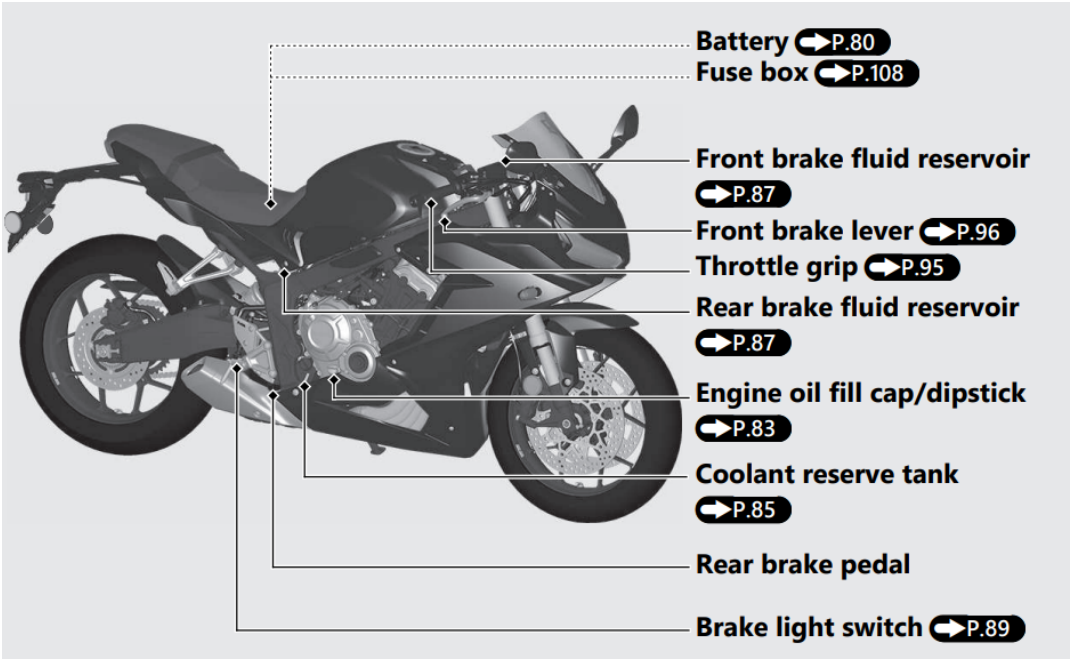
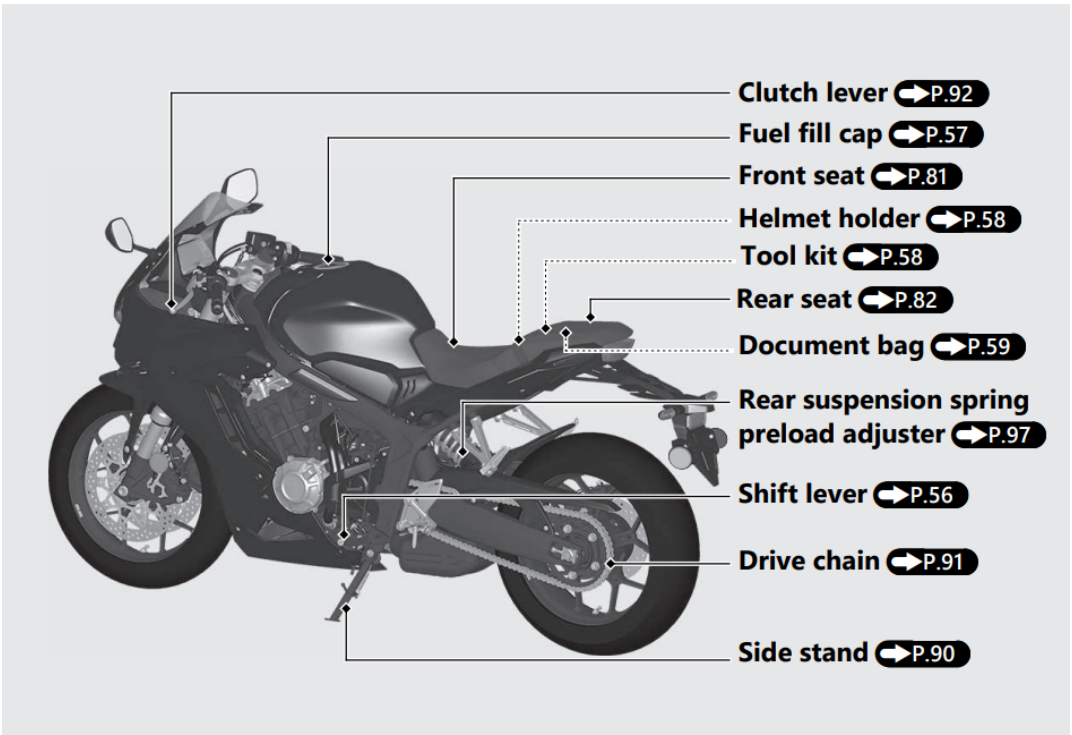
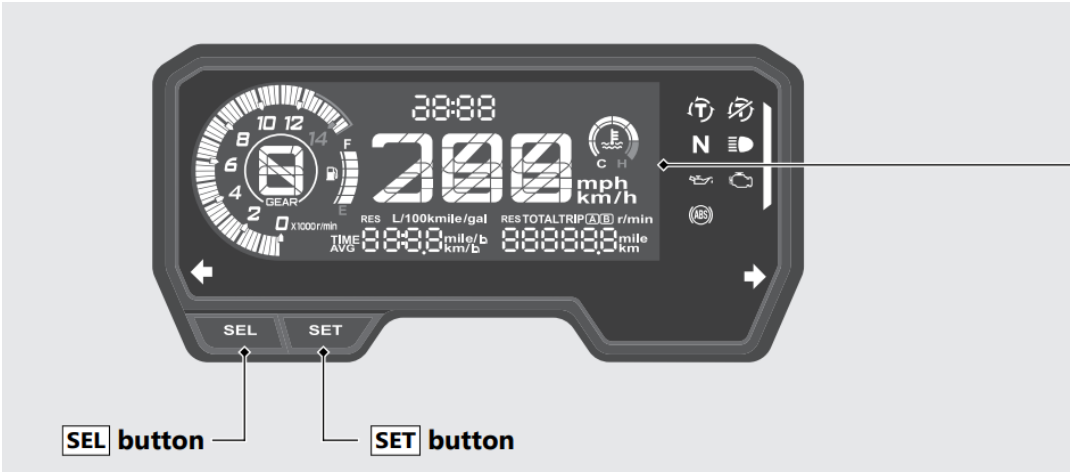
Operation Guide

