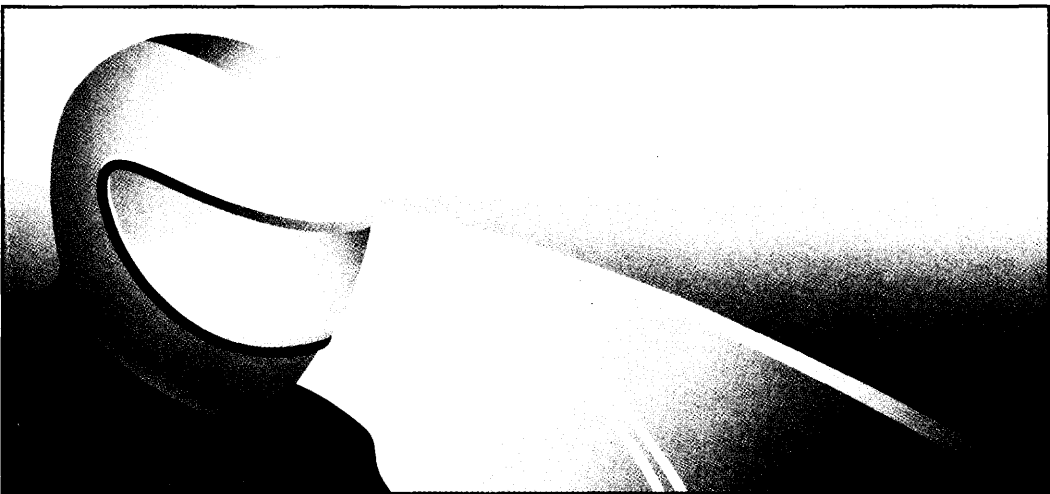




**OWNER'S MANUAL
MANUEL DU CONDUCTEUR
FAHRER-HANDBUCH**



VT750DC

Honda VT750DC

OWNER'S MANUAL

MANUEL DU CONDUCTEUR

FAHRER-HANDBUCH

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- **OPERATOR AND PASSENGER**

This motorcycle is designed to carry the operator and one passenger. Never exceed the maximum weight capacity as shown on the accessories and loading label.

- **ON-ROAD USE**

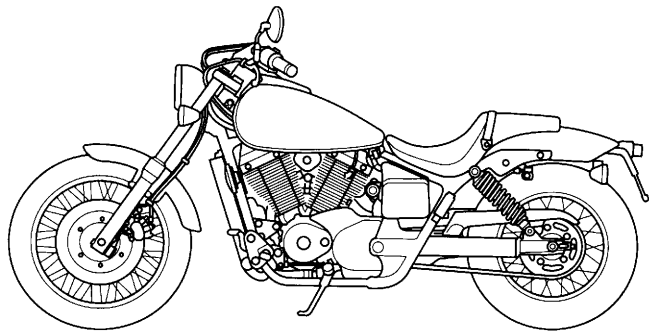
This motorcycle is designed to be used only on the road.

- **READ THIS OWNER'S MANUAL CAREFULLY**

Pay special attention to the safety messages that appear throughout the manual. These messages are fully explained in the "Safety Messages" section which appears opposite the Contents page.

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

Honda VT750DC OWNER'S MANUAL



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WELCOME

The motorcycle presents you a challenge to master the machine, a challenge to adventure. You ride through the wind, linked to the road by a vehicle that responds to your commands as no other does. Unlike an automobile, there is no metal cage around you. Like an airplane, a pre-ride inspection and regular maintenance are essential to your safety. Your reward is freedom.

To meet the challenges safely, and to enjoy the adventure fully, you should become thoroughly familiar with this owner's manual **BEFORE YOU RIDE THE MOTORCYCLE**.

As you read this manual, you will find information that is preceded by a **NOTICE** symbol. This information is intended to help you avoid damage to your motorcycle, other property, or the environment.

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

Pleasant riding, and thank you for choosing a Honda !

- Following codes in this manual indicate each country.

E	UK Ireland	ED	Denmark Sweden Norway Italy Spain Finland Switzerland Austria Czech	ED	Greece Hungary Slovenia Russia Croatia Poland Canary Islands
F	France				
H	Holland				
U	Australia				
ED	(Europe) Belgium Germany Portugal				
				II ED	(Europe Type II)

- The specifications may vary with each locale.


A FEW WORDS ABOUT SAFETY

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. And operating this motorcycle safely is an important responsibility.

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on 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 motorcycle. You must use your own good judgment.

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

- **Safety Labels** — on the motorcycle.
- **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.

- **Safety Headings** — such as Important Safety Reminders or Important Safety Precautions.
- **Safety Section** — such as Motorcycle Safety.
- **Instructions** — how to use this motorcycle correctly and safely.

This entire manual is filled with important safety information — please read it carefully.

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MOTORCYCLE SAFETY

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Your motorcycle can provide many years of service and pleasure – if you take responsibility for your own safety and understand the challenges that you can meet on the road.

There is much that you can do to protect yourself when you ride. You'll find many helpful recommendations throughout this manual. Following are a few that we consider most important.

Always Wear a Helmet

It's a proven fact: Helmets significantly reduce the number and severity of head injuries. So always wear a helmet and make sure your passenger does the same. We also recommend that you wear eye protection, sturdy boots, gloves and other protective gear (page 2).

Make Yourself Easy to See

Some drivers do not see motorcycles because they are not looking for them. To make yourself more visible, wear bright reflective clothing, position yourself so other drivers can see you, signal before turning or changing lanes, and use your horn when it will help others notice you.

Ride Within Your Limits

Pushing the limits is another major cause of motorcycle accidents. Never ride beyond your personal abilities or faster than conditions warrant. Remember that alcohol, drugs, fatigue and inattention can significantly reduce your ability to make good judgements and ride safely.

Keep Your Bike in Safe Condition

For safe riding, it's important to inspect your motorcycle before every ride and perform all recommended maintenance. Never exceed load limits, and only use accessories that have been approved by Honda for this motorcycle. See page 4 for more details.

PROTECTIVE APPAREL

For your safety, we strongly recommend that you always wear an approved motorcycle helmet, eye protection, boots, gloves, long pants, and a long-sleeved shirt or jacket whenever you ride. Although complete protection is not possible, wearing proper gear can reduce the chance of injury when you ride.

Following are suggestions to help you choose proper gear.

⚠ WARNING

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

Be sure you and your passenger always wear a helmet, eye protection and other protective apparel when you ride.

Helmets and Eye Protection

Your helmet is your most important piece of riding gear because it offers the best protection against head injuries. A helmet should fit your head comfortably and securely. A bright-colored helmet can make you more noticeable in traffic, as can reflective strips.

An open-face helmet offers some protection, but a full-face helmet offers more. Always wear a face shield or goggles to protect your eyes and help your vision.

Additional Riding Gear

In addition to a helmet and eye protection, we also recommend:

- Sturdy boots with non-slip soles to help protect your feet and ankles.
- Leather gloves to keep your hands warm and help prevent blisters, cuts, burns and bruises.
- A motorcycle riding suit or jacket for comfort as well as protection. Bright-colored and reflective clothing can help make you more noticeable in traffic. Be sure to avoid loose clothes that could get caught on any part of your motorcycle.

LOAD LIMITS AND GUIDELINES

Your motorcycle has been designed to carry you and one passenger. When you carry a passenger, you may feel some difference during acceleration and braking. But so long as you keep your motorcycle well-maintained, with good tyres and brakes, you can safely carry loads within the given limits and guidelines.

However, exceeding the weight limit or carrying an unbalanced load can seriously affect your motorcycle's handling, braking and stability. Non-Honda accessories, improper modifications, and poor maintenance can also reduce your safety margin.

The following pages give more specific information on loading, accessories and modifications.

Loading

How much weight you put on your motorcycle, and how you load it, are important to your safety. Anytime you ride with a passenger or cargo you should be aware of the following information.

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.

Load Limits

Following are the load limits for your motorcycle:

Maximum weight capacity:

180 kg (397 lbs)

Includes the weight of the rider, passenger, all cargo and all accessories

Maximum cargo weight:

23 kg (51 lbs)

Loading Guidelines

Your motorcycle is primarily intended for transporting you and a passenger. You may wish to secure a jacket or other small items to the seat when you are not riding with a passenger.

If you wish to carry more cargo, check with your Honda dealer for advice, and be sure to read the information regarding accessories on page 6 .

Improperly loading your motorcycle can affect its stability and handling. Even if your motorcycle is properly loaded, you should ride at reduced speeds and never exceed 130 km/h (80 mph) when carrying cargo.

Follow these guidelines whenever you carry a passenger or cargo:

- Check that both tyres are properly inflated.
- If you change your normal load, you may need to adjust the rear suspension (page 15).
- To prevent loose items from creating a hazard, make sure that all cargo is securely tied down before you ride away.
- Place cargo weight as close to the center of the motorcycle as possible.
- Balance cargo weight evenly on both sides.

Accessories and Modifications

Modifying your motorcycle or using non-Honda accessories can make your motorcycle unsafe. Before you consider making any modifications or adding an accessory, be sure to read the following information.

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.

Accessories

We strongly recommend that you use only genuine Honda accessories that have been specifically designed and tested for your motorcycle. Because Honda cannot test all other accessories, you must be personally responsible for proper selection, installation and use of non-Honda accessories. Check with your dealer for assistance and always follow these guidelines:

- Make sure the accessory does not obscure any lights, reduce ground clearance and banking angle, limit suspension travel or steering travel, alter your riding position or interfere with operating any controls.
- Be sure electrical equipment does not exceed the motorcycle's electrical system capacity (page 107). A blown fuse can cause a loss of lights or engine power.

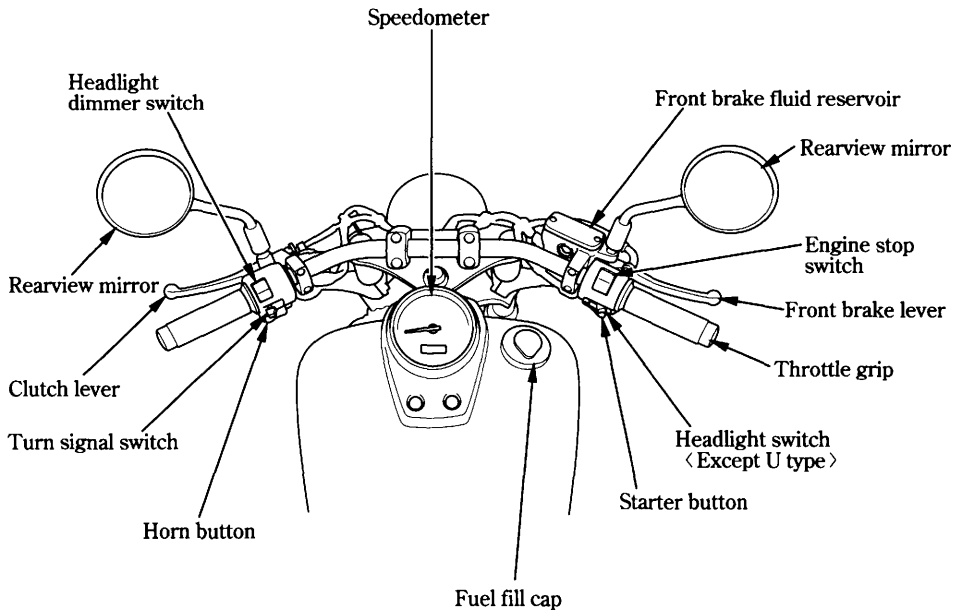
- Do not pull a trailer or sidecar with your motorcycle. This motorcycle was not designed for these attachments, and their use can seriously impair your motorcycle's handling.

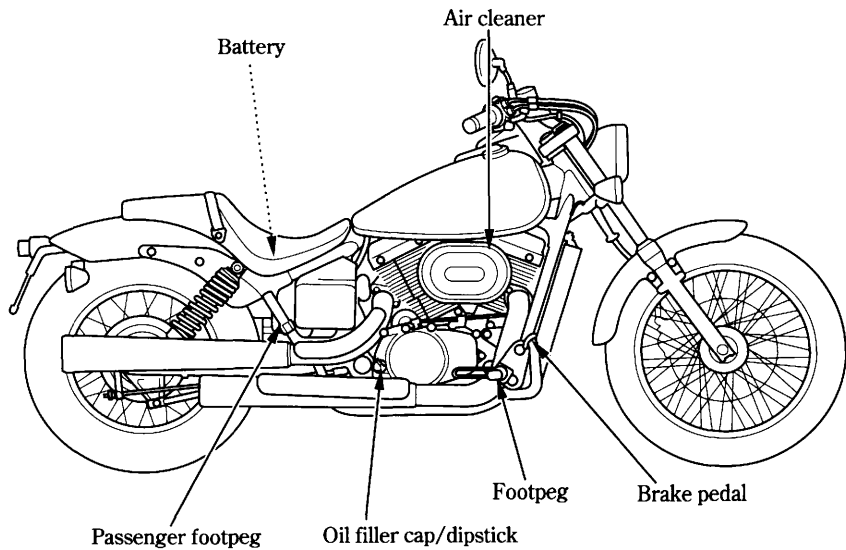
Modifications

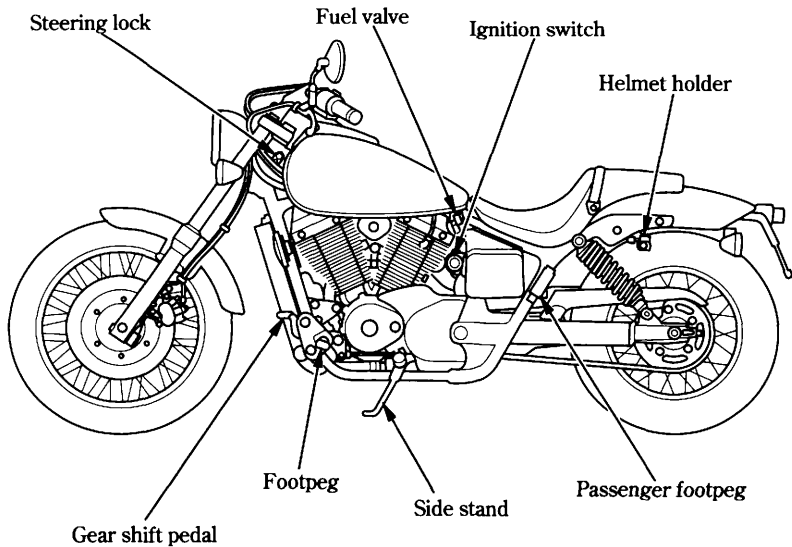
We strongly advise you not to remove any original equipment or modify your motorcycle in any way that would change its design or operation. Such changes could seriously impair your motorcycle's handling, stability and braking, making it unsafe to ride.

