

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

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The vehicle pictured in this owner's manual may not match your actual vehicle.

Welcome

Congratulations on your purchase of a new Honda vehicle. Your selection of a Honda makes you part of a worldwide family of satisfied customers who appreciate Honda's reputation for building quality into every product.

To ensure your safety and riding pleasure:

- Read this owner's manual carefully.
- Follow all recommendations and procedures contained in this manual.
- Pay close attention to safety messages contained in this manual and on the vehicle.

- The following code in this manual indicates each country.

Country Code

Code

Country

CBF160FS

LA

Latin America


A Few Words About Safety

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. Operating this vehicle safely is an important responsibility.

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

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

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

- Safety labels on the vehicle
- Safety Messages preceded by a safety alert symbol  and one of three signal words: DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION.

These signal words mean:

DANGER

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

WARNING

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

CAUTION

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

Other important information is provided under the following titles:

NOTICE Information to help you avoid damage to your vehicle, other property, or the environment.

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Troubleshooting P. 73

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Vehicle Safety

This section contains important information for safe riding of your vehicle.
Please read this section carefully.

Safety Guidelines	P. 3
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Loading	P. 11

Safety Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to enhance your safety:

- Perform all routine and regular inspections specified in this manual.
- Stop the engine and keep sparks and flame away before filling the fuel tank.
- Do not run the engine in enclosed or partly enclosed areas. Carbon monoxide in exhaust gases is toxic and can kill you.

Always Wear a Helmet

It's a proven fact: helmets and protective apparel significantly reduce the number and severity of head and other injuries. So always wear an approved helmet and protective apparel. 📄P. 6

Before Riding

Make sure that you are physically fit, mentally focused and free of alcohol and drugs. Check

that you and your passenger are both wearing an approved helmet and protective apparel. Instruct your passenger on holding onto the grab rails or your waist, leaning with you in turns, and keeping their feet on the footpegs, even when the vehicle is stopped.

Take Time to Learn & Practice

Even if you have ridden other vehicles, practice riding in a safe area to become familiar with how this vehicle works and handles, and to become accustomed to the vehicle's size and weight.

Ride Defensively

Always pay attention to other vehicles around you, and do not assume that other drivers see you. Be prepared to stop quickly or perform an evasive maneuver.

Safety Guidelines

Make Yourself Easy to See

Make yourself more visible, especially at night, by wearing bright reflective clothing, positioning yourself so other drivers can see you, signaling before turning or changing lanes, and using your horn when necessary.

Ride within Your Limits

Never ride beyond your personal abilities or faster than conditions warrant. Fatigue and inattention can impair your ability to use good judgement and ride safely.

Don't Drink or Use Drugs and Ride

Alcohol or drugs and riding don't mix. Even one alcoholic drink can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions, and your reaction time gets worse with every additional drink. The same is true for drug use. Don't drink or use drugs and ride, and don't let your friends do it either.

Keep Your Honda in Safe Condition

It's important to keep your vehicle properly maintained and in safe riding condition. Inspect your vehicle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits (➤P. 11), and do not modify your vehicle or install accessories that would make your vehicle unsafe (➤P. 10).

If You are Involved in a Crash

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

If you decide to continue riding, first turn the ignition switch to the OFF position, and evaluate the condition of your vehicle. Inspect for fluid

leaks, check the tightness of critical nuts and bolts, and check the handlebar, control levers, brakes, and wheels. Ride slowly and cautiously. Your vehicle may have suffered damage that is not immediately apparent. Have your vehicle thoroughly checked at a qualified service facility as soon as possible.

Carbon Monoxide Hazard

Exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide, a colourless, odorless gas. Breathing carbon monoxide can cause loss of consciousness and may lead to death.

If you run the engine in confined or even partly enclosed area, the air you breathe could contain a dangerous amount of carbon monoxide.

Never run your vehicle inside a garage or other enclosure.

WARNING

Running the engine of your vehicle while in an enclosed or even partially enclosed area can cause a rapid build-up of toxic carbon monoxide gas.

Breathing this colourless, odorless gas can quickly cause unconsciousness and lead to death.

Only run your vehicle's engine when it is located in a well ventilated area outdoors.

Safety Precautions

Safety Precautions

- Ride cautiously and keep your hands on the handlebar and feet on the footpegs.
- Keep passenger's hands onto the grab rail or your waist, passenger's feet on the footpegs while riding.
- Always consider the safety of your passenger, as well as other drivers and riders.

Protective Apparel

Make sure that you and any passenger are wearing an approved helmet, eye protection, and high-visibility protective clothing. Be sure to avoid loose clothes that could get caught on any part of your vehicle. Ride defensively in response to weather and road conditions.

I Helmet

Safety-standard certified, high-visibility, correct size for your head

- Must fit comfortably but securely, with the chin strap fastened.

- Face shield with unobstructed field of vision or other approved eye protection

WARNING

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

Make sure that you and any passenger always wear an approved helmet and protective apparel.

I Gloves

Full-finger leather gloves with high abrasion resistance

I Boots or Riding Shoes

Sturdy boots with non-slip soles and ankle protection

I Jacket and Trousers

Protective, highly visible, long-sleeved jacket and durable trousers for riding (or a protective suit)

Riding Precautions

Running-in Period

During the first 500 km (300 miles) of running, follow these guidelines to ensure your vehicle's future reliability and performance.

- Avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.
- Avoid hard braking and rapid down-shifts.
- Ride conservatively.

Brakes

Observe the following guidelines:

- Avoid excessively hard braking and down-shifting.
 - ▶ Sudden braking can reduce the vehicle's stability.
 - ▶ Where possible, reduce speed before turning; otherwise you risk sliding out.
- Exercise caution on low traction surfaces.
 - ▶ The tyres slip more easily on such surfaces, and braking distances are longer.

- Avoid continuous braking.
 - ▶ Repeated braking, such as when descending long, steep slopes can seriously overheat the brakes, reducing their effectiveness. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed.
- For full braking effectiveness, operate both the front and rear brakes together.

Riding Precautions

Engine Braking

Engine braking helps slow your vehicle down when you release the throttle. For further slowing action, downshift to a lower gear. Use engine braking with intermittent use of the brakes to reduce speed when descending long, steep slopes.

Wet or Rainy Conditions

Road surfaces are slippery when wet, and wet brakes further reduce braking efficiency. Exercise extra caution when braking in wet conditions.

If the brakes get wet, apply the brakes while riding at low speed to help them dry.

Parking

- Park on a firm, level surface.
- If you must park on a slight incline or loose surface, park so that the vehicle cannot move or fall over.
- Make sure that high-temperature parts cannot come into contact with flammable materials.
- Do not touch the engine, muffler, brakes and other high-temperature parts until they cool down.
- To reduce the likelihood of theft, always lock the handlebar and remove the key when leaving the vehicle unattended. Use of an anti-theft device is also recommended.

Parking with the Side Stand or Centre Stand

1. Stop the engine.

2. Using the side stand

Push the side stand down.

Slowly lean the vehicle to the left until its weight rests on the side stand.

Turn the handlebar fully to the left.

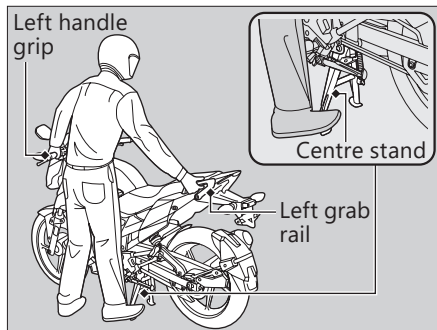
- ▶ Turning the handlebar to the right reduces stability and may cause the vehicle to fall.

Using the centre stand

To lower the centre stand, stand on the left side of the vehicle.

Hold the left handle grip and the left grab rail. Press down on the tip of the centre stand with your right foot and, simultaneously, pull up and back.

Turn the handlebar fully to the left or right.



3. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position and remove the key. ➤P. 20

Refuelling and Fuel Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to protect the engine, fuel system and catalytic converter:

- Use only unleaded petrol.
- Use recommended octane number. Using lower octane petrol will result in decreased engine performance.
- Do not use fuels containing a high concentration of alcohol. ➤P. 97
- Do not use stale or contaminated petrol or an oil/petrol mixture.
- Avoid getting dirt or water in the fuel tank.

Accessories & Modifications

We strongly advise that you do not add any accessories that were not specifically designed for your vehicle by Honda or make modifications to your vehicle from its original design. Doing so can make it unsafe.

Modifying your vehicle may also void your warranty and make your vehicle illegal to operate on public roads. Before deciding to install accessories on your vehicle be certain the modification is safe and legal.

WARNING

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

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

Do not pull a trailer with, or attach a sidecar to, your vehicle. Your vehicle was not designed for these attachments, and their use can seriously impair your vehicle's handling.

Loading

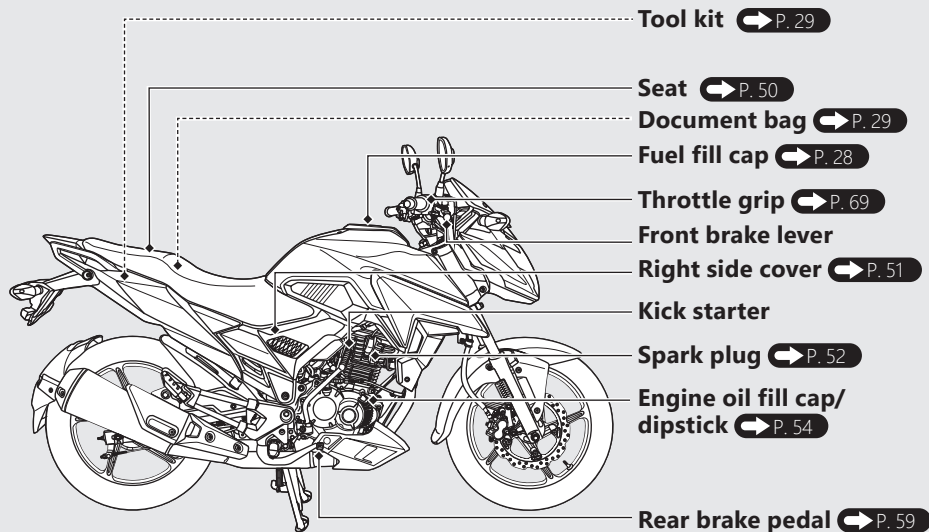
- Carrying extra weight affects your vehicle's handling, braking and stability.
Always ride at a safe speed for the load you are carrying.
- Avoid carrying an excessive load and keep within specified load limits.
Maximum weight capacity ➤ P. 99
- Tie all luggage securely, evenly balanced and close to the centre of the vehicle.
- Do not place objects near the lights or the muffler.

