



1400GTR
CONCOURS 14 ABS
CONCOURS 14



Motorcycle Service Manual

This product contains the encryption algorithm "MISTY" developed by MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION.

Quick Reference Guide

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This quick reference guide will assist you in locating a desired topic or procedure.

- Bend the pages back to match the black tab of the desired chapter number with the black tab on the edge at each table of contents page.
- Refer to the sectional table of contents for the exact pages to locate the specific topic required.



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Motorcycle Service Manual

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The right is reserved to make changes at any time without prior notice and without incurring an obligation to make such changes to products manufactured previously. See your Motorcycle dealer for the latest information on product improvements incorporated after this publication.

All information contained in this publication is based on the latest product information available at the time of publication. Illustrations and photographs in this publication are intended for reference use only and may not depict actual model component parts.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	ampere(s)	lb	pound(s)
ABDC	after bottom dead center	m	meter(s)
AC	alternating current	min	minute(s)
ATDC	after top dead center	N	newton(s)
BBDC	before bottom dead center	Pa	pascal(s)
BDC	bottom dead center	PS	horsepower
BTDC	before top dead center	psi	pound(s) per square inch
°C	degree(s) Celsius	r	revolution
DC	direct current	rpm	revolution(s) per minute
F	farad(s)	TDC	top dead center
°F	degree(s) Fahrenheit	TIR	total indicator reading
ft	foot, feet	V	volt(s)
g	gram(s)	W	watt(s)
h	hour(s)	Ω	ohm(s)
L	liter(s)		

COUNTRY AND AREA CODES

AT	Austria	FR	France
AU	Australia	GB	United Kingdom
CA	Canada	MY	Malaysia
CAL	California	US	United States
CH	Switzerland	WVTA	Whole Vehicle Type Approval
DE	Germany		

EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION

To protect the environment in which we all live, Kawasaki has incorporated crankcase emission (1) and exhaust emission (2) control systems in compliance with applicable regulations of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and California Air Resources Board. Additionally, Kawasaki has incorporated an evaporative emission control system (3) in compliance with applicable regulations of the California Air Resources Board on vehicles sold in California only.

1. Crankcase Emission Control System

This system eliminates the release of crankcase vapors into the atmosphere. Instead, the vapors are routed through an oil separator to the inlet side of the engine. While the engine is operating, the vapors are drawn into combustion chamber, where they are burned along with the fuel and air supplied by the fuel injection system.

2. Exhaust Emission Control System

This system reduces the amount of pollutants discharged into the atmosphere by the exhaust of this motorcycle. The fuel, ignition, and exhaust systems of this motorcycle have been carefully designed and constructed to ensure an efficient engine with low exhaust pollutant levels.

The exhaust system of this model motorcycle manufactured primarily for sale in California includes a catalytic converter system.

3. Evaporative Emission Control System

Vapors caused by fuel evaporation in the fuel system are not vented into the atmosphere. Instead, fuel vapors are routed into the running engine to be burned, or stored in a canister when the engine is stopped. Liquid fuel is caught by a vapor separator and returned to the fuel tank.

The Clean Air Act, which is the Federal law covering motor vehicle pollution, contains what is commonly referred to as the Act's "tampering provisions".

"Sec. 203(a) The following acts and the causing thereof are prohibited...

(3)(A) for any person to remove or render inoperative any device or element of design installed on or in a motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine in compliance with regulations under this title prior to its sale and delivery to the ultimate purchaser, or for any manufacturer or dealer knowingly to remove or render inoperative any such device or element of design after such sale and delivery to the ultimate purchaser.

(3)(B) for any person engaged in the business of repairing, servicing, selling, leasing, or trading motor vehicles or motor vehicle engines, or who operates a fleet of motor vehicles knowingly to remove or render inoperative any device or element of design installed on or in a motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine in compliance with regulations under this title following its sale and delivery to the ultimate purchaser..."

NOTE

○The phrase "remove or render inoperative any device or element of design" has been generally interpreted as follows.

1. Tampering does not include the temporary removal or rendering inoperative of devices or elements of design in order to perform maintenance.
2. Tampering could include.
 - a. Maladjustment of vehicle components such that the emission standards are exceeded.
 - b. Use of replacement parts or accessories which adversely affect the performance or durability of the motorcycle.
 - c. Addition of components or accessories that result in the vehicle exceeding the standards.
 - d. Permanently removing, disconnecting, or rendering inoperative any component or element of design of the emission control systems.

WE RECOMMEND THAT ALL DEALERS OBSERVE THESE PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW, THE VIOLATION OF WHICH IS PUNISHABLE BY CIVIL PENALTIES NOT EXCEEDING \$10 000 PER VIOLATION.

TAMPERING WITH NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM PROHIBITED

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

Among those acts presumed to constitute tampering are the acts listed below.

- Replacement of the original exhaust system or muffler with a component not in compliance with Federal regulations.
- Removal of the muffler(s) or any internal portion of the muffler(s).
- Removal of the air box or air box cover.
- Modifications to the muffler(s) or air inlet system by cutting, drilling, or other means if such modifications result in increased noise levels.

Foreword

This manual is designed primarily for use by trained mechanics in a properly equipped shop. However, it contains enough detail and basic information to make it useful to the owner who desires to perform his own basic maintenance and repair work. A basic knowledge of mechanics, the proper use of tools, and workshop procedures must be understood in order to carry out maintenance and repair satisfactorily. Whenever the owner has insufficient experience or doubts his ability to do the work, all adjustments, maintenance, and repair should be carried out only by qualified mechanics.

In order to perform the work efficiently and to avoid costly mistakes, read the text, thoroughly familiarize yourself with the procedures before starting work, and then do the work carefully in a clean area. Whenever special tools or equipment are specified, do not use makeshift tools or equipment. Precision measurements can only be made if the proper instruments are used, and the use of substitute tools may adversely affect safe operation.

For the duration of the warranty period, we recommend that all repairs and scheduled maintenance be performed in accordance with this service manual. Any owner maintenance or repair procedure not performed in accordance with this manual may void the warranty.

To get the longest life out of your vehicle.

- Follow the Periodic Maintenance Chart in the Service Manual.
- Be alert for problems and non-scheduled maintenance.
- Use proper tools and genuine Kawasaki Motorcycle parts. Special tools, gauges, and testers that are necessary when servicing Kawasaki motorcycles are introduced by the Service Manual. Genuine parts provided as spare parts are listed in the Parts Catalog.
- Follow the procedures in this manual carefully. Don't take shortcuts.
- Remember to keep complete records of maintenance and repair with dates and any new parts installed.

How to Use This Manual

In this manual, the product is divided into its major systems and these systems make up the manual's chapters. The Quick Reference

Guide shows you all of the product's system and assists in locating their chapters. Each chapter in turn has its own comprehensive Table of Contents.

For example, if you want ignition coil information, use the Quick Reference Guide to locate the Electrical System chapter. Then, use the Table of Contents on the first page of the chapter to find the Ignition Coil section.

Whenever you see these WARNING and CAUTION symbols, heed their instructions! Always follow safe operating and maintenance practices.

WARNING

This warning symbol identifies special instructions or procedures which, if not correctly followed, could result in personal injury, or loss of life.

CAUTION

This caution symbol identifies special instructions or procedures which, if not strictly observed, could result in damage to or destruction of equipment.

This manual contains four more symbols (in addition to WARNING and CAUTION) which will help you distinguish different types of information.

NOTE

○ *This note symbol indicates points of particular interest for more efficient and convenient operation.*

- Indicates a procedural step or work to be done.
- Indicates a procedural sub-step or how to do the work of the procedural step it follows. It also precedes the text of a NOTE.
- ★ Indicates a conditional step or what action to take based on the results of the test or inspection in the procedural step or sub-step it follows.

In most chapters an exploded view illustration of the system components follows the Table of Contents. In these illustrations you will find the instructions indicating which parts require specified tightening torque, oil, grease or a locking agent during assembly.

General Information

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1-2 GENERAL INFORMATION

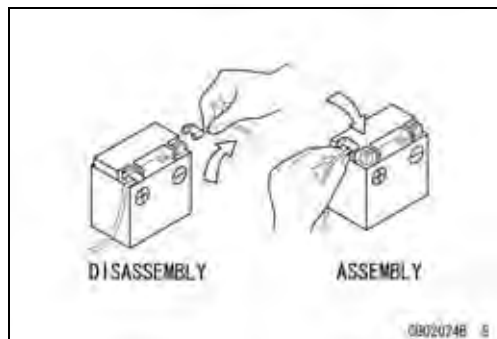
Before Servicing

Before starting to perform an inspection service or carry out a disassembly and reassembly operation on a motorcycle, read the precautions given below. To facilitate actual operations, notes, illustrations, photographs, cautions, and detailed descriptions have been included in each chapter wherever necessary. This section explains the items that require particular attention during the removal and reinstallation or disassembly and reassembly of general parts.

Especially note the following.

Battery Ground

Before completing any service on the motorcycle, disconnect the battery cables from the battery to prevent the engine from accidentally turning over. Disconnect the ground cable (–) first and then the positive (+). When completed with the service, first connect the positive (+) cable to the positive (+) terminal of the battery then the negative (–) cable to the negative terminal.



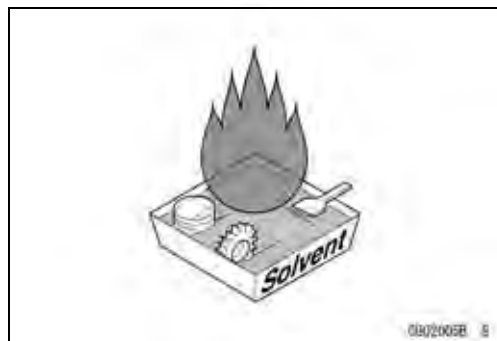
Edges of Parts

Lift large or heavy parts wearing gloves to prevent injury from possible sharp edges on the parts.



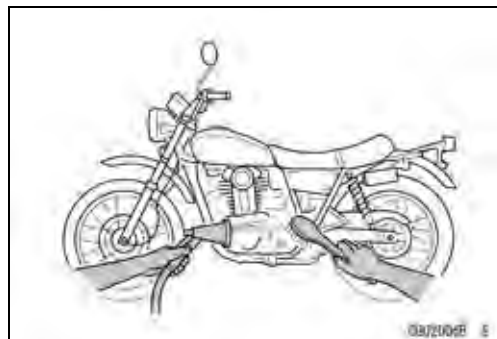
Solvent

Use a high-flash point solvent when cleaning parts. High-flash point solvent should be used according to directions of the solvent manufacturer.



Cleaning vehicle before disassembly

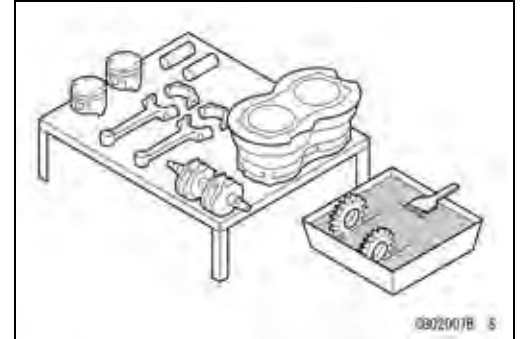
Clean the vehicle thoroughly before disassembly. Dirt or other foreign materials entering into sealed areas during vehicle disassembly can cause excessive wear and decrease performance of the vehicle.



Before Servicing

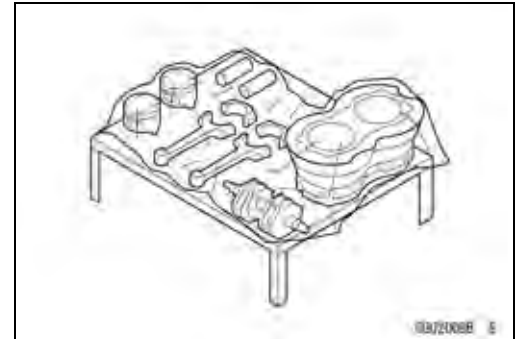
Arrangement and Cleaning of Removed Parts

Disassembled parts are easy to confuse. Arrange the parts according to the order the parts were disassembled and clean the parts in order prior to assembly.



Storage of Removed Parts

After all the parts including subassembly parts have been cleaned, store the parts in a clean area. Put a clean cloth or plastic sheet over the parts to protect from any foreign materials that may collect before re-assembly.



Inspection

Reuse of worn or damaged parts may lead to serious accident. Visually inspect removed parts for corrosion, discoloration, or other damage. Refer to the appropriate sections of this manual for service limits on individual parts. Replace the parts if any damage has been found or if the part is beyond its service limit.



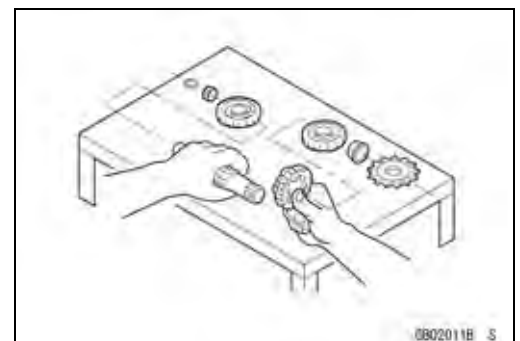
Replacement Parts

Replacement Parts must be KAWASAKI genuine or recommended by KAWASAKI. Gaskets, O-rings, oil seals, grease seals, circlips or cotter pins must be replaced with new ones whenever disassembled.



Assembly Order

In most cases assembly order is the reverse of disassembly, however, if assembly order is provided in this Service Manual, follow the procedures given.

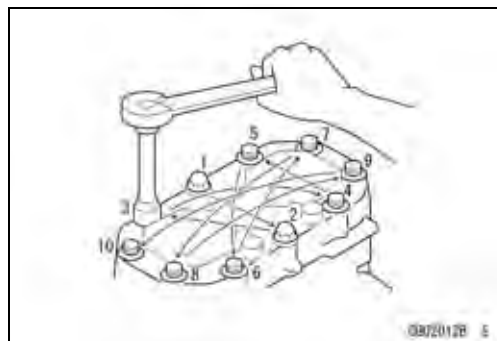


1-4 GENERAL INFORMATION

Before Servicing

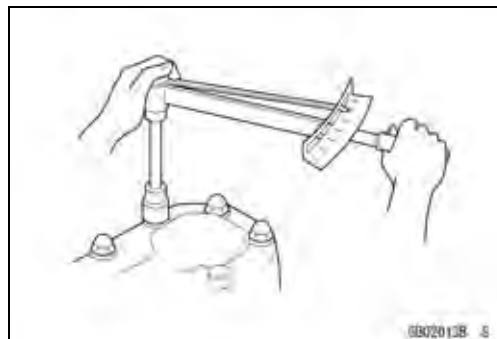
Tightening Sequence

Generally, when installing a part with several bolts, nuts, or screws, start them all in their holes and tighten them to a snug fit. Then tighten them according to the specified sequence to prevent case warpage or deformation which can lead to malfunction. Conversely when loosening the bolts, nuts, or screws, first loosen all of them by about a quarter turn and then remove them. If the specified tightening sequence is not indicated, tighten the fasteners alternating diagonally.



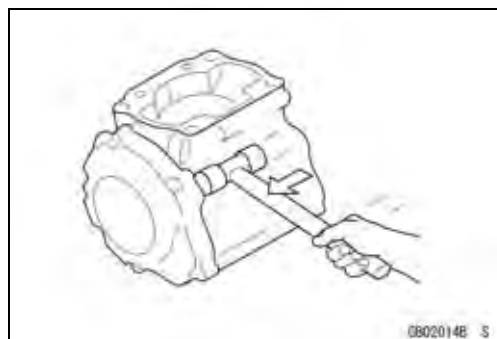
Tightening Torque

Incorrect torque applied to a bolt, nut, or screw may lead to serious damage. Tighten fasteners to the specified torque using a good quality torque wrench.



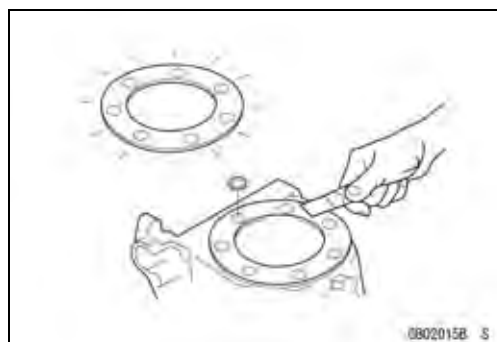
Force

Use common sense during disassembly and assembly, excessive force can cause expensive or hard to repair damage. When necessary, remove screws that have a non-permanent locking agent applied using an impact driver. Use a plastic-faced mallet whenever tapping is necessary.



Gasket, O-ring

Hardening, shrinkage, or damage of both gaskets and O-rings after disassembly can reduce sealing performance. Remove the old gaskets and clean the sealing surfaces thoroughly so that no gasket material or other material remains. Install the new gaskets and replace the used O-rings when re-assembling.



Liquid Gasket, Non-permanent Locking Agent

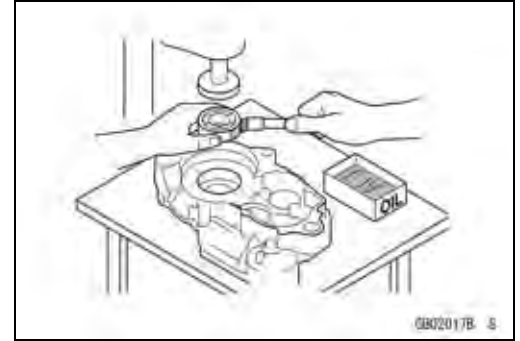
For applications that require Liquid Gasket or a Non-permanent Locking Agent, clean the surfaces so that no oil residue remains before applying liquid gasket or non-permanent locking agent. Do not apply them excessively. Excessive application can clog oil passages and cause serious damage.



Before Servicing

Press

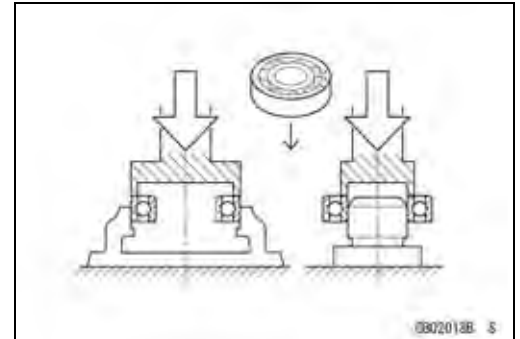
For items such as bearings or oil seals that must be pressed into place, apply small amount of oil to the contact area. Be sure to maintain proper alignment and use smooth movements when installing.



Ball Bearing and Needle Bearing

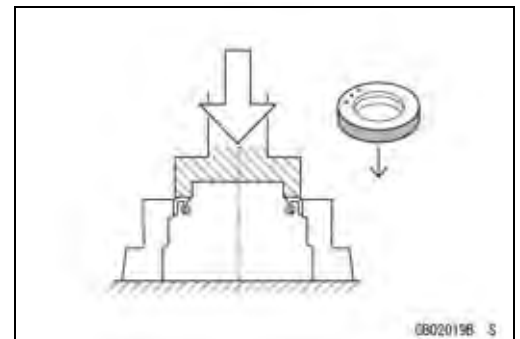
Do not remove pressed ball or needle unless removal is absolutely necessary. Replace with new ones whenever removed. Press bearings with the manufacturer and size marks facing out. Press the bearing into place by putting pressure on the correct bearing race as shown.

Pressing the incorrect race can cause pressure between the inner and outer race and result in bearing damage.

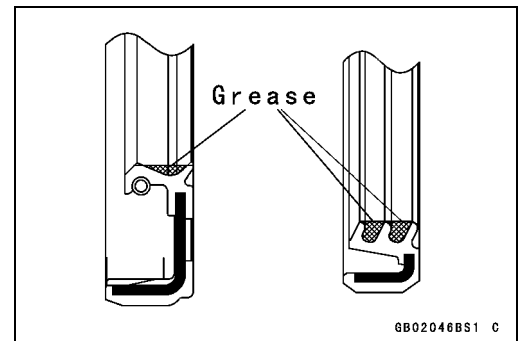


Oil Seal, Grease Seal

Do not remove pressed oil or grease seals unless removal is necessary. Replace with new ones whenever removed. Press new oil seals with manufacture and size marks facing out. Make sure the seal is aligned properly when installing.

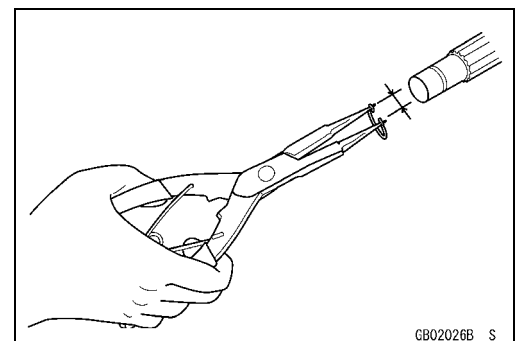


Apply specified grease to the lip of seal before installing the seal.



Circlips, Cotter Pins

Replace the circlips or cotter pins that were removed with new ones. Take care not to open the clip excessively when installing to prevent deformation.



1-6 GENERAL INFORMATION

Before Servicing

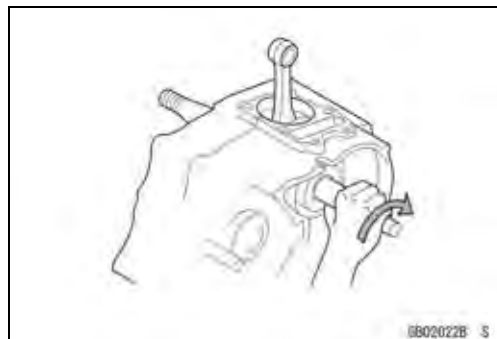
Lubrication

It is important to lubricate rotating or sliding parts during assembly to minimize wear during initial operation. Lubrication points are called out throughout this manual, apply the specific oil or grease as specified.



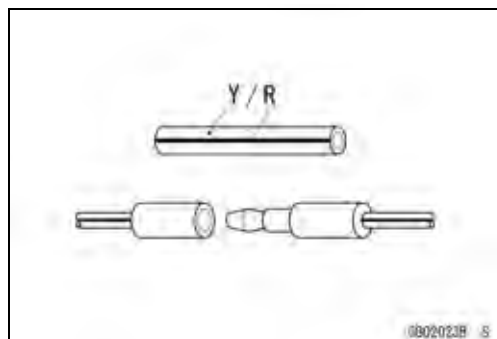
Direction of Engine Rotation

When rotating the crankshaft by hand, the free play amount of rotating direction will affect the adjustment. Rotate the crankshaft to positive direction (clockwise viewed from output side).



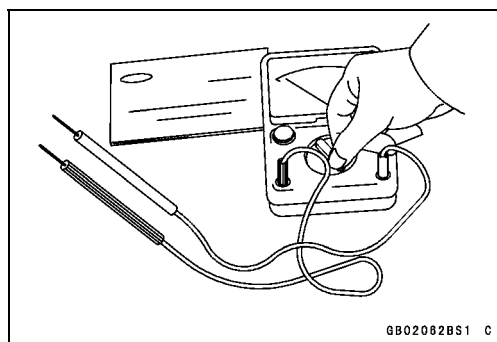
Electrical Wires

A two-color wire is identified first by the primary color and then the stripe color. Unless instructed otherwise, electrical wires must be connected to those of the same color.



Instrument

Use a meter that has enough accuracy for an accurate measurement. Read the manufacture's instructions thoroughly before using the meter. Incorrect values may lead to improper adjustments.



Model Identification

ZG1400A8F Left Side View



ZG1400A8F Right Side View



Frame Number



Engine Number



1-8 GENERAL INFORMATION

Model Identification

ZG1400A8F (United States and Canada) Left Side View



ZG1400A8F (United States and Canada) Right Side View



Model Identification

ZG1400B8F (United States and Canada) Left Side View



ZG1400B8F (United States and Canada) Right Side View



1-10 GENERAL INFORMATION

General Specifications

Items	ZG1400A8F, ZG1400B8F
Dimensions	
Overall Length	2 270 mm (89.4 in.)
Overall Width	1 000 mm (39.4 in.)
Overall Height/High Position	1 290 mm (50.8 in.)/1 405 mm (55.3 in.)
Wheelbase	1 520 mm (59.8 in.)
Road Clearance	125 mm (4.9 in.)
Seat Height	815 mm (32.1 in.)
Curb Mass:	
Front	
ZG1400A8F	143 kg (315 lb)
ZG1400B8F	141 kg (311 lb)
Rear	
ZG1400A8F	165 kg (364 lb)
ZG1400B8F	163 kg (359 lb)
Fuel Tank Capacity	22 L (5.8 US gal)
Performance	
Minimum Turning Radius	3.2 m (10.5 ft)
Engine	
Type	4-stroke, DOHC, 4-cylinder
Cooling System	Liquid-cooled
Bore and Stroke	84.0 × 61.0 mm (3.3 × 2.4 in.)
Displacement	1 352 cm ³ (82.5 cu in.)
Compression Ratio	10.7 : 1
Maximum Horsepower	114.0 kW (155 PS) @8 800 r/min (rpm), (FR) 78.2 kW (106 PS) @8 000 r/min (rpm), (MY) 110.6 kW (150 PS) @8 800 r/min (rpm), (CA, CAL, US) – – –
Maximum Torque	136 N·m (13.9 kgf·m, 100 ft·lb) @6 200 r/min (rpm), (FR) 121 N·m (12.3 kgf·m, 89 ft·lb) @4 500 r/min (rpm), (MY) 139.0 N·m (14.1 kgf·m, 103 ft·lb) @6 200 r/min (rpm), (CA), (CAL), (US) – – –
Carburetion System	FI (Fuel injection), MIKUNI 40EIDW × 4
Starting System	Electric starter
Ignition System	Battery and coil (transistorized)
Timing Advance	Electronically advanced (digital igniter in ECU)
Ignition Timing	From 10.6° BTDC @1 100 r/min (rpm)
Spark Plug	NGK CR9EIA-9
Cylinder Numbering Method	Left to right, 1-2-3-4
Firing Order	1-2-4-3
Valve Timing:	
Inlet:	
Open	17° (BTDC)
Close	75° (ABDC)
Duration	272°

General Specifications

Items	ZG1400A8F, ZG1400B8F
Exhaust:	
Open	52° (BBDC)
Close	22° (ATDC)
Duration	254°
Lubrication System	Forced lubrication (wet sump with cooler)
Engine Oil:	
Type	API SE, SF or SG API SH, SJ or SL with JASO MA
Viscosity	SAE10W-40
Capacity	4.7 L (5.0 US qt)
Drive Train	
Primary Reduction System:	
Type	Gear
Reduction Ratio	1.556 (84/54)
Clutch Type	Wet multi disc
Transmission:	
Type	6-speed, constant mesh, return shift
Gear Ratios:	
1st	3.333 (50/15)
2nd	2.412 (41/17)
3rd	1.900 (38/20)
4th	1.545 (34/22)
5th	1.292 (31/24)
6th	1.074 (29/27)
Final Drive System:	
Type	Shaft drive
Reduction Ratio	2.036 (14/22 × 32/10)
Overall Drive Ratio	3.402 @Top gear
Final Gear Case Oil:	
Grade	API Service Classification: GL-5 hypoid gear oil
Viscosity	SAE90 (above 5°C), SAE80 (below 5°C)
Capacity	160 mL (5.4 US oz.)
Frame	
Type	Press backbone
Caster (Rake Angle)	26.1°
Trail	112 mm (4.4 in.)
Front Tire:	
Type	Tubeless
Size	120/70 ZR17 M/C (58 W)
Rear Tire:	
Type	Tubeless
Size	190/50 ZR17 M/C (73 W)

1-12 GENERAL INFORMATION

General Specifications

Items	ZG1400A8F, ZG1400B8F
Rim Size:	
Front	17 × 3.50
Rear	17 × 6.00
Front Suspension:	
Type	Telescopic fork (upside-down)
Wheel Travel	113 mm (4.4 in.)
Rear Suspension:	
Type	Swingarm (uni-trak - tetra lever)
Wheel Travel	136 mm (5.3 in.)
Brake Type:	
Front	Dual discs
Rear	Single disc
Electrical Equipment	
Battery	12 V 14 Ah
Headlight:	
Type	Semi-sealed beam
Bulb:	
High	12 V 60 W (quartz-halogen) × 2
Low	12 V 55 W (quartz-halogen) × 2
Tail/Brake Light	12 V 0.1/1.6 W (LED)
Alternator:	
Type	Three-phase AC
Rated Output	41.5 A/14 V @5 000 r/min (rpm)

Specifications subject to change without notice, and may not apply to every country.

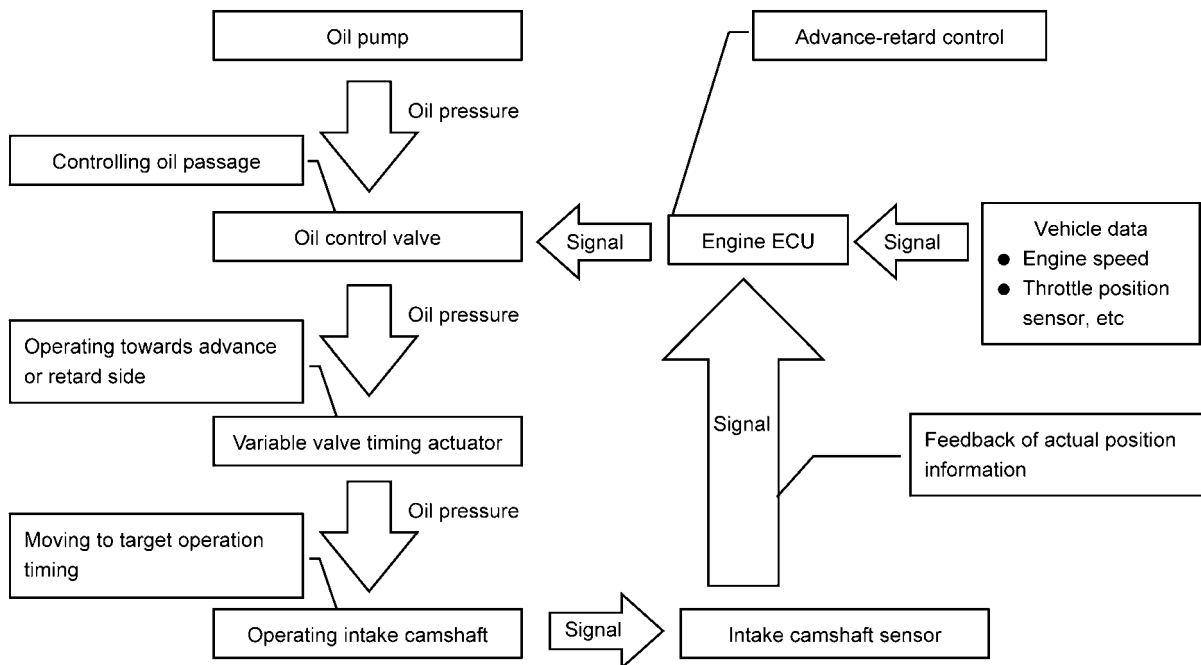
Technical Information-Variable Valve Timing

Overview

The camshafts that are provided in the engine determine the amount of valve overlap, which affects the engine's characteristics. As a result, some engines are high-speed oriented while others are low-speed oriented. (Generally speaking, engines with a greater valve overlap are high-speed oriented.)

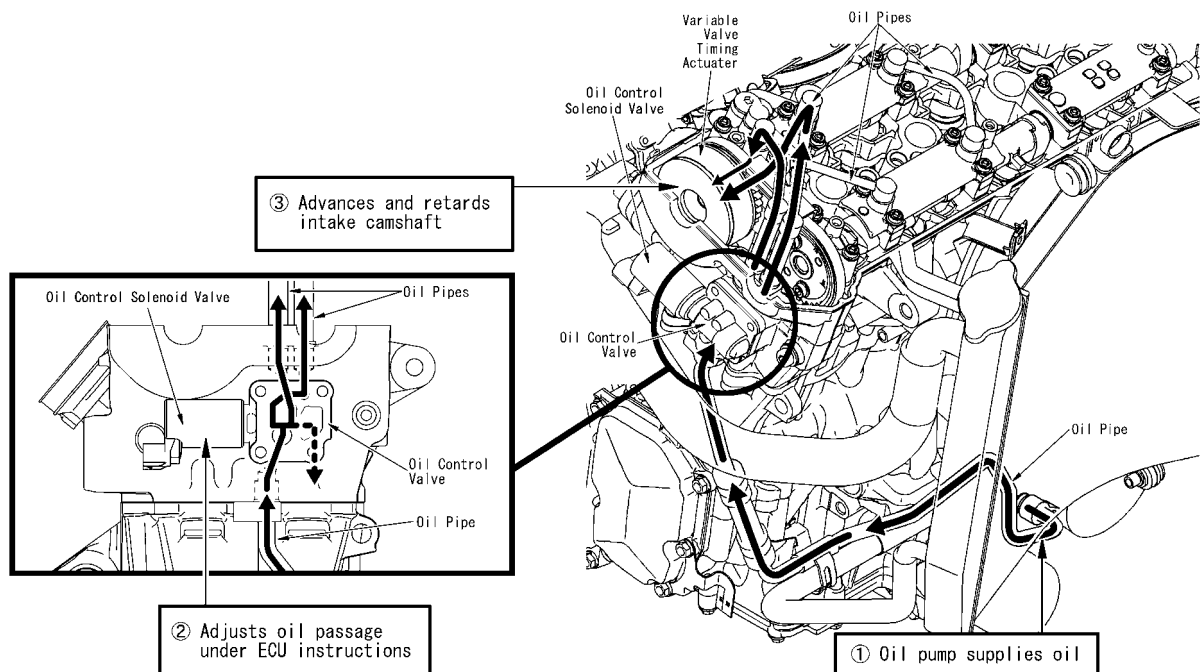
Ordinarily, it is difficult for a given engine to deliver both high-speed and low-speed characteristics. However, the variable valve timing mechanism steplessly varies the amount of valve overlap in accordance with engine speed and throttle position sensor data. Thus, it produces power characteristics that suit running conditions, from the low- to the high-speed range.

Operation



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Control Oil Flow



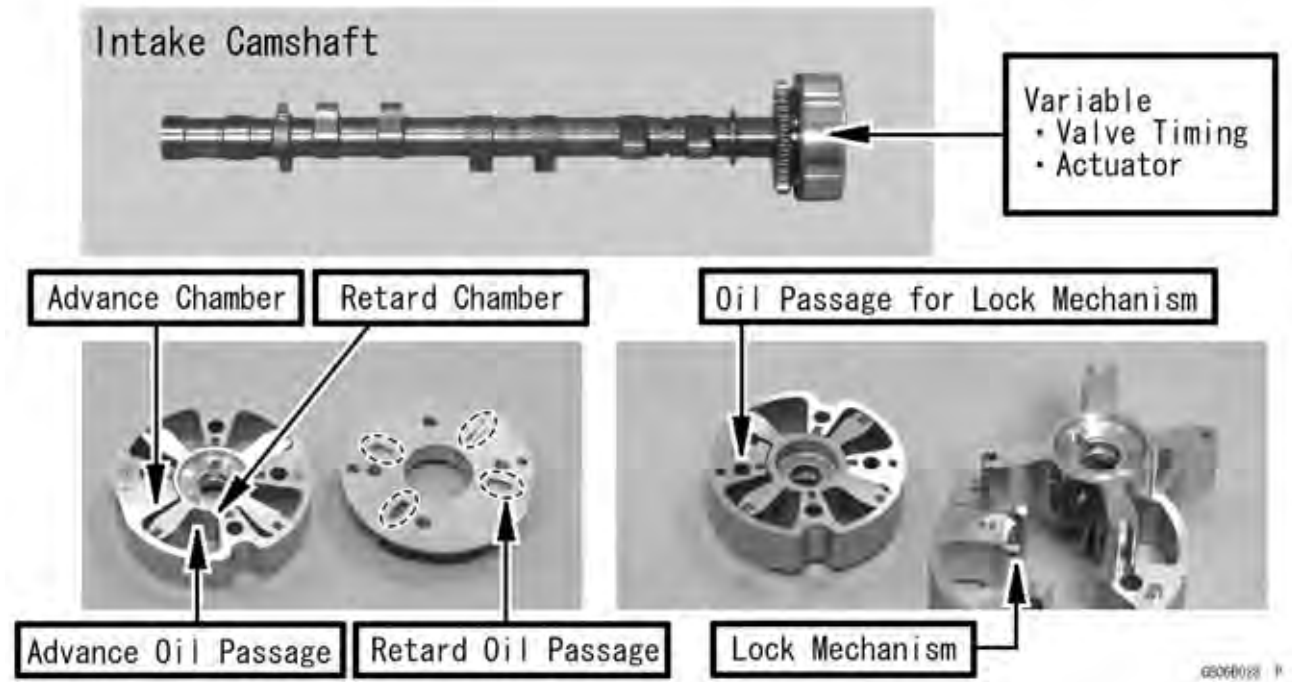
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1-14 GENERAL INFORMATION

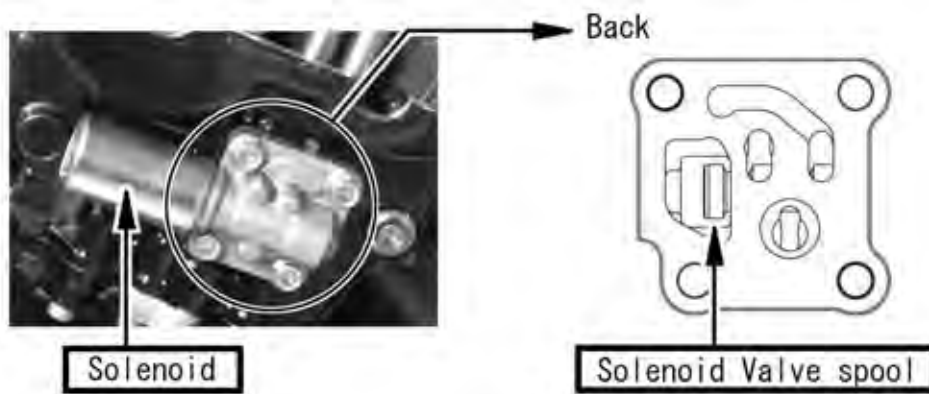
Technical Information-Variable Valve Timing

Components

- Variable Valve Timing Actuator

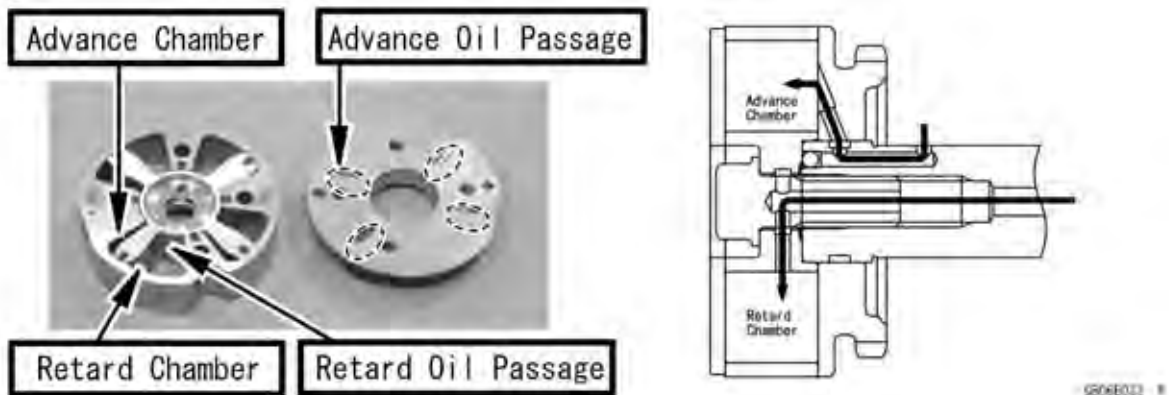


- Oil Control Valve Solenoid Valve



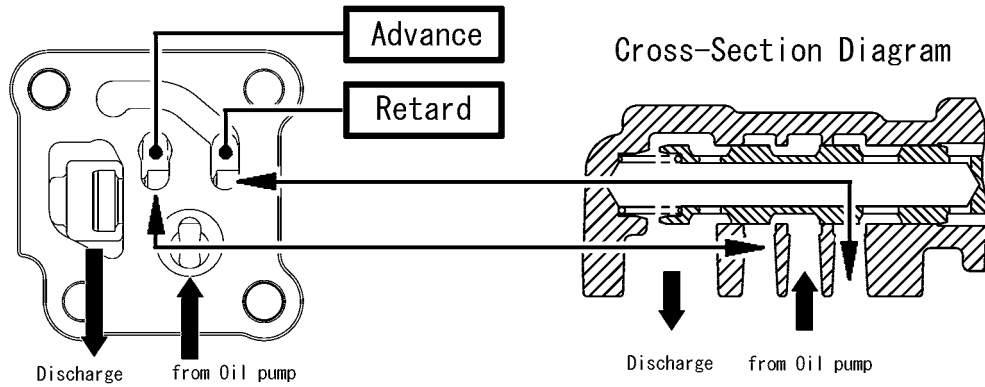
Oil Flow of Parts

- Variable Valve Timing Actuator



Technical Information-Variable Valve Timing

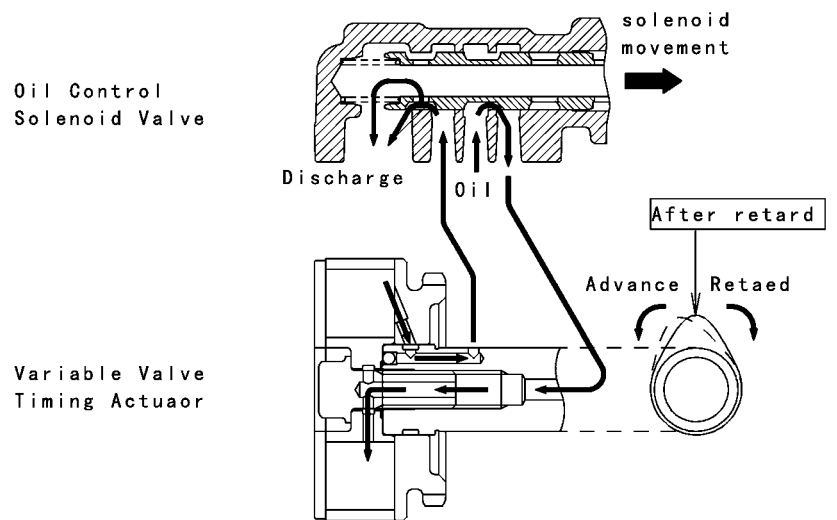
● Oil Control Solenoid Valve



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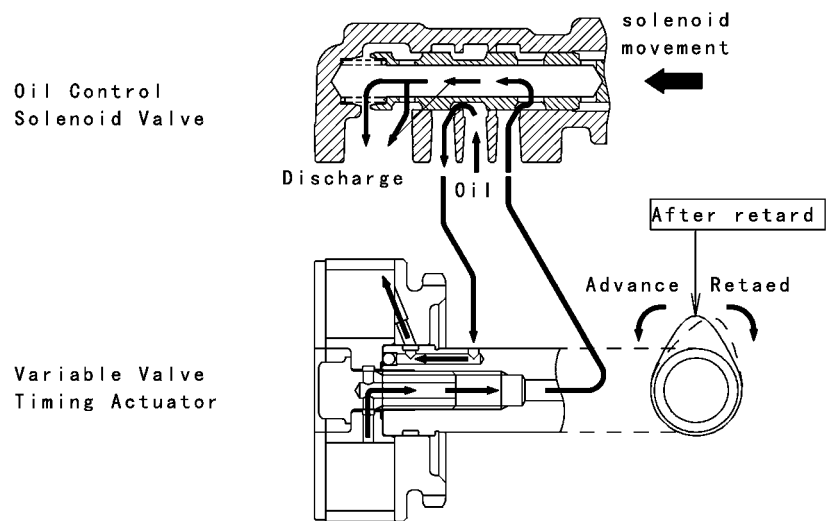
Oil Flow during Control

● Retard Position



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● Advance Position

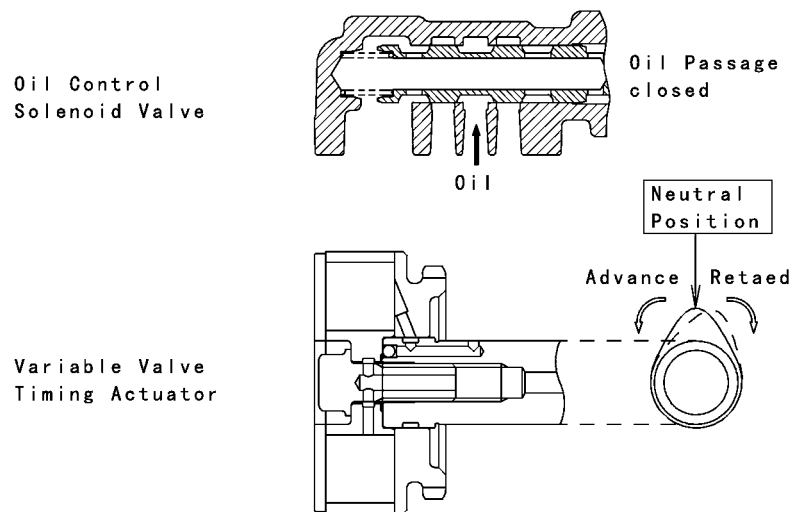


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1-16 GENERAL INFORMATION

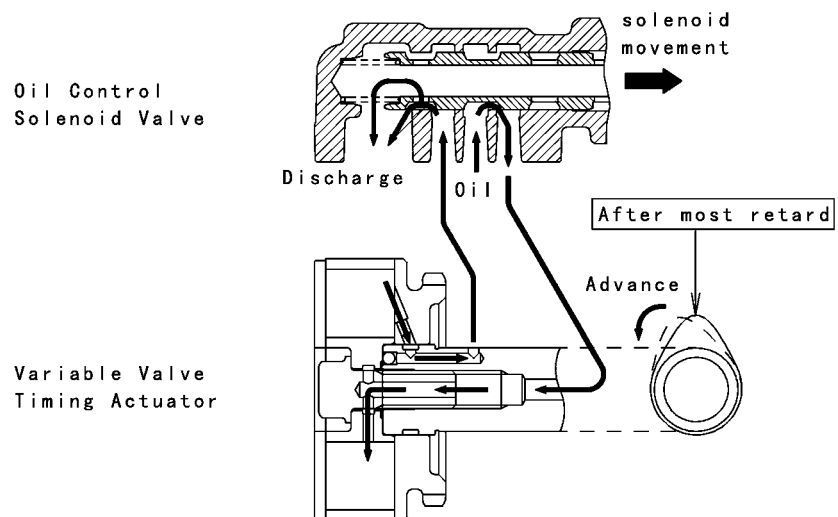
Technical Information-Variable Valve Timing

● Neutral Position



GB06275BM7 C

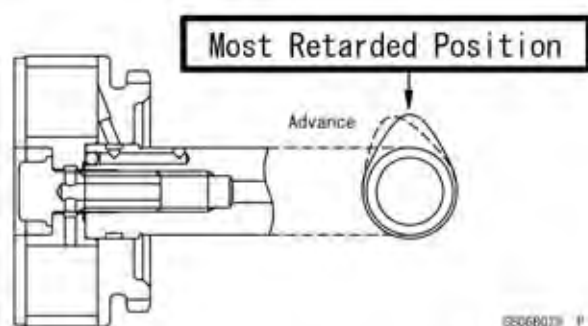
● Most Retarded Position



GB06276BM7 C

Lock Mechanism

- During idle, the lock mechanism locks the camshaft at the most retarded position.
- When the engine is stopped, the force of the spring returns the solenoid valve to its most retarded position, thus placing the camshaft in the most retarded position.



GB068013 P

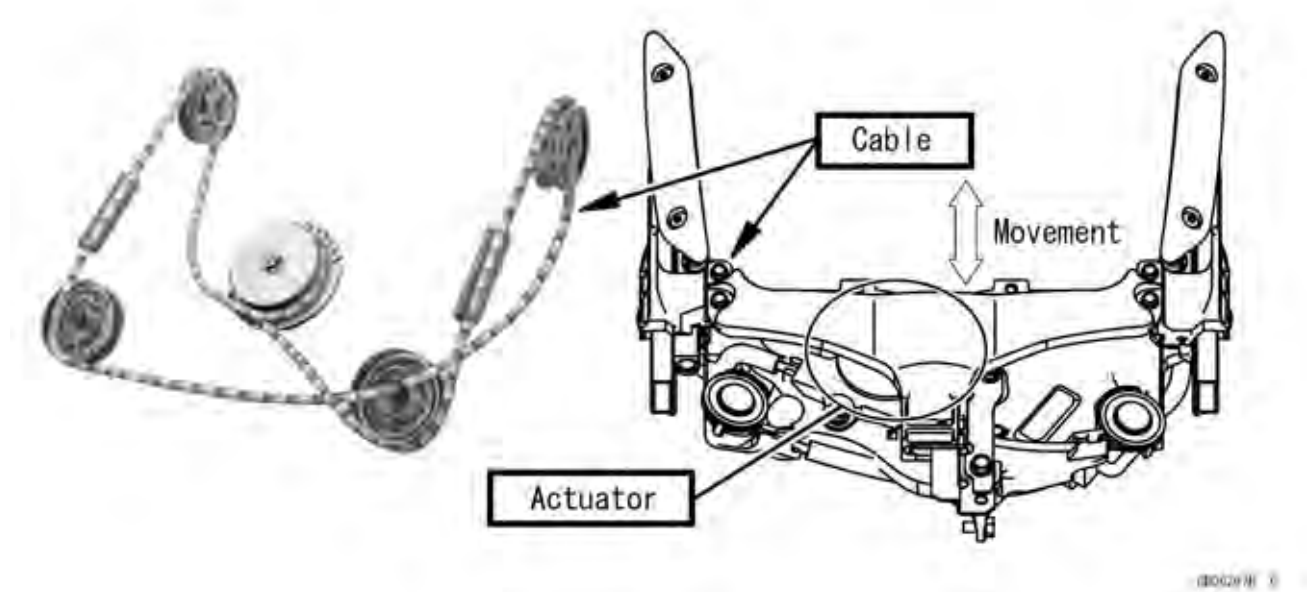
Technical Information-Electrical Windshield**Overview**

Wind protection for rider and passenger is based on a supersport-style design philosophy. Aerodynamically curving wind around the riders reduces buffeting that occurs when wind curls around windshield that simply "block" the wind.

This model is equipped with the electrically adjustable windshield. The cable connects the windshield with the actuator that is powered by an electric motor. When the adjusting button on the handlebar is pushed, the actuator reels off the cable to change windshield height up or down.

CAUTION

Make sure all body parts, clothing or other objects are not near the movable parts of the windshield when it is being moved to avoid such items from becoming pinched or caught.

Electric Adjustable Windscreen

1-18 GENERAL INFORMATION

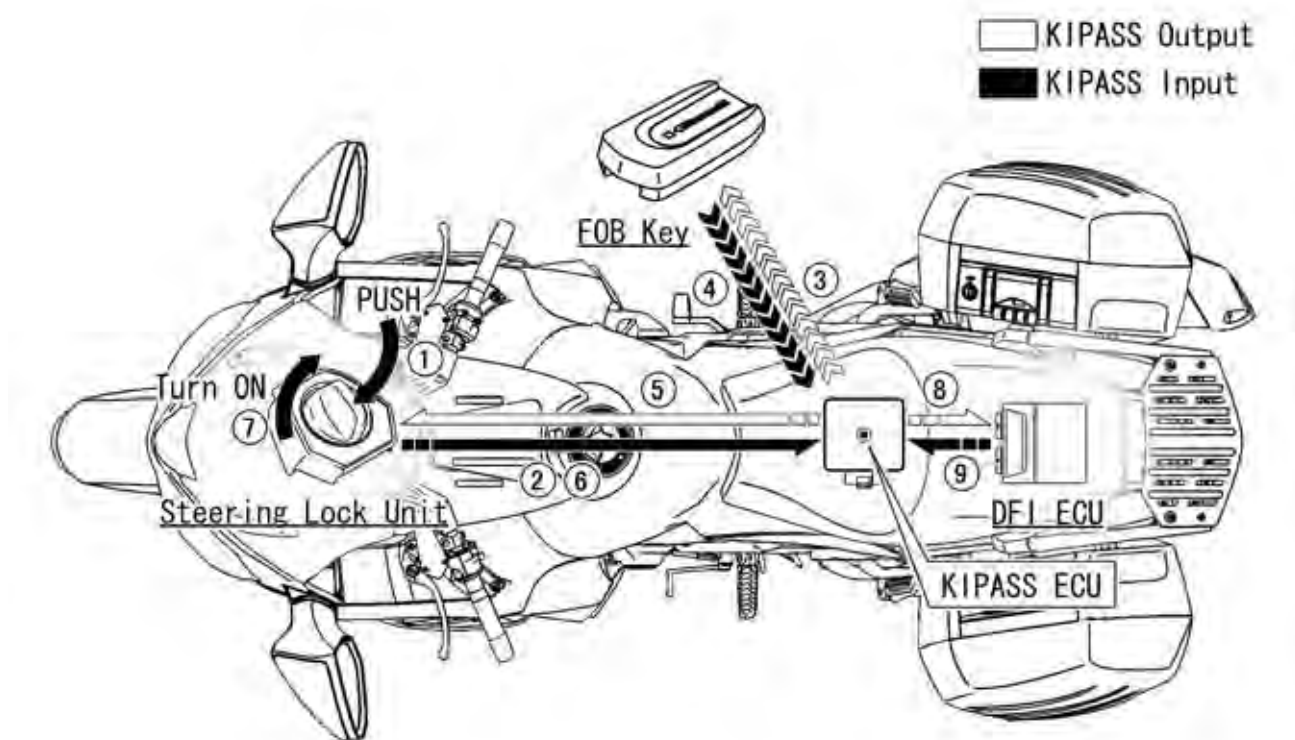
Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

Overview

- For better user convenience, a system to wirelessly start the engine is used instead of the conventional mechanical key. This frees the rider from handling the ignition key, a helpful feature in the rain or after putting on gloves.
- For improved security, a theft deterrence system that involves reciprocal encryption and authentication among multiple units is used instead of a system based on an immobilizer.
- Tire pressure measurement sensors are used for monitoring the air pressures of the front and rear tires at regular intervals and alerting the rider in case an abnormal condition is detected while the vehicle is running.
- A CAN (Controller Area Network) communication system is used for transmitting and receiving system encryption and authentication data, diagnosis data, and meter indication data consisting of various types of information. This ensures high-volume, high-speed communication while enabling a significant reduction in wiring, which ensures reliability.

KIPASS: Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System

This product uses MISTY, an encryption algorithm developed by Mitsubishi Electric Corporation.



⚠ WARNING

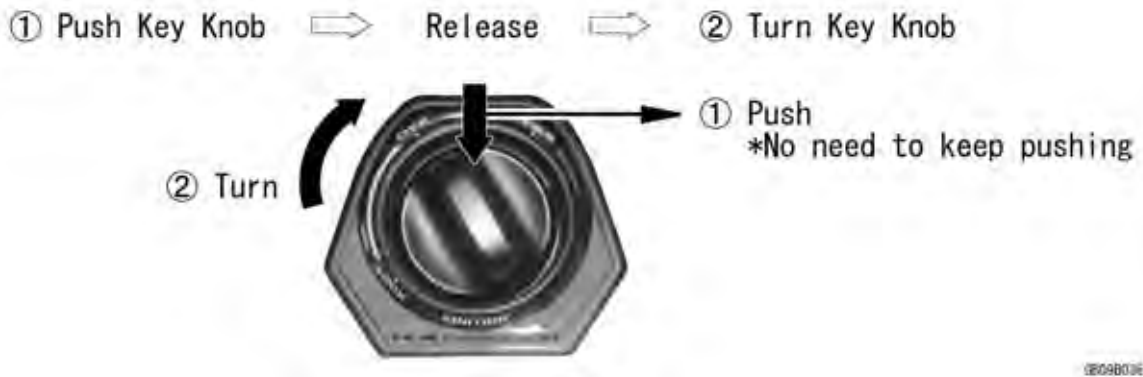
KIPASS may interfere with the operation of certain medical device such as implanted pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators. The FOB key or the antenna of KIPASS ECU must be kept more than 22 cm (9 in.) from these type of medical devices. Operators with medical devices such as implanted pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators should consult with their doctors.

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

Key Knob Operation

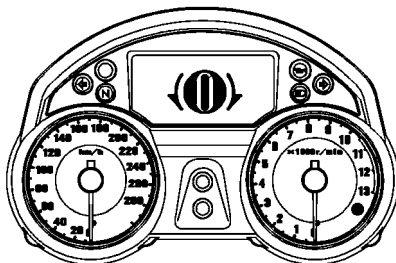
- The key knob consists of ON, OFF, FSS, and LOCK positions.

*FSS indicates the following positions in which the key knob can be released during operation: F = fuel tank, S = seat, and S = saddlebag.

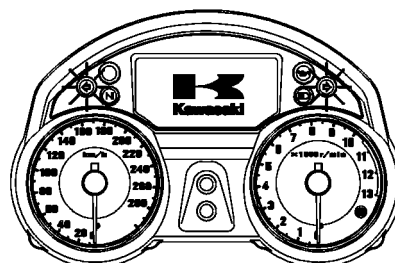


Starting the Engine

- The key knob can be turned to the ON position when the key knob symbol appears on the LCD meter. Then, the letters "Kawasaki" will appear for 3 seconds on the LCD screen.
 - When the engine operates normally, the turn signal lights in the meter will flash (answer-back) twice to inform the rider of normal operation.
- (FOB key, steering lock, and DFI ECU authentication)



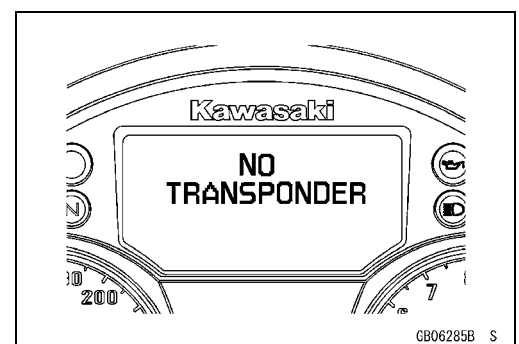
GP17946BS1 C



GP17946BS1 C

Running

- The system tries to detect the FOB each time the vehicle goes above 20 km/h.
 - *The system will not detect the FOB key if it cannot detect the vehicle speed, such as in case of a meter malfunction.
- If the system cannot detect the FOB key, an error message will appear on the meter. The message will disappear if the system can detect the FOB key.
 - *If the system is unable to authenticate, it will maintain authentication communication until the ignition is turned OFF.
- The operation range of the FOB key could change because it uses weak radiowave signals. Thus, an error message could appear even if the FOB key is within the use range.
 - *This will not stop the engine after it is started.



GB06285B S

1-20 GENERAL INFORMATION

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

Vehicle Stopped

- The system performs authentication of the FOB key as the key knob is turned OFF. If the FOB key is not there, a warning message will appear on the meter.
- If the authentication of the FOB key is completed as the key knob is turned OFF, the meter will provide an answer-back once. Then, the key knob becomes locked 5 seconds later.
*If the FOB key is lost, the key knob becomes locked 10 seconds later.
- If the key knob is left unlocked, the vehicle can be moved even if the FOB key is not in the rider's possession.
*Make sure to set the key knob to the lock position before leaving the vehicle.

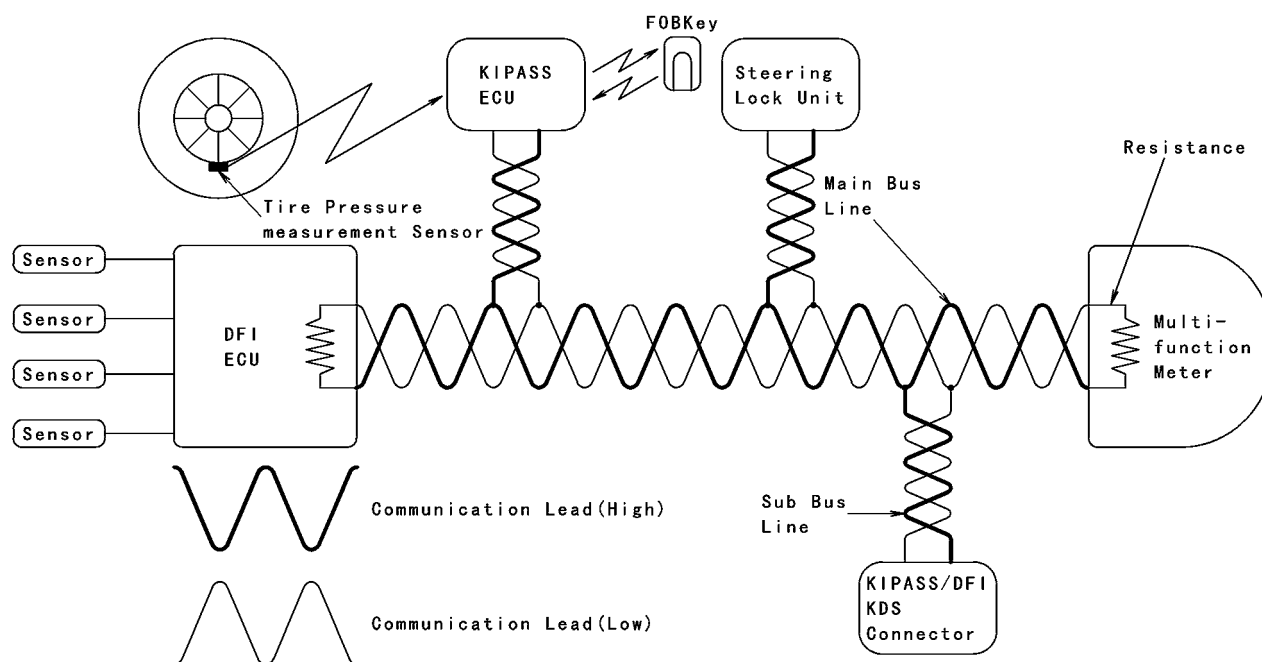
CAN Communication

- CAN is a type of serial communication proposed by Robert Bosch GmbH, a European manufacturer of electronic components. Offering high-speed and high-safety communication, this system was launched in 1986 to be used as a LAN network linking onboard ECUs (Electric Control Units).
*At Kawasaki, this system is already being used on the ZX1400A/B.

1. Uses two communication lines (called bus lines, consisting of high and low voltages) and changes their electric potentials to transmit and receive data.
2. Uses high-speed CAN to communicate at high speeds. Because it can exchange large volumes of data within a short time, it is also highly reliable.
3. CAN communication helps reduce the number of wiring harnesses.

CAN: Controller Area Network

CAN Communication System

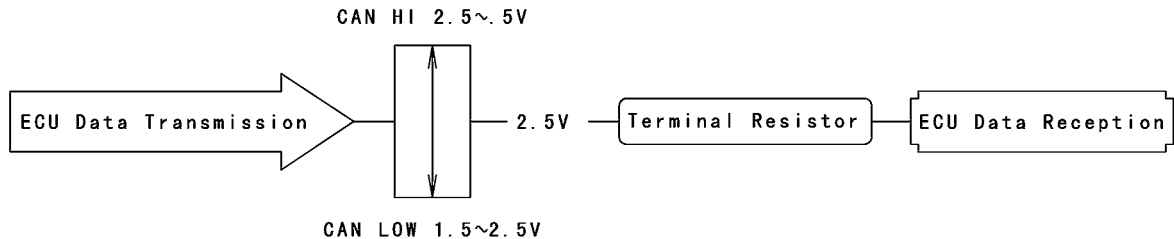


6806254B2 C

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

● Communication Method

Outputs electric potentials pivoted on 2.5 V to transmit "1" or "0" data to a terminal resistor.



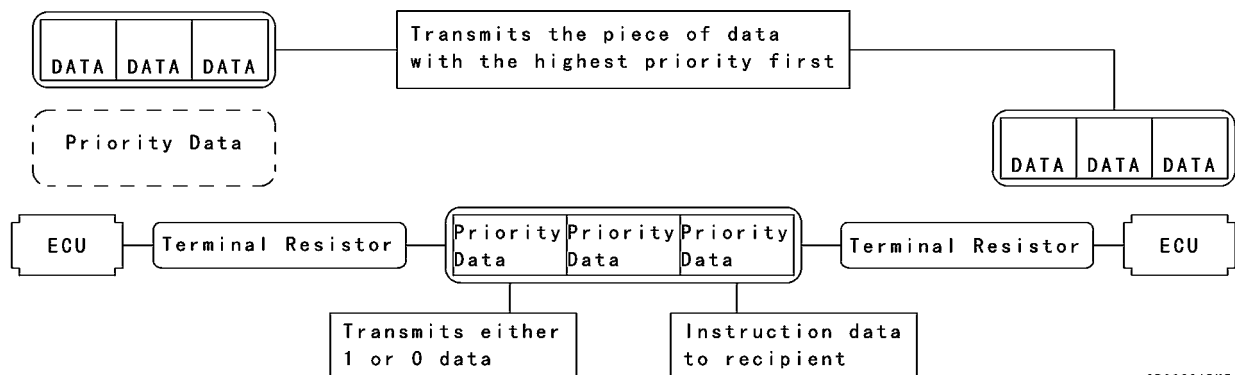
GB06268BW1 C

*Hi and Low transmission data are transmitted simultaneously.

Electric Potential		Transmission Data
CAN HI	2.5 V	1
CAN LOW	2.5 V	
CAN HI	3.5 V	0
CAN LOW	1.5 V	

● Conceptual Image of Data Exchange

A priority order is assigned to every piece of data. Thus, in case multiple pieces of data clash, the system identifies their priority orders and transmits them again.



GB06281BW5 C

***Safety-related data is given priority.**

1-22 GENERAL INFORMATION

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

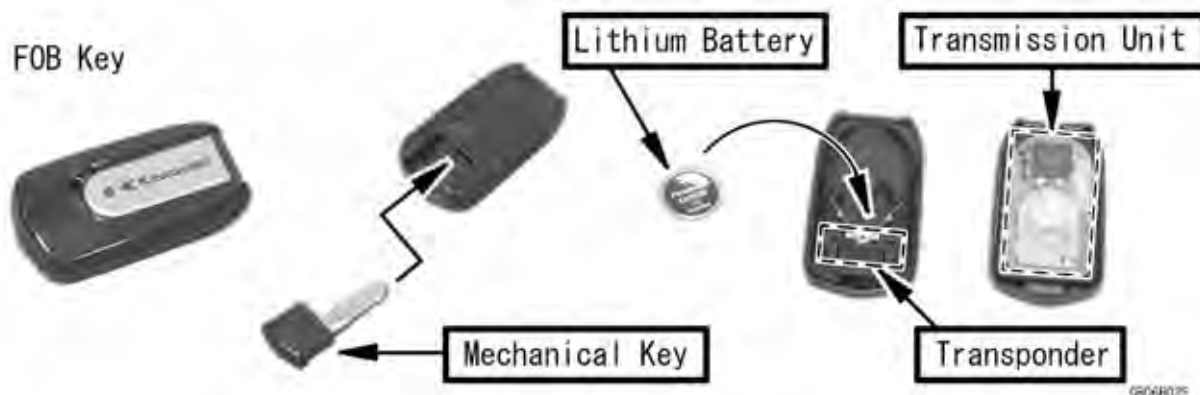
CAN Communication Contents

Transmission	Reception	Data Contents
DFI ECU →	Meter	Engine speed, water temperature, gear position, fuel consumption volume, DFI failure data
KIPASS ECU →	Meter	KIPASS failure and warning data, air pressure data
Steering Lock Unit →	Meter	Lock release data
KIPASS ECU →	← Steering Lock Unit	Authentication data, steering lock failure data
KIPASS ECU →	← DFI ECU	Authentication data, engine running condition
Meter →	KIPASS ECU	Vehicle speed
DFI ECU →	KDS Diagnosis Connector	DFI-related failure diagnosis data
KIPASS ECU →	KDS Diagnosis Connector	KIPASS-related failure data, various registration data

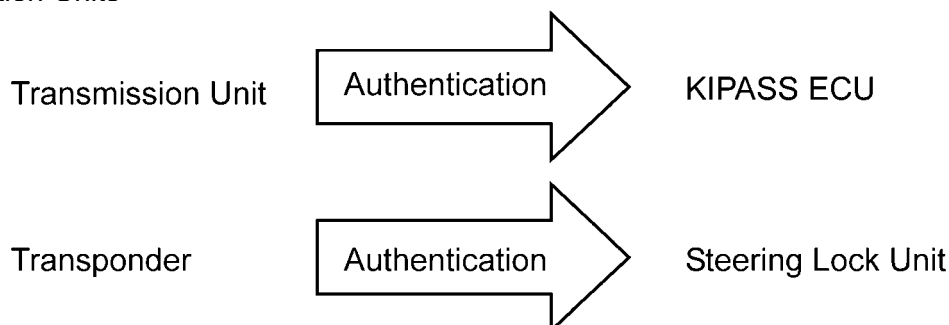
FOB Key

- The FOB key contains a transmission unit, transponder, and mechanical key.
- The life of the battery in the FOB key is approximately 1 year. The number of times of the communication between the system and the FOB key varies according to the operating environment, such as driving on expressways or city streets. Because the system attempts to detect the FOB each time the motorcycle is started off, the battery wears out more quickly as stop-and-go becomes more frequent.

***The FOB key communicates during the following instances: when the key knob lock is released, the key knob is turned ON to OFF, and when starting OFF.**



● Authentication Units

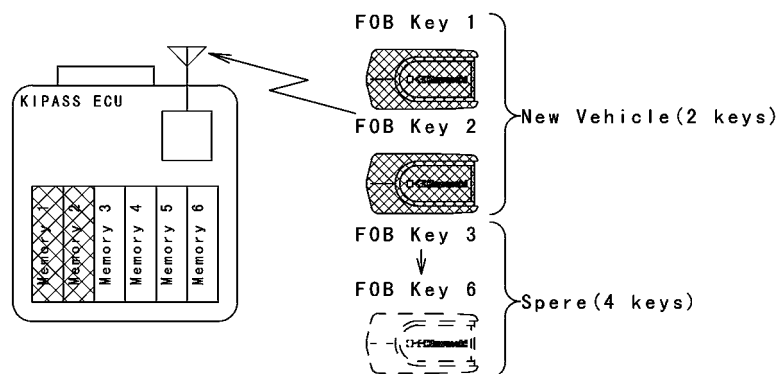


GB06290B F

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

Registering FOB Keys (Additional Registration)

*Registration requires one FOB key that is already registered and the KDS3 version kit.

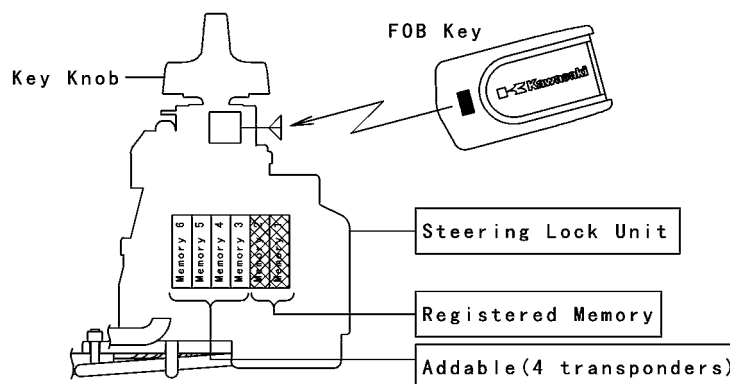


GB06279BW5 C

- The KIPASS ECU must be replaced if you lose all the registered FOB keys.
 - *Although up to six FOB keys can be registered in the KIPASS ECU, the KIPASS ECU must be replaced if you lose all the FOB keys.
 - *Once a piece of memory is used for registering a key in the KIPASS ECU, that piece of memory cannot be reused.
 - *If you lose even one FOB key, we recommend that you re-register the transponders.
 - *Unlike the conventional immobilizer key, there is no master key.
- If you recover a lost FOB key, you will be able to use it by re-registering it.

Registering Transponders (Additional Registration)

- Up to four additional transponders can be registered as spares in the steering lock unit.
 - *Registration requires one FOB key that is registered and the KDS3 version kit.



GB06278BW5 C

- *The KIPASS ECU must be replaced if you lose all the registered FOB keys.
- *Up to six transponders can be registered in the steering lock unit.
- *The memory in the steering lock unit is rewritable. Therefore, up to six transponders can be rewritten, provided that you have at least one FOB key.
- *If you lose even one FOB key, we recommend that you re-register the remaining FOB keys.

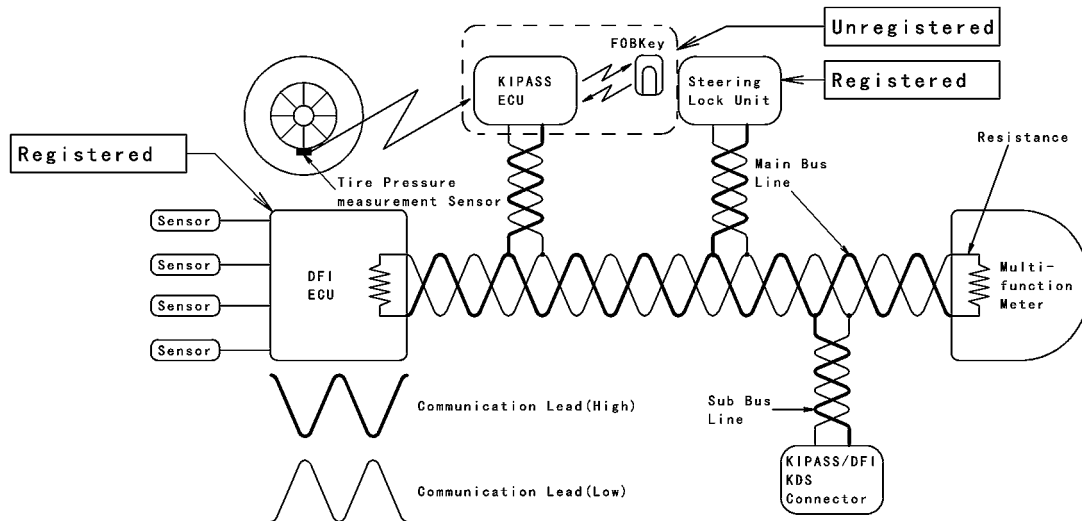
1-24 GENERAL INFORMATION

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

Replacing KIPASS Parts

- Registration status when all parts are new: steering lock unit (hereafter referred to as "SL"), KIPASS ECU, and DFI ECU.

*The two FOB keys that come with the KIPASS ECU are already registered.

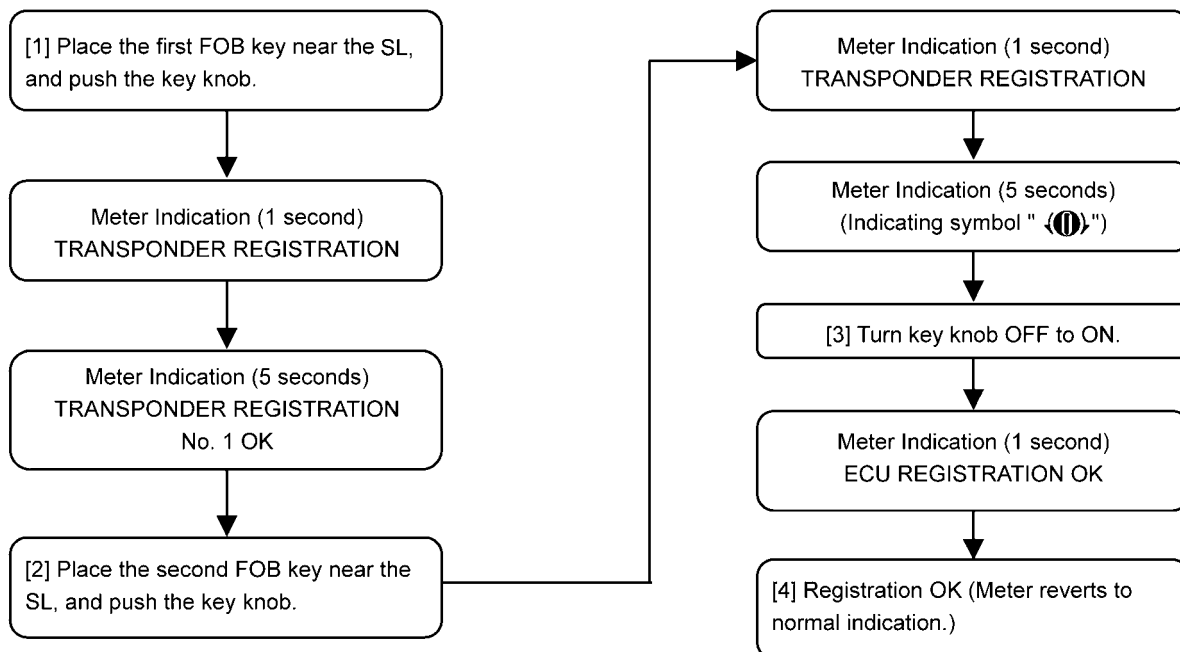


GB062808W8 C

● Registration Flow

An authentication process must be performed on the steering lock unit (hereafter referred to as "SL") and the DFI ECU.

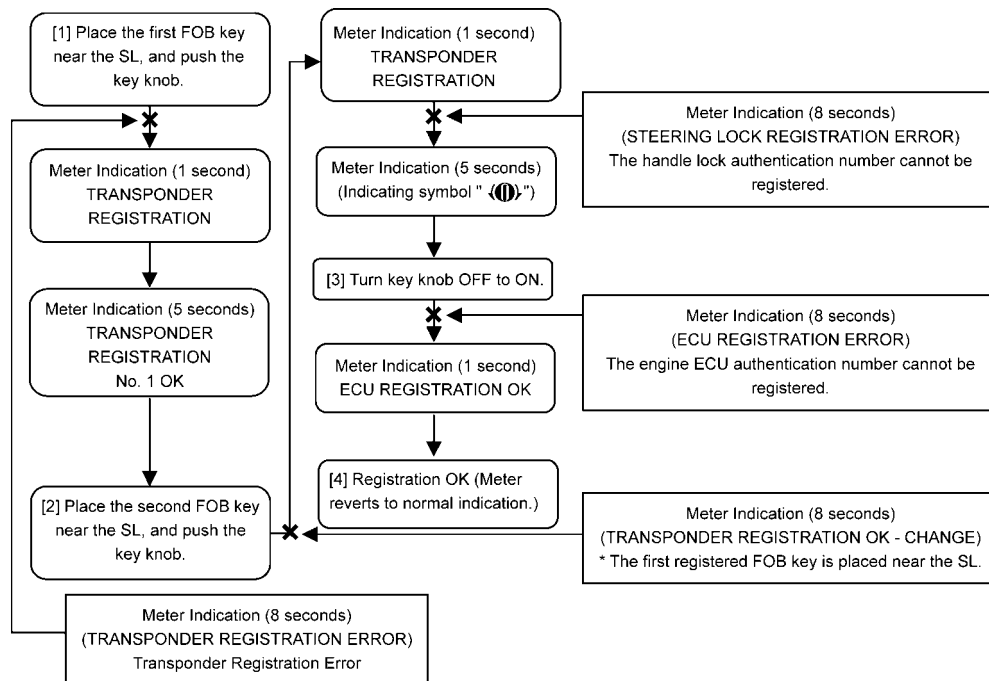
*The system will not function unless the following process is completed.



GB06287B F

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

● Registration Errors



GB06288B F

Replacing KIPASS-Related Parts Individually

If a KIPASS part is replaced individually, its smart authentication number must be registered.

*Registration of a smart authentication number requires the KDS3 version kit.

● KIPASS ECU

Register the smart authentication number in the units, and the authentication numbers of the units in the KIPASS ECU.

● DFI ECU

Register the smart authentication number.

*If the steering lock unit is malfunctioning, it might be necessary to release the lock after registering the steering lock unit, and then register the smart authentication number in the DFI ECU.

● Steering Lock Unit

Register the smart authentication number.

● Tire Pressure Measurement Sensor

Register the sensor's authentication number in the KIPASS ECU.

● FOB Key or Transponder

See the previous slide.

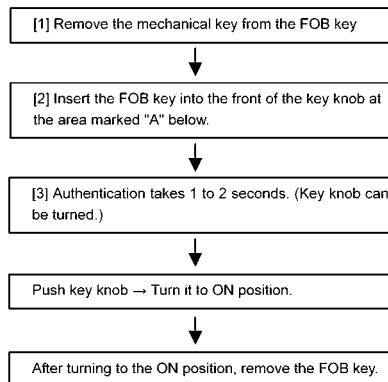
1-26 GENERAL INFORMATION

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

If FOB Key Battery Is Dead

If the FOB key battery is dead, authentication is performed by the transponder and not by the KIPASS. Authentication requires approximately 1 to 2 seconds.

***It will not detect a battery voltage drop, detect whether the motorcycle is running, or authenticate the FOB while the key knob is turned OFF.**

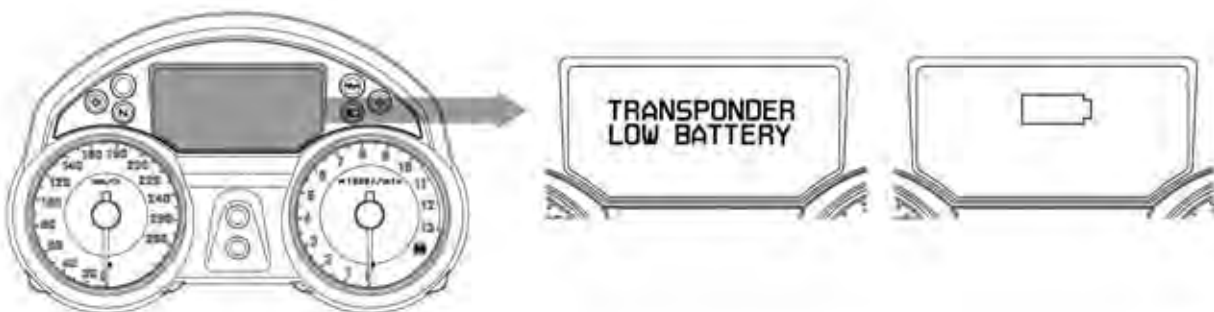


GB06289B F



GB068000 P

- If the voltage of the FOB key battery has dropped, a warning will appear on the meter as the knob is turned ON.

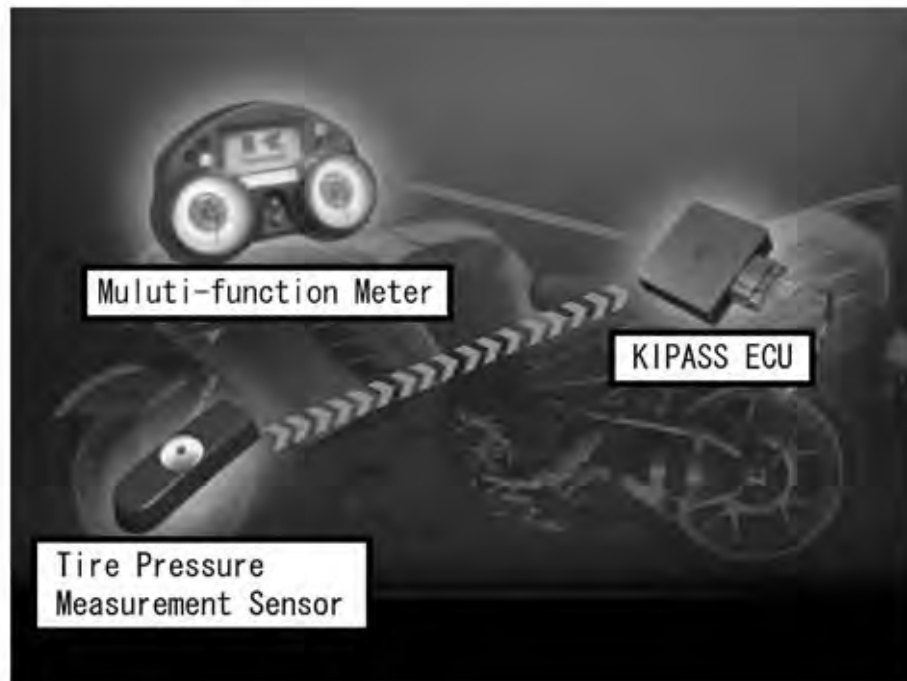


GB065034 F

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

Tire Air Pressure Sensor

Overview

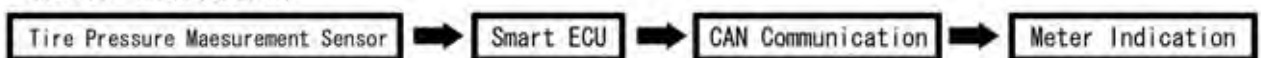


GB06B037 G

While the vehicle is running, this system alerts the rider of a reduction in running stability as a result of a sudden drop in the air pressure in the tires.

- The tire air pressures will appear on the meter when the vehicle runs more than 1 minute at a speed of 20 km/h or more.
- As the wheels turn, they transmit radiowave signals at 1-minute intervals.
- The tire air pressures appear in 10 kPa increments, but they will not appear in excess of 350 kPa.

Meter Indication



Air Valve

GB06B033 P

1-28 GENERAL INFORMATION

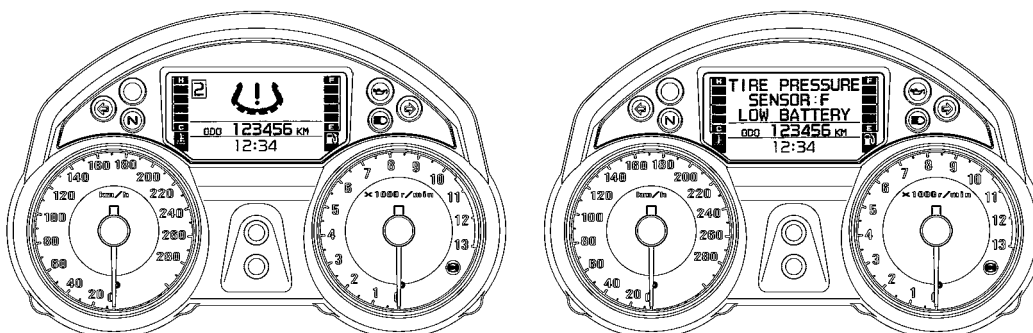
Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

Meter Indication

In case of a voltage drop in the internal battery of a tire pressure measurement sensor

- The meter will indicate the following alternately (when the voltage is 2.4 V or below).

*The warning message below will not appear if the internal battery is completely drained.

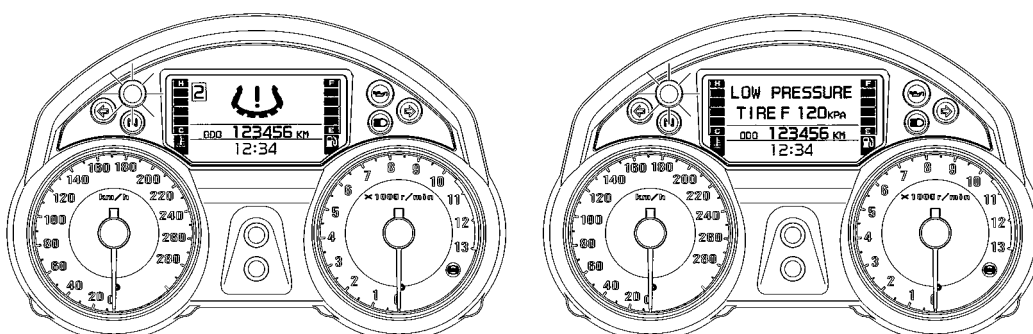


GB06282B S

Low Air Pressure

- If a tire's air pressure drops below approximately 220 kPa, the meter will indicate the following alternately, and also illuminate a warning light.

*The warning message will disappear after the air pressure reaches 230 kPa or more.



GB06283B S

Communication Error (during self-diagnosis)

- If there is no communication with the tire pressure measurement sensors or if a tire pressure measurement sensor is not registered in the KIPASS, the meter will indicate the "— — —".

Handling the Tire Air Pressure Sensors

- The life of the battery is approximately 5 years.
- The battery in a tire pressure measurement sensor is not replaceable. The tire pressure measurement sensor must be replaced if its battery is worn out.
- The system might not be able to receive the signals from the sensors in case of noise interference in the surrounding area.
- The meter will not indicate a tire air pressure in excess of 350 kPa.
- Do not use the indicated air pressure for the purpose of daily inspections.
- The air pressure values that appear on the meter can be slightly different from the actual values. For adjusting the air pressure, make sure to use a tire gauge.
- The unit for indicating the air pressure can be changed (indication unit: kPa or psi).

Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System)

Replacing a Tire Pressure Measurement Sensor

- To replace an pressure measurement sensor, it is necessary to use the KDS3 version kit in order to register the ID for activating the sensor.

[Replacement Procedure]

1. Record the sensor authentication number indicated on the replacement sensor.
2. Use the KDS to manually register the sensor authentication number in the KIPASS ECU.
*The sensor becomes activated upon the completion of the registration of the sensor authentication number.
3. Install the sensor.
*If you install a sensor without registering its authentication number, the sensor will not activate and will not transmit air pressure data.

1-30 GENERAL INFORMATION

Technical Information-Tetra Lever Shaft Drive System

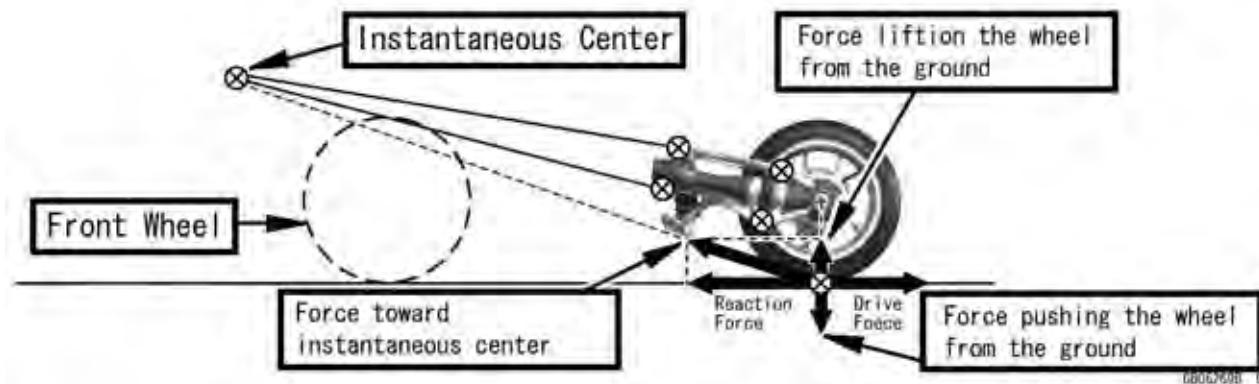
Tetra Lever Shaft Drive System

Reason for use: To improve the running feel when the drive force is applied to the rear wheel.



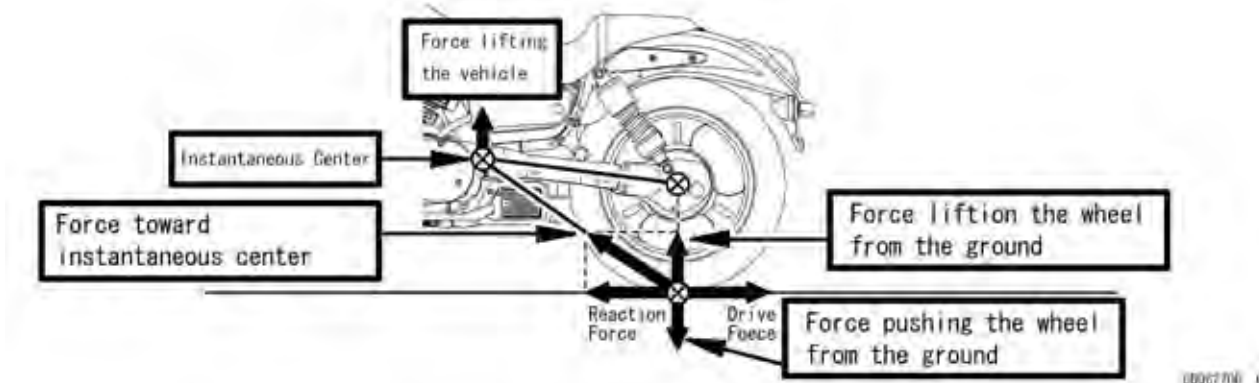
Tetra Lever Shaft Drive System

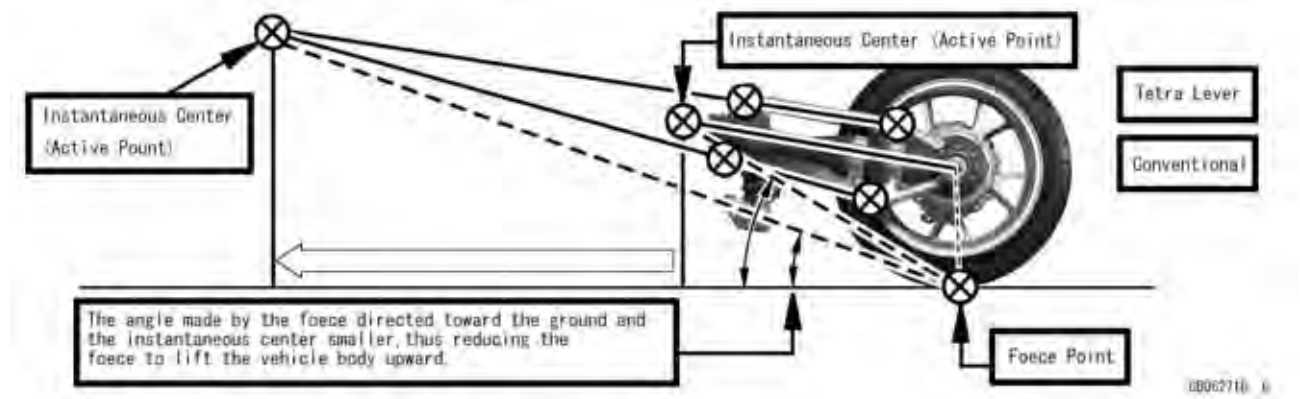
When the drive force is applied to the rear wheel, a reaction force is generated as shown in the diagram. This creates a force to lift the instantaneous center. However, the reaction force can be made smaller by placing the instantaneous center farther away than in the conventional system.



Conventional Shaft Drive System

Without the two upper and lower tetra levers, the pivot of the swing arm serves as the instantaneous center. Therefore, the (large) reaction force that acts on the pivot works as a force to lift the vehicle upward. Thus, this force lifts the vehicle body when the drive force is applied to the rear wheel.



Technical Information-Tetra Lever Shaft Drive System***Comparison to Conventional Shaft Drive System***

1-32 GENERAL INFORMATION

Unit Conversion Table

Prefixes for Units

Prefix	Symbol	Power
mega	M	× 1 000 000
kilo	k	× 1 000
centi	c	× 0.01
milli	m	× 0.001
micro	μ	× 0.000001

Units of Mass

kg	×	2.205	=	lb
g	×	0.03527	=	oz

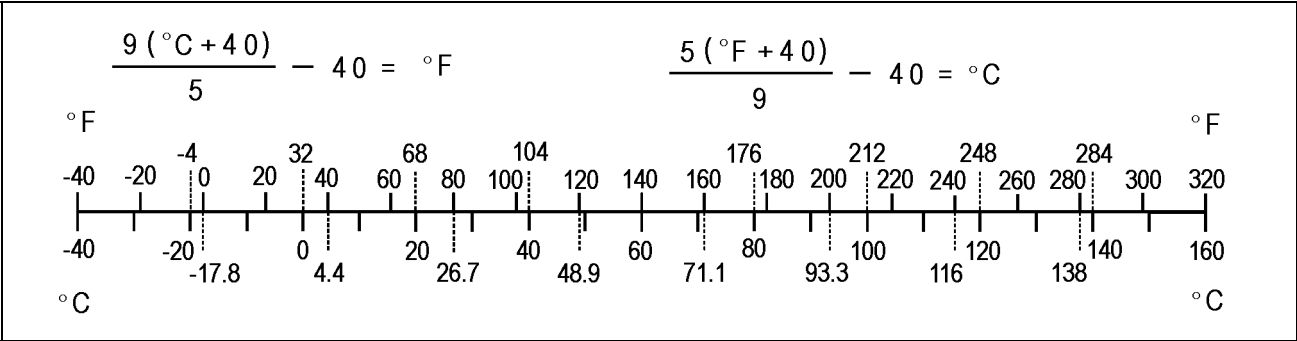
Units of Volume

L	×	0.2642	=	gal (US)
L	×	0.2200	=	gal (imp)
L	×	1.057	=	qt (US)
L	×	0.8799	=	qt (imp)
L	×	2.113	=	pint (US)
L	×	1.816	=	pint (imp)
mL	×	0.03381	=	oz (US)
mL	×	0.02816	=	oz (imp)
mL	×	0.06102	=	cu in

Units of Force

N	×	0.1020	=	kg
N	×	0.2248	=	lb
kg	×	9.807	=	N
kg	×	2.205	=	lb

Units of Temperature



Units of Length

km	×	0.6214	=	mile
m	×	3.281	=	ft
mm	×	0.03937	=	in

Units of Torque

N·m	×	0.1020	=	kgf·m
N·m	×	0.7376	=	ft·lb
N·m	×	8.851	=	in·lb
kgf·m	×	9.807	=	N·m
kgf·m	×	7.233	=	ft·lb
kgf·m	×	86.80	=	in·lb

Units of Pressure

kPa	×	0.01020	=	kgf/cm²
kPa	×	0.1450	=	psi
kPa	×	0.7501	=	cmHg
kgf/cm²	×	98.07	=	kPa
kgf/cm²	×	14.22	=	psi
cmHg	×	1.333	=	kPa

Units of Speed

km/h	×	0.6214	=	mph
------	---	--------	---	-----

Units of Power

kW	×	1.360	=	PS
kW	×	1.341	=	HP
PS	×	0.7355	=	kW
PS	×	0.9863	=	HP

Periodic Maintenance

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Periodic Maintenance Chart

The scheduled maintenance must be done in accordance with this chart to keep the motorcycle in good running condition. **The initial maintenance is vitally important and must not be neglected.**

FREQUENCY		* ODOMETER READING × 1000 km (× 1000 mile)							See Page	
INSPECTION		↓ Every	1 (0.6)	6 (4)	12 (7.5)	18 (12)	24 (15)	30 (20)		36 (24)
↓ Every		1 (0.6)	6 (4)	12 (7.5)	18 (12)	24 (15)	30 (20)	36 (24)		
INSPECTION										
Fuel System										
Throttle control system (play, smooth return, no drag) - inspect		year	●		●		●		●	2-15
Engine vacuum synchronization-inspect					●		●		●	2-15
Idle speed-inspect			●		●		●		●	2-19
Fuel leak (fuel hose and pipe) - inspect		year	●		●		●		●	2-19
Fuel hose and pipe damage-inspect		year	●		●		●		●	2-19
Fuel hose and pipe installation condition-inspect		year	●		●		●		●	2-19
Cooling System										
Coolant level - inspect			●		●		●		●	2-20
Coolant leak (radiator hose and pipe) - inspect		year	●		●		●		●	2-20
Radiator hose damage - inspect		year	●		●		●		●	2-20
Radiator hose installation condition - inspect		year	●		●		●		●	2-20
Evaporative Emission Control System (CAL)										
Evaporative emission control system function - inspect			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-21
Air Suction System										
Air suction system damage - inspect					●		●		●	2-21
Engine Top End										
Valve clearance - inspect	US, CA Model						●			2-22
	Other than US, CA Model		Every 42 000 km (26 000 mile)							
Clutch and Drive Train										
Clutch operation (play, disengagement, engagement) - inspect			●		●		●		●	2-27
Clutch fluid level - inspect		6 months	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-27
Clutch fluid leak (clutch hose and pipe) - inspect		year	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-28
Clutch hose and pipe damage - inspect		year	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-28
Clutch hose installation condition - inspect		year	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-28
Wheels and Tires										
Tire air pressure - inspect		year			●		●		●	2-29
Wheels/tires damage - inspect					●		●		●	2-29
Tire tread wear abnormal wear - inspect					●		●		●	2-29
Wheel bearing damage - inspect		year			●		●		●	2-30

2-4 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Periodic Maintenance Chart

FREQUENCY	Whichever comes first		* ODOMETER READING × 1000 km (× 1000 mile)							See Page
	↓									
		1 (0.6)	6 (4)	12 (7.5)	18 (12)	24 (15)	30 (20)	36 (24)		
INSPECTION	Every									
Final Drive										
Final gear case oil level - inspect				●		●		●	2-32	
Brake System										
Brake fluid leak (brake hose and pipe) - inspect	year	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-34	
Brake hose and pipe damage - inspect	year	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-35	
Brake hose installation condition - inspect	year	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-35	
Brake operation (effectiveness, play, no drag) - inspect	year	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-35	
Brake fluid level - inspect	6 months	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-35	
Brake pad wear - inspect #			●	●	●	●	●	●	2-36	
Brake light switch operation - inspect		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2-37	
Suspensions										
Front forks/rear shock absorber operation (damping and smooth stroke) - inspect				●		●		●	2-37	
Front forks/rear shock absorber oil leak - inspect	year			●		●		●	2-38	
Rocker arm operation - inspect				●		●		●	2-38	
Tie-rods operation - inspect				●		●		●	2-38	
Steering System										
Steering play - inspect	year	●		●		●		●	2-39	
Steering stem bearings-lubricate	2 years					●			2-39	
Electrical System										
Lights and switches operation - inspect	year			●		●		●	2-41	
Headlight aiming - inspect	year			●		●		●	2-44	
Sidestand switch operation - inspect	year			●		●		●	2-45	
Engine stop switch operation - inspect	year			●		●		●	2-46	
Others										
Chassis parts-lubricate	year			●		●		●	2-46	
Bolts, nuts and fasteners tightness - inspect		●		●		●		●	2-47	

#: Service more frequently when operating in severe conditions; dusty, wet, muddy, high speed or frequent starting/stopping.

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

Periodic Maintenance Chart

Periodic Replacement Parts

FREQUENCY	↓	* ODOMETER READING × 1000 km (× 1000 mile)					See Page
		1 (0.6)	12 (7.5)	24 (15)	36 (24)	48 (30)	
CHANGE/REPLACEMENT	Every						
Air cleaner element #		Every 18 000 km (12 000 mile)					2-48
Fuel hose	4 years					●	2-49
Coolant	3 years				●		2-51
Radiator hoses and O-rings	3 years				●		2-53
Engine oil #	year	●	●	●	●	●	2-53
Oil filter	year	●	●	●	●	●	2-54
Brake hose and pipe	4 years					●	2-55
Brake fluid	2 years			●		●	2-57
Rubber parts of brake master cylinder/caliper	4 years					●	2-58
Clutch hose and pipe	4 years					●	2-63
Rubber parts of clutch master cylinder/slave cylinder	4 years					●	2-64
Clutch fluid	2 years			●		●	2-66
Spark plugs			●	●	●	●	2-66
Final gear case oil		●	●	●	●	●	

#: Service more frequently when operating in severe conditions; dusty, wet, muddy, high speed or frequent starting/stopping.

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

2-6 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Torque and Locking Agent

The following tables list the tightening torque for the major fasteners requiring use of a non-permanent locking agent or silicone sealant etc.

Letters used in the "Remarks" column mean:

AL: Tighten the two clamp bolts alternately two times to ensure even tightening torque.

G: Apply grease to the threads.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads.

M: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.

MO: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease oil

(mixture of engine oil and molybdenum disulfide grease in a weight ration is 10 : 1).

R: Replacement Parts

S: Tighten the fasteners following the specified sequence.

Si: Apply silicone grease (ex. PBC grease).

SS: Apply silicone sealant.

Fastener	Torque			Remarks
	N-m	kgf-m	ft-lb	
Fuel System				
Resonator Mounting Bolts	3.9	0.40	35 in-lb	L L L S L, S L
Air Inlet Duct Mounting Bolts	3.9	0.40	35 in-lb	
Air Inlet Duct Clamp Bolts	2.9	0.30	26 in-lb	
Air Inlet Duct Mounting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Air Cleaner Element Holder Screws	6.9	0.70	61 in-lb	
Air Cleaner Element Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Duct Clamp Bolts	2.0	0.20	18 in-lb	
Speed Sensor Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Crankshaft Sensor Bolts	5.9	0.60	52 in-lb	
Gear Position Switch Screws	2.9	0.30	26 in-lb	
Gear Position Switch Lead Clamp Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Vehicle-down Sensor Bolts	5.9	0.60	52 in-lb	
Camshaft Position Sensor Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Water Temperature Sensor	25	2.5	18	
Throttle Body Assy Holder Clamp Bolts	2.0	0.20	18 in-lb	
Throttle Body Assy Holder Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Bracket Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in-lb	
Delivery Pipe Mounting Screws	5.0	0.51	44 in-lb	
Bypass Screws	0.2	0.02	1.8 in-lb	
Fuel Pump Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Separator Bracket Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Oxygen Sensor (Europe Models)	25	2.5	18	
Fuel Level Sensor Bolts	6.9	0.70	61 in-lb	
Cooling System				
Radiator Hose Clamp Screws	2.0	0.20	18 in-lb	S
Coolant Drain Plug	12	1.2	106 in-lb	
Water Pump Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Oil Cooler Mounting Bolts	12	1.2	106 in-lb	
Thermostat Housing Cover Bolts	5.9	0.60	52 in-lb	
Thermostat Housing Mounting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	

Torque and Locking Agent

Fastener	Torque			Remarks
	N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
Coolant Fitting Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	L
Water Temperature Sensor	25	2.5	18	
Reserve Tank Bolts	3.9	0.40	35 in·lb	
Cylinder Fitting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Radiator Stay Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Radiator Lower Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Radiator Upper Bolt	25	2.5	18	
Engine Top End				
Air Suction Valve Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
Cylinder Head Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	S
Camshaft Cap Bolts	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
Camshaft Chain Guide Bolts	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
Cylinder Head Bolts (M11, First)	39	4.0	29	MO, S
Cylinder Head Bolts (M11, Final)	64	6.5	47	MO, S
Cylinder Head Bolts (M6)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
Water Passage Plugs	20	2.0	15	L
Throttle Body Holder Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	S
Throttle Body Assy Holder Clamp Bolts	2.0	0.20	18 in·lb	
Camshaft Position Sensor Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolt (Upper)	25	2.5	18	
Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolt (Lower)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	
Camshaft Chain Tensioner Mounting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Spark Plugs	13	1.3	115 in·lb	
Cam Sprocket Mounting Bolts	15	1.5	11	L
Actuator Mounting Bolt	59	6.0	44	MO
Engine Bracket Bolts	25	2.5	18	R, S
Front Engine Mounting Bolts	59	6.0	44	R, S
Water Temperature Sensor	25	2.5	18	
Subframe Bolts	23	2.3	17	R
Muffler Body Mounting Bolts	34	3.5	25	
Crankshaft Sensor Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L (1)
Oxygen Sensor (Europe Models)	25	2.5	18	
Clutch				
Clutch Lever Pivot Bolt	1.0	0.10	8.9 in·lb	
Clutch Lever Pivot Bolt Locknut	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	
Clutch Master Cylinder Bleed Valve	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
Clutch Slave Cylinder Bleed Valve	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
Clutch Slave Cylinder Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
Clutch Hose Banjo Bolt	25	2.5	18	
Clutch Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L (1)
Clutch Spring Bolts	8.8	0.9	78 in·lb	
Clutch Hub Nut	135	14	100	R

2-8 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Torque and Locking Agent

Fastener	Torque			Remarks
	N-m	kgf-m	ft-lb	
Oil Filler Cap	—	—	—	Hand-tighten
Clutch Reservoir Cap Screws	1.5	0.15	13 in-lb	
Clutch Reservoir Mounting Bolt	7.9	0.80	70 in-lb	L
Clutch Reservoir Screw	1.0	0.10	8.9 in-lb	L
Starter Lockout Switch Screw	0.7	0.07	6.2 in-lb	L
Engine Lubrication System				
Engine Oil Drain Bolt	30	3.0	22	
Oil Filter	17	1.7	13	G, R
Holder Mounting Bolt	35	3.6	26	L
Oil Pan Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Oil Pressure Relief Valve	15	1.5	11	L
Oil Pressure Switch	15	1.5	11	SS
Oil Pressure Switch Terminal Bolt	1.5	0.15	13 in-lb	G
Oil Passage Plug	20	2.0	15	L
Oil Pump Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Oil Cooler Mounting Bolts	12	1.2	106 in-lb	S
Oil Pan Plate Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	L
Oil Cut Valve Control Solenoid Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Upper Oil Pipe Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Lower Oil Pipe Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	L
Engine Removal/Installation				
Adjusting Collars	25	2.5	18	M
Engine Bracket Bolts (M8)	25	2.5	18	S, R
Engine Mounting Nuts (M12)	59	6.0	44	S
Front Engine Mounting Bolts (M10)	59	6.0	44	S, R
Subframe Bolts	23	2.3	17	R
Crankshaft/Transmission				
Breather Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
Breather Plate Screws	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	L
Crankcase Bolts (M10, L = 90 mm)	47	4.8	35	MO, S
Crankcase Bolts (M10, L = 120 mm)	47	4.8	35	MO, S
Crankcase Bolt (M7, L = 110 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
Crankcase Bolt (M7, L = 85 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
Crankcase Bolts (M7, L = 60 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
Crankcase Bolt (M7, L = 50 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
Crankcase Bolts (M7, L = 45 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
Crankcase Bolts (M8, L = 80 mm)	27	2.8	20	S
Crankcase Bolts (M8, L = 70 mm)	27	2.8	20	S
Crankcase Bolts (M7, L = 65 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
Crankcase Bolt (M6, L = 65 mm)	12	1.2	106 in-lb	S
Crankcase Bolt (M6, L = 50 mm)	12	1.2	106 in-lb	S
Crankcase Bolts (M6, L = 40 mm)	12	1.2	106 in-lb	S

Torque and Locking Agent

Fastener	Torque			Remarks
	N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
Crankcase Bolts (M6, L = 25 mm)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
Shift Drum Bearing Holder Screws	4.9	0.50	43 in·lb	L
Bearing Position Plate Screws	4.9	0.50	43 in·lb	L
Oil Passage Plug	20	2.0	15	L
Connecting Rod Big End Nuts	see the text	←	←	←
Timing Rotor Bolt	39	4.0	29	
Gear Position Switch Lead Clamp Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Drive Shaft Cover Bolts	25	2.5	18	L
Balancer Shaft Clamp Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Balancer Shaft Clamp Lever Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Starter Clutch Shaft Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
Starter Clutch Shaft Plate Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
Torque Limiter Bolt	25	2.5	18	L
Shift Drum Cam Holder Bolt	12	1.2	106 in·lb	L
Gear Position Switch Screws	2.9	0.30	26 in·lb	L
Gear Positioning Lever Bolt	12	1.2	106 in·lb	
Shift Shaft Return Spring Pin	29	3.0	21	L
Shift Pedal Mounting Bolt	25	2.5	18	
Wheels/Tires				
Front Axle Clamp Bolts	20	2.0	15	AL
Front Axle Nut	127	13.0	93.7	
Front Tire Pressure Measurement Sensor	4.5	0.46	40 in·lb	
Rear Axle Nut	127	13.0	93.7	
Rear Tire Pressure Measurement Sensor	4.5	0.46	40 in·lb	
Final Drive				
Adjuster Locknut	40	4.1	30	L
Bearing Retainer	540	55.1	398	Lh
Bearing Retainer Bolts	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	L
Damper Cam Nut	210	21.4	155	MO, R
Driven Gear Assy Mounting Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Driven Gear Bolt	130	13.3	95.9	MO
Driven Gear Nut	265	27.0	195	MO, S
Filler Plug	2.0	0.20	18 in·lb	
Final Gear Case Cover Bolts (M10)	34	3.5	25	L
Final Gear Case Cover Bolts (M8)	24	2.4	18	L
Final Gear Case Outer Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Front Gear Case Bolt (L = 50 mm)	20	2.0	15	
Front Gear Case Bolts (L = 95 mm)	29	3.0	21	L (1)
Front Gear Case Bolts (L = 92 mm)	29	3.0	21	
Front Gear Case Bolts (L = 35 mm)	20	2.0	15	L (1)
Gear Case Oil Drain Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	
Lock Pin	16	1.6	12	L

2-10 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Torque and Locking Agent

Fastener	Torque			Remarks
	N-m	kgf-m	ft-lb	
Oil Nozzles	2.9	0.30	26 in-lb	
Pinion Gear Assembly Nut	130	13.3	95.9	
Speed Sensor Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	L
Brakes				
Bleed Valves	7.8	0.80	69 in-lb	
Brake Caliper Holder Plate Bolt	64	6.5	47	
Brake Hose Banjo Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Brake Lever Pivot Bolt	1.0	0.10	9 in-lb	Si
Brake Lever Pivot Bolt Locknut	5.9	0.60	52 in-lb	
Brake Pedal Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in-lb	
Brake Pipe Joint Nuts	18	1.8	13	
Brake Reservoir Bolt	7.8	0.80	69 in-lb	L
Brake Reservoir Screw	1.3	0.13	12 in-lb	L
Front Brake Disc Mounting Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
Front Brake Light Switch Screw	1.2	0.12	11 in-lb	
Front Brake Pad Pins	17.2	1.8	13	
Front Brake Reservoir Cap Screws	1.5	0.15	13 in-lb	
Front Caliper Assembly Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
Front Caliper Mounting Bolts	34	3.5	25	
Front Master Cylinder Bleed Valve	7.8	0.80	69 in-lb	
Front Master Cylinder Clamp Bolts	11	1.1	97 in-lb	S
Rear Brake Disc Mounting Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
Rear Brake Pad Pin	17.2	1.8	13	
Rear Caliper Assembly Bolts	37	3.8	27	L
Rear Caliper Mounting Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Rear Master Cylinder Mounting Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Rear Master Cylinder Push Rod Locknut	17.2	1.8	13	
Suspension				
Axle Bracket Locknut	98	10.0	72.3	
Final Gear Case Locknut	98	10.0	72.3	
Front Axle Clamp Bolts	20	2.0	15	AL
Front Fork Bottom Allen Bolts	23	2.3	17	L
Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Lower)	30	3.1	22	AL
Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Upper)	20	2.0	15	
Front Fork Top Plugs	22	2.2	16	
Piston Rod Nuts	28	2.9	21	
Rear Shock Absorber Nut (Lower)	34	3.5	25	
Rear Shock Absorber Nut (Upper)	34	3.5	25	
Rocker Arm Nut	34	3.5	25	
Swingarm Pivot Collar Locknut	98	10.0	72.3	
Swingarm Pivot Shaft	20	2.0	15	
Swingarm Pivot Shaft Nut	108	11.0	79.7	
Tie-Rod Nuts	59	6.0	44	

Torque and Locking Agent

Fastener	Torque			Remarks
	N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
Torque Rod Nuts	59	6.0	44	
Steering				
Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Lower)	30	3.1	22	AL
Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Upper)	20	2.0	15	
Handlebar Bolts	34	3.5	25	L
Handlebar Holder Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Left Switch Housing Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in·lb	
Right Switch Housing Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in·lb	
Steering Stem Head Bolt	108	11.0	79.7	
Steering Stem Nut	23	2.3	17	
Frame				
Carrier Bracket Bolts (M10)	34	3.5	25	
Carrier Bracket Bolts (M8)	25	2.5	18	
Center Stand Bolts	44	4.5	32	
Frame Side Bracket Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Front Fender Cover Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Front Footpeg Bracket Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Hook Bracket Bolts	25	2.5	18	
Rear Footpeg Bracket Bolts	34	3.5	25	
Rear Frame Bolts	44	4.5	32	L
Seat Lock Guard Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Sidestand Bolt	44	4.5	32	
Sidestand Bracket Bolts	49	5.0	36	L
Sidestand Switch Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	L
Upper Fairing Bracket Nuts	25	2.5	18	
Electrical System				
Adjuster Knob Bracket Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Aiming Bracket Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Alternator Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Alternator Lead Holding Plate Bolts	8.3	0.85	73 in·lb	L
Alternator Rotor Bolt	110	11.2	81.1	S
Crankshaft Sensor Bolts	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	L
Crankshaft Sensor Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L (1)
Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Front Brake Light Switch Screw	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Front Turn Signal Light Mounting Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Fuel Level Sensor Bolts	6.9	0.70	61 in·lb	L
Gear Position Switch Lead Clamp Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Gear Position Switch Screws	2.9	0.30	26 in·lb	L
Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Left Switch Housing Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in·lb	
License Plate Light Cover Mounting Screws	0.9	0.09	8 in·lb	
License Plate Light Mounting Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	

2-12 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Torque and Locking Agent

Fastener	Torque			Remarks
	N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
Oil Control Valve Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	SS
Oil Pressure Switch	15	1.5	11	
Oil Pressure Switch Terminal Bolt	1.5	0.15	13 in·lb	
Oxygen Sensors (Equipped Models)	25	2.5	18	
Rear Turn Signal Light Mounting Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Regulator/Rectifier Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Right Switch Housing Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in·lb	
Sidestand Bracket Bolts	49	5.0	36	
Sidestand Switch Bolts	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	L
Speed Sensor Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
Spark Plugs	13	1.3	115 in·lb	
Starter Clutch Shaft Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
Starter Clutch Shaft Plate Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
Starter Lockout Switch Screw	0.70	0.071	6 in·lb	L
Starter Motor Cable Mounting Bolts	3.9	0.40	35 in·lb	
Starter Motor Cable Terminal Nut	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	
Starter Motor Terminal Locknut	6.9	0.70	61 in·lb	
Starter Motor Mounting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
Starter Motor Through Bolts	3.4	0.35	30 in·lb	
Stator Coil Bolts	12	1.2	106 in·lb	
Tail Light Cover Bracket Bolts	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Tail Light Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Timing Rotor Bolt	39	4.0	29	
Torque Limiter Bolt	25	2.5	18	L
Upper Fairing Damper Bracket Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
Water Temperature Sensor	25	2.5	18	

The table below, relating tightening torque to thread diameter, lists the basic torque for the bolts and nuts. Use this table for only the bolts and nuts which do not require a specific torque value. All of the values are for use with dry solvent-cleaned threads.

Basic Torque for General Fasteners

Threads diameter (mm)	Torque		
	N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb
5	3.4 ~ 4.9	0.35 ~ 0.50	30 ~ 43 in·lb
6	5.9 ~ 7.8	0.60 ~ 0.80	52 ~ 69 in·lb
8	14 ~ 19	1.4 ~ 1.9	10.0 ~ 13.5
10	25 ~ 34	2.6 ~ 3.5	19.0 ~ 25
12	44 ~ 61	4.5 ~ 6.2	33 ~ 45
14	73 ~ 98	7.4 ~ 10.0	54 ~ 72
16	115 ~ 155	11.5 ~ 16.0	83 ~ 115
18	165 ~ 225	17.0 ~ 23.0	125 ~ 165
20	225 ~ 325	23 ~ 33	165 ~ 240

Specifications

Item	Standard	Service Limit
Fuel System		
Throttle Grip Free Play	2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in.)	— — —
Idle Speed	1 100 ±50 r/min (rpm)	— — —
Throttle Body Vacuum	33 ±1.33 kPa (250 ±10 mmHg) at idle speed	— — —
Air Cleaner Element	Viscous paper element	— — —
Cooling System		
Coolant:		
Type (Recommended)	Permanent type antifreeze	— — —
Color	Green	— — —
Mixed Ratio	Soft water 50%, coolant 50%	— — —
Freezing Point	–35°C (–31°F)	— — —
Total Amount	3.4 L (3.6 US qt)	— — —
Engine Top End		
Valve Clearance:		
Exhaust	0.19 ~ 0.24 mm (0.0075 ~ 0.0094 in.)	— — —
Inlet	0.12 ~ 0.17 mm (0.0047 ~ 0.0067 in.)	— — —
Clutch		
Clutch Fluid:		
Grade	DOT4	— — —
Clutch Lever Free Play	Non-adjustable	— — —
Engine Lubrication System		
Engine Oil:		
Type	API SE, SF or SG API SH, SJ or SL with JASO MA	— — —
Viscosity	SAE 10W-40	— — —
Capacity	4.0 L (4.2 US qt) (when filter is not removed) 4.4 L (4.7 US qt) (when filter is removed) 4.7 L (5.0 US qt) (when engine is completely dry)	— — — — — — — — —
Level	Between upper and lower level lines (Wait 2 ~ 3 minutes after idling or running)	— — —
Wheels/Tires		
Tread Depth:		
Front	3.8 mm (0.15 in.)	1 mm (0.04 in.), (AT, CH, DE) 1.6 mm (0.06 in.)
Rear	6.2 mm (0.24 in.)	Up to 130 km/h (80 mph): 2 mm (0.08 in.), Over 130 km/h (80 mph): 3 mm (0.12 in.)
Air Pressure (when Cold):		
Front	Up to 200 kg (441 lb) load: 290 kPa (2.9 kgf/cm ² , 42 psi)	— — —
Rear	Up to 200 kg (441 lb) load: 290 kPa (2.9 kgf/cm ² , 42 psi)	— — —

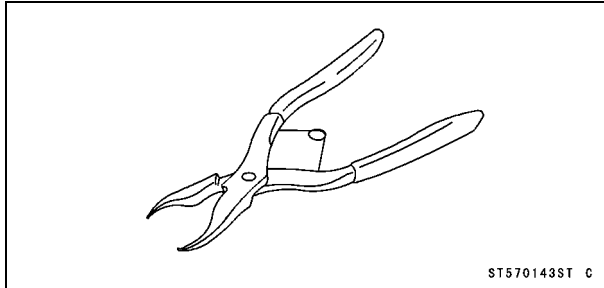
2-14 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Specifications

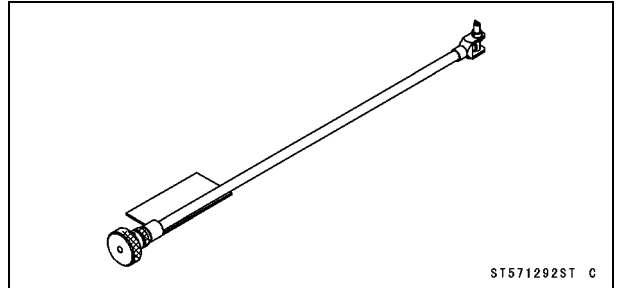
Item	Standard	Service Limit
Final Drive		
Final Gear Case Oil	hypoid gear oil	-- --
Grade	API Service Classification: GL-5	-- --
Viscosity	When above 5°C (41°F) SAE90 When below 5°C (41°F) SAE80	
Oil Level	Filler opening top	-- --
Amount	about 160 mL (5.41 US oz)	-- --
Brakes		
Brake Fluid:		
Grade	DOT4	-- --
Brake Pad Lining Thickness:		
Front	4.0 mm (0.16 in.)	1 mm (0.04 in.)
Rear	5.0 mm (0.20 in.)	1 mm (0.04 in.)
Brake Light Timing:		
Front	Pulled ON	-- --
Rear	On after about 10 mm (0.39 in.) of pedal travel	-- --
Electrical System		
Spark Plug:		
Type	NGK CR9EIA-9	-- --
Gap	0.8 ~ 0.9 mm (0.031 ~ 0.035 in.)	-- --

Special Tools

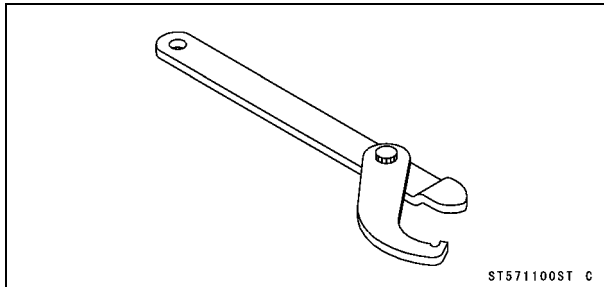
Inside Circlip Pliers:
57001-143



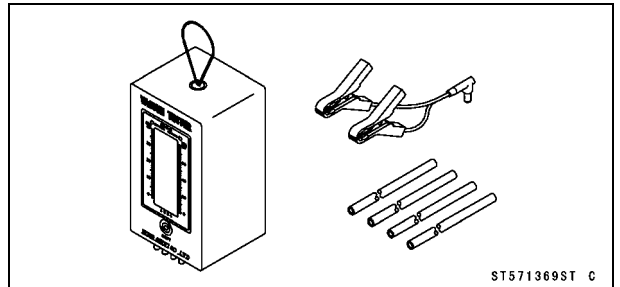
Pilot Screw Adjuster, C:
57001-1292



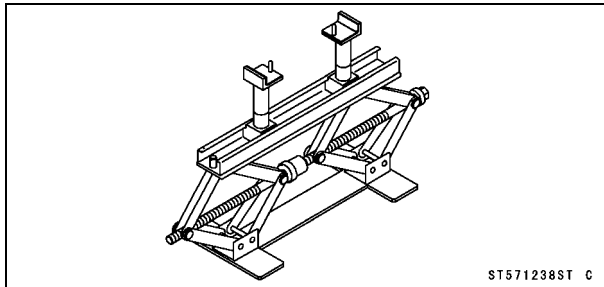
Steering Stem Nut Wrench:
57001-1100



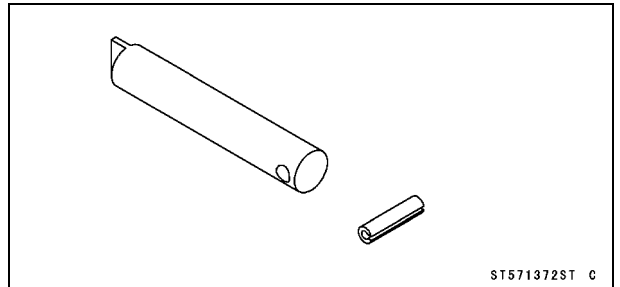
Vacuum Gauge:
57001-1369



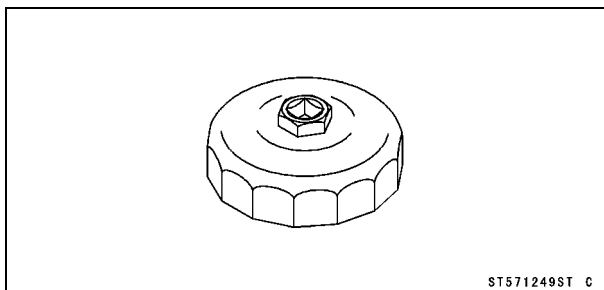
Jack:
57001-1238



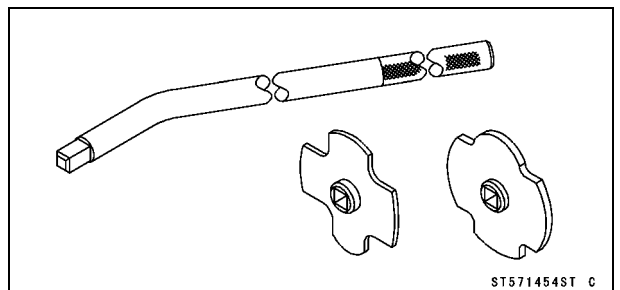
Pilot Screw Adjuster Adapter, $\phi 5$:
57001-1372



Oil Filter Wrench:
57001-1249



Filler Cap Driver:
57001-1454



2-16 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Fuel System (DFI)

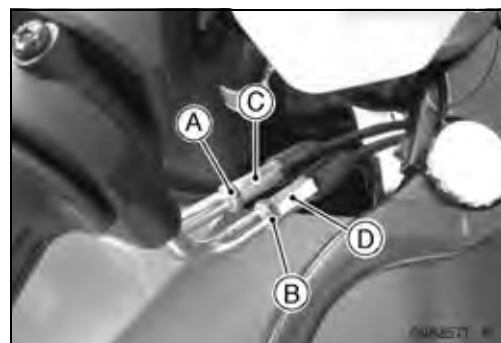
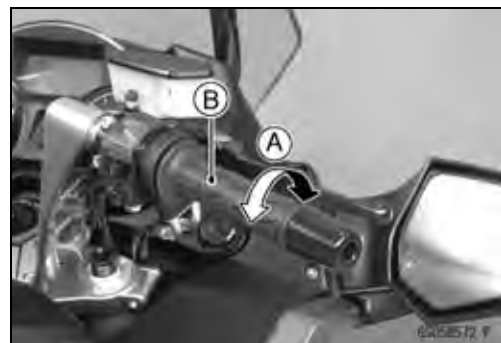
Throttle Control System Inspection

- Check the throttle grip free play [A].
- ★ If the free play is incorrect, adjust the throttle cables.

Throttle Grip Free Play

Standard: 2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in.)

- Check that the throttle grip [B] moves smoothly from full open to close, and the throttle closes quickly and completely by the return spring in all steering positions.
- ★ If the throttle grip does not return properly, check the throttle cables routing, grip free play, and cable damage. Then lubricate the throttle cable.
- Run the engine at the idle speed, and turn the handlebar all the way to the right and left to ensure that the idle speed does not change.
- ★ If the idle speed increases, check the throttle cable free play and the cable routing.
- ★ If necessary, adjust the throttle cable as follows.
- Loosen the locknuts [A] [B].
- Screw both throttle cable adjusters [C] [D] to give the throttle grip plenty of play.
- Turn the decelerator cable adjuster [C] until 2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in.) of throttle grip play is obtained.
- Tighten the locknut [A].
- Turn the accelerator cable adjuster [D] until 2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in.) of throttle grip play is obtained.
- Tighten the locknut [B].
- ★ If the free play cannot be adjusted with the adjusters, replace the cable.

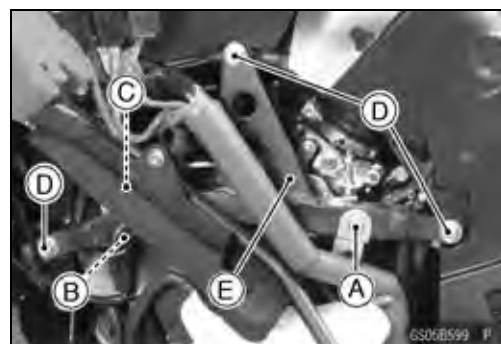


Engine Vacuum Synchronization Inspection

NOTE

○ These procedures are explained on the assumption that the inlet and exhaust systems of the engine are in good condition.

- Situate the motorcycle so that it is vertical.
- Remove:
 - Left and Right Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Main Harness Bracket Bolt [A]
 - Engine Subharness Bracket [B]
 - Clutch Pipe Damper [C]
 - Left Subframe Bolts [D] with Washer
- Pull out the subframe [E] forward.

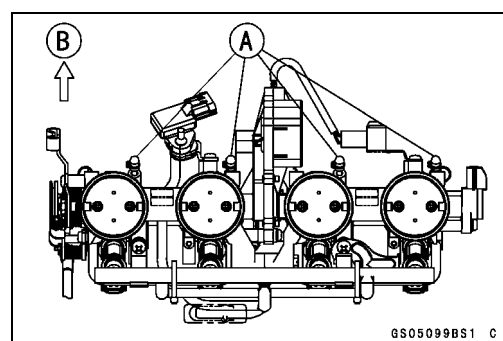


Maintenance Procedure

- Remove:
Subframe Bolts [A] with Washer
Right Fairing Bracket Bolt (Front Side)



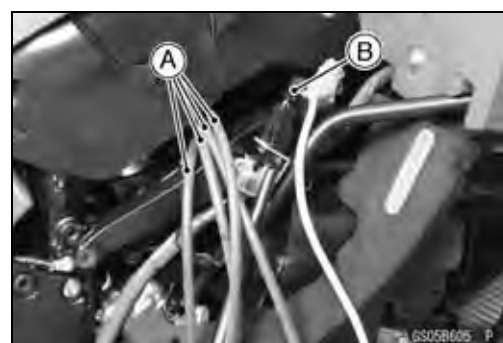
- Pull off the rubber caps [A] from the fittings of each throttle body.
- For the rubber cap #2, remove the air cleaner duct.
Front [B]



- Pull off the air switching valve hose [A] from the air cleaner housing.
- Plug the air switching valve hose end and air cleaner housing hole.



- Connect a vacuum gauge and hoses [A] to the fittings on the throttle body.
- Special Tool - Vacuum Gauge: 57001-1369**
- Connect a highly accurate tachometer [B] to one of the stick coil primary leads.



2-18 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Start the engine and warm it up thoroughly.
- Check the idle speed, using a highly accurate tachometer [A].
- ★ If the idle speed is out of the specified range, adjust it with the adjust screw.

CAUTION

Do not measure the idle speed by the tachometer of the meter unit.

- While idling the engine, inspect the throttle body vacuum, using the vacuum gauge [B].

Throttle Body Vacuum

Standard: 33 ± 1.33 kPa (250 ± 10 mmHg) at Idle Speed
 1100 ± 50 r/min (rpm)

- ★ If any vacuum is not within specifications, first synchronize the balance of the left (#1, #2 throttle valves) and right (#3, #4 throttle valves) assemblies.

Example:

- #1: 240 mmHg
- #2: 250 mmHg
- #3: 230 mmHg
- #4: 240 mmHg

- With the engine at the correct idle speed, equalize higher vacuum of #1 or #2 (for example 250 mmHg) to higher vacuum of #3 or #4 (for example 240 mmHg) by turning the center adjusting screw [A].
Pilot Screw Adjuster, C [B]

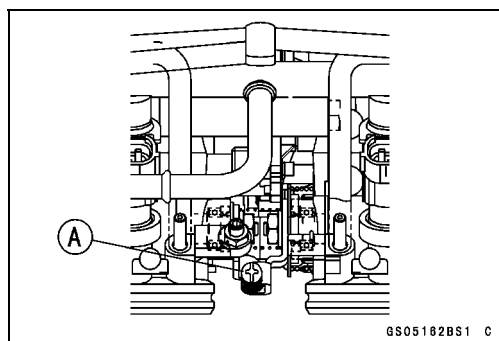
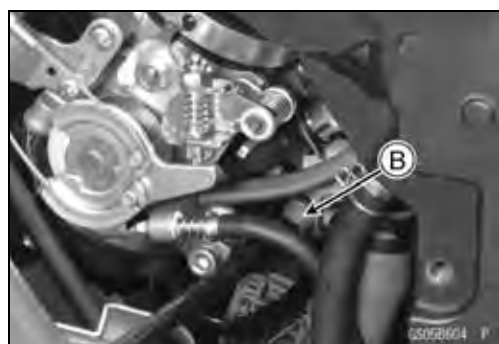
Special Tool - Pilot Screw Adjuster, C: 57001-1292

Pilot Screw Adjuster Adapter, $\phi 5$: 57001-1372

NOTE

- After adjustment, the final vacuum measurement between the highest throttle valves may not be 250 mmHg (for example). The goal is to have the highest two vacuums between the left (#1 and #2) and right (#3 and #4) banks be the same and be within the service limits.

- Open and close the throttle after each measurement, and adjust the idle speed as necessary.
- Once the throttle valves have been synchronized, inspect output voltage of the main throttle sensor to ensure proper operation (procedure is explained at the end of this section).



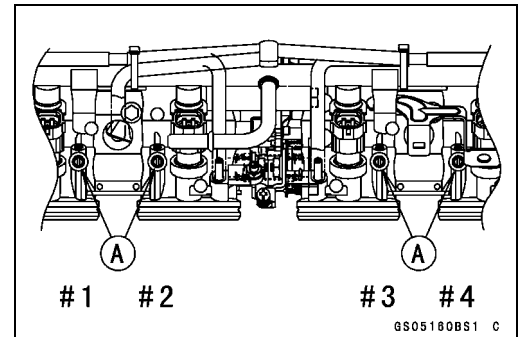
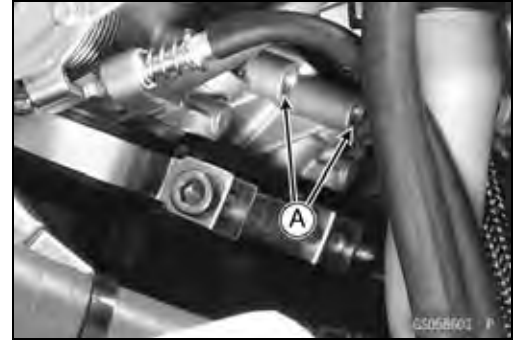
Maintenance Procedure

- ★ If a value of measured vacuum pressure is out of the specified range after synchronization, adjust the bypass screws [A].

Special Tool - Pilot Screw Adjuster, C: 57001-1292

Pilot Screw Adjuster Adapter, ϕ 5: 57001-1372

- Adjust lower vacuum between #1 and #2 to higher vacuum of #1 and #2.
- Adjust the lower vacuum between #3 and #4 to higher vacuum of #3 and #4.
- Open and close the throttle valves after each measurement, and adjust the idle speed as necessary.
- Check the vacuums as before.
- ★ If all vacuums are within the specification range, finish the engine vacuum synchronization.
- ★ If any vacuum cannot be adjusted within the specification, remove the bypass screws #1 ~ #4 and clean them.

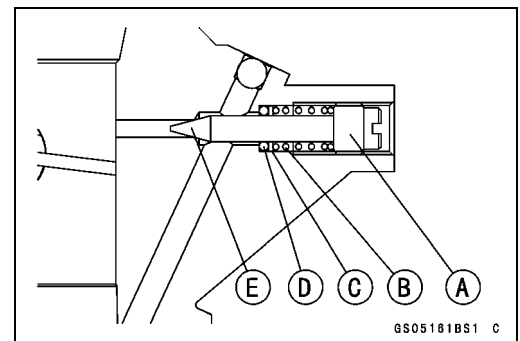


- Turn in the bypass screw [A] with counting the number of turns until it seals fully but not tightly. Record the number of turns.

Torque - Bypass Screw: 0.2 N·m (0.02 kgf·m, 1.8 in·lb)

CAUTION

Do not over tighten them. They could be damaged, requiring replacement.



- Remove:
 - Bypass Screw
 - Spring [B]
 - Washer [C]
 - O-ring [D]
- Check the bypass screw and its hole for carbon deposits.
- ★ If any carbons accumulate, wipe the carbons off from the bypass screw and the hole, using a cotton pad penetrated with a high-flash point solvent.
- Replace the O-ring with a new one.
- Check the tapered portion [E] of the bypass screw for wear or damage.
- ★ If the bypass screw is worn or damaged, replace it.
- Turn in the bypass screw until it seats fully but not tightly.

Torque - Bypass Screw: 0.2 N·m (0.02 kgf·m, 1.8 in·lb)

2-20 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Back out the same number of turns counted when first turned in. This is to set the screw to its original position.

NOTE

○A throttle body has different “turns out” of the bypass screw for each individual unit. On setting the bypass screw, use the “turns out” determined during disassembly.

- Repeat the same procedure for other bypass screws.
- Repeat the synchronization.
- ★ If the vacuums are correct, check the output voltage of the main throttle sensor (see Output Voltage Inspection in the Main Throttle Sensor Section).

Main Throttle Sensor Output Voltage

Connections to ECU

Meter (+) → Y/W lead (terminal 26)

Meter (–) → BR/BK lead (terminal 34)

Standard: DC 0.61 ~ 0.63 V (at idle throttle opening)

- ★ If the output voltage is out of the range, check the throttle input voltage of the main throttle sensor (see Input Voltage Inspection in the Main Throttle Sensor Section).
- Remove the vacuum gauge hoses and install the rubber caps on the original position.
- For the California Model, install the vacuum hoses.
- Route the vacuum hoses according to Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter. Refer to the diagram of the evaporative emission control system in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter too.

Idle Speed Inspection

- Start the engine and warm it up thoroughly.
- With the engine idling, turn the handlebar to both sides [A].
- ★ If handlebar movement changes the idle speed, the throttle cables may be improperly adjusted or incorrectly routed, or damaged. Be sure to correct any of these conditions before riding (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).



⚠ WARNING

Operation with improperly adjusted, incorrectly routed, or damaged cables could result in an unsafe riding condition.

- Check the idle speed.
- ★ If the idle speed is out of specified range, adjust it.

Idle Speed

Standard: 1 100 ±50 r/min (rpm)

Maintenance Procedure

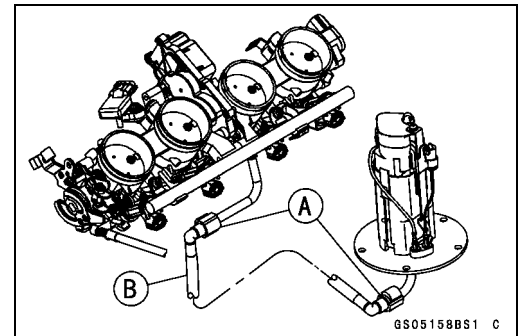
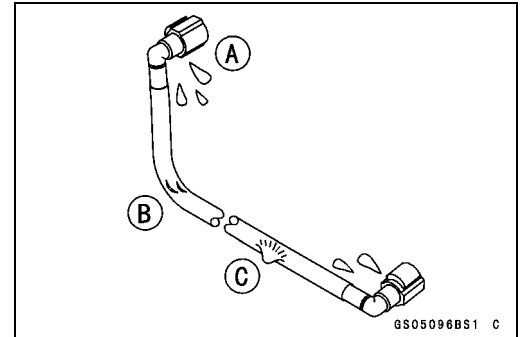
Idle Speed Adjustment

- Start the engine and warm it up thoroughly.
- Turn the adjusting screw [A] until the idle speed is correct.
- Open and close the throttle a few times to make sure that the idle speed is within the specified range. Readjust if necessary.



Fuel Hose Inspection (fuel leak, damage, installation condition)

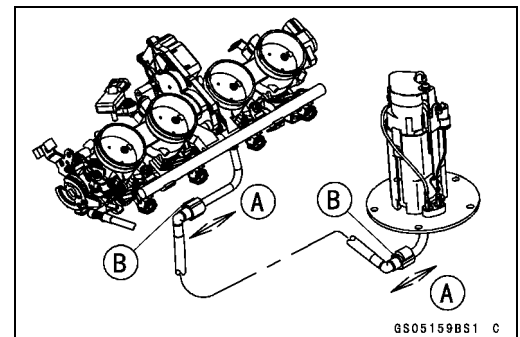
- If the motorcycle is not properly handled, the high pressure inside the fuel line can cause fuel to leak [A] or the hose to burst.
- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Left middle fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Check the fuel hose.
- ★ Replace the fuel hose if any fraying, cracks [B] or bulges [C] are noticed.
- Check that the hoses are routed according to Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter.
- ★ Replace the hose if it has been sharply bent or kinked.
- Hose Joints [A]
- Fuel Hose [B]



- Check that the hose joints are securely connected.
- Push and pull [A] the hose joint [B] back and forth more than two times, and make sure it is locked.
- ★ If it does not locked, reinstall the hose joint.

WARNING

Make sure the hose joint is installed correctly on the delivery pipe by sliding the joint, or the fuel could leak.



2-22 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Cooling System

Coolant Level Inspection

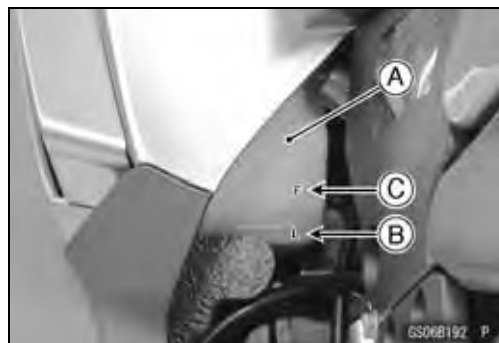
NOTE

○ Check the level when the engine is cold (room or ambient temperature).

- Check the coolant level in the reserve tank [A] with the motorcycle held perpendicular (Do not use the sidestand).
- ★ If the coolant level is lower than the "L" level line [B], unscrew the reserve tank cap and add coolant to the "F" level line [C].

"L": low

"F": full



CAUTION

For refilling, add the specified mixture of coolant and soft water. Adding water alone dilutes the coolant and degrades its anticorrosion properties. The diluted coolant can attack the aluminum engine parts. In an emergency, soft water alone can be added. But the diluted coolant must be returned to the correct mixture ratio within a few days.

If coolant must be added often or the reservoir tank has run completely dry, there is probably leakage in the cooling system. Check the system for leaks.

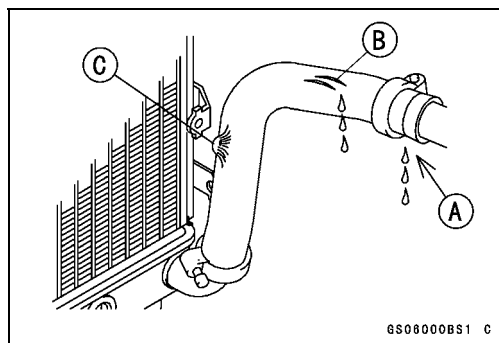
Coolant ruins painted surfaces. Immediately wash away any coolant that spills on the frame, engine, wheels or other painted parts.

Radiator Hose and Pipe Inspection

(Coolant leak, damage, Installation Condition)

- The high pressure inside the radiator hose can cause coolant to leak [A] or the hose to burst if the line is not properly maintained.
- Visually inspect the hoses for signs of deterioration. Squeeze the hoses. A hose should not be hard and brittle, nor should it be soft or swollen.
- ★ Replace the hose if any fraying, cracks [B] or bulges [C] are noticed.
- Check that the hoses are securely connected and clamps are tightened correctly.

Torque - Radiator Hose Clamp Screws: 2.0 N·m (0.20 kgf·m, 18 in·lb)

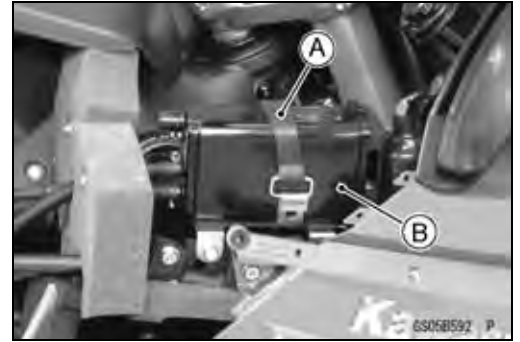


Maintenance Procedure

Evaporative Emission Control System (California Model)

Evaporative Emission Control System Inspection

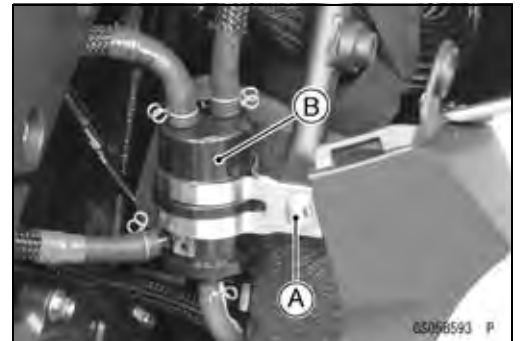
- Remove:
 - Rear Right Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Band [A]
 - Canister [B]
- Disconnect the hoses from the canister.
- Visually inspect the canister for cracks or other damage.
- ★ If the canister has any cracks or bad damage, replace it with a new one.



NOTE

○ *The canister is designed to work well through the motorcycle's life without any maintenance if it is used under normal conditions.*

- Remove the bolt [A].
- Disconnect the hoses from the separator.
- Remove the separator [B].
- Visually inspect the separator for cracks and other damage.
- ★ If the separator has any cracks or damage, replace it with a new one.
- To prevent the gasoline from flowing into or out of the canister, hold the separator perpendicular to the ground.
- Check the hoses of the evaporative emission control system as follows.
 - Check that the hoses are securely connected and clips are in position.
 - Replace any kinked, deteriorated or damaged hoses.
 - Route the hoses according to Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter. Refer to the diagram of the evaporative emission control system in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter too.
 - When installing the hoses, avoid sharp bending, kinking, flattening or twisting, and route the hoses with a minimum of bending so that the emission flow will not be obstructed.



Air Suction System

Air Suction System Damage Inspection

- Remove the fairing bracket (see Fairing Bracket Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Pull the air switching valve hose [A] out of the frame.



2-24 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Start the engine and run it at idle speed.
- Plug [A] the air switching valve hose end with your finger and feel vacuum pulsing in the hose.
- ★ If there is no vacuum pulsation, check the hose line for leak. If there is no leak, check the air switching valve (see Air Switching Valve Unit Test in the Electrical System chapter) or air suction valve (see Air Suction Valve Inspection in the Engine Top End chapter).



Engine Top End

Valve Clearance Inspection

NOTE

○ Valve clearance must be checked and adjusted when the engine is cold (at room temperature).

- Remove:
 - Lower Fairings (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Crankshaft Sensor Cover (see Crankshaft Sensor Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Cylinder Head Cover (see Cylinder Head Cover Removal in the Engine Top End chapter)
- Position the crankshaft at 1, 4 piston TDC.
 - TDC Mark [A] for #1, 4 Pistons
 - Timing Mark [B] (crankcase halves mating surface)



- Using a thickness gauge [A], measure the valve clearance between the cam and the valve lifter.

Valve Clearance

Standard:

Exhaust	0.19 ~ 0.24 mm (0.0075 ~ 0.0094 in.)
Inlet	0.12 ~ 0.17 mm (0.0047 ~ 0.0067 in.)



Maintenance Procedure

NOTE

○ *Thickness gauge is horizontally inserted on the valve lifter.*

Appropriateness [A]

Inadequacy [B]

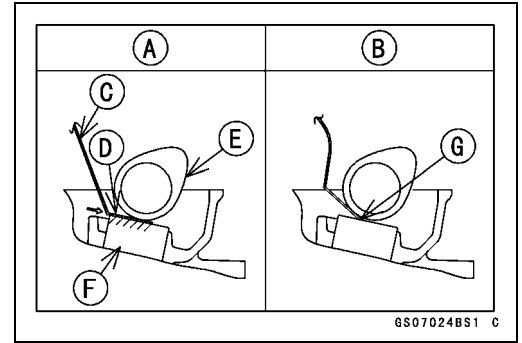
Thickness Gauge [C]

Horizontally Inserts [D]

Cam [E]

Valve Lifter [F]

Hits the Valve Lifter Ahead [G]

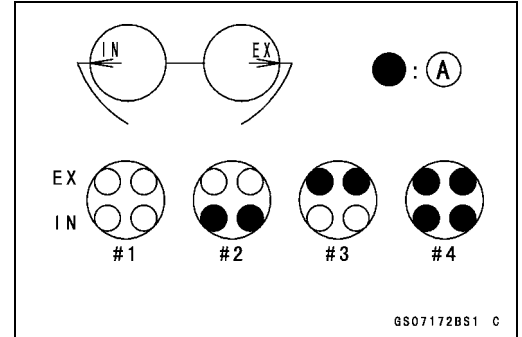


○ **When positioning #1 piston TDC at the end of the compression stroke:**

Inlet Valve Clearance of #2 and #4 Cylinders

Exhaust Valve Clearance of #3 and #4 Cylinders

Measuring Valve [A]

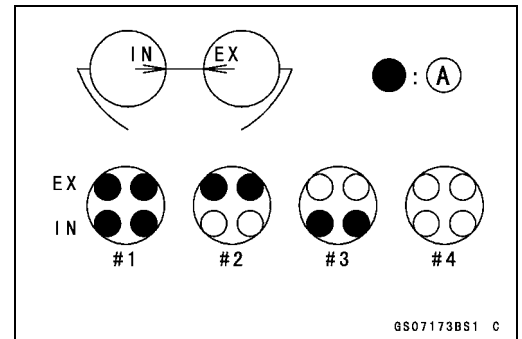


○ **When positioning #4 piston TDC at the end of the compression stroke:**

Inlet Valve Clearance of #1 and #3 Cylinders

Exhaust Valve Clearance of #1 and #2 Cylinders

Measuring Valve [A]



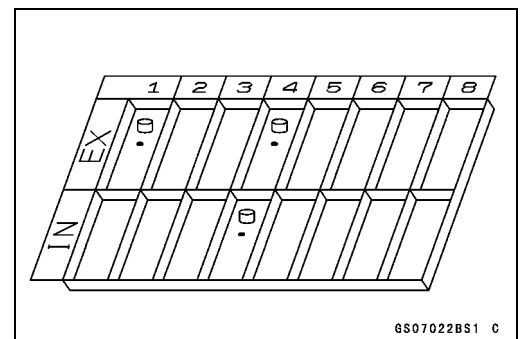
★ If the valve clearance is not within the specified range, first record the clearance, and then adjust it.

Valve Clearance Adjustment

● To change the valve clearance, remove the camshaft chain tensioner, camshafts and valve lifters. Replace the shim with one of a different thickness.

NOTE

○ *Mark and record the locations of the valve lifters and shims so that they can be reinstalled in their original positions.*



2-26 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Clean the shim to remove any dust or oil.
- Measure the thickness of the removed shim [A].
- Select a new shim thickness calculation as follows.
 - $a + b - c = d$
 - [a] Present Shim Thickness
 - [b] Measured Valve Clearance
 - [c] Specified Valve Clearance (Mean Value = 0.125 mm (Exhaust), 0.145 mm (Inlet))
 - [d] Replace Shim Thickness

Example (Inlet):

$$2.300 + 0.31 - 0.145 = 2.465 \text{ mm}$$

- Exchange the shim for the 2.475 size shim.



CAUTION
Don't use the shims for another models. This could cause wear of the valve stem end, and valve stem damage.

CAUTION
Be sure to remeasure the clearance after selecting a shim according to the table. If the clearance is out of the specified range, use the additional shim.

- If there is no valve clearance, use a shim that is a few sizes smaller, and remeasure the valve clearance.
- When installing the shim, face the marked side toward the valve lifter. At this time, apply engine oil to the shim or the valve lifter to keep the shim in place during camshaft installation.

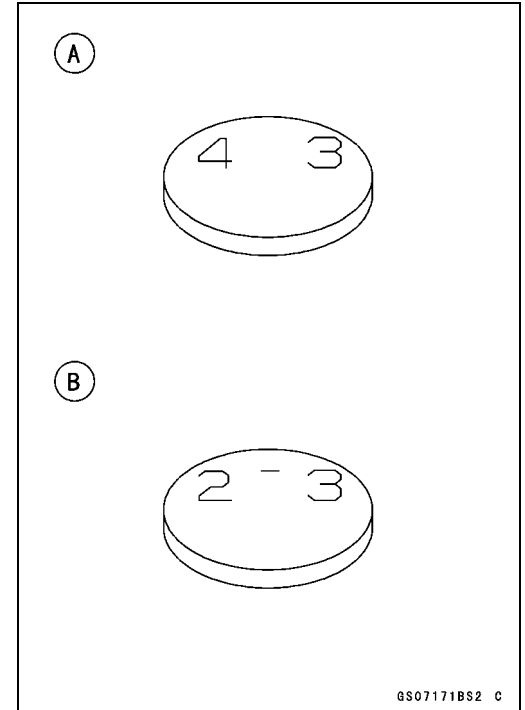
CAUTION
Do not put shim stock under the shim. This may cause the shim to pop out at high rpm, causing extensive engine damage.
Do not grind the shim. This may cause it to fracture, causing extensive engine damage.

- Apply engine oil to the valve lifter surface and install the lifter.
- Install the camshaft (see Camshaft Installation in the Engine Top End chapter).
- Recheck the valve clearance and readjust if necessary.
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).

Maintenance Procedure

Adjustment Shims

Thickness	Part Number	Mark
1.750	92180-1212	-25
1.775	92180-0221	-23
1.800	92180-1211	-20
1.825	92180-0222	-18
1.850	92180-1210	-15
1.875	92180-0223	-13
1.900	92180-1209	-10
1.925	92180-0224	-8
1.950	92180-1208	-5
1.975	92180-0225	-3
2.000	92025-1870	0
2.025	92180-0209	3
2.050	92025-1871	5
2.075	92180-0210	8
2.100	92025-1872	10
2.125	92180-0211	13
2.150	92025-1873	15
2.175	92180-0212	18
2.200	92025-1874	20
2.225	92180-0213	23
2.250	92025-1875	25
2.275	92180-0214	28
2.300	92025-1876	30
2.325	92025-0215	33
2.350	92025-1877	35
2.375	92025-1058	38
2.400	92025-1878	40
2.425	92025-1982	43
2.450	92025-1879	45
2.475	92025-1983	48
2.500	92025-1880	50
2.525	92025-1984	53
2.550	92025-1881	55
2.575	92025-1985	58
2.600	92025-1882	60
2.625	92180-1059	63
2.650	92025-1883	65
2.675	92180-1194	68
2.700	92025-1884	70
2.725	92180-1195	73
2.750	92025-1885	75



NOTE

○ There are two kinds of marks [A] [B] in the shim.

2-28 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Clutch and Drive Train

Clutch Operation Inspection

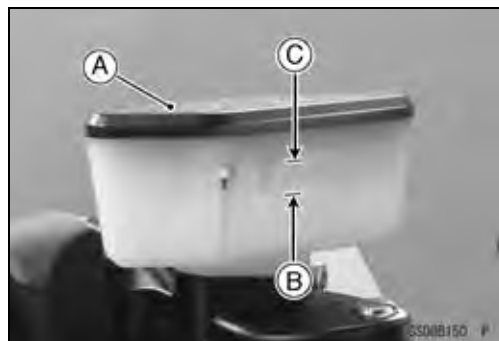
- Start the engine and check that the clutch does not slip and that it releases properly.
- ★ If the clutch operation is insufficiency, inspect the clutch system.

⚠ WARNING

When inspecting by running the vehicle, note a surrounding traffic situation enough in the place of safety.

Clutch Fluid Level Inspection

- Hold the clutch fluid reservoir [A] horizontal.
- Check that the clutch fluid level of the clutch reservoir is between the lower [B] and the upper [C] level lines.
- ★ If the fluid level is lower than the lower level line, fill the reservoir to the upper level line in the reservoir.
- Since the clutch fluid is the same as the brake fluid, refer to Brake Fluid Section in the Brake chapter for further details.



⚠ WARNING

Change the fluid in the clutch line completely if the fluid must be refilled but the type and brand of the fluid that already is in the reservoir are unidentified. After changing the fluid, use only the same type and brand of fluid thereafter.

Clutch Fluid Leak Inspection

- Apply the clutch lever and inspect the clutch fluid leak from the clutch hose/pipe [A] and fittings.
- ★ If the clutch fluid leaked form any position, inspect or replace the problem part.



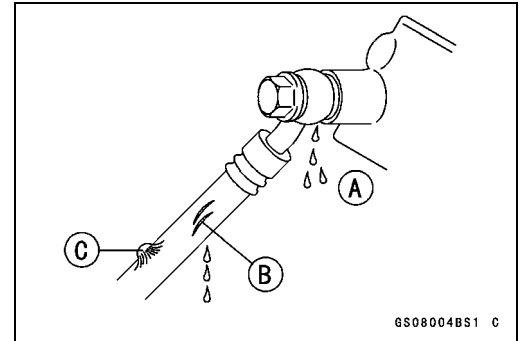
Maintenance Procedure

Clutch Hose and Pipe Damage and Installation Condition Inspection

- Inspect the clutch hoses and fittings for deterioration, cracks, corrosion and signs of leakage.
- The high pressure inside the clutch line can cause fluid to leak [A] or the hose to burst if the line is not properly maintained. Bend and twist the rubber hose while examining it.
- ★ Replace it if any fraying, cracks [B] or bulges [C] are noticed.
- Check that the hoses are securely connected and banjo bolts are tightened correctly.

Torque - Clutch Hose Banjo Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Inspect the clutch hose routing.
- ★ If any clutch hose routing is incorrect, route the hoses according to Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter.
- ★ Replace the hose if the has been sharply bent or kinked.



Wheels/Tires

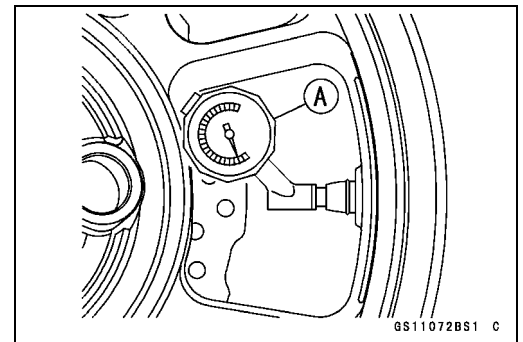
Air Pressure Inspection

- Remove the air valve cap.
- Measure the tire air pressure with an air pressure gauge [A] when the tires are cold (that is, when the motorcycle has not been ridden more than a mile during the past 3 hours).
- Install the air valve cap.
- ★ Adjust the tire air pressure according to the specifications if necessary.

Air Pressure (when Cold)

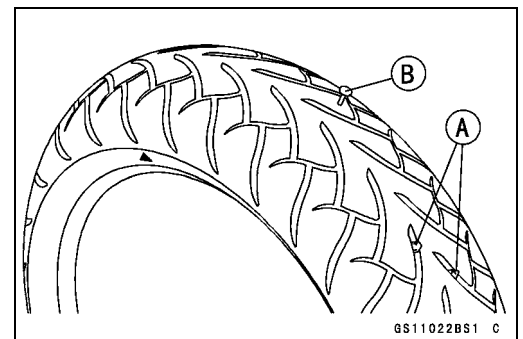
Front: Up to 200 kg (441 lb)
290 kPa (2.9 kgf/cm², 42 psi)

Rear: Up to 00 kg (441 lb)
290 kPa (2.9 kgf/cm², 42 psi)



Wheel/Tire Damage Inspection

- Remove any imbedded stones [A] or other foreign particles [B] from tread.
- Visually inspect the tire for cracks and cuts, and replace the tire if necessary. Swelling or high spots indicate internal damage, requiring tire replacement.
- Visually inspect the wheel for cracks, cuts and dents damage.
- ★ If any damage is found, replace the wheel if necessary.



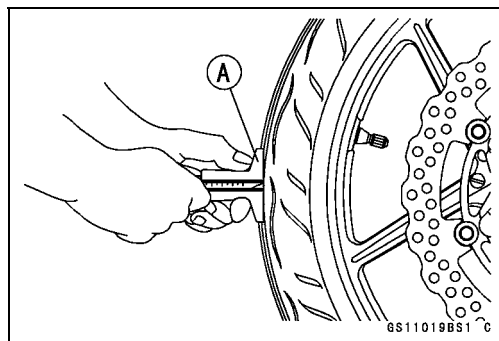
2-30 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Tire Tread Wear Inspection

As the tire tread wears down, the tire becomes more susceptible to puncture and failure. An accepted estimate is that 90% of all tire failures occur during the last 10% of tread life (90% worn). So it is false economy and unsafe to use the tires until they are bald.

- Measure the tread depth at the center of the tread with a depth gauge [A]. Since the tire may wear unevenly, take measurement at several places.
- ★ If any measurement is less than the service limit, replace the tire (see Tire Removal/Installation in the Wheels/Tires chapter).



Tread Depth

Standard:

Front	3.8 mm (0.15 in.)
Rear	6.2 mm (0.24 in.)

Service Limit:

Front	1 mm (0.04 in.) (AT, CH, DE) 1.6 mm (0.06 in.)
Rear	2 mm (0.08 in.) (Up to 130 km/h (80 mph)) 3 mm (0.12 in.) (Over 130 km/h (80 mph))

WARNING

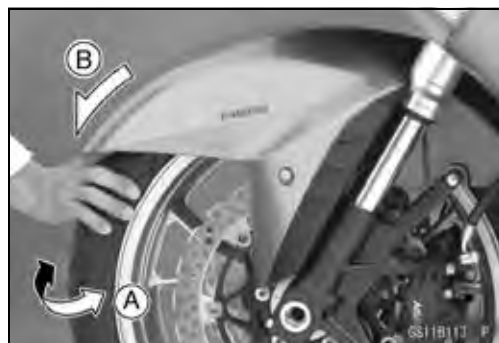
To ensure safe handling and stability, use only the recommended standard tires for replacement, inflated to the standard pressure.

NOTE

- Most countries may have their own regulations a minimum tire tread depth: be sure to follow them.
- Check and balance the wheel when a tire is replaced with a new one.

Wheel Bearing Damage Inspection

- Raise the front wheel off the ground with the jack (see Front Wheel Removal in the Wheels/Tires chapter).
- Turn the handlebar all the way to the right or left.
- Inspect the roughness of the front wheel bearing by pushing and pulling [A] the wheel.
- Spin [B] the front wheel lightly, and check for smoothly turn, roughness, binding or noise.
- ★ If roughness, binding or noise is found, remove the front wheel and inspect the wheel bearing (see Hub Bearing Inspection in the Wheels/Tires chapter).



Maintenance Procedure

- Raise the rear wheel off the ground with the center stand (see Rear Wheel Removal in the Wheels/Tires chapter).
- Spin [A] the rear wheel lightly, and check for smoothly turn, roughness, binding or noise.
- ★ If roughness, binding or noise is found, remove the rear wheel and inspect the wheel bearing (see Hub Bearing Inspection in the Wheels/Tires chapter) and coupling (see Coupling Bearing Inspection in the Final Drive chapter).



Final Drive

Oil Level Inspection

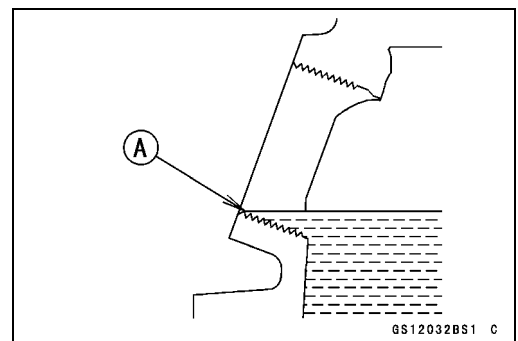
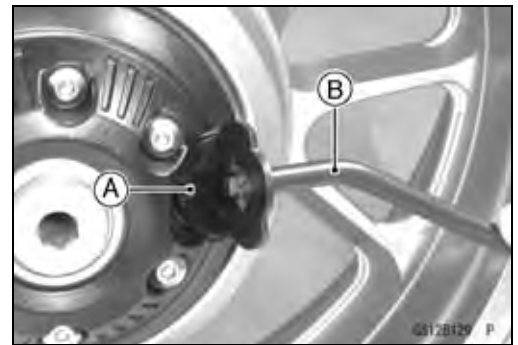
⚠ WARNING

Motorcycle operation with insufficient, deteriorated, or contaminated oil causes accelerated wear and may result in seizure of the pinion and ring gears. Seizure can lock the rear wheel and skid the rear tire, with consequent loss of control.

- Support the motorcycle perpendicular to the ground.
- Unscrew the filler plug [A], using the driver-filler cap [B].

Special Tool - Driver-Filler Cap: 57001-1454

- The oil level [A] should come to the top of the filler opening.
- ★ If it is low, first check the final gear case for oil leakage, remedy it if necessary, and add oil through the filler opening. Use the same type and brand of oil that is already in the final gear case.
- Install the filler plug.



2-32 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

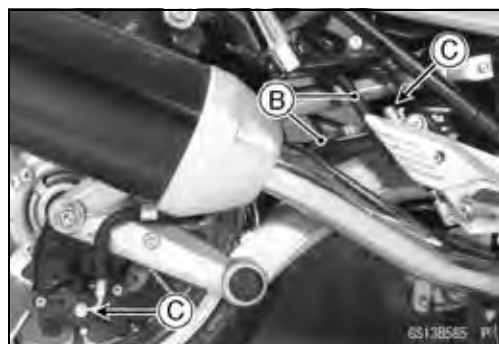
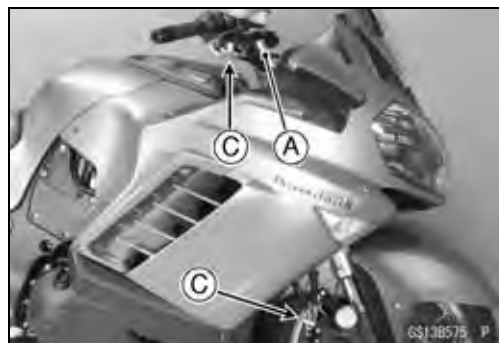
Maintenance Procedure

Brake System

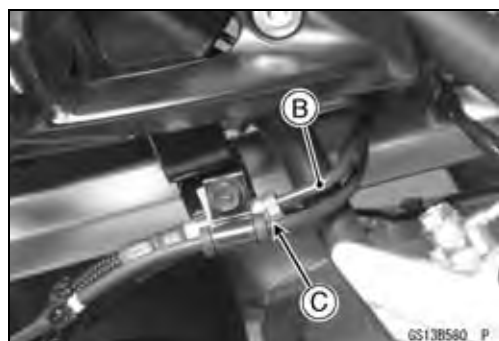
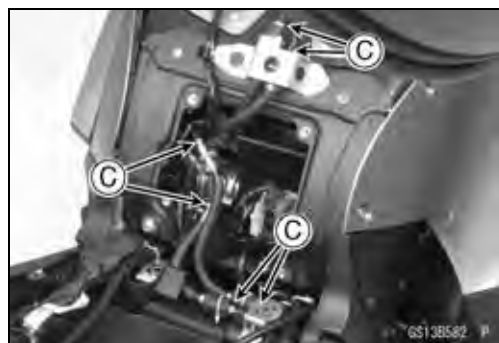
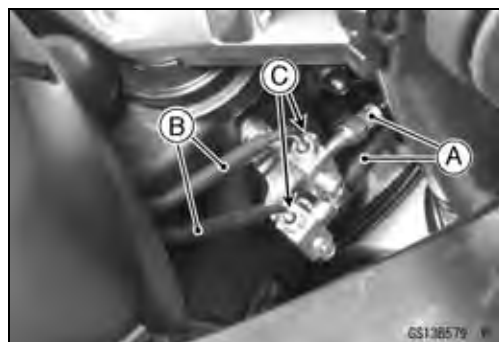
Brake Fluid Leak (Brake Hose and Pipe) Inspection

- Apply the brake lever or pedal and inspect the brake fluid leak from the brake hoses [A], pipes (ABS equipped models) [B] and fittings [C].

★ If the brake fluid leaked from any position, inspect or replace the problem part.



- For ABS equipped models; note the following.
- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Battery Back Cover (see Removal in the Brakes System chapter)



Maintenance Procedure

Brake Hose and Pipe Damage and Installation Condition Inspection

- For ABS equipped models; note the following.
- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Battery (see Battery Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
- Inspect the brake hoses and fittings for deterioration, cracks and signs of leakage.
 - The high pressure inside the brake line can cause fluid to leak [A] or the hose, pipes (ABS equipped models) to burst if the line is not properly maintained. Bend and twist the rubber hose while examining it.
 - ★ Replace the hose and pipe (ABS equipped models) if any crack [B], bulge [C] or leakage is noticed.
 - ★ Tighten any brake hose banjo bolts.

Torque - Brake Hose Banjo Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Inspect the brake hose routing.
- ★ If any brake hose and pipe (ABS equipped models) routing is incorrect, route the brake hose and pipe according to Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter.

Brake Operation Inspection

- Inspect the operation of the front and rear brake by running the vehicle on the dry road.
- ★ If the brake operation is insufficiency, inspect the brake system.

WARNING

When inspecting by running the vehicle, note a surrounding traffic situation enough in the place of safety.

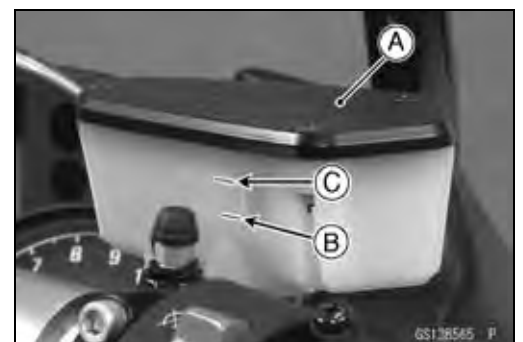
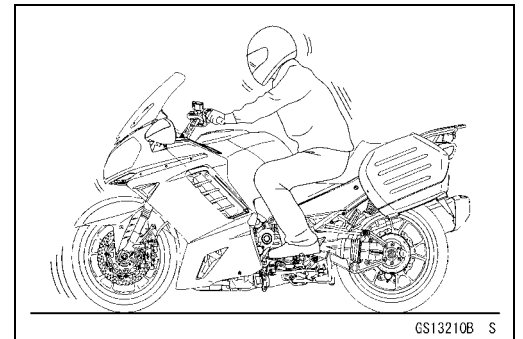
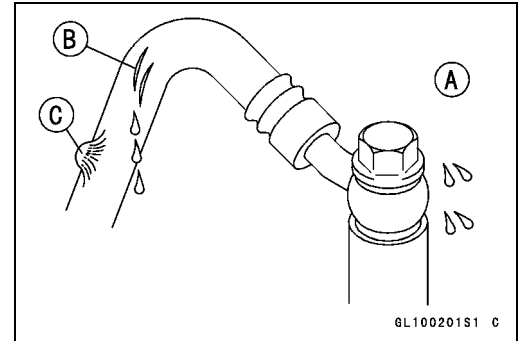
Brake Fluid Level Inspection

- Check that the brake fluid level in the front brake reservoir [A] is above the lower level line [B].

NOTE

○ Hold the reservoir horizontal by turning the handlebar when checking brake fluid level.

- ★ If the fluid level is lower than the lower level line, fill the reservoir to the upper level line [C].



2-34 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Remove the seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Check that the brake fluid level in the rear brake reservoir [A] is above the lower level line [B].
- ★ If the fluid level is lower than the lower level line, fill the reservoir to the upper level line [C].

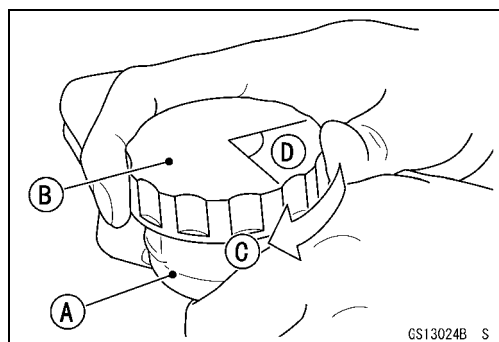
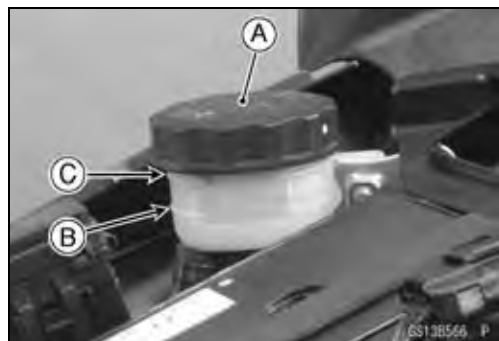
⚠ WARNING

Change the brake fluid in the brake line completely if the brake fluid must be refilled but the type and brand of the brake fluid that is already in the reservoir are unidentified. After changing the fluid, use only the same type and brand of fluid thereafter.

Recommended Disc Brake Fluid

Grade: DOT4

- Follow the procedure below to install the rear brake fluid reservoir cap correctly.
- First, tighten the rear brake fluid reservoir cap [B] clockwise [C] by hand until slight resistance is felt indicating that the cap is seated on the reservoir body, then tighten the cap an additional 1/6 turn [D] while holding the brake fluid reservoir body [A].



Brake Pad Wear Inspection

- Check the lining thickness [A] of the pads in each caliper.
- ★ If the lining thickness of either pad is less than the service limit [B], replace both pads in the caliper as a set.

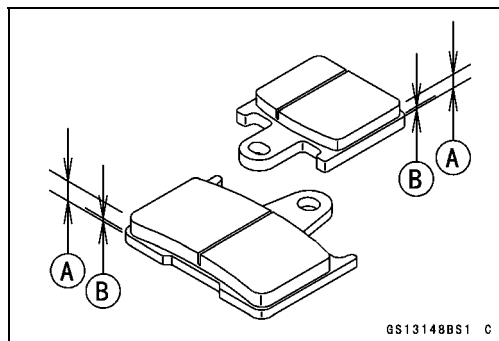
Pad Lining Thickness

Standard:

Front 4.0 mm (0.16 in.)

Rear 5.0 mm (0.20 in.)

Service Limit: 1 mm (0.04 in.)



Brake Light Switch Operation Inspection

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- The brake light [A] should go on when the brake lever is applied or after the brake pedal is depressed about 10 mm (0.39 in.).

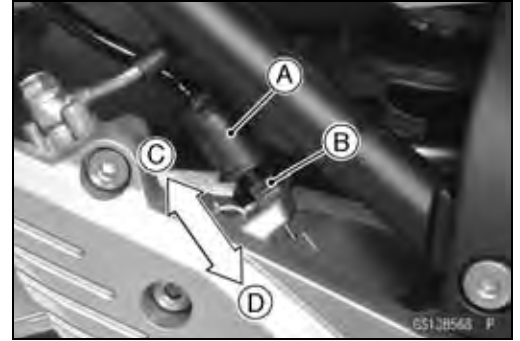


Maintenance Procedure

- ★ If it does not, adjust the brake light switch.
- While holding the switch body, turn the adjusting nut to adjust the switch.
 - Switch Body [A]
 - Adjusting Nut [B]
 - Light sooner as the body rises [C]
 - Light later as the body lowers [D]

CAUTION

To avoid damaging the electrical connections inside the switch, be sure that the switch body does not turn during adjustment.