Parts Location

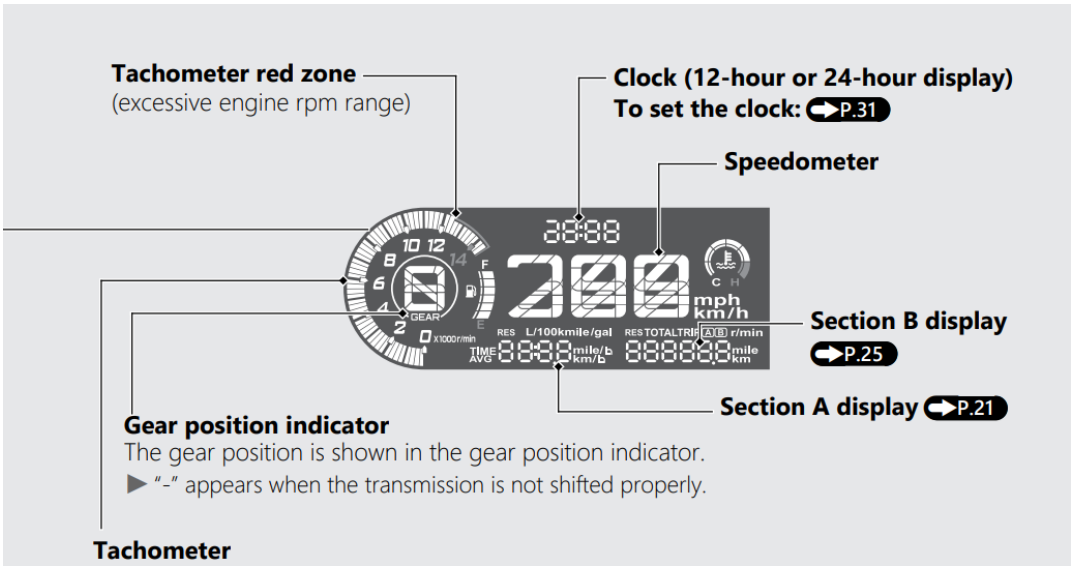


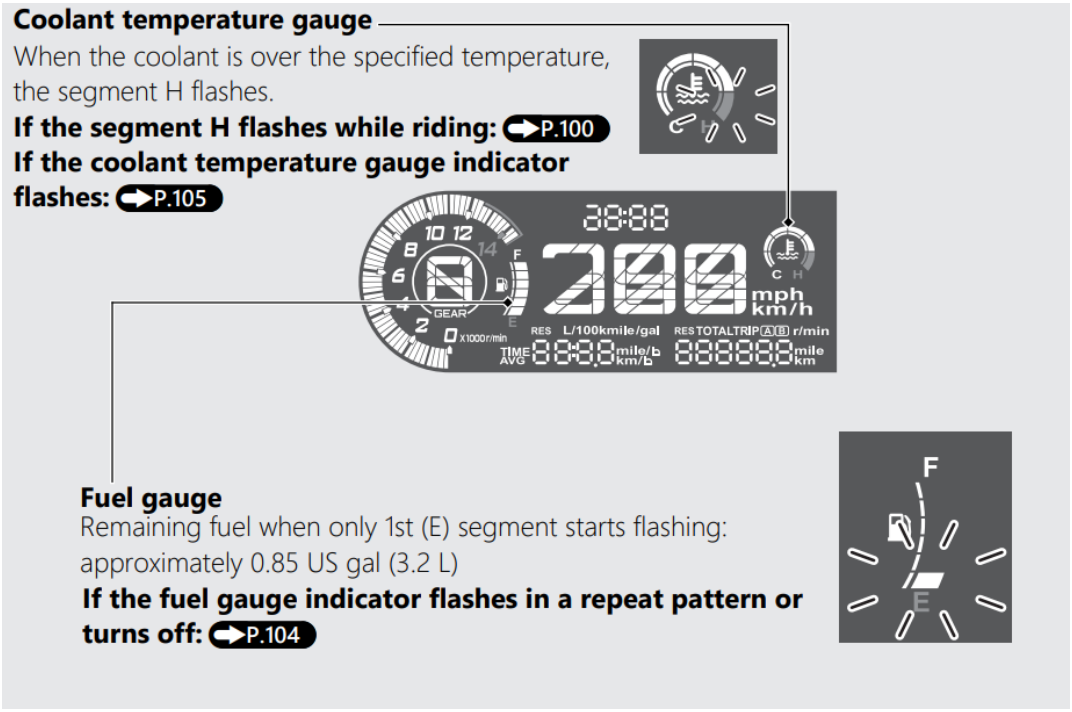


Instruments



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





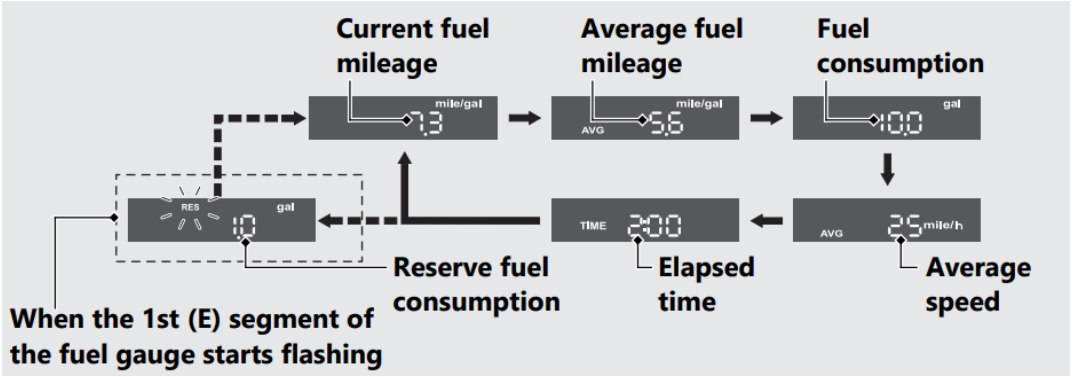
Section A display

You can select the following:

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

Changing the section

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



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

Current fuel mileage

Displays the current instant fuel mileage.

