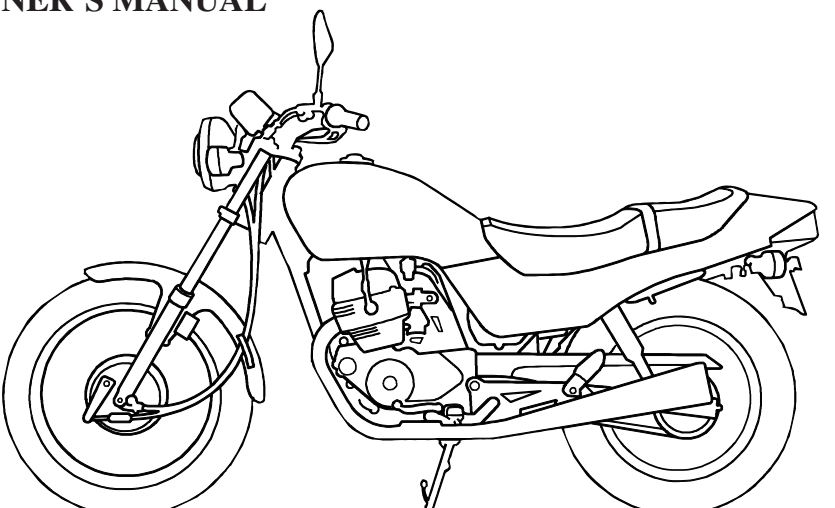
This manual should be considered a permanent part of the motorcycle and should remain with the motorcycle when it is resold.

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2005
Honda CB250
NIGHTHAWK
OWNER'S MANUAL



Introduction

Congratulations on choosing your Honda motorcycle.

When you own a Honda, you're part of a worldwide family of satisfied customers — people who appreciate Honda's reputation for building quality into every product.

Before riding, take time to get acquainted with your motorcycle and how it works. To protect your investment, we urge you to take responsibility for keeping your motorcycle well maintained. Scheduled service is a must, of course. But it's just as important to observe the break-in guidelines, and perform all pre-ride and other periodic checks detailed in this manual.

We also recommend that you read this owner's manual before you ride. It's full of facts, instructions, safety information, and helpful tips. To make it easy to use, the manual contains a detailed list of topics at the beginning of each section, and both an in-depth table of contents and an index at the back of the book.

As you read this manual, you will find information that is preceded by a NOTICE symbol. This information is intended to help you avoid damage to your Honda, other property, or the environment.

Read the Warranties Booklet (page 189) thoroughly so you understand the coverages that protect your new Honda and are aware of your rights and responsibilities.

If you have any questions, or if you ever need special service or repairs, remember that your Honda dealer knows your motorcycle best and is dedicated to your complete satisfaction.

Please report any change of address or ownership to your Honda dealer so we will be able to contact you concerning important production information.

You may also want to visit our website at www.honda.com.

Happy riding!

California Proposition 65 Warning

WARNING: This product contains or emits chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

A Few Words About Safety

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. And operating this motorcycle safely is an important responsibility.

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others.

Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all hazards associated with operating or maintaining a motorcycle. You must use your own good judgment.

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

- **Safety Labels** — on the motorcycle.
- **Safety Messages** — preceded by a safety alert symbol ⚠ and one of three signal words: **DANGER, WARNING,** or **CAUTION**.

These signal words mean:

Safety Messages

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

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

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

- **Safety Headings** — such as Important Safety Reminders or Important Safety Precautions.
- **Safety Section** — such as Motorcycle Safety.
- **Instructions** — how to use this motorcycle correctly and safely.

This entire manual is filled with important safety information — please read it carefully.

Contents

These pages give an overview of the contents of your owner's manual. The first page of each section lists the topics covered in that section.

Motorcycle Safety 1
Important safety information you should know, plus a look at the safety-related labels on your motorcycle.

Instruments & Controls 9
The location and function of indicators and controls on your motorcycle and operating instructions for various controls and features.

Before Riding 23
The importance of wearing a helmet and other protective gear, how to make sure you and your motorcycle are ready to ride, and important information about loading.

Basic Operation & Riding 33
How to start and stop the engine, shift gears, and brake. Also, riding precautions and important information about riding with a passenger or cargo.

Contents

Servicing Your Honda 49
Why your motorcycle needs regular maintenance, what you need to know before servicing your Honda, an owner maintenance schedule, and instructions for specific maintenance and adjustment items.

Tips..... 133
How to store and transport your motorcycle and how to be an environmentally-responsible rider.

Taking Care of the Unexpected..... 141
What to do if you have a flat tire, your engine won't start, etc.

Technical Information..... 163
ID numbers, technical specifications, and other technical facts.

Consumer Information..... 185
Information on warranties, emission controls, how to get Honda service manuals, and...
''Reporting Safety Defects'' 194

Table of Contents 196
Sequential listing of topics in this owner's manual.

Index..... 200

Quick Reference
Handy facts about fuel, engine oil, tire sizes, and air pressures.

Motorcycle Safety

This section presents some of the most important information and recommendations to help you ride your motorcycle safely. Please take a few moments to read these pages. This section also includes information about the location of safety labels on your motorcycle.

Important Safety Information 2
Accessories & Modifications 5
Safety Labels 7

Important Safety Information

Your motorcycle can provide many years of service and pleasure—if you take responsibility for your own safety and understand the challenges you can meet while riding.

There is much that you can do to protect yourself when you ride. You'll find many helpful recommendations throughout this manual. The following are a few that we consider most important.

Always Wear a Helmet

It's a proven fact: helmets significantly reduce the number and severity of head injuries. So always wear an approved motorcycle helmet and make sure your passenger does the same. We also recommend that you wear eye protection, sturdy boots, gloves, and other protective gear (page 24).

Take Time to Learn & Practice
Even if you have ridden other motorcycles, take time to become familiar with how this motorcycle works and handles. Practice in a safe area until you build your skills and get accustomed to the motorcycle's size and weight.

Because many accidents involve inexperienced or untrained riders, we urge all riders to take a certified course approved by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF). See page 26.

Ride Defensively
The most frequent motorcycle collision happens when a car turns left in front of a motorcycle. Another common situation is a car moving suddenly into your lane.

Always pay attention to other vehicles around you, and do not assume that other drivers see you. Be prepared to stop quickly or make an evasive maneuver. For other riding tips, see the booklet, *You and Your Motorcycle: Riding Tips and Practice Guide,* which came with your new motorcycle.

Make Yourself Easy to See
Some drivers do not see motorcycles because they are not looking for them. To make yourself more visible, wear bright reflective clothing, position yourself so other drivers can see you, signal before turning or changing lanes, and use your horn when it will help others notice you.

Ride within Your Limits
Pushing limits is another major cause of motorcycle accidents. Never ride beyond your personal abilities or faster than conditions warrant. Remember that alcohol, drugs, fatigue, and inattention can significantly reduce your ability to make good judgments and ride safely.

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

Keep Your Honda in Safe Condition
It's important to keep your motorcycle properly maintained and in safe riding condition. To help avoid problems, inspect your motorcycle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits (page 31), and do not modify your motorcycle (page 6) or install accessories that would make your motorcycle unsafe (page 5).

Modifying your motorcycle or using non-Honda accessories can make your motorcycle unsafe. Before you consider making any modifications or adding an accessory, be sure to read the following information.

⚠WARNING

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

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

Accessories

We strongly recommend that you use only genuine Honda accessories that have been specifically designed and tested for your motorcycle. Because Honda cannot test all other accessories, you must be personally responsible for proper selection, installation, and use of non-Honda accessories.
Check with your Honda dealer for assistance and always follow these guidelines:

- Make sure the accessory does not obscure any lights, reduce ground clearance and lean angle, limit suspension travel or steering travel, alter your riding position, or interfere with operating any controls.

- Do not install any fairing or windshield unless it was designed and tested by Honda for your motorcycle. Some fairings or windshields, even smaller ones, can cause unstable handling of your motorcycle. This is especially true if the fairing or windshield is poorly designed or improperly mounted.
- Do not add any electrical equipment that will exceed the motorcycle's electrical system capacity (page 172). A blown fuse can cause a loss of lights or engine power (page 156).
- Do not pull a trailer or sidecar with your motorcycle. This motorcycle was not designed for these attachments, and their use can seriously impair your motorcycle's handling.

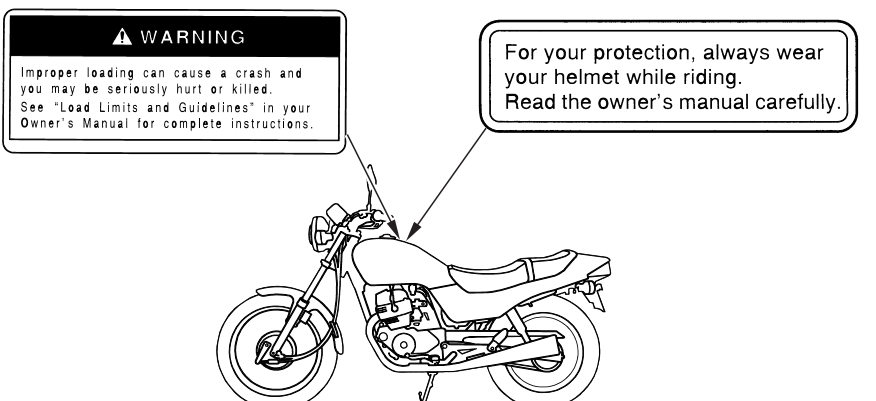
Modifications

We strongly advise you not to remove any original equipment or modify your motorcycle in any way that would change its design or operation. Such changes could seriously impair your motorcycle's handling, stability, and braking, making it unsafe to ride.

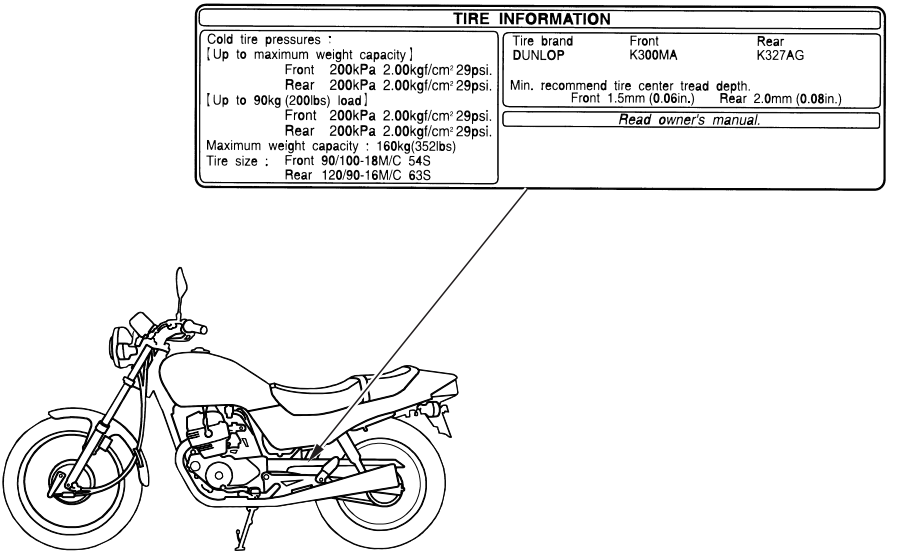
Removing or modifying your lights, exhaust system, emission control system, or other equipment can also make your motorcycle illegal.

Safety labels on your motorcycle either warn you of potential hazards that could cause serious injury or they provide important safety information. Read these labels carefully and don't remove them.

If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your Honda dealer for a replacement.



Safety Labels

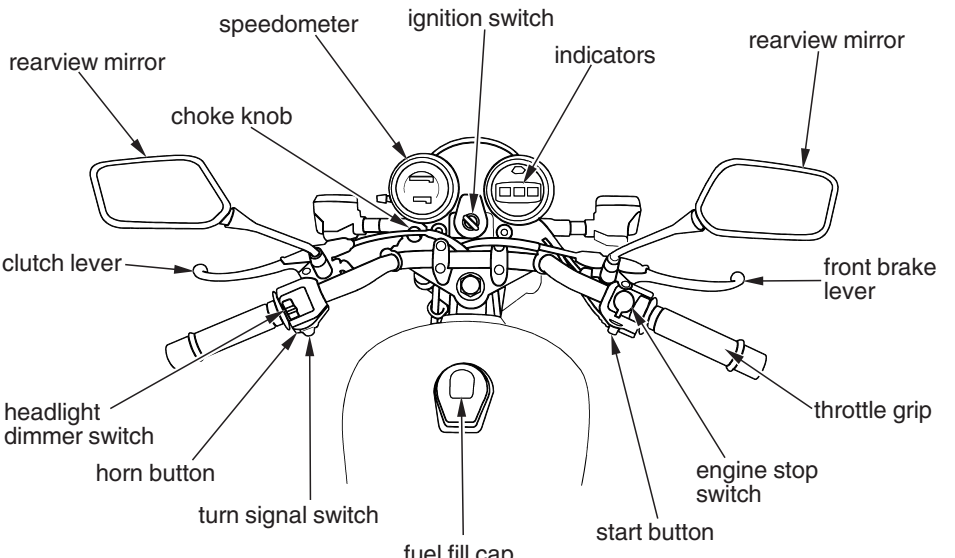


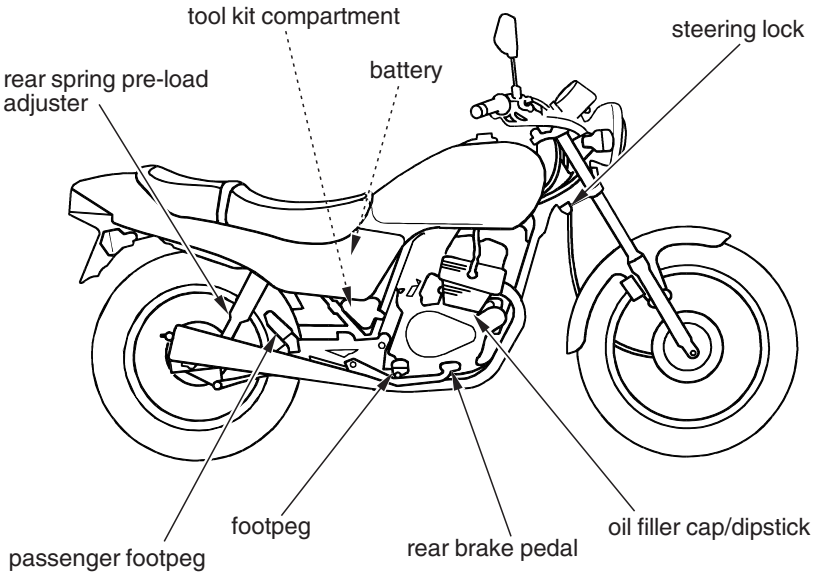
This section shows the location of all gauges, indicators, and controls you would normally use before or while riding your motorcycle.

The items listed on this page are described in this section. Instructions for other components are presented in other sections of this manual where they will be most useful.

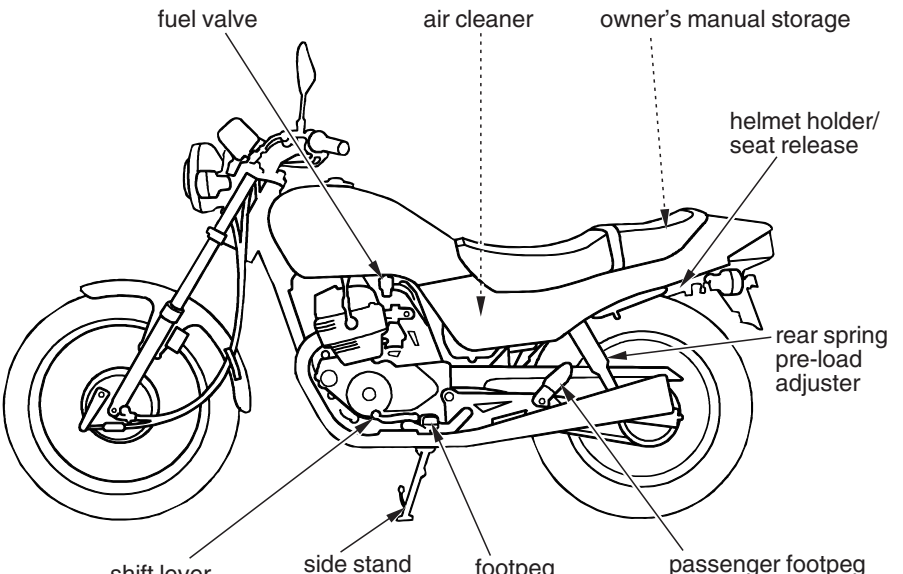
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Component Locations

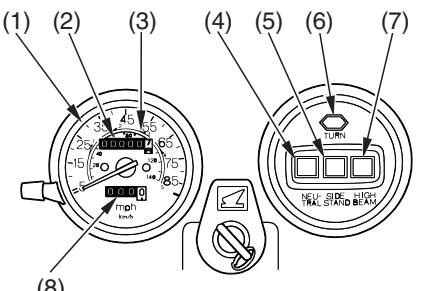



tool kit compartment
steering lock
battery
rear spring pre-load adjuster
footpeg
oil filler cap/dipstick
passenger footpeg
rear brake pedal

Component Locations



The indicators on your motorcycle keep you informed, alert you to possible problems, and make your riding safer and more enjoyable. Refer to the indicators frequently. Their functions are described on the following pages.



