Contents

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.

To protect your investment, we urge you to take responsibility for keeping your vehicle well serviced and maintained. Also, observe the break-in guidelines, and always perform the pre-ride inspection and other periodic checks in this manual.

When service is required, remember that your Honda dealer knows your vehicle best. If you have the required mechanical "know-how" and tools, you can purchase an official Honda Service Manual to help you perform many maintenance and repair tasks. ➡P. 94

Read the warranty information thoroughly so that you understand the warranty coverage and that you are aware of your rights and responsibilities. ➡P. 95

You may also want to visit our website at www.powersports.honda.com.
Happy riding!

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 judgment.

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.

Vehicle Safety

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

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. 9

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 seat strap 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.

We recommend that all riders take a certified course approved by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) or a state approved training course. New riders should start with the basic course, and even experienced riders will find the advanced course beneficial.
For information about the MSF training course nearest you, call the national toll-free number: (800) 446-9227.

Other riding tips can be found in the You and Your Motorcycle Riding Tips booklet that came with your vehicle.
Developing off-road riding skill is a gradual step-by step process. Start by practicing at low speeds in a safe area and slowly build your skills.
Ask your dealer if there are off-road riding groups in your area where you can learn from experienced riders. Also be sure to read Tips & Practice Guide for the Off-Highway Motorcyclist that came with your new vehicle.

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.

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.

Be Alert for Off-road Hazards

The terrain can be present a variety of challenges when you ride off-road.
Continually “read” the terrain for unexpected turns, drop-offs, rocks, ruts and other hazards.
Always keep your speed low enough to allow time to see and react to hazards.

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 judgment 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 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. Having a breakdown can be difficult, especially if you are stranded off-road far from your base. Inspect your vehicle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits (P. 15), and do not modify your vehicle or install accessories that would make your vehicle unsafe (P. 13).

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.

Continued

Carbon Monoxide Hazard

Exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide, a colorless, 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.

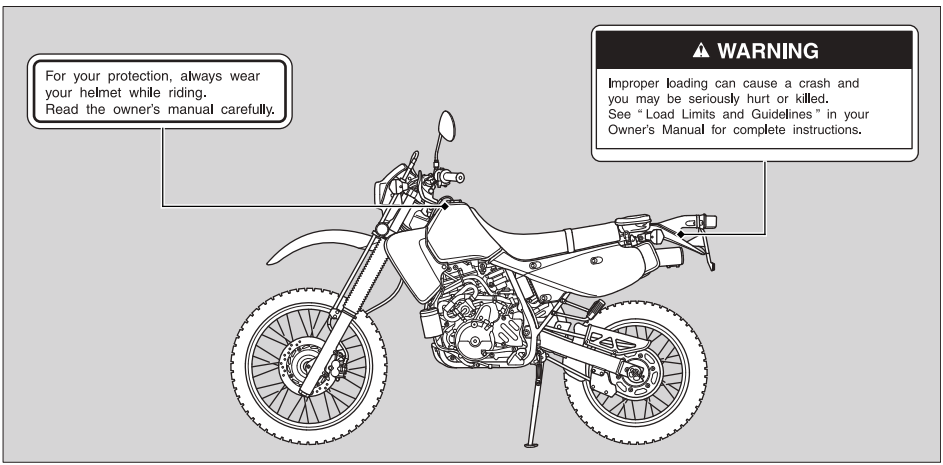
Breathing this colorless, odorless gas can quickly cause unconsciousness and lead to death.

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

Safety Labels

Safety and information labels on your vehicle provide important safety information and may warn you of potential hazards that could cause serious injury. Read these labels carefully and don't remove them.

If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact your dealer for a replacement.



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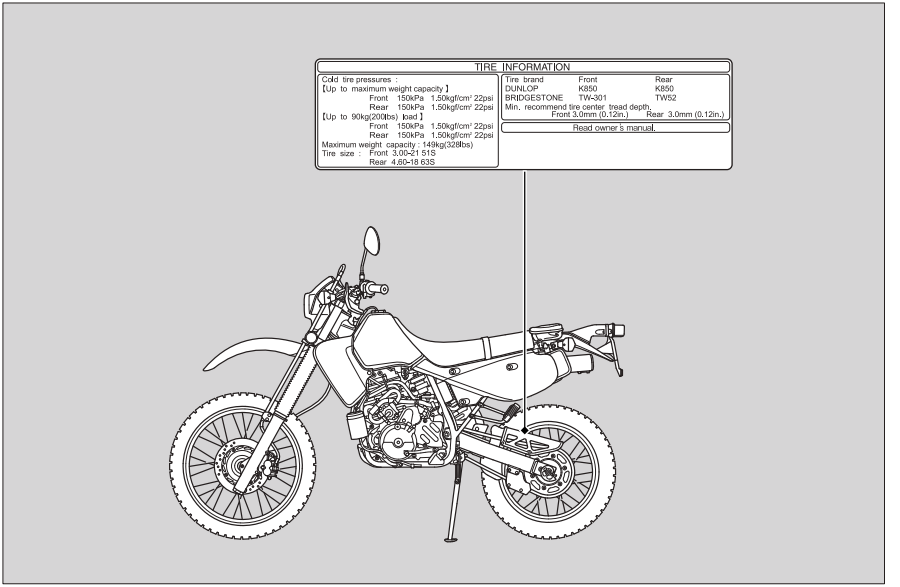

TIRE INFORMATION
Cold tire pressures :
【Up to maximum weight capacity】
Front 150kPa 1.50kgf/cm² 22psi
Rear 150kPa 1.50kgf/cm² 22psi
【Up to 90kg(200lbs) load】
Front 150kPa 1.50kgf/cm² 22psi
Rear 150kPa 1.50kgf/cm² 22psi
Maximum weight capacity : 149kg(328lbs)
Tire size : Front 3.00-21 51S
Rear 4.60-18 63S
Tire brand Front Rear
DUNLOP K850 K850
BRIDGESTONE TW-301 TW52
Min. recommend tire center tread depth,
Front 3.0mm (0.12in.) Rear 3.0mm (0.12in.)
Read owner's manual.

Safety Precautions

- Ride cautiously and keep your hands on the handlebar and feet on the footpegs.
- Keep passenger's hands onto the seat strap 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. Avoid wearing loose clothes that could get caught on any part of the vehicle. Ride defensively in response to weather and road conditions.

Helmet

Should be safety-standard certified, high-visibility, and 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

Look for a DOT (Department of Transportation) certification label on any helmet you buy.

⚠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.

Gloves

Full-finger leather gloves with high abrasion resistance

Boots or Riding Shoes

Sturdy boots with non-slip soles and ankle protection

Jacket and Pants

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

Additional Off-road Gear

On-road apparel may also be suitable for casual off-road riding. But if you plan on any serious off-road riding you will need more serious off-road gear. In addition to your helmet and eye protection, we recommend off-road motorcycle boots and gloves, riding pants with knee and hip pads, a jersey with elbow pads, and a chest/shoulder protector.

Riding Precautions

Break-in Period

During the first 300 miles (500 km) 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 downshifting.
  - ▶ 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 tires 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.

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.

Continued

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

1. Stop the engine.
2. Push the side stand down.
3. Slowly lean the vehicle to the left until its weight rests on the side stand.
4. Turn the handlebar fully to the left.
   ▶ Turning the handlebar to the right reduces stability and may cause the vehicle to fall.
5. Turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position and remove the key. ➡P. 21
6. Turn the fuel valve to the OFF position.

Refueling and Fuel Guidelines

Follow these guidelines to protect the engine and fuel system:

- Use only unleaded gasoline.
- Use recommended octane number. Using lower octane gasoline will result in decreased engine performance.
- Do not use fuels containing a high concentration of alcohol. ➡P. 93
- Do not use stale or contaminated gasoline or an oil/gasoline 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 or approved 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.

Off-Road Safety

Learn to ride in an uncongested off-road area free of obstacles before venturing onto unfamiliar terrain.

- Always obey local off-road riding laws and regulations.
- Obtain permission to ride on private property. Avoid posted areas and obey "NO Trespassing" signs.
- Ride with a friend on another vehicle so that you can assist each other in case of trouble.
- Familiarity with your vehicle is critically important should a problem occur far from help.
- Never ride beyond your ability and experience or faster than conditions warrant.
- If you are not familiar with the terrain, ride cautiously. Hidden rocks, holes, or ravines could spell disaster.
- A muffler is required in most off-road areas. Don't modify your exhaust system. Remember that excessive noise bothers everyone and creates a bad image for motorcycling.

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/Maximum luggage weight P. 100
- Tie all luggage securely, evenly balanced and close to the center of the vehicle.
- Do not place objects near the lights or the muffler.

Also follow these guidelines when you ride off-road on rough terrain:

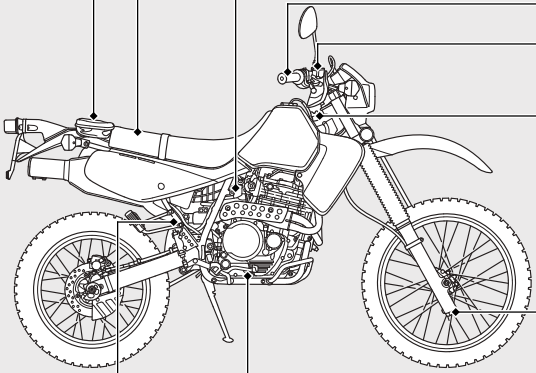
- Do not carry a passenger.
- Keep cargo small and light weight.
  Make sure it cannot easily be caught on brush or other objects, and that it does not interfere with your ability to shift position to maintain balance and stability.

