



**HONDA**

**CBR600F**

**OWNER'S MANUAL**

**MANUAL DEL PROPIETARIO**

**INSTRUKTIEBOEK**

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

- **OPERATOR AND PASSENGER**

This motorcycle is designed to carry the operator and one passenger. Never exceed the maximum weight capacity as shown on the tyre information label.

- **ON-ROAD USE**

This motorcycle is designed to be used only on the road.

- **READ THIS OWNER'S MANUAL CAREFULLY**

Pay special attention to statements preceded by the following words:

**▲ WARNING**

**Indicates a strong possibility of severe personal injury or death if instructions are not followed.**

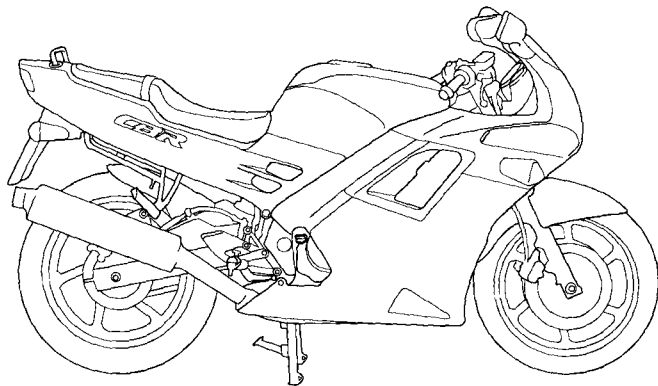
**CAUTION:**

**Indicates a possibility of personal injury or equipment damage if instructions are not followed.**

**NOTE:** Gives helpful information.

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

# **HONDA CBR600F OWNER'S MANUAL**



**All information in this publication is based on the latest production information available at the time of approval for printing. HONDA MOTOR CO.,LTD. reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation.**

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## WELCOME

The motorcycle presents you a challenge to master the machine, a challenge to adventure. You ride through the wind, linked to the road by a vehicle that responds to your commands as no other does. Unlike an automobile, there is no metal cage around you. Like an airplane, a pre-ride inspection and regular maintenance are essential to your safety. Your reward is freedom.

To meet the challenges safely, and to enjoy the adventure fully, you should become thoroughly familiar with this owner's manual **BEFORE YOU RIDE THE MOTORCYCLE**.

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

Pleasant riding, and thank you for choosing a Honda !

Following codes in this manual indicate each country.

AR	Austria	ED	Greece	MX	Mexico
E	UK	F	France	SP	Spain
	New Zealand	IG	Germany I		Canary Islands
ED	European direct sales		Finland	SW	Switzerland
	Belgium		Denmark		
	Italy	IIG	Germany II		
	Holland		Sweden		
	Portugal	IIIG	Germany III		

- \* IG...Full power type
- \* IIG...Limited power type
- \* IIIG...Limited power type

- The specifications may vary with each locale.

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# MOTORCYCLE SAFETY

## **▲ WARNING**

**\* Motorcycle riding requires special efforts on your part to ensure your safety. Know these requirements before you ride:**

## **SAFE RIDING RULES**

1. Always make a pre-ride inspection (page 44) before you start the engine. You may prevent an accident or equipment damage.
2. Many accidents involve inexperienced riders. Most countries require a special motorcycle riding test or license. Make sure you are qualified before you ride. NEVER lend your motorcycle to an inexperienced rider.
3. Many automobile/motorcycle accidents happen because the automobile driver does not "see" the motorcyclist. Make yourself conspicuous to help avoid the accident that wasn't your fault:
  - Wear bright or reflective clothing.
  - Don't ride in another motorist's "blind spot."

4. Obey all national and local laws and regulations.
  - Excessive speed is a factor in many accidents. Obey the speed limits, and NEVER travel faster than conditions warrant.
  - Signal before you make a turn or lane change. Your size and maneuverability can surprise other motorists.
5. Don't let other motorists surprise you. Use extra caution at intersections, parking lot entrances and exits, and driveways.
6. Keep both hands on the handlebars and both feet on the footpegs while riding. A passenger should hold on to the motorcycle or the operator with both hands and keep both feet on the passenger footpegs.

## PROTECTIVE APPAREL

1. Most motorcycle accident fatalities are due to head injuries: **ALWAYS** wear a helmet. You should also wear a face shield or goggles as well as boots, gloves and protective clothing. A passenger needs the same protection.
2. The exhaust system becomes hot during operation, and it remains hot for a while after stopping the engine. Be careful not to touch the exhaust system while it is hot. Wear clothing that fully covers your legs.
3. Do not wear loose clothing which could catch on the control levers, footpegs, drive chain or wheels.

## MODIFICATIONS

### **▲ WARNING**

**\* Modification of the motorcycle, or removal of original equipment, may render the vehicle unsafe or illegal. Obey all national and local equipment regulations.**

## LOADING AND ACCESSORIES

### **▲WARNING**

**\*To prevent an accident, use extreme care when adding and riding with accessories and cargo. Addition of accessories and cargo can reduce a motorcycle's stability, performance and safe operating speed. Never ride an accessory-equipped motorcycle at speeds above 130 km/h (80 mph). And remember that this 130 km/h (80 mph) limit may be reduced by installation of non-Honda accessories, improper loading, worn tyres and overall motorcycle condition, poor road or weather conditions. These general guidelines may help you decide whether or how to equip your motorcycle and how to load it safely.**

### **Loading**

The combined weight of the rider, passenger, cargo and additional accessories must not exceed the maximum weight capacity:

190 kg (418.9 lbs) · · Except for MX

166 kg (366.0 lbs) · · MX

Cargo weight alone should not exceed:

27 kg (60 lbs)

1. Keep cargo and accessory weight low and close to the center of the motorcycle. Load weight equally on both sides to minimize imbalance. As weight is located further from the motorcycle's center of gravity, handling is proportionally affected.
2. Adjust tyre pressure (page 29), front suspension (page 13) and rear suspension (page 14) to suit load weight and riding conditions.

3. Vehicle handling and stability can be adversely affected by loose cargo. Recheck cargo security and accessory mounts frequently.
4. The Honda fairing is designed for this motorcycle only. Do not install it on any other motorcycle.
5. Do not attach large or heavy items (such as a sleeping bag or tent) to the handlebars, fork, or fender. Unstable handling or slow steering response may result.

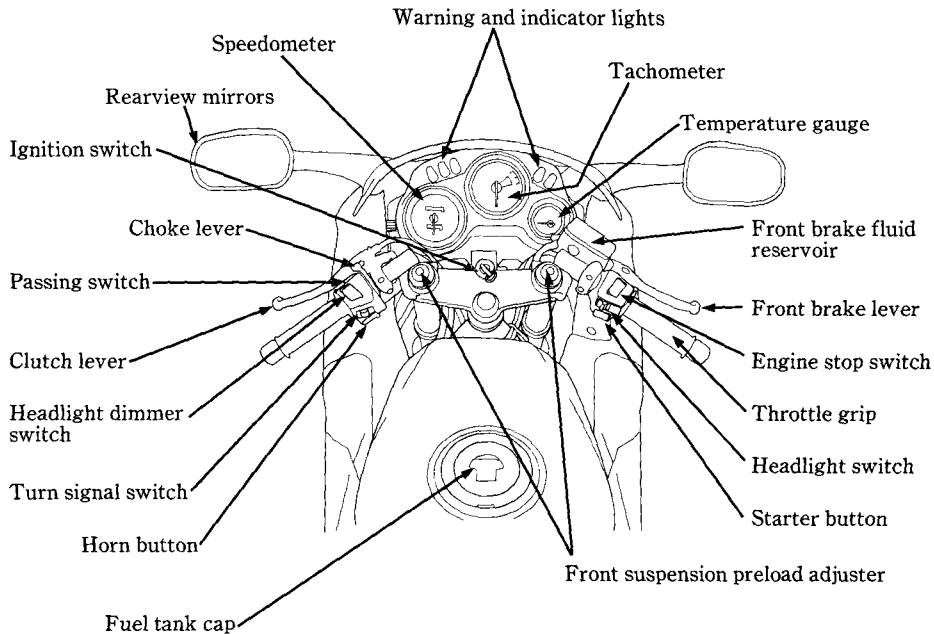
## **Accessories**

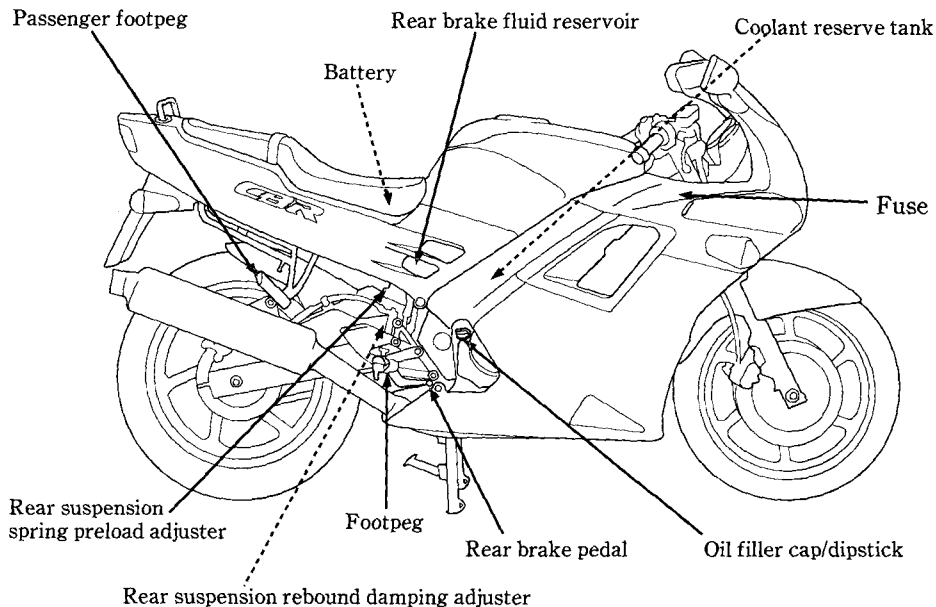
Genuine Honda accessories have been specifically designed for and tested on this motorcycle. Because the factory cannot test all other accessories, you are personally responsible for proper selection, installation, and use of non-Honda accessories. Always follow the guidelines under Loading, and these:

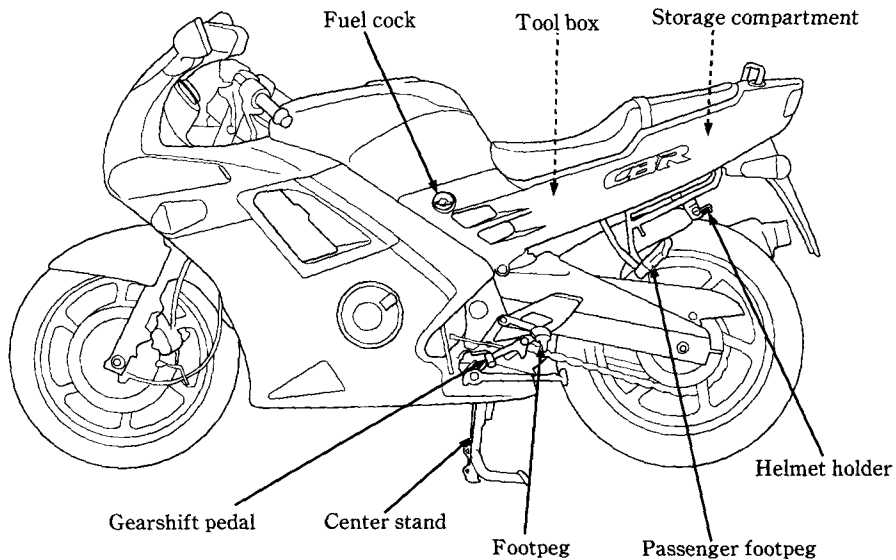
1. Carefully inspect the accessory to make sure it does not obscure any lights, reduce ground clearance and banking angle, or limit suspension travel, steering travel or control operation.
2. Large fork-mounted fairings or windshields, or poorly designed or improperly mounted fairings can produce aerodynamic forces that cause unstable handling. Do not install fairings that decrease cooling air flow to the engine.

3. Accessories which alter your riding position by moving hands or feet away from controls may increase reaction time in an emergency.
4. Do not add electrical equipment that will exceed the motorcycle's electrical system capacity. A blown fuse could cause a dangerous loss of lights or engine power.
5. This motorcycle was not designed to pull a sidecar or trailer. Handling may be seriously impaired if so equipped.
6. Any modification of the cooling system may cause overheating and serious engine damage. Do not modify the radiator shrouds or install accessories which block or deflect air away from the radiator.

# PARTS LOCATION





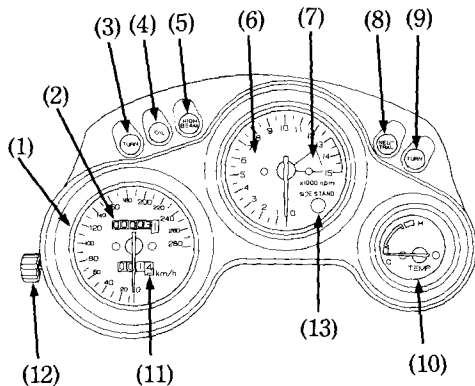




## INSTRUMENTS AND INDICATORS

The indicators and warning lights are contained in the instrument panel. Their functions are described in the tables on the following pages.

