



DB5
MILLE

Owner's manual

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FOREWORD

Motorcycling is one of the most exhilarating sports and to ensure your riding enjoyment, you should become thoroughly familiar with the information presented in this Owner's Manual before riding the motorcycle.

Please note that this manual applies to all specifications or all respective destinations and explains all equipment. Therefore, your model may have different standard features than shown in this manual.

We are glad to welcome you among **Bimota** owners and we thank you for your choose.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Rider

This motorcycle is designed for one rider only.

Use

This motorcycle is designed for street use only.

Read this Manual very carefully

The proper care and maintenance that your motorcycle requires is outlined in this manual. By following these instructions explicitly you will ensure a long trouble free operating life for your motorcycle. Your authorized **Bimota** dealer has experienced technicians that are trained to provide to your machine with the best possible service with the right tools and equipment.

Use and maintenance

All informations, illustrations, photographs and specifications contained in this manual are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Due to improvements or other changes, there may be some discrepancies in this manual. **Bimota** reserves the right to make changes at any time.

WARNING / CAUTION / NOTE

Please read this manual and follow its instruction carefully. To emphasize special information the words WARNING, CAUTION and NOTE carry special meanings and should be carefully reviewed.



WARNING: The personal safety of the rider may be involved. Disreading this information could result in injury to the rider.



CAUTION: These instruction point out special service procedure or precautions that must be followed to avoid damaging the machine.

NOTE: This provides special information to make maintenance easier or important instruction clearer.

SAFE RIDING RECOMMENDATION FOR MOTORCYCLE RIDERS

Motorcycle riding is great fun and an exciting sport. Motorcycle riding also requires that some extra precautions be taken to ensure the safety of the rider and passenger. These precautions are:

Wear a helmet

Motorcycle safety equipment starts with a quality helmet. One of the most serious injuries that can happen is a head injury. Always wear a properly approved helmet. You should also wear suitable eye protection.

Riding apparel

Loose, fancy clothes can be uncomfortable and unsafe when riding your motorcycle. Choose good quality motorcycle riding apparel when riding your motorcycle.

Inspection before riding

Review thoroughly the instructions in “Inspection Before Riding” section of this manual. Do not forget to perform an entire safety inspection to ensure the safety of the rider and its passenger.

Familiarize yourself with the motorcycle

Your riding skill and your mechanical knowledge form the foundation for safe riding practices. We suggest that you practice riding your motorcycle in a non-traffic situation until you are thoroughly familiar with your machine and its controls. Remember practice makes perfect.

Know your limits

Ride within the boundaries of your own skills at all times. Knowing these limits and staying within them will

help you to avoid accidents.

Be extra safety conscious on bad weather days

Riding on bad weather days, especially wet ones, requires extra caution. Braking distances double on a rainy day. Stay off the painted surfaces marks, manhole covers and greasy appearing areas as they can be especially slippery. Use extreme caution at railway crossing and on metal gratings and bridges. Whenever in doubt about road condition, slow down!

Ride defensively

The most common type of motorcycle accident occurs when a car travelling towards a motorcycle turns round corner in front of the motorcyclist. Ride defensively. Wise motorcyclist uses a strategy of assuming he is invisible to the other drivers, even in broad day light.

Riding clothing

Wear bright, reflecting clothing. Turn on the headlight and taillight every time even on a bright, sunny day to attract driver's attention. Do not ride in another driver's blind spot. We suggest to wear strong boots designed for motorcycle riding equipped with anti-slip sole and ankle protection, leather suites or jackets with safety protection, leather gloves to avoid blisters, cuts and burns.

Do not drink and drive

Alcoholic drinks are not indicated for riding. Even a single glass can affect reactivity and riding skills and situation gets worst with increasing alcoholics assumption. Do not drink and drive and do not let your friends do this.

ACCESSORY USE AND MOTORCYCLE LOADING

Loading limit



WARNING

Overloading or improper loading can cause loss of control and this may result in an accident. Follow loading limits and loading guidelines in this manual.

Maximum loading weight:

- 130 kg (286 lbs)

This weight includes driver weight, loading and accessories weights.

Loading guidelines

This motorcycle is designed for one rider only.

This motorcycle is primarily intended to carry small items when you are not riding with a passenger.

Follow the guidelines below to carry a cargo:

- Balance the load between left and right side of the motorcycle and fasten it securely.
- Place cargo weight as close to the center of the motorcycle as possible.
- Do not attach large or heavy items to the handlebars, front forks or rear fender.
- Check that both tires are properly inflated to the specified tire pressure for your loading conditions. Refer to **page 39**.

- Improperly loading of your motorcycle can reduce your ability to balance and steer the motorcycle. You should ride at reduced speeds, less than 130 km/h (80 mph), when the cargo is loaded or accessory is fitted.
- Adjust suspension setting as necessary. Refer to pages **20-25**.

**WARNING**

Do not carry any objects in the space behind the fairing. Objects placed in this area can interfere with steering and cause loss of control.

Accessory use

The addition of unsuitable accessories can lead to unsafe operating conditions. It is not possible for **Bimota** to test each accessory on the market or combinations of all the available accessories; however, your dealer can assist you in selecting quality accessories and installing them correctly. Use extreme caution when selecting and installing the accessories on your motorcycle and consult your **Bimota** dealer if you have any questions.

Accessory installation guidelines

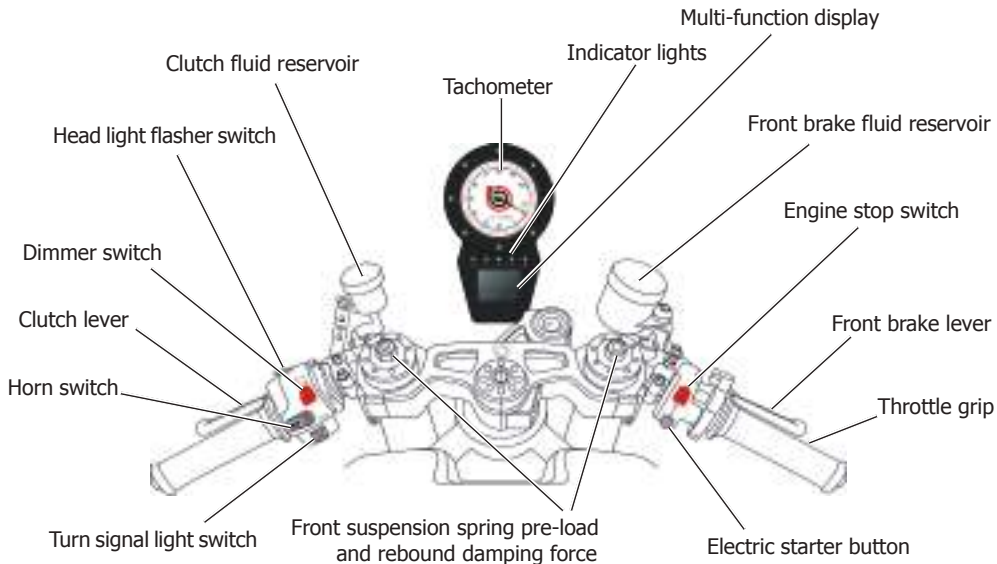
- Install aerodynamic affecting accessories, such as fairing, windshield, backrests, saddlebags and travel trunks, as low as possible, as close the motorcycle and as near the center of gravity as is feasible. Check the mounting brackets and other attachments hardware are rigidly mounted.

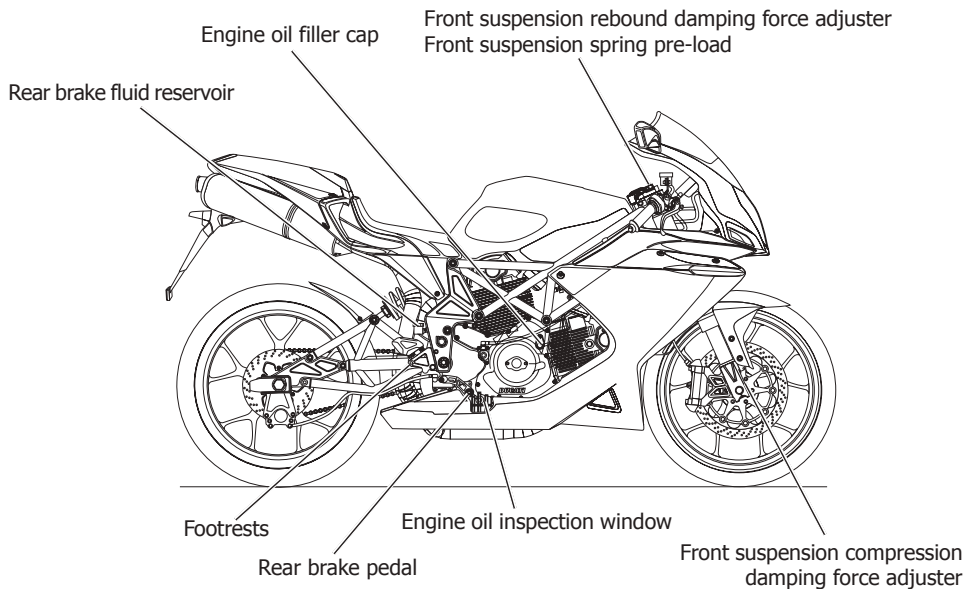
- Inspect for proper ground clearance and bank angle. Inspect that the accessory does not interfere with the operation of the suspension, steering or other control operations.
- Accessories fitted to the handlebars or the front fork area can create serious stability problems. This extra weight will cause the motorcycle to be less responsive to your steering control. The weight may also cause oscillations in the front end lead to instability problems. Accessories added to the handlebars or front fork of the machine should be as light as possible and kept to a minimum.
- Select an accessory which does not limit the freedom of rider movement.
- Select an electric accessory which does not exceed motorcycle's electrical system capacity. Severe overloads may damage the wiring harness or create hazardous situations.
- Do not pull a trailer or sidecar. This motorcycle is not designed to pull a trailer or sidecar.