- ★ If it does not go on, inspect or replace the following items.
 - Battery (see Charging Condition Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Brake Light (see Tail/Brake Light Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Main Fuse 30 A and Taillight Fuse 10 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Front Brake Light Switch [A] (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Rear Brake Light Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Steering Lock Unit (see Steering Lock Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Harness (see Wiring Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)



Suspensions

Front Forks/Rear Shock Absorber Operation Inspection

- Pump the forks down and up [A] 4 or 5 times, and inspect the smooth stroke.
- ★ If the forks do not smoothly or noise is found, inspect the fork oil level or fork clamps (see Front Fork Oil Change in the Suspension chapter).
- Remove the saddlebags (see Saddlebag Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Pump the seat down and up [A] 4 or 5 times, and inspect the smooth stroke.
- ★ If the shock absorber does not smoothly stroke or noise is found, inspect the oil leak (see Rear Shock Absorber Oil Leak Inspection).



2-36 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Front Fork Oil Leak Inspection

- Visually inspect the front forks [A] for oil leakage.
- ★ Replace or repair any defective parts, if necessary.



Rear Shock Absorber Oil Leak Inspection

- Visually inspect the shock absorber [A] for oil leakage.
- ★ If the oil leakage is found on it, replace the shock absorber with a new one.



Rocker Arm Operation Inspection

- Pump the seat down and up 4 or 5 times, and inspect the smooth stroke.
- ★ If the rocker arm [A] does not smoothly stroke or noise is found, inspect the fasteners and bearings (see Rocker Arm/Tie-Rod Bearing, Sleeve Inspection in the Suspension chapter).



Tie-Rod Operation Inspection

- Pump the seat down and up 4 or 5 times, and inspect the smooth stroke.
- ★ If the tie-rods [A] do not smoothly stroke or noise is found, inspect the fasteners and tie-rod bearings (see Rocker Arm/Tie-Rod Bearing, Sleeve Inspection in the Suspension chapter).



Maintenance Procedure

Steering System

Steering Play Inspection

- Raise the front wheel off the ground with the jack.

Special Tools - Jack: 57001-1238

- With the front wheel pointing straight ahead, alternately tap each end of the handlebar. The front wheel should swing fully left and right from the force of gravity until the fork hits the stop.
- ★ If the wheel binds or catches before the stop, the steering is too tight.
- Feel for steering looseness by pushing and pulling the forks.
- ★ If you feel looseness, the steering is too loose.

NOTE

- The cables and wiring will have some effect on the motion of the fork which must be taken into account.
- Be sure the leads and cables are properly routed.
- The bearings must be in good condition and properly lubricated in order for any test to be valid.

Steering Play Adjustment

- Remove:
 - Storage Compartment Cover (see Storage Compartment Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Handlebar Holders (see Handlebar Removal in the Steering chapter)
 - Plug [A]
 - Stem Head Nut [B] and Washer [C]
 - Upper Fork Clamp Bolts [D] (Loosen)
 - Stem Head [E]

- Bend the claws [A] of the claw washer straighten.
- Remove the steering stem locknut [B] and claw washer.

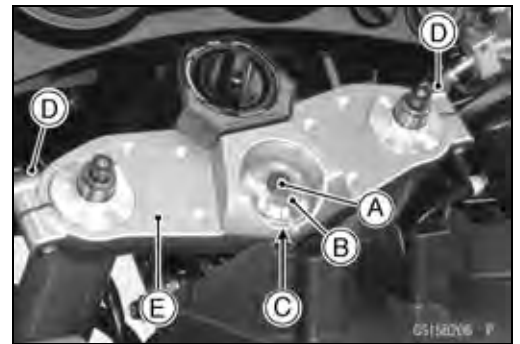
- Adjust the steering.

Special Tool - Steering Stem Nut Wrench [A]: 57001-1100

- ★ If the steering is too tight, loosen the stem nut a fraction of a turn.
- ★ If the steering is too loose, tighten the stem nut a fraction of a turn.

NOTE

- Turn the stem nut 1/8 turn at time maximum.



2-38 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

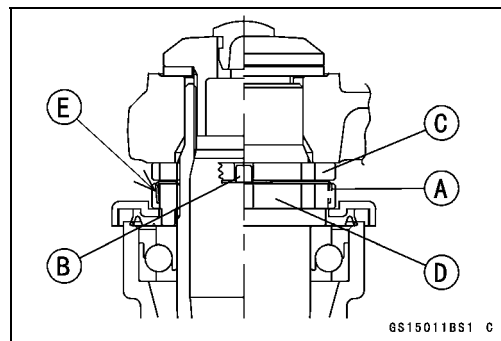
Maintenance Procedure

- Install the claw washer [A] so that its bent side [B] faces upward, and engage the bent claws with the grooves of stem locknut [C].
- Hand tighten the stem locknut until it touches the claw washer.
- Tighten the stem locknut clockwise until the claws are aligned with the grooves (ranging from 2nd to 4th) of stem nut [D], and bend the 2 claws downward [E].
- Install the stem head.
- Install the washer, and tighten the stem head nut.
- Tighten:

Torque - Upper Front Fork Clamp Bolts: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

Steering Stem Head Bolt: 108 N·m (11.0 kgf·m, 79.7 ft·lb)

- Check the steering again.
- ★ If the steering is still too tight or too loose, repeat the adjustment.
- Install the handlebars (see Handlebar Installation in the Steering chapter).



Steering Stem Bearing Lubrication

- Remove the steering stem (see Stem, Stem Bearing Removal in the Steering chapter).
- Using a high-flash point solvent, wash the upper and lower ball bearings in the cages, and wipe the upper and lower outer races, which are press-fitted into the frame head pipe, clean off grease and dirt.
- Visually check the outer races and the ball bearings.
- ★ Replace the bearing assemblies if they show wear or damage.
- Pack the upper and lower ball bearings [A] in the cages with grease, and apply a light coat of grease to the upper and lower outer races.
- Install the steering stem (see Stem, Stem Bearing Installation in the Steering chapter).
- Adjust the steering (see Steering Play Adjustment).



Maintenance Procedure

Electrical System

Lights and Switches Operation Inspection

First Step

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- The following lights should go on according to below table.

City Light [A]	goes on
Taillight [B]	goes on
License Plate Light [C]	goes on
Meter Panel Illumination Light (LED) [D]	goes on
Meter Panel LCD [E]	goes on
Neutral Indicator Light (LED) [F]	goes on
Oil Pressure Warning Indicator Light (LED) [G]	goes on
ABS Indicator Light (LED) [H] (Equipped Models)	goes on
All Turn Signal Lights and Indicator Light (LED) [I]	flash two times

- ★ If the light does not go on, inspect or replace the following item.

Battery (see Charging Condition Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Applicable Bulb (see Wiring Diagram in the Electrical System chapter)

Meter Unit (see Meter Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

ECU (see ECU Power Supply Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)

Main Fuse 30 A, KIPASS Turn Signal Relay Fuse 10 A and Taillight Fuse 10 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Steering Lock Unit (see Steering Lock Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Gear Position Switch (see Gear Position Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

KIPASS Turn Signal Relay

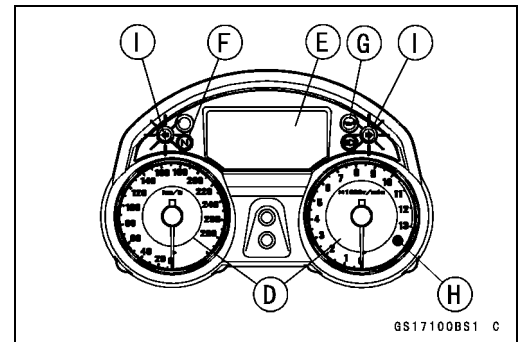
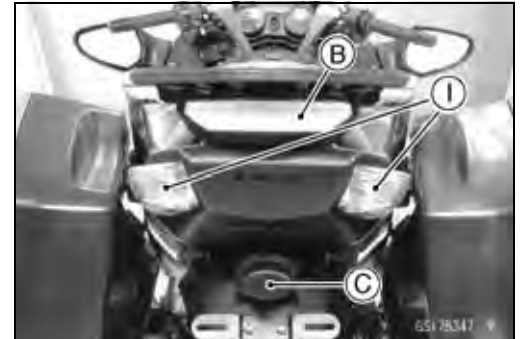
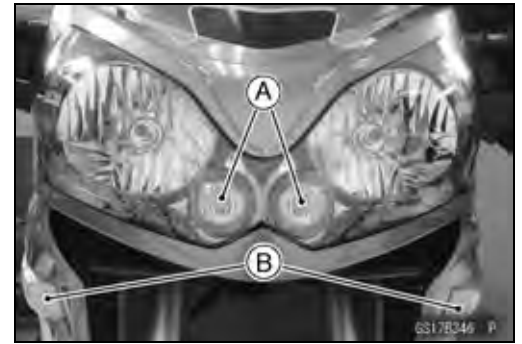
Harness (see Wiring Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- All turn signal lights and indicator light (LED) flash one time then all lights should go off.
- ★ If the light does not go off, replace the steering lock unit.

Second Step

- Turn the ignition switch to P (Park) position.
- The city light, taillight and license plate light should go on.
- ★ If the light does not go on, inspect or replace the following item.

Steering Lock Unit (see Steering Lock Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)



2-40 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Third Step

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Turn on the turn signal switch [A] (left or right position).
- The left or right turn signal lights [B] (front and rear) according to the switch position should flash.
- The either of turn signal indicator lights (LED) [C] in the meter unit should flash.
- ★ If the each light does not flash, inspect or replace the following item.

Turn Signal Light Bulb (see Turn Signal Light Bulb Replacement in the Electrical System chapter)

Meter Unit for Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED) (see Meter Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Turn Signal Relay Fuse 10 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Turn Signal Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

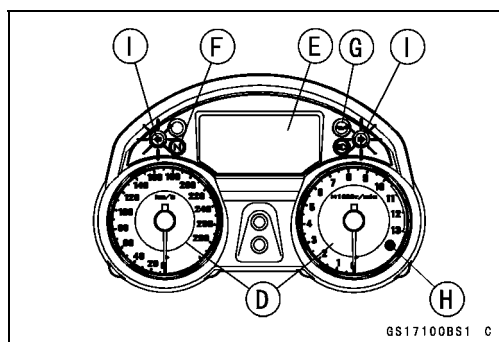
Turn Signal Relay (see Turn Signal Relay Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Harness (see Wiring Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

- Push the turn signal switch.
- The turn signal lights and indicator light (LED) should go off.
- ★ If the light does not go off, inspect or replace the following item.

Turn Signal Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Turn Signal Relay (see Turn Signal Relay Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)



Maintenance Procedure

Fourth Step

- Set the dimmer switch [A] to low beam position.
- Start the engine.
- The low beam headlights [B] should go on.
- ★ If the low beam headlight does not go on, inspect or replace the following item.

Headlight Bulb (see Headlight Bulb Replacement in the Electrical System chapter)

Headlight Fuse (Low) 15 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Headlight Relay Fuse 10 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Headlight Circuit Relay in Relay Box (see Relay Circuit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Headlight Relay (Low) (see Headlight Relay Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Harness (see Wiring Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

- Push the passing button [C] or set the dimmer switch to high beam position.
- The high beam headlights should go on.
- The high beam indicator light (LED) [D] should go on.
- ★ If the high beam headlight and/or high beam indicator light (LED) does not go on, inspect or replace the following item.

Headlight Bulb (see Headlight Bulb Replacement in the Electrical System chapter)

Headlight Fuse (High) 15 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Headlight Relay Fuse 10 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Passing Button (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical system chapter)

Dimmer Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Headlight Circuit Relay in Relay Box (see Relay Circuit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

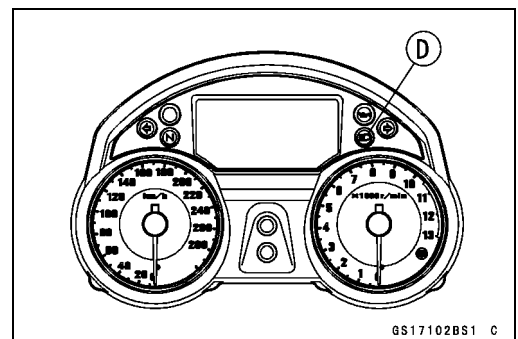
Headlight Relay (High) (see Headlight Relay Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Harness (see Wiring Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

- Turn off the engine stop switch [A].
- The low beam or high beam headlights should stay going on.
- ★ If the headlights and high beam indicator light (LED) does go off, inspect or replace the following item.
- Headlight Circuit Relay in Relay Box (see Relay Circuit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- The headlights or high beam indicator light (LED) should go off.

Headlight Aiming Inspection

- Inspect the headlight beam for aiming.
- ★ If the headlight beam points to one side rather than straight ahead, adjust the horizontal beam.



2-42 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Headlight Beam Horizontal Adjustment

- Turn the horizontal adjuster [A] in both headlights in or out until the beam points straight ahead.
- ★ If the headlight beam points too low or high, adjust the vertical beam.



Headlight Beam Vertical Adjustment

- Turn the vertical adjuster [A] in both headlights in or out to adjust the headlight vertically.



NOTE

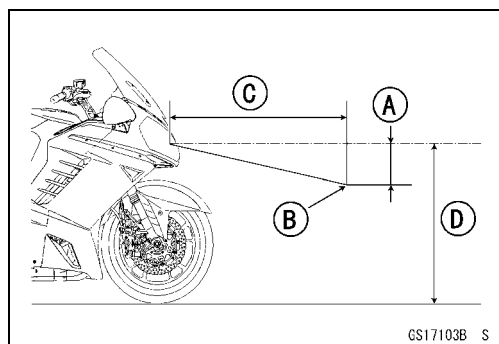
- ON high beam, the brightest points should be slightly below horizontal with the motorcycle on its wheels and the rider seated. Adjust the headlight to the proper angle according to local regulations.
- For US model, the proper angle is 0.4 degrees below horizontal. This is 50 mm (2 in.) drop at 7.6 m (25 ft) measured from the center of the headlight with the motorcycle on its wheels and the rider seated.

50 mm (2 in.) [A]

Center of Brightest Spot [B]

7.6 m (25 ft) [C]

Height of Headlight Center [D]



Maintenance Procedure

Sidestand Switch Operation Inspection

- Inspect the sidestand switch [A] operation accordance to table the below.

Sidestand Switch Operation

Sidestand	Gear Position	Clutch Lever	Engine Start	Engine Run
Up	Neutral	Released	Starts	Continue running
Up	Neutral	Pulled in	Starts	Continue running
Up	In Gear	Released	Doesn't start	Continue running
Up	In Gear	Pulled in	Starts	Continue running
Down	Neutral	Released	Starts	Continue running
Down	Neutral	Pulled in	Starts	Continue running
Down	In Gear	Released	Doesn't start	Stops
Down	In Gear	Pulled in	Doesn't start	Stops



- ★ If the sidestand switch operation does not work, inspect or replace the following item.

Battery (see Charging Condition Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Main Fuse 30 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

ECU Fuse 30 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Ignition Fuse 10 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Steering Lock Unit (see Steering Lock Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Sidestand Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Starter Lockout Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Engine Stop Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Starter Button (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Gear Position Switch (see Gear Position Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Starter Relay (see Starter Relay Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Relay Box (see Relay Circuit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Starter Circuit Relay (see Relay Circuit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Harness (see Wiring Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

- ★ If the all parts are in good condition, replace the ECU.

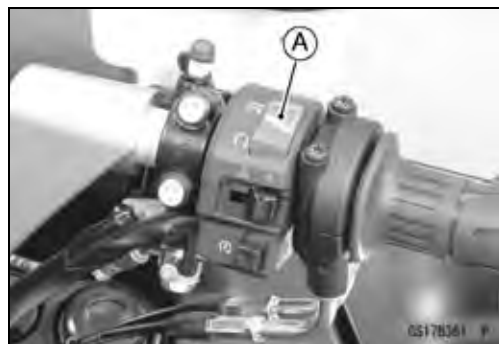
2-44 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Engine Stop Switch Operation Inspection

First Step

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Set the neutral position.
- Turn the engine stop switch to stop position [A].
- Push the starter button.
- The engine does not start.
- ★ If the engine starts, inspect or replace the following item.
Engine Stop Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)



Second Step

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Set the neutral position.
- Turn the engine stop switch to run position [A].
- Push the starter button and run the engine.
- Turn the engine stop switch to stop position.
- Immediately the engine should be stop.
- ★ If the engine does not stop, inspect or replace the following item.
Engine Stop Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)



Others

Chassis Parts Lubrication

- Before lubricating each part, clean off any rusty spots with rust remover and wipe off any grease, oil, dirt, or grime.
- Lubricate the points listed below with indicated lubricant.

NOTE

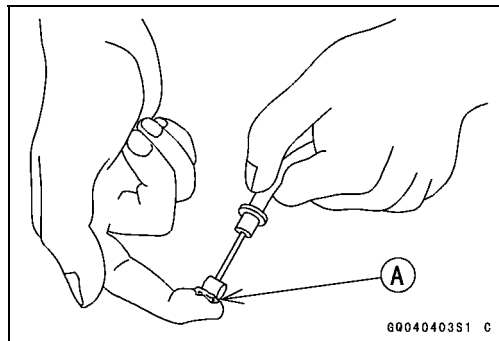
○ *Whenever the vehicle has been operated under wet or rainy conditions, or especially after using a high-pressure water spray, perform the general lubrication.*

Pivots: Lubricate with Grease.

Brake Lever
Brake Pedal
Clutch Lever
Center Stand
Rear Brake Joint Pin
Sidestand

Points: Lubricate with Grease.

Throttle Inner Cable Upper and Lower Ends [A]

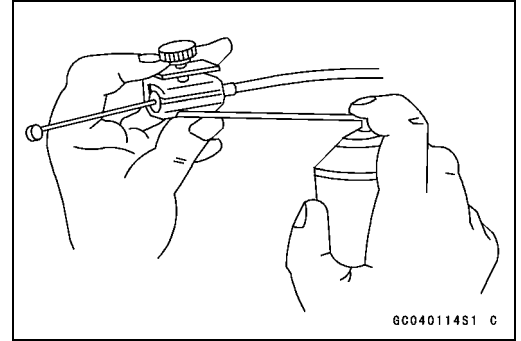


Maintenance Procedure

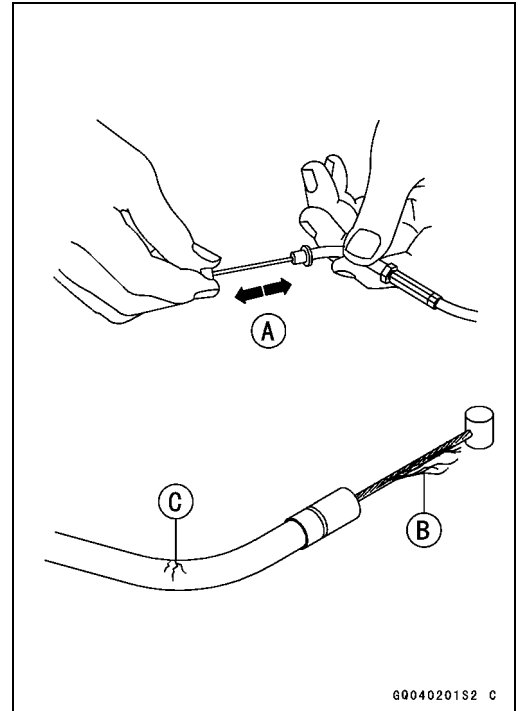
Cables: Lubricate with Rust Inhibitor.

Throttle Cables

- Lubricate the cables by seeping the oil between the cable and housing.
- The cable may be lubricated by using a commercially available pressure cable lubricator with an aerosol cable lubricant.



- With the cable disconnected at both ends, the inner cable should move freely [A] within the cable housing.
- ★ If cable movement is not free after lubricating, if the cable is frayed [B], or if the cable housing is kinked [C], replace the cable.



Bolts, Nuts and Fasteners Tightness Inspection

- Check the tightness of the bolts and nuts listed here. Also, check to see that each cotter pin is in place and in good condition.

NOTE

- For the engine fasteners, check the tightness of them when the engine is cold (at room temperature).
- ★ If there are loose fasteners, retorque them to the specified torque following the specified tightening sequence. Refer to the appropriate chapter for torque specifications. If torque specifications are not in the appropriate chapter, see the Standard Torque Table. For each fastener, first loosen it by 1/2 turn, then tighten it.
- ★ If cotter pins are damaged, replace them with new ones.

2-46 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Bolt, Nut and Fastener to be checked

Engine:

- Clutch Lever Pivot Bolt Locknut
- Engine Mounting Bolts and Nut
- Muffler Clamp Bolts
- Exhaust Pipe Manifold Holder Nuts
- Muffler Body Mounting Bolts

Wheels:

- Front Axle Clamp Bolts
- Front Axle Nut
- Rear Axle Nut
- Rear Axle Nut Cotter Pin
- Final Gear Case Lower and Axle Bracket Locknuts

Brakes:

- Brake Lever Pivot Nut
- Brake Pedal Bolt
- Brake Rod Joint Cotter Pin
- Caliper Mounting Bolts
- Front Master Cylinder Clamp Bolts
- Rear Master Cylinder Mounting Bolts

Suspension:

- Front Fork Clamp Bolts
- Rear Shock Absorber Mounting Nuts
- Swingarm Pivot Shaft Nut
- Uni-Trak Link Nuts
- Torque Rod Locknuts

Steering:

- Handlebar Bolts
- Handlebar Holder Bolts
- Steering Stem Head Bolt

Others:

- Center Stand Bolts
- Footpeg Bracket Bolts
- Sidestand Bolt

Replacement Parts

Air Cleaner Element Replacement

NOTE

- In dusty areas, the element should be replaced more frequently than the recommended interval.
- After riding through rain or on muddy roads, the element should be replaced immediately.

WARNING

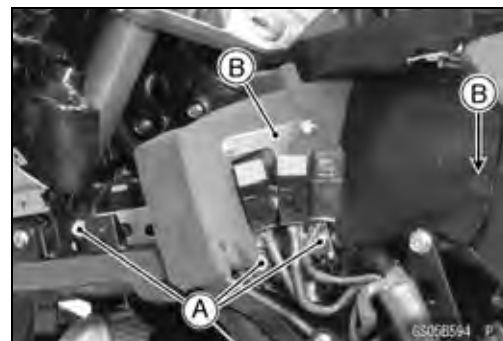
If dirt or dust is allowed to pass through into the throttle assembly, the throttle may become stuck, possibly causing an accident.

CAUTION

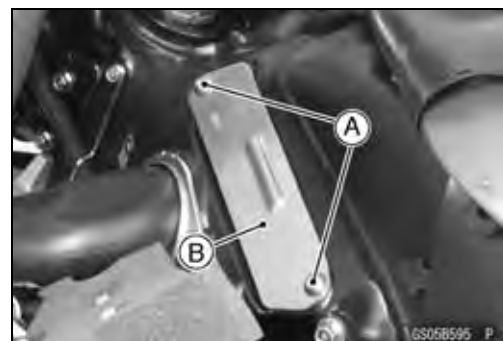
If dirt gets through into the engine, excessive engine wear and possibly engine damage will occur.

Maintenance Procedure

- Remove:
Left Front Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
Bolts [A]
Relay Bracket with Relays [B]
- Unhook the insert portion [C] of the heat insulation rubber plate and turn up it.



- Remove:
Air Cleaner Element Cover Bolts [A]
Air Cleaner Element Cover [B]



- Discard the air cleaner element [A].



- Install a new element [A] so that screen side [B] faces upward.

CAUTION

Use only the recommended air cleaner element (Kawasaki part number 11013-0014). Using another air cleaner element will wear the engine prematurely or lower the engine performance.



- Install the air cleaner element cover [A] so that arrow mark [B] faces forward.
- Tighten:
Torque - Air Cleaner Element Cover Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

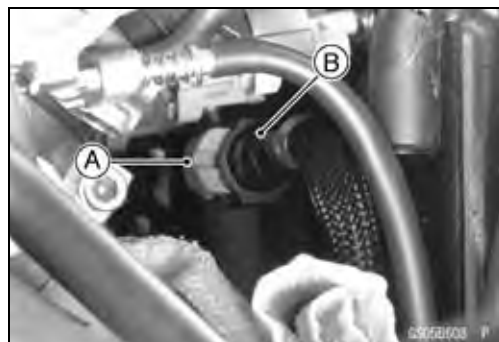
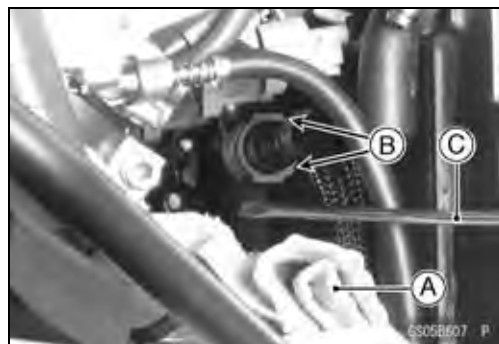


2-48 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

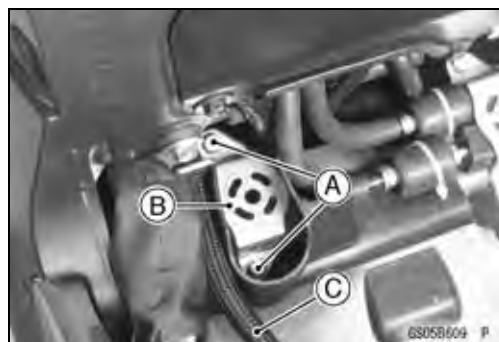
Maintenance Procedure

Fuel Hose Replacement

- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Sub Engine Bracket
 - Breather Hose
 - Drain Hose
- Be sure to place a piece of cloth [A] around the fuel hose joint.
- Push the joint lock claws [B], using the thin blade screw driver [C].
- Pull the joint lock [A] as shown.
- Pull the fuel hose joint [B] out of the delivery pipe.



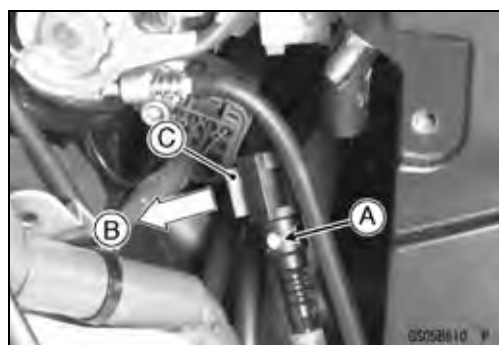
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Bracket [B]
- Pull out the fuel hose [C] to forward.



⚠ WARNING

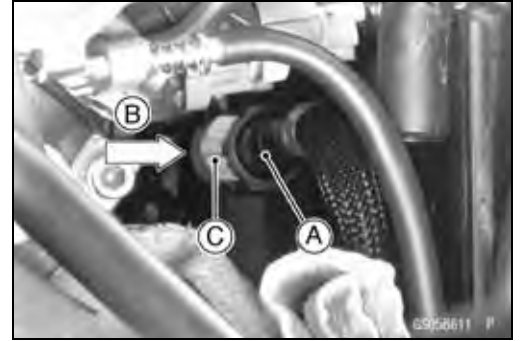
Be prepared for fuel spillage; any spilled fuel must be completely wiped up immediately. When the fuel hose is disconnected, fuel spills out from the hose and the pipe. Cover the hose connection with a clean shop towel to prevent fuel spillage.

- Install the new fuel hose so that the white mark [A] side faces upward.
- Run the fuel hose correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing Section in the Appendix chapter).
- Pull [B] the joint lock [C] fully as shown.



Maintenance Procedure

- Insert the fuel hose joint [A] straight onto the delivery pipe until the hose joint clicks.
- Push [B] the joint lock [C] until the hose joint clicks.

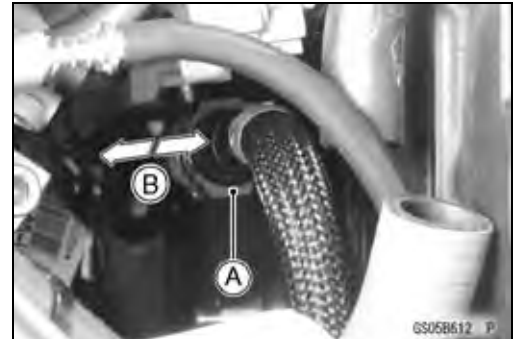


- Push and pull the fuel hose joint [A] back and forth [B] more than two times and make sure it is locked and doesn't come off.

⚠ WARNING

Make sure the fuel hose joint is installed correctly on the delivery pipe or the fuel could leak.

- ★ If it comes off, reinstall the hose joint.
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapter).
- Start the engine and check the fuel hose for leaks.



Coolant Change

⚠ WARNING

To avoid burns, do not remove the radiator cap or try to change the coolant when the engine is still hot. Wait until it cools down. Coolant on tires will make them slippery and can cause an accident and injury. Immediately wipe up or wash away any coolant that spills on the frame, engine, or other painted parts.

Since coolant is harmful to the human body, do not use for drinking.

- Remove:
 - Right Front Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Radiator Cap [A]
- Remove the radiator cap in two steps. First turn the cap counterclockwise to the first stop. Then push and turn it further in the same direction and remove the cap.



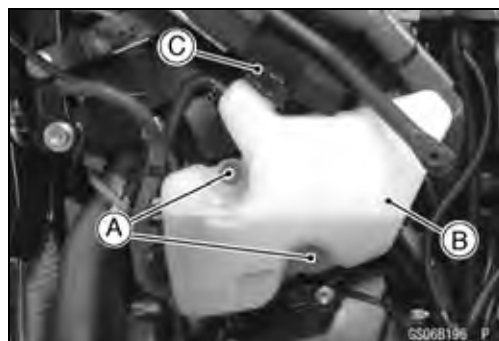
2-50 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Remove:
 - Left Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Left Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Place a containers under the drain plug [A] at the bottom of the water pump cover.
- Drain the coolant from the radiator and engine by removing the drain plug.



- Remove:
 - Mounting Bolts [A]
 - Coolant Reserve Tank [B]
- Remove the cap [C] and pour the coolant into a container.



- Install the reserve tank.
- Tighten the drain plug with the washer.
- Replace the drain plug gasket with a new one.

Torque - Coolant Drain Plug: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)

- Fill the radiator up to the radiator filler neck [A] with coolant, and install the radiator cap.

NOTE

○ Pour in the coolant slowly so that it can expel the air from the engine and radiator.

- Fill the reserve tank up to the full level line with coolant, and install the cap.



CAUTION

Soft or distilled water must be used with the antifreeze (see below for antifreeze) in the cooling system.

If hard water is used in the system, it causes scales accumulation in the water passages, and considerably reduces the efficiency of the cooling system.

Water and Coolant Mixture Ratio (Recommended)

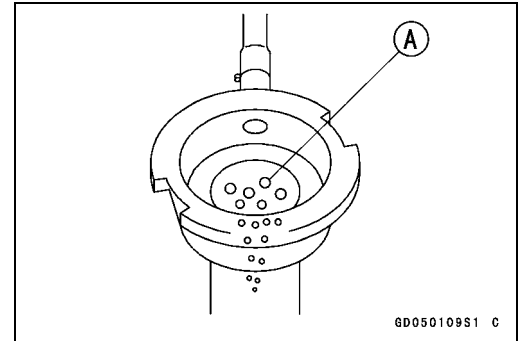
Soft Water:	50%
Coolant:	50%
Freezing Point:	-35°C (-31°F)
Total Amount:	3.4 L (3.6 US qt)

NOTE

○ Choose a suitable mixture ratio by referring to the coolant manufacturer's directions.

Maintenance Procedure

- Bleed the air from the cooling system as follows.
 - Start the engine with the radiator cap removed and run it until no more air bubbles [A] can be seen in the coolant.
 - Tap the radiator hoses to force any air bubbles caught inside.
 - Stop the engine and add coolant up to the radiator filler neck.
- Install the radiator cap.
- Start the engine, warm it up thoroughly until the radiator fan turns on and then stop the engine.
- Check the coolant level in the reserve tank after the engine cools down.
- ★ If the coolant level is lower than the low level line, add coolant to the full level line.



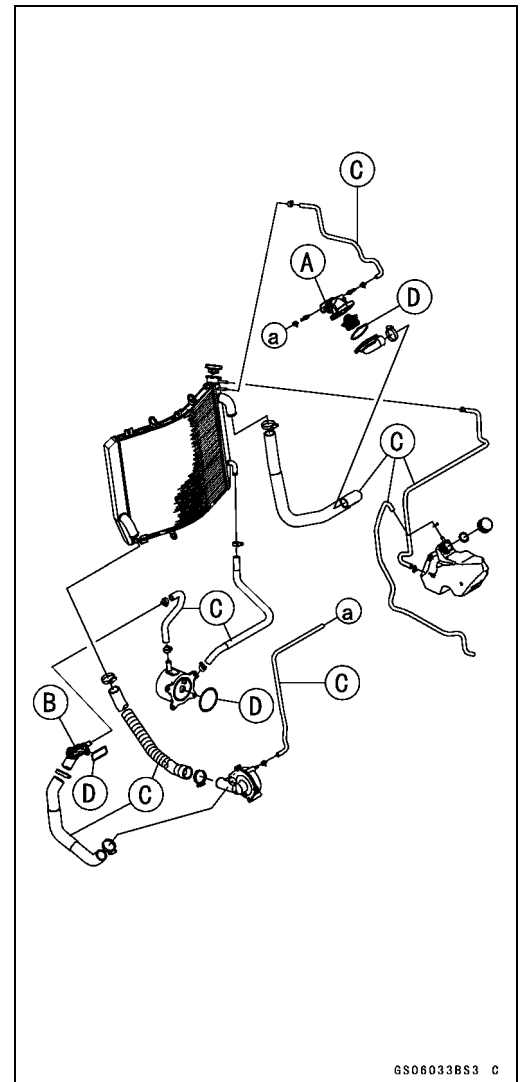
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CAUTION

Do not add more coolant above the full level line.

Radiator Hose and O-ring Replacement

- Drain the coolant (see Coolant Change).
- Remove:
 - Lower Fairings (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Throttle Body Assy (see Throttle Body Assy Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Thermostat Housing [A]
 - Fitting [B]
 - Hoses [C]
 - O-rings [D]
- Apply grease to the new O-rings and install them.
- Instal the new hoses and tighten the clamps securely.
- Fill the coolant (see Coolant Change).
- Check the cooling system for leaks.



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2-52 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

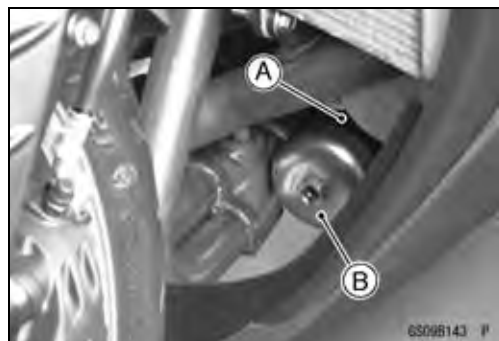
Maintenance Procedure

Engine Oil Change

- Situate the motorcycle so that it is vertical after warming up the engine.
- Remove the engine oil drain bolt [A] to drain the oil.
- The oil in the oil filter can be drained by removing the filter (see Oil Filter Replacement).
- ★ Replace the drain bolt gasket [B] with a new one.
- Tighten the drain bolt.

Torque - Engine Oil Drain Bolt: 30 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 ft·lb)

- Pour in the specified type and amount of oil.



Recommended Engine Oil

Type: API SE, SF or SG

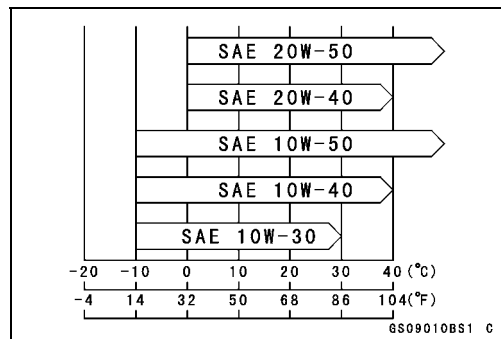
API SH, SJ or SL with JASO MA

Viscosity: SAE 10W-40

Capacity: 4.0 L (4.2 US qt) (when filter is not removed)

4.4 L (4.7 US qt) (when filter is removed)

4.7 L (5.0 US qt) (when engine is completely dry)



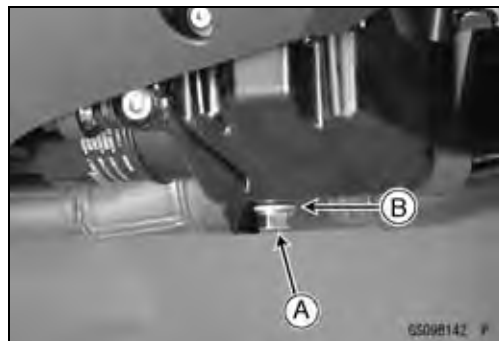
NOTE

○ Although 10W-40 engine oil is the recommended oil for most conditions, the oil viscosity may need to be changed to accommodate atmospheric conditions in your riding area.

Oil Filter Replacement

- Drain the engine oil (see Engine Oil Change).
- Remove the oil filter [A] with the oil filter wrench [B].

Special Tool - Oil Filter Wrench: 57001-1249



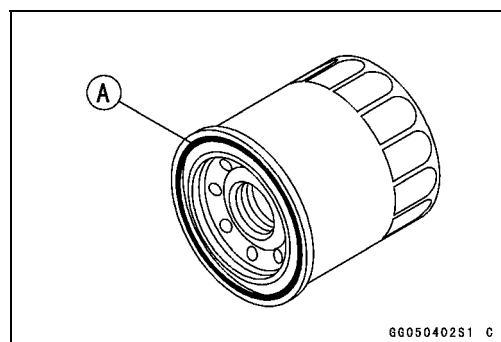
- Replace the filter with a new one.
- Apply engine oil to the gasket [A] before installation.
- Tighten the filter with the oil filter wrench.

Torque - Oil Filter: 17 N·m (1.7 kgf·m, 13 ft·lb)

NOTE

○ Hand tightening of the oil filter can not be allowed since it does not reach to this tightening torque.

- Pour in the specified type and amount of oil (see Engine Oil Change).



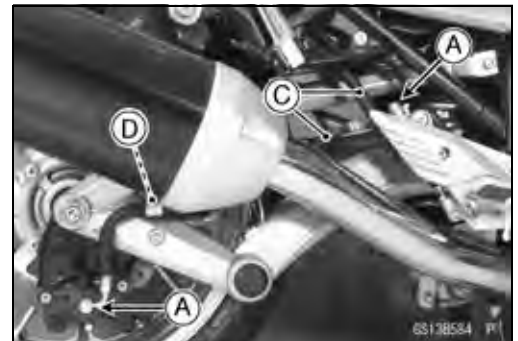
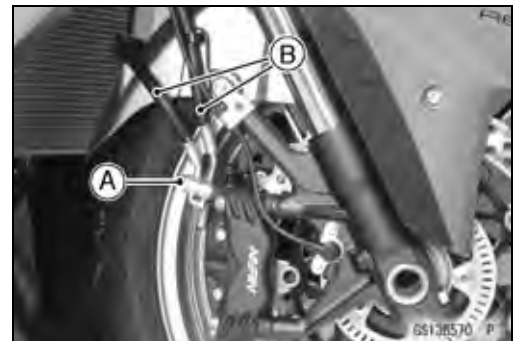
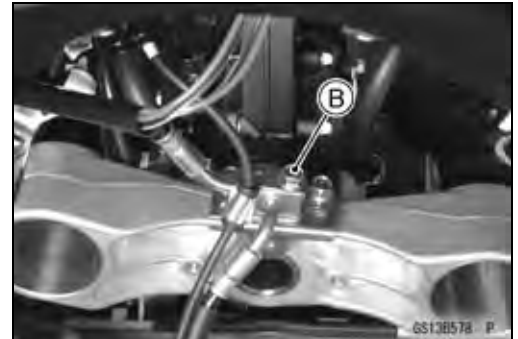
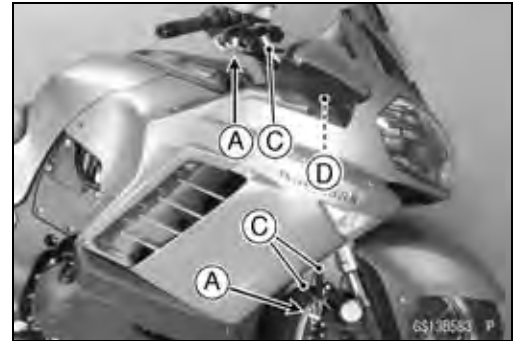
Maintenance Procedure

Brake Hose and Pipe Replacement

CAUTION

Brake fluid quickly ruins painted plastic surfaces; any spilled fluid should be completely washed away immediately.

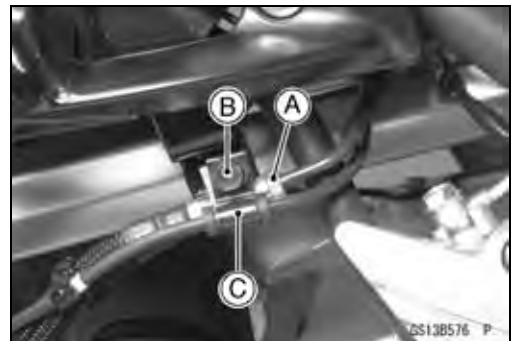
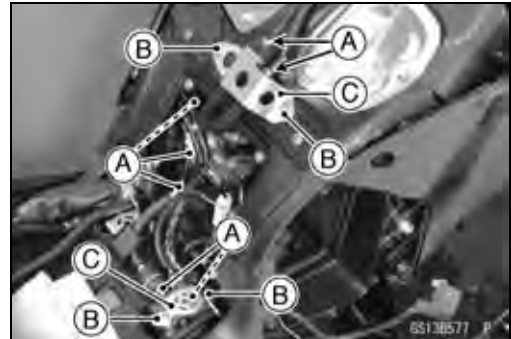
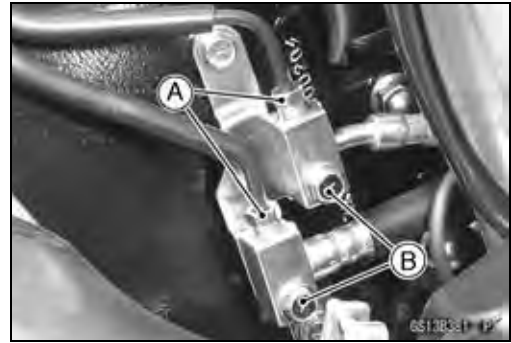
- Remove:
 - Radiator Cover (see Steering Stem Removal in the Steering chapter)
 - Brake Hose Banjo Bolts [A]
 - Brake Hose Joint Bolts [B]
 - Brake Hose [C]
 - Brake Hose Clamp Bolt [D]
- When removing the brake hose, take care not to spill the brake fluid on the painted or plastic parts.
- Immediately wash away any brake fluid that spills.



2-54 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- For ABS equipped models; note the following.
- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Battery (see Battery Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Upper Fairing (see Upper Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Brake Pipe Joint Nuts [A]
 - Bolts [B]
 - Bracket [C]
- There are washers on each side of the brake hose fitting. Replace them with new ones when installing.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Brake Hose Banjo Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)**
 - Brake Pipe Joint Nuts: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 ft·lb)**
(ZG1400A Models)
- When installing the hoses, avoid sharp bending, kinking, flattening or twisting, and route the hoses according to Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter.
- Fill the brake line after installing the brake hose (see Brake Fluid Change).

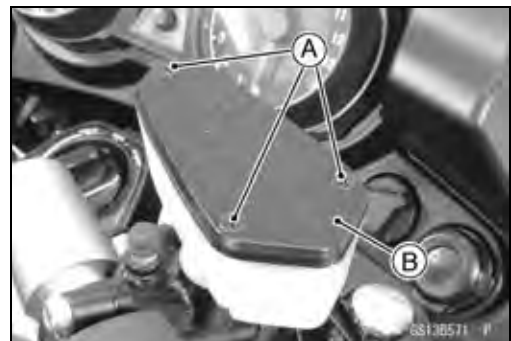


Brake Fluid Change

NOTE

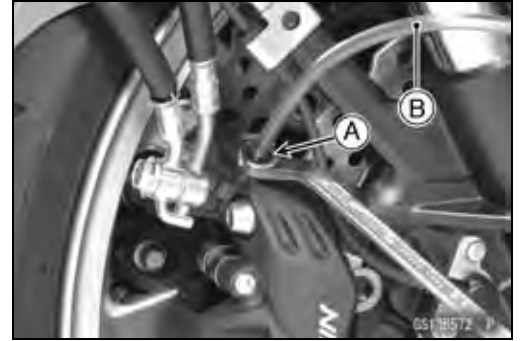
○ The procedure to change the front brake fluid is as follows. Changing the rear brake fluid is the same as for the front brake.

- Level the brake fluid reservoir.
- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
 - Reservoir Cap [B]
 - Diaphragm



Maintenance Procedure

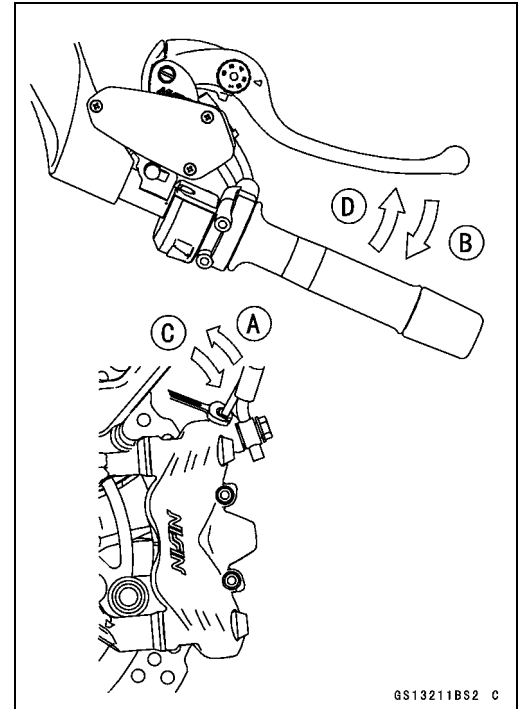
- Remove the rubber cap from the bleed valve [A] on the caliper.
- Attach a clear plastic hose [B] to the bleed valve, and run the other end of the hose into a container.
- Fill the reservoir with fresh specified brake fluid.



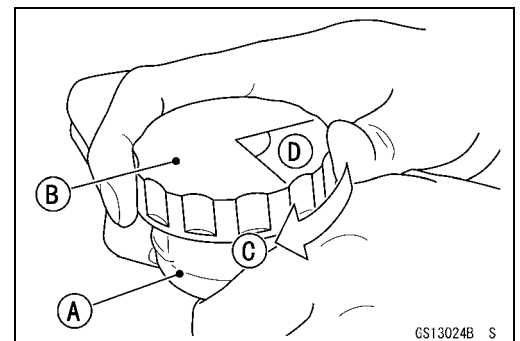
- Change the brake fluid.
 - Repeat this operation until fresh brake fluid comes out from the plastic hose or the color of the fluid changes.
 1. Open the bleed valve [A].
 2. Apply the brake and hold it [B].
 3. Close the bleed valve [C].
 4. Release the brake [D].

NOTE

- The fluid level must be checked often during the changing operation and replenished with fresh brake fluid. If the fluid in the reservoir runs out any time during the changing operation, the brakes will need to be bled since air will have entered the brake line.
- Front Brake: Repeat the above steps for the other caliper.
- Remove the clear plastic hose.
- Install the diaphragm and reservoir cap.



- Follow the procedure below to install the rear brake fluid reservoir cap correctly.
 - First, tighten the reservoir cap [B] clockwise [C] by hand until slight resistance is felt indicating that the cap is seated on the reservoir body, then tighten the cap an additional 1/6 turn [D] while holding the reservoir body [A].



- Tighten the bleed valve, and install the rubber cap.

Torque - Bleed Valve: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf-m, 69 in-lb)
- After changing the fluid, check the brake for good braking power, no brake drag, and no fluid leakage.
- ★ If necessary, bleed the air from the lines.

2-56 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

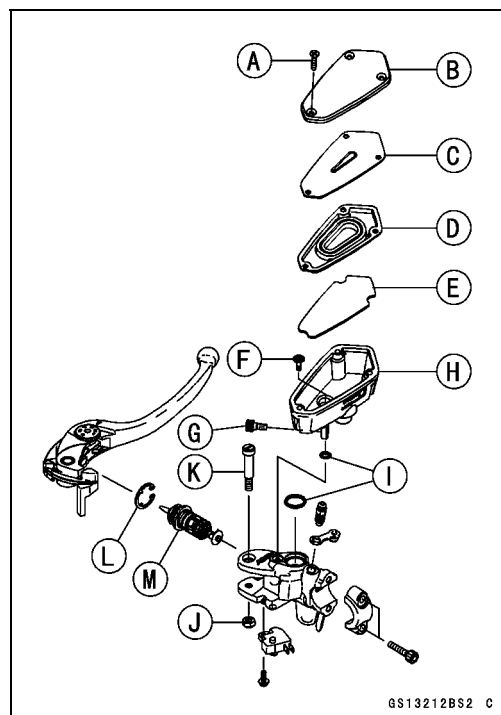
Master Cylinder Rubber Parts Replacement

Front Master Cylinder Disassembly

- Remove the front master cylinder (see Front Master Cylinder Removal in the Brakes chapter).
- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
 - Cap [B]
 - Diaphragm Plate [C]
 - Diaphragm [D]
 - Float [E]
 - Screw [F]
 - Bolt [G]
- Pull out the fluid reservoir [H] and O-rings [I].
- Unscrew the locknut [J] and pivot bolt [K], and remove the brake lever.
- Remove the circlip [L].

Special Tool - Inside Circlip Pliers: 57001-143

- Pull out the piston assy [M].
- Replace:
 - Diaphragm [D]
 - O-ring [I]
 - Circlip [L]
 - Piston Assy [M]



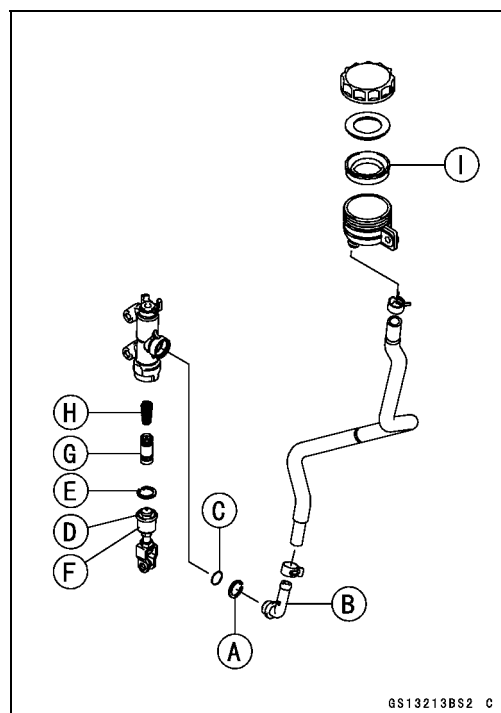
Rear Master Cylinder Disassembly

- Remove the rear master cylinder (see Rear Master Cylinder Removal in the Brakes chapter).
- Remove the circlip [A], connector [B] and O-ring [C].
- **Special Tool - Inside Circlip Pliers: 57001-143**
- Slide the dust cover [D] out of place, and remove the circlip [E].
- Pull out the push rod assy [F].
- Take off the piston assy [G] and return spring [H].

CAUTION

Do not remove the secondary cup from the piston since removal will damage it.

- Replace:
 - Circlip [A]
 - O-ring [C]
 - Circlip [E]
 - Push Rod Assy [F]
 - Piston Assy [G]
 - Diaphragm [I]



Maintenance Procedure

Master Cylinder Assembly

- Before assembly, clean all parts including the master cylinder with brake fluid or alcohol.

CAUTION

Except for the disc pads and disc, use only disc brake fluid, isopropyl alcohol, or ethyl alcohol for cleaning brake parts. Do not use any other fluid for cleaning these parts. Gasoline, engine oil, or any other petroleum distillate will cause deterioration of the rubber parts. Oil spilled on any part will be difficult to wash off completely, and will eventually deteriorate the rubber used in the disc brake.

- Apply brake fluid to the new parts and to the inner wall of the cylinder.
- Take care not to scratch the piston or the inner wall of the cylinder.
- For the front master cylinder, apply a non-permanent locking agent to the reservoir screw and bolt.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Fluid Reservoir Bolt: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)
 - Fluid Reservoir Screw: 1.3 N·m (0.13 kgf·m, 12 in·lb)
- Apply silicone grease to the contact portion of the push rod and brake lever pivot bolt.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Brake Lever Pivot Bolt: 1.0 N·m (0.10 kgf·m, 9 in·lb)
 - Brake Lever Pivot Bolt Locknut: 5.9 N·m (0.60 kgf·m, 52 in·lb)

Caliper Rubber Parts Replacement

Front Caliper Disassembly

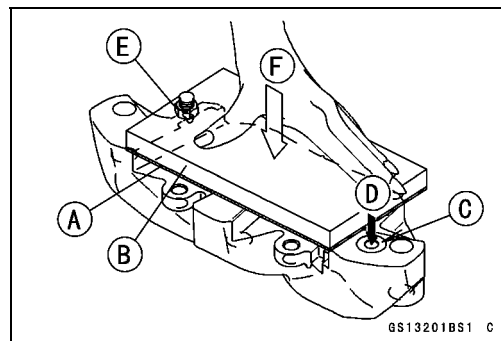
- Loosen the front caliper pad pins [A] and banjo bolt [B] and tighten them loosely.
- Remove:
 - Front Caliper (see Front Caliper Removal in the Brakes chapter)
 - Brake Pads (see Front Brake Pad Removal in the brakes chapter)
 - Front Caliper Assembly Bolts
 - O-ring



2-58 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

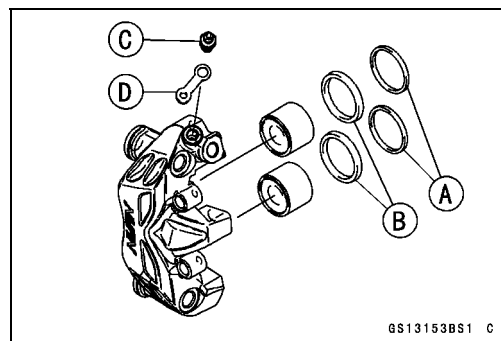
- Using compressed air, remove the pistons. One way to remove the pistons is as follows.
- Install a rubber gasket [A] and a wooden board [B] more than 10 mm (0.4 in.) thick on the caliper half, and fasten them together with a suitable bolt and nut as shown. Leave one of the oil passages [C] open.
- Lightly apply compressed air [D] to the oil passage until the pistons hit the rubber gasket.
- For the hose joint side caliper half, block the hose joint opening during this operation if the caliper half has the opening.
 - Bolt [E] and Nut
 - Push down [F].



⚠ WARNING

To avoid serious injury, never place your fingers or palm in front of the piston. If you apply compressed air into the caliper, the piston may crush your hand or fingers.

- Pull out the pistons by hand.
- Remove the dust seals [A] and fluid seals [B].
- Remove the bleed valve [C] and rubber cap [D].
- Repeat the previous step to remove the pistons from the other side of the caliper body.



NOTE

- If compressed air is not available, do as follows for both calipers coincidentally, with the brake hose connected to the caliper.
- Prepare a container for brake fluid, and perform the work above it.
- Remove the pad springs and pads (see Front Brake Pad Removal in the Brakes chapter).
- Pump the brake lever until the pistons come out of the cylinders, and then disassemble the caliper.

Front Caliper Assembly

- Clean the caliper parts except for the pads.

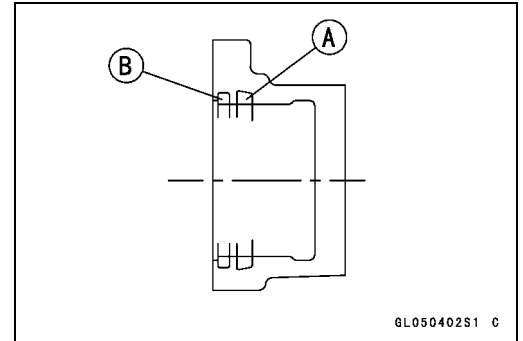
CAUTION

For cleaning the parts, use only disc brake fluid, isopropyl alcohol, or ethyl alcohol.

- Install the bleed valve and rubber cap.
 - Torque - Bleed Valve: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)

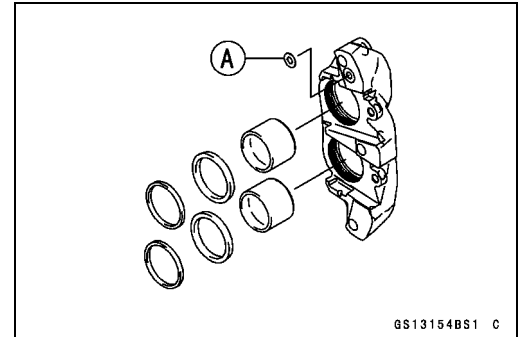
Maintenance Procedure

- Replace the fluid seals [A] with new ones.
- Apply silicone grease to the fluid seals, and install them into the cylinders by hand.
- Replace the dust seals [B] with new ones if they are damaged.
- Apply silicone grease to the dust seals, and install them into the cylinders by hand.



- Replace the O-ring [A].
- Apply brake fluid to the outside of the pistons, and push them into each cylinder by hand.
- Be sure to install the O-ring.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the front caliper assembly bolts, and tighten them.

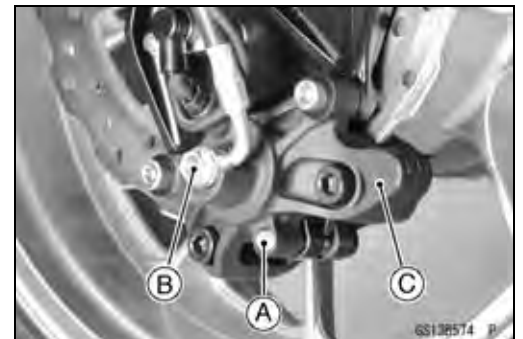
Torque - Front Caliper Assembly Bolts: 27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 ft·lb)



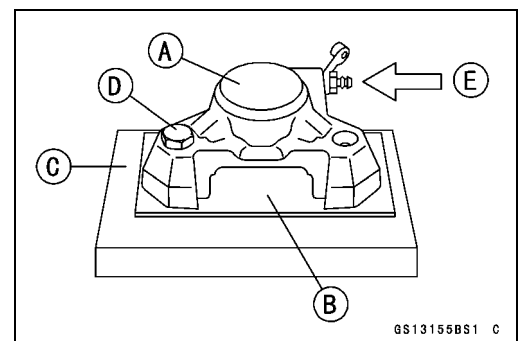
- Install the pads (see Front Brake Pad Installation in the Brakes chapter).
- Wipe up any spilled brake fluid on the caliper with wet cloth.

Rear Caliper Disassembly

- Loosen the rear caliper pad pin [A] and banjo bolt [B], and tighten them loosely.
- Remove:
 - Rear Caliper [C] (see Rear Caliper Removal in the Brakes chapter)
 - Brake Pads (see Rear Brake Pad Removal in the Brakes chapter)
 - Rear Caliper Assembly Bolts
 - O-ring



- Remove the left side piston as follows.
- Removal of the left side piston is the same as for the front caliper.
 - Left Side Caliper [A]
 - Rubber Gasket [B]
 - Wooden Board [C]
 - Bolt [D] and Nut
 - Apply compressed air [E]



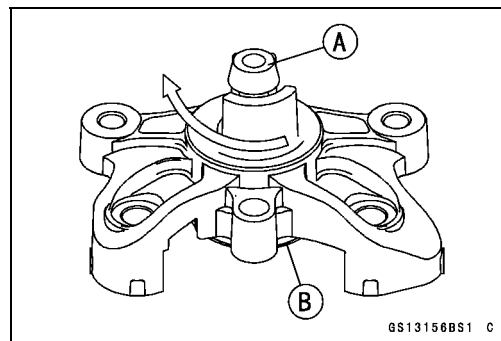
⚠ WARNING

To avoid serious injury, never place your fingers or palm in rear of the piston. If you apply compressed air into the caliper, the piston may crush your hand or fingers.

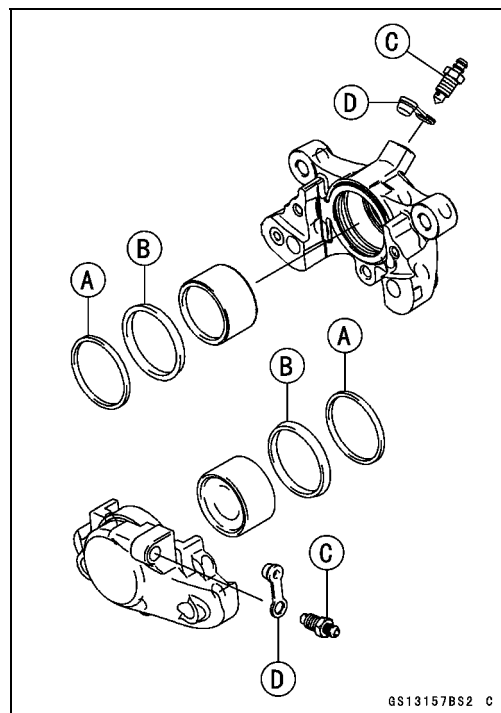
2-60 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Remove the right side piston as follows.
- Using the rear caliper assembly bolt [A], remove the piston [B] as shown in the figure.



- Remove the dust seals [A] and fluid seals [B].
- Remove the bleed valves [C] and rubber caps [D].



NOTE

- If compressed air is not available, do as follows with the brake hose connected to the caliper.
- Prepare a container for brake fluid, and perform the work above it.
- Remove the pads and pad spring (see Rear Brake Pad Removal in the Brakes chapter).
- Pump the brake pedal to remove the caliper piston.

Rear Caliper Assembly

- Clean the caliper parts except for the pads.

CAUTION

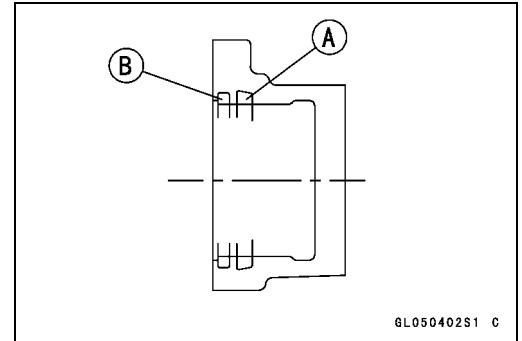
For cleaning the parts, use only disc brake fluid, isopropyl alcohol, or ethyl alcohol.

- Install the bleed valves and rubber caps.

Torque - Bleed Valves: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)

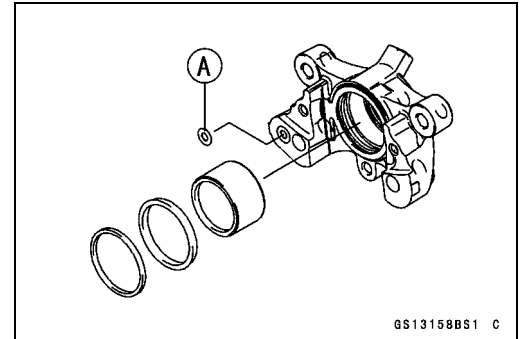
Maintenance Procedure

- Apply brake fluid to the cylinder bores.
- Replace the fluid seals [A] with new ones.
- Apply silicone grease to the fluid seals, and install them into each cylinder by hand.
- Replace the dust seals [B] with new ones.



- Replace the O-ring [A].
- Apply brake fluid to the outside of the pistons, and push them into each cylinder by hand.
- Be sure to install the O-ring.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the rear caliper assembly bolts, and tighten them.

Torque - Rear Caliper Assembly Bolts: 37 N·m (3.8 kgf·m, 27 ft·lb)



- Install the pads (see Rear Brake Pad Installation in the Brakes chapter).
- Wipe up any spilled brake fluid on the caliper with wet cloth.

Clutch Hose and Pipe Replacement

CAUTION

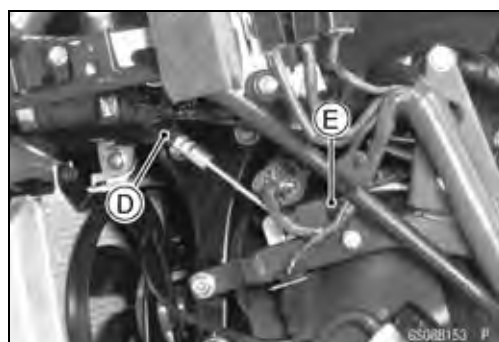
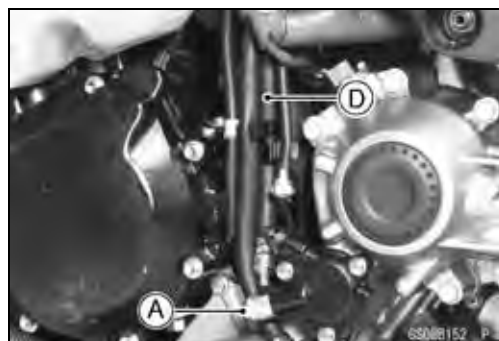
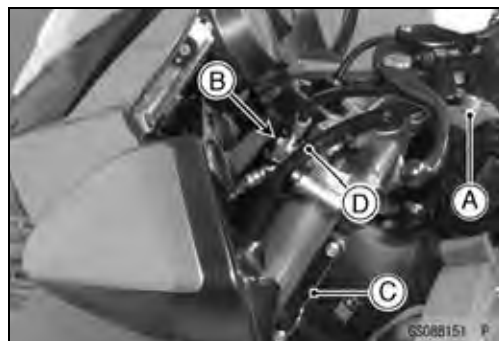
Clutch fluid quickly ruins painted plastic surfaces; any spilled fluid should be completely washed away immediately.

- When removing the clutch hose, take care not to spill the clutch fluid on the painted or plastic parts.

2-62 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Remove:
 - Left Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Left Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Left Heat Insulation Plate (see Fairing Bracket Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Banjo Bolts [A] with Washers
 - Fitting Bolt [B]
 - Clamp [C]
 - Clutch Hose [D]
- Pull out the Damper [E] forward, Using a rubber lubricant.



- Immediately wash away any clutch fluid that spills.
- There are washers on each side of the clutch hose fittings. Replace them with new ones when installing.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Clutch Hose Banjo Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)**
- When installing the hoses, avoid sharp bending, kinking, flattening or twisting, and route the hoses according to Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in Appendix chapter.
- Fill the clutch line after installing the clutch hose (see Clutch Fluid Change).

Maintenance Procedure

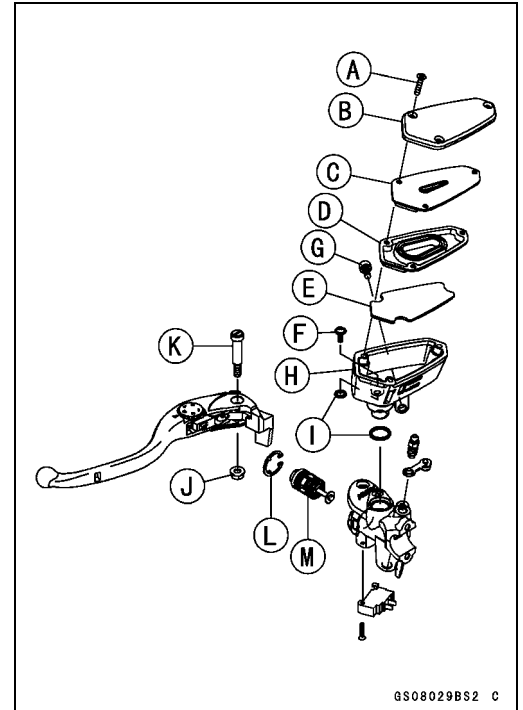
Rubber Parts of Clutch Master Cylinder/Slave Cylinder Replacement

Clutch Master Cylinder Cup and Dust Seal Replacement

- Remove the clutch master cylinder (see Clutch Master Cylinder Removal in the Clutch chapter).
- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
 - Cap [B]
 - Diaphragm Plate [C]
 - Diaphragm [D]
 - Float [E]
 - Screw [F]
 - Bolt [G]
- Pull out the fluid reservoir [H] and O-rings [I].
- Unscrew the locknut [J] and pivot bolt [K], and remove the clutch lever.
- Remove the circlip [L].

Special Tool - Inside Circlip Pliers: 57001-143

- Pull out the piston assy [M].
- Replace:
 - Diaphragm [D]
 - O-ring [I]
 - Circlip [L]
 - Piston Assy [M]
- Before assembly, clean all parts including the master cylinder with clutch fluid or alcohol.



GS08029BS2 C

CAUTION

Use only disc brake fluid, isopropyl alcohol or ethyl alcohol for cleaning parts. Do not use any other fluid for cleaning these parts. Gasoline, motor oil or any other petroleum distillate will cause deterioration of the rubber parts. Oil spilled on any part will be difficult to wash off completely, and will eventually deteriorate the rubber used in the cylinder.

- Apply clutch fluid to the parts removed and to the inner wall of the cylinder.
- Take care not to scratch the piston or the inner wall of the cylinder.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the reservoir screw and bolt.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Fluid Reservoir Bolt: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)**
 - Fluid Reservoir Screw: 1.3 N·m (0.13 kgf·m, 12 in·lb)**
- Apply silicone grease to the contact portion of the push rod and clutch lever pivot bolt.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Clutch Lever Pivot Bolt: 1.0 N·m (0.10 kgf·m, 8.9 in·lb)**
 - Clutch Lever Pivot Bolt Locknut: 5.9 N·m (0.60 kgf·m, 52 in·lb)**
- Install the clutch master cylinder (see Clutch Master Cylinder Removal in the Clutch chapter).

2-64 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

Clutch Slave Cylinder Piston Seal Replacement

- Remove:
 - Left Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Loosen the banjo bolt [A] at the clutch pipe lower end, and tighten it loosely.
- Unscrew the slave cylinder bolts [B] and detach the slave cylinder with the pipe installed from the engine.
- Pump the clutch lever until the piston comes out of the cylinder.
- Unscrew the banjo bolt and remove the slave cylinder [C].

CAUTION

Immediately wash away any clutch fluid that spills. It may damage painted surfaces.

NOTE

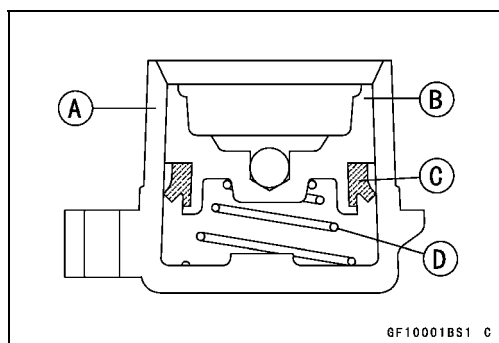
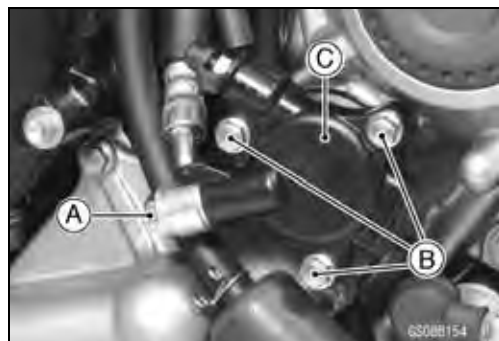
○ If the clutch slave cylinder is removed and left alone, the piston will be pushed out by spring force.

- Remove the spring and piston seal.

CAUTION

Replace the piston seal with a new one if it was removed from the piston.

- Before assembly, apply a rubber grease to the outside of the piston and the piston seal.
- Install the piston seal as shown.
 - Cylinder [A]
 - Piston [B]
 - Piston Seal [C]
 - Spring [D]



6F10001BS1 C

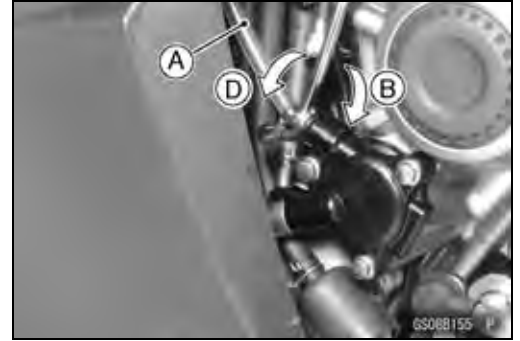
Maintenance Procedure

Clutch Fluid Change

- Level the clutch fluid reservoir and remove the reservoir cap.
- Remove the rubber cap from the bleed valve on the clutch slave cylinder.
- Attach a clear plastic hose [A] to the bleed valve and run the other end of the hose into a container.
- Fill the reservoir with fresh fluid.
- Change the clutch fluid as follows.
 - Open [B] the bleed valve, using a wrench.
 - Pump the clutch lever and hold [C] it.
 - Close [D] the bleed valve.
 - Release [E] the clutch lever.
- Repeat this operation until fresh fluid comes out from the plastic hose or the color of the fluid changes.
- Check the fluid level in the reservoir often, replenishing it as necessary.

NOTE

- If the fluid in the reservoir runs completely out any time during fluid changing, the bleeding operation must be done over again from the beginning since air will have entered the line.



⚠ WARNING

Do not mix two brands of fluid.

- After changing the fluid, check the clutch for good clutch power and no fluid leakage.
- ★ If necessary, bleed the air from the lines (see Clutch Line Bleeding in the Clutch chapter).
- Remove the clear plastic hose.
- Install the reservoir cap.
- Tighten the bleed valve, and install the rubber cap.

Torque - Clutch Slave Cylinder Bleed Valve: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)

Spark Plug Replacement

- Remove:
 - Stick Coils (see Stick Coil Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
- Remove the spark plug using the 16 mm (0.63 in.) plug wrench [A].

Owner's Tool - Spark Plug Wrench: 92110-1132



2-66 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Procedure

- Replace the spark plug with a new one.

Standard Spark Plug

Type: NGK CR9EIA-9

- Insert new spark plug in the plug hole, and finger-tighten it first.
- Using the plug wrench [A] vertically, tighten the plug.

CAUTION

The insulator of the spark plug may break if when the wrench is inclined during tightening.

Torque - Spark Plugs: 13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m, 115 in·lb)

- Install the stick coils securely.
- Be sure the stick coils are installed by pulling up [A] it lightly.



Oil Change

- Warm up the oil by running the motorcycle so that the oil will pick up any sediment and drain easily. Stop the motorcycle and turn the key knob to OFF.
- Place an oil pan beneath the final gear case, and remove the filler cap [A] and drain plug [B].

⚠ WARNING

When draining or filling the final gear case, be careful that no oil gets on the tire, spoke, or rim. Clean off any oil that inadvertently gets on them with a high-flash point solvent.

- After the oil has completely drained out, install the drain plug with a new gasket.

Torque - Final Gear Case Drain Plug: 8.8 N·m (0.90 kgf·m, 78 in·lb)



Maintenance Procedure

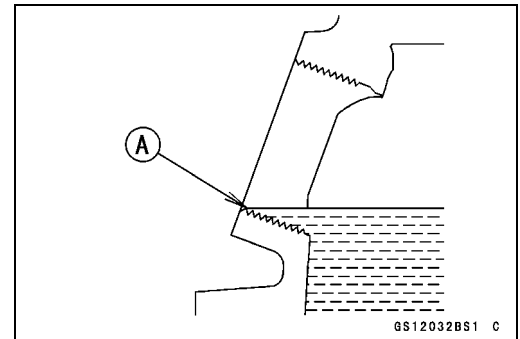
- Fill the final gear case with the specified oil and quantity.
- The oil level [A] should come to the top of the filler opening.

Final Gear Case Oil:

Amount: about 160 mL (5.41 US oz)
Grade: API GL-5 hypoid gear oil
Viscosity: When above 5°C (41°F) SAE 90
 When below 5°C (41°F) SAE 80

NOTE

- The term "GL-5" indicates a quality and additive rating.
A "GL-6" rated hypoid gear oil can also be used.
- Be sure the O-ring is in place, and install the filler plug.



Fuel System (DFI)

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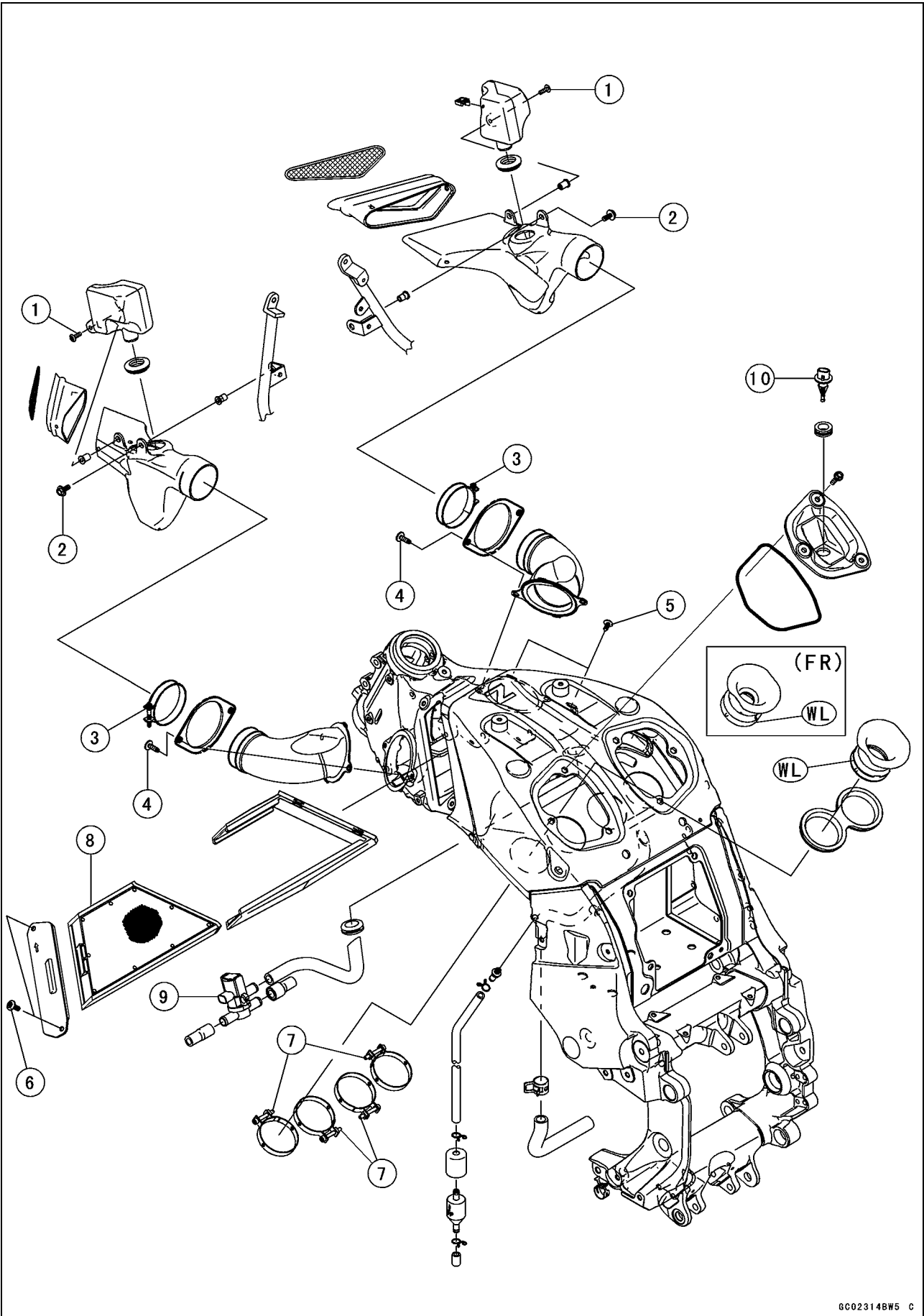
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3-4 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Exploded View



Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Resonator Mounting Bolts	3.9	0.40	35 in·lb	
2	Front Air Inlet Duct Mounting Bolts	3.9	0.40	35 in·lb	
3	Air Inlet Duct Clamp Bolts	2.9	0.30	26 in·lb	
4	Rear Air Inlet Duct Mounting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
5	Air Cleaner Element Holder Screws	6.9	0.70	61 in·lb	
6	Air Cleaner Element Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
7	Duct Clamp Bolts	2.0	0.20	18 in·lb	

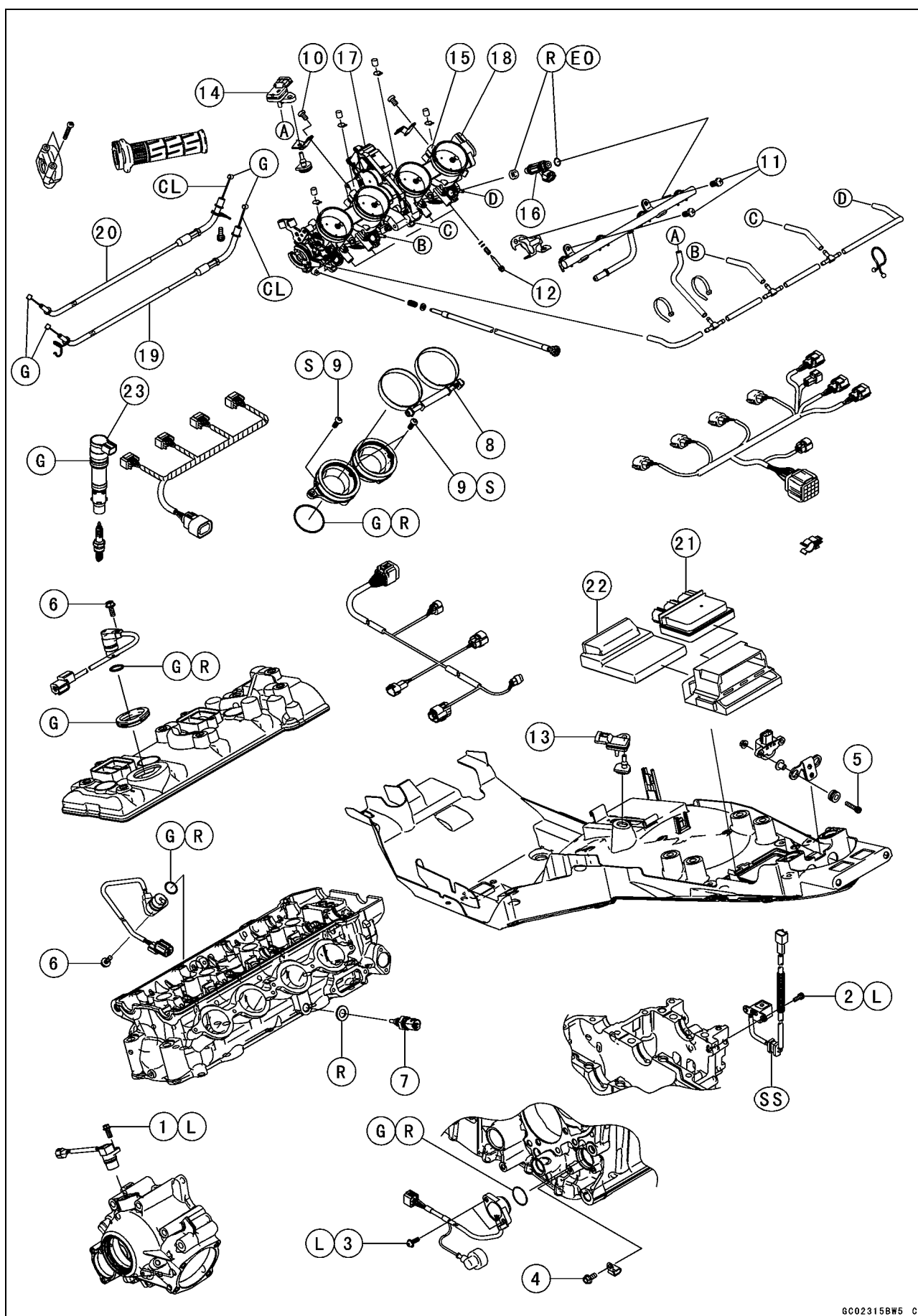
8. Air Cleaner Element

9. Air Switching Valve

10. Air Inlet Temperature Sensor

WL: Apply a soap and water solution or rubber lubricant.

Exploded View



Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Speed Sensor Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
2	Crankshaft Sensor Bolts	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	L
3	Gear Position Switch Screws	2.9	0.30	26 in·lb	L
4	Gear Position Switch Lead Clamp Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
5	Vehicle-down Sensor Bolts	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	
6	Camshaft Position Sensor Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
7	Water Temperature Sensor	25	2.5	18	
8	Throttle Body Assy Holder Clamp Bolts	2.0	0.20	18 in·lb	
9	Throttle Body Assy Holder Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	S
10	Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Bracket Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in·lb	
11	Delivery Pipe Mounting Screws	5.0	0.51	44 in·lb	
12	Bypass Screws	0.2	0.02	1.8 in·lb	

13. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor

14. Inlet Air Pressure Sensor

15. Main Throttle Sensor

16. Fuel Injectors

17. Subthrottle Valve Actuator

18. Subthrottle Sensor

19. Throttle Cable (Accelerator)

20. Throttle Cable (Decelerator)

21. Relay Box

22. ECU

23. Stick Coils

CL: Apply cable lubricant.

EO: Apply engine oil.

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

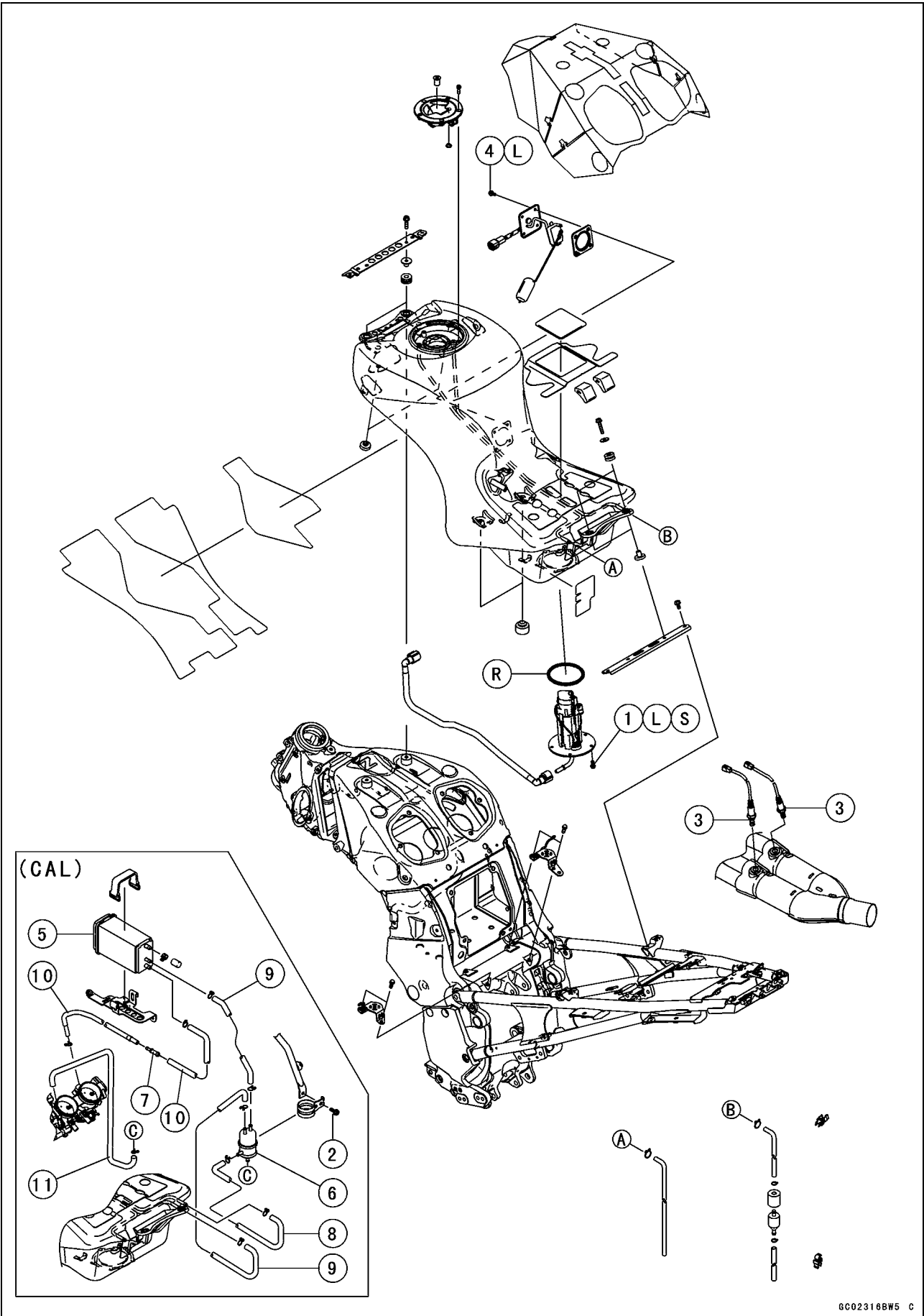
R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tightening sequence.

SS: Apply silicone sealant.

3-8 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Exploded View



GC02316BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Fuel Pump Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L, S
2	Separator Bracket Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
3	Oxygen Sensor (Europe Models)	25	2.5	18	
4	Fuel Level Sensor Bolts	6.9	0.70	61 in·lb	L

5. Canister

6. Separator

7. Fitting

8. Red Hose

9. Blue Hose

10. Green Hose

11. White Hose

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

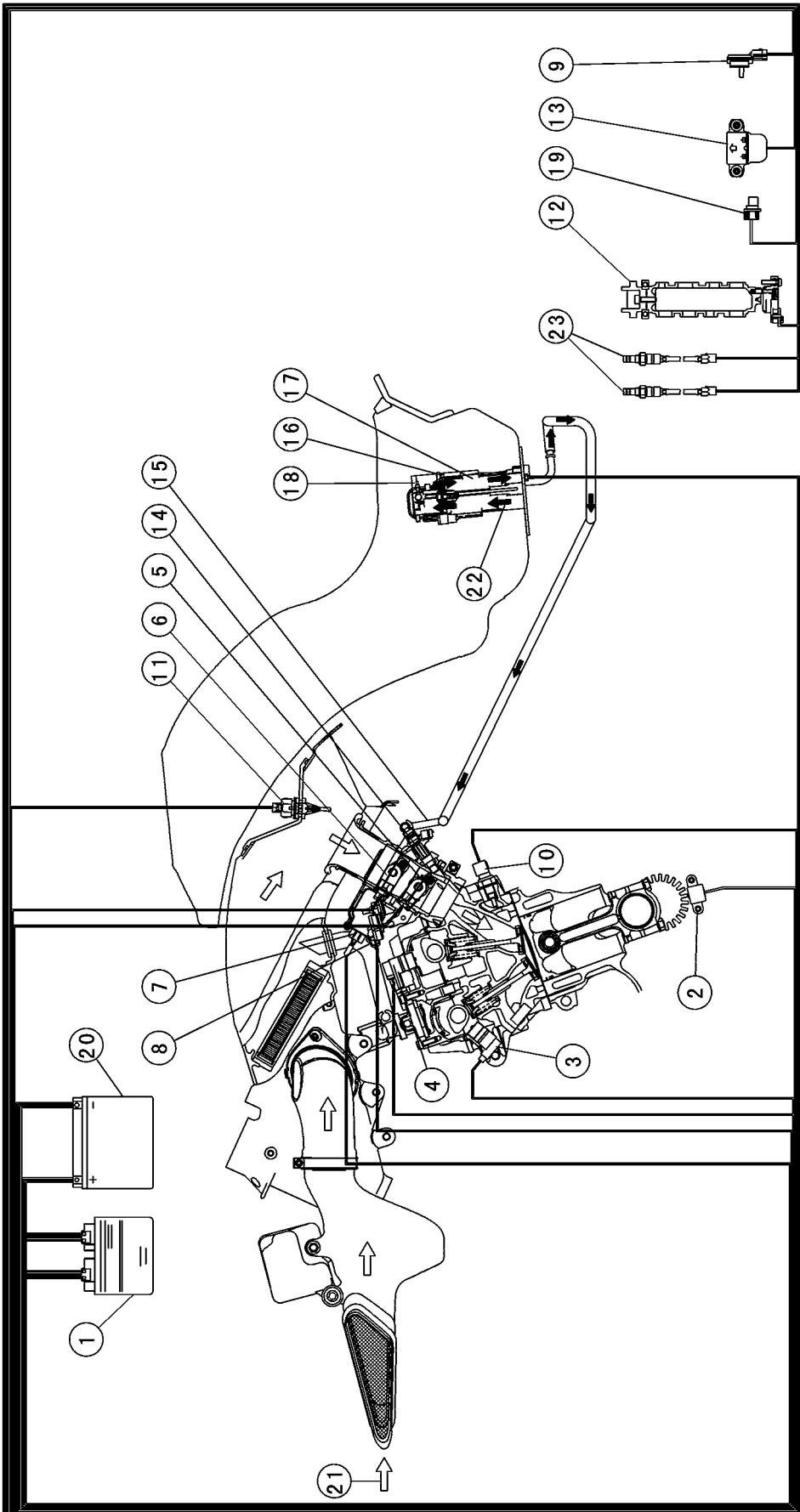
R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tightening sequence.

3-10 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

DFI System

DFI System



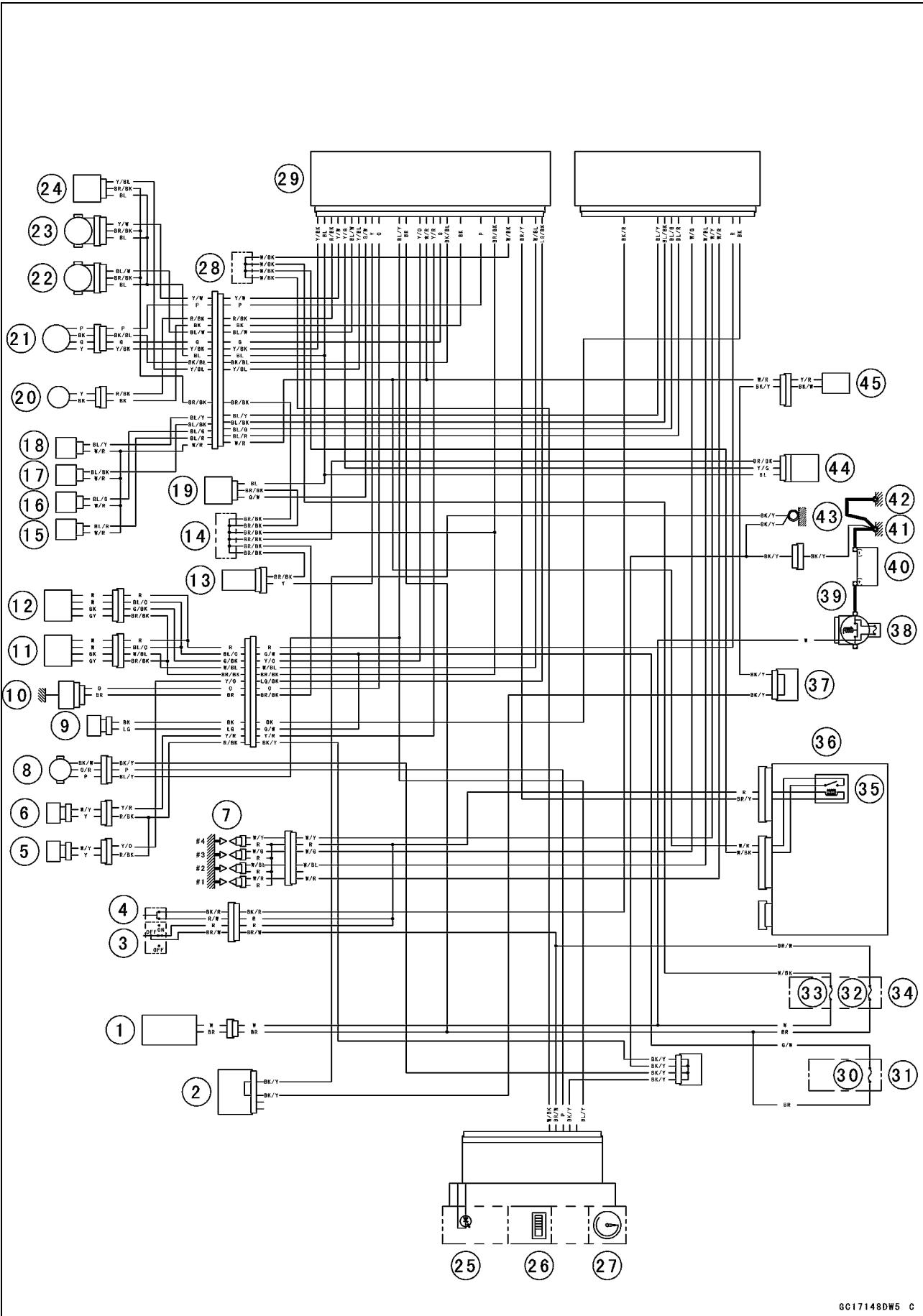
GC17149DW5 C

DFI System

1. ECU
2. Crankshaft Sensor
3. Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor
4. Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor
5. Main Throttle Sensor
6. Subthrottle Sensor
7. Subthrottle Valve Actuator
8. Inlet Air Pressure Sensor
9. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor
10. Water Temperature Sensor
11. Inlet Air Temperature Sensor
12. Gear Position Switch
13. Vehicle-down Sensor
14. Fuel Injectors
15. Delivery Pipe
16. Pressure Regulator
17. Fuel Pump
18. Fuel Filter
19. Speed Sensor
20. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
21. Air Flow
22. Fuel Flow
23. Oxygen Sensors

3-12 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

DFI System



DFI System

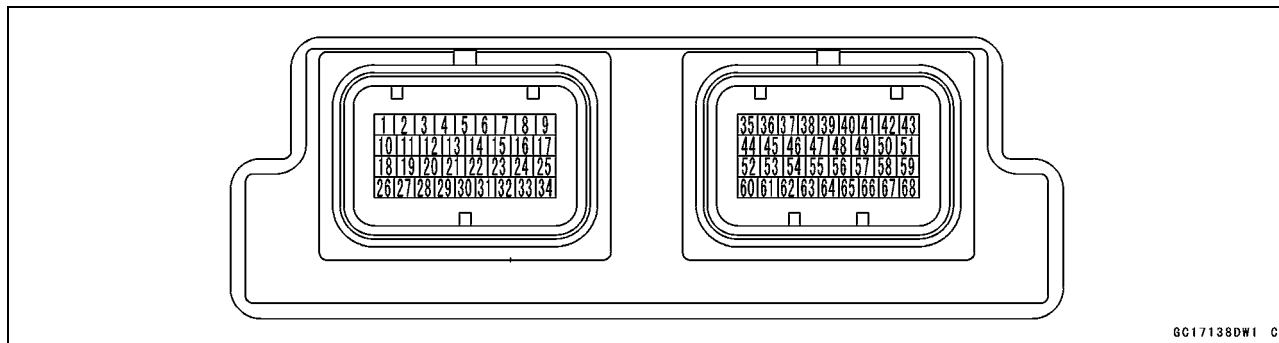
Part Name

1. Steering Lock Unit
2. Joint Connector 1
3. Engine Stop Switch
4. Starter Button
5. Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor
6. Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor
7. Stick Coil #1, #2, #3, #4
8. Speed Sensor
9. Oil Control Solenoid Valve
10. Water Temperature Sensor
11. Oxygen Sensor 1
12. Oxygen Sensor 2
13. Inlet Air Temperature Sensor
14. Water-proof Joint 2
15. Injector #1
16. Injector #2
17. Injector #3
18. Injector #4
19. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor
20. Crankshaft Sensor
21. Subthrottle Valve Actuator
22. Subthrottle Sensor
23. Main Throttle Sensor
24. Inlet Air Pressure Sensor
25. Warning Indicator Light (LED)
26. Water Temperature Gauge
27. Speedometer
28. Water-proof Joint 1
29. ECU
30. Oxygen Sensor Heater Fuse 15 A
31. Fuse Box 3
32. Ignition Fuse 10 A
33. ECU Fuse 15 A
34. Fuse Box 2
35. Fuel Pump Relay
36. Relay Box
37. Joint Connector 2
38. Main Fuse 30 A
39. Starter Relay
40. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
41. Frame Ground
42. Engine Ground
43. Frame Ground
44. Vehicle-down Sensor
45. Fuel Pump

3-14 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

DFI System

Terminal Numbers of ECU Connectors



Terminal Names

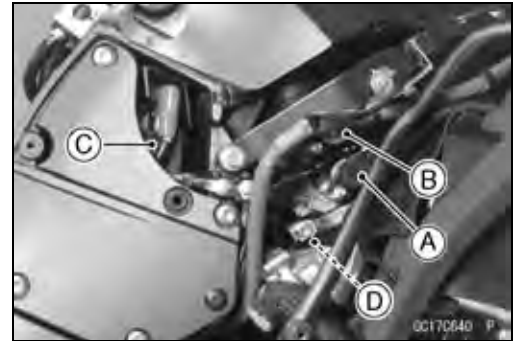
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Stick Coil #3 Ignite Signal | 36. External Communication Line (*KDS) |
| 2. Stick Coil #4 Ignite Signal | 37. Oxygen Sensor #1 Output Signal |
| 3. Fuel Injector #3 Drive Signal | 38. Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Output Signal |
| 4. Unused | 39. Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Output Signal |
| 5. Unused | 40. Power Supply to Sensors |
| 6. Air Switching Valve Drive Signal | 41. External Communication Line (Modes Switch) |
| 7. Oil Control Valve Solenoid Drive Signal | 42. Subthrottle Valve Actuator Drive Signal 2 |
| 8. Unused | 43. Subthrottle Valve Actuator Drive Signal 4 |
| 9. Unused | 44. Power Supply to ECU (from Battery) |
| 10. Fuel Injector #1 Drive Signal | 45. Battery Monitor |
| 11. Unused | 46. Oxygen Sensor #2 Output Signal |
| 12. Unused | 47. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Output Signal |
| 13. Unused | 48. Water Temperature Sensor Output Signal |
| 14. Unused | 49. Gear Position Switch Output Signal |
| 15. Unused | 50. Subthrottle Valve Actuator Drive Signal 1 |
| 16. Unused | 51. Subthrottle Valve Actuator Drive Signal 3 |
| 17. Unused | 52. Ground for Control System |
| 18. Injector #2 Drive Signal | 53. Fuel Pump Relay Drive Signal |
| 19. Unused | 54. Main Throttle Sensor Output Signal |
| 20. Unused | 55. Unused |
| 21. Engine Ground | 56. Crankshaft Sensor Output Signal (+) |
| 22. Engine Ground | 57. Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor Output Signal |
| 23. Unused | 58. Unused |
| 24. KDS Ground Signal (Equipped Models) | 59. CAN Communication Line (Low) |
| 25. Sidestand Switch Signal | 60. Ground for Sensors |
| 26. Stick Coil #1 Ignition Signal | 61. External Communication Line (*KDS) |
| 27. Stick Coil #2 Ignite Signal | 62. Radiator Fan Drive Signal |
| 28. Fuel Injector #4 Drive Signal | 63. Subthrottle Sensor Output Signal |
| 29. Power Supply of Oxygen Sensor Heater | 64. Vehicle-down Sensor Output Signal |
| 30. Unused | 65. Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor #2 Output Signal |
| 31. Unused | 66. Crankshaft Sensor Output Signal (-) |
| 32. Unused | 67. Speed Sensor Output Signal |
| 33. Starter Lockout Switch Output Signal | 68. CAN Communication Line (High) |
| 34. Starter Button Output Signal | |
| 35. Power Supply to ECU (from Battery) | |

* KDS (Kawasaki Diagnostic System)

KDS that runs on Windows personal computer (PC) diagnostic tool for motorcycle with Kawasaki DFI system.

DFI Parts Location

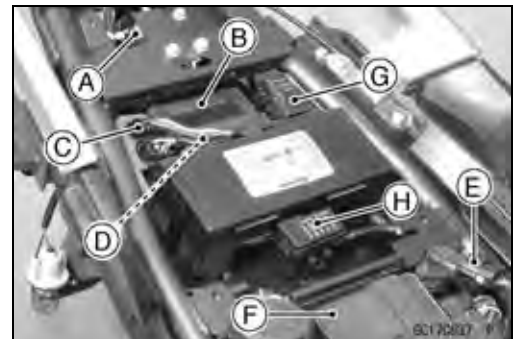
Main Throttle Sensor [A]
Subthrottle Sensor [B]
Battery 12 V 14 Ah [C]
Water Temperature Sensor [D]



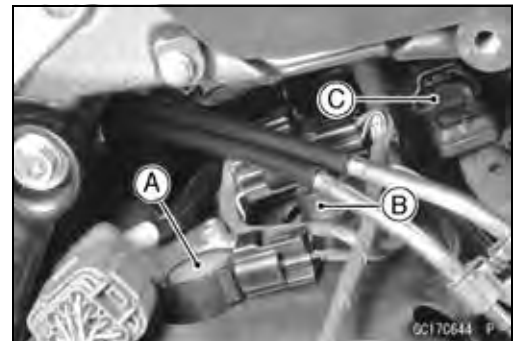
Fuel Injectors #1, #2, #3, #4 [A]



Vehicle-down Sensor [A]
Relay Box (Fuel Pump Relay) [B]
Immobilizer/Kawasaki Diagnostic System Connector [C]
DFI ECU [D]
Atmospheric Pressure Sensor [E]
KIPASS ECU [F]
Fuse Box (ECU Fuse 15 A) [G]
Fuse Box (Oxygen Sensor Fuse 15 A, KIPASS Fuse 10 A) [H]



Stick Coils #1, #2, #3, #4 [A]
Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor [B]
Inlet Air Pressure Sensor [C]



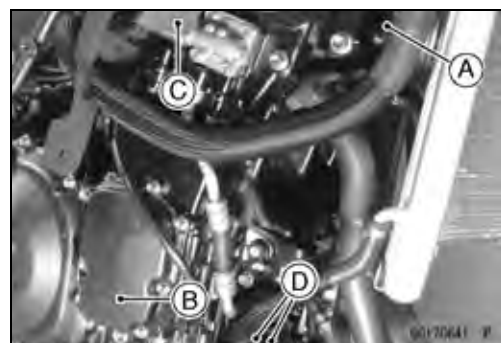
Inlet Air Temperature Sensor [A]



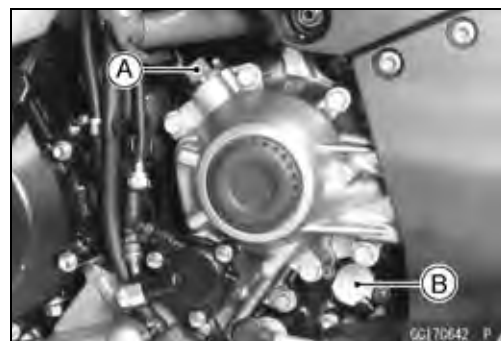
3-16 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

DFI Parts Location

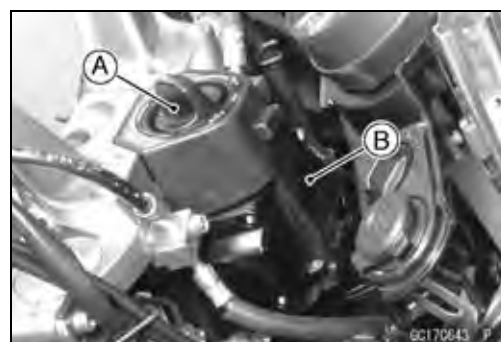
Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor [A]
Crankshaft Sensor [B]
Oil Control Valve Solenoid [C]
Oxygen Sensor #1, #2 [D]



Speed Sensor [A]
Gear Position Switch [B]



Key Knob [A]
Steering Lock Unit [B] (Immobilizer)



Air Switching Valve [A]
Subthrottle Valve Actuator [B]



Fuel Pump [A]



Specifications

Item	Standard
Digital Fuel Injection System	
Idle Speed	1 100 ±50 r/min (rpm)
Throttle Assy:	
Type	Four barrel type
Bore	φ40 mm (1.6 in.)
Throttle Body Vacuum	33 ±1.33 kPa (250 ±10 mmHg)
Bypass Screws	— — —
ECU:	
Make	Mitsubishi Electric
Type	Digital memory type, with built in IC igniter, sealed with resin
Usable Engine Speed	100 ~ 12 000 r/min (rpm)
Fuel Pressure (high pressure line)	294 kPa (3.0 kgf/cm ² , 43 psi) with fuel pump running
Fuel Pump:	
Type	In-tank pump (in fuel tank), or Wesco pump (friction pump)
Discharge	67 mL (2.26 US oz.) or more for 3 seconds
Fuel Injectors:	
Type	INP-287
Nozzle Type	One spray type with 12 holes
Resistance	About 11.7 ~ 12.3 Ω at 20°C (68°F)
Main Throttle Sensor:	Non-adjustable and non-removable
Input Voltage	DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V between BL and BR/BK leads
Output Voltage	DC 0.61 ~ 3.80 V between Y/W and BR/BK leads (at idle throttle opening to full throttle opening)
Resistance	4 ~ 6 kΩ
Inlet Air Pressure Sensor/Atmospheric Pressure Sensor:	
Input Voltage	DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V between BL and BR/BK leads
Output Voltage	DC 3.80 ~ 4.20 V at standard atmospheric pressure (see this text for details)
Inlet Air Temperature Sensor:	
Resistance	2.09 ~ 2.81 kΩ at 20°C (68°F) About 0.322 kΩ at 80°C (176°F) (reference value)
Output Voltage at ECU	About 2.25 ~ 2.50 V at 20°C (68°F)
Water Temperature Sensor:	
Resistance	see Electrical System chapter
Output Voltage at ECU	About 2.80 ~ 2.97 V at 20°C (68°F)
Speed Sensor:	
Input Voltage at Sensor	About DC 9 ~ 11 V at Ignition Switch ON
Output Voltage at Sensor	About DC 0.05 ~ 0.09 V or DC 4.5 ~ 4.9 at Ignition Switch ON and 0 km/h

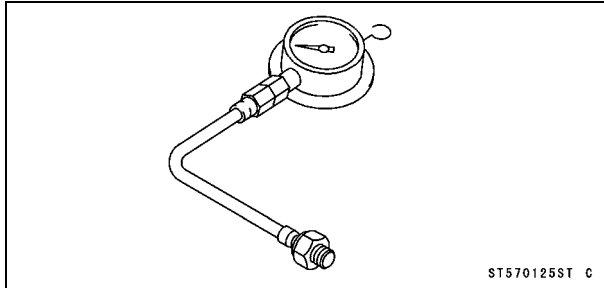
3-18 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Specifications

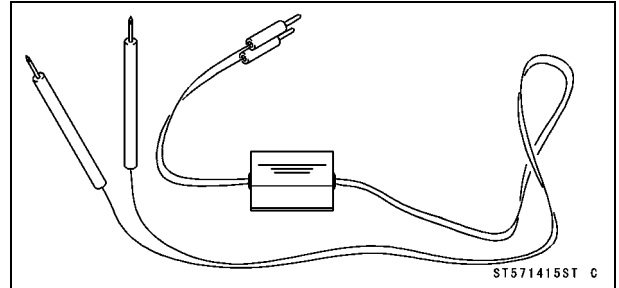
Item	Standard
Vehicle-down sensor:	
Detection Method	Magnetic flux detection method
Detection Angle	More than 60 ~ 70° for each bank
Output Voltage	with sensor arrow mark pointed up: 3.55 ~ 4.45 V with sensor tilted 60 ~ 70° or more: 0.65 ~ 1.35 V
Subthrottle Sensor:	Non-adjustable and non-removal
Input Voltage	DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V between BL and BR/BK leads
Output Voltage	DC 0.71 ~ 4.15 V between BL/W and BR/BK leads (at idle throttle opening to full throttle opening)
Resistance	4 ~ 6 k Ω
Subthrottle Valve Actuator:	
Resistance	About 5 ~ 7 Ω
Input Voltage	About DC 10.5 ~ 12.5 V
Oxygen Sensor (Equipped Models):	
Output Voltage (Rich)	0.45 ~ 2.5 V
Output Voltage (Lean)	0.05 ~ 0.45 V
Heater Resistance	About 8 Ω at 20°C (68°F)
CAN Communication Line:	
Resistance	114 ~ 126 Ω at ECU Connectors
Throttle Grip and Cables	
Throttle Grip Free Play	2 ~ 3 mm (0.08 ~ 0.12 in.)

Special Tools and Sealant

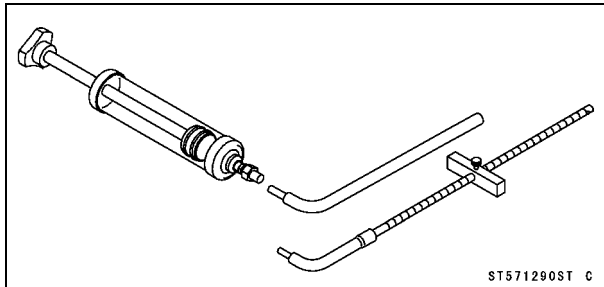
Oil Pressure Gauge, 5 kgf/cm²:
57001-125



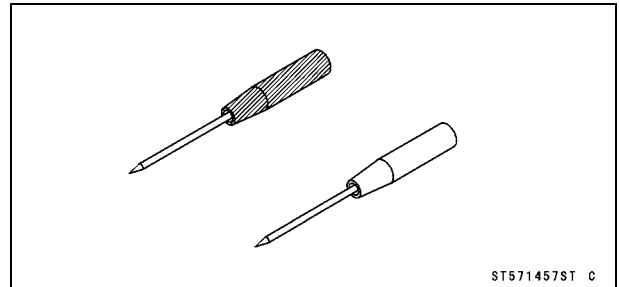
Peak Voltage Adapter:
57001-1415



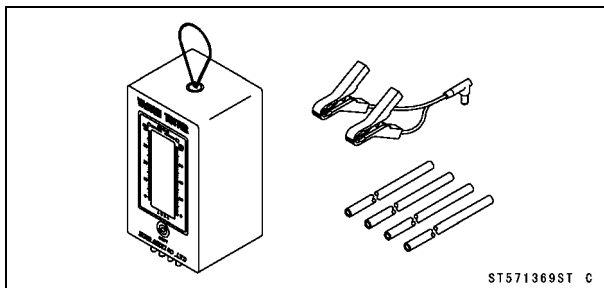
Fork Oil Level Gauge:
57001-1290



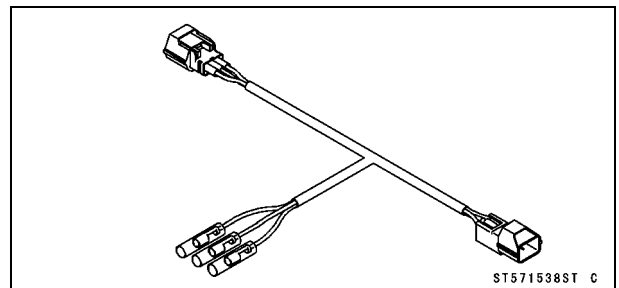
Needle Adapter Set:
57001-1457



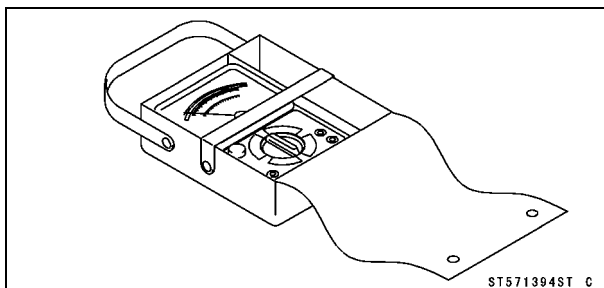
Vacuum Gauge:
57001-1369



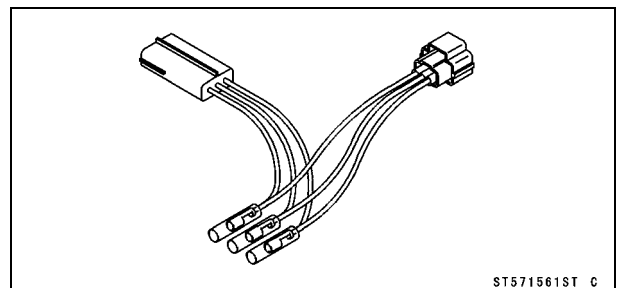
Throttle Sensor Setting Adapter:
57001-1538



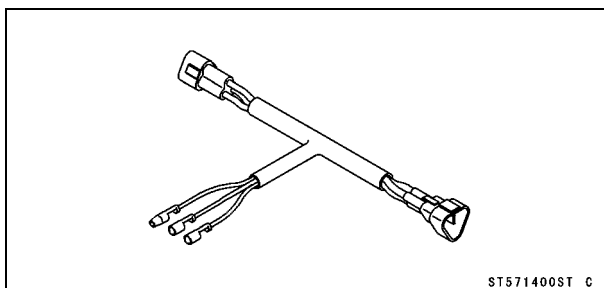
Hand Tester:
57001-1394



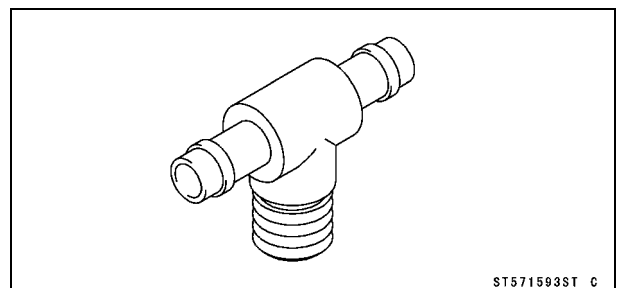
Sensor Harness Adapter:
57001-1561



Throttle Sensor Setting Adapter #1:
57001-1400



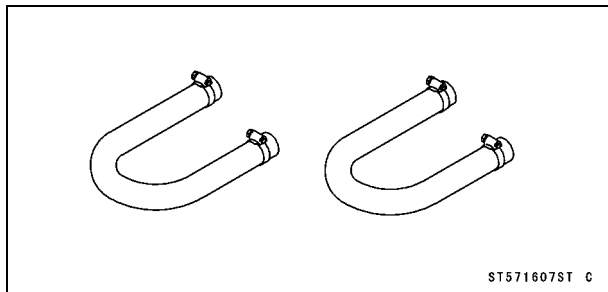
Fuel Pressure Gauge Adapter:
57001-1593



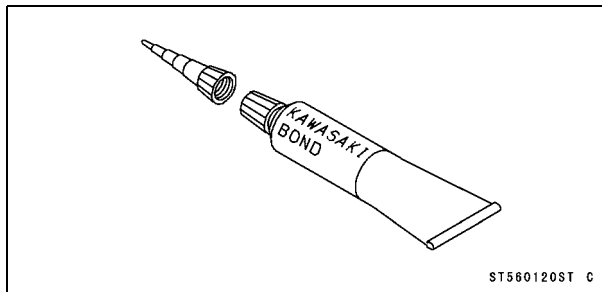
3-20 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Special Tools and Sealant

Fuel Hose:
57001-1607



Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant):
56019-120

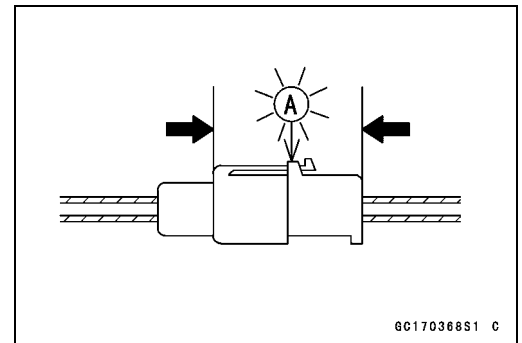


DFI Servicing Precautions

DFI Servicing Precautions

There are a number of important precautions that should be followed servicing the DFI system.

- This DFI system is designed to be used with a 12 V sealed battery as its power source. Do not use any other battery except for a 12 V sealed battery as a power source.
- Do not reverse the battery cable connections. This will damage the ECU.
- To prevent damage to the DFI parts, do not disconnect the battery cables or any other electrical connections when the ignition switch is on, or while the engine is running.
- Take care not to short the leads that are directly connected to the battery positive (+) terminal to the chassis ground.
- When charging, remove the battery from the motorcycle. This is to prevent ECU damage by excessive voltage.
- Whenever the DFI electrical connections are to be disconnected, first turn off the ignition switch. Conversely, make sure that all the DFI electrical connections are firmly re-connected before starting the engine.
- Connect these connectors until they click [A]



- Do not turn the key knob ON position while any of the DFI electrical connectors are disconnected. The ECU memorizes service codes.
- Do not spray water on the electrical parts, DFI parts, connectors, leads, and wiring.
- If a transceiver is installed on the motorcycle, make sure that the operation of the DFI system is not influenced by electric wave radiated from the antenna. Check operation of the system with the engine at idle. Locate the antenna as far as possible away from the ECU.
- When any fuel hose is disconnected, do not turn on the key knob. Otherwise, the fuel pump will operate and fuel will spout from the fuel hose.
- Do not operate the fuel pump if the pump is completely dry. This is to prevent pump seizure.
- Before removing the fuel system parts, blow the outer surfaces of these parts clean with compressed air.
- When any fuel hose is disconnected, fuel may spout out by residual pressure in the fuel line. Cover the hose joint with a piece of clean cloth to prevent fuel spillage.
- When installing the fuel hoses, avoid sharp bending, kinking, flattening or twisting, and route the fuel hoses with a minimum of bending so that the fuel flow will not be obstructed.
- Route the hoses according to Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter.

3-22 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

DFI Servicing Precautions

- Replace the fuel hose [A] if it has been sharply bent or kinked.
- The motorcycle is not properly handled, the high pressure inside the fuel line can cause fuel to leak or the hose to burst. Bend and twist the fuel hose while examining it.
- ★ Replace the hose if any cracks or bulges are noticed.



- To maintain the correct fuel/air mixture (F/A), there must be no inlet air leaks in the DFI system. Be sure to install the oil filler plug [A] after filling the engine oil.

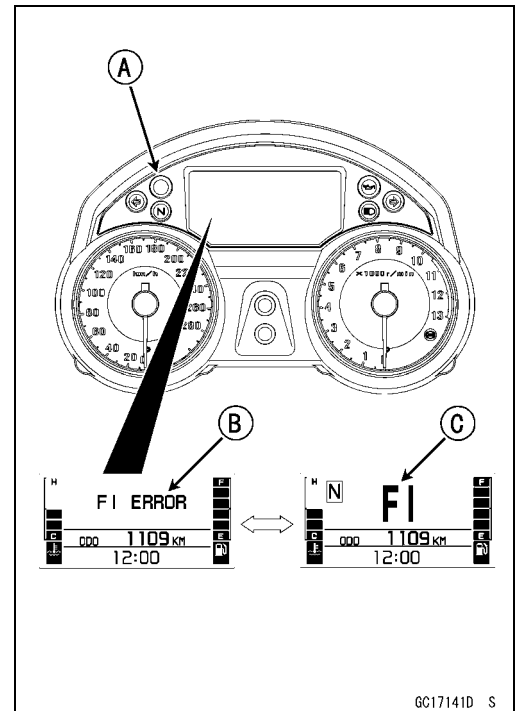
Torque - Oil Filler Plug: Hand-tighten



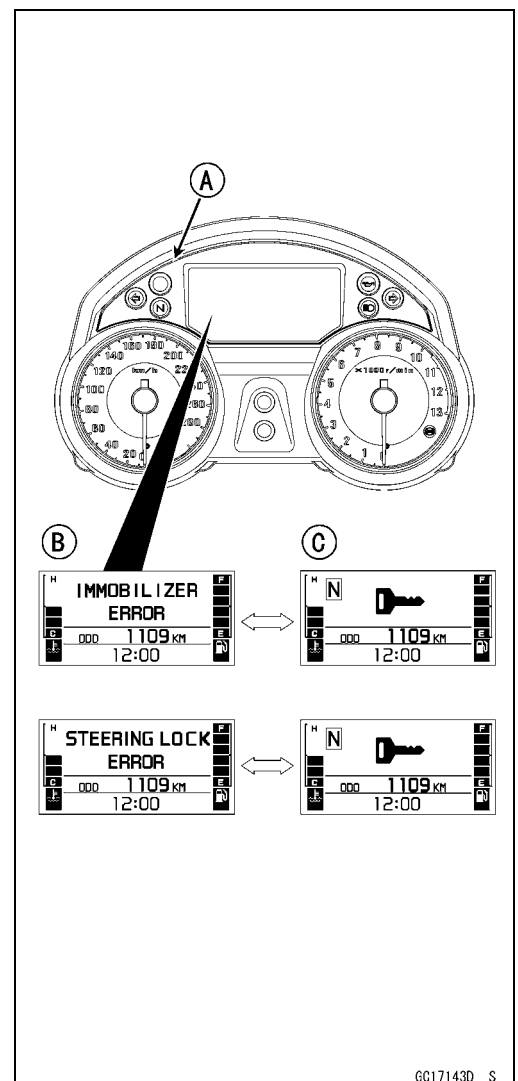
Troubleshooting the DFI System

Outline

When a problem occurs with DFI system, the warning indicator (LED) [A] goes on and FI warning message [B] and FI warning symbol [C] are displayed alternately on the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) to alert the rider.



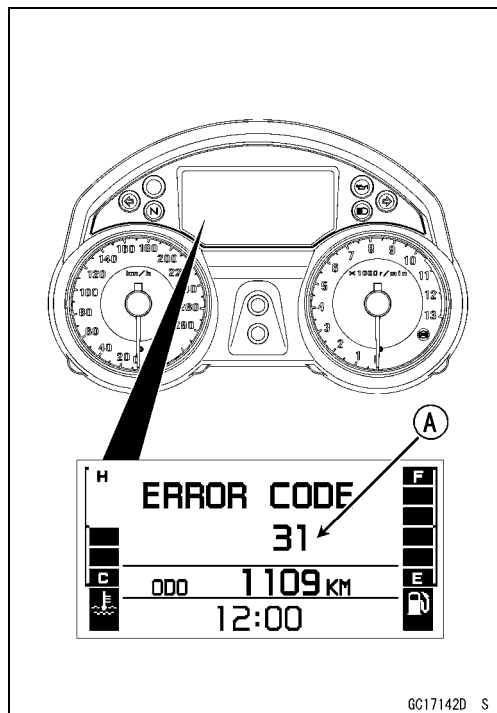
This models equipped with an KIPASS system, the warning indicator light [A] goes ON and KIPASS warning message [B] and KIPASS warning symbol [C] are alternately displayed on the LCD, when a problem occurs in the system.



3-24 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Troubleshooting the DFI System

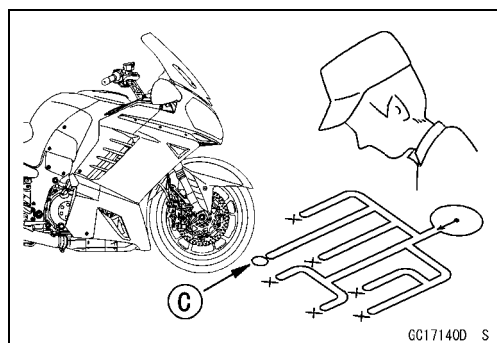
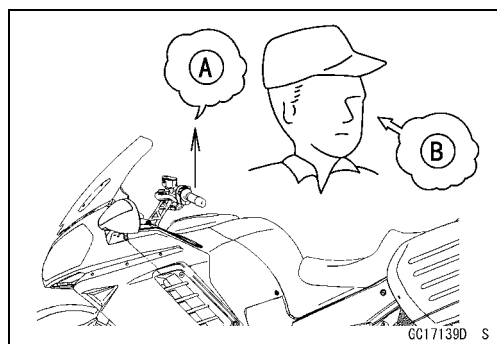
With the engine stopped and turned in the self-diagnosis mode, the service code (error code) [A] is displayed on the LCD by the number of two digits.



When the service code [A] is displayed, for first ask the rider about the conditions [B] of trouble, and then start to determine the cause [C] of problem.

As a pre-diagnosis inspection, check the ECU for ground and power supply, the fuel line for no fuel leaks, and for correct pressure. The pre-diagnosis items are not indicated by the warning indicator light (LED), FI warning message and FI warning symbol.

Don't rely solely on the DFI self-diagnosis function, use common sense.



Troubleshooting the DFI System

Even when the DFI system is operating normally, the warning indicator light (LED) goes on and FI warning message and FI warning symbol may be displayed under strong electrical interference. Additional measures are not required. Turn the key knob OFF position to stop the indicator light, message and symbol.

If the warning indicator light (LED) of the motorcycle brought in for repair still goes on, check the service code.

When the repair has been done, the warning indicator light (LED) goes off and FI warning message and FI warning symbol are not displayed on the LCD. But the service codes stored in memory of the ECU are not erased to preserve the problem history. The problem history can be referred using the KDS (Kawasaki Diagnostic System) when solving unstable problems

Much of the DFI system troubleshooting work consists of confirming continuity of the wiring. The DFI parts are assembled and adjusted with precision, and it is impossible to disassemble or repair them.

- When checking the DFI parts, use a digital meter which can be read two decimal place voltage or resistance.
- The DFI part connectors [A] have seals [B], including the ECU. When measuring the input or output voltage with the connector joined, use the needle adapter set [C]. Insert the needle adapter inside the seal until the needle adapter reaches the terminal.

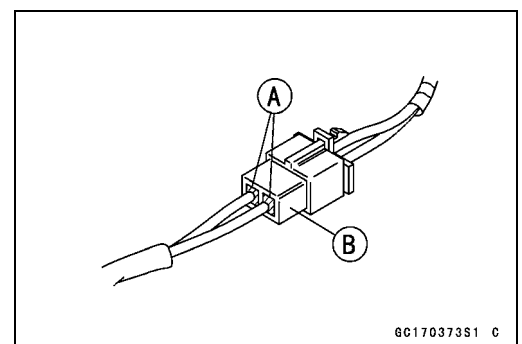
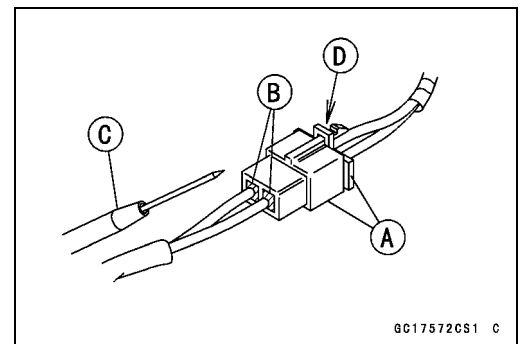
Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

CAUTION

Insert the needle adapter straight along the terminal in the connector to prevent short-circuit between terminals.

- After measurement, remove the needle adapters and apply silicone sealant to the seals [A] of the connector [B] for waterproofing.

**Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 56019-120
-Seals of Connector**



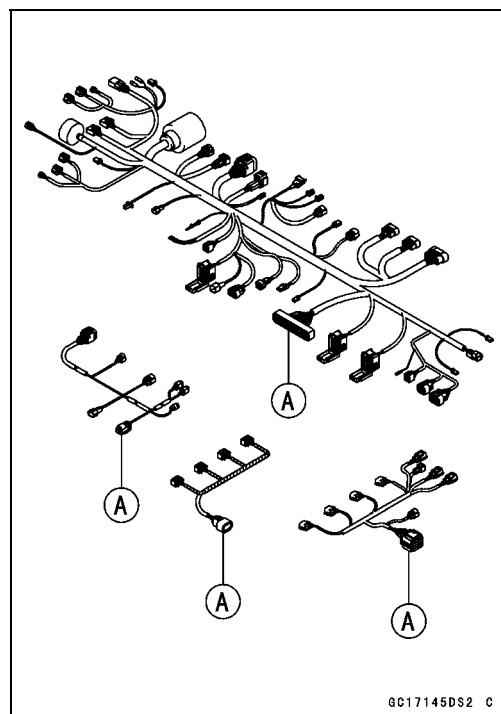
3-26 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Troubleshooting the DFI System

- Always check battery condition before replacing the DFI parts. A fully charged battery is a must for conducting accurate tests of the DFI system.
- Trouble may involve one or in some cases all items. Never replace a defective part without determining what CAUSED the problem. If the problem was caused by some other item or items, they too must be repaired or replaced, or the new replacement part will soon fail again
- Measure coil winding resistance when the DFI part is cold (at room temperature)
- Do not adjust or remove the throttle and subthrottle sensor.
- Do not directly connect a 12 V battery to a fuel injector. Insert a resistor ($5 \sim 7 \Omega$) or a bulb ($12 \text{ V} \times 3 \sim 3.4 \text{ W}$) in series between the battery and the injector.
- The DFI parts have been adjusted and set with precision. Therefore, they should be handled carefully, never strike sharply, as with a hammer, or allowed to drop on a hard surface. Such a shock to the parts can damage them.
- Check wiring and connections from the ECU connector to the suspected faulty DFI parts, using the hand tester (special tool, analog tester) rather than a digital tester.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

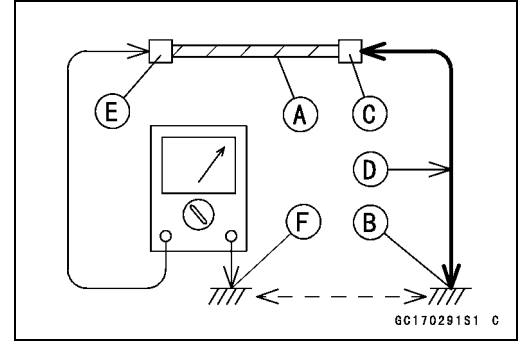
- Make sure all connectors in the circuit are clean and tight, and examine wires for signs of burning, fraying, etc. Deteriorated leads and bad connections can cause reappearance of problems and unstable operation of the DFI system.
- ★ If any wiring is deteriorated, replace the wiring.
- Pull each connector [A] apart and inspect it for corrosion, dirt, and damage.
- ★ If the connector is corroded or dirty, clean it carefully. If it is damaged, replace it. Connect the connectors securely.
- Check the wiring for continuity.
- Use the wiring diagram to find the ends of the lead which is suspected of being a problem.
- Connect the hand tester between the ends of the leads.
- Set the tester to the $\times 1 \Omega$ range, and read the tester.
- ★ If the tester does not read 0Ω , the lead is defective. Replace the lead or the main harness or the sub harness.



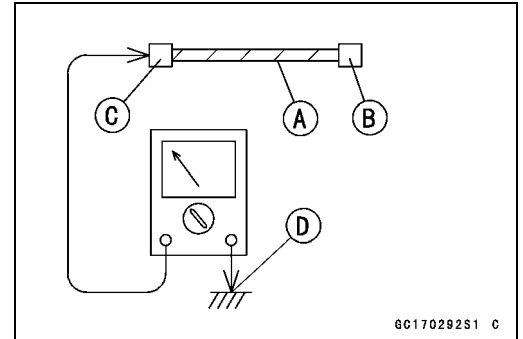
GC17145DS2 C

Troubleshooting the DFI System

○ If both ends of a harness [A] are far apart, ground [B] the one end [C], using a jumper lead [D] and check the continuity between the end [E] and the ground [F]. This enables to check a long harness for continuity. If the harness is open, repair or replace the harness.



○ When checking a harness [A] for short circuit, open one end [B] and check the continuity between the other end [C] and ground [D]. If there is continuity, the harness has a short circuit to ground, and it must be repaired or replaced.



- Narrow down suspicious locations by repeating the continuity tests from the ECU connectors.
- ★ If no abnormality is found in the wiring or connectors, the DFI parts are the next likely suspects. Check the part, starting with input and output voltages. However, there is no way to check the ECU itself.
- ★ If an abnormality is found, replace the affected DFI part.
- ★ If no abnormality is found in the wiring, connectors, and DFI parts, replace the ECU.
- After inspection, be sure to connect all the DFI electrical connectors. Do not turn the ignition switch ON while the DFI electrical connectors and ignition system connectors are disconnected. Otherwise, the ECU memorizes service codes as open circuit.

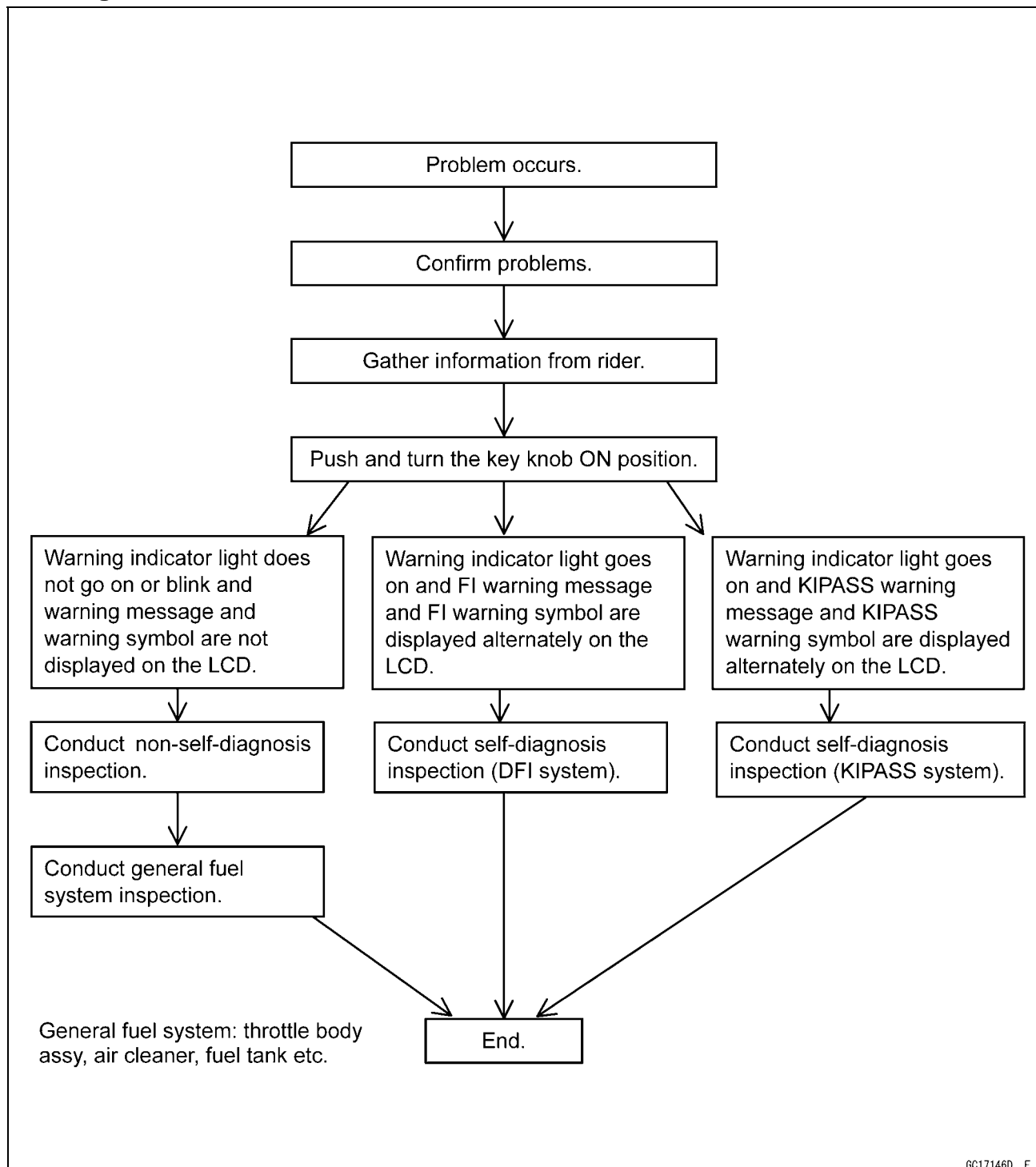
○ Lead Color Codes:

BK: Black	G: Green	P: Pink
BL: Blue	GY: Gray	PU: Purple
BR: Brown	LB: Light Blue	R: Red
CH: Chocolate	LG: Light Green	W: White
DG: Dark Green	O: Orange	Y: Yellow

3-28 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Troubleshooting the DFI System

DFI Diagnosis Flow Chart



Inquiries to Rider

- Each rider reacts to problems in different ways, so it is important to confirm what kind of symptoms the rider has encountered.
- Try to find out exactly what problem occurred under exactly what conditions by asking the rider; knowing this information may help you reproduce the problem.
- The diagnosis sheet will help prevent you from overlooking any areas, and will help you decide if it is a DFI system problem, or a general engine problem.

Troubleshooting the DFI System

Sample Diagnosis Sheet

Rider name:	Registration No. (license plate No.):	Year of initial registration:
Model:	Engine No.:	Frame No.:
Date problem occurred:		Mileage:
Environment when problem occurred.		
Weather	<input type="checkbox"/> fine, <input type="checkbox"/> cloudy, <input type="checkbox"/> rain, <input type="checkbox"/> snow, <input type="checkbox"/> always, <input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Temperature	<input type="checkbox"/> hot, <input type="checkbox"/> warm, <input type="checkbox"/> cold, <input type="checkbox"/> very cold, <input type="checkbox"/> always, <input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Problem frequency	<input type="checkbox"/> chronic, <input type="checkbox"/> often, <input type="checkbox"/> once	
Road	<input type="checkbox"/> street, <input type="checkbox"/> highway, <input type="checkbox"/> mountain road (<input type="checkbox"/> uphill, <input type="checkbox"/> downhill), <input type="checkbox"/> bumpy, <input type="checkbox"/> pebble	
Altitude	<input type="checkbox"/> normal, <input type="checkbox"/> high (about 1000 m or more)	
Motorcycle conditions when problem occurred.		
Warning indicator light (LED)	<input type="checkbox"/> Goes on about 3 seconds after from key knob ON, and FI warning message and FI warning symbol are displayed alternately on the LCD (DFI system problem).	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Starts blinking about 3 seconds after from key knob ON, and KIPASS warning message and KIPASS warning symbol are displayed alternately on the LCD (KIPASS system problem).	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Does not go on or blink about 3 seconds after key knob ON.	
Starting difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> starter motor not rotating.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> starter motor rotating but engine doesn't turn over.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> starter motor and engine don't turn over.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> no fuel flow (<input type="checkbox"/> no fuel in tank, <input type="checkbox"/> no fuel pump sound).	
	<input type="checkbox"/> engine flooded (do not crank engine with throttle opened, which promotes engine flooding).	
	<input type="checkbox"/> no spark.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Engine stalls	<input type="checkbox"/> right after starting.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> when opening throttle grip.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> when closing throttle grip.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> when moving off.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> when stopping the motorcycle.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> when cruising.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

3-30 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Troubleshooting the DFI System

Poor running at low speed	<input type="checkbox"/> very low idle speed, <input type="checkbox"/> very high idle speed, <input type="checkbox"/> rough idle speed.
	<input type="checkbox"/> battery voltage is low (charge the battery).
	<input type="checkbox"/> spark plug loose (tighten it).
	<input type="checkbox"/> spark plug dirty, broken, or gap maladjusted (remedy it).
	<input type="checkbox"/> backfiring.
	<input type="checkbox"/> afterfiring.
	<input type="checkbox"/> hesitation when acceleration.
	<input type="checkbox"/> engine oil viscosity too high.
	<input type="checkbox"/> brake dragging.
	<input type="checkbox"/> engine overheating.
	<input type="checkbox"/> clutch slipping.
	<input type="checkbox"/> other:
Poor running or no power at high speed	<input type="checkbox"/> spark plug loose (tighten it).
	<input type="checkbox"/> spark plug dirty, broken, or gap maladjusted (remedy it).
	<input type="checkbox"/> spark plug incorrect (replace it).
	<input type="checkbox"/> knocking (fuel poor quality or incorrect, → use high-octane gasoline).
	<input type="checkbox"/> brake dragging.
	<input type="checkbox"/> clutch slipping.
	<input type="checkbox"/> engine overheating.
	<input type="checkbox"/> engine oil level too high.
	<input type="checkbox"/> engine oil viscosity too high.
	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

DFI System Troubleshooting Guide

NOTE

- *This is not an exhaustive list, giving every possible cause for each problem listed. It is meant simply as a rough guide to assist the troubleshooting for some of the more common difficulties in DFI system.*
- *The ECU may be involved in the DFI electrical and ignition system troubles. If these parts and circuits are checked out good, be sure to check the ECU for ground and power supply. If the ground and power supply are checked good, replace the ECU.*

Engine Won't Turn Over

Symptoms or possible Causes	Actions (chapter)
Gear position, starter lockout or sidestand switch trouble	Inspect each switch (see chapter 16).
KIPASS system trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Vehicle-down sensor coming off	Reinstall (see chapter 3).
Vehicle-down sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Crankshaft sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 16).
Stick coil shorted or not in good contact	Inspect or Reinstall (see chapter 16).
Stick coil trouble	Inspect (see chapter 16).
Spark plug dirty, broken or gap maladjusted	Inspect and replace (see chapter 16).
Spark plug incorrect	Replace it with the correct plug (see chapter 2).
ECU ground and power supply trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
ECU trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
No or little fuel in tank	Supply fuel (see Owner's Manual).
Fuel Injector trouble	Inspect and replace (see chapter 3).
Fuel pump not operating	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel pump relay trouble	Inspect and replace (see chapter 3).
Fuel filter or pump screen clogged	Inspect and replace fuel pump (see chapter 3).
Fuel pressure regulator trouble	Inspect fuel pressure and replace fuel pump (see chapter 16).
Fuel line clogged	Inspect and repair (see chapter 3).

Poor Running at Low Speed

Symptoms or Possible Causes	Actions (chapter)
Spark weak:	
Stick coil shorted or not in good contact	Inspect or Reinstall (see chapter 16).
Stick coil trouble	Inspect (see chapter 16).
Spark plug dirty, broken or gap maladjusted	Inspect and replace (see chapter 16).
Spark plug incorrect	Replace it with the correct plug (see chapter 2).
ECU trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel/air mixture incorrect:	
Little fuel in tank	Supply fuel (see Owner's Manual).
Air cleaner clogged, poorly sealed, or missing	Clean element or inspect sealing (see chapter 3).
Air duct holder loose	Reinstall (see chapter 3).
Throttle body assy holder loose	Reinstall (see chapter 3).
Throttle body assy dust seal damage	Replace (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector O-ring damage	Replace (see chapter 3).
Fuel filter or pump screen clogged	Inspect and replace fuel pump (see chapter 3).

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DFI System Troubleshooting Guide

Symptoms or Possible Causes	Actions (chapter)
Fuel pressure regulator trouble	Inspect fuel pressure and replace fuel pump (see chapter 16).
Fuel line clogged	Inspect and repair (see chapter 3).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Main throttle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle valve actuator trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Unstable (rough) idling:	
Fuel pressure too low or too high	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Main throttle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle valve actuator trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Engine vacuum not synchronizing	Inspect and adjust (see chapter 2).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Engine stalls easily:	
Spark plug dirty, broken or gap maladjusted	Inspect and replace (see chapter 16).
Stick coil trouble	Inspect (see chapter 16).
Camshaft position sensors trouble	Inspect (see chapter 16).
Main throttle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle valve actuator trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel pump trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel pressure too low or too high	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel pressure regulator trouble	Inspect fuel pressure and replace fuel pump (see chapter 3).
Fuel line clogged	Inspect and repair (see chapter 3).
Poor acceleration	
Fuel pressure too low	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water or foreign matter in fuel	Change fuel. Inspect and clean fuel system (see chapter 3).
Fuel filter or pump screen clogged	Inspect and replace fuel pump (see chapter 3).
Fuel pump trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).

DFI System Troubleshooting Guide

Symptoms or Possible Causes	Actions (chapter)
Main throttle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle valve actuator trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Spark plug dirty, broken or gap maladjusted	Inspect and replace (see chapter 16).
Stick coil trouble	Inspect (see chapter 16).
Stumble:	
Fuel pressure too low	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Main throttle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle valve actuator trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Surge:	
Unstable fuel pressure	Fuel pressure regulator trouble (Inspect and replace fuel pump) or kinked fuel line Inspect (Inspect and replace fuel pump) (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Backfiring when deceleration:	
Spark plug dirty, broken or gap maladjusted	Inspect and replace (see chapter 16).
Fuel pressure too low	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel pump trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Main throttle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle valve actuator trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Air switching valve trouble	Inspect and replace (see chapter 16).
Air suction valve trouble	Inspect and replace (see chapter 5).
After fire:	
Spark plug burned or gap maladjusted	Replace (see chapter 16).
Fuel Injector trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).

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DFI System Troubleshooting Guide

Symptoms or Possible Causes	Actions (chapter)
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Other:	
Intermittent any DFI fault and its recovery	Check that DFI connectors are clean and tight, and examine leads for signs of burning or fraying (see chapter 3).
Valve timing abnormal	Inspect (see chapter 3)

Poor Running or No Power at High Speed:

Symptoms or Possible Causes	Actions (chapter)
Firing incorrect:	
Stick coil shorted or not in good contact	Inspect or Reinstall (see chapter 16).
Stick coil trouble	Inspect (see chapter 16).
Spark plug dirty, broken or gap maladjusted	Inspect and replace (see chapter 16).
Spark plug incorrect	Replace it with the correct plug (see chapter 2).
ECU trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel/air mixture incorrect:	
Air cleaner clogged, poorly sealed, or missing	Clean element or inspect sealing (see chapter 3).
Air duct holder loose	Reinstall (see chapter 3).
Throttle body assy holder loose	Reinstall (see chapter 3).
Throttle body assy dust seal damage	Replace (see chapter 3).
Water or foreign matter in fuel	Change fuel. Inspect and clean fuel system (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector O-ring damage	Visually inspect and replace (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector clogged	Inspect and repair (see chapter 3).
Fuel line clogged	Inspect and repair (see chapter 3).
Fuel pump operates intermittently and often DFI fuse blows.	Fuel Pump bearings may wear. Replace the fuel pump (see chapter 3).
Fuel pump trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Cracked or obstructed inlet air pressure sensor hose	Inspect and repair or replace (see chapter 3).
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Main throttle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle valve actuator trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Knocking:	
Fuel poor quality or incorrect	Fuel change (Use the gasoline recommended in the Owner's Manual).
Spark plug incorrect	Replace it with the correct plug (see chapter 2).
Stick coil trouble	Inspect (see chapter 16).
ECU trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Engine vacuum not synchronizing	Inspect and adjust (see chapter 2).
Inlet air pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).

DFI System Troubleshooting Guide

Symptoms or Possible Causes	Actions (chapter)
Atmospheric pressure sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Miscellaneous:	
Subthrottle sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Subthrottle valve actuator trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Speed sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Throttle valves will not fully open	Inspect throttle cables and lever linkage (see chapter 3).
Engine overheating - Water temperature sensor , crankshaft sensor or speed sensor trouble	(see Overheating of Troubleshooting Guide in chapter 17).
Air switching valve trouble	Inspect and replace (see chapter 16).
Air suction valve trouble	Inspect and replace (see chapter 5).
Valve timing abnormal	Inspect (see chapter 3)
Exhaust Smokes Excessively:	
(White smokes)	
Air cleaner clogged	Clean element (see chapter 3).
Fuel pressure too high	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Fuel Injector trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
(Brown smoke)	
Air duct holder loose	Reinstall (see chapter 3).
Fuel pressure too low	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Water temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).
Inlet air temperature sensor trouble	Inspect (see chapter 3).

3-36 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

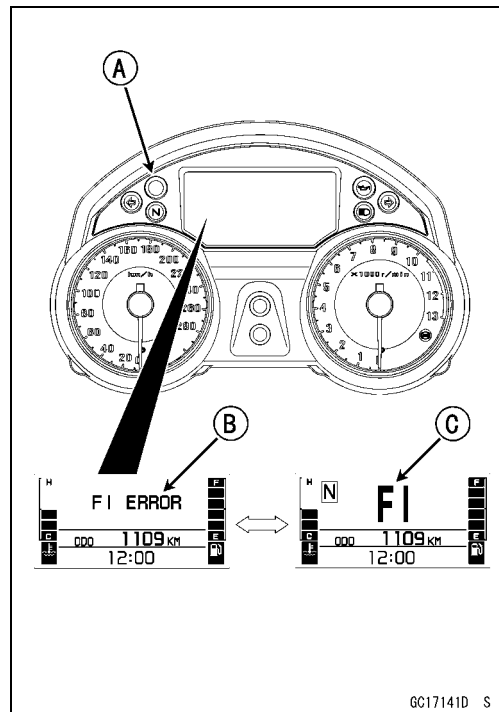
Self-Diagnosis

Self-diagnosis Outline

The self-diagnosis system has two modes and can be switched to another mode by operating the meter unit.

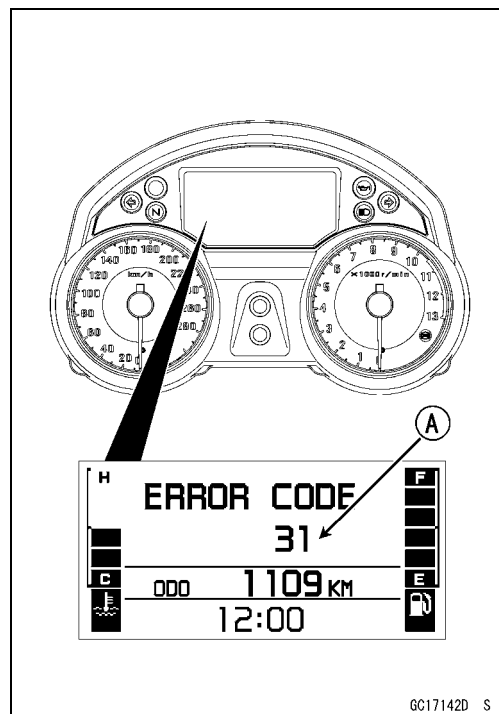
User Mode

The ECU notifies the rider of troubles in DFI system, ignition system and KIPASS system by lighting up the warning indicator light (LED) [A] and displaying the warning message [B] and warning symbol [C] alternately on the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) when DFI, ignition and KIPASS system parts are faulty, and initiates fail-safe function. When blinking the warning indicator light (LED) in case of serious troubles ECU stops the injection/ignition/starter motor operation.



Dealer Mode

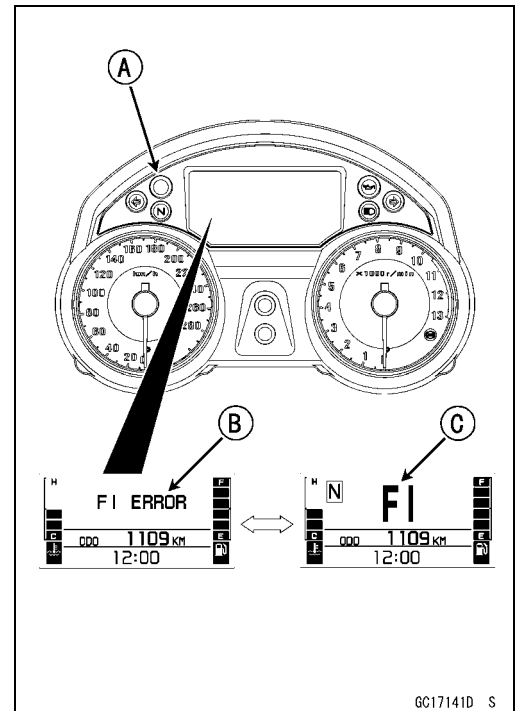
The LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) display the service code(s) [A] to show the problem(s) which the DFI system, ignition system and KIPASS system has at the moment of diagnosis.



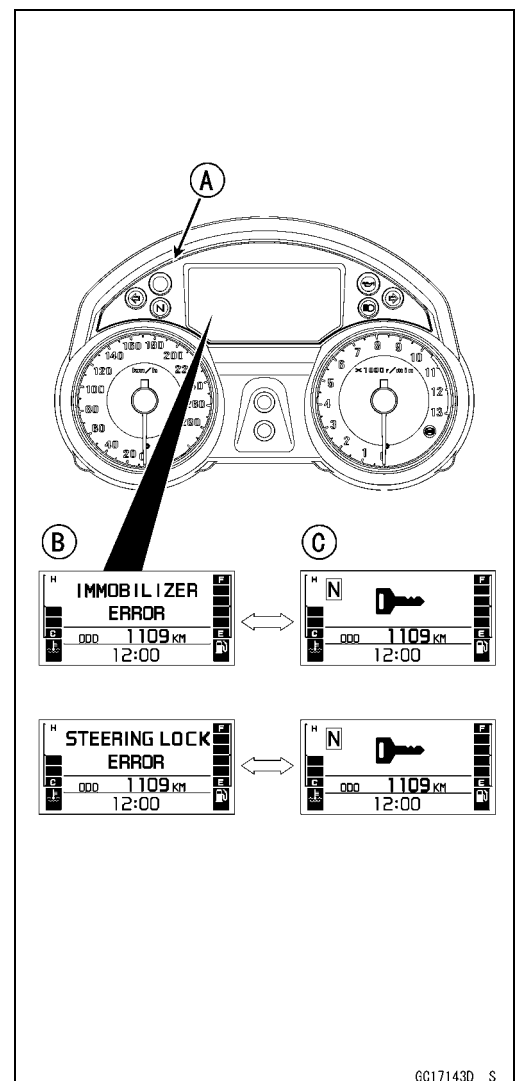
Self-Diagnosis

Self-diagnosis Procedures

○When a problem occurs with DFI system and ignition system, the warning indicator (LED) [A] goes on and FI warning message [B] and FI warning symbol [C] are displayed alternately on the LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) to alert the rider.



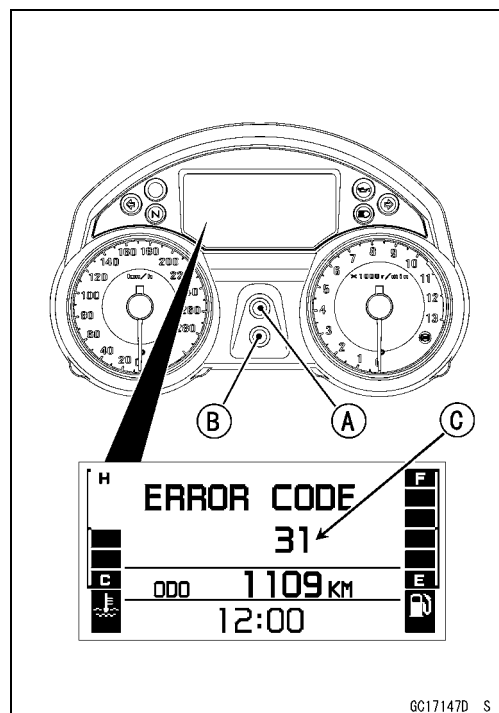
○This models equipped with an KIPASS system, the warning indicator light (LED) [A] goes on and KIPASS warning message [B] and KIPASS warning symbol [C] are alternately displayed on the LCD, when a problem occurs in the system.



3-38 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Self-Diagnosis

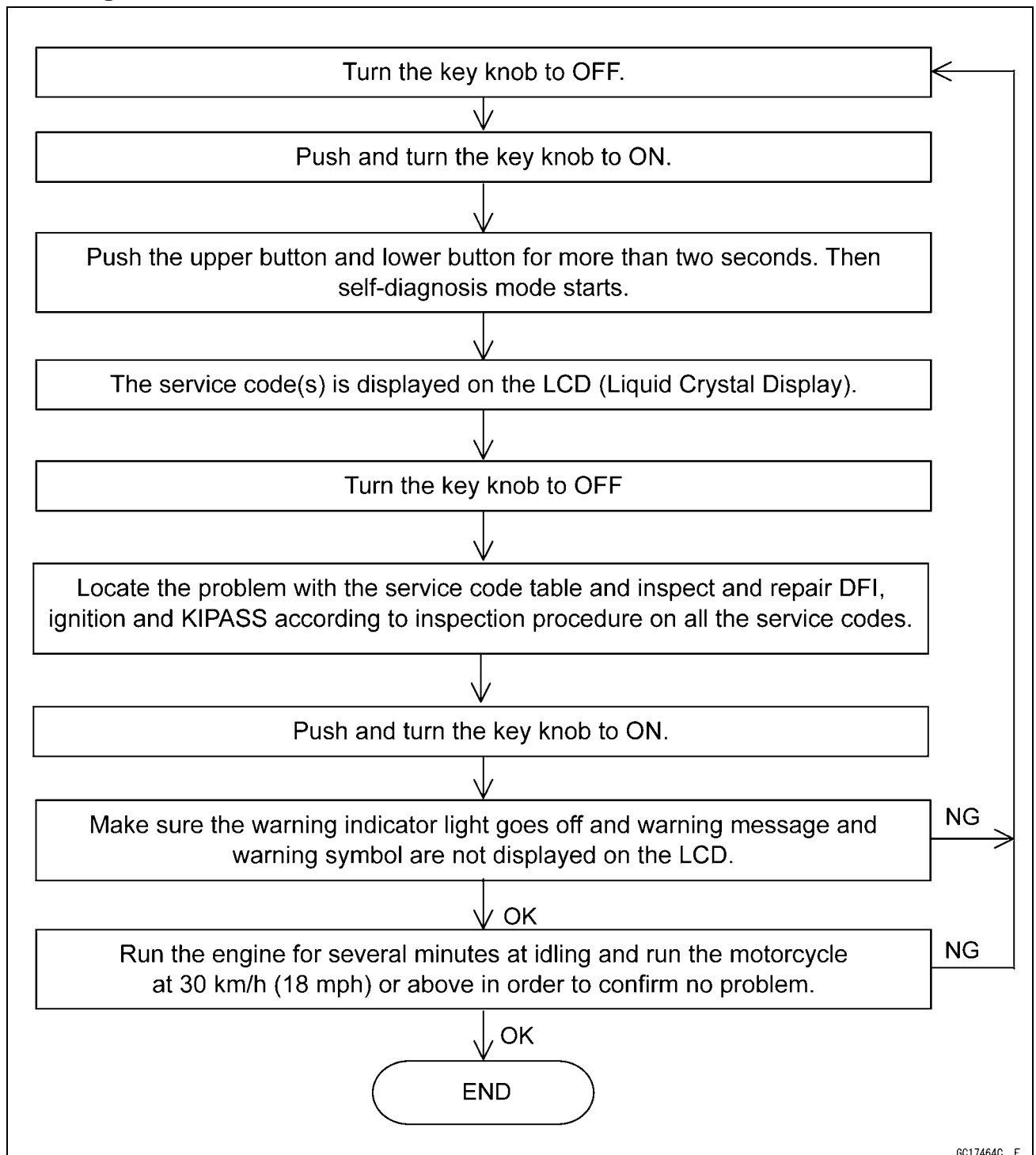
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Push the upper button [A] and lower button [B] for more than two seconds.
- The service code [C] is displayed on the LCD by the number of two digits.
- When pushing and holding the upper button while the warning message and warning symbol are displayed alternately on the LCD, the display on the LCD is shifted to the previous display with the warning indicator light (LED) goes on.
- After switching to the previous display, the service code can not be displayed even if pushing the upper button and lower button for more than two seconds.



- Any of the following procedures ends self-diagnosis.
- When the service code is displayed on the LCD, push the upper button and lower button for more than two seconds.
- When the key knob is turned OFF.

Self-Diagnosis

Self-Diagnosis Flow Chart

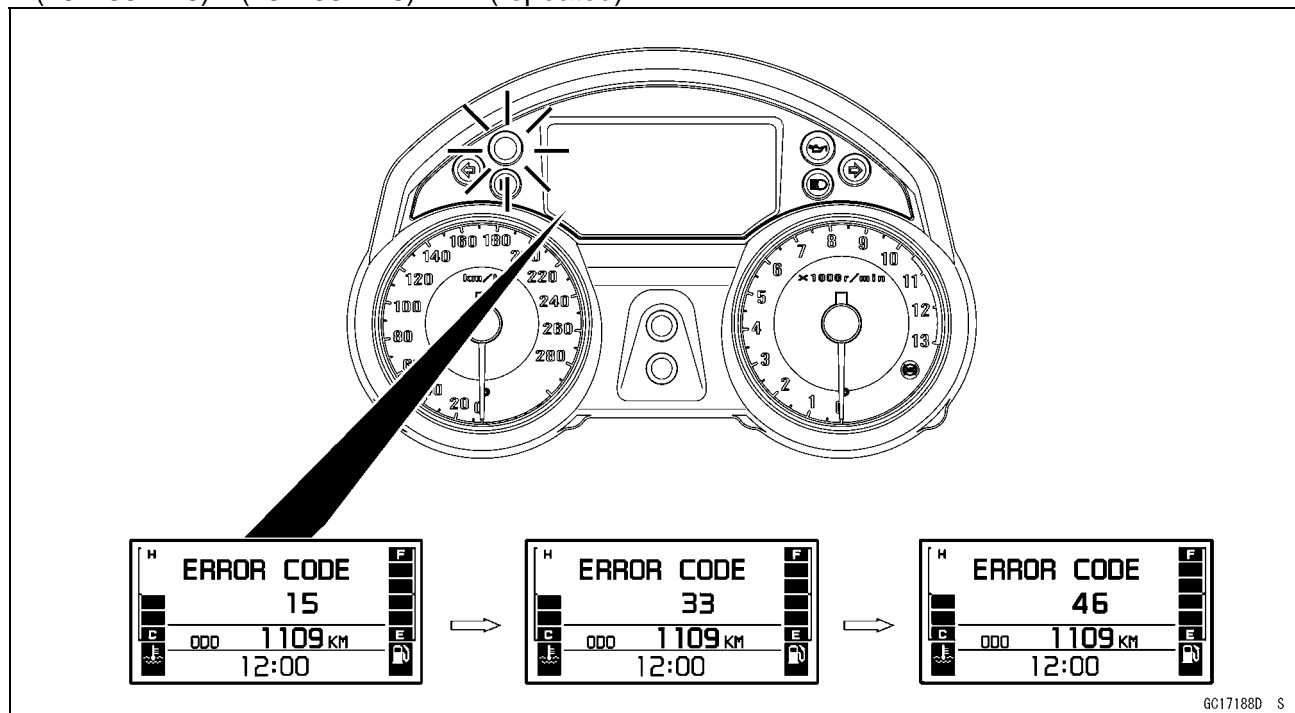


3-40 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Self-Diagnosis

Service Code Reading

- The service code(s) is displayed on the LCD by the number of two digits.
- When there are a number of problems, all the service codes can be stored and the display will begin starting from the lowest number service code in the numerical order.
- Then after completing all codes, the display is repeated until the key knob is turned OFF or upper button and lower button are pushed for more than two seconds.
- For example, if three problems occurred in the order of 46, 15, 35, the service codes are displayed (each two seconds) from the lowest number in the order listed as shown below. (15→33→46)→(15→33→46)→. . .(repeated)



- In the case more than two service codes are available, you may push the upper button to shift into the other code too.
- If the no problem or when the repair has done, warning indicator light (LED) goes off and warning message and warning symbol are not displayed, and no service code is displayed.
- If the problem is with the following parts, the ECU can not memorize these problem, the warning indicator light (LED) do not lights up or blinks and warning message and warning symbol are not displayed, and no service codes can be displayed.

Warning Indicator Light (LED)

Meter Panel LCD

Stick Coil Secondary Wiring and Ground Wiring (see Stick Coil Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

ECU Power Source Wiring and Ground Wiring (see ECU power Supply Inspection)

Service Code Erasing

- When repair has been done, warning indicator light (LED) goes off and warning message and warning symbol are not displayed, and no service code is displayed.
- ★ But the service codes stored in memory of the ECU are not erased to preserve the problem history. In this model, the problem history can not be erased.

Self-Diagnosis**Service Code Table**

Service Code	Problems
11	Main throttle sensor malfunction, wiring open or short
12	Inlet air pressure sensor malfunction, wiring open or short
13	Inlet air temperature sensor malfunction, wiring open or short
14	Water temperature sensor malfunction, wiring open or short
15	Atmospheric pressure sensor malfunction, wiring open or short
21	Crankshaft sensor malfunction, wiring open or short
23	Camshaft position sensor (EX) malfunction, wiring open or short
24	Speed sensor malfunction
25	Gear position switch malfunction, wiring open or short
26	Camshaft position sensor (IN) malfunction, wiring open or short
31	Vehicle-down sensor malfunction, wiring open or short
32	Subthrottle sensor malfunction, wiring open or short
33	Oxygen sensor #1 inactivation, wiring open or short (Equipped Models)
37	Steering lock unit communication error
38	FI ECU communication error
46	Fuel pump relay malfunction, relay is stuck
51	Stick coil #1 malfunction, wiring open or short
52	Stick coil #2 malfunction, wiring open or short
53	Stick coil #3 malfunction, wiring open or short
54	Stick coil #4 malfunction, wiring open or short
56	Radiator fan relay malfunction, wiring open or short
59	Valve timing abnormal
62	Subthrottle valve actuator malfunction, wiring open or short
64	Air switching valve malfunction, wiring open or short
65	Oil control valve solenoid malfunction, wiring open or short
67	Oxygen sensor heater malfunction, wiring open or short (Equipped Models)
68	Steering lock unit malfunction, wiring open
83	Oxygen sensor #2 inactivation, wiring open or short (Equipped Models)
87	Steering lock unit identify authentication Error
88	FI ECU identify authentication Error

Notes:

- The ECU may be involved in these problems. If all the parts and circuits checked out good, be sure to check the ECU for ground and power supply. If the ground and power supply are checked good, replace the ECU.
- When no service code is displayed, the electrical parts of the DFI system has no fault, and the mechanical parts of the DFI system and the engine are suspect.

3-42 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Self-Diagnosis

Backups

○The ECU takes the following measures to prevent engine damage when the DFI, ignition, KIPASS or immobilizer system parts have troubles.

Service Codes	Parts	Output Signal Usable Range or Criteria	Backups by ECU
11	Main Throttle Sensor	Main Throttle Sensor Output Voltage 0.2 ~ 4.8 V	If the main throttle sensor system fails (the signal is out of the usable range, wiring short or open), the ECU locks ignition timing into the ignition timing at closed throttle position and sets the DFI in the D-J method.
12	Inlet Air Pressure Sensor	Inlet Air Pressure (absolute) Pv = 100 mmHg ~ 900 mmHg	If the inlet air pressure sensor system fails (the signal Pv is out of the usable range, wiring short or open), the ECU sets the DFI in the α-N method (1).
13	Inlet Air Temperature Sensor	Inlet Air Temperature Ta = - 30°C ~ + 100°C	If the inlet air temperature sensor fails (the signal is out of the usable range, wiring short or open), the ECU sets Ta at 30°C.
14	Water Temperature Sensor	Water Temperature Tw = - 30°C ~ + 120°C	If the water temperature sensor system fails (the signal is out of the usable range, wiring short or open), the ECU sets Tw at 80°C.
15	Atmospheric Pressure Sensor	Absolute Atmospheric Pressure Pa = 100 mmHg ~ 900 mmHg	If the atmospheric pressure sensor system fails (the signal is out of the usable range, wiring short or open), the ECU sets Pa at 760 mmHg (the standard atmospheric pressure).
21	Crankshaft Sensor	Crankshaft sensor cannot send the signal to the ECU during 8 cranks.	If crankshaft sensor fails, the engine stops by itself.
23	Camshaft Position Sensor	Camshaft position sensor cannot send the signal to the ECU during 24 cranks.	If the camshaft position sensor system fails (the signal is missing, wiring short or open), the ECU continues to ignite cylinders in the same sequence following the last good signal.
24	Speed Sensor	Speed sensor must send 4 signals (output signal) to the ECU at the one rotation of the drive shaft.	If the speed sensor system fails (no signal, wiring short or open), the speedometer shows 0.
25	Gear Position Switch	Gear Position Switch Output Voltage (signal) Vg = 0.2 ~ 4.8 V	If the speed sensor system fails (no signal, wiring short or open), the ECU set the top (6) gear position.
31	Vehicle-down Sensor	Vehicle-down Sensor Output Voltage (signal) Vd = 0.2 ~ 4.8 V	If the vehicle-down sensor system has failures (the output voltage Vd is more than usable range, wiring open), the ECU shuts off the fuel pump, the fuel injectors and the ignition system.
32	Subthrottle Sensor	Subthrottle Sensor Output Voltage 0.2 ~ 4.8 V	If the subthrottle sensor system fails (the signal is out of the usable range, wiring short or open), the actuator locks subthrottle valve at full open position.
33	Oxygen Sensor #1 (Equipped Models)	The oxygen sensor #1 is active and sensor must send signals (output voltage) continuously to the ECU.	If the oxygen sensor is not activated, the ECU stops the feedback mode of the oxygen sensor.

Self-Diagnosis

Service Codes	Parts	Output Signal Usable Range or Criteria	Backups by ECU
37	Steering Lock Unit	Steering lock unit send the date to the KIPASS ECU with CAN communication line.	–
38	FI ECU	FI ECU send the date to the KIPASS ECU with CAN communication line.	–
46	Fuel Pump Relay	When the relay ON condition, battery monitor voltage 5 V or more	If the relay fails, battery monitor voltage 12 V.
51	Stick Coil #1 (Ignition Coil)*	The ignition coil primary winding must send signals (output voltage) 32 or more times continuously to the ECU.	If the ignition primary winding #1 has failures (no signal, wiring short or open), the ECU shuts off the injector #1 to stop fuel to the cylinder #1, though the engine keeps running.
52	Stick Coil #2 (Ignition Coil)*	The ignition coil primary winding must send signals (output voltage) 32 or more times continuously to the ECU.	If the ignition primary winding #2 has failures (no signal, wiring short or open), the ECU shuts off the injector #2 to stop fuel to the cylinder #2, though the engine keeps running.
53	Stick Coil #3 (Ignition Coil)*	The ignition coil primary winding must send signals (output voltage) 32 or more times continuously to the ECU.	If the ignition primary winding #3 has failures (no signal, wiring short or open), the ECU shuts off the injector #3 to stop fuel to the cylinder #3, though the engine keeps running.
54	Stick Coil #4 (Ignition Coil)*	The ignition coil primary winding must send signals (output voltage) 32 or more times continuously to the ECU.	If the ignition primary winding #4 has failures (no signal, wiring short or open), the ECU shuts off the injector #4 to stop fuel to the cylinder #4, though the engine keeps running.
56	Radiator Fan Relay	When the relay OFF condition, the fan relay is open.	–
59	Variable Valve Timing	–	If the variable valve timing incorrect the FI ECU drive the subthrottle valve to the full closed position, and it stop the current to the subthrottle valve actuator.
62	Subthrottle Valve Actuator	The actuator operates open and close of the subthrottle valve by the pulse signal from the ECU.	If the subthrottle valve actuator fails (the signal is out to the usable range, wiring short or open), the ECU stops the current to the actuator.
64	Air Switching Valve	The air switching valve controls the flow of the secondary air by opening and shutting the solenoid valve.	–
65	Oil Control solenoid valve	–	If the oil control solenoid valve fails, valve is retard position.

3-44 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Self-Diagnosis

Service Codes	Parts	Output Signal Usable Range or Criteria	Backups by ECU
67	Oxygen Sensor Heater (Equipped Models)	The oxygen sensor heater raise temperature of the sensor for its earlier activation. 12 V-3.6 W, 1.5 A	If the oxygen sensor heater fails (wiring short or open), the ECU stops the current to the heater, and it stops the feedback mode of the oxygen sensor.
68	Steering Lock Unit	—	If the Steering lock unit solenoid fails (wiring open), does not turn the key knob.
83	Oxygen Sensor #2 (Equipped Models)	The oxygen sensor #1 is active and sensor must send signals (output voltage) continuously to the ECU.	If the oxygen sensor is not activated, the ECU stops the feedback mode of the oxygen sensor.
87	Steering Lock Unit	Steering lock unit send the date to the KIPASS ECU with CAN communication line	If the steering lock unit identify authentication errors, the vehicle is no start and run.
88	FI ECU	FI ECU send the date to the KIPASS ECU with CAN communication line.	If the FI ECU identify authentication errors, the vehicle is no start and run.

Note:

(1) α -N Method: the DFI control method from medium to heavy engine load. When the engine load is light like at idling or low speed, the ECU determines the injection quantity by calculating from the throttle vacuum (vacuum sensor output voltage) and engine speed (crankshaft sensor output voltage). This method is called D-J method. As the engine speed increases, and the engine load turns middle to heavy, the ECU determines the injection quantity by calculating from the throttle opening (throttle sensor output voltage) and the engine speed. This method is called α -N method.

* This depends on the number of stopped cylinders.