- (1) Speedometer
- (2) Odometer
- (3) Left turn signal indicator
- (4) Oil pressure warning light
- (5) High beam indicator
- (6) Tachometer
- (7) Tachometer red zone
- (8) Neutral indicator
- (9) Right turn signal indicator
- (10) Coolant temperature gauge
- (11) Tripmeter
- (12) Tripmeter reset knob
- (13) Side stand indicator



(Ref. No.) Description	Function
(1) Speedometer	Shows riding speed.
(2) Odometer	Shows accumulated mileage.
(3) Left turn signal indicator (green)	Flashes when the left turn signal operates.
(4) Oil pressure warning light (red)	<p>Lights when engine oil pressure is below normal operating range. Should light when ignition switch is ON and engine is not running. Should go out when engine starts, except for occasional flickering at or near idling speed when engine is warm.</p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b></p> <p><b>* Running the engine with insufficient oil pressure may cause serious engine damage.</b></p>
(5) High beam indicator (blue)	Lights when the headlight is on high beam.
(6) Tachometer	Shows engine rpm.
(7) Tachometer red zone	<p>Never allow the tachometer needle to enter the red zone, even after the engine has been broken in.</p> <p><b>CAUTION:</b></p> <p><b>* Running the engine beyond recommended maximum engine speed (tachometer red zone) can damage the engine.</b></p>

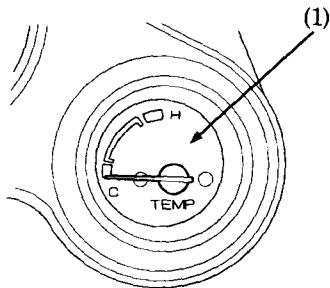
<b>(Ref. No.) Description</b>	<b>Function</b>
(8) Neutral indicator (green)	Lights when the transmission is in neutral.
(9) Right turn signal indicator (green)	Flashes when the right turn signal operates.
(10) Coolant temperature gauge	Shows coolant temperature (see page 12 ).
(11) Tripmeter	Shows mileage per trip.
(12) Tripmeter reset knob	Resets tripmeter to zero ( 0 ). Turn knob in direction shown.
(13) Side stand indicator (amber)	Lights when the side stand is put down. Before parking, check that the side stand is fully down; the light only indicates the side stand ignition cut-off system (page 78 ) is activated.

### Coolant Temperature Gauge

When the needle begins to move above the C (Cold) mark, the engine is warm enough for the motorcycle to be ridden. The normal operating temperature range is within the section between the H and C marks. If the needle reaches the H (Hot) mark, stop the engine and check the reserve tank coolant level. Read pages 22 – 23 and do not ride the motorcycle until the problem has been corrected.

### CAUTION:

**\* Exceeding maximum running temperature may cause serious engine damage.**



(1) Coolant temperature gauge

# MAJOR COMPONENTS (Information you need to operate this motorcycle)

## ▲ WARNING

**\* If the Pre-ride Inspection (page 44) is not performed, severe personal injury or vehicle damage may result.**

## SUSPENSION

### Front Suspension

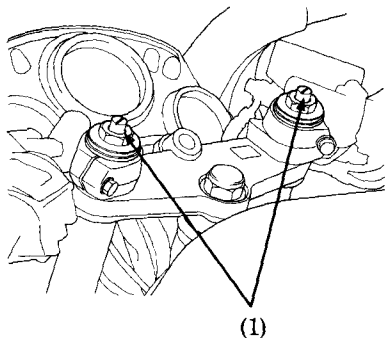
#### Spring preload:

To reduce (SOFT) :

Turn the adjuster counterclockwise to SOFT for a light load and smooth road condition.

To increase (HARD) :

Turn the adjuster clockwise to HARD for a firmer ride and rough road condition.



(1) Adjuster

## Rear Suspension

### Rebound damping

To adjust the adjuster to the standard position, proceed as follows :

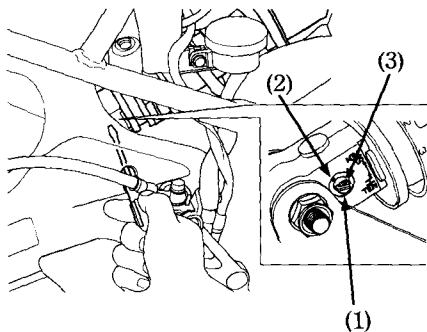
1. Turn the adjuster (1) clockwise until it will no longer go , that is full hard .
2. The adjuster is set in the standard position when the adjuster is turned counterclockwise 1 turn with aligned the punch marks (2) on the adjuster and the reference mark (3).

To reduce (SOFT) :

Turn the adjuster counterclockwise to SOFT for a light load and smooth road condition.

To increase (HARD) :

Turn the adjuster clockwise to HARD for a firmer ride and rough road condition.



(1) Damping adjuster

(2) Punch mark

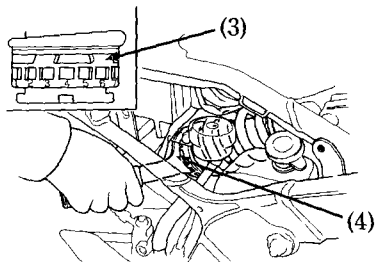
(3) Reference mark

### Spring preload:

The spring preload adjuster (3) has 7 spring preload positions for different load or riding conditions.

Remove the right side cover (page 38). Use the pin spanner (4) to adjust the rear shock. Positions 1 to 3 are for a light load and smooth road conditions.

Positions 4 to 7 increase spring preload for a stiffer rear suspension and can be used when the motorcycle is more heavily loaded.



(3) Spring adjuster

(4) Pin spanner

### **▲WARNING**

- \* The rear shock absorber assembly includes a damper unit that contains high pressure nitrogen gas. The instructions found in this owner's manual are limited to adjustment of the shock assembly only. Do not attempt to disassemble, disconnect or service the damper unit; an explosion causing serious injury may result.
- \* Puncture or exposure to flame may also result in an explosion, causing serious injury.
- \* Service or disposal should only be done by your authorized Honda dealer or a qualified mechanic, equipped with the proper tools, safety equipment and the official Honda Shop Manual.

## **BRAKES**

### **Front Brake**

Both the front and rear brakes are the hydraulic disc types.

As the brake pads wear, the brake fluid level drops.

There are no adjustments to perform, but fluid level and pad wear must be inspected periodically. The system must be inspected frequently to ensure there are no fluid leaks. If the control lever or pedal free travel becomes excessive and the brake pads are not worn beyond the recommended limit (page 86), there is probably air in the brake system and it must be bled. See your authorized Honda dealer for this service.

### Front Brake Fluid Level:

#### **▲ WARNING**

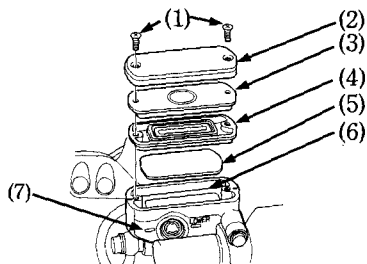
- \* **Brake fluid may cause irritation. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. In case of contact, flush thoroughly with water and call a doctor if your eyes were exposed.**
- \* **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

#### **CAUTION:**

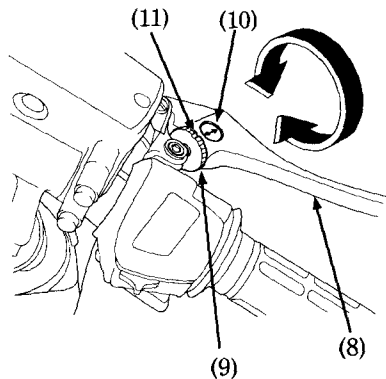
- \* **Handle brake fluid with care because it can damage plastic and painted surfaces.**
- \* **When adding brake fluid, be sure the reservoir is horizontal before the cap is removed or brake fluid may spill out.**
- \* **Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.**
- \* **Never allow contaminants such as dirt or water to enter the brake fluid reservoir.**



Brake fluid must be added to the reservoir whenever the fluid level begins to reach the LOWER level mark (7). Remove the screws (1), reservoir cover (2), diaphragm plate (3), diaphragm (4), and float (5). Fill the reservoir with DOT 4 BRAKE FLUID from a sealed container up to the upper level mark (6). Reinstall the float, diaphragm, diaphragm plate, and cover. Tighten the screws securely.



- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Screws          | (5) Float            |
| (2) Reservoir cover | (6) Upper level mark |
| (3) Diaphragm plate | (7) LOWER level mark |
| (4) Diaphragm       |                      |



- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (8) Front brake lever | (10) Arrow      |
| (9) Adjuster          | (11) Index mark |

The distance between the tip of the brake lever (8) and the grip can be adjusted by turning the adjuster (9).

**CAUTION:**

- \* **Align the arrow (10) on the brake lever with index mark (11) on the adjuster.**

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

## **Rear Brake**

### Rear Brake Fluid Level:

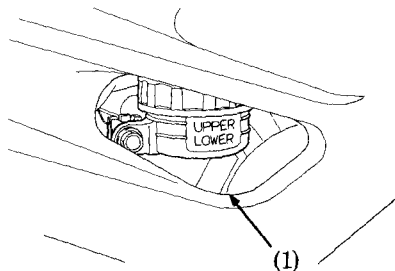
**▲ WARNING**

- \* **Brake fluid may cause irritation. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. In case of contact, flush thoroughly with water and call a doctor if your eyes were exposed.**
- \* **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

**CAUTION:**

- \* **Handle brake fluid with care because it can damage plastic and painted surfaces.**
- \* **When adding brake fluid, be sure the reservoir is horizontal before the cap is removed or brake fluid may spill out.**
- \* **Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container.**
- \* **Never allow contaminants such as dirt or water to enter the brake fluid reservoir.**

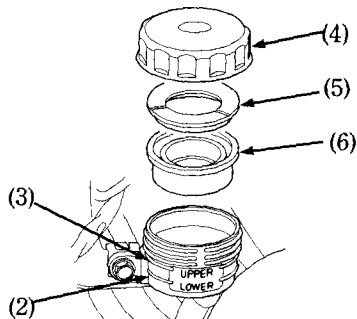
Check the brake fluid from the inspection window (1) of the right side cover with the motorcycle in an upright position.



(1) Inspection window

Brake fluid must be added to the reservoir whenever the fluid level begins to reach the LOWER level mark (2). Remove the right side cover (page 38). Remove the reservoir cap (4), diaphragm plate (5), and diaphragm (6). Fill the reservoir with

DOT 4 BRAKE FLUID from a sealed container up to the UPPER level mark (3). Reinstall the diaphragm, diaphragm plate and cap securely.



(2) LOWER level mark

(3) UPPER level mark

(4) Reservoir cap

(5) Diaphragm plate

(6) Diaphragm

### Other Checks:

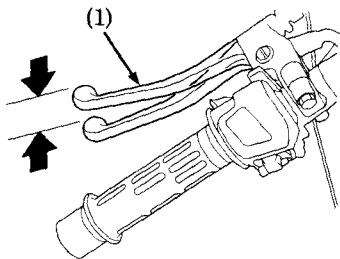
Make sure there are no fluid leaks. Check for deterioration or cracks in the hoses and fittings.

## CLUTCH

Clutch adjustment may be required if the motorcycle stalls when shifting into gear or tends to creep; or if the clutch slips, causing acceleration to lag behind engine speed. Minor adjustments can be made with the clutch cable adjuster (3) at the lever (1).

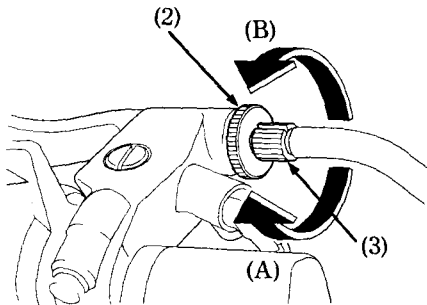
Normal clutch lever free play is:

10—20 mm (0.39—0.79 in)



(1) Clutch lever

1. Loosen the lock nut (2) and turn the adjuster (3). Tighten the lock nut (2) and check the adjustment.
2. If the adjuster is threaded out near its limit or if the correct free play cannot be obtained, loosen the lock nut (2) and turn in the cable adjuster (3) completely. Tighten the lock nut (2).

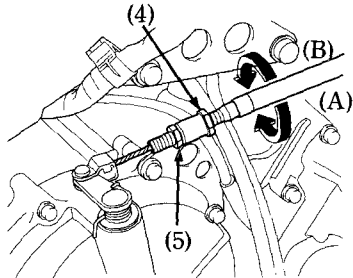


(2) Lock nut

(A) Increase free play

(3) Clutch cable adjuster (B) Decrease free play

3. Loosen the lock nut (5) at the lower end of the cable. Turn the adjusting nut (4) to obtain the specified free play. Tighten the lock nut (5) and check the adjustment.
4. Start the engine, pull in the clutch lever 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. The motorcycle should begin to move smoothly and accelerate gradually.



(4) Adjusting nut  
(5) Lock nut

(A) Increase free play  
(B) Decrease free play

#### NOTE:

- \* If proper adjustment cannot be obtained or the clutch does not work correctly, see your authorized Honda dealer.

#### Other Checks:

Check the clutch cable for kinks or signs of wear that could cause sticking or failure. Lubricate the clutch cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

## **COOLANT**

### **Coolant Recommendation**

The owner must properly maintain the coolant to prevent freezing, overheating, and corrosion. Use only high quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors specifically recommended for use in aluminum engines. (SEE ANTIFREEZE CONTAINER LABEL).

### **CAUTION:**

- \* Use only low-mineral drinking water or distilled water as a part of the antifreeze solution. Water that is high in mineral content or salt may be harmful to the aluminum engine.**

The factory provides a 50/50 solution of antifreeze and distilled water in this motorcycle. This coolant solution is recommended for most operating temperatures and provides good corrosion protection. A higher concentration of antifreeze decreases the cooling system performance and is recommended only when additional protection against freezing is needed. A concentration of less than 40/60 (40% antifreeze) will not provide proper corrosion protection. During freezing temperatures, check the cooling system frequently and add higher concentrations of antifreeze (up to a maximum of 60% antifreeze) if required.

## Inspection

The reserve tank is behind the right side cover.

Check the coolant level in the reserve tank (1) while the engine is at the normal operating temperature with the motorcycle in an upright position. If the coolant level is low, remove the right side cover (page38 ).Remove the reserve tank cap (4) and add coolant mixture until it reaches the UPPER level mark (2). Do not remove the radiator cap. (3)



- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Reserve tank     | (3) LOW level mark   |
| (2) UPPER level mark | (4) Reserve tank cap |

## ⚠ WARNING

- \* **Do not remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot. The coolant is under pressure and could scald you.**
- \* **Keep hands and clothing away from the cooling fan, as it starts automatically.**

If the reserve tank is empty, or if coolant loss is excessive, check for leaks and see your authorized Honda dealer for repair.