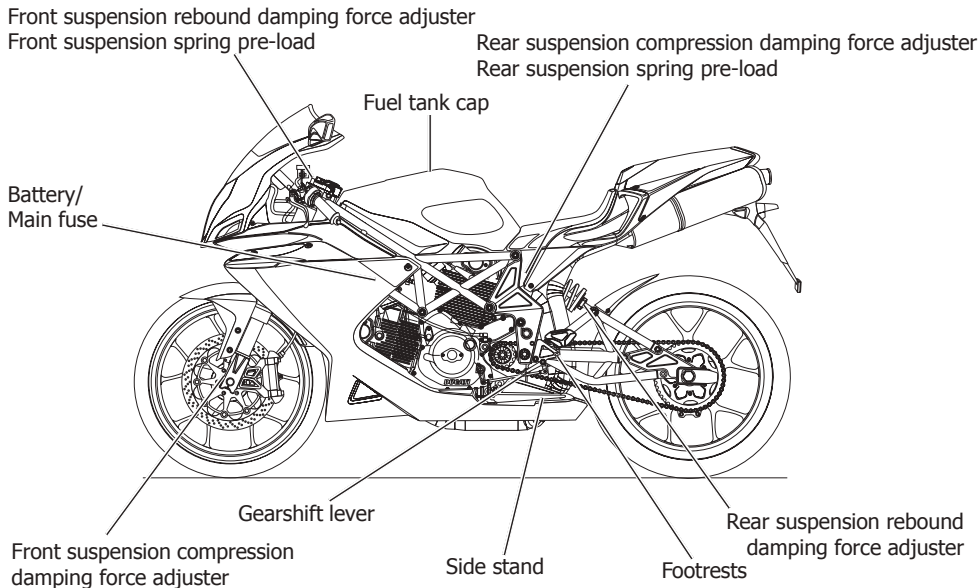
Modification

Modification of the motorcycle, or removal of the original equipment may render the vehicle unsafe or illegal.

LOCATIONS OF PARTS







INSTRUMENT PANEL

Indicators and lights are inside the instrument panel as described below:

- (1) Tachometer
- (2) Neutral indicator light
- (3) Oil pressure indicator light
- (4) Turn signal indicator light
- (5) Multifunction display
- (6) ADJ button
- (7) Tachometer red area
- (8) High beam indicator light
- (9) Fuel indicator light
- (10) RESET button



Rif.	Name	Description
(1)	Tachometer	Indicates the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm). Each time the ignition switch is turned in "ON" position the indicator needle of the tachometer runs to maximum position and then runs back to 0.
(2)	Neutral indicator light (green)	The light is on when the gear is in neutral position. Each time the ignition switch is turned in "ON" position all the indicator lights are on and then they get their working status.
(3)	Oil pressure indicator light (red)	With the ignition switch in the "ON" position but the engine not started, the light is on. As soon the engine is started, the indicator light should go out. When the engine oil pressure drops under the normal operating range, the indicator light comes on.
(4)	Left/right turn signal indicator light (green)	When the turn signal is being operated either to the right or to the left, the indicator light will flash at the same time. NOTE: if turn signal is not operating properly due to bulb filament or circuit failure, the indicator light flickers more quickly to notify the rider of the existence of trouble.
(5)	Multi-function display	The functions are: Speedometer: indicates the road speed in miles per hour and/or kilometers per hour. Odometer: indicates the total distance that the motorcycle has been ridden. Trip meter: is resettable odometer and it indicates a partial distance

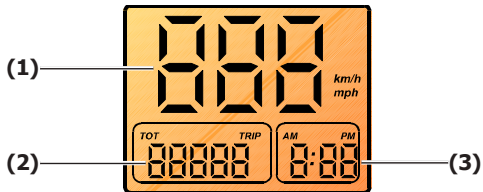
Rif.	Name	Description
		that the motorcycle has been ridden. Digital clock: indicates hours and minutes.
(6)	ADJ button	This button is used to settle odometer/trip meter or to adjust the clock.
(7)	Tachometer red area	Do not allow the needle of the tachometer reach the red area, even after the break-in period for the engine. NOTE: running the engine at high speed you can damage it.
(8)	High beam indicator light (blue)	The blue indicator light will come when the headlight high beam is turned on.
(9)	Fuel indicator light (amber)	When the fuel in the fuel tank drops below approximately 5 litres (1.2/1.1 US/imp. Gal) the light comes on. Each time the ignition switch is turned in "ON" position all the indicator lights are on and then they get their working status. NOTE: the light needs at about 1 minute to take effect after the ignition switch is turned on.
(10)	RESET button	This button is used to reset the trip meter or to adjust the clock.

MULTI-FUNCTION DIGITAL DISPLAY

When the ignition switch is turned in "ON" position, the display indicates the test pattern shown below for three seconds. Then the display changes to speedometer.

The functions of the display are described below:

- (1) Speedometer
- (2) Odometer / trip meter
- (3) Digital clock



Rif.	Name	Description
(1)	Odometer	Indicates the road speed in miles per hour and/or kilometers per hour.
(2)	Odometer / trip meter	Trip meter is resettable odometer and it indicates a partial distance that the motorcycle has been ridden; to reset the meter hold on the RESET button while the trip meter is shown. Odometer indicates the total distance that the motorcycle has been ridden; this odometer can indicate a distance from 0 to 99.999 kilometers; after 99.999 kilometers the odometer will start back from 0.
(3)	Digital clock	The clock indicates hour and minutes. To adjust the hour hold on ADJ and RESET buttons simultaneously for more than 2 seconds: the hour digit will start blinking; to adjust the hour push the RESET button until the correct value is shown. Push the ADJ button to adjust the minute: the minute digit will start blinking; to adjust the minute push the RESET button until the right value is shown. The minute digit becomes 00 after the value 60 without hour changes. Each time the ADJ button is pushed the minute digit steps one minute; if the ADJ button is holden down the minute digit runs continuously. To end the adjustment push the ADJ button or switch off the ignition key.

MOTORCYCLE COMPONENTS

SUSPENSIONS

FRONT SUSPENSION

Spring pre-load adjustment

To adjust the spring pre-load, turn the adjuster **(1)** with a 17 mm tool.

Decrease pre-load (soft)

Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for light loads and normal riding on flat roads in good conditions.

Increase pre-load (hard)

Turn the adjuster clockwise for a riding in more severe conditions.

To set the pre-load in the standard position:

1. Turn the adjuster counter clockwise till the end of its run.
2. Turn the adjuster clockwise for 3 turns (3 mm pre-load).
3. Be sure to adjust the right and the left forks to the same settings.



Rebound damping force adjustment

The rebound damping force adjuster is located at the top of the front fork (1). As you turn the adjuster you will notice clicks. Count the number of clicks from fully turned-in position (clockwise).

Decrease damping force (soft)

Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for light loads and normal riding on flat roads in good conditions.

Increase damping force (hard)

Turn the adjuster clockwise for a riding in more severe conditions.

To set the pre-load in the standard position:

1. Turn the adjuster clockwise till the end of its run.
2. Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for 6 clicks.
3. Be sure to adjust the right and the left forks to the same settings.



Compression damping force adjustment

The compression damping force adjuster is located at the bottom of the front fork (1). As you turn the adjuster you will notice clicks. Count the number of clicks from fully turned-in position (clockwise).

Decrease damping force (soft)

Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for light loads and normal riding on flat roads in good conditions.

Increase damping force (hard)

Turn the adjuster clockwise for a riding in more severe conditions.

To set the pre-load in the standard position:

1. Turn the adjuster clockwise till the end of its run.
2. Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for 9 clicks.
3. Be sure to adjust the right and the left forks to the same settings.

(1)



REAR SUSPENSION

Spring pre-load adjustment

The adjustment can be performed by changing the adjuster ring position **(1)** by a proper tool **(2)**.

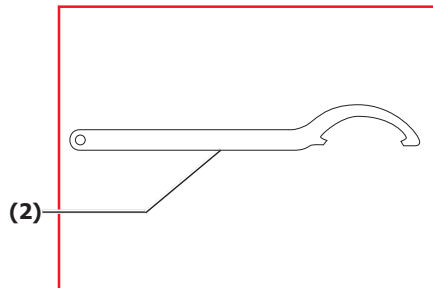
Decrease pre-load (soft)

Turn the adjuster rings counter clockwise for light loads and normal riding on flat roads in good conditions.