⚠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



Storage bag P.29

Seat P.51

Rear brake fluid reservoir P.58

Throttle grip P.67

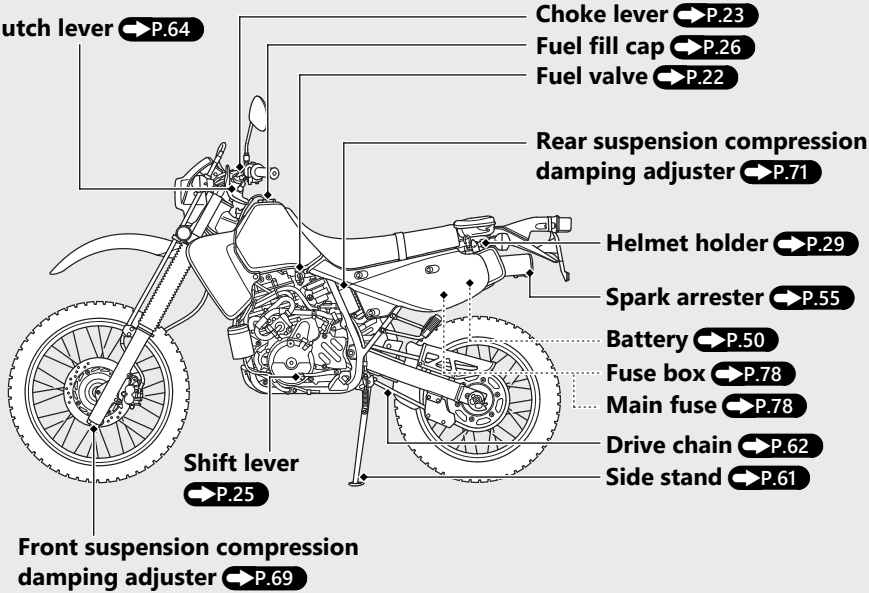
Front brake fluid reservoir P.58

Engine oil fill cap/dipstick P.56

Front suspension compression damping adjuster P.69

Engine oil check bolt P.57

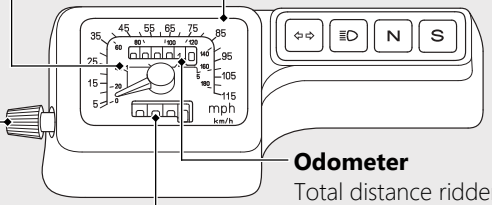
Rear suspension rebound damping adjuster P.70


Clutch lever P.64
Choke lever P.23
Fuel fill cap P.26
Fuel valve P.22
Rear suspension compression damping adjuster P.71
Helmet holder P.29
Spark arrester P.55
Battery P.50
Fuse box P.78
Main fuse P.78
Drive chain P.62
Side stand P.61
Shift lever P.25
Front suspension compression damping adjuster P.69

Instruments

Gear range indicator
Shows proper speed range for each gear.

Speedometer
This shows your speed in miles per hour.



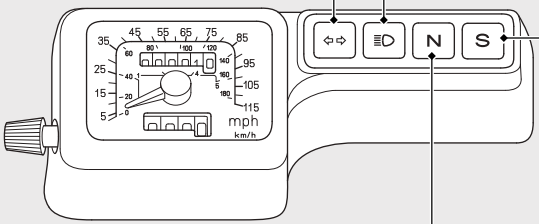
Odometer
Total distance ridden.
Odometer and Tripmeter read in miles.

Tripmeter reset knob

Tripmeter
Distance ridden since you last reset the meter. (Turn the tripmeter reset knob as shown to reset to zero (0)).

Indicators

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



Turn signal indicator

High beam indicator

S Side stand indicator

Comes on to indicate that the side stand ignition cut-off system is activated when the side stand is put down.

Side stand ignition cut-off system: P.61

N Neutral indicator

Comes on when the transmission is in Neutral.

Switches

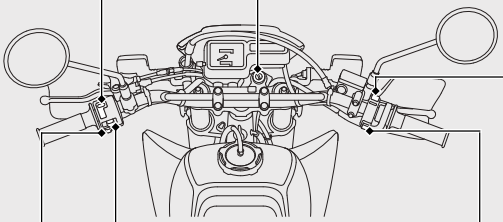
Headlight dimmer switch
- : High beam
- : Low beam

Ignition switch
Switches the electrical system on/off, locks the steering.
▶ Key can be removed when in the OFF or LOCK position.

OFF
Turns engine off.

LOCK
Locks steering.

ON
Turns electrical system on for starting/riding.



Engine stop switch
Should normally remain in the (Run) position.
▶ In an emergency, switch to the (Stop) position to stop the engine.

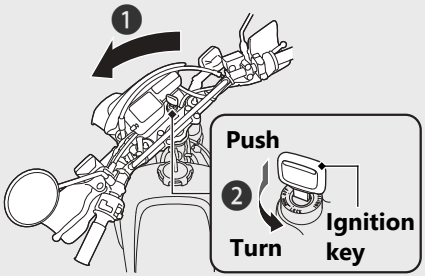
Turn signal switch
▶ Pressing the switch turns the turn signal off.

Start button
Headlight turns off when operating the starter motor.

Horn button

Steering Lock

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



Locking

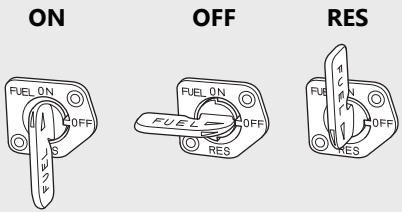
1. Turn the handlebar all the way to the left.
2. Push the key down, and turn the ignition switch to the LOCK position.
   ► Jiggle the handlebar if the lock is difficult to engage.
3. Remove the key.

Unlocking

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

Fuel Valve

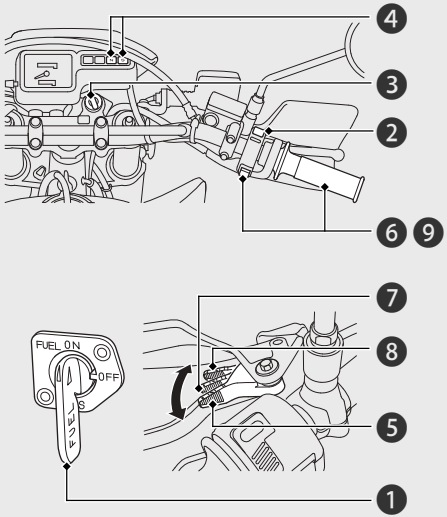
The three-way fuel valve is used to control the flow of fuel from the fuel tank to the carburetor.



ON: normal position for riding.
OFF: for parking, storing, or transportation.
RES: for extra fuel to get to a gas station for refueling.

Starting the Engine

Start your engine using the following procedure.



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.

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

1. Make sure the fuel valve is in the ON position.
2. Make sure the engine stop switch is in the ◯ (Run) position.
3. Turn the ignition switch to the ON position.
4. Shift the transmission to Neutral (N indicator comes on). Alternatively, pull in the clutch lever to start your vehicle with the transmission in gear so long as the side stand is raised (S indicator goes off).
5. Pull the choke lever back all the way to fully on, if the engine is cold.

Continued

Starting the Engine *(Continued)*

6. Press the start button with the throttle completely closed.
   - ▶ Do not open the throttle when starting the engine with the choke on. This will lean the mixture, resulting in hard starting.
7. Immediately after the engine starts, push the choke lever forward to the halfway position.
8. About a half minute after the engine starts, push the choke lever forward all the way to fully off.
9. If idling is unstable, open the throttle slightly.

High Air Temperature 35ºC (95ºF) or Above:

① Do not use the choke.
② With the throttle slightly open (less than 1/8 in), press the start button.

Low Air Temperature 10ºC (50ºF) or Below:

① Follow steps 1-6 under Normal Air Temperature.
② Warm up the engine by opening and closing the throttle slightly.
③ Continue warming up the engine until it runs smoothly and responds to the throttle when the choke lever is at fully off.

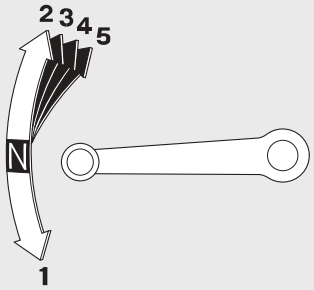
If the engine does not start:

① Press the engine stop switch to the ⊠ (Stop) position.
② Push the choke lever down all the way to fully off.
③ Open the throttle fully.
④ Press the start button for 5 seconds.
⑤ Wait 10 seconds, then press the engine stop switch to the ◯ (Run) position.
⑥ Follow steps 1-2 under High Air Temperature.

If Engine Will Not Start P.73

Shifting Gears

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



If you put the vehicle in gear with the side stand down, the engine will shut off.

Recommended Shift Points

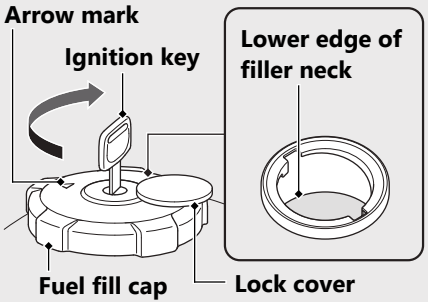
Shifting Up	
From 1st to 2nd	12 mph (20 km/h)
From 2nd to 3rd	19 mph (30 km/h)
From 3rd to 4th	25 mph (40 km/h)
From 4th to 5th	31 mph (50 km/h)

Shifting Down	
From 5th to 4th	22 mph (35 km/h)
From 4th to 3rd	16 mph (25 km/h)

NOTICE

Improper shifting can damage the engine, transmission, and drive train. Also, coasting or towing the vehicle for long distances with the engine off can damage the transmission.

Refueling



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

Fuel type: Unleaded gasoline only

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

Tank capacity including the reserve: 2.77 US gal (10.5 L)

Reserve capacity: 0.61 US gal (2.3 L)

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 refueling to avoid running out of fuel with no reserve. P.22

Refueling and Fuel Guidelines P.12

Opening the Fuel Fill Cap

1. Open the lock cover, insert the ignition key, and turn it clockwise.
2. Turn the fuel fill cap counterclockwise and remove it.

Closing the Fuel Fill Cap

1. Install and tighten the fuel fill cap firmly by turning it clockwise until the arrow mark on the cap faces forward.
2. Turn the ignition key counterclockwise.
3. Remove the ignition key and close the lock cover.