## FUEL

### Manual Fuel cock

The manual fuel cock (1) is under the left side of the fuel tank in the left side cover. Set it to ON for normal operation or RES when you start to run out of the main fuel supply. The OFF setting is only for long term storage or servicing of fuel system components.

### Automatic Fuel ON-OFF

With the fuel cock set to ON (or RES) fuel flows to the carburetors only when the engine is being started or is running. A diaphragm shuts off fuel flow when the engine is turned off.

### Reserve Fuel

When the main fuel supply is gone, turn the fuel cock to RES. Refill the tank as soon as possible after switching to RES, then switch the back to ON.

The reserve fuel supply is:

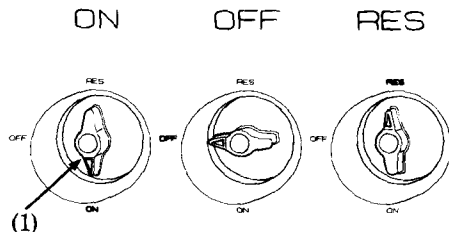
3.0 ℓ (0.79 US gal , 0.66 Imp gal)

### ▲ WARNING

- \* **To avoid running out of fuel that may result in a sudden stop, learn how to operate the fuel cock when riding the motorcycle.**

### NOTE:

- \* Remember to check that the fuel cock is in the ON position each time you refuel. If the cock is left in the RES position, you may run out of fuel with no reserve.



(1) Fuel cock



## Fuel Tank

The fuel tank capacity including the reserve supply is:

16.0 ℓ (4.23 US gal, 3.52 Imp gal)

To open the fuel tank cap (1), open the tank cap cover (2), insert the ignition key (3) and turn it clockwise. The cap will pop up and can be lifted off.

To close the fuel tank cap, align the latch in the cap with the slot in the filler neck.

Push cap into the filler neck until it snaps closed and locks. Remove the key and close the tank cap cover.

## Except MEXICO:

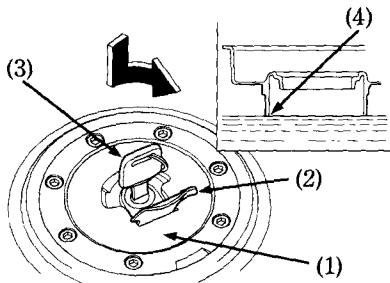
Use unleaded or low-lead petrol with a research octane number of 91 or higher. We recommend that you use unleaded petrol because it produces fewer engine and spark plug deposits and extends the life of exhaust system components.

## For MEXICO only

Use unleaded or low-lead petrol with a research octane number of 88 or higher. Recommend—Extra petrol.

## CAUTION:

\* If “spark knock” or “pinking” occurs at a steady engine speed under normal load, change brands of petrol. If spark knock or pinking persists, consult your authorized Honda dealer. Failure to do so is considered misuse, and damage caused by misuse is not covered by Honda's Limited Warranty.



(1) Fuel tank cap  
(2) Tank cap cover

(3) Ignition key  
(4) Filler neck

## **▲WARNING**

- \* **Petrol is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. Refuel in a well-ventilated area with the engine stopped. Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks in the area where petrol is stored or where the fuel tank is refueled.**
- \* **Do not overfill the tank (there should be no fuel in the filler neck (4)). After refueling, make sure the fuel cap is closed securely.**
- \* **Be careful not to spill fuel when refueling. Spilled fuel or fuel vapor may ignite. If any fuel is spilled, make sure the area is dry before starting the engine.**
- \* **Avoid repeated or prolonged contact with skin or breathing of vapor. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**

## **Petrol Containing Alcohol**

If you decide to use a petrol containing alcohol (gasohol), be sure it's octane rating is at least as high as that recommended by Honda. There are two types of "gasohol": one containing ethanol, and the other containing methanol. Do not use petrol that contains more than 10% ethanol. Do not use petrol containing methanol (methyl or wood alcohol) that does not also contain cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors for methanol. Never use petrol containing more than 5% methanol, even if it has cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors.

## **NOTE:**

- \* Fuel system damage or engine performance problems resulting from the use of fuels that contain alcohol is not covered under the warranty. Honda cannot endorse the use of fuels containing methanol since evidence of their suitability is as yet incomplete.

**NOTE:**

- \* Before buying fuel from an unfamiliar station, try to find out if the fuel contains alcohol. If it does, confirm the type and percentage of alcohol used. If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms while using a petrol that contains alcohol, or one that you think contains alcohol, switch to a petrol that you know does not contain alcohol.

## ENGINE OIL

### Engine Oil Level Check

Check the engine oil level each day before riding the motorcycle.

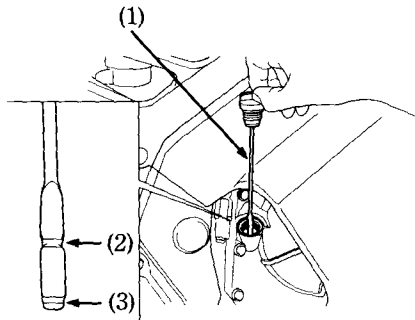
The level must be maintained between the upper (2) and lower (3) level marks on the dipstick (1).

1. Start the engine and let it idle for a few minutes. Make sure the red oil pressure warning light goes off. If the light remains on, stop the engine immediately.
2. Stop the engine and put the motorcycle on its center stand on level ground.
3. After a few minutes, remove the oil filler cap/dipstick, wipe it clean, and reinsert the dipstick without screwing it in. Remove the dipstick. The oil level should be between the upper and lower marks on the dipstick.
4. If required, add the specified oil (see page 63 ) up to the upper level mark. Do not overfill.

5. Reinstall the oil filler cap/dipstick. Check for oil leaks.

### CAUTION:

**\* Running the engine with insufficient oil pressure may cause serious engine damage.**



(1) Filler cap/dipstick

(2) Upper level mark

(3) Lower level mark

## TUBELESS TYRES

This motorcycle is equipped with tubeless tyres, valves, and wheel rims. Use only tyres marked "TUBELESS" and tubeless valves on rims marked "TUBELESS TYRE APPLICABLE."

Proper air pressure will provide maximum stability, riding comfort and tyre life. Check tyre pressure frequently and adjust if necessary.

### NOTE:

- \* Tyre pressure should be checked before you ride while the tyres are "cold".
- \* Tubeless tyres have some degree of selfsealing ability if they are punctured, and leakage is often very slow. Inspect very closely for punctures, especially if the tyre is not fully inflated.

Tyre size	
Front	120/60 ZR17 (MCH) 120/60 VR17-V260 (BS)
Rear	160/60 ZR17 (MCH) 160/60 VR17-V260 (BS)
Cold tyre pressures kPa (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> , psi)	Driver only
	Front 250 (2.50 , 36) Rear 290 (2.90 , 42)
	Driver and one passenger
	Front 250 (2.50 , 36) Rear 290 (2.90 , 42)
Tyre brand TUBELESS ONLY	MICHELIN Front A59X Rear M59X
	BRIDGESTONE Front CYROX-19G Rear CYROX-20G

Check the tyres for cuts, embedded nails or other sharp objects. Check the rims for dents or deformation. If there is any damage, see your authorized Honda dealer for repair, replacement, and balancing.

#### **▲ WARNING**

- \* **Improper tyre inflation will cause abnormal tread wear and create a safety hazard. Underinflation may result in the tyre slipping on, or coming off of the rim causing tyre deflation that may result in a loss of vehicle control.**
- \* **Operation with excessively worn tyres is hazardous and will adversely affect traction and handling.**

Replace tyres before tread depth at the center of the tyre reaches the following limit:

Minimum tread depth	
Front :	1.5 mm (0.059 in)
Rear :	2.0 mm (0.079 in)

#### **Tyre Repair/Replacement:**

See your authorized Honda Dealer.

#### **▲ WARNING**

- \* **The use of tyres other than those listed on the tyre information label may adversely affect handling.**
- \* **Do not install tube-type tyres on tubeless rims. The beads may not seat and the tyres could slip on the rims, causing tyre deflation that may result in a loss of vehicle control.**
- \* **Do not install a tube inside a tubeless tyre. Excessive heat build-up may cause the tube to burst resulting in rapid tyre deflation that may result in a loss of vehicle control.**
- \* **Proper wheel balance is necessary for safe, stable handling of the motorcycle. Do not remove or change any wheel balance weights. When wheel balancing is required, see your authorized Honda dealer. Wheel balancing is required after tyre repair or replacement.**

### **▲ WARNING**

- \* To avoid possible repair failure and tyre deflation that may result in a loss of vehicle control, do not exceed 80 km/h (50 mph) for the first 24 hours, or 130 km/h (80 mph) at any time, after tyre repair.**
- \* Replace the tyre if the sidewall is punctured or damaged. Sidewall flexing may cause repair failure and tyre deflation that may result in a loss of vehicle control.**

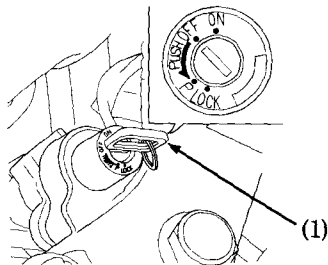
### **CAUTION:**

- \* Do not try to remove tubeless tyres without special tools and rim protectors. You may damage the rim sealing surface or disfigure the rim.**

# ESSENTIAL INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

## IGNITION SWITCH

The ignition switch (1) is below the indicator panel.



(1) Ignition switch

Key Position	Funktion	Key Removal
LOCK (steering lock)	Steering is locked. Engine and lights cannot be operated.	Key can be removed
Equiped only P (parking)	For parking the motorcycle near traffic. The taillight and position light are on, but all other lights are off. The engine cannot be started.	Key can be removed
OFF	Engine and lights cannot be operated.	Key can be removed
ON	Engine and lights can be operated.	Key cannot be removed



## RIGHT HANDLEBAR CONTROLS

### Engine Stop Switch

The engine stop switch (1) is next to the throttle grip. When the switch is in the RUN position, the engine will operate. When the switch is in the OFF position, the engine will not operate. This switch is intended primarily as a safety or emergency switch and should normally remain in the RUN position.

### Headlight Switch

The headlight switch (3) has three positions; "H", "P" and "OFF" marked by a dot to the right of "P".

H: Headlight, taillight, position light and meter lights on.

P: Position light, taillight and meter lights on.

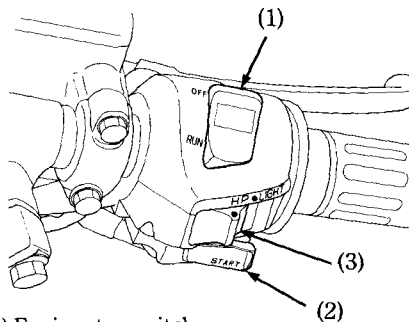
OFF(dot): Headlight, taillight, position light and meter lights off.

### Starter Button

The starter button (2) is below the engine stop switch (1).

Make sure that the transmission is in neutral and the clutch is disengaged.

When the starter button is pressed, the starter motor cranks the engine. See page 46 for the starting procedure.



(1) Engine stop switch

(2) Starter button

(3) Headlight switch

## **LEFT HANDLEBAR CONTROLS**

### **Headlight Dimmer Switch (1)**

Push the dimmer switch to "HI" to select high beam or to "LO" to select low beam.

### **Passing Light Control Switch (2)**

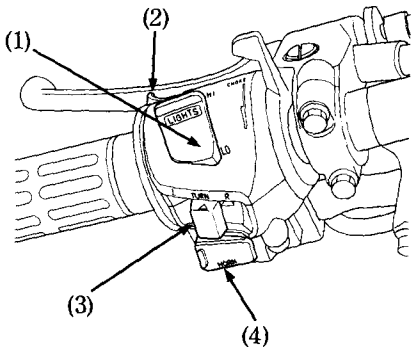
When this switch is pressed, the headlight flashes on to signal approaching cars or when passing.

### **Turn Signal Switch (3)**

Move to L to signal a left turn, R to signal a right turn. Press to turn signal off.

### **Horn Button (4)**

Press the button to sound the horn.



- (1) Headlight dimmer switch
- (2) Passing light control switch
- (3) Turn signal switch
- (4) Horn button

## FEATURES

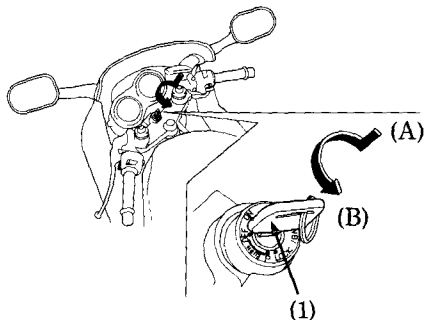
(Not required for operation)

### STEERING LOCK

To lock the steering, turn the handlebars all the way to the left or right, turn the key (1) to P or LOCK while pushing in. Remove the key.

#### ▲WARNING

**\* Do not turn the key to P or LOCK while riding the motorcycle; loss of vehicle control will result.**



(1) Ignition key

(A) Push in

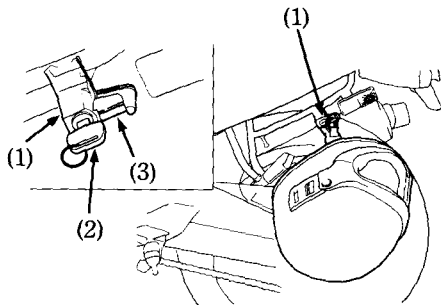
(B) Turn to P or LOCK

## HELMET HOLDER

The helmet holder (1) is on the left side below the seat. Insert the ignition key (2) and turn it counterclockwise to unlock. Hang your helmet on the holder pin (3) and push it in to lock. Remove the key.

### ▲ WARNING

- \* The helmet holder is designed for helmet security while parked. Do not ride with a helmet attached to the holder; the helmet may interfere with safe operation and result in loss of control.



(1) Helmet holder  
(2) Ignition key

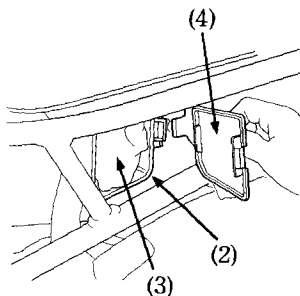
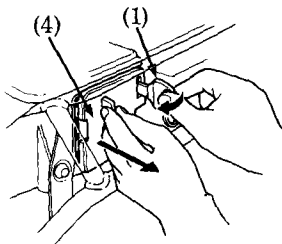
(3) Holder pin

## STORAGE COMPARTMENT

The storage compartment (2) is located behind the left side cover near the battery box. The tool kit (3) should be stored in the compartment.

