

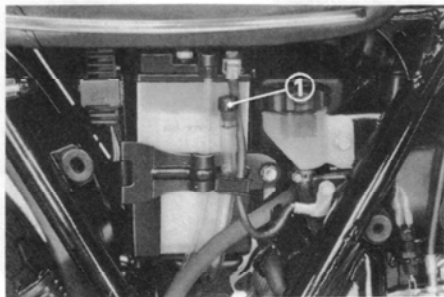
Crankcase Breather

(USA ONLY)

1. Remove the right side cover and remove the drain tube from the clip on the battery holder.
2. Remove the drain plug (1) from the tube, and drain the deposits.
3. Reinstall the drain plug (1).

NOTE:

- * Service more frequently when riding in rain, at full throttle, or when deposits can be seen in the transparent section of the drain tube.

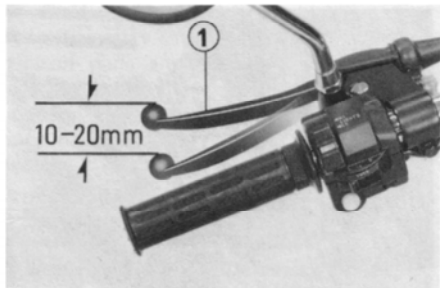


(1) Drain plug

Clutch

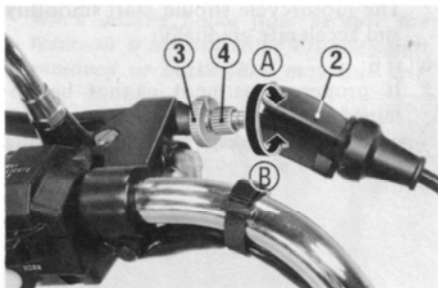
Clutch adjustment may be required if the motorcycle stalls when shifting into gear, or tends to creep; or if the clutch slips, causing acceleration to lag behind engine speed.

Normal clutch lever free play is 10–20 mm (3/8–3/4 in) at the lever (1). Minor adjustments can be made with the clutch cable adjuster at the lever.



(1) Clutch lever

1. Pull off the dust cover (2). Loosen the lock nut (3) and turn the adjuster (4). Tighten the lock nut (3), and check adjustment.
2. If the adjuster is threaded out near its limit or if the correct free play cannot be obtained, loosen the lock nut (3) and turn in the adjuster (4) completely. Tighten the lock nut (3) and pull on the dust cover.



(2) Dust cover

(3) Lock nut

(4) Clutch cable adjuster

(A) Increase free play

(B) Decrease free play

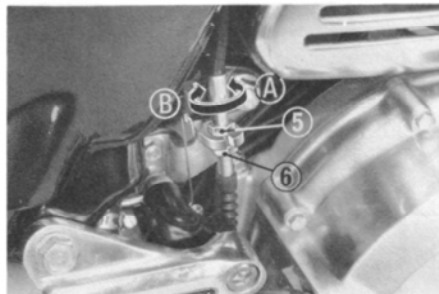
3. At the lower end of the cable, loosen the lock nut (6). Turn the adjusting nut (5) to obtain the specified free play. Tighten the lock nut (6), and check adjustment.
4. Start the engine, pull in the clutch lever and shift into gear. Make sure the engine does not stall, and the motorcycle does not creep. Gradually release the clutch lever and open the throttle. The motorcycle should start smoothly and accelerate gradually.

NOTE:

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

Other Checks:

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



- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (5) Adjusting nut | (A) Increase free play |
| (6) Lock nut | (B) Decrease free play |

Brakes

Both front and rear brakes are of the hydraulic disc type.

As the brake pads wear, brake fluid level drops, automatically compensating for wear.

There are no adjustments to perform, but fluid level and pad wear must be inspected periodically. The system must be inspected frequently to ensure there are no fluid leaks. If the control lever or pedal free play becomes excessive and the friction pads are not worn beyond the recommended limit (page 61), there is probably air in the brake system and it must be bled. See your authorized Honda dealer.

Front Brake fluid level:

WARNING

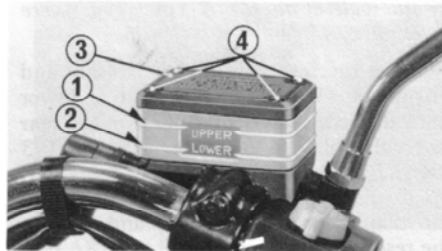
* *Brake fluid may cause irritation. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. In case of contact, flush thoroughly with water and call a doctor if your eyes were exposed.*

Remove the screws (4) and the reservoir cap (3) and diaphragm. Whenever the level is lower than the lower level mark (2) on the front reservoir, fill the reservoir with DOT 3 BRAKE FLUID from a sealed container, up to the upper level mark (1). Reinstall the diaphragm, and cap

Tighten screws (4) securely.

CAUTION:

* *When adding brake fluid be sure the reservoir is horizontal before the cap is removed or brake fluid may spill out.*



(FRONT) (1) Upper level mark (3) Reservoir cap
(2) Lower level mark (4) Screws

- * Use only fresh DOT 3 brake fluid from a sealed container.
- * Handle brake fluid with care because it can damage paint, electric wires, and instrument lenses.
- * Never allow contaminants (dirt, water, etc.) to enter the brake fluid reservoir.

