


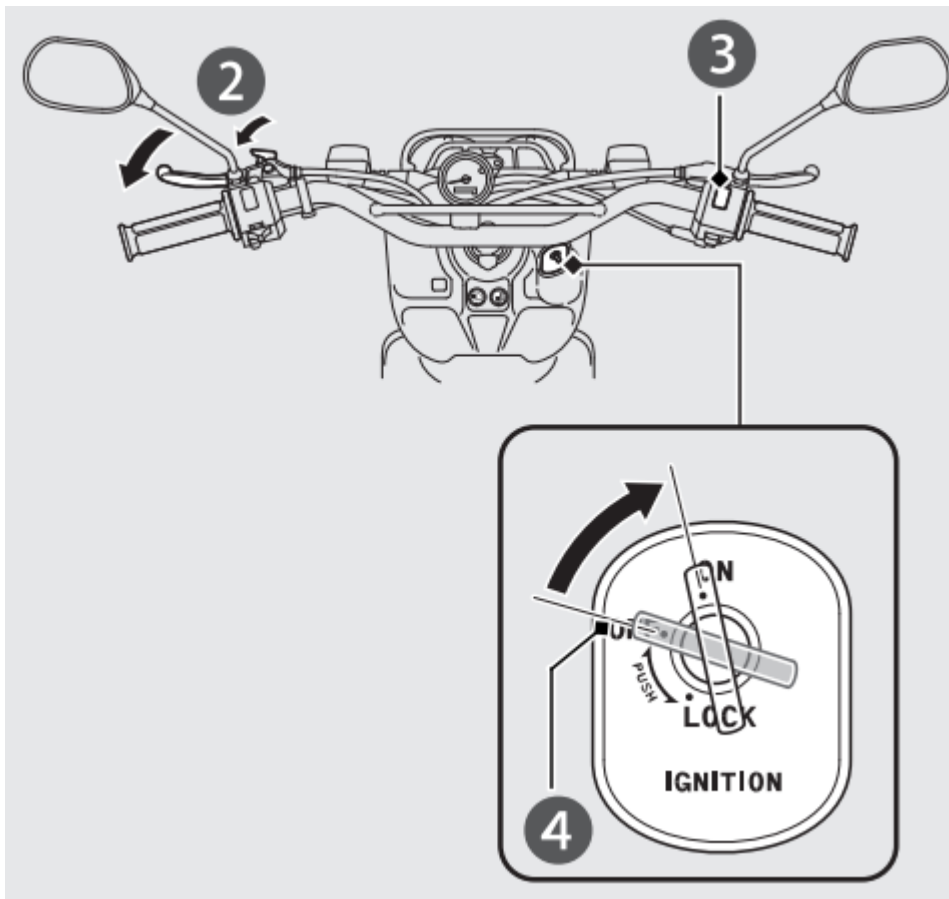
OPERATION

Starting the Engine

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

NOTICE

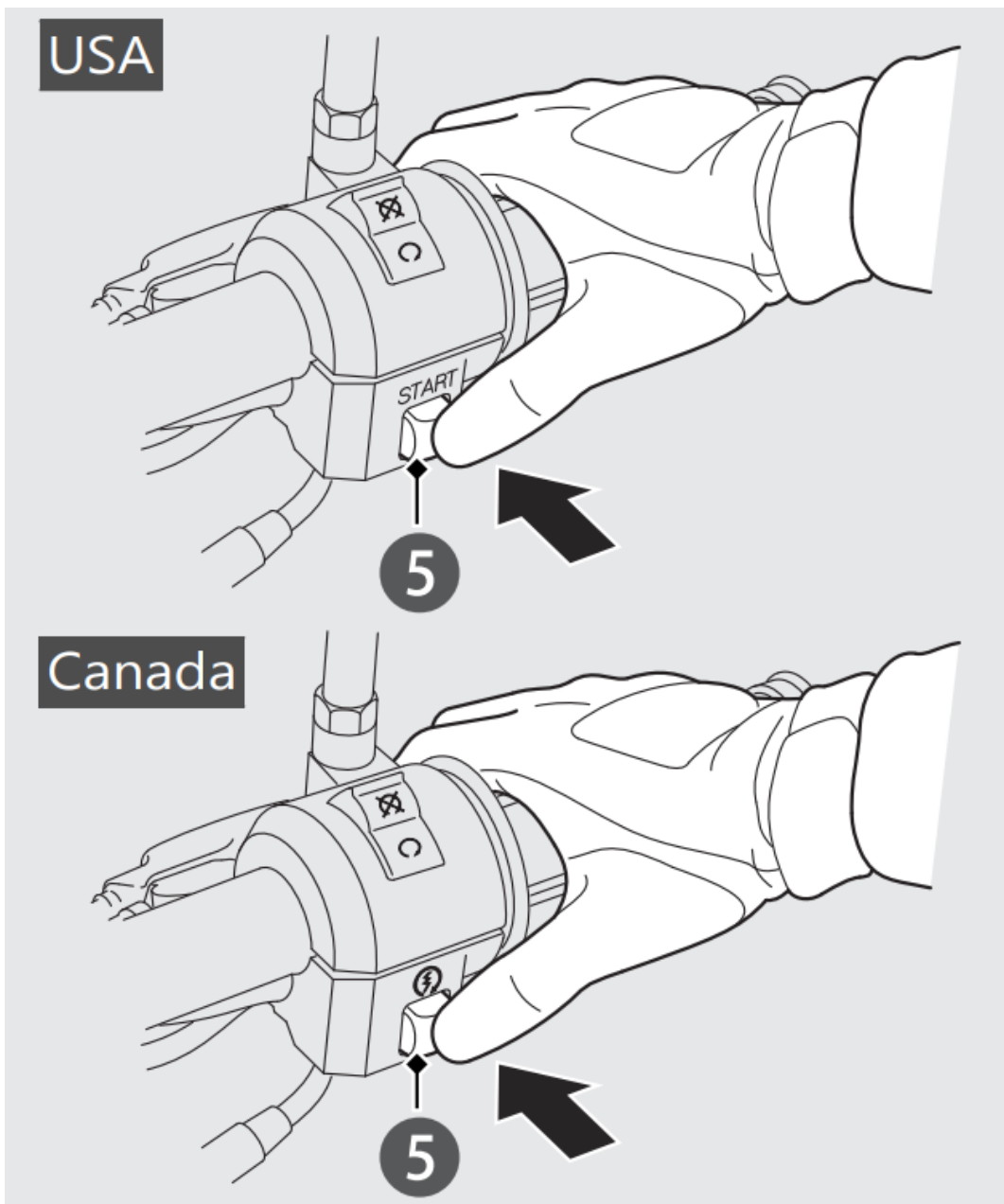
- Using the start button)
 - If the engine does not start within 5 seconds, turn the ignition switch to the OFF position and wait 10 seconds before trying to start the engine again to recover battery voltage.
 - Extended fast idling and revving the engine can damage the engine, and the exhaust system.
 - Do not operate the kickstarter while the engine is running as engine damage could result. Do not apply excessive force on the kickstarter.
 - Fold up the kickstarter after the kickstarter is returned to the pedal stop.
1. Place the vehicle on its center stand.
 2. Lock the rear brake. → The starter motor will only work when the brake lever is pulled in.
 3. Make sure the engine stop switch is in the  (Run) position.
 4. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.



To Start the Engine with Electric Starter

5. Press the start button with the throttle completely closed. Release the start button as soon as the engine starts.



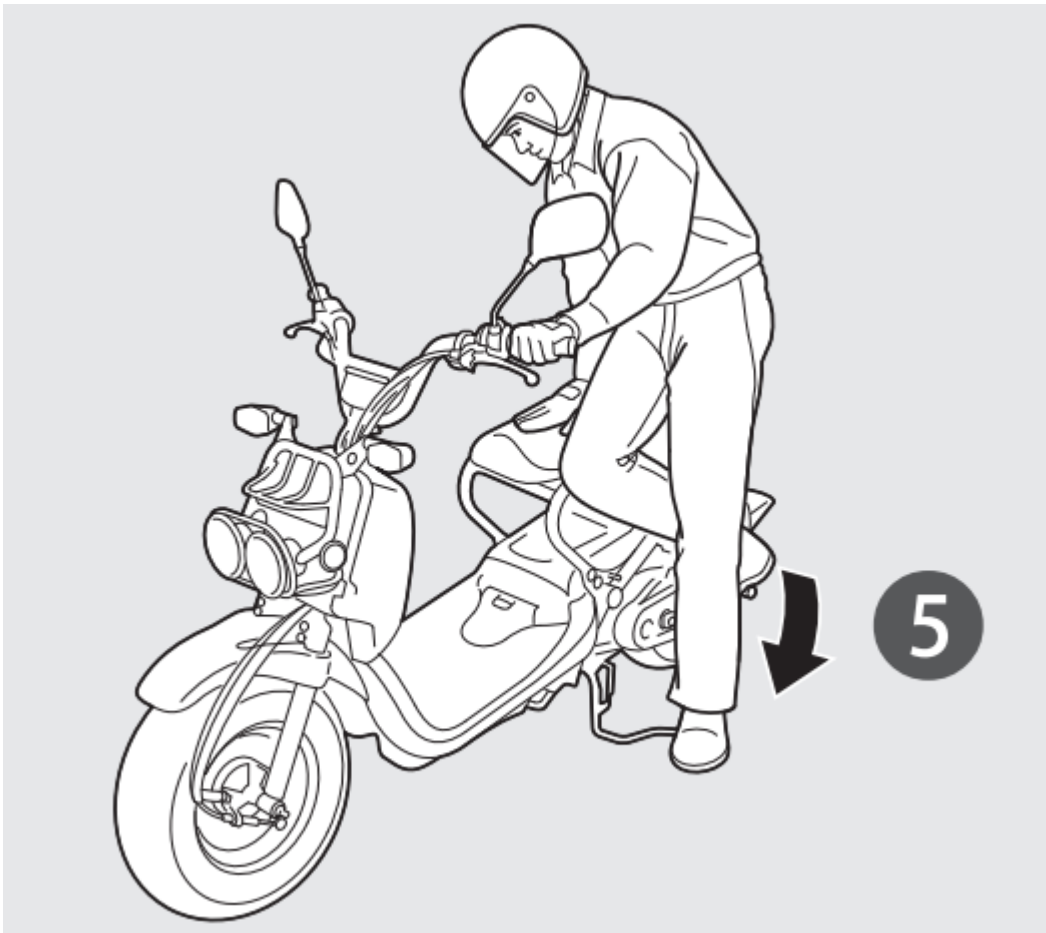


To Start the Engine with Kickstarter

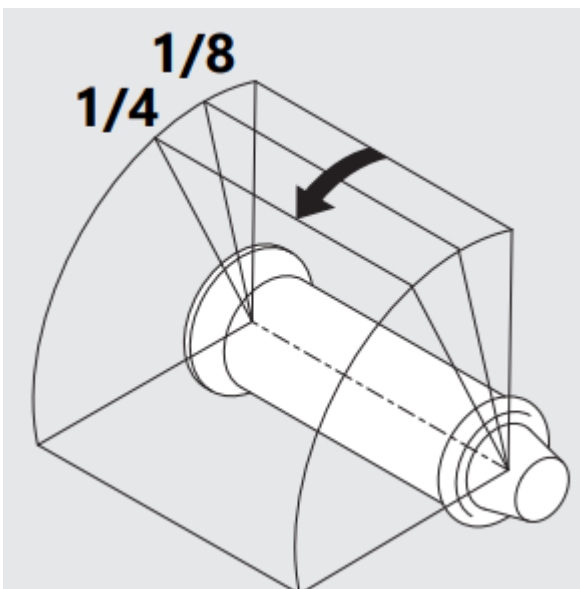
5. With the throttle closed, operate the kickstarter with a rapid, continuous motion.

→ Allowing the kickstarter to snap back freely against the pedal stop can damage the engine case.

→ Raise the kickstarter pedal after the kickstarter lever is returned to the stop.



If the engine does not start: Open the throttle $1/8$ - $1/4$ turn while starting the engine



Riding

Starting the Vehicle

1. Push the vehicle forward off the center stand.

→ Lock the rear brake lock.

→ Keep throttle closed.

2. Get on the vehicle.

→ Mount the vehicle from the left side, keeping at least one foot on the ground.

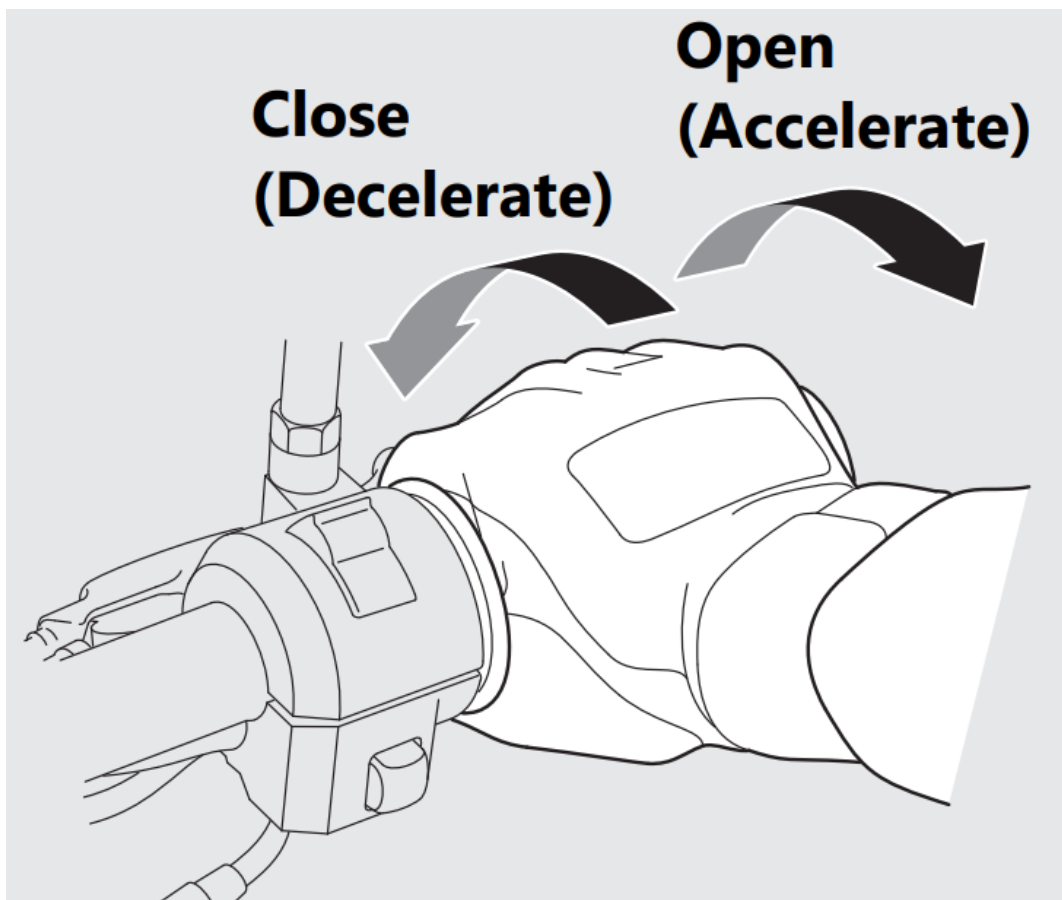
3. Release the rear brake lock.