(1) speedometer
(2) odometer
(3) gear range indicator
(4) neutral indicator
(5) side stand indicator
(6) turn signal indicator
(7) high beam indicator
(8) tripmeter

Odometer & tripmeter read in miles.

Indicators

Lamp Check

When applicable, the high beam, neutral, and side stand indicators come on when you turn the ignition switch ON and remain on until you select the low beam, shift out of neutral, or raise the side stand.

If one of these indicators does not come on when it should, have your Honda dealer check for burned-out bulbs or other problems.

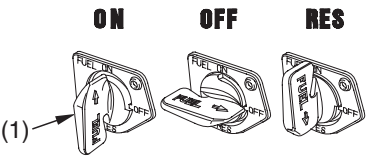
1	speedometer	Shows riding speed in miles per hour.
2	odometer	Shows the total miles ridden.
3	gear range indicator	Shows proper speed range for each gear.
4	neutral indicator (green)	Lights when the transmission is in neutral.
5	side stand indicator (orange)	Lights when the side stand is put down—to indicate that the side stand ignition cut-off system (page 35) is activated.

Indicators

6	turn signal indicator (orange)	Flashes when either turn signal operates.
7	high beam indicator (blue)	Lights when the headlight is on high beam.
8	tripmeter	Shows the number of miles ridden since you last reset the meter. To zero (0) the tripmeter, turn the tripmeter reset knob (page 21).

Fuel Valve

LEFT SIDE



(1) fuel valve

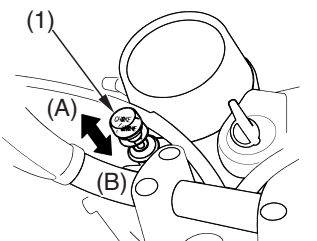
The three-way fuel valve is used to control the flow of fuel from the fuel tank to the carburetors.

ON—normal position for riding.
OFF—for parking, storing, or transportation.
RES—for extra fuel to get to a gas station for refueling.

For complete information about fueling your motorcycle, see page 73 .

Choke Knob

LEFT FRONT



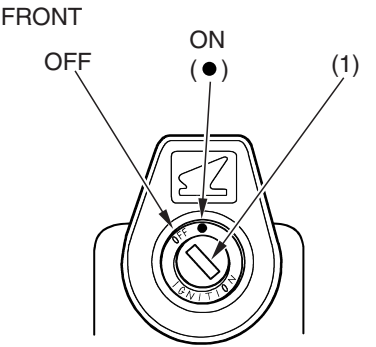
(1) choke knob
(A) fully on
(B) fully off

The choke knob may be used when starting the engine. See page 36 .

Ignition Switch

The ignition switch is used for starting and stopping the engine (page 35). The ignition key is also used to lock the steering for theft prevention (page 44). Insert the key and turn it to the right for the ON position.

Key Position	Function
ON (●)	Electrical circuits on.
OFF	No electrical circuits function.



(1) ignition switch

Start Button

The start button (1) is used for starting the engine. Pushing the button in starts the engine. See *Starting Procedure,* page 36.

When the start button is pushed, the starter motor will crank the engine; the headlight will automatically go out, but the taillight will stay on.

Engine Stop Switch



(1) start button
(2) engine stop switch

The engine stop switch (2) is used to stop the engine in an emergency. To operate, push the switch to the OFF position. The switch must be in the RUN position to start the engine, and it should normally remain in the RUN position even when the engine is OFF.

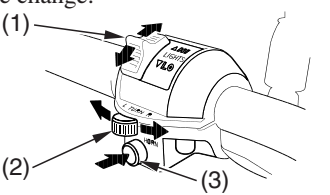
If your motorcycle is stopped with the ignition switch ON and the engine stop switch OFF, the headlight and taillight will remain on, resulting in battery discharge.

Headlight Dimmer Switch

The headlight dimmer switch (1) is used to change between the high and low beams of the headlight. To operate, turn the switch to HI for high beam, LO for low beam.

Turn Signal Switch

The turn signal switch (2) is used to signal a turn or a lane change. To operate, move the switch all the way in the proper direction and release it. The appropriate turn signal lights will start blinking. Remember to return the switch to the center (off) after completing your turn or lane change.



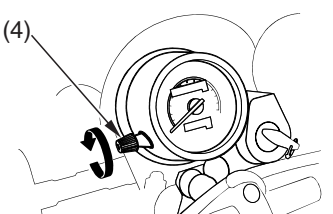
(1) headlight dimmer switch
(2) turn signal switch (3) horn button

Horn Button

The horn is used to alert other motorists. To operate, push the horn button (3).

Tripmeter Reset Knob

The reset knob (4) is used to reset the tripmeter to zero (0) by turning the knob in the direction shown.



(4) tripmeter reset knob

Before each ride, you need to make sure you and your Honda are both ready to ride. To help get you prepared, this section discusses how to evaluate your riding readiness, what items you should check on your motorcycle, and adjustments to make for your comfort, convenience, or safety. This section also includes important information about loading.

For information about adjusting the suspension on your Honda, see page 98 .

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Rider Training 26
Is Your Motorcycle Ready to Ride ? 27
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Load Limits & Guidelines..... 30
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Load Limits 31
Loading Guidelines 31

Are You Ready to Ride?

Before you ride your motorcycle for the first time, we urge you to:

- Read this owner's manual.
- Make sure you understand all the safety messages.
- Know how to operate all the controls.

Before each ride, be sure:

- You feel well and are in good physical and mental condition.
- You are wearing an approved motorcycle helmet (with chin strap tightened securely), eye protection, and other protective clothing.
- You don't have any alcohol or drugs in your system.

Make sure your passenger is ready to ride, too, and is wearing proper gear including a helmet.

If you must carry an extra helmet while riding, use a commercially-available elastic cord, strap, or net to secure the helmet to the seat.

Protective Apparel

For your safety, we strongly recommend that you always wear an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection, boots, gloves, long pants, and a long-sleeved shirt or jacket whenever you ride. Although complete protection is not possible, wearing proper gear can reduce the chance of injury when you ride. Following are suggestions to help you choose the proper gear.

Helmets and Eye Protection

Your helmet is your most important piece of riding gear because it offers the best protection against head injuries. A helmet should fit your head comfortably and securely. A bright-colored helmet and reflective strips can make you more noticeable in traffic.

An open-face helmet offers some protection, but a full-face helmet offers more. Regardless of the style, look for a DOT (Department of Transportation) sticker in any helmet you buy. Always wear a face shield or goggles to protect your eyes and help your vision.

⚠ WARNING

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

Be sure you and your passenger always wear a helmet, eye protection, and other protective apparel when you ride.

Additional Riding Gear

In addition to a helmet and eye protection, we also recommend:

- Sturdy boots with non-slip soles to help protect your feet and ankles.
- Leather gloves to help protect your hands.

(cont'd)

- A motorcycle riding suit or jacket for comfort as well as protection. Bright-colored and reflective clothing can help make you more noticeable in traffic. Avoid loose clothes that could get caught on any part of your motorcycle.

Rider Training

Developing your riding skills is an on-going process. Even if you have ridden other motorcycles, take time to become familiar with how this motorcycle works and handles. Practice riding the motorcycle in a safe area to build your skills. Do not ride in traffic until you get accustomed to the motorcycle's controls, and feel comfortable with its size and weight.

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

Other riding tips can be found in the *Riding Tips* booklet that came with your motorcycle.

Before each ride, it's important to inspect your motorcycle and make sure any problem you find is corrected. A pre-ride inspection is a must, not only for safety, but because having a breakdown, or even a flat tire, can be a major inconvenience.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly maintaining this motorcycle or failing to correct a problem before riding can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always perform a pre-ride inspection before every ride and correct any problems.

Pre-ride Inspection

Check the following items before you get on the motorcycle:

Tires & Wheels Look at the tires. If a tire appears low, use an air pressure gauge to check its pressure. Also look for signs of excessive wear (page 108) or damage to the tires, rims and spokes.

Chain Check the condition of the chain. Adjust slack and lubricate as needed (page 115).

(cont'd)

Is Your Motorcycle Ready to Ride?

Leaks, Loose Parts	Walk around your motorcycle and look for anything that appears unusual, such as a leak or loose cable.
Lights	Make sure the headlight, brake light, taillight, and turn signals are working properly.

If you are carrying a passenger or cargo, also check the following:

Load Limits	Make sure you do not exceed the load limits (page 31).
Cargo	Check that all cargo is secure.
Adjustments	Adjust the rear suspension (page 98) according to your load.

Check these items after you get on the motorcycle:

Throttle	Rotate the throttle to check it moves smoothly without binding.
Brakes	Pull the brake lever and press on the brake pedal to check that they operate normally.
Indicators	Turn the ignition on and check for normal operation of the indicators (page 13).

If you haven't ridden the motorcycle in over a week, you should also check other items, such as the oil level and other fluids. See *Periodic Maintenance* (page 56). Periodic maintenance should also be done at least once a month, no matter how often you ride.

Remember, be sure to take care of any problem you find, or have your Honda dealer correct it before you ride.

Load Limits & Guidelines

Your motorcycle has been designed to carry you and one passenger. When you carry a passenger, you may feel some difference during acceleration and braking. But so long as you keep your motorcycle well-maintained, with good tires and brakes, you can safely carry loads within the given limits and guidelines.

However, exceeding the weight limit or carrying an unbalanced load can seriously impair your motorcycle's handling, braking, and stability. Non-Honda accessories, improper modifications, and poor maintenance can also reduce your safety margin.

Loading

How much weight you put on your motorcycle, and how you load it, are important to your safety. Anytime you ride with a passenger or cargo, you should be aware of the following information.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Load Limits

Following are the load limits for your motorcycle:

maximum weight capacity:
352 lbs (160 kg)
includes the weight of the rider, passenger, all cargo, and all accessories.

maximum cargo weight:
30 lbs (14 kg)

The weight of added accessories will reduce the maximum cargo weight you can carry.

Loading Guidelines

Your motorcycle is primarily intended for transporting you and a passenger. You may wish to secure a jacket or other small items to the seat when you are not riding with a passenger.

If you wish to carry more cargo, check with your Honda dealer for advice, and be sure to read the information regarding accessories on page 5 .

Improperly loading your motorcycle can affect its stability and handling. Even if your motorcycle is properly loaded, you should ride at reduced speeds and never exceed 80 mph (130 km/h) when carrying cargo.

Load Limits & Guidelines

Follow these guidelines whenever you carry a passenger or cargo:

- Check that both tires are properly inflated (page 107).
- If you change your normal load, you may need to adjust the rear suspension (page 99).
- To prevent loose items from creating a hazard, make sure that all cargo is tied down securely before you ride.
- Place cargo weight as low and close to the center of your motorcycle as possible.
- Balance cargo weight evenly on both sides.
- Do not attach large or heavy items (such as a sleeping bag or tent) to the handlebar, forks, or fender.

Basic Operation & Riding

This section gives basic riding instructions, including how to start and stop your engine, and how to use the throttle, clutch, and brakes. It also provides important information on riding with a passenger or cargo.

To protect your new engine and enjoy optimum performance and service life, refer to Break-in Guidelines (page 175).

For information about carburetor adjustment for riding at high altitude, see page 176 .

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Starting & Stopping the Engine 35
  Preparation 35
  Starting Procedure 36
  Flooded Engine 38
  How to Stop the Engine 39
Shifting Gears 40
Braking 42
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Safe Riding Precautions

Before riding your motorcycle for the first time, please review the *Motorcycle Safety* section beginning on page 1, and the *Before Riding* section beginning on page 23 .

Even if you have ridden other motorcycles, take time to become familiar with how this motorcycle works and handles. Practice in a safe area until you build your skills and get accustomed to the motorcycle's size and weight.

Always follow the proper starting procedure described below.

For your safety, avoid starting or operating the engine in an enclosed area such as a garage. Your motorcycle's exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas which can collect rapidly in an enclosed area and cause illness or death.

Your motorcycle can be started with the transmission in gear by pulling in the clutch lever before operating the starter.

Your motorcycle is equipped with a side stand ignition cut-off system. If the side stand is down—the engine cannot be started unless the transmission is in neutral. If the side stand is up—the engine can be started in neutral, or in gear with the clutch lever pulled in. After starting with the side stand down, the engine will stop if the transmission is put in gear before raising the side stand.

Preparation

Before starting, insert the key, turn the ignition switch ON, and confirm the following:

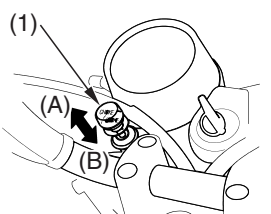
- The transmission is in NEUTRAL (neutral indicator light ON).
- The engine stop switch is set to RUN.
- The fuel valve is ON.

Starting Procedure

To restart a warm engine, follow the procedure for *High Air Temperature.*

Normal Air Temperature
10°－35°C (50°－95°F)

LEFT FRONT



(1) choke knob
(A) fully ON
(B) fully OFF

1. If the engine is cold, pull the choke knob up all the way to fully ON (A).
2. Start the engine, leaving the throttle closed.

   Do not open the throttle when starting the engine with the choke on. This will lean the mixture, resulting in hard starting.

3. Immediately after the engine starts, operate the choke knob to keep fast idle.
4. About a half minute after the engine starts, push the choke knob (1) down all the way to fully OFF (B).
5. If idling is unstable, open the throttle slightly.

High Air Temperature
35°C (95°F) or above

1. Do not use the choke.
2. Open the throttle slightly.
3. Start the engine.

Low Air Temperature
10°C (50°F) or below

1. Follow steps 1-2 under *Normal Air Temperature.*
2. When engine rpm begins to pick up, operate the choke knob to keep fast idle.
3. Continue warming up the engine until it runs smoothly and responds to the throttle when the choke knob is at fully OFF (B).

NOTICE

Extended use of the choke may impair piston and cylinder wall lubrication and damage the engine.

Snapping the throttle or fast idling for more than about 5 minutes at normal air temperature may cause exhaust pipe discoloration.

Flooded Engine

If the engine fails to start after repeated attempts, it may be flooded with excess fuel. To clear a flooded engine:

1. Turn the engine stop switch to OFF.
2. Push the choke knob down all the way to fully OFF.
3. Open the throttle fully.
4. Press the start button for 5 seconds.
5. Wait 10 seconds, then press the engine stop switch to RUN.

Follow the *High Air Temperature* starting procedure:

6. Do not use the choke.
7. Open the throttle slightly.
8. Start the engine.

If the engine still won't start, refer to *If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start,* page 143 .

How to Stop the Engine

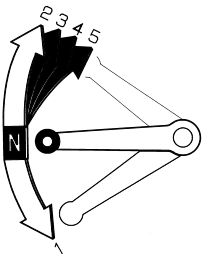
Normal Engine Stop
To stop the engine, shift into neutral and turn the ignition switch OFF.

The engine stop switch should normally remain in the RUN position even when the engine is OFF.

If your motorcycle is stopped with the engine stop switch OFF and the ignition switch ON, the headlight and taillight will remain on, resulting in battery discharge.

Emergency Engine Stop
To stop the engine in an emergency, use the engine stop switch. To operate, turn the switch to the OFF position.

Shifting Gears



shifting pattern

Your motorcycle has five forward gears in a one-down, four-up shift pattern which is coordinated with a cable-operated clutch system.

Learning when to shift gears comes with experience. Keep the following tips in mind:

- As a general rule, shift while moving in a straight line.
- Close the throttle and pull the clutch lever in completely before shifting. Improper shifting may damage the engine, transmission, and drive train.
- Learn to recognize the engagement point as you release the clutch lever. It is at this point the transmission of power to the rear wheel resumes.
- Upshift to a higher gear or reduce throttle before engine rpm (speed) gets too high. Learn the relationship between engine sound and the normal shifting points.
- Downshift to a lower gear before you feel the engine laboring (lugging) at low rpm.

- Avoid downshifting to help slow your motorcycle when engine rpm is high. Downshifting when engine speed is near its allowable maximum may over-rev the engine and cause possible damage.
- To prevent transmission damage, do not coast or tow the motorcycle for long distances with the engine off.