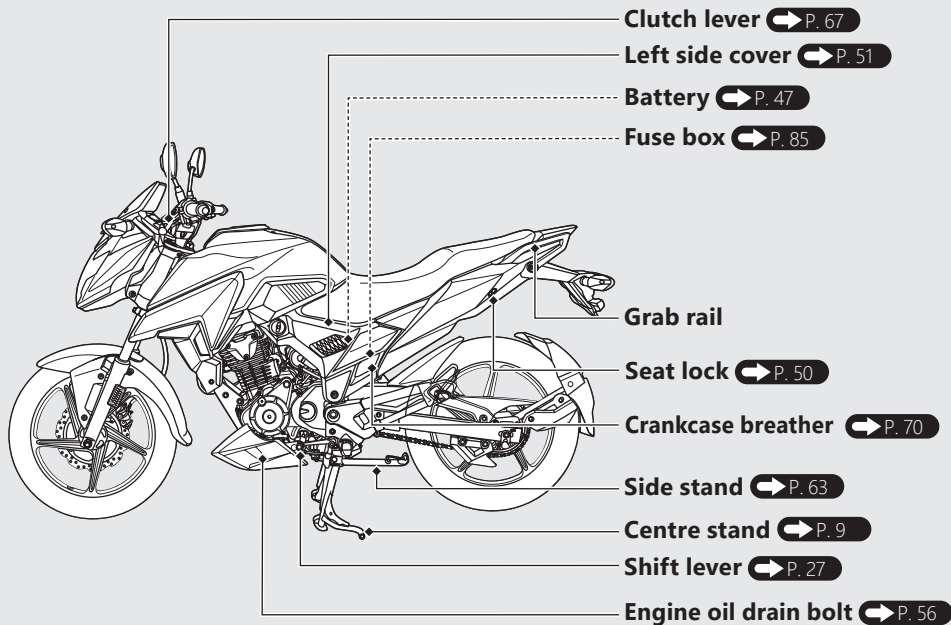
WARNING

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

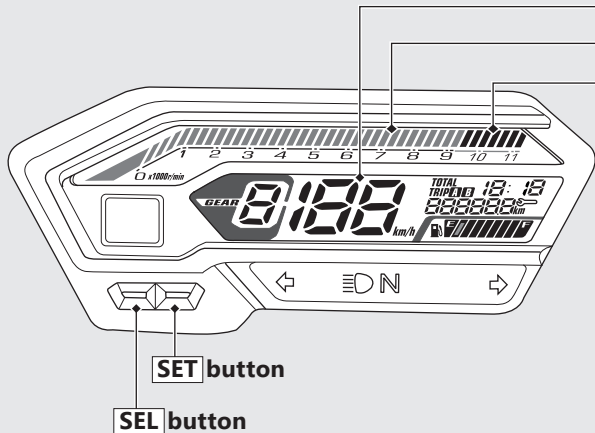
Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual.

Parts Location





Instruments



Tachometer

Tachometer red zone

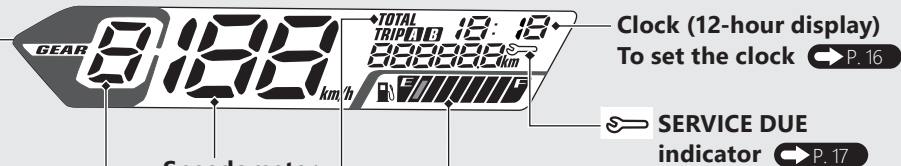
(excessive engine rpm range)

NOTICE

Do not operate the engine in the tachometer red zone. Excessive engine speed can adversely affect engine life.

Display Check

When the ignition switch is turned on, all the mode and digital segments will show. If any part of these displays does not come on when it should, have your dealer check for problems.



Speedometer

Gear position indicator

This shows 1st to 5th gear position. "-" appears when not shifted properly

Fuel gauge

Remaining fuel when only 1st (E) segment starts flashing: approximately 2.0 litres (0.53 US gal, 0.44 Imp gal)

If the fuel gauge indicator flashes in a repeat pattern or turns off: ➔ P. 75



Odometer [TOTAL]/ Tripmeter [TRIP A/B]

SEL button selects the odometer, tripmeter A and tripmeter B.

- Odometer: Total distance ridden.
- Tripmeter-[A/B]: Distance ridden since tripmeter was reset
 - ▶ Press and hold **SET** button with tripmeter[A/B] displayed to reset to 0.0 km.

Instruments (Continued)

Clock Setting:

- 1 Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
- 2 With odometer (TOTAL) displayed, press and hold the **SEL** and **SET** button until the hour digits start flashing.



- 3 Press the **SEL** button until the desired hour is displayed.
 - ▶ Hour will advance by one hour, each time **SEL** button is pressed. Press and hold to advance the hour fast.



- 4 Press the **SET** button. The minute digits start flashing.



- 5 Press **SEL** button until the desired minute is displayed.
 - ▶ Minute will advance by one minute, each time **SEL** button is pressed. Press and hold to advance the minute fast.



- 6 Press the **SET** button. The clock is set.
 - ▶ The time can also be set by turning the ignition switch off.
 - ▶ The display will stop flashing automatically and the adjustment will be cancelled if the button is not pressed for about 30 seconds.

NOTICE

The clock will be reset "1:00" if the battery is disconnected.

SERVICE DUE indicator

When odometer reading reaches specified distance then service due indicator light blinks upto service limit (kms) and then light glows continuously.

SERVICE DUE indicator lighting pattern understanding:

Blinking:

- ▶ Blinking of service due indicator indicates that your vehicle has reached the specified distance for service hence kindly visit your nearest Honda dealer for vehicle service.

Continuous glow:

- ▶ Indicate that your vehicle has crossed the specified distance for Service.

Immediately visit Honda dealer for vehicle service.


First blinking of service due indicator will start 250 kms before first service (as per specified distance) of the vehicle.

Second blinking of service due indicator will start 500 kms before second service (as per specified distance) of the vehicle and later same pattern will continue for every next service.

Service due indicator will continuous glow if service of the vehicle is not done as per the specified distance mentioned in maintenance schedule.

NOTICE

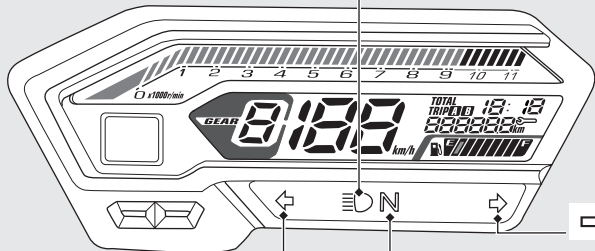
Service due indicator blinking / continuous glow is an indication for vehicle service due which is based on distance (Kms) covered by the vehicle however every service schedule is to be followed as per the maintenance schedule with respect to days or kms covered (whichever comes first)

If your vehicle is serviced before the specified distance as mentioned in maintenance schedule  P. 34, in that case service due indicator will start blinking, whenever your vehicle reach specified kilometer. Kindly visit your Honda dealer for service due indicator resetting.


Indicators

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

 **High beam indicator**



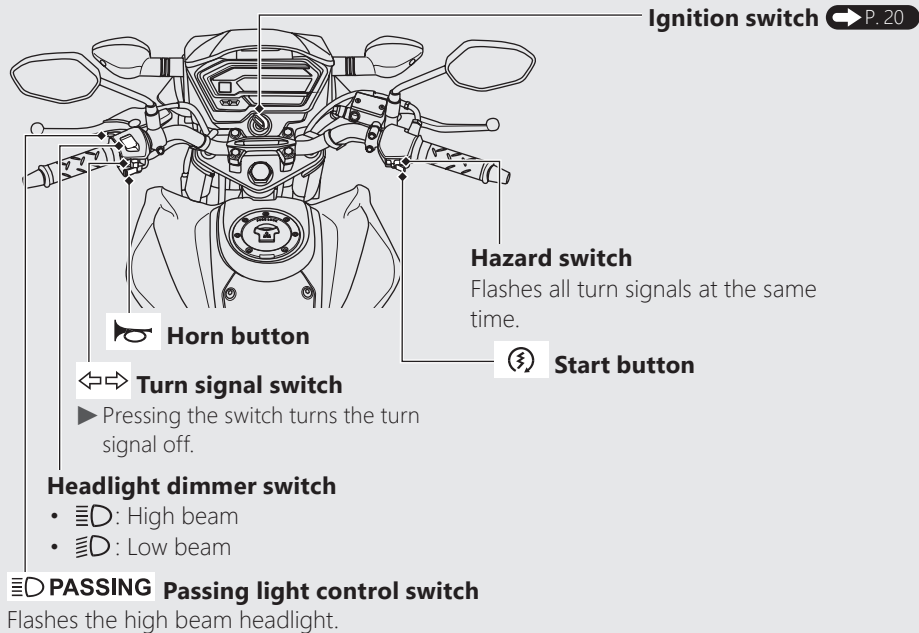
 **Left turn signal indicator**

 **Right turn signal indicator**

 **Neutral indicator**

Comes on when the transmission is in Neutral.

Switches



Switches *(Continued)*

Ignition switch

Switches the electrical system on/off, locks the steering.

- ▶ Key can be removed when in the OFF or LOCK position.

ON

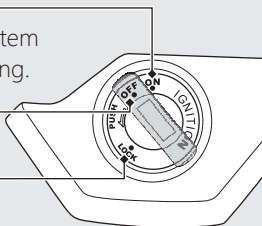
Turns electrical system on for starting/riding.

OFF

Turns engine off.

LOCK

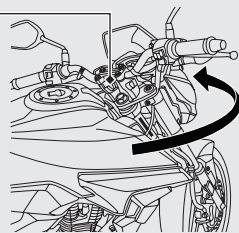
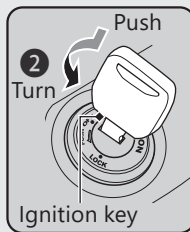
Locks steering.



Steering Lock

Lock the steering when parking to help prevent theft.

A U-shaped wheel lock or similar device is also recommended.



Locking

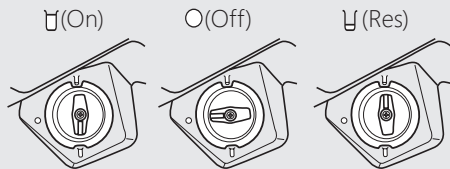
- 1 Turn the handlebar all the way to the left or right.
- 2 Push the key down, and turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position.
 - ▶ Jiggle the handlebar if the lock is difficult to engage.
- 3 Remove the key.

Unlocking

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

Fuel Valve

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



- ⌋ (On): normal position for riding.
- (Off): for parking, storing, or transportation.
- ⌋ (Res): for extra fuel to get to a gas station or refuelling.