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

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

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

Average fuel mileage [AVG]

Displays the average fuel mileage since the selected tripmeter was reset.

The average fuel mileage will be calculated based on value displayed on the tripmeter (A or B) selected.

Also, the average fuel mileage for tripmeter A will be displayed when the odometer, tripmeter A, numerical tachometer and reserve tripmeter are selected.

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

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

When “---.-” is displayed except for the above-mentioned cases, go to your dealer for service. To reset the average fuel mileage: (P.27)

Fuel consumption

Displays the fuel consumption since the selected tripmeter was reset.

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

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

Display range: 0.0 to 300.0 gal (gallon) or 0.0 to 300.0 L (liters)

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

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

To reset the fuel consumption: (P.27)

Average speed [AVG]

Displays the average speed since the selected tripmeter was reset.

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

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

Display range: 0 to 185 mile/h (0 to 299 km/h)

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

When “---” is displayed except for the abovementioned cases, go to your dealer for service.

To reset the average speed:(P.27)

Elapsed time [TIME]

Displays the operating time since the selected tripmeter was reset.

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

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

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

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

To reset the elapsed time:(P.27)

Reserve fuel consumption [RES]

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

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

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

Section B display

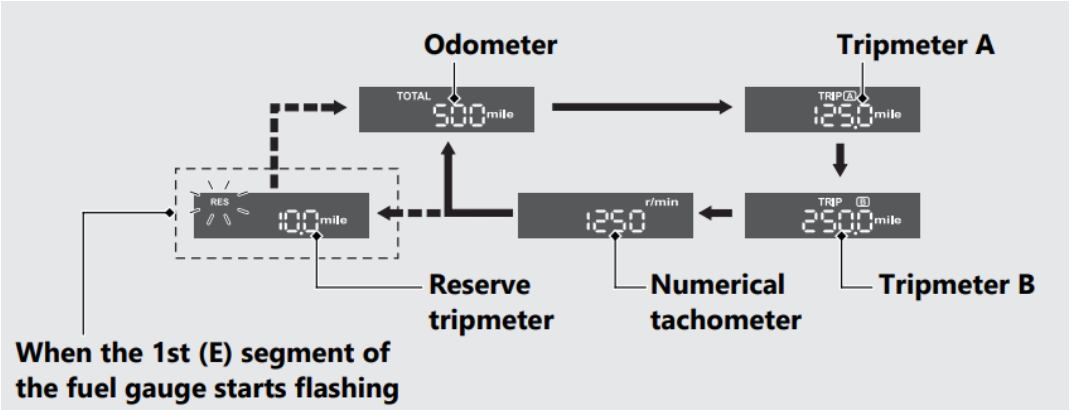
You can select the following:

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

• Reserve tripmeter [RES]

Changing the section B display

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



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

Odometer [TOTAL]

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

Tripmeter [TRIP A/B]

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

Numerical tachometer

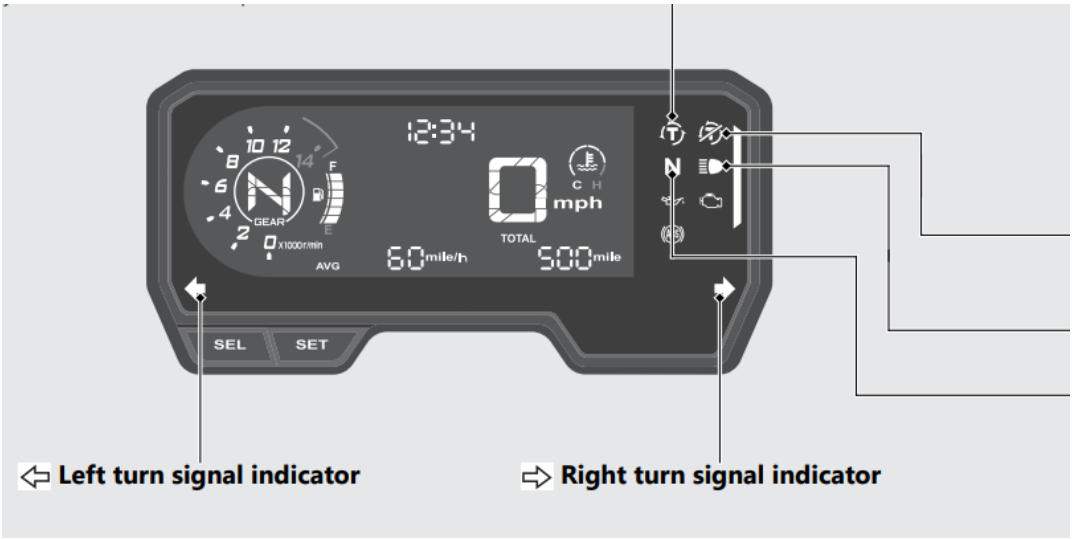
- Displays the engine revolutions per minutes digit.
- Display range: 0 to 15,000 r/min

Reserve tripmeter [RES]

- Distance ridden since the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing.
- When the 1st (E) segment of the fuel gauge starts flashing, the odometer, tripmeters or numerical tachometer switches to the reserve tripmeter. You should refill the tank as soon as possible.
- When “----.-” is displayed, go to your dealer for service.
- After refueling more than the reserve amount, the display returns to normal.