Removing or modifying your lights, mufflers, emission control system or other equipment can also make your motorcycle illegal.

PARTS LOCATION





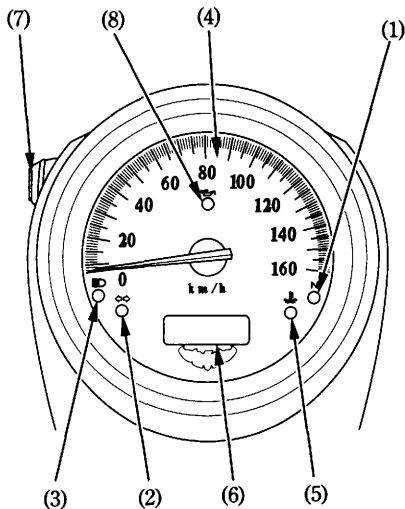


INSTRUMENTS AND INDICATORS

The indicators are located within the speedometer.

Their functions are described in the table on the following page.

- (1) Neutral indicator
- (2) Turn signal indicator
- (3) High beam indicator
- (4) Speedometer
- (5) Coolant temperature indicator
- (6) Odometer/tripmeter display
- (7) Tripmeter reset button and Odometer/Tripmeter select button
- (8) Low oil pressure indicator



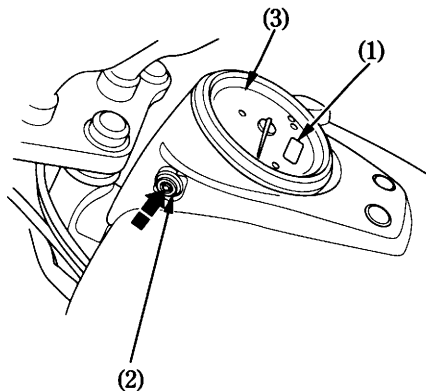
(Ref.No.) Description	Function
(1) Neutral indicator (green)	Lights when the transmission is in neutral.
(2) Turn signal indicator	Flashes when the either turn signal operates.
(3) High beam indicator (blue)	Lights when the headlight is on high beam.
(4) Speedometer	Shows riding speed.
(5) Coolant temperature indicator (red)	<p>Lights when the coolant is over the specified temperature. If the indicator goes on while riding, stop the engine and check the reserve tank coolant level. Read pages 21 – 22 and do not ride the motorcycle until the problem has been corrected.</p> <p>NOTICE</p> <p>Exceeding maximum running temperature may cause serious engine damage.</p>

(Ref.No.) Description	Function
(6) Odometer/Tripmeter display	ODO: shows accumulated mileage. TRIP: shows mileage per trip.
(7) Tripmeter reset button and Odometer/Tripmeter select button	This button is used to reset the tripmeter or to select the tripmeter or odometer (page 14).
(8) Low oil pressure indicator (red)	<p>Lights when the engine oil pressure is below normal operating range. Should light when ignition switch is ON and engine is not running. Should go out when the engine starts, except for occasional flickering at or near idling speed when engine is warm.</p> <p>NOTICE</p> <p>Running the engine with insufficient oil pressure may cause serious engine damage.</p>

Odometer/Tripmeter Display

The display (1) has two functions, odometer and tripmeter. To select, push the button (2) on the left side of the speedometer (3).

To reset the tripmeter, hold this button (2) with the display in the tripmeter mode.



- (1) Odometer/Tripmeter display
- (2) Tripmeter reset button and
Odometer/Tripmeter select button
- (3) Speedometer

MAJOR COMPONENTS

(Information you need to operate this motorcycle)

SUSPENSION

Each shock absorber (1) has 5 adjustment positions for different load or riding conditions.

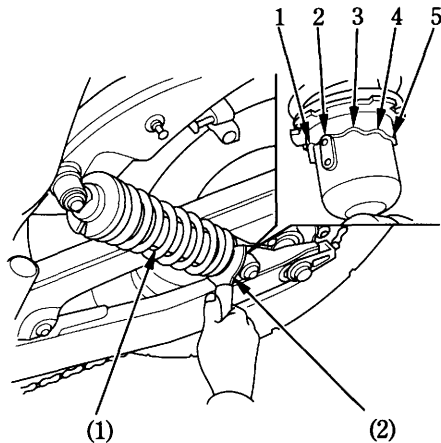
Use a pin spanner (2) to adjust the rear shocks.

Always adjust the shock absorber position in sequence (1-2-3-4-5 or 5-4-3-2-1).

Attempting to adjust directly from 1 to 5 or 5 to 1 may damage the shock absorber.

Position 1 is for light loads and smooth road conditions. Positions 2 to 5 increase spring preload for a stiffer rear suspension, and can be used when the motorcycle is heavily loaded. Be certain to adjust both shock absorbers to the same position.

Standard position: 2



- (1) Shock absorber
- (2) Pin spanner

BRAKES

Front Brake

This motorcycle has a hydraulic front disc brake.

As the brake pads wear, brake fluid level drops.

There are no adjustments to perform, but fluid level and pad wear must be inspected periodically. The system must be inspected frequently to ensure there are no fluid leaks. If the control lever free travel becomes excessive and the brake pads are not worn beyond the recommended limit (page 85), there is probably air in the brake system and it must be bled. See your Honda dealer for this service.

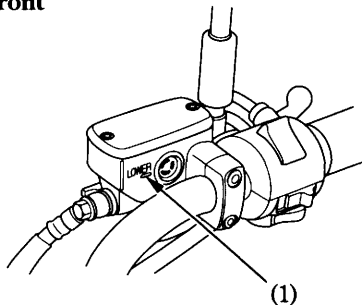
Brake Fluid Level:

With the motorcycle in an upright position, check the fluid level. It should be above the LOWER level mark (1). If the level is at or below the LOWER level mark (1), check the brake pads for wear (page 85).

Worn pads should be replaced. If the pads are not worn, have your brake system inspected for leaks.

The recommended brake fluid is Honda DOT 4 brake fluid from a sealed container, or an equivalent.

Front



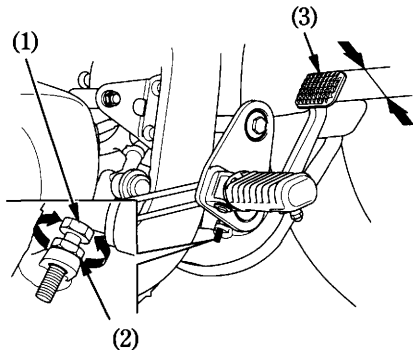
(1) LOWER level mark

Rear Brake

Adjustment:

1. Place the motorcycle on its side stand.
2. The stopper bolt (1) is provided to allow adjustment of the pedal height.

To adjust the pedal height, loosen the lock nut (2) and turn the stopper bolt. Tighten the lock nut.



- (1) Stopper bolt
(2) Lock nut

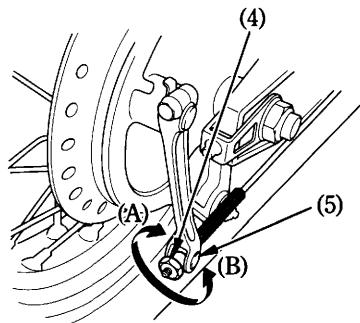
- (3) Rear brake pedal

3. Measure the distance the rear brake pedal (3) moves before the brake starts to take hold.

Free play should be:

20–30 mm (0.8–1.2 in)

4. If adjustment is necessary, turn the rear brake adjusting nut (4).

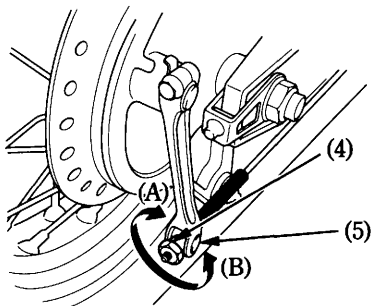


- (4) Adjusting nut
(5) Arm pin

- (A) Decrease free play
(B) Increase free play

Make sure the cut-out on the adjusting nut is seated on the brake arm pin (5) after making final free play adjustment.
If proper adjustment cannot be obtained by this method see your Honda dealer.

5. Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake pedal is released.



- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (4) Adjusting nut | (A) Decrease free play |
| (5) Arm pin | (B) Increase free play |

Other Checks:

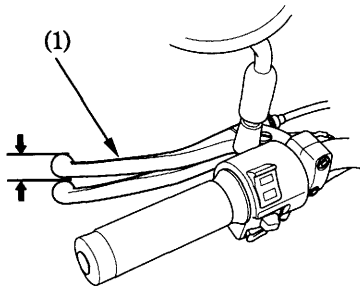
Make sure the brake rod, brake arm, spring and fasteners are in good condition.

CLUTCH

Clutch adjustment may be required if the motorcycle stalls when shifting into gear or tends to creep; or if the clutch slips, causing acceleration to lag behind engine speed. Minor adjustments can be made with the clutch cable adjuster (3) at the lever (1).

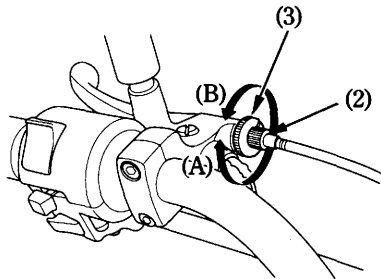
Normal clutch lever free play is:

10–20 mm (0.4–0.8 in)



(1) Clutch lever

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



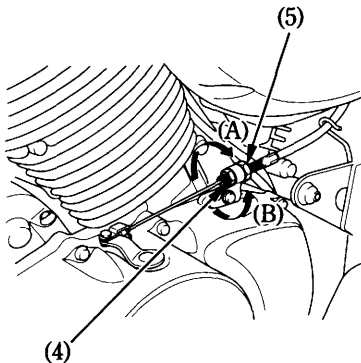
(2) Lock nut (A) Increase free play
(3) Clutch cable adjuster (B) Decrease free play

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

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

Other Checks:

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



- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (4) Lock nut | (A) Increase free play |
| (5) Adjusting nut | (B) Decrease free play |

COOLANT

Coolant Recommendation

The owner must properly maintain the coolant to prevent freezing, overheating, and corrosion. Use only high quality ethylene glycol antifreeze containing corrosion protection inhibitors specifically recommended for use in aluminum engines. (SEE ANTIFREEZE CONTAINER LABEL).

Use only low-mineral drinking water or distilled water as a part of the antifreeze solution. Water that is high in mineral content or salt may be harmful to the aluminum engine.

Using coolant with silicate inhibitors may cause premature wear of water pump seals or blockage of radiator passages.

Using tap water may cause engine damage.

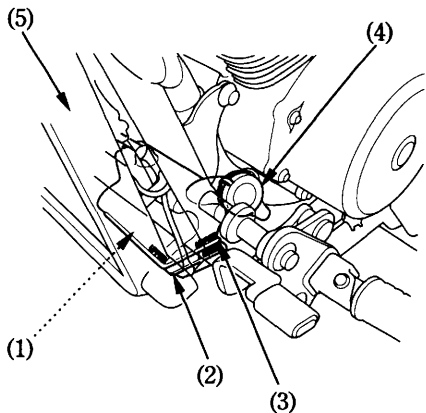
The factory provides a 50/50 solution of antifreeze and distilled water in this motorcycle. This coolant solution is recommended for most operating temperatures and provides good corrosion protection. A higher concentration of antifreeze decreases the cooling system performance and is recommended only when additional protection against freezing is needed. A concentration of less than 40/60 (40% antifreeze) will not provide proper corrosion protection. During freezing temperatures, check the cooling system frequently and add higher concentrations of antifreeze (up to a maximum of 60% antifreeze) if required.