Starting the Engine

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

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

NOTICE

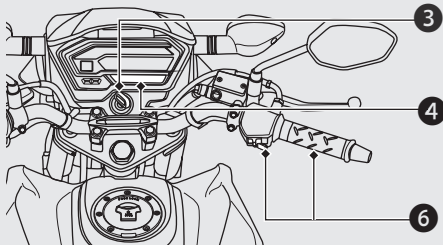
- If the engine does not start within 5 seconds, turn the ignition switch to the OFF position and wait 10 seconds before trying to start the engine again to recover battery voltage.
- Extended fast idling and revving the engine can damage the engine, and the exhaust system.
- Do not operate the kickstarter 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.


Consult your dealer for advice if you plan to ride your vehicle at an altitude above 2,500 m (8,000 feet).

NOTICE

- If the vehicle is transported to a place 2,000 m (6,500 feet) higher or lower than the start point, you may not be able to achieve sufficient engine performance at the new altitude. Consult your dealer before transporting your vehicle.

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



- 1 Place the vehicle on its centre stand.
- 2 Make sure the fuel valve is in ON position

- 3 Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
- 4 Shift the transmission to Neutral (**N** indicator comes on)
- 5 Pull the choke knob out all the way to fully ON.

6 Using the start button

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

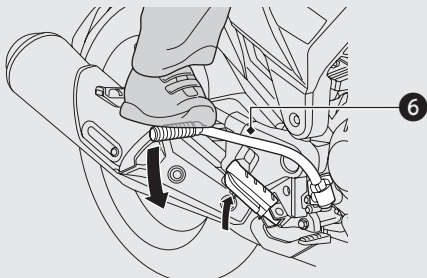
Using the kickstarter

Lightly depress the kickstarter until resistance is felt. Then let the kickstarter return to the top of its stroke.

With the throttle completely closed, operate the kickstarter. Kick from the top of the stroke through to the bottom with a rapid, continuous motion.

- 7 Immediately after the engine starts, operate the choke knob to keep fast idle.
- 8 About a quarter minute after the engine starts, push the choke knob in all the way to fully OFF.
- 9 If idling is unstable, open the throttle slightly.

Starting the Engine (Continued)



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

- ① Follow steps ①-④ under "Normal Air Temperature."
- ② Do not use the choke.
- ③ **Using the start button**

Press the start button with the throttle slightly open. Release the start button as soon as the engine starts.

Using the kickstarter

Lightly depress the kickstarter until resistance is felt. Then let the kickstarter return to the top of its stroke. With the throttle completely closed, operate the kickstarter. Kick from the top of the stroke through to the bottom with a rapid, continuous motion. Allowing the kickstarter to snap back freely against the pedal stop can damage the engine case.

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

- ① Follow steps ①-⑥ under "Normal Air Temperature."
- ② When engine speed begins to pick up, operate the choke knob to keep fast idle.
- ③ Continue warming up the engine until it runs smoothly and responds to the throttle when the choke knob is at fully OFF.

Starting the Engine *(Continued)*

If the engine does not start:

Using the start button

- ① Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
- ② Push the choke knob in all the way to fully OFF.
- ③ Open the throttle fully and press the start button for 5 seconds.
- ④ Follow steps "Normal Air Temperature."
- ⑤ If the engine starts with unstable idle, open the throttle slightly.
- ⑥ If the engine does not start, wait 10 seconds, then follow steps ③ - ⑤ again.

Using the kickstarter

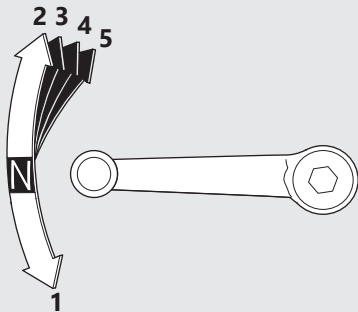
- ① Turn the ignition switch to the OFF position.
- ② Push the choke knob in all the way to fully OFF.
- ③ Open the throttle fully and crank the engine several times with the kickstarter.
- ④ Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
- ⑤ Follow steps "Normal Air Temperature."

- ⑥ If the engine starts with unstable idle, open the throttle slightly.
- ⑦ If engine does not start, try steps ③ - ⑥ again.

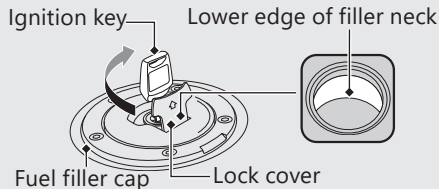
| If Engine Will Not Start P. 74

Shifting Gears

Your vehicle transmission has 5 forward gears in a one-down, four-up shift pattern.



Refuelling





Do not fill with fuel above the lower edge of the filler neck.

Fuel type: Unleaded petrol only

Fuel octane number: Your vehicle is designed to use Research Octane Number (RON) 91 or higher.

Tank capacity: 12.0 litres (3.17 US gal, 2.64 Imp gal)

Reserve capacity: 2.0 litres (0.53 US gal, 0.44 Imp gal)

The tank should be refilled as soon as possible after switching to reserve, and the fuel valve should be returned to the  (On) position after refuelling to avoid running out of fuel with no reserve.  P. 21

Refuelling and Fuel Guidelines P. 9

Opening the Fuel Fill Cap

Lift up the lock cover, insert the ignition key, and turn it clockwise to open the cap.

Closing the Fuel Fill Cap

- 1 After refuelling, push the fuel fill cap closed until it locks.
- 2 Remove the key and close the lock cover.
 - ▶ The key cannot be removed if the fuel fill cap is not locked.

WARNING

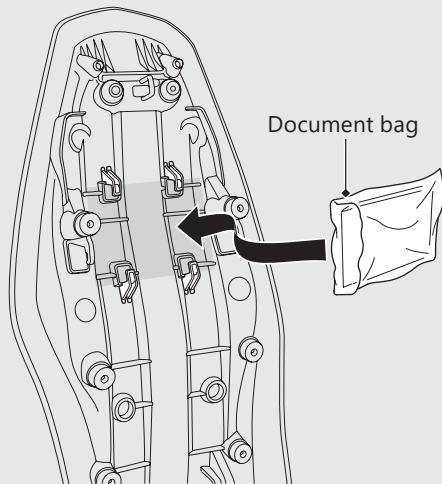
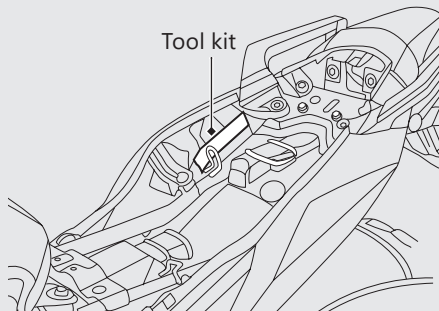
Petrol is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

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

Storage Equipment

Tool kit / Document bag

Tool kit is located under the seat. Document bag is located under side of the seat.

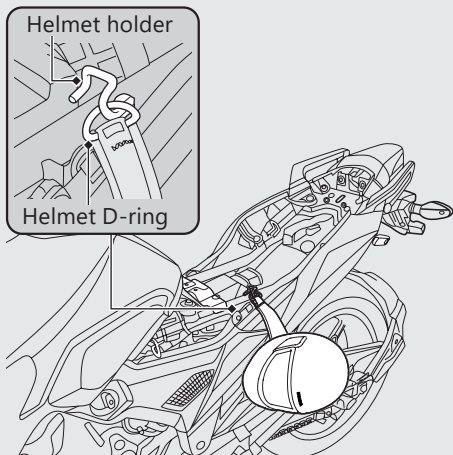


Removing the seat  P. 50

Helmet holder

The helmet holders are located under the seat of the motorcycle.

- ▶ Use the helmet holder only when parked.



⚠ WARNING

Riding with a helmet attached to the holder can interfere with your ability to safely operate the vehicle and could lead to 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.

Maintenance

Please read "Importance of Maintenance" and "Maintenance Fundamentals" carefully before attempting any maintenance. Refer to "Specifications" for service data.

Importance of Maintenance	P.32	Brakes	P.57
Maintenance Schedule	P.33	Side Stand	P.63
Maintenance Fundamentals	P.36	Drive Chain	P.64
Tool	P.46	Clutch	P.67
Removing & Installing Body Components	P.47	Throttle	P.69
Battery.....	P.47	Crankcase Breather	P.70
Clip.....	P.48	Other Adjustments	P.71
Rear Inner Fender.....	P.49	Adjusting the Headlight Aim.....	P.71
Seat.....	P.50	Adjusting the Rear Suspension.....	P.72
Side Cover.....	P.51		
Spark Plug	P.52		
Engine Oil	P.54		

Importance of Maintenance

Importance of 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. ➔ P. 30

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 Safety

Always read the maintenance instructions before you begin each task, and make sure that you have the tools, parts, and skills required. We cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

Follow these guidelines when performing maintenance.

- Stop the engine and remove the key.
- Place your vehicle on a firm, level surface using the side stand, centre stand or a maintenance stand to provide support.
- Allow the engine, muffler, brakes, and other high-temperature parts to cool before servicing as you can get burned.
- Run the engine only when instructed, and do so in a well-ventilated area.

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. Keep an accurate record of maintenance to help ensure that your vehicle is properly maintained.

Make sure that whomever performs the maintenance completes this record.



All scheduled maintenance is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged to you by your dealer. Retain all receipts. If you sell the vehicle, these receipts should be transferred with the vehicle to the new owner.

Honda recommends that your dealer should road test your vehicle after each periodic maintenance is carried out.

Maintenance Schedule





Items	Pre-ride Check ▶P.36	Frequency *1									Annual Check	Regular Replace	Refer to page	
		× 1,000 km	1	6	12	18	24	30	36					
		× 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24					
Fuel Line				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I			-
Fuel Level		I												-
Fuel Strainer Screen				C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C			-
Throttle Operation		I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I			69
Choke Operation				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I			-
Air Cleaner *2						R					R			45
Crankcase Breather*3				C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C			70
Spark Plug				I	R	I	R	I	R	I	R			52
Valve Clearance				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I			-
Engine Oil		I		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		54
Engine Oil Strainer Screen						C			C		C			-
Engine Oil Centrifugal filter						C			C		C			-
Engine Idle Speed				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		-
Secondary Air Supply System							I				I			-
Evaporative Emission Control System							I				I			-

Maintenance Level

-  : Intermediate. We recommend service by your dealer, unless you have the necessary tools and are mechanically skilled. Procedures are provided in an official Honda Shop Manual.
-  : Technical. In the interest of safety, have your vehicle serviced by your dealer.

Maintenance Legend

- I** : Inspect (clean, adjust, lubricate, or replace, if necessary)
- R** : Replace
- C** : Clean
- L** : Lubricate

Items	Pre-ride Check ➔ P.36	Frequency *1								Annual Check	Regular Replace	Refer to page	
		× 1,000 km	1	6	12	18	24	30	36				
		× 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24				
Drive Chain	I		1000 km (600mi): I L										64
Brake Fluid*4	I			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	2 Years	57	
Brake Shoes/Pads Wear	I			I	I	I	I	I	I	I		61,58	
Brake System	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		57	
Brakelight Switch				I	I	I	I	I	I	I		-	
Headlight Aim				I	I	I	I	I	I	I		71	
Lights/Horn	I											-	
Clutch System	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		67	
Side Stand				I	I	I	I	I	I	I		63	
Suspension				I	I	I	I	I	I	I		72	
Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners			I		I			I		I		-	
Wheels/Tires	 I			I	I	I	I	I	I	I		43	
Steering Head Bearings					I			I		I		-	

Service according to odometer reading or months, whichever is earlier.