Increase pre-load (hard)

Turn the adjuster clockwise for a riding in more severe conditions.

The standard setting for spring pre-load is 6.5 mm.



Rebound damping force adjustment

The rebound damping force adjuster is located at the bottom of the rear shock (1). As you turn the adjuster you will notice clicks. Count the number of clicks from fully turned-in position (clockwise).

Decrease damping force (soft)

Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for light loads and normal riding on flat roads in good conditions.

Increase damping force (hard)

Turn the adjuster clockwise for a riding in more severe conditions.

To set the pre-load in the standard position:

1. Turn the adjuster clockwise till the end of its run.
2. Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for 6 clicks.



Compression damping force adjustment

The compression damping force adjuster is located at the top of the rear shock (1). As you turn the adjuster you will notice clicks. Count the number of clicks from fully turned-in position (clockwise).

Decrease damping force (soft)

Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for light loads and normal riding on flat roads in good conditions.

Increase damping force (hard)

Turn the adjuster clockwise for a riding in more severe conditions.

To set the pre-load in the standard position:

1. Turn the adjuster clockwise till the end of its run.
2. Turn the adjuster counter clockwise for 9 clicks.



WARNING

The rear shock is equipped with an high pressure nitrogen reservoir. Do not try to disassembly or repair it.



BRAKES

This motorcycle utilizes front and rear disk brakes. Proper operation of brake system are vital to safe riding. Be sure to perform the brake inspection requirements as scheduled.

Inspect your brake system for the following items daily:

- Inspect the fluid level in the reservoir.
- Inspect the front and rear brake system for signs or fluid leakage.
- Inspect the fluid hose for leakage or cracked appearance.
- The brake lever and pedal should have the proper stroke and be firm at all times.
- Check the wear of the disk brake pads.



Front brake fluid level:

With the bike in riding position, check the brake fluid level inside the reservoir. It has to be between the upper **(1)** and lower **(2)** indicator signs. If the level is under the lower sign **(2)**, control the wear of the brake pads (refer to page **81**).

Worn brake pads have to be replaced.

If the brake pads are not worn, check the brake system as described before.

(1) Fluid reference sign for upper position (MAX)

(2) Fluid reference sign for lower position (MIN)



WARNING

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container. Never use or mix different types of brake fluid. If there is frequent loss of fluid, take your motorcycle to a Bimota dealer or qualified mechanic for inspection.



Front brake lever adjustment:

The distance from the end of the front brake lever (1) and the handle bar grip (2) can be adjusted to allow a more ergonomic driving.

To adjust the lever position push the lever forward and turn the adjuster wheel (3); align the reference sign on the lever (4) with the number digit on the adjuster wheel. Squeeze the lever for some times and check that the front wheel runs free and properly after the lever is released.

- (1) Front brake lever
- (2) Grip
- (3) Adjuster wheel
- (4) Reference sign



Rear brake fluid level:

With the bike in riding position, check the brake fluid level inside the reservoir. It has to be between the upper **(1)** and lower **(2)** indicator signs. If the level is under the lower sign **(2)**, control the wear of the brake pads (refer to page **81**).

Worn brake pads have to be replaced.

If the brake pads are not worn, check the brake system as described before.

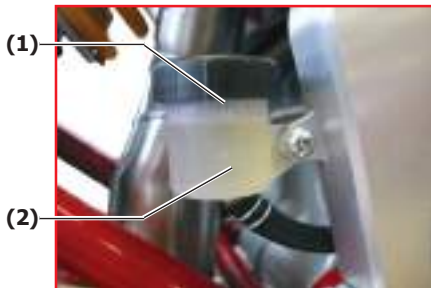
(1) Fluid reference sign for upper position (MAX)

(2) Fluid reference sign for lower position (MIN)



WARNING

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container. Never use or mix different types of brake fluid. If there is frequent loss of fluid, take your motorcycle to a Bimota dealer or qualified mechanic for inspection.

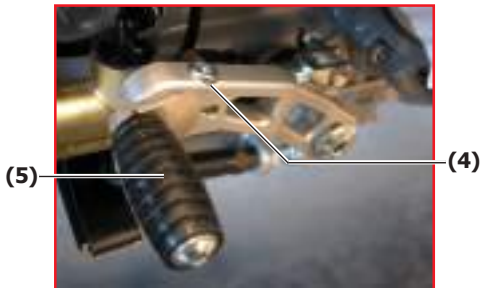


Rear brake pedal adjustment:

The rear brake pedal (1) can be adjusted by loosening the lock nut of the brake pin (2) and the lock nut (3) of the stop position: the pedal can be adjusted for its beginning braking action to the stop position; tighten the lock nuts and push the pedal for some times and check that the rear wheel runs free and properly after the pedal is released.

The grip end of the pedal (5) can be adjusted by loosening the screw (4) and rotating it into the desired position; tighten the screw and check the right motion of the pedal.

- (1) Rear brake pedal
- (2) Lock nut of the brake pin
- (3) Lock nut of the stop position
- (4) Lock screw of the pedal grip
- (5) Eccentric pedal grip



FOOTSTEPS

Footsteps adjustment:

The rider footsteps can be adjusted to reach a more comfortable riding. Loosen and pull out the screw (1) and loosen the fixing screw (2). Rotate the footstep support (3) into the desired position (it is possible to set the footstep into 3 different position) and tighten both the screws (1) and (2). Repeat the same action for the footstep on the other side of the motorcycle.

(1) Adjustment screw

(2) Fixing screw

(3) Footstep support



CLUTCH

This motorcycle utilizes hydraulic clutch device with a dry multi-plates system. Proper operation of clutch system is vital to safe riding. Be sure to perform the clutch inspection requirements as scheduled.

Inspect your clutch system for the following items daily:

- Inspect the fluid level in the reservoir
- Inspect the clutch system for signs or fluid leakage
- Inspect the fluid hose for leakage or cracked appearance
- The clutch lever has to have the proper stroke and play

Check the wear of the clutch disks.

Clutch fluid level

With the bike in riding position, check the clutch fluid level inside the reservoir. It has to be between the upper **(1)** and lower **(2)** indicator signs. If the level is under the lower sign **(2)**, control the wear of the clutch plates.

Worn clutch plates have to be replaced.

If the clutch plates are not worn, check the clutch system as described before.

(1) Fluid reference sign for upper position (MAX)

(2) Fluid reference sign for lower position (MIN)





WARNING

Use only DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container. Never use or mix different types of brake fluid. If there is frequent loss of fluid, take your motorcycle to a Bimota dealer or qualified mechanic for inspection.

Clutch lever adjustment:

The distance from the end of the clutch lever (1) and the handle bar grip (2) can be adjusted to allow a more ergonomic driving.

To adjust the lever position push the lever forward and turn the adjuster wheel (3); align the reference sign (4) with the number digit on the adjuster wheel. Squeeze the lever for some times and check that the clutch disengages properly.

- (1) Clutch lever
- (2) Grip
- (3) Adjuster wheel
- (4) Reference sign



FUEL

Use premium unleaded gasoline with an octane rating of 95 or higher (Research method). Unleaded gasoline can extend spark plug life and exhaust components life.

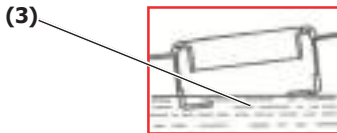
Fuel tank

The capacity of the fuel tank is about **15 litres**.

To open the fuel tank cap **(1)**, insert the ignition key **(2)** into the lock and turn it clockwise. With the key inserted, lift up with the key and open the fuel tank cap. To close the fuel tank cap, push the cap down firmly with the key in the cap lock. Never fill the fuel above the bottom of the filler neck **(3)**.



WARNING
Fuel and vapour are highly flammable and toxic. You can be burned or poisoned when refuelling.



- Stop the engine and keep flames, sparks and heat sources away.
- Refuel only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.
- Do not smoke.
- Wipe up spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing fuel vapour.
- Keep children and pets away.

NOTE: if riding the motorcycle with a constant road speed and with a normal load the engine does not run in correct condition, substitute another fuel brand. If the engine keep on running not correctly, contact **Bimota** official dealer. This is a customer duty and its non observation will be considered as a damage for the motorcycle and is not covered by the Limited Warranty.

Gasoline containing MTBE

Unleaded gasoline containing MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether) may be used in your motorcycle if the MTBE content is not greater than 15%. This oxygenated fuel does not contain alcohol.

Gasoline/Ethanol Blends

Blends of unleaded gasoline and ethanol (grain alcohol), also known as GASOHOL, may be used in your motorcycle if the ethanol content is not greater than 10%.

Gasoline/Methanol Blends

Fuel containing 5% or less methanol (wood alcohol) may be suitable for use in your motorcycle if they contain cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors.

DO NOT USE fuels containing more than 5% methanol under any circumstances. Fuel system damage or motorcycle performance problems resulting from the use of such fuels are not in the responsibility of **Bimota** and may not be covered under the New Vehicle Limited Warranty or the Emission Control System Warranty.