→ To prevent unexpected movement, squeeze brake levers.

4. Acceleration and deceleration

To accelerate: Open the throttle slowly.

To decelerate: Close the throttle

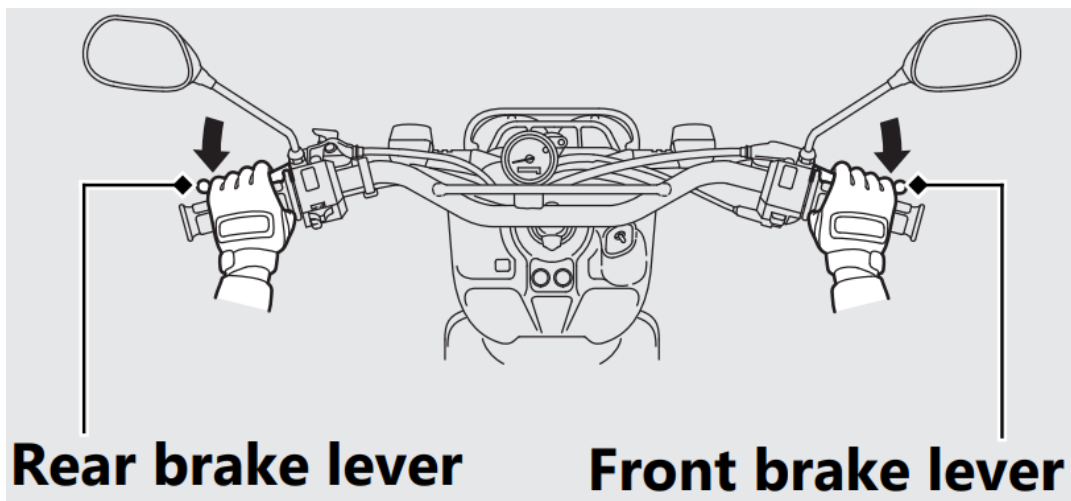


Braking

Close the throttle and apply the front and rear brake levers together.

Do not apply the brake lock while riding.

It may cause the wheel to lock, reducing control of the vehicle.



Refueling

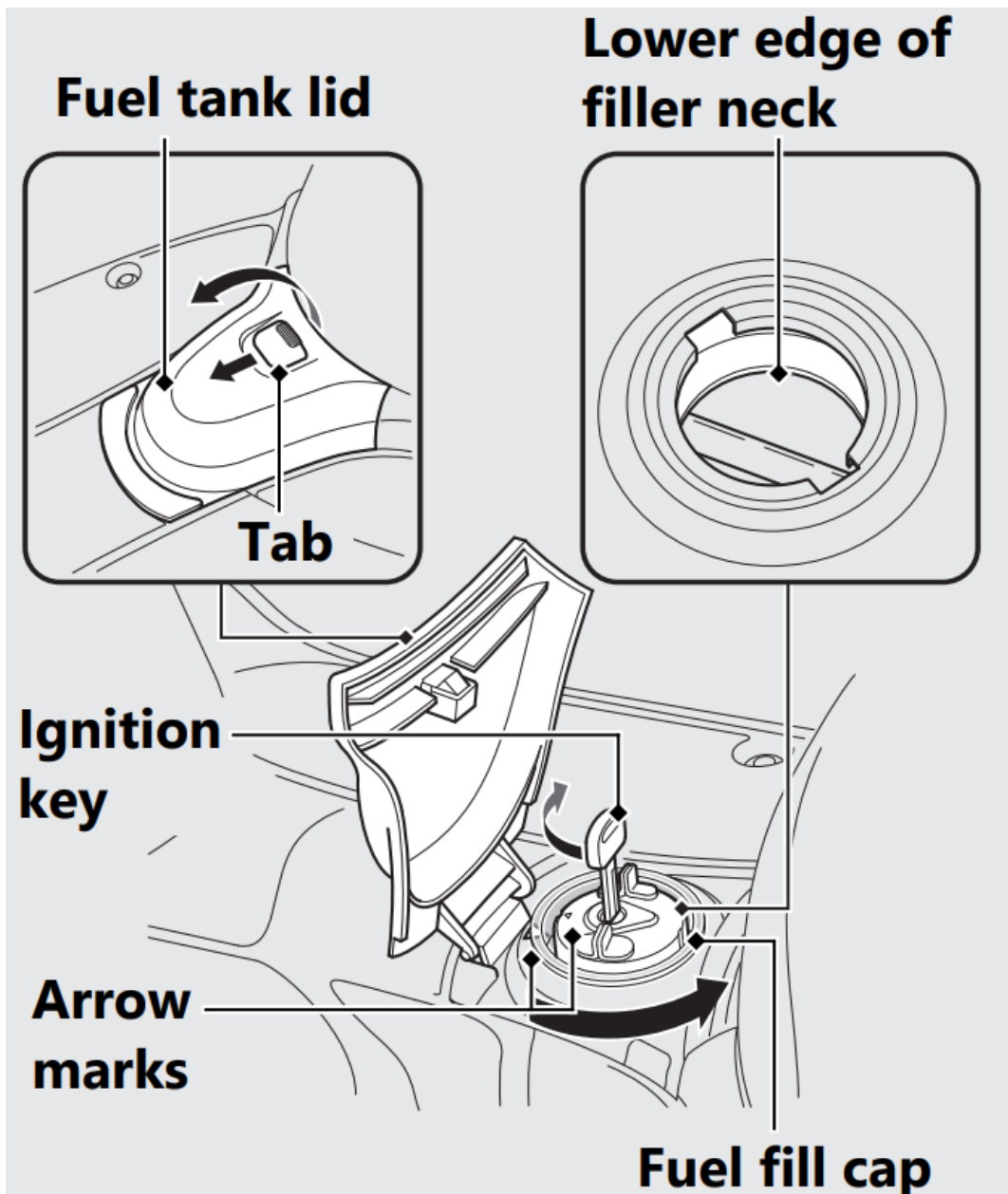
Fuel type: Unleaded gasoline only

Recommended fuel octane number: Pump Octane Number (PON) 86 or higher.

Tank capacity: 1.32 US gal (5.0 L)

Opening the Fuel Fill Cap

1. Pull the tab and open the fuel tank lid.
2. Insert the ignition key in the fuel fill cap and turn it clockwise until it stops.
3. Turn the fuel fill cap counterclockwise until it stops and remove the cap



Closing the Fuel Fill Cap

1. Install and tighten the fuel fill cap by turning it clockwise. → Make sure that the arrow marks on the cap and fuel tank are aligned.
2. Turn the key counterclockwise until it stops and remove the key.
3. Close the fuel tank lid.

WARNING

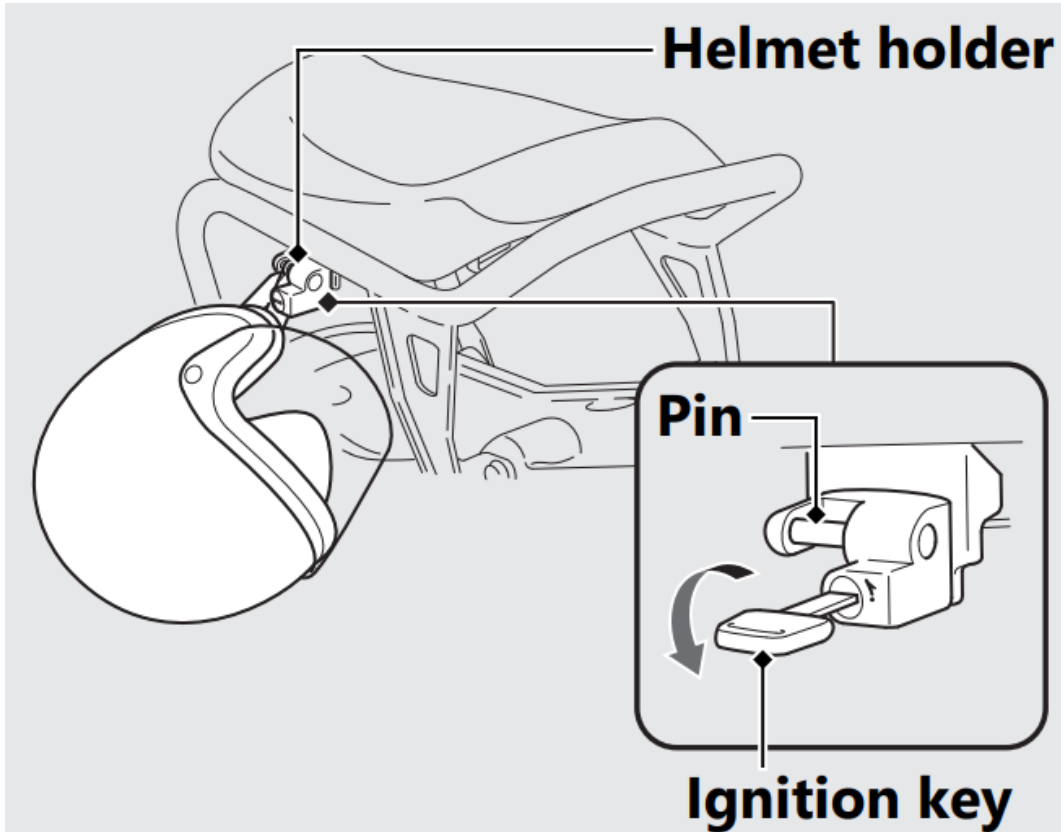
Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

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

Storage Equipment

Helmet Holder

The helmet holder is located at the left seat rail.



Unlocking

Insert the ignition key and turn it counterclockwise.

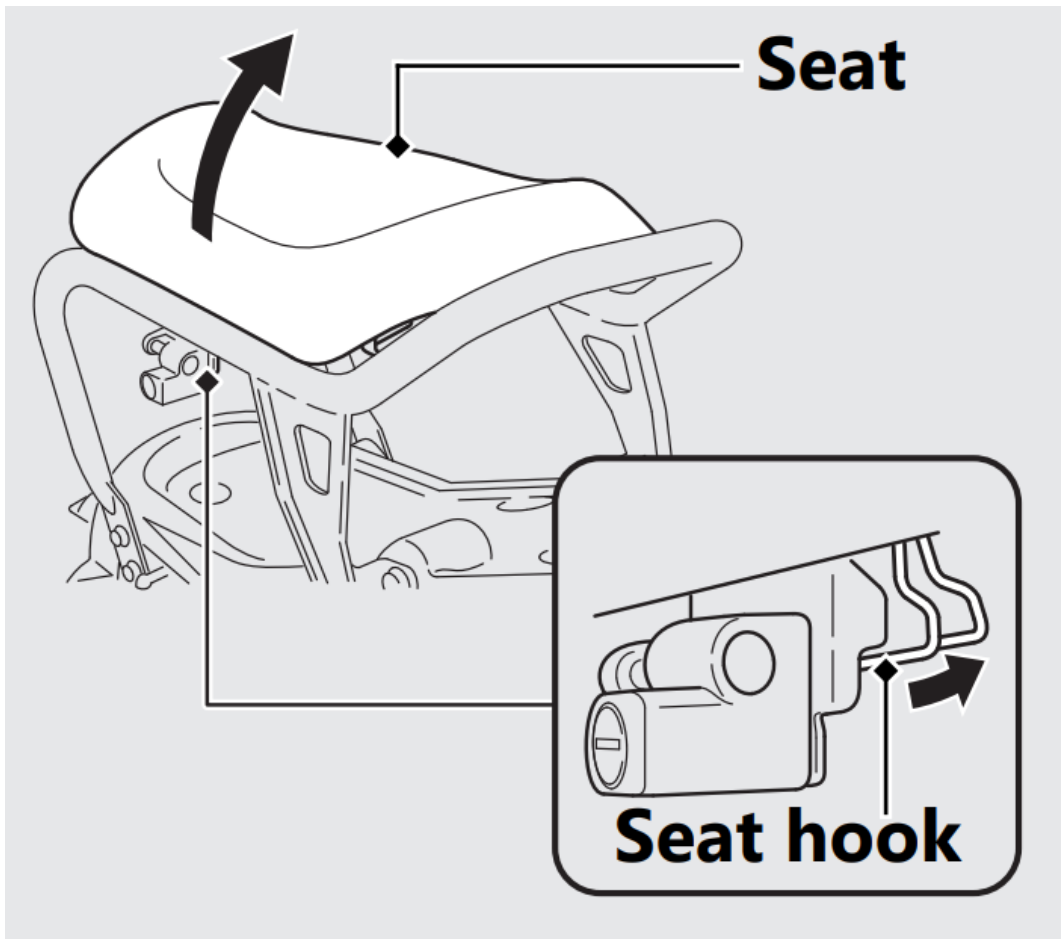
Locking

1. Hang your helmet on the holder pin and push it in to lock.
2. Remove the key. u Use the helmet holder only when parked.

WARNING

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

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



To open the seat

Push the seat hook and lift the seat.

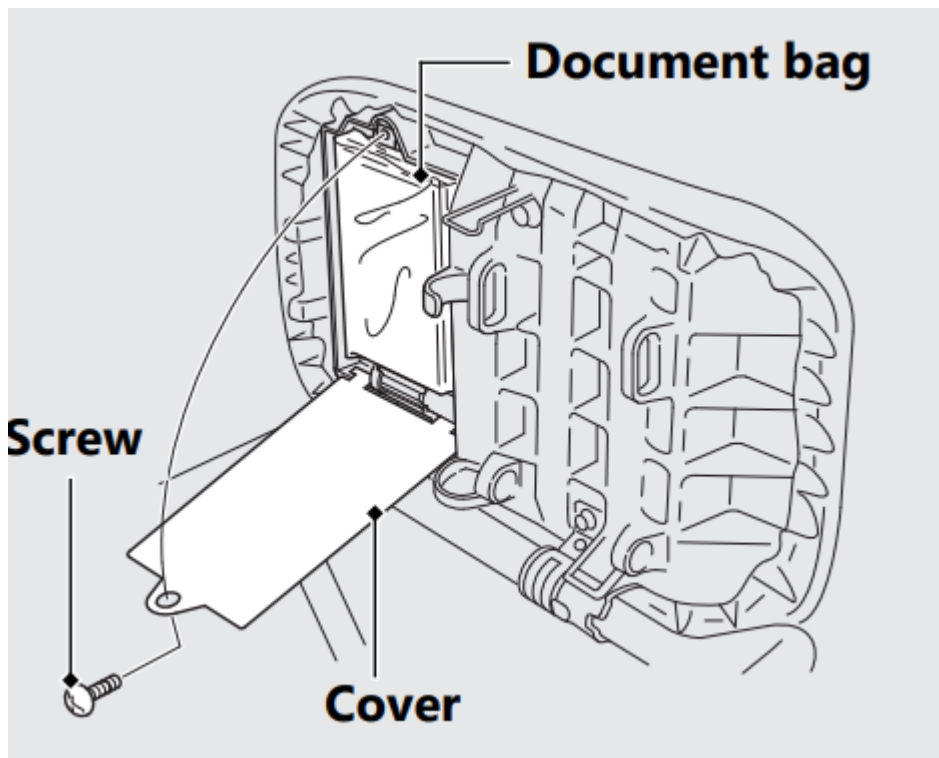
To close the seat

Lower the seat. Push down on the left side of the seat until it locks.