Inspection

The reserve tank is behind the radiator (5). Check the coolant level in the reserve tank (1) while the engine is at the normal operating temperature with the motorcycle in an upright position. If the coolant level is below the LOWER level mark (2), remove the reserve tank cap (4) and add coolant mixture until it reaches the UPPER level mark (3). Always add coolant to the reserve tank.

Do not attempt to add coolant by removing the radiator cap.

If the reserve tank is empty, or if coolant loss is excessive, check for leaks and see your Honda dealer for repair.



- (1) Reserve tank
- (2) LOWER level mark
- (3) UPPER level mark
- (4) Reserve tank cap
- (5) Radiator

FUEL

OFF

With the fuel valve in the OFF position, fuel cannot flow from the tank to the carburetor. Turn the valve OFF whenever the motorcycle is not in use.

ON

With the fuel valve in the ON position, fuel will flow from the main fuel supply to the carburetor.

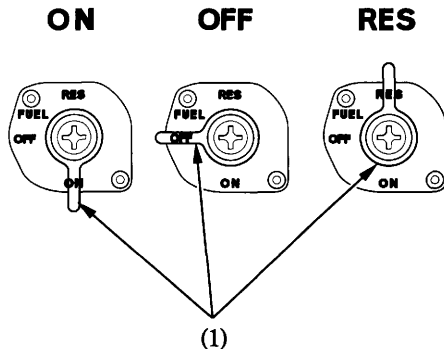
RES

With the fuel valve in the RES position, fuel will flow from the reserve fuel supply to the carburetor. Use the reserve fuel only when the main supply is gone. Refill the tank as soon as possible after switching to RES.

The reserve fuel supply is:

4.0 l (1.06 US gal , 0.88 Imp gal)

Remember to check that the fuel valve is in the ON position each time you refuel. If the valve is left in the RES position, you may run out of fuel with no reserve.



(1) Fuel valve

Fuel Tank

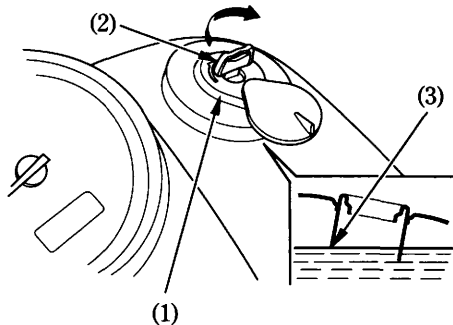
The fuel tank capacity including the reserve supply is:

13.0 l (3.43 US gal , 2.86 Imp gal)

To open the fuel fill cap (1), insert the ignition key (2) and turn it clockwise. The fuel fill cap will pop up and can be lifted off.

Do not overfill the tank. There should be no fuel in the filler neck (3).

After refueling, to close the fuel fill cap, push the fuel fill cap into the filler neck until it snaps closed and locks. Remove the key.



⚠ WARNING

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

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

(1) Fuel fill cap
(2) Ignition key

(3) Filler neck

Use unleaded or low-lead petrol with a research octane number of 91 or higher. We recommend that you use unleaded petrol because it produces fewer engine and spark plug deposits and extends the life of exhaust system components.

For U:

Use unleaded petrol with a research octane number of 91 or higher.

NOTICE

If “spark knock” or “pinking” occurs at a steady engine speed under normal load, change brands of petrol. If spark knock or pinking persists, consult your Honda dealer. Failure to do so is considered misuse, and damage caused by misuse is not covered by Honda’s Limited Warranty.

Petrol Containing Alcohol

If you decide to use a petrol containing alcohol (gasohol), be sure it's octane rating is at least as high as that recommended by Honda. There are two types of "gasohol": one containing ethanol, and the other containing methanol. Do not use petrol that contains more than 10 % ethanol. Do not use petrol containing methanol (methyl or wood alcohol) that does not also contain cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors for methanol. Never use petrol containing more than 5 % methanol, even if it has cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors.

Fuel system damage or engine performance problems resulting from the use of fuels that contain alcohol is not covered under the warranty. Honda cannot endorse the use of fuels containing methanol since evidence of their suitability is as yet incomplete.

Before buying fuel from an unfamiliar station, try to find out if the fuel contains alcohol. If it does, confirm the type and percentage of alcohol used. If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms while using a petrol that contains alcohol, or one that you think contains alcohol, switch to a petrol that you know does not contain alcohol.

ENGINE OIL

Engine Oil Level Check

Check the engine oil level each day before riding the motorcycle.

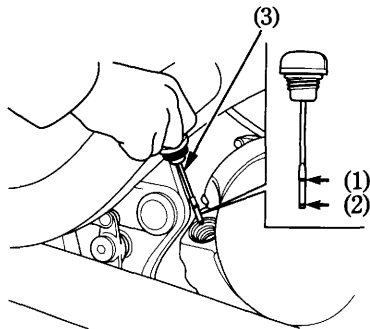
The level must be maintained between the upper (1) and lower (2) level marks on the dipstick (3).

1. Start the engine and let it idle for a few minutes. Make sure the low oil pressure indicator goes off. If the light remains on, stop the engine immediately.
2. Stop the engine and hold the motorcycle in an upright position on firm, level ground.
3. After a few minutes, remove the oil filler cap/dipstick, wipe it clean, and reinsert the dipstick without screwing it in. Remove the dipstick. The oil level should be between the upper and lower marks on the dipstick.
4. If required, add the specified oil (see page 62) up to the upper level mark. Do not overfill.

5. Reinstall the oil filler cap/dipstick. Check for oil leaks.

NOTICE

Running the engine with insufficient oil pressure may cause serious engine damage.



- (1) UPPER level mark
- (2) LOWER level mark
- (3) Oil filler cap/dipstick

TYRES

To safely operate your motorcycle, the tyres must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated.

⚠ WARNING

Using tyres that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

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

Air Pressure

Properly inflated tyres provide the best combination of handling, tread life, and riding comfort. Generally, underinflated tyres wear unevenly, adversely affect handling, and are more likely to fail from being overheated. Underinflated tyres can also cause wheel damage in rocky terrain. Overinflated tyres make your motorcycle ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from surface hazards, and wear unevenly.

Make sure the valve stem caps are secure. If necessary, install a new cap.

Always check air pressure when your tyres are “cold” – when the motorcycle has been parked for at least three hours. If you check air pressure when your tyres are “warm” – when the motorcycle has been ridden for even a few miles – the readings will be higher than if the tyres were “cold”. This is normal, so do not let air out of the tyres to match the recommended cold air pressures given below. If you do, the tyres will be underinflated.

The recommended “cold” tyre pressures are:

kPa (kgf/cm ² , psi)		
Driver only	Front	200 (2.00 , 29)
	Rear	200 (2.00 , 29)
Driver and one passenger	Front	200 (2.00 , 29)
	Rear	250 (2.50 , 36)

Inspection

Whenever you check the tyre pressures, you should also examine the tyre treads and sidewalls for wear, damage, and foreign objects:

Look for:

- Bumps or bulges in the side of the tyre or the tread. Replace the tyre if you find any bumps or bulges.
- Cuts, splits or cracks in the tyre. Replace the tyre if you can see fabric or cord.
- Excessive tread wear.

Also, if you hit a pothole or hard object, pull to the side of the road as soon as you safely can and carefully inspect the tyres for damage.

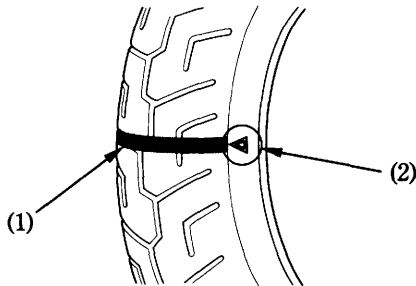
Tread Wear

Replace tyres before tread depth at the center of the tyre reaches the following limit:

Minimum tread depth	
Front:	1.5 mm (0.06 in)
Rear:	2.0 mm (0.08 in)

< For Germany >

German law prohibits use of tyres whose tread depth is less than 1.6 mm.



- (1) Wear indicator
- (2) Wear indicator location mark

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. Any time a tube is replaced, the tyre should be carefully inspected as described on page 29 .

Tyre Replacement

The tyres that came on your motorcycle were designed to match the performance capabilities of your motorcycle and provide the best combination of handling, braking, durability and comfort.

⚠ WARNING

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

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

The recommended tyres for your motorcycle are:

Front: 110/80 – 19 59S or
110/80 – 19 M/C 59S
BRIDGESTONE
G515
DUNLOP
F24

Rear: 160/80 – 15 M/C 74S
BRIDGESTONE
G702
DUNLOP
K425

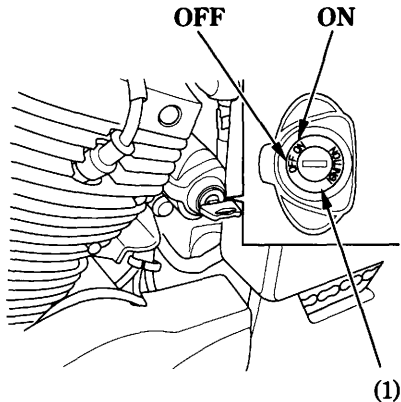
Whenever you replace a tyre, use one that is equivalent to the original and be sure the wheel is balanced after the new tyre is installed.

Also remember to replace the inner tube whenever you replace a tyre. The old tube will probably be stretched, and if installed in a new tyre, it could fail.

ESSENTIAL INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

IGNITION SWITCH

The ignition switch (1) is in front of the left side cover.






(1) Ignition switch




Key Position	Function	Key Removal
OFF	Engine and lights cannot be operated.	Key can be removed
ON	Engine and light can be operated.	Key cannot be removed


RIGHT HANDLEBAR CONTROLS


Engine Stop Switch

The engine stop switch (1) is next to the throttle grip. When the switch is in the  (RUN) position, the engine will operate. When the switch is in the  (OFF) position, the engine will not operate. This switch is intended primarily as a safety or emergency switch and should normally remain in the  (RUN) position.

Headlight Switch <Except U type>

The headlight switch (2) has three positions; ,  and OFF marked by a dot to the right of .


 : Headlight, taillight, position light and meter lights on.

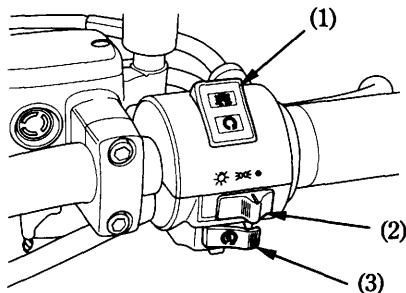
 : Position light, taillight and meter lights on.

OFF(dot): Headlight, taillight, position light and meter lights off.

Starter Button

The starter button (3) is below the engine stop switch (2).



When the starter button is pressed, the starter motor cranks the engine. If the engine stop switch is in the  (OFF) position, the starter motor will not operate. See page 44 for the starting procedure.





- (1) Engine stop switch
- (2) Headlight switch
- (3) Starter button

LEFT HANDLEBAR CONTROLS

Headlight Dimmer Switch (1)

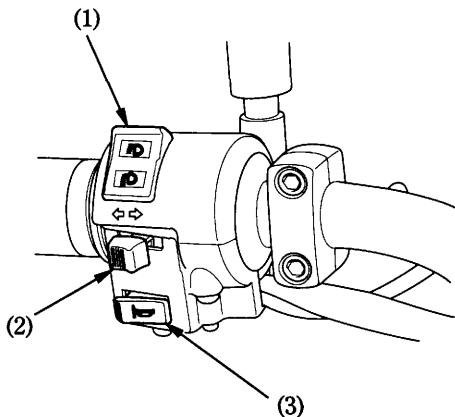
Push the dimmer switch to  (HI) to select high beam or to  (LO) to select low beam.

Turn Signal Switch (2)

Move to  (L) to signal a left turn,  (R) to signal a right turn. Press to turn signal off.

Horn Button (3)

Press the button to sound the horn.



- (1) Headlight dimmer switch
- (2) Turn signal switch
- (3) Horn button

FEATURES

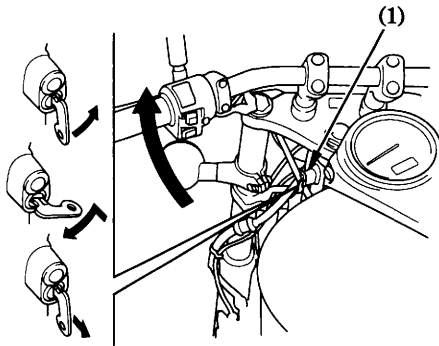
(Not required for operation)

STEERING LOCK

The steering lock (1) is on the steering column.

To lock the steering, turn the handlebar all the way to the right, insert the steering key into the lock, turn the key counterclockwise as far as possible. Then, press the lock all the way in, turn the key back to the original position, and remove the key.

To unlock the steering, perform the locking sequence in the reverse order.



(1) Steering Lock

HELMET HOLDER

The helmet holder (1) is on the left side below the seat. The helmet holder is designed to secure your helmet while parked.