NOTE: to help clean the air, **Bimota** recommends that you use the oxygenated fuels. Be sure that any oxygenated fuel you use has octane ratings of at least 90 pump octane ((R+M)/2 method). If you are not satisfied with the driveability of your motorcycle when you are using an oxygenated fuel, or if engine pinging is experienced, substitute another brand as there are differences between brands.

ENGINE OIL

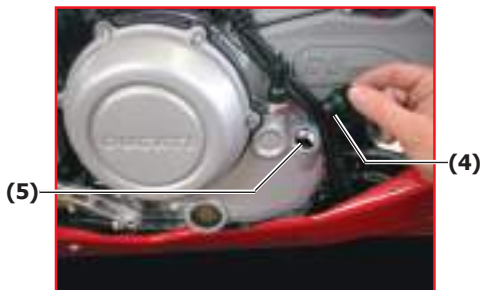
Long engine life depends much on the selection of a quality oil and the periodic changing of the oil. Daily oil level checks and periodic changes are two of the most important maintenance items to be performed.

Engine oil level check

The engine oil level has to be on 2/3 of the distance between upper **(1)** and lower **(2)** line on the right side of the inspection window **(3)**.

Follow the procedure below to inspect the engine oil level.

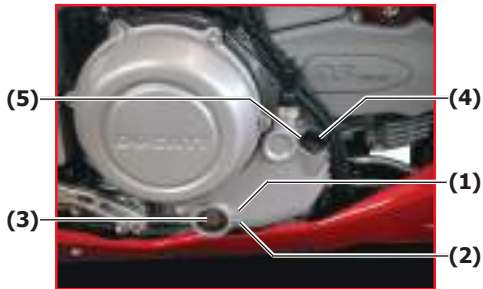
1. Start the engine and run it for a few minutes. Be sure that the oil pressure indicator light is off; if the oil pressure indicator keeps on being on, stop immediately the engine.
2. Stop the engine and hold the motorcycle vertically on level ground.
3. After 3 minutes inspect the engine oil level through the inspection window on the right side of the engine: the oil level has to be between the signs on the right of the inspection window **(3)**.



- If it may occur to add some oil, remove the oil filler cap (4) on the right side of the engine and fill with the recommended oil (ref. page 66) through the filler hole (5) till the level reach the upper sign; do not fill too much.
- Replace the oil filler cap and check if there are oil leaks.

NOTE: run the engine with insufficient oil pressure could damage it.

- Upper level reference line
- Lower level reference line
- Inspection window
- Oil filler cap
- Filler hole



TIRES

Tire pressure and loading

Proper tire pressure and proper tire loading are important factors. Overloading your tires can lead to tire failure and loss of vehicle control.

Check tire pressure each day before you ride, and be sure the pressure is correct for the vehicle load according to the reference below.

Tire pressure should only be checked and adjusted before riding, since riding will heat up the tires and lead to higher inflation pressure readings.

Under inflated tires make smooth cornering difficult and can result in a rapid tire wear. Over inflated tires have a smaller amount of tire in contact with the road which can contribute to skidding and loss of control. Cold tire inflation pressures are:

FRONT 2.2 bar (2.20 kgf/cm²)

REAR 2.4 bar (2.40 kgf/cm²)

Proper tire condition and proper tire type affect vehicle performance. Cuts or cracks in the tires can lead to tire failure and loss of vehicle control. Worn tires are susceptible to puncture failures and subsequent loss of vehicle control. Tire wear also affects the tire profile, changing vehicle handling characteristics.



Tubeless tires

Tubeless tires require an air tight seal between the tire bead and the wheel rim. Special tire irons and rim protectors or a specialized tire mounting machine must be used for remove and installing tires to prevent tire or rim damage which could result in an air leak.

Repair puncture in tubeless tires by removing the tire and applying an internal patch.

Do not use an external repair plug to repair a puncture since the plug may work loose as a result of the cornering force experienced in a motorcycle tire.

After repairing a tire, do not exceed 80 km/h (50 mph) for the first 24 hours, 130 km/h (80 mph) thereafter. This is to avoid excessive heat build up which could result in a tire repair failure and tire deflation.

Replace the tire if it is punctured in the sidewall area, or if a puncture is larger than 6 mm (3/16 in). These punctures cannot be repaired adequately.

Tread condition

Check tire conditions each day before you ride.

Replace tires if tires show visual evidence of damage, such as cracks or cuts, or if tread depth is less than:

FRONT 1.5 mm (0.06 in)

REAR 2.0 mm (0.08 in)

as you can check through the wear indicators (1).



Tires replace

When you replace a tire be sure to replace it with a tire of a size and type listed below.

FRONT	120/70 ZR17 (58W)
REAR	180/55 ZR17 (73W)



CAUTION

If you use a different size or type of tire, vehicle handling may be adversely affected, possibly resulting in loss of vehicle control



WARNING

An improperly repaired, installed or balanced tire can cause loss of control or shorten tire life.

Failure to follow these warnings may result in an accident due to tire failure. The tires on your motorcycle form the crucial link between your motorcycle and the road.

- Check tire condition and pressure and adjust pressure before each ride.
- Avoid overloading your motorcycle.
- Replace a tire when worn to the specified limit or if you find damage such as cracks or cuts.
- Always use the size and the type of tires specified in this owner's manual.
- Balance the wheel after tire installation.
- Read this section of owner's manual very carefully.

CONTROLS

IGNITION SWITCH

Ignition switch **(1)** is under the indicators panel. Head light and taillight will be lit each time the key is turned in "ON" position: if the engine is not running, this will run the battery down. The ignition switch has four positions:

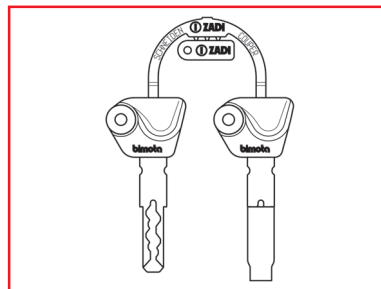


Key position	Description	Key removing
LOCK (steering lock).	The steering is lock; all electrical circuits are cut off.	The key can be removed.
OFF	All electrical circuits are cut off; the engine will not start.	The key can be removed.
ON	The ignition circuit is completed; the engine can now be started	The key can not be removed.
P	Position light and taillight will remain lit and the steering will be locked; the engine will not start.	The key can be removed.

KEY

This motorcycle comes equipped with a main ignition key and a spare one. Keep the spare key in a safe place.

The key number is stamped on a plate provided with the keys. This number is used when making a replacement key.



RIGHT HANDLEBAR

Engine stop switch

The engine stop switch (1) is on the left side of the throttle grip. When the switch is in "RUN" position the engine runs; when the switch is in "OFF" position the engine can not run.

If the engine is off and the switch is in "OFF" position, head light and taillight will be lit: this will run the battery down.



Electric starter button

This button is used for operating the starting motor. With the ignition switch in "ON" position, the engine stop switch (1) in "RUN" position and the transmission in neutral push the electric starter button (2) to operate the starter motor and start the engine.

NOTE: this motorcycle is equipped with interlock switches for the ignition circuit and the starter circuit. The engine can only be started if:

- The transmission is in neutral.
- The transmission is in gear, the side stand is fully up and the clutch is disengaged.

LEFT HANDLEBAR

Turn signal light switch

Move the switch **(1)** to the left to flash the left indicator lights, move it to the right to flash the right indicator lights.

To cancel turn signal operation, push the switch in.

Horn switch

Press the horn switch **(2)** to sound the horn.

Choke device lever

When starting the engine cold, turn the choke lever device **(3)**. When the engine is running turn back the choke lever gradually.



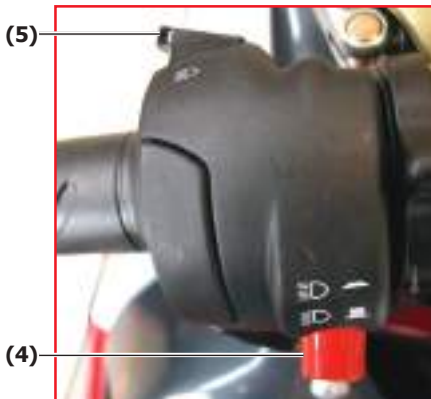
Dimmer switch

Press the button (4) on "HI" position to turn on high beam light (the high beam indicator light also turn on); press the button on "LO" position to turn off the high beam and keep on running with low beam light.

Head light flasher switch

Pull the lever (5) to flash the high beam light.

- (1) Turn signal light switch
- (2) Horn switch
- (3) Choke device lever
- (4) Dimmer switch (high/low beam)
- (5) Head light flasher switch



STEERING LOCK

To lock the steering, turn the handlebar all the way to the left; push down and turn the key (1) to the "LOCK" position and remove the key.



WARNING

Turning the ignition switch to the "LOCK" position while the motorcycle is moving can be hazardous. Move the motorcycle while the steering is locked can be hazardous. You could lose your balance and fall, or you could drop the motorcycle.



SEAT

To remove the seat:

1. Remove the nut **(1)** under the tail.
2. Remove the screw **(2)** on the center top side of the seat.
3. Remove the seat from the top.

To reinstall the seat repeat the actions in opposite order.