Make sure the seat is securely closed.

Document Bag

The document bag is in the owner's manual storage compartment on the underside of the seat.



To open

1. Open the seat.
2. Remove the screw with a coin and open the cover.

MAINTENANCE

Keeping your vehicle well-maintained is absolutely essential to your safety and to protect your investment, obtain maximum performance, avoid breakdowns, and reduce air pollution.

Maintenance is the owner's responsibility. Be sure to inspect your vehicle before each ride, and perform the periodic checks specified in the Maintenance Schedule

WARNING

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

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

Maintenance Schedule

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

Maintenance work should be performed in accordance with Honda's standards and specifications by properly trained and equipped technicians. Your dealer meets all of these requirements. All scheduled maintenance is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged to you by

your dealer. Keeping an accurate maintenance record will help ensure your vehicle is properly maintained.

Make sure whoever performs the scheduled maintenance completes the maintenance record. Retain all service documents. If you sell your vehicle, these service documents should be transferred with the vehicle to the new owner

| Items | | Frequency | Odometer Reading*1 | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|-----|-----|---|-----|
| | | | × 1,000 mi | 0.6 | 2.5 | 5 | 7.5 |
| | | | × 1,000 km | 1.0 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Emission-Related Items | Fuel Line | | | | | | I |
| | Throttle Operation | | | | I | I | I |
| | Air Cleaner*2 | | | | | | R |
| | Crankcase Breather*3 | | | C | C | C | |
| | Spark Plug | | | | R | | |
| | Valve Clearance | | Every 15,000 mi (24,000 km): I | | | | |
| | Engine Oil | | Initial = 600 mi (1,000 km) or 1 month: R Regular = Every 2,500 mi (4,000 km) or 6 months: R | | | | |
| | Engine Oil Strainer Screen | | | | | | C |
| | Engine Idle Speed | | | I | I | I | I |
| | Radiator Coolant*4 | | | | | | |
| | Cooling System | | | | | | I |
| | Secondary Air Supply System | | | | | | I |

Maintenance Level

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>Intermediate. We recommend service by your dealer, unless you have the necessary tools and are mechanically skilled.</p> <p>Procedures are provided in an official Honda Service Manual (2 P. 100).</p> |
| | <p>Technical. In the interest of safety, have your vehicle serviced by your dealer.</p> |

Maintenance Legend

| | |
|--|--|
| | Inspect (clean, adjust, lubricate, or replace, if necessary) |
| | Replace |
| | Clean |



| Items | | Frequency | Odometer Reading*1 | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| | | | × 1,000 mi | 0.6 | 2.5 | 5 | 7.5 |
| | | | × 1,000 km | 1.0 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Non-Emission-Related Items | Brake Shoes Wear | | | II | II | II | |
| | Brake System | | I | I | I | I | |
| | Brake Lock Operation | ⚙ | I | I | I | I | |
| | Headlight Aim | ⚙ | | I | I | I | |
| | Clutch Shoes Wear | ⚙ | | | I | | |
| | Suspension | ⚙ | | I | I | I | |
| | Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners | ⚙ | I | | I | | |
| | Wheels/Tires | ⚙ | | I | I | I | |
| | Steering Head Bearings | ⚙ | I | | | I | |

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 : Service more frequently when riding in rain or at full throttle.

*4 : Replace every 2 years. Replacement requires mechanical skill.

Pre-ride Inspection

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

Check the following items before you get on your vehicle:

- Tire tread wear and air pressures are within limits.
- Lights, horn, and turn signals operate normally.

Check the following items if you are carrying a cargo:

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

Check the following items after you get on your vehicle:

- Throttle action moves smoothly without binding.
- Brake levers operate normally.
- Refuel when needed.
- Engine stop switch functions properly.

Check the following items at regular intervals:

- Oil level is between the upper and lower level marks. 2 P. 59
- Engine coolant level is between the UPPER and LOWER level marks. 2 P. 65
- Rear brake lock works properly.

Periodic Checks

You should also perform other periodic maintenance checks at least once a month regardless of how often you ride, or more often if you ride frequently.

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

Battery

Your vehicle has a maintenance-free type battery. You do not have to check the battery electrolyte level or add distilled water. Clean the battery terminals if they become dirty or corroded.

Do not remove the battery cap seals. There is no need to remove the cap when charging.

NOTICE

An improperly disposed of battery can be harmful to the environment and human health.

Always confirm local regulations for proper battery disposal instruction.

What to do in an emergency

If any of the following occur, immediately see your doctor.

- Electrolyte splashes into your eyes: → Wash your eyes repeatedly with cool water for at least 15 minutes. Using water under pressure can damage your eyes.
- Electrolyte splashes onto your skin: → Remove affected clothing and wash your skin thoroughly using water.
- Electrolyte splashes into your mouth: → Rinse mouth thoroughly with water, and do not swallow.

WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

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

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

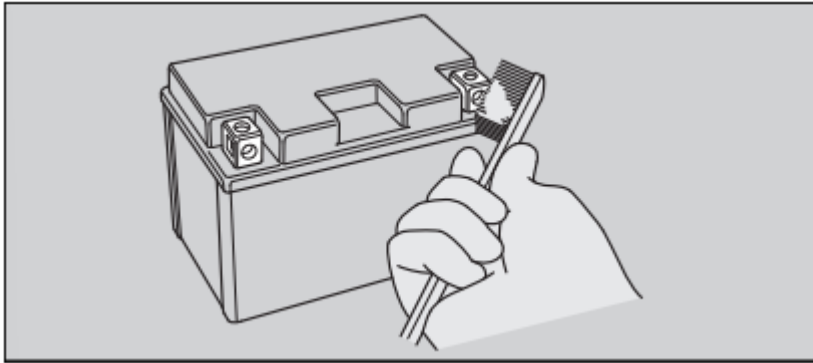
WARNING: Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds

Wash your hands after handling.

Cleaning the Battery Terminals

1. Remove the battery.
2. If the terminals are starting to corrode and are coated with a white substance, wash with warm water and wipe clean.

3. If the terminals are heavily corroded, clean and polish the terminals with a wire brush or sandpaper. Wear safety glasses



4. After cleaning, reinstall the battery.

The battery has a limited life span. Consult your dealer about when you should replace the battery. Always replace the battery with another maintenance-free battery of the same type.

Charging

If you use electrical accessories that drain the battery or you do not ride frequently, we recommend that you charge the battery every days using a charger designed specifically for your Honda, which can be purchased from your dealer. Read the information that came with your battery charger and follow the instructions on the battery. Avoid using an automobile-type battery charger, as these can overheat a motorcycle battery and cause permanent damage.

Make sure the ignition switch is in the OFF position before charging the battery.

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

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

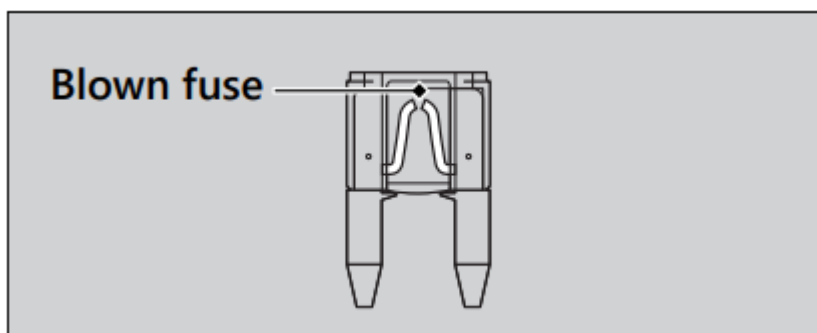
NOTICE Installing non-Honda electrical accessories can overload the electrical system, discharging the battery and possibly damaging the system.

Fuses

Fuses protect the electrical circuits on your vehicle. If something electrical on your vehicle stops working, check for and replace any blown fuses.

Inspecting and Replacing Fuses

Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position to remove and inspect fuses. If a fuse is blown, replace with a fuse of the same rating. For fuse ratings, see "Specifications."



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

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

Engine Oil

Engine oil consumption varies and oil quality deteriorates according to riding conditions and time elapsed.

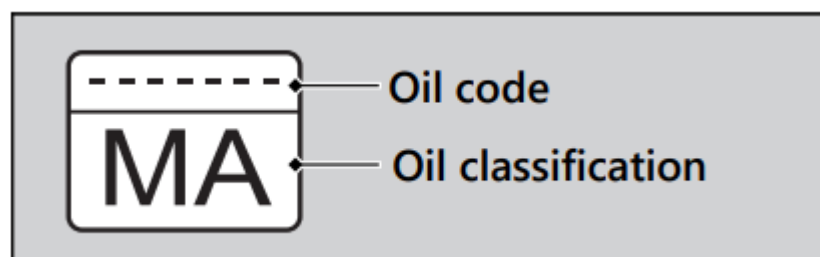
Check the engine oil level regularly, and add the recommended engine oil if necessary. Dirty oil or old oil should be changed as soon as possible.

Selecting the Engine Oil

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

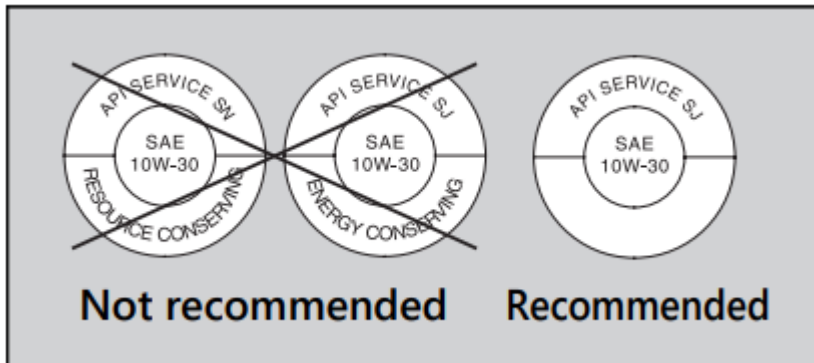
- JASO T 903 standard*1: MA
- SAE standard*2: 10 W-30
- API classification*3: SG or higher

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



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

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



Recommended Coolant

Pro Honda HP Coolant is a pre-mixed solution of antifreeze and distilled water.

Concentration: 50% antifreeze and 50% distilled water

A concentration of antifreeze below 40% will not provide proper corrosion and cold temperature protection.

A concentration of up to 60% will provide better protection in colder climates.

NOTICE

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

Crankcase Breather

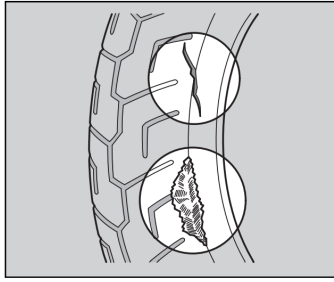
Service more frequently when riding in rain, at full throttle, or after the vehicle is washed or overturned. Service if the deposit level can be seen in the transparent section of the drain tube.

If the drain tube overflows, the air filter may become contaminated with engine oil causing poor engine performance

Tires (Inspecting/Replacing)

Checking the Air Pressure

Visually inspect your tires and use an air pressure gauge to measure the air pressure at least once a month or any time you think the tires look low. Always check air pressure when your tires are cold.



Inspect the tires for cuts, slits, or cracks that exposes fabric or cords, or nails or other foreign objects embedded in the side of the tire or the tread. Also inspect for any unusual bumps or bulges in the side walls of the tires.

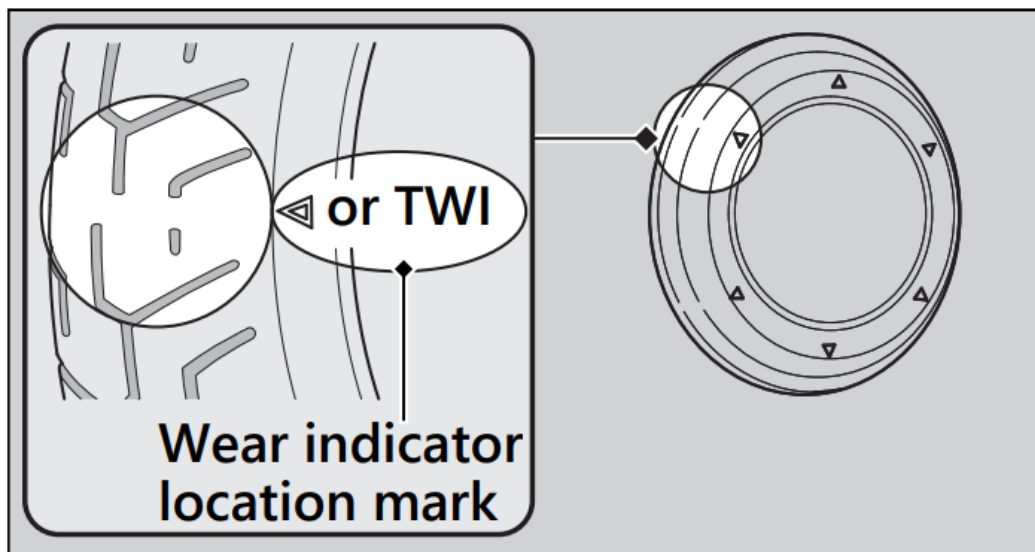
Inspecting for Abnormal Wear

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



Inspecting Tread Depth

Inspect the tread wear indicators. If they become visible, replace the tires immediately.



WARNING

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

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

Have your tires replaced by your dealer.

Follow these guidelines whenever you replace tires.

- Use the recommended tires or equivalents of the same size, construction, speed rating, and load range.

- Do not install a tube inside a tubeless tire on this vehicle. Excessive heat build-up can cause the tube to burst.
- Use only tubeless tires on this vehicle.