⚠WARNING

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

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

Refueling *(Continued)*

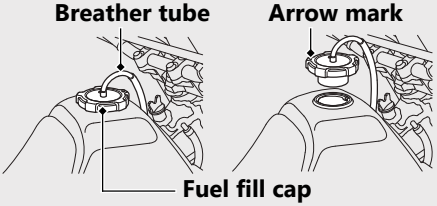
Fuel fill cap removal and installation

50 STATE (meets California)

50 STATE versions of this vehicle are equipped with an evaporative emission control system. P.88

For the system to function properly, observe the following when removing and installing the fuel fill cap.

1. To open the fuel fill cap, turn the cap counterclockwise.
   - ▶ Do not disconnect the breather tube.

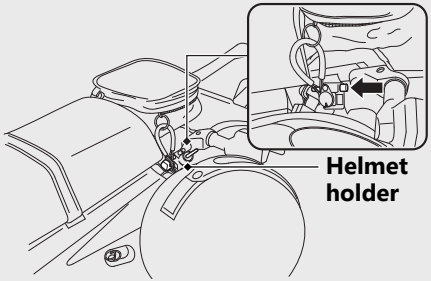


2. To close the cap, align the tabs of the fuel fill cap to the slots of the filler neck with the arrow mark on the cap towards the rear of the vehicle.
3. Turn the cap clockwise until the arrow mark points towards the front.
   - ▶ Make sure that the breather tube is not twisted or blocked when the cap is secure in place.

NOTICE

If you replace the fuel fill cap, use only a Honda Genuine replacement parts or its equivalent. Failure to use the proper part could cause serious fuel system problem.

Storage Equipment



Helmet Holder

The helmet holder is located under the seat.

- ▶ Use the helmet holder only when parked.
- ▶ Insert the ignition key and turn it counterclockwise to unlock. Hang your helmet on the holder pin and push it in to lock. Remove the key.

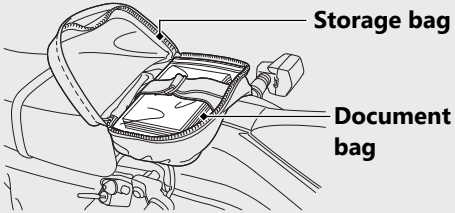
⚠WARNING

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

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

Document Bag

The document bag is in the storage bag behind the seat.



Maintenance

Please read “Importance of Maintenance” and “Maintenance Fundamentals” carefully before attempting any maintenance. Refer to “Specifications” for service data.
An optional larger tool kit may be available.
Check with your Honda dealer's parts department.

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. 33

⚠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.

For information about the exhaust emission and noise emission requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the California Air Resources Board (CARB). ➔P. 88

Maintenance, replacement or repair of the emission control devices and systems may be performed by any vehicle repair establishment or individual using parts that are "certified" to EPA standards.

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 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. All scheduled maintenance is considered a normal owner operating cost and will be charged to you by your dealer. Keeping an accurate maintenance record will help ensure your vehicle is properly maintained.
➔P. 36

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

Items		Frequency	Odometer Reading*1								Refer to page
			× 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	
			× 1,000 km	1.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	25.6	32.0	38.4	
Emission-Related Items	Fuel Line	🔧				I		I		I	–
	Fuel Strainer Screen	🔧			C	C	C	C	C	C	–
	Throttle Operation	🔧				I		I		I	67
	Carburetor Choke	🔧				I		I		I	–
	Air Cleaner*2						R			R	–
	Spark Plug				I	R	I	R	I	R	–
	Valve Clearance	🔧		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	–
	Engine Oil		Initial = 600 mi (1,000 km) or 1 month: R Regular = Every 2,000 mi (3,200 km) or 6 months: R								–
	Engine Oil Filter			R		R		R		R	–
	Engine Idle Speed	🔧		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	–
	Secondary Air Supply System	🔧				I		I		I	–
	Evaporative Emission Control System*3	🔧					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 Service Manual (➔ P. 94).

✕ : Technical. In the interest of safety, have your vehicle serviced by your dealer.

Maintenance Legend

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

	Items		Frequency: × 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	Refer to page
			× 1,000 km	1.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	25.6	32.0	38.4	
Non-Emission-Related Items	Drive Chain*4			Every 500 mi (800 km): I L							62
	Drive Chain Slider				I	I	I	I	I	I	–
	Brake Fluid*5				I	I	R	I	I	R	58
	Brake Pads Wear				I	I	I	I	I	I	59
	Brake System			I		I		I		I	37
	Brake Light Switch					I		I		I	60
	Headlight Aim					I		I		I	–
	Clutch System			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	64
	Side Stand			I		I		I		I	61
	Suspension					I		I		I	–
	Spark Arrester/Muffler				C	C	C	C	C	C	55
	Nuts, Bolts, Fasteners			I		I		I		I	–
	Wheels/Tires*4			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	47, 63
	Steering Head Bearings*4			I		I		I		I	–

Notes:

*1 : At higher odometer readings, repeat at the frequency interval established here.

*2 : Service more frequently when riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.

*3 : 50 STATE (meets California).

*4 : Service more frequently when riding OFF-ROAD.

*5 : Replace every 2 years, or at indicated odometer interval, whichever comes first. Replacement requires mechanical skill.

Maintenance Record

Distance	Odometer	Date	Performed By:	Notes
600 miles (1,000 km)				
4,000 miles (6,400 km)				
8,000 miles (12,800 km)				
12,000 miles (19,200 km)				
16,000 miles (25,600 km)				
20,000 miles (32,000 km)				
24,000 miles (38,400 km)				
28,000 miles (44,800 km)				
32,000 miles (51,200 km)				
36,000 miles (57,600 km)				
40,000 miles (64,000 km)				
44,000 miles (70,400 km)				
48,000 miles (76,800 km)				
52,000 miles (83,200 km)				
56,000 miles (89,600 km)				
60,000 miles (96,000 km)				
64,000 miles (102,400 km)				
68,000 miles (108,800 km)				

Pre-ride Inspection

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

Before riding on-road, or returning to pavement after riding off-road, take a few moments to walk around your vehicle and look for any loose parts or anything that appears unusual.
Also check the following.

- Tire tread wear and air pressures are within limits. ➔P. 47
- Lights, horn, and turn signals operate normally.
- Check the condition of the drive chain. Adjust slack and lubricate as needed. ➔P. 45

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

- Combined weight is within load limits. ➔P. 100
- Cargo is secured properly.
- Suspension is adjusted to suit load. ➔P. 68, ➔P. 70

Check the following items after you get on your vehicle:

- Throttle action moves smoothly without binding. ➔P. 67
- Brake lever and pedal operate normally.
- Refuel when needed. ➔P. 12, ➔P. 26
- Engine stop switch functions properly. ➔P. 20

Check the following items at regular intervals:

- Oil level is between the upper and lower level marks. ➔P. 56

- Brake fluid level is
  Front: above the LOWER level mark. ➔ P. 58
  Rear: between the UPPER and LOWER level marks. ➔ P. 58
- Side stand functions properly. ➔ P. 61

Before riding off-road check all of the preceding plus the following:

- Make sure spokes are tight. Check the rims for any damage. ➔ P. 63
- Oil level is between the upper and lower marks. ➔ P. 56
- Refuel when needed. ➔ P. 12 ➔ P. 26
- Be sure the fuel fill cap is securely fastened. ➔ P. 26
- Clutch lever operates smoothly. Adjust freeplay if necessary. ➔ P. 64
- Check for loose cables and other parts, and anything that appears abnormal.
- Use a wrench to check the tightness of all accessible nuts, bolts and fasteners.

Periodic Checks

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

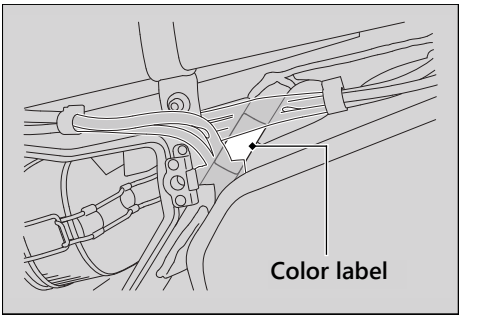
Also, check the odometer reading against the Maintenance Schedule and perform all maintenance that is due. ➡P. 33

Tires and wheels	Check the air pressure (➡P. 47), examine tread for wear and damage (➡P. 47), and check the wheels for damage.
Fluid levels	Check the engine oil level (➡P. 56), and brake fluid level (➡P. 58).
Lights	Check that the headlight, brake light, taillight and turn signals are working properly.
Controls	Check the freeplay of the clutch lever (➡P. 64) and throttle grip (➡P. 67).
Drive chain	Check the slack (➡P. 62), adjust the slack, and lubricate (➡P. 46) as needed.
Fuses	Check that you have a full supply of spare fuses.
Nuts & bolts	Check the major nuts and bolts, and tighten as needed.

Replacing Parts

Always use Honda Genuine Parts or their equivalents to ensure reliability and safety. When ordering colored components, specify the model name, color, and code mentioned on the color label.

The color label is attached to the frame behind the left side cover. ➡P. 53



⚠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
An improperly disposed of battery can be harmful to the environment and human health. Always confirm local regulations for proper battery disposal instruction.

What to do in an emergency

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

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

⚠WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

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

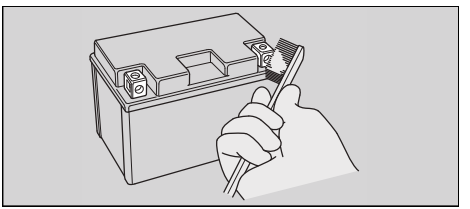
Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery servicing.

WARNING: Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds. **Wash your hands after handling.**

Continued

Cleaning the Battery Terminals

1. Remove the battery. ➡ P. 50
2. If the terminals are starting to corrode and are coated with a white substance, wash with warm water and wipe clean.
3. If the terminals are heavily corroded, clean and polish the terminals with a wire brush or sandpaper. Wear safety glasses.



4. After cleaning, reinstall the battery.

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

Charging

If you use electrical accessories that drain the battery or you do not ride frequently, we recommend that you charge the battery every 30 days using a charger designed specifically for your Honda, which can be purchased from your dealer. Read the information that came with your battery charger and follow the instructions on the battery. Avoid using an automobile-type battery charger, as these can overheat a motorcycle battery and cause permanent damage.