Recommended Shift Points

Ride in the highest gear that lets the engine run and accelerate smoothly. This will give you good fuel economy and effective emissions control. When changing gears under normal conditions, use these recommended shift points:

Shifting Up:

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

Shifting Down:

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

Pull the clutch lever in when speed drops below 6 mph (10 km/h), when engine roughness is evident, or when engine stalling is imminent; and shift down to 1st gear for acceleration.

Braking

Your motorcycle is equipped with mechanically-activated drum brakes. Operating the brake lever applies the front drum brake. Depressing the brake pedal applies the rear drum brake.

As a general rule, the front braking system provides about 70 percent of total stopping power.

For full braking effectiveness, use both the pedal and lever simultaneously. Using both braking systems will stop your motorcycle faster with greater stability.

To slow or stop, apply the brake lever and brake pedal smoothly, while downshifting to match your speed.

Gradually increase braking as you feel the brakes slowing your speed. The increase in engine compression from downshifting will help slow your motorcycle.

To prevent stalling the engine, pull the clutch lever in before coming to a complete stop. For support, put your left foot down first, then your right foot when you are through using the brake pedal.

Applying the brakes too hard may cause the wheels to lock and slide, reducing control of your motorcycle. If this happens, release the brake controls, steer straight ahead until you regain control, then reapply the brakes more gently.

When possible, reduce your speed or complete braking before entering a turn. Avoid braking or closing the throttle quickly while turning. Either action may cause one or both wheels to slip and reduce your control of your motorcycle.

Your ability to brake in a turn and to brake hard in an emergency situation are important riding skills. We suggest attending a Motorcycle Safety Foundation experienced rider training course (page 26) to retain these skills.

When riding in wet or rainy conditions, or on loose surfaces, the ability to maneuver and stop will be reduced. All of your actions should be smooth under these conditions. Rapid acceleration, braking or turning may cause loss of control.

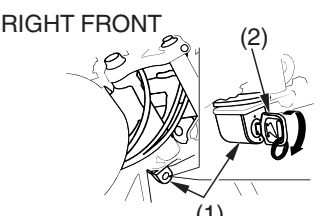
For your safety, exercise extreme caution when braking, accelerating or turning.

When descending a long, steep grade, use engine compression braking by downshifting, with intermittent use of both brakes. Continuous brake application can overheat the brakes and reduce their effectiveness.

Riding with your foot resting on the brake pedal or your hand on the brake lever may actuate the brakelight, giving a false indication to other drivers. It may also overheat the brakes, reducing effectiveness.

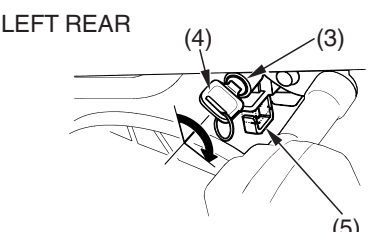
Parking

1. Look for a level parking area. If you can't park on a paved surface, make sure the ground surface is firm, especially under the side stand.
   If you must park on a hill, leave the transmission in gear and position the rear tire against the curb at a 45 degree angle.
2. Use the side stand to support the motorcycle while parked.
   - To lower the side stand, use your foot to guide it down. Remember that lowering the side stand with the transmission in gear will stop the engine, even if the clutch lever is pulled in. That is a function of the side stand ignition cut-off system.
   - Check that the side stand is down all the way. The side stand indicator only indicates that the side stand ignition cut-off system (page 35) is activated.
   - If you have to park on a soft surface, insert something solid under the side stand for support.
3. Use the steering lock (1), which locks the handlebar in place. Turn the handlebar all the way to the left. Insert the ignition key (2) in the lock and turn it 180 degrees clockwise. Remove the key.



(1) steering lock (2) ignition key

4. Use the helmet holder (3) to secure your helmet with your motorcycle:
   - Insert the ignition key (4) and turn it clockwise to unlock the holder (5).
   - Hang your helmet on the holder.
   - Turn the key counterclockwise to lock the holder and then remove the key.



(3) helmet holder
(4) ignition key
(5) holder

⚠ WARNING

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

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

5. Turn the fuel valve OFF.

Parking

Theft-Prevention Tips

- Park your motorcycle in a locked garage whenever possible. If a garage isn't available, park in a concealed area or in a well-lit area with enough pedestrian traffic to discourage a thief.
- Always take the ignition key with you.
- Always use the steering lock (page 44), even if you're parking for just a minute or two. A thief can easily push an unlocked motorcycle to a waiting truck.
- In addition to the steering lock, use a good quality anti-theft device made specifically to lock a motorcycle to a secure object.
- If you decide to use an anti-theft device, select one of good quality and be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions.
- Keep your owner's manual, current registration, and insurance information with your motorcycle. This will make it easier for the authorities to find you if your motorcycle is stolen and recovered.

Your motorcycle is designed to carry you and one passenger. Whenever you add a passenger or cargo, you must be careful not to exceed the total load limits for this vehicle (*Load Limits,* page 31). Make sure your cargo is properly secured (*Loading Guidelines,* page 31).

Also consider adjusting the suspension (page 98) for the extra load.

Be aware that carrying a passenger or heavy cargo can affect acceleration, braking, and handling.

Before riding with a passenger, make sure your passenger is wearing the proper protective apparel (page 24).

Tell your passenger to hold the seat strap or your waist, lean with you in the turns, and keep their feet on the passenger footpegs at all times, even when the motorcycle is stopped at a traffic light.

To help keep your motorcycle in good shape, this section includes a Maintenance Schedule for required service, a list of periodic checks you should perform at least once a month, and step-by-step instructions for specific maintenance tasks. You'll also find important safety precautions, information on fuels and oils, and tips for keeping your Honda looking great.

For information about the exhaust emission and noise emission requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB), see page 177 .

For information about replacing fuses, see page 156 .

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

Before You Service Your Honda

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The following table summarizes the three types of inspections and servicing recommendations for your motorcycle. Both the pre-ride inspection and the scheduled maintenance at the recommended intervals are necessary to assure safe and dependable performance. The periodic checks provide additional confidence in your motorcycle's performance.

Type of Inspection/Service	Refer to page:	When Performed	Who Performs
Pre-ride Inspection	27	before every ride	you
Periodic Maintenance	56	monthly*	you
Maintenance Schedule	58	interval on schedule	your Honda dealer**

* more often if you ride frequently or long distances; or anytime you clean your motorcycle
** unless you have the proper tools and service data and are mechanically qualified

The Importance of Maintenance

Keeping your motorcycle well-maintained is absolutely essential to your safety. It's also a good way to protect your investment, get maximum performance, avoid breakdowns, and have more fun. A properly maintained motorcycle will also help to reduce air pollution.

Remember, proper maintenance is the owner's responsibility. Be sure to inspect your motorcycle before each ride, perform the periodic checks, and follow the Maintenance Schedule in this section.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly maintaining this motorcycle or failing to correct a problem before you ride can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

If your motorcycle overturns or is involved in a crash, be sure your Honda dealer inspects all major parts, even if you are able to make some repairs.

This section includes instructions on how to perform some important maintenance tasks. If you have basic mechanical skills, you can perform many of these tasks with the tools provided with your motorcycle.

Other tasks that are more difficult and require special tools are best performed by professionals. Wheel removal should normally be handled only by a Honda technician or other qualified mechanic. Instructions are included in this manual only to assist in emergency service.

Some of the most important safety precautions follow. However, we cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to properly follow maintenance instructions and precautions can cause you to be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the procedures and precautions in this owner's manual.

Important Safety Precautions

- Make sure the engine is off before you begin any maintenance or repairs. This will help eliminate several potential hazards:
  Carbon monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust. Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you operate the engine.
  Burns from hot motorcycle parts. Let the engine and exhaust system cool before touching.
  Injury from moving parts. Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so.
- Read the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools and skills required.
- To help prevent the motorcycle from falling over, park it on a firm, level surface, using the side stand or a maintenance stand to provide support.
- To reduce the possibility of a fire or explosion, be careful when working around gasoline. Use only non-flammable solvent, not gasoline, to clean parts. Keep cigarettes, sparks, and flames away from all fuel-related parts.

Remember that your Honda dealer knows your motorcycle best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it. To ensure the best quality and reliability, use only new genuine Honda parts or their equivalents for repair and replacement. If you have the tools and skills required for additional maintenance jobs, you can purchase an official Honda Service Manual (page 186).

Periodic Maintenance

In addition to the regularly scheduled maintenance (page 58) and daily pre-ride inspection (page 27), consider performing the periodic checks on the following page at least once a month, even if you haven't ridden your motorcycle, or as often as once a week if you ride frequently or for long distances. It's a good idea to perform this maintenance any time you clean your motorcycle.

Check the odometer reading and perform any scheduled maintenance checks that are needed (page 58). Remember, more frequent checks may be needed for riding in severe conditions.

Tires & Wheels	Check the air pressure with a gauge and add air if needed (page 106). Examine the tread for wear (page 108). Look closely for nails, embedded objects, cuts, and other types of damage (page 108). Roll your motorcycle so you can inspect the entire surface. Check the condition of the rims and spokes.
Fluids	Check the levels of the engine oil (page 80). Add the correct fluid as necessary, and investigate the cause of any low fluid level.
Lights	Make sure the headlight, brake light, taillight, and turn signals are working properly.
Freeplay	Check the freeplay of the clutch lever (page 89), throttle grip (page 87), and the front brake lever (page 101) and rear brake pedal (page 103).
Drive Chain	Check condition, adjust slack, and lubricate as needed (page 115).
Fuses	Make sure you have a full supply of spare fuses.
Nuts & Bolts	Check the major fasteners and tighten as needed.

Maintenance Schedule

The required Maintenance Schedule that follows specifies how often you should have your motorcycle serviced, and what things need attention. It is essential to have your motorcycle serviced as scheduled to maintain safe, dependable performance and proper emission control.

The service intervals in this Maintenance Schedule are based on average riding conditions. Some items will need more frequent service if you ride in unusually wet or dusty areas or at full throttle. Consult your Honda dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.

Some items in the Maintenance Schedule can be performed with basic mechanical skills and hand tools. Procedures for these items are provided in this manual. Other items involve more extensive procedures and may require special training, tools, and equipment. We recommend that you have your Honda dealer perform these tasks unless you have advanced mechanical skills and the required tools and equipment. Procedures for such items in this schedule are provided in an official Honda Service Manual available for purchase (page 186).

If you do not feel capable of performing a given task or need assistance, remember that your Honda dealer knows your motorcycle best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it. If you decide to do your own maintenance, use only genuine Honda parts or their equivalents for repair or replacement to ensure the best quality and reliability.

Perform the pre-ride inspection (page 27) and owner maintenance (page 58) at each scheduled maintenance period.

Each item on the maintenance schedule requires some mechanical knowledge. Certain items (particularly those marked * and **) may require more technical information and tools. Consult your Honda dealer.

* Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Service Manual (page 186).

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

Maintenance Schedule

Summary of Maintenance Schedule Notes & Procedures:

NOTES:

1. At higher odometer readings, repeat at the frequency interval established here.
2. Service more frequently if the motorcycle is ridden in unusually wet or dusty areas.
3. Service more frequently if the motorcycle is ridden often at full throttle or in the rain.
4. California type only.

Maintenance Procedures:

I: inspect and clean, adjust, lubricate, or replace, if necessary
C: clean
A: adjust
L: lubricate
R: replace

		ITEM	NOTE	FREQUENCY × 1,000 mi / ODOMETER READING (Note 1) × 1,000 km	0.6 / 1.0	4 / 6.4	8 / 12.8	12 / 19.2	16 / 25.6	20 / 32.0	24 / 38.4	Refer to page
EMISSION RELATED ITEMS	*	FUEL LINE					I		I		I	—
	*	FUEL STRAINER SCREEN				C	C	C	C	C	C	—
	*	THROTTLE OPERATION					I		I		I	87
	*	CARBURETOR CHOKE					I		I		I	—
		AIR CLEANER	2					R			R	84
		CRANK CASE BREATHER	3			C	C	C	C	C	C	86
		SPARK PLUGS				I	R	I	R	I	R	95
	*	VALVE CLEARANCE			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	—
		ENGINE OIL			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76
	**	ENGINE OIL STRAINER SCREEN					C		C		C	—
	*	ENGINE IDLE SPEED			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	93
	*	EVAPORATIVE EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM	4					I			I	—

* Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Service Manual (page 186).

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

Maintenance Schedule

			FREQUENCY / ITEM	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	
NON-EMISSION RELATED ITEMS			DRIVE CHAIN			EVERY 500 mi (800 km) I, L							114
			BRAKE SHOE WEAR				I	I	I	I	I	I	105
			BRAKE SYSTEM			I		I		I		I	101, 103
		*	BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH					I		I		I	—
		*	HEADLIGHT AIM					I		I		I	—
			CLUTCH SYSTEM			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	89
			SIDE STAND					I		I		I	113
		*	SUSPENSION					I		I		I	—
		*	NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS			I		I		I		I	—
		**	WHEELS/TIRES			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	—
		**	STEERING HEAD BEARINGS			I		I		I		I	—

* Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless you have the proper tools and service data and are mechanically qualified. Refer to the official Honda Service Manual (page 186).

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

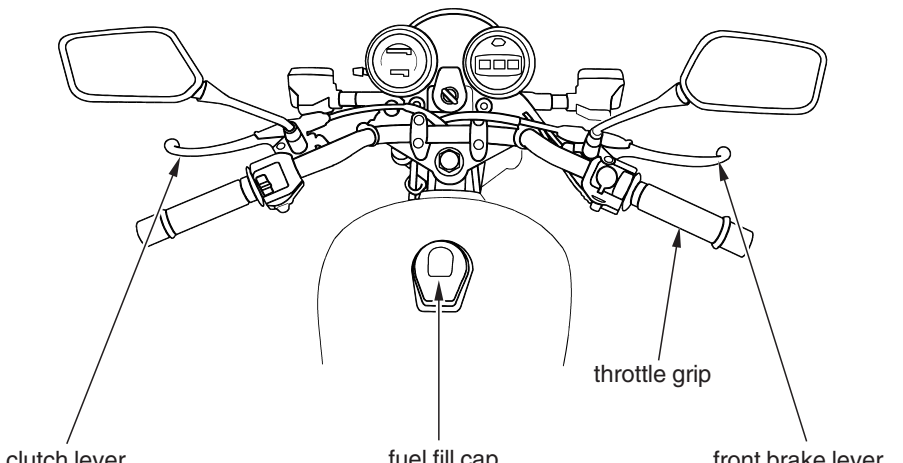
Maintenance Record

Keeping an accurate maintenance record will help ensure that your motorcycle is properly maintained. Retain detailed receipts to verify the maintenance was performed. If the motorcycle is sold, these receipts should be transferred with the motorcycle to the new owner. Make sure whoever performs the maintenance completes this record. All scheduled maintenance, including the 600 mile (1,000 km) initial maintenance, is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged for by your dealer. Use the space under Notes to record anything you want to remind yourself about or mention to your dealer.