The rims are designed for tubeless tires, and during hard acceleration or braking, a tubetype tire could slip on the rim and cause the tire to rapidly deflate.

WARNING

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

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

Tire Service Life

The service life of your tires is dependent on many factors, including, but not limited to, riding habits, road conditions, vehicle loading, tire air pressure, maintenance history, speed, and environmental conditions (even when the tires are not in use).

In addition to your regular inspections and maintenance, it is recommended that you have annual inspections performed once the tires reach 5 years old. It is also recommended that all tires be removed from service after 10 years from the date of manufacture, regardless of their condition or state of wear.

The last four digits of the TIN (tire identification number) indicate the date of manufacture.

Tire Identification Number (TIN)

The tire identification number (TIN) is a group of numbers and letters located on the sidewall of the tire.



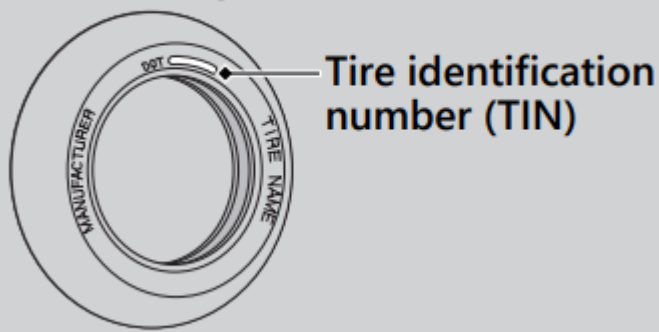
DOT XXXX XXXX 22 09

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

| | |
|----------|--|
| ① XXXX: | Factory code |
| ② XXXX: | Tire type code |
| ③ 22 09: | Date of manufacture (week & year). Example: week 22 in year 09. |



Tire Labeling Example



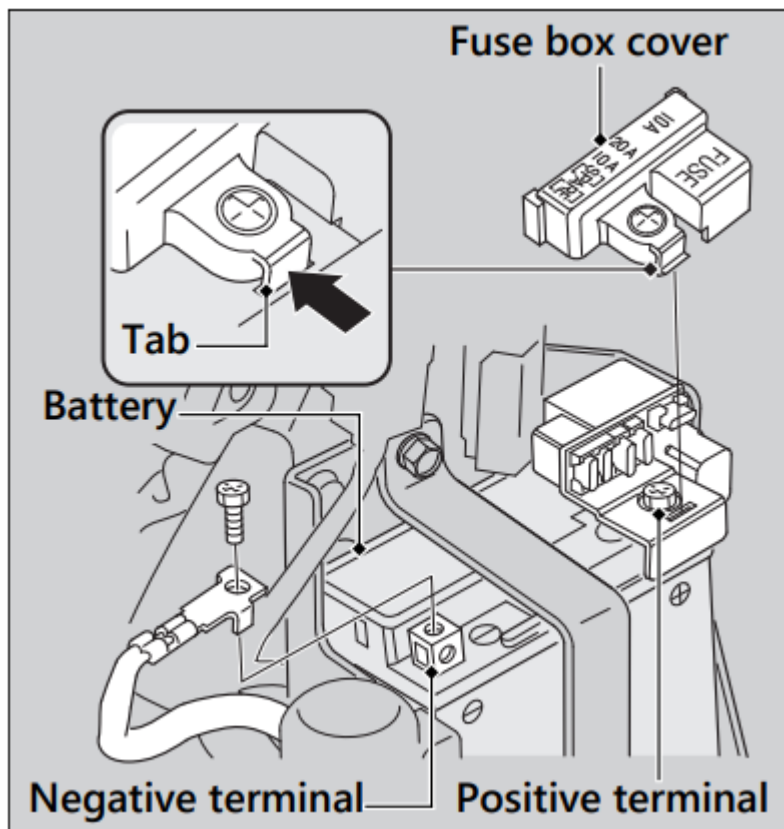
Air Cleaner

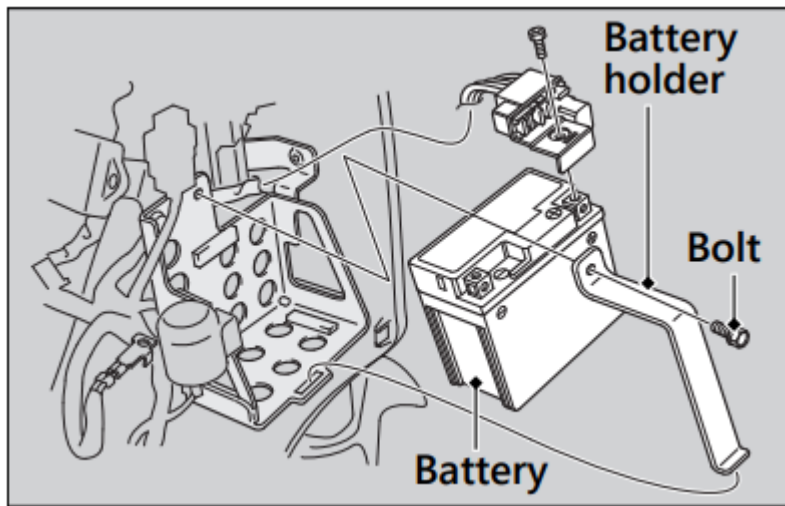
This vehicle is equipped with a viscous type air cleaner element which cannot be cleaned with compressed air or otherwise without degrading its performance.

If the filter becomes dirty, replace it with a new one.

Removing & Installing Body Components

Battery





.Removal

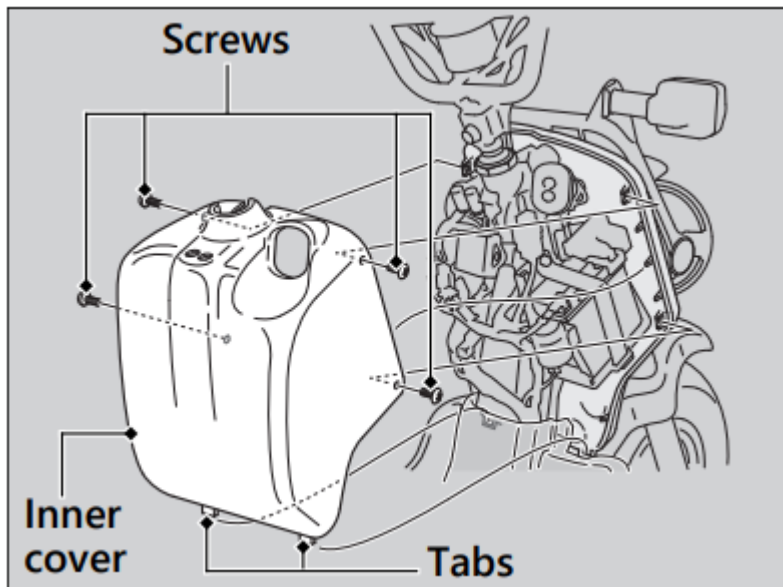
Make sure the ignition switch is in the OFF position.

1. Remove the inner cover.
2. Disconnect the negative - terminal from the battery.
3. Release the tab, then remove the fuse box cover.
4. Disconnect the positive + terminal from the battery.
5. Remove the battery holder by removing the bolt.
6. Remove the battery taking care not to drop the terminal nuts.

Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal. Always connect the positive + terminal first. Make sure that bolts and nuts are tight.

Inner Cover



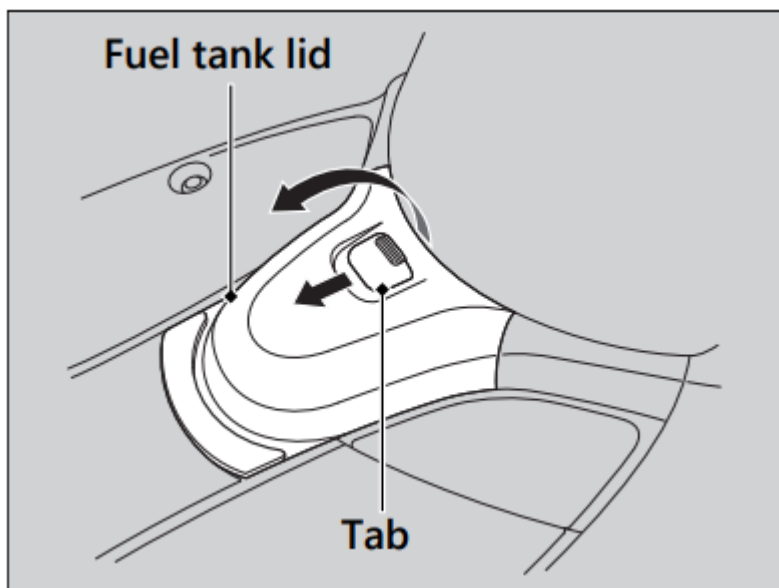
Removal

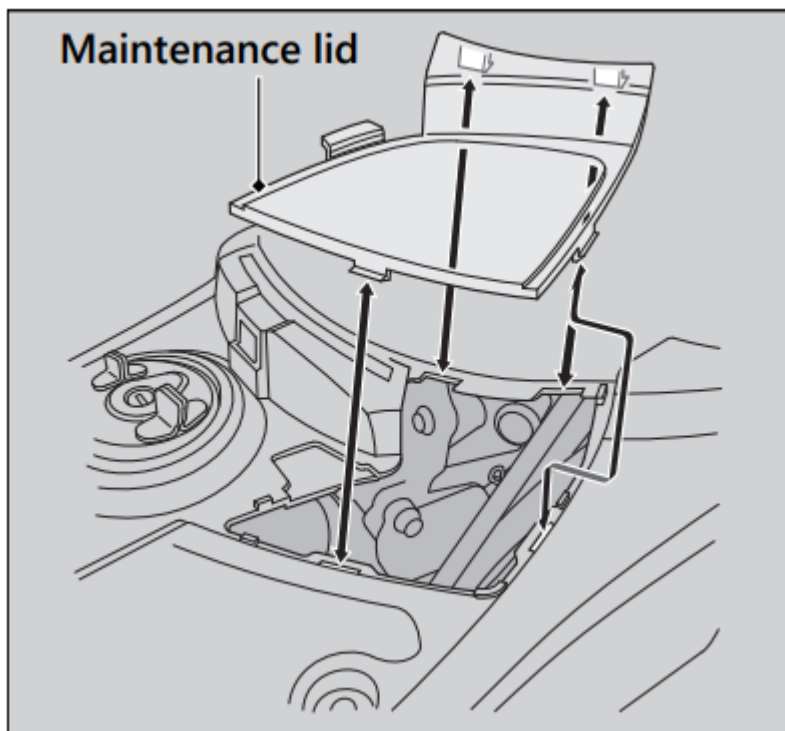
1. Remove the screws.
2. Release the tabs, then remove the inner cover.

Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

Maintenance Lid





Removal

1. Pull the tab and open the fuel tank lid.
2. Remove the maintenance lid.

Installation

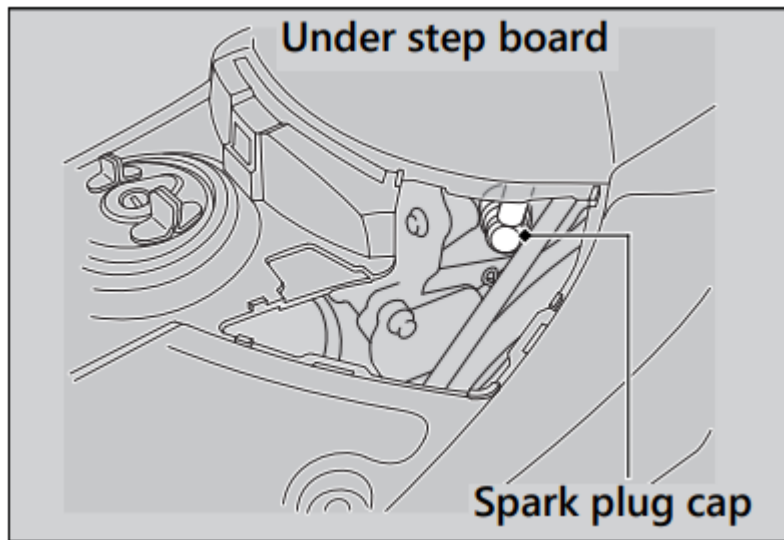
Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

Spark Plug

Changing Spark Plug

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

NOTICE Using a spark plug with an improper heat range can cause engine damage.



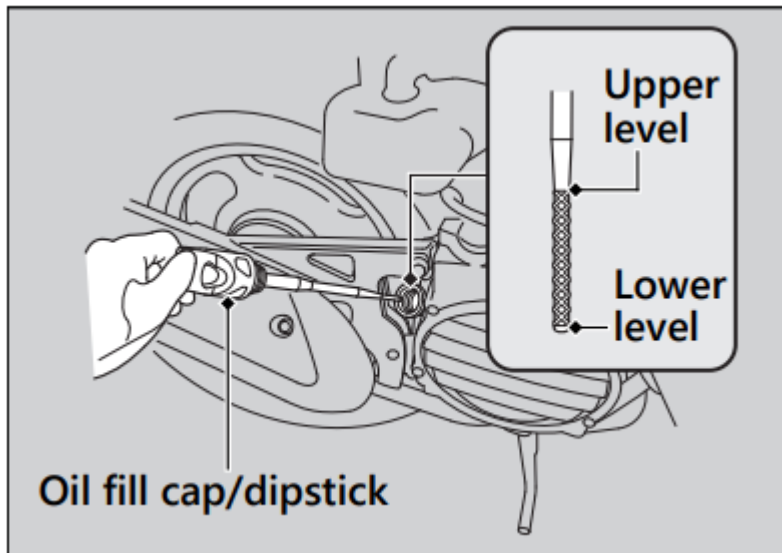
1. Remove the maintenance lid. 2 P. 56
2. Disconnect the spark plug cap from the spark plug.
3. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
4. Remove the spark plug using a suitable spark plug wrench.
5. Install the new spark plug. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
6. Tighten the spark plug:
 - If the old plug is good: 1/8 turn after it seats.
 - If installing a new plug, tighten it twice to prevent loosening:
 - First, tighten the plug: turn after it seats.
 - Then loosen the plug.
 - Next, tighten the plug again: turn after it seats.**NOTICE** An improperly tightened spark plug can damage the engine. If a plug is too loose, a piston may be damaged. If a plug is too tight, the threads may be damaged.
7. Install the parts in the reverse order of removal. → When reinstalling the spark plug cap, take care to avoid pinching any cables or wires.

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 on its center stand 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.