Remove the left side cover (page 38). Insert the ignition key (1) into the groove and pull out the compartment cover (4) while turning the key to the left.

Reinstall the compartment cover by aligning its tabs and pushing it in securely. When washing your motorcycle, be careful not to flood this area with water.



(1) ignition key  
(2) Storage  
compartment

(3) Tool kit  
(4) Compartment  
cover

## SIDE COVER

To remove the right and left side covers (1), insert the ignition key or coin into the clip (2), turn in 90° clockwise so that the groove in the clip is level, pull out the prongs (3) and (5) and ribs (6) in the order listed and then gently pull the side cover. Remove the side cover.

### NOTE:

\* Be careful, not to break the prong (5).

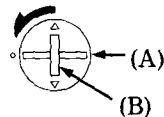
### NOTE:

\* Use the groove (A) when the ignition key is used; use the groove (B) when a coin is used.

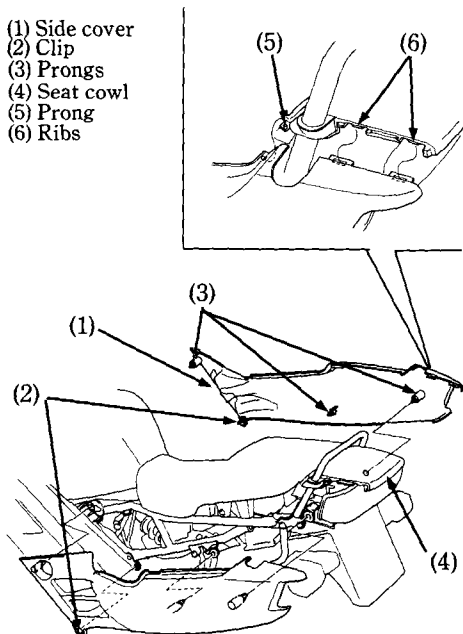
CLIP (2) IN LOCK



CLIP (2) IN UNLOCK



- (1) Side cover
- (2) Clip
- (3) Prongs
- (4) Seat cowl
- (5) Prong
- (6) Ribs



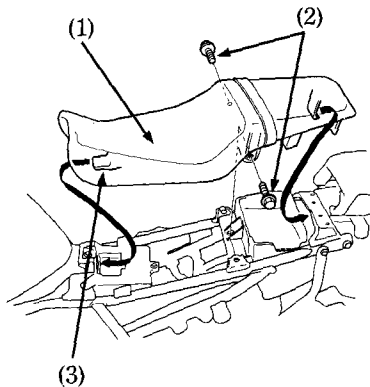
## SEAT

To remove the seat (1), remove both side covers, remove the seat mounting bolts (2), and then pull the seat back and up.

To install the seat, insert the tab (3) into the recess under the frame and tighten the mount bolts securely.

### CAUTION:

**\* Be sure the seat is locked securely in position after installation.**



(1) Seat

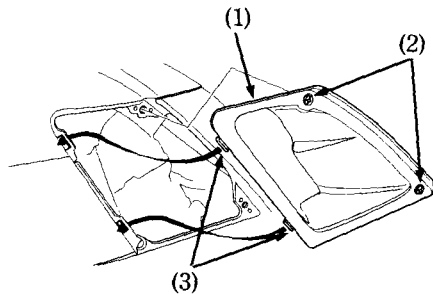
(2) Mounting bolts

(3) Tab

## MAINTENANCE LID/LOWER FAIRING

### Maintenance Lid

1. Turn the clips (2) 90° counterclockwise.
2. Pull the maintenance lid (1) out by releasing the tabs (3) from the fairing.

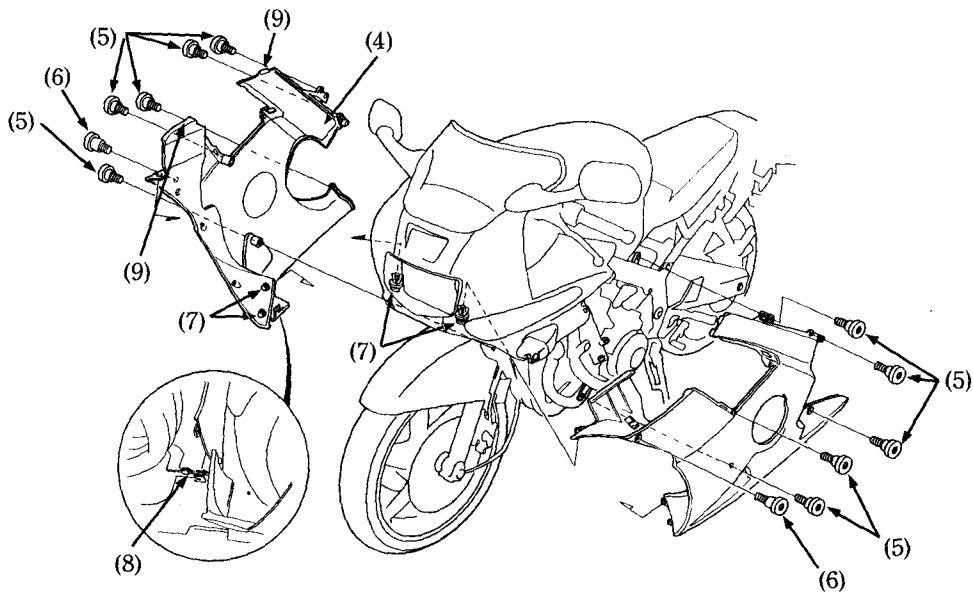


- (1) Maintenance lid  
(2) Clips  
(3) Tabs

### Lower Fairing

1. Remove the maintenance lid.
2. Pull the clips (7) out to the first detent position.
3. Remove the mount screw (5) and long mount screw (6) by holding the lower fairing (4).
4. Remove the right lower fairing by releasing the tabs (8) and prong (9).
5. Remove the lower fairing by releasing the retaining prong (9).





(4) Lower fairing

(5) Short mount screw

(6) Long mount screw

(7) Clips

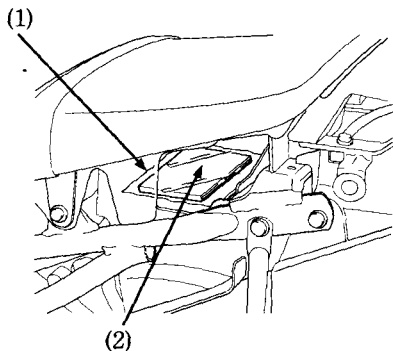
(8) Tab

(9) Prong

## DOCUMENT BAG

The document bag (1) is in the document compartment (2) under the seat.

This owner's manual and other documents should be stored in the document bag. When washing your motorcycle, be careful not to flood this area with water.

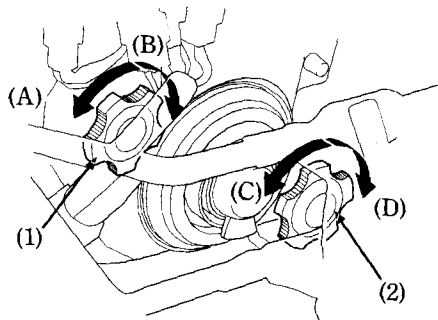


(1) Document bag

(2) Document compartment

## HEADLIGHT BEAM ADJUSTMENT

To adjust the headlight beam vertically,  
remove the lid (See page 91 ) and turn the  
knob (1), (2) in either direction.



(A) Right  
(B) Left

(C) Up  
(D) Down

## OPERATION

### PRE-RIDE INSPECTION

#### **▲WARNING**

**\* If the Pre-ride Inspection is not performed, severe personal injury or vehicle damage may result.**

Inspect your motorcycle every day before you ride it. The items listed here will only take a few minutes to inspect, and in the long run they can save time, expense, and possibly your life.

1. Engine oil level—add engine oil if required (page 28). Check for leaks.
2. Fuel level—fill fuel tank when necessary (page 24). Check for leaks.
3. Coolant level—add coolant if required. Check for leaks (pages 22 – 23).
4. Front and rear brakes—check operation; make sure there is no brake fluid leakage (pages 16 – 19).

5. Tyres—check condition and pressure (pages 29 – 31).
6. Drive chain—check condition and slack (page 71). Adjust and lubricate if necessary.
7. Throttle—check for smooth opening and full closing in all steering positions
8. Lights and horn—check that headlight, tail/brake light, turn signals, indicators and horn function properly.
9. Engine stop switch—check for proper function (page 33).
10. Side stand ignition cut-off system—check for proper function (page 78).

Correct any discrepancy before you ride. Contact your authorized Honda dealer for assistance if you cannot correct the problem.

## STARTING THE ENGINE

This motorcycle is equipped with a side stand ignition cut-off system. The engine cannot be started if the side stand is down, 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 shut off if the transmission is put in gear before raising the side stand.

### **▲ WARNING**

- \* **Never run the engine in an enclosed area. The exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that can cause loss of consciousness and lead to death.**

### NOTE:

- \* Do not use the electric starter for more than 5 seconds at a time. Release the starter button for approximately 10 seconds before pressing it again.

## 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 at RUN.
- The red engine oil pressure warning light is ON.
- The fuel cock is ON.

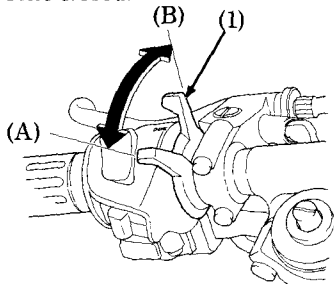
## Starting Procedure

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

### Normal Air Temperature

10°–35°C (50°–95°F)

1. Pull the choke lever (1) back all the way to Fully ON (A), if the engine is cold.
2. Press the starter button, leaving the throttle closed.



(1) Choke lever

(A) Fully ON

(B) Fully OFF

### NOTE:

- \* Do not open the throttle when starting the engine with the choke ON. This will lean the mixture, resulting in hard starting.

### CAUTION:

- \* **The red oil pressure warning light should go off a few seconds after the engine starts. If the light stays on, stop the engine immediately and check engine oil level. Operating the engine with insufficient oil pressure can cause serious engine damage.**

3. Immediately after the engine starts, operate the choke lever (1) to keep fast idle at:  
2,000–2,500 min<sup>-1</sup> (rpm)
4. About a half minute after the engine starts, push the choke lever (1) forward 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 lever to keep fast idle at:  
2,000–2,500 min<sup>-1</sup> (rpm)
3. Continue warming up the engine until it runs smoothly and responds to the throttle when the choke lever (1) is at Fully OFF (B).

### **CAUTION:**

- \* Snapping the throttle or fast idling for more than about 5 minutes at normal air temperature may cause exhaust pipe discoloration.
- \* Extended use of the choke may impair piston and cylinder wall lubrication.

## **Flooded Engine**

If the engine fails to start after repeated attempts, it may be flooded with excess fuel. To clear a flooded engine, turn the engine stop switch to OFF and push the choke lever forward to Fully OFF (B). Open the throttle fully and crank the engine for 5 seconds. Wait 10 seconds, then turn the engine stop switch to RUN and follow the Starting Procedure (page 46 ).



## **RUNNING-IN**

During initial running-in newly machined surfaces will be in contact with each other and these surfaces will wear in quickly. Running-in maintenance at 1,000km (600 miles) is designed to compensate for this initial minor wear. Timely performance of the running-in maintenance will ensure optimum service life and performance from the engine.

The general rules as follows:

1. Never labour the engine with full throttle at low engine speeds. This rule is applicable not only during running-in but at all times.
2. Maximum continuous engine speed during the first 1,000 km (600 miles) must not exceed  $5,000 \text{ min}^{-1}$  (rpm).
3. Increase the maximum continuous engine speed by  $2,000 \text{ min}^{-1}$  (rpm) between odometer readings of 1,000 km (600 miles) and 1,600 km (1,000 miles). Drive briskly, vary speeds frequently and use full throttle for short bursts only. Do not exceed  $7,000 \text{ min}^{-1}$  (rpm).

4. Upon reaching an odometer reading of 1,600 km (1,000 miles), you can subject the motorcycle to full throttle operation. However, do not exceed 13,000 rpm at any time (tachometer red zone limit).

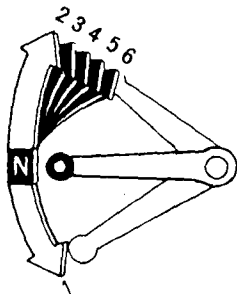
## **CAUTION:**

- \* **Running the engine beyond recommended maximum engine speed (tachometer red zone) can damage the engine.**

## RIDING

### ▲ WARNING

- \* **Review Motorcycle Safety (pages 1 – 5 ) before you ride.**
- \* **Make sure the side stand is fully retracted before riding the motorcycle. ( ED, SW, E, F, SP, AR )**



Shifting pattern

Proper shifting will provide better fuel economy. When changing gears under normal conditions, use these recommended shift points:

#### Shifting Up:

From 1st to 2nd:	9 mph (15 km/h)
From 2nd to 3rd:	16 mph (25 km/h)
From 3rd to 4th:	22 mph (35 km/h)
From 4th to 5th:	28 mph (45 km/h)
From 5th to 6th:	34 mph (55 km/h)

#### Shifting Down:

From 6th to 5th:	25 mph (40 km/h)
From 5th to 4th:	19 mph (30 km/h)
From 4th to 3rd:	12 mph (20 km/h)

Disengage the clutch when speed drops below 9 mph (15km/h), when engine roughness is evident, or when engine stalling is imminent; shift down to 1st gear for acceleration.

### **▲ WARNING**

- \* Do not downshift when traveling at a speed that would force the engine to overrev in the next lower gear; the rear wheel may lose traction, resulting in a possible loss of vehicle control.

### **CAUTION:**

- \* Do not shift gears without disengaging the clutch and closing the throttle. The engine and drive train could be damaged by over-speed and shock.
- \* Do not tow the motorcycle or coast for long distances while the engine is off. The transmission will not be properly lubricated and damage may result.
- \* Do not ride over a curb or rub the wheel against an obstacle, as wheel damage may result.