After installing the seat check the seat being firmly fixed on the tail.



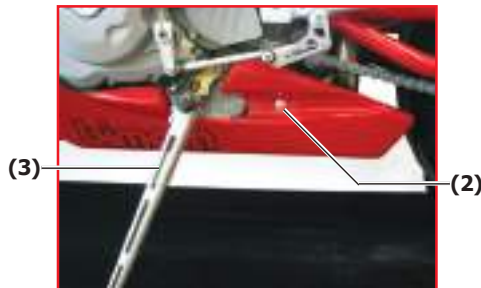
LEFT SIDE FAIRING

Left side fairing has to be removed to make maintenance about battery, spark plugs and fuses.

To remove the left side fairing:

1. Remove the three upper screws **(1)**.
2. Remove the four lower screws **(2)**; the other one of the lower screw is covered by the stand **(3)**.

To reinstall the fairing repeat the actions in opposite order.



RIGHT SIDE FAIRING

Right side fairing has to be removed to make maintenance about spark plugs, engine oil and oil filter.

To remove the left side fairing:

1. Remove the three upper screws **(1)**
2. Remove the five lower screws **(2)**

To reinstall the fairing repeat the actions in opposite order.



HEADLIGHT BEAM ADJUSTMENT

Headlight beam adjustment can be done by screwing/unscrewing the screws **(1)** and **(2)** due to the necessities.

Respect the laws and rules of your country.



INSPECTION BEFORE RIDING

Before riding the motorcycle, be sure to check the following items. Never underestimate the importance of these checks. Perform all of them before riding the motorcycle; if you will find some problem, please contact your **Bimota** dealer.



WARNING

Failure to inspect and maintain your motorcycle properly increases the chance of an accident or equipment damage.

Always perform a pre-ride inspection before each ride. Refer to the table below for check items.

1. Engine oil - Correct level by adding oil if necessary (**pages 37, 38**); control for leakages.
2. Fuel - Control the level is enough for your planned ride (**page 34**); control for leakages.
3. Front and rear brakes - Control for fluid level into the reservoir, check pedal and lever correct play, control for leakages and check the pads not to be worn down the limit (**page 81**).
4. Tires - Check the correct pressure; check the adequate tread depth and control there are no cracks or cuts (**pages 39, 40**).
5. Drive chain - Check the tension or slack; verify the adequate lubrication and check there are no excessive wear or damage (**pages 72-76**).

6. Throttle - Correct play in throttle cable; check for smooth operation and positive return of the throttle grip to the closed position (**page 71**).
7. Lighting and horn - Check the correct function for lights indicators and horn (**page 45**); control the correct beam for the headlight (**page 46**) and the braking lights for taillight (**page 83**).
8. Engine stop switch - Check the correct function (**page 44**).
9. Side stand, ignition interlock switch - Check the proper operation (**page 77**).

STARTING THE ENGINE

Follow always the procedure below for starting the engine.

NOTE: this motorcycle is equipped with interlock switches for the ignition circuit and starting circuit.

The engine can only be started if:

- The transmission is neutral even if the side stand is down.
- The transmission is in gear, the side stand is fully up and the clutch is disengaged.

If you shift the transmission into gear when the side stand is down, the engine will stop running.



CAUTION

Running the engine too long without riding may cause the engine to overheat. Overheating can result in damage to internal engine components and discoloration of exhaust pipes; shut the engine off if you cannot begin your ride promptly.



WARNING

Running the engine indoors or in a garage can be hazardous. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a gas that is colorless and odorless and can cause death or severe injury. Only run the engine outdoors where there is fresh air.

Before attempting to start the engine, insert the key and turn it in "ON" position, make sure that:

- The engine is in neutral.

- The engine stop switch is in "RUN" position.
- Oil pressure light is on.

If the oil pressure light keep on lighting, stop the engine immediately and check the engine oil level.

NOTE: running the engine with insufficient oil pressure could damage the engine seriously.

Starting procedure

This motorcycle is equipped with electronic fuel injection system.

- Push the "START" button with the throttle completely close

The engine does not start with the throttle full open because the electronic control of the engine cuts the fuel injection.

- If the temperature is low (under about 15°C (about 59°F)) turn the starter device (**page 45**) to make a richer fuelling. After the engine has completed the warm up, turn back the starter device to the original position.

When the engine is hard to start (flooded)

If the engine is hard to start, it could be flooded.

1. Put the starter switch in "RUN" position.
2. Open the throttle completely.
3. Push the starter button for 5 seconds.
4. Start the engine as normal procedure.

If the engine starts with an irregular idling, open the throttle approximately 1/8 turn.

If the engine does not start, repeat the procedure above.

BREAK IN (RUNNING IN) FOR YOUR MOTORCYCLE

The first 1600 km, (1000 miles) are the most important for the life of your motorcycle. Proper break-in operation during this time will help to ensure maximum life and performance from your motorcycle. Avoid fast startings and sudden accelerations.

RIDING TIPS

Read carefully the chapter Safe Riding (**pages 7, 8**) before riding.

Check the proper operation for the side stand.

Read the chapter Maintenance (**pages 59-64**) and side stand operation system (**page 77**).

Be sure that no flammable materials (dried grass or leaves) come in contact with the exhaust system during the ride.

1. After a proper warm up the motorcycle is ready for starting.
2. With the engine in idling, squeeze the clutch lever and press the gear pedal to insert the first gear.
3. Release slowly the clutch lever and at the same time increase the speed gradually by rotating throttle grip. Coordinating the actions on clutch lever and throttle grip it is possible to obtain a smooth starting .
4. After a certain speed is reached, close the throttle, squeeze the clutch lever and insert the second gear shifting the gear pedal. Repeat this actions for the other gears.
5. Coordinate actions on throttle and clutch to obtain a smooth deceleration.
6. Act on both brakes, front and rear, without rough manners to avoid to stop the wheels making hard the control of the motorcycle.

BRAKE

To brake apply the front and rear brakes evenly and at the same time. Downshift through the gears as road speed decreases. Select neutral with the clutch lever squeezed toward the grip (disengaged position) just before the motorcycle stops; neutral position can be confirmed by observing the neutral indicator light.

- Using front and rear brake separately reduces braking performance.
- Hard braking may cause wheel skid and loss of control.
- If it is possible, decrease the speed and brake smoothly before curves; hard braking while turning may cause loss of control.
- Hard braking on wet, loose, rough or other slippery surfaces can cause wheel skid and loss of control; drive safe in these condition with smooth actions and have great care in driving.
- When descending a long steep slope use engine compression to assist the brakes by shifting to a lower gear. Continuous brake application can overheat the brakes and reduce the effectiveness.

PARKING

1. Turn the ignition key to "OFF" position.
2. Turn the handlebars all the way on the left and lock the steering for security (**page 47**).
3. Park the motorcycle on a firm, flat surface where it will not fall over.

Be sure that no flammable materials (dried grass or leaves) come in contact with the exhaust system during the ride.

To avoid heat damages on personal objects, do not cover the exhaust with clothes for the first 20 minutes after stopping the motorcycle.

PROTECTION AGAINST THEFTS

1. Block always the steering and never leave the key on the ignition switch.
2. Information about your motorcycle has to be always upgraded and detailed.
3. If it is possible park your motorcycle in a closed garage.
4. Use a good quality antitheft.
5. Write down on this manual your data and keep always it on the motorcycle. In certain cases the motorcycle could be identified by the data written on this manual.

MAINTENANCE

A good maintenance is essential to preserve your motorcycle and keep it in order to avoid problems and reduce pollution and engine consumption.

To help you about the correct maintenance of the motorcycle here below there is a maintenance chart. The charts indicates the intervals between periodic services in miles, kilometers and months. At the end of each interval be sure to inspect, check, lubricate and service as instructed. If your motorcycle is used under high stress conditions such as continuous full throttle operation, or is operated in dusty climate, certain services ensure reliability of the machine as explained in the maintenance section. Your **Bimota** dealer can provide you with further guidelines.



WARNING

Improper maintenance or failure to perform recommended maintenance increases the change of an accident or motorcycle damage. Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner manual.

NOTE: the maintenance chart specifies the minimum requirements for maintenance. If you use motorcycle under severe conditions, perform maintenance more often than shown in the chart. If you have any questions regarding maintenance intervals, consult your **Bimota** dealer or qualified mechanic.

Steering components, suspensions and wheel components are key items and requires very special and careful servicing. For maximum safety we suggest that you have these items inspected and serviced by your authorized **Bimota** dealer or qualified service mechanic.

**CAUTION**

Using poor quality replacement parts can cause your motorcycle to wear more quickly and may shorten its useful life.

**WARNING**

Running the engine indoors or in a garage can be hazardous. Exhaust gas contains carbon monoxide, a gas that is colorless and odorless and can cause severe injury. Only run the engine outdoors where there is fresh air.

1. After maintenance operations be sure that the engine is turned off; this is to avoid potential risks:
 - Carbon monoxide poisoning (be sure to be in a place with sufficient air ventilation).
 - Hot parts burns injuries; let the exhaust get cold before maintenance.
 - Injuries by parts in motion; do not start the engine if not requested by the maintenance items.
2. Read carefully the instructions and be sure to have proper tools and skills.
3. To avoid the motorcycle falling down, park it on a stable flat surface, using side stand or maintenance stand to hold it on.