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 : 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 tyre, can be a major inconvenience.

Check the following items before you get on your vehicle:

- Fuel level - Fill fuel tank when necessary. ➔ P. 28
- Throttle - Check for smooth opening and full closing in all steering positions. ➔ P. 69
- Engine oil level - Add engine oil if necessary. Check for leaks. ➔ P. 54
- Drive chain - Check condition and slack, adjust and lubricate if necessary. ➔ P. 64
- Brakes - Check operation;
Front: check brake fluid level and pads wear. ➔ P. 57, 58
Rear: check shoes wear and freeplay, adjust if necessary. ➔ P. 61, 59
- Lights and horn - Check that lights, indicators and horn function properly.
- Clutch - Check operation;
Adjust freeplay if necessary. ➔ P. 67
- Wheels and tyres - Check condition, air pressure and adjust if necessary. ➔ P. 43, 100

Replacing Parts

Always use Honda Genuine Parts or their equivalents to ensure reliability and safety.

WARNING

Installing non-Honda parts may make your vehicle unsafe and cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use Honda Genuine Parts or equivalents that have been designed and approved for your vehicle.

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

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

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.

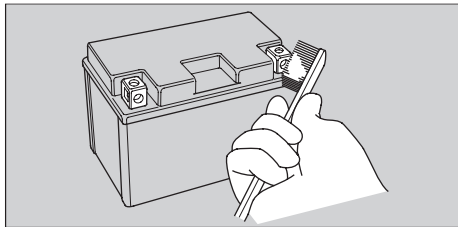
A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

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

Cleaning the Battery Terminals

1. Remove the battery.  P. 47
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.

NOTICE

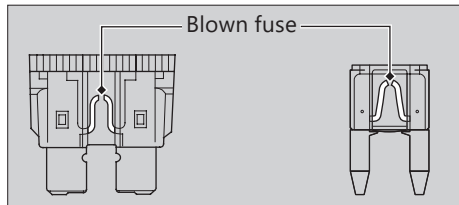
Installing non-Honda electrical accessories can overload the electrical system, discharging the battery and possibly damaging the system.

Fuses

Fuses protect the electrical circuits on your vehicle. If something electrical on your vehicle stops working, check for and replace any blown fuses. ➔ P. 85

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." ➔ P. 101



NOTICE

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

Maintenance Fundamentals

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.

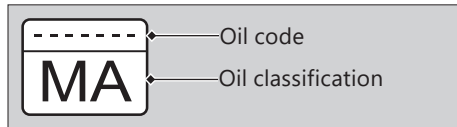
Selecting the Engine Oil

For recommended engine oil, see "Specifications." ➔ P. 100

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

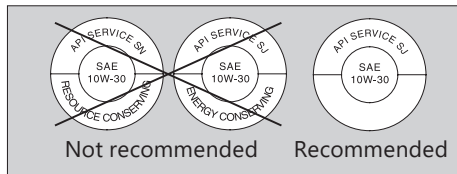
- JASO T 903 standard*1: MA
- SAE standard*2: 10W-30
- API classification*3: SJ or higher

*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 SJ or higher oils, excluding oils marked as "Energy Conserving" or "Resource Conserving" on the circular API service symbol.



Brake Fluid

Do not add or replace brake fluid, except in an emergency. Use only fresh brake fluid from a sealed container. If you do add fluid, have the brake system serviced by your dealer as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Brake fluid can damage plastic and painted surfaces. Wipe up spills immediately and wash thoroughly.

Recommended brake fluid:

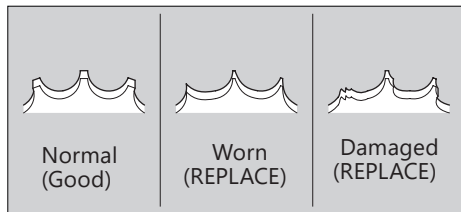
Honda DOT 3 or DOT 4 Brake Fluid or equivalent

Drive Chain

The drive chain must be inspected and lubricated regularly. Inspect the chain more frequently if you often ride on bad roads, ride at high speed, or ride with repeated fast acceleration. ➔ P. 64

If the chain does not move smoothly, makes strange noises, has damaged rollers, has loose pins, has missing O-rings, or kinks, have the chain inspected by your dealer.

Also inspect the drive sprocket and driven sprocket. If either has worn or damaged teeth, have the sprocket replaced by your dealer.



NOTICE

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

Maintenance Fundamentals

Cleaning and Lubricating

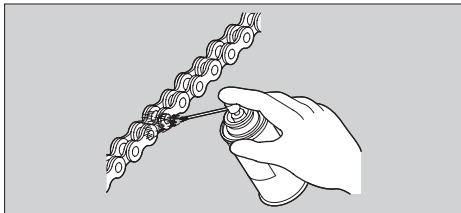
After inspecting the slack, clean the chain and sprockets while rotating the rear wheel. Use a dry cloth with chain cleaner designed specially for O-ring chains, or neutral detergent. Use a soft brush if the chain is dirty.

After cleaning, wipe dry and lubricate with the recommended lubricant.

Recommended lubricant:

Drive chain lubricant designed specifically for O-ring chains.

If not available, use SAE 80 or 90 gear oil.



Do not use a steam cleaner, a high pressure cleaner, a wire brush, volatile solvent such as petrol and benzene, abrasive cleaner, chain cleaner or lubricant NOT designed specially for O-ring chains as these can damage the rubber O-ring seals.

Avoid getting lubricant on the brakes or tyres.

Avoid applying excess chain lubricant to prevent spray onto your clothes and the vehicle.

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 is overflowing, the air filter may become contaminated with engine oil causing poor engine performance. ➤ P. 70

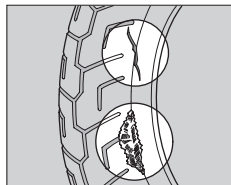
Tyres (Inspecting/Replacing)

Checking the Air Pressure

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

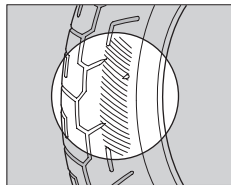
Inspecting for Damage

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



Inspecting for Abnormal Wear

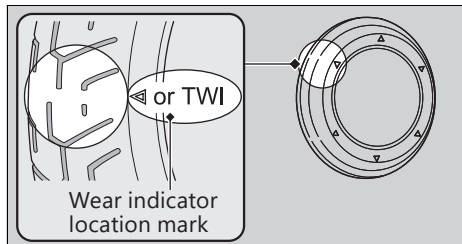
Inspect the tyres for signs of abnormal wear on the contact surface.



Inspecting Tread Depth

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

For safe riding, you should replace the tyres when the minimum tread depth is reached.



! WARNING

Riding on tyres 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 tyre inflation and maintenance.

Have your tyres replaced by your dealer. For recommended tyres air pressure and minimum tread depth, see "Specifications."

➔ P. 100

Follow these guidelines whenever you replace tyres.

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

- Do not install a tube inside a tubeless tyre on this vehicle. Excessive heat build-up can cause the tube to burst.
- Use only tubeless tyres on this vehicle. The rims are designed for tubeless tyres, and during hard acceleration or braking, a tube-type tyre could slip on the rim and cause the tyre to rapidly deflate.

⚠️ WARNING

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

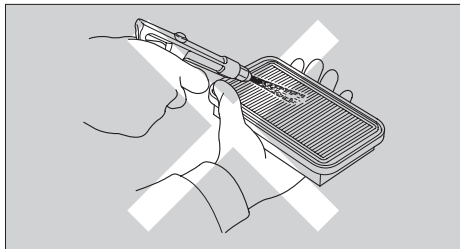
Always use the size and type of tyres recommended in this owner's manual.

Air Cleaner

This vehicle is equipped with a viscous type air cleaner element.

Air blow cleaning or any other cleaning can degrade the viscous element performance and cause the intake of dust.

Do not perform the maintenance. Should be serviced by your dealer.



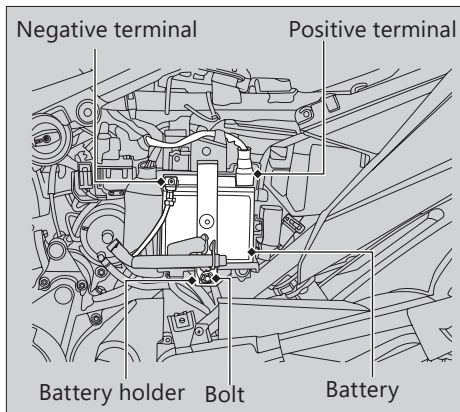
Tool

The tool kit is stored under the seat. ➔ P. 29

You can perform some roadside repairs, minor adjustments and parts replacement with the provided tools.

- 14 x 17 mm Open end wrench
- Spark plug wrench
- Standard/Philips screwdriver
- 5 mm Hex wrench (Allen Key)

Battery



Removal

Make sure the ignition switch is in the OFF position.

1. Remove the left side cover. ➔ P. 51
2. Remove the battery holder by removing the bolt.
3. Disconnect the negative \ominus terminal from the battery.
4. Disconnect the positive \oplus terminal from the battery.
5. Remove the battery taking care not to drop the terminal nuts.