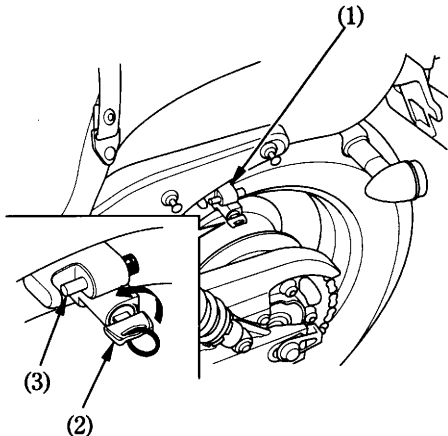
Insert the ignition key (2) and turn it counterclockwise to unlock.

Hang your helmet on the holder pin (3) 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.



- (1) Holder holder
- (2) Ignition key
- (3) Holder pin

SIDE COVER

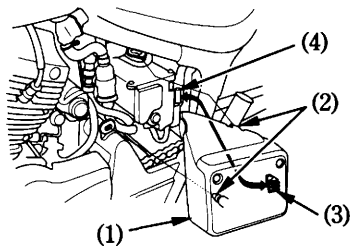
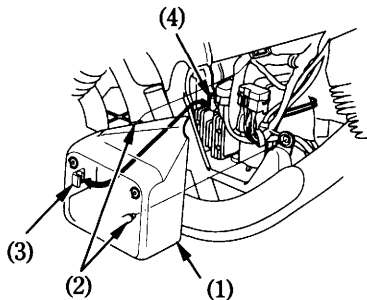
The right side cover must be removed to inspect fuse. The left side cover must be removed to access the tool kit.

Removal:

1. Pull the side cover (1) out until the two prongs (2).
2. Slide the side cover sidewise to release the hook (3) from the frame (4).

Installation:

1. Insert the hook (3) into the frame (4).
2. Insert the two prongs (2) into the frame grommets.



(1) Side cover
(2) Prongs

(3) Hook
(4) Frame

DOCUMENT COMPARTMENT

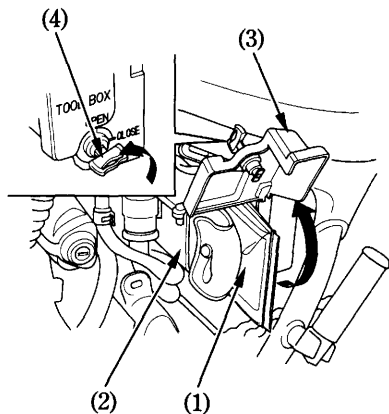
The document compartment (1) is in the compartment box (2) behind the left side cover.

Remove the left side cover (page 38).

Open the compartment box cover (3), insert the ignition key (4) into the lock and turn counterclockwise to unlock the compartment.

This owner's manual and other documents should be stored in this compartment.

When washing your motorcycle, be careful not to flood this area with water.



- (1) Document compartment
- (2) Compartment box
- (3) Compartment box cover
- (4) Ignition key

SEAT

The seat must be removed for battery maintenance.

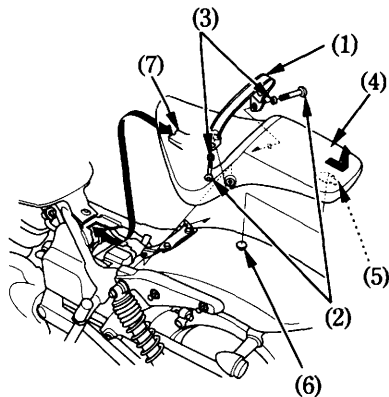
Removal:

1. Remove the seat strap (1) by removing the bolts (2) and collars (3).
2. Pull the seat (4) back and up.

Installation:

1. Position the seat so the hole (5) on the back center is aligned with the hook (6) on the rear fender.
2. Insert the hook in the seat hole and insert the tab (7) into the recess under the frame.
3. Install the seat strap in the reverse order of removal.

Be sure the seat is locked securely in position after installation.



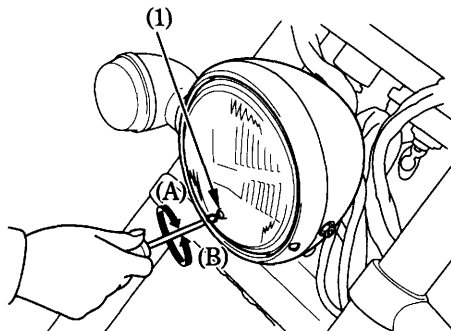
- (1) Seat strap
(2) Bolts
(3) Collars
(4) Seat

- (5) Hole
(6) Hook
(7) Tab

HEADLIGHT AIM VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT

Vertical adjustment can be made by turning the screw (1) in or out as necessary.

Obey local laws and regulations.



(1) Screw

(A) Up

(B) Down

OPERATION

PRE-RIDE INSPECTION

For your safety, it is very important to take a few moments before each ride to walk around your motorcycle and check its condition. If you detect any problem, be sure you take care of it, or have it corrected by your Honda dealer.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly maintaining this motorcycle or failing to correct a problem before riding can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always perform a pre-ride inspection before every ride and correct any problems.

1. Engine oil level—add engine oil if required (page 27). Check for leaks.
2. Fuel level—fill fuel tank when necessary (page 23). Check for leaks.
3. Coolant level—add coolant if required. Check for leaks (pages 31 – 32).
4. Front and rear brakes—check operation; make sure there is no brake fluid leakage. Adjust free play if necessary (page 16 – 18).

5. Tyres—check condition and pressure (page 28 – 32). Also check condition of rims and spokes.
6. Drive chain—check condition and slack (page 83). Adjust and lubricate if necessary.
7. Throttle—check for smooth opening and full closing in all steering positions.
8. Lights and horn—check that headlight, tail/brake light, turn signals, indicators and horn function properly.
9. Engine stop switch—check for proper function (page 34).
10. Side stand ignition cut-off system—check for proper function (page 79).

STARTING THE ENGINE

Always follow the proper starting procedure described below.

This motorcycle is equipped with a side stand ignition cut-off system. The engine cannot be started if the side stand is down, unless the transmission is in neutral. If the side stand is up, the engine can be started in neutral or in gear with the clutch lever pulled in. After starting with the side stand down, the engine will shut off if the transmission is put in gear before raising the side stand.

Your motorcycle's exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas. High levels of carbon monoxide can collect rapidly in enclosed areas such as a garage. Do not run the engine with the garage door closed. Even with the door open, run the engine only long enough to move your motorcycle out of the garage.

Do not use the electric starter for more than 5 seconds at a time. Release the starter button for approximately 10 seconds before pressing it again.

Preparation

Before starting, insert the key, turn the ignition switch ON and confirm the following:

- The transmission is in NEUTRAL (neutral indicator light ON).
- The engine stop switch is at \odot (RUN).
- The red low oil pressure indicator is ON.
- The fuel valve is ON.

The low oil pressure indicator should go off a few seconds after the engine starts. If the light stays on, stop the engine immediately and check the engine oil level.

NOTICE

Operating the engine with insufficient oil pressure can cause serious engine damage.

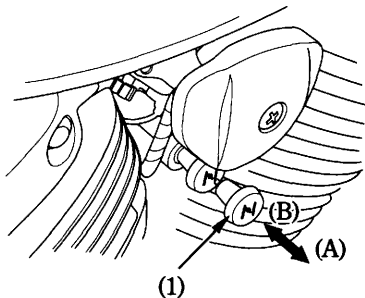
Starting Procedure

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

Normal Air Temperature

$10^{\circ} - 35^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($50^{\circ} - 95^{\circ}\text{F}$)

1. Pull the choke knob (1) out all the way to Fully ON (A), if the engine is cold.
2. Start the engine, leaving the throttle closed.



(1) Choke knob

(A) Fully ON

(B) Fully OFF

Do not open the throttle when starting the engine with the choke ON. This will lean the mixture, resulting in hard starting.

NOTICE

Operating the engine with insufficient oil pressure can cause serious engine damage.

3. Immediately after the engine starts, operate the choke knob (1) to keep fast idle.
4. About a half minute after the engine starts, push the choke knob (1) in all the way to Fully OFF (B).
5. If idling is unstable, open the throttle slightly.

High Air Temperature

35°C (95°F) or above

1. Do not use the choke.
2. Open the throttle slightly.
3. Start the engine.

Low Air Temperature



10°C (50°F) or below

1. Follow steps 1 – 2 under “Normal Air Temperature.”
2. When engine speed begins to pick up, operate the choke knob to keep fast idle.
3. Continue warming up the engine until it runs smoothly and responds to the throttle, when the choke knob (1) is at Fully OFF (B).

NOTICE

Extended use of the choke may impair piston and cylinder wall lubrication and damage the engine.

Flooded Engine

If the engine fails to start after repeated attempts, it may be flooded with excess fuel. To clear a flooded engine, turn the engine stop switch to  (OFF) and push the choke knob to Fully OFF (B). Open the throttle fully and crank the engine for 5 seconds. Wait 10 seconds, then turn the engine stop switch to  (RUN) and follow the Starting Procedure (page 45).

RUNNING-IN

Help assure your motorcycle's future reliability and performance by paying extra attention to how you ride during the first 500 km (300 miles).

During this period, avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.

RIDING

Review Motorcycle Safety (pages 1 – 7) before you ride.

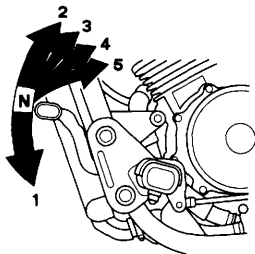
Make sure you understand the function of the side stand mechanism. (See MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE on page 58 and explanation for SIDE STAND on page 79).

1. After the engine has been warmed up, the motorcycle is ready for riding.
2. While the engine is idling, pull in the clutch lever and depress the gearshift pedal to shift into 1st (low) gear.
3. Slowly release the clutch lever and at the same time gradually increase engine speed by opening the throttle. Coordination of the throttle and clutch lever will assure a smooth positive start.

4. When the motorcycle attains a moderate speed, close the throttle, pull in the clutch lever and shift to 2nd gear by raising the gearshift pedal.

This sequence is repeated to progressively shift to 3rd, 4th and 5th (top) gears.

5. Coordinate the throttle and brakes for smooth deceleration.
6. Both front and rear brakes should be used at the same time and should not be applied strongly enough to lock the wheel, or braking effectiveness will be reduced and control of the motorcycle be difficult.



BRAKING

For normal braking, apply both the brake pedal and lever while down-shifting to match your road speed. For maximum braking, close the throttle and firmly apply the pedal and lever; pull in the clutch lever before coming to a complete stop to prevent stalling the engine.

Important Safety Reminders:

- Independent operation of only the brake lever or brake pedal reduces stopping performance.
- Extreme application of the brake controls may cause wheel lock, reducing control of the motorcycle.
- When possible, reduce speed or brake before entering a turn; closing the throttle or braking in mid-turn may cause wheel slip. Wheel slip will reduce control of the motorcycle.
- When riding in wet or rainy conditions, or on loose surfaces, the ability to maneuver and stop will be reduced. All of your actions should be smooth under these conditions. Rapid acceleration, braking or turning may cause loss of control. For your safety, exercise extreme caution when braking, accelerating or turning.
- When descending a long, steep grade, use engine compression braking by down-shifting, with intermittent use of both brakes.
Continuous brake application can overheat the brakes and reduce their effectiveness.
- Riding with your foot resting on the brake pedal or your hand on the brake lever may actuate the brakelight, giving a false indication to other drivers. It may also overheat the brakes, reducing effectiveness.

PARKING

1. After stopping the motorcycle, shift the transmission into neutral, turn the fuel valve OFF, turn the handlebar fully to the left, turn the ignition switch OFF and remove the key.
2. Use the side stand to support the motorcycle while parked.

Park the motorcycle on firm, level ground to prevent it from falling over.

If you must park on a slight incline, aim the front of the motorcycle uphill to reduce the possibility of rolling off the side stand or overturning.

3. Lock the steering to help prevent theft (page 36).

ANTI-THEFT TIPS

1. Always lock the steering and never leave the key in the ignition switch. This sounds simple but people do forget.
2. Be sure the registration information for your motorcycle is accurate and current.
3. Park your motorcycle in a locked garage whenever possible.
4. Use an additional anti-theft device of good quality.
5. Put your name, address, and phone number in this Owner's Manual and keep it on your motorcycles at all times.
Many times stolen motorcycles are identified by information in the Owner's Manuals that are still with them.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NO: _____

MAINTENANCE

THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTENANCE

A well-maintained motorcycle is essential for safe, economical and trouble-free riding. It will also help reduce air pollution.

To help you properly care for your motorcycle, the following pages include a Maintenance Schedule and a Maintenance Record for regularly scheduled maintenance.

These instructions are based on the assumption that the motorcycle will be used exclusively for its designed purpose. Sustained high speed operation or operation in unusually wet or dusty conditions will require more frequent service than specified in the Maintenance Schedule. Consult your Honda dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.

If your motorcycle overturns or becomes involved in a crash, be sure your Honda dealer inspects all major parts, even if you are able to make some repairs.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly maintaining this motorcycle or failing to correct a problem before you ride can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

MAINTENANCE SAFETY

This section includes instructions on some important maintenance tasks. You can perform some of these tasks with the tools provided — if you have basic mechanical skills.

Other tasks that are more difficult and require special tools are best performed by professionals. Wheel removal should normally be handled only by a Honda technician or other qualified mechanic; instructions are included in this manual only to assist in emergency service.