4. To avoid firing risks, be careful on working in presence of fuel or flammable substances; use only non flammable liquids to clean the motorcycle; do not use fuel; keep away flames from battery and fuel components.

Your **Bimota** dealer has all the tools, experience and skill to maintenance your motorcycle in the proper way; use only **Bimota** original spare parts.

MAINTENANCE CHART

Following maintenance chart describes all the operations to carry out to have a motorcycle always in order and in good conditions. Maintenance operations are to be executed by expertized technicians and with the proper tools. This operations have to be done by authorized **Bimota** dealer or by the customer if he has the proper tools. For safe items we recommend to perform maintenance by an authorized **Bimota** dealer.

Table of contents:

C Control and/or adjust

P Clean

L Lube

V Verify with engine running

S Substitute

Description	Running 1.000 km or 6 months	Every 1.000 km	Every 10.000 km	Every 20.000 km
Spark plugs	C		S	
Drive chain: tensioning and lube	C L	C L		
Distribution belts	C		C	S
Overall check	C		C	
Flexible devices	C	C		
Hydraulic devices: clutch and brakes	C	C		
Cylinder compression test			C	
Throttle body: adjustment and idling	C		C	
Wheel bearings			C	
Steering bearings: travel	C		C	

Description	Running 1.000 km or 6 months	Every 1.000 km	Every 10.000 km	Every 20.000 km
Air filter	C		S	
Oil filter	P			P
Fuel filter	S		S	
Engine oil filter	S		S	
Valves clearance			C	
Elastic joint rear wheel			C	
Battery: efficiency and load	C		C	
Overall lube	L		L	
Clutch and brake oil	C	C		S
Front fork oil				S
Engine oil	S	C	S	
Brake pads: wear	C	C		
Pinion block washer			C	
Tires: wear and pressure	C	C		
Fuel tank			P	
Overall screws tightening	C		C	

MAINTENANCE TOOLS

The motorcycle is equipped with maintenance tools kit. With these tools some emergency operations or substitutions on the road side will be performed.

Tools included in the maintenance tools kit:

- Spark plug key
- Hexagonal key 4 mm
- Wrench 10x12 mm
- Wrench 8x10 mm
- Wrench 10x14 mm
- Screwdriver Phillips n° 2
- Ohlins rings adjuster tool
- Tools bag

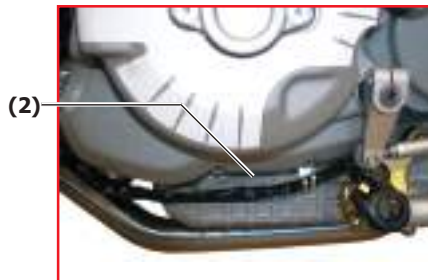
SERIAL NUMBER LOCATION

The frame and/or engine serial numbers are used to register the motorcycle. They are also used to assist your dealer when ordering parts or referring to special service information.

- The frame number **(1)** is punched on the steering head tube (right side).
- The engine serial number **(2)** is punched on the crankcase assembly (left side).

FRAME N.	
----------	--

ENGINE N.	
-----------	--



ENGINE OIL

Read the instruction for maintenance (**pages 59-64**).

Suggestion about oil

Use only oils which are rated SG under the API service classification.

Viscosity

The recommended viscosity is SAE 10W-40.

Standard JASO T 903

MA

Recommended oil

Use a premium quality 4-stroke motor oil to ensure longer service life of your motorcycle.

This motorcycle does not need oil additives. Use recommended oil.

Do not use oils API SH or higher grade which present the circular tag API "energy saving" on the tank.

Not recommended

Do not use racing oils with vegetal base or castor oils.

Viscosity

Viscosity grade of the oil has to be determined on the base of the average weather condition of the place in which the motorcycle has to be used.

Standard JASO T 903

JASO T 903 standard is an indication for 4-stroke oil choose. There are two class: MA and MB. The tanks for standard approved oils have a defined tag. The following tag indicates MA standard:

PRODUCT MEETING JASO T 903

COMPANY GUARANTEEING THIS MA PERFORMANCE:

- (1)Code number of the company which distributes the oil
- (2)Oil classification

Engine oil and filter change

Long engine life depends on the selection of a quality oil and the periodic change of the oil. Daily oil level checks and periodic changes are two of the most important maintenance items to be performed. Change the engine oil and filter at each maintenance interval (**page 63**).

When riding in dusty places, change the engine oil and filter more often than indicated.

1. Remove the right and left fairing (**pages 49, 50**).
2. Remove the drain plug (**1**) and its gasket with a wrench and drain the engine oil into a drain pan. Check if there are metallic dust on the magnetic side of the drain plug. Reinstall the drain plug and gasket.
3. Tighten the drain plug with a torque of **42 Nm**.
4. Remove the oil filter (**2**) by rotating it counterclockwise.
5. Install the new engine oil filter using a proper tool; smear a little engine oil around the rubber gasket of the new oil filter. Using an oil filter with the wrong design or thread specifications can cause oil leaks or engine damages. Use a genuine **Bimota** oil filters or an equivalent designed for your motorcycle.

6. Every two changes for the engine oil it is recommended to clean the net oil filter. Remove the cap (3) with its gasket.
7. Remove the oil filter.
8. Clean the filter with fuel and compressed air taking care on not break the net.
9. Reinstall the filter, the cap and its gasket and tighten it with a torque of **42 Nm**.
10. Remove the oil filler cap (4) and fill the crank with the recommended oil (**page 66**) till the sign of the higher level on the crank (on the side of the window). The capacity of the crank is **3.9 l**.
11. Reinstall the oil filler cap (4).
12. Switch on the engine and let it run for 3 to 5 minutes
13. 2-3 minutes after stopping the engine, holding the motorcycle vertically on the ground, check the oil level. Verify there are no leaks.
14. Reinstall right and left fairings (**pages 49, 50**).



SPARK PLUGS



CAUTION

Improper spark plug may have an incorrect fit or heat range for your engine. This may cause severe engine damage which will not be covered under warranty.

Use only spark plugs listed below or equivalent. Consult your **Bimota** dealer or qualified mechanic if you are not sure which spark plug is correct for type of usage.

Champion RA6HC - normal
NGK DCP-R8E - normal

This motorcycle uses resistor type spark plug to avoid jamming electronic parts.

Follow the indications below:

- Do not clean the spark plug. If the spark plug is dirty, change it with a new one.
- Use only a thickness gauge to verify spark plug gap to avoid damages on the spark plug metal treatment.



(1)

- Do not change the gap of the spark plug: if it is not correct replace the spark plug.

To remove the spark plugs:

1. Remove left fairing (**page 49**).
2. Remove battery cover and remove battery caps (negative and positive) (**page 82**).
3. Remove battery.
4. Remove the four spark plug caps (**1**).
5. Remove spark plugs with the spark plug wrench.
6. Check the spark plugs if there are carbon deposits or wear signs. Replace the spark plugs if they are worn or dirt with new ones.
7. Verify the spark plug gap (**2**) is 0.6-0.7 mm. If the gap is less or more than this value change the spark plug with new one.
8. With the washer on the thread carefully turn the spark plug by hand until it is finger tight.
9. Tighten each spark plug:
 - If used spark plug is in good condition: 1/8 turn once tighten by hand.
 - If the spark plug is new: tighten twice to avoid it could loosen:
 - a) First tighten the spark plug: 1/2 turn once tighten by hand
 - b) Then loosen the spark plug
 - c) Tighten the spark plug: 1/8 turn once tighten by hand



NOTE: a crossthreaded or overtightened spark plug will damage the alluminium threads of the cylinder head; a loosen spark plug could damage the piston.

10. After tightened all the spark plugs, connect the caps.
11. Reinstall the battery and connect its caps.
12. Reinstall the battery cover.

THROTTLE CABLE PLAY

Check the proper working of throttle grip and cable:

1. Check the grip turn completely and easily in maximum and idling position with steering turned all the way left and right.
2. Measure the play of the grip: the correct play has to be 2-4 mm. To adjust the play of the grip loosen the nut **(1)**, turn the adjuster wheel **(2)** till the right play is reached, tighten the nut **(1)** again.



IDLING

Correct idling (in neutral):

$1.250 \pm 100 \text{ min}^{-1}$ (rpm)

DRIVE CHAIN

This motorcycle has a master link drive chain. We recommend that you take your motorcycle to an authorized **Bimota** dealer or qualified mechanic if the drive chain needs to be replaced.

The condition and adjustment of the drive chain should be checked each day before you ride. Always follow the guide lines for inspecting and servicing the chain.

Inspecting the drive chain

Switch off the engine, hold the motorcycle on side stand and insert neutral.