Indicators

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



Torque Control indicator

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

If it comes on while riding: P.103

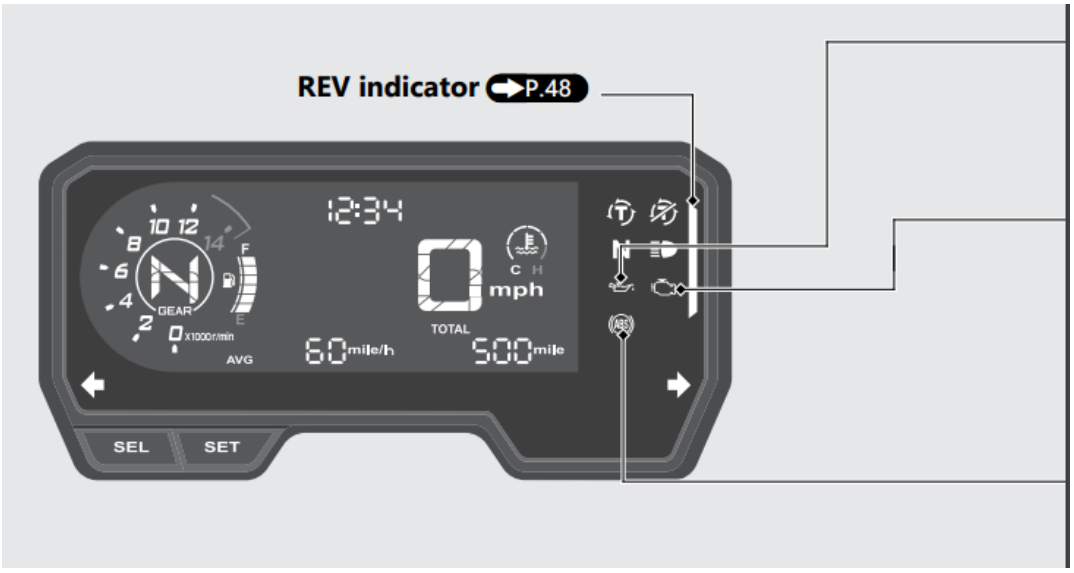
Torque Control OFF Indicator

- Comes on when the Torque Control is turned Off.

High beam indicator

Neutral indicator

Comes on when the transmission is in Neutral.



Low oil pressure indicator

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

If it comes on while engine is running: P.101

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

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

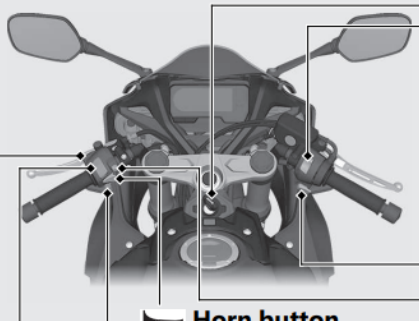
If it comes on while engine is running: P.101

ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) indicator

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

If it comes on while riding: P.102

Switches



Engine stop switch

Should normally remain in the (Run) position.

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

Start button

Hazard switch

Switchable when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

Horn button

Turn signal switch

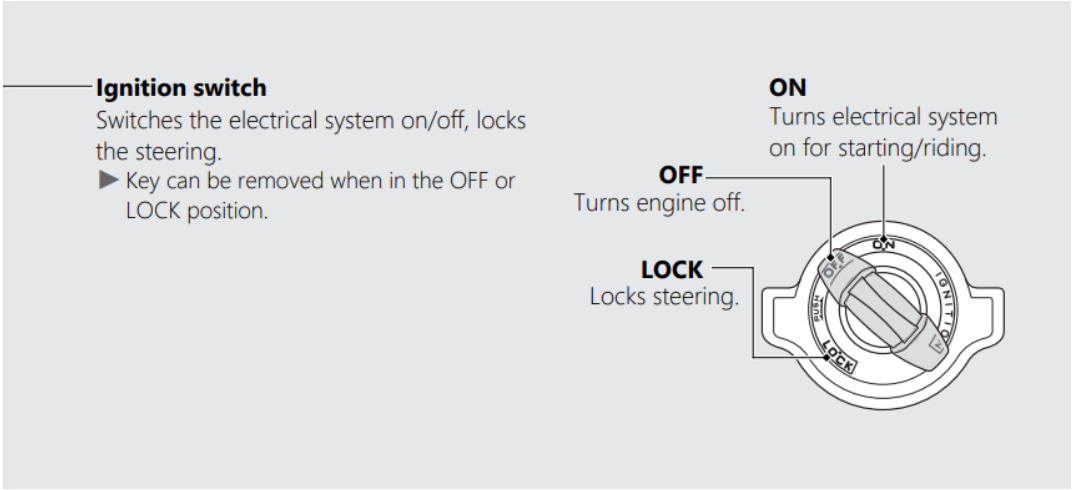
▶ Pressing the switch turns the turn signal off.

Headlight dimmer/Passing light control switch

- : High beam
- : Low beam
- **PASS** : Flashes the high beam headlight.

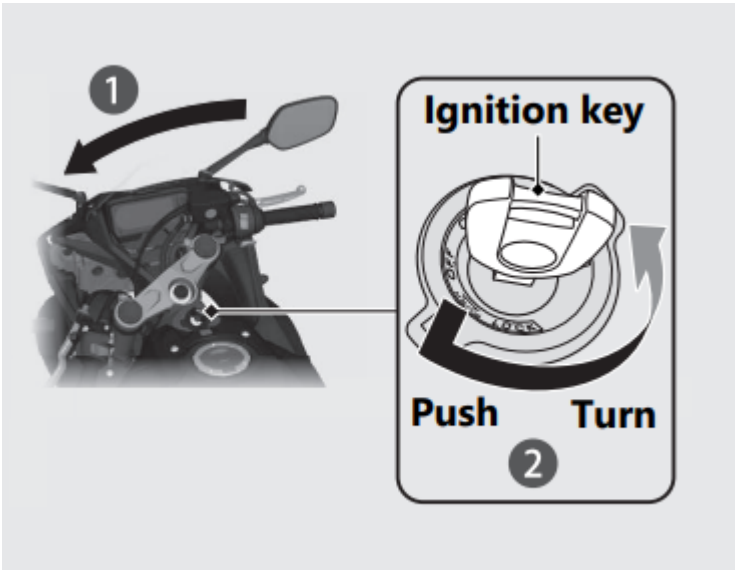
Torque Control switch

Torque Control on/off. P.53



Steering Lock

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



Locking

1. Turn the handlebars all the way to the left.
2. Push the key down, and turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position.
    - Jiggle the handlebars if the lock is difficult to engage.
3. Remove the key.