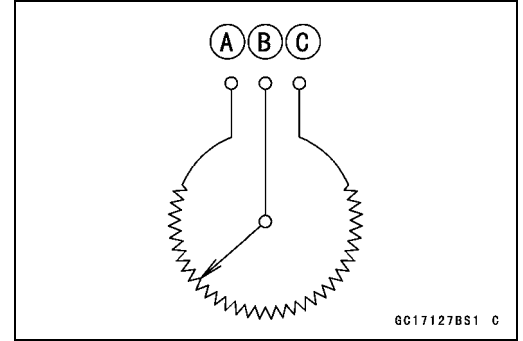
Main Throttle Sensor (Service Code 11)

The main throttle sensor is a rotating variable resistor that change output voltage according to throttle operating. The ECU senses this voltage change and determines fuel injection quantity, and ignition timing according to engine rpm, and throttle opening.

Input Terminal [A]

Output Terminal [B]

Ground Terminal [C]

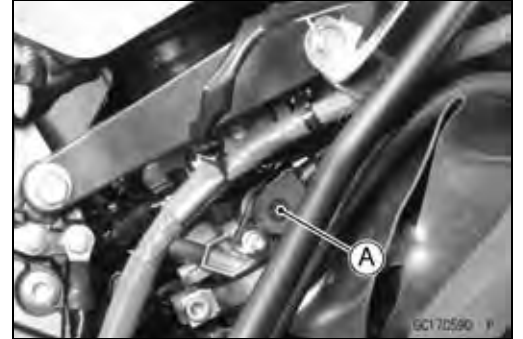


Main Throttle Sensor Removal/Adjustment

CAUTION

Do not remove or adjust the main throttle sensor [A] since it has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory.

Never drop the throttle body assy, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the sensor can damage it.



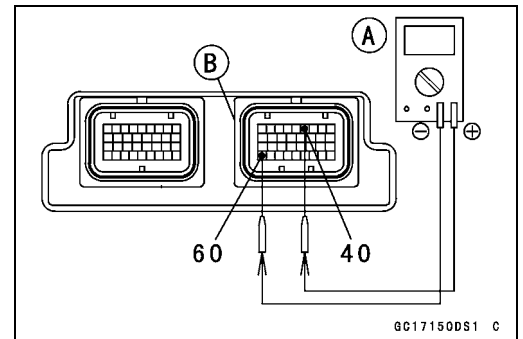
Main Throttle Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the connectors [B], using the needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457



Main Throttle Sensor Input Voltage

Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → BL lead (terminal 40)

Meter (-) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connectors joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at ECU Connector

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading of input voltage is less than the standard, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection) and wiring shorted.
- ★ If the input voltage is within the standard range, check the input voltage at the main throttle sensor connector.

3-46 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Main Throttle Sensor (Service Code 11)

- Remove:
 - Right Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Right Subframe (see Sub Frame Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Disconnect the main throttle sensor connector [A].



- Connect the harness adapter [A] between the harness connector and main throttle sensor connector.

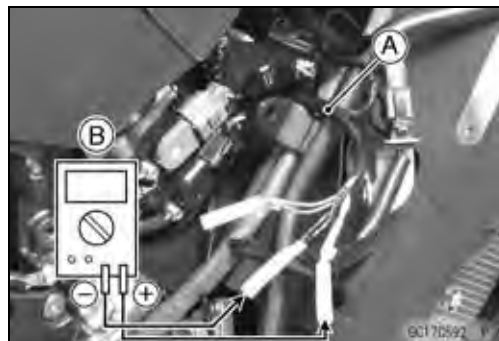
Special Tool - Throttle Sensor Setting Adapter: 57001-1538

- Connect a digital meter [B] to the harness adapter leads.

**Main Throttle Sensor Input Voltage
Connections to Adapter**

Meter (+) → W (sensor BL) lead

Meter (-) → BK (sensor BR/BK) lead



- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at Sensor

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the range, check the wiring (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the reading is good, check the output voltage of the sensor.

Main Throttle Sensor (Service Code 11)

Main Throttle Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

- Measure the output voltage at the ECU in the same way as input voltage inspection. Note the following.

Digital Meter [A]

Connector [B]

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Main Throttle Sensor Output Voltage

Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → Y/W lead (terminal 54)

Meter (–) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

- Start the engine and warm it up thoroughly.
- Check idle speed to ensure throttle opening is correct.

Idle Speed

Standard: 1 100 r/min (rpm)

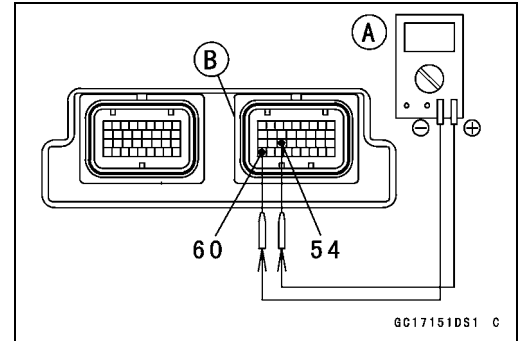
- ★ If the idle speed is out of the specified range, adjust the idle speed (see Idle Speed Inspection in Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Measure the output voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Measure the output voltage when the throttle is fully opened or completely closed.

Output Voltage at ECU

Standard: DC 0.63 ~ 3.91 V (at idle throttle opening to full throttle opening)

NOTE

- The throttle sensor is operating correctly if the following voltages are obtained:
 - DC 0.63 V (or slightly higher) with the throttle at the idle position.
 - DC 3.91 V (or slightly lower) with the throttle at the fully open position.



CAUTION

Do not remove or adjust the main throttle sensor. It has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory.

Never drop the sensor can especially on a hard surface. A shock to the sensor can damage it.

3-48 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Main Throttle Sensor (Service Code 11)

NOTE

○ The standard voltage refers to the value when the voltage reading at the Input Voltage Inspection shows 5 V exactly.

○ When the input voltage reading shows other than 5 V, derive a voltage range as follows.

Example:

In the case of a input voltage of 4.75 V.

$$0.63 \times 4.75 \div 5.00 = 0.60 \text{ V}$$

$$3.91 \times 4.75 \div 5.00 = 3.71 \text{ V}$$

Thus, the valid range is 0.60 ~ 3.71 V

★ If the output voltage is within the standard range, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).

★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).

★ If the output voltage is far out of the standard range (e.g. when the wiring is open, the reading is 0 V), check the output voltage again at the sensor connector.

● Disconnect the main throttle sensor connector and connect the harness adapter [A] between the harness connector and main throttle sensor connector.

Special Tool - Throttle Sensor Setting Adapter: 57001-1538

● Connect a digital meter [B] to the harness adapter leads.

Throttle Sensor Output Voltage

Connections to Adapter

Meter (+) → R (sensor Y/W) lead

Meter (–) → BK (sensor BR/BK) lead

● Measure the sensor output voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.

● Push and turn the key knob to ON.

● Measure the output voltage when the throttle is fully opened or completely closed.

Output Voltage at Sensor

Standard: DC 0.63 ~ 3.91 V (at idle throttle opening to full throttle opening)

NOTE

○ The throttle sensor is operating correctly if the following voltages are obtained:

• DC 0.63 V (or slightly higher) with the throttle at the idle position.

• DC 3.91 V (or slightly lower) with the throttle at the fully open position.

Main Throttle Sensor (Service Code 11)

CAUTION

Do not remove or adjust the main throttle sensor. It has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory.

Never drop the sensor, especially on a hard surface. A shock to the sensor can damage it.

NOTE

○ The standard voltage refers to the value when the voltage reading at the Input Voltage Inspection shows 5 V exactly.

○ When the input voltage reading shows other than 5 V, derive a voltage range as follows.

Example:

In the case of a input voltage of 4.75 V.

$$0.63 \times 4.75 \div 5.00 = 0.60 \text{ V}$$

$$3.91 \times 4.75 \div 5.00 = 3.71 \text{ V}$$

Thus, the valid range is 0.60 ~ 3.71 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the standard range, inspect the main throttle sensor resistance.
- ★ If the output voltage is normal, check the wiring for continuity (see wiring diagram).

Main Throttle Sensor Resistance Inspection

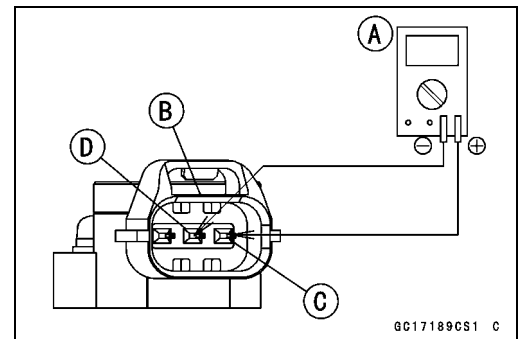
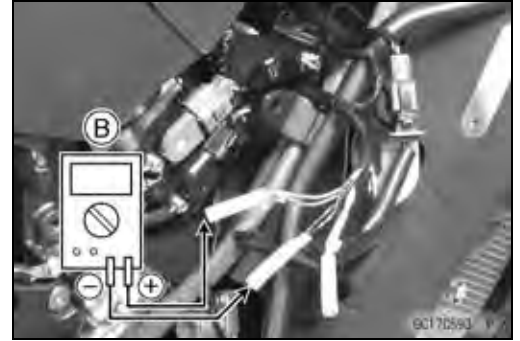
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Disconnect the main throttle sensor connector.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the main throttle sensor connector [B].
- Measure the main throttle sensor resistance.

Main Throttle Sensor Resistance

Connections: BL lead [C] ↔ BR/BK lead [D]

Standard: 4 ~ 6 kΩ

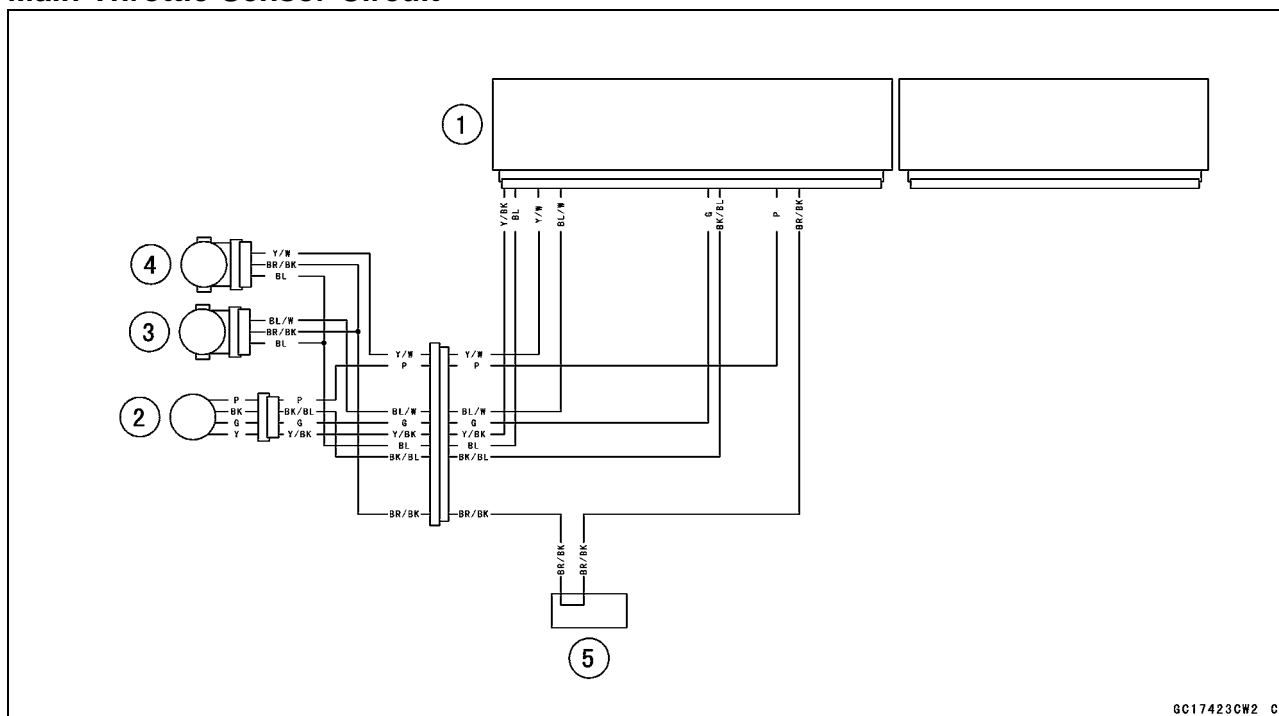
- ★ If the reading is out of the range, replace the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy section).
- ★ If the reading is within the range, but the problem still exists, replace the ECU (see ECU section).



3-50 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Main Throttle Sensor (Service Code 11)

Main Throttle Sensor Circuit



1. ECU
2. Subthrottle Valve Actuator
3. Subthrottle Sensor
4. Main Throttle Sensor
5. Water-proof Joint 2

GC17423CW2 C

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor (Service Code 12)

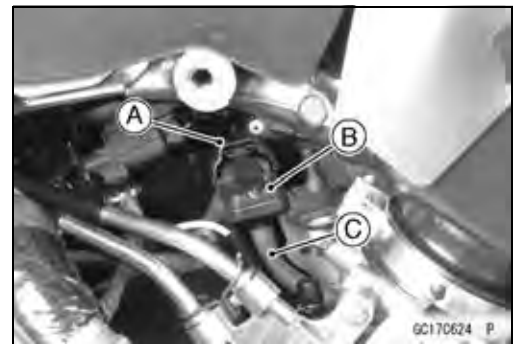
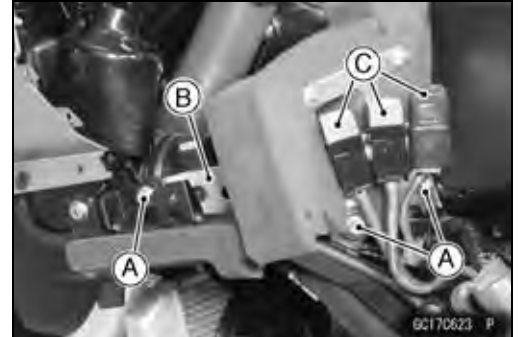
CAUTION

Never drop the sensor, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the part can damage it.

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Removal

- Remove:
 - Left Subframe (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Bolts [A]
 - Relay Bracket [B] with Relays [C]

- Remove:
 - Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Connector [A]
 - Inlet Air Pressure Sensor [B]
 - Vacuum Hose [C]



Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Installation

NOTE

○ The inlet air pressure sensor is the same part as the atmospheric sensor except that the sensor has a vacuum hose and different wiring.

- Install the vacuum hose.
- Put the inlet air pressure sensor in the stay plate [A] of throttle body assy.



3-52 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor (Service Code 12)

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

NOTE

- Be sure the battery is fully charged.
- The inspection is the same as "Input Voltage Inspection" of the throttle sensor and the atmospheric pressure sensor.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the connector [B], with the needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Input Voltage Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → BL lead (terminal 40)

Meter (-) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connectors joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at ECU

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- ★ If the reading is less than the standard range, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).
- ★ If the reading is within the standard range, and check the input voltage again at the sensor connector [A].

- Disconnect the inlet air pressure sensor connector and connect the harness adapter [B] between the harness connector and inlet air pressure sensor connector.

Special Tool - Sensor Harness Adapter: 57001-1561

- Connect a digital meter to the harness adapter leads.

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Input Voltage Connections to Adapter

Meter (+) → G (sensor BL) lead [C]

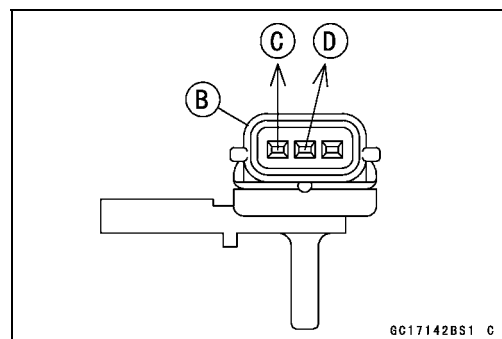
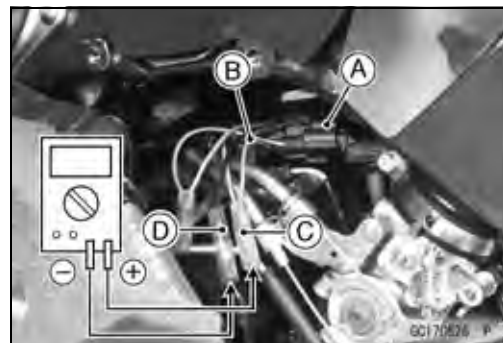
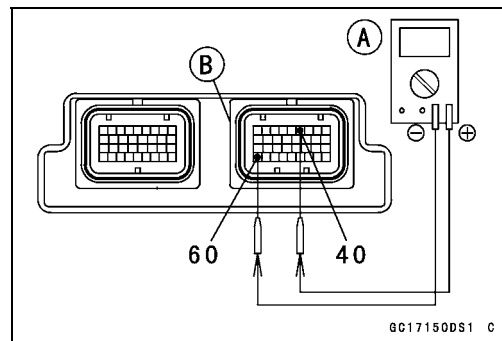
Meter (-) → BK (sensor BR/BK) lead [D]

- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at Sensor Connector

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the standard range, check the wiring (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the reading is good, the input voltage is normal. Check the output voltage.



Inlet Air Pressure Sensor (Service Code 12)

Output Voltage Inspection

- Measure the output voltage at the ECU in the same way as input voltage inspection. Note the following.

Digital Meter [A]

Connector [B]

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Output Voltage

Connections to ECU

Meter (+) → Y/BL lead (terminal 38)

Meter (-) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

Output Voltage at ECU

Usable Range: DC 3.80 ~ 4.20 V at the standard atmospheric pressure (101.32 kPa, 76 cmHg abs.)

NOTE

- The output voltage changes according to the local atmospheric pressure.
- The vacuum sensor output voltage is based on a nearly perfect vacuum in the small chamber of the sensor. So, the sensor indicates absolute vacuum pressure.
- ★ If the output voltage is within the usable range, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).
- ★ If the output voltage is far out of the usable range, check the output voltage again at the sensor connector [A] (when the lead is open, the output voltage is about 1.8 V).

- Connect a digital meter to the harness adapter leads.

Special Tool - Sensor Harness Adapter: 57001-1561

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Output Voltage

Connections to Adapter

Meter (+) → G/W (sensor Y/BL) lead [C]

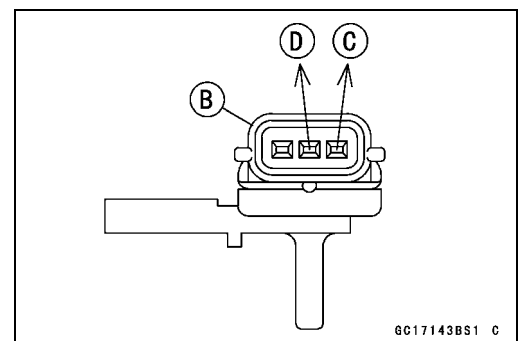
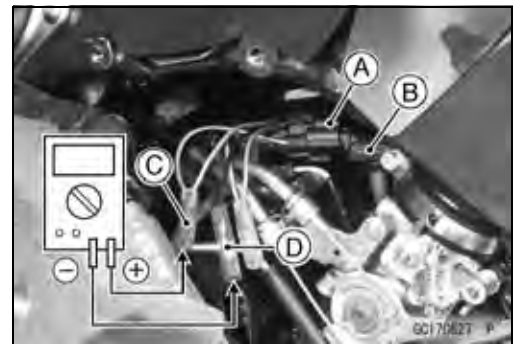
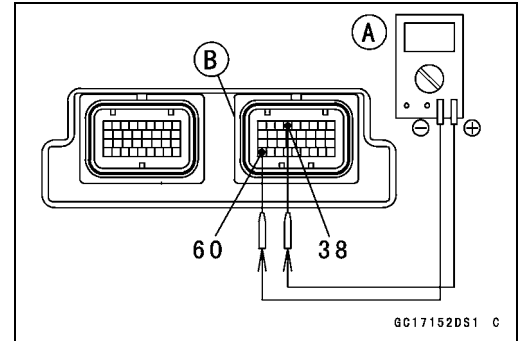
Meter (-) → BK (sensor BR/BK) lead [D]

- ★ Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- ★ Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Output Voltage at Sensor Connector

Usable Range: DC 3.80 ~ 4.20 V at the standard atmospheric pressure (101.32 kPa or 76 cmHg abs.)

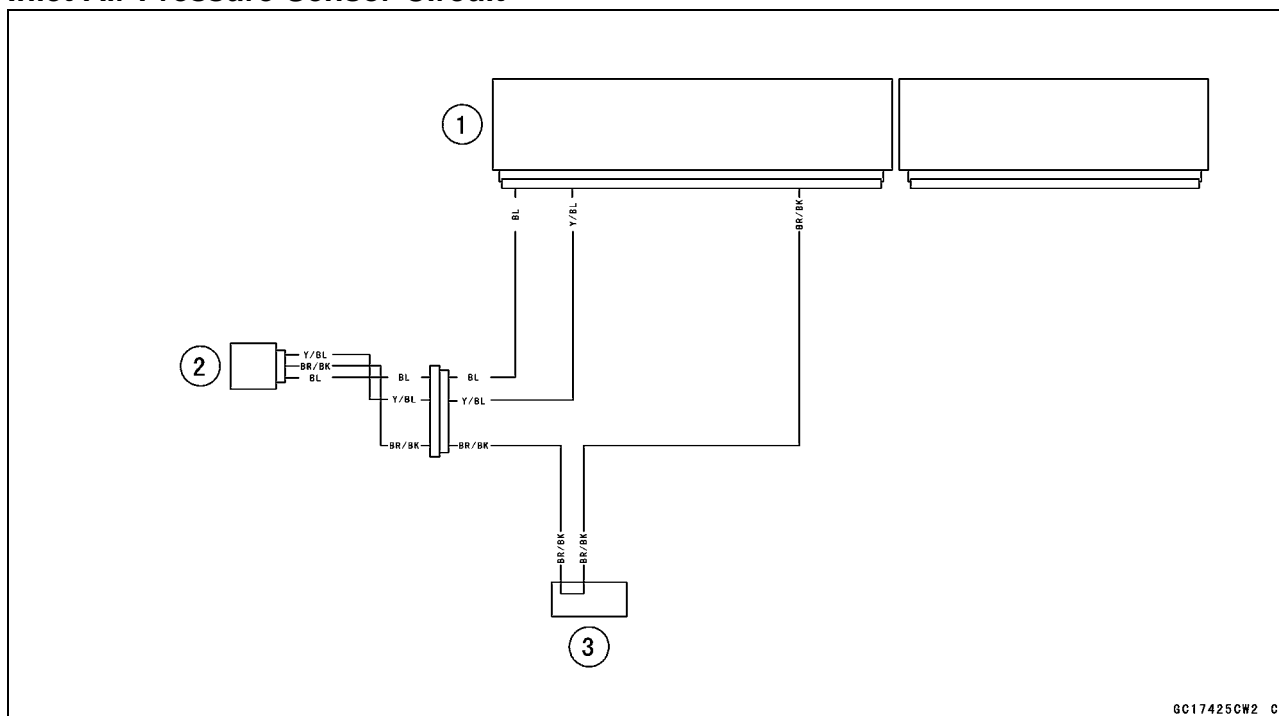
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the output voltage is normal, check the wiring for continuity (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the output voltage is out of the usable range, replace the sensor.



3-54 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor (Service Code 12)

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Circuit



1. ECU
2. Inlet Air Pressure Sensor
3. Water-proof Joint 2

★ If you need to check the inlet air pressure sensor for vacuum other than 76 cmHg (abs.), check the output voltage as follows.

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor (Service Code 12)

- Remove the inlet air pressure sensor [A] and disconnect the vacuum hose from the sensor.
- Connect an auxiliary hose [B] to the inlet air pressure sensor.
- Temporarily install the inlet air pressure sensor.
- Connect a digital meter [C], vacuum gauge [D], and the fork oil level gauge [E] to the inlet air pressure sensor.

Special Tools - Fork Oil Level Gauge: 57001-1290

Vacuum Gauge: 57001-1369

Sensor Harness Adapter: 57001-1561

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Output Voltage Connection to Adapter

Meter (+) → G/W (sensor Y/BL) lead

Meter (–) → BK (sensor BR/BK) lead

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Measure the inlet air pressure sensor output voltage from various vacuum readings, while pulling the handle of the fork oil level gauge.
- Check the inlet air pressure sensor output voltage, using the following formula and chart.

Suppose:

Pg : Vacuum Pressure (gauge) of Throttle Assy

PI : Local Atmospheric Pressure (abs.) measured by a barometer

Pv : Vacuum Pressure (abs.) of Throttle Assy

Vv : Sensor Output Voltage (v)

then

$$Pv = PI - Pg$$

For example, suppose the following data is obtained:

Pg = 8 cmHg (vacuum gauge reading)

PI = 70 cmHg (barometer reading)

Vv = 3.2 V (digital volt meter reading)

then

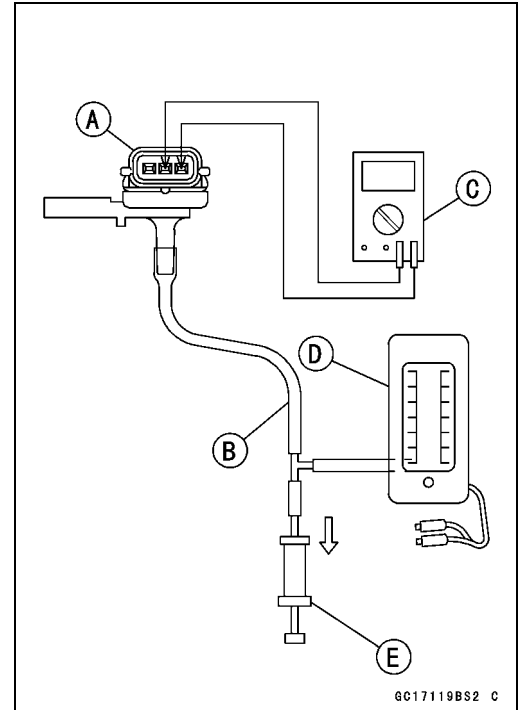
$$Pv = 70 - 8 = 62 \text{ cmHg (abs.)}$$

Plot this Pv (62 cmHg) at a point [1] on the chart and draw a vertical line through the point. Then, you can get the usable range [2] of the sensor output voltage.

Usable range = 3.08 ~ 3.48 V

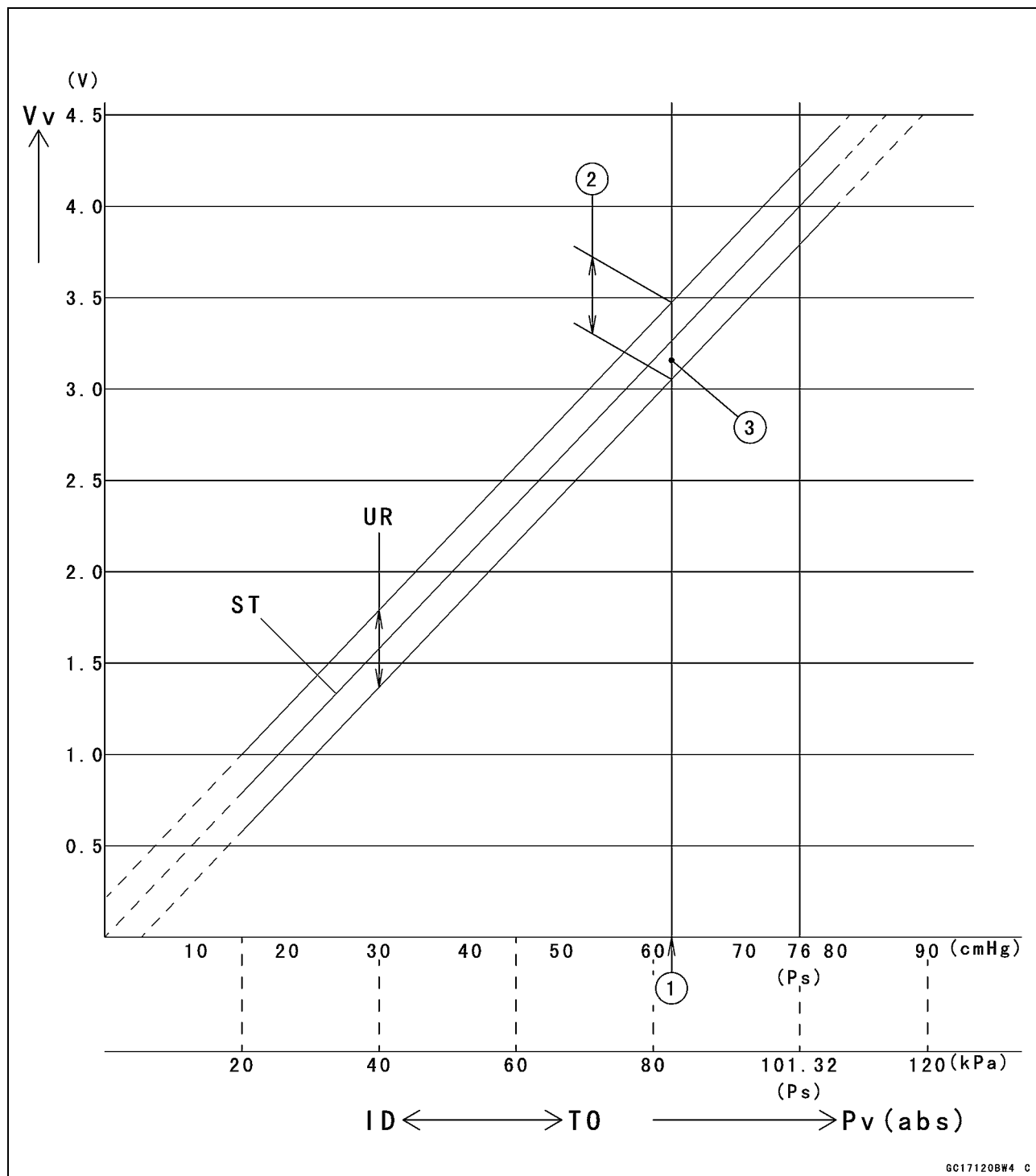
Plot Vv (3.2 V) on the vertical line. → Point [3].

Results: In the chart, Vv is within the usable range and the sensor is normal.



3-56 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Inlet Air Pressure Sensor (Service Code 12)



ID: Idling

Pv: Throttle Vacuum Pressure (abs.)

Ps: Standard Atmospheric Pressure (abs.)

ST: Standard of Sensor Output Voltage (v)

TO: Throttle Full Open

UR: Usable Range of Sensor Output Voltage (v)

Vv: Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Output Voltage (V) (Digital Meter Reading)

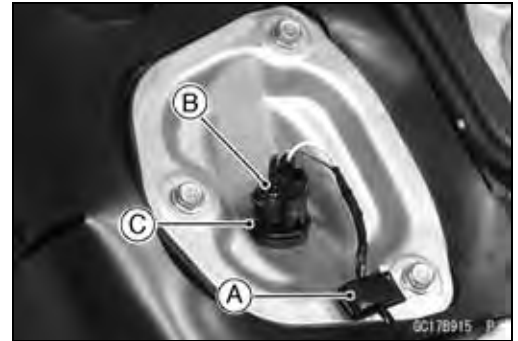
Inlet Air Temperature Sensor (Service Code 13)

Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Removal

CAUTION

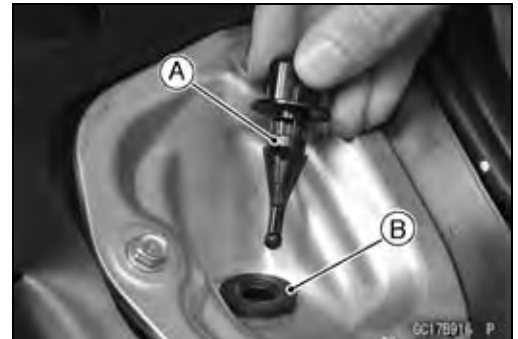
Never drop the sensor, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the sensor can damage it.

- Remove the fuel tank (see Fuel Tank Removal).
- Open the clamp [A]
- Disconnect the connector [B] from the inlet air temperature sensor.
- Pull out the inlet air temperature sensor [C].



Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Installation

- Install the inlet air temperature sensor [A] in the grommet [B].



Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter to the ECU connector, using needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Output Voltage Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → Y lead (terminal 39)

Meter (-) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

- Measure the sensor output voltage with the engine stopped and the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

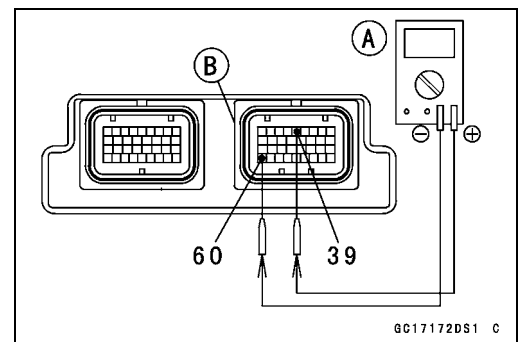
Output Voltage at ECU

Standard: About 2.25 ~ 2.50 V at inlet air temperature 20°C (68°F)

NOTE

○ The output voltage changes according to the inlet air temperature.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.



3-58 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Inlet Air Temperature Sensor (Service Code 13)

- ★ If the output voltage is out of the specified, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).
- ★ If the output voltage is far out of the specified (e.g. when the wiring is open, the voltage is about 4.6 V), check the wiring (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the wiring is good, check the sensor resistance.

Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Resistance

Inspection

- Remove the inlet air temperature sensor (see Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Removal).
- Suspend the sensor [A] in a container of machine oil so that the heat-sensitive portion is submerged.
- Suspend a thermometer [B] with the heat-sensitive portion [C] located in almost the same depth with the sensor.

NOTE

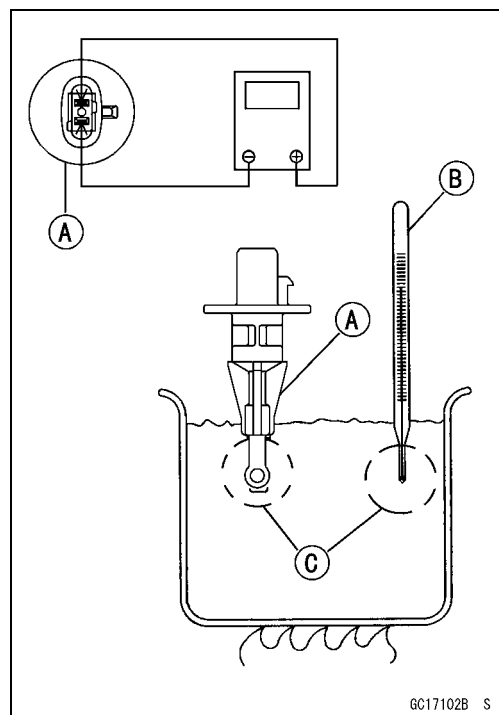
- *The sensor and thermometer must not touch the container side or bottom.*
- Place the container over a source of heat and gradually raise the temperature of the oil while stirring the oil gently for even temperature.
- Using a digital meter, measure the internal resistance of the sensor across the terminals at the temperatures shown in the table.

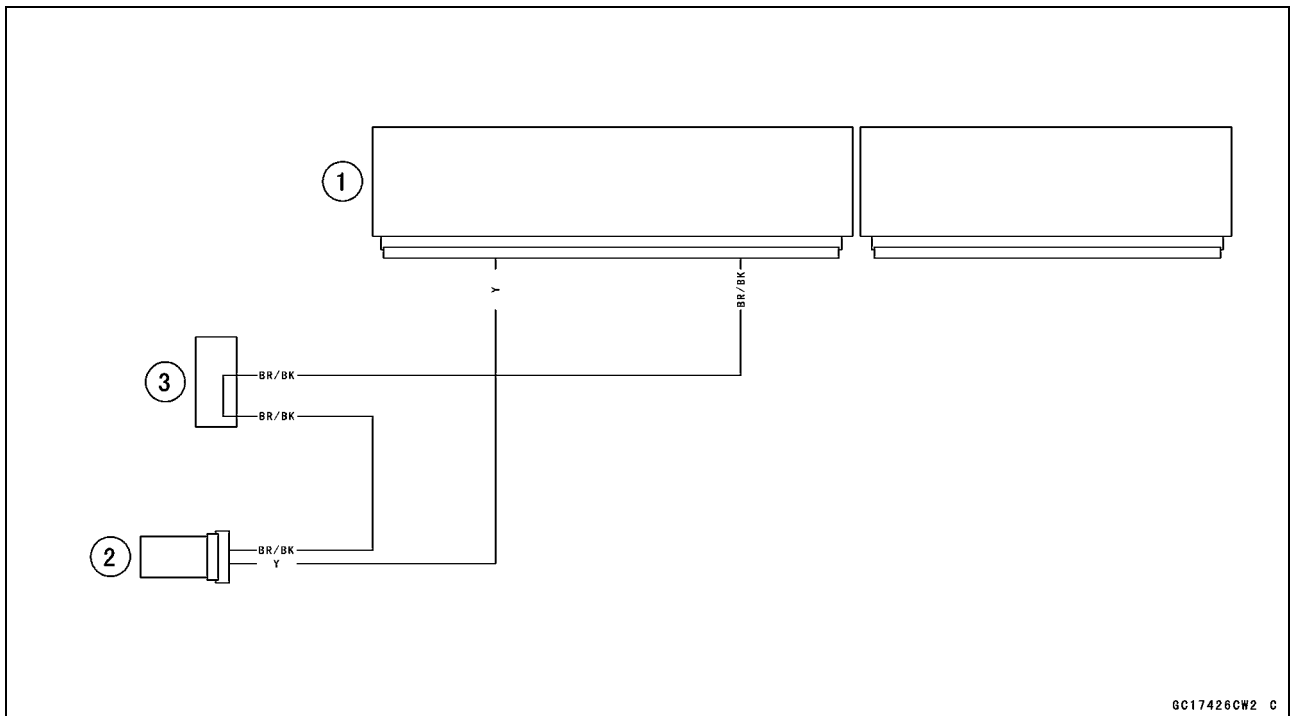
Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Resistance

Standard: 2.09 ~ 2.81 k Ω at 20°C (68°F)

About 0.322 k Ω at 80°C (176°F) (reference value)

- ★ If the measurement is out of the range, replace the sensor.
- ★ If the measurement is within the specified, replace the ECU (see ECU section).



Inlet Air Temperature Sensor (Service Code 13)**Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Circuit**

1. ECU
2. Inlet Air Temperature Sensor
3. Water-proof Joint 2

3-60 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Water Temperature Sensor (Service Code 14)

Water Temperature Sensor Removal/Installation

CAUTION

Never drop the sensor, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the sensor can damage it.

- Drain the coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Remove:
 - Throttle Body Assy (see Throttle Body Assy Removal)
 - Connector [A]
 - Water Temperature Sensor [B]
- Replace the gasket with a new one, and tighten the water temperature sensor.

Torque - Water Temperature Sensor: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Fill the engine with coolant and bleed the air from the cooling system (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).



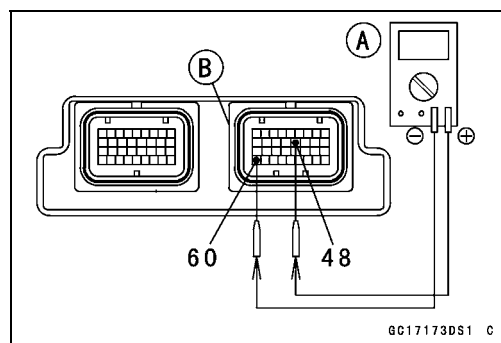
Output Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the ECU connectors [B], with the needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457



Water Temperature Sensor Output Voltage Connections to ECU

Meter (+) → O lead (terminal 48)

Meter (−) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

- Measure the sensor output voltage with the engine stopped and the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Output Voltage at ECU

Standard: About 2.80 ~ 2.97 V at 20°C (68°F)

NOTE

○ The output voltage changes according to the coolant temperature in the engine.

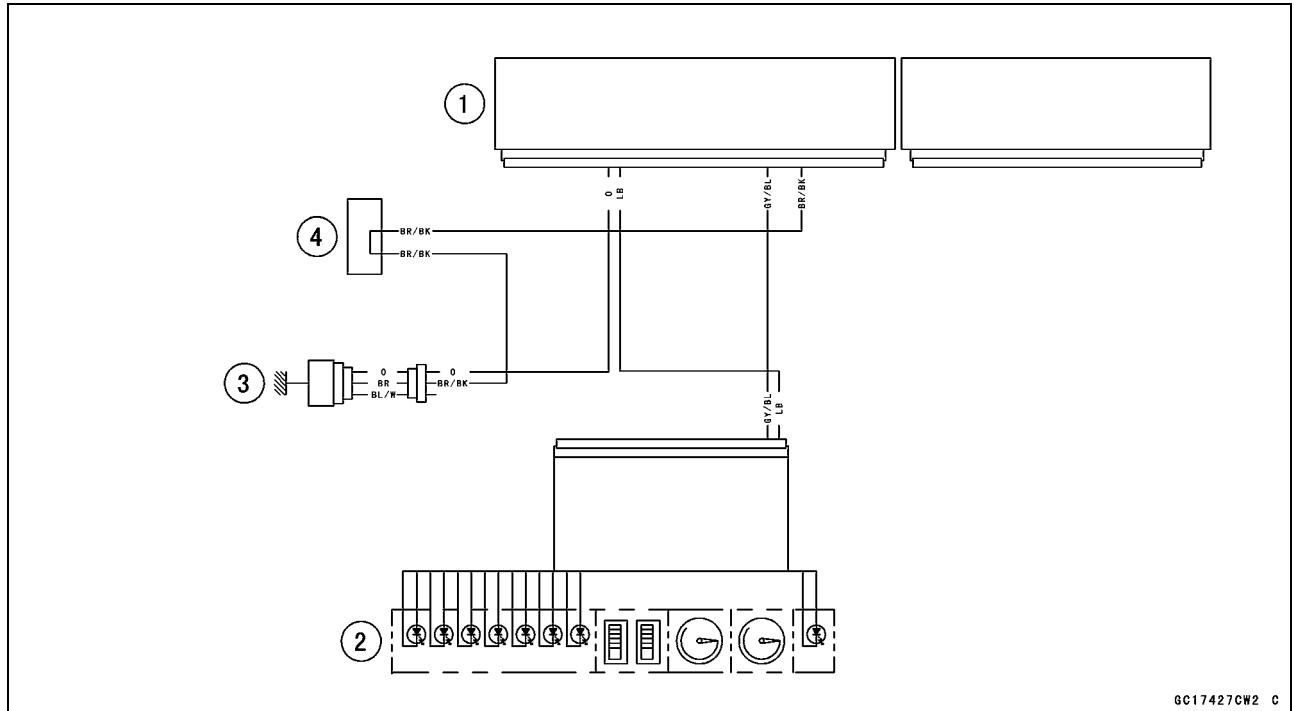
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the output voltage is out of the specified, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).
- ★ If the output voltage is far out of the specified (e.g. when the wiring is open, the voltage is about 5 V), check the wiring (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the wiring is good, check the water temperature sensor resistance.

Water Temperature Sensor (Service Code 14)

Sensor Resistance Inspection

- Refer to the Water Temperature Sensor Inspection in the Electrical System chapter (see Water Temperature Sensor Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).

Water Temperature Sensor Circuit



1. ECU
2. Meter Unit
3. Water Temperature Sensor
4. Water-proof Joint 2

3-62 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

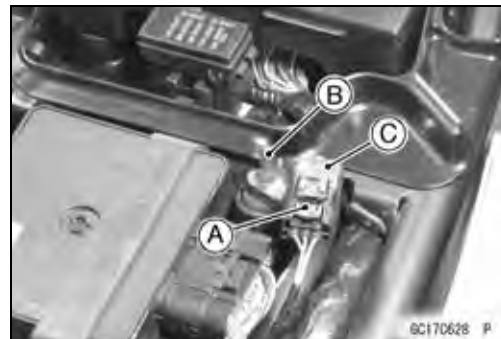
Atmospheric Pressure Sensor (Service Code 15)

CAUTION

Never drop the sensor, especially on a hard surface.
Such a shock to the sensor can damage it.

Removal

- Remove:
 - Left Saddlebag (see Saddlebag Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Connector [A]
 - Damper [B]
 - Atmospheric Pressure Sensor [C]



Installation

NOTE

○The atmospheric pressure sensor is the same part as the inlet air pressure sensor except that the inlet air pressure sensor has a inlet air pressure hose and different wiring.

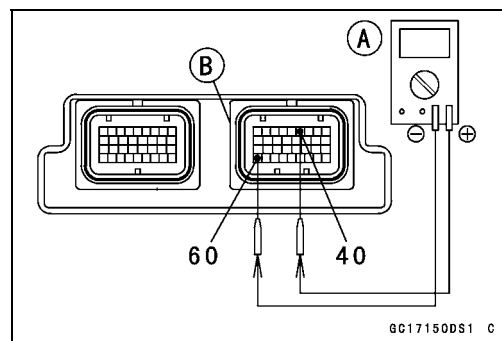
- Installation is reverse of removal.

Input Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○Be sure the battery is fully charged.
○The inspection is the same as "Input Voltage Inspection" of the throttle sensor and the inlet air pressure sensor.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the connector [B], with the needle adapter set.



Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Input Voltage Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → BL lead (terminal 40)

Meter (−) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connectors joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at ECU

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- ★ If the reading of input voltage is less than the standard range, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).

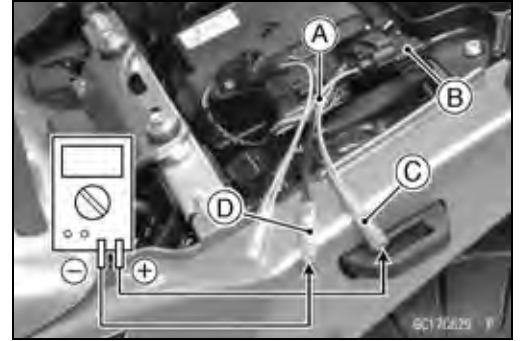
Atmospheric Pressure Sensor (Service Code 15)

★ If the reading is within the standard range, remove the seat, and check the input voltage again at the sensor connector.

- Disconnect the atmospheric pressure sensor connector and connect the harness adapter [A] between the harness connector and atmospheric pressure sensor connector.

Special Tool - Sensor Harness Adapter: 57001-1561

- Connect a digital meter to the harness adapter leads.
- Atmospheric Pressure Sensor [B]



Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Input Voltage Connections to Adapter

Meter (+) → G (sensor BL) lead [C]

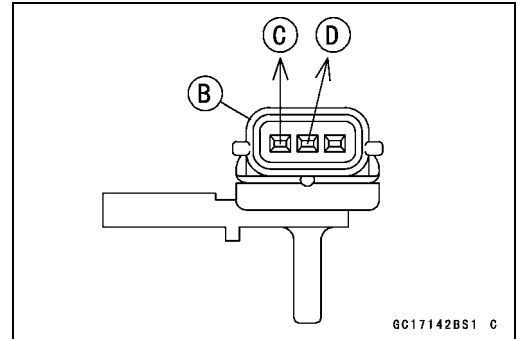
Meter (-) → BK (sensor BR/BK) lead [D]

- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at Sensor Connector

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the standard range, check the wiring (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the reading is good, the input voltage is normal. Check the output voltage.



Output Voltage Inspection

- Measure the output voltage at the ECU in the same way as input voltage inspection. Note the following.

Digital Meter [A]

ECU Connector [B]

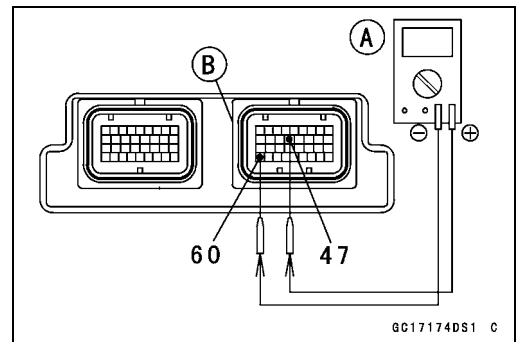
Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Output Voltage

Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → G/W lead (terminal 47)

Meter (-) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)



Output Voltage

Usable Range: DC 3.80 ~ 4.20 V at the standard atmospheric pressure (101.32 kPa, 76 cmHg abs.)

NOTE

- The output voltage changes according to the local atmospheric pressure.
- The atmospheric sensor output voltage is based on a nearly perfect vacuum in the small chamber of the sensor. So, the sensor indicates absolute atmospheric pressure.
- ★ If the output voltage is within the usable range, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).

3-64 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Atmospheric Pressure Sensor (Service Code 15)

★ If the output voltage is far out of the usable range, check the output voltage at the sensor connector [A] (when the wiring is open, the output voltage is about 1.8 V).

- Connect a digital meter [A] to the harness adapter leads. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor [B]

Special Tool - Sensor Harness Adapter: 57001-1561

Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Output Voltage Connections to Adapter

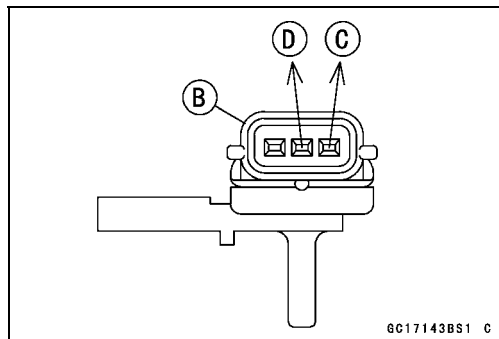
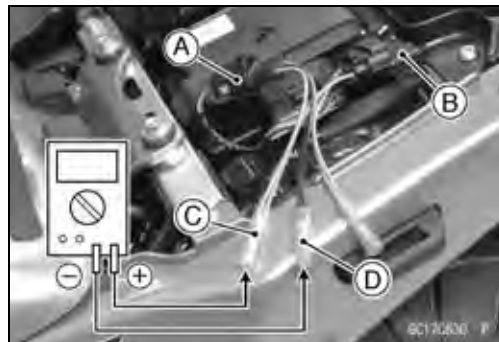
Meter (+) → G/W (sensor G/W) lead [C]

Meter (–) → BK (sensor BR/BK) lead [D]

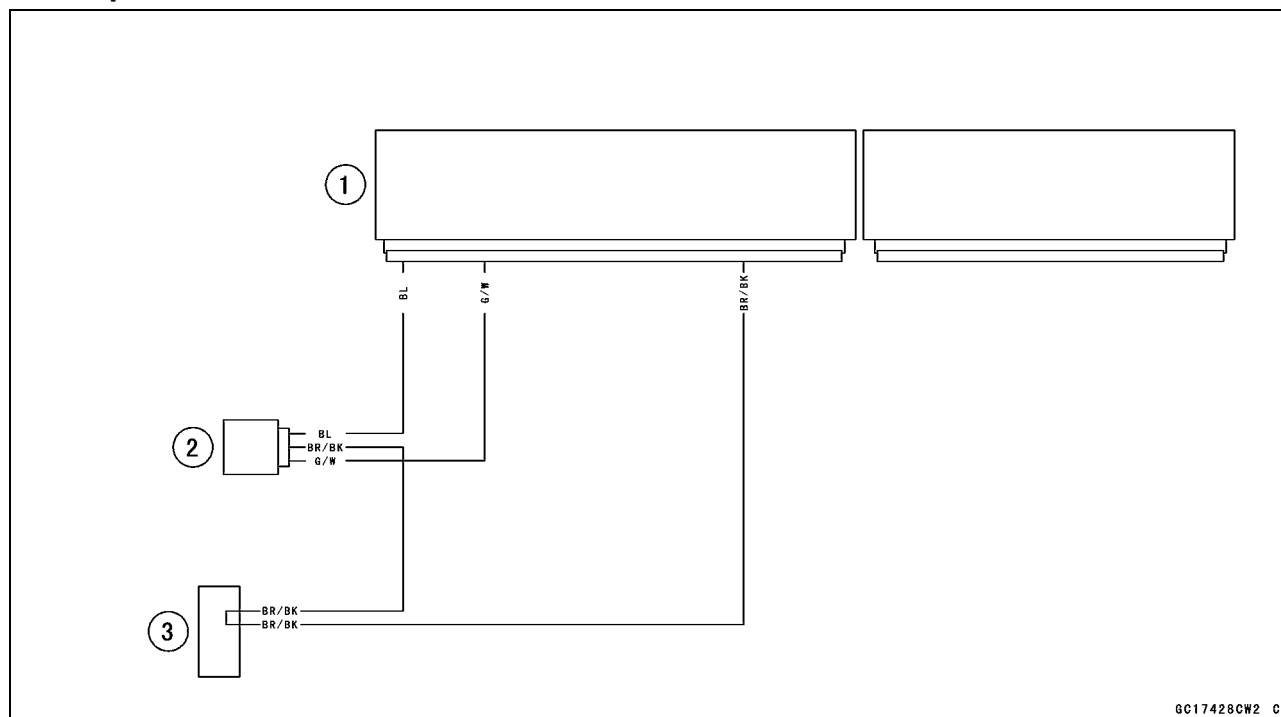
Output Voltage at Sensor

Usable Range: DC 3.80 ~ 4.20 V at the standard atmospheric pressure (101.32 kPa, 76 cmHg abs.)

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the output voltage is normal, check the wiring for continuity (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the output voltage is out of the usable range, replace the sensor.



Atmospheric Pressure Sensor Circuit



1. ECU
2. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor
3. Water-proof Joint 2

★ If you need to check the atmospheric pressure sensor for various altitudes other than sea level, check the output voltage as follows.

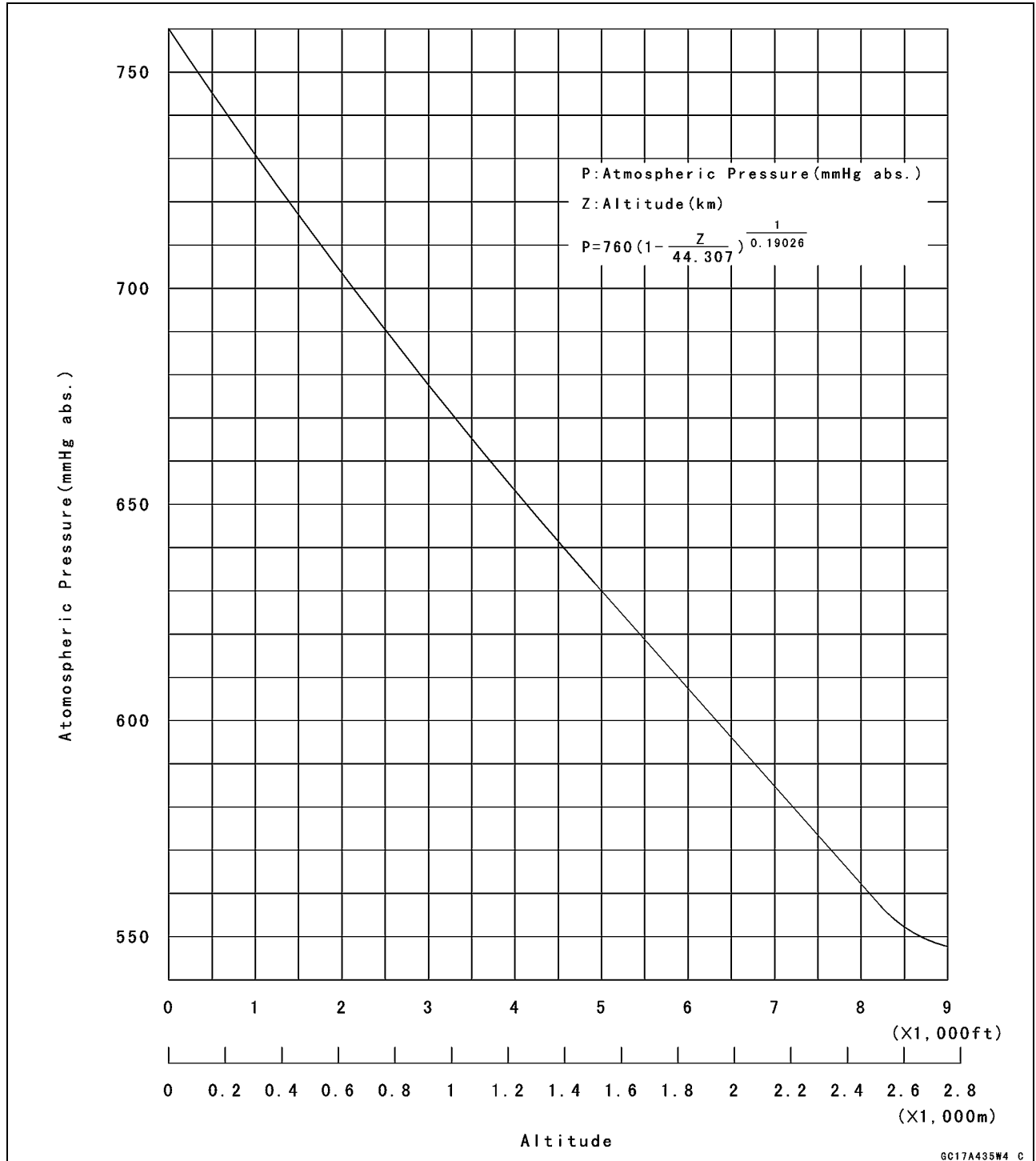
- Determine the local altitude (Elevation).

Atmospheric Pressure Sensor (Service Code 15)

★ If you know the local atmospheric pressure using a barometer, substitute the atmospheric pressure for throttle vacuum pressure in the inlet air pressure sensor chart (see Inlet Air Pressure Sensor section). And get the usable range of the atmospheric pressure sensor output voltage and check if output voltage is within the standard or not in the same way as Output Voltage Inspection of the inlet air pressure sensor.

★ If you know the local altitude, use the following chart.

Atmospheric Pressure/Altitude Relationship



3-66 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Crankshaft Sensor (Service Code 21)

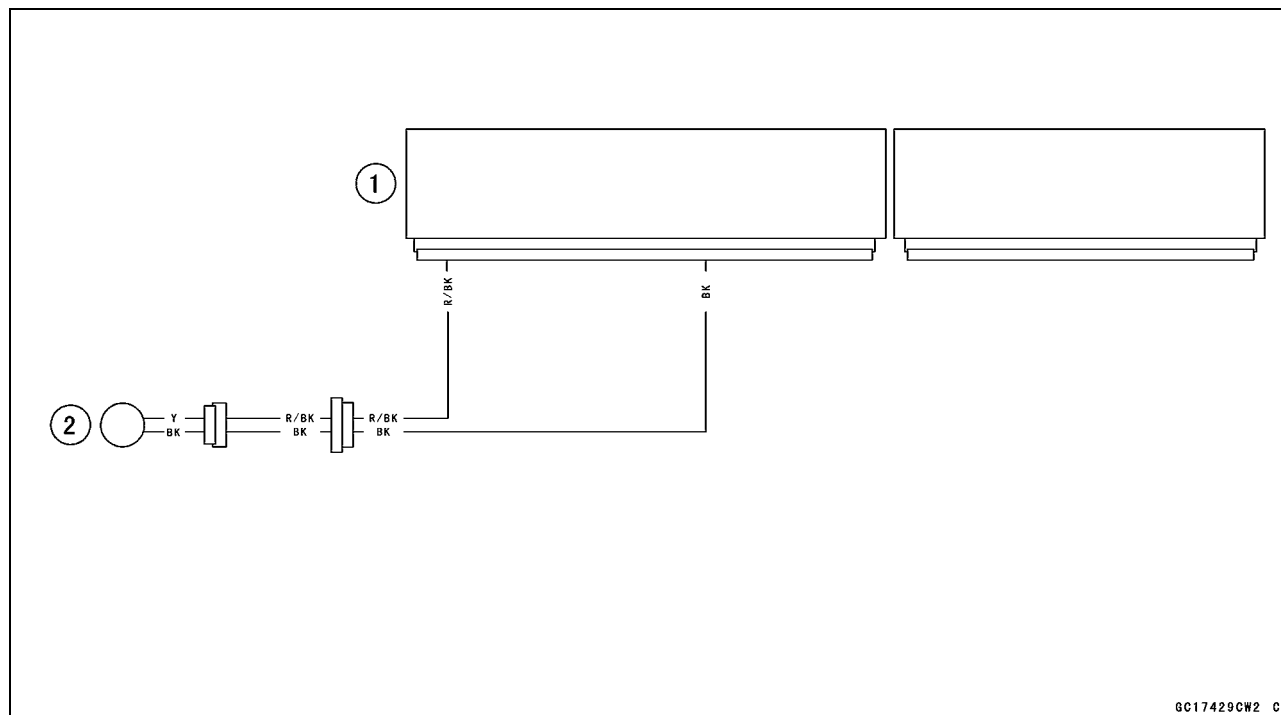
Crankshaft Sensor Removal/Installation

- Refer to the Crankshaft Sensor Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter (see Crankshaft Sensor Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter).

Crankshaft Sensor Inspection

- The crankshaft has no power source, and when the engine stops, the crankshaft generates no signals.
- Crank the engine and measure the peak voltage of the crankshaft sensor (see Crankshaft Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection in the Electrical System chapter) in order to check the sensor.
- Check the wiring for continuity.

Crankshaft Sensor Circuit



1. ECU

2. Crankshaft Sensor

Camshaft Position Sensor (Service Code 23, 26)

Camshaft Position Sensor Removal/Installation

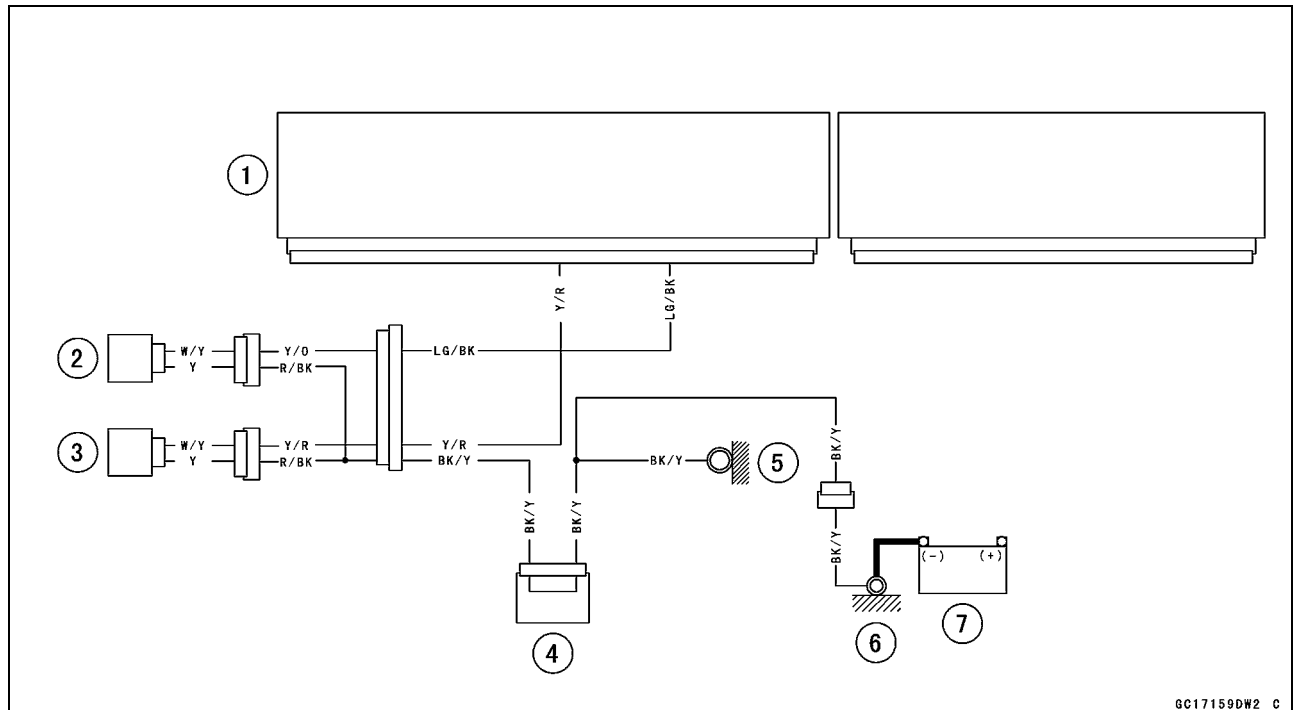
The camshaft position sensor detects the position of the camshaft, and distinguishes the cylinder.

- Refer to the Camshaft Position Sensor Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter (see Camshaft Position Sensor Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter).

Camshaft Position Sensor Inspection

- The camshaft position sensor have no power source, and when the engine stops, the camshaft position sensor generates no signal.
- Crank the engine and measure the peak voltage of the camshaft position sensor (see Camshaft Position Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection in the Electrical System chapter) in order to check the sensor.
- Check the wiring for continuity.

Camshaft Position Sensor Circuit



1. ECU
2. Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor
3. Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor
4. Joint Connector 8
5. Frame Ground
6. Frame Ground
7. Battery 12 V 14 Ah

3-68 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Speed Sensor (Service Code 24)

Speed Sensor Removal/Installation

- Refer to the Speed Sensor Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter (see Speed Sensor Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter).

Speed Sensor Inspection

- Refer to the Speed Sensor Inspection in the Electrical System chapter (see Speed Sensor Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).

Speed Sensor Input Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

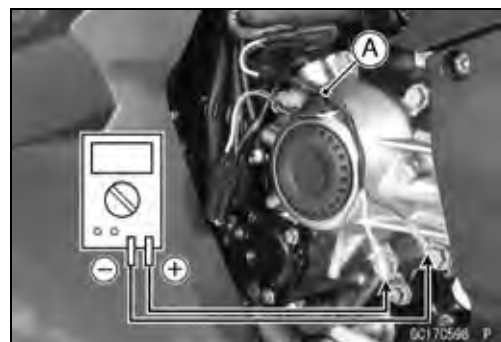
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Disconnect the speed sensor connector [A].



- Connect the harness adapter [A] between the harness connector and speed sensor connector.

Special Tool - Throttle Sensor Setting Adapter #1: 57001-1400

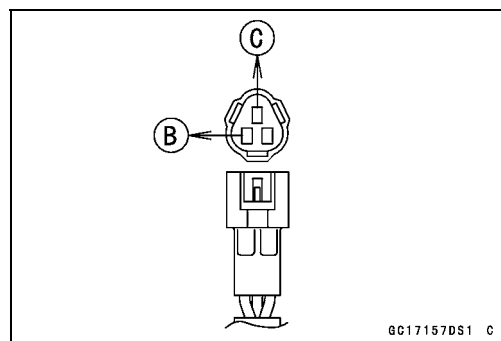
- Connect a digital meter to the harness adapter leads.



Speed Sensor Input Voltage Connections to Adapter

Meter (+) → BY (sensor O/R) lead [B]

Meter (-) → BK/BL (sensor BK/W) lead [C]



- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage

Standard: About DC 9 ~ 11 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the range, check the wiring (see wiring diagram), and meter unit (see Electronic Combination Meter Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).
- ★ If the reading is good, check the output voltage.

Speed Sensor (Service Code 24)

Speed Sensor Output Voltage Inspection

- Before this inspection, inspect the input voltage (see Speed Sensor Input Voltage Inspection).

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Using the stand, raise the rear wheel off the ground.
- Disconnect the speed sensor connector [A] and connect the harness adapter [B] between the harness connector and speed sensor connector.
- Connect a digital meter to the harness adapter leads.

Special Tool - Throttle Sensor Setting Adapter #1: 57001-1400

Speed Sensor Output Voltage Connections to Adapter

Meter (+) → BL (sensor P) lead [C]

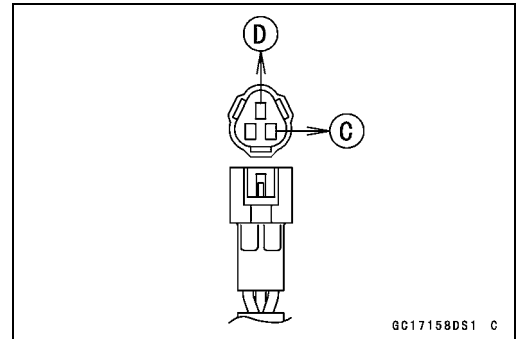
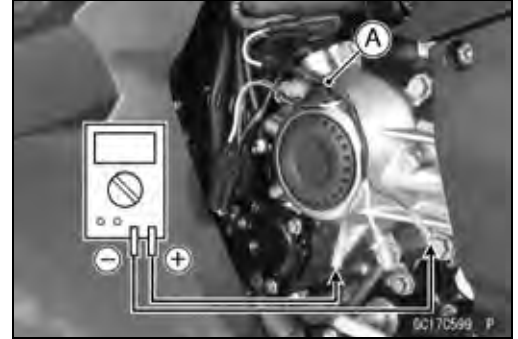
Meter (-) → BK/BL (sensor BK/W) lead [D]

- Measure the output voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Output Voltage at Sensor

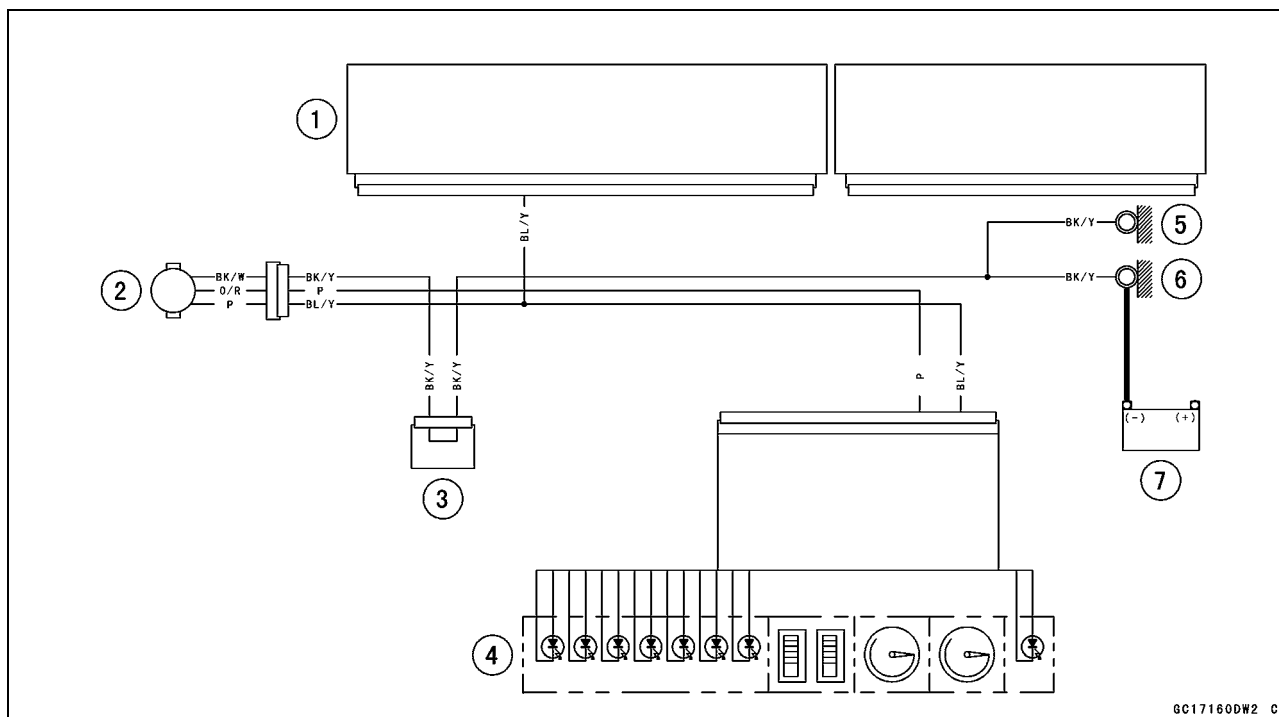
Standard: About DC 0.05 ~ 0.09 V or DC 4.5 ~ 4.9

- Rotate the rear wheel by hand, confirm the output voltage will be raise or lower.
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the range, check the speed sensor (see Speed Sensor Inspection in the Electrical System chapter) and the wiring to ECU (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the reading, speed sensor and wiring are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).



3-70 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Speed Sensor (Service Code 24)



1. ECU
2. Speed Sensor
3. Joint Connector 8
4. Meter Unit
5. Frame Ground
6. Frame Ground
7. Battery 12 V 14 Ah

Gear Position Switch (Service Code 25)

Gear Position Switch Removal/Installation

- Refer to the Gear Position Switch Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter (see Gear Position Switch Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter).

Gear Position Switch Inspection

- Refer to the Gear Position Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter (see Gear Position Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).

Input Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the connector, with the needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Gear Position Switch Input Voltage at 1 ~ 6 Gear Positions Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → G/R lead (terminal 49)

Meter (–) → Engine Ground

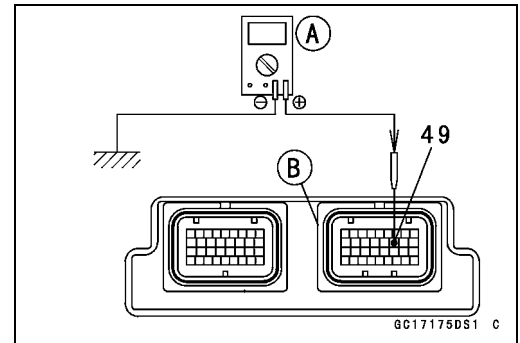
- Measure the switch input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at 1 ~ 6 Gear Positions

Standard:

1st	About 3.0 V
2nd	About 2.5 V
3rd	About 2.0 V
4th	About 1.5 V
5th	About 1.1 V
6th	About 0.7 V

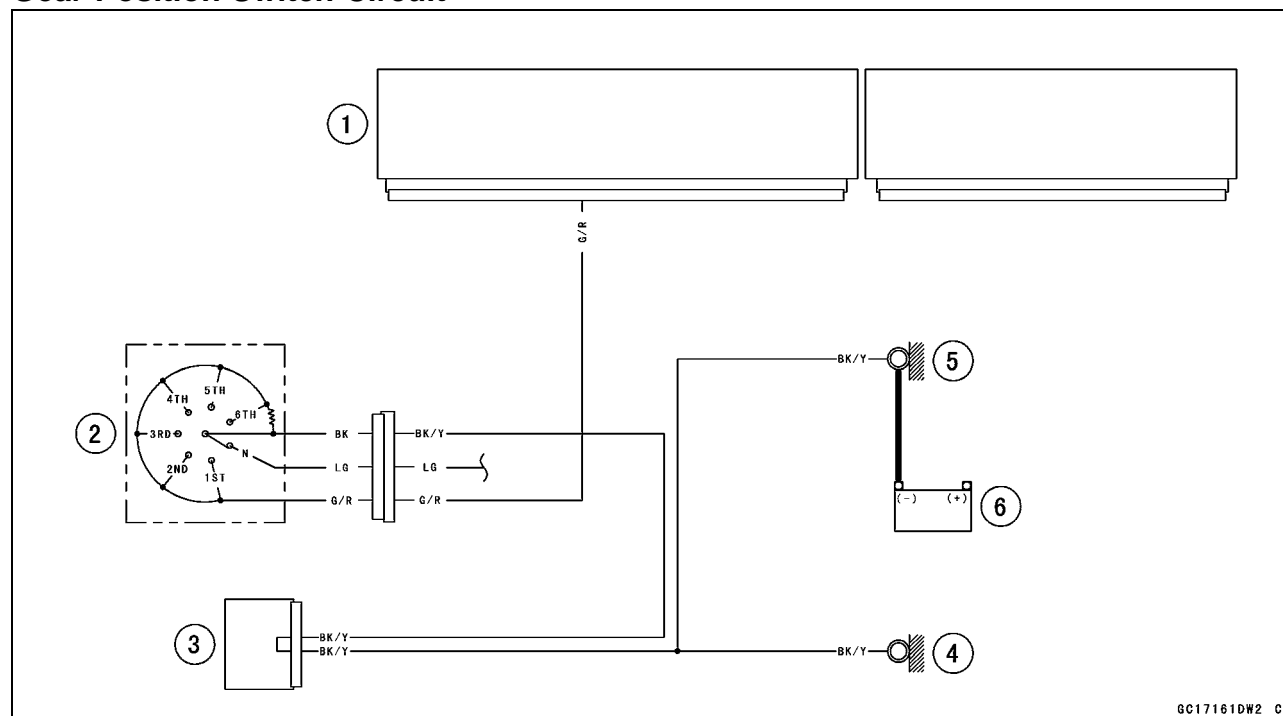
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the range, check the gear position switch (see Gear Position Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).
- ★ If the switch is good, check the ECU for its ground and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).



3-72 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Gear Position Switch (Service Code 25)

Gear Position Switch Circuit



1. ECU
2. Gear Position Switch
3. Joint Connector 8
4. Frame Ground
5. Frame Ground
6. Battery 12 V 14 Ah

Vehicle-down Sensor (Service Code 31)

This sensor has a weight [A] with two magnets inside, and sends a signal to the ECU. But when the motorcycle banks 60 ~ 70° or more to either side (in fact falls down), the weight turns and shuts off the signal. The ECU senses this change, and stops the fuel pump, the fuel injectors, and the ignition system.

Hall IC [B]

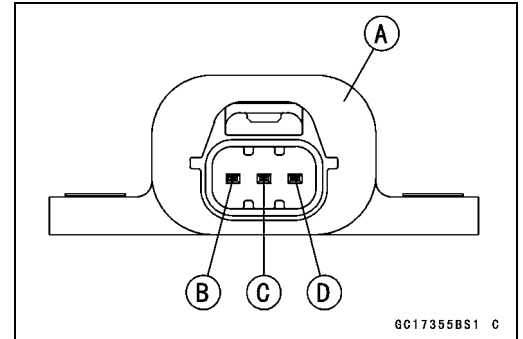
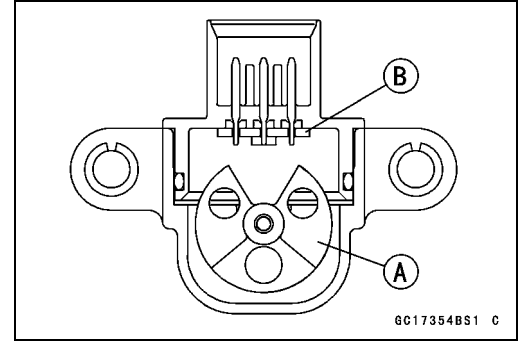
When the motorcycle is down, the ignition switch is left ON. If the starter button is pushed, the electric starter turns but the engine doesn't start. To start the engine again, raise the motorcycle, turn the ignition switch OFF, and then ON. When the ignition switch is turned ON, current flows through the latch-up circuit and the transistor in the circuit is turned ON to unlock the latch-up circuit.

Vehicle-down Sensor [A]

Ground Terminal BR/BK [B]

Output Terminal Y/G [C]

Power Source Terminal BL [D]

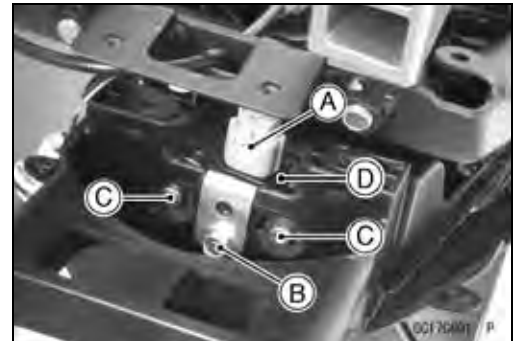


Vehicle-down Sensor Removal

CAUTION

Never drop the vehicle-down sensor, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the sensor can damage it.

- Remove:
Rear Fender (see Rear Fender Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Remove:
Connector [A]
Bracket Bolt [B]
Vehicle-down Sensor Bolts [C]
Vehicle-down Sensor [D]

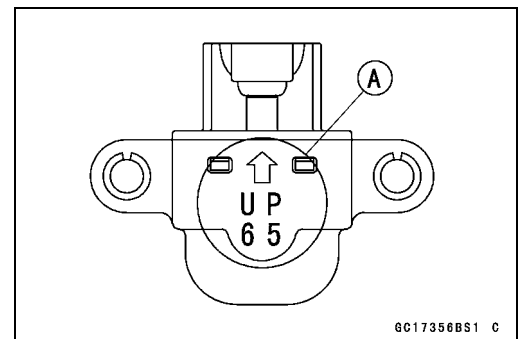


Vehicle-down Sensor Installation

- The UP mark [A] of the sensor should face upward.

⚠ WARNING

Incorrect installation of the vehicle-down sensor could cause sudden loss of engine power. The rider could lose balance during certain riding situations, like leaning over in a turn, with the potential for an accident resulting in injury or death. Ensure that the vehicle-down sensor is held in place by the sensor brackets.



- Tighten:
Torque - Vehicle-down Sensor Bolts: 5.9 N·m (0.60 kgf·m, 53 in·lb)

3-74 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Vehicle-down Sensor (Service Code 31)

Vehicle-down Sensor Inspection

NOTE

○Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Remove the rear fender (see Rear Fender Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the connector of the vehicle-down sensor [B], with the needle adapter set [C].

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Vehicle-down sensor Power Source Voltage

Connections to Sensor

Meter (+) → BL lead [D]

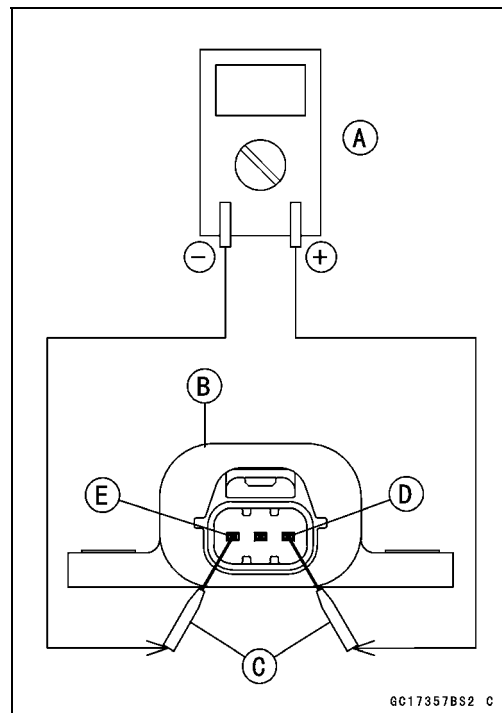
Meter (–) → BR/BK lead [E]

- Push and turn the key knob to ON, and measure the power source voltage with the connector joined.

Power Source Voltage at Sensor

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If there is no voltage, check the following.
 - Battery (see Charging Condition Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
 - ECU Fuse 15 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
- ★ If the power source is normal, check the output voltage.



Vehicle-down Sensor (Service Code 31)

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the vehicle-down sensor.
- Do not disconnect the sensor connector.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the connector, with needle adapter set [B].

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Vehicle-down sensor Output Voltage

Connections to Sensor

Meter (+) → Y/G lead [C]

Meter (-) → BR/BK lead [D]

- Hold the sensor vertically.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON, and measure the output voltage with the connector joined.
- Tilt the sensor 60 ~ 70° or more [E] right or left, then hold the sensor almost vertical with the arrow mark pointed up, and measure the output voltage.

Output Voltage at Sensor

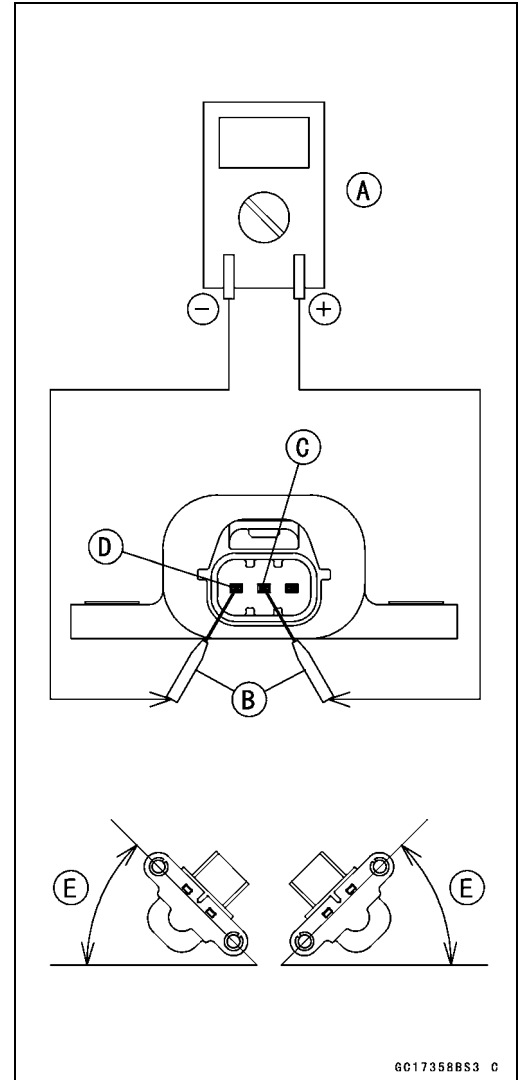
Standard: with sensor arrow mark pointed up: 3.55 ~ 4.45 V

with sensor tilted 60 ~ 70° or more right or left: 0.65 ~ 1.35 V

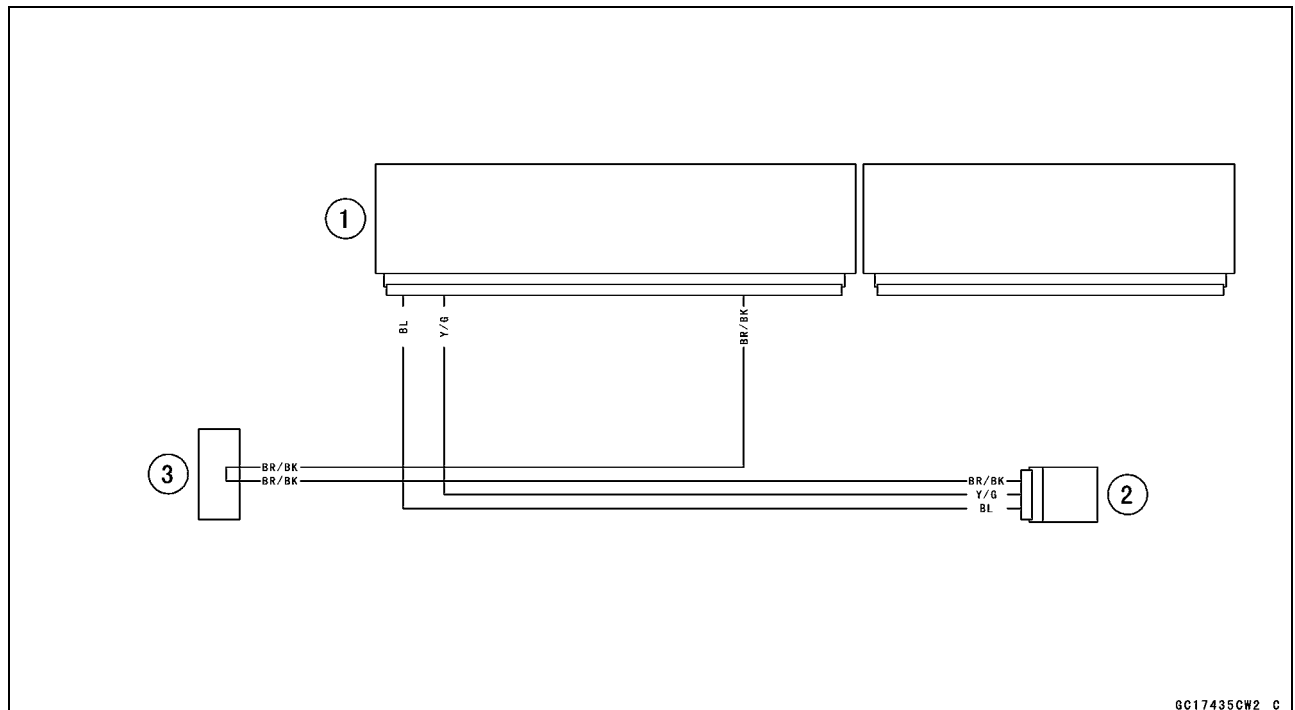
NOTE

○ If you need to test again, turn the key knob to OFF, and then ON.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the output voltage is out of the specified, replace the vehicle-down sensor.



Vehicle-down Sensor Circuit



1. ECU

2. Vehicle-down Sensor

3. Water-proof Joint 2

3-76 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

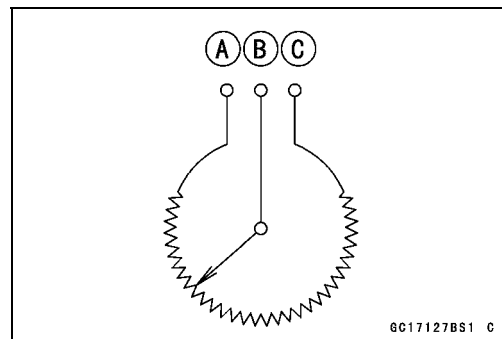
Subthrottle Sensor (Service Code 32)

The subthrottle sensor is a rotating variable resistor that change output voltage according to throttle operating. The ECU senses this voltage change and determines fuel injection quantity, and ignition timing according to engine rpm, and throttle opening.

Input Terminal [A]

Output Terminal [B]

Ground Terminal [C]



Subthrottle Sensor Removal/Adjustment

CAUTION

Do not remove or adjust the subthrottle sensor [A] since it has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory.

Never drop the throttle body assy, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the sensor can damage it.



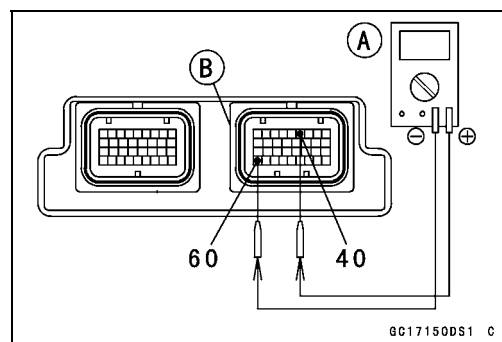
Input Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the connector [B], using the needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457



Subthrottle Sensor Input Voltage

Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → BL lead (terminal 40)

Meter (−) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connectors joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

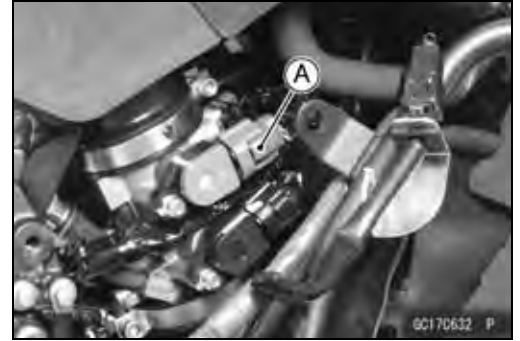
Input Voltage at ECU Connector

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading of input voltage is less than the standard, check the ECU for its ground, power supply and wiring shorted.
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).
- ★ If the input voltage is within the standard range, check the input voltage at the subthrottle sensor connector.

Subthrottle Sensor (Service Code 32)

- Remove:
Right Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
Right Subframe
- Disconnect the subthrottle sensor connector [A].



- Connect the harness adapter [A] between the harness connector and subthrottle sensor connector.

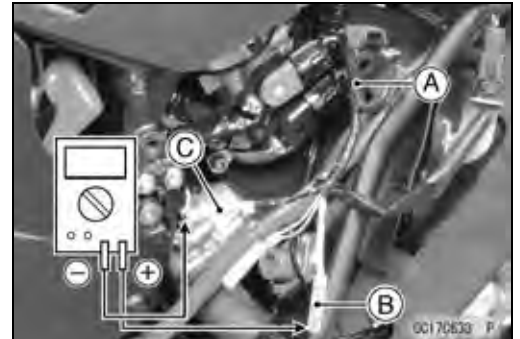
Special Tool - Throttle Sensor Setting Adapter: 57001-1538

- Connect a digital meter to the harness adapter leads.

**Subthrottle Sensor Input Voltage
Connections to Adapter**

Meter (+) → BK (sensor BL) lead [B]

Meter (-) → W (sensor BR/BK) lead [C]



- Measure the sensor input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at Sensor

Standard: DC 4.75 ~ 5.25 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the range, check the wiring (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the reading is good, check the output voltage of the sensor.

3-78 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Subthrottle Sensor (Service Code 32)

Output Voltage Inspection

- Measure the output voltage at the ECU in the same way as input voltage inspection. Note the following.

Digital Meter [A]

Connector [B]

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Subthrottle Sensor Output Voltage

Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → BL/W lead (terminal 63)

Meter (−) → BR/BK lead (terminal 60)

- Remove the air cleaner caps (see Throttle Body Assy Removal).
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Measure the output voltage when the subthrottle valve is fully opened or completely closed by hand.

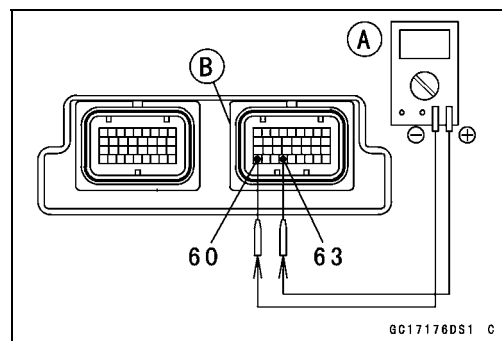
Output Voltage at ECU

Standard: DC 0.62 ~ 4.14 V (at subthrottle valve full opening to closing)

NOTE

- *The throttle sensor is operating correctly if the following voltages are obtained:*

- *DC 0.62 V (or slightly higher) with the subthrottle valve at the closed position.*
- *DC 4.14 V (or slightly lower) with the subthrottle valve at the fully open position.*



CAUTION

Do not remove or adjust the subthrottle sensor. It has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory.

Never drop the throttle body assy, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the sensor can damage it.

- ★ If the output voltage is within the standard range, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- ★ If the output voltage is far out of the standard range (e.g. when the wiring is open, the reading is 0 V), check the output voltage again at the sensor connector.

Subthrottle Sensor (Service Code 32)

- Disconnect the subthrottle sensor connector [A] and connect the harness adapter [B] between the harness connector and subthrottle sensor connector.

Special Tool - Throttle Sensor Harness Adapter: 57001-1538

- Connect a digital meter to the harness adapter leads.

Subthrottle Sensor Output Voltage

Connections to Adapter

Meter (+) → R (sensor BL/W) lead [C]

Meter (−) → W (sensor BR/BK) lead [D]

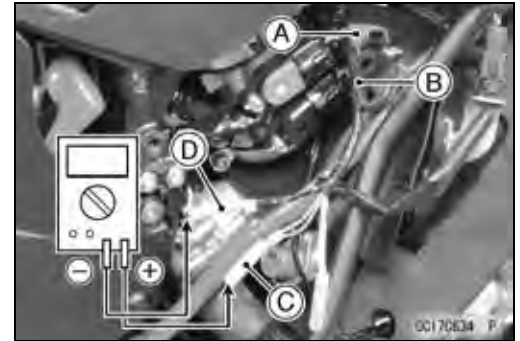
- Measure the output voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Measure the output voltage when the subthrottle valve is fully opened or completely closed by hand.

Output Voltage at Sensor

Standard: DC 0.62 ~ 4.14 V (at subthrottle valve full opening to closing)

NOTE

- The throttle sensor is operating correctly if the following voltages are obtained:
 - DC 0.62 V (or slightly higher) with the subthrottle valve at the closed position.
 - DC 4.14 V (or slightly lower) with the subthrottle valve at the fully open position.



CAUTION

Do not remove or adjust the subthrottle sensor. It has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory.
Never drop the throttle body assy, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the sensor can damage it.

NOTE

- The standard voltage refers to the value when the voltage reading at the Input Voltage Inspection shows 5 V exactly.
- When the input voltage reading shows other than 5 V, derive a voltage range as follows.
 Example:
 In the case of a input voltage of 4.75 V.
 $0.62 \times 4.75 \div 5.00 = 0.59 \text{ V}$
 $4.14 \times 4.75 \div 5.00 = 3.93 \text{ V}$
 Thus, the valid range is 0.59 ~ 3.93 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the standard range, inspect the subthrottle sensor resistance.
- ★ If the output voltage is normal, check the wiring for continuity (see wiring diagram).

3-80 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Subthrottle Sensor (Service Code 32)

Resistance Inspection

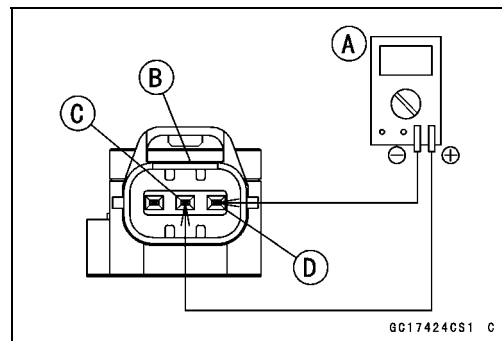
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Disconnect the subthrottle sensor connector.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the subthrottle sensor connector [B].
- Measure the subthrottle sensor resistance.

Subthrottle Sensor Resistance

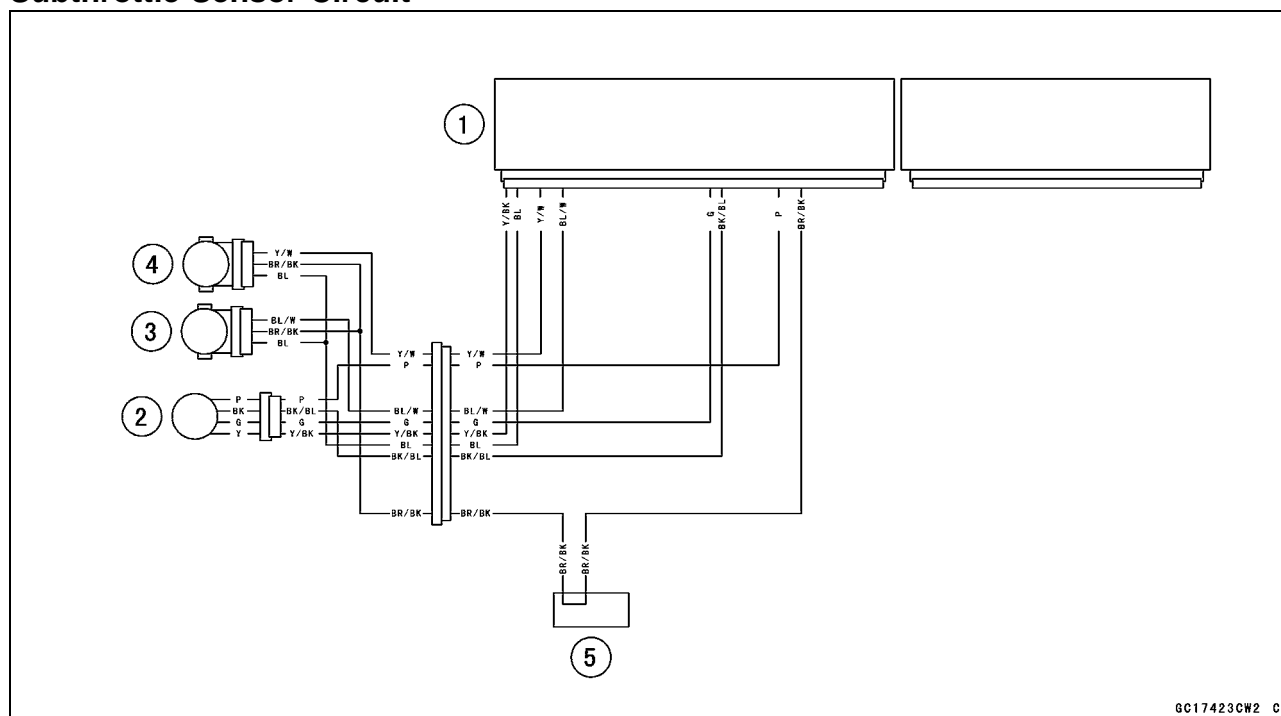
Connections: BL lead [C] ↔ BR/BK lead [D]

Standard: 4 ~ 6 kΩ

- ★ If the reading is out of the range, replace the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy section).
- ★ If the reading is within the range, but the problem still exists, replace the ECU (see ECU section).



Subthrottle Sensor Circuit



1. ECU
2. Subthrottle Valve Actuator
3. Subthrottle Sensor
4. Main Throttle Sensor
5. Water-proof Joint 2

Oxygen Sensor-not activated (#1, #2: Service Code 33, 83) - Equipped Models

Oxygen Sensor #2 Removal/Installation

- Refer to the Oxygen Sensor Removal (Equipped Models) in the Electrical System chapter (see Oxygen Sensor Removal in the Electrical System chapter).

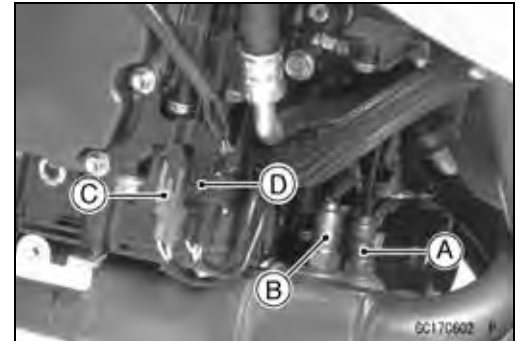
Oxygen Sensor #2 Inspection

NOTE

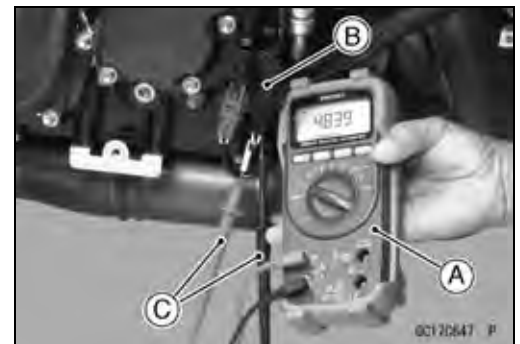
- The oxygen sensor itself is the same for #1 [A] and #2 [B], but color of the lead connector is different.

GRAY → #1 [C]

BLACK → #2 [D]



- Warm up the engine thoroughly until the radiator fan starts.
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove:
 - Right Rear Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Right Lower Fairings (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the oxygen sensor #2 lead connector [B] (sensor side), using the needle adapter set [C].



Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Oxygen Sensor #2 Output Voltage

Connections to Oxygen Sensor Connector

Meter (+) → BK lead

Meter (-) → GY lead

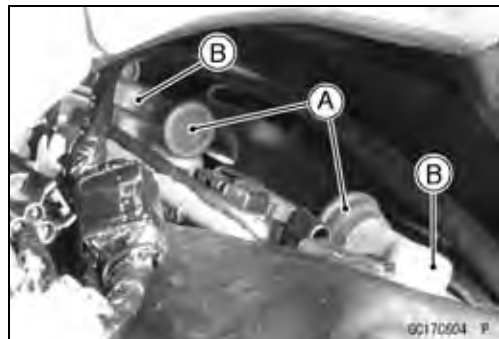
- Remove:
 - Subframes (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Separate the hoses [A] from the air suction valve covers.



3-82 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Oxygen Sensor-not activated (#1, #2: Service Code 33, 83) - Equipped Models

- Install the suitable plugs [A] on the fittings of the air suction valve covers [B], and shut off the secondary air.



- Connect or install the following parts temporary.
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Installation)
 - Fuel Pump Lead Connector
 - Fuel Hose

Special Tool - Extension Tube: 57001-1578

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Start the engine, and let it idle.
- Measure the output voltage of the sensor with the connector joined.

Oxygen Sensor Output Voltage (with Plugs)

Standard: 0.45 ~ 2.5 V

- Next, remove the plugs from the fittings [A] with idling.



- Measure the output voltage of the sensor with the connector joined.

Oxygen Sensor #2 Output Voltage (without Plugs)

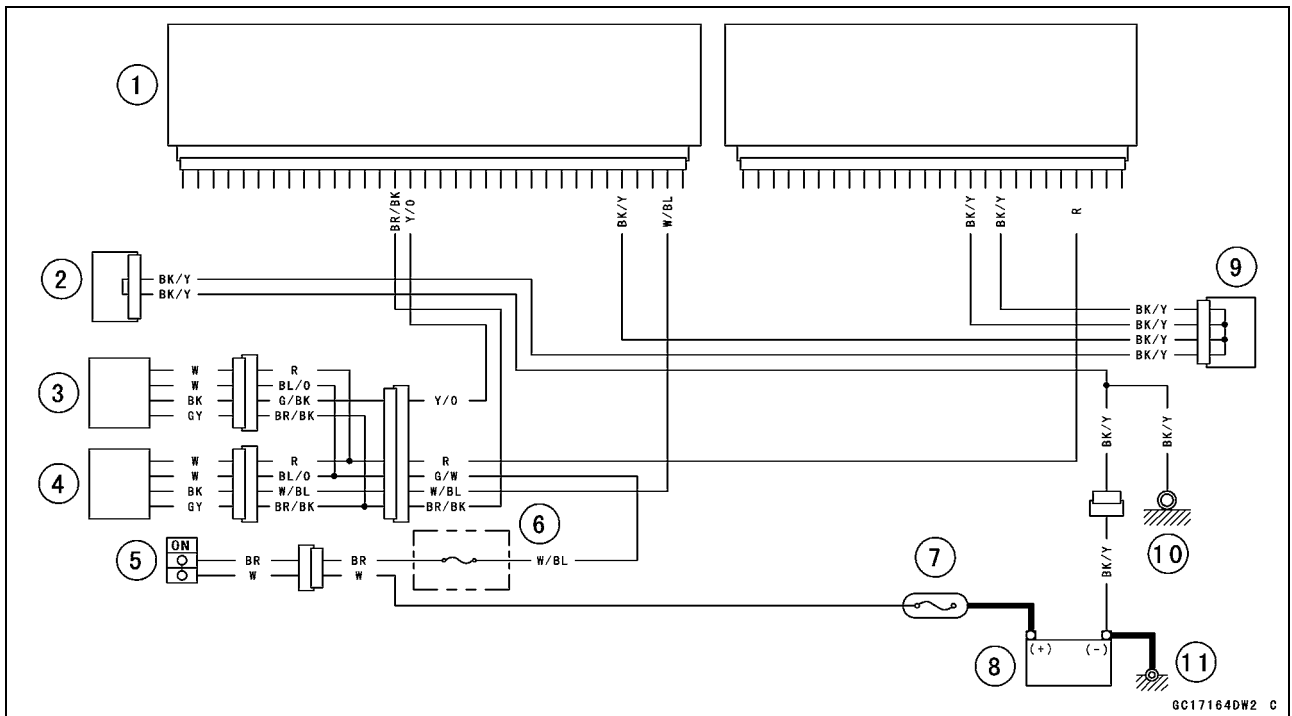
Standard: 0.05 ~ 0.45 V

- ★ If the reading is within range (with plugs: 0.45 ~ 2.5 V, without plugs: 0.05 ~ 0.45 V), the oxygen sensor is good.
- ★ If the reading is without range, replace the oxygen sensor.
- Remove the needle adapter set, and apply silicone sealant to the seals of the connector for waterproofing.

Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 56019-120

Oxygen Sensor-not activated (#1, #2: Service Code 33, 83) - Equipped Models

Oxygen Sensor Circuit



1. ECU
2. Joint Connector 9
3. Oxygen Sensor #2
4. Oxygen Sensor #1
5. Steering Lock Unit
6. Oxygen Sensor Heater Fuse 15 A
7. Main Fuse 30 A
8. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
9. Joint Connector 3
10. Frame Ground
11. Frame Ground

3-84 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Steering Lock Unit and ECU Communication Error (Service Code 37, 38)

Steering Lock Unit and ECU Communication Line Inspection

- When the data is not sent from the steering lock unit and ECU to KIPASS ECU, the service code 37, 38 is displayed.
- Check the ECU (see ECU Power Supply Inspection) and steering lock unit (see Steering Lock Unit Inspection).
- If the ECU and steering lock unit are normal, check the CAN communication line.
- Refer to the CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection (see CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection).

Fuel Pump Relay (Service Code 46)

Fuel Pump Relay Removal

CAUTION

Never drop the relay, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the relay can damage it.

- The fuel pump relay is included in the relay box.
- Remove the seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Remove the relay box [A] (see ECU Removal).



Fuel Pump Relay Inspection

- Remove the relay box (see ECU Removal).
- Connect the hand tester [A] and one 12 V battery to the relay connector as shown.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Relay Coil Terminals [1] and [2]

Relay Switch Terminals [3] and [4]

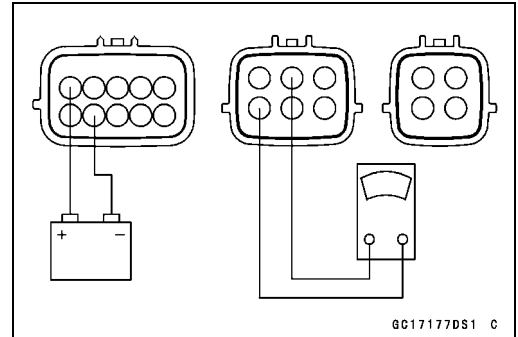
Testing Relay

Tester range: 1 Ω range

Criteria: When battery is connected \rightarrow 0 Ω

When battery is disconnected \rightarrow ∞ Ω

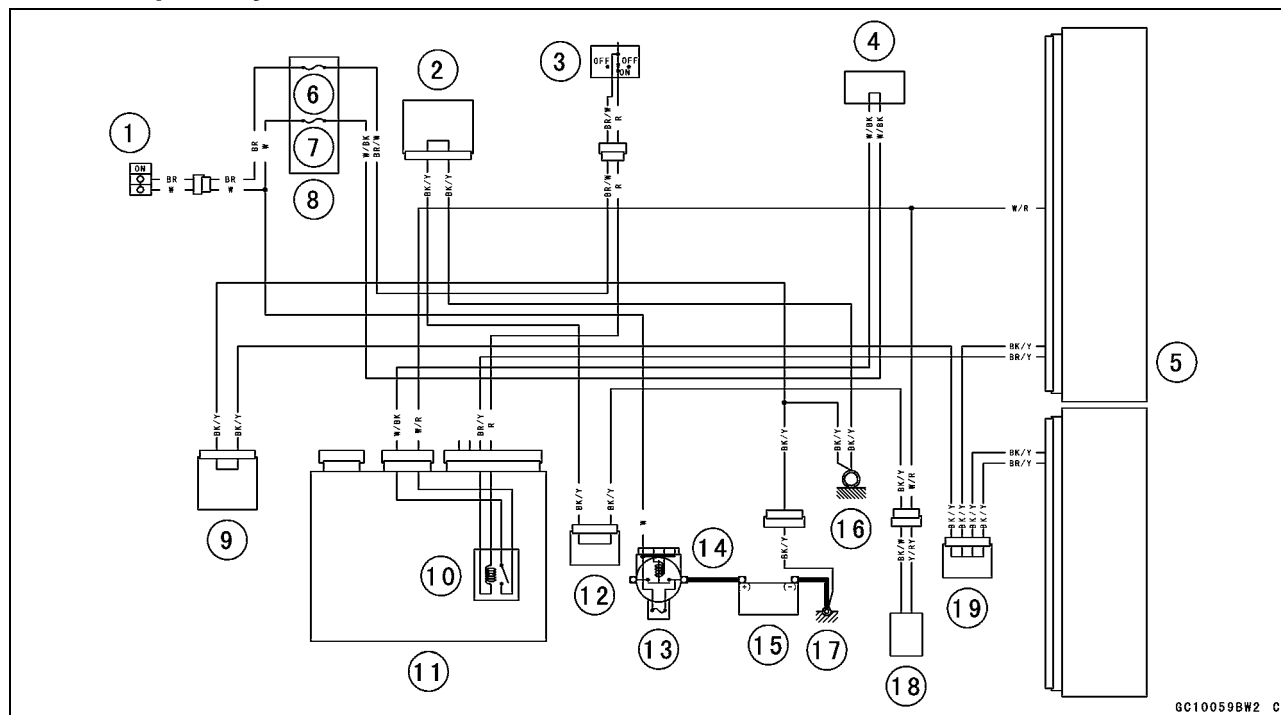
★ If the relay does not work as specified, replace the relay box.



3-86 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Pump Relay (Service Code 46)

Fuel Pump Relay Circuit



- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Steering Lock Unit | 11. Relay Box |
| 2. Joint Connector 1 | 12. Joint Connector 2 |
| 3. Engine Stop Switch | 13. Main Fuse 30 A |
| 4. Water-proof Joint 1 | 14. Starter Relay |
| 5. ECU | 15. Battery 12 V 14 Ah |
| 6. Ignition Fuse 10 A | 16. Frame Ground |
| 7. ECU Fuse 15 A | 17. Frame Ground |
| 8. Fuse Box 2 | 18. Fuel Pump |
| 9. Joint Connector 9 | 19. Joint Connector 3 |
| 10. Fuel Pump Relay | |

Stick Coils #1, #2, #3, #4: (Service Code 51, 52, 53, 54)

Stick Coil #1: Service Code 51
 Stick Coil #2: Service Code 52
 Stick Coil #3: Service Code 53
 Stick Coil #4: Service Code 54

Stick Coil Removal/Installation

CAUTION

Never drop the stick coils, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the stick coil can damage it.

- Refer to the Stick Coil Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter (see Stick Coil Removal/Installation in the Electrical System chapter).

Stick Coil Input Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter [A] as shown, with the needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Stick Coil Input Voltage at ECU

Connections for Stick Coil #1

Meter (+) → W/R lead (terminal 26)
 Meter (−) → BK/Y lead (terminal 52)

Connections for Stick Coil #2

Meter (+) → W/BL lead (terminal 27)
 Meter (−) → BK/Y lead (terminal 52)

Connections for Stick Coil #3

Meter (+) → W/G lead (terminal 1)
 Meter (−) → BK/Y lead (terminal 52)

Connections for Stick Coil #4

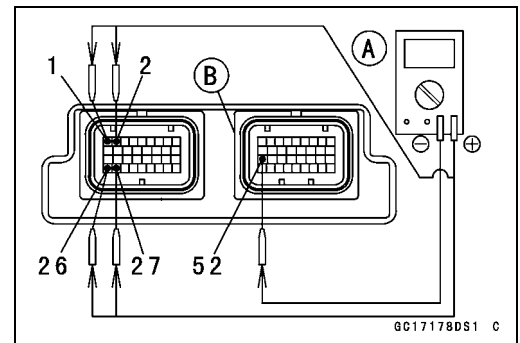
Meter (+) → W/Y lead (terminal 2)
 Meter (−) → BK/Y lead (terminal 52)

- Measure the input voltage to each primary winding of the stick coils with the engine stopped, and with the connectors joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage at ECU

Standard: Battery Voltage

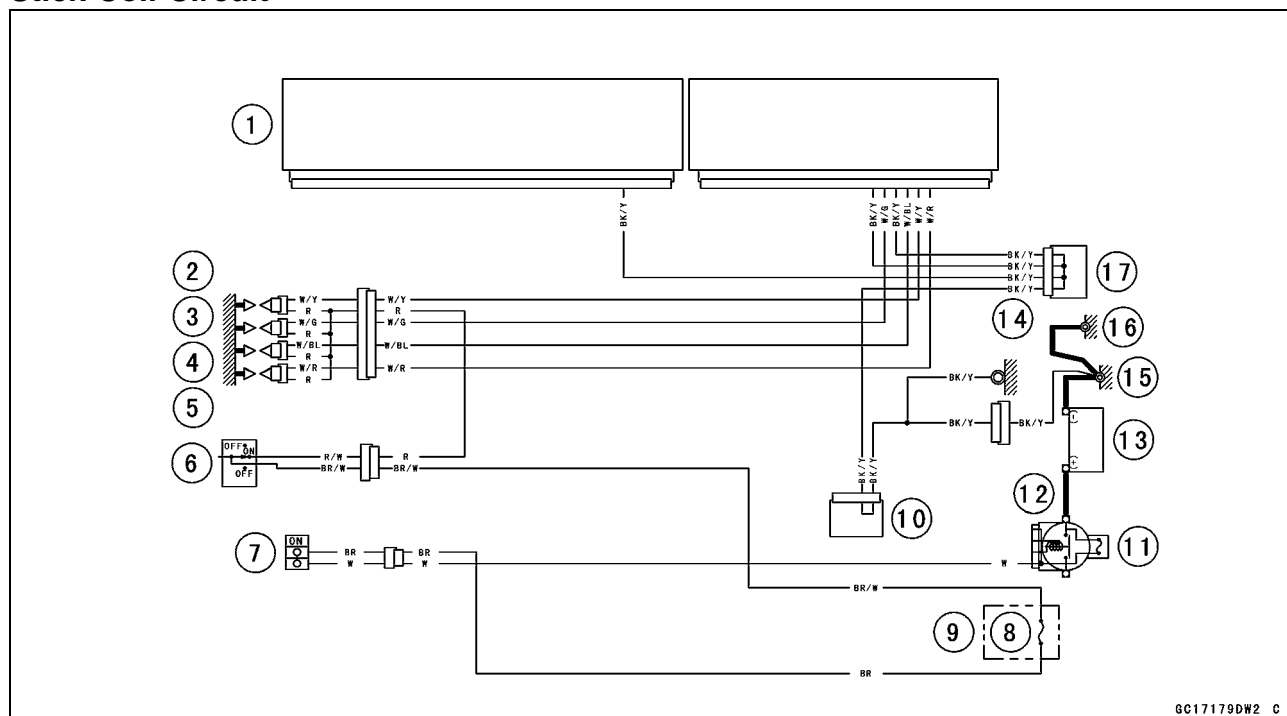
- ★ If the reading is out of the standard, check the wiring (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the reading is good, the input voltage is normal. Crank the engine, and check the peak voltage of the stick coils (see Stick Coil Primary Peak Voltage Inspection in the Electrical System chapter) in order to check the primary coils.



3-88 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Stick Coils #1, #2, #3, #4: (Service Code 51, 52, 53, 54)

Stick Coil Circuit



GC17179DW2 C

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ECU | 10. Joint Connector 9 |
| 2. Stick Coil #4 | 11. Main Fuse 30 A |
| 3. Stick Coil #3 | 12. Starter Relay |
| 4. Stick Coil #2 | 13. Battery 12 V 14 Ah |
| 5. Stick Coil #1 | 14. Frame Ground |
| 6. Engine Stop Switch | 15. Frame Ground |
| 7. Steering Lock Unit | 16. Engine Ground |
| 8. Ignition Fuse 10 A | 17. Joint Connector 3 |
| 9. Fuse Box 2 | |

Radiator Fan Relay (Service Code 56)

Radiator Fan Relay Removal/Installation

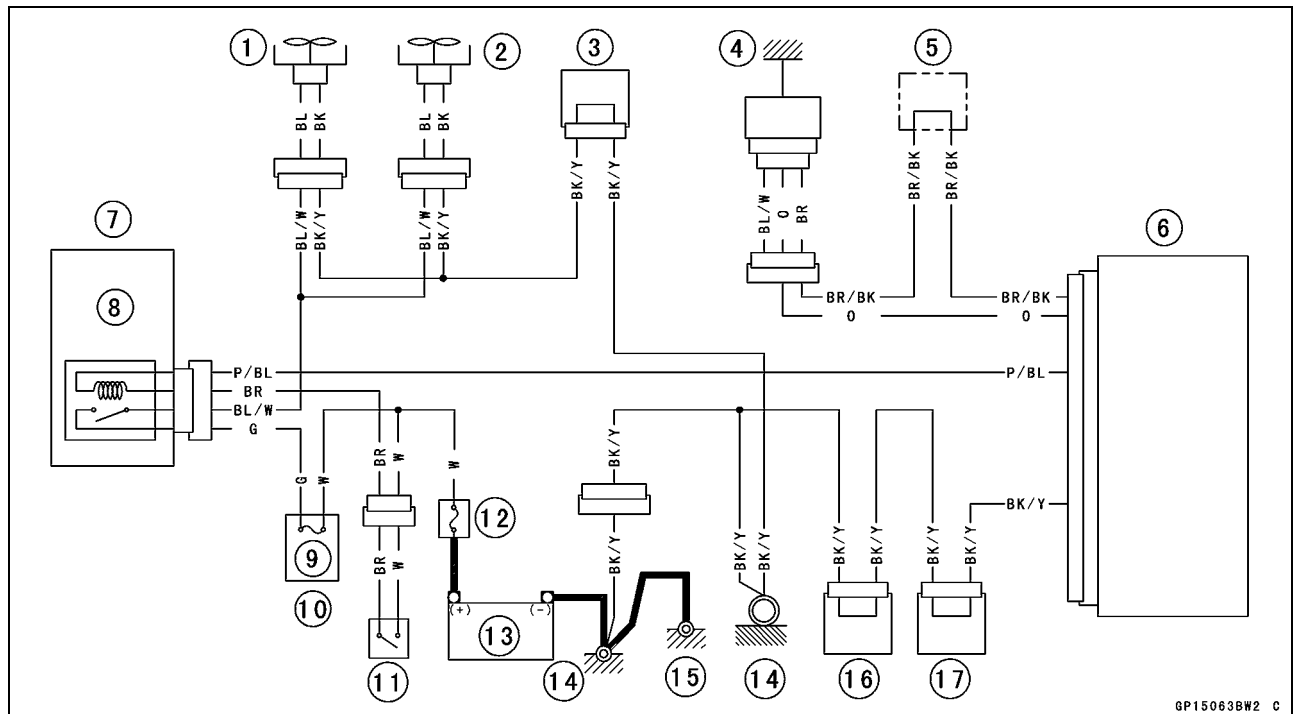
- The radiator fan relay is built in the relay box [A].
- Refer to the Relay Box Removal in the Electrical System chapter.



Radiator Fan Relay Inspection

- Refer to the Relay Circuit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter.
- ★ If the radiator fan relay is normal, check the wiring for continuity.
- ★ If the wiring is good, check the ECU for its ground and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU Removal/Installation).

Radiator Fan Circuit



- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Fan Motor | 9. Fan Fuse 15 A |
| 2. Fan Motor | 10. Fuse Box 2 |
| 3. Joint Connector 1 | 11. Steering Lock Unit |
| 4. Water Temperature Sensor | 12. Main Fuse 30 A |
| 5. Water-proof Joint 2 | 13. Battery 12 V 14 Ah |
| 6. ECU | 14. Frame Ground |
| 7. Relay Box | 15. Engine Ground |
| 8. Fan Relay | 16. Joint Connector 9 |
| | 17. Joint Connector 3 |

3-90 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Variable Valve Timing and Oil Control Solenoid Valve (Service Code 59, 65)

Oil Control Solenoid Valve Removal/Installation

CAUTION

Never drop the oil control solenoid valve, on a hard surface, as it may be damage.

- Refer to the Oil Control Solenoid Valve Removal/Installation in the Lubrication System chapter (see Oil Control Solenoid Valve Removal in the Lubrication System chapter).

Oil Control Solenoid Valve Inspection

NOTE

- Normally, when the service code 59 is displayed, service code 65 is generally displayed, too.
- When only service code 59 is displayed, use KDS3 to confirm actuator function/failure.

- Remove:
 - Right Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Oil Control Solenoid Valve Lead Connector [A]
- Inspect the oil control solenoid valve resistance (see Oil Control Solenoid Valve Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).
- ★ If the resistance is correct, check the function of the oil control solenoid valve, Using the KDS3 Kit.

NOTE

- Read the OCV Solenoid Test in the Kawasaki Diagnostic Software Version 3 Instruction Manual.

- ★ If the oil control solenoid valve does not function, check it for any tips interlocked or seizure.
- ★ If the oil control solenoid valve functions, check or replace the variable valve timing actuator when the service code 59 is indicated.
- ★ If the OCV Solenoid Test is normal, check the following.

NOTE

- Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove:
 - Right Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Connect the hand tester [A] to the connector [B].

Special Tool - Hand tester : 57001-1394

Oil Control Solenoid Valve Input Voltage Connections

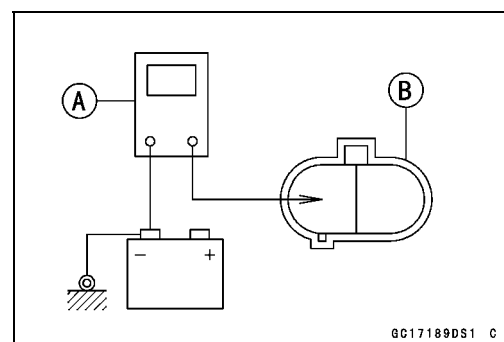
Meter (+) → LG lead

Meter (-) → Ground

- Turn the key knob to ON, and measure the solenoid valve input voltage.

Oil Control Solenoid Valve Input Voltage

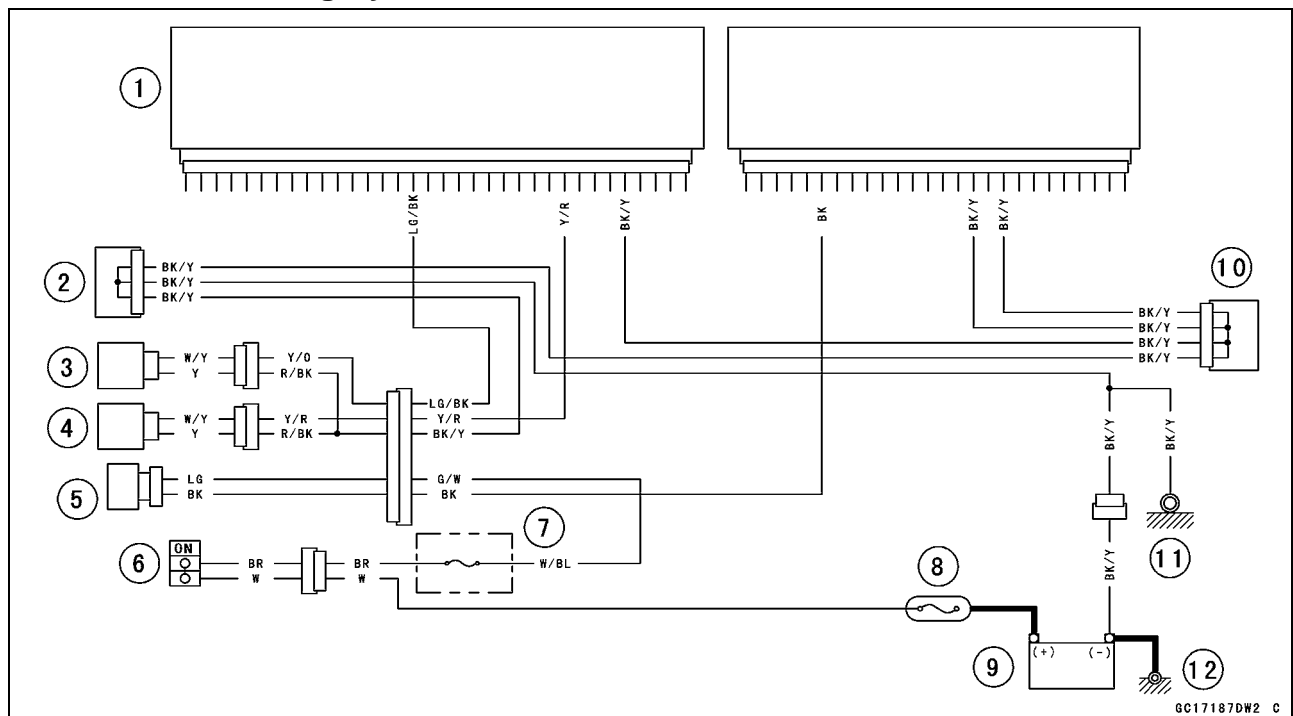
Standard: Battery Voltage



Variable Valve Timing and Oil Control Solenoid Valve (Service Code 59, 65)

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is incorrect, check the following.
 - Battery (see Charging Condition Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Main Fuse 30 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Oxygen Sensor Heater Fuse 15 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
- ★ If the reading is good, the power source voltage is normal.
 - Inspect the BK lead between the solenoid valve connector and ECU for continuity, using the following diagram.
- ★ If the wiring is good, inspect the ECU for it ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU Removal).

Variable Valve Timing System Circuit



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ECU | 7. Oxygen Sensor Heater Fuse 15 A |
| 2. Joint Connector 8 | 8. Main Fuse 30 A |
| 3. Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor | 9. Battery 12 V 14 Ah |
| 4. Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor | 10. Joint Connector 3 |
| 5. Oil Control Solenoid Valve | 11. Frame Ground |
| 6. Steering Lock Unit | 12. Frame Ground |

3-92 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Subthrottle Valve Actuator (Service Code 62)

Subthrottle Valve Actuator Removal

CAUTION

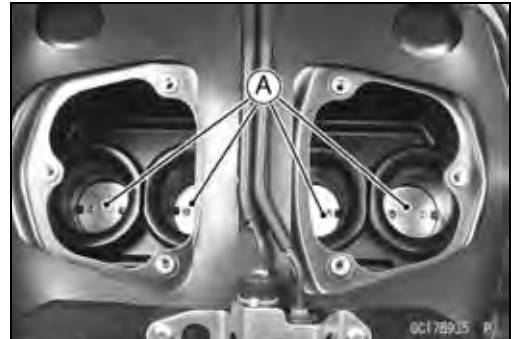
Do not remove the subthrottle valve actuator [A] since it has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory.

Never drop the actuator, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the actuator can damage it.



Subthrottle Valve Actuator Inspection

- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal)
 - Left and Right Air Cleaner Caps (see Throttle Body Assy Removal)
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Check to see that all subthrottle valves [A] open and close smoothly.
- ★ If the subthrottle valves do not operate, check the actuator internal resistance.



Resistance Inspection

- Push and turn the key knob to OFF.
- Disconnect the subthrottle valve actuator connector [A].



- Connect a digital meter to the connector [A].
- Measure the subthrottle valve actuator resistance.

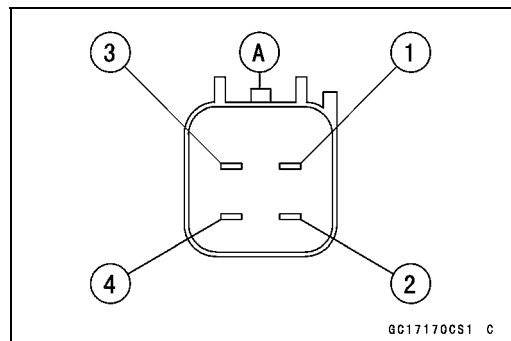
Subthrottle Valve Actuator Resistance

Connections: Y lead [1] ↔ P lead [2]

BK lead [3] ↔ G lead [4]

Standard: About 5 ~ 7 Ω

- ★ If the reading is out of the range, replace the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy section).
- ★ If the reading is within the range, check the input voltage (see Input Voltage Inspection in this section).



Subthrottle Valve Actuator (Service Code 62)

Input Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Push and turn the key knob to OFF.
- Connect the peak voltage adapter [A] and a digital meter [B] to the connector [C], using the needle adapter set [D].

Special Tools - Peak Voltage Adapter: 57001-1415

Type: KEK-54-9-B

Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Subthrottle Valve Actuator Input Voltage Connections to Harness Connector

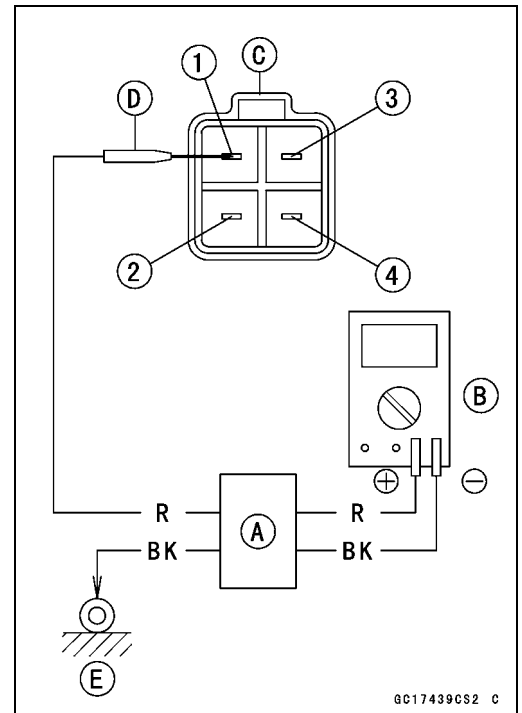
- (I) Meter (+) → BK/BL lead [1]
Meter (−) → Frame Ground 2 [E]
- (II) Meter (+) → G lead [2]
Meter (−) → Frame Ground 2 [E]
- (III) Meter (+) → Y/BK lead [3]
Meter (−) → Frame Ground 2 [E]
- (IV) Meter (+) → P lead [4]
Meter (−) → Frame Ground 2 [E]

- Measure the input voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Input Voltage

Standard: About DC 10.5 ~ 12.5 V

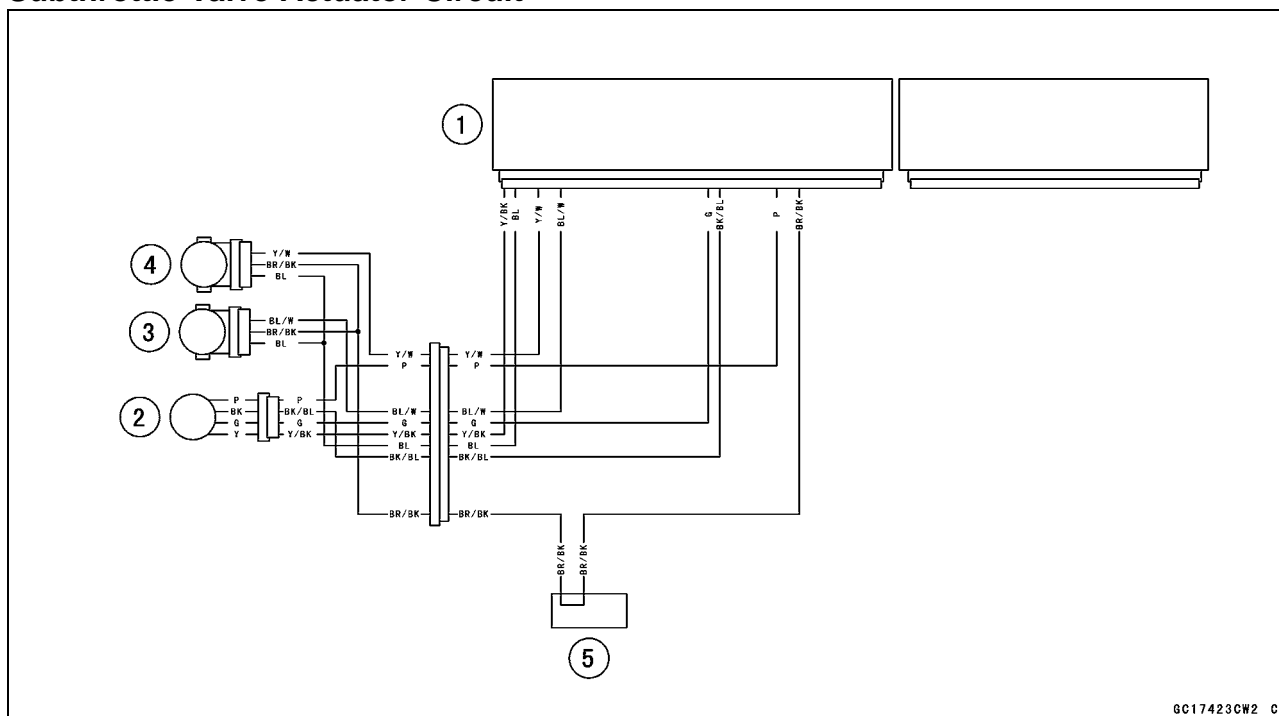
- ★ If the reading is out of the range, check the wiring to ECU (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the wiring is good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).



3-94 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Subthrottle Valve Actuator (Service Code 62)

Subthrottle Valve Actuator Circuit



1. ECU
2. Subthrottle Valve Actuator
3. Subthrottle Sensor
4. Main Throttle Sensor
5. Water-proof Joint 2

GC17423CW2 C

Air Switching Valve (Service Code 64)

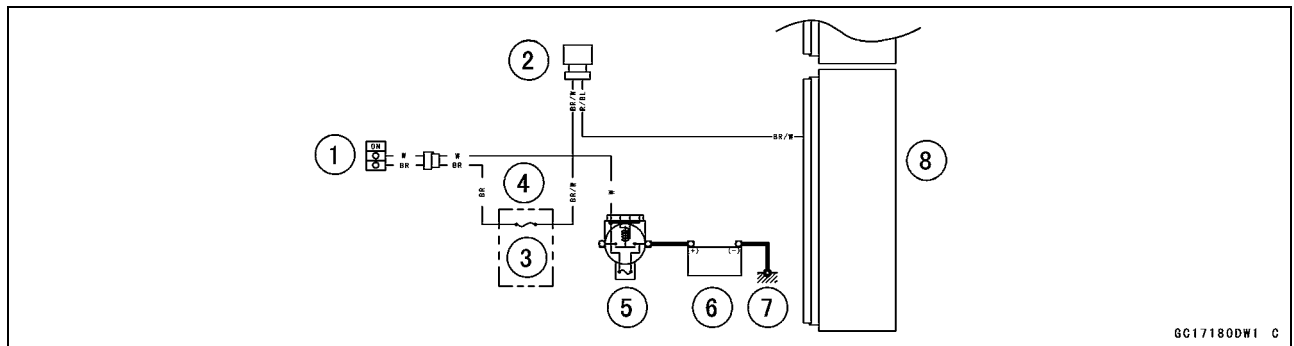
Air Switching Valve Removal/Installation

- Refer to Clean Air System section in the Engine Top End chapter.

Air Switching Valve Inspection

- Refer to Air Switching Valve Unit Test in the Electrical System chapter.
- Check the wiring continuity, using the following diagram.

Air Switching Valve Circuit



1. Steering Lock Nut
2. Air Switching Valve
3. Ignition Fuse 10 A
4. Fuse Box 2

5. Main Fuse 30 A
6. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
7. Frame Ground

3-96 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Oxygen Sensor Heaters (#1 and/or #2: Service Code 67) - Equipped Models

Oxygen Sensor Heaters Removal/Installation

The oxygen sensor heater is built in the oxygen sensor. So, the heater itself can not be removed. Remove the oxygen sensors (see Oxygen Sensor Removal in the Electrical System chapter).

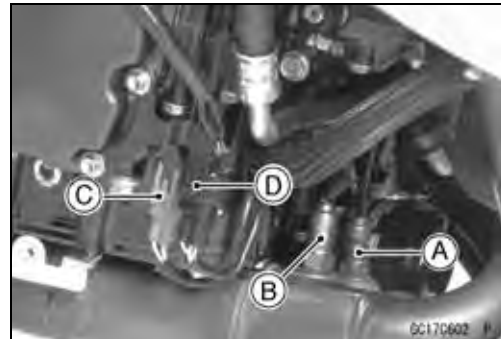
Oxygen Sensor Heaters Inspection

NOTE

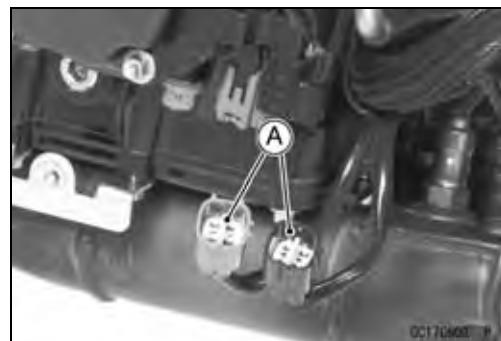
○ The oxygen sensor itself is the same for #1 [A] and #2 [B], but color of the lead connector is different.

GRAY → #1 [C]

BLACK → #2 [D]



- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove:
 - Right Rear Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Right Lower Fairings (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Disconnect the oxygen sensor lead connectors [A].



- Set the hand tester [A] to the $\times 1 \Omega$ range and connect it to the terminals in each oxygen sensor lead connectors [B].

White [C]

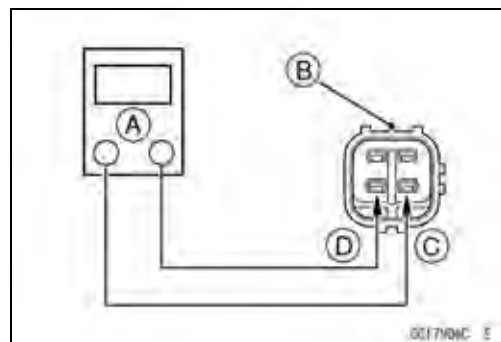
White [D]

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Oxygen Sensor Heaters Resistance

Standard: About 8Ω at 20°C (68°F)

- ★ If the tester reading is far out of the specified, replace the oxygen sensor.



Oxygen Sensor Heaters (#1 and/or #2: Service Code 67) - Equipped Models

★ If the tester reading is specified, check the power source voltage inspection.

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Connect a digital meter [A] to each oxygen sensor connector [B], using the needle adapter [C].

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Oxygen Sensor Heaters Power Source Voltage Connections to Oxygen Sensor Connector

Tester (+) → W (main harness side LG) lead [D]

Tester (−) → Battery (−) Terminal [E]

Oxygen Sensor #1 [F]

Oxygen Sensor #2 [G]

- Measure the power source voltage with the engine stopped, and with the oxygen sensor connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Power Source Voltage at Sensor Connector

Standard: Battery Voltage

★ If the reading is incorrect, check the following.

Battery (see Charging Condition Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Main Fuse 30 A (see Fuel Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

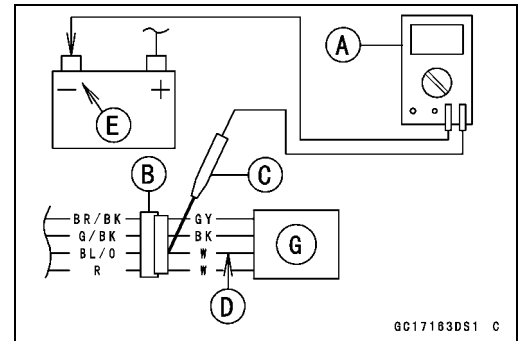
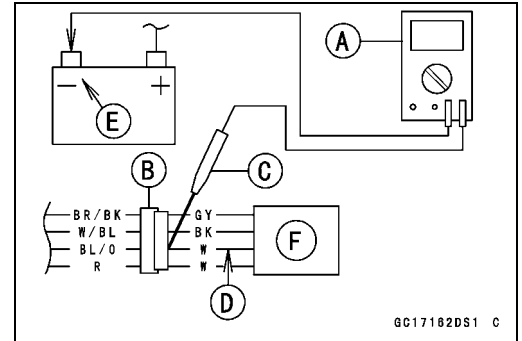
Oxygen Sensor Heater Fuse 15 A (see Fuel Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

★ If the reading is good, the power source voltage is normal, inspect the Red lead between the oxygen sensor connector and the ECU for continuity, using the following diagram.

★ If the wiring is good, inspect the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection). If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).

- Remove the needle adapter set, and apply silicone sealant to the connector for water proofing.

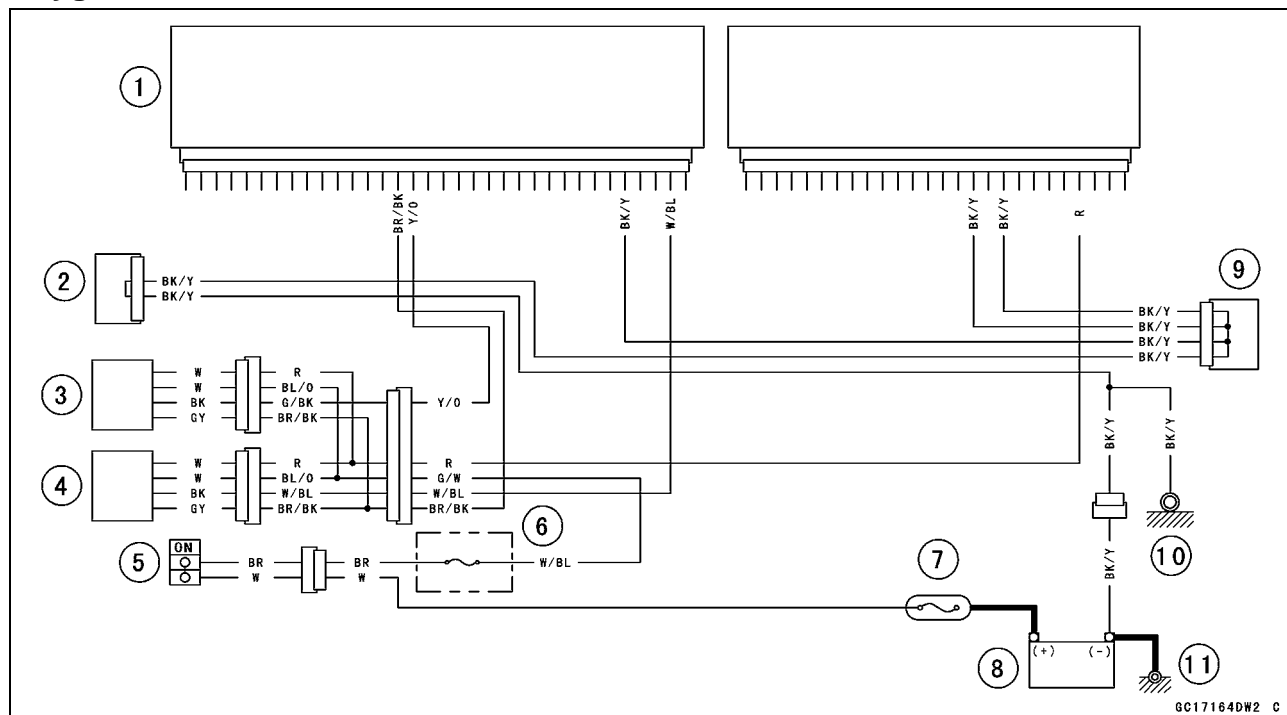
Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 56019-120



3-98 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Oxygen Sensor Heaters (#1 and/or #2: Service Code 67) - Equipped Models

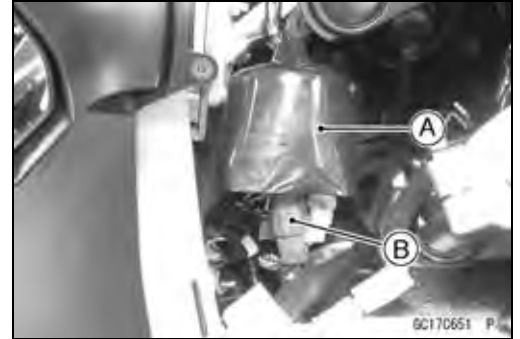
Oxygen Sensor Circuit



Steering Lock Unit (Service Code 68)

Steering Lock Unit Inspection

- Remove :
 - Left Inner Cover (see Inner Cover Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Open the rubber cap [A].
- Pull the connectors [B].



- Connect a digital voltmeter [A] to the steering lock unit lead connector [B], Using the needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set : 57001-1457

Steering Lock Unit Voltage

Connections for Main Harness side Connector

Meter (+) → W lead [C]

Meter (-) → BK/Y lead [D]

Standard Voltage: Battery Voltage

Meter (+) → BR/W lead [E]

Meter (-) → BK/Y lead [D]

Standard Voltage: 0 V

Meter (+) → R/W lead [F]

Meter (-) → BK/Y lead [D]

Standard Voltage: 0 V

Meter (+) → LG/BK lead [G]

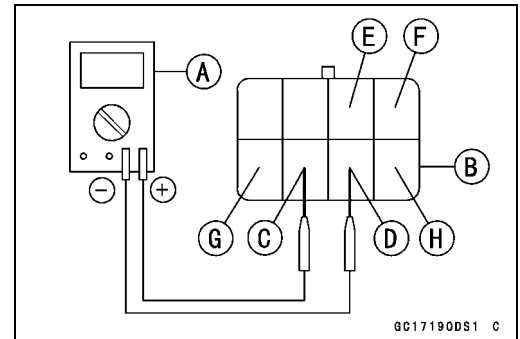
Meter (-) → BK/Y lead [D]

Standard Voltage: DC 4.75 ~ 5.15 V

Meter (+) → BR/Y lead [H]

Meter (-) → BK/Y lead [D]

Standard Voltage: DC 4.75 ~ 5.15 V



3-100 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Steering Lock Unit (Service Code 68)

- Push and turn ON the key knob and check the Voltage.

Steering Lock Unit Voltage

Connections for Main Harness side Connector

Meter (+) → W lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage: Battery Voltage

Meter (+) → BR/W lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage: Battery Voltage

Meter (+) → R/W lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage : Battery Voltage

Meter (+) → LG/BK lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage: DC 4.75 ~ 5.15 V

Meter (+) → BR/Y lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage: 0 V

- Turn the Key knob to OFF and check the voltage.

Steering Lock Unit Voltage

Connections for Main Harness side Connector

Meter (+) → W lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage: Battery Voltage

Meter (+) → BR/W lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage: Battery Voltage for 5 seconds and then 0 V

Meter (+) → R/W lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage : Battery Voltage for 5 seconds and then 0 V

Meter (+) → LG/BK lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage: DC 4.75 ~ 5.15 V

Meter (+) → BR/Y lead

Meter (–) → BK/Y lead

Standard Voltage: DC 5.75 ~ 6.15 V for 5 seconds and then 4.75 ~ 5.15 V

- ★ If the reading is out of the standard, Check the wiring and KIPASS ECU (see KIPASS ECU Power Supply Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).
- ★ If the Wiring and KIPASS ECU are good, replace the steering lock unit.

Steering Lock Unit and DFI ECU - Identify Authentication Error (Service Code 87, 88)

- When the service code 87, 88 is displayed, perform the registration of KIPASS ID by using the KDS 3.
- If KIPASS ID can not be registered, replace the ECU or steering lock unit.

NOTE

- *The registration of KIPASS ID should be performed according to the instruction manual.*
- *Do sure to check the motorcycle user.*

3-102 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

ECU

CAUTION

Never drop the ECU, especially on a hard surface.
Such a shock to the ECU can damage it.

ECU Identification

○Most countries have their own regulations, so each ECU has different characteristics. So, do not confuse ECU with each other and use only the ECU for your model. Otherwise, the motorcycle cannot clear the regulation.

ECU Identification

Part Number [A]	Specification
21175-0117	Europe, WVTA, Full, H
21175-0131	U.S.A (except California) Canada, Australia
21175-0132	U.S.A (California)
21175-0148	Malaysia
21175-0147	France, WVTA, 78.2, H

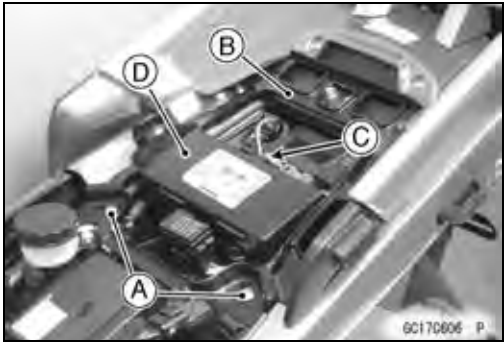
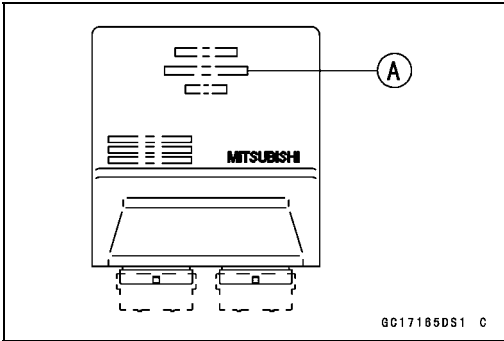
Full: Full Power

H: Honeycomb Type Catalyst

78.2: Maximum Horsepower 78.2 kW (106.3 PS)

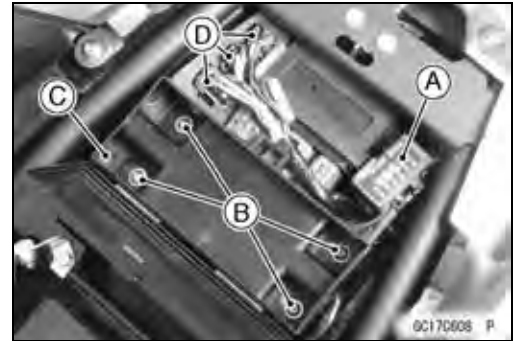
ECU Removal

- Remove:
 - Seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Saddlebags (see Saddlebag Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Bolts [A]
 - Seat Under Plate [B]
- Pull the hook [C] to lift up the lid [D] of the tool kit case.
- Remove the tool kit [A].

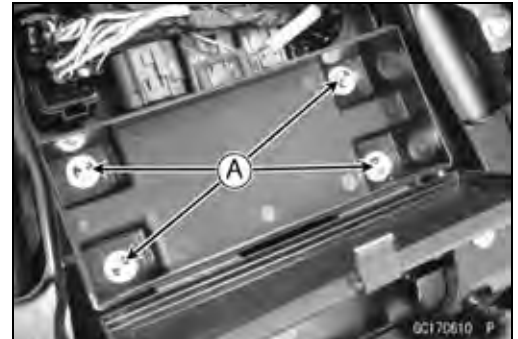


ECU

- Remove:
Fuse Box [A]
Bolts [B]
Tool Kit Case [C]
- Pull of the connectors [D]



- For Europe Models, using a suitable tool cut of the screws [A].



- Remove:
Connectors [A]
Relay Box [B]
- Lift up the ECU [C] with rubber protector [D].

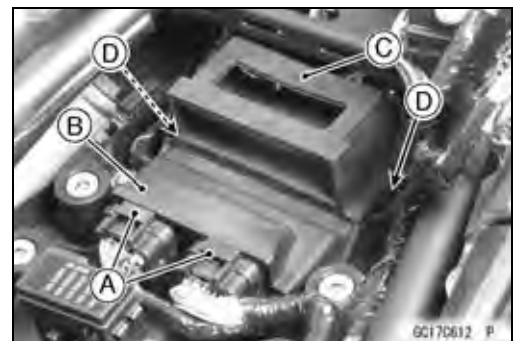


- Remove:
ECU Connectors [A]
ECU [B]
- Refer to the Immobilizer System Parts Replacement in the Electrical System chapter for the immobilizer models (see Immobilizer System Parts Replacement in the Electrical System chapter).



ECU Installation

- Install:
ECU Connectors [A]
ECU [B] (In rubber protector [C])
- Insert the slits of the rubber protector to the projections [D] of the rear fender.

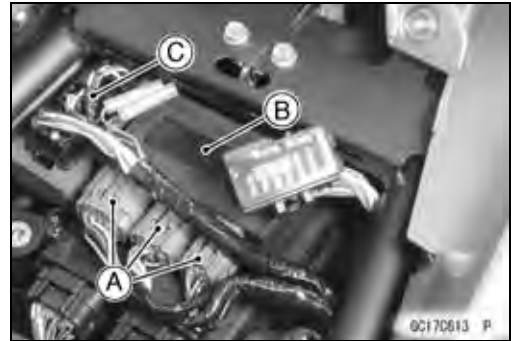


3-104 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

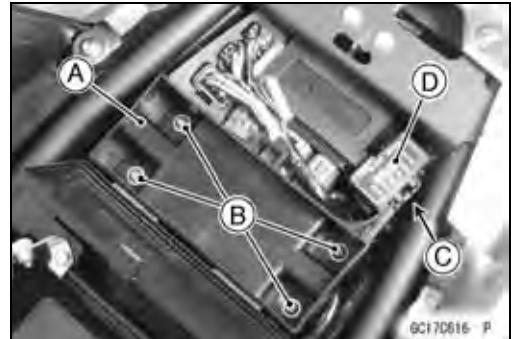
ECU

- Install:

- Relay Box Connector [A]
- Relay Box [B]
- Connector Holder with Connectors [C]



- Install the tool kit case [A] and tighten the bolts [B].
- Insert the stopper [C] of the fuse box [D] into the groove of the tool case.



- For Europe Models, tighten new screws [A] of the tool kit case use Kawasaki genuine screws of witch treads are coated with locking agent.

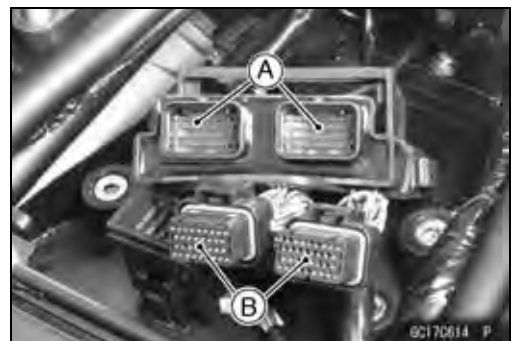


- Install:

- Seat Under Plate
- Seat

ECU Power Supply Inspection

- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Visually inspect the terminals [A] of the ECU connectors.
- ★ If the connector is clogged with mud or dust, blow it off with compressed air.
- ★ Replace the main harness if the terminals of the main harness connectors are cracked, bent, or otherwise damaged.
- ★ Replace the ECU if the terminals of the ECU connectors are cracked, bent, or otherwise damaged.



ECU

- With the ECU connectors [B] connected, check the following ground lead for continuity with the key knob OFF, using a digital meter [A] and needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

ECU Grounding Inspection

21, 22, or 52 Terminal ↔ **Frame Ground [C]: 0 Ω**

Engine Ground ↔ **Frame Ground [C]: 0 Ω**

- ★ If no continuity, check the connector, the engine ground lead, or main harness, and repair or replace them if necessary.

- Check the ECU power source voltage with a digital meter [A].

- Position the terminal in accordance with terminal numbers of ECU connectors [B] in the figure.

ECU Power Source Inspection

Tester

Connections: **between 35 (BR) Terminal and Frame Ground [C]**
 between 44 (W/BK) Terminal and Frame Ground [C]

Key Knob OFF: **35 (BR) Terminal, 0 V**
 44 (W/BK) Terminal, Battery Voltage

Key Knob ON: **35 (BR) Terminal, Battery Voltage**
 44 (W/BK) Terminal, Battery Voltage

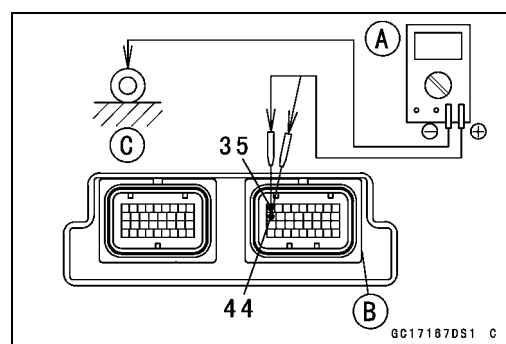
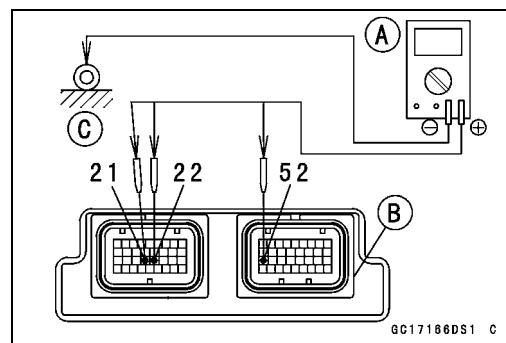
- ★ If the tester does not read as specified, check the following.

Power Source Wiring (see wiring diagram)

Main Fuse 30 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

ECU Fuse 15 A (see ECU Fuse Inspection)

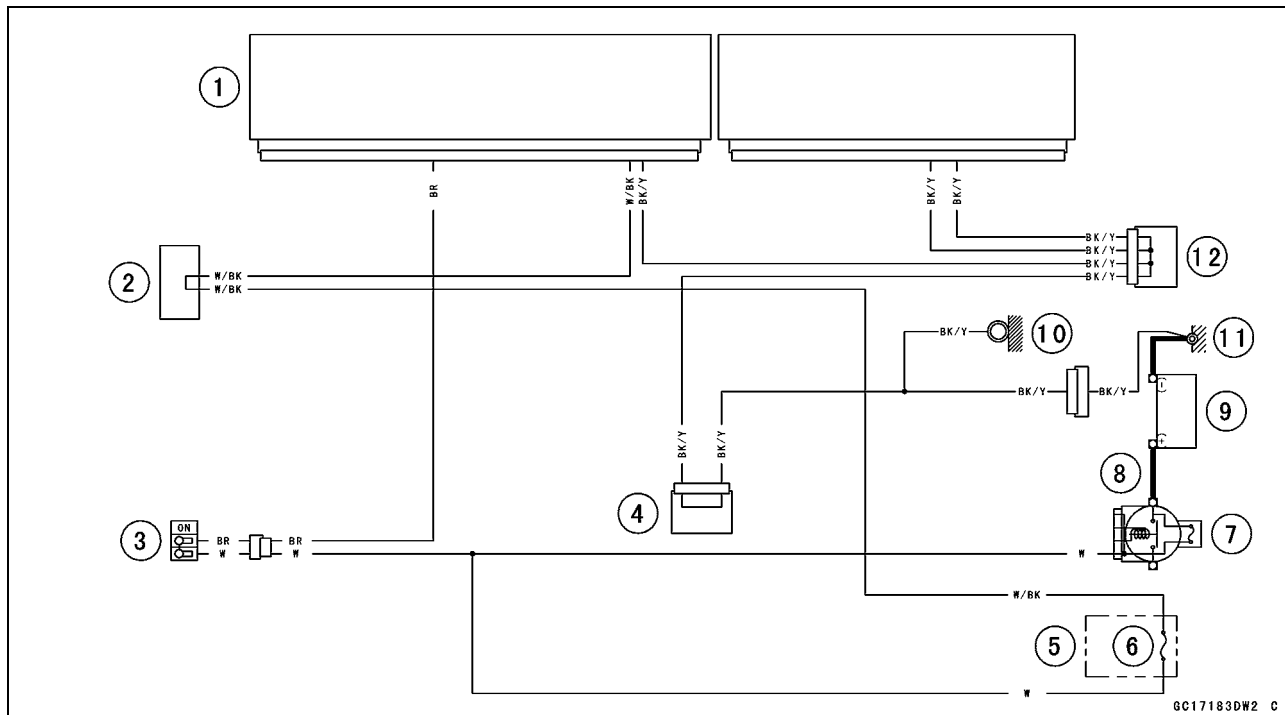
- ★ If the wiring and fuse are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).



3-106 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

ECU

ECU Power Source Circuit



GC17183DW2 C

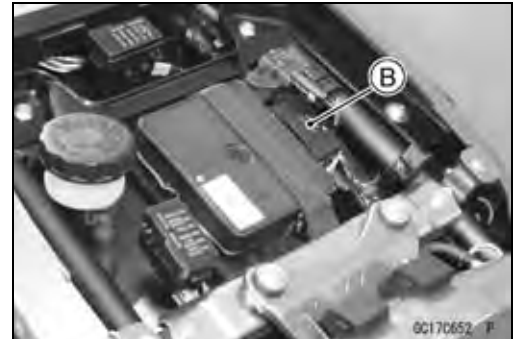
1. ECU
2. Water-proof Joint 1
3. Steering Lock Unit
4. Joint Connector 9
5. Fuse Box 2
6. ECU Fuse 15 A
7. Main Fuse 30 A
8. Starter Relay
9. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
10. Frame Ground
11. Frame Ground
12. Joint Connector 3

ECU

CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection

○ In this model, resistors for CAN communication line are built in the DFI ECU, KIPASS ECU and meter unit.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Disconnect the DFI ECU connector [A] and KIPASS ECU connector [B].

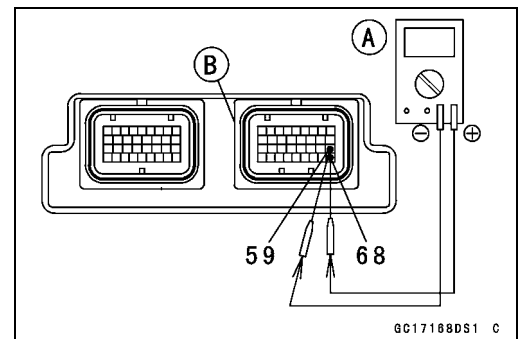


- Connect a digital meter [A] to the DFI ECU connector [B].
- Measure the resistance of the CAN communication line resistor.

CAN Communication Line Resistance (at DFI ECU Connector)

Connections: Terminal 59 ↔ Terminal 68

Standard: 114 ~ 126 Ω

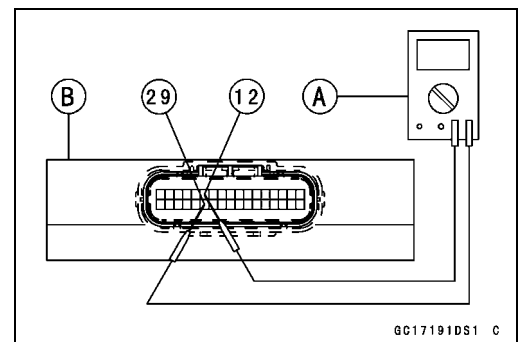


- Connect a digital meter [A] to the KIPASS ECU connector [B].
- Measure the resistance of the CAN communication line resistor.

CAN Communication Line Resistor (at KIPASS ECU)

Connections: Terminal 12 ↔ Terminal 29

Standard: 114 ~ 126 Ω

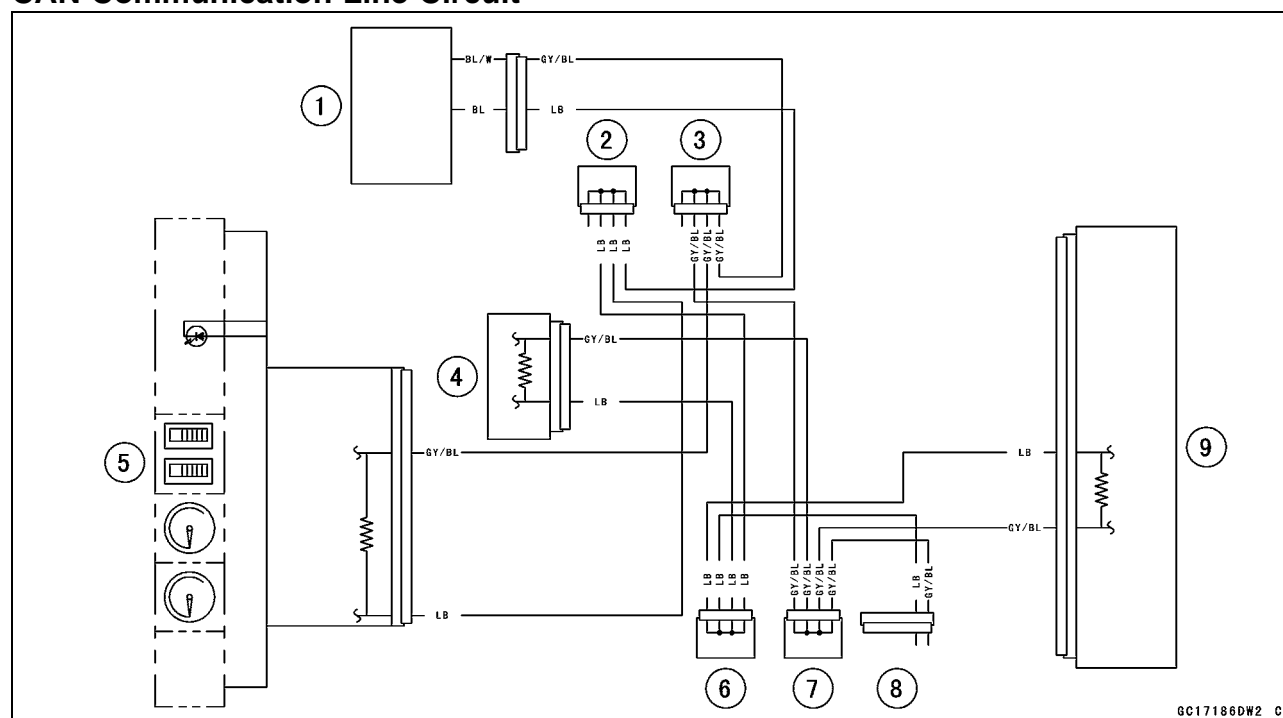


- ★ If the reading is out of the range, replace the ECU.
- ★ If the reading is within the range, resistor of the ECU for CAN communication line is normal.
- Check the wiring for continuity of the CAN communication line (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the wiring is open, replace the main harness.
- Refer to the Meter Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter for the resistor in the meter unit (see Meter Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).

3-108 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

ECU

CAN Communication Line Circuit



1. Steering Lock Unit
2. Joint Connector 4
3. Joint Connector 5
4. KIPASS ECU
5. Meter Unit
6. Joint Connector 6
7. Joint Connector 7
8. Kawasaki Diagnostic System Connector
9. ECU

DFI Power Source

ECU Fuse Removal

- Refer to the ECU Fuse 15 A Removal in the Electrical System chapter (see ECU Fuse 15 A Removal in the Electrical System chapter).

ECU Fuse Installation

- ★ If a fuse fails during operation, inspect the DFI system to determine the cause, and then replace it with a new fuse of proper amperage.
- Refer to the Fuse installation in the Electrical System chapter (see Fuse Installation in the Electrical System chapter).

ECU Fuse Inspection

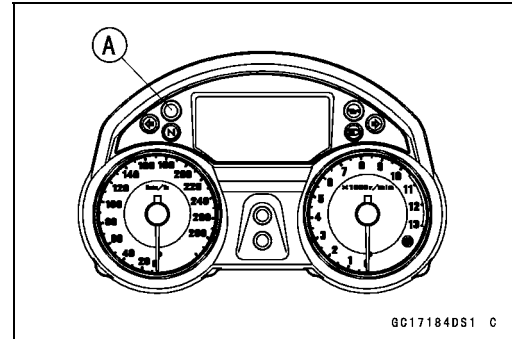
- Refer to the Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).

3-110 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

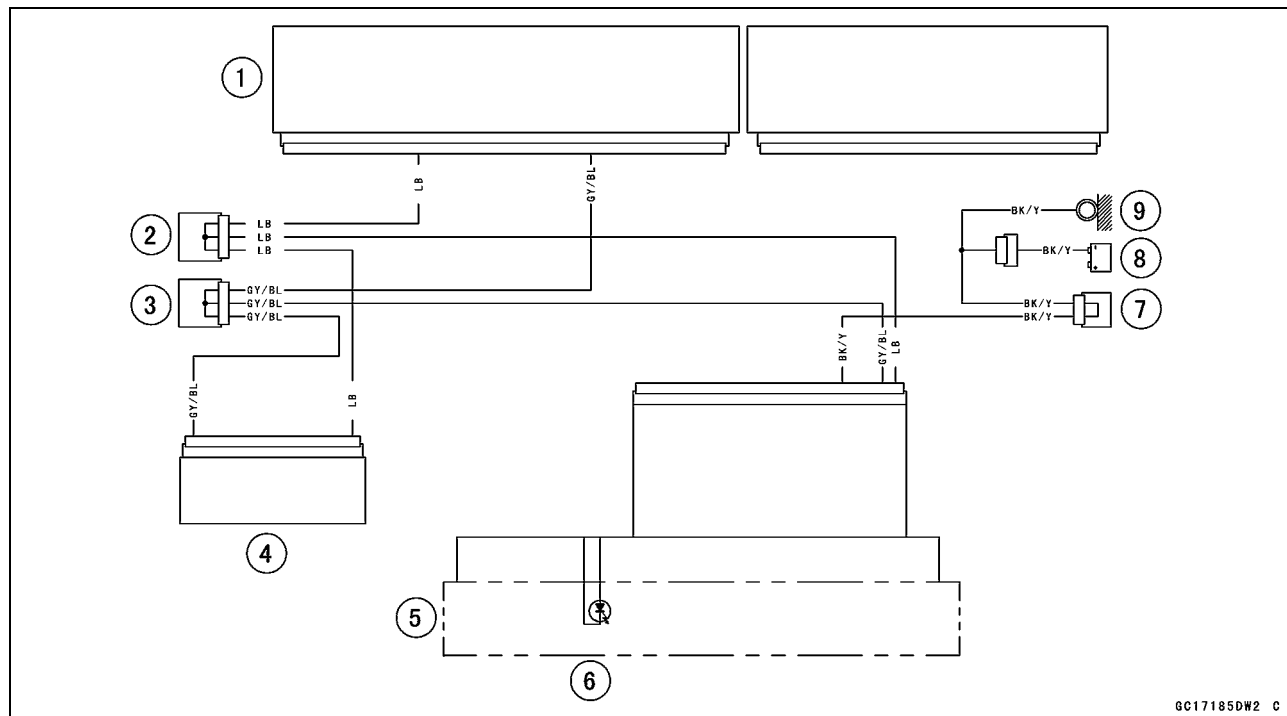
Warning Indicator Light (LED)

Light (LED) Inspection

- The warning indicator light (LED) [A] is used for the FI indicator and KIPASS indicator.
- In this model, the warning indicator light (LED) goes on or blinks by the special signal sent from the ECU.
- Refer to the fuel level warning inspection procedure (see Meter Unit Inspection in the Electrical System chapter) for the warning indicator light (LED) inspection.



Warning Indicator Light (LED) Circuit



1. ECU
2. Joint Connector 6
3. Joint Connector 7
4. KIPASS ECU
5. Meter Unit
6. Warning Indicator Light (LED)
7. Joint Connector 8
8. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
9. Frame Ground

Fuel Line

Fuel Pressure Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Remove the fuel tank bolts [A] (see Fuel Tank Removal).
- Do not disconnect the fuel pump and fuel level sensor lead connector.
- Remove the fuel hose (see Fuel Hose Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

⚠ WARNING

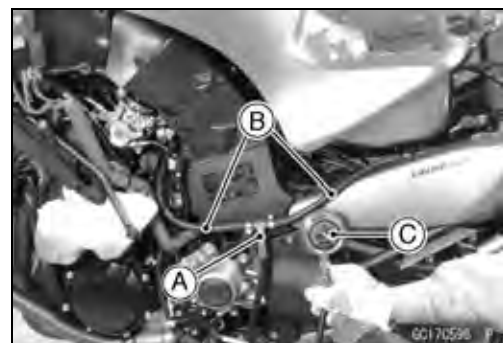
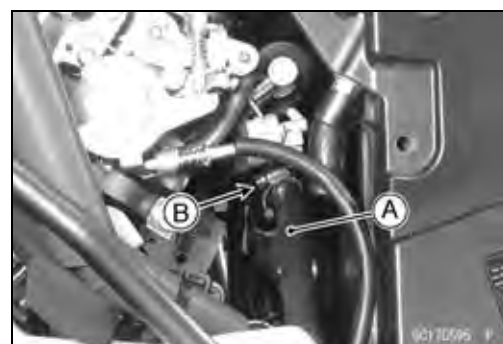
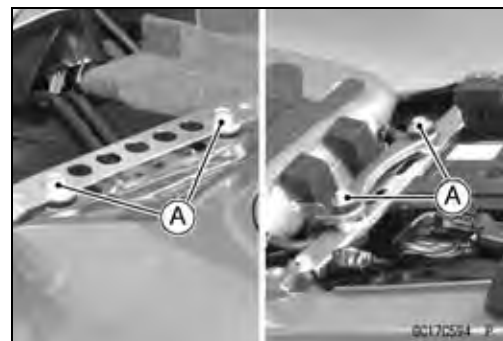
Be prepared for fuel spillage; any spilled fuel must be completely wiped up immediately.
When the fuel hose is disconnected, fuel spills out from the hose and the pipe because of residual pressure. Cover the hose connection with a piece of clean cloth to prevent fuel spillage.

- Install the fuel hoses [A] to the fuel supply pipe of the throttle body assy as shown.
Clamp Head [B]
- Install the fuel hose to the fuel pump.

Special Tools - Fuel Hose: 57001-1607

- Install the fuel pressure gauge adapter [A] to the fuel hoses [B].
- Connect the pressure gauge [C] to the fuel pressure gauge adapter.

Special Tools - Oil Pressure Gauge, 5 kgf/cm²: 57001-125
Fuel Pressure Gauge Adapter: 57001-1593



3-112 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Line

WARNING

Do not try to start the engine with the fuel hoses disconnected.

- Push and turn the key knob to ON. The fuel pump will turn for 3 seconds, and then stop.

CAUTION

Do not drive the fuel pump 3 seconds or more without the fuel in the fuel tank. If the fuel pump is driven without the fuel, it may be damaged.

- Measure the fuel pressure with the engine stopped.

Fuel Pressure

right after Ignition Switch ON, with pump running:

Standard: 304 kPa (3.1 kgf/cm², 44 psi)

after 3 seconds from Ignition Switch ON, with pump stopped:

Standard: 280 kPa (2.9 kgf/cm², 41 psi) , residual fuel pressure

The system should hold the residual pressure about 30 seconds.

- Start the engine, and let it idle.
- Measure the fuel pressure with the engine idling.

Fuel Pressure (idling)

Standard: 304 kPa (3.1 kgf/cm², 44 psi)

NOTE

○ The gauge hand will fluctuate. Read the pressure at the average of the maximum and minimum indications.

- ★ If the fuel pressure is much higher than the specified, replace the fuel pump (see Fuel Pump section).
- ★ If the fuel pressure is much lower than specified, check the following.