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

NOTICE

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

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

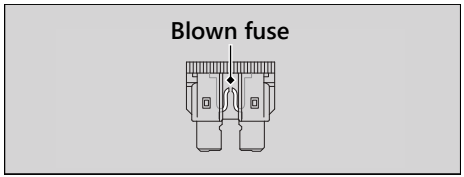
NOTICE
Installing non-Honda electrical accessories can overload the electrical system, discharging the battery and possibly damaging the system.

Fuses

Fuses protect the electrical circuits on your vehicle. If something electrical on your vehicle stops working, check for and replace any blown fuses. P. 78

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. 102



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

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

Engine Oil

Engine oil consumption varies and oil quality deteriorates according to riding conditions and time elapsed.
Check the engine oil level regularly, and add the recommended engine oil if necessary. Dirty oil or old oil should be changed as soon as possible.

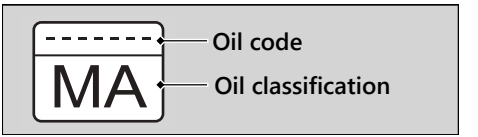
Selecting the Engine Oil

For recommended engine oil, see "Specifications." ➡ P. 101

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

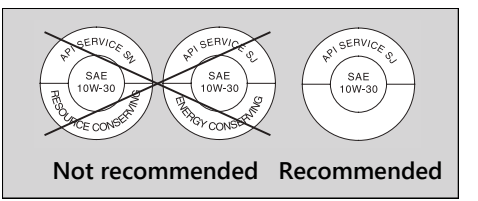
- JASO T 903 standard*1: MA
- SAE standard*2: 10W-30
- API classification*3: SG or higher

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



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

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



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:

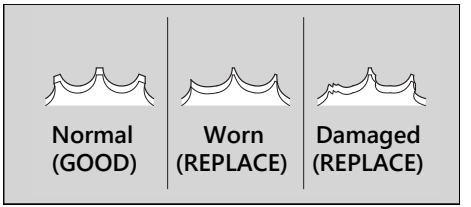
Honda DOT 4 Brake Fluid or equivalent

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. 62

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

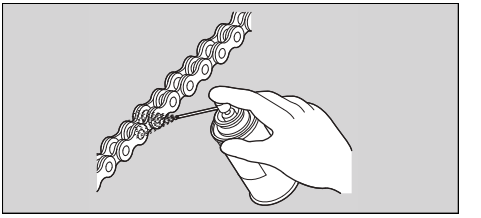
Use of a new chain with worn sprockets will cause rapid chain wear.

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 specifically 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:

Pro Honda HP Chain Lube or equivalent



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

Avoid getting lubricant on the brakes or tires. Avoid applying excess chain lubricant to prevent spray onto your clothes and the vehicle.

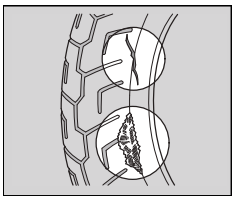
Tires (Inspecting/Replacing)

Checking the Air Pressure

Visually inspect your tires and use an air pressure gauge to measure the air pressure before each off-road ride and whenever you return to pavement after riding off-road. If you only ride on pavement, check the pressure at least once a month or any time you think the tires look low. Always check air pressure when your tires are cold.

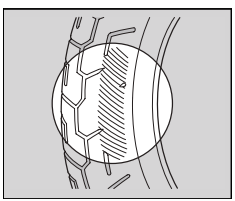
If you decide to adjust the tire pressure for a particular off-road riding condition, make changes a little at a time.

Inspecting for Damage



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

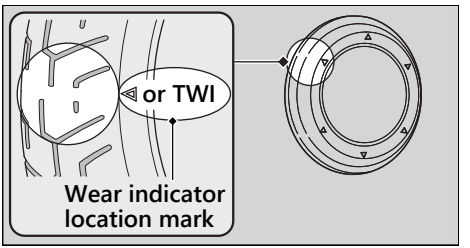
Inspecting for Abnormal Wear



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

Inspecting Tread Depth

Inspect the tread wear indicators. If they become visible, replace the tires immediately. For safe riding, you should replace the tires when the minimum tread depth is reached.



Inspecting Rims and Valve Stems

Inspect the rims for damage and loose spokes. Also inspect the valve stems for their positions. A tilted valve stem indicates the tube is slipping inside the tire or the tire is slipping on the rim. See your dealer.

⚠WARNING

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

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

Have your tires replaced by your dealer.
For recommended tires, air pressure and minimum tread depth, see “Specifications.”
➔P. 101
Follow these guidelines whenever you replace tires.

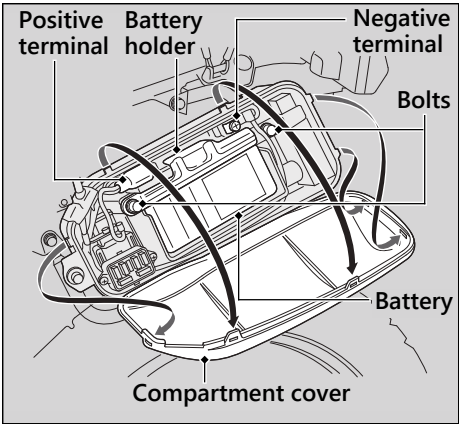
- Use the recommended tires or equivalents of the same size, construction, speed rating, and load range.
- Remember to replace the inner tube whenever you replace a tire. The old tube will probably be stretched, and it could fail if installed in a new tire.

⚠WARNING

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

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

Battery



Removal

Make sure the ignition switch is in the OFF position.

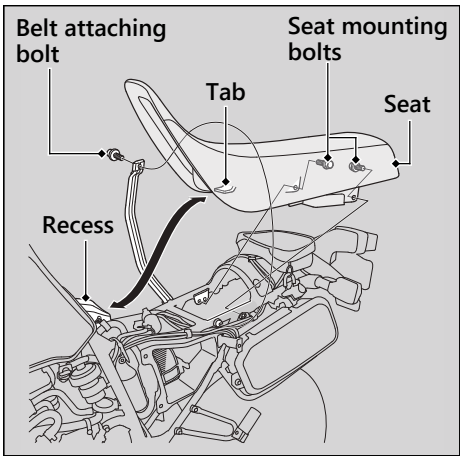
1. Remove the left side cover. ➡P. 53
2. Open the battery compartment cover.
3. Remove the bolts and remove the battery holder.
4. Disconnect the negative ⊖ terminal from the battery.
5. Disconnect the positive ⊕ terminal from the battery.
6. Remove the battery taking care not to drop the terminal nuts.

Installation

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

For proper handling of the battery, see
"Maintenance Fundamentals." ➡P. 41
"Battery Goes Dead." ➡P. 75

Seat



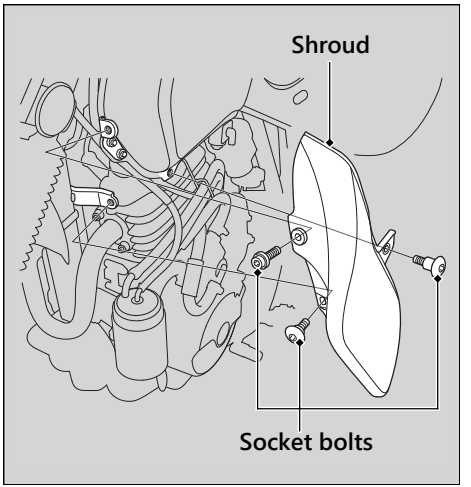
Removal

1. Remove both side covers. P. 53, P. 54
2. Remove the belt attaching bolt.
3. Remove the seat mounting bolts.
4. Pull the seat backward.

Installation

1. Insert the tab into the recess under the frame.
2. Tighten the seat mounting bolts securely.
3. Fasten the belt over the seat and tighten the belt attaching bolt securely.
4. Install both side covers.

Shroud



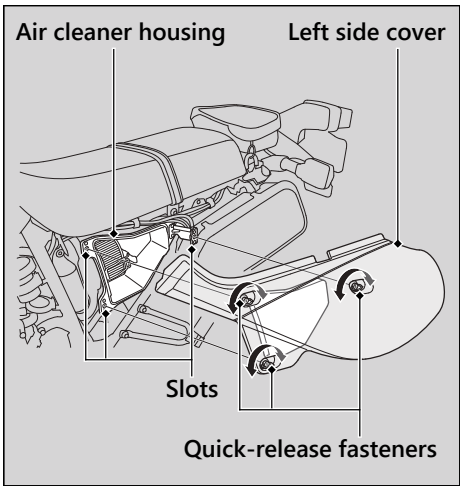
Removal

1. Remove the socket bolts.
2. Remove the shroud.

Installation

Install the parts in the reverse order of removal.

Left Side Cover



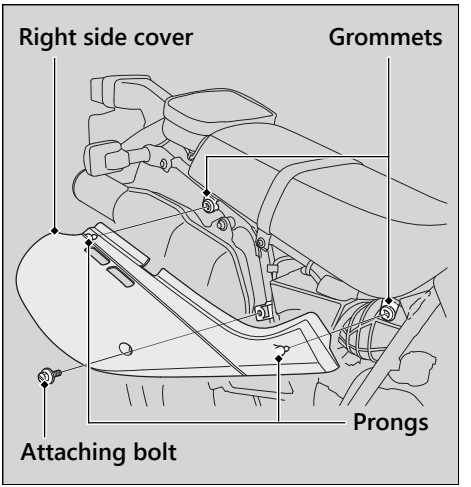
Removal

1. Lift the D-ring on each quick-release fastener and turn it counterclockwise until it releases.
2. Remove the left side cover.

Installation

1. Align the left side cover with the air cleaner housing.
2. Push each quick-release fastener into its slot, lift its D-ring, and turn it clockwise until it is secure.

Right Side Cover



Removal

1. Remove the attaching bolt.
2. Pull the right side cover out.

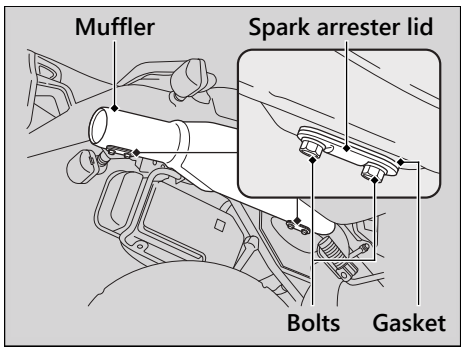
Installation

1. Position the right side cover so the prongs are aligned with the frame grommets.
2. Push both prongs in.
3. Install the attaching bolt and tighten it.