Some of the most important safety precautions follow. However, 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.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to properly follow maintenance instructions and precautions can cause you to be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the procedures and precautions in this owner's manual.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Make sure the engine is off before you begin any maintenance or repairs. This will help eliminate several potential hazards:
 - * **Carbon monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust.**
Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you operate the engine.
 - * **Burns from hot parts.**
Let the engine and exhaust system cool before touching.
 - * **Injury from moving parts.**
Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so.
- Read the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools and skills required.
- To help prevent the motorcycle from falling over, park it on a firm, level surface, using the side stand or a maintenance stand to provide support.

- To reduce the possibility of a fire or explosion, be careful when working around petrol or batteries. Use only nonflammable solvent, not petrol, to clean parts. Keep cigarettes, sparks and flames away from the battery and all fuel-related parts.

Remember that your Honda dealer knows your motorcycle best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it.

To ensure the best quality and reliability, use only new genuine Honda parts or their equivalents for repair and replacement.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Perform the Pre-ride Inspection (page 42) at each scheduled maintenance period.

I: INSPECT AND CLEAN, ADJUST, LUBRICATE OR REPLACE IF NECESSARY

C: CLEAN R: REPLACE A: ADJUST L: LUBRICATE

The following Maintenance Schedule specifies all maintenance required to keep your motorcycle in peak operating condition. Maintenance work should be performed in accordance with standards and specifications of Honda by properly trained and equipped technicians. Your Honda dealer meets all of these requirements.

- Should be serviced by your Honda dealer, unless the owner has the proper tools and service data and is mechanically qualified. Refer to the Official Honda Shop Manual.
- In the interest of safety, we recommend these items be serviced only by your Honda dealer.

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

- NOTES:
- (1) At higher odometer readings, repeat at the frequency interval established here.
 - (2) Service more frequently if the motorcycle is ridden in unusually wet or dusty areas.
 - (3) Service more frequently when riding in rain or at full throttle.
 - (4) Replace every 2 years, or at indicated odometer interval, whichever comes first. Replacement requires mechanical skill.

ITEM	FREQUENCY	WHICHEVER → COMES FIRST ↓ NOTE	ODOMETER READING [NOTE (1)]								REFER TO PAGE
			× 1,000 km	1	6	12	18	24	30	36	
			× 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	
		NOTE	MONTH								
* FUEL LINE						I		I		I	—
* THROTTLE OPERATION						I		I		I	69
* CARBURETOR CHOKE						I		I		I	—
AIR CLEANER		NOTE (2)					R			R	72
CRANKCASE BREATHER		NOTE (3)			C	C	C	C	C	C	66
SPARK PLUGS					I	R	I	R	I	R	67
* VALVE CLEARANCE				I		I		I		I	—
ENGINE OIL				R		R		R		R	27, 62
ENGINE OIL FILTER				R		R		R		R	63
* CARBURETOR SYNCHRONIZATION						I		I		I	—
* ENGINE IDLE SPEED				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	70
RADIATOR COOLANT		NOTE (4)				I		I		R	22
* COOLING SYSTEM						I		I		I	—
* SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM						I		I		I	—

ITEM	FREQUENCY	WHICHEVER → COMES FIRST ↓ NOTE	ODOMETER READING [NOTE (1)]								REFER TO PAGE
			× 1,000 km	1	6	12	18	24	30	36	
			× 1,000 mi	0.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	
		MONTH		6	12	18	24	30	36		
DRIVE CHAIN			I, L EVERY 1,000km (600mi)								73
DRIVE CHAIN SLIDER					I			I		I	—
BRAKE FLUID		NOTE (4)			I	I	R	I	I	R	16
BRAKE SHOE/PAD WEAR					I	I	I	I	I	I	85, 86
BRAKE SYSTEM				I		I		I		I	16, 85, 86
* BRAKE LIGHT SWITCH						I		I		I	92
* HEADLIGHT AIM						I		I		I	—
CLUTCH SYSTEM				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	19
SIDE STAND						I		I		I	79
* SUSPENSION						I		I		I	—
* NUTS, BOLTS, FASTENERS				I		I		I		I	—
** WHEELS/TYRES				I	I	I	I	I	I	I	—
** STEERING HEAD BEARINGS				I		I		I		I	—

TOOL KIT

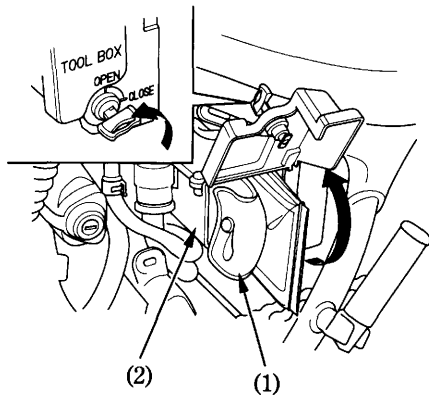
The tool kit (1) is in the compartment box (2) behind the left side cover.

Remove the left side cover (page 38).

Open the compartment box cover (page 39).

Some roadside repairs, minor adjustments and parts replacement can be performed with the tools contained in the kit.

- 8 mm Open end wrench
- 10 × 14 mm Open end wrench
- 12 × 17 mm Open end wrench
- Pliers
- 5 mm Hex wrench
- 6 mm Hex wrench
- No. 2 screwdriver
- No. 2 phillips screwdriver
- Screwdriver handle
- 22 mm Box end wrench
- 27 mm Box end wrench
- Pin spanner
- Extension bar
- Spark plug wrench
- Tool bag

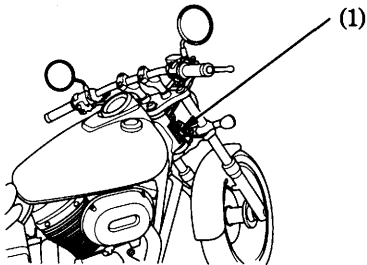


- (1) Tool kit
- (2) Compartment box

SERIAL NUMBERS

The frame and engine serial numbers are required when registering your motorcycle. They may also be required by your dealer when ordering replacement parts. Record the numbers here for your reference.

FRAME NO. _____

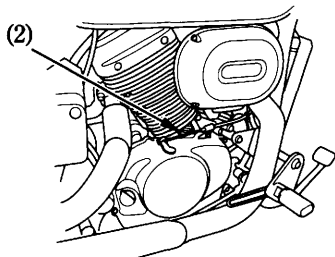


(1) Frame number

The frame number (1) is stamped on the right side of the steering head.

The engine number (2) is stamped on the right side of the cylinder.

ENGINE NO. _____



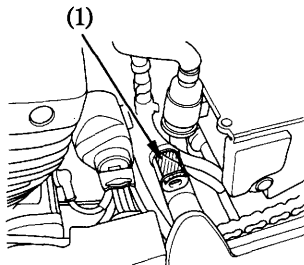
(2) Engine number

COLOUR LABEL

The colour label (1) is attached to the frame behind the left side cover (page 38). It is helpful when ordering replacement parts. Record the colour and code here for your reference.

COLOUR _____

CODE _____



(1) Colour label

ENGINE OIL

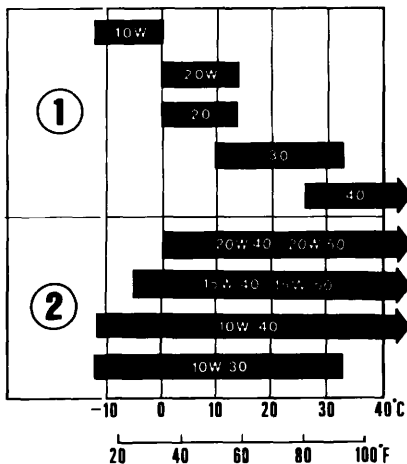
Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

Engine Oil

Good engine oil has many desirable qualities. Use only high detergent, quality motor oil certified on the container to meet or exceed requirements for API Service Classification SE, SF or SG.

Viscosity:

Viscosity grade of engine oil should be based on average atmospheric temperature in your riding area. The following provides a guide to the selection of the proper grade or viscosity of oil to be used at various atmospheric temperatures.



(1) Single grade

(2) Multi grade

Engine Oil and Filter

Engine oil quality is the chief factor affecting engine service life. Change the engine oil as specified in the maintenance schedule (page 56).

When running in very dusty conditions, oil changes should be performed more frequently than specified in the maintenance schedule.

Please dispose of used engine oil in a manner that is compatible with the environment. We suggest you take it in a sealed container to your local recycling center or service station for reclamation. Do not throw it in the trash or pour it on the ground or down a drain.

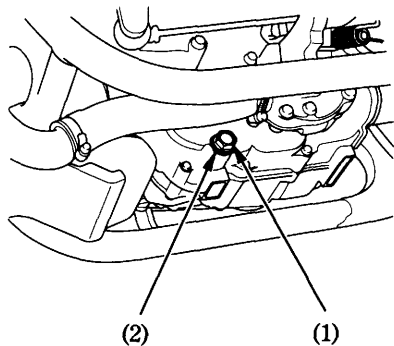
Used engine oil may cause skin cancer if repeatedly left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods. Although this is unlikely unless you handle used oil on a daily basis, it is still advisable to thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible after handling used oil.

Changing the oil filter requires a special oil filter tool and a torque wrench. If you do not have these tools and the necessary skill, we recommend that you have your Honda dealer perform this service.

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

Change the engine oil with the engine at normal operating temperature and the motorcycle on its side stand to assure complete and rapid draining.

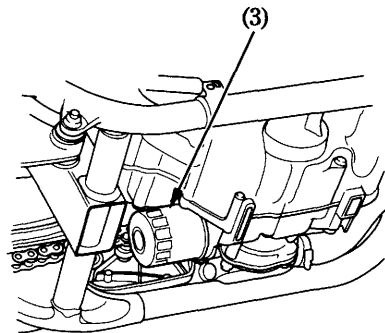
1. To drain the oil, remove the oil filler cap and oil drain plug (1) and sealing washer (2).



(1) Oil drain plug

(2) Sealing washer

2. Remove the oil filter (3) with a filter wrench and let the remaining oil drain out. Discard the oil filter.
3. Check that the new oil filter rubber seal is in good condition.

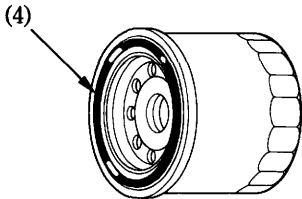


(3) Oil filter

4. Apply a thin coat of engine oil to the new oil filter rubber seal (4).
5. Using a special tool and a torque wrench, install the new oil filter and tighten to a torque of:

9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m , 7 lbf·ft)

Use only the Honda genuine oil filter or a filter of equivalent quality specified for your model. Using the wrong Honda filter or a non-Honda filter which is not of equivalent quality may cause engine damage.



(4) Oil filter rubber seal

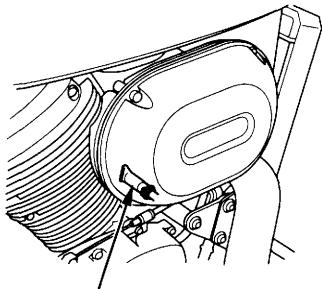
6. Check that the sealing washer on the drain plug is in good condition and install the plug. Replace the sealing washer every other time the oil is changed, or each time if necessary.
Oil Drain Plug Torque:
29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m , 22 lbf·ft)
7. Fill the crankcase with the recommended grade oil; approximately:
2.4 ℓ (2.5 US qt , 2.1 Imp qt)
8. Install the oil filler cap.
9. Start the engine and let it idle for 2–3 minutes.
10. Several minutes after stopping the engine, check that the oil level is at the upper level mark on the dipstick with the motorcycle upright on firm, level ground. Make sure there are no oil leaks.

CRANKCASE BREATHER

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55.

1. Remove the drain tube (1) drain deposits into a suitable container.
2. Reinstall the drain tube.

Service more frequently when riding in rain or at full throttle.



(1)

(1) Drain tube

SPARK PLUGS

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

Recommended plugs:

Standard:

DPR8EA-9 (NGK) or
X24EPR-U9 (DENSO)

For cold climate: (Below 5°C, 41°F)

DPR7EA-9 (NGK) or
X22EPR-U9 (DENSO)

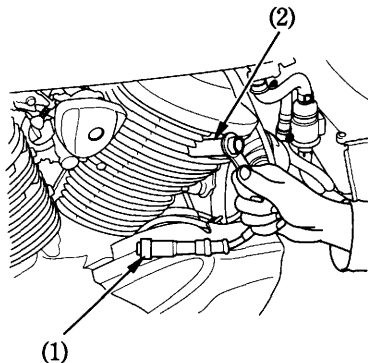
For extended high speed riding:

DPR9EA-9 (NGK) or
X27EPR-U9 (DENSO)

NOTICE

Never use a spark plug with an improper heat range. Severe engine damage could result.

1. Disconnect the spark plug caps (1) from the spark plugs.
2. Clean any dirt from around the spark plug bases.
Remove the spark plugs using the spark plug wrench (2) furnished in the tool kit.