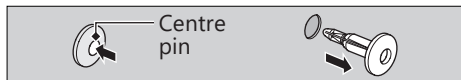
Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal. Always connect the positive \oplus terminal first. Make sure that bolts and nuts are tight. Make sure the clock information is correct after the battery is reconnected. ➔ P. 16 For proper handling of the battery, see "Maintenance Fundamentals." ➔ P. 36 "Battery Goes Dead." ➔ P. 82

Clip

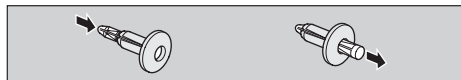
■ Removal :

1. Press down on the centre pin to release the lock.
2. Pull the clip out of the hole.



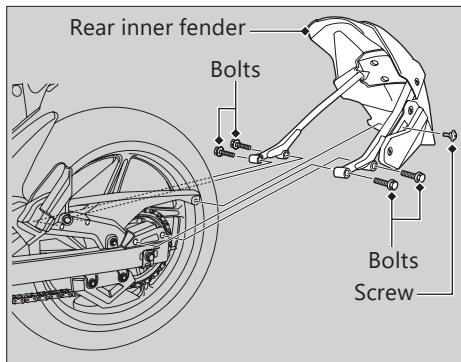
■ Installation :

1. Push the bottom of the centre pin.



2. Insert the clip into the hole.
3. Press down on the centre pin to lock the clip.

Rear Inner Fender



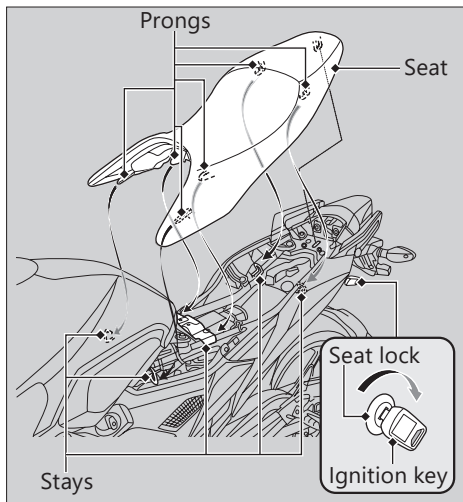
■ Removal :

1. Remove the bolts and screw.
2. Remove the rear inner fender.

■ Installation :

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

Seat



■ Removal

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

■ Installation

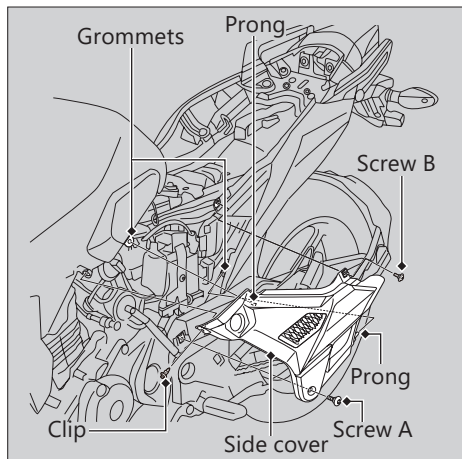
1. Insert the prongs into the stays on the frame.
2. Push forward and down on the rear of the seat until it locks in place.

Make sure that the seat is locked securely in position to pull it up lightly.

The seat locks automatically when closed.

Take care not to lock your key under the seat.

Side Cover



The right and left side covers can be removed in the same manner.

■ Removal :

1. Remove the seat. ➡ P. 50
2. Remove the screw A and screw B.
3. Remove the clip (left side cover only). ➡ P. 48
4. Remove the prongs from the grommets.
5. Remove the side cover.

■ Installation :

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

Checking Spark Plug

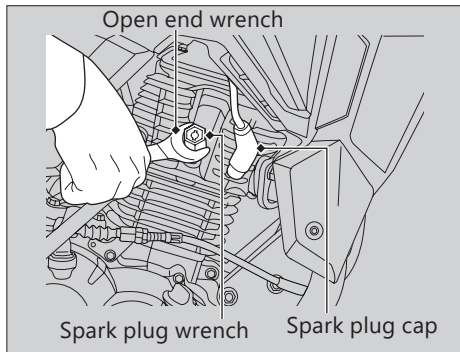
For the recommended spark plug, see "Specifications". ➤ P. 100

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. Disconnect the spark plug cap from the spark plug.
2. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug base.
3. Remove the spark plug using provided spark plug wrench. ➤ P. 46

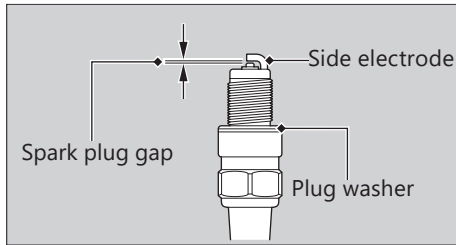


4. Inspect the electrodes and centre porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling.
 - ▶ If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug.
 - ▶ Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, otherwise use a wire brush.

5. Check the spark plug gap using a wire-type feeler gauge.
- If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode carefully.

The gap should be:

0.8 to 0.9 mm (0.03 to 0.04 in)



6. Make sure the plug washer is in good condition.
7. Install the spark plug. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.

8. 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:
 - a) First, tighten the plug:
 - NGK: 1/2 turn after it seats.
 - b) Then loosen the plug.
 - c) Next, tighten the plug again:
 - 1/8 turn after it seats.

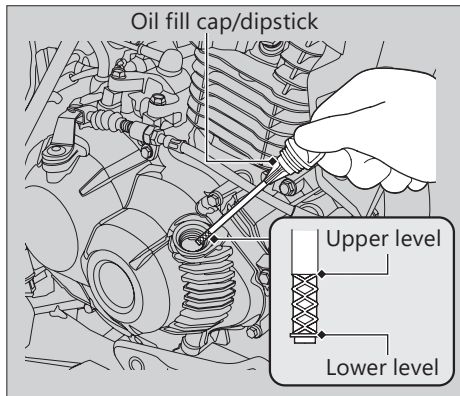
NOTICE

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.

9. Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.
- When reinstalling the spark plug cap, take care to avoid pinching any cables or wires.

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 2 to 3 minutes.
3. Place your vehicle on its centre 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.

➤ P. 40, 100

1. Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick. Add the recommended oil until it reaches the upper level mark.
 - ▶ Place your vehicle on its centre 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. This may affect lubrication and clutch operation.

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

➤ P. 40

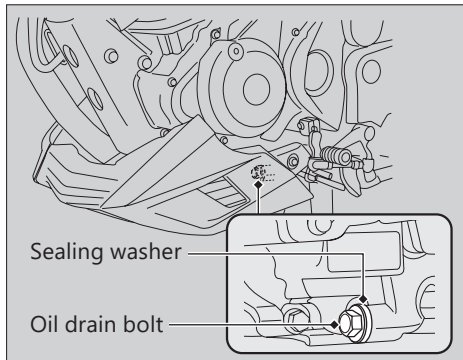
Changing Engine Oil

Changing the oil requires special tools. We recommend that you have your vehicle serviced by your dealer.

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 centre stand on a firm, level surface.
4. Place a drain pan under the drain bolt.

Engine Oil ► Changing Engine Oil

- Remove the oil fill cap/dipstick, drain bolt and sealing washer to drain the oil.
 - Discard the oil at an approved recycling centre.



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

Torque: 30 N·m (3.1 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)

- Fill the crankcase with the recommended oil (► P. 40, 100) and install the oil fill cap/dipstick.

Required oil

When changing oil:

1.0 litres (1.1 US qt, 0.9 Imp qt)

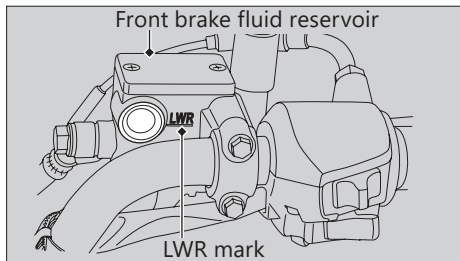
- Check the oil level. ► P. 54
- Check that there are no oil leaks.

Checking the Front Brake Fluid

1. Place your vehicle in an upright position on a firm, level surface.
2. Check that the brake fluid reservoir is horizontal and that the fluid level is above the LWR level mark.

If the brake fluid level in the front brake fluid reservoir is below the LWR mark or the brake lever freeplay becomes excessive, inspect the brake pads for wear.

If the brake pads are not worn, you most likely have a leak. Have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.



Inspecting the Front Brake Pads

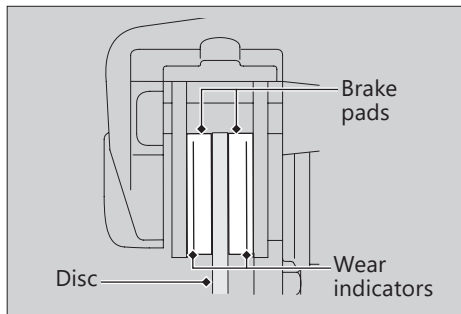
Check the condition of the brake pad wear indicator.

The pads need to be replaced if a brake pad is worn to the bottom of the indicator.

1. **Front** Inspect the brake pads from below the brake caliper.

If necessary have the pads replaced by your dealer.

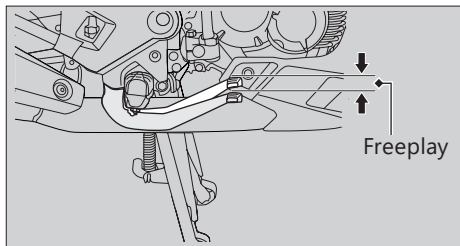
Always replace both left and right brake pads at the same time.



Inspecting the Rear Brake Pedal Freeplay

1. Place your vehicle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Measure the distance the rear brake pedal moves before the brake takes hold.

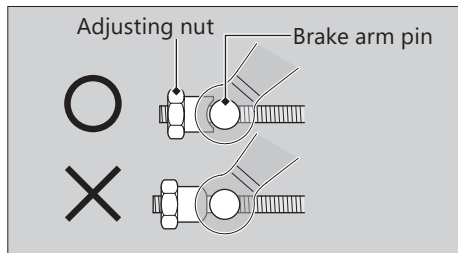
Freeplay at the tip of the brake pedal: 20 to 30 mm (0.78 to 1.18 in)



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

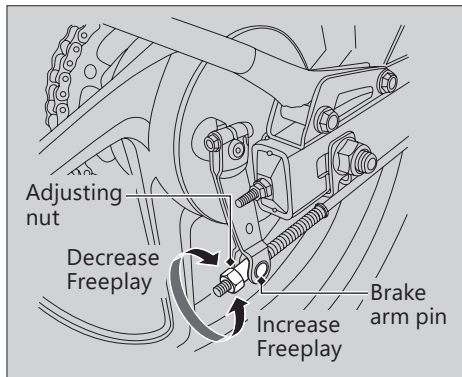
Adjusting the Rear Brake Pedal Freeplay

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



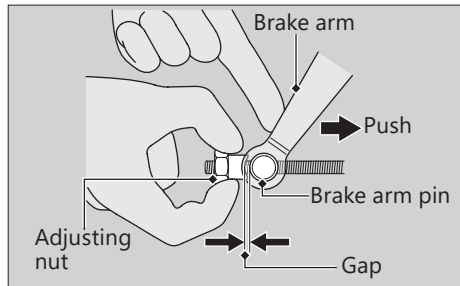
If proper adjustment cannot be obtained by this method, see your dealer.

Brakes ► Adjusting the Rear Brake Pedal Freeplay



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 pedal 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 pedal.

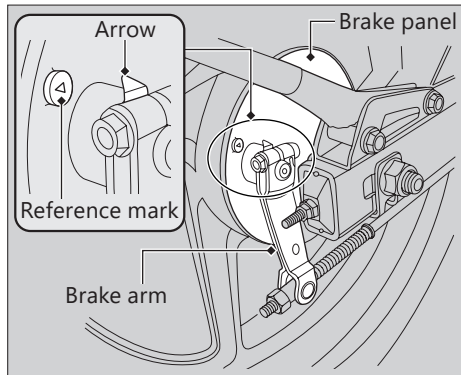
Make sure the brake rod, brake arm, spring and fastener are in good condition.