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

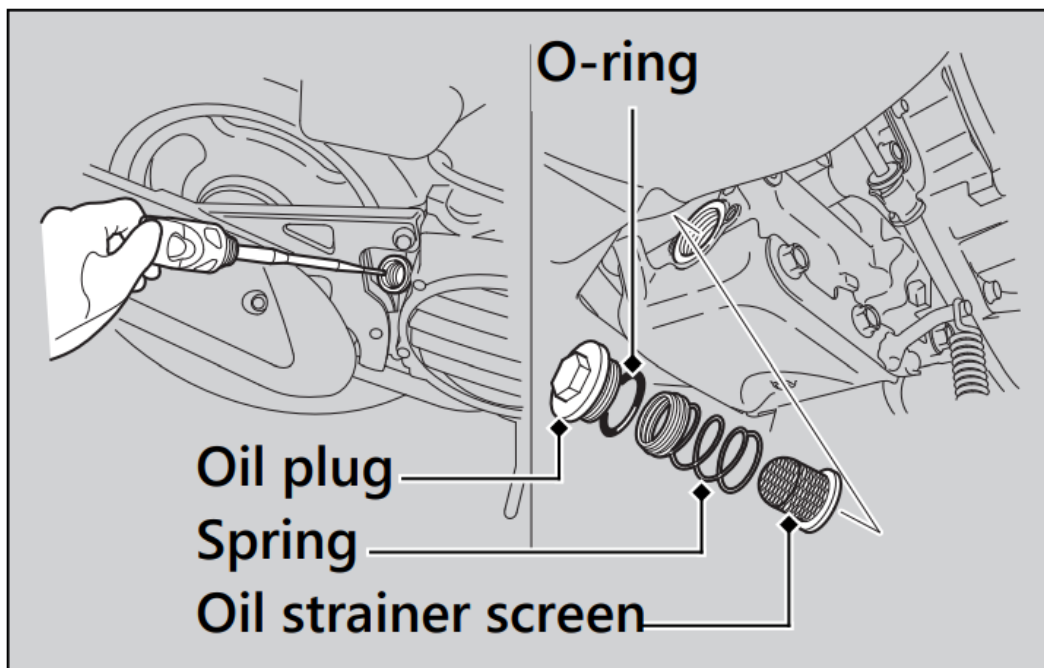
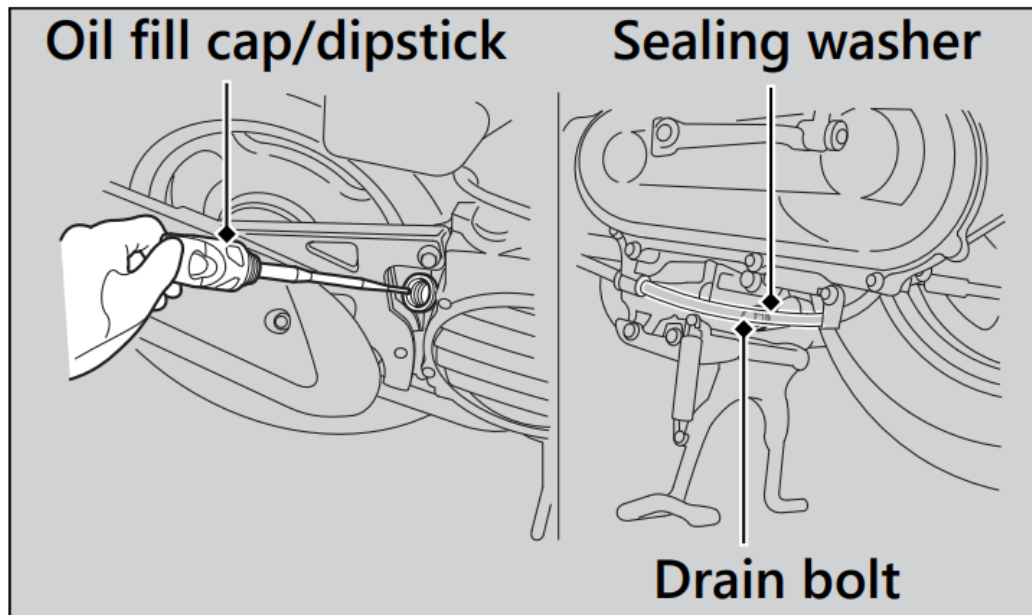
NOTICE Overfilling with oil or operating with insufficient oil can cause damage to your engine. Do not mix different brands and grades of oil.

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

Changing Engine Oil, Cleaning Strainer Screen

1. Changing the oil and cleaning the strainer screen requires special tools. We recommend that you have your vehicle serviced by your dealer. If the engine is cold, idle the engine for 3 to 5 minutes.
2. Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position and wait for 2 to 3 minutes.

3. Place your vehicle on its center stand on a firm, level surface.
4. Place a drain pan under the drain bolt and oil plug.
5. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick, drain bolt and sealing washer to drain the oil.
6. Remove the oil plug, O-ring, spring and oil strainer screen and let the remaining oil drain out. → Discard the oil at an approved recycling center.
7. Clean the oil strainer screen.
8. Check that the oil strainer screen and sealing rubber are in good condition.
9. Replace the O-ring and apply a thin coat of engine oil to the new O-ring before installing it.



10. Install the oil strainer screen, spring and oil plug and tighten.

Torque: 15 lbf·ft (20 N·m, 2.0 kgf·m)

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

Torque: 18 lbf·ft (24 N·m, 2.4 kgf·m)

12. Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil and install the oil fill cap/dipstick.

Required oil When changing oil & cleaning the strainer screen: 0.7 US qt (0.7 L) When changing oil only: 0.6 US qt (0.6 L)

13. Check the oil level

14. Check that there are no oil leaks.

Engine Idle Speed

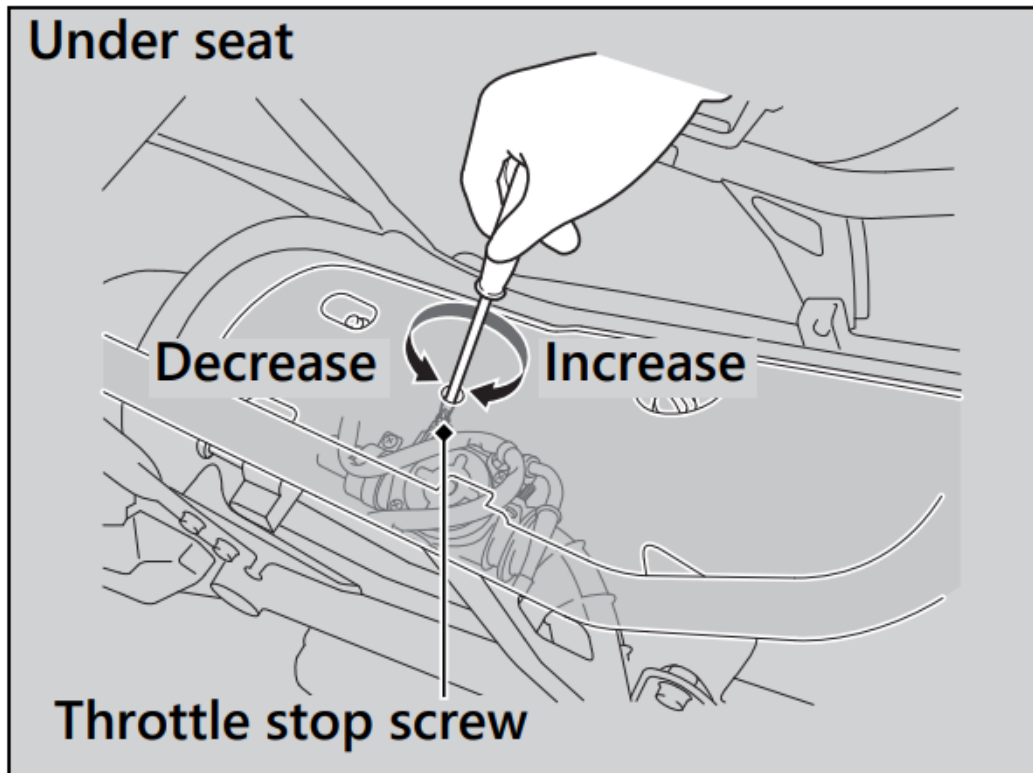
The best way to assure proper carburetion is to see your dealer for regularly scheduled servicing, including carburetor adjustment.

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

The engine must be at normal operating temperature for accurate idle speed adjustment. 10 minutes of stop-and-go riding is sufficient.

1. Warm up the engine, place the vehicle on its center stand.
2. Open the seat.
3. Lock the rear brake.
4. Connect a tachometer to the engine.
5. Adjust idle speed with the throttle stop screw.

Idle speed (In neutral): 2,000 ± 100 rpm



Air Cleaner

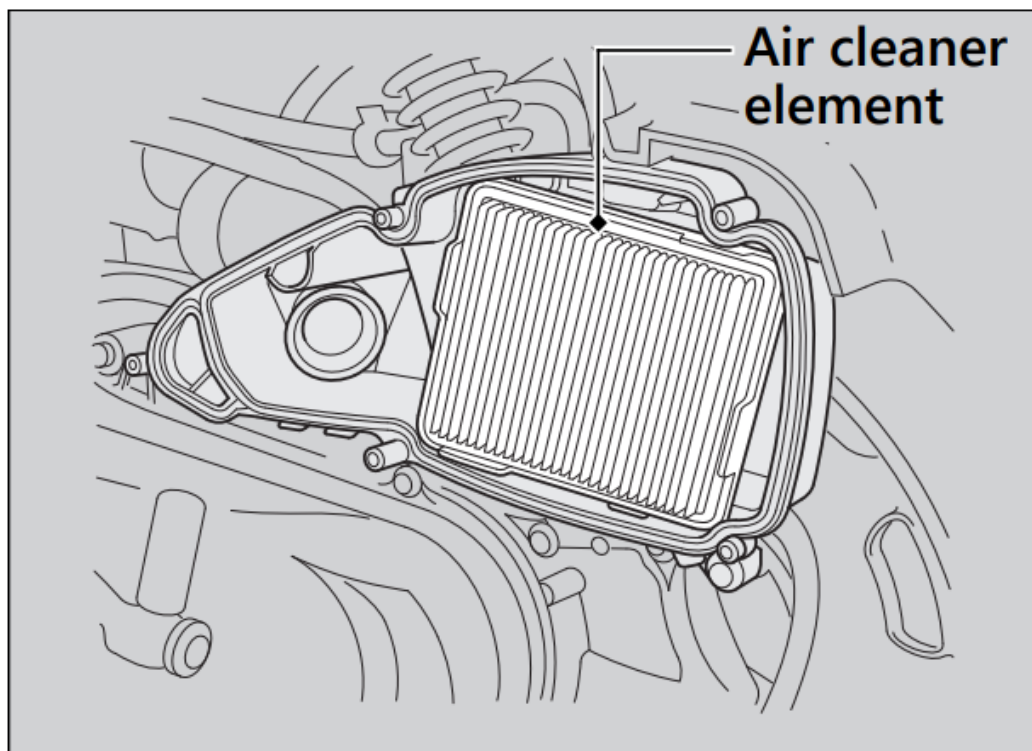
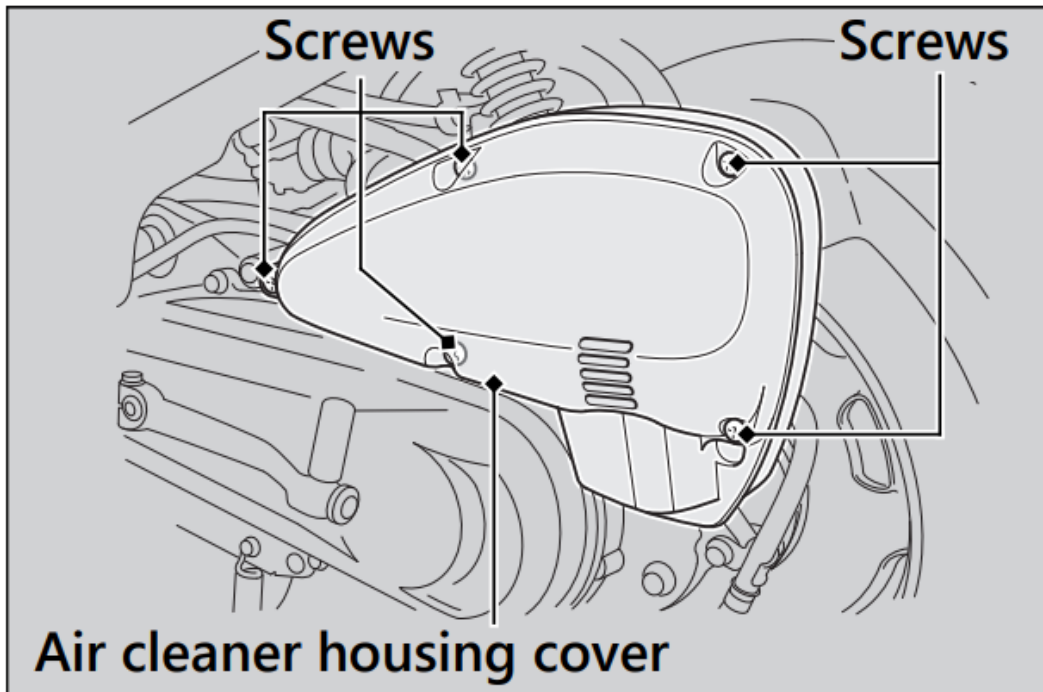
Changing Air Cleaner Element

Use a new Honda Genuine air cleaner element or an equivalent specified for your vehicle.

NOTICE

Using the wrong air cleaner element may cause premature engine wear or performance problems.

1. Remove the air cleaner housing cover by removing the screws.
2. Remove the air cleaner element.
3. Install the new air cleaner element.
 - Make sure the air cleaner element is installed securely.
 - Make sure the air cleaner housing cover is installed properly.
4. Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.