Fuel Line Leakage

Amount of Fuel Flow (see Fuel Flow Rate Inspection)

- ★ If the fuel pressure is much lower than specified, and if inspection above checks out good, replace the throttle nozzle, or the fuel pump and measure the fuel pressure again (see appropriate sections).
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the fuel pressure gauge, hoses and adapter.
- Install:
 - Fuel Hose (see Fuel Hose Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Installation)

Fuel Line

Fuel Flow Rate Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

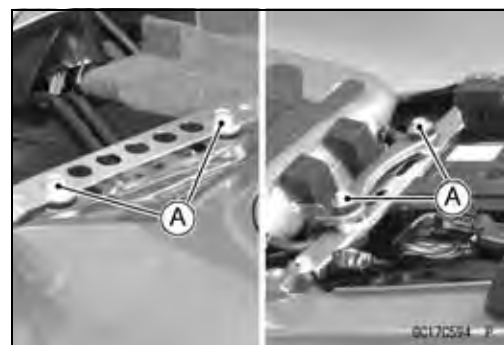
⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light. Do not smoke. Turn the ignition switch OFF. Be prepared for fuel spillage; any spilled fuel must be completely wiped up immediately.

- Turn the key knob and engine stop switch OFF.
- Prepare a fuel hose and a measuring cylinder.

Special Tool - Fuel Hose: 57001-1607

- Remove:
Fuel Tank Bolts [A] (see Fuel Tank Removal)



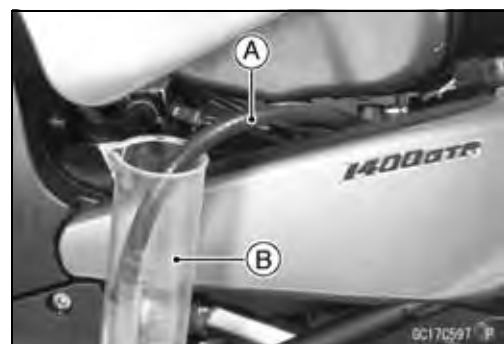
- Open the fuel tank cap [A] to lower the pressure in the tank.
- Be sure to place a piece of cloth around the fuel supply pipe of the fuel pump.
- Remove the fuel hose from the fuel pump (see Fuel Tank Removal).



⚠ WARNING

Be prepared for fuel spillage; any spilled fuel must be completely wiped up immediately. When the fuel hose is disconnected, fuel spills out from the hose and the pipe because of residual pressure. Cover the hose connection with a piece of clean cloth to prevent fuel spillage.

- Connect the prepared fuel hose [A] to the fuel supply pipe of the fuel pump.
- Secure the fuel hose with a clamp.
- Insert the fuel hose into the measuring cylinder [B].



3-114 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Line

WARNING

**Wipe off spilled out fuel immediately.
Be sure to hold the measuring cylinder vertical.**

- Close the fuel tank cap.
- With the engine stopped, turn the ignition switch ON. The fuel pump should operate for 3 seconds, and then should stop.

CAUTION

Do not drive the fuel pump 3 seconds or more without the fuel in the fuel tank. If the fuel pump is driven without the fuel, it may be damaged.

- Measure the discharge for 3 seconds.
- Repeat this operation several times.

Amount of Fuel Flow

Standard: 67 mL (2.26 US oz.) or more for 3 seconds

- ★ If the fuel flow is much less than the specified, check the following.
 - Battery Condition (see Charging Condition Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)
- After inspection, connect the fuel hose (see Fuel Tank Installation).
- Start the engine and check for fuel leakage.

Fuel Pump

Fuel Pump Removal

CAUTION

Never drop the fuel pump, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the pump can damage it.

⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light. Do not smoke. Turn the ignition switch OFF. Disconnect the battery (–) terminal.

To make fuel spillage minimum, draw the fuel out from the fuel tank when the engine is cold. Be prepared for fuel spillage; any spilled fuel must be completely wiped up immediately.

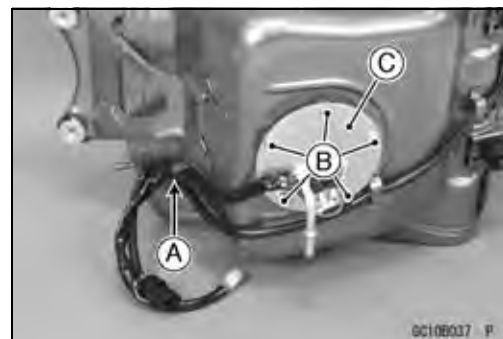
- Draw the fuel out from the fuel tank with a commercially available electric pump.
- Remove the fuel tank (see Fuel Tank Removal).
- Be careful of fuel spillage from the fuel tank since fuel still remains in the fuel tank and fuel pump. Plug the fuel pipe of the fuel tank.
- Turn the fuel tank upside down.
- Open the clamp [A].
- Unscrew the fuel pump bolts [B], and take out the fuel pump assembly [C] and gasket.
- Discard the fuel pump gasket.

CAUTION

Do not pull the leads [C] of the fuel pump and fuel reserve switch. If they are pulled, the lead terminals may be damaged.

Fuel Pump Installation

- Remove dirt or dust from the fuel pump [A] by lightly applying compressed air.
- Replace the fuel pump gasket with a new one.



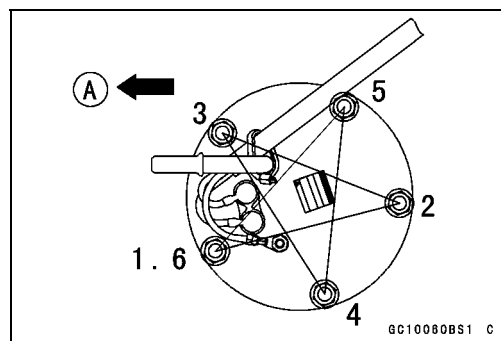
3-116 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Pump

- Check that the fuel pump terminals [A], fuel reserve switch terminal [B] and band [C] are in place.
Left [D]
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the fuel pump bolts.
- Tighten the fuel pump bolts to a snug fit following the tightening sequence shown.
- Following the tightening sequence, tighten the pump bolts to the specified torque.

Torque - Fuel Pump Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 89 in·lb)

- Tighten the pump bolts again to check the tightness in the order shown.



Fuel Pump Operation Inspection

NOTE

○Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Push and turn the key knob ON and make sure that the fuel pump operates (make light sounds) for 3 seconds, and then stops.
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the pump does not work as described above, inspect the operating voltage.

Operating Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove:
Seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Pull up the fuel pump lead connector [A]
- Connect the hand tester (× 25 V DC) to the 4 pins connector, with needle adapter set.

Special Tools - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Pump Operating Voltage at Pump Connections to Pump Connector

Tester (+) → BK/Y Lead

Tester (-) → BK/W Lead

- Measure the operating voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- The tester needle should indicate battery voltage for 3 seconds, and then 0 V.

Operating Voltage at Pump Connector

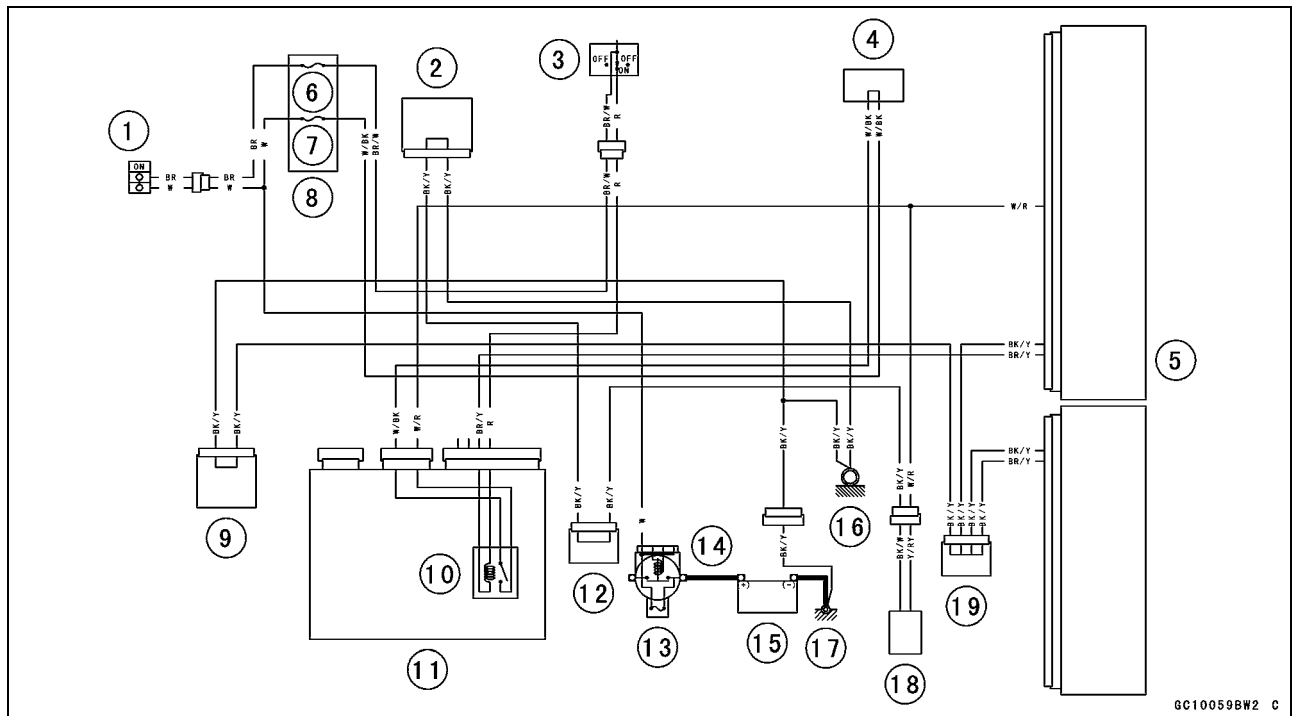
Standard: Battery Voltage for 3 seconds, and then 0 V

- ★ If the reading stays on battery voltage, and never shows 0 V. Check the ECU and fuel pump relay.
- ★ If the voltage is in specification, but the pump doesn't work, replace the pump.
- ★ If there is still no battery voltage, check the pump relay (see Fuel Pump Relay Inspection).



Fuel Pump

Fuel Pump Circuit



- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Steering Lock Unit | 11. Relay Box |
| 2. Joint Connector 1 | 12. Joint Connector 2 |
| 3. Engine Stop Switch | 13. Main Fuse 30 A |
| 4. Water-proof Joint 1 | 14. Starter Relay |
| 5. ECU | 15. Battery 12 V 14 Ah |
| 6. Ignition Fuse 10 A | 16. Frame Ground |
| 7. ECU Fuse 15 A | 17. Frame Ground |
| 8. Fuse Box 2 | 18. Fuel Pump |
| 9. Joint Connector 9 | 19. Joint Connector 3 |
| 10. Fuel Pump Relay | |

3-118 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Injectors

Fuel Injector Removal/Installation

- Refer to the Throttle Body Assy Disassembly/Assembly (see Throttle Body Assy Disassembly/Assembly).

CAUTION

Never drop the injector, especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the injector can damage it.

Power Source Voltage Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove the ECU (see ECU Removal).
- Do not disconnect the ECU connectors.
- Connect a digital meter [A] to the connector [B], with the needle adapter set.

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Injector Power Source Voltage at ECU Connector

Connections to ECU Connector

Meter (+) → W/R lead (terminal 45)

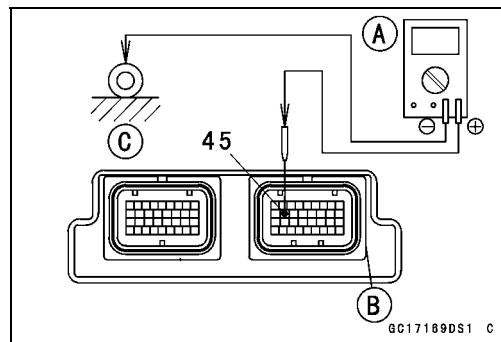
Meter (−) → Frame Ground [C]

- Measure the power source voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connectors joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Power Source Voltage at ECU

Standard: Battery Voltage for 3 seconds, and then 0 V

- ★ If the power source voltage is less than the standard, check the fuel pump relay (see Fuel Pump Relay Inspection), wiring (see wiring diagram), and the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection chapter).
- ★ If the reading is normal, check the power source voltage at the injector connector.
- Remove:
 - Left Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Bolts [A]
 - Subframe [B] (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter)



Fuel Injectors

- Connect a digital meter [A] to the throttle body subharness connector [B], using the needle adapter set [C].

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Injector Power Source Voltage at Injector

Connections to Injector #1, #2, #3, #4

Meter (+) → W/R lead [E]

Meter (-) → Ground [D]

- Measure the power source voltage with the engine stopped, and with the connector joined.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Power Source Voltage at Injector Connector

Standard: Battery Voltage for 3 seconds, and then 0 V

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the reading is out of the standard, check the wiring (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the reading is good, and the power source voltage is normal, check the output voltage.

Fuel Injector Output Voltage Inspection

- Measure the output voltage at the ECU connector in the same way as power source voltage inspection. Note the following.

Digital Meter [A]

Connector [B]

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Injector Output Voltage at ECU

Connections for Injector #1

Meter (+) → BL/R lead (terminal 10)

Meter (-) → Frame Ground [C]

Connections for Injector #2

Meter (+) → BL/G lead (terminal 18)

Meter (-) → Frame Ground [C]

Connections for Injector #3

Meter (+) → BL/BK lead (terminal 3)

Meter (-) → Frame Ground [C]

Connections for Injector #4

Meter (+) → BL/Y lead (terminal 28)

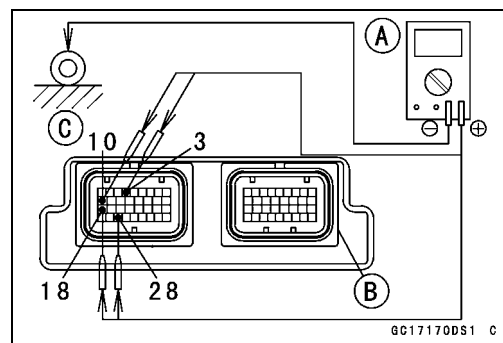
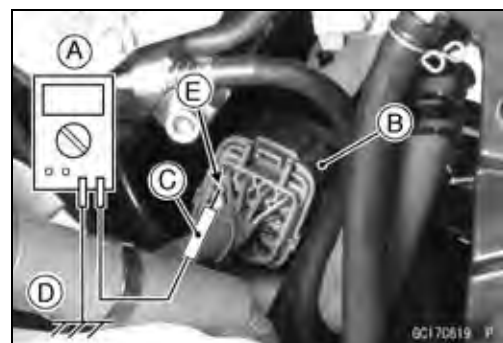
Meter (-) → Frame Ground [C]

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Output Voltage at ECU

Standard: Battery Voltage for 3 seconds, and then 0 V

- ★ If the output voltage is normal, check the ECU for its ground, and power supply (see ECU Power Supply Inspection).
- ★ If the ground and power supply are good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).



3-120 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Injectors

- ★ If the output voltage is out of the standard, check the output voltage at the throttle body subharness connector [B] using a digital meter [A] and needle adapter set [C] (when the lead is open, the output voltage is 0 V).

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

Injector Output Voltage at Injector

Connections to Injector #1

Meter (+) → BL/R lead [E]

Meter (–) → Ground [D]

Connections to Injector #2

Meter (+) → BL/G lead [F]

Meter (–) → Ground [D]

Connections to Injector #3

Meter (+) → BL/BK lead [G]

Meter (–) → Ground [D]

Connections to Injector #4

Meter (+) → BL/Y lead [H]

Meter (–) → Ground [D]

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

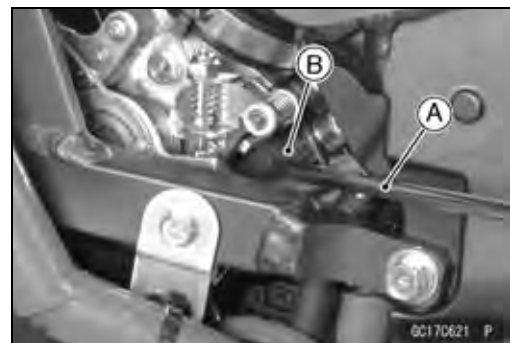
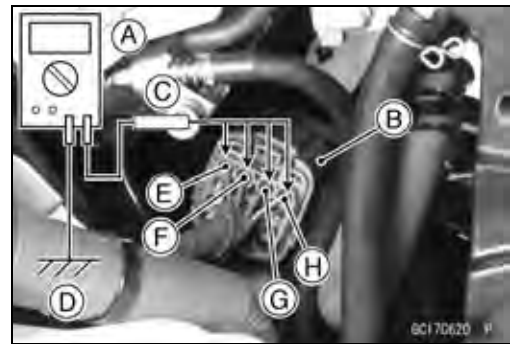
Output Voltage at Injector Connector

Standard: Battery Voltage for 3 seconds, and then 0 V

- ★ If the output voltage is normal, check the wiring for continuity (see wiring diagram).
- ★ If the wiring is good, perform “Audible Inspection” for confirmation.
- ★ If the output voltage is out of the standard, perform “Audible Inspection” for confirmation.

Audible Inspection

- Remove the left and right rear middle fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Start the engine.
- Apply the tip of a screwdriver [A] to the injector [B]. Put the grip end onto your ear, and listen whether the injector is clicking or not.
- A sound scope can also be used.
- Do the same for the other injector.
- ★ If all the injectors click at a regular intervals, the injectors are good.
- The click interval becomes shorter as the engine speed rises.
- ★ If either injector doesn't click, perform the “Injector Signal Test” for injector operation.



Fuel Injectors

Injector Signal Test

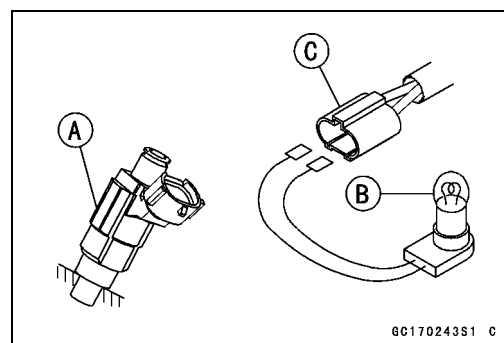
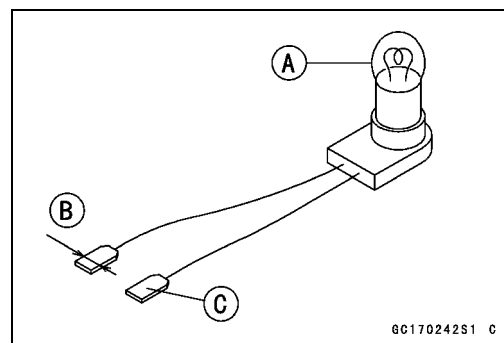
- Prepare two test light sets with male terminals as shown.
Rating of Bulb [A]: 12 V × 3 ~ 3.4 W
Terminal Width [B]: 1.8 mm (0.07 in.)
Terminal Thickness [C]: 0.8 mm (0.03 in.)

CAUTION

Do not use larger terminals than specified above. A larger terminal could damage the injector main harness connector (female), leading to harness repair or replacement.

Be sure to connect bulbs in series. The bulb works as a current limiter to protect the solenoid in the injector from excessive current.

- Disconnect the connectors for injector [A].
- Connect each test light set [B] to the injector sub harness connector [C].
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- While cranking the engine with the starter motor, watch the test lights.
- ★ If the test lights flicker at regular intervals, the injector circuit in the ECU, and the wiring are good. Perform the "Injector Resistance Inspection".



○ Injector signals can be also confirmed by connecting the hand tester (× 10 V AC) instead of the test light set to the injector main harness (female) connector. Crank the engine with the starter motor, and check to see if the hand oscillates at regular intervals.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- ★ If the test light does not flicker (or the test hand doesn't oscillates), check the wiring and connectors again.
- ★ If the wiring is good, replace the ECU (see ECU section).

Injector Resistance Inspection

- Remove the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy Removal).
- Disconnect the connector from the injector [A] (see Throttle Body Disassembly/Assembly).
- Measure the injector resistance with a digital meter.

Injector Resistance

Connections to Injector

#1: W/R	↔	BL/R Terminal
#2: W/R	↔	BL/G Terminal
#3: W/R	↔	BL/BK Terminal
#4: W/R	↔	BL/Y Terminal

Standard: about 11.7 ~ 12.3 Ω at 20°C (68°F)

- ★ If the reading is out of the range, perform the "Injector Unit Test".
- ★ If the reading is normal, perform the "Injector Unit Test" for confirmation.



3-122 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Injectors

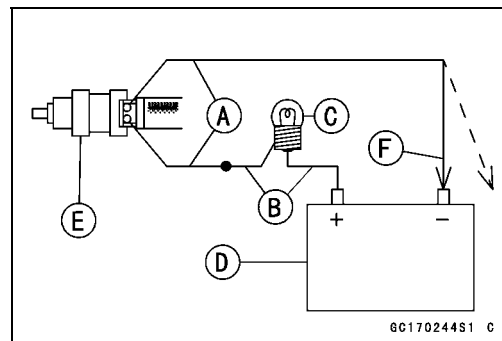
Injector Unit Test

- Use two leads [A] and the same test light set [B] as in "Injector Signal Test".
Rating of Bulb [C]: 12 V × (3 ~ 3.4) W
12 V MF Battery [D]

CAUTION

Be sure to connect the bulb in series. The bulb works as a current limiter to protect the solenoid in the injector from excessive current.

- Connect the test light set to the injector [E] as shown.
- Open and connect [F] the end of the lead to the battery (–) terminal repeatedly. The injector should click.
- ★ If the injector does not click, replace the injector.



Injector Fuel Line Inspection

- Remove the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy Removal).
- Check the injector fuel line for leakage as follows.
 - Connect a commercially available vacuum/pressure pump [A] to the nipple of the delivery pipe [B] with the fuel hose [C] (both ends connected with the clamps [D]) as shown.
 - Apply soap and water solution to the areas [E] as shown.
 - Watching the pressure gauge, squeeze the pump lever [F], and build up the pressure until the pressure reaches the maximum pressure.

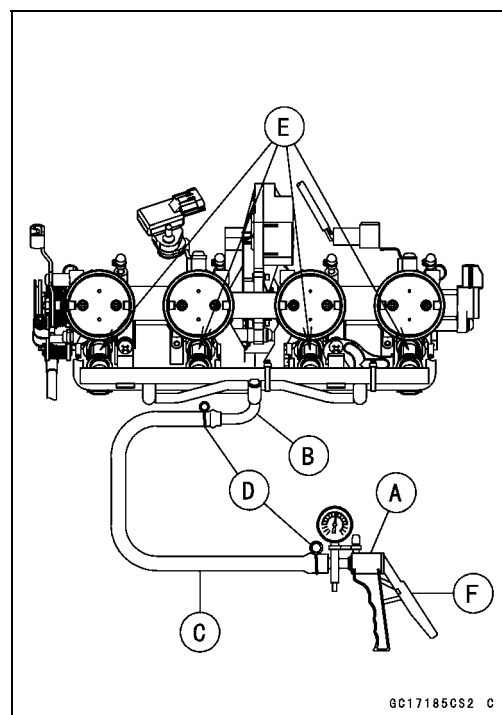
Fuel Line Maximum Pressure

Standard: 300 kPa (3.06 kgf/cm², 43 psi)

CAUTION

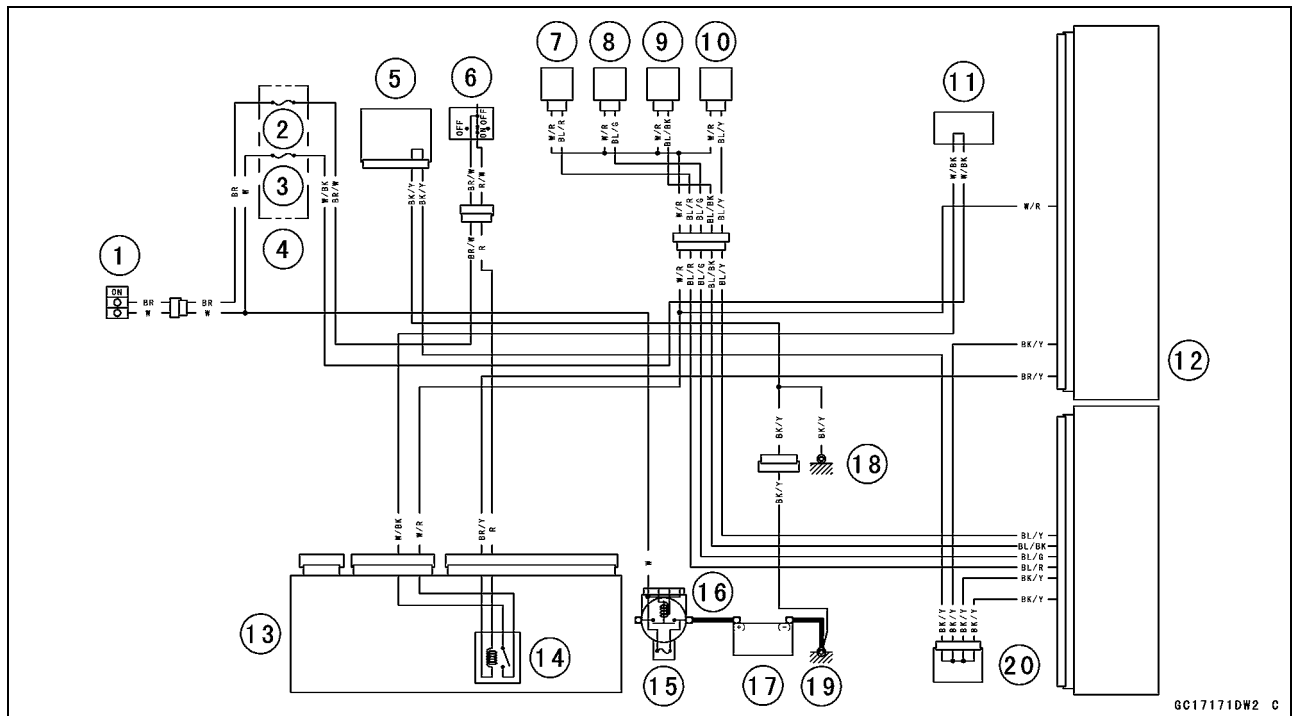
During pressure testing, do not exceed the maximum pressure for which the system is designed.

- Watch the gauge for at least 6 seconds.
- ★ If the pressure holds steady, the system is good.
- ★ If the pressure drops at once, or if bubbles are found in the area, the line is leaking. Replace the delivery pipe, injectors and related parts.
- Repeat the leak test, and check the fuel line for no leakage.
- Install the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy Installation).
- Run the hoses correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).



Fuel Injectors

Fuel Injector Circuit



1. Steering Lock Unit
2. Ignition Fuse 10 A
3. ECU Fuse 15 A
4. Fuse Box 2
5. Joint Connector 9
6. Engine Stop Switch
7. Fuel Injector #1
8. Fuel Injector #2
9. Fuel Injector #3
10. Fuel Injector #4
11. Water-proof Joint 1
12. ECU
13. Relay Box
14. Fuel Pump Relay
15. Main Fuse 30 A
16. Starter Relay
17. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
18. Frame Ground
19. Frame Ground
20. Joint Connector 3

3-124 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Throttle Grip and Cables

Free Play Inspection

- Refer to the Throttle Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Throttle Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Free Play Adjustment

- Refer to the Throttle Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Throttle Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Cable Installation

- Install the throttle cables in accordance with the Cable , Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter.
- Install the lower ends of the throttle cables in the cable bracket on the throttle assy after installing the upper ends of the throttle cables in the grip.
- After installation, adjust each cable properly (see Throttle Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

WARNING

Operation with incorrectly routed or improperly adjusted cables could result in an unsafe riding condition.

Cable Lubrication

- Refer to the Chassis Parts Lubrication Perform in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Chassis Parts Lubrication Perform in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Throttle Body Assy

Idle Speed Inspection

- Refer to the Idle Speed Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Idle Speed Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Throttle Bore Cleaning

- Check the throttle bore for cleanliness as follows.
 - Remove the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy Removal).
 - Check the main throttle valves and throttle bores [A] for carbon deposits by opening the main throttle valves.
 - ★ If any carbon accumulates, wipe the carbon off the throttle bores around the throttle bores and the throttle valves, using a cotton pad penetrated with a high-flash point solvent.



Synchronization Inspection

- Refer to the Engine Vacuum Synchronization Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Engine Vacuum Synchronization Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Synchronization Adjustment

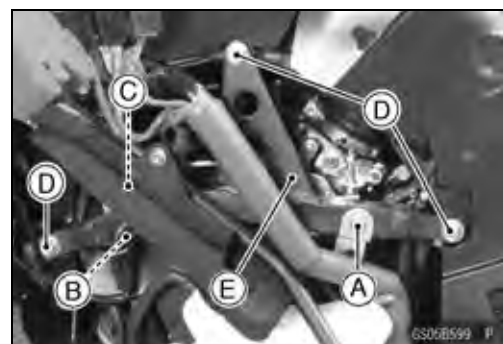
- Refer to the Engine Vacuum Synchronization Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Engine Vacuum Synchronization Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Throttle Body Assy Removal

⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions. Turn the key knob OFF. Disconnect the battery (–) cable terminal. Do not smoke. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light. Be prepared for fuel spillage: any spilled fuel must be completely wiped up immediately.

- Remove:
 - Left and Right Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Main Harness Bracket Bolt [A]
 - Engine Subharness Bracket Bolt [B]
 - Clutch Pipe Damper [C]
 - Left Subframe Bolts [D] and Washers
 - Pull out the left subframe [E] forward.



3-126 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

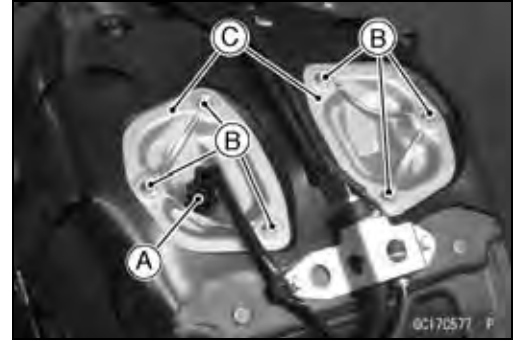
Throttle Body Assy

- Remove:
 - Right Subframe Bolt [A] with Washer
 - Right Fairing Bracket Bolt (Front Side)
- Disconnect the throttle body subharness connector [A].
- Remove the connector [A] from the connector bracket.
 - Insert the thin blade screw driver into the connector stopper portion from the right side of motorcycle.
- Disconnect the crankshaft sensor lead connector [A].
- Loosen the duct clamp bolts [A] on both sides.

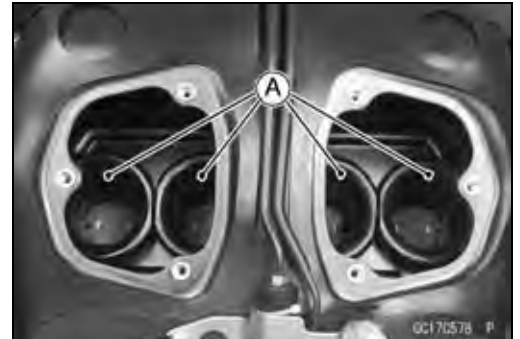


Throttle Body Assy

- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal)
 - Inlet Air Temperature Sensor [A]
 - Bolts [B]
 - Left and Right Air Cleaner Caps [C]
- Do not disconnect the inlet air temperature sensor lead connector.



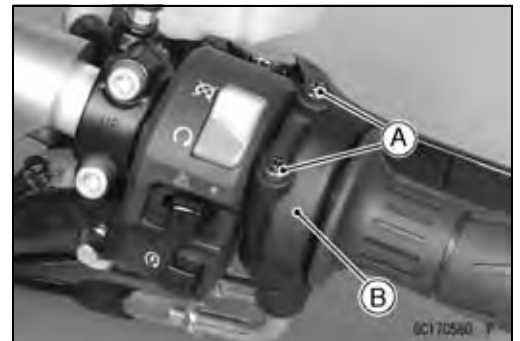
- Pull out the ducts [A] upward.



- Remove the grommets [A] as necessary.



- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
- Remove the throttle case [B] to make a throttle cable slack.



- Remove:
 - Clamp [A]
 - Throttle Cable Tips [B]



3-128 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Throttle Body Assy

- Remove the adjuster screw [A] from the clamp [B].



- Loosen the throttle body assy holder clamp bolts [A] on both sides.
- Pull out the throttle body assy [B] from the holder.
- Disconnect the fuel hose joint from the delivery pipe of the throttle body assy (see Fuel Hose Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).



- Remove the throttle body assy [A] to the left side of motorcycle.
- After removing the throttle body assy, stuff pieces of lint-free, clean cloths into the throttle body assy holders.

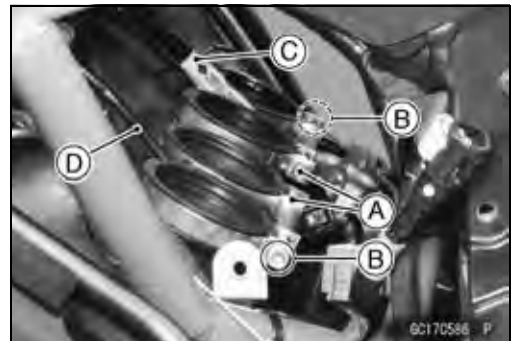


CAUTION

If dirt gets into the engine, excessive engine wear and possible engine damage will occur.

Throttle Body Assy Installation

- Install the holder clamp bolts [A] in the direction as shown. Bolt Heads [B]
- Run the engine subharness [C] between the #3 and #4 throttle body holder.
- Run the EX camshaft position sensor lead [D] between the #1 and #2 throttle body holder.

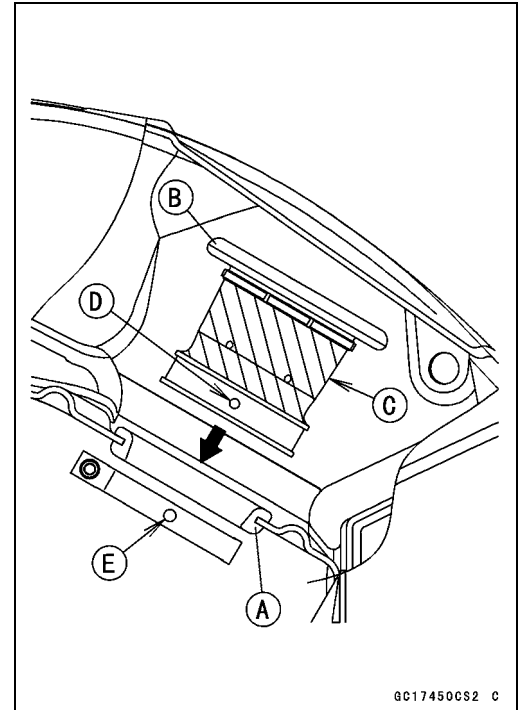


- Connect the fuel hose joint to the delivery pipe of the throttle body assy (see Fuel Hose Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Tighten:

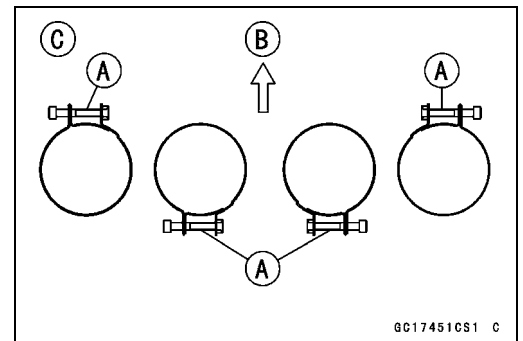
**Torque - Throttle Body Assy Holder Clamp Bolts: 2.0 N·m
(0.20 kgf·m, 18 in·lb)**

Throttle Body Assy

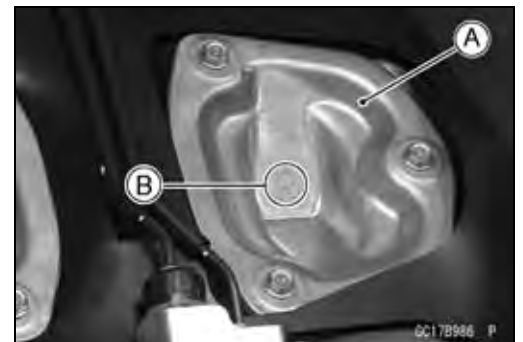
- ★ If the grommet [A] was removed, install it.
- Install the grommet from the inside of the frame.
- Insert the duct [B] to the grommet.
- Apply a soap and water solution or rubber lubricant to the oblique portion [C] on the duct for easy installation.
- Fit the projections [D] of the duct into the holes [E] in the clamp.



- Install the duct clamp bolts [A] in the direction as shown.
Front [B]
Upside View [C]
- Tighten:
Torque - Duct Clamp Bolts: 2.0 N·m (0.20 kgf·m, 18 in·lb)



- Install the air cleaner caps.
- The right air cleaner cap [A] has a R mark [B].

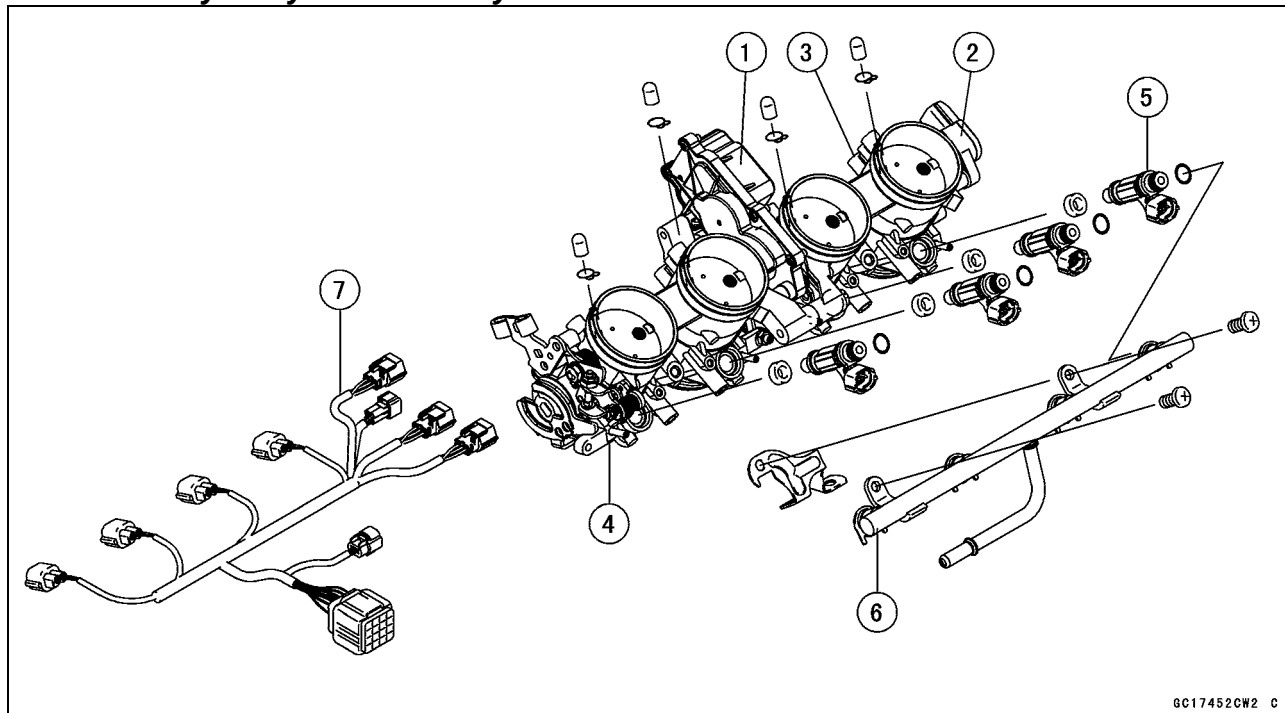


- Replace the subframe bolts with new ones, and tighten it.
Torque - Subframe Bolts: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 ft·lb)
- Run the leads and hoses as shown in the Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section of the Appendix chapter.
- Adjust:
Throttle Grip Free Play (see Throttle Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
Idle Speed (see Idle Speed Adjustment in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)

3-130 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Throttle Body Assy

Throttle Body Assy Disassembly



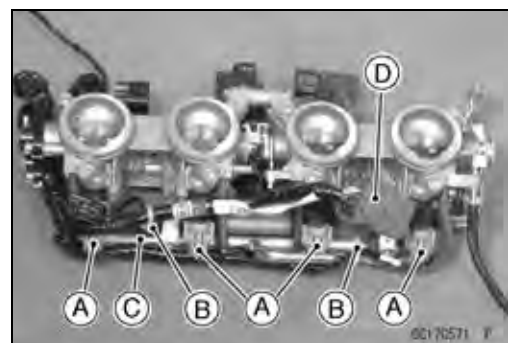
6C17452CW2 C

1. Subthrottle Valve Actuator
2. Subthrottle Sensor
3. Main Throttle Sensor
4. Throttle Body Assy
5. Injector
6. Delivery Pipe
7. Throttle Body Subharness

CAUTION

Do not remove, disassemble or adjust the main throttle sensor, subthrottle sensor, subthrottle valve actuator, throttle link mechanism and throttle body assy, because they are adjust or set surely at the manufacturer. Adjustment of these parts could result in poor performance, requiring replacement of the throttle body assy.

- Remove the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy Removal).
- Disconnect the injector connectors [A].
- Cut off the bands [B], and open the clamp [C].
- Remove the throttle body subharness [D].

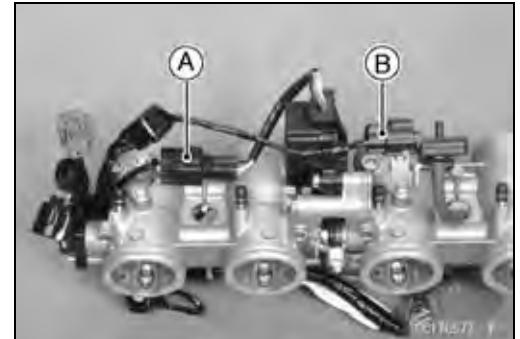


Throttle Body Assy

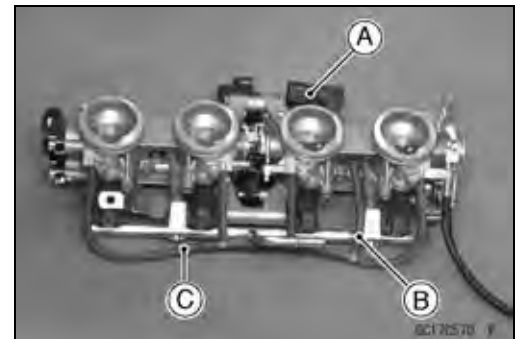
- Disconnect the main throttle sensor [A] and subthrottle sensor [B] connector.



- Disconnect:
Subthrottle Valve Actuator Lead Connector [A]
Inlet Air Pressure Sensor Connector [B]



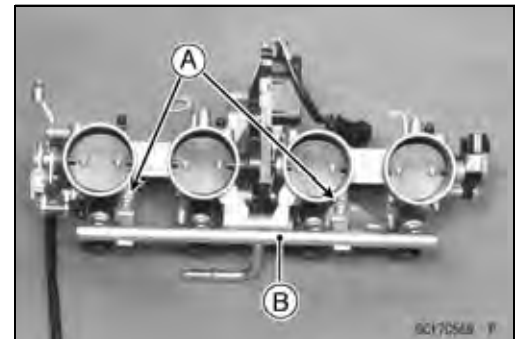
- Remove the inlet air pressure sensor [A] with hose [B].
- Separate the hoses [C] from the throttle body fittings and inlet air pressure sensor.



- Remove the screws [A] to pull out the injector assies from the throttle body assy together with the delivery pipe [B].

NOTE

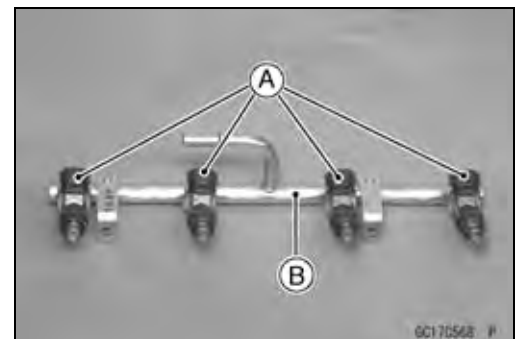
- Do not damage the insertion portions of the injectors when they are pulled out from the throttle body.



- Pull out the injectors [A] from the delivery pipe [B].

NOTE

- Do not damage the insertion portions of the injectors when they are pulled out from the delivery pipe.



3-132 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

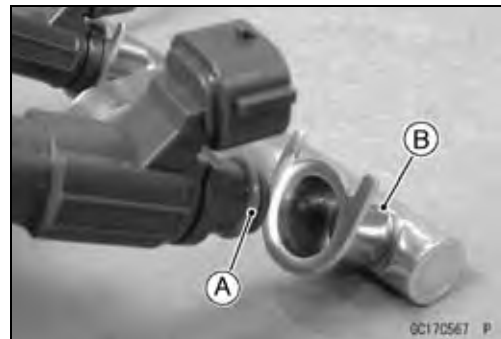
Throttle Body Assy

Throttle Body Assy Assembly

- Before assembling, blow away dirt or dust from the throttle body and delivery pipe by applying compressed air.
- Apply daphne oil or engine oil to the new O-rings [A] of each injector, insert them to the delivery pipe [B] and confirm whether the injectors turn smoothly or not.

NOTE

○Replace the O-rings of injectors to new ones.



- Apply daphne oil or engine oil to the new dust seals [A], and insert the injectors into the throttle body, which is installed to the delivery pipe.

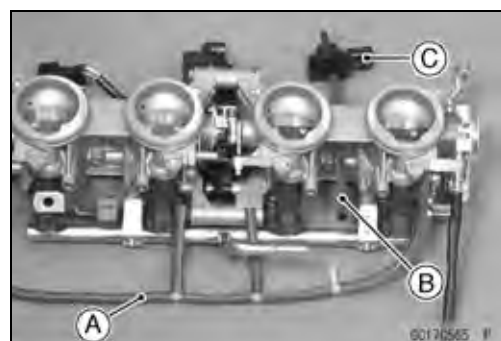
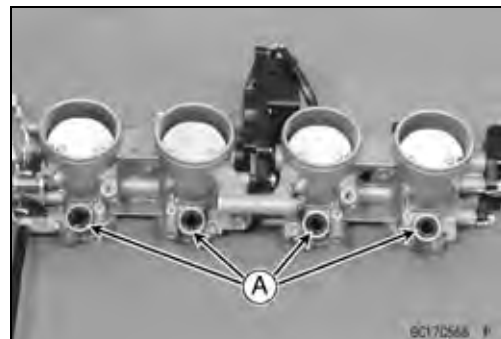
NOTE

○Replace the dust seals of the throttle body to new ones.

- Install the delivery pipe to the throttle body.

Torque - Delivery Pipe Mounting Screws: 5.0 N·m (0.50 kgf·m, 44 in·lb)

- Connect the injector connectors.
- Insert the each hoses [A] to the throttle body fittings.
- Install the inlet air pressure sensor [B] with hose [C] as shown.
- Install the throttle body assy (see Throttle Body Assy Installation).



Air Line

Element Removal

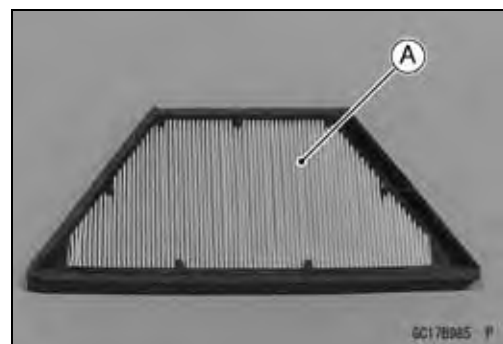
- Refer to the Air Cleaner Element Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Air Cleaner Element Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Element Installation

- Refer to the Air Cleaner Element Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Air Cleaner Element Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Air Cleaner Element Inspection

- Remove the air cleaner element (see Air Cleaner Element Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Visually check the element [A] for tears or breaks.
- ★ If the element has any tears or breaks, replace the element.



Air Cleaner Element Holder Removal

- Remove:
 - Air Cleaner Element (see Air Cleaner Element Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
 - Right Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal)
 - Screws [A]

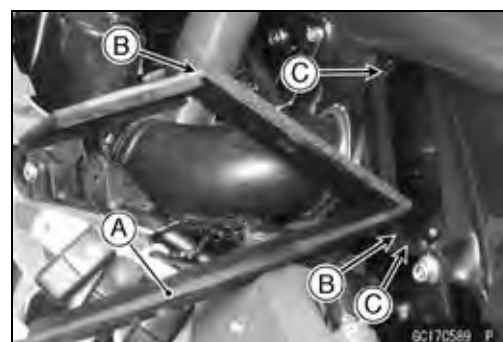


- Pull out the air cleaner element holder [A] from the housing.



Air Cleaner Element Holder Installation

- Install the air cleaner element holder [A] so that the holder ends [B] insert along the rib [C] in the housing.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Air Cleaner Element Holder Screws: 6.9 N·m (0.70 kgf·m, 61 in·lb)
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapter).



3-134 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Air Line

Oil Draining

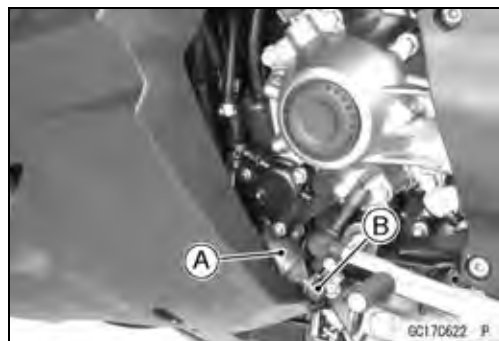
A drain hose is connected to the bottom of the air cleaner part to drain water or oil accumulated in the cleaner part.

- Visually check the catch tank [A] of the drain hose, if the water or oil accumulates in the tank.

★ If any water or oil accumulates in the tank, remove the plug [B] from the tank and drain it.

⚠ WARNING

**Be sure reinstall the plug in the tank after draining.
Oil on tires will make them slippery and can cause
an accident and injury.**

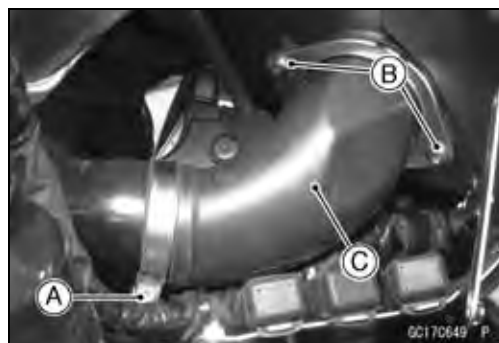


Rear Air Inlet Duct Removal

- Remove:
Left and Right Inner Covers (see Inner Cover Removal in the Frame chapter)
Screws [A]
Pad [B]

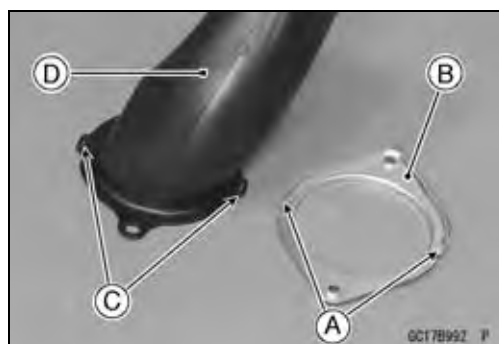


- Loosen the clamp bolt [A] on both sides.
- Remove the mounting bolts [B] and, pull off the right rear air inlet ducts [C] to backward.
- Remove the left rear air inlet duct in the same way as right.



Rear Air Inlet Duct Installation

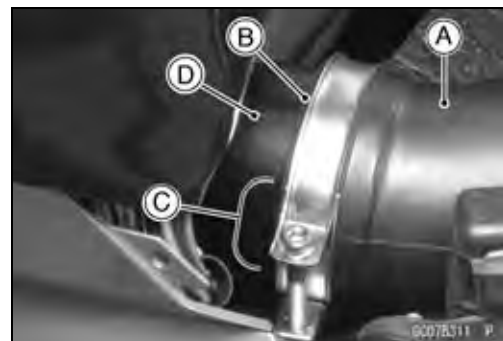
- Insert the projections [A] of the holder [B] in the holes [C] of rear air inlet duct [D].



Air Line

- Insert the rear air inlet duct [A] until the duct end [B] align the line [C] of middle air inlet duct [D].
- Tighten

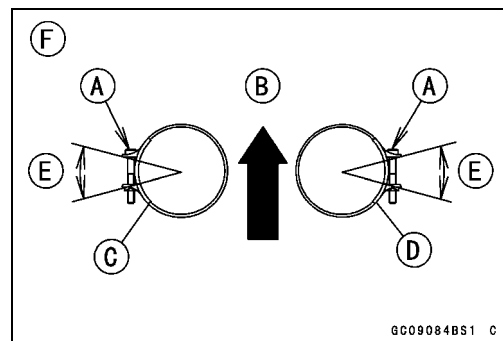
Torque - Rear Air inlet Duct Mounting Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)



- Install the clamp bolts so that bolt heads [A] faces direction as shown.
Upper Side [B]
Left Clamp [C]
Right Clamp [D]
About 30° [E]
Rear View [F]

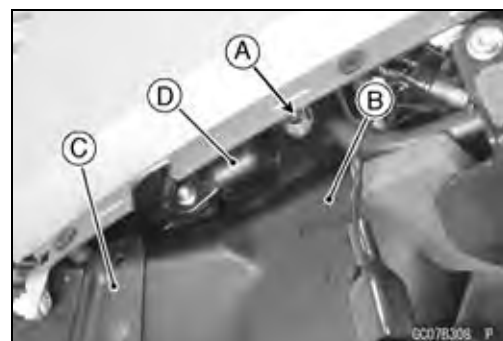
- Tighten:

Torque - Air inlet Duct Clamp Bolts: 2.9 N·m (0.30 kgf·m, 26 in·lb)



Front Air Inlet Duct Removal

- Remove the middle fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Loosen the clamps bolt (see Rear Air Inlet Duct Removal).
- Remove:
Bolts [A]
- Pull off the front air inlet duct [B] to rear.
- Remove the rubber seal [C] and resonator [D] from the inlet duct.



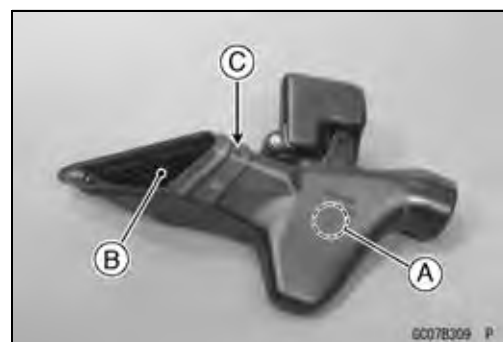
Front Air Inlet Duct Installation

NOTE

○ The left middle air inlet duct has a L mark [A] and the right middle air inlet duct has a R mark.

- Install the rubber seal with screen [B] to the inlet duct.
- Fit [C] the hole of the seal on the projection of the inlet duct.

Torque - Resonator Mounting Bolts: 3.9 N·m (0.40 kgf·m, 35 in·lb)

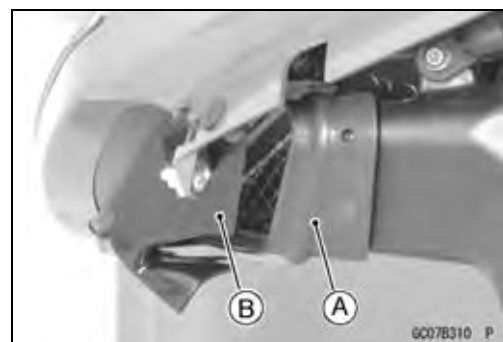


- Insert the front air inlet duct until the line align the duct end of rear air inlet duct (see Rear Air Inlet Duct Installation).
- Insert the rubber seal [A] on the inlet faring [B].
- Tighten:

Torque - Front Air Inlet Duct Mounting Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

Air Inlet Duct Clamp Bolts: 2.9 N·m (0.30 kgf·m, 26 in·lb)

- Run the leads correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).



3-136 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Tank

Fuel Tank Removal

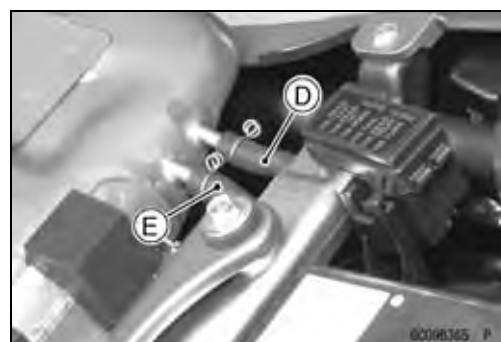
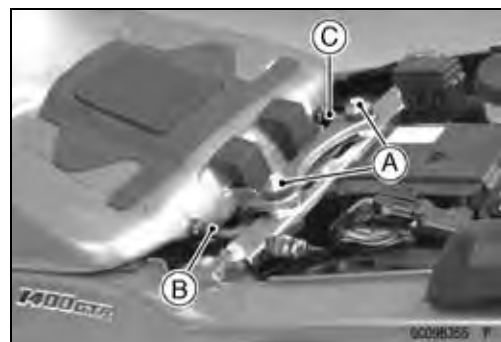
⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light. Do not smoke. Turn the ignition switch OFF. Be prepared for fuel spillage; any spilled fuel must be completely wiped up immediately.

- Turn the key knob to FSS.
- Remove:
 - Storage Compartment (see Storage Compartment Removal in the Frame chapter).
 - Left and Right Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Disconnect the battery (–) terminal (see Battery Removal in the Electrical System chapter).
- Remove the bolts [A].

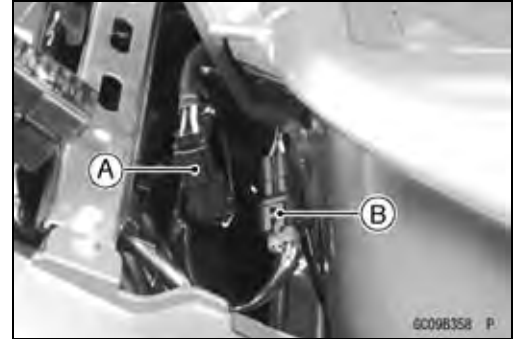


- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Drain Hose [B]
 - Breather Hose [C]
- For the California model, remove the following.
 - Fuel Return Hose [D] (right side, red)
 - Fuel Tank Breather Hose [E] (left side, blue)



Fuel Tank

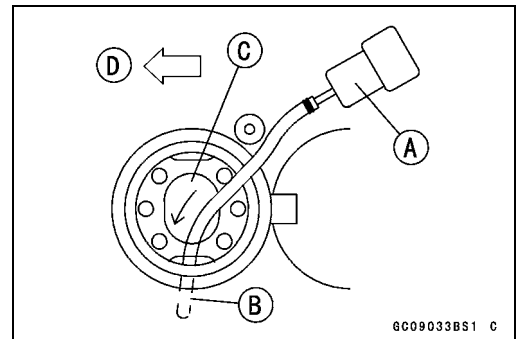
- Disconnect:
 - Fuel Pump Lead Connector [A]
 - Fuel Level Sensor Lead Connector [B]



- Open the fuel tank cap [A] to lower the pressure in the tank.
- During tank removal, keep the tank cap open to release pressure in the tank. This makes fuel spillage less.



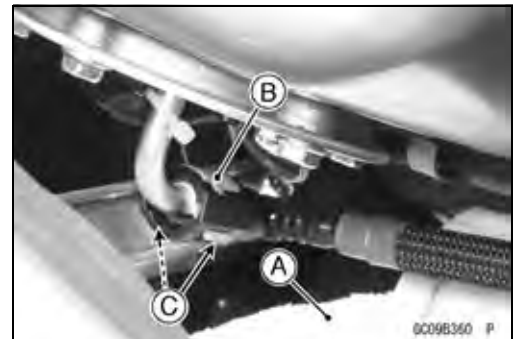
- Draw the fuel out from the fuel tank with a commercially available pump [A].
- Use a soft plastic hose [B] as a pump inlet hose in order to insert the hose smoothly.
- Put the hose through the fill opening [C] into the tank and draw the fuel out.
- Front [D]



⚠ WARNING

The fuel could not be removed completely from the fuel tank. Be careful for remained fuel spillage.

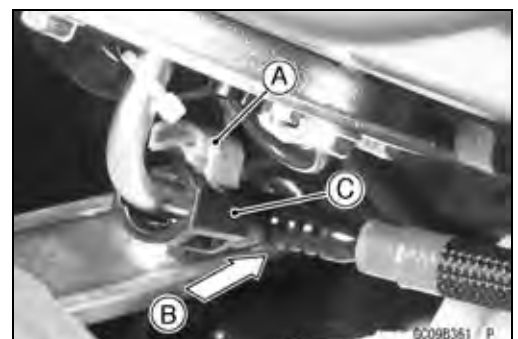
- Be sure to place a piece of cloth [A] around the fuel hose joint [B].
- Push the joint lock claws [C].



- Pull the joint lock [A] as shown.
- Pull [B] the fuel hose joint [C] out of the delivery pipe.

⚠ WARNING

Be prepared for fuel spillage; any spilled fuel must be completely wiped up immediately. When the fuel hose is disconnected, fuel spills out from the hose and the pipe because of residual pressure. Cover the hose connection with a piece of clean cloth to prevent fuel spillage.



- Close the fuel tank cap.
- Remove the fuel tank, and place it on a flat surface.
- Do not apply the load to the delivery pipe of the fuel pump.

3-138 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Tank

- For the California Model, note the following.

CAUTION

For the California model, if gasoline, solvent, water or any other liquid enters the canister, the canister's vapor absorbing capacity is greatly reduced. If the canister does become contaminated, replace it with a new one.

- Be sure to plug the evaporative fuel return hose to prevent fuel spilling before fuel tank removal.

⚠ WARNING

For the California model, be careful not to spill the gasoline through the return hose. Spilled fuel is hazardous.

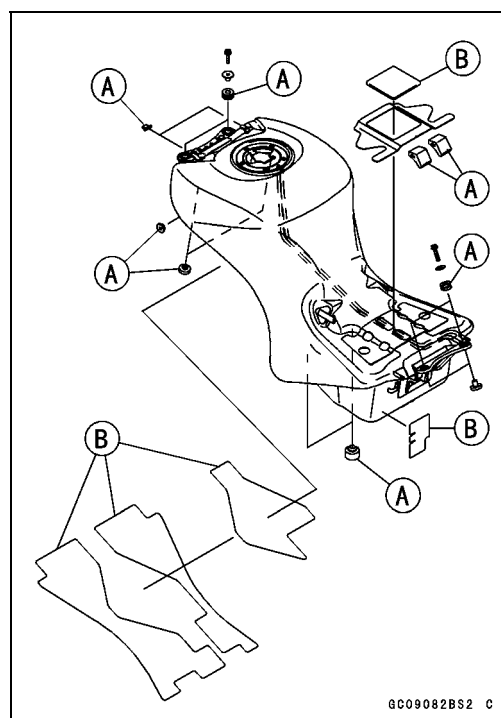
- ★ If liquid or gasoline flows into the breather hose, remove the hose and blow it clean with compressed air (California model).
- Be careful of fuel spillage from the fuel tank since fuel still remains in the fuel tank and fuel pump.

⚠ WARNING

Store the fuel tank in an area which is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks. Do not smoke in this area. Place the fuel tank on a flat surface and plug the fuel pipes to prevent fuel leakage.

Fuel Tank Installation

- Note the above WARNING (see Fuel Tank Removal).
- Route the hoses correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).
- Check that the dampers [A] and pad [B] are in place on the fuel tank as well.
- ★ If the dampers are damaged or deteriorated, replace them.
- For the California Model, note the following.
 - To prevent the gasoline from flowing into or out of the canister, hold the separator perpendicular to the ground.
 - Connect the hoses according to the diagram of the system (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter). Make sure they do not get pinched or kinked.
 - Route hoses with a minimum of bending so that the air or vapor will not be obstructed.

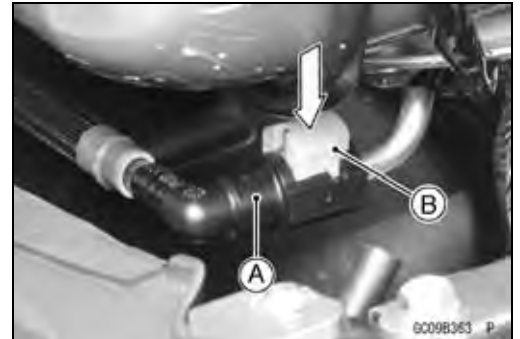


Fuel Tank

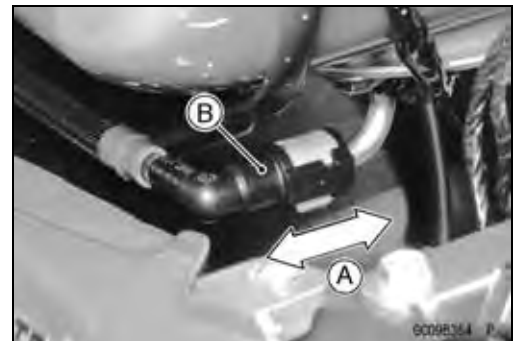
- Pull the joint lock [A] as shown.



- Insert the fuel hose joint [A] straight onto the delivery pipe until the hose joint clicks.
- Push the joint lock [B] until the hose joint clicks.



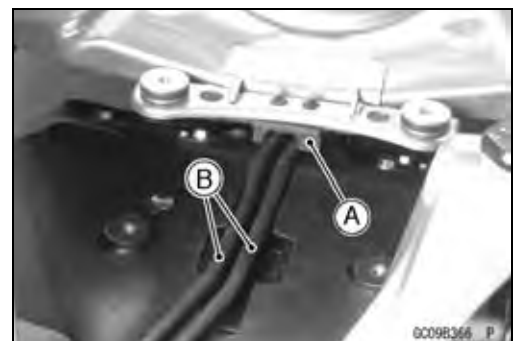
- Push and pull [A] the hose joint [B] back and forth more than two times and make sure it is locked and doesn't come off. When the hose joint is correctly installed, it should slide on the delivery pipe about 5 mm (0.2 in.).



⚠ WARNING

Make sure the hose joint is installed correctly on the delivery pipe by sliding the joint, or the fuel could leak.

- ★ If it does not slide, reinstall the hose joint.
- Connect the fuel pump, fuel level sensor lead connectors and the battery (–) terminal (see Battery Installation in the Electrical System chapter).
- For models equipped with an ABS, fit the grooves of the damper [A] on the brake pipes [B].



3-140 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

Fuel Tank

Fuel Tank and Cap Inspection

- Visually inspect the gasket [A] on the tank cap for any damage.
- ★ Replace the gasket if it is damaged.
- Check to see if the water drain pipe [B] and fuel breather pipe [C] (California Model) in the tank are not clogged. Check the tank cap breather also.
- ★ If they are clogged, remove the tank and drain it, and then blow the breather free with compressed air.



CAUTION

Do not apply compressed air to the air vent holes [D] in the tank cap. This could cause damage and clogging of the labyrinth in the cap.

Fuel Tank Cleaning

⚠ WARNING

Clean the tank in a well-ventilated area, and take care that there are no sparks or flame anywhere near the working area. Because of the danger or highly flammable liquids, do not use gasoline or low-flash point solvents to clean the tank.

- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal)
 - Fuel Pump (see Fuel Pump Removal)
- Pour some high-flash point solvent into the fuel tank and shake the tank to remove dirt and fuel deposits.
- Draw the solvent out of the fuel tank.
- Dry the tank with compressed air.
- Install:
 - Fuel Pump (see Fuel Pump Installation)
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Installation)

Evaporative Emission Control System

The Evaporative Emission Control System routes fuel vapors from the fuel system into the running engine or stores the vapors in a canister when the engine is stopped. Although no adjustments are required, a thorough visual inspection must be made at the intervals specified by the Periodic Maintenance Chart.

Parts Removal/Installation

⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions. Turn the ignition switch OFF. Do not smoke. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light.

CAUTION

If gasoline, solvent, water or any other liquid enters the canister, the canister's vapor absorbing capacity is greatly reduced. If the canister does become contaminated, replace it with a new one.

- To prevent the gasoline from flowing into or out of the canister, hold the separator perpendicular to the ground.
- Connect the hoses according to the diagram of the system. Make sure they do not get pinched or kinked.

Hose Inspection

- Refer to the Evaporative Emission Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Evaporative Emission Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Separator Inspection

- Refer to the Evaporative Emission Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Evaporative Emission Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Separator [A]



3-142 FUEL SYSTEM (DFI)

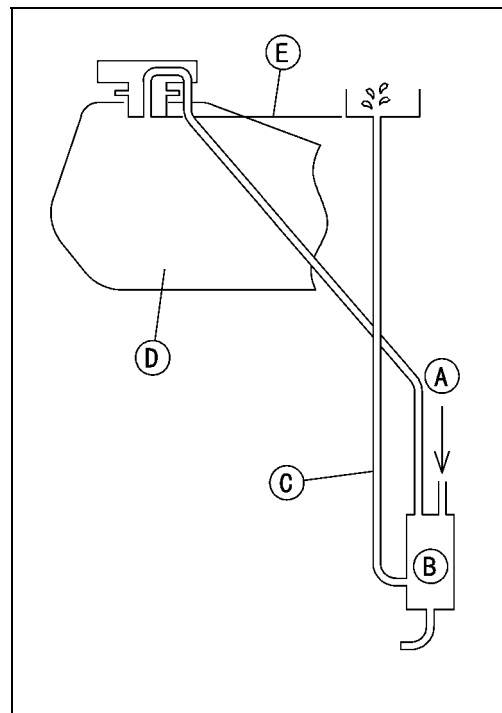
Evaporative Emission Control System

Separator Operation Test

⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and can be explosive under certain conditions. Turn the ignition switch OFF. Do not smoke. Make sure the area is well-ventilated and free from any source of flame or sparks; this includes any appliance with a pilot light.

- Connect the hoses to the separator, and install the separator on the motorcycle.
- Disconnect the breather hose from the separator, and inject about 20 mL (0.68 US oz.) of gasoline [A] into the separator [B] through the hose fitting.
- Disconnect the fuel return hose [C] from the fuel tank [D].
- Run the open end of the return hose into the container and hold it level with the tank top [E].
- Start the engine, and let it idle.
- ★ If the gasoline in the separator comes out of the hose, the separator works well. If it does not, replace the separator with a new one.



Canister Inspection

- Refer to the Evaporative Emission Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Evaporative Emission Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

NOTE

- The canister [A] is designed to work well through the motorcycle's life without any maintenance if it is used under normal conditions.



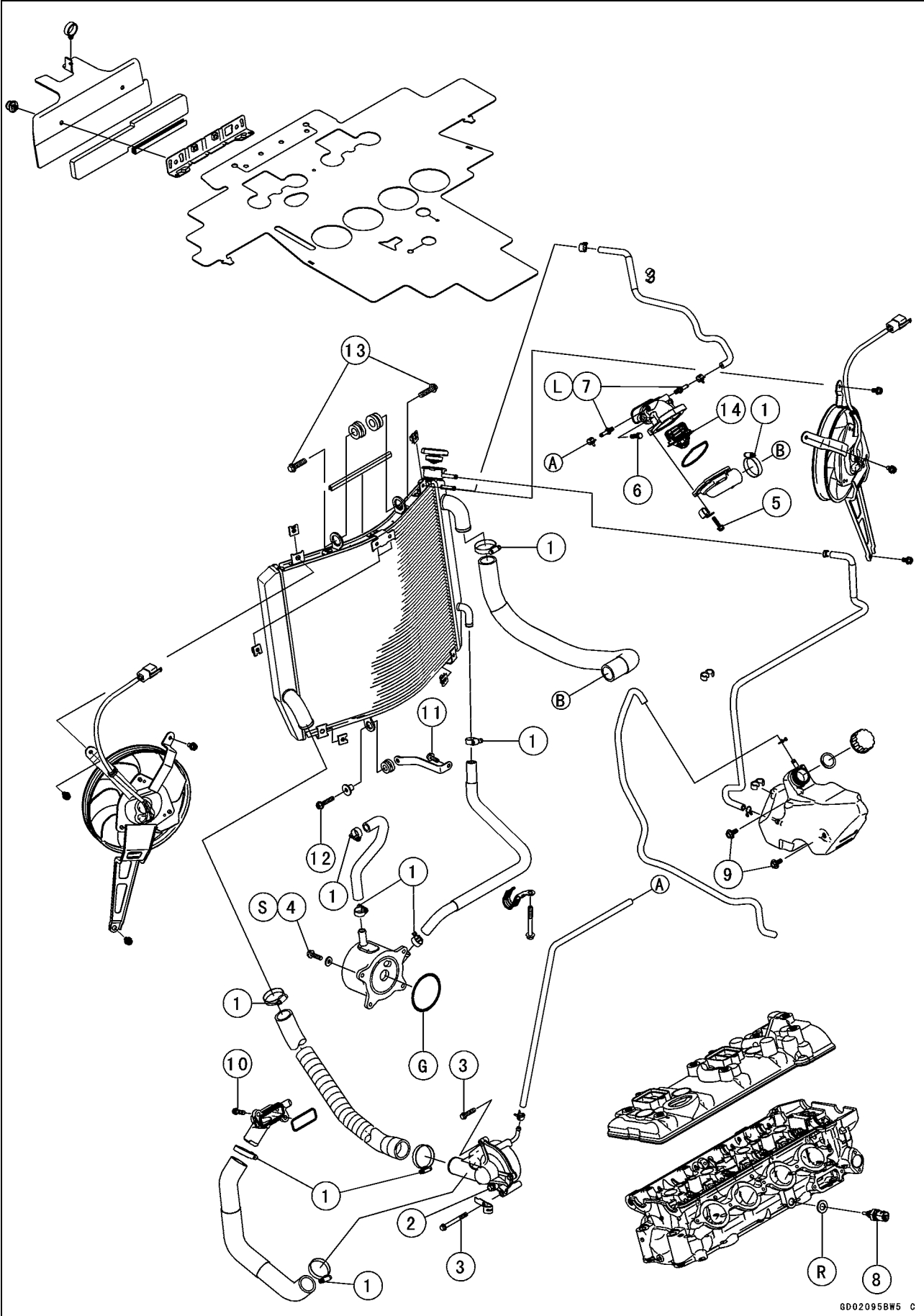
Cooling System

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4-2 COOLING SYSTEM

Exploded View



GD02095BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N-m	kgf-m	ft-lb	
1	Radiator Hose Clamp Screws	2.0	0.20	18 in-lb	
2	Coolant Drain Plug	12	1.2	106 in-lb	
3	Water Pump Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
4	Oil Cooler Mounting Bolts	12	1.2	106 in-lb	S
5	Thermostat Housing Cover Bolts	5.9	0.60	52 in-lb	
6	Thermostat Housing Mounting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
7	Coolant Fitting Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in-lb	L
8	Water Temperature Sensor	25	2.5	18	
9	Reserve Tank Bolts	3.9	0.40	35 in-lb	
10	Cylinder Fitting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
11	Radiator Stay Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
12	Radiator Lower Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in-lb	
13	Radiator Upper Bolts	25	2.5	18	

14. Thermostat

G: Apply grease.

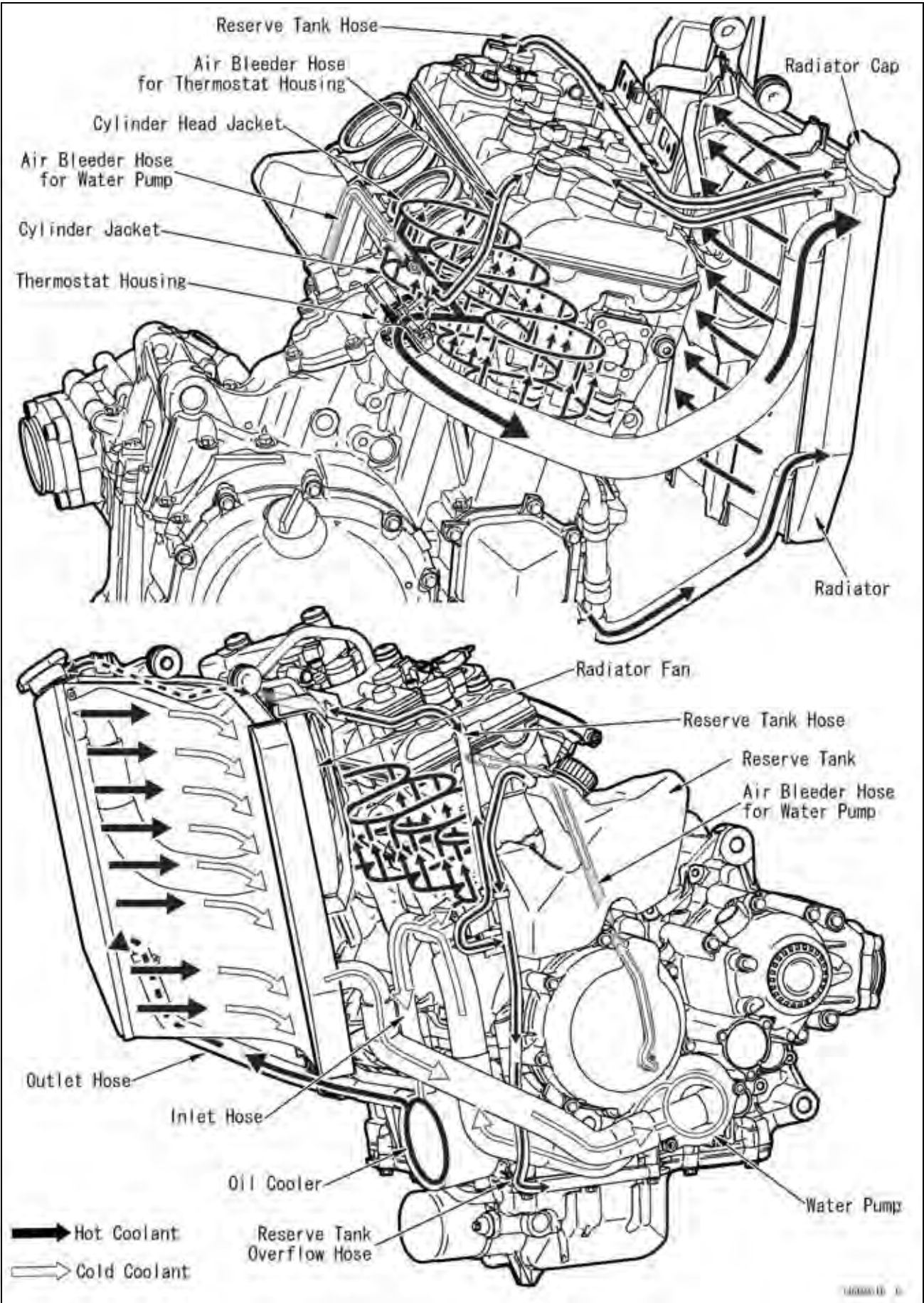
L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tightening sequence.

4-4 COOLING SYSTEM

Coolant Flow Chart



Coolant Flow Chart

Permanent type antifreeze is used as a coolant to protect the cooling system from rust and corrosion. When the engine starts, the water pump turns and the coolant circulates.

The thermostat is a wax pellet type which opens or closes with coolant temperature changes. The thermostat continuously changes its valve opening to keep the coolant temperature at the proper level. When coolant temperature is less than 55°C (131°F), the thermostat closes so that the coolant flow is restricted through the air bleeder hole, causing the engine to warm up more quickly. When coolant temperature is more than 58 ~ 62°C (136 ~ 144°F), the thermostat opens and the coolant flows.

When the coolant temperature goes up beyond 95°C (203°F), the radiator fan relay conducts to operate the radiator fan. The radiator fan draws air through the radiator core when there is not sufficient air flow such as at low speeds. This increases up the cooling action of the radiator. When the coolant temperature is below 90°C (194°F), the fan relay opens and the radiator fan stops.

In this way, this system controls the engine temperature within narrow limits where the engine operates most efficiently even if the engine load varies.

The system is pressurized by the radiator cap to suppress boiling and the resultant air bubbles which can cause engine overheating. As the engine warms up, the coolant in the radiator and the water jacket expands. The excess coolant flows through the radiator cap and hose to the reserve tank to be stored there temporarily. Conversely, as the engine cools down, the coolant in the radiator and the water jacket contracts, and the stored coolant flows back to the radiator from the reserve tank.

The radiator cap has two valves. One is a pressure valve which holds the pressure in the system when the engine is running. When the pressure exceeds 93 ~ 123 kPa (0.95 ~ 1.25 kgf/cm², 13 ~ 18 psi), the pressure valve opens and releases the pressure to the reserve tank. As soon as pressure escapes, the valve closes, and keeps the pressure at 93 ~ 123 kPa (0.95 ~ 1.25 kgf/cm², 13 ~ 18 psi). When the engine cools down, another small valve (vacuum valve) in the cap opens. As the coolant cools, the coolant contracts to form a vacuum in the system. The vacuum valve opens and allows the coolant from the reserve tank to enter the radiator.

4-6 COOLING SYSTEM

Specifications

Item	Standard
Coolant Provided when Shipping	
Type (Recommended)	Permanent type of antifreeze (soft water and ethylene glycol plus corrosion and rust inhibitor chemicals for aluminum engines and radiators)
Color	Green
Mixed Ratio	Soft water 50%, coolant 50%
Freezing Point	-35°C (-31°F)
Total Amount	3.4 L (3.6 US qt) (Reserve tank full level, including radiator and engine)
Radiator Cap	
Relief Pressure	93 ~ 123 kPa (0.95 ~ 1.25 kgf/cm ² , 13 ~ 18 psi)
Thermostat	
Valve Opening Temperature	58 ~ 62°C (136 ~ 144°F)
Valve Full Opening Lift	8 mm (0.31 in.) or more @75°C (167°F)

Coolant

Coolant Deterioration Inspection

- Visually inspect the coolant in the reserve tank.
- ★ If whitish cotton-like wafts are observed, aluminum parts in the cooling system are corroded. If the coolant is brown, iron or steel parts are rusting. In either case, flush the cooling system.
- ★ If the coolant gives off an abnormal smell, check for a cooling system leak. It may be caused by exhaust gas leaking into the cooling system.

Coolant Level Inspection

- Refer to the Coolant Level Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Coolant Draining

- Refer to the Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Coolant Filling

- Refer to the Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Pressure Testing

- Remove the front right middle fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Remove the radiator cap, and install the cooling system pressure tester [A] on the filler neck.

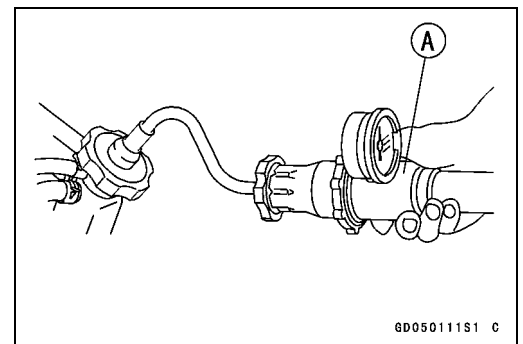
NOTE

- Wet the cap sealing surfaces with water or coolant to prevent pressure leaks.
- Build up pressure in the system carefully until the pressure reaches 142 kPa (1.45 kgf/cm², 21 psi).

CAUTION

During pressure testing, do not exceed the pressure for which the system is designed. The maximum pressure is 142 kPa (1.45 kgf/cm², 21 psi).

- Watch the gauge for at least 6 seconds.
- ★ If the pressure holds steady, the system is all right.
- ★ If the pressure drops and no external source is found, check for internal leaks. Droplets in the engine oil indicate internal leakage. Check the cylinder head gasket and the water pump.
- Remove the pressure tester, replenish the coolant, and install the radiator cap.



4-8 COOLING SYSTEM

Coolant

Cooling System Flushing

Over a period of time, the cooling system accumulates rust, scale, and lime in the water jacket and radiator. When this accumulation is suspected or observed, flush the cooling system. If this accumulation is not removed, it will clog up the water passage and considerably reduce the efficiency of the cooling system.

- Drain the cooling system (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Fill the cooling system with fresh water mixed with a flushing compound.

CAUTION
Do not use a flushing compound which is harmful to the aluminum engine and radiator. Carefully follow the instructions supplied by the manufacturer of the cleaning product.

- Warm up the engine, and run it at normal operating temperature for about ten minutes.
- Stop the engine, and drain the cooling system.
- Fill the system with fresh water.
- Warm up the engine and drain the system.
- Repeat the previous two steps once more.
- Fill the system with a permanent type coolant and bleed the air from the system (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

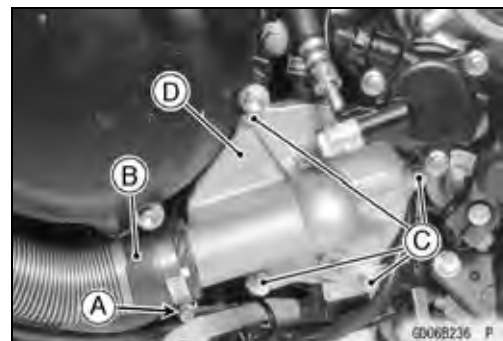
Coolant Reserve Tank Removal/Installation

- The coolant reserve tank is removed and installed during coolant change (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

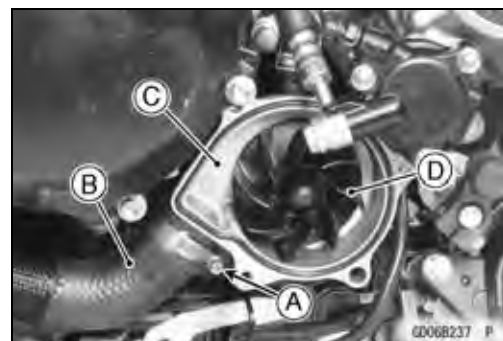
Water Pump

Water Pump Removal

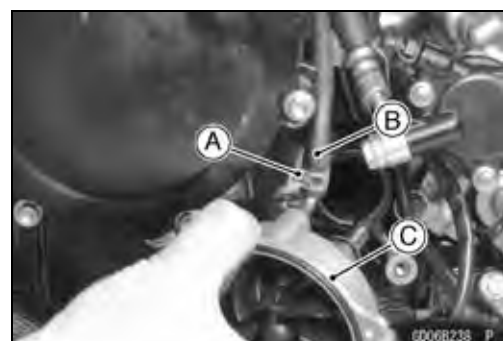
- Drain:
Coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
Engine Oil (see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
- Remove:
Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Remove:
Clamp Screw [A]
Radiator Hose [B]
Water Pump Cover Bolts [C]
Water Pump Cover [D]



- Remove:
Clamp Screw [A]
Radiator Hose [B]
- Remove the water pump body [C] with impeller [D].

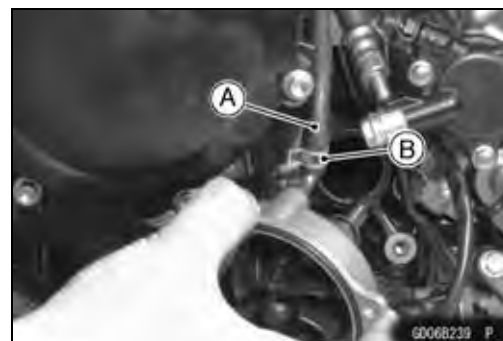


- Slide the clamp [A] and remove the air bleeder hose [B] from the water pump body.
- Remove the water pump body [C] with impeller.



Water Pump Installation

- Install the air bleeder hose [A] and clamp [B] to the water pump body as shown.



4-10 COOLING SYSTEM

Water Pump

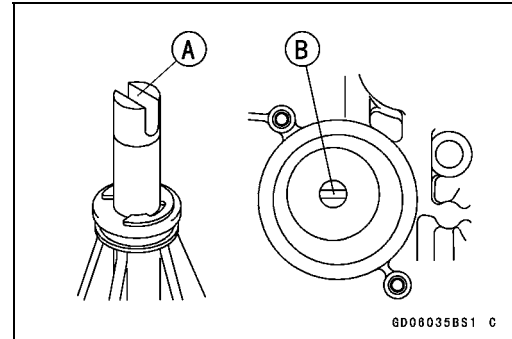
- Turn the pump drive gear shaft so that the slot [A] in its shaft fits onto the projection [B] of the impeller shaft.

- Install:

Radiator Hose

- Tighten:

Torque - Radiator Hose Clamp Screw: 2.0 N·m (0.20 kgf·m, 18 in·lb)



- Install the water pump cover [A].

Torque - Water Pump Cover Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

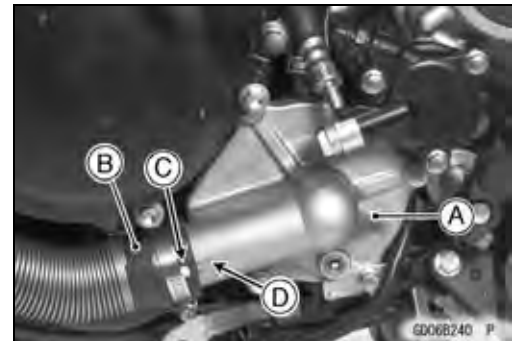
- Install the radiator hose [B] as shown.

○ Align the paint mark [C] to the projection [D].

- Tighten:

Torque - Radiator Hose Clamp Screw: 2.0 N·m (0.20 kgf·m, 18 in·lb)

- Install the remove parts (see appropriate chapter).



Water Pump Impeller Inspection

- Remove:

Water Pump Cover with Radiator Hose

- Visually inspect the water pump impeller [A].

★ If the surface is corroded or if the blades are damaged, replace the water pump assy.



Radiator

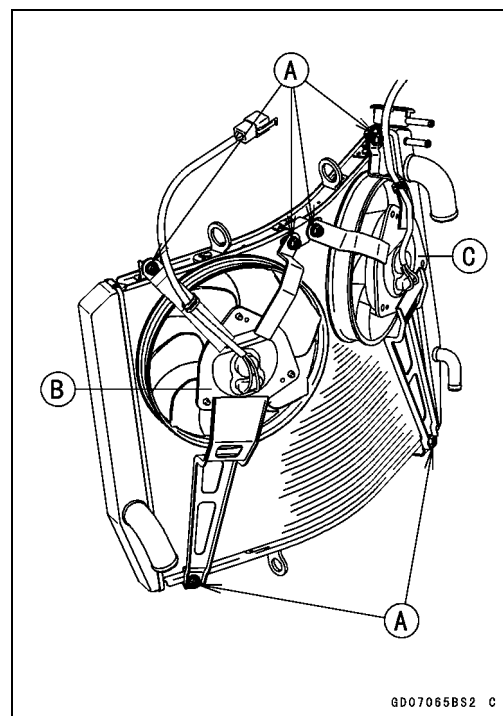
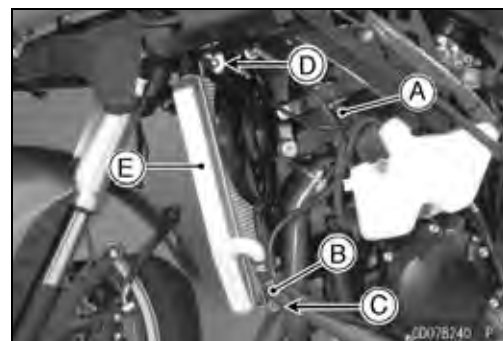
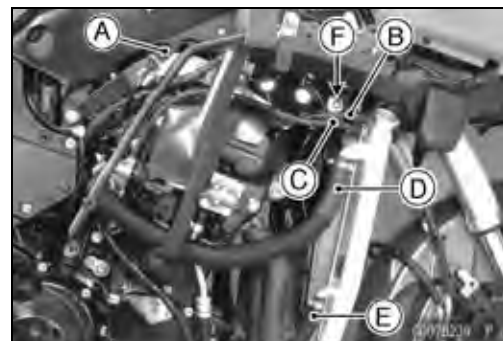
Radiator and Radiator Fan Removal

- Drain:
Coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
- Remove:
Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
Right Side Radiator Fan Lead Connector [A]
Reservoir Tank Hose [B]
Air Bleeder Hose [C] for Thermostat Housing
Radiator Hose [D]
Oil Cooler Outlet Hose [E]
Radiator Upper Bolt [F]
- Remove:
Left Side Radiator Fan Lead Connector [A]
Radiator Hose [B]
Radiator Lower Bolt [C]
Radiator Upper Bolt [D]
- Remove the radiator [E].

CAUTION

Do not touch the radiator core. This could damage the radiator fins, resulting in loss of cooling efficiency.

- Remove:
Radiator Fan Mounting Bolts [A]
Left Side Radiator Fan [B]
Right Side Radiator Fan [C]



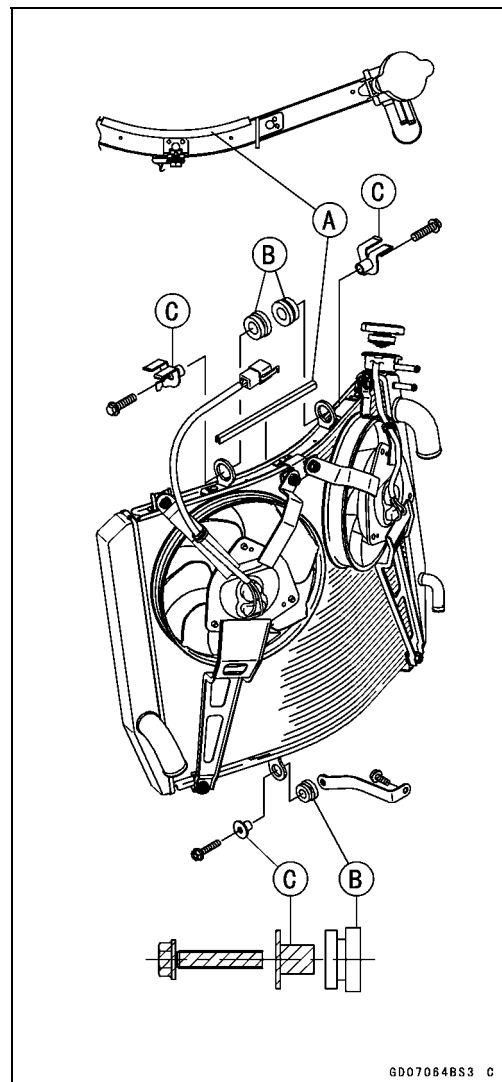
GD07065BS2 C

4-12 COOLING SYSTEM

Radiator

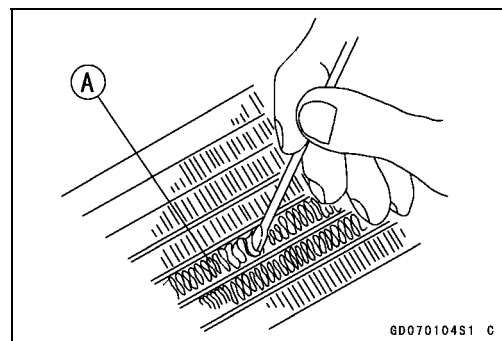
Radiator and Radiator Fan Installation

- Be sure that the trim seals [A] are in position on the radiator as shown.
- Install the dampers [B], radiator bracket collars [C] and bolts as shown.



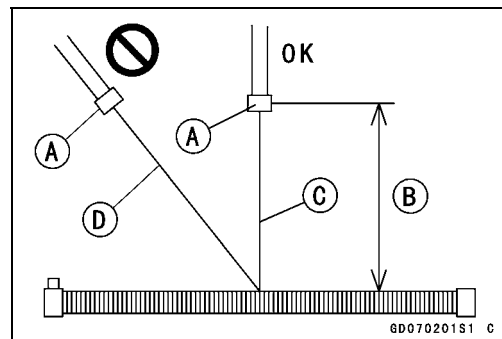
Radiator Inspection

- Check the radiator core.
- ★ If there are obstructions to air flow, remove them.
- ★ If the corrugated fins [A] are deformed, carefully straighten them.
- ★ If the air passages of the radiator core are blocked more than 20% by unremovable obstructions or irreparably deformed fins, replace the radiator with a new one.



CAUTION

When cleaning the radiator with steam cleaner, be careful of the following to prevent radiator damage:
Keep the steam gun [A] away more than 0.5 m (1.6 ft) [B] from the radiator core.
Hold the steam gun perpendicular [C] (not oblique [D]) to the core surface.
Run the steam gun, following the core fin direction.



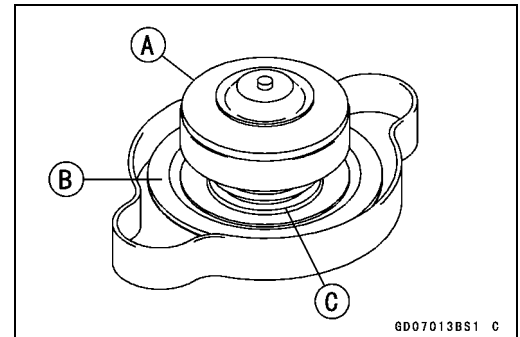
Radiator

Radiator Cap Inspection

- Remove:
 - Front Right Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Radiator Cap [A]



- Check the condition of the bottom [A] and top [B] valve seals and valve spring [C].
- ★ If any one of them shows visible damage, replace the cap with a new one.

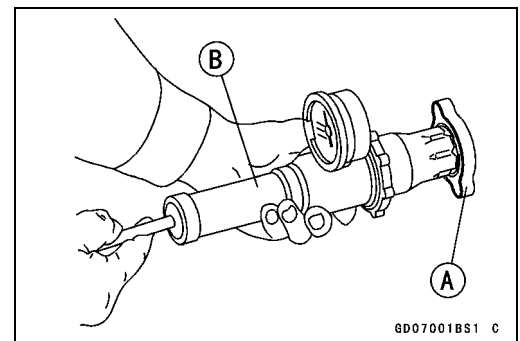


- Install the cap [A] on a cooling system pressure tester [B].

NOTE

○ Wet the cap sealing surfaces with water or coolant to prevent pressure leaks.

- Watching the pressure gauge, pump the pressure tester to build up the pressure until the relief valve opens: the gauge needle flicks downward. Stop pumping and measure leak time at once. The relief valve must open within the specified range in the table below and the gauge hand must remain within the same range at least 6 seconds.



Radiator Cap Relief Pressure

Standard: 93 ~ 123 kPa (0.95 ~ 1.25 kgf/cm², 13 ~ 18 psi)

- ★ If the cap can not hold the specified pressure or if it holds too much pressure, replace it with a new one.

Radiator Filler Neck Inspection

- Remove the front right middle fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Remove the radiator cap.
- Check the radiator filler neck for signs of damage.
- Check the condition of the top and bottom sealing seats [A] in the filler neck. They must be smooth and clean for the radiator cap to function properly.

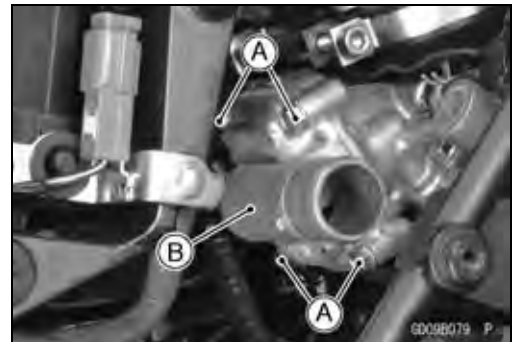
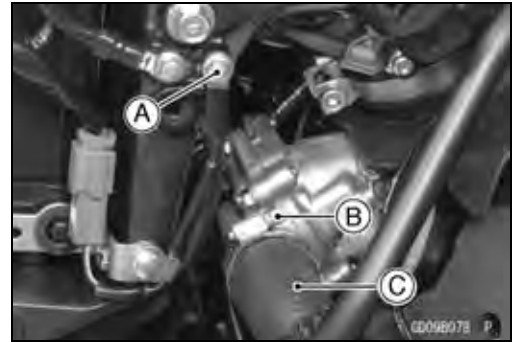


4-14 COOLING SYSTEM

Thermostat

Thermostat Removal

- Drain the coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Remove:
 - Right Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Battery Compartment Cover (see Battery Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Crankshaft Sensor Connector (see Crankshaft Sensor Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Ground Bolt [A]
 - Clamp Screw [B]
 - Radiator Hose [C]
- Remove:
 - Thermostat Housing Cover Bolts [A]
 - Thermostat Housing Cover [B]
 - Thermostat



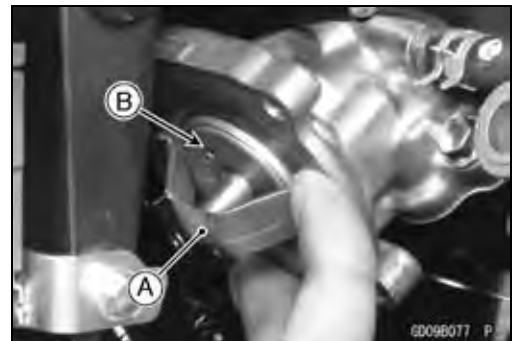
Thermostat Installation

- Install the thermostat [A] in the housing so that the air bleeder hole [B] is on top.
- Install a new O-ring into the housing.
- Tighten the thermostat housing cover bolts and the thermostat housing mounting bolts.

Torque - Thermostat Housing Cover Bolts: 5.9 N·m (0.60 kgf·m, 52 in·lb)

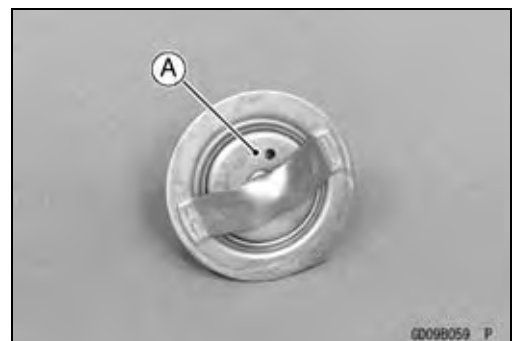
Thermostat Housing Mounting Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

- Fill the radiator with coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).



Thermostat Inspection

- Remove the thermostat, and inspect the thermostat valve [A] at room temperature.
- ★ If the valve is open, replace the thermostat with a new one.

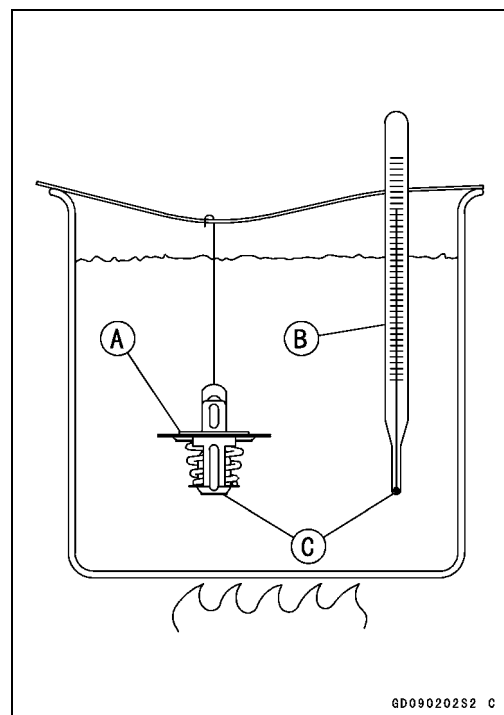


Thermostat

- To check valve opening temperature, suspend the thermostat [A] in a container of water and raise the temperature of the water.
- The thermostat must be completely submerged and must not touch the container sides or bottom. Suspend an accurate thermometer [B] in the water so that the heat sensitive portions [C] are located in almost the same depth. It must not touch the container, either.
- ★ If the measurement is out of the specified range, replace the thermostat with a new one.

Thermostat Valve Opening Temperature

58 ~ 62°C (136 ~ 144°F)



GD090202S2 C

4-16 COOLING SYSTEM

Hoses and Pipes

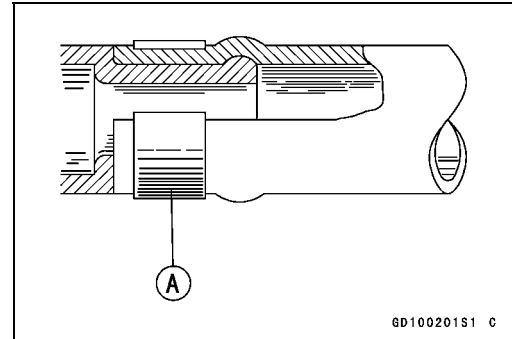
Hose Installation

- Install the hoses and pipes, being careful to follow bending direction. Avoid sharp bending, kinking, flattening or twisting.
- Run the hoses (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).
- Install the clamp [A] as near as possible to the hose end to clear the raised rib of the fitting. This will prevent the hoses from working loose.
- The clamp screws should be positioned correctly to prevent the clamps from contacting the other parts.

Torque - Radiator Hose Clamp Screws: 2.0 N·m (0.20 kgf·m, 18 in·lb)

Hose Inspection

- Refer to the Radiator Hose and Connection Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.



Water Temperature Sensor

CAUTION

The water temperature sensor should never be allowed to fall on a hard surface. Such a shock to their parts can damage them.

Water Temperature Sensor Removal

- Refer to the Water Temperature Sensor Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter.
Water Temperature Sensor [A]



Water Temperature Sensor Inspection

- Refer to the Water Temperature Sensor Inspection in the Electrical System chapter.

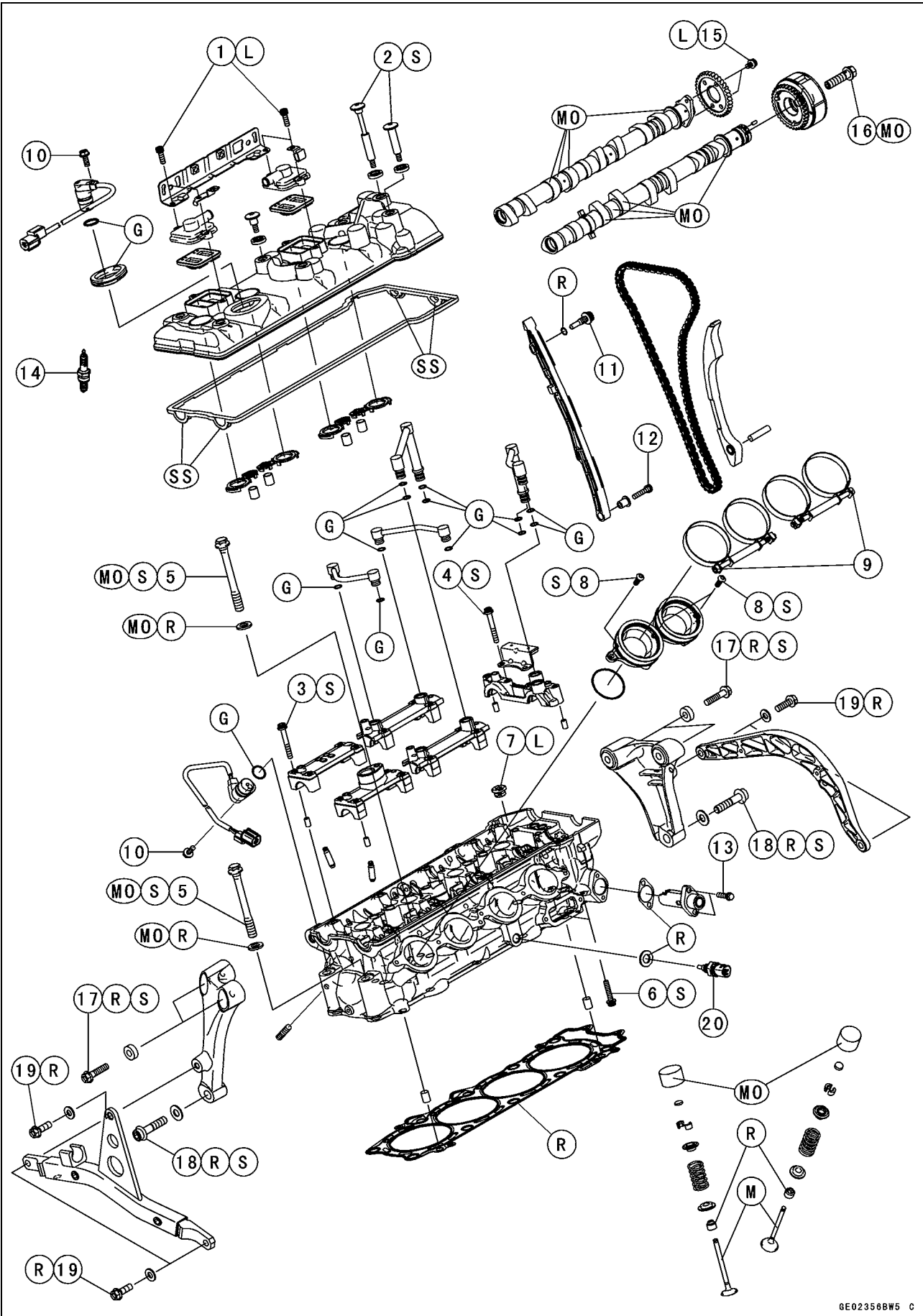
Engine Top End

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5-2 ENGINE TOP END

Exploded View



GE02356BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Air Suction Valve Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
2	Cylinder Head Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	S
3	Camshaft Cap Bolts	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
4	Camshaft Chain Guide Bolts	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
5	Cylinder Head Bolts (M11, First)	39	4.0	29	MO, S
	Cylinder Head Bolts (M11, Final)	64	6.5	47	MO, S
6	Cylinder Head Bolts (M6)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
7	Water Passage Plugs	20	2.0	15	L
8	Throttle Body Holder Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	S
9	Throttle Body Assy Holder Clamp Bolts	2.0	0.20	18 in·lb	
10	Camshaft Position Sensor Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
11	Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolt (Upper)	25	2.5	18	
12	Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolt (Lower)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	
13	Camshaft Chain Tensioner Mounting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
14	Spark Plugs	13	1.3	115 in·lb	
15	Cam Sprocket Mounting Bolts	15	1.5	11	L
16	Variable Valve Actuator Mounting Bolts	59	6.0	44	MO
17	Engine Bracket Bolts	25	2.5	18	R, S
18	Front Engine Mounting Bolts	59	6.0	44	R, S
19	Subframe Bolts	23	2.3	17	R
20	Water Temperature Sensor	25	2.5	18	

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

M: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.

MO: Apply molybdenum disulfide oil.

(mixture of the engine oil and molybdenum disulfide grease in a weight ratio 10 : 1)

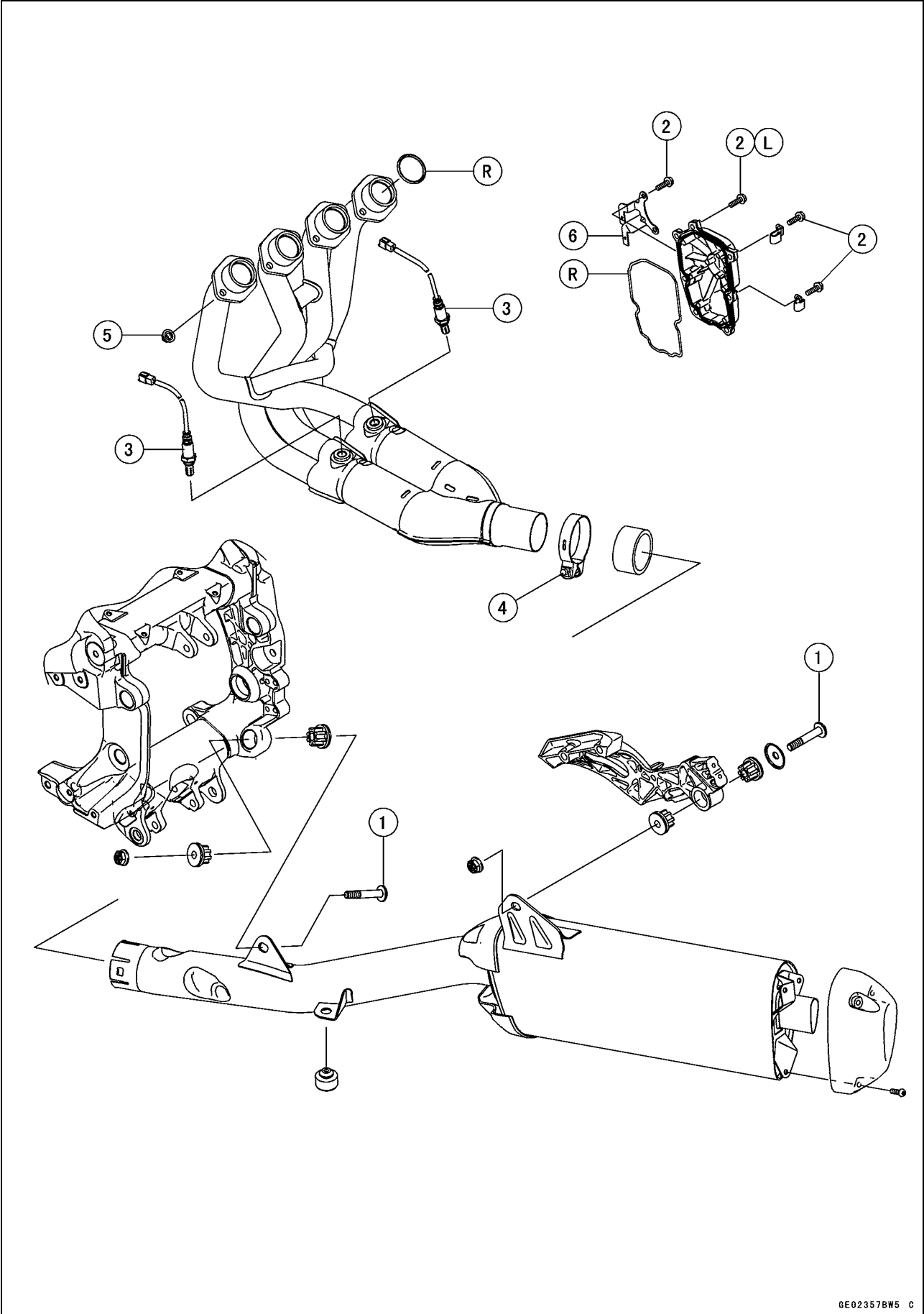
R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specific tightening sequence.

SS: Apply silicone sealant (Kawasaki Bond: 92104-0004).

5-4 ENGINE TOP END

Exploded View



GE02357BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Muffler Body Mounting Bolts	34	3.5	25	
2	Crankshaft Sensor Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L (1)
3	Oxygen Sensor (Europe Models)	25	2.5	18	

- 4. Muffler Body Clamp Bolt
- 5. Exhaust Pipe Manifold Holder Nuts
- 6. Europe Models
- L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.
- R: Replacement Parts

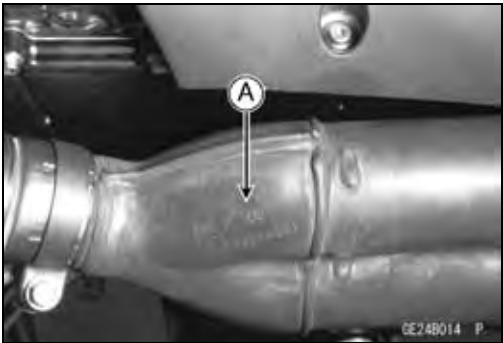
5-6 ENGINE TOP END

Exhaust System

MANIFOLD	MUFFLER BODY	SPECIFICATION	MARKETING CODE
<div><div>Honeycomb Type Catalyst with Oxygen sensor</div><div>P/No. 39178-0077 Mark: KHI M 109</div></div>	<div><div>Non-Catalyst</div><div>P/No. 18091-0470 Mark: KHI K 517 EPA Noise Emission Control Information</div></div>	WVTA (FULL H) UK WVTA (FULL H) WVTA (78.2 H)	ZG1400A8F ZG1400A8F ZG1400A8F
<div><div>Honeycomb Type Catalyst without Oxygen sensor</div><div>P/No. 39178-0083 Mark: KHI M 114</div></div>	<div><div>Non-Catalyst</div><div>P/No. 18091-0470 Mark: KHI K 517 EPA Noise Emission Control Information</div></div>	U.S.A (CALIF) U.S.A (CALIF) U.S.A U.S.A CANADA CANADA AUSTRALIA	ZG1400A8F ZG1400B8F ZG1400B8F ZG1400A8F ZG1400A8F ZG1400B8F ZG1400A8F
<div><div>Honeycomb Type Catalyst without Oxygen sensor</div><div>P/No. 39178-0082 Mark: KHI M 113</div></div>	<div><div>Non-Catalyst</div><div>P/No. 18091-0470 Mark: KHI K 517 EPA Noise Emission Control Information</div></div>	MALASIA	ZG1400A8F

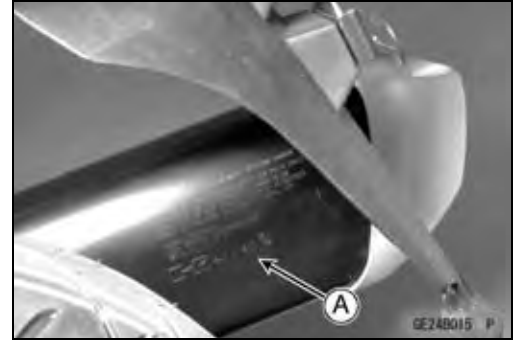
GE24207B F

Full: Full Power
H: Honeycomb Type Catalyst
78.2: Hosepower 78.2 kW (106.3 ps)
Manifold Mark Position [A]

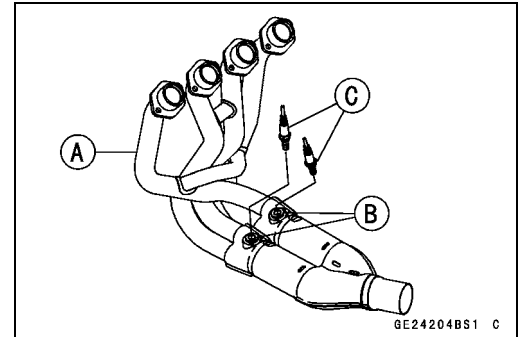


Exhaust System

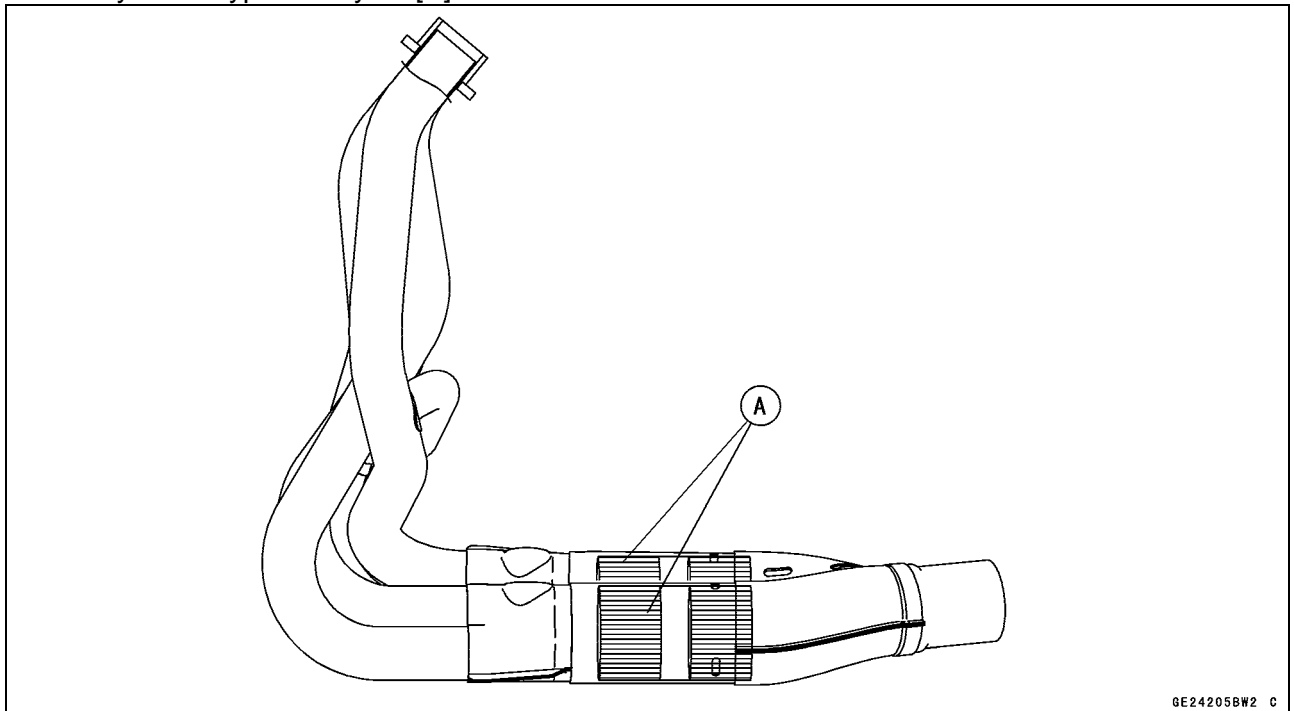
Silencer Mark Position [A]



Manifold [A] with Holes [B] for Oxygen Sensors [C].



Honeycomb Type Catalysts [A]



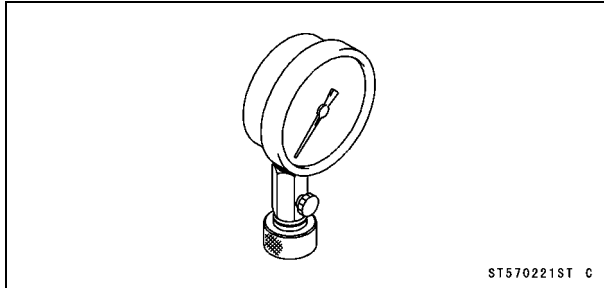
5-8 ENGINE TOP END

Specifications

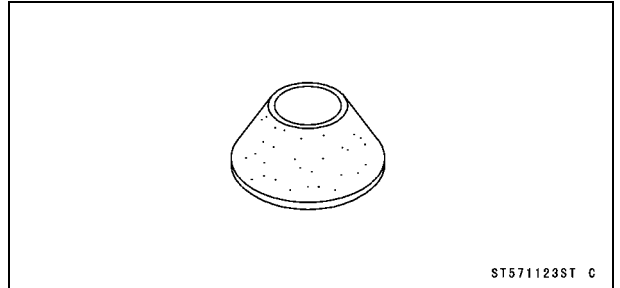
Item	Standard	Service Limit
Camshafts		
Cam Height:		
Exhaust	33.642 ~ 33.756 mm (1.3245 ~ 1.3290 in.)	33.54 mm (1.32 in.)
Inlet	34.243 ~ 34.357 mm (1.3481 ~ 1.3526 in.)	34.14 mm (1.344 in.)
Camshaft Journal, Camshaft Cap Clearance	0.038 ~ 0.081 mm (0.0015 ~ 0.0032 in.)	0.17 mm (0.0067 in.)
Camshaft Journal Diameter	23.940 ~ 23.962 mm (0.9425 ~ 0.9434 in.)	23.91 mm (0.941 in.)
Camshaft Bearing Inside Diameter	24.000 ~ 24.021 mm (0.9449 ~ 0.9457 in.)	24.08 mm (0.948 in.)
Camshaft Runout	TIR 0.02 mm (0.0008 in.) or less	TIR 0.1 mm (0.004 in.)
Cylinder Head		
Cylinder Compression	(Usable Range) 912 ~ 1 402 kPa (9.3 ~ 14.3 kgf/cm ² , 132 ~ 203 psi) @300 r/min (rpm)	— — —
Cylinder Head Warp	— — —	0.05 mm (0.002 in.)
Valves		
Valve Clearance:		
Exhaust	0.19 ~ 0.24 mm (0.0075 ~ 0.0094 in.)	— — —
Inlet	0.12 ~ 0.17 mm (0.0047 ~ 0.0067 in.)	— — —
Valve Head Thickness:		
Exhaust	0.8 mm (0.031 in.)	0.7 mm (0.0276 in.)
Inlet	0.5 mm (0.020 in.)	0.25 mm (0.001 in.)
Valve Stem Bend	TIR 0.01 mm (0.0004 in.) or less	TIR 0.05 mm (0.002 in.)
Valve Stem Diameter:		
Exhaust	4.955 ~ 4.970 mm (0.1951 ~ 0.1957 in.)	4.94 mm (0.194 in.)
Inlet	4.975 ~ 4.990 mm (0.1959 ~ 0.1965 in.)	4.96 mm (0.195 in.)
Valve Guide Inside Diameter:		
Exhaust	5.000 ~ 5.012 mm (0.1969 ~ 0.1973 in.)	5.077 mm (0.200 in.)
Inlet	5.000 ~ 5.012 mm (0.1969 ~ 0.1973 in.)	5.077 mm (0.200 in.)
Valve/valve Guide Clearance (Wobble Method):		
Exhaust	0.10 ~ 0.18 mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0071 in.)	0.39 mm (0.015 in.)
Inlet	0.03 ~ 0.12 mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0047 in.)	0.33 mm (0.013 in.)
Valve Seat Cutting Angle	45°, 32°, 60°	— — —
Valve Seating Surface:		
Width:		
Exhaust	0.8 ~ 1.2 mm (0.031 ~ 0.047 in.)	— — —
Inlet	0.5 ~ 1.0 mm (0.020 ~ 0.039 in.)	— — —
Outside Diameter:		
Exhaust	27.6 ~ 27.8 mm (1.087 ~ 1.094 in.)	— — —
Inlet	32.6 ~ 32.8 mm (1.283 ~ 1.291 in.)	— — —
Valve Spring Free Length:		
Exhaust	38.72 mm (1.524 in.)	37.1 mm (1.461 in.)
Inlet	38.72 mm (1.524 in.)	37.1 mm (1.461 in.)

Special Tools and Sealant

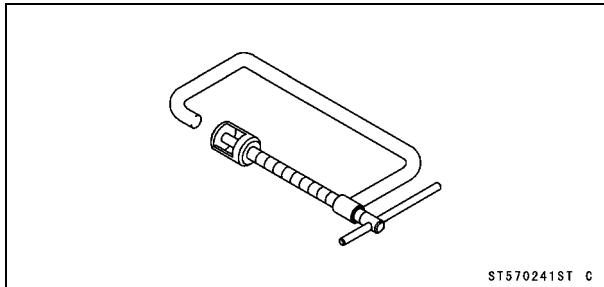
**Compression Gauge, 20 kgf/cm²:
57001-221**



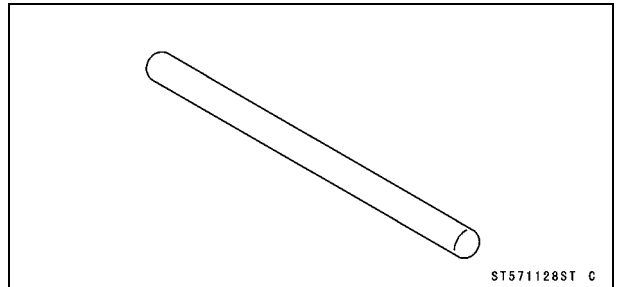
**Valve Seat Cutter, 60° - ϕ 30:
57001-1123**



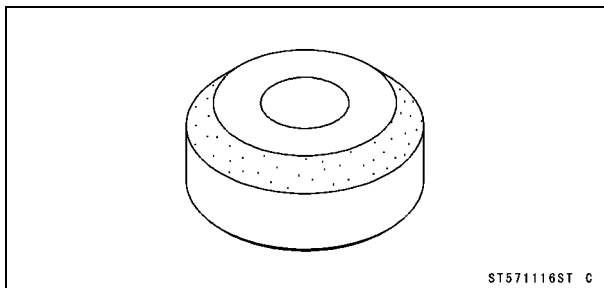
**Valve Spring Compressor Assembly:
57001-241**



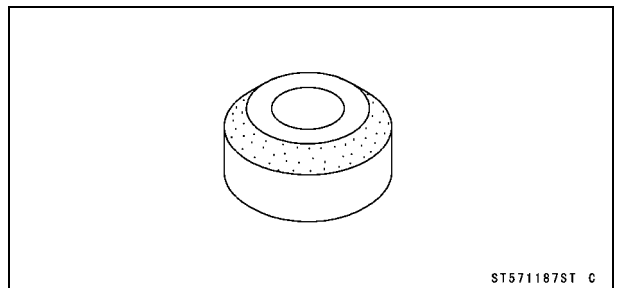
**Valve Seat Cutter Holder Bar:
57001-1128**



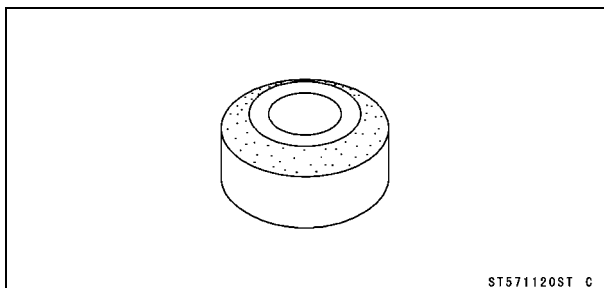
**Valve Seat Cutter, 45° - ϕ 35:
57001-1116**



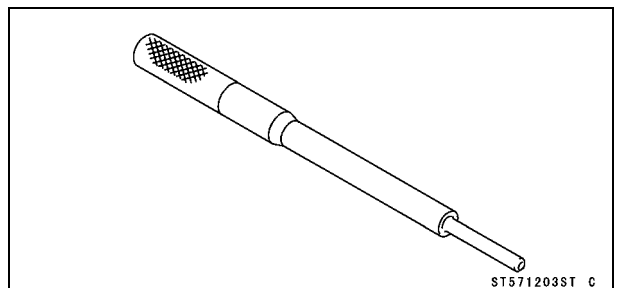
**Valve Seat Cutter, 45° - ϕ 30:
57001-1187**



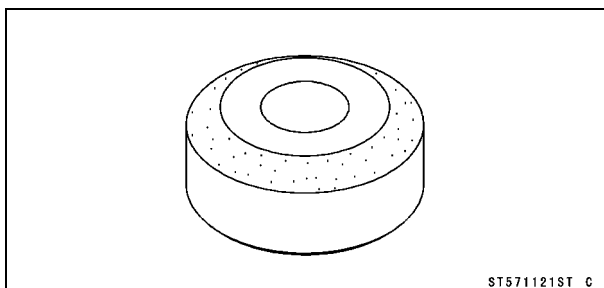
**Valve Seat Cutter, 32° - ϕ 30:
57001-1120**



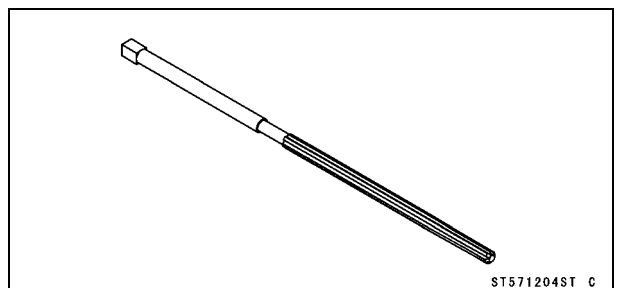
**Valve Guide Arbor, ϕ 5:
57001-1203**



**Valve Seat Cutter, 32° - ϕ 35:
57001-1121**



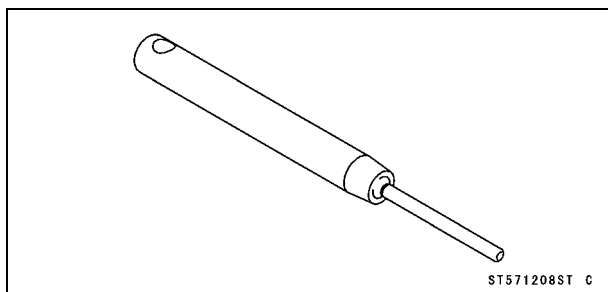
**Valve Guide Reamer, ϕ 5:
57001-1204**



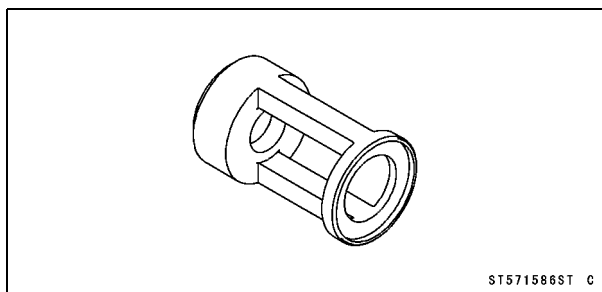
5-10 ENGINE TOP END

Special Tools and Sealant

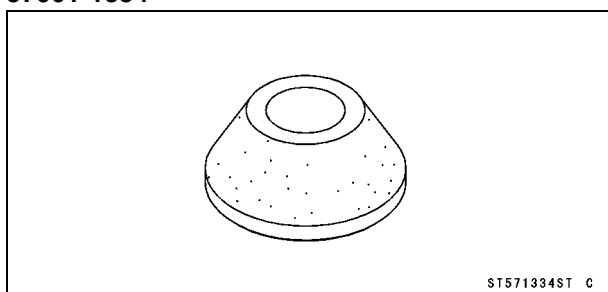
Valve Seat Cutter Holder, $\phi 5$:
57001-1208



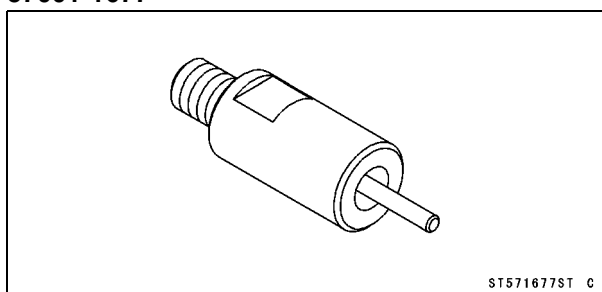
Valve Spring Compressor Adapter, $\phi 24$:
57001-1586



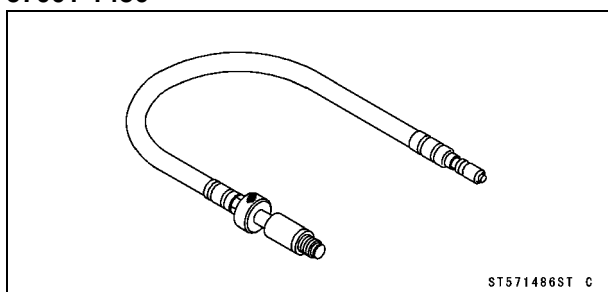
Valve Seat Cutter, $60^\circ - \phi 33$:
57001-1334



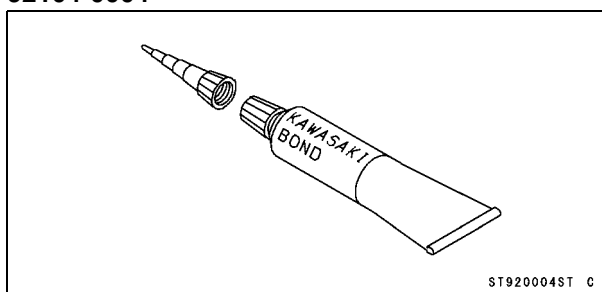
Valve Guide Driver Attachment, E:
57001-1677



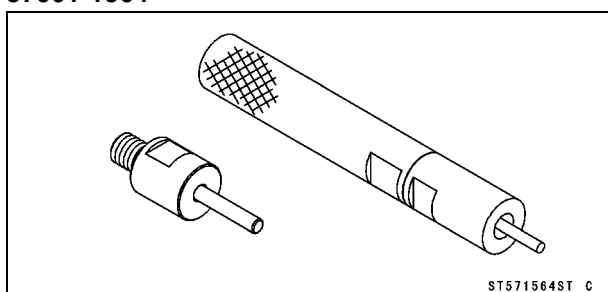
Compression Gauge Adapter, M10 \times 1.0:
57001-1486



Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant):
92104-0004



Valve Guide Driver:
57001-1564



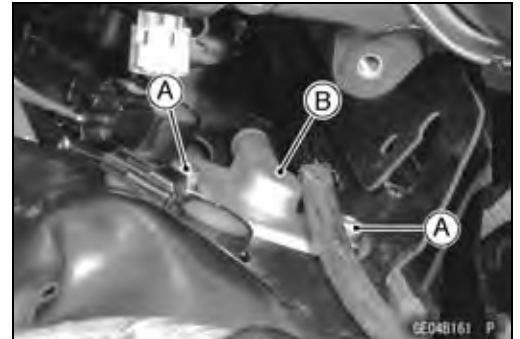
Clean Air System

Air Suction Valve Removal

- Remove:
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Subframes
 - Engine Bracket
- Remove the air switching valve with the hoses [A] (see air switching valve Removal).



- Remove:
 - Air Suction Valve Cover Bolts [A]
 - Air Suction Valve Cover [B]



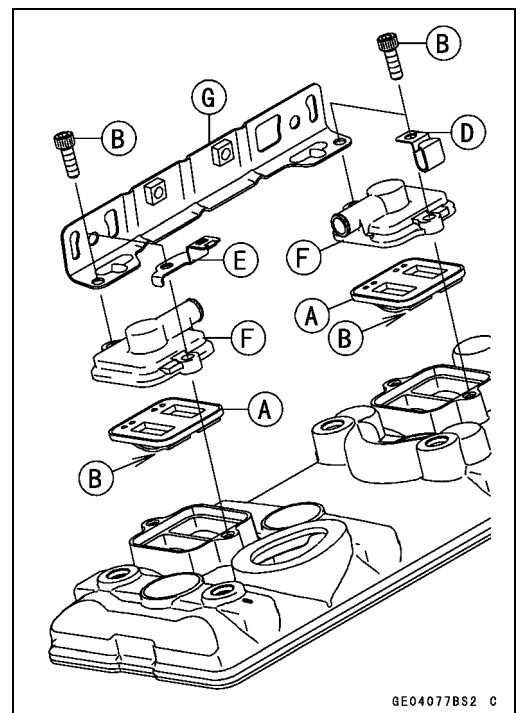
- Remove:
 - Air Suction Valve [A]



Air Suction Valve Installation

- Install the air suction valves [A] so that opening [B] of the reed faces the rear and downward.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the air suction valve cover bolts [C].
- Tighten
 - Clamp [D] (for inlet camshaft position sensor lead)
 - Plate [E] (for sub harness connector of stick coils)
 - Air Suction Valve Covers [F]
 - Heat Insulation plate Bracket [G]

Torque - Air Suction Valve Cover Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

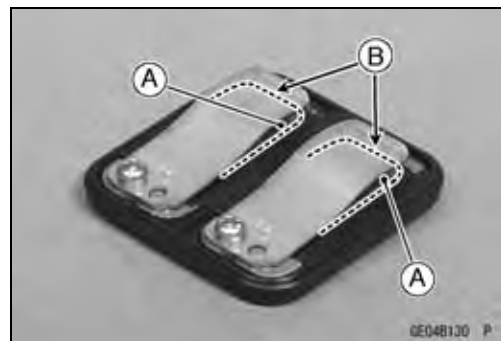


5-12 ENGINE TOP END

Clean Air System

Air Suction Valve Inspection

- Remove the air suction valve (see Air Suction Valve Removal).
- Visually inspect the reeds [A] for cracks, folds, warps, heat damage, or other damage.
- ★ If there is any doubt as to the condition of the reed, replace the air suction valve as an assembly.
- Check the reed contact areas [B] of the valve holder for grooves, scratches, any signs of separation from the holder, or heat damage.
- ★ If there is any doubt as to the condition of the reed contact areas, replace the air suction valve as an assembly.
- If any carbon or other foreign particles have accumulated between the reed and the reed contact area, wash the valve assembly with a high flash-point solvent.

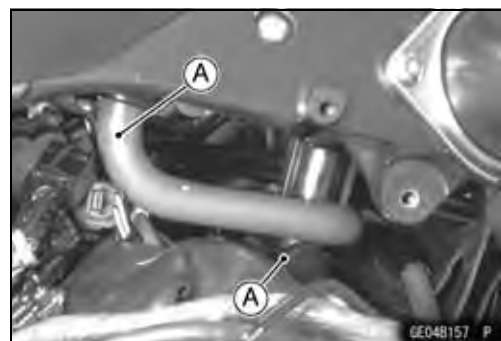


CAUTION

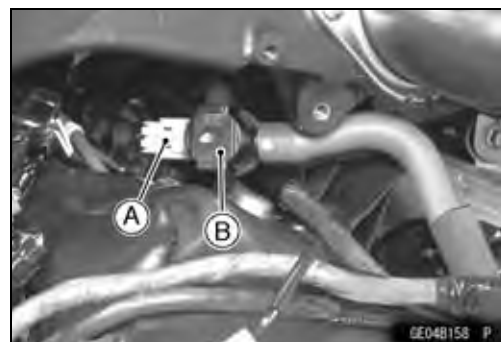
Do not scrape off the deposits with a scraper as this could damage the rubber, requiring replacement of the suction valve assembly.

Air Switching Valve Removal

- Remove:
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Right Subframe
 - Right Engine Bracket
- Pull out the hoses [A]



Connector [A]
Air Switching Valve [B]



CAUTION

Never drop the switch especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the switch can damage it.

Clean Air System

Air Switching Valve Installation

- Install the air switching valve so that the air duct [A] faces left side.
- Route the hoses correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).



Air Switching Valve Operation Test

- Refer to the Air Switching Valve Operation Test in the Electrical System chapter.

Air Switching Valve Unit Test

- Refer to the Air Switching Valve Unit Test in the Electrical System chapter.

Clean Air System Hose Inspection

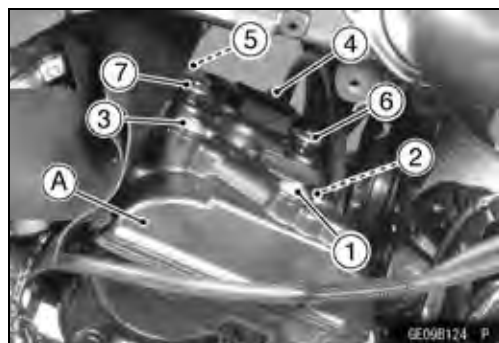
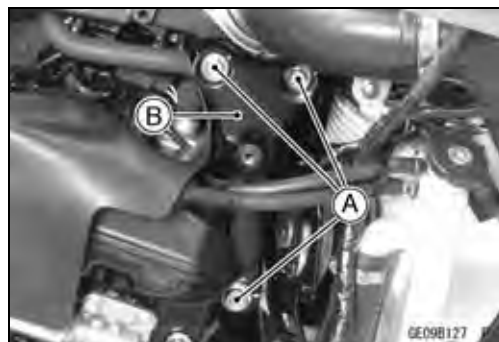
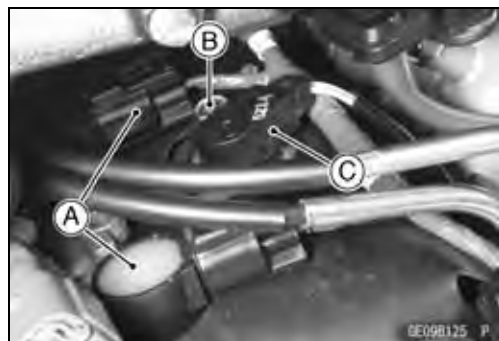
- Be certain that all the hoses are routed without being flattened or kinked, and are connected correctly to the air cleaner housing, air switching valve and air suction valve covers.
- ★ If they are not, correct them. Replace them if they are damaged.

5-14 ENGINE TOP END

Cylinder Head Cover

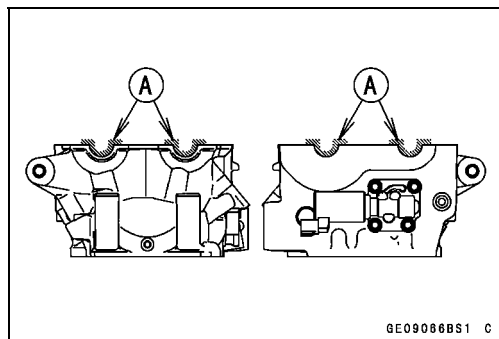
Cylinder Head Cover Removal

- Remove:
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Air Suction Valve Cover Bolts (see Air Suction Valve Cover Removal)
 - Left Subframe (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter).
 - Stick Coils [A]
 - Bolt [B]
 - Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor [C]
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Right Engine Bracket [B]
 - Air Switching Valve (see Air Switching Valve Removal)
- Remove:
 - Stick Coils [A] (see Stick Coil Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Front Side Air Suction Valve Cover Bolt [B]
- Turn up the heat insulation rubber plate [C].
- Remove the cylinder head cover bolts, following specified unscrewing sequence [1 ~ 7].
- Remove the cylinder head cover [A] to the right side of the engine.



Cylinder Head Cover Installation

- Replace the head cover gasket with a new one.
- Apply silicone sealant [A] to the cylinder head as shown.
Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 92104-0004

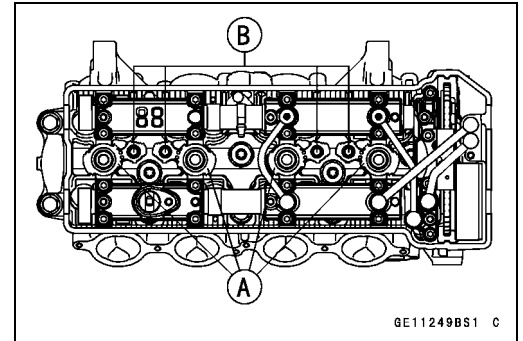


Cylinder Head Cover

- Install:

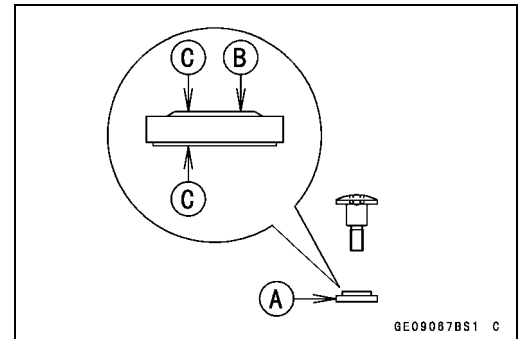
- Dowel Pins [A]

- Plug Hole Gaskets [B]



- Apply a soap solution to the upper and lower surfaces [A] to the washer.

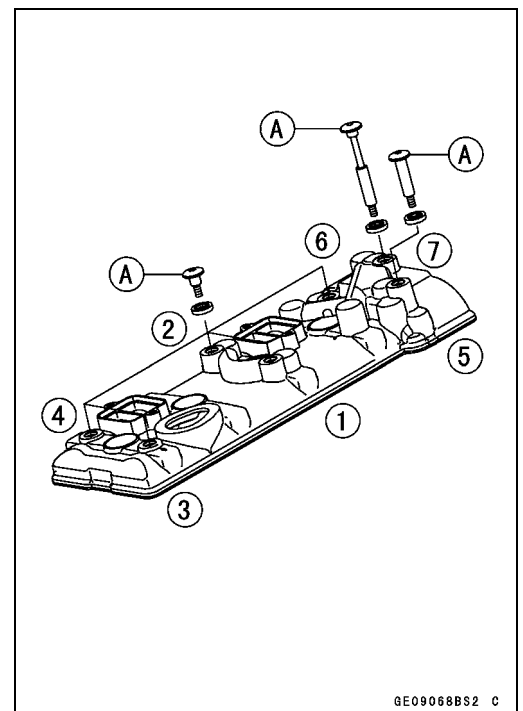
- Install the washer [B] with the metal side faces [C] upward.



- Tighten the cover bolt [A], following the specified tightening sequence [1 ~ 7].

Torque - Cylinder Head Cover Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).



5-16 ENGINE TOP END

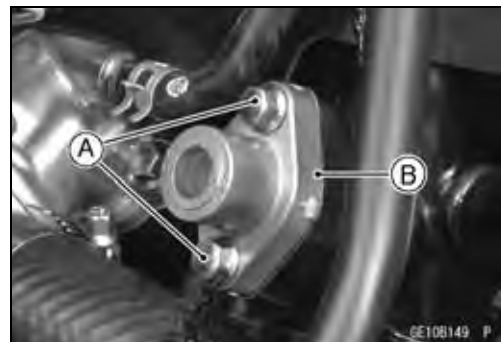
Camshaft Chain Tensioner

Camshaft Chain Tensioner Removal

CAUTION

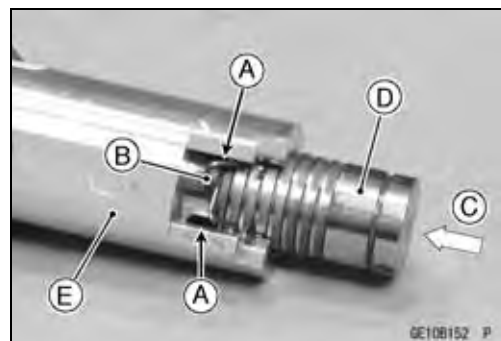
Do not turn over the crankshaft while the tensioner is removed. This could upset the camshaft chain timing, and damage the valves.

- Remove the right Rear middle fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Remove the mounting bolts [A] and take off the camshaft chain tensioner [B].

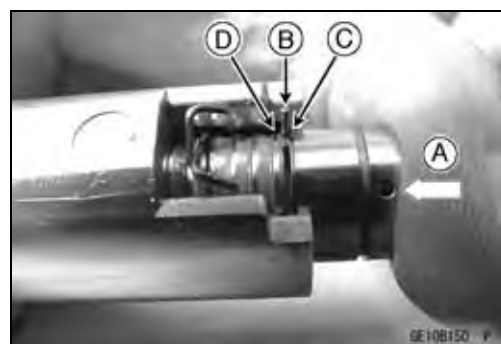


Camshaft Chain Tensioner Installation

- Pinching [A] the stopper [B], release it and push [C] the push rod [D] into the interior of tensioner body [E].



- Pushing [A] the push rod, slide the snap ring [B] into the groove [C] of smaller diameter from the groove [D] of larger diameter.



- Replace the gasket with new one.
- Install the tensioner body so that the stopper [A] faces upward.
- Tighten the tensioner mounting bolts.

Torque - Camshaft Chain Tensioner Mounting Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

- Turn the crankshaft 2 turns clockwise to allow the tensioner to expand and recheck the camshaft chain timing.

NOTE

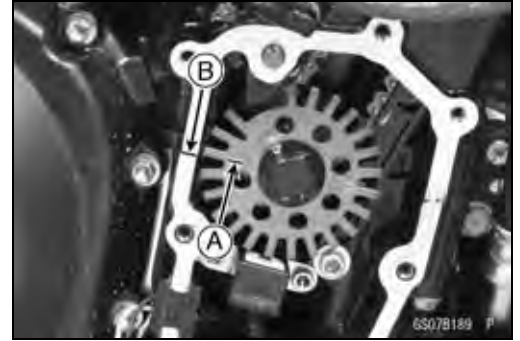
○ You hear of the sound from which the push rod moves out.



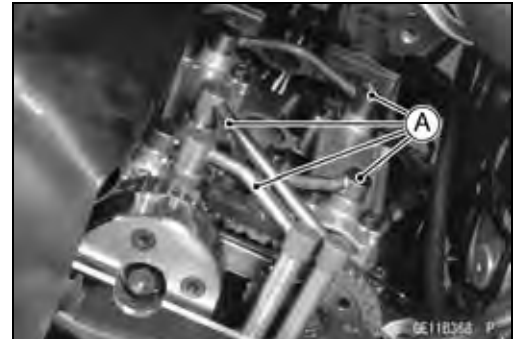
Camshaft, Camshaft Chain

Camshaft Removal

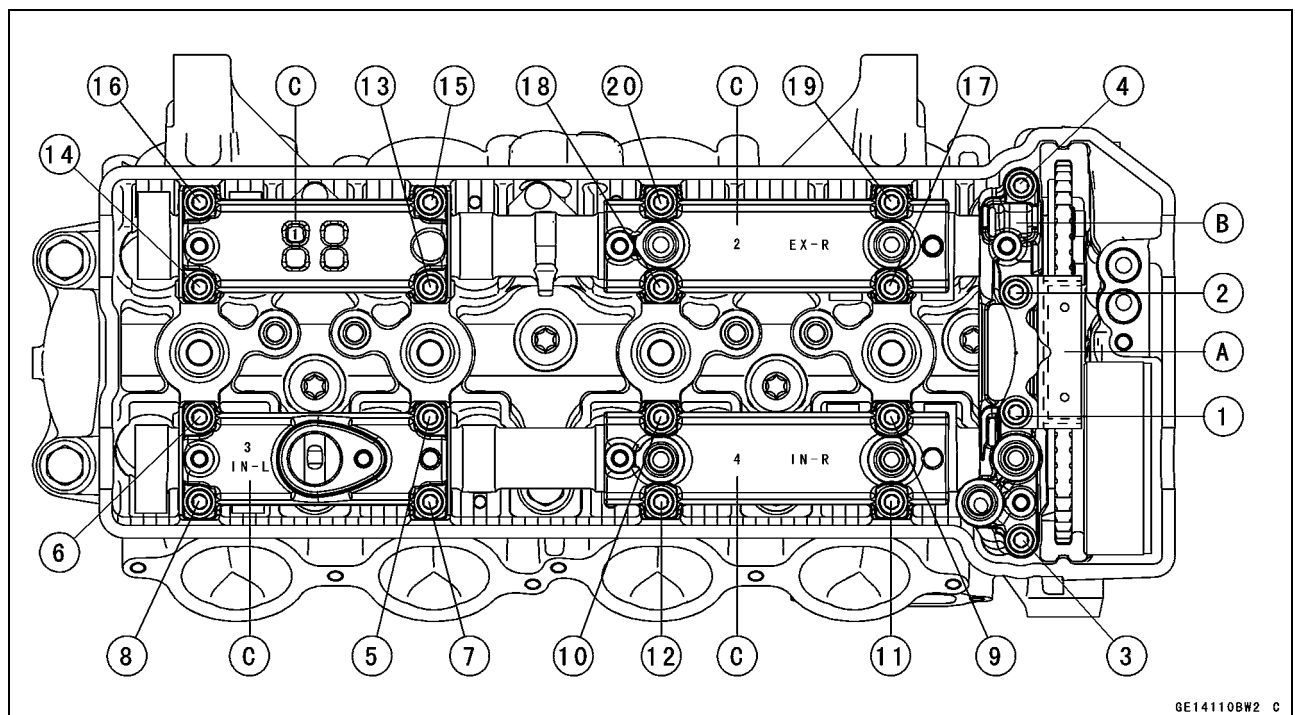
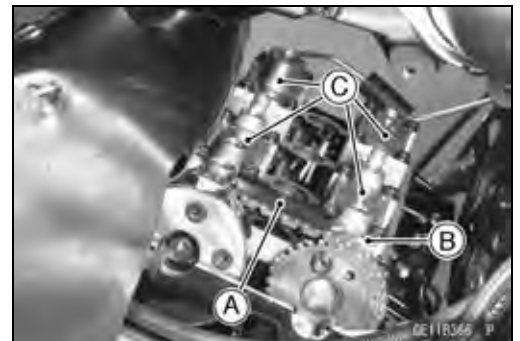
- Remove:
 - Cylinder Head Cover (see Cylinder Head Cover Removal)
- Position the crankshaft at #1, 4 piston TDC.
 - TDC mark [A] for #1, 4 Pistons
 - Timing Mark (crankcase halves mating surface) [B]



- Remove:
 - Camshaft Chain Tensioner (see Camshaft Chain Tensioner Removal)
 - Oil Pipes [A]



- First remove the chain guide [A], next remove the camshaft cap [B], then remove all camshaft caps [C]
- First unscrew the cap bolts [1 ~ 4], then unscrew all camshaft cap bolts [5 ~ 20] following the specified unscrewing sequence.
- Remove the Camshaft.



- Stuff a clean cloth into the chain tunnel to keep any parts from dropping into the crankcase.

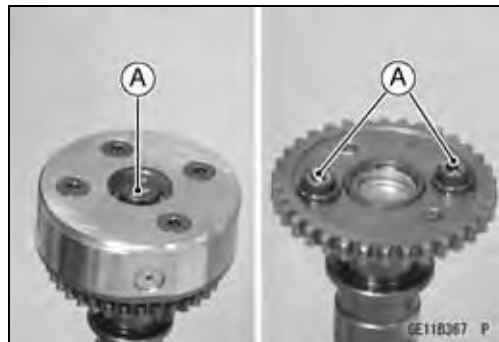
5-18 ENGINE TOP END

Camshaft, Camshaft Chain

- Remove the variable valve actuator and cam sprocket mounting bolts [A].
- Remove the variable valve actuator and cam sprocket.

CAUTION

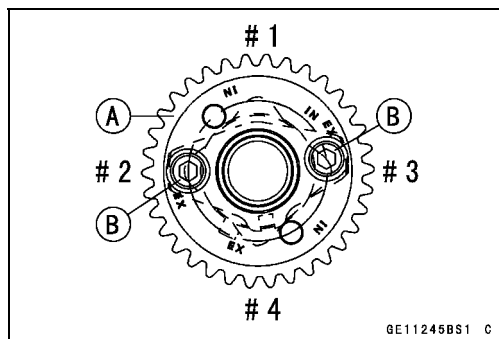
The crankshaft may be turned while the camshafts are removed. Always pull the chain taut while turning the crankshaft. This avoids kinking the chain on the lower (crankshaft) sprocket. A kinked chain could damage both the chain and the sprocket.



Camshaft Installation

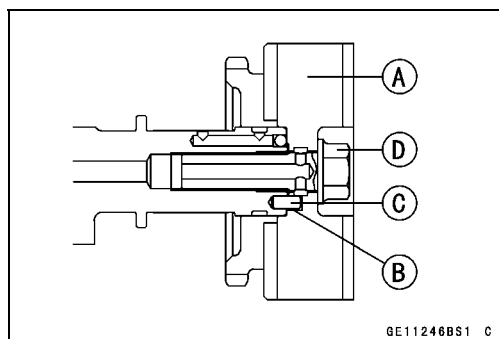
- Install the exhaust cam sprocket as shown in figure.
Cam Positions [#1, #2, #3, #4]
Exhaust Cam Sprocket [A]
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads and tighten the bolts [B].

Torque - Cam Sprocket Mounting Bolts: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 ft·lb)

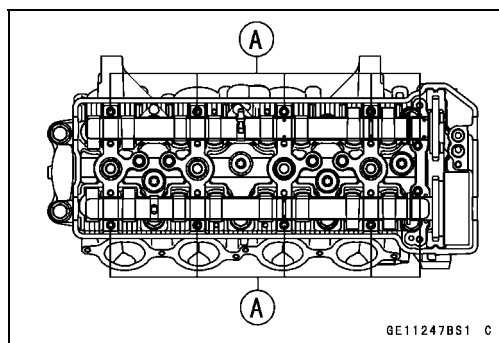


- Install the variable valve actuator [A].
- Put the follow [B] of the actuator on the pin [C] of the camshaft.
- Tighten the bolt [D]
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to threads seating surface.

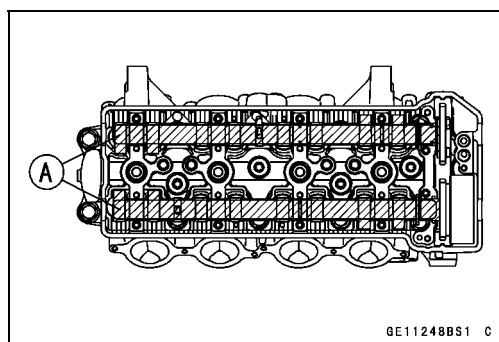
Torque - Variable Valve Actuator: 54 N·m (55 kgf·m, 40 ft·lb)



- Be sure to install the following parts.
Dowel Pins [A]



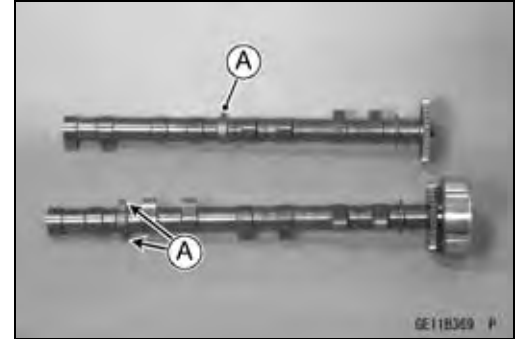
- Apply [A] molybdenum disulfide oil to the cam surfaces and all journal portions as shown.



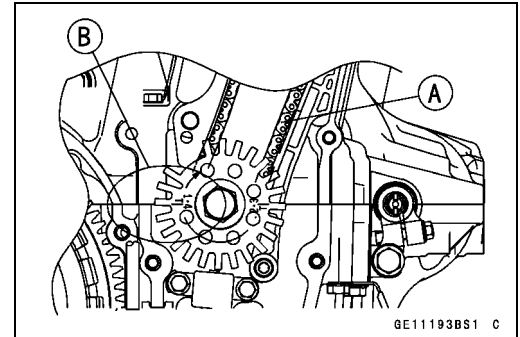
Camshaft, Camshaft Chain

NOTE

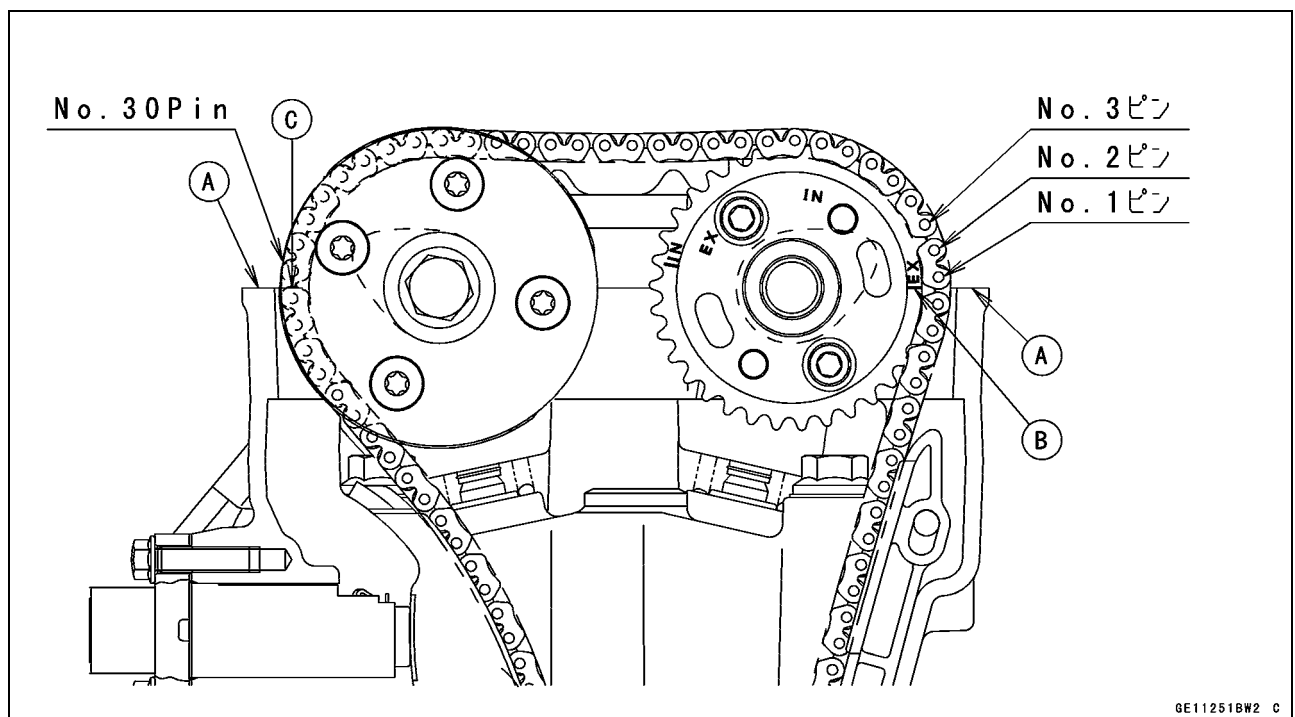
- The exhaust camshaft has the projection [A] for camshaft position sensor.
- The inlet camshaft has two projections [B] for camshaft position sensor.



- Position the crankshaft at #1, 4 piston TDC.
- Pull the tension side (exhaust side) [A] of the chain taut to install the chain.
- Engage the camshaft chain with the camshaft sprockets so that the timing marks on the sprockets are positioned as shown.
- The timing marks of #1, 4T must be aligned with the lower surface of crankcase of rear side [B].



- The timing marks must be aligned with the cylinder head upper surface [A].
- EX mark [B]
- IN mark [C]

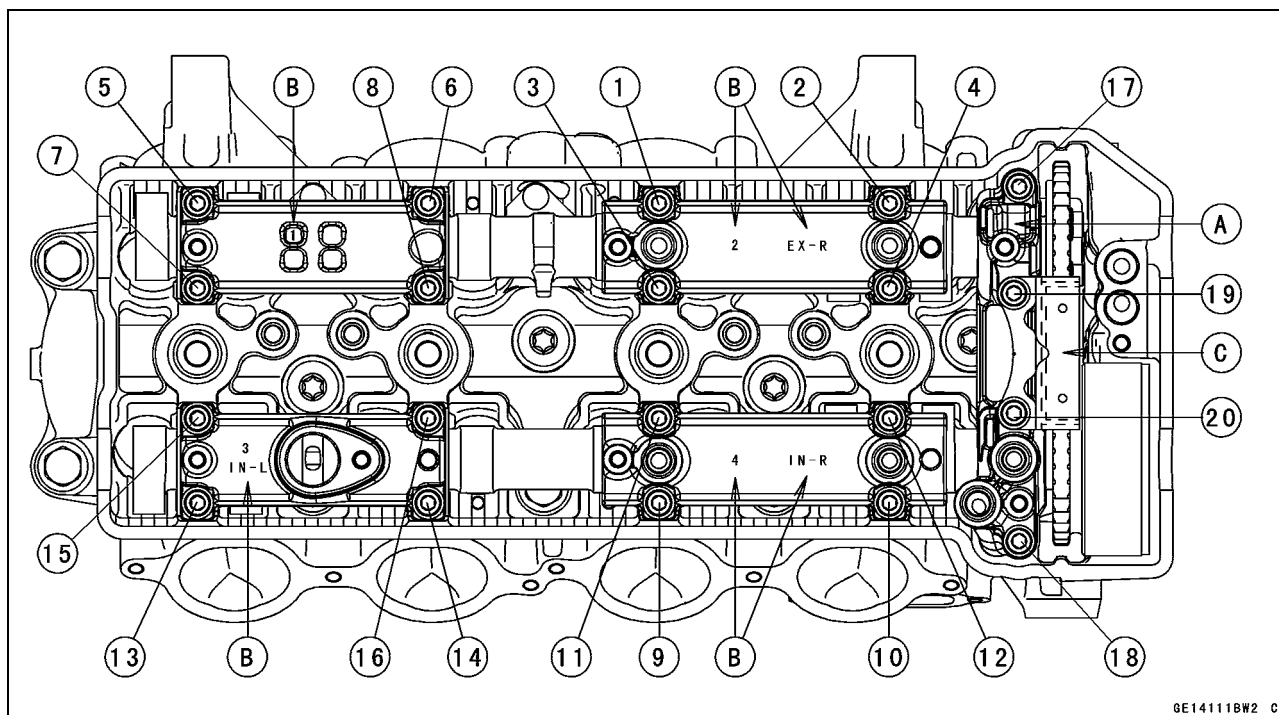


5-20 ENGINE TOP END

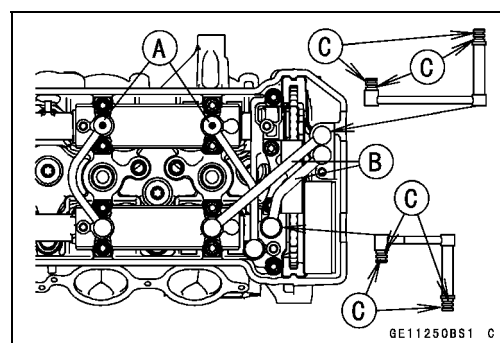
Camshaft, Camshaft Chain

- First install the camshaft cap [A] temporary to fix the position of the camshaft.
- Next install the camshaft caps, following the identification No. and/or Name [B] and chain guide [C].
- Install the camshaft chain tensioner temporary (see Camshaft Chain Tensioner Installation).
- Temporary tighten the camshaft cap bolts following the specified tightening sequence to seat the camshaft in place. Then tighten all bolts following the specified tightening sequence.

Torque - Camshaft Cap Bolts (1 ~ 20): 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)

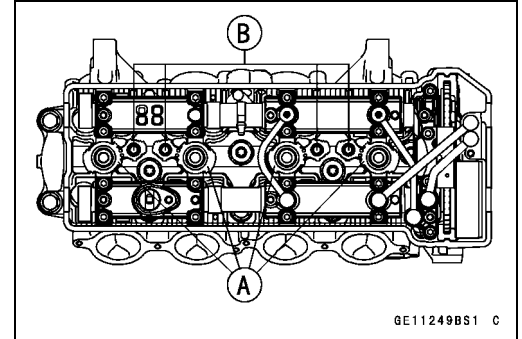


- Install the oil pipes [A] as shown.
- Apply grease to the new O-rings.
- Install the two O-rings [C] to the oil pipes [B].



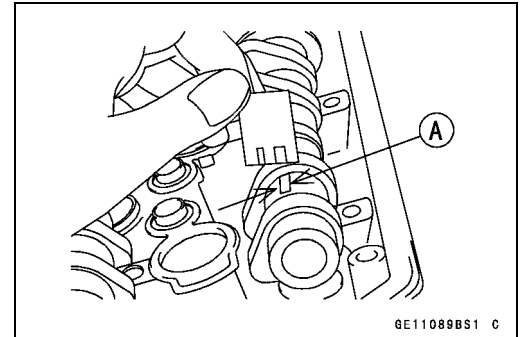
Camshaft, Camshaft Chain

- Be sure to install the following parts.
Plug Hole Gaskets [A]
Dowel Pins [B]
- Install the Cylinder Head Cover (see Cylinder Head Cover Installation).



Camshaft, Camshaft Cap Wear

- Remove:
Camshaft Chain Guide
Camshaft Cap (see Camshaft Removal)
- Cut strips of plastigage to journal width. Place a strip on each journal parallel to the camshaft installed in the correct position.
- Measure each clearance between the camshaft journal and the camshaft cap using plastigage (press gauge) [A].
- Tighten:
Torque - Camshaft Cap Bolts: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)
Camshaft Chain Guide Bolts: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb) (see Camshaft Installation)



NOTE

○ Do not turn the camshaft when the plastigage is between the journal and camshaft cap.

Camshaft Journal, Camshaft Cap Clearance

Standard: 0.038 ~ 0.081 mm (0.0015 ~ 0.0032 in.)

Service Limit: 0.17 mm (0.0067 in.)

- ★ If any clearance exceeds the service limit, measure the diameter of each camshaft journal with a micrometer.

Camshaft Journal Diameter

Standard: 23.940 ~ 23.962 mm (0.9425 ~ 0.9434 in.)

Service Limit: 23.91 mm (0.941 in.)

- ★ If the camshaft journal diameter is less than the service limit, replace the camshaft with a new one and measure the clearance again.
- ★ If the clearance still remains out of the limit, replace the cylinder head unit.

5-22 ENGINE TOP END

Camshaft, Camshaft Chain

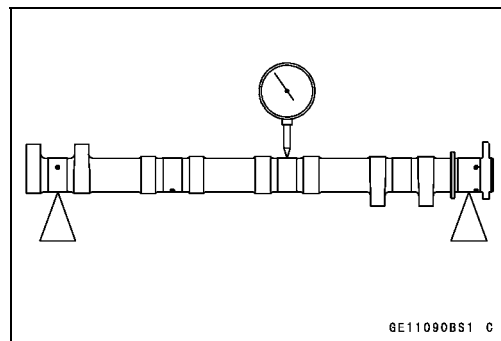
Camshaft Runout

- Remove the camshaft (see Camshaft Removal).
- Set the camshaft in a camshaft alignment jig or on V blocks.
- Measure runout with a dial gauge at the specified place as shown.
- ★ If the runout exceeds the service limit, replace the shaft.

Camshaft Runout

Standard: TIR 0.02 mm (0.0008 in.) or less

Service Limit: TIR 0.1 mm (0.004 in.)



Cam Wear

- Remove the camshaft (see Camshaft Removal).
- Measure the height [A] of each cam with a micrometer.
- ★ If the cams are worn down past the service limit, replace the camshaft.

Cam Height

Standard:

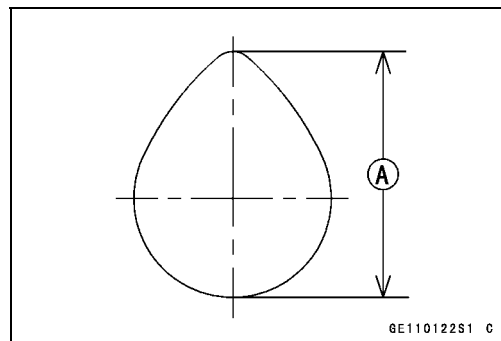
Exhaust 33.642 ~ 33.756 mm (1.3245 ~ 1.3290 in.)

Inlet 34.243 ~ 34.357 mm (1.3481 ~ 1.3526 in.)

Service Limit:

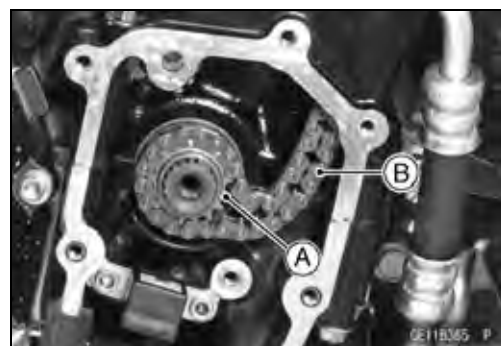
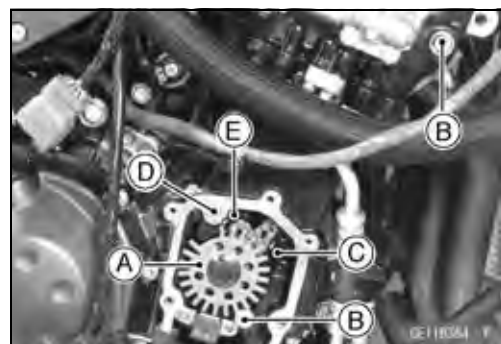
Exhaust 33.54 mm (1.32 in.)

Inlet 34.14 mm (1.344 in.)



Camshaft Chain Removal

- Remove:
 - Camshafts (see Camshaft Removal)
 - Timing Rotor [A] (see Timing Rotor Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolts [B]
 - Front Camshaft Chain Guide [C]
 - Dowel Pin [D]
 - Rear Camshaft Chain Guide [E]
- Remove the crankshaft sprocket [A].
- Pull out the camshaft chain [B] from downward.



Camshaft, Camshaft Chain

Camshaft Chain Installation

- Install the camshaft chain from head side.
- Install the crankshaft sprocket [A] on the crankshaft [B] with their teeth [C] aligned.
- Install:

Camshaft Chain Guides (see Cylinder Head Installation)

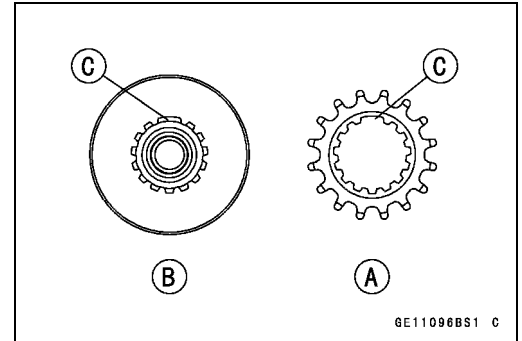
Timing Rotor (see Timing Rotor Installation in the Electrical System chapter)

**Torque - Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolt (Upper): 25 N·m
(2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)**

**Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolt (Lower): 12 N·m
(1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)**

Timing Rotor Bolt: 39 N·m (4.0 kgf·m, 29 ft·lb)

- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).



5-24 ENGINE TOP END

Cylinder Head

Cylinder Compression Measurement

NOTE

○ Use the battery which is fully charged.

- Warm up the engine thoroughly.
- Stop the engine.
- Remove:
 - Stick Coils (see Stick Coil Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Spark Plugs (see Spark Plug Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)

Owner's Tool - Spark Plug Wrench: 92110-1132

- Attach the compression gauge [A] and adapter [B] firmly into the spark plug hole.
- Using the starter motor, turn the engine over with the throttle fully open until the compression gauge stops rising; the compression is the highest reading obtainable.

