

## CLEANING

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

### CAUTION:

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

<i>Wheel Hubs</i>	<i>Ignition Switch</i>
<i>Carburetors</i>	<i>Brake Master Cylinder</i>
<i>Instruments</i>	<i>Muffler Outlets</i>
<i>Drive Chain</i>	<i>Under Fuel Tank</i>
<i>Handlebar</i>	<i>Under Seat</i>
<i>Switches</i>	

1. After cleaning, rinse the motorcycle thoroughly with plenty of clean water. Strong detergent residue can corrode alloy parts.
2. Dry the motorcycle, start the engine, and let it run for several minutes.

3. Test the brakes before riding the motorcycle in traffic. Several applications may be necessary to restore normal braking performance.

### WARNING

- \* *Braking performance may be impaired immediately after washing the motorcycle.*
4. Lubricate the drive chain immediately after washing the motorcycle.

## STORAGE GUIDE

### STORAGE

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

1. Change the engine oil and filter.
2. Lubricate the drive chain.
3. Drain the fuel tank and carburetors. Spray the inside of the tank with an aerosol rust-inhibiting oil. Reinstall the fuel cap on the tank.

#### WARNING

- \* *Gasoline is flammable and is explosive under certain conditions. Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks near the equipment while draining fuel.*

4. Remove the spark plugs and pour a tablespoon (15–20 cc) of clean engine oil into each cylinder. Operate the starter for a few seconds to distribute the oil, then reinstall the spark plugs.

#### NOTE:

- \* When turning the engine over, the Engine Stop Switch should be OFF and each spark plug placed in its cable cap and grounded to prevent damage to the ignition system.
5. Remove the battery. Store in an area protected from freezing temperatures and direct sunlight. Check the electrolyte level and slow charge the battery once a month.
  6. Wash and dry the motorcycle. Was all painted surfaces. Coat chrome with rust-inhibiting oil.
  7. Inflate the tires to their recommended pressures. Place the motorcycle on blocks to raise both tires off the ground.

8. Cover the motorcycle (don't use plastic or other coated materials) and store in an unheated area, free of dampness with a minimum of daily temperature variation. Do not store the motorcycle in direct sunlight.

## **REMOVAL FROM STORAGE**

1. Uncover and clean the motorcycle. Change the engine oil if more than 4 months have passed since the start of storage.
2. Check the battery electrolyte level and charge the battery as required. Install the battery.
3. Drain any excess aerosol rust-inhibiting oil from the fuel tank. Fill the fuel tank with fresh gasoline.
4. Perform all Pre-ride Inspection checks (page 28). Test ride the motorcycle at low speeds in a safe riding area away from traffic.

## EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM (USA ONLY)

- **Source of Emissions**

The combustion process produces carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. Control of hydrocarbons is very important because, under certain conditions, they react to form photochemical smog when subjected to sunlight. Carbon monoxide does not react in the same way, but it is toxic.

Honda Motor Co., Ltd. utilizes lean carburetor settings and other systems to reduce carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.

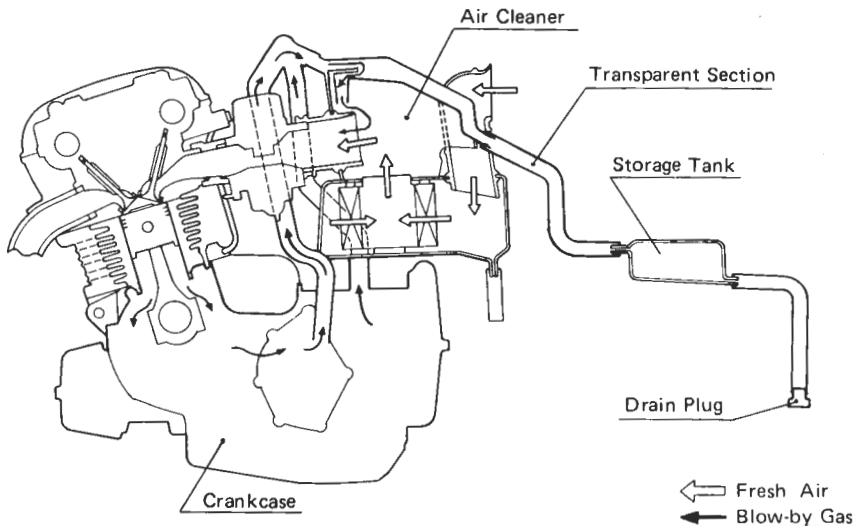
- **Exhaust Emission Control System**

The exhaust emission control system is composed of lean carburetor settings, and no adjustments should be made except idle speed adjustment with the throttle stop screw. The exhaust emission control system is separate from the crankcase emission control system.

## ● Crankcase Emission Control System

The engine is equipped with a closed crankcase system to prevent discharging crankcase emissions into the atmosphere.

Blow-by gas is returned to the combustion chamber through the air cleaner and the carburetor.



## ● **Problems which may affect Motorcycle Emissions**

If you are aware of any of the following symptoms, **have the vehicle inspected and repaired by your local Honda Motorcycle Dealer.**

Symptoms:

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