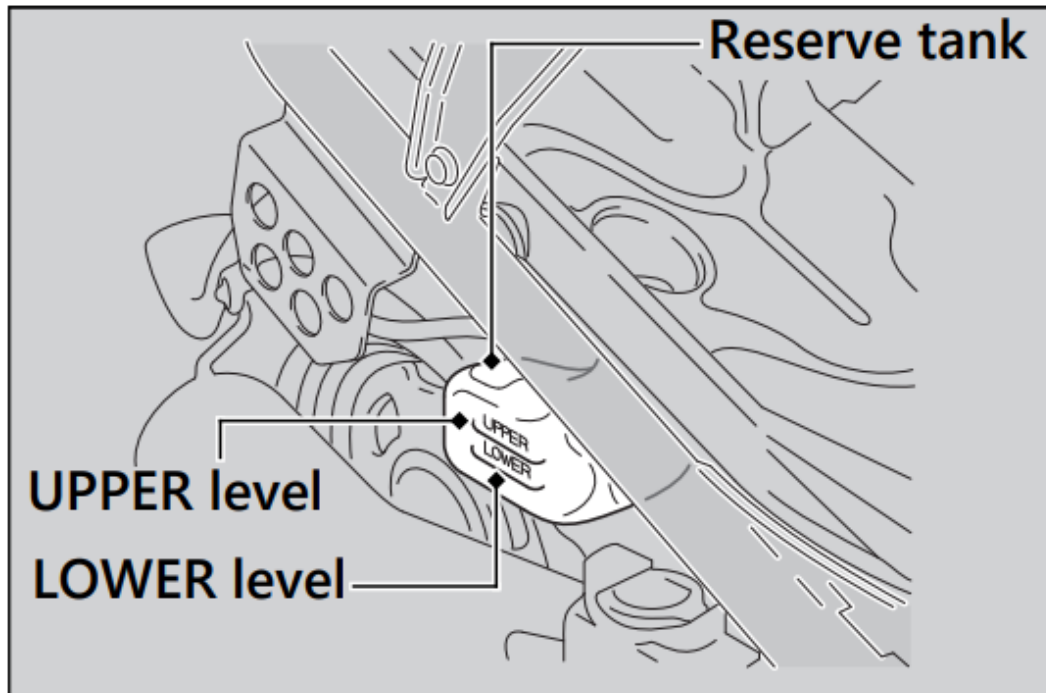
Coolant

Checking the Coolant

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

1. Place your vehicle on its center stand on a firm, level surface.

2. Check that the coolant level is between the UPPER level and LOWER level marks on the reserve tank.

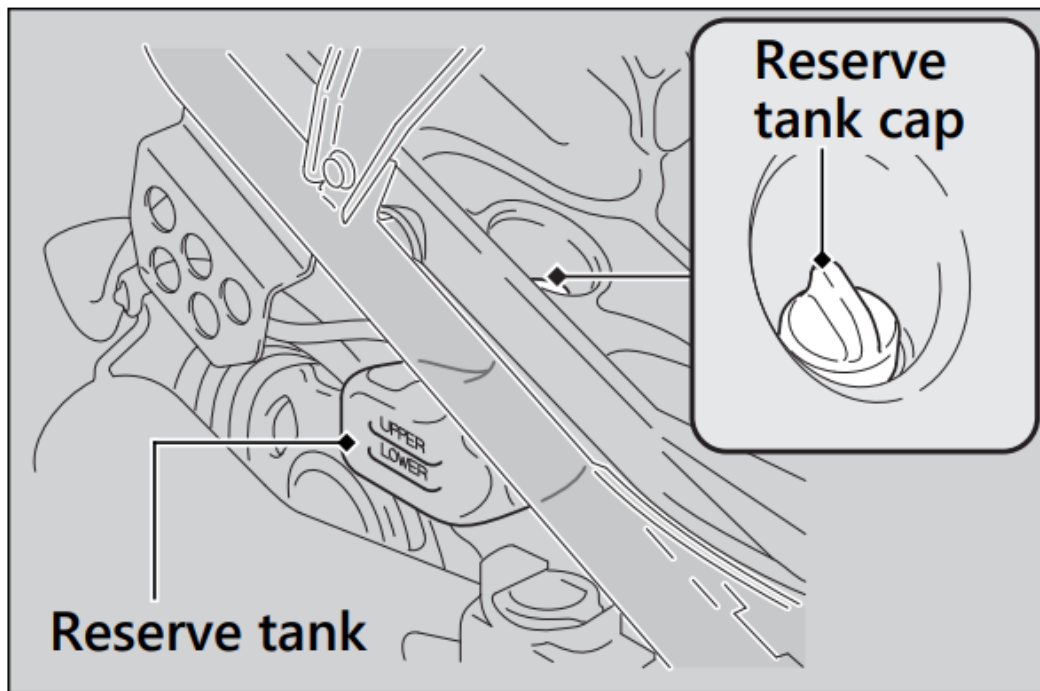


If the coolant level is dropping noticeably or the reserve tank is empty, you likely have a serious leak. Have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.

Adding Coolant

If the coolant level is below the LOWER level mark, add the recommended coolant until the level reaches the UPPER level mark.

Add fluid only from the reserve tank cap and do not remove the radiator cap.



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

WARNING Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, potentially scalding you. Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

Changing Coolant

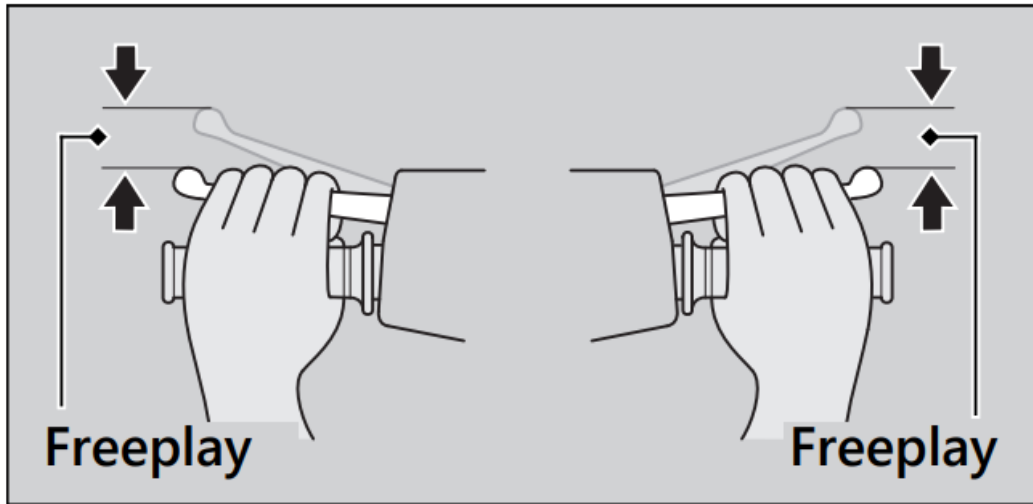
Have your dealer change the coolant unless you have the proper tools and are mechanically qualified.

Brakes

Inspecting the Brake Lever Freeplay

1. Place your vehicle on its center stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Measure the distance the front and rear brake levers move before each brake takes hold.

Freeplay at the tip of the brake levers: 3/8 - 13/16 in (10 - 20 mm)



Check the brake cable for kinks or signs of wear. If necessary have it replaced by your dealer.

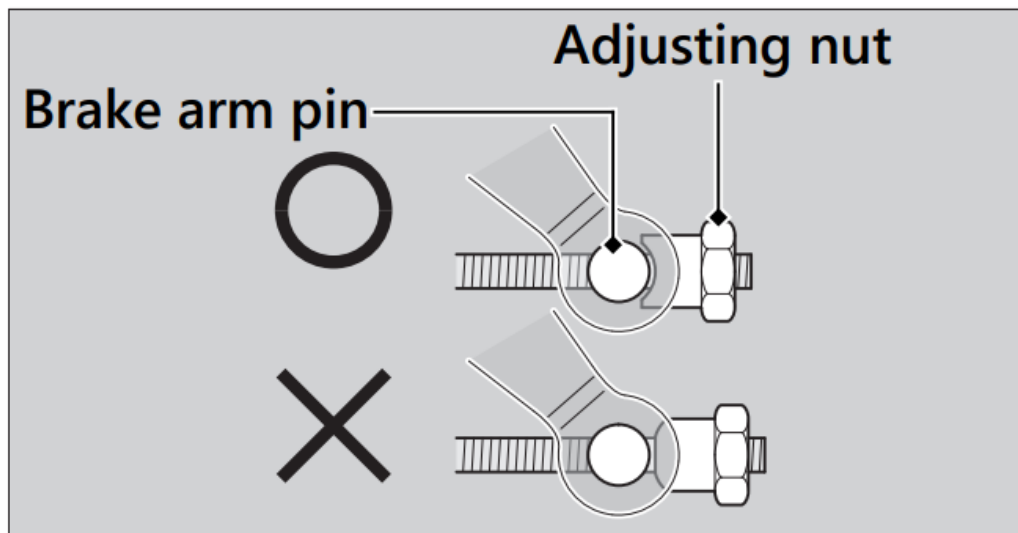
Lubricate the brake cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

Make sure the brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition

Adjusting the Rear Brake Lever Freeplay

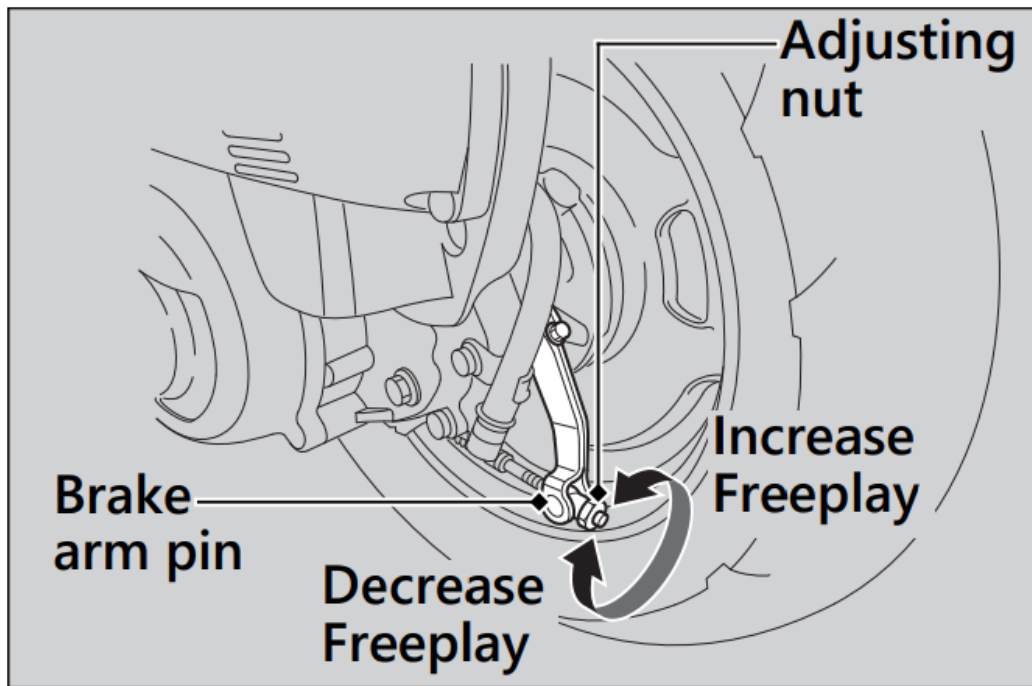
Adjust the freeplay of the brake lever with the front wheel pointed straight ahead.

Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin when adjusting the freeplay.

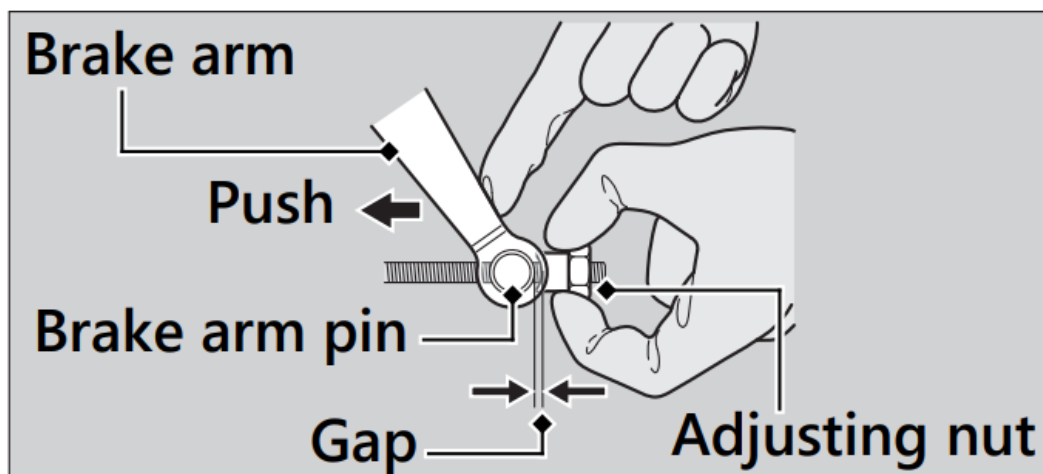


If proper adjustment cannot be obtained by this method, see your dealer.

1. Adjust by turning the rear brake adjusting nut a half-turn at a time.



2. Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake lever is released.
3. Push the brake arm to confirm that there is a gap between the rear brake adjusting nut and brake arm pin.



After adjustment, confirm the freeplay of the brake lever.

Make sure the brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

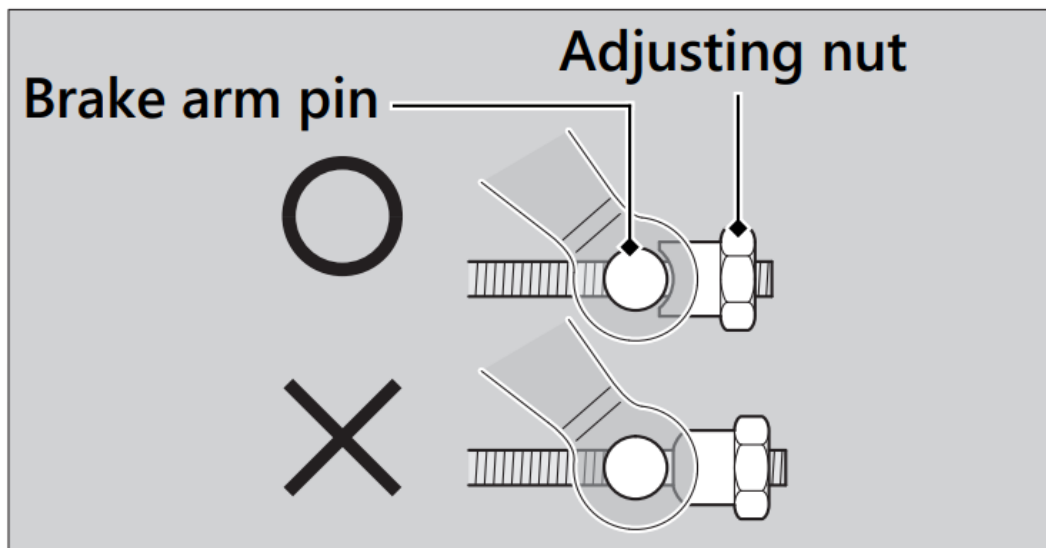
NOTICE

Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limits.