Special Tools - Compression Gauge, 20 kgf/cm²: 57001-221
Compression Gauge Adapter, M10 × 1.0: 57001-1486

Cylinder Compression

Usable Range: 912 ~ 1 402 kPa (9.3 ~ 14.3 kgf/cm², 132 ~ 203 psi) @300 r/min (rpm)

- Repeat the measurement for the other cylinders.
- Install the spark plugs.

Torque - Spark Plugs: 13 N·m (1.3 kgf·m, 115 in·lb)

The following table should be consulted if the obtainable compression reading is not within the usable range.

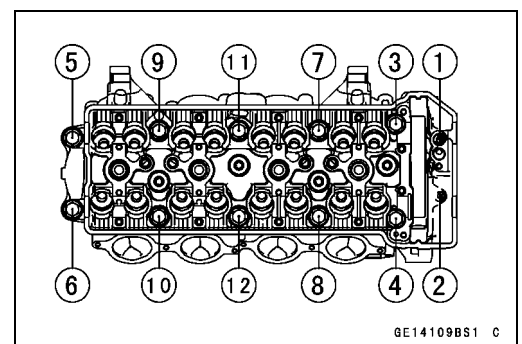
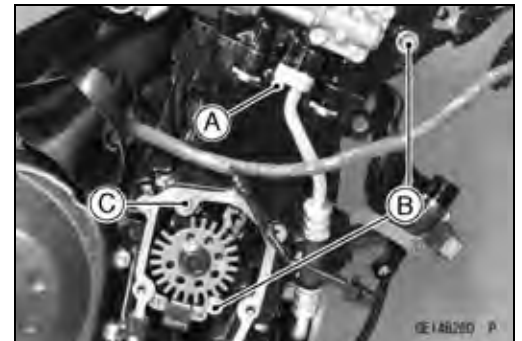
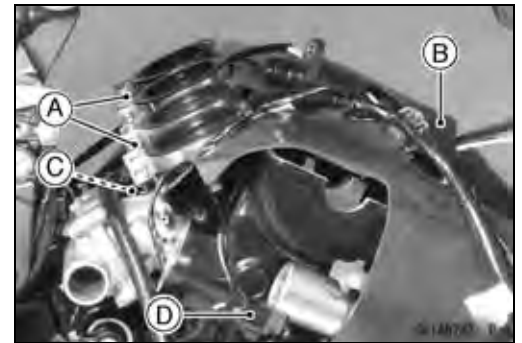
Problem	Diagnosis	Remedy (Action)
Cylinder compression is higher than usable range	Carbon accumulation on piston and in combustion chamber possibly due to damaged valve stem oil seal and/or damaged piston oil rings (This may be indicated by white exhaust smoke).	Remove the carbon deposits and replace damaged parts if necessary.
	Incorrect cylinder head gasket thickness	Replace the gasket with a standard part.
Cylinder compression is lower than usable range	Gas leakage around cylinder head	Replace damaged check gasket and cylinder head warp.
	Bad condition of valve seating	Repair if necessary.
	Incorrect valve clearance	Adjust the valve clearance.
	Incorrect piston/cylinder clearance	Replace the piston and/or cylinder.
	Piston seizure	Inspect the cylinder and replace/repair the cylinder and/or piston as necessary.
	Bad condition of piston ring and/or piston ring grooves	Replace the piston and/or the piston rings.



Cylinder Head

Cylinder Head Removal

- Drain the coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Throttle Body Assy (see Throttle Body Assy Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Exhaust Pipe (see Exhaust Pipe Removal)
 - Cylinder Head Cover (see Cylinder Head Cover Removal)
 - Camshafts (see Camshaft Removal)
- Remove:
 - Throttle Holder Clamps [A]
 - Heat Insulation Rubber Plate [B] (turn up)
 - Air Bleed Hose [C] (upper side)
 - Cylinder Head Cover (see Cylinder Head Cover Removal)
 - Oil Control Valve Solenoid Connector [D]
- Remove the bolt [A], and pull out the oil hose fitting.
- Remove:
 - Front Camshaft Chain Guide Upper and Lower Bolts [B]
 - Rear Camshaft Chain Guide Pin [C]
- Pull out the chain guides upward.
- Loosen the M6 and M11 cylinder head bolts as shown sequence [1 ~ 12] in the figure, and remove them.
- Take off the cylinder head.



5-26 ENGINE TOP END

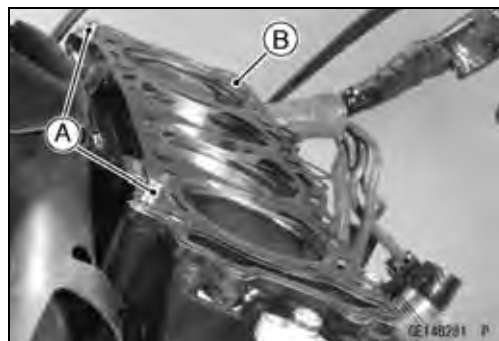
Cylinder Head

Cylinder Head Installation

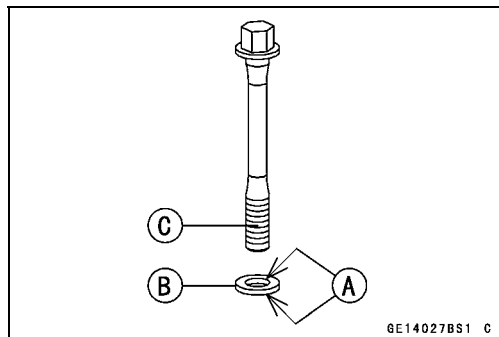
NOTE

○The camshaft cap is machined with the cylinder head, so if a new cylinder head is installed, use the cap that is supplied with the new head.

- Install a new cylinder head gasket [A] and dowel pins [B].



- Replace the cylinder head bolt washers with new ones.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to both sides [A] of the cylinder head bolt washers [B] and the thread of head bolts [C].



- Tighten the M11 cylinder head bolts following the tightening sequence [1 ~ 10].

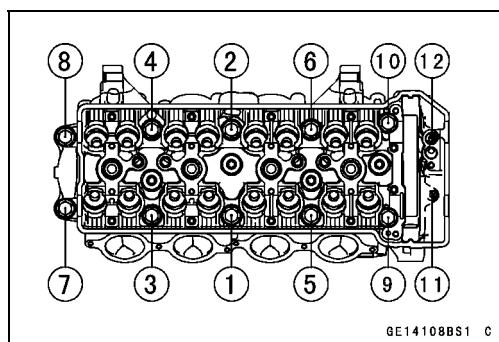
Torque - Cylinder Head Bolts (M11):

First: 39 N·m (4.0 kgf·m, 29 ft·lb)

Final: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 ft·lb)

- Tighten the M6 cylinder head bolts [11 ~ 12].

Torque - Cylinder Head Bolts (M6): 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)



- Install:

Dowel Pin [A]

Rear Camshaft Chain Guide [B]

Front Camshaft Chain Guide [C]

O-ring [D]

Collar [E]

- Tighten:

Torque - Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolt (Upper) [F]: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

Front Camshaft Chain Guide Bolt (Lower) [G]: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)

- Replace the following bolts with new bolts pre-coated with locking agent and torque them.

Engine Bracket Bolts

Front Engine Mounting Bolts

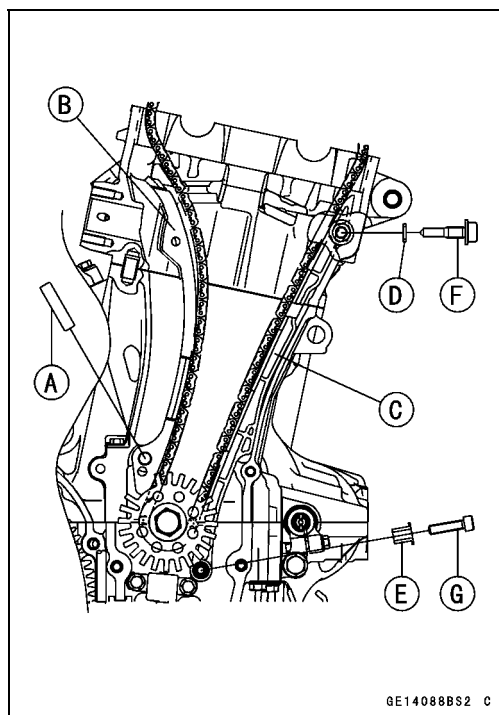
Subframe Bolts

Torque - Front Bracket Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

Front Engine Mounting Bolts: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 ft·lb)

Subframe Bolts: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 ft·lb)

- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).



Cylinder Head

Cylinder Head Warp

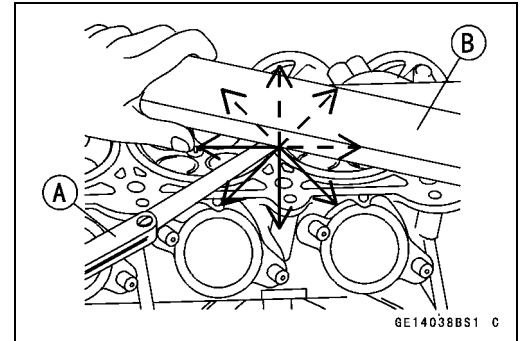
- Clean the cylinder head.
- Lay a straightedge across the lower surface of the cylinder head at several positions.
- Use a thickness gauge [A] to measure the space between the straightedge [B] and the head.

Cylinder Head Warp

Standard: - - -

Service Limit: 0.05 mm (0.002 in.)

- ★ If the cylinder head is warped more than the service limit, replace it.
- ★ If the cylinder head is warped less than the service limit, repair the head by rubbing the lower surface on emery paper secured to a surface plate (first No. 200, then No. 400).



5-28 ENGINE TOP END

Valves

Valve Clearance Inspection

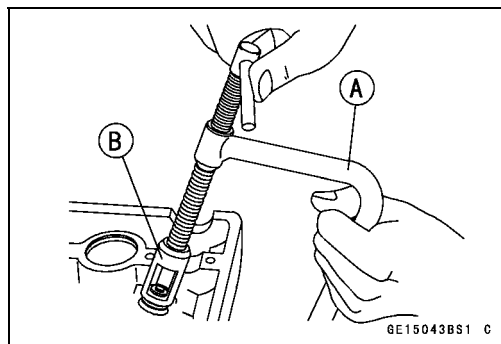
- Refer to the Valve Clearance Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Valve Clearance Inspection the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Valve Removal

- Remove the cylinder head (see Cylinder Head Removal).
- Remove the valve lifter and shim.
- Mark and record the valve lifter and shim locations so they can be installed in their original positions.
- Using the valve spring compressor assembly, remove the valve.

Special Tools - Valve Spring Compressor Assembly: 57001-241 [A]

Adapter, ϕ 24: 57001-1586 [B]



Valve Installation

- Replace the oil seal with a new one.
- Apply a thin coat of molybdenum disulfide grease to the valve stem before valve installation.
- Install the springs so that the closed coil end faces downwards.

Valve Stem [A]

Oil Seal [B]

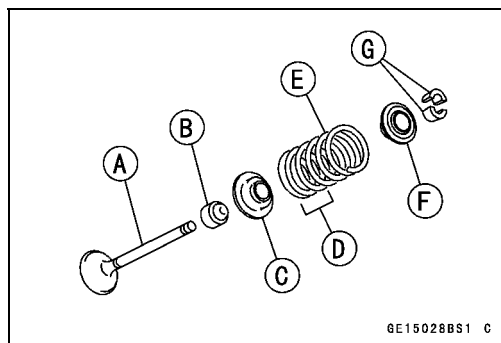
Spring Seat [C]

Closed Coil End [D]

Valve Spring [E]:

Retainer [F]

Split Keepers [G]



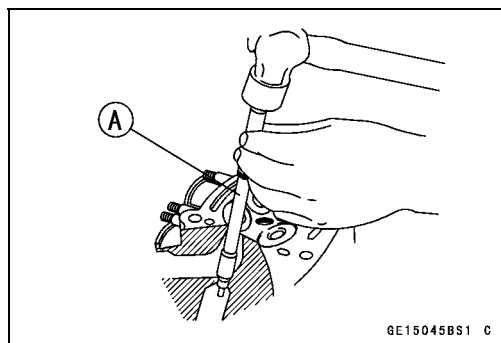
Valve Guide Removal

- Remove:
 - Valve (see Valve Removal)
 - Oil Seal
 - Spring Seat
- Heat the area around the valve guide to 120 ~ 150°C (248 ~ 302°F), and hammer lightly on the valve guide arbor [A] to remove the guide from the top of the head.

CAUTION

Do not heat the cylinder head with a torch. This will warp the cylinder head. Soak the cylinder head in oil and heat the oil.

Special Tool - Valve Guide Arbor, ϕ 5: 57001-1203



Valve Guide Installation

- Apply oil to the valve guide outer surface before installation.
- Heat the area around the valve guide hole to about 120 ~ 150°C (248 ~ 302°F).

CAUTION

Do not heat the cylinder head with a torch. This Will warp the cylinder head. Soak the cylinder head and heat the oil.

Valves

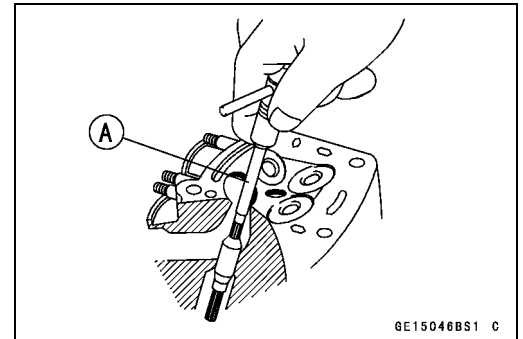
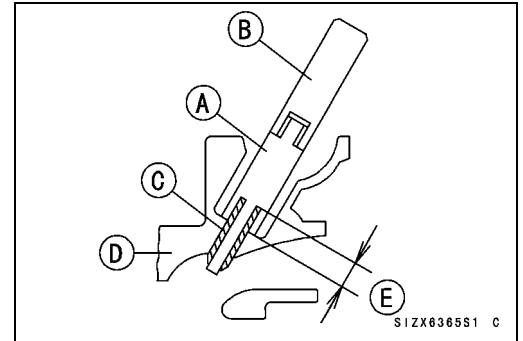
- Assemble the valve guide driver parts (Holder and attachment E).
- Insert the rod of the driver into the valve guide bore and hammer the end of the driver until it bottoms.
Valve Guide Driver Attachment E [A]
Valve Guide Driver (Holder) [B]
Valve Guide [C]
Cylinder Head [D]
Valve Guide Installed Height = 13 mm [E]

Special Tools - Valve Guide Driver: 57001-1564

Valve Guide Driver Attachment, E: 57001-1677

- Ream the valve guide with valve guide reamer [A], even if the old guide is reused.

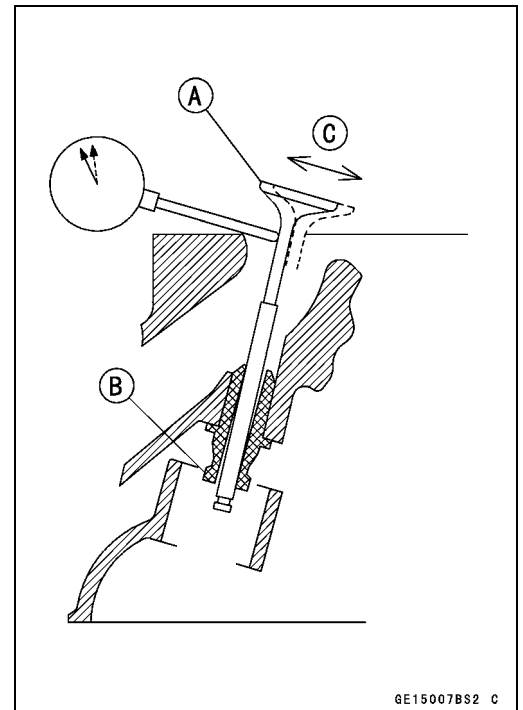
Special Tool - Valve Guide Reamer, $\phi 5$: 57001-1204



Valve-to-Guide Clearance Measurement (Wobble Method)

If a small bore gauge is not available, inspect the valve guide wear by measuring the valve to valve guide clearance with the wobble method as indicated below.

- Insert a new valve [A] into the guide [B] and set a dial gauge against the stem perpendicular to it as close as possible to the cylinder head mating surface.
- Move the stem back and forth [C] to measure valve/valve guide clearance.
- Repeat the measurement in a direction at a right angle to the first.
- ★ If the reading exceeds the service limit, replace the guide.



NOTE

- The reading is not actual valve/valve guide clearance because the measuring point is above the guide.

Valve/Valve Guide Clearance (Wobble Method)

Standard:

Exhaust	0.10 ~ 0.18 mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0071 in.)
Inlet	0.03 ~ 0.12 mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0047 in.)

Service Limit:

Exhaust	0.39 mm (0.015 in.)
Inlet	0.33 mm (0.013 in.)

5-30 ENGINE TOP END

Valves

Valve Seat Inspection

- Remove the valve (see Valve Removal).
- Check the valve seating surface [A] between the valve [B] and valve seat [C].
- Measure the outside diameter [D] of the seating pattern on the valve seat.
- ★ If the outside diameter is too large or too small, repair the seat (see Seat Repair).

Valve Seating Surface Outside Diameter

Standard:

Exhaust 27.6 ~ 27.8 mm (1.087 ~ 1.094 in.)

Inlet 32.6 ~ 32.8 mm (1.283 ~ 1.291 in.)

- Measure the seat width [E] of the portion where there is no build-up carbon (white portion) of the valve seat with a vernier caliper.

Good [F]

- ★ If the width is too wide [G], too narrow [H] or uneven [J], repair the seat (see Valve Seat Repair).

Valve Seating Surface Width

Standard:

Exhaust 0.8 ~ 1.2 mm (0.031 ~ 0.047 in.)

Inlet 0.5 ~ 1.0 mm (0.020 ~ 0.039 in.)

Valve Seat Repair

- Repair the valve seat with the valve seat cutters [A].

Special Tools - Valve Seat Cutter Holder, $\phi 5$: 57001-1208 [B]

Valve Seat Cutter Holder Bar: 57001-1128 [C]

For Exhaust Valve Seat

Valve Seat Cutter, 45° - $\phi 30$: 57001-1187

Valve Seat Cutter, 32° - $\phi 30$: 57001-1120

Valve Seat Cutter, 60° - $\phi 30$: 57001-1123

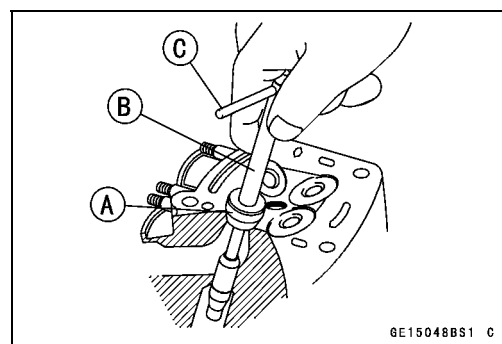
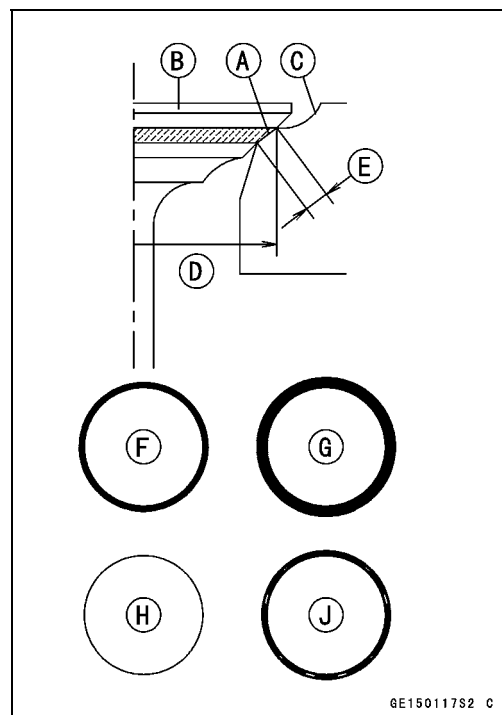
For Inlet Valve Seat

Valve Seat Cutter, 45° - $\phi 35$: 57001-1116

Valve Seat Cutter, 32° - $\phi 35$: 57001-1121

Valve Seat Cutter, 60° - $\phi 33$: 57001-1334

- ★ If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, use the following procedure.



Valves

Seat Cutter Operation Care

1. This valve seat cutter is developed to grind the valve for repair. Therefore the cutter must not be used for other purposes than seat repair.
2. Do not drop or shock the valve seat cutter, or the diamond particles may fall off.
3. Do not fail to apply engine oil to the valve seat cutter before grinding the seat surface. Also wash off ground particles sticking to the cutter with washing oil.

NOTE

○Do not use a wire brush to remove the metal particles from the cutter. It will take off the diamond particles.

4. Setting the valve seat cutter holder in position, operate the cutter in one hand. Do not apply too much force to the diamond portion.

NOTE

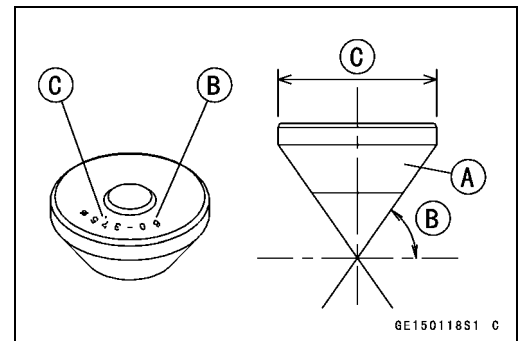
○Prior to grinding, apply engine oil to the cutter and during the operation, wash off any ground particles sticking to the cutter with washing oil.

5. After use, wash it with washing oil and apply thin layer of engine oil before storing.

Marks Stamped on the Cutter

The marks stamped on the back of the cutter [A] represent the following.

60° Cutter angle [B]
 $\phi 37.5$ Outer diameter of cutter [C]



Operating Procedures

- Clean the seat area carefully.
- Coat the seat with machinist's dye.
- Fit a 45° cutter into the holder and slide it into the valve guide.
- Press down lightly on the handle and turn it right or left. Grind the seating surface only until it is smooth.

CAUTION

Do not grind the seat too much. Overgrinding will reduce valve clearance by sinking the valve into the head. If the valve sinks too far into the head, it will be impossible to adjust the clearance, and the cylinder head must be replaced.

5-32 ENGINE TOP END

Valves

- Measure the outside diameter of the seating surface with a vernier caliper.

- ★ If the outside diameter of the seating surface is too small, repeat the 45° grind until the diameter is within the specified range.

Widened Width [A] of engagement by machining with 45° cutter

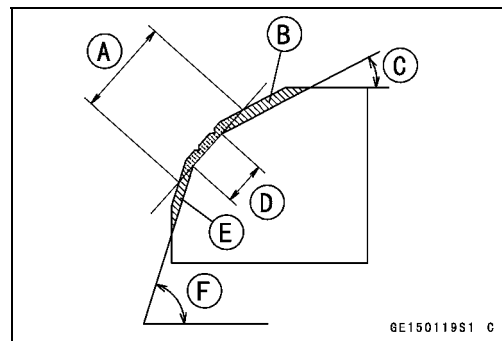
Ground Volume [B] by 32° cutter

32° [C]

Correct Width [D]

Ground Volume [E] by 60° cutter

60° [F]



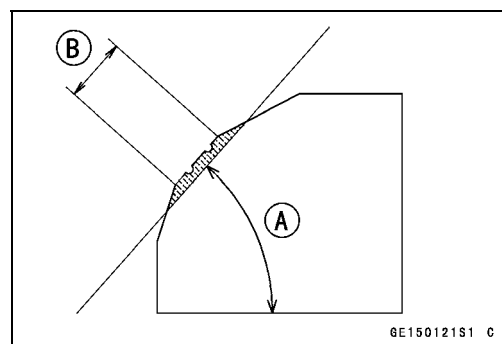
- Measure the outside diameter of the seating surface with a vernier caliper.

- ★ If the outside diameter of the seating surface is too small, repeat the 45° grind [A] until the diameter is within the specified range.

Original Seating Surface [B]

NOTE

- Remove all pittings of flaws from 45° ground surface.
- After grinding with 45° cutter, apply thin coat of machinist's dye to seating surface. This makes seating surface distinct and 32° and 60° grinding operation easier.
- When the valve guide is replaced, be sure to grind with 45° cutter for centering and good contact.



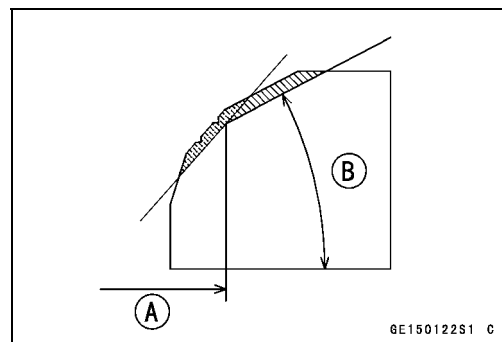
- ★ If the outside diameter [A] of the seating surface is too large, make the 32° grind described below.

- ★ If the outside diameter of the seating surface is within the specified range, measure the seat width as described below.

- Grind the seat at a 32° angle [B] until the seat O.D. is within the specified range.

- To make the 32° grind, fit a 32° cutter into the holder, and slide it into the valve guide.

- Turn the holder one turn at a time while pressing down very lightly. Check the seat after each turn.



CAUTION

The 32° cutter removes material very quickly. Check the seat outside diameter frequently to prevent overgrinding.

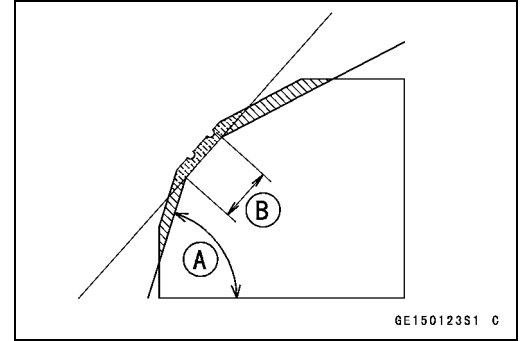
- After making the 32° grind, return to the seat O.D. measurement step above.

- To measure the seat width, use a vernier caliper to measure the width of the 45° angle portion of the seat at several places around the seat.

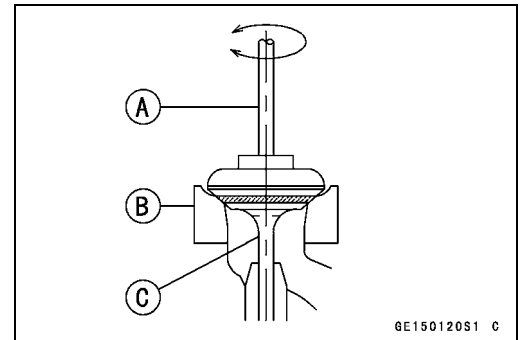
- ★ If the seat width is too narrow, repeat the 45° grind until the seat is slightly too wide, and then return to the seat O.D. measurement step above.

Valves

- ★ If the seat width is too wide, make the 60° [A] grind described below.
 - ★ If the seat width is within the specified range, lap the valve to the seat as described below.
 - Grind the seat at a 60° angle until the seat width is within the specified range.
 - To make the 60° grind, fit 60° cutter into the holder, and slide it into the valve guide.
 - Turn the holder, while pressing down lightly.
 - After making the 60° grind, return to the seat width measurement step above.
- Correct Width [B]

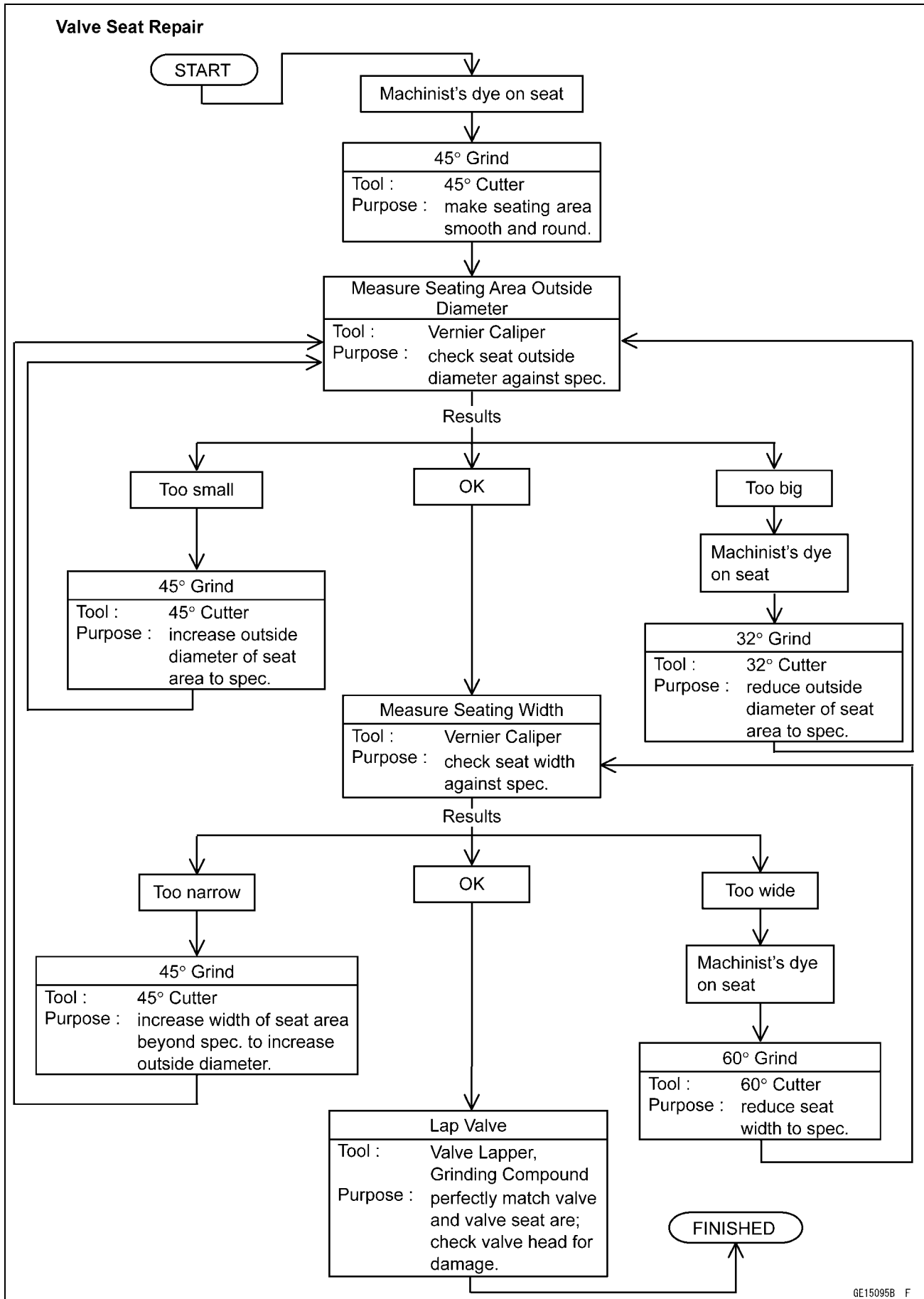


- Lap the valve to the valve seat, once the seat width and O.D. are within the ranges specified above.
 - Put a little coarse grinding compound on the face of the valve in a number of places around the valve head.
 - Spin the valve against the seat until the grinding compound produces a smooth, matched surface on both the seat and the valve.
 - Repeat the process with a fine grinding compound.
- Lapper [A]
Valve Seat [B]
Valve [C]
- The seating area should be marked about in the middle of the valve face.
 - ★ If the seat area is not in the right place on the valve, check to be sure the valve is the correct part. If it is, it may have been refaced too much; replace it.
 - Be sure to remove all grinding compound before assembly.
 - When the engine is assembled, be sure to adjust the valve clearance (see Valve Clearance Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).



5-34 ENGINE TOP END

Valves



Throttle Body Holder

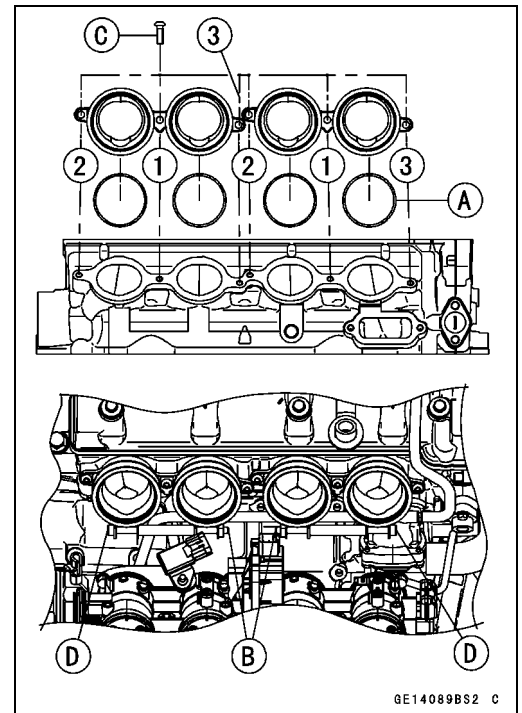
Throttle Body Holder Installation

- Be sure to install the O-rings [A].
- Tighten the holder bolts following the tightening sequence [1 ~ 3].

Torque - Throttle Body Holder Bolts [C]: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

Throttle Body Assy Holder Clamp Bolts [D]: 2.0 N·m (0.20 kgf·m, 18 in·lb)

- Install the clamps [B] as shown.



5-36 ENGINE TOP END

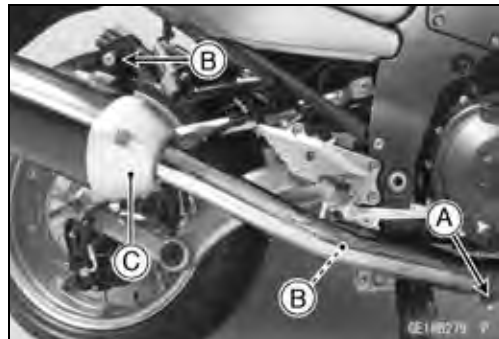
Muffler

⚠ WARNING

To avoid a serious burn, do not remove the muffler when the engine is still hot. Wait until the muffler cool down.

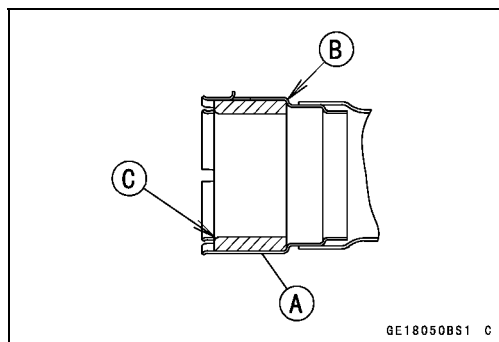
Muffler Body Removal

- Remove:
 - Right Saddlebag (see Saddlebag Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Muffler Clamp Bolts [A]
 - Muffler Mounting Bolts and Nuts [B]
- Pull the muffler body [C] backward.



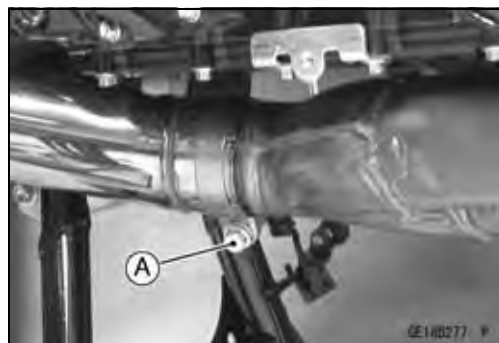
Muffler Body Installation

- Replace the muffler gasket [A] with new one.
- Install the gaskets until they are bottomed [B].
- Install the gaskets so that their chamfer sides [C] face the front.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Muffler Body Mounting Bolts: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)**

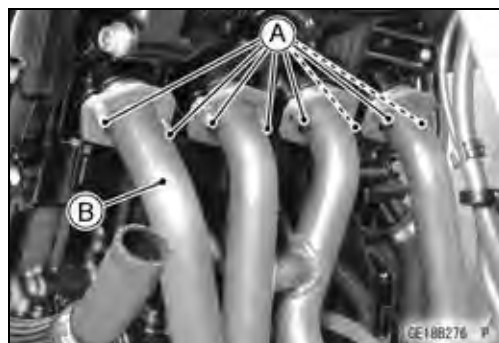


Exhaust Pipe Removal

- Remove:
 - Radiator (see Radiator Removal in the Cooling System chapter)
- Loosen the muffler clamp bolt [A.]

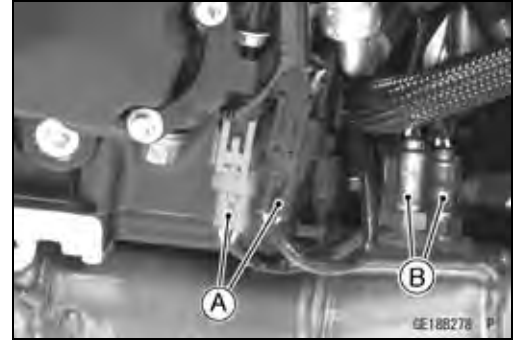


- Remove the exhaust pipe manifold holder nuts [A].
- Remove the exhaust pipe manifold [B].



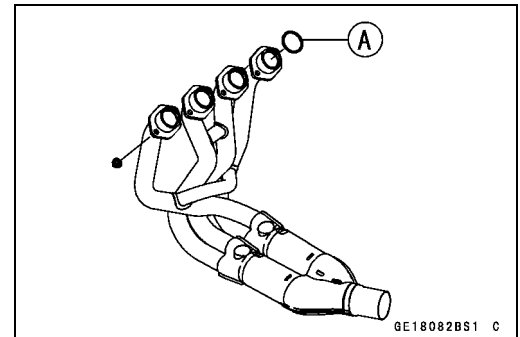
Muffler

- For the oxygen sensor was equipped models as follows.
- Disconnect the sensor connectors [A].
- Remove the sensor [B].

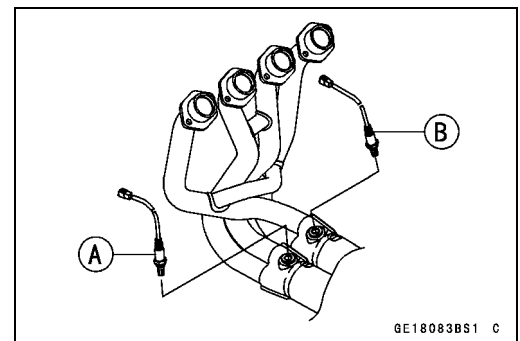


Exhaust Pipe Installation

- Replace the exhaust pipe gaskets [A], muffler gasket with new ones and install them.
- Install the muffler gasket until it is bottomed so that the chamfer side faces front (see Muffler Body Removal/Installation).
- Tighten the exhaust pipe manifold holder nuts first, next the clamp bolt.



- For the oxygen sensor was equipped models as follows.
- Oxygen Sensor #1 Connector Color (Gray) [A]
- Oxygen Sensor #2 Connector Color (Black) [B]



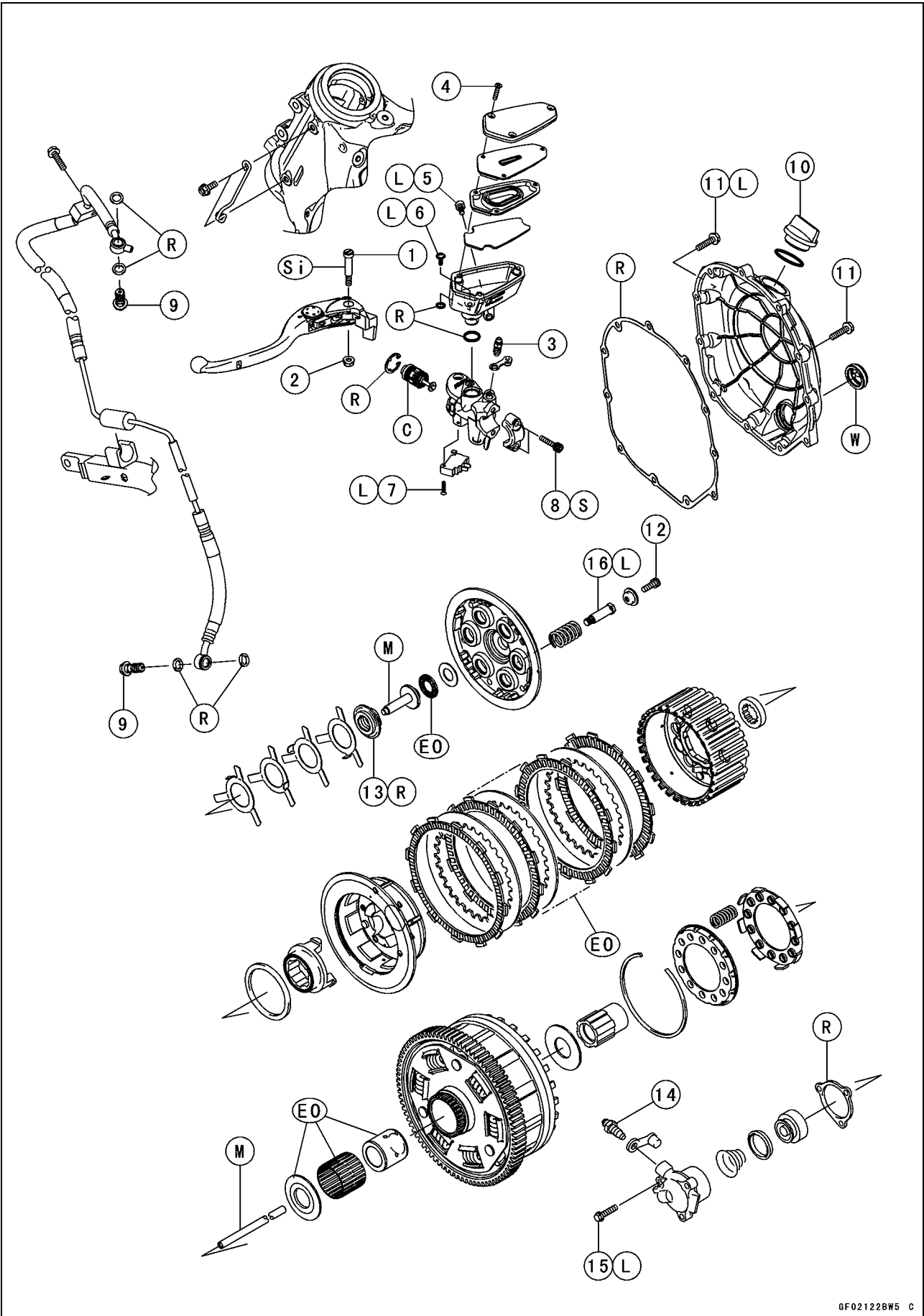
Clutch

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6-2 CLUTCH

Exploded View



GF02122BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Clutch Lever Pivot Bolt	1.0	0.10	8.9 in·lb	
2	Clutch Lever Pivot Bolt Locknut	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	
3	Clutch Master Cylinder Bleed Valve	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
4	Clutch Reservoir Cap Screws	1.5	0.15	13 in·lb	
5	Clutch Reservoir Mounting Bolt	7.9	0.80	70 in·lb	L
6	Clutch Reservoir Screw	1.0	0.10	8.9 in·lb	L
7	Starter Lockout Switch Screw	0.7	0.07	6.2 in·lb	L
8	Clutch Master Cylinder Clamp Bolts	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	S
9	Clutch Hose Banjo Bolt	25	2.5	18	
10	Oil Filler Cap	—	—	—	Hand-tighten
11	Clutch Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L (1)
12	Clutch Spring Bolts	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	
13	Clutch Hub Nut	135	14	100	R
14	Clutch Slave Cylinder Bleed Valve	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
15	Clutch Slave Cylinder Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
16	Sub Clutch Hub Bolts	25	2.5	18	L

C: Apply clutch fluid.

EO: Apply engine oil.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

M: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.

R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specific tightening sequence.

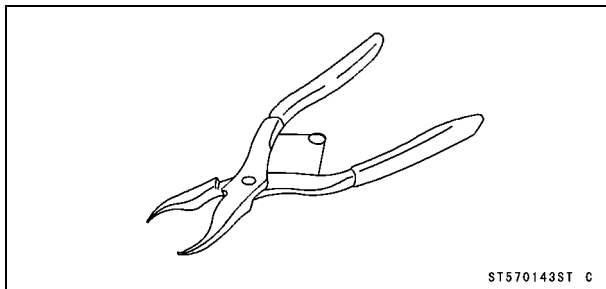
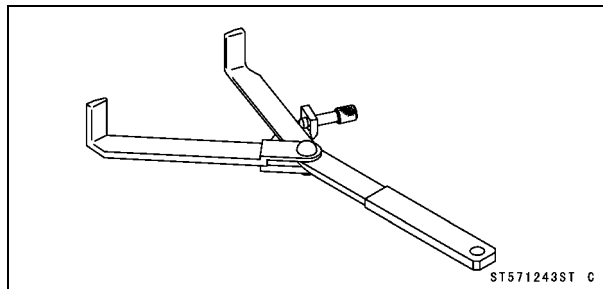
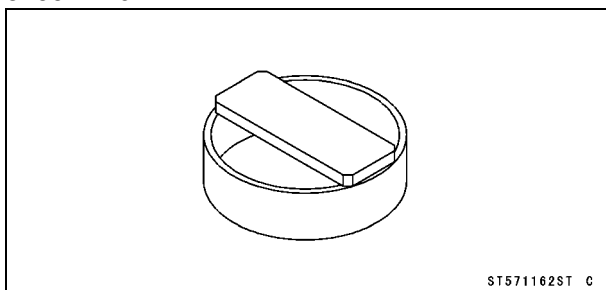
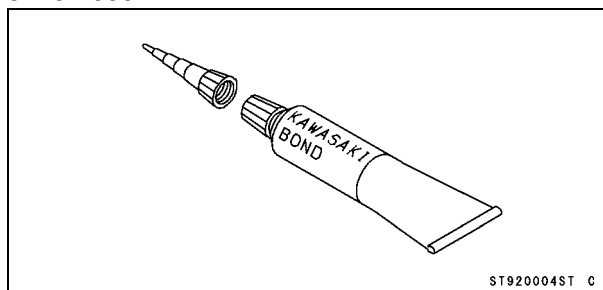
Si: Apply silicone grease.

W: Apply water.

6-4 CLUTCH

Specifications

Item	Standard	Service Limit
Clutch Fluid Grade	DOT4	— — —
Clutch Lever Clutch Lever Position Clutch Lever Free Play	5-way adjustable (to suit rider) Non-adjustable	— — — — — — — — —
Clutch Friction Plate Thickness (13088-0031) Friction Plate Thickness (13088-0033, 13088-0037) Friction and Steel Plate Warp Clutch Spring Free Length	2.92 ~ 3.08 mm (0.115 ~ 0.121 in.) 3.72 ~ 3.88 mm (0.146 ~ 0.153 in.) 0.15 mm (0.0059 in.) or less 41.6 mm (1.64 in.)	2.7 mm (0.106 in.) 3.5 mm (0.138 in.) 0.3 mm (0.012 in.) 40.1 mm (1.58 in.)

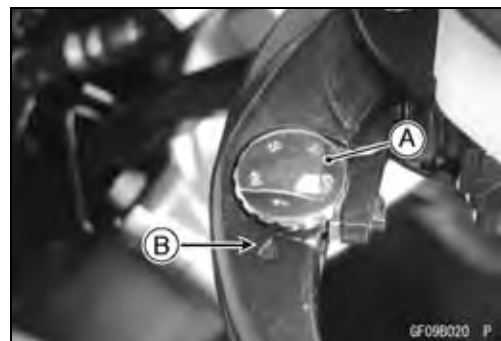
Special Tools and Sealant**Inside Circlip Pliers:****57001-143****Clutch Holder:****57001-1243****Clutch Spring Compressor:****57001-1162****Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant):****92104-0004**

6-6 CLUTCH

Clutch Master Cylinder

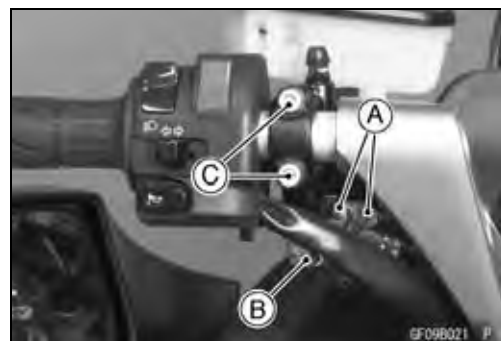
Clutch Lever Adjustment

- The adjuster has 5 positions so that the clutch lever position can be adjusted to suit the operator's hand.
- Push the lever forward and turn the adjuster [A] to align the number with the triangular mark [B] on the lever holder.
- The distance from the grip to the lever is minimum at Number 5 and maximum at Number 1.



Clutch Master Cylinder Removal

- Disconnect the starter lockout switch connector [A] (rear view).
- Remove:
 - Banjo Bolt [B] with Washers
- Unscrew the clamp bolts [C], and take off the master cylinder as an assembly with the clutch reservoir, clutch lever, and starter lockout switch installed.



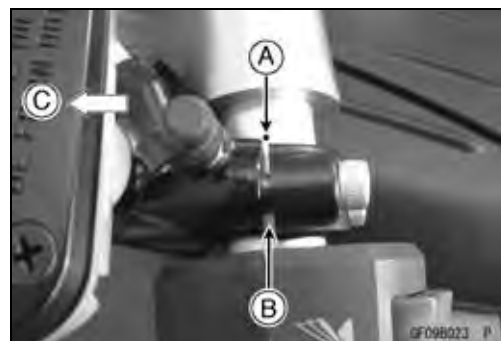
CAUTION

Clutch fluid quickly ruins painted surface; any spilled fluid should be completely washed away immediately.

- Drain the clutch fluid from the reservoir (see Clutch Fluid Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Clutch Master Cylinder Installation

- Align the punch mark [A] on the handlebar with the mating surface [B] of the master cylinder clamp (left view).
Front [C]



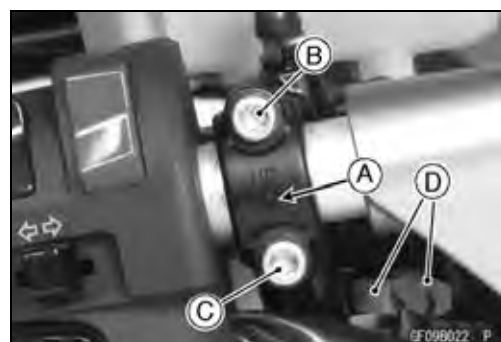
- Install the master cylinder clamp with the triangular mark [A] up.
- Tighten the upper clamp bolt [B] first, and then the lower clamp bolt [C]. There will be a gap at the lower part of the clamp after tightening.

Torque - Clutch Master Cylinder Clamp Bolts: 8.8 N·m (0.90 kgf·m, 78 in·lb)

- Connect the starter lockout switch connectors [D].
- Use a new flat washer on each side of the clutch hose fitting.

Torque - Clutch Hose Banjo Bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Replenish the clutch fluid into the reservoir and bleed the clutch line (See Bleeding the Clutch Line).
- Check that the clutch line has proper fluid pressure and no fluid leakage.



Clutch Master Cylinder

Clutch Master Cylinder Disassembly

- Refer to the Clutch Master Cylinder Cap and Dust Seal Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Clutch Master Cylinder Assembly

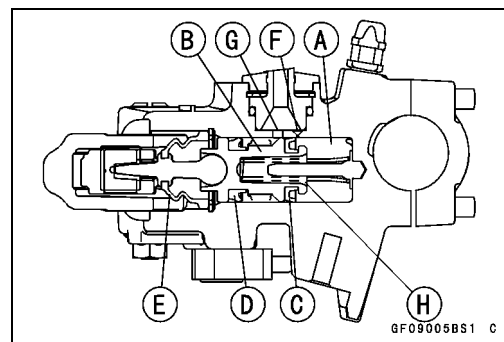
- Refer to the Clutch Master Cylinder Cap and Dust Seal Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Clutch Master Cylinder Inspection

- Disassemble the clutch master cylinder (see Clutch Master Cylinder Cap and Dust Seal Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Special Tool - Inside Circlip Pliers: 57001-143

- Check that there are no scratches, rust or pitting on the inside of the master cylinder [A] and on the outside of the piston [B].
- ★ If the master cylinder or piston shows any damage, replace them.
- Inspect the primary cup [C] and secondary cup [D].
- ★ If a cup is worn, damaged, softened (rotted), or swollen, the piston assembly should be replaced to renew the cup.
- If fluid leakage is noted at the clutch lever, the piston assembly should be replaced to renew the cup.
- Check the dust cover [E] for damage.
- If it is damaged, replace the piston assembly.
- Check that the relief [F] and supply [G] ports are not plugged.
- ★ If the small relief port becomes plugged, the clutch will drag. Blow the ports clean with compressed air.
- Check the piston return spring [H] for any damage.
- ★ If the spring is damaged, replace it.



6-8 CLUTCH

Clutch Slave Cylinder

Clutch Slave Cylinder Removal

- Remove:
 - Left Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Left Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Banjo Bolt [A]
 - Clutch Slave Cylinder Bolts [B]
 - Slave Cylinder [C]

CAUTION

Immediately wash away any clutch fluid that spills. It may damage painted surfaces.

- Perform the following if the clutch slave cylinder is to be removed but not disassembled.

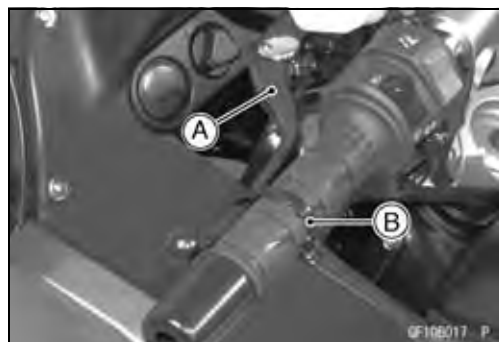
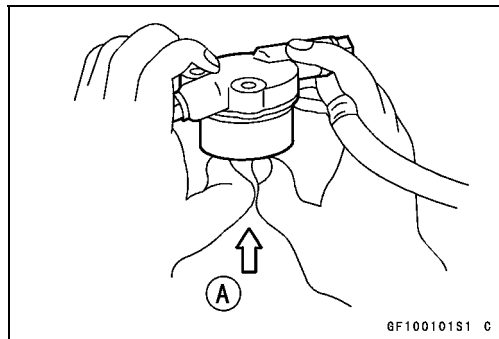
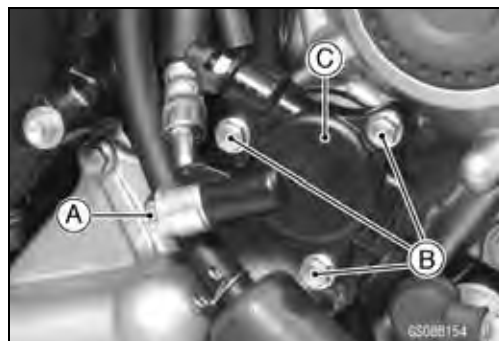
CAUTION

If the clutch slave cylinder is removed and left alone, the piston will be pushed out by spring force and the clutch fluid will drain out.

- Remove the clutch slave cylinder from the engine with the pipe installed. Push [A] the piston into the cylinder as far as it will go.
- Apply the clutch lever [A] slowly and hold it with a band [B].

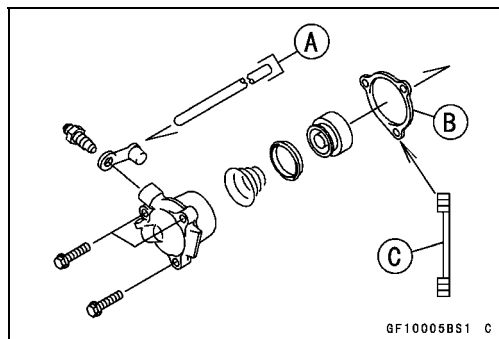
NOTE

- *Holding the clutch lever keeps the piston from coming out.*



Clutch Slave Cylinder Installation

- Apply molybdenum disulfide grease to either end [A] of the push rod, and install the push rod so that the greased end faces in.
- Replace the spacer [B] of the clutch slave cylinder with a new one.
- Install the spacer so that the stepped side [C] faces outward.



Clutch Slave Cylinder

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the slave cylinder bolts [A].
- Finger tighten all the clutch slave cylinder bolts.
- Remove the band from the clutch lever and release the clutch lever.
- Tighten the slave cylinder bolts.
- Replace the washer on each side of the clutch hose fitting with new one.
- Tighten the banjo bolt [B] to the specified torque.

Torque - Clutch Pipe Banjo Bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Check the fluid level in the master cylinder reservoir, and bleed the air in the clutch line.
- Check the clutch operation.
- Install the removed parts.

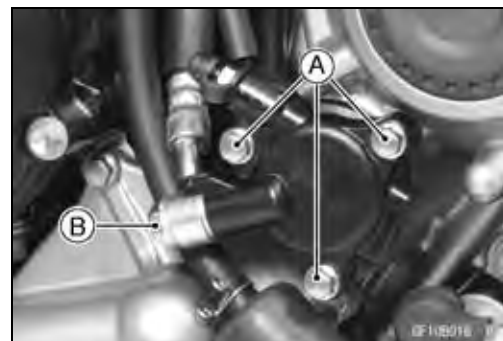
Left Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Installation in the Frame chapter)

Clutch Slave Cylinder Disassembly

- Refer to Rubber Parts of Clutch Master Cylinder/Slave Cylinder Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Clutch Slave Cylinder Assembly

- Refer to Rubber Parts of Clutch Master Cylinder/Slave Cylinder Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.



6-10 CLUTCH

Clutch Fluid

Clutch Fluid Level Inspection

- Refer to the Clutch Fluid Level Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Clutch Fluid Level Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Clutch Fluid Change

- Refer to the Clutch Fluid Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Clutch Fluid Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Bleeding the Clutch Line

⚠ WARNING

Be sure to bleed the air from the clutch line whenever clutch lever action feels soft or spongy after the clutch fluid is changed, or whenever a clutch line fitting has been loosened for any reason.

CAUTION

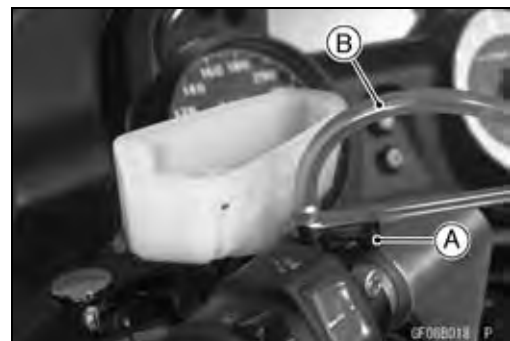
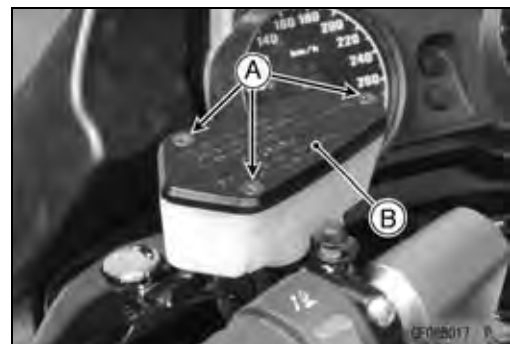
Clutch fluid quickly ruins painted or plastic surfaces; any spilled fluid should be completely wiped up immediately with wet cloth.

- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
 - Clutch Reservoir Cap [B]
 - Diaphragm Plate
 - Diaphragm
- Fill the reservoir with fresh clutch fluid to the upper level line in the reservoir.

NOTE

○ Tap the clutch hose lightly going from the lower end to upper end and bleed the air off the reservoir.

- With the reservoir cap off, slowly pump the clutch lever several times until no air bubbles can be seen rising up through the fluid from the holes at the bottom of the reservoir.
- Remove the rubber cap [A] from the bleed valve on the master cylinder.
- Attach a clear plastic hose [B] to the bleed valve, and run the other end of the hose into a container.



Clutch Fluid

- Bleed the clutch line and the master cylinder.
- Repeat this operation until no more air can be seen coming out into the plastic hose.
 1. Pump the clutch lever until it becomes hard, and apply the clutch lever and hold it [C].
 2. Quickly open and close [B] the bleed valve while holding the clutch lever applied.
 3. Release the clutch lever [A].

NOTE

- *The fluid level must be checked often during the bleeding operation and replenished with fresh clutch fluid as necessary. If the fluid in the reservoir runs completely out any time during bleeding, the bleeding operation must be done over again from the beginning since air will have entered the line.*

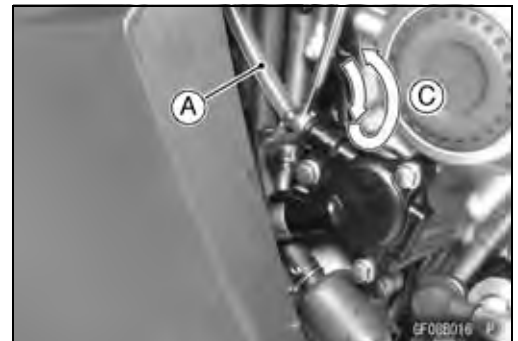
- Remove the clear plastic hose.
- Tighten the bleed valve, and install the rubber cap.

Torque - Clutch Master Cylinder Bleed Valve: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)

- Remove the rubber cap from the bleed valve.
- Attach a clear plastic hose [A] to the bleed valve on the clutch slave cylinder, and run the other end of the hose into a container.
- Bleed the clutch line as follows:
 - Repeat this operation until no more air can be seen coming out into the plastic hose.
 1. Pump the clutch lever a few times until it becomes hard and then hold it applied [D].
 2. Quickly open and close [C] the bleed valve.
 3. Release the clutch lever [B].

NOTE

- *Check the fluid level in the reservoir often, replenishing it as necessary.*
- *If the fluid in the reservoir runs completely out any time during bleeding, the bleeding operation must be done over again from the beginning since air will have entered the line.*



⚠ WARNING

Do not mix different grades and brands of fluid.

- Remove the clear plastic hose.

Torque - Clutch Slave Cylinder Bleed Valve: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)

Clutch Hose Removal/Installation

- Refer to the Clutch Hose and Pipe Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Clutch Hose and Connection Inspection

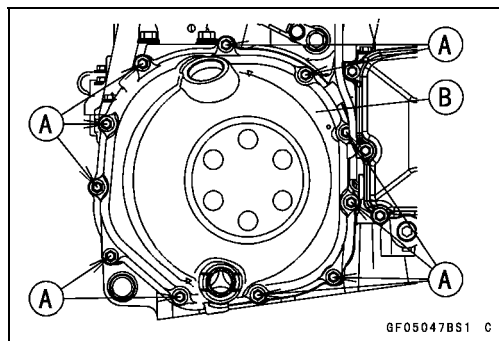
- Refer to the Clutch Hose Damage and Installation Connection Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

6-12 CLUTCH

Clutch Cover

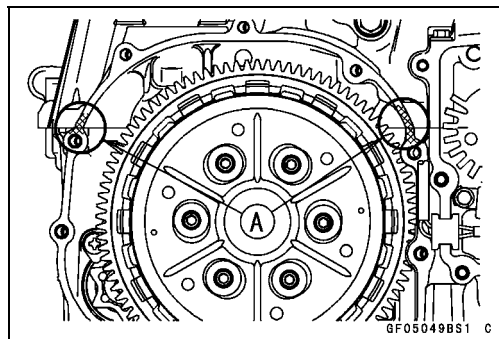
Clutch Cover Removal

- Remove:
 - Engine Oil (Drain, see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
 - Right Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Clutch Cover Bolts [A]
 - Clutch Cover [B]



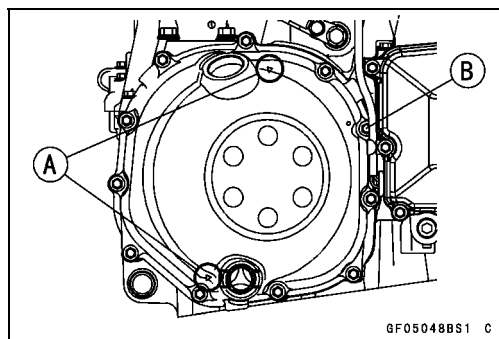
Clutch Cover Installation

- Apply silicone sealant to the area [A] where the mating surface of the crankcase touches the clutch cover gasket.
 - Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 92104-0004

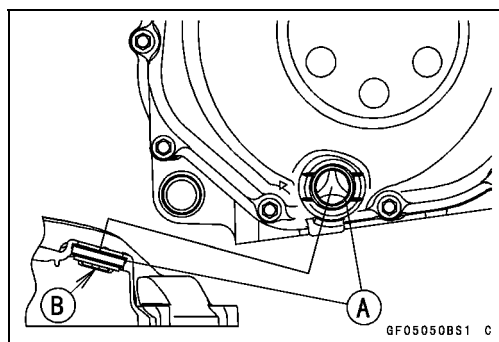


- Replace the clutch cover gasket with a new one.
- Tighten the clutch cover mounting bolts.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to only one clutch cover mounting bolt [B] shown in figure.
- Tighten the triangle mark [A] portion bolts first, and then other bolts.

Torque - Clutch Cover Mounting Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)



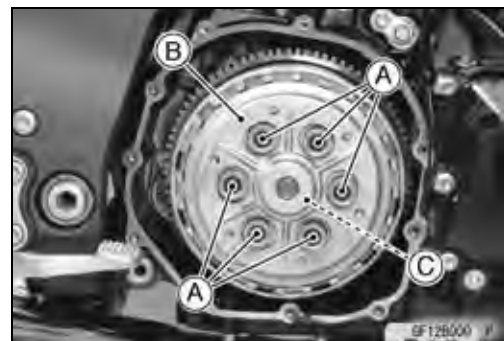
- If the oil gauge [A] is removed, press the gauge so that its projection [B] faces the inside, using lubricant.
- Apply a water to the outer faces of the gauge.



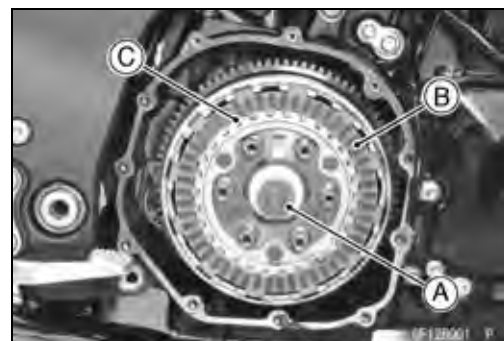
Clutch

Clutch Removal

- Remove:
 Right Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 Clutch Cover (see Clutch Cover Removal)
 Clutch Spring Bolts [A] with Spring Holder
 Clutch Springs
 Clutch Spring Plate [B] (with thrust bearing and washer [C])



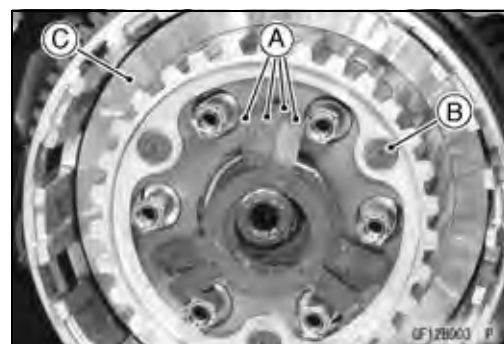
- Remove:
 Pusher [A]
 Friction Plates [B]
 Steel Plates [C]



- Holding the sub clutch hub [A], remove the nut [B].
Special Tool - Clutch Holder: 57001-1243 [C]



- Remove:
 Torque Limiter Springs [A]
 Toothed Washer
 Sub Clutch Hub [B]
 Clutch Hub [C]



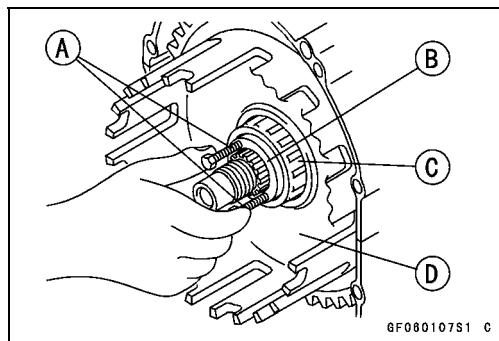
- Remove:
 Clutch Shaft [A]
 Spacer [B]



6-14 CLUTCH

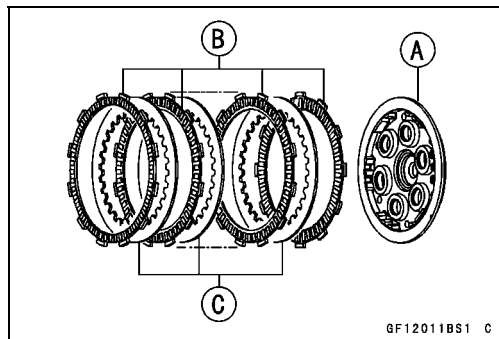
Clutch

- Pull out the sleeve [B] from the clutch housing [D], and remove the housing.
- If the sleeve does not pull out easily, insert M4 bolts [A] into the threaded hole of the sleeve, and pull out the sleeve and needle bearing [C].
- Remove the thrust washer.

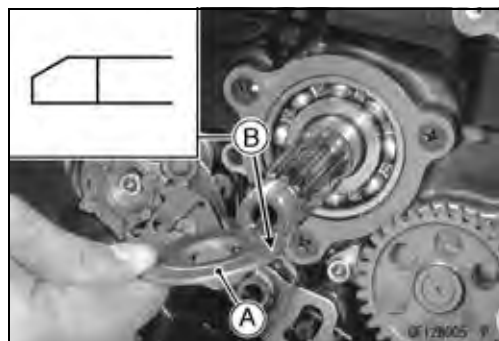


Clutch Installation

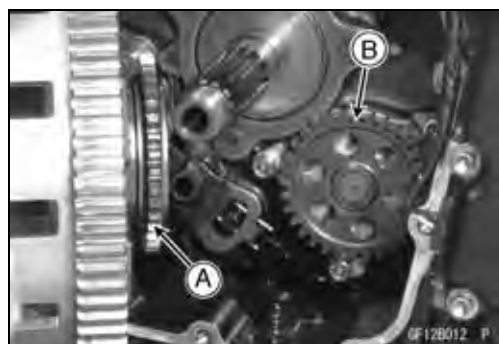
- When replacing any one of the following parts, check the spring plate free play (see Spring Plate Free Play Measurement).
 - Spring Plate [A]
 - Friction Plates [B]
 - Steel Plates [C]



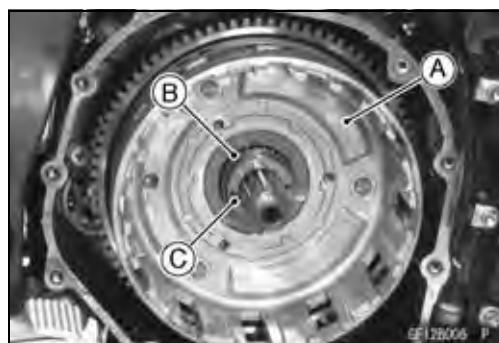
- Install the thrust washer [A] by facing its chamfered side [B] towards the crankcase.



- Engage the clutch housing and oil pump drive gear [A] with the crankshaft primary gear and oil pump gear [B].

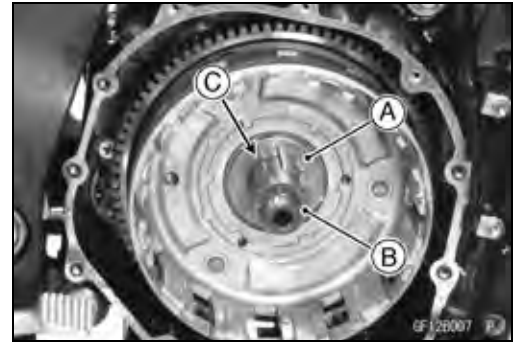


- Install:
 - Clutch Housing [A]
 - Needle Bearing [B]
 - Sleeve [C]
- Apply engine oil to the needle bearing and the sleeve before installation.



Clutch

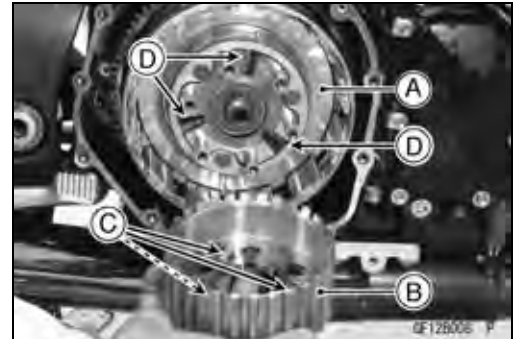
- Install the spacer [A] and clutch shaft [B].
- Install the clutch shaft so that the tooth side faces [C] in.



- If the sub clutch hub bolts was removed, install it.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the sub clutch hub bolts, and tighten it.

Torque - Sub Clutch Hub Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Install:
 - Clutch Hub [A]
 - Sub Clutch Hub [B]
- Align the damper cam [C] of the sub clutch hub to the cam following [D] of the clutch hub.
- Install:
 - Toothed Washer [A]
- Install the four torque limiter springs [B] as shown.
- Do not over lap the tang of the springs.

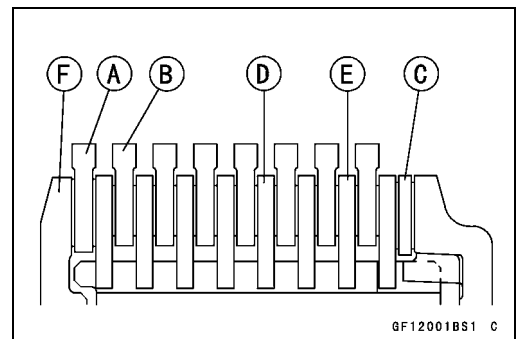


- Replace the clutch hub nut with a new one.
- Holding the clutch hub, tighten the clutch hub nut with the torque wrench.

Special Tool - Clutch Holder: 57001-1243

Torque - Clutch Hub Nut: 135 N·m (14 kgf·m, 100 ft·lb)

- Install the friction plates and steel plates as shown.
 - First Friction Plate [A]
 - Friction Plates [B]
 - Outer-End Friction Plate [C]
 - Adjusting Steel Plate [D]
 - Steel Plates [E]
 - Clutch Hub [F]



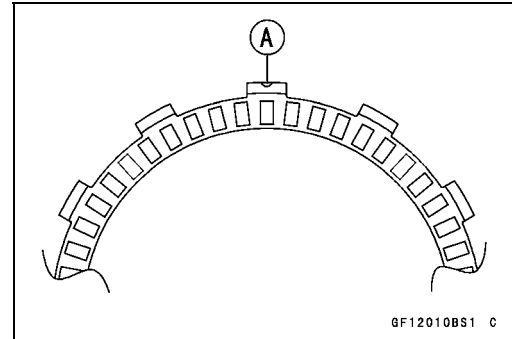
CAUTION

If new dry friction plates and steel plates are installed, apply engine oil to the surfaces of each plate to avoid clutch plate seizure.

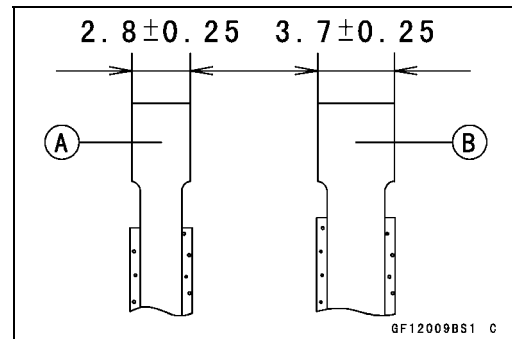
6-16 CLUTCH

Clutch

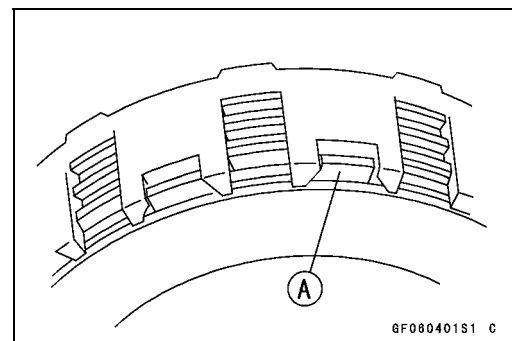
- Install the friction plates (between the first and outer-end friction plate), that has notches [A] among others.



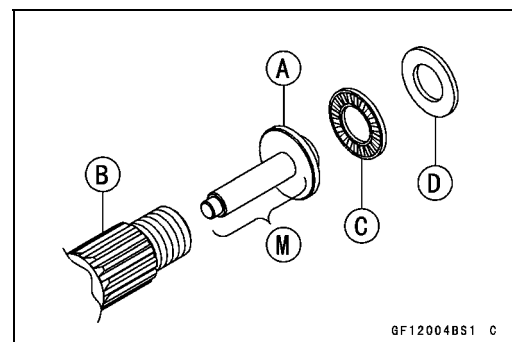
- Install outer-end friction plate, that has the thin thickness body [A] among others [B].



- Install the last friction plate [A] fitting the tangs in the grooves in the housing as shown.



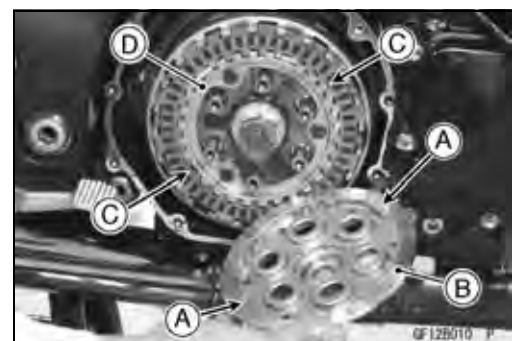
- Apply molybdenum disulfide grease [M] to the outside surface of the pusher [A].
- Install the pusher into the drive shaft [B].
- Apply engine oil to the needle bearing [C].
- Install:
 - Needle Bearing
 - Washer [D]



- Align the projection [A] of the spring plate [B] to the grooves [C] of the sub clutch hub [D] to install the spring plate on the sub clutch hub.
- Install the spring, spring holder, and tighten the clutch spring bolts evenly.

Torque - Clutch Spring Bolts: 8.8 N·m (0.90 kgf·m, 78 in·lb)

- Install the clutch cover (see Clutch Cover Installation).



Clutch

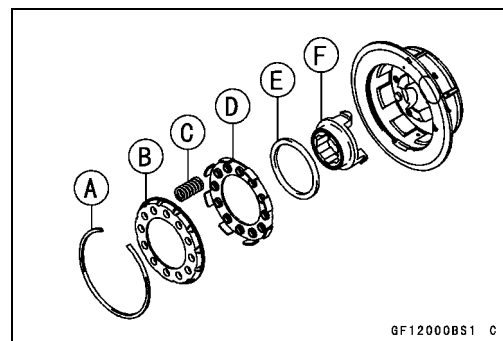
Clutch Hub Disassembly

- Remove the clutch hub (see Clutch Removal).
- Using a press [A], and the clutch spring compressor [B], push the damper spring holder [C] to remove the retaining ring [D].

Special Tool - Clutch Spring Compressor: 57001-1162



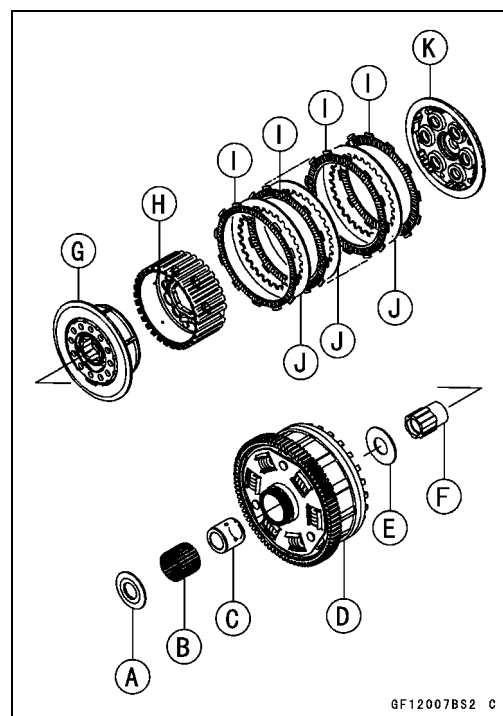
- Remove:
 - Retaining Ring [A]
 - Spring Holder [B]
 - Damper Spring [C]
 - Spring Holder [D]
 - Spacer [E]
 - Damper Cam [F]
 - Clutch Hob [G]



Spring Plate Free Play Measurement

Insufficient clutch free play will cause the engine braking effect to be more sudden, resulting in rear wheel hop. On the other hand, if the free play is excessive, the clutch lever may feel "spongy" or pulsate when pulled.

- Hold an extra drive shaft in a vise and install the following clutch parts on the shaft (see Clutch Installation).
 - Thrust Washer [A]
 - Needle Bearing [B]
 - Sleeve [C]
 - Clutch Housing [D]
 - Spacer [E]
 - Clutch Shaft [F]
 - Clutch Hub Assembly [G]
 - Sub Clutch Hub [H]
 - Friction Plates [I]
 - Steel Plates [J]
 - Spring Plate [K]



6-18 CLUTCH

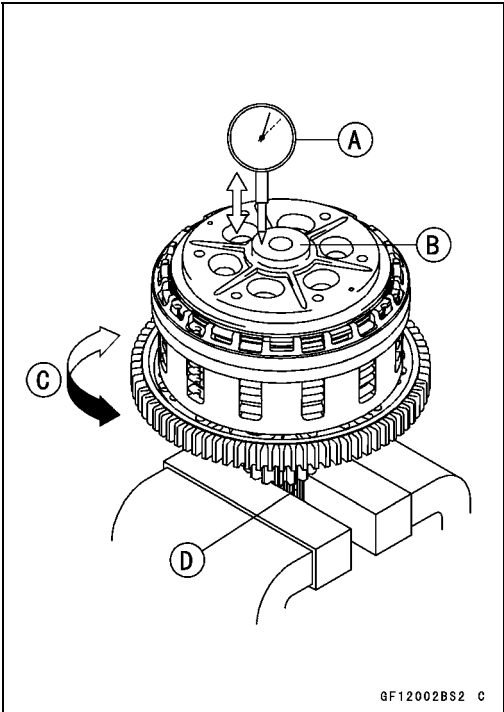
Clutch

- Engage the clutch hub with the sub clutch hub.
- To measure the free play, set a dial gauge [A] against the raised center [B] of the clutch spring plate.
- Move the clutch housing gear back and forth [C]. The difference between the highest and lowest gauge readings is the amount of free play.
- Drive Shaft [D]
- Measure the spring plate free play.

Spring Plate Free Play

Usable Range: 0.05 ~ 0.70 mm (0.002 ~ 0.028 in.)

- ★ If the free play is not within the usable range, change all of the friction plate and measure the free play again.
- ★ If the free play is not within the usable range, adjust the free play (see Spring Plate Free Play Adjustment).



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Spring Plate Free Play Adjustment

NOTE

- The free play adjustment is performed by replacing the steel plate(s).
- Measure the clutch spring plate free play (see Clutch Spring Plate Free Play Measurement), and then replace the steel plate(s) which brings the free play within the usable range.

Spring Plate Free Play

Usable Range: 0.05 ~ 0.70 mm (0.002 ~ 0.028 in.)

- Replace the following steel plate(s).

Thickness	Part Number
2.3 mm (0.090 in.)	13089-0008
2.6 mm (0.102 in.) (STD)	13089-0009
2.9 mm (0.114 in.)	13089-1093

NOTE

- Do not use the steel plate of 2.3 mm (0.090 in.) and 2.9 mm (0.114 in.) thickness at the same time.

Clutch

Clutch Plate Assembly Length (Reference Information)

- Inspect the friction plate thickness (see Clutch Plate, Wear, Damage Inspection).
- Assemble:
 - Clutch Hub [A]
 - Friction Plates [B]
 - Steel Plates [C]
 - Sub Clutch Hub [D]
 - Spring Plate [E]
 - Clutch Spring [F]
 - Spring Holder [G]
 - Spring Bolts [H]
 - Clutch Hub Bolts [I]

Torque - Clutch Spring Bolts: 8.8 N·m (0.90 kgf·m, 78 in·lb)

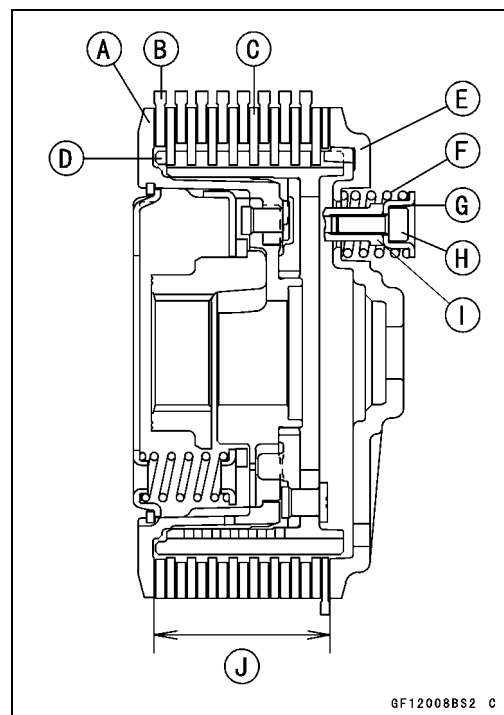
- Measure the length [J] of the clutch plate assembly.

Clutch Plate Assembly Length (Reference)

Standard: 54.2 mm (2.13 in.)

NOTE

- The length of the clutch plate assembly changes by the steel plate thickness.



Clutch Plate, Wear, Damage Inspection

- Visually inspect the friction and steel plates for signs of seizure, overheating (discoloration), or uneven wear.
- Measure the thickness of each friction plate [A] at several points.
- ★ If any plates show signs of damage, or if they have worn past the service limit, replace them with new ones.

Friction Plate Thickness (13088-0030, 13088-0031)

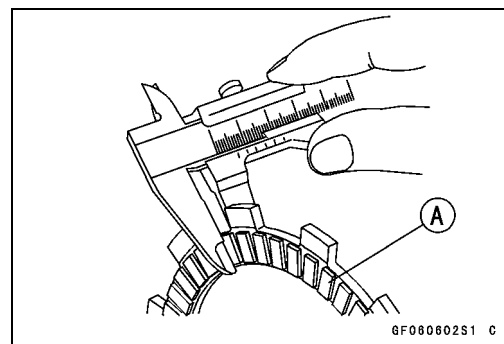
Standard: 2.92 ~ 3.08 mm (0.115 ~ 0.121 in.)

Service Limit: 2.7 mm (0.106 in.)

Friction Plate Thickness (13088-0032)

Standard: 3.72 ~ 3.88 mm (0.146 ~ 0.153 in.)

Service Limit: 3.5 mm (0.138 in.)



Clutch Plate Warp Inspection

- Place each friction plate or steel plate on a surface plate and measure the gap between the surface plate [A] and each friction plate or steel plate [B] with a thickness gauge [C]. The gap is the amount of friction or steel plate warp.
- ★ If any plate is warped over the service limit, replace it with a new one.

Friction and Steel Plate Warp

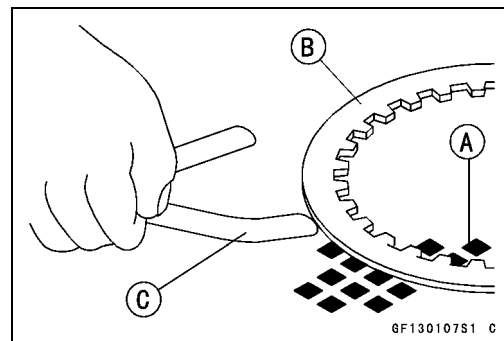
Standard: 0.15 mm (0.0059 in.) or less

Service Limit: 0.3 mm (0.012 in.)

Friction Plate Warp (only 13088-0030)

Standard: 0.2 mm (0.008 in.) or less

Service Limit: 0.3 mm (0.012 in.)



6-20 CLUTCH

Clutch

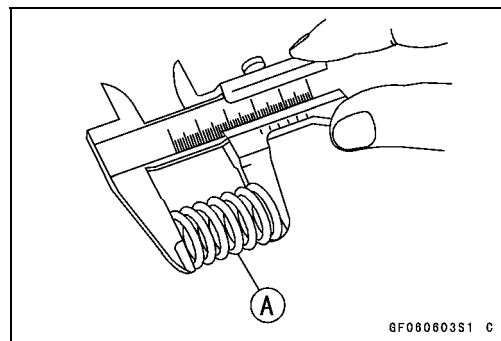
Clutch Spring Free Length Measurement

- Measure the free length of the clutch springs [A].
- ★ If any spring is shorter than the service limit, it must be replaced.

Clutch Spring Free Length

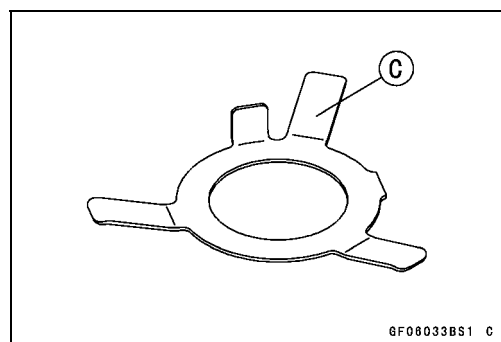
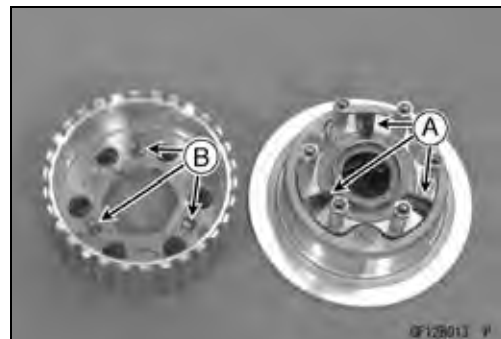
Standard: 65.0 mm (2.56 in.)

Service Limit: 62.0 mm (2.44 in.)



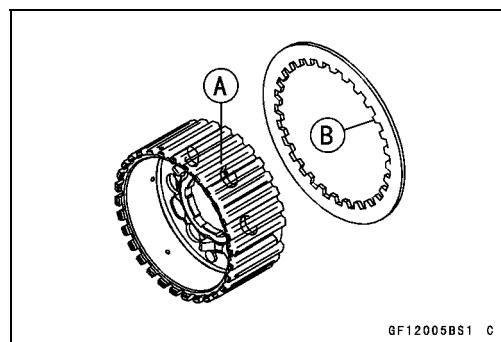
Damper Cam Inspection

- Remove the clutch (see Clutch Removal).
- Visually inspect the damper cam [A], cam follower [B], and the torque limiter spring [C].
- Replace the part if it appears damaged.



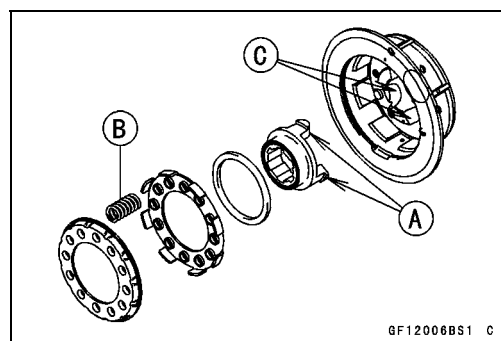
Clutch Hub Spline Inspection

- Visually inspect where the teeth [B] on the steel plates wear against the clutch hub splines [A].
- ★ If there are notches worn into the splines, replace the clutch hub. Also, replace the steel plates if their teeth are damaged.



Cam Damper Inspection

- Disassemble the clutch hub (see Clutch Removal).
- Visually inspect the damper cams [A], damper springs [B], and cam follower [C].
- ★ Replace any part that appears damaged.

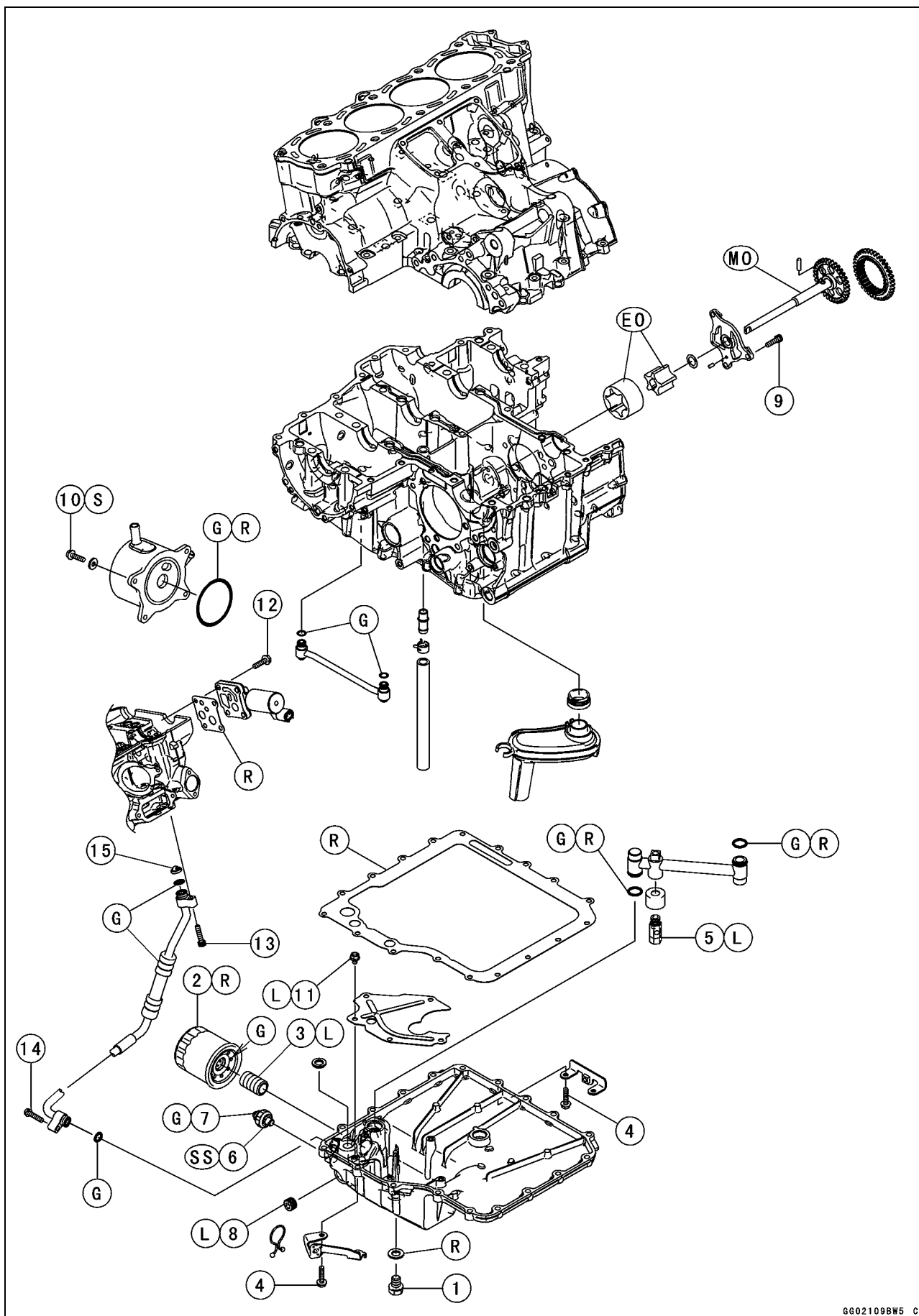


Engine Lubrication System

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Exploded View



Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Engine Oil Drain Bolt	30	3.0	22	
2	Oil Filter	17	1.7	13	G, R
3	Holder Mounting Bolt	35	3.6	26	L
4	Oil Pan Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
5	Oil Pressure Relief Valve	15	1.5	11	L
6	Oil Pressure Switch	15	1.5	11	SS
7	Oil Pressure Switch Terminal Bolt	1.5	0.15	13 in·lb	G
8	Oil Passage Plug	20	2.0	15	L
9	Oil Pump Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
10	Oil Cooler Mounting Bolts	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
11	Oil Pan Plate Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
12	Oil Control Solenoid Valve Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
13	Upper Oil Pipe Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
14	Lower Oil Pipe Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L

15. Filter

EO: Apply engine oil.

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

MO: Apply molybdenum disulfide oil.

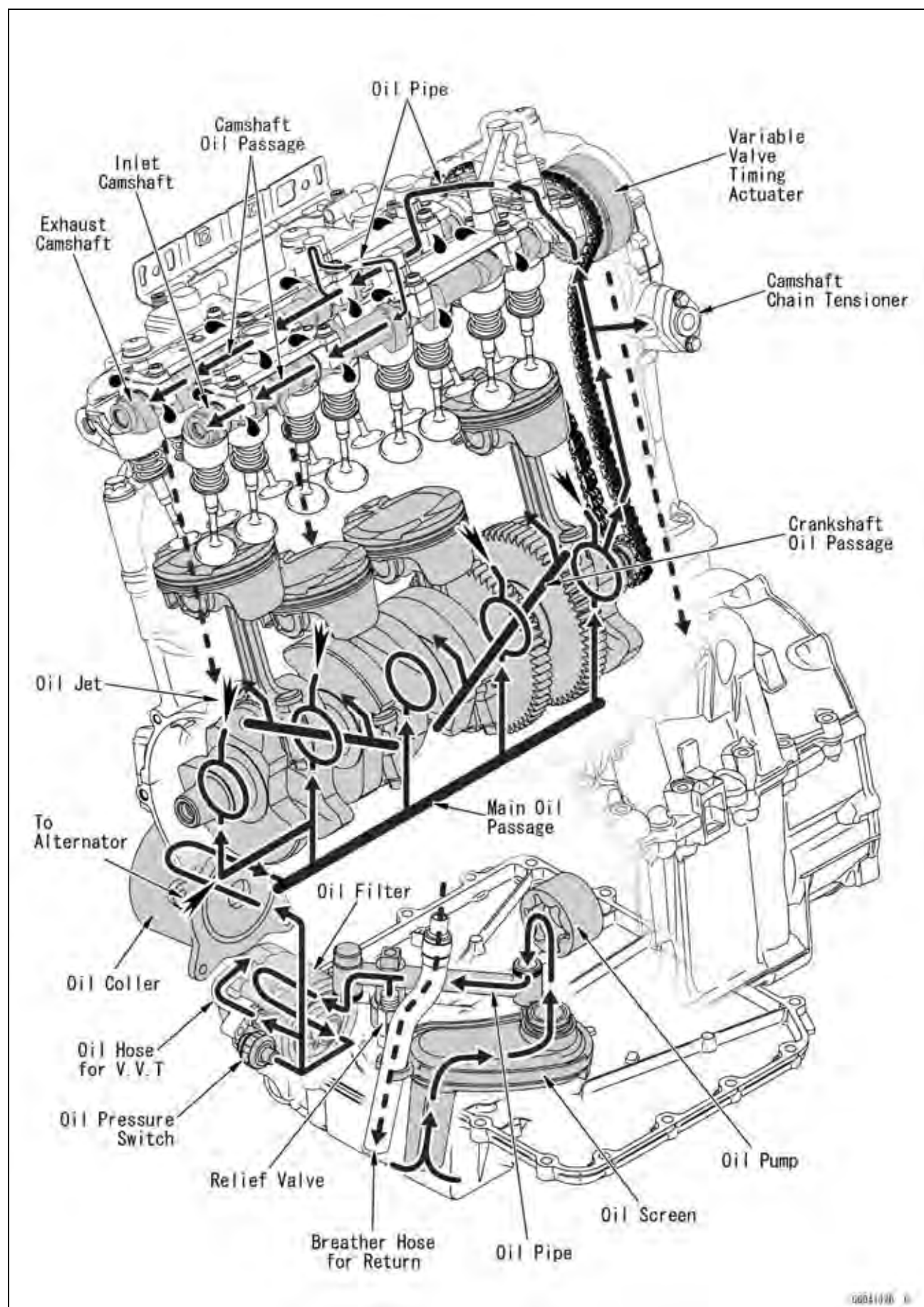
(mixture of the engine oil and molybdenum disulfide grease in a weight ratio 10 : 1)

R: Replacement Parts

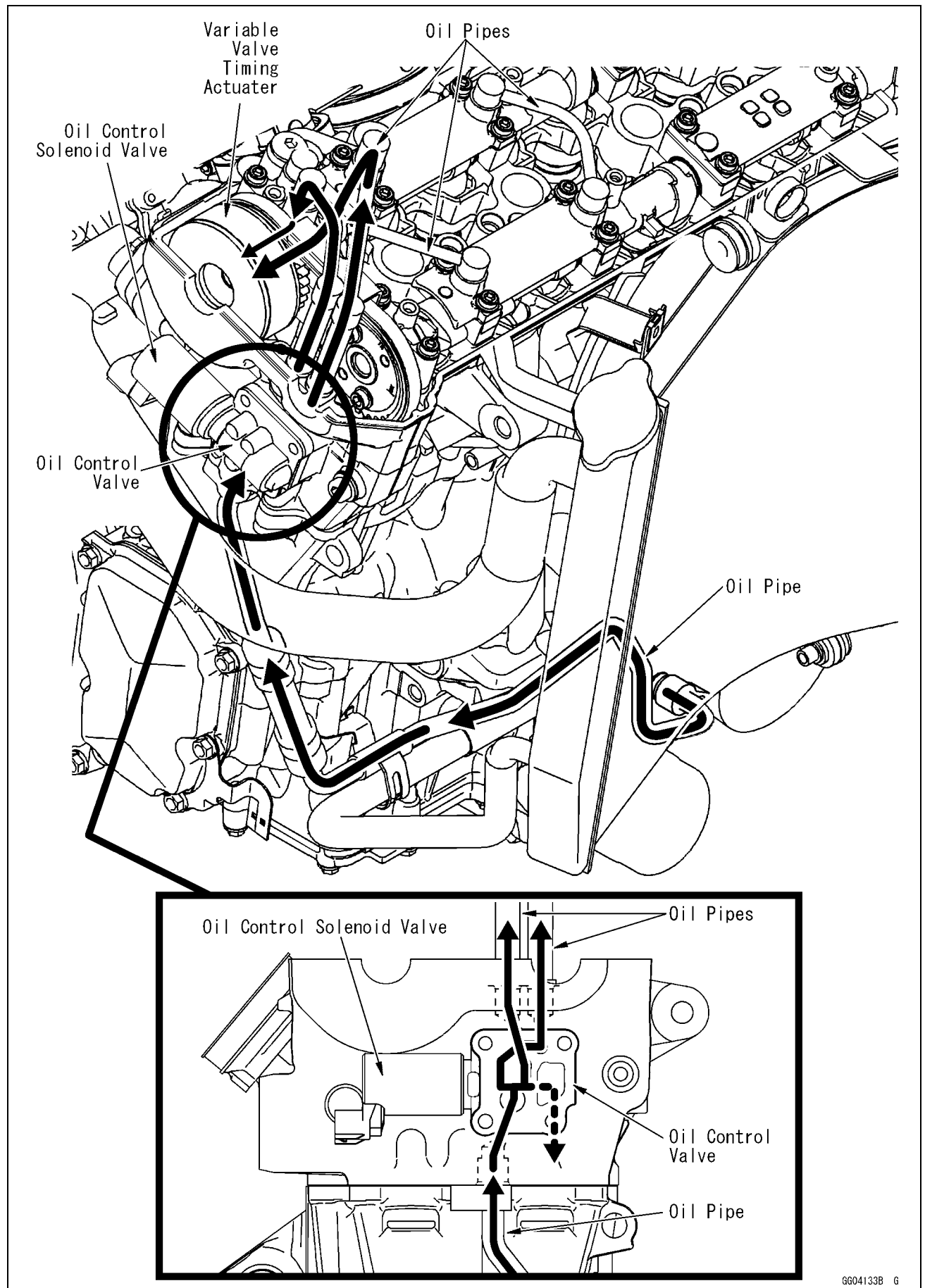
SS: Apply silicone sealant (Kawasaki Bond: 56019-120).

7-4 ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Engine Oil Flow Chart

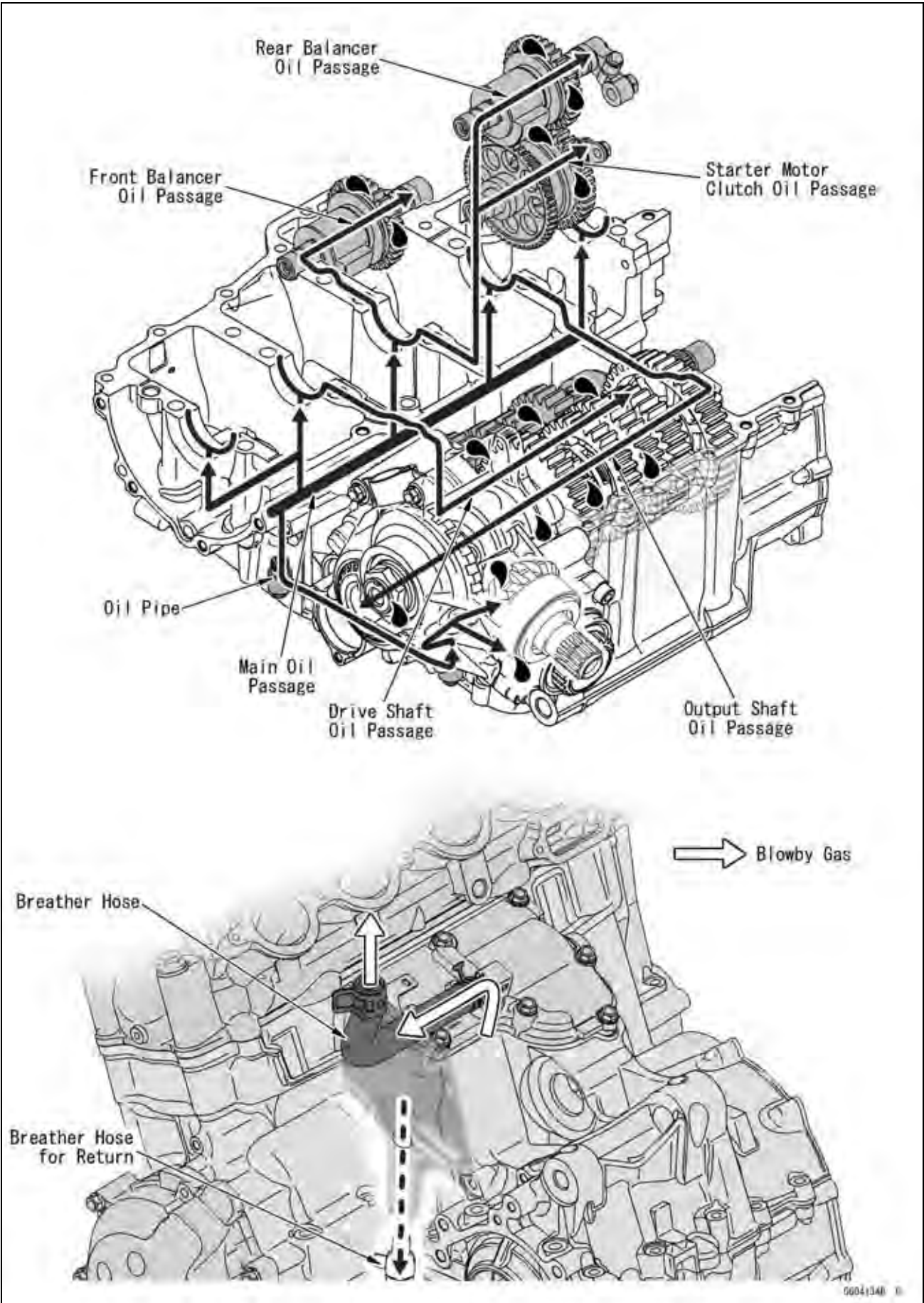


Engine Oil Flow Chart



7-6 ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Engine Oil Flow Chart



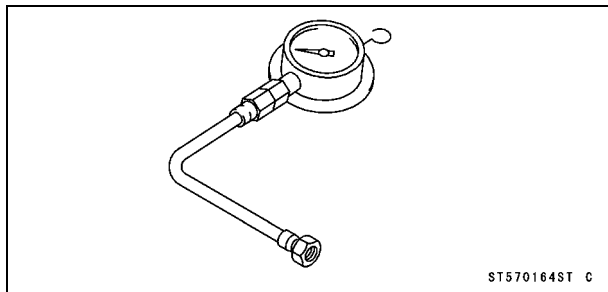
Specifications

Item	Standard
Engine Oil	
Type	API SE, SF or SG API SH, SJ or SL with JASO MA
Viscosity	SAE 10W-40
Capacity	4.0 L (4.2 US qt) (when filter is not removed) 4.4 L (4.7 US qt) (when filter is removed) 4.7 L (5.0 US qt) (when engine is completely dry)
Level	Between upper and lower level lines
Oil Pressure Measurement	
Oil Pressure @4 000 r/min (rpm), Oil Temperature 90°C (194°F)	245 ~ 343 kPa (2.5 ~ 3.5 kgf/cm ² , 36 ~ 50 psi)

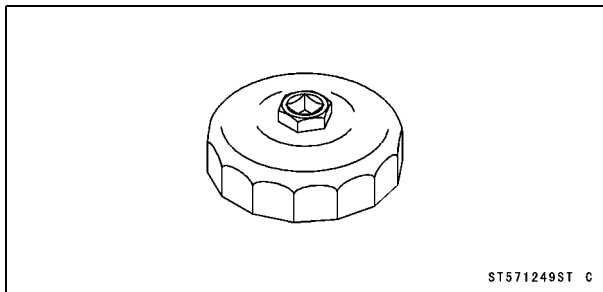
7-8 ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Special Tools and Sealant

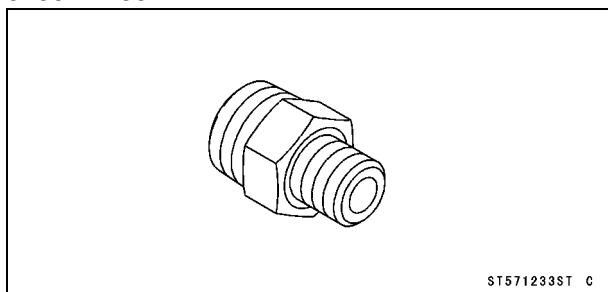
**Oil Pressure Gauge, 10 kgf/cm²:
57001-164**



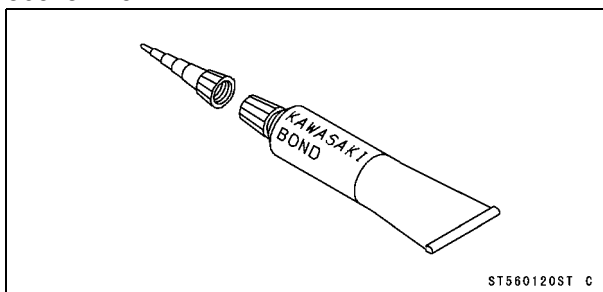
**Oil Filter Wrench:
57001-1249**



**Oil Pressure Gauge Adapter, PT3/8 × 19/in.:
57001-1233**



**Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant):
56019-120**



Engine Oil and Oil Filter

⚠ WARNING

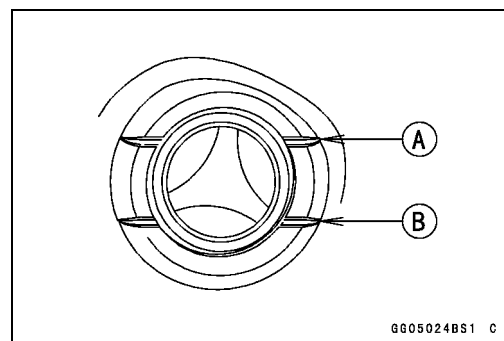
Motorcycle operation with insufficient, deteriorated, or contaminated engine oil will cause accelerated wear and may result in engine or transmission seizure, accident, and injury.

Oil Level Inspection

- Check that the engine oil level is between the upper [A] and lower [B] levels in the gauge.

NOTE

- Situate the motorcycle so that it is perpendicular to the ground.
- If the motorcycle has just been used, wait several minutes for all the oil to drain down.
- If the oil has just been changed, start the engine and run it for several minutes at idle speed. This fills the oil filter with oil. Stop the engine, then wait several minutes until the oil settles.

**CAUTION**

Racing the engine before the oil reaches every part can cause engine seizure.

If the engine oil gets extremely low or if the oil pump or oil passages clog up or otherwise do not function properly, the oil pressure warning light will light. If this light stays on when the engine is running above idle speed, stop the engine immediately and find the cause.

Engine Oil Change

- Refer to the Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Oil Filter Replacement

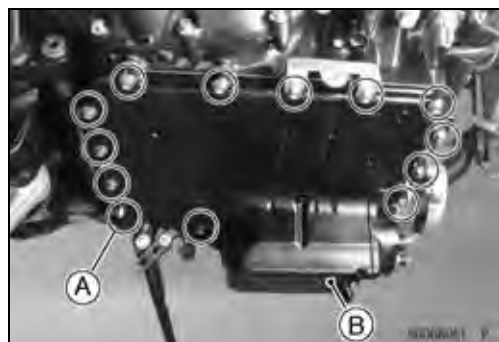
- Refer to the Oil Filter Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

7-10 ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

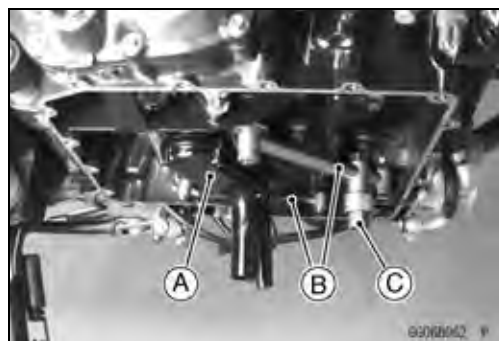
Oil Pan

Oil Pan Removal

- Remove:
 - Engine Oil (Drain, see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
 - Muffler Bodies (see Muffler Body Removal/Installation in the Engine Top End chapter)
 - Exhaust Pipe (see Exhaust Pipe Removal in the Engine Top End chapter)
- Disconnect the oil pressure switch terminal [A].
- Remove the oil filter [B] (see Oil Filter Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- VVT oil hose bolt [C], and pull out the fitting [D].
- Remove:
 - Oil Pan Bolts [A]
 - Oil Pan [B]



- Remove:
 - Oil Screen [A]
 - Oil Pipes [B]
 - Oil Pressure Relief Valve [C] (see Oil Pressure Relief Valve Removal)

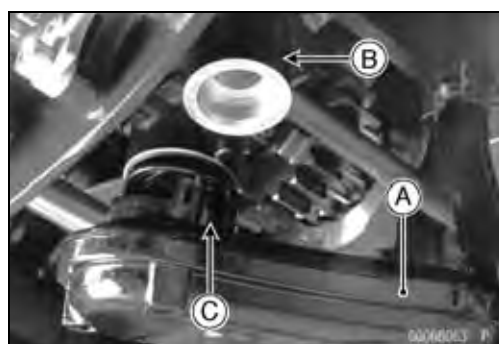


CAUTION

Do not remove the relief valve with the oil pipe installed on the lower crankcase half. The oil pipe will be damaged.

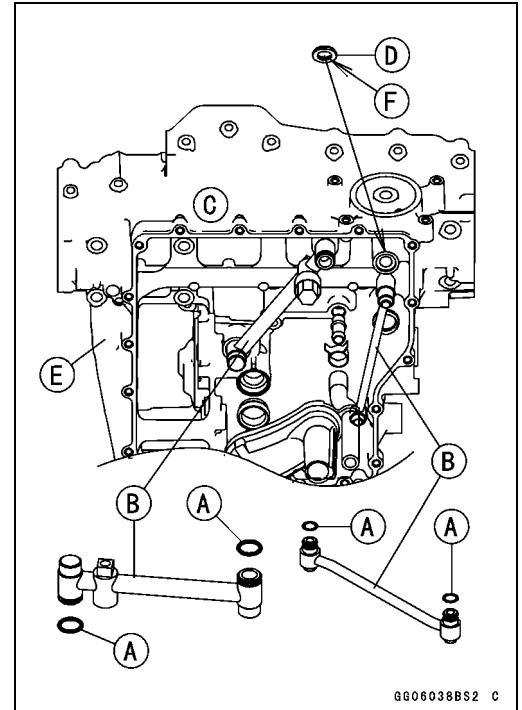
Oil Pan Installation

- Clean the oil screen [A].
- Install the oil screen so that the crankcase rib [B] fits the notch [C] of oil screen.

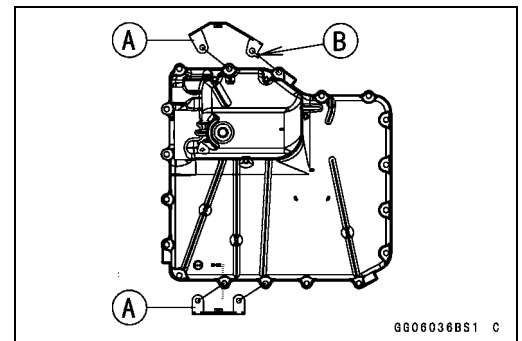


Oil Pan

- Replace the O-rings with new ones.
- Apply grease the oil pipe O-rings [A] and install the oil pipes [B].
- ★ If the oil pressure relief valve [C] was removed, install it (see Oil Pressure Relief Valve Installation).
- Put new O-ring [D] on the lower crankcase [E] as shown.
- Fit on the O-ring so that the flat surfaces [F] side in.



- Replace the oil pan gasket with a new one.
- Install the brackets [A] as shown.
Projection [B]
- Tighten:
Torque - Oil Pan Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

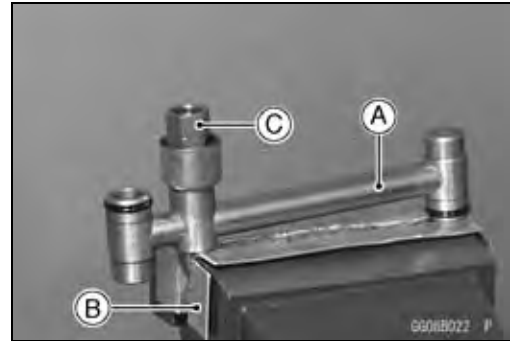


7-12 ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Oil Pressure Relief Valve

Oil Pressure Relief Valve Removal

- Remove:
 - Oil Pan (see Oil Pan Removal)
 - Oil Pipe (see Oil Pan Removal)
- Hold the pipe [A] in a vise [B].
- Remove the oil pressure relief valve [C].



Oil Pressure Relief Valve Installation

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the oil pressure relief valve, and tighten it.

CAUTION

Do not apply too much non-permanent locking agent to the threads. This may block the oil passage.

Torque - Oil Pressure Relief Valve: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf·m, 11 ft·lb)

Oil Pressure Relief Valve Inspection

- Check to see if the valve [A] slides smoothly when pushing it in with a wooden or other soft rod, and see if it comes back to its seat by spring [B] pressure.

NOTE

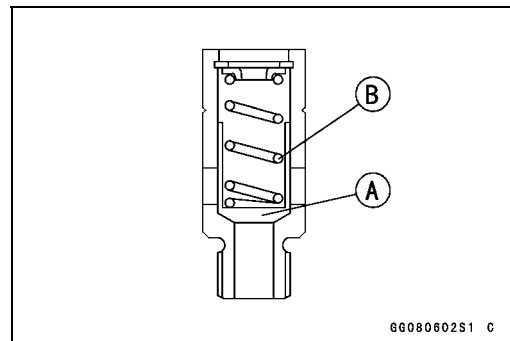
○ *Inspect the valve in its assembled state. Disassembly and assembly may change the valve performance.*

- ★ If any rough spots are found during above inspection, wash the valve clean with a high-flash point solvent and blow out any foreign particles that may be in the valve with compressed air.

⚠ WARNING

Clean the oil pressure relief valve in a well-ventilated area, and take care that there is no spark or flame anywhere near the working area. Because of the danger of highly flammable liquids, do not use gasoline or low-flash point solvent.

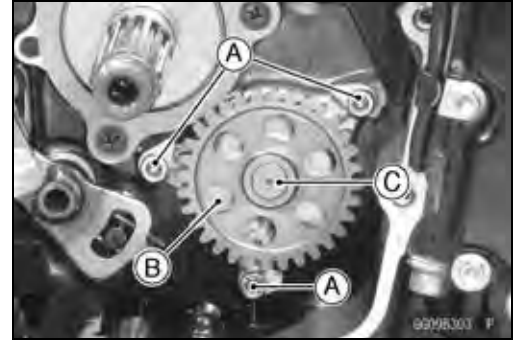
- ★ If cleaning does not solve the problem, replace the oil pressure relief valve as an assembly. The oil pressure relief valve is precision made with no allowance for replacement of individual parts.



Oil Pump

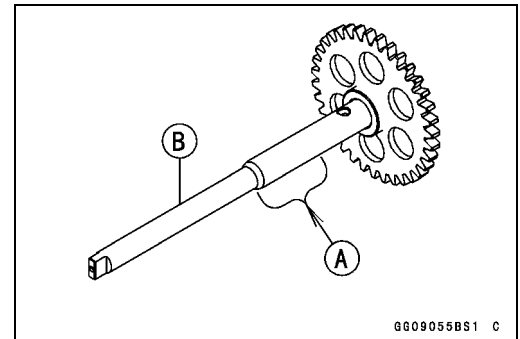
Oil Pump Removal

- Drain:
Engine Oil (see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
- Remove:
Clutch (see Clutch Removal in the Clutch chapter)
Oil Pump Cover Bolts [A]
Oil Pump Cover [B]
Oil Pump Drive Gear Shaft [C]
Outer Rotor
Inner Rotor

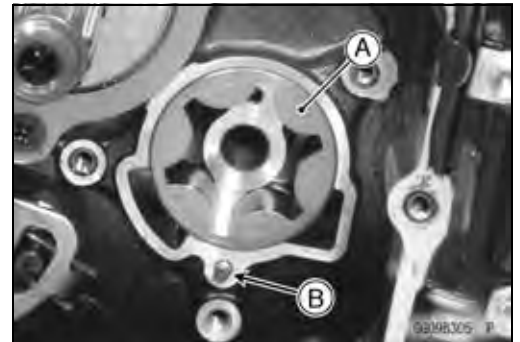


Oil Pump Installation

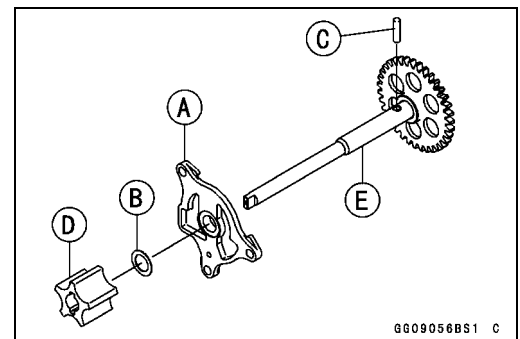
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the journal portions [A] on the oil pump drive gear shaft [B].



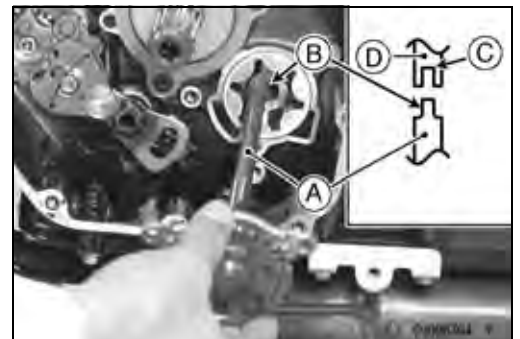
- Insert the outer rotor [A] the dowel pin [B] into the crankcase.



- Insert the pump cover [A], washer [B], pin [C] and inner rotor [D] to the oil pump shaft [E].



- Install the oil pump shaft with inner rotor.
- Turn the pump shaft [A] so that the projection [B] in its shaft fits onto the slot [C] of the water pump shaft.
- Fit the hole of the oil pump cover on to the pin on the crankcase.

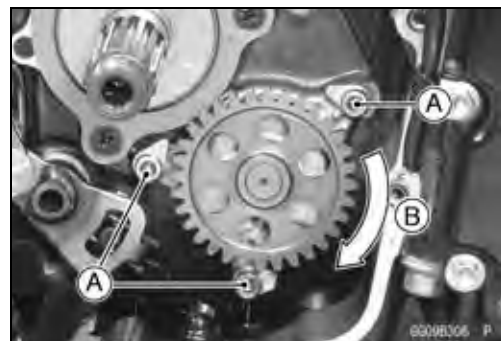


7-14 ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Oil Pump

- After tightening the cover bolts [A], check the following.
- Oil pump drive gear turn freely [B].

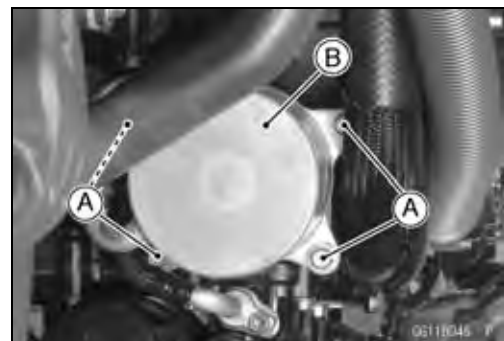
Torque - Oil Pump Cover Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)



Oil Cooler

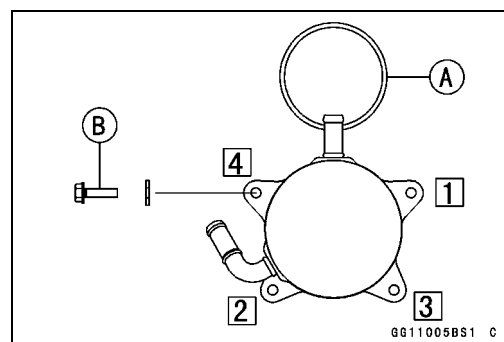
Oil Cooler Removal

- Remove:
 - Left Lower Fairings (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Drain:
 - Coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
 - Engine Oil (see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
- Remove the water hoses from the oil cooler.
- Unscrew the oil cooler mounting bolts [A], and remove the oil cooler [B].

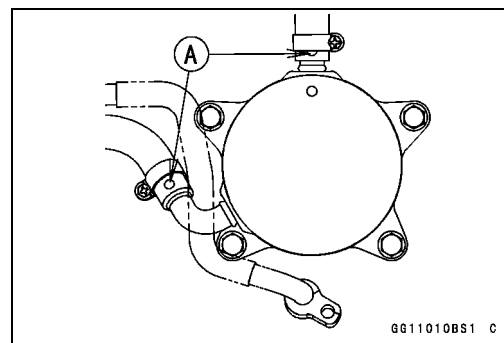


Oil Cooler Installation

- Apply grease to new O-ring [A] before installation.
 - Install the oil cooler to the oil cooler case, and tighten the bolts, following the specified tightening sequence [1 ~ 4].
- Torque - Oil Cooler Mounting Bolts [B]: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)**



- Install the water hoses as shown.
 - White Mark [A]
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Water Hose Clamp Screws: 2.0 N·m (0.20 kgf·m, 18 in·lb)**
- Pour:
 - Engine Oil (see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
 - Coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)



7-16 ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

Oil Pressure Measurement

Oil Pressure Measurement

- Remove the left lower fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Remove the oil passage plug, and attach the adapter [A] and gauge [B] to the plug hole.

Special Tools - Oil Pressure Gauge, 10 kgf/cm²: 57001-164
Oil Pressure Gauge Adapter, PT3/8 x 19/in.: 57001-1233



- Start the engine and warm up the engine.
- Run the engine at the specified speed, and read the oil pressure gauge.
- ★ If the oil pressure is much lower than the standard, check the oil pump, relief valve, and/or crankshaft bearing insert wear immediately.
- ★ If the reading is much higher than the standard, check the oil passages for clogging.

Oil Pressure

Standard: 245 ~ 343 kPa (2.5 ~ 3.5 kgf/cm², 36 ~ 50 psi) @ 4 000 r/min (rpm), oil temperature 90°C (194°F)

- Stop the engine.
- Remove the oil pressure gauge and adapter.

⚠ WARNING

Take care against burns from hot engine oil that will drain through the oil passage when the gauge adapter is removed.

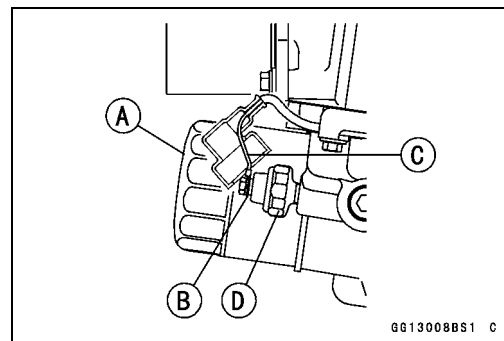
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the oil passage plug, and install it.

Torque - Oil Passage Plug: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

Oil Pressure Switch

Oil Pressure Switch Removal

- Remove:
 - Engine Oil (Drain, see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
 - Left Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Rubber Boot [A]
- Loosen the oil pressure switch terminal bolt [B], and disconnect the switch lead [C].
- Remove the oil pressure switch [D].



Oil Pressure Switch Installation

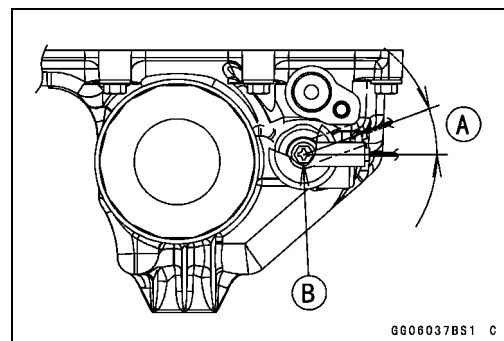
- Apply silicone sealant to the threads of the oil pressure switch and tighten it.

Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 56019-120

Torque - Oil Pressure Switch: 15 N·m (1.5 kgf-m, 11 ft-lb)

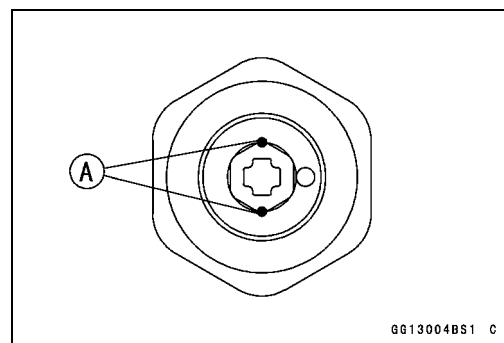
- Install the switch lead direction [A] as shown.
- Apply grease [B] to the terminal.
- Tighten the terminal bolt.

Torque - Oil Pressure Switch Terminal Bolt: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf-m, 13 in-lb)



NOTE

- Apply a small amount grease to the terminal so that grease should not close two breather holes [A] for switch diaphragm.

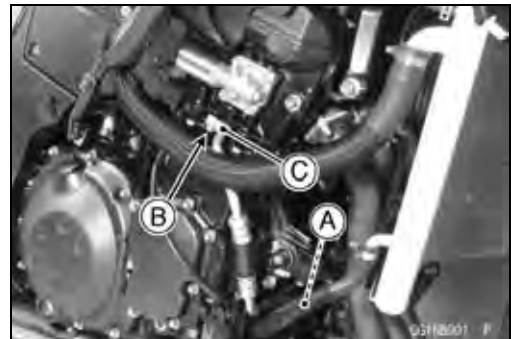


7-18 ENGINE LUBRICATION SYSTEM

VVT (Variable Valve Timing)

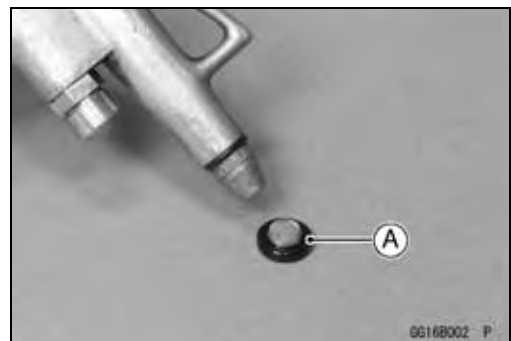
Oil Pipe Removal

- Drain the engine oil (see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Remove:
 - Right Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Bolt [A]
- Pull out the pipe fitting [B].
- Open the clamp [A].
- Remove the bolt [B], and pull out the pipe fitting [C].
- Remove the screen from the hole of the cylinder head.

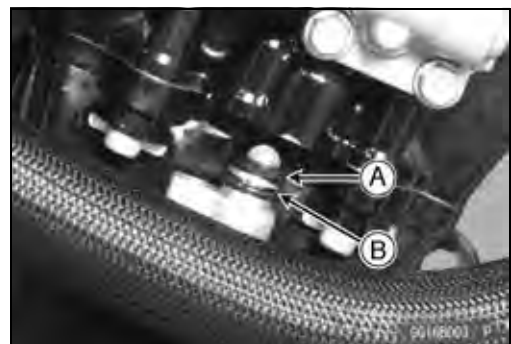


Oil Pipe Installation

- Clean the oil screen [A] with compressed air.
- Check the oil screen carefully for any damage: holes, broken wires, and abnormal wear.
- ★ If the screen is damaged, replace it.

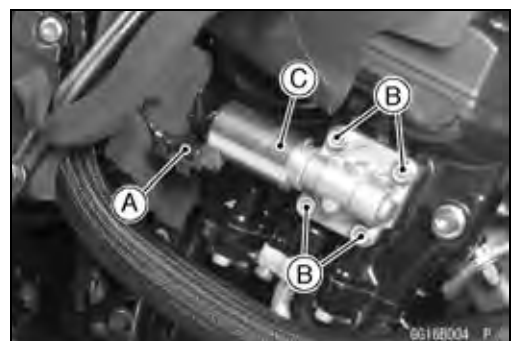


- Be sure to put in the oil screen so that the rubber gasket end [A] under side.
- Replace the O-rings [B] with new ones, and apply a high-temperature grease to the O-rings.
- Tighten:
Torque - Oil Pipe Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)



Oil Control Solenoid Valve Removal

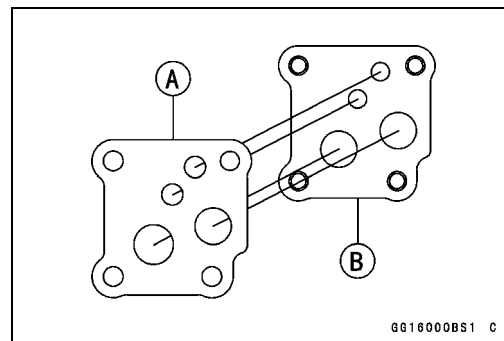
- Remove:
 - Right Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Disconnect the connector [A].
- Unscrew the bolts [B].
- Remove the oil control solenoid valve [C].



VVT (Variable Valve Timing)**Oil Control Solenoid Valve Installation**

- Install the gasket [A] as shown.
Cylinder Head Mating Surface [B]
- Tighten the bolts.

Torque - Oil Control Solenoid Valve Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

**Variable Valve Timing Actuator Removal/Installation**

- Refer to the Camshaft Removal and Camshaft Installation in the Engine Top End chapter.

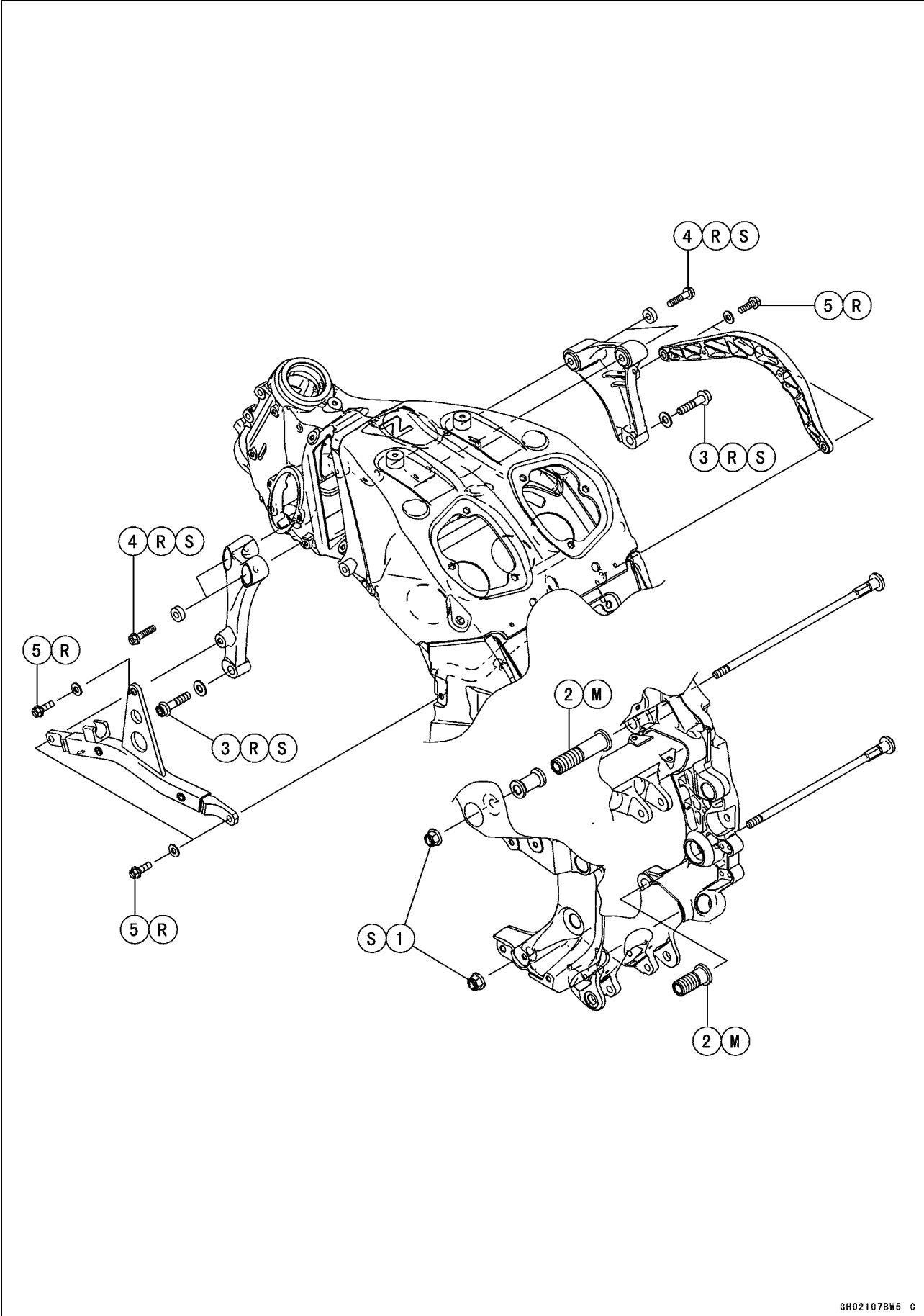
Engine Removal/Installation

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Engine Installation	8-7

8-2 ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Exploded View



ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION 8-3

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Engine Mounting Nuts (M12)	59	6.0	44	S
2	Adjusting Collars	25	2.5	18	M
3	Front Engine Mounting Bolts (M10)	59	6.0	44	S, R
4	Engine Bracket Bolts (M8)	25	2.5	18	S, R
5	Subframe Bolts	23	2.3	17	R

M: Apply molybdenum sulfide grease.

R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tightening sequence.

8-4 ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

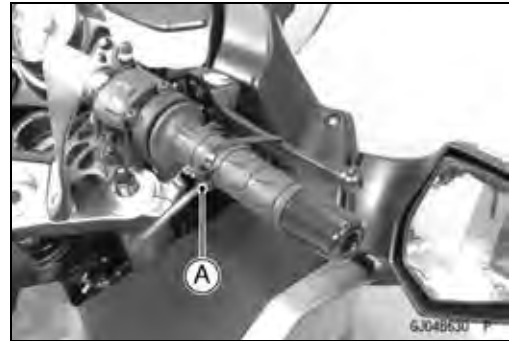
Engine Removal/Installation

Engine Removal

- Support the rear part of the swingarm with a stand.
- Squeeze the brake lever slowly and hold it with a band [A].

⚠ WARNING

Be sure to hold the front brake when removing the engine, or the motorcycle may fall over. It could cause an accident and injury.



CAUTION

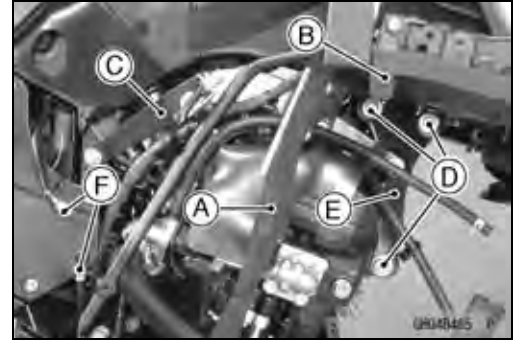
Be sure to hold the front brake when removing the engine, or the motorcycle may fall over. The engine or the motorcycle could be damaged.

- Drain:
 - Engine Oil (see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
 - Coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
- Remove:
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Lower Fairings (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Clutch Slave Cylinder (see Clutch Slave Cylinder Removal in the Clutch chapter)
 - Radiator (see Radiator and Radiator Fan Removal in the Cooling System chapter)
 - Muffler Body (see Muffler Body Removal in the Engine Top End chapter)
 - Exhaust Pipe (see Exhaust Pipe Removal in the Engine Top End chapter)
 - Propeller Shaft (see Propeller Shaft Removal in the Final Drive chapter)
 - Shift Pedal (see Shift Pedal Removal in the Crankshaft/Transmission chapter)
- Disconnect the alternator lead conductors [A].

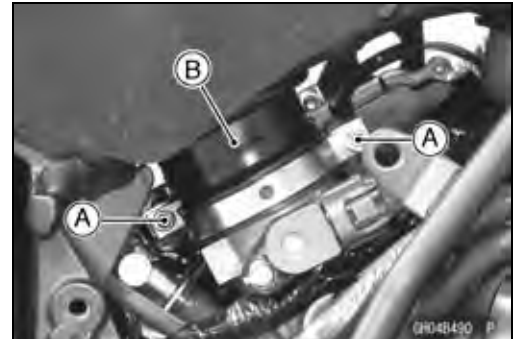


Engine Removal/Installation

- Remove:
 - Pad [A]
 - Right Heat Insulation Cover [B] (see Fairing Bracket Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Right Subframe [C] (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Bolts [D]
 - Right Engine Bracket [E]
 - Ground Terminals [F]



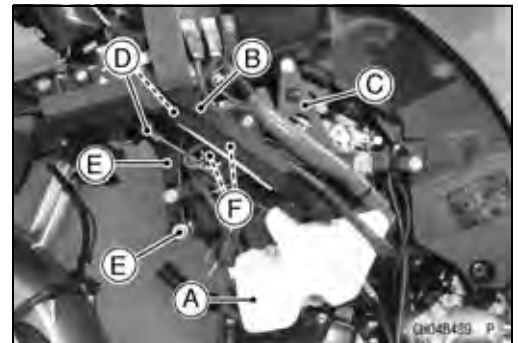
- Loosen the clamp bolts [A] and pull the ducts [B] upward.



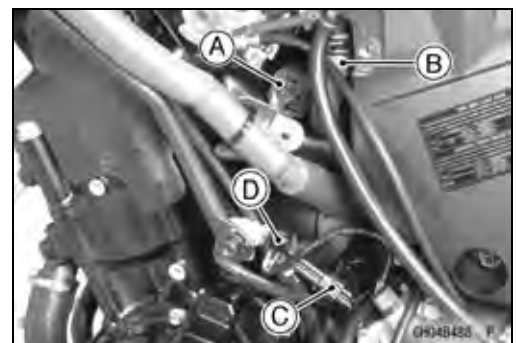
- Remove:
 - Air Switching Valve [A]



- Remove:
 - Coolant Reserve Tank [A]
 - Left Heat Insulation Cover [B] (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Left Subframe [C] (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Engine Bracket Bolt [D]
 - Engine Bracket [E]
 - Connectors [F] of Subharness for Sensor and Stick Coils (disconnect)



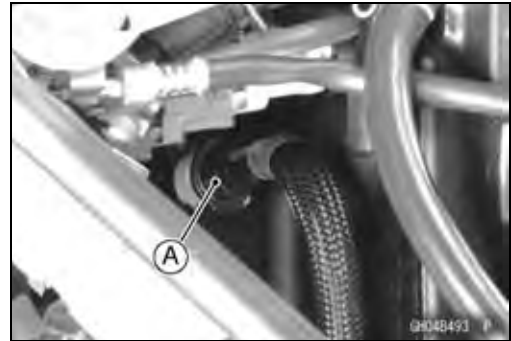
- Disconnect:
 - Throttle Body Subharness Connector [A]
 - Breather Hose [B]
 - Gear Position Switch Lead Connector [C]
 - Speed Sensor Lead Connector [D]



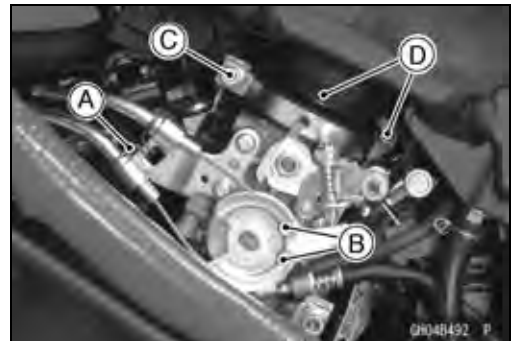
8-6 ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Engine Removal/Installation

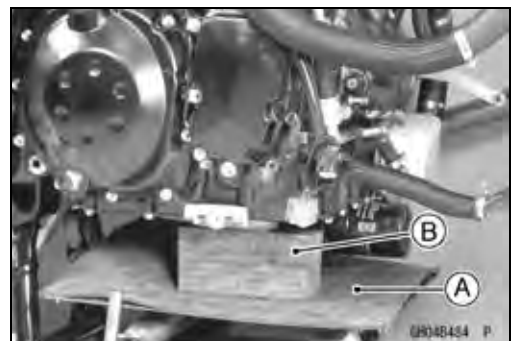
- Disconnect:
Fuel Hose [A] on the Delivery Pipe



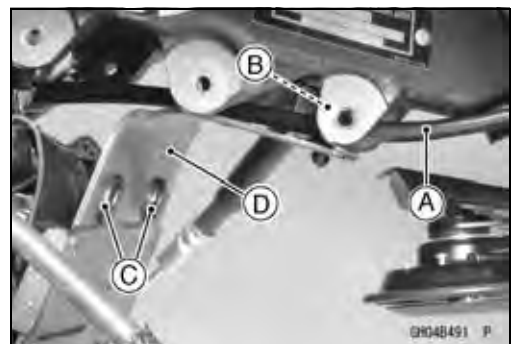
- Remove:
Clamp [A]
Throttle Cable Lower Ends [B]
- Loosen the clamp bolts [C] and pull the ducts [D] upward.



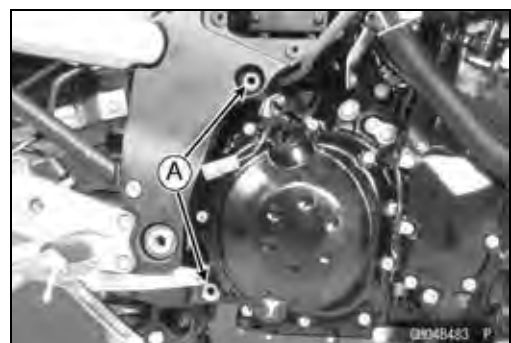
- Support the engine with a suitable stand [A].
○ Put a plank [B] onto the suitable stand for engine balance.



- Remove the throttle cables [A] from the clamp [B].
- Pull up the core and remove the quick rivet [C].
- Remove the heat insulation cover [D].



- Remove:
Engine Mounting Nuts
- Using a hexagon wrench, turn the engine mounting bolts [A] clockwise to make the gap between the engine and frame.



Engine Removal/Installation

- Remove the starter motor cable terminal nut [A].
- Using the stand, take out the engine.

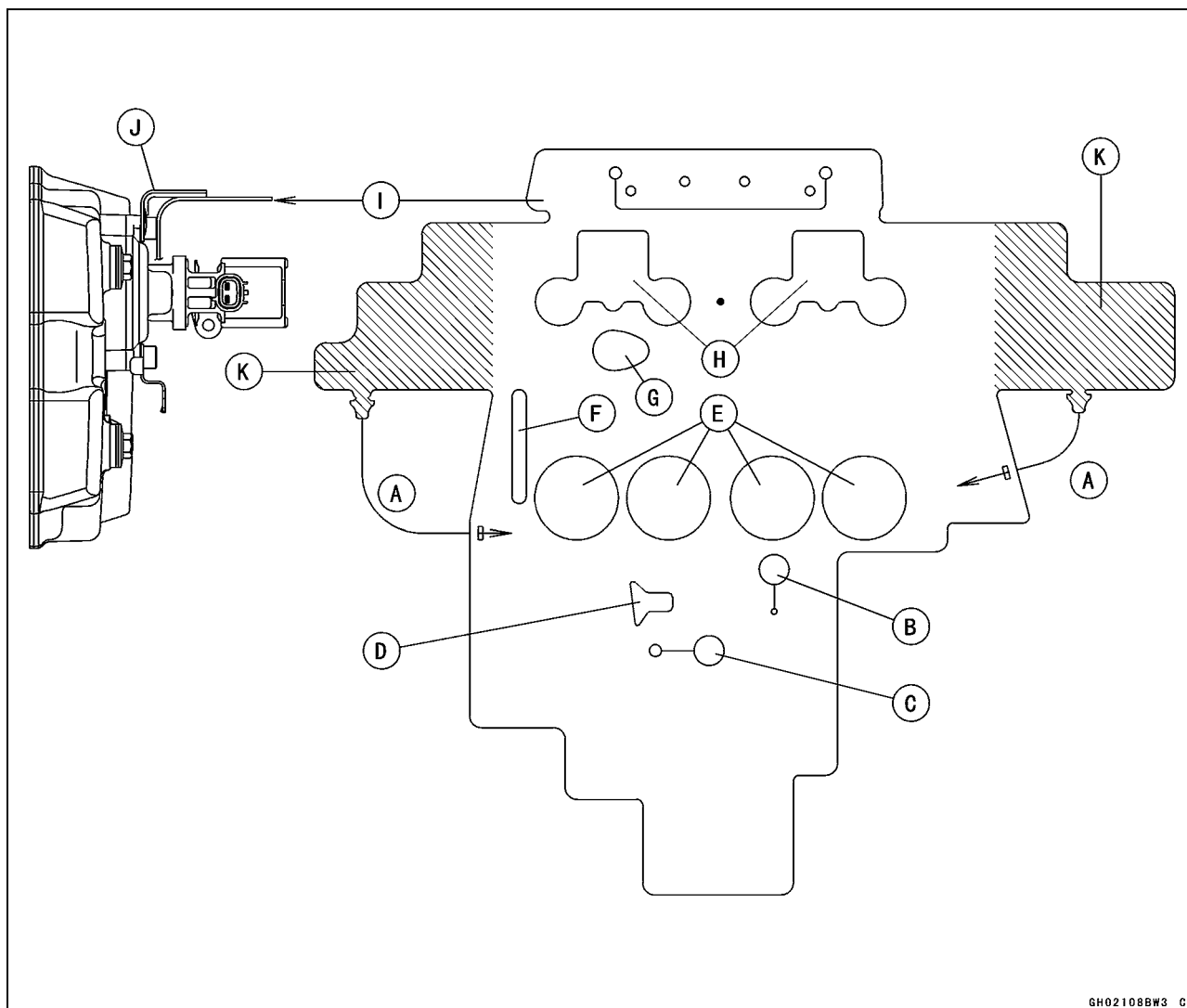


Engine Installation

- Support the engine with a suitable stand.
- Put a plank onto the suitable stand for engine balance.
- Install the heat insulation rubber plate.

8-8 ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Engine Removal/Installation

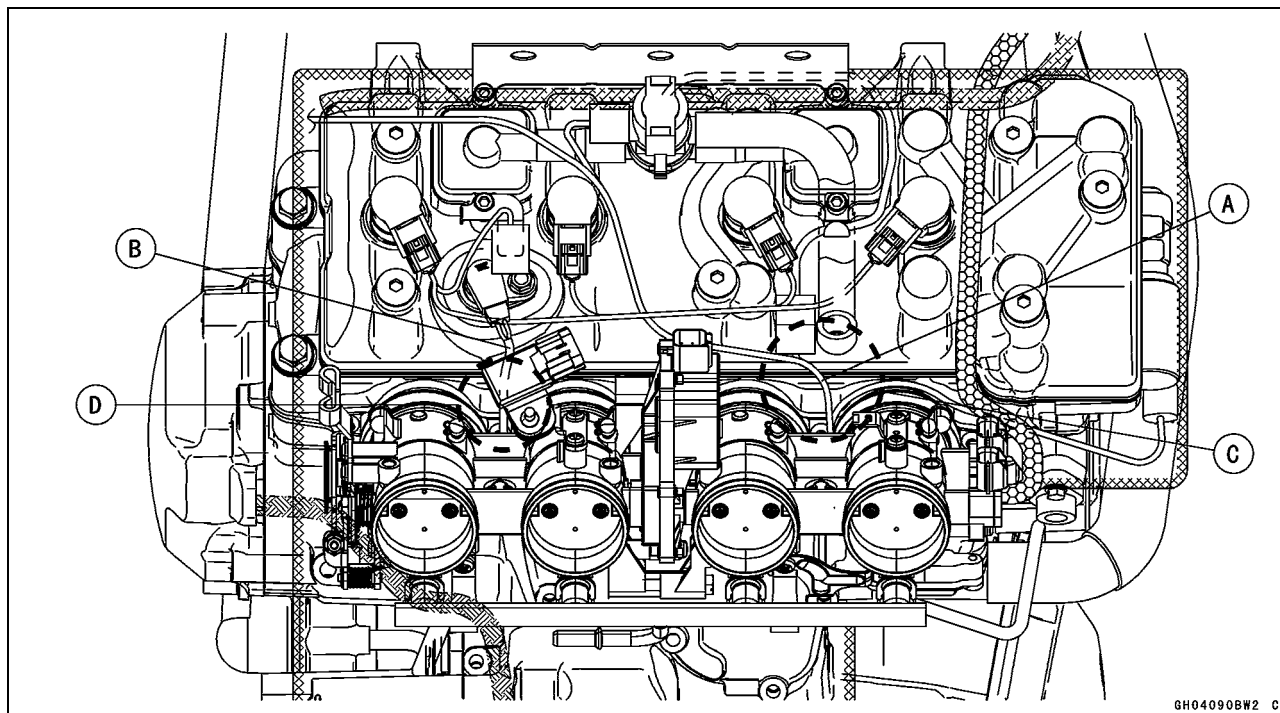


GH02108BW3 C

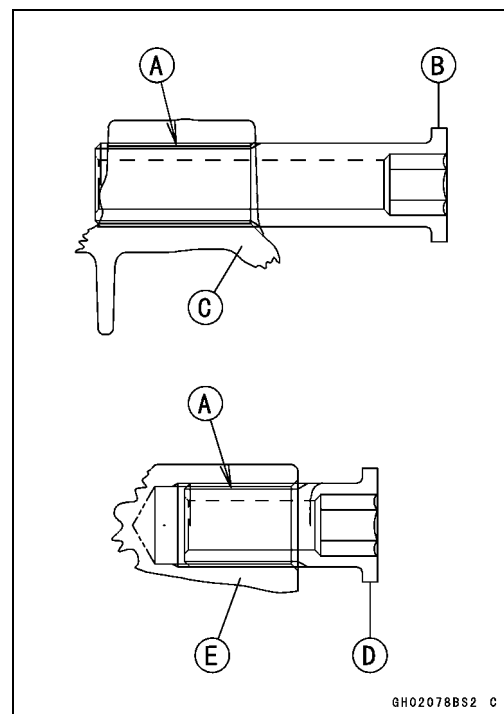
- A: After installation, set the projection in the hole.
- B: To Water Temperature Sensor
- C: To Breather Hose
- D: To Throttle Body Subharness Bracket
- E: To throttle Body Holder
- F: To Throttle Pulley
- G: To Inlet Cam Position Sensor
- H: To Air Suction Valve and Stick Coils
- I: Only put the heat insulation rubber plate on the cylinder head cover.
- J: Bracket on Air Suction Valve Cover
- K: Cover on both side of cylinder head.

Engine Removal/Installation

- Before installing the engine. Confirm the routing of the water temperature sensor lead [A] and inlet camshaft position sensor lead [B].
- Run [C] the water temperature sensor lead of the sub-harness between the #3 and #4 throttle body holders and connect the water temperature sensor body.
- Run [D] the inlet camshaft position sensor lead between the #1 and #2 throttle body holders.



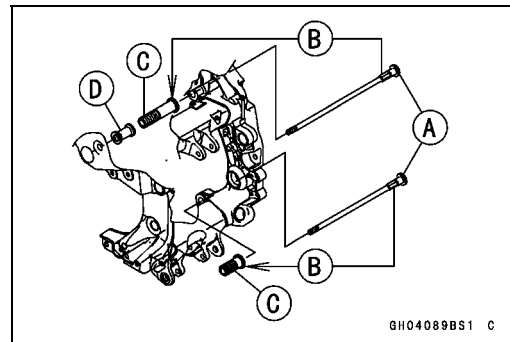
- Install the engine mounting bolts and nuts, following the specified installing sequence.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide grease [A] to the thread of adjusting collars.
- First, tighten the adjusting collars fully by hand.
 - Upper Adjusting Collar [B]
 - Upper Crankcase [C]
 - Lower Adjusting Collar [D]
 - Lower Crankcase [E]



8-10 ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Engine Removal/Installation

- Secondly, insert the mounting bolts [A] until they fit [B] in the adjusting collars [C].
- Be sure that the collar [D] is in position.



NOTE

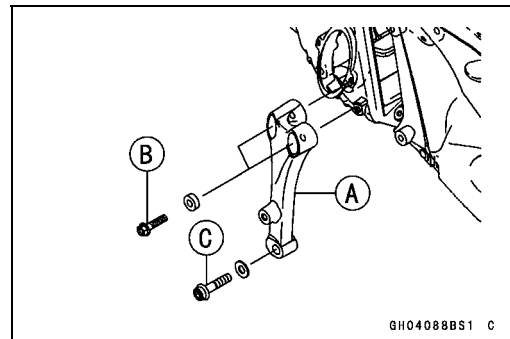
- Replace the following bolts with new bolts pre-coated with locking agent.

Engine Bracket Bolts (P/No. 92153-1770)

Front Engine Mounting Bolts (P/No. 92153-1769)

Subframe Bolts (P/No. 92153-1768)

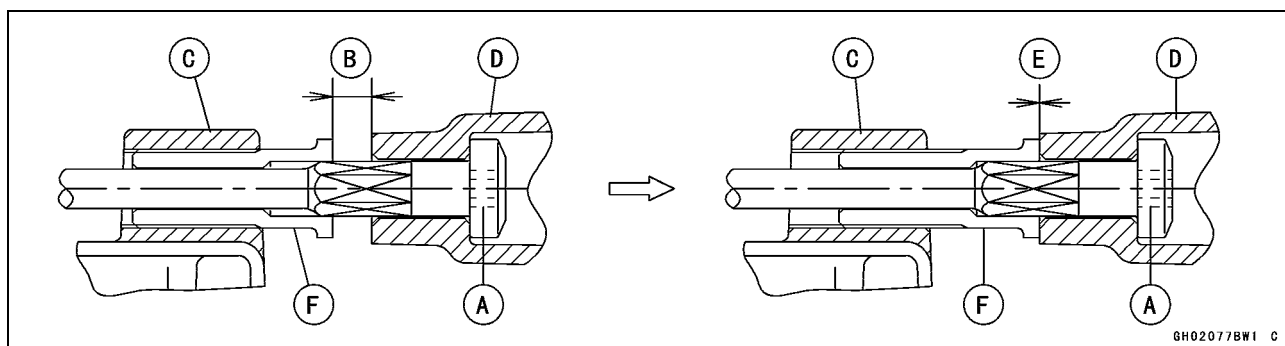
- Thirdly, install the left engine bracket [A] and temporarily tighten the left engine bracket bolts [B].
- Fourthly, tighten the left front engine mounting bolt [C].



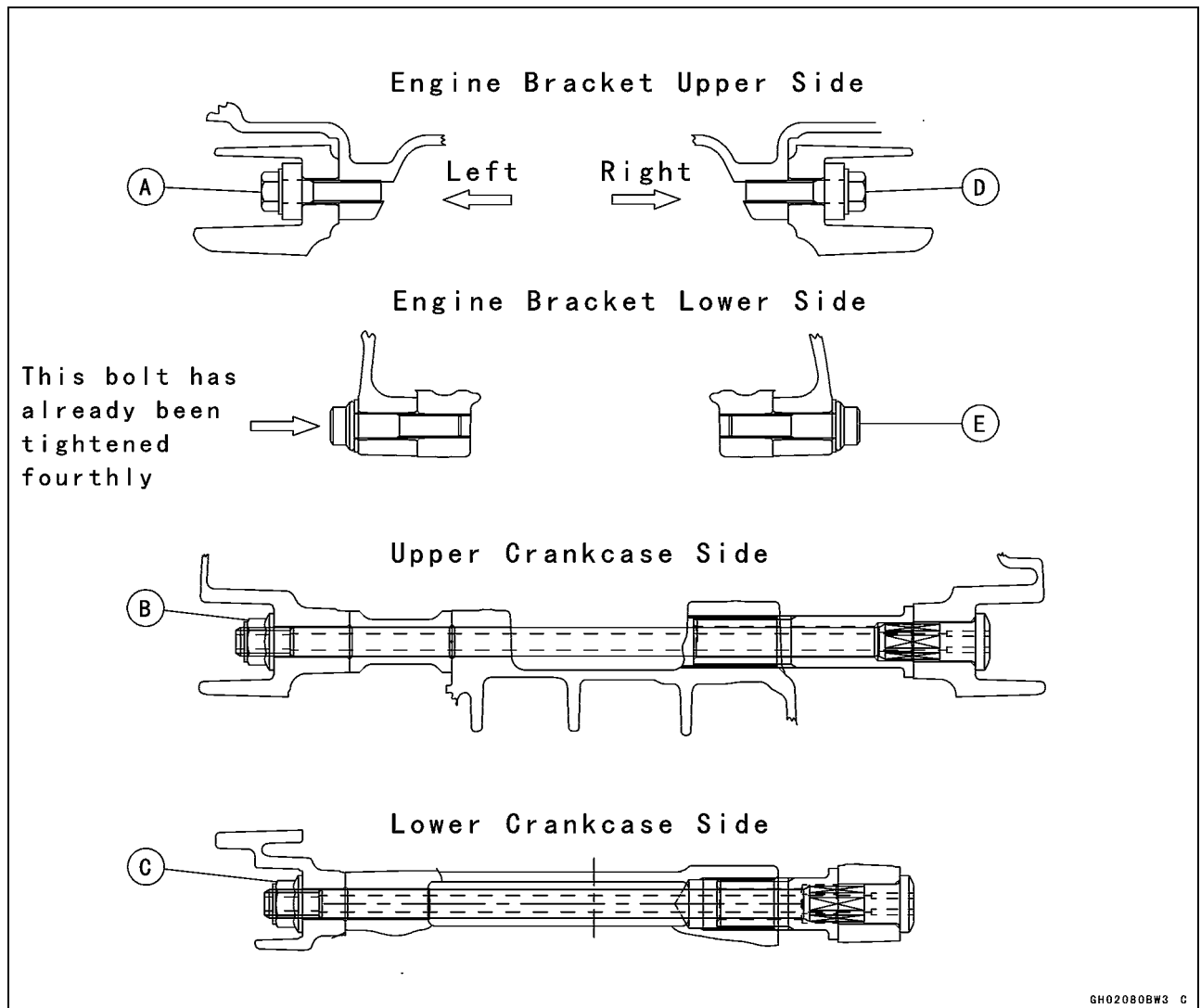
- Fourthly, turn the mounting bolts [A] counterclockwise with specified torque until the clearance [B] between the crankcase [C] and swingarm [D] comes to zero mm [E].
- Adjusting Collars [F]

Torque - Adjusting Collars: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Do not exceed the specified torque of adjusting collars.



Engine Removal/Installation



- Fifthly, tighten the left engine bracket bolts [A].
- Sixthly, tighten the upper engine mounting nut [B] and then the lower engine mounting nut [C].
- Seventhly, install the right engine bracket and tighten the right engine bracket bolts [D] and the right front engine mounting bolt [E].
- Torque:

Torque - Engine Mounting Nut (M12): 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 ft·lb)

NOTE

- Hold the upper and lower engine mounting bolts with an Allen wrench, and torque them.
- Torque:
- Torque - Engine Bracket Bolts (M8): 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)**
- Front Engine Mounting Bolts (M10): 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 ft·lb)**

8-12 ENGINE REMOVAL/INSTALLATION

Engine Removal/Installation

- Run the leads, cable and hoses correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).
- Adjust:
 - Throttle Cables (see Throttle Control System Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter)
- Fill the engine with engine oil (see Engine Oil Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Fill the engine with coolant and bleed the air from the cooling system (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

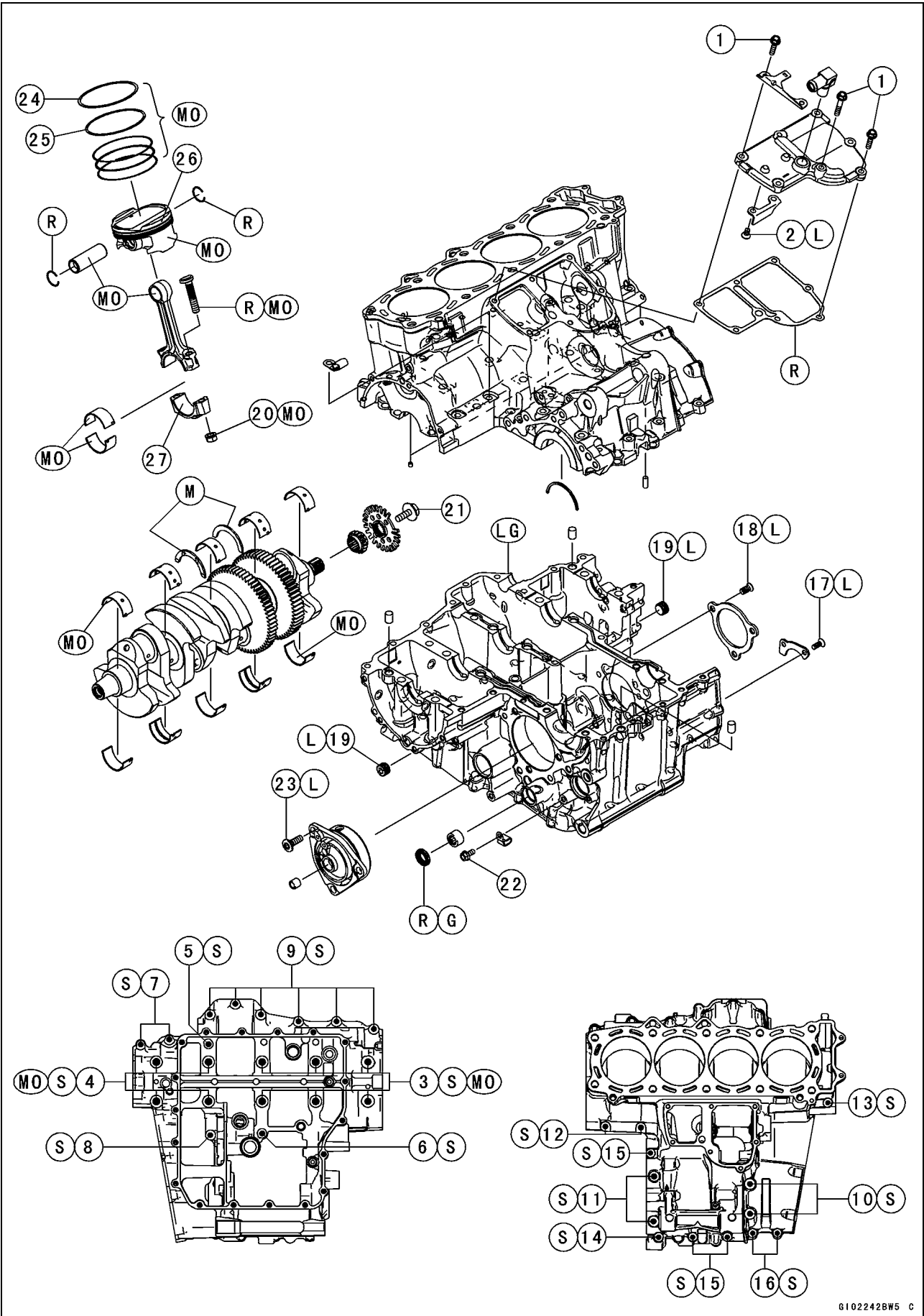
Crankshaft/Transmission

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9-2 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Exploded View



G102242BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Breather Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
2	Breather Plate Screws	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
3	Crankcase Bolts (M10, L = 90 mm)	47	4.8	35	MO, S
4	Crankcase Bolts (M10, L = 120 mm)	47	4.8	35	MO, S
5	Crankcase Bolt (M7, L = 110 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
6	Crankcase Bolt (M7, L = 85 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
7	Crankcase Bolts (M7, L = 60 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
8	Crankcase Bolt (M7, L = 50 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
9	Crankcase Bolts (M7, L = 45 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
10	Crankcase Bolts (M8, L = 80 mm)	27	2.8	20	S
11	Crankcase Bolts (M8, L = 70 mm)	27	2.8	20	S
12	Crankcase Bolts (M7, L = 65 mm)	20	2.0	15	S
13	Crankcase Bolt (M6, L = 65 mm)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
14	Crankcase Bolt (M6, L = 50 mm)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
15	Crankcase Bolts (M6, L = 40 mm)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
16	Crankcase Bolts (M6, L = 25 mm)	12	1.2	106 in·lb	S
17	Shift Drum Bearing Holder Screws	4.9	0.50	43 in·lb	L
18	Bearing Position Plate Screws	4.9	0.50	43 in·lb	L
19	Oil Passage Plug	20	2.0	15	L
20	Connecting Rod Big End Nuts	see the text	←	←	←
21	Timing Rotor Bolt	39	4.0	29	
22	Gear Position Switch Lead Clamp Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
23	Drive Shaft Cover Bolts	25	2.5	18	L

24. "R" marked side faces up.

25. "RN" marked side faces up.

26. "IN" mark faces to INTAKE side (rearward).

27. Do not apply any grease or oil.

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

LG: Apply liquid gasket (Kawasaki Bond: 92104-1064).

M: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.

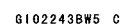
MO: Apply molybdenum disulfide oil.

(mixture of engine oil and molybdenum disulfide grease in a weight ratio is 10 : 1)

R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tightening sequence.

Exploded View



Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Balancer Shaft Clamp Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
2	Balancer Shaft Clamp Lever Bolts	25	2.5	18	
3	Starter Clutch Shaft Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
4	Starter Clutch Shaft Plate Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
5	Torque Limiter Bolt	25	2.5	18	L
6	Shift Drum Cam Holder Bolt	12	1.2	106 in·lb	L
7	Gear Position Switch Screws	2.9	0.30	26 in·lb	L
8	Gear Positioning Lever Bolt	12	1.2	106 in·lb	
9	Shift Shaft Return Spring Pin	29	3.0	21	L
10	Shift Pedal Mounting Bolt	25	2.5	18	

11. Front Balancer

12. Rear Balancer

13. Install the bearing into the drive shaft cover so that the shield side faces in.

EO: Apply engine oil.

M: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.

MO: Apply molybdenum disulfide oil.

(mixture of engine oil and molybdenum disulfide grease in a weight ratio is 10 : 1)

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

R: Replacement Parts

9-6 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Specifications

Item			Standard	Service Limit
Crankcase, Crankshaft, Connecting Rods				
Connecting Rod Bend			— — —	TIR 0.2/100 mm (0.008/3.94 in.)
Connecting Rod Twist			— — —	TIR 0.2/100 mm (0.008/3.94 in.)
Connecting Rod Big End Side Clearance			0.13 ~ 0.38 mm (0.0051 ~ 0.0150 in.)	0.58 mm (0.023 in.)
Connecting Rod Big End Bearing Insert/crankpin Clearance			0.048 ~ 0.086 mm (0.0019 ~ 0.0034 in.)	0.12 mm (0.0047 in.)
Crankpin Diameter:			37.984 ~ 38.000 mm (1.4954 ~ 1.4961 in.)	37.97 mm (1.4949 in.)
Marking	None		37.984 ~ 37.992 mm (1.4954 ~ 1.4957 in.)	— — —
	○		37.993 ~ 38.000 mm (1.4958 ~ 1.4961 in.)	— — —
Connecting Rod Big End Inside Diameter:			41.000 ~ 41.016 mm (1.6142 ~ 1.6148 in.)	— — —
Marking	None		41.000 ~ 41.008 mm (1.6142 ~ 1.6145 in.)	— — —
	○		41.009 ~ 41.016 mm (1.6145 ~ 1.6148 in.)	— — —
Connecting Rod Big End Bearing Insert Thickness:				
Brown			1.475 ~ 1.480 mm (0.05807 ~ 0.05827 in.)	— — —
Black			1.480 ~ 1.485 mm (0.05827 ~ 0.05846 in.)	— — —
Blue			1.485 ~ 1.490 mm (0.05846 ~ 0.05866 in.)	— — —
Connecting Rod Bolt Stretch:			(Usable Range)	
New Connecting Rod			0.25 ~ 0.34 mm (0.0098 ~ 0.0134 in.)	— — —
Used Connecting Rod			0.25 ~ 0.34 mm (0.0098 ~ 0.0134 in.)	— — —
Crankshaft Side Clearance			0.05 ~ 0.24 mm (0.0020 ~ 0.0094 in.)	0.30 mm (0.0118 in.)
Crankshaft Runout			TIR 0.03 mm (0.0012 in.) or less	TIR 0.08 mm (0.0031 in.)
Crankshaft Main Bearing Insert/journal Clearance			0.031 ~ 0.063 mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0025 in.)	0.09 mm (0.0035 in.)
Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter:			37.984 ~ 38.000 mm (1.4954 ~ 1.4961 in.)	37.96 mm (1.4945 in.)
Marking	None		37.984 ~ 37.992 mm (1.4954 ~ 1.4957 in.)	— — —
	1		37.993 ~ 38.000 mm (1.4958 ~ 1.4961 in.)	— — —
Crankcase Main Bearing Inside Diameter:			41.000 ~ 41.016 mm (1.6142 ~ 1.6148 in.)	— — —

Specifications

Item	Standard	Service Limit
Marking ○	41.000 ~ 41.008 mm (1.6142 ~ 1.6145 in.)	— — —
None	41.009 ~ 41.016 mm (1.6145 ~ 1.6148 in.)	— — —
Crankshaft Main Bearing Insert Thickness:		
Brown	1.490 ~ 1.494 mm (0.0587 ~ 0.0588 in.)	— — —
Black	1.494 ~ 1.498 mm (0.0588 ~ 0.0590 in.)	— — —
Blue	1.498 ~ 1.502 mm (0.0590 ~ 0.0591 in.)	— — —
Pistons		
Cylinder (Upper Crankcase) Inside Diameter	83.994 ~ 84.006 mm (3.3068 ~ 3.3073 in.)	84.10 mm (3.3110 in.)
Piston Diameter	83.969 ~ 83.984 mm (3.3059 ~ 3.3065 in.)	83.82 mm (3.2999 in.)
Piston/Cylinder Clearance	0.010 ~ 0.037 mm (0.0004 ~ 0.0015 in.)	— — —
Piston Ring/Groove Clearance:		
Top	0.03 ~ 0.07 mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0028 in.)	0.17 mm (0.0067 in.)
Second	0.02 ~ 0.06 mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0024 in.)	0.16 mm (0.0063 in.)
Piston Ring Groove Width:		
Top	0.92 ~ 0.94 mm (0.0362 ~ 0.0370 in.)	1.02 mm (0.040 in.)
Second	1.01 ~ 1.03 mm (0.0398 ~ 0.0406 in.)	1.11 mm (0.044 in.)
Piston Ring Thickness:		
Top	0.87 ~ 0.89 mm (0.0343 ~ 0.0350 in.)	0.80 mm (0.032 in.)
Second	0.97 ~ 0.99 mm (0.0382 ~ 0.0390 in.)	0.90 mm (0.035 in.)
Piston Ring End Gap:		
Top	0.20 ~ 0.30 mm (0.0079 ~ 0.0118 in.)	0.6 mm (0.024 in.)
Second	0.40 ~ 0.55 mm (0.0157 ~ 0.0217 in.)	0.8 mm (0.031 in.)
Transmission		
Shift Fork Ear Thickness	5.74 ~ 6.00 mm (0.2260 ~ 0.2362 in.)	5.6 mm (0.220 in.)
Gear Groove Width	6.05 ~ 6.15 mm (0.238 ~ 0.242 in.)	6.25 mm (0.246 in.)
Shift Fork Guide Pin Diameter	6.9 ~ 7.0 mm (0.272 ~ 0.276 in.)	6.8 mm (0.268 in.)
Shift Drum Groove Width	7.05 ~ 7.20 mm (0.278 ~ 0.283 in.)	7.3 mm (0.287 in.)