### **NOTE:**

- \* The battery will not charge while the engine speed is near idle speed. Avoid idling for prolonged periods, or continuous operation below:

1,350 min<sup>-1</sup> (rpm)

Keep the engine rpm below the tachometer red zone when accelerating in gear, overrevving can damage the engine.

## **HIGH ALTITUDE RIDING**

When operating this motorcycle at high altitude, the air-fuel mixture becomes overly rich. Above 2,000 m (6,500 feet), driveability and performance may be reduced and fuel consumption increased. The carburetor can be modified to compensate for this high altitude richness. However, the carburetor must be returned to standard factory specifications when lower altitude riding is desired. See your authorized Honda dealer for high altitude modification.

### **CAUTION:**

- \* Sustained operation at altitudes below 1,500 m (5,000 feet) with high altitude carburetor modifications may cause engine overheating and damage.

## **LOW ALTITUDE RIDING**

### **For MX only**

When operating this motorcycle at low altitude, the air-fuel mixture becomes overly lean. Below 1,000 m (3,300 feet), driveability and performance may be reduced. The carburetor can be modified to compensate for this low altitude leanness. However, the carburetor must be returned to standard factory specifications when higher altitude riding is desired. See your authorized Honda dealer for low altitude adjustments.

### **CAUTION:**

- \* Sustained operation at altitudes above 1,500 m (5,000 feet) with low altitude carburetor modifications may cause flooded engine.

## **BRAKING**

1. For normal braking, gradually apply both the front and rear brakes while downshifting to suit your road speed.
2. For maximum deceleration, close the throttle and apply the front and rear brakes firmly. Pull in the clutch lever before coming to a complete stop to prevent stalling the engine.

### **▲ WARNING**

- \* Independent use of only the front or rear brake reduces stopping performance. Extreme braking may cause either wheel to lock, reducing control of the motorcycle.
- \* When possible, reduce speed or brake before entering a turn; closing the throttle or braking in mid-turn may cause wheel slip. Wheel slip will reduce control of the motorcycle.

### **▲ WARNING**

- \* 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 hands on the brake lever may actuate the brakelight, giving a false indication to other drivers. It may also overheat the brake, reducing effectiveness.

## **PARKING**

1. After stopping the motorcycle, shift the transmission into neutral, turn the fuel cock OFF, turn the handlebar fully to the left, turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the key.
2. Use the side stand to support the motorcycle while parked.

### **CAUTION:**

- \* **Park the motorcycle on firm, level ground to prevent it from falling over.**
  - \* **If you must park on a slight incline, aim the front of the motorcycle uphill to reduce the possibility of rolling off the side stand or overturning.**
3. Lock the steering to help prevent theft (page 35).

### **NOTE:**

- \* When stopping for a short time near traffic at night, the ignition switch may be turned to P and the key removed. This will turn on the taillight to make the motorcycle more visible to traffic. The battery will discharge if the ignition switch is left at P for too long a time.

## ANTI-THEFT TIPS

1. Always lock the steering and never leave the key in the ignition switch. This sounds simple but people do forget.
2. Be sure the registration information for your motorcycle is accurate and current.
3. Park your motorcycle in a locked garage whenever possible.
4. Use an additional anti-theft device of good quality.
5. Put your name, address, and phone number in this Owner's Manual and keep it on your motorcycles at all times. Many times stolen motorcycles are identified by information in the Owner's Manuals that are still with them.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO: \_\_\_\_\_

## MAINTENANCE

- When service is required, remember that your authorized Honda dealer knows your motorcycle best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it. The scheduled maintenance may also be performed by a qualified service facility that normally does this kind of work; or you may perform most of the work yourself if you are mechanically qualified and have the proper tools and service data.
- These instructions are based on the assumption that the motorcycle will be used exclusively for its designed purpose. Sustained high speed operation, or operation in unusually wet or dusty conditions, will require more frequent service than specified in the MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE. Consult your authorized Honda dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.



## MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The following items require some mechanical knowledge. Certain items (particularly those marked \* and \* \*) may require more technical information and tools. Consult your authorized Honda Dealer.

Perform the Pre-ride Inspection (page 44) at each scheduled maintenance period.

I: INSPECT AND CLEAN, ADJUST, LUBRICATE OR REPLACE IF NECESSARY

C: CLEAN R: REPLACE A: ADJUST L: LUBRICATE

ITEM \ FREQUENCY		WHICHEVER →		ODOMETER READING [ NOTE (1) ]								
		COMES FIRST	x 1,000 km	1	6	12	18	24	30	36	REFER TO	
			x 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24		
		NOTE	MONTH		6	12	18	24	30	36		
*	FUEL LINE					I		I		I	—	
*	THROTTLE OPERATION					I		I		I	page 69	
*	CARBURETOR CHOKE					I		I		I	—	
*	AIR CLEANER	NOTE (2)					R			R	—	
	SPARK PLUG					I		R		I	Pages 67—68	
*	VALVE CLEARANCE			I				I			—	
	ENGINE OIL			R		R		R		R	Pages 63—66	
	ENGINE OIL FILTER			R		R		R		R	Pages 63—66	
*	CARBURETOR SYNCHRONIZATION					I		I		I	—	
*	CARBURETOR IDLE SPEED			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	Page 70	
	RADIATOR COOLANT	NOTE (3)				I		I		R	Pages 22—23	
*	COOLING SYSTEM					I		I		I	—	
*	SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM	NOTE (4)				I		I		I	—	

ITEM \ FREQUENCY		WHICHEVER →		ODOMETER READING [ NOTE (1) ]								
		COMES FIRST ↓	x 1,000 km	1	6	12	18	24	30	36		
			x 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24		
		NOTE	MONTH		6	12	18	24	30	36	Refer to	
DRIVE CHAIN				1, LEVERY 600mi (1,000km)							Pages 71 – 75	
DRIVE CHAIN SLIDER						I				I	Page 76	
BRAKE FLUID		NOTE (3)			I	I	R	I	I	R	Pages 16 – 19	
BRAKE PAD WEAR					I	I	I	I	I	I	Page 86	
BRAKE SYSTEM				I		I		I		I	Pages 16 – 19	
* BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH						I		I		I	—	
* HEADLIGHT AIM						I		I		I	—	
CLUTCH SYSTEM				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	Pages 20 – 21	
SIDE STAND						I		I		I	Page 78	
* SUSPENSION						I		I		I	Page 77	
* NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS				I		I		I		I	—	
** WHEELS/TYRES						I		I		I	—	
** STEERING HEAD BEARINGS				I		I		I		I	—	

\* SHOULD BE SERVICED BY AN AUTHORIZED HONDA DEALER, UNLESS THE OWNER HAS PROPER TOOLS AND SERVICE DATA AND IS MECHANICALLY QUALIFIED. REFER TO THE OFFICIAL HONDA SHOP MANUAL.

\*\* IN THE INTEREST OF SAFETY, WE RECOMMEND THESE ITEMS BE SERVICED ONLY BY AN AUTHORIZED HONDA DEALER.

NOTES: (1) At higher odometer readings, repeat at the frequency interval established here.

(2) Service more frequently when riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.

(3) Replace every 2 years, or at indicated odometer interval, whichever comes first. Replacement requires mechanical skill.

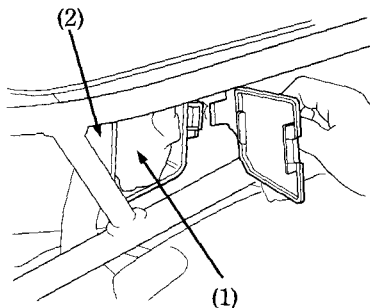
(4) Switzerland and Austria type only.

## TOOL KIT

The tool kit (1) is in the storage compartment (2) inside the left side cover (page 38).

Some roadside repairs, minor adjustments and parts replacement can be performed with the tools contained in the kit.

- 8 x 12 mm open end wrench
- 10 x 14 mm open end wrench
- Pliers
- 5 mm hex wrench
- No. 1 screwdriver
- No. 3 screwdriver
- Screwdriver grip
- 22 mm Eye wrench
- 27 mm Eye wrench
- Eye wrench handle
- Spark plug wrench
- Feeler gauge 0.7 mm
- Pin spanner
- Tool bag

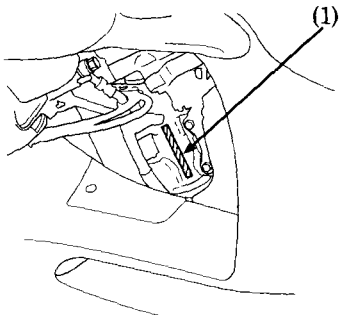


(1) Tool kit    (2) Storage compartment

## SERIAL NUMBERS

The frame and engine serial numbers are required when registering your motorcycle. They may also be required by your dealer when ordering replacement parts. Record the numbers here for your reference.

FRAME NO. \_\_\_\_\_

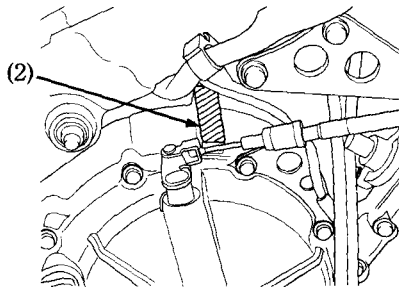


(1) Frame number

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

The engine number (2) is stamped on top of the crankcase.

ENGINE NO. \_\_\_\_\_



(2) Engine number

## COLOUR LABEL

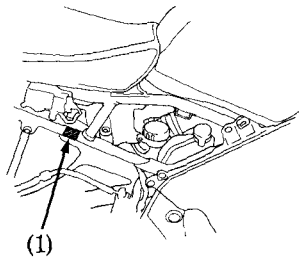
The colour label (1) is attached to the right frame rail below the seat.

Remove the side cover(see page 38).

It is helpful when ordering replacement parts. Record the colour and code here for your reference.

COLOUR \_\_\_\_\_

CODE \_\_\_\_\_



(1) Colour label

## **MAINTENANCE PRECAUTIONS**

### **▲ WARNING**

- \* If your motorcycle is overturned or involved in a collision, inspect control levers, cables, brake hoses, calipers, accessories, and other vital parts for damage. Do not ride the motorcycle if damage impairs safe operation. Have your authorized Honda dealer inspect the major components, including frame, suspension and steering parts, for misalignment and damage that you may not be able to detect.
- \* Use new, genuine Honda parts or their equivalent for maintenance and repair. Parts which are not of equivalent quality may impair the safety of your motorcycle and the effective operation of the emission control systems.

### **▲ WARNING**

- \* Stop the engine and support the motorcycle securely on a firm, level surface before performing any maintenance.

## ENGINE OIL

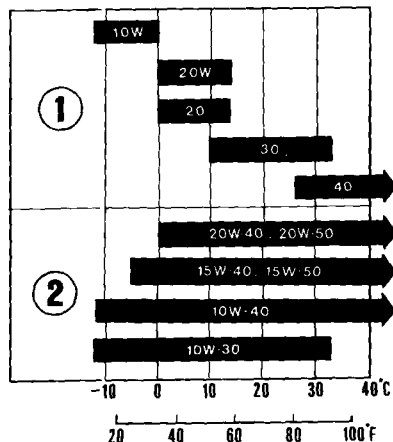
(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62).

### Engine Oil

Good engine oil has many desirable qualities. Use only high detergent, quality motor oil certified on the container to meet or exceed requirements for service SE, SF or SG.

### Viscosity:

Viscosity grade of engine oil should be based on average atmospheric temperature in your riding area. The following provides a guide to the selection of the proper grade or viscosity of oil to be used at various atmospheric temperatures.



(1) Single grade

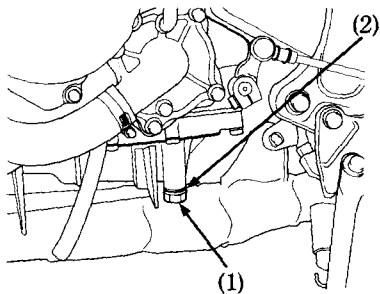
(2) Multi grade

## Engine Oil and Filter

Engine oil quality is the chief factor affecting engine service life. Change the engine oil as specified in the maintenance schedule (page 57).

### NOTE:

- \* Change the engine oil with the engine at normal operating temperature and the motorcycle on its side stand to assure complete and rapid draining.



(1) Oil drain plug

(2) Sealing washer

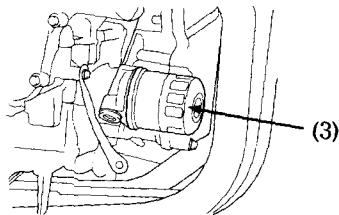
### CAUTION:

- \* **To prevent oil leaks and filter damage, never support the engine on the oil filter.**

1. To drain the oil, remove the oil filler cap/dipstick and crankcase drain plug (1) and sealing washer (2).

### ▲ WARNING

- \* **A warmed-up engine and the oil in it are hot; be careful not to burn yourself.**
2. Remove the oil filter (3) with a filter wrench and let the remaining oil drain out. Discard the oil filter (3).



(3) Oil filter



3. Apply a thin coat of engine oil to the new oil filter rubber seal (4).
4. Install the new oil filter and tighten it to:

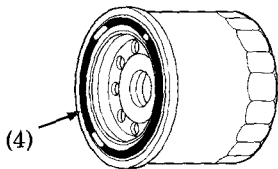
10 N·m (1.0 kg·m, 7 lb-ft)

5. Use the Honda oil filter or an equivalent filter specified for your model. Other filters not specified for your model may not filter impurities properly.

Check that the sealing washer on the drain plug is in good condition and install the plug. Replace the sealing washer every other time the oil is changed, or each time if necessary.

Oil Drain Plug Torque:

38 N·m (3.8 kg·m, 27 lb-ft)



(4) Oil filter rubber seal

6. Fill the crankcase with the recommended grade oil; approximately:  
3.5 ℓ (3.7 US qt, 3.1 Imp qt)
7. Install the oil filler cap.
8. Start the engine and let it idle for 2–3 minutes.
9. Several minutes after stopping the engine, check that the oil level is at the upper level mark on the dipstick with the motorcycle upright on firm, level ground. Make sure there are no oil leaks.