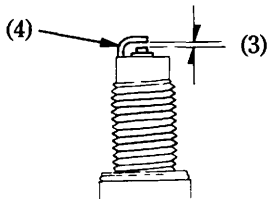


- (1) Spark plug caps
- (2) Spark plug wrench

3. Inspect the electrodes and center porcelain for deposits, erosion or carbon fouling. If the erosion or deposit is heavy, replace the plug. Clean a carbon or wet-fouled plug with a plug cleaner, otherwise use a wire brush.
4. Check the spark plug gap (3) using a wire-type feeler gauge. If adjustment is necessary, bend the side electrode (4) carefully.

The gap should be:

0.80–0.90 mm (0.031–0.035 in)



(3) Spark plug gap

(4) Side electrode

5. Make sure the plug washer is in good condition.
6. With the plug washer attached, thread the spark plug in by hand to prevent cross-threading.
7. Tighten a new spark plug 1/2 turn with a spark plug wrench to compress the washer. If you are reusing a plug, it should only take 1/8–1/4 turn after the plug seats.

NOTICE

The spark plug must be securely tightened. An improperly tightened plug can become very hot and possibly damage the engine.

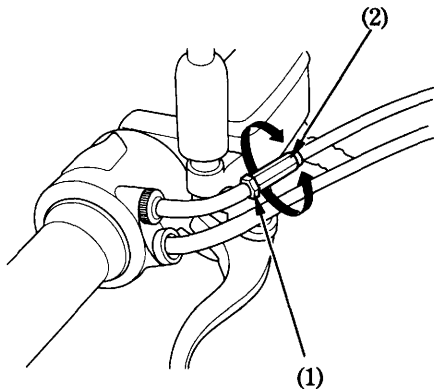
8. Reinstall the spark plug caps.

THROTTLE OPERATION

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

1. Check for smooth rotation of the throttle grip from the fully open to the fully closed position at both full steering positions.
2. Measure the throttle grip free play at the throttle grip flange.
The standard free play should be approximately:
2.0–6.0 mm (0.08–0.24 in)

To adjust the free play, loosen the lock nut (1) and turn the adjuster (2).



- (1) Lock nut
(2) Adjuster

IDLE SPEED

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

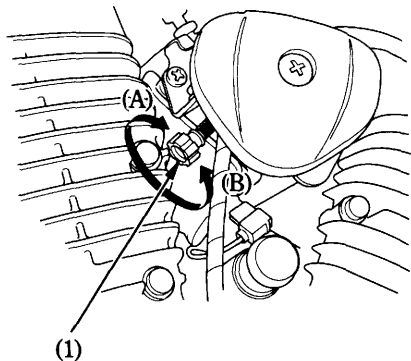
The engine must be at normal operating temperature for accurate idle speed adjustment. Ten minutes of stop-and-go riding is sufficient.

Do not attempt to compensate for faults in other systems by adjusting idle speed. See your Honda dealer for regularly scheduled carburetor adjustments.

1. Warm up the engine, and shift to neutral, and place the motorcycle on its side stand.
2. Connect a tachometer to the engine.
3. Adjust idle speed with the throttle stop screw (1).

Idle speed (In neutral):

$1,000 \pm 100 \text{ min}^{-1} (\text{rpm})$



(1) Throttle stop screw

(A) Increase

(B) Decrease

COOLANT

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

Coolant Replacement

Coolant should be replaced by a Honda dealer, unless the owner has proper tools and service data and is mechanically qualified. Refer to an official Honda Service Manual.

Always add coolant to the reserve tank. Do not attempt to add coolant by removing the radiator cap.

WARNING

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

AIR CLEANER

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

The air cleaner should be serviced at regular intervals (page 57). Service more frequently when riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.

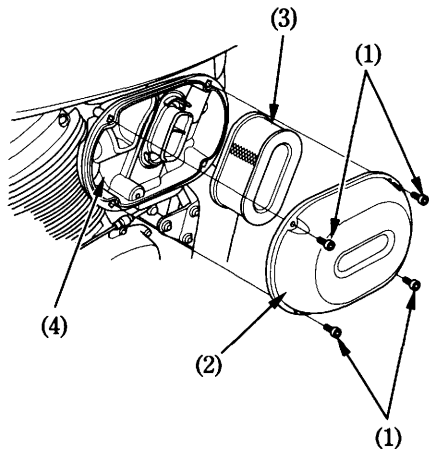
1. Remove the bolts (1) and the air cleaner housing cover (2).
2. Pull out the air cleaner (3).

Thoroughly clean the inside of the air cleaner case (4).

3. Discard the air cleaner.
4. Install a new air cleaner.

Use the Honda genuine air cleaner or an equivalent air cleaner specified for your model. Using the wrong Honda air cleaner or a non-Honda air cleaner which is not of equivalent quality may cause premature engine wear or performance problems.

5. Install the removed parts in the reverse order of removal.



- (1) Bolts
- (2) Air cleaner housing cover
- (3) Air cleaner
- (4) Air cleaner case

DRIVE CHAIN

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

The service life of the drive chain is dependent upon proper lubrication and adjustment. Poor maintenance can cause premature wear or damage to the drive chain and sprockets.

The drive chain should be checked and lubricated as part of the Pre-ride Inspection (page 42). Under severe usage, or when the motorcycle is ridden in unusually dusty or muddy areas, more frequent maintenance will be necessary.

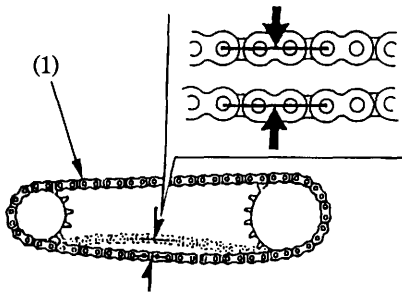
Inspection:

1. Turn the engine off, place the motorcycle on its side stand and shift the transmission into neutral.
2. Check slack in the lower drive chain run midway between the sprockets.

Drive chain slack should be adjusted to allow the following vertical movement by hand:

15 – 25 mm (0.6 – 1.0 in)

3. Rotate the rear wheel. Stop. Check the drive chain slack. Repeat this procedure several times. Drive chain slack should remain constant. If the chain is slack only in certain sections, some links are kinked and binding. Binding and kinking can frequently be eliminated by lubrication.



(1) Drive chain

4. Rotate the rear wheel slowly and inspect the drive chain and sprockets for any of the following conditions:

DRIVE CHAIN

- *Damaged Rollers
- *Loose Pins
- *Dry or Rusted Links
- *Kinked or Binding Links
- *Excessive Wear
- *Improper Adjustment
- *Damaged or Missing O-rings

SPROCKETS

- *Excessively Worn Teeth
- *Broken or Damaged Teeth

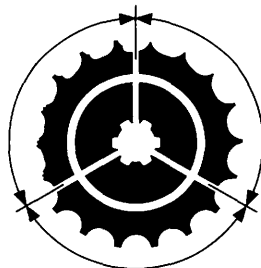
A drive chain with damaged rollers, loose pins, or missing O-rings must be replaced. A chain which appears dry, or shows signs of rust, requires supplementary lubrication. Kinked or binding links should be thoroughly lubricated and worked free. If links cannot be freed, the chain must be replaced.

Damaged sprocket
Teeth

Replace

Worn sprocket
Teeth

Replace

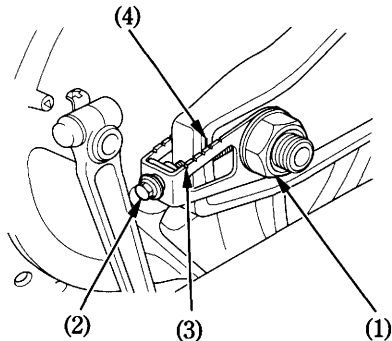


Normal sprocket Teeth

GOOD

Adjustment:

Drive chain slack should be checked and adjusted, if necessary, every 1,000 km (600 miles). When operated at sustained high speeds or under conditions of frequent rapid acceleration, the chain may require more frequent adjustment.



- (1) Axle nut
- (2) Drive chain adjusting bolt
- (3) Index marks
- (4) Index mark

If the drive chain requires adjustment, the procedure is as follows:

1. Place the motorcycle on its side stand with the transmission in neutral and the ignition switch off.
2. Loosen the axle nut (1).
3. Turn both adjusting bolts (2) an equal number of turns until the correct drive chain slack is obtained. Turn the adjusting bolts counterclockwise to tighten the chain, or clockwise to provide more slack. Adjust the chain slack at a point midway between the drive sprocket and the rear wheel sprocket. Rotate the rear wheel and recheck slack at other sections of the chain.

Chain slack should be:

15–25 mm (0.6–1.0 in)

4. Check rear axle alignment by making sure the chain adjuster index marks (3) align with the index mark (4) on the swingarm.

Both left and right marks should correspond. If the axle is misaligned, turn the left or right adjusting bolt until the marks correspond on the rear edge of the adjusting slots and recheck chain slack.

5. Tighten the axle nut to specified torque.

Axle nut torque:

93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)

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

6. Tighten the adjusting bolts lightly.

7. Recheck drive chain slack.

Rear brake pedal free play is affected when repositioning the rear wheel to adjust drive chain slack. Check rear brake pedal free play and adjust as necessary (page 17).

Wear Inspection:

Check the chain wear label when adjusting the chain. If the red zone (6) on the label aligns with the index mark (5) on the swingarm after the chain has been adjusted to the proper slack, the chain is excessively worn and must be replaced. The proper slack is:

15–25 mm (0.6–1.0 in)

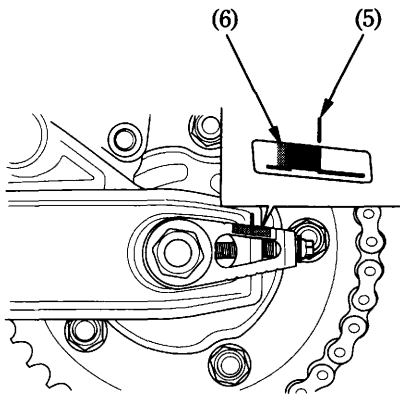
Damage to the bottom part of the frame may be caused by excessive drive chain slack of more than:

40 mm (1.6 in)

Replacement chain:

RK525SMOZ5

This motorcycle has a staked master link drive chain which requires a special tool for cutting and staking. Do not use an ordinary master link with this chain. See your Honda dealer.



(5) Index mark

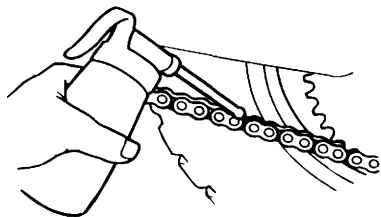
(6) Red zone

Lubrication and Cleaning:

Lubricate every 1,000 km (600 miles) or sooner if chain appears dry.

The drive chain on this motorcycle is equipped with small O-rings between the link plates. These O-rings retain grease inside the chain to improve its service life.

The O-rings in this chain can be damaged by steam cleaning, high pressure washers, and certain solvents. Clean the side surfaces of the chain with a dry cloth. Do not brush the rubber O-rings. Brushing will damage them. Wipe dry and lubricate only with SAE 80 or 90 gear oil. Commercial chain lubricants may contain solvents which could damage the rubber O-rings.



SIDE STAND

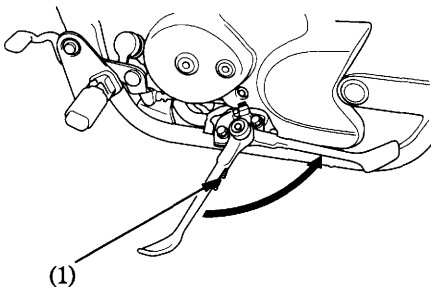
Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

Perform the following maintenance in accordance with the maintenance schedule.

Functional Check:

- Check the spring (1) for damage or loss of tension and the side stand assembly for freedom of movement.
- Check the side stand ignition cut-off system:
 1. Sit astride the motorcycle; put the side stand up and the transmission in neutral.
 2. Start the engine and with the clutch lever pulled in, shift the transmission into gear.
 3. Lower the side stand. The engine should stop as you put the side stand down.

If the side stand system does not operate as described, see your Honda dealer for service.



(1) Side stand spring

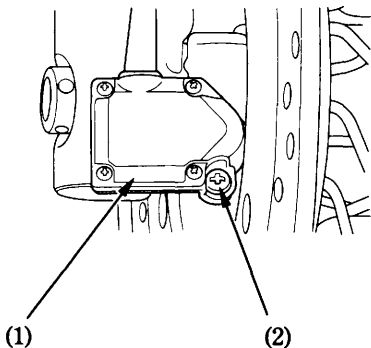
WHEEL REMOVAL

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

Front Wheel Removal

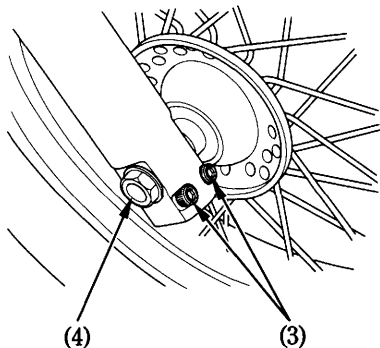
1. Raise the front wheel off the ground by placing a support block under the engine.
2. Disconnect the speed sensor (1) by removing the speed sensor set screw (2).

This motorcycle is equipped with a side stand only. Therefore, if front or rear wheel removal is required, it will be necessary to raise the center of the motorcycle with a jack or other firm support. If none is available, see your Honda dealer for this service.



