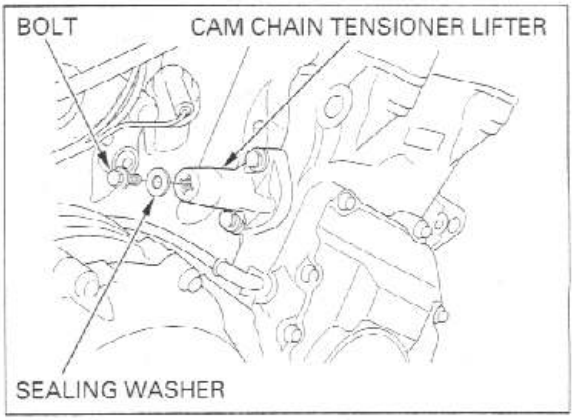
Remove the timing hole cap and O-ring.



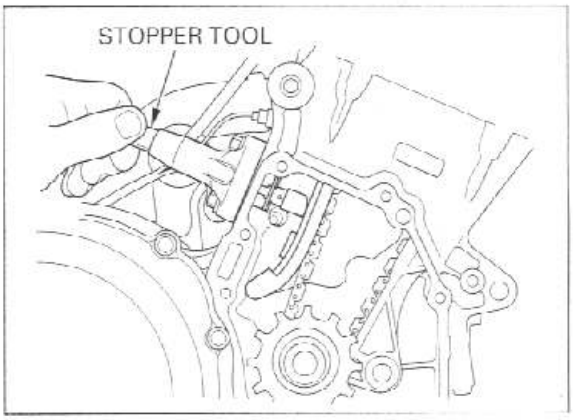
Turn the crankshaft clockwise, align the "T" mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor with the index mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor cover. Make sure the No. 1 piston is at TDC (Top Dead Center) on the compression stroke.

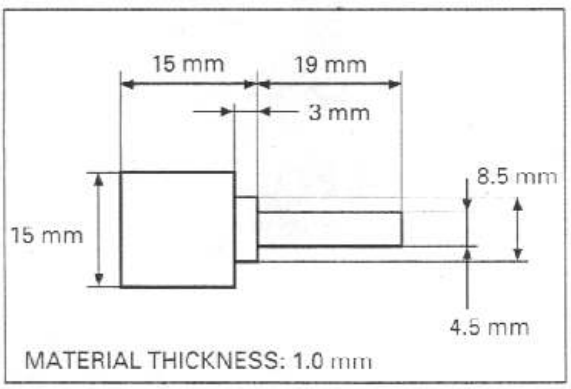


Remove the cam chain tensioner lifter sealing bolt and sealing washer.



Turn the tensioner lifter shaft fully in (clockwise) and secure it using the stopper tool.
This tool can easily be made from a thin (1 mm thickness) piece of steel.

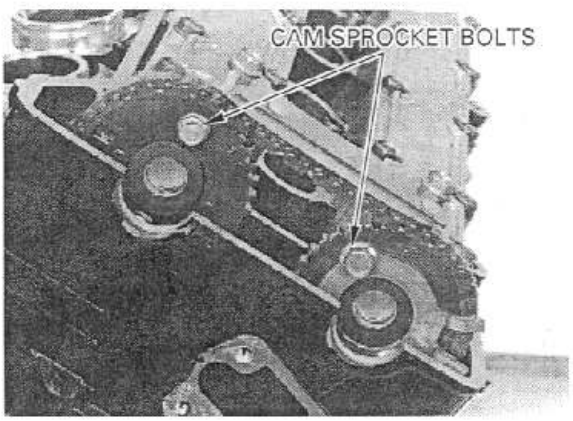




If you plan to replace the camshaft and/or cam sprocket, loosen the cam sprocket bolts as follow:

NOTE:

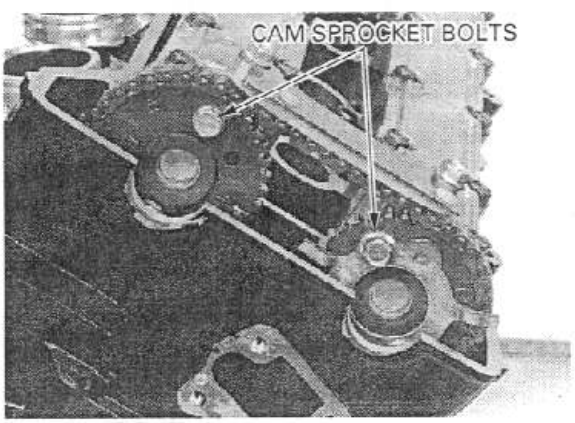
It is not necessary to remove the cam sprocket from the camshaft except when replacing the camshaft and/or cam sprocket.



– Remove the cam sprocket bolt from intake and exhaust camshafts.

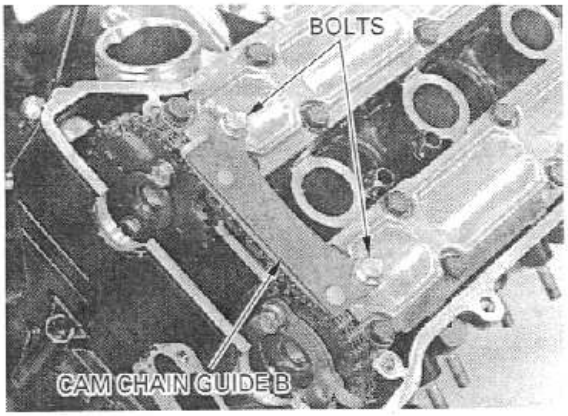
NOTE:

Be careful not to drop the cam sprocket bolts into the crankcase.



– Turn the crankshaft one full turn (360°), remove the other cam sprocket bolt from the camshafts.

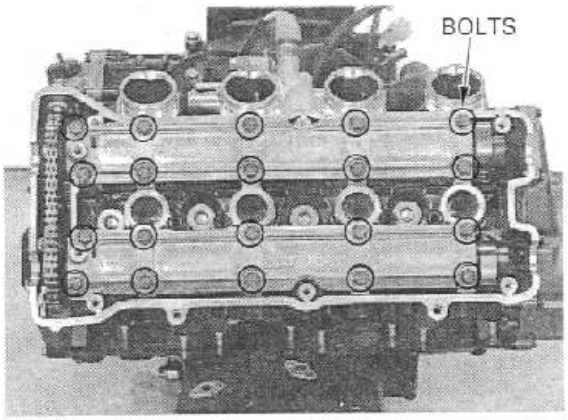
– Remove the bolts and cam chain guide B.
– Remove the cam sprocket from the camshaft.



Loosen and remove the camshaft holder bolts, then remove the camshaft holders and camshafts.

CAUTION:

From outside to inside, loosen the bolts in a criss-cross pattern in several steps or the camshaft holder might break.



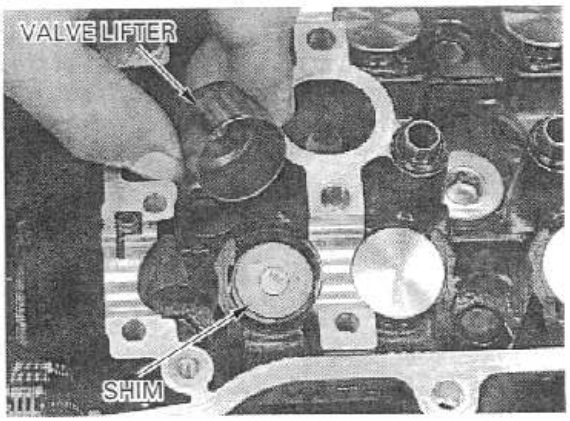
NOTE:

- Suspend the cam chain with a piece of wire to prevent the chain from falling into the crankcase.
- It is not necessary to remove the dowel pins from the camshaft holders.

Remove the valve lifters and shims.

NOTE:

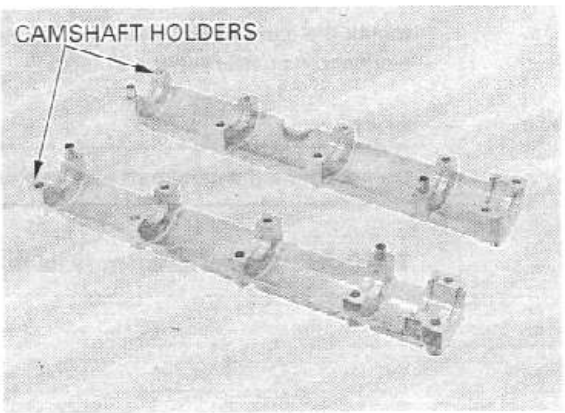
- Be careful not to damage the valve lifter bore.
- Shim may stick to the inside of the valve lifter. Do not allow the shims to fall into the crankcase.
- Mark all valve lifters and shims to ensure correct reassembly in their original locations.
- The valve lifter can be easily removed with a valve lapping tool or magnet.
- The shims can be easily removed with a tweezers or magnet.



INSPECTION

CAMSHAFT HOLDER

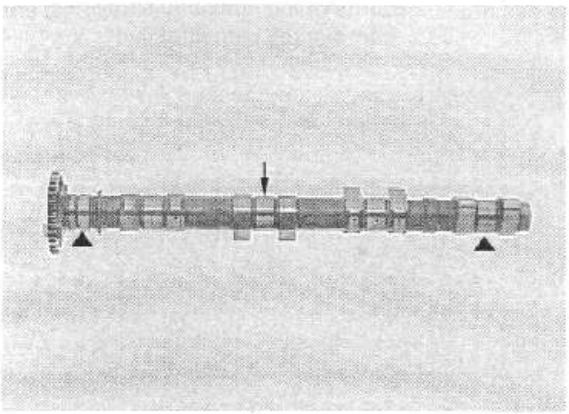
Inspect the bearing surface of the camshaft holder for scoring, scratches, or evidence of insufficient lubrication.
Inspect the oil orifices of the holders for clogging.



CAMSHAFT RUNOUT

Support both ends of the camshaft with V-blocks and check the camshaft runout with a dial gauge.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.05 mm (0.002 in)

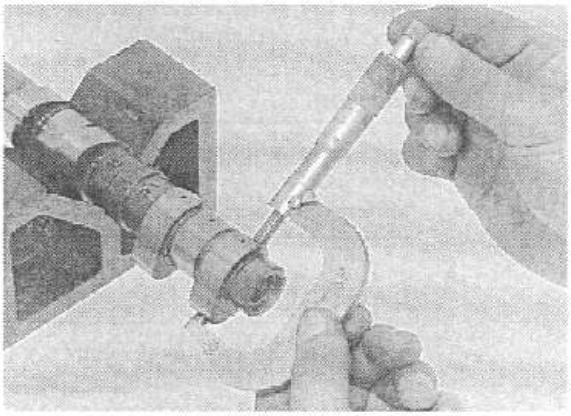


CAM LOBE HEIGHT

Using a micrometer, measure each cam lobe height.

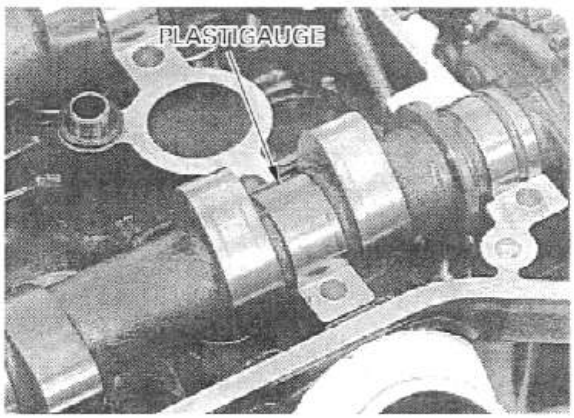
SERVICE LIMITS:

IN: 38.12 mm (1.501 in)
EX: 38.08 mm (1.499 in)



CAMSHAFT OIL CLEARANCE

Wipe any oil from the journals of the camshaft, cylinder head and camshaft holders.
Lay a strip of plastigauge lengthwise on top of each camshaft journal.

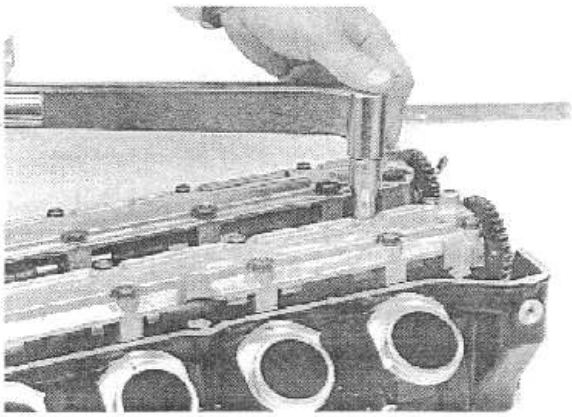


Install the camshaft holders and tighten the bolts in a crisscross pattern in 2—3 steps.

NOTE:

Do not rotate the camshaft when using plastigauge.

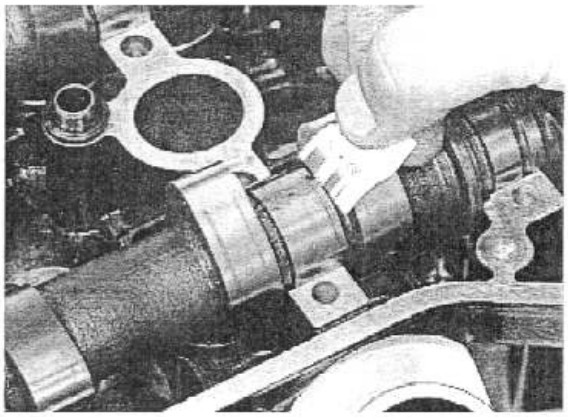
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



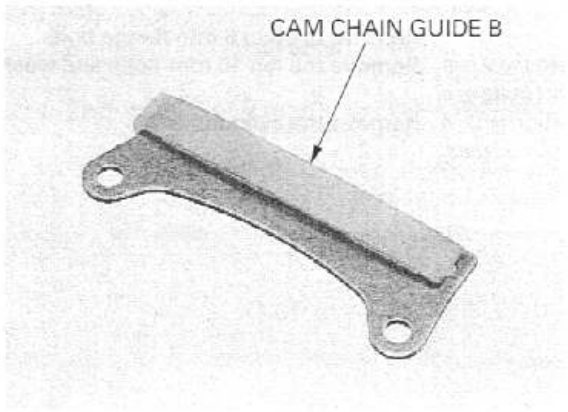
Remove the camshaft holders and measure the width of each plastigauge.
The widest thickness determines the oil clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)

When the service limits are exceeded, replace the camshaft and recheck the oil clearance.
Replace the cylinder head and camshaft holders as a set if the clearance still exceeds the service limit.



CAM CHAIN GUIDE B
Inspect the cam chain slipper surface of the cam chain guide for wear or damage.



CYLINDER HEAD REMOVAL

Remove the engine from the frame (page 7-2).
Remove the camshaft (page 8-7).

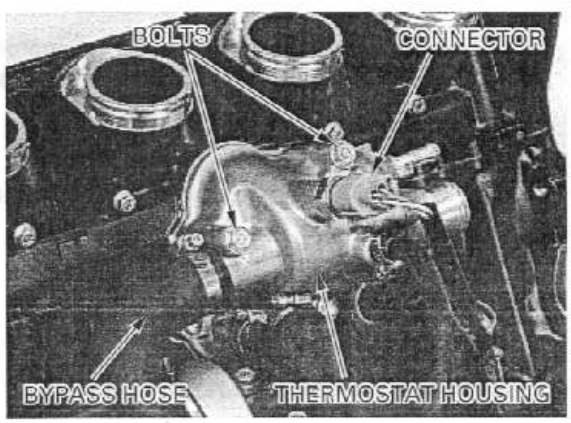
Remove the cylinder drain bolt and sealing washer.
Drain coolant from cylinder head and cylinder block.

Check the sealing washer is in good condition, replace if necessary.
Reinstall the sealing washer and drain bolt.

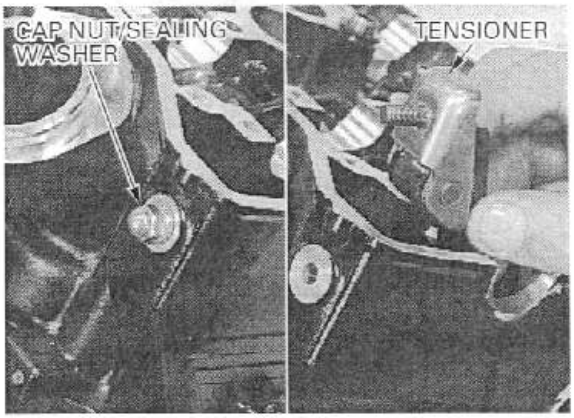


Disconnect the ECT/thermo sensor connector.
Disconnect the bypass hose from the thermostat housing.

Remove the bolts and thermostat housing.



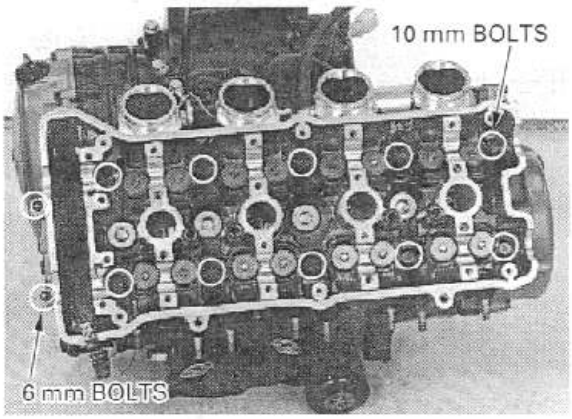
Remove the cam chain tensioner mounting cap nut and sealing washer.
Remove the cam chain tensioner.



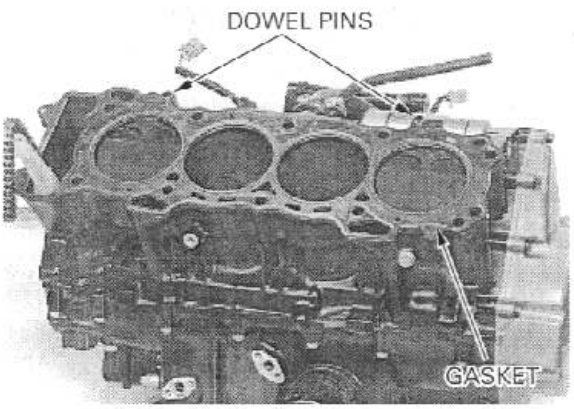
Remove the two 6 mm flange bolts.
Remove the ten 10 mm bolts and washers.

Loosen the 9 mm special bolts in a crisscross pattern in 2–3 steps.

Remove the cylinder head.



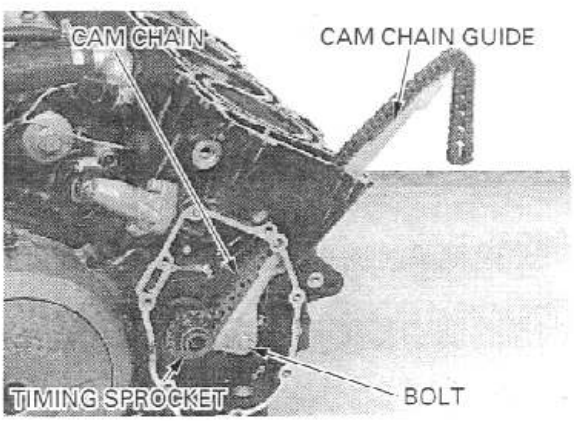
Remove the dowel pins and cylinder head gasket.



Remove the ignition pulse generator rotor cover and ignition pulse generator rotor (page 17-7).

Remove the bolt, cam chain guide and collar.

Remove the cam chain and timing sprocket from the crankshaft.

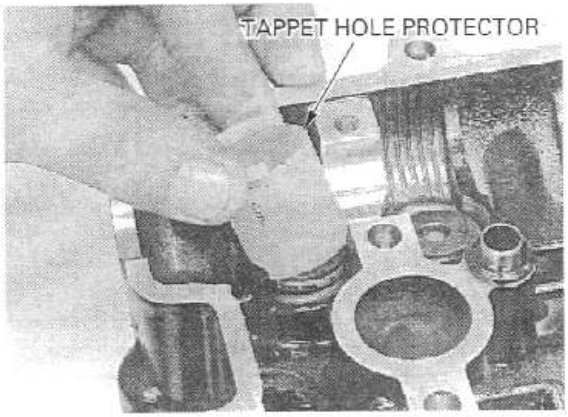


CYLINDER HEAD DISASSEMBLY

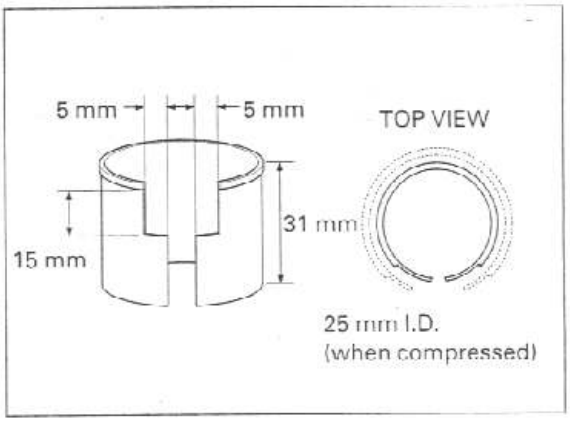
Remove the spark plugs from the cylinder head.

Install the tappet hole protector into the valve lifter bore.

TOOL:
Tappet hole protector 07HMG-MR70002



An equivalent tool can easily be made from a plastic 35 mm film container as shown.

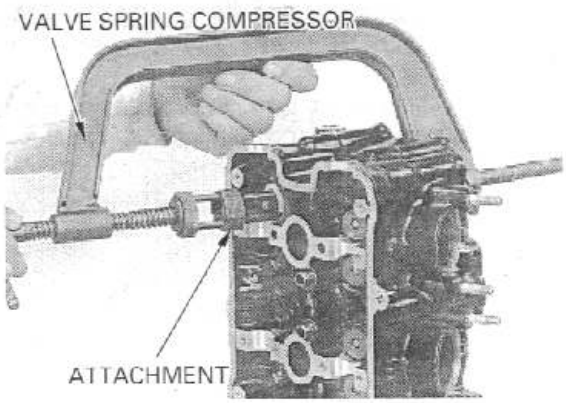


Remove the valve spring cotters using the special tools as shown.

TOOLS:
Valve spring compressor 07757-0010000
Valve spring compressor attachment 07959-KM30101

CAUTION:

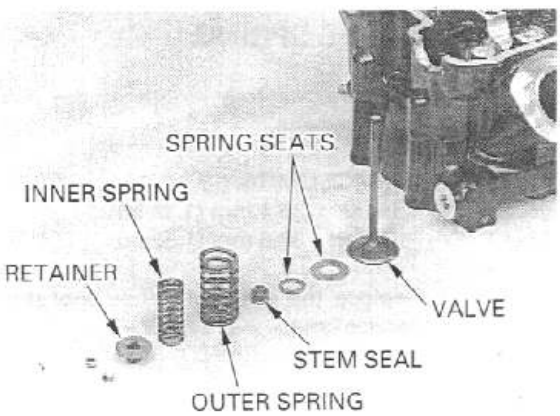
To prevent loss of tension, do not compress the valve springs more than necessary to remove the cotters.



Remove the following:
- Spring retainer
- Outer and inner valve springs
- Valve
- Stem seal
- Inner and outer valve spring seats

NOTE:

Mark all parts during disassembly so they can be placed back in their original locations.



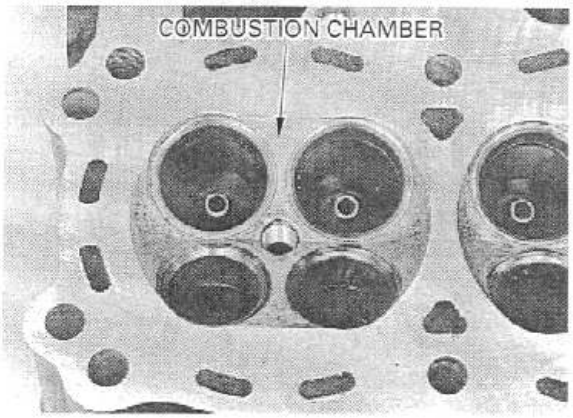
CYLINDER HEAD INSPECTION

CYLINDER HEAD

Remove carbon deposits from the combustion chambers.
Check the spark plug hole and valve areas for cracks.

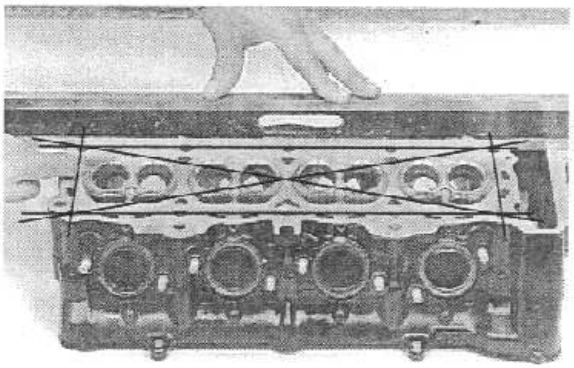
NOTE:

Avoid damaging the gasket surface.



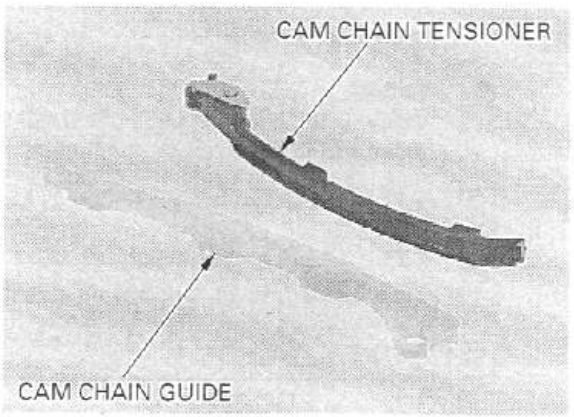
Check the cylinder head for warpage with a straight edge and feeler gauge.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)



CAM CHAIN TENSIONER/CAM CHAIN GUIDE

Inspect the cam chain tensioner and guide for excessive wear or damage, replace if necessary.

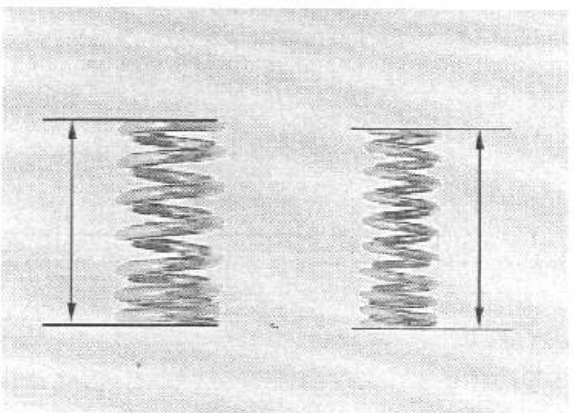


VALVE SPRING

Measure the free length of the inner and outer valve springs.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Inner: 35.4 mm (1.39 in)
Outer: 38.6 mm (1.52 in)

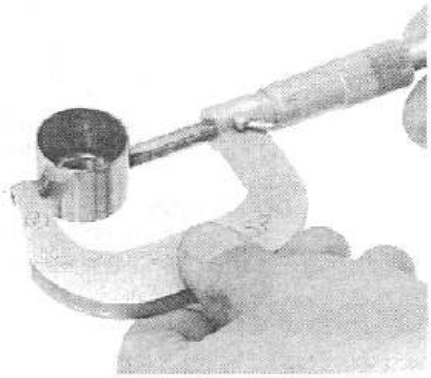
Replace the springs if they are shorter than the service limits.



VALVE LIFTER

Inspect each valve lifter for scratches or abnormal wear.
Measure the each valve lifter O.D.

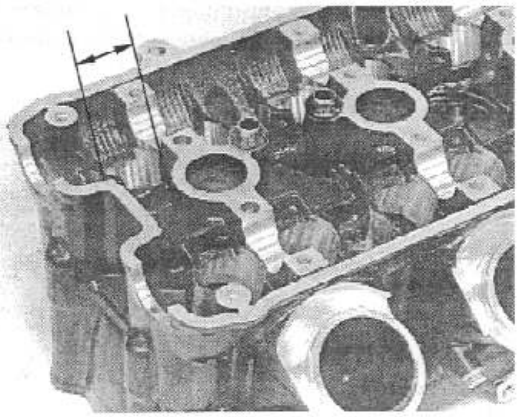
SERVICE LIMIT: 25.97 mm (1.022 in)



VALVE LIFTER BORE

Inspect each valve lifter bore for scratches or abnormal wear.
Measure the each valve lifter bore I.D.

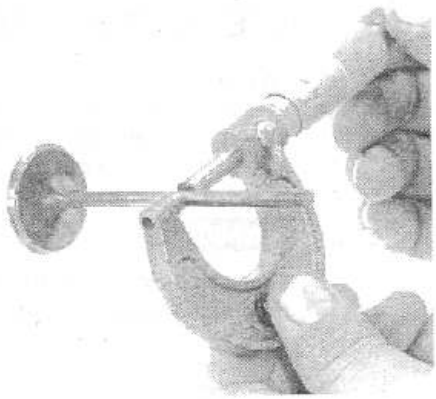
SERVICE LIMIT: 26.04 mm (1.025 in)



VALVE/VALVE GUIDE

Inspect each valve for bending, burning or abnormal stem wear.
Check valve movement in the guide, measure and record each valve stem O.D.

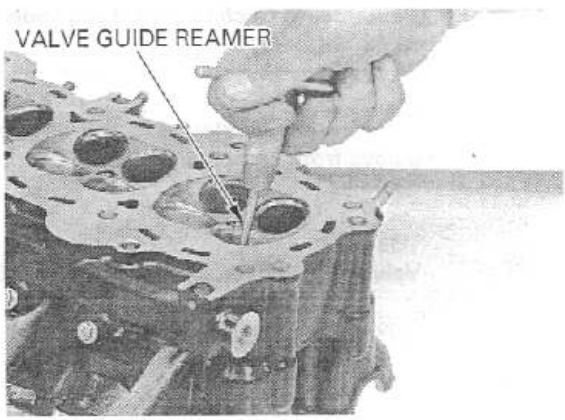
SERVICE LIMITS:
IN: 4.965 mm (0.1955 in)
EX: 4.950 mm (0.1949 in)



Ream the guides to remove any carbon deposits before checking clearances.
Insert the reamer from the combustion chamber side of the head and always rotate the reamer clockwise.

TOOL:

Valve guide reamer	07984-MA60001 or 07984-MA6000C (U.S.A. only)



Measure and record each valve guide I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: IN/EX: 5.040 mm (0.1984 in)

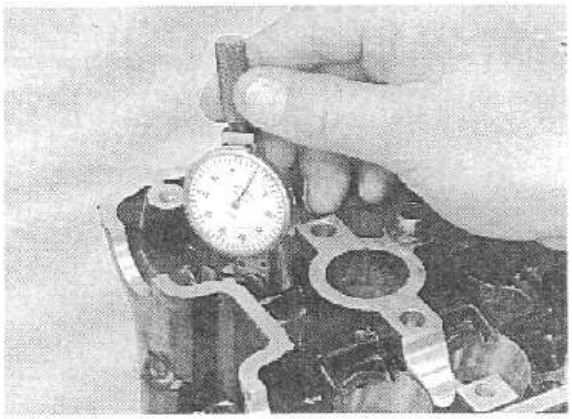
Subtract each valve stem O.D. from the corresponding guide I.D. to obtain the stem-to-guide clearance.

STANDARDS:
IN: 0.010 0.037 mm (0.0004 0.0015 in)
EX: 0.025–0.052 mm (0.0010–0.0020 in)

If the stem-to-guide clearance is out of standard, determine if a new guide with standard dimensions would bring the clearance within tolerance. If so, replace any guides as necessary and ream to fit.
If the stem-to-guide clearance is out of standard with the new guides, replace the valves and guides.

NOTE:

Reface the valve seats whenever the valve guides are replaced (page 8-17).



VALVE GUIDE REPLACEMENT

Chill the replacement valve guides in the freezer section of a refrigerator for about an hour.
Heat the cylinder head to 100–150 °C (212–300 °F) with a hot plate or oven.

▲WARNING

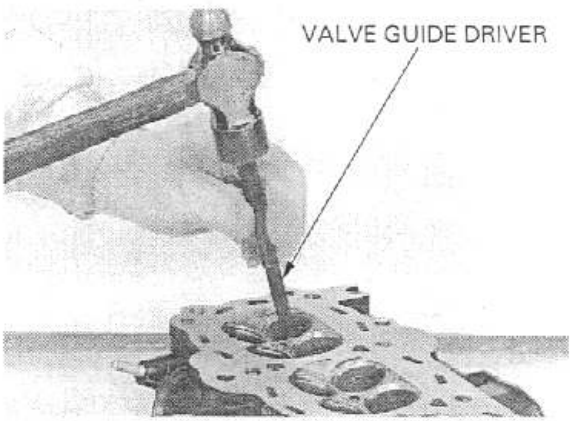
To avoid burns, wear heavy gloves when handling the heated cylinder head.

CAUTION:

Do not use a torch to heat the cylinder head; it may cause warping.

Support the cylinder head and drive out the valve guides from combustion chamber side of the cylinder head.

TOOL:
Valve guide driver, 5 mm 07942-MA600000

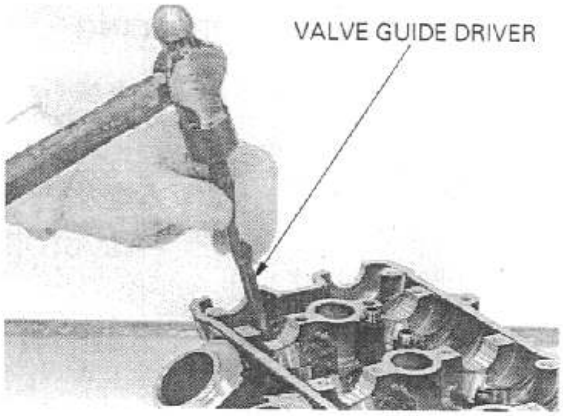


Drive in the guide to the specified depth from the top of the cylinder head.

SPECIFIED DEPTH:
IN/EX: 16.3 – 16.5 mm (0.64 – 0.65 in)

TOOL:
Valve guide driver, 5 mm 07942-MA600000

Let the cylinder head cool to room temperature.

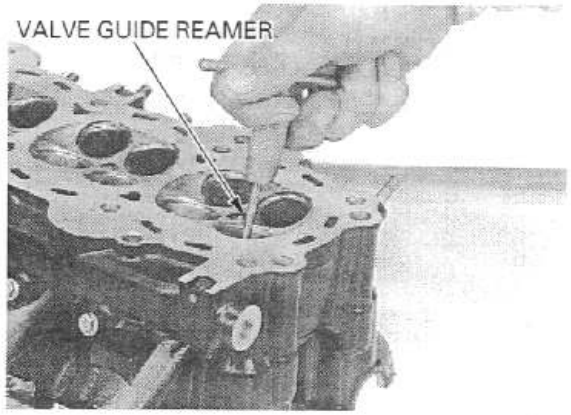


Ream the new valve guide after installation.
Insert the reamer from the combustion chamber side of the head and also always rotate the reamer clockwise.

TOOL:
Valve guide reamer 07984-MA60001 or 07984-MA6000C (U.S.A. only)

NOTE:

Use cutting oil on the reamer during this operation.



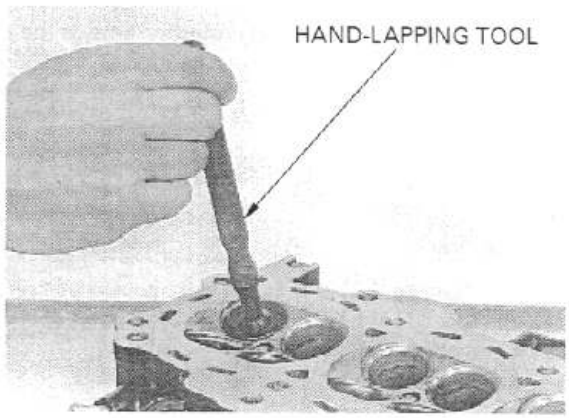
Clean the cylinder head thoroughly to remove any metal particles.
Reface the valve seat (see next page).

VALVE SEAT INSPECTION/REFACING

Clean the intake and exhaust valves thoroughly to remove carbon deposits.
Apply a light coating of Prussian Blue to the valve seats.
Lap the valves and seats using a rubber hose or other hand-lapping tool.
Remove and inspect the valves.

CAUTION:

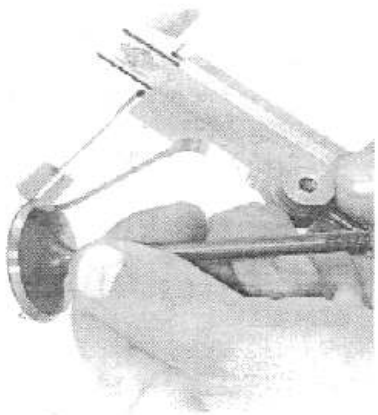
The valves cannot be ground. If a valve face is burned or badly worn or if it contacts the seat unevenly, replace the valve.



Inspect the width of each valve seat.

STANDARD: 0.90 – 1.10 mm (0.035 0.043 in)
SERVICE LIMIT: 1.5 mm (0.06 in)

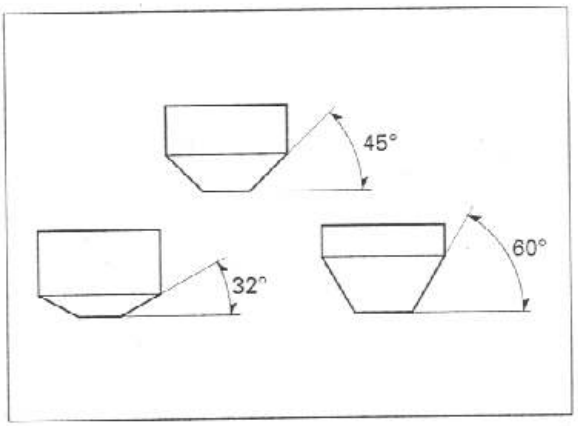
If the seat is too wide, too narrow or has low spots, the seat must be ground.



VALVE SEAT REFACING

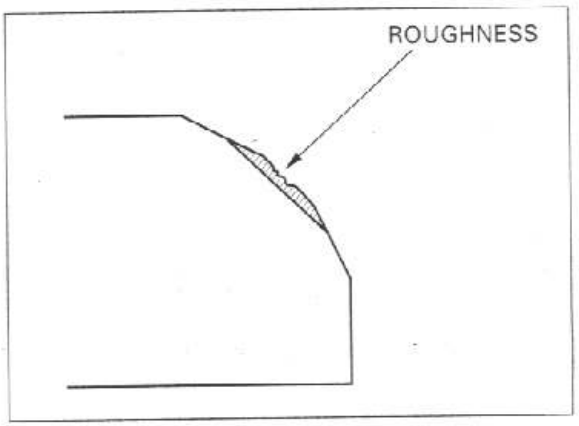
Follow the refacing manufacturer's operating instructions.

Valve seat cutters/grinders or equivalent valve seat refacing equipment are recommended to correct worn valve seats.

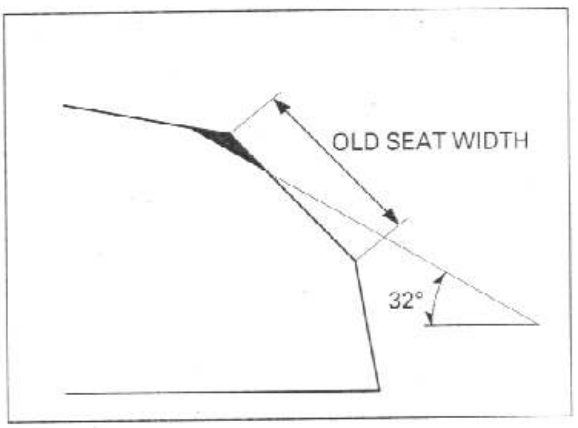


Reface the seat with a 45-degree cutter whenever a valve guide is replaced.

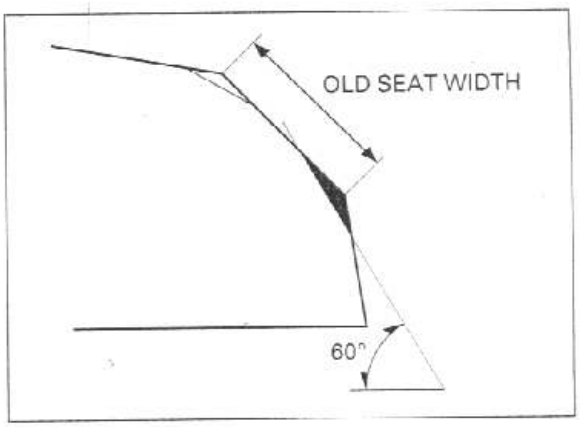
Use a 45-degree cutter to remove any roughness or irregularities from the seat.



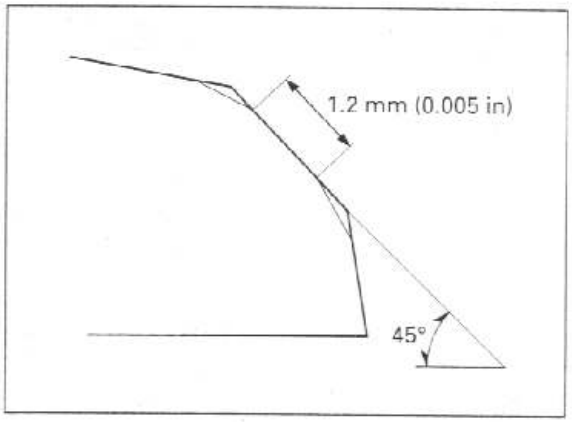
Use a 32-degree cutter to remove the top 1/4 of the existing valve seat material.



Use a 60-degree cutter to remove the bottom 1/4 of the old seat.
Remove the cutter and inspect the area you have refaced.



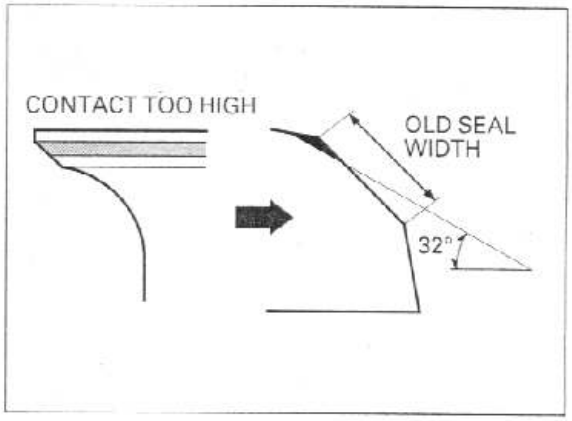
Install a 45-degree finish cutter and cut the seat to the proper width.
Make sure that all pitting and irregularities are removed.
Refinish if necessary.



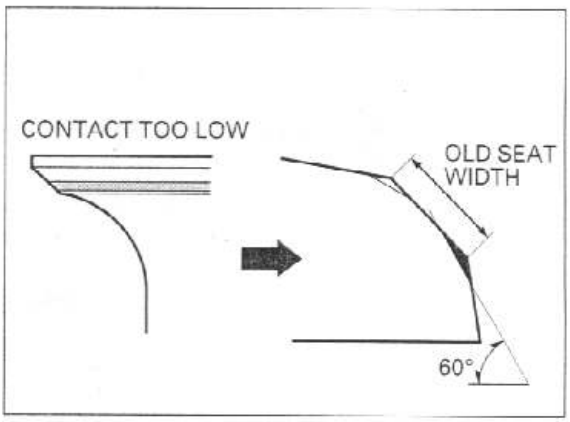
The location of the valve seat in relation to the valve face is very important for good sealing.

Apply a thin coating of Prussian Blue to the valve seat.
Press the valve through the valve guide and onto the seat to make a clear pattern.

If the contact area is too high on the valve, the seat must be lowered using a 32 degrees flat cutter.



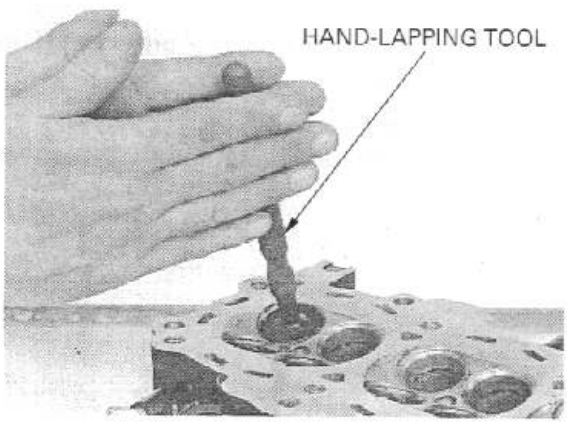
If the contact area is too low on the valve, the seat must be raised using a 60-degree inner cutter.



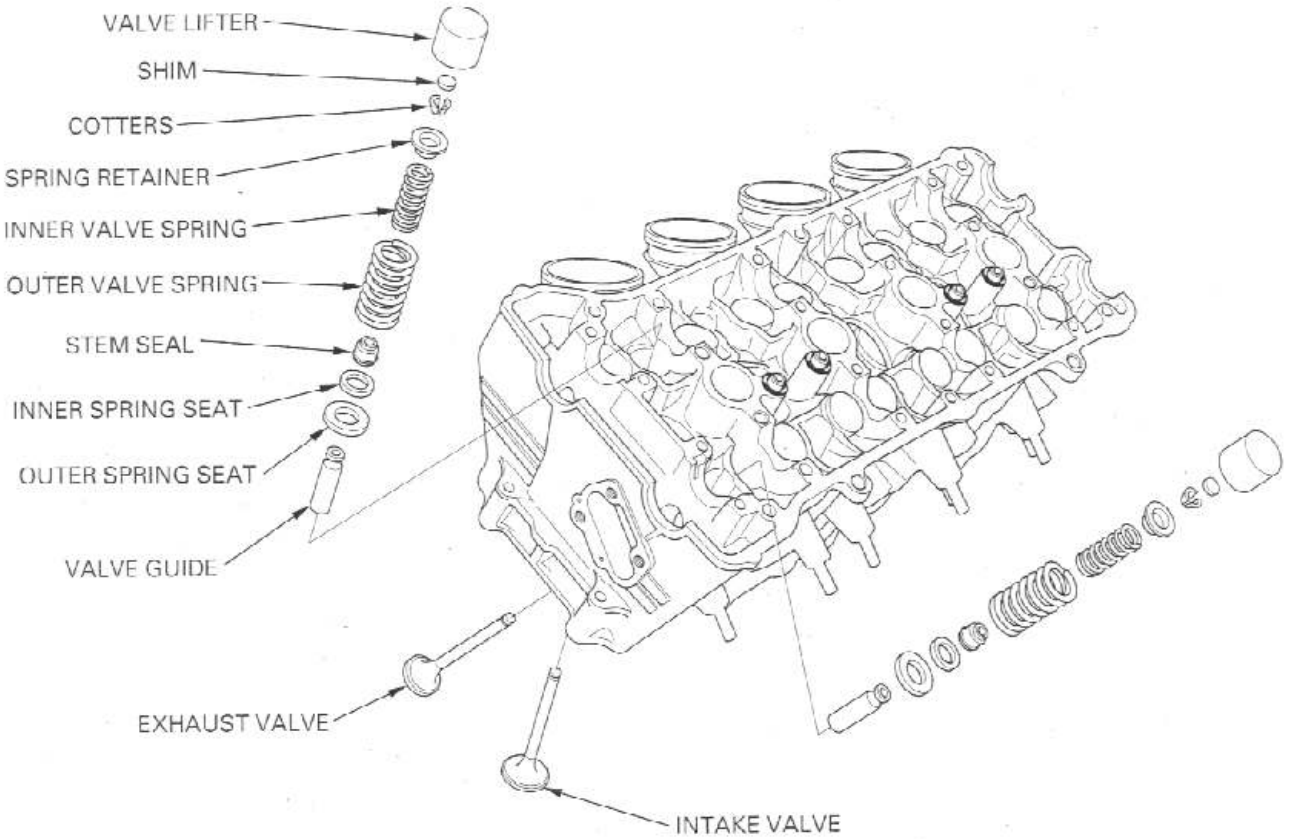
Refinish the seat to specifications, using a 45-degree finish cutter.
After cutting the seat, apply lapping compound to the valve face, and lap the valve using light pressure.

Do not allow lapping compound to enter the guides.

After lapping, wash all residual compound off the cylinder head and valve.



CYLINDER HEAD ASSEMBLY

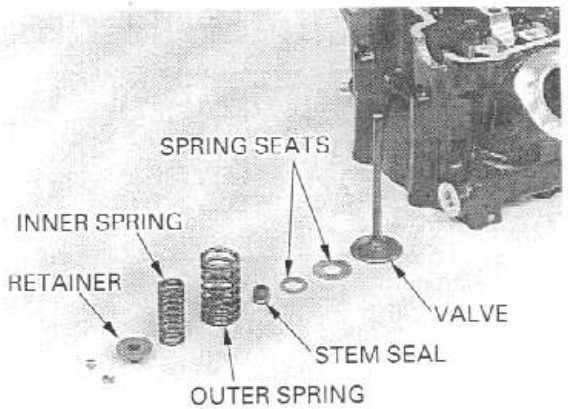


Clean the cylinder head assembly with solvent and blow through all oil passages with compressed air.

Install the inner and outer valve spring seats.
Install the new stem seals.

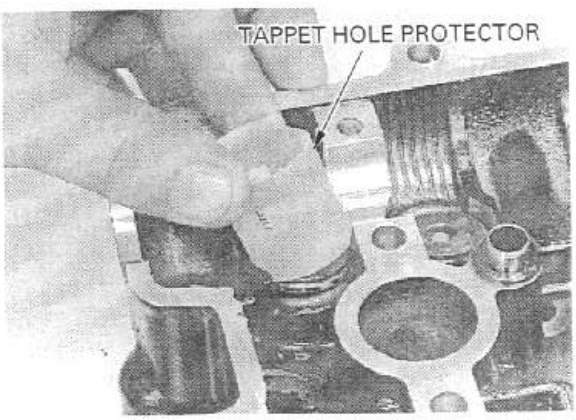
Lubricate the valve stems with molybdenum disulfide oil and insert the valve into the valve guide.

To avoid damage to the stem seal, turn the valve slowly when inserting.

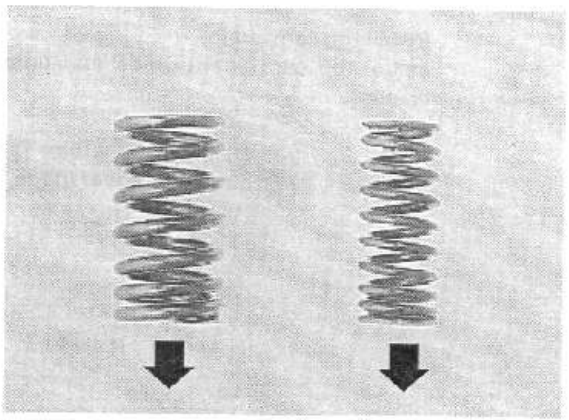


Install the tappet hole protector into the valve lifter bore.

TOOL:
Tappet hole protector 07HMG-MR70002

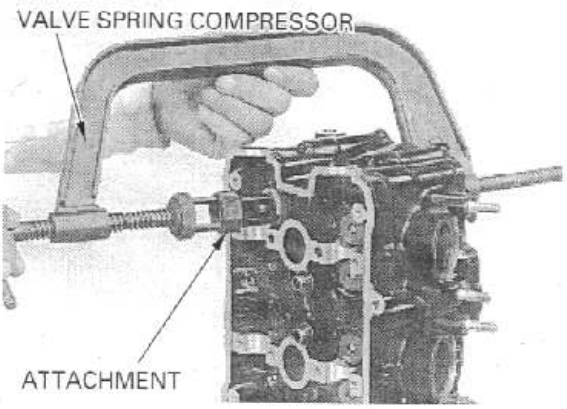


Install the valve springs with the tightly wound coils facing the combustion chamber.
Install the valve spring retainer.



Install the valve cotters using the special tool as shown.
To prevent loss of tension, do not compress the valve spring more than necessary.

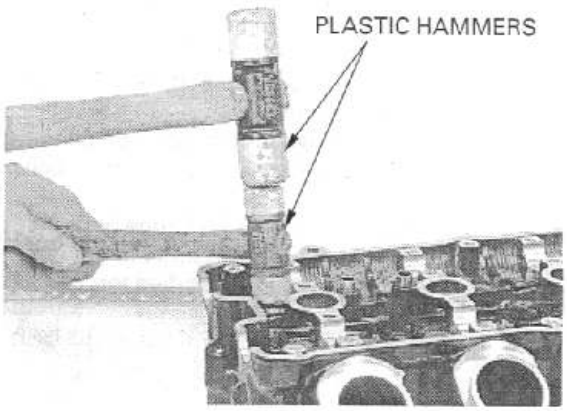
TOOL:
Valve spring compressor 07757-0010000
Valve spring compressor attachment
07959-KM30101



Tap the valve stems gently with two plastic hammers as shown to seat the cotters firmly.

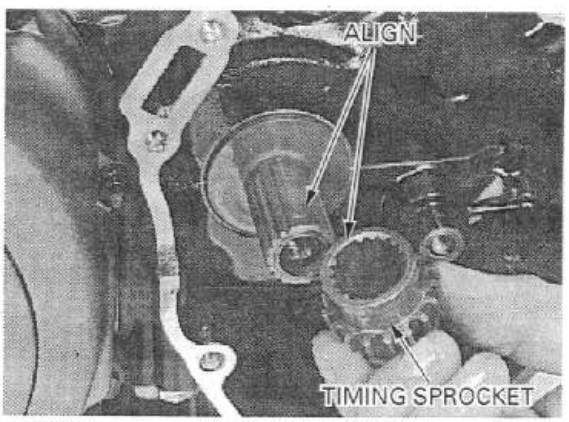
CAUTION:

Support the cylinder head above the work bench surface to prevent possible valve damage.



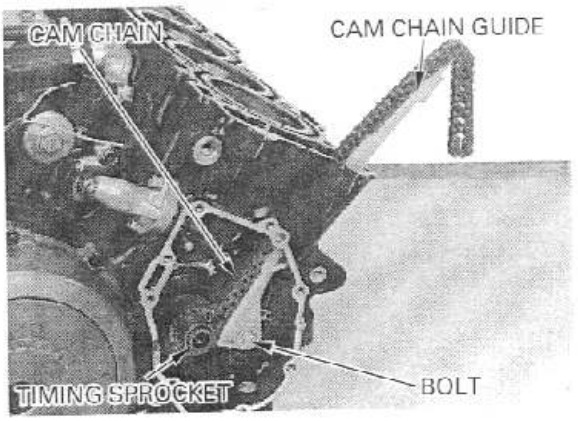
CYLINDER HEAD INSTALLATION

Install the timing sprocket by aligning the wide teeth between the crankshaft and sprocket.

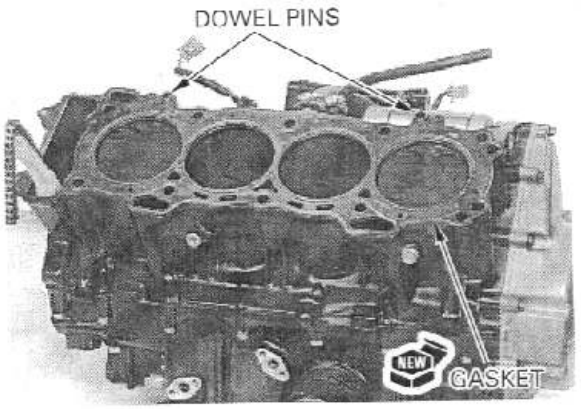


Install the cam chain.
Install the cam chain guide and tighten the bolt/washer.

Install the ignition pulse generator rotor and ignition pulse generator rotor cover (page 17-8).



Install the dowel pins and a new cylinder head gasket as shown.



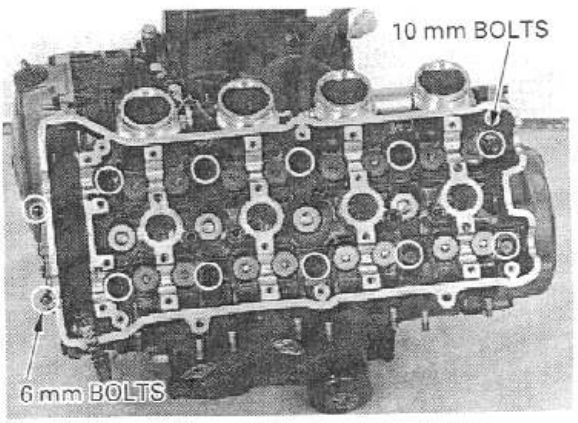
Install the cylinder head.

If using the new bolt, remove anti-rust additive from the bolt.
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the threads and seating surface of the 10 mm bolts/washers and install them.
Install the two 6 mm flange bolts.
Tighten the 10 mm bolts in a crisscross pattern in 2−3 steps to the specified torque.

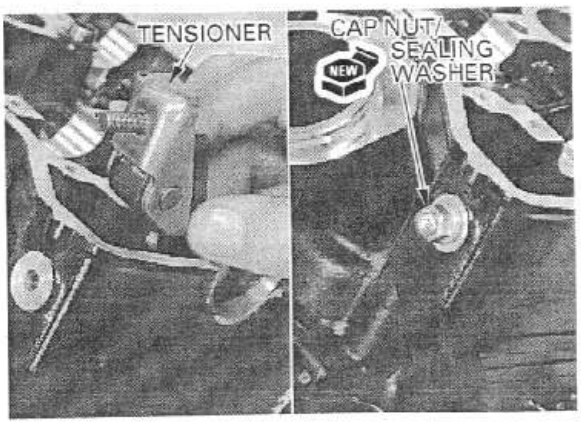
TORQUE: 69 N·m (7.0 kgf·m , 51 lbf·ft)

Tighten the 6 mm flange bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)



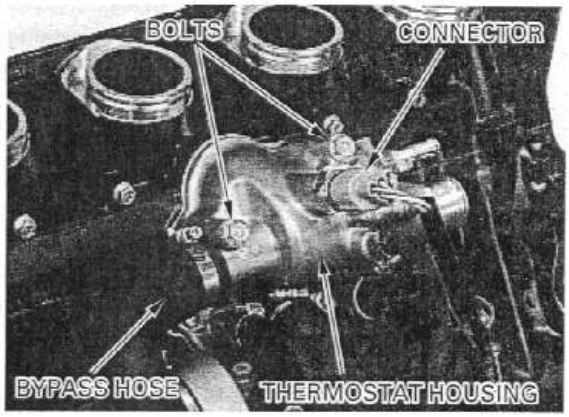
Install the cam chain tensioner into the cylinder head.
Install the new sealing washer and tighten the cap nut.



Install the new O-ring into the groove of the thermostat housing groove.
Install the thermostat housing onto the cylinder head and tighten the bolts securely.

Connect the bypass hose to the thermostat housing.
Connect the ECT/thermo sensor connector.

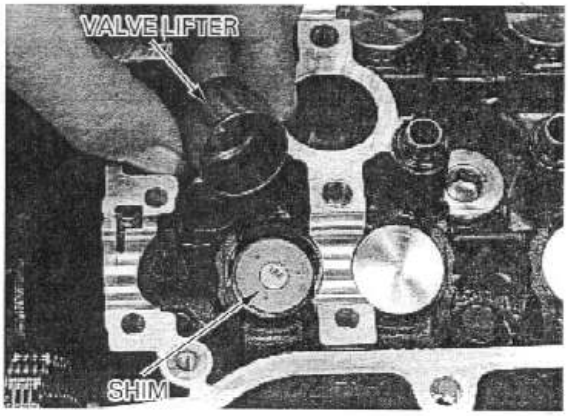
Install the engine into the frame (page 7-5).



CAMSHAFT INSTALLATION

Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the outer surface of the each valve lifter.

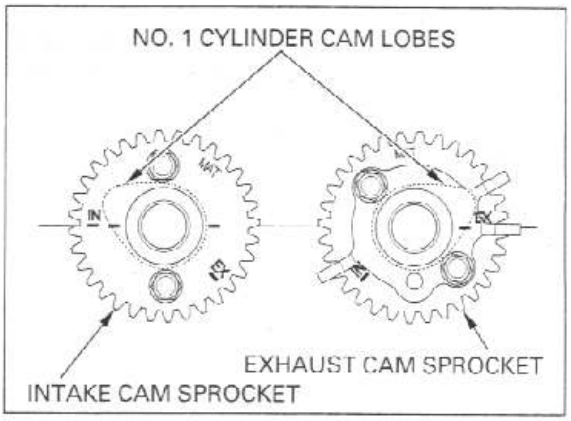
Install the shims and valve lifters into the valve lifter bores.



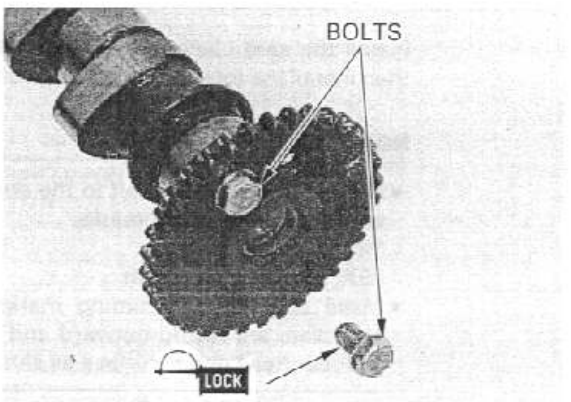
If the cam sprockets are removed, install the cam sprockets onto the camshafts.

NOTE:

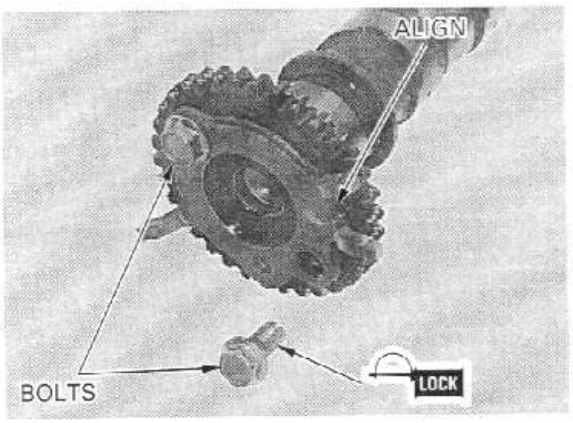
- Install the intake cam sprocket with the timing mark (IN) facing outward and the No. 1 cam lobes facing up and out as shown.
- Install the exhaust cam sprocket with the timing mark (EX) facing outward and the No. 1 cam lobes facing up and out as shown.



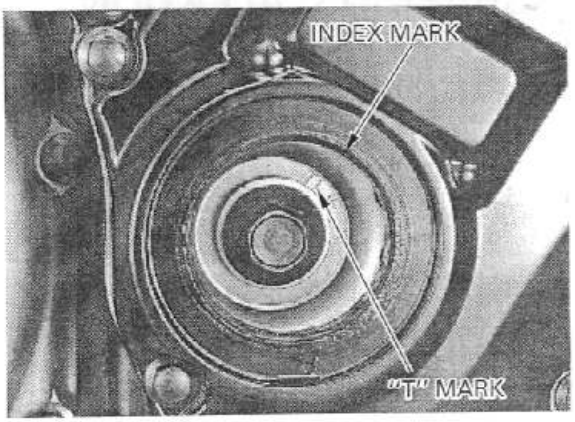
Clean and apply a locking agent to the cam sprocket bolt threads.
Install the cam sprocket bolts.



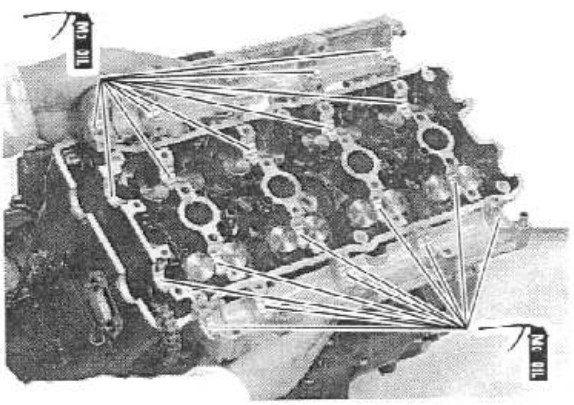
At the exhaust cam sprocket installation, align the cam pulse generator rotor line with the cam sprocket "EX" mark.



Turn the crankshaft clockwise and align the "T" mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor with the index mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor cover.



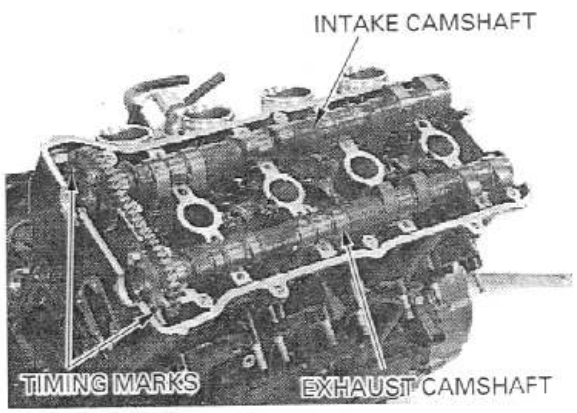
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the camshaft journals of the cylinder head and camshaft holder.



Install the cam chain over the cam sprockets and then install the intake and exhaust camshafts.

NOTE:

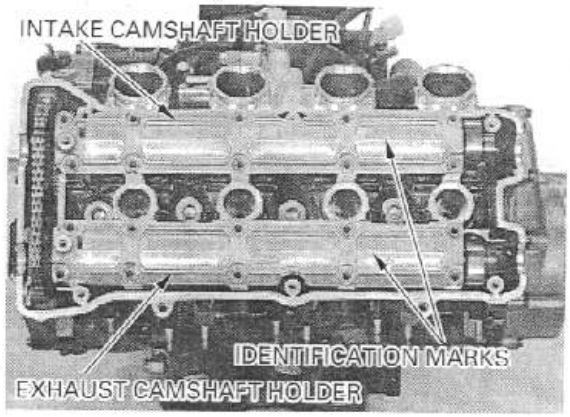
- Install the each camshaft to the correct locations with the identification marks.
  "IN": Intake camshaft
  "EX": Exhaust camshaft
- Make sure that the timing marks on the cam sprockets are facing outward and flush with the cylinder head upper surface as shown.



Install the camshaft holders onto the camshafts.

NOTE:

Install the each camshaft holder to the correct locations with the identification marks.
"IN": Intake camshaft holder
"EX": Exhaust camshaft holder



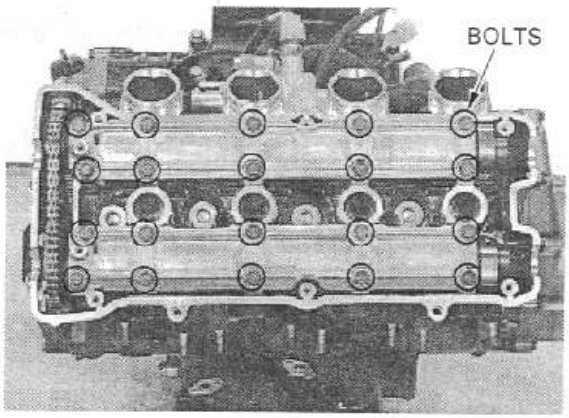
Temporarily install the eighteen holder bolts until the cam holders lightly contact the cylinder head surface.

CAUTION:

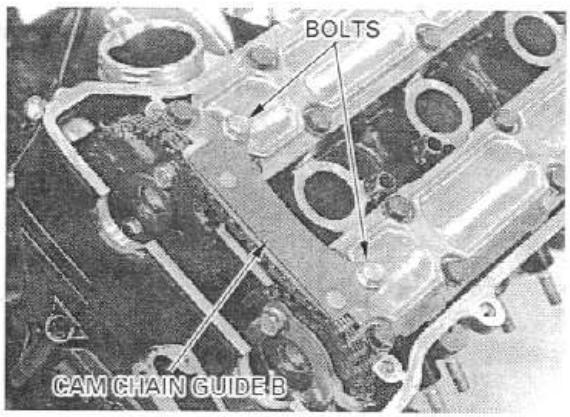
Tightening the camshaft holder bolts on only oneside might cause a camshaft holder to break.

Tighten all camshaft holder bolts in the numerical order casted on the camshaft holder.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



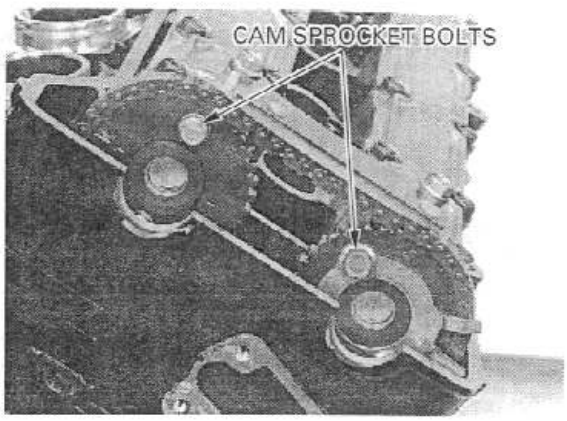
Install the cam chain guide B, and tighten the bolts.



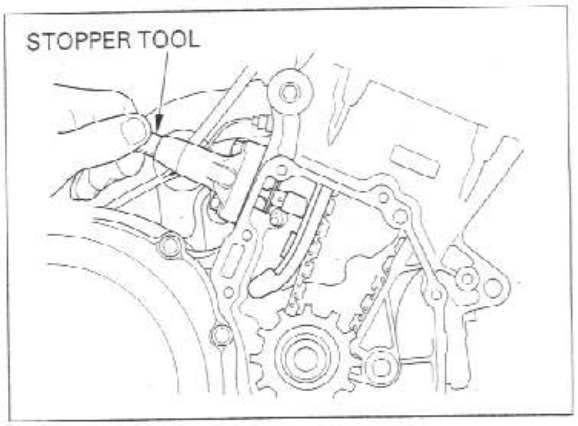
In case the cam sprockets were removed, tighten the cam sprocket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 14 lbf·ft)

Turn the crankshaft clockwise one full turn (360°) and tighten the other cam sprocket bolts.

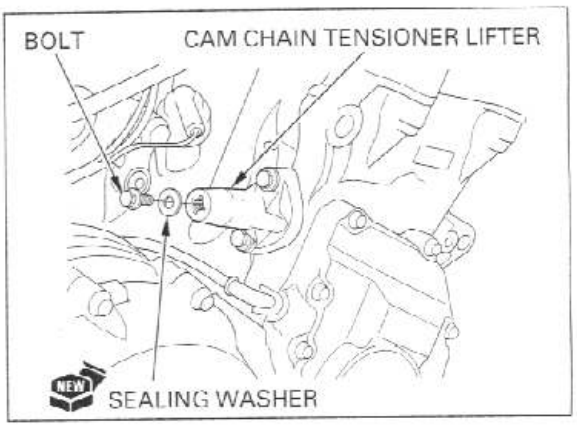


Remove the stopper tool from the cam chain tensioner lifter.

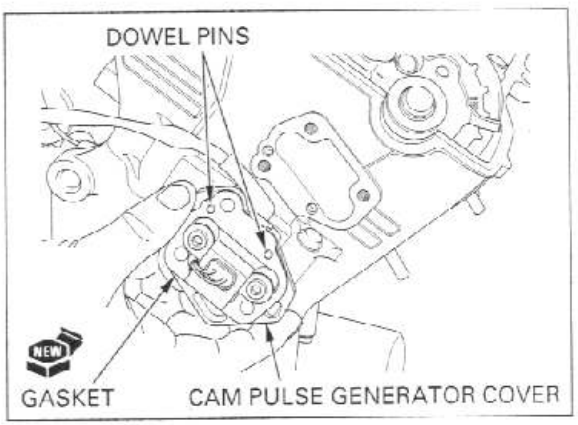


Install a new sealing washer and tighten the sealing bolt.

Recheck the valve timing.

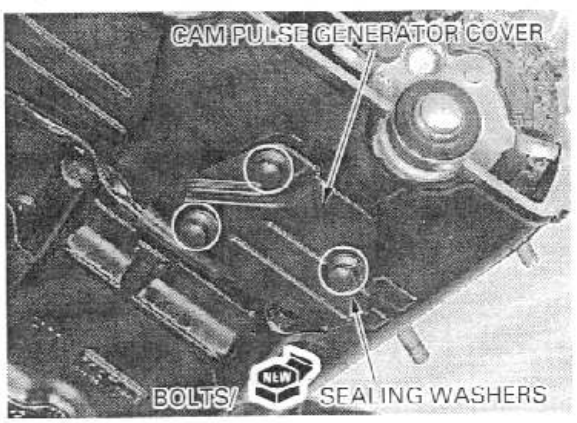


Install the new gasket onto the cam pulse generator cover.
Install the cam pulse generator cover aligning its dowel pins with the hole in the cylinder head.



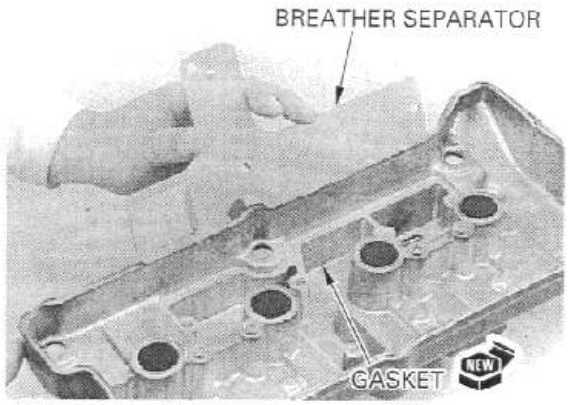
Install the new sealing washers and bolts, then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



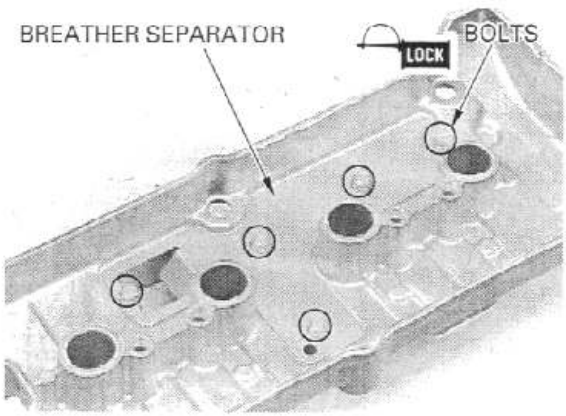
CYLINDER HEAD COVER ASSEMBLY

Install the new gasket and crankcase breather separator to the cylinder head cover.

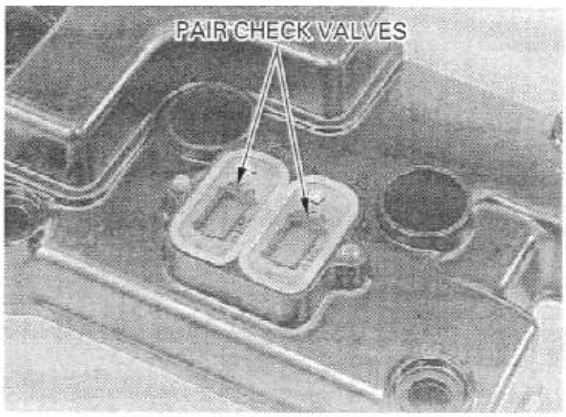


Apply a locking agent to the crankcase breather separator mounting bolt threads.
Tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

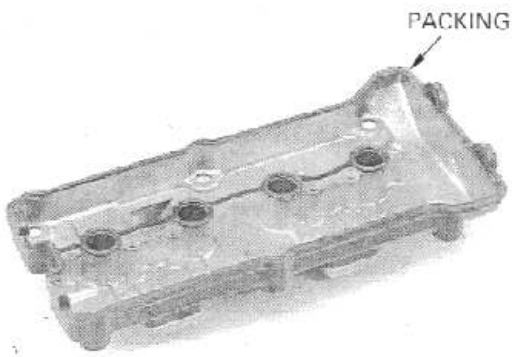


Install the PAIR check valves into the cylinder head cover.

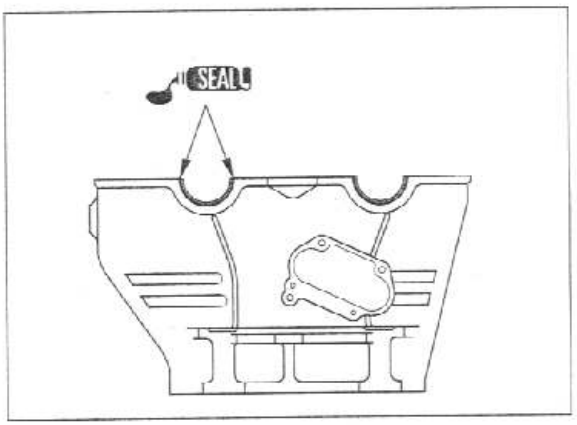


CYLINDER HEAD COVER INSTALLATION

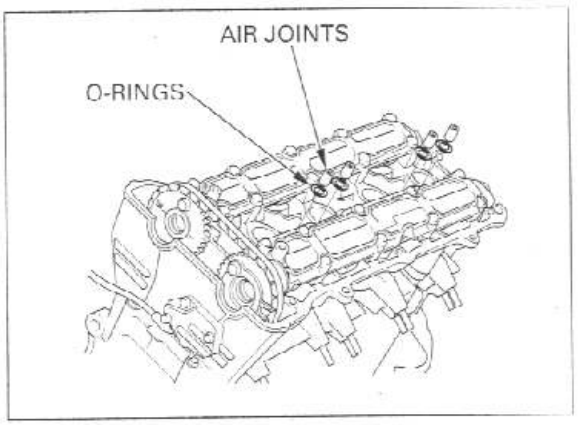
Install the cylinder head packing into the groove of the cylinder head cover.



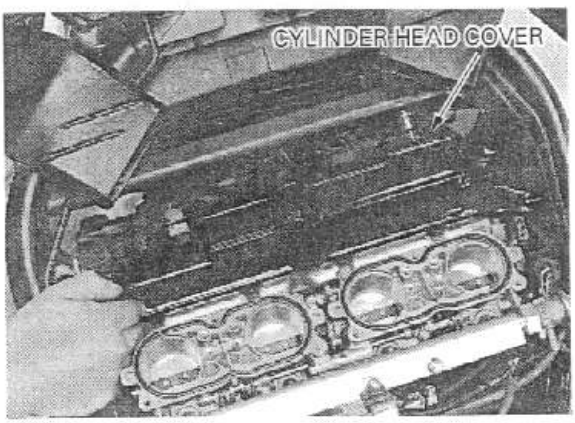
Apply sealant to the cylinder head semi-circular cutouts as shown.



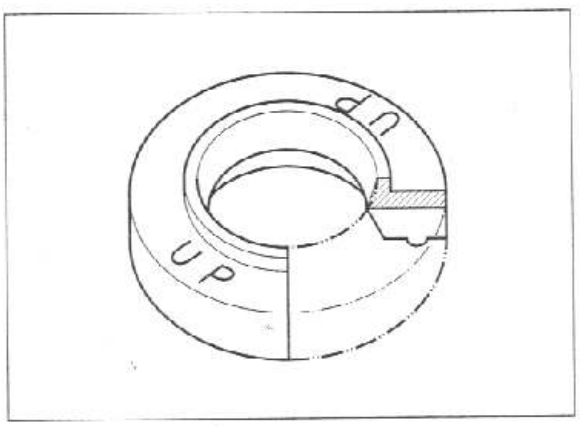
Install the air joints and O-rings.



Install the cylinder head cover onto the cylinder head.



Install the washers with their "UP" mark facing up.

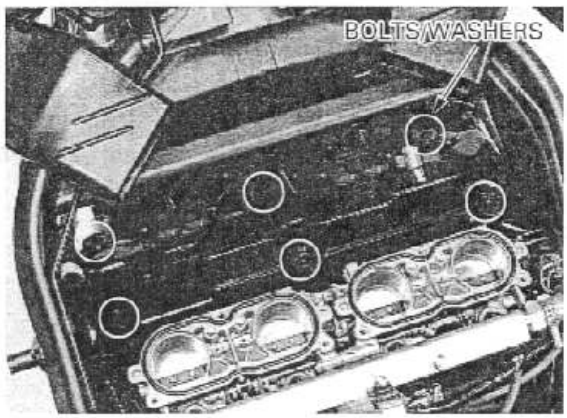


Install and tighten the cylinder head cover special bolts to the specified torque.

NOTE:

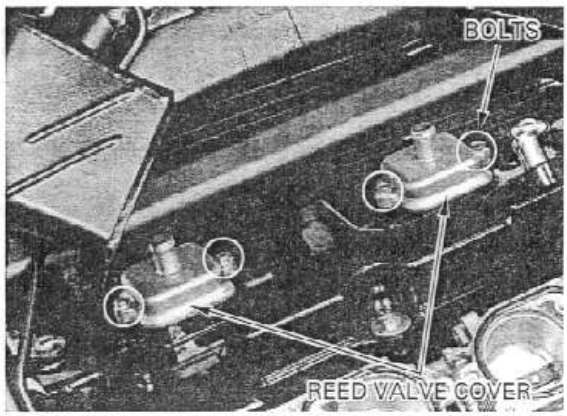
Tighten the "△" marked side bolts first.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)



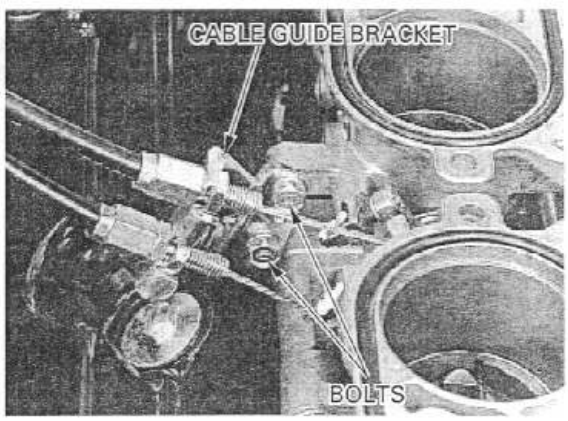
Install the PAIR reed valve covers and tighten the SH bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)



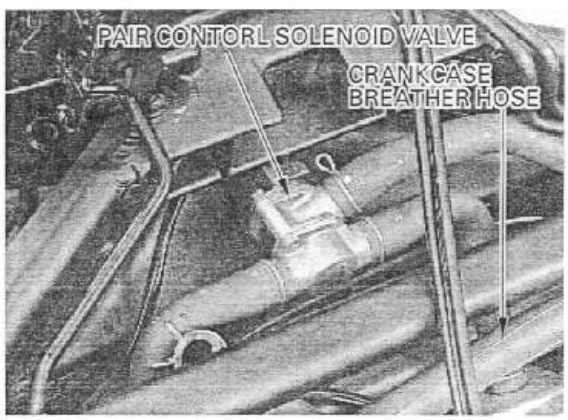
Connect the throttle cables from the throttle drum. Install and tighten the throttle cable guide bracket mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 3 N·m (0.35 kgf·m , 2.5 lbf·ft)



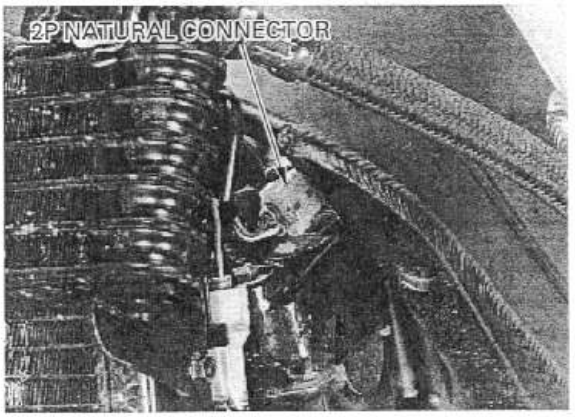
Install the PAIR solenoid valve assembly and connect the air suction hoses to the PAIR reed valve cover.

Connect the crankcase breather hose.



Connect the PAIR control solenoid valve 2P natural connector.

Install the spark plug caps (page 3-11).
Install the air cleaner housing (page 5-66).

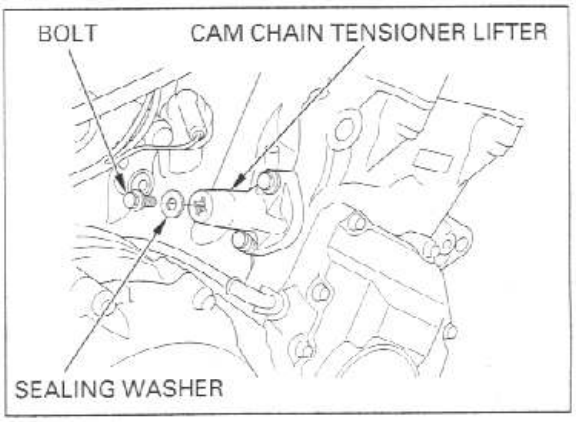


CAM CHAIN TENSIONER LIFTER

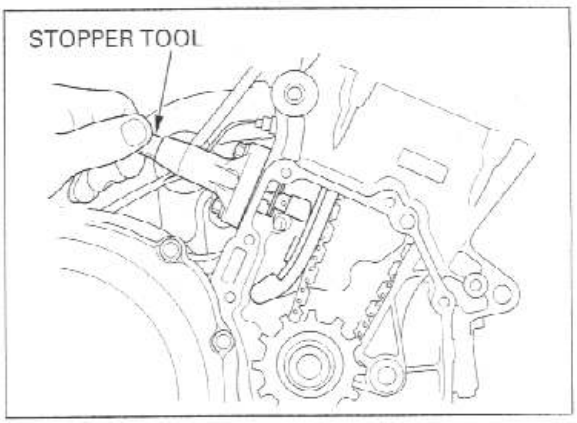
REMOVAL

Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).

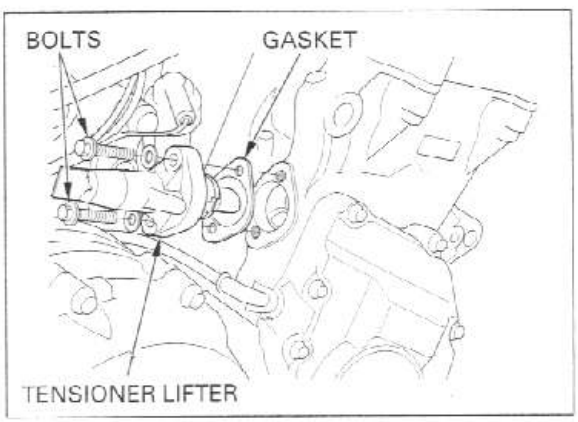
Remove the cam chain tensioner sealing bolt and sealing washer.



Turn the tensioner shaft fully in (clockwise) and secure it using the stopper tool to prevent damaging the cam chain.
See page 8-8 for detail of the tool.



Remove the bolts, sealing washers and cam chain tensioner lifter.
Remove the gasket.

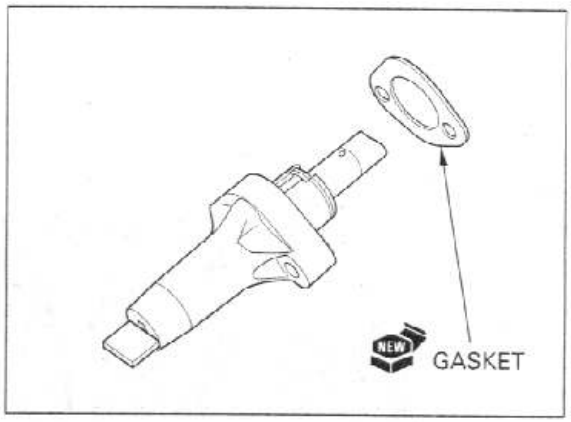


INSTALLATION

Install the new gasket onto the cam chain tensioner lifter.

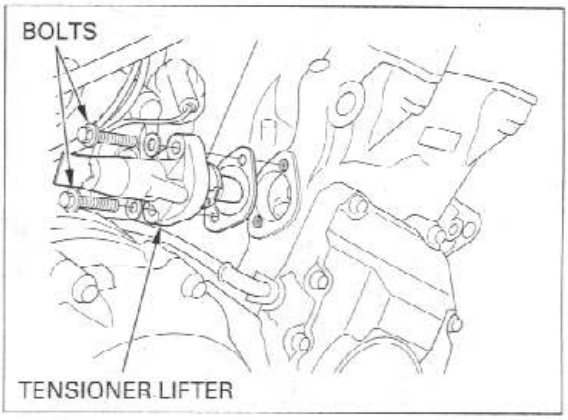
NOTE:

Note the direction of the gasket.

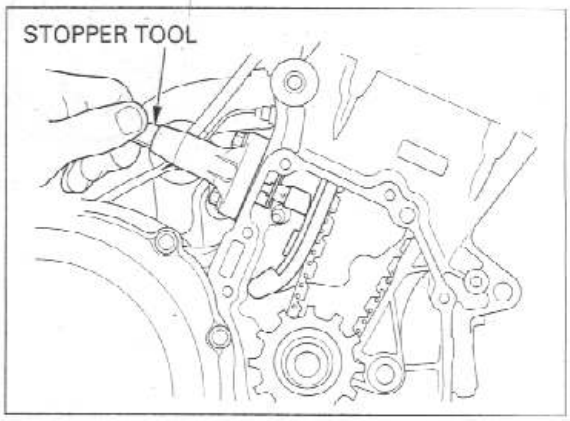


Install the cam chain tensioner lifter into the cylinder block.
Install the new sealing washers and bolts, then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)

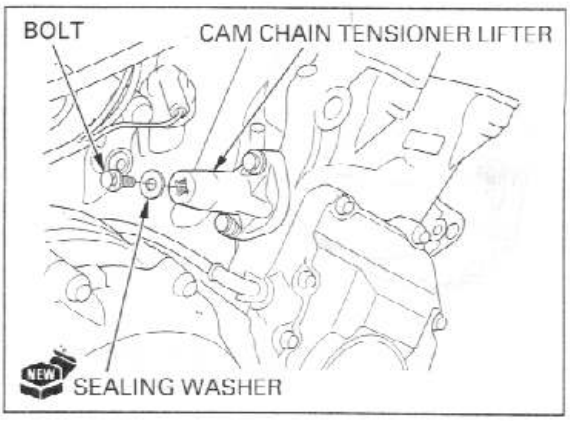


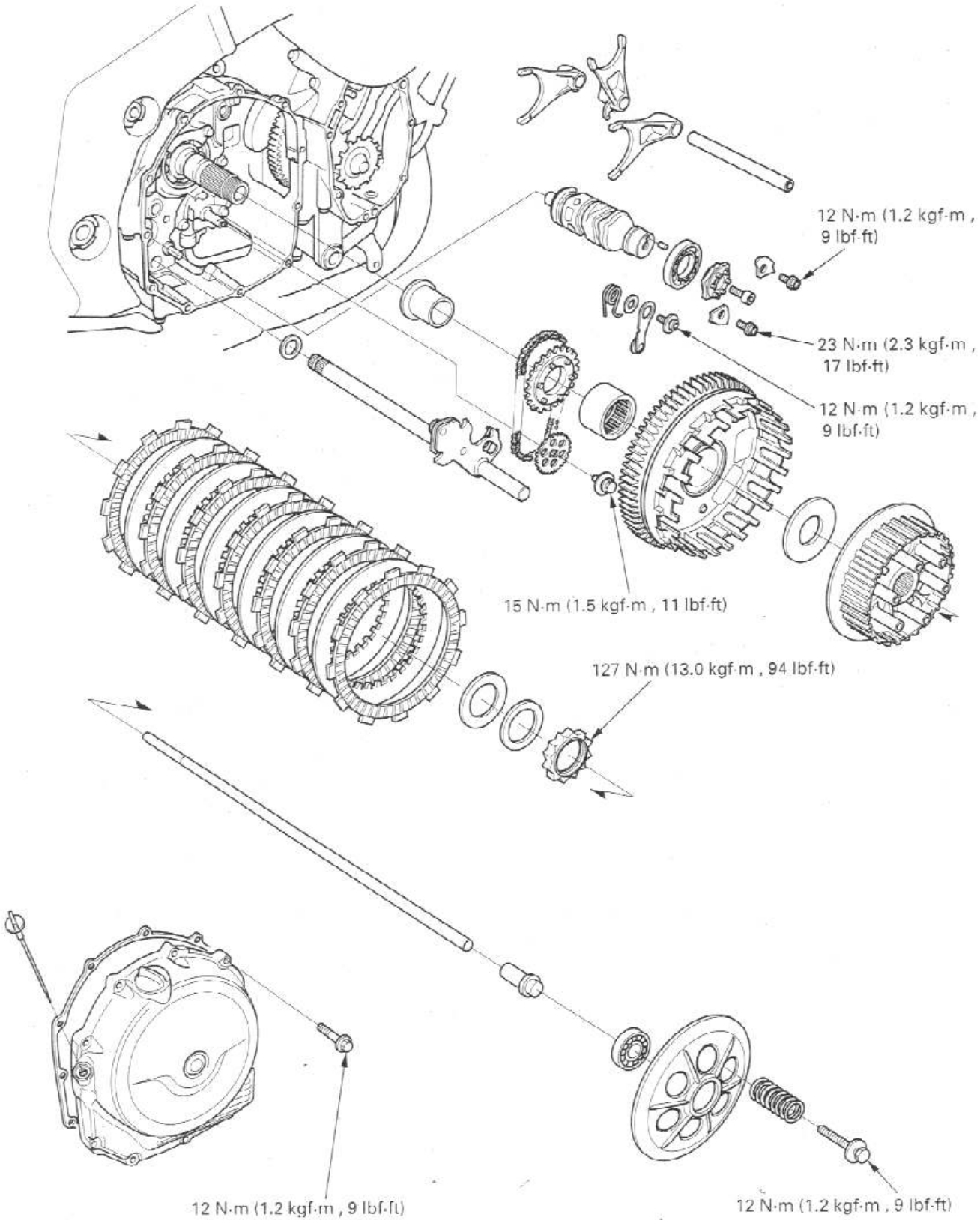
Remove the stopper tool.



Install a new sealing washer and tighten the sealing bolt securely.

Install the lower cowl (page 2-4).




12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m , 17 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)
127 N·m (13.0 kgf·m , 94 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

9. CLUTCH/GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

SERVICE INFORMATION	9-1	RIGHT CRANKCASE COVER REMOVAL	9-12
TROUBLESHOOTING	9-3	CLUTCH	9-13
CLUTCH FLUID REPLACEMENT/ AIR BLEEDING	9-4	GEARSHIFT LINKAGE	9-21
CLUTCH MASTER CYLINDER	9-6	RIGHT CRANKCASE COVER INSTALLATION	9-27
CLUTCH SLAVE CYLINDER	9-10		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- This section covers service of the clutch, gearshift linkage, shift drum and shift forks. All service can be done with the engine installed in the frame.
- Spilled brake fluid will severely damage instrument lenses and painted surfaces. It is also harmful to some rubber parts. Be careful whenever you remove the reservoir cap; make sure the front reservoir is horizontal first.
- Never allow contaminates (dirt, water, etc.) to get into an open reservoir.
- Once the hydraulic system has been opened, or if the clutch lever feels spongy, the system must be bled.
- Always use fresh DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container when servicing the system. Do not mix different types of fluid they may not be compatible.
- Transmission oil viscosity and level have an effect on clutch disengagement. When the clutch does not disengage or the motorcycle creeps with clutch disengaged, inspect the transmission oil level before servicing the clutch system.

9

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Recommended clutch fluid			DOT 4 brake fluid	———
Clutch master cylinder		Cylinder I.D.	12.700 – 12.743 (0.5000 – 0.5017)	12.76 (0.502)
		Piston O.D.	12.657 – 12.684 (0.4983 – 0.4994)	12.65 (0.498)
Clutch spring free length			57.4 (2.26)	56.2 (2.21)
Clutch disc thickness		A1	3.72 – 3.88 (0.146 – 0.153)	3.5 (0.14)
		A2	3.72 – 3.88 (0.146 – 0.153)	3.5 (0.14)
Clutch plate warpage			———	0.30 (0.012)
Clutch outer guide		I.D.	28.000 – 28.021 (1.1024 – 1.1032)	28.031 (1.1036)
		O.D.	34.975 – 34.991 (1.3770 – 1.3776)	34.965 (1.3766)
Mainshaft O.D. at clutch outer guide			27.980 – 27.993 (1.1016 – 1.1021)	27.970 (1.1012)
Shift fork, fork shaft	Fork	I.D.	12.000 – 12.021 (0.4724 – 0.4733)	12.03 (0.474)
		Claw thickness	5.93 – 6.00 (0.233 – 0.236)	5.9 (0.23)
	Fork shaft O.D.		11.957 – 11.968 (0.4707 – 0.4712)	11.95 (0.470)

TORQUE VALUES

Clutch master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Clutch master cylinder cap screw	1 N·m (0.15 kgf·m , 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Clutch lever pivot bolt	1 N·m (0.1 kgf·m , 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Clutch lever pivot nut	6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Clutch lever adjuster	4 N·m (0.4 kgf·m , 2.9 lbf·ft)	
Clutch switch screw	1 N·m (0.12 kgf·m , 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Clutch center lock nut	127 N·m (13.0 kgf·m , 94 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads. Stake the nut.
Clutch spring bolt/washer	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Clutch slave cylinder bleeder screw	9 N·m (0.9 kgf·m , 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Clutch slave cylinder mounting bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	
Right crankcase cover SH bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Right crankcase cover center bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Shift drum center socket bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m , 17 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Shift drum stopper pivot bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Gearshift return spring pin	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m , 17 lbf·ft)	
Gearshift drum bearing set plate flange bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Gearshift pedal bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	
Oil pump driven sprocket bolt	15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.

TOOLS

Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001
Clutch center holder	07724-0050002 Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.
Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 37 × 40 mm	07746-0010200
Attachment, 42 × 47 mm	07746-0010300
Pilot, 35 mm	07746-0040800

TROUBLESHOOTING

Clutch lever soft or spongy
- Air in hydraulic system
- Low fluid level
- Hydraulic system leaking

Clutch lever too hard to pull in
- Sticking master cylinder piston
- Sticking slave cylinder piston
- Clogged hydraulic system
- Damaged clutch lifter mechanism
- Faulty clutch lifter bearing
- Clutch lifter piece installed improperly

Clutch slips when accelerating
- Hydraulic system sticking
- Worn clutch disc
- Weak clutch springs
- Transmission oil mixed with molybdenum or graphite additive

Clutch will not disengage or motorcycle creeps with clutch disengaged
- Air in hydraulic system
- Low fluid level
- Hydraulic system leaking or clogged
- Clutch plate warped
- Loose clutch lock nut
- Oil level too high
- Improper oil viscosity
- Damaged clutch lifter mechanism
- Clutch lifter piece installed improperly

Hard to shift
- Improper clutch operation
- Improper oil viscosity
- Bent shift fork
- Bent shift fork shaft
- Bent fork claw
- Damaged shift drum cam groove
- Loose stopper plate bolt
- Damaged stopper plate and pin
- Damaged gearshift spindle

Transmission jumps out of gear
- Worn shift drum stopper arm
- Weak or broken shift arm return spring
- Loose stopper plate bolt
- Bent shift fork shaft
- Damaged shift drum cam groove
- Damaged or bent shift forks
- Worn gear engagement dogs or slots

Gearshift pedal will not return
- Weak or broken gearshift spindle return spring
- Bent gearshift spindle

CLUTCH FLUID REPLACEMENT/AIR BLEEDING

CAUTION:

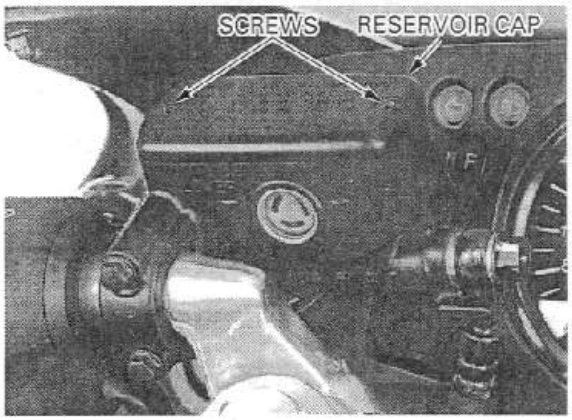
- ***Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.***
- ***Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.***

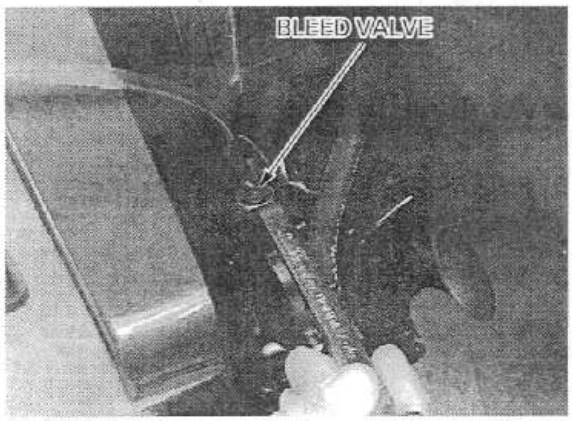
CLUTCH FLUID DRAINING

Support the motorcycle on its center stand.
Turn the handlebar to the right until the reservoir is parallel to the ground, before removing the reservoir cap.

Remove the screws, reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.

Connect a bleed hose to the clutch slave cylinder bleed valve.
Loosen the bleed valve and pump the brake bleeder.
Stop pumping the bleeder when no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.





CLUTCH FLUID FILLING/AIR BLEEDING

Fill the reservoir with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.

CAUTION:

Do not mix different types of fluid. They are not compatible.

Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the bleed valve.
Pump the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve, adding fluid when the fluid level in the master cylinder reservoir is low.

NOTE:

- Check the fluid level often while bleeding the brakes to prevent air from being pumped into the system.
- When using a brake bleeding tool, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.



If air is entering the bleeder from around the bleed valve threads, seal the threads with teflon tape.

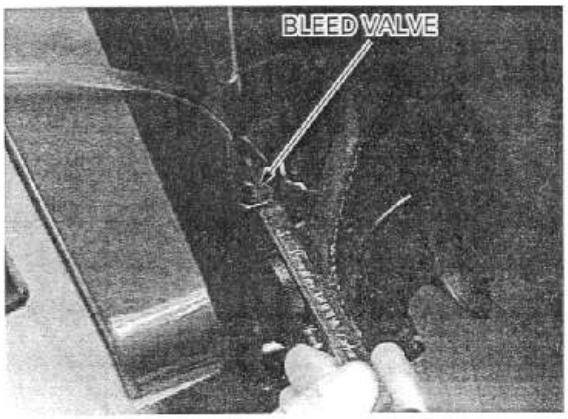
Repeat the above step procedures until air bubbles do not appear in the plastic hose.

Close the bleed valve.
Operate the clutch lever and check clutch operation. If it still feels spongy, bleed the system again.



If a brake bleeder is not available, use the following procedure:
Connect a transparent bleed hose to the bleed valve and place the outer end of the hose in a container.
Loosen the bleed valve 1/4 turn and pump the clutch lever until the fluid flows out from the bleed valve.

1. Pump the brake lever several times, then squeeze the brake lever all the way and loosen the bleed valve 1/4 turn. Wait several seconds and close the bleed valve.



NOTE:

Do not release the clutch lever until the bleed valve has been closed.

2. Release the clutch lever slowly until the bleed valve has been closed.
3. Repeat the steps 1 - 2 until there are no air bubbles in the bleed hose.

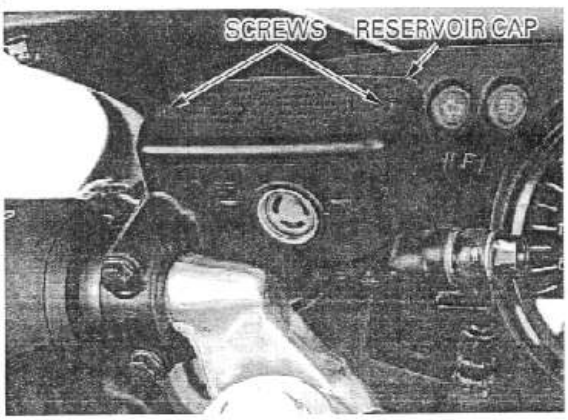
After bleeding air completely and tighten the bleed valves to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)

Fill the reservoir to the casting ledge with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.
Install the diaphragm, set plate and reservoir cap.
Tighten the reservoir cap screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.15 kgf·m , 1.1 lbf·ft)

Check the clutch operation (page 3-30).



CLUTCH MASTER CYLINDER

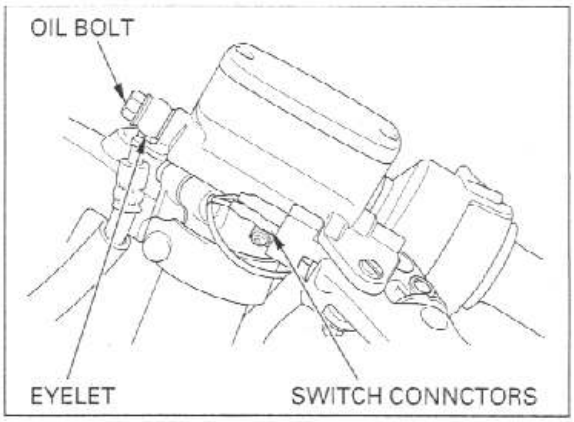
REMOVAL

Drain the clutch hydraulic system (page 9-4).

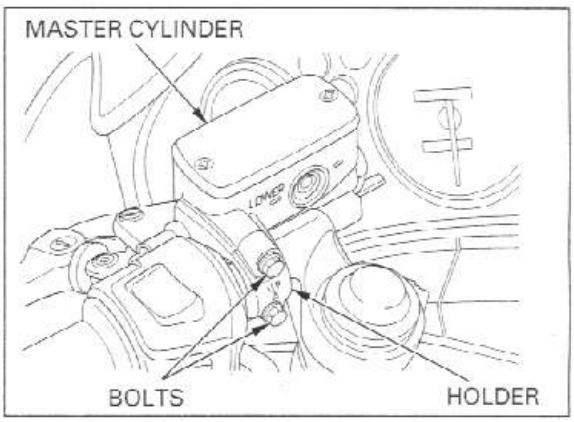
Disconnect the clutch switch wire connectors.
Remove the clutch hose oil bolt, sealing washers and clutch hose eyelet.

CAUTION:

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.



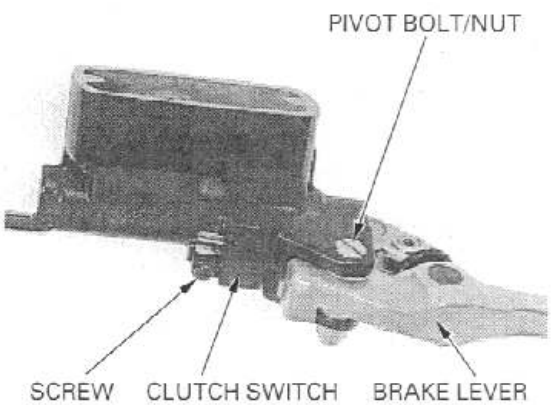
Remove the bolts from the master cylinder holder and remove the master cylinder assembly.



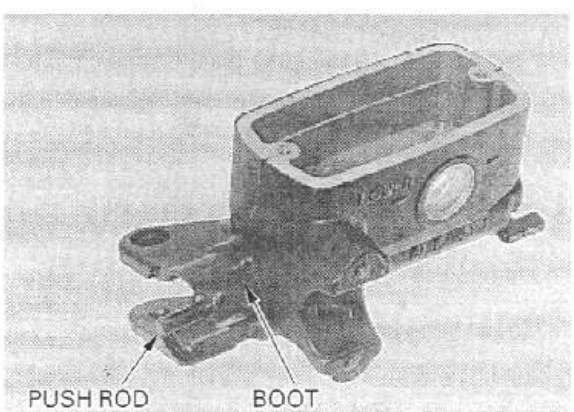
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the pivot bolt/nut and clutch lever assembly.

Remove the screw and clutch switch.

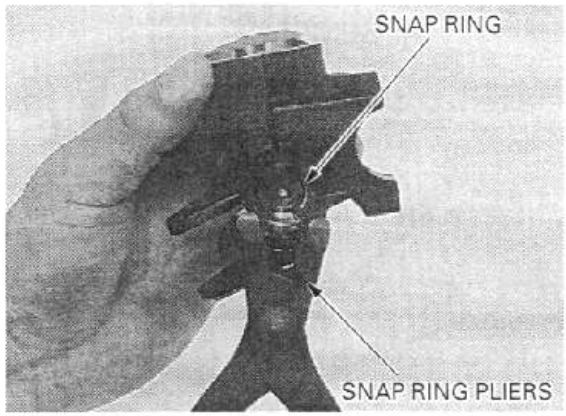


Remove the boot and push rod.



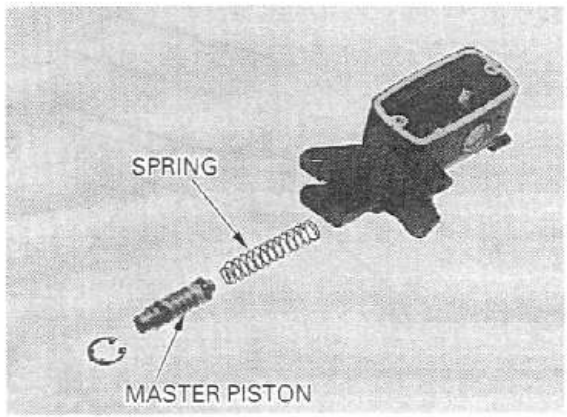
Remove the snap ring from the master cylinder body using the special tool as shown.

TOOL:
Snap ring pliers 07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001



Remove the master piston and spring.

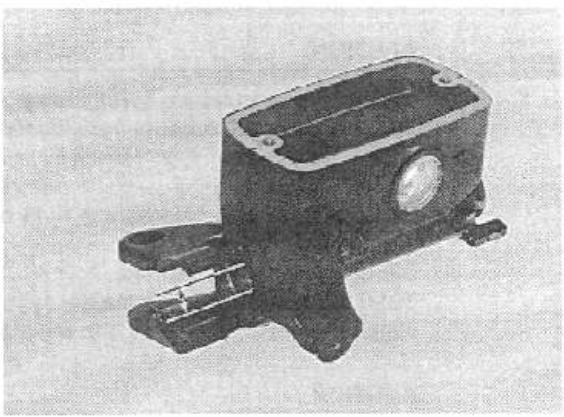
Clean the inside of the cylinder and reservoir with brake fluid.



INSPECTION

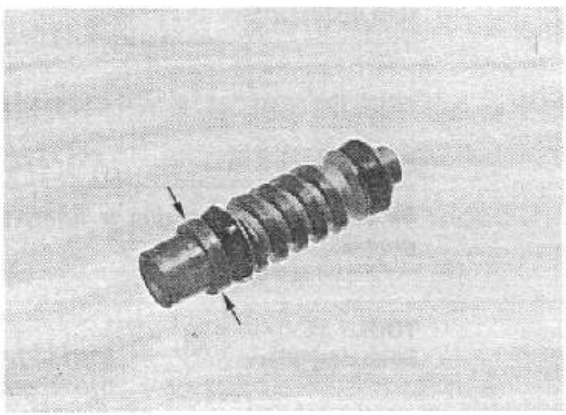
Check the piston boot, primary cup and secondary cup for fatigue or damage.
Check the master cylinder and piston for abnormal scratches.
Measure the master cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 12.76 mm (0.502 in)

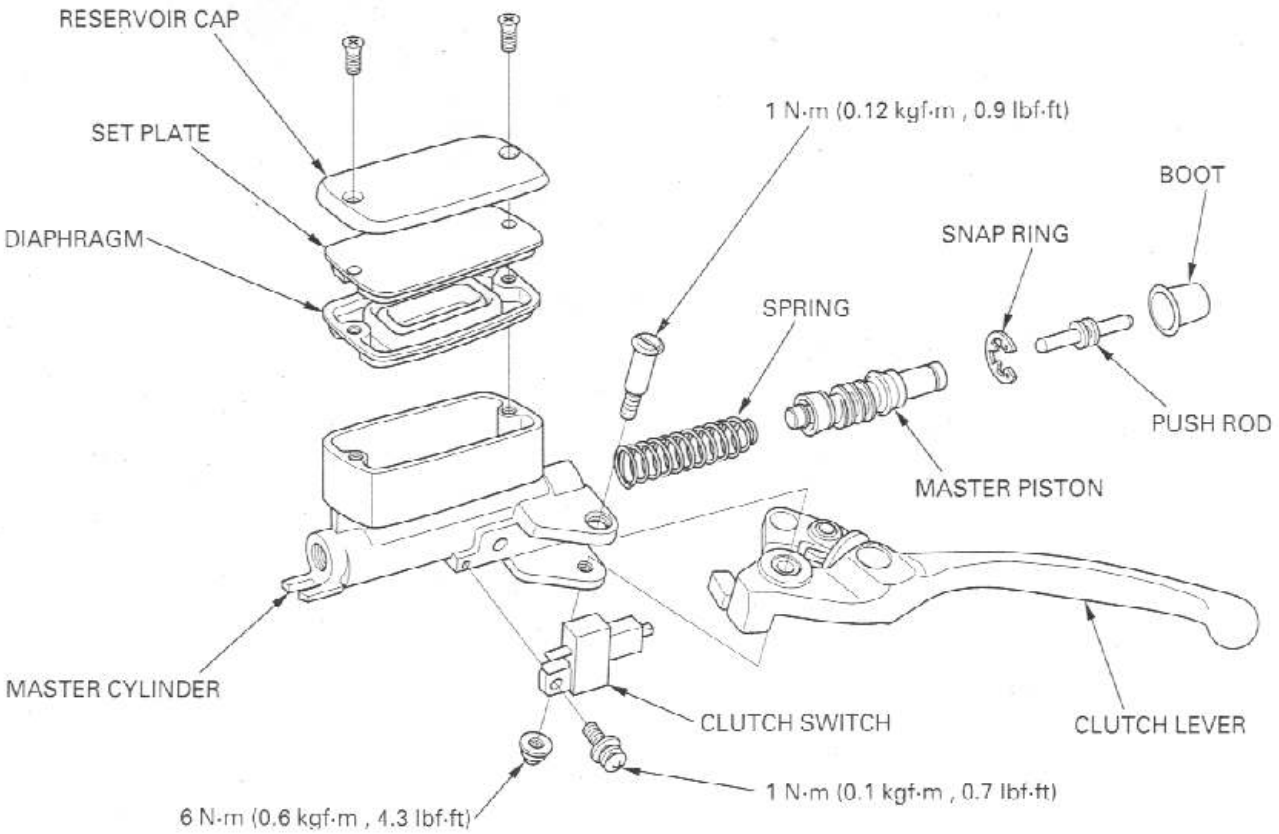


Measure the master cylinder piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 12.65 mm (0.498 in)



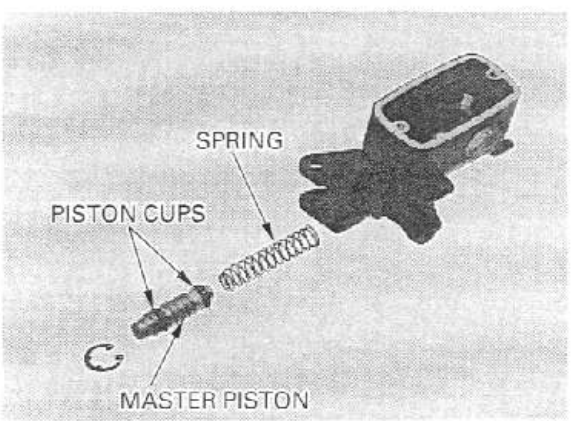
ASSEMBLY



CAUTION:

Keep the piston, cups, spring, snap ring and boot as a set; do not substitute individual parts.

Coat all parts with clean brake fluid before assembly.
Dip the piston in brake fluid.
Install the spring onto the master cylinder.
Install the piston assembly into the master cylinder.



CAUTION:

When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out.

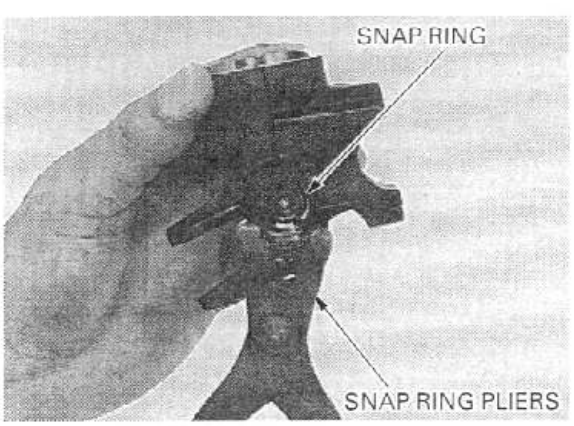
Install the snap ring using the special tool.

CAUTION:

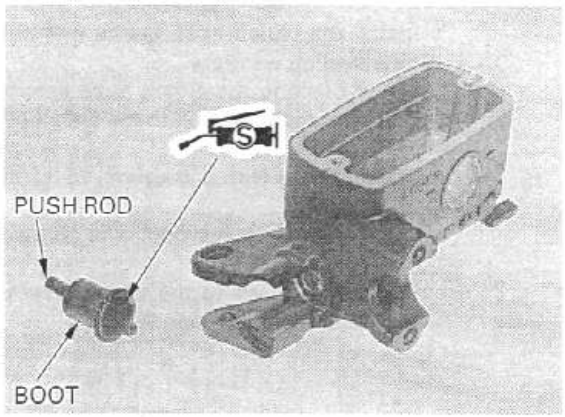
Be certain the snap ring is firmly seated in the groove.

TOOL:

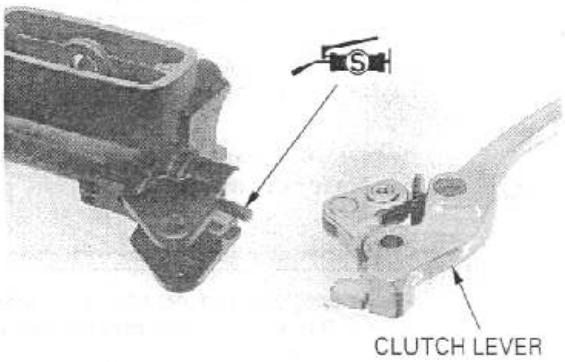
Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001 or 07914 3230001



Apply silicone grease to the boot inside and tip of the push rod.
Install the push rod and boot.



Apply silicone grease to the tip of the push rod, then install the clutch lever assembly.



Install and tighten the pivot bolt to the specified torque.

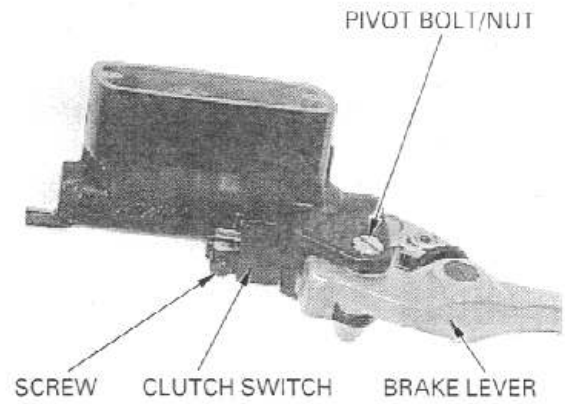
TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.1 kgf·m , 0.7 lbf·ft)

Hold the pivot bolt and tighten the pivot nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)

Install the clutch switch and tighten the screw to the specified torque.

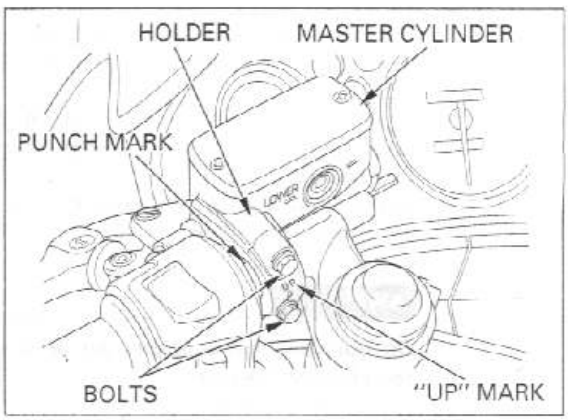
TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.12 kgf·m , 0.9 lbf·ft)



Place the master cylinder assembly on the handlebar.
Align the end of the master cylinder with the punch mark on the handlebar.

Install the master cylinder holder with the "UP" mark facing up.
Tighten the upper bolt first, then the lower bolt.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

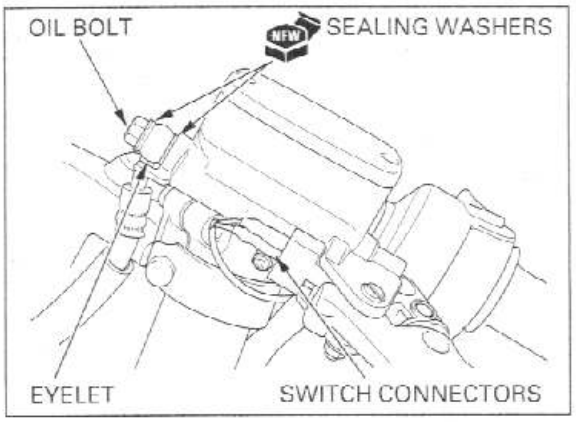


Install the clutch hose eyelet with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
While pushing the clutch hose against the stopper and tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

Connect the clutch switch wire connectors.

Fill the reservoir to the upper level and bleed the hydraulic system (page 9-4).



CLUTCH SLAVE CYLINDER

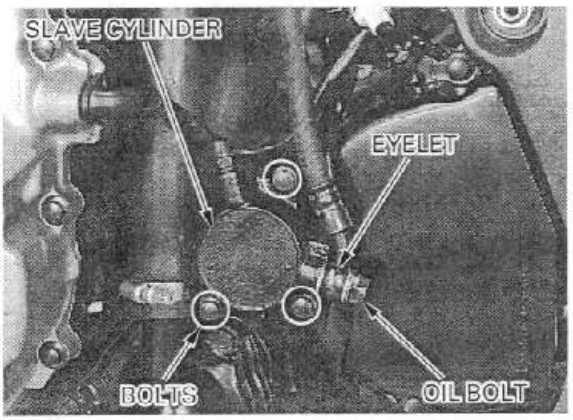
REMOVAL

Drain the clutch hydraulic system (page 9-4).

Remove the brake hose oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet.

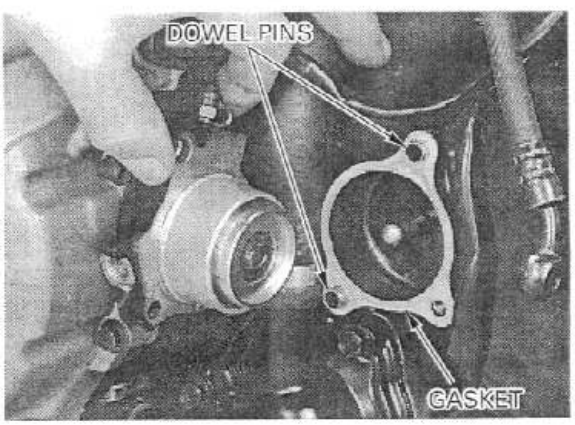
CAUTION:

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.



Remove the bolts and clutch slave cylinder assembly.

Remove the gasket and dowel pins.

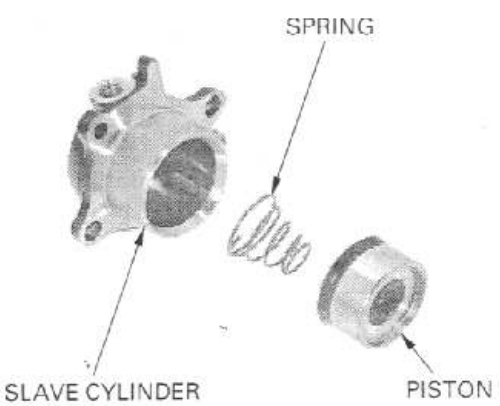


DISASSEMBLY

Remove the slave cylinder piston and spring.
If the piston is hard to remove, remove the following:
Place a shop towel over the piston to cushion the piston when it is expelled, and position the cylinder with the piston down.
Apply small squirts of air pressure to the fluid inlet to remove the pistons.