**NOTE:**

- \* When running in very dusty conditions, oil changes should be performed more frequently than specified in the maintenance schedule.
- \* Please dispose of used engine oil in a manner that is compatible with the environment. We suggest you take it in a sealed container to your local recycling center or service station for reclamation. Do not throw it in the rubbish or pour it on the ground.

**CAUTION:**

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

## SPARK PLUGS

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62 ).

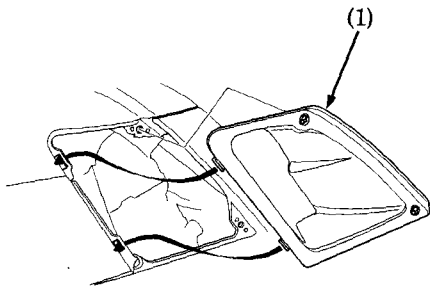
Recommended plugs:

Standard:

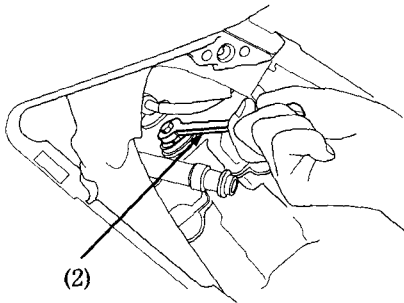
CR9EH9 (NGK) or

U27FER9 (NIPPONDENSO)

1. Remove the right and left maintenance lids (1) (page 40) to remove the spark plugs.
2. Disconnect the spark plug caps from the spark plugs.
3. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug bases.  
Remove the spark plugs using the spark plug wrench (2) furnished in the tool kit.



(1) Maintenance lid

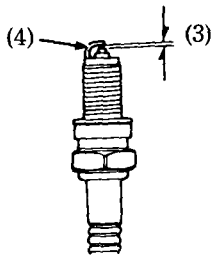


(2) Spark plug wrench

4. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling. If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug. Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, otherwise use a wire brush.
5. Check the new spark plug gap (3) using a wire-type feeler gauge. If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode (4) carefully.

The gap should be:

0.80—0.90 mm (0.031—0.035 in)



(3) Spark plug gap

(4) Side electrode

6. With the plug washer attached, thread the new spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
7. Tighten the spark plug 1/2 turn with a spark plug wrench to compress the washer.
8. Reinstall the spark plug caps.

**CAUTION:**

- \* **The spark plug must be securely tightened. An improperly tightened plug can become very hot and possibly damage the engine.**
- \* **Never use a spark plug with an improper heat range. Severe engine damage could result.**

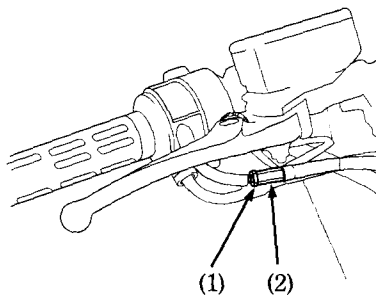
## THROTTLE OPERATION

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62).

1. Check for smooth rotation of the throttle grip from the fully open to the fully closed position at both full steering positions.
2. Measure the throttle grip free play at the throttle grip flange.  
The standard free play should be approx:

2—6 mm (0.08—0.24 in)

To adjust the play, loosen the lock nut (1) and turn the adjuster (2).



(1) Lock nut

(2) Adjuster

## IDLE SPEED

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62).

The idle speed adjustment procedure given here should only be used when changes in altitude affect normal idle speed as set by your dealer. See your authorized Honda dealer for regularly scheduled carburetor adjustments, including individual carburetor adjustment and synchronization.

### NOTE:

\* The engine must be at normal operating temperature for accurate idle speed adjustment. Ten minutes of stop-and-go riding is sufficient.

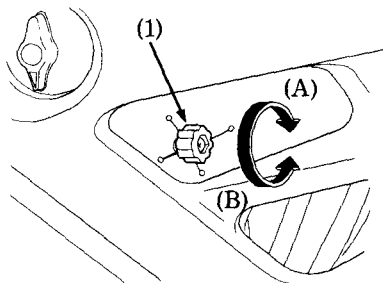
1. Warm up the engine, shift to neutral and place the motorcycle on its stand.
2. The throttle stop screw (1) is behind the seal rubber in the left side cover . Push in the rubber .

3. Adjust idle speed with the throttle stop screw (1).

Idle speed(In neutral):

$1,200 \pm 100$  rpm

$1,400 \pm 100$  rpm (AR, SW Only)



(1) Throttle stop screw

(A) Increase

(B) Decrease

## DRIVE CHAIN

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62 ).

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

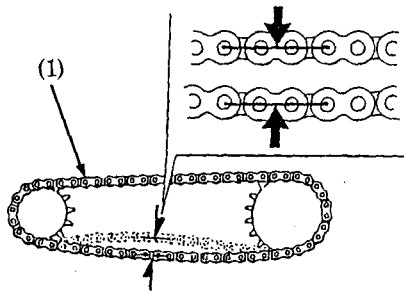
The drive chain should be checked and lubricated as part of the Pre-ride Inspection (page 44). Under severe usage, or when the motorcycle is ridden in unusually dusty or muddy areas, more frequent maintenance will be necessary.

### Inspection:

1. Turn the engine off, place the motorcycle on its side stand and shift the transmission into neutral.
2. Check slack in the lower drive chain run midway between the sprockets. Drive chain slack should be adjusted to allow the following vertical movement by hand:

15—25 mm (0.59—0.98 in)

3. Rotate the rear wheel and check the drive chain slack as the wheel turns. Drive chain slack should remain constant as the wheel rotates. If the chain is slack only in certain sections, some links are kinked and binding. Binding can frequently be eliminated by lubrication.



(1) Drive chain

3. Rotate the rear wheel slowly and inspect the drive chain and sprockets for any of the following conditions:

**DRIVE CHAIN**

- \*Damaged Rollers
- \*Loose Pins
- \*Dry or Rusted Links
- \*Kinked or Binding Links
- \*Excessive Wear
- \*Improper Adjustment
- \*Missing O-rings

**SPROCKETS**

- \*Excessively Worn Teeth
- \*Broken or Damaged Teeth

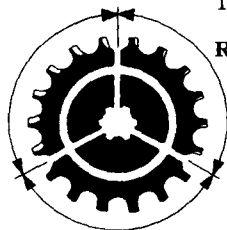
A drive chain with damaged rollers, loose pins, or missing O-rings must be replaced. A chain which appears dry, or shows signs of rust, requires supplementary lubrication. Kinked or binding links should be thoroughly lubricated and worked free. If links cannot be freed, the chain must be replaced.

Damaged Sprocket  
Teeth

**Replace**

Worn Sprocket  
Teeth

**Replace**

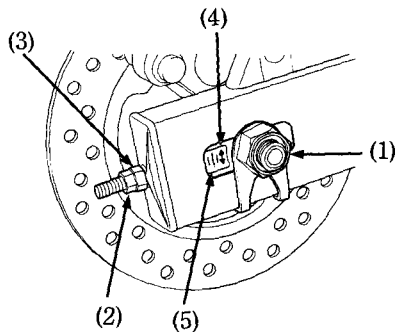


Normal Sprocket Teeth  
**GOOD**



### Adjustment:

Drive chain slack should be checked and adjusted, if necessary, every 1,000 km (600 miles). When operated at sustained high speeds or under conditions of frequent rapid acceleration, the chain may require more frequent adjustment.



- (1) Axle nut
- (2) Lock nut
- (3) Drive chain adjustment nut

- (4) Index mark
- (5) Rear edge of adjusting slot

If the drive chain requires adjustment, the procedure is as follows:

1. Place the motorcycle on its side stand with the transmission in neutral and the ignition switch off.
  2. Loosen the axle nut (1).
  3. Loosen the lock nuts (2) on both right and left swingarm and turn both adjusting nuts (3) as necessary.
  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. Rotate the rear wheel and recheck slack at other sections of the chain.
- Chain slack should be:

15—25 mm (0.59—0.98 in)

5. Check rear axle alignment by making sure the chain adjuster index marks (4) align with the rear edge (5) of the adjusting slots.

Both left and right marks should correspond. If the axle is misaligned, turn the left or right adjusting nut until the marks correspond on the rear edge of the adjusting slots and recheck chain slack.

6. Tighten the axle nut to specified torque.  
Axle nut torque:

90 N·m (9.0 kg-m, 65 lb-ft)

7. Tighten the adjusting nuts lightly, then tighten the lock nuts by holding the adjusting nuts with a spanner.

### Wear inspection:

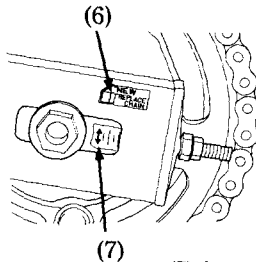
Check the chain wear label when adjusting the chain. If the red zone (6) on the label aligns with the arrow mark (7) on the chain adjuster plates after the chain has been adjusted to the proper slack, the chain is excessively worn and must be replaced. The proper slack is:

15—25 mm (0.59—0.98 in)

### **CAUTION:**

**\* Damage to the bottom part of the frame may be caused by excessive drive chain slack of more than:**

**50 mm (2.0 in)**



(6) Red zone

(7) Arrow mark

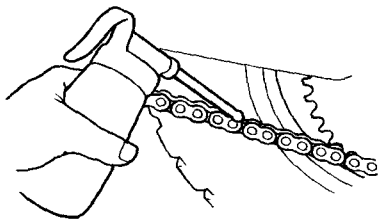
### Lubrication and cleaning:

Lubricate every 1,000 km (600 miles) or sooner if chain appears dry.

The O-rings in this chain can be damaged by steam cleaning, high pressure washers, and certain solvents. Clean the chain with high flash-point solvent, such as paraffin. Wipe dry and lubricate only with SAE 80 or 90 gear oil. Commercial chain lubricants may contain solvents which could damage the rubber O-rings.

Replacement chain:

RK50MFO or D.I.D 50V4



### **CAUTION:**

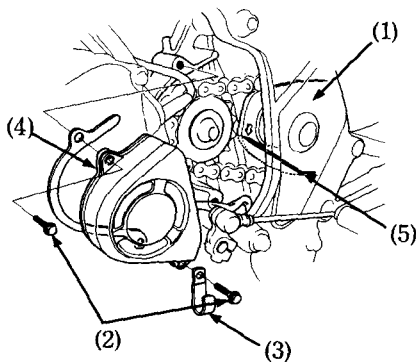
- \* The drive chain on this motorcycle is equipped with small O-rings between the link plates. These O-rings retain grease inside the chain to improve its service life. However, special precautions must be taken when adjusting, lubricating, washing, and replacing the chain.

## DRIVE CHAIN SLIDER

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62 ).

Check the chain slider (1) for wear.

1. Remove the lower cowl (page 40).
2. Remove the two bolts (2) and remove the drive sprocket cover (4) by releasing the harness clamp (3).
3. The chain slider must be replaced if it is worn to the wear limit line (5). For replacement, see your authorized Honda dealer.



- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Chain slider  | (4) Drive sprocket cover |
| (2) Bolts         | (5) Wear limit line      |
| (3) Harness clamp |                          |

## **FRONT AND REAR SUSPENSION INSPECTION**

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62 ).

1. Check the fork assembly by locking the front brake and pumping the fork up and down vigorously. Suspension action should be smooth and there must be no oil leakage.
2. Swingarm bearings should be checked by pushing hard against the side of the rear wheel while the motorcycle is on the center stand. Free play indicates worn bearings.
3. Carefully inspect all front and rear suspension fasteners for tightness.

## SIDE STAND

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62).

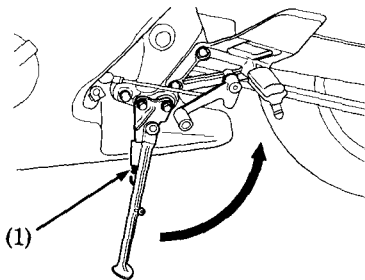
### **Equiped only**

Perform the following maintenance in accordance with the maintenance schedule.

#### Functional Check:

- Check the spring (1) for damage or loss of tension and the side stand assembly for freedom of movement.
- Check the side stand ignition cut-off system:
  1. Sit astride the motorcycle; put the side stand up and the transmission in neutral.
  2. Start the engine and with the clutch lever pulled in, shift the transmission into gear.
  3. Lower the side stand. The engine should stop as you put the side stand down.

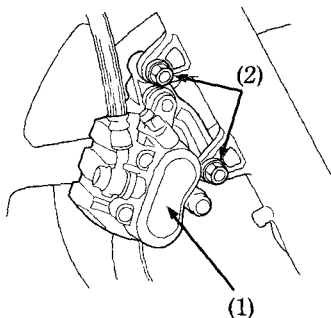
If the side stand system does not operate as described, see your authorized Honda dealer for service.



(1) Side stand spring

## WHEEL REMOVAL

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62 ).



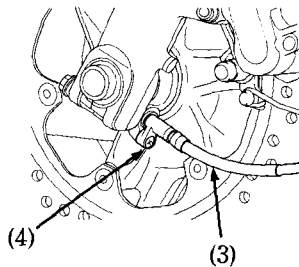
- (1) Brake caliper assembly
- (2) Fixing bolts

## Front Wheel Removal

1. Raise the front wheel off the ground by placing a support block under the engine.
2. Remove the right and left caliper assembly (1) from the fork leg by removing the fixing bolts (2).

### CAUTION:

\* To avoid damage to the brake hose, support the caliper assembly so that it doesn't hang from the hose. Do not twist the brake hose.