NOTICE

Do not turn the adjuster beyond its natural limits.

Inspecting the Rear Brake Shoe Wear

The rear brake is equipped with a brake wear indicator.



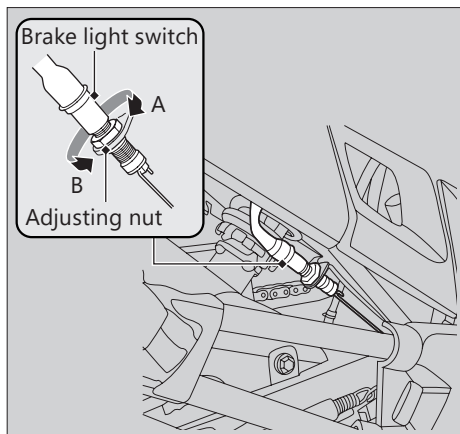
When the brake is applied, an arrow attached to the brake arm moves toward a reference mark on the brake panel. If the arrow aligns with the reference mark on full application of the brake, the brake shoes must be replaced.

See your dealer for this service.

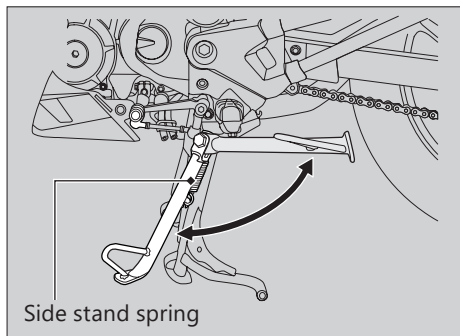
When the brake service is necessary, see your dealer. Use only Honda Genuine Parts or its equivalent.

Adjusting the Brakelight Switch

Check the operation of the brake light switch. Hold the brakelight switch and turn the adjusting nut in the direction A if the switch operates too late, or turn the nut in the direction B if the switch operates too soon.



Checking the Side Stand



1. Check that the side stand operates smoothly. If the side stand is stiff or squeaky, clean the pivot area and lubricate the pivot bolt with clean grease.
2. Check the spring for damage or loss of tension.

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.

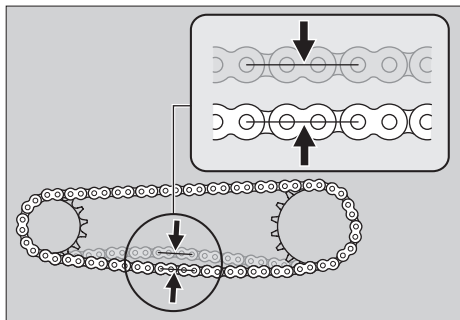
Have the chain inspected by your dealer.

1. Shift the transmission to Neutral. Stop the engine.
2. Place your vehicle on its centre 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:

30 to 40 mm (1.2 to 1.6 in)

- ▶ Do not ride your vehicle if the slack exceeds 50 mm (2.0 in).

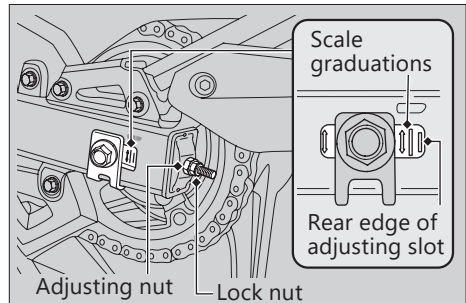
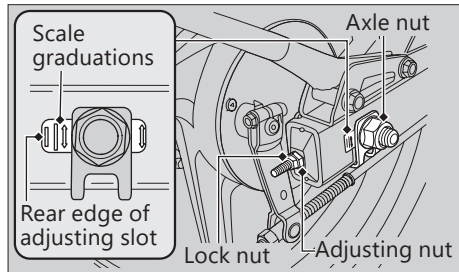


4. Rotate the rear wheel and check that the chain moves smoothly.
5. Inspect the sprockets. ➤ P. 41
6. Clean and lubricate the drive chain. ➤ P. 42

Adjusting the Drive Chain Slack

Adjusting the chain requires special tools. Have the drive chain slack adjusted by your dealer.

1. Shift the transmission to Neutral. Stop the engine.
2. Place your vehicle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
3. Loosen the rear axle nut.
4. Loosen the lock nuts on both sides of the swingarm.



5. Turn both adjusting nuts an equal number of turns until the correct drive chain slack is obtained. Turn the adjusting nuts clockwise to tighten the chain. Turn the adjusting nuts counterclockwise and push the rear wheel toward the front to provide more slack. Adjust the slack at a point midway between the front sprocket and the rear sprocket. Check the drive chain slack. ➤ P. 64
6. Check rear axle alignment by making sure the end of the chain adjuster aligns with the scale graduations on both sides of the swingarm.

Drive Chain ► Adjusting the Drive Chain Slack

Both marks should correspond. If axle is misaligned, turn the right or left adjusting nut until the marks are aligned and recheck chain slack.

7. Tighten the rear axle nut.

Torque: 88 N·m (9.0 kgf·m, 65 lbf·ft)

8. Tighten the drive chain adjusting nuts lightly, then hold the adjusting nuts and tighten the lock nuts.
9. Recheck drive chain slack.
10. Rear brake pedal freeplay is affected when repositioning the rear wheel to adjust the drive chain slack. Check rear brake pedal freeplay and adjust as necessary. ➔ P. 59

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

Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

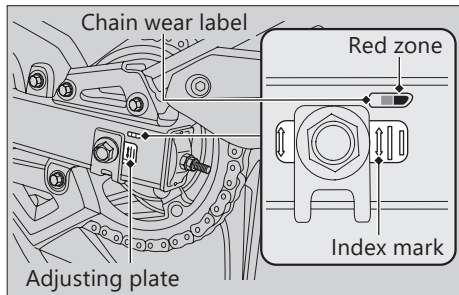
■ Checking the Drive Chain Wear

Check the chain wear label when adjusting the drive chain. If the index mark of the adjusting plate enters the red zone on the label after the chain has been adjusted to the proper slack, the chain is excessively worn and must be replaced.

Drive chain must be replaced with new sprocket set.

Chain: LGB R428NOR

If necessary have the drive chain replaced by your dealer.



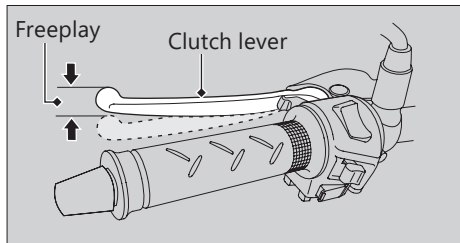
Checking the Clutch

Checking the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Check the clutch lever freeplay.

Freeplay at the clutch lever:

10 to 20 mm (0.39 to 0.79 in)



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

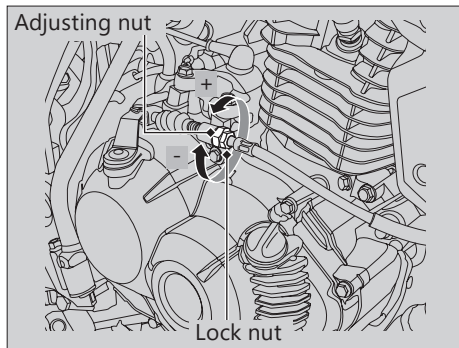
Lubricate the clutch cable with a commercially available cable lubricant to prevent premature wear and corrosion.

NOTICE

Improper freeplay adjustment can cause premature clutch wear.

Adjusting the Clutch Lever Freeplay

1. Loosen the lock nut.
2. Turn the adjusting nut until the clutch lever freeplay is 10 to 20 mm (0.4 to 0.8 in).
3. Tighten the locknut and check the clutch lever freeplay.
4. Start the engine, pull the clutch lever in and shift into gear. Make sure the engine does not stall and the vehicle does not creep. Gradually release the clutch lever and open the throttle. Your vehicle should move smoothly and accelerate gradually.



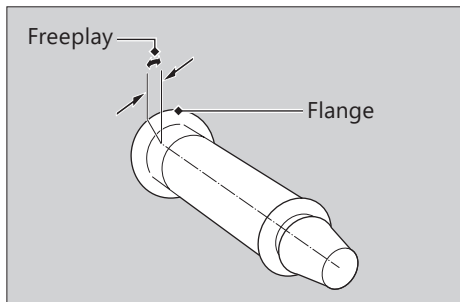
If proper adjustment cannot be obtained or the clutch does not work correctly, see your dealer.

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.

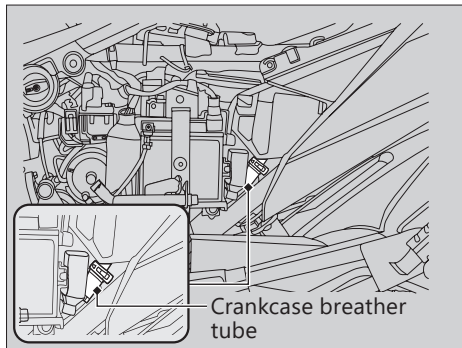
Freeplay at the throttle grip flange:

2 to 6 mm (0.1 to 0.2 in).



Cleaning the Crankcase Breather

1. Remove the left side cover. ➤ P. 51
2. Place a suitable container to receive deposits.
3. Remove the crankcase breather tube and drain deposits.
4. Reinstall the crankcase breather tube.

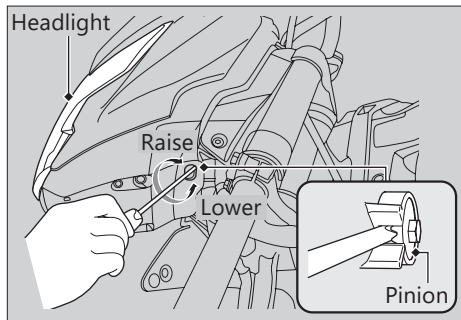


Adjusting the Headlight Aim

You can adjust vertical aim of the headlight for proper alignment. Turn the pinion in or out as necessary using a Phillips screwdriver.

Tighten the bolt after adjustment.

Obey local laws and regulations.



Adjusting the Rear Suspension

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

I Spring Preload

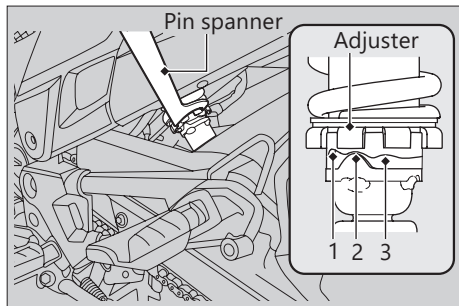
You can adjust the spring preload by the adjuster to suit the load or the road surface. Use the pin spanner to turn the adjuster. Position 1 is for a decrease spring preload (soft), or turn the position 2 to 3 to increase spring preload (hard). The standard position is 2.

NOTICE

Attempting to adjust directly from 1 to 3 or 3 to 1 may damage the shock absorber.