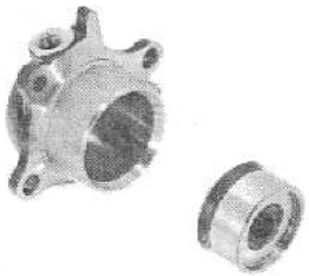
⚠WARNING

Do not use high pressure air or bring the nozzle too close to the inlet.



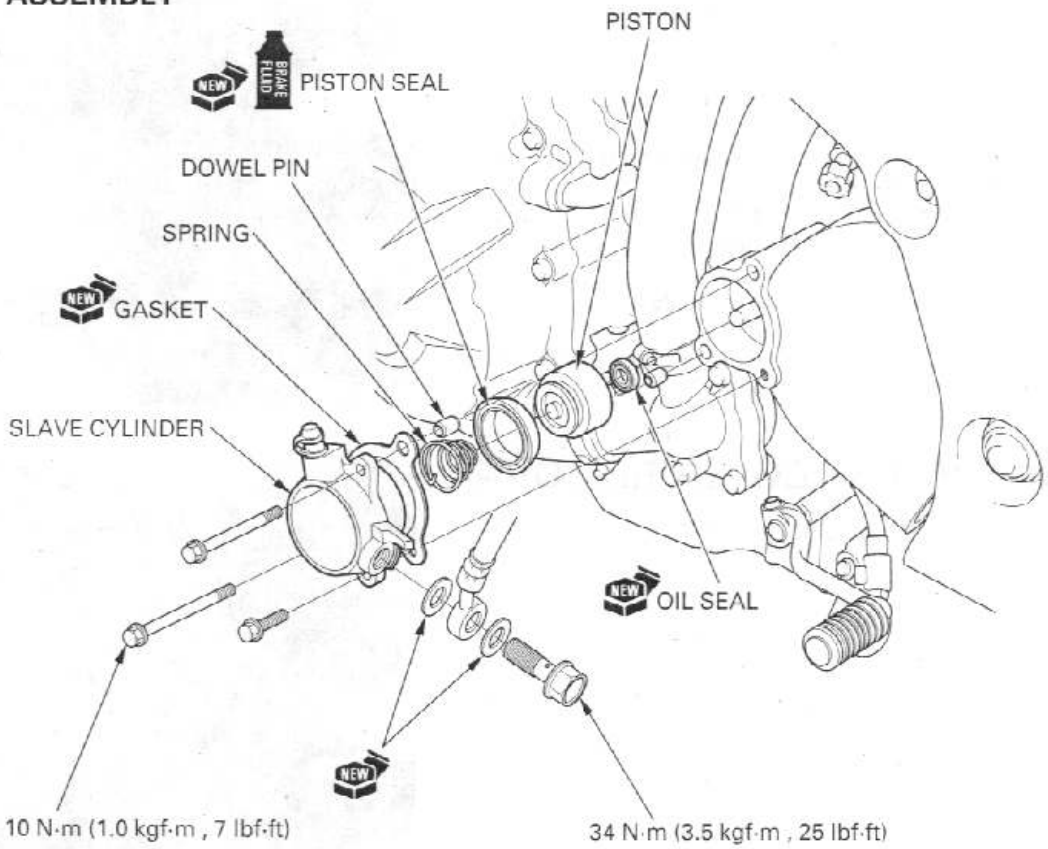
INSPECTION

Check the piston spring for weakness or damage.
Inspect the oil and piston seals for damage or deterioration.
Replace the oil seal and piston seal if necessary.
Clean the seal grooves with clean brake fluid.

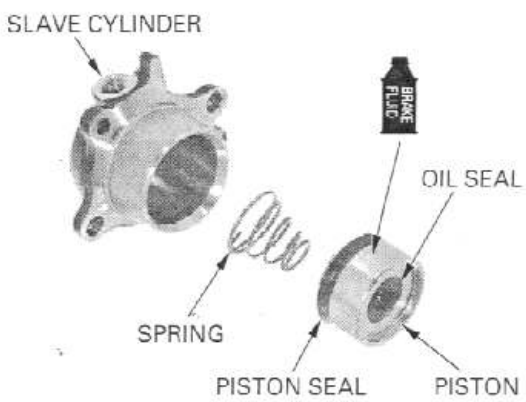


Check the slave cylinder for scoring or other damage.
Check the slave cylinder piston for scratches, scoring or other damage.

ASSEMBLY

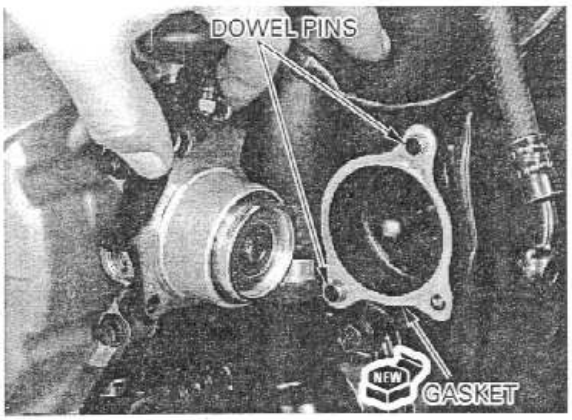


Install the new piston seal with its groove side facing to the slave cylinder.
Install the new oil seal with its groove side facing to the slave cylinder piston.
Install the spring into the boss of the piston.
Lubrication the piston and piston seal with brake fluid.
Install the spring and piston into the slave cylinder.



INSTALLATION

Install the dowel pins and new gasket.
Apply silicone grease to the tip of the push rod tip.
Install the slave cylinder onto the drive sprocket cover.



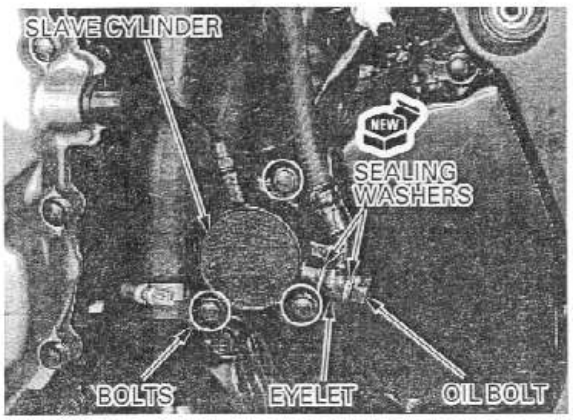
Install and tighten the SH bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)

Install the clutch hose eyelet with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
While pushing the clutch hose against the stopper and tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

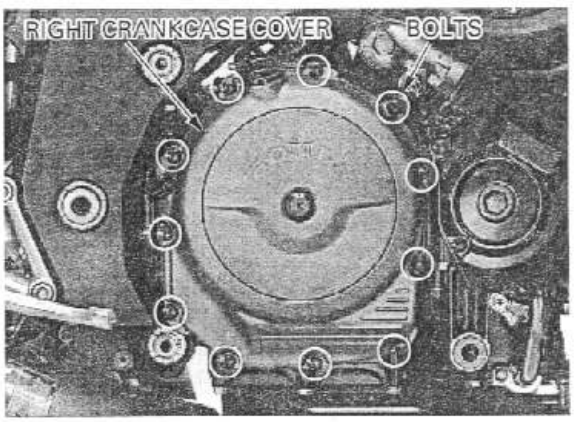
Fill the reservoir to the upper level and bleed the hydraulic system (page 9-4).



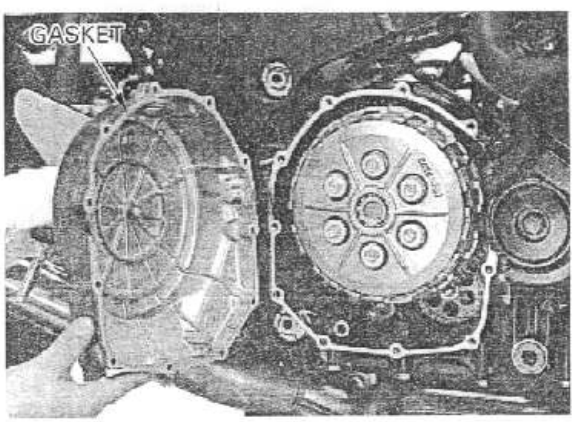
RIGHT CRANKCASE COVER REMOVAL

Drain the engine oil (page 3-18).

Remove the right crankcase cover SH bolts and right crankcase cover.



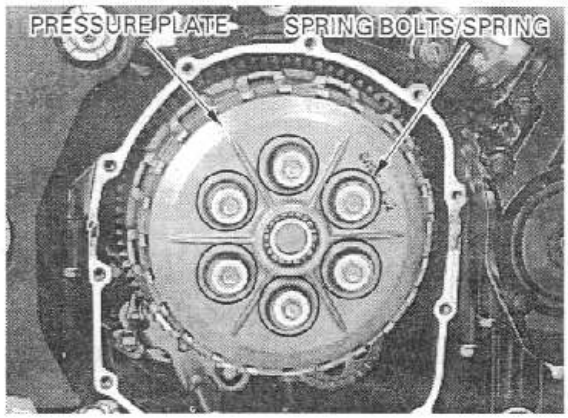
Remove the gasket.



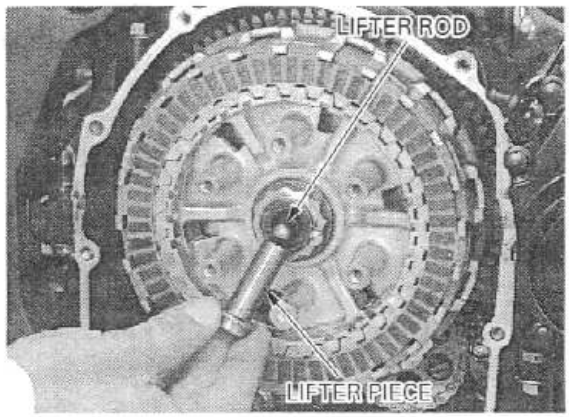
CLUTCH

REMOVAL

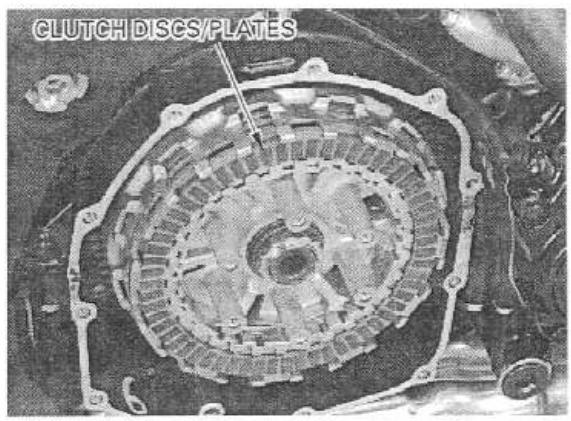
Remove the clutch spring bolts, springs and pressure plate.



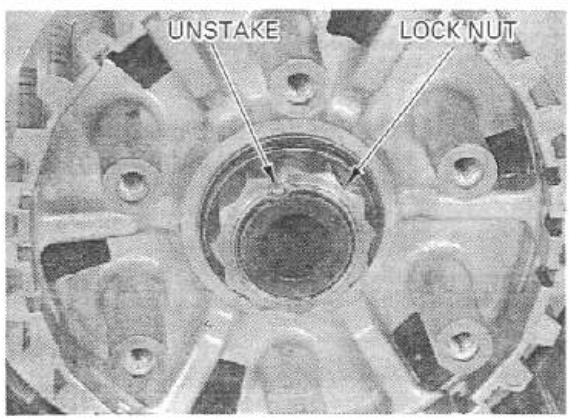
Remove the clutch lifter piece and lifter rod.



Remove the following:
- Seven clutch discs
- Six clutch plates



Unstake the clutch center lock nut.

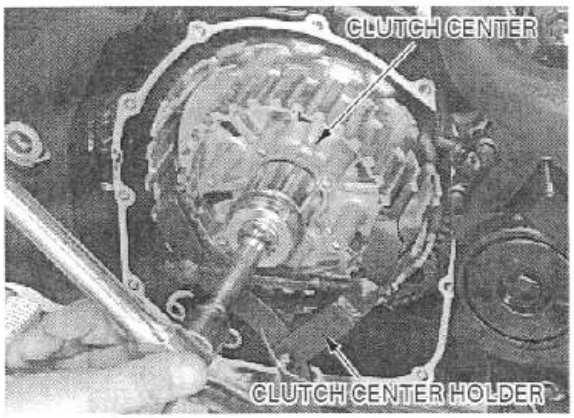


Hold the clutch center with the clutch center holder, then remove the lock nut.

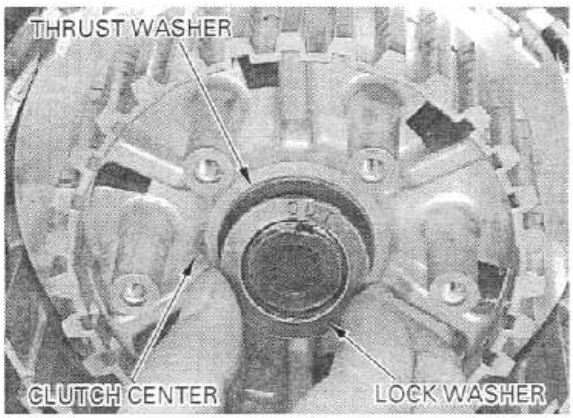
TOOL:

Clutch center holder	07724-0050002 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)

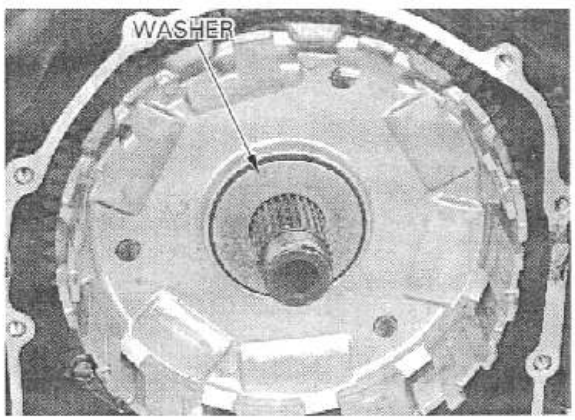
Discard the lock nut.



Remove the lock washer, thrust washer and clutch center.

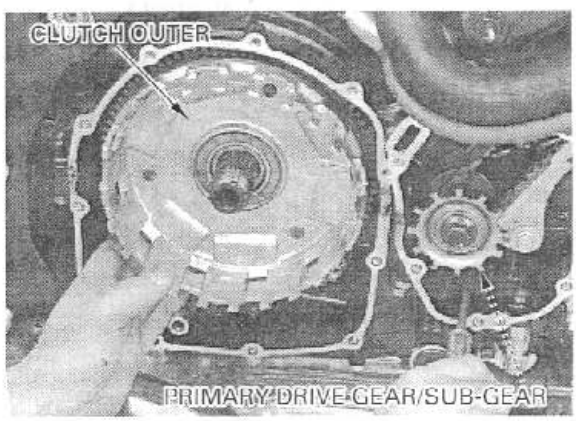


Remove the washer.



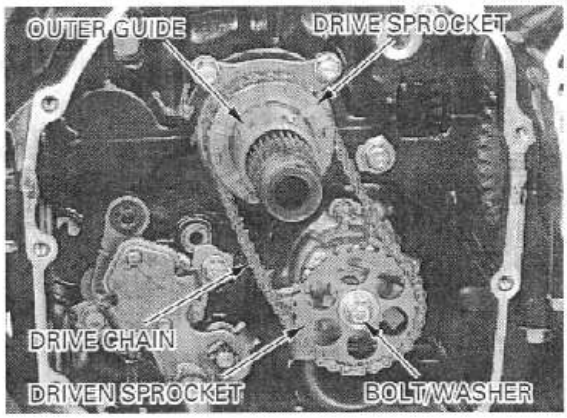
Remove the ignition pulse generator rotor cover (page 17-8).

Align the primary drive gear and sub gear teeth with a screwdriver as shown.
Pull out the clutch outer.



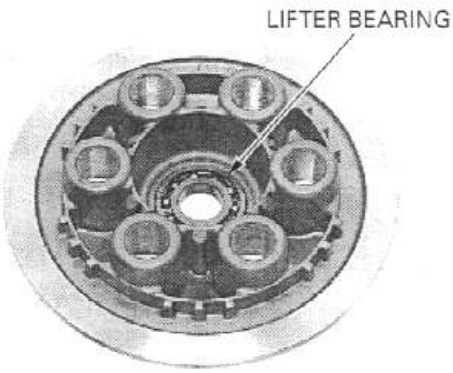
Remove the oil pump driven sprocket bolt/washer. Remove the oil pump drive/driven sprocket and drive chain as an assembly.

Remove the clutch outer guide.



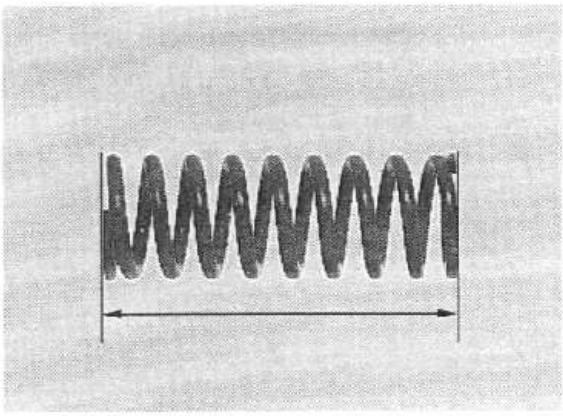
INSPECTION

Clutch lifter bearing
Turn the inner race of the lifter bearing with your finger.
The bearing should turn smoothly and freely without excessive play.
If necessary replace the bearing.

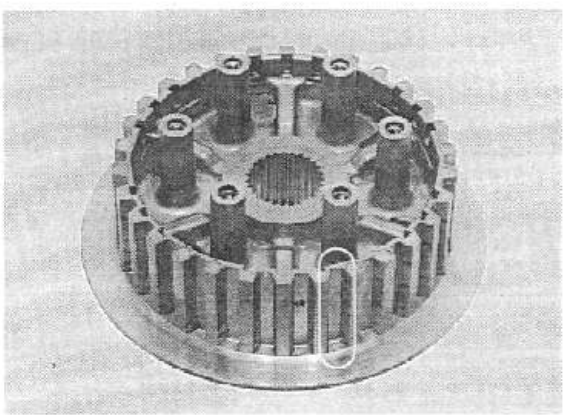


Clutch spring
Measure the clutch spring free length.

SERVICE LIMIT: 56.2 mm (2.21 in)



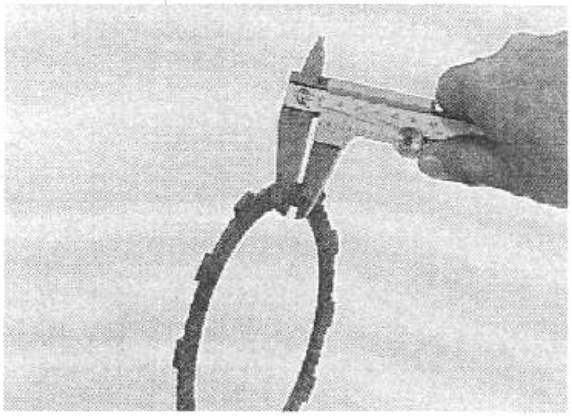
Clutch center
Check the grooves of the clutch center for damage of wear caused by the clutch plates.
Replace if necessary.



Clutch disc
Replace the clutch discs if they show signs of scoring or discoloration.

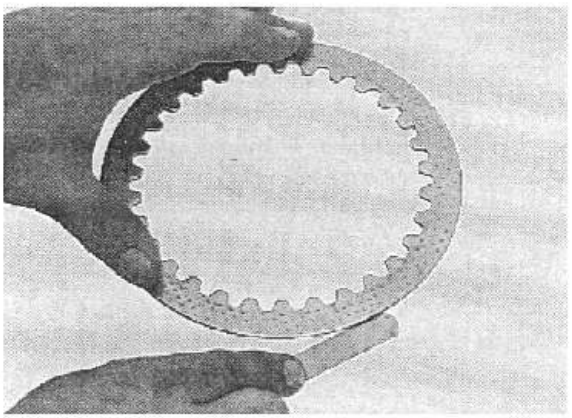
Measure the disc thickness of each disc.

SERVICE LIMIT: 3.5 mm (0.14 in)

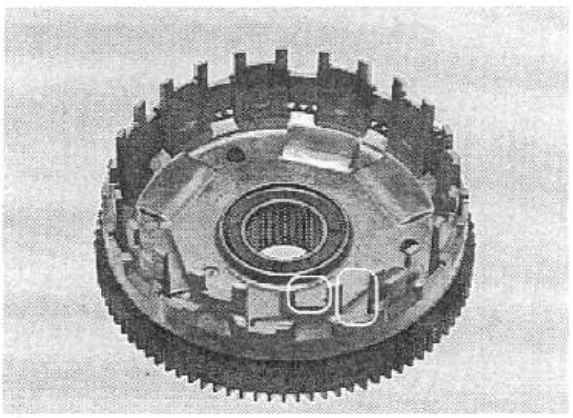


Clutch plate
Check each disc plate for warpage on a surface plate using a feeler gauge.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)

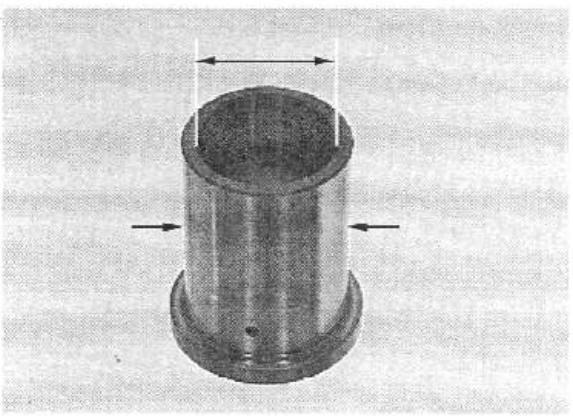


Clutch outer/clutch outer guide
Check the slots of the clutch outer for damage or wear caused by the clutch discs.
Replace if necessary.



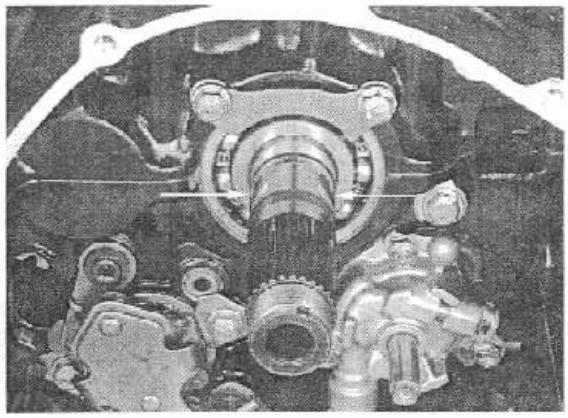
Measure the O.D. and I.D. of the clutch outer guide.

SERVICE LIMITS:
O.D.: 34.965 mm (1.3766 in)
I.D.: 28.031 mm (1.1036 in)

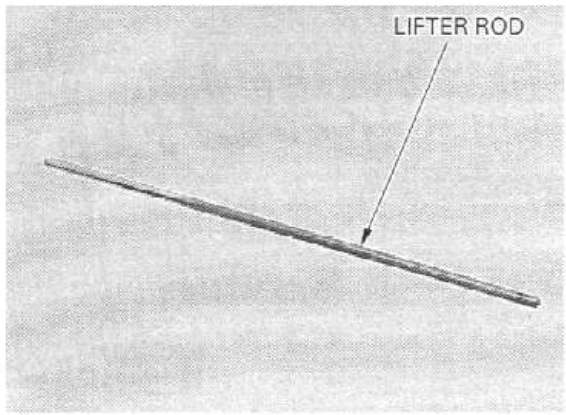


Mainshaft
Measure the mainshaft O.D. at clutch outer guide sliding surface.

SERVICE LIMIT: 27.970 mm (1.1012 in)



Clutch lifter rod
Check the clutch lifter rod for wear and trueness.

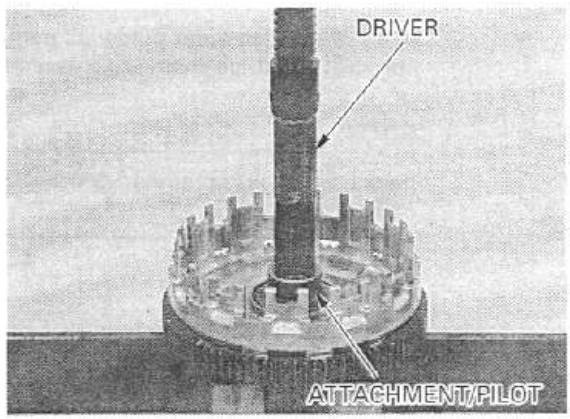


CLUTCH OUTER NEEDLE BEARING REPLACEMENT

Press the needle bearing out of the clutch outer using the special tools.

TOOLS:

Driver	07749 0010000
Attachment, 37 × 40 mm	07746-0010200
Pilot, 35 mm	07746-0040800



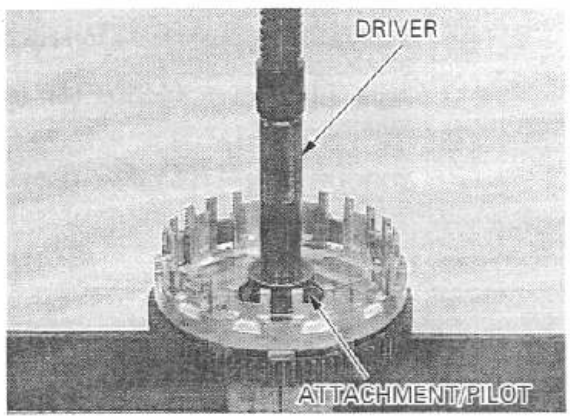
Press a new needle bearing into the clutch outer so that the casing of the needle bearing is flush with the clutch outer surface as shown.

NOTE:

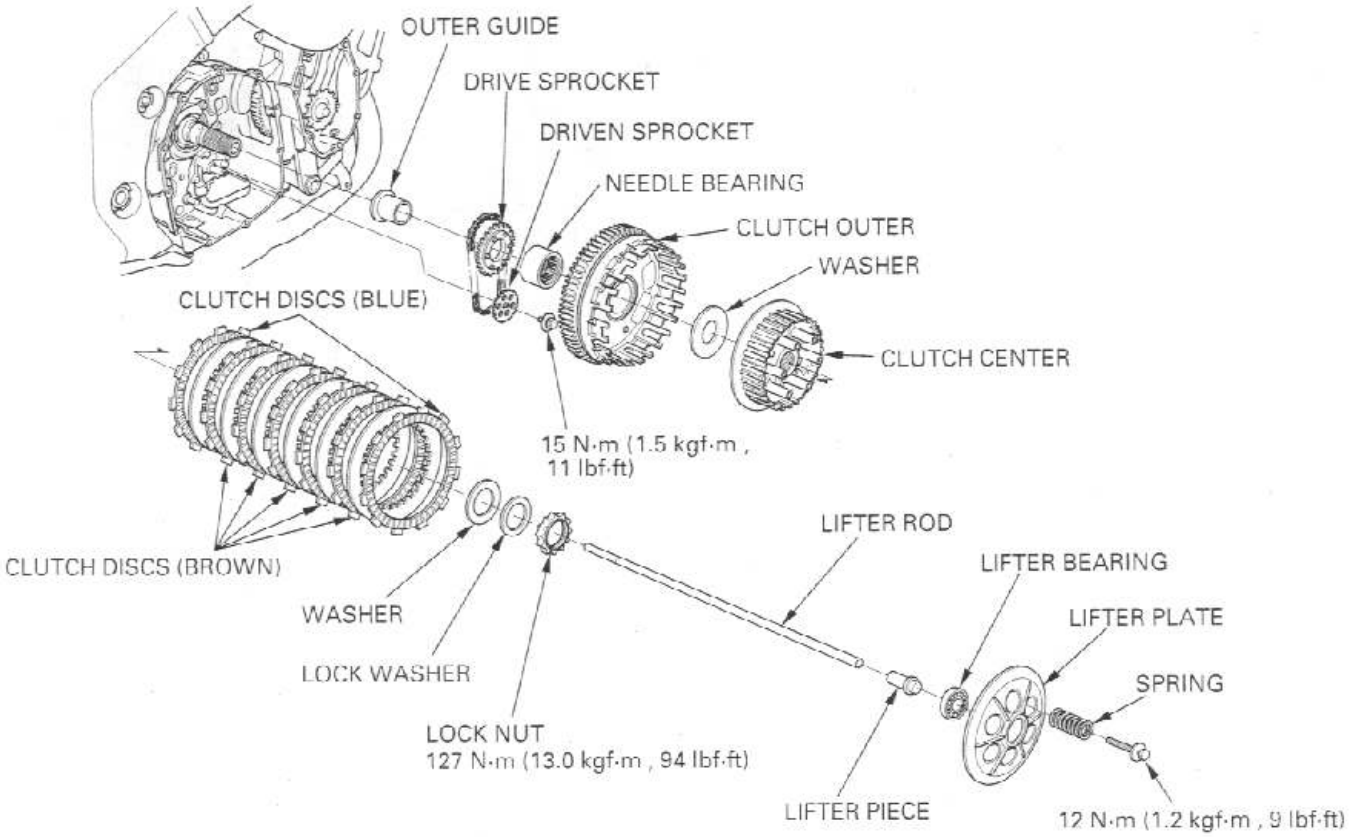
Press the needle bearing into the clutch outer with the marked side facing up.

TOOLS:

Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 42 × 47 mm	07746-0010300
Pilot, 35 mm	07746-0040800



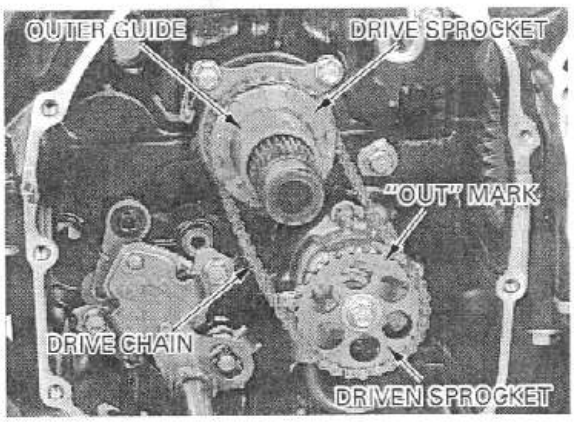
INSTALLATION



Install the clutch outer guide, oil pump drive/driven sprocket and drive chain as an assembly.

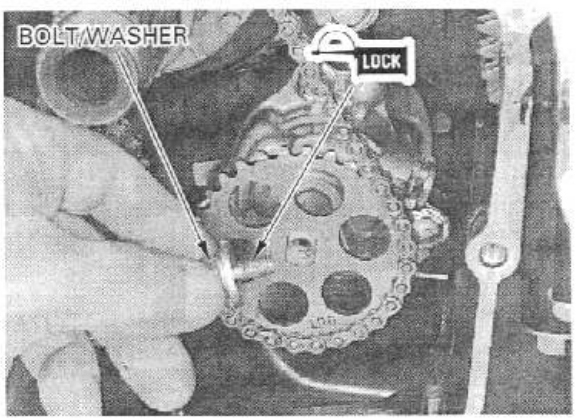
NOTE:

Install the oil pump driven sprocket with its "OUT" mark facing out.



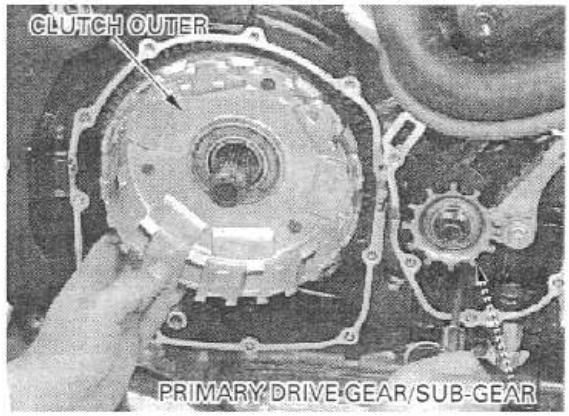
Apply a locking agent to the threads of the oil pump driven sprocket bolt.
Tighten the driven sprocket bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)

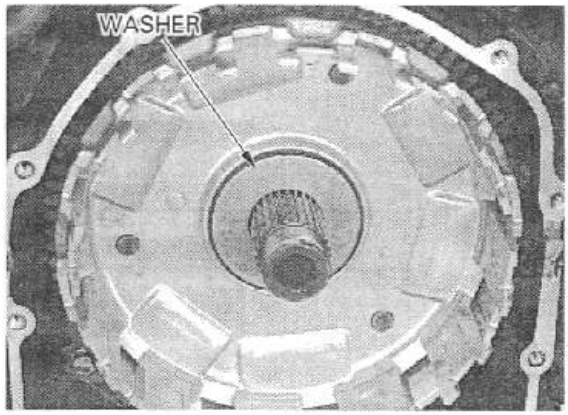


Align the primary drive gear sub-gear teeth with a screwdriver as shown.

Install the clutch outer.

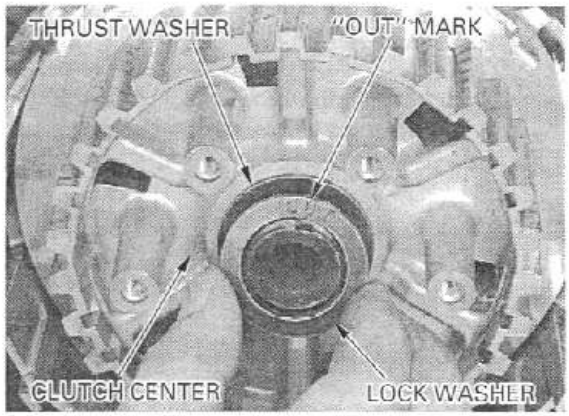


Install the washer onto the clutch outer.



Install the clutch center.

Install the thrust washer.
Install the lock washer with its "OUTSIDE" mark facing out.



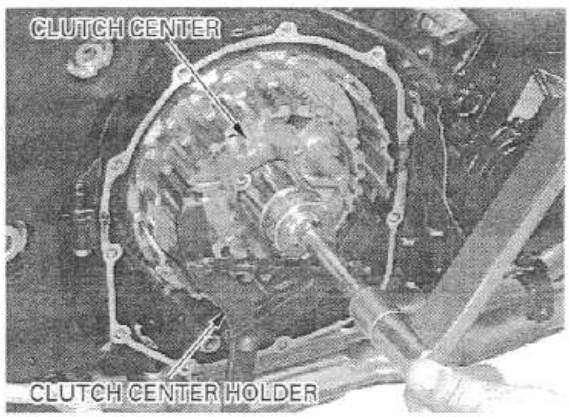
Install the new lock nut.

Hold the clutch center with the clutch center holder, then tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

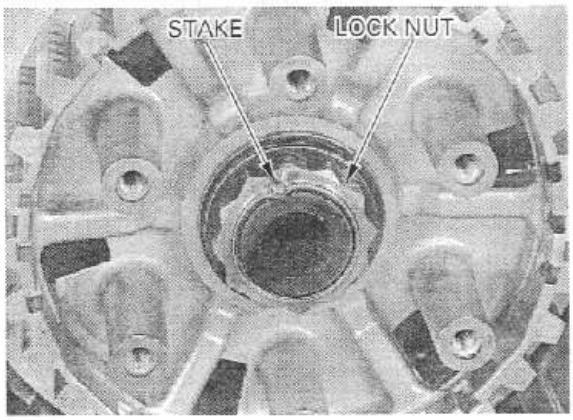
TOOL:

Clutch center holder	07724-0050002 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)

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



Stake lock nut into the mainshaft groove with a punch.

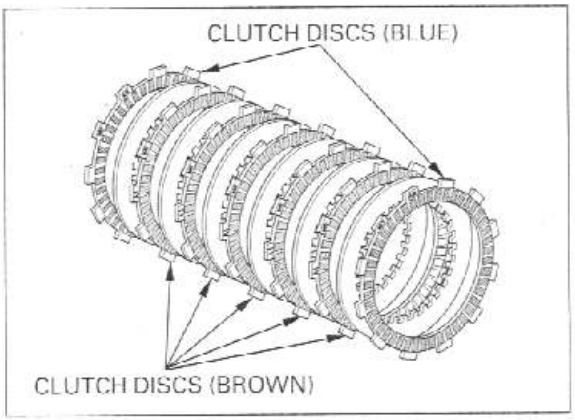


Coat the clutch discs and plates with clean engine oil.

Stack the clutch discs and plates alternately.

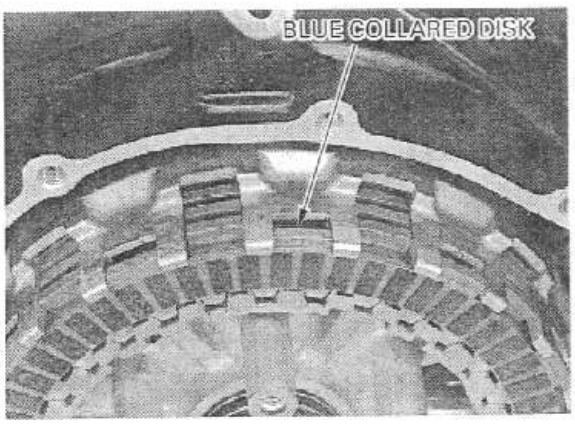
NOTE:

Install the discs colored "Blue" on both ends.



NOTE:

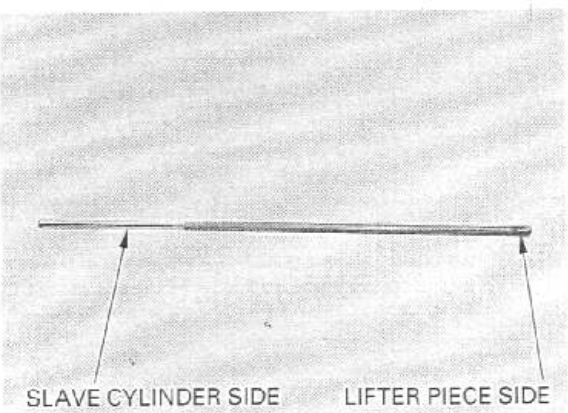
Install the outer clutch disc colored "Blue" in the shallow slot on the clutch outer.



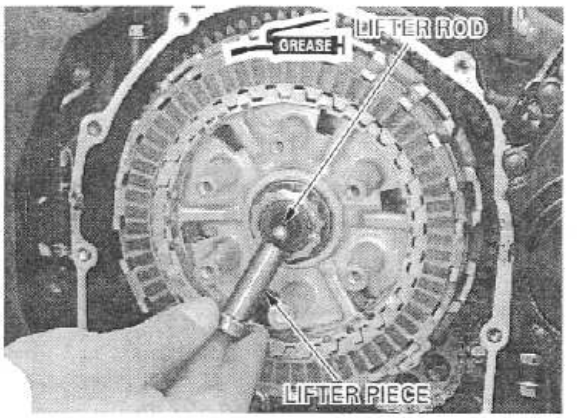
Install the clutch lifter rod into the mainshaft.

NOTE:

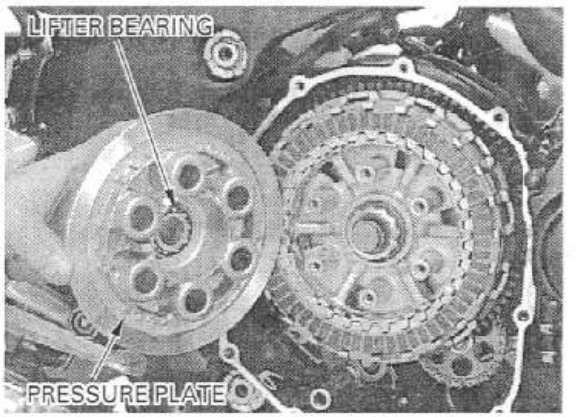
Note the installation direction of the clutch lifter rod.



Apply grease to the tip of the lifter rod and install clutch lifter piece into the mainshaft.



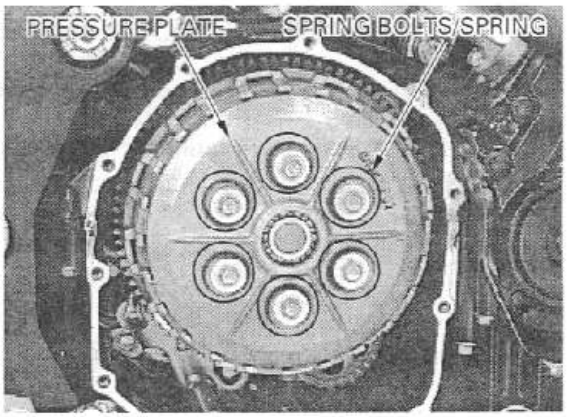
Install the lifter bearing into the pressure plate.
Install the pressure plate.



Install the clutch springs and spring bolts.
Tighten the bolts in a crisscross pattern in 2–3 steps to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Install the right crankcase cover (page 9-27).

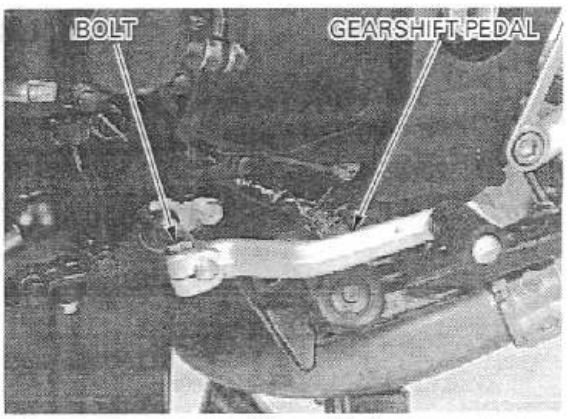


GEARSHIFT LINKAGE

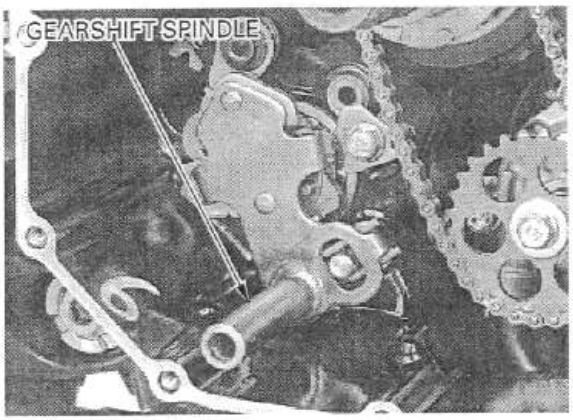
GEARSHIFT LINKAGE REMOVAL

Remove the following:
– Right crankcase cover (page 9-12)
– Clutch assembly (page 9-13)

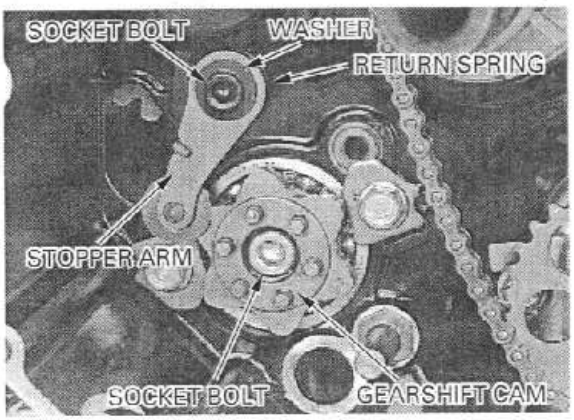
Remove the bolt and gearshift pedal.



Pull the gearshift spindle assembly and thrust washer out of the crankcase.

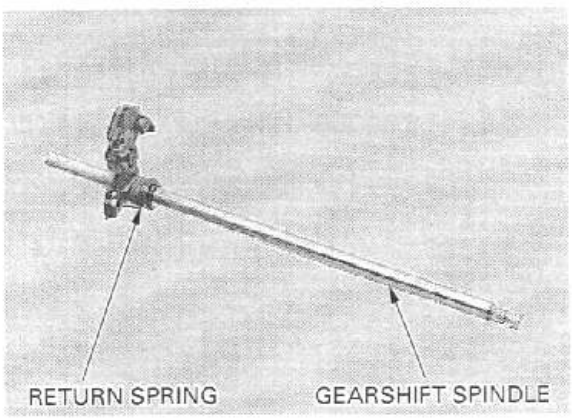


Remove the following:
- Stopper arm bolt
- Stopper arm
- Return spring
- Washer
- Dowel pins
- Socket bolt
- Gearshift cam



GEARSHIFT LINKAGE INSPECTION

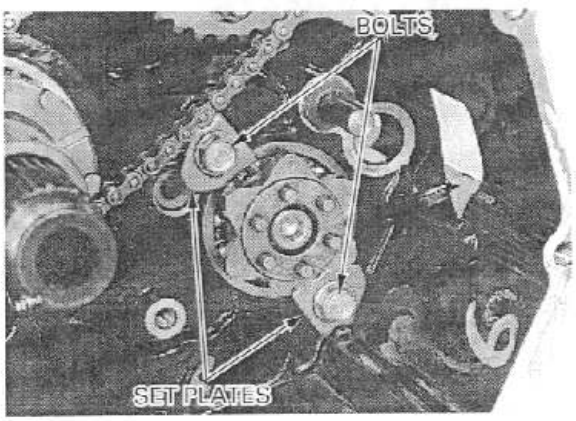
Check the gearshift spindle for wear, damage or bending
Check the return spring for fatigue or damage.



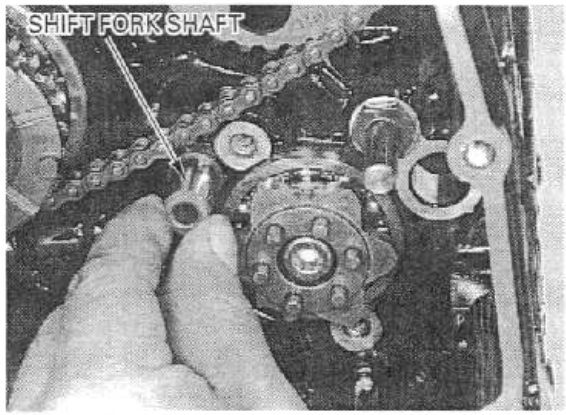
SHIFT DRUM/SHIFT FORK REMOVAL

Remove the following:
Gearshift linkage (page 9-21)
- Oil pan (page 4-4)

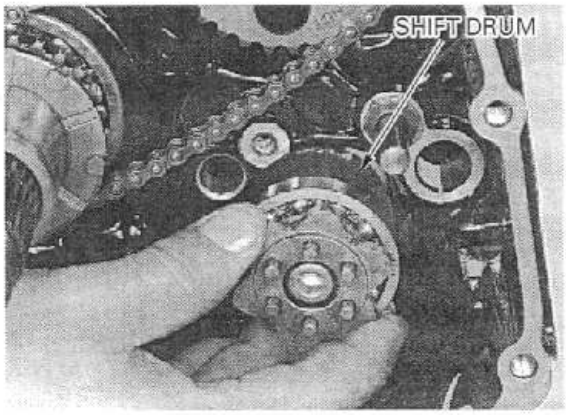
Remove the bolts and shift drum bearing set plates.



Remove the shift fork shaft and shift forks.



Remove the shift drum bearing and shift drum.



SHIFT DRUM/SHIFT FORK INSPECTION

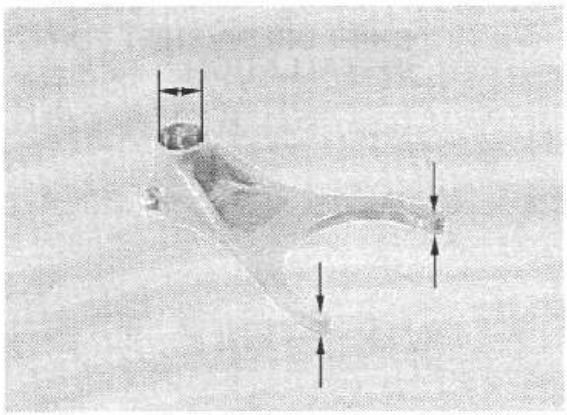
Check the shift fork and fork shaft for wear or damage.

Measure the I.D. of the shift fork.

SERVICE LIMIT: 12.03 mm (0.474 in)

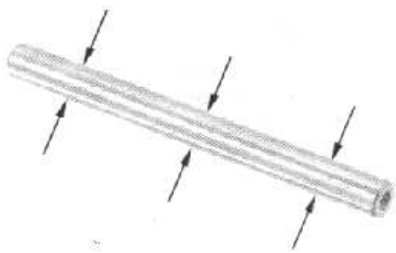
Measure the shift fork claw thickness.

SERVICE LIMIT: 5.9 mm (0.23 in)

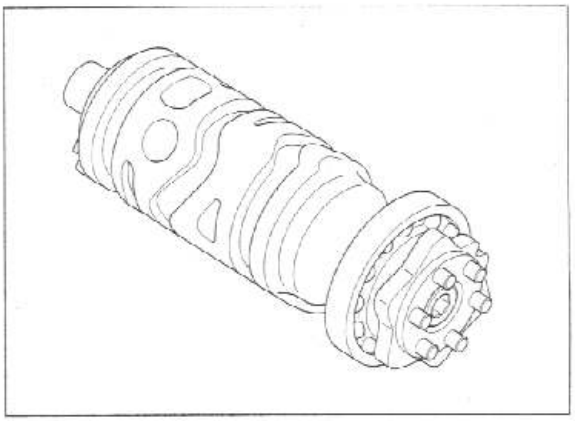


Measure the O.D. of the shift fork shaft.

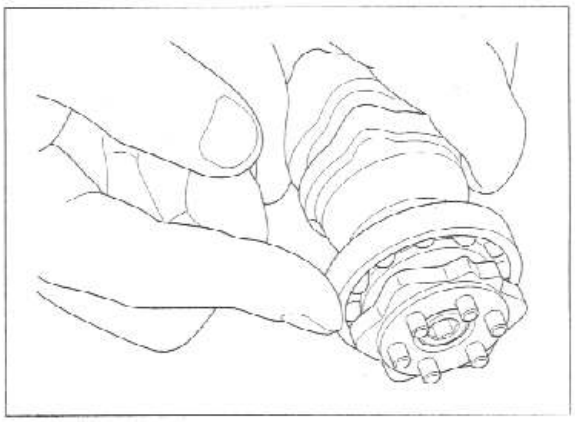
SERVICE LIMIT: 11.95 mm (0.470 in)



Inspect the shift drum grooves for wear or damage.

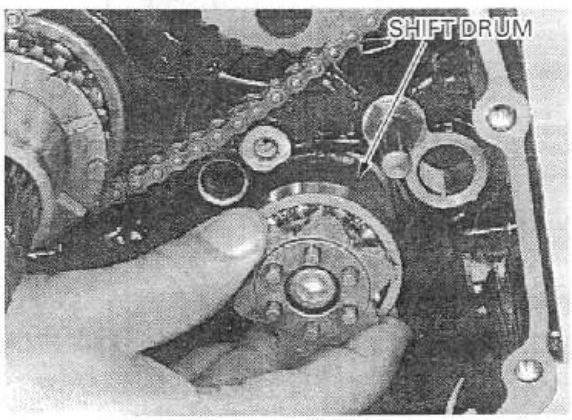


Turn the inner race of the shift drum bearing with your finger.
The bearing should turn smoothly and freely without excessive play.
If necessary replace the bearing.



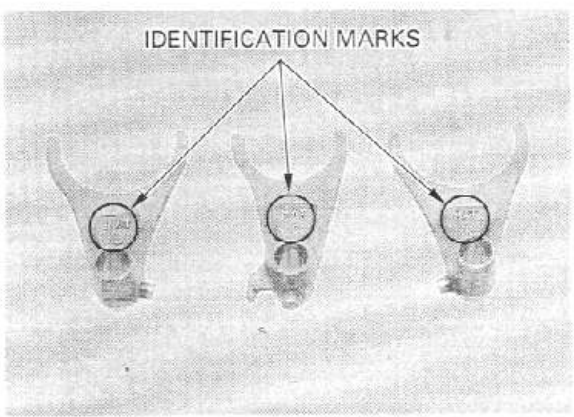
SHIFT DRUM/SHIFT FORK INSTALLATION

Install the shift drum and shift drum bearing.



NOTE:

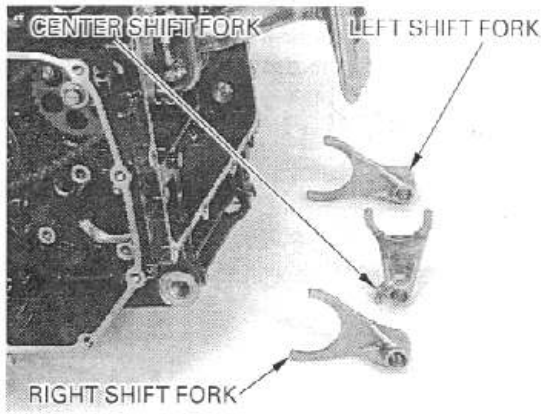
- The shift forks have location marks.
  "R" for right
  "C" for center
  "L" for left



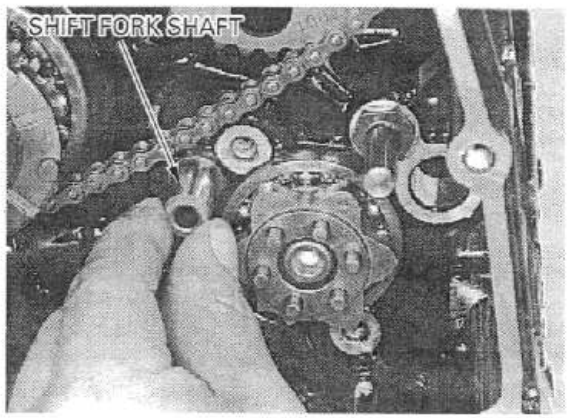
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to shifter fork groove of the shift gears.
Install the shift forks on the transmission.

NOTE:

- Install the left shift fork with its identification mark facing to left.
- Install the center and right shift fork shaft with their identification mark facing to right.



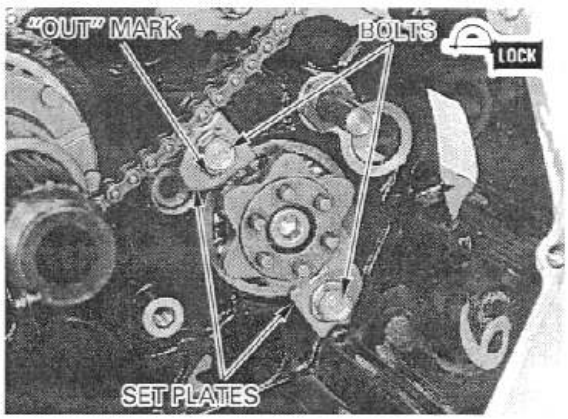
Install the shift fork shaft.



Install the bearing set plates with their "OUT" marks facing out.
Apply a locking agent to the threads of the set plate bolts.
Install and tighten the set plate bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Install the gearshift linkage (see following steps).

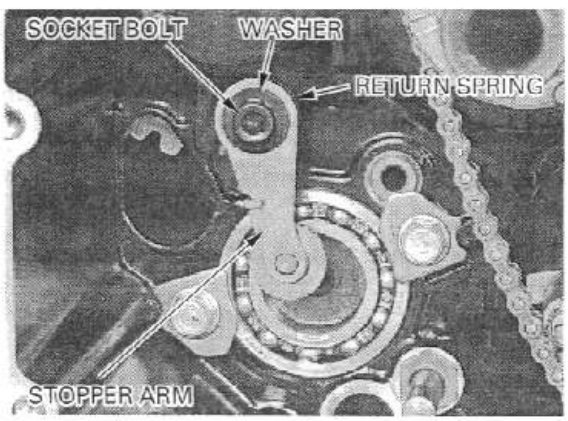


GEARSHIFT LINKAGE INSTALLATION

Install the following:
—Washer
—Return spring
—Stopper arm

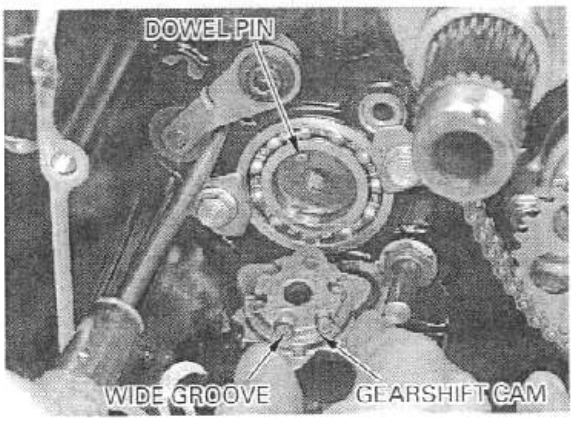
Tighten the stopper arm bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



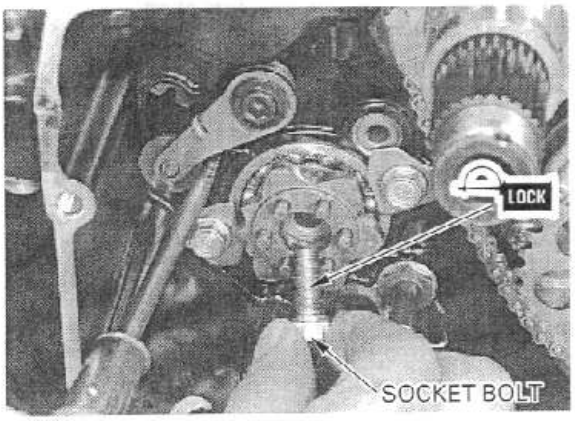
Align the dowel pin on the shift drum center with the wide groove on the gearshift cam.

Install the dowel pin onto the shift drum.
Install the gearshift cam while holding the stopper arm using a screwdriver as shown.

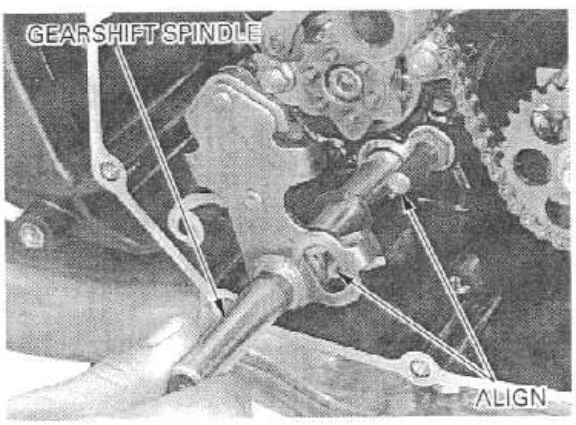


Apply a locking agent to the gearshift cam socket bolt threads.
Install and tighten the socket bolt to the specified torque.

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

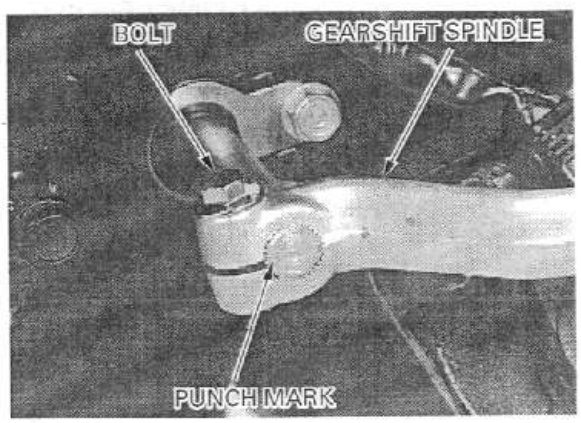


Install the thrust washer and gearshift spindle assembly into the crankcase while aligning the spring ends with the crankcase stopper pin.



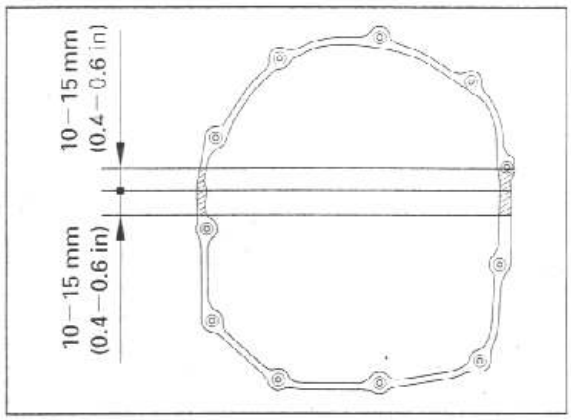
Install the gearshift pedal aligning its slit with the punch mark on the gearshift spindle.
Install and tighten the pinch bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)

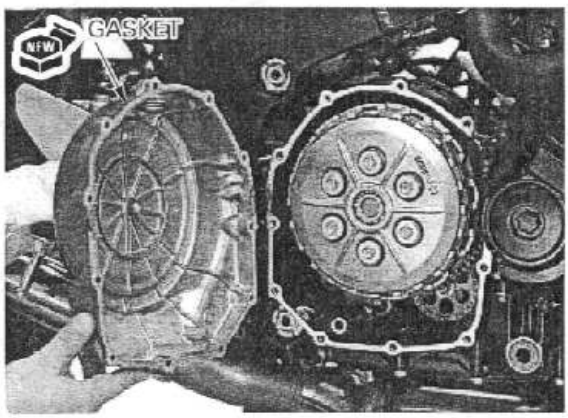


RIGHT CRANKCASE COVER INSTALLATION

Apply a sealant to the mating surfaces of the crank case as shown.



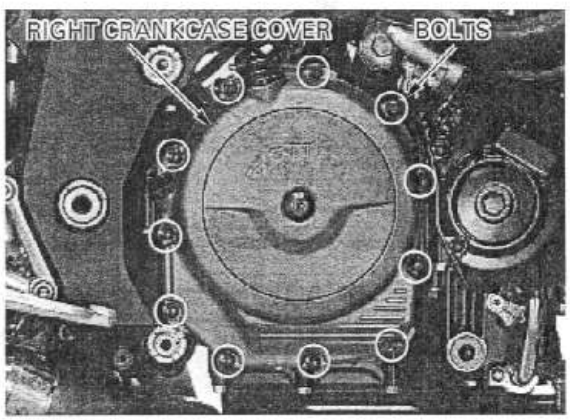
Install a new gasket onto the right crankcase cover.

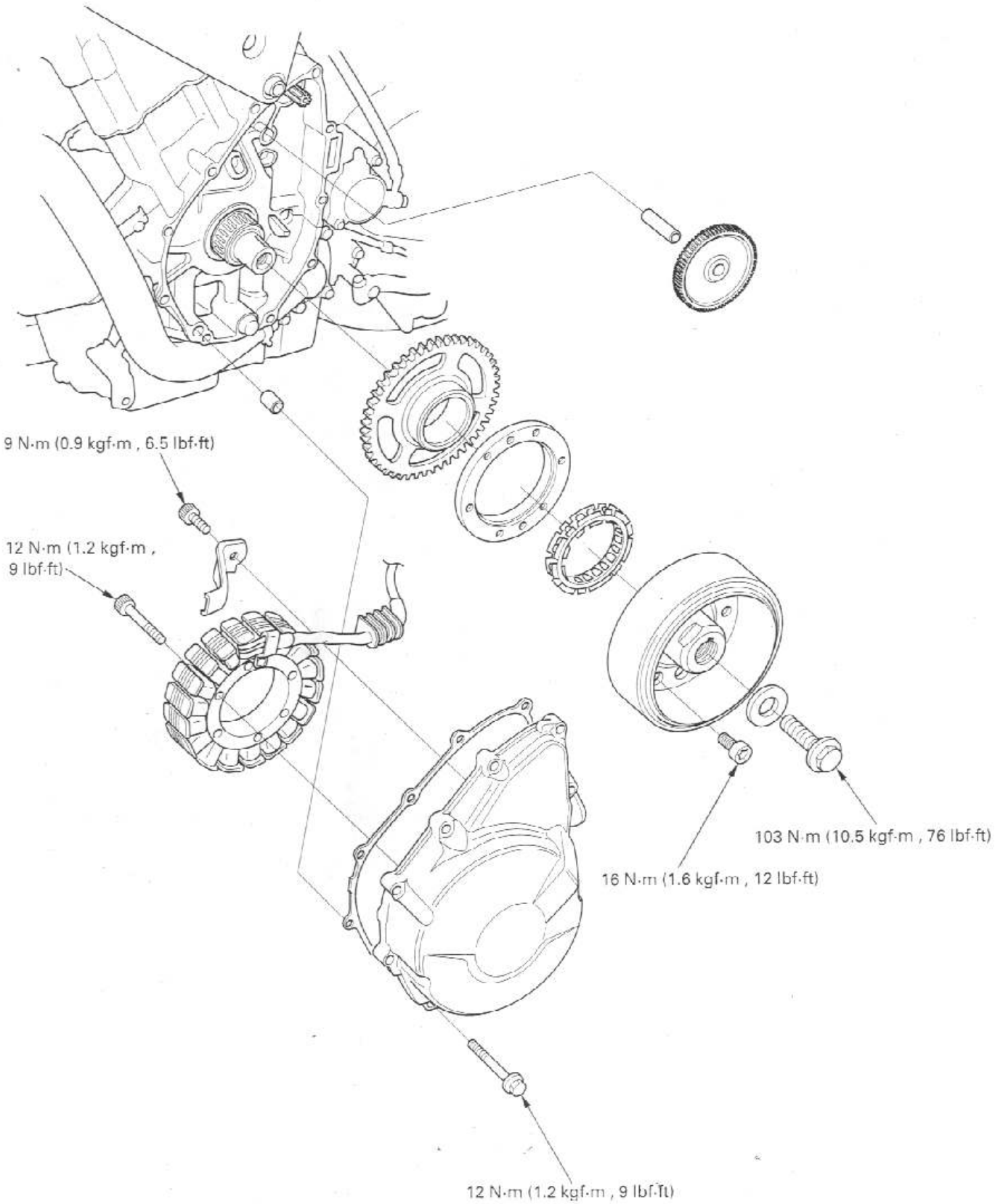


Install the right crankcase cover.
Install and tighten the right crankcase cover SH bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Pour the recommended engine oil (page 3-19).




9 N·m (0.9 kgf·m , 6.5 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m , 76 lbf·ft)
16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m , 12 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

10. ALTERNATOR/STARTER CLUTCH

SERVICE INFORMATION	10-1	FLYWHEEL REMOVAL	10-3
TROUBLESHOOTING	10-1	STARTER CLUTCH	10-5
ALTERNATOR COVER REMOVAL	10-2	FLYWHEEL INSTALLATION	10-7
STATOR	10-2	ALTERNATOR COVER INSTALLATION	10-8

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- This section covers service of the alternator, flywheel and starter clutch. All service can be done with the engine installed in the frame.
- Refer to section 16 for alternator stator inspection.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Starter driven gear boss O.D.	51.699 – 51.718 (2.0354 – 2.0361)	51.684 (2.0348)

10

TORQUE VALUES

Alternator cover SH bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Flywheel flange bolt	103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m , 76 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads.
Stator mounting socket bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Alternator wire holder socket bolt	9 N·m (0.9 kgf·m , 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Starter one-way clutch socket bolt	16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m , 12 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.

TOOLS

Flywheel holder	07725-0040000	Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.
Rotor puller	07733-0020001	or 07933-3950000

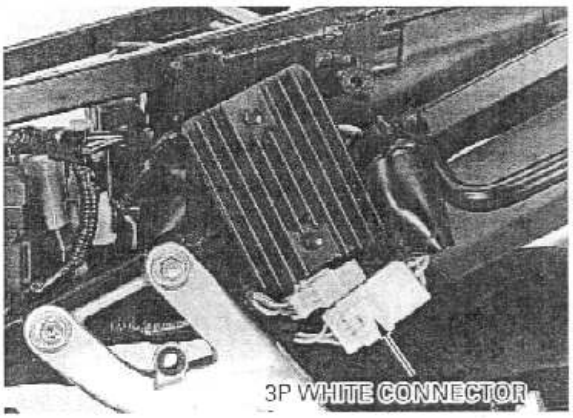
TROUBLESHOOTING

Engine does not turn
- Faulty starter clutch
- Damaged idle gear/shaft

ALTERNATOR COVER REMOVAL

Remove the following:
- Lower cowl (page 2-3)
- Seat (page 2-2)
- Seat cowl (page 2-2)

Disconnect the alternator 3P white connector.



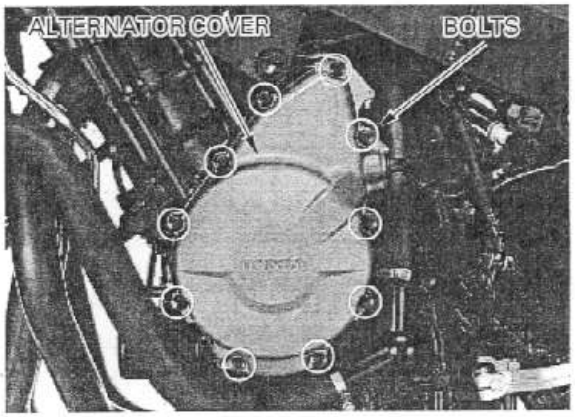
Remove the alternator cover SH bolts and alternator cover.

CAUTION:

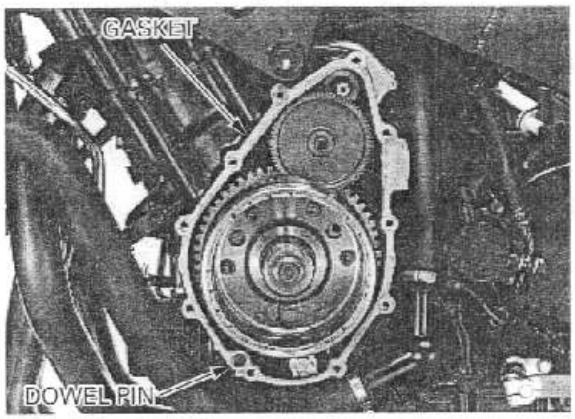
The alternator cover (stator) is magnetically attached to the flywheel, be careful during removal.

NOTE:

The engine oil will run out when the alternator cover is removed. Set a clean oil pan under the engine and add the recommended oil to the specified level after installation.



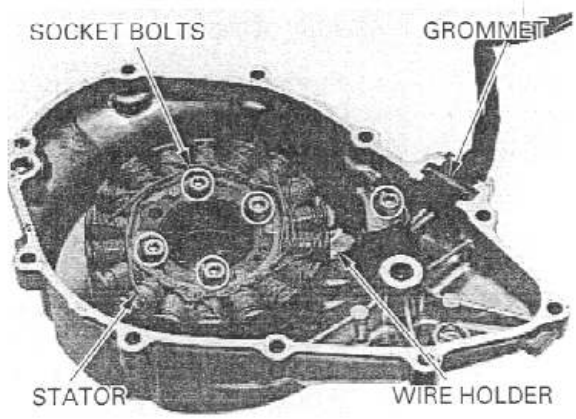
Remove the gasket and dowel pin.



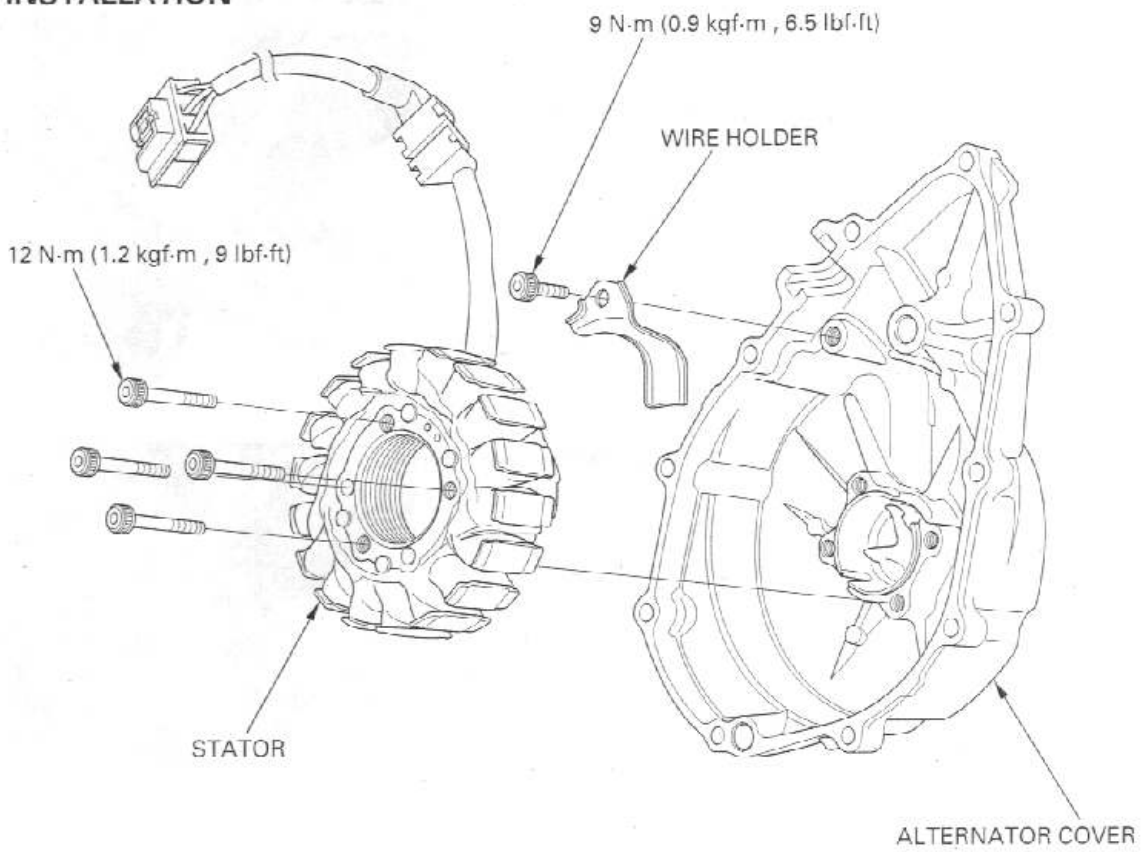
STATOR

REMOVAL

Remove the alternator wire grommet from the alternator cover.
Remove the socket bolt and stator wire holder.
Remove the socket bolts and stator.



INSTALLATION



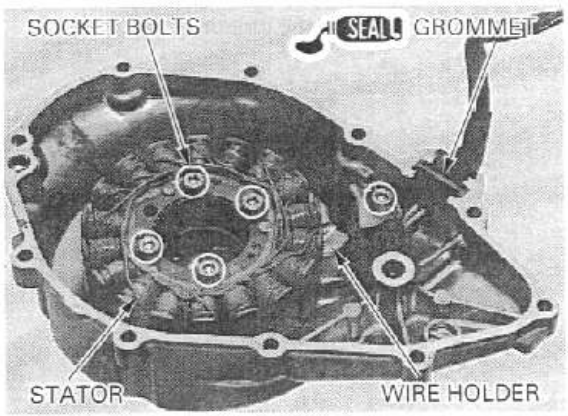
Install the stator into the alternator cover.

Apply sealant to the wire grommet, then install the wire grommet into the alternator groove securely. Install and tighten the socket bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Install the wire holder and tighten the socket bolt to the specified torque.

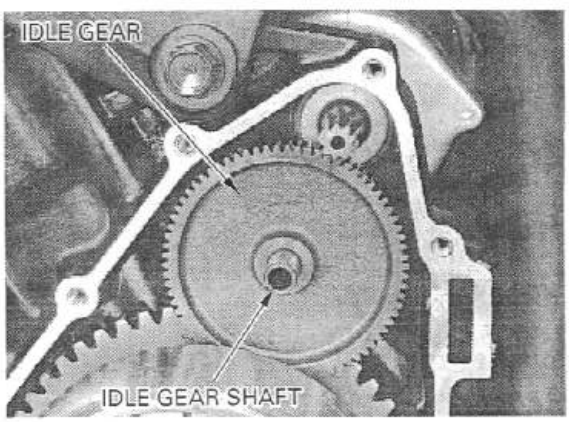
TORQUE: 9 N·m (0.9 kgf·m , 6.5 lbf·ft)



FLYWHEEL REMOVAL

Remove the alternator cover (page 10-2).

Remove the starter idle gear shaft and idle gear.

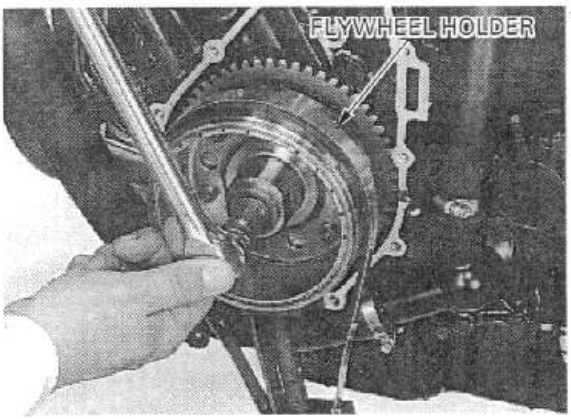


Hold the flywheel using the flywheel holder, then remove the flywheel bolt.

TOOL:

Flywheel holder	07725-0040000 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)

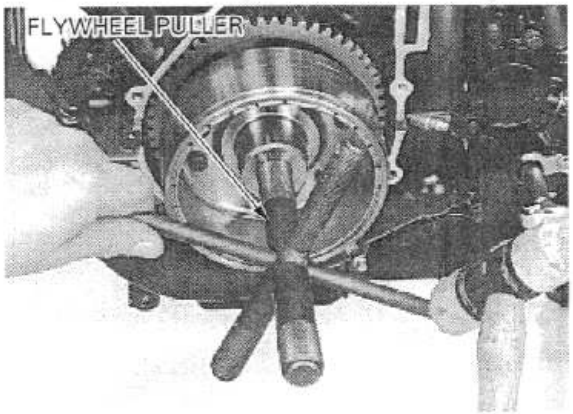
Remove the washer.



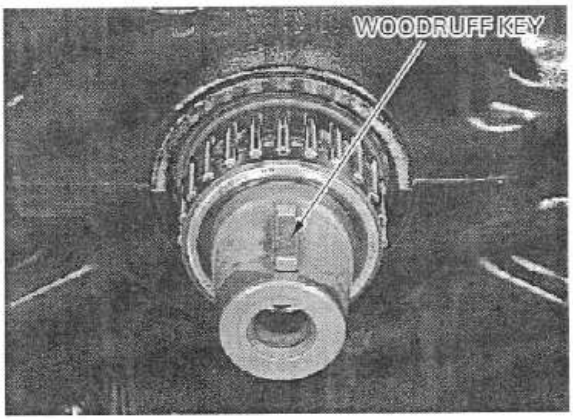
Remove the flywheel using the special tool.

TOOL:

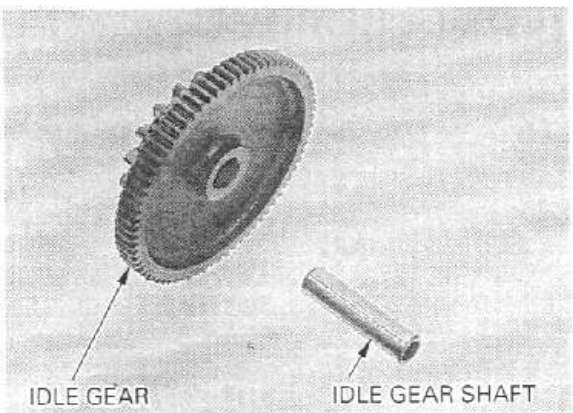
Rotor puller	07733-0020001 or 07933-3950000



Remove the woodruff key.



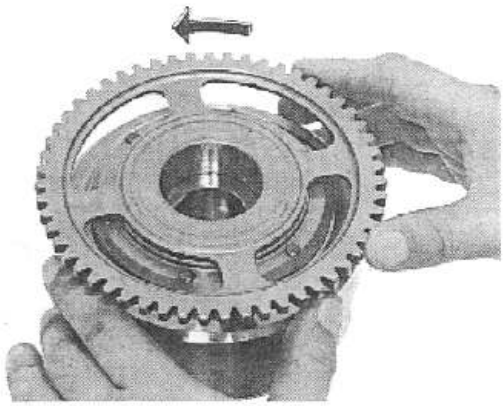
Check the starter idle gear and shaft for wear or damage.



STARTER CLUTCH

INSPECTION

Check the operation of the one-way clutch by turning the driven gear.
You should be able to turn the driven gear counterclockwise smoothly, but the gear should not turn clockwise.



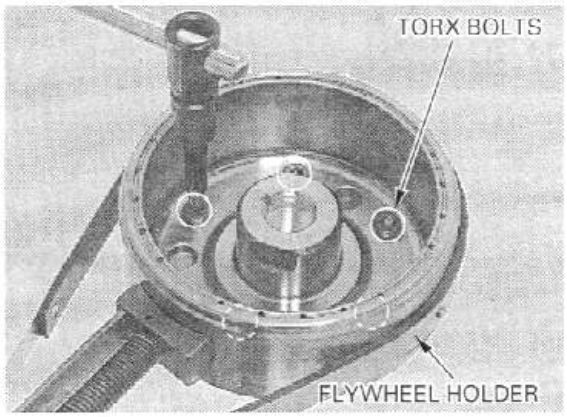
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the starter driven gear by turning it counterclockwise.

Hold the flywheel with a flywheel holder, and remove the starter clutch mounting torx bolts.

TOOL:

Flywheel holder	07725-0040000 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)

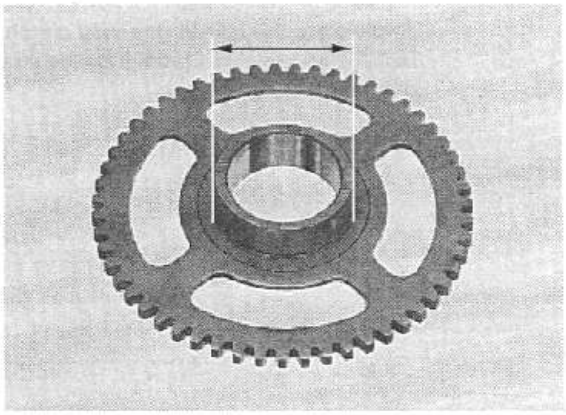


Remove the starter one-way clutch assembly.

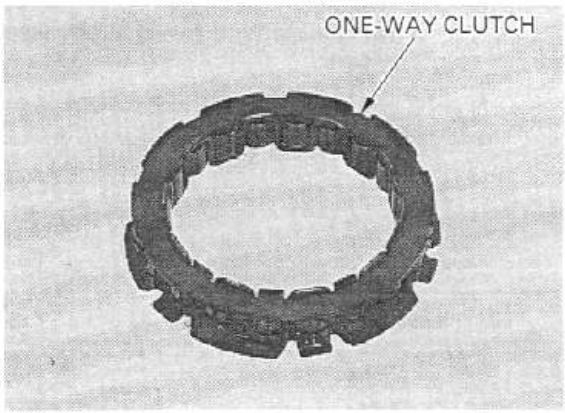
Check the starter driven gear for abnormal wear of damage.

Measure the starter driven gear boss O.D.

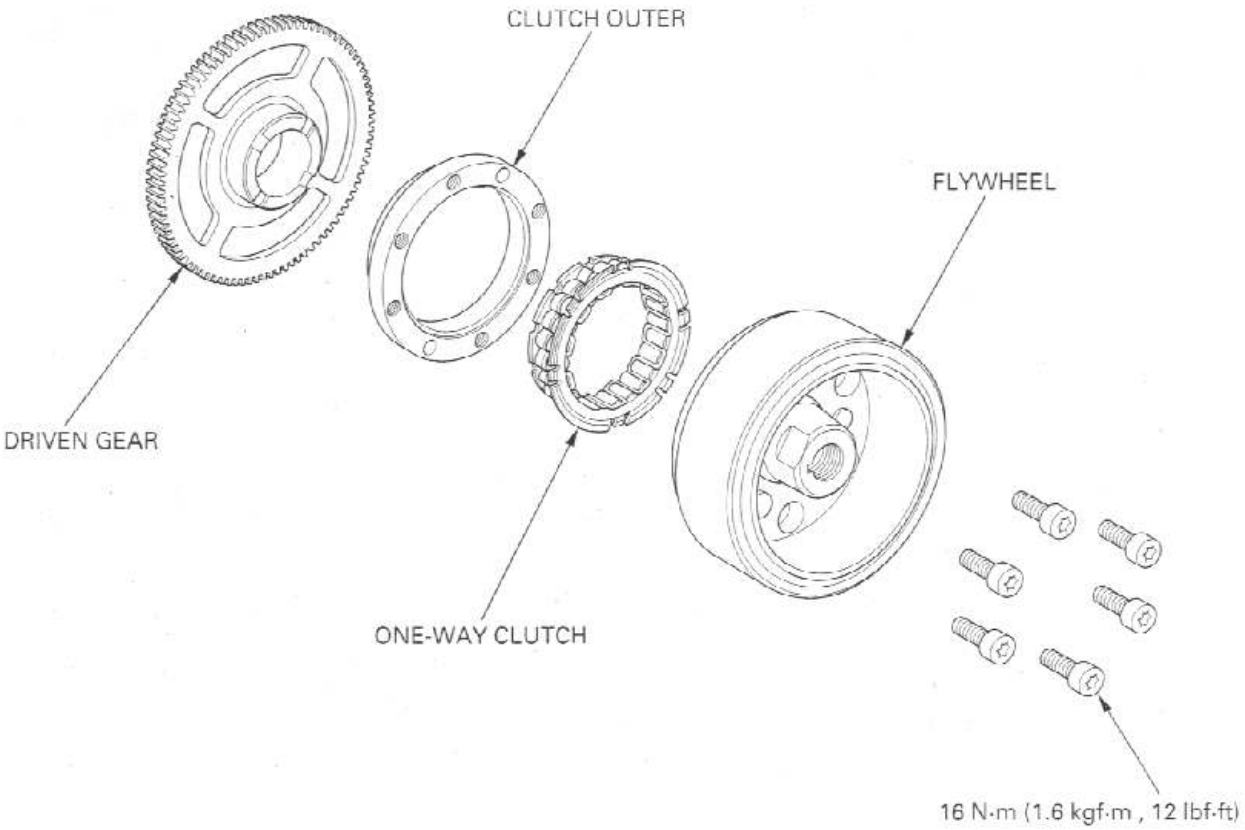
SERVICE LIMIT: 51.684 mm (2.0348 in)



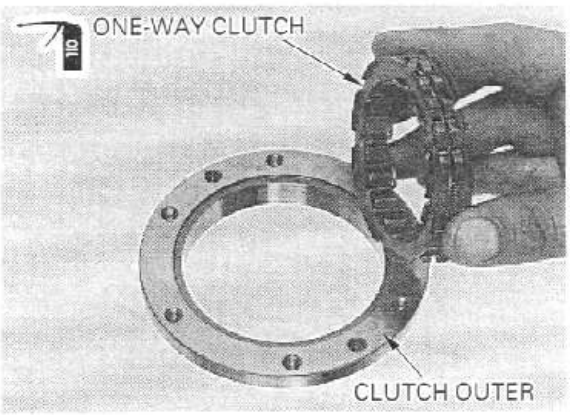
Check the one-way clutch for wear or damage and replace if necessary.



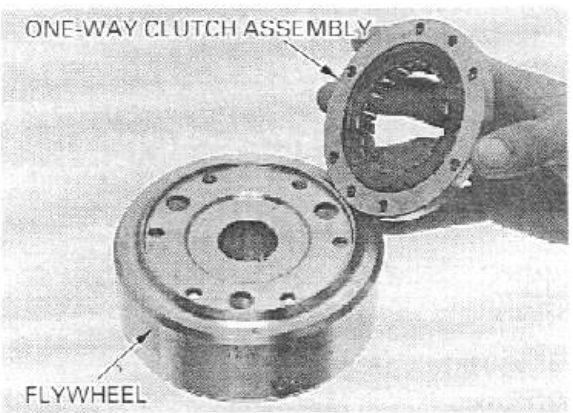
ASSEMBLY



Apply oil to the starter one-way clutch.
Install the one-way clutch into the clutch outer with the flange side facing in.



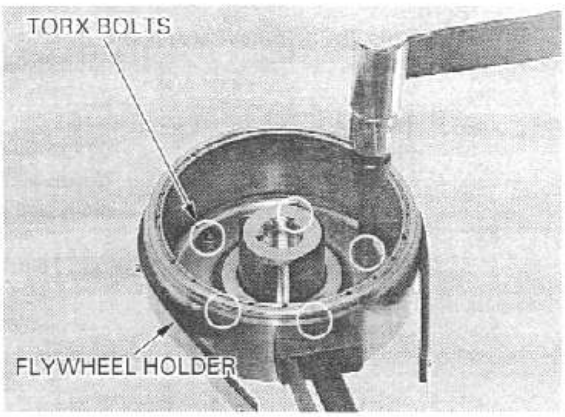
Install the starter one-way clutch assembly onto the flywheel.



Apply a locking agent to the starter clutch outer mounting bolt threads.
Hold the flywheel with a flywheel holder, and tighten the starter clutch mounting torx bolts.

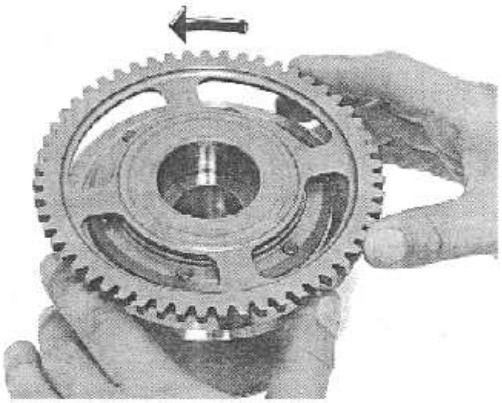
TOOL:
Flywheel holder 07725-0040000 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)

TORQUE: 16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m , 12 lbf·ft)



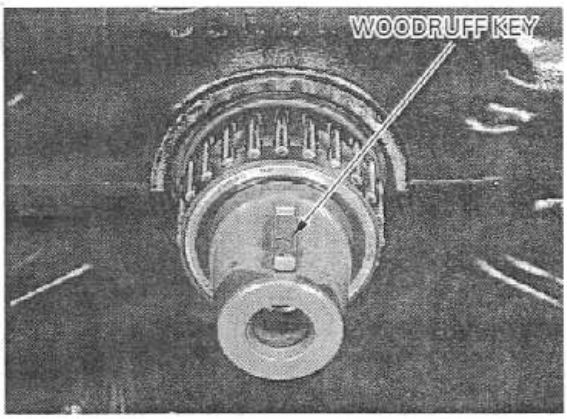
Install the starter driven gear into the one-way clutch.

Recheck the one-way clutch operation.
You should be able to turn the driven gear counter clockwise smoothly, but the gear should not turn clockwise.



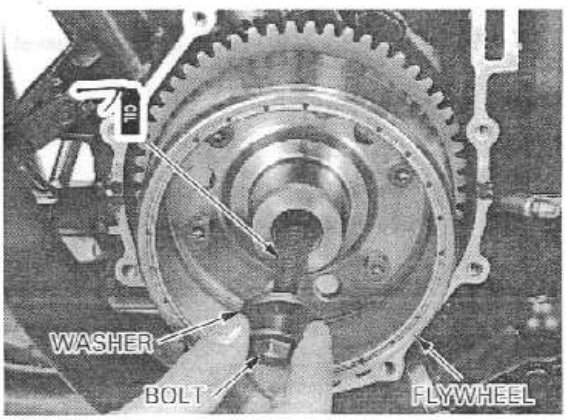
FLYWHEEL INSTALLATION

Clean any oil from the crankshaft taper.
Install the woodruff key on the crankshaft.



Install the flywheel aligning the key way in the flywheel with the woodruff key on the crankshaft.

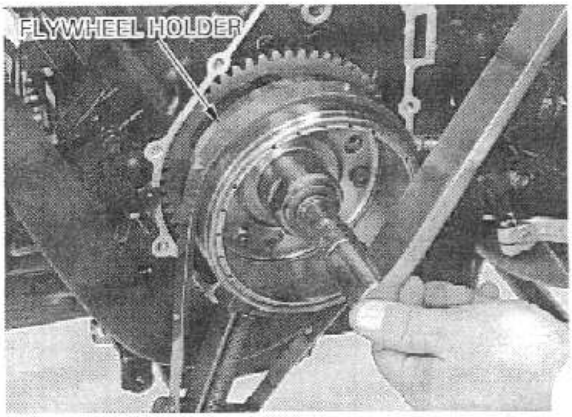
Apply oil to the flywheel bolt threads and seating surface.
Install the washer and flywheel bolt.



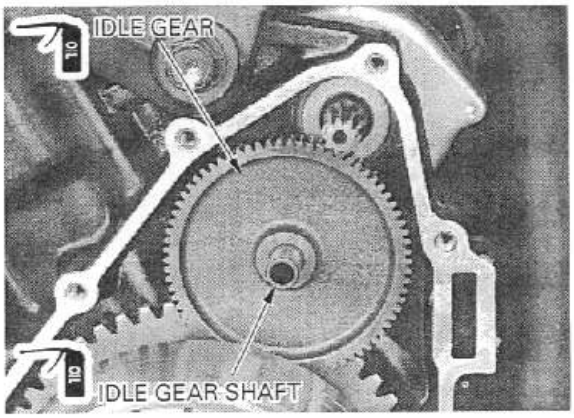
Hold the flywheel using the flywheel holder, then tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

TOOL:
Flywheel holder 07725-0040000 (Equivalent commercially available in U.S.A.)

TORQUE: 103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m , 76 lbf·ft)

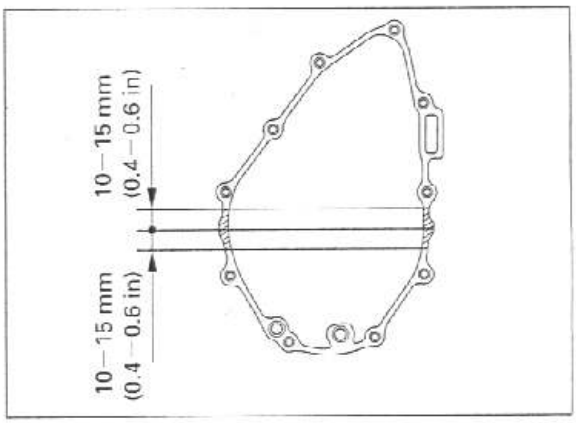


Apply oil to the starter idle gear and gear shaft, and install them.

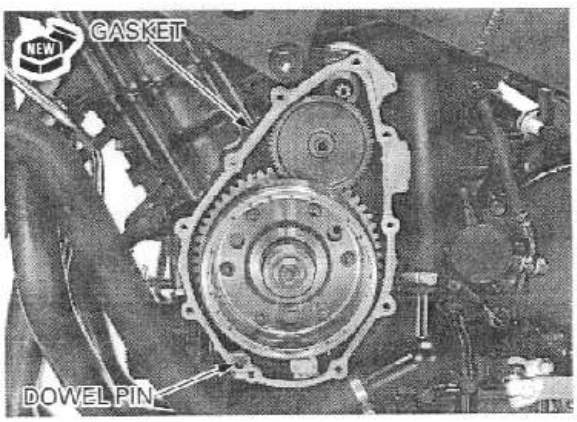


ALTERNATOR COVER INSTALLATION

Apply sealant to the mating surface of the crankcase as shown.



Install the dowel pin and new gasket.



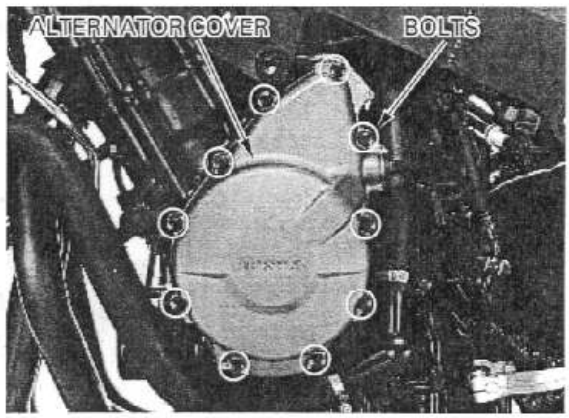
Install the alternator cover.

CAUTION:

The alternator cover (stator) is magnetically attached to the flywheel, be careful during installation.

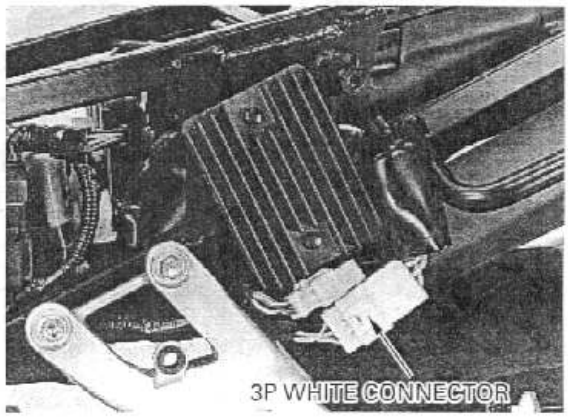
Install and tighten the SH bolts to the specified torque.

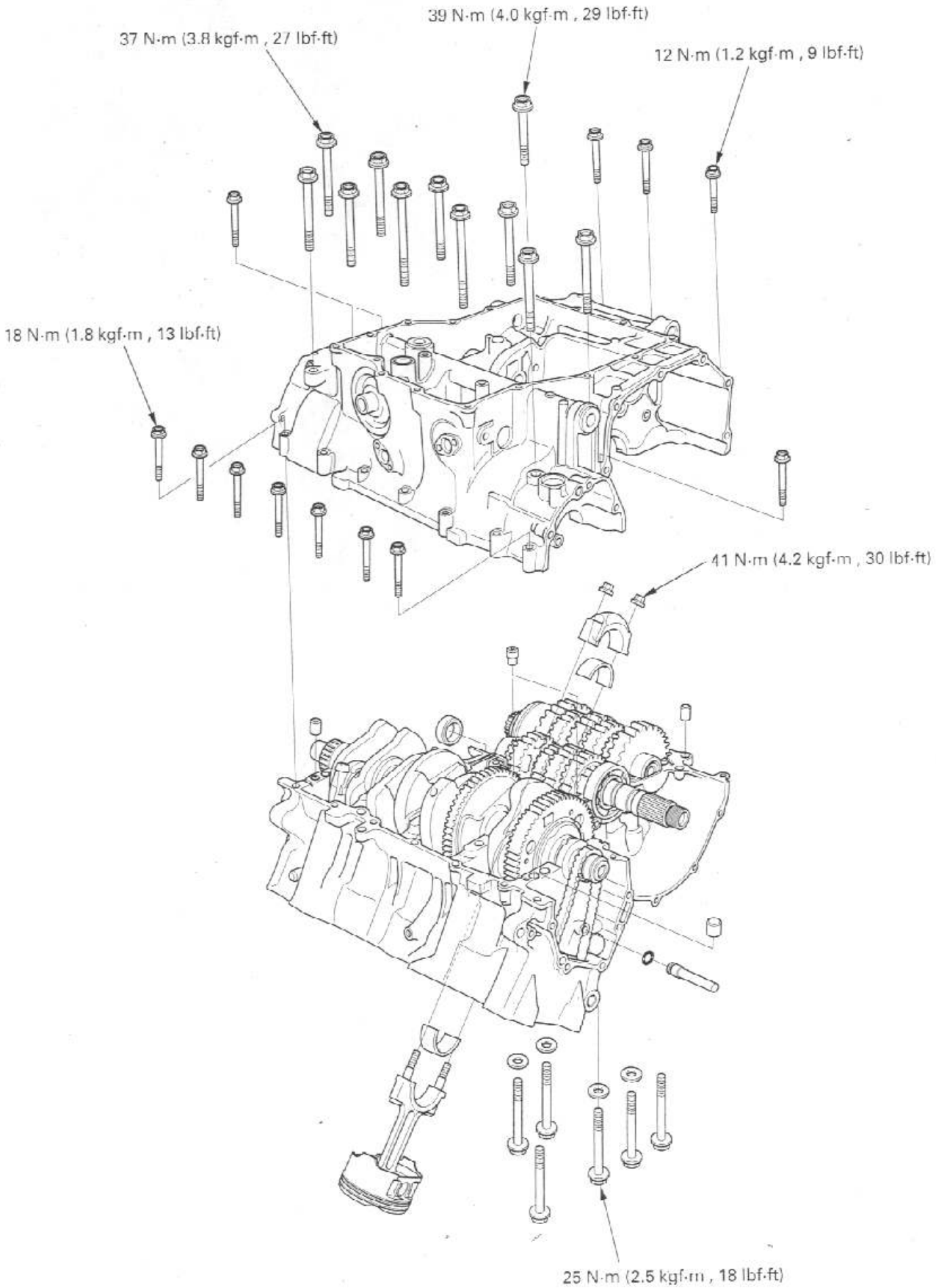
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



Connect the alternator 3P white connector.

Install the following:
- Seat cowl (page 2-3)
- Seat (page 2-2)
- Lower cowl (page 2-4)




39 N·m (4.0 kgf·m , 29 lbf·ft)
37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m , 27 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)
41 N·m (4.2 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)
25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)

11. CRANKCASE/PISTON/CYLINDER

SERVICE INFORMATION	11-1	PISTON/CONNECTING ROD	11-4
TROUBLESHOOTING	11-2	CRANKCASE COMBINATION	11-12
CRANKCASE SEPARATION	11-3		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- This section covers crankcase separation for service of the crankshaft and piston.
- The following parts must be removed before separating the crankcase.
  - Alternator/flywheel (Section 10)
  - Clutch/gearshift linkage (Section 9)
  - Cylinder head (Section 8)
  - Engine (Section 6)
  - Oil pump (Section 4)
- Mark and store the disassembled parts to ensure that they are installed in their original locations.
- Mark and store the bearing inserts to be sure of their correct locations for reassembly. If the inserts are improperly installed, they will block the oil hole, causing insufficient lubrication and eventual engine seizure.
- The connecting rod bearing inserts are select fit and are identified by color codes. Select replacement bearings from the code tables. After installing new bearings, recheck them with plastigauge to verify clearance. Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the crank pin during assembly.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Cylinder	I.D.		79.000 – 79.015 (3.1102 – 3.1108)	79.10 (3.114)
	Out of round		—	0.10 (0.004)
	Taper		—	0.10 (0.004)
	Warpage		—	0.05 (0.002)
Piston, piston rings	Piston mark direction		"IN" mark facing toward the intake side	—
	Piston O.D.		78.970 – 78.990 (3.1090 – 3.1098)	78.90 (3.106)
	Piston O.D. measurement point		15 mm (0.6 in) from bottom of skirt	—
	Piston pin bore I.D.		19.002 – 19.008 (0.7481 – 0.7483)	19.03 (0.749)
	Piston pin O.D.		18.994 – 19.000 (0.7478 – 0.7480)	18.984 (0.7474)
	Piston-to-piston pin clearance		0.002 – 0.014 (0.0001 – 0.0006)	—
	Piston ring-to-ring groove clearance	Top	0.030 – 0.065 (0.0012 – 0.0026)	0.08 (0.003)
		Second	0.015 – 0.045 (0.0006 – 0.0018)	0.06 (0.002)
	Piston ring end gap	Top	0.20 – 0.35 (0.008 – 0.014)	0.5 (0.02)
		Second	0.40 – 0.55 (0.016 – 0.022)	0.7 (0.03)
		Oil (side rail)	0.2 – 0.8 (0.01 – 0.03)	1.0 (0.04)
Cylinder-to-piston clearance			0.010 – 0.045 (0.0004 – 0.0018)	—
Connecting rod small end I.D.			19.030 – 19.051 (0.7492 – 0.7500)	19.061 (0.7504)
Connecting rod-to-piston pin clearance			0.030 – 0.057 (0.0012 – 0.0022)	—
Crankpin oil clearance			0.030 – 0.052 (0.0012 – 0.0020)	0.062 (0.0024)

TORQUE VALUES

Crankcase bolt, 10 mm	39 N·m (4.0 kgf·m , 29 lbf·ft)	
9 mm	37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m , 27 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads.
8 mm	25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)	
7 mm	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	
6 mm	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Connecting rod nut	41 N·m (4.2 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads.
Lower crankcase flange bolt	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m , 22 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Lower crankcase sealing bolt, 20 mm	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m , 22 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
8 mm	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Cylinder compression is too low, or engine is hard to start
- Blown cylinder head gasket
- Worn, stuck or broken piston ring
- Worn or damaged cylinder or piston
- Bent valve, or bent and deteriorated valve seat

Cylinder compression is too high, or engine overheats or knocks
- Carbon deposites on the cylinder head and/or piston crown

Piston sounds
- Worn cylinder, piston and/or piston ring
- Worn piston pin hole and piston pin
- Worn connecting rod small end

Excessive smoke
- Worn, stuck or broken piston ring
- Worn valve stem seal

Excessive noise
- Worn connecting rod big end bearing
- Bent connecting rod
- Worn crankshaft main journal bearing
- Worn transmission bearing

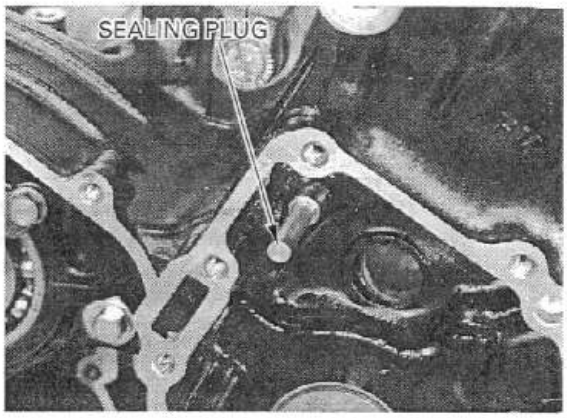
Engine vibration
- Excessive crankshaft runout

CRANKCASE SEPARATION

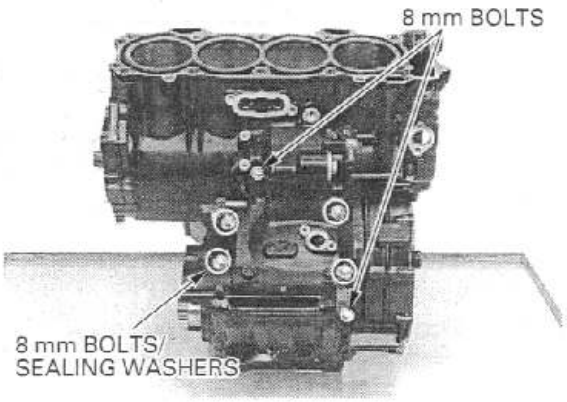
NOTE:

Refer to Service Information (page 11-1) for removal of necessary parts before separating the crankcase.

Remove the sealing plug and O-ring.

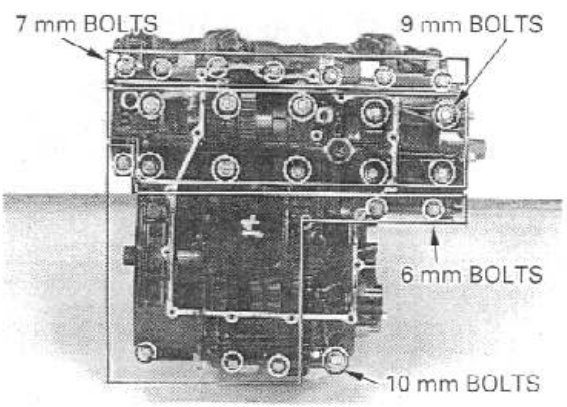


Remove the upper crankcase 8 mm bolts/sealing washers.

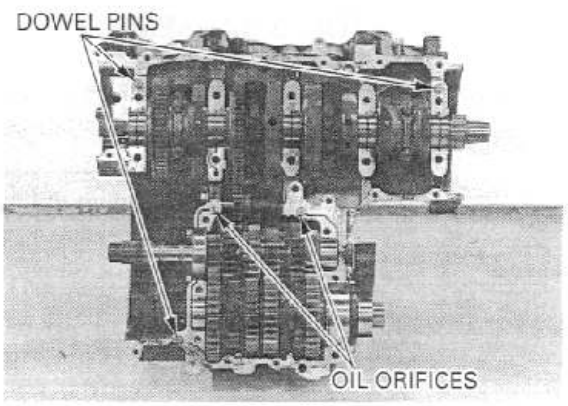


Remove the lower crankcase 6 mm bolts (six), 7 mm bolts (seven) and 10 mm bolt.
Loosen the ten lower crankcase 9 mm bolts in a crisscross pattern in 2–3 steps, then remove the bolts and sealing washers.

Separate the lower crankcase from the upper crankcase.



Remove the dowel pins and oil orifices.



PISTON/CONNECTING ROD

PISTON/CONNECTING ROD REMOVAL

CAUTION:

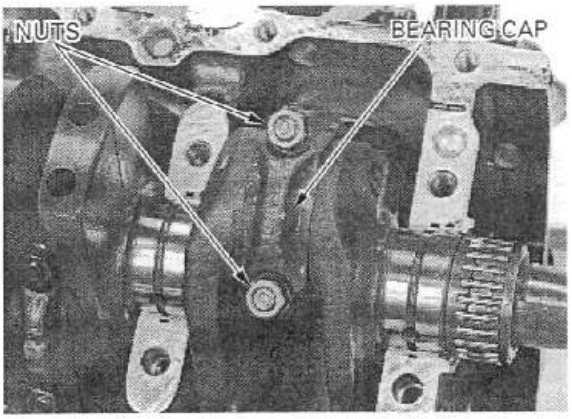
Do not interchange the bearing inserts. They must be installed in their original locations or the correct bearing oil clearance may not be obtained, resulting in engine damage.

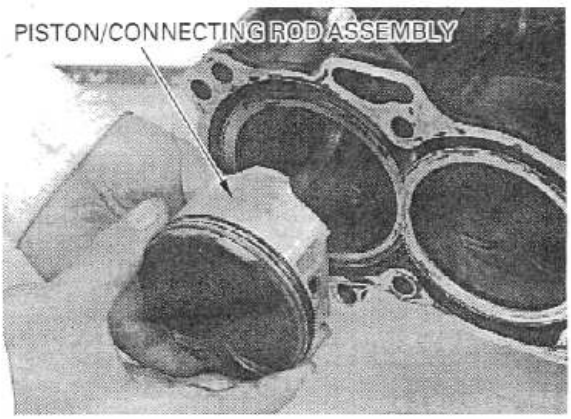
NOTE:

Mark all parts during removal so they can be replaced in their original locations.

Remove the nuts and connecting rod bearing cap.

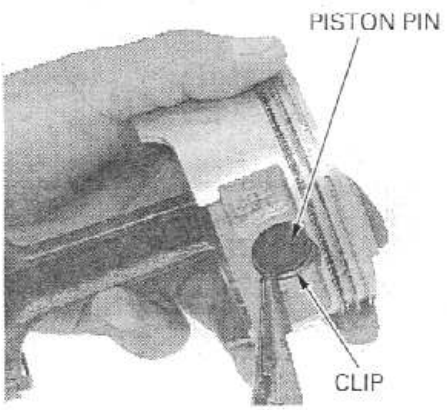
Remove the piston/connecting rod assembly from the top of the cylinder.





PISTON REMOVAL

Remove the piston pin clip with pliers.
Press the piston pin out of the piston and remove the piston from the connecting rod.

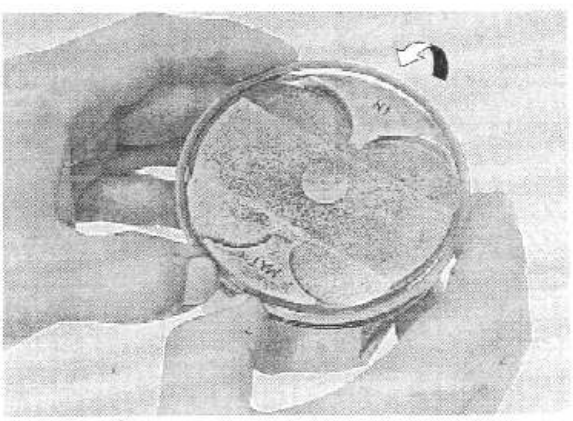


PISTON DISASSEMBLY

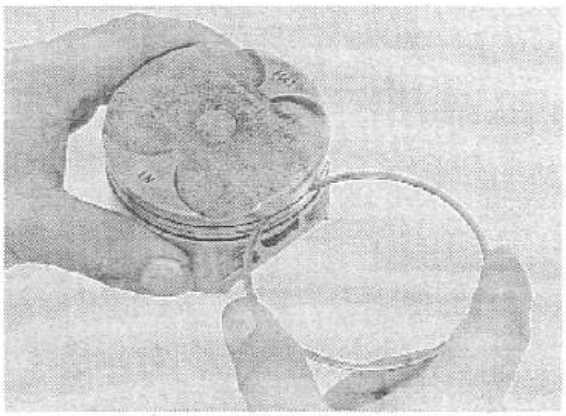
Remove the piston rings.

NOTE:

Do not damage the piston rings during removal.



Remove any carbon deposits from the piston ring grooves, using an old piston ring as shown.



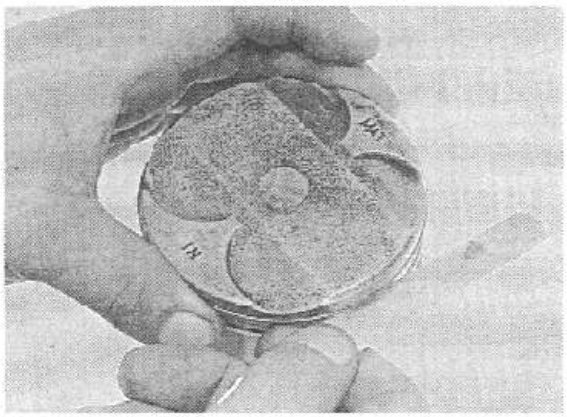
PISTON INSPCETION

Temporarily install the piston rings to their proper position with the mark facing up.

Measure the piston ring-to-ring groove clearance with the rings pushed into the grooves.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Top: 0.08 mm (0.003 in)
Second: 0.06 mm (0.002 in)

Inspect the piston for wear or damage.

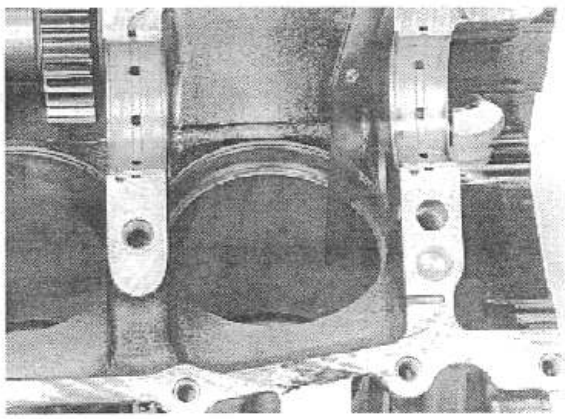


Insert the piston ring squarely into the bottom of the cylinder and measure the ring end gap.

NOTE:

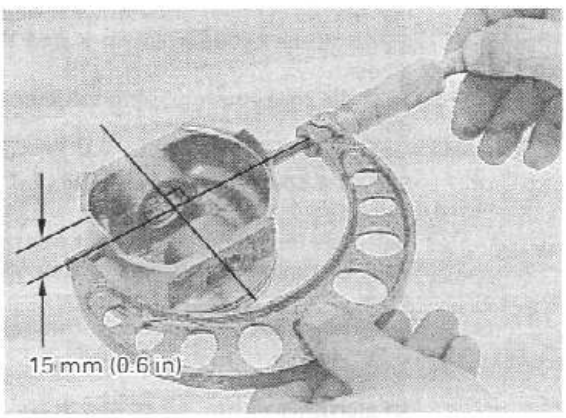
Push the rings into the cylinder with the top of the piston to be sure they are squarely in the cylinder.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Top: 0.5 mm (0.02 in)
Second: 0.7 mm (0.03 in)
Oil (side rail): 1.0 mm (0.04 in)



Measure the diameter of the piston at 15 mm (0.6 in) from the bottom and 90 degrees to the piston pin hole.

SERVICE LIMIT: 78.90 mm (3.106 in)



Measure the piston pin bore.

SERVICE LIMIT: 19.03 mm (0.749 in)

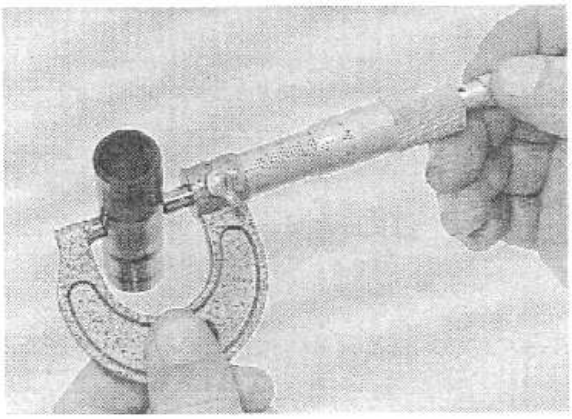


Measure the O.D. of the piston pin.

SERVICE LIMIT: 18.984 mm (0.7474 in)

Calculate the piston-to-piston pin clearance.

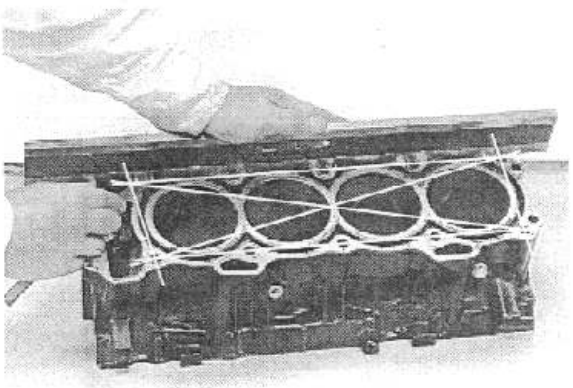
STANDARD: 0.002—0.014 mm (0.0001—0.0006 in)



CYLINDER INSPECTION

Inspect the top of the cylinder for warpage.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.05 mm (0.002 in)

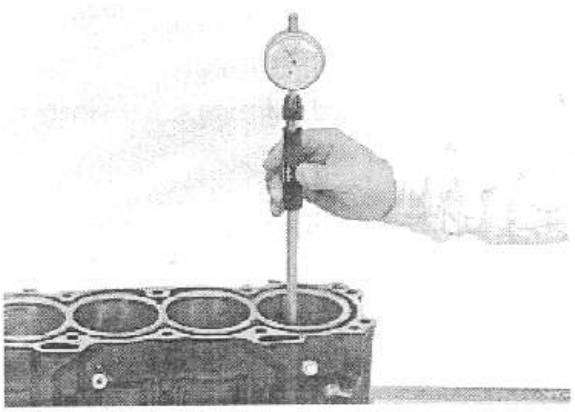


Inspect the cylinder bore for wear or damage.
Measure the cylinder I.D. in X and Y axis at three levels.
Take the maximum reading to determine the cylinder wear.

SERVICE LIMIT: 79.10 mm (3.114 in)

Calculate the piston-to-cylinder clearance.
Take a maximum reading to determine the clearance.
Refer to page 11-5 for measurement of the piston O.D.

STANDARD: 0.010—0.045 mm (0.0004—0.0018 in)



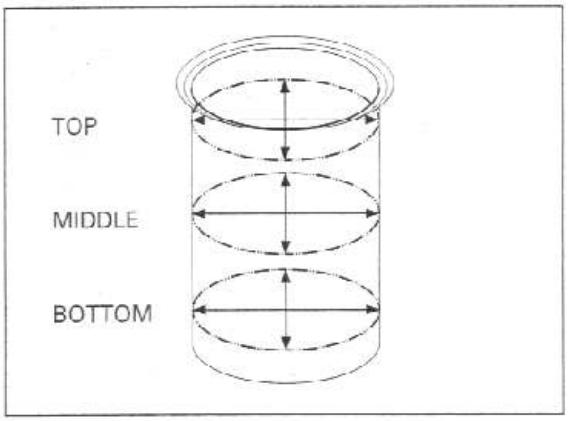
Calculate the taper and out of round at three levels in X and Y axis. Take the maximum reading to determine them.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Taper: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)
Out of round: 0.10 mm (0.004 in)

The cylinder must be rebored and an oversize piston fitted if the service limits are exceeded.

The following oversize pistons are available:
0.50 mm (0.020 in)

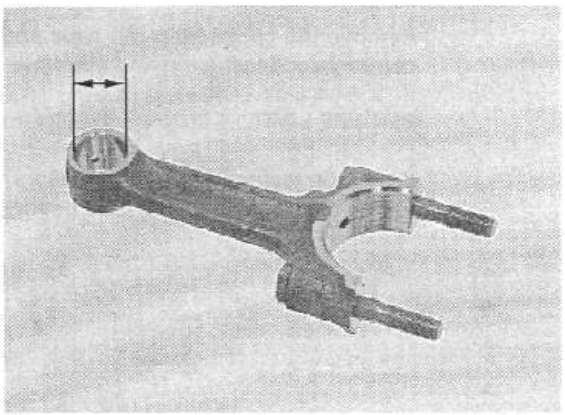
The piston to cylinder clearance for the oversize piston must be: 0.015—0.050 mm (0.0006—0.0020 in).



CONNECTING ROD INSPECTION

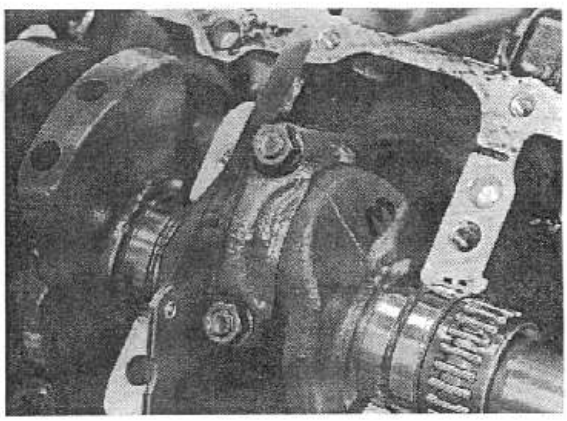
Measure the connecting rod small end I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 19.061 mm (0.7504 in)



Temporarily install the connecting rod to the crankshaft.
Install the bearing inserts and bearing cap, and tighten the bolts.
Measure the connecting rod side clearance.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)

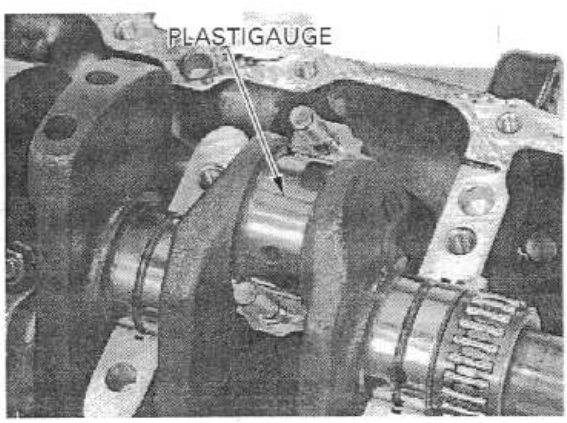


CRANKPIN BEARING INSPECTION

Wipe all oil from the bearing inserts and crankpins.
Put a piece of plastigauge on each crankpin.

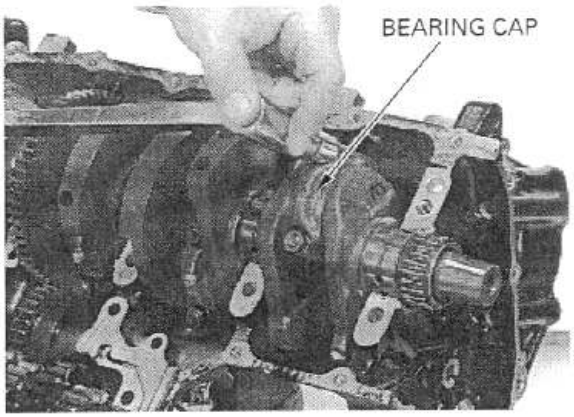
NOTE:

- Do not put the plastigauge over the oil hole in the crankpin.
- Do not rotate the crankshaft during inspection.