9-8 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Specifications

Connecting Rod Big End Bearing Insert Selection

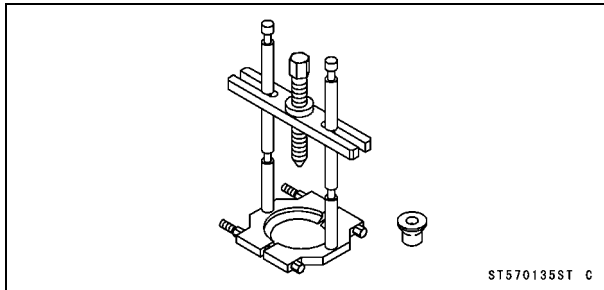
Con-rod Big End Bore Diameter Marking	Crankpin Diameter Marking	Bearing Insert	
		Size Color	Part Number
None	○	Brown	92139-0131
None	None	Black	92139-0130
○	○		
○	None	Blue	92139-0129

Crankshaft Main Bearing Insert Selection

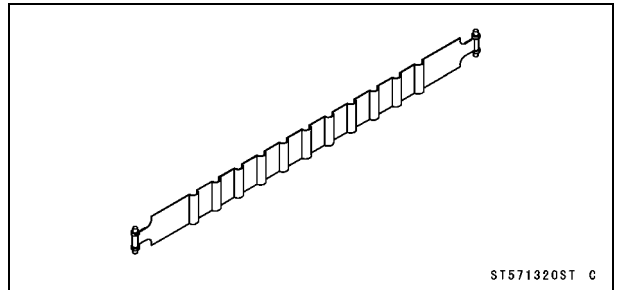
Crankcase Main Bearing Inside Diameter Marking	Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter Marking	Bearing Insert		
		Size Color	Part Number	Journal Nos.
○	1	Brown	92139-0134	1, 3, 5
			92139-0137	2, 4
None	1	Black	92139-0133	1, 3, 5
○	None		92139-0136	2, 4
None	None	Blue	92139-0132	1, 3, 5
			92139-0135	2, 4

Special Tools and Sealants

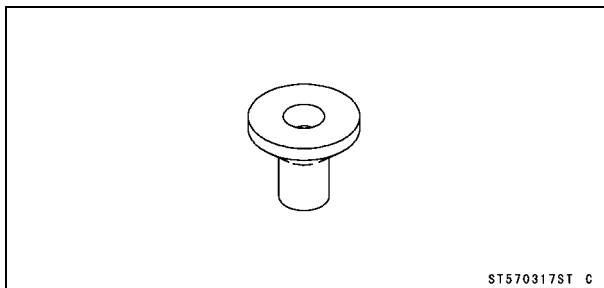
Bearing Puller:
57001-135



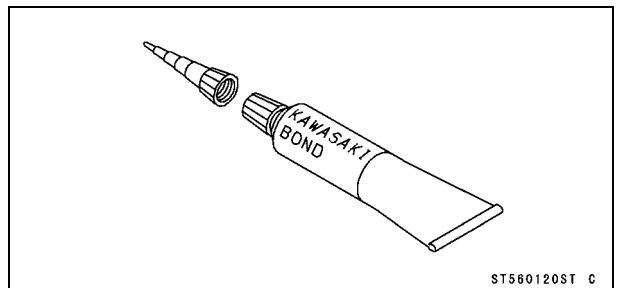
Piston Ring Compressor Belt, $\phi 80 \sim \phi 91$:
57001-1320



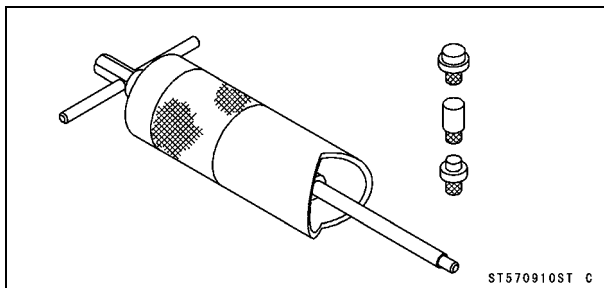
Bearing Puller Adapter:
57001-317



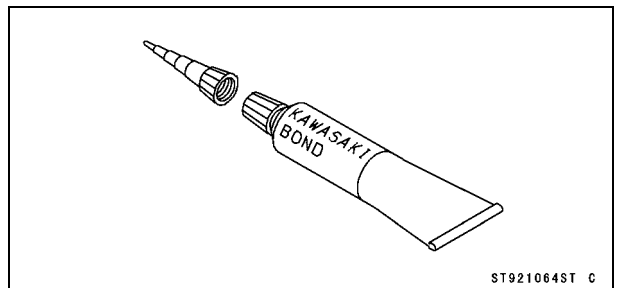
Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant):
56019-120



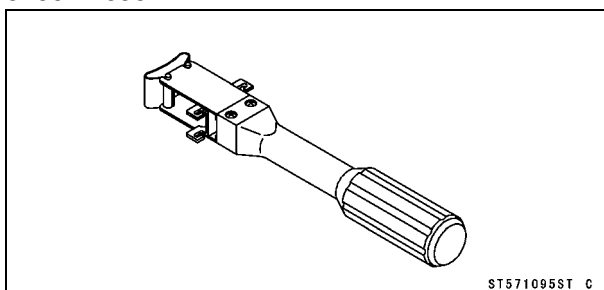
Piston Pin Puller Assembly:
57001-910



Kawasaki Bond:
92104-1064



Piston Ring Compressor Grip:
57001-1095

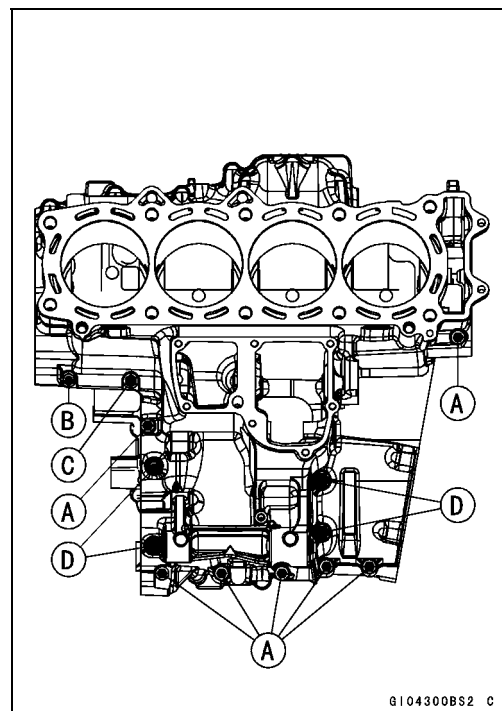


9-10 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

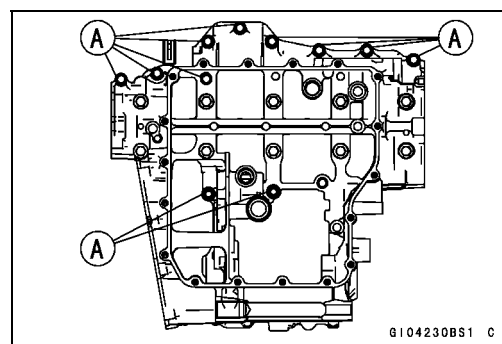
Crankcase Splitting

Crankcase Splitting

- Remove the engine (see Engine Removal/Installation in the Engine Removal/Installation chapter).
- Set the engine on a clean surface and hold the engine steady while parts are being removed.
- Remove:
 - Clutch (see Clutch Removal in the Clutch chapter)
 - Starter Motor Clutch (see Starter Motor Clutch Removal)
 - Oil Pump (see Oil Pump Removal in the Engine Lubrication System chapter)
 - Alternator Rotor (see Alternator Rotor Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Oil Cooler (see Oil Cooler Removal in the Engine Lubrication System chapter)
 - Oil Pan (see Oil Pan Removal in the Engine Lubrication System chapter)
 - External Shift Mechanism (see External Shift Mechanism Removal)
- Remove the upper crankcase bolts.
 - First loosen the M6 bolts.
 - M6 Bolts [A]
 - M7 Bolt [B]
 - M7 Bolt with Clamp [C]
 - M8 Bolts with Washers [D]

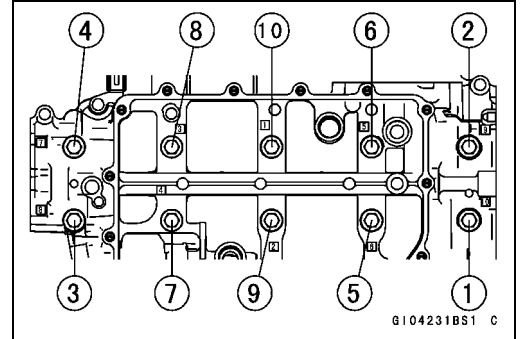


- Remove the lower crankcase bolts.
 - First loosen the M7 bolts [A].

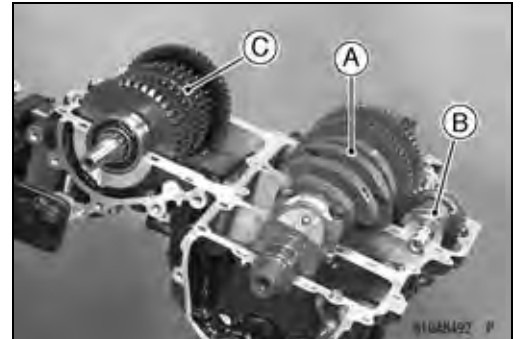


Crankcase Splitting

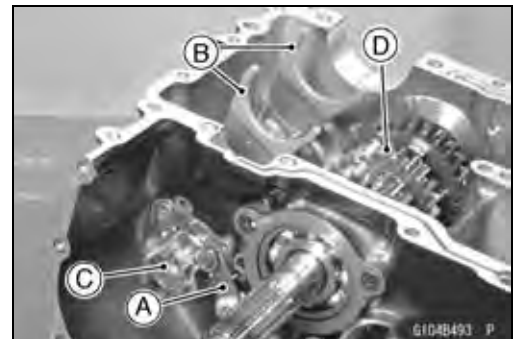
- Next, loosen the M10 Bolts [1 ~10] (sequence numbers).
- Tap lightly around the crankcase mating surface with a plastic mallet, and split the crankcase. Take care not to damage the crankcase.



- ★ If the crankshaft is to be removed [A], remove the pistons (see Piston Removal).
- Remove:
 - Front Balancer [B]
 - Output Shaft [C]



- Remove:
 - Gear Position Lever [A]
 - Shift Forks [B] (see Shift Drum and Fork Removal)
 - Shift Drum [C]
 - Drive Shaft [D]



Crankcase Assembly

CAUTION

The upper and lower crankcase halves are machined at the factory in the assembled state, so the crankcase halves must be replaced as a set.

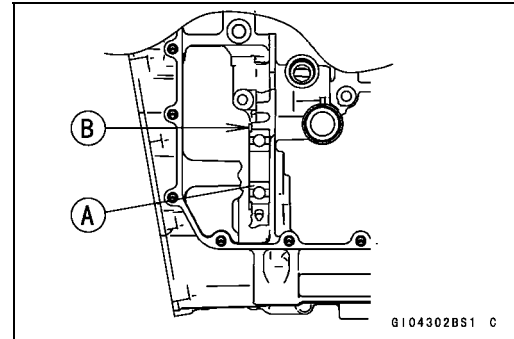
NOTE

- When replacing the crankcase halves, install the thrust washers ($t = 2.5 \text{ mm}$, 0.0984 in.) on the upper crankcase half.
- With a high-flash point solvent, clean off the mating surfaces of the crankcase halves and wipe dry.
- Using compressed air, blow out the oil passages in the crankcase halves.

9-12 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

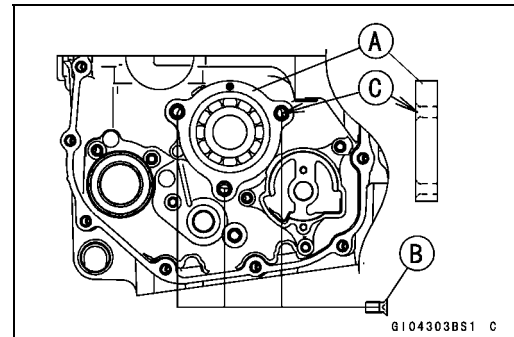
Crankcase Splitting

- Install the new drive shaft bearing [A] so that its stepped side [B] faces as shown using a press.

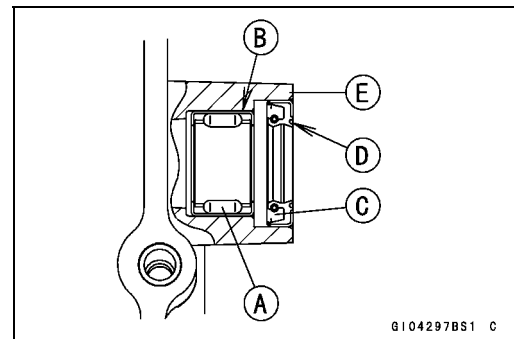


- Install the bearing plate [A] with the screws [B].
- Install the plate so that the stepped hole side [C] faces outside.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the bearing plate screw and tighten them.

Torque - Bearing Position Plate Screws: 4.9 N·m (0.50 kgf·m, 43 in·lb)

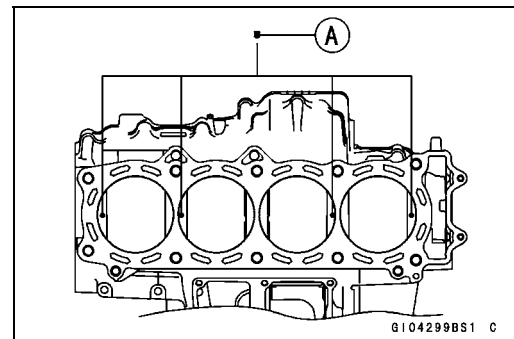


- Install the new needle bearing [A] for the shift shaft so that its marked side [B] faces as shown, using a press.
- Install the new oil seal [C] so that its surface [D] is flush with the surface of the crankcase [E].

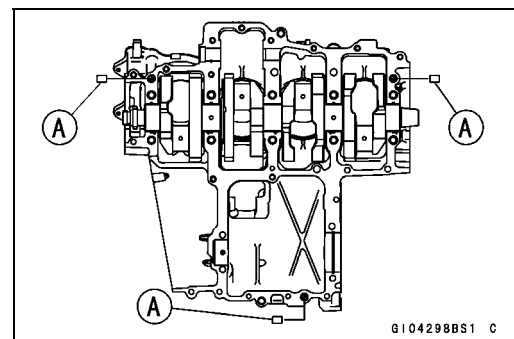


- Install the oil nozzles [A] in the upper crankcase half.

Torque - Oil Nozzle: 2.9 N·m (0.3 kgf·m, 43 in·lb)



- Install:
 - Crankshaft, Pistons and Connecting Rods
 - Transmission Shaft and Gears
 - Front Balancer
 - Dowel Pins [A]



Crankcase Splitting

- Before fitting the lower case on the upper case, check the following.
 - Check to see that the shift drum and transmission gears are in the neutral position [A].



- Apply liquid gasket [A] to the mating surface of the lower crankcase half.

Sealant - Kawasaki Bond: 92104-1064

NOTE

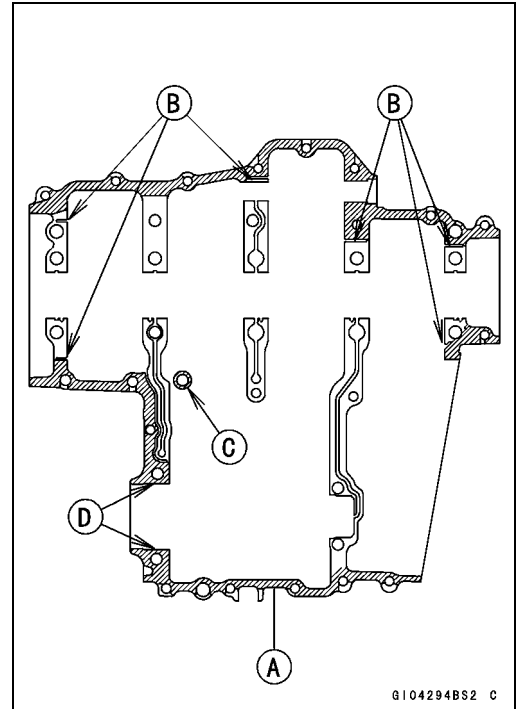
- After tightening the crankcase bolts, wipe up the liquid gasket seeping out the output shaft bearing hole [D].
- Make the application finish within 20 minutes when the liquid gasket to the mating surface of the lower crankcase half is applied.

CAUTION

Do not apply liquid gasket to the grooves [B] inside from the crankshaft main bearing inserts, and balancer bearing.

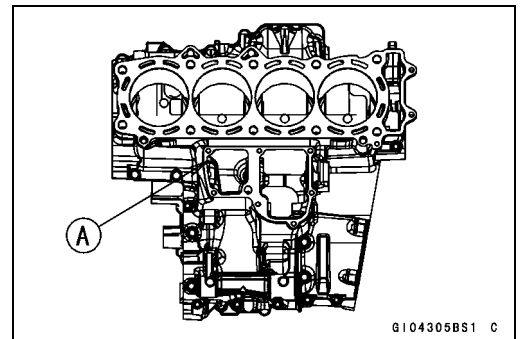
CAUTION

Do not plug the inside of breather hole [C] with liquid gasket.



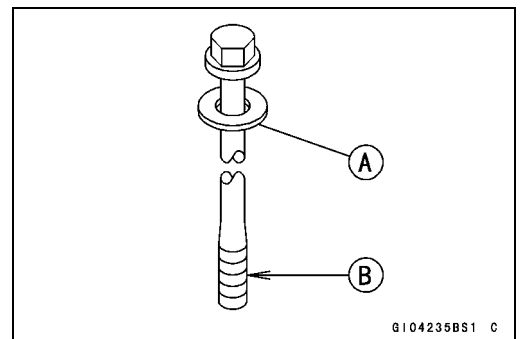
G104294BS2 C

- Fit the lower crankcase half to the upper crankcase half.
- Be sure that the breather hole [A] on the upper crankcase [B] is not plugged with liquid gasket.



G104305BS1 C

- The M10 bolts have washers, replace them with new ones.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the seating surfaces [A] of the washers and the threads [B] of the M10 bolts.



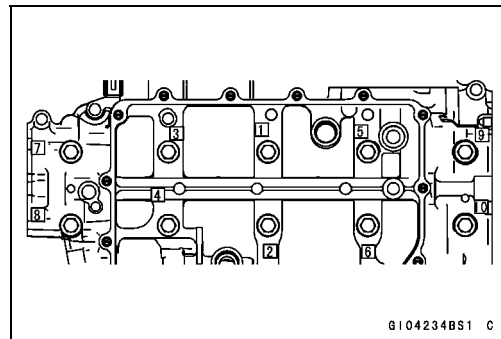
G104235BS1 C

9-14 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Crankcase Splitting

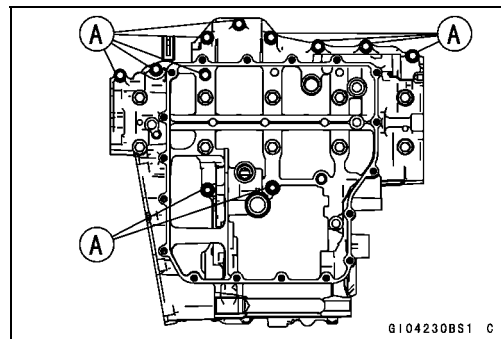
- Tighten the lower crankcase bolts using the following steps.
- Following the sequence numbers on the lower crankcase half, tighten the M10 bolts [1 ~ 10] with washers.

Torque - Crankcase Bolts (M10): 47 N·m (4.8 kgf·m, 35 ft·lb)



- Tighten the M7 bolts [A].

Torque - Crankcase Bolts (M7): 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

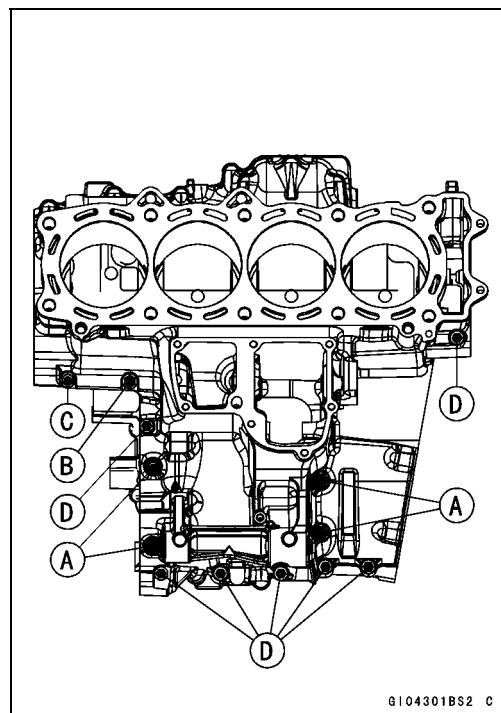


- Tighten the upper crankcase bolts in the order listed.
- The M8 bolts have washers, replace them with new ones.
- Tighten:
 - M8 Bolts with Washers [A]
 - M7 Bolt with the clamp [B]
 - M7 Bolt [C]
 - M6 Bolts [D]

Torque - Crankcase Bolts (M8): 27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 ft·lb)

Crankcase Bolts (M7): 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

Crankcase Bolts (M6): 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)



- After tightening all crankcase bolts, check the following items.
- Crankshaft and transmission shafts turn freely.
- While spinning the output shaft, gears shift smoothly from the 1st to neutral, and neutral to 1st.

Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

Crankshaft Removal

- Split the crankcase (see Crankcase Splitting).
- Remove the crankshaft (see Connecting Rod Removal).

Crankshaft Installation

CAUTION

If the crankshaft, bearing inserts, or crankcase halves are replaced with new ones, select the bearing inserts and check clearance with a plastigage (press gauge) before assembling engine to be sure the correct bearing inserts are installed.

NOTE

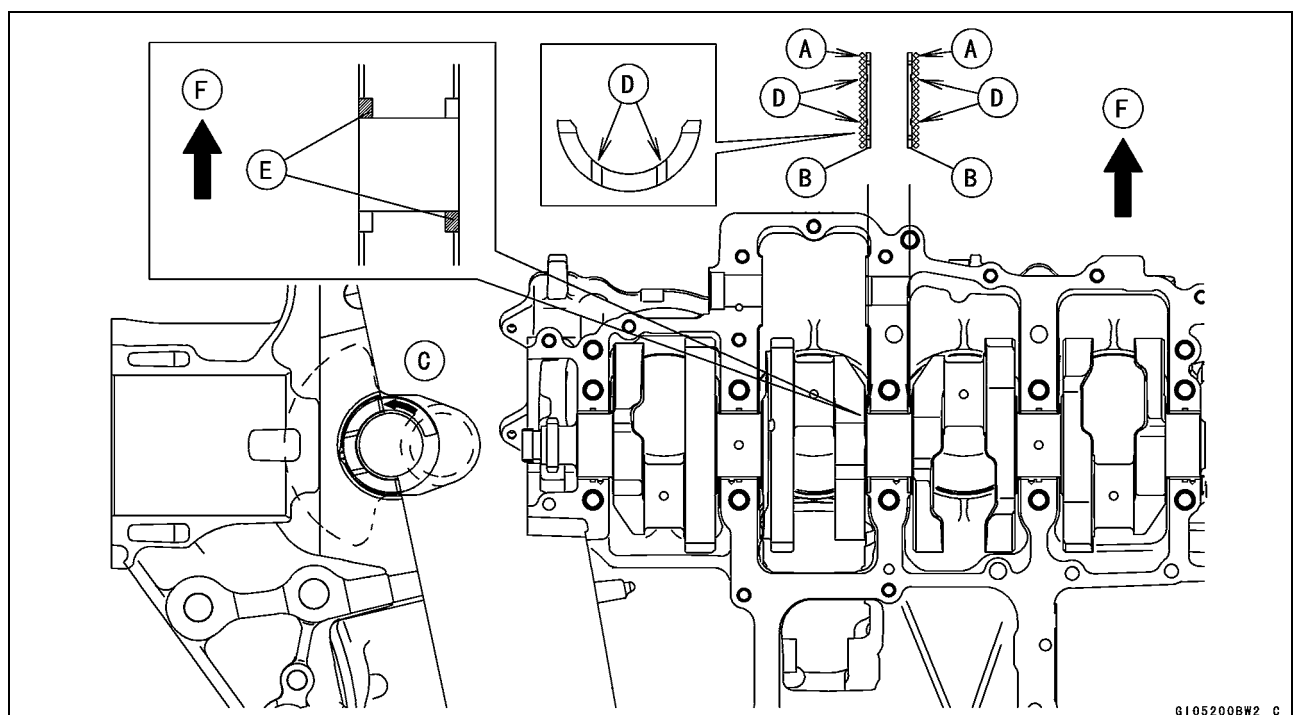
○When replacing the crankcase halves, install the thrust washers ($t = 2.5 \text{ mm}$, 0.0984 in.) on the upper crankcase half.

- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the crankshaft main bearing inserts.
- Follow the next procedure to insert the thrust washers on the upper crankcase half, after installing connecting rod on the crankshaft (see Connecting Rod Installation).
- Apply molybdenum disulfide grease to the outside surfaces [A] of both thrust washers [B].
- Slide [C] one thrust washer into the upper crankcase half.
- Move the crankshaft to the left or right and then slide the other washer into the upper crankcase half.

NOTE

○Slide the thrust washers so that the oil grooves [D] face outward. Make sure that the blue-painted edges [E] are positioned as shown in figure.

Front [F]



61052008W2 C

9-16 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

Connecting Rod Removal

- Split the crankcase (see Crankcase Splitting).
- Remove the connecting rod nuts [A].
- Remove the crankshaft.

NOTE

○Mark and record the locations of the connecting rods and their big end caps so that they can be reassembled in their original positions.

- Remove the piston (see Piston Removal).

CAUTION

Discard the connecting rod bolts. To prevent damage to the crankpin surfaces, do not allow the connecting rod bolts to bump against the crankpins.

Connecting Rod Installation

CAUTION

To minimize vibration, the connecting rods should have the same weight mark.

Big End Cap [A]

Connecting Rod [B]

Weight Mark, Alphabet [C]

Diameter Mark [D]: “○” or no mark

CAUTION

If the connecting rods, big end bearing inserts, or crankshaft are replaced with new ones, select the bearing insert and check clearance with a plasti-gage (press gauge) before assembling engine to be sure the correct bearing inserts are installed.

- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the inner surface of the upper and lower bearing inserts [A].
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the threads [B] and seating surface [C] of the connecting rod nuts.
- Install the inserts so that their nails [D] are on the same side and fit them into the recess of the connecting rod and cap.

CAUTION

Wrong application of oil and grease could cause bearing damage.

- When installing the inserts [A], be careful not to damage the insert surface with the edge of the connecting rod [B] or the cap [C]. One way to install inserts is as follows.

Installation [D] to Cap

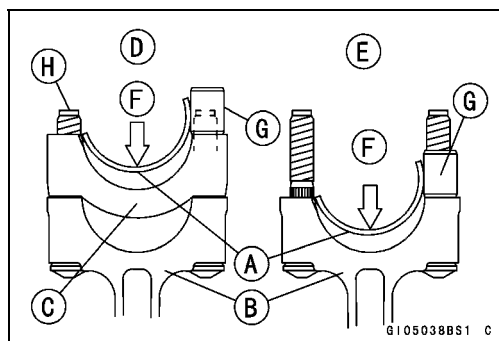
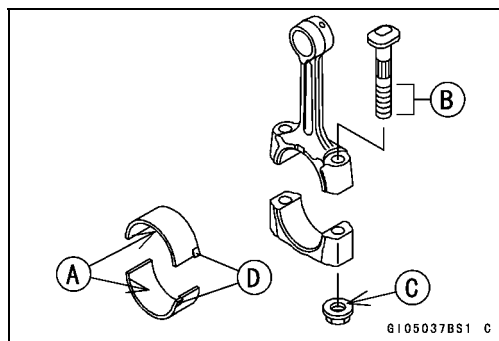
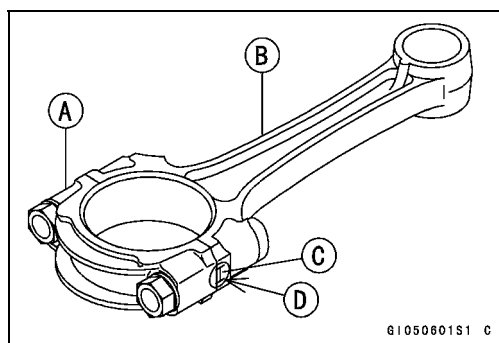
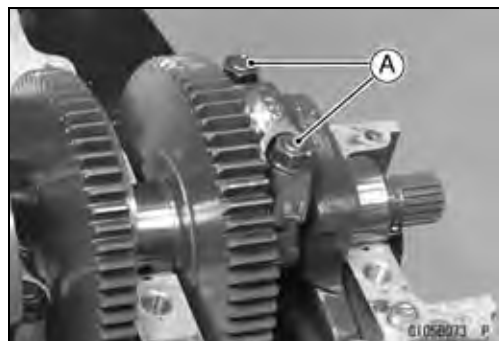
Installation [E] to Connecting Rod

Push [F]

Spare Dowel Pin [G]

Connecting Rod Bolts [H]

- Remove debris and clean the surface of inserts.
- Install the cap on the connecting rod, aligning the weight and diameter marks.



Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

- Install the crankshaft (see Crankshaft Installation).
- Install each connecting rod on its original crankpin.
- The connecting rod big end is bolted using the “plastic region fastening method”.
- This method precisely achieves the needed clamping force without exceeding it unnecessarily, allowing the use of thinner, lighter bolts further decreasing connecting rod weight.
- There are two types of the plastic region fastening. One is a bolt length measurement method and other is a rotation angle method. Observe one of the following two, but the bolt length measurement method is preferable because this is a more reliable way to tighten the big end nuts.

CAUTION

The connecting rod bolts are designed to stretch when tightened. Never reuse the connecting rod bolts. See the table below for correct bolt and nut usage.

CAUTION

Be careful not to overtighten the nuts. The bolts must be positioned on the seating surface correctly to prevent the bolt heads from hitting the crankcase.

(1) Bolt Length Measurement Method

- Be sure to clean the bolts, nuts, and connecting rods thoroughly with a high-flash point solvent, because the new connecting rods, bolts, and nuts are treated with an anti-rust solution.

WARNING

Clean the bolts, nuts, and connecting rods in a well-ventilated area, and take care that there is no spark or flame anywhere near the working area. This includes any appliance with a pilot light. Because of the danger of highly flammable liquids, do not use gasoline or low-flash point solvents to clean them.

CAUTION

Immediately dry the bolts and nuts with compressed air after cleaning. Clean and dry the bolts and nuts completely.

9-18 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

- Install new bolts in reused connecting rods.
- Dent both bolt head and bolt tip with a punch as shown.
- Before tightening, use a point micrometer to measure the length of new connecting rod bolts and record the values to find the bolt stretch.

Connecting Rod [A]

Dent here with a punch [B].

Nuts [C]

Fit micrometer pins into dents [D].

- Apply a small amount of molybdenum disulfide oil to the following.

Threads of Nuts and Bolts

Seating Surfaces of Nuts and Connecting rods

- Tighten the big end nuts until the bolt elongation reaches the length specified in the table.
- Check the length of the connecting rod bolts.
- ★ If the stretch is more than the usable range, the bolt has stretched too much. An overelongated bolt may break in use.

$$\text{Bolt Length after tightening} - \text{Bolt Length before tightening} = \text{Bolt Stretch}$$

Connect- ing Rod Assy	Bolt	Nut	Usable Range of Connecting Rod Bolt Stretch
New	Use the bolts attached to new con-rod.	Attached to new con-rod	0.25 ~ 0.34 mm (0.0098 ~ 0.0134 in.)
	New	New	
Used	Replace the bolts with new ones.	Replace the nuts with new ones.	0.25 ~ 0.34 mm (0.0098 ~ 0.0134 in.)

(2) Rotation Angle Method

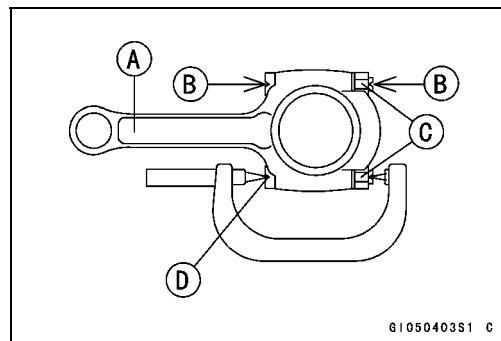
- ★ If you don't have a point micrometer, you may tighten the nuts using the "Rotation Angle Method".
- Be sure to clean the bolts, nuts and connecting rods thoroughly with a high-flash point solvent, because the new connecting rods, bolts and nuts are treated with an anti-rust solution.

WARNING

Clean the bolts, nuts and connecting rods in a well-ventilated area, and take care that there is no spark or flame anywhere near the working area. This includes any appliance with a pilot light. Because of the danger of highly flammable liquids, do not use gasoline or low-flash point solvents to clean them.

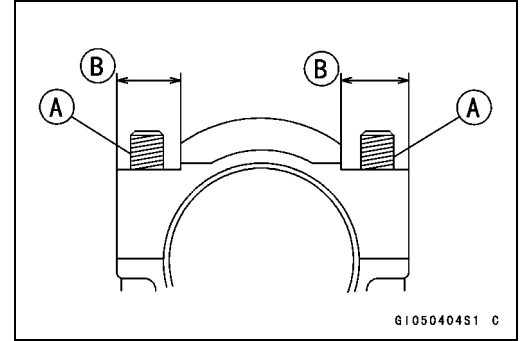
CAUTION

**Immediately dry the bolts and nuts with compressed air after cleaning.
Clean and dry the bolts and nuts completely.**



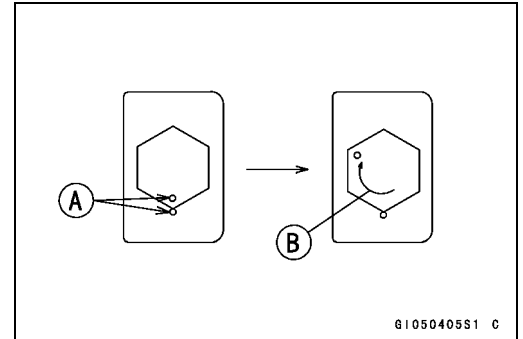
Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

- Install new bolts in reused connecting rods.
- Apply a small amount of molybdenum disulfide oil to the following.
 - Threads [A] of Bolts
 - Seating Surfaces [B] of Nuts on the Connecting Rods



- First, tighten the nuts to the specified torque. See the table below.
- Next, tighten the nuts $120^\circ \pm 5^\circ$.
- Mark [A] the connecting rod big end caps and nuts so that nuts can be turned 120° [B] properly.

Connecting Rod Assy	Bolt	Nut	Torque + Angle N·m (kgf·m, ft·lb)
New	Use the bolts attached to new con-rod.	Attached to new con-rod	21.6 (2.2, 16) + 120°
	New	New	21.6 (2.2, 16) + 120°
Used	Replace the bolts with new ones	Replace the nuts with new ones	21.6 (2.2, 16) + 120°

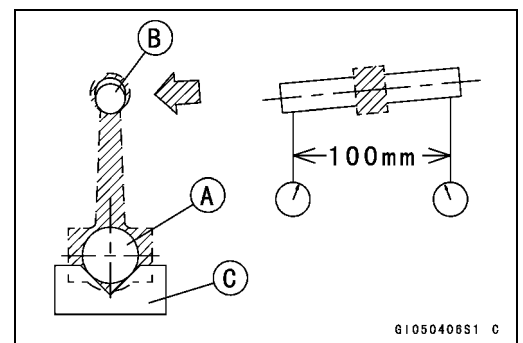


Crankshaft/Connecting Rod Cleaning

- After removing the connecting rods from the crankshaft, clean them with a high-flash point solvent.
- Blow the crankshaft oil passages with compressed air to remove any foreign particles or residue that may have accumulated in the passages.

Connecting Rod Bend

- Remove the connecting rod big end bearing inserts, and reinstall the connecting rod big end cap.
- Select an arbor [A] of the same diameter as the connecting rod big end, and insert the arbor through the connecting rod big end.
- Select an arbor of the same diameter as the piston pin and at least 100 mm (3.94 in.) long, and insert the arbor [B] through the connecting rod small end.
- On a surface plate, set the big-end arbor on V block [C].
- With the connecting rod held vertically, use a height gauge to measure the difference in the height of the arbor above the surface plate over a 100 mm (3.94 in.) length to determine the amount of connecting rod bend.
- ★ If connecting rod bend exceeds the service limit, the connecting rod must be replaced.



Connecting Rod Bend

Service Limit: TIR 0.2/100 mm (0.008/3.94 in.)

9-20 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

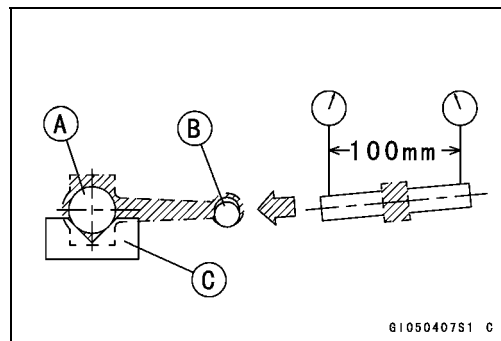
Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

Connecting Rod Twist

- With the big-end arbor [A] still on V block [C], hold the connecting rod horizontally and measure the amount that the arbor [B] varies from being paralleled with the surface plate over a 100 mm (3.94 in.) length of the arbor to determine the amount of connecting rod twist.
- ★ If connecting rod twist exceeds the service limit, the connecting rod must be replaced.

Connecting Rod Twist

Service Limit: TIR 0.2/100 mm (0.008/3.94 in.)



Connecting Rod Big End Side Clearance

- Measure connecting rod big end side clearance.
- Insert a thickness gauge [A] between the big end and either crank web to determine clearance.

Connecting Rod Big End Side Clearance

Standard: 0.13 ~ 0.38 mm (0.0051 ~ 0.0150 in.)

Service Limit: 0.58 mm (0.023 in.)

- ★ If the clearance exceeds the service limit, replace the connecting rod with new one and then check clearance again. If clearance is too large after connecting rod replacement, the crankshaft also must be replaced.

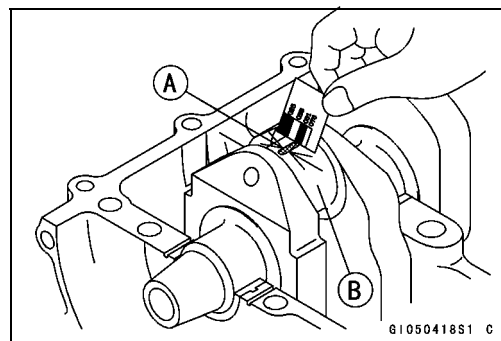


Connecting Rod Big End Bearing Insert/Crankpin Wear

- Measure the bearing insert/crankpin [B] clearance with plastigage [A].
- Tighten the big end nuts to the specified torque (see Connecting Rod Installation).

NOTE

○ Do not move the connecting rod and crankshaft during clearance measurement.



CAUTION

After measurement, replace the connecting rod bolts.

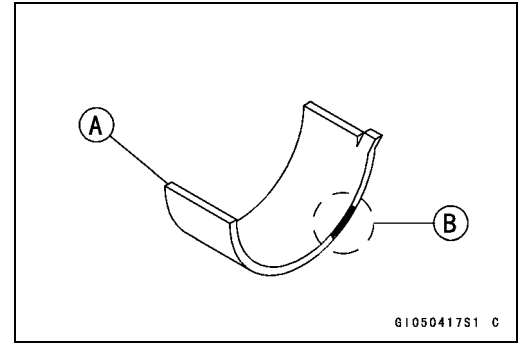
Connecting Rod Big End Bearing Insert/Crankpin Clearance

Standard: 0.048 ~ 0.086 mm (0.0019 ~ 0.0034 in.)

Service Limit: 0.12 mm (0.0047 in.)

Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

- ★ If the clearance is within the standard, no bearing replacement is required.
- ★ If the clearance is between 0.087 mm (0.0034 in.) and the service limit (0.12 mm, 0.0047 in.), replace the bearing inserts [A] with inserts painted blue [B]. Check insert/crankpin clearance with the plastigage. The clearance may exceed the standard slightly, but it must not be less than the minimum in order to avoid bearing seizure.
- ★ If the clearance exceeds the service limit, measure the diameter of the crankpins.



Crankpin Diameter

Standard: 37.984 ~ 38.000 mm (1.4954 ~ 1.4961 in.)

Service Limit: 37.97 mm (1.4949 in.)

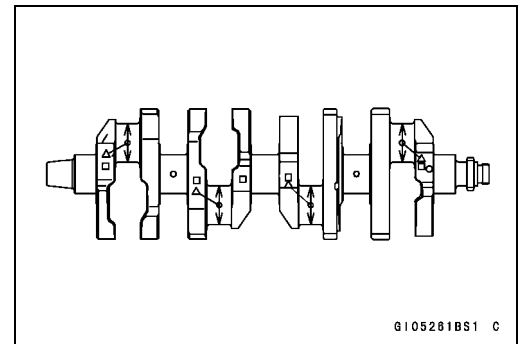
- ★ If any crankpin has worn past the service limit, replace the crankshaft with a new one.
- ★ If the measured crankpin diameters are not less than the service limit, but do not coincide with the original diameter markings on the crankshaft, make new marks on it.

Crankpin Diameter Marks

None 37.984 ~ 37.992 mm (1.4954 ~ 1.4957 in.)

○ 37.993 ~ 38.000 mm (1.4958 ~ 1.4961 in.)

△: Crankpin Diameter Marks, "○" or no mark.



- Measure the connecting rod big end inside diameter, and mark each connecting rod big end in accordance with the inside diameter.
- Tighten the connecting rod big end nuts to the specified torque (see Connecting Rod Installation).

NOTE

- *The mark already on the big end should almost coincide with the measurement.*

Connecting Rod Big End Inside Diameter Marks

None 41.000 ~ 41.008 mm (1.6142 ~ 1.6145 in.)

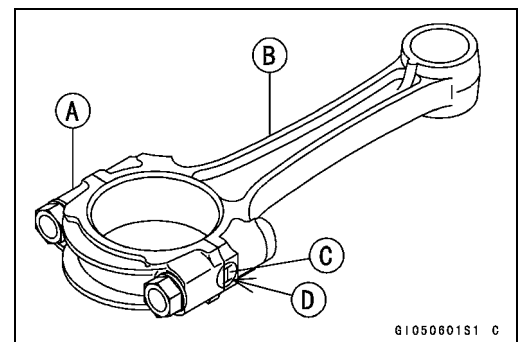
○ 41.009 ~ 41.016 mm (1.6145 ~ 1.6148 in.)

Big End Cap [A]

Connecting Rod [B]

Weight Mark, Alphabet [C]

Diameter Mark (Around Weight Mark) [D]: "○" or no mark



9-22 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

- Select the proper bearing insert [A] in accordance with the combination of the connecting rod and crankshaft coding.
Size Color [B]

Con-rod Big End Inside Diameter Marking	Crankpin Diameter Marking	Bearing Insert	
		Size Color	Part Number
None	○	Brown	92139-0131
None	None	Black	92139-0130
○	○		
○	None	Blue	92139-0129

- Install the new inserts in the connecting rod and check insert/crankpin clearance with the plastigage.

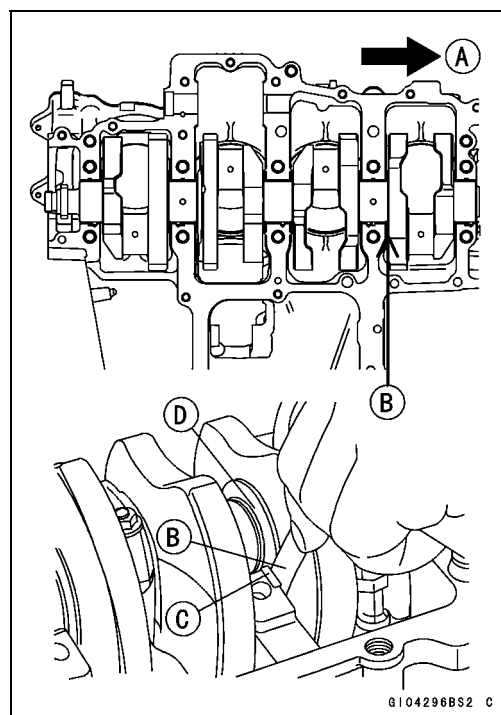
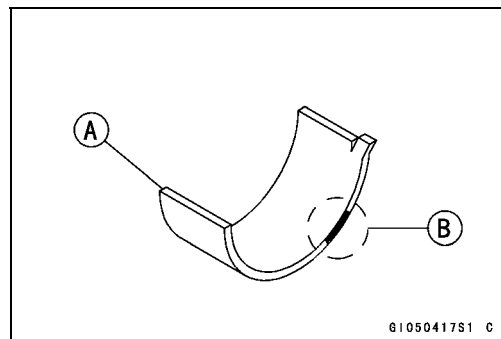
Crankshaft Side Clearance

- Move [A] the crankshaft to the side of the alternator.
- Insert a thickness gauge [B] between the thrust washer [C] and the crank web [D] of the No. 2 crank to determine clearance.

Crankshaft Side Clearance

Standard: 0.05 ~ 0.25 mm (0.0020 ~ 0.0094 in.)

Service Limit: 0.30 mm (0.0118 in.)



- ★ If the clearance exceeds the service limit, replace the thrust washer as a set.
- Measure the width [A] of the both thrust washers.
- ★ If the thrust washers ($t = 2.45 \sim 2.5$ mm, 0.0984 in.) are installed on the upper crankcase half, replace them with new thrust washer ($t = 2.45 \sim 2.5$ mm, 0.0984 in.) as a set.



Thrust Washer P/No.	Thickness	Edge Color
92200-0331	2.45 ~ 2.50 mm (0.0965 ~ 0.0984 in.)	Blue

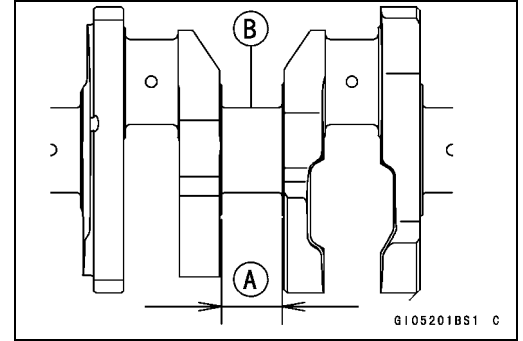
- Check the width of the crankshaft #3 main journal.

Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

- Measure the crankshaft #3 main journal width [A].
- ★ If the measurement exceeds the standard, replace the crankshaft [B].

Crankshaft #3 Main Journal Width

Standard: 27.45 ~ 27.50 mm (1.0807 ~ 1.0827 in.)



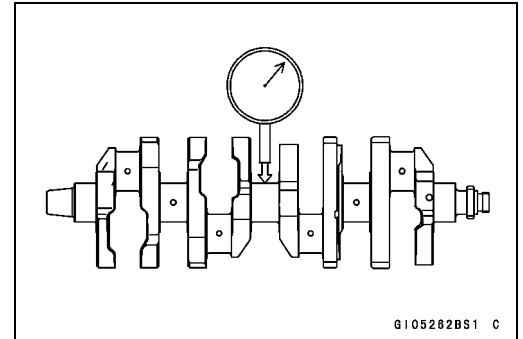
Crankshaft Runout

- Measure the crankshaft runout.
- ★ If the measurement exceeds the service limit, replace the crankshaft.

Crankshaft Runout

Standard: TIR 0.03 mm (0.0012 in.) or less

Service Limit: TIR 0.08 mm (0.0031 in.)

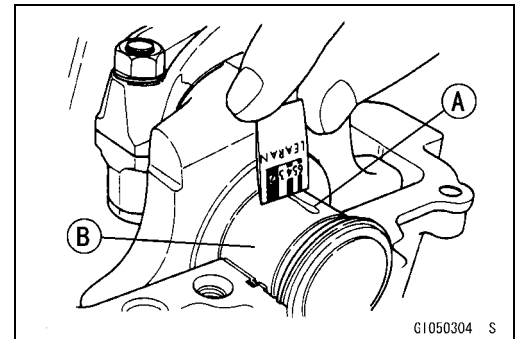


Crankshaft Main Bearing Insert/Journal Wear

- Using a plastigage (press gauge) [A], measure the bearing insert/journal [B] clearance.

NOTE

- Tighten the crankcase bolts to the specified torque (see Crankcase Assembly).
- Do not turn the crankshaft during clearance measurement.
- Journal clearance less than 0.025 mm (0.00098 in.) can not be measured by plastigage, however, using genuine parts maintains the minimum standard clearance.

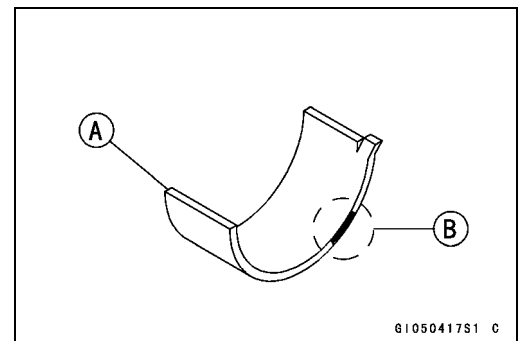


Crankshaft Main Bearing Insert/Journal Clearance

Standard: 0.031 ~ 0.063 mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0025 in.)

Service Limit: 0.09 mm (0.0035 in.)

- ★ If the clearance is within the standard, no bearing replacement is required.
- ★ If the clearance is between 0.064 mm (0.0025 in.) and the service limit (0.09 mm, 0.0035 in.), replace the bearing inserts [A] with inserts painted blue [B]. Check insert/journal clearance with the plastigage. The clearance may exceed the standard slightly, but it must not be less than the minimum in order to avoid bearing seizure.
- ★ If the clearance exceeds the service limit, measure the diameter of the crankshaft main journal.



9-24 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter

Standard: 37.984 ~ 38.000 mm (1.4954 ~ 1.4961 in.)

Service Limit: 37.96 mm (1.4945 in.)

- ★ If any journal has worn past the service limit, replace the crankshaft with a new one.
- ★ If the measured journal diameters are not less than the service limit, but do not coincide with the original diameter markings on the crankshaft, make new marks on it.

Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter Marks

None 37.984 ~ 37.992 mm (1.4954 ~ 1.4957 in.)

1 37.993 ~ 38.000 mm (1.4958 ~ 1.4961 in.)

□: Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter Marks, "1" or no mark.

- Measure the main bearing inside diameter, and mark the upper crankcase half in accordance with the inside diameter.

A: Crankcase Main Bearing Inside Diameter Marks, "○" mark or no mark.

- Tighten the crankcase bolts to the specified torque (see Crankcase Assembly).

NOTE

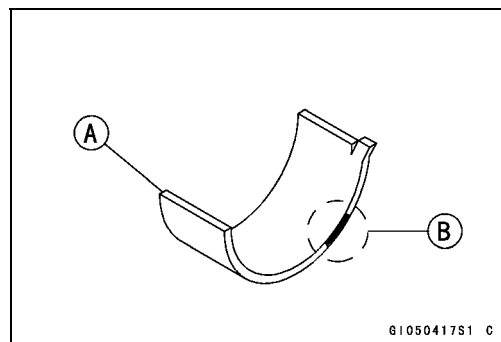
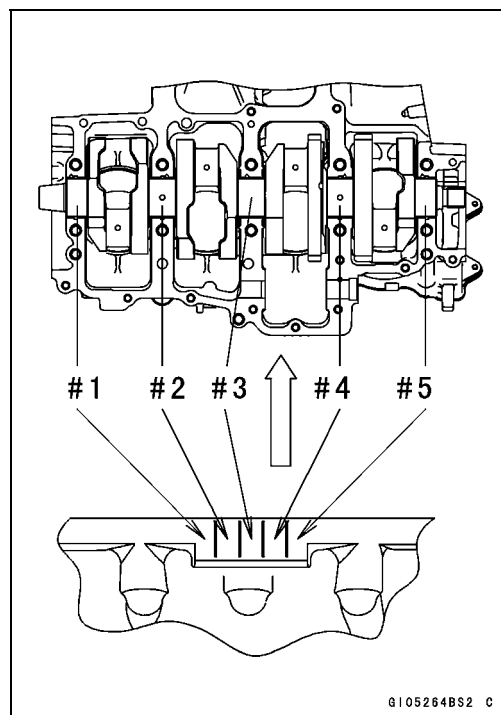
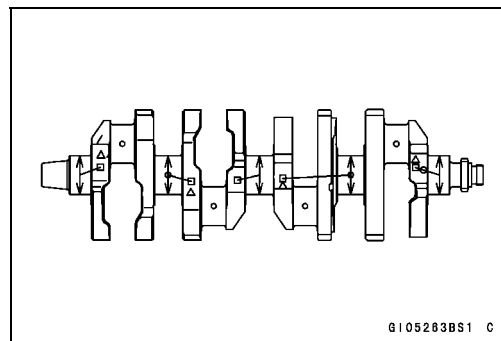
○ The mark already on the upper crankcase half should almost coincide with the measurement.

Crankcase Main Bearing Inside Diameter Marks

○ 41.000 ~ 41.008 mm (1.6142 ~ 1.6145 in.)

None 41.009 ~ 41.016 mm (1.6145 ~ 1.6148 in.)

- Select the proper bearing insert [A] in accordance with the combination of the crankcase and crankshaft coding.
Size Color [B]



Crankshaft and Connecting Rods

Crankcase Main Bearing Inside Diameter Marking	Crankshaft Main Journal Diameter Marking	Bearing Insert		
		Size Color	Part Number	Journal Nos.
○	1	Brown	92139-0134	1, 3, 5
			92139-0137	2, 4
None	1	Black	92139-0133	1, 3, 5
○	None		92139-0136	2, 4
None	None	Blue	92139-0132	1, 3, 5
			92139-0135	2, 4

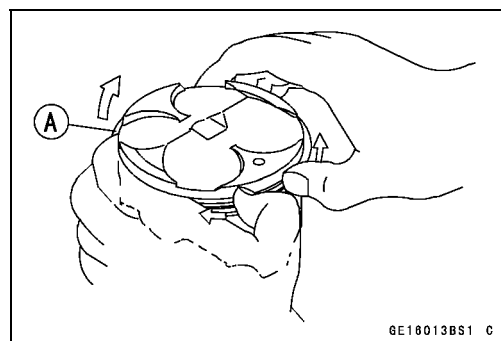
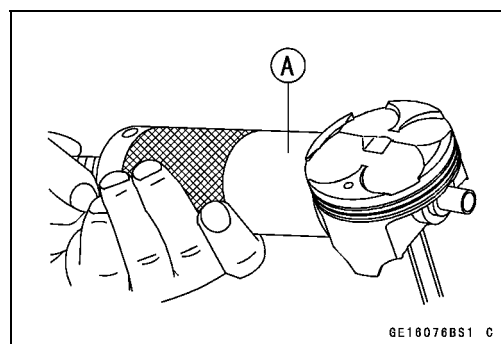
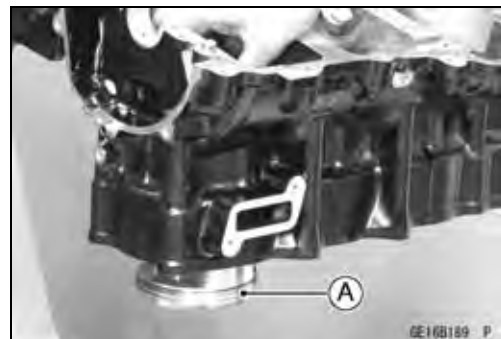
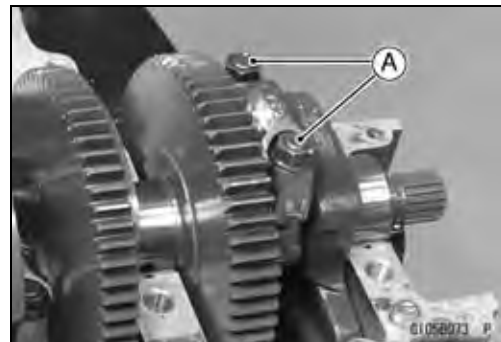
- Install the new inserts in the crankcase halves and check insert/journal clearance with the plastigage.

9-26 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Pistons

Piston Removal

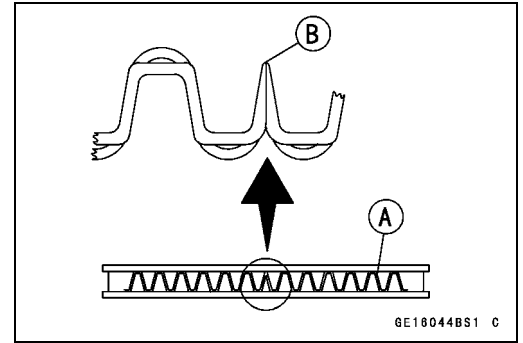
- Split the crankcase (see Crankcase Splitting).
- Remove the connecting rod nuts [A].
- Remove the connecting rod big end caps.
- Remove the crankshaft.
- Remove the piston [A] with connecting rod to the cylinder head side.
- Remove the piston pin snap ring [A].
- Remove the piston pins.
Special Tool - Piston Pin Puller Assembly [A]: 57001-910
- Remove the pistons.
- Carefully spread the ring opening with your thumbs and then push up on the opposite side of the ring [A] to remove it.
- Remove the 3-piece oil ring with your thumbs in the same manner.



Pistons

Piston Installation

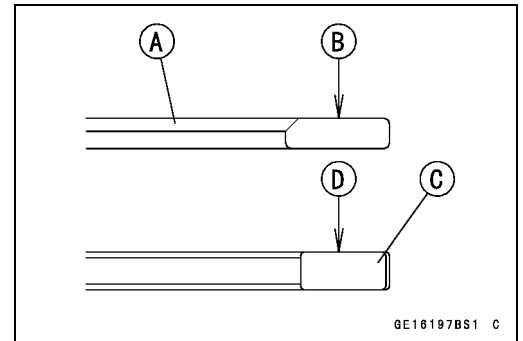
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the oil ring expander, and install the oil ring expander [A] in the bottom piston ring groove so the ends [B] butt together.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the oil ring steel rails, and install the oil ring steel rails, one above the expander and one below it.
- Spread the rail with your thumbs, but only enough to fit the rail over the piston.
- Release the rail into the bottom piston ring groove.



NOTE

- The oil ring rails have no "top" or "bottom".

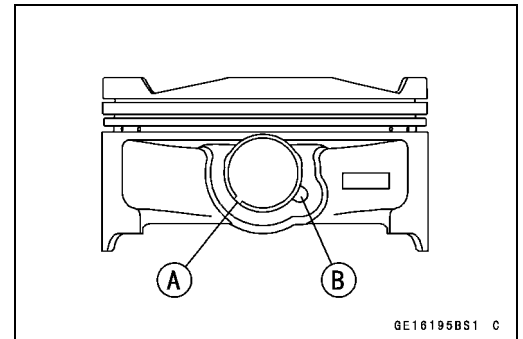
- Do not mix up the top and second ring.
- Install the top ring [A] so that the "R" mark [B] faces up.
- Install the second ring [C] so that the "RN" mark [D] faces up.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the piston rings.



NOTE

- If a new piston is used, use new piston ring.

- Fit a new piston pin snap ring into the side of the piston so that the ring opening [A] does not coincide with the slit [B] of the piston pin hole.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the piston pins and piston journals.
- When installing the piston pin snap ring, compress it only enough to install it and no more.

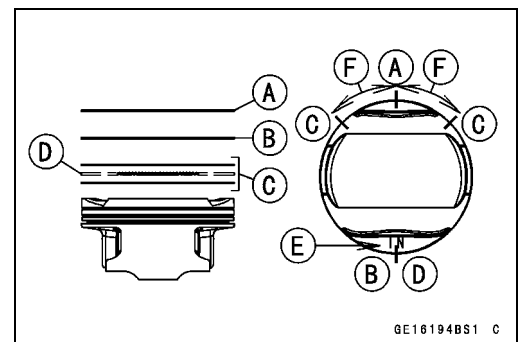


CAUTION

Do not reuse snap rings, as removal weakens and deforms them. They could fall out and score the cylinder wall.

- The piston ring openings must be positioned as shown in the figure. The openings of the oil ring steel rails must be about 30-40° of angle from the opening of the top ring.

Top Ring [A]
 Second Ring [B]
 Oil Ring Steel Rails [C]
 Oil Ring Expander [D]
 IN Mark [E]
 30 ~ 40° [F]



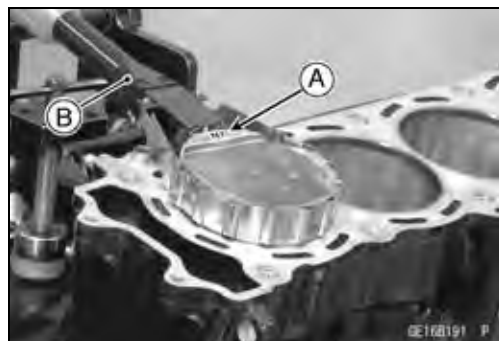
9-28 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Pistons

- Install the piston with its marking IN [A] facing inlet side.
- Using the piston ring compressor assy [B] to install the piston from the cylinder head side.

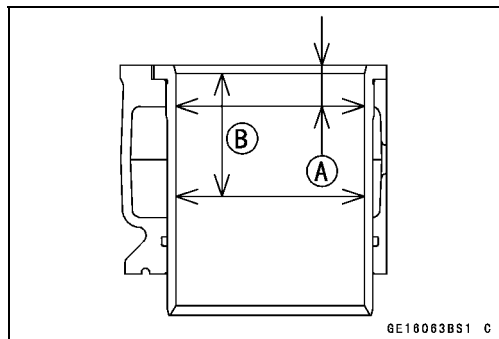
Special Tools - Piston Ring Compressor Grip: 57001-1095
Piston Ring Compressor Belt, $\phi 80 \sim \phi 91$: 57001-1320

- Install the crankshaft.
- Install the connecting rod to the crankshaft (see Connecting Rod Installation).



Cylinder Wear (Upper Crankcase)

- Since there is a difference in cylinder wear (upper crankcase) in different directions, take a side-to-side and a front-to-back measurement at each of the two locations (total of four measurements) shown in the figure.
- ★ If any of the cylinder inside diameter measurements exceeds the service limit, replace the crankcase.
 - 10 mm (0.39 in.) [A]
 - 60 mm (2.36 in.) [B]



Cylinder Inside Diameter

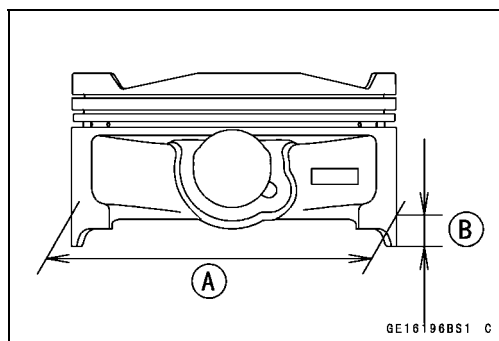
Standard: 83.994 ~ 84.006 mm (3.3068 ~ 3.3073 in.)
Service Limit: 84.10 mm (3.3110 in.)

Piston Wear

- Measure the outside diameter [A] of each piston 13 mm (0.39 in.) [B] up from the bottom of the piston at a right angle to the direction of the piston pin.
- ★ If the measurement is under service limit, replace the piston.

Piston Diameter

Standard: 83.969 ~ 83.984 mm (3.3059 ~ 3.3065 in.)
Service Limit: 83.82 mm (3.2999 in.)



Piston Ring, Piston Ring Groove Wear

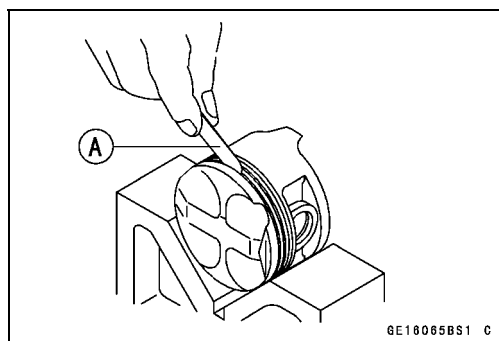
- Check for uneven groove wear by inspecting the ring seating.
- ★ The rings should fit perfectly parallel to groove surfaces. If not, replace the piston and all the piston rings.
- With the piston rings in their grooves, make several measurements with a thickness gauge [A] to determine piston ring/groove clearance.

Piston Ring/Groove Clearance

Standard:
Top 0.03 ~ 0.07 mm (0.0012 ~ 0.0028 in.)
Second 0.02 ~ 0.06 mm (0.0008 ~ 0.0024 in.)

Service Limit:

Top 0.17 mm (0.0067 in.)
Second 0.16 mm (0.0063 in.)



Pistons

Piston Ring Groove Width

- Measure the piston ring groove width.
- Use a vernier caliper at several points around the piston.

Piston Ring Groove Width

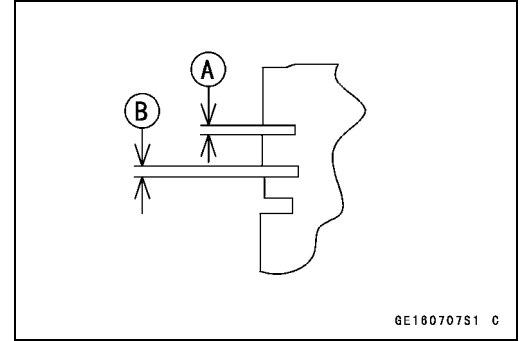
Standard:

Top [A]	0.92 ~ 0.94 mm (0.0362 ~ 0.0370 in.)
Second [B]	1.01 ~ 1.03 mm (0.0398 ~ 0.0406 in.)

Service Limit:

Top [A]	1.02 mm (0.040 in.)
Second [B]	1.11 mm (0.044 in.)

- ★ If the width of any of the two grooves is wider than the service limit at any point, replace the piston.



Piston Ring Thickness

- Measure the piston ring thickness.
- Use the micrometer to measure at several points around the ring.

Piston Ring Thickness

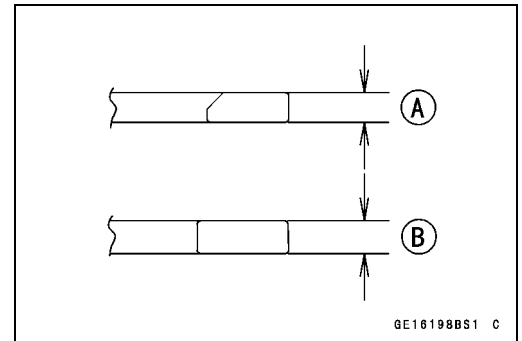
Standard:

Top [A]	0.87 ~ 0.89 mm (0.0343 ~ 0.0350 in.)
Second [B]	0.97 ~ 0.99 mm (0.0382 ~ 0.0390 in.)

Service Limit:

Top [A]	0.80 mm (0.032 in.)
Second [B]	0.90 mm (0.035 in.)

- ★ If any of the measurements is less than the service limit on either of the rings, replace all the rings.



NOTE

- When using new rings in a used piston, check for uneven groove wear. The rings should fit perfectly parallel to the groove sides. If not, replace the piston.

Piston Ring End Gap

- Place the piston ring [A] inside the cylinder (upper crankcase), using the piston to locate the ring squarely in place. Set it close to the bottom of the cylinder, where cylinder wear is low.
- Measure the gap [B] between the ends of the ring with a thickness gauge.

Piston Ring End Gap

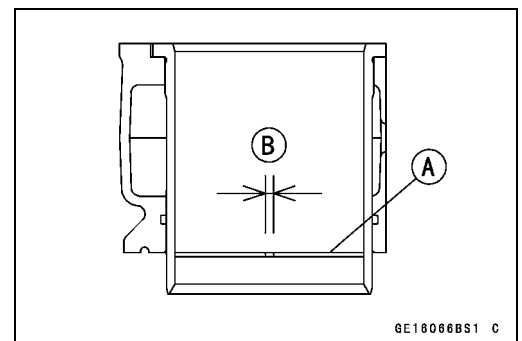
Standard:

Top	0.20 ~ 0.30 mm (0.0079 ~ 0.0118 in.)
Second	0.40 ~ 0.55 mm (0.0157 ~ 0.0217 in.)

Service Limit:

Top	0.6 mm (0.024 in.)
Second	0.8 mm (0.031 in.)

- ★ If the end gap of either ring is greater than the service limit, replace all the rings.

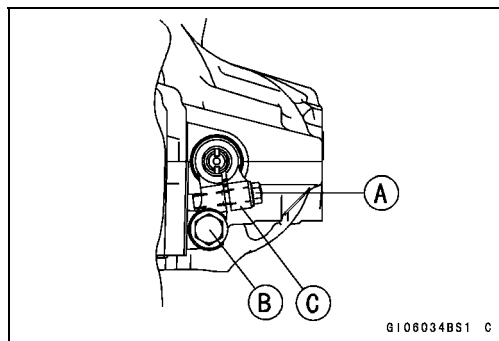


9-30 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

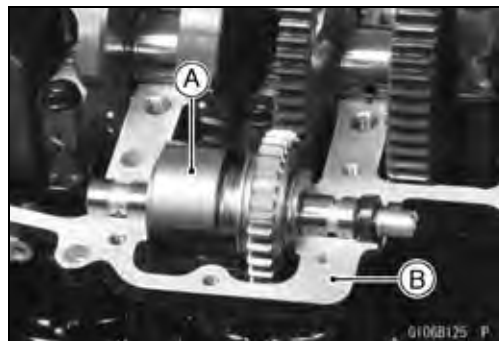
Balancer

Front Balancer Removal

- Remove:
Engine (see Engine Removal in the Engine Removal/Installation chapter)
- Unscrew:
Balancer Shaft Clamp Bolt [A]
Balancer Shaft Clamp Lever Bolt [B]
Balancer Shaft Clamp Lever [C]

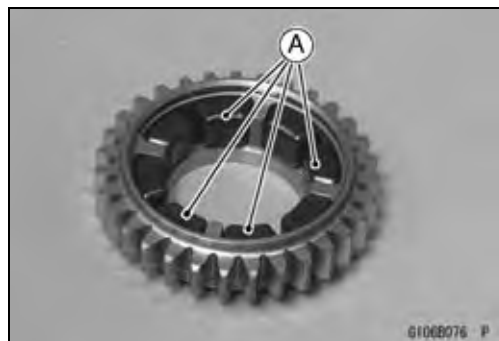


- Split the crankcase (see Crankcase Splitting).
- Remove the front balancer [A] from the lower crankcase half [B].

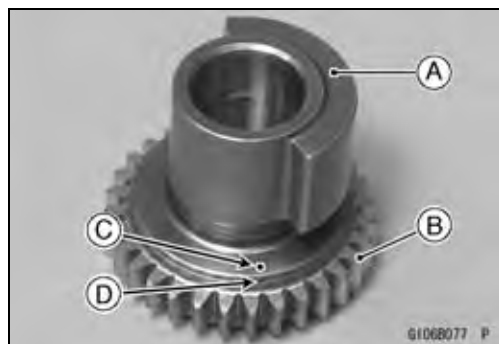


Front Balancer Installation

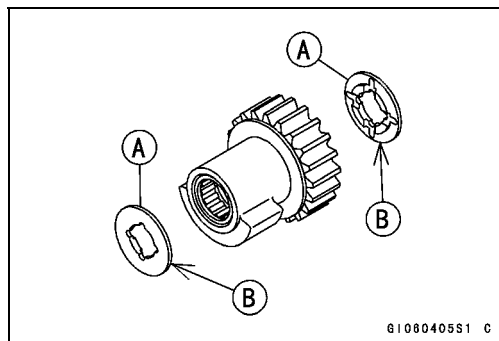
- Check that the rubber dampers [A] are in place as shown.



- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the damper contact portions of the balancer weight.
- Install the balancer weight [A] into the gear [B].
- Align the mark [C] of the balancer weight to the groove [D] of the gear.

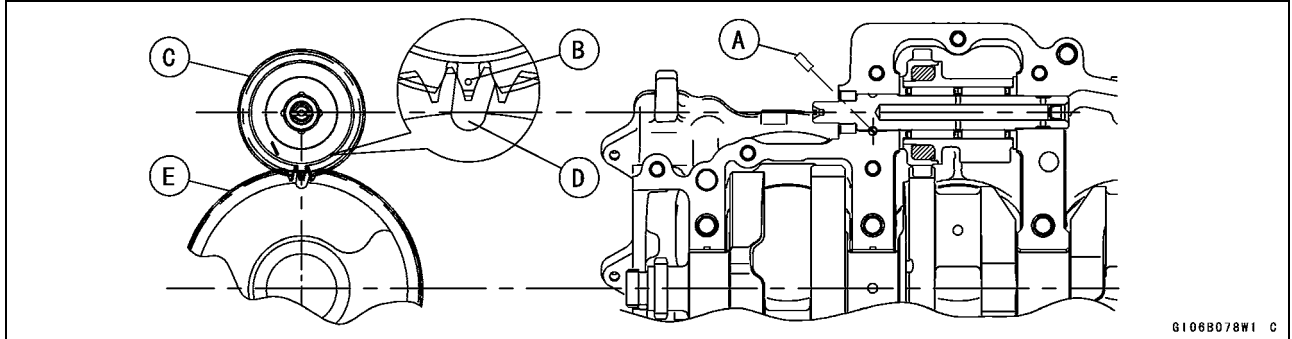


- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the needle bearings. Insert the needle bearings.
- Fit the copper washers [A] on both ends of the weight and gear assembly. The projected sides [B] face inward.



Balancer

- Insert the pin [A] as shown.
- Set the front balancer on the upper crankcase half.
- Align the punch mark [B] on the balancer gear [C] with the mark [D] (crankshaft at 2, 3 position TDC) on the balancer drive gear [E] of crankshaft.

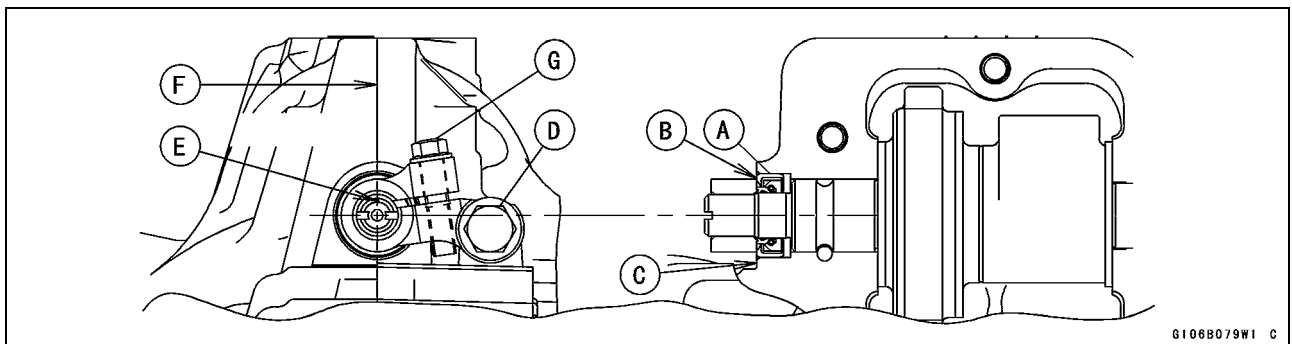


- Assemble the crankcase (see Crankcase Assembly).
- Install the new oil seal [A] so that its surface [B] is flush with the surface of the crankcase [C].
- Fill the oil seal lips with grease.
- Tighten the balancer shaft clamp lever bolt [D]

Torque - Balancer Shaft Clamp Lever Bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

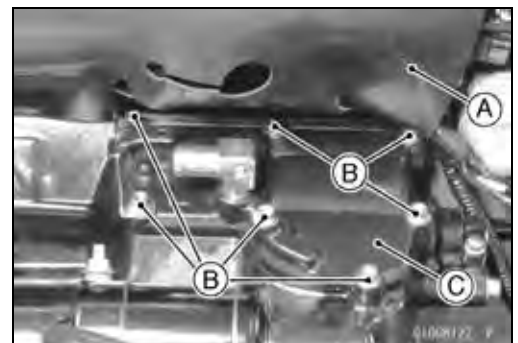
- Turn the balancer shaft so that its mark [E] is aligned with the crankcase mating line [F].
- Tighten the balancer shaft clamp bolt [G]

Torque - Balancer Shaft Clamp Bolt: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)



Rear Balancer Removal

- Remove the engine (see Engine Removal in the Engine Removal/Installation chapter).
- Turn up the heat insulation rubber plate [A].
- Remove:
 - Breather Cover Bolts [B]
 - Breather Cover [C]



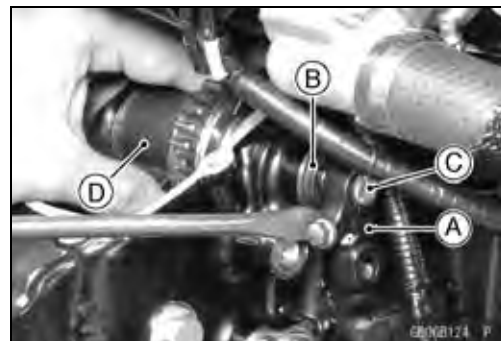
9-32 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Balancer

- Unscrew the balancer shaft clamp lever bolt [A].

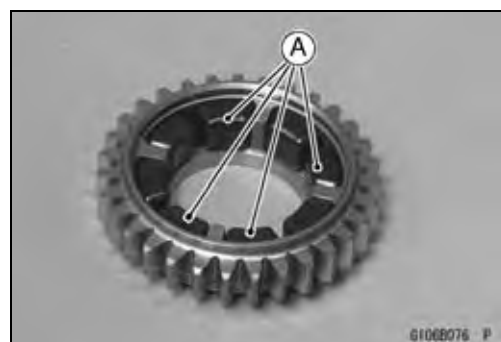


- Pry off the clamp lever [A] until the oil seal [B] is removed.
- Pull the balancer shaft [C] out of the crankcase. The balancer weight and gear assembly [D] come off with needle bearings and copper washers.

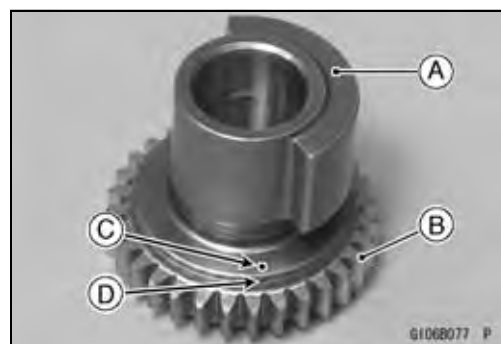


Rear Balancer Installation

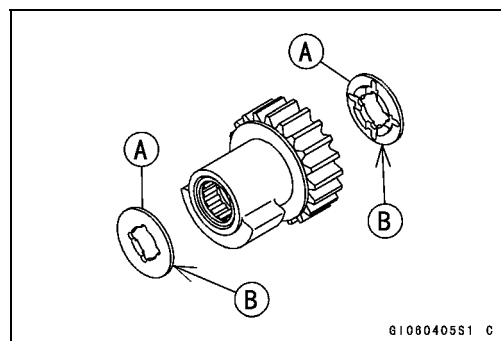
- Check that the rubber dampers [A] are in place as shown.



- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the damper contact portions of the balancer weight.
- Install the balancer weight [A] into the gear [B].
- Align the mark [C] of the balancer weight to the groove [D] of the gear.

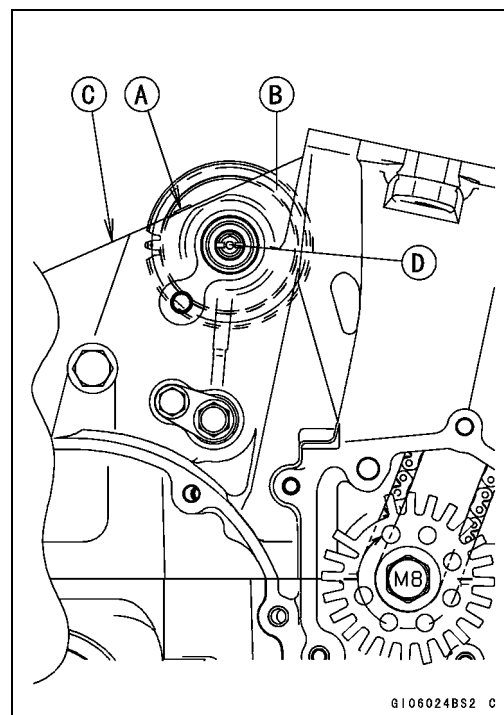


- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution to the needle bearings. Insert the needle bearings.
- Fit the copper washers [A] on both ends of the weight and gear assembly. The projected sides [B] face inward.



Balancer

- Position the crankshaft at # 2, 3 position TDC or at # 1, 4 position TDC.
- Align the mark [A] on the balancer gear [B] with the mating surface [C] of the upper crankcase half.
- Install the balancer shaft [D] and then align the balancer gear with the starter motor clutch gear.

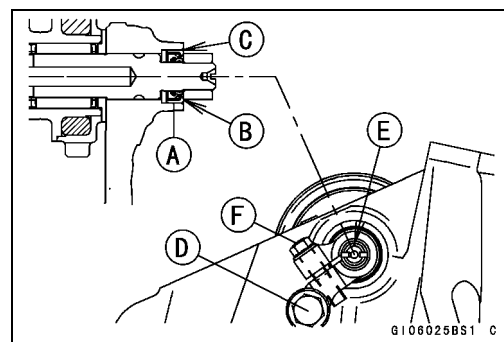


- Install the new oil seal [A] so that its surface [B] is flush with the surface of crankcase [C].
- Fill the oil seal lips with grease.
- Tighten the balancer shaft clamp lever bolt [D].

Torque - Balancer Shaft Clamp Lever Bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Turn the balancer shaft so that its mark [E] is in position as shown.
- Tighten the balancer shaft clamp bolt [F].

Torque - Balancer Shaft Clamp Bolt: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)



Balancer Adjustment

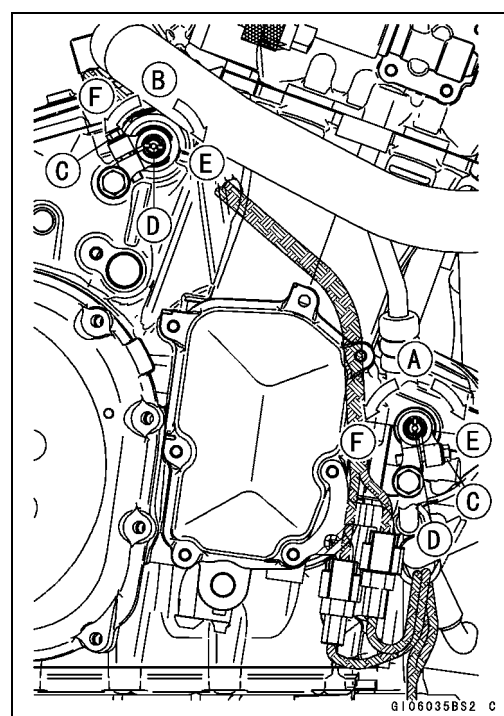
- Remove:
Right Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)

NOTE

○ First, adjust the front balancer [A], next the rear balancer [B].

- Start the engine and warm it up thoroughly.
- Adjust the balancer gear backlash with the engine idling. The amount of backlash can be changed by turning the balancer shaft which has eccentric journals.
- Start the engine and let it idle.
- Loosen the clamp bolt [C] and turn the balancer shaft [D] clockwise [E] until the balancer gear makes a whining sound.
- Turn the shaft counter-clockwise [F] until the balancer gear whining sound disappears and tighten the clamp bolt.

Torque - Balancer Shaft Clamp Bolt: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 98 in·lb)

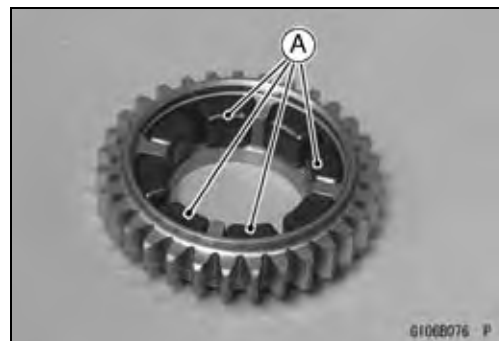


9-34 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Balancer

Balancer Damper Inspection

- Remove the balancer and disassemble the weight and gear assembly.
- Visually inspect the rubber dampers [A].
- ★ If they appear damaged or deteriorated, replace them.



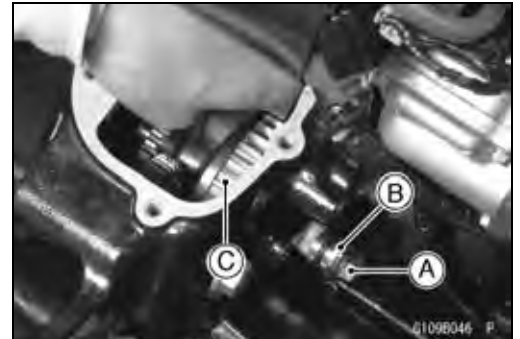
Starter Motor Clutch and Torque Limiter

Starter Motor Clutch Removal

- Remove:
 - Engine (see Engine Removal in the Engine Removal/Installation chapter)
 - Starter Motor (see Starter Motor Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Rear Balancer (see Rear Balancer Removal)
- Unscrew the starter clutch shaft plate bolt [A].



- Pull the starter clutch shaft bolt [A] with the shaft plate [B] and starter clutch shaft holding the starter clutch [C].
- Remove the starter clutch.



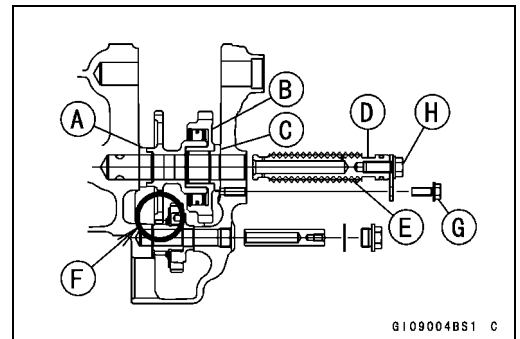
Starter Motor Clutch Installation

- Install:
 - Coller (Long) [A]
 - Starter Motor Clutch [B]
 - Coller (Short) [C]
 - Starter Motor Clutch Shaft [D]
- Apply molybdenum disulfide grease [E] to the starter motor clutch shaft.
- Align [F] the starter motor clutch gear with the torque limiter gear.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the starter clutch shaft plate bolt, and tighten it.

Torque - Starter Clutch Shaft Plate Bolt [G]: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

- ★ If the shaft bolt removed, tighten it.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the shaft bolt.

Torque - Starter Clutch Shaft Bolt [H]: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)



Starter Motor Clutch Disassembly

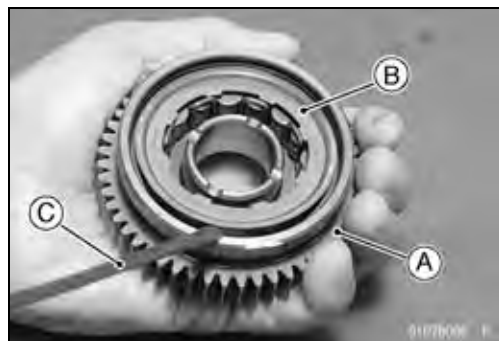
- Remove the starter motor clutch.
- Pull the driven gear out off from the drive gear.
- Remove:
 - Flat Washer [A]



9-36 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Starter Motor Clutch and Torque Limiter

- Holding the drive gear [A] with a hand, take off the one-way clutch [B] from the gear by using the screw driver [C].

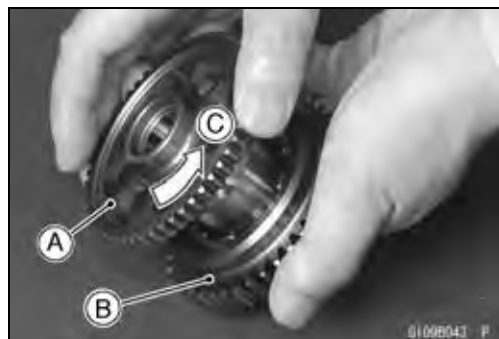


Starter Motor Clutch Assembly

- Be sure to install the one-way clutch [A] so that its arrow [B] faces the side of the flat washer.

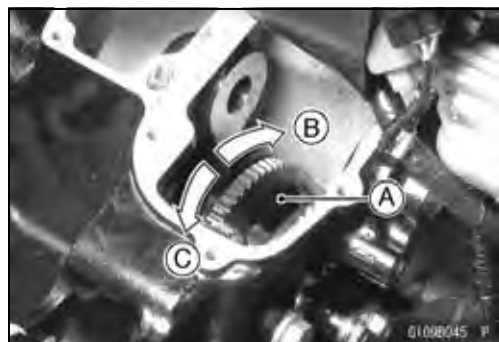


- Turn in the driven gear [A] to the drive gear [B]. Counterclockwise [C]



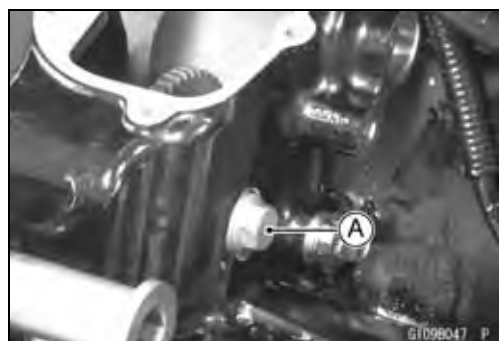
Starter Clutch Inspection

- Remove the rear balancer (see Rear Balancer Removal).
- Turn the starter idle gear [A] by hand. The starter idle gear should turn forward [B] freely, but should not turn backward [C].
- ★ If the clutch does not operate as it should or if it makes noise, disassemble the starter clutch, examine each part visually, and replace any worn or damaged parts.



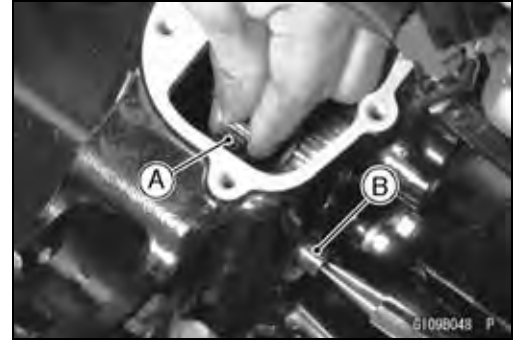
Torque Limiter Removal

- Remove:
 - Rear Balancer (see Rear Balancer Removal)
 - Starter Motor (see Starter Motor Removal in the Electrical chapter).
- Remove the torque limiter bolt [A] with washer.



Starter Motor Clutch and Torque Limiter

- Holding the torque limiter [A], remove the torque limiter shaft [B] and the torque limiter.

***Torque Limiter Installation***

- Replace the washer with a new one.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide grease to the torque limiter shaft and teeth.
- Install the torque limiter bolt.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the bolt.

Torque - Torque Limiter Bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

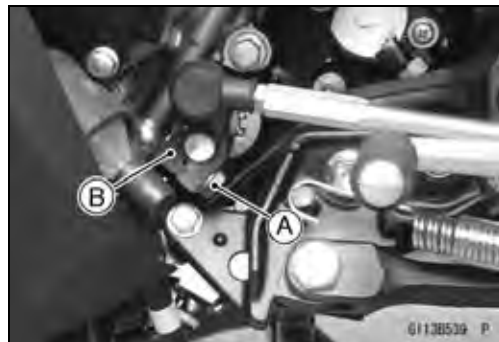
9-38 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Transmission

Shift Pedal Removal

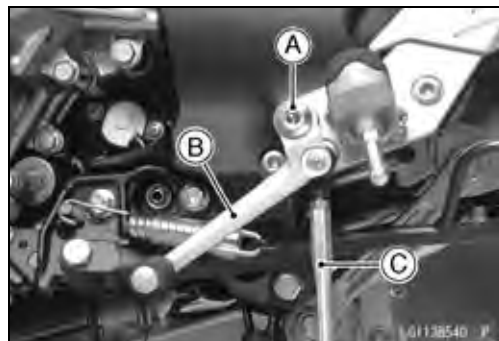
- Remove:

- Shift Lever Bolt [A]
- Shift Lever [B]



- Remove:

- Shift Pedal Mounting Bolt [A]
- Shift Pedal [B] with Tie-rod [C]

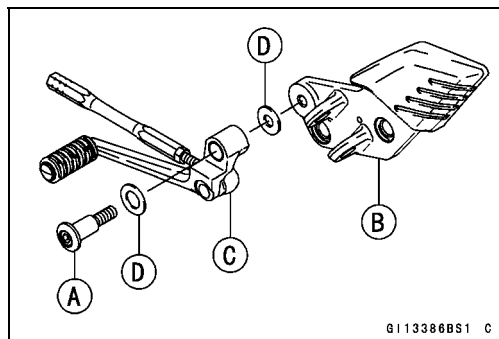


Shift Pedal Installation

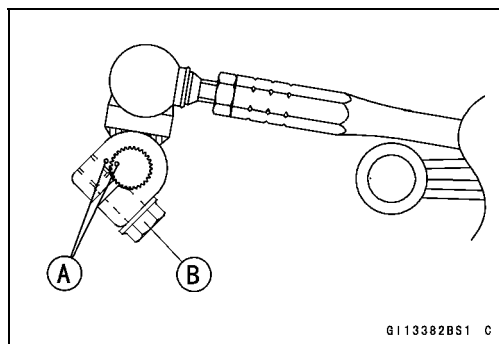
- Tighten:

Torque - Shift Pedal Mounting Bolt [A]: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Footpeg Bracket [B]
- Shift Pedal [C]
- Washers [D]



- Install the shift lever [A], aligning the punch marks (marked).
- Tighten the bolt [B].

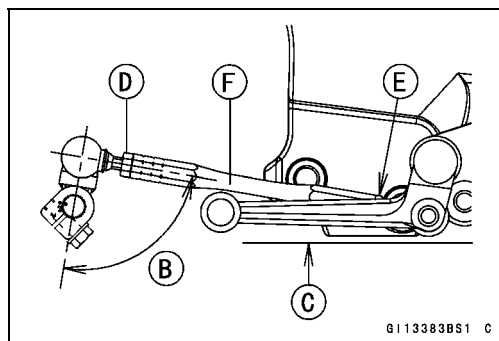


- Install the shift pedal [A] as shown.

About 90° [B]

About Horizontally [C]

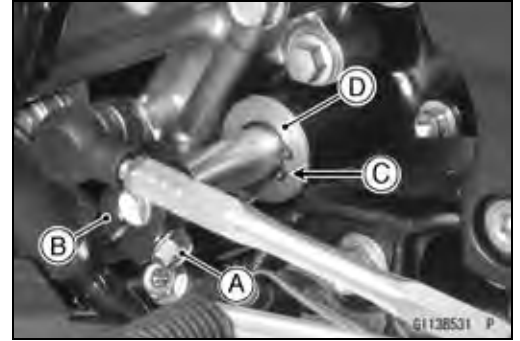
- To adjust the pedal position, loosen the front locknut [D] (left-hand threads) and rear locknut [E] and then turn the tie-rod [F].



Transmission

External Shift Mechanism Removal

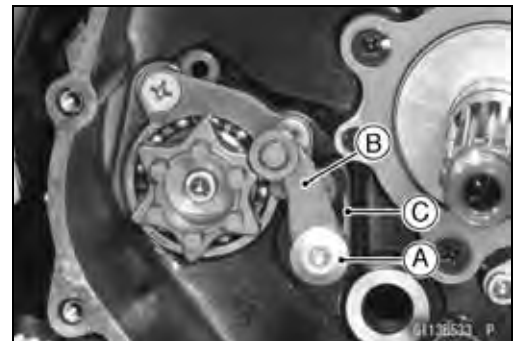
- Remove:
 - Bolt [A]
 - Shift Lever [B]
 - Snap Ring [C]
 - Washer [D]
 - Clutch (see Clutch Removal in the Clutch chapter)



- Remove the shift shaft assembly [A].



- Remove:
 - Gear Positioning Lever Bolt [A]
 - Gear Positioning Lever [B]
 - Collar Spring [C]



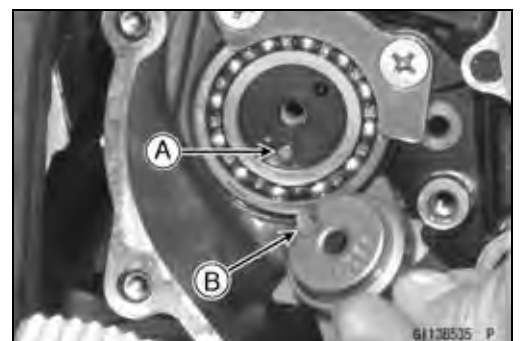
- Remove:
 - Shift Drum Cam Bolt [A]
 - Shift Drum Cam [B]



External Shift Mechanism Installation

- Be sure to install the dowel pin [A].
- Align the dowel pin with the hole [B] of the shift drum cam.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the shift drum cam bolt, and tighten it.

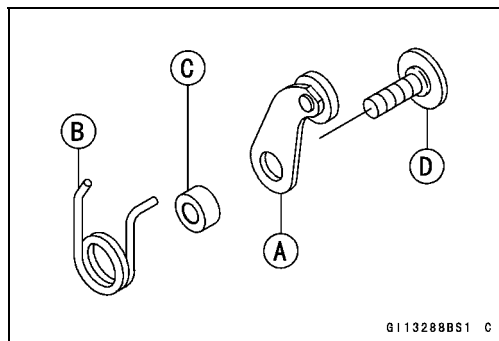
Torque - Shift Drum Cam Bolt: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)



9-40 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Transmission

- Install the gear positioning lever [A] as shown.
 - Spring [B]
 - Collar [C]
 - Bolt [D]
- Tighten:
Torque - Gear Positioning Lever Bolt: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)

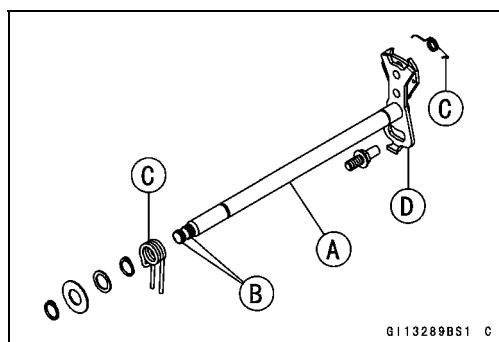


- Be sure to install the washer [A].
- Insert the shift shaft [B].
- Install:
 - Washer
 - New Snap Ring
 - Shift Lever



External Shift Mechanism Inspection

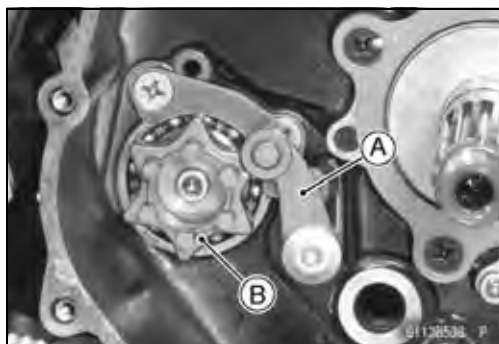
- Examine the shift shaft [A] for any damage.
 - ★ If the shaft is bent, straighten or replace it.
 - ★ If the serration [B] are damaged, replace the shaft.
 - ★ If the springs [C] are damaged in any way, replace them.
 - ★ If the shift mechanism arm [D] is damaged in any way, replace the arm.



- Check the return spring pin [A] is not loose.
 - ★ If it is loose, unscrew it, apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads, and tighten it.
- Torque - Shift Shaft Return Spring Pin: 29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 21 ft·lb)**



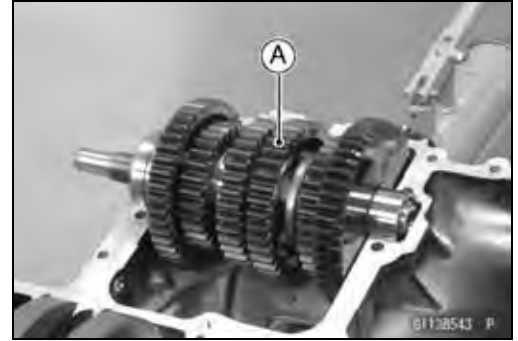
- Check the gear positioning lever [A] and its spring for breaks or distortion.
 - ★ If the lever or spring are damaged in any way, replace them.
- Visually inspect the shift drum cam [B].
 - ★ If they are badly worn or if they show any damage, replace it.



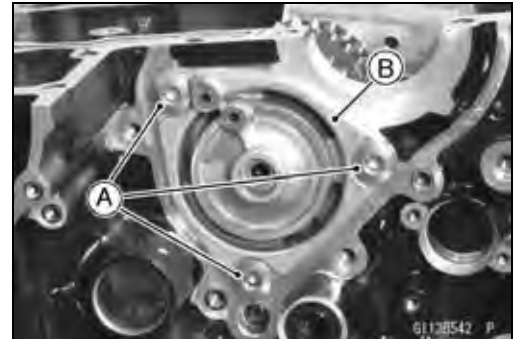
Transmission

Transmission Shaft Removal

- Split the crankcase (see Crankcase Splitting).
- Remove the output shaft [A].

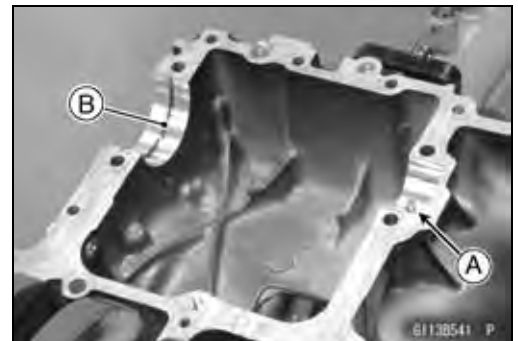


- Remove the shift forks (see Shift Drum and Fork Removal).
- Remove the cover bolts [A] and cover [B].
- Pull out the drive shaft.



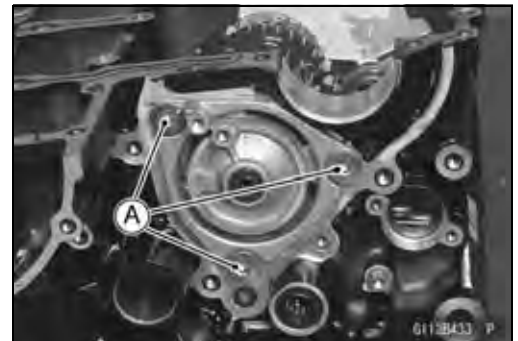
Transmission Shaft Installation

- Check to see that the set pin [A] and set ring [B] are in place.
- Install the output shaft into the upper crankcase half.
- Apply engine oil to the bearing.
- The bearing set pin and ring must match properly with the hole or groove in the bearing outer races. When they are properly matched, there is no clearance between the crankcase and the bearing outer races.



- Install the drive shaft into the lower crankcase half.
- Install the cover.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the drive shaft cover bolts and tighten them.

Torque - Drive Shaft Cover Bolts [A]: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

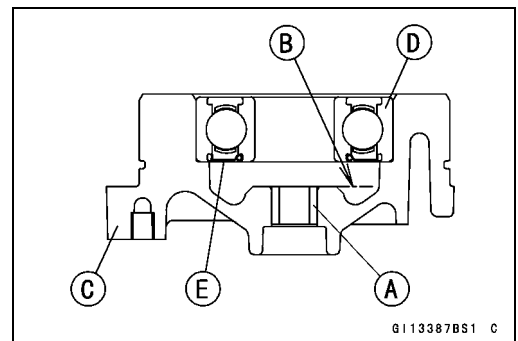


- ★ If the cover disassembled, install the bearing and bushing as shown.
- Press in the bushing [A] into cover [B] so that the surface of the bushing is flush with the bottom surface [C] of the cover.
- Press in the bearing [D] until they are bottomed.

NOTE

○ Install the bearing so that sealed [E] side faces in.

- Assemble the crankcase.

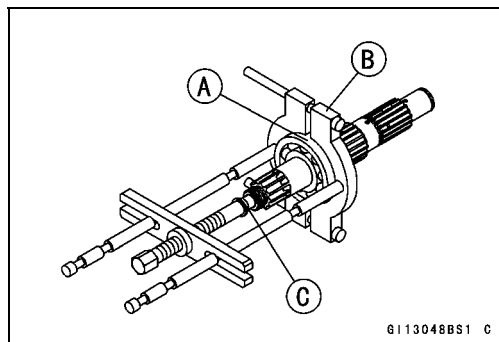
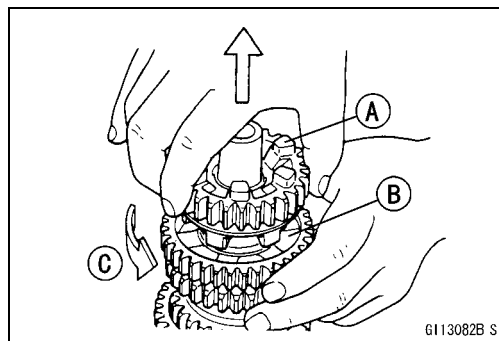


9-42 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Transmission

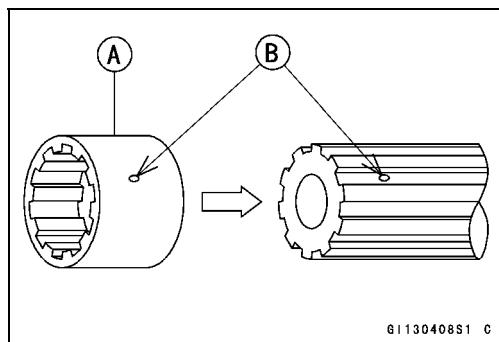
Transmission Shaft Disassembly

- Remove the transmission shafts (see Transmission Shaft Removal).
- Remove the circlips, disassemble the transmission shafts.
- The 5th gear [A] on the output shaft has three steel balls assembled into it for the positive neutral finder mechanism. Remove the 5th gear.
- Set the output shaft in a vertical position holding the 3rd gear [B].
- Spin the 5th gear quickly [C] and pull it off upward.
- Remove the ball bearing [A] from output shaft.
- **Special Tools - Bearing Puller [B]: 57001-135**
- Discard the bearing.

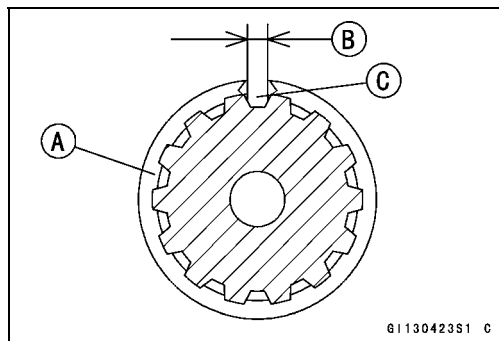


Transmission Shaft Assembly

- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the sliding surfaces of the shafts.
- Install the gear bushings [A] on the shaft with their holes [B] aligned.



- Replace any circlips removed with new ones.
- Install the circlips [A] so that the opening [B] of it is aligned with spline grooves [C].
- Install the circlips so that the mark [D] on them faces to each gear side.



- For assemble the drive shaft.
 - Be sure that all parts are put back in the correct sequence and all circlips and washers are properly in place.
 - Install the 3rd/4th gear onto the drive shaft with their oil holes aligned.
 - Install the 6th gear bushing onto the drive shaft with their oil holes aligned.
- For assemble the output shaft.
 - Be sure that all parts are put back in the correct sequence and all circlips and washers are properly in place.
 - Install the 5th and 6th gears onto the output shaft with their oil holes aligned.
 - Install the 3rd/4th gear bushings onto the output shaft with their oil holes aligned.

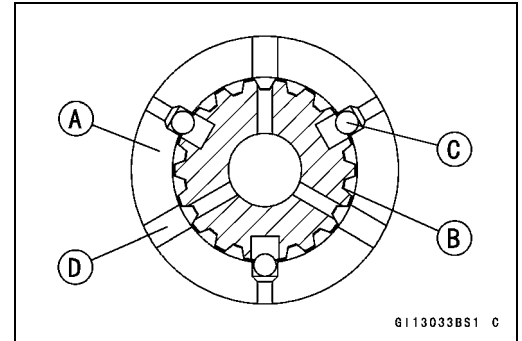
Transmission

- Fit the steel balls into the 5th gear holes in the output shaft, aligning three oil holes [D].
 5th Gear [A]
 Output Shaft [B]
 Steel Balls [C]

CAUTION

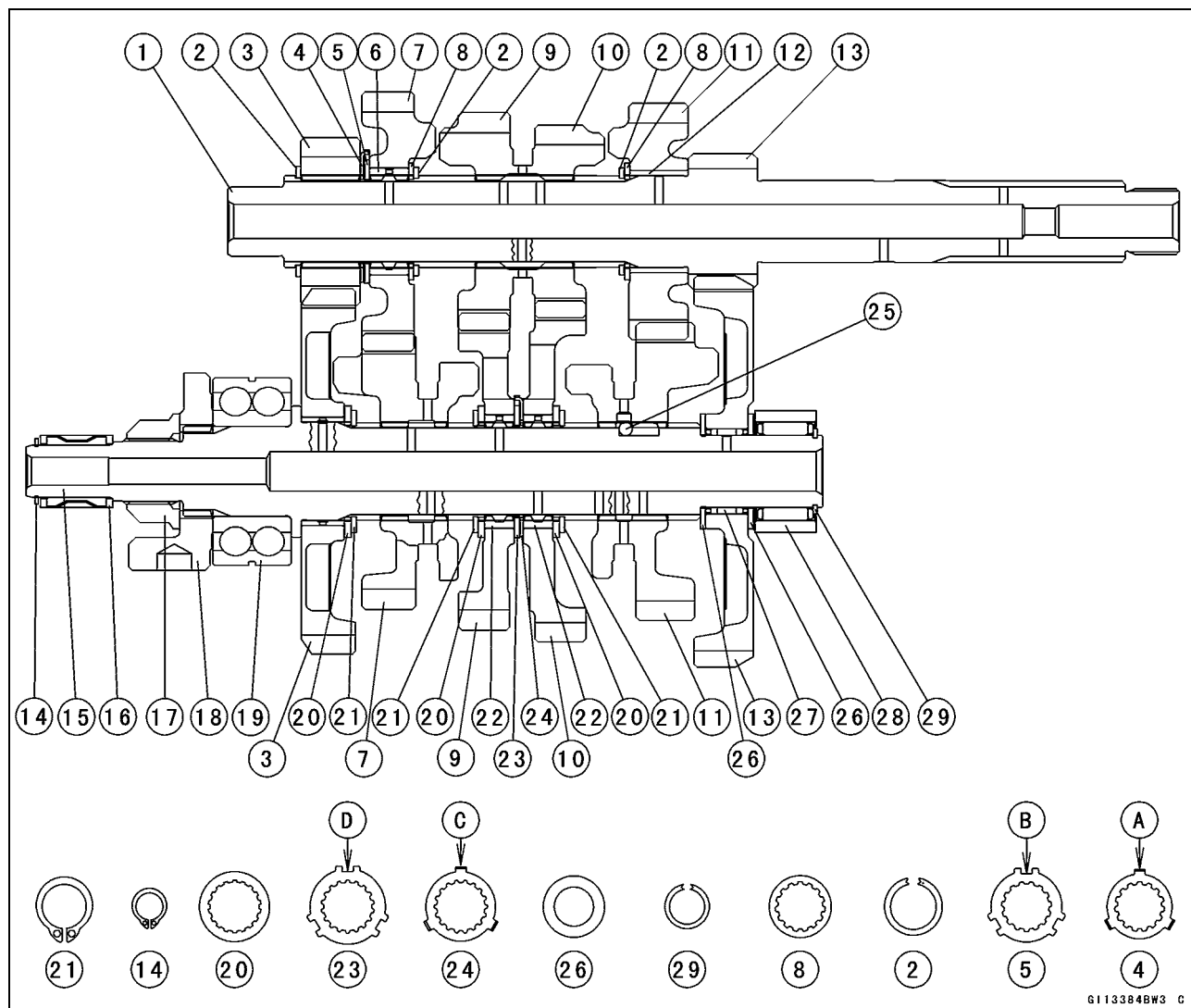
Do not apply grease to the balls to hold them in place. This will cause the positive neutral finder mechanism to malfunction.

- After assembling the 5th gear with steel balls in place on the output shaft, check the ball-locking effect that the 5th gear doesn't come out of the output shaft when moving it up and down by hand.
- Check that each gear spins or slides freely on the transmission shafts without binding after assembly.



9-44 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Transmission



G113384BW3 C

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Drive Shaft | 15. Output Shaft |
| 2. Circlip, 33 mm (1.30 in.) | 16. Needle Bearing |
| 3. 2nd Gear | 17. Dumper Cam Nut |
| 4. Toothed Washer, 37 mm (1.46 in.) | 18. Dumper Cam |
| 5. Toothed Washer, 40.5 mm (1.59 in.) | 19. Ball Bearing |
| 6. Bushing | 20. Toothed Washer, $\phi 40$ mm (1.18 in.) |
| 7. 6th (Top) Gear | 21. Circlip, $\phi 32.2$ mm (1.27 in.) |
| 8. Toothed Washer, 35.5 mm (1.40 in.) | 22. Bushing |
| 9. 4th Gear | 23. Toothed Washer, $\phi 43$ mm (1.69 in.) |
| 10. 3rd Gear | 24. Toothed Washer, 39.7 mm (1.56 in.) |
| 11. 5th Gear | 25. Steel Ball |
| 12. Bushing | 26. Thrust Washer, $\phi 35$ mm (1.38 in.) |
| 13. 1st Gear | 27. Needle Bearing |
| 14. Circlip, $\phi 19.7$ mm (0.776 in.) | 28. Needle Bearing |
| | 29. Circlip, $\phi 25.5$ mm (1.00 in.) |

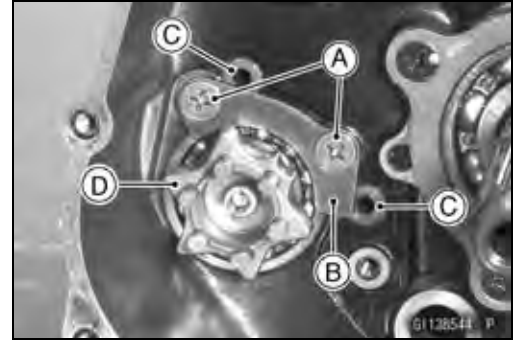
○When the tangs [A] of the toothed washer [24] shall be assembled, they shall be installed into the notches [B] of the toothed washer [23].

○When the tangs [A] of the toothed washer [4] shall be assembled, they shall be installed into the notches [B] of the toothed washer [5].

Transmission

Shift Drum and Fork Removal

- Remove:
 - Lower Crankcase Half (see Crankcase Splitting)
 - External Shift Mechanism (see External Shift Mechanism Removal)
 - Screws [A]
 - Shift Drum Bearing Holder [B]
- Pull out the shift rods [C], and take off the shift forks.
- Pull out the shift drum [D].

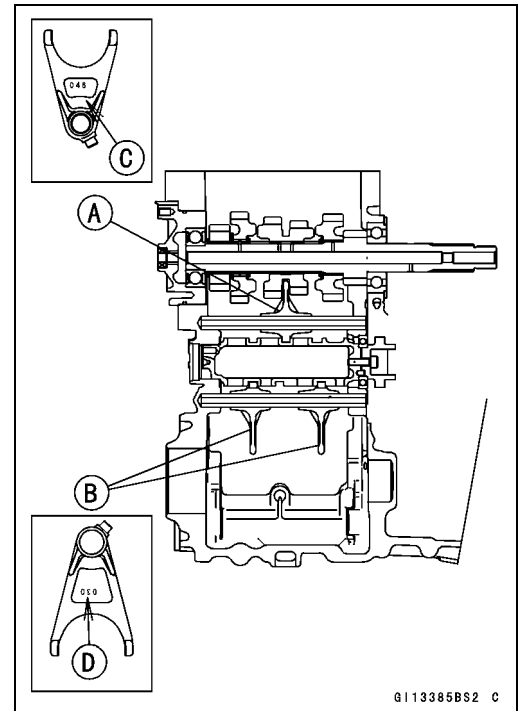


Shift Drum and Fork Installation

- Apply engine oil to the shift drum, forks and rods.
- Install the shift fork noting the groove position.
- Position the one with shortest ears [A] on the drive shaft and place the pin in the center groove in the shift drum.
- The two forks [B] on the output shaft are identical.

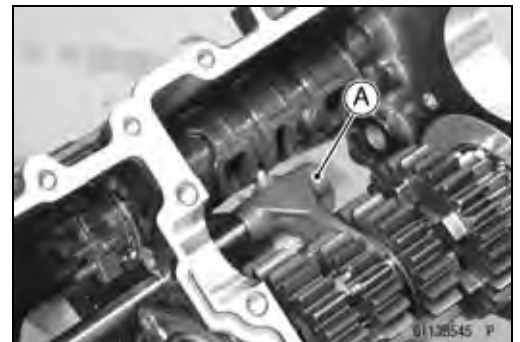
NOTE

- The forks have marks (046 [C], 030 [D]), and position them so that so that their marks face the engine left side.



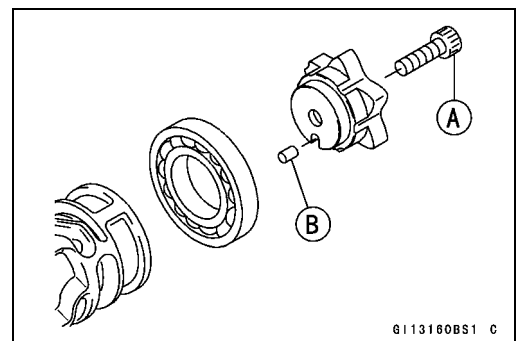
- Install the fork [A] of the drive shaft from the engine under side as shown.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the shift drum bearing holder screws and tighten them.

Torque - Shift Drum Bearing Holder Screws: 4.9 N·m (0.50 kgf·m, 43 in·lb)



Shift Drum Disassembly

- Remove the shift drum (see Shift Drum and Fork Removal).
- While holding the shift drum with a vise, remove the shift drum cam holder bolt.
 - Shift Drum Cam Holder Bolt [A]
 - Dowel Pin [B]



9-46 CRANKSHAFT/TRANSMISSION

Transmission

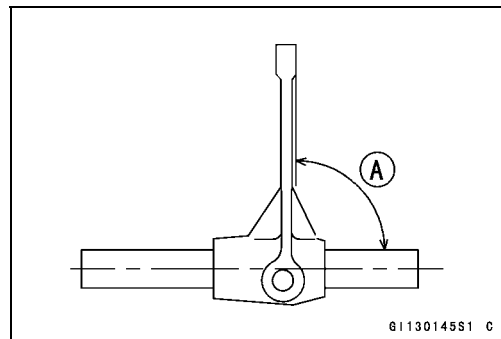
Shift Drum Assembly

- Be sure to install the dowel pin.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the shift drum cam holder bolt, and tighten it.

Torque - Shift Drum Cam Holder Bolt: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)

Shift Fork Bending

- Visually inspect the shift forks, and replace any fork that is bent. A bent fork could cause difficulty in shifting, or allow the transmission to jump out of gear when under power. 90° [A]



Shift Fork/Gear Groove Wear

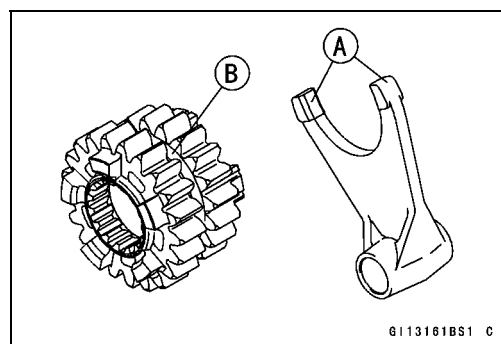
- Measure the thickness of the shift fork ears [A], and measure the width [B] of the gear grooves.
- ★ If the thickness of a shift fork ear is less than the service limit, the shift fork must be replaced.

Shift Fork Ear Thickness

Standard: 5.74 ~ 6.000 mm (0.2260 ~ 0.2362 in.)

Service Limit: 5.6 mm (0.220 in.)

- ★ If the gear groove is worn over the service limit, the gear must be replaced.



Gear Groove Width

Standard: 6.05 ~ 6.15 mm (0.238 ~ 0.242 in.)

Service Limit: 6.25 mm (0.246 in.)

Shift Fork Guide Pin/Drum Groove Wear

- Measure the diameter of each shift fork guide pin [A], and measure the width [B] of each shift drum groove.
- ★ If the guide pin on any shift fork is less than the service limit, the fork must be replaced.

Shift Fork Guide Pin Diameter

Standard: 6.9 ~ 7.0 mm (0.272 ~ 0.276 in.)

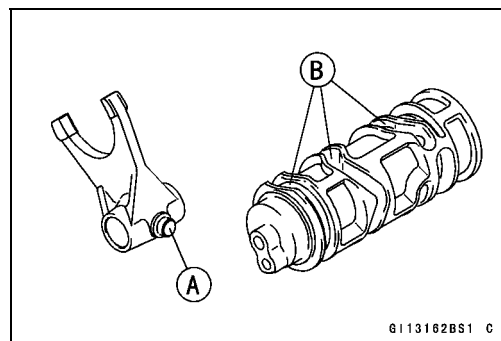
Service Limit: 6.8 mm (0.268 in.)

- ★ If any shift drum groove is worn over the service limit, the drum must be replaced.

Shift Drum Groove Width

Standard: 7.05 ~ 7.20 mm (0.278 ~ 0.283 in.)

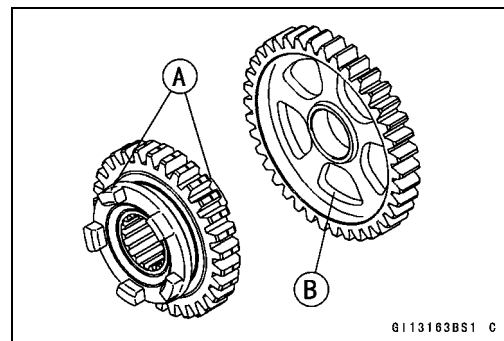
Service Limit: 7.3 mm (0.287 in.)



Transmission

Gear Dog and Gear Dog Hole Damage

- Visually inspect the gear dogs [A] and gear dog holes [B].
- ★ Replace any damaged gears or gears with excessively worn dogs or dog holes.



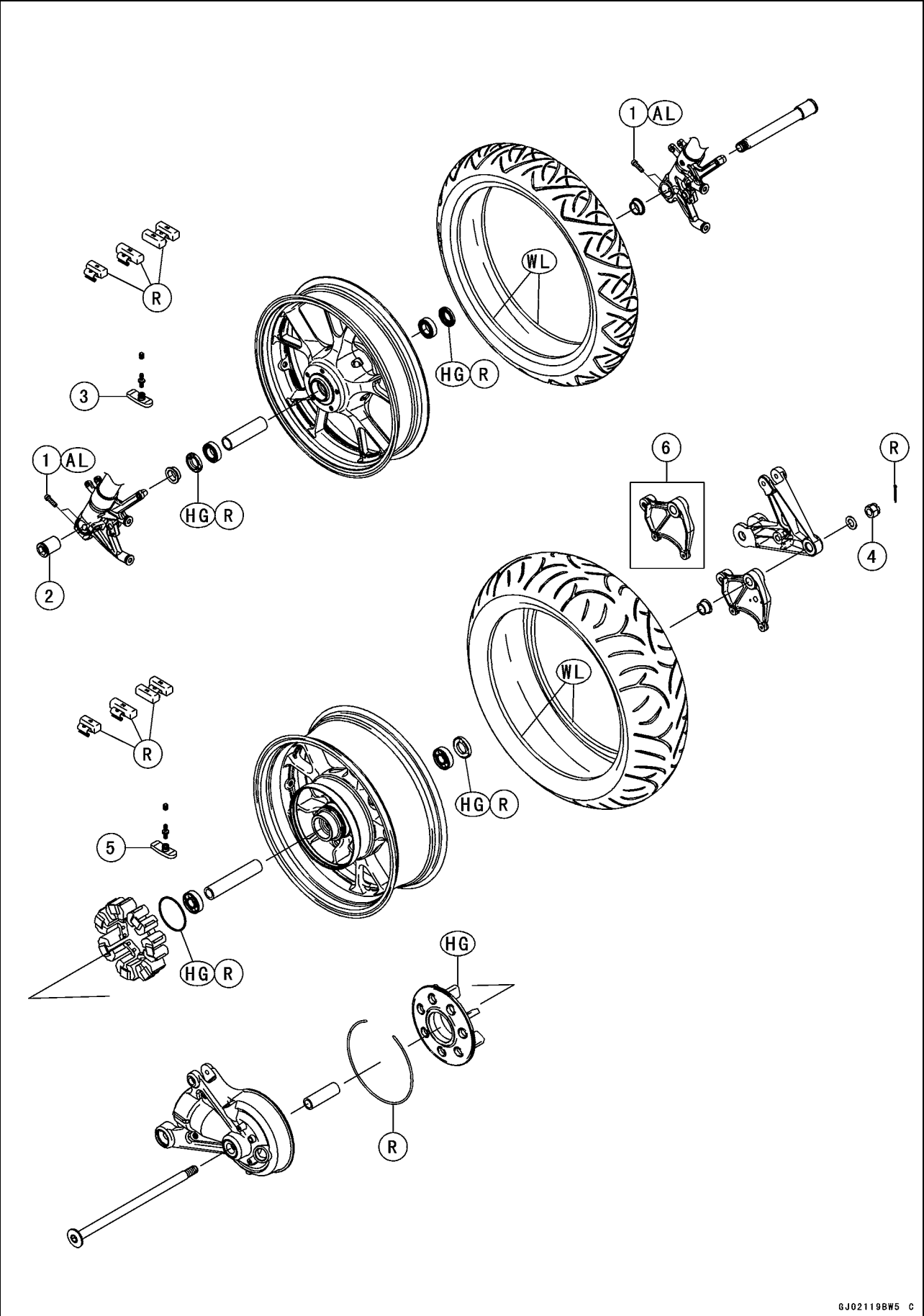
Wheels/Tires

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10-2 WHEELS/TIRES

Exploded View



GJ02119BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Front Axle Clamp Bolts	20	2.0	15	AL
2	Front Axle Nut	127	13.0	93.7	
3	Front Tire Pressure Measurement Sensor Bolt	4.5	0.46	40 in·lb	
4	Rear Axle Nut	127	13.0	93.7	
5	Rear Tire Pressure Measurement Sensor Bolt	4.5	0.46	40 in·lb	

6. Caliper Bracket (ABS Equipped Models)

AL: Tighten the two clamp bolts alternately two time to ensure even tightening.

HG: Apply high-temperature grease.

R: Replacement Parts

WL: Apply soap and water solution or rubber lubricant.

10-4 WHEELS/TIRES

Specifications

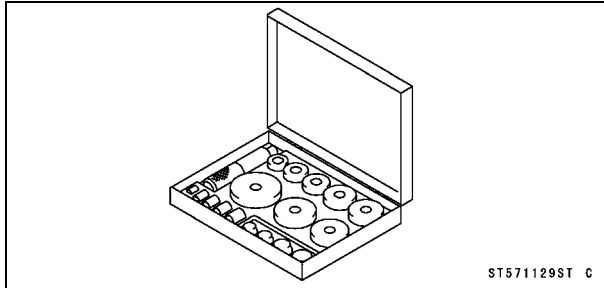
Item	Standard	Service Limit
Wheels (Rims)		
Rim Runout:		
Axial	TIR 0.5 mm (0.02 in.) or less	TIR 1.0 mm (0.04 in.)
Radial	TIR 0.8 mm (0.03 in.) or less	TIR 1.0 mm (0.04 in.)
Axle Runout/100 mm (3.94 in.)	TIR 0.03 mm (0.0012 in.) or less	TIR 0.2 mm (0.01 in.)
Wheel Balance	10 g (0.35 oz.) or less	— — —
Balance Weights	10 g (0.35 oz.), 20 g (0.71 oz.), 30 g (1.06 oz.)	— — —
Rim Size:		
Front	17 × 3.50	— — —
Rear	17 × 6.00	— — —
Tires		
Air Pressure (when Cold):		
Front	Up to 200 kg (397 lb) load: 290 kPa (2.9 kgf/cm ² , 42 psi)	— — —
Rear	Up to 200 kg (397 lb) load: 290 kPa (2.9 kgf/cm ² , 42 psi)	— — —
Tread Depth:		
Front	3.8 mm (0.15 in.)	1 mm (0.04 in.) (AT, CH, DE) 1.6 mm (0.06 in.)
Rear	6.2 mm (0.24 in.)	Up to 130 km/h (80 mph): 2 mm (0.08 in.) Over 130 km/h (80 mph): 3 mm (0.12 in.)
Standard Tires:	Make, Type	Size
Front	BRIDGESTONE, BATTLAX BT021 F E	120/70 ZR17 M/C (58 W)
Rear	BRIDGESTONE, BATTLAX BT021 R E	190/50 ZR17 M/C (73 W)

WARNING

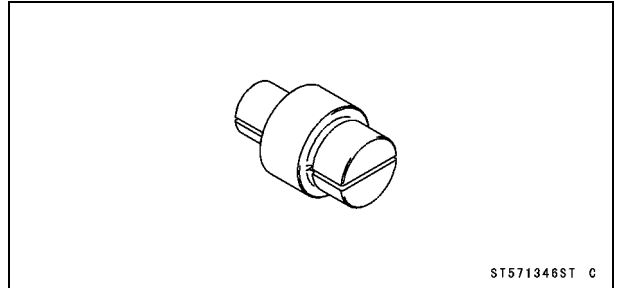
Use the same manufacturer's tires on both front and rear wheels.

Special Tools

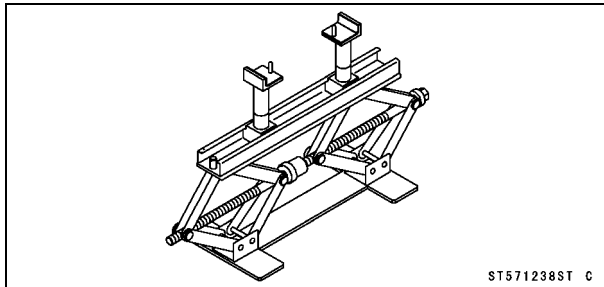
**Bearing Driver Set:
57001-1129**



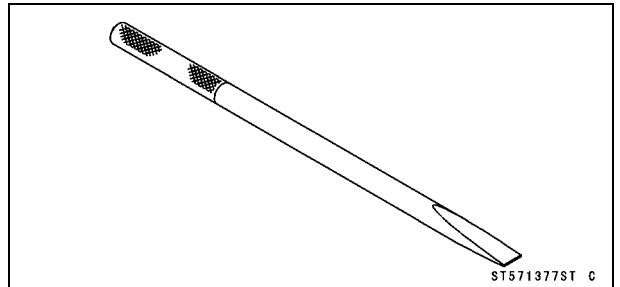
**Bearing Remover Head, $\phi 25 \times \phi 28$:
57001-1346**



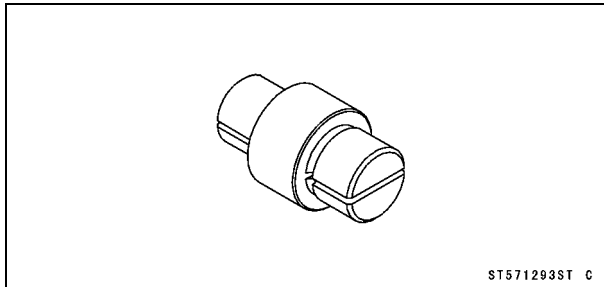
**Jack:
57001-1238**



**Bearing Remover Shaft, $\phi 13$:
57001-1377**



**Bearing Remover Head, $\phi 20 \times \phi 22$:
57001-1293**

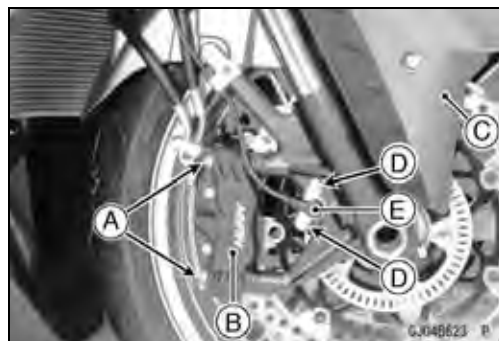


10-6 WHEELS/TIRES

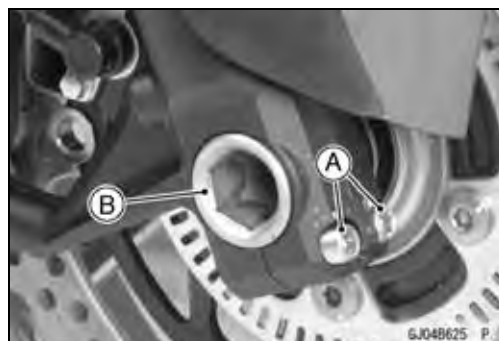
Wheels (Rims)

Front Wheel Removal

- Remove:
 - Front Caliper Mounting Bolts [A]
 - Front Calipers [B]
 - Front Fender [C] (see Front Fender Removal in the Frame chapter)
- For the ZG1400A Models, remove the bolts [D] and rotation sensor [E].



- Loosen:
 - Axle Clamp Bolts [A] (Right Side)
 - Axle [B]



- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.
- Raise the front wheel off the ground with the jack.

Special Tools - Jack: 57001-1238

- Pull out the axle to the right and drop the front wheel out of the forks.



CAUTION

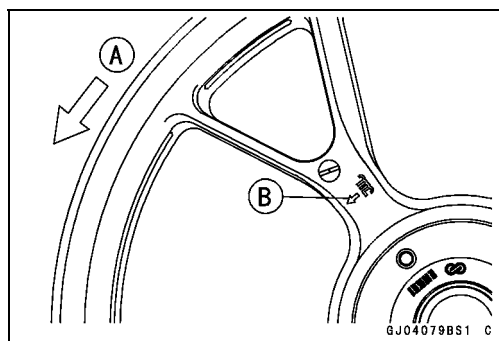
Do not lay the wheel down on one of the discs. This can damage or warp the disc. Place blocks under the wheel so that the disc does not touch the ground.

- Loosen the left axle clamp bolts and remove the axle nut.

Front Wheel Installation

NOTE

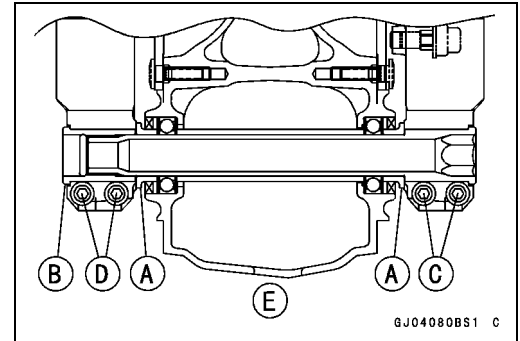
- The direction of the wheel rotation [A] is shown by an arrow [B] on the wheel spoke.
- Check the wheel rotation mark on the front wheel and install it.



Wheels (Rims)

- Apply high-temperature grease to the grease seal lip.
- Fit the collars [A] on the both sides of the hub.
- The collars are identical.
- Insert the axle from the right side.
- Tighten the axle nut [B].
- Right Axle Clamp Bolts [C]
- Left Axle Clamp Bolts [D]
- Viewed from Rear [E]

Torque - Front Axle Nut: 127 N·m (13.0 kgf·m, 94 ft·lb)



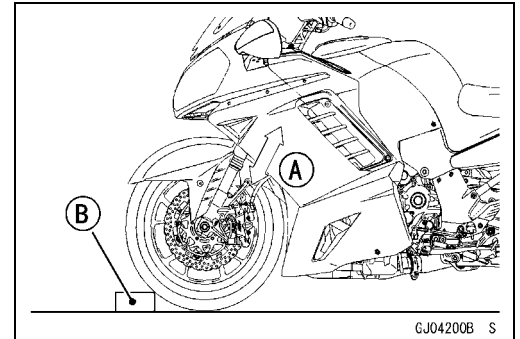
- Before tightening the axle clamp bolts on the right front fork leg, pump the front fork up and down [A] 4 or 5 times to all on the right front fork leg to seat on the front axle.

NOTE

○ Put a block [B] in front of the front wheel to stop moving.

- Tighten the axle clamp bolts on the right fork leg first. Next, tighten the left axle clamp bolts.

Torque - Front Axle Clamp Bolts: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)



NOTE

○ Tighten the two clamp bolts alternately two times to ensure even tightening torque.

- Install:
 - Front Calipers (see Caliper Installation in the Brakes chapter)
- For the ABS Models, install the rotation sensor (see Front Wheel Rotation Sensor Installation in the Brakes chapter).
- Check the front brake effectiveness (see Brake Operation Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

⚠ WARNING

Do not attempt to drive the motorcycle until a full brake lever is obtained by pumping the brake lever until the pads are against the disc. The brake will not function on the first application of the lever if this is not done.

Rear Wheel Removal

- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.
- Squeeze the brake lever slowly and hold it with a band [A].

⚠ WARNING

Be sure to hold the front brake when removing the engine, or the motorcycle may fall over. It could cause an accident and injury.



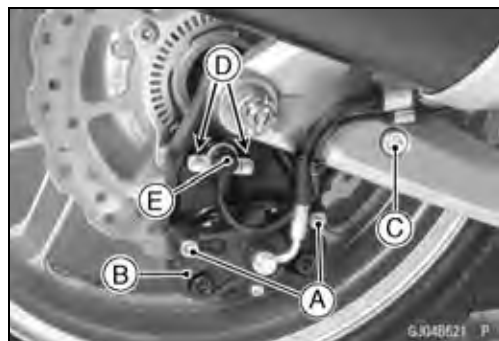
CAUTION

Be sure to hold the front brake when removing the engine, or the motorcycle may fall over. The engine or the motorcycle could be damaged.

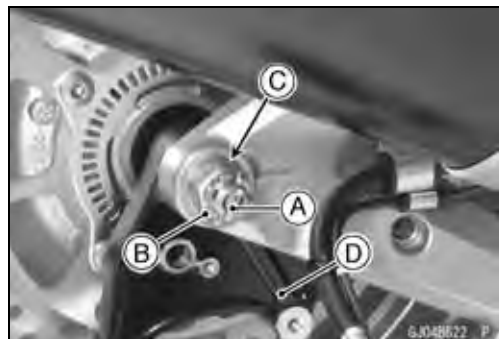
10-8 WHEELS/TIRES

Wheels (Rims)

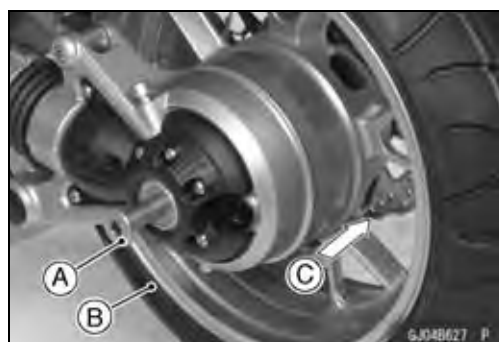
- Remove:
 - Saddlebags (see
 - Rear Caliper Mounting Bolts [A]
 - Rear Caliper [B]
 - Caliper Bracket Bolt [C]
- For the ZG1400A Models, remove the bolts [D] and rear wheel rotation sensor [E].



- Remove:
 - Cotter Pin [A]
 - Axle Nut [B]
 - Washer [C]
 - Caliper Bracket [D]



- Pull out the axle [A], and slide the rear wheel [B] toward the right [C] to disengage the wheel from the final gear case.
- Move the rear wheel back and remove it.

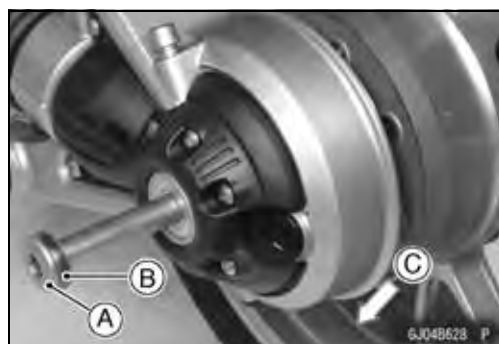
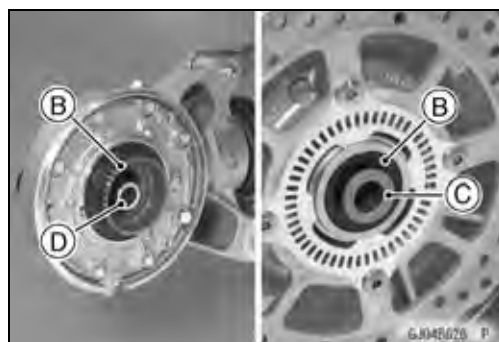


CAUTION

Do not lay the wheel on the ground with the disc facing down. This can damage or warp the disc. Place blocks under the wheel so that the disc does not touch the ground.

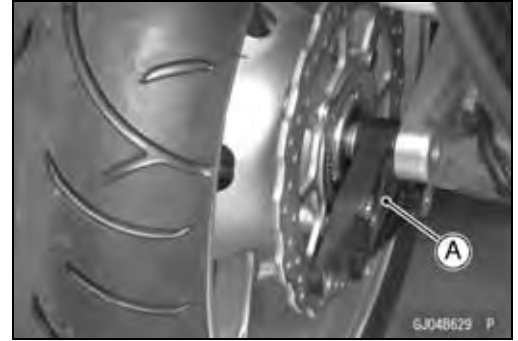
Rear Wheel Installation

- Apply high-temperature grease.
 - Grease Seal Lips [A]
 - Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.
 - Ring Gear Hub Splines [B]
 - Fit the collars on the both sides of the hub.
 - Right Side Collar [C]
 - Left Side Collar [D]
- Hold up the rear wheel, and insert the axle [A] with washer [B] from the left side of the rear wheel.
 - Slide [C] the rear wheel to the left side.
 - Engage the ring gear hub splines with the wheel coupling hub splines.



Wheels (Rims)

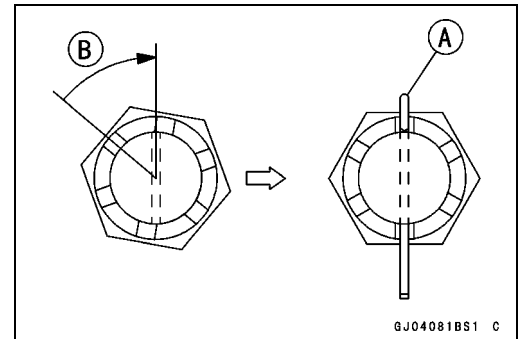
- Pull the axle little and install the caliper bracket [A].
- Temporary install the caliper bracket bolt.
- Tighten:
 Torque - Rear Axle Nut: 127 N·m (13.0 kgf·m, 94 ft·lb)
 Caliper Bracket Bolt: 64 N·m (6.5 kgf·m, 47 ft·lb)



- Insert a new cotter pin [A].

NOTE

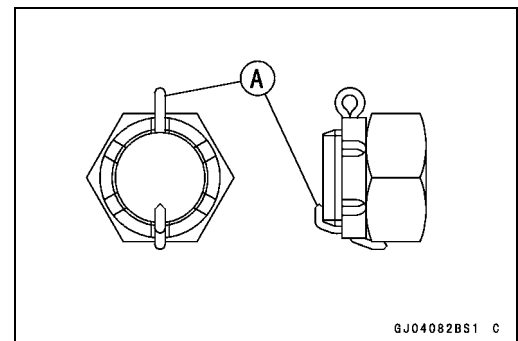
- When inserting the cotter pin, if the slots in the nut do not align with the cotter pin hole in the axle, tighten the nut clockwise [B] up to next alignment.
- It should be within 30°.
- Loosen once and tighten again when the slot goes past the nearest hole.



- Bend the cotter pin [A] over the nut.

⚠ WARNING

If the rear axle nut is not securely tightened or the cotter pin is not installed, an unsafe riding condition may result.



- Install the rear caliper (see Caliper Installation in the Brakes chapter).
- For the ZG1400A Models, install the rear wheel rotation sensor (see Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Installation in the Brakes chapter).
- Check the rear brake effectiveness (see Brake Operation Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

⚠ WARNING

Do not attempt to drive the motorcycle until a full brake pedal is obtained by pumping the brake pedal until the pads are against the disc. The brake will not function on the first application of the pedal if this is not done.

10-10 WHEELS/TIRES

Wheels (Rims)

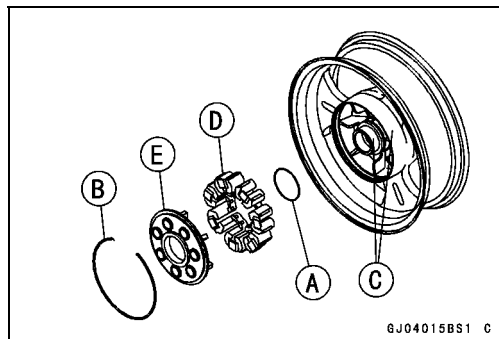
Wheel Coupling Removal

- Remove the rear wheel (see Rear Wheel Removal).
- Remove the coupling retaining ring [A].
- Remove the wheel coupling [B] with a bearing puller if necessary.



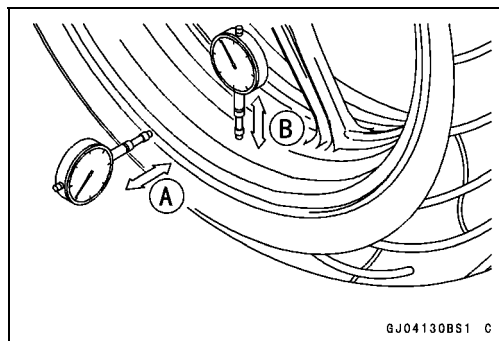
Wheel Coupling Installation

- Replace the O-ring [A] and the retaining ring [B].
- Grease the following:
 - O-ring
 - Bosses [C] of Rear Drum Hub
- Install:
 - Rubber Damper [D]
 - Coupling [E]
 - Retaining Ring



Wheel Inspection

- Raise the front/rear wheel off the ground.
 - Special Tools - Jack: 57001-1238**
- Spin the wheel lightly, and check for roughness or binding.
- ★ If roughness or binding is found, replace the hub bearings (see Hub Bearing Removal/Installation).
- Inspect the wheel for small cracks, dents, bending, or warp.
- ★ If there is any damage to the wheel, replace the wheel.
- Remove the wheel, and support it with the tire by the axle.
- Measure the rim runout, axial [A] and radial [B], with a dial gauge.
- ★ If rim runout exceeds the service limit, check the hub bearings (see Hub Bearing Inspection).
- ★ If the problem is not due to the bearings, replace the wheel.



Rim Runout (with tire installed)

Standard:

Axial	TIR 0.5 mm (0.02 in.) or less
Radial	TIR 0.8 mm (0.03 in.) or less

Service Limit:

Axial	TIR 1.0 mm (0.04 in.)
Radial	TIR 1.0 mm (0.04 in.)

WARNING

Never attempt to repair a damaged wheel. If there is any damage besides wheel bearings, the wheel must be replaced to insure safe operational condition.

Wheels (Rims)

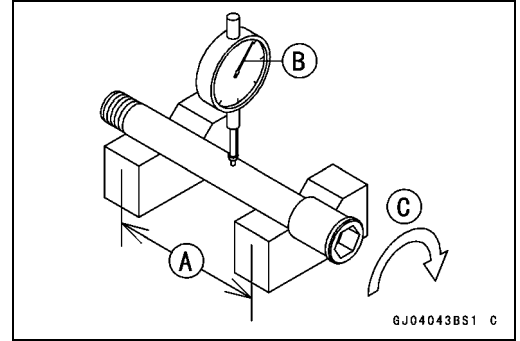
Axle Inspection

- Remove the front and rear axles (see Front/Rear Wheel Removal).
- Visually inspect the front and rear axle for damages.
- ★ If the axle is damaged or bent, replace it.
- Place the axle in V blocks that are 100 mm (3.94 in.) [A] apart, and set a dial gauge [B] on the axle at a point halfway between the blocks. Turn [C] the axle to measure the runout. The difference between the highest and lowest dial readings is the amount of runout.
- ★ If axle runout exceeds the service limit, replace the axle.

Axle Runout/100 mm (3.94 in.)

Standard: TIR 0.03 mm (0.0012 in.) or less

Service Limit: TIR 0.2 mm (0.01 in.)



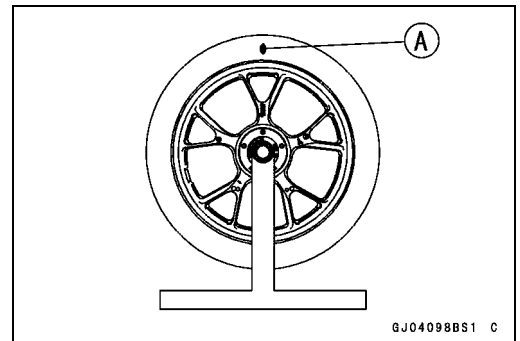
Coupling Damper Inspection

- Remove the rear wheel coupling, and inspect the rubber dampers [A].
- Replace the damper if it appears damaged or deteriorated.



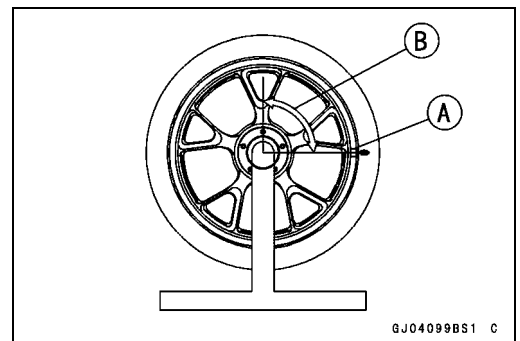
Balance Inspection

- Remove the front and rear wheels (see Front/Rear Wheel Removal).
- Support the wheel so that it can be spun freely.
- Spin the wheel lightly, and mark [A] the wheel at the top when the wheel stops.
- Repeat this procedure several times. If the wheel stops of its own accord in various positions, it is well balanced.
- ★ If the wheel always stops in one position, adjust the wheel balance (see Balance Adjustment).



Balance Adjustment

- If the wheel always stops in one position, provisionally attach a balance weight [A] on the rim at the marking using adhesive tape.
- Rotate the wheel 1/4 turn [B], and see whether or not the wheel stops in this position. If it does, the correct balance weight is being used.
- ★ If the wheel rotates and the weight goes up, replace the weight with the next heavier size. If the wheel rotates and the weight goes down, replace the weight with the next lighter size. Repeat these steps until the wheel remains at rest after being rotated 1/4 turn.
- Rotate the wheel another 1/4 turn and then another 1/4 turn to see if the wheel is correctly balanced.
- Repeat the entire procedure as many times as necessary to achieve correct wheel balance.
- Permanently install the balance weight.



10-12 WHEELS/TIRES

Wheels (Rims)

Balance Weight Removal

- Insert a regular tip screwdrivers [A] [B] between the rib [C] and weight [D] as shown.
- Pry the balance weight with two screwdrivers and remove the balance weight.
- Discard the used balance weight.

CAUTION

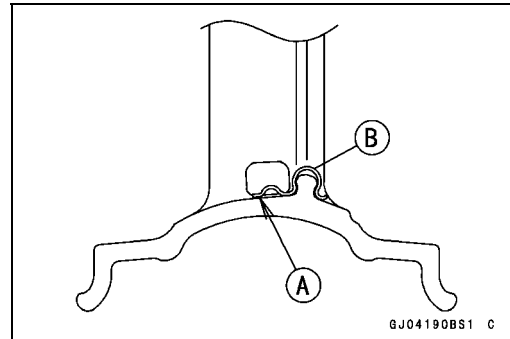
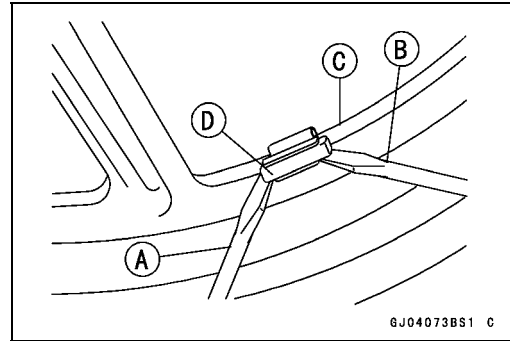
Do not tap the screwdrivers. The rim could be damaged.

Balance Weight Installation

- Check if the weight portion has any play on the blade [A] and clip [B].
- ★ If it does, discard it.

⚠ WARNING

If the balance weight has any play on the rib of the rim, the blade and/or clip have been stretched. Replace the loose balance weight. Do not reuse used balance weight. Unbalanced wheels can create an unsafe riding condition.

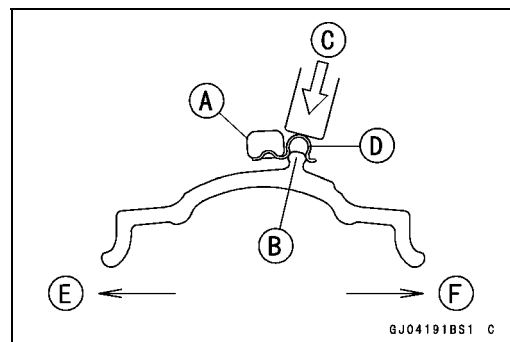


Balance Weight

Part Number	Weight
41075-0007	10 g (0.35 oz.)
41075-0008	20 g (0.71 oz.)
41075-0017	30 g (1.06 oz.)

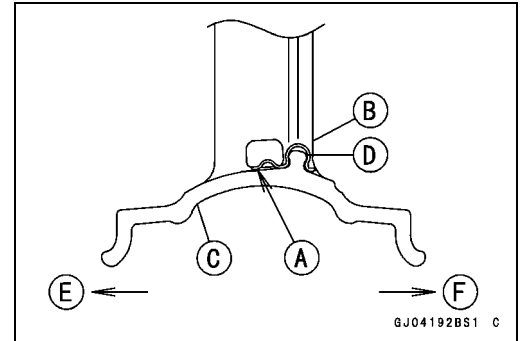
NOTE

- Balance weights are available from Kawasaki dealers in 10, 20, and 30 grams (0.35 oz., 0.71 oz., and 1.06 oz.) sizes. An imbalance of less than 10 grams (0.35 oz.) will not usually affect running stability.
- Do not use four or more balance weight (Front: more than 70 gram, 2.5 oz. Rear more than 90 gram, 3.2 oz.). If the wheel requires an excess balance weight, disassemble the wheel to find the cause.
- Slip the balance weight [A] on to the rib [B], by pushing or lightly hammering [C] the clip [D].
- Install the balance weight at the left side of the motorcycle.
Left Side [E]
Right Side [F]



Wheels (Rims)

- Check that the blade [A] and clip [B] are fully seated on the rim [C] and that the clip is hooked over the rib [D].
Left Side [E]
Right Side [F]



10-14 WHEELS/TIRES

Tires

Air Pressure Inspection/Adjustment

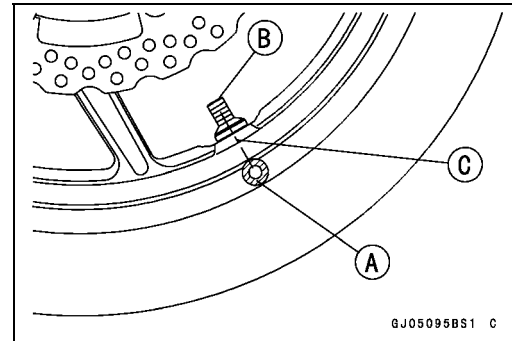
- Refer to the Air Pressure Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Tire Inspection

- Refer to the Wheel/Tire Damage Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Tire Removal

- Remove:
 - Wheel (see Front/Rear Wheel Removal)
 - Valve Core (Let out the air)
- To maintain wheel balance, mark the valve stem position on the tire with chalk so that the tire can be reinstalled in the same position.
 - Chalk Mark or Yellow Mark [A]
 - Air Valve [B]
 - Align [C]
- Lubricate the tire beads and rim flanges on both sides with a soap and water solution or rubber lubricant. This helps the tire beads slip off the rim flanges.



CAUTION

Never lubricate with engine oil or petroleum distillates because they will deteriorate the tire.

NOTE

- *The tires cannot be removed with hand tools because they fit the rims too tightly.*
- Remove the tire from the rim using a suitable commercially available tire changer. Note the following.
- Lightly break the air valve portion [A] of the bead.

CAUTION

Do not deep break the air valve portion of the bead to prevent damage to the tire pressure measurement sensor.



- Step on the side of the tire opposite the air valve, and start prying the tire off the rim near the air valve [A] with tire iron.

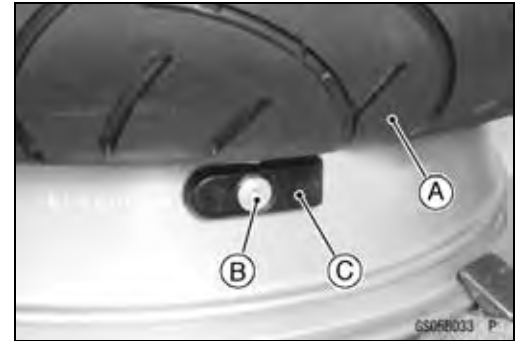
CAUTION

**Be careful not to scratch the tire pressure measurement sensor.
Any scratch may damage sensor.**



Tires

- Pull the opposite bead of the tire [A] upward.
- Unscrew the bolt [B] and remove the tire pressure measurement sensor [C], spring and air valve.
- Step on the side of the tire opposite the air valve, and start prying the tire off the rim near the air valve with tire iron.

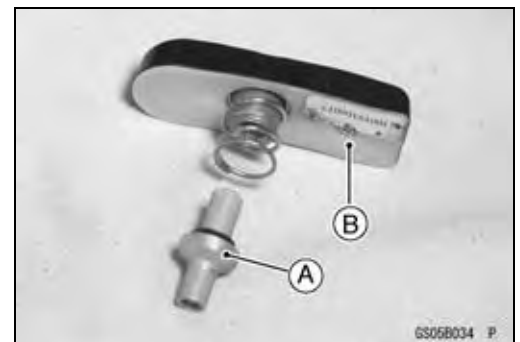


Tire Installation

⚠ WARNING

Use the same manufacturer's tire's on both front and rear wheels. New tires are slippery and may cause loss of control and injury.

- Inspect the rim and tire, and replace them if necessary.
- Clean the sealing surfaces of the rim and tire, and smooth the sealing surfaces of the rim with a fine emery cloth if necessary.
- Visually inspect the air valve [A] and sensor [B] for cuts, cracks, and wear.
- ★ If they are damaged, replace them with new ones.



NOTE

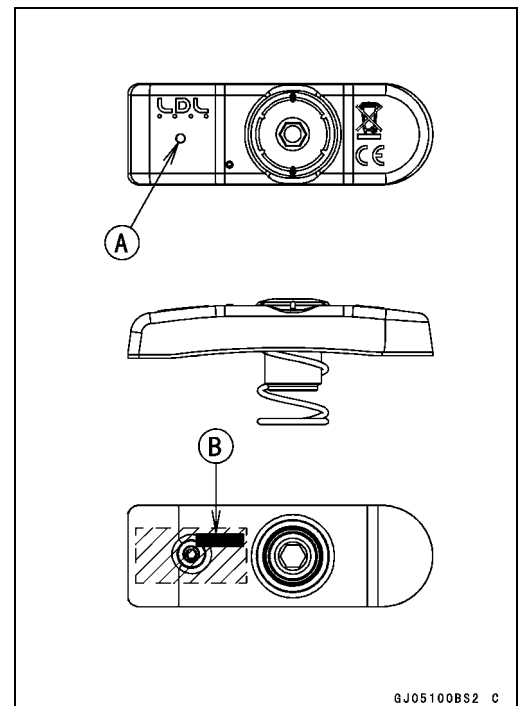
- Replace the tire pressure measurement sensor with the correct part according to the table below.

Tire Pressure Measurement Sensor Identification

Part Number	Hertz	Specification	Mark [A]
21176-0069	434 MHz	EU, Australia	Blue
21176-0070	315 MHz	Malaysia	Red
21176-0071	315 MHz	USA, Canada	Green

NOTE

- To replace an tire pressure measurement sensor, KDS3 must be used to register the new sensor ID [B].

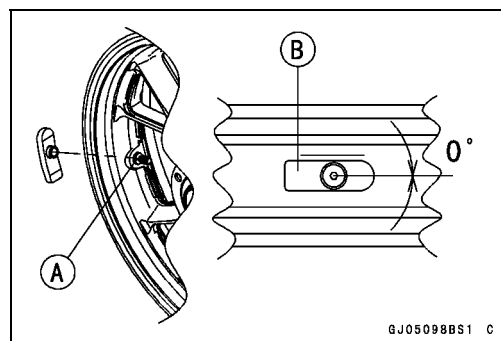


10-16 WHEELS/TIRES

Tires

- Lubricate the valve seal with a soap and water solution or rubber lubricant.
- Install the air valve [A] and sensor [B].
- Install the sensor position parallel to the rim line in either direction.

Torque - Tire Pressure Measurement sensor: 4.5 N·m (0.46 kgf·m, 40 in·lb)



Replacement Procedure

- Record new sensor authentication number indicated on the replacement sensor.
- Use KDS3 to manually register the sensor authentication number in the KIPASS ECU.

NOTE

○ The sensor becomes activated upon completion of registration of the sensor authentication number.

- Install the sensor.

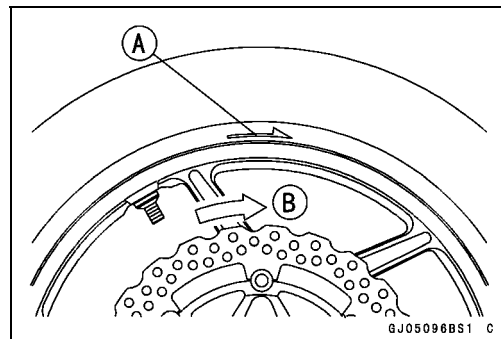
CAUTION

If you install a sensor without registering its authentication number, The sensor will not activate and will not transmit tire pressure date.

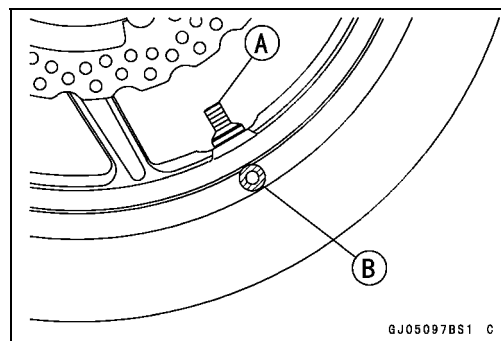
- Check the tire rotation mark on the front and rear tires and install them on the rim accordingly.

Tire Rotation Mark [A]

Rotating Direction [B]

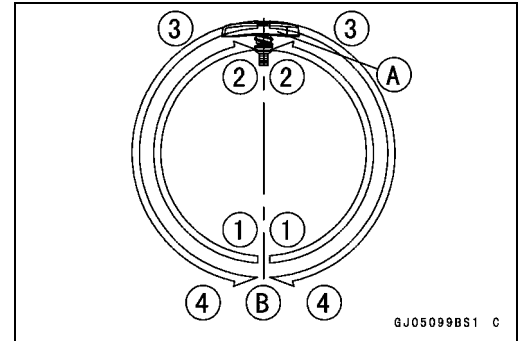


- Position the tire on the rim so that the valve [A] aligns with the tire balance mark [B] (the chalk mark made during removal, or the yellow paint mark on a new tire).



Tires

- Install the tire bead over the rim flange using a suitable commercially available tire changer.
- Install the beads of the tire onto the rim following the steps shown.
 - Tire pressure measurement sensor [A]
 - Opposite side of rim (180° from sensor) [B]
 - Push on the first bead following direction shown in steps 1 and 2
 - Push on the second bead following direction shown in steps 3 ~ 4



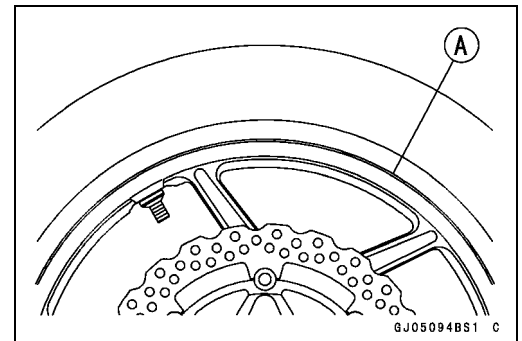
NOTE

- When pushing on the bead to the rim must be rotated by no more than 180° at a time in order to protect the sensor from damage.
- Lubricate the tire beads and rim flanges with a soap and water solution or rubber lubricant to help seat the tire beads in the sealing surfaces of the rim while inflating the tire.
- Center the rim in the tire beads, and inflate the tire with compressed air until the tire beads seat in the sealing surfaces.

⚠ WARNING

Be sure to install the valve core whenever inflating the tire, and do not inflate the tire to more than 400 kPa (4.0 kgf/cm², 57 psi). Overinflation can explode the tire with possibility of injury and loss of life.

- Check to see that the rim lines [A] on both sides of the tire sidewalls are parallel with the rim flanges.
- ★ If the rim flanges and tire sidewall rim lines are not parallel, remove the valve core.
- Lubricate the rim flanges and tire beads.
- Install the valve core and inflate the tire again.
- After the tire beads seat in the rim flanges, check for air leakage.
- Inflate the tire slightly above standard inflation.
- Use a soap and water solution or submerge the tire, and check for bubbles that would indicate leakage.
- Adjust the air pressure to the specified pressure (see Air Pressure Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Install the air valve cap.
- Adjust the wheel balance (see Balance Adjustment).



10-18 WHEELS/TIRES

Tires

Tire Repair

Currently two types of repair for tubeless tires have come into wide use. One type is called a temporary (external) repair which can be carried out without removing the tire from the rim, and the other type is called permanent (internal) repair which requires tire removal. It is generally understood that higher running durability is obtained by permanent (internal) repairs than by temporary (external) ones. Also, permanent (internal) repairs have the advantage of permitting a thorough examination for secondary damage not visible from external inspection of the tire. For these reasons, Kawasaki does not recommend temporary (external) repair. Only appropriate permanent (internal) repairs are recommended. Repair methods may vary slightly from make to make. Follow the repair methods indicated by the manufacturer of the repair tools and materials so that safe results can be obtained.

Hub Bearing

Hub Bearing Removal

- Remove the wheel (see Front/Rear Wheel Removal), and take out the following.
 - Collars
 - Coupling (Out of rear hub)
 - Grease Seals
- Use the bearing remover to remove the hub bearing [A].

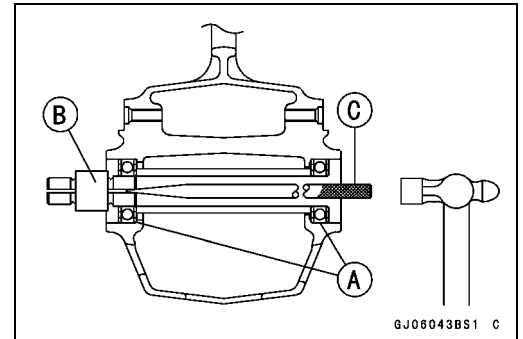
CAUTION

Do not lay the wheel on the ground with the disc facing down. This can damage or warp the disc. Place blocks under the wheel so that the disc does not touch the ground.

Special Tools - Bearing Remover Head, $\phi 25 \times \phi 28$ [B]: 57001-1346

Bearing Remover Head, $\phi 20 \times \phi 22$: 57001-1293

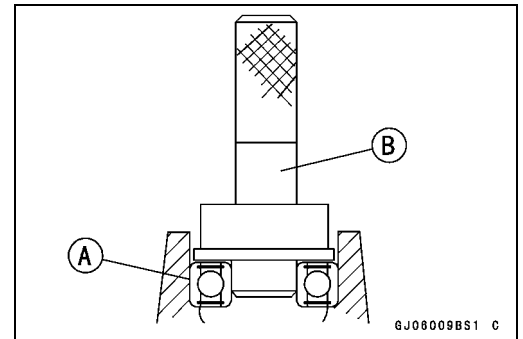
Bearing Remover Shaft, $\phi 13$ [C]: 57001-1377



Hub Bearing Installation

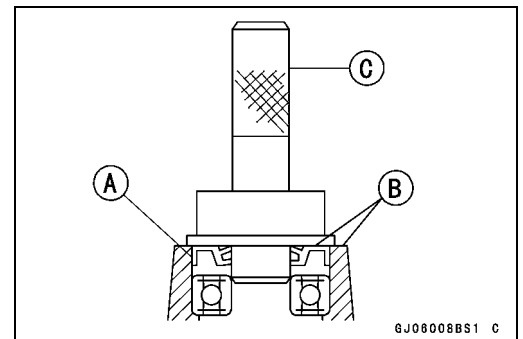
- Before installing the hub bearings, blow any dirt or foreign particles out of the hub with compressed air to prevent contamination of the bearings.
- Replace the bearings with new ones.
- Install the bearings by using the bearing driver set which does not contact the bearing inner race.
- Press in each right the bearing [A] until they are bottomed.

Special Tool - Bearing Driver Set [B]: 57001-1129



- Replace the grease seals with new ones.
- Press in the grease seals [A] so that the seal surface is flush [B] with the end of the hole.
- Apply high-temperature grease to the grease seal lips.

Special Tool - Bearing Driver Set [C]: 57001-1129

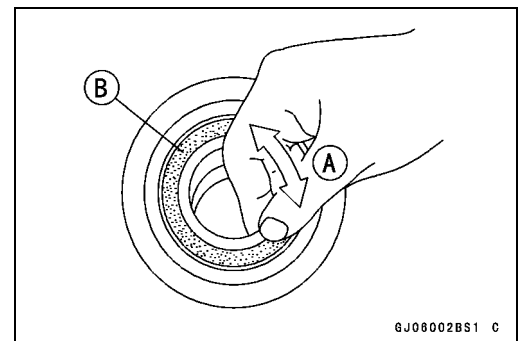


Hub Bearing Inspection

Since the hub bearings are made to extremely close tolerances, the clearance can not normally be measured.

NOTE

- Do not remove any bearings for inspection. If any bearings are removed, they will need to be replaced with new ones.
- Turn each bearing in the hub back and forth [A] while checking for plays, roughness, or binding.
- ★ If bearing play, roughness or binding is found, replace the bearing.
- Examine the bearing seal [B] for tears or leakage.
- ★ If the seal is torn or is leaking, replace the bearing.



10-20 WHEELS/TIRES

Hub Bearing

Hub Bearing Lubrication

NOTE

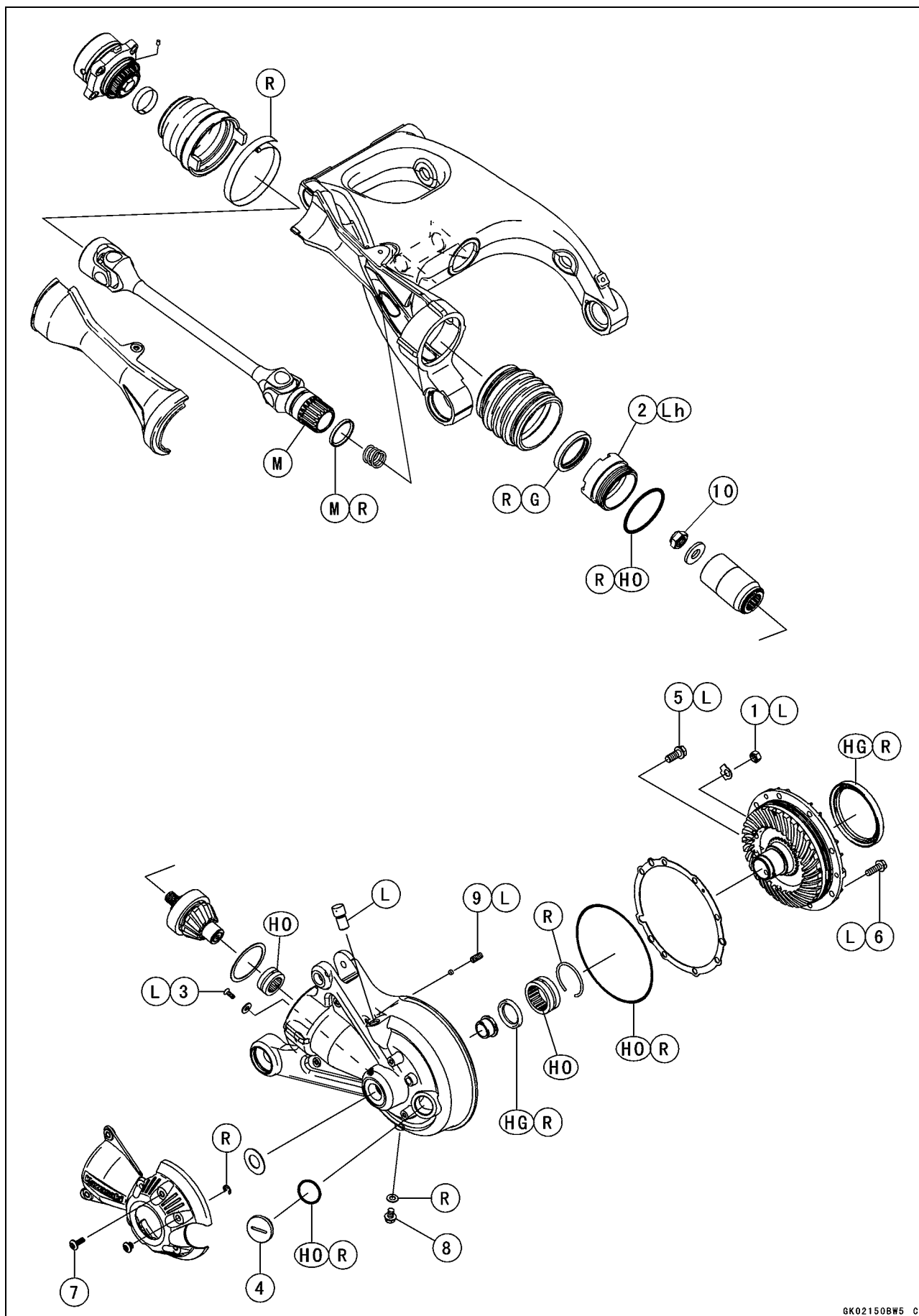
- *Since the hub bearings are packed with grease and sealed, lubrication is not required.*

Final Drive

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Exploded View



Exploded View**Front Gear Case**

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Adjuster Locknut	40	4.1	30	L
2	Bearing Retainer	540	55.1	398	Lh
3	Bearing Retainer Screw	7.0	0.71	62 in·lb	L
4	Filler Plug	2.0	0.20	18 in·lb	
5	Final Gear Case Cover Bolts (M10)	34	3.5	25	L
6	Final Gear Case Cover Bolts (M8)	24	2.4	18	L
7	Final Gear Case Outer Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
8	Gear Case Oil Drain Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	
9	Lock Pin	16	1.6	12	L
10	Pinion Gear Assembly Nut	130	13.3	95.9	

G: Apply grease.

HG: Apply high-temperature grease.

HO: Apply hypoid gear oil.

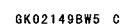
L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

Lh: Left-hand threads

M: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.

R: Replacement Parts

Exploded View



Exploded View**Final Gear Case**

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Bearing Retainer Bolts	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	L
2	Damper Cam Nut	210	21.4	155	MO, R
3	Driven Gear Assy Mounting Bolts	25	2.5	18	
4	Driven Gear Bolt	130	13.3	95.9	MO
5	Drive Gear Nut	265	27.0	195	MO, S
6	Front Gear Case Bolt (L = 50 mm)	20	2.0	15	
7	Front Gear Case Bolts (L = 95 mm)	29	3.0	21	L (1)
8	Front Gear Case Bolts (L = 92 mm)	29	3.0	21	
9	Front Gear Case Bolts (L = 35 mm)	20	2.0	15	L (1)
10	Oil Nozzles	2.9	0.30	26 in·lb	
11	Speed Sensor Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L

EO: Apply engine oil.