NOTICE

Do not turn the adjuster beyond its limits.



Troubleshooting

Engine Will Not Start	P. 74
Other Warning Indications	P. 75
Fuel Gauge Failure Indication.....	P. 75
Tyre Puncture	P. 76
Electrical Trouble	P. 82
Battery Goes Dead.....	P. 82
Burned-out Light Bulb.....	P. 82
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Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. ➔P. 22
- Check that there is petrol in the fuel tank.

Starter Motor Does Not Operate

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. ➔P. 22
- Check for a blown fuse. ➔P. 85
- Check for a loose battery connection (➔P. 47) or battery terminal corrosion (➔P. 37).
- Check the condition of the battery. ➔P. 37

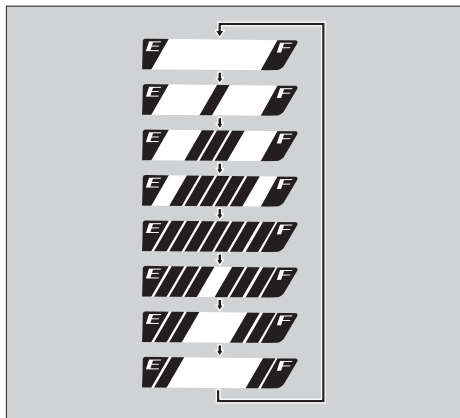
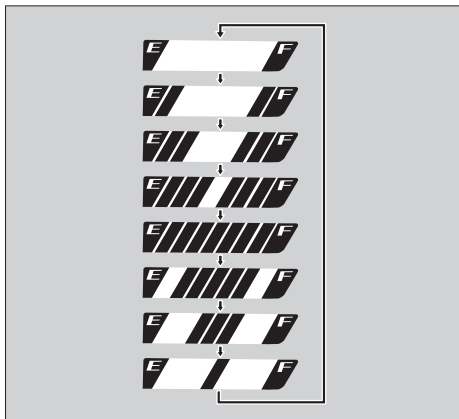
If the problem continues, have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.

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 illustration.

If these occur, see your dealer as soon as possible.



Tyre 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 tyre inspected/replaced by your dealer.

Emergency Repair Using a Tyre Repair Kit

If your tyre has a minor puncture, you can make an emergency repair using a tubeless tyre repair kit.

Follow the instructions provided with the emergency tyre repair kit.

Riding your vehicle with a temporary tyre repair is very risky. Do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph). Have the tyre replaced by your dealer as soon as possible.

WARNING

Riding your vehicle with a temporary tyre 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 tyre repair, ride slowly and carefully and do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) until the tyre is replaced.

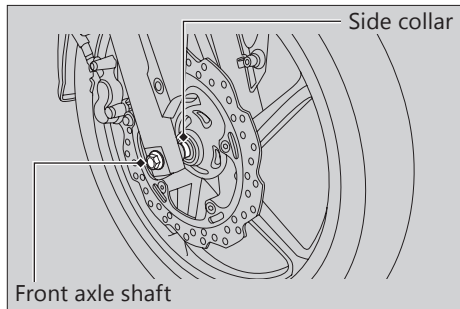
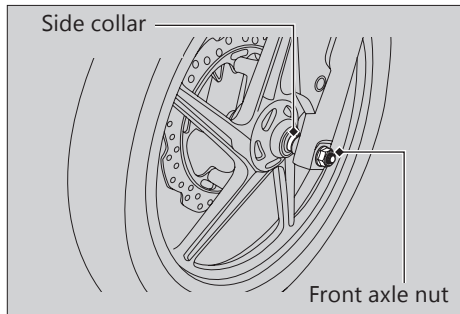
Removing Wheels

Follow these procedures if you need to remove a wheel in order to repair a puncture.

Front Wheel

Removal

1. Place your vehicle on its centre stand on a firm, level surface.
2. Support your vehicle securely and raise the front wheel off the ground using a maintenance stand or a hoist.
3. Remove the front axle nut.
4. Remove the front axle shaft, front wheel and side collars.
 - Avoid getting grease, oil, or dirt on the disc or pad surfaces.
 - Do not pull the brake lever while the front wheel is removed.



Installation

1. Attach the side collars and position the wheel between the fork legs. Insert the front axle shaft from the right side, through the right fork leg and wheel hub.

NOTICE

When installing a wheel or caliper into original position, carefully fit the brake disc between the pads to avoid scratching them.

2. Install and tighten the front axle nut.

Torque: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 lbf·ft)

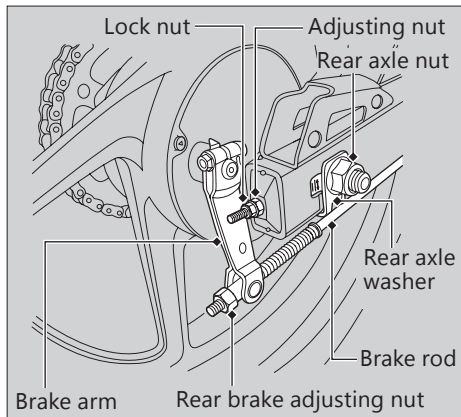
3. After installing the wheel, apply the brake lever several times, then check if the wheel rotates freely. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or if the wheel does not rotate freely.

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

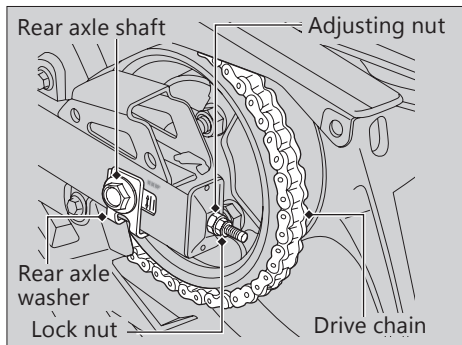
I Rear Wheel

Removal

1. Remove the rear inner fender. ► P. 49
2. Support your vehicle securely and raise the rear wheel off the ground using the centre stand or a hoist.
3. Remove the rear brake adjusting nut.
4. Disconnect the brake rod from the brake arm by pushing down on the rear brake pedal.
5. Loosen the rear axle nut, lock nuts and turn the adjusting nuts so the rear wheel can be moved all the way forward for maximum drive chain slack.
6. Remove the rear axle nut and rear axle washer while holding the rear axle shaft at the other end with a wrench.



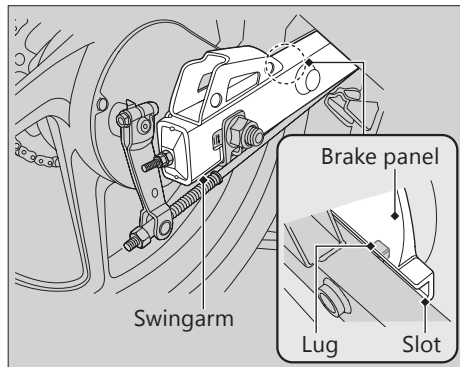
7. Remove the drive chain from the driven sprocket by pushing the rear wheel forward.
8. Remove the rear axle shaft, rear axle washer, side collar and rear wheel from the swingarm.



Installation

1. Install the side collar into rear wheel.
2. Place the rear wheel between the swingarm and install the drive chain over the driven sprocket.
3. Insert the rear axle shaft from the left side, through the left swingarm, wheel hub and brake panel.

4. Temporarily tighten the rear axle nut.
5. Make sure that the lug on the swingarm is located in the slot in the brake panel.



6. Connect the brake rod to the brake arm.
7. Adjust the drive chain. ►P. 65
8. Adjust the rear brake freeplay. ►P. 59
9. Install and tighten the rear axle nut.

Torque: 88 N·m (9.0 kgf·m, 65 lbf·ft)

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

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

Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.

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.

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.

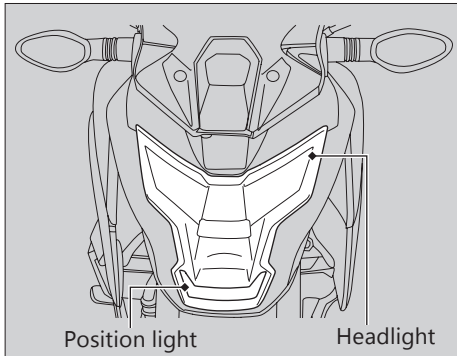
Allow the bulb to cool before replacing it.

Do not use bulbs other than those specified.

Check the replacement bulb for correct operation before riding.

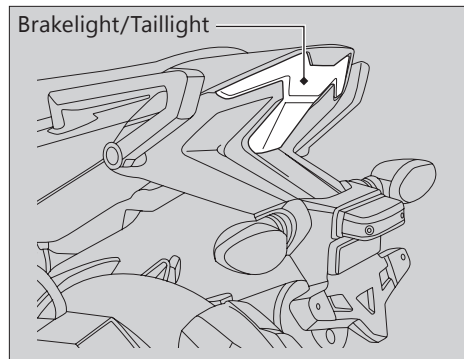
For the light bulb wattage, see "Specifications." ➔ P. 101

| Headlight/Position Light



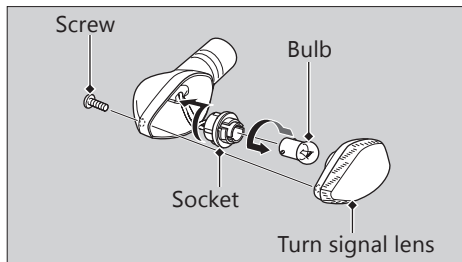
The headlight and position light uses several LEDs.
If there is an LED which is not turned on, see your dealer for servicing.

| Brakelight/Taillight



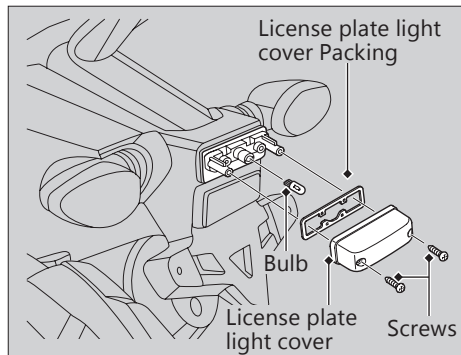
The brakelight/taillight uses several LEDs.
If there is an LED which is not turned on, see your dealer for servicing.

Front/Rear Turn Signal Bulb



1. Remove the turn signal lens by removing the screw.
2. Turn the socket counterclockwise, and remove it.
3. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.
4. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.
► Use only the amber bulb.

License Plate Light Bulb

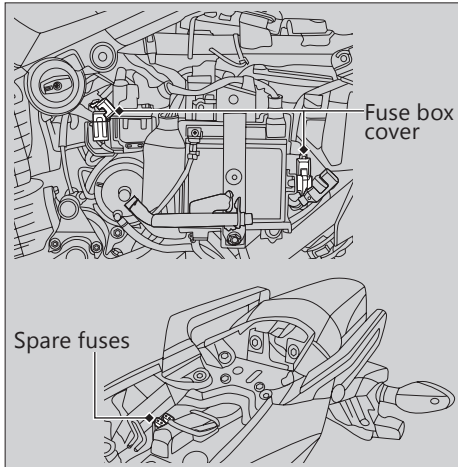


1. Remove the screws.
2. Remove the license plate light cover and license plate light cover packing.
3. Pull out the bulb without turning it.
4. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.