Unlocking

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

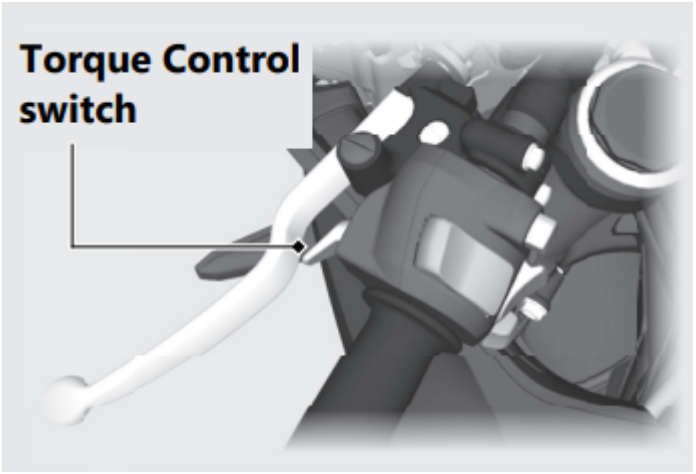
Honda selectable torque control

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

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

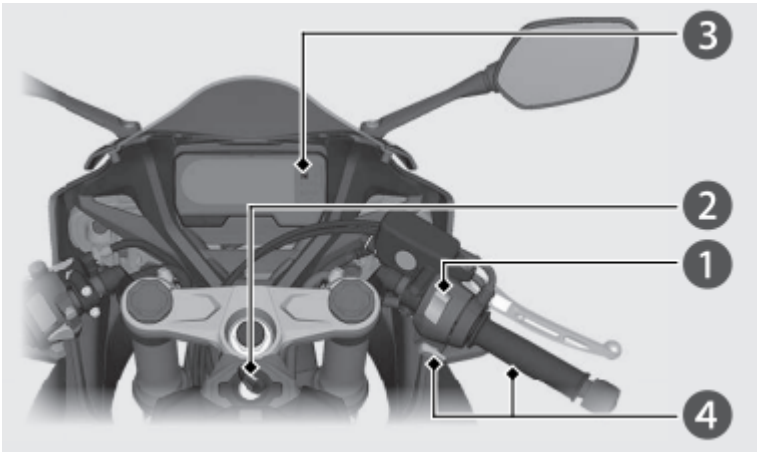
Torque Control on and off

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



Starting the Engine

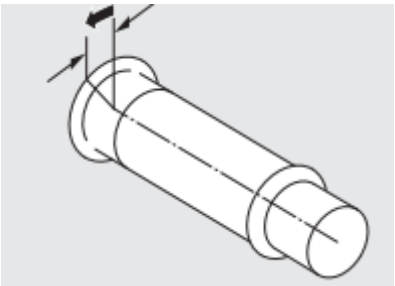
Start your engine using the following procedure, regardless of whether the engine is cold or warm



1. Make sure the engine stop switch is in the (Run) position.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.

3. Shift the transmission to Neutral (N indicator comes on). Alternatively, pull in the clutch lever to start your vehicle with the transmission in gear so long as the side stand is raised.
4. Press the start button with the throttle completely closed.
    - If you cannot start the engine, open the throttle slightly (about 0.1 in (3 mm), without freeplay) and press the start button.

About 0.1 in (3 mm), without freeplay



If the engine does not start:

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

If Engine Will Not Start (P.99)

Maintenance

Maintenance Fundamentals

Pre-ride Inspection

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

Check the following items before you get on your vehicle:

- Tire tread wear and air pressures are within limits. P. 76
- Lights, horn, and turn signals operate normally.
- Check the condition of the drive chain. Adjust slack and lubricate as needed. P. 74

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

- Combined weight is within load limits. P. 134
- Cargo is secured properly.

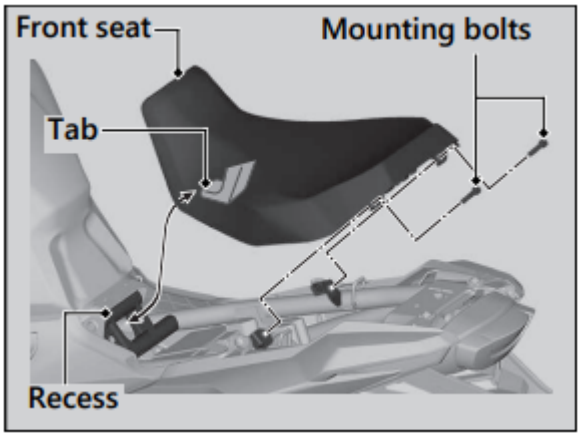
- Suspension is adjusted to suit load. P. 97 Check the following items after you get on your vehicle:
- Throttle action moves smoothly without binding. P. 95
- Brake lever and pedal operate normally.
- Check the fuel level and refuel when needed. P. 12, P. 57
- Engine stop switch functions properly. P. 50

Check the following items at regular intervals:

- Oil level is between the upper and lower level marks. P. 83
- Brake fluid level is Front: above the LOWER level mark. P. 87 Rear: between the UPPER and LOWER level marks. P. 87
- Engine coolant level is between the UPPER and LOWER level marks. P. 85
- Side stand functions properly. P. 90