G: Apply grease.

HO: Apply hypoid gear oil.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

M: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.

MO: Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution.

(mixture of the engine oil and molybdenum disulfide grease in a weight 10 : 1)

R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tightening sequence.

SS: Apply silicone sealant.

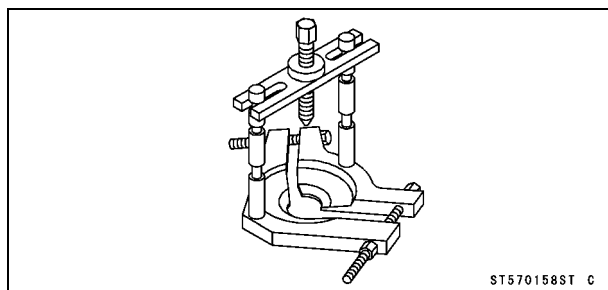
11-6 FINAL DRIVE

Specifications

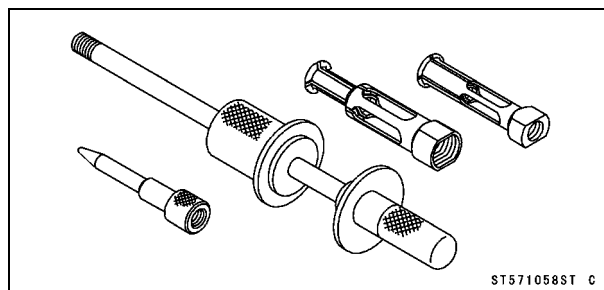
Item	Standard
Final Gear Case Oil Grade Viscosity Oil level Amount	API GL-5 hypoid gear oil When above 5°C (41°F) SAE90 When below 5°C (41°F) SAE80 Filler opening top about 160 mL (5.41 US oz.)
Final Bevel Gear Backlash	0.10 ~ 0.20 mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0079 in.) (at gear hub splines)
Preload for Pinion Gear Bearing Torque Wrench Spring Seal	0.6 ~ 1.0 N·m (0.06 ~ 0.10 kgf·m, 5.2 ~ 8.7 in·lb) 3.0 ~ 5.0 N (0.3 ~ 0.5 kg, 0.7 ~ 1.1 lb)
Front Bevel Gear Backlash	0.10 ~ 0.15 mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0059 in.) (at gear teeth)
Preload for Front Bevel Gear Bearing Torque Wrench Spring Scale	0.49 ~ 0.88 N·m (0.05 ~ 0.09 kgf·m, 4.34 ~ 7.79 in·lb) 2.45 ~ 4.40 N (0.25 ~ 0.45 kg, 0.55 ~ 0.99 lb)

Special Tools

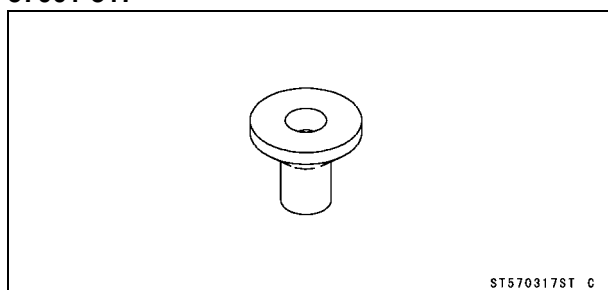
Bearing Puller:
57001-158



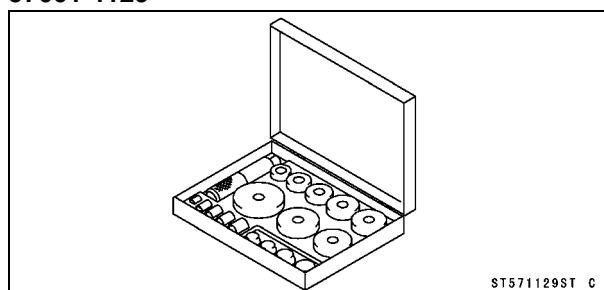
Oil Seal & Bearing Remover:
57001-1058



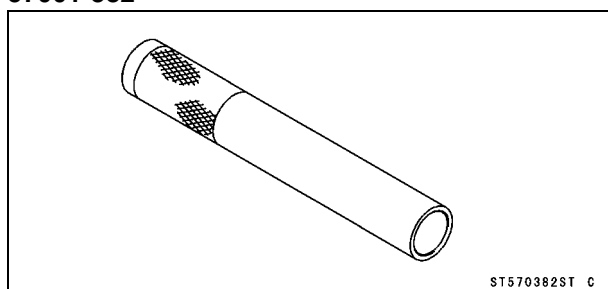
Bearing Puller Adapter:
57001-317



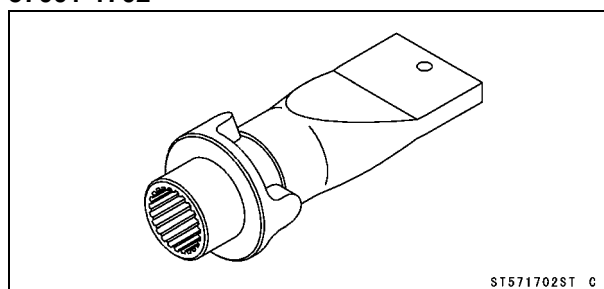
Bearing Driver Set:
57001-1129



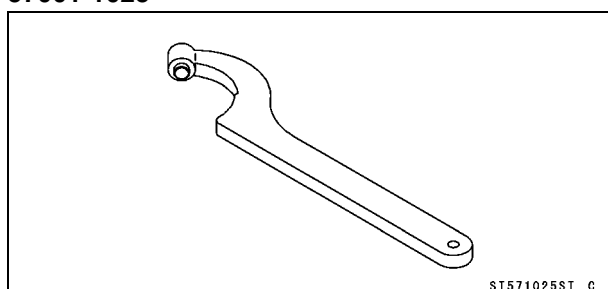
Bearing Driver, $\phi 32$:
57001-382



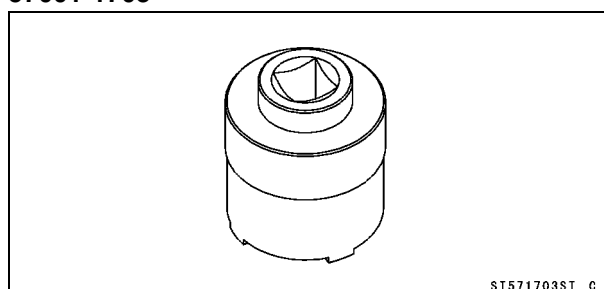
Drive Shaft Holder, m1.25:
57001-1702



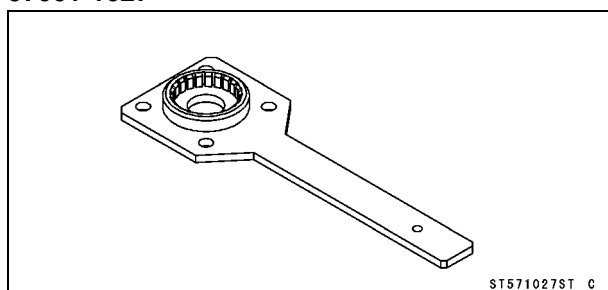
Damper Cam Holder:
57001-1025



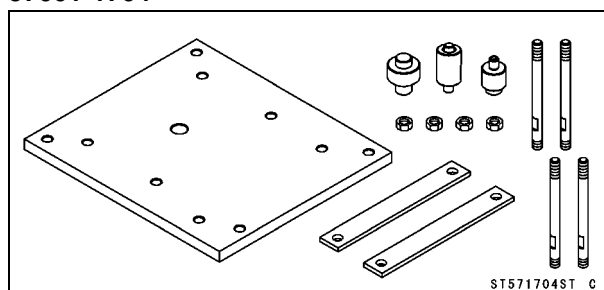
Retainer Wrench:
57001-1703



Driven Gear Holder, m2:
57001-1027



Base Set:
57001-1704

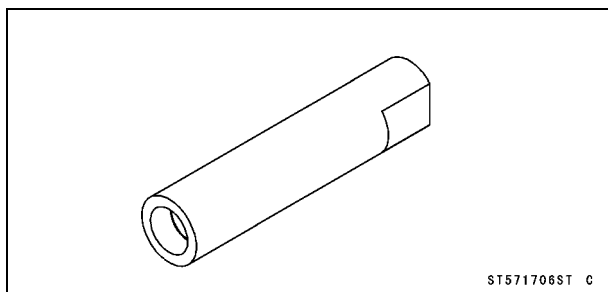


11-8 FINAL DRIVE

Special Tools

Bevel Gear Holder:

57001-1706



Final Gear Case and Oil

Oil Level Inspection

- Refer to Final Gear Case Oil Level Inspection in Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Final Gear Case Oil Level Inspection in Periodic Maintenance chapter).

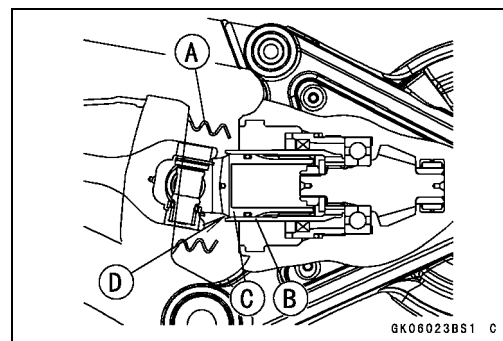
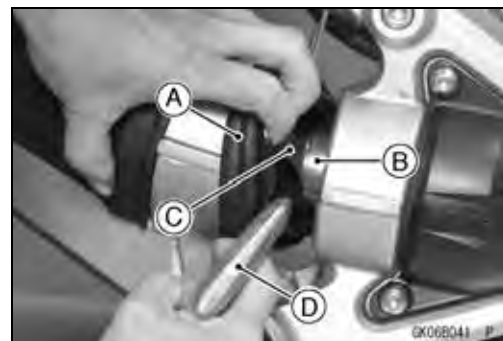
Oil Change

- Refer to Final Gear Case Oil Change in Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Final Gear Case Oil Change in Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Final Gear Case Removal

- ★ If the final gear case is to be disassembled, drain the final gear case oil.

- Remove:
Rear wheel (see Rear wheel Removal in the Wheels/Tires chapter)
Rubber Boot (rear end) [A]
- Blow away dirt or dust between the joint [B] and yoke [C] by applying compressed air [D].



- Remove:
Cap
Nuts [A]



11-10 FINAL DRIVE

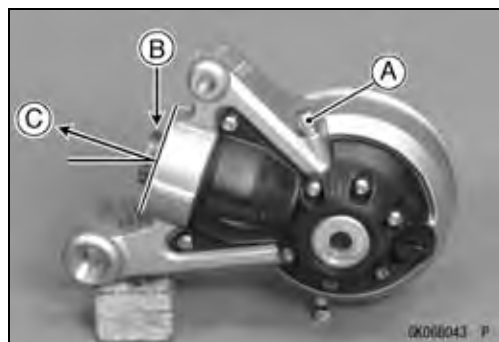
Final Gear Case and Oil

- Remove the upper side bolt.
- Remove the final gear case [A] by taking off the lower bolts [B].



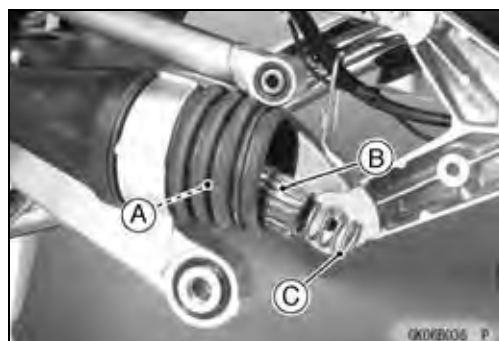
NOTE

○ If the final gear case is full of oil, place the case so that the breather [A] is on top, and joint portion [B] of the case is upward [C] for prevent the oil leak.

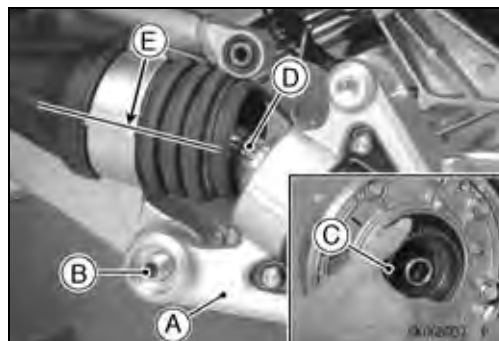


Final Gear Case Installation

- Apply molybdenum disulfide grease to the O-ring [A] and propeller shaft splines portion [B].
- Install the spring in the joint [C].



- Fit the lower joint portion [A] of the final gear case onto the swingarm.
- Insert the bolt [B].
- Fit the pinion gear joint splines onto the propeller shaft splines while turning the ring gear hub [C].
- Align the shaft end [D] parallel the line center [E] of the swingarm.



- Install the torque link.
- Tighten the final gear case mounting nuts to the specified torque.

Torque - Final Gear Case Lower Mounting Nut: 98 N·m (10.0 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)

Final Gear Case Upper Mounting Nut: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m)

- ★ If the final gear case oil was drained, fill the case with oil.

Final Gear Case and Oil

Final Gear Case Disassembly

- Drain the oil (see Oil Change).
- Remove the final gear case.
- Using the hub assembly [A], remove the pinion gear assembly nut.
- Insert the wooden bar [C] between the spokes.

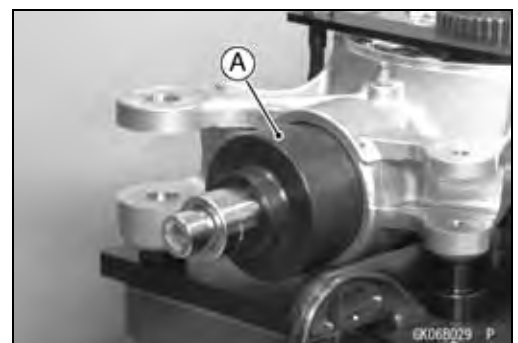
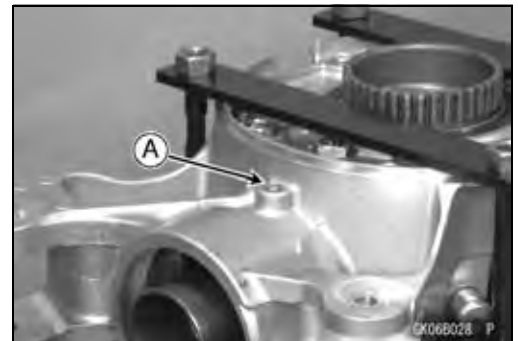
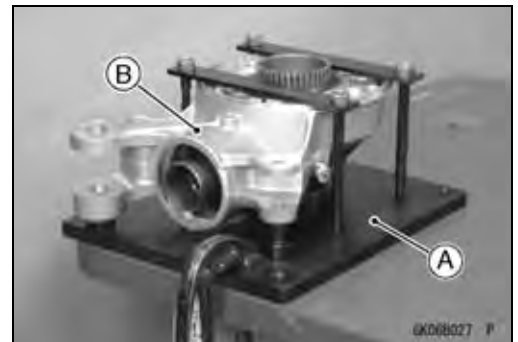
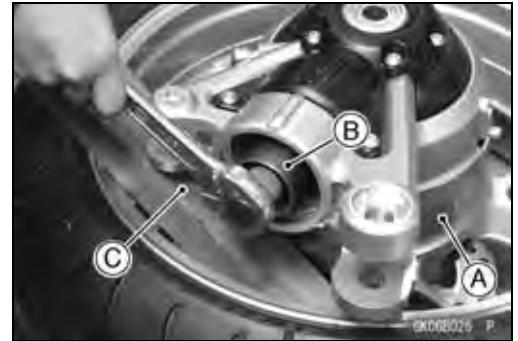
CAUTION

Do not lay the wheel down on one of the discs. This can damage or warp the disc. Place blocks under the wheel so that the disc does not touch the ground.

- Hold the final gear case [A] using the base set [B].
Special Tool - Base Set: 57001-1704

- Loosen the lock pin [A].

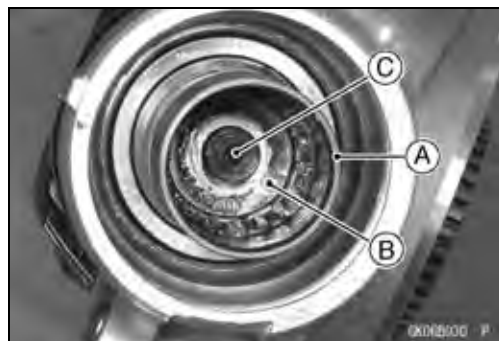
- Using retainer wrench [A] remove the bearing retainer.
- The bearing retainer is left-hand threads.
- Special Tool - Retainer Wrench: 57001-1703**



11-12 FINAL DRIVE

Final Gear Case and Oil

- Remove the sliding joint [A] with washer [B], pinion gear assembly [C] and lock plate.
- Remove the lock pin and plug.



- Final Gear Case Cover Bolts [A].



- Use three tapped holes [A] to lift the ring gear assy from the gear case. The shim(s) comes off with the assy.

NOTE

○Do not disassemble the ring gear assy (ring gear, ring gear hub, and final gear case cover), but the oil seal can be removed.



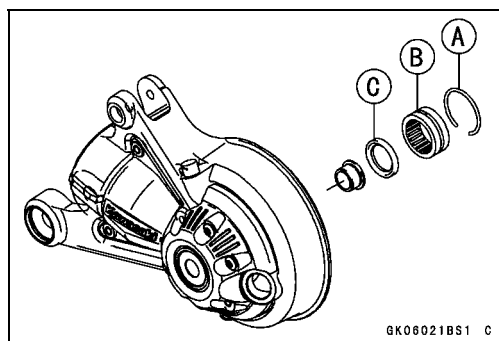
- To remove the ring gear oil seal [A], heat the ring gear assy in an oil bath to **120 ~ 150°C (248 ~ 302°F)**, then pry out the oil seal with an awl or other tool. Be careful not to scratch the sealing surface on the ring gear hub.

CAUTION

Do not heat the case with a blowtorch. This will warp the case.



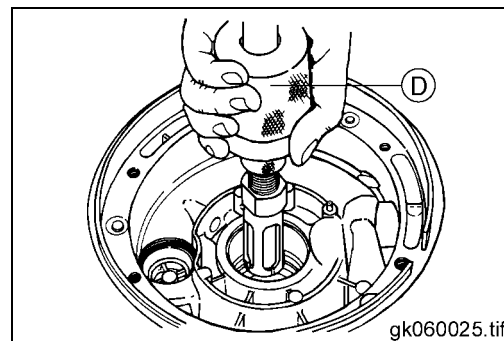
- Remove the snap ring [A] and pull out the needle bearing [B].
- ★ If the small ring gear oil seal [C] is damaged, remove it using the oil seal and bearing remover.



Final Gear Case and Oil

○ Remove the small ring gear oil seal if damaged.

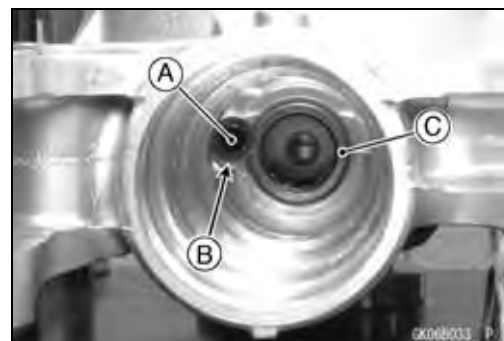
Special Tool - Oil Seal & Bearing Remover [D]: 57001-1058



● Unscrew the bearing retainer bolt [A] and washer [B].

● Pull out the needle bearing [C].

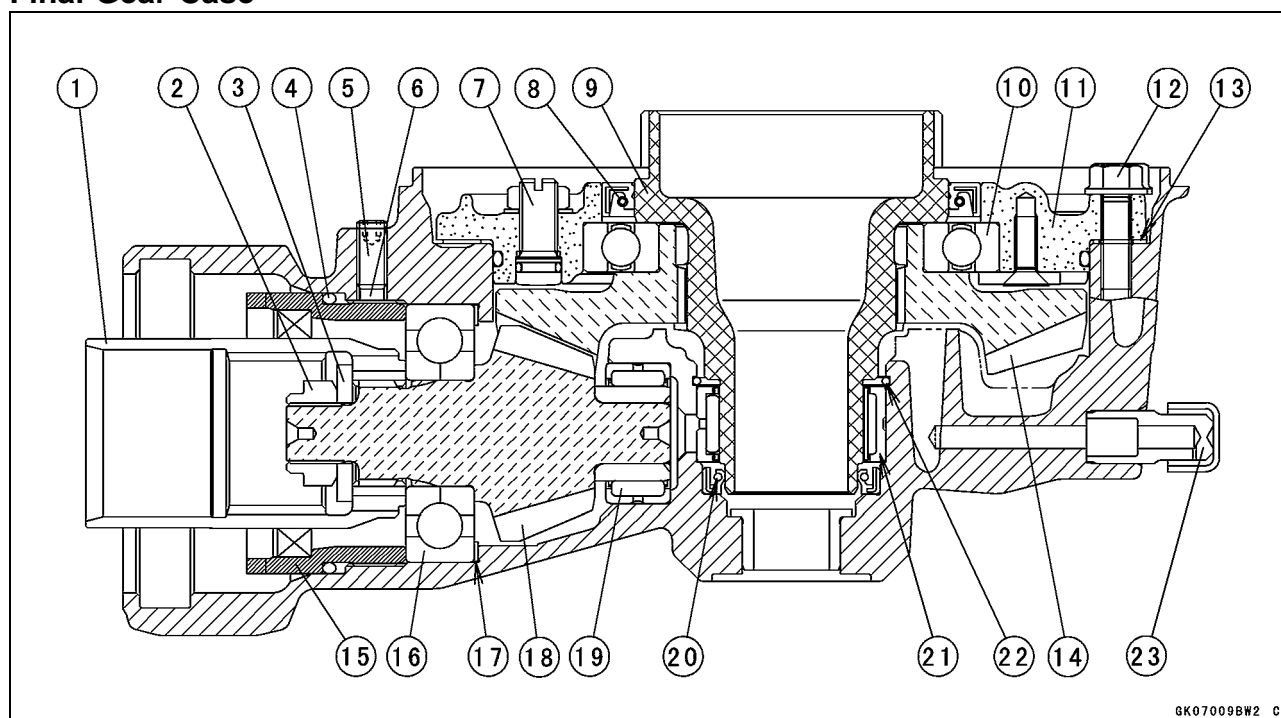
Special Tool - Oil Seal & Bearing Remover: 57001-1058



11-14 FINAL DRIVE

Final Gear Case and Oil

Final Gear Case

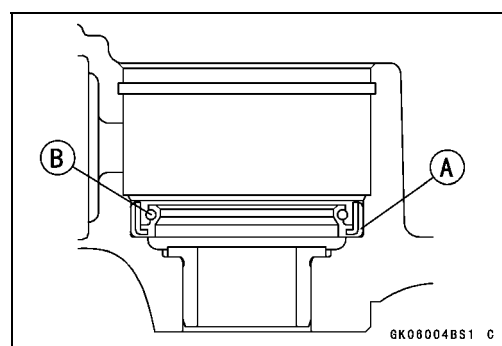


- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sliding Joint | 13. Ring Gear Shim(s) |
| 2. Pinion Gear Nut | 14. Ring Gear |
| 3. Washer | 15. Ball Bearing Retainer |
| 4. O-ring | 16. Ball Bearing |
| 5. Pin | 17. Pinion Gear Shim(s) |
| 6. Lock Plate | 18. Pinion Gear |
| 7. Adjuster | 19. Roller Bearing |
| 8. Ring Gear Oil Seal | 20. Small Ring Gear Oil Seal |
| 9. Ring Gear Hub | 21. Needle Bearing |
| 10. Ball Bearing | 22. Snap Ring |
| 11. Final Gear Case Cover | 23. Breather Fitting |
| 12. Cover Mounting Bolts | |

Final Gear Case Assembly

- The ring gear and pinion gear are lapped as a set in the factory to get the best tooth contact. They must be installed as a pair, and never replace one without the other.
- Press the small ring gear oil seal [A] until it bottoms out with its spring [B] facing inward.
- Apply a thin coat of high temperature grease to the oil seal lip.

Special Tool - Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129



Final Gear Case and Oil

- Replace the needle bearings [A] with new ones.
- Apply a hypoid gear oil to the roller parts of the needle bearings.

NOTE

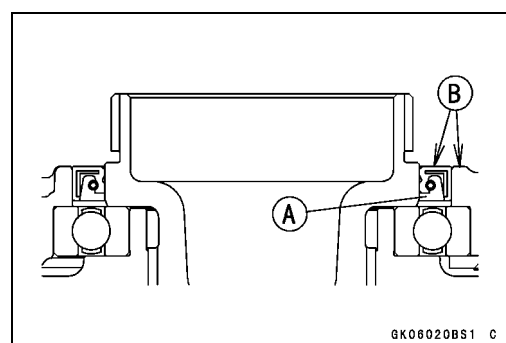
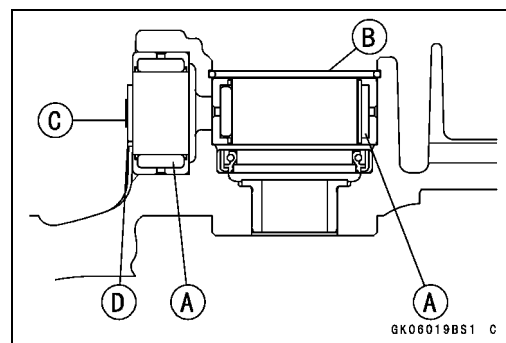
- Install the bearing so that the marked side faces out.
- Press in the bearings until they are bottomed.

Special Tool - Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129

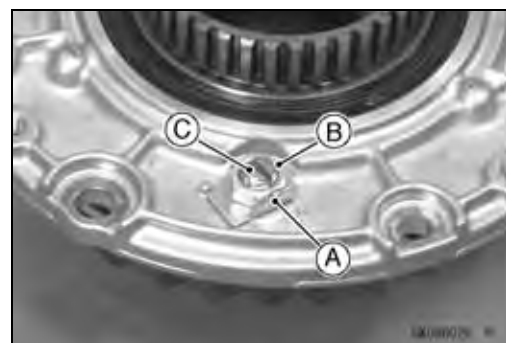
- Install the snapping [B] secure.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the bearing retainer bolt [C].
- Install the washer [D] and the bearing retainer bolt.
- Tighten:

Torque - Bearing Retainer Bolt: 6.9 N·m (0.7 kgf·m, 61 in·lb)

- Apply a thin coat of high temperature grease to the oil seal lip of the ring gear oil seal.
- Install the ring gear oil seal with its spring [A] facing inward using a suitable driver until the face of the seal is even [B] with the end of the hole.

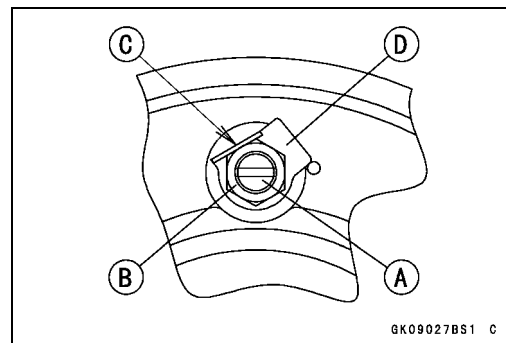


- Bend the lock washer [A] straighten.
- Remove the locknut [B] and loosen adjuster [C].



- Turn the adjuster [A] clockwise until it becomes hard to turn, and then back it out 1/4 ~ 1/2 turn.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the nut.
- Tighten the locknut [B] and bend [C] the washer [D].

Torque - Adjuster Locknut: 40 N·m (4.1 kgf·m, 30 ft·lb)



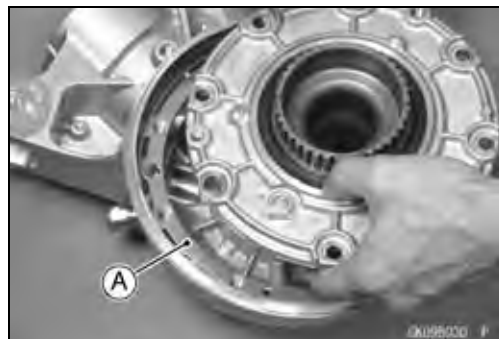
11-16 FINAL DRIVE

Final Gear Case and Oil

- Blow the breather hole [A] in the final gear case clean with compressed air.



- Install the shim(s) [A] and final gear case cover [B].
 - Reinstall the original ring gear shim(s) to keep the gear backlash and the tooth contact unchanged.
 - When final gear case parts are replaced, the final bevel gear must be adjusted (see Final Gear Backlash and Tooth Contact Adjustment).



- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the final gear case cover bolts.
- Tighten:

Torque - Final Gear Case Cover Bolts:

$\phi 10$: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)

$\phi 8$: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 ft·lb)

- Insert the shim(s) and pinion gear assy [A].
 - Reinstall the pinion gear assembly shim(s) to keep the gear backlash and the tooth contact unchanged.
- Tighten the retainer.
 - The bearing retainer is left-hand threads.

Special Tools - Retainer Wrench: 57001-1703

Base Set: 57001-1704

Torque - Bearing Retainer: 540 N·m (55.1 kgf·m, 398 ft·lb)

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the lock pin.
- Install the plug [A] and lock pin [B].

Torque - Lock Pin: 16 N·m (1.6 kgf·m, 12 ft·lb)



Final Gear Case and Oil

- Install the sliding joint [A].
- Using the hub assembly [B], tighten the pinion gear assembly nut.
- Insert the wooden bar [C] between the sporks.

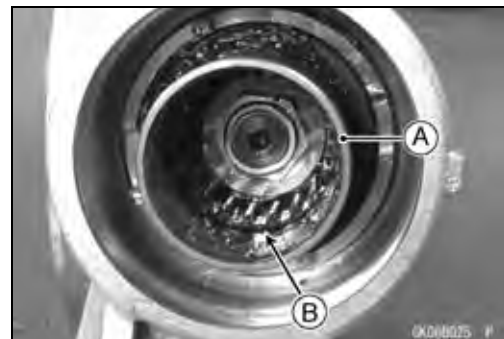
Torque - Pinion Gear Assembly Nut: 130 N·m (13.3 kgf·m, 95.9 ft·lb)

- Install the final gear case (see Final Gear Case Installation).



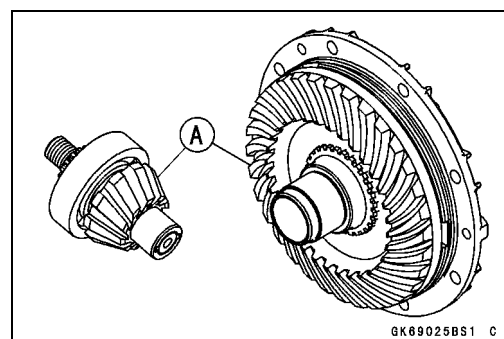
Sliding Joint Inspection

- Removal:
Final Gear Case
- Visually inspect the internal splines [B] of the propeller shaft sliding joint [A].
- ★ If they are badly worn or chipped, replace the joint with a new one.



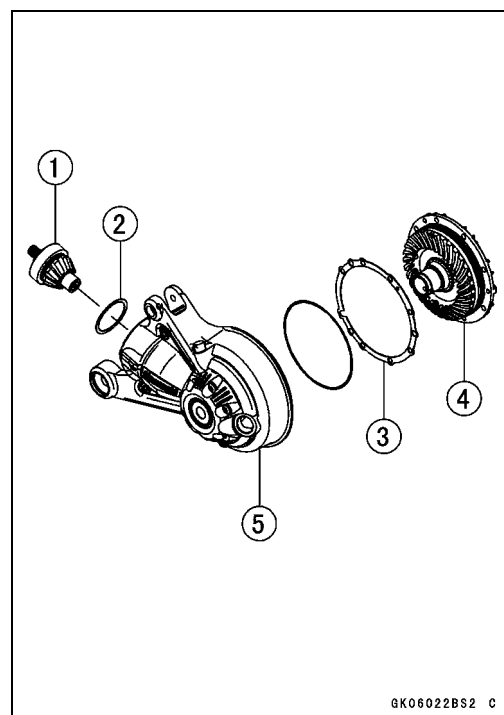
Bevel Gear Inspection

- Visually check the bevel gears [A] for scoring, chipping, or other damage.
- ★ Replace the bevel gears as a set if either gear is damaged.



Final Bevel Gear Adjustment

- The **backlash** and **tooth contact pattern** of the bevel gears must be correct to prevent the gears from making noise and being damaged.
- After replacing any of the backlash-related parts [A], be sure to check and adjust the backlash and tooth contact of the bevel gears. First, adjust backlash, and then tooth contact by replacing shims.
 1. Pinion Gear Assy
 2. Pinion Gear Shim(s)
 3. Ring Gear Shim(s)
 4. Ring Gear Assy
 5. Final Gear Case
- The amount of backlash is influenced by the ring gear position more than by the pinion gear position.
- Tooth contact locations is influenced by pinion gear position more than by ring gear position.



11-18 FINAL DRIVE

Final Gear Case and Oil

Ring Gear Shims for Backlash Adjustment

Thickness (mm)	Parts Number
0.15 (0.0059 in.)	92180-0263
0.5 (0.02 in.)	92180-0264
0.6 (0.023 in.)	92180-0265
0.7 (0.028 in.)	92180-0266
0.8 (0.031 in.)	92180-0267
0.9 (0.035 in.)	92180-0268
1.0 (0.039 in.)	92180-0269
1.2 (0.047 in.)	92180-0270

Pinion Gear Shims for Tooth Contact Adjustment

Thickness (mm)	Parts Number
0.10 (0.0039 in.)	92025-1733
0.15 (0.0059 in.)	92025-1734
0.5 (0.02 in.)	92025-1735
0.6 (0.023 in.)	92025-1736
0.7 (0.028 in.)	92025-1737
0.8 (0.031 in.)	92025-1738
0.9 (0.035 in.)	92025-1739
1.0 (0.039 in.)	92025-1740
1.2 (0.047 in.)	92025-1741

Backlash Adjustment

- Clean any dirt and oil off the bevel gear teeth with a high-flash point solvent.

CAUTION

Do not install the O-ring or oil seals during adjustment.

- Install the ring gear assy with the primary shim (**1.0 mm, 0.04 in. thickness**), and tighten the cover bolts to the specified torque.

Torque - Final Gear Case Cover Bolts:

M10: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)

M8: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 ft·lb)

- Install the pinion gear assy with the primary shim (**1.0 mm, 0.04 in. thickness**).
- Hold the final gear case with the base set and tighten the bearing retainer to the specified torque.

Special Tools - Base Set: 57001-1704

Retainer Wrench: 57001-1703

Torque - Bearing Retainer: 540 N·m (55.1 kgf·m, 398 ft·lb)

- Hold the pinion gear assy with the bevel gear holder.

Special Tool - Bevel Gear Holder: 57001-1706

- Check the backlash during tightening of the cover bolts, and stop tightening them immediately if the backlash disappears. Then, change the ring gear shim to a thicker one.

Final Gear Case and Oil

- Mount a dial gage [A] on a vise so that the tip of the gage is against the splines of the ring gear hub.
- To measure the backlash, turn the ring gear hub [B] back and forth [C]. The difference between the highest and the lowest gage reading is the amount of backlash.
- Measure backlash at three locations equally spaced on the splines.

Final Bevel Gear Backlash: **0.10 ~ 0.20 mm (0.0039 ~ 0.0079 in.) (at ring gear hub splines)**

- ★ If the backlash is out of the limit, replace the ring gear shims. To increase backlash, increase the thickness of the shim(s). To decrease backlash, decrease the thickness of the shim(s).
- ★ Change the thickness a little at a time.
- Recheck the backlash, and readjust as necessary.

Tooth Contact Adjustment

- Clean any dirt and oil off the bevel gear teeth with a high-flash point solvent.
- Apply checking compound to 4 or 5 teeth of the pinion gear.
Convex Side Tooth [A]
Concave Side Tooth [B]

NOTE

- Apply checking compound to the teeth in a thin, even coat with a fairly stiff paint brush. If painted too thickly, the exact tooth pattern may not appear.
- The checking compound must be smooth and firm, with the consistency of tooth paste.
- Special compounds are available at automotive supply stores for the purpose of checking differential gear tooth patterns and contact.

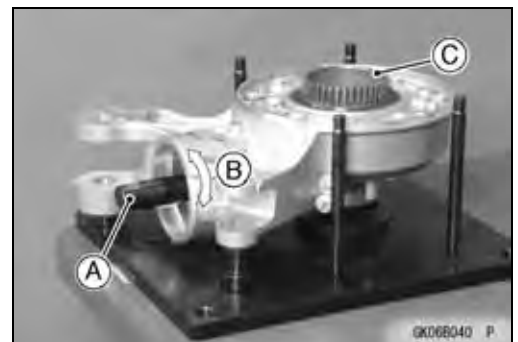
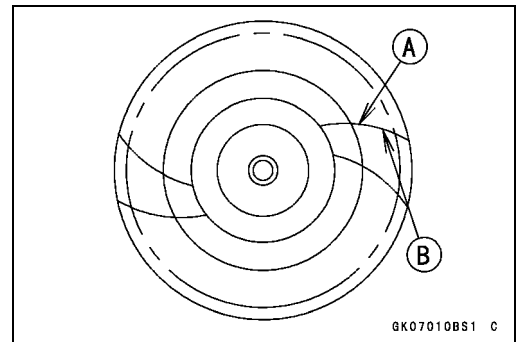
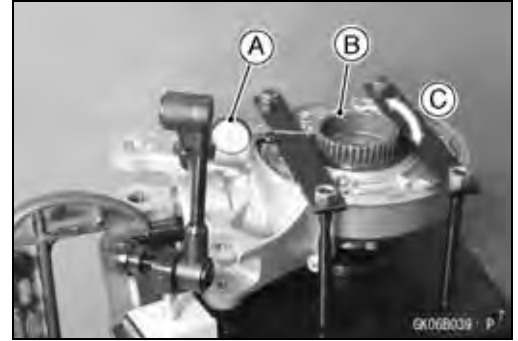
- Install the pinion gear assy to the final gear case.
- Tighten:

Torque - Bearing Retainer: 540 N·m (55.1 kgf·m, 398 ft·lb)

- Install the bevel gear holder [A] to the pinion gear.

Special Tool - Bevel Gear Holder: 57001-1706

- Turn the bevel gear holder for one revolution [B] back and forth, while creating a drag on the ring gear hub [C].



11-20 FINAL DRIVE

Final Gear Case and Oil

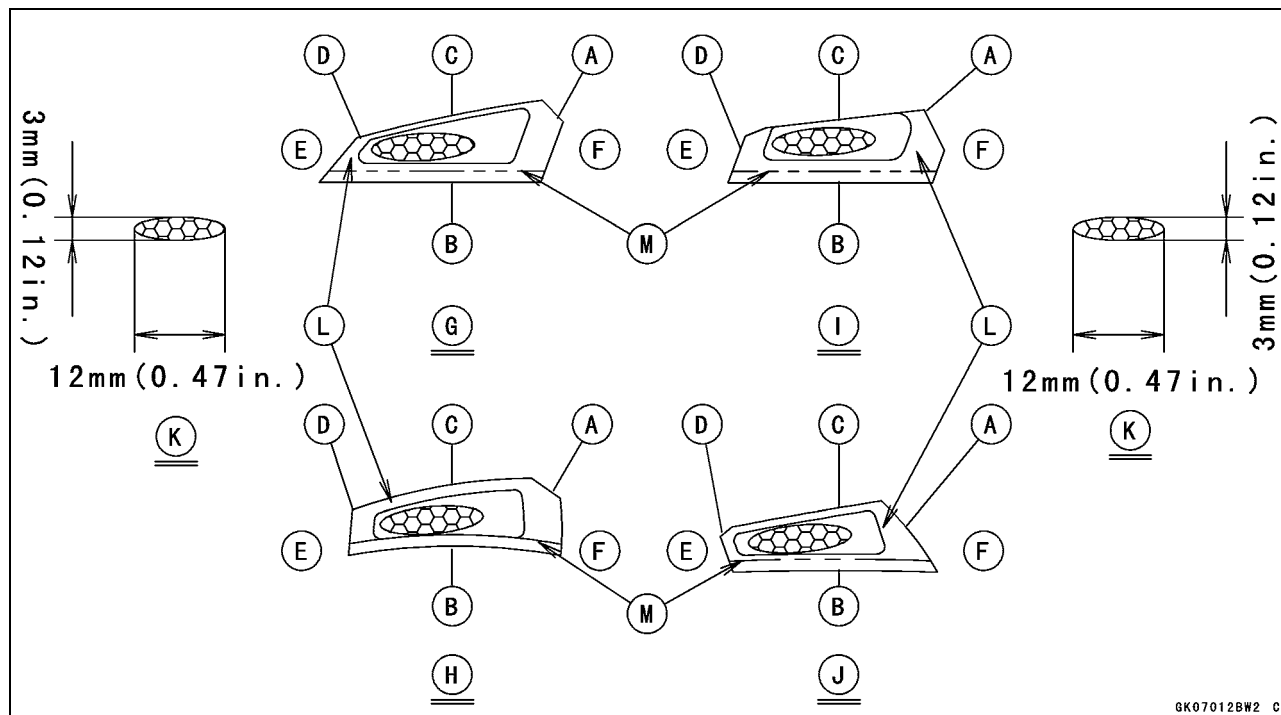
- Remove the ring gear assy and pinion gear assy to check the convex side pattern and concave side pattern of the bevel gear teeth. Good contact is achieved when the pattern of tooth contact is visible in the inside diameter side and center of the tooth flank.
- ★ If the tooth contact pattern is incorrect, replace the pinion gear shim(s). Then erase the tooth contact patterns, and check them again. Also check the backlash every time the shim(s) are replaced. Repeat the shim change procedure as necessary.

NOTE

○ If the backlash is out of the standard range after changing the pinion gear shim(s), replace the ring gear shim(s) to correct the backlash before checking the tooth contact pattern.

- After checking the tooth contact pattern, check the pinion gear turns freely.

Correct Tooth Contact Pattern: No adjustment is required.



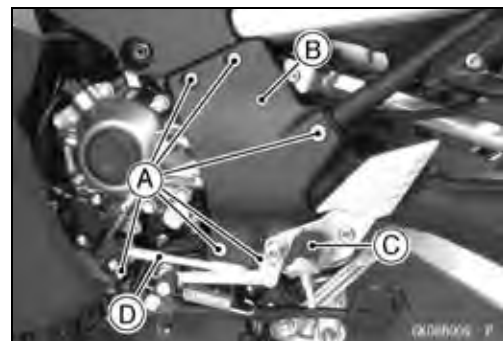
Heel [A]
Bottom [B]
Top [C]
Toe [D]
Inside Diameter [E]
Outside Diameter [F]
Convex Side of Pinion Gear [G]

Concave Side of Pinion Gear [H]
Convex Side of Ring Gear [I]
Concave side of Ring [J]
Limit of Good Contact Pattern [K]
Good Contact Pattern in Area [L]
Top of Engagement Tooth [M]

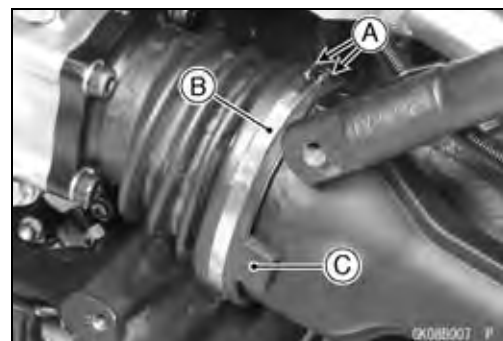
Propeller Shaft

Propeller Shaft Removal

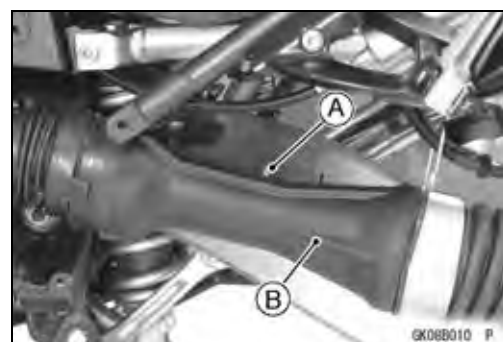
- Remove:
 - Final Gear Case (see Final Gear Case Removal)
 - Bolts [A]
- Remove the frame side bracket [B] with the footpeg [C] And shift rod [D].



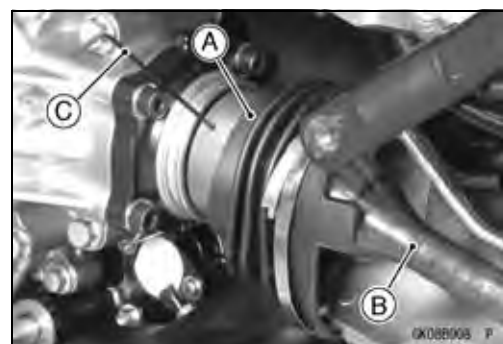
- Open the clamp portion [A] and remove the band [B].
- Pull out the rear side of the rubber boot [C] from the swingarm.



- Remove:
 - Bolt [A]
- Pull out the rear side of the swingarm cover [B] from the swingarm.



- Pull out the front side of the rubber boot [A].
- Remove the propeller shaft from the front driven gear joint using the thin pushing tool.
- Turn the propeller shaft so that the lockpin access hole [B] in the propeller shaft comes outside.



11-22 FINAL DRIVE

Propeller Shaft

- Move back the propeller shaft and slip the propeller shaft off the driven gear joint while pushing on the lockpin.

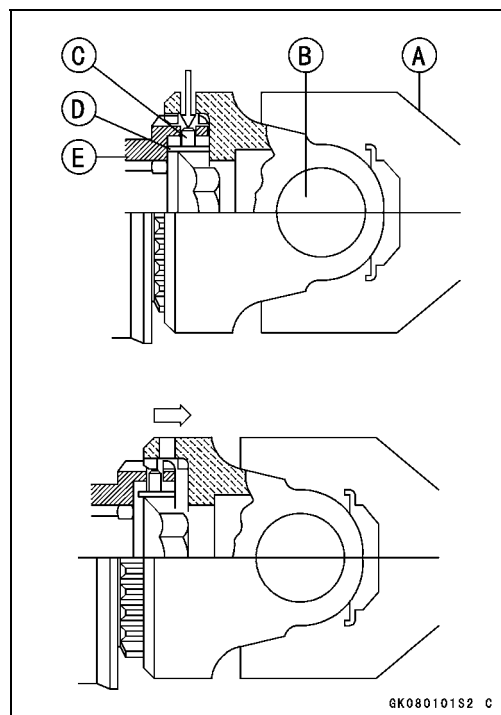
Propeller Shaft [A]

Universal Joint [B]

Lockpin [C]

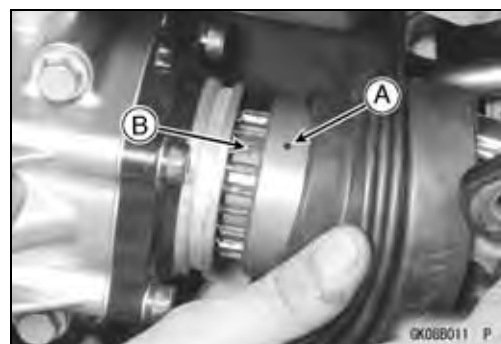
Spring [D]

Driven Gear Joint [E]

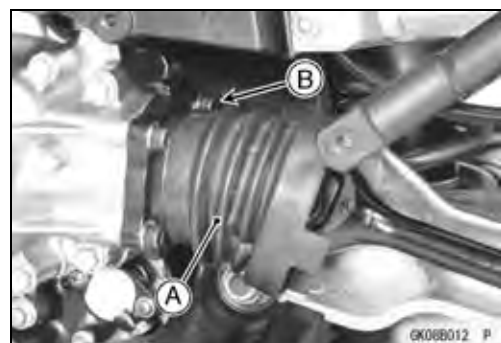


Propeller Shaft Installation

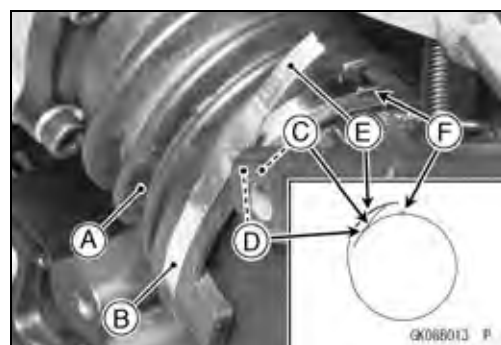
- Replace the O-ring on the rear end of the propeller shaft.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide grease to the driven gear joint.
- Fit the hole [A] of the driven gear joint on the pin [B] of the propeller shaft.
- After connecting the propeller shaft to the driven gear joint, pull the propeller shaft rearward to check that the shaft is secured in place by the lockpin.



- Install the rubber boot [A] on the driven gear so that the projection [B] faces upward.

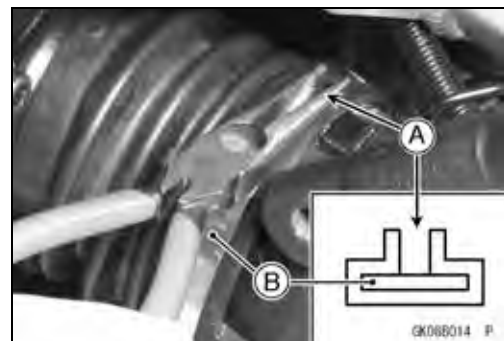


- Install the swingarm cover.
- Install the rubber boot [A] on the swingarm.
- Insert the rear end of the boot even at the in and outside.
- Install the band [B] on the boot.
- Hook the lower end [C] to the stopper [D] and push in the upper end [E] in the clamp portion [F].



Propeller Shaft

- Pinch the clamp portion [B] of the band [B].



Propeller Shaft Inspection

- Check that the universal joints [A] works smoothly without rattling or sticking.
- ★ If it does not work smoothly, the needle bearings of the universal joint are damaged. Replace the propeller shaft assy with a new one.
- Visually inspect the bending of the shaft and the wear of the splines [B] at the ends of the shaft.
- ★ If it is bent at all, replace the propeller shaft assy. Do not attempt to straighten a bent shaft.

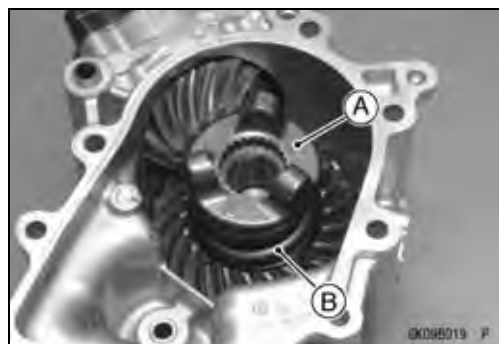
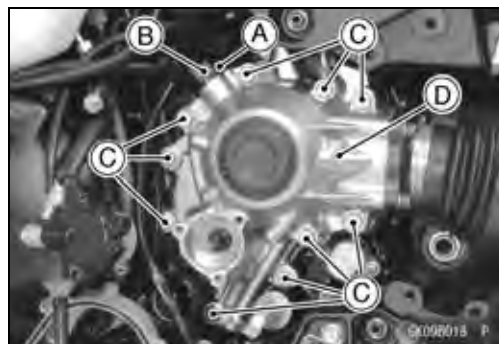


11-24 FINAL DRIVE

Front Bevel Gears

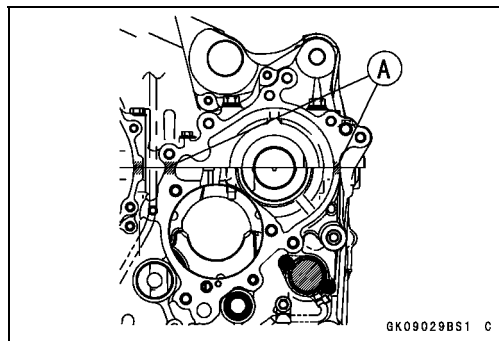
Front Gear Case Removal

- Drain the coolant (see Coolant Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
 - Remove:
 - Propeller Shaft (see Propeller Shaft Removal)
 - Clutch Slave Cylinder (see Clutch Slave Cylinder Removal in the Clutch chapter)
 - Water Pump (see Water Pump Removal in the Cooling System chapter)
 - Unscrew the bolt [A] and remove the speed sensor [B].
 - Unscrew the front gear case bolts with washer [C] and remove the front gear case [D].
- The cam follower [A] and the damper spring [B] come off with the gear case.



Front Gear Case Installation

- Apply silicone sealant the mating surfaces [A].



Front Bevel Gears

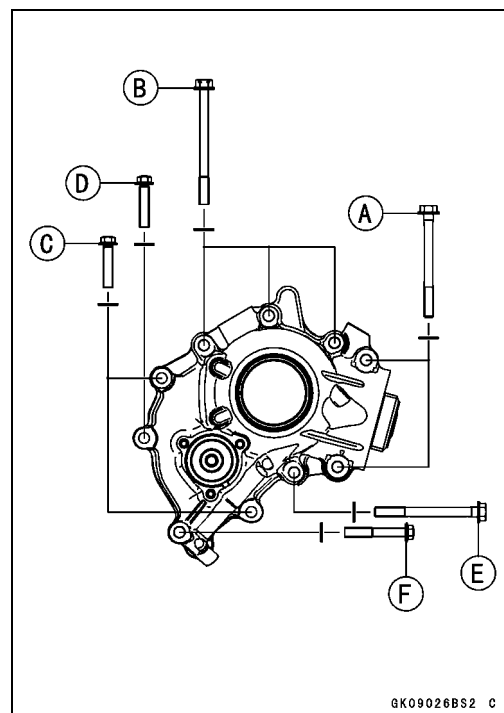
- Tighten the front gear case bolts to the specified torque.
 - Bolts M8 × 92 [A]
 - Bolts M8 × 95 [B] [F]
 - Bolts M8 × 35 [C] [D]
 - Bolts M8 × 50 [E]

Torque - Front Gear Case Bolts:

Bolts [A] [B] [E]: 29 N·m (3.0 kgf·m, 22 ft·lb)

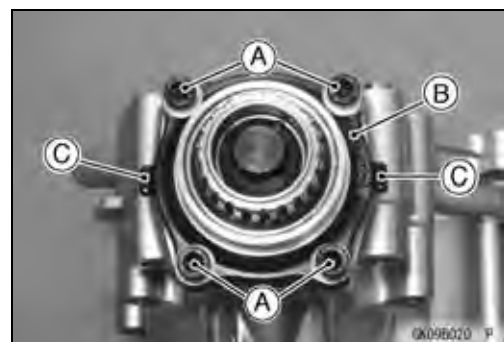
Bolts [C] [D] [F]: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the bolts [D] [E].
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapter).



Front Gear Case Disassembly

- Remove:
 - Front Gear Case (see Front Gear Case Removal)
 - Cam Follower (see Front Gear Case Removal)
 - Damper Spring (see Front Gear Case Removal)
- Remove the driven gear assy mounting bolts [A] and pry the assy [B] off the case.
- Raise the driven gear, using the following pry points [C].



- Remove the drive gear assy as follows.
 - Pry off the gear case cap [A] with a tool.



- Pry open the drive gear nut [A] with a small chisel or punch [B].



11-26 FINAL DRIVE

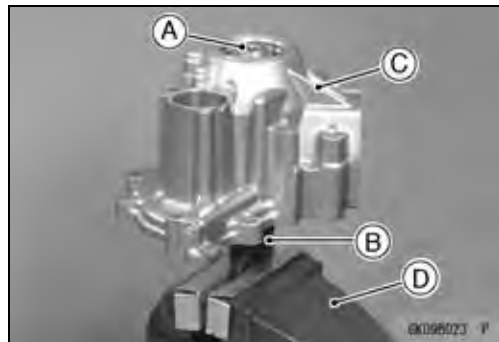
Front Bevel Gears

- Unscrew the drive gear nut [A] while holding the drive gear shaft with the drive gear holder [B].

Front Gear Case [C]

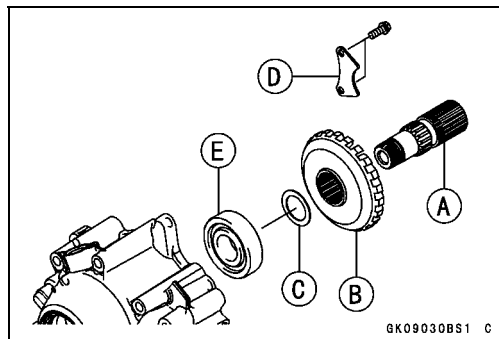
Vise [D]

Special Tool - Drive Gear Holder, m1.25: 57001-1702



- Pull off the drive gear shaft [A], the drive gear [B], and shim(s) [C].
- Remove the bearing holder [D] from the gear case.
- Remove the drive gear shaft ball bearing [E] using the bearing driver set.

Special Tool - Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129



Front Gear Case Assembly

- The drive and driven gear are lapped as a set in the factory to get the best tooth contact. They must be replaced as a set.
- Press the drive gear [B] slowly with the driver [A] onto the shaft [C].

Special Tool - Bearing Driver: 57001-382

- Apply:

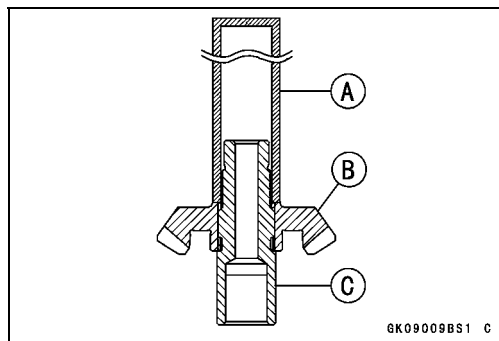
**Non-permanent Locking Agent -
Bearing Retainer Bolts**

- Tighten:

Torque - Bearing Retainer Bolts: 8.8 N·m (0.9 kgf·m, 78 in·lb)

- Be sure to check and adjust the bearing preload, the bevel gear backlash, and tooth contact, when any of the backlash-related parts are replaced (see Front Bevel Gear Adjustment).
- After completing all adjustment, reassemble the front gear case.
- Replace the drive gear nut with a new one.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the threads and seating surface of the nut, and tighten it to the specified torque to settle the bearings in place.
- Loosen the nut completely and retighten it to the specified torque.

Torque - Drive Gear Nut: 265 N·m (27 kgf·m, 195 ft·lb)

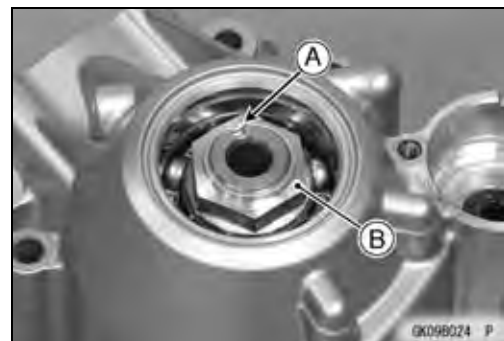


Front Bevel Gears

○Stake [A] the nut [B] to secure it in place.

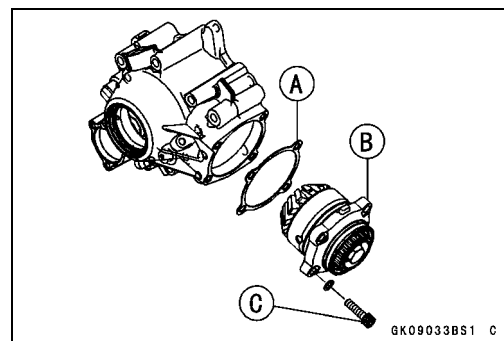
CAUTION

When staking the nut, be careful not to apply shock to the shaft and its bearing. Such a shock could damage the shaft and/or bearing.



- Install the shim [A].
- Install the driven gear assy so that the pry ribs [B] up and down side.
- Tighten the driven gear assy mounting bolts [D] to the specified torque.

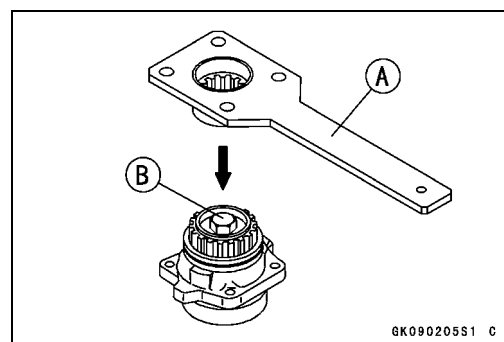
Torque - Driven Gear Assy Mounting Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)



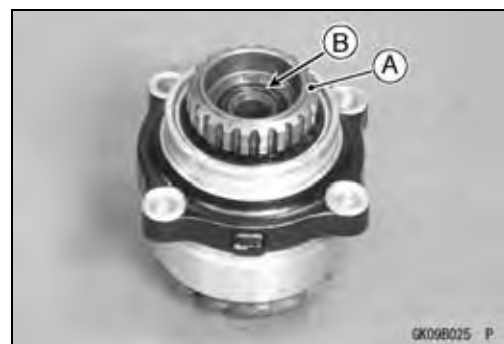
Driven Gear Disassembly

- Holding the driven gear joint with the driven gear holder [A] in a vise, unscrew the driven gear bolt [B].

Special Tool - Driven Gear Holder: 57001-1027



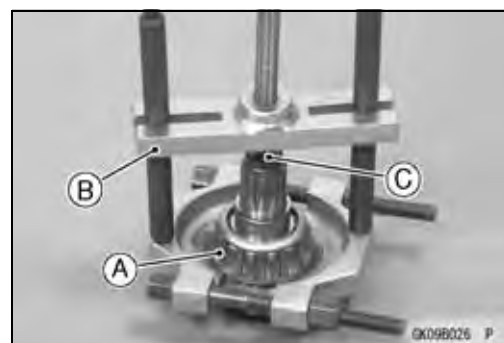
- Remove the driven gear joint [A] with the O-ring [B].
- Remove the driven gear from the bearing housing.
- Remove the oil seal from the housing with a hook, and pull the tapered roller bearing out of the housing.



- Remove the tapered roller bearing [A] which is pressed onto the driven gear shaft with the bearing puller and adapter.

Special Tools - Bearing Puller: 57001-158 [B]

Adapter: 57001-317 [C]



11-28 FINAL DRIVE

Front Bevel Gears

Driven Gear Assembly

- Replace the driven gear bolt with a new one.
- The drive and driven gears are lapped as a set at the factory to get the best tooth contact. They must be replaced as a set.
- Be sure to check and adjust the bearing preload, the bevel gear backlash, and tooth contact (see Front Bevel Gear Adjustment).
- Drive the tapered roller bearing inner race [B] onto the driven gear shaft [C] using the bearing driver [A].

Special Tool - Bearing Driver: 57001-382

- After completing the bearing preload adjustment, re-assemble the driven gear assy.
- Using the bearing driver set, press the oil seal in until the face of the seal is level with the end of the bearing housing hole.

Special Tool - Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129

- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the threads and the seating surface of the driven gear bolt.
- Tighten the driven gear bolt to the specified torque.

Torque - Driven Gear Bolt: 137 N·m (14 kgf·m, 101 ft·lb)

- Stake [A] the driven gear bolt to prevent it from loosening.

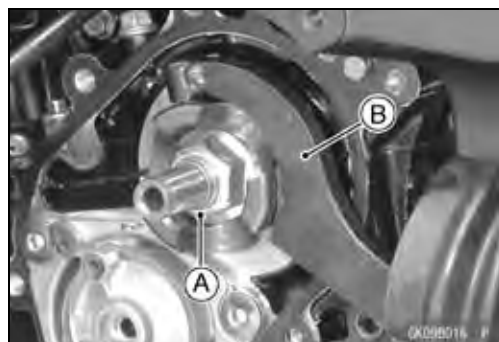
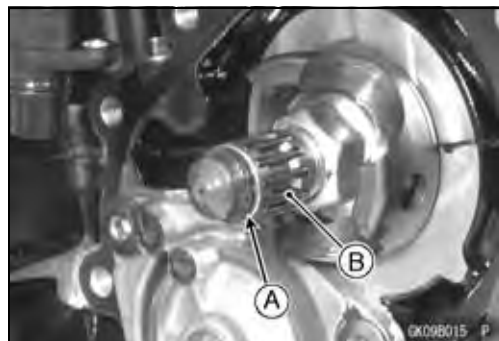
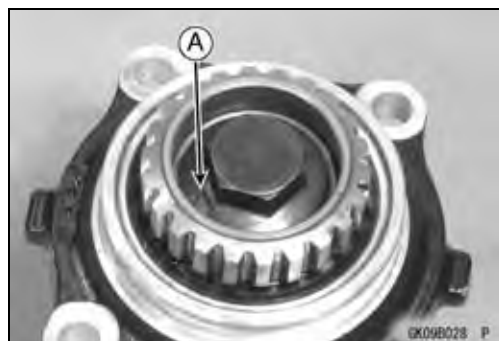
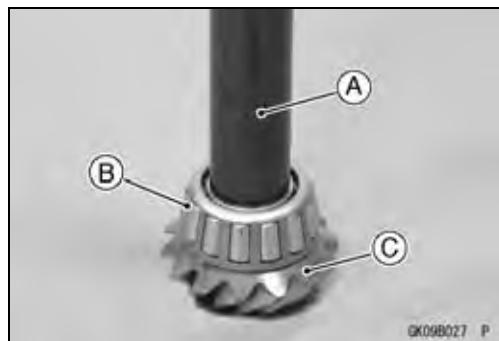
CAUTION

When staking the bolt, be careful not to apply shock to the driven gear and their bearings. Such a shock could damage the driven gear and/or bearings.

Damper Cam Removal

- Remove:
 - Front Gear Case (see Front Gear Case Removal)
 - Circlip [A]
 - Needle Bearing [B]
- Unscrew the damper cam nut [A] using a damper cam holder [B] and deep socket wrench.

Special Tool - Damper Cam Holder: 57001-1025



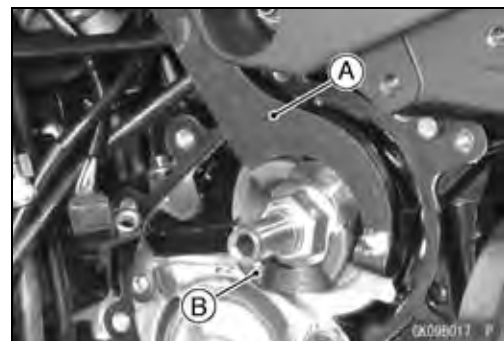
Front Bevel Gears

Damper Cam Installation

- Replace the damper cam nut with a new one.
- Fit the damper cam holder [A] on the damper cam [B] and touch in to the frame.
- Apply molybdenum disulfide oil to the threads and the seating surface of the damper cam nut [C].
- Tighten the damper cam nut to the specified torque.

Torque - Damper Cam Nut: 195 N·m (20 kgf·m, 144 ft·lb)

Special Tool - Damper Cam Holder: 57001-1025

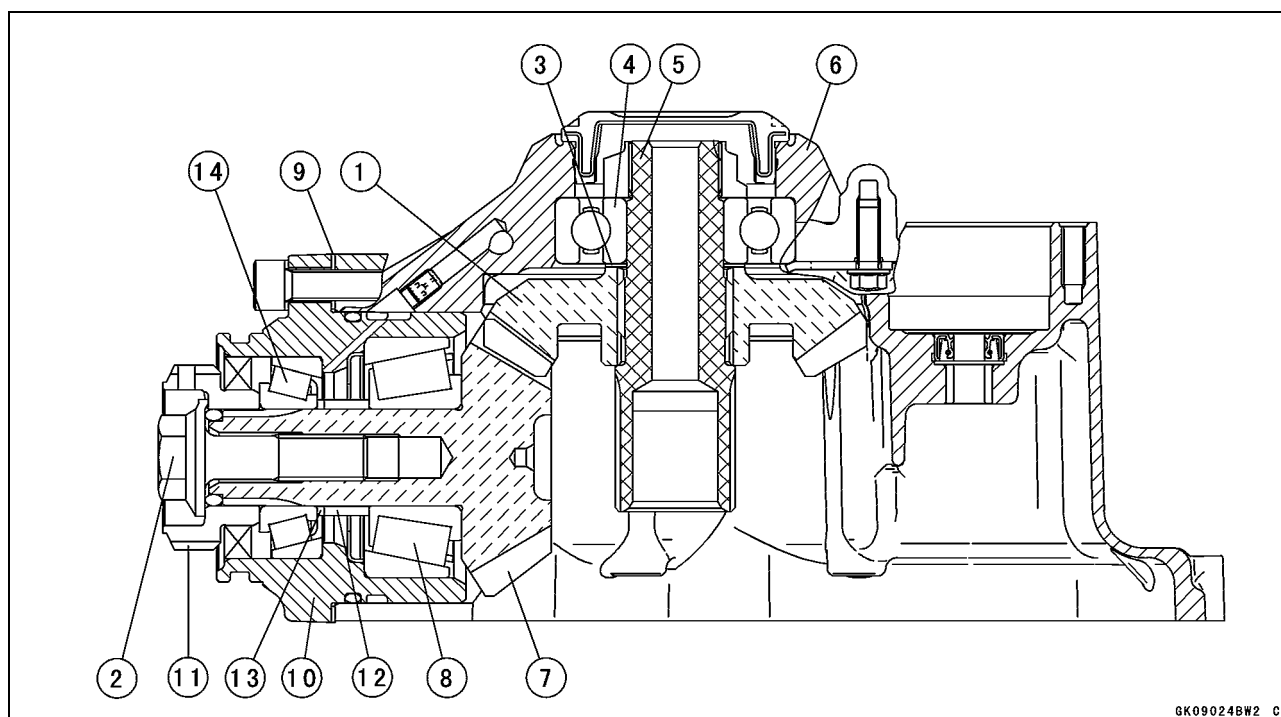


Front Bevel Gear Adjustment

In order to prevent one gear from moving away from the other gear under load, the tapered roller bearings must be properly **preloaded**. Also the **backlash** (the distance one gear will move back and forth without moving the other gear) and **tooth contact pattern** of the bevel gears must be correct to prevent the gears from making noise and being damaged.

Above three adjustments are of critical importance and must be carried out in the correct sequence and method.

○Preload adjustment is necessary whenever the driven gear bolt [2] loosened, even if the purpose is not to replace the parts.



Backlash-related Parts

1. Drive Gear
2. Driven Gear Bolt
3. Drive Gear Shim(s)
4. Ball Bearing
5. Drive Gear Shaft
6. Front Gear Case

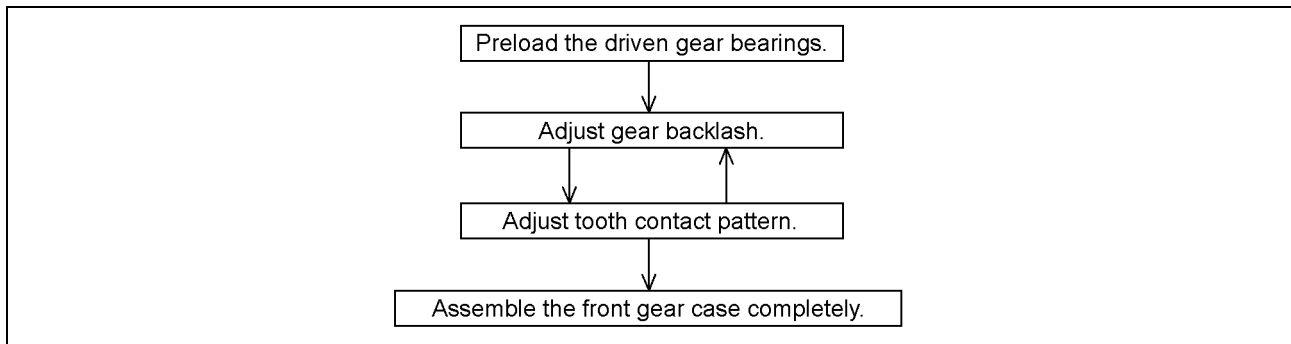
Preload-related Parts

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7. Driven Gear | 12. Collar
(Preload Adjustment) |
| 8. Tapered Roller Bearing | 13. Spacer
(Preload Adjustment) |
| 9. Driven Gear Shim(s) | 14. Tapered Roller Bearing |
| 10. Driven Gear Bearing Housing | |
| 11. Driven Gear Joint | |

11-30 FINAL DRIVE

Front Bevel Gears

Front Bevel Gear Adjustment



- When any of the backlash-related parts are replaced, or the driven gear bolt is loosened; even if the purpose is not to replace the parts, be sure to check and adjust the bearing preload, the bevel gear backlash, and tooth contact by replacing shims.

Preload Adjustment

- Install the driven gear assy, and tighten the driven gear nut to the specified torque.

Torque - Driven Gear Bolt: 137 N·m (14 kgf·m, 101 ft·lb)

- Do not install the oil seal, and O-ring, and do not stake the bolt until the correct bearing preload is obtained.

CAUTION

**To start with, choose a shim or collar so that the bearings are just SNUG with NO play and also with NO preload.
Any overpreload on the bearings could damage the bearings.**

- Apply a little engine oil to the bearings, and turn the gear shaft more than 5 turns to allow the bearings to seat.
- Measure the bearing preload. Bearing preload is defined as a force or torque which is needed to start the gear shaft turning.

Preload for Driven Gear Bearing

Using Spring Scale:

2.45 ~ 4.40 N (0.25 ~ 0.45 kg, 0.55 ~ 0.99 lb)

Using Torque Wrench:

0.49 ~ 0.88 N·m (0.05 ~ 0.09 kgf·m, 4.34 ~ 7.79 in·lb)

NOTE

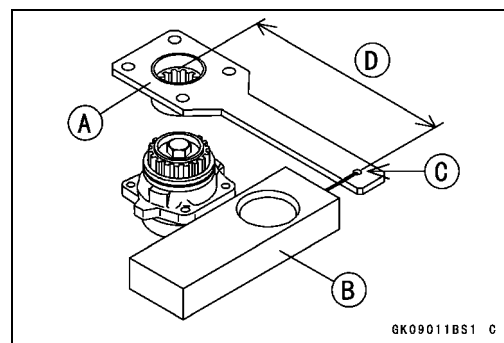
- Preload can be measured either with a spring scale or a beam-type torque wrench. When measured with a spring scale, the preload is designated by force (N, kg, lb), and when measured with a torque wrench, it is designated by torque (N·m, kgf·m, in·lb).

Front Bevel Gears

Preload Measurement with Spring Scale

- Hold the bearing housing in a vise so that the gear shaft axis is vertical.
- Hook [C] the spring scale [B] on the driven gear holder [A] at a point 200 mm (7.9 in.) [D] apart from the center of the gear shaft.
- Apply force to the handle horizontally and at a right angle to it.

Special Tool - Driven Gear Holder: 57001-1027



- ★ If the preload is out of specified range, replace the bearing collar and/or spacer. To increase preload, decrease the stack length of the collar and spacer. To decrease preload, increase the stack length of the collar and spacer.
- ★ Change the stack length a little at a time.
- Recheck the bearing preload, and readjust if necessary.

Collars for Preload Adjustment

Length (mm)	Part Number
10.4 (0.409 in.)	92027-1403
10.5 (0.413 in.)	92027-1404
10.6 (0.417 in.)	92027-1405
10.7 (0.421 in.)	92027-1406
10.8 (0.425 in.)	92027-1407
10.9 (0.429 in.)	92027-1408
11.0 (0.433 in.)	92027-1409
11.1 (0.437 in.)	92027-1410
11.2 (0.441 in.)	92152-0480
11.3 (0.445 in.)	92152-0481
11.4 (0.449 in.)	92152-0482
11.5 (0.451 in.)	92152-0483
11.6 (0.455 in.)	92152-0484
11.7 (0.459 in.)	92152-0485

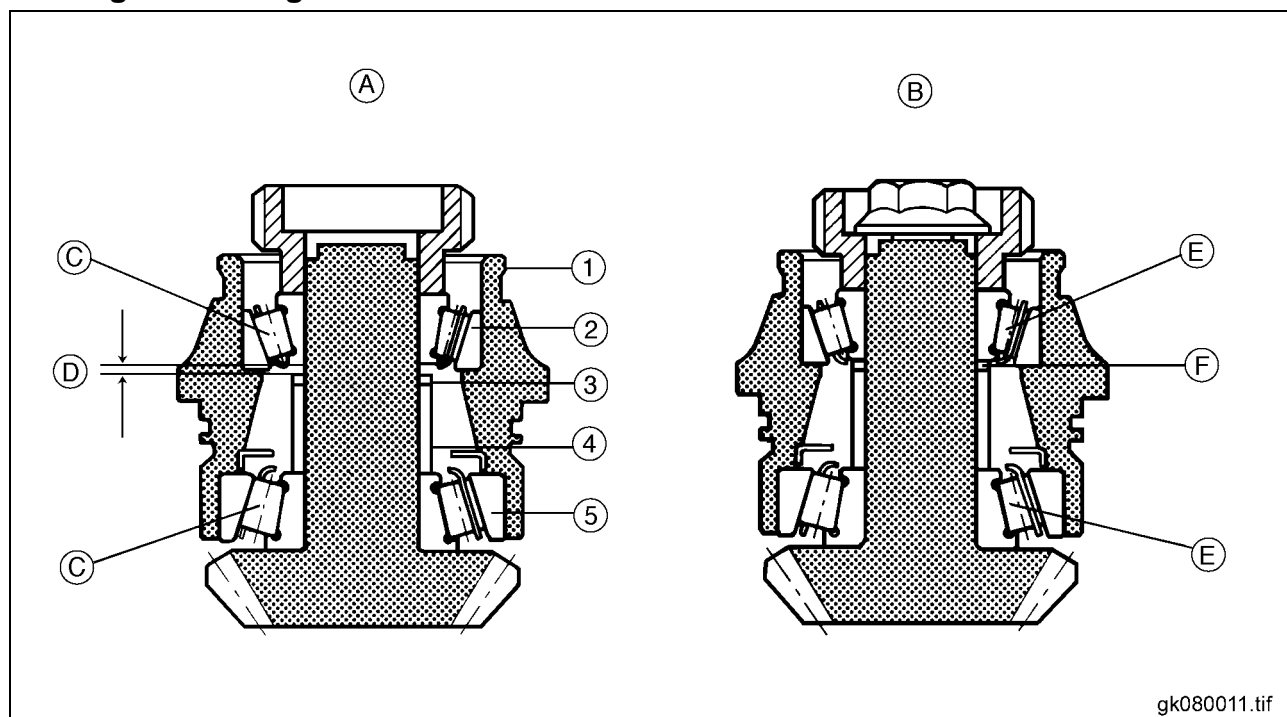
Spacers for Preload Adjustment

Thickness (mm)	Part Number
1.70 (0.0669 in.)	92025-1072
1.72 (0.0677 in.)	92025-1073
1.74 (0.0685 in.)	92025-1074
1.76 (0.0693 in.)	92025-1075
1.78 (0.0701 in.)	92025-1076
1.80 (0.0709 in.)	92025-1077

11-32 FINAL DRIVE

Front Bevel Gears

Bearing Preloading Mechanism



1. Bearing Housing
2. Tapered Roller Bearing
Before Tightening [A]
After Tightening [B]

3. Spacer
4. Collar
Under No Preload [C]
Initial Clearance [D]

5. Tapered Roller Bearing
Under Preload [E]
No Clearance [F]

Backlash Adjustment

- Clean any dirt and oil off bevel gear teeth with a high-flash point solvent.
- Install the drive gear with the primary shim (1.0 mm, 0.04 in., thickness), and tighten the nut to the specified torque.

Torque - Drive Gear Nut: 265 N·m (27 kgf·m, 195 ft·lb)

NOTE

○Do not stake the head of the nut until both backlash and tooth contact adjustments are finished.

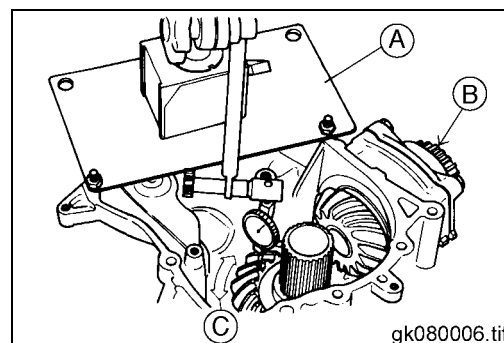
- Install the driven gear assy in the front gear case with the primary shim (1.0 mm, 0.04 in., thickness), and tighten the mounting bolts to the specified torque.

Torque - Driven Gear Assy Mounting Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Check backlash during tightening of the mounting bolts, and stop tightening them immediately if the backlash disappears. Then, change the shim to a thicker one.

Front Bevel Gears

- Install a holder [A] with 6 mm bolts and nuts on the front gear case to mount a dial gage.
- Set up a dial gage against a drive gear tooth to check gear backlash. The gage stem must be in line with the direction of tooth travel.
- To measure the backlash, move the drive gear back and forth [C] while holding [B] the driven gear steady with a tool. The difference between the highest and lowest gage readings is the amount of backlash.
- ★ If the backlash is not within the limit, replace the gear shim(s) at the drive and/or driven gear. To increase backlash, increase the thickness of the shim(s). To decrease backlash, decrease the thickness of the shim(s).
- ★ Change the thickness a little at a time.
- Recheck the backlash, and readjust as necessary.



NOTE

○ It is OK to pack two shims. Do not pack three or more shims.

Front Bevel Gear Backlash (at the gear tooth)
0.10 ~ 0.15 mm (0.039 ~ 0.0059 in.)

Shims for Drive Gear

Thickness (mm)	Parts Number
0.15 (0.0059 in.)	92025-1688
0.5 (0.02 in.)	92025-1689
0.6 (0.023 in.)	92025-1690
0.7 (0.028 in.)	92025-1691
0.8 (0.031 in.)	92025-1692
0.9 (0.035 in.)	92025-1693
1.0 (0.039 in.)	92025-1694
1.1 (0.043 in.)	92025-1695
1.2 (0.047 in.)	92025-1696

Shims for Driven Gear

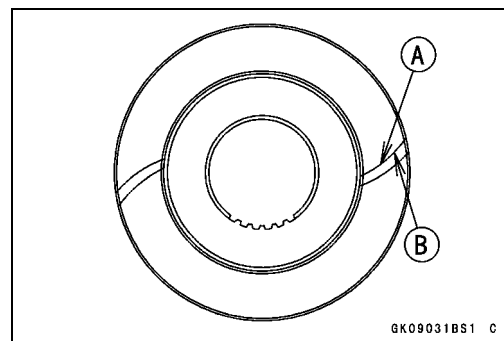
Thickness (mm)	Parts Number
0.1 (0.039 in.)	92180-0227
0.15 (0.0059 in.)	92180-0228
0.5 (0.02 in.)	92180-0229
0.6 (0.023 in.)	92180-0230
0.7 (0.028 in.)	92180-0231
0.8 (0.031 in.)	92180-0232
0.9 (0.035 in.)	92180-0233
1.0 (0.039 in.)	92180-0234
1.2 (0.047 in.)	92180-0235

Tooth Contact Adjustment

- Clean any dirt and oil off the bevel gear teeth with a high-flash point solvent.
- Apply checking compound to 4 or 5 teeth on the driven gear.
 - Couvet Side Tooth [A]
 - Concave Side Tooth [B]

NOTE

- Apply checking compound to the teeth in a thin, even coat with a fairly stiff paint brush. If painted too thickly, the exact tooth pattern may not appear.
- The checking compound must be smooth and firm, with the consistency of tooth paste.
- Special compounds are available from automotive supply stores for the purpose of checking differential gear tooth patterns and contact. Use this for checking the bevel gears.



11-34 FINAL DRIVE

Front Bevel Gears

- Turn the driven gear for 3 or 4 revolutions back and forth, while creating a drag on the drive gear.
- Check the convex side pattern and concave side pattern of the bevel gear teeth. Good contact is achieved when pattern of tooth contact is visible in the inside diameter side and center of the tooth flank.
- ★ If the tooth contact pattern is incorrect, replace the shim(s) at the driven gear and shim(s) at the driven gear. Then erase the tooth contact patterns, and check them again. Also check the backlash every time the shims are replaced. Repeat the shim change procedure as necessary.

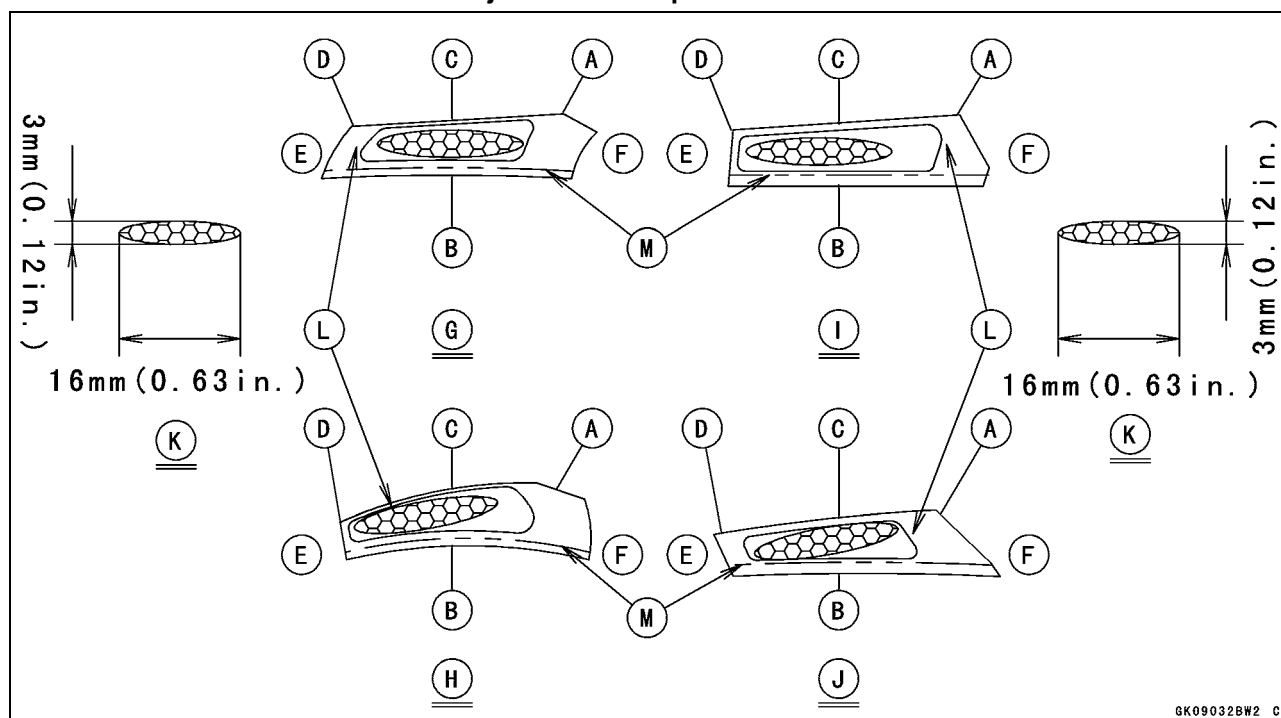
NOTE

○ If the backlash goes out of standard range after changing shims, correct the backlash before checking the tooth contact pattern.

○ It is OK to pack two shims. Do not pack three or more shims.

- After checking the tooth contact pattern, check the pinion gear turns freely.

Correct Tooth Contact Pattern: No adjustment is required



Heel [A]

Bottom [B]

Top [C]

Toe [D]

Inside Diameter [E]

Outside Diameter [F]

Convex Side of Driven Gear [G]

Concave Side of Driven Gear [H]

Convex Side of Drive Gear [I]

Concave Side of Drive Gear [J]

Limit of Good Contact Pattern [K]

Top of Engagement Tooth [M]

Good Contact Pattern in Area [L]

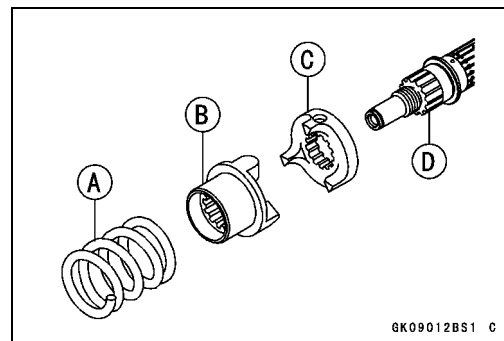
Bevel Gear Inspection

- Visually check the bevel gears for scoring, chipping, or other damage.
- ★ Replace the bevel gears as a set if either gear is damaged.

Front Bevel Gears

Cam Damper Inspection

- Visually inspect the spring [A], cam follower [B], damper cam [C], and output shaft [D].
- ★ Replace the damaged parts.



11-36 FINAL DRIVE

Bearing and Oil Seal

Ball or Needle Bearing Replacement

- Using the bearing driver set or the oil seal & bearing remover, remove the bearings.

Special Tools - Oil Seal & Bearing Remover: 57001-1058

Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129

NOTE

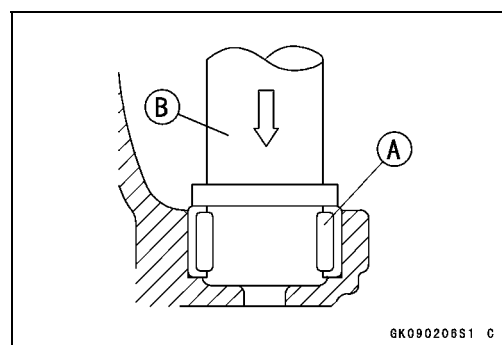
○ In the absence of the above mentioned tools, satisfactory results may be obtained by heating the case to approximately 93°C (200°F) max., and tapping the bearing in or out.

CAUTION

Do not heat the case with a blowtorch. This will warp the case. Soak the case in oil and heat the oil.

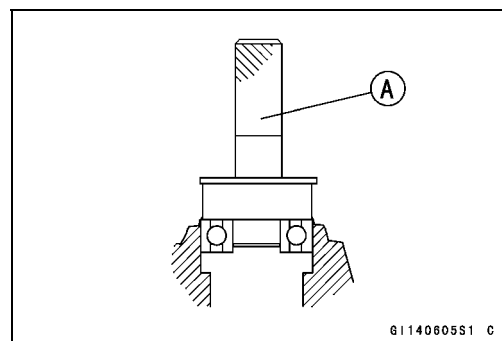
- Install a new needle bearing [A] with the marked side facing out until it bottoms out, using the bearing driver set [B]. This prevents bearing damage.

Special Tool - Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129



- Using a press and the bearing driver set [A], install a new ball bearing until it stops at the bottom of the case.

Special Tool - Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129

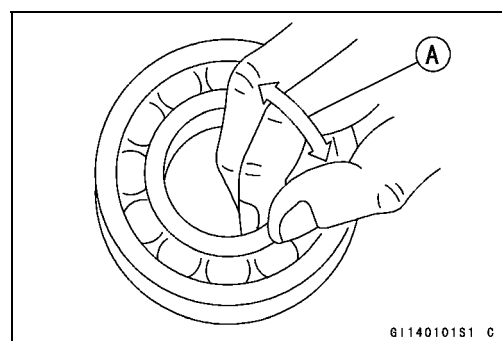


Ball Bearing Wear

CAUTION

Do not remove the bearings for inspection. Removal may damage them.

- Check the ball bearings.
- Since the ball bearings are made to extremely close tolerances, the wear must be judged by feel rather than measurement. Clean each bearing in a high-flash point solvent, dry it (do not spin the bearing while it is dry), and oil it with engine oil.
- Spin [A] the bearing by hand to check its condition.
- ★ If the bearing is noisy, does not spin smoothly, or has any rough spots, replace it.



Bearing and Oil Seal

Tapered Roller Bearing Inspection

CAUTION
Do not remove the tapered roller bearing for inspection. Removal may damage them.

- Visually inspect the bearing in the front for abrasion, color change, or other damage.
- ★ If there is any doubt as to the condition of the bearing, replace it.

Needle Bearing Inspection

CAUTION
Do not remove the needle bearing in the final gear case for inspection. Removal may damage them.

- Check the needle bearings in the damper cam and final gear cases.
- The rollers in the needle bearing normally wear very little, and wear is difficult to measure. Instead of measuring, inspect the bearing for abrasion, color change, or other damage.
- ★ If there is any doubt as to the condition of a needle bearing, replace it.

Oil Seal Inspection

- Inspect the oil seals.
- ★ Replace it if the lips are misshapen, discolored (indicating that the rubber has deteriorated), hardened or otherwise damaged.

Brakes

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12-2 BRAKES

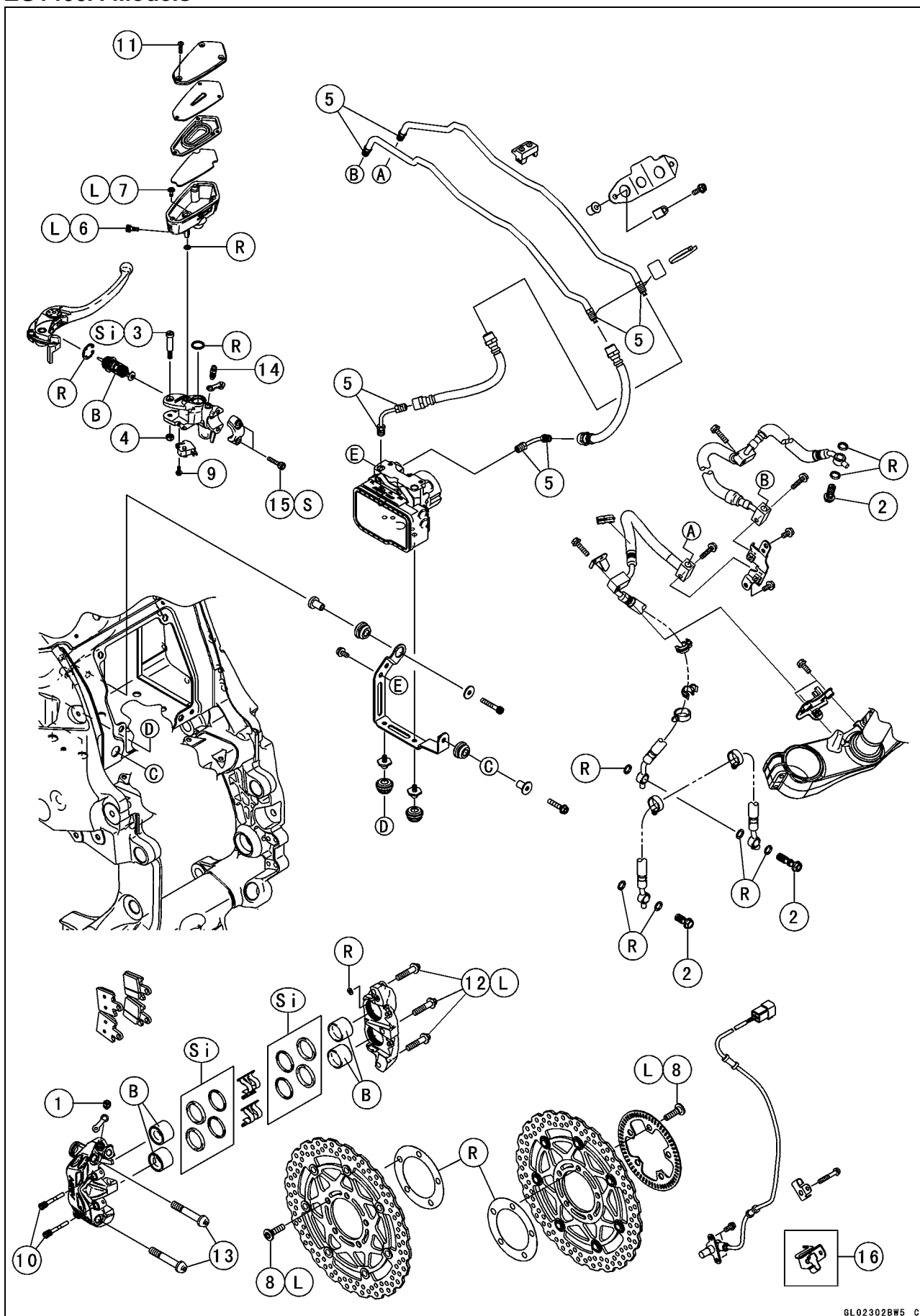
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Exploded View

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Exploded View

ZG1400A Models



Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Bleed Valves	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
2	Brake Hose Banjo Bolts	25	2.5	18	
3	Brake Lever Pivot Bolt	1.0	0.10	9 in·lb	Si
4	Brake Lever Pivot Bolt Locknut	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	
5	Brake Pipe Joint Nuts	18	1.8	13	
6	Brake Reservoir Bolt	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	L
7	Brake Reservoir Screw	1.3	0.13	12 in·lb	L
8	Front Brake Disc Mounting Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
9	Front Brake Light Switch Screw	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
10	Front Brake Pad Pins	17.2	1.8	13	
11	Front Brake Reservoir Cap Screws	1.5	0.15	13 in·lb	
12	Front Caliper Assembly Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
13	Front Caliper Mounting Bolts	34	3.5	25	
14	Front Master Cylinder Bleed Valve	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
15	Front Master Cylinder Clamp Bolts	11	1.1	97 in·lb	S

16. Bracket (AU, CA and US Models)

B: Apply brake fluid.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

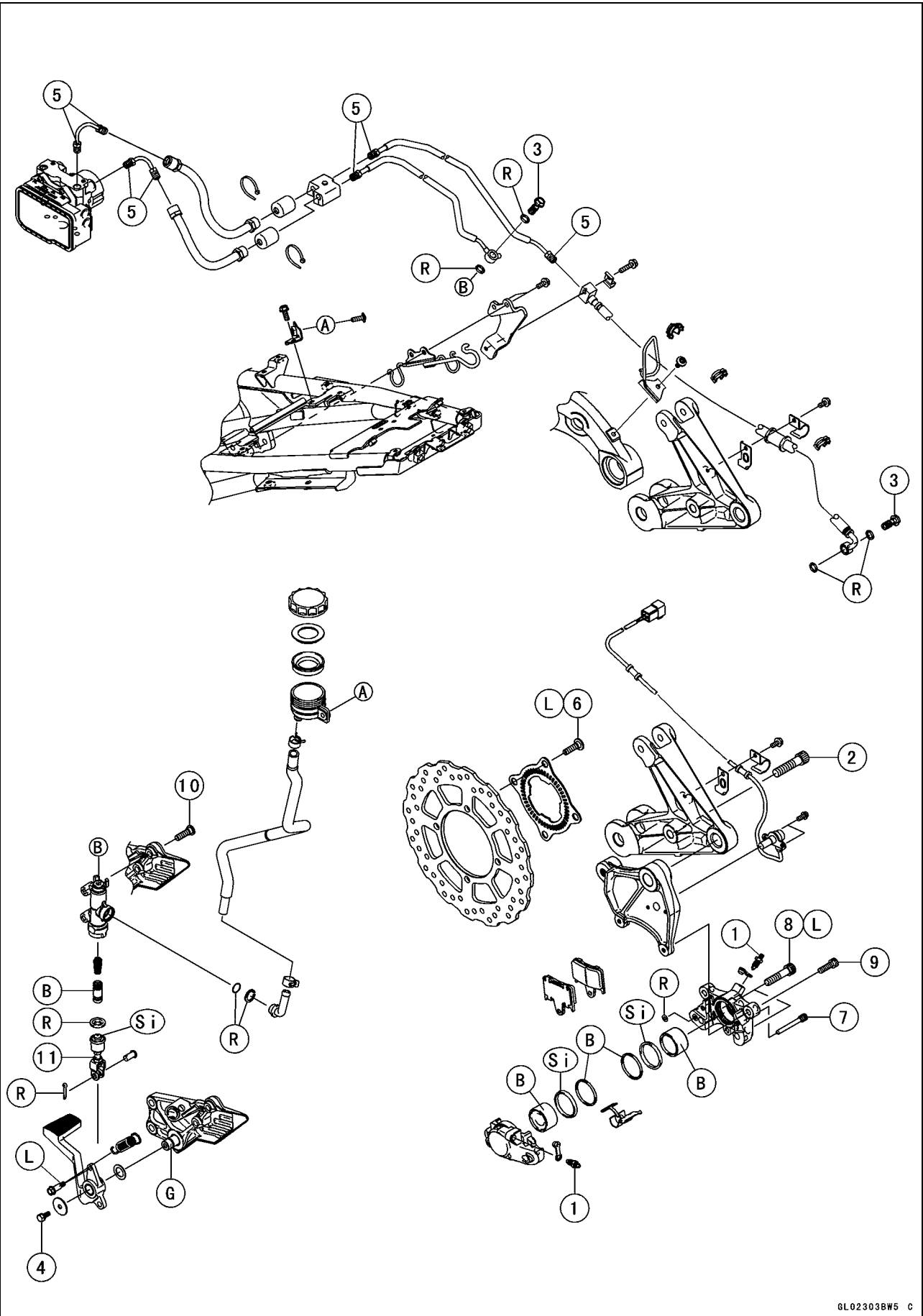
R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tightening sequence.

Si: Apply silicone grease (ex. PBC grease).

12-6 BRAKES

Exploded View



GL02303BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Bleed Valves	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
2	Brake Caliper Holder Plate Bolt	64	6.5	47	
3	Brake Hose Banjo Bolts	25	2.5	18	
4	Brake Pedal Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	
5	Brake Pipe Joint Nuts	18	1.8	13	
6	Rear Brake Disc Mounting Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
7	Rear Brake Pad Pin	17.2	1.8	13	
8	Rear Caliper Assembly Bolts	37	3.8	27	L
9	Rear Caliper Mounting Bolts	25	2.5	18	
10	Rear Master Cylinder Mounting Bolts	25	2.5	18	
11	Rear Master Cylinder Push Rod Locknut	17.2	1.8	13	

B: Apply brake fluid.

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

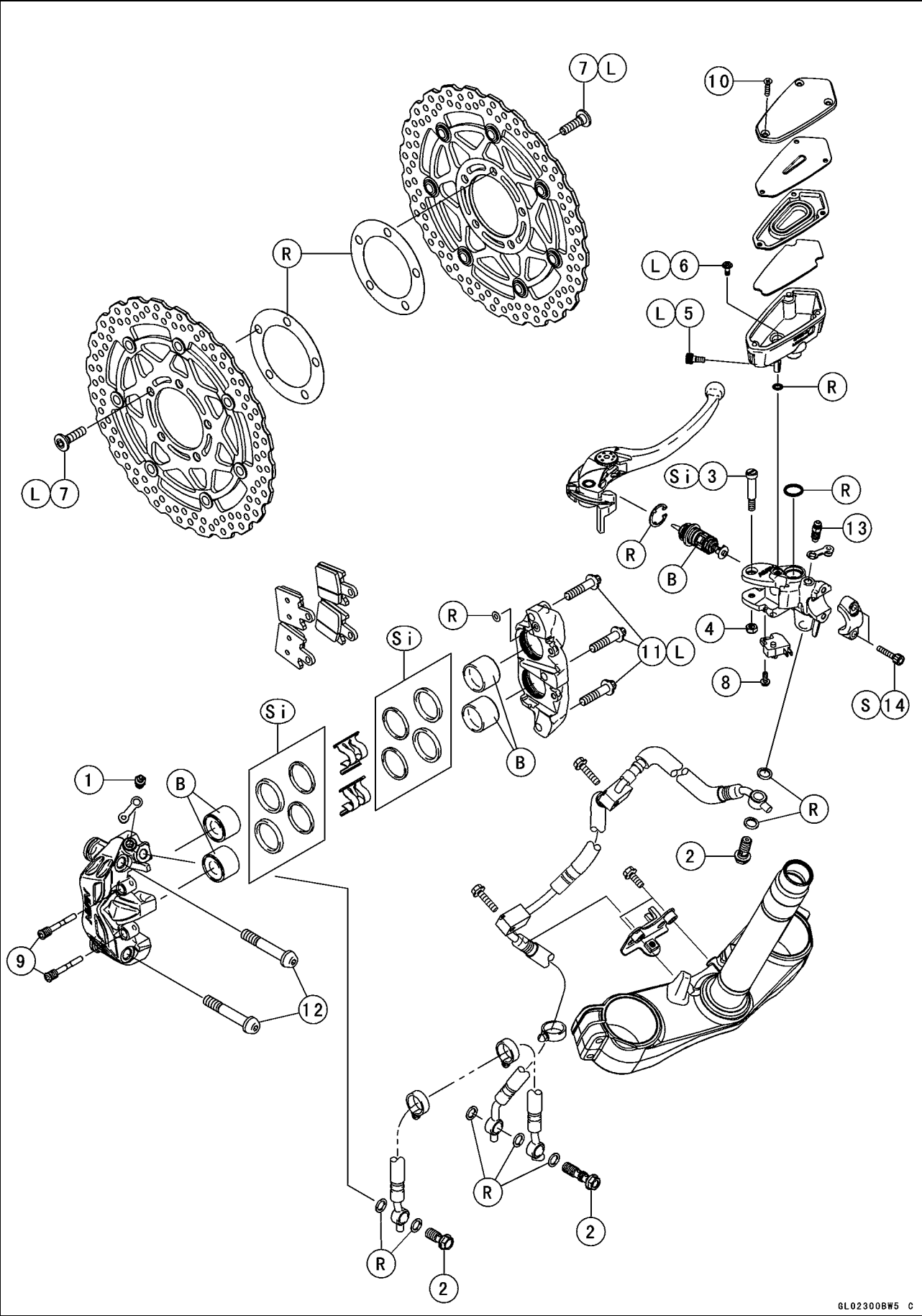
R: Replacement Parts

Si: Apply silicone grease (ex. PBC grease).

12-8 BRAKES

Exploded View

ZG1400B Models



GL023008W5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Bleed Valves	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
2	Brake Hose Banjo Bolts	25	2.5	18	
3	Brake Lever Pivot Bolt	1.0	0.10	9 in·lb	Si
4	Brake Lever Pivot Bolt Locknut	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	
5	Brake Reservoir Bolt	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	L
6	Brake Reservoir Screw	1.3	0.13	12 in·lb	L
7	Front Brake Disc Mounting Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
8	Front Brake Light Switch Screw	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
9	Front Brake Pad Pins	17.2	1.8	13	
10	Front Brake Reservoir Cap Screws	1.5	0.15	13 in·lb	
11	Front Caliper Assembly Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
12	Front Caliper Mounting Bolts	34	3.5	25	
13	Front Master Cylinder Bleed Valve	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
14	Front Master Cylinder Clamp Bolts	11	1.1	97 in·lb	S

B: Apply brake fluid.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

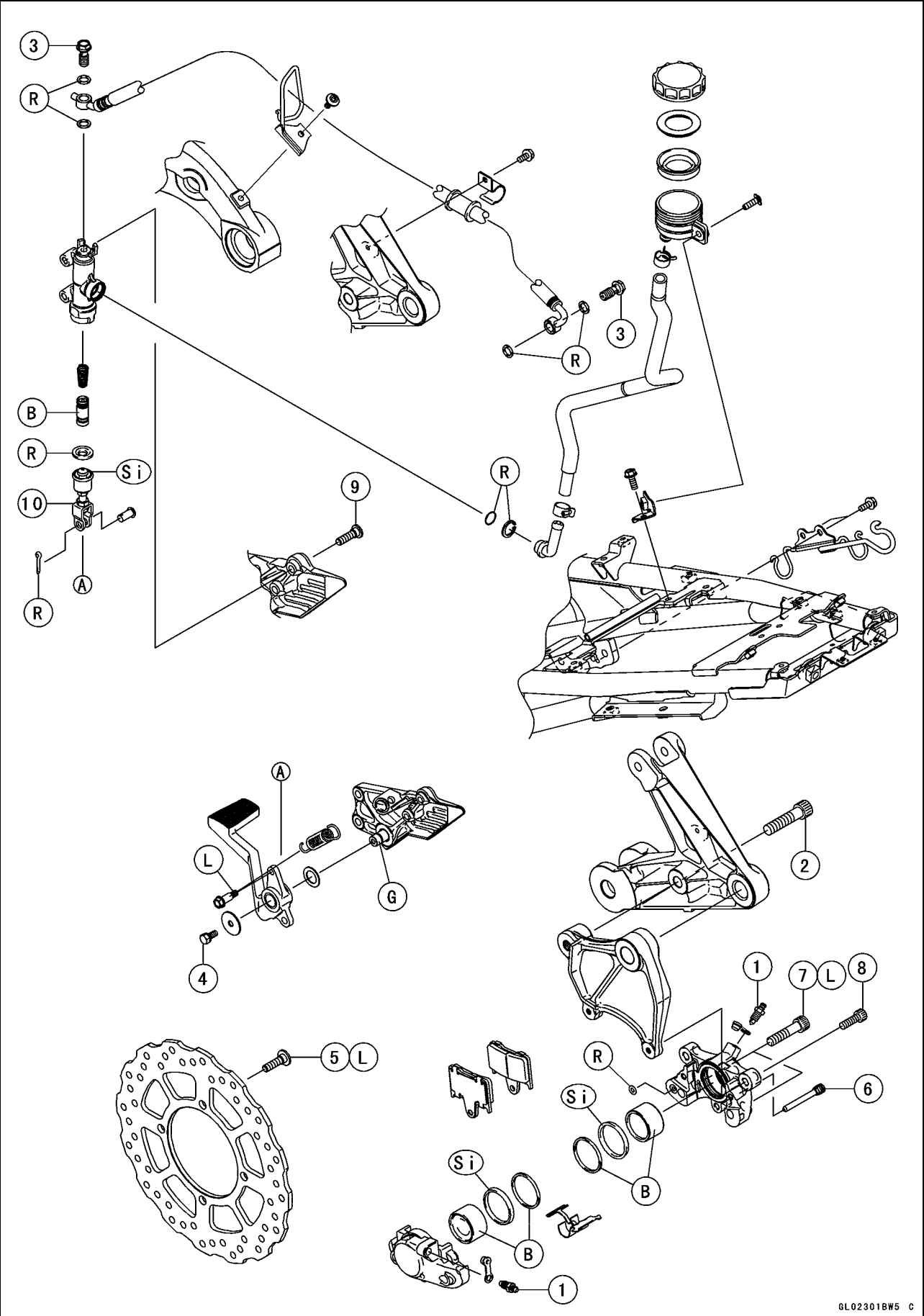
R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tightening sequence.

Si: Apply silicone grease (ex. PBC grease).

12-10 BRAKES

Exploded View



GL02301BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Bleed Valves	7.8	0.80	69 in·lb	
2	Brake Caliper Holder Plate Bolt	64	6.5	47	
3	Brake Hose Banjo Bolts	25	2.5	18	
4	Brake Pedal Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	
5	Rear Brake Disc Mounting Bolts	27	2.8	20	L
6	Rear Brake Pad Pin	17.2	1.8	13	
7	Rear Caliper Assembly Bolts	37	3.8	27	L
8	Rear Caliper Mounting Bolts	25	2.5	18	
9	Rear Master Cylinder Mounting Bolts	25	2.5	18	
10	Rear Master Cylinder Push Rod Locknut	17.2	1.8	13	

B: Apply brake fluid.

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

R: Replacement Parts

Si: Apply silicone grease (ex. PBC grease).

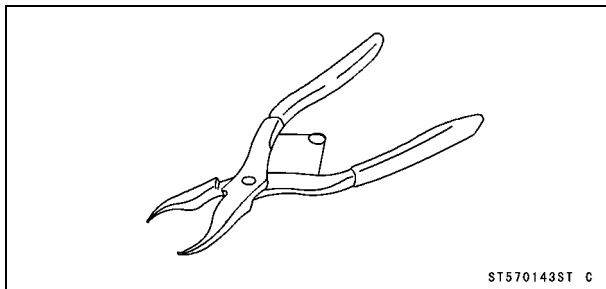
12-12 BRAKES

Specifications

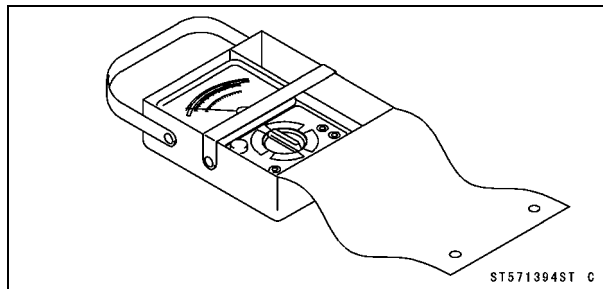
Item	Standard	Service Limit
Brake Lever, Brake Pedal		
Brake Lever Position	6-way adjustable (to suit rider)	— — —
Brake Lever Free Play	Non-adjustable	— — —
Pedal Free Play	Non-adjustable	— — —
Pedal Position	About 35 mm (1.38 in.) below footpeg top	— — —
Brake Pads		
Lining Thickness:		
Front	4.0 mm (0.16 in.)	1 mm (0.04 in.)
Rear	5.0 mm (0.20 in.)	1 mm (0.04 in.)
Brake Discs		
Thickness:		
Front	4.8 ~ 5.2 mm (0.19 ~ 0.20 in.)	4.5 mm (0.18 in.)
Rear	5.3 ~ 5.7 mm (0.21 ~ 0.22 in.)	5.5 mm (0.22 in.)
Runout	TIR 0.15 mm (0.006 in.) or less	TIR 0.3 mm (0.01 in.)
Brake Fluid		
Grade	DOT4	— — —

Special Tools

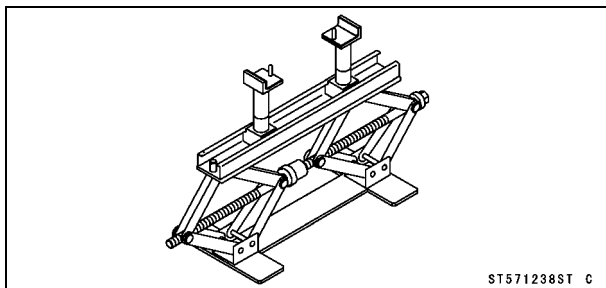
Inside Circlip Pliers:
57001-143



Hand Tester:
57001-1394



Jack:
57001-1238



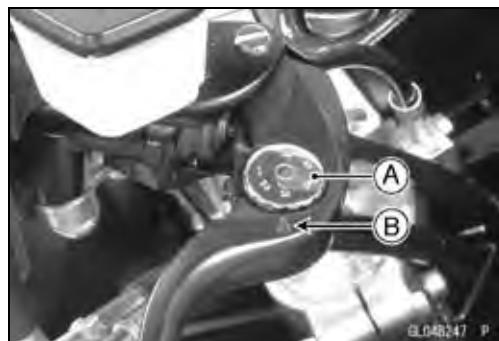
12-14 BRAKES

Brake Lever, Brake Pedal

Brake Lever Position Adjustment

The brake lever adjuster has 6 positions so that the brake lever position can be adjusted to suit the operator's hand.

- Push the lever forward and turn the adjuster [A] to align the number with the arrow mark [B] on the lever holder.
- The distance from the grip to the lever is minimum at number 6 and maximum at number 1.



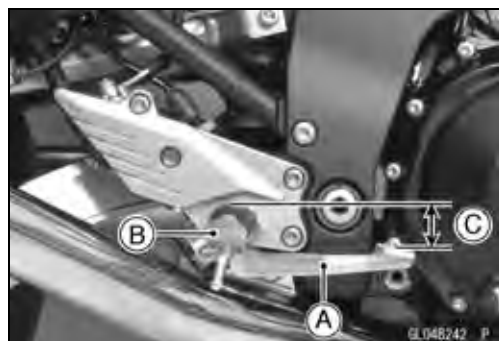
Brake Pedal Position Inspection

- Check that the brake pedal [A] is in the correct position. Footpeg [B]

Pedal Position

Standard: About 45 mm (1.8 in.) [C] below top of footpeg

- ★ If it is incorrect, adjust the brake pedal position.



Brake Pedal Position Adjustment

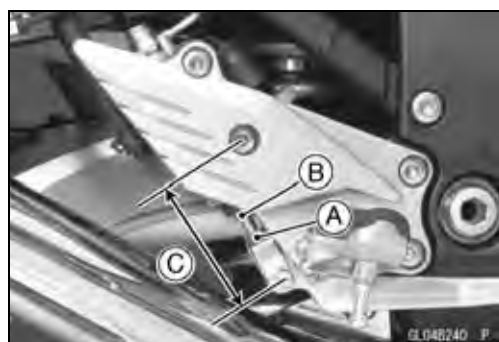
NOTE

○ Usually it is not necessary to adjust the pedal position, but always adjust it when push rod locknut has been loosened.

- Loosen the locknut [A] and turn the push rod with the hex head [B] to achieve the correct pedal position.
- ★ If the length [C] shown is 80 ± 1 mm (3.1 ± 0.04 in.), the pedal position will be within the standard range.
- Tighten:

Torque - Rear Master Cylinder Push Rod Locknut: 17.2 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 ft·lb)

- Check the brake light switch operation (see Brake Light Switch Operation Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).



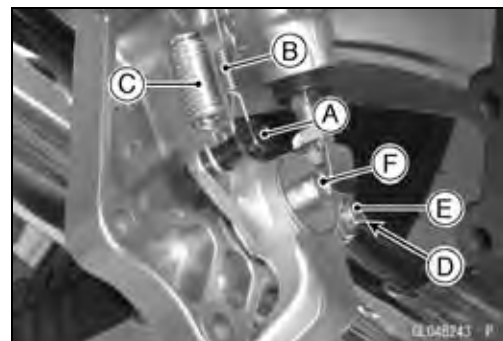
Brake Pedal Removal

- Remove:
 - Rear Master Cylinder Mounting Bolts [A]
 - Right Footpeg Bracket Bolts [B]



Brake Lever, Brake Pedal

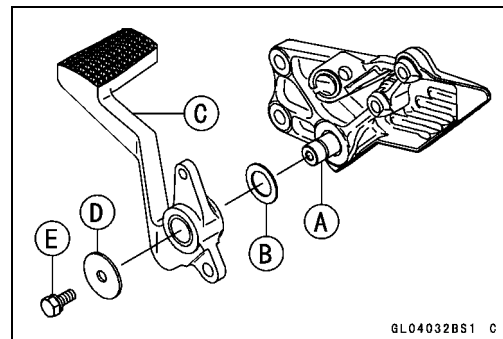
- Remove:
 - Hook Bolt [A]
 - Rear Brake Light Switch Spring [B]
 - Return Spring [C]
 - Cotter Pin [D]
 - Joint Pin [E]
- Remove the mounting bolt [F] and take out the brake pedal.



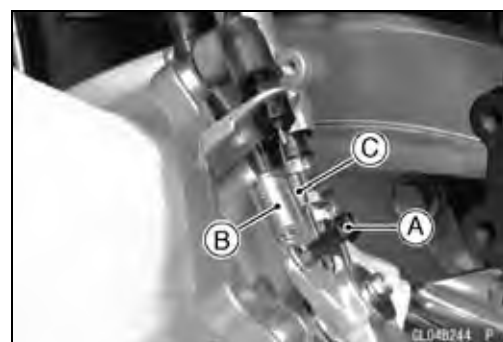
Brake Pedal Installation

- Apply grease to the pivot shaft [A] and install the washer [B].
- Install:
 - Brake Pedal [C]
 - Washer [D]
 - Brake Pedal Bolt [E]

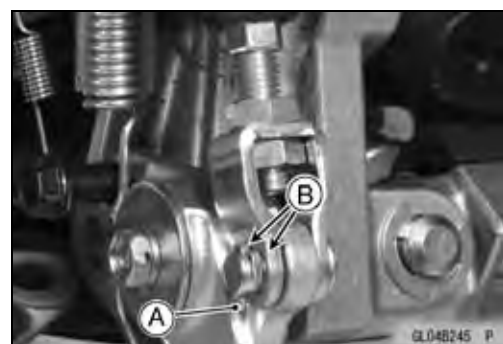
Torque - Brake Pedal Bolt: 8.8 N·m (0.90 kgf·m, 78 in·lb)



- Insert the hook bolt [A] into the lower end of the return spring [B].
- Hook the lower end of the rear brake light switch spring [C] on the pedal hook.



- Replace the cotter pin with a new one.
- Insert the cotter pin [A] and bend the pin ends [B].



- Install the right footpeg bracket.

Torque - Front Footpeg Bracket Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Depress the brake pedal [A] and then align the bolts holes of the master cylinder [B].

Torque - Rear Master Cylinder Mounting Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Check the brake pedal position (see Brake Pedal Position Inspection).



12-16 BRAKES

Calipers

Front Caliper Removal

- Loosen the banjo bolt [A] at the brake hose lower end, and tighten it loosely.
- Unscrew the caliper mounting bolts [B], and detach the caliper [C] from the disc.

CAUTION

Do not loosen the caliper assembly bolts. Take out only the caliper mounting bolts for caliper removal. Loosening the caliper assembly bolts will cause brake fluid leakage.

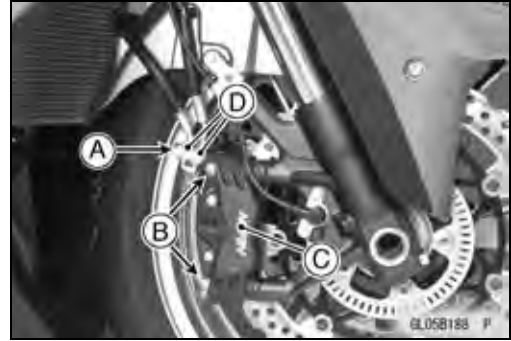
- Unscrew the banjo bolt and remove the brake hoses [D] from the caliper (see Brake Hose Removal/Installation).

CAUTION

Immediately wash away any brake fluid that spills.

NOTE

○If the caliper is to be disassembled after removal and if compressed air is not available, disassemble the caliper before the brake hose is removed (see Front Caliper Disassembly).



Rear Caliper Removal

- For ABS equipped models, remove the bolts [A] and wheel rotation sensor [B].
- Loosen the banjo bolt [C] at the brake hose lower end, and tighten it loosely.
- Unscrew the caliper mounting bolts [D], and detach the caliper [E] from the disc.

CAUTION

Do not loosen the caliper assembly bolts. Take out only the caliper mounting bolts for caliper removal. Loosening the caliper assembly bolts will cause brake fluid leakage.

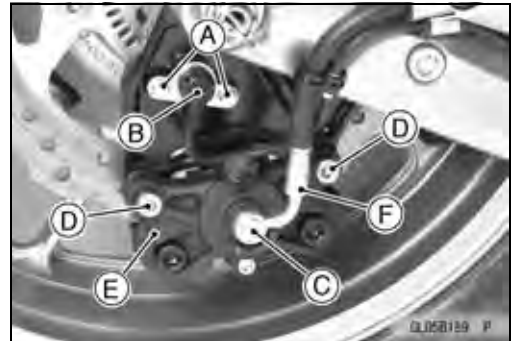
- Unscrew the banjo bolt and remove the brake hose [F] from the caliper (see Brake Hose Removal/Installation).

CAUTION

Immediately wash away any brake fluid that spills.

NOTE

○If the caliper is to be disassembled after removal and if compressed air is not available, disassemble the caliper before the brake hose is removed (see Rear Caliper Disassembly).



Calipers

Caliper Installation

- Install the caliper and brake hose lower end.
- Replace the washers on each side of hose fitting with new ones.
- Tighten:

Torque - Caliper Mounting Bolts

Front: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)

Rear: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

Brake Hose Banjo Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

- Check the fluid level in the brake reservoirs.
- Bleed the brake line (see Brake Line Bleeding).
- Check the brake for good braking power, no brake drag, and no fluid leakage.

⚠ WARNING

Do not attempt to drive the motorcycle until a full brake lever or pedal is obtained by pumping the brake lever or pedal until the pads are against the disc. The brakes will not function on the first application of the lever or pedal if this is not done.

Front Caliper Disassembly

- Refer to the Caliper Rubber Parts Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Front Caliper Assembly

- Refer to the Caliper Rubber Parts Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Rear Caliper Disassembly

- Refer to the Caliper Rubber Parts Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Rear Caliper Assembly

- Refer to the Caliper Rubber Parts Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

12-18 BRAKES

Calipers

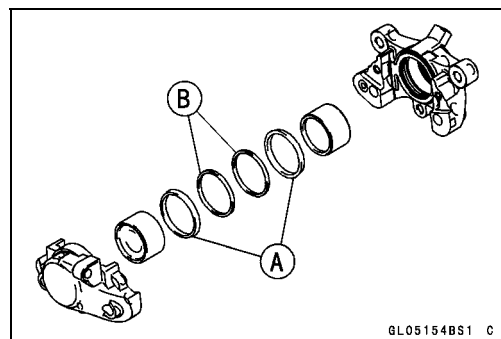
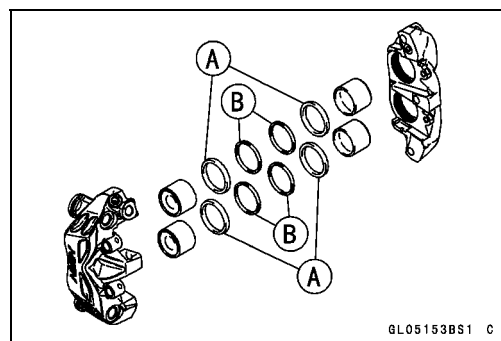
Caliper Fluid Seal Damage

The fluid seal (piston seal) [A] is placed around the piston to maintain clearance between the pad and the disc. If the seal is in a poor condition, it could lead the pad to wear excessively or the brake to drag, which may cause the temperature of the discs or the brake fluid to increase.

● Replace the fluid seal if it exhibits any of the conditions listed below.

- Brake fluid leakage around the pad.
- Brakes overheat.
- Considerable difference in inner and outer pad wear.
- Seal and piston are stuck together.

★ If the fluid seal is replaced, replace the dust seal [B] as well. Also, replace all seals every other time the pads are changed.



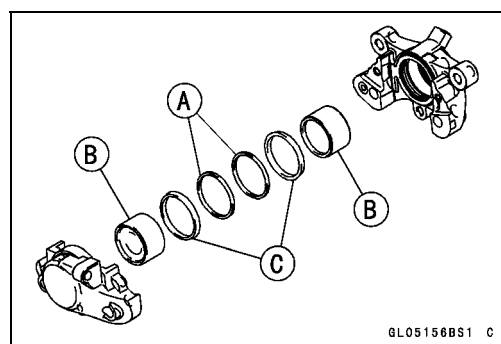
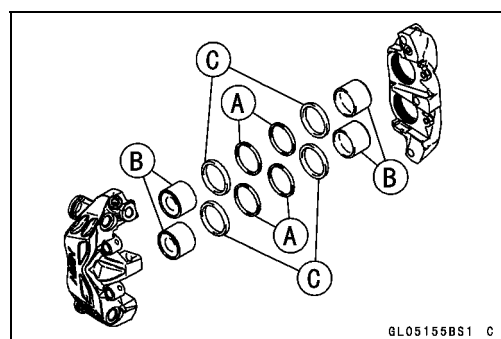
Caliper Dust Seal Damage

● Check that the dust seals [A] are not cracked, worn, swollen, or otherwise damaged.

★ If they show any damage, replace the dust seals with new ones.

Pistons [B]

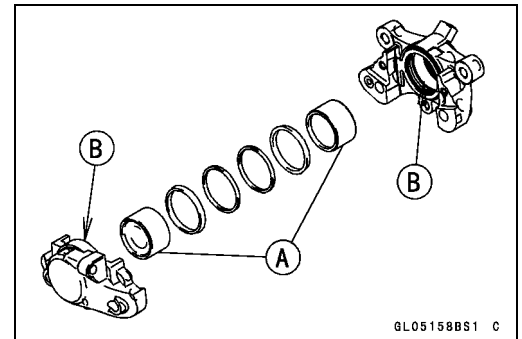
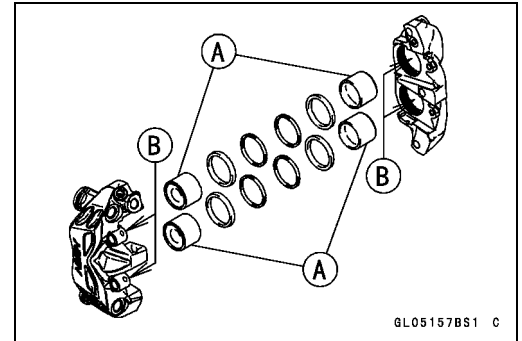
Fluid Seals [C]



Calipers

Caliper Piston and Cylinder Damage

- Visually inspect the pistons [A] and cylinder surfaces [B].
- ★ Replace the caliper if the cylinder and piston are badly scores or rusty.



12-20 BRAKES

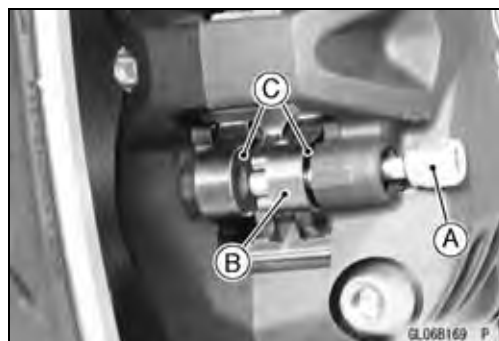
Brake Pads

Front Brake Pad Removal

- Unscrew the pad pins [A].



- Remove:
 - Pad Pins [A]
 - Pad Springs [B]
 - Brake Pads [C]



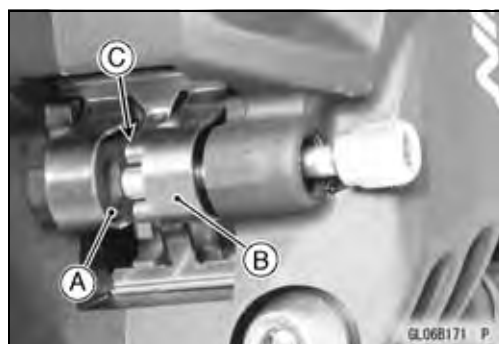
Front Brake Pad Installation

- Push the caliper pistons in by hand as far as they will go.
- Install the outside pad [A] and insert the pad pin [B] as shown in the figure.
- Insert the inside pad [C].



- Set:
 - Inside Pad [A]
 - Pad Spring [B]
- Pushing the pin holder [C] to hole of the pad and insert the pad pin.

Torque - Front Brake Pad Pins: 17.2 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 ft·lb)



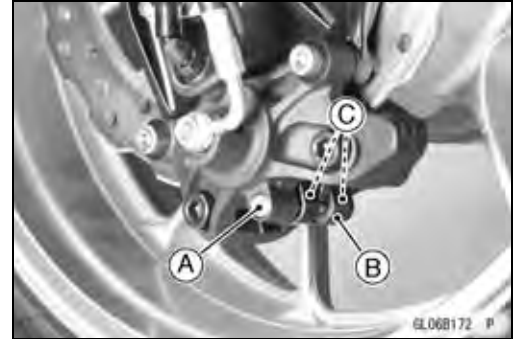
⚠ WARNING

Do not attempt to drive the motorcycle until a full brake lever is obtained by pumping the brake lever and the pads are against the disc. The brake will not function on the first application of the lever if this is not done.

Brake Pads

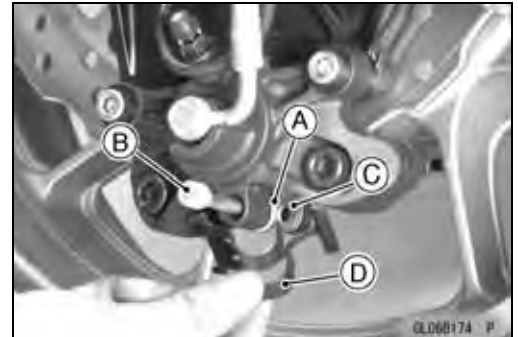
Rear Brake Pad Removal

- Remove:
 - Pad Pin [A]
 - Pad Spring [B]
 - Brake Pads [C]



Rear Brake Pad Installation

- Push the caliper pistons in by hand as far as they will go.
- Install the outside pad [A] and insert the pad pin [B] as shown in the figure.
- Set:
 - Inside Pad [C]
 - Pad Spring [D]



- Pushing the pin holder [A] to hole of the pad and insert the pad pin [B].
- Tighten the pad pin.

Torque - Rear Brake Pad Pin: 17.2 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 ft·lb)

⚠ WARNING

Do not attempt to drive the motorcycle until a full brake pedal is obtained by pumping the brake pedal until the pads are against the disc. The brake will not function on the first application of the pedal if this is not done.



Brake Pad Wear Inspection

- Refer to the Brake Pad Wear Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

12-22 BRAKES

Master Cylinder

Front Master Cylinder Removal

- Remove the banjo bolt [A] to disconnect the brake hose from the master cylinder (see Brake Hose Removal/Installation).
- Unscrew the clamp bolts [B], and take off the master cylinder [C] as an assembly with the reservoir, brake lever, and brake switch installed.
- Disconnect the front brake light switch connector [D].

CAUTION

Immediately wash away any brake fluid that spills.

- Remove:
 - Brake Lever Pivot Bolt [A] and Nut
 - Brake Lever [B]
 - Screw [C]
 - Front Brake Light Switch [D]

- Install:
 - Brake Lever
- Pushing the side of the brake light switch [A] and tighten it.

Torque - Brake Lever Pivot Bolts: 1.0 N·m (0.10 kgf·m, 9 in·lb)

Brake Lever Pivot Bolts Locknut: 5.9 N·m (0.60 kgf·m, 52 in·lb)

Front Brake Light Switch Screw: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 11 in·lb)

Front Master Cylinder Installation

- Set the front master cylinder to match its mating surface [A] to the punch mark [B] of the handlebar.
- The master cylinder clamp must be installed with the arrow mark [C] upward.
- Tighten the upper clamp bolt first, and then the lower clamp bolt.

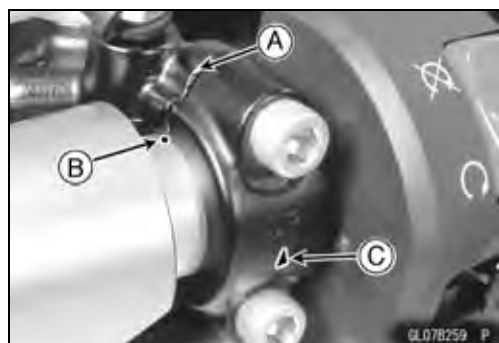
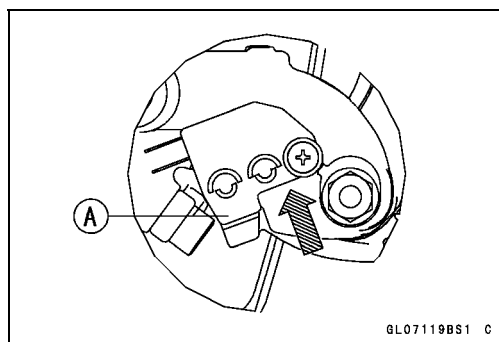
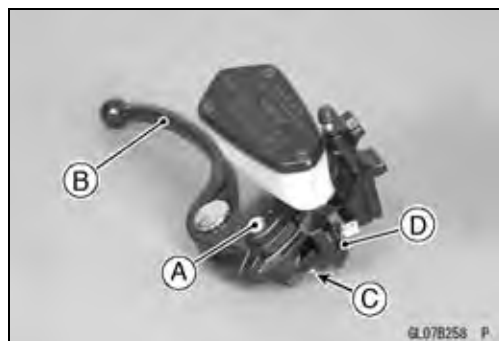
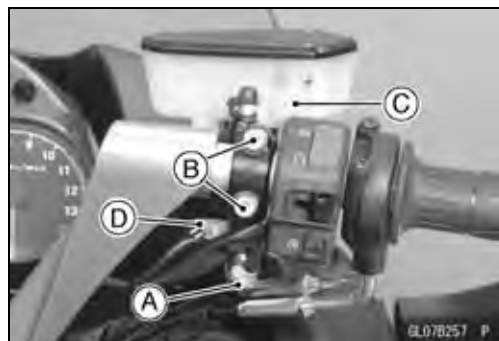
Torque - Front Master Cylinder Clamp Bolts: 8.8 N·m (0.90 kgf·m, 78 in·lb)

- Replace the washers that are on each side of the hose fitting with new ones.

- Tighten:

Torque - Brake Hose Banjo Bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

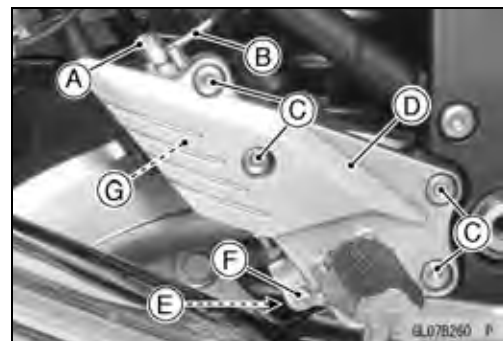
- Bleed the brake line (see Brake Line Bleeding).
- Check the brake for good braking power, no brake drag, and no fluid leakage.



Master Cylinder

Rear Master Cylinder Removal

- Unscrew the brake hose banjo bolt [A] and brake hose [B].
- Remove:
 - Bolts [C]
 - Foot Guard [D]
 - Cotter Pin [E]
 - Joint Pin [E]
 - Rear Master Cylinder
- Slide out the clamp [G].
- Pull off the reservoir hose lower end, and drain the brake fluid into a container.



Rear Master Cylinder Installation

- Replace the cotter pin with a new one.
- Replace the washers that are on each side of hose fitting with new ones.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Rear Master Cylinder Mounting Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)**
 - Brake Hose Banjo Bolt: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)**
- Bleed the brake line (see Brake Line Bleeding).
- Check the brake for good braking power, no brake drag, and no fluid leakage.

Front Master Cylinder Disassembly

- Refer to the Master Cylinder Rubber Parts Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Rear Master Cylinder Disassembly

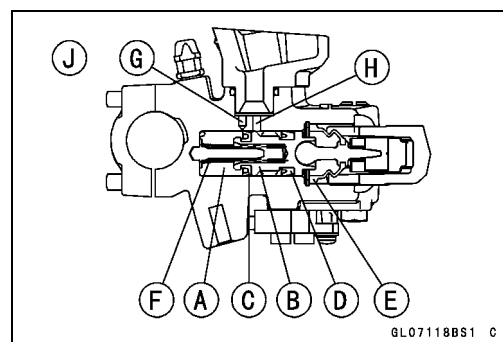
- Refer to the Master Cylinder Rubber Parts Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Master Cylinder Assembly

- Refer to the Master Cylinder Rubber Parts Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Master Cylinder Inspection (Visual Inspection)

- Remove the master cylinders (see Front/Rear Master Cylinder Removal).
- Disassemble the front and rear master cylinders (see Master Cylinder Rubber Parts Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- Check that there are no scratches, rust or pitting on the inner wall [A] of each master cylinder and on the outside of each piston [B].
- ★ If a master cylinder or piston shows any damage, replace them.
- Inspect the primary cup [C] and secondary cup [D].
- ★ If a cup is worn, damaged softened (rotted), or swollen, the piston assembly should be replaced to renew the cups.
- ★ If fluid leakage is noted at the brake lever, the piston assembly should be replaced to renew the cups.
- Front Master Cylinder [J]

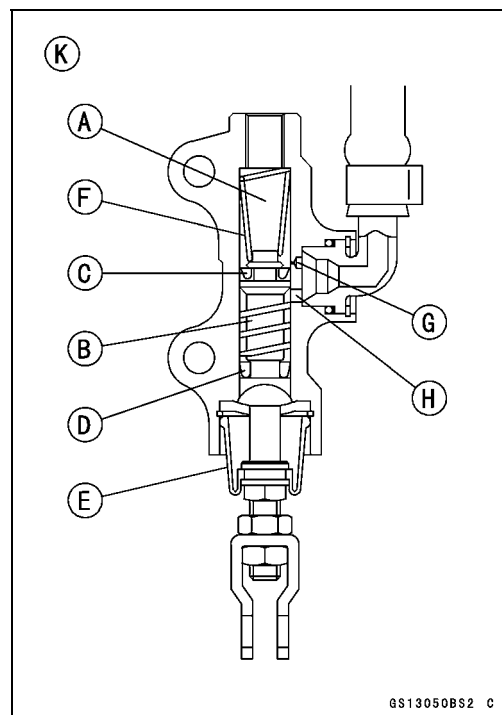


12-24 BRAKES

Master Cylinder

- Check the dust covers [E] for damage.
★ If they are damaged, replace them.
- Check the piston return spring [F] for any damage.
★ If the springs are damaged, replace them.
- Check that relief port [G] and supply port [H] are not plugged.
★ If the relief port becomes plugged, the brake pads will drag on the disc. Blow the ports clean with compressed air.

Rear Master Cylinder [K]



Brake Disc

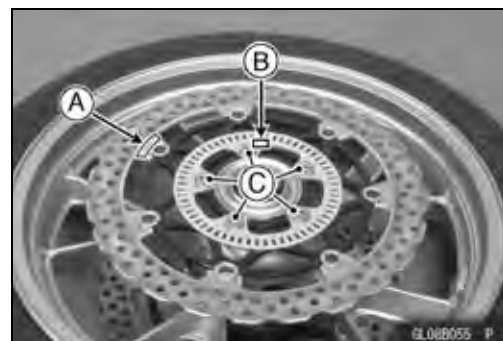
Brake Disc Removal

- Remove the wheels (see Front/Rear Wheel Removal in the Wheels/Tires chapter).
- Unscrew the mounting bolts, and take off the disc.
- Remove the sensor rotor (ZG1400A Models).

Brake Disc Installation

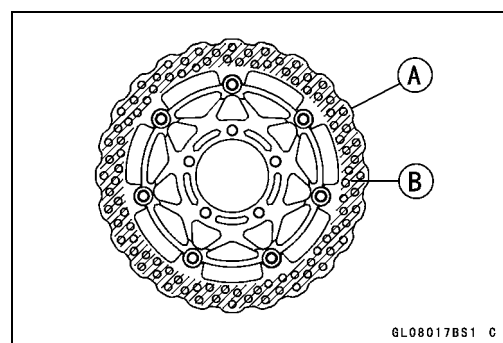
- Install the brake disc on the wheel so that the marked side [A] faces out.
- Install the sensor rotor on the brake disc so that the marked side [B] faces out (ZG1400A Models).
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the rear brake disc mounting bolts [C].
- Tighten:

Torque - Brake Disc Mounting Bolts: 27 N·m (2.8 kgf·m, 20 ft·lb)



Brake Disc Wear

- Measure the thickness of each disc [A] at the point where it has worn the most.
 - ★ If the disc has worn past the service limit, replace it.
- Measuring Area [B]



Brake Discs Thickness

Standard:

Front	4.8 ~ 5.2 mm (0.19 ~ 0.20 in.)
Rear	5.3 ~ 6.7 mm (0.21 ~ 0.22 in.)

Service Limit:

Front	4.5 mm (0.18 in.)
Rear	5.5 mm (0.22 in.)

Brake Disc Warp

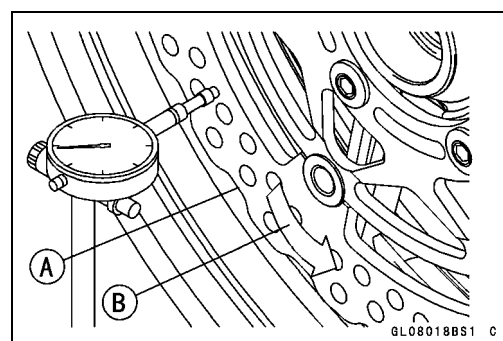
- Raise the front/rear wheel off the ground.

Special Tools - Jack: 57001-1238

- For front disc inspection, turn the handlebar fully to one side.
- Set up a dial gauge against the disc [A] as shown and measure disc runout, while turning [B] the wheel by hand.
- ★ If runout exceeds the service limit, replace the disc.

Disc Runout

Standard:	TIR 0.15 mm (0.006 in.) or less
Service Limit:	TIR 0.3 mm (0.01 in.)



12-26 BRAKES

Brake Fluid

Brake Fluid Level Inspection

- Refer to the Brake Fluid Level Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Brake Fluid Change

- Refer to the Brake Fluid Change in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Brake Line Bleeding

The brake fluid has a very low compression coefficient so that almost all the movement of the brake lever or pedal is transmitted directly to the caliper for braking action. Air, however, is easily compressed. When air enters the brake lines, brake lever or pedal movement will be partially used in compressing the air. This will make the lever or pedal feel spongy, and there will be a loss in braking power.

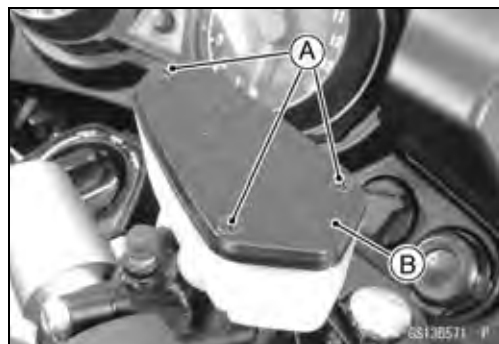
⚠ WARNING

Be sure to bleed the air from the brake line whenever brake lever or pedal action feels soft or spongy after the brake fluid is changed, or whenever a brake line fitting has been loosened for any reason.

NOTE

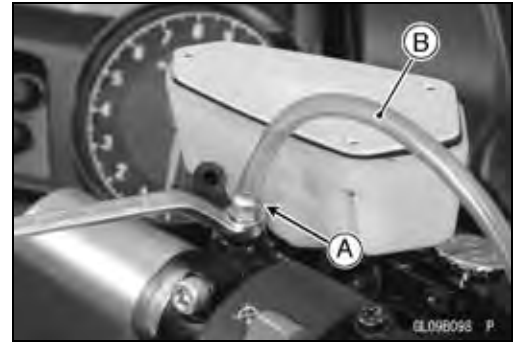
○ *The procedure to bleed the front brake line is as follows. Bleeding the rear brake line is the same as for the front brake.*

- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
 - Front Brake Reservoir Cap [B]
 - Diaphragm Plate
 - Diaphragm
- Fill the reservoir with fresh brake fluid to the upper level line in the reservoir.
- Slowly pump the brake lever several times until no air bubbles can be seen rising up through the fluid from the holes [A] at the bottom of the reservoir.
- Bleed the air completely from the master cylinder by this operation.



Brake Fluid

- Remove the rubber cap from the bleed valve [A] on the front master cylinder.
- Attach a clear plastic hose [B] to the bleed valve, and run the other end of the hose into a container.



- Bleed the brake line and the master cylinder.
 - Repeat this operation until no more air can be seen coming out into the plastic hose.
 1. Pump the brake lever until it becomes hard, and apply the brake and hold it [A].
 2. Quickly open and close [B] the bleed valve while holding the brake applied.
 3. Release the brake [C].

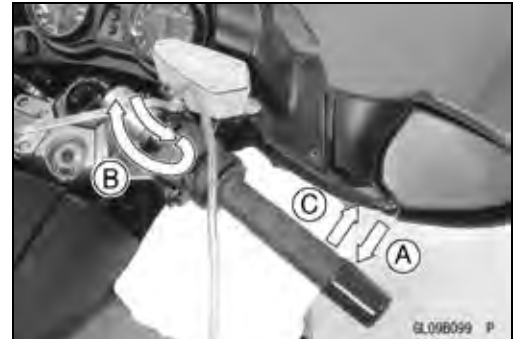
NOTE

○ *The fluid level must be checked often during the bleeding operation and replenished with fresh brake fluid as necessary. If the fluid in the reservoir runs completely out any time during bleeding, the bleeding operation must be done over again from the beginning since air will have entered the line.*

- Remove the clear plastic hose.
- Tighten the bleed valve, and install the rubber cap.

Torque - Front Master Cylinder Bleed Valve: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)

- Remove the rubber cap from the bleed valve [A] on the caliper.
- Attach a clear plastic hose [B] to the bleed valve, and run the other end of the hose into a container.



12-28 BRAKES

Brake Fluid

- Bleed the brake line and the caliper.
- Repeat this operation until no more air can be seen coming out into the plastic hose.
 1. Pump the brake lever until it becomes hard, and apply the brake and hold it [A].
 2. Quickly open and close [B] the bleed valve while holding the brake applied.
 3. Release the brake [C].

NOTE

- The fluid level must be checked often during the bleeding operation and replenished with fresh brake fluid as necessary. If the fluid in the reservoir runs completely out any time during bleeding, the bleeding operation must be done over again from the beginning since air will have entered the line.
- Tap the brake hose lightly from the caliper to the reservoir for more complete bleeding.
- Front Brake: First bleeding the right caliper then repeat the above steps for the left caliper.
- Remove the clear plastic hose.
- Tighten the bleed valve, and install the rubber cap.

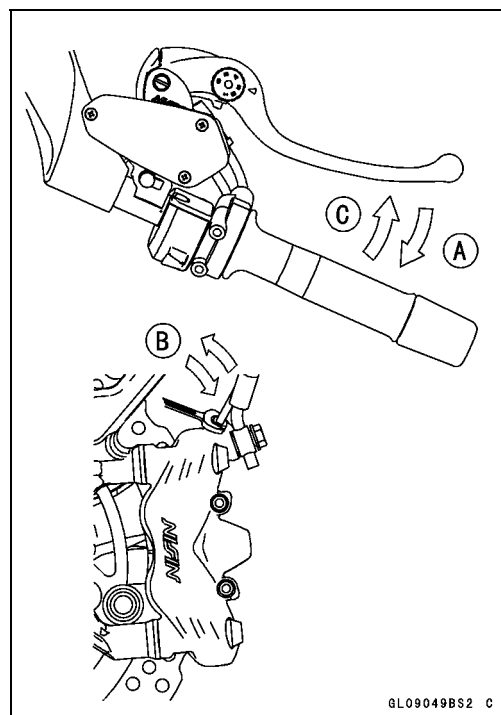
Torque - Bleed Valve: 7.8 N·m (0.80 kgf·m, 69 in·lb)

- Install:
 - Diaphragm
 - Diaphragm Plate
 - Front Brake Reservoir Cap
 - Screws

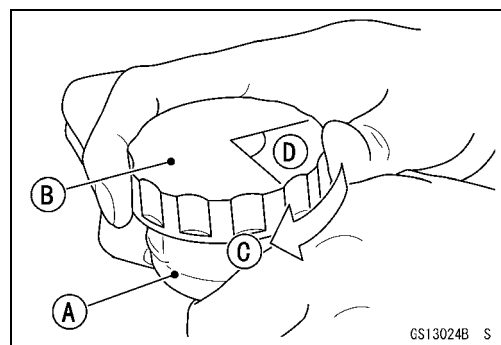
Torque - Front Brake Reservoir Cap Screws: 1.5 N·m (0.15 kgf·m, 13 in·lb)

- Follow the procedure below to install the rear brake fluid reservoir cap correctly.
- First, tighten the brake fluid reservoir cap [B] clockwise [C] by hand until slight resistance is felt indicating that the cap is seated on the reservoir body, then tighten the cap an additional 1/6 turn [D] while holding the brake fluid reservoir body [A].

- Check the fluid level (see Brake Fluid Level Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).
- After bleeding is done, check the brake for good braking power, no brake drag, and no fluid leakage.



GL09049BS2 C



GS13024B S

Brake Fluid

WARNING

When working with the disc brake, observe the precautions listed below.

1. Never reuse old brake fluid.
2. Do not use fluid from a container that has been left unsealed or that has been open for a long time.
3. Do not mix two types and brands of fluid for use in the brake. This lowers the brake fluid boiling point and could cause the brake to be ineffective. It may also cause the rubber brake parts to deteriorate.
4. Don't leave the reservoir cap off for any length of time to avoid moisture contamination of the fluid.
5. Don't change the fluid in the rain or when a strong wind is blowing.
6. Except for the disc pads and disc, use only disc brake fluid, isopropyl alcohol, or ethyl alcohol for cleaning of the brake parts. Do not use any other fluid for cleaning these parts. Gasoline, engine oil, or any other petroleum distillate will cause deterioration of the rubber parts. Oil spilled on any part will be difficult to wash off completely and will eventually deteriorate the rubber used in the disc brake.
7. When handling the disc pads or disc, be careful that no disc brake fluid or any oil gets on them. Clean off any fluid or oil that inadvertently gets on the pads or disc with a high-flash point solvent. Do not use one which will leave an oily residue. Replace the pads with new ones if they cannot be cleaned satisfactorily.
8. Brake fluid quickly ruins painted surfaces; any spilled fluid should be completely wiped up immediately.
9. If any of the brake line fittings or the bleed valve is opened at any time, the **AIR MUST BE BLED FROM THE BRAKE LINE.**

12-30 BRAKES

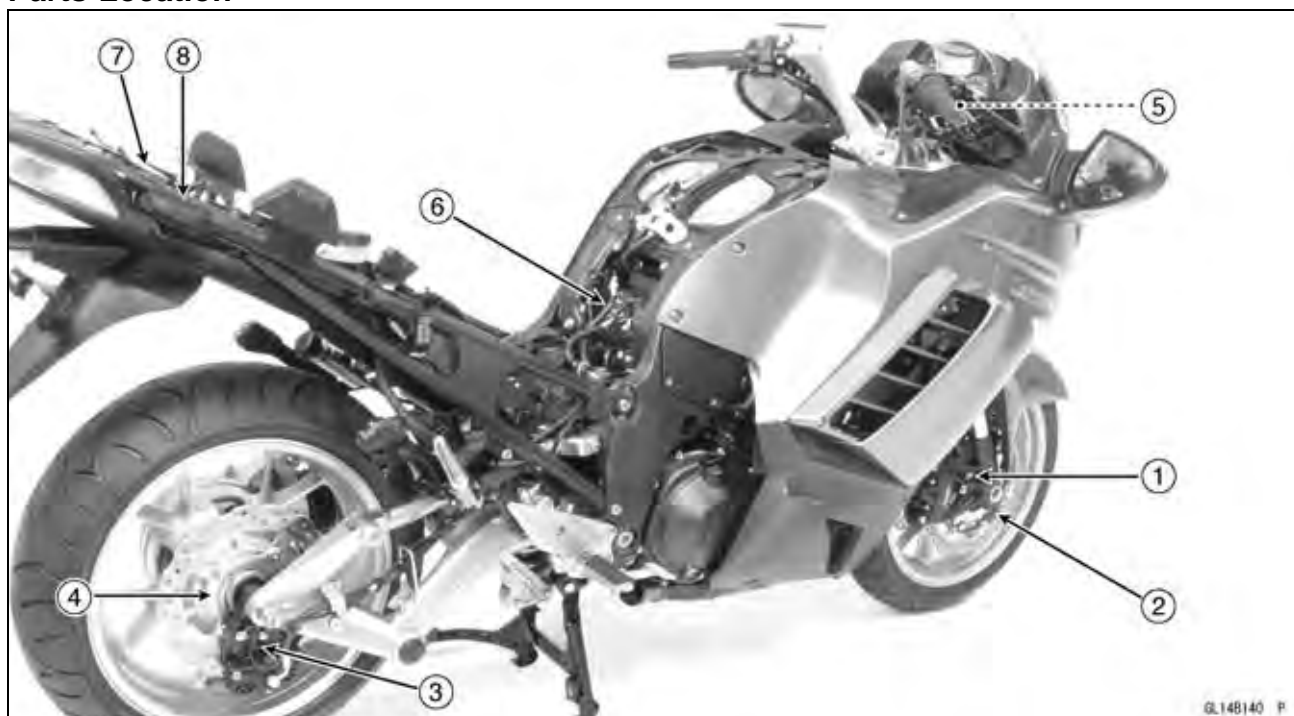
Brake Hose

Brake Hose and Pipe Removal/Installation

- Refer to the Brake Hose and Pipe Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Brake Hose and Pipe Inspection

- Refer to the Brake Hose and Pipe Damage and Installation Condition Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)**Parts Location**

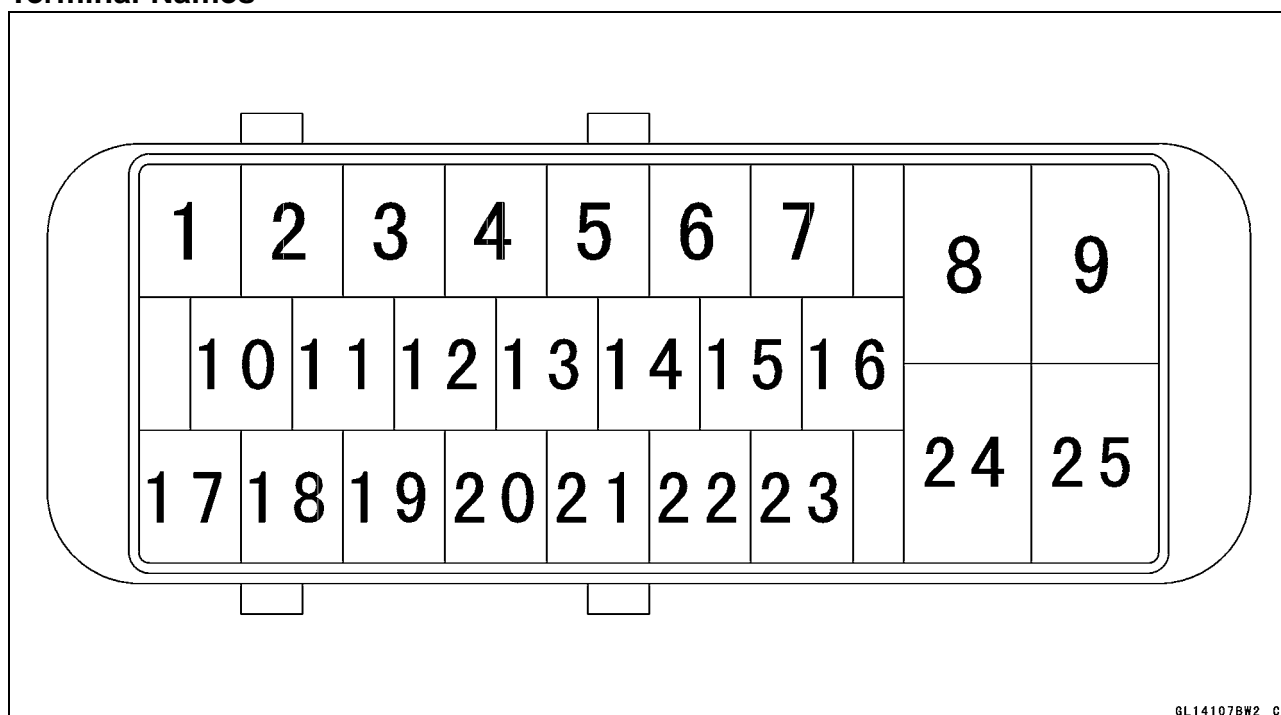
1. Front Wheel Rotation Sensor
2. Front Wheel Rotation Sensor Rotor
3. Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor
4. Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Rotor
5. ABS Indicator Light (LED)
6. ABS Hydraulic Unit
7. ABS Fuse Box
8. ABS Kawasaki Self-diagnosis System Connector

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- <http://www.motorcycle.in.th>

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Terminal Names



1. Unused
2. Power Supply to Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor
3. Front Wheel Rotation Sensor Signal
4. Front and Rear Brake Light Switch
5. Unused
6. Unused
7. Unused
8. Power Supply to ABS Solenoid Valve Relay
9. Power Supply to ABS Motor Relay
10. ABS Kawasaki Self-diagnosis System Terminal
11. Unused
12. Power Supply to Front Wheel Rotation Sensor
13. ABS Self-diagnosis Terminal
14. Unused
15. Unused
16. Power Supply
17. Unused
18. Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Signal
19. Unused
20. Unused
21. ABS Indicator Light (LED)
22. Unused
23. Unused
24. Ground
25. Ground to Motor

12-34 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

ABS Servicing Precautions

There are a number of important precautions that should be followed servicing the ABS system.

- This ABS system is designed to be used with a 12 V sealed battery as its power source. Do not use any other battery except for a 12 V sealed battery as a power source.
- Do not reverse the battery cable connections. This will damage the ABS hydraulic unit.
- To prevent damage to the ABS parts, do not disconnect the battery cables or any other electrical connections when the ignition switch is ON or while the engine is running.
- Take care not to short the leads that are directly connected to the battery positive (+) terminal to the chassis ground.
- Do not turn the ignition switch ON while any of the ABS electrical connectors are disconnected. The ABS hydraulic unit memorizes service codes.
- Do not spray water on the electrical parts, ABS parts, connectors, leads and wiring.
- If a transceiver is installed on the motorcycle, make sure that the operation of the ABS system is not influenced by electric wave radiated from the antenna. Locate the antenna as far as possible away from the ABS hydraulic unit.
- Whenever the ABS electrical connections are to be disconnected, first turn off the ignition switch.
- The ABS parts should never be struck sharply, as with a hammer, or allowed to fall on a hard surface. Such a shock to the parts can damage them.
- The ABS parts cannot be disassembled. Even if a fault is found, do not try to disassemble and repair the ABS parts, replace it.
- The ABS has many brake lines, pipes, and leads. And the ABS cannot detect problems with the conventional braking system (brake disc wear, unevenly worn brake pad, and other mechanical faults). To prevent trouble, check the brake lines and pipes for correct routing and connection, the wiring for correct routing, and the brakes for proper braking power. Be sure to check for fluid leakage, and bleed the brake line thoroughly.

⚠ WARNING

If any of the brake line fittings, including the ABS hydraulic unit joint nuts, or the bleed valve is opened at any time, the air must be bled completely from the brake line.

CAUTION

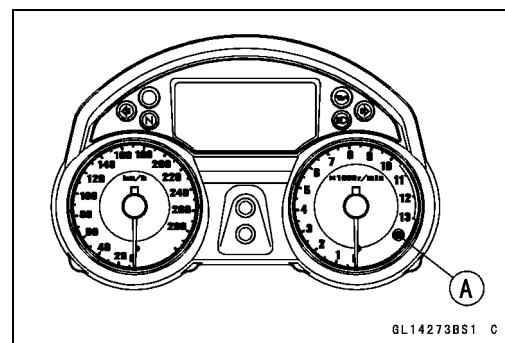
Do not ride the motorcycle with air in the brake line, or the ABS could malfunction.

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- The ABS indicator light (LED) [A] may light if the tire pressure is incorrect, a non-recommended tire is installed, or the wheel is deformed. If the indicator light lights, remedy the problem and clear the service code.

⚠ WARNING

Use of non-recommended tires may cause malfunctioning of ABS and can lead to extended braking distance. The rider could have an accident as a result. Always use recommended standard tires for this motorcycle.



- The ABS indicator light (LED) may come on if the engine is run with the motorcycle on its stand and the transmission in gear. If the indicator light comes on, just turn the ignition switch OFF, then clear service code 42, which indicates a "Faulty front wheel rotation sensor".
- When the ABS operates, the ABS makes noise and the rider feels the reaction force on the brake lever and brake pedal. This is a normal condition. It informs the rider that the ABS is operating normally.
- Service codes detected once by the ABS hydraulic unit will be memorized in the ABS hydraulic unit. Therefore, after maintenance work is finished, be sure to erase the service codes. Do not erase the service codes during troubleshooting. Wait until all the checks and repair work are finished to prevent duplication of previous service codes and unnecessary maintenance work.
- Before delivering the motorcycle to the customer, be sure to erase any service codes which might be stored in the ABS hydraulic unit. Using the self-diagnosis feature, make sure that the ABS indicator light (LED) lights. A fully charged battery is a must for conducting reliable self-diagnosis. Test run the motorcycle at a speed of more than 20 km/h (12 mph) to see that the ABS indicator light (LED) does not come on. Finally, test run the motorcycle at a speed of more than 30 km/h (20 mph) and brake suddenly to see that the motorcycle stops without loss of steering control and the ABS operates normally (The reaction force generated is felt in the brake lever and pedal.). This completes the final inspection.

○Color Codes:

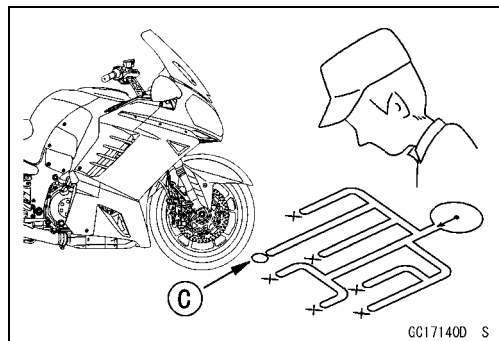
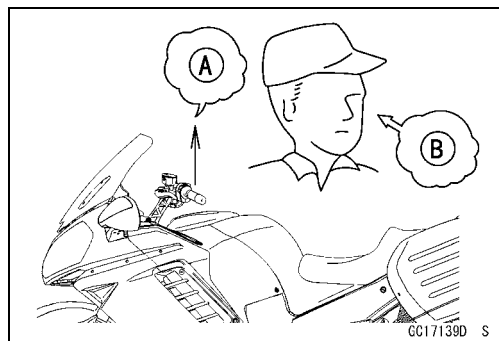
BK: Black	G: Green	P: Pink
BL: Blue	GY: Gray	PU: Purple
BR: Brown	LB: Light Blue	R: Red
CH: Chocolate	LG: Light Green	W: White
DG: Dark Green	O: Orange	Y: Yellow

12-36 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

ABS Troubleshooting Outline

When an abnormality in the system occurs, the ABS indicator light (LED) lights up to alert the rider. In addition, the nature of the fault is stored in the memory of the ABS hydraulic unit and when in the self-diagnosis mode, the service code [A] is indicated by the number of times the ABS indicator light (LED) blinks. The service codes stored in memory are not erased until the mode has been changed to the fault erase mode after the fault has been corrected. Therefore, after correcting the problem, always erase the service codes and then run the self-diagnosis program to confirm normal signal output. When, due to a malfunction, the ABS indicator light (LED) remains lit, get a thorough understanding of the background before starting the repair work. Ask the rider about the conditions [B] under which the problem occurred and try to determine the cause [C]. Do not rely solely on the ABS self-diagnosis function, use common sense; check the brakes for proper braking power, and brake fluid level, search for leaks, etc.



Even when the ABS is operating normally, the ABS indicator light (LED) may light up under the conditions listed below. Turn the ignition switch OFF to stop the indicator light. If the motorcycle runs without erasing the service code, the light may light up again.

- After continuous riding on a rough road.
- When the engine is started with the stand raised and the transmission engaged, and the rear wheel turns.
- When accelerating so abruptly that the front wheel leaves the ground.
- When the ABS has been subjected to strong electrical interference.
- When tire pressure is abnormal. Adjust tire pressure.
- When a tire different in size from the standard size is being used. Replace with standard size.
- When the wheel is deformed. Replace the wheel.

Much of the ABS troubleshooting work consists of confirming continuity of the wiring. The ABS parts are assembled and adjusted by the manufacturer, so there is no need to disassemble or repair them. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.

The basic troubleshooting procedures are listed below.

- Carry out pre-diagnosis inspections as a preliminary inspection.
- Determine the fault using the self-diagnosis function.
- Check wiring and connections from the ABS hydraulic unit connector to the suspected faulty ABS part, using the hand tester.

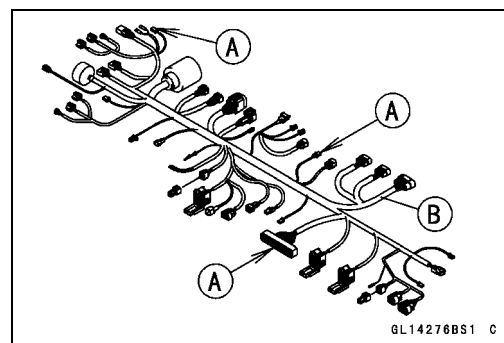
Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Visually inspect the wiring for signs of burning or fraying.
- ★ If any wiring is poor, replace the damaged wiring.
- Pull each connector [A] apart and inspect it for corrosion, dirt and damage.
- ★ If the connector is corroded or dirty, clean it carefully. If it is damaged, replace it.
- Check the wiring for continuity.
- Use the wiring diagram to find the ends of the lead which is suspected of being a problem.
- Connect the hand tester between the ends of the leads.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

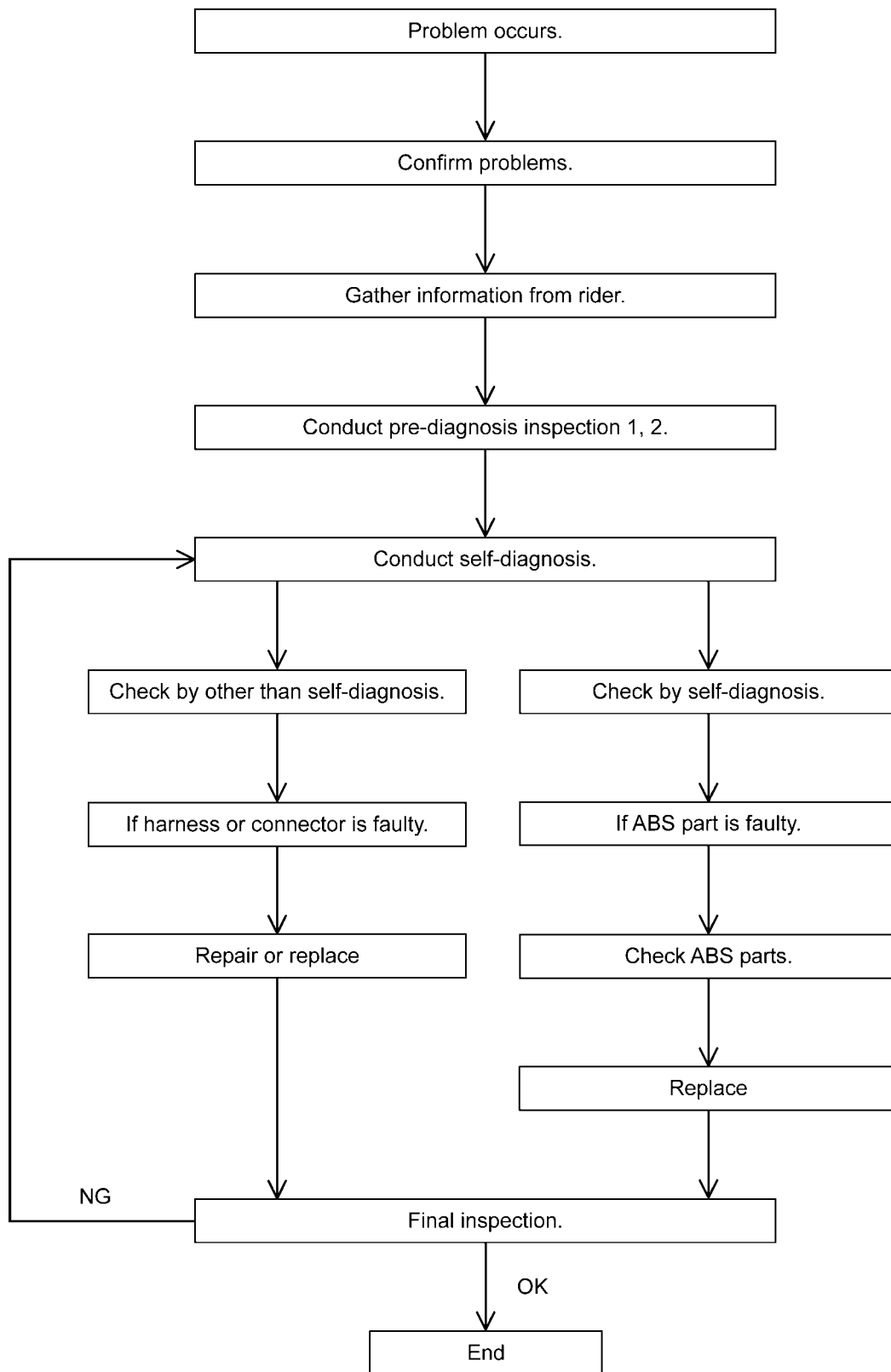
- Set the tester to the $\times 1 \Omega$ range, and read the tester.
- ★ If the tester does not read 0Ω , the lead is defective. Replace the main harness [B] if necessary.
- Narrow down suspicious parts and close in on the faulty ABS part by repeating the continuity tests.
- ★ If no abnormality is found in the wiring or connectors, the ABS parts are the next likely suspects. Check each part one by one.
- ★ If an abnormality is found, replace the affected ABS part.



12-38 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

ABS Diagnosis Flow Chart



GL14011B F

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Inquiries to Rider

- Each rider reacts to problems in different ways, so it is important to confirm what kind of condition the rider is dissatisfied with.
- Try to find out exactly what problem occurs under exactly what conditions by asking the rider; knowing this information may help you reproduce the problem in the shop.
- The diagnosis sheet will help prevent you from overlooking any keys, so always use it.