Install the bearing caps and connecting rods on a correct crankpins, and tighten the cap nuts to the specified torque.

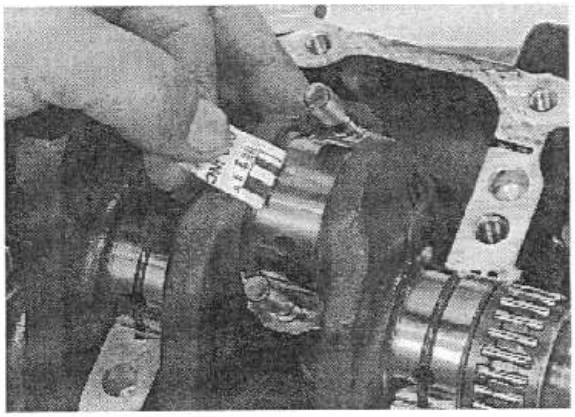
TORQUE: 41 N·m (4.2 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)



Remove the connecting rod caps and measure the compressed plastigauge on each crankpin.

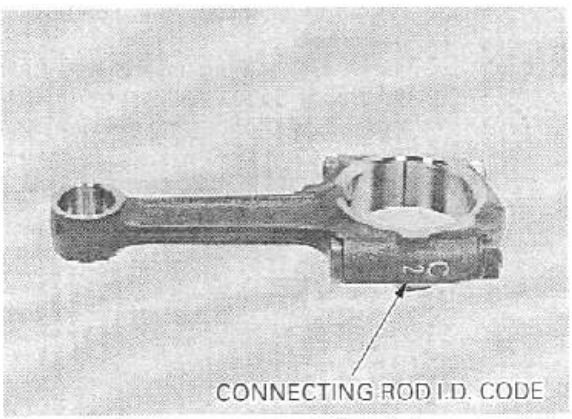
SERVICE LIMIT: 0.062 mm (0.0024 in)

If the connecting rod bearing clearance is beyond tolerance, selects replacement bearing.



CRANKPIN BEARING SELECTION

Record the connecting rod I.D. code number (1 or 2) or measure the I.D. with the bearing cap installed without bearing inserts.

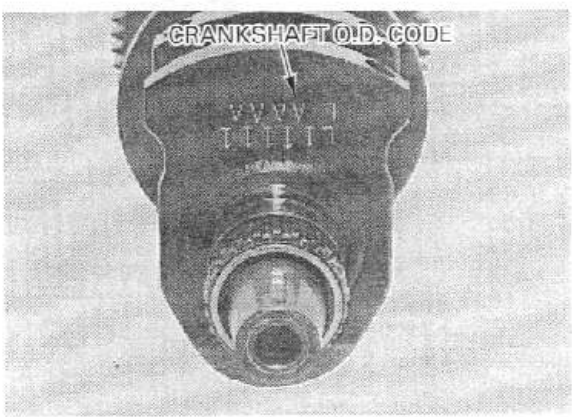


If you are replacing the crankshaft, record the corresponding crankpin O.D. code number (A or B).

NOTE:

Numbers (A or B) on the crank weight are the codes for the crankpin O.D.s starting from the left.

If you are reusing the crankshaft, measure the crankpin O.D. with the micrometer.



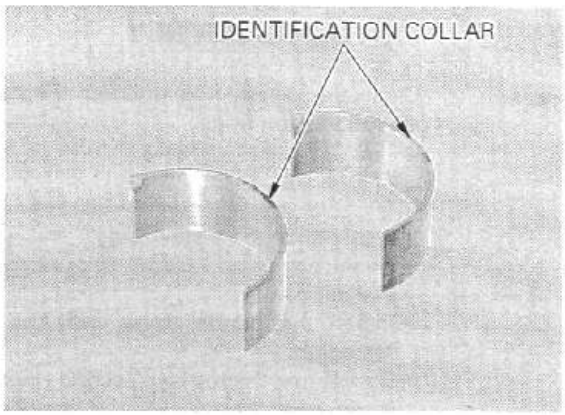
Cross-reference the crankpin and rod codes to determine the replacement bearing color.

BEARING THICKNESS:

A (Brown): Thick

B (Green):

C (Yellow): Thin



CRANKPIN BEARING SELECTION TABLE:

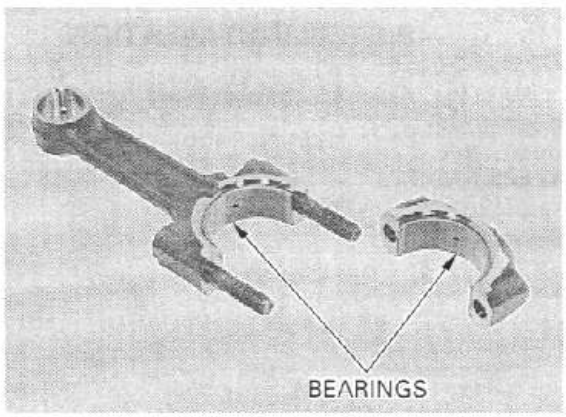
Unit: mm (in)

			CONNECTING ROD I.D. CODE	
			1	2
			43.000 – 43.008 (1.6929 – 1.6932)	43.008 – 43.016 (1.6932 – 1.6935)
CRANKPIN O.D. CORD LETTER	A	39.995 – 40.003 (1.5746 1.5749)	C (Yellow)	B (Green)
	B	39.987 – 39.995 (1.5743 – 1.5746)	B (Green)	A (Brown)

Install the bearing inserts into the connecting rod and bearing cap.

NOTE:

Align the oil hole between the connecting rod and bearing, and also align the bearing tabs with the groove in the connecting rod and bearing cap.



PISTON ASSEMBLY

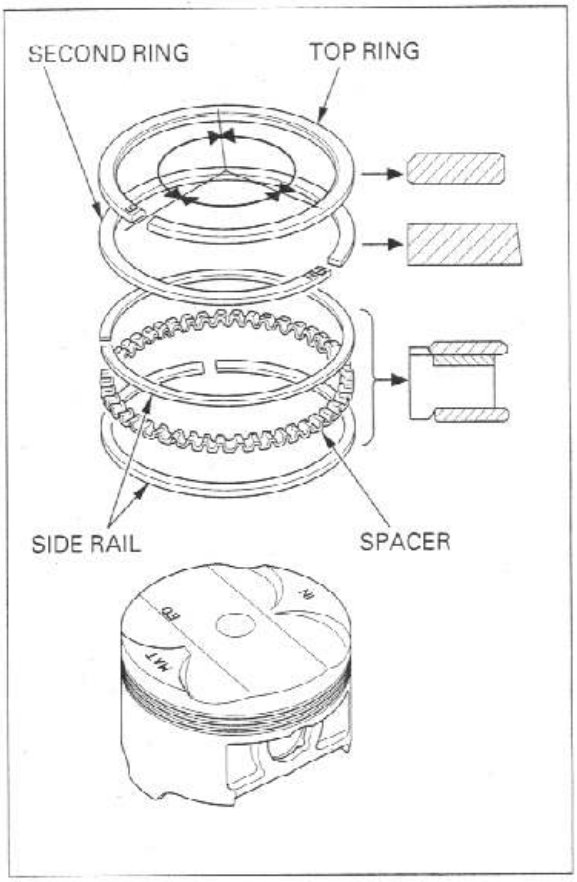
Clean the piston ring grooves thoroughly and install the piston rings.

NOTE:

- Apply oil to the piston rings.
- Avoid piston and piston ring damage during installation.
- Install the piston rings with the marking (R) facing up.
- Do not mix the top and second rings; the top ring is narrower than the second ring in width.

Space the piston ring end gaps 180 degrees apart. Do not align the gaps in the oil rings (side rails).

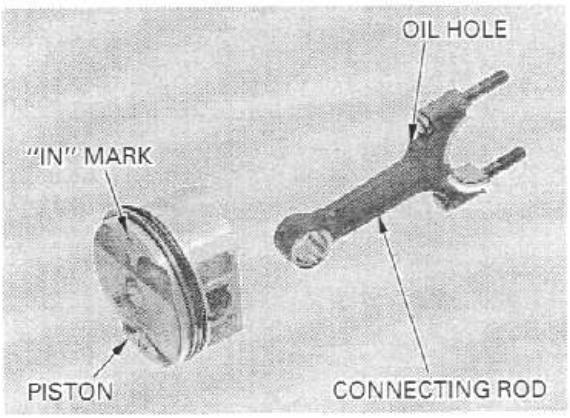
After installation, the rings should rotate freely in the ring grooves.



PISTON INSTALLATION

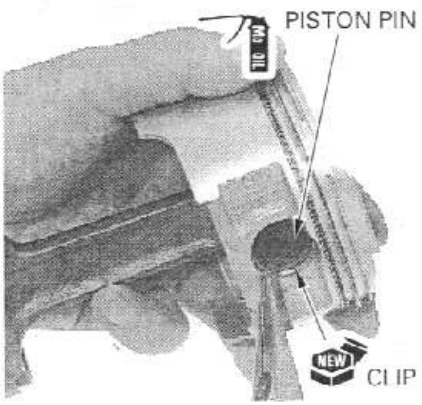
Install the connecting rod with its oil hole side facing the "IN" mark on the piston crown.

Assemble the piston and connecting rod.



Do not align the piston pin clips end gap with the piston cut-out.

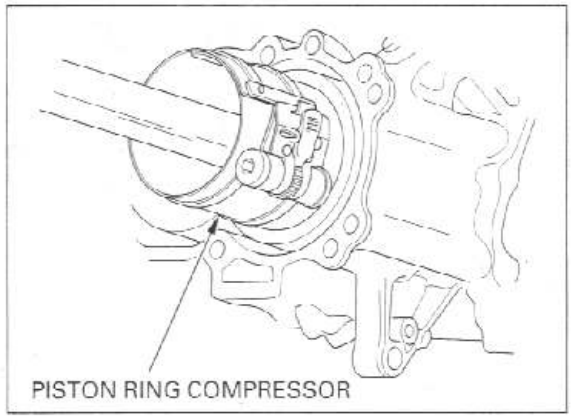
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the piston pin outer surface.
Install the piston pin, and secure it using a new piston pin clips.



Apply oil to the cylinder sleeves and piston rings.

Install the piston/ connecting rod assembly with the piston "IN" mark facing to the intake side.

Install the piston/connecting rod assembly into the cylinder using a commercially available piston ring compressor tool.


PISTON RING COMPRESSOR

CAUTION:

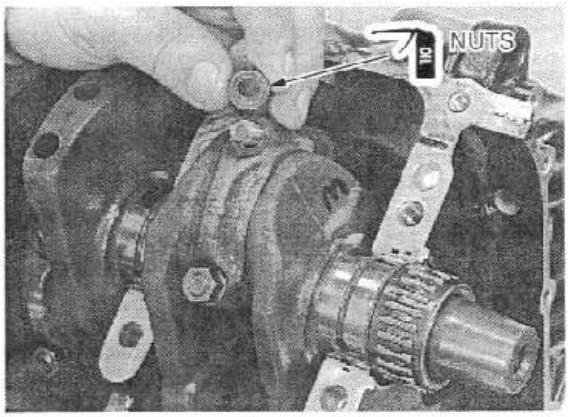
- ***While installing the piston, being careful not to damage the top surface of the cylinder, especially around the cylinder bore.***
- ***Be careful not to damage the cylinder sleeve and crankpin with the connecting rod bolt threads.***

Make sure ring compressor tool sits flush with top surface of the cylinder.

Use the handle of a plastic hammer to tap the piston into the cylinder.

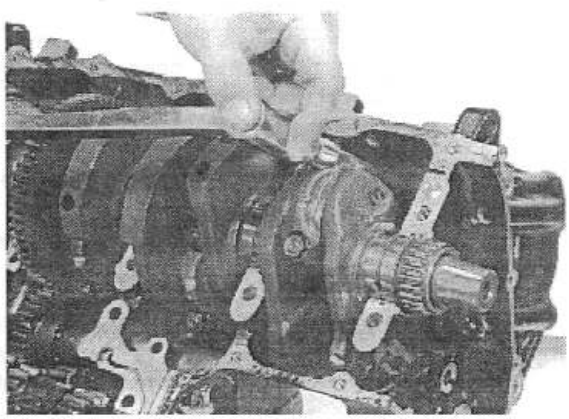
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the crankpin bearing surfaces.
Install the bearing cap.
Insure that the marks on the caps are aligned with the marks on the connecting rods.

Apply oil to the connecting rod nut threads and seating surfaces.



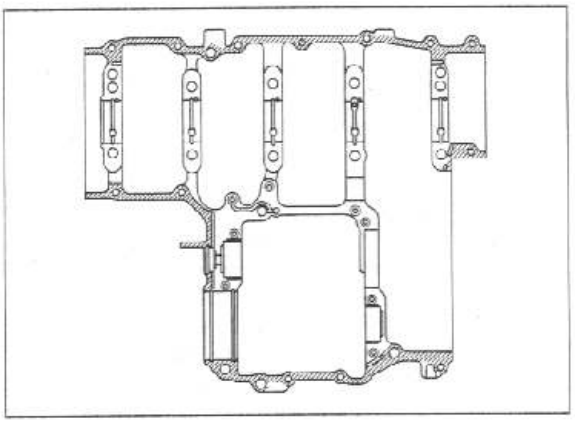
Install the connecting rod nut and tighten the nuts gradually and alternately.

TORQUE: 41 N·m (4.2 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)

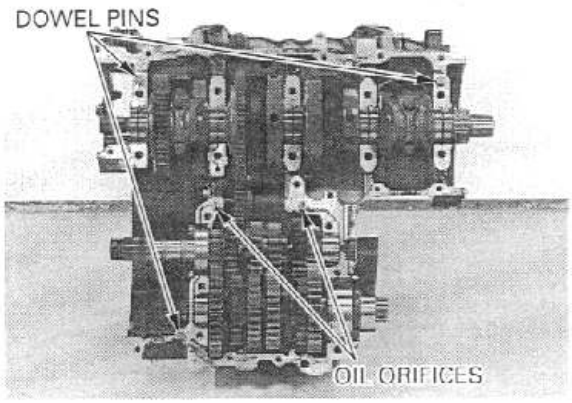


CRANKCASE COMBINATION

Apply a light, but thorough, coating of liquid sealant to the crankcase mating surface except to the main bearing journal bolt (lower crankcase bolt, 9 mm) area and the oil passage area as shown.



Install the three dowel pins.
Install oil orifices by aligning their cut-out with the groove in the upper crankcase.



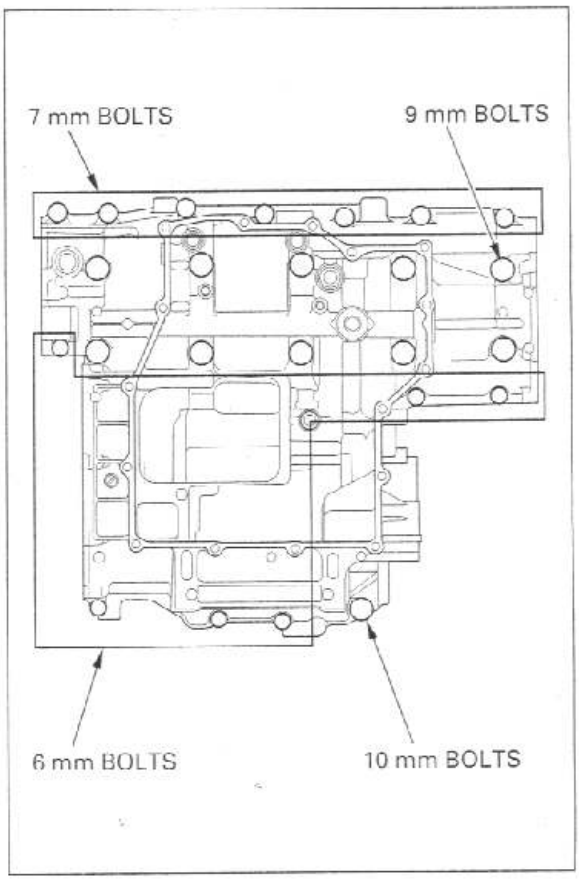
Install the lower crankcase onto the upper crankcase.
Clean the crankcase 9 mm bolts thoroughly with solvent and blow them dry.
Apply clean engine oil to the 9 mm bolt threads and seating surface and install them.

Loosely install all the lower crankcase bolts.
Make sure the upper and lower crankcase are seated securely.

From the inside to outside, tighten the lower crankcase 9 mm bolts in a crisscross pattern in 2–3 steps.

NOTE:

Tighten the 9 mm bolts in numerical order as shown in the illustration.



TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m , 27 lbf·ft)

Tighten the 10 mm bolt, and then the 6 mm bolts and 7 mm bolts.

TORQUE: 10 mm bolt: 39 N·m (4.0 kgf·m , 29 lbf·ft)
7 mm bolt: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)
6 mm bolt: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

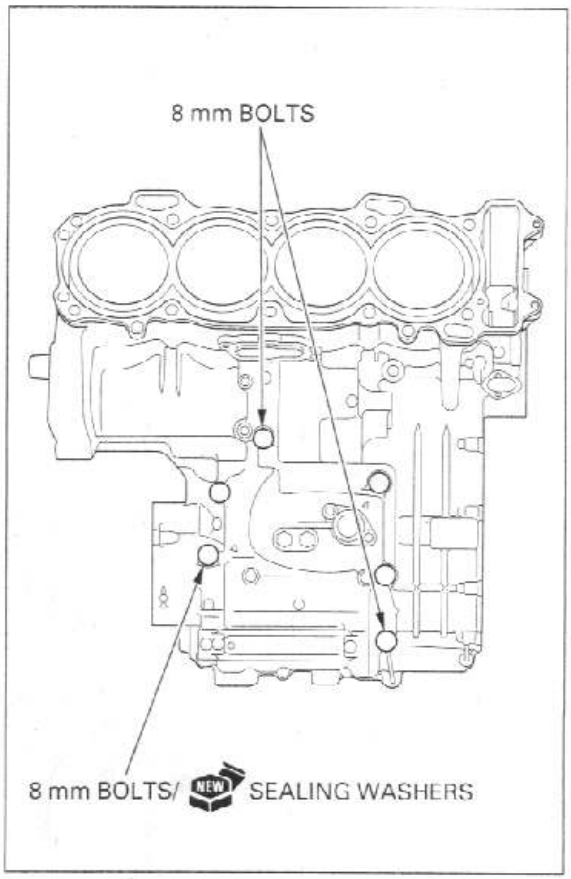
Install the upper crankcase 8 mm bolts and sealing washers.

NOTE

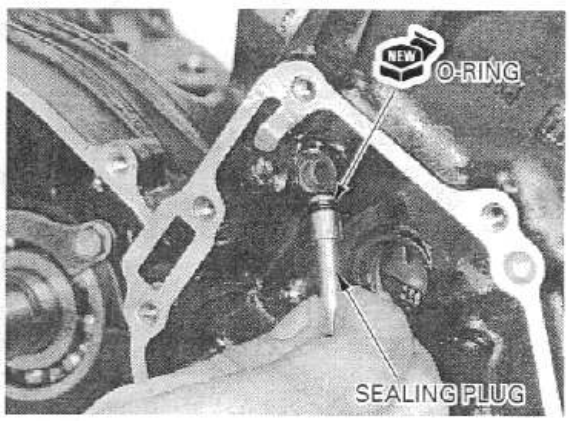
The sealing washer locations are indicated on the upper crankcase using the "△" mark.

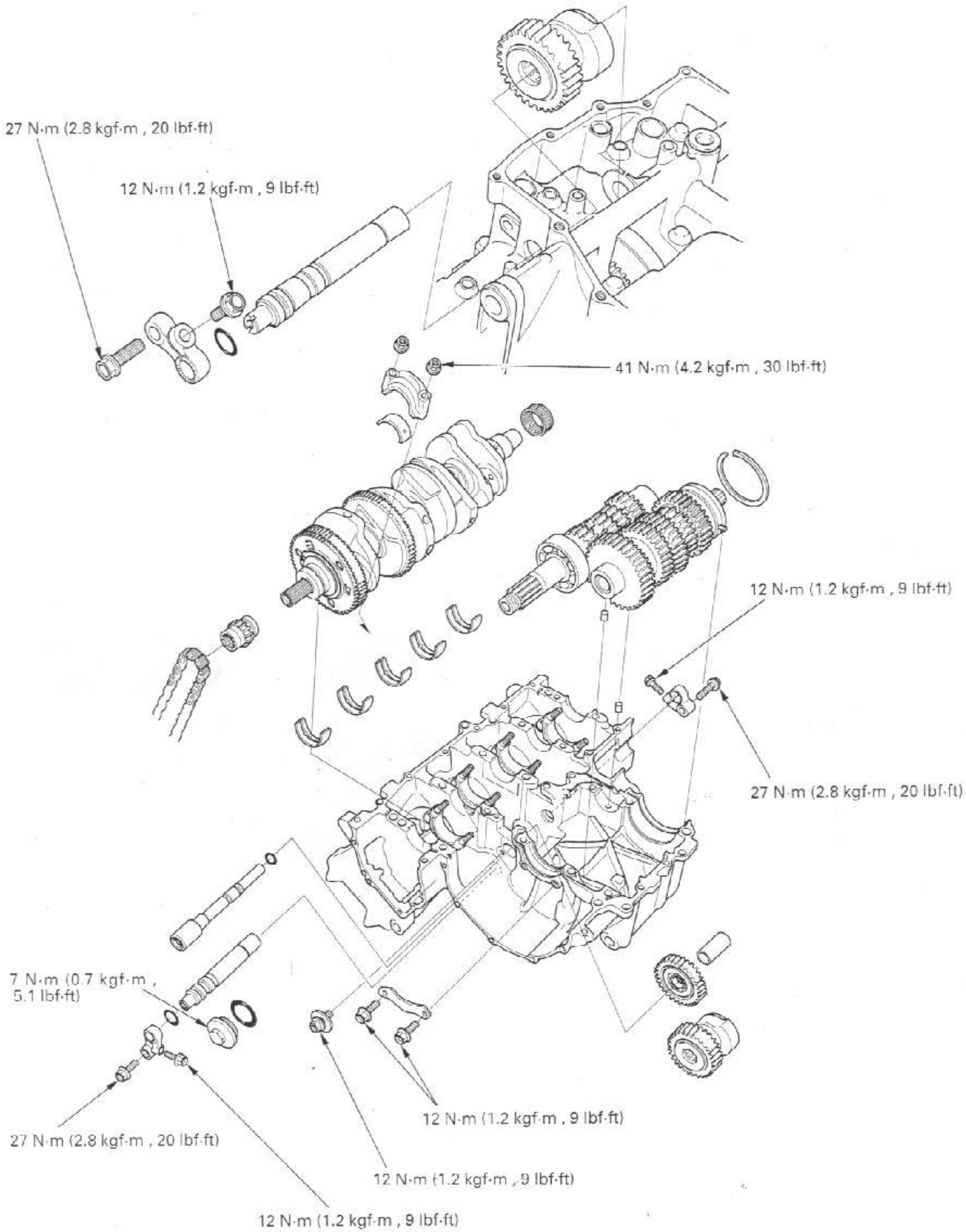
Tighten the 8 mm bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)



Install the new O-ring and sealing plug.




27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
41 N·m (4.2 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)
7 N·m (0.7 kgf·m , 5.1 lbf·ft)
27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

12. CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION/BALANCER

SERVICE INFORMATION	12-1	TRANSMISSION	12-9
TROUBLESHOOTING	12-2	BALANCER	12-14
CRANKSHAFT	12-3		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- The crankcase must be separated to service the crankshaft, transmission and balancer. Refer to section 11 for crankcase separation/assembly.
- Be careful not to damage the crankshaft main journal and journal bearing while removing or installing the crankshaft.
- Mark and store the disassembled parts to ensure that they are installed in their original locations.
- Mark and store the bearing inserts to ensure that the parts are in their correct locations during reassembly. If the inserts are improperly installed, they will block the oil hole, causing insufficient lubrication and eventual engine seizure.
- The main journal bearing inserts are a select fit and are identified by color codes. Select replacement bearings from the code tables. After installing new bearings, recheck them with a plastigauge to verify clearance. Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the main journal during assembly.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Crankshaft	Side clearance		0.05 – 0.20 (0.002 – 0.008)	0.30 (0.012)
	Runout		———	0.30 (0.012)
	Main journal oil clearance		0.017 – 0.035 (0.0007 – 0.0014)	0.045 (0.0018)
Transmission	Gear I.D.	M5, 6	31.000 – 31.025 (1.2205 – 1.2215)	31.04 (1.222)
		C1	26.000 – 26.021 (1.0236 – 1.0244)	26.04 (1.025)
		C2, 3, 4	33.000 – 33.025 (1.2992 – 1.3002)	33.04 (1.301)
	Bushing O.D.	M5, 6	30.950 – 30.975 (1.2185 – 1.2195)	30.93 (1.218)
		C2	32.955 – 32.980 (1.2974 – 1.2984)	32.93 (1.296)
		C3, 4	32.950 – 32.975 (1.2972 – 1.2982)	32.93 (1.296)
	Bushing I.D.	M5	27.985 – 28.006 (1.1018 – 1.1026)	28.02 (1.103)
		C2	29.985 – 30.006 (1.1805 – 1.1813)	30.02 (1.182)
	Gear-to-bushing clearance	M5, 6	0.020 – 0.062 (0.0008 – 0.0024)	0.10 (0.004)
		C2	0.020 – 0.070 (0.0008 – 0.0028)	0.11 (0.004)
		C3, 4	0.025 – 0.075 (0.0010 – 0.0030)	0.11 (0.004)
	Mainshaft O.D.	M5	27.967 – 27.980 (1.1011 – 1.1016)	27.957 (1.1007)
		Clutch outer guide	27.980 – 27.993 (1.1016 – 1.1021)	27.970 (1.1012)
	Countershaft O.D.	C2	29.967 – 29.980 (1.1798 – 1.1803)	27.957 (1.1007)
	Bushing-to-shaft clearance	M5	0.005 – 0.039 (0.0002 – 0.0015)	0.08 (0.003)
		C2	0.005 – 0.039 (0.0002 – 0.0015)	0.08 (0.003)

TORQUE VALUES

Connecting rod nut	41 N·m (4.2 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads and seating surface.
Mainshaft bearing set plate bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Balancer timing hole cap	7 N·m (0.7 kgf·m , 5.1 lbf·ft)	
Balancer shaft holder flange bolt (front/rear)	27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)	
Balancer shaft pinch bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Balancer idle shaft holder bolt	27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)	
Balancer idle shaft bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.

TOOLS

Driver, 40 mm I.D.	07746-0030100
Attachment, 30 mm	07746-0030300
Driver shaft	07964-MB00200
Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 32 × 35 mm	07746-0010100
Pilot, 15 mm	07746-0040300

TROUBLESHOOTING

Excessive noise
- Worn connecting rod big end bearing
- Bent connecting rod
- Worn crankshaft main journal bearing
- Worn transmission bearing
- Worn balancer bearing
- Incorrect balancer backlash adjustment

Hard to shift
- Improper clutch operation
- Incorrect transmission oil weight
- Incorrect clutch adjustment
- Bent shift fork
- Bent fork shaft
- Bent fork claw
- Damaged shift drum cam groove
- Bent shift spindle

Transmission jumps out of gear
- Worn gear dogs and slots
- Bent fork shaft
- Broken shift drum stopper
- Worn or bent shift forks
- Broken shift linkage return spring

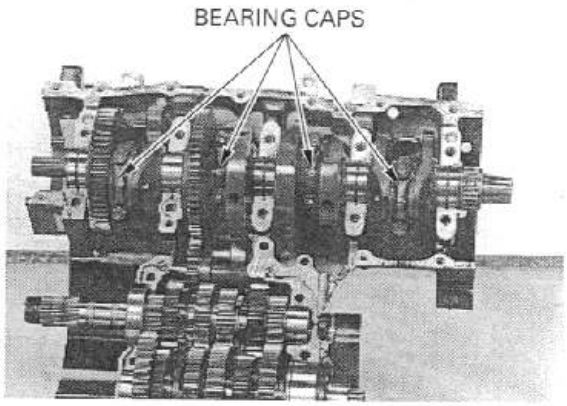
Engine vibration
- Excessive crankshaft runout
- Incorrect balancer timing

CRANKSHAFT

REMOVAL

Separate the crankcase halves (page 11-3).

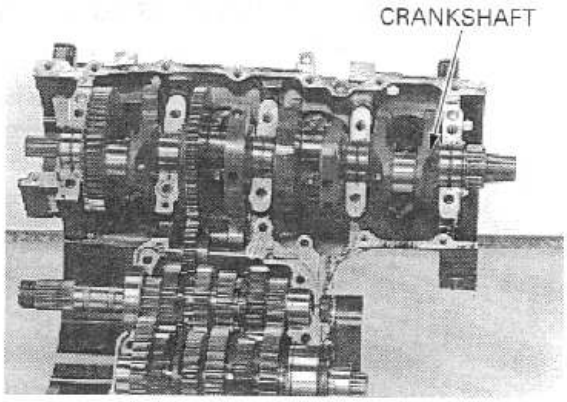
Remove the connecting rod bearing cap nuts and bearing caps.



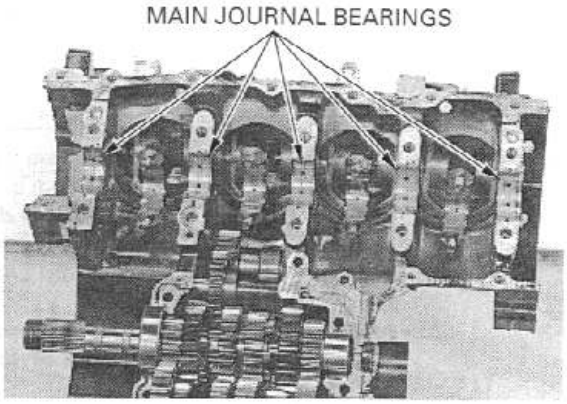
CAUTION:

Before removal, position all the pistons at TDC (Top Dead Center) to prevent damaging the crankpin with the connecting rod bolt threads.

Remove the crankshaft.

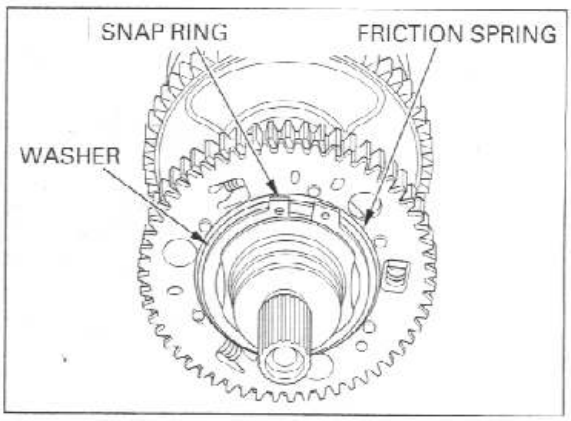


Remove the main journal bearings from both the crankcases.

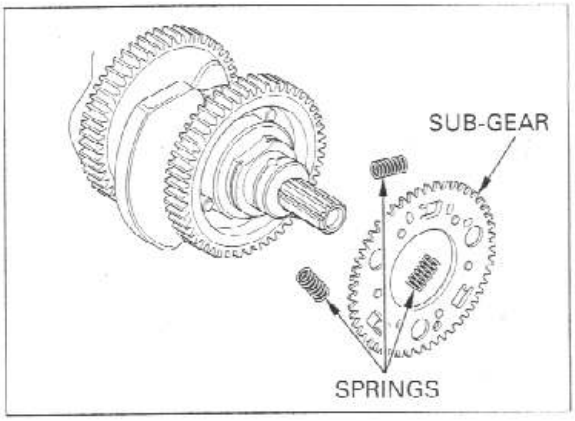


PRIMARY DRIVE SUB-GEAR REMOVAL

Remove the special snap ring, washer and friction spring.

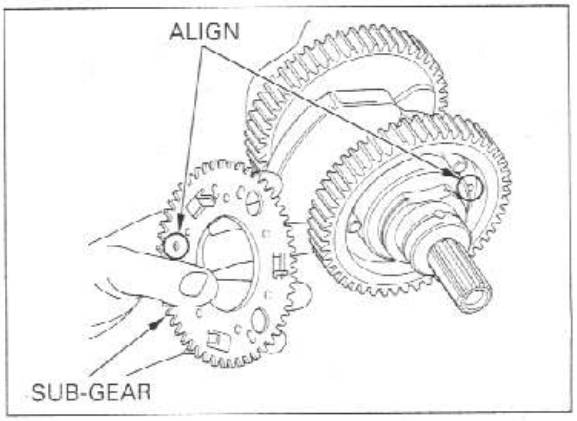


Remove the primary drive sub-gear and springs.



PRIMARY DRIVE SUB-GEAR INSTALLATION

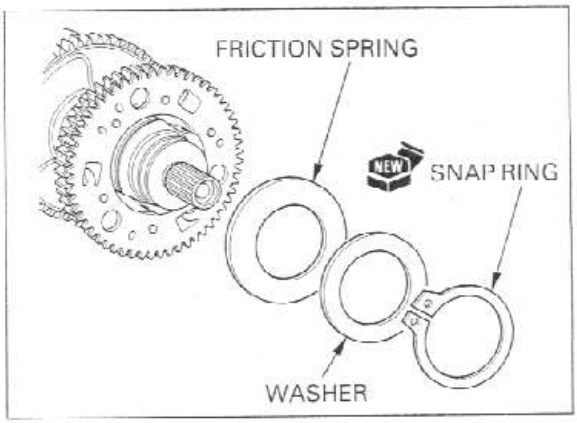
Install the primary drive sub-gear onto the primary drive gear, aligning the holes between the gear.

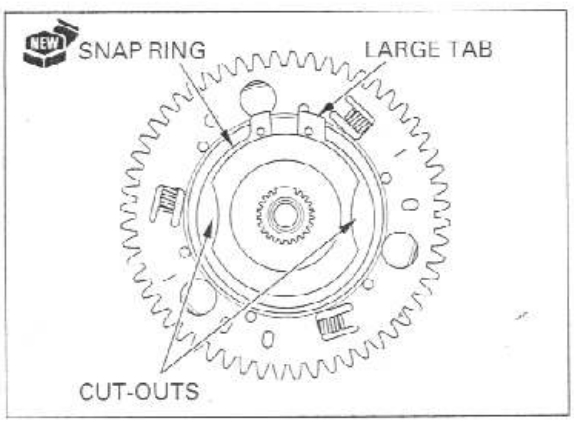


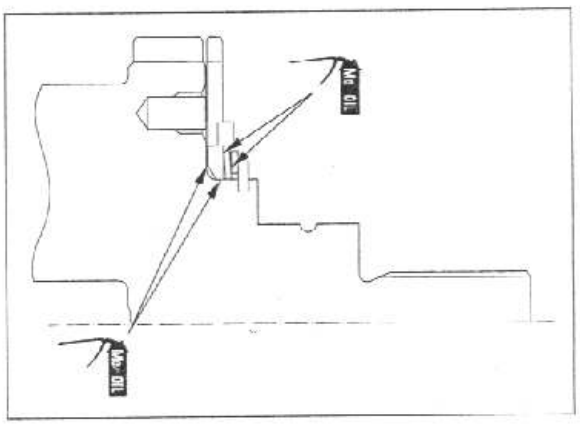
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the area shown in the illustration.
Install the friction spring, washer and new special snap ring.

CAUTION:

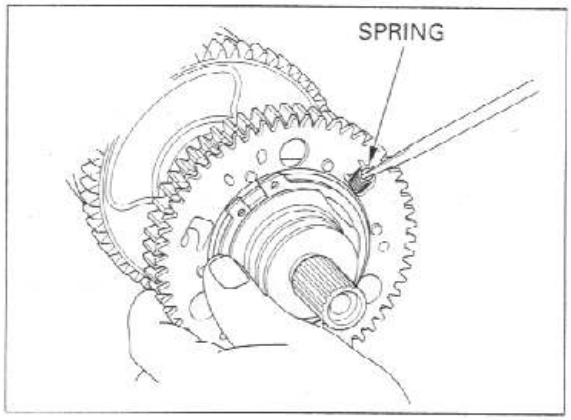
- ***You must use the new special snap ring. Using a snap ring other than specified or reusing the snap ring can cause severe engine damage.***
- ***Install the new special snap ring with its large tab facing to the right and the chamfered side facing in.***
- ***Make sure the new special snap ring end gap is aligned with the right angle of the crankshaft cut-outs as shown.***







Install the springs into the primary drive gear as shown.

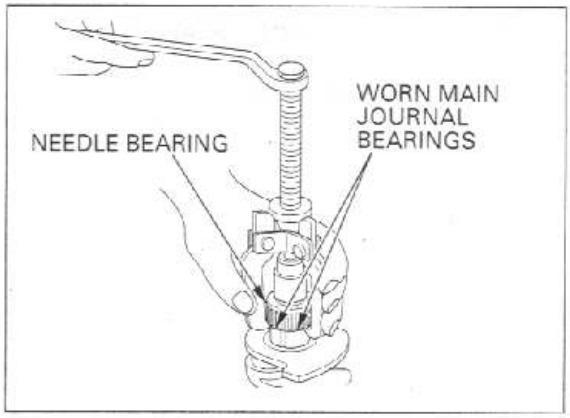


STARTER CLUTCH NEEDLE BEARING REPLACEMENT

Remove the needle bearing with a commercially available universal bearing puller.

CAUTION:

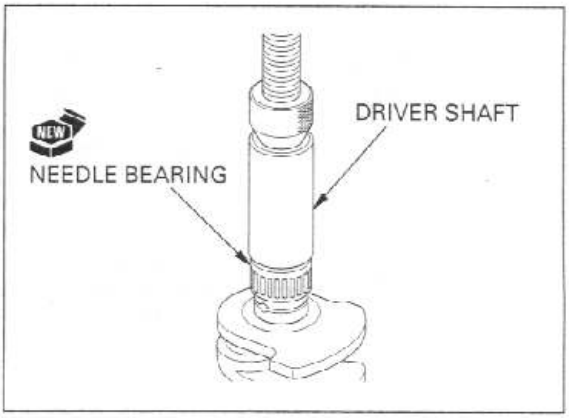
To protect the crankshaft main journal from the bearing puller claws, cover the main journal properly; worn main journal bearings are usable as protectors.



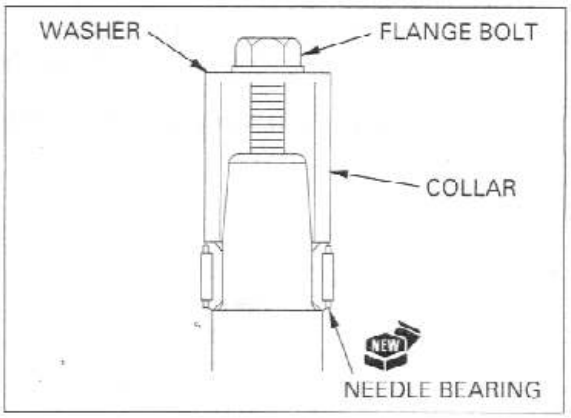
Press a new needle bearing onto the crankshaft using a hydraulic press and special tool.

TOOL:

Driver shaft	07964-MB00200



If the special tool is not available, prepare a suitable collar, washer and 8 mm flange bolt (example; flywheel bolt) for the bearing installation. Assemble the above items, and screw the bolt gradually, then install the new needle bearing.

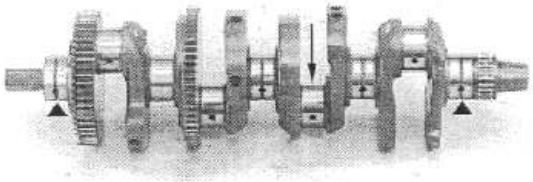


INSPECTION

CRANKSHAFT RUNOUT

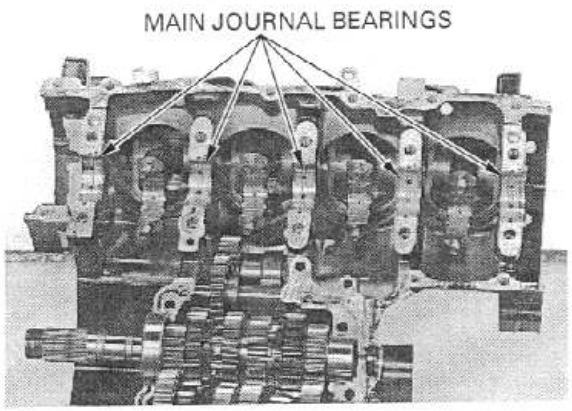
Hold the crankshaft both end.
Set a dial indicator on the center main journal of the crankshaft.
Rotate the crankshaft two revolutions and read runout at the center journal.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)



MAIN JOURNAL BEARING

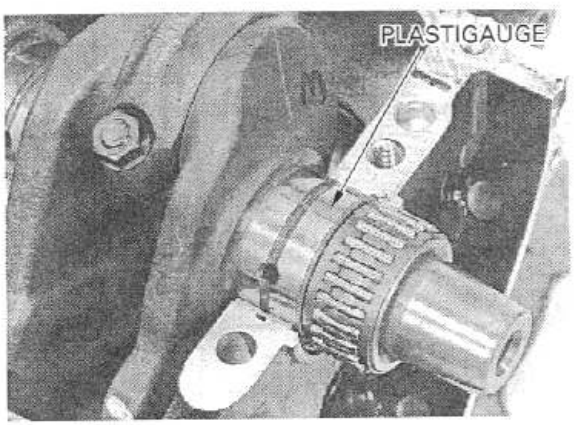
Inspect the main journal bearing inserts for damage or separation.



Wipe the oil from the bearing inserts and journals.
Reinstall the upper crankcase's main journal bearing inserts, then carefully lower the crankshaft in place.
Put a piece of plastigauge on each journals.

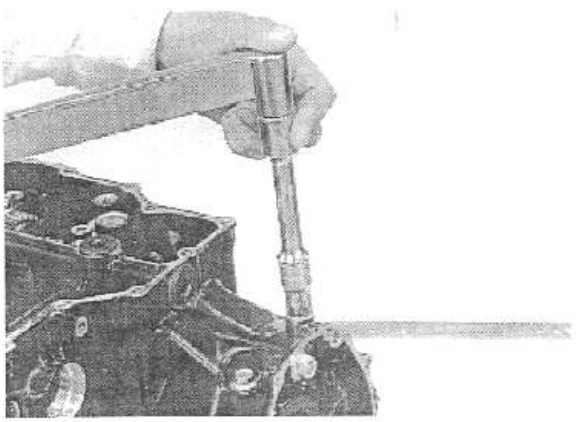
NOTE

- Do not put the plastigauge over the oil hole in the main bearing journal of the crankshaft.
- Do not rotate the crankshaft during inspection.



Assemble the crankcase halves.
Tighten the 9 mm bolts to the specified torque.

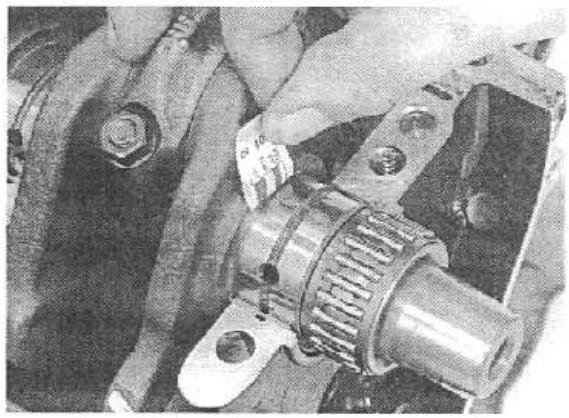
TORQUE: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m , 27 lbf·ft)



Remove the 9 mm bolts and lower crankcase. Measure the compressed plastigauge on each journal.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.045 mm (0.0018 in)

If main bearing clearance is beyond tolerance, select a replacement bearing.

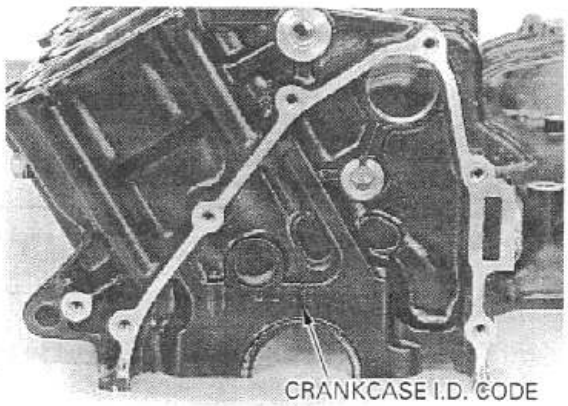


MAIN JOURNAL BEARING SELECTION

Record the crankcase I.D. letters from the pad on the left side of the upper crankcase as shown.

NOTE:

The letters (A, B or C) on the upper crankcase are the codes for the main journal I.D.s from left to right.

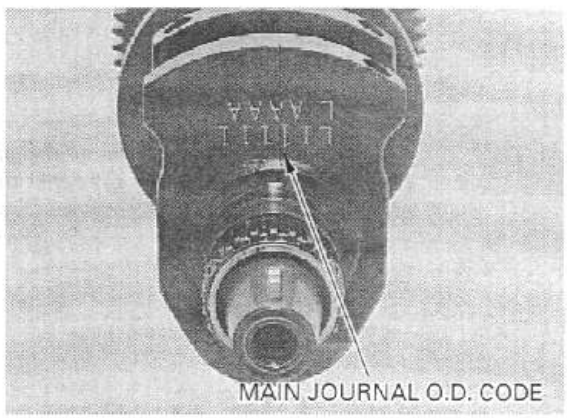


Record the corresponding main journal O.D. code numbers from the crank weight.

NOTE:

The numbers (1, 2 or 3) on the crank weight are the codes for the main journal O.D.s from left to right.

Cross reference the case and journal codes to determine the replacement bearing color codes.

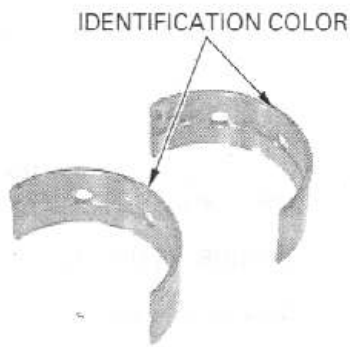


BEARING THICKNESS:

A (Black): Thick
B (Brown):
C (Green):
D (Yellow):
E (Pink): Thin

CAUTION:

After selecting new bearings, recheck the clearance with a plastigauge. Incorrect clearance can cause severe engine damage.



MAIN JOURNAL BEARING SELECTION TABLE

Unit: mm (in)

			CRANKCASE I.D. CODE		
			A	B	C
			43.000 43.006 (1.6929 – 1.6931)	43.006 – 43.012 (1.6931 – 1.6934)	43.012 – 43.018 (1.6934 1.6936)
CRANKSHAFT O.D. CODE	1	40.000 – 40.006 (1.5748 – 1.5750)	E (Pink)	D (Yellow)	C (Green)
	2	39.994 – 40.000 (1.5746 – 1.5748)	D (Yellow)	C (Green)	B (Brown)
	3	39.988 – 39.994 (1.5743 – 1.5746)	C (Green)	B (Brown)	A (Black)

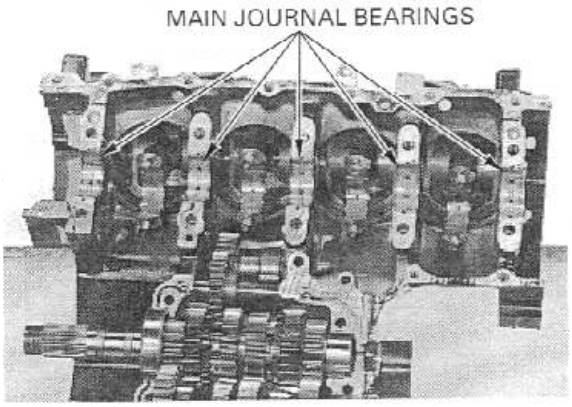
INSTALLATION

Install the main journal bearings into the upper and lower crankcase.

NOTE:

The bearing tabs should be aligned with the grooves in the case.

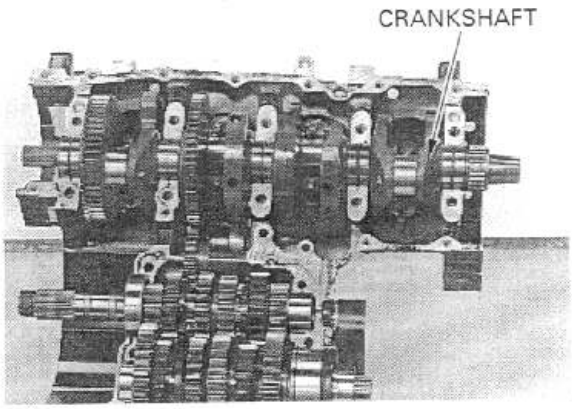
Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the upper and lower main journal bearings.



Install the crankshaft.

CAUTION:

Before installation, position all the pistons at TDC (Top Dead Center) to prevent damaging the crankpin with the connecting rod threads.



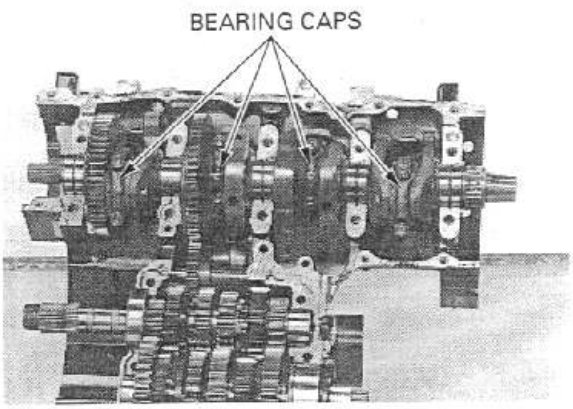
Install the connecting rod bearing caps.

Apply oil to the connecting rod nut threads and seating surfaces.

Install and tighten the nuts gradually and alternately.

TORQUE: 41 N·m (4.2 kgf·m , 30 lbf·ft)

Assemble the upper and lower crankcase (page 11-12).

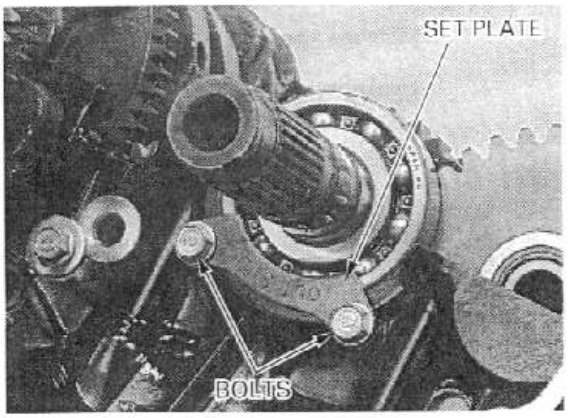


TRANSMISSION

REMOVAL/DISASSEMBLY

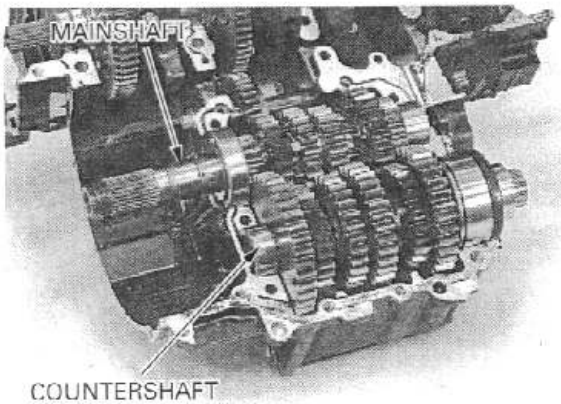
Separate the crankcase halves (page 11-3).

Remove the bolts and mainshaft bearing set plate.



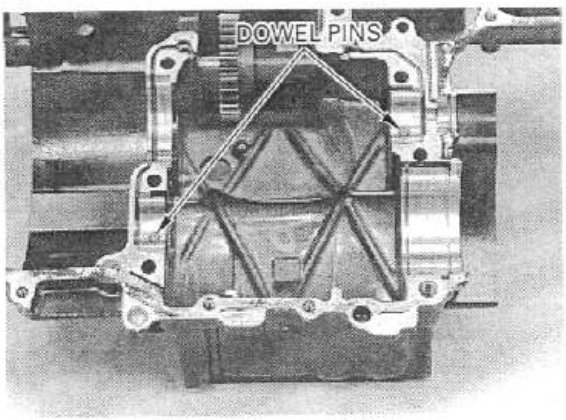
Remove the mainshaft and countershaft assembly.

Remove the oil seal.



Remove the dowel pins.

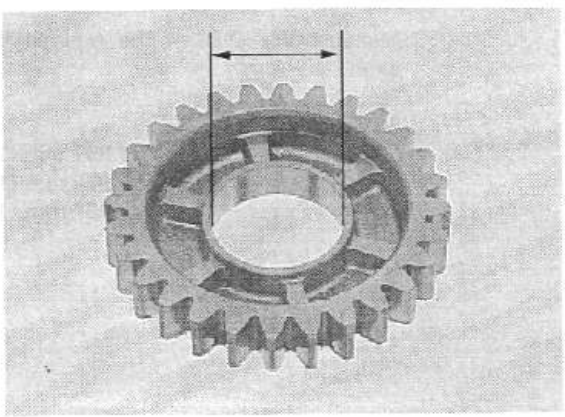
Disassemble the mainshaft and countershaft.



Check the gear dogs, dog holes and teeth for abnormal wear or lack of lubrication.
Measure the I.D. of each gear.

SERVICE LIMITS:

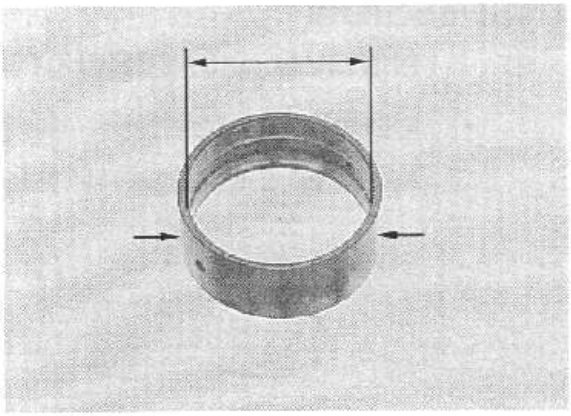
M5, M6:	31.04 mm (1.222 in)
C1:	26.04 mm (1.025 in)
C2, C3, C4:	33.04 mm (1.301 in)



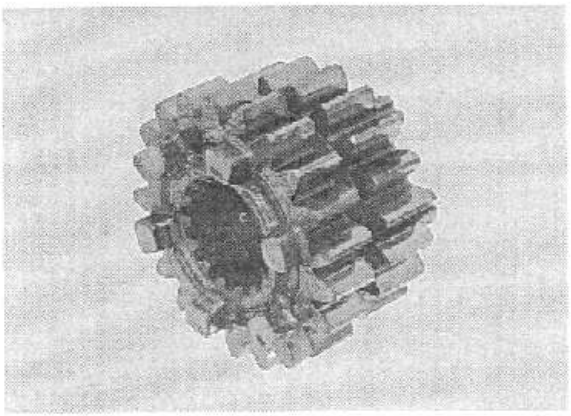
Measure the I.D. and O.D. of each gear bushing.

SERVICE LIMITS:

O.D.:	M5, M6:	30.93 mm (1.218 in)
	C2:	32.93 mm (1.296 in)
	C3, C4:	32.93 mm (1.296 in)
I.D.:	M5:	28.02 mm (1.103 in)
	C2:	30.02 mm (1.182 in)



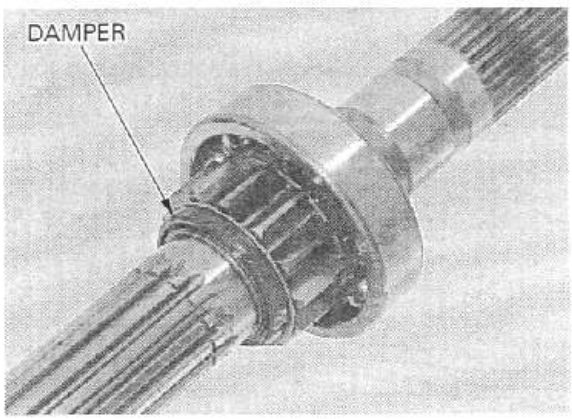
Check the shift fork groove of the shifter gear for excessive wear or damage.



Check the mainshaft damper for wear or damage.

CAUTION:

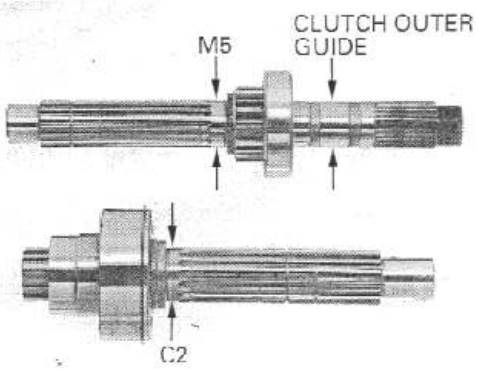
Do not try to remove the mainshaft damper. If it is damaged, replace the mainshaft assembly.



Measure the O.D. of the mainshaft and countershaft.

SERVICE LIMITS:

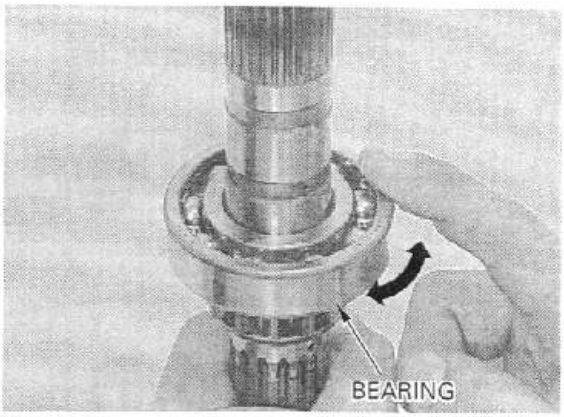
M5:	27.957 mm (1.1007 in)
Clutch outer guide:	27.970 mm (1.1012 in)
C2:	27.957 mm (1.1007 in)



BEARING REPLACEMENT

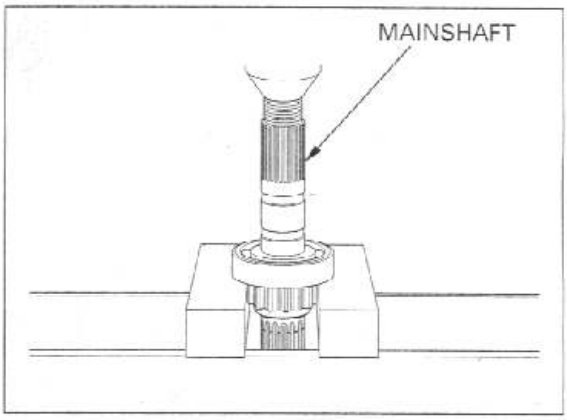
NOTE:

Do not try to remove the countershaft bearing from the shaft. If the bearing is worn or damaged, replace the countershaft as an assembly.



Turn the outer race of each bearing with your finger. The bearings should turn smoothly and quietly.
Also check that the bearing inner race fits tightly on the shaft.
Remove and discard the mainshaft bearing, if the race does not turn smoothly, quietly, or fits loosely on the mainshaft.
Replace the countershaft, collar, and bearing as an assembly, if the race does not turn smoothly, quietly, or fits loosely on the countershaft.

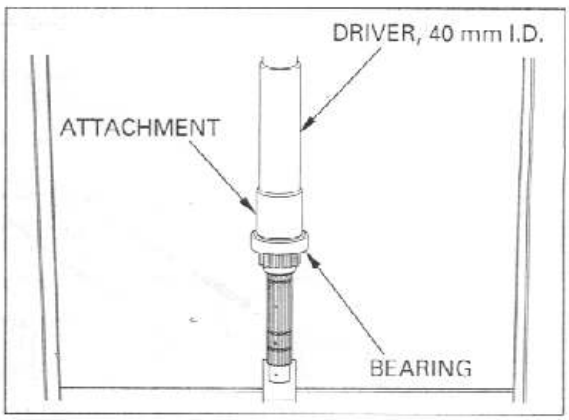
Press out the mainshaft from the bearing using a hydraulic press.



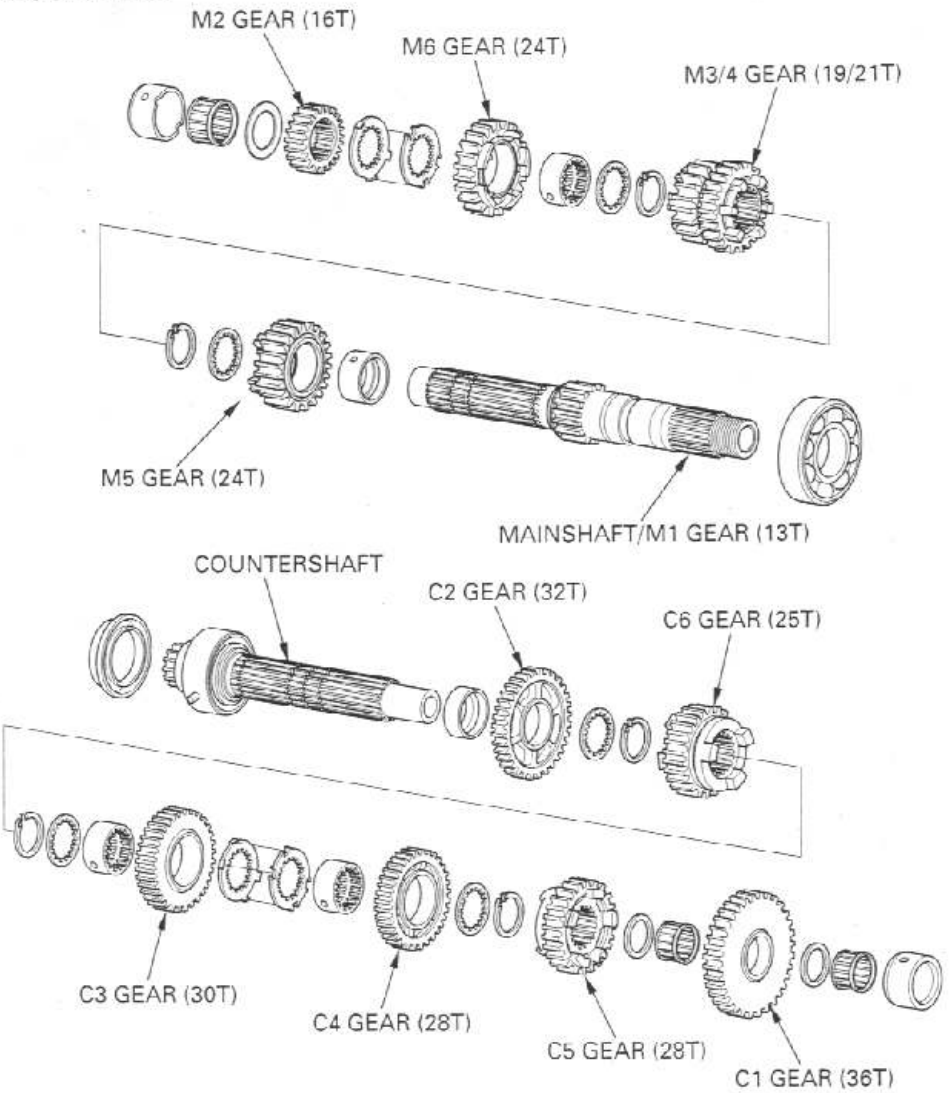
Install a new mainshaft bearing onto the mainshaft by pressing the mainshaft bearing inner race using the special tool.

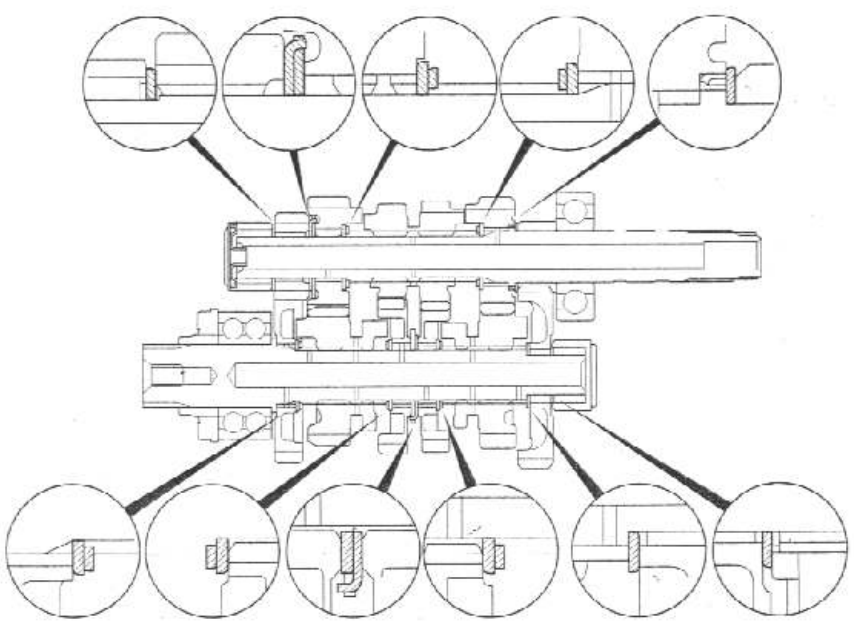
TOOLS:

Driver, 40 mm I.D.	07746-0030100
Attachment, 30 mm	07746-0030300



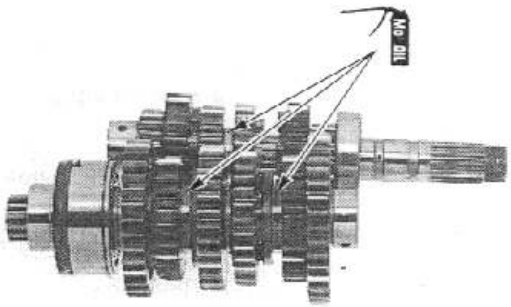
ASSEMBLY


M2 GEAR (16T)
M6 GEAR (24T)
M3/4 GEAR (19/21T)
M5 GEAR (24T)
MAINSHAFT/M1 GEAR (13T)
COUNTERSHAFT
C2 GEAR (32T)
C6 GEAR (25T)
C3 GEAR (30T)
C4 GEAR (28T)
C5 GEAR (28T)
C1 GEAR (36T)



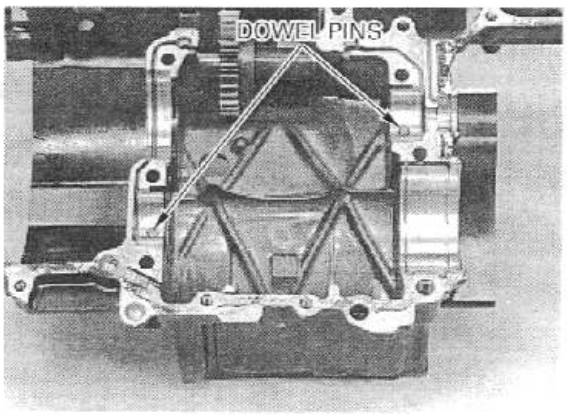
Assemble the transmission gear and shafts.
Coat each gear with clean engine oil and check for smooth movement.

Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the shift fork grooves in the M3/4, C5 and C6 gear.

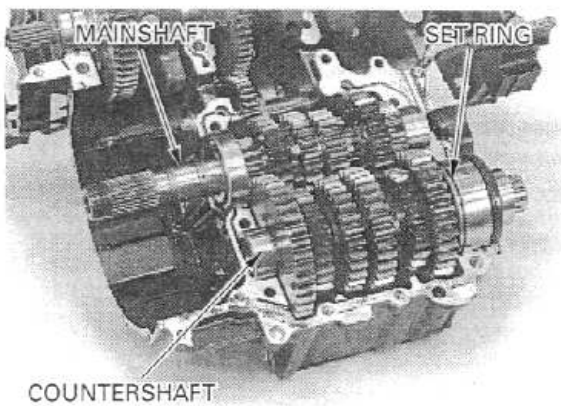


INSTALLATION

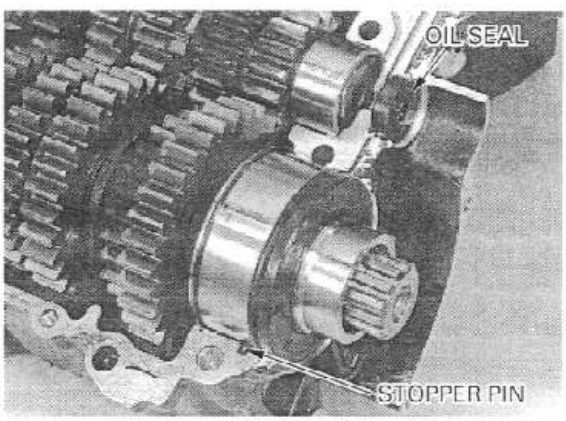
Install the dowel pins on the upper crankcase holes.



Install the mainshaft and countershaft by aligning the countershaft bearing set ring with the groove on the crankcase, and aligning the bearing cap holes with the dowel pins.



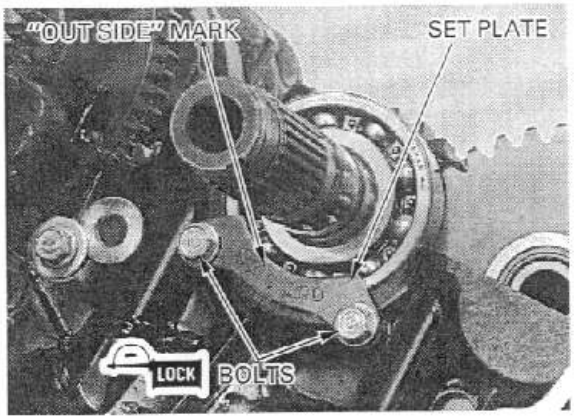
Also align the countershaft bearing stopper pin with the groove in the crankcase.



Apply a locking agent to the mainshaft bearing set plate bolt threads.
Install the mainshaft bearing set plate with its "OUT SIDE" mark facing out and tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Assemble the crankcase (page 11-12).

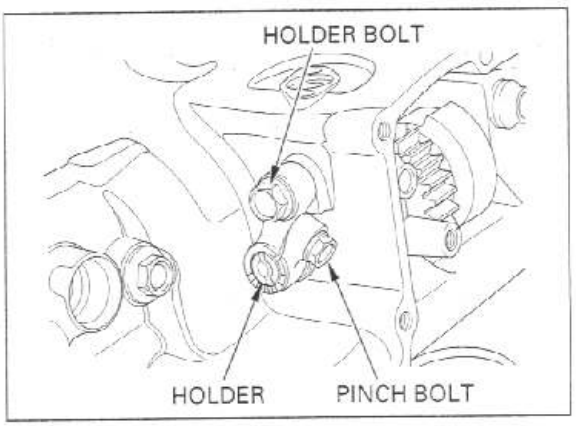


BALANCER

FRONT BALANCER REMOVAL

Remove the oil pan (page 4-4).

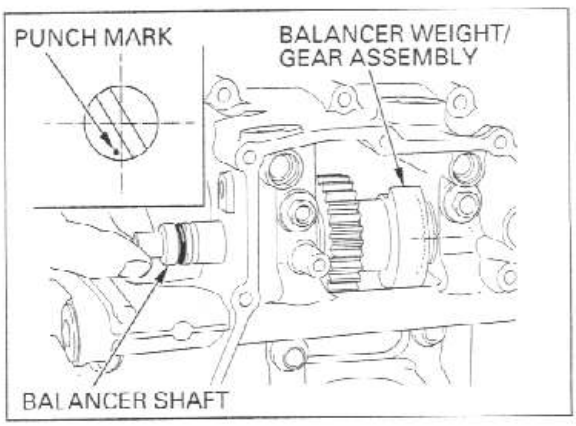
Remove the front balancer shaft holder bolt.
Loosen the pinch bolt and remove the holder.



Rotate the front balancer shaft and place the punch mark on the shaft facing down.

The balancer shaft will only come out from one particular position. Rotate it until it comes out easily; do not force it out.

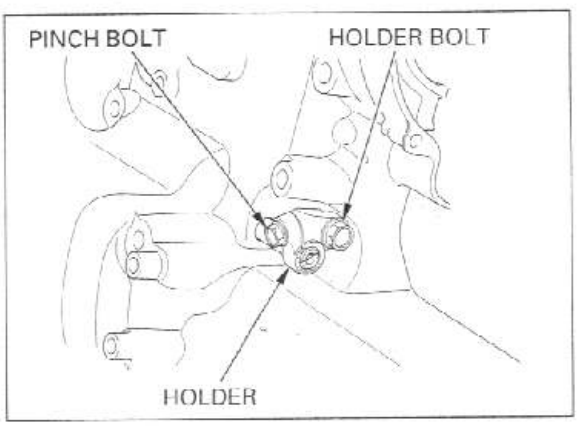
Pull the front balancer shaft out and remove the balancer weight/gear assembly.



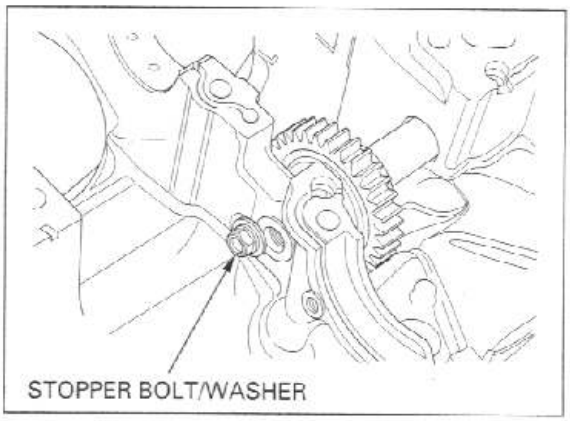
REAR BALANCER REMOVAL

Separate the crankcase and remove the crankshaft and transmission (Section 11).

Remove the balancer idle gear shaft holder bolt.
Loosen the pinch bolt and remove the holder.



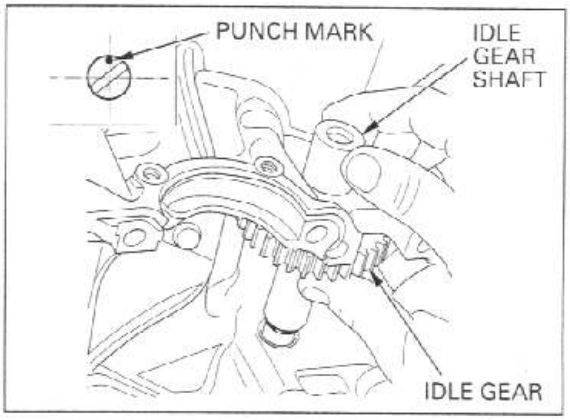
Remove the balancer idle gear shaft stopper bolt/ washer.



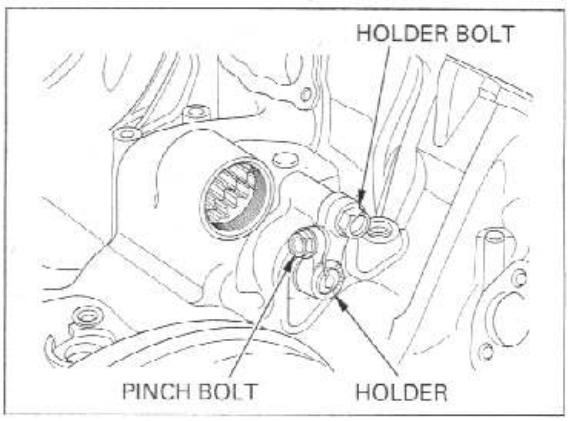
Rotate the balancer idle gear shaft and place the punch mark on the shaft facing down.

Pull out the balancer idle gear shaft and remove the distance collar and idle gear.

The balancer idle gear shaft will only come out from one particular position. Rotate it until it comes out easily; do not force it out.



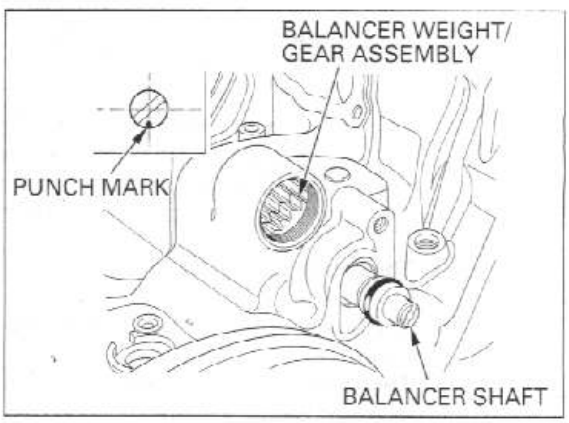
Remove the rear balancer shaft holder bolt.
Loosen the pinch bolt and remove the holder.



Rotate the rear balancer gear shaft and place the punch mark on the shaft facing down.

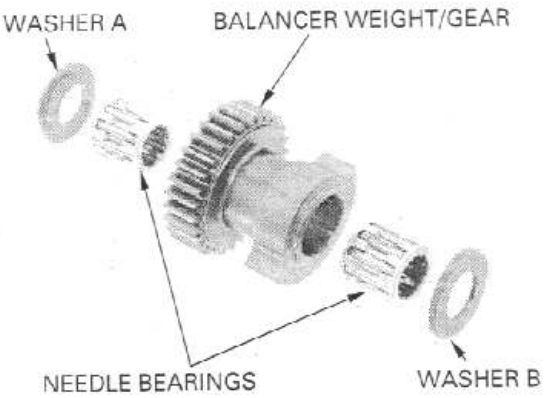
Pull the balancer shaft out and remove the balancer weight/gear assembly.

The balancer shaft will only come out from one particular position. Rotate it until it comes out easily; do not force it out.

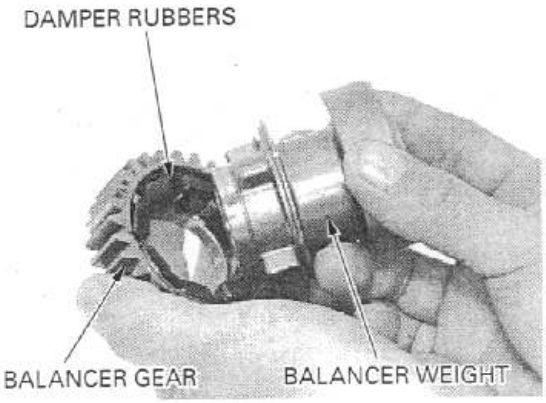


DISASSEMBLY

Remove the side washer A, B and needle bearings from the balancer weight.



Remove the balancer gear and damper rubbers from the balancer weight.



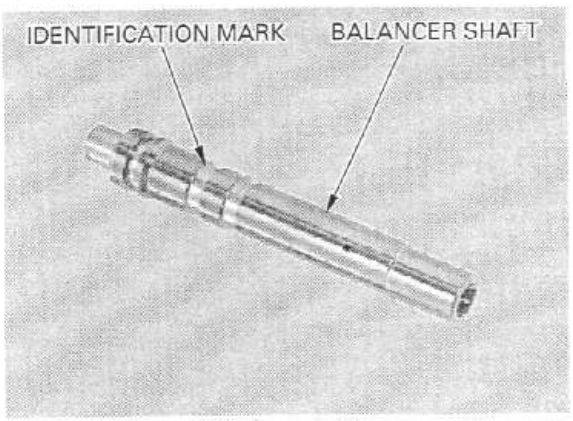
INSPECTION

NOTE:

Replace the balancer weight, shaft and needle bearings as an assembly.

Check the needle bearing sliding surfaces of the balancer weight for wear, damage or excessive scratches.

Check the needle bearing sliding surfaces of the balancer shaft for wear, damage or excessive scratches.



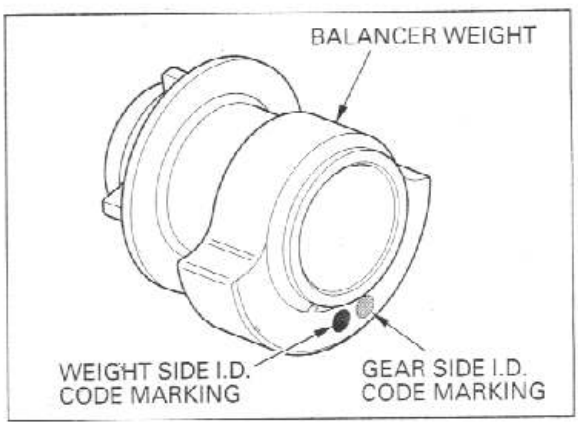
BALANCER BEARING SELECTION

NOTE:

The balancer weight, shaft and needle bearings are select fitted (selection table; see next page).

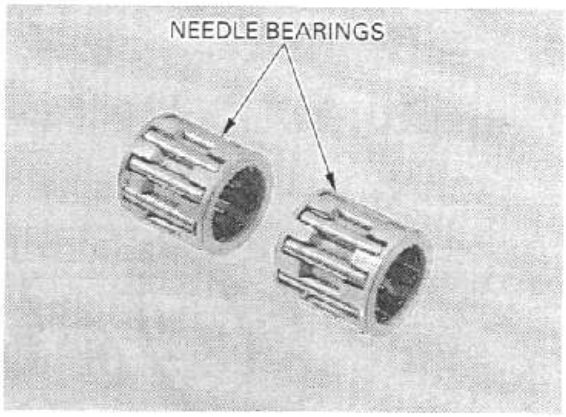
The balancer shaft has a I.D. code number or color.

The balancer weight has two I.D. code markings as shown.
The markings are identified each I.D. of the balancer weight as shown.



Cross-reference the balancer shaft and balancer weight codes determine the replacement bearing color.
Refer to the selection table below for bearing selection.

Check the needle bearing for smooth operation.

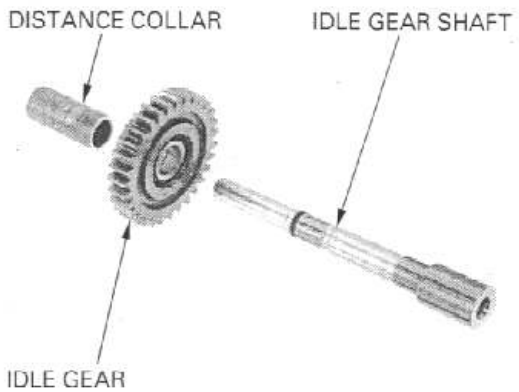


BALANCER BEARING SELECTION TABLE:

Unit: mm (in)

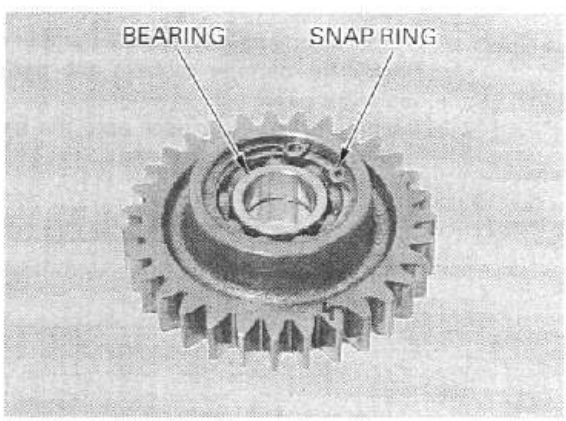
BALANCER WEIGHT I.D. CODE		BALANCER SHAFT O.D. CODE: 1 or Blue 17.996 – 18.000 (0.7085 – 0.7087)	2 or Black 17.991 – 17.996 (0.7083 – 0.7085)	3 or Red 17.987 – 17.991 (0.7081 – 0.7083)
A	26.996 – 27.000 (1.0628 – 1.0630)	C White	B Blue	A Red
B	26.991 – 26.996 (1.0626 – 1.0628)	D Green	C White	B Blue
C	26.987 – 26.991 (1.0625 – 1.0626)	E Yellow	D Green	C White

Check the balancer idle gear for wear or damage.
Check the balancer idle gear shaft for wear, damage or excessive scratches.



Turn the inner race of each bearing with your finger. The bearings should turn smoothly and quietly.
Also check that the bearing outer race fits tightly in the gear.
Remove and discard the bearing, if the race does not turn smoothly, quietly, or fits loosely in the gear.

Remove the snap ring.
Drive the bearings out of the idle gear.

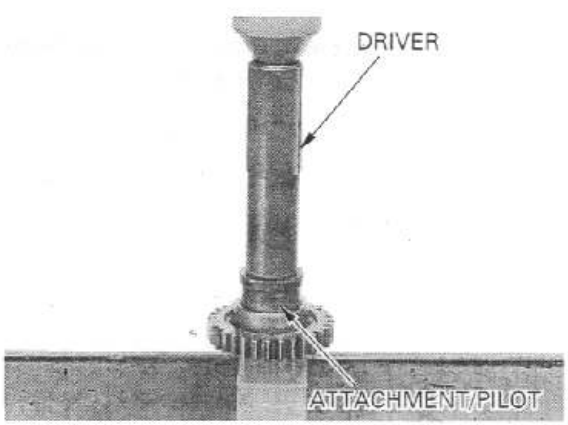


Press the new idle gear bearing into the idle gear using the special tools.

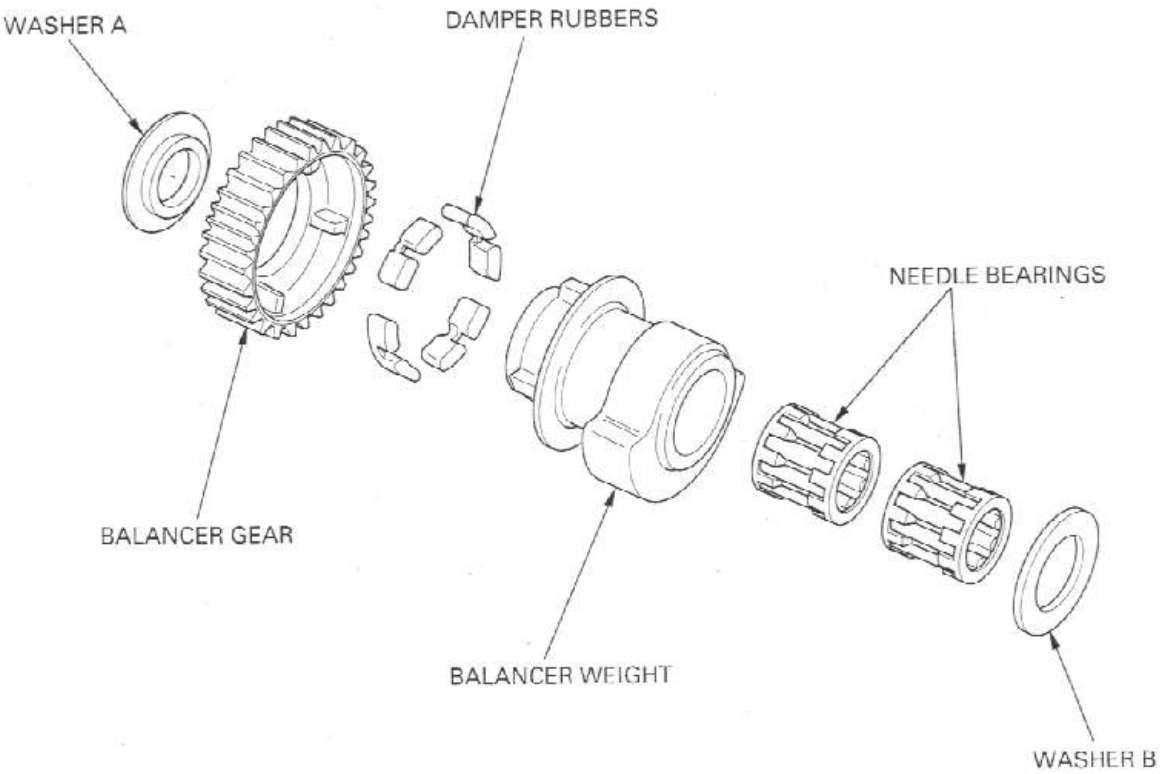
TOOLS:

Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 32 × 35 mm	07746-0010100
Pilot, 15 mm	07746-0040300

Install the snap ring into the gear groove securely.



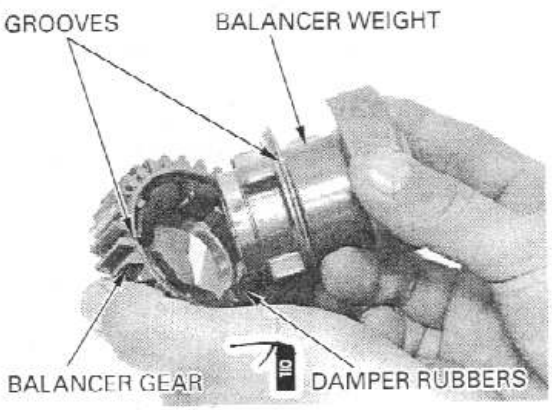
ASSEMBLY



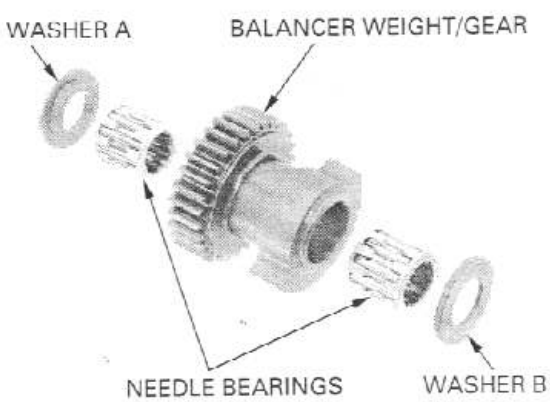
Apply clean engine oil to the damper rubbers.
Install the damper rubbers into the groove of the balancer gear.
Install the balancer gear onto the balancer weight while aligning the grooves.

NOTE:

The rear balancer gear has identification groove on the gear teeth.



Install the needle bearings into the balancer weight.
Install the side washer A and B.

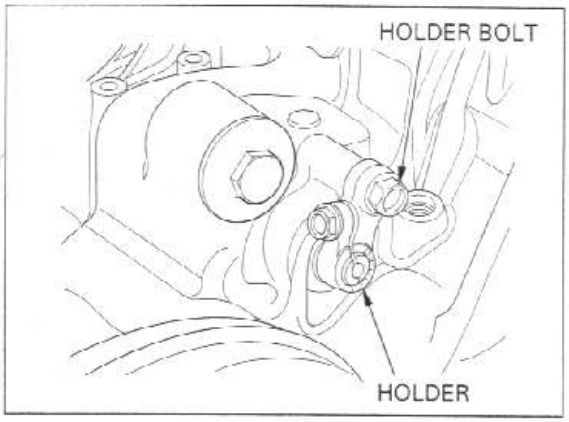


REAR BALANCER INSTALLATION

NOTE:

Always adjust the backlash after the balancer installation.

Remove the rear balancer hole cap.

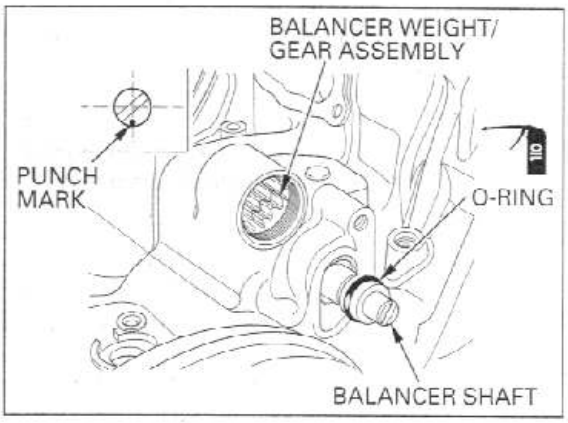


Install a new O-ring into the groove of the rear balancer shaft.
Apply small amount of oil to the O-ring.

Set the rear balancer assembly into the upper crankcase, then install the rear balancer shaft with its punch mark facing down.

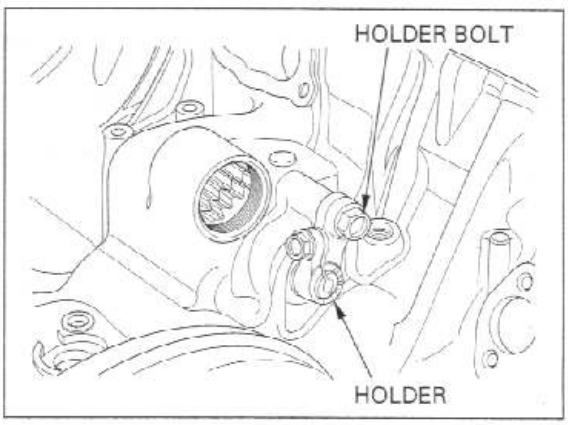
NOTE:

The balancer shaft will only installed one particular position. Rotate it until it installed easily; do not force it in.



Install the rear balancer shaft holder and tighten the holder bolt to the specified torque.

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

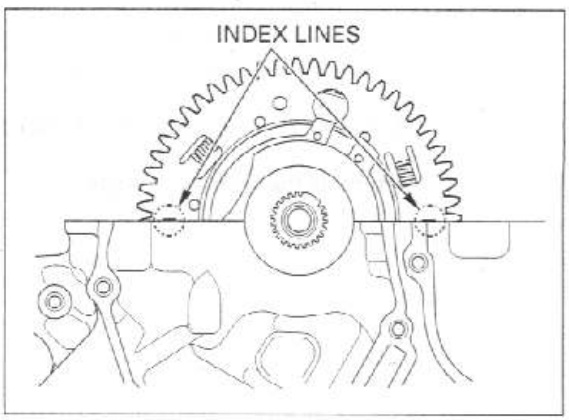


Install the crankshaft (page 11-8).

Turn the crankshaft clockwise and make sure the No. 1 piston at TDC (Top Dead Center).

NOTE:

Make sure the index lines on the primary drive sub-gear are aligned with the mating surface of the crankcase.

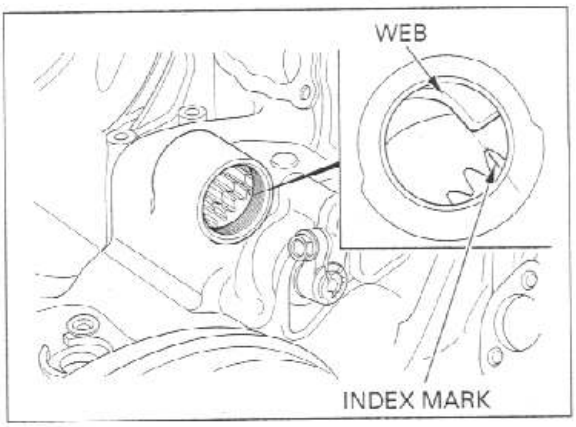


Turn the rear balancer and align the index mark on the balancer gear tooth with the web on the upper crankcase as seen through the timing hole.

Set the balancer idle gear onto the rear balancer gear and crankshaft drive gear.

NOTE:

Make sure the No. 1 piston at TDC, and the rear balancer index line and crankcase web are aligned.

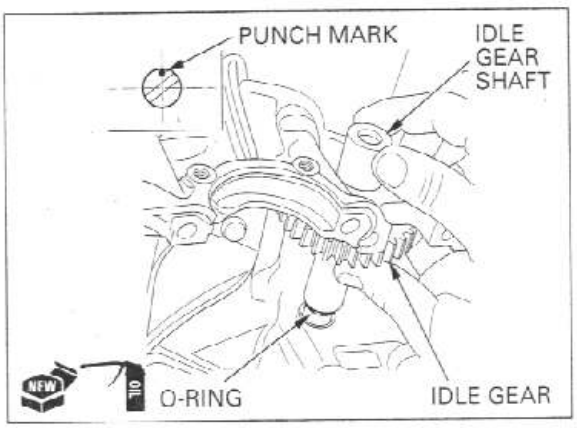


Install a new O-ring into the groove of the balancer idle gear shaft.
Apply small amount of oil to the O-ring.

Install the distance collar, then install the balancer idle gear shaft with its punch mark facing down.

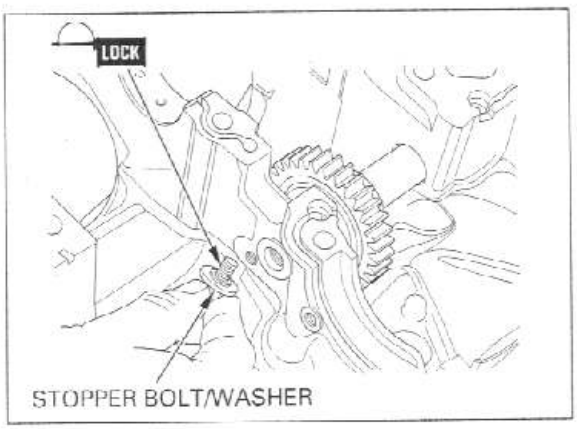
NOTE:

The balancer idle gear shaft will only installed one particular position. Rotate it until it installed easily; do not force it in.



Apply a locking agent to the stopper bolt threads.
Install and tighten the balancer idle gear shaft stopper bolt/washer to the specified torque.

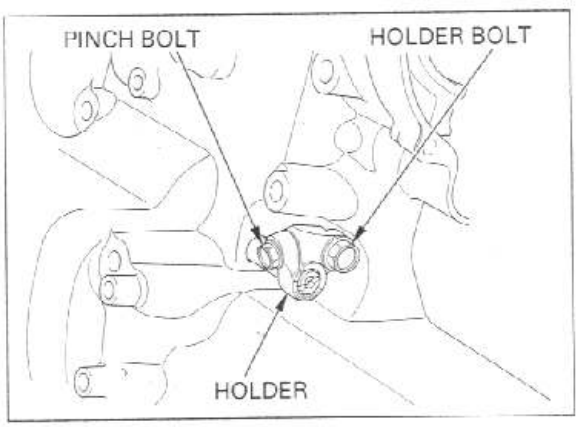
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



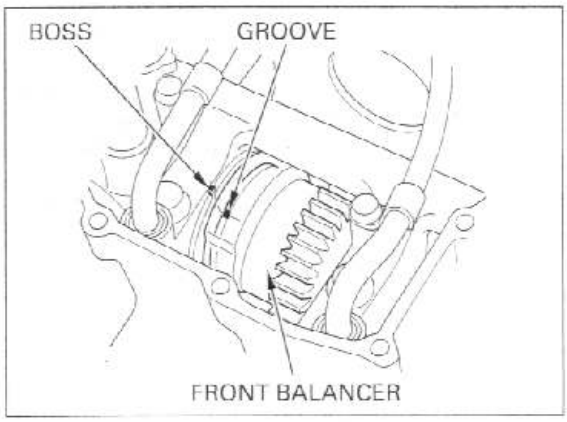
Install the balancer idle gear shaft holder and tighten the holder bolt to the specified torque.

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

Assemble the crankcase (page 11-12).

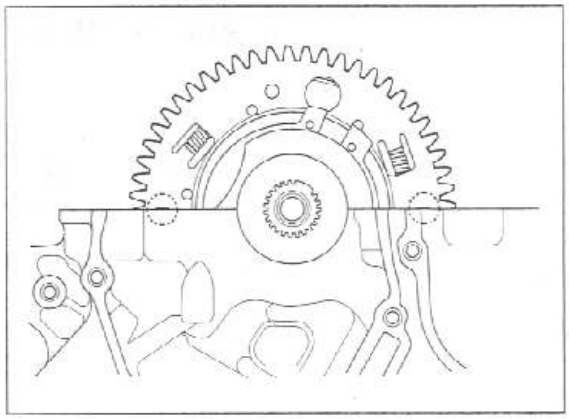


Set the front balancer assembly onto the crankshaft drive gear while aligning it index groove with the boss on the lower crankcase.



NOTE:

Make sure the No. 1 piston at TDC.

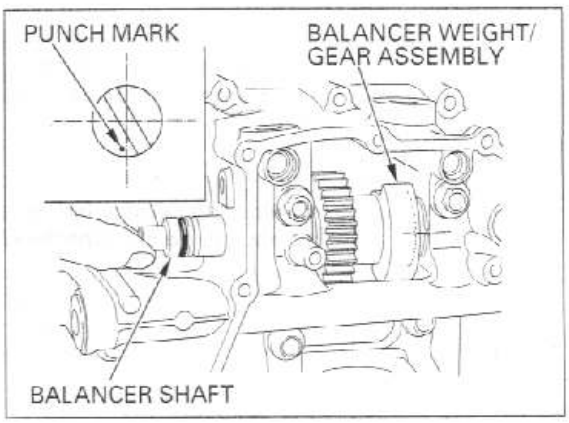


Install a new O-ring into the groove of the front balancer shaft.
Apply small amount of oil to the O-ring.

Install the front balancer shaft with its punch mark facing down.

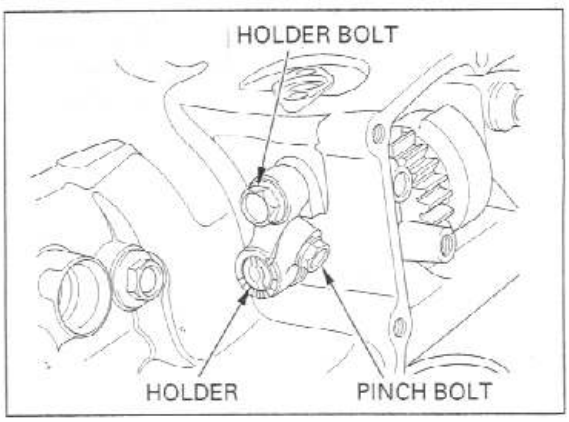
NOTE:

The front balancer shaft will only installed one particular position. Rotate it until it installed easily; do not force it in.



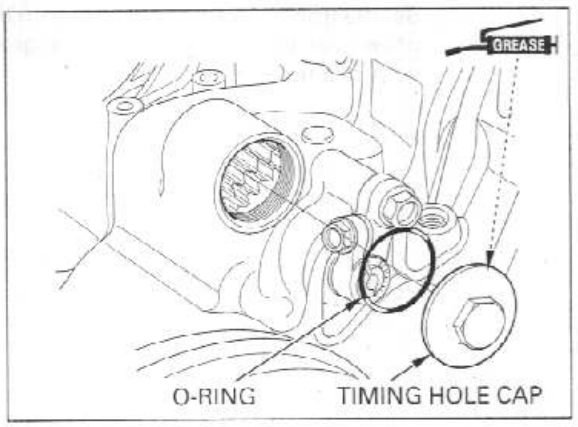
Install the front balancer shaft holder and tighten the holder bolt to the specified torque.

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



Apply grease to the threads of rear balancer timing hole cap.
Check the O-ring is in good condition, install the rear balancer timing hole cap.
Tighten the cap to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 7 N·m (0.7 kgf·m , 5.1 lbf·ft)

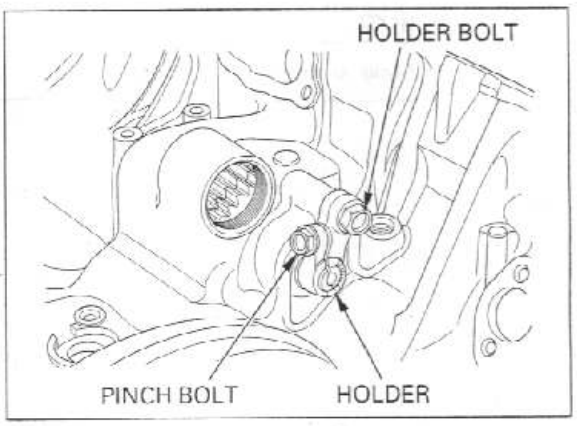


BACKLASH ADJUSTMENT

NOTE:

Adjust the backlash while the engine is cold (below 35 °C/95 °F) and the engine stopped.

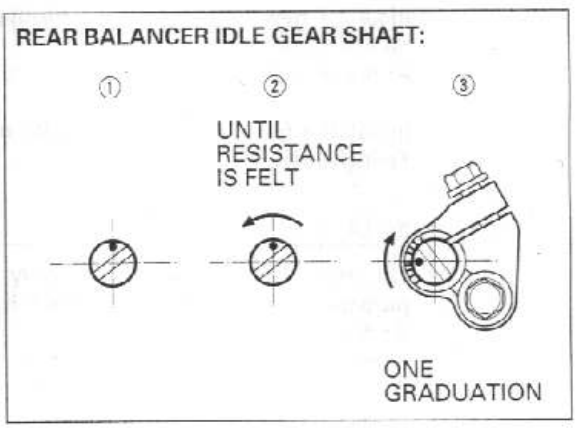
Remove the balancer shaft holder pinch bolts and the idle gear shaft holder pinch bolt.



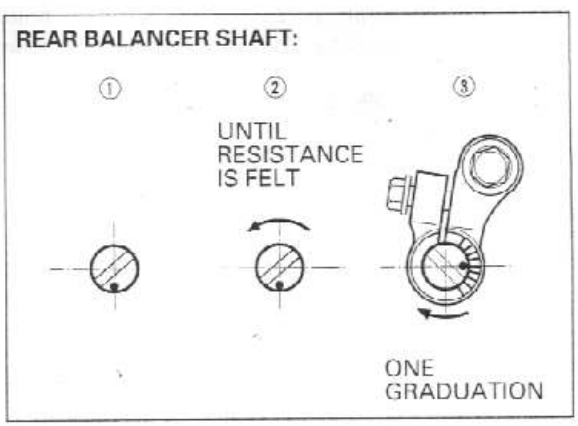
Turn the rear balancer idle gear shaft counterclockwise until the resistance is felt, then back it off one graduation using the punch mark as a measure.

CAUTION:

Excessive force can cause a balancer gear, bearing and shaft damage. Do not turn the shaft more than necessary.

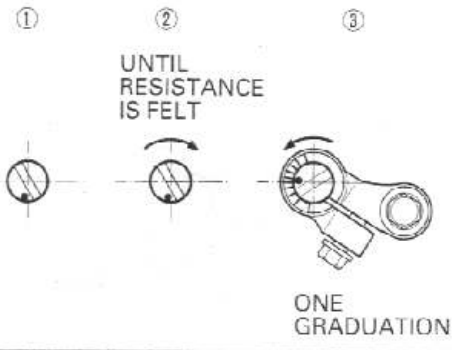


Turn the rear balancer shaft counterclockwise until the resistance is felt, then back it off one graduation using the punch mark as a measure.



Remove the front balancer shaft holder pinch bolt. Turn the front balancer shaft clockwise until the resistance is felt, then back it off one graduation using the punch mark as a measure.

FRONT BALANCER SHAFT:



Warm up the engine and let it idle.

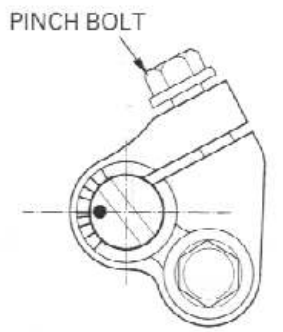
If the balancer gear noises excessive, adjust the balancer backlash as follows:

1. Turn the rear balancer idle gear shaft clockwise until the gears begin to make a "whining" noise. Then, turn the gear shaft counterclockwise until the gear "whine" noise disappears.

   Tighten the gear shaft pinch bolt to the specified torque.

   TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

REAR BALANCER IDLE GEAR SHAFT:

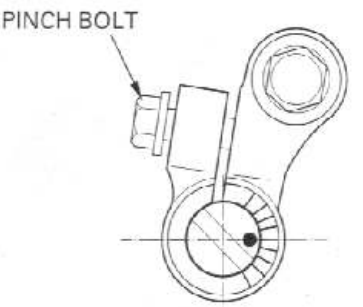


2. Turn the rear balancer shaft counterclockwise until the gears begin to make a "whining" noise. Then, turn the gear shaft clockwise until the gear "whine" noise disappears.

   Tighten the gear shaft pinch bolt to the specified torque.

   TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

REAR BALANCER SHAFT:

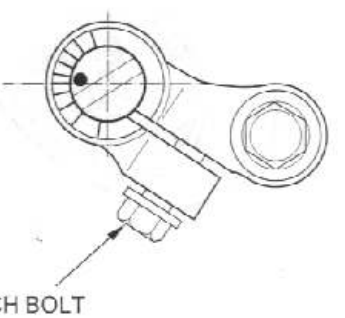


3. Turn the front balancer shaft clockwise until the gears begin to make a "whining" noise. Then, turn the gear shaft counterclockwise until the gear "whine" noise disappears.

   Tighten the gear shaft pinch bolt to the specified torque.

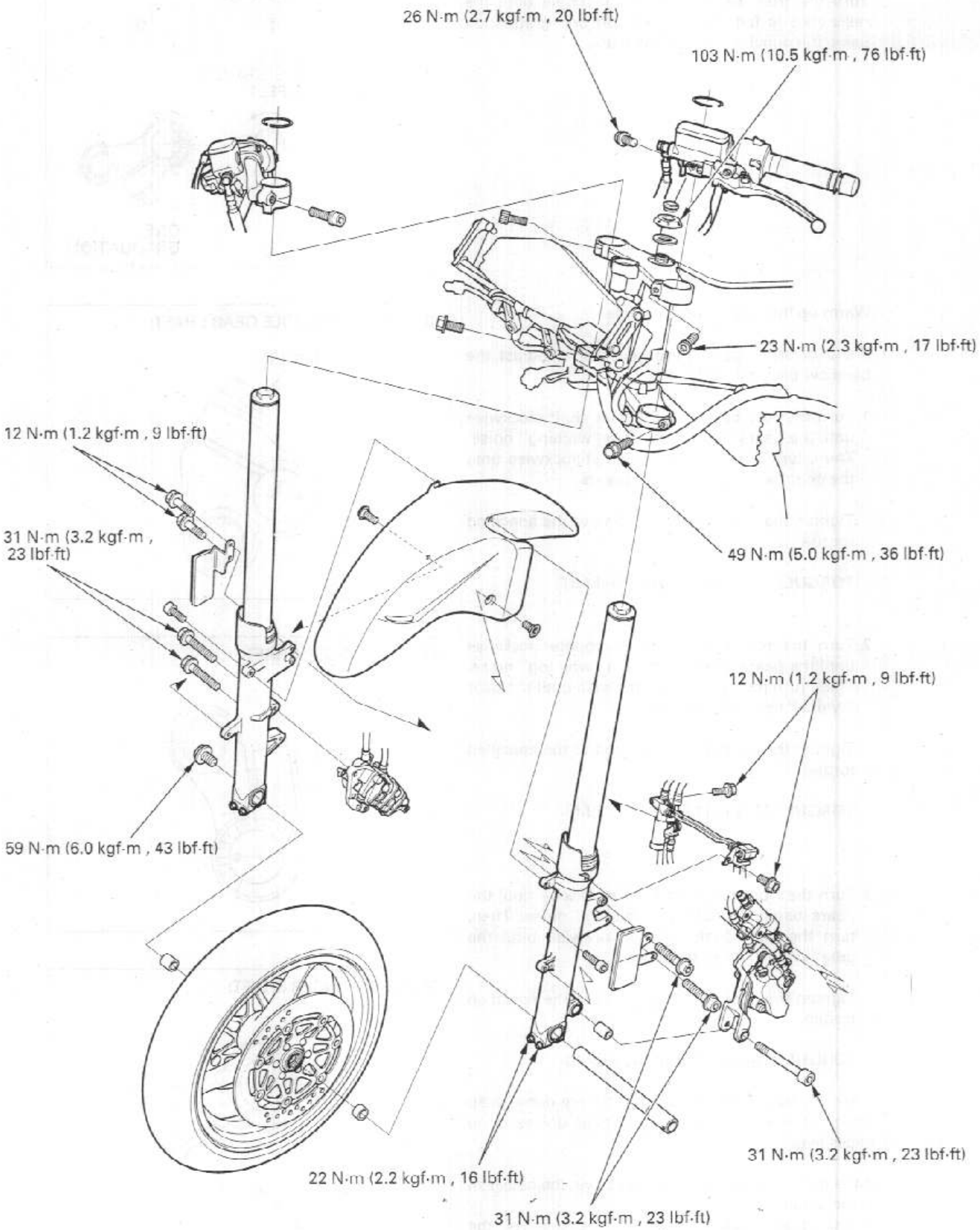
   TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

FRONT BALANCER SHAFT:



After all gear backlash adjustments are done, snap the throttle and make sure the gear noises is no excessive.

If the gear "whine" noise is excessive, the backlash is too small.
If the gear "rattling" noise is excessive, the backlash is excessive.


26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)
103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m , 76 lbf·ft)
23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m , 17 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)
49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m , 36 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m , 43 lbf·ft)
31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)
22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)
31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)

13. FRONT WHEEL/SUSPENSION/STEERING

SERVICE INFORMATION	13-1	FRONT WHEEL	13-9
TROUBLESHOOTING	13-2	FORK	13-16
HANDLEBARS	13-3	STEERING STEM	13-27

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- ***A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.***
- ***After the front wheel installation, check the brake operation by applying the brake lever and pedal.***

- When servicing the front wheel, fork or steering stem, support the motorcycle using a safety stand or hoist.
- Refer to section 15 for brake system information.
- Use only tires marked "TUBELESS" and tubeless valves on rim marked "TUBELESS TIRE APPLICABLE".

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM		STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth		—	1.5 (0.06)
Cold tire pressure	Up to 90 kg (200 lb) load	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)	—
	Up to maximum weight capacity	290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)	—
Axle runout		—	0.20 (0.008)
Wheel rim runout	Radial	—	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial	—	2.0 (0.08)
Fork	Spring free length	232.9 (9.17)	228.2 (8.98)
	Spring direction	With the tapered end facing down	—
	Pipe runout	—	0.20 (0.008)
	Recommended fork fluid	Pro Honda Suspension Fluid SS-8	—
	Fluid level	142 (5.6)	—
	Fluid capacity	483 ± 2.5 cm³ (16.3 ± 0.08 US oz, 17.1 ± 0.09 Imp oz)	—
Steering head bearing pre-load		10–15N (1.0–1.5 kgf)	—

TORQUE VALUES

Handlebar pinch bolt	26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m, 20 lbf·ft)	
Handlebar weight mounting screw	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 7 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Steering stem nut	103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m, 76 lbf·ft)	See page 13-31.
Steering stem bearing adjusting nut A	25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 lbf·ft)	
Steering stem bearing adjusting nut B	—	
Fork top bridge pinch bolt	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Fork bottom bridge pinch bolt	49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m, 36 lbf·ft)	
Front axle bolt	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)	
Front axle holder bolt	22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 lbf·ft)	
Front brake disc mounting bolt	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Fork cap	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 lbf·ft)	
Fork socket bolt	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Fork damper lock nut	20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 14 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Steering stem socket	07916-3710101	
Ball race remover set	07946-KM90001	or 07VMF-MAT0100
—Driver attachment, A	07946-KM90100	07VMF-MAT0200
—Driver attachment, B	07946-KM90200	07VMF-KZ30200
—Driver shaft assembly	07946-KM90300	07VMF-MAT0300
—Bearing remover, A	07946-KM90401	07VMF-MAT0400
—Bearing remover, B	07946-KM90500	07947-KA50100
—Assembly base	07946-KM90600	07965-MA60000
		07946-ME90200
Steering stem driver	07946-MB00000	
Oil seal driver	07947-KA40200	or 07NMD-KZ3010A (U.S.A. only)
Slider weight	07947-KA50100	
Driver	07749-0010000	
Attachment, 42 × 47 mm	07746-0010300	
Pilot, 20 mm	07746-0040500	
Bearing remover shaft	07746-0050100	
Bearing remover head, 20 mm	07746-0050600	

TROUBLESHOOTING

Hard steering
- Faulty or damaged steering head bearings
- Insufficient tire pressure
- Steering head bearing adjustment nut too tight

Steers to one side or does not track straight
- Unevenly adjusted right and left fork legs
- Bent fork
- Bent axle
- Wheel installed incorrectly
- Faulty steering head bearings
- Bent frame
- Worn wheel bearing
- Worn swingarm pivot components

Front wheel wobbling
- Bent rim
- Worn front wheel bearings
- Faulty tire
- Unbalanced tire and wheel

Wheel turns hard
- Faulty wheel bearing
- Faulty speedometer gear
- Bent front axle
- Brake drag

Soft suspension
- Insufficient fluid in fork
- Weak fork springs
- Tire pressure too low

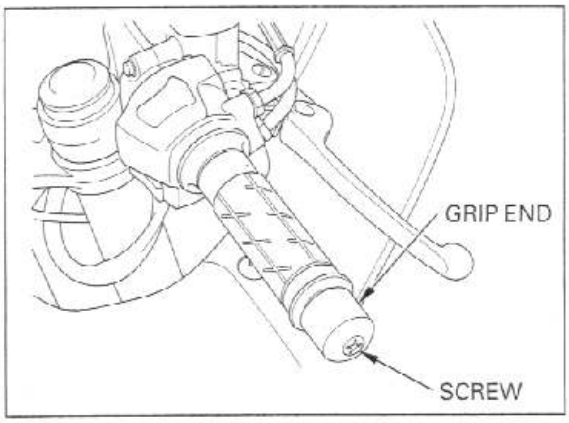
Hard suspension
- Incorrect fluid weight
- Bent fork tubes
- Clogged fork fluid passage

Front suspension noisy
- Insufficient fluid in fork
- Loose fork fasteners

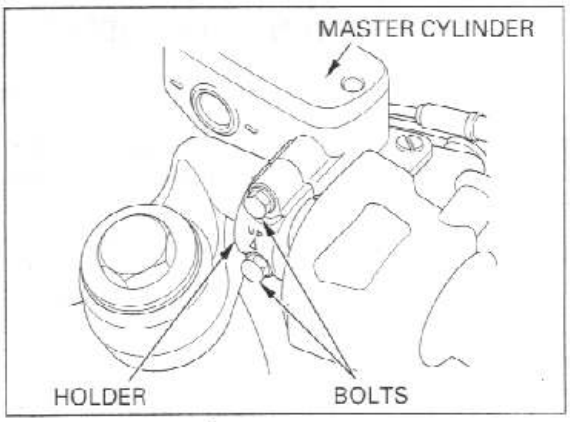
HANDLEBARS

RIGHT HANDLEBAR REMOVAL

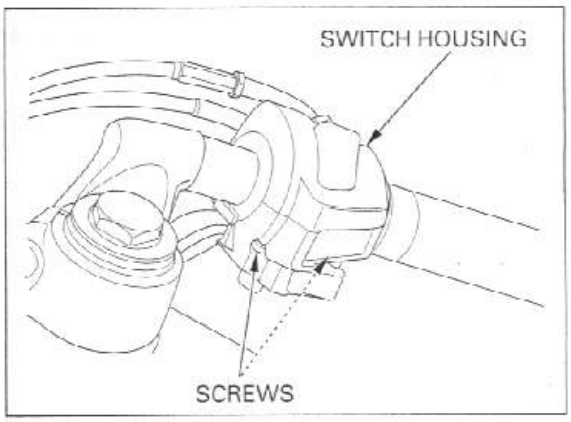
Remove the screw and the handlebar grip end.



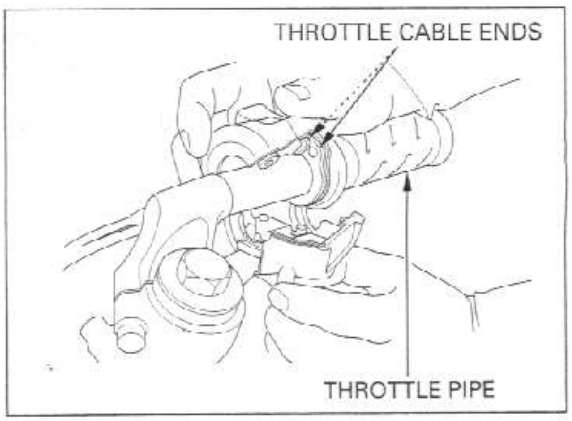
Disconnect the front brake switch wires connectors from the switch.
Remove the master cylinder holder bolts, holder and master cylinder assembly.



Remove the right handlebar switch/throttle housing screws.

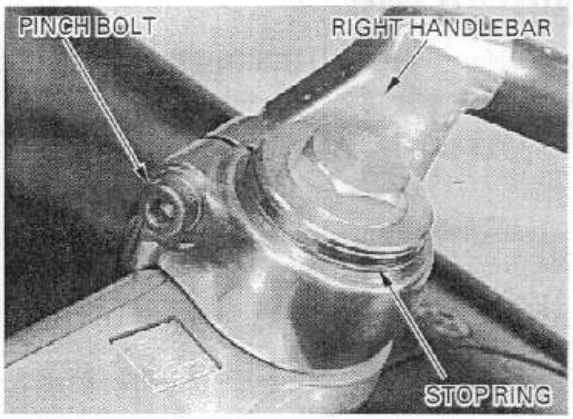


Disconnect the throttle cable ends from the throttle pipe and remove the housing.
Remove the throttle pipe from the right handlebar.



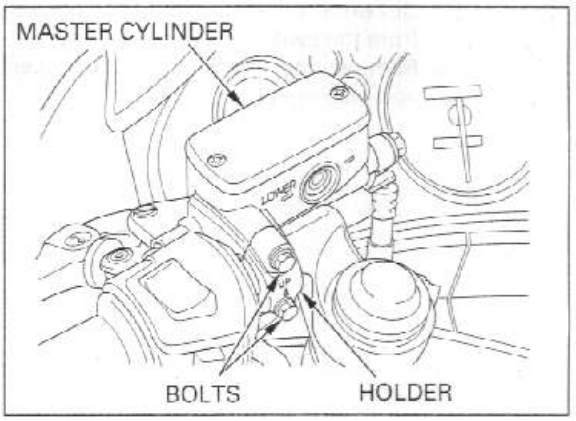
Remove the stop ring from the fork pipe.

Loosen the right handlebar pinch bolt and remove the handlebar.

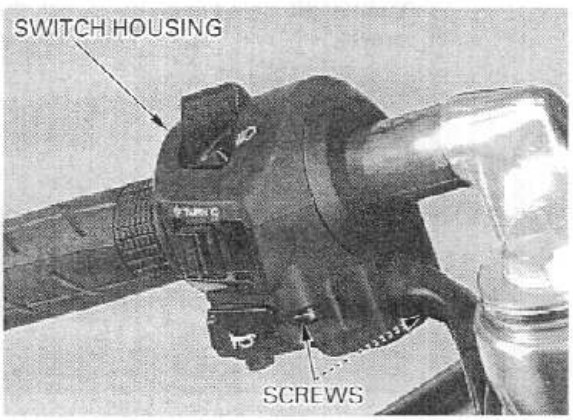


LEFT HANDLEBAR REMOVAL

Disconnect the clutch switch wire connectors from the switch.
Remove the clutch master cylinder holder bolts, holder and clutch master cylinder assembly.

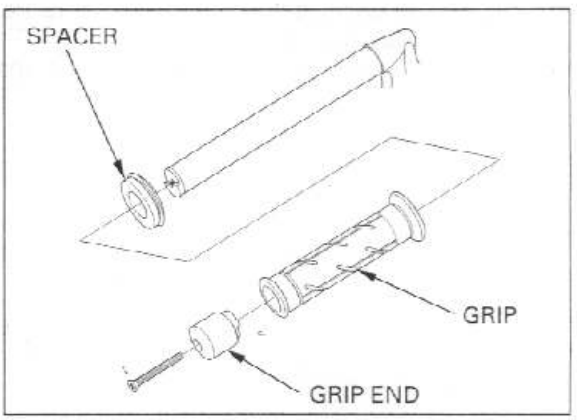


Remove the screws and left handlebar switch housing.



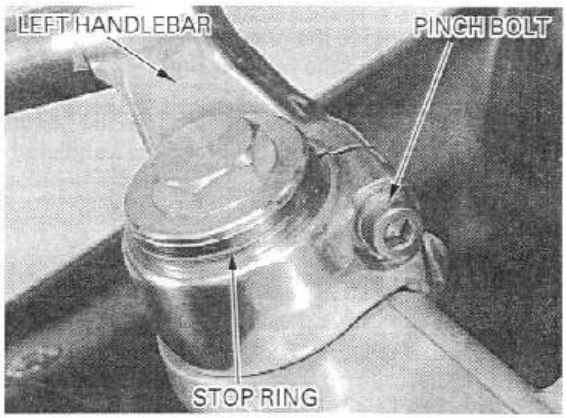
Remove the screw and handlebar grip end.
Remove the handle grip from the handlebar.

Remove the housing spacer from the handlebar.