Rear Brake fluid level:

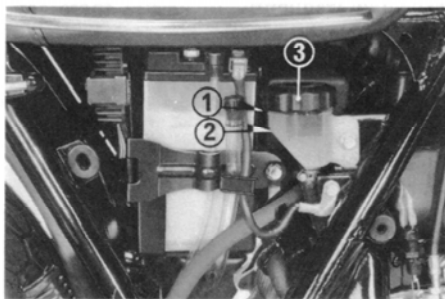
WARNING

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

Remove the reservoir cap (3), washer and diaphragm. Whenever the level is lower than the lower level mark (2) on the rear reservoir, fill the reservoir with DOT 3 BRAKE FLUID from a sealed container, up to the upper level mark (1). Reinstall the diaphragm and washer, and tighten the reservoir cap securely.

CAUTION :

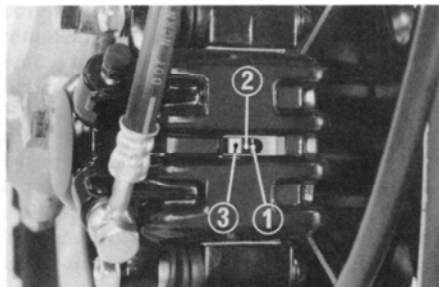
- * Use only fresh DOT 3 brake fluid from a sealed container.
- * Handle brake fluid with care because it can damage paint and electric wires.
- * Never allow contaminants (dirt, water, etc.) to enter the brake fluid reservoir.



- (REAR) (1) Upper level mark
 (2) Lower level mark
 (3) Reservoir cap

Brake pads:

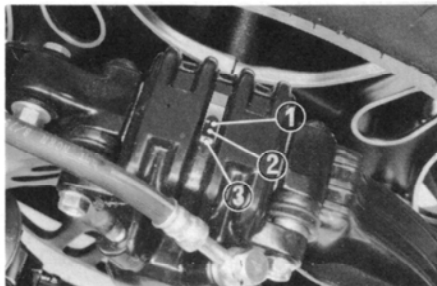
Brake pad wear will depend upon the severity of usage, type of driving, and condition of the roads. The pads will wear faster on dirty and wet roads. Inspect the pads visually during all regular service intervals to determine the pad wear. Remove the inspection hole cap. If either pad wears to the red line (1), both pads must be replaced.



(FRONT) (1) Red line
(2) Brake pad
(3) Brake disc

Other checks:

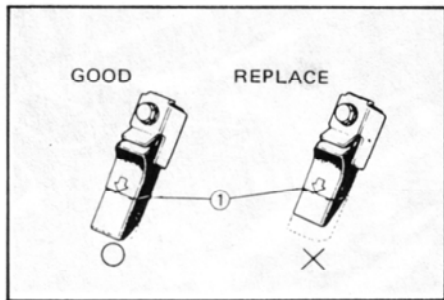
Make sure that there are no fluid leaks. Check for deterioration or cracks in the hoses and fittings.



(REAR) (1) Red line
(2) Brake pad
(3) Brake disc

Side Stand

Check the rubber pad for deterioration and wear. Replace if any wear extends to the wear line (1) as shown. Check the side stand spring for damage and loss of tension, and the side stand assembly for freedom of movement. See your authorized Honda dealer for replacement.



(1) Wear line

Battery

If the motorcycle is operated with insufficient battery electrolyte, sulfation and battery plate damage will occur.

If rapid loss of electrolyte is experienced, or if your battery seems to be weak, causing slow starting or other electrical problems, see your authorized Honda dealer.

Battery electrolyte:

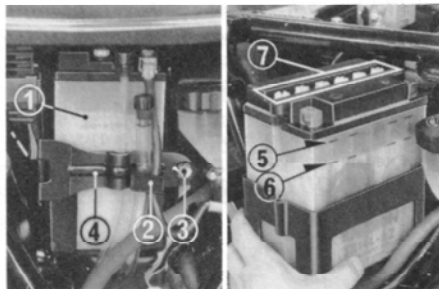
The battery (1) is behind the right side cover under the seat. Remove the seat by removing the seat bolt on each side of the seat and the terminal leads from the battery (1). Remove the negative (ground) cable and the crankcase breather tube from the clamp (2). Remove the battery holder nut (3) and open the battery holder (4). Pull out the battery and check the electrolyte.

The electrolyte level must be maintained between the upper (5) and lower (6) level marks on the side of the battery. If the electrolyte level is low, remove the battery filler caps (7).

Carefully add distilled water to the upper level mark, using a small syringe or plastic funnel.

NOTE:

- * Use only distilled water in the battery. Tap water will shorten the service life of the battery.



- (1) Battery
- (2) Clamp
- (3) Nut
- (4) Battery holder

- (5) Upper level mark
- (6) Lower level mark
- (7) Filler caps

WARNING

- * *The battery contains sulfuric acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Antidote: EXTERNAL-Flush with water. INTERNAL-Drink large quantities of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, beaten egg or vegetable oil. Call physician immediately. Eyes: Flush with water and get prompt medical attention.*
- * *Batteries produce explosive gases. Keep sparks, flames and cigarettes away. Ventilate when charging or using in enclosed space. Always shield eyes when working near batteries. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.*

Carefully add distilled water up to the upper level mark, using a small syringe or plastic funnel.

NOTE:

- * Use only distilled water in the battery. Tap water will shorten the service life of the battery.