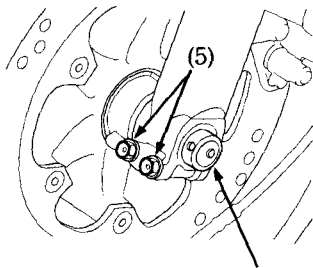


- (3) Speedometer cable
- (4) Cable set screw

3. Disconnect the speedometer cable (3) from the speedometer gear box by removing the cable set screw (4).

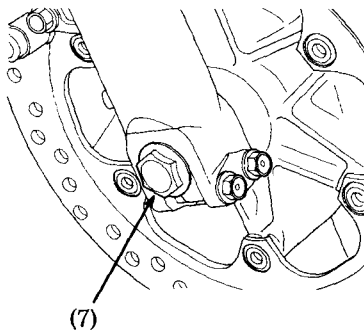
**NOTE:**

\* Do not depress the brake lever when the wheel is off the motorcycle. The caliper piston will be forced out of the cylinder with subsequent loss of brake fluid. If this occurs, servicing of the brake system will be necessary. See your authorized Honda dealer for this service.



(5) Axle pinch bolts  
(6) Front axle

4. Loosen the right and left axle pinch bolts (5), and remove the axle bolt (7).  
5. Withdraw the front axle (6) and remove the front wheel.



(7) Axle bolt

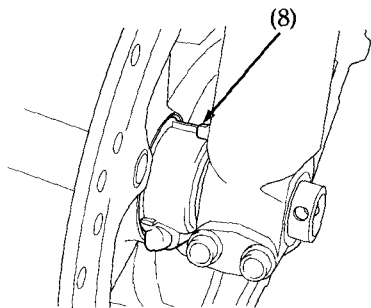


Installation Notes:

Position the front wheel between the fork legs and insert the axle from the left side, through the left fork leg and wheel hub.

**CAUTION:**

- \* When installing the wheel, fit the left brake disc carefully between the brake pads to avoid damaging the pads.



(8) Lug

Position the lug on the speedometer gear box against the lug (8) on the left fork leg. Tighten the axle bolt to the specified torque.

Front axle torque :

60 N·m (6.0 kg-m , 43 lb-ft)

Fit the caliper over the disc, taking care not to damage the brake pads. Install the caliper fixing bolts, and tighten to a torque of :

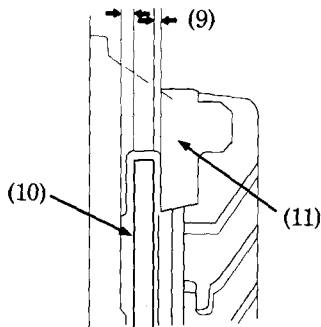
27 N·m (2.7 kg-m , 20 lb-ft)

Measure the clearance (9) between each surface of the left brake disc (10) and the left caliper holder (11) with a 0,7 mm (0,028 in) feeler gauge (12) (see illustration).

If the gauge inserts easily, tighten the right and left axle pinch bolts (5) to the specified torque.

Axle pinch bolt torque:

22 N·m (2.2 kg-m, 16 lb-ft)

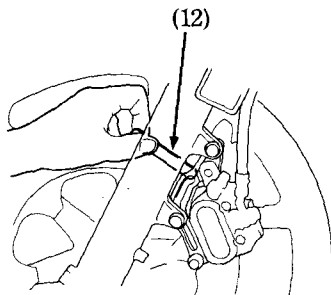


(9) Clearance  
(10) Brake disc

(11) Caliper holder

#### **▲WARNING**

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



(12) Feeler gauge

If the feeler gauge cannot be inserted easily, pull the left fork outward or push inward until the gauge can be inserted and tighten the axle pinch bolts with the gauge inserted. After tightening, remove the gauge. After installing the wheel, apply the brakes several times, then recheck both discs for caliper holder to disc clearance. Do not operate the motorcycle without adequate clearance.

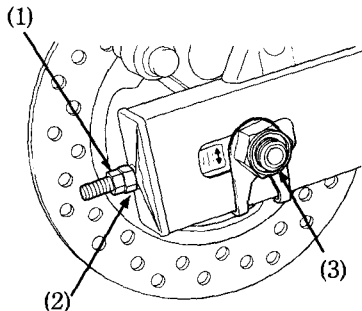
**⚠ WARNING**

- \* Failure to provide adequate disc to caliper holder clearance may damage the brake discs and impair braking efficiency.**

## Rear Wheel Removal

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62 ).

1. Place the motorcycle on its center stand.
2. Loosen the drive chain adjusting nut lock nuts (1) and adjusting nuts (2).
3. Remove the rear axle nut (3).
4. Remove the drive chain (4) from the driven sprocket by pushing the rear wheel forward.



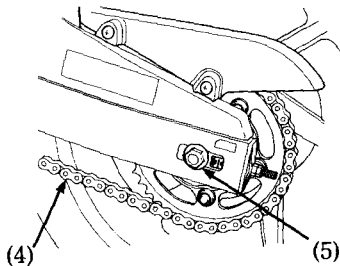
(1) Lock nuts  
(2) Adjusting nuts

(3) Axle nut

5. Remove the axle shaft (5 ), side collar and rear wheel from the swing arm.

### NOTE:

\* Do not depress the brake pedal while the wheel is off the motorcycle. The caliper pistons will be forced out of the cylinders with subsequent loss of brake fluid. If this occurs, servicing of the brake system will be necessary. See your authorized Honda dealer for this service.



(4) Drive chain

(5) Axle shaft

### Installation

To install the rear wheel, reverse the removal procedure. Torque the axle nut to the specified torque.

Axle nut torque:

90 N·m (9.0 kg-m, 65 lb-ft)

#### **CAUTION:**

- \* When installing the wheel carefully, fit the brake disc between the brake pads to avoid damaging the pads.**

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

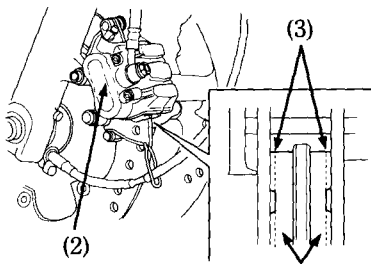
#### **▲WARNING**

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

## BRAKE PAD WEAR

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62 ).

Brake pad wear will depend upon the severity of usage, type of riding and condition of the roads. The pads (1) will wear faster on dirty and wet roads. Inspect the pads visually from under the caliper (2) during all regular service intervals to determine the pad wear. If either pad wears to the wear line (3), both pads must be replaced as a set.

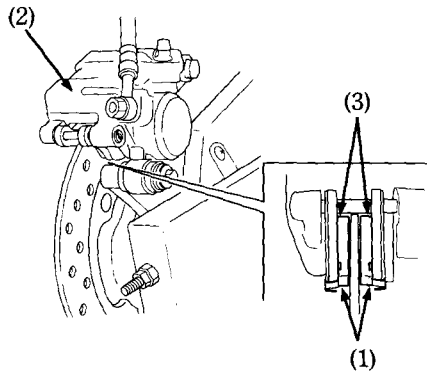


(FRONT) (1) Pads  
(2) Caliper

(3) Wear line

## NOTE:

\* Use only genuine Honda replacement friction pads offered by authorized Honda dealers. When brake service is necessary consult your Honda dealer.



(REAR) (1) Pads  
(2) Caliper

(3) Wear lines

## **BATTERY**

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62).

It is not necessary to check the battery electrolyte level or add distilled water as the battery is a maintenance-free (sealed) type. If your battery seems weak and/or is leaking electrolyte (causing hard starting or other electrical troubles), contact your authorized Honda dealer.

### **CAUTION:**

- \* Removing the battery caps can damage the caps and result in leaks and eventual battery damage.
- \* When the motorcycle is to be stored for an extended period of time, remove the battery from the motorcycle and charge it fully. Then store it in a cool, dry place. If the battery is to be left in the motorcycle, disconnect the negative cable from the battery terminal.

### **▲ WARNING**

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

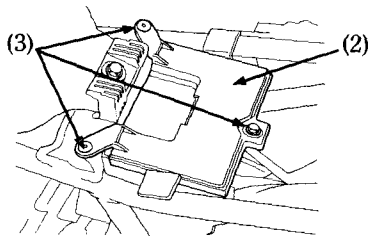
## **▲ WARNING**

- \* **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.**
- \* **Even though the battery is sealed, it still vents explosive gases. Do not allow open flames or sparks near the battery.**

### **Battery Removal**

The battery (1) is in the battery box below the seat.

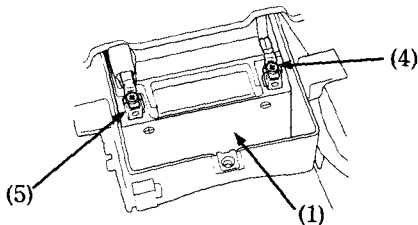
1. Remove both side covers and the seat (page 38–39).
2. Remove the battery cover (2) by removing the mount bolts (3).
3. Disconnect the negative (–) terminal lead (4) from the battery first, then disconnect the positive (+) terminal lead (5).
4. Pull out the battery from the battery box.



(1) Battery

(2) Battery cover

(3) Mount bolts



(4) Negative (–) terminal lead

(5) Positive (+) terminal lead



## FUSE REPLACEMENT

(Refer to the maintenance precautions on page 62 ).

The main fuse (1) , located on the starter magnetic switch behind the left side cover, is:

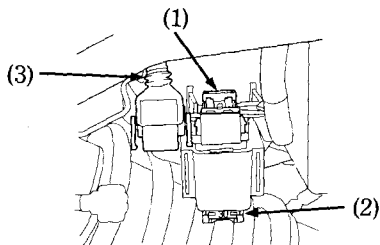
30A(Main fuse)

The spare main fuse (2) is located under the starter magnetic switch.

The fuse box (4) is located under the right upper shroud (5) on the upper fairing.

The specified fuse are:

10A and 15A



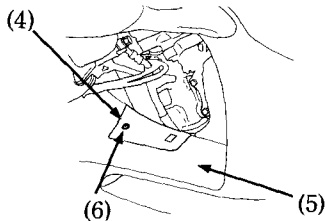
(1) Main fuse            (3) Wire connector  
(2) Spare main fuse

When frequent fuse failure occurs, it usually indicates a short circuit or an overload in the electrical system. See your authorized Honda dealer for repair.

### CAUTION:

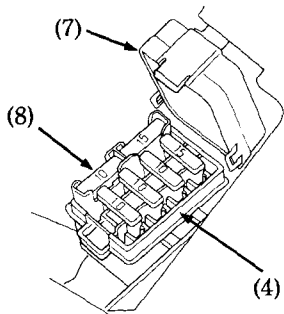
**\* Turn the ignition switch OFF before checking or replacing fuses to prevent accidental short-circuiting.**

To replace the main fuse (1) , remove the left side cover, disconnect the wire connector (3) of the starter magnetic switch and pull out the oil fuse. Install a new fuse and reconnect the connector.



(4) Fuse box            (5) Right upper shroud  
(6) Screw

To replace any fuses in the fuse box (4) , remove the right upper shroud (5) by removing the screws (6). Then open the fuse box cover (7). Spare fuses (8) are located in the fuse box. Pull the old fuse out of the clips. Push a new fuse into the clips and install the fuse box cover. Tighten the screws. Install the upper shroud and tighten the screws.

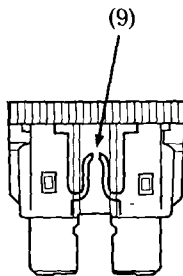


(4) Fuse box  
(7) Fuse box cover

(8) Spare fuses

**▲WARNING**

**\* Never use a fuse with a different rating from that specified. Serious damage to the electrical system or a fire may result, causing a dangerous loss of lights or engine power.**



(9) Blown fuse

## HEADLIGHT/POSITIONLIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT

### **▲ WARNING**

- \* The light bulb becomes very hot while the light is ON, and remain hot for a while after it is turned OFF. Be sure to let it cool down before servicing.

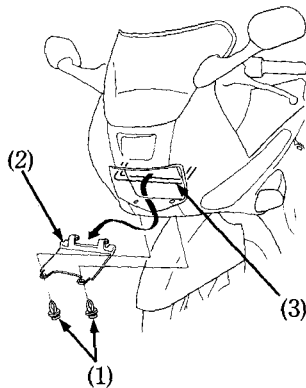
### **CAUTION:**

- \* Wear clean gloves while replacing the bulb.
- \* Do not put finger prints on the headlight bulb, as they may create hot spots on the bulb and cause it to break.
- \* If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with alcohol to prevent its early failure.

### **NOTE:**

- \* Be sure to turn the ignition switch OFF when replacing the bulb.

1. Remove the screw (1) from the lid (2).
2. Remove the lid from the fairing stay (3).  
Being careful not to damage the retaining tabs of the lid (2).



(1) Screw

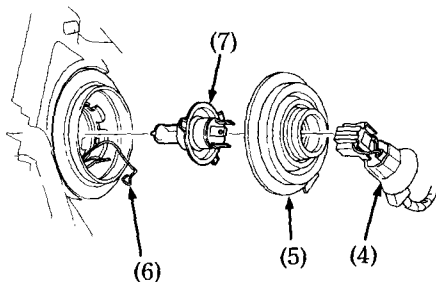
(2) Lid

(3) Fairing stay

3. Pull off the socket (4) without turning.
4. Remove the seat rubber (5).
5. Remove the bulb (7) while pressing down on the pin (6).
6. Pull out the bulb (7) without turning.
7. Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

**NOTE:**

- \* Do not use bulbs other than that specified.
- \* After installing a new bulb, check that the light operates properly.



(4) Socket  
(6) Pin

(5) Seat rubber  
(7) Bulb

## STOP/TAILLIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT

### ▲WARNING

\* The light bulb becomes very hot while the light is ON, and remain hot for a while after it is turned OFF. Be sure to let it cool down before servicing.

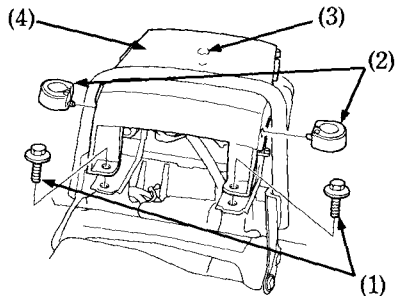
### CAUTION:

- \* Wear clean gloves while replacing the bulb.
- \* If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with alcohol to prevent its early failure.

### NOTE:

- \* Be sure to turn the ignition switch OFF when replacing the bulb.

1. Remove both side covers (page 38) and seat (page 39).
2. Remove the two tail cowl mounting bolts (1) and the mounting rubbers (2).
3. Remove the tail cowl (4) by carefully prying up on the retaining tab (3).