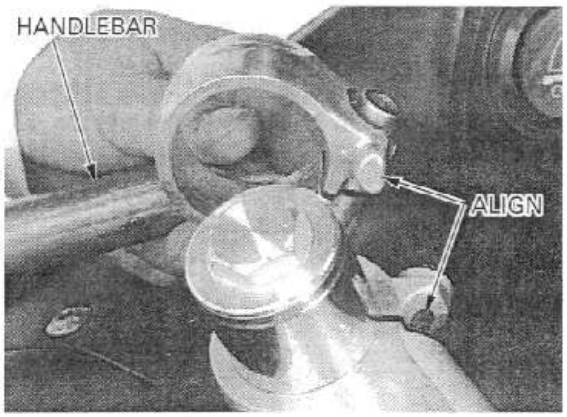
Remove the stop ring from the fork pipe.

Loosen the left handlebar pinch bolt and remove the handlebar.



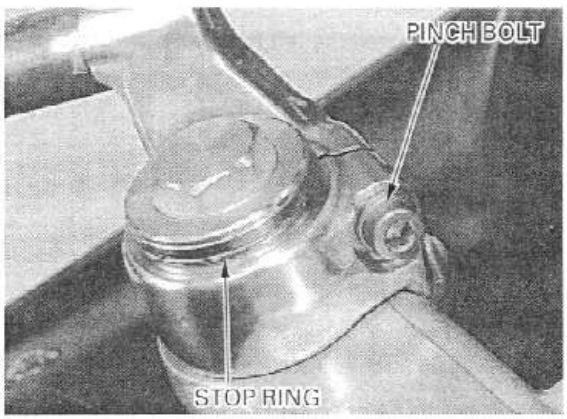
LEFT HANDLEBAR INSTALLATION

Install the left handlebar onto the fork pipe while aligning its boss with the groove of the top bridge. Make sure the handlebar is seated on the top bridge.



Tighten the left handlebar pinch bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)



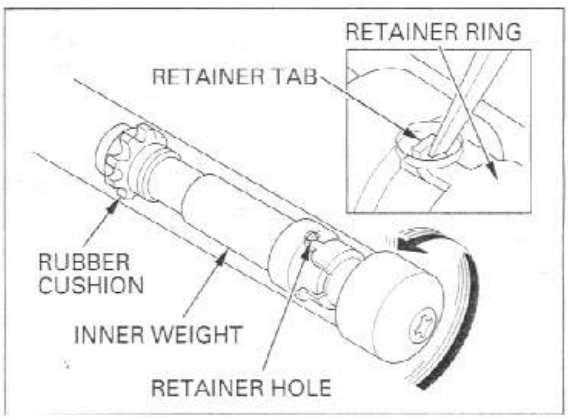
HANDLEBAR WEIGHT REPLACEMENT

Remove the grip from the handlebar.

Straighten the weight retainer tab by the screwdriver or punch.

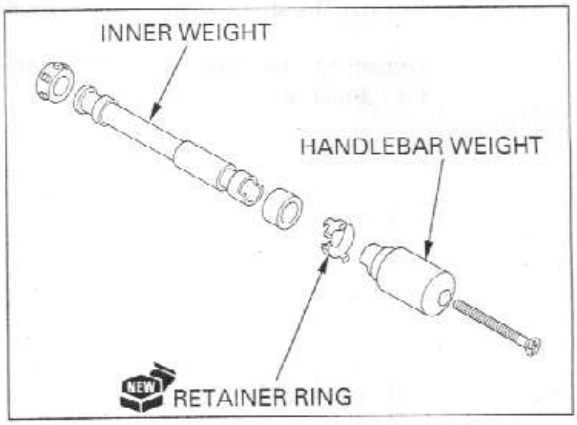
Apply lubricant spray through the tab locking hole to the rubber for easy removal.

Temporarily install the grip end and screw, then remove the handlebar weight by turning the grip end.

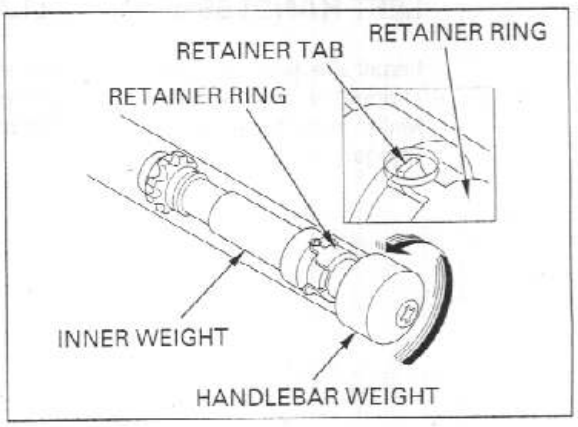


Remove the grip end from the handlebar weight.
Discard the retainer ring.

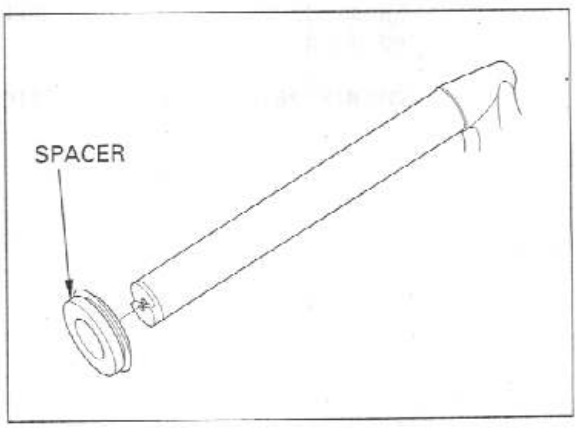
Install the new retainer onto the handlebar weight.
Install the grip end onto the handlebar weight aligning its boss with the slot in the handlebar weight.
Install a new mounting screw.



Insert the handlebar weight assembly into the handlebar.
Turn the handlebar weight and hook the retainer tab with the hole in the handlebar.



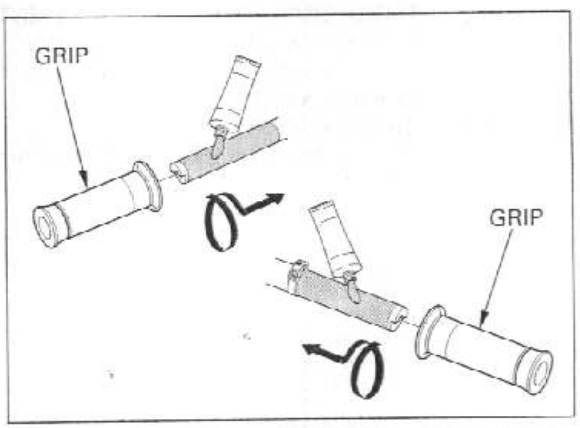
Install the left handlebar switch spacer onto the left handlebar.



Apply Honda Bond A or Honda Hand Grip Cement (U.S.A. only) to the inside of the grip and to the clean surfaces of the left handlebar and throttle grip.

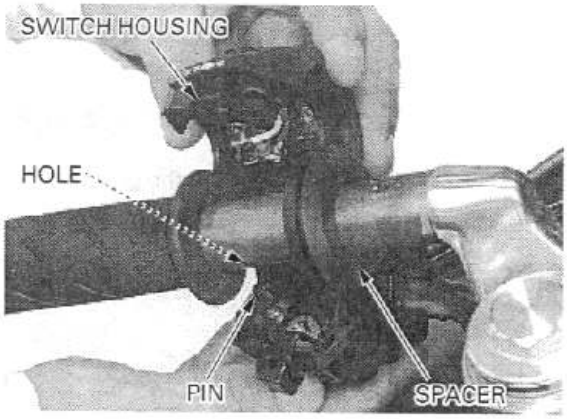
Wait 3—5 minutes and install the grip.
Rotate the grip for even application of the adhesive.

Allow the adhesive to dry for an hour before using.

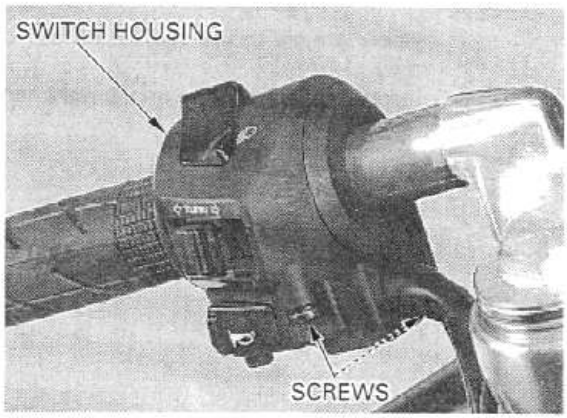


Install the spacer into the handlebar switch groove.

Install the left handlebar switch aligning its locating pin with the hole in the handlebar.



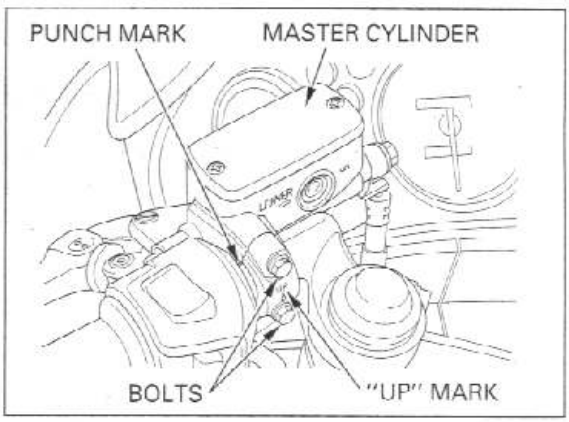
Tighten the forward screw first, then the rear screw.



Install the clutch master cylinder assembly by aligning the end of the master cylinder with the punch mark on the handlebar.
Install the clutch master cylinder holder with the "UP" mark facing up.
Tighten the upper bolt first, then the lower bolt.

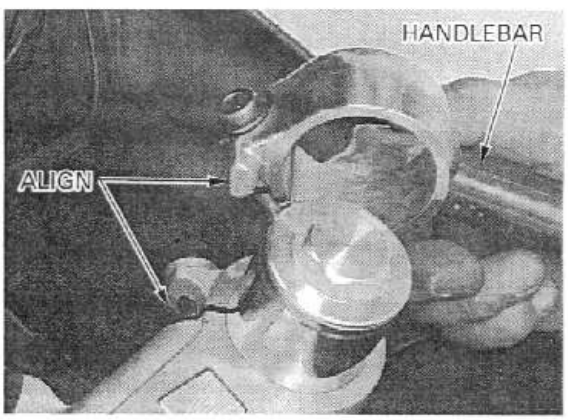
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Connect the clutch switch wires.



RIGHT HANDLEBAR INSTALLATION

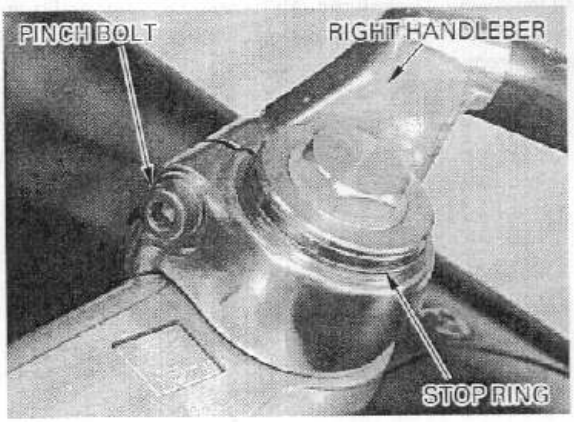
Install the right handlebar onto the fork pipe while aligning its boss with the groove of the top bridge.
Make sure the handlebar is seated on the top bridge.



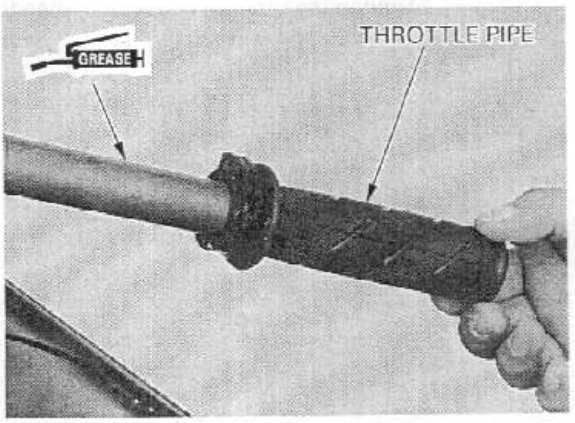
Tighten the right handlebar pinch bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)

Install a stop ring into the groove of the fork tube.

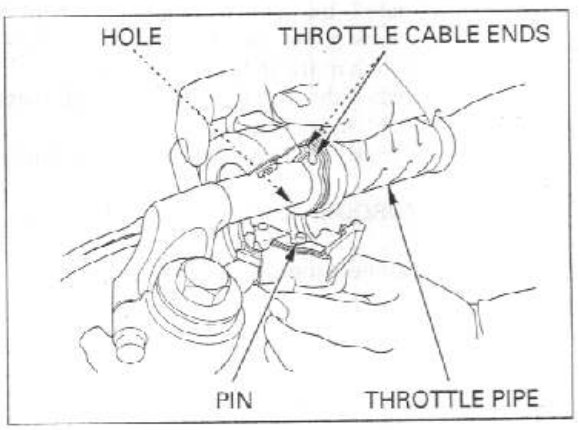


Apply grease to the sliding surface of the throttle pipe.
Install the throttle pipe on the right handlebar.

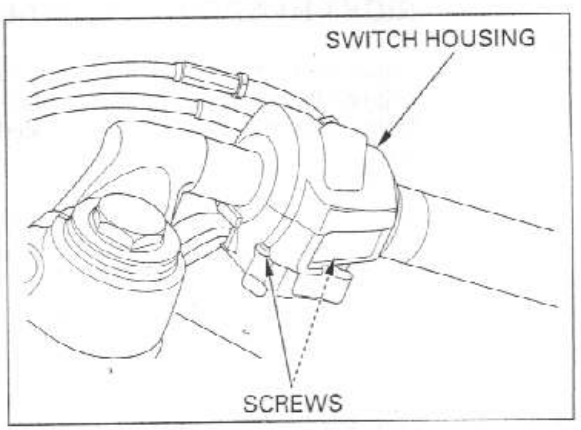


Apply grease to the throttle cable ends and sliding surface.
Connect the throttle cables to the throttle pipe.

Install the right handlebar switch/throttle housing by aligning its locating pin with the hole in the handlebar.



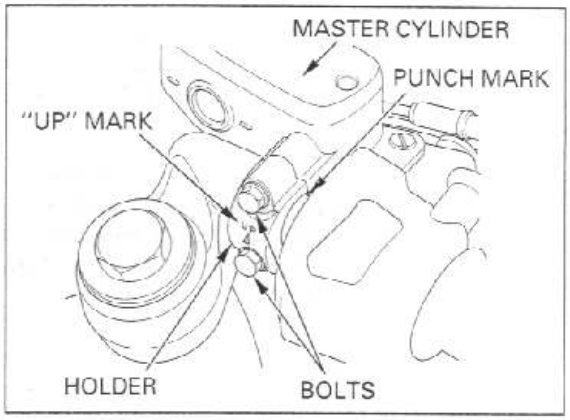
Tighten the forward screw first, then the rear screw.



Install the master cylinder by aligning the end of the master cylinder with the punch mark on the handlebar.
Install the master cylinder holder with the "UP" mark facing up.
Tighten the upper bolt first, the lower bolt.

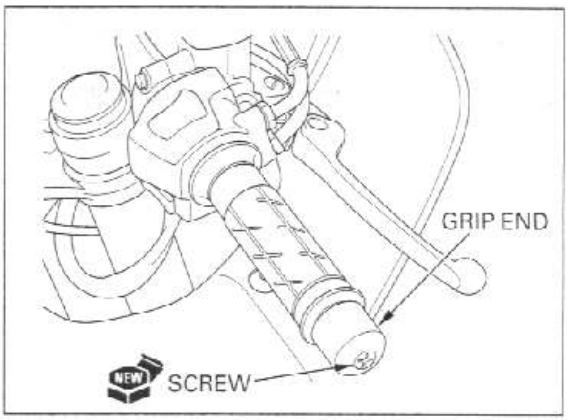
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Connect the brake switch wires.



Install the grip end and tighten the new mounting screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)



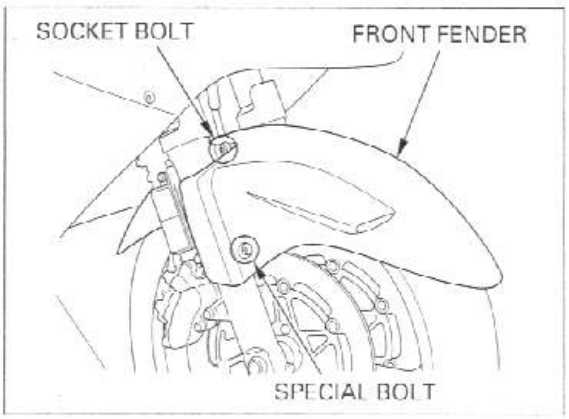
FRONT WHEEL

REMOVAL

⚠WARNING

A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.

Support the motorcycle securely using a safety stand or a hoist.
Remove the bolts and front fender.



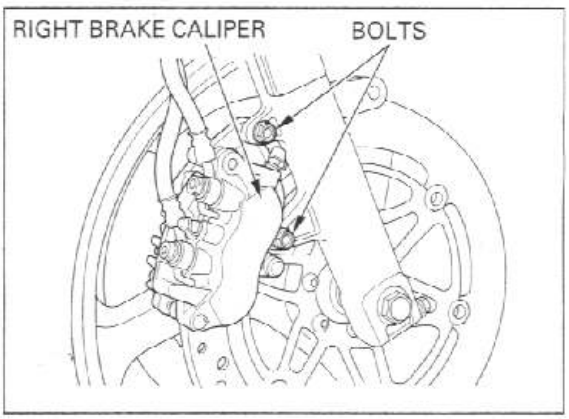
Remove the mounting bolts and right brake caliper.

CAUTION:

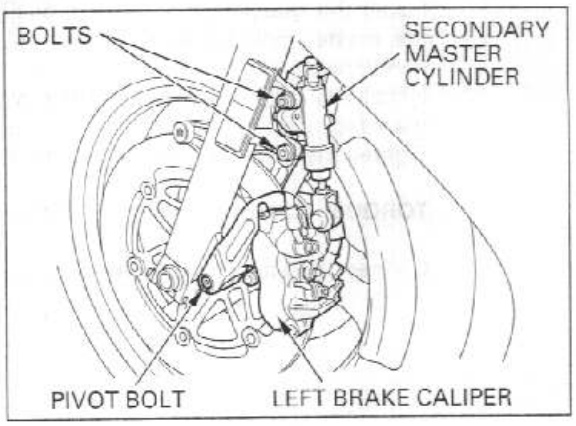
Support the brake caliper with a piece of wire so that it does not hang from the brake hose. Do not twist the brake hose.

NOTE:

Do not operate the brake lever or pedal after the brake caliper is removed.



Remove the secondary master cylinder mounting bolts, reflector, left brake caliper pivot bolt and side the assembly out of the way.



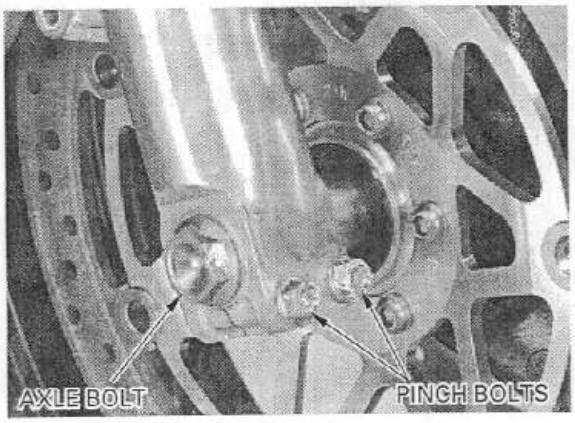
CAUTION:

Support the brake caliper and secondary master cylinder with a piece of wire so that it does not hang from the brake hose. Do not twist the brake hose.

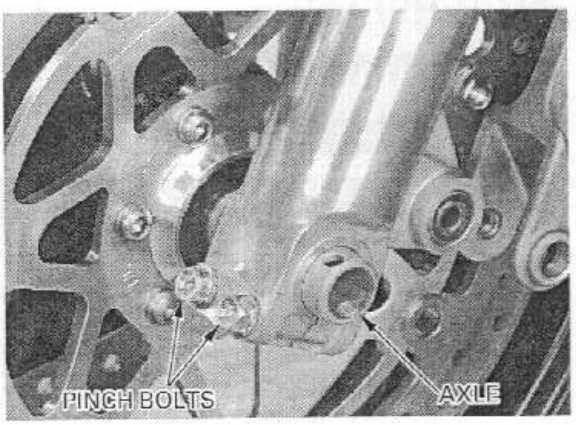
NOTE:

Do not operate the brake lever or pedal after the brake caliper is removed.

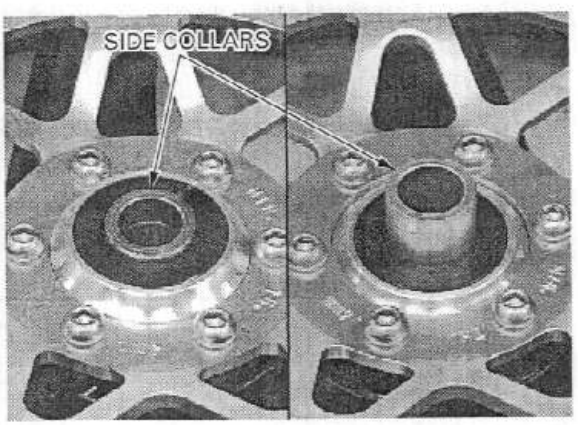
Loosen the right axle pinch bolts.
Remove the axle bolt.



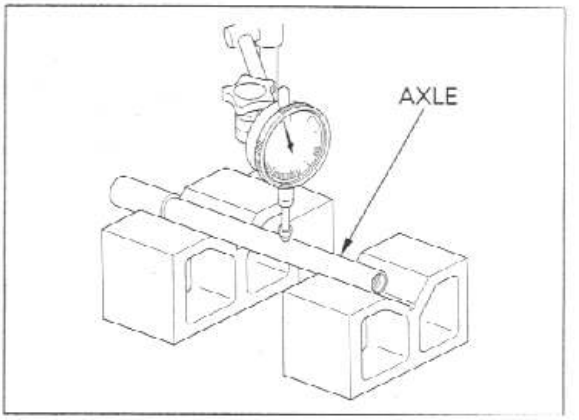
Loosen the left axle pinch bolts.
Remove the axle and the front wheel.



Remove the side collars.

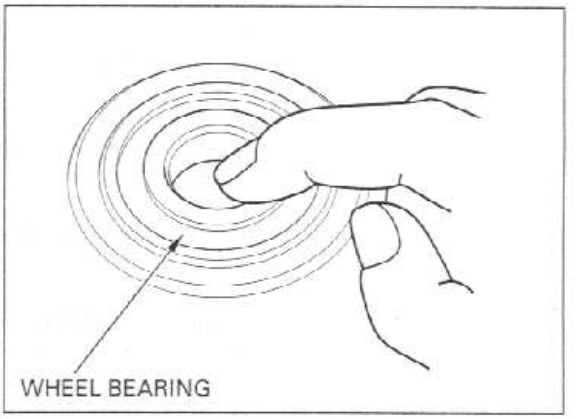


INSPECTION



Axle
Set the axle in V-block and measure the runout.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.20 mm (0.008 in)

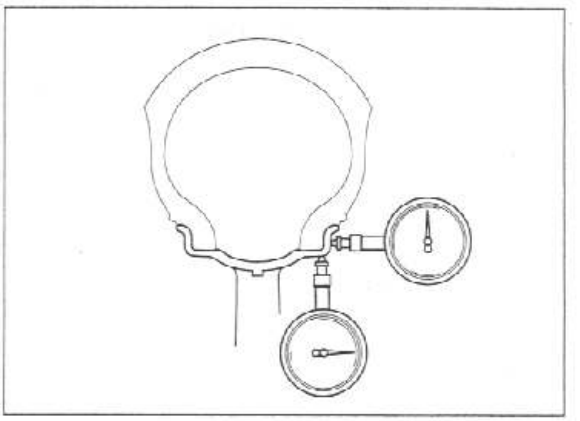


Wheel bearing
Turn the inner race of each bearing with your finger.
The bearings should turn smoothly and quietly.
Also check that the bearing outer race fits tightly in the hub.

Replace the bearings in pairs.

Remove and discard the bearings if they do not turn smoothly, quietly, or if they fit loosely in the hub.

Install the new bearings into the hub using the special tools (page 13-13).



Wheel rim runout
Check the rim runout by placing the wheel in a turning stand.
Spin the wheel by hand, and read the runout using a dial indicator.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

SERVICE LIMITS:
Radial: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)
Axial: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)

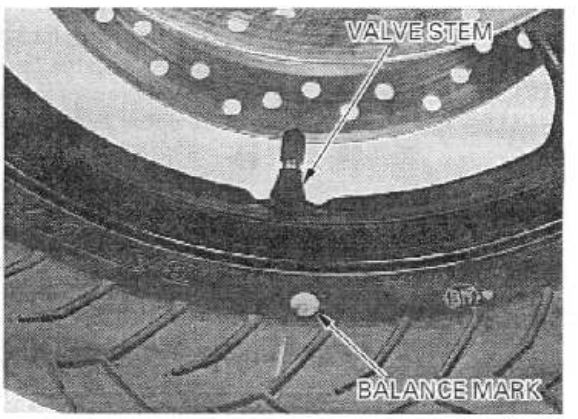
Wheel balance

CAUTION:

Wheel balance directly affects the stability, handling and over all safety of the motorcycle. Always check balance when the tire has been removed from the rim.

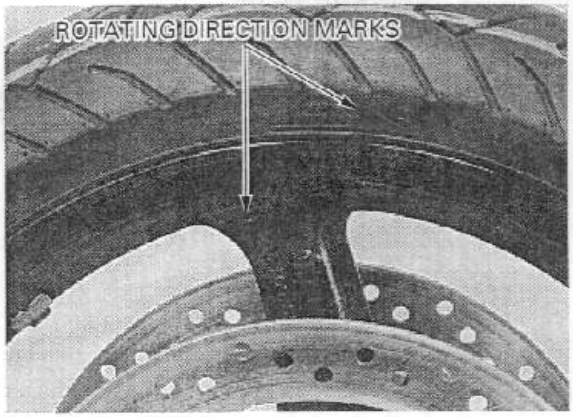
NOTE:

For optimum balance, the tire balance mark (a paint dot on the side wall) must be located next to the valve stem. Remount the tire if necessary.



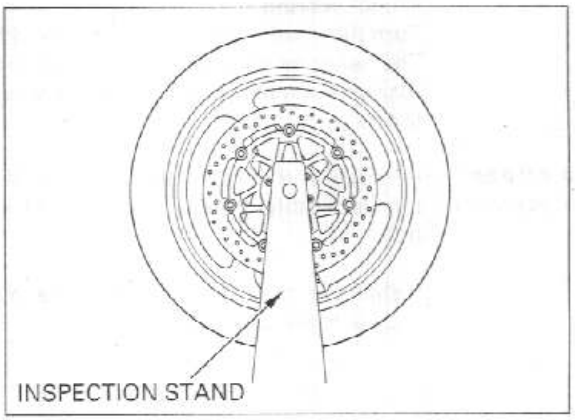
NOTE:

Note the rotating direction marks on the wheel and tire.



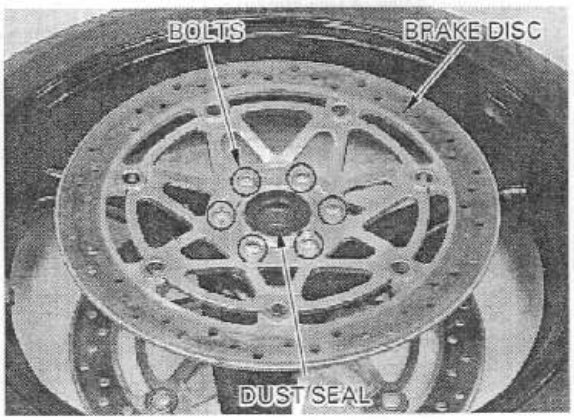
Remove the dust seals from the wheel.
Mount the wheel, tire and brake discs assembly in an inspection stand.
Spin the wheel, allow it to stop, and mark the lowest (heaviest) point of the wheel with a chalk.
Do this two or three times to verify the heaviest area.
If the wheel is balanced, it will not stop consistently in the same position.

To balance the wheel, install wheel weights on the highest side of the rim, the side opposite the chalk marks. Add just enough weight so the wheel will no longer stop in the same position when it is spun. Do not add more than 60 grams to the wheel.



DISASSEMBLY

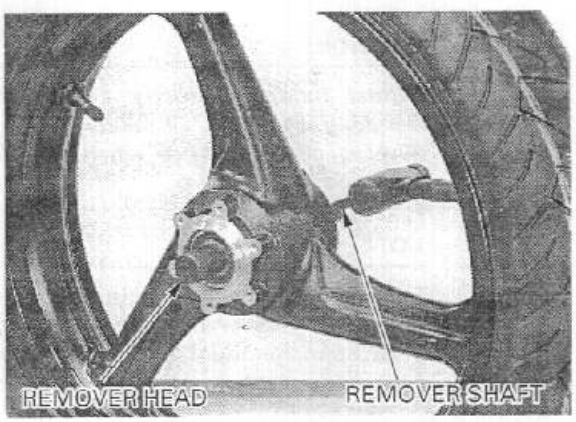
Remove the bolts and brake discs.
Remove the dust seals.



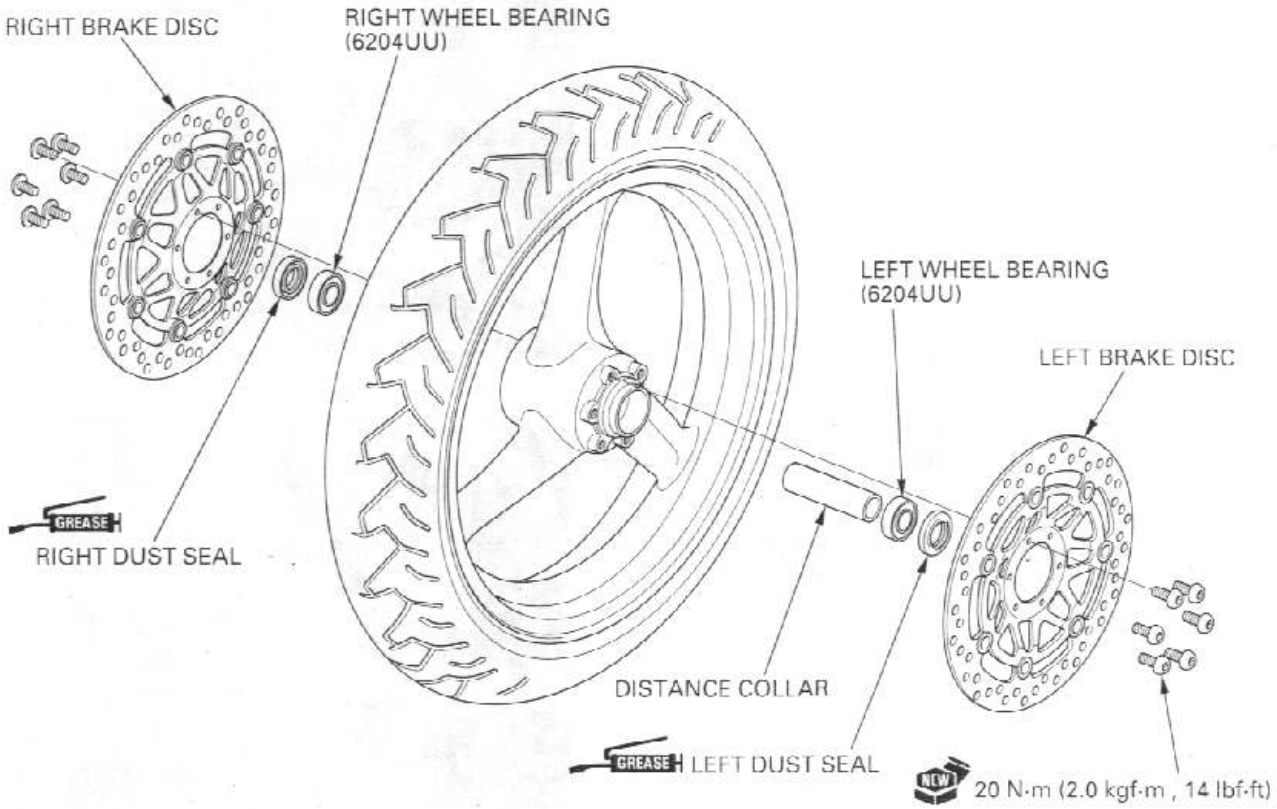
Install the bearing remover head into the bearing.
From the opposite side, install the bearing remover shaft and drive the bearing out of the wheel hub.
Remove the distance collar and drive out the other bearing.

TOOLS:

Bearing remover head, 20 mm	07746-0050600
Bearing remover shaft	07746-0050100



ASSEMBLY



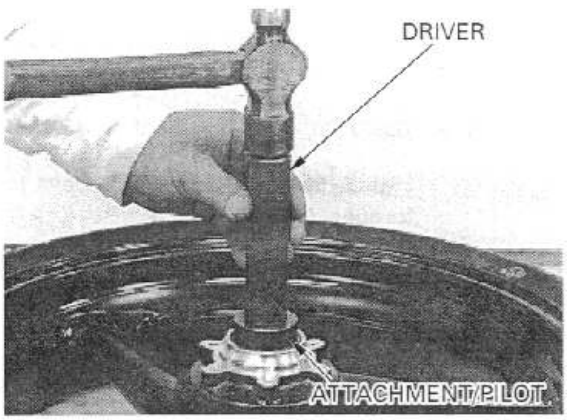
CAUTION:

Never install the old bearings. Once the bearings has been removed, the bearing must be replaced with new ones.

Drive in a new right bearing squarely.
Install the distance collar, then drive in the left bearing using the special tool.

TOOLS:

Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 42 × 47 mm	07746-0010300
Pilot, 20 mm	07746-0040500



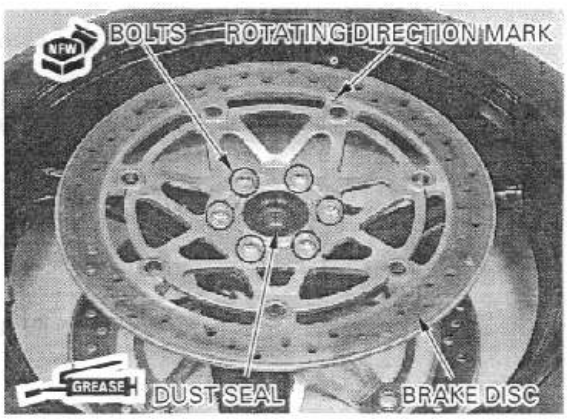
⚠WARNING

Do not get grease on the brake discs or stopping power will be reduced.

Install the brake discs on the wheel hub.
Install and tighten the new mounting bolts to the specified torque.

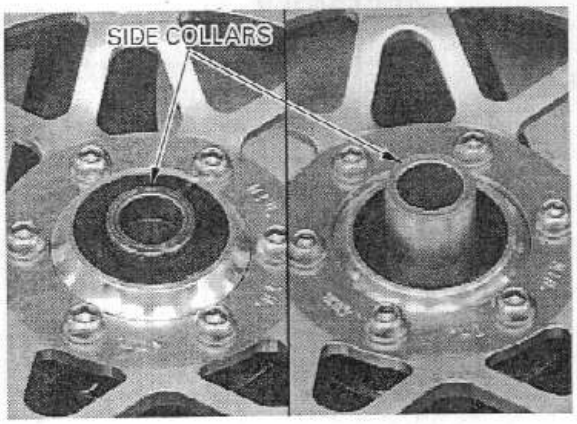
TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 14 lbf·ft)

Apply grease to the dust seal lips, then install them into the wheel hub.



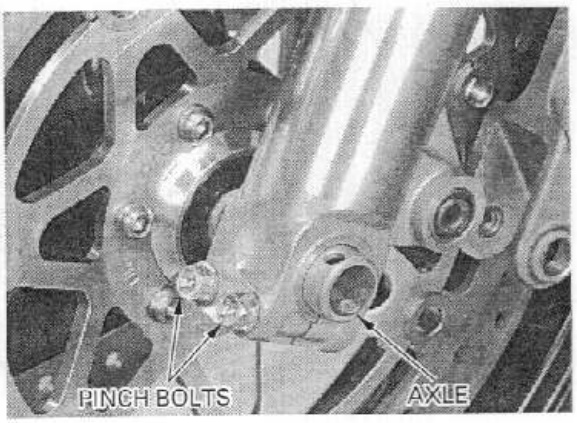
INSTALLATION

Install the side collars.



Install the front wheel between the fork legs while aligning the left brake disc between the left brake caliper pads.

Apply thin layer of grease to the front axle surface.
Install the front axle from the left side.

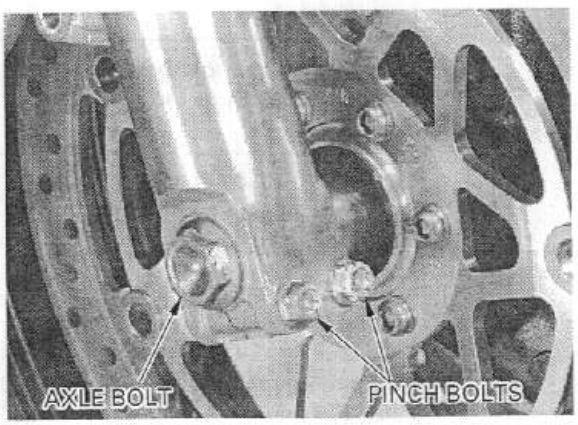


Hold the axle and tighten the axle bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m , 43 lbf·ft)

Tighten the right axle pinch bolts to the specified torque.

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

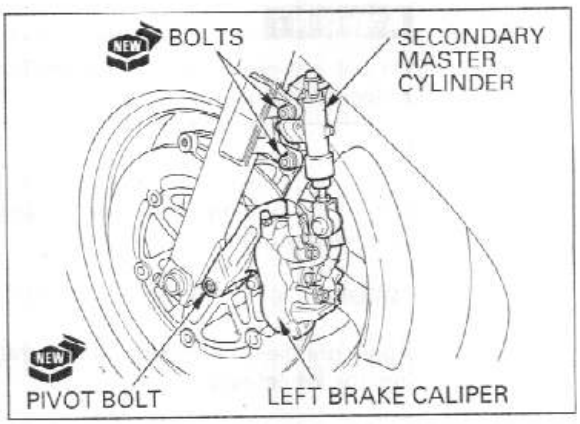


Install the left brake caliper and secondary master cylinder and retlector.
Install and tighten the new secondary master cylinder mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the new left brake caliper pivot bolt to the specified torque.

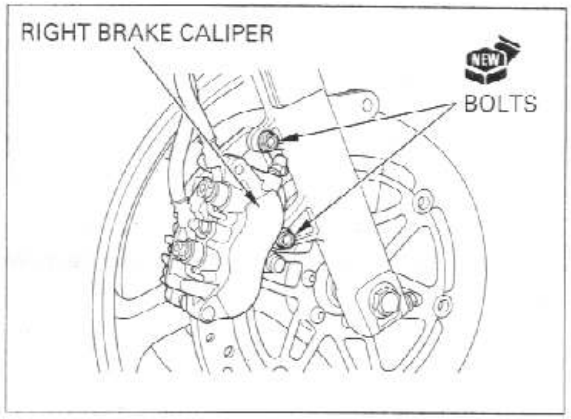
TORQUE: 31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)



Install the right brake caliper and tighten the new mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)

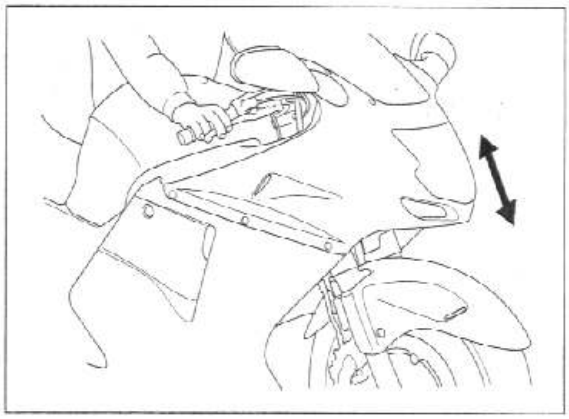
Install the front fender (page 2-15).



With the front brake applied, pump the fork up and down several times to seat the axle and check brake operation.

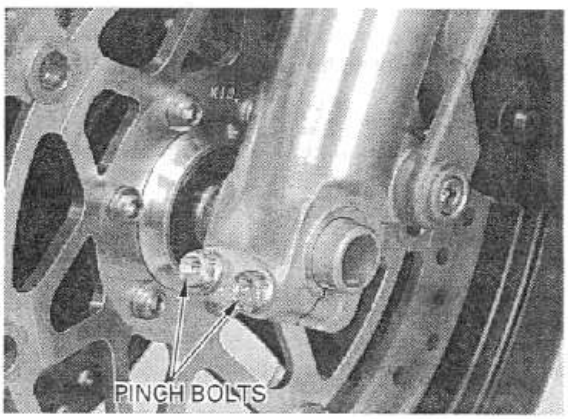
▲WARNING

Check the brake operation by applying the brake lever and pedal.

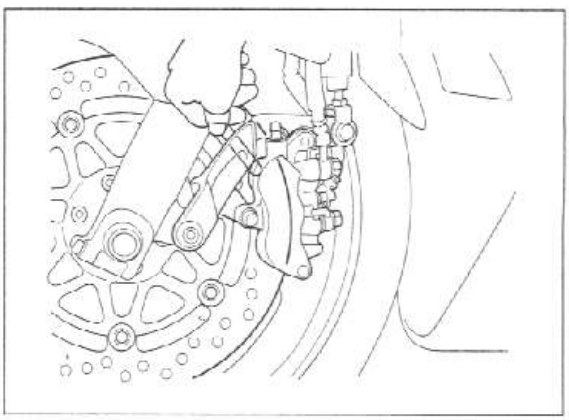


Tighten the left axle pinch bolts to the specified torque.

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



Check the clearance between the brake disc and caliper bracket on each side after installation.
The clearance should be at least 0.7 mm (0.03 in).



FORK

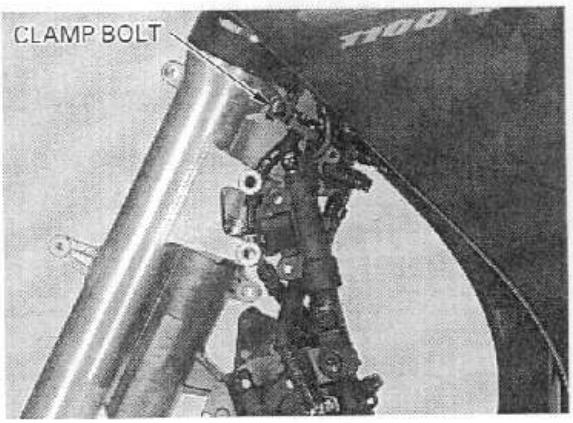
REMOVAL

Remove the front wheel (page 13-9).

CAUTION:

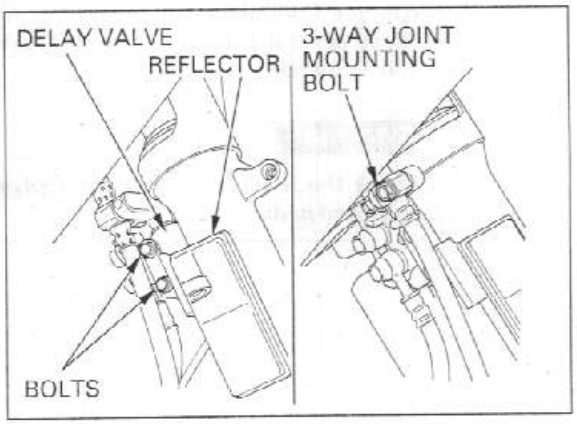
Keep the brake and clutch master cylinders upright.

For the left fork leg removal, remove the brake hose clamp bolt.



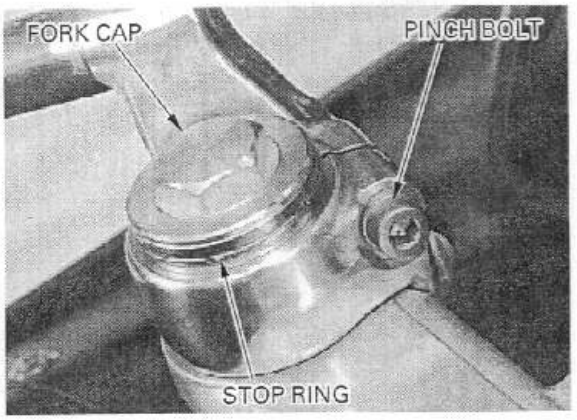
It is not necessary to remove the oil bolts and oil pipe from the delay valve.

For the right fork leg removal, remove the brake pipe 3 way joint mounting bolt, then the delay valve mounting bolts and reflector.

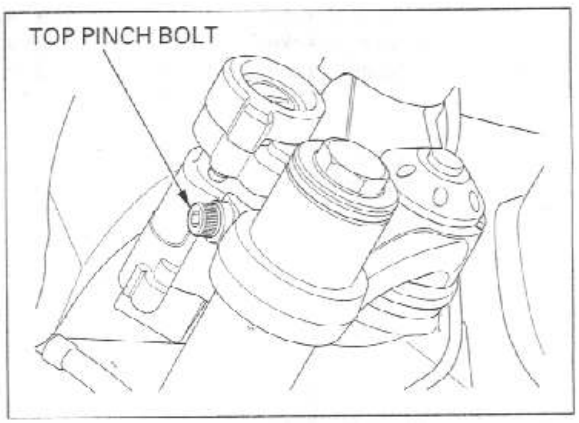


Remove the handlebar stop ring.
Loosen the handlebar pinch bolts.

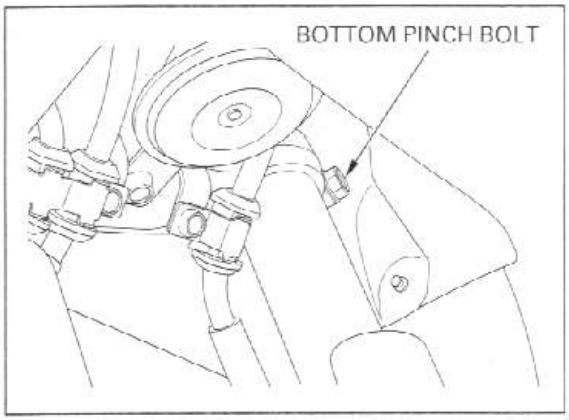
When the fork leg will be disassembled, loosen the fork cap, but do not remove it yet.



Loosen the top bridge pinch bolt.



Loosen the fork bottom pinch bolt and remove the fork tube from the fork top bridge, handlebar and steering stem.

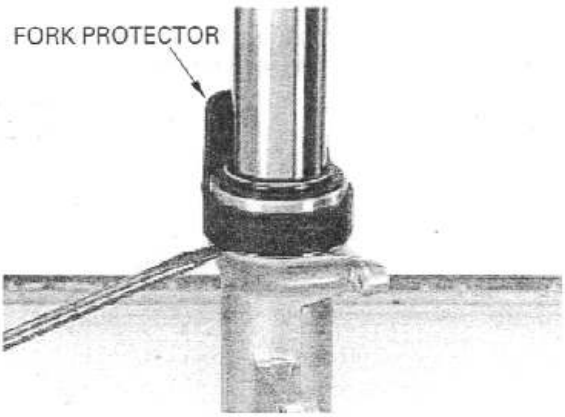


DISASSEMBLY

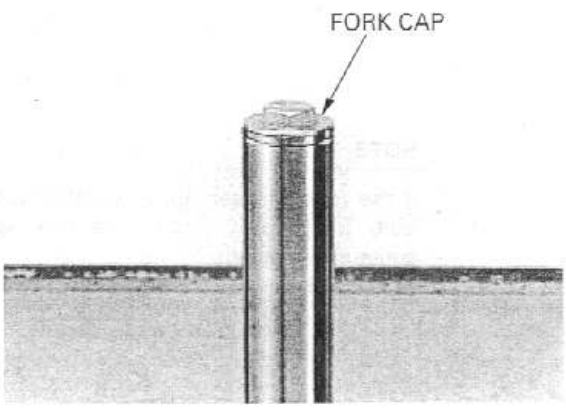
CAUTION:

Be careful not to scratch the fork tube or damage the dust seal.

Remove the fork protector from the fork slider by lifting at the three pry points.

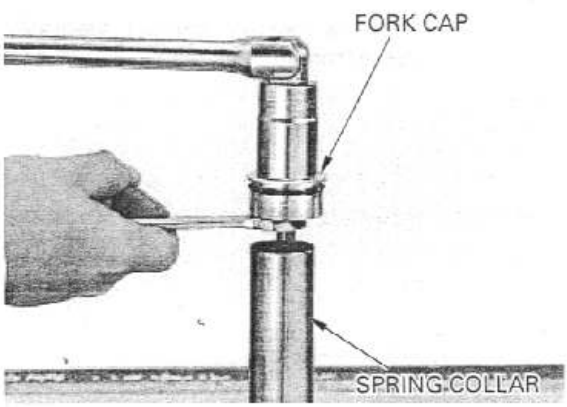


Remove the fork cap from the fork pipe.

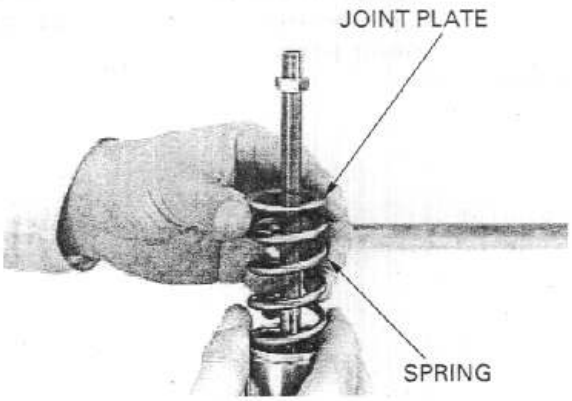


Hold the damper rod lock nut with a 14 mm spanner, then loosen and remove the fork cap from the damper rod.

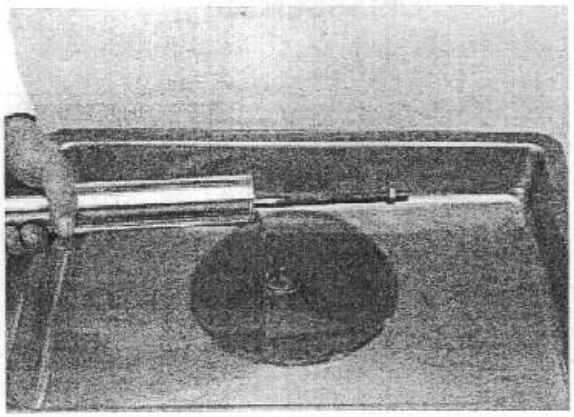
Remove the spring collar.



Remove the spring joint plate and fork spring.



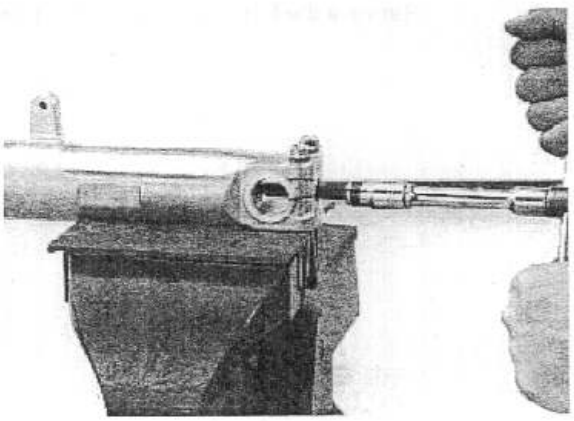
Pour out the fork fluid by pumping the fork pipe up and down several times.



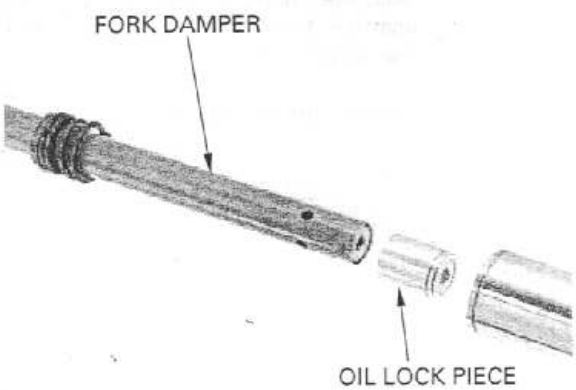
Hold the fork slider in a vice with soft jaws or a shop towel.
Remove the fork socket bolt with a hex wrench.

NOTE:

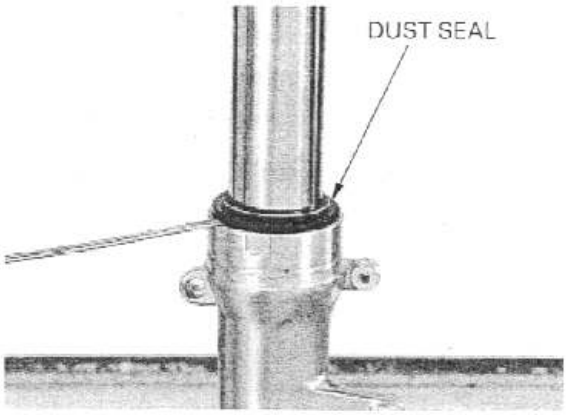
If the fork damper turns together with the socket bolt, temporarily install the fork spring, spring collar and fork cap.



Remove the fork damper assembly and oil lock piece from the fork pipe.



Remove the dust seal.



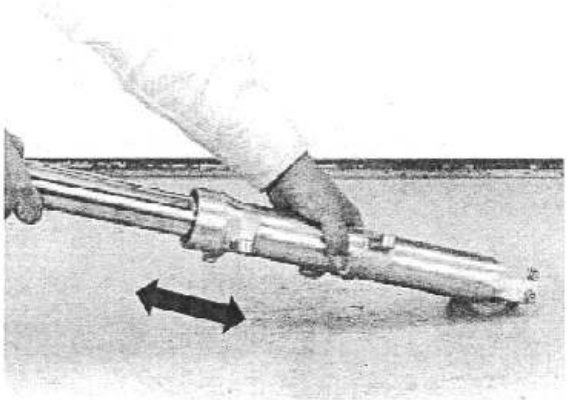
Remove the oil seal stopper ring.

CAUTION:

Do not scratch the fork tube sliding surface.



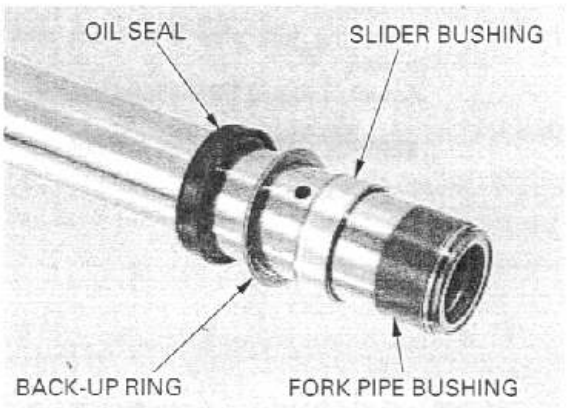
Pull the fork tube out until you feel resistance from the slider bushing. Then move it in and out, tapping the bushing lightly until the fork pipe separates from the fork slider.
The slider bushing will be forced out by the fork pipe bushing.



Remove the oil seal, back-up ring and slider bushing from the fork pipe.

NOTE:

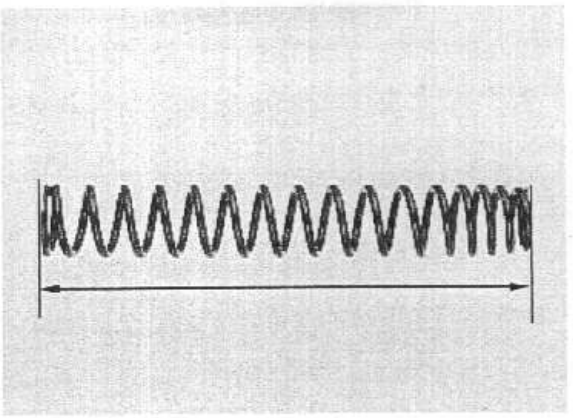
Do not remove the fork pipe bushing unless it is necessary to replace it with a new one.



INSPECTION

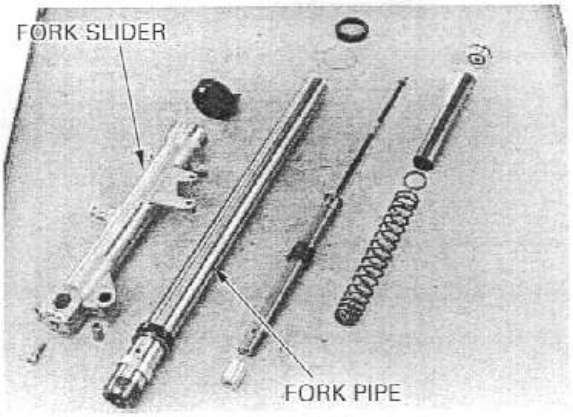
Fork spring
Measure the fork spring free length.

SERVICE LIMIT: 228.2 mm (8.98 in)



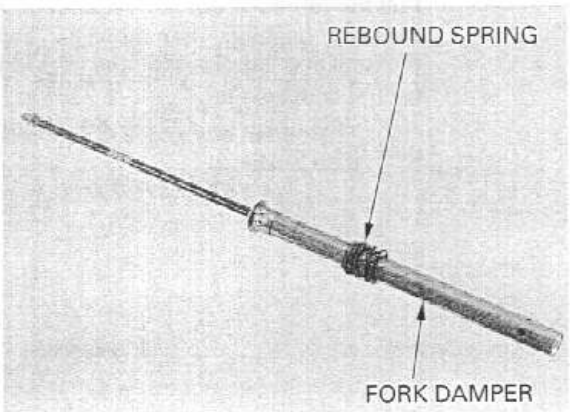
Fork pipe/slider/damper
Check the fork pipe and fork slider for score marks, scratches, or excessive or abnormal wear.

Replace any components which are worn or damaged.



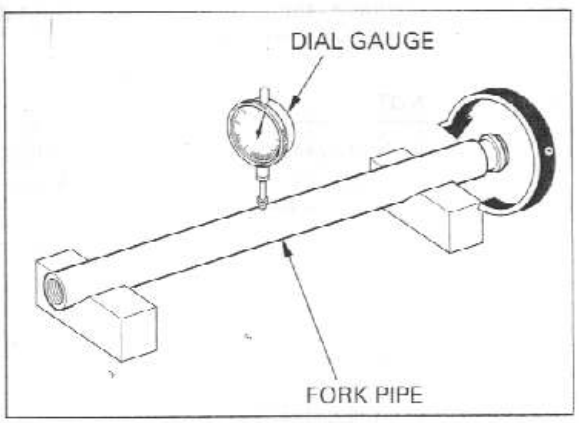
Fork damper
Check the fork damper for damage.
Check the rebound spring for fatigue or damage.

Replace the fork damper assembly, if any component are damaged.



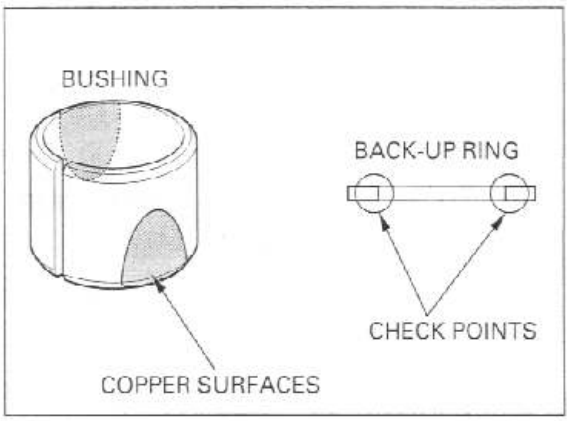
Place the fork pipe in V-block and measure the runout.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.20 mm (0.008 in)

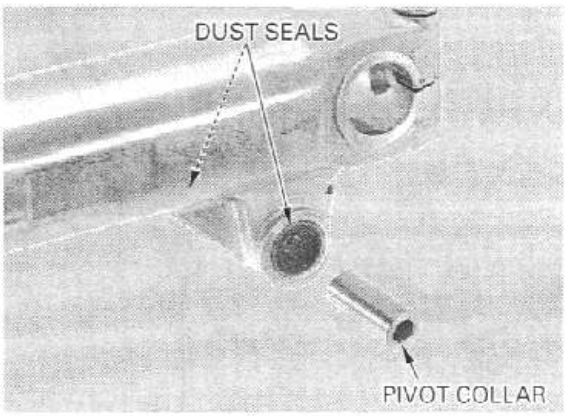


Fork tube bushing
Visually inspect the slider and fork tube bushings. Replace the bushings if there is excessive scoring or scratching, or if the teflon is worn so that the copper surface appears on more than 3/4 of the entire surface.

Check the back up ring; replace it if there is any distortion at the points shown.



BRAKE CALIPER PIVOT BEARINGS REPLACEMENT
Remove the dust seals and pivot collar.



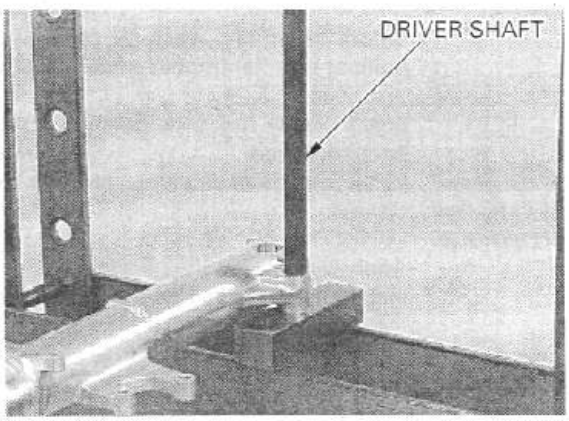
Press out the pivot bearings using the special tool.

TOOL:
Driver shaft 07946-KA50000

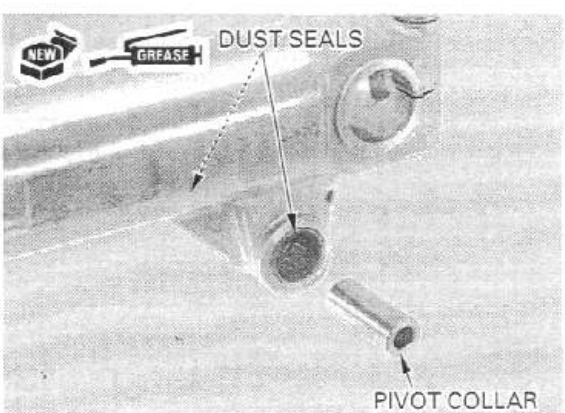
Apply grease to the pivot bearings.
Press the needle bearing into the fork slider using the same tool.

NOTE:

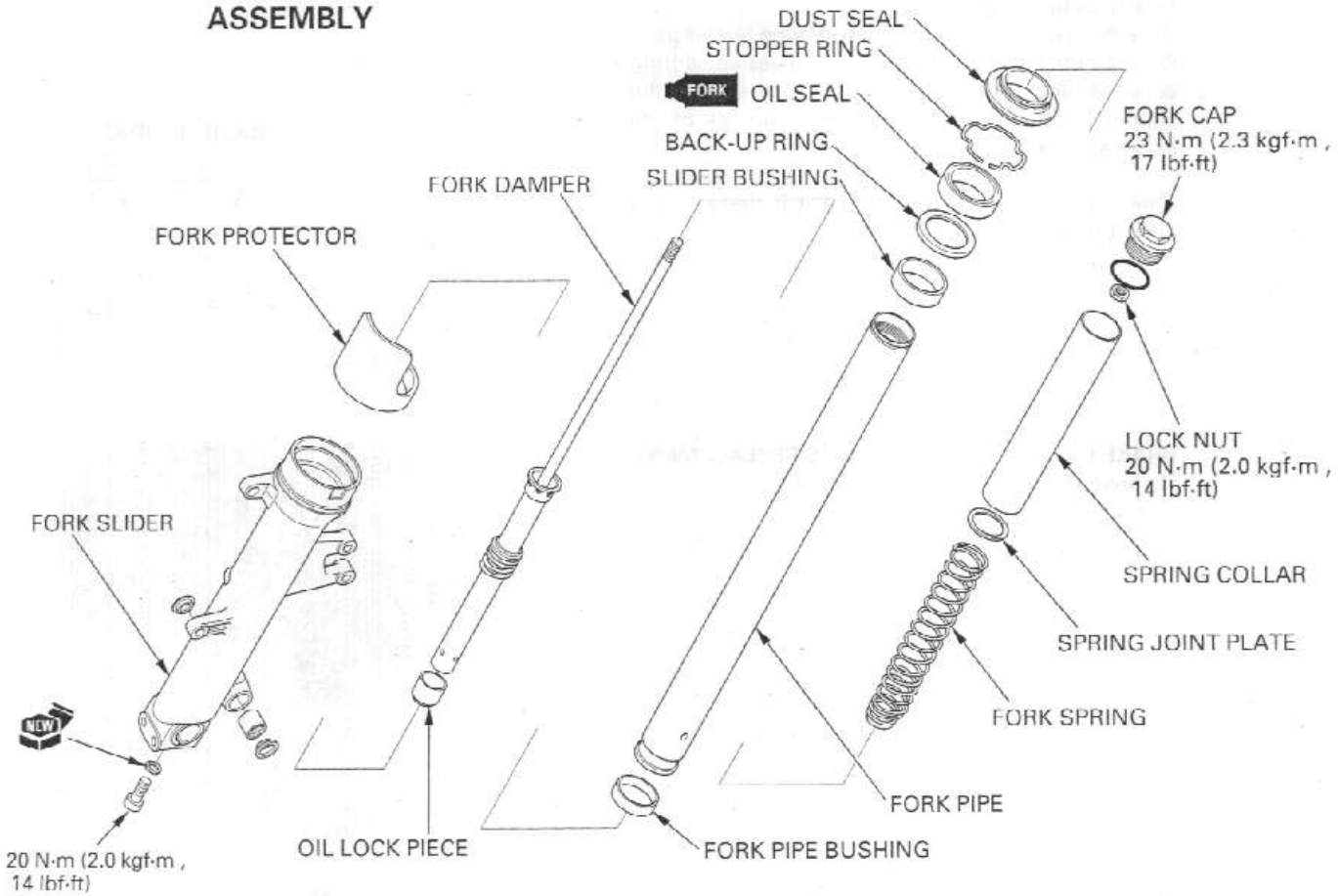
Install the bearing so that the bearing cage is 3.5 mm (0.14 in) from the pivot surface.



Apply grease to the new dust seal lips.
Install the dust seals and pivot collar.



ASSEMBLY



Before assembly, wash all parts with a high flash point or non-flammable solvent and wipe them dry.

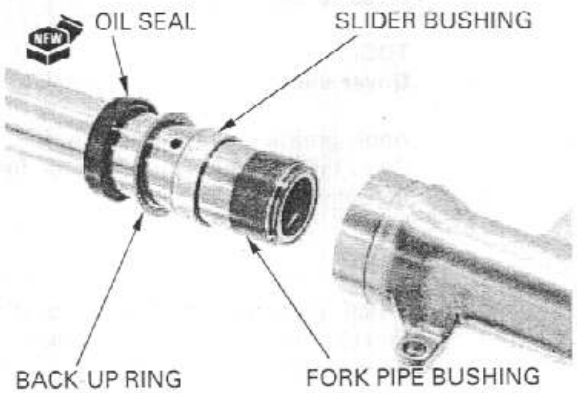
Install a new fork pipe bushing if the bushing has been removed.

Install the oil seal with its marked side facing up.

Install the slider bushing, back-up ring and a new oil seal.

Apply fork fluid to the oil seal lips.

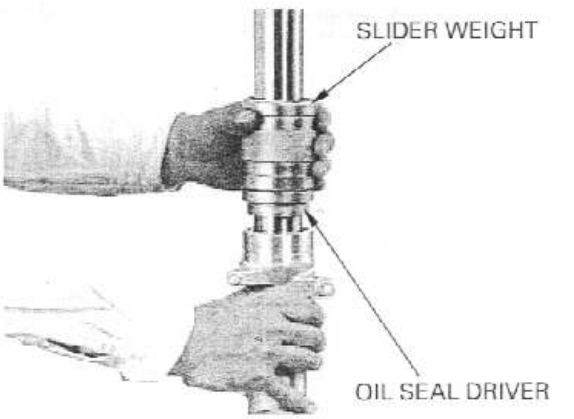
Install the fork pipe into the fork slider.



Drive the oil seal in using the special tools.

TOOL:

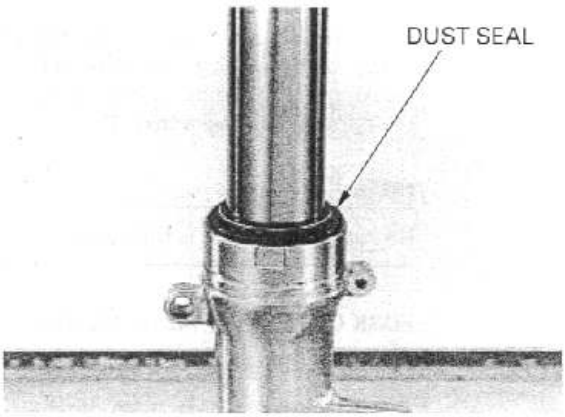
Slider weight	07947-KA50100
Oil seal driver	07947-KA40200 or 07NMD-KZ3010A (U.S.A. only)



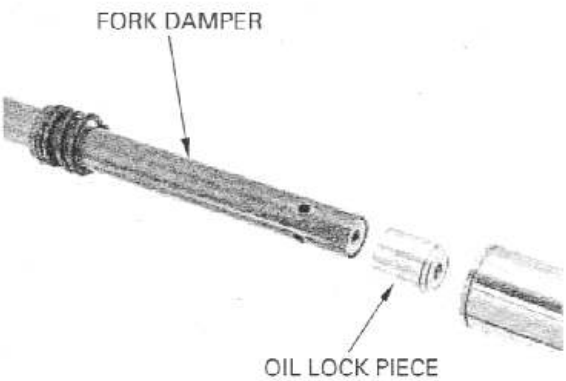
Install the stopper ring into the fork slider groove securely.



Install the dust seal.



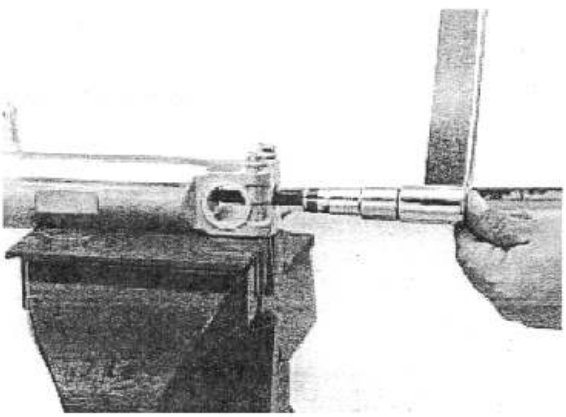
Install the oil lock piece onto the end of the fork damper.
Install the fork damper assembly into the fork pipe.



Hold the fork slider in a vise with soft jaws or a shop towel.
Apply a locking agent to the fork socket bolt threads.
Install the socket bolt with a new sealing washer, then tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

NOTE:

If the fork damper turns together with the socket bolt, temporarily install the fork spring, spring collar and fork bolt.

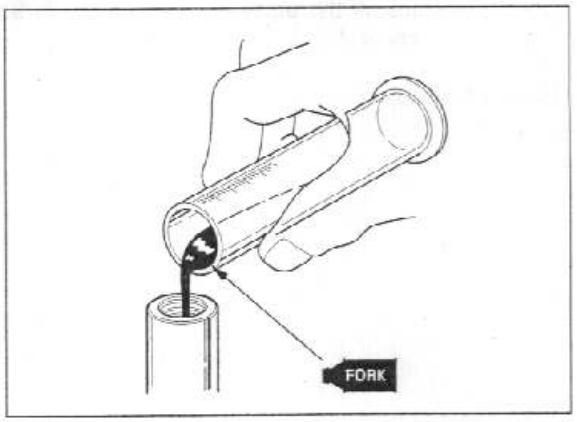


TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 14 lbf·ft)

Pour the specified amount of recommended fork fluid into the fork pipe.

RECOMMENDED FORK FLUID:
Pro Honda Suspension Fluid SS-8
FORK FLUID CAPACITY:
483 ± 2.5 cm³ (16.3 ± 0.08 US oz, 17.1 ± 0.09 Imp oz)

Pump the damper rod several times.

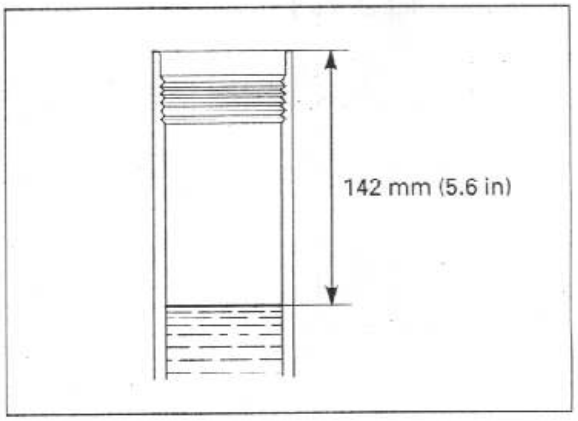


Measure the oil level from the top of the fork pipe while compressing the pipe all the way after stroking the fork pipe slowly more than 5 times and the damper rod more than 10 times.

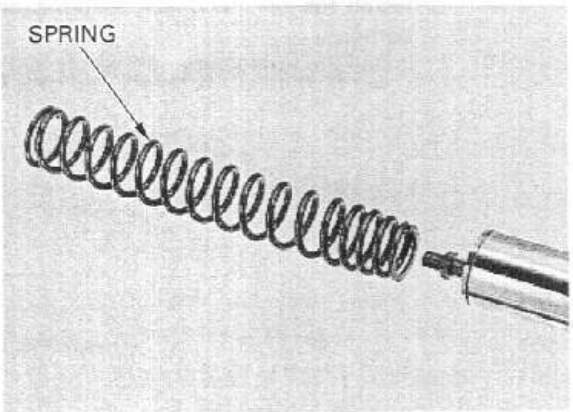
NOTE:

Be sure the oil level is the same in the both forks.

FORK OIL LEVEL: 142 mm (5.6 in)

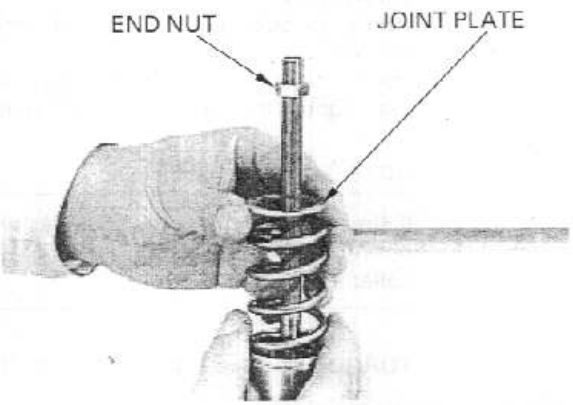


Pull the damper rod up and install the fork spring with the tapered end facing down.



Install the spring joint plate.

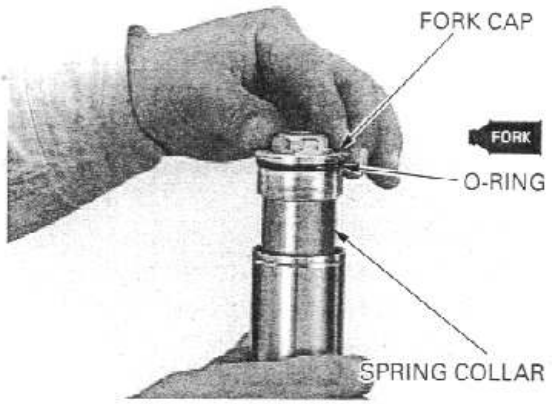
Screw the damper rod end nut fully by hand.



Install the spring collar.

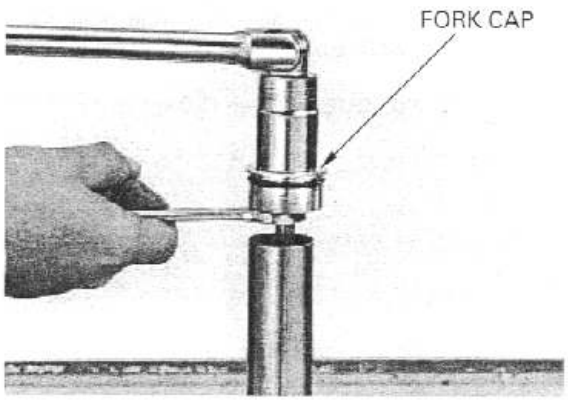
Install new O-rings onto the fork cap.
Apply fork fluid to the new O-rings.

Hold the damper rod and screw the fork cap onto the damper rod until it seats on the damper rod lock nut.

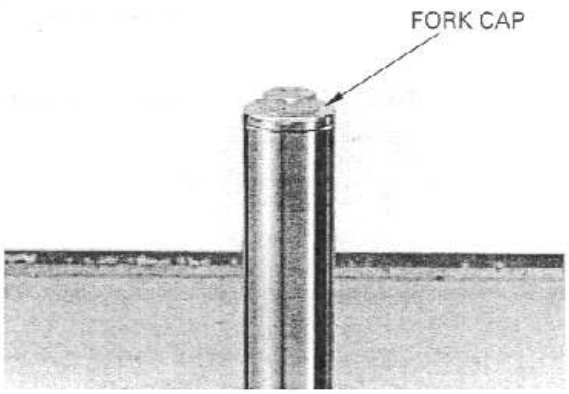


Hold the fork cap and tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

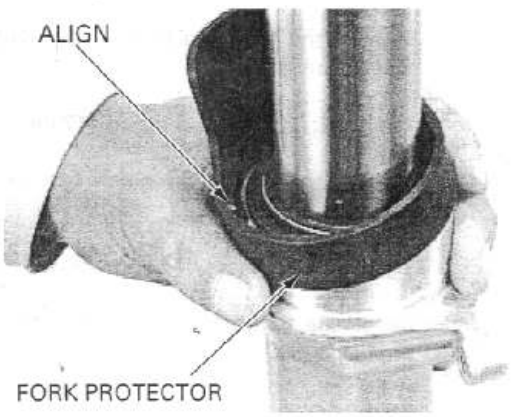
TORQUE: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 14 lbf·ft)



Screw the fork cap into the fork pipe.

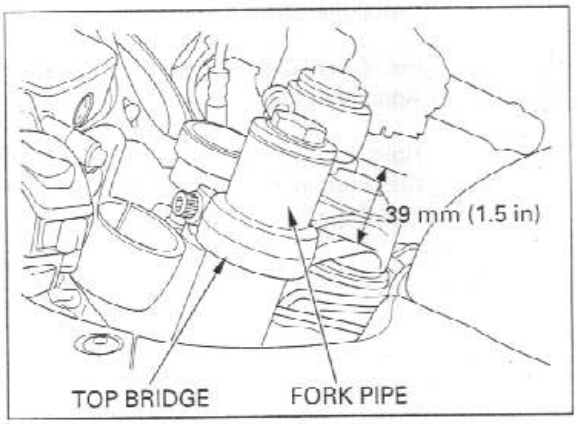


Install the fork protector onto the fork slider aligning the protector boss with the groove in the fork slider.



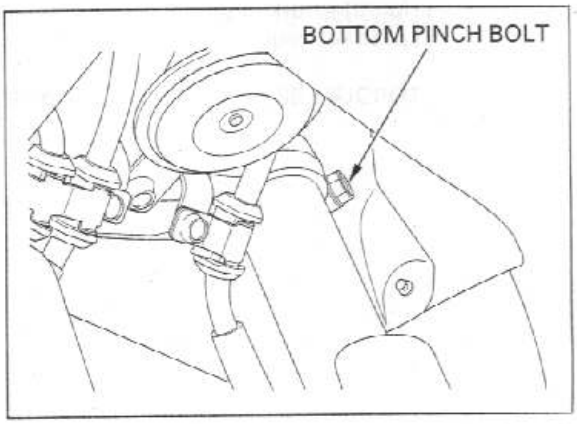
INSTALLATION

Install the fork legs into the steering stem, fork top bridge and handlebar.
Position the top end of the fork pipe 39 mm (1.5 in) from the upper surface of the top bridge as shown.



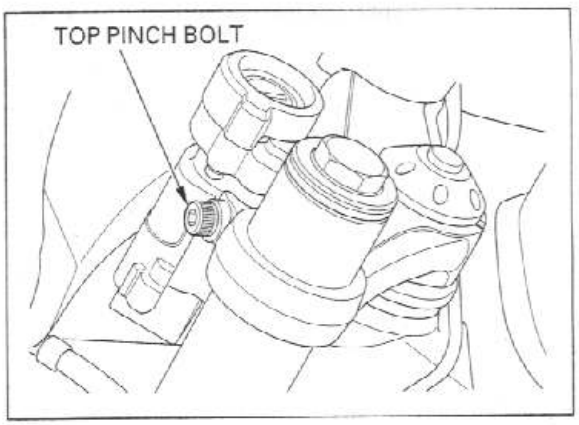
Tighten the bottom bridge pinch bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m , 36 lbf·ft)



Tighten the top bridge pinch bolt to the specified torque.

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



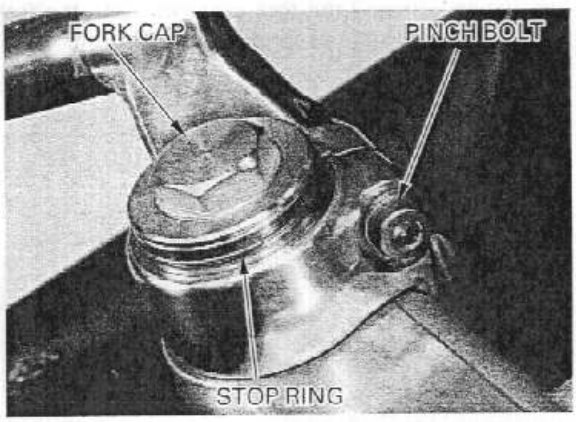
Tighten the fork cap to the specified torque (if it was removed).

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

Tighten the handlebar pinch bolt to the specified torque.

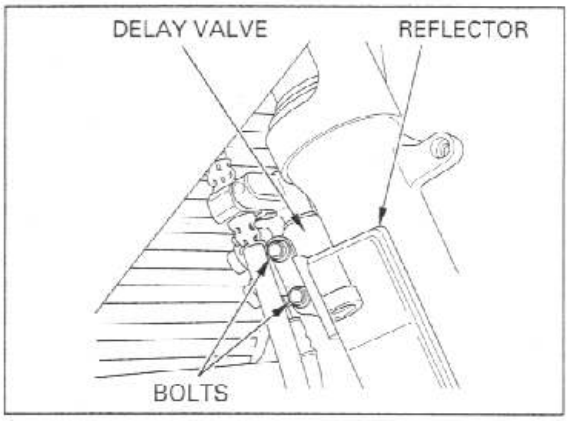
TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)

Install the handlebar stop ring into the groove of the fork pipe.



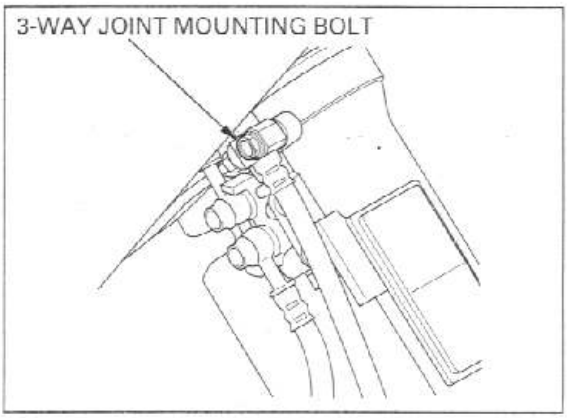
Install the delay valve and reflector onto the right fork leg and tighten the mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



Install the 3-way joint and tighten the mounting bolt to the specified torque.

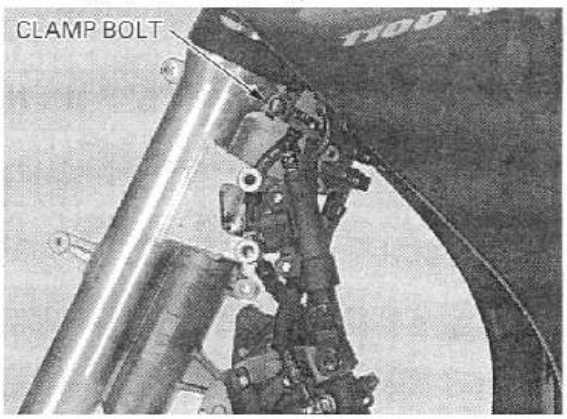
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



Install and tighten the brake hose clamp bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Install the front wheel (page 13-14).

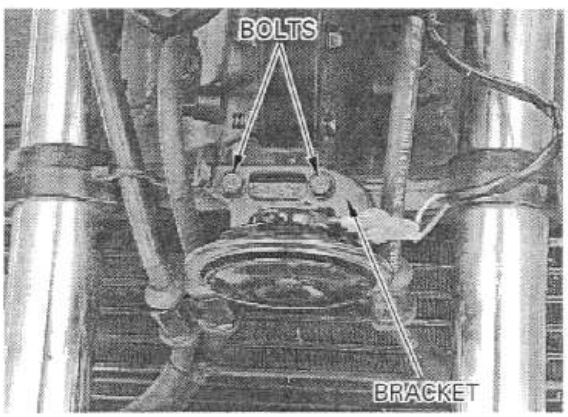


STEERING STEM

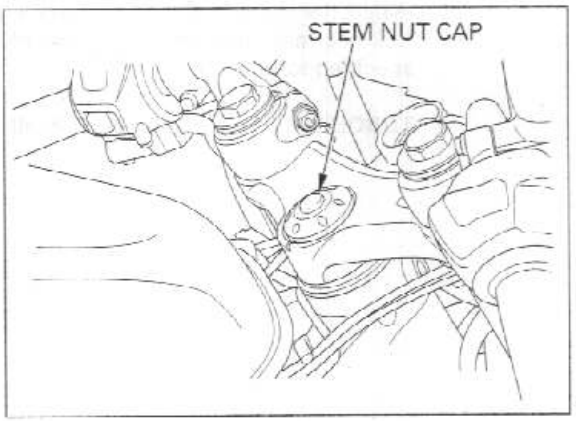
REMOVAL

Remove the front wheel (page 13-9).

Remove the bolts and front brake hose/horn mounting bracket.



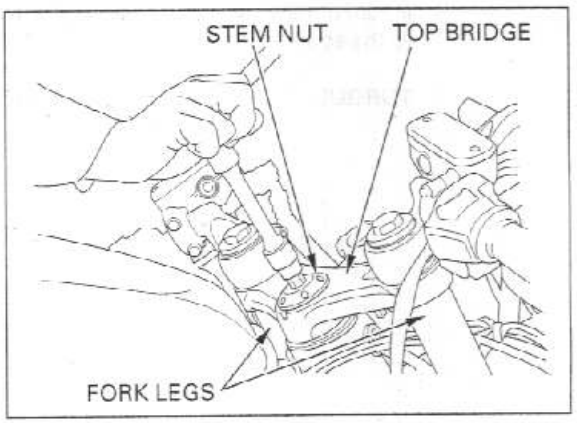
Remove the steering stem nut cap.



Loosen the steering stem nut.

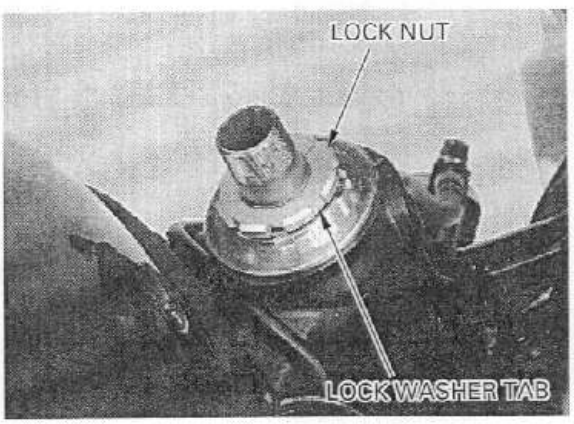
Remove the following:
—Fork legs (page 13-16).
—Handlebar (page 13-3)

Remove the stem nut and the top bridge.



Straighten the tabs of the lock washer.

Remove the lock nut and lock washer.

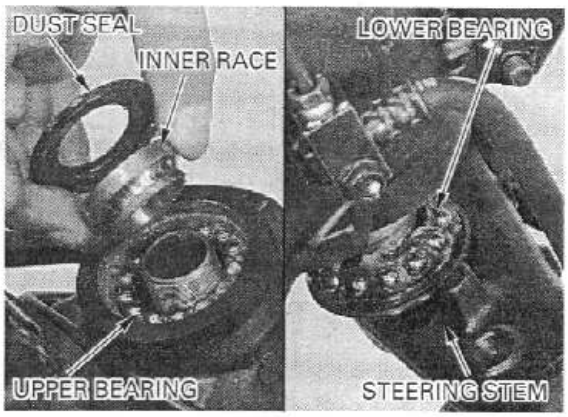


Remove the steering stem bearing adjusting nut using the special tool.

TOOL:
Steering stem socket 07916-3710101



Remove the following:
- Dust seal
- Upper bearing inner race
- Upper bearing
- Steering stem
- Lower bearing



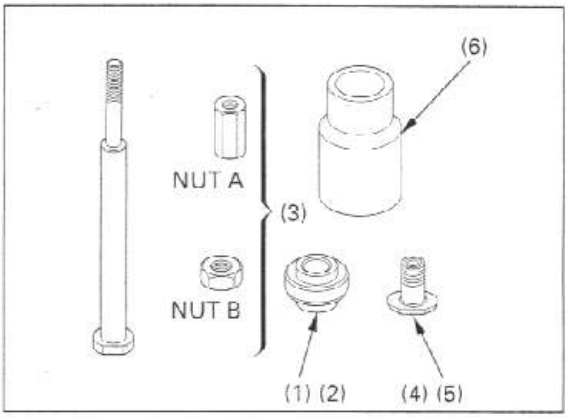
BEARING REPLACEMENT

Always replace the bearings and races as a set.

Except U.S.A.:
Replace the races using the Ball Race Remover Set as described in the following procedure.

TOOLS:

—Ball race remover set	07946-KM90001
—Driver attachment, A (1)	07946-KM90100
—Driver attachment, B (2)	07946-KM90200
—Driver shaft assembly (3)	07946-KM90300
—Bearing remover, A (4)	07946-KM90401
—Bearing remover, B (5)	07946-KM90500
Assembly base (6)	07946-KM90600



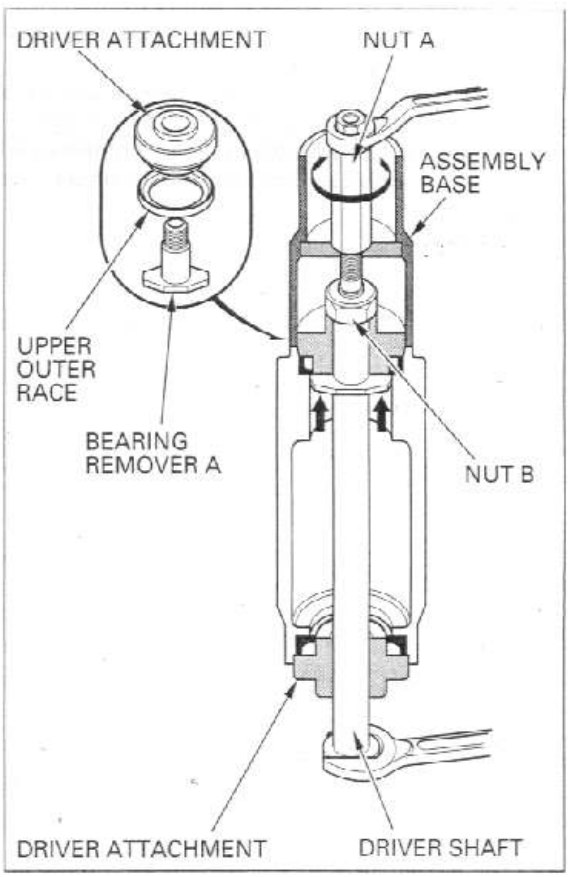
Install the ball race remover into the head pipe as shown.

Align bearing remover A with the groove in the steering head.

Note the installation direction of the assembly base.

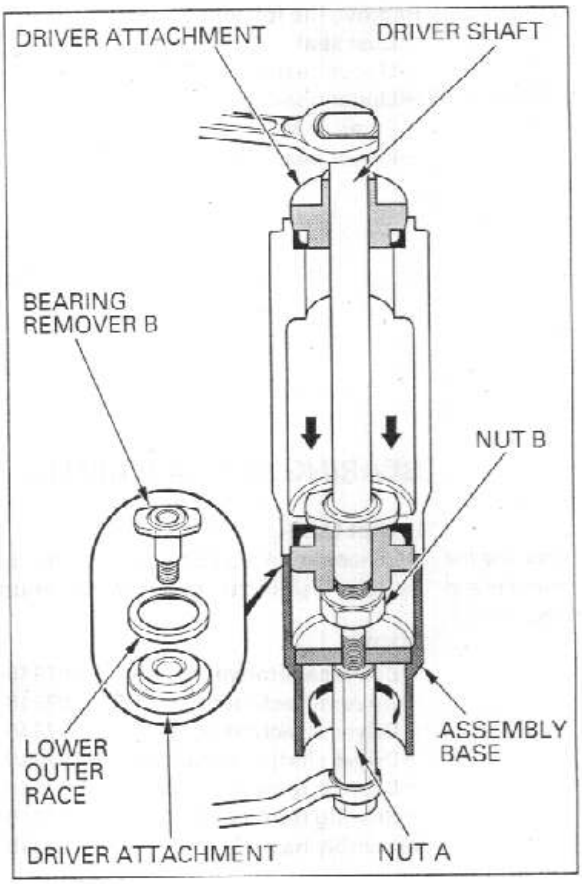
Lightly tighten nut B with a wrench.

Holding the driver shaft with a wrench, turn nut A gradually to remove the upper outer race.

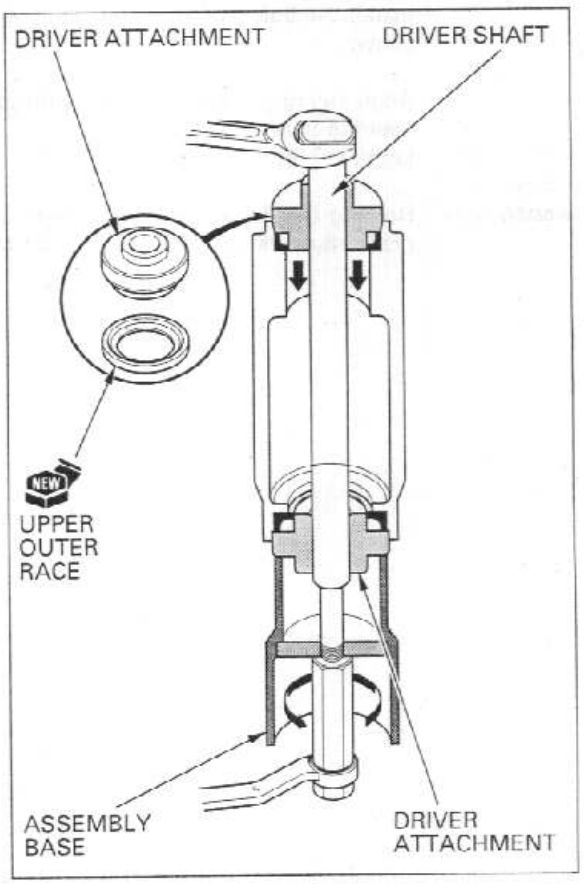


Install ball race remover B as shown and remove the lower outer race using the same procedure as for the upper outer race.

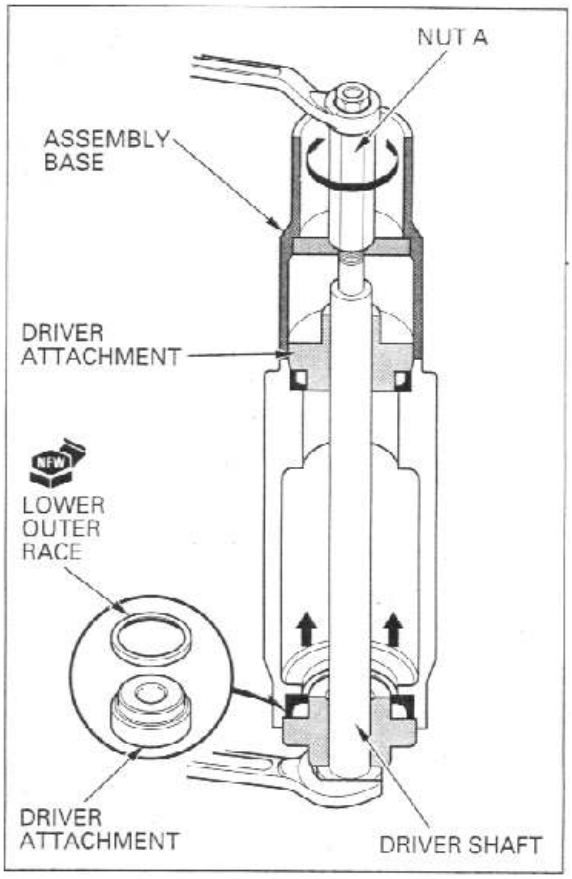
Align the bearing remover with the groove in the steering head.



Install a new upper outer race and the ball race remover as shown.
Hold the driver shaft with a wrench and turn nut A gradually until the groove in driver attachment A aligns with the upper end of the steering head. This will allow you to install the upper outer race.



Install a new lower outer race and ball race remover as shown.
Holding the driver shaft with a wrench, turn nut A gradually until the groove in driver attachment B aligns with the upper end of the steering head. This will allow you to install the lower outer race.

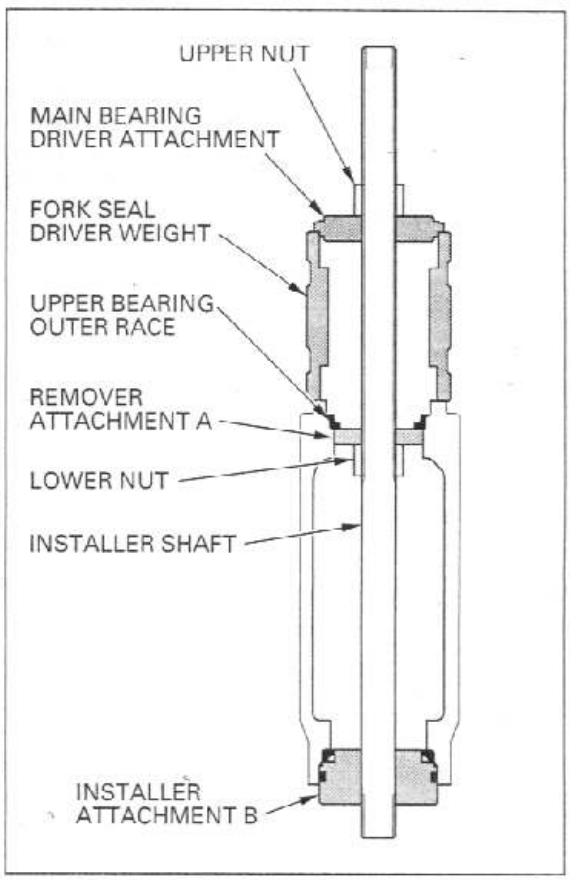


U.S.A. only:
Replace the steering head bearing outer races using the special tools listed below.

TOOLS:

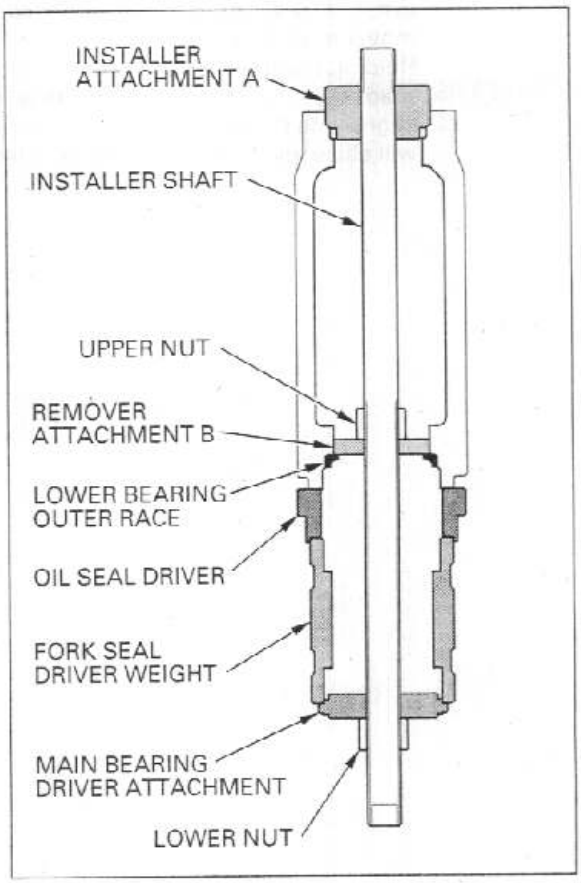
Main bearing driver attachment	07946-ME90200
Fork seal driver weight	07947-KA50100
Oil seal driver	07965-MA60000
Installer shaft	07VMF-KZ30200
Installer attachment A	07VMF-MAT0100
Installer attachment B	07VMF-MAT0200
Remover attachment A	07VMF-MAT0300
Remover attachment B	07VMF-MAT0400

Install the special tools into the steering head pipe as shown.
Align remover attachment A with the groove in the steering head.
While holding the installer shaft with the wrench, turn the upper nut gradually to remove the upper bearing outer race.

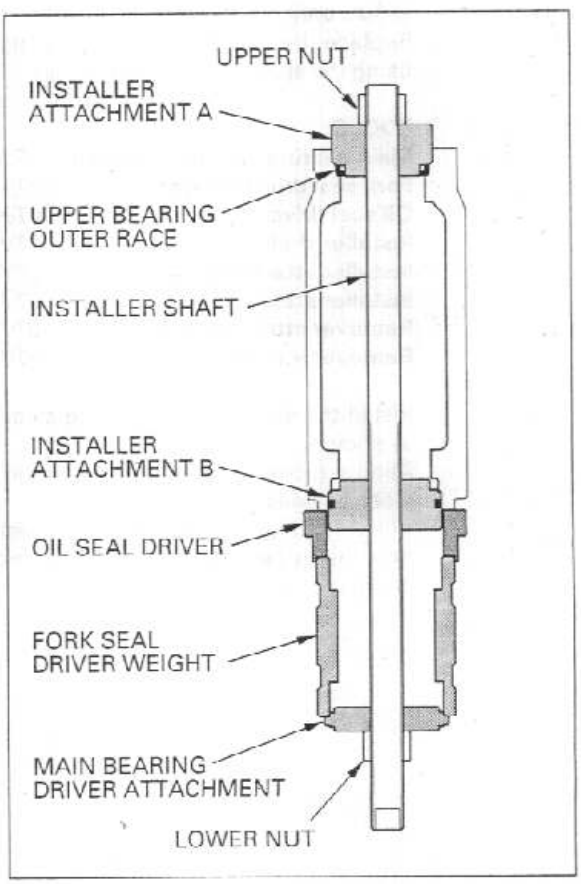


Be careful not to drop the attachment into the frame.

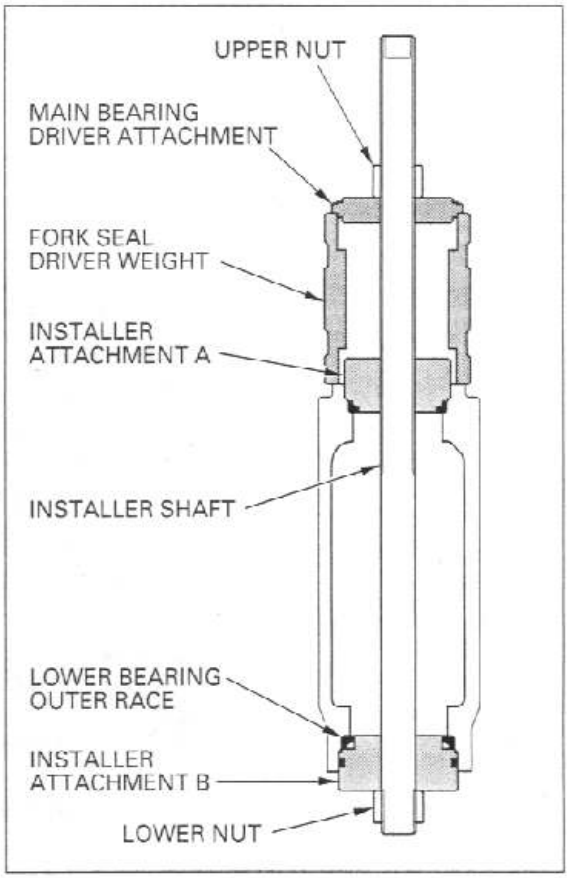
Install the special tools into the steering head pipe as shown.
Align remover attachment B with the groove in the steering head.
While holding the installer shaft with the wrench, turn the lower nut gradually to remove the lower bearing outer race.



Install a new upper bearing outer race and the special tools as shown.
While holding the installer shaft with the wrench, turn the lower nut gradually until the groove in installer attachment A aligns with the upper end of the steering head. This will allow you to install the upper bearing outer race.

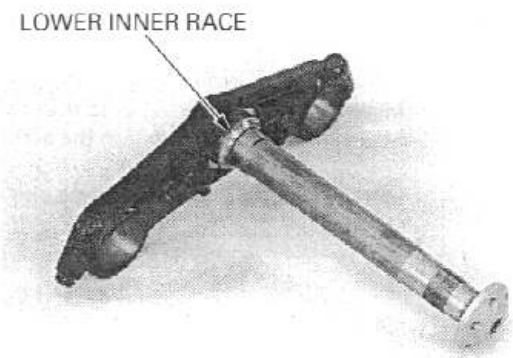


Install a new lower bearing outer race and special tools as shown.
While holding the installer shaft with the wrench, turn the upper nut gradually until the groove in installer attachment B aligns with the lower end of the steering head. This will allow you to install the lower bearing outer race.



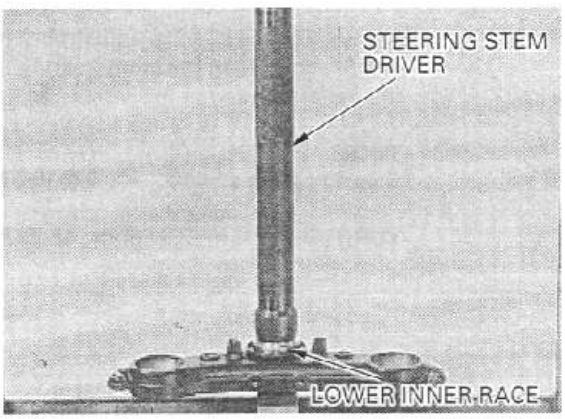
Temporarily install the steering stem nut onto the stem to prevent the threads from being damaged when removing the lower bearing inner race from the stem.

Remove the lower bearing inner race with a chisel or equivalent tool, being careful not to damage the stem.
Remove the dust seal.

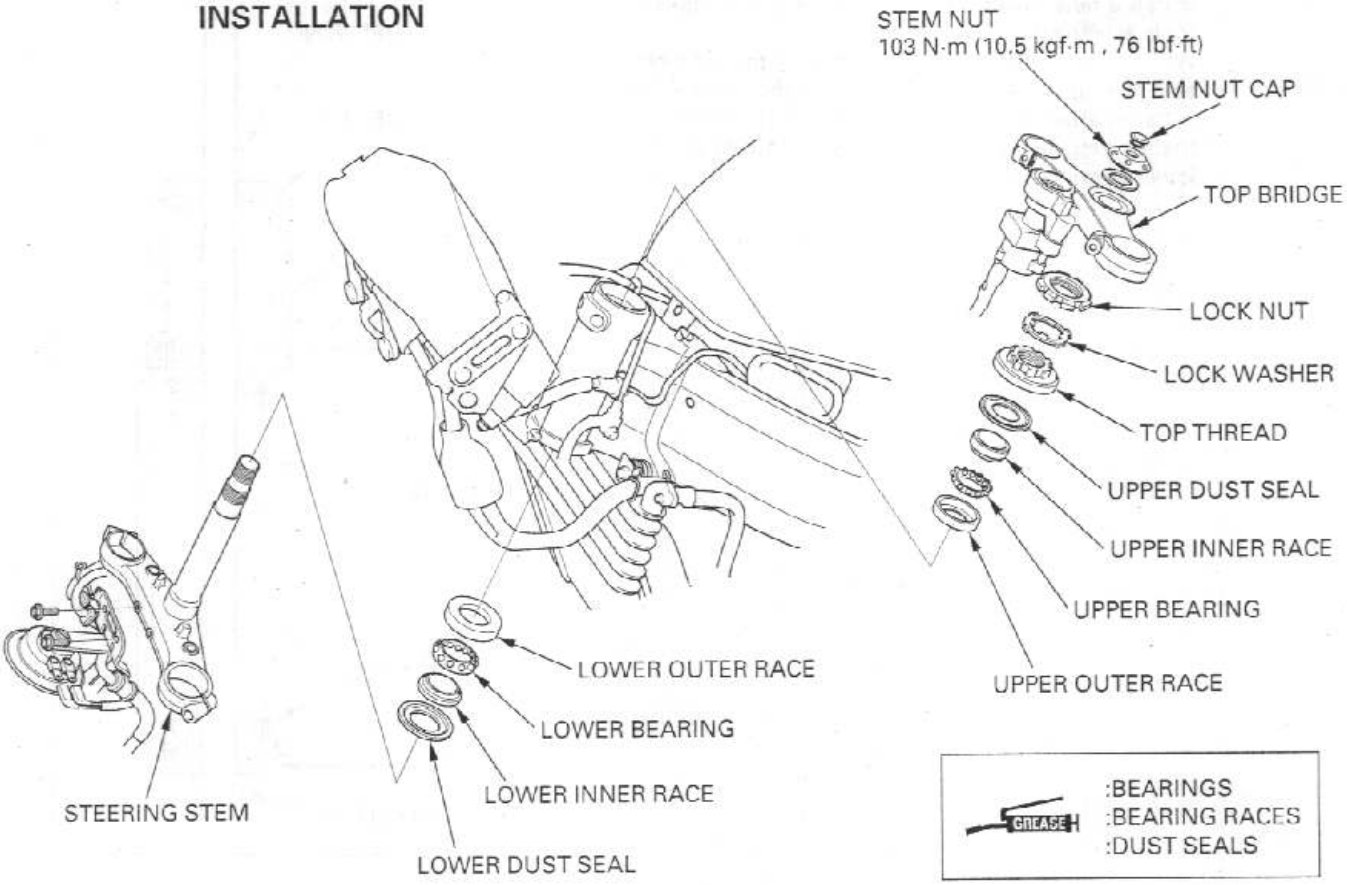


Apply grease to new dust seal lips and install it over the steering stem.
Install a new lower bearing inner race using a special tool and a hydraulic press.

TOOL:
Steering stem driver 07946-MB00000



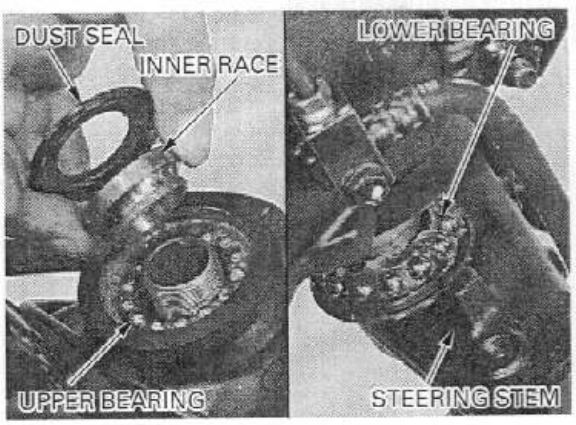
INSTALLATION



Apply grease to upper and lower bearings and bearing races.

Install the lower bearing onto the steering stem. Insert the steering stem into the steering head pipe.

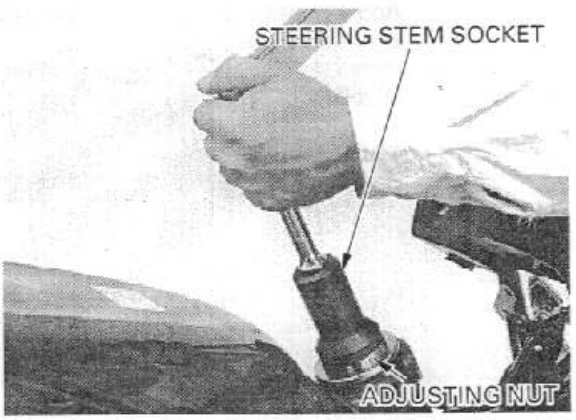
Install upper bearing, inner race and dust seal.



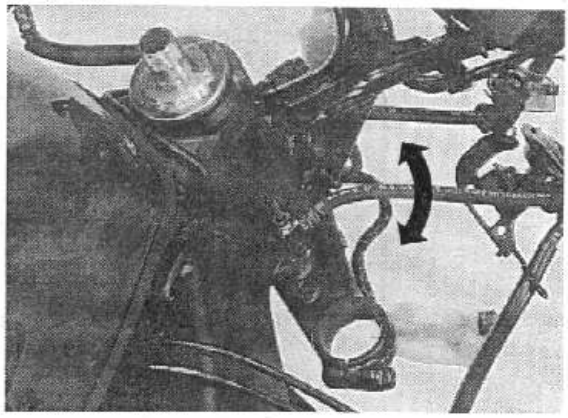
Apply oil to the bearing adjustment nut threads. Install and tighten the stem bearing adjusting nut to the initial torque.

TOOL:
Steering stem socket 07916-3710101

TORQUE: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)



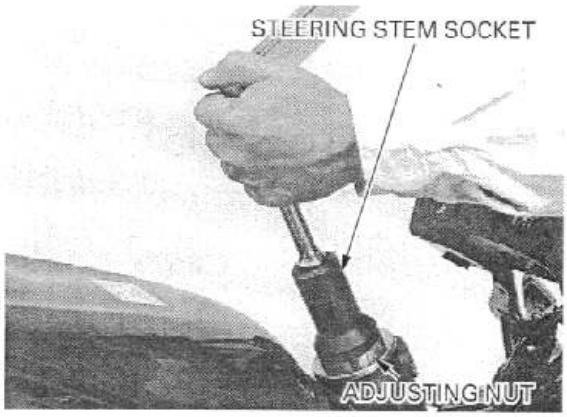
Move the steering stem right and left, lock-to-lock, five times to seat the bearings.
Make sure that the steering stem moves smoothly, without play or binding; then loosen the bearing adjusting nut.



Retighten the bearing adjusting nut to the specified torque.

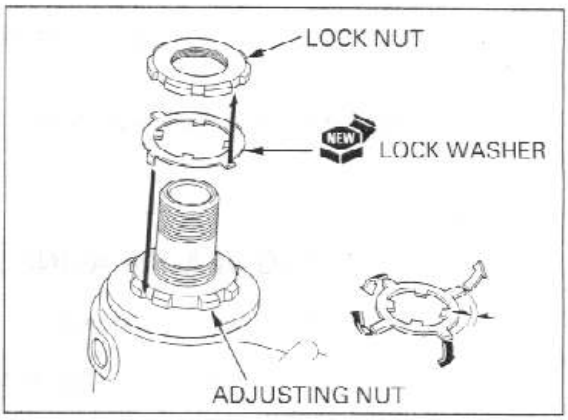
TORQUE: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)

Recheck that the steering stem moves smoothly without play or binding.



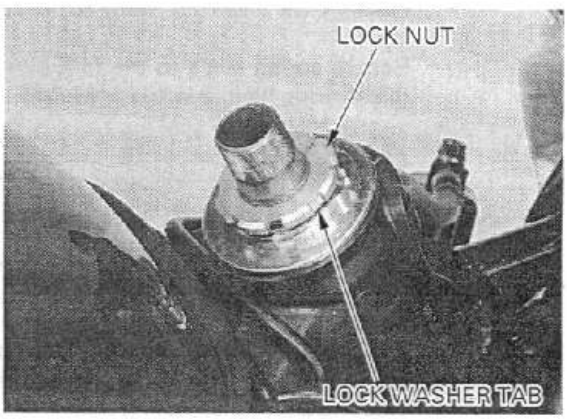
Install the new lock washer onto the steering stem.

Align the tabs of the lock washer with the grooves in the adjustment nut and bend two opposite tabs (shorter) down into the adjustment nut groove.



Install and finger tighten the lock nut.
Hold the lock nut and further tighten the lock nut within 1/4 turn (90°) enough to align its grooves with the lock washer tabs.

Bend the lock washer tabs up into the lock nut groove.

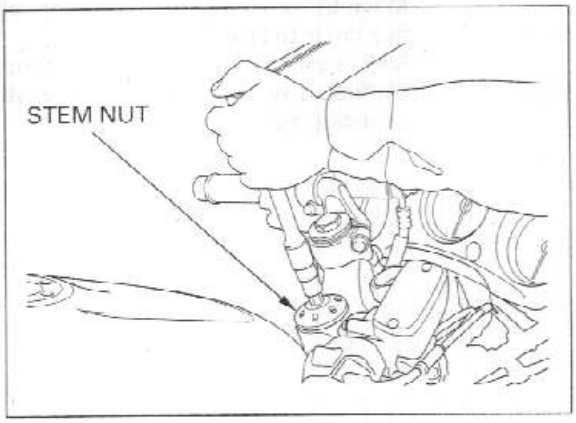


Install the top bridge.

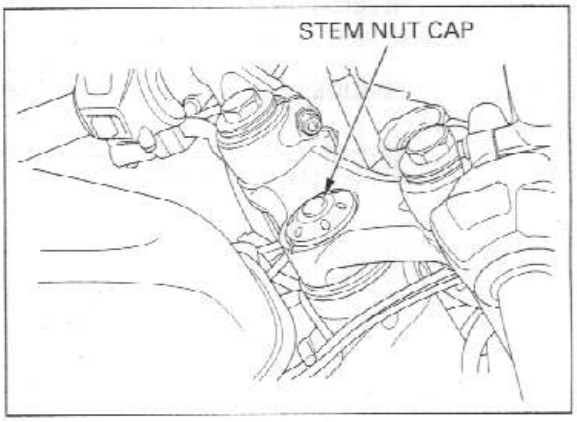
Install the following:
—Handlebar (page 13-5)
—Fork legs (page13-26)

Install the steering stem nut.
Tighten the steering stem nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 103 N·m (10.5 kgf·m , 76 lbf·ft)

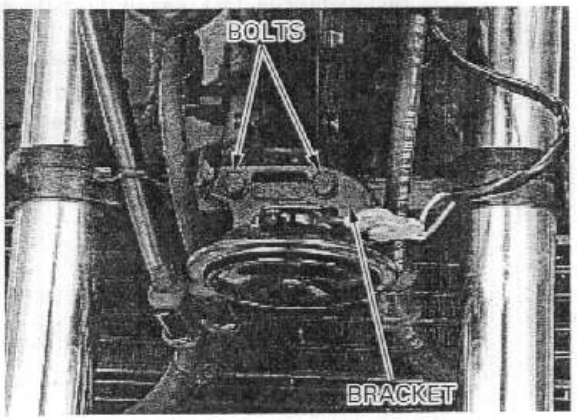


Install the steering stem nut cap.



Install the front brake pipe joint and tighten the mounting bolts.

Install the front wheel (page 13-14).



STEERING HEAD BEARING PRE-LOAD

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

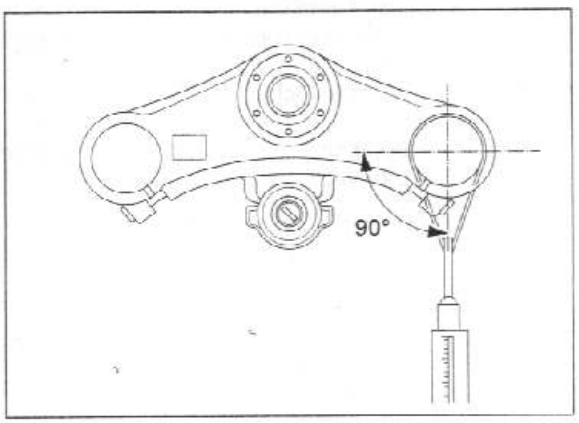
Jack-up the motorcycle to raise the front wheel off the ground.

Position the steering stem to the straight ahead position.
Hook a spring scale to the fork pipe and measure the steering head bearing pre-load.

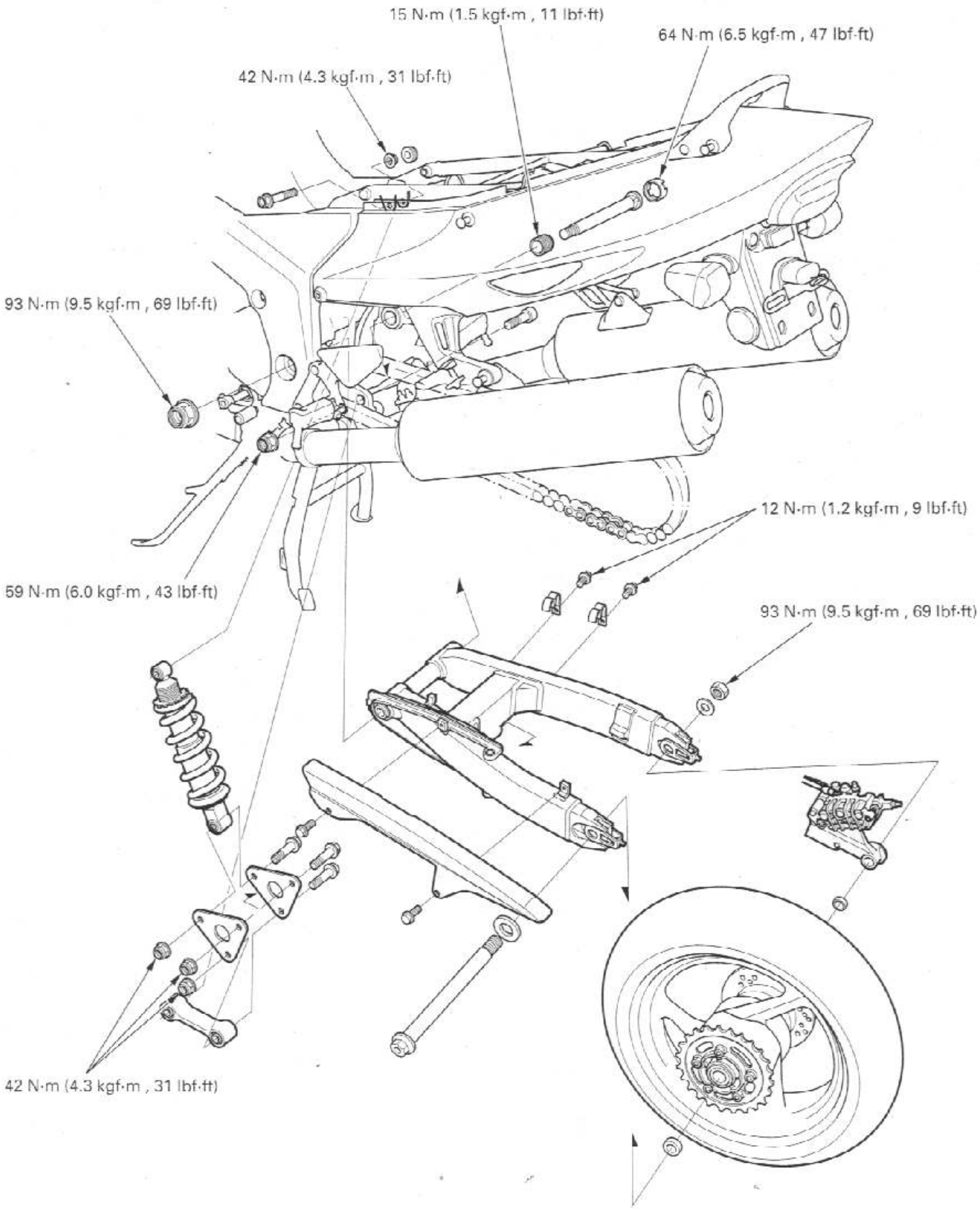
NOTE:

Make sure that there is no cable or wire harness interference.