1. Check the slack on the lower arm of the chain between sprocket and pinion. The correct slack has to be adjusted so to move the chain by hand: 25-35 mm.
2. Move the motorcycle forward and stop it.
3. Check the chain slack; the drive chain slack has to be constant, if the drive chain is loosen only in some positions, some links could be kinked or bound: these inconvenient could be solved by proper lube.
4. With the motorcycle standing on side stand check for:
 - Loose pins
 - Damaged rollers
 - Dry or rusted links
 - Kinked or binding links
 - Excessive wear
 - Improper chain adjustment
5. Damage to the drive chain means that the sprocket may also be damaged. Inspect the sprockets for the following:
 - Excessively worn teeth

- Broken or damaged teeth
- Loose sprockets mounting nuts

If you find any of these problems with your sprocket, consult your **Bimota** dealer or qualified mechanic.

NOTE: the two sprocket should be inspected for wear when a new chain is installed and replace them if necessary.



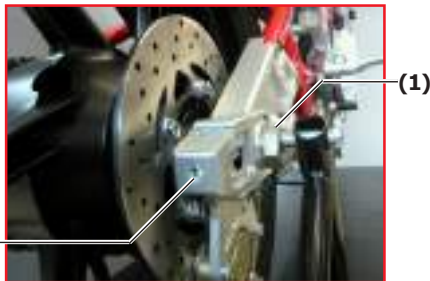
WARNING

Riding with the chain in poor condition or improperly adjusted can lead to an accident

Drive chain adjustment

Adjust the drive chain slack to the proper specification. The chain may require more frequent adjustment than periodic maintenance schedule depending upon your riding conditions.

1. Lift the motorcycle by a stand with gear in neutral and ignition switch off.
2. Loosen rear axle **(1)**.
3. Turn both the regulation screws right and left **(2)** for the same turns until the right slack is



reached. Turn the screws counterclockwise to pull the chain up, turn the screws clockwise to loosen the chain slack. Move the motorcycle forward and check the slack again. The correct slack is 25-35 mm.

4. Align the ending shoes of the swingarm (3) with the reference signs on the swingarm plates (4) on both sides of the swingarm. The two shoes of the swingarm has to be placed with the corresponding signs on the plates. If the axle alignment is not correct, turn the screws till the corresponding signs are matching left and right.
5. Tighten the rear axle rod at the torque of **100 Nm**. If you have not a torque wrench, contact immediately your **Bimota** dealer to verify the installation is made in the proper way.
6. Check the drive chain slack again.



Wear check

When adjusting the drive chain, inspect all the components of the final transmission drive (chain, sprocket and pinion); if the components are worn, replace them.

The correct drive chain slack **(1)** 5-35 mm; if the slack is greater than 50 mm the chain could damage the swingarm.

The chain for replacement is:

RK 520 GWX

This motorcycle uses a drive chain with riveted final link which needs a proper tool for cutting and riveting. With this drive chain avoid standard final link.

Consult your **Bimota** dealer.



Cleaning and oiling drive chain

This drive chain has special "O" rings that permanently seal grease inside. Clean and oil the chain periodically as follows:

- Clean the chain with kerosene. If the chain tend to rust the interval must be shortened. Kerosene is a petroleum product and will provide some lubrication as well as cleaning action.
- After thoroughly washing the chain and allowing it to dry, oil the links with proper chain lube or SAE 80 (90) oil.

CHAIN PAD

Check for the chain pad (1).

If the drive chain pad is worn, replace it with a new one. To replace the pad consult your **Bimota** dealer.



SUSPENSIONS CHECK

1. Check the front fork by pulling it up and down with the front brake pressed: the fork has to react smoothly and without any oil leaks.
2. The bearings of the swingarm have to be checked: block the motorcycle with a stand so the rear wheel could be moved by oscillating the swingarm; check the motion of the swingarm has no play; an excessive play for the swingarm in oscillating means the bearings are worn.
3. Check all the components for front and rear suspension being tightened.

SIDE STAND

Respect the maintenance schedule.

Check for proper working:

- Verify the springs of the side stand **(1)** are in good condition and their pulling force is good; check for a free motion in opening and closing the side stand.
- Check the interlock switch: seat on the motorcycle and with the gear in neutral switch on the engine; shift first gear: if the stand is fully up the engine keep on running, if the side stand is down the engine has to stop.

If the side stand does not work as described contact your **Bimota** dealer.

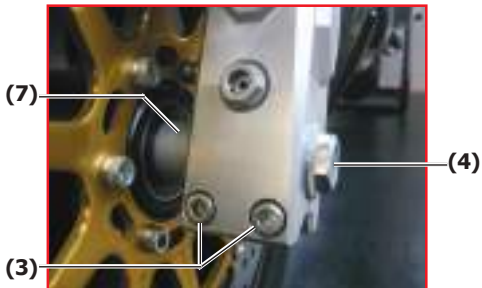
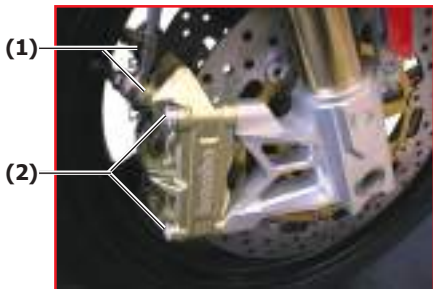


WHEELS REMOVAL

This motorcycle is equipped only with the side stand. If you need to remove front or rear wheel you must have a proper stand; if you have not, contact your **Bimota** dealer.

Front wheel removal

1. Lift up the motorcycle by a proper stand.
2. Remove both front calipers **(1)** from the front forks by removing two mounting bolts **(2)** on each caliper. To avoid damages for the brake pipes do not let the calipers hanging up. Never squeeze the front brake lever with the caliper removed. It is very difficult to force the pads back into the caliper assembly and brake fluid leakage may result; if this would occur, contact your **Bimota** dealer.
3. Loosen the two axle bolts **(3)** on the left fork.
4. Loosen the bolt **(4)** of the front axle.
5. Loosen the two axle bolts **(5)** on the right fork.
6. Draw the axle **(6)** out and take the left spacer **(7)**.



To reinstall the wheel assembly, reverse the sequence as described.

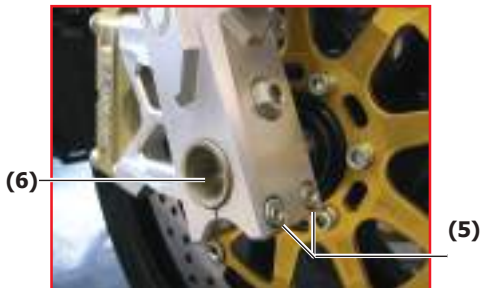
If the positions of the calipers and the disks are not correct the braking performance will be reduced and the disks will be damaged.

**WARNING**

Failure to torque bolts and nuts properly could lead to an accident. Torque bolts and nuts to the proper specification. If you are not sure of the procedure, have your Bimota dealer or authorized mechanic to do this.

**WARNING**

Installing the wheel in reverse direction can be hazardous. The tire for this motorcycle is directional. Therefore the motorcycle may have unusual handling if the wheel is installed incorrectly.



Rear wheel removal

1. Use a proper stand which can lift up the rear wheel hanging the apposite pins **(1)**.
2. Loosen the axle **(2)**.
3. Draw the axle out.
4. Push the rear wheel forward and pull out the drive chain.
5. Remove the rear wheel.

To reinstall the wheel assembly, reverse the sequence as described.

Adjust drive chain. Tighten the axle at the torque of **100 Nm**.



WARNING

Failure to torque bolts and nuts properly could lead to an accident. Torque bolts and nuts to the proper specification. If you are not sure of the procedure, have your Bimota dealer or authorized mechanic to do this.

BRAKE PADS WEAR

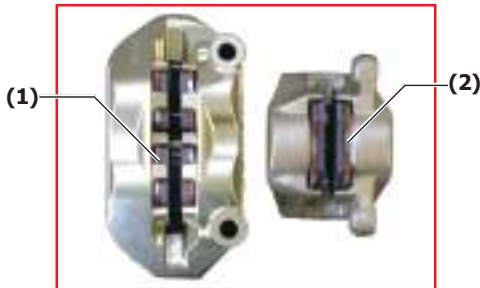
Brake pads wear depends on the way of use and on the conditions of the road (if the road is wet or dirty the wear is greater). Check the pad wear as listed on maintenance chart.

Front brake

Inspect the front brake pads by noting whether or not the friction pads are worn down to the grooved limit line (1); if the pads are worn, replace them with new ones by your **Bimota** dealer or an authorized mechanic.

Rear brake

Inspect the rear brake pads by noting whether or not the friction pads are worn down to the grooved limit line (2); if the pads are worn, replace them with new ones by your **Bimota** dealer or an authorized mechanic.



BATTERY

This motorcycle is equipped with a sealed battery and requires no maintenance. Have your dealer check the battery's state of charge periodically. The battery is placed on the left side of the motorcycle; to remove it:

1. Remove left fairing (**page 49**).
2. Remove the battery cover (1) by loosening the screws (2).
3. Disconnect the negative cap (3) first, then the positive cap (4).
4. remove the battery (5) from its case.



WARNING

Hydrogen gas produced by batteries can explode if exposed to flames or sparks. Keep sparks and flames away from battery. Never smoke when working near the battery.



FUSES

If you need to replace fuses often, there is a circuit overload. Contact your **bimota** dealer for check the electrical circuit and solve the problem.