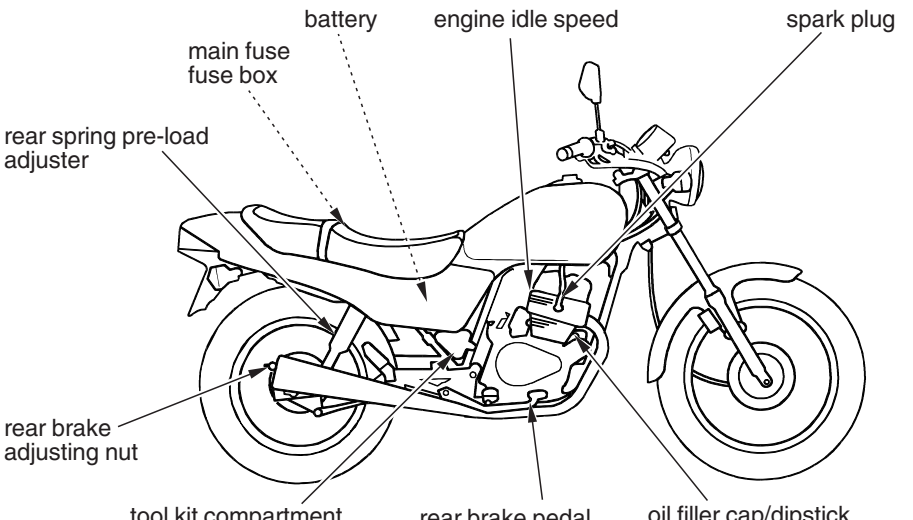
Miles (km)	Odometer	Date	Performed By:	Notes
600 (1,000)				
4,000 (6,400)				
8,000 (12,800)				
12,000 (19,200)				
16,000 (25,600)				
20,000 (32,000)				

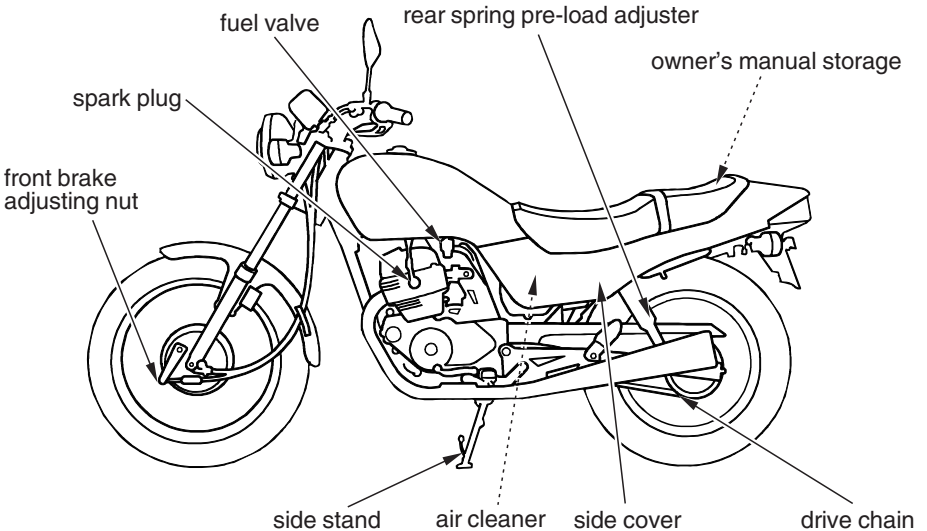
Maintenance Record

Miles (km)	Odometer	Date	Performed By:	Notes
24,000 (38,400)				
28,000 (44,800)				
32,000 (51,200)				
36,000 (57,600)				
40,000 (64,000)				
44,000 (70,400)				
48,000 (76,800)				
52,000 (83,200)				
56,000 (89,600)				
60,000 (96,000)				
64,000 (102,400)				
68,000 (108,800)				


clutch lever
fuel fill cap
throttle grip
front brake lever

Component Locations

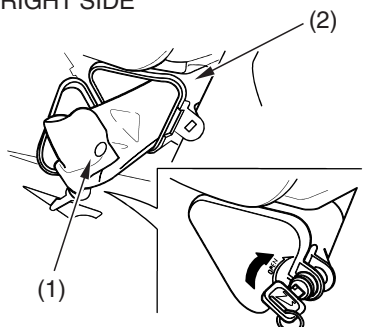



fuel valve
rear spring pre-load adjuster
owner's manual storage
spark plug
front brake
adjusting nut
side stand
air cleaner
side cover
drive chain

Tool Kit

The tool kit is stored in the tool kit compartment (page 69). Some roadside repairs, minor adjustments, and parts replacement can be performed with the tools contained in the kit.

RIGHT SIDE

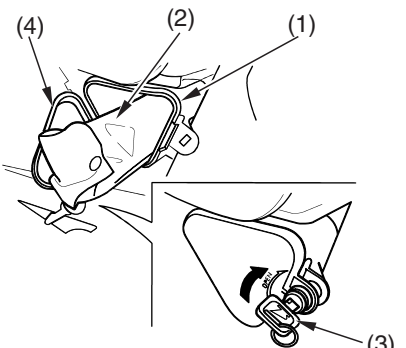


(1) tool kit (2) tool kit compartment

- 10 × 12 mm open end wrench
- 14 × 17 mm open end wrench
- pliers
- standard/Phillips screwdriver
- screwdriver handle
- 22 mm box end wrench
- extension bar
- spark plug wrench
- handle bar
- pin spanner
- tool bag

Tool Kit Compartment

RIGHT SIDE



(1) tool kit compartment
(2) tool kit
(3) ignition key
(4) compartment cover

The tool kit compartment (1) is located under the right side cover.

To reach the tool kit (2), insert the ignition key (3) into the key slot in the compartment cover (4).
Turn the key clockwise.
Open the compartment cover.

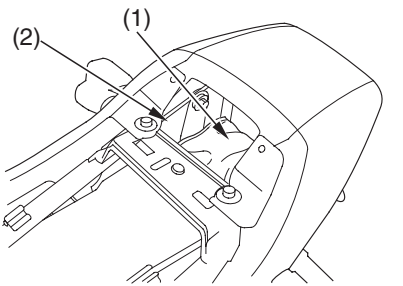
To close the compartment cover, align its tabs and push it in. Turn the key counterclockwise.
Remove the key.

Owner's Manual Storage

Your motorcycle provides storage for the owner's manual so you'll have it with you for easy reference. Store your owner's manual (and other documents) in the plastic storage bag (1) in the storage compartment (2) under the seat.

Be careful not to flood this area when washing your motorcycle.

UNDER SEAT

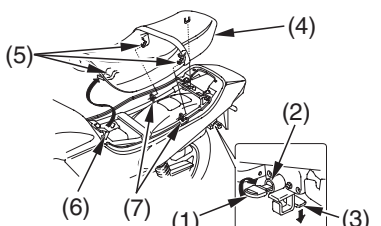


(1) owner's manual storage bag
(2) owner's manual storage compartment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

The seat must be removed for fuse maintenance, to access the owner's manual, to remove the side cover, or to check the color label.

LEFT SIDE



(1) ignition key
(2) helmet holder
(3) seat lock lever
(4) seat
(5) prongs
(6) fuel tank stay
(7) stays

Removal

1. Insert the ignition key (1) into the helmet holder (2).
2. Turn it clockwise and pull the seat lock lever (3) downward.
3. Pull the seat (4) back and up.

Installation

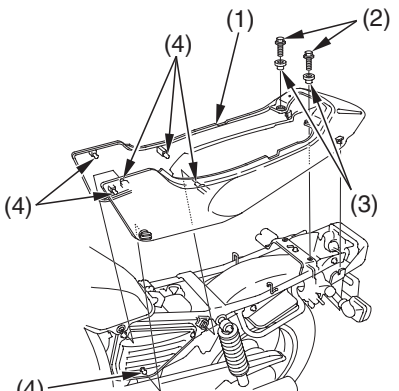
1. Insert the prongs (5) into the fuel tank stay (6), and the stays (7) at the rear of the frame.
2. Push down on the rear of the seat.
3. Turn the ignition key counterclockwise to lock the seat, then remove the key.

   Be sure to securely lock the seat after reinstalling it.

Side Cover Removal

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

The side cover (1) must be removed for battery and air cleaner maintenance.



(1) side cover
(2) bolts
(3) collars
(4) studs

Removal

1. Remove the seat (page 71).
2. Remove the bolts (2) and collars (3).
3. Pull out the studs (4).

Installation

- Installation can be done in the reverse order of removal.

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Fuel Recommendation

type	unleaded
pump octane number	86 (or higher)

We recommend that you use unleaded fuel because it produces fewer engine deposits and extends the life of exhaust system components.

Your engine is designed to use any gasoline that has a pump octane number of 86 or higher. Gasoline pumps at service stations normally display the pump octane number. For information on the use of oxygenated fuels, see page 182 .

Use of lower octane gasoline can cause persistent ‘‘pinging’’ or ‘‘spark knock’’ (a loud rapping noise) which, if severe, can lead to engine damage. Light pinging experienced while operating under a heavy load, such as climbing a hill, is no cause for concern.

If pinging or spark knock occurs at a steady engine speed under normal load, change brands of gasoline. If pinging or spark knock persists, consult your Honda dealer.

Never use stale or contaminated gasoline or an oil/gasoline mixture. Avoid getting dirt, dust, or water in the fuel tank.

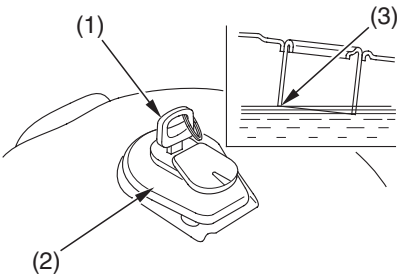
Fuel Capacity

Fuel tank capacity, including reserve:
4.23 US gal (16.0 ℓ)
Reserve capacity:
0.85 US gal (3.2 ℓ)

The tank should be refilled as soon as possible after switching to reserve, and the fuel valve should be returned to the ON position after refueling to avoid running out of fuel with no reserve.

Refueling Procedure

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .



(1) ignition key
(2) fuel fill cap
(3) filler neck

1. Insert the ignition key (1) in the fuel fill cap (2) and turn it clockwise.

2. Open the cap.
3. Add fuel until the level reaches the bottom of the filler neck (3). Avoid overfilling the tank. There should be no fuel in the filler neck.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

4. After refueling, align the latch in the cap with the slot in the filler neck. Push the cap into the filler neck until it snaps and locks.
5. Remove the ignition key from the cap.
6. Turn the fuel valve ON (if it was set on RES).

Engine Oil

Engine oil quality is a major factor that affects both the performance and the service life of the engine.

Using the proper oil (page 77), and regularly checking, adding, and changing oil will help extend your engine's life. Even the best oil wears out. Changing oil helps get rid of dirt and deposits in the engine. Operating the engine with old or dirty oil can damage your engine. Running the engine with insufficient oil can cause serious damage to the engine and transmission.

Change the engine oil as specified in the maintenance schedule on page 61 .

When running in very dusty conditions, oil changes should be performed more frequently than specified in the maintenance schedule.

Oil Recommendation

API classification	SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label
viscosity (weight)	SAE 10W-40
JASO T 903 standard	MA

suggested oil*
Pro Honda GN4 or HP4 (without molybdenum additives) 4-stroke oil, or an equivalent motorcycle oil.

* Suggested oils are equal in performance to SJ oils that are not labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label.

- Your motorcycle does not need oil additives. Use the recommended oil.
- Do not use oils with graphite or molybdenum additives. They may adversely affect clutch operation.
- Do not use API SH or higher oils displaying a circular API ‘‘energy conserving’’ service label on the container. They may affect lubrication and clutch performance.



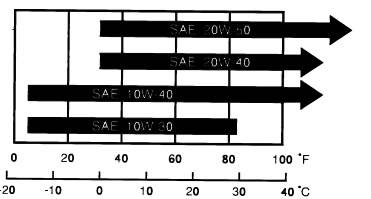
NOT RECOMMENDED



OK

- Do not use non-detergent, vegetable, or castor based racing oils.

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

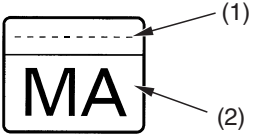


JASO T 903 standard

The JASO T 903 standard is an index to choose engine oils for 4-stroke motorcycle engines.

There are two classes: MA and MB.

Oil conforming to the standard has the following classification on the oil container.

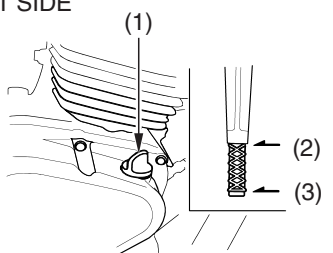


(1) code number of the sales company of the oil
(2) oil classification

Checking & Adding Oil

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

RIGHT SIDE



(1) oil filler cap/dipstick
(2) upper level mark
(3) lower level mark

1. Park your motorcycle on its side stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Start the engine and let it idle for 3－5 minutes.
3. Stop the engine and wait 2－3 minutes.
4. Remove the oil filler cap/dipstick (1) and wipe it clean.
5. Hold the motorcycle in an upright position.
6. Insert the oil filler cap/dipstick until it seats, but don't screw it in.

7. Remove the oil filler cap/dipstick and check the oil level.
   - If the oil is at or near the upper level mark (2) — you do not have to add oil.
   - If the oil is below or near the lower level mark (3) — add the recommended oil until it reaches the upper level mark. (Do not overfill.)
8. Reinstall the oil filler cap/dipstick.
9. Check for oil leaks.

Changing Engine Oil

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

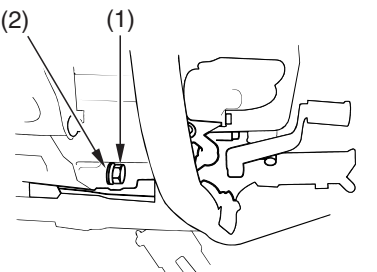
This procedure requires mechanical skill and professional tools such as a torque wrench, as well as a means for disposing of the drained fluid (page 139). If you do not have the skills or the tools, see your Honda dealer.

Engine Oil

Drain the Engine Oil:

1. Park the motorcycle on its side stand on a firm, level surface.
2. If the engine is cold, start it and let it idle for 3－5 minutes. Turn the engine off. Wait 2－3 minutes for the oil to settle.
3. Place a drain pan under the crankcase drain bolt (1).
4. To drain the oil, remove the oil filler cap/dipstick, crankcase drain bolt (1), and sealing washer (2).

LEFT FRONT, UNDER ENGINE



(1) crankcase drain bolt

(2) sealing washer

5. Pour the drained oil into a suitable container and dispose of it in an approved manner (page 139).

NOTICE

Improper disposal of drained fluids is harmful to the environment.

6. Check the condition of the sealing washer on the drain bolt. Replace the washer every other time the oil is changed.
   Install the drain bolt and tighten it to the specified torque:
   18 lbf·ft (25 N·m , 2.5 kgf·m)

Add Engine Oil:

7. Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (page 77), approximately:
   1.6 US qt (1.5 ℓ)
8. Install the oil filler cap/dipstick securely.
9. Start the engine and let it idle for 3－5 minutes.
10. Stop the engine and wait 2－3 minutes.
11. Hold the motorcycle upright and check that the oil level is at the upper level mark on the oil filler cap/dipstick (page 80).
12. Check that there are no oil leaks.

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

Air Cleaner

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Service the air cleaner more frequently if you ride in unusually wet or dusty areas. Your Honda dealer can help you determine the correct service interval for your riding conditions.

Your motorcycle's air cleaner has very specific performance requirements. Use a new genuine Honda air cleaner specified for your model or an air cleaner of equivalent quality.

NOTICE

Using the wrong air cleaner may result in premature engine damage.

Proper air cleaner maintenance can prevent premature engine wear or damage, expensive repairs, low engine power, poor gas mileage, and spark plug fouling.

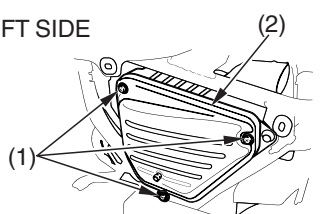
NOTICE

Improper or lack of proper air cleaner maintenance can cause poor performance and premature engine wear.

Replacement

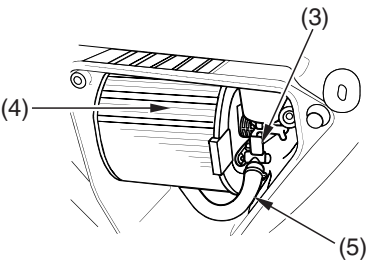
1. Remove the seat (page 71) and the side cover (page 72).
2. Remove the screws (1) that secure the air cleaner housing cover (2).
3. Remove the cover.
4. Pull the retainer (3) out and remove the air cleaner (4).

LEFT SIDE



(1) screws
(2) air cleaner housing cover

LEFT SIDE



(3) retainer
(4) air cleaner
(5) tube

5. Disconnect the tube (5) from the air cleaner.
6. Discard the air cleaner.
7. Install a new air cleaner.
8. Install the removed parts in reverse order of removal.

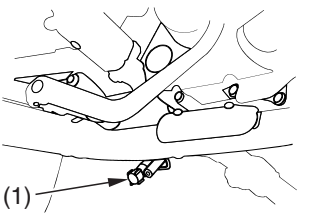
Crankcase Breather

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Service the crankcase breather more frequently if your motorcycle is ridden in the rain or often at full throttle. Service the breather if you can see deposits in the transparent section of the drain tube.

Draining

RIGHT SIDE



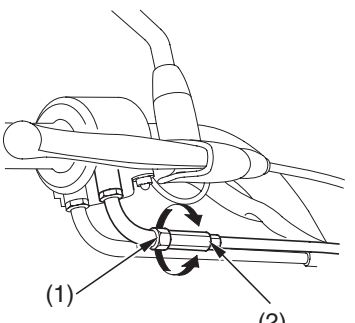
(1) crankcase breather tube plug

1. Place a drain pan under the crankcase breather tube plug (1).
2. Remove the plug to drain the deposits in the tube.
3. Reinstall the crankcase breather tube plug.

Throttle Freeplay

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

RIGHT HANDLEBAR



(1) lock nut (2) adjuster

Inspection

Check freeplay at the throttle grip flange.

Freeplay:

1/16－1/4 in (2－6 mm)

If necessary, adjust to the specified range.

Adjustment

1. Loosen the lock nut (1).
2. Turn the adjuster (2).
3. After adjustment, check for smooth rotation of the throttle grip from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions.

Throttle Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

1. Check that the throttle assembly is positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.
2. Check for smooth rotation of the throttle from fully open to fully closed in all steering positions. If there is a problem, see your Honda dealer.