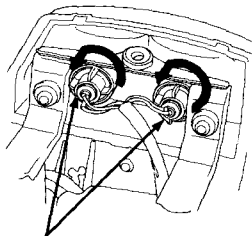


- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Mounting bolt | (2) Mounting rubber |
| (3) Retaining tab | (4) Tail cowl       |

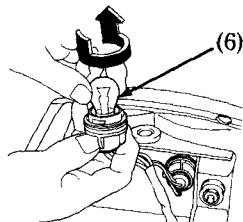
4. Turn the socket (5) 90° counterclockwise, then pull it out toward you.
5. Slightly press down on the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.
6. Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

**NOTE:**

- \* Do not use bulbs other than that specified.
- \* After installing a new bulb, check that the light operates properly.



(5)



(6)

(5) Socket

(6) Bulb

## FRONT/REAR TURN SIGNAL BULB REPLACEMENT

### ▲WARNING

\* The light bulb becomes very hot while the light is ON, and remain hot for a while after it is turned OFF. Be sure to let it cool down before servicing.

### CAUTION:

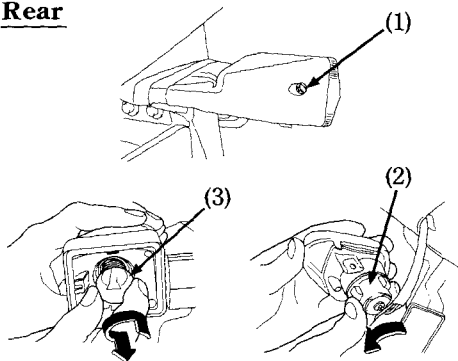
\* Wear clean gloves while replacing the bulb.

### NOTE:

\* Be sure to turn the ignition switch OFF when replacing the bulb.

1. Remove the lens from the turn signal by removing the screw (1).
2. Turn the socket (2) 90° in either direction, then pull it out toward you.
3. Slightly press in on the bulb (3) and turn in 90° counterclockwise. Remove the bulb.

### Rear



(1) Screw bolt  
(3) Bulb

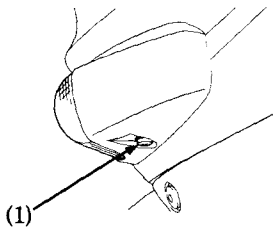
(2) Socket

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

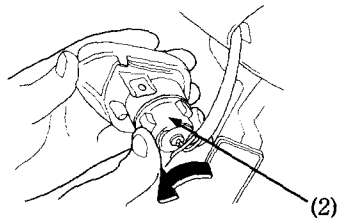
**NOTE:**

- \* Do not use bulbs other than that specified.
- \* After installing a new bulb, check that the light operates properly.

**Front**



(1) Screw bolt



(2) Socket



(3) Bulb



## CLEANING

Clean your motorcycle regularly to protect the surface finishes and inspect for damage, wear, and oil, coolant or brake fluid leakage.

### CAUTION:

- \* **High pressure water (or air) can damage certain parts of the motorcycle.**

Avoid spraying high pressure water (typical in coin-operated car washes) at the following areas:

- Wheel Hubs
- Ignition Switch
- Carburetors
- Brake Master Cylinders
- Instruments
- Handlebar Switches
- Muffler Outlet
- Under Fuel Tank
- Drive Chain
- Under Seat

1. After cleaning, rinse the motorcycle thoroughly with plenty of clean water. Strong detergent residue can corrode alloy parts.

### NOTE:

- \* Clean the fairing and other plastic parts using a cloth or sponge dampened with a solution of mild detergent and water. Rub the soiled area gently rinsing it frequently with fresh water.
2. Dry the motorcycle, start the engine, and let it run for several minutes.

### ▲ WARNING

- \* **Braking efficiency may be temporarily impaired immediately after washing the motorcycle. Anticipate longer stopping distance to avoid a possible accident.**

3. Test the brakes before riding the motorcycle. Several applications may be necessary to restore normal braking performance.
4. Lubricate the drive chain immediately after washing and drying the motorcycle.

### **Aluminum Wheel Maintenance**

Aluminum corrodes when it comes in contact with dust, mud, road salt, etc. After riding, clean the wheels with a wet sponge and mild detergent, then rinse well with water and wipe dry with a clean cloth.

#### **CAUTION:**

- \* **Do not use steel wool or a cleaner containing abrasives or compounds to clean the wheels, as they can cause damage.**
- \* **Do not ride over a curb or rub the wheel against an obstacle, as wheel damage may result.**

## STORAGE GUIDE

Extended storage, such as for winter, requires that you take certain steps to reduce the effects of deterioration from non-use of the motorcycle. In addition, necessary repairs should be made **BEFORE** storing the motorcycle; otherwise, these repairs may be forgotten by the time the motorcycle is removed from storage.

### STORAGE

1. Change the engine oil and filter.
2. Lubricate the drive chain (page 75).
3. Make sure the cooling system is filled with a 50/50% antifreeze solution.
4. Drain the fuel tank and carburetors into an approved petrol container. Spray the inside of the tank with an aerosol rust-inhibiting oil.

Reinstall the fuel cap on the tank.

#### NOTE:

- \* If storage will last more than one month, carburetor draining is very important, to assure proper performance after storage.

#### **▲WARNING**

- \* **Petrol is extremely flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. Perform this operation in a well-ventilated area with the engine stopped. Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks in the area where petrol is drained or stored and where the fuel tank is refueled.**

5. Remove the spark plugs and pour a tablespoon (15–20 cc) of clean engine oil into each cylinder. Crank the engine several times to distribute the oil, then reinstall the spark plugs.

#### NOTE:

- \* When turning the engine over, the engine Stop Switch should be OFF and each spark plug placed in its cable cap and grounded to prevent damage to the ignition system.

6. Remove the battery. Store in an area protected from freezing temperatures and direct sunlight.  
Slow charge the battery once a month.
7. Wash and dry the motorcycle. Wax all painted surfaces. Coat chrome with rustinhibiting oil.
8. Inflate the tyres to their recommended pressures. Place the motorcycle on blocks to raise both tyres off the ground.
9. Cover the motorcycle (don't use plastic or other coated materials) and store in an unheated area, free of dampness with a minimum of daily temperature variation. Do not store the motorcycle in direct sunlight.

## **REMOVAL FROM STORAGE**

1. Uncover and clean the motorcycle.  
Change the engine oil if more than 4 months have passed since the start of storage.
2. Charge the battery as required. Install the battery.
3. Drain any excess aerosol rust-inhibiting oil from the fuel tank. Fill the fuel tank with fresh petrol.
4. Perform all Pre-ride Inspection checks (page 44 ).  
Test ride the motorcycle at low speeds in a safe riding area away from traffic.

# SPECIFICATIONS

## DIMENSIONS

Overall length	2,130 mm (83.9 in) · AR, IG, IIG, IIIG, SW 2,010 mm (79.1 in) · E, ED, F, SP, MX
Overall width	695 mm (27.4 in)
Overall height	1,130 mm (44.5 in)
Wheelbase	1,405 mm (55.3 in)

## WEIGHT

Dry weight	185 kg (408 lbs)
------------	------------------

## CAPACITIES

Engine oil	After draining	3.2 ℓ (3.4 US qt , 2.8 Imp qt)
	After draining and oil filter change	3.5 ℓ (3.7 US qt , 3.1 Imp qt)
	After disassembly	4.0 ℓ (4.2 US qt , 3.5 Imp qt)
Fuel tank		16.0 ℓ (4.23 US gal , 3.52 Imp gal)
Fuel reserve		3.0 ℓ (0.79 US gal , 0.66 Imp gal)
Cooling system capacity		2.4 ℓ (0.63 US gal , 0.53 Imp gal)
Passenger capacity		Operator and one passenger
Maximum weight capacity		190 kg (418.9 lbs) · Except for MX 166 kg (366.0 lbs) · MX Only

## ENGINE

Bore and stroke	65.0x45.2 mm (2.56 x 1.78 in)
Compression ratio	11.6 : 1
Displacement	599 cm <sup>3</sup> (36.5 cu-in)
Spark plug	
Standard	CR9EH9 (NGK) U27FER9 (NIPPONDENSO)
Spark plug gap	0.80—0.90 mm (0.031—0.035 in)
Idle speed	1,200 $\pm$ 100 rpm 1,400 $\pm$ 100 rpm · · AR, SW
Valve clearance (Cold)	Intake     0.16 mm (0.006 in) Exhaust    0.22 mm (0.009 in)

## CHASSIS AND SUSPENSION

Caster	25° 10'
Trail	94 mm (3.7 in)
Tyre size, front	120/60 VR17—V260 (BS)
	120/60 ZR17 (MCH)
Tyre size, rear	160/60 VR17—V260 (BS)
	160/60 ZR17 (MCH)

## POWER TRANSMISSION

Primary reduction	1.8636
Gear ratio, 1st	2.9285
2nd	2.0625
3rd	1.5882
4th	1.3684
5th	1.2000
6th	1.0869
Final reduction	2.8666

## **ELECTRICAL**

Battery	12V – 8AH
Generator	0.343 kw/5,000 min <sup>-1</sup> (rpm)

## **LIGHTS**

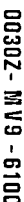
Headlight (HIGH/LOW)	12V – 60/55W
Position light	12V – 5W
Tail/brake light	12V – 5/21W x 2
Turn signal light      Front	12V – 21W x 2
Rear	12V – 21W x 2
Instrument lights	12V – 1.7W x 4
Neutral indicator light	12V – 3.4W
Turn signal indicator light	12V – 3.4W x 2
High beam indicator light	12V – 3.4W
Oil pressure warning light	12V – 3.4W
Side stand indicator light	12V – 1.7W

## **FUSE**

10A and 15A (10A x 3, 15A x 1)  
30A (Main fuse)

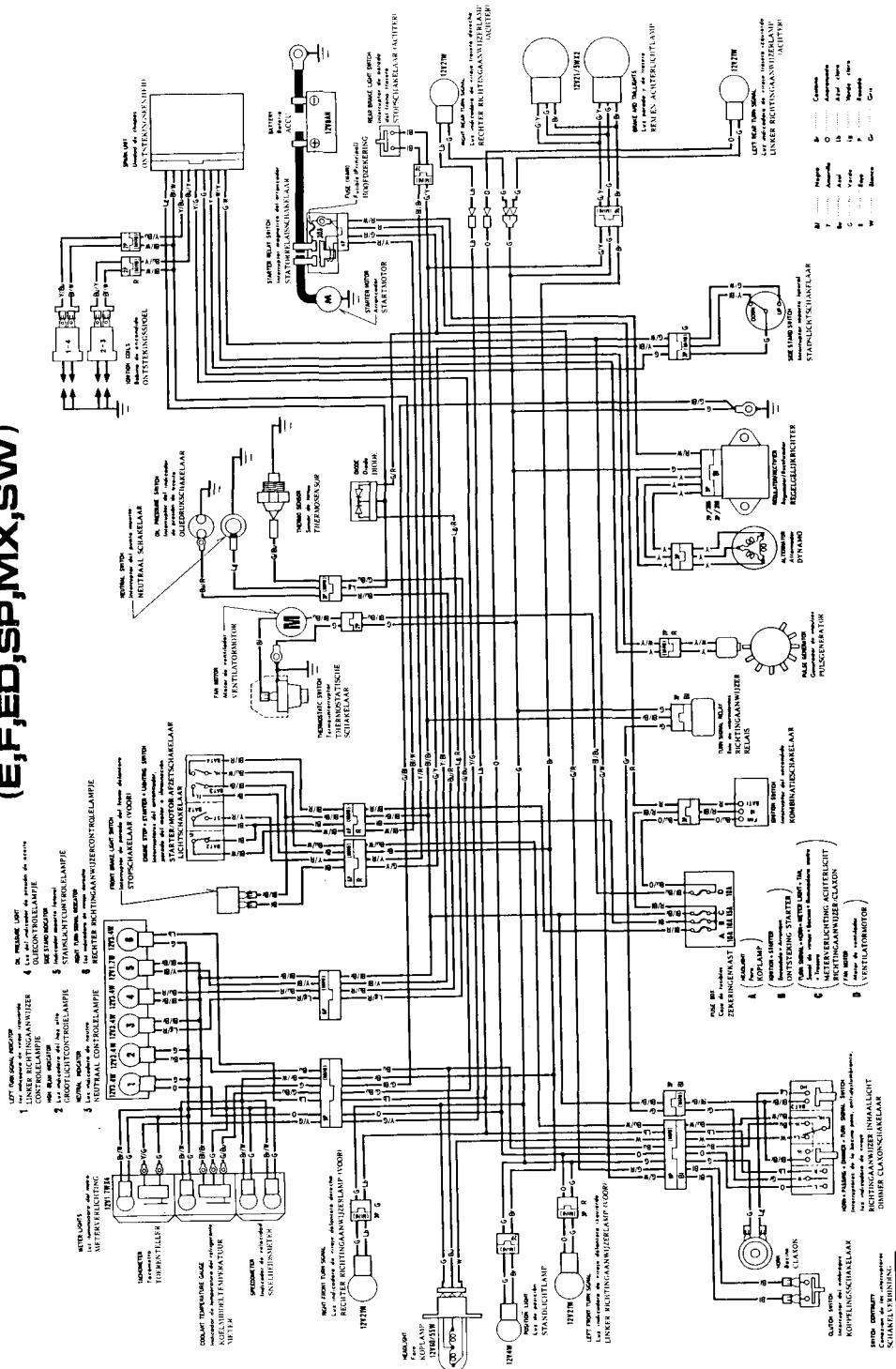


**( $G_I, G_{II}, G_{III}$ )**



# CBR600F

## (E,F,ED,SP,MX,SW)



Model	Year	Color	Code
CBR600F	1990	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1991	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1992	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1993	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1994	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1995	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1996	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1997	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1998	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	1999	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2000	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2001	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2002	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2003	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2004	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2005	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2006	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2007	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2008	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2009	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2010	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2011	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2012	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2013	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2014	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2015	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2016	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2017	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2018	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2019	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2020	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2021	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2022	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2023	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2024	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000
CBR600F	2025	Black	0030Z-MV9-6000