Cleaning the Spark Arrester/ Muffler

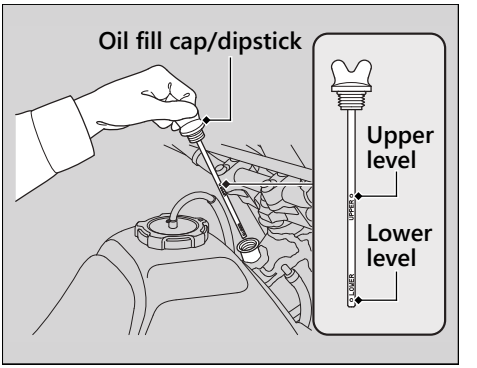
Regular servicing prevents carbon buildup (which can diminish engine performance) and also complies with USDA regulations for regular maintenance to assure proper function. The spark arrester prevents random sparks from the combustion process in your engine from reaching the environment.
The use of safety glasses is recommended for this procedure.
Because of the possible fire hazard, check that there are no combustible materials in the area before purging the spark arrester.

1. Remove the bolts, spark arrester lid, and gasket from the spark arrester and muffler.
2. Start the engine.
3. Block the end of the muffler with a shop towel to create exhaust system back pressure and rev up the engine about 20 times.
4. After cleaning the spark arrester and muffler carbon, stop the engine, allow the exhaust system to cool off, and reinstall the removed parts.



Checking the Engine Oil

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

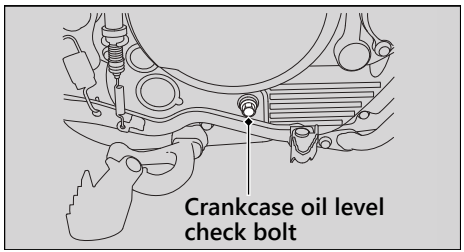


Adding Engine Oil

If the engine oil is below or near the lower level mark, add the recommended engine oil.
➡P. 44, ➡P. 101

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

The engine contains a crankcase oil level check bolt.
Remove the bolt and check that the level is flush with the lower edge of the hole.
If it is, install and tighten the bolt, start the engine and check the engine oil level.
If the crankcase oil level is low, add the recommended engine oil before starting the engine to check the engine oil level.



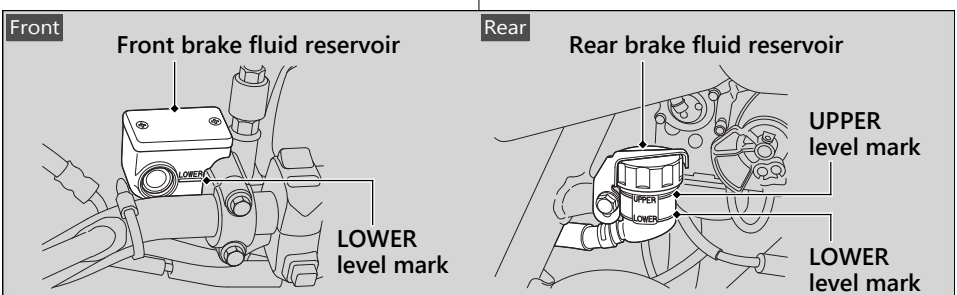
NOTICE
Overfilling with oil or operating with insufficient oil can cause damage to your engine. Do not mix different brands and grades of oil. They may affect lubrication and clutch operation.

For the recommended oil and oil selection guidelines, see "Maintenance Fundamentals."
➡P. 44

Checking Brake Fluid

1. Place your vehicle in an upright position on a firm, level surface.
2. Front Check that the brake fluid reservoir is horizontal and that the fluid level is above the LOWER level mark.
   Rear Check that the brake fluid reservoir is horizontal and that the fluid level is between the LOWER level and UPPER level marks.

If the brake fluid level in either reservoir is below the LOWER level mark or the brake lever and pedal 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 Brake Pads

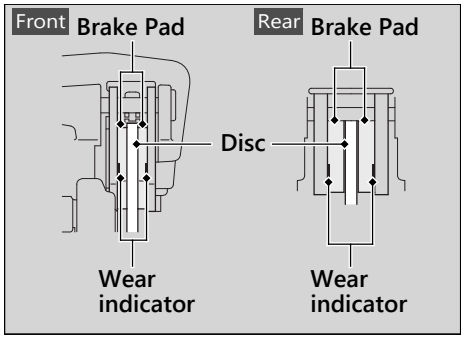
Check the condition of the brake pad wear indicators.

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

1. Front Inspect the brake pads from below the brake caliper.
2. Rear Inspect the brake pads from the rear right of the vehicle.

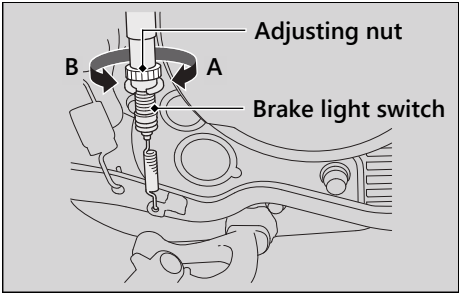
If necessary have the pads replaced by your dealer.

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

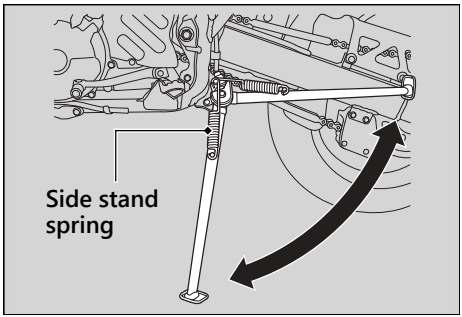


Adjusting the Brake Light Switch

Check the operation of the brake light switch. Hold the brake light 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.
3. Sit on the vehicle, shift the transmission to Neutral, and raise the side stand.
4. Start the engine, pull the clutch lever in, and shift the transmission into gear.
5. Lower the side stand all the way. The engine should stop as you lower the side stand. If the engine doesn't stop, have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.

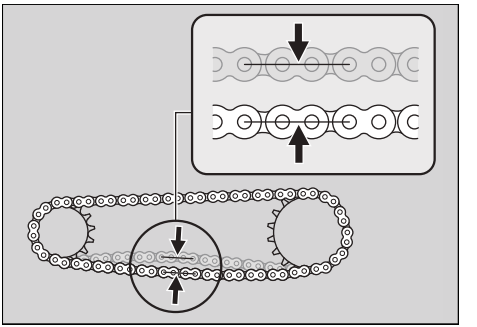
Inspecting the Drive Chain Slack

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

1. Shift the transmission to Neutral. Stop the engine.
2. Place your vehicle on its side stand on a firm, level surface.
3. Check the slack in the lower half of the drive chain midway between the sprockets.

Drive chain slack:
1 3/8 - 1 3/4 in (35 - 45 mm)

▶ Do not ride your vehicle if the slack exceeds 2 3/8 in (60 mm).

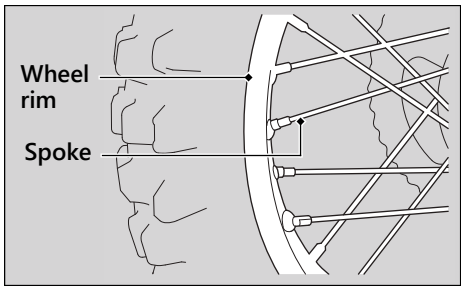


4. Roll the vehicle forward and check that the chain moves smoothly.
5. Inspect the sprockets. ➡P. 45
6. Clean and lubricate the drive chain. ➡P. 46

Wheels Rims & Spokes

Keeping the wheels true (round) and maintaining correct spoke tension is critical to safe vehicle operation.
During the first 600 miles (1,000 km), spokes will loosen more rapidly due to the initial seating of the parts.
Excessively loose spokes may result in instability at high speeds and possible loss of control.
It is not necessary to remove the wheels to perform the recommended service in the Maintenance Schedule.

1. Inspect the wheel rims and spokes for damage.
2. Tighten any loose spokes.
3. Rotate the wheel slowly to see if it appears to "wobble." If it does, the rim is out of round or not "true." If the wobble is noticeable, see your dealer for inspection.

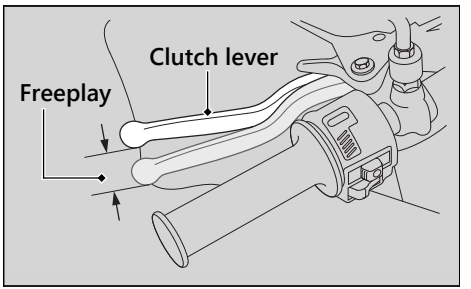


Checking the Clutch

Checking the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Check the clutch lever freeplay.

Freeplay at the clutch lever:
3/8 - 13/16 in (10 - 20 mm)



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.

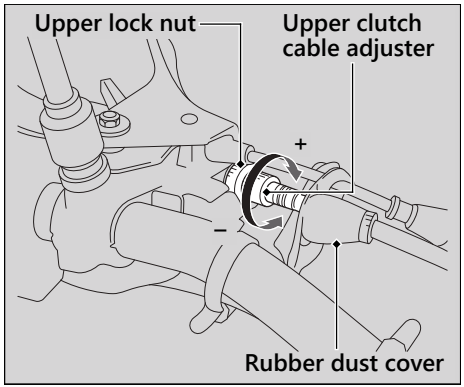
NOTICE
Improper freeplay adjustment can cause premature clutch wear.

Adjusting the Clutch Lever Freeplay

Upper Adjustment

Attempt adjustment with the upper clutch cable adjuster first.