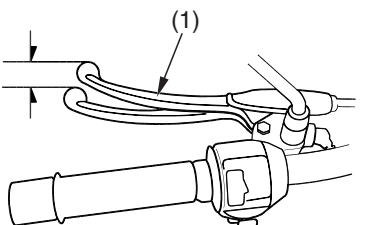
Your motorcycle's manually-activated, wet, multiplate clutch is part of the primary drive system. Proper freeplay adjustment allows a smooth, gradual engagement when shifting gears.

Improper freeplay adjustment can cause premature clutch wear.

Clutch Freeplay

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

LEFT HANDLEBAR



(1) clutch lever

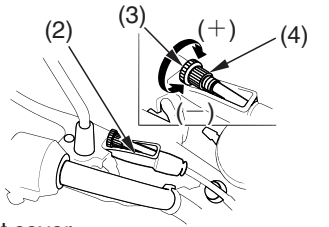
Inspection

1. Check freeplay:
   3/8－13/16 in (10－20 mm)
   If necessary, adjust to the specified range.

Upper Adjustment

Attempt adjustment with the upper clutch cable adjuster first.

LEFT HANDLEBAR



(2) dust cover
(3) upper lock nut
(4) upper clutch cable adjuster

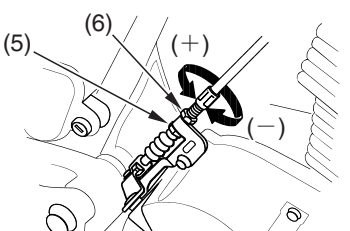
(+) increase freeplay
(－) decrease freeplay

1. Pull back the rubber dust cover (2).
2. Loosen the upper lock nut (3).
3. Turn the upper clutch cable adjuster (4) to obtain the specified freeplay.
4. Tighten the upper lock nut and check the freeplay again.
5. Install the dust cover.

Lower Adjustment

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

RIGHT SIDE



(5) lock nut (+) increase free play
(6) adjusting nut (−) decrease free play

1. Loosen the upper lock nut (3) and turn the upper clutch cable adjuster (4) all the way in (to provide maximum freeplay). Tighten the upper lock nut.
2. Loosen the lower lock nut (5).
3. Turn the lower adjusting nut (6) to obtain the specified freeplay.
4. Tighten the lower lock nut and check the adjustment.

5. Start the engine, pull the clutch lever in, and shift into gear. Make sure the engine does not stall and the motorcycle does not creep. Gradually release the clutch lever and open the throttle. Your motorcycle should move smoothly and accelerate gradually.

If you cannot get proper adjustment, or the clutch does not work properly, the cable or clutch friction discs may be worn. See your Honda dealer or refer to the official Honda Service Manual (page 186).

Other Inspections & Lubrication

- Check that the clutch lever assembly is positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.
- Check the clutch cable for kinks or signs of wear. If necessary, have it replaced.
- Lubricate the clutch cable with a commercially-available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

The best way to assure proper carburetion is to see your Honda dealer for regularly scheduled servicing, including carburetor adjustment.

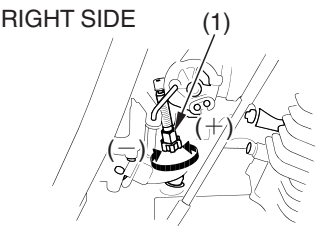
Remember, idle speed adjustment is not a ‘‘cure-all’’ for other problems in your engine’s fuel-delivery system. Adjusting the idle will not compensate for a fault elsewhere.

The engine must be at normal operating temperature for accurate idle speed adjustment.

For information about high altitude carburetor adjustment, see page 176 .

Idle Speed Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .



1. If the engine is cold, start it and warm it up with ten minutes of stop-and-go riding. Stop the engine.

(cont’d)

Engine Idle Speed

2. Place your motorcycle on its side stand on a firm, level surface.
3. Connect a tachometer to the engine.
4. Shift into neutral. Start the engine.
5. Adjust idle speed with the throttle stop screw (1).
   Idle speed (in neutral):
   1,500 ± 100 rpm

Spark Plug Recommendation

standard spark plug	CR6HSA (NGK) or U20FSR－U (DENSO)
for cold climate (below 5°C, 41°F)	CR5HSA (NGK) or U16FSR－U (DENSO)
for extended high speed riding	CR7HSA (NGK) or U22FSR－U (DENSO)

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

NOTICE

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

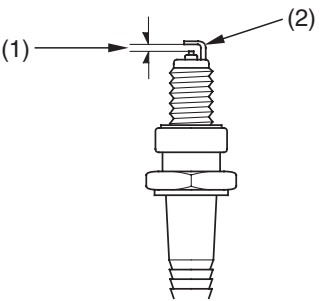
Spark Plug Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

1. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug bases.
2. Disconnect the spark plug cap. Take care to avoid damaging the spark plug wire when disconnecting the cap.
3. Using the spark plug wrench provided in the tool kit, remove the spark plugs.

(cont'd)

4. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, corrosion, or carbon fouling. If the corrosion or deposits are heavy, replace the plug. Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, if available, or a wire brush.
5. Check the spark plug gap (1) of each new plug, using a wire-type feeler gauge. If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode (2) carefully.
   The gap should be:
   0.024−0.028 in (0.60−0.70 mm)



(1) spark plug gap (2) side electrode

6. With the plug washers attached, thread the spark plugs in by hand to prevent cross-threading.

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

NOTICE

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

8. Reinstall the spark plug caps. Take care to avoid pinching any cables or wires.

Suspension

Your front and rear suspension systems use springs and hydraulic damping devices that suspend your weight and most of the weight of your motorcycle.

The spring pre-load for your rear suspension system adjusts the amount of force required to begin compression of the spring.

The oil damper systems hydraulically control the natural compression and rebound of the suspension springs so that traction and comfort are maintained as the wheels ride over road surfaces.

Consider adjusting your rear suspension pre-load whenever you change your normal load, by adding or subtracting a passenger, cargo, or accessories, or when the road or riding conditions change.

The way you ride your motorcycle and the type of ride you want to experience can also influence your suspension needs.

Lower spring pre-load provides a softer ride and is usually preferred for light loads and smooth roads. Higher spring pre-load provides a firmer ride and is recommended for heavy loads, rough road conditions, and faster, more challenging riding.

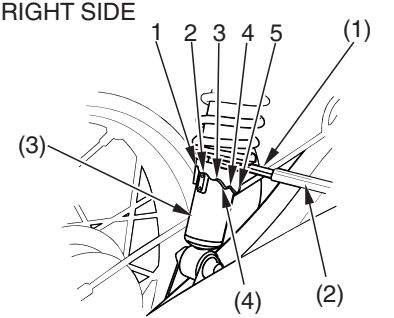
Rear Suspension Adjustment

The rear suspension can be adjusted for rider (and passenger) weight and riding conditions by changing the spring pre-load.

Do not attempt to disassemble, service, or dispose of the damper; see your Honda dealer. The instructions found in this owner's manual are limited to adjustments of the shock assembly only.

Rear Suspension Spring Pre-load

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .



(1) pin spanner
(2) extension bar
(3) shock absorber
(4) spring pre-load adjuster

Suspension

The spring pre-load adjuster (4) has 5 positions for different load or riding conditions.

Adjust the spring pre-load by turning the pre-load adjuster with the pin spanner (1) and extension bar (2) provided in the tool kit (page 68).

Position 1: for a light load and smooth road conditions.
Position 2: standard position.
Positions 3 to 5: for when the motorcycle is more heavily loaded. (Also increase spring pre-load for stiffer rear suspension.)

Make sure that both shock absorbers are adjusted to the same position.

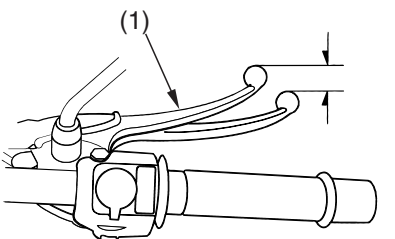
Always adjust the shock absorber position in sequence (1-2-3-4-5 or 5-4-3-2-1). Attempting to adjust directly from 1 to 5 or 5 to 1 may damage the shock absorber.

Mechanically-activated drum braking systems on your motorcycle dissipate the heat generated by the friction of the brake shoes on the drum as the wheels are slowed.

Front Brake Lever Freeplay

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

RIGHT HANDLEBAR



(1) front brake lever

Inspection

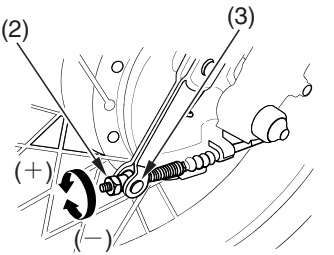
1. Check freeplay:
   3/8－13/16 in (10－20 mm)
   If necessary, adjust to the specified range.

Adjustment

1. Make free play adjustments by turning the adjusting nut (2) at the brake arm. Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin (3) after making final free play adjustment.
2. Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake lever is released.

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

LEFT FRONT



(2) adjusting nut
(3) arm pin
(＋) increase free play
(－) decrease free play

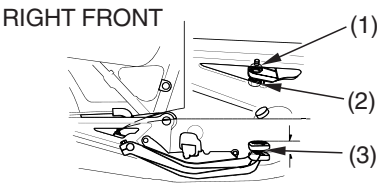
Rear Brake Pedal Freeplay

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Pedal Height Adjustment

The stopper bolt is provided to allow adjustment of the pedal height.

1. Loosen the lock nut (1) and turn the stopper bolt (2).
2. Tighten the lock nut.



(1) lock nut
(2) stopper bolt
(3) rear brake pedal

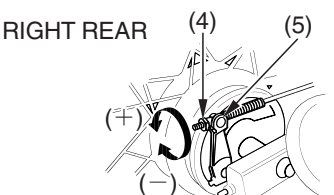
Inspection

1. Place your motorcycle on its side stand.
2. Check freeplay by slowly depressing the brake pedal (3) until the brake starts to engage.
   Freeplay:
   13/16－1 3/16 in (20－30 mm)

   If necessary, adjust to the specified range.

Adjustment

1. Turn the rear brake adjusting nut (4). Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin (5).
2. Apply the brake, release it, and then spin the wheel and check that it rotates freely. Repeat this procedure several times.
3. Check the freeplay. If you can't adjust the freeplay properly, see your Honda dealer.



(4) adjusting nut (+) increase freeplay
(5) arm pin (−) decrease freeplay

Other Inspections

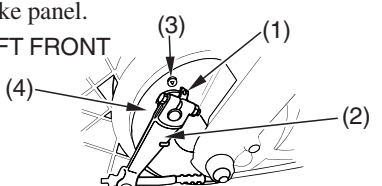
- Check that the brake pedal assembly is positioned properly and the securing bolts are tight.
- Make sure the brake rod, brake arm, spring, and fasteners are in good condition.

Brake Shoe Wear

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

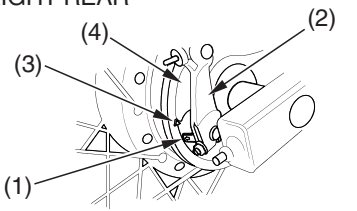
The front and rear brakes are equipped with external brake wear indicators that let you check brake wear without disassembly. Application of the brake control (lever or pedal) causes the arrow on the brake arm to move toward a reference mark on the brake panel.

LEFT FRONT



(1) arrow
(2) brake arm
(3) reference mark
(4) brake panel

RIGHT REAR



(1) arrow
(2) brake arm
(3) reference mark
(4) brake panel

1. Place your motorcycle on its side stand.
2. Apply the brake control (lever or pedal) and check the movement of the arrow (1) on the brake arm (2). Replace the brake shoes if the arrow aligns with the reference mark (3) on the brake panel (4) upon full application of the brake. If replacement is necessary, see your Honda dealer.

Tires

To safely operate your motorcycle, your tires must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated for the load you are carrying.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

The following pages give detailed information on how and when to check your air pressure, how to inspect your tires for wear and damage, and our recommendations for tire repair and replacement.

Air Pressure

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Properly inflated tires provide the best combination of handling, tread life, and riding comfort. Generally, underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling, and are more likely to fail from being overheated. Overinflated tires make your motorcycle ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

We recommend that you visually check your tires before every ride and use an air pressure gauge to measure the air pressure at least once a month or any time you think the tires might be low. Even tires that are in good condition may lose one to two psi per month if not checked and adjusted regularly.

Always check air pressure when your tires are ‘‘cold’’ — after the motorcycle has been parked for at least three hours. If you check air pressure when your tires are ‘‘warm’’ — even if your motorcycle has only been ridden for a few miles — the readings will be higher. If you let air out of warm tires to match the recommended cold pressures, the tires will be underinflated.

The recommended ‘‘cold’’ tire pressures are:

front	29 psi (200 kPa , 2.00 kgf/cm²)
rear	29 psi (200 kPa , 2.00 kgf/cm²)

Inspection

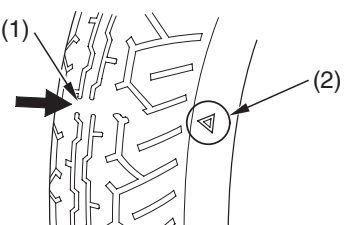
Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Whenever you check the tire pressures, you should also look for:

- Bumps or bulges in the side of the tire or the tread. Replace any tire that has a bump or bulge.
- Cuts, slits, or cracks in the tires. Replace the tire if you can see fabric or cord.
- Nails or other foreign objects embedded in the side of the tire or tread.
- Excessive tread wear.

Also, if you hit a pothole or hard object while riding, pull to the side of the road as soon as you safely can and carefully inspect the tires for damage.

Tread Wear



(1) wear indicator
(2) wear indicator location mark

For the best performance, you should replace a tire before the tread depth at the center reaches the following limits:

front	0.06 in (1.5 mm)
rear	0.08 in (2.0 mm)

If the wear indicators are visible, replace the tire immediately as it is no longer safe.

Tire & Tube Repair

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

We strongly recommend that you replace, not repair, any tire that is punctured or damaged. A repaired tube will not have the same reliability as a new one, and it may fail while you are riding. And the tire will have lower speed and performance limits than a new one.

A temporary repair can sometimes be made in an emergency situation. However, since a temporary repair may not hold, you must ride very slowly, preferably without any cargo or passenger, and have the tire and tube replaced as soon as possible.
(For more information on temporary repairs, see *If You Have a Flat Tire,* page 148 .)

If you decide to only replace the tube but not the tire, you should not exceed 50 mph (80 km/h) for the first 24 hours, or 80 mph (130 km/h) at any time thereafter. In addition, you may not be able to safely carry as much weight. Repair work should be done by a professional and the wheel should be balanced before you ride.

If you have a tire and tube professionally repaired at a non-Honda facility, we recommend that you have the work checked by your Honda dealer.

Tire Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

The tires that came on your motorcycle were designed to match the performance capabilities of your motorcycle and provide the best combination of handling, braking, durability, and comfort.

You should replace the tires with tires of the same size, load range, and speed rating as the originals.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

The recommended tires for your motorcycle are:

front	90/100－18M/C 54S DUNLOP K300MA
rear	120/90－16M/C 63S DUNLOP K327AG
type	bias-ply, tube

Whenever you replace a tire, remember:

- Have the wheel balanced after the tire is installed.
- Have the tire replaced by your Honda dealer if possible.

- Have a new tube installed whenever a tire is replaced. The old tube will probably be stretched. If installed in a new tire, it could fail.

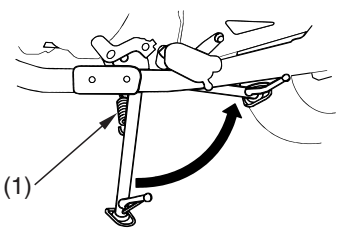
If you have a tire professionally replaced at a non-Honda facility, we recommend that you have the work checked by your Honda dealer.

Important Safety Reminders

- Do not install a radial tire on this motorcycle. Mixing bias-ply and radial tires can adversely affect handling and stability.
- Do not install car tires on this motorcycle. During installation the tire may separate from the rim with enough force to cause serious injury or death.

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

LEFT SIDE



(1) side stand spring

- Check that the side stand assembly is working properly. If the side stand is stiff or squeaky, clean the pivot area and lubricate the pivot bolt with clean grease.
- Check the spring for damage or loss of tension.
- Check the side stand ignition cut-off system:
  1. Sit astride the motorcycle and put the transmission in neutral.
  2. Raise the side stand.
  3. Start the engine.
  4. Pull the clutch lever in.
  5. Shift the transmission into gear.
  6. Lower the side stand all the way.

  The engine should stop as you lower the side stand. If the engine doesn't stop, see your Honda dealer for service.

Drive Chain

An endless (riveted master link) chain connects the countershaft and rear wheel sprockets. The O-ring chain uses rubber rings between the side plates of the pin and roller links to seal in the manufacturer-installed lubricating grease and keep out moisture and dirt.