The pre-load should be within 10 — 15 N (1.0 — 1.5 kgf).
If the readings do not fall within the limits, lower the front wheel to the ground and adjust the steering bearing adjusting nut.



MEMO


15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)
64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m , 47 lbf·ft)
42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m , 31 lbf·ft)
93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m , 43 lbf·ft)
93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)
42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m , 31 lbf·ft)

14. REAR WHEEL/SUSPENSION

SERVICE INFORMATION	14-1	SHOCK ABSORBER	14-9
TROUBLESHOOTING	14-2	SUSPENSION LINKAGE	14-11
REAR WHEEL	14-3	SWINGARM	14-12

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- ***A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.***
- ***After the rear wheel installation, check the brake operation by appling the brake lever and pedal.***
- ***The shock absorber contains nitrogen under high pressure. Do not allow fire or heat near the shock absorber.***
- ***Before disposal of the shock absorber, release the nitrogen (page 14-10).***

- When servicing the rear wheel, support the motorcycle using a safety stand or hoist.
- Refer to section 15 for brake system information.
- Use only tires marked "TUBELESS" and tubeless valves on rim marked "TUBELESS TIRE APPLICABLE".
- Use genuine Honda replacement bolts and nuts for all suspension pivot and mounting point.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Minimum tire tread depth				2.0 (0.08)
Cold tire pressure	Up to 90 kg (200 lb) load		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)	———
	Up to maximum weight capacity		290 kPa (2.90 kgf/cm², 42 psi)	———
Axle runout			———	0.20 (0.008)
Wheel rim runout	Radial		———	2.0 (0.08)
	Axial		———	2.0 (0.08)
Drive chain	Size/link	DID	DID50ZVS-110LE	———
		RK	RK50LFOZ1-110LE	———
	Slack		25 – 35 (1.0 – 1.4)	50 (2.0)
Shock absorber spring pre-load length			209.1 (8.23)	———

TORQUE VALUES

Rear axle nut	93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m, 69 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Rear brake disc mounting bolt	42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m, 31 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Driven sprocket nut	108 N·m (11.0 kgf·m, 80 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Shock absorber upper mounting nut	42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m, 31 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Shock link nut (frame side)	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 43 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Shock link nut (shock arm plate side)	42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m, 31 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Shock arm plate nut (swingarm side)	42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m, 31 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Swingarm pivot adjusting bolt	15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 lbf·ft)	See page 14-19.
Swingarm pivot lock nut	64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 lbf·ft)	
Swingarm pivot nut	93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m, 69 lbf·ft)	U-nut.
Drive chain slider bolt	9 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 6.5 lbf·ft)	
Drive sprocket special bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m, 40 lbf·ft)	
Brake hose guide bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 9 lbf·ft)	

TOOLS

Pivot adjusting wrench	07908-4690003	
Bearing remover set	07936-3710001	
—Remover handle	07936-3710100	
—Remover set	07936-3710600	
—Remover weight	07741-0010201	or 07936-3710200
Pin driver	07GMD-KT80100	Not available in U.S.A.
Needle bearing remover, 28 mm	07HMC-MR70100	Not available in U.S.A.
Needle bearing remover	07LMC-KV30100	
Driver shaft	07946-MJ00100	
Driver	07749-0010000	
Attachment, 37 × 40 mm	07746-0010200	
Attachment, 42 × 47 mm	07746-0010300	
Attachment, 52 × 55 mm	07746-0010400	
Attachment, 24 × 26 mm	07746-0010700	
Pilot, 17 mm	07746-0040400	
Pilot, 20 mm	07746-0040500	
Pilot, 28 mm	07746-0041100	
Bearing remover shaft	07746-0050100	
Bearing remover head, 20mm	07746-0050600	

TROUBLESHOOTING

Soft suspension
- Weak shock absorber spring
- Incorrect suspension adjustment
- Oil leakage from damper unit
- Tire pressure too low

Hard suspension
- Damaged shock absorber mounting bearing
- Bent damper rod
- Damaged swingarm pivot bearings
- Bent swingarm pivot
- Incorrect suspension adjustment
- Tire pressure too high

Steers to one side or does not track straight
- Bent rear axle
- Axle alignment/chain adjustment not equal on both sides

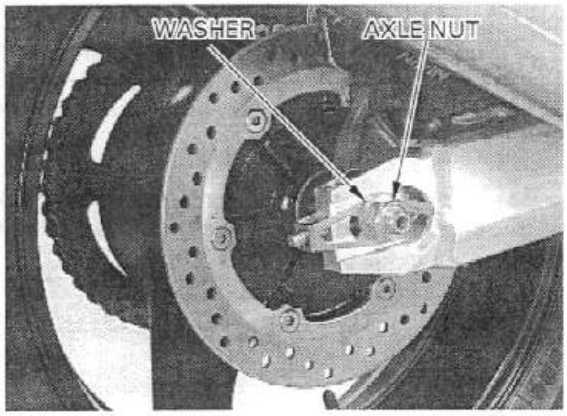
Rear wheel wobbling
- Bent rim
- Worn rear wheel bearings
- Faulty tire
- Unbalanced tire and wheel
- Tire pressure too low
- Faulty swingarm pivot bearings

REAR WHEEL

REMOVAL

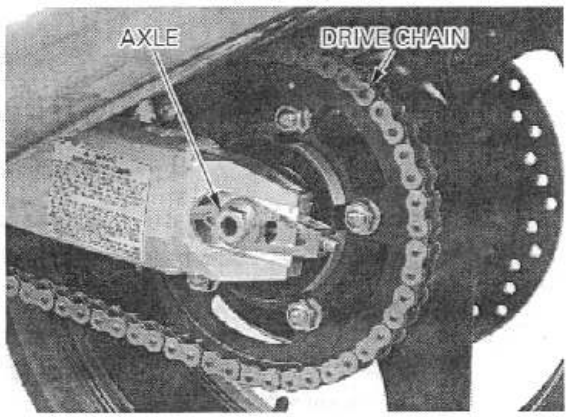
Support the motorcycle on its center stand.

Remove the axle nut and washer.

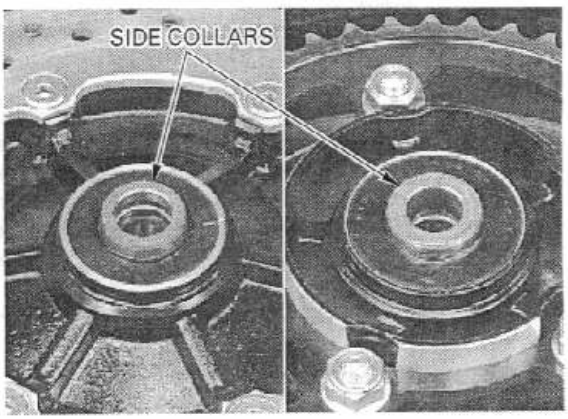


Push the rear wheel forward.
Derail the drive chain from the driven sprocket.

Remove the axle from the left side and remove the rear wheel.



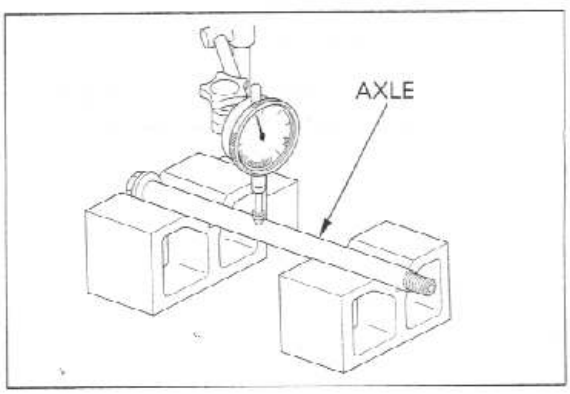
Remove the side collars.



INSPECTION

Axle
Place the axle in V-blocks and measure the runout.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

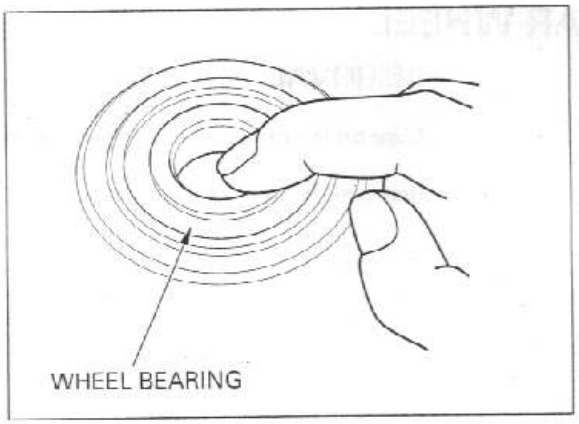
SERVICE LIMIT: 0.20 mm (0.008 in)



Wheel bearing
Turn the inner race of each bearing with your finger. Bearings should turn smoothly and quietly. Also check that the bearing outer race fits tightly in the hub.

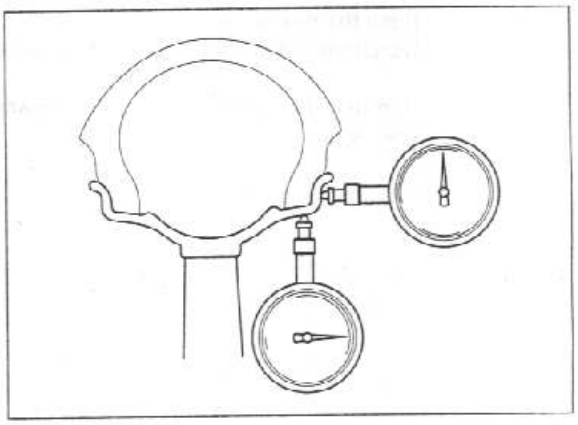
Replace the wheel bearings in pairs.

Remove and discard the bearings if the races do not turn smoothly and quietly, or if they fit loosely in the hub.



Wheel rim runout
Check the rim runout by placing the wheel in a turning stand.
Spin the wheel slowly and read the runout using a dial indicator.
Actual runout is 1/2 the total indicator reading.

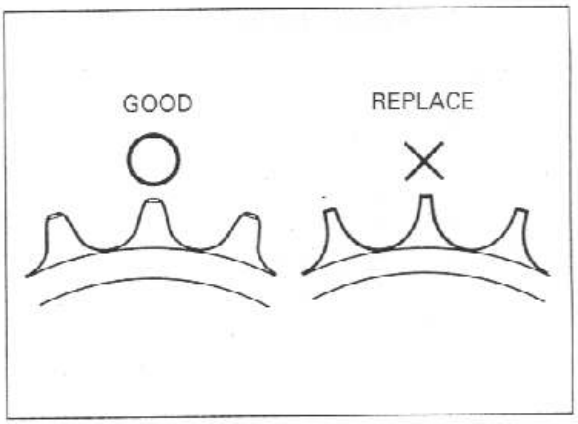
SERVICE LIMIT: Radial: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)
Axial: 2.0 mm (0.08 in)



Driven sprocket
Check the condition of the final driven sprocket teeth.
Replace the sprocket if worn of damaged.

NOTE:

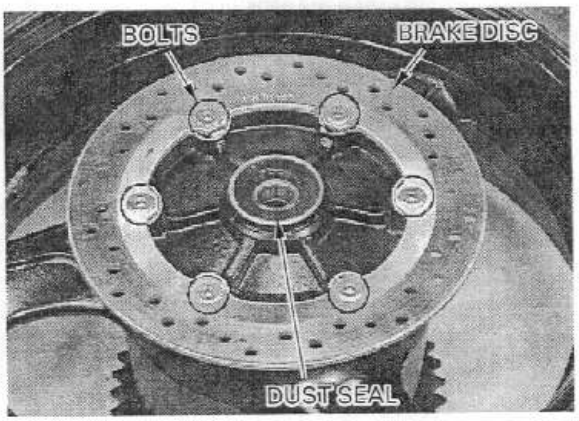
- If the final driven sprocket requires replacement, inspect the drive chain and drive sprocket.
- Never install a new drive chain on a worn sprocket or a worn chain on new sprockets. Both chain and sprocket must be in good condition or the replacement chain or sprocket will wear rapidly.



Wheel balance
See page 13-12 for wheel balance.

DISASSEMBLY

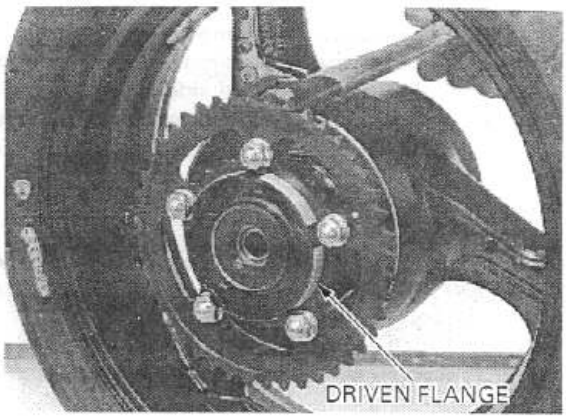
Remove the bolts and brake disc.
Remove the right dust seal.



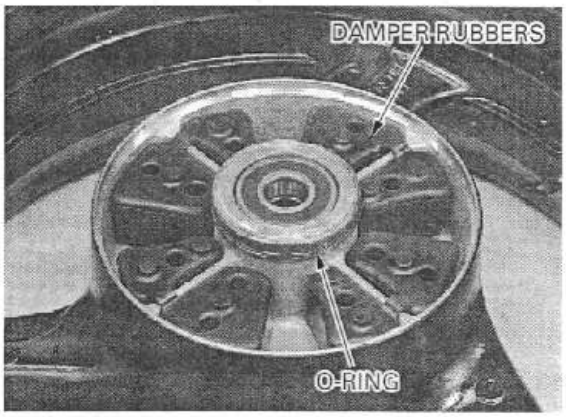
Remove the driven flange assembly from the left wheel hub.

NOTE:

If you will be disassembling the driven flange, loosen the driven sprocket nuts before removing the driven flange from the wheel hub.



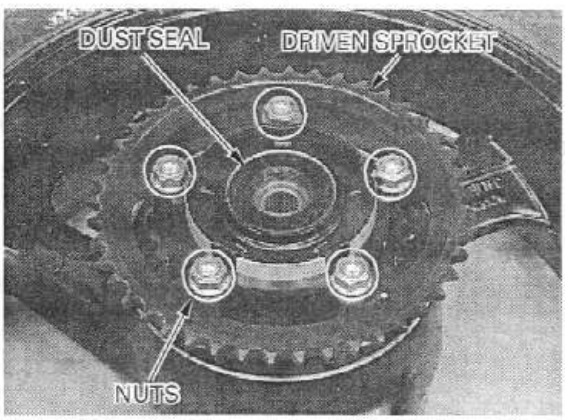
Remove the wheel damper rubbers.
Remove the O-ring.



Driven flange bearing removal
Loosen the driven sprocket nuts.

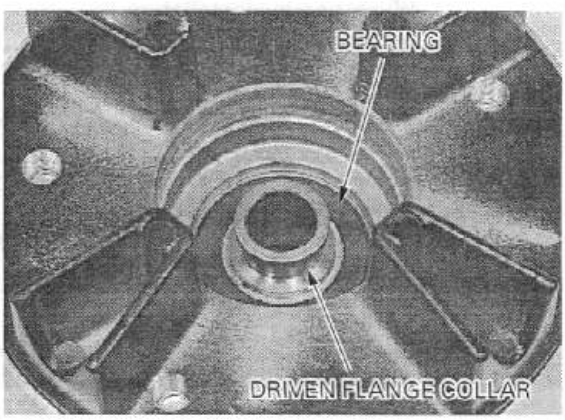
Remove the driven flange from the wheel hub, then remove the driven sprocket nuts and sprocket.

Remove the dust seal.



Remove the driven flange collar.

Drive out the driven flange bearing.

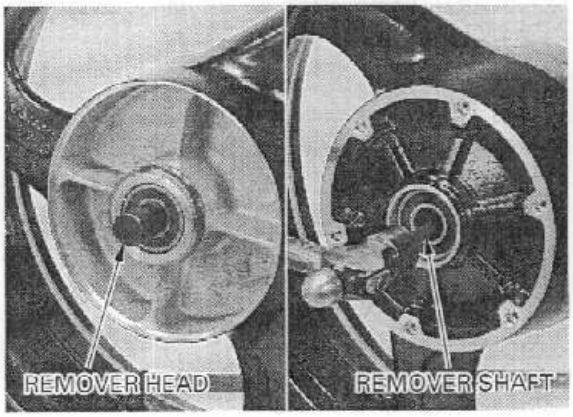


Wheel bearing removal

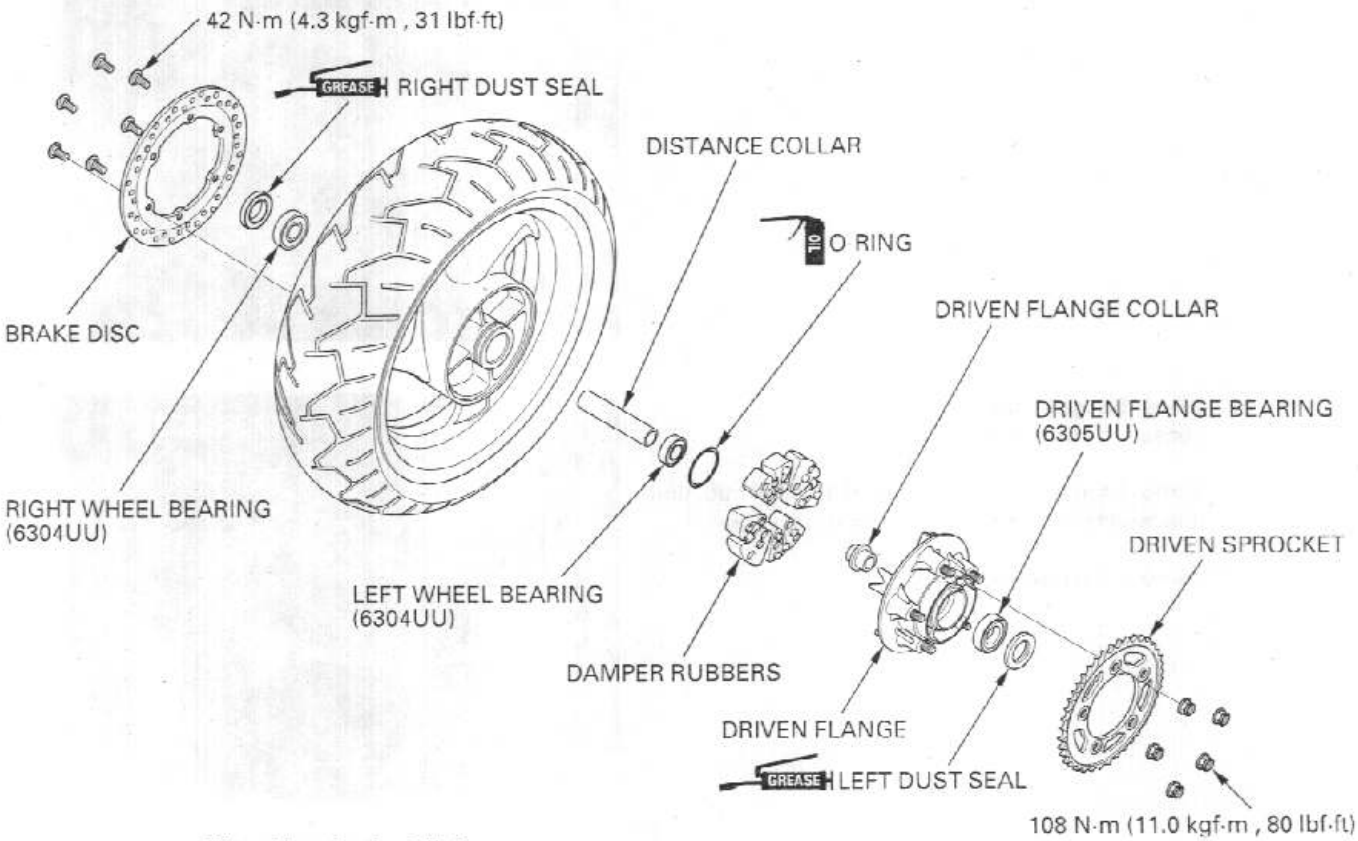
Install the bearing remover head into the bearing. From the opposite side install the bearing remover shaft and drive the bearing out of the wheel hub. Remove the distance collar and drive out the other bearing.

TOOLS:

Bearing remover head, 20 mm	07746-0050600
Bearing remover shaft	07746-0050100



ASSEMBLY



Wheel bearing installation

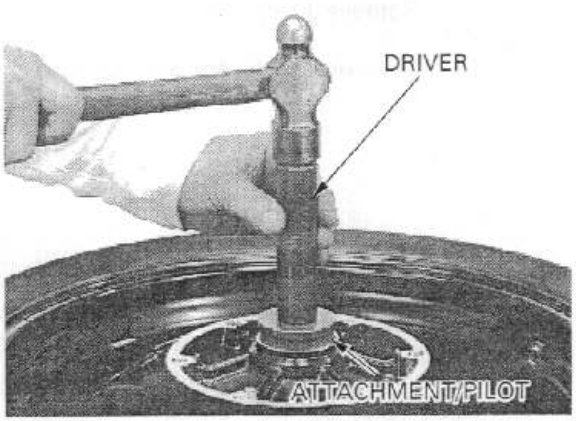
CAUTION:

Never install the old bearings. Once the bearings has been removed, the bearing must be replaced with new ones.

Drive in a new right bearing squarely.
Install the distance collar, then drive in the left side bearing.

TOOLS:

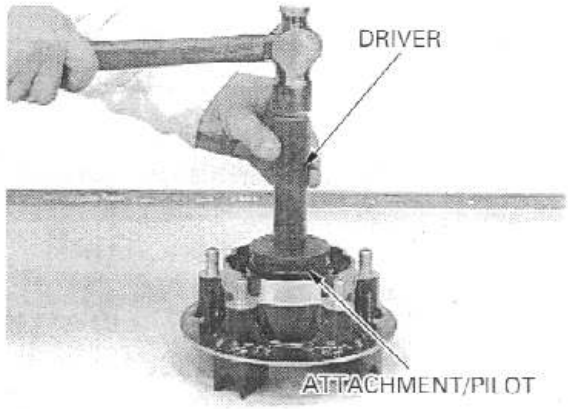
Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 52 × 55 mm	07746-0010400
Pilot, 20 mm	07746-0040500



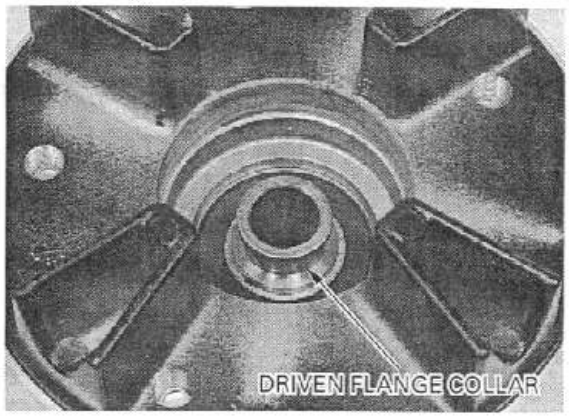
Driven flange bearing installation
Drive the new driven flange bearing into the driven flange using the special tools.

TOOLS:

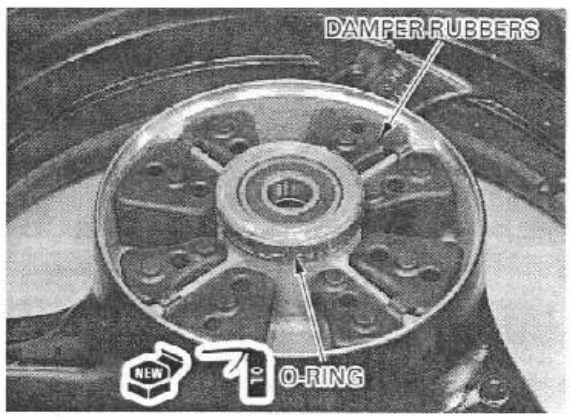
Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 62 × 68 mm	07746-0010500
Pilot, 25 mm	07746-0040600



Install the driven flange collar.



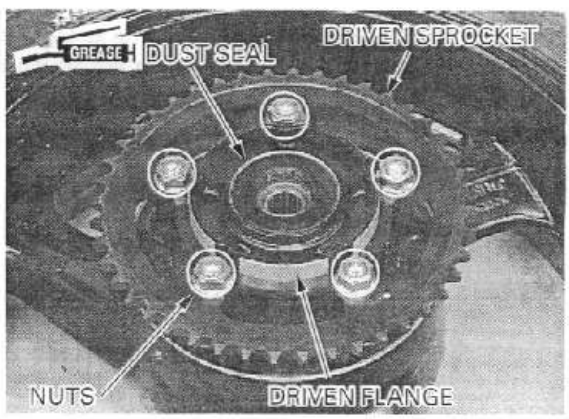
Install the wheel damper rubbers into the wheel hub.
Apply oil to the new O-ring and install it into the groove of the wheel hub.



Install the driven flange assembly into the left wheel hub.
If the driven sprocket was removed, install the driven sprocket and tighten the nuts.

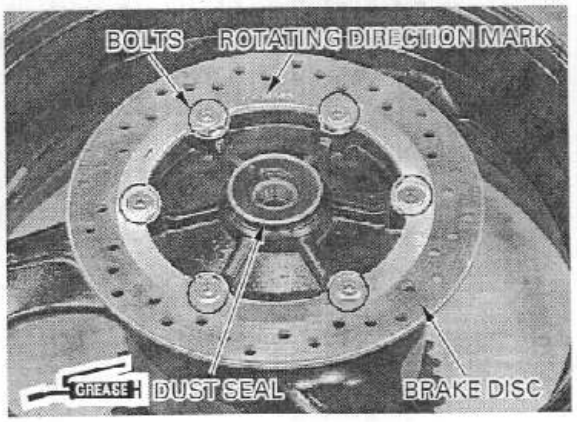
TORQUE: 108 N·m (11.0 kgf·m , 80 lbf·ft)

Apply grease to the dust seal lips, then install it into the driven flange.



Install the brake disc with its rotating direction mark facing out.
Install and tighten the new bolts to the specified torque.

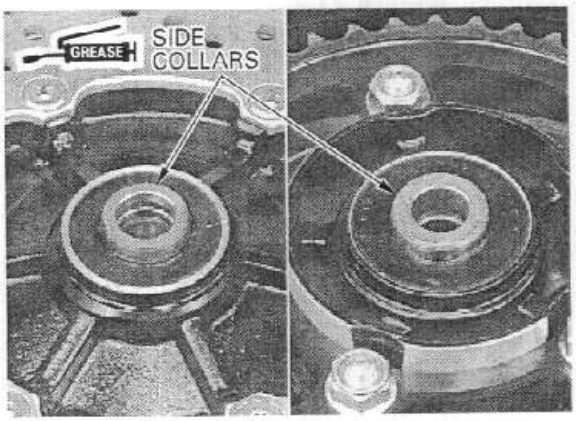
TORQUE: 42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m , 31 lbf·ft)



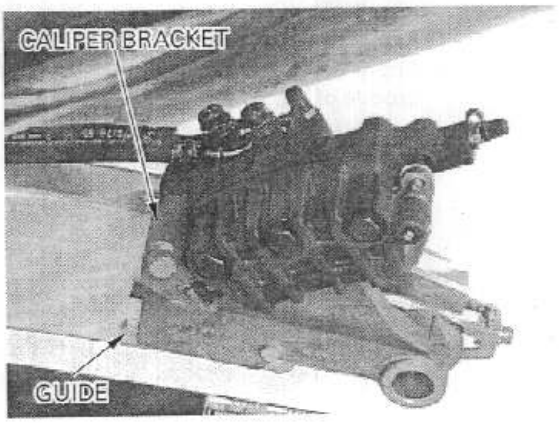
INSTALLATION

Apply grease to the side collar inside and grooves.

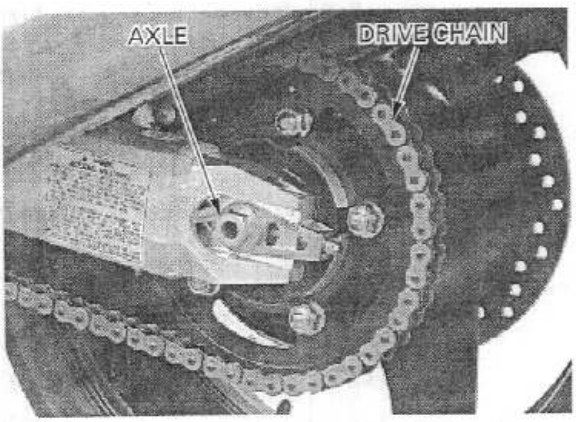
Install the side collars.



Install the rear brake caliper bracket onto the guide of the swingarm.



Place the rear wheel into the swingarm.
Install the drive chain over the driven sprocket.
Install the axle from the left side.

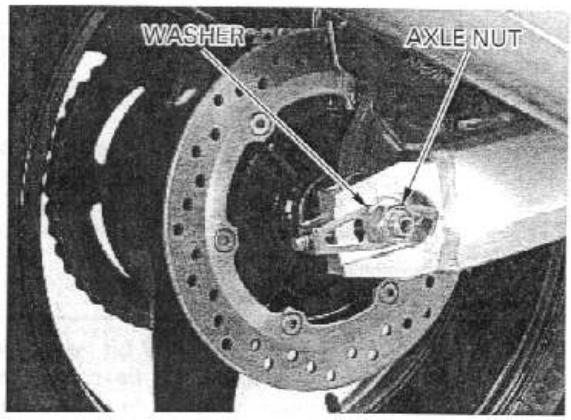


Install the washer and loosely install the axle nut.

Adjust the drive chain slack (page 3-22).

Tighten the axle nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)



SHOCK ABSORBER

REMOVAL

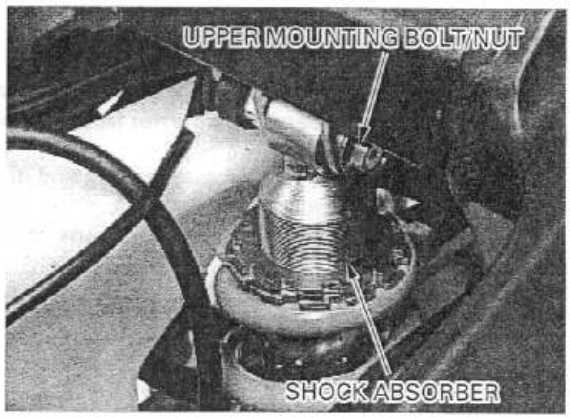
Place the motorcycle on its center stand.

Remove the following:
- Seat (page 2-2)
- Fuel tank (page 5-61)

Remove the shock absorber lower mounting bolt/nut.



Remove the upper mounting bolt/nut and shock absorber.

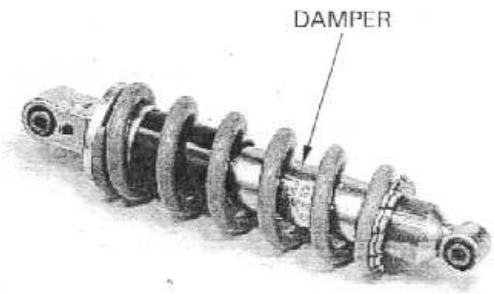


INSPECTION

Visually inspect the damper unit for damage.

Check for the:
- Damper rod for bend or damage
- Damper unit for deformation or oil leaks
- Bump rubber for wear or damage

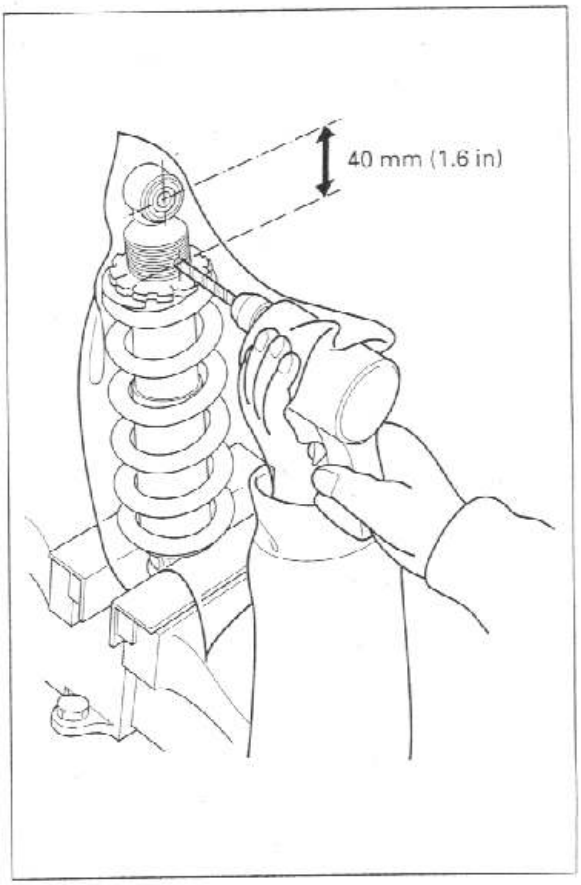
Inspect all the other parts for wear or damage.
If necessary, replace the shock absorber as an assembly.



SHOCK ABSORBER DISPOSAL PROCEDURE

Center punch the damper to mark the drilling point.

Wrap the damper unit inside a plastic bag.
Support the damper in a vise as shown.
Through the open end of the bag, insert a drill motor with a sharp 2 – 3 mm (5/64 – 1/8 in) drill bit.



⚠WARNING

- ***Do not use a dull drill bit which could cause a build up of excessive heat and pressure inside the damper, leading to explosion and severe personal injury.***
- ***The shock absorber contains nitrogen gas and oil under high pressure. Do not drill any farther down the damper case than the measurement given above, or you may drill into the oil chamber; oil escaping under high pressure may cause serious personal injury.***
- ***Always wear eye protection to avoid getting metal shavings in your eyes when the gas pressure is released. The plastic bag is only intended to shield you from the escaping gas.***

Hold the bag around the drill motor and briefly run the drill motor inside the bag; this will inflate the bag with air from the motor and help keep the bag from getting caught in the bit when you start.

INSTALLATION

Install the shock absorber into the frame with the rebound damping adjuster facing to the right.

Install the upper mounting bolt and nut.
Set the radiator reserve tank grommet, then tighten the upper mounting bolts/nuts to the specified torque.

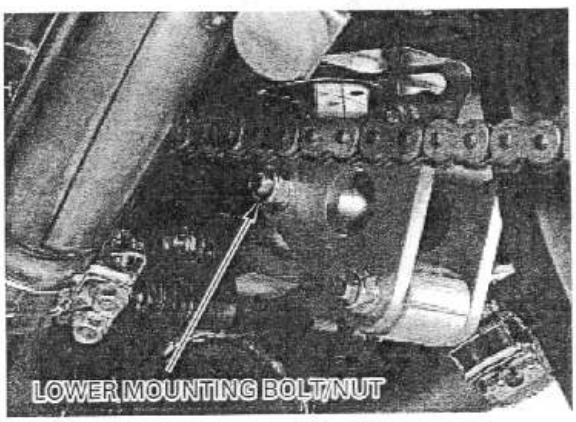
TORQUE: 42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m , 31 lbf·ft)



Install and tighten the lower mounting bolts/nuts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m , 31 lbf·ft)

Install the following:-
– Fuel tank (page 5-63)
– Seat (page 2-2)

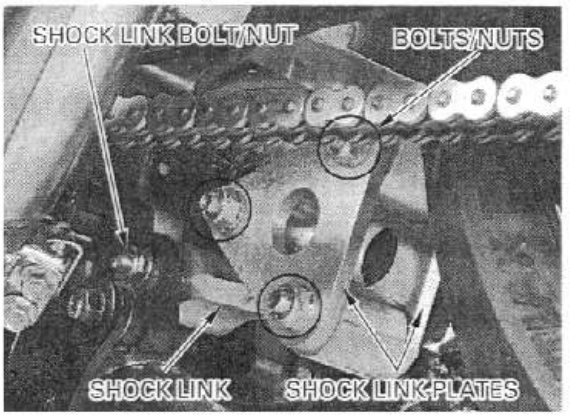


SUSPENSION LINKAGE

REMOVAL/DISASSEMBLY

Place the motorcycle on its center stand.

Remove the following:
- Shock absorber lower mounting bolt/nut
- Shock link bolt/nut (shock arm plate side)
- Shock arm plate bolt/nut (swingarm side)
- Shock arm plates
- Shock link socket bolt/nut (frame side)
- Shock link

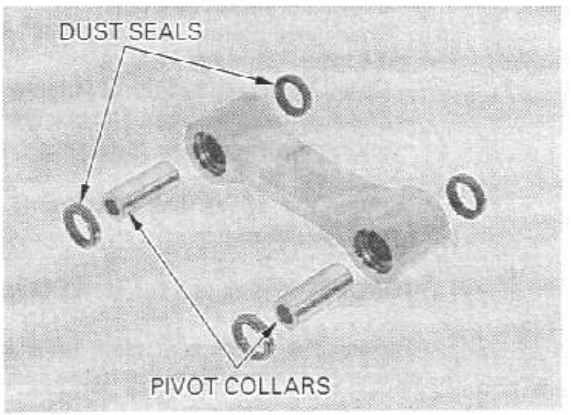


Remove the pivot collars and dust seals from the shock link.

INSPECTION

Check the dust seals and collars for wear, damage or fatigue.
Check the needle bearings for damage or loose fit.

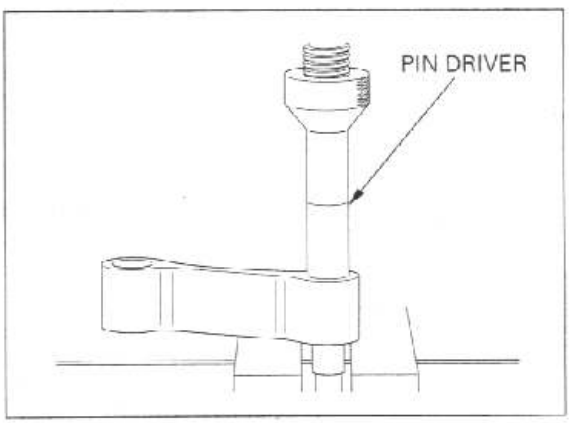
If the needle bearings are damaged, replace them.



SHOCK LINK NEEDLE BEARING REPLACEMENT
Press the needle bearing out of the shock link using special tools and a hydraulic press.

TOOL:

Pin driver	07GMD-KT80100 (Not available in U.S.A.)



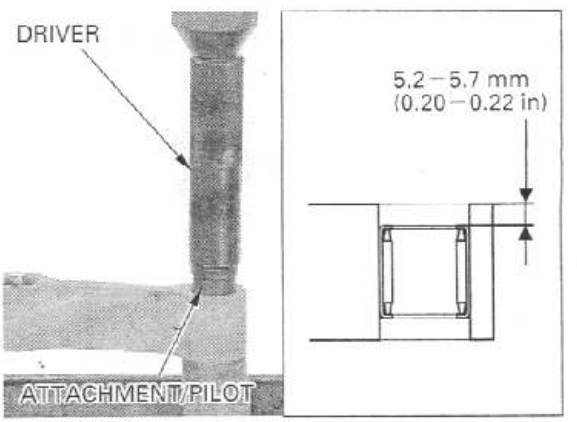
Pack a new needle bearing with multi purpose grease.
Press a new needle bearing into the shock link so that the needle bearing surface is lower 5.2–5.7 mm (0.20–0.22 in) from the end of the shock link surface.

NOTE:

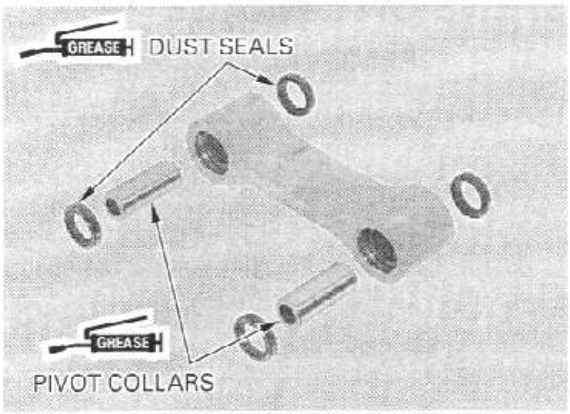
Press the needle bearing into the shock link with the marked side facing out.

TOOLS:

Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 24 × 26 mm	07746-0010700
Pilot, 17 mm	07746-0040400



Apply grease to the dust seal lips, then install the dust seals and pivot collars.



INSTALLATION

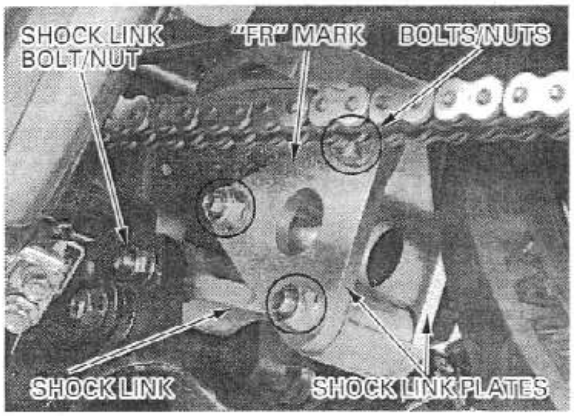
Install the following:
- Shock link
- Shock link socket bolt/nut
- Shock arm plates with their "FR" mark facing to the front
- Shock arm plate bolt/nut (swingarm side)
- Shock arm plate bolt/nut (shock link side)
- Shock absorber lower mounting bolt/nut

Tighten the shock link nut (frame side) to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m , 43 lbf·ft)

Tighten the shock arm plate bolts and shock absorber lower mounting nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m , 31 lbf·ft)

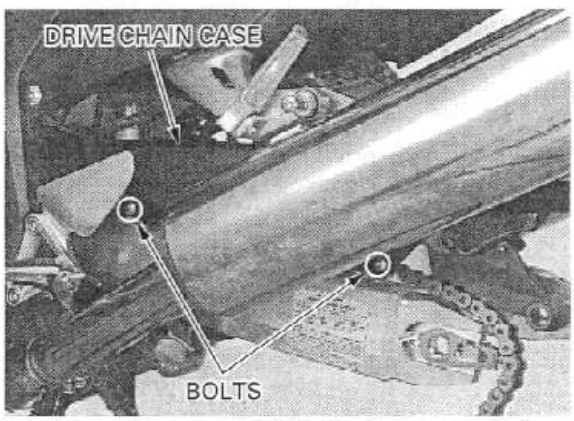


SWINGARM

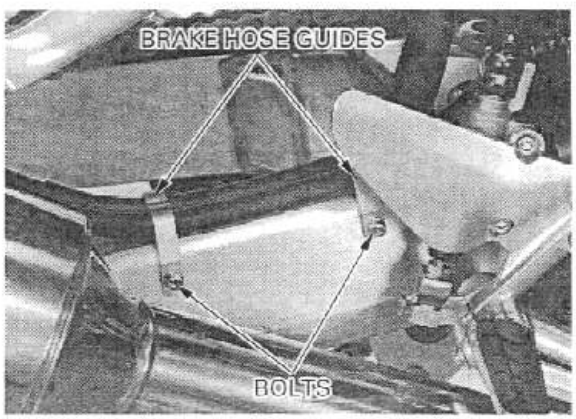
REMOVAL

Remove the rear wheel (page 14-3).

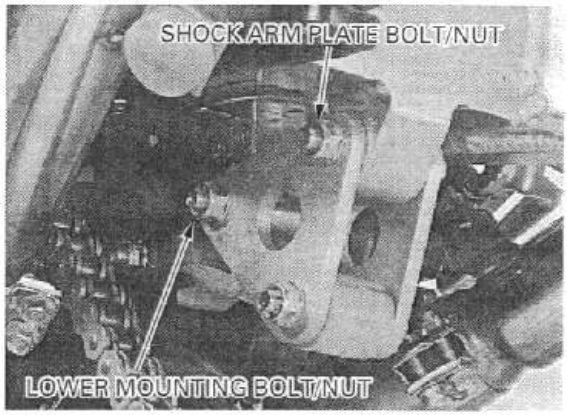
Remove the socket bolts and drive chain case.



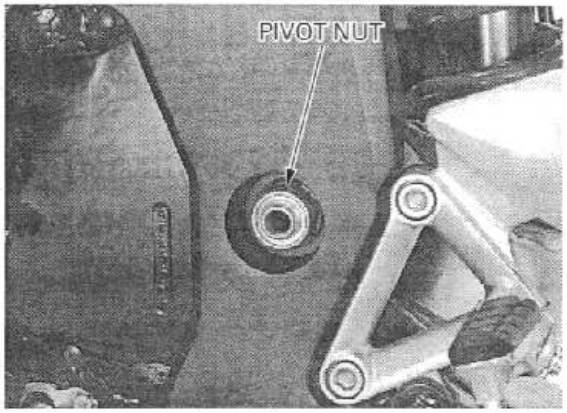
Remove the SH bolts and brake hose guides.



Remove the shock absorber lower mounting bolt/nut.
Remove the shock arm plate bolt/nut (swingarm side).

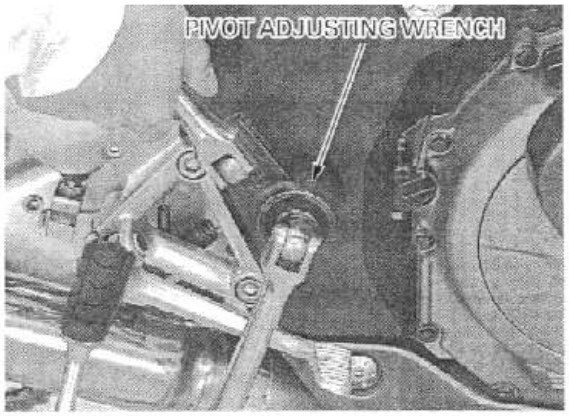


Remove the swingarm pivot nut.

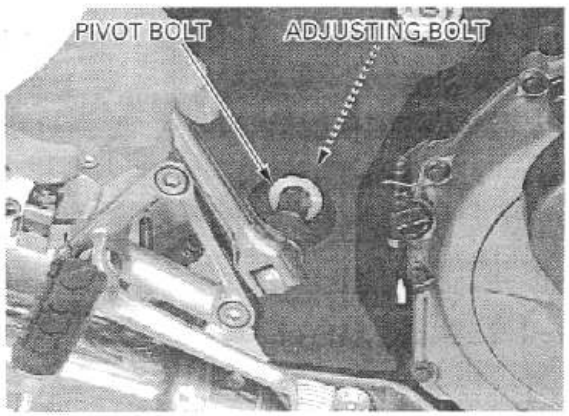


Remove the swingarm pivot lock nut while holding the pivot bolt.

TOOL:
Pivot adjusting wrench 07908-4690003



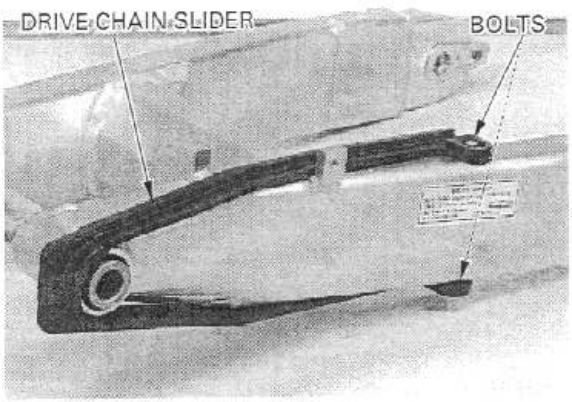
Loosen the swingarm adjusting bolt by turning the pivot bolt.
Remove the pivot bolt and swingarm.



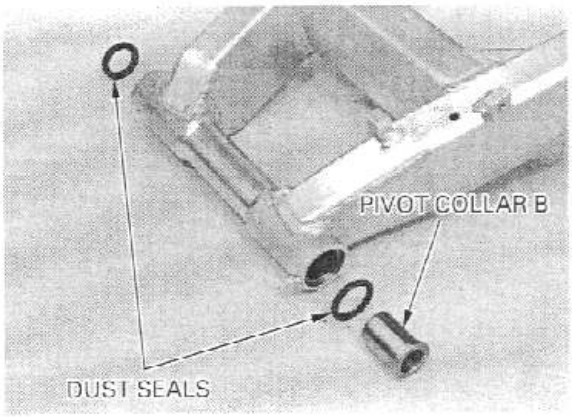
DISASSEMBLY/INSPECTION

Remove the following:
—Drive chain slider
—Drive chain adjusters

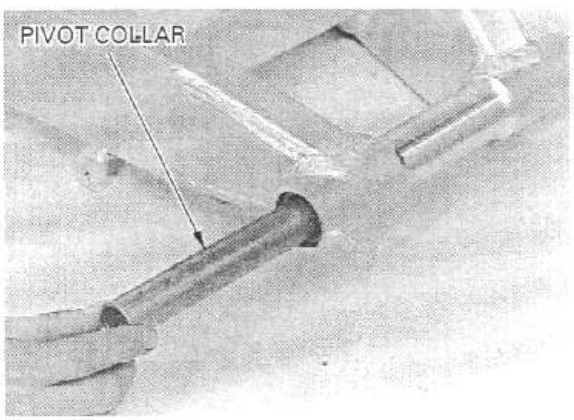
Check the drive chain slider for wear or damage.



Remove the pivot collar B and dust seals from the swingarm pivot.
Check the dust seals and collar for damage or fatigue.

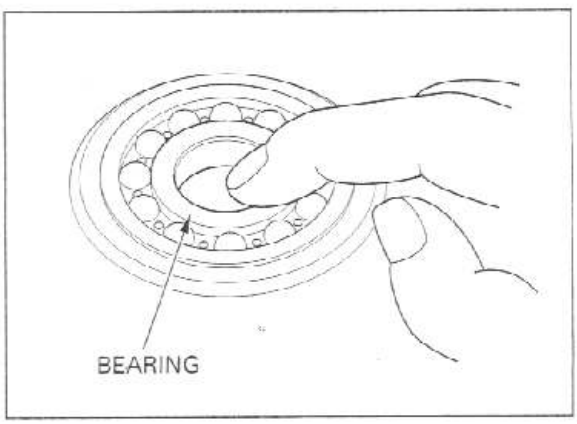


Remove the pivot collar.

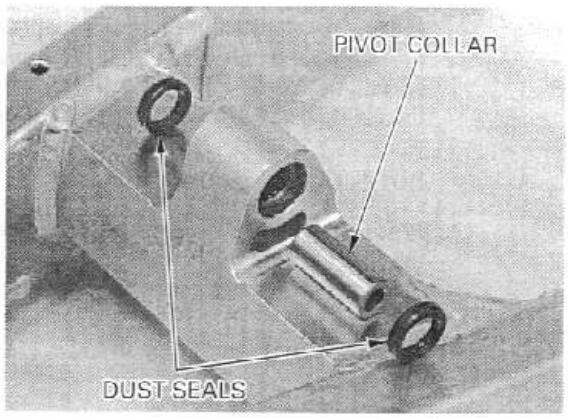


Turn the inner race of right pivot bearings with your finger.
The bearings should turn smoothly and quietly. Also check that the bearing outer race fits tightly in the hub.

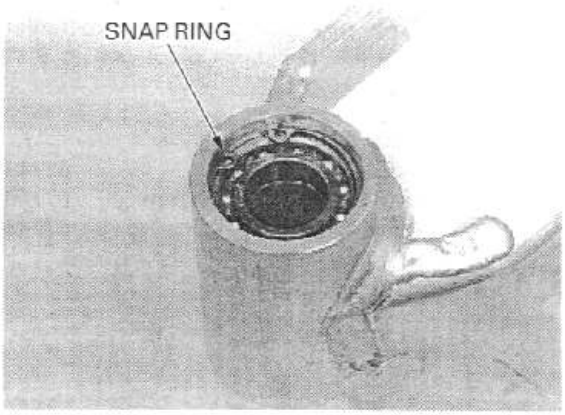
Remove and discard the bearings if the races do not turn smoothly and quietly, or if they fit loosely in the pivot.



Remove the pivot collar and dust seals from the shock link pivot.
Check the dust seals and collar for damage or fatigue.
Check the needle bearing for damage.



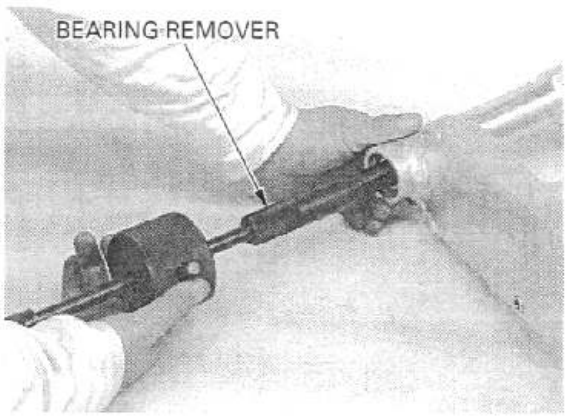
PIVOT BEARING REPLACEMENT
Remove the snap ring.



Remove the right pivot bearings (radial ball bearings) from the swingarm pivot using the special tools.

TOOLS:

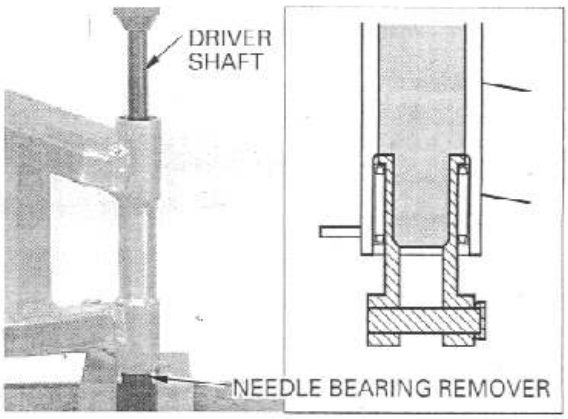
Bearing remover set	07936-3710001
—Remover handle	07936-3710100
—Remover set	07936-3710600
—Sliding weight	07741-0010201 or 07936-3710200



Press the left pivot bearing (needle bearing) out of the swingarm pivot using the special tools.

TOOLS:

Needle bearing remover	07HMC-MR70100 (Not available in U.S.A.)
Driver shaft	07946-MJ00100



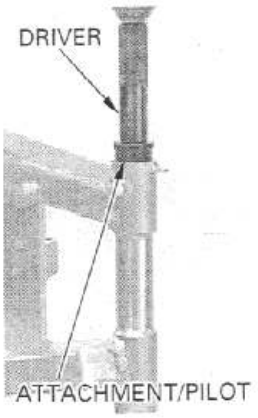
Press a new left pivot bearing (needle bearing) into the swingarm pivot so that the needle bearing surface is lower 4.0 mm (0.16 in) from the end of the swingarm pivot surface using the special tools.

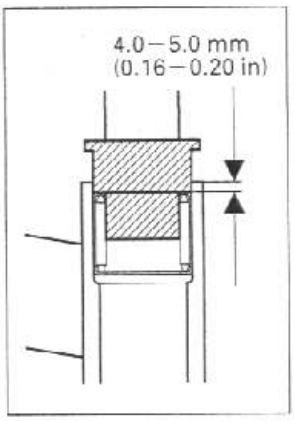
NOTE:

Press the needle bearing into the swingarm with the marked side facing out.

TOOLS:

Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 37 × 40 mm	07746-0010200
Pilot, 28 mm	07746-0041100

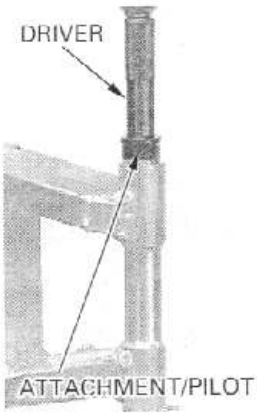


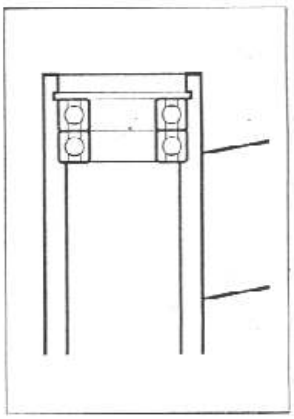


Press new right pivot bearings (radial ball bearing) into the swingarm pivot one at a time using the special tools.

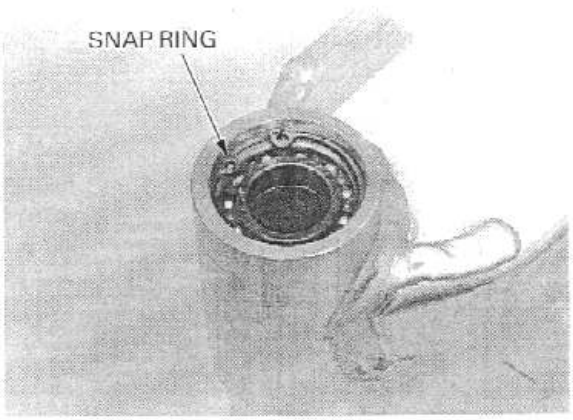
TOOLS:

Driver	07749-0010000
Attachment, 37 × 40 mm	07746-0010200
Pilot, 20 mm	07746-0040500

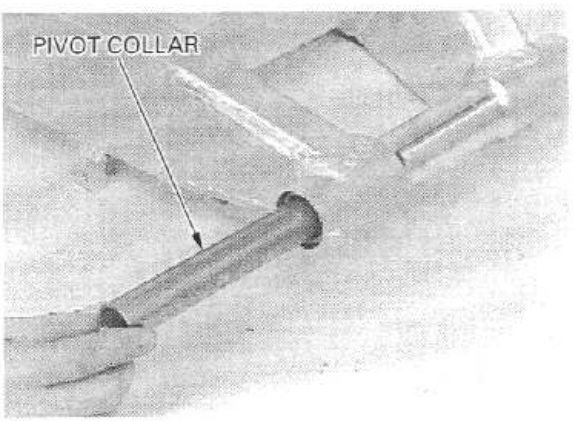




Install the snap ring into the swingarm pivot groove securely.



Install the pivot collar.

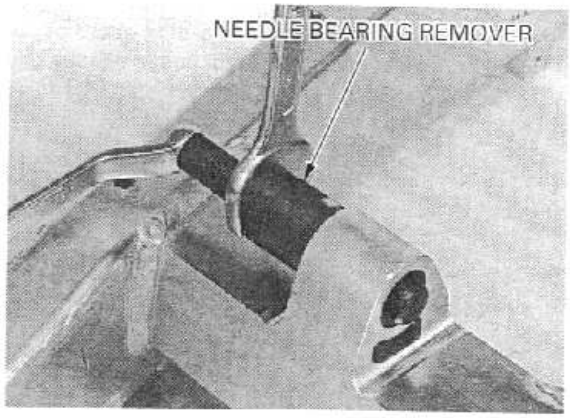


SHOCK LINK PIVOT BEARING REPLACEMENT

Remove the needle bearing out of the shock link using special tool.

TOOL:

Needle bearing remover	07LMC-KV30100



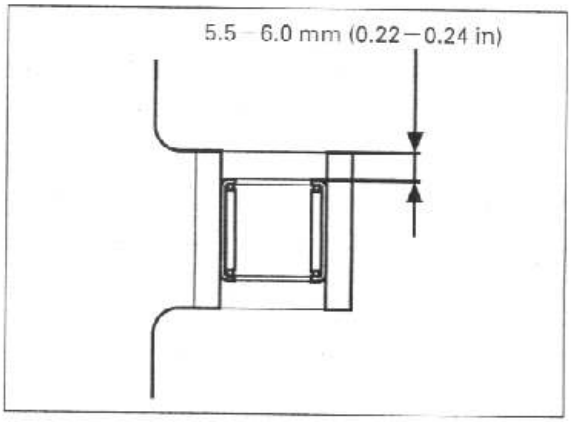
Press the needle bearing into the shock link with the marked side facing out.

Pack a new needle bearing with multi-purpose grease.

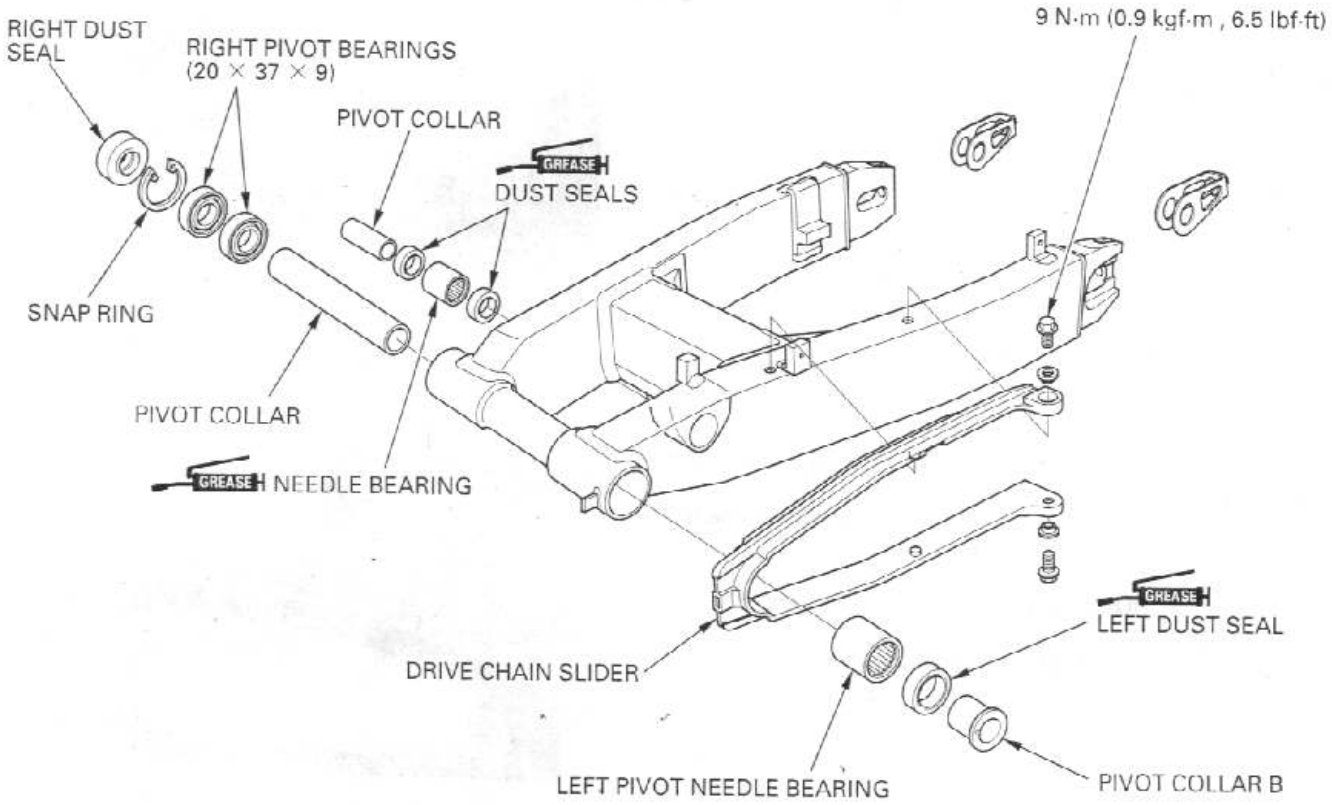
Install a new needle bearing into the shock link so that the needle bearing surface is lower 5.5–6.0 mm (0.22–0.24 in) from the end of the shock link surface.

TOOL:

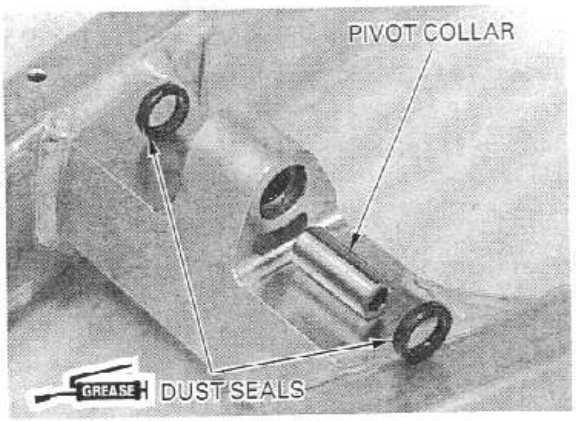
Needle bearing remover	07LMC KV30100



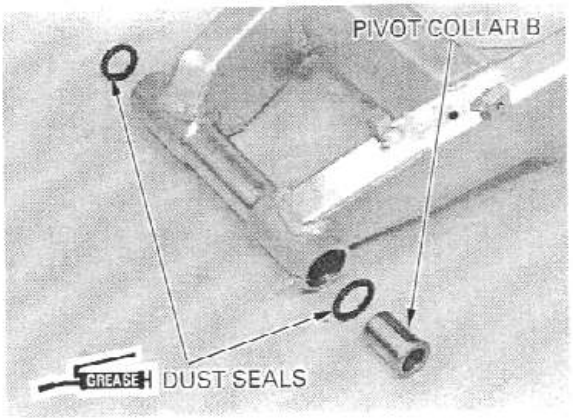
ASSEMBLY



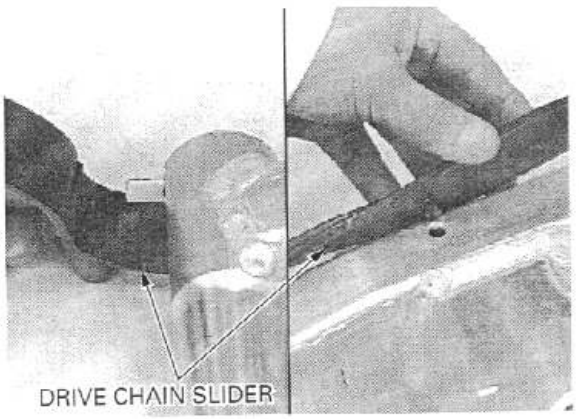
Apply grease to the dust seal lips, then install the dust seals and pivot collar into the shock link pivot.



Apply grease to the dust seal lips, then install the dust seals and pivot collar B into the swingarm pivot.



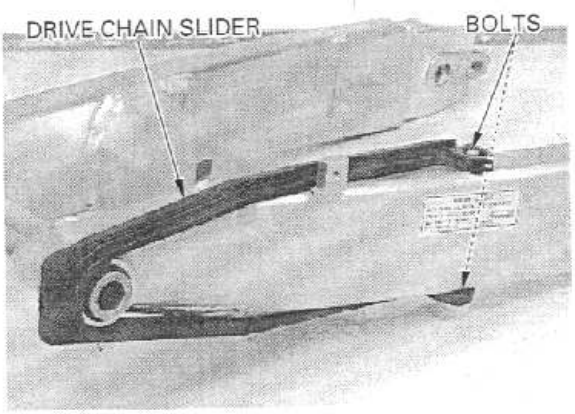
Install the drive chain slider aligning its tabs with the holes in the swingarm.



Apply a locking agent to the drive chain slider bolt threads.
Install the collars and bolts, then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 9 N·m (0.9 kgf·m , 6.5 lbf·ft)

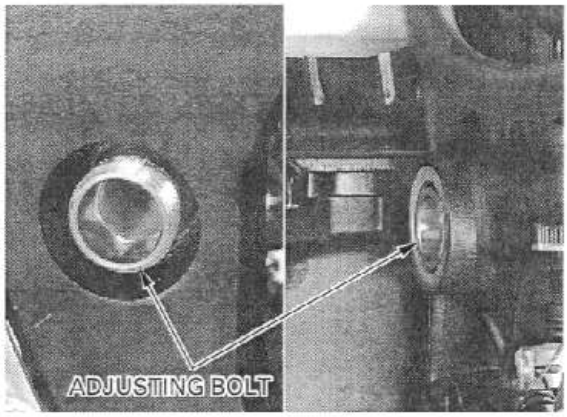
Install the drive chain adjusters.



INSTALLATION

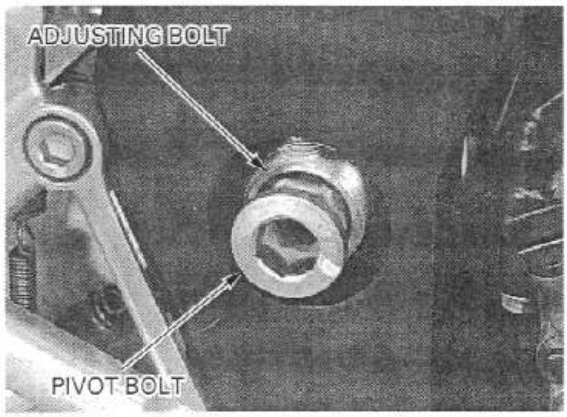
If the end of the adjusting bolt does protrude, it will not be possible to install the swingarm.

Install the swingarm adjusting bolt.
Be sure that the tip of the bolt does not protrude inward.



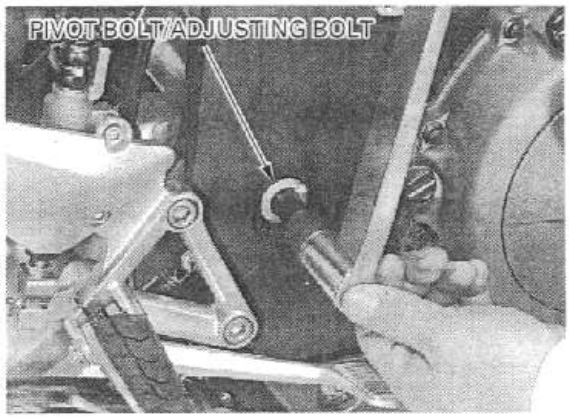
Apply thin coat of grease to the swingarm pivot bolt surface.
Install the swingarm and pivot bolt.

Push the pivot bolt's hex shank into the adjusting bolt's socket head.
Screw the adjusting nut by turning the pivot bolt.



Tighten the swingarm pivot adjusting bolt with the pivot bolt.

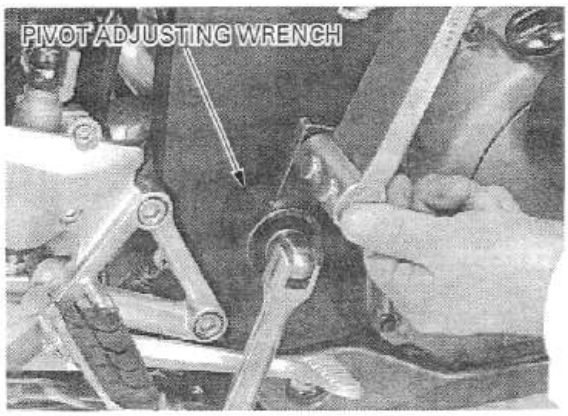
TORQUE: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m , 11 lbf·ft)



Install and tighten the swingarm pivot adjusting bolt lock nut fully by hand, then tighten the lock nut to the specified torque while holding the pivot bolt using the special tool.

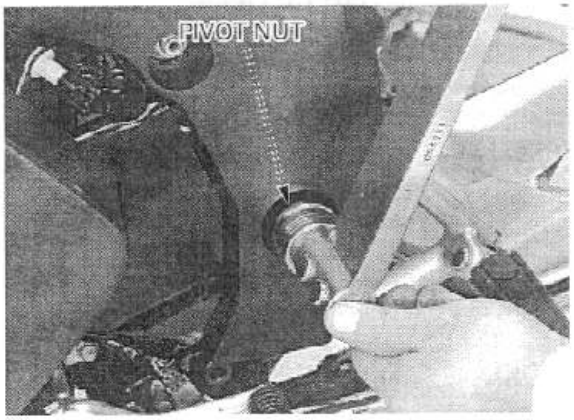
TOOL:
Pivot adjusting wrench 07908 4690003

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



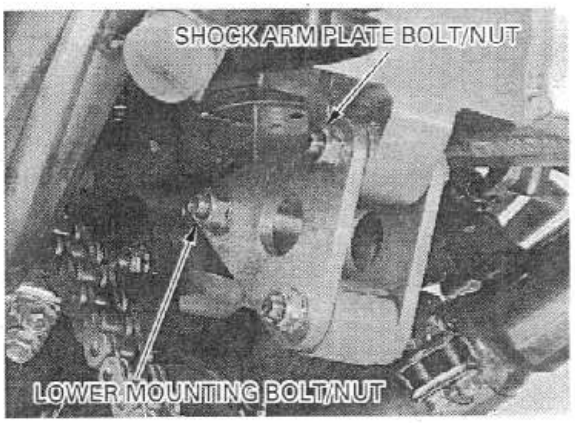
Tighten the swingarm pivot nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)



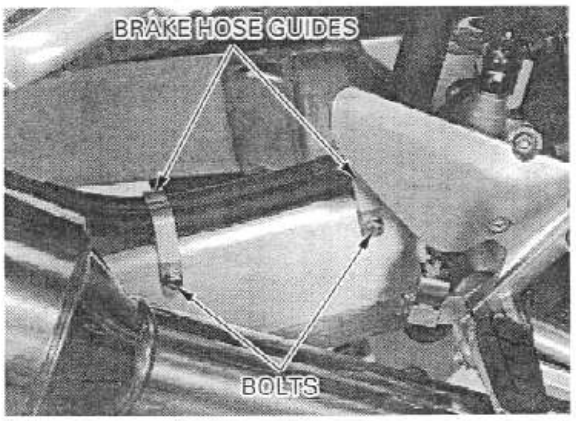
Install and tighten the shock arm plate bolt/nut (swingarm side) and shock absorber lower mounting bolt/nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 42 N·m (4.3 kgf·m , 31 lbf·ft)



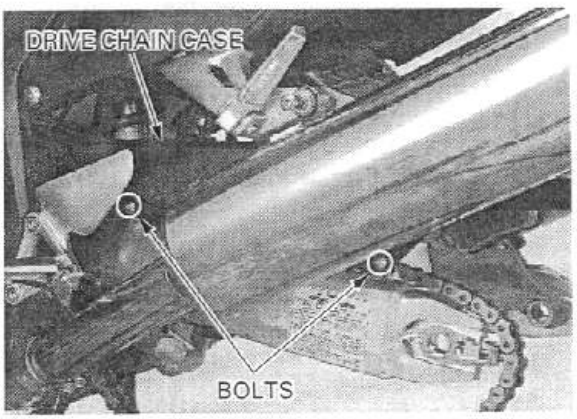
Route the brake hose properly, tighten the brake hose guide bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



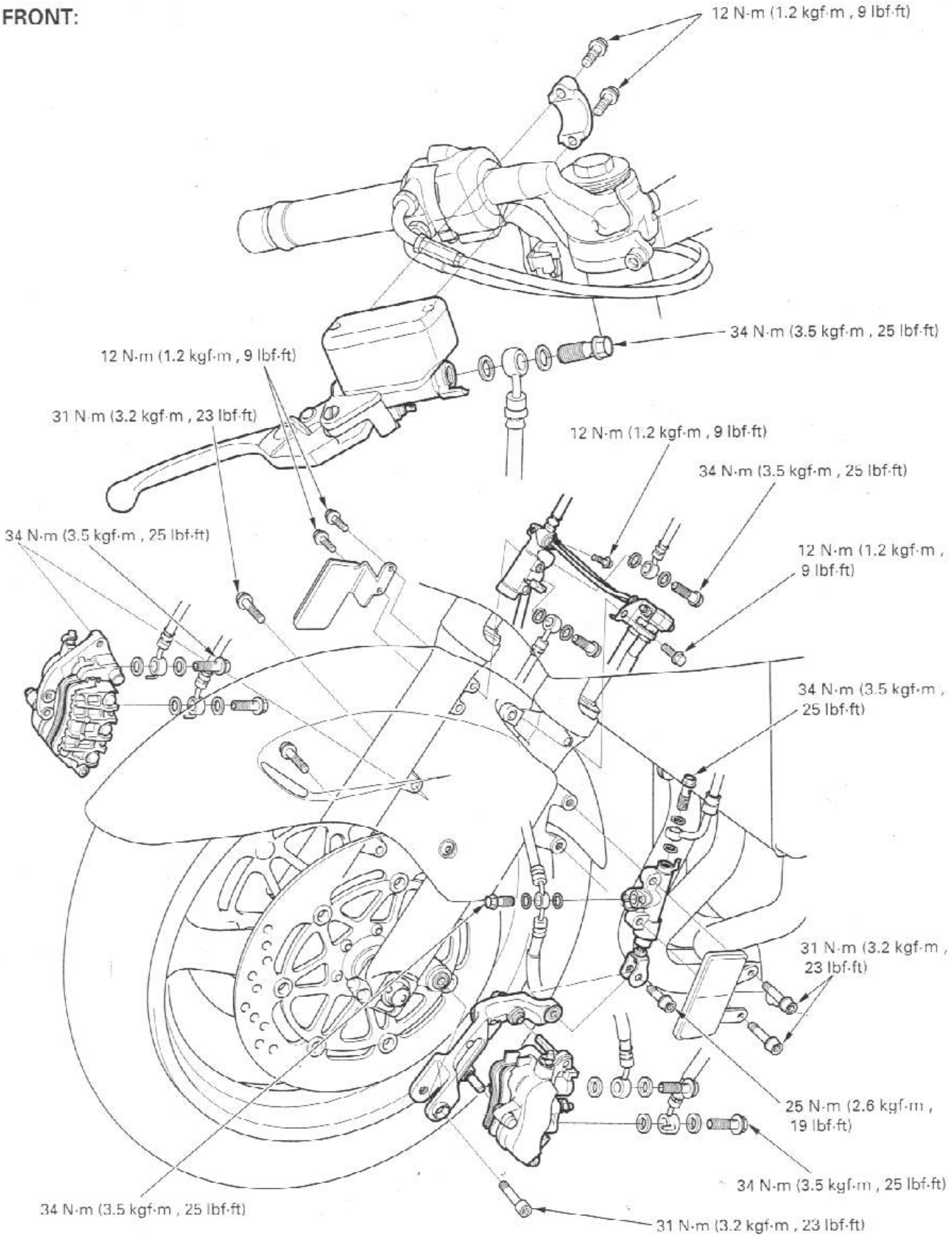
Install the drive chain cover and tighten the bolts.

Install the rear wheel (page 14-8).



MEMO

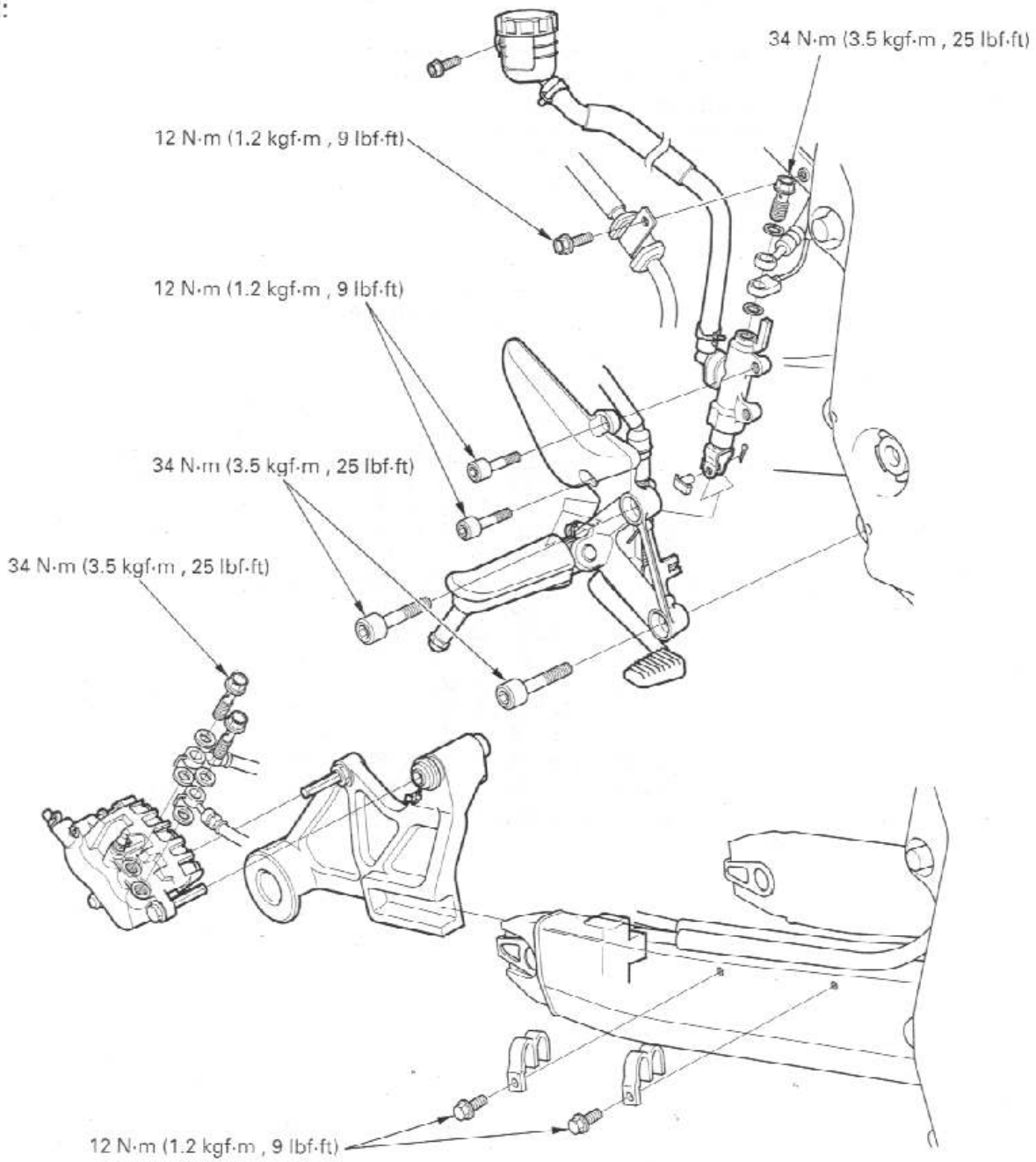
FRONT:


12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)
34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)
12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)
34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)
31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)
25 N·m (2.6 kgf·m , 19 lbf·ft)
34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)
34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)
31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)

15. HYDRAULIC BRAKE

SERVICE INFORMATION	15-2	REAR MASTER CYLINDER	15-23
TROUBLESHOOTING	15-4	PROPORTIONAL CONTROL VALVE	15-28
BRAKE FLUID REPLACEMENT/ AIR BLEEDING	15-5	DELAY VALVE	15-28
BRAKE PAD/DISC	15-12	FRONT BRAKE CALIPER	15-29
FRONT MASTER CYLINDER	15-16	REAR BRAKE CALIPER	15-35
SECONDARY MASTER CYLINDER	15-20	BRAKE PEDAL	15-39

REAR:



SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- ***A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.***
- ***Check the brake system by applying the brake lever and pedal after the air bleeding.***

CAUTION:

- ***This model equipped with a Linked Braking System. Be sure to follow the system air bleeding procedure (page 15-5) if you disconnect or service any part of the brake hydraulic system.***
- ***Do not disassemble the secondary master cylinder push rod or the correct brake performance will not be obtained.***

- Spilled brake fluid will severely damage instrument lenses and painted surfaces. It is also harmful to some rubber parts. Be careful whenever you remove the reservoir cap; make sure the front reservoir is horizontal first.
- Never allow contaminates (dirt, water, etc.) to get into an open reservoir.
- Once the hydraulic system has been opened, or if the brake feels spongy, the system must be bled.
- Always use fresh DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container when servicing the system. Do not mix different types of fluid they may not be compatible.
- Always check brake operation before riding the motorcycle.

SPECIFICATIONS

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM				STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Front	Specified brake fluid			DOT 4	
	Brake disc thickness			5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout			—	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.			12.700 – 12.743 (0.5000 – 0.5017)	12.76 (0.502)
	Master piston O.D.			12.657 – 12.684 (0.4983 – 0.4994)	12.65 (0.498)
	Secondary master cylinder I.D.			14.000 – 14.043 (0.5512 – 0.5529)	14.055 (0.5533)
	Secondary master piston O.D.			13.957 – 13.984 (0.5495 – 0.5506)	13.945 (0.5490)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.	Right	Upper	27.000 – 27.050 (1.0630 – 1.0650)	27.060 (1.0654)
			Middle	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
			Lower	25.400 – 25.450 (1.0000 – 1.0020)	25.460 (1.0024)
		Left	Upper	25.400 – 25.450 (1.0000 – 1.0020)	25.460 (1.0024)
			Middle	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
			Lower	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
	Caliper piston O.D.	Right	Upper	26.916 – 26.968 (1.0597 – 1.0617)	26.910 (1.0594)
			Middle	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)
			Lower	25.318 – 25.368 (0.9968 – 0.9987)	25.310 (0.9965)
		Left	Upper	25.318 – 25.368 (0.9968 – 0.9987)	25.310 (0.9965)
			Middle	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)
			Lower	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)

Unit: mm (in)

ITEM			STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Rear	Specified brake fluid		DOT 4	———
	Brake pedal height		65 (2.6)	———
	Brake disc thickness		5.0 (0.20)	4.0 (0.16)
	Brake disc runout		———	0.30 (0.012)
	Master cylinder I.D.		17.460 – 17.503 (0.6874 – 0.6891)	17.515 (0.6896)
	Master piston O.D.		17.417 – 17.444 (0.6857 – 0.6868)	17.405 (0.6852)
	Caliper cylinder I.D.	Front	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
		Center	25.400 – 25.450 (1.0000 – 1.0020)	25.460 (1.0024)
		Rear	22.650 – 22.700 (0.8917 – 0.8937)	22.710 (0.8941)
	Caliper piston O.D.	Front	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)
		Center	25.318 – 25.368 (0.9968 – 0.9987)	25.310 (0.9965)
		Rear	22.585 – 22.618 (0.8892 – 0.8905)	22.560 (0.8882)

TORQUE VALUES

Front brake master cylinder holder bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Front brake master cylinder cap screw	1 N·m (0.15 kgf·m , 1.1 lbf·ft)	
Brake lever pivot bolt	1 N·m (0.1 kgf·m , 0.7 lbf·ft)	
Brake lever pivot nut	6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Brake lever adjuster	4 N·m (0.4 kgf·m , 2.9 lbf·ft)	
Front brake switch screw	1 N·m (0.12 kgf·m , 0.9 lbf·ft)	
Right front brake caliper mounting bolt	31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Left front brake caliper pivot bolt	31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Left front brake caliper bolt (secondary master joint)	25 N·m (2.6 kgf·m , 19 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Caliper body B bolt	32 N·m (3.3 kgf·m , 24 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Front brake caliper slide pin (main)	23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m , 17 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Front brake caliper slide pin (sub)	13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Pad pin	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	
Brake caliper bleeder	6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)	
Secondary master cylinder mounting bolt	31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Secondary master cylinder push rod nut	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	
Secondary master cylinder connector	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder reservoir mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder push rod nut	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	
Rear master cylinder hose joint screw	1 N·m (0.15 kgf·m , 1.1 lbf·ft)	Apply a locking agent to the threads.
Brake hose oil bolt	34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)	
Brake pipe joint	17 N·m (1.7 kgf·m , 12 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads.
Brake pipe 2/3 way joint	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Brake hose guide bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Delay valve mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
PCV (Proportional Control Valve) mounting bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Right brake hose clamp bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	

TOOL

Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001

TROUBLESHOOTING

Brake lever/pedal soft or spongy
- Air in hydraulic system
- Leaking hydraulic system
- Contaminated brake pad/disc
- Worn caliper piston seal
- Worn master cylinder piston cups
- Worn brake pad/disc
- Contaminated caliper
- Caliper not sliding properly
- Low brake fluid level
- Clogged fluid passage
- Warped/deformed brake disc
- Sticking/worn caliper piston
- Sticking/worn master cylinder piston
- Contaminated master cylinder
- Bent brake lever/pedal

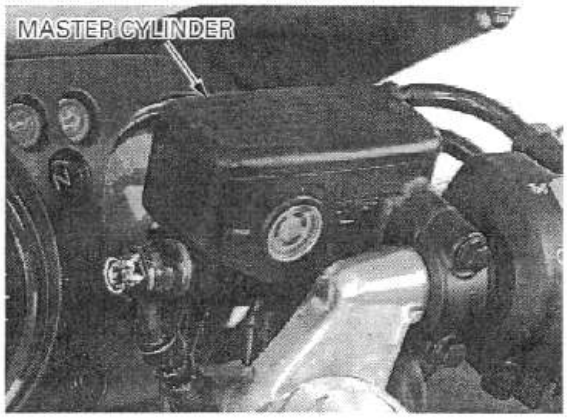
Above items are normal but the brake system still has poor performance, check for nose dive during braking. If the nose dive excessive, check for secondary master cylinder hydraulic system.

Brake lever/pedal hard
- Clogged/restricted brake system
- Sticking/worn caliper piston
- Caliper not sliding properly
- Clogged/restricted fluid passage
- Worn caliper piston seal
- Sticking/worn master cylinder piston
- Bent brake lever/pedal

Brake drags
- Contaminated brake pad/disc
- Misaligned wheel
- Clogged/restricted brake hose joint
- Warped/deformed brake disc
- Caliper not sliding properly
- Improper secondary master cylinder installed length
- Clogged/restricted brake hydraulic system
- Sticking/worn caliper piston
- Clogged master cylinder port

Rear wheel locks when only the brake lever is applied/ Front wheel locks when only the brake pedal is applied (In the case that all items are normal in "Poor lever/pedal brake performance")
- Improper secondary master cylinder push rod installed length
- Faulty proportional control valve (PCV)

BRAKE FLUID REPLACEMENT/ AIR BLEEDING



⚠WARNING

A contaminated brake disc or pad reduces stopping power. Discard contaminated pads and clean a contaminated disc with a high quality brake degreasing agent.

CAUTION:

- ***Do not allow foreign material to enter the system when filling the reservoir.***
- ***Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.***

NOTE:

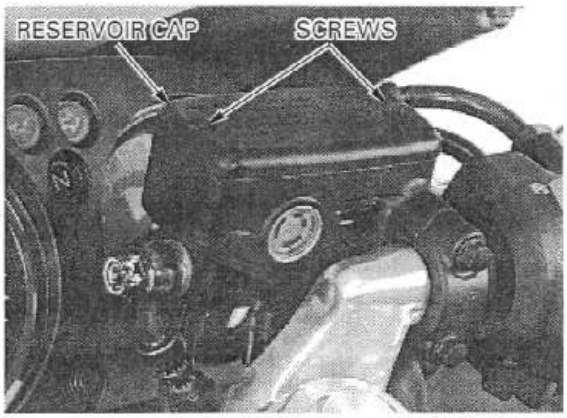
- The lever brake line air bleeding procedure is performed in the same manner as in the ordinal air bleeding procedure.
- Once the hydraulic system has been opened, or if the brake feels spongy, the system must be bled.
- When using a commercially available brake bleeder, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.

BRAKE FLUID DRAINING

Lever brake line

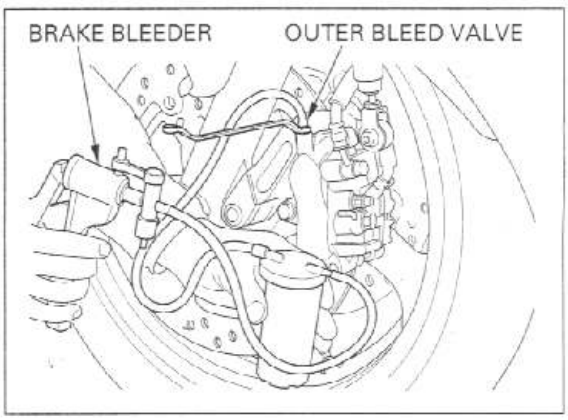
Support the motorcycle on its center stand.

Turn the handlebar to the left until the reservoir is parallel to the ground, before removing the reservoir cap.



Remove the screws, reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.

Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the front brake caliper outer bleed valve.



Loosen the bleed valve and pump the brake bleeder.

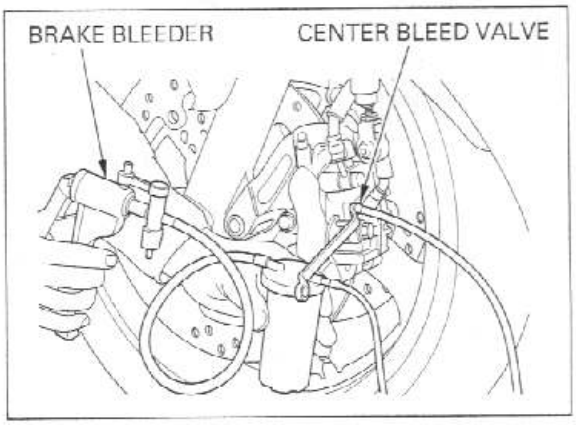
Stop pumping the bleeder when no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.

Pedal brake line

Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the front brake caliper center bleed valve.

Loosen the bleed valve and pump the brake bleeder.

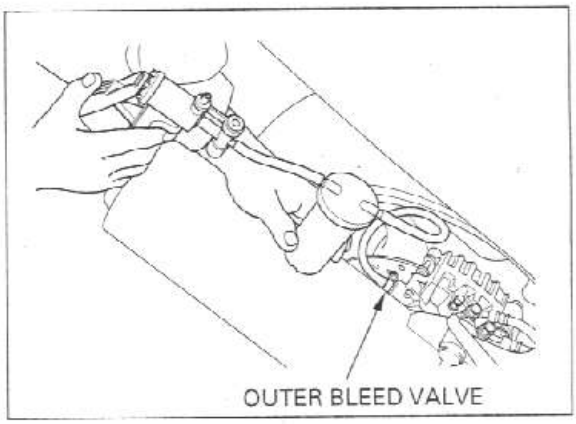
Stop pumping the bleeder when no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.



Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the rear brake caliper outer bleed valve.

Loosen the bleed valve and pump the brake bleeder.

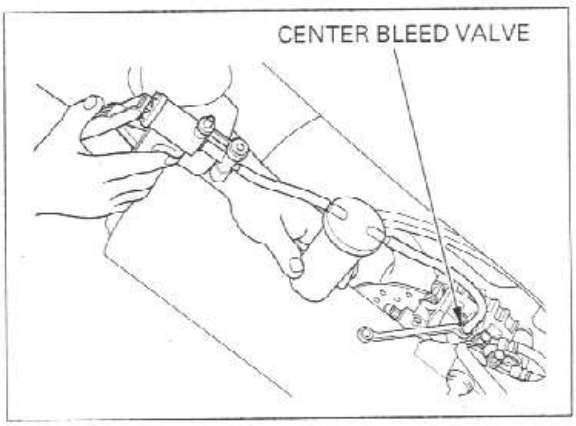
Stop pumping the bleeder when no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.



Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the rear brake caliper center bleed valve.

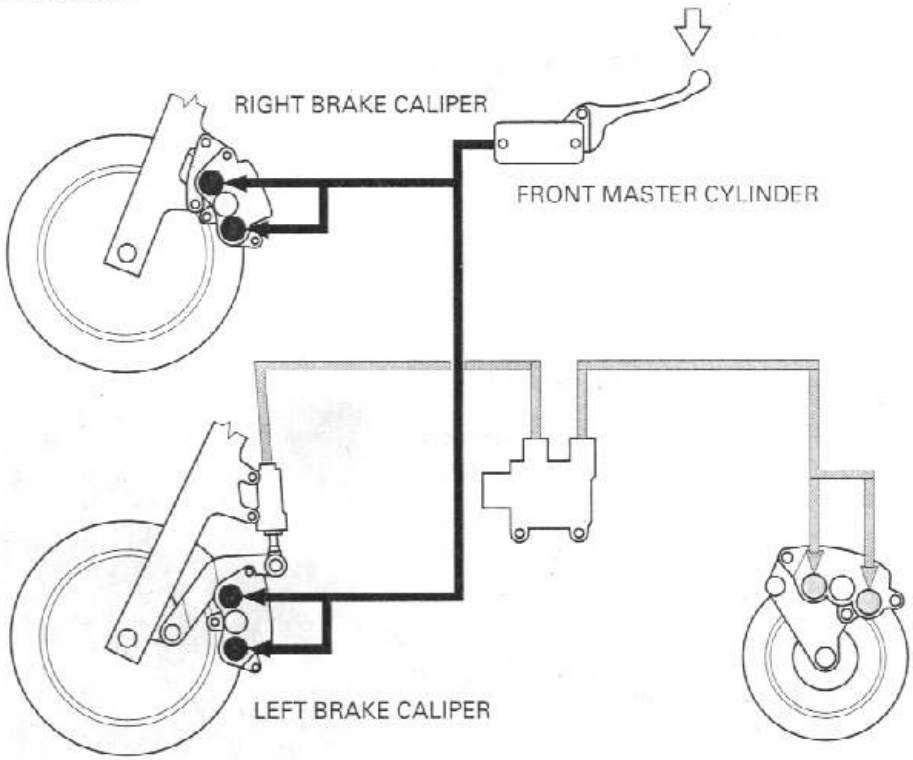
Loosen the bleed valve and pump the brake bleeder.

Stop pumping the bleeder when no more fluid flows out of the bleed valve.



BRAKE FLUID FILLING/AIR BLEEDING

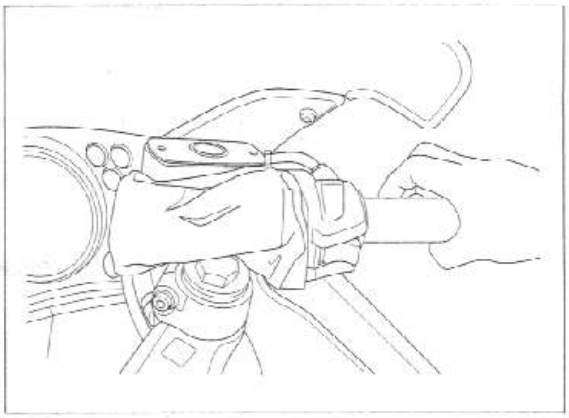
Lever brake line



Fill the reservoir with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.

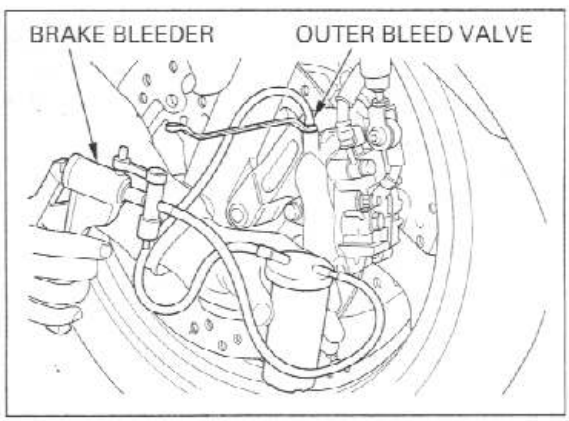
CAUTION:

- ***Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.***
- ***Do not mix different types of fluid. They are not compatible.***



Operate the brake lever several times to bleed air from the master cylinder.

Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the outer bleed valve.
Pump the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve, adding fluid when the fluid level in the master cylinder reservoir is low.



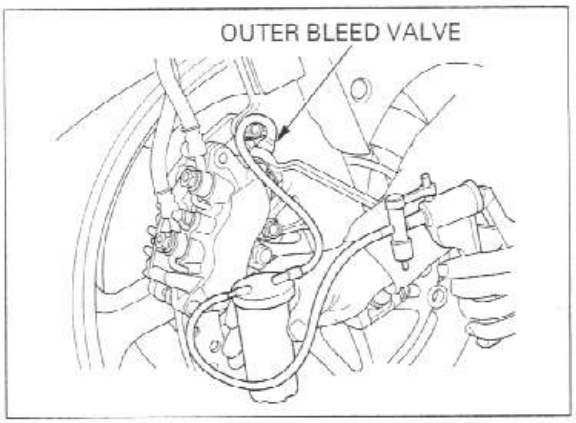
NOTE:

- Check the fluid level often while bleeding the brakes to prevent air from being pumped into the system.
- When using a brake bleeding tool, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.

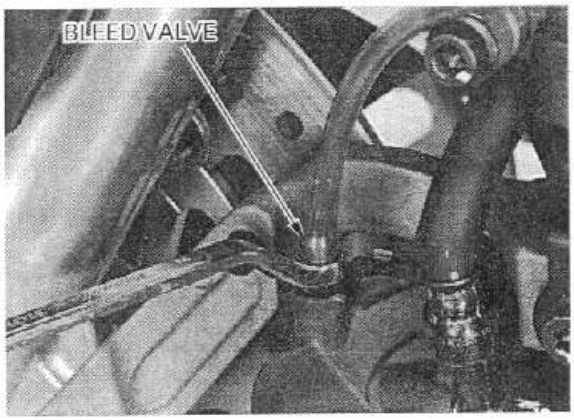
If air is entering the bleeder from around the bleed valve threads, seal the threads with teflon tape.

Repeat the above step procedures until air bubbles do not appear in the plastic hose.

Close the bleed valve.
Operate the brake lever and check brake operation.
If it still feels spongy, bleed the lever system again.



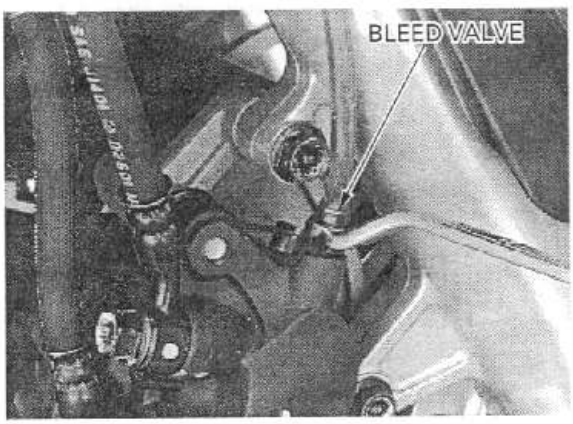
If a brake bleeder is not available, use the following procedure:
Connect a transparent bleed hose to the bleed valve and place the outer end of the hose in a container.
Loosen the bleed valve 1/4 turn and pump the brake lever until the brake fluid flows out from the bleed valve.



1. Pump the brake lever several times, then squeeze the brake lever all the way and loosen the bleed valve 1/4 turn. Wait several seconds and close the bleed valve.

NOTE:

Do not release the brake lever until the bleed valve has been closed.

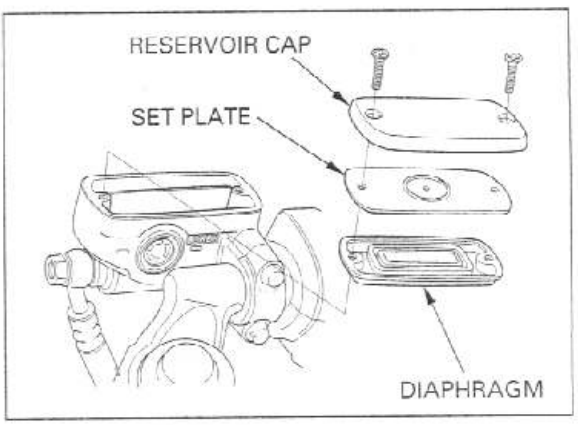


2. Release the brake lever slowly until the bleed valve has been closed.
3. Repeat the steps 1—2 until there are no air bubbles in the bleed hose.

After bleeding air completely and tighten the bleed valves to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)

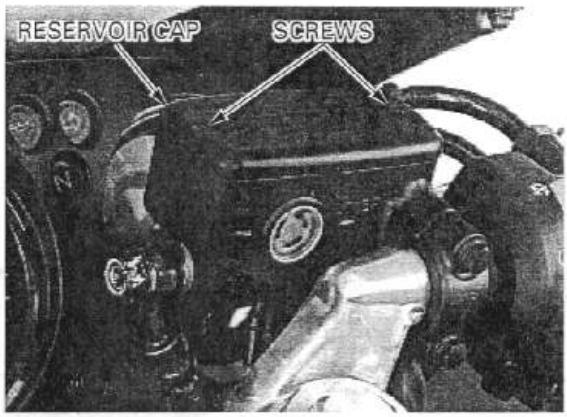
Fill the reservoir to the casting ledge with DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.
Install the diaphragm, set plate and reservoir cap.



Tighten the reservoir cap screws to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.15 kgf·m , 1.1 lbf·ft)

Check the front brake operation (page 3-27).



Pedal brake line

NOTE:

- Before performing this service, prepare the brake fluid 500 cm³ (16.9 US oz, 14.1 Imp oz) or more, because the brake line is long.
- Fluid filling and bleed air from the brake pedal line in the sequence as follow:
  1. Right front caliper center bleed valve
  2. Left front caliper center bleed valve
  3. Rear caliper center bleed valve
  4. Rear caliper outer bleed valve



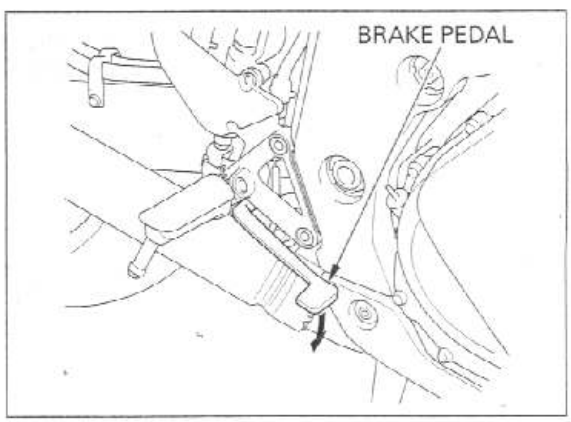
Remove the seat cowl (page 2-2).

Remove the reservoir cap, set plate and diaphragm.

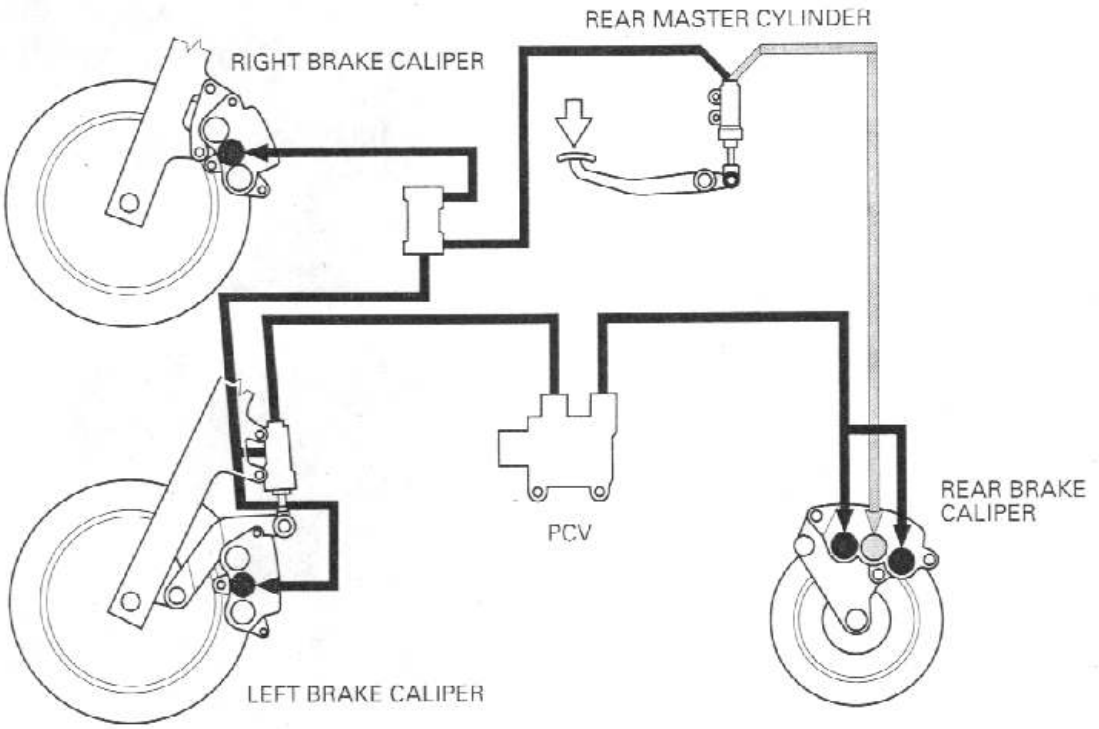
Fill the reservoir with DOT 4 brake fluid.



Pump the brake pedal while filling the brake fluid and feed fluid into the master cylinder.

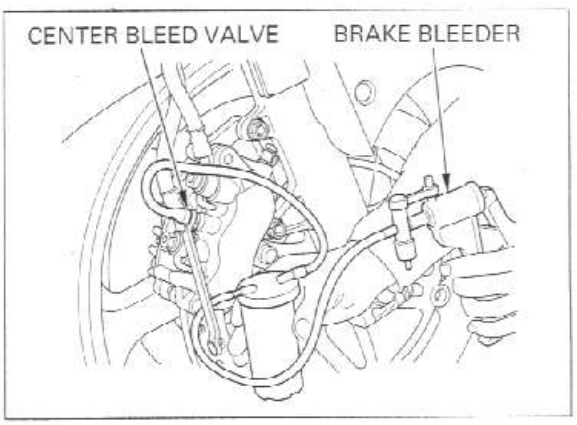


Rear master cylinder to front brake caliper lines:

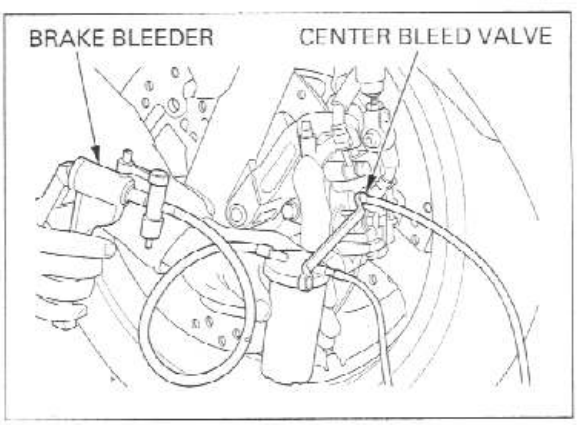


When using a brake bleeder, follow the manufacturer's operating instructions.

1. Connect a commercially available brake bleeder to the right front brake caliper center bleed valve. Pump the brake bleeder and loosen the bleed valve.
   Operate the brake bleeder and feed the brake fluid until fluid flow out from the bleeder valve.
   Close the bleeder valve.



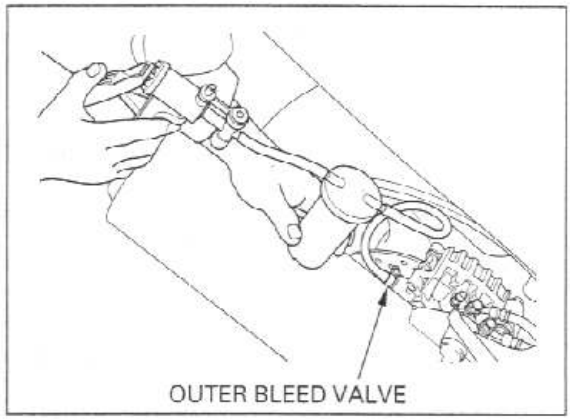
2. Feed the brake fluid at the left front brake caliper center bleeder valve as same procedure in step 1.



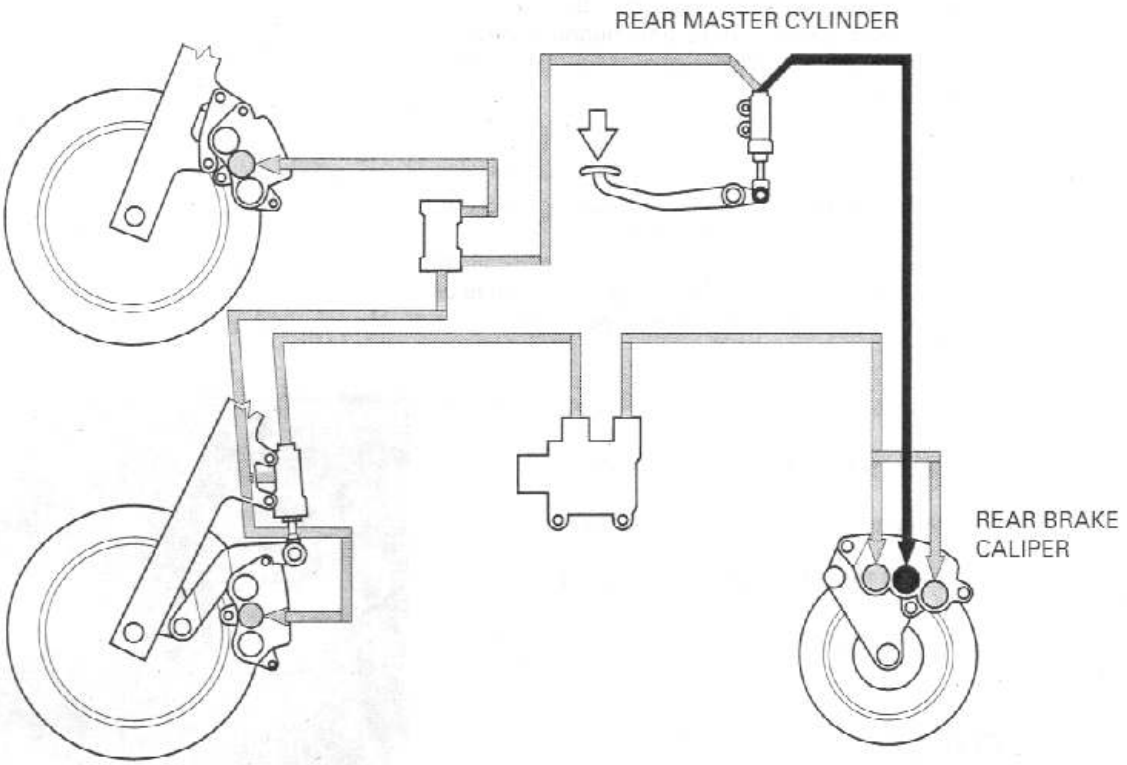
Secondary master cylinder to rear brake caliper line:

3. Feed the brake fluid at the rear brake caliper outer bleeder valve as same procedure in step 1.

4. Repeat step 1-7 until the pedal resistance is felt.

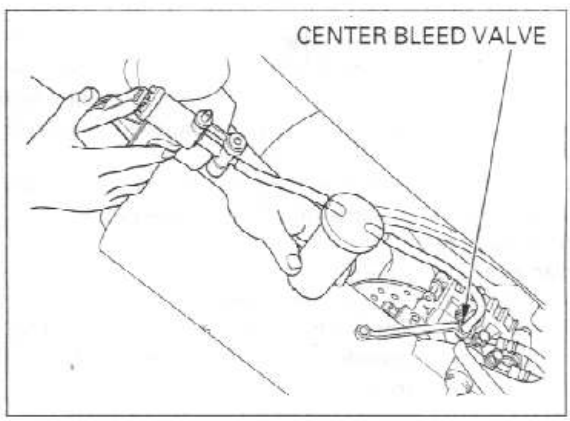


Rear master cylinder to rear brake caliper line:



5. Feed the brake fluid at the rear brake caliper center bleeder valve as same procedure in step 1.

Next bleed the air from the system without using a brake bleeder tool.



Connect the transparent bleeder tube to the bleed valve and place the outer end of the hose in a container.

1. Pump the brake pedal 5-10 times, then release the pedal.
   Loosen the bleed valve, then pushing down the brake pedal all the way.

NOTE:

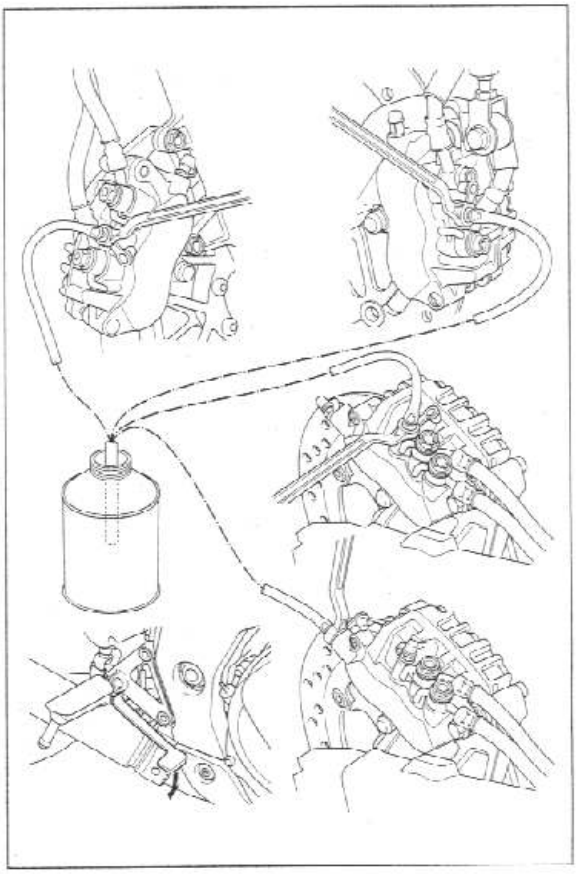
Do not release the brake pedal while opening the bleed valve.

Close the bleed valve.

2. Release the brake pedal slowly and wait several seconds after it reaches the end of its travel.
3. Repeat above step 1 and 2 until bubbles cease to appear in the fluid at the end of the bleed hose and pedal resistance is felt.

NOTE:

- After the bubbles cease to appear in the fluid, repeat air bleeding procedure about 2-3 times.
- Carefully bleed the air from the rear brake caliper center bleeder valve (from secondary master cylinder-to-PCV-to-rear brake caliper line).



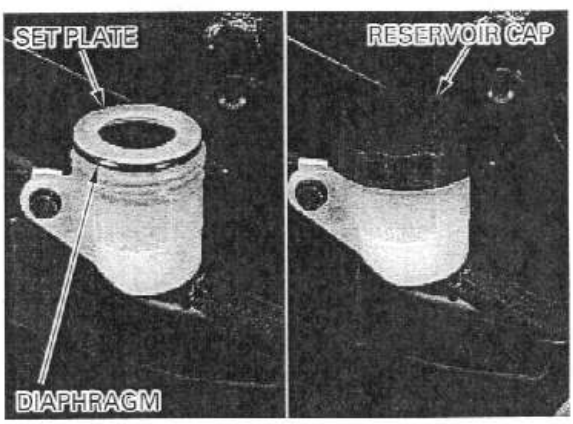
Tighten the each bleed valve to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)

Fill the reservoir up to the "UPPER" level.

SPECIFIED BRAKE FLUID: DOT 4 brake fluid

Install the diaphragm, set plate and reservoir cap.



BRAKE PAD/DISC

FRONT BRAKE PAD REPLACEMENT

⚠WARNING

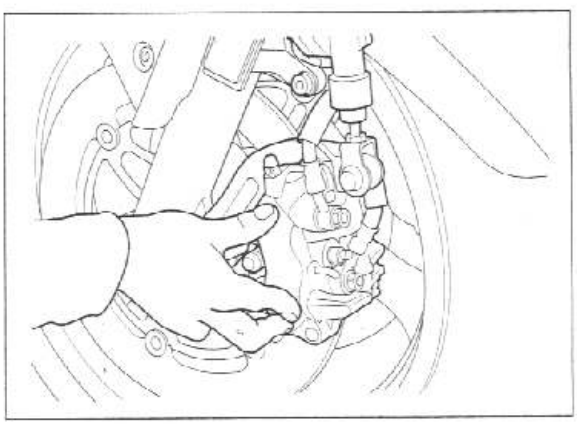
After brake pad replacement, check the brake operation by applying the brake lever and pedal.

Always replace the brake pads in pairs to assure even disc pressure.

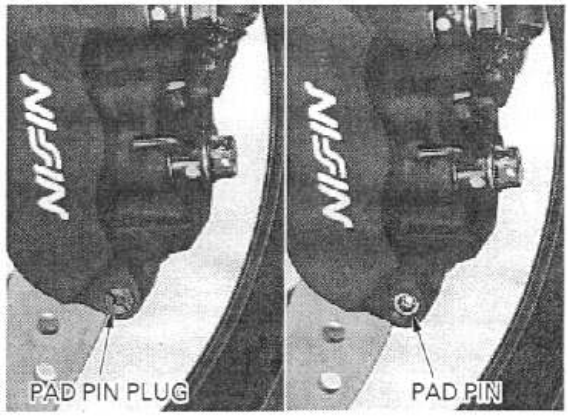
Push the caliper pistons all the way in to allow installation of new brake pads.

NOTE:

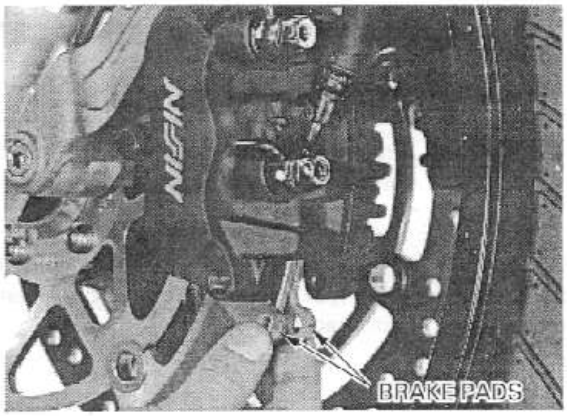
Check the brake fluid level in the brake master cylinder reservoir as this operation causes the level to rise.



Remove the pad pin plug and loosen the pad pin.

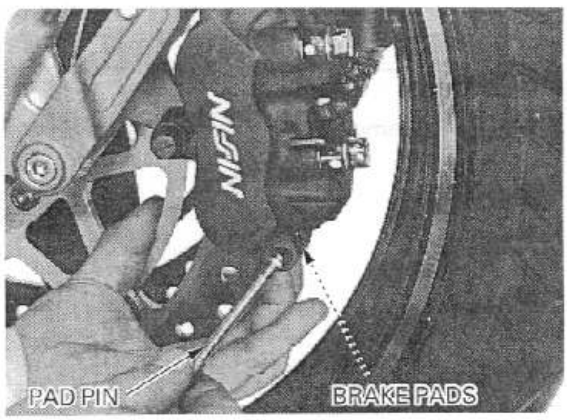


Remove the pad pin and brake pads.



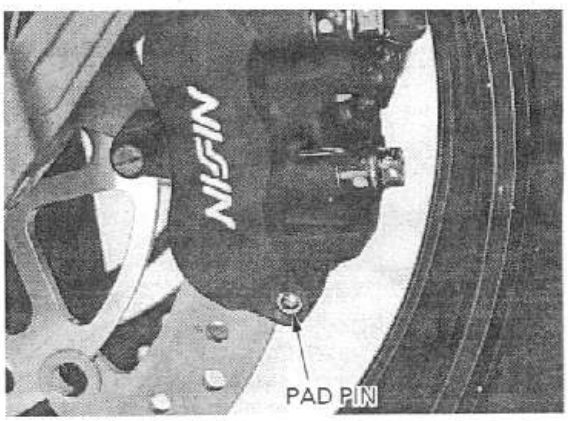
Clean the inside of the caliper especially around the caliper pistons.

Make sure the brake pad spring is in place.
Install the new brake pads.
Push the brake pads against the pad spring, then install the pad pin.

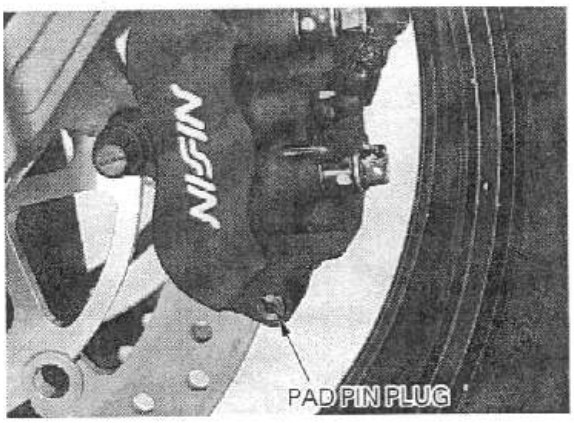


Tighten the pad pin to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)



Install and tighten the pad pin plug.