Removing & Installing Body Components

Front Seat



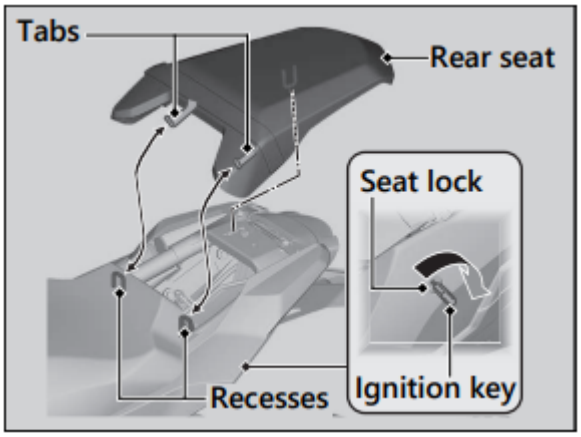
Removal

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

Installation

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

Rear Seat



Removal

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

Installation

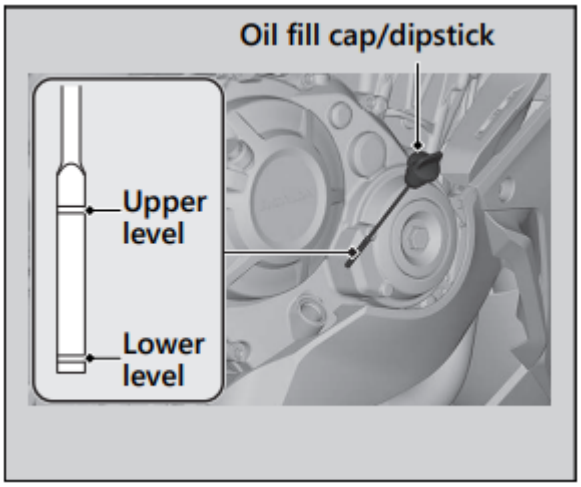
1. Insert the tabs into the recesses.
2. Push down on the rear of the rear seat. Make sure that the seat is locked securely in position by pulling it up lightly.

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

Engine Oil

Checking the Engine Oil

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



Adding Engine Oil

If the engine oil is below or near the lower level mark, add the recommended engine oil. P. 73, P. 135

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

For the recommended oil and oil selection guidelines, see “Maintenance Fundamentals.” P. 73

Drive Chain

Inspecting the Drive Chain Slack

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

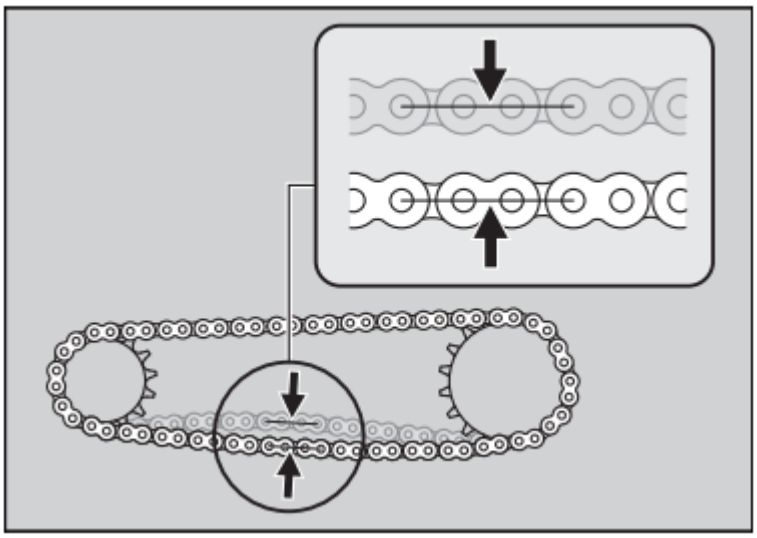
Have the chain inspected by your dealer.

1. Shift the transmission to Neutral. Stop the engine.
2. Place your vehicle on its side stand on a firm, level surface.

3. Check the slack in the lower half of the drive chain midway between the sprockets.

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

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



4. Roll the vehicle forward and check that the chain moves smoothly.
5. Inspect the sprockets. P. 74
6. Clean and lubricate the drive chain. P. 75

Other Adjustments

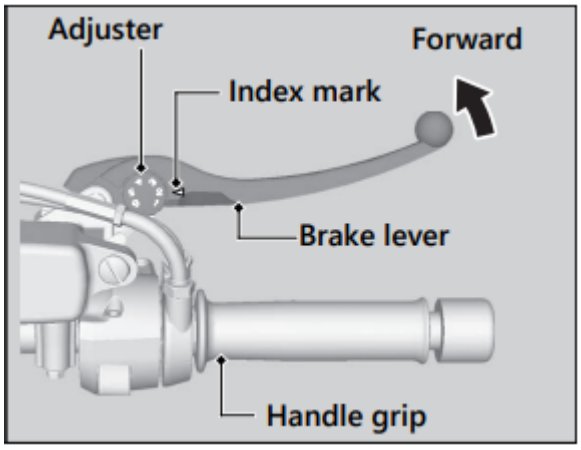
Adjusting the Brake Lever

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

Adjustment method

- Turn the adjuster until the numbers align with the index mark while pushing the lever forward in the desired position.
- After adjustment, check that the lever operates correctly before riding.

NOTICE: Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limit.

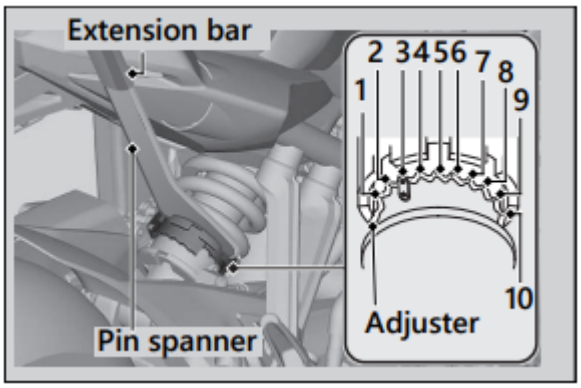


Adjusting the Rear Suspension

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

Spring Preload

- You can adjust the spring preload by the adjuster to suit the load or the road surface. Turn the adjuster using a suitable pin spanner and extension bar.
- Use the pin spanner and extension bar to turn the adjuster. Positions 1 to 2 are for a decrease spring preload (soft), or turn the position 4 to 10 increase spring preload (hard).
- The standard position is 3.