The service life of the chain depends on proper lubrication and adjustment. Poor maintenance can cause premature wear or damage to the drive chain or sprockets.

The drive chain should be checked, adjusted, and lubricated as part of the pre-ride inspection (page 27).

Under severe usage, or when the motorcycle is ridden in unusually dusty or muddy areas, more frequent maintenance will be necessary.

Before servicing your drive chain, turn the engine OFF, lower the side stand, and check that your transmission is in neutral.

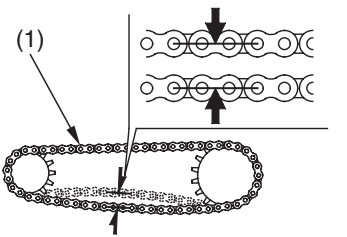
It is not necessary to remove or replace the drive chain to perform the recommended service in the Maintenance Schedule.

Inspection

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

1. Check slack in the lower drive chain (1) run midway between the sprockets. Drive chain slack should allow the following vertical movement by hand: 13/16－1 3/16 in (20－30 mm)
2. Check drive chain slack at several points along the chain. The slack should remain constant. If it isn't, some links may be kinked and binding. Lubricating the chain will often eliminate binding and kinking.

LEFT SIDE



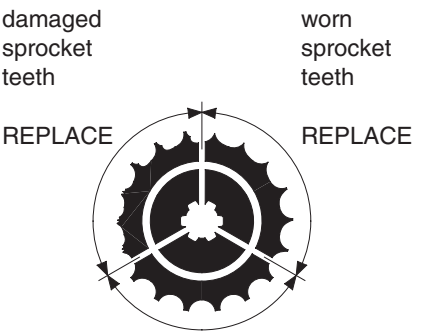
(1) drive chain

3. Inspect the drive chain for:
   - damaged rollers
   - dry or rusted links
   - kinked or binding links
   - excessive wear
   - improper adjustment
   - damaged or missing O-rings

(cont'd)

Replace the drive chain (page 120) if it has damaged rollers, loose pins, or kinks that cannot be freed. Lubricate the drive chain (page 119) if it appears dry or shows signs of rust. Lubricate any kinked or binding links and work them free. Adjust chain slack if needed.

4. Inspect the front and rear sprocket teeth for excessive wear or damage. If necessary, have your Honda dealer replace a worn sprocket.

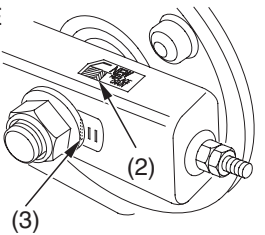


NOTICE

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

Wear Inspection

LEFT SIDE



(2) red zone (3) long index mark

Check the chain wear label when adjusting the chain. If the red zone (2) on the label aligns with the long index mark (3) on the chain adjuster plates after the chain has been adjusted to the proper slack, the chain is excessively worn and must be replaced. The proper slack is:

13/16－1 3/16 in (20－30 mm)

The bottom part of the frame may be damaged by excessive drive chain slack of more than:

1 9/16 in (40 mm)

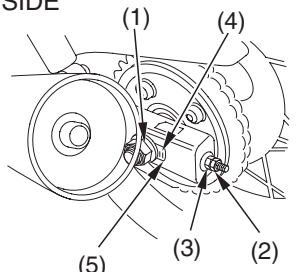
Adjustment

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Drive chain slack should be checked and adjusted, if necessary, every 500 miles (800 km). When operated at sustained high speeds or under conditions of frequent rapid acceleration, the chain may require more frequent adjustments.

Drive Chain

LEFT SIDE



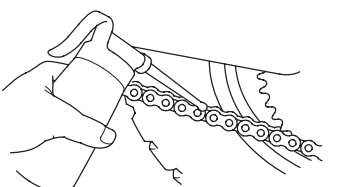
(1) rear axle nut
(2) lock nut
(3) drive chain adjustment nut
(4) index mark
(5) rear edge of adjusting slot

1. Place the motorcycle on its side stand with the transmission in neutral and the ignition switch OFF.
2. Loosen the rear axle nut (1).
3. Loosen the lock nuts (2) on both sides of the swingarm.
4. Turn both adjusting nuts (3) an equal number of turns until the correct drive chain slack is obtained. Turn the adjusting nuts clockwise to tighten the chain, or counterclockwise to provide more slack. Adjust the chain slack at a point midway between the drive sprocket and the rear wheel sprocket. Roll the motorcycle forward. Stop and place it on its side stand. Recheck chain slack. Chain slack should allow the following vertical movement by hand: 13/16－1 3/16 in (20－30 mm)

5. Check rear axle nut alignment by making sure the chain adjuster index marks (4) align with the rear edge (5) of the adjusting slots.
   Both marks should correspond. If the axle is misaligned, turn the right or left adjusting nut until the marks correspond on the rear edge of the adjusting slots and recheck chain slack.
6. Torque the rear axle nut to:
   43 lbf·ft (59 N·m , 6.0 kgf·m)
   If a torque wrench is not used for this installation, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to a loss of braking capacity.
7. Tighten the adjusting nuts lightly. Then, while holding the adjusting nuts with a wrench, tighten the lock nuts.

Lubrication

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .



Lubricate every 500 miles (800 km) or sooner if chain appears dry. Lubricant:
SAE 80 or 90 gear oil

Drive Chain

Lubricate only with SAE 80 or 90 gear oil. Commercial chain lubricants may contain solvents which could damage the rubber O-rings.

Removal, Cleaning & Replacement

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Your motorcycle has an endless (riveted master link) type chain. It should only be removed or replaced by your Honda dealer.

The O-rings can be damaged by steam cleaning, high pressure washers, and certain solvents.

1. Clean the side surfaces of the chain with a dry cloth. Use a high flashpoint solvent such as kerosene — not gasoline.
   Do not brush the rubber O-rings. Brushing will damage them. Use of a solvent may also damage the O-rings.
2. Inspect the drive chain for possible wear or damage.

Replace the drive chain if it has damaged rollers, loose fitting links, damaged O-rings, or otherwise appears unserviceable.

Replacement Chain:

DID 520VC5

or

RK 520MOZ9

Your motorcycle has a maintenance-free type battery. You do not have to check the battery electrolyte level or add distilled water as you would with a conventional-type battery.

NOTICE

Your battery is a maintenance-free type and can be permanently damaged if the cap strip is removed.

Electrical accessories use current from the battery — even when the ignition is OFF. Limited operation also allows the battery to discharge. If you have electrical accessories on your motorcycle — or do not ride frequently, we recommend that you charge the battery frequently (see *Battery Charging,* page 124).

If you do not expect to ride your motorcycle for at least two weeks, we recommend you remove the battery — or at least disconnect the battery cables (negative cable first).

If you plan to store your motorcycle, see *Battery Storage,* page 122 .

If your battery seems weak and/or is leaking electrolyte (causing slow starting or other electrical problems), see your Honda dealer.

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

Battery Storage

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

If you plan to store your motorcycle, we recommend you remove the battery and store it where it can be charged at least every 30 days to maintain its service life.

If you do not remove the battery, we recommend disconnecting the battery cables (negative cable first).

You will get the best storage results from removing the battery and slow (trickle) charging it every 30 days (see *Battery Charging,* page 124).

Before you remove the battery, be sure to read all the information that follows, as well as the information on the battery label.

⚠ WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

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

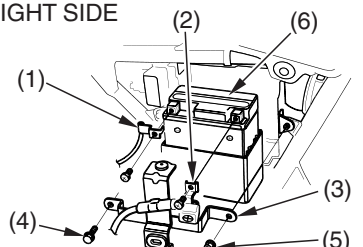
Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

The battery is located behind the right side cover.

Removal

1. Remove the seat (page 71) and the side cover (page 72).

RIGHT SIDE



(1) negative (−) terminal lead
(2) positive (+) terminal lead
(3) battery holder
(4) bolt
(5) nut
(6) battery

2. Disconnect the negative (−) terminal lead (1) from the battery first, then disconnect the positive (+) terminal lead (2).
3. Remove the battery holder (3) by removing the bolt (4) and nut (5).
4. Pull the battery (6) out of the battery box.
5. Charge the battery (see following section), unless you have been riding regularly.

(cont'd)

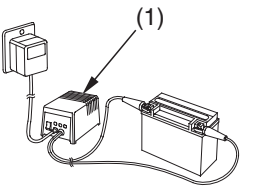
6. Store your battery in an easy-to-reach location off the floor, in an area protected from freezing temperatures and direct sunlight.
7. Clean the battery box after removing the battery for storage. Dry the battery box and, if paint is missing, re-paint the area.
8. Slow charge the battery (see following section) once every 30 days.

Installation

- Reinstall the battery in the reverse order of removal. Be sure to connect the positive (+) terminal first, then the negative (−) terminal.

Battery Charging

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .



(1) “trickle” charger

Be sure to read the information that came with your battery charger and follow the instructions on the battery. Improper charging may damage the battery.

We recommend using a ‘‘trickle’’ charger (1) for home charging. These units can be left connected for long periods without risking damage to the battery. However, do not intentionally leave the charger connected longer than the time period recommended in the charger’s instructions.

Avoid using an automotive-type battery charger. An automotive charger can overheat a motorcycle battery and cause permanent damage.

Appearance Care

Frequent cleaning and polishing will keep your Honda looking newer longer. Frequent cleaning also identifies you as an owner who values your motorcycle. A clean motorcycle is also easier to inspect and service.

General Recommendations

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

- To clean your motorcycle, you may use:
  - water
  - a mild, neutral detergent and water
  - a mild spray and wipe cleaner/ polisher
  - a mild spray and rinse cleaner/ degreaser and water
- Avoid products that contain harsh detergents or chemical solvents that could damage the metal, paint, and plastic on your motorcycle.
- If your motorcycle is still warm from recent operation, give the engine and exhaust system time to cool off.
- Park in a shady area. Washing your motorcycle in bright sunlight may cause the finish to fade because water droplets intensify the sun's brightness. Spotting is also more likely because surface water can dry before you have time to wipe it off.
- Clean your motorcycle regularly to protect surface finishes.

- We recommend the use of a garden hose to wash your motorcycle. High pressure washers (like those at coin-operated car washes) can damage certain parts of your motorcycle.

NOTICE

High pressure water (or air) can damage certain parts of your motorcycle.

- After cleaning, inspect for damage, wear, and leaks (fuel, oil).

Washing Your Motorcycle with a Mild Detergent

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

1. Rinse your motorcycle thoroughly with cool water to remove loose dirt.
2. Fill a bucket with cool water. Mix in a mild, neutral detergent, such as dish washing liquid or a product made especially for washing motorcycles or automobiles.
3. Wash your motorcycle with a sponge or a soft towel. As you wash, check for heavy grime. If necessary, use a mild cleaner/degreaser to remove the grime.
4. After washing, rinse your motorcycle thoroughly with plenty of clean water to remove any residue. Detergent residue can corrode alloy parts.
5. Dry your motorcycle with a chamois or a soft towel. Leaving water on the surface to air dry can cause dulling and water spots. As you dry, inspect for chips and scratches.
6. Lubricate the drive chain to prevent rusting.
7. Start the engine and let it idle for several minutes. The engine heat will help dry moist areas.

8. As a precaution, ride your motorcycle at a slow speed and apply the brakes several times. This will help dry the brakes and restore normal braking performance.
   If the inside of the headlight lens appears clouded immediately after washing, it should clear after a few minutes of riding.

Spray Cleaning Your Motorcycle

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

Avoid using spray cleaner products on the tires or suspension components.

Suggestions for using spray cleaner(s) follow:

Motorcycle Condition	Recommended Cleaning
Dust and fingerprint smudges.	Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe the paint, chrome, glass, and clear plastic.
Light road grime.	Spray any difficult-to-reach or very dirty areas with a spray cleaner/degreaser. Rinse and dry. Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.
Heavy grime. Oil leaks. Brake dust.	Use a spray cleaner/degreaser. If necessary, rub with a sponge. Rinse and dry. Apply a spray cleaner/polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.
Dull, corroded chrome or aluminum.	Apply a high quality chrome/aluminum polish and wipe with a non-abrasive cloth.

Finishing Touches

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

After washing your motorcycle, consider using a commercially-available spray cleaner/polish or quality liquid or paste wax to finish the job. Use only a non-abrasive polish or wax made specifically for motorcycles or automobiles. Apply the polish or wax according to the instructions on the container.

If a surface on your motorcycle is chipped or scratched, your Honda dealer has touch-up paint to match your motorcycle's color. Be sure to use your motorcycle's color code (page 166) when you buy touch-up paint.

If the frame has a chip that exposes the metal, first apply primer (to prevent corrosion) and then apply the touch-up paint. Several thin layers of touch-up paint are better than one thick coat.

Tips

Here's a few helpful tips on how to store and transport your Honda, and how to be an environmentally responsible motorcycle owner.

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Transporting Your Motorcycle 138
You & the Environment 139

Storing Your Honda

If you won't be riding for an extended period, such as during the winter, thoroughly inspect your motorcycle and correct any problem before storing it. That way, needed repairs won't be forgotten and it will be easier to get your motorcycle running again.

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

We suggest you perform the following procedures to keep your motorcycle in top condition. These storage procedures will reduce the deterioration that can occur during storage.

Preparation for Storage

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

This procedure requires a means for draining and disposing of drained fuel (page 139).

1. Change the engine oil (page 81).
2. Fill the fuel tank. Make sure the fuel fill cap is properly installed.

3. Drain the carburetors into an approved gasoline container and dispose of it in an approved manner (page 139).
   If storage will last longer than one month, carburetor draining is important, to assure proper performance after storage.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

4. To prevent rusting in the cylinders, perform the following:
   - Remove the spark plug caps from the spark plugs. Using tape or string, secure the caps to any convenient plastic body part so that they are positioned away from the spark plugs.
   - Remove the spark plugs from the engine and store them in a safe place. Do not connect the spark plugs to the spark plug caps.
   - Pour a tablespoon (15－20 cc) of clean engine oil into each cylinder and cover the spark plug holes with a piece of cloth.

(cont'd)

- With the engine stop switch in the RUN position, press the start button several times to crank the engine and distribute the oil.
- Reinstall the spark plugs and spark plug caps.

5. Remove the battery and charge it fully. Store it in an area protected from freezing temperatures and direct sunlight. Slow charge the battery (page 124) once a month.
6. Wash and dry your motorcycle. Wax all painted surfaces. Apply rust-inhibiting oil to the chrome pieces.
7. Lubricate the drive chain (page 119).
8. Inflate the tires to their recommended pressures (page 106).
9. Store your motorcycle in an unheated area, free of dampness, away from sunlight, with a minimum of daily temperature variation.
10. Place your motorcycle on blocks to lift both tires off the floor.
11. Cover your motorcycle with a porous material. Avoid using plastic or similar non-breathing, coated materials that restrict air flow and allow heat and moisture to accumulate.

Removal from Storage

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

1. Uncover and clean your motorcycle.
2. If your motorcycle has been stored for more than four months — change the engine oil (page 81).
3. If your motorcycle has been stored for more than two months — ask your Honda dealer to drain and replace the fuel.
4. Charge the battery (page 124) as required. Install the battery.
5. Lubricate the drive chain (page 119).
6. Perform a pre-ride inspection (page 27), then test-ride your motorcycle at low speeds.

Transporting Your Motorcycle

If your motorcycle needs to be transported, it should be carried on a motorcycle trailer, or a truck or trailer with a flatbed area. For information about 24-hour emergency assistance, see page 191 . Do not tow your motorcycle, as towing can seriously damage the transmission.

When contacting a towing or transporting service, be sure to ask if they have a flatbed area, a loading ramp or power ramp to safely lift the motorcycle, and motorcycle tie-down straps.

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

Following are tips on how you can be an environmentally-responsible motorcycle owner.

- **Choose Sensible Cleaners.** Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your motorcycle. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer. Don't throw cleaning solvents away; see the following guidelines for proper disposal.
- **Recycle Wastes.** It's illegal and thoughtless to put used engine oil in the trash, down a drain, or on the ground. Used oil, gasoline, coolant, and cleaning solvents contain poisons that can hurt refuse workers and contaminate our drinking water, lakes, rivers, and oceans. Before changing your oil, make sure you have the proper containers. Put oil and other toxic wastes in separate sealed containers and take them to a recycling center. Call your local or state office of public works or environmental services to find a recycling center in your area, and to get instructions on how to dispose of non-recyclable wastes.

Taking Care of the Unexpected

This section discusses the more common problems that can occur with your motorcycle while you're riding. It tells you how to evaluate each problem and what actions you can take to try to resume riding. If the problem cannot be safely solved, this section also gives instructions on the proper way to have your motorcycle transported.

For information about transporting your motorcycle, see page 138 .