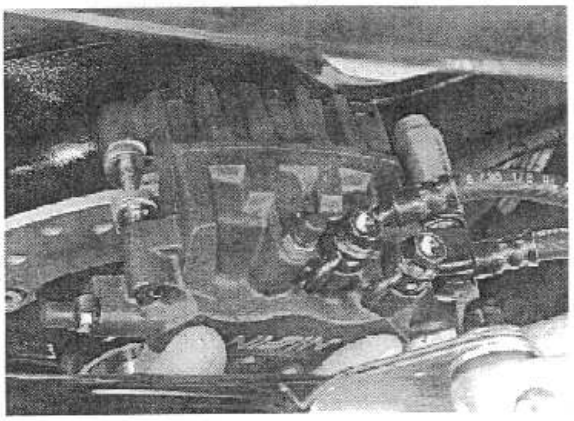
REAR BRAKE PAD REPLACEMENT

⚠WARNING

After brake pad replacement, check the brake operation by applying the brake lever and pedal.

Always replace the brake pads in pairs to assure even disc pressure.

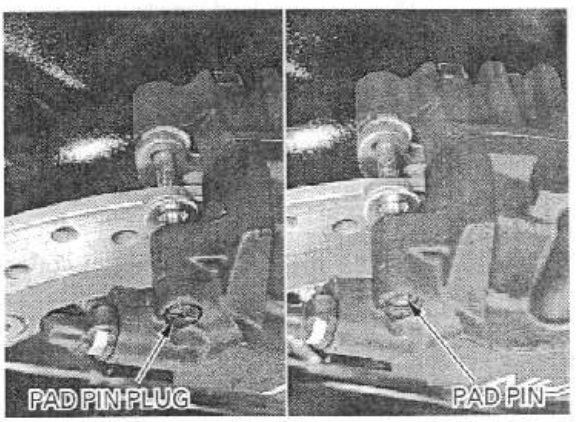
Push the caliper pistons all the way in by pushing the caliper body inward to allow installation of new brake pads.



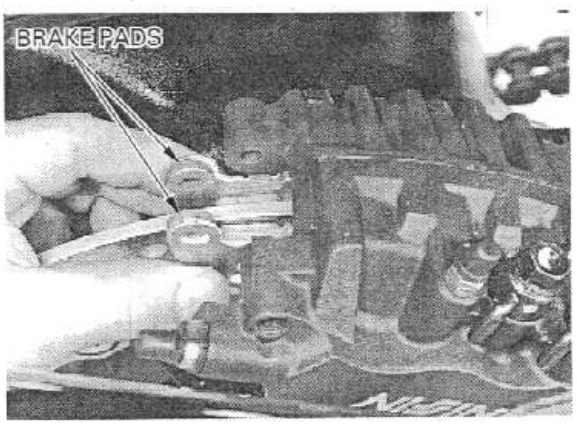
NOTE:

Check the brake fluid level in the brake master cylinder reservoir as this operation causes the level to rise.

Remove the pad pin plug and loosen the pad pin.

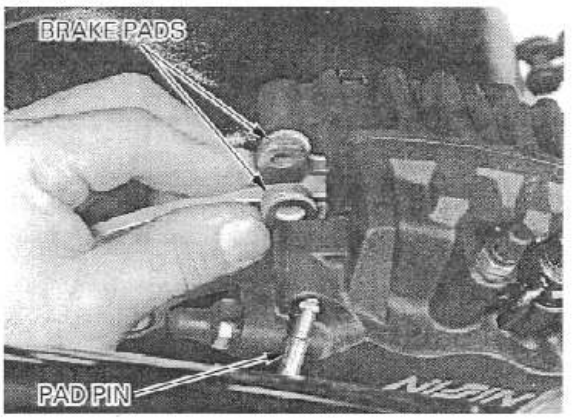


Remove the pad pin and brake pads.



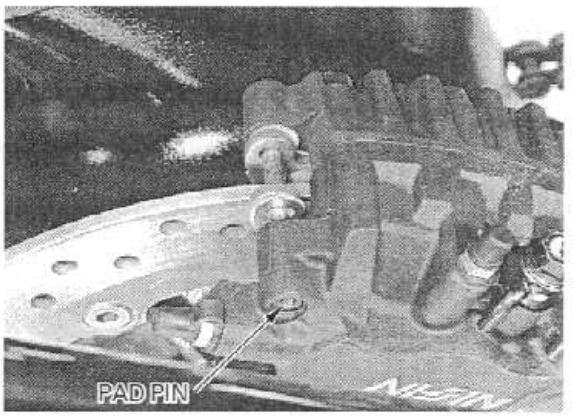
Clean the inside of the caliper especially around the caliper pistons.

Make sure the brake pad spring is in place. Install the new brake pads and pad pin.



Tighten the pad pin to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)



Install and tighten the pad pin plug.



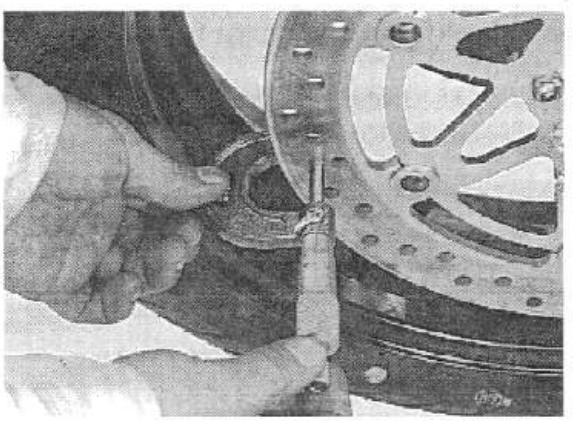
BRAKE DISC INSPECTION

Visually inspect the brake disc for damage or cracks.

Measure the brake disc thickness with a micrometer.

SERVICE LIMITS:
FRONT: 4.0 mm (0.16 in)
REAR: 4.0 mm (0.16 in)

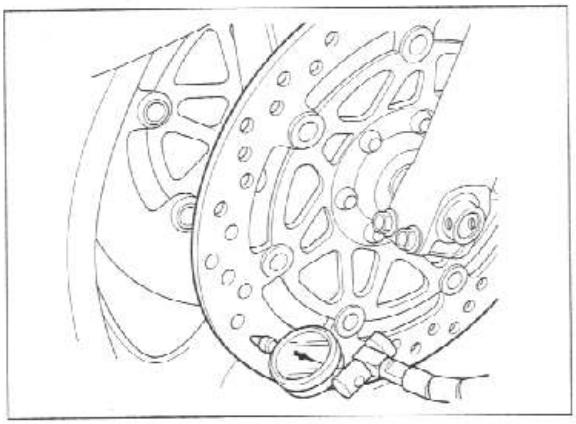
Replace the brake disc if the smallest measurement is less than the service limit.



Measure the brake disc warpage with a dial indicator.

SERVICE LIMIT: 0.30 mm (0.012 in)

Check the wheel bearings for excessive play, if the warpage exceeds the service limit.
Replace the brake disc if the wheel bearings are normal.



FRONT MASTER CYLINDER

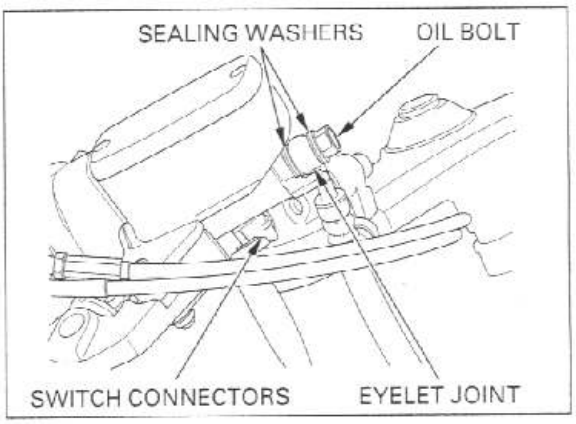
REMOVAL

Drain the lever brake hydraulic system (page 15-5).

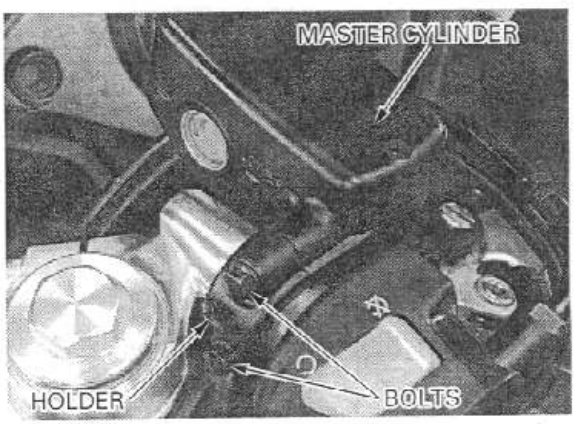
Disconnect the brake light switch wire connectors.
Remove the brake hose oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet.

CAUTION:

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

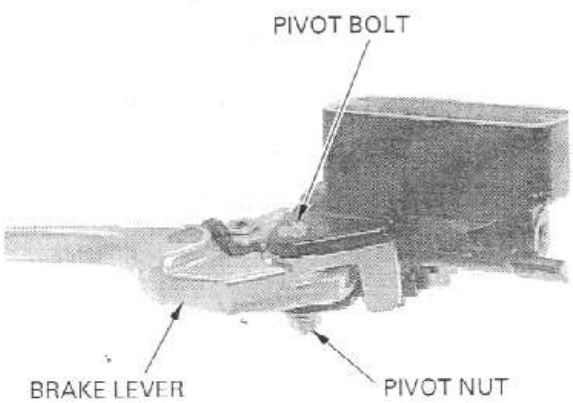


Remove the bolts from the master cylinder holder and remove the master cylinder assembly.



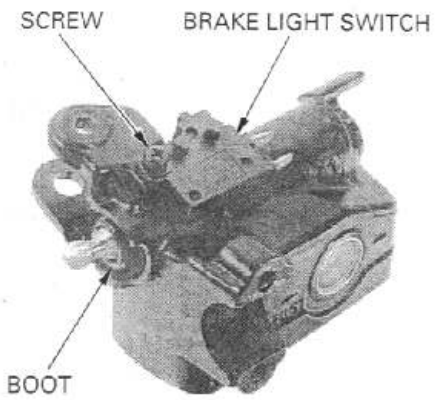
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the pivot bolt/nut and brake lever assembly.



Remove the screw and brake light switch.

Remove the boot.



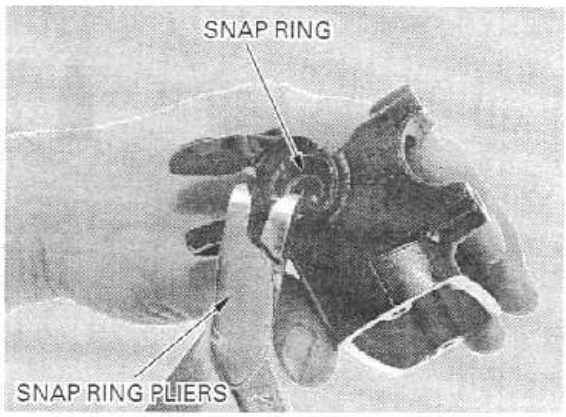
Remove the snap ring from the master cylinder body using the special tool as shown.

TOOL:

Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001

Remove the master piston and spring.

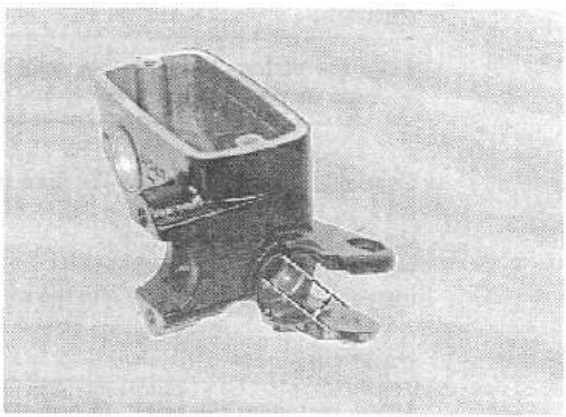
Clean the inside of the cylinder and reservoir with brake fluid.



INSPECTION

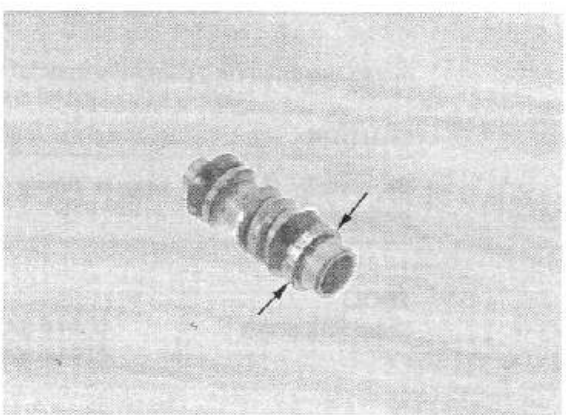
Check the piston boot, primary cup and secondary cup for fatigue or damage.
Check the master cylinder and piston for abnormal scratches.
Measure the master cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 12.76 mm (0.502 in)

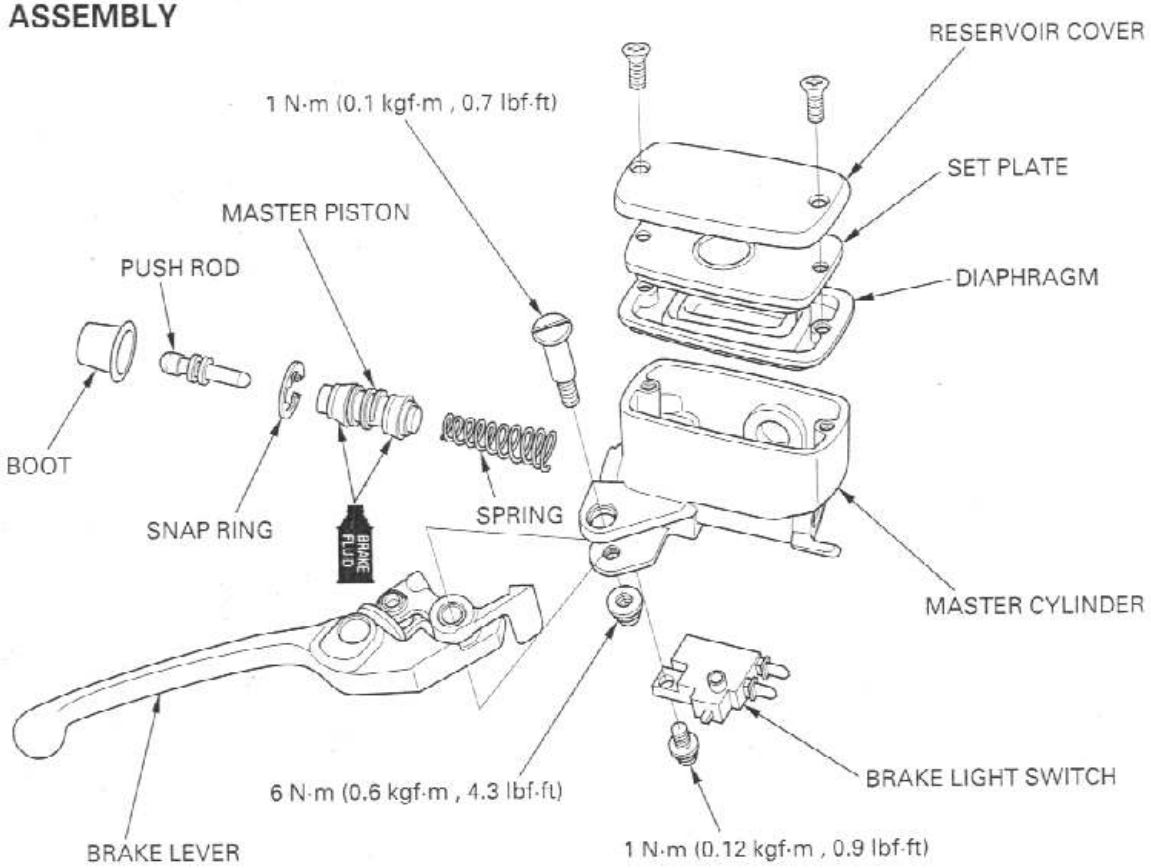


Measure the master cylinder piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 12.65 mm (0.498 in)



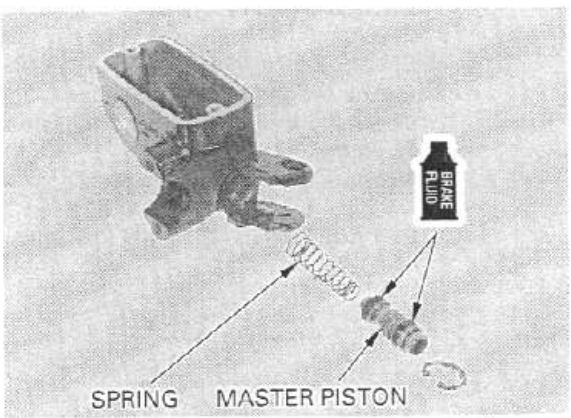
ASSEMBLY



CAUTION:

Keep the piston, cups, spring, snap ring and boot as a set; do not substitute individual parts.

Coat all parts with clean brake fluid before assembly.
Dip the piston in brake fluid.
Install the spring to the piston.
Install the piston assembly into the master cylinder.



CAUTION:

When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out.

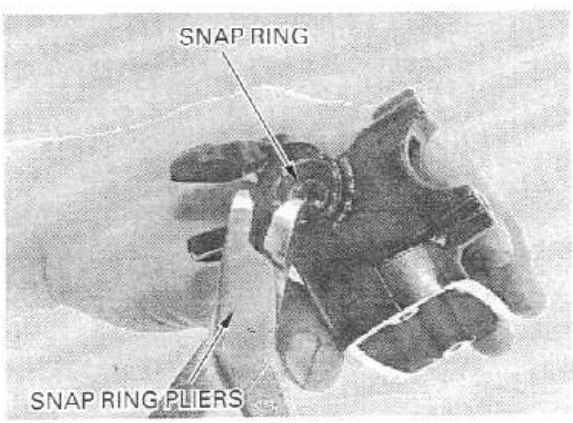
Install the snap ring using the special tool.

CAUTION:

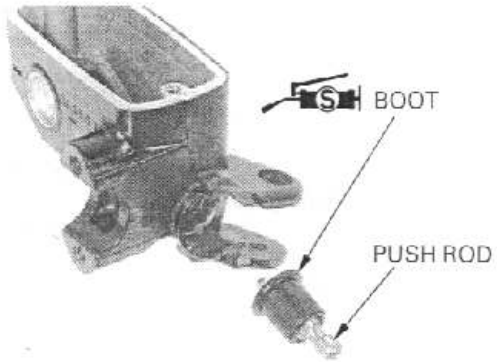
Be certain the snap ring is firmly seated in the groove.

TOOL:

Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001

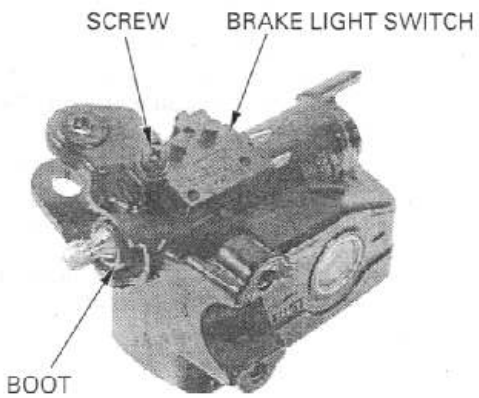


Apply silicone grease to the inside of the boot and master piston tip.
Install the boot.

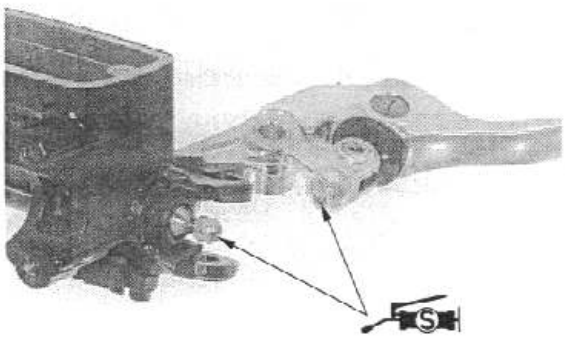


Install the brake light switch and tighten the screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.12 kgf·m , 0.9 lbf·ft)



Apply silicone grease to the contact surface of the master piston, then install the brake lever assembly.

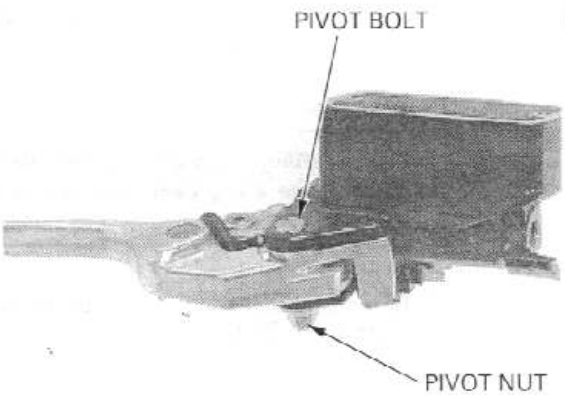


Install and tighten the pivot bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.1 kgf·m , 0.7 lbf·ft)

Hold the pivot bolt and tighten the pivot nut to the specified torque.

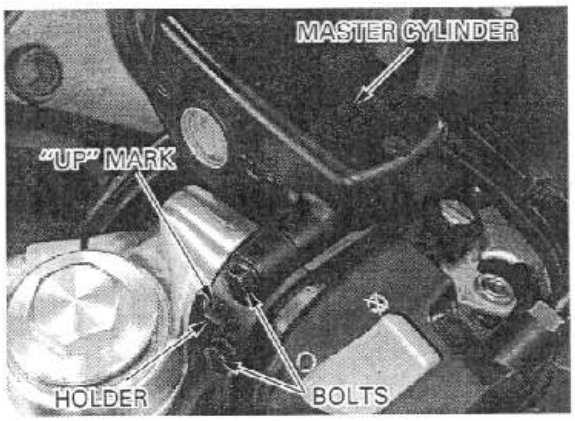
TORQUE: 6 N·m (0.6 kgf·m , 4.3 lbf·ft)



Place the master cylinder assembly on the handlebar.
Align the end of the master cylinder with the punch mark on the handlebar.

Install the master cylinder holder with the "UP" mark facing up.
Tighten the upper bolt first, then the lower bolt.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

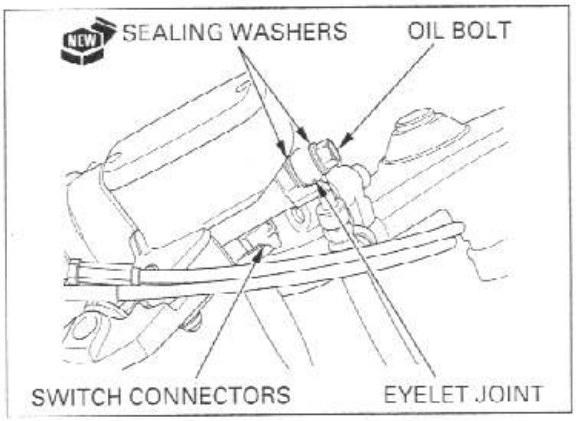


Install the brake hose eyelet with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
Push the eyelet joint against the stopper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

Connect the brake light switch wire connectors.

Fill the reservoir to the upper level and bleed the brake system (page 15-7).

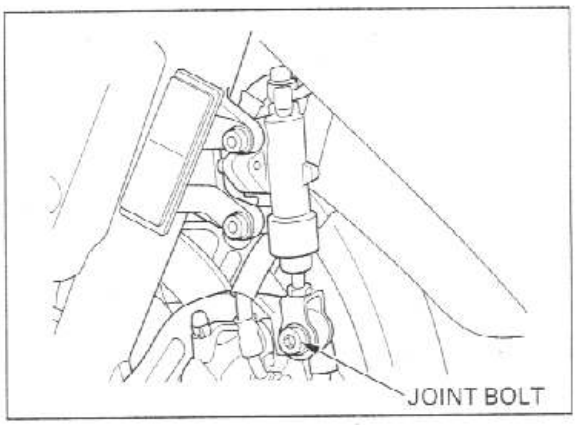


SECONDARY MASTER CYLINDER

REMOVAL

Drain the pedal brake hydraulic system (page 15-5).

Remove the left front brake caliper joint bolt.

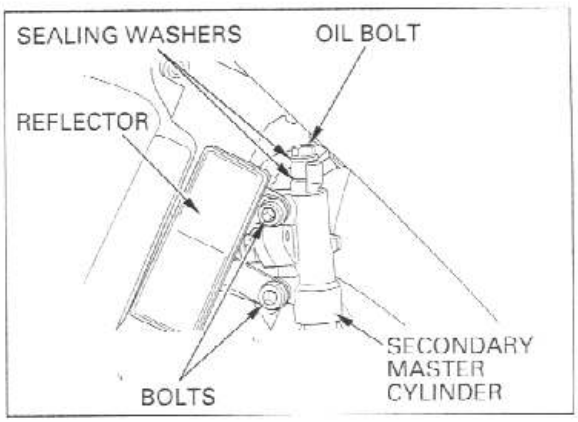


Remove the brake hose oil bolt, sealing washers, brake hose eyelet.

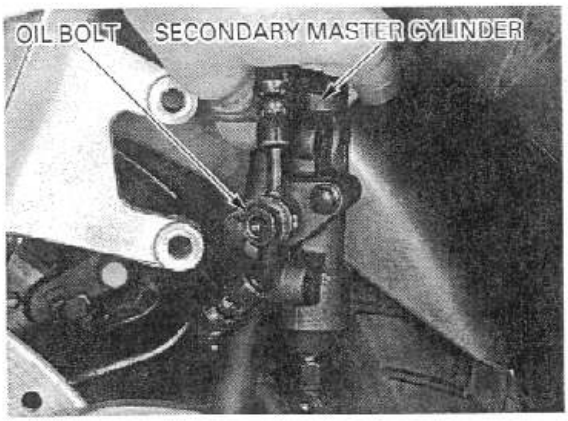
CAUTION:

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

Remove the secondary master cylinder mounting bolts and reflector.



Remove the oil bolt, sealing washers and secondary master cylinder.

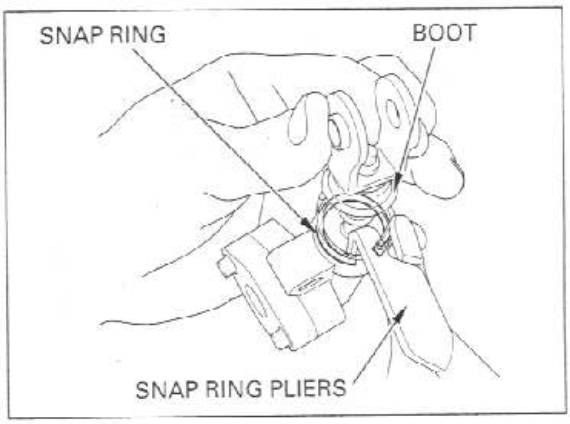


Remove the boot.

Remove the snap ring from the master cylinder body using the special tool as shown.

TOOL:

Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001



Remove the push rod, master piston and spring.

Clean the inside of the cylinder with brake fluid.

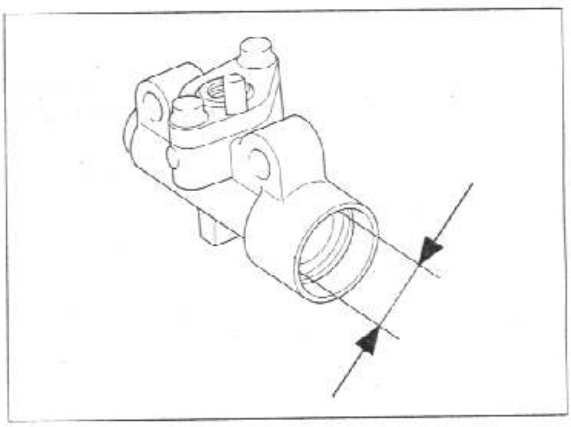
⚠WARNING

Do not disassemble the secondary master cylinder push rod or the correct brake performance is not obtained.

INSPECTION

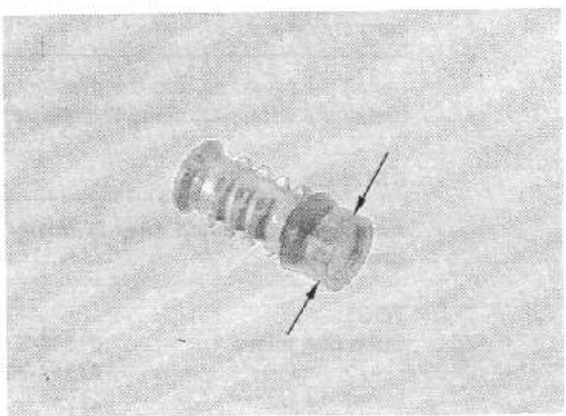
Check the piston boot, primary cup and secondary cup for fatigue or damage.
Check the master cylinder and piston for abnormal scratches.
Measure the master cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 14.055 mm (0.5533 in)

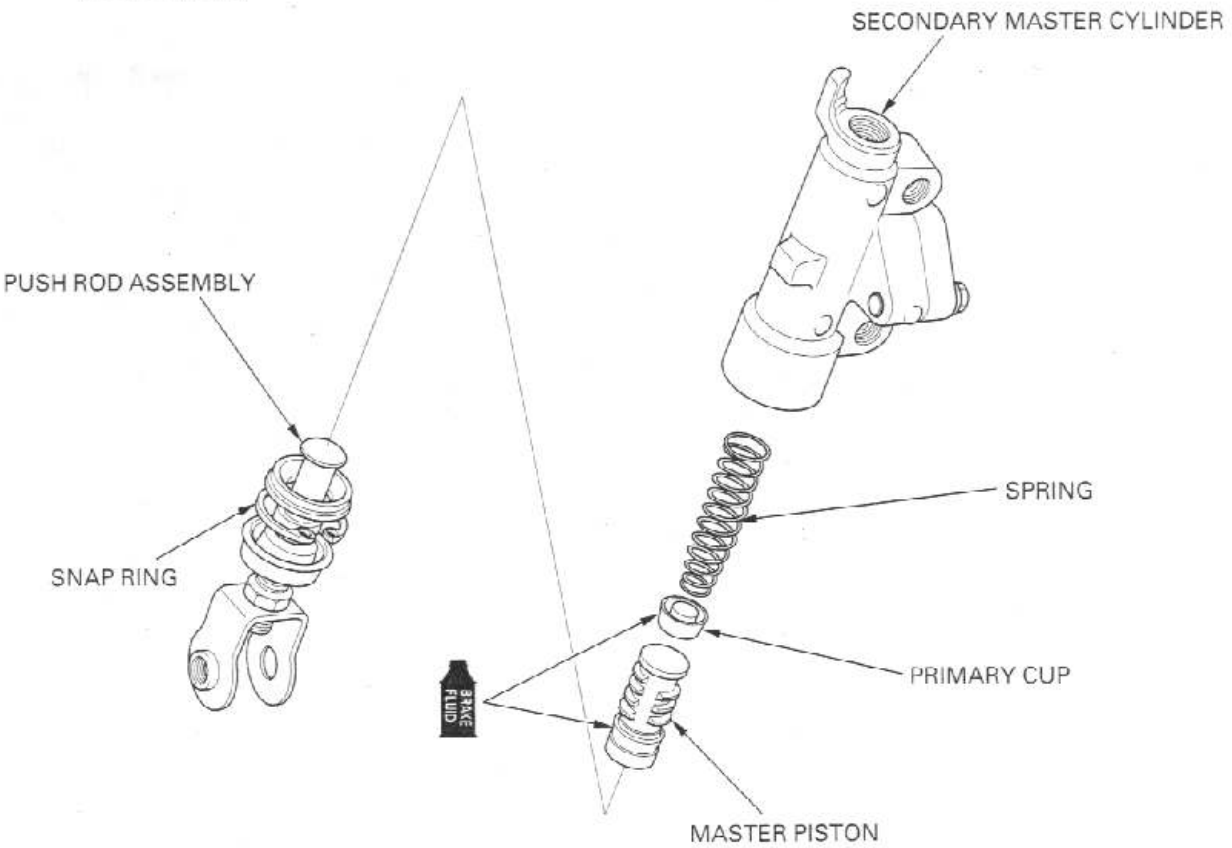


Measure the master cylinder piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 13.945 mm (0.5490 in)



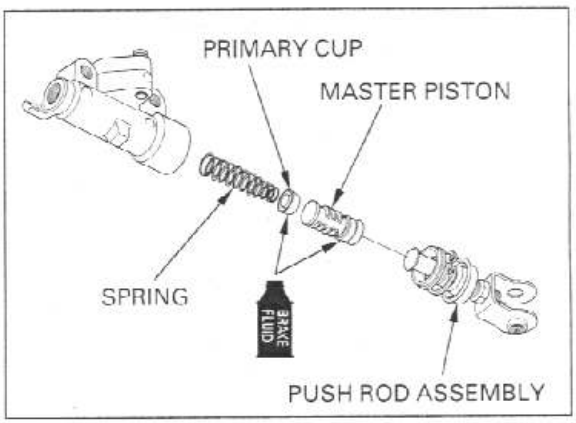
ASSEMBLY



CAUTION:

Keep the piston, cups, spring, snap ring and boot as a set; do not substitute individual parts.

Coat all parts with clean brake fluid before assembly.
Dip the piston in brake fluid.
Install the spring to the piston.
Install the piston assembly.
Apply silicone grease to the piston contact area of the push rod.



CAUTION:

When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out.

Install the push rod into the master cylinder.
Install the snap ring using the special tool.

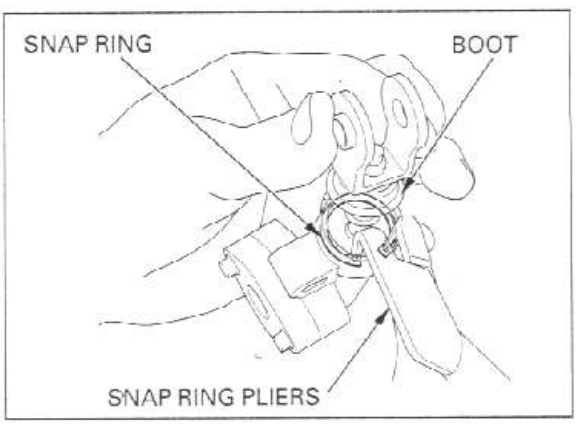
CAUTION:

Be certain the snap ring is firmly seated in the groove.

TOOL:

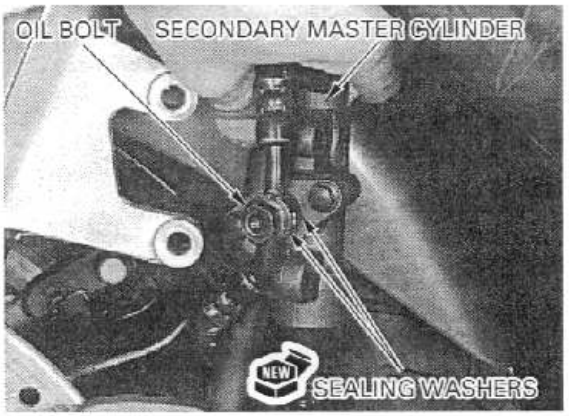
Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001

Install the boot.



Install the brake hose eyelet with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
Tighten the oil bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

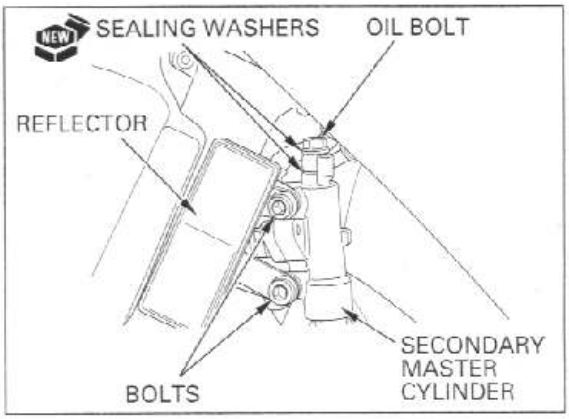


Place the secondary master cylinder and reflector onto the fork leg, then tighten the new mounting bolts.

TORQUE: 31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)

Install the brake hose with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
Push the eyelet joint against the stopper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

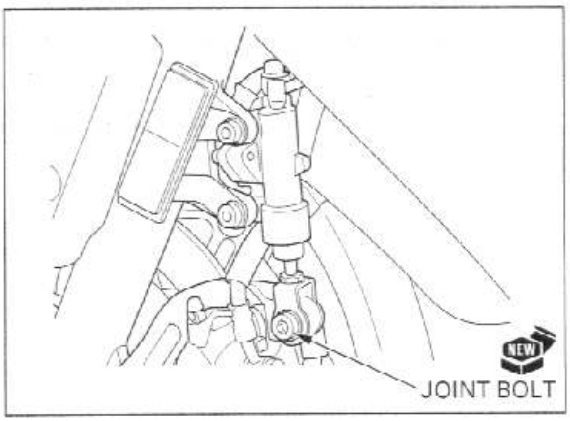
TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)



Install and tighten the new left front brake caliper joint bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 25 N·m (2.6 kgf·m , 19 lbf·ft)

Bleed the air from pedal brake line (page 15-7).



REAR MASTER CYLINDER

REMOVAL

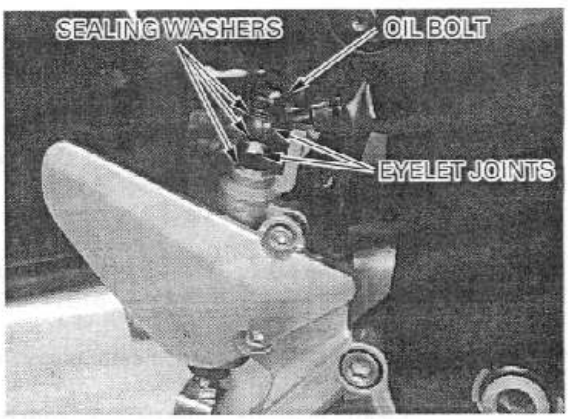
Drain the pedal brake hydraulic system (page 15-5).

Remove the brake hose oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joints.

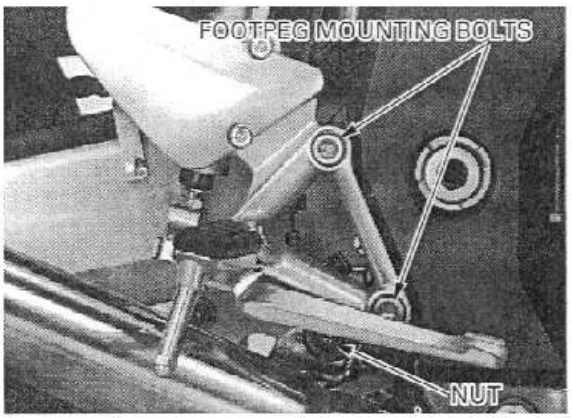
CAUTION:

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

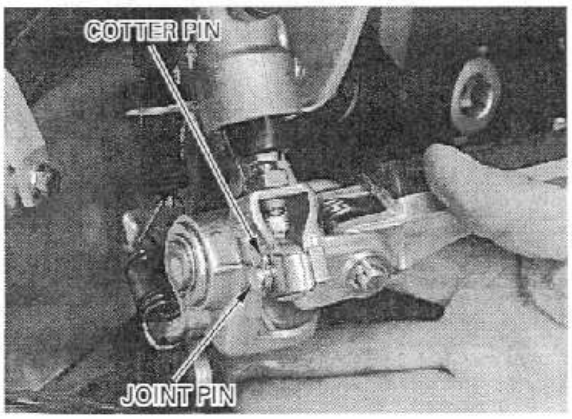
Loosen the rear master cylinder mounting bolts.



Remove the exhaust pipe mounting nut, main footpeg mounting bolts and main footpeg.

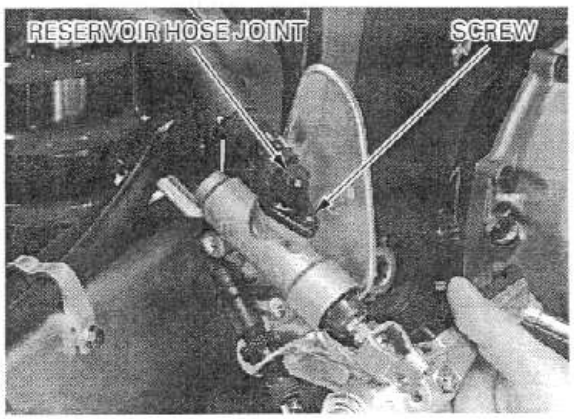


Remove and discard the brake pedal joint cotter pin. Remove the joint pin.



Remove the screw and reservoir hose joint from the master cylinder.

Remove the mounting bolts and master cylinder from main footpeg.



DISASSEMBLY

Remove the boot.

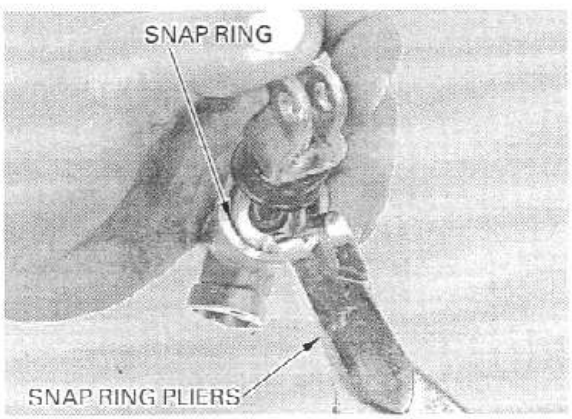
Remove the snap ring from the master cylinder body using the special tool as shown.

TOOL:

Snap ring pliers	07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001

Remove the push rod, master piston and spring.

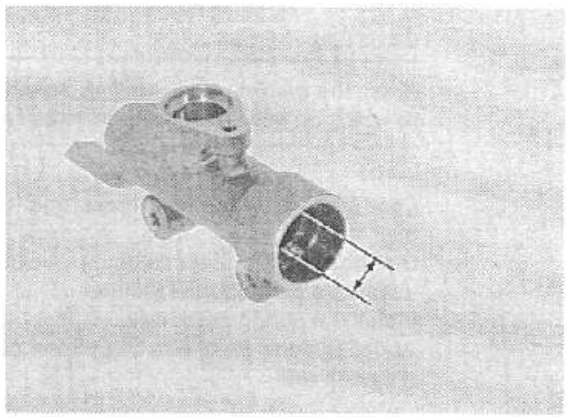
Clean the inside of the cylinder with brake fluid.



INSPECTION

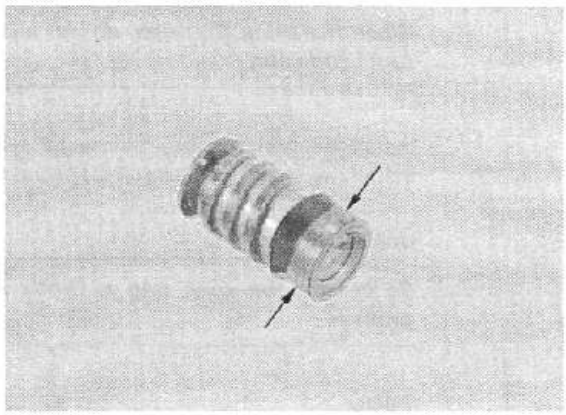
Check the piston boot, primary cup and secondary cup for fatigue or damage.
Check the master cylinder and piston for abnormal scratches.
Measure the master cylinder I.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 17.515 mm (0.6896 in)

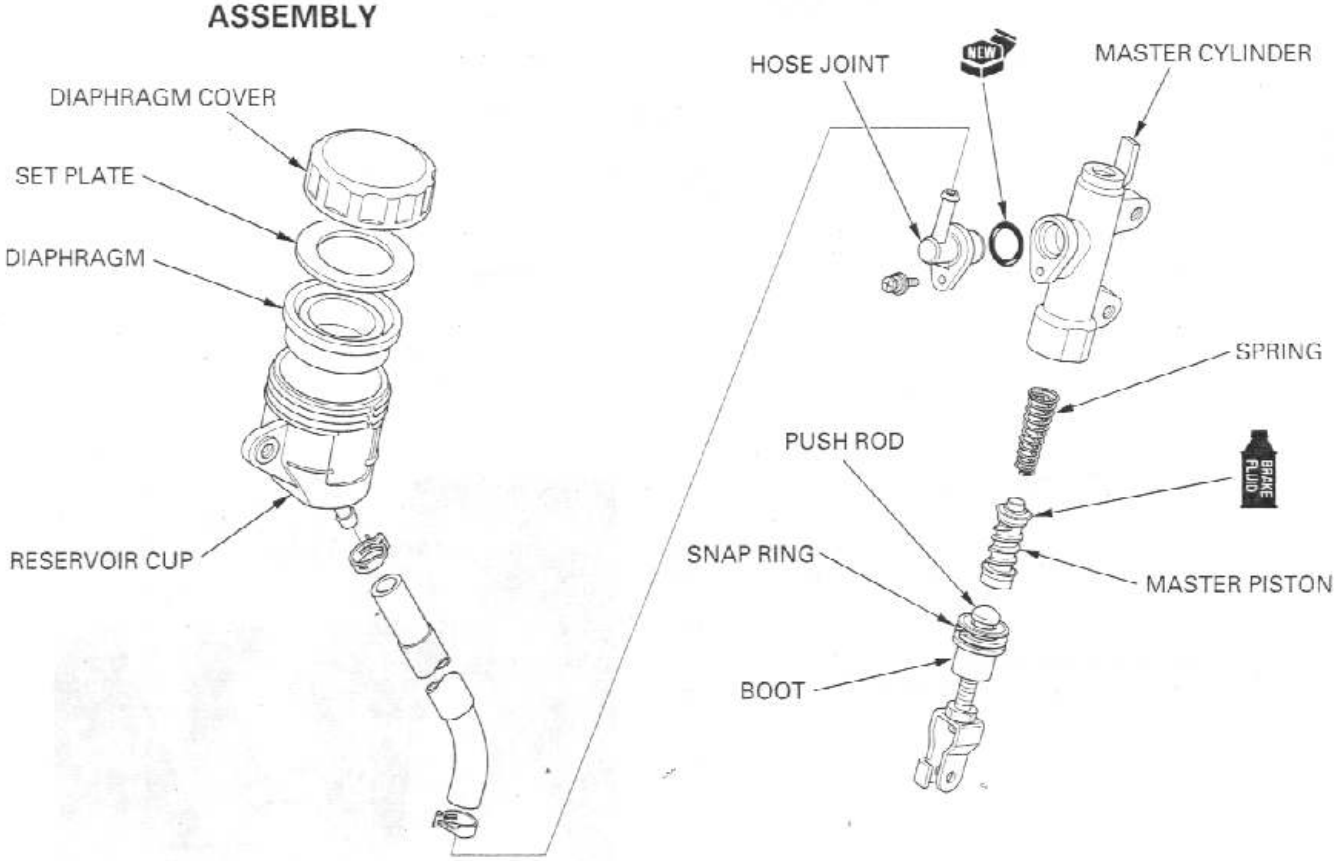


Measure the master cylinder piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMIT: 17.405 mm (0.6852 in)



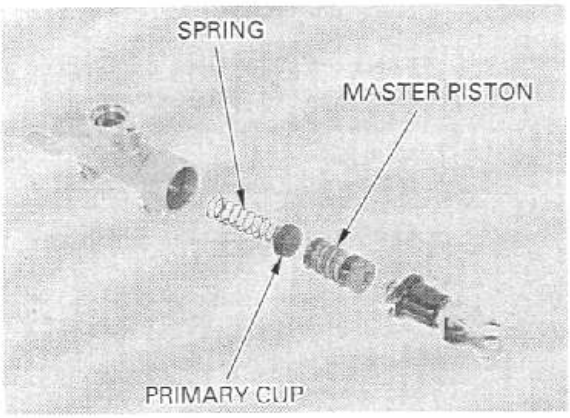
ASSEMBLY



CAUTION:

Keep the piston, cups, spring, snap ring and boot as a set; do not substitute individual parts.

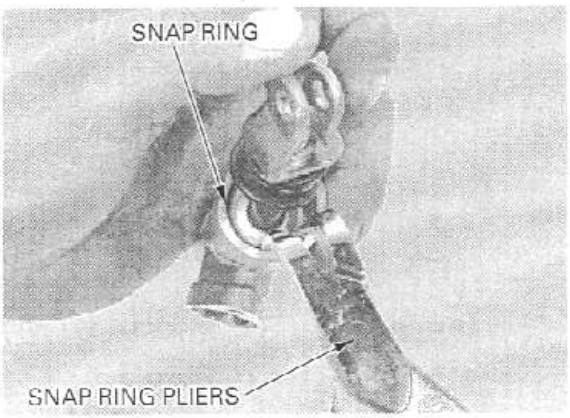
Coat all parts with clean brake fluid before assembly.
Dip the piston in brake fluid.
Install the spring to the piston.
Install the piston assembly.
Apply silicone grease to the piston contact area of the push rod.



CAUTION:

When installing the cups, do not allow the lips to turn inside out.

Install the push rod into the master cylinder.
Install the snap ring using the special tool.



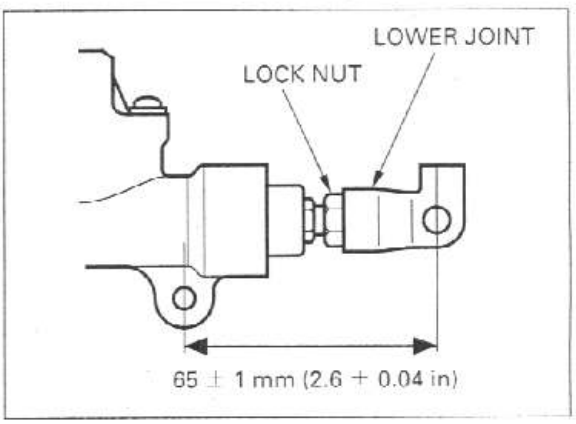
CAUTION:

Be certain the snap ring is firmly seated in the groove.

TOOL:
Snap ring pliers 07914-SA50001 or 07914-3230001

Install the boot.

If the push rod is disassembled, adjust the push rod length as shown.
After adjustment, tighten the lock nut to the specified torque.

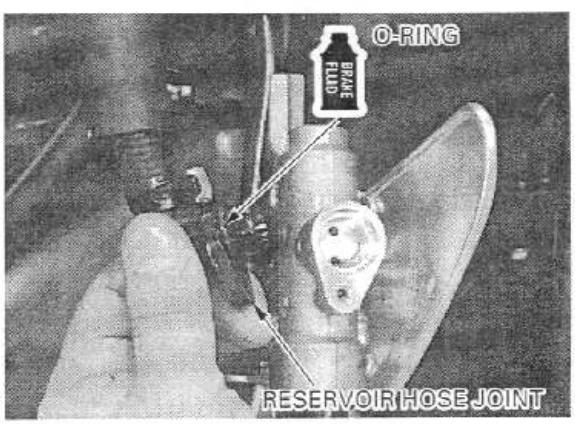


TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)

INSTALLATION

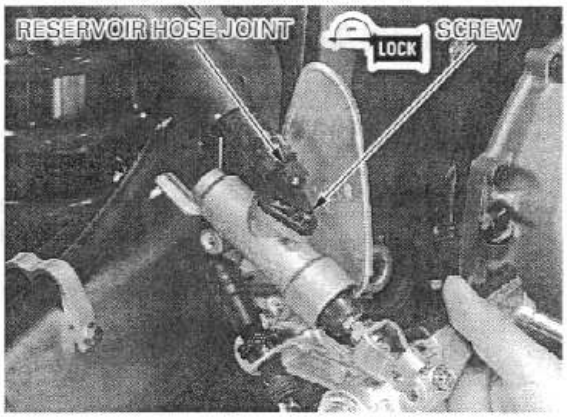
Place the master cylinder onto the main footpeg and temporarily tighten the mounting bolts and nut.

Apply brake fluid to a new O-ring and install it onto the reservoir hose joint.
Install the reservoir hose joint into the master cylinder.

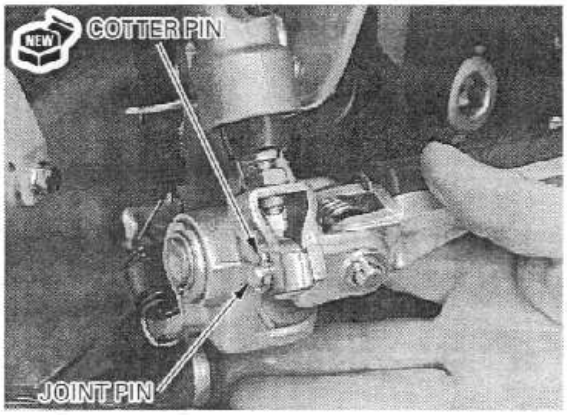


Apply a locking agent to the reservoir hose joint screw threads.
Install and tighten the screw to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 1 N·m (0.15 kgf·m , 1.1 lbf·ft)



Connect the brake pedal to the push rod lower joint.
Install the joint pin and secure it with a new cotter pin.



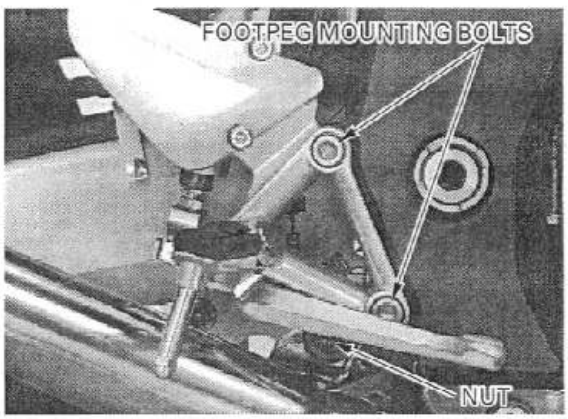
Install the main footpeg holder and tighten the mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the exhaust pipe mounting nut.

Tighten the rear master cylinder mounting bolts to the specified torque.

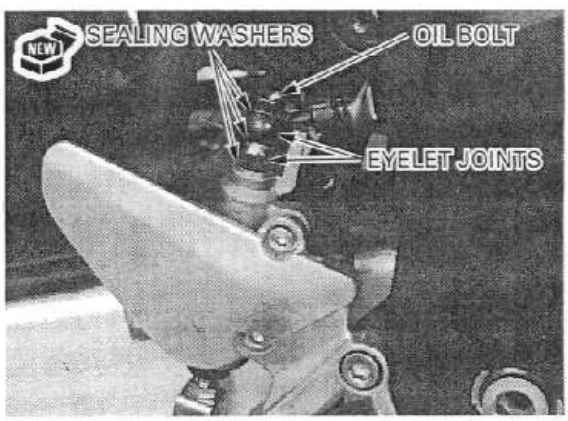
TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



Install the brake hose eyelet joints with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
Push the eyelet joints against the stopper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

Fill the reservoir to the upper level and bleed the pedal brake line (page 15-7).



PROPORTIONAL CONTROL VALVE

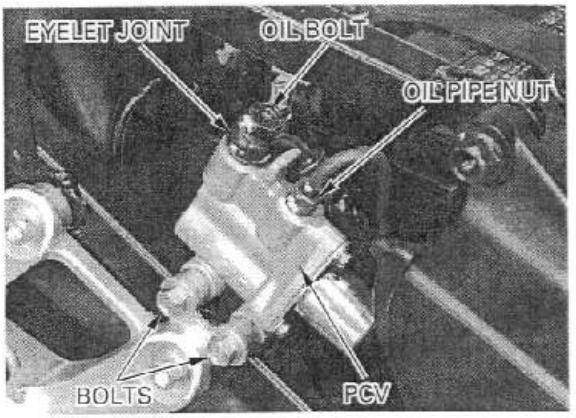
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the seat cowl (page 2-2).

Remove the oil bolt, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet from the PCV (Proportional Control Valve).
Loosen the oil pipe nut and remove the oil pipe.

Remove the two mounting bolts and PCV.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

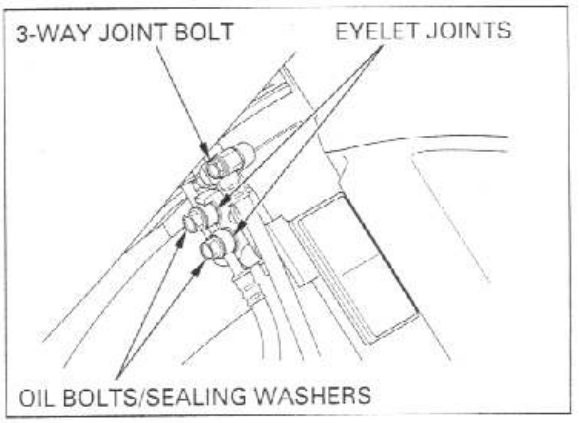


DELAY VALVE

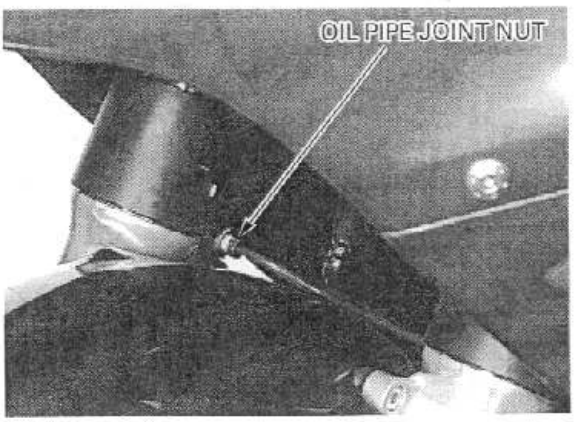
REMOVAL

Remove the oil bolts, sealing washers and brake hose eyelets from the delay valve.

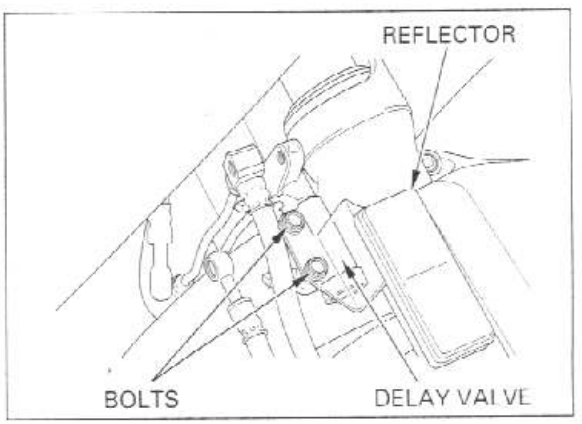
Remove the brake 3-way joint mounting bolt.



Remove the brake pipe joint nut.



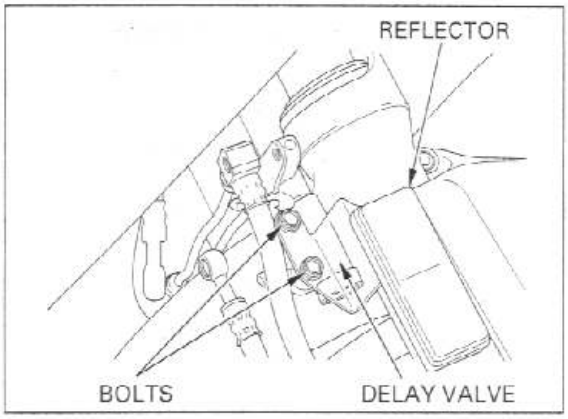
Remove the two mounting bolts, reflector and delay valve.



INSTALLATION

Install the delay valve onto the right fork slide while installing the brake pipe into the delay valve.
Install the reflector and tighten the delay valve mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



Tighten the brake pipe joint nut to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 17 N·m (1.7 kgf·m , 12 lbf·ft)



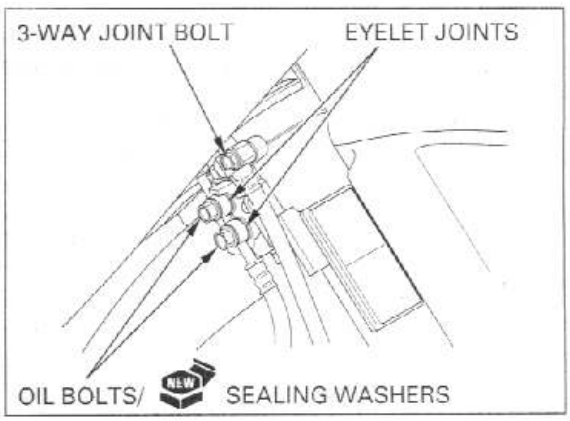
Install the 3 way joint and tighten the bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

Install the brake hose with the oil bolt and new sealing washers.
Push the eyelet joint against the stopper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

Fill the reservoir to the upper level and bleed the pedal brake line (page 15-8).



FRONT BRAKE CALIPER

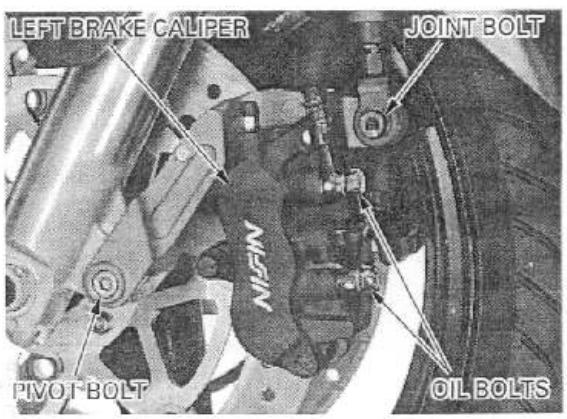
LEFT CALIPER REMOVAL

CAUTION:

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

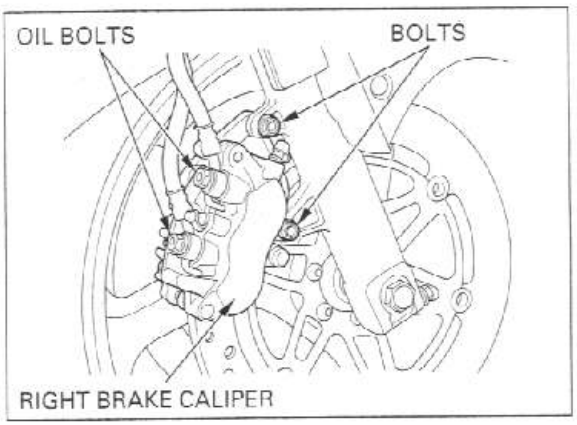
Drain the lever and pedal brake line hydraulic system (page 15-5).

Remove the oil bolts, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joints.
Remove the secondary master cylinder joint bolt and caliper pivot bolt, then remove the caliper/ bracket as an assembly.



RIGHT CALIPER REMOVAL

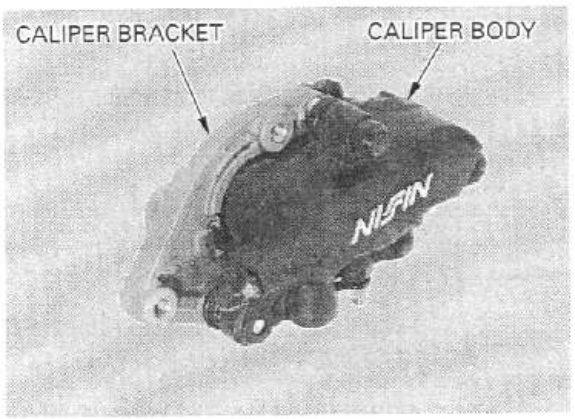
Remove the oil bolts, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joints.
Remove the caliper bracket mounting bolts and then remove the caliper/bracket assembly.



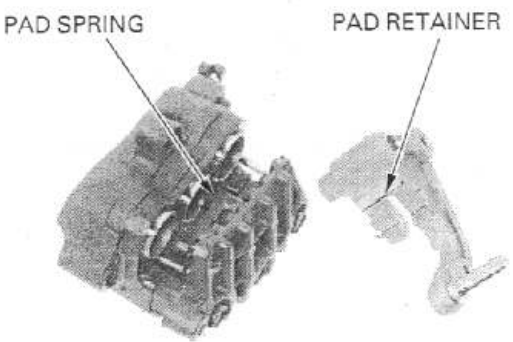
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the brake pads (page 15-12).

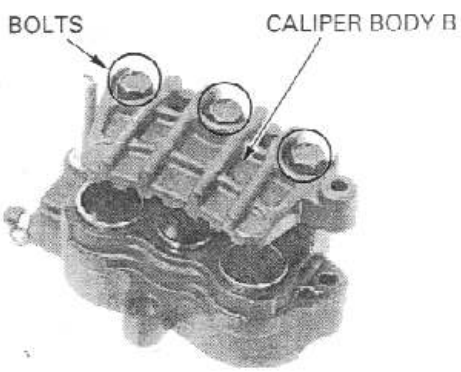
Remove the caliper bracket from the caliper body.



Remove the brake pad spring from the caliper body.
Remove the brake pad retainer from the caliper bracket.

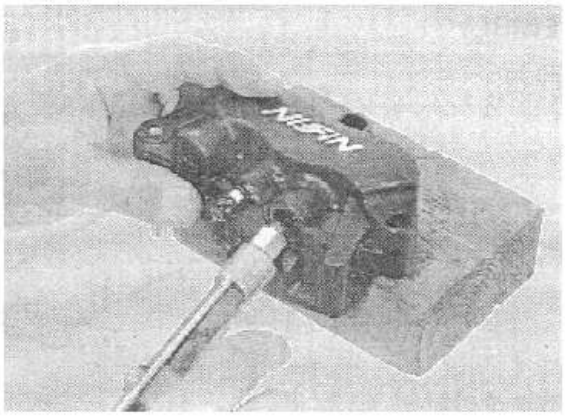


Remove the bolts and caliper body B.



Mark the pistons to ensure correct reassembly.

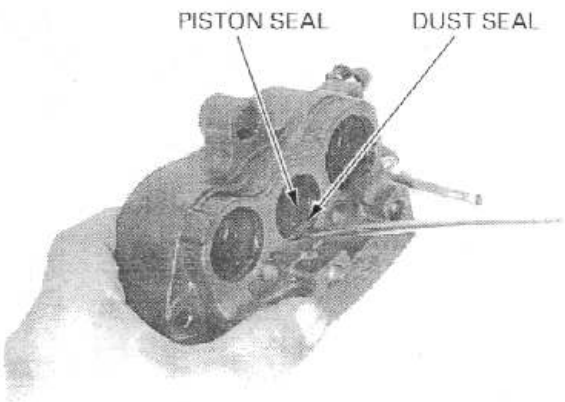
Place the piece of wood sheet under the caliper pistons.
Apply small squirts of air pressure to the fluid inlet to remove the pistons.



⚠WARNING

Do not use high pressure air or bring the nozzle too close to the inlet.

Push the dust seals and piston seals in and lift them out.



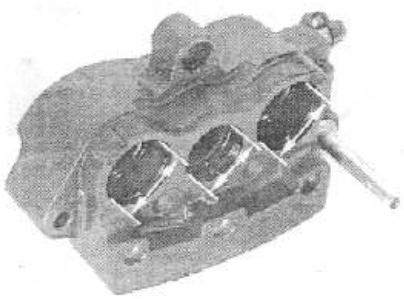
CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the piston sliding surface.

Clean the seal grooves with clean brake fluid.

INSPECTION

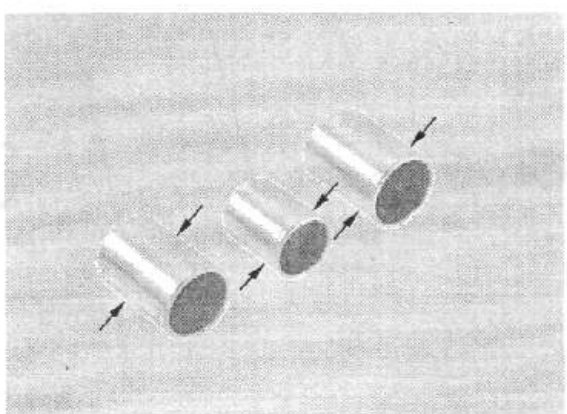
Check the caliper cylinder for scoring or other damage.
Measure the caliper cylinder I.D.



SERVICE LIMITS:

Right:	**Upper:**	27.060 mm (1.0654 in)
	Middle:	22.710 mm (0.8941 in)
	Lower:	25.460 mm (1.0024 in)
Left:	**Upper:**	25.460 mm (1.0024 in)
	Middle:	22.710 mm (0.8941 in)
	Lower:	22.710 mm (0.8941 in)

Check the caliper pistons for scratches, scoring or other damage.



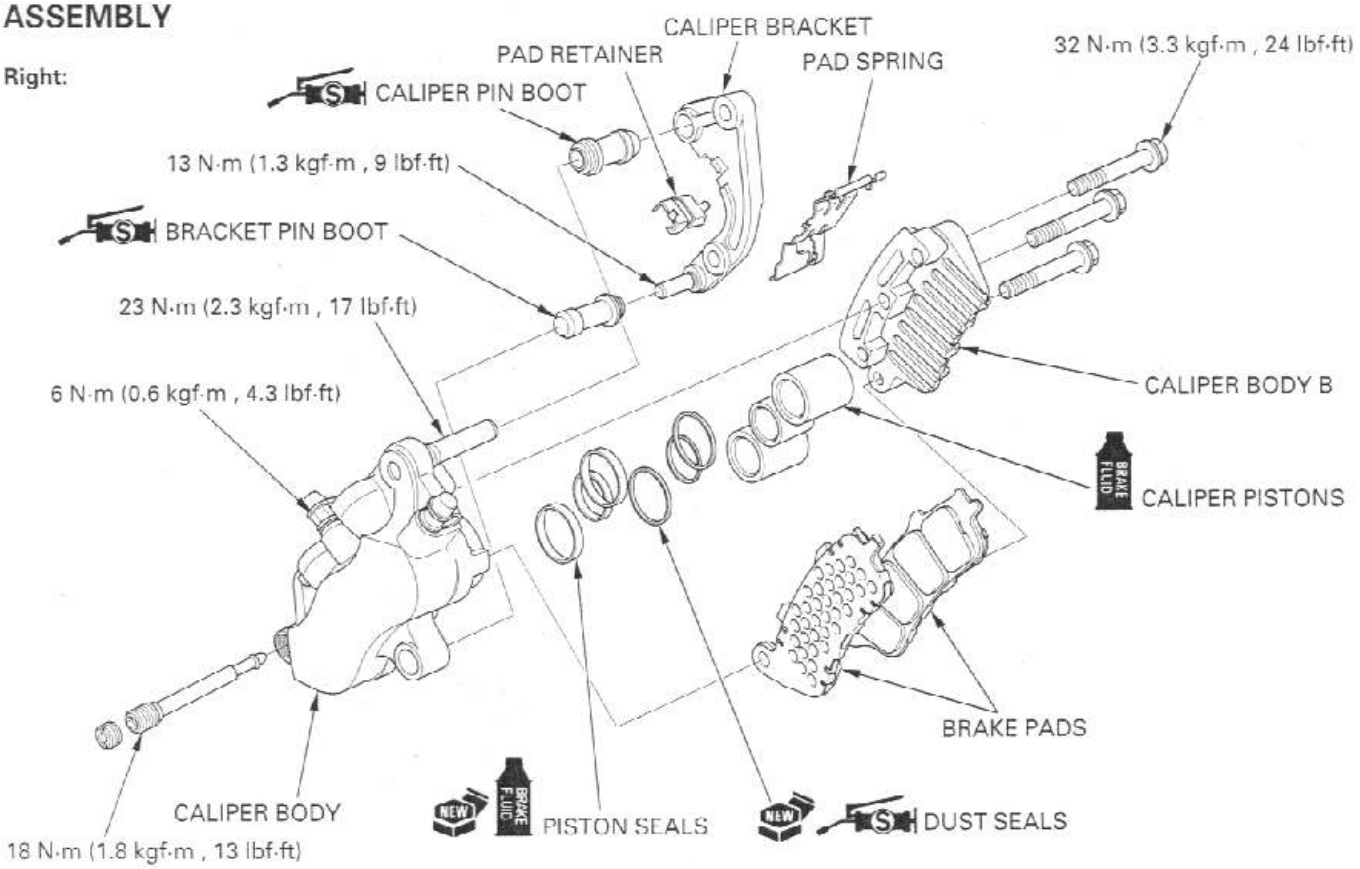
Measure the caliper piston O.D.

SERVICE LIMITS:

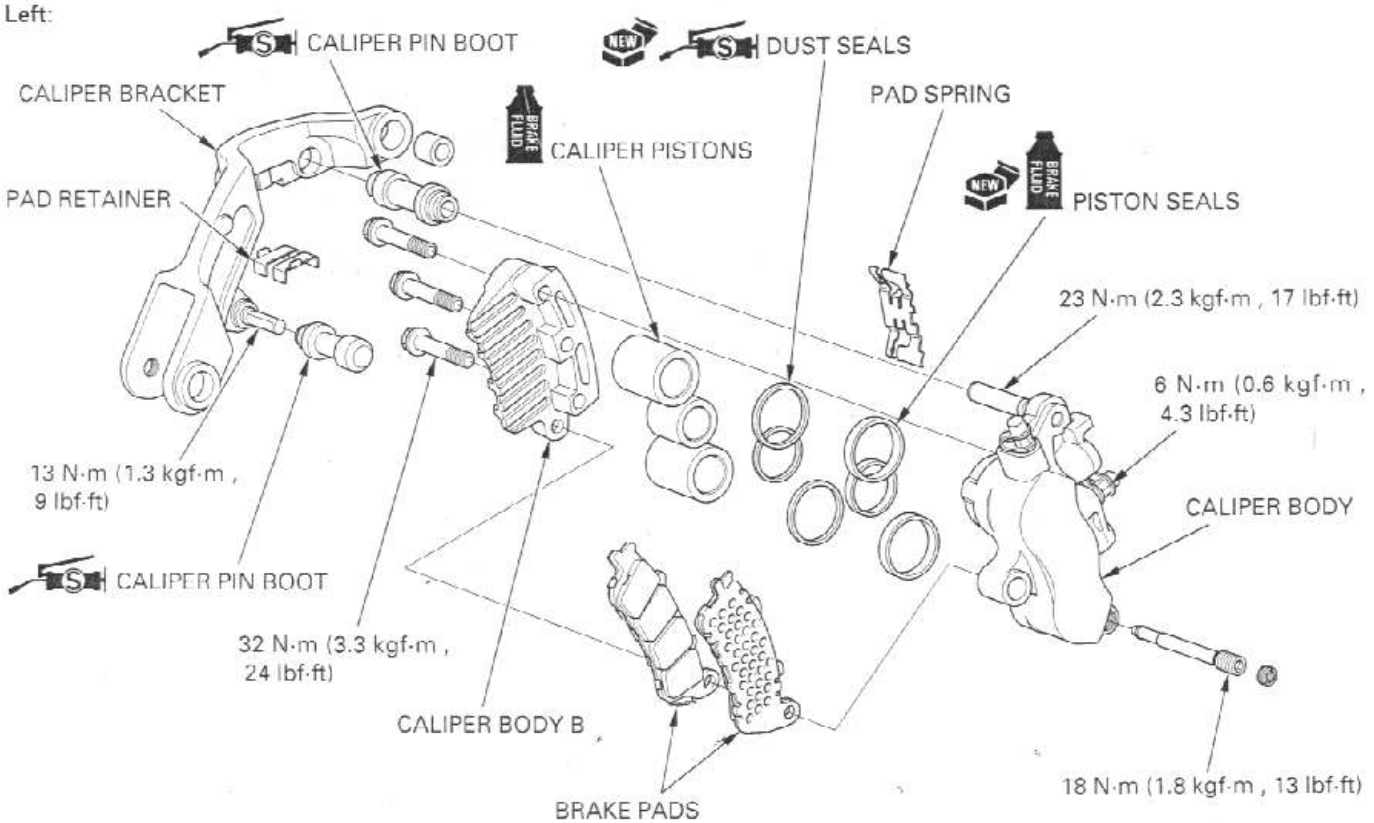
Right:	**Upper:**	26.910 mm (1.0594 in)
	Middle:	22.560 mm (0.8882 in)
	Lower:	25.310 mm (0.9965 in)
Left:	**Upper:**	25.310 mm (0.9965 in)
	Middle:	22.560 mm (0.8882 in)
	Lower:	22.560 mm (0.8882 in)

ASSEMBLY

Right:



Left:

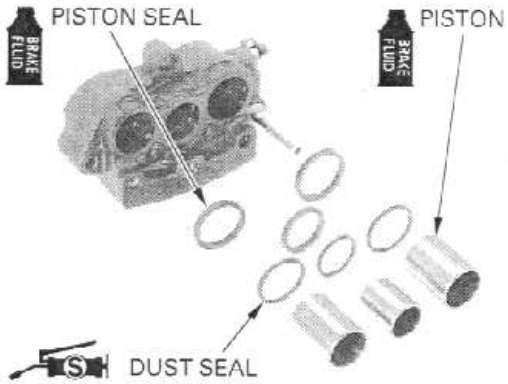


Coat the new piston seals with clean brake fluid.
Coat the new dust seals with silicone grease.

Install the each piston seal, dust seal and caliper piston in their proper locations.

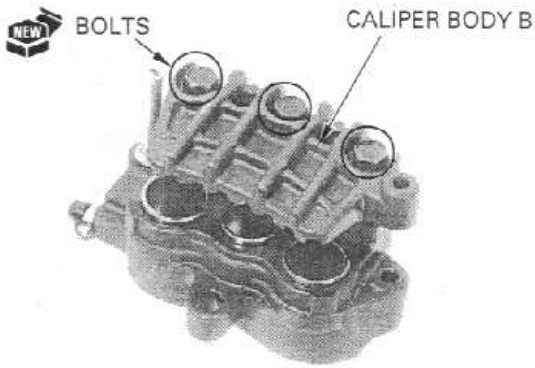
Install the pistons and dust seals into the groove of the caliper body.

Coat the caliper pistons with clean brake fluid and install them into the caliper cylinder with their opening ends toward the pad.



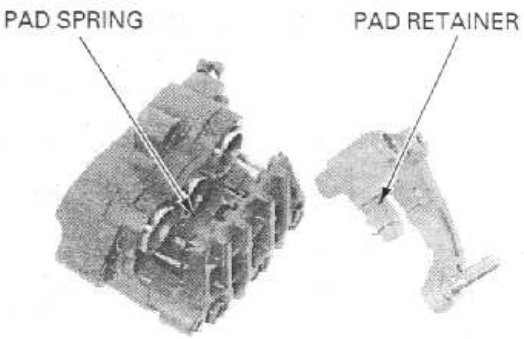
Install the caliper body B and tighten the new bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 32 N·m (3.3 kgf·m , 24 lbf·ft)

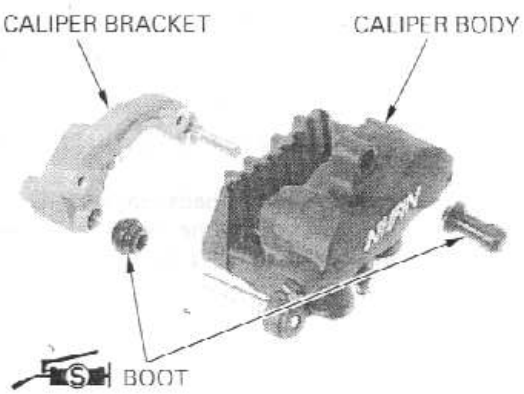


Install the brake pad retainer onto the caliper bracket.
Install the pad spring into the caliper body.

Note the installation direction of the pad spring.



Apply silicone grease to the boot inside then install them.
Assemble the caliper and bracket.

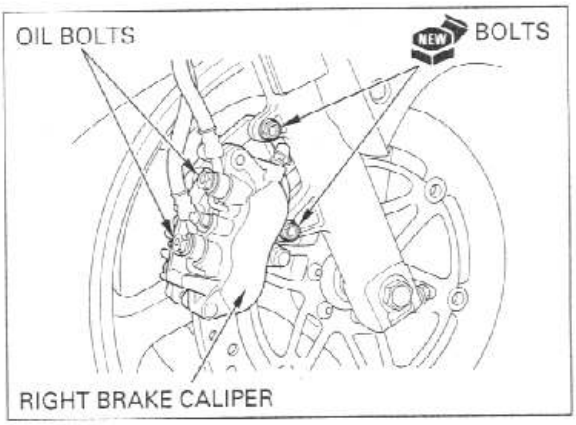


RIGHT CALIPER INSTALLATION

Install the right brake caliper/bracket assembly over the brake disc.
Install and tighten the new caliper mounting bolts.

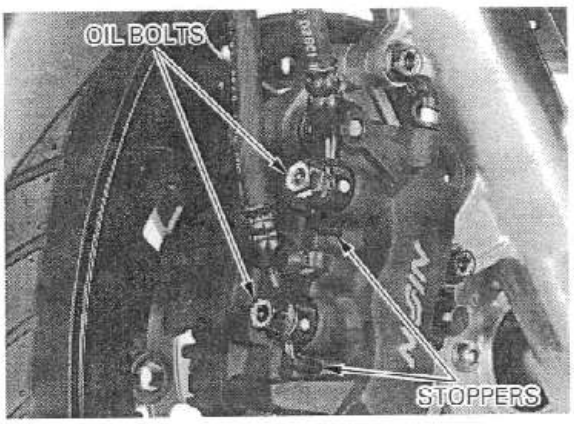
TORQUE: 31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)

Install the brake hose eyelets to the caliper body with two new sealing washers and oil bolt.



Push the brake hose eyelet to the stopper on the caliper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

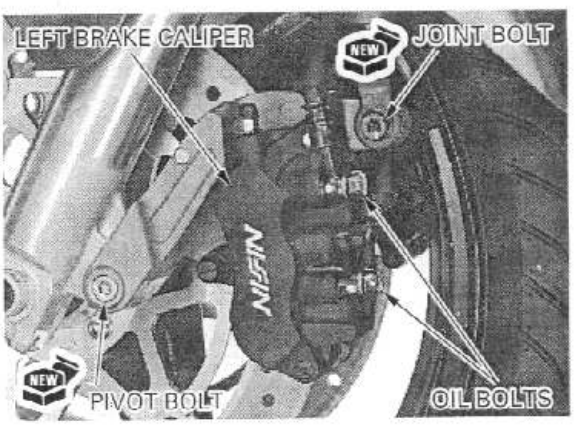


LEFT CALIPER INSTALLATION

Install the left brake caliper/bracket assembly over the brake disc.
Install the new caliper pivot bolt and secondary master cylinder joint bolt.
Tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE:
Pivot bolt: 31 N·m (3.2 kgf·m , 23 lbf·ft)
Joint bolt: 25 N·m (2.6 kgf·m , 19 lbf·ft)

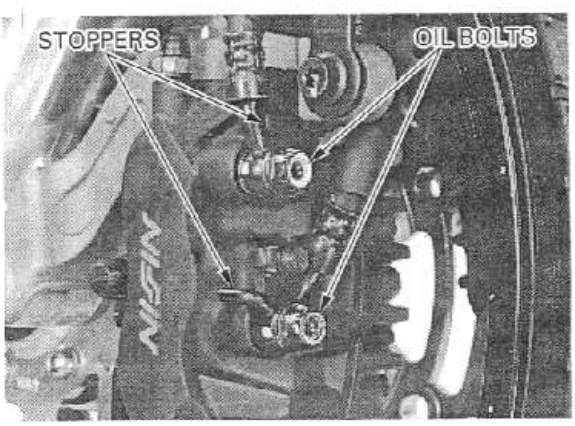
Install the brake hose eyelets to the caliper body with two new sealing washers and oil bolt.



Push the brake hose eyelet to the stopper on the caliper, then tighten the oil bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

Install the brake pads (page 15-12).
Fill and bleed the lever and pedal line brake hydraulic system (page 15-8).

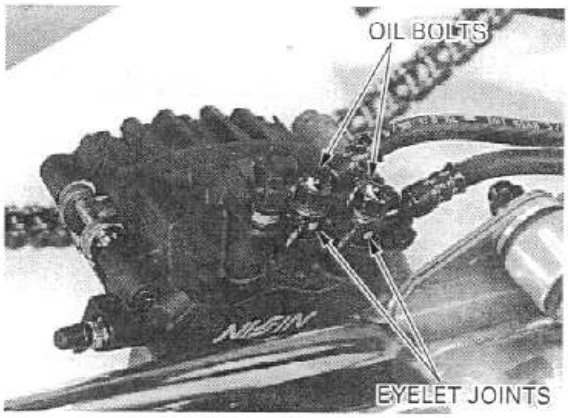


REAR BRAKE CALIPER

REMOVAL

Drain the pedal line brake hydraulic system (page 15-5).
Loosen the oil bolts, then remove the rear wheel (page 14-3).

Remove the oil bolts, sealing washers and brake hose eyelet joints.



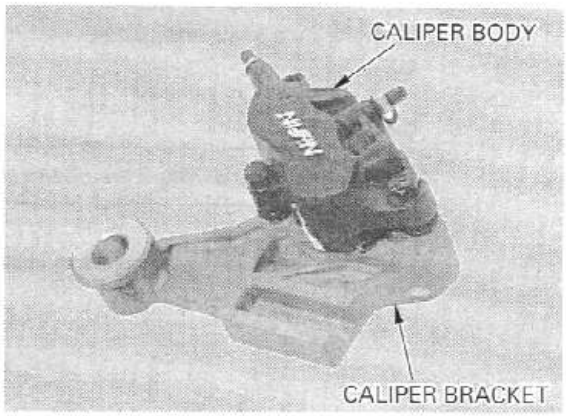
CAUTION:

Avoid spilling fluid on painted, plastic, or rubber parts. Place a rag over these parts whenever the system is serviced.

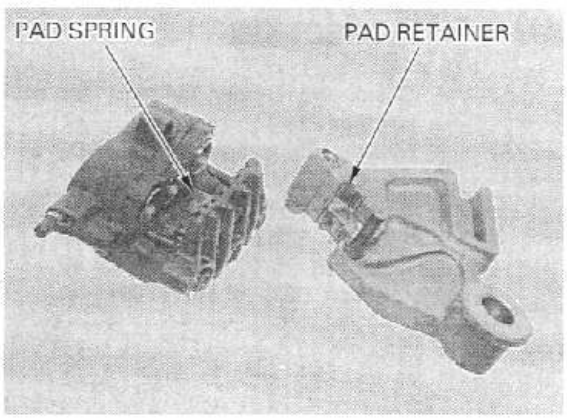
DISASSEMBLY

Remove the rear brake pads (page 15-14).

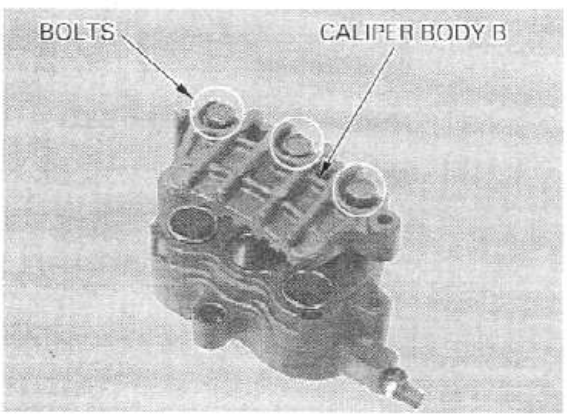
Remove the caliper bracket from the caliper body.



Remove the brake pad spring from the caliper body.
Remove the brake pad retainer from the caliper bracket.

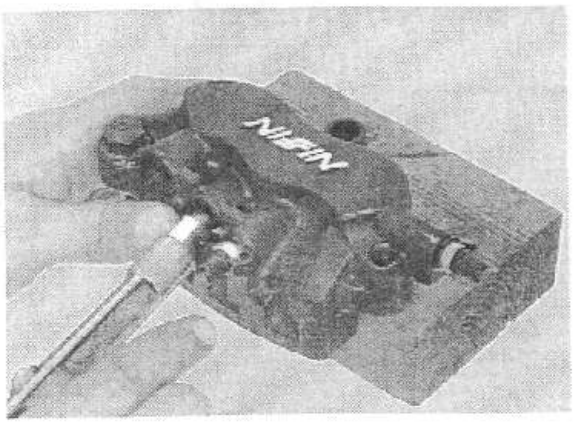


Remove the bolts and caliper body B.



Mark the pistons to ensure correct reassembly.

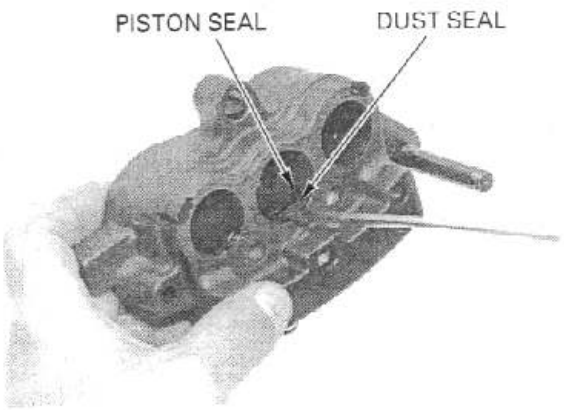
Place the piece of wood sheet under the caliper pistons.
Apply small squirts of air pressure to the fluid inlet to remove the pistons.



⚠WARNING

Do not use high pressure air or bring the nozzle too close to the inlet.

Push the dust seals and piston seals in and lift them out.



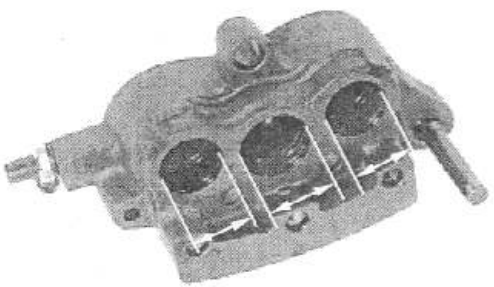
CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the piston sliding surface.

Clean the seal grooves with clean brake fluid.

INSPECTION

Check the caliper cylinder for scoring or other damage.
Measure the caliper cylinder I.D.

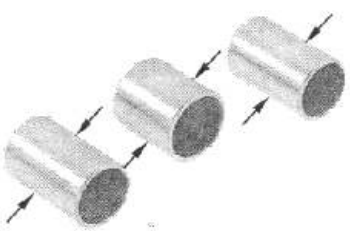


SERVICE LIMITS:

Front:	22.710 mm (0.8941 in)
Center:	25.460 mm (1.0024 in)
Rear:	22.710 mm (0.8941 in)

Check the caliper pistons for scratches, scoring or other damage.

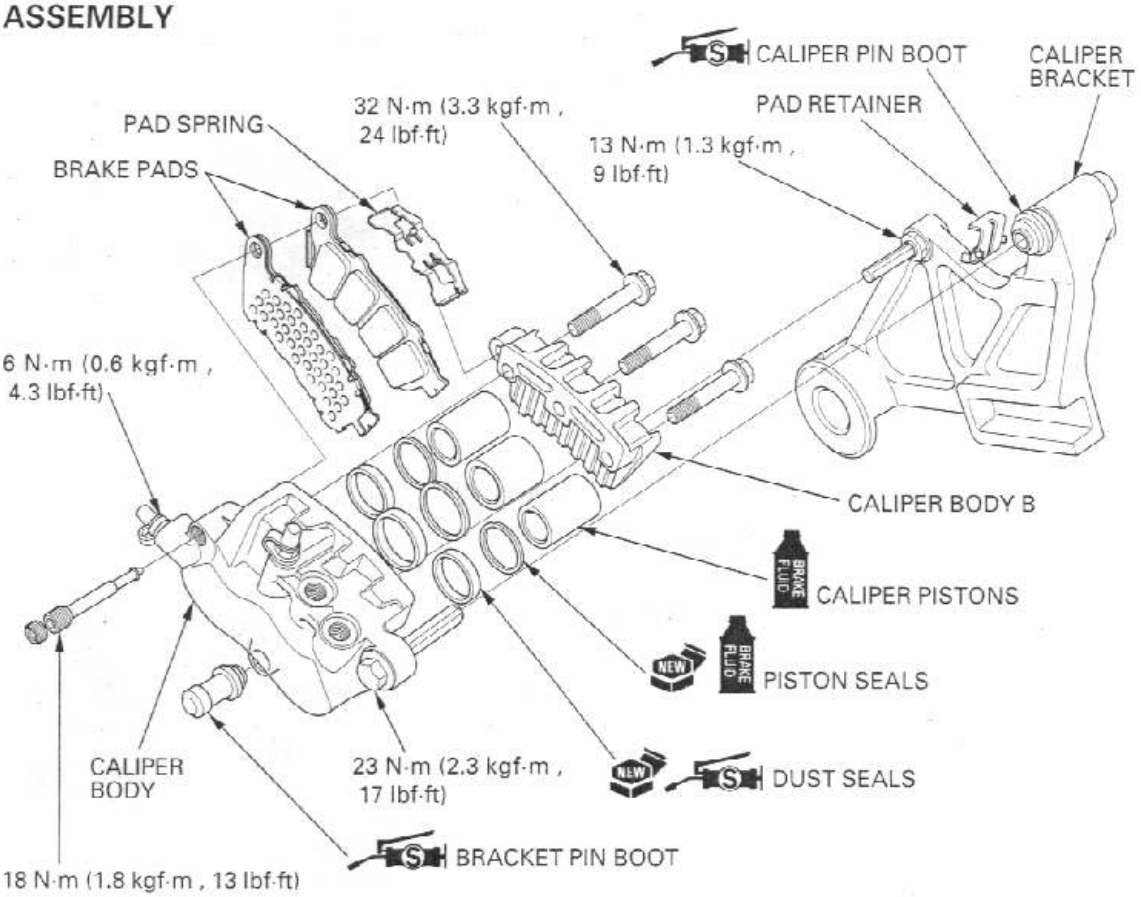
Measure the caliper piston O.D.



SERVICE LIMITS:

Front:	22.560 mm (0.8882 in)
Center:	25.310 mm (0.9965 in)
Rear:	22.560 mm (0.8882 in)

ASSEMBLY

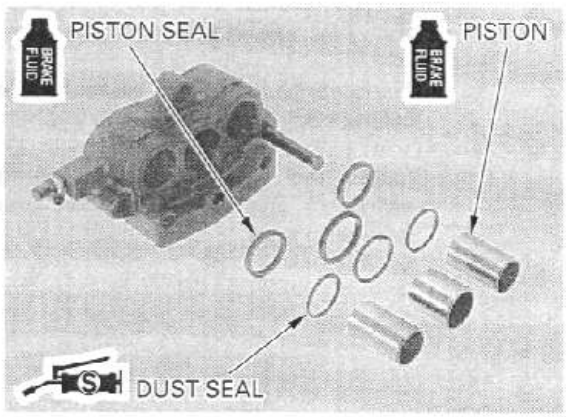


Coat the new piston seals with clean brake fluid.
Coat the new dust seals with silicone grease.

Install the pistons and dust seals into the groove of the caliper body.

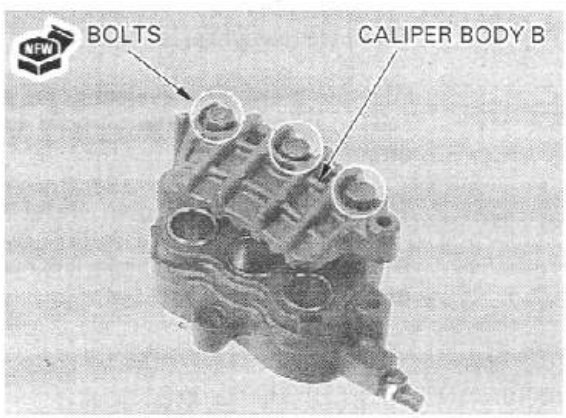
Install the each piston seal, dust seal and caliper piston in their proper locations.

Coat the caliper pistons with clean brake fluid and install them into the caliper cylinder with their opening ends toward the pad.



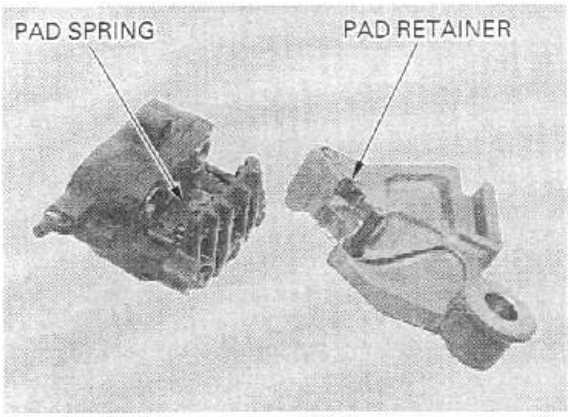
Install the caliper body B and tighten the new bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 32 N·m (3.3 kgf·m , 24 lbf·ft)



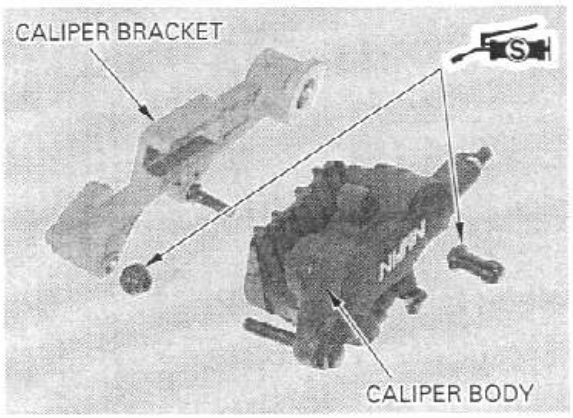
Install the brake pad retainer onto the caliper bracket.
Install the pad spring into the caliper body.

Note the installation direction of the pad spring.



Apply silicone grease to the boot inside then install them.
Assemble the caliper and bracket.

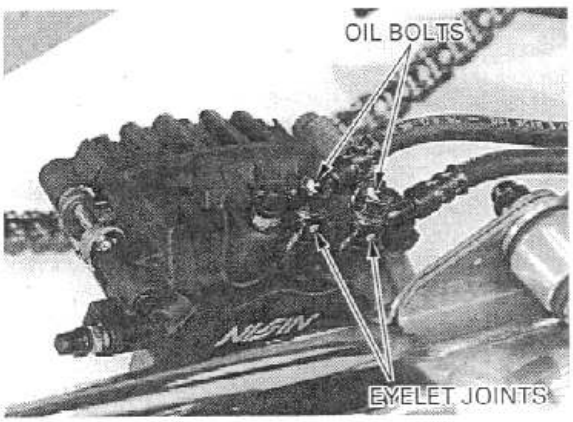
Install the rear brake pads (page 15-14).



INSTALLATION

Temporarily install the brake hose eyelets to the caliper body with new sealing washers and oil bolts.

Install the caliper/bracket assembly onto the swingarm aligning the bracket groove with the swingarm boss.

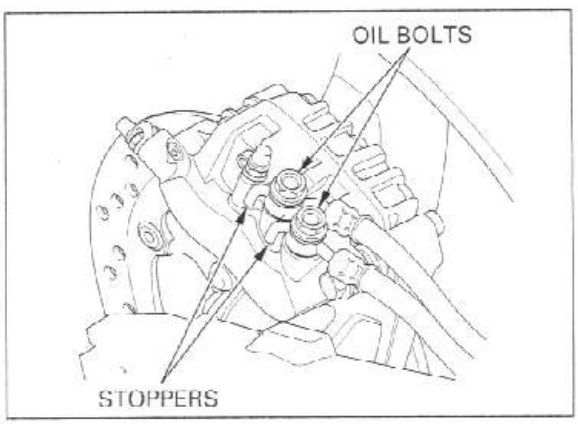


Install the rear wheel (page 14-8).

Push the brake hose eyelets to the stopper on the caliper, then tighten the oil bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m , 25 lbf·ft)

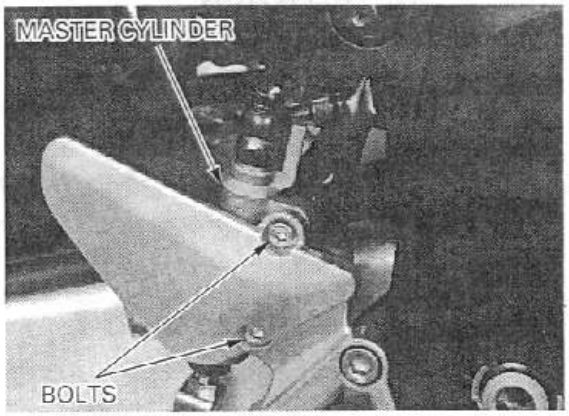
Fill and bleed the pedal brake line hydraulic system (page 15-8).



BRAKE PEDAL

REMOVAL

Loosen the rear master cylinder mounting bolts.

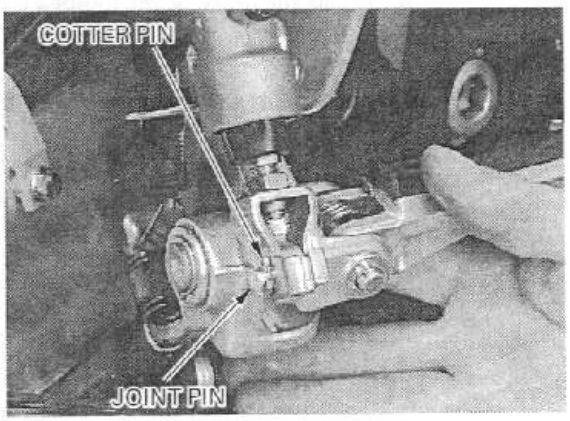


Remove the exhaust pipe mounting nut, main footpeg mounting bolts and main footpeg.



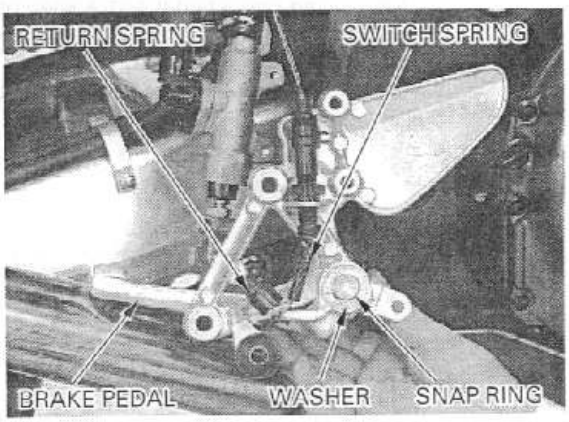
Remove and discard the brake pedal joint cotter pin.
Remove the joint pin.

Remove the bolts and master cylinder assembly.

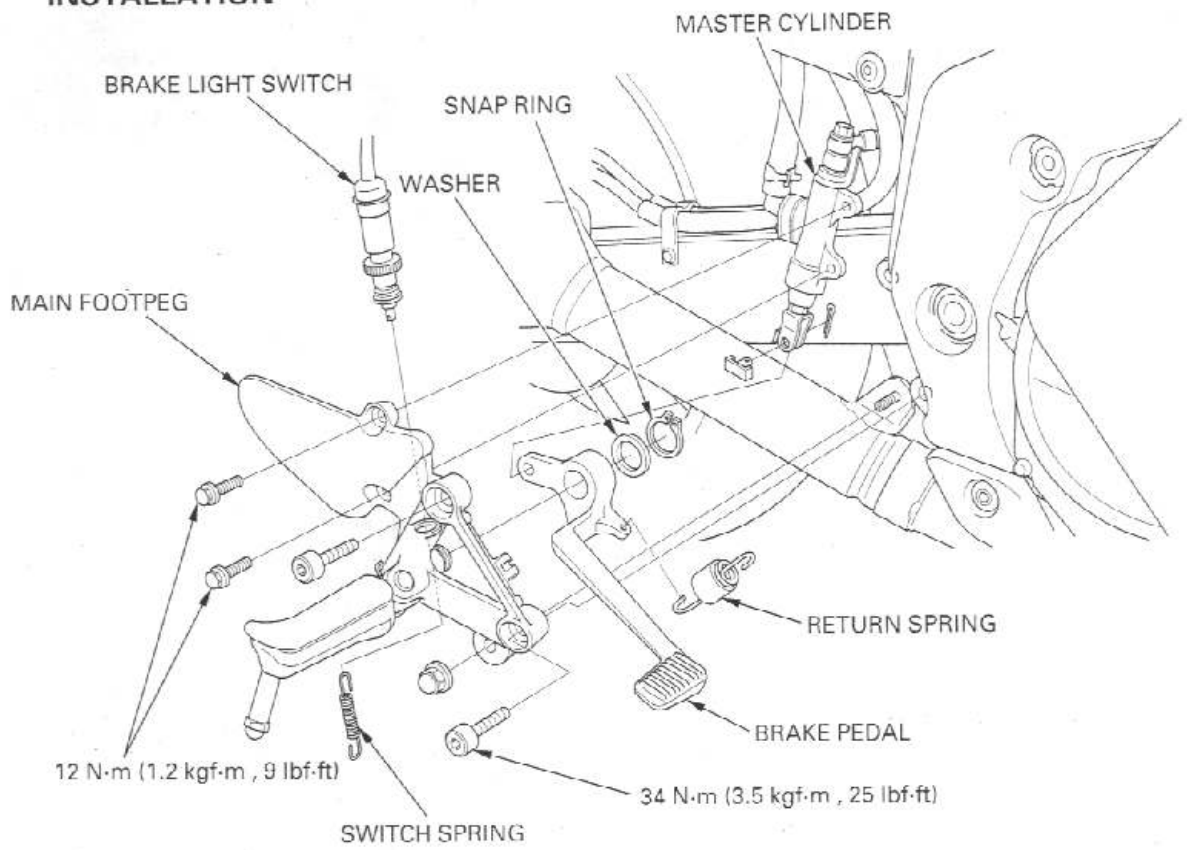


Unhook the switch spring and remove the brake light switch from the step holder.
Unhook the brake pedal return spring.

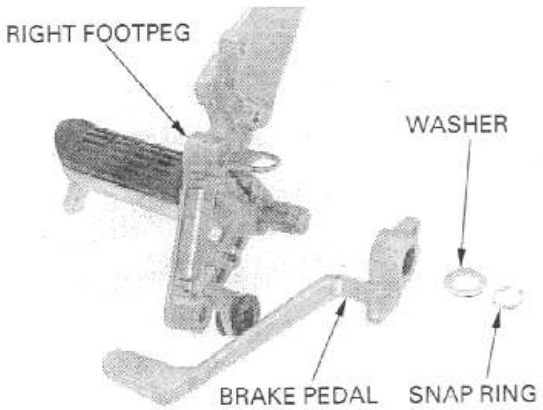
Remove the snap ring, washer and brake pedal from the footpeg.



INSTALLATION

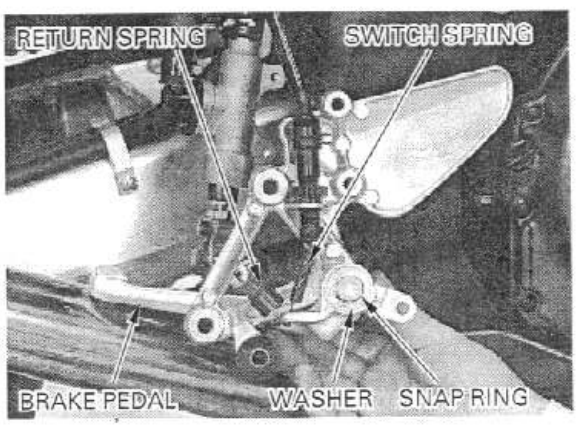


Assemble the brake pedal, footpeg and washer.



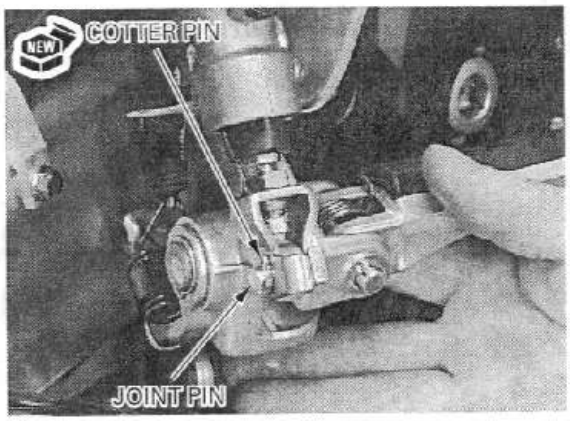
Secure the brake pedal with a snap ring.

Hook the brake pedal return spring.
Install the brake light switch and hook the switch spring.



Install the master cylinder and mounting bolts.

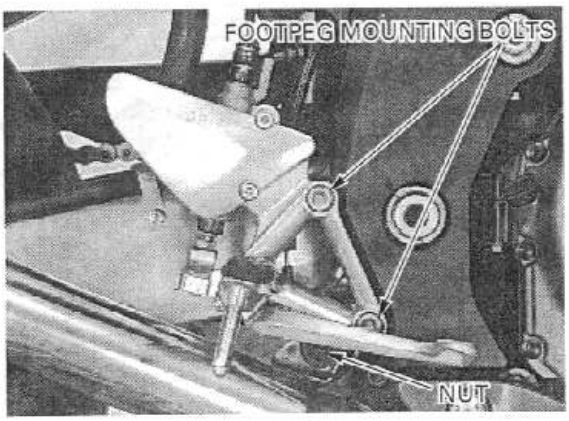
Install the brake pedal joint and secure it with a new cotter pin.



Install the right footpeg assembly onto the frame. Install and tighten the right main footpeg holder socket bolts to the specified torque.

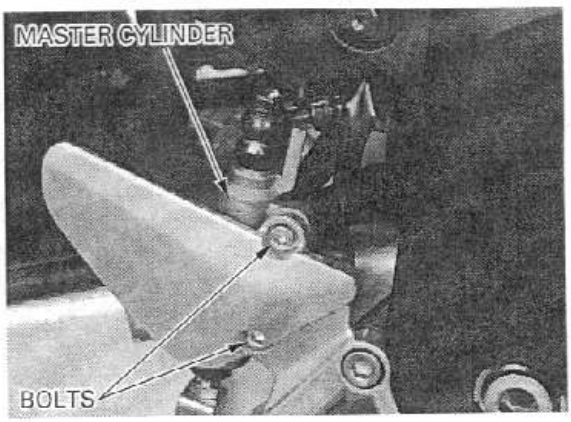
TORQUE: 26 N·m (2.7 kgf·m , 20 lbf·ft)

Install and tighten the exhaust pipe mounting nut.



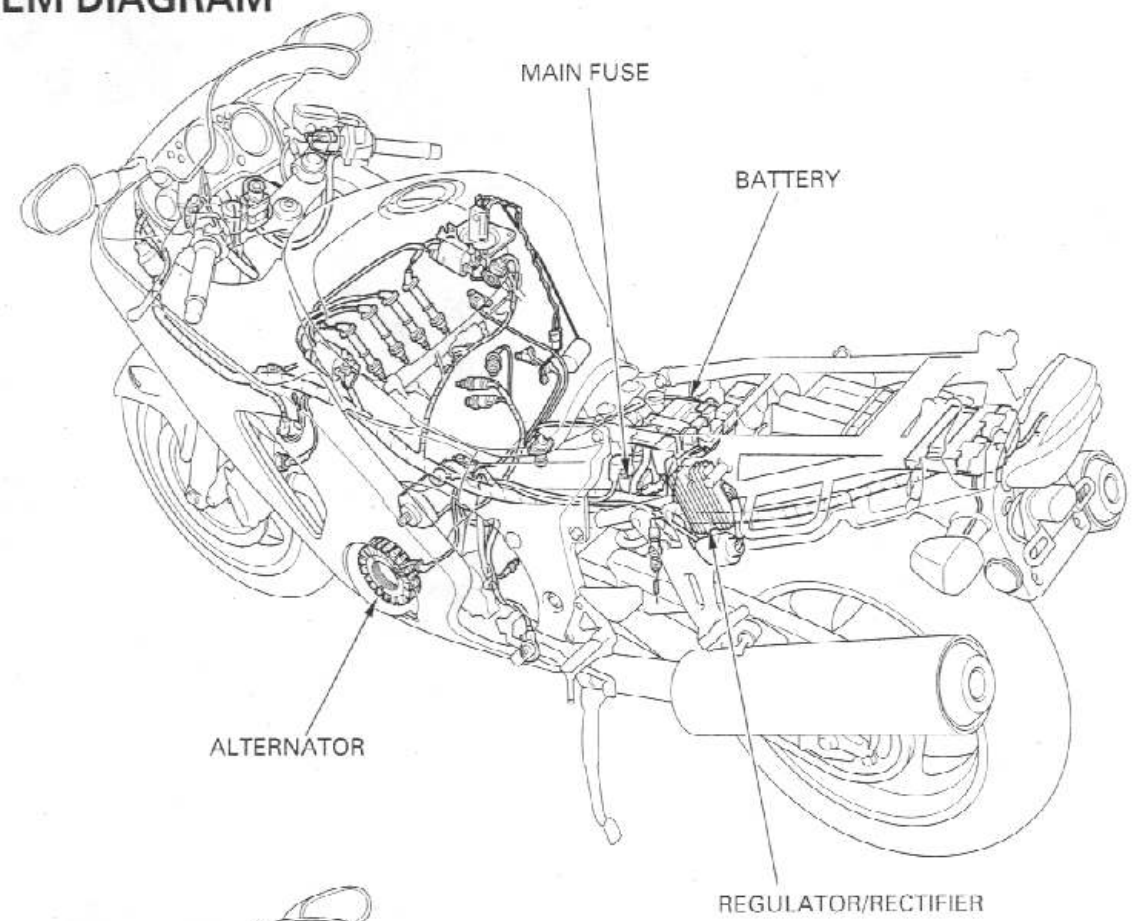
Tighten the rear master cylinder mounting bolts to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)

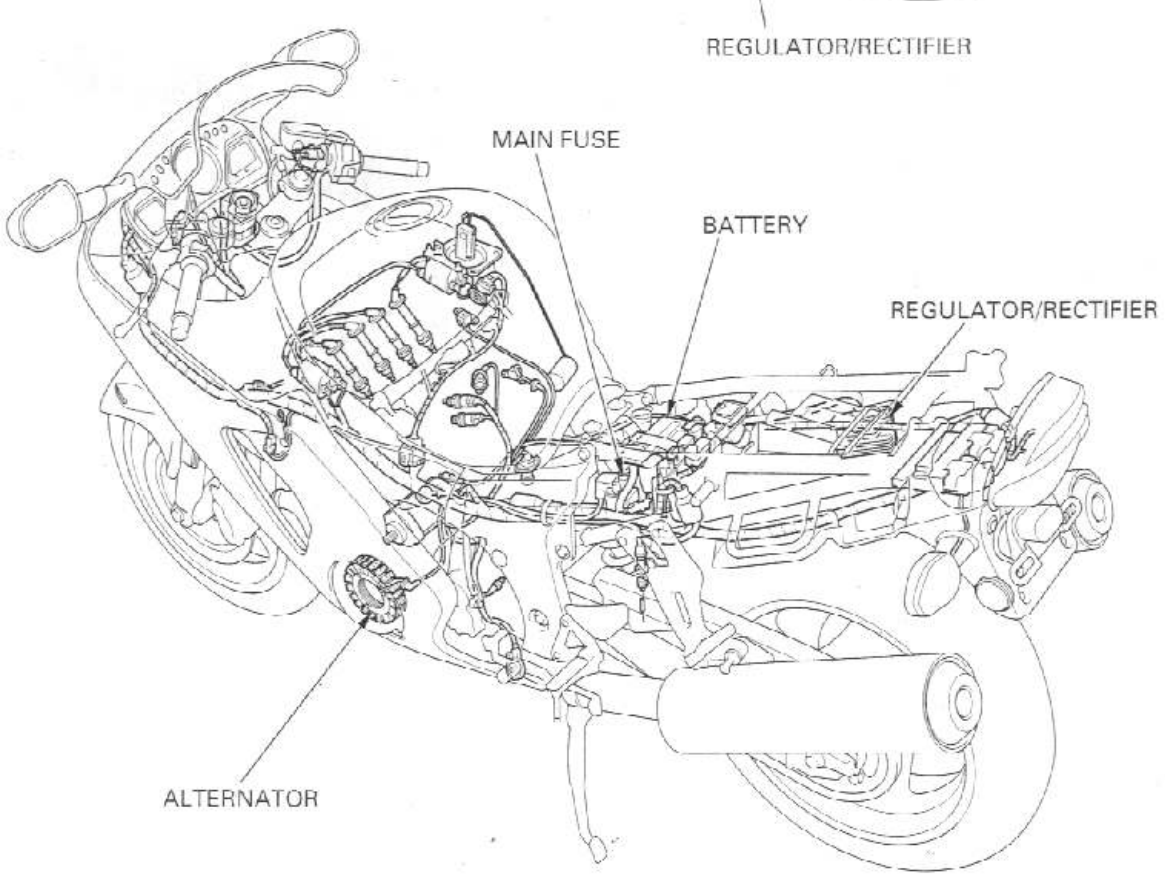


SYSTEM DIAGRAM

'99:

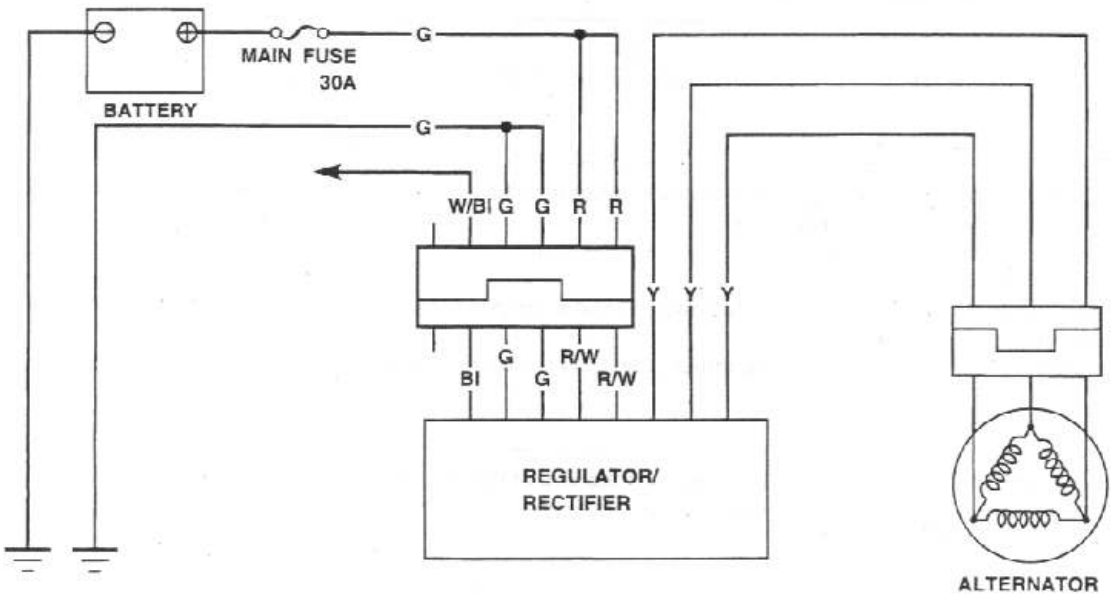


After '99:



16. BATTERY/CHARGING SYSTEM

SYSTEM DIAGRAM	16-0	CHARGING SYSTEM INSPECTION	16-8
SERVICE INFORMATION	16-2	ALTERNATOR CHARGING COIL	16-10
TROUBLESHOOTING	16-4	REGULATOR/RECTIFIER	16-10
BATTERY	16-6		



Y ..... YELLOW
G ..... GREEN
R ..... RED
W ..... WHITE
Bl ..... BLACK

16

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

▲WARNING

- ***The battery gives off explosive gases; keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away. Provide adequate ventilation when charging.***
- ***The battery contains sulfuric acid (electrolyte). Contact with skin or eyes may cause severe burns. Wear protective clothing and a face shield.***
  - ***If electrolyte gets on your skin, flush with water.***
  - ***If electrolyte gets in your eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes and call a physician immediately.***
- ***Electrolyte is poisonous.***
  - ***If swallowed, drink large quantities of water or milk and follow with milk of magnesia or vegetable oil and call a physician. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.***

- Always turn off the ignition switch before disconnecting any electrical component.

CAUTION:

Some electrical components may be damaged if terminals or connectors are connected or disconnected while the ignition switch is turned to "ON" and current is present.

- For extended storage, remove the battery, give it a full charge, and store it in a cool, dry space. For maximum service life, charge the stored battery every 2 weeks.
- For a battery remaining in a stored motorcycle, disconnect the negative battery cable from the battery terminal.

NOTE

The maintenance free battery must be replaced when it reaches the end of its service life.

CAUTION:

The battery caps should not be removed. Attempting to remove the sealing caps from the cells may damage the battery.

- The battery can be damaged if overcharged or undercharged, or if left to discharge for a long period. These same conditions contribute to shortening the "life span" of the battery. Even under normal use, the performance of the battery deteriorates after 2—3 years.
- Battery voltage may recover after battery charging, but under heavy load, battery voltage will drop quickly and eventually die out. For this reason, the charging system is often suspected as the problem. Battery overcharge often results from problems in the battery itself, which may appear to be an overcharging symptom. If one of the battery cells is shorted and battery voltage does not increase, the regulator/rectifier supplies excess voltage to the battery. Under these conditions, the electrolyte level goes down quickly.
- Before troubleshooting the charging system, check for proper use and maintenance of the battery. Check if the battery is frequently under heavy load, such as having the headlight and taillight on for long periods of time without riding the motorcycle.

- The battery will self-discharge when the motorcycle is not in use. For this reason, charge the battery every 2 weeks to prevent sulfation from occurring.
- Filling a new battery with electrolyte will produce some voltage, but in order to achieve its maximum performance, always charge the battery. Also, the battery life is lengthened when it is initially charged.
- When checking the charging system, always follow the steps in the troubleshooting flow chart (page 16-3).

Battery charging

This model comes with a maintenance-free (MF) battery. Remember the following about MF batteries.

- Use only the electrolyte that comes with the battery.
- Use all of the electrolyte.
- Seal the battery properly.
- Never open the seals again.

CAUTION:

For battery charging, do not exceed the charging current and time specified on the battery. Use of excessive current or charging time may damage the battery.

BATTERY TESTING

Refer to the instructions in the Operation Manual for the recommended battery tester for details about battery testing. The recommended battery tester puts a "load" on the battery so that the actual battery condition of the load can be measured.

Recommended battery tester BM-210-AH or BM-210 or BATTERY MATE or equivalent

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Battery	Capacity		12V – 10AH
	Current leakage		0.2 mA max.
	Voltage (20 °C/68 °F)	Fully charged	13.0 – 13.2 V
		Needs charging	Below 12.3 V
	Charging current	Normal	0.9 A/5 – 10 h
		Quick	4.0 A/0.5 h
Alternator	Capacity		0.46 kW/5,000 rpm
	Charging coil resistance (20 °C/68 °F)		0.1 – 1.0 Ω

TROUBLESHOOTING

BATTERY IS DAMAGED OR WEAK

Remove the battery (page 16-6).
Check the battery condition using the recommended battery tester.

RECOMMENDED BATTERY TESTER:
BM-210-AH or BM-210 or BATTERY MATE or equivalent

Incorrect → • Faulty battery.

Correct

Install the battery (page 16-6).
Check the battery current leakage (Leak test; page 16-9).

Incorrect → Disconnect the regulator/rectifier connector and recheck the battery current leakage.

Correct → • Faulty regulator/rectifier.

Incorrect → • Shorted wire harness.
• Faulty ignition switch.

Correct

Check the alternator charging coil (page 16-10).

STANDARD: 0.1 – 1.0 Ω (20 °C/68 °F)

Incorrect → • Faulty charging coil.