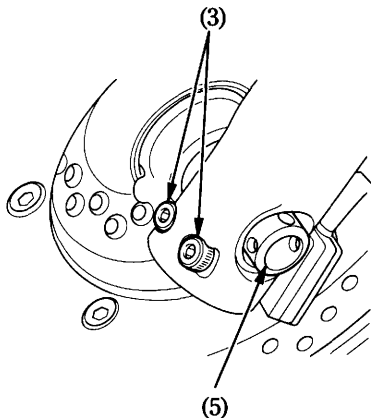
- (1) Speed sensor
(2) Speed sensor set screw

Do not depress the brake lever when the caliper assembly is removed. The caliper piston will be forced out of the cylinder with subsequent loss of brake fluid. If this occurs, servicing of the brake system will be necessary. See your Honda dealer for this service.



- (3) Axle pinch bolts
- (4) Axle bolt

3. Loosen the right and left axle pinch bolts (3) and remove the axle bolt (4). Pull out the front axle (5). Remove the front wheel.



- (5) Front axle

Installation:

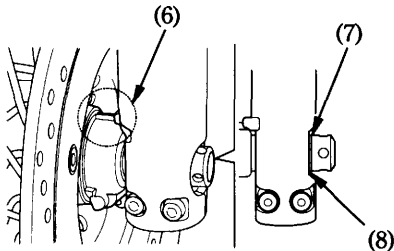
1. Position the wheel between the fork legs and insert the front axle shaft from the left side, through the left fork leg and wheel hub.

To avoid damaging the brake pads while installing the wheel, carefully fit the brake disc between the pads.

2. Position the lug on the speedometer gearbox against the lug (6) on the left fork leg.
3. Align the index line (7) of the axle shaft with the surface (8) of fork leg.
4. Tighten the axle pinch bolts on the left fork leg to the specified torque:
22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)
5. Tighten the axle bolt to the specified torque:
59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m , 43 lbf·ft)
6. Operate the front brake and pump the fork several times. Check for free wheel rotation after the brake is released. Recheck the wheel if the brake drags or the wheel does not rotate freely.

7. Tighten the axle pinch bolts on the right fork leg to specified torque:
22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m , 16 lbf·ft)
8. Install the speed sensor and tighten the screw securely.

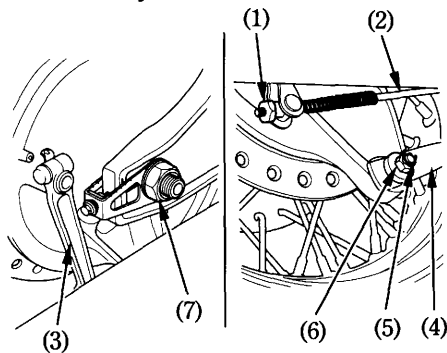
If the torque wrench was not used for installation, see your Honda dealer as soon as possible to verify proper assembly. Improper assembly may lead to loss of braking capacity.



- (6) Lugs
- (7) Index line
- (8) Surface

Rear Wheel Removal

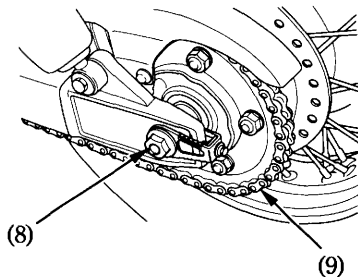
1. Raise the rear wheel off the ground by placing a support block under the engine.
2. Remove the rear brake adjusting nut (1), disconnect the brake rod (2) from the brake arm (3) by pushing down on the rear brake pedal.



- (1) Adjusting nut
- (2) Brake rod
- (3) Brake arm
- (4) Stopper arm

- (5) Cotter pin
- (6) Stopper arm nut
- (7) Axle nut

3. Disconnect the brake stopper arm (4) from the brake panel by removing the cotter pin (5), stopper arm nut (6), washer and rubber grommet.
4. Remove the axle nut (7) while holding the axle at the other end with a wrench.
5. Pull out the axle (8).
6. Remove the drive chain (9) from the driven sprocket by pushing the rear wheel forward.
7. Remove the rear wheel.



- (8) Rear axle
- (9) Drive chain

Installation Notes:

- Reverse the removal procedure.
- Tighten and torque the following nuts and bolts:
 - Axle nut torque:
93 N·m (9.5 kgf·m , 69 lbf·ft)
 - Brake stopper arm nut torque:
20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m , 14 lbf·ft)
- Adjust the brake (page 17) and drive chain (page 75 – 76).
- Apply the brake several times and check for free wheel rotation after the brake pedal is released.

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

BRAKE PAD WEAR

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

Brake pad wear depends upon the severity of usage, the type of riding, and road conditions. (Generally, the pads will wear faster on wet and dirty roads.)

Inspect the pads at each regular maintenance interval (page 58).

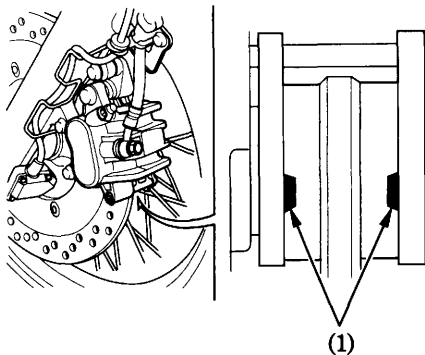
Front Brake

Check the cutout (1) in each pad.

If either pad is worn to the cutout, replace both pads as a set. See your Honda dealer for this service.

< FRONT BRAKE >

Illustration shows left side,
right side similar.



(1) Cutouts

BRAKE SHOE WEAR

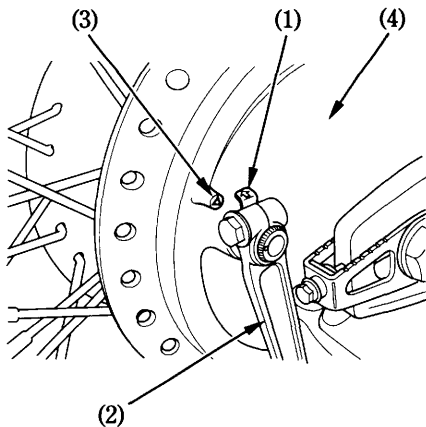
Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

The rear brake is equipped with a brake wear indicator.

When the brake is applied, an arrow (1) attached to the brake arm (2) moves toward a reference mark (3) on the brake panel (4). If the arrow aligns with the reference mark on full application of the brake, the brake shoes must be replaced. See your Honda dealer for this service.

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

< REAR BRAKE >



- (1) Arrow
- (2) Brake arm
- (3) Reference mark
- (4) Brake panel

BATTERY

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

It is not necessary to check the battery electrolyte level or add distilled water as the battery is a maintenance-free (sealed) type. If your battery seems weak and/or is leaking electrolyte (causing hard starting or other electrical troubles), contact your Honda dealer.

NOTICE

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

WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

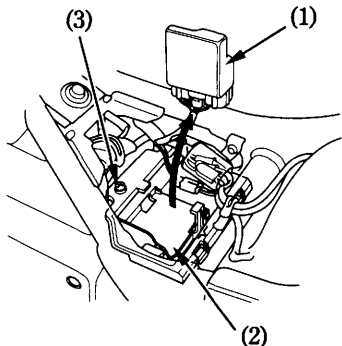
A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

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

Battery Removal

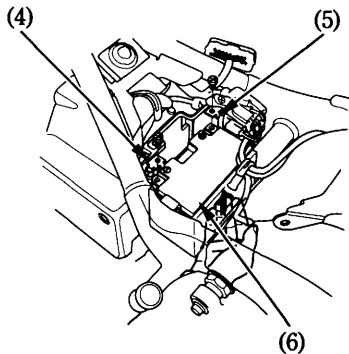
The battery (6) is in the battery box below the seat.

1. Remove the seat (page 40).
2. Remove the spark unit (1).
3. Remove the battery cover (2) by removing the screw (3).



- (1) Spark unit
- (2) Battery cover
- (3) Screw

4. Disconnect the negative (-) terminal lead (4) from the battery first, then disconnect the positive (+) terminal lead (5).
5. Pull out the battery (6) from the battery box.



- (4) Negative (-) terminal lead
- (5) Positive (+) terminal lead
- (6) Battery

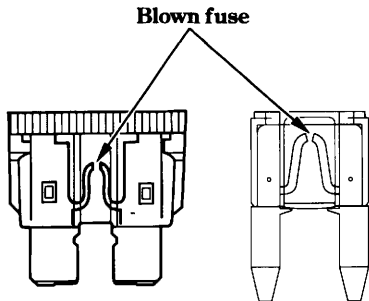
FUSE REPLACEMENT

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

When frequent fuse failure occurs, it usually indicates a short circuit or an overload in the electrical system. See your Honda dealer for repair.

NOTICE

Never use a fuse with a different rating from that specified. Serious damage to the electrical system or a fire may result, causing a dangerous loss of lights or engine power.



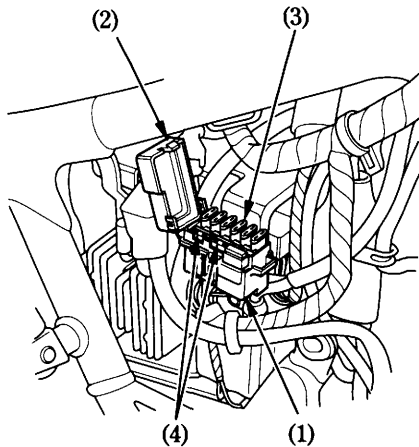
Fuse Box:

The fuse box (1) is located behind the right side cover.

The specified fuse are:

10A,15A

1. Remove the right side cover (page 38).
2. Open the fuse box cover (2).
3. Pull out the fuse(3). If the fuse is blown, install a new fuse.
The spare fuses (4) are located in the fuse box.
4. Install the fuse box cover and right side cover.



- (1) Fuse box
- (2) Fuse box cover
- (3) Fuse
- (4) Spare fuses

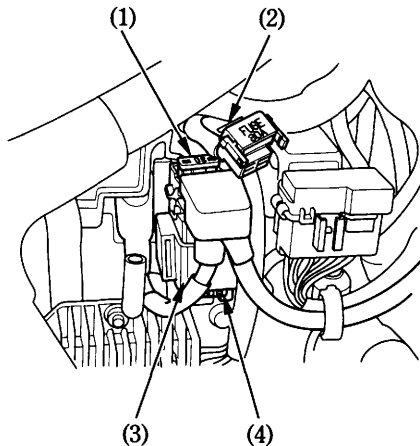
Main Fuse:

The main fuse (1) is located behind the right side cover.

The specified fuse is:

30A

1. Remove the right side cover (see page 38).
2. Disconnect the wire connector (2) of the stator magnetic switch (3).
3. Pull out the fuse. If the fuse is blown install a new fuse.
The spare main fuse (4) is located under the starter magnetic switch.
4. Reconnect the wire connector and install the right side cover.



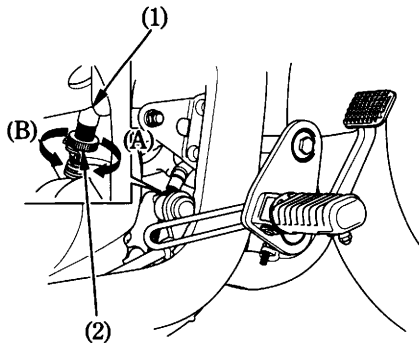
- (1) Main fuse
- (2) Wire connector
- (3) Starter magnetic switch
- (4) Spare main fuse

STOPLIGHT SWITCH ADJUSTMENT

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

Check the operation of the stoplight switch (1) at the right side behind the engine from time to time.

Adjustment is done by turning the adjusting nut (2). Turn the nut in the direction (A) if the switch operates too late and in direction (B) if the switch operates too soon.



- (1) Stoplight switch
- (2) Adjusting nut

BULB REPLACEMENT

Refer to the Safety Precautions on page 55 .

The light bulb becomes very hot while the light is ON, and remain hot for a while after it is turned OFF. Be sure to let it cool down before servicing.

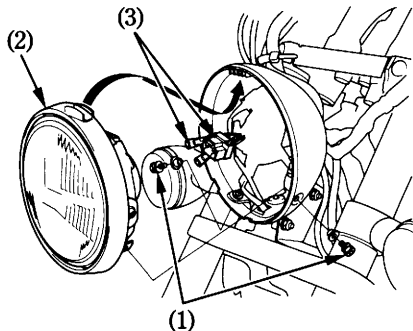
Do not put finger prints on the headlight bulb, as they may create hot spots on the bulb and cause it to break.

Wear clean gloves while replacing the bulb. If you touch the bulb with your bare hands, clean it with a cloth moistened with alcohol to prevent its early failure.

- Be sure to turn the ignition switch OFF when replacing the bulb.
- Do not use bulbs other than that specified.
- After installing a new bulb, check that the light operates properly.

Headlight/Position Light Bulb

1. Remove the three screws (1) from the headlight case.
2. Gently pull the lower end of the headlight (2) forward and remove the headlight.
3. Disconnect the connectors (3).
4. —Headlight bulb:
 - Remove the seat rubber (4).
 - Remove the headlight bulb (5) while pressing down on the pin (6).