Adjusting the Front Brake Lever Freeplay

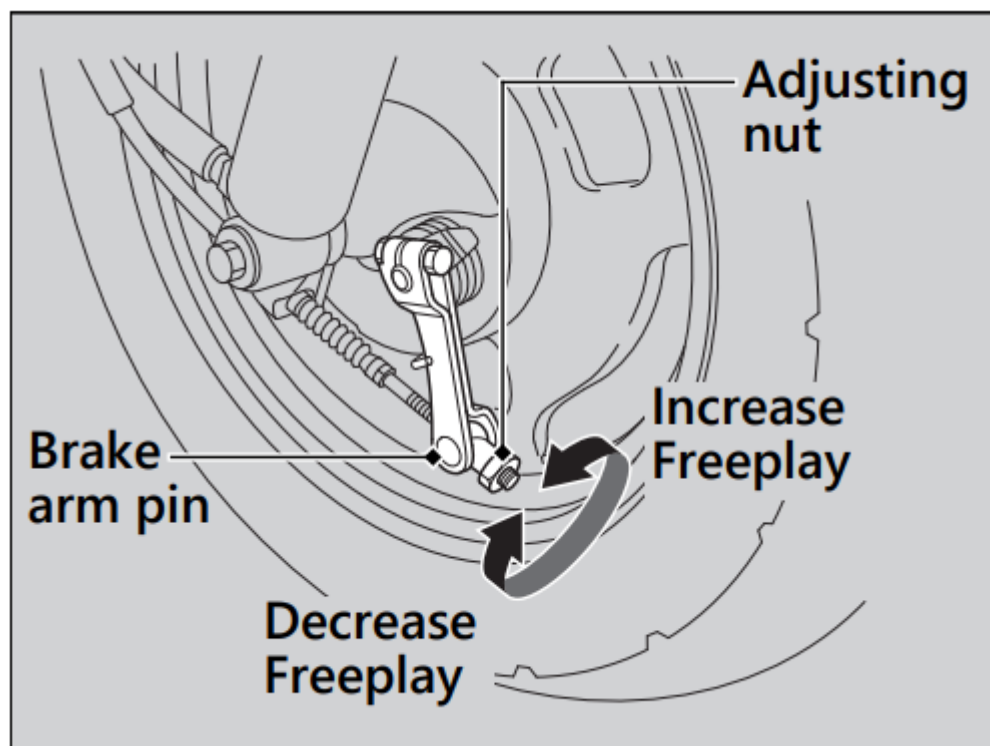
Adjust the freeplay of the brake lever with the front wheel pointed straight ahead. Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin when adjusting the freeplay



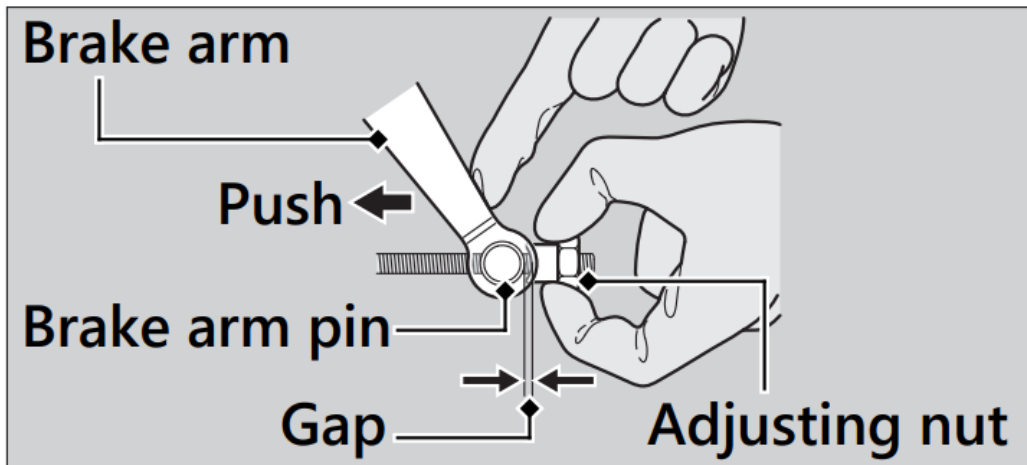


If proper adjustment cannot be obtained by this method, see your dealer.

1. Adjust by turning the front brake adjusting nut a half-turn at a time.



2. Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake lever is released.
3. Push the brake arm to confirm that there is a gap between the front brake adjusting nut and brake arm pin.



After adjustment, confirm the freeplay of the brake lever.

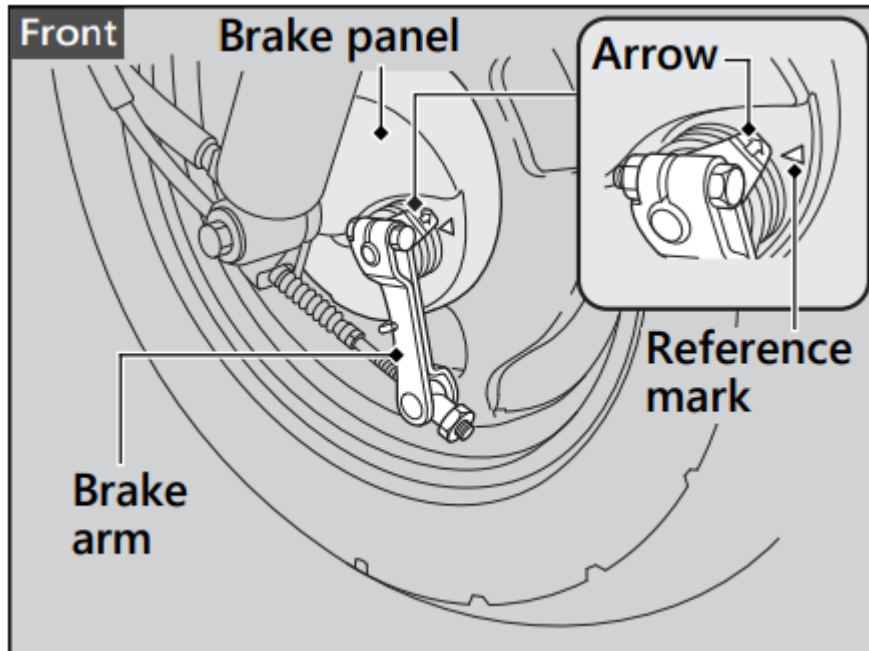
Make sure the brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

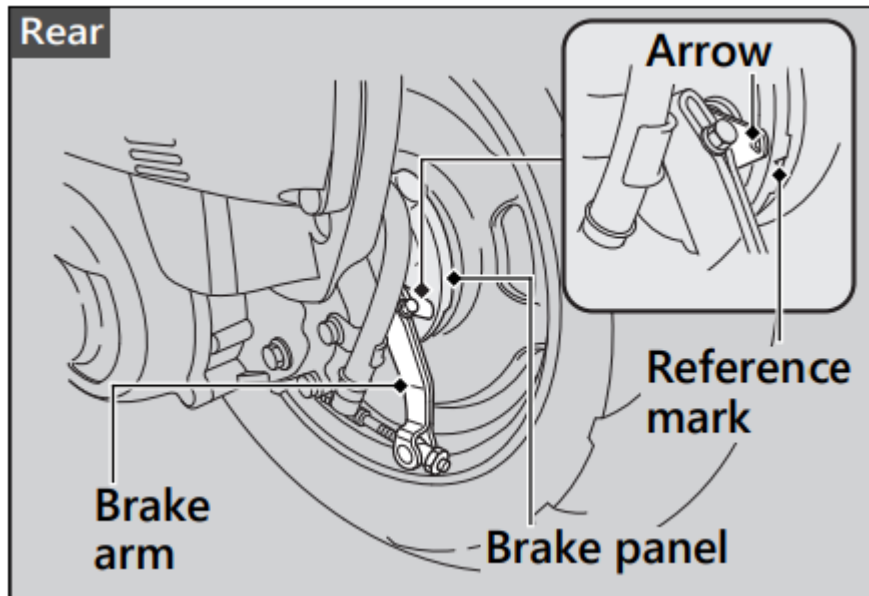
NOTICE

Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limits.

Inspecting the Brake Shoe Wear

The front and rear brake are equipped with a brake wear indicator.





When the brake is applied, an arrow attached to the brake arm moves toward a reference mark on the brake panel. If the arrow aligns with the reference mark on full application of the brake, the brake shoes must be replaced. See your dealer for this service.

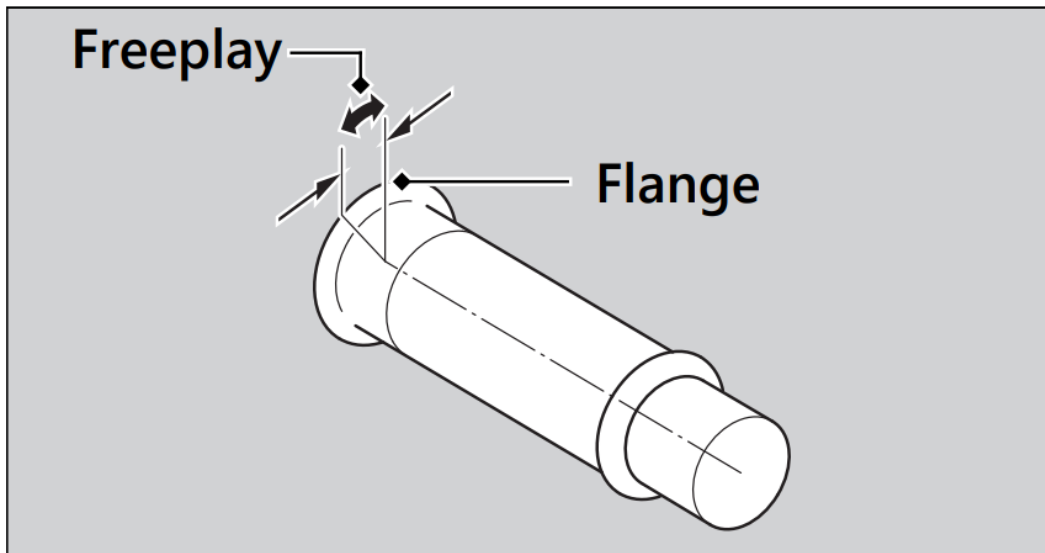
When the brake service is necessary, see your dealer. Use only Honda Genuine Parts or its equivalent.

Throttle

Checking the Throttle

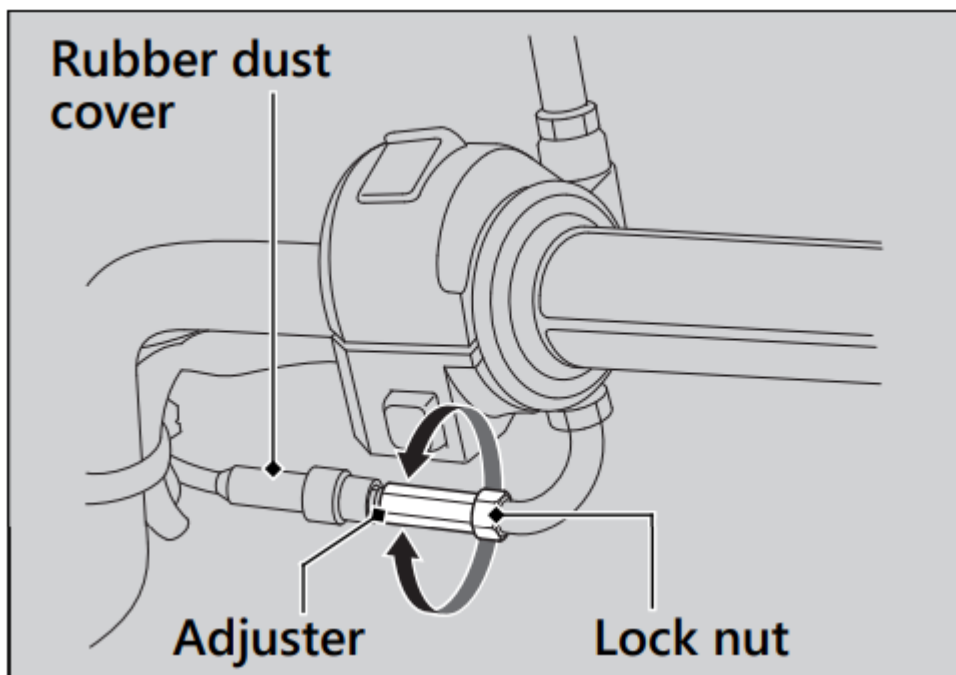
With the engine off, check that the throttle rotates smoothly from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions and throttle freeplay is correct. If the throttle does not move smoothly, close automatically, or if the cable is damaged, have the vehicle inspected by your dealer.