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If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start 143
If You Have a Flat Tire 148
If a Fuse Blows 156
If You Crash 160
If You Lose Your Key 161
If Your Battery Is Low (or Dead) 162

Taking Care of the Unexpected

General Guidelines

Keeping your motorcycle well-maintained is the best way to reduce the possibility of having a problem on the road. However, since problems can arise even with well-maintained machines, you may consider subscribing to an emergency roadside service plan. (USA only: For information about the Honda Rider's Club of America, see page 193.)

Remember to take along your owner's manual, the tool kit that came with your motorcycle, and any other items (such as tire repair supplies and additional tools) that might help you solve a problem on your own.

Should you ever have a problem while riding, please follow these guidelines:

- Always put personal safety first.
- Take time to assess the situation and your options before deciding what to do.
- If the problem is relatively minor and you have the tools, supplies, and skills to make a temporary repair, be sure to have permanent repairs made as soon as possible.
- Do not continue riding if you are hurt or your motorcycle is not in safe riding condition.

Additional recommendations for specific problems follow.

If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start

Proper operation and maintenance can prevent starting and engine performance problems. In many cases, the cause of the problem may be a simple operational oversight.

If you have a problem starting the engine—or experience poor engine performance—the following information may help you. If you can't correct the problem, see your Honda dealer.

If your motorcycle won't start, listen as you press the start button. If you don't hear the starter motor turning, refer to the *Starter motor doesn't operate* symptom. If you can hear the starter motor working normally, refer to the *Starter motor works, but the engine won't start* symptom.

If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start

SYMPTOM: **Starter motor doesn't operate.**	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
ignition switch OFF	Turn the ignition switch ON.
transmission not in neutral	Shift into neutral.
side stand down (when transmission not in neutral)	Put the transmission in neutral or raise the side stand and pull the clutch lever in.
blown fuse	Replace with a new fuse of the same rating (page 156).
battery lead loose	Tighten the battery lead.
dead battery	Charge the battery (page 124). If charging doesn't help, see your Honda dealer.
faulty starter motor	If all possible causes are negative, the starter motor may be faulty. See your Honda dealer.

SYMPTOM: **Starter motor works, but the engine won't start.**	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
engine stop switch OFF	Turn the engine stop switch to RUN.
out of fuel	Fill the fuel tank.
flooded engine	See *Flooded Engine* (page 38).
loose or unconnected spark plug caps	Install the ignition coil connectors and ignition coils securely. If the engine still won't start, see your Honda dealer.
loose battery cables	Tighten the battery terminal bolts.
weak battery	Charge the battery (page 124). If charging doesn't help, see your Honda dealer.

If Your Engine Quits or Won't Start

SYMPTOM: **Engine starts, but stalls as you shift into gear.**	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
side stand down	Raise the side stand. Start again.

SYMPTOM: **Engine starts, but runs poorly.**	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
idles roughly, too fast, stalls	Check engine idle adjustment (page 93). If the problem persists, see your Honda dealer.
runs erratically, misfires	See your Honda dealer.
blubbers (rich fuel mixture)	See your Honda dealer.

SYMPTOM: **Engine starts, but runs poorly. (cont'd)**	
POSSIBLE CAUSE	WHAT TO DO
sooty exhaust (rich fuel mixture)	See your Honda dealer.
detonates or pings under load	If applicable, switch to the recommended octane gasoline (page 73) or change your brand of gasoline. If the problem persists, see your Honda dealer.
afterfires (backfires)	See your Honda dealer.
pre-ignition (runs on after ignition switched OFF)	See your Honda dealer.

If You Have a Flat Tire

A flat tire is always unwelcome, especially if you are far from help. If you think you are losing air, or you hit a pothole or hard object, pull safely to the side of the road so you can inspect the tires and assess the situation. (Be sure to park on a firm, level surface and use the side stand for support.) You should examine the tire treads and sidewalls for foreign objects or damage.

If a tire has major damage or the bead has come loose from the rim, there is probably not much you can do except have your motorcycle transported to a Honda dealer or other qualified service facility. (USA only: For information about 24-hour emergency roadside assistance, see page 193 .) Even with a simple puncture, this may be the safest and least troublesome solution. For transporting instructions, see page 138 .

Honda does not recommend that you make a temporary repair to a tube-type tire. However, if you decide to make a temporary repair so you can get to a service facility, ride cautiously at reduced speed and have the tube and tire replaced before you ride again.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

Due to the uncertainty of any temporary repair, you should ride slowly (not over 30 mph, 50 km/h) and carefully (preferably without a passenger or cargo) until the tire and tube are replaced. Stop frequently and check the air pressure. If the tire is losing pressure, it may be unsafe to continue riding. As the tire gets low, it will affect the handling of your motorcycle (especially with a passenger and cargo) and it may overheat and blow out.

Should You Repair or Replace a Tire or Tube?

We strongly recommend that you replace, not repair, any tire or tube that is punctured or damaged, even if the tire has only a minor puncture. For a full discussion of repairs and replacement, see the text beginning on page 110.

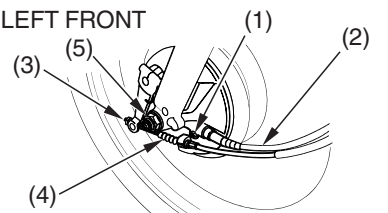
Emergency Front Wheel Removal/Installation

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

We recommend wheel removal be done only by your Honda dealer or another qualified mechanic. Do not attempt to remove the wheel on your own. Wheel removal requires mechanical skill and professional tools.

Removal

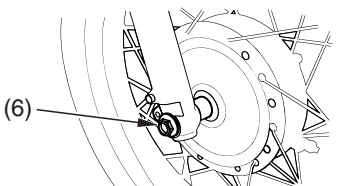
1. Park your motorcycle on a firm, level surface.
2. Raise the front wheel off the ground by placing a support block under the engine.
3. Remove the speedometer cable set screw (1) and disconnect the speedometer cable (2).
4. Remove the front brake adjusting nut (3), and disconnect the brake cable (4) from the brake arm.
5. Remove the front axle nut (5).



(1) speedometer cable set screw
(2) speedometer cable
(3) front brake adjusting nut
(4) brake cable
(5) front axle nut

6. Remove the front axle shaft (6), wheel and side collar.

RIGHT FRONT

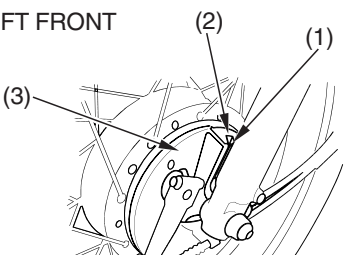


(6) front axle shaft

Installation

1. Install the side collar and position the wheel between the fork legs. Insert the front axle shaft from the right side, through the left fork leg and wheel hub.
- Make sure the tang (1) on the left front fork leg is located in the slot (2) in the brake panel (3).

LEFT FRONT



(1) tang
(2) slot
(3) brake panel

(cont'd)

2. Tighten the front axle nut to the specified torque:
   43 lbf·ft (59 N·m , 6.0 kgf·m)
3. Install the brake cable and front brake adjusting nut.
4. Operate the front brake and pump the fork several times. Check for free wheel rotation after the brake is released. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or the wheel does not rotate freely.

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

5. Install the speedometer cable and tighten the screw securely.

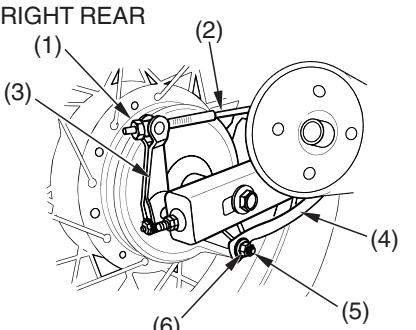
Emergency Rear Wheel Removal/Installation

Refer to *Safety Precautions* on page 54 .

We recommend wheel removal be done only by your Honda dealer or another qualified mechanic. Do not attempt to remove the wheel on your own. Wheel removal requires mechanical skill and professional tools.

Removal

1. Park your motorcycle on a firm, level surface.
2. Raise the rear wheel off the ground by placing a support block under the engine.
3. Remove the rear brake adjusting nut (1), disconnect the brake rod (2) from the brake arm (3) by pushing down on the rear brake pedal.

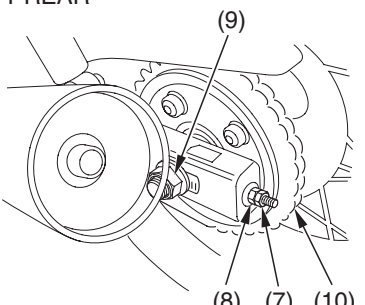


(1) brake adjusting nut
(2) brake rod
(3) brake arm
(4) brake stopper arm
(5) cotter pin
(6) stopper arm nut

(cont'd)

4. Disconnect the brake stopper arm (4) from the brake panel by removing the cotter pin (5), stopper arm nut (6), washer and rubber grommet.

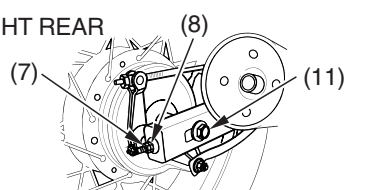
LEFT REAR



(7) lock nuts
(8) drive chain adjusting nuts
(9) rear axle nut
(10) drive chain

5. Loosen the lock nuts (7) and drive chain adjusting nuts (8) on both sides of the swingarm.
6. Remove the rear axle nut (9) while holding the axle at the other end with a wrench.
7. Remove the drive chain (10) from the rear sprocket by pushing the rear wheel forward.
8. Remove the rear axle shaft (11), rear wheel and side collars from the swingarm.

RIGHT REAR



(11) rear axle shaft

Installation

1. Install the side collars.
2. Place the wheel into the swingarm and install the drive chain over the rear sprocket.
3. Insert the rear axle shaft from the right side, through the right swingarm, brake panel, wheel hub.
4. Reassemble the brake stopper arm. Tighten the stopper arm nut to the specified torque:
   16 lbf·ft (22 N·m , 2.2 kgf·m)
5. Connect the brake rod to the brake arm.
6. Adjust the drive chain (page 117) and rear brake pedal free play (page 103).
7. Tighten the rear axle nut to the specified torque:
   43 lbf·ft (59 N·m , 6.0 kgf·m)
8. After installing the wheel, apply the brake several times. Check for free wheel rotation after the brake is released. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or the wheel does not rotate freely.

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

Used cotter pins may not effectively secure fasteners. Always replace used cotter pins with new ones.

If a Fuse Blows

All of the electrical circuits on your motorcycle have fuses to protect them from damage caused by excess current flow (short circuit or overload).

If something electrical on your motorcycle stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse.
Determine from the chart on the circuit fuse box cover which fuse or fuses control that component. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before looking elsewhere for another possible cause of the problem. Replace any blown fuses and check component operation.

- The main fuse is located on the starter magnetic switch under the seat.
- The circuit fuse boxes (including spare fuses) are located under the seat.

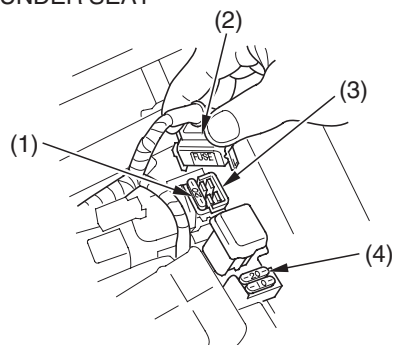
Recommended Fuses

main fuse	20A
other fuses	10A

1. To prevent an accidental short circuit, turn the ignition switch OFF before checking or replacing the fuses.

2. To access the main fuse (1), remove the seat (page 71).

UNDER SEAT

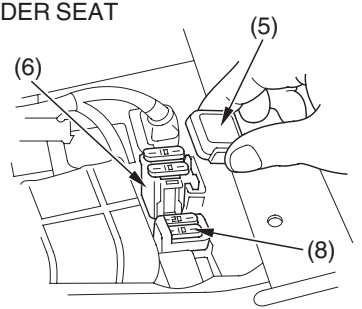


(1) main fuse
(2) wire connector
(3) starter magnetic switch
(4) spare main fuse

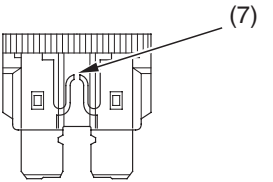
3. Disconnect the wire connector (2) of the starter magnetic switch (3).
4. Pull the fuse out. If the main fuse is blown, install a new main fuse (4).
5. Reconnect the wire connector.
6. Install the seat.
7. For access to the circuit fuses, remove the seat (page 71).
8. Remove the fuse box cover (5) from the fuse box (6).
9. To check or replace a circuit fuse, pull the old fuse out of its retaining clips. Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If the fuse is blown (7), replace it with a spare fuse (8) of the same rating or lower.

(cont'd)

UNDER SEAT



(5) fuse box cover
(6) fuse box
(8) spare fuse



(7) blown fuse

10. Install the fuse box cover.
11. Install the seat.

If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

NOTICE

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

If you do not have a spare fuse and you cannot ride the motorcycle without fixing the problem, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits that you can do without temporarily.

If you replace a blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, replace the fuse with the correct rating as soon as you can. Also remember to replace any spare fuses that were installed.

If the replacement fuse of the same rating burns out in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem on your motorcycle. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit and have your motorcycle checked by your Honda dealer.

If You Crash

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

If you decide you are capable of riding safely, carefully inspect your motorcycle for damage and determine if it is safe to ride. Check the tightness of critical nuts and bolts securing such parts as the handlebar, control levers, brakes, and wheels.

If there is minor damage, or you are unsure about possible damage, ride slowly and cautiously. Sometimes, crash damage is hidden or not immediately apparent, so you should have your motorcycle thoroughly checked at a qualified service facility as soon as possible. Also, be sure to have your Honda dealer check the frame and suspension after any serious crash.

If your motorcycle cannot be ridden, see *Transporting Your Motorcycle,* page 138 .

Be sure to record your key number in the Quick Reference section at the rear of the manual. You'll need this number to have a duplicate key made.

A lost key won't be a problem if you take preventative action. Store one duplicate key in a safe place at home and carry a second duplicate in your wallet.

If you lose your key and aren't carrying a duplicate, either get your spare or have one made. If you don't know your key number, call the dealer you purchased your Honda from. They may have it listed in their records. If they don't, transport your motorcycle to them or the nearest Honda dealer. The dealer will probably have to remove the ignition switch assembly to find the key number so they can make a key for you.

If Your Battery Is Low (or Dead)

Jump starting is not recommended, especially if you use an automobile battery. The greater amperage of an automobile battery when the car engine is running can damage your motorcycle's electrical system.

Bump starting is also not recommended.

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

Technical Information

This section contains dimensions, capacities, and other technical data, plus information on government requirements and how to break-in your motorcycle.

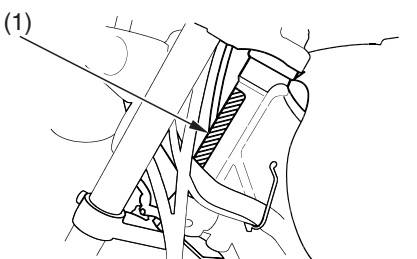
Vehicle Identification..... 164
License Plate Installation 167
Specifications 168
Break-in Guidelines..... 175
High Altitude Carburetor Adjustment..... 176
Emission Control Systems 177
Oxygenated Fuels 182

Serial Numbers

The frame, VIN, and engine serial numbers are required when you register your motorcycle. They may also be required when ordering replacement parts. You may record these numbers in the Quick Reference section at the rear of this manual.

The VIN (vehicle identification number) appears on the Safety Certification Label attached to the left side of the steering head.

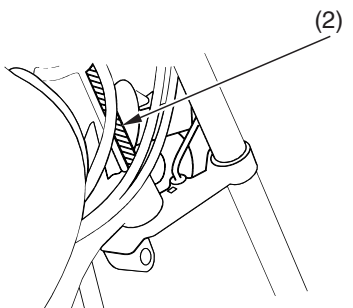
LEFT SIDE



(1) VIN

The frame number (2) is stamped on the right side of the steering head.

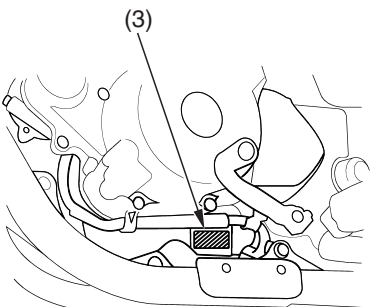
RIGHT SIDE



(2) frame number

The engine number (3) is stamped on the left side of the crankcase.