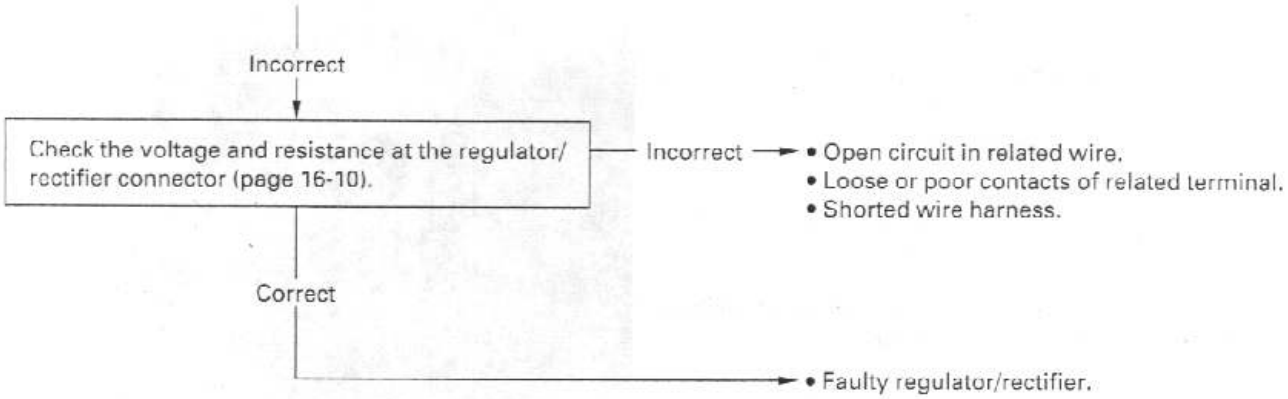
Correct

Measure and record the battery voltage using a digital multimeter (page 16-6).
Start the engine.
Measure the charging voltage (page 16-8).
Compare the measurement to result of the following calculation.

STANDARD:
Measured battery voltage < Masured charging voltage < 15.5 V

Correct → • Faulty battery.

Incorrect


Incorrect
Check the voltage and resistance at the regulator/ rectifier connector (page 16-10).
Incorrect
• Open circuit in related wire.
• Loose or poor contacts of related terminal.
• Shorted wire harness.
Correct
• Faulty regulator/rectifier.

BATTERY

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Always turn the ignition switch to "OFF" before removing the battery.

Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Remove the battery holder band.
Disconnect the negative cable and then the positive cable, and remove the battery.



Install the battery in the reverse order of removal with the proper wiring as shown.

NOTE:

Connect the positive terminal first and then the negative cable.

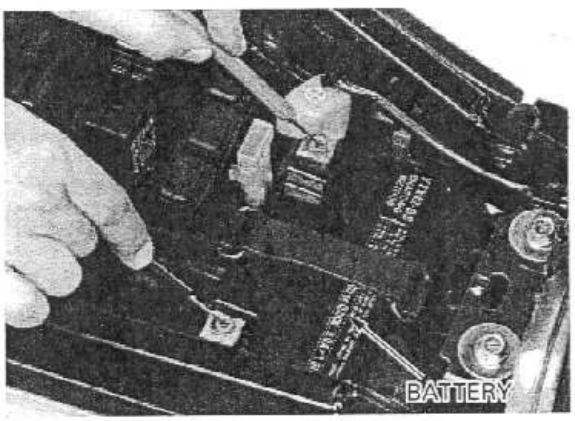
After installing the battery, coat the terminals with clean grease.
Reinstall the removed parts.

VOLTAGE INSPECTION

Measure the battery voltage using a digital multimeter.

VOLTAGE:
Fully charged: 13.0 – 13.2 V
Under charged: Below 12.3 V

TOOL:
Digital multimeter Commercially available



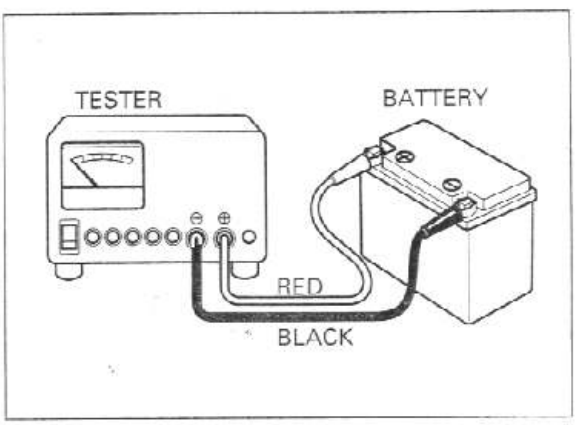
BATTERY TESTING

⚠WARNING

Always clear the work area of flammable materials such as gasoline, brake fluid, electrolyte, or cloth towels when operating the tester, the heat generated by the tester may cause a fire.

Remove the battery (see above).

Securely connect the tester's positive (+) cable first, then connect the negative (–) cable.

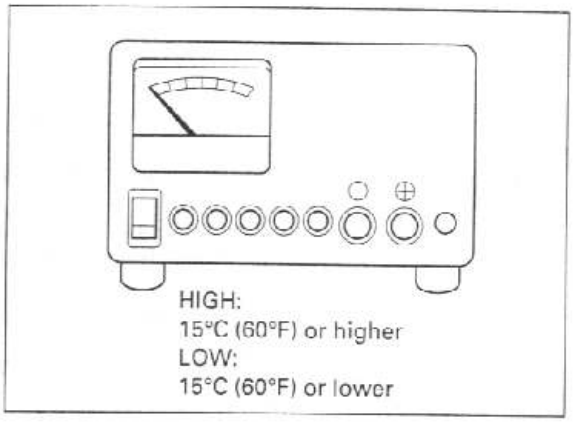


TOOL:
Battery tester BM-210-AH or BM-210 (U.S.A. only)

NOTE:

For accurate test results, be sure the tester's cables and clamps are in good working condition and that a secure connection can be made at the battery.

Set the temperature switch to "HIGH" or "LOW" depending on the ambient temperature.

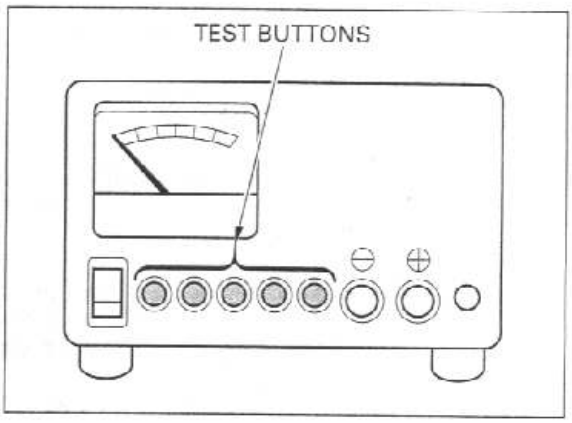


NOTE:

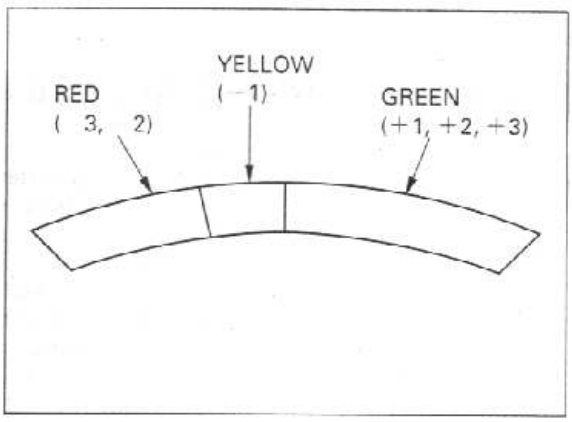
For the first check, DO NOT charge the battery before testing; test it in an "as is" condition.

Push in appropriate test button for 3 seconds and read the condition of the battery on the meter.

Tester damage can result from overheating when:
- The test button in pushed in for more than 3 seconds.
- The tester is used without being allowed to cool for at least 1 minute when testing more than one battery.
- More than ten consecutive tests are performed without allowing at least a 30-minute cool-down period.



The result of a test on the meter scale is relative to the amp. hour rating of the battery. ANY BATTERY READING IN THE GREEN ZONE IS OK. Batteries should only be charged if they register in the YELLOW or RED zone.



BATTERY CHARGING

Remove the battery (page 16-6).

NOTE:

- Clean the battery terminals and position the battery as far away from the charger as the leads will permit.
- Do not place batteries below the charger—gases from the battery may corrode and damage the charger.
- Do not place batteries on top of the charger. Be sure the air vents are not blocked.

TOOL:
Christie battery charger MC1012/2 (U.S.A. only)

1. Turn the "POWER" switch on "OFF".
2. Set the "BATTERY AMP. HR. SELECTOR SWITCH" for the size of the battery being charged.
3. Set the "TIMER" to the position indicated by the Honda Battery Tester; RED-3, RED-2 or YELLOW 1.
   If you are charging a new battery, set the switch to the "NEW BATT" position.
4. Attach the clamps the battery terminals: red to positive, black to negative.

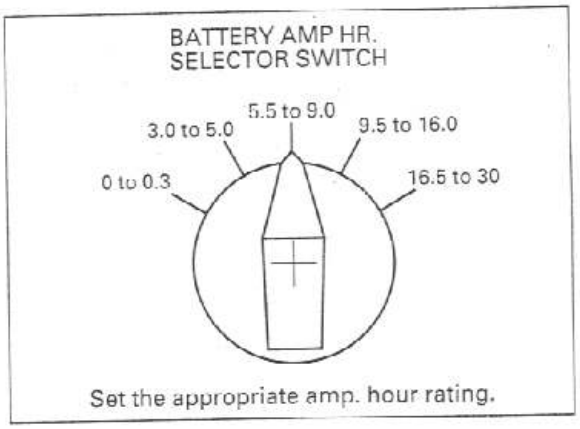
Connect the battery cables only when the "POWER" switch is turned to "OFF".

5. Turn the "POWER" switch to "ON".

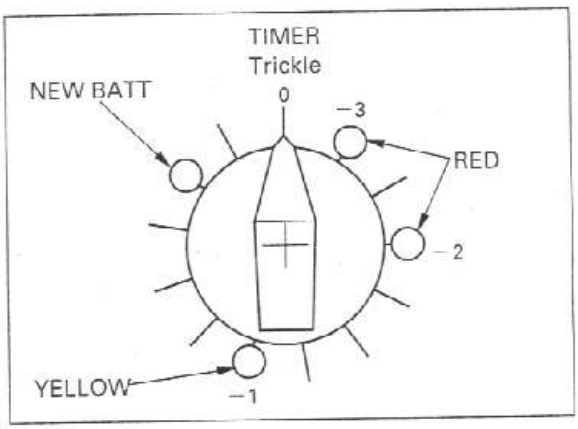
NOTE:

The charger will automatically switch to the "Trickle" mode after the set charging time has elapsed.

6. When the timer reaches the "Trickle" position, the charging cycle is complete. Turn the "POWER" switch to "OFF" and disconnect the clamps.
7. Let the battery cool for at least 10 minutes or until gassing subsides after charging.
8. Retest the battery using the Honda battery tester and recharge if necessary using the above steps.



Set the appropriate amp. hour rating.



CHARGING SYSTEM INSPECTION

NOTE:

- When inspecting the charging system, check the system components and lines step-by-step according to the troubleshooting on page 16-4.
- Measuring circuits with a large capacity that exceeds the capacity of the tester may cause damage to the tester. Before starting each test, set the tester at the highest capacity range first, then gradually lower the capacity ranges until you have the correct range.
- When measuring small capacity circuits, keep the ignition switch off. If the switch is suddenly turned on during a test, the tester fuse may blow.

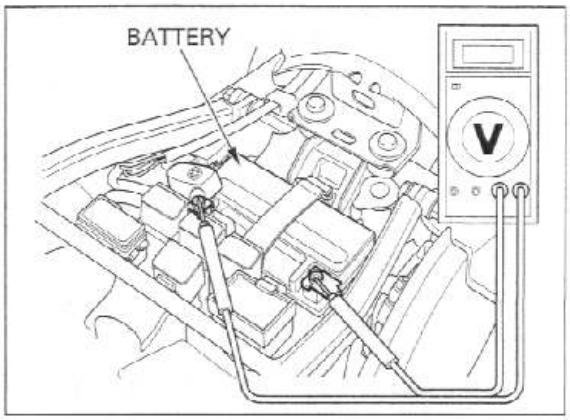
CHARGING VOLTAGE INSPECTION

⚠WARNING

When the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and lead to death. Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in an enclosed area.

Be sure the battery is in good condition before performing this test.

Warm up the engine to normal operating temperature.
Stop the engine, and connect the multimeter as shown.



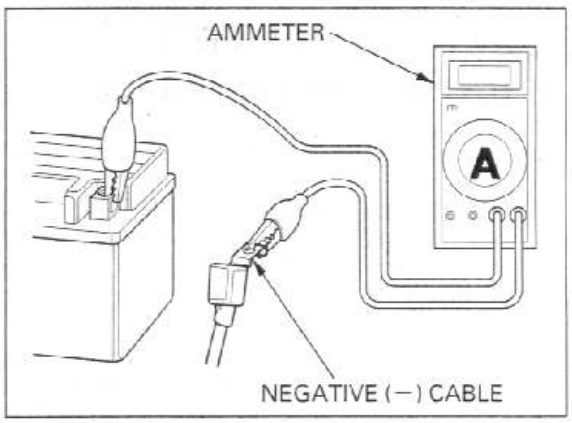
CAUTION:

- ***To prevent a short, make absolutely certain which are the positive and negative terminals or cable.***
- ***Do not disconnect the battery or any cable in the charging system without first switching off the ignition switch. Failure to follow this precaution can damage the tester or electrical components.***

Restart the engine.
With the headlight on hi beam, measure the voltage on the multimeter when the engine runs at 5,000 rpm.

Standard: Measured battery voltage (page 16-6) < Measured charging voltage (see above) < 15.5 V at 5,000 rpm

CURRENT LEAKAGE INSPECTION



Turn the ignition switch off and disconnect the negative battery cable from the battery.
Connect the ammeter (+) probe to the ground cable and the ammeter ( ) probe to the battery (−) terminal.
With the ignition switch off, check for current leakage.

NOTE:

- When measuring current using a tester, set it to a high range, and then bring the range down to an appropriate level. Current flow higher than the range selected may blow out the fuse in the tester.
- While measuring current, do not turn the ignition on. A sudden surge of current may blow out the fuse in the tester.

SPECIFIED CURRENT LEAKAGE: 0.2 mA max.

If current leakage exceeds the specified value, a shorted circuit is likely.
Locate the short by disconnecting connections one by one and measuring the current.

ALTERNATOR CHARGING COIL

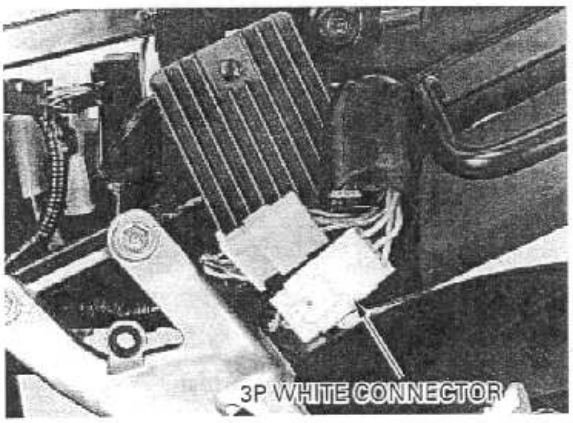
NOTE:

It is not necessary to remove the stator coil to perform this test.

INSPECTION

Remove the seat cowl (page 2-2).

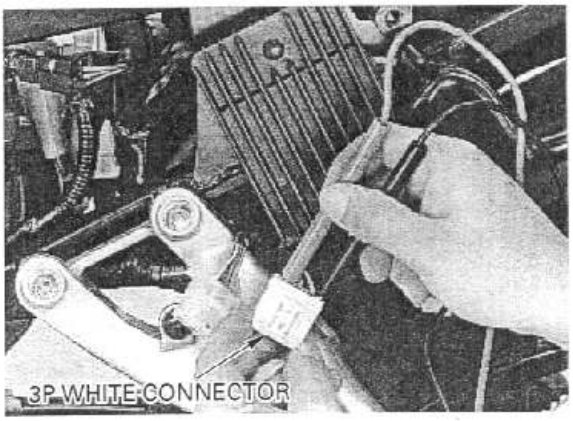
Disconnect the regulator/rectifier 3P white connector.



Check the resistance between all three Yellow terminals.

STANDARD: 0.1 – 1.0 Ω (at 20 °C/68 °F)

Check for continuity between all three Yellow terminals and ground.
There should be no continuity.



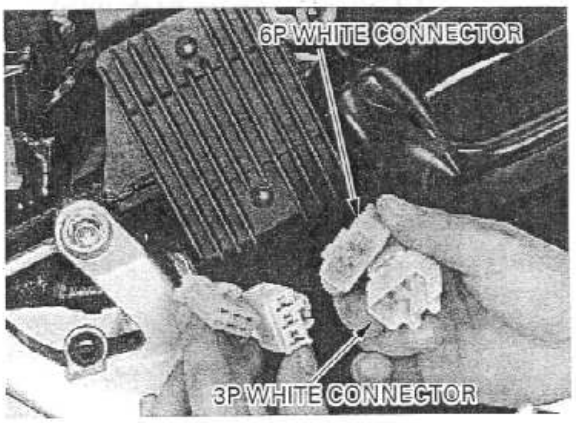
If readings are far beyond the standard, or if any wire has continuity to ground, replace the alternator stator.
Refer to section 10 for stator removal.

REGULATOR/RECTIFIER

SYSTEM INSPECTION

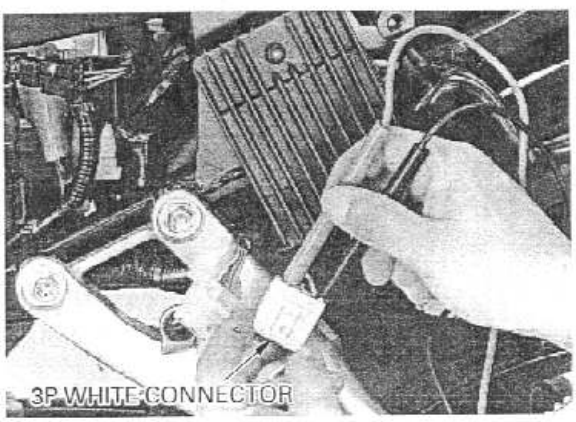
Remove the seat cowl (page 2-2).

Disconnect the regulator/rectifier connectors, and check it for loose contact or corroded terminals.



If the regulated voltage reading (see page 16-9) is out of the specification, measure the voltage between connector terminals (wire harness side) as follows:

Item	Terminal	Specification
Battery charging line	Red/white (+) and ground (−)	Battery voltage should register
Charging coil line	Yellow and Yellow	0.1 – 1.0 Ω (at 20 °C/68 °F)
Ground line	Green and ground	Continuity should exist

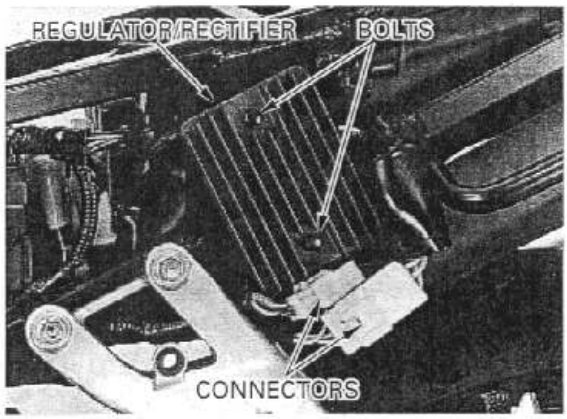


If all components of the charging system are normal and there are no loose connections at the regulator/rectifier connectors, replace the regulator/rectifier unit.

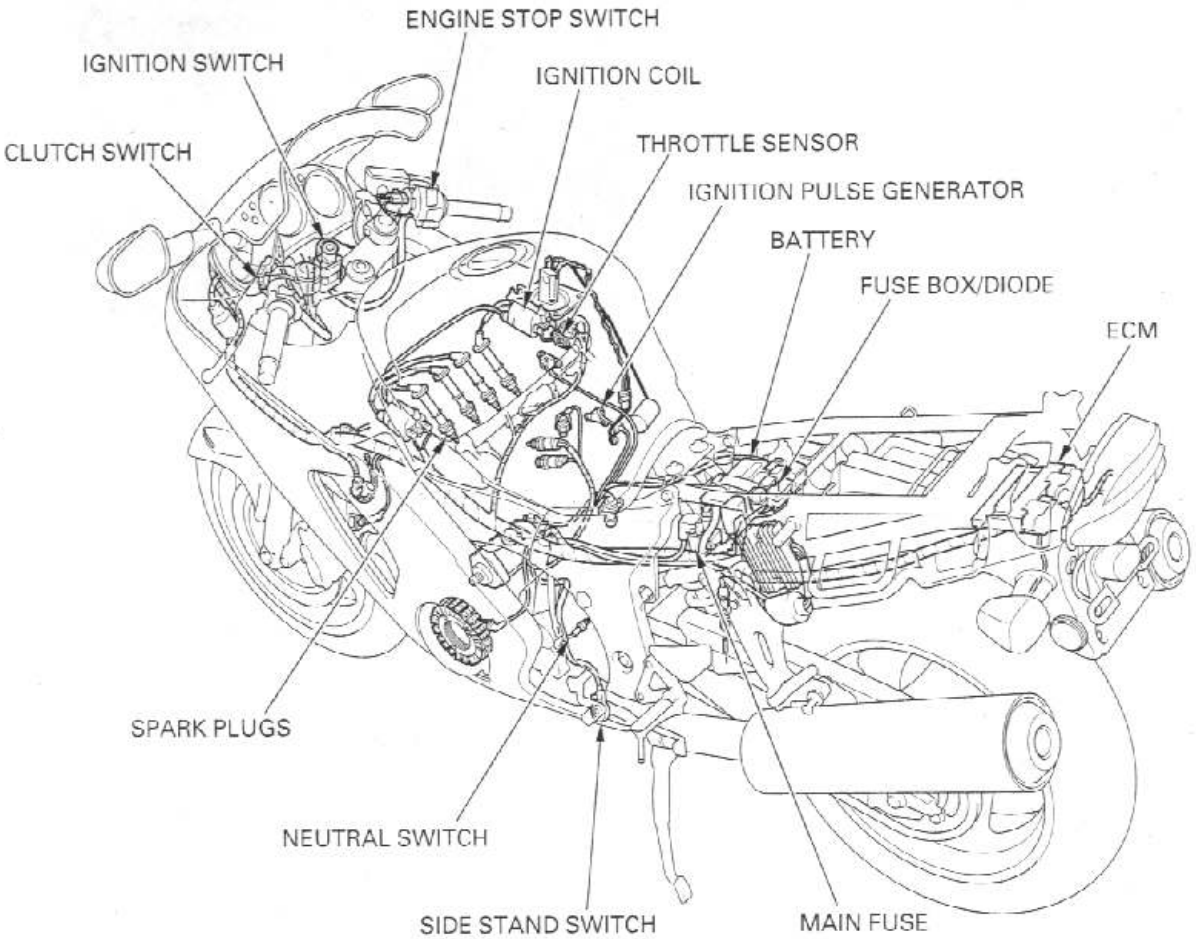
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

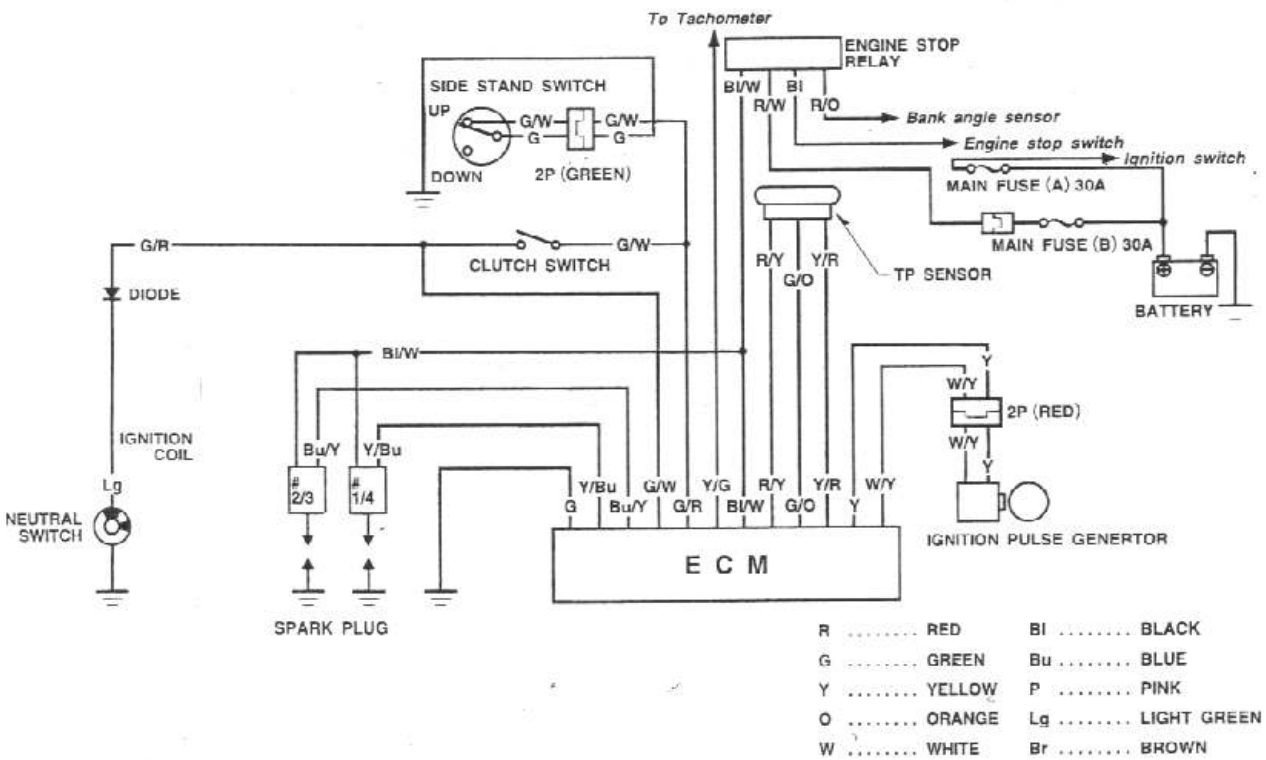
Disconnect the connectors.
Remove the regulator/rectifier unit mounting bolts and regulator/rectifier.

Install the regulator/rectifier unit in the reverse order of removal.



SYSTEM DIAGRAM





R	RED	Bl	BLACK
G	GREEN	Bu	BLUE
Y	YELLOW	P	PINK
O	ORANGE	Lg	LIGHT GREEN
W	WHITE	Br	BROWN

SYSTEM DIAGRAM	17-0	IGNITION COIL	17-6
SERVICE INFORMATION	17-1	IGNITION PULSE GENERATOR	17-7
TROUBLESHOOTING	17-3	IGNITION TIMING	17-10
IGNITION SYSTEM INSPECTION	17-4		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

When the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and lead to death. Run the engine in an open area or with an exhaust evacuation system in an enclosed area.

CAUTION:

Some electrical components may be damaged if terminals or connectors are connected or disconnected while the ignition switch is turned to "ON" and current is present.

- When servicing the ignition system, always follow the steps in the troubleshooting sequence on page 17-3.
- This motorcycle's Ignition Control Module (ICM) is built into the Engine Control Module (ECM).
- The ignition timing does not normally need to be adjusted since the ECM is factory preset.
- The ECM may be damaged if dropped. Also if the connector is disconnected when current is flowing, the excessive voltage may damage the module. Always turn off the ignition switch before servicing.
- A faulty ignition system is often related to poor connections. Check those connections before proceeding. Make sure the battery is adequately charged. Using the starter motor with a weak battery results in a slower engine cranking speed as well as no spark at the spark plug.
- Use a spark plug of the correct heat range. Using a spark plug with an incorrect head range can damage the engine.
- Refer to section 5 for Throttle Position (TP) sensor and ECM inspection.

SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM		SPECIFICATIONS
Spark plug	'99:	CR9EHVX 9 (NGK)
	After '99:	IMR9A−9H (NGK)
Spark plug gap		0.80−0.90 mm (0.031−0.035 in)
Ignition coil peak voltage		100 V minimum
Ignition pulse generator peak voltage		0.7 V minimum
Ignition timing ("F" mark)	'99:	12° BTDC at idle
	After '99:	8° BTDC at idle

TORQUE VALUES

Timing hole cap	18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)	Apply grease to the threads.
Spark plug	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Ignition pulse generator rotor special bolt	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m , 43 lbf·ft)	Apply oil to the threads.
Ignition pulse generator cover SH bolt	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads (2 places).

TOOLS

Peak voltage tester (U.S.A. only) or Peak voltage adapter	07HGJ-0020100 with Commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)

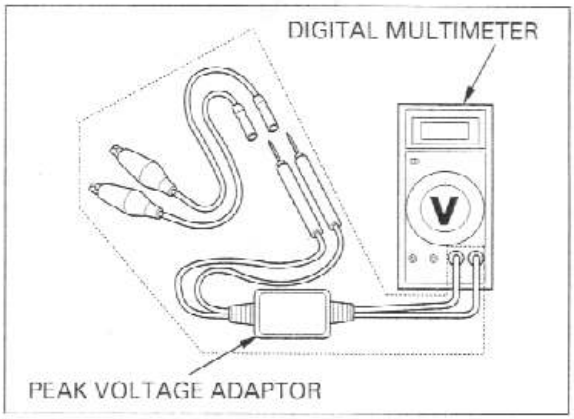
TROUBLESHOOTING

- Inspect the following before diagnosing the system.
  - Faulty spark plug
    Loose spark plug cap or spark plug wire connection
  - Water got into the spark plug cap (leaking the ignition coil secondary voltage)
- If there is no spark at either cylinder, temporarily exchange the ignition coil with the other good one and perform the spark test. If there is spark, the exchanged ignition coil is faulty.
- "Initial voltage" of the ignition primary coil is the battery voltage with the ignition switch ON and engine stop switch at RUN (The engine is not cranked by the starter motor).

No spark at all plugs

Unusual condition		Probable cause (Check in numerical order)
Ignition coil primary voltage	No initial voltage with ignition and engine stop switches ON. (Other electrical components are normal)	1. Faulty engine stop switch. 2. An open circuit in Black/White wires between the ignition coil and engine stop switch. 3. Faulty ECM (in case when the initial voltage is normal while disconnecting ECM connector).
	Initial voltage is normal, but it drops down to 2–4 V while cranking the engine.	1. Incorrect peak voltage adaptor connections. 2. Undercharged battery. 3. No voltage between the Black/White (+) and Body ground ( ) at the ECM multi-connector or loosen ECM connection. 4. An open circuit or loose connection in Green wire. 5. An open circuit or loose connection in Yellow/Blue and Blue/Yellow wires between the ignition coils and ECM. 6. Short circuit in ignition primary coil. 7. Faulty side stand switch or neutral switch. 8. An open circuit or loose connection in No. 7 related circuit wires. • Side stand switch line: Green/White wire. • Neutral switch line: Light Green and Light Green/Red wire 9. Faulty ignition pulse generator (measure the peak voltage). 10. Faulty ECM (in case when above No. 1 9 are normal).
	Initial voltage is normal, but no peak voltage while cranking the engine.	1. Faulty peak voltage adaptor connections. 2. Faulty peak voltage adaptor. 3. Faulty ECM (in case when above No. 1, 2 are normal).
	Initial voltage is normal, but peak voltage is lower than standard value.	1. The multimeter impedance is too low; below 10 MΩ/DCV. 2. Cranking speed is too low (battery under-charged). 3. The sampling timing of the tester and measured pulse were not synchronised (system is normal if measured voltage is over the standard voltage at least once). 4. Faulty ECM (in case when above No. 1–3 are normal).
	Initial and peak voltage are normal, but does not spark.	1. Faulty spark plug or leaking ignition coil secondary current ampere. 2. Faulty ignition coil.
Ignition pulse generator	Peak voltage is lower than standard value.	1. The multimeter impedance is too low; below 10 MΩ/DCV. 2. Cranking speed is too low (battery under charged). 3. The sampling timing of the tester and measured pulse were not synchronised (system is normal if measured voltage is over the standard voltage at least once). 4. Faulty ECM (in case when above No. 1–3 are normal).
	No peak voltage.	1. Faulty peak voltage adaptor. 2. Faulty ignition pulse generator.

IGNITION SYSTEM INSPECTION



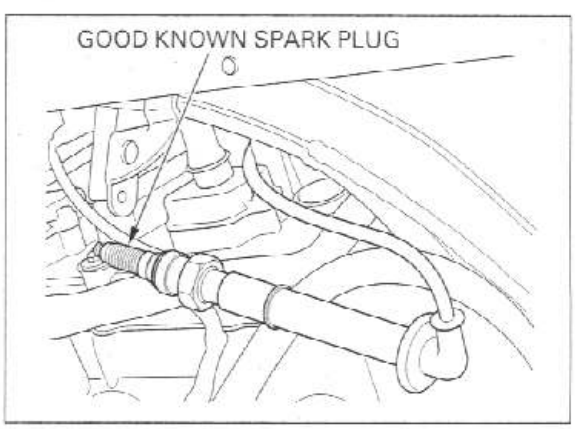
NOTE:

- If there is no spark at any plug, check all connections for loose or poor contact before measuring each peak voltage.
- Use recommended digital multimeter or commercially available digital multimeter with an impedance of 10 MΩ/DCV minimum.
- The display value differs depending upon the internal impedance of the multimeter.
- If using Peak voltage tester (U.S.A. only), follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Connect the peak voltage adaptor to the digital multimeter, or use the Imrie diagnostic tester.

TOOLS:
Peak voltage tester (U.S.A. only) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter
(impedance 10 MΩ /DCV minimum)

IGNITION COIL PRIMARY PEAK VOLTAGE



⚠WARNING

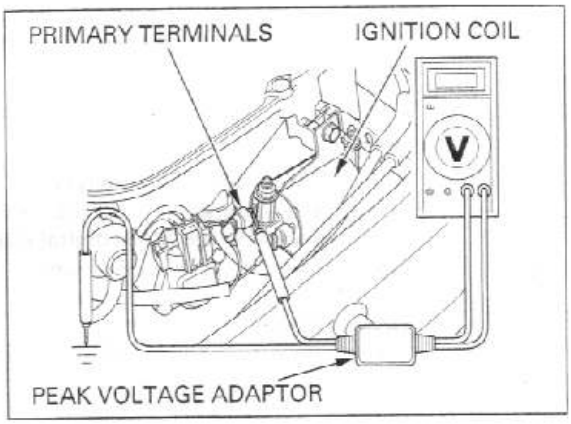
Avoid touching the spark plugs and tester probes to prevent electric shock.

NOTE:

- Check all system connections before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that the spark plugs are installed correctly.

Shift the transmission into neutral and disconnect the all spark plug caps from the spark plugs.
Connect a known good spark plugs to the spark plug caps and ground the spark plugs to the cylinder as done in a spark test.

With the ignition coil primary wire connected, connect the peak voltage adaptor or Imrie tester to the ignition coil.



CONNECTION:

No. 1/4 coil:
Yellow/blue terminal (+) — Body ground (−)

No. 2/3 coil:
Blue/yellow terminal (+) — Body ground (−)

Turn the ignition switch "ON" and engine stop switch to "RUN".
Check for initial voltage at this time.
The battery voltage should be measured.
If the initial voltage cannot be measured, check the power supply circuit (refer to the troubleshooting, page 17-3).

Crank the engine with the starter motor and read ignition coil primary peak voltage.

PEAK VOLTAGE: 100 V minimum

If the peak voltage is abnormal, check for an open circuit or poor connection in Yellow/Blue and Blue/Yellow wires.
If not defects are found in the harness, refer to the troubleshooting chart on page 17-3.

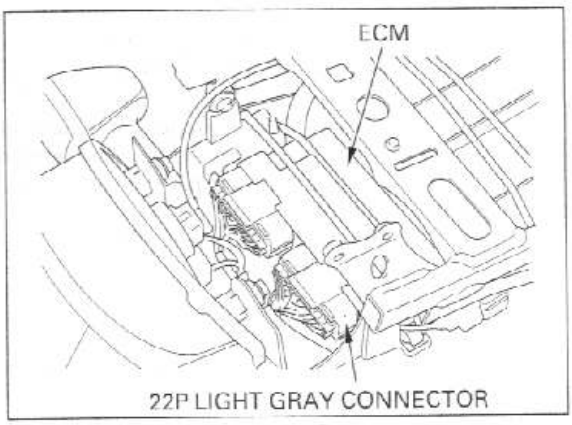
IGNITION PULSE GENERATOR PEAK VOLTAGE

⚠WARNING

Avoid touching the spark plugs and tester probes to prevent electric shock.

NOTE:

- Check all system connection before inspection. If the system is disconnected, incorrect peak voltage might be measured.
- Check cylinder compression and check that the spark plugs are installed correctly.



Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Disconnect the 22P light gray connector from the ECM.

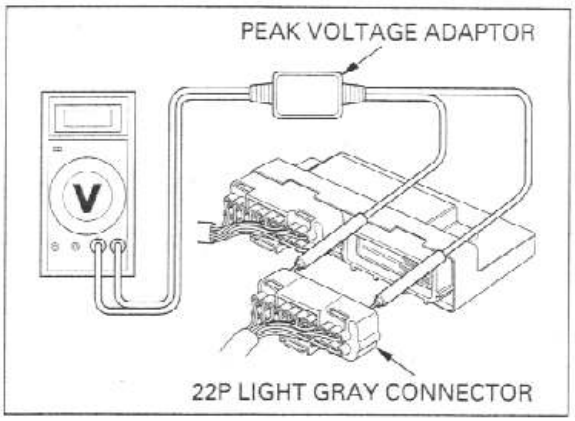
Connect the peak voltage adaptor or Imrie tester probes to the connector terminals of the wire harness side.

TOOLS:
Peak voltage tester (U.S.A. only) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ /DCV minimum)

CONNECTION:
Yellow terminal (+) — White/yellow (−)

Crank the engine with the starter motor and read the peak voltage.

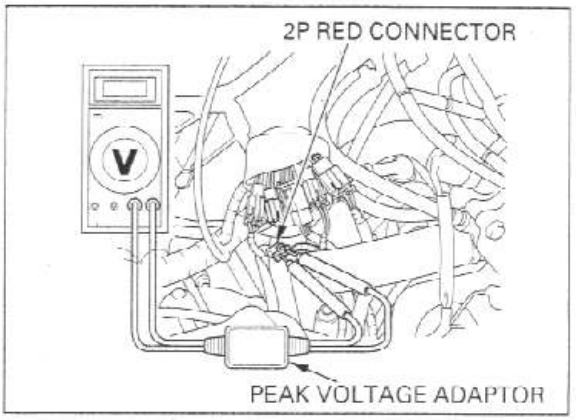
PEAK VOLTAGE: 0.7 V minimum



If the peak voltage measured at ECM multi-connector is abnormal, measure the peak voltage at the ignition pulse generator connector.

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the ignition pulse generator 2P red connector and connect the tester probes to the terminal (Yellow and White/yellow).
In the same manner as at the ECM connector, measure the peak voltage and compare it to the voltage measured at the ECM connector.



- If the peak voltage measured at the ECM is abnormal and the one measured at the ignition pulse generator is normal, the wire harness has an open circuit or loose connection.
- If both peak voltages measure are abnormal, check each item in the troubleshooting chart. If all items are normal, the ignition pulse generator is faulty.
  See page 17-7 for ignition pulse generator replacement.

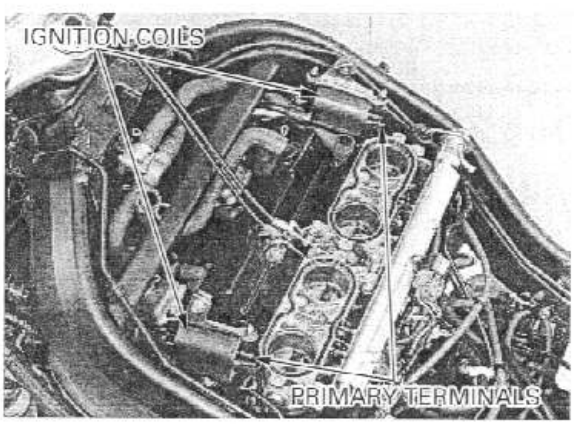
IGNITION COIL

REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the air cleaner housing (page 5-65).

Disconnect the primary wires from the ignition coils.
Disconnect the spark plug caps from the plugs, then remove the ignition coil assembly.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

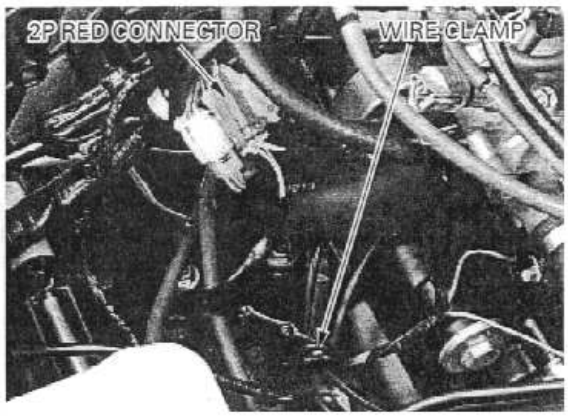


IGNITION PULSE GENERATOR

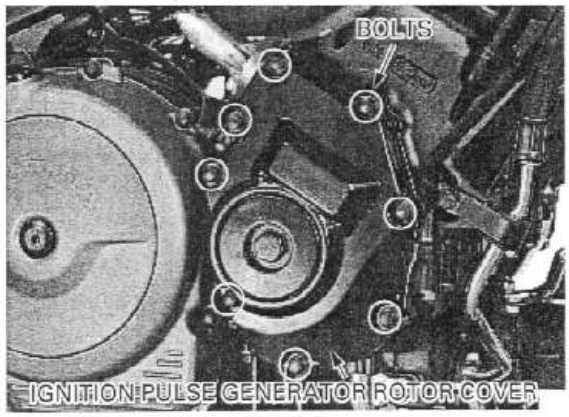
REMOVAL

Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).
Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

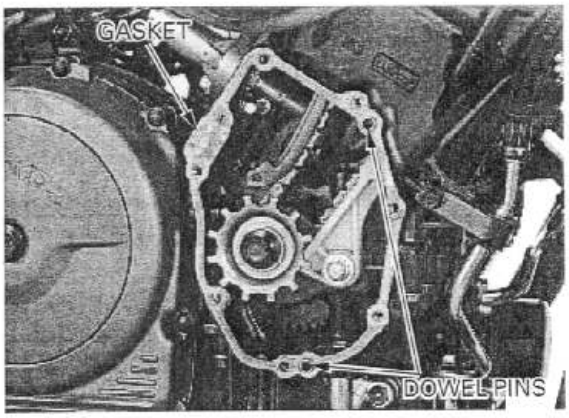
Disconnect the ignition pulse generator 2P red connector.
Release the wire from the wire clamp.



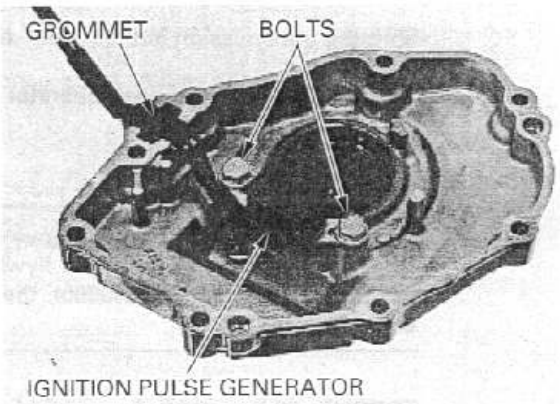
Remove the SH bolts and ignition pulse generator rotor cover.



Remove the gasket and dowel pins.



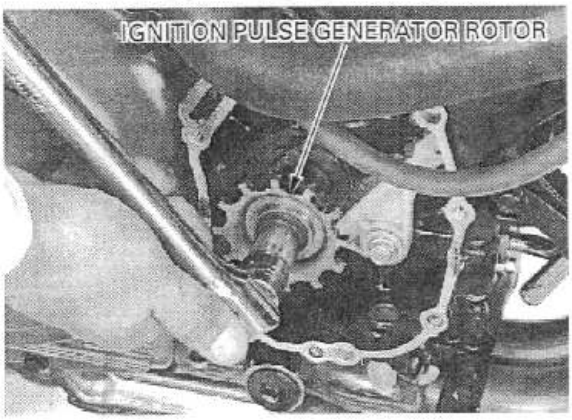
Remove the wire grommet from the cover.
Remove the bolts and ignition pulse generator.



Shift the transmission into 6th gear and apply rear brake.
Remove the ignition pulse generator rotor bolt.

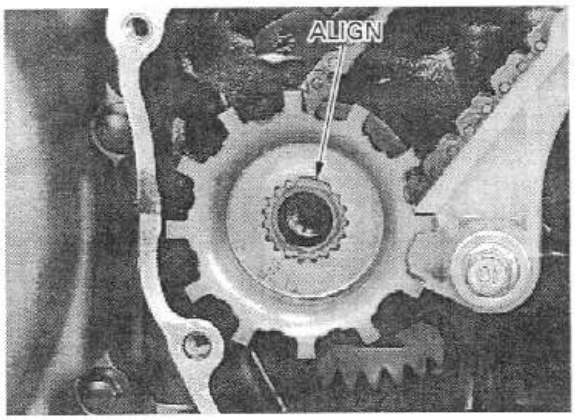
NOTE:

If the engine is out of the frame, remove the alternator cover (page 10-2) and hold the flywheel with the flywheel holder (07725-0040000), then remove the bolt.

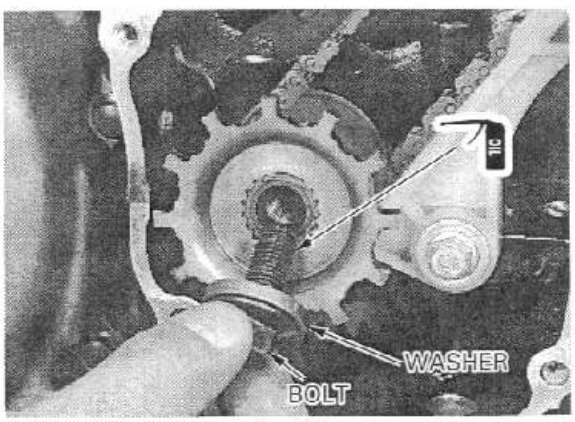


INSTALLATION

Install the ignition pulse generator rotor by aligning the wide groove with the wide teeth of the crankshaft.



Apply oil to the ignition pulse generator rotor bolt threads, then install the washer and rotor bolt.

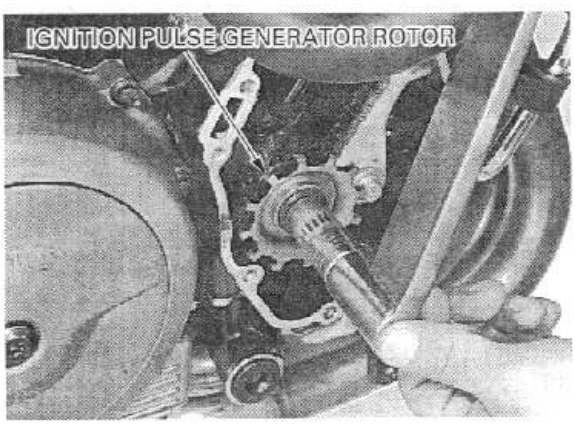


Shift the transmission into 6th gear and apply rear brake.
Tighten the ignition pulse generator rotor bolt to the specified torque.

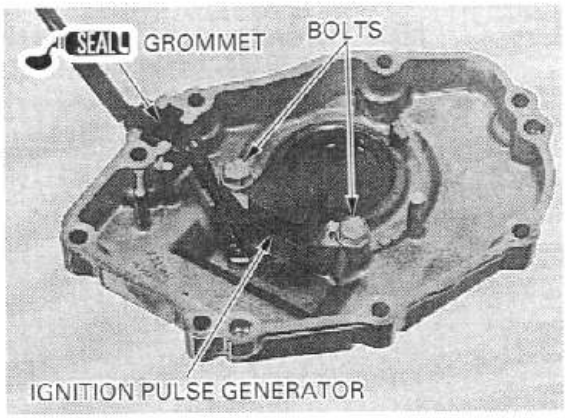
NOTE:

If the engine is out of frame, remove the alternator cover (page 10-2) and hold the flywheel with the flywheel holder (07725-0040000), then tighten the bolt.

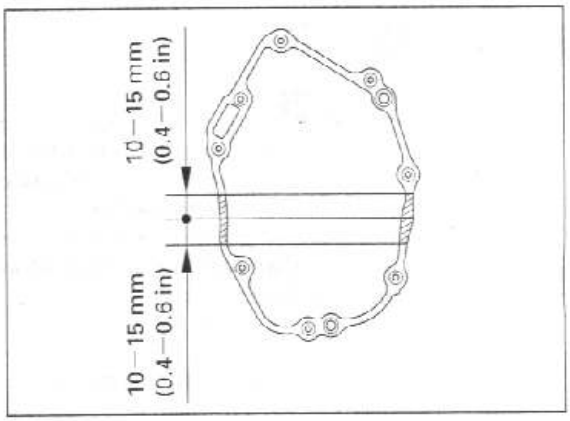
TORQUE: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m , 43 lbf·ft)



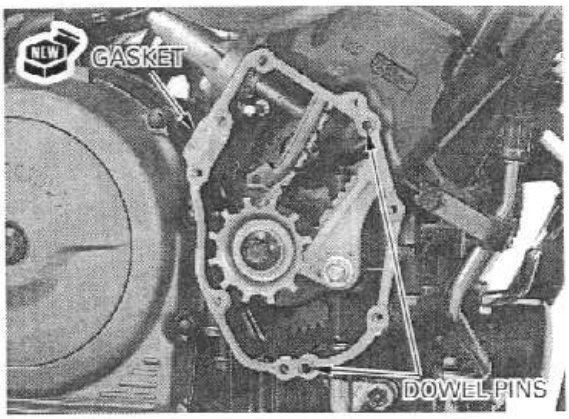
Install the ignition pulse generator into the cover.
Apply sealant to the wire grommet, then install it into the groove of the cover.
Install and tighten the ignition pulse generator bolts.



Apply liquid sealant to the mating surface of the crankcase as shown.

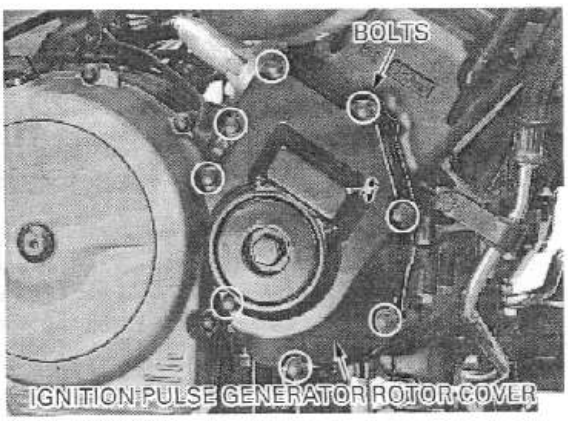


Install the dowel pins and a new gasket.



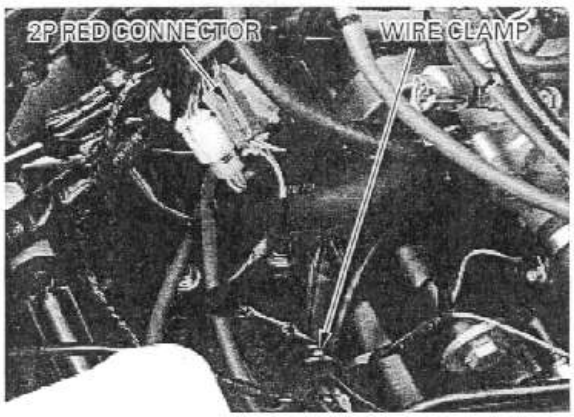
Apply sealant to the threads of the two bolts indicated by "△" mark on the cover.
Install the ignition pulse generator rotor cover and tighten the SH bolt to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)



Route the ignition pulse generator wire properly, connect the 2P red connector.
Clamp the wire with the band.

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.

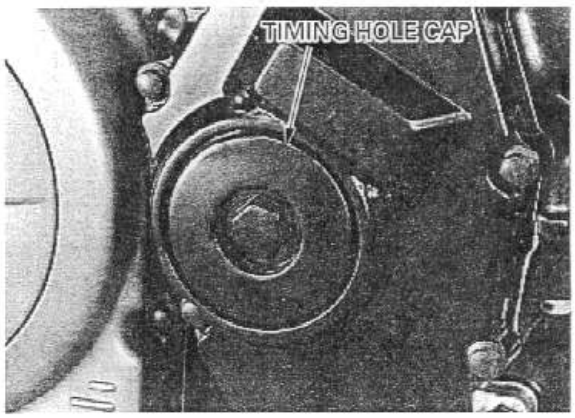


IGNITION TIMING

⚠WARNING

- ***If the engine must be running to do some work, make sure the area is well-ventilated. Never run the engine in an enclosed area.***
- ***The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that may cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.***

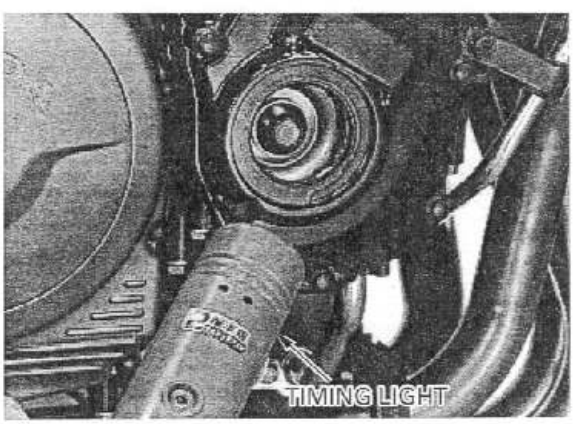
Remove the lower cowl (page 2-3).



Read the instructions for timing light operation.

Warm up the engine.
Stop the engine and remove the timing hole cap.

Connect the timing light to the No. 1 spark plug wire.

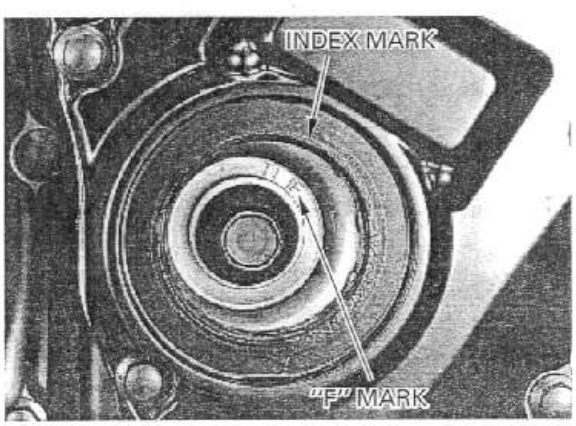


Start the engine and let it idle.

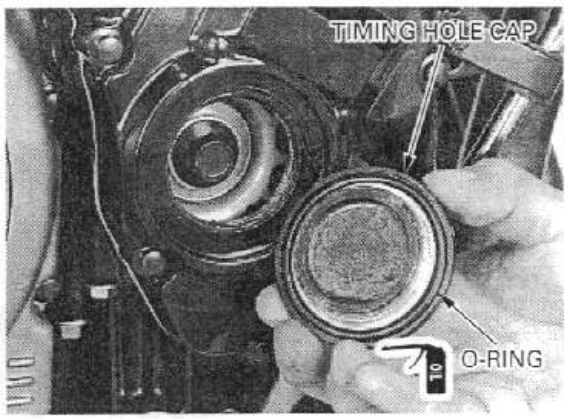
IDLE SPEED: 1,100 ± 50 rpm

The ignition timing is correct if the "F" mark aligns with the index mark on the ignition pulse generator rotor cover.

Increase the engine speed by turning the throttle stop screw and make sure the "F" mark begins to move counterclockwise when the engine speed at approximately 1,500 rpm.

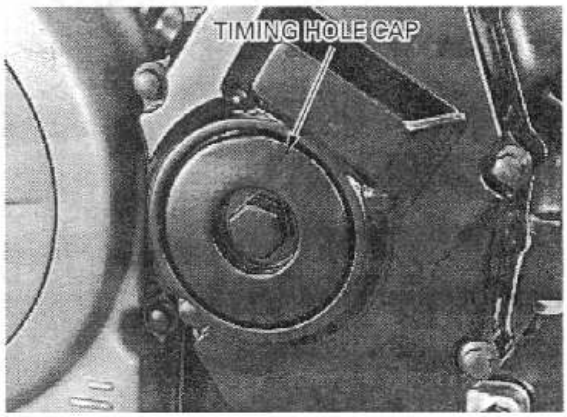


Check the O-ring is in good condition, replace if necessary.
Apply oil to the O ring and install the timing hole cap.

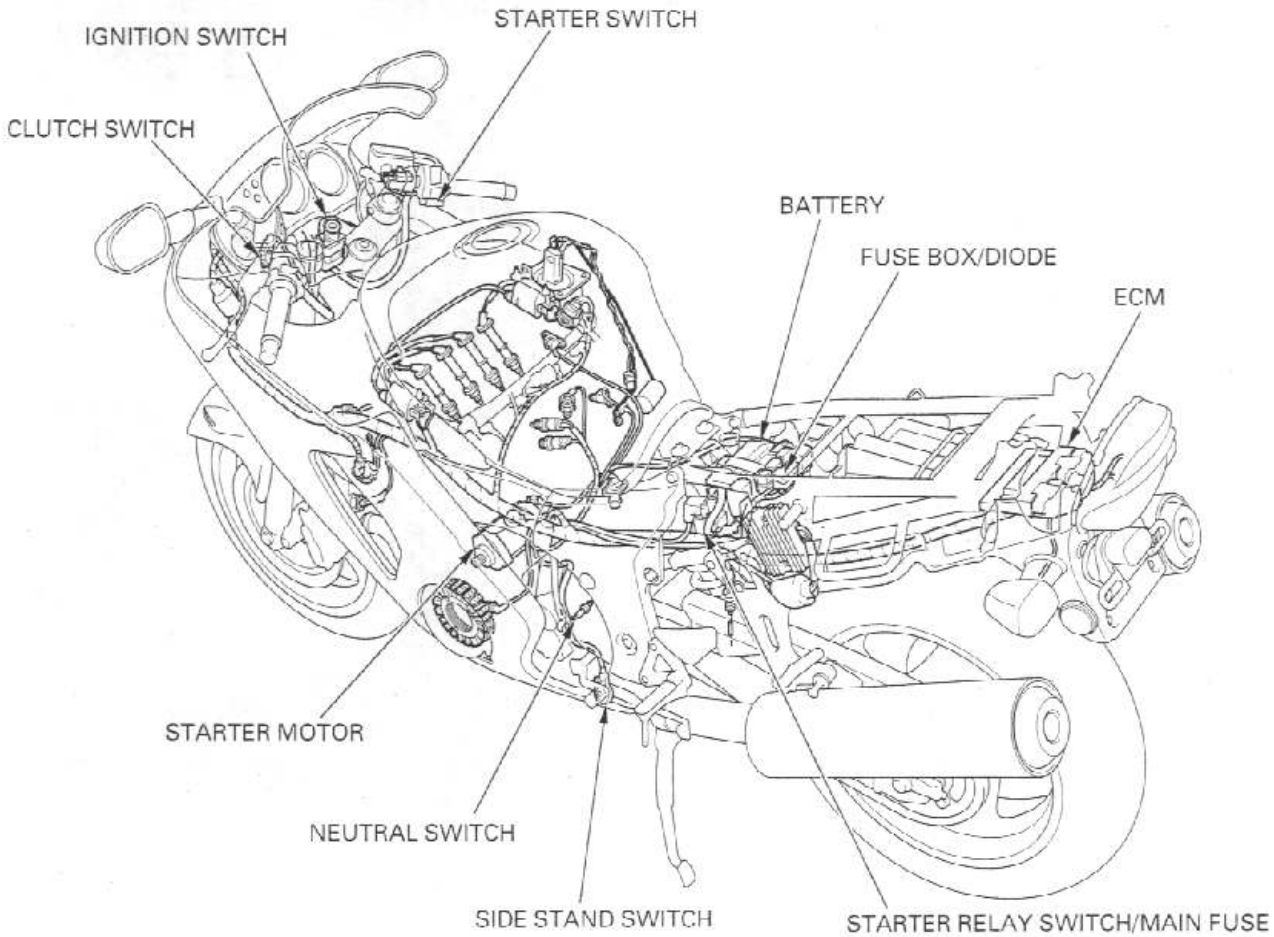


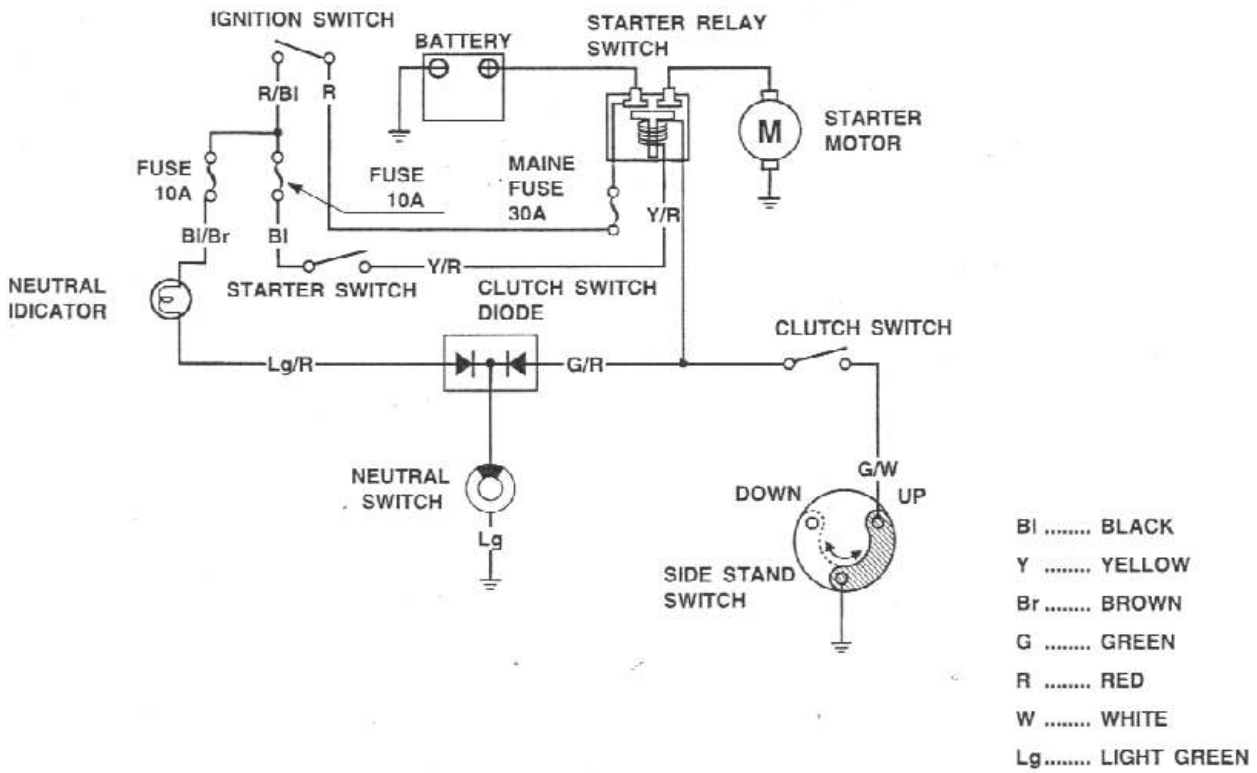
Tighten the timing hole cap to the specified torque.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)



SYSTEM DIAGRAM





18. ELECTRIC STARTER

SYSTEM DIAGRAM	18-0	STARTER MOTOR	18-4
SERVICE INFORMATION	18-1	STARTER RELAY SWITCH	18-10
TROUBLESHOOTING	18-2	DIODE	18-11

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

- The starter motor can be removed with the engine in the frame.
- For the starter drive and driven gear removal/installation, see section 10.

SPECIFICATION

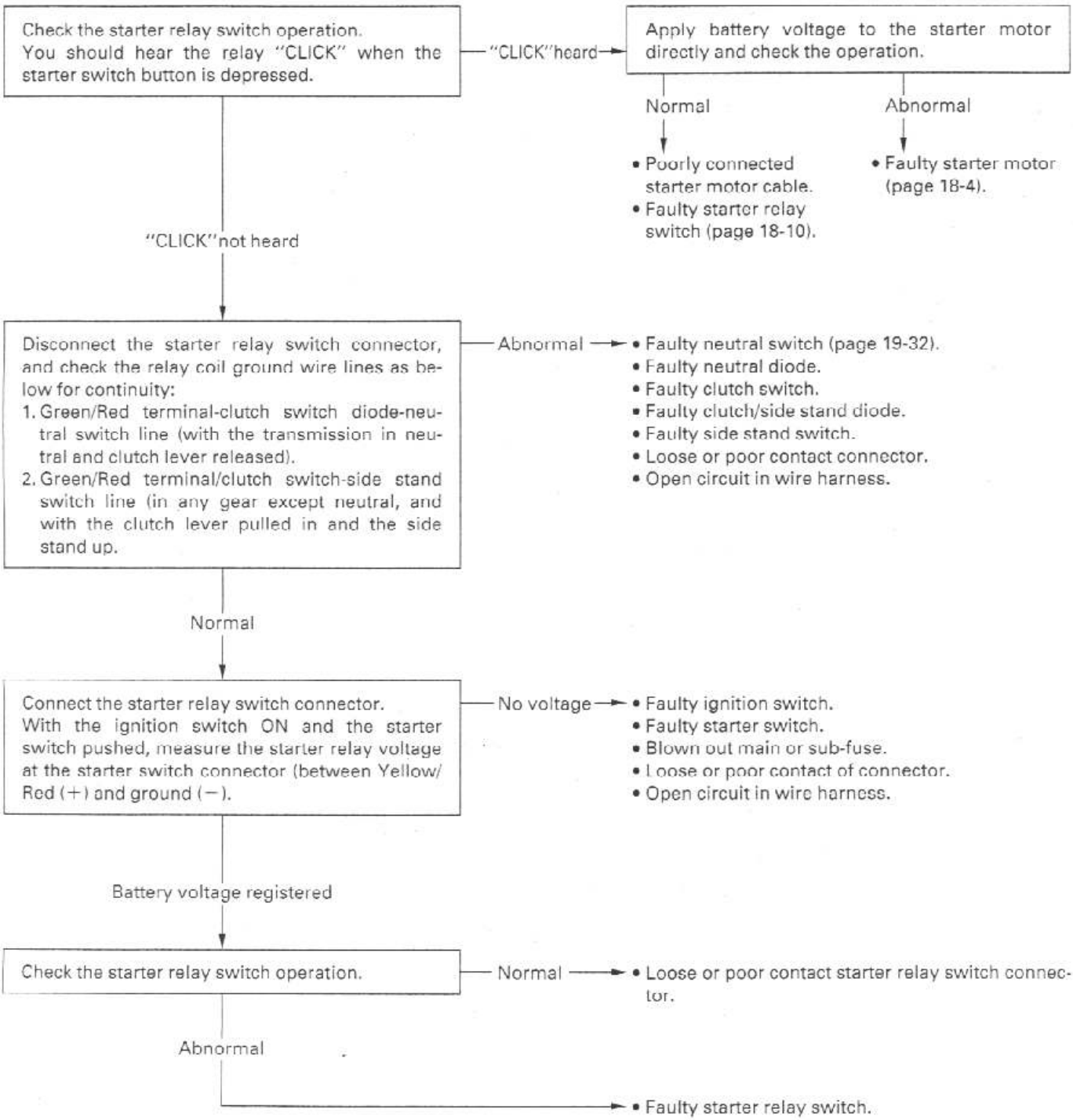
Unit: mm (in)

ITEM	STANDARD	SERVICE LIMIT
Starter motor brush length	12.0 – 13.0 (0.47 – 0.51)	4.5 (0.18)

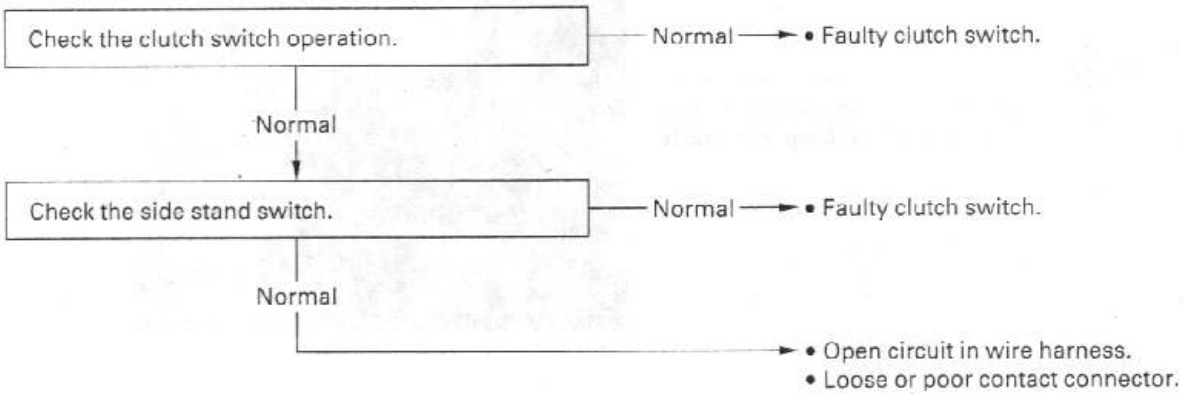
TROUBLESHOOTING

Starter motor does not turn

- Check for a blown main or sub fuses before servicing.
- Make sure the battery is fully charged and in good condition.



The starter motor turns when the transmission is in neutral, but does not turn with the transmission in any position except neutral, with the side stand up and the clutch lever pulled in.



Starter motor turns engine slowly
- Low battery voltage
- Poorly connected battery terminal cable
- Poorly connected starter motor cable
- Faulty starter motor
- Poorly connected battery ground cable

Starter motor turns, but engine does not turn
- Starter motor is running backwards
  - —Case assembled improperly
  - —Terminals connected improperly
- Faulty starter clutch
- Damaged or faulty starter drive gear

Starter relay switch "Clicks", but engine does not turn over
- Crankshaft does not turn due to engine problems

STARTER MOTOR

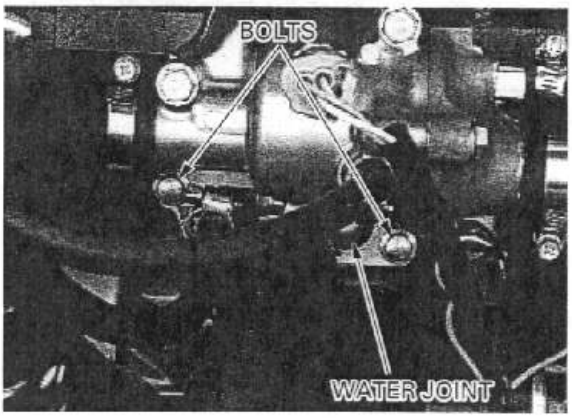
REMOVAL

⚠WARNING

With the ignition switch OFF, remove the negative cable at the battery before servicing the starter motor.

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).
Drain the coolant (page 6-4).

Remove the two SH bolts and water joint.



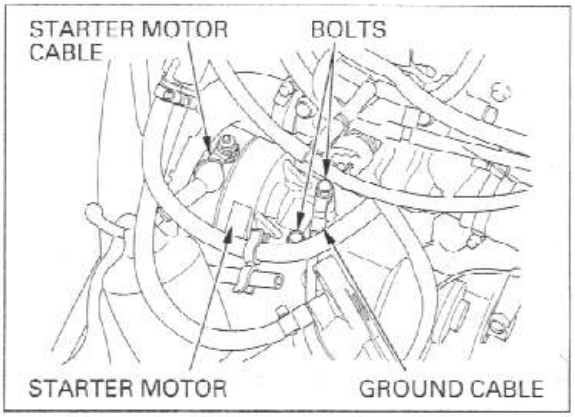
Remove the nut and the starter motor cable from the starter motor.

CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the water hose.

Remove the starter motor mounting bolts and ground wire.

Pull the starter motor out of the crankcase.

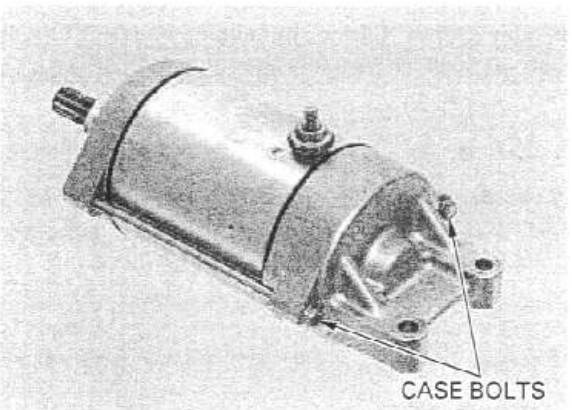


DISASSEMBLY

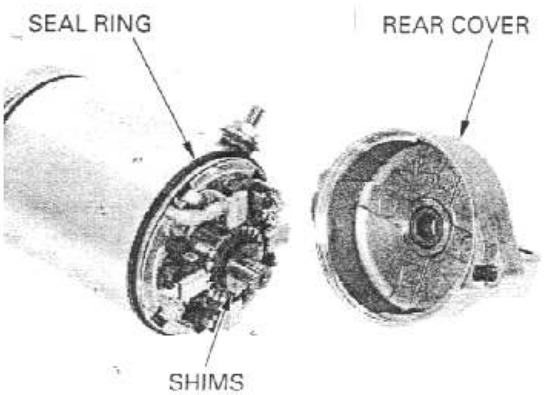
NOTE:

Record the location and number of shims.

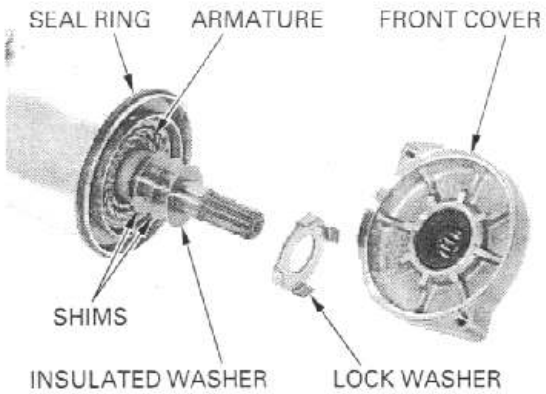
Remove the following:
—Starter motor case bolts



—Rear cover assembly
—Seal ring
—Shims

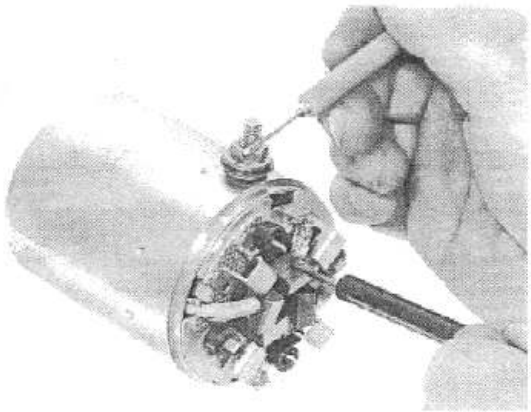


Remove the following:
- Front cover assembly
- Seal ring
- Lock washer
- Insulated washer
- Shims
- Armature

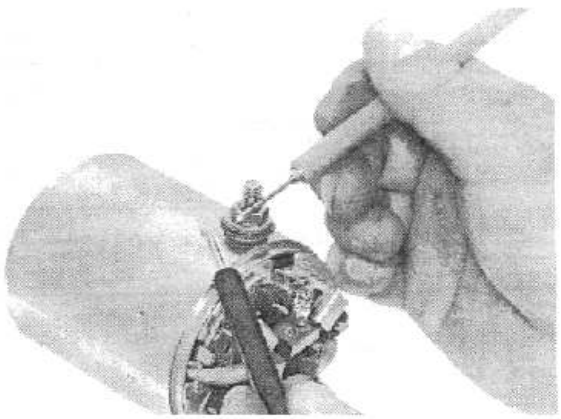


INSPECTION

Check for continuity between the cable terminal and the brush wire (the indigo colored wire or the insulated brush holder).
There should be continuity.

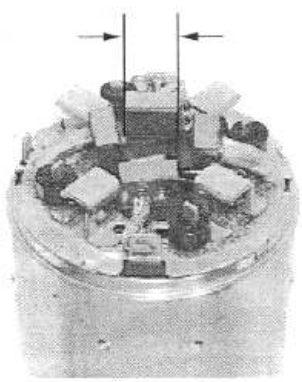


Check for continuity between the motor case and the cable terminal.
There should be no continuity.

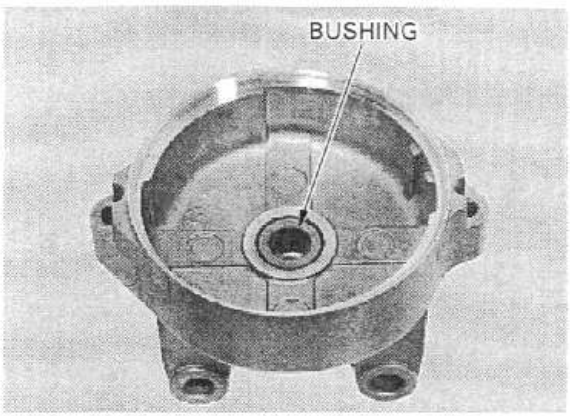


Inspect the brushes for damage and measure the brush length.

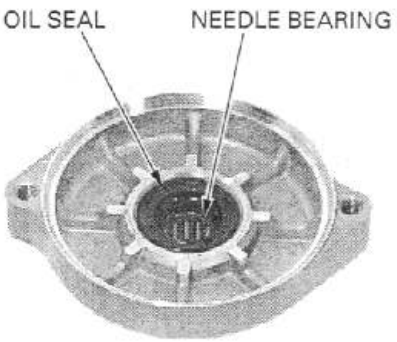
SERVICE LIMIT: 4.5 mm (0.18 in)



Check the bushing of the rear cover for wear or damage.



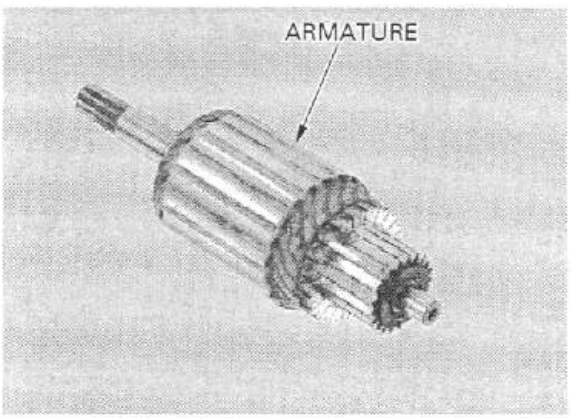
Check the front cover oil seal for fatigue or other damage.
Check the needle bearing for damage.



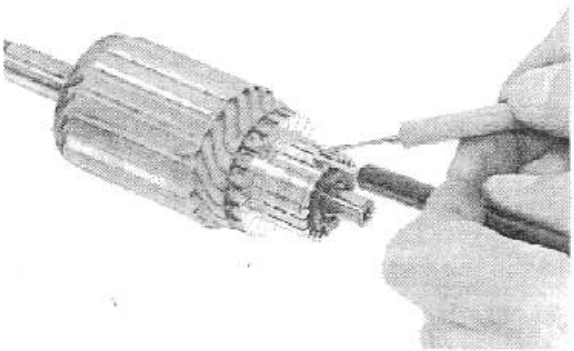
Inspect the commutator bars for discoloration. Bars discolored in pairs indicate grounded armature coils, in which case the starter motor must be replaced.

NOTE.

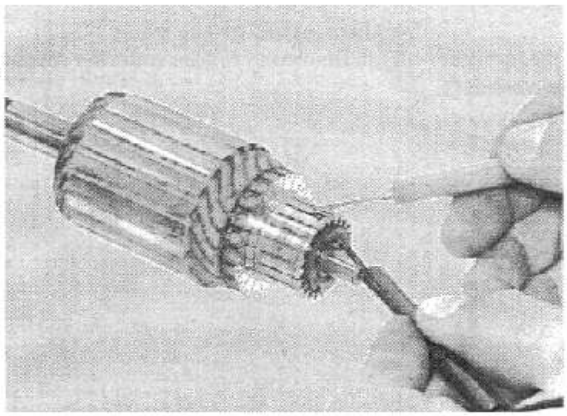
Do not use emery or sand paper on the commutator.



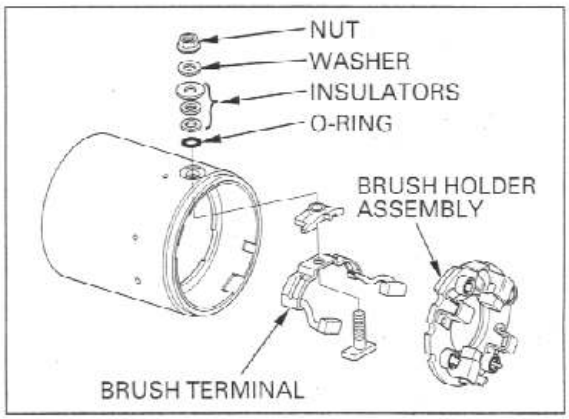
Check for continuity between individual commutator bars; there should be continuity.



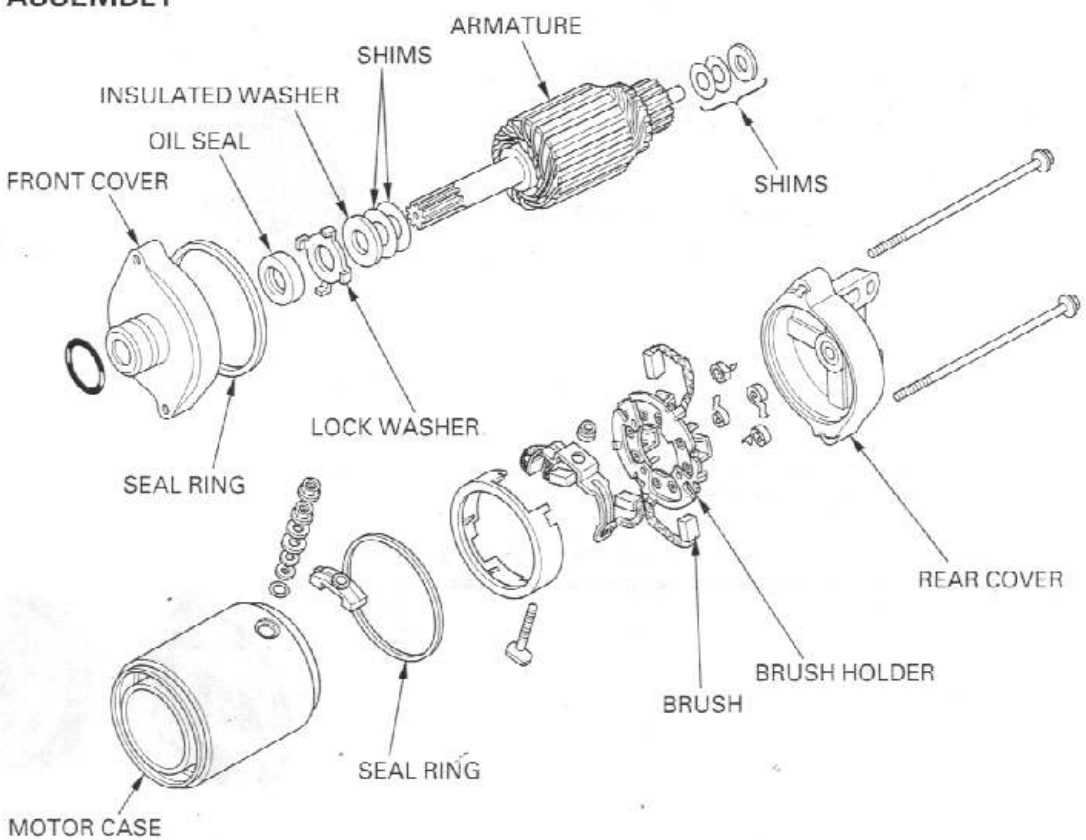
Also, check for continuity between individual commutator bars and the armature shaft; there should be no continuity.



Remove the following:
- Nut
- Washer
- Insulators
- O-ring
- Brush holder assembly
- Brush/terminal

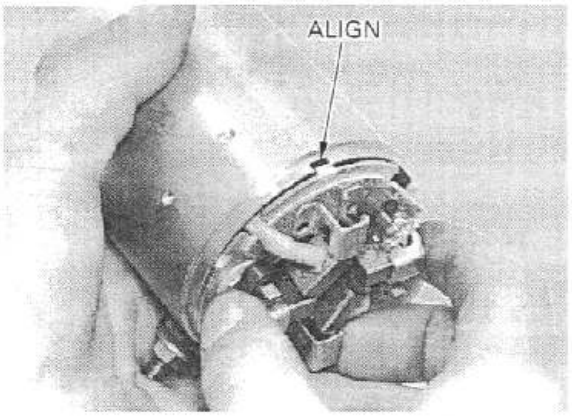


ASSEMBLY



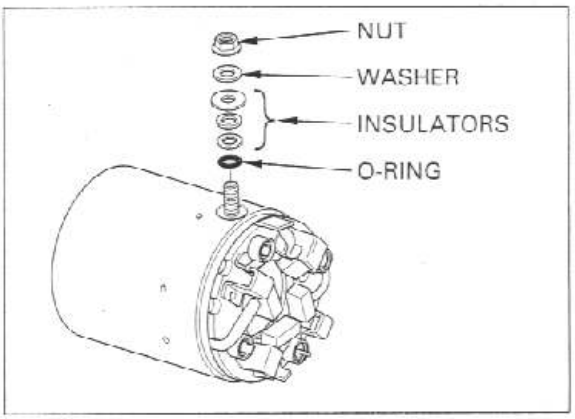
Align the terminal holder plate boss with the groove of the motor case.

Set the brushes on the brush holder.
Install the brush holder onto the motor case.



Install the insulators properly as noted during removal.

Install the following:
– O-ring
– Insulators
– Washer
– Nut



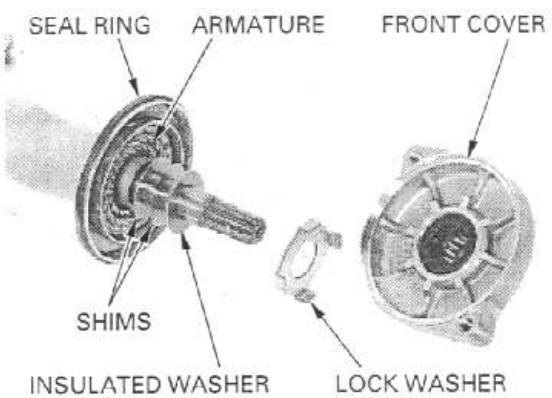
Install the armature in the motor case.

Install the shims properly as noted during removal.

Install the shims on the armature shaft.

Install the insulated washer and lock washer on the armature shaft.

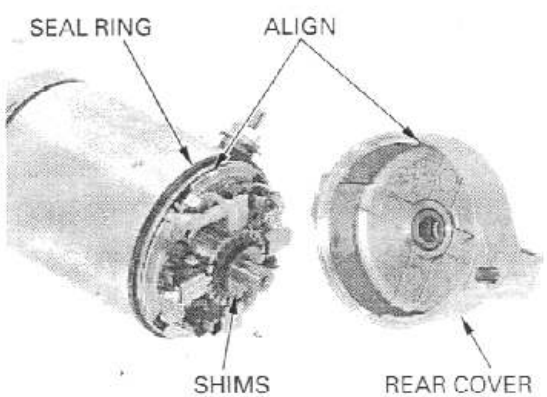
Install the seal ring onto the motor case.



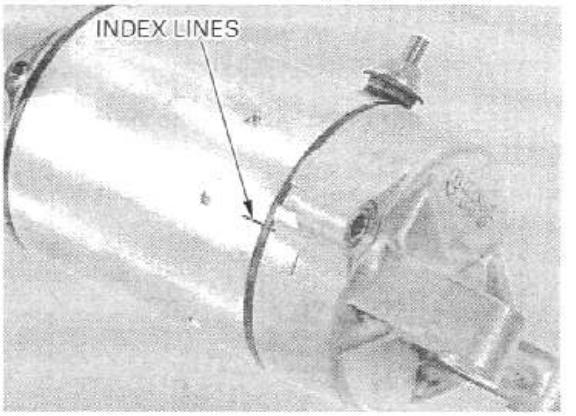
Install the shims properly as noted during removal.

Install the seal ring on the motor case.
Install the shims on the armature shaft.

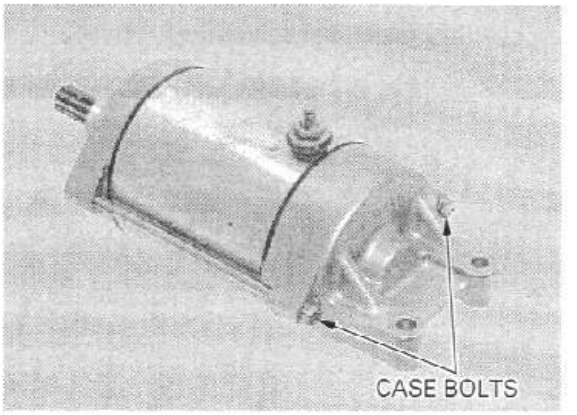
Assemble the motor case and rear cover, aligning the brush holder boss with the groove in the rear cover.



Install the front cover to the motor case.
Make sure the index lines are aligned.



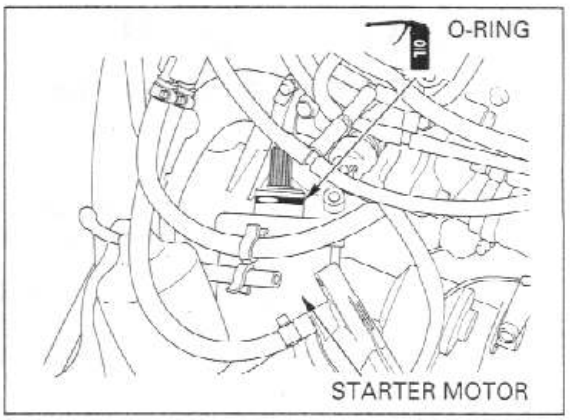
Install and tighten the case bolts securely.



INSTALLATION

Apply clean engine oil to the new O-ring.
Install a new O-ring onto the starter motor boss.

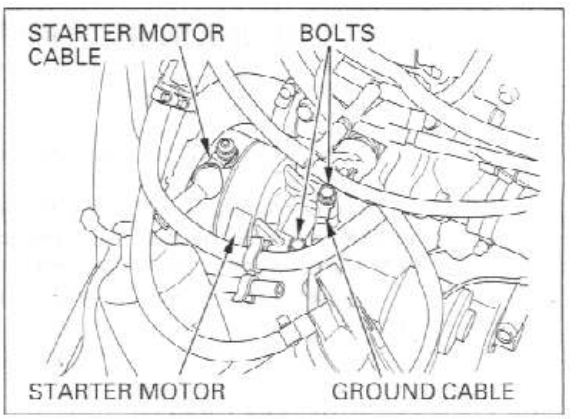
Install the starter motor into the crankcase.



Route the starter motor cable and ground cable.
Install the starter motor cables, then tighten the mounting bolts and terminal nut securely.

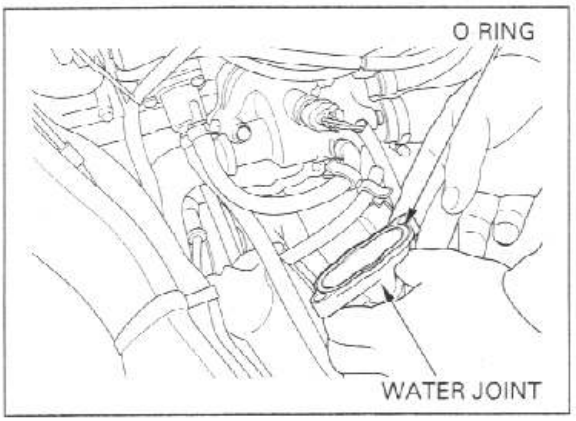
CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the water hose.



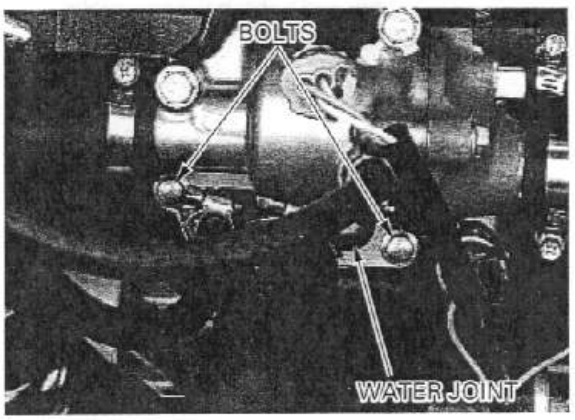
Check the water joint O-ring is in good condition, replace if necessary.

Install the water joint to the cylinder block.



Install and tighten the SH bolts.

Fill the system with the recommended coolant (page 6-4).



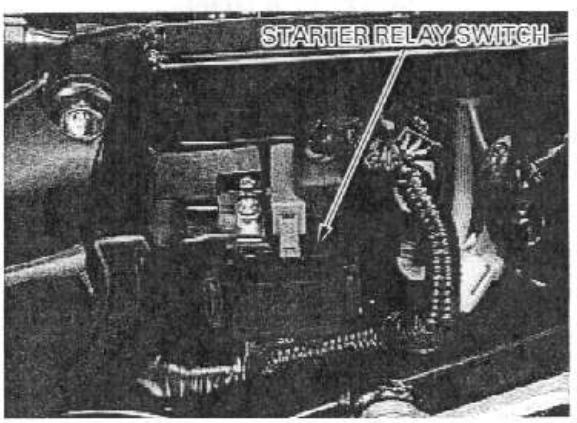
STARTER RELAY SWITCH

OPERATION INSPECTION

Remove the seat cowl (page 2-2).

Shift the transmission into neutral.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and depress the starter switch button.
The coil is normal if the starter relay switch clicks.

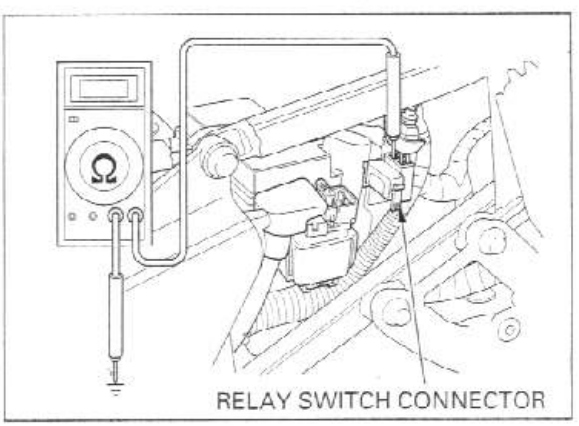
If the switch "CLICK" is not heard, inspect the relay switch using the procedure below.



GROUND LINE INSPECTION

Disconnect the relay connector.

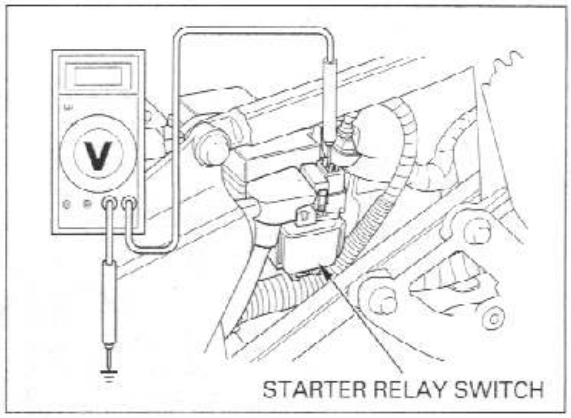
Check for continuity between the Green/red wire and ground.
If there is continuity when the transmission is in neutral or when the clutch is disengaged and the side stand switch is up, the ground circuit is normal (in neutral, there is a slight resistance due to the diode).



VOLTAGE INSPECTION

Connect the starter relay switch connector.
Shift the transmission into neutral.

Measure the voltage between the Yellow/red wire (+) and ground at the starter relay switch connector.
There should be battery voltage only when the starter switch button is depressed with the ignition switch is ON.

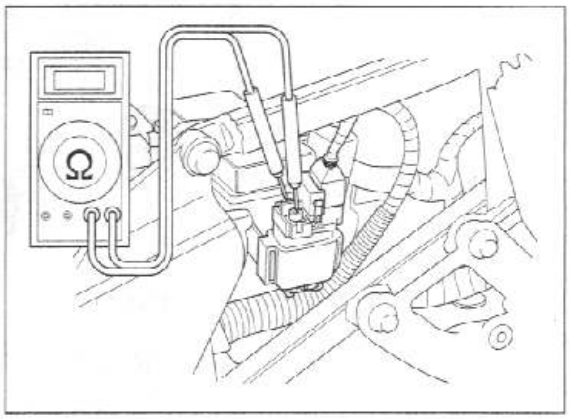


CONTINUITY INSPECTION

Disconnect the starter relay connector and cables.

Connect an ohmmeter to the starter relay switch large terminals.
Connect a fully charged 12-V battery to the starter relay switch connector terminals (Yellow/red and Green/red).
Check for continuity between the starter relay switch terminals.

There should be continuity while 12-V battery is connected to the starter relay switch connector terminals and should be no continuity when the battery is disconnected.

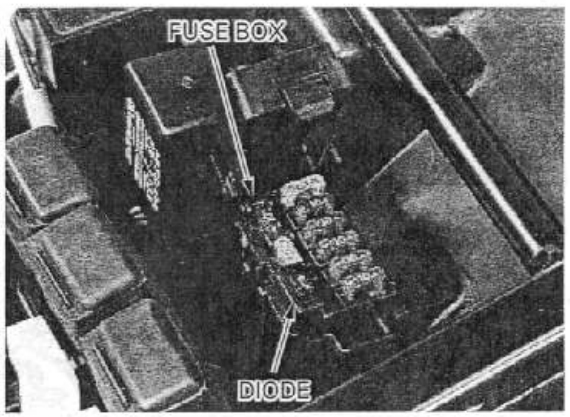


DIODE

REMOVAL

Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Open the fuse box and remove the diode.



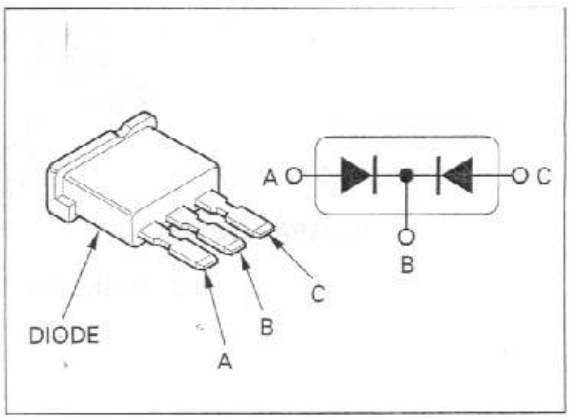
INSPECTION

Check for continuity with an ohmmeter.

Normal direction: Continuity
Reverse direction: No continuity

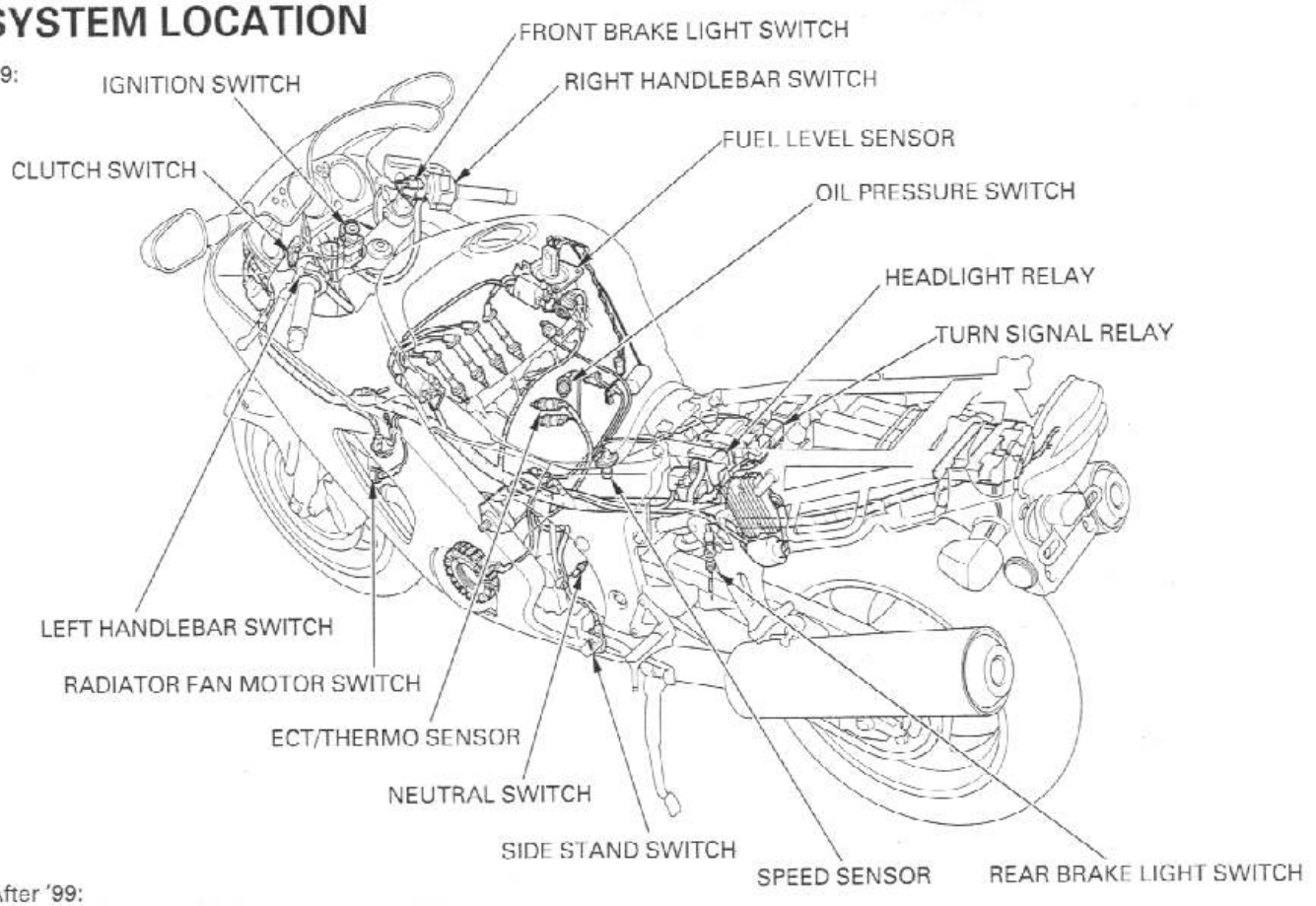
INSTALLATION

Install the diode in the reverse order of removal.

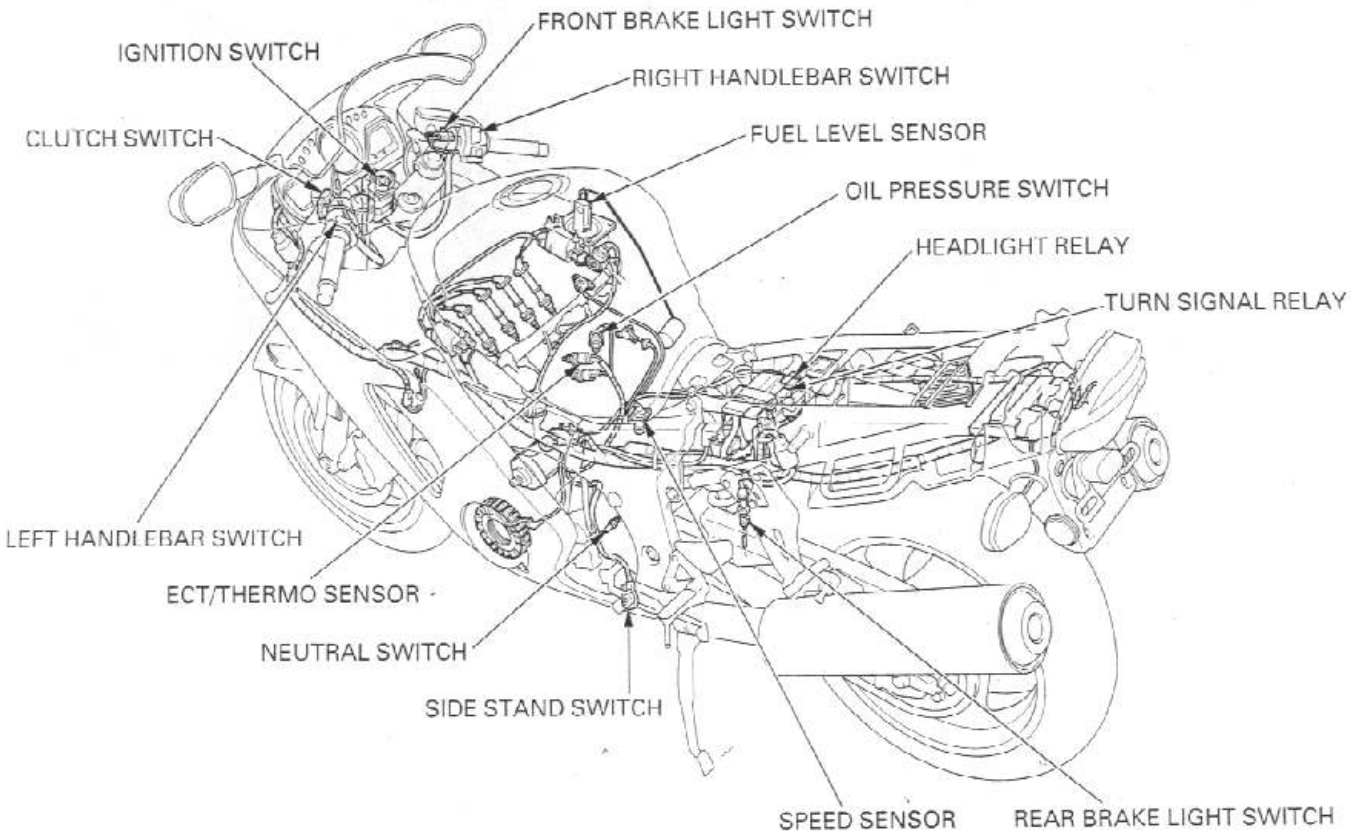


SYSTEM LOCATION

'99:



After '99:



19. LIGHTS/METERS/SWITCHES

SYSTEM LOCATION	19-0	COOLING FAN MOTOR SWITCH ('99:)	19-23
SERVICE INFORMATION	19-1	COOLING FAN MOTOR INSPECTION (AFTER '99:)	19-24
TROUBLESHOOTING	19-3	OIL PRESSURE SWITCH	19-26
HEADLIGHT	19-6	FUEL LEVEL SENSOR/RESERVE SENSOR	19-27
TURN SIGNAL	19-7	IGNITION SWITCH	19-30
LICENSE LIGHT	19-10	HANDLEBAR SWITCHES	19-31
TAIL/BRAKE LIGHT	19-10	BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH	19-32
COMBINATION METER ('99)	19-11	CLUTCH SWITCH	19-32
COMBINATION METER (After '99)	19-13	NEUTRAL SWITCH	19-32
SPEEDOMETER/VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR	19-15	SIDE STAND SWITCH	19-33
TACHOMETER	19-18	HORN	19-34
COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE/ SENSOR ('99)	19-19	TURN SIGNAL RELAY	19-34
COOLANT TEMPERATURE SENSOR (AFTER '99:)	19-22		

SERVICE INFORMATION

GENERAL

⚠WARNING

- ***A halogen headlight bulb becomes very hot while the headlight is on, and remains hot for a while after it is turned off. Be sure to let it cool before servicing.***
- ***Use an electric heating element to heat the water/coolant mixture for the fan motor switch inspection. Keep all flammable materials away from the electric heating element. Wear protective clothing, insulated gloves and eye protection.***

- Note the following when replacing the halogen headlight bulb.
  - Wear clean gloves while replacing the bulb. Do not put fingerprints on the headlight bulb, as they may create hot spots on the bulb and cause is to fail.
  - If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with alcohol to prevent its early failure.
  - Be sure to install the dust cover after replacing the bulb.
- Check the battery condition before performing any inspection that requires proper battery voltage.
- A continuity test can be made with the switches installed on the motorcycle.
- The following color codes are used throughout this section.

Bu = Blue	G = Green	Lg = Light Green	R = Red
Bl = Black	Gr = Gray	O = Orange	W = White
Br = Brown	Lb = Light Blue	P = Pink	Y = Yellow

ITEM			SPECIFICATIONS
Bulbs	Headlight	High beam	12V−55W
		Low beam	12 V−55 W
	Brake/tail light	'99:	12V−21/5 W × 2
		After '99:	12V−32/3CP × 2
	Front turn signal/running light		12V−32/3CP × 2
	Rear turn signal light		12V−32CP × 2
	License light		12V−4CP
	Instrument light	'99:	12 V−1.7 W × 4
		After '99:	12 V−1.4 W × 2
	Turn signal indicator	'99:	12V−3W × 2
		After '99:	LED
	High beam indicator	'99:	12V 3W
		After '99:	LED
	Neutral indicator	'99:	12V−3W
		After '99:	LED
	Oil pressure indicator	'99:	12V−3W
		After '99:	LED
	PGM-FI warning indicator	'99:	12V−3W
		After '99:	LED
Fuse	Main fuse		30A
	PGM-FI fuse		30A
	Sub fuse		20A × 2, 10A × 5
Tachometer peak voltage			10.5 V minimum
Thermo sensor resistance		80 °C	47.5−56.8 kΩ
		120 °C	14.9−17.3 kΩ
Fuel level sensor resistance		Full	4−10 Ω
		Empty	81−91 Ω
Fan motor switch	Start to close (ON)		98−102 °C (208−216 °F)
	Stop to open		93−97 °C (199−207 °F)

TORQUE VALUES

Side stand mounting bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	
Side stand lock nut	29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m , 22 lbf·ft)	
Side stand switch mounting bolt	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Side stand bracket bolt	54 N·m (5.5 kgf·m , 40 lbf·ft)	ALOC bolt.
Ignition switch mounting bolt	25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m , 18 lbf·ft)	
Coolant temperature sensor	10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads.
Neutral switch	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	
Oil pressure switch	12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m , 9 lbf·ft)	Apply sealant to the threads.
Oil pressure switch terminal screw	2 N·m (0.2 kgf·m , 1.4 lbf·ft)	

TROUBLESHOOTING

SPEED SENSOR/SPEEDOMETER

The odometer/trip meter operates normally, but the speedometer does not operate
- Faulty speedometer

The speedometer operates normally, but the odometer/trip meter does not operate
- Faulty odometer/trip meter

The speedometer operation is abnormal
- Check for the following before diagnosing.
  - Blown main or sub fuses
  - Loose or corroded terminals of the connectors
  - Discharged battery

Check for loose or poor contact of the speed sensor 3P natural connector.
With the ignition switch turned to "ON" and measure the voltage at the speed sensor connector.

Abnormal →
- Loose or poor contact of related terminals.
- Open circuit in Black/brown or Green/black wires between the battery and speed sensor.

Normal ↓

Check for loose or poor contact of the combination meter multi-connectors.
With the ignition switch turned to "ON" and measure the voltage at the bottom of the speedometer terminals.

Abnormal →
- Loose or poor contact of related terminals.
- Open circuit in Black/brown or Green/black wires between the battery and speedometer.

Normal ↓

With the ignition switch turned to "OFF", check for continuity of the Pink/green wire between the terminals of the speed sensor and speedometer.

Abnormal →
- Open circuit or loose connection in Pink/green wire.

Normal ↓

Support the motorcycle using a hoist or other support to rise the rear wheel off the ground.
Measure the output voltage (sensor signal) at the speedometer with the ignition switch turned to "ON" while slowly turning the rear wheel by your hand.

Abnormal →
- Faulty speed sensor.
- Loose speed sensor mounting bolts.

Normal ↓

→
- Faulty speed sensor.

THERMO SENSOR/DIGITAL COOLANT GAUGE

NOTE

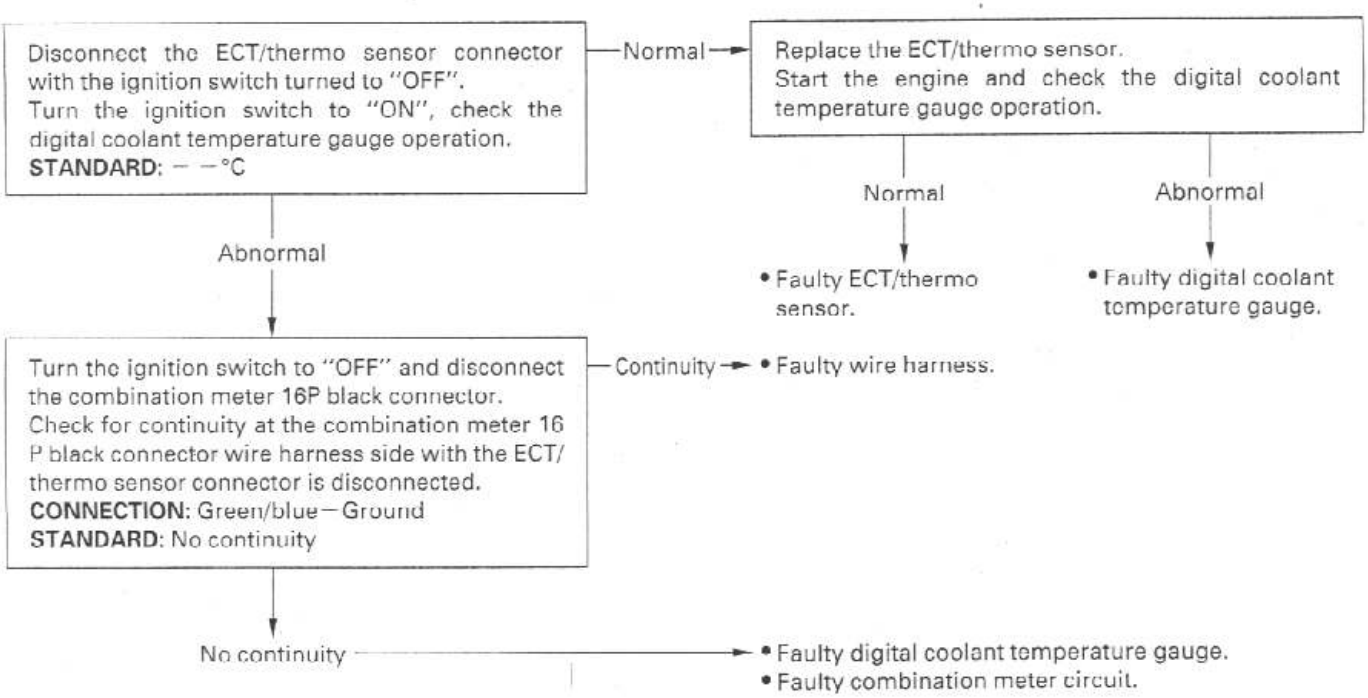
- The coolant temperature gauge is to be displayed only in a range from 35°C to 132°C (95°F to 270°F).
- When checking the digital coolant temperature gauge, always follow the steps in the troubleshooting chart below.

Coolant temperature	Displayed
Below 34°C (93°F)	– –°C
35 – 121°C (95 – 250°F)	35 – 121°C
Above 122 – 132°C (252 – 270°F)	122 – 132°C Displayed figures blink and red line appears on the display.

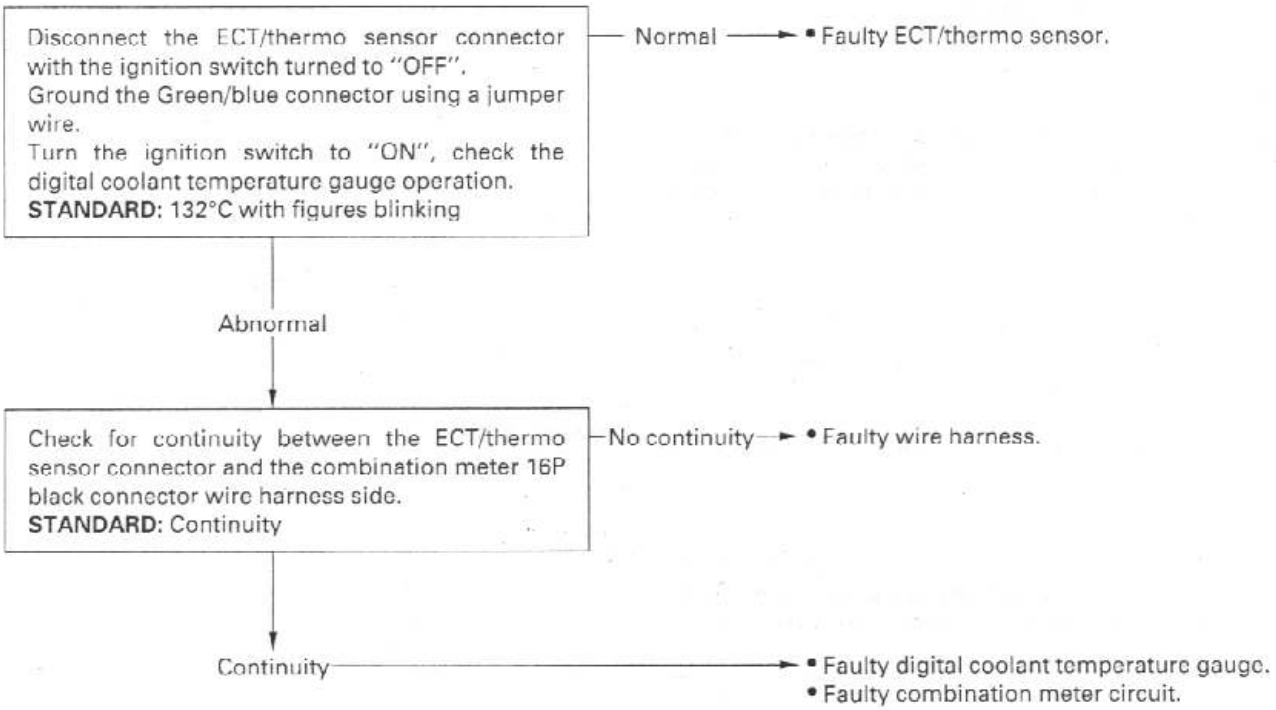
Turn the ignition switch to "ON", but the digital coolant temperature gauge does not indicate

- Replace the sub fuse when the neutral indicator and side stand indicator does not operate

The digital coolant temperature gauge displayed "122 – 132°C" with figures blinking when the engine is cold



The digital coolant temperature gauge displayed "— —°C" when the engine is warming up



HEADLIGHT

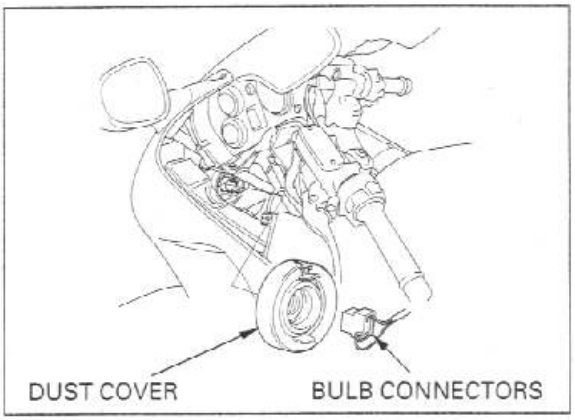
BULB REPLACEMENT

⚠WARNING

A halogen headlight bulb becomes very hot while the headlight is on, and remains hot for a while after it is turned off. Be sure to let it cool down before servicing.

Remove the upper cowl covers (page 2-5).

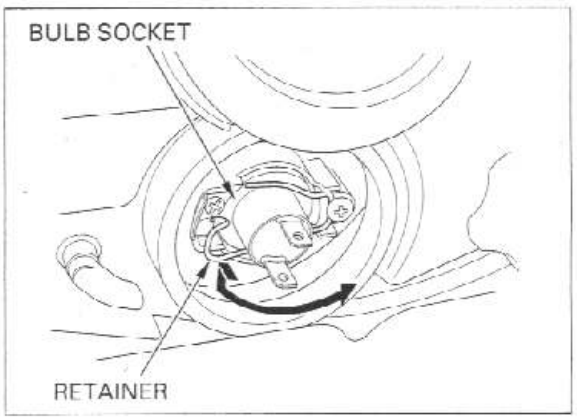
Remove the headlight bulb connectors.
Remove the dust cover.



Unhook the bulb retainer and remove the headlight bulb/socket.

CAUTION:

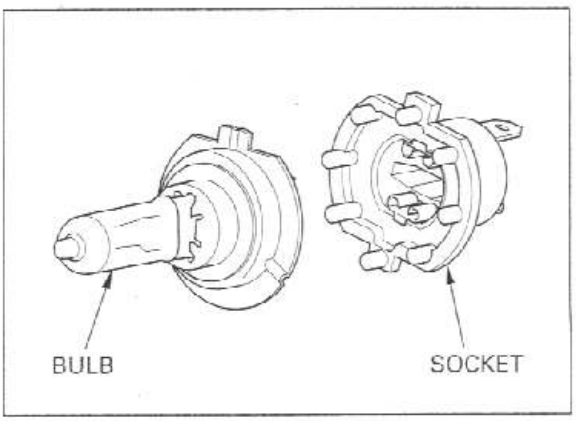
Avoid touching halogen headlight bulbs. Fingerprints can create hot spots that cause a bulb to break.



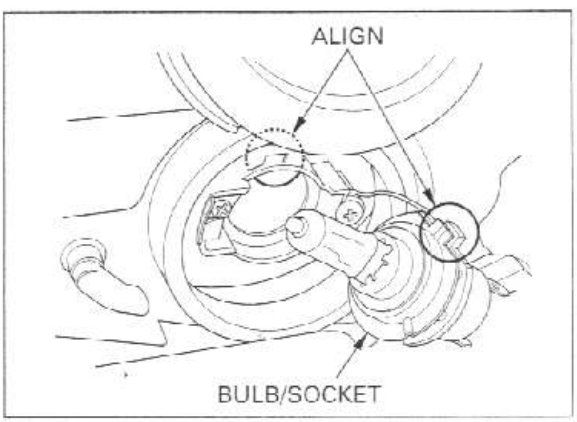
If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with denatured alcohol to prevent early bulb failure.

Remove the headlight bulb from the socket.

Install a new bulb into the socket.

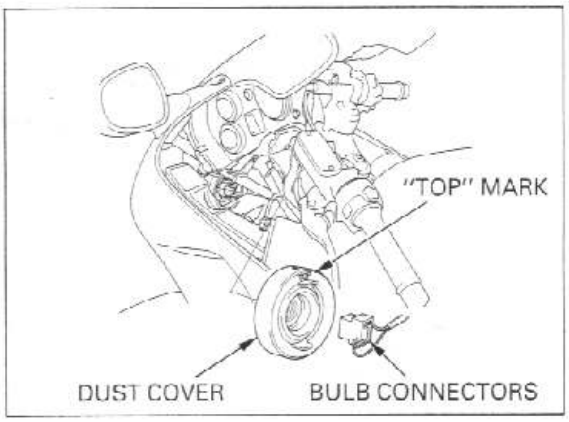


Install the headlight bulb/socket aligning its tabs with the groove in the headlight unit.



Install the dust cover tightly against the headlight with the "TOP" mark facing up.

Connect the headlight sockets.