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



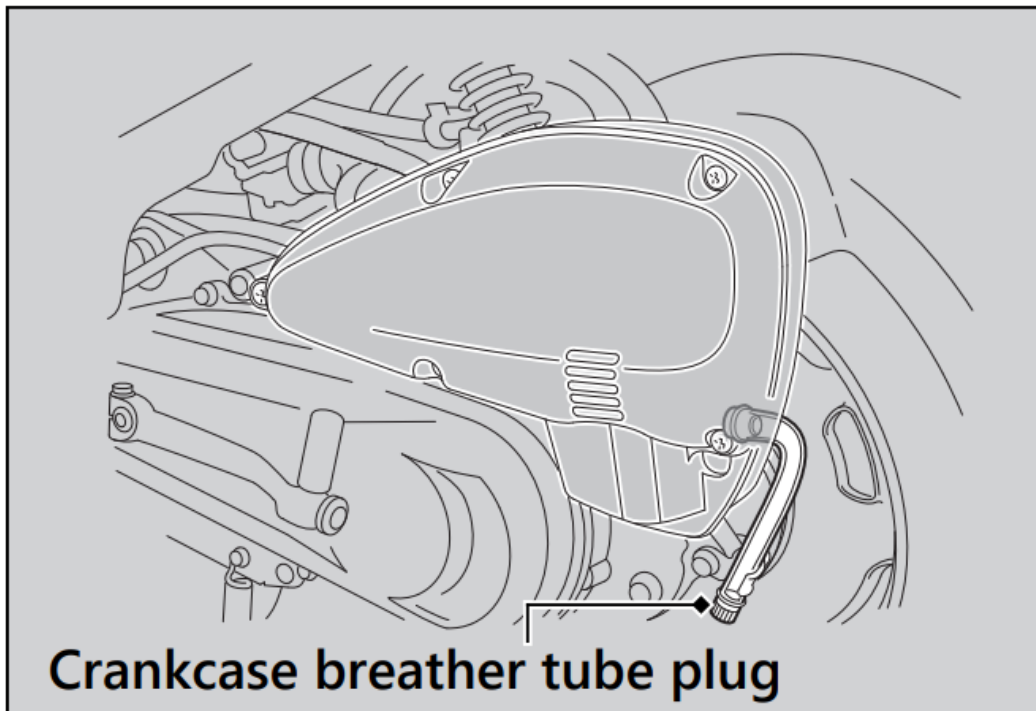
Adjusting the Throttle Freeplay

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



Crankcase Breather

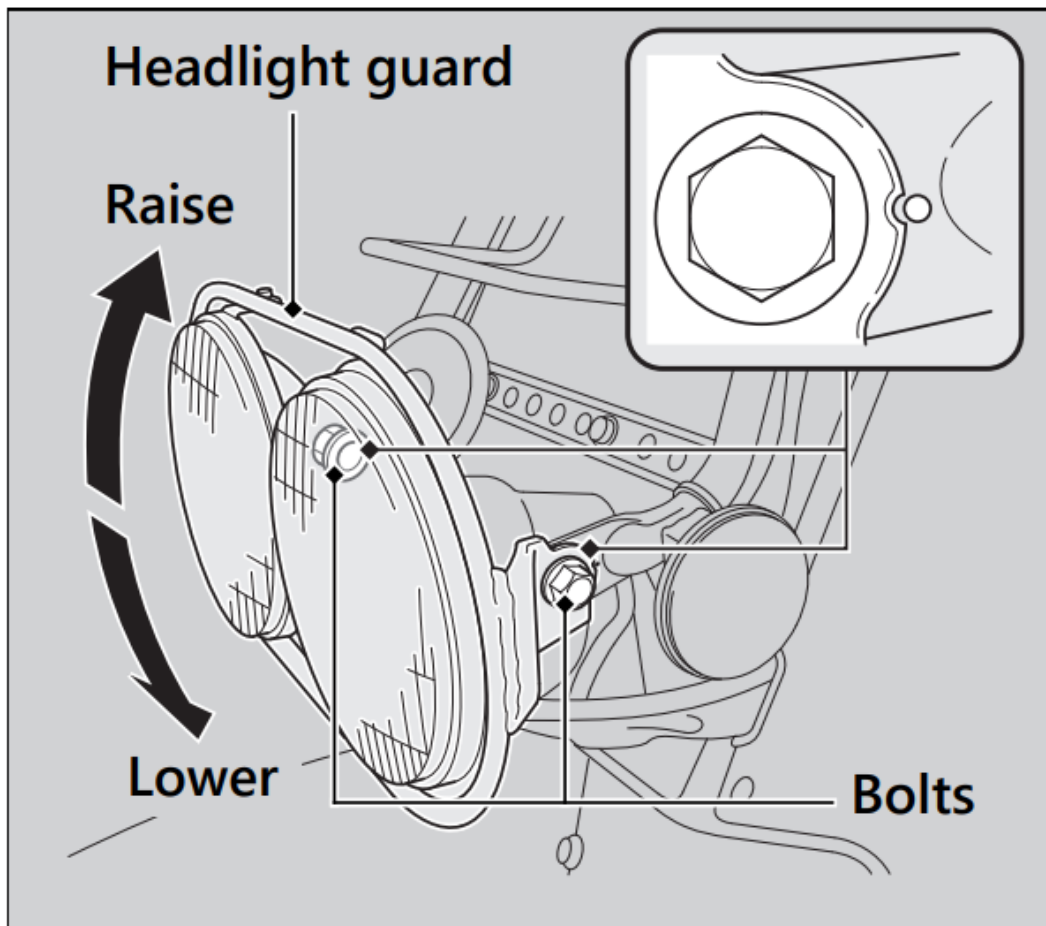
Cleaning the Crankcase Breather



1. Place a suitable container to receive deposits.
2. Remove the crankcase breather tube plug from the tube.
3. Drain deposits into a suitable container.
4. Install the crankcase breather tube plug.

Other Adjustments

You can adjust vertical aim of the headlights for proper alignment by moving the headlight guard. To move the headlight guard, loosen the bolts. Tighten the bolts after adjustment. Obey local laws and regulations.




TROUBLESHOOTING

Engine Will Not Start

Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start

- Check the correct engine starting sequence.
- Check that there is gasoline in the fuel tank.

Starter Motor Does Not Operate

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

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 high coolant temperature indicator to come on.

NOTICE

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

1. Stop the engine using the ignition switch.
2. Allow the engine to cool with the ignition switch in the OFF position.
3. After the engine has cooled, inspect the radiator hose and check if there is a leak.
 - **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 high coolant temperature indicator.

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 (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 mp

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

Follow the procedure below to replace a burned-out light bulb.

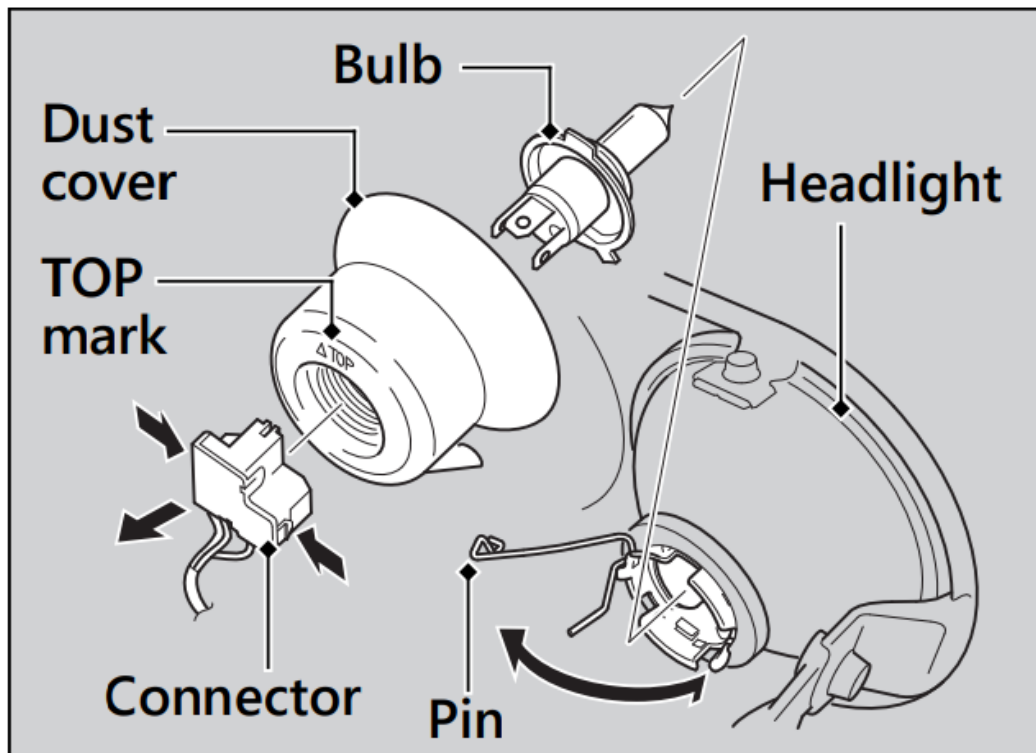
Turn the ignition switch to the OFF or LOCK position.

Allow the bulb to cool before replacing it.

Do not use bulbs other than those specified.

Check the replacement bulb for correct operation before riding.

Headlight Bulb

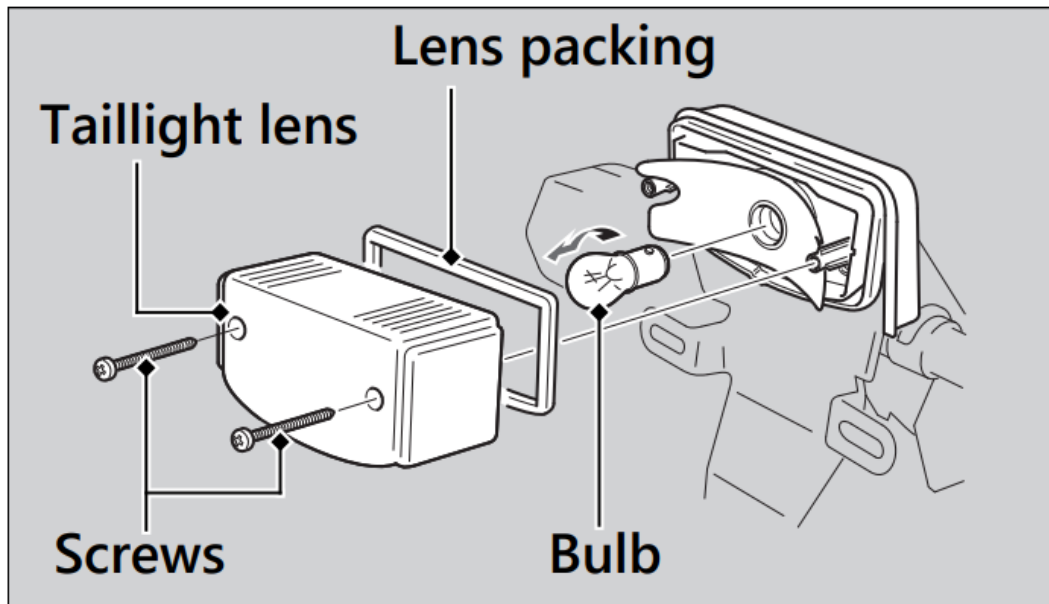


1. Disconnect the connector by pressing the tabs.

2. Remove the dust cover.
3. Unhook the pin and remove the bulb.
4. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal. → Install the dust cover with its TOP mark facing up.

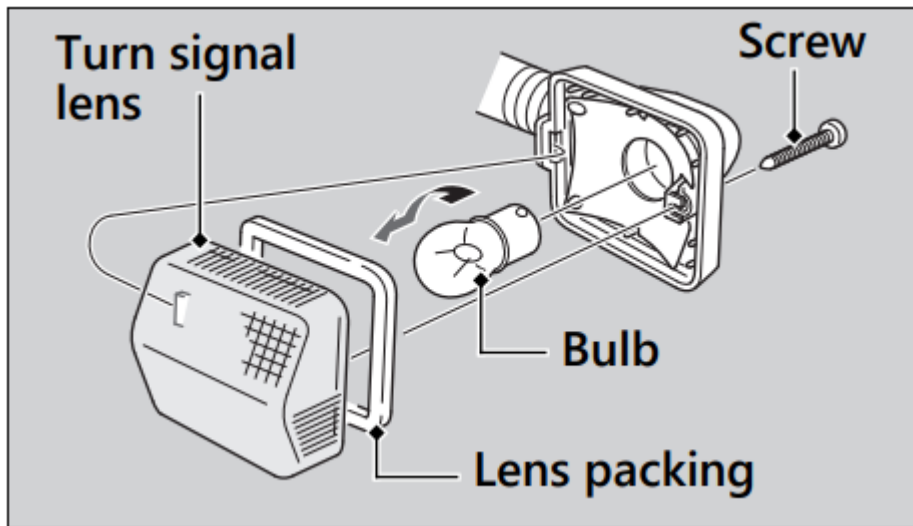
Do not touch the glass surface with your fingers. If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol.

Brake/Taillight Bulb



1. Remove the taillight lens by removing the screws.
2. Slightly press the bulb in and turn it counterclockwise.
3. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal. → After putting back the lens packing in place, install the taillight lens.

Front/Rear Turn Signal Bulb

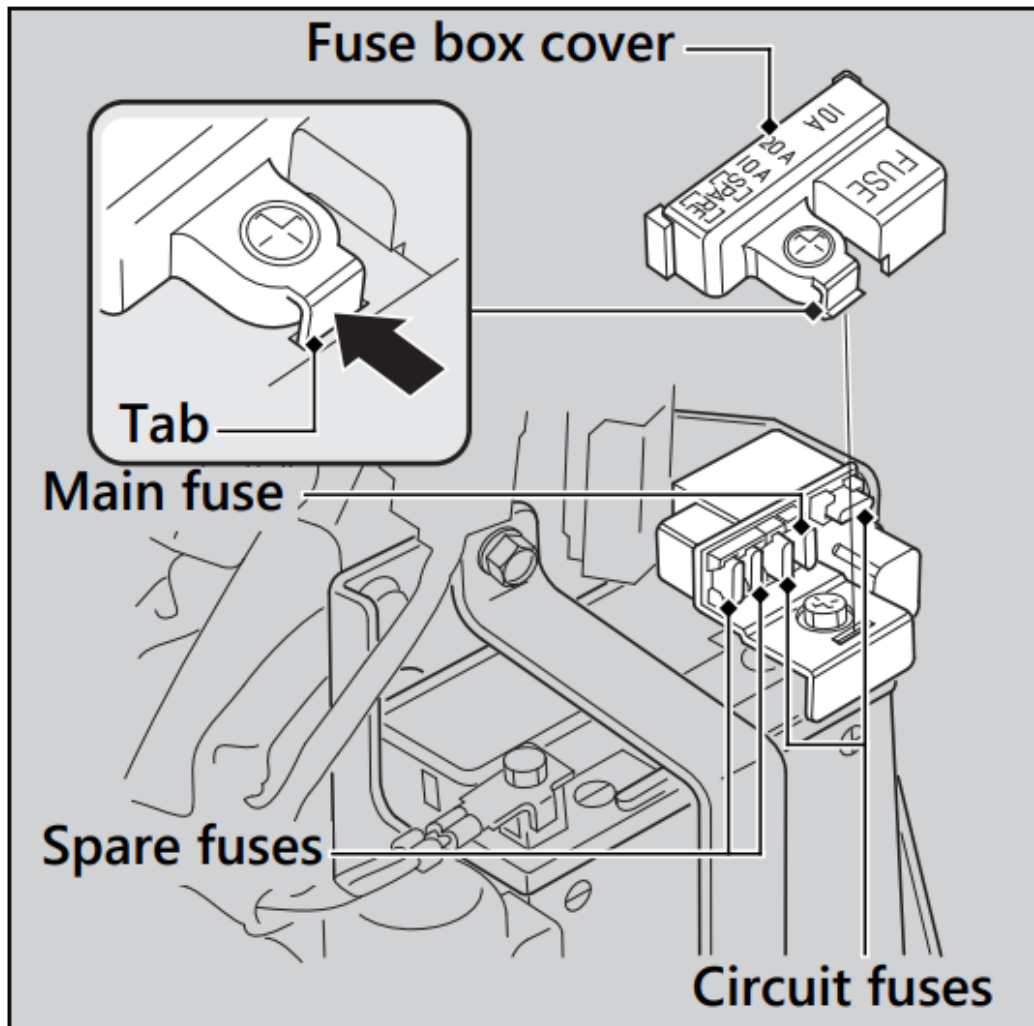


1. Remove the turn signal lens by removing the screw.
2. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.
3. Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal. → After putting back the lens packing in place, install the turn signal lens.

Blown Fuse

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

Fuse Box Fuses



1. Remove the inner cover.
2. Remove the fuse box cover by pressing the tab.
3. Pull the main fuse and circuit fuses out one by one and check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare fuse of the same rating.
4. Install the fuse box cover.
5. Install the inner cover.

NOTICE

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

Warning

This content is compiled from multiple sources and is provided for reference purposes only. It may not be complete or fully applicable to all situations. If you are unable to resolve your issue, please contact the product manufacturer or an authorized service provider for official support.