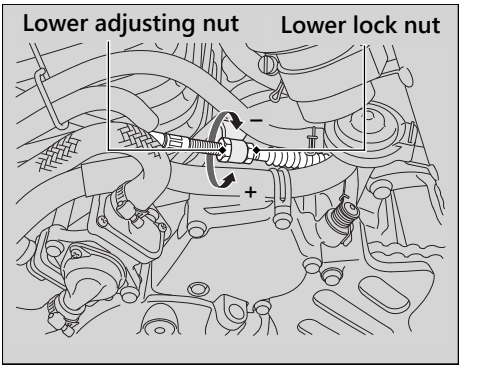
1. Pull back the rubber dust cover.
2. Loosen the upper lock nut.
3. Turn the upper clutch cable adjuster until the freeplay is 3/8 - 13/16 in (10 - 20 mm).
4. Tighten the upper lock nut and check the freeplay again.
5. Install the rubber dust cover.



Lower Adjustment

If the upper clutch cable adjuster is threaded out near its limit, or the correct freeplay cannot be obtained, attempt adjustment with the lower clutch cable adjusting nut.

1. Loosen the upper lock nut and turn the upper clutch cable adjuster all the way in (to provide maximum freeplay). Tighten the upper lock nut.
2. Loosen the lower lock nut.
3. Turn the lower adjusting nut until the freeplay is 3/8 - 13/16 in (10 - 20 mm).
4. Tighten the lower lock nut and check the clutch lever freeplay.
5. 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.

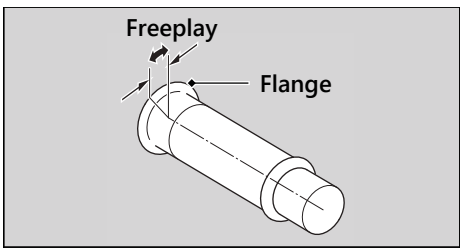


If proper adjustment cannot be obtained or the clutch does not work correctly, see your dealer.

Checking the Throttle

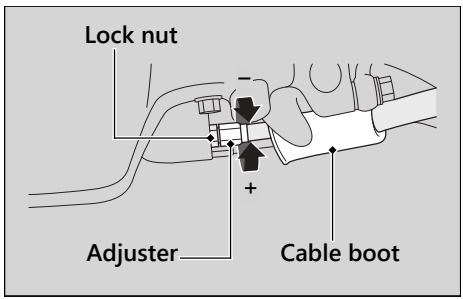
With the engine off, check that the throttle rotates smoothly from fully closed to fully open in all steering positions and throttle freeplay is correct. If the throttle does not move smoothly, close automatically, or if the cable is damaged, have the vehicle inspected by your dealer.

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



Adjusting the Throttle Freeplay

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



Adjusting the Front Suspension

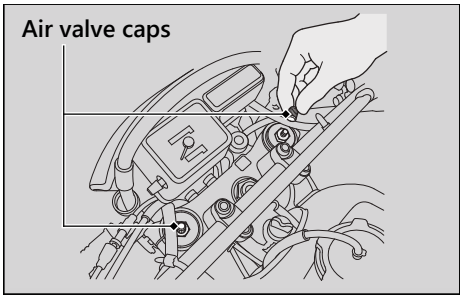
Air Pressure

You can adjust the air pressure to suit the load or the road surface. For accurate pressure readings, check and adjust air pressure before riding (when the fork tubes are cold), with the front wheel off the ground.

1. Raise the front wheel off the ground by a support block under the engine.
2. Remove the air valve caps.
   Check the air pressure using the pressure gauge.

Standard air pressure:
0 psi (0 kPa, 0 kgf/cm^2)
Maximum air pressure:
6 psi (40 kPa, 0.4 kgf/cm^2)

3. If air pressure is insufficient, add air with a bicycle air pump. Do not exceed the maximum recommended air pressure. To decrease air pressure, depress the valve core.
   Some pressure will be lost when using the gauge. Determine the amount of loss and compensate accordingly. Also, be sure that the air pressure in both fork tubes is equal.
   ▶ Do not add a lot of air pressure at one time. Fork action becomes very stiff if more than the recommended pressure is used.
4. Install the air valve caps.

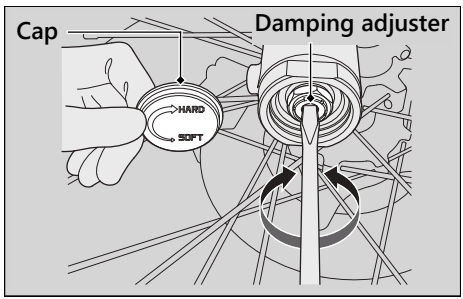


NOTICE
Do not exceed maximum air pressure.
Adjust both left and right forks to the same air pressure.

Compression Damping

You can adjust the compression damping by the adjuster to suit the load or the road surface. The compression damping adjuster has at least 14 positions (clicks). Turning the adjuster screw one full turn advances the adjuster 4 positions.

Turn clockwise to increase compression damping (hard), or turn counterclockwise to decrease compression damping (soft). The standard position is approximately 2 clicks from the maximum setting.

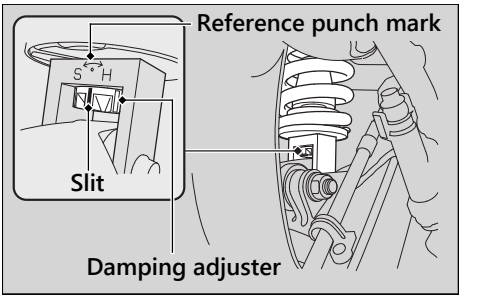


NOTICE
Do not turn the adjuster beyond its limits.
Adjust both left and right forks to the same compression damping.

Adjusting the Rear Suspension

Rebound Damping

You can adjust the rebound damping by the adjuster to suit the load or the road surface. The rebound damping adjuster has at least 19 positions (clicks). Turning the adjuster one full turn advances the adjuster 8 positions. Turn clockwise to increase rebound damping (hard), or turn counterclockwise to decrease rebound damping (soft). The standard position is approximately 13-17 clicks from the maximum setting so that the slit on the adjuster aligns with the reference punch mark.

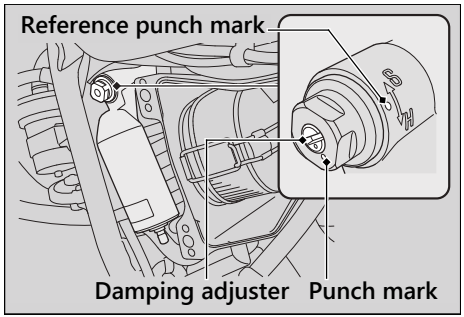


NOTICE
Do not turn the adjuster beyond its limits.

NOTICE
The rear shock absorber damper unit contains high pressure nitrogen gas. Do not attempt to disassemble, service, or improperly dispose of the damper. See your dealer.

Compression Damping

You can adjust the compression damping by the adjuster to suit the load or the road surface. The compression damping adjuster has at least 20 positions. Turning the adjuster one full turn advances the adjuster 8 positions. Turn clockwise to increase compression damping (hard), or turn counterclockwise to decrease compression damping (soft). The standard position is approximately 7-11 positions from the maximum setting so that the punch mark on the adjuster aligns with the reference punch mark.



NOTICE
Do not turn the adjuster beyond its limits.

NOTICE
The rear shock absorber damper unit contains high pressure nitrogen gas. Do not attempt to disassemble, service, or improperly dispose of the damper. See your dealer.

Troubleshooting

Starter Motor Operates But Engine Does Not Start

Check the following items:

- Make sure engine stop switch is in the ◯ (Run) position. ➔P. 20
- Check the correct engine starting sequence. ➔P. 23
- Check that there is gasoline in the fuel tank.

Starter Motor Does Not Operate

Check the following items:

- Check the correct engine starting sequence. ➔P. 23
- Check for a blown fuse. ➔P. 78
- Check for a loose battery connection (➔P. 50) or battery terminal corrosion (➔P. 41).
- Check the condition of the battery. ➔P. 75

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

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

Tube Repair and Replacement

If a tube is punctured or damaged, you should replace it as soon as possible. A tube that is repaired may not have the same reliability as a new one, and it may fail while you are riding.
If you need to make a temporary repair by patching a tube or using an aerosol sealant, ride cautiously at reduced speed and have the tube replaced before you ride again.
Anytime a tube is replaced, the tire should be carefully inspected as described.

⚠WARNING

Riding your vehicle with a temporary tire or tube repair can be risky. If the temporary repair fails, you can crash and be seriously injured or killed.

If you must ride with a temporary tire or tube repair, ride slowly and carefully and do not exceed 30 mph (50 km/h) until the tire or tube is replaced.

Battery Goes Dead

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

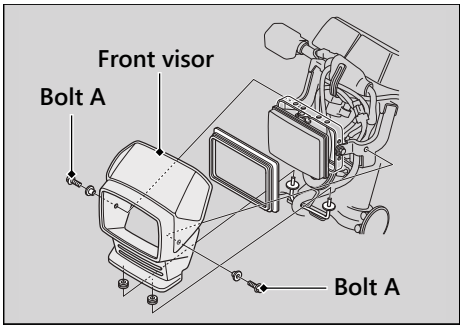
NOTICE
Jump starting using an automobile battery can damage your vehicle's electrical system and is not recommended.
Bump starting is also not recommended.

Burned-out Light Bulb

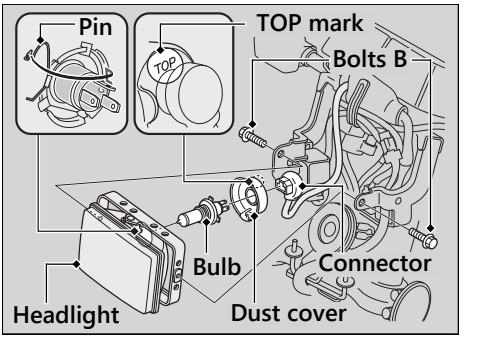
Follow the procedure below to replace a burned-out light bulb.
Turn the ignition switch to the OFF or LOCK position.
Allow the bulb to cool before replacing it.
Do not use bulbs other than those specified.
Check the replacement bulb for correct operation before riding.