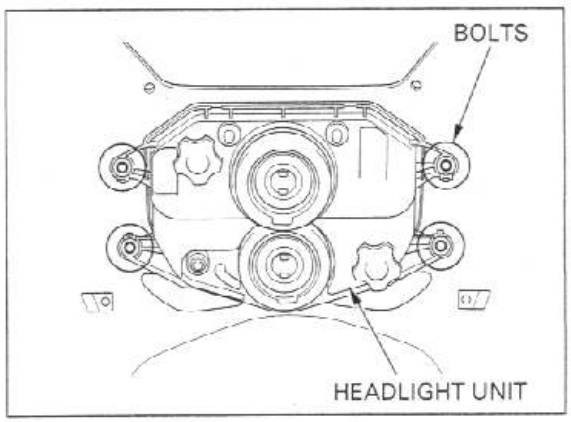


REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

Remove the four bolts and headlight unit.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

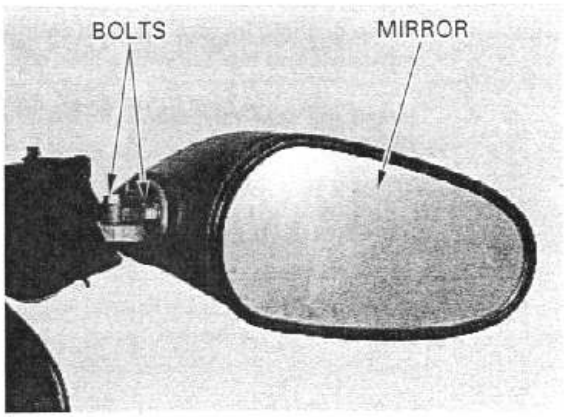


TURN SIGNAL

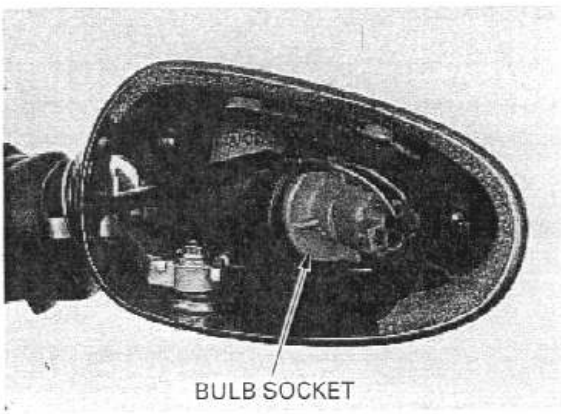
BULB REPLACEMENT

Front
Remove the rearview mirror boot.

Remove the bolts and mirror.

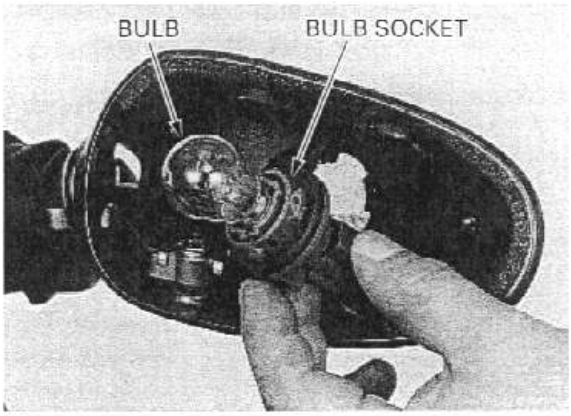


Turn the bulb socket counterclockwise and remove it.

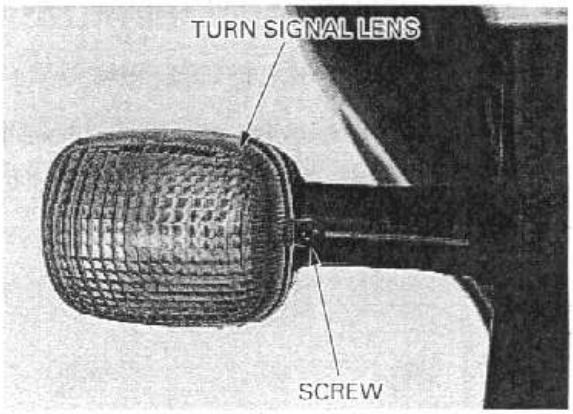


While pushing in, turn the bulb counterclockwise to remove it and replace with a new one.

Install the front turn signal in the reverse order of removal.

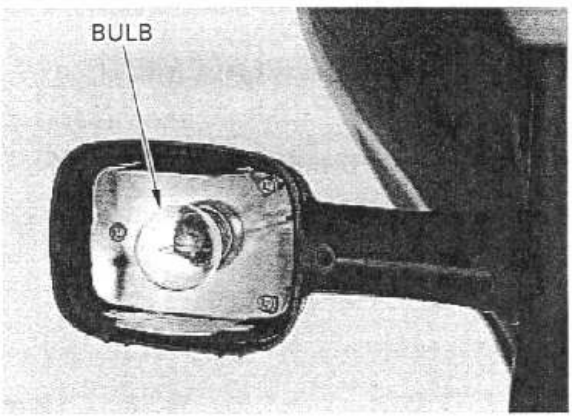


Rear ('99:)
Remove the screw and turn signal lens.



While pushing in, turn the bulb counterclockwise to remove it and replace with a new one.

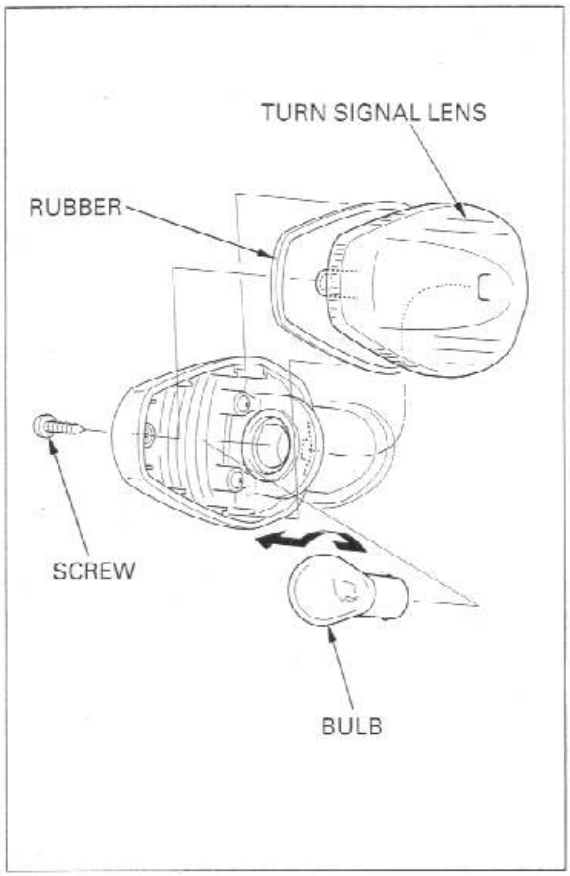
Install the rear turn signal in the reverse order of removal.



Rear (After '99:)
Remove the screw, turn signal lens and rubber.

While pushing in, turn the bulb counterclockwise to remove it and replace with a new one.

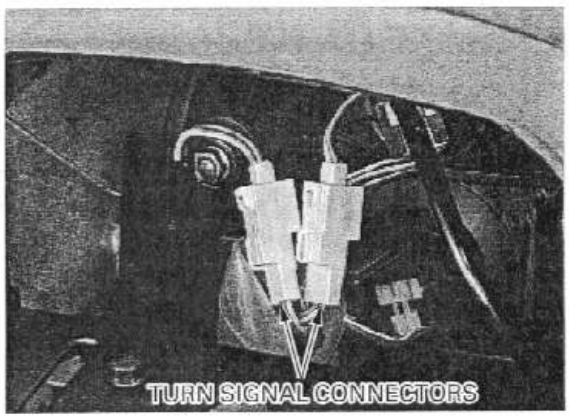
Install the rear turn signal in the reverse order of removal.



REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

For front turn signal unit removal, refer to rear view mirror removal (page 2-8).
For rear turn signal removal, remove the seat (page 2-2).

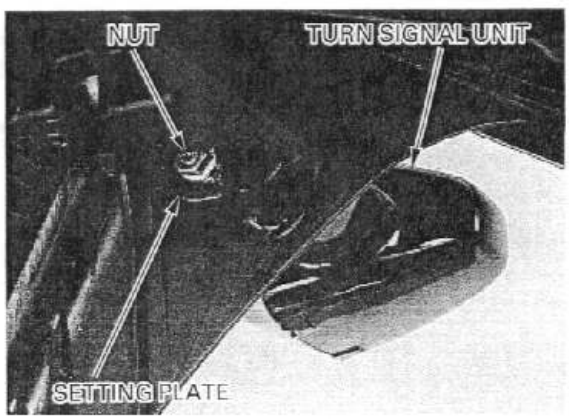
Disconnect the turn signal connectors.



Remove the nut and setting plate.
Release the turn signal wire and remove the turn signal unit.

Route the turn signal wire properly (page 1-24).

Install the turn signal unit in the reverse order of removal.

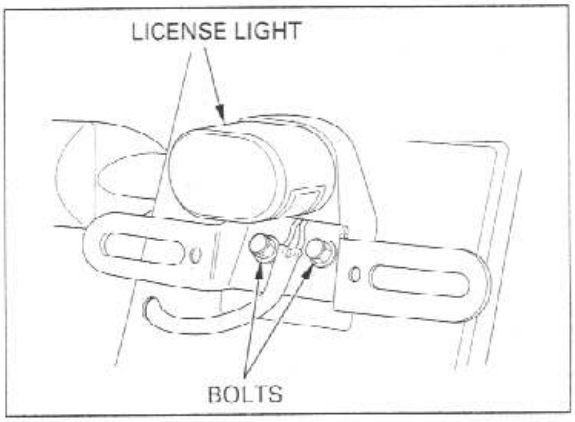


LICENSE LIGHT

BULB REPLACEMENT

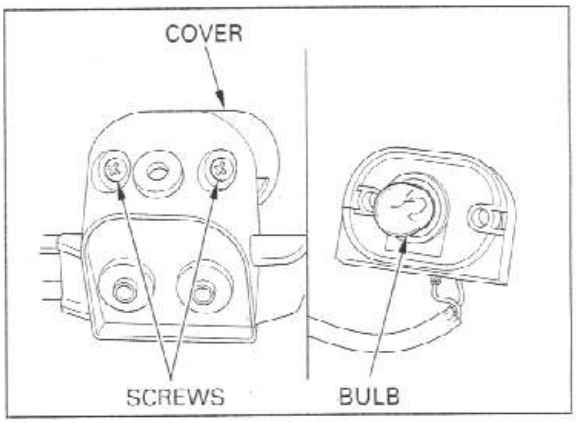
Remove the license light bracket bolts and the license light assembly.

Remove the screws, license light cover and lens.



While pushing in, turn the bulb counterclockwise to remove it and replace with a new one.

Install the turn signal light lens in the reverse order of removal.

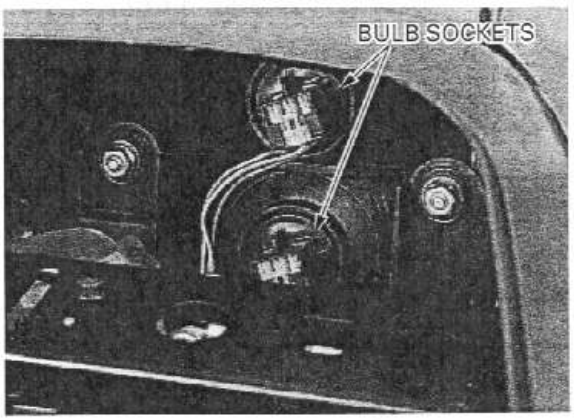


TAIL/BRAKE LIGHT

BULB REPLACEMENT

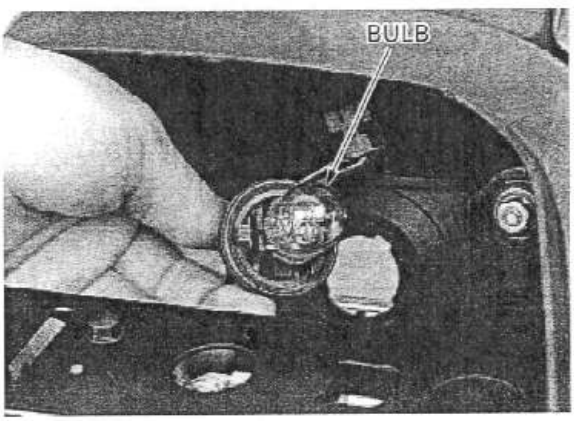
Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Turn the tail/brake light socket counterclockwise, then remove the bulb sockets.



While pushing in, turn the bulbs counterclockwise to remove it and replace with new ones.

Install the bulb sockets in the reverse order of removal.

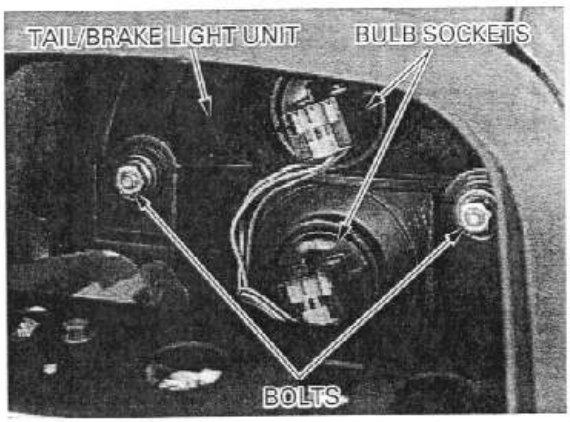


REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Remove the seat (page 2 2).

Disconnect the tail/brake light sockets.
Remove the bolts and tail/brake light unit.

Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

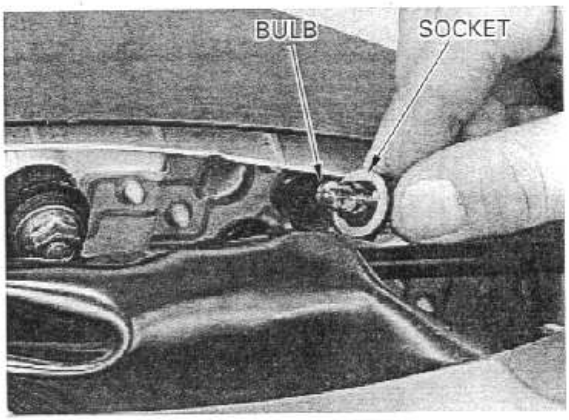


COMBINATION METER ('99:)

BULB REPLACEMENT

Remove the windscreen (page 2-8).

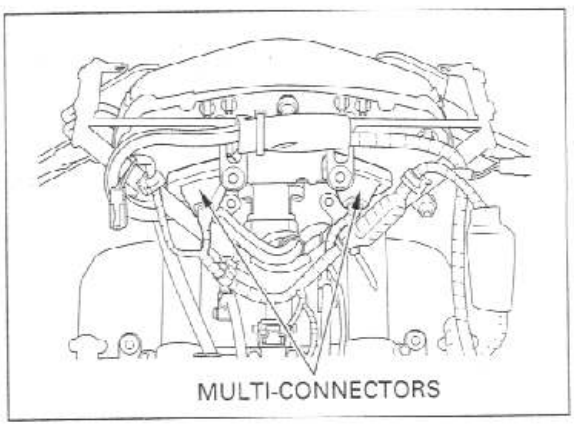
Pull the indicator lamp socket out of the combination meter.
Remove the bulb from the socket and replace it with a new one.



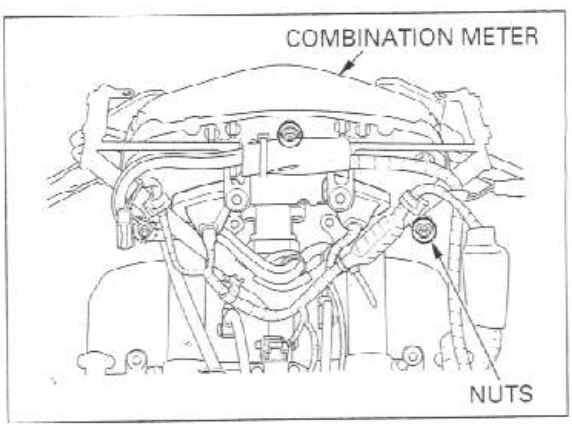
REMOVAL

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

Disconnect the combination meter multi-connectors.

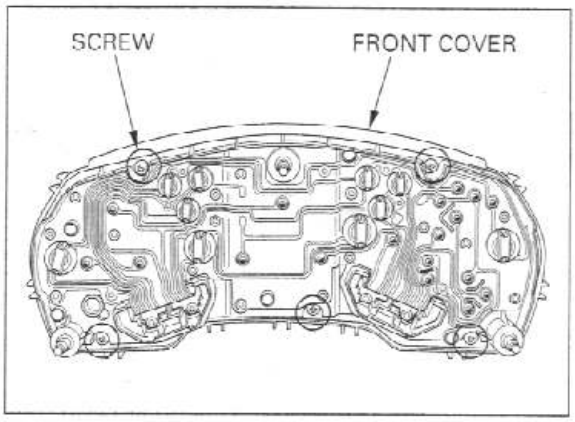


Remove the three mounting nuts and combination meter assembly.

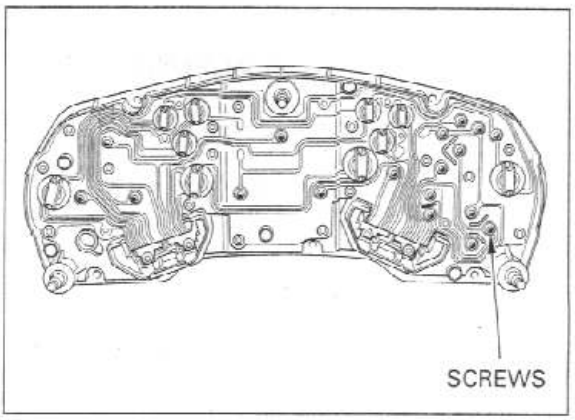


DISASSEMBLY

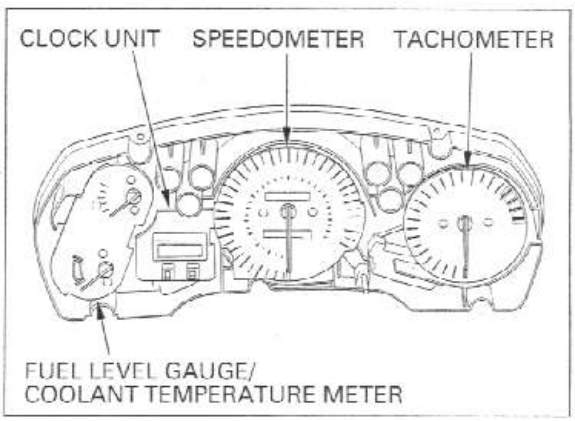
Remove the screws and front cover.



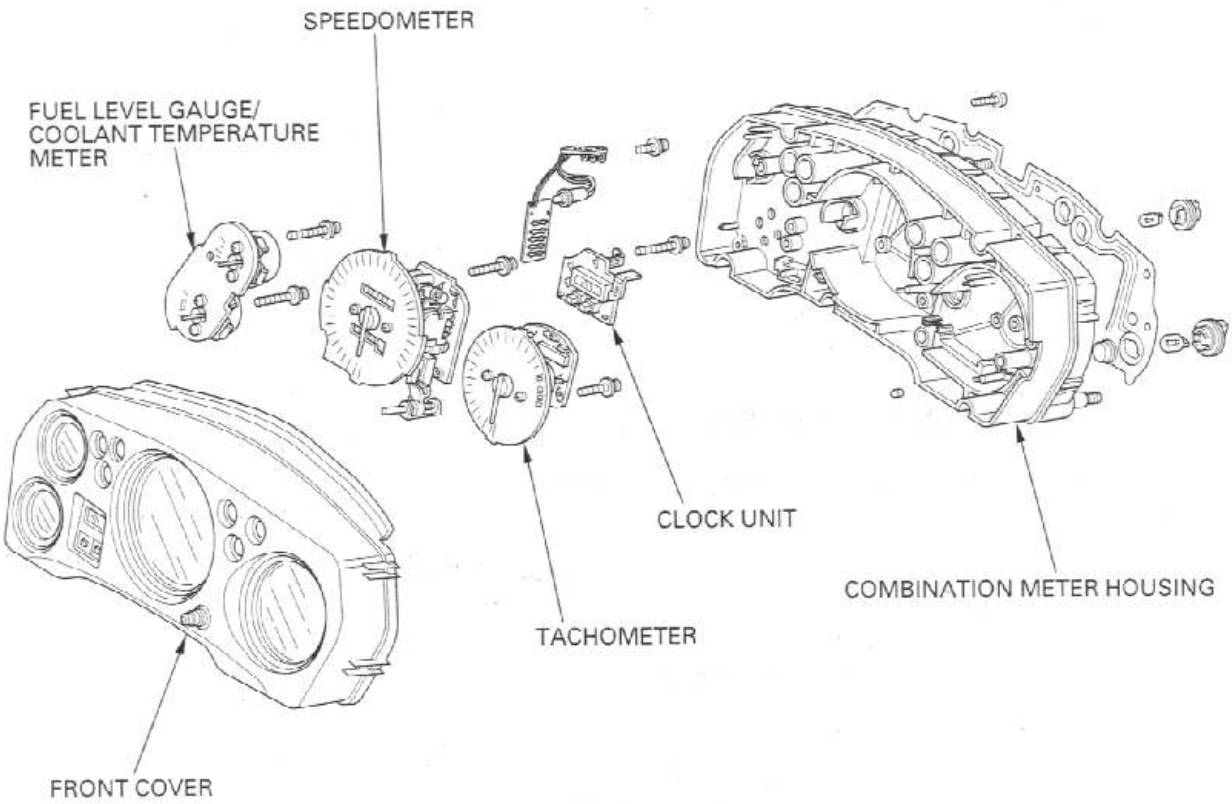
Remove the meter mounting screws.
Remove the harness hole plug.



Remove the speedometer, tachometer, fuel level gauge/coolant temperature meter and clock unit.



ASSEMBLY



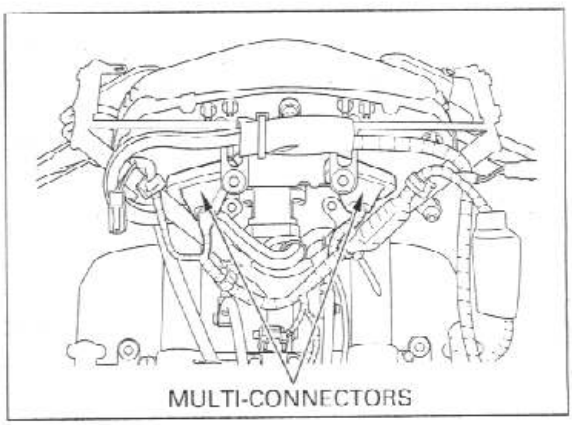
Assemble the combination meter in the reverse order of removal.

INSTALLATION

Install the combination meter in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE:

Route the combination meter wire properly (page 1-24).

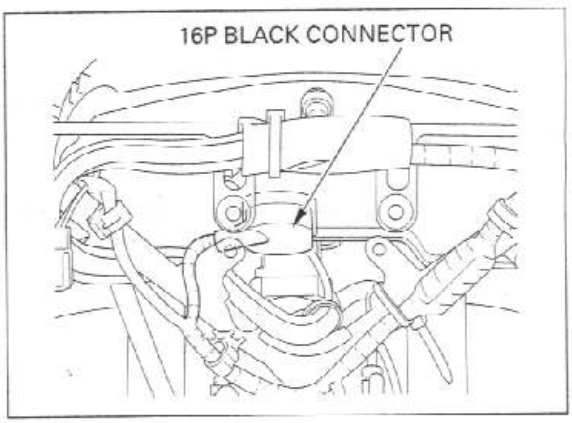


COMBINATION METER (AFTER '99:)

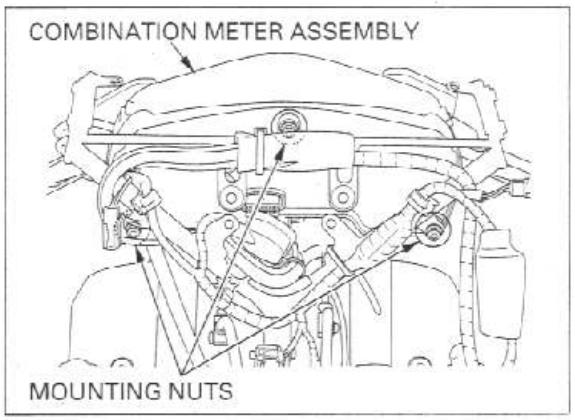
REMOVAL

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

Disconnect the combination meter 16P black connector.

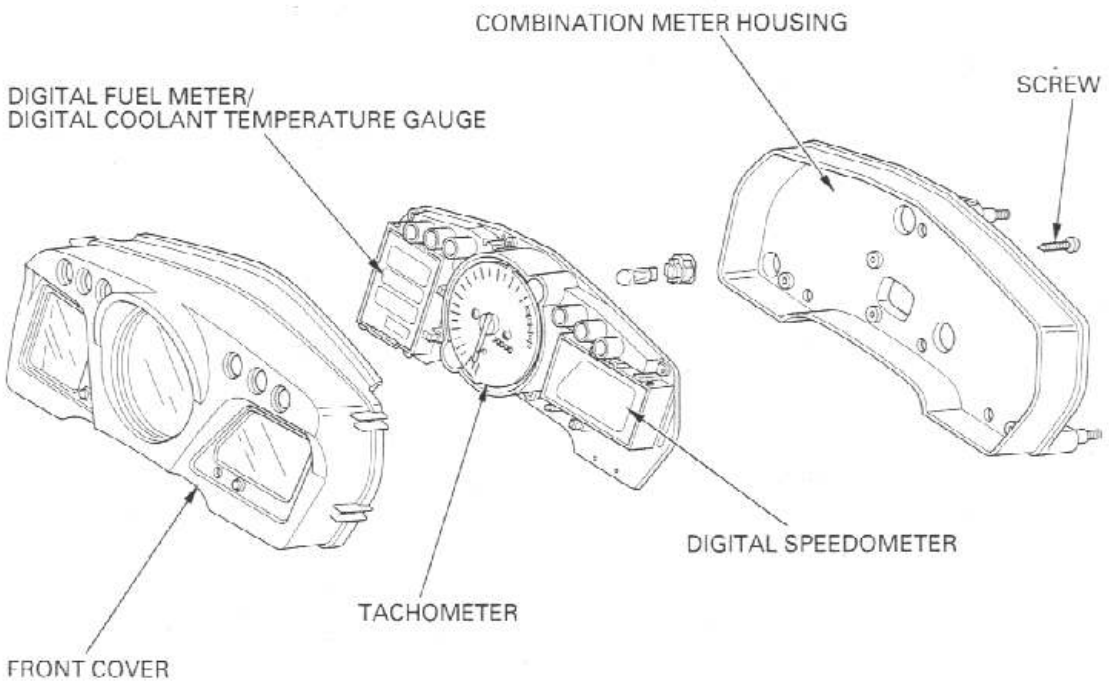


Remove the three mounting nuts and combination meter assembly.



DISASSEMBLY/ASSEMBLY

Assemble the combination meter in the reverse order of removal.

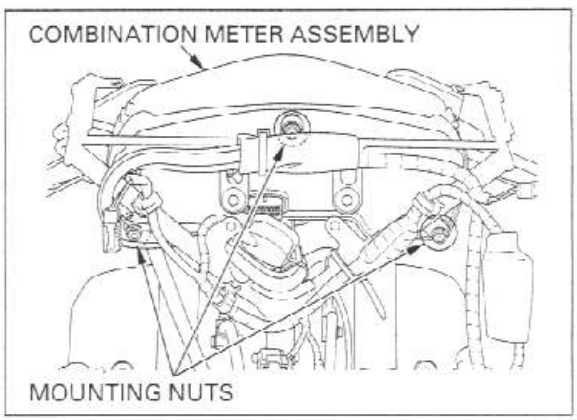


INSTALLATION

Install the combination meter in the reverse order of removal.

NOTE:

Route the combination meter wire properly (page 1-24).

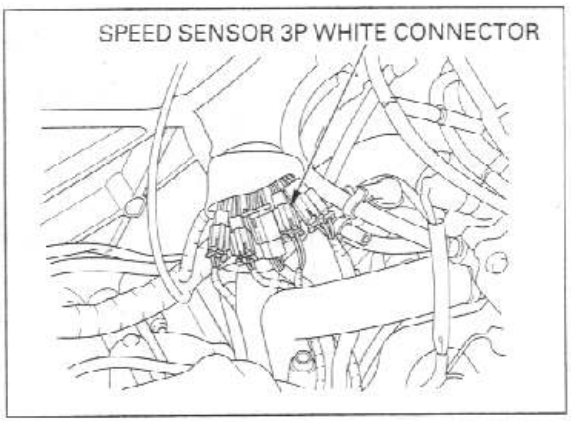


SPEEDOMETER/VEHICLE SPEED SENSOR

VOLTAGE INSPECTION ('99)

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

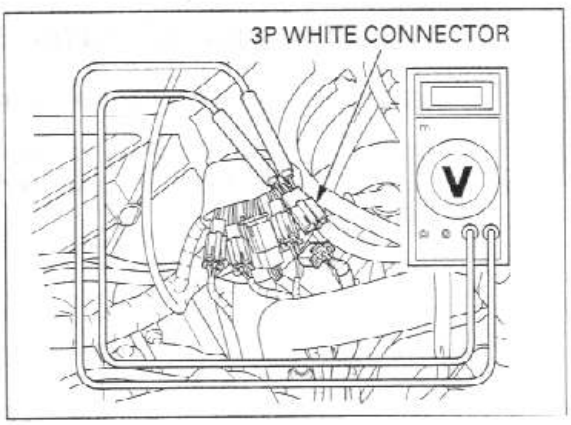
Disconnect the speed sensor 3P white connector and check for loose or poor contact of the connector.



With the ignition switch turned to "ON" and measure the voltage at the 3P white connector of the wire harness side.

Connection: Black/brown (+) – Green/black (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

If there is no voltage, replace and repair the wire harness.



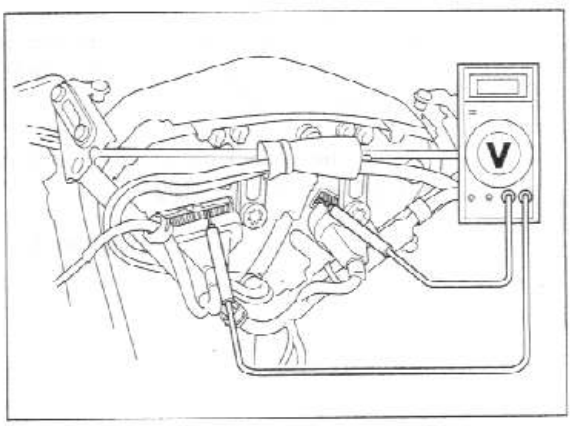
Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

Check for loose or poor connection of the combination meter multi-connectors.

With the ignition switch turned to "ON" and measure the voltage at the bottom of the combination meter terminal.

Connection: Black/brown (+) – Green/black (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

If there is no voltage, replace and repair the wire harness.



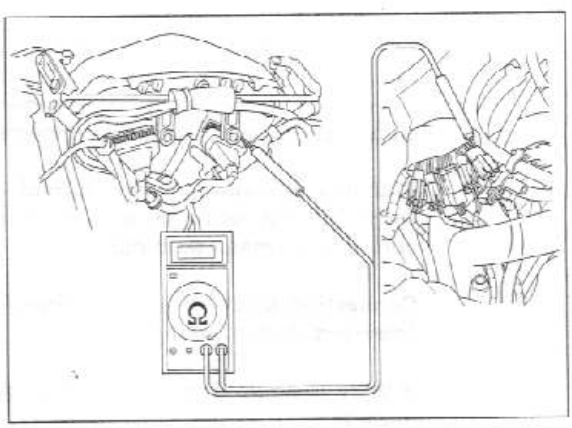
OUTPUT SIGNAL INSPECTION ('99)

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

With the ignition switch turned to "OFF", check for continuity of the Pink/green wire between the speed sensor connector and combination meter terminal.

There should be continuity.

If there is no continuity, replace and repair the wire harness.

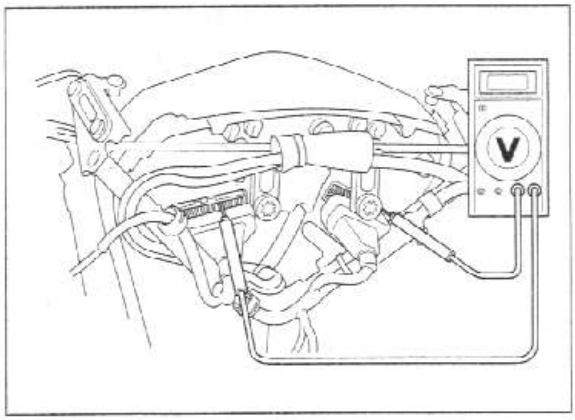


Support the motorcycle on its center stand.

Connect the speed sensor 3P white connector. Measure the voltage at the combination meter terminals with the ignition switch is turned to "ON" while slowly turning the rear wheel by hand.

CONNECTION: Pink (+) – Green/black (–)
STANDARD: Repeat 0 to 5 V

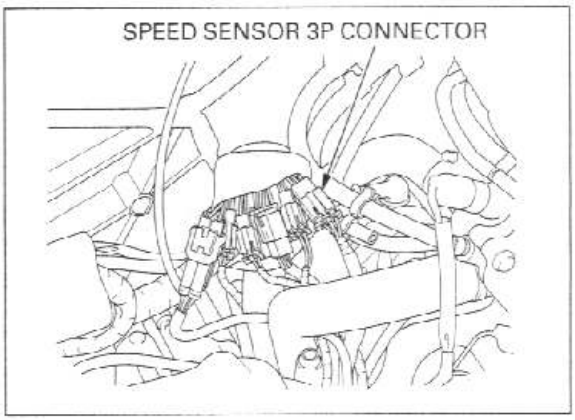
If the measurement is out of specification, inspect the open circuit in wire harness.



VOLTAGE INSPECTION (AFTER '99)

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

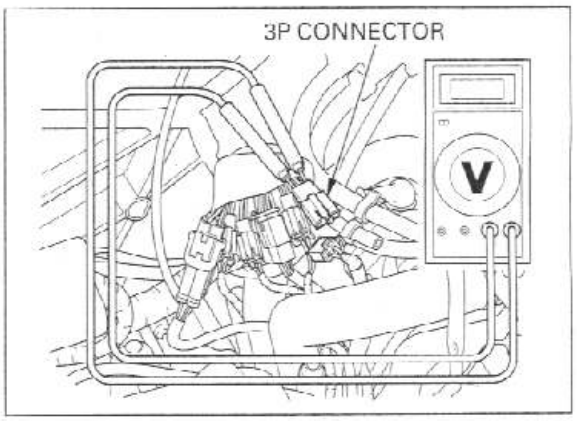
Disconnect the speed sensor 3P natural connector and check for loose or poor contact of the connector.



With the ignition switch is turned to "ON" and measure the voltage at the 3P natural connector of the wire harness side.

Connection: Black/brown (+)–Green/black (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

If there is no voltage, replace and repair the wire harness.



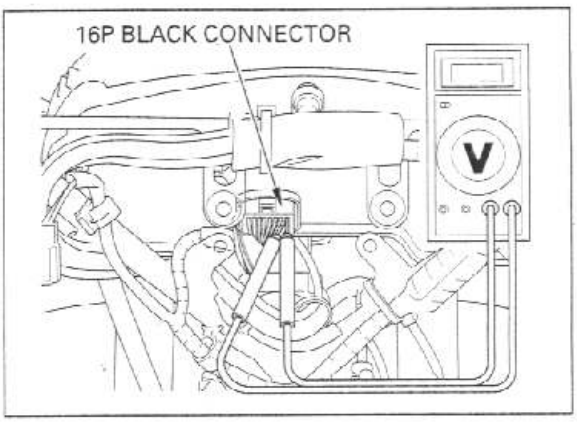
Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

Check for loose or poor connection of the combination meter 16P black connector.

With the ignition switch is turned to "ON" and measure the voltage at the bottom of the combination meter terminals.

Connection: Black/brown (+)–Green/black (–)
Standard: Battery voltage

If there is no voltage, replace and repair the wire harness.



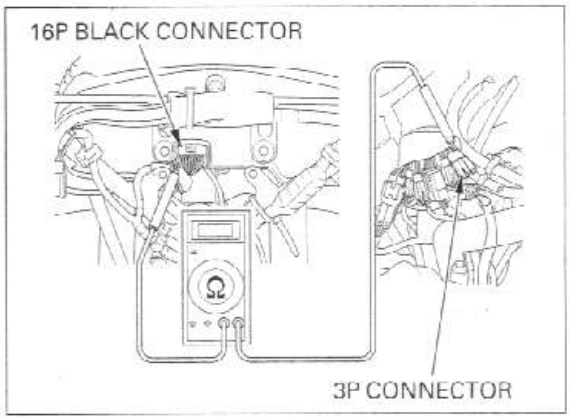
OUTPUT SIGNAL INSPECTION (AFTER '99)

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

With the ignition switch turned to "OFF", check for continuity of the Pink/green wire between the speed sensor connector and combination meter terminal.

There should continuity.

If there is no continuity, replace or repair the wire harness.

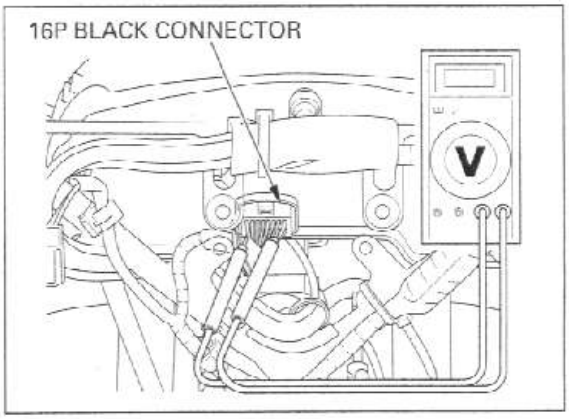


Support the motorcycle on its center stand.

Connect the speed sensor 3P natural connector.
Measure the voltage at the combination meter terminals with the ignition switch is turned to "ON" while slowly turning the rear wheel by hand.

Connection: Pink (+) — Green/black (−)
Standard: Repeat 0 to 5 V

If the measurement is out of specification, inspect the open circuit in wire harness.

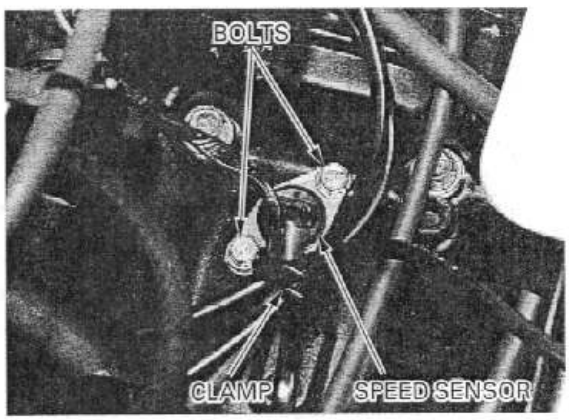


REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

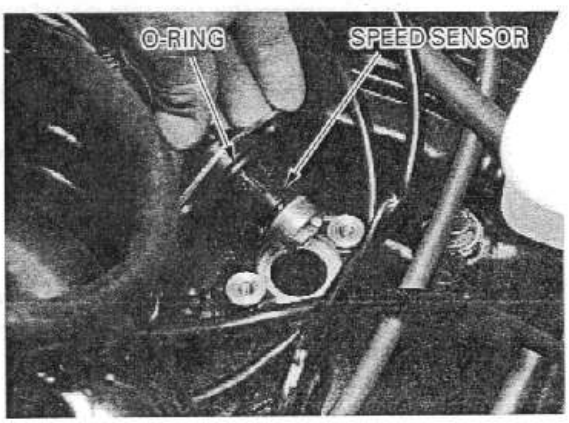
Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the speed sensor 3P white connector.

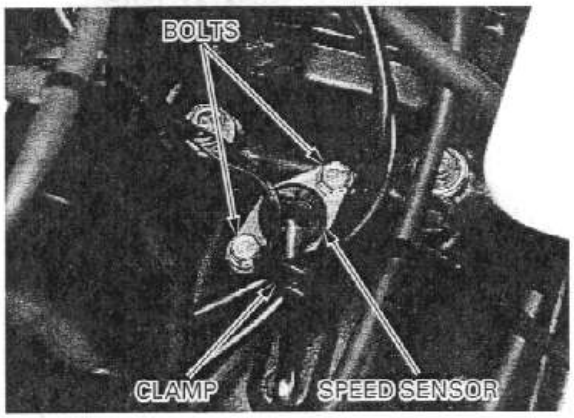
Release the speed sensor wire from the clamp.
Remove the bolts and speed sensor.



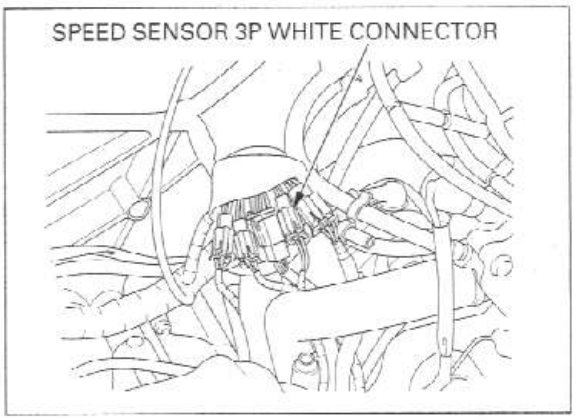
Check that the O-ring is in good condition, replace if necessary.
Install the speed sensor into the upper crankcase.



Install and tighten the mounting bolts securely.
Route the sensor wire and clamp it.



Connect the speed sensor 3P white connector.



TACHOMETER

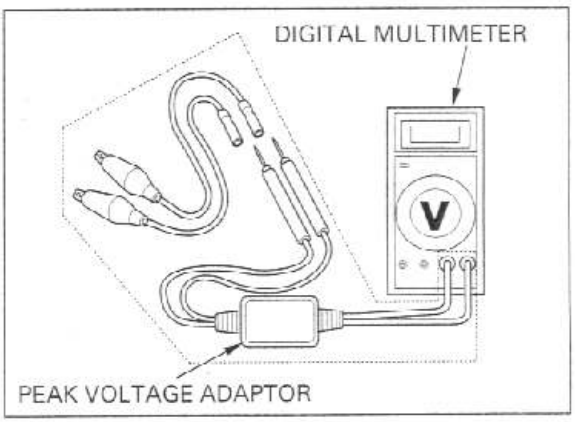
INSPECTION ('99)

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

Check for loose or poor contact terminals of the combination meter.

Connect the peak voltage adaptor to the tachometer Black/yellow terminal and ground.

TOOLS:
Peak voltage tester (U.S.A. only) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)

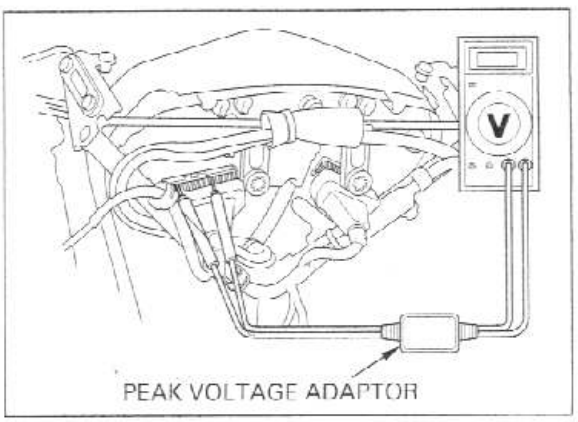


CONNECTION: Yellow/green (+) and Ground (−)

Start the engine and measure the tachometer input voltage.

PEAK VOLTAGE: 10.5 V minimum

If the value is normal, replace the tachometer.
If the measured value is below 10.5 V, replace the ECM.

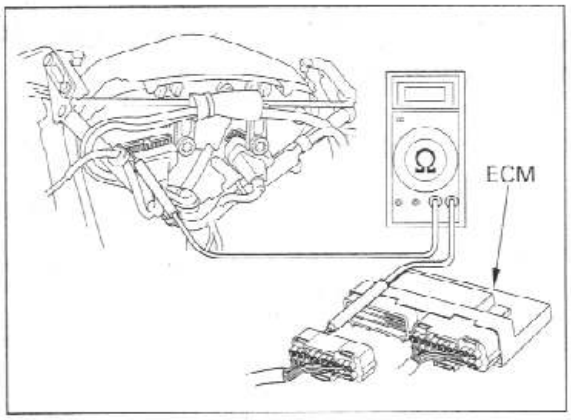


If the value is 0 V, perform the following:
Remove the seat (page 2-2) and disconnect the ECM multi-connector.

Check for continuity between the tachometer terminal and the ECM multi-connector Yellow/green terminals.
If there is no continuity, check the wire harness for an open circuit.

If there is continuity, replace the tachometer unit.

For tachometer replacement, see 19-11; combination meter disassembly and assembly.



INSPECTION (AFTER '99)

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

Check for loose of poor contact terminals of the combination meter.

Connect the peak voltage adaptor to the combination meter 16P black connector.

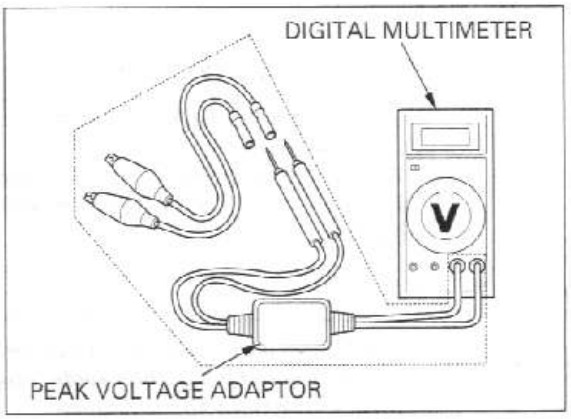
TOOL:
Imrie diagnostic tester (model 625) or
Peak voltage adaptor 07HGJ-0020100
with commercially available digital multimeter (impedance 10 MΩ/DCV minimum)

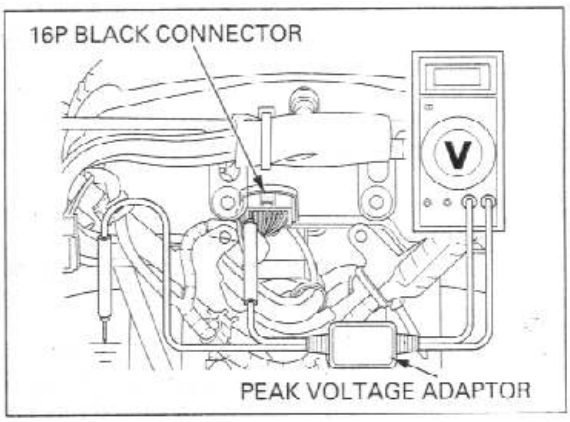
Connection: Yellow/green (+) – Ground (–)

Start the engine and measure the tachometer input voltage.

Peak voltage: 10.5 V minimum

If the value is normal, replace the tachometer.
If the measured value is below 10.5 V, replace the ECM.





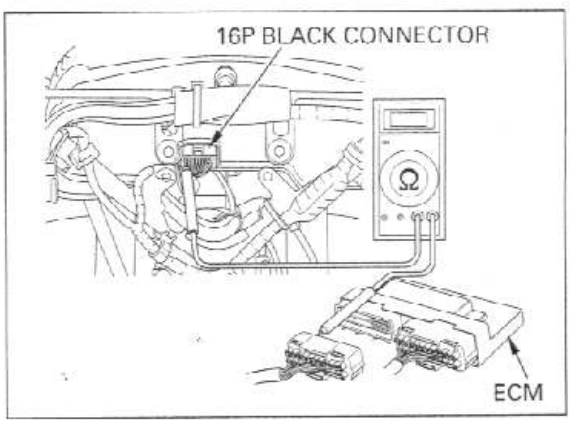
If the value is 0 V, perform the following:
Remove the seat (page 2-2) and disconnect the ECM multi-connector.

Check for continuity between the tachometer terminal and the ECM multi-connector Yellow/green terminals.

If there is no continuity, check the wire harness for an open circuit.

If there is continuity, replace the tachometer unit.

For tachometer replacement, see 19-13; combination meter disassembly and assembly.

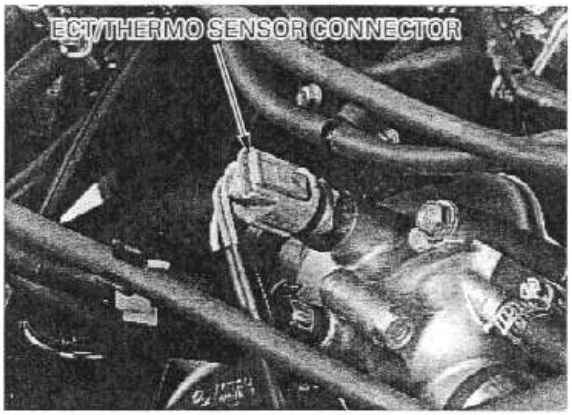


COOLANT TEMPERATURE GAUGE/ SENSOR ('99:)

INSPECTION

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the ECT/thermo sensor wire connector from the sensor.

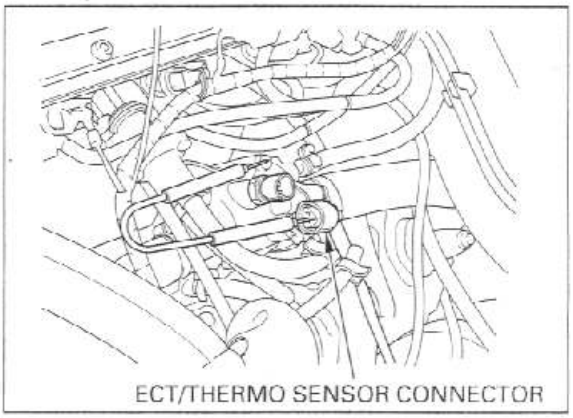


Ground the thermo sensor connector Green/blue terminal with a jumper wire.

Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check the coolant temperature gauge.
Disconnect the thermo sensor wire connector from the ground immediately if the gauge needle moves fully to H.

CAUTION:

Immediately disconnect the sensor wire connector from the ground when the needle moves to H (hot) to prevent damage to the gauge.

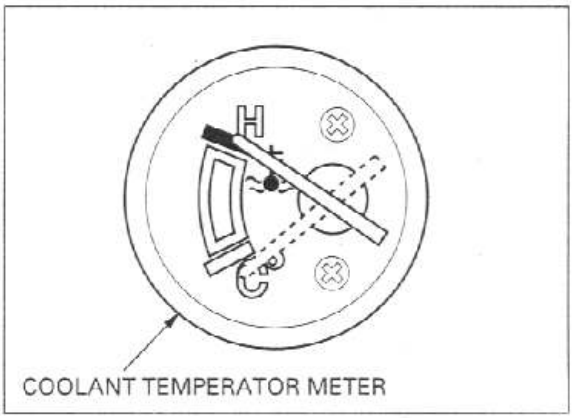

ECT/THERMO SENSOR CONNECTOR

If the needle moves, check the thermo sensor unit (see below).

If the needle does not move, check for voltage between the sensor wire connector and ground.

If the voltage is measured, the coolant temperature gauge unit is faulty.
If there is no voltage, check for voltage between the Black/brown and Green/blue wire terminals.

If there is no voltage between the terminals, coolant temperature gauge unit is faulty.
If voltage is present, check the wire harness.



COOLANT TEMPERATOR METER

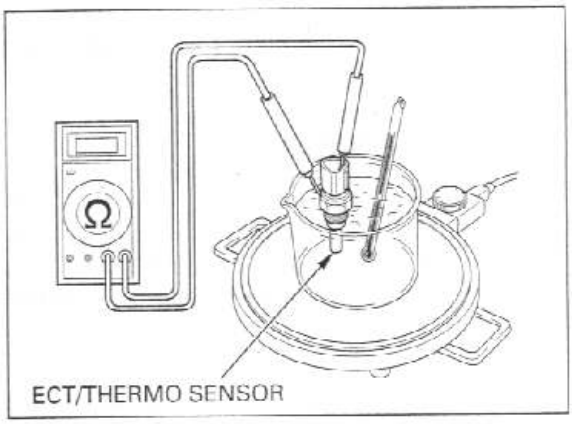
THERMO SENSOR UNIT INSPECTION

⚠WARNING

- ***Wear insulated gloves and adequate eye protection.***
- ***Keep flammable materials away from the electric heating element.***

Drain the coolant (page 6-3).

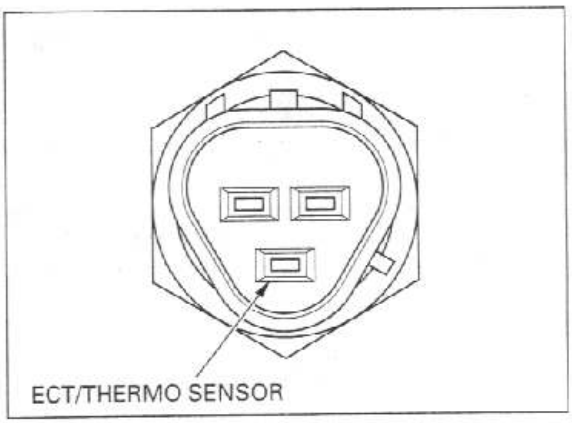
Disconnect the wire connector from the coolant temperature sensor and remove the sensor.



Suspend the ECT/thermo sensor in a pan of coolant (1:1 mixture) an electric heating element and measure the resistance through the sensor as the coolant heats up.

NOTE:

- Soak the thermo sensor in coolant up to its threads with at least 40 mm (1.6 in) from the bottom of the pan to the bottom of the sensor.
- Keep the temperature constant for 3 minutes before testing. A sudden change of temperature will result in incorrect readings. Do not let the thermometer or ECT/thermo sensor touch the pan.



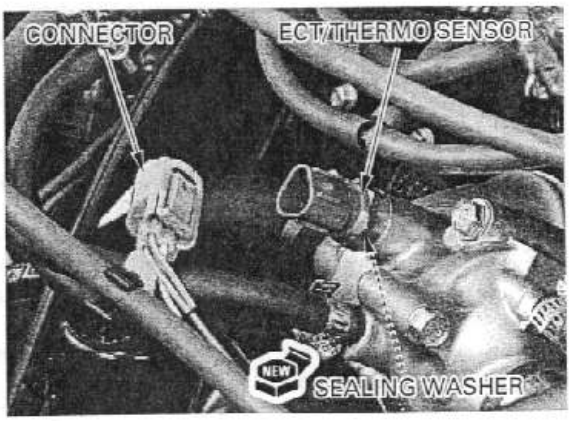
Temperature	80 °C (68 °F)	120 °C (248 °F)
Resistance	47.5–56.8 kΩ	14.9–17.3 kΩ

Replace the sensor if it is out of specification by more than 10 % at any temperature listed.

Always replace the sealing washer with a new one.

Install and tighten the thermo sensor.

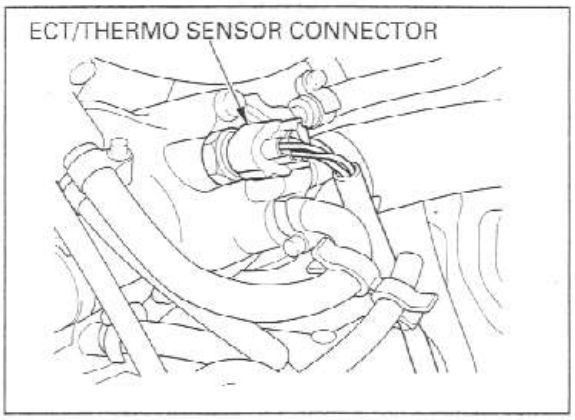
TORQUE: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m , 17 lbf·ft)



Connect the ECT/thermo sensor connector.

Fill the system and bleed the air (page 6-4).

COOLANT TEMPERATURE SENSOR (AFTER '99:)



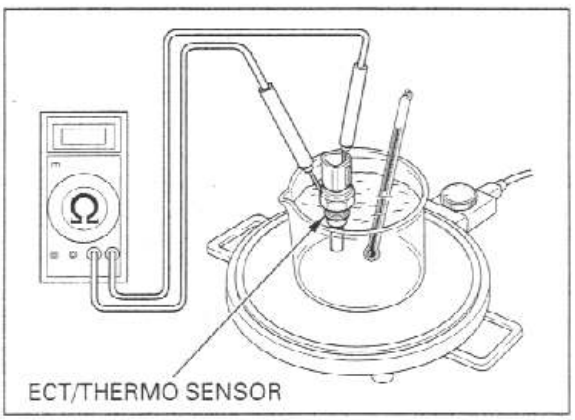
INSPECTION

NOTE:

Follow the troubleshooting chart on page 19-4 for digital coolant temperature gauge/sensor system inspection.

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the ECT/thermo sensor wire connector from the sensor.



Suspend the ECT/thermo sensor in a pan of coolant (1:1 mixture) an electric heating element and

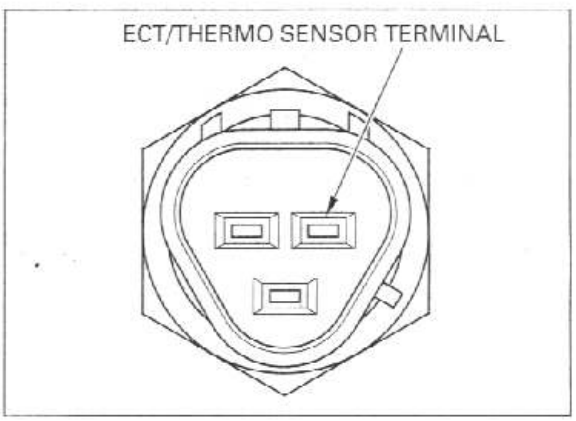
⚠WARNING

- ***Wear insulated gloves and adequate eye protection.***
- ***Keep flammable materials away from the electric heating element.***

Drain the coolant (page 6-3).

Remove the ECT/thermo sensor.

Suspend the ECT/thermo sensor in a pan of coolant (1:1 mixture) an electric heating element and measure the resistance through the sensor as the coolant heats up.



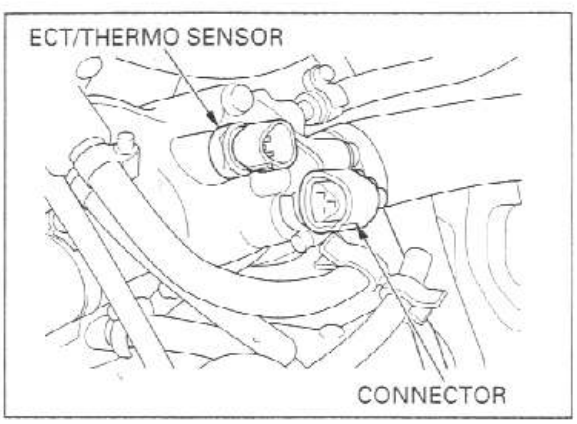
NOTE:

- Soak the thermo sensor in coolant up to its threads with at least 40 mm (1.6 in) from the bottom of the pan to the bottom of the sensor.
- Keep the temperature constant for 3 minutes before testing. A sudden change of the temperature will result in incorrect readings. Do not let the thermometer or ECT/thermo sensor touch the pan.

Unit: kΩ

Temperature	80 °C (176 °F)	120 °C (248 °F)
Resistance	2.1–2.6	0.62–0.76

Replace the sensor if it is out of specification by more than 10 % at any temperature listed.



Always replace the sealing washer with a new one.

Install and tighten the ECT/thermo sensor.

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

Connect the ECT/thermo sensor connector.

Fill the system and bleed the air (page 6-4).

COOLING FAN MOTOR SWITCH ('99:)

INSPECTION

Remove the following:
- Seat (page 2-2)
- Lower cowl (page 2-4)

Check for a blown fuse before inspection.

Fan motor does not stop
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF", disconnect the connector from the fan motor switch and turn the ignition switch to "ON" again.

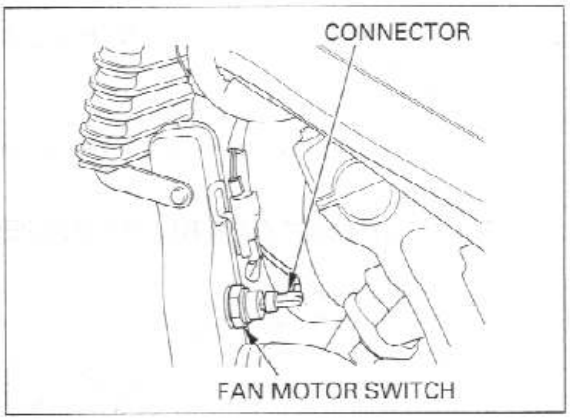
If the fan motor does not stop, check for a shorted wire between the fan motor and switch.
If the fan motor stops, replace the fan motor switch.

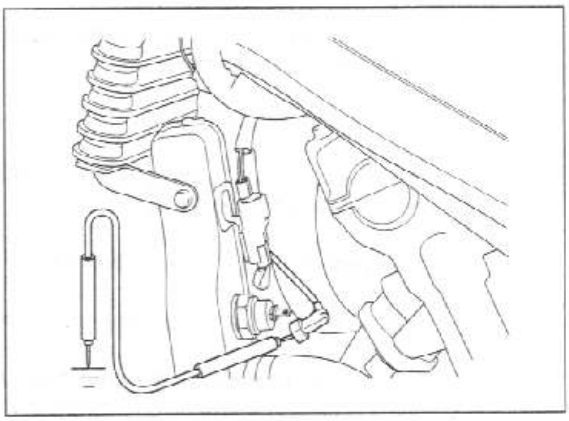
Fan motor does not start
Before testing, warm up the engine to operating temperature.

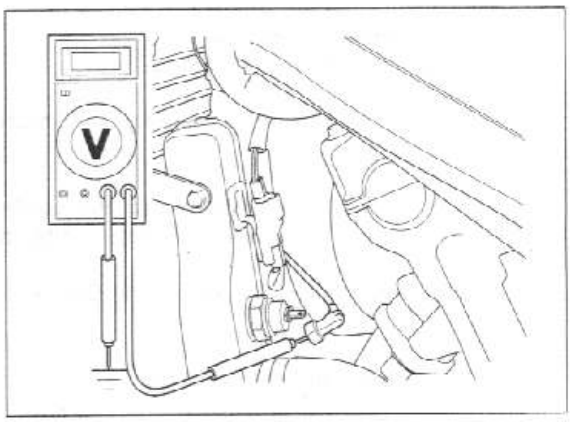
Disconnect the connector from the fan motor switch and ground the connector to the body with a jumper wire.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check the fan motor.

If the motor starts, check the connection at the fan motor switch terminal.
If it is OK, replace the fan motor switch.

If the motor does not start, check for voltage between the fan motor switch connector and ground.
If battery voltage is measured, replace fan motor.
If there is no battery voltage, check for poor connection of the connector or broken wire harness.







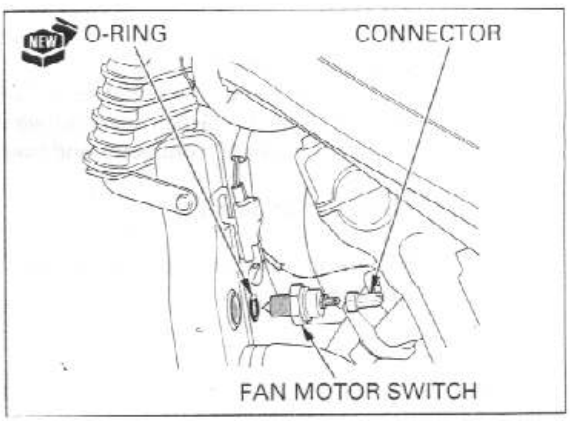
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Disconnect the fan motor switch connector and remove the switch.

Install a new O-ring onto the fan motor switch.
Install and tighten the fan motor switch.

TORQUE: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m , 13 lbf·ft)

Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



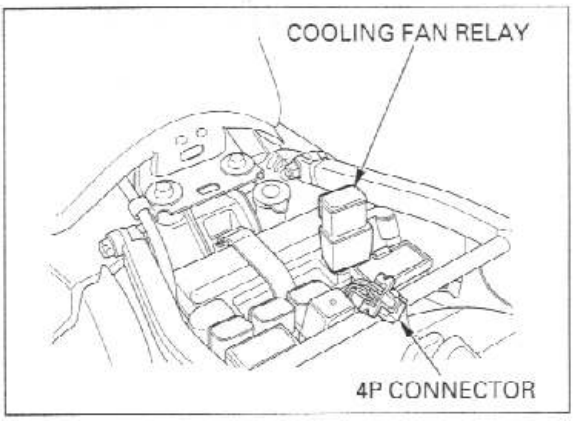
COOLING FAN MOTOR INSPECTION (AFTER '99)

Check for blown fuse before inspection.

COOLING FAN RELAY INSPECTION

Unit inspection
Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Disconnect the cooling fan motor relay 4P connector and remove the cooling fan motor relay.



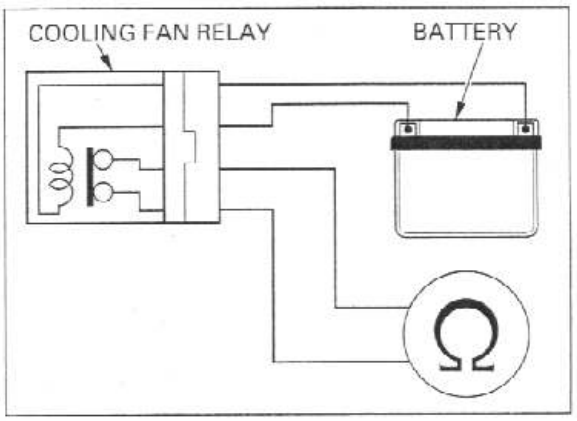
Connect the ohmmeter to the cooling fan motor relay connector terminals.

Connection: Black Green

Connect the 12-V battery to the cooling fan motor relay connector terminals.

Connection: Black/white – Green/blue

There should be continuity only when the 12-V battery is connected.
If there is no continuity when the 12-V battery is connected, replace the cooling fan motor relay.



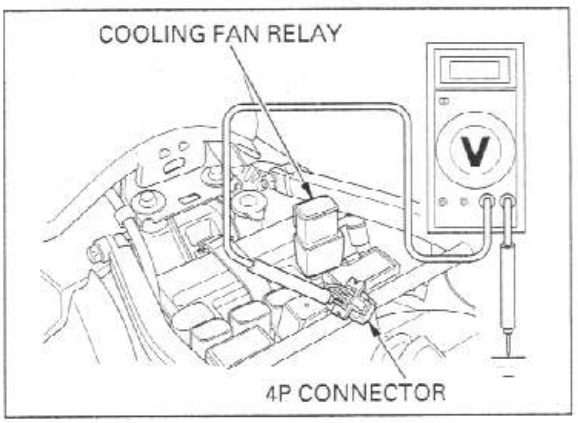
Voltage inspection
Remove the seat (page 2-2).

Disconnect the cooling fan motor relay 4P connector.

Connect the voltmeter to the cooling fan motor relay 4P connector Black/white terminal and ground.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and measure the voltage.

Standard: Battery voltage

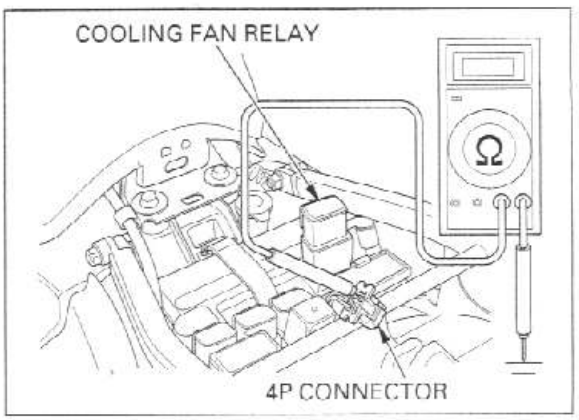
If there is no voltage, replace or repair the wire harness.



Ground inspection
With the ignition switch turned to "OFF", check for continuity of the Green wire between the cooling fan motor relay 4P connector and body ground.

There should be continuity.

If there is no continuity, replace or repair the wire harness.

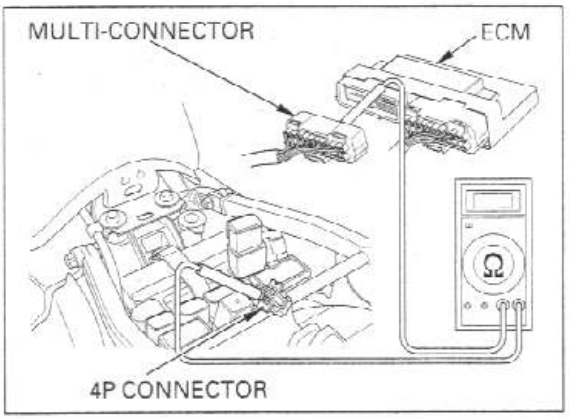


Continuity inspection
Disconnect the ECM multi-connector.

With the ignition switch turned to "OFF", check for continuity of the Green/blue wire between the cooling fan motor relay 4P connector and ECM multi-connector terminals.

There should be continuity.

If there is no continuity, replace or repair the wire harness.



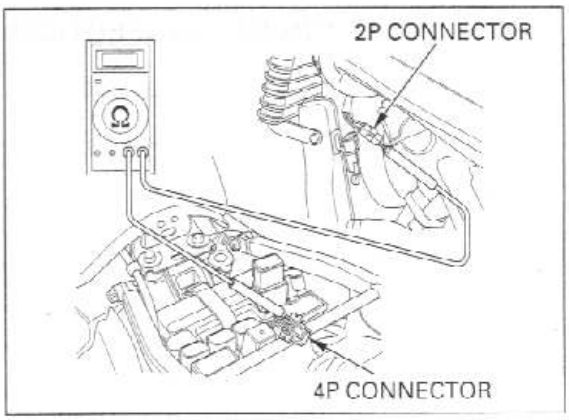
Remove the lower cowl (page 2-4).

Disconnect the cooling fan motor 2P natural connector.

With the ignition switch turned to "OFF", check for continuity of the Black wire between the cooling fan motor relay 4P connector and cooling fan motor 2P natural connector terminals.

There should be continuity.

If there is no continuity, replace or repair the wire harness.

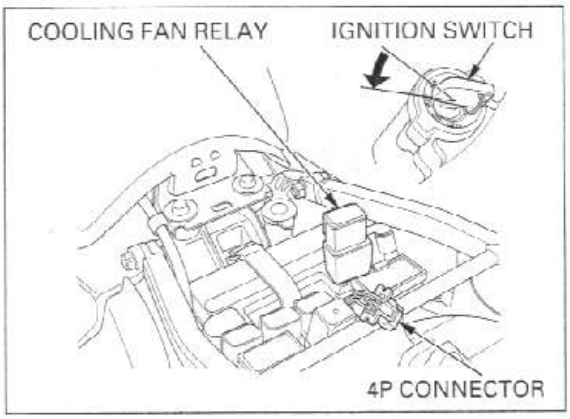


COOLING FAN MOTOR SYSTEM INSPECTION

Check the cooling fan relay unit before inspection (page 19-24).

Fan motor does not stop
Turn the ignition switch to "OFF", disconnect the cooling fan relay 4P connector and turn the ignition switch to "ON" again.

If the fan motor does not stop, check for a shorted wire between the fan motor and cooling fan relay.
If the fan motor stops, inspect the cooling fan relay continuity inspection (see above).
If the cooling fan relay is normal, replace the ECM.

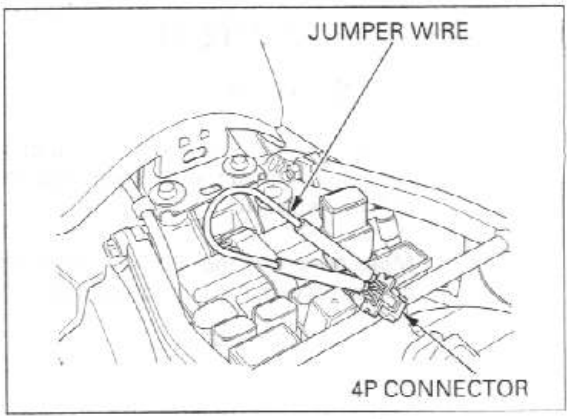


Fan motor does not start
Before testing, warm up the engine to operating temperature.

Disconnect the cooling fan relay 4P connector and short the cooling fan relay 4P connector using a jumper wire.

Connection: Black – Green

Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and check the fan motor.



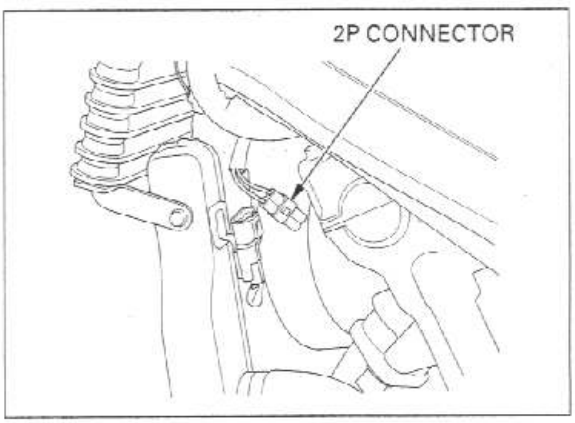
If the fan motor start, Inspect the cooling fan relay continuity (page 19-24).
If the cooling fan relay is normal, replace the ECM.

If the fan motor does not start, inspect the cooling fan.

COOLING FAN INSPECTION

Remove the lower cowl (page 2-4).

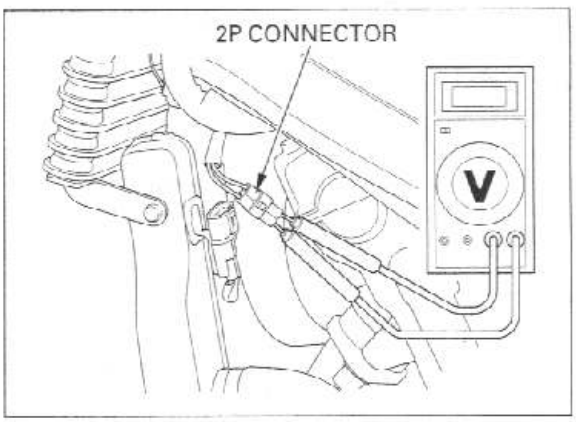
Disconnect the cooling fan motor 2P natural connector.



Measure the voltage at the cooling fan motor 2P natural connector wire harness side with the ignition switch turned to "ON".

Connection: Black/blue (+)—Black(—)
Standard: Battery voltage

If there is battery voltage, replace the cooling fan (page 19-24).
If there is no voltage, replace or repair the wire harness.

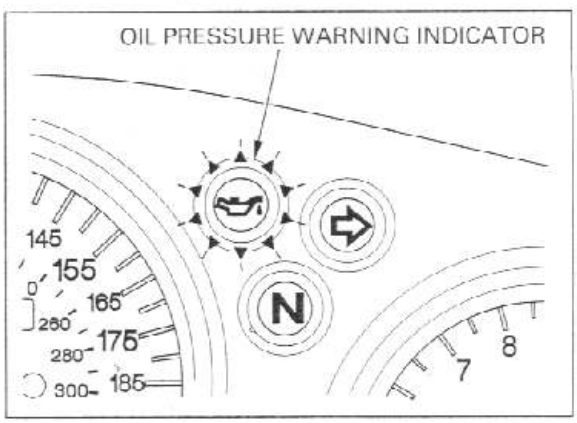


OIL PRESSURE SWITCH

INSPECTION

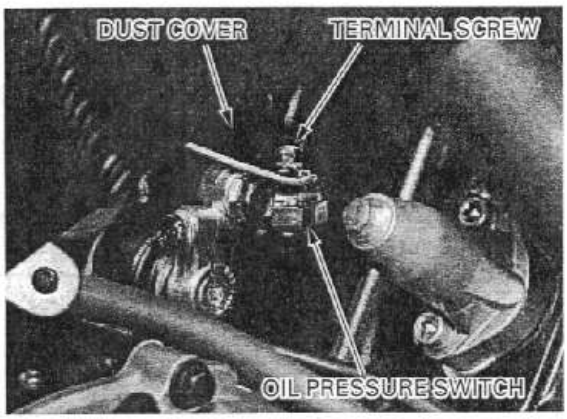
If the oil pressure warning indicator stays on while the engine is running, check the engine oil level before inspection.

Make sure that the oil pressure warning indicator comes on with the ignition switch turned to "ON".



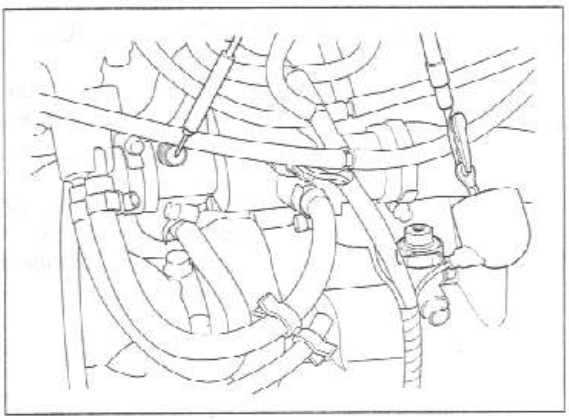
If the indicator does not come on, inspect as follow:
Remove the lower cowl (page 2-4).

Remove the dust cover.
Remove the screw and oil pressure switch terminal.



Short the oil pressure switch wire terminal to ground using a jumper wire.
The oil pressure warning indicator should come on when the ignition switch is turned to "ON".
If the light does not comes on, check the sub-fuse (10A) and wires for a loose connection or an open circuit.

Start the engine and make sure the light goes out.
If the light does not go out, check the oil pressure (page 4-3).
If the oil pressure is normal, replace the oil pressure switch (page 4-3).

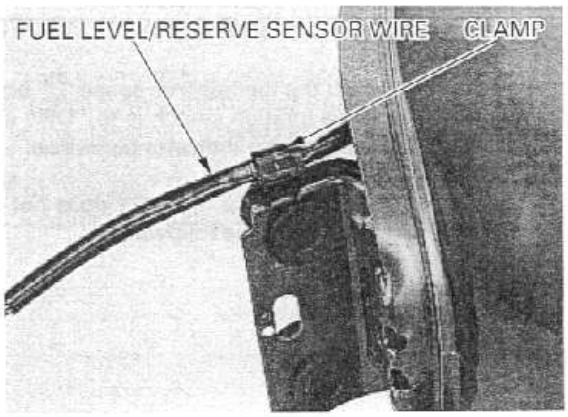


FUEL LEVEL SENSOR/RESERVE SENSOR

REMOVAL

Remove the fuel tank (page 5-61).

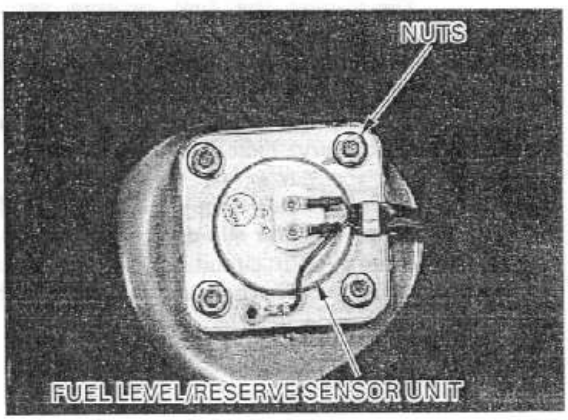
Release the fuel level sensor/reserve sensor wire from the clamp.



Remove the nuts and fuel level sensor/reserve sensor unit from the fuel tank.

CAUTION:

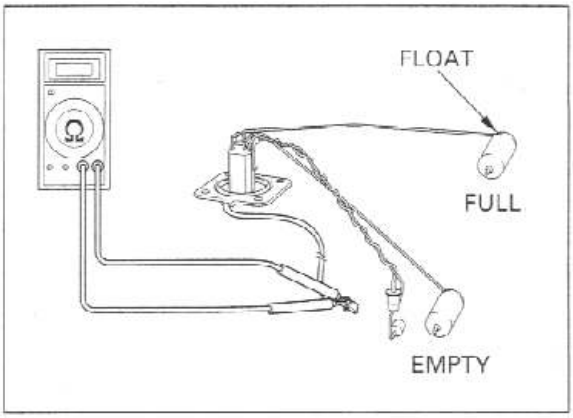
Be careful not to damage the float arm.



FUEL SENSOR INSPECTION ('99)

Connect the ohmmeter to the fuel sensor Gray/black and Green/black connector.
Inspect the resistance of the float at the top and bottom positions.

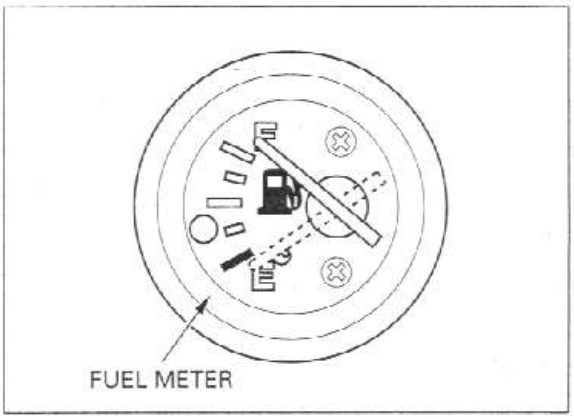
	FULL	EMPTY
Resistance (20 °C/68 °F)	4–10 Ω	81–91 Ω



FUEL METER INSPECTION ('99)

Connect the fuel sensor connector to the wire harness and move the float from empty to full to check the fuel meter indication.

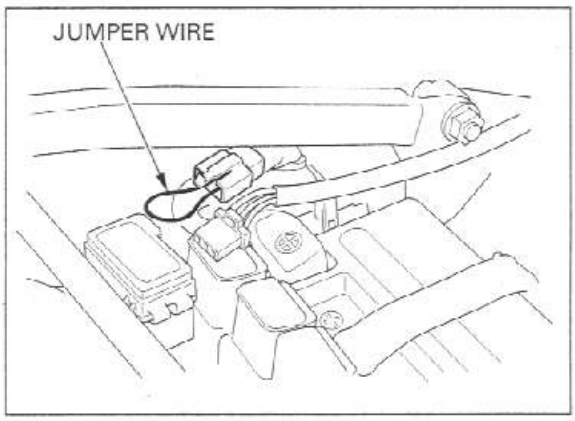
If the fuel meter does not indicate properly, check for an open or short circuit in the wire harness.
If the wire harness is good, replace the fuel meter with a new one (page 19-11).



FUEL RESERVE SENSOR INSPECTION ('99)

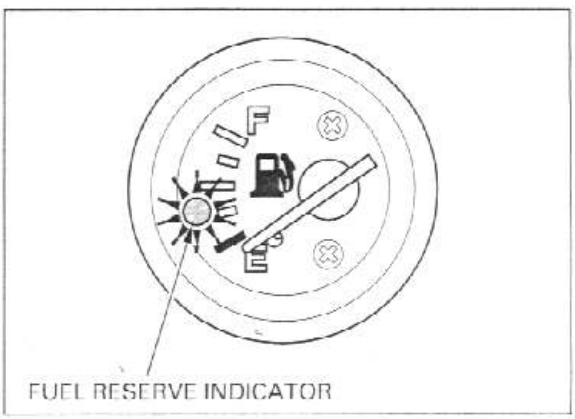
Connect the fuel reserve sensor 3P black connector.
Turn the ignition switch is to "ON" and make sure the fuel reserve indicator comes on.

If the fuel reserve indicator does not indicate properly, check for the following.



Disconnect the fuel reserve sensor 3P black connector.
Short the wire harness side connector Brown/black and Green/black terminals with a jumper wire.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and make sure the fuel reserve indicator comes on.

If the indicator comes on, replace the fuel unit.
If the indicator still does not come on, check for an open or short circuit in the wire harness.
If the wire harness is OK, replace the fuel meter unit (page 19-11).



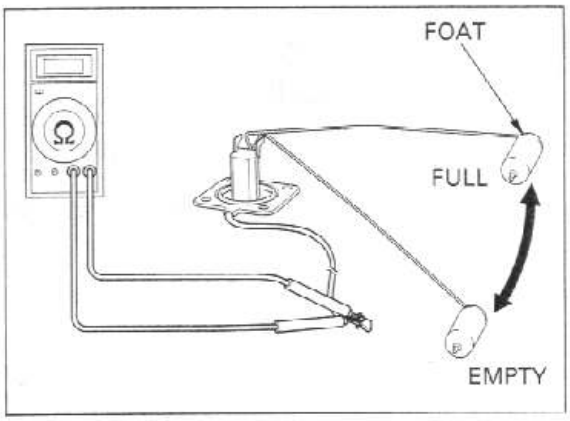
FUEL LEVEL SENSOR INSPECTION (AFTER '99)

Remove the fuel level sensor (page 19-27).

Connect the ohmmeter to the fuel level sensor 2P black connector (Gray/black and Green/black terminals).
Inspect the resistance of the float at the top and bottom positions.

Unit: Ω (20°C/68°F)

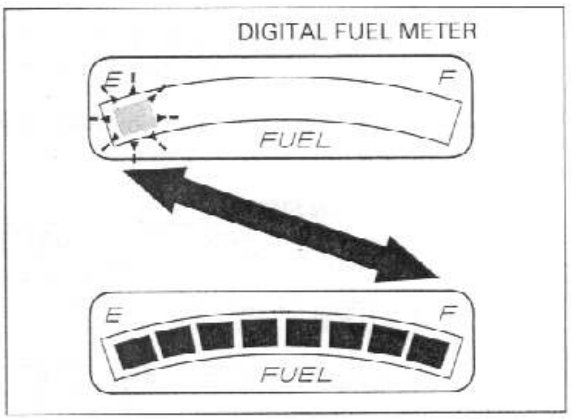
FLOAT POSITION	FULL	EMPTY
Resistance	4–10	81–91



DIGITAL FUEL METER INSPECTION

Connect the fuel level sensor 2P black connector to the wire harness.
Turn the ignition switch to "ON" and move the float from the empty to full to check the digital fuel meter indication.

If the digital fuel meter does not indicate properly, check for an open or short circuit in wire harness
If the wire harness is good, replace the digital fuel meter with a new one (page 19-15).

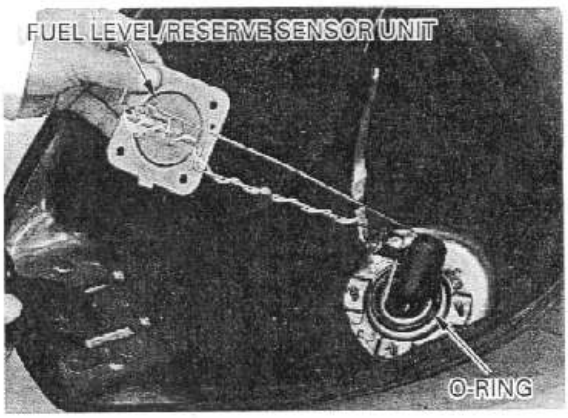


INSTALLATION

Check the O-ring is in good condition.
Install the fuel unit into the fuel tank.

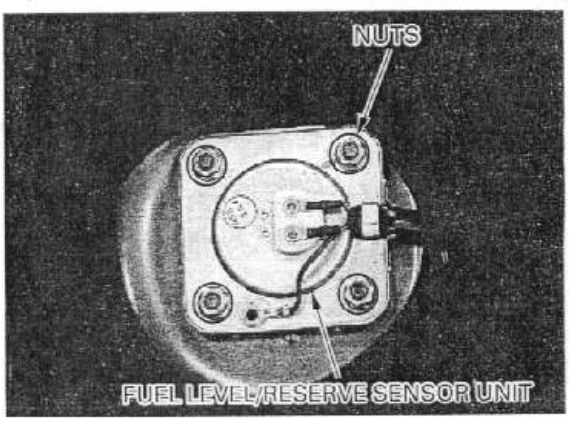
CAUTION:

Be careful not to damage the float arm.



Install and tighten the nuts securely.
Clamp the wire to the clamp.

Install the fuel tank (page 5-63).

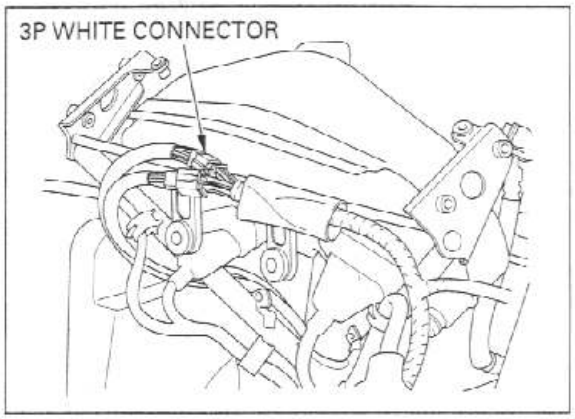


IGNITION SWITCH

INSPECTION

Remove the upper cowl (page 2-8).

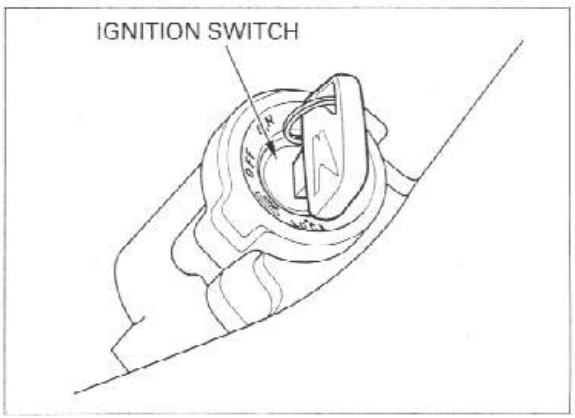
Disconnect the ignition switch wire 3P white connectors.



Check for continuity between the wire terminals of the ignition switch connector in each switch position.
Continuity should exist between the color coded wires as follows:

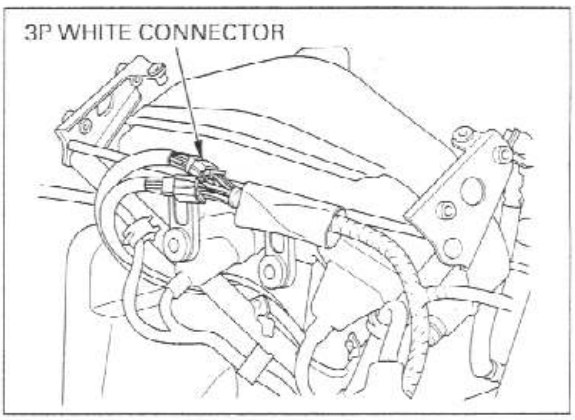
IGNITION SWITCH

	FAN	IG	BAT1	KEY
ON	○	○	○	KEY ON
OFF				KEY OFF
LOCK				KEY OFF LOCK PIN
COLOR	Bu/O	R/Bl	R	———



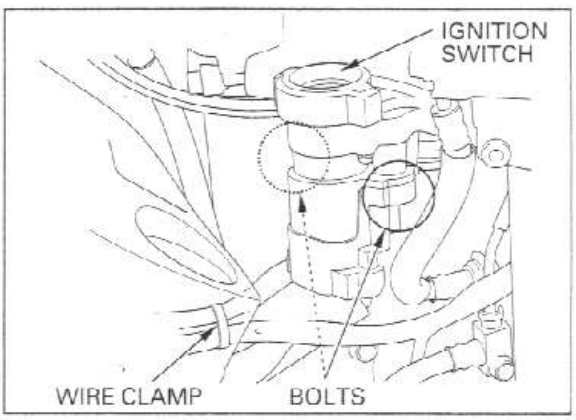
REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Disconnect the ignition switch wire 3P white connector.

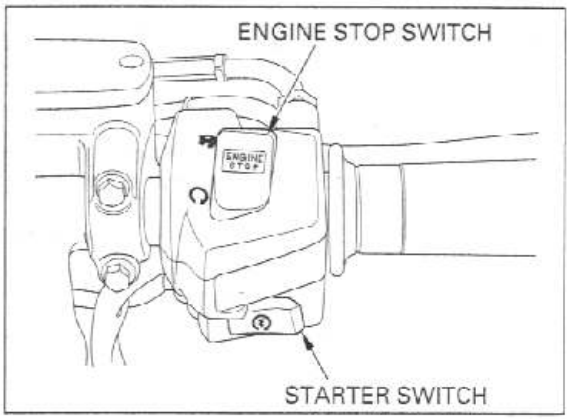


Remove the wire clamp.
Remove the bolts and ignition switch.

Install the ignition switch in the reverse order of removal.



HANDLEBAR SWITCHES



Disconnect the handlebar switch connectors.

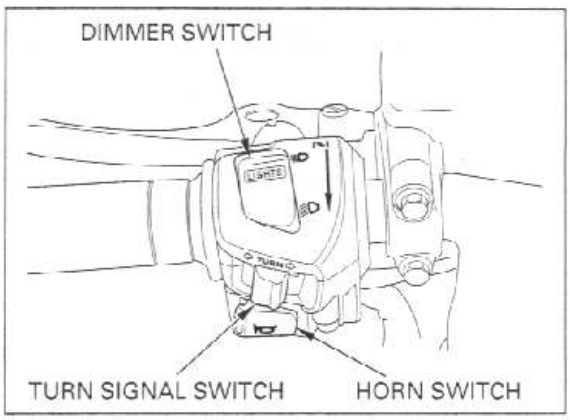
Check for continuity between the wire terminals of the handlebar switch connector.
Continuity should exist between the color coded wire terminals as follows:

ENGINE STOP SWITCH

	IG	BAT2
OFF		
RUN	○—○	
COLOR	Bl	W/Bl

STARTER SWITCH

	ST	IG	BAT3	HL
FREE			○—○	
PUSH	○—○			
COLOR	Y/R	Bl	Bl/Br	Bu/W



DIMMER SWITCH

	HL	Lo	Hl
Lo			
(N)	○	○	
Hi	○		○
COLOR	Bu/W	W	Bu

HORN SWITCH

	Ho	BAT3
FREE		
PUSH	○	○
COLOR	Lg	Bl/Br

TURN SIGNAL SWITCH

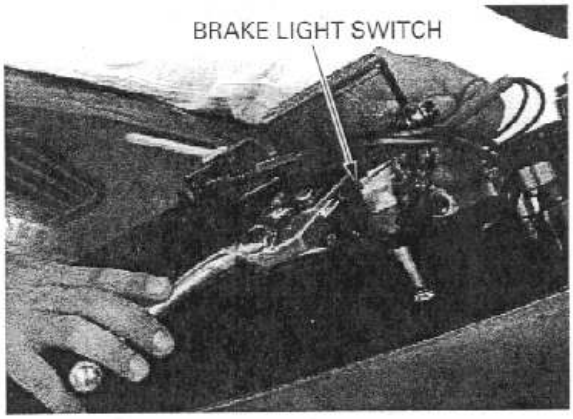
	W	R	L	BAT5	PR	PL
R	○—○			○		○
N				○	○	○
L	○		○	○	○	
COLOR	GR	SB	O	Br/W	SB/W	O/W

BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH

FRONT

Disconnect the front brake light switch connectors and check for continuity between the terminals.

There should be continuity with the brake lever applied, and there should be no continuity with the brake lever released.

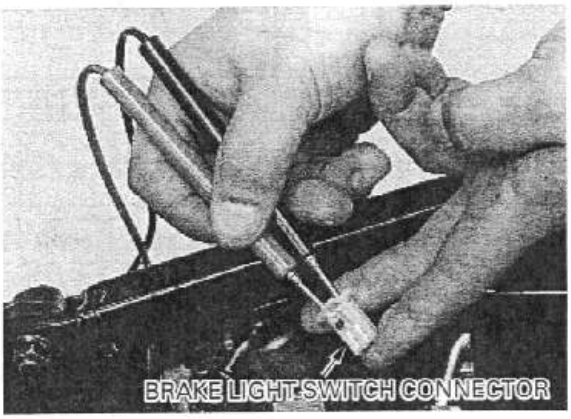


REAR

Remove the seat (page 2-2).
Remove the relays and fuse box from the rear fender. (page 2-15)

Disconnect the rear brake light switch connector and check for continuity between the terminals.

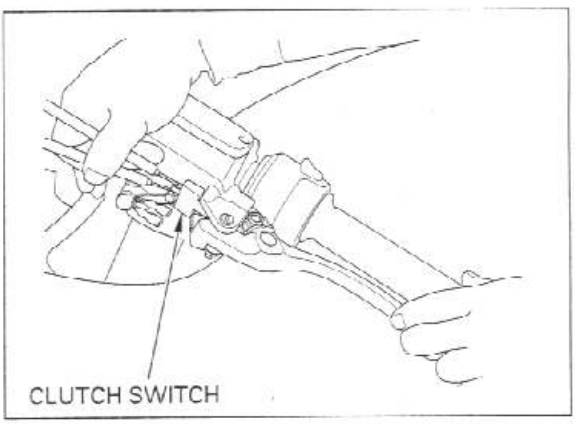
There should be continuity with the brake pedal applied, and there should be no continuity with the brake pedal released.



CLUTCH SWITCH

Disconnect the clutch switch connectors.

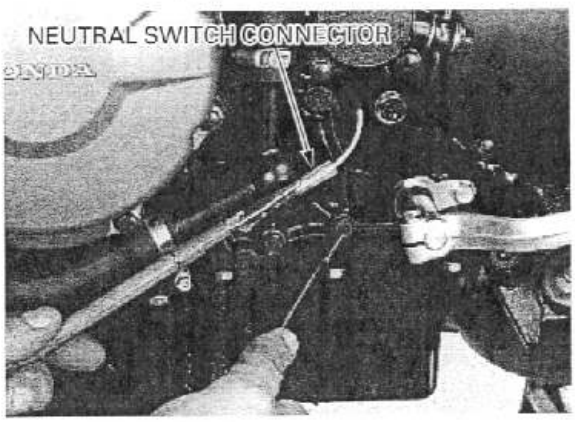
There should be continuity with the clutch lever applied, and there should be no continuity with the clutch lever is released.



NEUTRAL SWITCH

Remove the lower cowl (page 2-4).

Disconnect the neutral switch connector from the switch.
Shift the transmission into neutral and check for continuity between the Light green wire terminal and ground.
There should be continuity with the transmission is in neutral, and no continuity when the transmission is into gear.

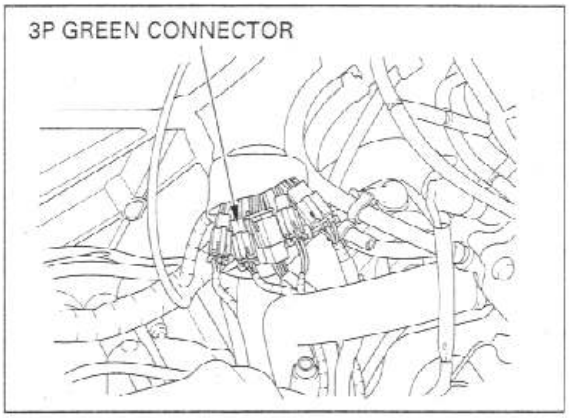


SIDE STAND SWITCH

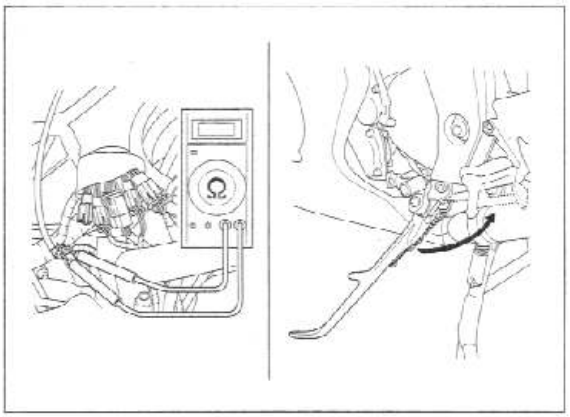
INSPECTION

Support the front end of the fuel tank (page 3-6).

Disconnect the side stand switch 3P green connector.



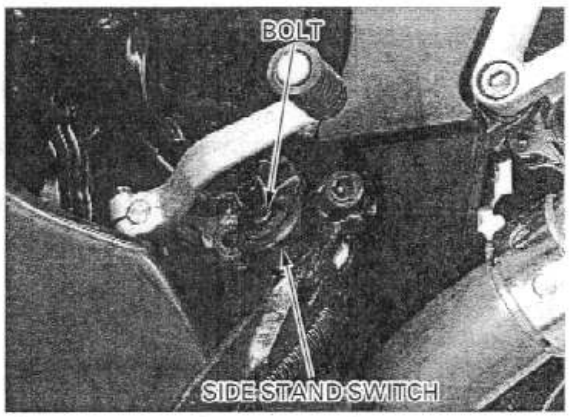
Check for continuity between the wire terminals of the side stand switch connector.
Continuity should exist only when the side stand is up.



REMOVAL

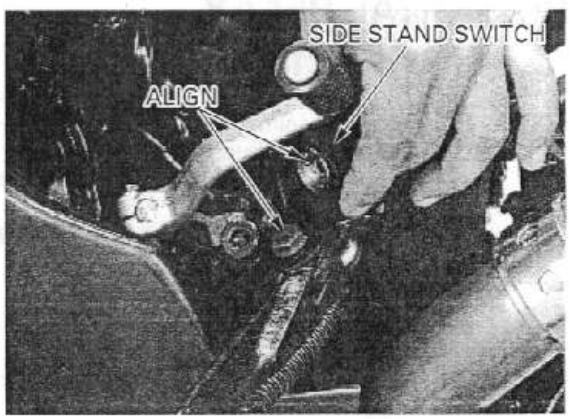
Disconnect the side stand switch 3P green connector.

Remove the bolt and side stand switch.



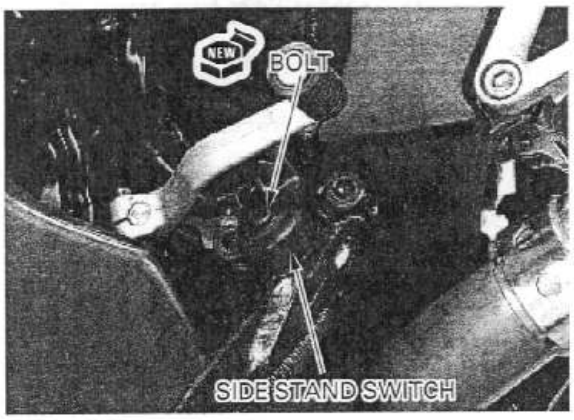
INSTALLATION

Install the side stand switch by aligning the switch pin with the side stand hole and the switch groove with the return spring holding pin.

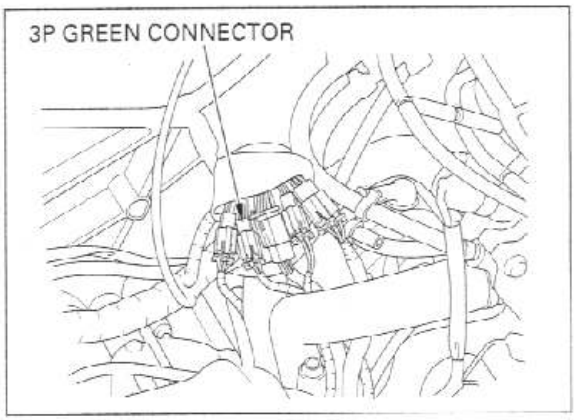


Secure the side stand switch with a new bolt.

TORQUE: 10 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)



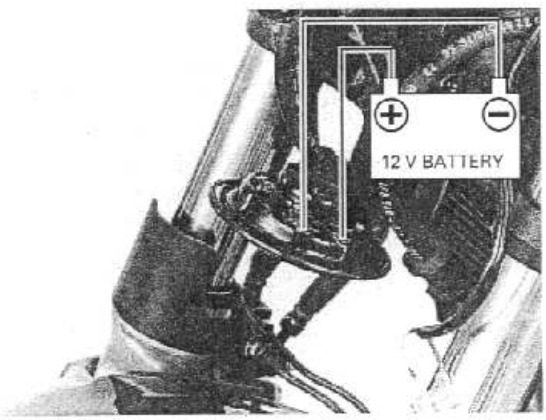
Connect the side stand switch 3P green connector.



HORN

Disconnect the wire connectors from the horn.

Connect the 12-V battery to the horn terminal directly.
The horn is normal if it sounds when the 12-V battery is connected across the horn terminals.

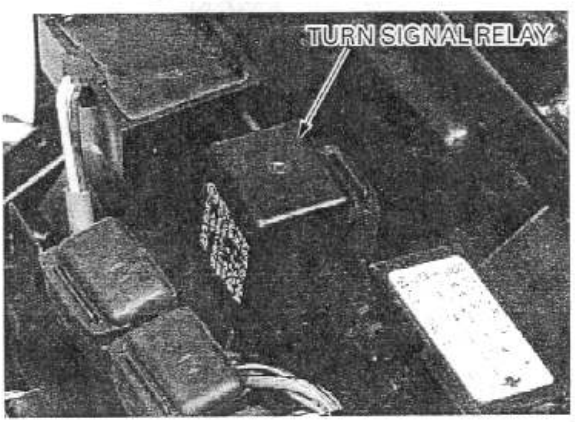


TURN SIGNAL RELAY

INSPECTION

Check the following:
- Battery condition
- Burned out bulb or non-specified wattage
- Burned fuse
- Ignition switch and turn signal switch function
- Loose connectors

If the above items are all normal, check the following:
Disconnect the turn signal connectors from the relay.



1. Short the black and gray terminals of the turn signal relay connector with a jumper wire. Start the engine and check that the turn signal light comes on when the switch is turned on.

Light comes on

Light does not come on

- Broken wire harness.

2. Check for continuity between the green terminal of the relay connector and ground.

Continuity

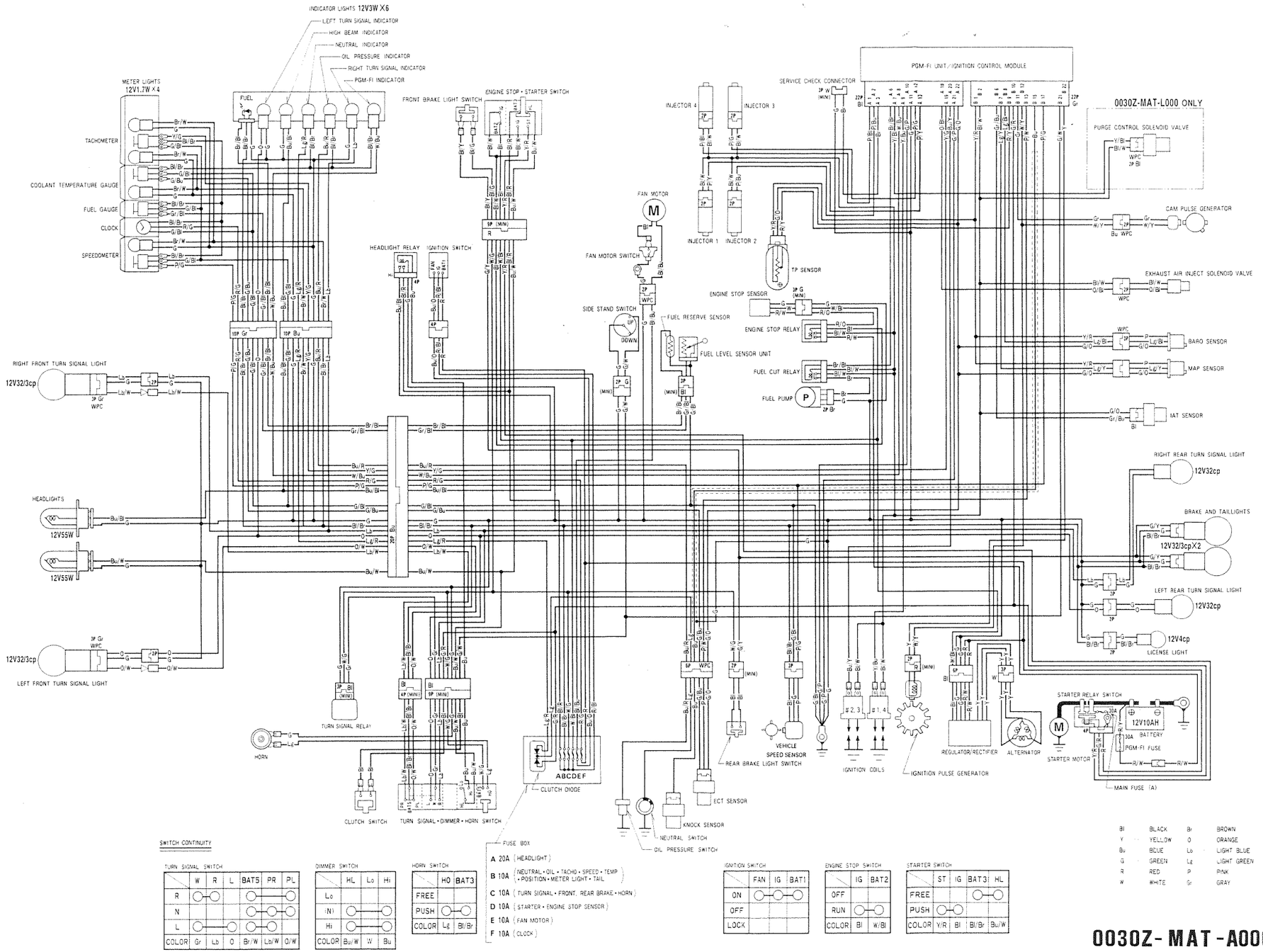
No continuity

- Broken ground wire.

- Faulty turn signal relay.
- Poor connection of the connector.

MEMO

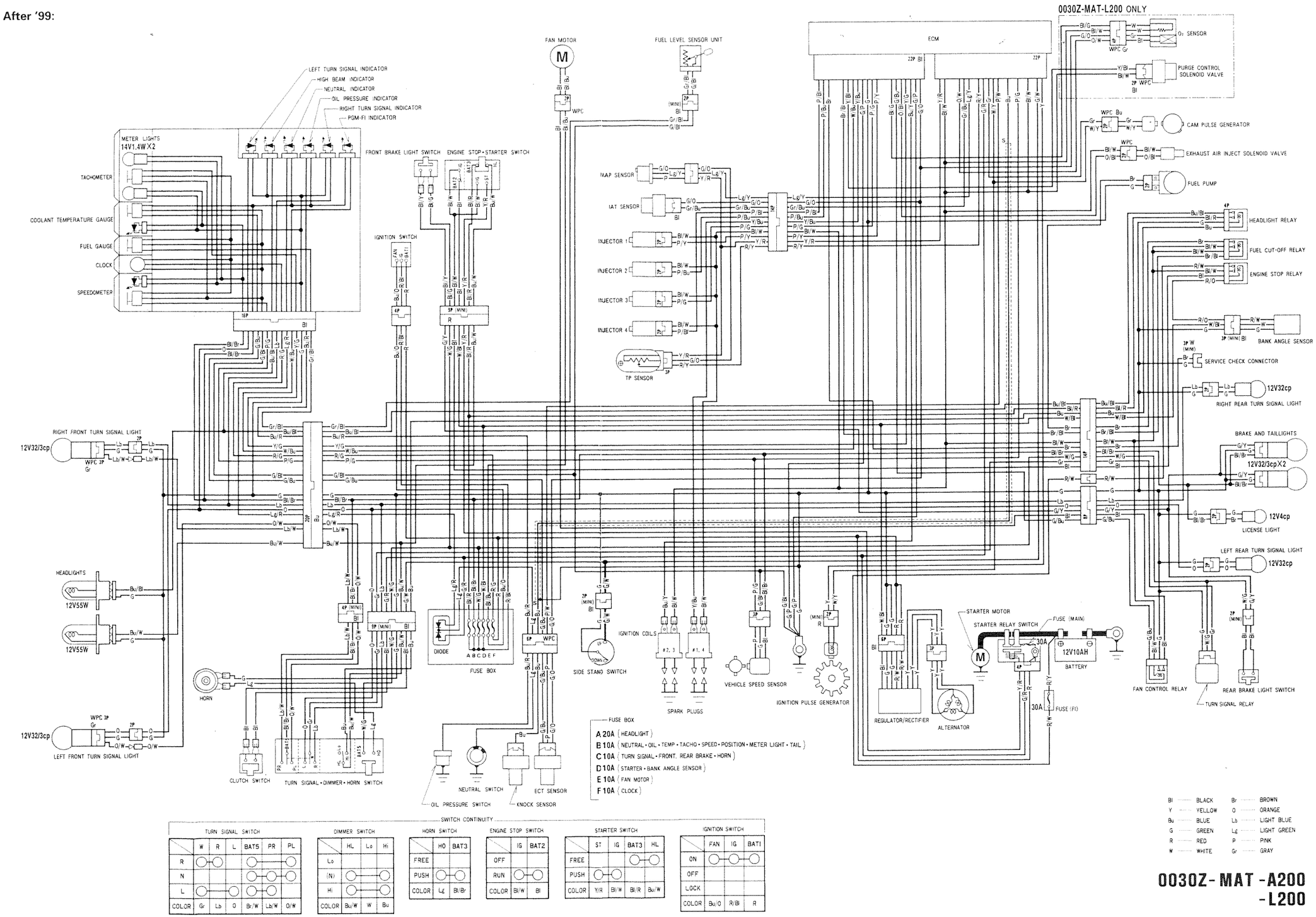
'99



0030Z-MAT-A000
-L000

20

After '99:

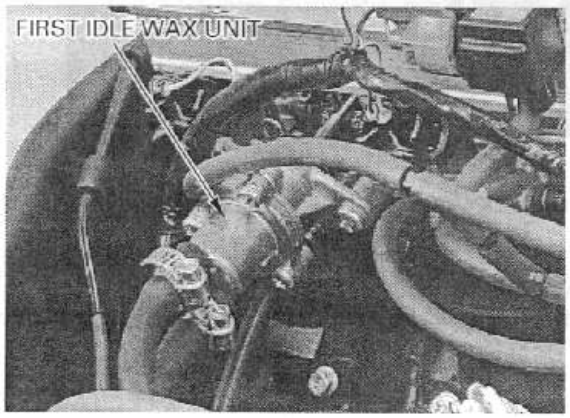


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AUTOMATIC FIRST IDLE SYSTEM 21-1 KNOCK SENSOR 21-2

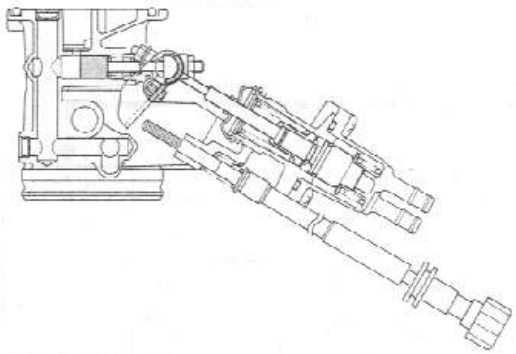
AUTOMATIC FIRST IDLE SYSTEM

This motorcycle's first idle system is fully automatic system controlled by the wax unit.
Wax unit case is connected to the engine cooling system by two water hoses.



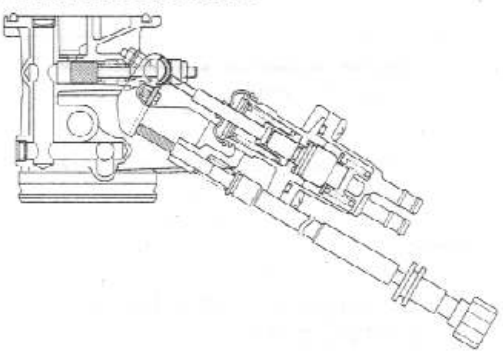
When the engine coolant temperature is low, the wax unit shaft is pulled into the wax body by the force of the return spring in the wax unit.
At this time, starter valves in the throttle body are fully open, and the bypass air is drawn into the throttle bore.
The engine speed is up by increasing the bypass air volume.

COOLANT TEMPERATURE IS LOW:



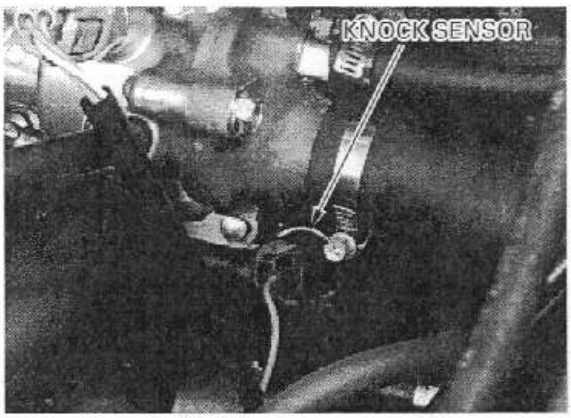
The engine is running and the coolant temperature is up, the wax element in the unit is inflated and pushing the wax unit shaft gradually.
The starter valves are gradually closed, and the bypass air flow is regulated.
The engine speed is gradually down and then keeps the idle speed.

COOLANT TEMPERATURE IS UP:



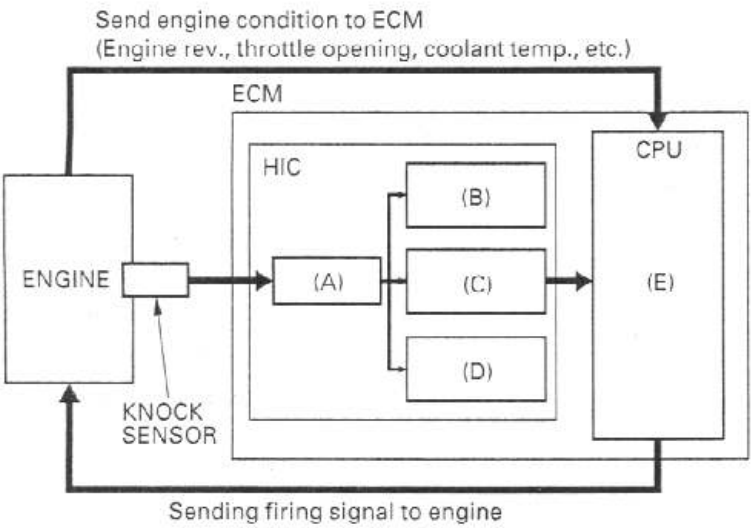
KNOCK SENSOR

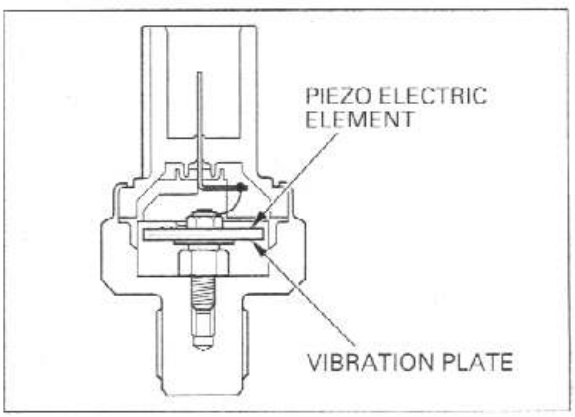
In case the fuel grade is insufficient or the octane rate is low, the abnormal burning is occur in the combustion chamber and cause severe engine damage.
The knock sensor is installed behind the No. 3 cylinder onto the cylinder block and is protected the engine from the abnormal burning knocks.



The knock sensor is pick up the engine knocks by the built-in vibration plate, and converted into voltage signal by the piezo electric element, then sent to the ECM.

The ECM is separate the received signal into the noise voltage and abnormal burning knock voltage.
If the abnormal burning voltage is excessively measured than the programmed standard value, the ECM is retard the ignition timing.
If the abnormal burning voltage is less than standard, the ECM is gradually advance the ignition timing until the standard value.





A: Regulate the input voltage signal wave
B: Noise voltage pick-up circuit
C: Knock voltage pick up circuit
D: Sensor fail safe pick-up circuit
E: 1. Detect the knock
2. Calculate proper ignition timing
3. Detect the fail safe

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POOR PERFORMANCE AT LOW AND IDLE SPEED	22-3		

ENGINE DOES NOT START OR IS HARD TO START

		Possible cause
1. Check for operation of the fuel pump	Abnormal	• Faulty fuel pump (Section 5)
Normal		
2. Inspect the fuel flow	Abnormal	• Faulty pressure regulator (Section 5)
Normal		
3. Inspect the fuel injector	Abnormal	• See section 5
Normal		
4. Perform a spark test	Weak or no spark	• Faulty spark plug • Fouled spark plug • Faulty ECM • Broken or shorted spark plug wire • Faulty ignition switch • Faulty ignition pulse generator • Faulty engine stop switch • Loose or disconnected ignition system wires
Good spark		
5. Test cylinder compression	Low compression	• Valve stuck open • Worn cylinder and piston ring • Damaged cylinder head gasket • Seized valve • Improper valve timing
Compression normal		
6. Starting following normal procedure	Engine starts but stops	• Improper starter valve operation • Intake pipe leaking • Improper ignition timing (Faulty ignition coil or ignition pulse generator) • Fuel contaminated
Engine does not start		
7. Remove and inspect spark plug	Wet plug	• Starter valve closed • Throttle valve open • Clogged air cleaner

ENGINE LACKS POWER

		Possible cause
1. Raise wheel off the ground and spin by hand Wheel spins freely	Wheels do not spin freely	• Brake dragging • Worn or damaged wheel bearing
2. Check tire pressure Pressure normal	Pressure low	• Faulty tire valve • Punctured tire
3. Accelerate rapidly from low to second Engine speed reduced when clutch is released	Engine speed doesn't change accordingly when clutch is released	• Clutch slipping • Worn clutch discs/plates • Warped clutch discs/plates • Weak clutch spring • Additive in engine oil
4. Accelerate lightly Engine speed increase	Engine speed does not increase	• Air cleaner dirty • Restricted fuel flow • Clogged muffler • Pinched fuel tank breather
5. Check ignition timing Correct	Incorrect	• Faulty ECM • Faulty ignition pulse generator
6. Test cylinder compression Normal	Incorrect	• Valve stuck open • Worn cylinder and piston rings • Leaking head gasket • Improper valve timing
7. Inspect fuel flow Normal	Abnormal	• Faulty pressure regulator (Section 5)
8. Inspect the fuel injector Normal	Abnormal	• See section 5
9. Remove spark plugs Not fouled or discolored	Fouled or discolored	• Faulty spark plug
10. Check oil level and condition Correct	Incorrect	• Oil level too high • Oil level too low • Contaminated oil
11. Remove cylinder head cover and inspect lubrication Valve train lubricated properly	Valve train not lubricated properly	• Clogged oil passage • Clogged oil control orifice

		Possible cause
12. Check for engine overheating	Overheating	• Coolant level low • Fan motor not working (faulty fan motor switch) • Thermostat stuck close • Excessive carbon build-up in combustion chamber • Use of poor quality fuel • Wrong type of fuel • Clutch slipping
Not overheating		
13. Accelerate or run at high speed	Engine knocks	• Worn piston and cylinder • Wrong type of fuel • Excessive carbon build-up in combustion chamber • Ignition timing to advanced (faulty ECM) • Lean fuel mixture
Engine does not knock		

POOR PERFORMANCE AT LOW AND IDLE SPEED

		Possible cause
1. Check ignition timing	Incorrect	• Improper ignition timing
Correct		
2. Check the starter valve synchronization	Incorrect	• See section 5
Correct		
3. Inspect the fuel flow	Abnormal	• Faulty pressure regulator (Section 5)
Normal		
4. Inspect the fuel injector	Abnormal	• See section 5
Normal		
5. Check for leaks in the intake pipe	Leaking	• Loose insulator clamp • Damaged insulator
Not leak		
6. Perform spark test	Weak or intermittent spark	• Faulty spark plug • Faulty carbon or wet fouled spark plug • Faulty ECM • Faulty ignition coil • Broken or shorted spark plug wire • Faulty engine stop switch • Faulty ignition pulse generator • Faulty ignition switch • Loose or disconnected ignition system wires
Good spark		

POOR PERFORMANCE AT HIGH SPEED

		Possible cause
1. Check ignition timing	Incorrect	• Faulty ECM
Correct		
2. Inspect the fuel flow	Abnormal	• Faulty pressure regulator (Section 5)
Normal		
3. Inspect the fuel injector	Abnormal	• See section5
Normal		
4. Check valve timing	Incorrect	• Camshaft not installed properly
Correct		
5. Check valve spring	Weak	• Faulty valve spring
Not weak		

POOR HANDLING

	Possible cause
1. If steering is heavy	• Steering stem adjusting nut too tight • Damaged steering head bearings
2. If either wheel is wobbling	• Excessive wheel bearing play • Bent rim • Improper installed wheel hub • Swingarm pivot bearing excessively worn • Bent frame
3. If the motorcycle pulled to one side	• Faulty shock absorber • Front and rear wheel not aligned • Bent fork • Bent swingarm • Bent axle

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