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

Troubleshooting

Engine Will Not Start

Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start

Check the following items:

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

Starter Motor Does Not Operate

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. P. 54
- Make sure engine stop switch is in the  (Run) position. P. 50
- Check for a blown fuse. P. 108
- Check for a loose battery connection (P. 80) or battery terminal corrosion (P. 70).
- Check the condition of the battery. P. 107

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

Overheating (High coolant temperature indicator is on)

The engine is overheating when the following occurs:

- High coolant temperature indicator comes on.
- Acceleration becomes sluggish.

If this occurs, pull safely to the side of the road and perform the following procedure. Extended fast idling may cause the segment H to flash

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

1. Stop the engine using the ignition switch, and then push the ignition ON switch to turn on the electrical system.
2. Check that the radiator fan is operating, and then turn the electrical system off. If the fan is not operating: Suspect a fault. Do not start the engine. Transport your vehicle to your dealer. If the fan is operating: Allow the engine to cool with the electrical system turned off.
3. After the engine has cooled, inspect the radiator hose and check if there is a leak. If there is a leak: Do not start the engine. Transport your vehicle to your dealer.
4. Check the coolant level in the reserve tank.
    - Add coolant as necessary.
5. If 1-4 check normal, you may continue riding, but closely monitor the temperature gauge.

Warning Indicators On or Flashing

Low Oil Pressure Indicator

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ABS (Anti-lock Brake System) Indicator

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

- Indicator comes on or starts flashing while riding.
- Indicator does not come on when the electrical system is turned on.
- Indicator does not go off at speeds above 6 mph (10 km/h).

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

The ABS indicator may flash if you turn the rear wheel while the rear wheel is lifted off the ground. In this case, turn the electrical system off and on again. The ABS indicator will go off after your speed reaches 19 mph (30 km/h).

Torque Control Indicator

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

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

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

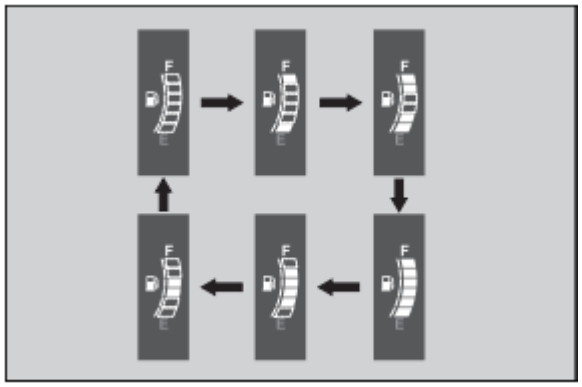
- When the indicator comes on while the Torque Control is in operation, you will have to completely close the throttle to regain normal riding ability.

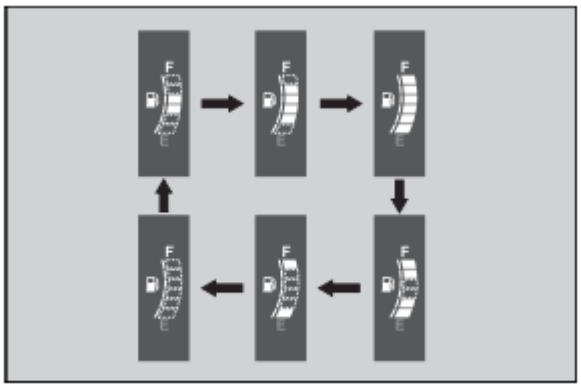
The Torque Control indicator may come on if you rotate the rear wheel while your vehicle is lifted off the ground. In this case, turn the electrical system off and on again. The Torque Control indicator will go off after your speed reaches 3 mph (5 km/h)

Other Warning Indications

Fuel Gauge Failure Indication

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





Coolant Temperature Gauge Failure Indication

- If the cooling system has an error, all segments will blink as shown in the illustration.
- If this occurs, see your dealer as soon as possible.

Tire Puncture

- Repairing a puncture or removing a wheel requires special tools and technical expertise. We recommend you have this type of service performed by your dealer.
- After an emergency repair, always have the tire inspected/replaced by your dealer.

Emergency Repair Using a Tire Repair Kit

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

WARNING

- Riding your vehicle with a temporary tire repair can be risky. If the temporary repair fails, you can crash and be seriously injured or killed.
- If you must ride with a temporary tire repair, ride slowly and carefully and do not exceed 30 mph (50 km/h) until the tire is replaced.

Electrical Trouble

Battery Goes Dead

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

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

Burned-out Light Bulb

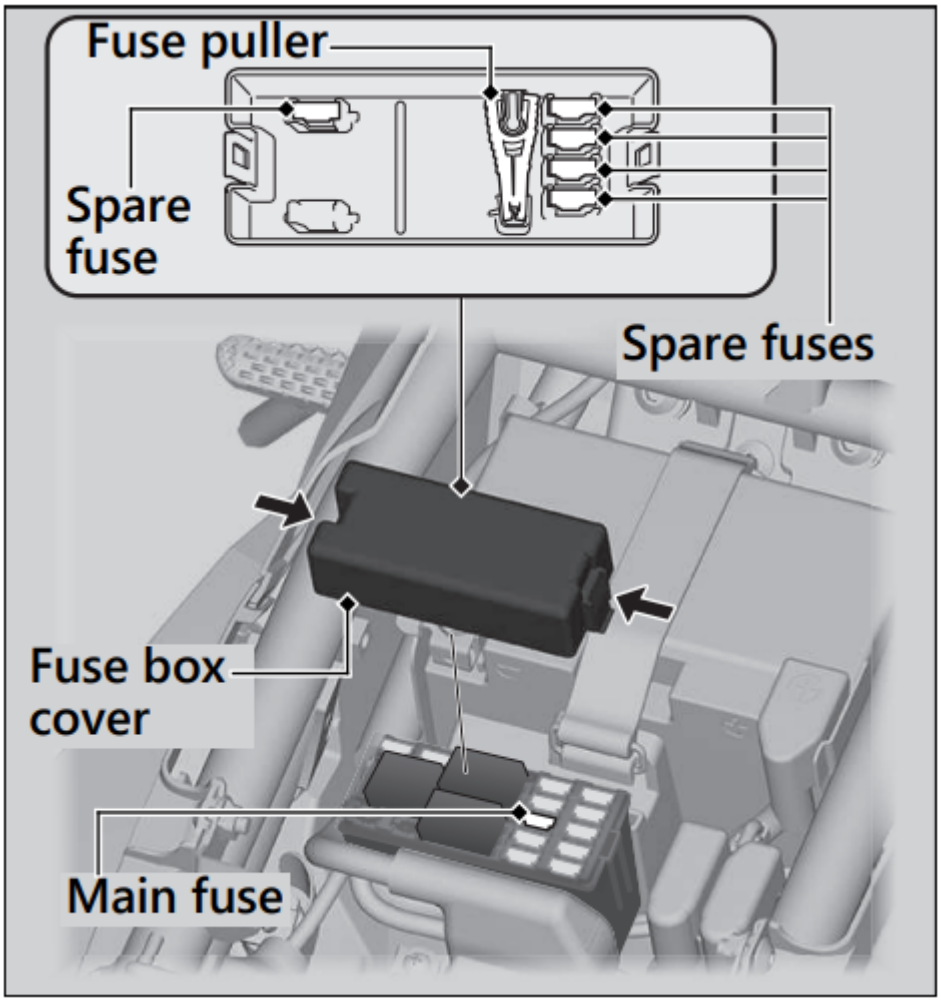
- All light bulbs on the vehicle are LEDs. If there is an LED which is not turned on, see your dealer for servicing.