For the light bulb wattage, see "Specifications." ➔ P. 102

Headlight Bulb



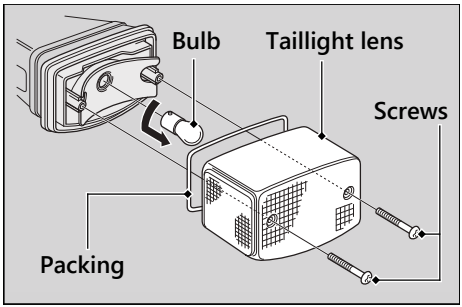
1. Remove the front visor by removing the bolts A.
2. Remove the headlight by removing the bolts B.
3. Pull off the connector without turning.
4. Remove the dust cover.
5. Unhook the pin and remove the bulb.



6. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.
   ▶ Install the dust cover with its TOP mark facing up.

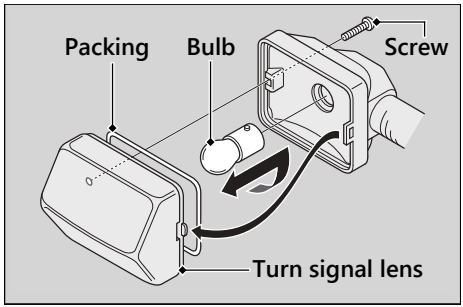
Do not touch the glass surface with your fingers. If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol.

Brake Light/Taillight Bulb



1. Remove the taillight lens by removing the screws.
2. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.
3. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.

Front/Rear Turn Signal Bulb



1. Remove the turn signal lens by removing the screw.
2. Slightly press the bulb and turn it counterclockwise.
3. Install a new bulb and parts in the reverse order of removal.

Blown Fuse

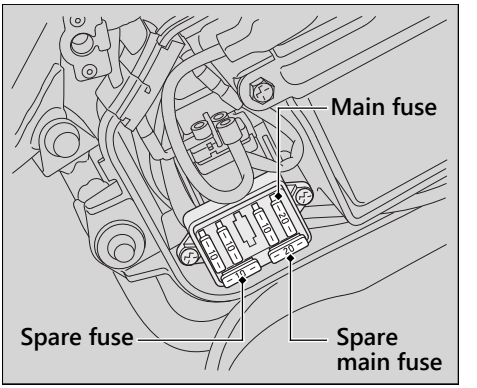
Before handling fuses, see "Inspecting and Replacing Fuses." ➡P. 43

Fuse Box Fuses

1. Remove the left side cover. ➡P. 53
2. Open the battery compartment 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.
4. Close the battery compartment cover.
5. Reinstall the left side cover.

NOTICE

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



Information

Keys

Ignition Key

Be sure to record the key number provided with the original keys. 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.

Engine Stop Switch

Do not use the engine stop switch except in an emergency. Doing so when riding will cause the engine to suddenly turn off, making riding unsafe.
If you stop the engine using the engine stop switch, turn the ignition switch to the OFF position. Failing to do so will drain the battery.

Odometer

The odometer returns to 0 when the read-out exceeds 999,999.

Tripmeter

The tripmeter returns to 0.0 when the read-out exceeds 999.9.

Document Bag

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

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.

Continued

Avoid directing water into the air cleaner, muffler, and electrical parts.

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

Washing Precautions

Follow these guidelines when washing:

- Do not use high-pressure washers:
  ▶ High-pressure water cleaners can damage moving parts and electrical parts, rendering them inoperable.
  ▶ Water in the air intake can be drawn into the 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 at the storage bag.
  ▶ Water in the storage bag can damage your documents and other belongings.
- Do not direct water at the air cleaner:
  ▶ Water in the air cleaner can prevent the engine from starting.

- Do not direct water near the headlight:
  - ▶ The headlight's inside lens may fog temporarily after washing or while riding in the rain. This does not impact the headlight function.
  - ▶ Any condensation inside the headlight should dissipate after a few minutes of running the engine with the headlight(s) on.
    However, if you see a large amount of water or ice accumulated inside the lens(es), have your vehicle inspected by your dealer.
- Do not use wax or polishing compounds on matte painted surface:
  - ▶ Use a soft cloth or sponge, plenty of water, and a mild detergent to clean matte painted surfaces. Dry with a soft clean cloth.

Aluminum Components

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

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

Panels

Follow these guidelines to prevent scratches and blemishes:

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

Continued

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 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. 45
- Place your vehicle on a maintenance stand and position a block so that both tires are off the ground.
- After rain, remove the body cover and allow the vehicle to dry.
- Remove the battery (P. 50) to prevent discharge. Fully charge the battery and then place it in a shaded, well-ventilated area.
  ▶ If you leave the battery in place, disconnect the negative ⊖ terminal to prevent discharge.

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

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

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

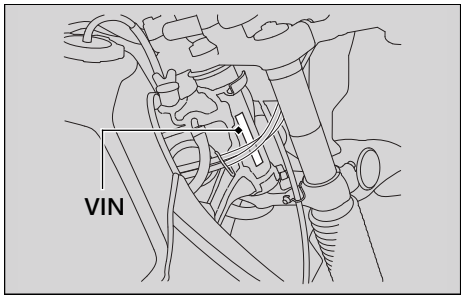
Use a biodegradable detergent when you wash your vehicle. Avoid aerosol spray cleaners that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) which damage the atmosphere's protective ozone layer.

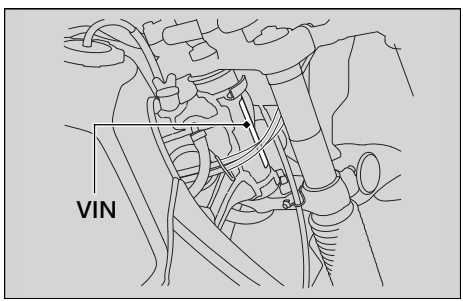
Recycle Wastes

Put oil and other toxic wastes in approved containers and take them to a recycling center. Call your local or state office of public works or environmental services to find a recycling center 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, gasoline, and cleaning solvents contain poisons that can hurt refuse workers and contaminate drinking water, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

Vehicle Identification Number

The VIN and engine serial number 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.





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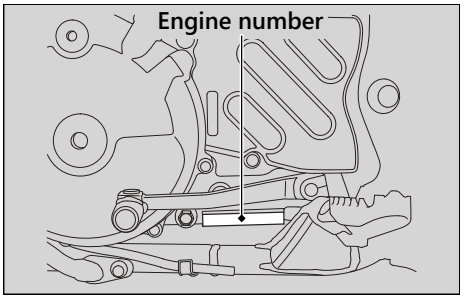


Emission Control Systems

Your vehicle engine emits combustion byproducts, including carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporation also emits hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of NOx, CO, and HC is important for the environment.

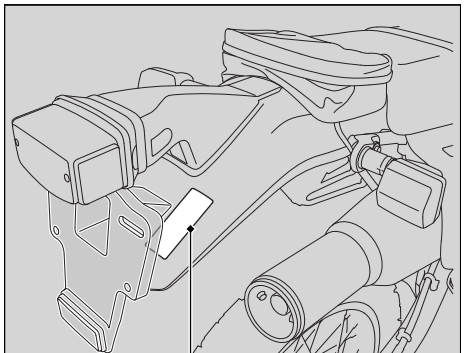
Exhaust Emission Requirements

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) require that your vehicle comply with applicable exhaust, crankcase, and fuel permeation emission standards during its useful life, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

CARB also requires that your vehicle comply with applicable evaporative emission requirements during its useful life, when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

Compliance with the terms of the Distributor's Warranties for Honda Motorcycle Emission Control Systems is necessary in order to maintain a valid emissions system warranty.

The Vehicle Emission Control Information label is attached to the rear fender.



Vehicle emission control information label

Noise Emission Requirements

The EPA requires that vehicles built after January 1, 1983 comply with applicable noise emission standards for one year or 3,730 miles (6,000 km) after the time of purchase when operated and maintained according to the instructions provided.

Continued

Exhaust Emission Control System

The exhaust emission control system consists of appropriate carburetor settings, and no adjustment should be made except idle speed adjustment with the throttle stop screw.

Secondary Air Injection System

The secondary air injection system adds filtered air into the exhaust gas to help improve emission control performance.

Evaporative Emission Control System

50 STATE (meets California)

An evaporative emissions control system uses a canister filled with charcoal to adsorb fuel vapor from the fuel tank and carburetor while the engine is off. The vapor is drawn into the engine and burned while riding.

Crankcase Emissions 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 carburetor.

Fuel Permeation Emission Control

The fuel tank, fuel hoses, and fuel vapor charge hoses use fuel permeation control technologies to prevent fuel vapor emissions. Tampering with these components to reduce or defeat the effectiveness of the fuel permeation technologies is prohibited.

Noise Emission Control System

TAMPERING WITH THE NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED:

U. S. federal law prohibits the following acts or the causing thereof: (1) The removal or rendering inoperative by any person, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new vehicle for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use; or (2) the use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

AMONG THOSE ACTS PRESUMED TO CONSTITUTE TAMPERING ARE THE FOLLOWING ACTS:

- Removal of, or puncturing the muffler, baffles, header pipes or any other component which conducts exhaust gases.
- Removal of, or puncturing of any part of the intake system.
- Lack of proper maintenance.
- Removing or disabling any emissions compliance component, or replacing any compliance component with a noncompliant component.

Continued

Problems Affecting Vehicle Exhaust Emissions

Have your vehicle inspected and repaired by your dealer if you experience any of the following symptoms:

- Hard starting or stalling after starting
- Rough idling
- Misfiring or backfiring during acceleration
- Poor engine performance and poor fuel economy

High Altitude Carburetor Adjustment

Your engine's air-fuel mixture becomes overly rich when operated at high altitudes.
Above 6,500 ft (2,000 m), a rich mixture can cause driveability problems, reduce engine performance, and increase fuel consumption. To compensate, you can have the carburetor adjusted for high altitude riding. See your dealer.

However, the carburetor must be returned to standard factory specifications before riding again at lower altitudes (below 5,000 ft (1,500 m)). See your dealer.

Sustained riding at lower altitudes with the lean high-altitude setting may cause rough idling, stalling, or engine damage from overheating.

Oxygenated Fuels

Some conventional fuels blended with alcohol or an ether compound are available in some locales to help reduce emissions to meet clean air standards. These gasolines are collectively referred to as oxygenated fuels. If you plan to use oxygenated fuel, check that it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating and blend requirement.