LEFT SIDE



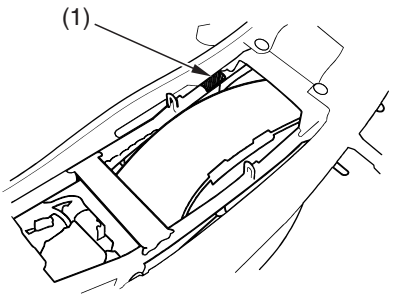
(3) engine number

Color Label & Code

The color label is attached to the frame under the seat. Remove the seat (page 71) to check the label.

The color code is helpful when ordering replacement parts. You may record the color and code in the Quick Reference section at the rear of this manual.

UNDER SEAT

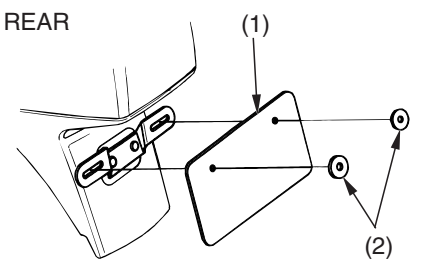


(1) color label

License Plate Installation

When you install a license plate (1), be sure to use the washers (2) under the heads of the plate mounting screws, as shown, to prevent possible vibration damage to the plate.

The washers are placed in a plastic bag in the document compartment.



(1) license plate (2) washers

Specifications

Dimensions	
overall length	82.4 in (2,092 mm)
overall width	29.2 in (741 mm)
overall height	42.8 in (1,087 mm)
wheelbase	56.3 in (1,430 mm)
ground clearance	6.3 in (160 mm)

Weight	
dry weight	287 lbs (130 kg) 289 lbs (131 kg) California only

Fuel & Lubricants	
fuel recommendation	unleaded gasoline, pump octane number of 86 or higher
fuel tank capacity	4.23 US gal (16.0 ℓ) including reserve
fuel tank reserve	0.85 US gal (3.2 ℓ)
engine oil capacity	after disassembly: 1.9 US qt (1.8 ℓ) after draining: 1.6 US qt (1.5 ℓ)
engine oil recommendation	API Service Classification SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label, SAE 10W-40, JASO T 903 standard MA, Pro Honda GN4 or HP4 (without molybdenum additives) 4-stroke oil , or an equivalent motorcycle oil
drive chain lubricant	SAE 80 or 90 gear oil

Specifications

Capacities	
passenger capacity	Operator and one passenger
maximum weight capacity	352 lbs (160 kg) rider, passenger, all cargo and accessories

Engine Specifications	
displacement	14.3 cu-in (234 cm^3)
bore & stroke	2.09 × 2.09 in (53.0 × 53.0 mm)
compression ratio	9.2 : 1
spark plug (standard)	CR6HSA (NGK) or U20FSR－U (DENSO)
spark plug (cold climate)	CR5HSA (NGK) or U16FSR－U (DENSO)
spark plug (high speed riding)	CR7HSA (NGK) or U22FSR－U (DENSO)
valve clearance (cold)	intake: 0.003 in (0.08 mm) exhaust: 0.003 in (0.08 mm)
spark plug gap	0.024－0.028 in (0.60－0.70 mm)
idle speed	1,500 ± 100 rpm

Power Transmission	
primary reduction	3.631
gear ratio, 1st	2.846
2nd	1.777
3rd	1.333
4th	1.083
5th	0.913
final reduction	2.357
standard sprocket sizes	drive (engine) sprocket: 14 teeth driven (rear wheel) sprocket: 33 teeth
final drive	chain DID 520VC5 or RK 520MOZ9

Specifications

Chassis & Suspension	
caster	28°46′
trail	4.3 in (108 mm)
tire size, front	90/100－18M/C 54S
tire size, rear	120/90－16M/C 63S
tire type	bias-ply, tube
tire pressure, front (cold)	29 psi (200 kPa , 2.00 kgf/cm²)
tire pressure, rear (cold)	29 psi (200 kPa , 2.00 kgf/cm²)

Electrical	
battery	12 V － 7 Ah
generator	0.16 kW 5,000 rpm

Lights	
headlight	12V-60/55W
brake/tail light	12V-32/3CP
turn signal lights	12V-32CP (front) 12V-32CP (rear)
instrument lights	12V-3.4W
neutral indicator	12V-3.4W
turn signal indicator	12V-3.4W
high beam indicator	12V-3.4W
side stand indicator	12V-3.4W

Specifications

Fuses	
main	20A
other fuses	10A

Torque Specifications	
oil drain bolt	18 lbf·ft (25 N·m , 2.5 kgf·m)
front wheel axle	43 lbf·ft (59 N·m , 6.0 kgf·m)
rear wheel axle nut	43 lbf·ft (59 N·m , 6.0 kgf·m)
rear brake stopper arm nut	16 lbf·ft (22 N·m , 2.2 kgf·m)

Help assure your motorcycle's future reliability and performance by paying extra attention to how you ride during the first 300 miles (500 km).

During this period, avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.

High Altitude Carburetor Adjustment

Your engine's air-fuel mixture becomes overly rich when operated at high altitudes. Above 6,500 feet (2,000 m), a rich mixture can cause driveability problems, reduce engine performance, and increase fuel consumption. To compensate, you can have the carburetors adjusted for high altitude riding. See your Honda dealer.

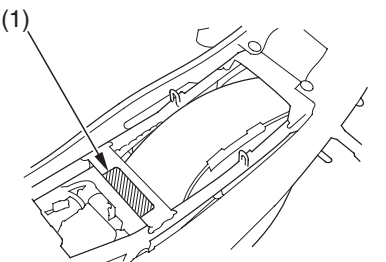
However, the carburetors must be returned to standard factory specifications before riding again at lower altitudes (below 5,000 feet, 1,500 m). See your Honda dealer.

Sustained riding at lower altitudes with the lean high-altitude setting may cause rough idling, stalling, or engine damage from overheating.

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

The Vehicle Emission Control Information label (1) is attached to the frame below the seat.

UNDER SEAT



(1) vehicle emission control information label

Emission Control Systems

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

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

Source of Exhaust Emissions
The combustion process produces carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and hydrocarbons (HC). Control of hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen 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 various systems to reduce carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons.

Exhaust Emission Control System
The exhaust emission control system consists of appropriate carburetor settings, and no adjustment should be made except idle speed adjustment with the throttle stop screw.

Evaporative Emission Control System (California only)
This motorcycle complies with the requirements of the California Air Resources Board (CARB) evaporative emission regulations. Fuel vapor from the fuel tank and carburetor is directed into the charcoal canister and air cleaner where it is absorbed and stored while the engine is stopped. When the engine is running and the purge control diaphragm valve is open, fuel vapor in the charcoal canister and air cleaner is drawn into the engine through the carburetor.

Emission Control Systems

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 the carburetor.

Problems That May Affect Motorcycle Exhaust Emissions
If you are aware of any of the following symptoms, have the vehicle inspected and repaired by your authorized Honda motorcycle dealer.

Symptoms:
1. Hard starting or stalling after starting
2. Rough idle
3. Misfiring or backfiring during acceleration
4. After-burning (backfiring)
5. Poor performance (driveability) and poor fuel economy

Noise Emission Control System
TAMPERING WITH THE NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED: U. S. federal law prohibits, or Canadian provincial laws may prohibit the following acts or the causing thereof: (1) The removal or rendering inoperative by any person, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use; or (2) the use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

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

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

Oxygenated Fuels

Some conventional gasolines are being blended with alcohol or an ether compound. These gasolines are collectively referred to as oxygenated fuels. To meet clean air standards, some areas of the United States use oxygenated fuels to help reduce emissions.

If you use an oxygenated fuel, be sure it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating requirement.

Before using an oxygenated fuel, try to confirm the fuel's contents. Some states/provinces require this information to be posted on the pump.

The following are the EPA-approved percentages of oxygenates:

ETHANOL (ethyl or grain alcohol) 10% by Volume

You may use gasoline containing up to 10% ethanol by volume. Gasoline containing ethanol may be marketed under the name ''Gasohol.''

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) 15% by Volume

You may use gasoline containing up to 15% MTBE by volume.

METHANOL (methyl or wood alcohol) 5% by Volume

You may use gasoline containing methanol containing up to 5% methanol by volume as long as it also contains cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors to protect the fuel system. Gasoline containing more than 5% methanol by volume may cause starting and/or performance problems. It may also damage metal, rubber, and plastic parts of your fuel system.

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms, try another service station or switch to another brand of gasoline.

Fuel system damage or performance problems resulting from the use of an oxygenated fuel containing more than the percentages of oxygenates mentioned above are not covered under warranty.

Oxygenated fuels can damage paint and plastic. Be careful not to spill fuel when filling the fuel tank. Wipe up any spills immediately.

NOTICE

Oxygenated fuels can damage paint and plastic. Damage caused by spilled fuel is not covered by warranty.

Consumer Information

This section contains information on your warranty and how to get an official Honda service manual.

Authorized Manuals 186
Warranty Coverage 189
Warranty Service 190
Contacting Honda 191
Your Honda Dealer 192
The Honda Rider's Club 193
Reporting Safety Defects 194

Authorized Manuals

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

Also available, but not necessary, to service your model is the Honda Common Service Manual, which explains theory of operation and basic service information for various systems common to all Honda motorcycles, motor scooters and ATVs.

These Honda manuals are written for the professional technician, but most mechanically-capable owners should find them easy to use if they have the proper tools and observe proper safety standards. Special Honda tools are necessary for some procedures.

Publication Item No.	Description	Price Each*
61KPJ04	2005 CB250 Service Manual	$36.00
61CM002	Common Service Manual	$48.00
31KPJ640	2005 CB250 Owner's Manual	$16.00
** Prices are subject to change without notice and without incurring obligation.*		

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		Purchaser's Sales Tax **Mich. Add 6 %** **Calif. Add 8.25 %**		
		Handling Charge		**$5.00**
		Grand Total		

SHIP TO

NOTE: Dealers and Companies please provide dealer or company name, and also the name of the person to whose attention the shipment should be sent.

Customer Name _____ Attention _____

Street Address - No P. O. Box Number _____ Apartment Number _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Daytime Telephone Number ( ) _____

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Customer Signature _____ Date _____

These Publications cannot be returned for credit without receiving advance authorization within 14 days of delivery. On returns, a restocking fee may be applied against the original order.

HELM P.O. BOX 07280, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48207

Your new Honda is covered by these warranties:

- Motorcycle Limited Warranty
- Exhaust Emission Warranty
- Noise Control Warranty

There are responsibilities, restrictions, and exclusions which apply to these warranties. Please read the Warranties Booklet given to you by your Honda dealer at the time of purchase. Be sure to keep your Honda owner's card with your Warranties Booklet.

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

Your warranty coverage will not be voided if you choose to perform your own maintenance. However, you should have the proper tools and service information and be mechanically qualified. Failures that occur due directly to improper maintenance are not covered.

Almost all of your warranty coverage can be extended through the Honda Protection Plan. For more information, see your Honda dealer.

Warranty Service

Please remember that recommended maintenance interval servicing is not included in your warranty coverage. Additionally, your warranty does not apply to the normal wear of items (such as brakes, tires, etc.).

If you believe you have a problem with your motorcycle, call the service department of your Honda dealer. Make an appointment for an inspection and diagnosis. Remember, as the owner of the motorcycle, you will be asked to authorize that inspection. Your dealer will give you the results of the inspection. If the problem is covered under warranty, your dealer will perform the warranty repairs for you.

If you have questions about warranty coverage or the nature of the repair, it is best to talk to the service manager of your Honda dealer.

Sometimes, in spite of the best intentions of all concerned, a misunderstanding may occur. If you aren't satisfied with your dealer's handling of the situation, we suggest you discuss your problem with the appropriate member of the dealership's management team. If the problem has already been reviewed with the Service Manager, Parts Manager, Sales Manager, etc., contact the Owner of the dealership or their designated representative.

Contacting Honda

Your owner's manual was written to cover most of the questions you might ask about your Honda. Any questions not answered in the owner's manual can be answered by your Honda dealer. If your dealer doesn't have the answer right away, they will get it for you.

If you have a difference of opinion with your dealer, please remember that each dealership is independently owned and operated. That's why it's important to work to resolve any differences at the dealership level.

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

Motorcycle Division, American Honda Motor Co., Inc., P.O. Box 2220, Torrance, CA 90509-2220, mailstop: 100-4W-5B, telephone: (310) 532-9811.

Canada: Refer to the Warranties Booklet that was supplied with your vehicle.

Please include the following information in your letter:

- name, address, and telephone number
- product model, year, and frame/VIN serial number
- date of purchase
- dealer name and address

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

Your Honda Dealer

Once you purchase your new Honda, get familiar with the organization of your Honda dealer so you can utilize the full range of services available.

The service department is there to perform regular maintenance and unexpected repairs. It has the latest available service information from Honda. The service department will also handle warranty inspections and repairs.

The parts department offers Genuine Honda parts, Pro Honda products, Hondaline accessories. and the same quality that went into your Honda can be found in Genuine Honda replacement parts. You'll also find comparable quality in the accessories and products available from the parts department.

The sales department offers the Honda Protection Plan to extend almost all of your warranty coverage.
Your Honda dealer can inform you about competition and other riding events in your area. You'll also find that your dealer is a source of information about American Honda's Rider Education Centers and the Honda Rider's Club of America.

We're sure you'll be as pleased with the service your Honda dealer continues to provide after the sale as you are with the quality and dependability of your Honda.

The Honda Rider's Club (USA only)

One of the best ways to get the most enjoyment from owning and riding your Honda is through the Honda Rider's Club of America. Your purchase of a new motorcycle, scooter, ATV or PWC from a participating U.S. Honda dealer entitles you to a complimentary one-year membership in the Club. There are hundreds of HRCA Chapter sponsoring dealers across the USA with events and activities almost every weekend. Membership benefits include:

- 24 hour, toll-free roadside assistance for your new Honda (includes roadside assistance for your transport vehicle as long as your Honda is aboard or in tow).
- Vehicle transport to the nearest Honda dealer or service center, if necessary.
- An exclusive HRCA website complete with access to the official Honda Common Service Manual, contests, insider information and more.
- Reimbursement (up to $75) for Motorcycle Safety Foundation training. Separate free training from the Specialty Vehicle Institute of America for ATV owners.
- One full year of the *Honda Red Rider* magazine or *Honda Red Rider ATV* (for ATV purchasers).
- Discounts from HRCA partners for experienced rider courses.
- Discounted vehicle insurance from the HRCA's insurance partner.
- Racing contingency programs and assistance at selected dual-sport, off-road, and motocross events.

Contact your Honda dealer for more information or call: 1 800-847-HRCA or log on to www.hrca.honda.com.

Reporting Safety Defects (USA only)

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

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

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-800-424-9393 (or 366-0123 in Washington, D.C. area) or write to: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline.

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The following is a brief, but important collection of information you need to know about your Honda. You'll also find space to record important notes.

How To Avoid Costly Repairs

The engine of your Honda can be the most expensive component to repair. Proper maintenance, especially the use of the recommended fluids and filters, prevents premature wear and damage.

Frequent causes of costly repairs are:

- Engine oil: insufficient quantity, improper oil.
- Air cleaner: dirty, leaking because of improper installation (poor seal).

Record important information on the following page:

Quick Reference

VIN/Frame No.	
Engine No.	
Frame No.	
Ignition Key No.	
Color Label	
Owner's Name	
Address	
City/State	
Phone	
Dealer's Name	
Address	
City/State	
Phone	
Service Mgr.	

Scheduled Maintenance	Initial: 600 miles (1,000 km) Regular: every 4,000 miles (6,400 km)
Pre-ride Inspection	Check the following items each time before you ride (page 27): tires & wheels, chain, leaks, loose parts, throttle, brakes, indicators, lights.
Periodic Checks	Check the following items monthly (page 57): tires & wheels, fluids, lights, freeplay, drive chain, fuses, nuts & bolts.
Fuel/Capacity	unleaded gasoline, pump octane number 86 or higher 4.23 US gal (16.0 ℓ) reserve: 0.85 US gal (3.2 ℓ)
Engine Oil	API Service Classification SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving on the circular API service label, SAE 10W-40, JASO T 903 standard MA, Pro Honda GN4 or HP4 (without molybdenum additives) 4-stroke oil or an equivalent motorcycle oil
Maximum Weight Capacity	352 lbs (160 kg) rider, passenger, all cargo and accessories

Quick Reference

Tires	Front: 90/100－18M/C 54S DUNLOP K300MA Rear: 120/90－16M/C 63S DUNLOP K327AG Type: bias-ply, tube
Tire Pressure (cold)	Front: 29 psi (200 kPa , 2.00 kgf/cm²) Rear: 29 psi (200 kPa , 2.00 kgf/cm²)
Spark Plugs	standard: CR6HSA (NGK) or U20FSR－U (DENSO) cold climate: CR5HSA (NGK) or U16FSR－U (DENSO) high speed riding: CR7HSA (NGK) or U22FSR－U (DENSO)
Fuses	main: 20A other: 10A