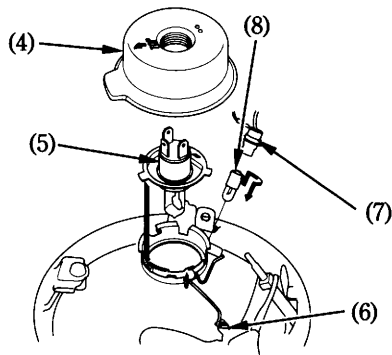


- (1) Screws
(2) Headlight

(3) Connectors

—Position light bulb:

- Pull out the socket (7).
 - Slightly press the position light bulb (8) and turn it counterclockwise.
5. Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.

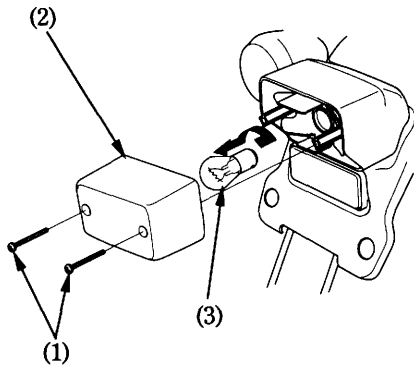


- (4) Seat rubber
(5) Headlight bulb
(6) Pin

(7) Socket
(8) Position light bulb

Stop/Taillight Bulb

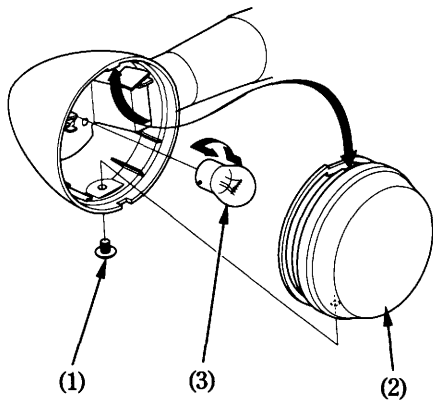
1. Remove the two screws (1).
2. Remove the taillight lens (2).
3. Slightly press the bulb (3) and turn it counterclockwise.
4. Install a new bulb in the reverse order of removal.



- (1) Screws
- (2) Taillight lens
- (3) Bulb

Front/Rear Turn Signal Bulb

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



- (1) Screw
- (2) Turn signal lens
- (3) Bulb

CLEANING

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

Avoid cleaning products that are not specifically designed for motorcycle or automobile surfaces.

They may contain harsh detergents or chemical solvents that could damage the metal, paint, and plastic on your motorcycle.

If your motorcycle is still warm from recent operation, give the engine and exhaust system time to cool off.

We recommend avoiding the use of high pressure water spray (typical in coin-operated car washes).

NOTICE

High pressure water (or air) can damage certain parts of the motorcycle.

Washing the motorcycle

1. Rinse the motorcycle thoroughly with cool water to remove loose dirt.
2. Clean the motorcycle with a sponge or soft cloth using cool water.
Avoid directing water to muffler outlets and electrical parts.
3. Clean the plastic parts using a cloth or sponge dampened with a solution of mild detergent and water. Rub the soiled area gently rinsing it frequently with fresh water.
Take care to keep brake fluid or chemical solvents off the motorcycle.
They will damage the plastic and painted surfaces.

4. After cleaning, rinse the motorcycle thoroughly with plenty of clean water. Strong detergent residue can corrode alloy parts.
5. Dry the motorcycle, start the engine, and let it run for several minutes.
6. Test the brakes before riding the motorcycle. Several applications may be necessary to restore normal braking performance.
7. Lubricate the drive chain immediately after washing and drying the motorcycle.

Braking efficiency may be temporarily impaired immediately after washing the motorcycle.

Anticipate longer stopping distance to avoid a possible accident.

Finishing Touches

After washing your motorcycle, consider using a commercially-available spray cleaner/polish or quality liquid or paste wax to finish the job. Use only a non-abrasive polish or wax made specifically for motorcycles or automobiles. Apply the polish or wax according to the instructions on the container.

If a surface on your motorcycle is chipped or scratched, your Honda dealer has touch-up paint to match your motorcycle's colour. Be sure to use your motorcycle's colour code (page 61) when you buy touch-up paint.

Removing Road Salt

The salt contained in the road surface freezing prevention medicine which a road was sprayed with in winter, and the seawater becomes the cause which rust occurs in.

Wash your motorcycle by the following point after it runs through such a place.

1. Clean the motorcycle using cool water (page 97).

Do not use warm water.

This worsens the effect of the salt.

2. Dry the motorcycle and the surface of the metal is protected with the wax.

Clean the mat colour painted surface

Using plenty of water, clean the mat colour painted surface with a soft cloth or sponge. Dry with a soft, clean cloth.

Use neutral detergent to clean mat colour painted surface.

Do not use waxes containing compounds.

STORAGE GUIDE

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

STORAGE

1. Change the engine oil and filter.
2. Lubricate the drive chain (page 73).
3. Make sure the cooling system is filled with a 50/50 % antifreeze solution.
4. Empty the fuel tank into an approved petrol container using a commercially available hand siphon or an equivalent method. Spray the inside of the tank with an aerosol rust-inhibiting oil.
Reinstall the fuel fill cap on the tank.

If storage will last more than one month, carburetor draining is very important, to assure proper performance after storage.

WARNING

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

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

5. To prevent rusting in the cylinders, perform the following:
 - Remove the spark plug caps from the spark plugs. Using tape or string, secure the caps to any convenient plastic body part so that they are positioned away from the spark plugs.
 - Remove the spark plugs from the engine and store them in a safe place. Do not connect the spark plugs to the spark plug caps.
 - Pour a tablespoon (15–20 cm³) of clean engine oil into each cylinder and cover the spark plug holes with a piece of cloth.
 - Crank the engine several times to distribute the oil.
 - Reinstall the spark plugs and spark plug caps.
6. Remove the battery. Store in an area protected from freezing temperatures and direct sunlight.
Slow charge the battery once a month.
7. Wash and dry the motorcycle. Wax all painted surfaces. Coat chrome with rustinhibiting oil.
8. Inflate the tyres to their recommended pressures. Place the motorcycle on blocks to raise both tyres off the ground.
9. Cover the motorcycle (don't use plastic or other coated materials) and store in an unheated area, free of dampness with a minimum of daily temperature variation. Do not store the motorcycle in direct sunlight.

REMOVAL FROM STORAGE

1. Uncover and clean the motorcycle.
Change the engine oil if more than 4 months have passed since the start of storage.
2. Charge the battery as required. Install the battery.
3. Drain any excess aerosol rust-inhibiting oil from the fuel tank. Fill the fuel tank with fresh petrol.
4. Perform all Pre-ride Inspection checks (page 42).
Test ride the motorcycle at low speeds in a safe riding area away from traffic.

SPECIFICATIONS

DIMENSIONS

Overall length	2,310 mm (90.9 in)
Overall width	800 mm (31.5 in)
Overall height	1,070 mm (42.1 in)
Wheelbase	1,640 mm (64.6 in)
Ground clearance	140 mm (5.5 in)

WEIGHT

Dry weight	221 kg (487 lbs)
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CAPACITIES

Engine oil	(After draining)	2.2 ℓ (2.3 US qt , 1.9 Imp qt)
	(After draining and oil filter change)	2.4 ℓ (2.5 US qt , 2.1 Imp qt)
	(After disassembly)	2.9 ℓ (3.1 US qt , 2.6 Imp qt)
Fuel tank		13.0 ℓ (3.43 US gal , 2.86 Imp gal)
Fuel reserve		4.0 ℓ (1.06 US gal , 0.88 Imp gal)
Cooling system capacity		1.8 ℓ (0.48 US gal , 0.40 Imp gal)
Passenger capacity		Operator and one passenger
Maximum weight capacity		180 kg (397 lbs)

ENGINE

Bore and stroke	79.0 × 76.0 mm (3.11 × 2.99 in)
Compression ratio	9.0 : 1
Displacement	745 cm ³ (45.4 cu-in)
Spark plug	
Standard	DPR8EA-9 (NGK) or X24EPR-U9 (DENSO)
For cold climate (Below 5 °C, 41 °F)	DPR7EA-9 (NGK) or X22EPR-U9 (DENSO)
For extended high speed riding	DPR9EA-9 (NGK) or X27EPR-U9 (DENSO)
Spark plug gap	0.80 – 0.90 mm (0.031 – 0.035 in)
Idle speed	1,000 ± 100 min ⁻¹ (rpm)

CHASSIS AND SUSPENSION

Caster	34°
Trail	152 mm (6.0 in)
Tire size, front	110/80-19 59S or 110/80-19 M/C 59S
Tire size, rear	160/80-15 M/C 74S

POWER TRANSMISSION

Primary reduction	1.666
Gear ratio	
1st	3.166
2nd	2.000
3rd	1.500
4th	1.173
5th	1.041
Final reduction	2.471

ELECTRICAL

Battery	12V – 12Ah
Generator	0.33kW/5,000min ⁻¹ (rpm)

LIGHTS

Headlight		12V - 60/55W
Brake/tail light		12V - 21/5W
Turn signal light	Front	12V - 21W
	Rear	12V - 21W
Position light		12V - 4W (Except U)
License light		12V - 5W

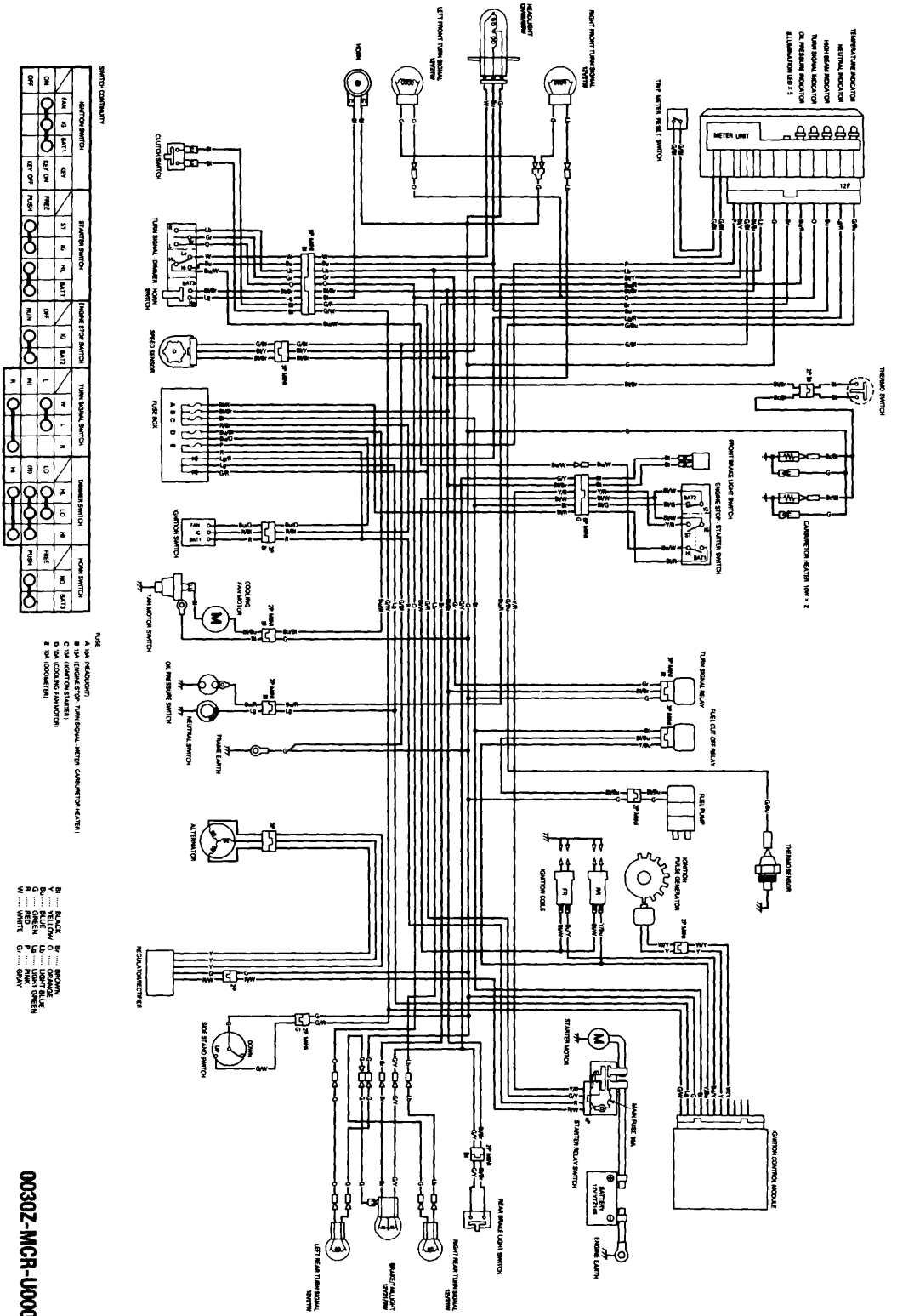
FUSE

Main fuse	30A
Other fuses	10A, 15A

NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM (AUSTRALIA ONLY)

TAMPERING WITH THE NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM IS PROHIBITED: Owners are warned that the law may prohibit : (a) 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; and (b) the use of the vehicle after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

VT750DC (U)



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