The following fuel blends have been approved for use in your vehicle:

- Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) up to 10% by volume.
  ▶ Gasoline containing ethanol may be marketed under the name Gasohol.
- Do not use gasoline containing methanol (methyl alcohol).

If you accidentally fill your fuel tank with an oxygenated fuel containing higher percentages, you may experience performance problems. To resolve the problem, have your dealer drain the fuel tank and replace with the correct fuel. Fuel system or performance problems resulting from the use of an oxygenated fuel containing higher percentages are not covered by your warranty.

NOTICE

Improper use of oxygenated fuels can damage metal, rubber, and plastic parts of your fuel system.
Oxygenated fuel can also damage paint.
Damage caused by spilled fuel is not covered by warranty.

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

Authorized Manuals

The Service Manual used by your authorized dealer is available from your Honda dealer or Helm, Inc.

Also available, but not necessary to service your model, is the Honda Common Service Manual, which explains basic service information for various systems on Honda motorcycles, scooters, and ATV.

The Winter Storage Guide in conjunction with the Owner's Manual and Service Manual can help you prepare your Honda motorcycle, scooter, ATV, and SxS for winter storage.

These Honda manuals are written for the professional technician. However, if you possess the proper tools, observe the safety standards, and are mechanically capable, you should find them easy to use.
Special Honda tools are necessary for some procedures.

Order online: www.helminc.com

Order Toll Free: 1-888-CYCLE93
(1-888-292-5393)
(NOTE: For Credit Card Orders Only)
Monday - Friday 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM EST

Description
2021 XR650L Service Manual
Common Service Manual (61CSM00)
Winter Storage Guide (S9507)
2021 XR650L Owner's Manual

Warranty Coverage and Service

Coverage

Your new Honda is covered by the following warranties:

- Vehicle Limited Warranty
- Emission Control System Warranty
- Noise Control Warranty

The responsibilities, restrictions, and exclusions that apply to these warranties are explained in the Warranties Booklet given to you by your Honda dealer at the time of purchase. Always keep your Honda owner's card with your Warranties Booklet.

It is important to realize that your warranty applies only to defects in material or workmanship of your Honda. Your warranty coverage does not apply to the normal wear and deterioration associated with use of the vehicle.

Your warranty coverage is not voided if you perform your own maintenance. However, failures that occur due directly to improper maintenance are not covered by these warranties.

You can extend almost all of your warranty coverage through the Honda Protection Plan. For more information, see your Honda dealer.

Statement on Warranty Coverage for Aftermarket and Recycled Parts

New Jersey

The Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. s. 2301 et seq., makes it illegal for motor vehicle manufacturers to void a motor vehicle warranty or deny warranty coverage solely because an aftermarket or recycled part has been used to repair the vehicle or someone other than the authorized service provider performed service on the vehicle. This provision does not apply to a new motor vehicle purchased solely for commercial or industrial use.

Under federal law, a manufacturer may deny warranty coverage and charge for repairs to a vehicle if it is discovered that an aftermarket or recycled part installed on the vehicle is defective or was installed incorrectly and caused damage to another part of the vehicle otherwise covered under warranty. The Federal Trade Commission requires that a manufacturer demonstrate that an aftermarket or recycled part or service performed by a person other than an authorized service provider caused damage to another part of the vehicle otherwise covered under warranty before denying warranty coverage. Additionally, federal law allows a manufacturer to void a motor vehicle warranty or deny warranty coverage if the manufacturer provides the article or service to consumers free of charge under the warranty or the manufacturer has secured a waiver from the Federal Trade Commission.

Service

Please remember that maintenance recommended in the Maintenance Schedule is not included in your warranty coverage.

If you believe you have a problem with your vehicle, call the service department of your Honda dealer. Make an appointment for an inspection and diagnosis. You will be asked to authorize that inspection, and your dealer will return the results of the inspection. If a problem exists and is covered under warranty, your dealer will perform the warranty repairs. If you have any questions about your warranty coverage or the nature of the repair, talk to the Service Manager of your Honda dealer.

If a misunderstanding occurs and you aren't satisfied with your dealer's handling of the situation, we suggest you discuss your problem with the appropriate member of the dealership's management team. If you are still not satisfied, contact the owner of the dealership or their designated representative.

Honda Contacts

American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

If you wish to contact Honda directly to comment on your experiences with your vehicle or with your dealer, please send your comments to the following address:

Powersports Customer Relations
American Honda Motor Co., Inc.,
P.O. Box 2200, Torrance,
CA 90509-2200
Mailstop: 100-4W-5F,
Telephone: (866) 784-1870
Website: *https://powersports.honda.com/contact-us*

Continued

Please include the following information in your letter:

- Name, address, and telephone number
- Product model, year, and VIN
- Date of purchase
- Dealer name and address

We will likely ask your Honda dealer to respond, or possibly acknowledge your comments directly.

Your Honda Dealer

The service department of your Honda dealer offers trained personnel to perform regular maintenance and unexpected repairs. It has the latest available service information from Honda and also handles warranty inspections and repairs.

The parts department offers Honda Genuine Parts, Pro Honda products and Honda Genuine Accessories that provide the same quality that went into your vehicle.

The sales department offers the Honda Protection Plan to extend almost all of your warranty coverage.

Your Honda dealer can also supply information about, riding events, and information about safety training available in your local area.

Reporting Safety Defects

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

To contact NHTSA, you may call the Vehicle Safety Hotline toll-free at:
1-888-327-4236
(TTY: 1-800-424-9153); go to
http://www.safercar.gov;
or write to:
Administrator, NHTSA,
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE.,
Washington, DC 20590.
You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from:
http://www.safercar.gov.

■ Main Components

Overall length	86.2 in (2,190 mm)
Overall width	33.7 in (855 mm)
Overall height	49.0 in (1,245 mm)
Wheelbase	57.3 in (1,455 mm)
Minimum ground clearance	13.0 in (330 mm)
Caster angle	27°
Trail	4.0 in (102 mm)
Curb weight	346 lb (157 kg)
Maximum weight capacity *1	328 lb (149 kg)
Maximum luggage weight *2	6 lb (3 kg)
Passenger capacity	Rider and 1 passenger
Minimum turning radius	5.2 ft (1.6 m)

*1 : Including rider, passenger, all luggage, and accessories.
*2 : Includes the weight of the luggage and added accessories.

Displacement	39.3 cu-in (644 cm^3)	
Bore x stroke	3.94 x 3.23 in (100 x 82 mm)	
Compression ratio	8.3:1	
Fuel	Unleaded gasoline Recommended: 86 PON or higher	
Tank capacity (reserve)	2.77 US gal (10.5 L) 0.61 US gal (2.3 L)	
Battery	YTX9-BS 12 V-8.0 Ah (10 HR)	
Gear ratio	1st	2.666
	2nd	1.647
	3rd	1.250
	4th	1.000
	5th	0.840
Reduction ratio (primary / final)	2.029 / 3.000	

Service Data

Tire size	Front	3.00-21 51S
	Rear	4.60-18 63S
Tire type		Bias-ply, tube
Recommended Tire	Front	DUNLOP K850 BRIDGESTONE TW-301
	Rear	DUNLOP K850 BRIDGESTONE TW52
Tire air pressure	Front	22 psi (150 kPa, 1.50 kgf/cm²)
	Rear	22 psi (150 kPa, 1.50 kgf/cm²)
Minimum tread depth	Front	0.12 in (3.0 mm)
	Rear	0.12 in (3.0 mm)
Spark plug	(standard)	DPR8EA-9 (NGK) X24EPR-U9 (DENSO)
	(cold climate)	DPR7EA-9 (NGK) X22EPR-U9 (DENSO)
	(for extended high speed riding)	DPR9EA-9 (NGK) X27EPR-U9 (DENSO)
Spark plug gap		0.031 - 0.035 in (0.80 - 0.90 mm)
Idle speed (In neutral)		1,300 ± 100 rpm

Recommended engine oil	API Service Classification SG or higher except oils labeled as energy conserving or resource conserving on the circular API service label, SAE 10W-30, JASO T 903 standard MA, Pro Honda GN4 4-stroke oil (USA & Canada) or Honda 4-stroke oil, or an equivalent motorcycle oil	
Engine oil capacity	After draining	2.0 US qt (1.9 L)
	After draining & filter change	2.06 US qt (1.95 L)
	After disassembly	2.4 US qt (2.3 L)
Recommended brake (clutch) fluid	Honda DOT 4 Brake Fluid	
Recommended drive chain lubricant	Pro Honda HP Chain Lube or equivalent	
Drive chain slack	1 3/8 - 1 3/4 in (35 - 45 mm)	
Standard drive chain	RK 520MOZ6 or DID 520V8	
	No. of links	110
Standard sprocket size	Drive sprocket	15T
	Driven sprocket	45T

■ Bulbs

Headlight	12 V-60/55 W
Brake light/Taillight	12 V-27/8 W
Front turn signal	12 V-23 W x 2
Rear turn signal	12 V-23 W x 2

■ Fuses

Main fuse	20 A
Other fuse	10 A

■ Torque Specifications

Oil filter cover bolt	9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m)
Crankcase drain bolt	18 lbf·ft (25 N·m, 2.5 kgf·m)
Frame drain bolt	29 lbf·ft (39 N·m, 4.0 kgf·m)
Rear wheel axle nut	65 lbf·ft (88 N·m, 9.0 kgf·m)
Front axle	63 lbf·ft (85 N·m, 8.7 kgf·m)
Front axle holder nut	9 lbf·ft (12 N·m, 1.2 kgf·m)

Information Record

VIN	
Engine No.	
Color Label & Code	
Owner's Name	
Address	
City/State	
Phone	
Dealer's Name	
Address	
City/State	
Phone	
Service Manager	

California Proposition 65 Warning

⚠**WARNING:** Operating, servicing and maintaining a passenger vehicle or off-highway motor vehicle can expose you to chemicals including engine exhaust, carbon monoxide, phthalates, and lead, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. To minimize exposure, avoid breathing exhaust, do not idle the engine except as necessary, service your vehicle in a well-ventilated area and wear gloves or wash your hands frequently when servicing your vehicle. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/passenger-vehicle.