Blown Fuse

Before handling fuses, see “Inspecting and Replacing Fuses.”

Fuse Box Fuses

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



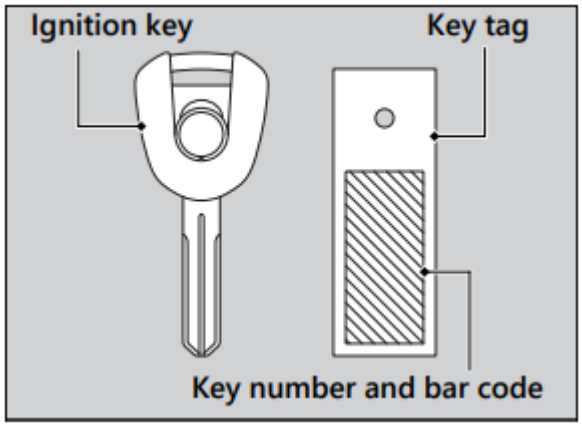
NOTICE: If a fuse fails repeatedly, you likely have an electrical problem. Have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.

Information

Keys

Ignition Key

- This vehicle has two ignition keys and a key tag with a key number and a bar code. Store the spare key and the key tag in a safe location. To make a duplicate key, take the spare key and the key tag to your dealer or a locksmith. If you lose all ignition keys and the key tag, the ignition switch assembly will probably have to be removed by your dealer to determine the key number.
- A metal key holder may cause damage to the area surrounding the ignition switch.



Caring for Your Vehicle

Frequent cleaning and polishing is important to ensure the life of your Honda. A clean vehicle makes it easier to spot potential problems. In particular, seawater and salts used to prevent ice on roads promote the formation of corrosion. Always wash your vehicle thoroughly after riding on coastal or treated roads.

Washing

Allow the engine, muffler, brakes, and other high-temperature parts to cool before washing.

1. Rinse your vehicle thoroughly using a low pressure garden hose to remove loose dirt.
2. If necessary, use a sponge or a soft towel with mild cleaner to remove road grime.
    - Clean the windscreen, headlight lens, panels, and other plastic components with extra care to avoid scratching them. Avoid directing water into the air cleaner, muffler, and electrical parts.
3. Thoroughly rinse your vehicle with plenty of clean water and dry with a soft, clean cloth.

4. After the vehicle dries, lubricate any moving parts.
    - Make sure that no lubricant spills onto the brakes or tires. Brake discs, pads, drum or shoes contaminated with oil will suffer greatly reduced braking effectiveness and can lead to a crash.
5. Lubricate the drive chain immediately after washing and drying the vehicle.
6. Apply a coat of wax to prevent corrosion.
    - Avoid products that contain harsh detergents or chemical solvents. These can damage the metal, paint, and plastic on your vehicle. Keep the wax clear of the tires and brakes.
    - If your vehicle has any matte painted parts, do not apply a coat of wax to the matte painted surface.

Washing Precautions: Follow these guidelines when washing:

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

- Do not use wax or polishing compounds on matte painted surface:
    - Use a soft cloth or sponge, plenty of water, and a mild detergent to clean matte painted surfaces. Dry with a soft clean cloth.

Aluminum Components

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

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

Panels

Follow these guidelines to prevent scratches and blemishes:

- Wash gently using a soft sponge and plenty of water.
- To remove stubborn stains, use diluted detergent and rinse thoroughly with plenty of water.
- Avoid getting gasoline, brake fluid, or detergents on the instruments, panels, or headlight.

Windscreen

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

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

- For a dirtier windscreen, use a diluted neutral detergent with a sponge and plenty of water. Make sure to wash off all the detergent. (Detergent residue may cause windscreen cracks.)
- Replace the windscreen if scratches cannot be removed and they obstruct clear vision.
- Take care to keep battery electrolyte, brake fluid, or other chemical solvents off the windscreen and screen garnish. They will damage the plastic.

Exhaust Pipe and Muffler

- The exhaust pipe and muffler are stainless steel but may become stained by mud or dust.
- To remove mud or dust, use a wet sponge and a liquid kitchen abrasive, then rinse well with clean water. Dry with chamois or a soft towel.
- If necessary, remove heat stains by using a commercially available fine texture compound. Then rinse by the same manner as removing mud or dust.

- When the exhaust pipe and muffler are painted, do not use a commercially available abrasive kitchen cleaning compound. Use a neutral detergent to clean the painted surface on the exhaust pipe and muffler. If you are not sure if your exhaust pipe and muffler are painted, contact your dealer.

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

Storing Your Vehicle

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

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

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

USA

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

Canada

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