Blown Fuse

Before handling fuses, see “Inspecting and Replacing Fuses.” ► P. 39

Fuse Box Fuses

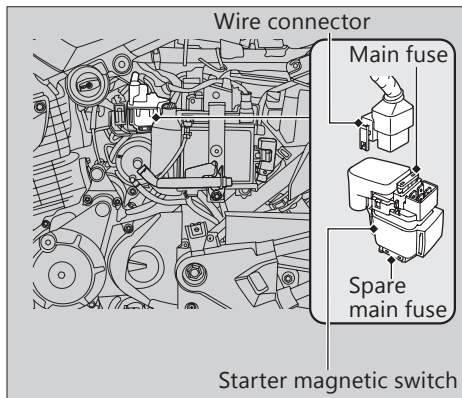


1. Remove the left side cover. ► P. 51
2. Open the fuse box cover.
3. Pull out the fuses one by one to check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare of the same rating.
 - Spare fuses are provided under the seat.
4. Reinstall parts in the reverse order of removal.

NOTICE

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

Main Fuse



1. Remove the left side cover. ► P. 51
2. Disconnect the negative - terminal from the battery. ► P. 47
3. Pull out the starter magnetic switch.
4. Disconnect the wire connector of the starter magnetic switch.
5. Pull the main fuse out and check for a blown fuse. Always replace a blown fuse with a spare fuse of the same rating.
► Spare main fuse (20 A) is provided below the starter magnetic switch.
6. Reinstall parts in the reverse order of removal.

NOTICE

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

Information

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Instruments, Controls, & Other Features	P. 89
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Storing Your Vehicle	P. 93
Transporting Your Vehicle	P. 94
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Keys

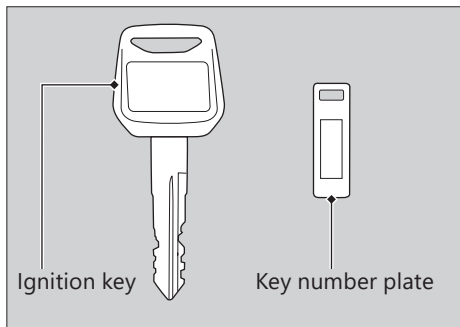
Ignition key

Be sure to record the key number provided with the key number plate. Store the spare key and key number in a safe location.

To make a duplicate, take the spare key or the key number to your dealer.

If you lose all ignition keys and the key number, 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.



Instruments, Controls, & Other Features

Ignition Switch

Leaving the ignition switch in the ON position with the engine stopped will drain the battery. Do not turn the key while riding.

Odometer

The display locks at 999,999 when the read-out exceeds 999,999.

Tripmeter

The tripmeter A and B return to 0.0 when the read-out exceeds 9,999.9.

Document Bag

The owner's manual, registration, and insurance information can be stored in the plastic document bag located under the seat.

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 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 tyres. 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 tyres 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 carburetor 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 under the seat 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 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.

Caring for Your Vehicle

Aluminium Components

Aluminium will corrode from contact with dirt, mud, or road salt. Clean aluminium 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 petrol, brake fluid, or detergents on the instruments, panels or headlight.

Exhaust Pipe and Muffler

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.

Storing Your Vehicle

If you store your vehicle outdoors, you should consider using a full-body vehicle 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. ➤ P. 42
- Place your vehicle on its centre stand and position a block so that both tyres are off the ground.
- After rain, remove the body cover and allow the vehicle to dry.
- Remove the battery (➤ P. 47) 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 \ominus terminal to prevent discharge.

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

Transporting Your Vehicle

If your vehicle needs to be transported, it should be carried on a motorcycle trailer or a flatbed truck or trailer that has a loading ramp or lifting platform, and motorcycle tie-down straps. Never try to tow your vehicle with a wheel or wheels on the ground.

NOTICE

Towing your vehicle can cause serious damage to the transmission.

You & the Environment

Owning and riding a vehicle can be enjoyable, but you must do your part to protect the environment.

Choose Sensible Cleaners

Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your vehicle. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer.

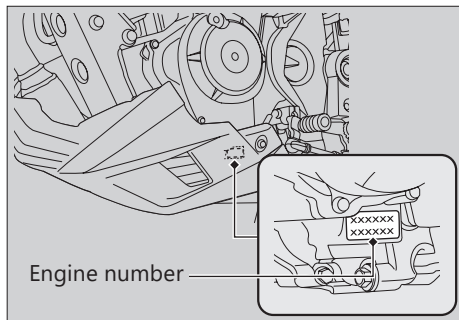
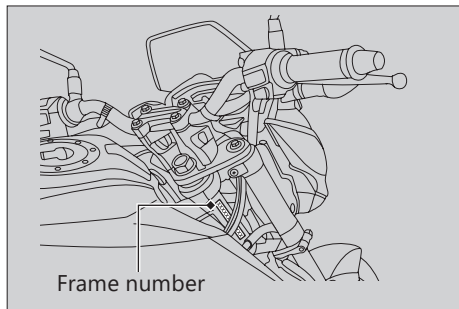
Recycle Wastes

Put oil and other toxic wastes in approved containers and take them to a recycling centre. Call your local or state office of public works or environmental services to find a recycling centre in your area, and to get instructions on how to dispose of non-recyclable wastes. Do not place used engine oil in the trash, or pour it

down a drain or on the ground. Used oil, petrol, and cleaning solvents contain poisons that can hurt refuse workers and contaminate drinking water, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

Serial Numbers

The frame and engine serial numbers uniquely identify your vehicle and are required in order to register your vehicle. They may also be required when ordering replacement parts. You should record these numbers and keep them in a safe place.



Fuels Containing Alcohol

Some conventional fuels blended with alcohol are available in some locales to help reduce emissions to meet clean air standards. If you plan to use blended fuel, check that it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating requirement.

The following fuel blends can be used in your vehicle:

- Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) up to 10% by volume.
 - ▶ Petrol containing ethanol may be marketed under the name Gasohol.

The use of petrol containing more than 10% ethanol may:

- Damage the painting of the fuel tank.
- Damage the rubber tubes of the fuel line.
- Cause corrosion of the fuel tank.
- Cause poor drivability.

NOTICE

Use of blended fuels containing higher than approved percentages can damage metal, rubber, plastic parts of your fuel system.

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms or performance problems, try a different brand of petrol.

Catalytic Converter

This vehicle is equipped with a three-way catalytic converter. The catalytic converter contains precious metals that serve as catalysts in high temperature chemical reactions that convert hydrocarbons (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) in the exhaust gasses into safe compounds.

A defective catalytic converter contributes to air pollution and can impair your engine's performance. A replacement unit must be an original Honda part or equivalent.

Follow these guidelines to protect your vehicle's catalytic converter.

- Always use unleaded petrol. Leaded petrol will damage the catalytic converter.
- Keep the engine in good running condition.
- Have your vehicle serviced if your engine is misfiring, backfiring, stalling, or otherwise not running properly, stop riding and turn off the engine.

Specifications

■ Main Components

Overall length	2013 mm (79.3 in)
Overall width	786 mm (30.9 in)
Overall height	1115 mm (43.9 in)
Wheelbase	1347 mm (53.0 in)
Minimum ground clearance	160 mm (6.3 in)
Caster angle	25°49'
Trail	95.8 mm (3.8 in)
Curb weight	140 kg (308.6 lb)
Maximum weight capacity*1	170 kg (375 lb)
Passenger capacity	Rider and 1 passenger
Minimum turning radius	2.32 m (7.61 ft)

*1 Including rider, passenger, all luggage, and accessories

Displacement	162.71 cm ³ (9.925 cu-in)
Bore x stroke	57.300 x 63.096 mm (2.2559× 2.4841 in)
Compression ratio	10.0:1
Fuel	Unleaded petrol Recommended: 91 RON or higher
Fuel containing alcohol	ETHANOL up to 10% by volume
Tank capacity	12 litres (3.17 US gal, 2.64 Imp gal)
Tank reserve capacity	2 litres (0.53 US gal, 0.44 Imp gal)
Battery	ETZ5 12 V - 4 Ah (10 HR)
Gear ratio	1st 3.076
	2nd 1.789
	3rd 1.300
	4th 1.066
	5th 0.916
Reduction ratio (primary / final)	3.136/3.000

Specifications

■ Service Data

Tyre size	Front	80/100-17M/C 46P
	Rear	130/70-17M/C 62P
Tyre type	Tubeless	
Recommended Tyre	Front	MRF NYLOGRIP ZAPPER-FQ
	Rear	MRF NYLOGRIP ZAPPER-S1
Tyre air pressure	Front	(Driver only)
		175 kPa (1.75 kgf/cm ² , 25 psi) (Driver and passenger)
	175 kPa (1.75 kgf/cm ² , 25 psi)	
	Rear	(Driver only)
200 kPa (2.00 kgf/cm ² , 29 psi) (Driver and passenger)		
225 kPa (2.25 kgf/cm ² , 33 psi)		
Spark plug	CPR8EA-9 (NGK)	
Spark plug gap	0.8 to 0.9 mm (0.03 to 0.04 in)	
Idle speed	1400 ± 100 rpm	

Recommended engine oil
Honda 4-stroke motorcycle oil
API Service Classification SJ or higher,
excluding oils marked as "Energy Conserving,"
or "Resource Conserving"
SAE 10W-30, JASO T 903 standard MA

Engine oil capacity	After draining	1.0 litres (1.1 US qt, 0.9 Imp qt)
	After disassembly	1.2 litres (1.3 US qt, 1.1 Imp qt)

Recommended brake fluid
Honda Dot 3 or Dot 4 Brake fluid

Recommended drive chain lubricant
Drive chain lubricant
If not available, use SAE 80 or 90 gear oil.

Drive chain slack 30 to 40 mm (1.2 to 1.6 in)

Standard drive chain	LGBR428NOR	
	No. of links	130
standard sprocket size	Drive sprocket	15T
	Driven sprocket	45T

■ Bulbs

Headlight	LED
Position light	LED
Brakelight/Taillight	LED
Front turn signal	12 V-10 W x 2
Rear turn signal	12 V-10 W x 2
License plate light	12 V-5 W

■ Fuses

Main fuse	20 A x 1
	15 A x 1
Other fuses	5 A x 1

■ Torque Specifications

Engine oil drain bolt	30 N·m (3.1 kgf·m, 22 lbf·ft)
Rear axle nut	88 N·m (9.0 kgf·m, 65 lbf·ft)
Front axle nut	59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 lbf·ft)

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