NOTE: installing a fuse of incorrect rating or using aluminium foil or wire instead of a fuse may seriously damage the electrical system.

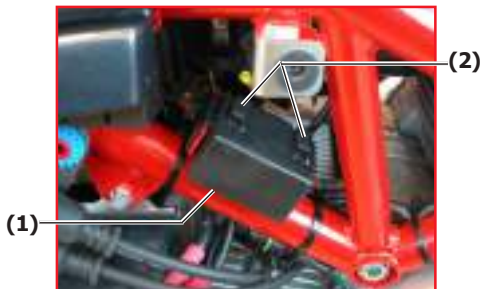
Fuses box

Fuse box is on the left side, under left fairing.
To replace the fuses:

1. Remove left fairing (**page 49**).
 2. Pull up the rubber joints **(2)** and open the fuse box **(1)**.
 3. Replace the damaged fuse with a new one.
- Spare fuses are located inside the fuse box.
Specific fuses are: 30 A, 15 A, 7.5 A, 5 A

STOPPING LIGHT CHECK

Inspect the switch **(3)** for stopping light on the right side of the engine. Press the rear brake pedal and verify the stopping light works properly.



LIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT

The light get hot during its working and remain hot for some minutes after it has got off. Be sure the light is cold before remove it.

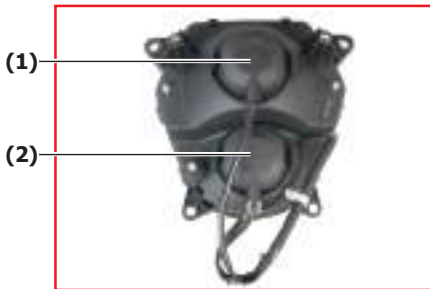
Do not leave oil from your skin on the lamp because this could damage the light.

Remove light with clean gloves. If you take the light by nude hands clean it with alcol.

- Before removing the light turn the ignition switch off.
- Do not use lights with other wattage than the original.
- After installing new light check its proper working.

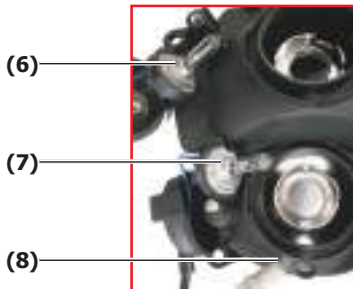
Head light low beam bulb

1. Remove rubber cover **(1)**.
2. Turn the light holder **(3)** counterclockwise and draw it out.
3. Remove old light bulb **(6)** and replace the new one by reverse order.
4. Reinstall rubber cover.



Head light high beam bulb

1. Remove rubber cover (2).
2. Turn the light holder (4) counterclockwise and draw it out.
3. Remove old light bulb (7) and replace the new one by reverse order.
4. Reinstall rubber cover.



Position light bulb

1. Pull off the bulb socket (5).
2. Remove the position light bulb (8).
3. Replace the new light bulb by reverse order.

Tail light bulb

1. Remove the screw (9) and draw the lens (10) out.
2. Push the light bulb (11) softly and turn it counterclockwise to remove it.
3. Replace the new light bulb and reinstall it by reverse order.



Front turn signal lights

1. Remove the screw (1) from the front side of the indicator and then remove the orange lens paying attention to the joint (2) on the opposite side.
2. Pull out the light (3) not working. If this operation will be difficult, remove the reflective surface (4).
3. Replace the new light bulb and reinstall it by reverse order.



Rear turn signal lights

1. Remove the screw (5) on the rear side of the indicator and take off the orange lens.
2. Push the light bulb (6) softly and turn it counterclockwise to remove it.
3. Replace the new light bulb and reinstall it by reverse order.



Plate light bulb

1. Pull out the rubber socket **(1)** from its site **(2)** situated on the back side of the plate holder.
2. Replace the light bulb **(3)** with a new one.
3. Reinstall the light by reverse order.



MOTORCYCLE CLEANING

Washing the motorcycle

When washing the motorcycle follow the instruction below:



CAUTION

Radiator fins can be damaged by spraying high pressure water on them. Do not spray high pressure water on the radiator fins. Do not spray high pressure water inside the air intake ducts.

NOTE: avoid spraying or allowing water to flow over the following pieces:

- Ignition switch
 - Spark plug
 - Fuel tank cap
 - Fuel injection system
 - Brake master cylinder
1. Remove dirt and mud from the motorcycle with running water. You may use a soft sponge or brush. Do not use hard materials which can scratch the paint.
 2. Wash the entire motorcycle with a mid detergent or car wash soap using a sponge or a soft cloth. The sponge or cloth should be frequently soaked in the soap solution.
 3. Once the dirt has been completely removed, rinse off the detergent with running water.

4. After rinsing, wipe off the motorcycle with a wet chamois or cloth and allow it to dry in the shade.
5. Check carefully for damage to painted surfaces. If there is any damage, obtain “touch-up” paint and “touch-up” the damage following the procedure below:
 - a. Clean all damaged spots and allow them to dry.
 - b. Stir the paint and “touch-up” the damaged spots lightly with a small brush.
 - c. Allow the paint to dry completely.

Windshield cleaning

Clean the windshield with a soft cloth and warm water with a mild detergent. If scratched, polish with a commercially available plastic polish. Replace the windshield if it becomes scratched or discolored so as to obstruct the view. When replacing the windshield, use a **Bimota** replacement windshield.



CAUTION

Cleaning with alkaline or strong acid cleaner, gasoline, brake fluid, or any solvent will damage the windshield. Clean only with a soft cloth and warm water with a mild detergent.

Waxing the motorcycle

After washing the motorcycle, waxing and polishing are recommended to further protect and beautify the paint.

- Only use waxes and polishes of good quality.
- When using waxes and polishes, observe the precautions specified by the manufacturers.

Inspection after cleaning

For extended life of your motorcycle, lubricate:

- Drive chain
- Clutch lever holder
- Side stand pivot and spring hook
- Gearshift lever and footrest pivot
- Brake lever holder
- Brake pedal pivot and footrest pivot

Aluminium painted wheel

Aluminium could be corroded by the contact with dirt, mud or salt. Wash wheels after driving on roads with these condition pavement. Use a soft sponge and a mild detergent. Avoid rough brushes, steel brushes, or aggressive detergents.

After cleaning wash with water and dry with a clean cloth. Touch-up the wheels by “touch-up” paint. Do not use detergents with chemical substances.

Gloss surfaces

Clean the gloss surfaces with running water using a soft sponge or a soft cloth. Use a mild detergent. Do not use detergents with chemical substances.

Exhaust system and silencers

Exhaust system is made of stainless steel, but it could be spotted by dirt or mud. To clean it use a wet sponge with an abrasive detergent, then clean it with running water.

STORAGE PROCEDURE

If the motorcycle is to be left unused for extended period of time for winter storage or any other reason, the machine needs special servicing requiring appropriate materials, equipment and skills. For this reason, **Bimota** recommends that you trust this maintenance work to your **Bimota** dealer. If you need to service the machine for storage yourself, follow the general guidelines below.

Motorcycle

Clean the entire motorcycle. Place the motorcycle on the side stand on a firm flat surface where it will not fall over.

Fuel

1. Fill the fuel tank to the top with fuel mixed with the amount of gasoline stabilizer recommended by the stabilizer manufacturer.
2. Run the engine for a few minutes until the stabilized gasoline fills the fuel injection system.

Engine

1. Pour one tablespoon of motor oil into each spark plugs hole and crank the engine a few times.
2. Drain the engine oil thoroughly. Refill the crankcase with fresh engine oil all the way up to the filler hole.

Battery

1. Remove the battery from the motorcycle (**page 82**).

NOTE: be sure to remove negative terminal first, then remove positive terminal.

2. Clean the outside of the battery with a mild detergent and remove any corrosion from the terminals and wiring harness connections.
3. Store the battery in a room above freezing.

Tires

Inflate the tires to the normal specifications.

Externals

- Spray all vinyl and rubber parts with rubber preservative.
- Spray the unpainted surfaces with rust preservative.
- Coat the painted surfaces with car wax.

Procedure during storage

Once a month, recharge the battery with a specified charging rate (Ampere).

PROCEDURE FOR RETURNING TO SERVICE

- Clean the entire motorcycle.
- Reinstall the battery.
NOTE: be sure to reinstall positive terminal first, then reinstall negative terminal.
- Remove the spark plugs. Turn the engine a few times by putting the transmission in top gear and turning the rear wheel. Reinstall the spark plugs.
- Drain the engine oil thoroughly. Replace the oil filter with a new one and pour fresh oil as outlined in this manual.

- Adjust the pressure of tires as described in the tires section.
- Lubricate places instructed in this manual.
- Do the “inspection before riding” as listed in this manual.

CATALYTIC CONVERTER

This motorcycle is equipped with a catalytic converter. It contains metal components which catalyze reactions without damaging other metal components. Catalytic converter acts on HC, CO, NOX. If the catalytic converter needs to be replaced, use only **Bimota** original spare part.

Use only unleaded fuel.

Catalytic converter works on high temperature: avoid to park the motorcycle near dried grass or flammable substances.



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