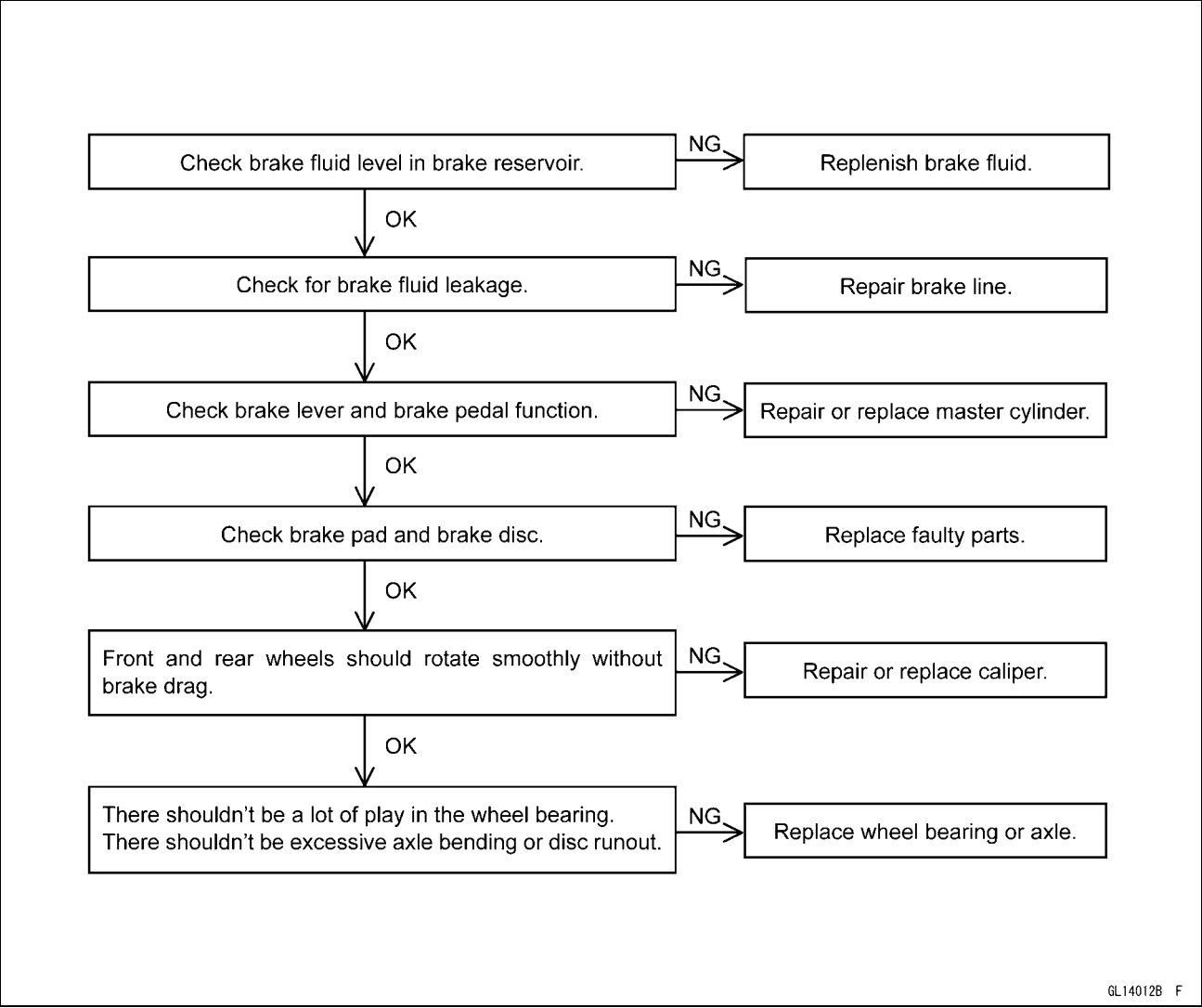
Sample Diagnosis Sheet

Rider name:				Registration No. (license plate No.):			
Year of initial registration:				Model:			
Engine No.:				Frame No.:			
Date problem occurred:				Frequency:			
Weather:				Mileage:			
Phenomenon	<input type="checkbox"/> Brake lever vibration or noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator light blinks	<input type="checkbox"/> Braking distance too long	<input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal brake lever movement	<input type="checkbox"/> ABS not working	<input type="checkbox"/> ABS works but indicator light doesn't light up	<input type="checkbox"/> ABS operating too frequently
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pedal vibration or noise	<input type="checkbox"/> Indicator light remains lit up		<input type="checkbox"/> Abnormal pedal movement			
Engine conditions at problem	<input type="checkbox"/> At start-up <input type="checkbox"/> After starting <input type="checkbox"/> At 5 000 r/min (rpm) or more						
Road conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Slippery road (<input type="checkbox"/> snow, <input type="checkbox"/> gravel, <input type="checkbox"/> other) <input type="checkbox"/> Rough surface <input type="checkbox"/> Other						
Driving conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> High-speed cornering <input type="checkbox"/> Driving 10 km/h (6 mph) or above <input type="checkbox"/> Driving below 10 km/h (6 mph) <input type="checkbox"/> When stopping <input type="checkbox"/> When turning						
Brake application	<input type="checkbox"/> Gradual <input type="checkbox"/> Abrupt						
Other conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Large brake lever stroke <input type="checkbox"/> Large pedal stroke						

12-40 BRAKES

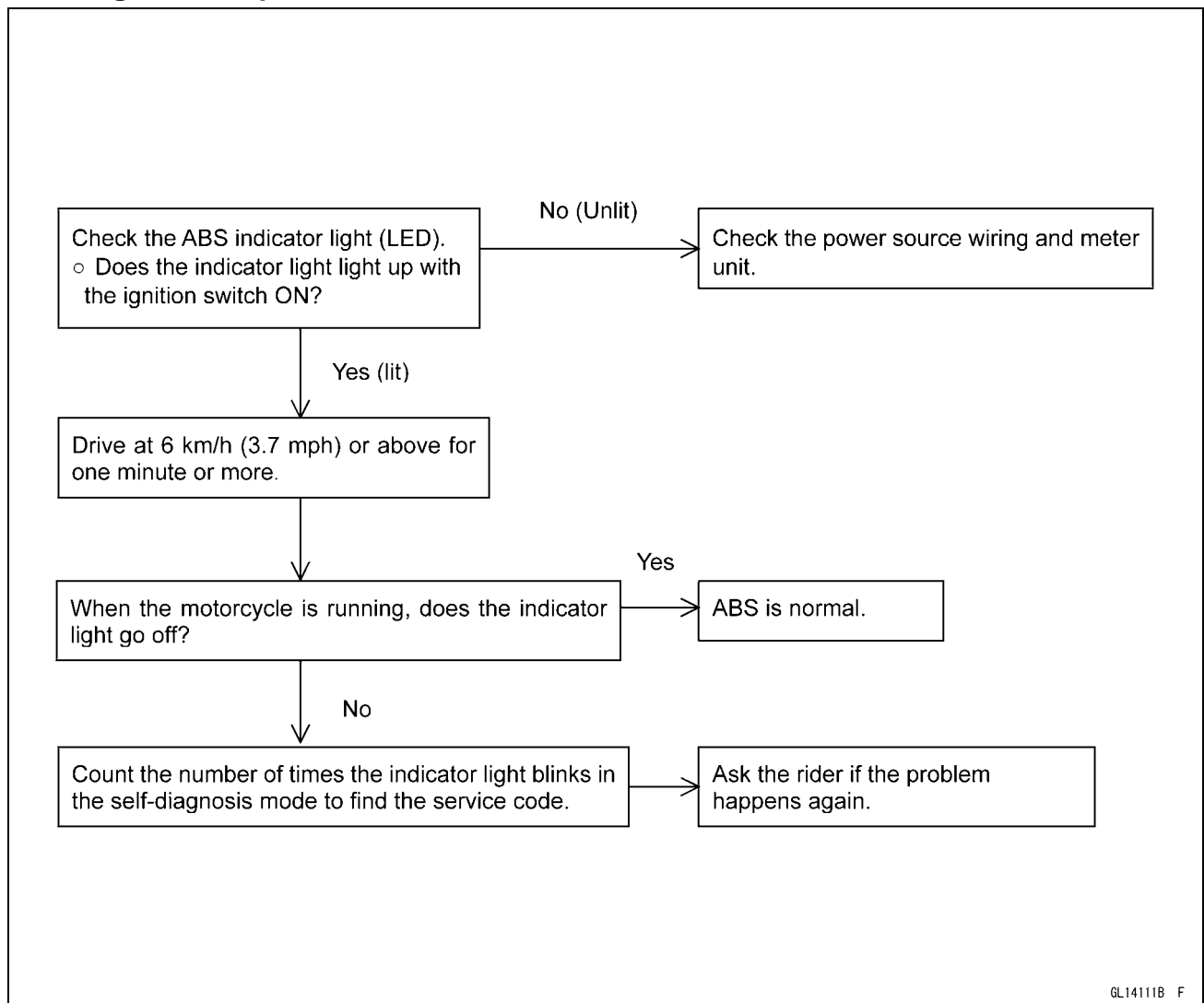
Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Pre-Diagnosis Inspection 1



Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Pre-Diagnosis Inspection 2



Self-diagnosis Outline

When the indicator light has blinked or come on, the ABS hydraulic unit memorizes and stores the service code for the service person to troubleshoot easily. The service code memory is powered directly by the battery and cannot be canceled by the ignition switch.

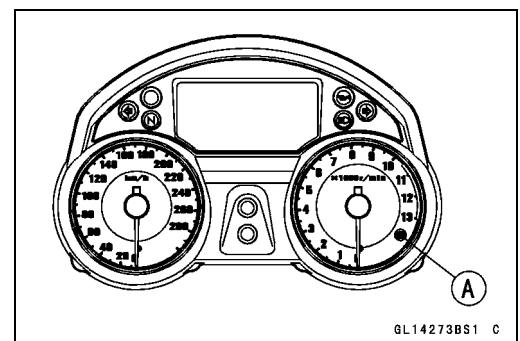
The ABS hydraulic unit can memorize up to all service codes (14 codes). Further service codes are memorized after erasing the preceding all service codes (14 codes). If there is no fault, the ABS indicator light (LED) lights, indicating that "The ABS is normal".

Self-diagnosis Procedures

- When a problem occurs with the ABS system, the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lights.

NOTE

- Use a fully charged battery when conducting self-diagnosis. Otherwise, the light blinks very slowly or doesn't blink.
- The motorcycle is stopped.
- Keep the self-diagnosis terminal grounded during self-diagnosis, with an auxiliary lead.



12-42 BRAKES

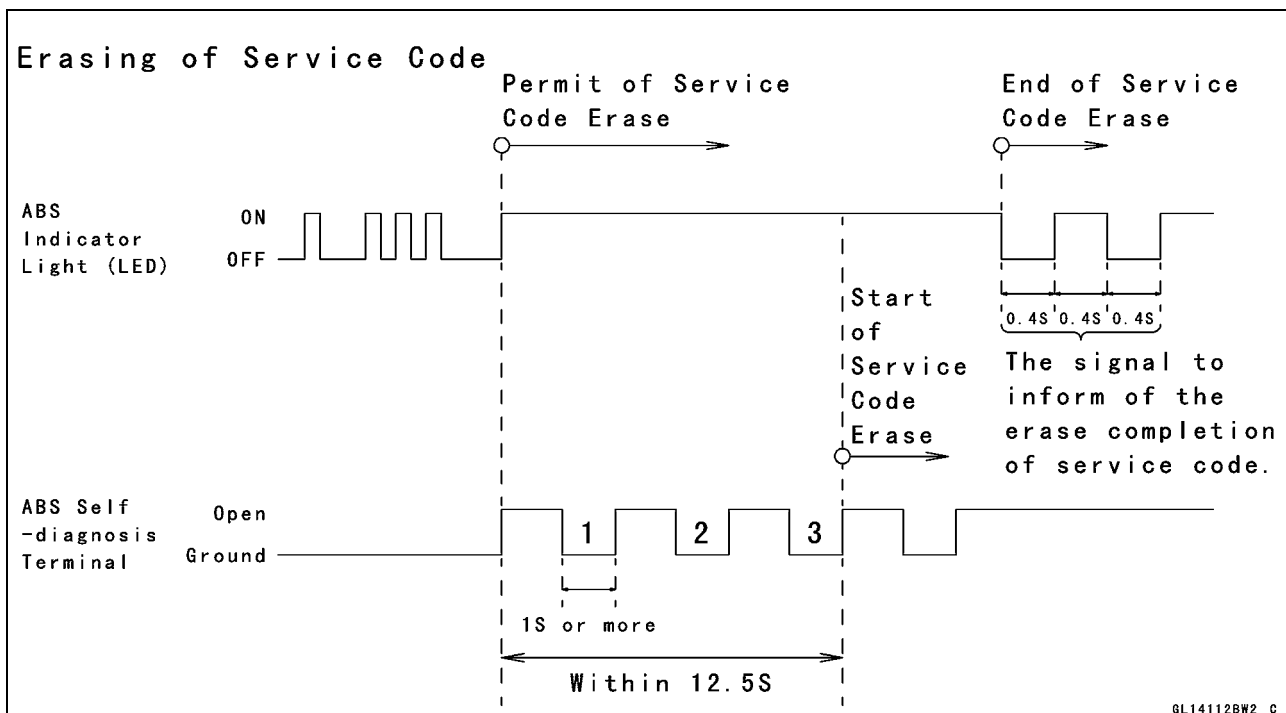
Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Remove the seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Ground the self-diagnosis terminal [A] (Gray) to the ground terminal [B] (Black/Yellow), using a lead.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Count the blinks of the light to read the service code. Keep the auxiliary lead ground until you finish reading the service code.



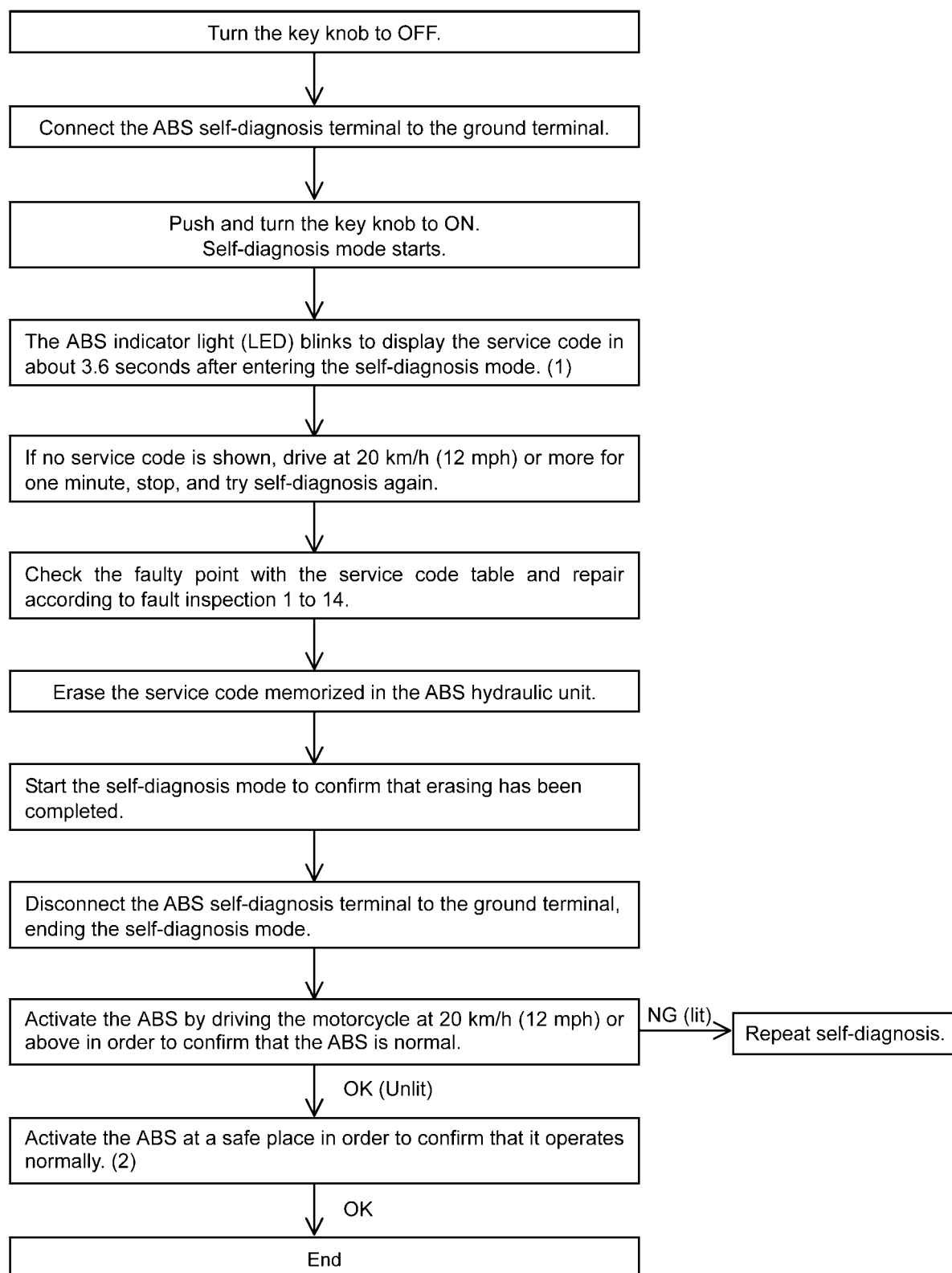
Service Code Clearing Procedures

- Start the service code erase mode with the following procedure.
- The erase mode starts when the ABS self-diagnosis terminal is disconnected from the ground terminal after starting the self-diagnosis mode.
- The service code can be erased by grounding and ungrounding (each time for at least one second) the ABS self-diagnosis terminal three times or more within about 12.5 seconds after starting the erase mode.
- The ABS indicator light (LED) remains lit during the erase mode.
- After erasing, the ABS indicator light (LED) blinks and lights.
- Once erasing is finished, enter the self-diagnosis mode again to confirm that the service codes have been erased. If the ABS has been reset and all codes have been erased, the ABS indicator light (LED) lights.



Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Self-diagnosis Flow Chart



(1): The self-diagnosis mode ends following.

When the key knob is OFF.

When the motorcycle is driven while in the self-diagnosis mode.

When the self-diagnosis terminal disconnects.

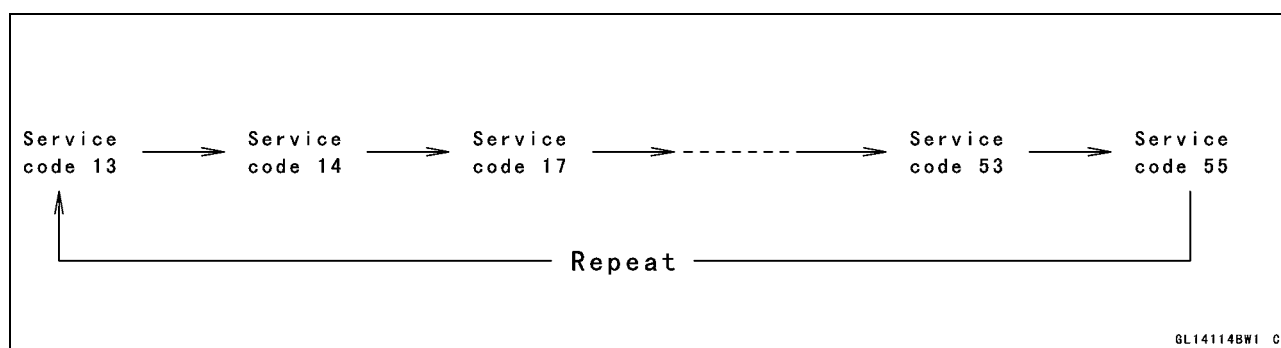
(2): Apply brake suddenly at 30 km/h (19 mph) or more to confirm that the motorcycle stops smoothly and steady with pulsation on the brake lever and pedal.

12-44 BRAKES

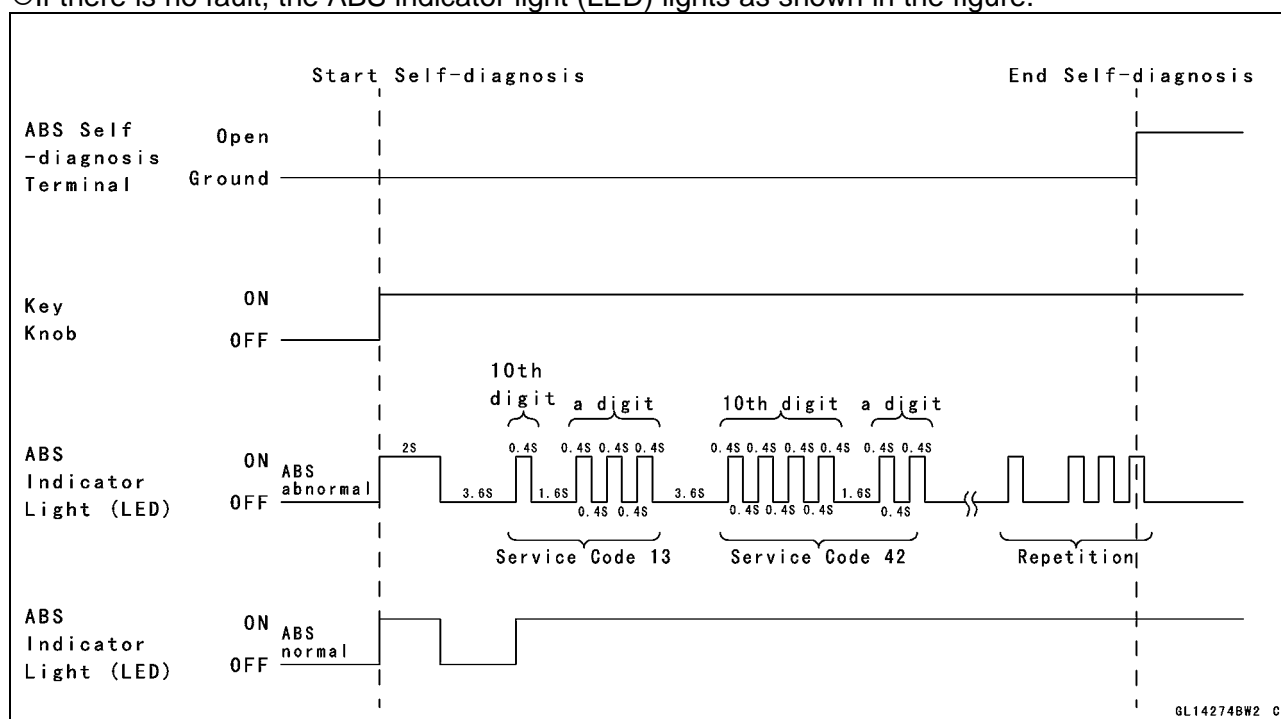
Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

How to Read Service Codes

- Service codes are shown by a series of long and short blinks of the ABS indicator light (LED) as shown below.
- Read 10th digit and unit digit as the ABS indicator light (LED) blinks.
- When there are a number of faults, a maximum of all service codes (14 codes) can be stored and the display will begin starting from the small number code entered.
- For the display pattern, first the smallest number code is shown, next up to all service codes (14 codes) starting with the last one stored, then the display is repeated from the smallest number code once again.



- If there is no fault, the ABS indicator light (LED) lights as shown in the figure.

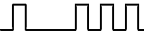







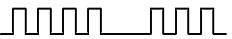
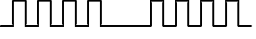
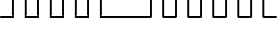


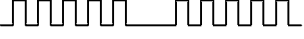


How to Erase Service Codes

- Even if the key knob is turned OFF, the battery or the ABS hydraulic unit are disconnected, all service codes remain in the ABS hydraulic unit.
- Refer to the Service Code Clearing Procedure for the service code erasure.

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Service Code Table

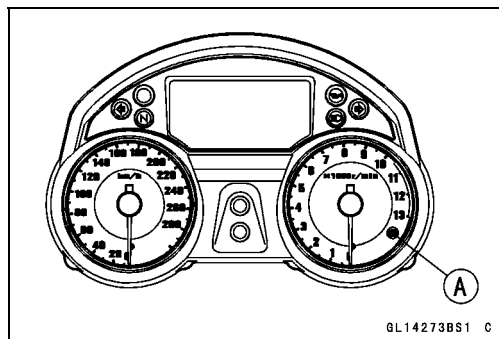
Service Code	ABS Indicator Light (LED)	Problems	Light State
13	 ON OFF	Rear inlet solenoid valve trouble (shorted or open, stuck valve (ON))	ON
14		Rear outlet solenoid valve trouble (shorted or open, stuck valve (ON))	ON
17		Front inlet solenoid valve trouble (shorted or open, stuck valve (ON))	ON
18		Front outlet solenoid valve trouble (shorted or open, stuck valve (ON))	ON
19		ABS solenoid valve relay trouble (wiring shorted or open, stuck relay (ON or OFF))	ON
25		Front, rear tire abnormal (substandard tire, deformation wheel, sensor rotor teeth number wrong)	ON
35		ABS motor relay trouble (wiring shorted, open or lock, stuck relay (ON or OFF))	ON
42		Front wheel rotation sensor signal abnormal (sensor or rotor missing, too large clearance, rotor tooth worn or missing)	ON
43		Front wheel rotation sensor wiring abnormal (wiring shorted or open)	ON
44		Rear wheel rotation sensor signal abnormal (sensor or rotor missing, too large clearance, rotor tooth worn or missing)	ON
45		Rear wheel rotation sensor wiring abnormal (wiring shorted or open)	ON
52		Power supply voltage abnormal (under-voltage)	ON
53		Power supply voltage abnormal (over-voltage)	ON
55		ECU trouble (ECU operation abnormal)	ON

12-46 BRAKES

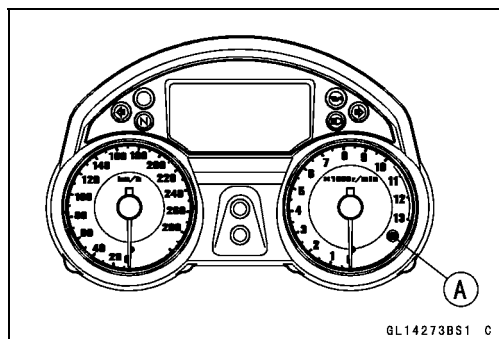
Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

ABS Indicator Light (LED) Inspection

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lights, it is normal.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) does not light, go to step “ABS Indicator Light (LED) is Unlit (When the key knob turned to ON)”.



- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] does not light, it is normal.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) lights, go to step “ABS Indicator Light (LED) Lights (When the Motorcycle is Running, - No Service Code)”.



ABS Indicator Light (LED) is Unlit (When the Key Knob turned to ON)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Check the terminal voltage between the black/white lead terminal of the meter connector [A] and ground.

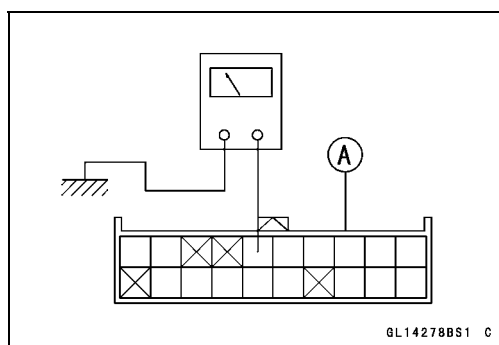
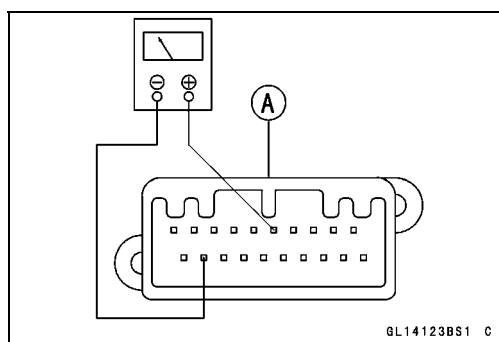
Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.

Terminal Voltage

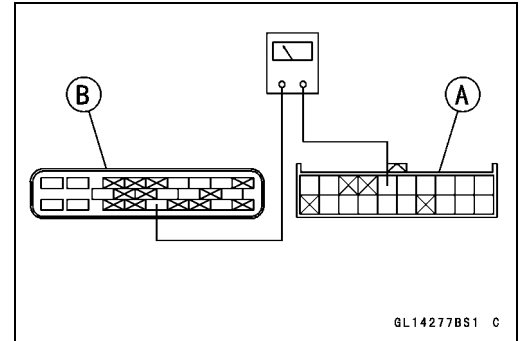
Standard: About 10 V

- ★ If the terminal voltage is not within the specification, 2nd step.
 - ★ If the terminal voltage correct, replace the meter assembly.
-
- Do the 2nd step test.
 - Disconnect the meter connector.
 - Check for continuity between the black/white lead terminal of the main harness side connector [A] and ground.
 - ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.
 - ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, 3rd step.



Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Do the 3rd step test.
- Disconnect the ABS hydraulic unit connector.
- Check for continuity between the black/white lead terminal of the main harness side connector [A] and black/white lead terminal of the main harness side connector [B].
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.

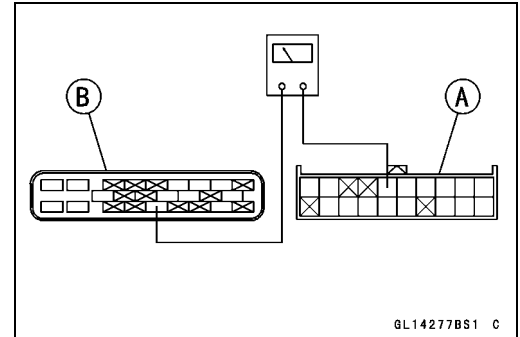


ABS Indicator Light (LED) Lights (When the Motorcycle is Running, - No Service Code)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Disconnect the ABS hydraulic unit connector and meter connector.
- Check for continuity between the black/white lead terminal of the main harness side connector [A] and black/white lead terminals of the main harness side connector [A].

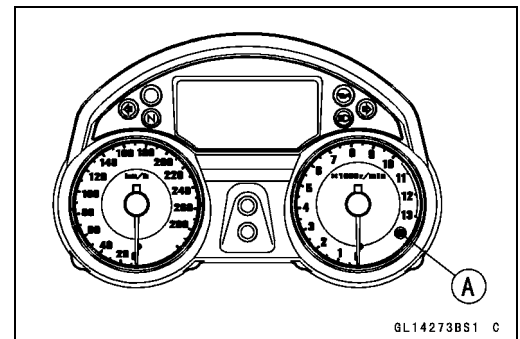
Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.



Solenoid Valve Inspection (Service Code 13,14,17,18)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty solenoid valve in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



ABS Solenoid Valve Relay Inspection (Service Code 19)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Check the ABS solenoid valve relay fuse (20 A) [A].
- ★ If the fuse blown, 2nd step.
- ★ If the fuse correct, 4th step.

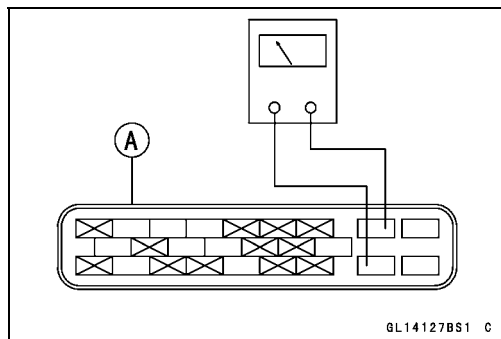


12-48 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

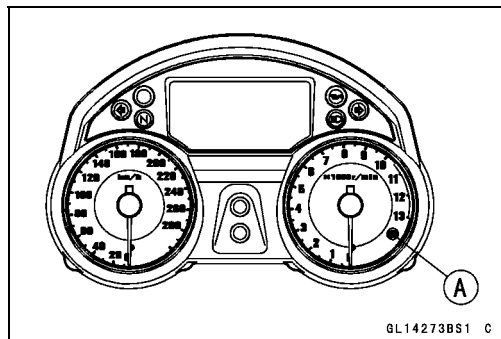
- Do the 2nd step test.

- Disconnect the ABS hydraulic unit connector [A].
- Check for continuity between the light green and black/yellow lead terminals of the ABS hydraulic unit connector.
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, 3rd step.



- Do the 3rd step test.

- Check for continuity between the light green lead terminal of the main harness side connector [A] and light green lead terminal of the fuse box [B].
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace the fuse.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.



- Do the 4th step test.

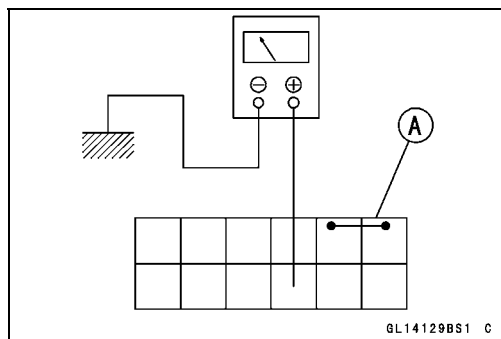
- Check the battery terminal voltage between the light green lead terminal of the fuse box [A] and ground.

Special Tool - Hand Tester 57001-1394

Battery Terminal Voltage

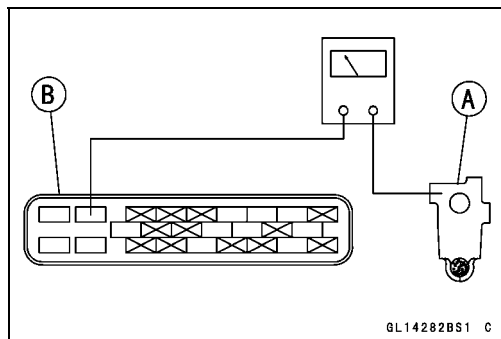
Standard: Battery Voltage

- ★ If the battery terminal voltage is not within the specification, 5th step.
- ★ If the battery terminal voltage correct, 6th step.



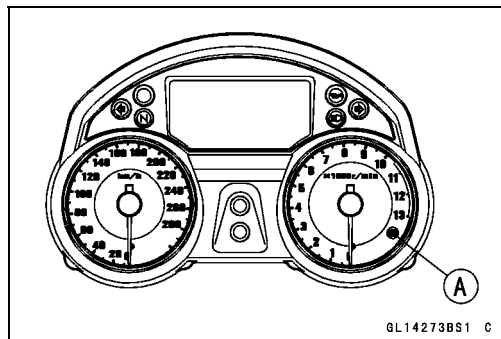
- Do the 5th step test.

- Check for continuity between the positive cable [A] of the battery and light green lead terminal of the main harness side connector [B].
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, 4th step.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.



- Do the 6th step test.

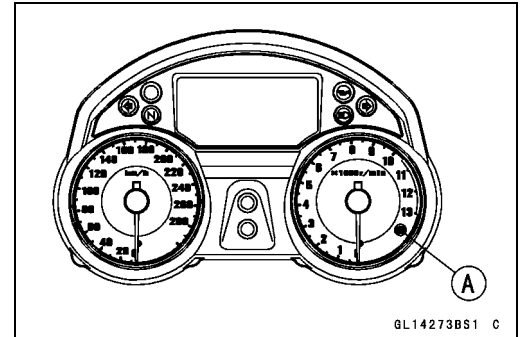
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ABS solenoid valve relay in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Front, Rear Wheel Rotation Difference Abnormal (Service Code 25)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Check the following and correct the faulty part.
 - Incorrect the tire pressure.
 - Tires not recommended for the motorcycle were installed (incorrect tire size).
 - Deformation of the wheel or tire.
 - Sensor rotor for missing teeth and clogging with foreign matter.
- ★ If the all parts correct, 2nd step.
- Do the 2nd step test.
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ECU in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).

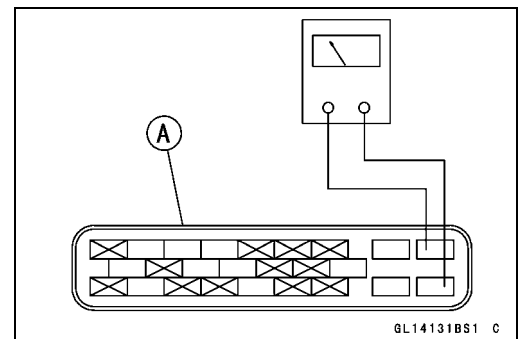


ABS Pump Motor Relay Inspection (Service Code 35)

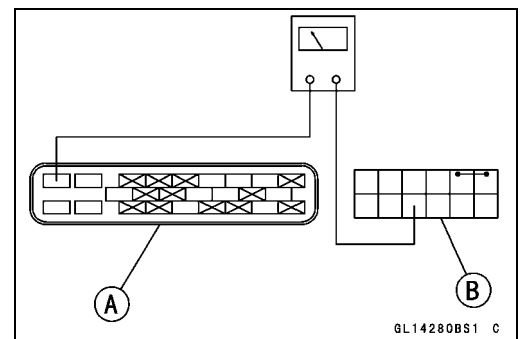
- Do the 1st step test.
- Check the ABS pump motor relay fuse (30 A) [A].
- ★ If the fuse blown, 2nd step.
- ★ If the fuse correct, 4th step.



- Do the 2nd step test.
- Disconnect the ABS hydraulic unit connector.
- Check for continuity between the red and light blue lead terminals of the ABS hydraulic unit connector [A].
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, 3rd step.



- Do the 3rd step test.
- Check for continuity between the red lead terminal of the main harness side connector [A] and red lead terminal of the fuse box [B].
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace the fuse.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.



12-50 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

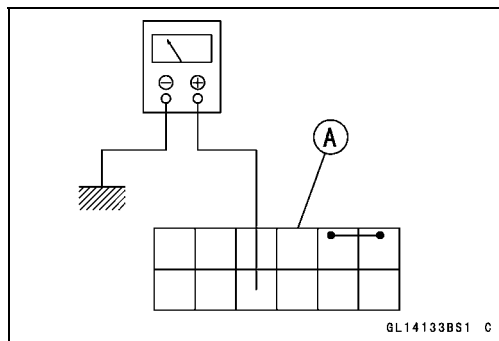
- Do the 4th step test.
- Check the battery terminal voltage between the red lead terminal of the fuse box [A] and ground.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

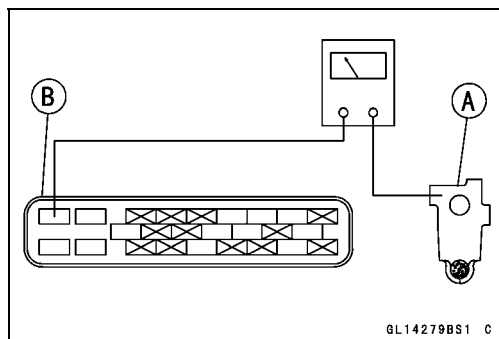
Battery Terminal Voltage

Standard: Battery Voltage

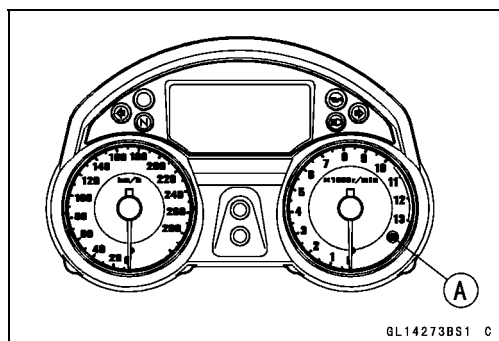
- ★ If the battery terminal voltage is not within the specification, 5th step.
- ★ If the battery terminal voltage correct, 6th step.



- Do the 5th step test.
- Check for continuity between the positive cable [A] of the battery and red lead terminal of the main harness side connector [B].
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, 4th step.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.



- Do the 6th step test.
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ABS pump motor relay in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



Front Wheel Rotation Sensor Signal Abnormal (Service Code 42)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Measure the air gap between the front wheel rotation sensor and sensor rotor.

Thickness Gauge [A]

Air Gap

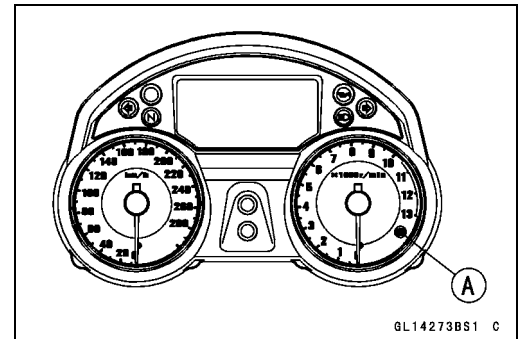
Standard: 0.7 ~ 0.9 mm (0.028 ~ 0.035 in.)

- ★ If the measurement is over standard, check each part for deformation and looseness and correct accordingly. Recheck the air gap.
- ★ If the measurement is correct, 2nd step.



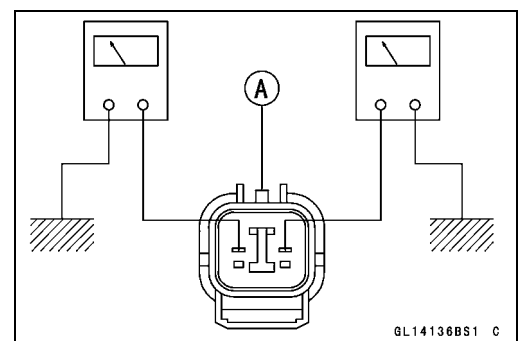
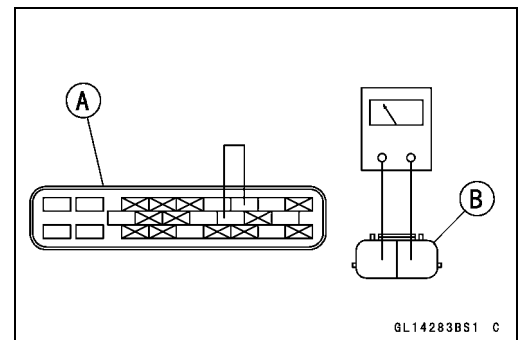
Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Do the 2nd step test.
 - Check that there is iron or other magnetic deposits between the sensor [A] and sensor rotor [B], and the sensor rotor slots for obstructions.
 - Check the installation condition of the sensor for looseness.
 - Check the sensor and sensor rotor tip for deformation or damage (e.g., chipped sensor rotor teeth).
 - ★ If the sensor and sensor rotor in bad condition, remove the any deposits. Install the properly or replace faulty part.
 - ★ If the all correct, 3rd step.
-
- Do the 3rd step test.
 - Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
 - ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ECU in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
 - ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



Front Wheel Rotation Sensor Wiring Inspection (Service Code 43)

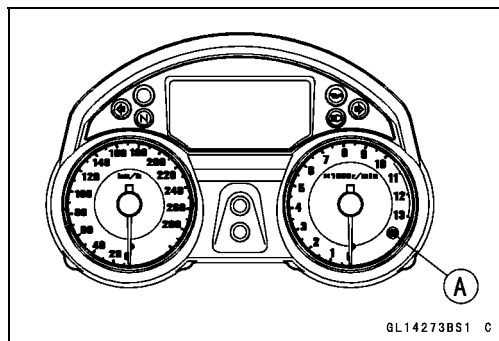
- Do the 1st step test.
 - Disconnect the ABS hydraulic unit connector and front wheel rotation sensor connector.
 - Short the brown and green lead terminals of the main harness side connector [A] with a jumper lead, and check for continuity between the brown and green lead terminals of the main harness side connector [B].
 - ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, 2nd step.
 - ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.
-
- Do the 2nd step test.
 - Check for continuity between the black lead terminal of the sensor connector [A] and ground, and white lead terminal of the sensor connector and ground.
 - ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace the front wheel rotation sensor.
 - ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, 3rd step.



12-52 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Do the 3rd step test.
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ECU in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Signal Abnormal (Service Code 44)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Measure the air gap between the rear wheel rotation sensor and sensor rotor.
Thickness Gauge [A]

Air Gap

Standard: 0.7 ~ 0.9 mm (0.028 ~ 0.035 in.)

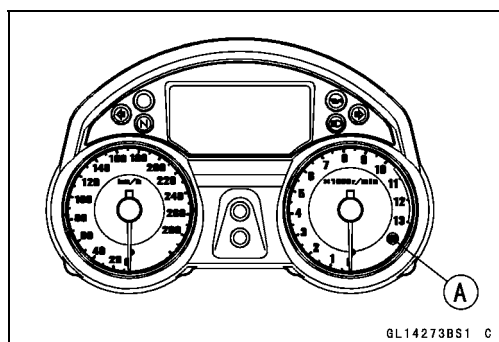
- ★ If the measurement is over standard, check each part for deformation and looseness and correct accordingly. Recheck the air gap.
- ★ If the measurement is correct, 2nd step.



- Do the 2nd step test.
- Check that there is iron or other magnetic deposits between the sensor [A] and sensor rotor [B], and the sensor rotor slots for obstructions.
- Check the installation condition of the sensor for looseness.
- Check the sensor and sensor rotor tip for deformation or damage (e.g., chipped sensor rotor teeth).
- ★ If the sensor and sensor rotor in bad condition, remove the any deposits. Install the properly or replace faulty part.
- ★ If the all correct, 3rd step.



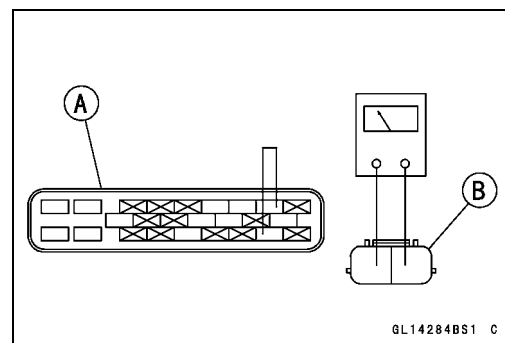
- Do the 3rd step test.
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ECU in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



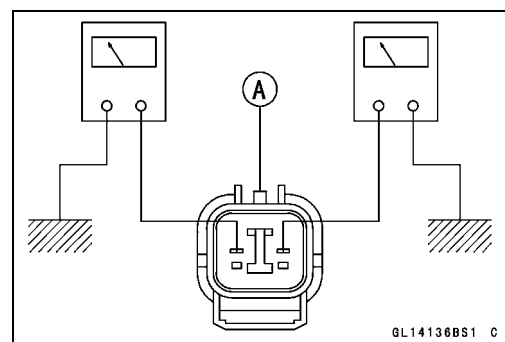
Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Wiring Inspection (Service Code 45)

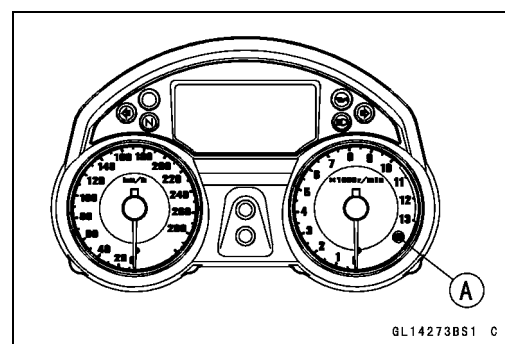
- Do the 1st step test.
- Disconnect the ABS hydraulic unit connector and rear wheel rotation sensor connector.
- Short the black and white/red lead terminals of the main harness side connector [A] with a jumper lead, and check for continuity between the black and white/red lead terminals of the main harness side connector [B].
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, 2nd step.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, replace or repair the main harness.



- Do the 2nd step test.
- Check for continuity between the black lead terminal of the sensor connector [A] and ground, and white lead terminal of the sensor connector and ground.
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, replace the rear wheel rotation sensor.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, 3rd step.

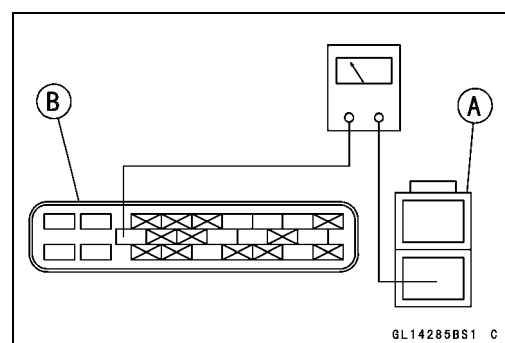


- Do the 3rd step test.
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ECU in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



Power Supply Voltage Abnormal (Under-Voltage) (Service Code 52)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Disconnect the ignition switch connector and ABS hydraulic unit connector.
- Check for continuity between the brown lead terminal of the main harness side connector [A] and yellow lead terminal of the main harness side connector [B].
- ★ If there is the continuity in the lead, 2nd step.
- ★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, inspect the ABS ECU fuse (10 A) (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter) and replace or repair the main harness.



12-54 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Do the 2nd step test.
- Connect the ignition switch connector and ABS hydraulic unit connector.
- Check the battery terminal voltage, connect the hand tester to the brown terminal of ignition switch connector [A] and ground.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- Turn the ignition switch ON.

Battery Terminal Voltage

Standard: 10 V or more

- ★ If the battery terminal voltage is not within the specification, 3rd step.
- ★ If the battery terminal voltage correct, 4th step.

- Do the 3rd step test.

- Inspect the following parts.

Battery (see Charging Condition Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Ignition Switch (see Switch Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

Main Harness (see Wiring Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

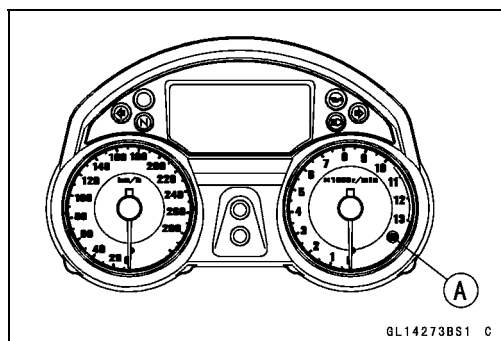
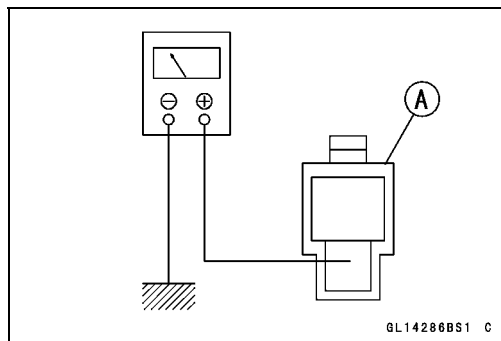
Main Fuse 30 A (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter)

- Do the 4th step test.

- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.

★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ECU in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.

★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



Power Supply Voltage Abnormal (Over-Voltage) (Service Code 53)

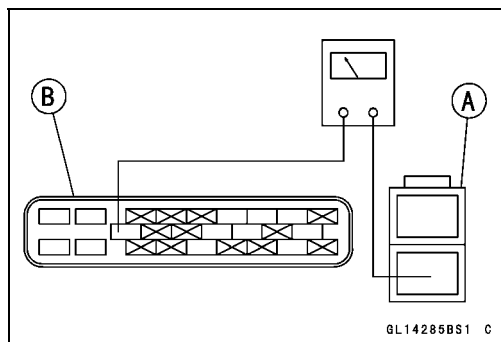
- Do the 1st step test.

- Disconnect the ignition switch connector and ABS hydraulic unit connector.

- Check for continuity between the brown lead terminal of the main harness side connector [A] and yellow lead terminal of the main harness side connector [B].

★ If there is the continuity in the lead, 2nd step.

★ If there is not the continuity in the lead, inspect the ABS ECU fuse (10 A) (see Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter) and replace or repair the main harness.



Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Do the 2nd step test.
- Connect the steering lock connector and ABS hydraulic unit connector.
- Check the battery terminal voltage, connect the hand tester to the brown terminal of ignition switch connector [A] and ground.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- Turn the ignition switch ON.

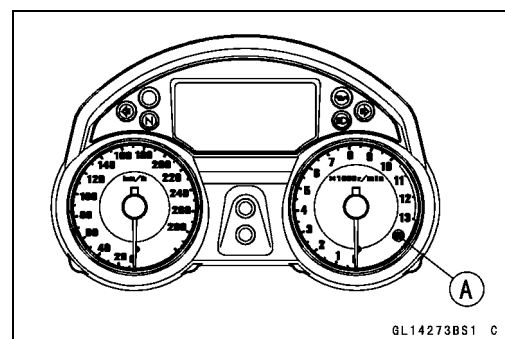
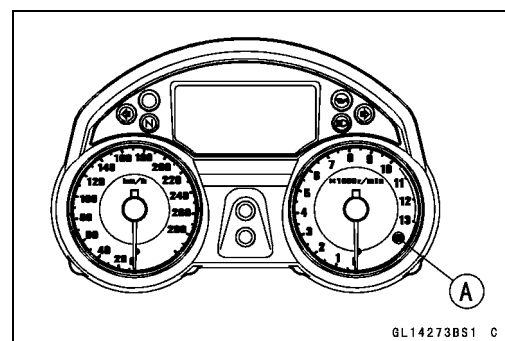
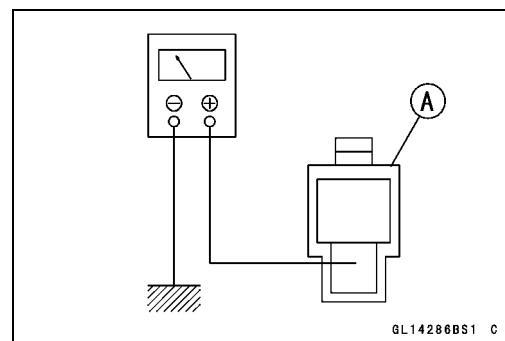
Battery Terminal Voltage

Standard: 16 V or less

- ★ If the battery terminal voltage is not within the specification, 3rd step.
- ★ If the battery terminal voltage correct, 4th step.

- Do the 3rd step test.
- Check the battery condition and regulator/rectifier (see Charging Condition Inspection, Regulator/Rectifier Inspection in the Electrical System chapter).

- Do the 4th step test.
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ECU in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).



ECU Inspection (Service Code 55)

- Do the 1st step test.
- Recheck the service code indication; erase the service code, perform the pre-diagnosis inspection 1 and 2, and retrieve the service code.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] lit, faulty ECU in the ABS hydraulic unit. Replace the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ If the ABS indicator light (LED) unlit, ABS system is normal (service code is not stored; temporary failure.).

ABS Hydraulic Unit Removal

CAUTION

The ABS hydraulic unit [A] has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory. Therefore, it should be handled carefully, never struck sharply, as with a hammer, or allowed to fall on a hard surface.

Be careful not to get water or mud on the ABS hydraulic unit.



- Drain the brake fluid from the front and rear brake lines.
- Drain the brake fluid through the bleed valve by pumping the brake lever and pedal.

12-56 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Battery (see Battery Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Bolts [A]
 - Cover [B]
- Clean the ABS hydraulic unit.

CAUTION

Clean all fittings on the ABS hydraulic unit and the rear master cylinder because dirt around the banjo bolts could contaminate the brake fluid in the line during removal/installation.
Spread out a shop towel around the ABS hydraulic unit before removing the brake line so that brake fluid does not leak on the parts.

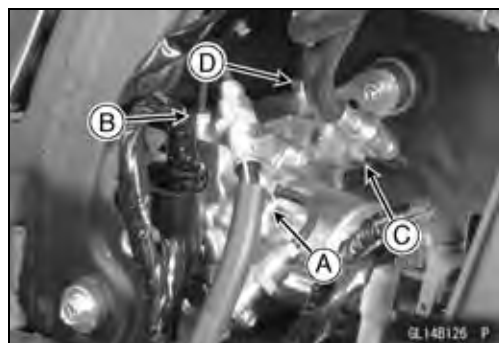
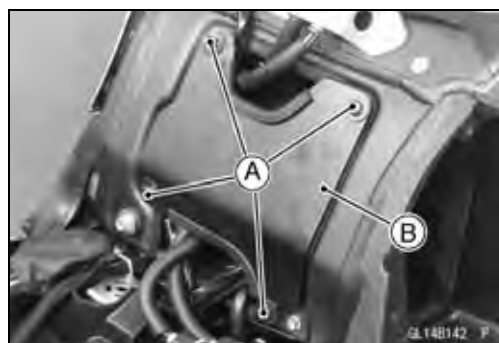
- Remove the brake pipe joint nuts [A] [B] [C] [D].
- Tape the brake line opening to prevent brake fluid leakage or contamination by foreign matter.

CAUTION

Brake fluid quickly ruins painted plastic surfaces; any spilled fluid should be completely washed away immediately.

- Remove the bolts [A].
- Remove the ABS hydraulic unit with bracket.

- Disconnect the connector [A].
- Unlock the joint lock [B] as shown in the figure.

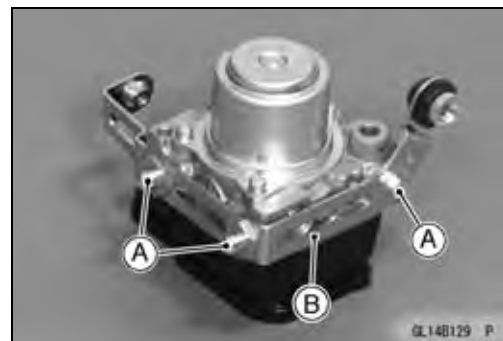


Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- Remove the bolts [A] and bracket [B].

CAUTION

The ABS hydraulic unit has been adjusted and set with precision at the factory. Do not try to disassemble and repair the ABS hydraulic unit.

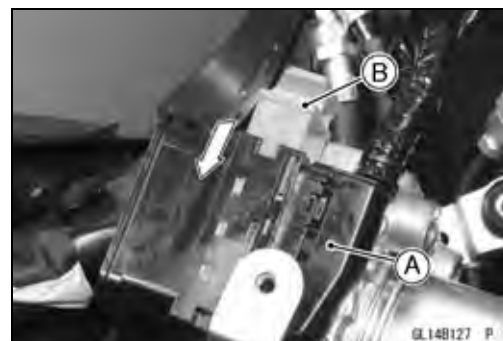


ABS Hydraulic Unit Installation

- Install the ABS hydraulic unit to the bracket.

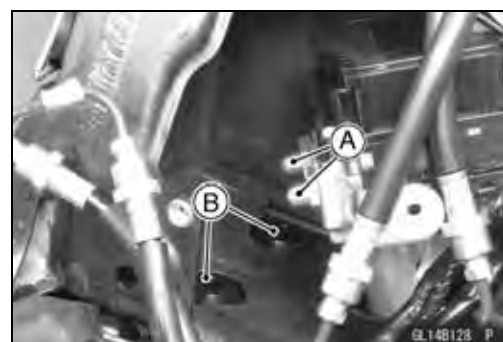
CAUTION

Brake fluid quickly ruins painted plastic surfaces; any spilled fluid should be completely washed away immediately.



- Route the lead correctly, and connector [A] securely.
- Lock the joint lock [B] as shown in the figure.

- Insert the bolts [A] into the grommets [B].



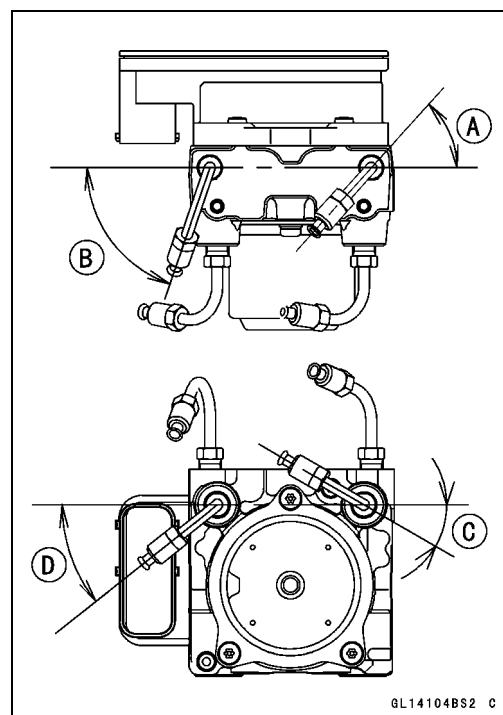
- Install the brake pipes correctly as shown in the figure.

48° [A]
71° [B]
30° [C]
38.5° [D]

- Tighten the joint nuts.

Torque - Brake Pipe Joint Nuts: 18 N·m (1.8 kgf·m, 13 ft·lb)

- Bleed the brake line (see Brake Line Bleeding).
- Check the brake for good braking power, no brake drag, and no fluid leakage.
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).



12-58 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

ABS Hydraulic Unit Inspection

- Remove the ABS hydraulic unit (see ABS Hydraulic Unit Removal).
- Visually inspect the ABS hydraulic unit.
- ★ Replace the ABS hydraulic unit if any of them are cracked, or otherwise damaged.
- Visually inspect the connector terminals [A].
- ★ Replace the ABS hydraulic unit or main harness if either of the terminals are cracked, bent, or otherwise damaged.
- ★ If the ABS hydraulic unit connector is clogged with mud or dust, blow it off with compressed air.

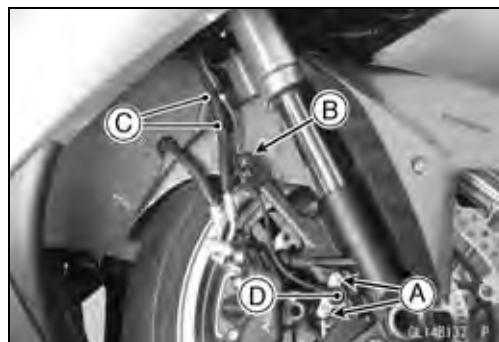
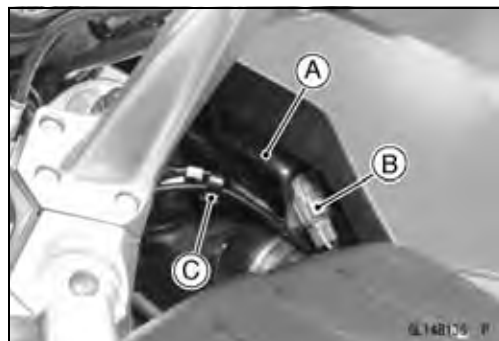


Front Wheel Rotation Sensor Removal

CAUTION

The wheel rotation sensor should be handled carefully, never struck sharply, as with a hammer, or allowed to fall on a hard surface since the wheel rotation sensor is precision made. Be careful not to get water or mud on the wheel rotation sensor. Do not try to disassemble or repair the wheel rotation sensor.

- Remove:
 - Rubber Boot [A]
 - Connector [B] (Disconnect)
 - Clamps [C]
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Bracket Bolt [B]
 - Clamps [C]
 - Front Wheel Rotation Sensor [D]



Front Wheel Rotation Sensor Installation

- Installation is the reverse of removal.
- Route the lead correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Removal

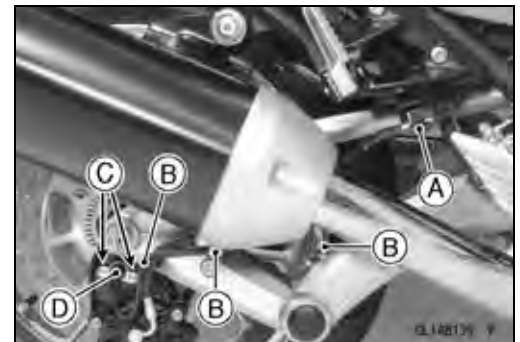
CAUTION

The wheel rotation sensor should be handled carefully, never struck sharply, as with a hammer, or allowed to fall on a hard surface since the wheel rotation sensor is precision made. Be careful not to get water or mud on the wheel rotation sensor. Do not try to disassemble or repair the wheel rotation sensor.

- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Connector [A] (Disconnect)
- Clear the connector from the bracket.



- Remove:
 - Bracket Bolts [A]
 - Clamps [B]
 - Bolts [C]
 - Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor [D]



Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Installation

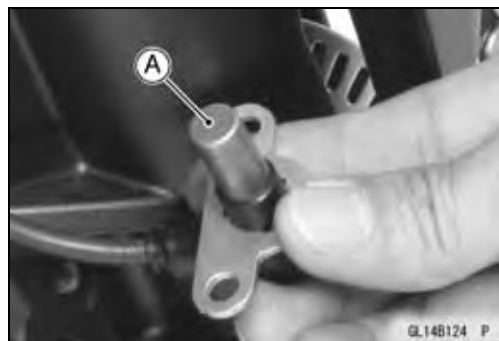
- Installation is the reverse of removal.
- Route the lead correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).

12-60 BRAKES

Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

Wheel Rotation Sensor Inspection

- Remove the front wheel rotation sensor [A].
- Remove the rear wheel rotation sensor [B].
- Visually inspect the wheel rotation sensors.
- ★ Replace the wheel rotation sensor if it is cracked, bent, or otherwise damaged.



Wheel Rotation Sensor Air Gap Inspection

- Raise the front/rear wheel off the ground (see Front/Rear Wheel Removal in the Wheels/Tires chapter).
- Measure the air gap between the sensor and sensor rotor at several points by turning the wheel slowly.
Thickness Gauge [A]

Air Gap

Standard:

Front	0.7 ~ 0.9 mm (0.028 ~ 0.035 in.)
Rear	0.7 ~ 0.9 mm (0.028 ~ 0.035 in.)



NOTE

○ The sensor air gap cannot be adjusted.

- ★ If the air gap is not within the specification, inspect the hub bearing (see Hub Bearing Inspection in the Wheels/Tires chapter), sensor installation condition and sensor (see Wheel Rotation Sensor Inspection).



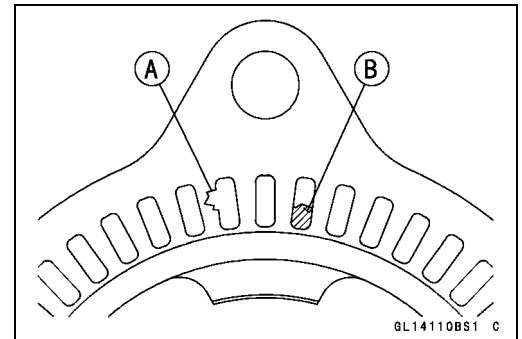
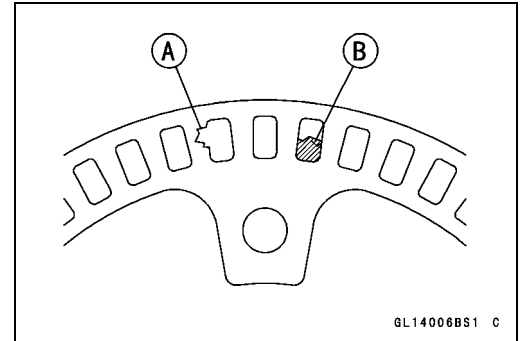
Wheel Rotation Sensor Rotor Inspection

- Turn the wheels, and Visually inspect the wheel rotation sensor rotor [A].



Anti-Lock Brake System (Equipped Models)

- ★ If the rotor is deformed or damaged (chipped teeth [A]), replace the sensor rotor with a new one.
- ★ If there is iron or other magnetic deposits [B], remove the deposits.



ABS Solenoid Valve Relay Fuse (20 A) Removal

- Refer to the Fuse Box Fuse Removal in the Electrical System chapter.

ABS Motor Relay Fuse (30 A) Removal

- Refer to the Fuse Box Fuse Removal in the Electrical System chapter.

ABS ECU Fuse (10 A) Removal

- Refer to the Fuse Box Fuse Removal in the Electrical System chapter.

Fuse Installation

- If a fuse fails during operation, inspect the electrical system to determine the cause, and then replace it with a new fuse of proper amperage (see Fuse Installation in the Electrical System chapter).

Fuse Inspection

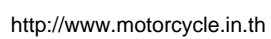
- Remove the fuses (see ABS Solenoid Valve Relay Fuse (20 A) /ABS Motor Relay Fuse (30 A) Removal).
- Refer to the Fuse Inspection in the Electrical System chapter.

Suspension

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Exploded View



Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N-m	kgf-m	ft-lb	
1	Front Axle Clamp Bolts	20	2.0	15	AL
2	Front Fork Bottom Allen Bolts	23	2.3	17	L
3	Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Lower)	30	3.1	22	AL
4	Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Upper)	20	2.0	15	
5	Front Fork Top Plugs	22	2.2	16	
6	Piston Rod Nuts	28	2.9	21	

AL: Tighten the two clamp bolts alternately two times to ensure even tightening torque.

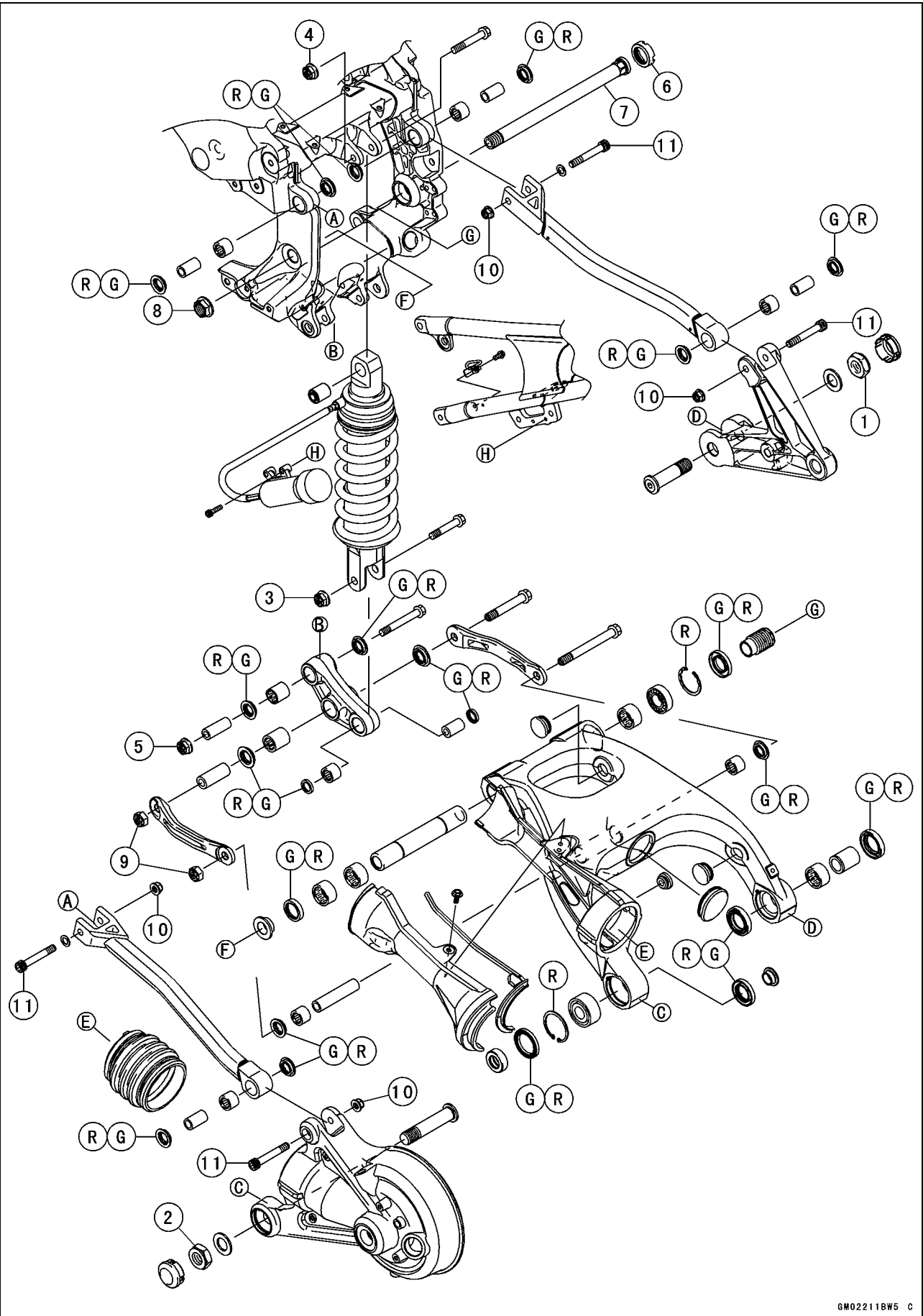
G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

R: Replacement Parts

13-4 SUSPENSION

Exploded View



GM02211BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Axle Bracket Locknut	98	10.0	72.3	
2	Final Gear Case Locknut	98	10.0	72.3	
3	Rear Shock Absorber Nut (Lower)	34	3.5	25	
4	Rear Shock Absorber Nut (Upper)	34	3.5	25	
5	Rocker Arm Nut	34	3.5	25	
6	Swingarm Pivot Collar Locknut	98	10.0	72.3	
7	Swingarm Pivot Shaft	20	2.0	15	
8	Swingarm Pivot Shaft Nut	108	11.0	79.7	
9	Tie-Rod Nuts	59	6.0	44	
10	Torque Rod Nuts	59	6.0	44	

11. Select the bolts.
 G: Apply grease.
 R: Replacement Parts

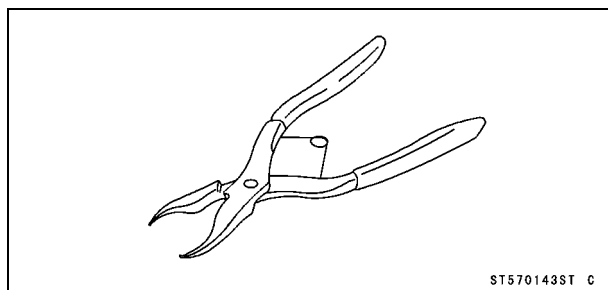
13-6 SUSPENSION

Specifications

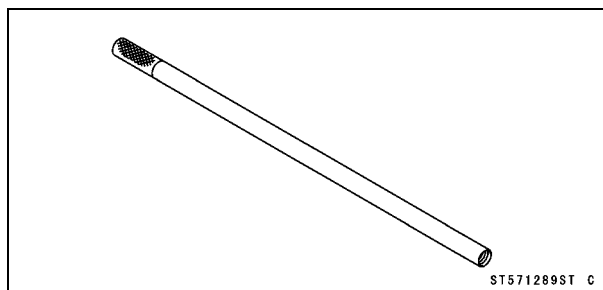
Item	Standard
Front Fork (Per One Unit)	
Fork Inner Tube Diameter	φ43 mm (1.7 in.)
Air Pressure	Atmospheric pressure (non-adjustable)
Rebound Damper Setting	5th click from the 1st click of the fully clockwise position (Usable range: 0 ↔ 11 clicks)
Fork Spring Preload Setting	Adjuster protrusion is 14 mm (0.55 in.) (Usable range: 4 ~ 19 mm) (0.16 ~ 0.75 in.)
Fork Oil:	
Viscosity	KAYABA 01 (KHL15-10) or equivalent SAE 5W
Amount	Approx. 445 mL (15.0 US oz.) (when changing oil) 526 ±4 mL (17.8 ±0.14 US oz.) (after disassembly and completely dry)
Fork Oil Level	101 ±2 mm (3.98 ±0.08 in.) (fully compressed, without fork spring, below from inner tube top)
Fork Spring Free Length	244 mm (9.61 in.) (Service Limit: 239 mm (9.41 in.))
Rear Shock Absorber	
Rebound Damper Set	1 1/4 turns out from the fully clockwise position (Usable range: 0 ↔ 2 2/4 turns out)
Spring Preload Setting	12th click from the first click of the fully counterclockwise position (Usable range: 0 ↔ 33rd click)
Gas Pressure	1 270 kPa (13.0 kgf/cm ² , 184 psi, non-adjustable)

Special Tools

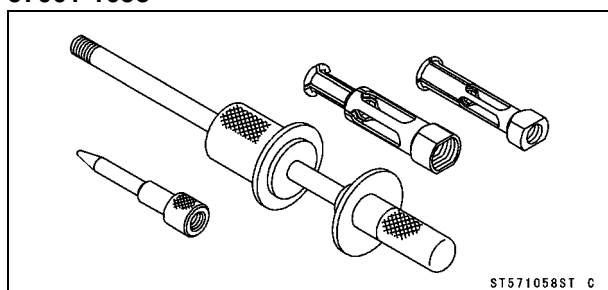
Inside Circlip Pliers:
57001-143



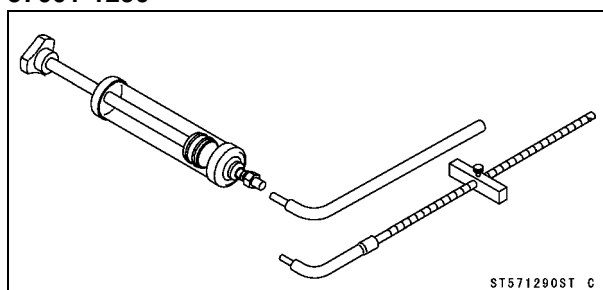
Fork Piston Rod Puller, M12 x 1.25:
57001-1289



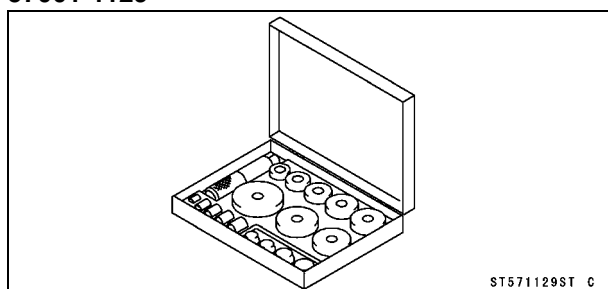
Oil Seal & Bearing Remover:
57001-1058



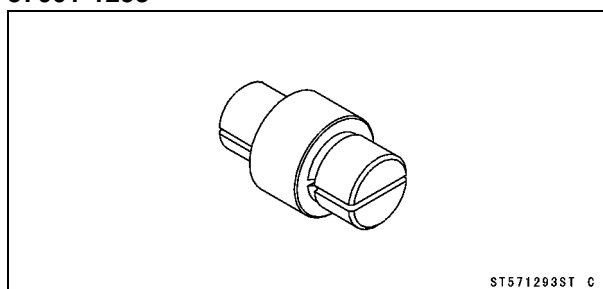
Fork Oil Level Gauge:
57001-1290



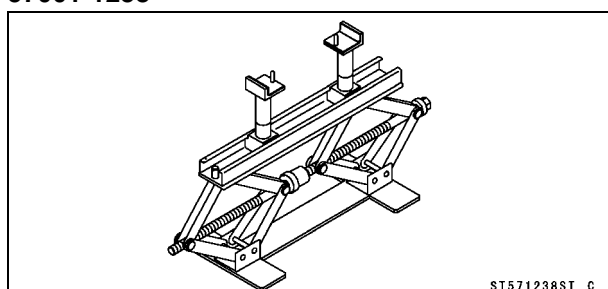
Bearing Driver Set:
57001-1129



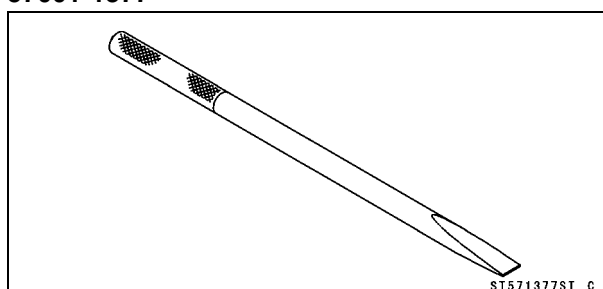
Bearing Remover Head, $\phi 20 \times \phi 22$:
57001-1293



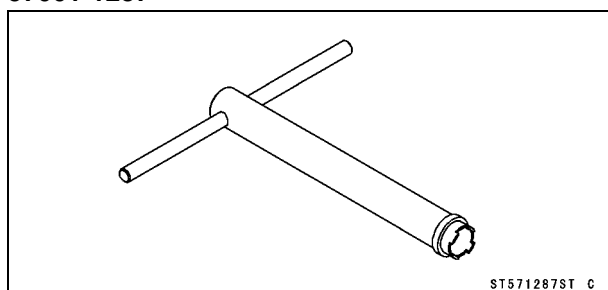
Jack:
57001-1238



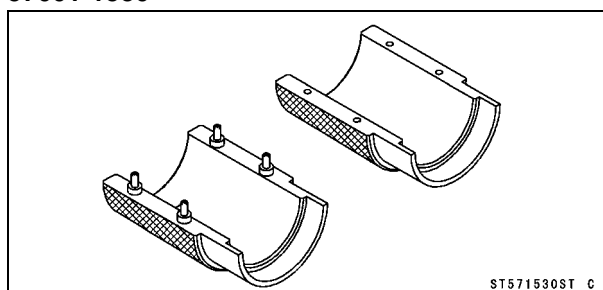
Bearing Remover Shaft, $\phi 13$:
57001-1377



Fork Cylinder Holder:
57001-1287



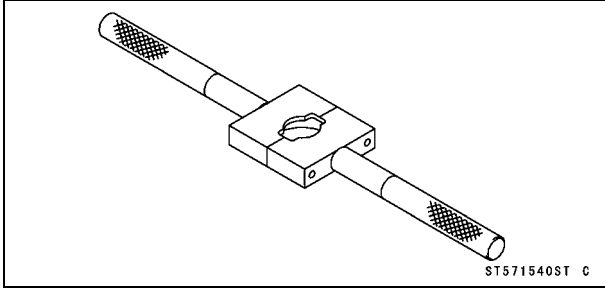
Fork Oil Seal Driver, $\phi 43$:
57001-1530



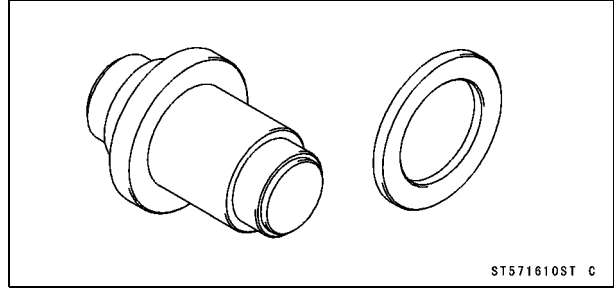
13-8 SUSPENSION

Special Tools

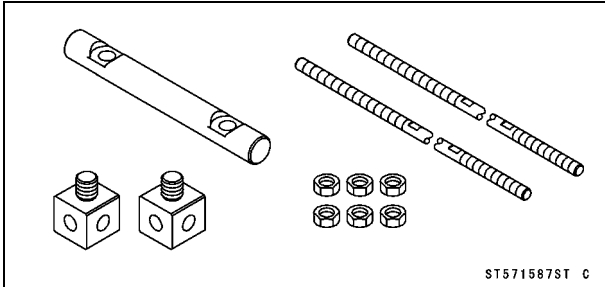
Fork Spring Compressor:
57001-1540



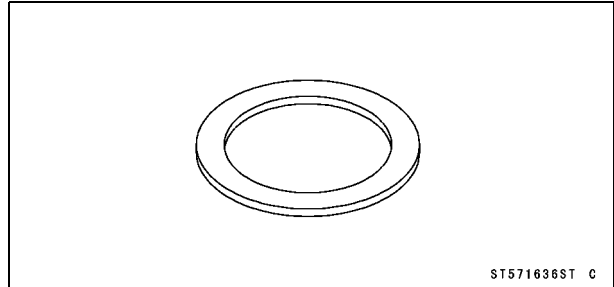
Stem Bearing Driver, $\phi 28$:
57001-1610



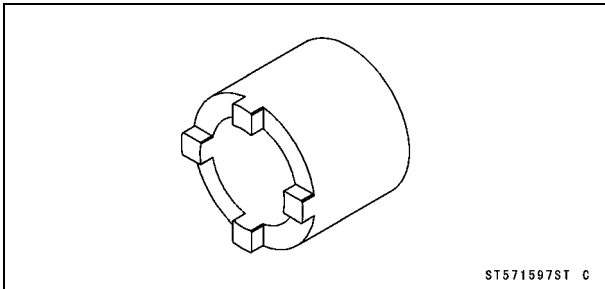
Fork Spring Compressor:
57001-1587



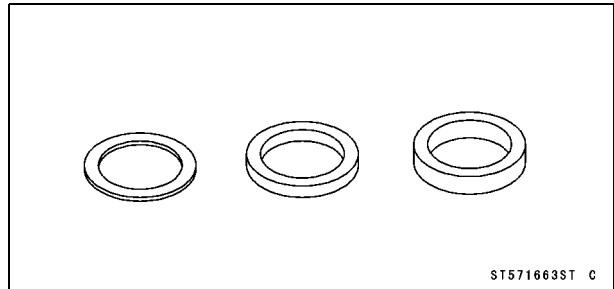
Spacer, $\phi 18$:
57001-1636



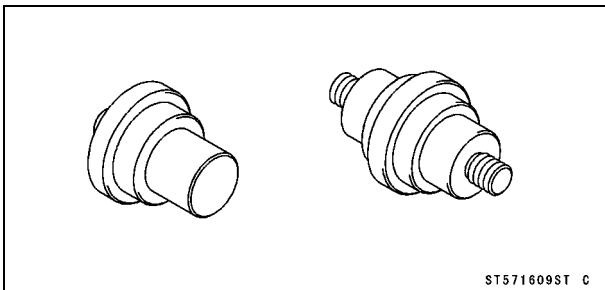
Swingarm Pivot Nut Wrench:
57001-1597



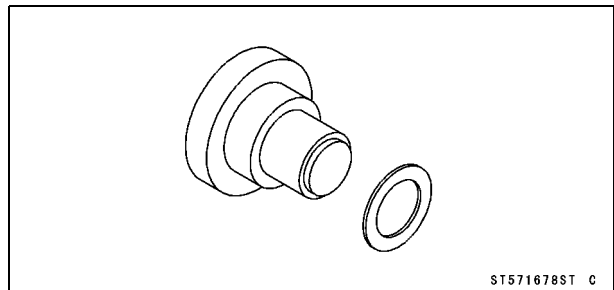
Spacer $\phi 28$:
57001-1663



Needle Bearing Driver, $\phi 17/\phi 18$:
57001-1609



Needle Bearing Driver, $\phi 20$ & Spacer, $\phi 28$:
57001-1678



Front Fork

Rebound Damping Force Adjustment

- To adjust the rebound damping force, turn the rebound damping adjuster [A] until you feel a click.
- The standard adjuster setting for the average-build rider of 68 kg (150 lb) with no passenger and no accessories is the **5th click** from the 1st click of the fully clockwise position.

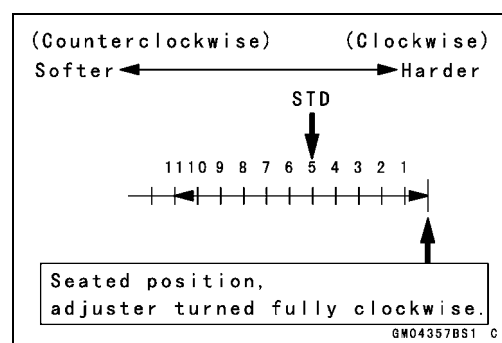
⚠ WARNING

If both adjusters are not adjusted equally, handling may be impaired and a hazardous condition may result.

- The damping force can be left soft for average riding. But it should be adjusted harder for high speed riding or riding with a passenger. If the damping feels too soft or too stiff, adjust it in accordance with the following table.

Rebound Damping Force Adjustment

Adjuster Position	Damping Force	Setting	Load	Road	Speed
11	Weak	Soft	Light	Good	Low
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
0	Strong	Hard	Heavy	Bad	High



Spring Preload Adjustment

- Turn the spring preload adjuster [A] to change spring preload setting.
- The standard adjuster setting for the average-build rider of 68 kg (150 lb) with no passenger and no accessories is the 15 mm (0.59 in.) [B] from top as shown in the figure.

Adjuster Protrusion (from top)

Standard: 14 mm (0.55 in.)

Usable Range: 4 ~ 19 mm (0.16 ~ 0.75 in.)

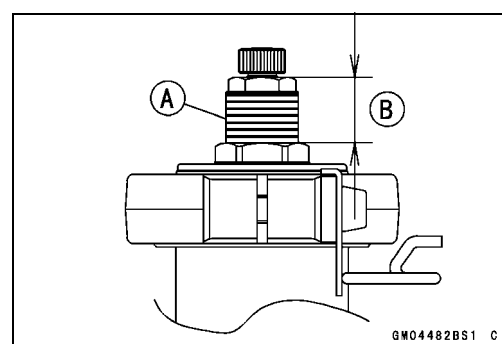
⚠ WARNING

If both adjusters are not adjusted equally, handling may be impaired and a hazardous condition may result.

- The spring preload can be left soft for average riding. But it should be adjusted harder for high speed riding or riding with a passenger. If the spring action feels too soft or too stiff, adjust it in accordance with the following table.

Spring Action

Adjuster Position	Damping Force	Setting	Load	Road	Speed
19 mm	Weak	Soft	Light	Good	Low
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4 mm	Strong	Hard	Heavy	Bad	High

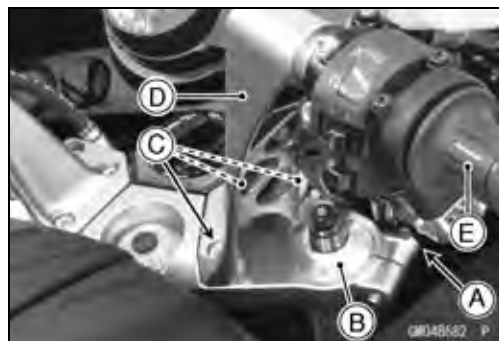


13-10 SUSPENSION

Front Fork

Front Fork Removal (Each Fork Leg)

- Remove:
 - Front Wheel (see Front Wheel Removal in the Wheels/Tires chapter)
 - Front Fender (see Front Fender Removal in the Frame chapter)
- ★ Loosen the upper fork clamp bolt [A] and fork top plug [B] beforehand if the fork leg is to be disassembled.
- Remove the bolts [C] and handlebar holder [D] with handlebar assy [E].



NOTE

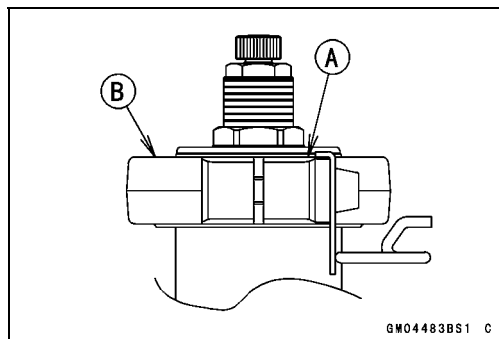
○ Loosen the top plug after loosening the upper fork clamp bolt.

- Loosen the lower fork clamp bolts [A].
- With a twisting motion, work the fork leg down and out.



Front Fork Installation

- Install the fork so that the top end [A] of the outer tube is flush with the upper surface [B] of the stem head bracket.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Lower): 30 N·m (3.1 kgf·m, 22 ft·lb)**
 - Front Fork Top Plug: 22 N·m (2.2 kgf·m, 16 ft·lb)**
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Front Fork Clamp Bolt (Upper): 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)**



NOTE

○ Tighten the lower clamp bolts alternately two times to ensure even tightening torque.

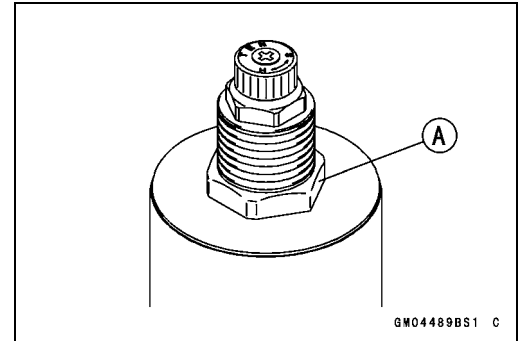
○ Tighten the top plug before tightening the upper fork clamp bolt.

- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).
- Adjust the spring preload and the damping force.

Front Fork

Front Fork Oil Change

- Remove the front fork (see Front Fork Removal).
- Unscrew the top plug [A] out of the outer tube.



- Install the clamps [A] as shown in the figure.

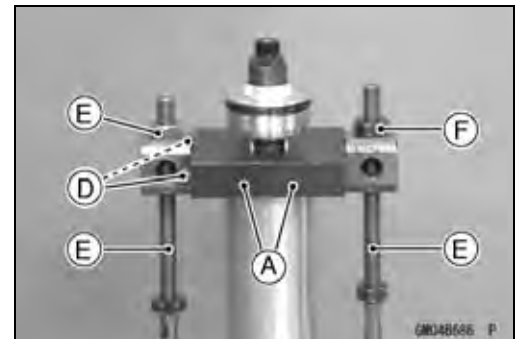
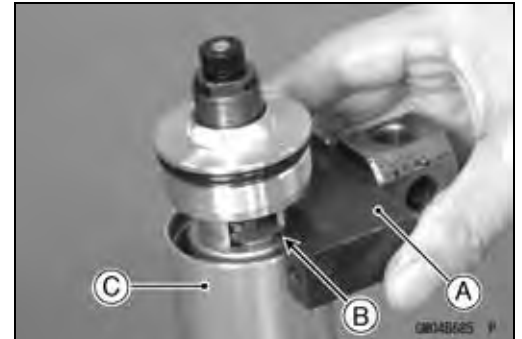
NOTE

○ Set the clamps so that the cutout [B] of the upper side does not touch the tongue shape of stopper, pull up the outer tube [C] to hold it by the clamps, and then tighten the two bolts [D]. The outer tube is used as a guide.

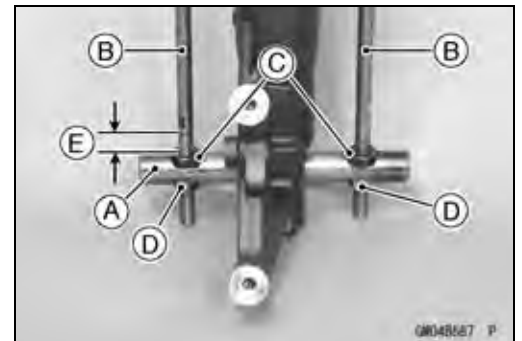
- Install the compression shafts [E] and nuts [F].

Special Tools - Fork Spring Compressor: 57001-1540

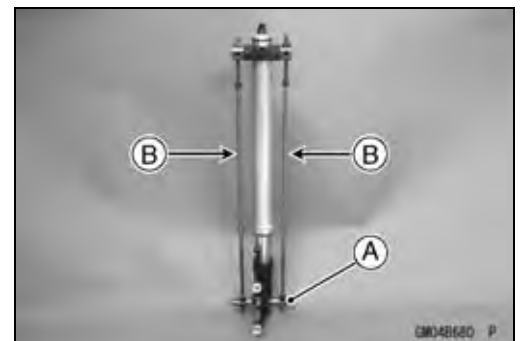
Fork Spring Compressor: 57001-1587



- Insert the holder bar [A] into the axle hole of the front fork.
- Insert the compression shafts [B].
- Screw the adjust nut [C] onto the compression shaft as shown in the figure.
- Screw the locknut [D].
- About 20 mm (0.79 in.) [E]
- Set the other side compression shaft same process.



- Set the holder bar [A] and compression shafts [B].



13-12 SUSPENSION

Front Fork

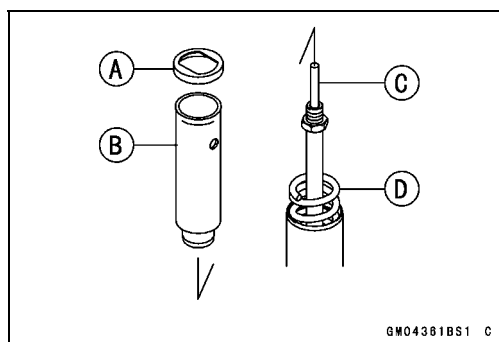
- Screw in nuts [A] come out the piston rod nut.



- Holding the piston rod nut with a wrench [A], remove the top plug [B] from the piston rod.

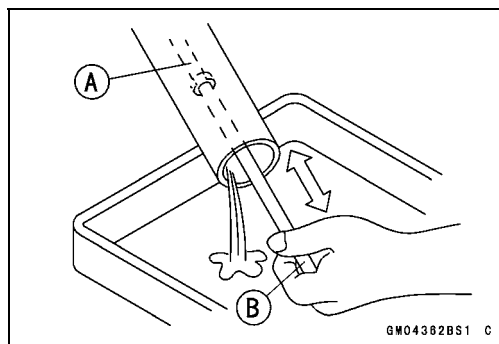


- Remove:
 - Washer [A]
 - Collar [B]
 - Rebound Damping Adjuster Rod [C]
 - Fork Spring [D]



- Drain the fork oil into a suitable container.
- Pump the piston rod [A] up and down at least ten times to expel the oil from the fork.

**Special Tool - Fork Piston Rod Puller, M12 x 1.25 [B]:
57001-1289**



- Hold the fork tube upright, press the inner tube [A] and the piston rod all the way down.
- Pour in the type and amount of fork oil specified.

Fork Oil

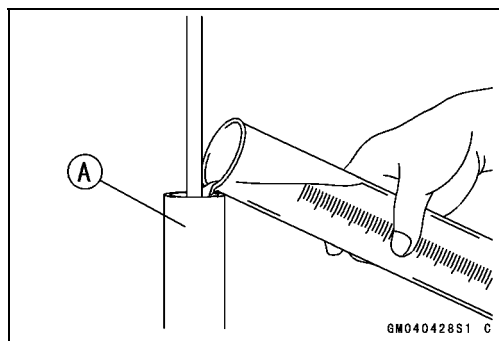
Viscosity: KAYABA 01 (KHL15-10) or equivalent SAE 5W

Amount (per side):

When changing oil: Approx. 445 mL (15.0 US oz.)

After disassembly and completely dry:

526 ±4 mL (17.8 ±0.14 US oz.)



Front Fork

- ★ If necessary, measure the oil level as follows.
- Hold the inner tube vertically in a vise.
- Pump the inner tube several times to expel air bubbles.
- Using the piston rod puller [A], move the piston rod [B] up and down more than ten times in order to expel all the air from the fork oil.

Special Tool - Fork Piston Rod Puller, M12 x 1.25: 57001-1289

- Remove the piston rod puller.
- Wait until the oil level settles.
- With the fork fully compressed and the piston rod fully pushed in, insert a tape measure or rod into the inner tube, and measure the distance from the top of the inner tube to the oil.

Oil Level (fully compressed, without spring)

Standard: 101 ±2 mm (3.98 ±0.08 in.)

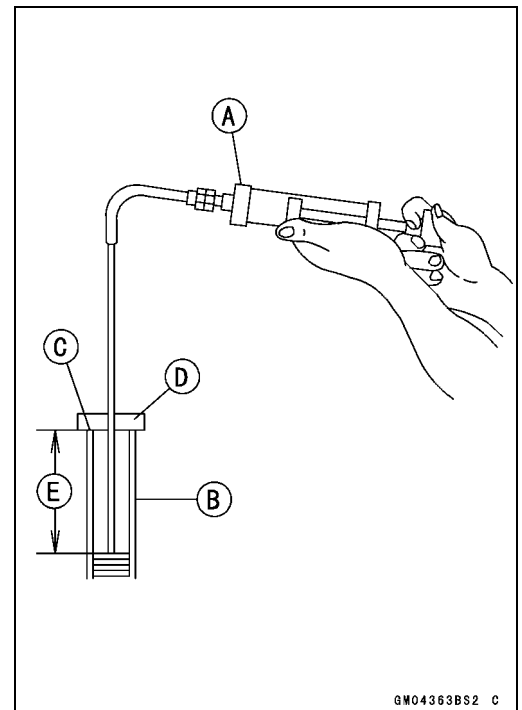
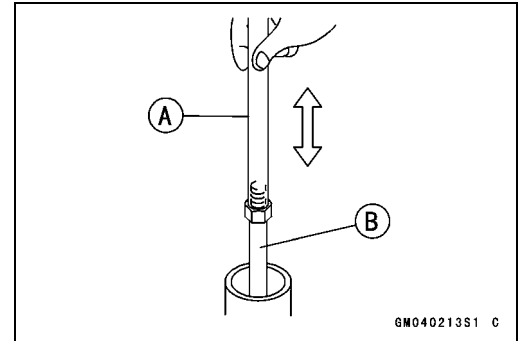
(from the top of the inner tube)

NOTE

- Fork oil level may also be measured using the fork oil level gauge.

Special Tool - Fork Oil Level Gauge [A]: 57001-1290

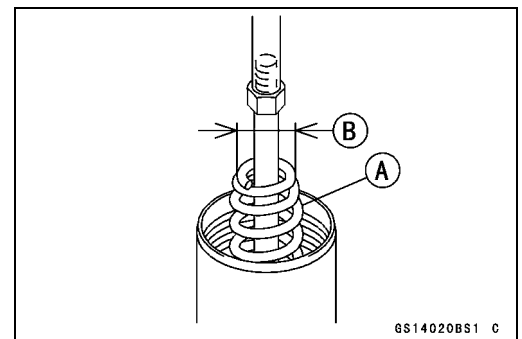
- With the fork fully compressed and without fork spring, insert the gauge tube into the inner tube [B] and position the stopper across the top end [C] of the inner tube.
- Set the gauge stopper [D] so that its lower side shows the oil level distance specified [E].
- Pull the handle slowly to pump out the excess oil until the oil no longer comes out.
- ★ If no oil is pumped out, there is insufficient oil in the inner tube. Pour in enough oil, then pump out the excess oil as shown above.



- Screw the fork piston rod puller onto the end of the piston rod.

Special Tool - Fork Piston Rod Puller, M12 x 1.25: 57001-1289

- Pull the puller up above the outer tube top.
- Install the fork spring [A] with the smaller end facing [B] upward.
- Install:
 - Collar
 - Washer



13-14 SUSPENSION

Front Fork

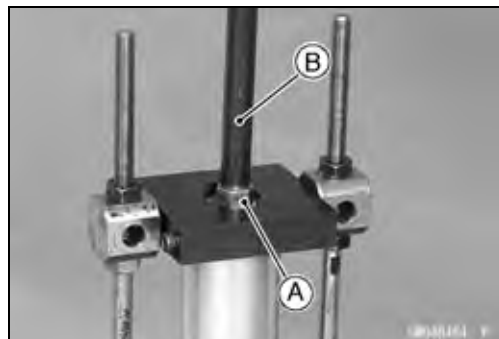
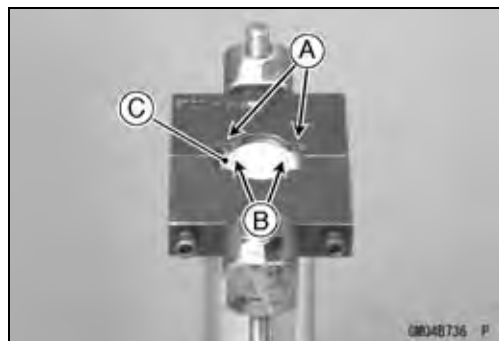
- Set the fork spring compressor on the washer using the outer tube as a guide.

Special Tools - Fork Spring Compressor: 57001-1540
Fork Spring Compressor: 57001-1587

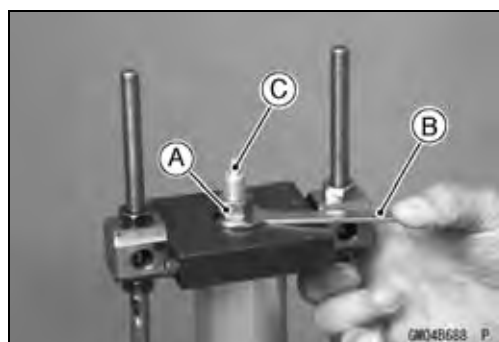
NOTE

○ Set the clamps so that the cutout [A] of the upper side does not fit the hole [B] of washer [C], pull up the outer tube to hold it by the clamps, and then tighten the two bolts. The outer tube is used as a guide.

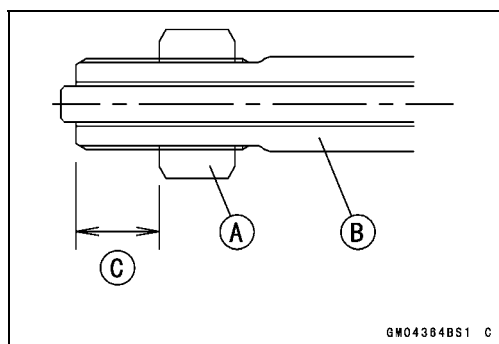
- Pull up the piston rod until the nut [A] is holding position with the piston rod puller [B].



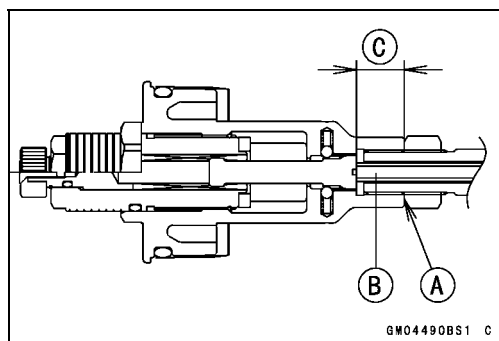
- Hold the piston rod nut [A] using a thin wrench [B].
- Insert the wrench under the rod nut.
- Remove the piston rod puller.
- Install the rebound damping adjuster rod [C].



- Screw the rod nut [A] onto the piston rod [B] as shown in the figure.
12 mm (0.43 in.) [C]



- Check the distance between the bottom end [A] of the top plug and rebound damping adjuster [B] with a pair of vernier caliper.
13 mm (0.51 in.) [C]

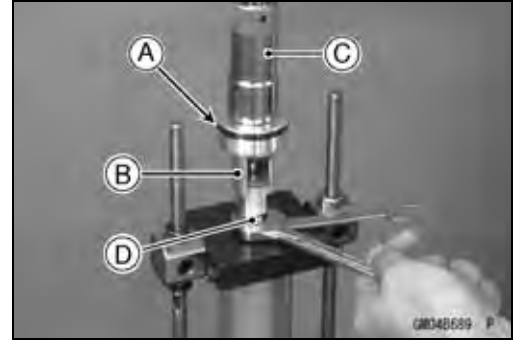


Front Fork

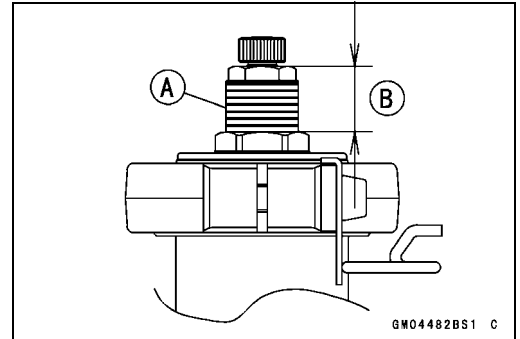
- Check the O-ring [A] on the top plug and replace it with a new one if damaged.
- Screw in the top plug [B] stopped onto the piston rod.
- Holding the top plug with a wrench [C], tighten the piston rod nut [D] against the top plug.

Torque - Piston Rod Nut: 28 N·m (2.9 kgf·m, 21 ft·lb)

- While holding up the washer with the clamps, loosen the fork spring compressor nuts.
- Remove the fork spring compressor.



- Raise the outer tube and screw the top plug into it and install it to the steering stem.
- Screw in the spring preload adjuster [A] of the top plug so that the distance between the adjuster top and the top plug surface is 14 mm (0.55 in.) [B].
- Turn in the rebound damping adjuster until the fully tightened position and turn backward the 5th click.
- Install the front fork (see Front Fork Installation).

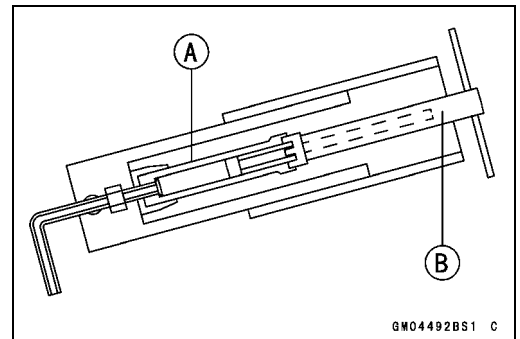


Front Fork Disassembly

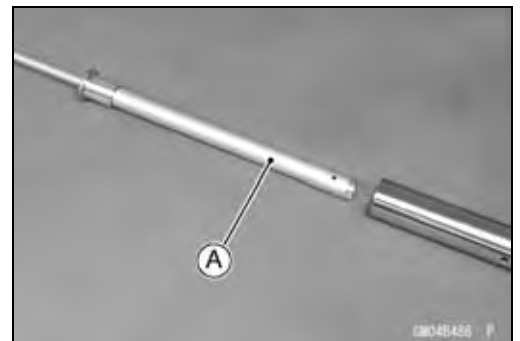
- Remove the front fork (see Front Fork Removal).
- Drain the fork oil (see Front Fork Oil Change).
- Hold the axle portion of the front fork in a vise.
- Stop the cylinder [A] from turning by using the fork cylinder holder [B].

Special Tool - Fork Cylinder Holder: 57001-1287

- Unscrew the Allen bolt [D], then take the bolt and gasket out of the bottom of the inner tube.



- Take the cylinder unit [A].
- Do not disassemble the cylinder unit.



- Separate the outer tube from the inner tube.
- Pull out the dust seal.
- Remove the retaining ring [A] from the outer tube.
- Remove the oil seal [B] and washer [C].



13-16 SUSPENSION

Front Fork

Front Fork Assembly

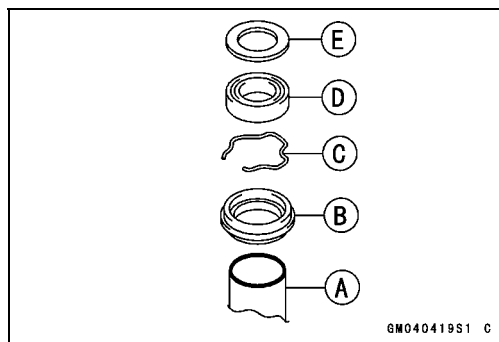
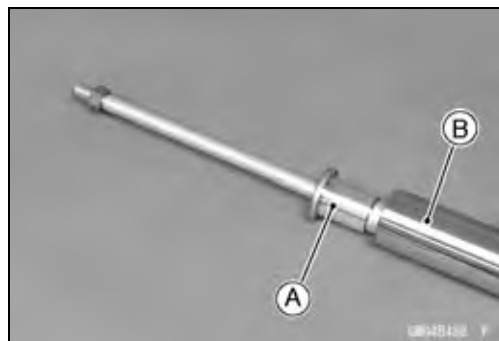
- Replace the following parts with a new one.
 - Oil Seal
 - Bottom Allen Bolt Gasket
- Insert the cylinder unit [A] into the inner tube [B].
- Stop the cylinder from turning by using the fork cylinder holder.

Special Tool - Fork Cylinder Holder: 57001-1287

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the thread of the Allen bolt, and tighten it.

Torque - Front Fork Bottom Allen Bolt: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 ft·lb)

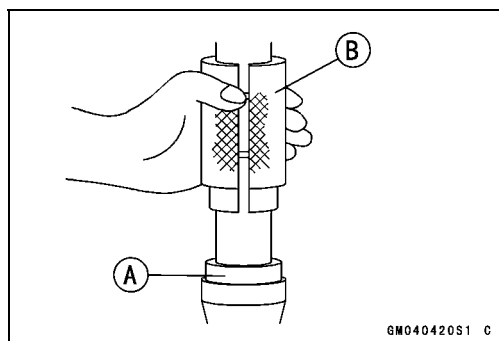
- Install the following parts into the inner tube [A].
 - Dust Seal [B]
 - Retaining Ring [C]
 - Oil Seal [D]
 - Washer [E]



- Insert the inner tube to the outer tube.
- After installing the washer, install the oil seal [A] by using the fork oil seal driver [B].

Special Tool - Fork Oil Seal Driver, $\phi 43$: 57001-1530

- Install the retaining ring and dust seal into the outer tube.
- Pour in the specified type of oil (see Front Fork Oil Change).



Front Fork

Inner Tube Inspection

- Visually inspect the inner tube [A], and repair any damage.
- Nicks or rust damage can sometimes be repaired by using a wet-stone to remove sharp edges or raised areas which cause seal damage.
- ★ If the damage is not repairable, replace the inner tube. Since damage to the inner tube damages the oil seal, replace the oil seal whenever the inner tube is repaired or replaced.

CAUTION

If the inner tube is badly bent or creased, replace it. Excessive bending, followed by subsequent straightening, can weaken the inner tube.

- Temporarily assemble the inner and outer tubes, and pump them back and forth manually to check for smooth operation.
- If you feel binding or catching, the inner and outer tubes must be replaced.

⚠ WARNING

A straightened inner or outer fork tube may fall in use, possibly causing an accident. Replace a badly bent or damaged inner or outer tube and inspect the other tube carefully before reusing it.

Dust Seal Inspection

- Inspect the dust seal [A] for any signs of deterioration or damage.
- ★ Replace it if necessary.

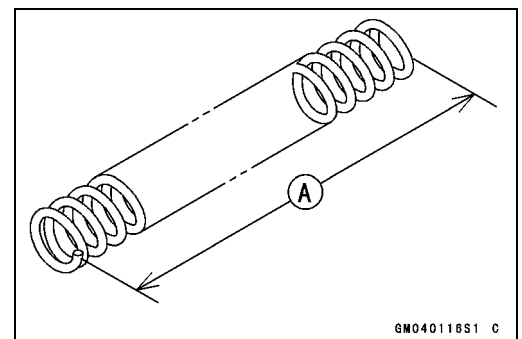
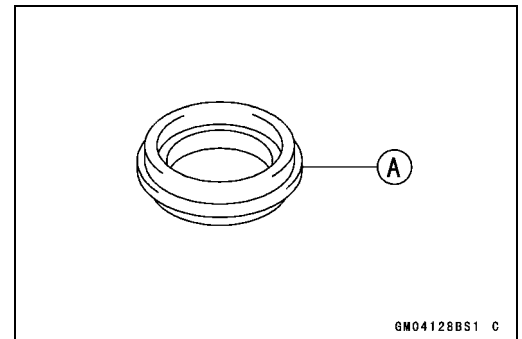
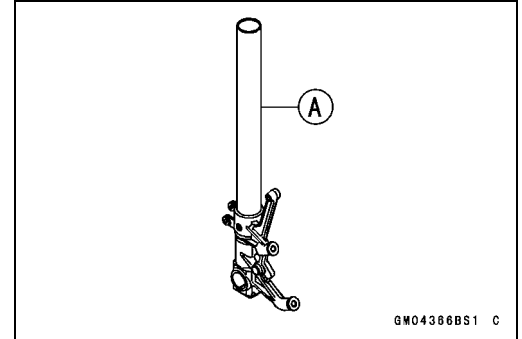
Spring Tension

- Since a spring becomes shorter as it weakens, check its free length [A] to determine its condition.
- ★ If the spring of either fork leg is shorter than the service limit, it must be replaced. If the length of a replacement spring and that of the remaining spring vary greatly, the remaining spring should also be replaced in order to keep the fork legs balanced for motorcycle stability.

Spring Free Length

Standard: 244 mm (9.61 in.)

Service Limit: 239 mm (9.41 in.)



13-18 SUSPENSION

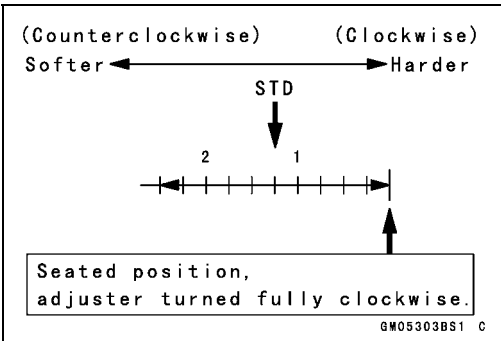
Rear Shock Absorber

Rebound Damping Force Adjustment

- To adjust the rebound damping force, turn the lower damping adjuster [A] to the desired position, until you feel a click.
- The standard adjuster setting for an average-build rider of 68 kg (150 lb) with no passenger and no accessories is the **1 1/4 turns out** from the fully clockwise position.

Rebound Damping Force Adjustment

Adjuster Position	Damping Force	Setting	Load	Road	Speed
2 2/4 Turns Out	Weak	Soft	Light	Good	Low
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
0	Strong	Hard	Heavy	Bad	High



Spring Preload Adjustment

- To adjust the spring preload, turn in the adjuster [A] until you feel a click to the desired position.
- The standard setting for an average-build rider of 68 kg (150 lb) with no passenger and no accessories is the 12th click from the 1st click of the fully counterclockwise position.
- ★ If the spring action feels too soft or too stiff, adjust it.

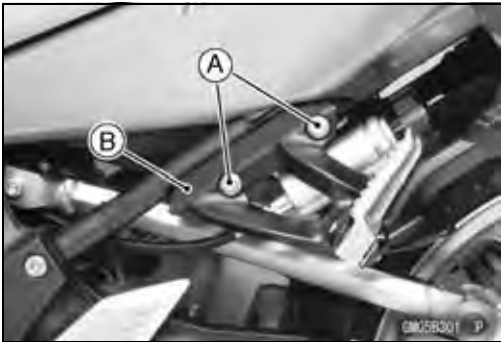
Spring Adjustment

Adjuster Position	Damping Force	Setting	Load	Road	Speed
1st	Weak	Soft	Light	Good	Low
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
40th	Strong	Hard	Heavy	Bad	High



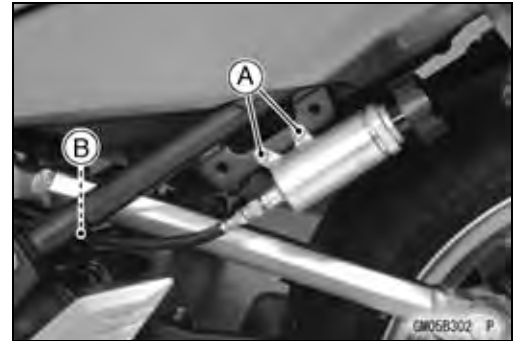
Rear Shock Absorber Removal

- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Rear Footpeg
 - Bracket [B] with Rear Footpeg



Rear Shock Absorber

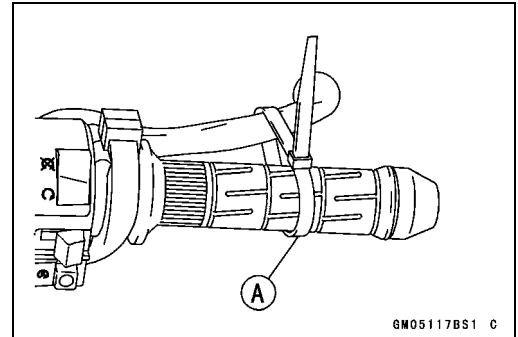
- Remove:
Bolts [A]
- Clear the hose from the clamp [B].



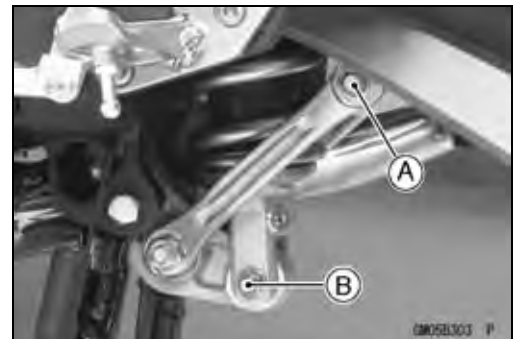
- Squeeze the brake lever slowly and it with a band [A].

⚠ WARNING

Be sure to hold the front brake when removing the shock absorber, or the motorcycle may fall over. It could cause an accident and injury.



- Remove:
Upper Tie-Rod Nut and Bolt [A]
Lower Shock Absorber Nut and Bolt [B]



- Remove the upper shock absorber nut and bolt [A]
- Remove the shock absorber downward.



Rear Shock Absorber Installation

- Tighten:
Torque - Rear Shock Absorber Nuts: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)
Tie-Rod Nuts: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 ft·lb)

13-20 SUSPENSION

Rear Shock Absorber

Rear Shock Absorber Inspection

- Remove the rear shock absorber [A] (see Rear Shock Absorber Removal).
- Visually inspect the following items.
 - Smooth Stroke
 - Oil Leakage
 - Crack or Dent
- ★ If there is any damage to the rear shock absorber, replace it.
- Visually inspect the rubber bushing.
- ★ If it show any signs of damage, replace it.

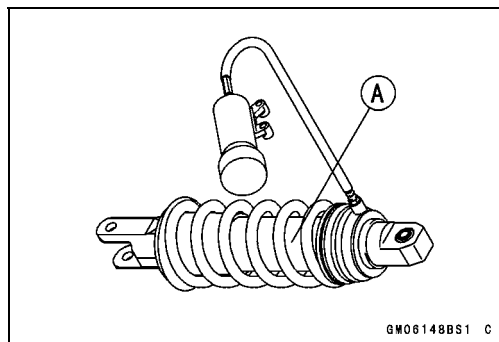


Rear Shock Absorber Scrapping

⚠ WARNING

Since the reservoir tank of the rear shock absorber contains nitrogen gas, do not incinerate the reservoir tank without first releasing the gas or it may explode.

- Remove the rear shock absorber (see Rear Shock Absorber Removal).
- Drill the cylinder [A] of the shock absorber using about 2 mm (0.08 in.) drillbit.



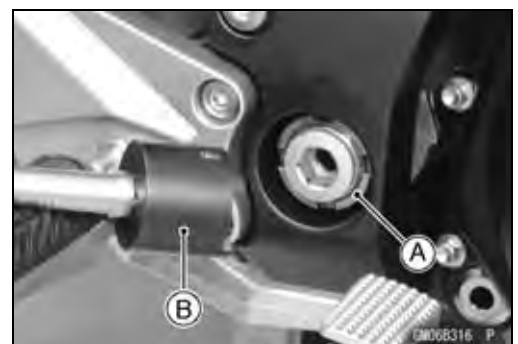
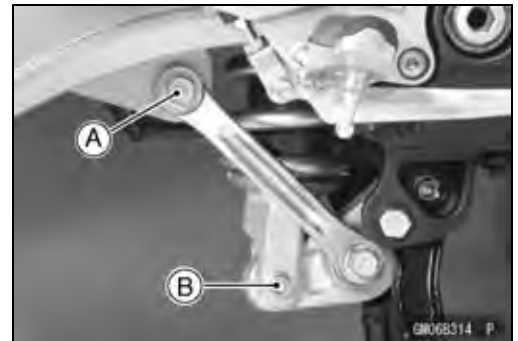
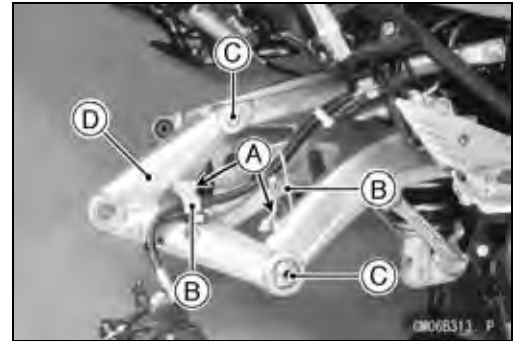
⚠ WARNING

Since the high pressure gas is dangerous, do not point the drill toward your face or body.

Swingarm

Swingarm Removal

- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.
 - Remove:
 - Rear Wheel (see Rear Wheel Removal in the Wheels/Tires chapter)
 - Propeller Shaft (see Propeller Shaft Removal in the Final Drive chapter)
 - Muffler Body (see Muffler Body Removal in the Engine Tope End chapter)
 - Bolts [A]
 - Clamps [B]
 - Bolts and Nuts [C]
 - Axle Bracket [D]
 - Remove:
 - Upper Tie-Rod Nut and Bolt [A]
 - Lower Rear Shock Absorber Nut and Bolt [B] (see Rear Shock Absorber Removal)
 - Unscrew the swingarm pivot shaft locknut [A].
 - Unscrew the swingarm pivot collar locknut [A] using the nut wrench [B].
- Special Tool - Swingarm Pivot Nut Wrench: 57001-1597**



13-22 SUSPENSION

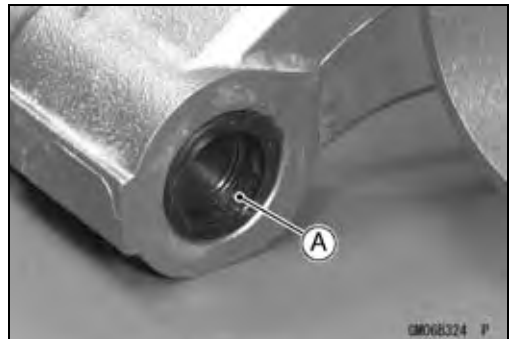
Swingarm

- Unscrew the swingarm pivot shaft [A] few times.
- Turn out the swingarm pivot adjusting collar.
- Pull out the pivot shaft right side of the motorcycle and remove the swingarm.

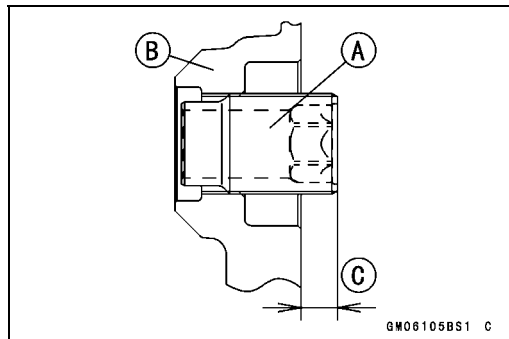


Swingarm Installation

- Apply plenty of grease to the lip of the oil seals [A].
- Install the collar to the left side of the swingarm.

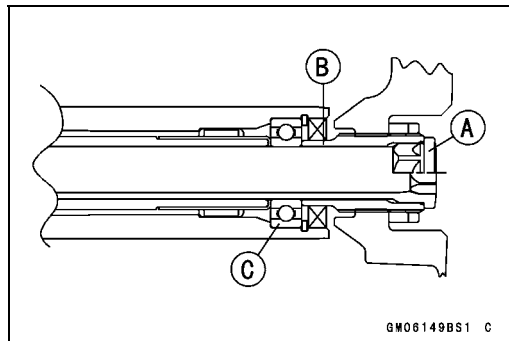


- Place the adjusting collar [A] the frame [B] as shown in the figure.
6 mm (0.43 in.) [C]



- Insert the pivot shaft [A] into the frame from the right side.
- Tighten the pivot shaft so that the clearance between the adjusting collar [B] and the ball bearing [C] come to 0 mm (0 in.).

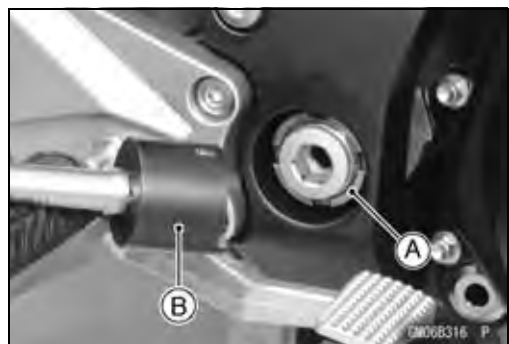
Torque - Swingarm Pivot Adjusting Collar: 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)



- Tighten the adjusting collar locknut [A] with the swingarm pivot nut wrench [B].

Special Tool - Swingarm Pivot Nut Wrench: 57001-1597

Torque - Swingarm Pivot Adjusting Collar Locknut: 98 N·m (10.0 kgf·m, 72 ft·lb)



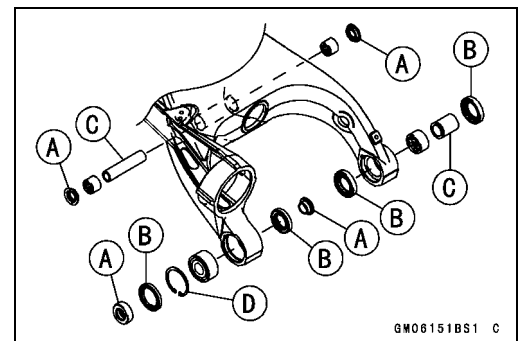
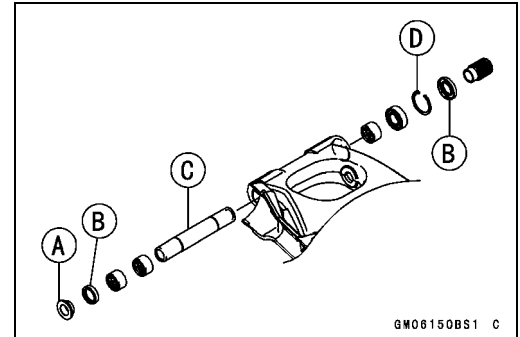
Swingarm

- Tighten the pivot shaft nut [A].
Torque - Swingarm Pivot Shaft Nut: 108 N-m (11.0 kgf-m, 80 ft-lb)
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).



Swingarm Bearing Removal

- Remove:
Swingarm (see Swingarm Removal)
Collar [A]
Grease Seals [B]
Sleeve [C]
Circlip [D] (Right Side)
- Special Tool - Inside Circlip Pliers: 57001-143

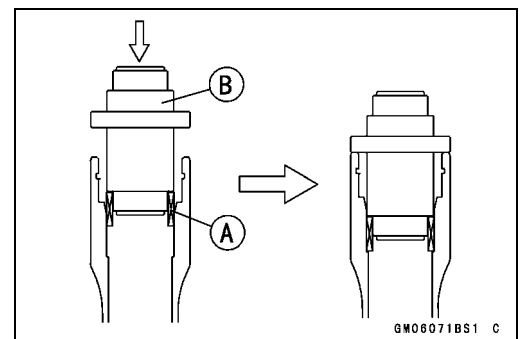


- Remove the ball bearing and needle bearings.
Special Tool - Oil Seal & Bearing Remover [A]: 57001-1058



Swingarm Bearing Installation

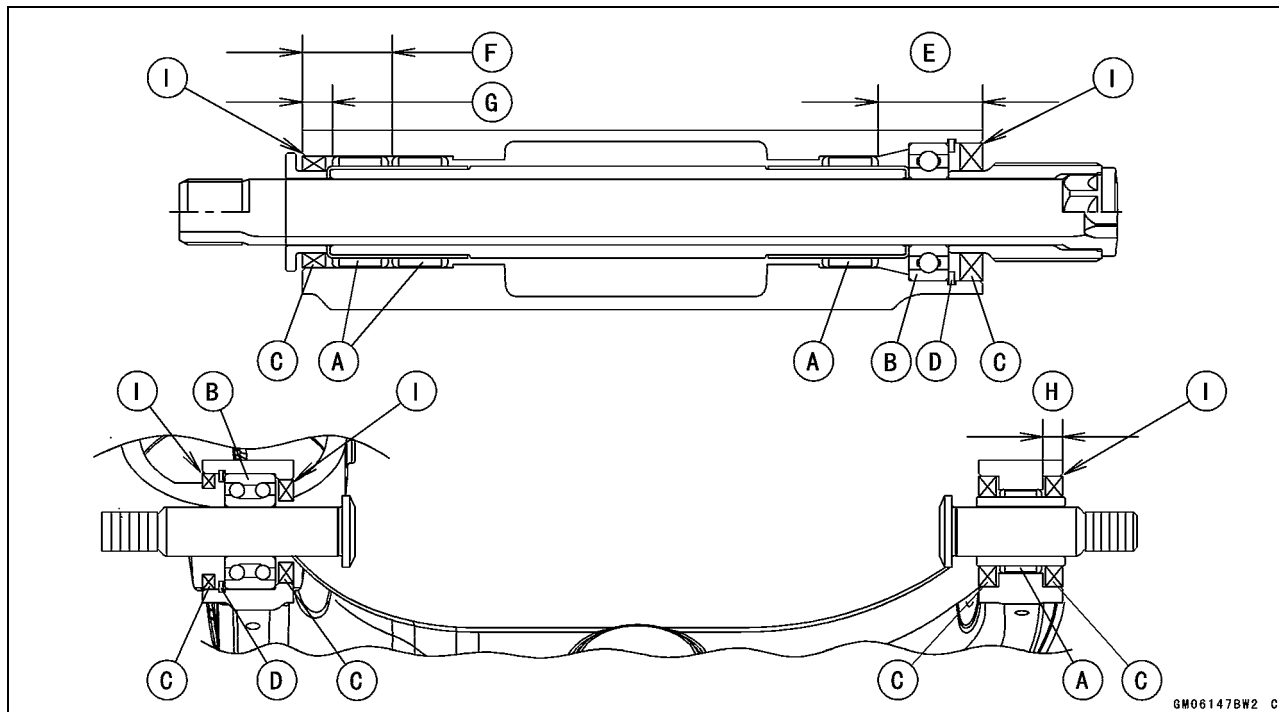
- Replace the ball and needle bearings [A] with new ones.
- Install the ball and needle bearings so that the manufacturer's marks face out.
- Special Tools - Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129
Needle Bearing Driver, $\phi 28$ [B]: 57001-1610
Spacer $\phi 28$: 57001-1663



13-24 SUSPENSION

Swingarm

- Install the needle bearings [A], ball bearing [B] and oil seals [C] position as shown in the figure.
- Press in the ball bearing until it is bottomed.
 - Circlip [D]
 - 31.6 ~ 32.4 mm (1.24 ~ 1.28 in.) [E]
 - 27.1 ~ 27.9 mm (1.07 ~ 1.10 in.) [F]
 - 8.8 ~ 9.6 mm (0.35 ~ 0.38 in.) [G]
 - 8.1 ~ 8.9 mm (0.32 ~ 0.35 in.) [H]
- Press in the grease seals so that the seal surface is flush [I] with the swingarm surfaces.

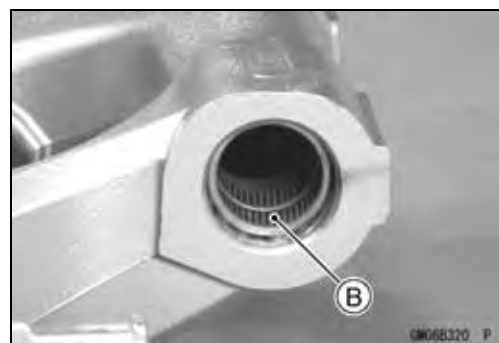


Swingarm Bearing, Sleeve Inspection

CAUTION

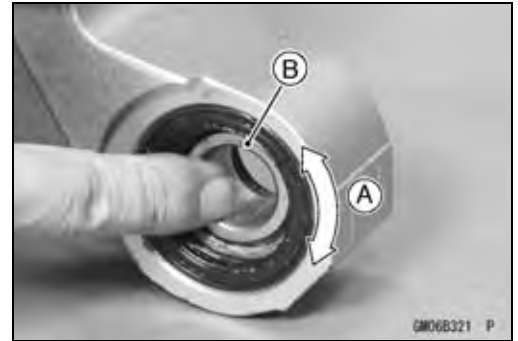
Do not remove the bearings for inspection. Removal may damage them.

- Inspect the needle bearings [A] and ball bearing [B] installed in the swingarm.
- The rollers and ball in a bearing normally wear very little, and wear is difficult to measure. Instead of measuring, visually inspect the bearing for abrasion, discoloration, or other damage.
- ★ If the needle bearing and sleeve show any signs of abnormal wear, discoloration, or damage, replace them as a set.



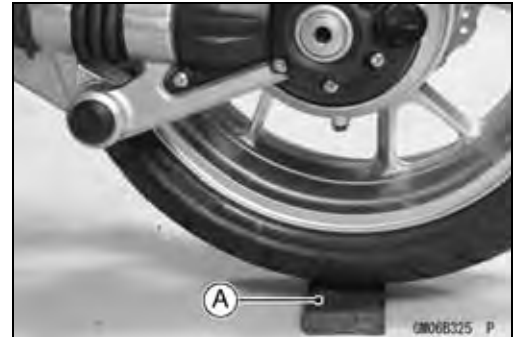
Swingarm

- Turn the bearing in the swingarm back and forth [A] while checking for play, roughness, or binding.
- ★ If bearing play, roughness, or binding is found, replace the bearing.
- Examine the bearing seal [B] for tears or leakage.
- ★ If the seal is torn or is leaking, replace the bearing.

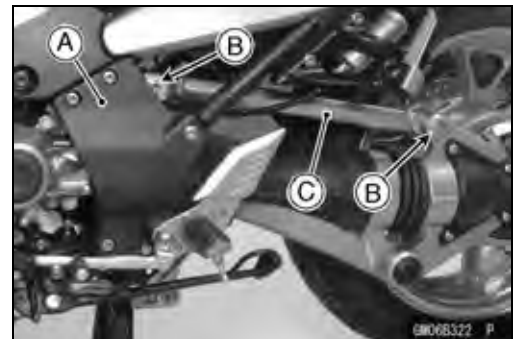


Torque Rod Removal

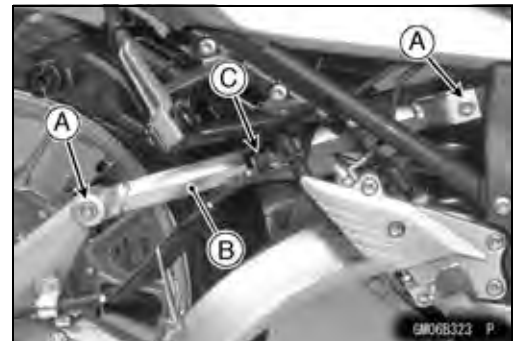
- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.
- Remove:
 - Left Saddle Bag (see Saddle Bag Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Put a block [A] under the tire to fix the same position.



- Remove:
 - Left Frame Bracket [A] (see Propeller Shaft Removal in the Final Drive chapter)
 - Bolts and Nuts [B]
 - Left Torque Rod [C]



- Remove:
 - Muffler (see Muffler Removal in the Engine Top End chapter)
 - Bolts and Nuts [A]
 - Right Torque Rod [B]
- For ZG1400A8F Models, remove the clamp bolt [C].



Torque Rod Installation

- Apply grease to the lip of the grease seals.

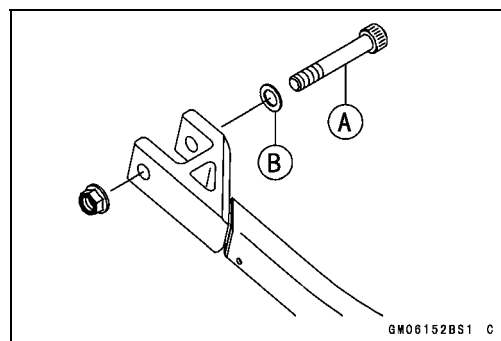
NOTE

- Whenever replacing a torque rod always use front bolt 92153-1944 (67 mm).

13-26 SUSPENSION

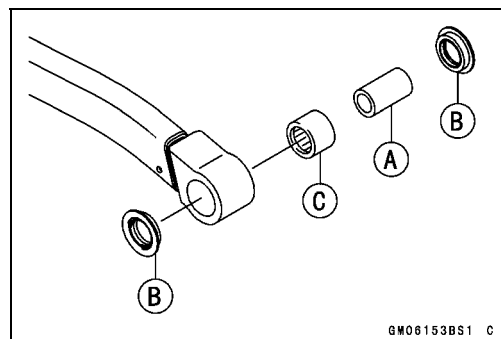
Swingarm

- Install the front bolt [A] with washer [B].
- Tighten:
Torque - Torque Rod Bolts: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 ft·lb)

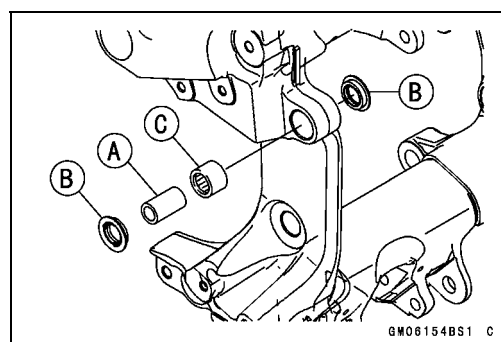


Torque Rod Bearing Removal

- Remove:
Torque Rod
Sleeve [A]
Grease Seals [B]
Needle Bearing [C]
 - Hold the torque rod and remove the needle bearing.
- Special Tool - Oil Seal & Bearing Remover: 57001-1058



- Remove:
Sleeve [A]
Grease Seals [B]
Needle Bearing [C]
- Special Tool - Oil Seal & Bearing Remover: 57001-1058



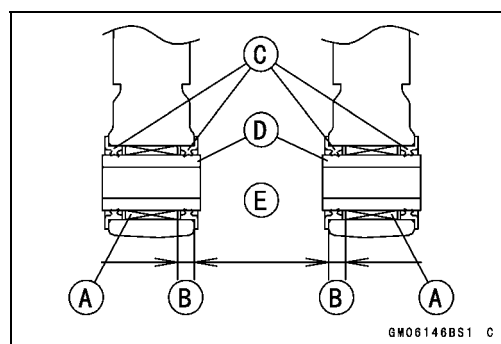
Torque Rod Bearing Installation

- Replace the needle bearing and grease seal with new ones.

NOTE

○ Install the Needle bearing of the torque rod so that the manufacture's marks side IN.

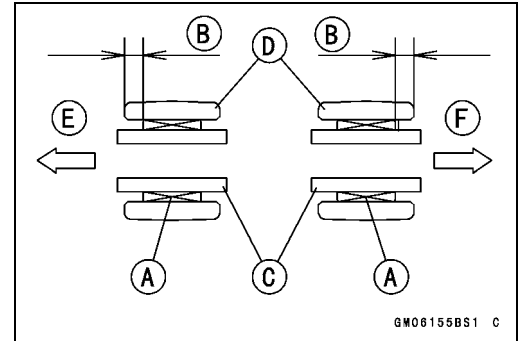
- Install the needle bearing [A] position as shown in the figure.
5.1 ~ 5.9 mm (0.20 ~ 0.23 in.) [B]
Grease Seal [C]
Sleeve [D]
Inside [E]
- Apply grease to the lip of the grease seal.



Swingarm

NOTE

- Install the Needle bearing of the frame so that the manufacture's marks side OUT.
- Install the needle bearing [A] position as shown in the figure.
 - 5.1 ~ 5.9 mm (0.20 ~ 0.23 in.) [B]
 - Sleeve [C]
 - Frame [D]
 - Left Side [E]
 - Right Side [F]
- Apply grease to the lip of the grease seal.

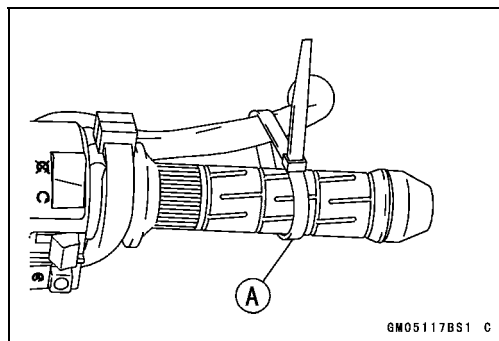


13-28 SUSPENSION

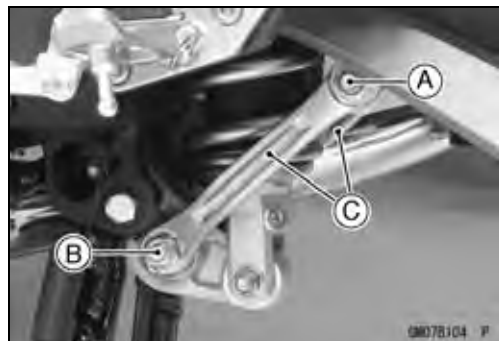
Tie-Rod, Rocker Arm

Tie-Rod Removal

- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.
- Squeeze the brake lever slowly and hold it with a band [A].



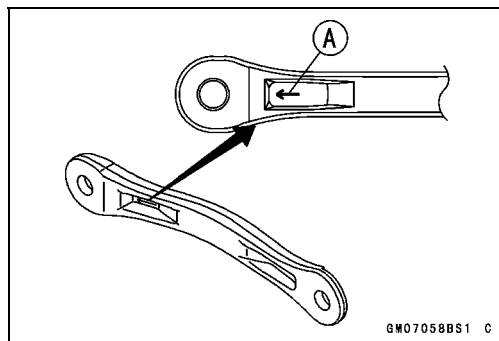
- Remove:
 - Upper Tie-Rod Nut and Bolt [A]
 - Lower Tie-Rod Nut and Bolt [B]
 - Tie-Rods [C]



Tie-Rod Installation

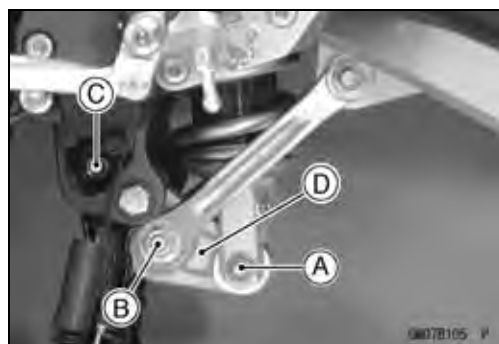
- Apply grease to the inside of the grease seals.
- Install each tie-rod so that the arrow faces [A] forward.
- Tighten:

Torque - Tie-Rod Nuts: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 ft·lb)



Rocker Arm Removal

- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.
- Squeeze the brake lever slowly and hold it with a band.
- Remove:
 - Muffler Body (see Muffler Body Removal in the Engine Top End chapter)
- Remove:
 - Lower Rear Shock Absorber Nut and Bolt [A]
 - Lower Tie-Rod Nut and Bolt [B]
 - Rocker Arm Nut and Bolt [C]
 - Rocker Arm [D]



Rocker Arm Installation

- Apply grease to the inside of the grease seals.
- Tighten:

Torque - Uni-Trak Rocker Arm Nut: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)

Tie-Rod Nuts: 59 N·m (6.0 kgf·m, 44 ft·lb)

Rear Shock Absorber Nut (Lower): 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)

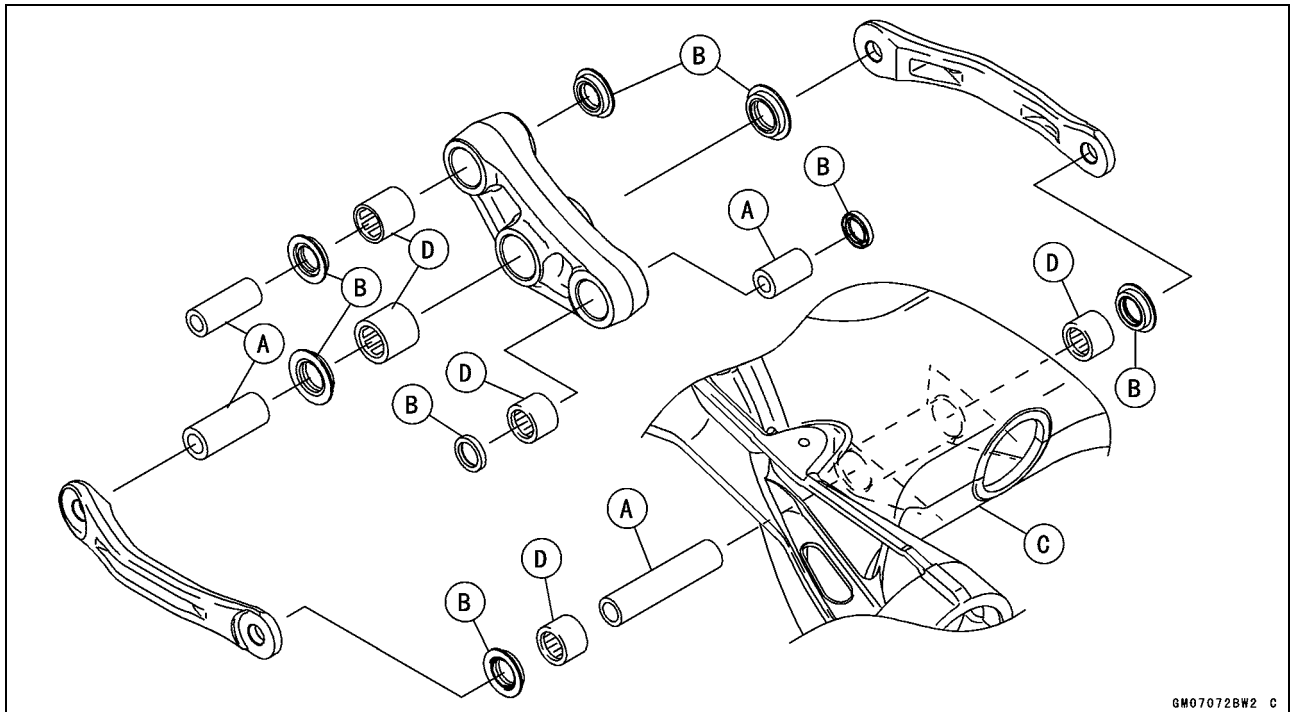
Tie-Rod, Rocker Arm

Tie-Rod and Rocker Arm Bearing Removal

- Remove:
 - Tie-Rods (see Tie-Rod Removal)
 - Rocker Arm (see Rocker Arm Removal)
 - Sleeves [A]
 - Grease Seals [B]
 - Swingarm [C] (see Swingarm Removal)
- Remove the needle bearings [D], using the bearing remover head and bearing remover shaft.

Special Tools - Bearing Remover Head, $\phi 20 \times \phi 22$: 57001-1293

Bearing Remover Shaft, $\phi 13$: 57001-1377



GM07072BW2 C

Tie-Rod and Rocker Arm Bearing Installation

- Replace the needle bearing and grease seals with new ones.
- Apply plenty of grease to the lips of the grease seals.
- Install the needle bearings and grease seals position as shown in the figure.

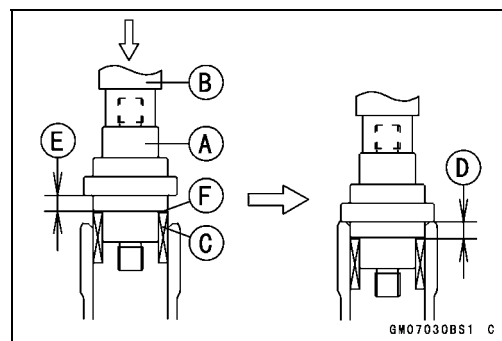
13-30 SUSPENSION

Tie-Rod, Rocker Arm

- Screw the needle bearing driver [A] into the driver holder [B].
- Insert the needle bearing driver into the needle bearing [C] and press the needle bearing into the housing until the driver contacts the end surface of the housing.
Bearing Pressing Depth: 5.5 mm (0.22 in.) [D]
5.0 mm (0.20 in.) [E]

NOTE

- For a bearing of inner diameter $\phi 18$, select the pressing side of the needle bearing driver according to its pressing depth.



Special Tools - Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129

Needle Bearing Driver, $\phi 17/\phi 18$: 57001-1609

Spacer, $\phi 18$ [F]: 57001-1636

Needle Bearing Driver, $\phi 20$ & Spacer, $\phi 28$: 57001-1678

NOTE

- Install the needle bearings so that the marked side faces in.

Needle Bearing [A]

Oil Seals [B]

Front [C]

Right Side [D]

Left Side [E]

Rear Shock Absorber [F]

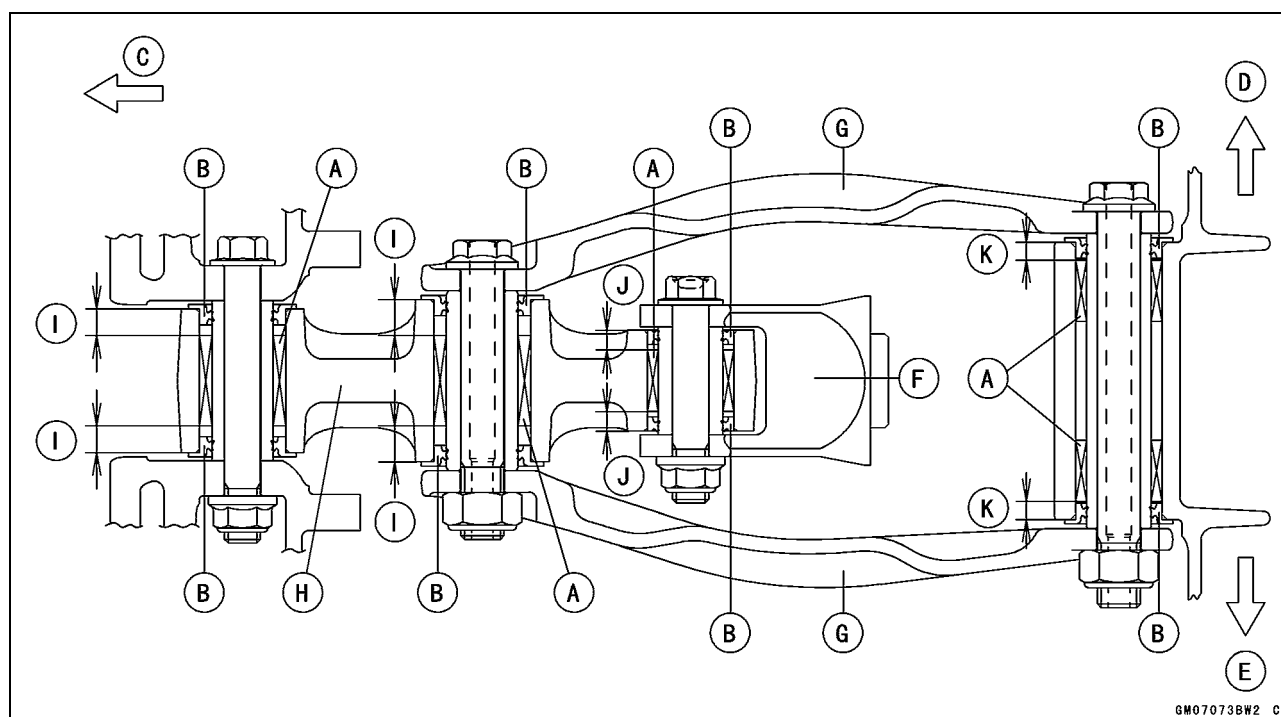
Tie-Rods [G]

Rocker Arm [H]

7.5 mm (0.30 in.) [I]

5.5 mm (0.22 in.) [J]

5.0 mm (0.20 in.) [K]



Tie-Rod, Rocker Arm

Rocker Arm/Tie-Rod Bearing, Sleeve Inspection

CAUTION

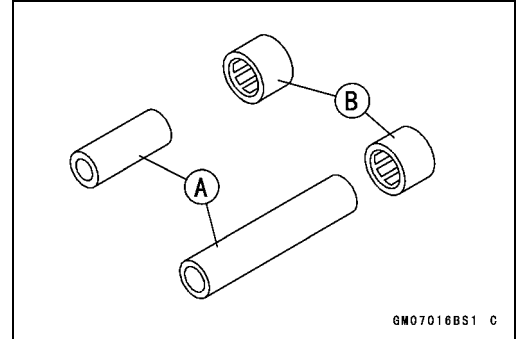
Do not remove the bearings for inspection. Removal may damage them.

- Visually inspect the rocker arm, or tie-rod sleeves [A] and needle bearings [B].
- The rollers in a needle bearing normally wear very little, and wear is difficult to measure. Instead of measuring, inspect the bearing for abrasion, color change, or other damage.
- ★ If there is any doubt as to the condition of any of the needle bearings or sleeve, replace the sleeve and needle bearings as a set.

Rocker Arm/Tie-Rod Bearing Lubrication

NOTE

- Since the bearings are packed with grease, lubrication is not required.



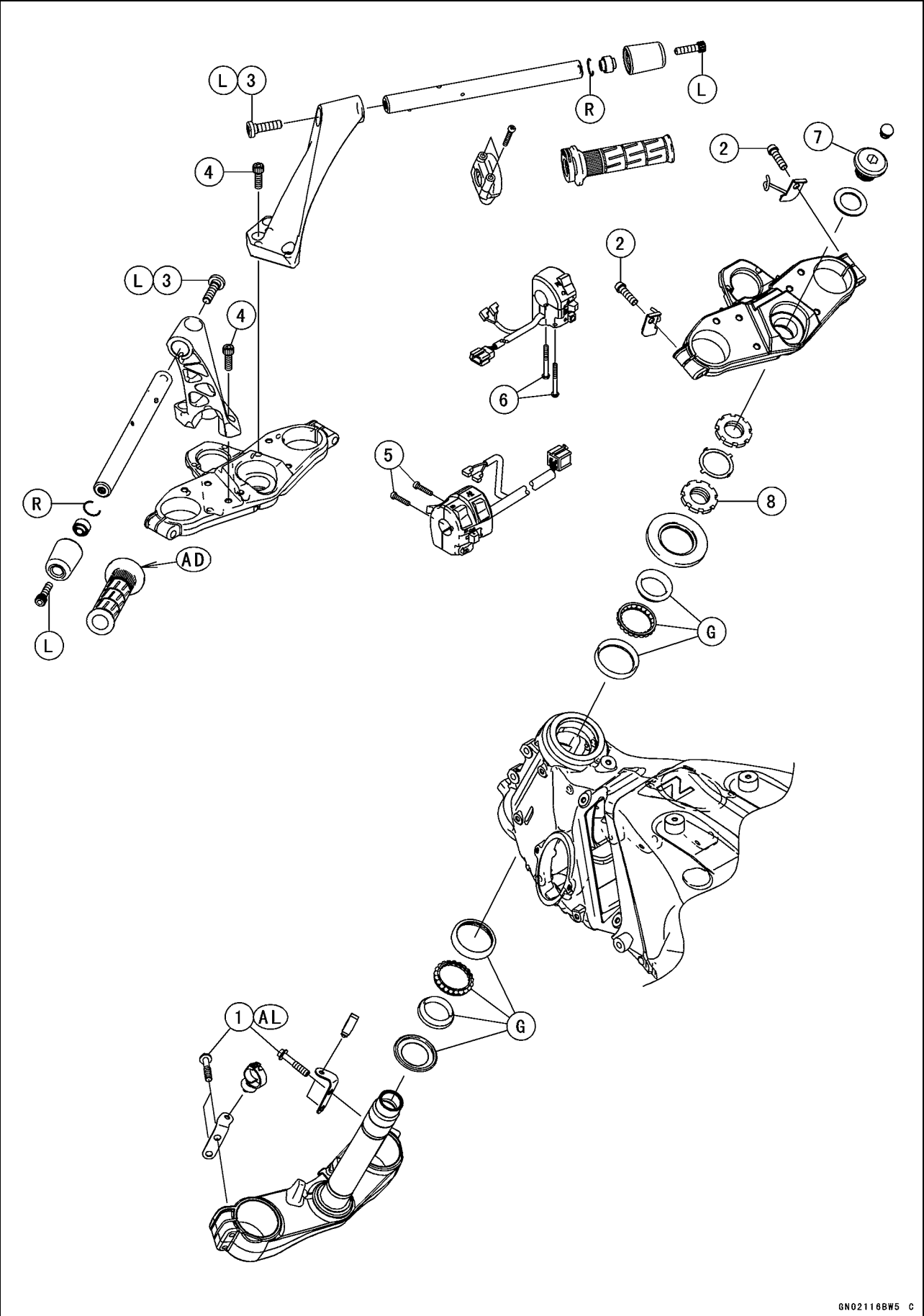
Steering

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14-2 STEERING

Exploded View



Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N-m	kgf-m	ft-lb	
1	Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Lower)	30	3.1	22	AL
2	Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Upper)	20	2.0	15	
3	Handlebar Bolts	34	3.5	25	L
4	Handlebar Holder Bolts	25	2.5	18	
5	Left Switch Housing Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in-lb	
6	Right Switch Housing Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in-lb	
7	Steering Stem Head Bolt	108	11.0	79.7	
8	Steering Stem Nut	23	2.3	17	

AD: Apply adhesive.

AL: Tighten the two clamp bolts alternately two time to ensure even tightening.

G: Apply grease.

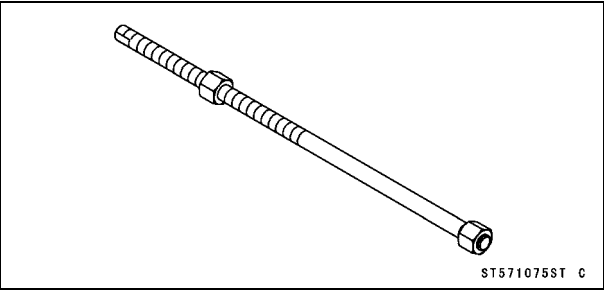
L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

R: Replacement Parts

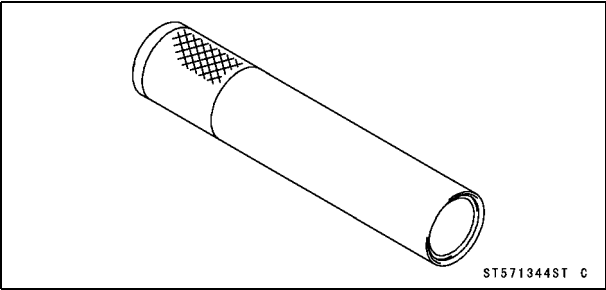
14-4 STEERING

Special Tools

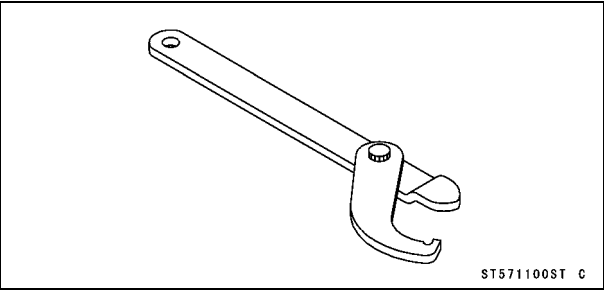
Head Pipe Outer Race Press Shaft:
57001-1075



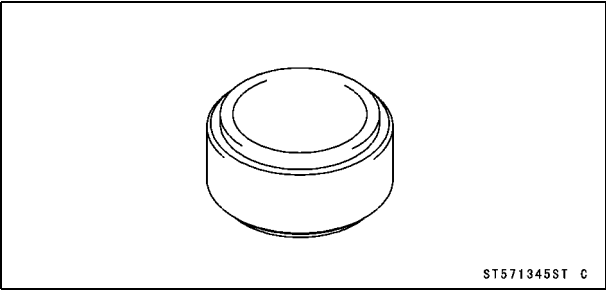
Steering Stem Bearing Driver, $\phi 42.5$:
57001-1344



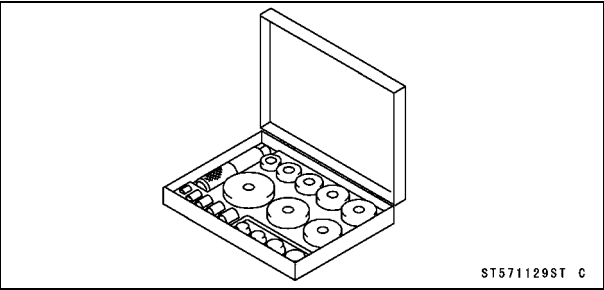
Steering Stem Nut Wrench:
57001-1100



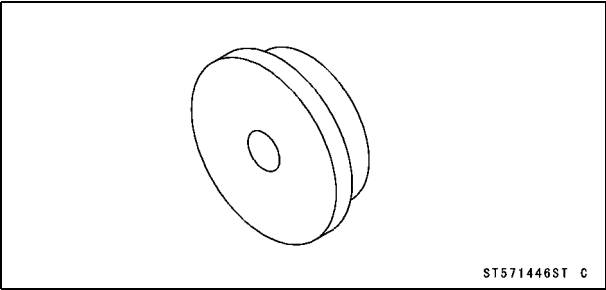
Steering Stem Bearing Driver Adapter, $\phi 41.5$:
57001-1345



Bearing Driver Set:
57001-1129



Head Pipe Outer Race Driver, $\phi 55$:
57001-1446



Steering

Steering Inspection

- Refer to the Steering Play Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Steering Play Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Steering Adjustment

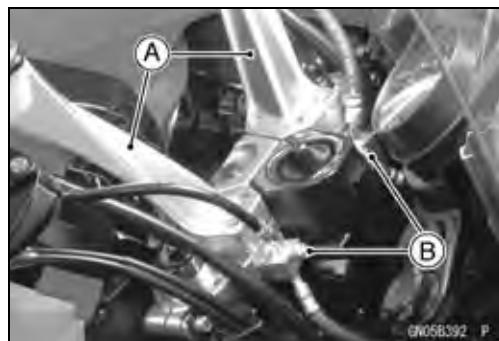
- Refer to the Steering Play Adjustment in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Steering Play Adjustment in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

14-6 STEERING

Steering Stem

Stem, Stem Bearing Removal

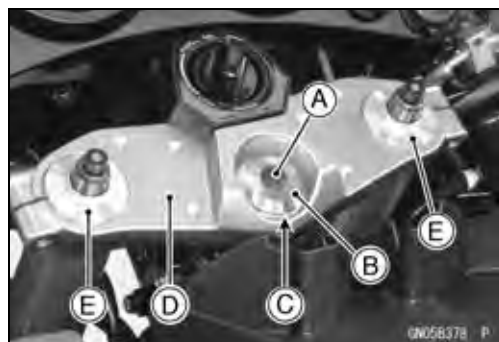
- Remove:
 - Inner Cover (see Inner Cover Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Storage Compartment Cover (see Storage Compartment Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Front Wheel (see Front Wheel Removal in the Wheels/Tires chapter)
 - Handlebars Holders [A] with Handlebar Assemblies (see Handlebar Holder Removal)
 - Fitting Bolts [B]



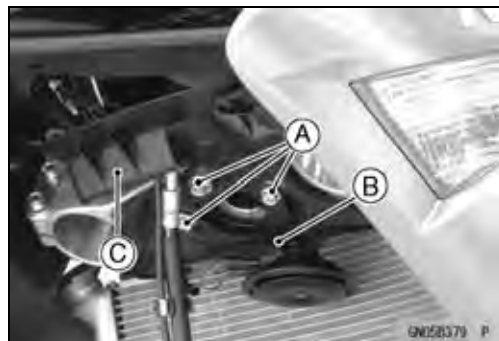
- Disconnect the steering lock unit connectors [A].
- Open the clamp [B].



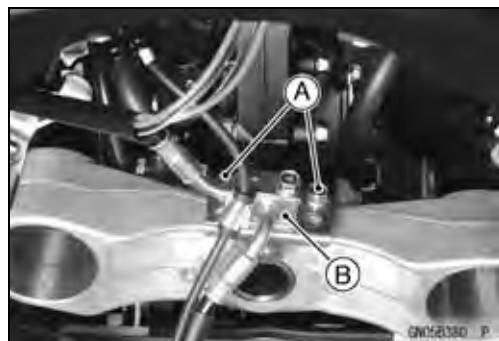
- Remove:
 - Cap [A]
 - Steering Stem Head Bolt [B] and Washer [C]
 - Steering Stem Head [D]
 - Front Forks [E] (see Front Fork Removal in the Suspension chapter)



- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Horn Bracket with Horn [B]
 - Radiator Cover [C]



- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Front Brake Fitting Bracket with Fitting [B]



Steering Stem

- Bend the claws [A] of lock washer straighten.
 - Remove the steering stem locknut [B].
- Special Tool - Steering Stem Nut Wrench: 57001-1100**
- Remove the lock washer.



- Pulling up the stem base, and remove the steering stem nut [A] with stem cap [B].

Special Tool - Steering Stem Nut Wrench : 57001-1100

- Remove:
Steering Stem [C]
Upper Ball Bearing Inner Race and Ball Bearing



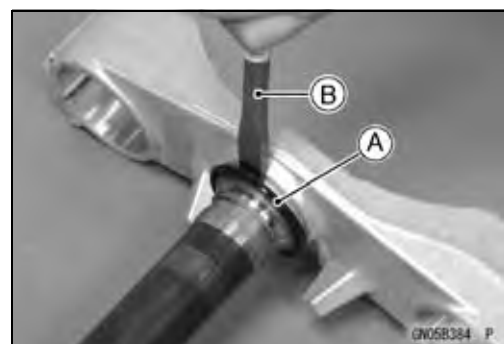
- To remove the ball bearing outer races [A] pressed into the head pipe [B], insert a bar into the recesses [C] of head pipe, and applying it to both recess alternately hammer it to drive the race out.

NOTE

○ If either steering stem bearing is damaged, it is recommended that both the upper and lower bearings (including outer races) should be replaced with new ones.



- Remove the lower ball bearing inner race (with its oil seal) [A] which is pressed onto the steering stem with a suitable commercially available chisel [B].



Stem, Stem Bearing Installation

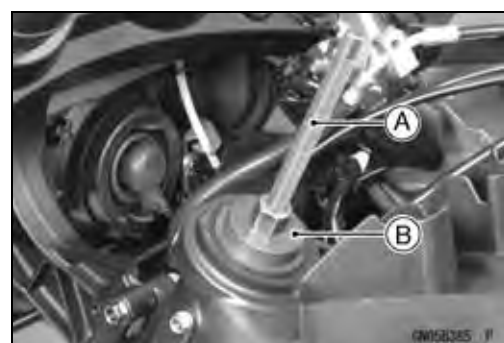
- Replace the bearing outer races with new ones.
- Drive them into the head pipe at the same time.

Special Tools - Head Pipe Outer Race Press Shaft [A]: 57001-1075

Bearing Driver Set: 57001-1129

Head Pipe Outer Race Driver, $\phi 55$ [B]: 57001-1446

- Apply grease to the outer races.



14-8 STEERING

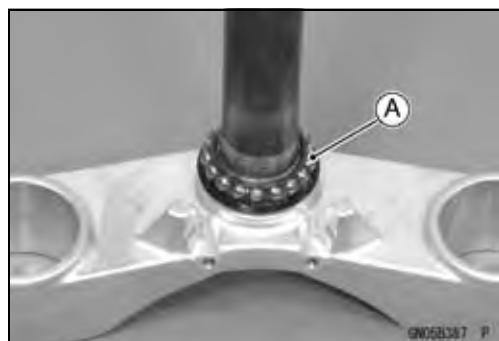
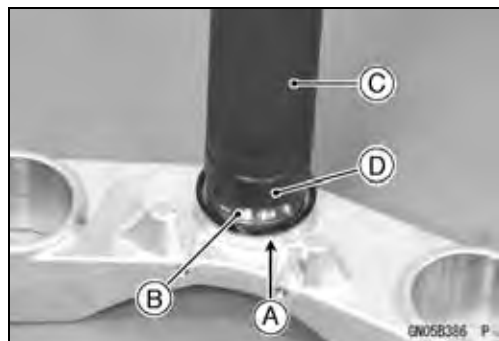
Steering Stem

- Replace the bearing inner races and oil seal with new ones.
- Apply grease to the oil seal.
- Install the oil seal [A] on the steering stem, and drive the lower ball bearing inner race [B] applied the grease onto the stem.

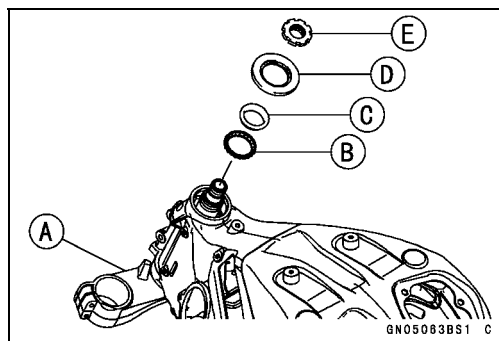
Special Tools - Steering Stem Bearing Driver, $\phi 42.5$ [C]: 57001-1344

Steering Stem Bearing Driver Adapter, $\phi 41.5$ [D]: 57001-1345

- Install the lower ball bearing [A] onto the stem.
- Grease the following.
 - Inner and Outer Races
 - Lower and Upper Ball Bearings
- The lower and upper ball bearings are identical.



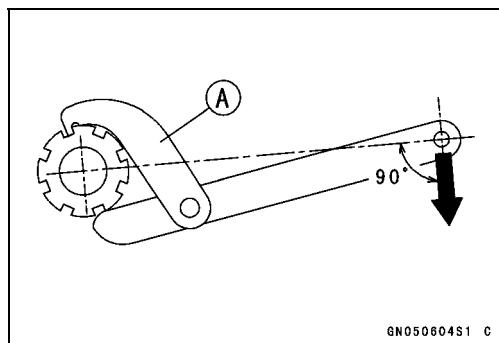
- Install the stem [A] through the head pipe and install the ball bearing [B] and inner race [C] on it.
- Install:
 - Stem Cap [D]
 - Steering Stem Nut [E]



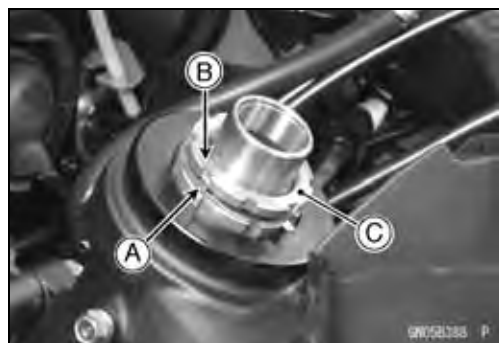
- Settle the bearings in place as follows.
- Tighten the steering stem nut with **55 N·m (5.6 kgf·m, 41 ft·lb)** of torque first, and loosen it a fraction of a turn until it turns lightly. Afterward tighten it again with specified torque using a steering stem nut wrench [A].

Special Tool - Steering Stem Nut Wrench: 57001-1100

Torque - Steering Stem Nut: 23 N·m (2.3 kgf·m, 17 ft·lb)



- Install the lock washer so that claw [A] of washer fit the notch [B] of steering stem locknut [C].

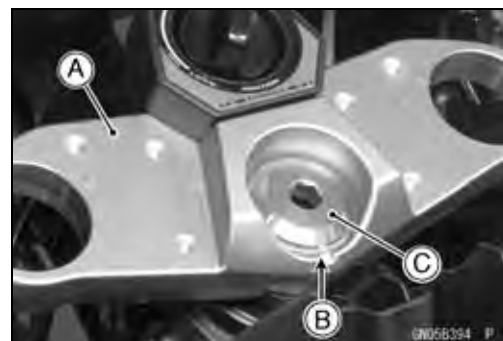


Steering Stem

- First tighten the steering stem locknut by hand until the resistance is felt fully, then tighten the steering stem lock nut so that align the claw [A] of stem lock nut to the notch [B] of stem nut by hand.
- Check that there is no play and the steering stem turns smoothly without rattles. If not, the steering stem bearing may be damaged.
- Bend the claw of lock washer to steering stem nut notch.



- Install the stem head [A] to the steering stem.
- Install the washer [B], and temporary tighten the stem head bolt [C].
- Install the front forks (see Front Fork Installation in the Suspension chapter).



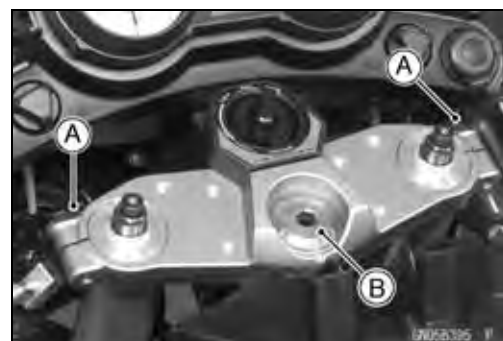
NOTE

- Tighten the upper front fork clamp bolts [A] first, next the stem head bolt [B], last the lower front fork clamp bolts [C].
- Tighten the two lower fork clamp bolts alternately two times to ensure even tightening torque.

Torque - Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Upper): 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb)

Steering Stem Head Bolt: 108 N·m (11.0 kgf·m, 79.7 ft·lb)

Front Fork Clamp Bolts (Lower): 30 N·m (3.1 kgf·m, 22 ft·lb)



⚠ WARNING

Do not impede the handlebar turning by routing the cables, harnesses and hoses improperly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).

- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).

Steering Stem Bearing Lubrication

- Refer to the Steering Stem Bearing Lubrication in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

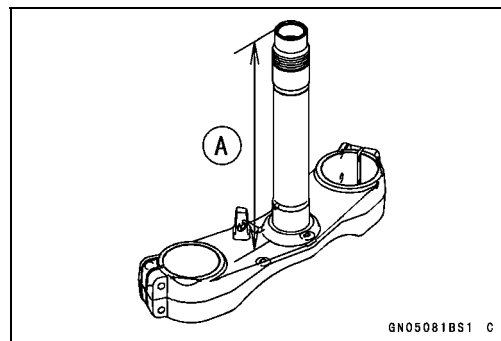


14-10 STEERING

Steering Stem

Steering Stem Warp

- Whenever the steering stem is removed, or if the steering can not be adjusted for smooth action, check the steering stem for straightness.
- ★ If the steering stem [A] is bent, replace the steering stem.



Stem Cap Deterioration, Damage

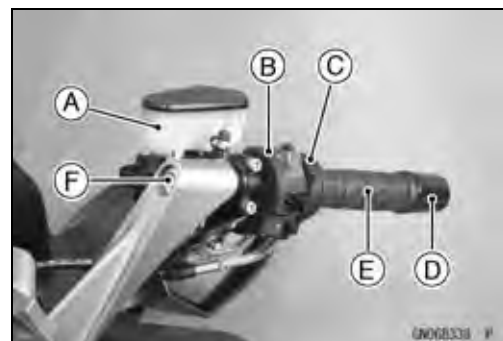
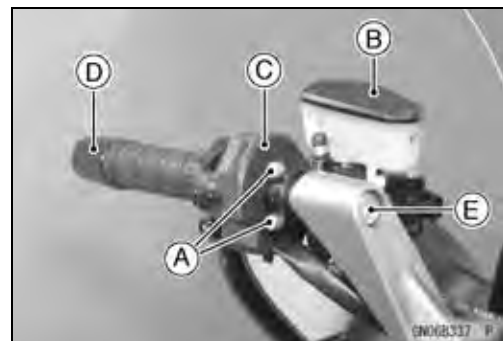
- ★ Replace the stem cap if its oil seal [A] shows damage.



Handlebar

Handlebar Removal

- Remove:
 - Clutch Lever Clamp Bolts [A]
 - Clutch Master Cylinder [B]
 - Left Switch Housing [C]
 - Handlebar Weight [D]
 - Handlebar Bolt [E]
 - Left Handlebar
- Remove:
 - Front Brake Master Cylinder [A] (see Front Brake Master Cylinder Removal in the Brakes chapter)
 - Right Switch Housing [B]
 - Throttle Case [C]
 - Handlebar Weight [D]
 - Throttle Grip [E]
 - Handlebar Bolt [F]
 - Right Handlebar



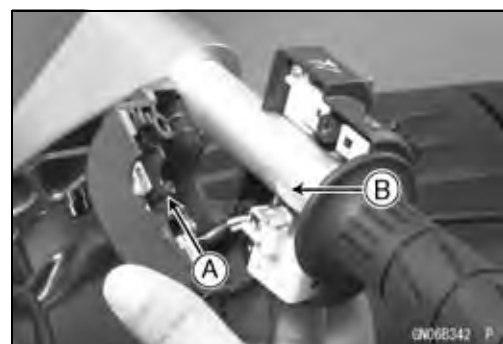
Handlebar Installation

- Apply adhesive cement to the inside of the left handlebar grip.
- Fit the pin [A] of the handlebar to the recess [B] of the handlebar holder.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the handlebar bolts.
- Tighten:

Torque - Handlebar Bolts: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)

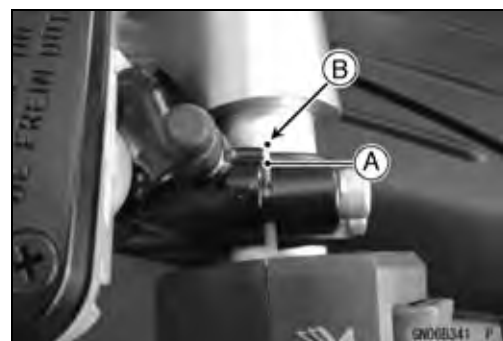
- Install the left and right switch housings.
- Fit the projection [A] into a small hole [B] in the handlebar.

Torque - Switch Housing Screws: 3.5 N·m (0.36 kgf·m, 31 in·lb)



- Install the front brake and clutch master cylinders.
- Set the master cylinder to match its mating surface [A] to the punch mark [B] of the handlebar.
- Tighten the upper clamp bolt first, and then lower clamp bolt.

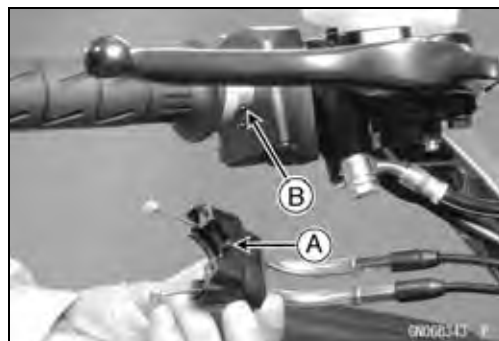
Torque - Front Brake Master Cylinder Clamp Bolts: 11 N·m (1.1 kgf·m, 97 in·lb)



14-12 STEERING

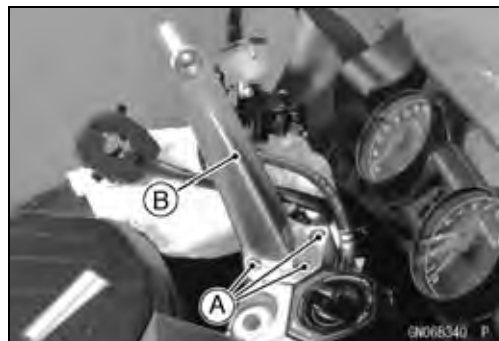
Handlebar

- Install:
 - Throttle Grip
 - Throttle Cable Tips
 - Throttle Cases
- Fit the projection [A] into a small hole [B] in the handlebar.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the handlebar weight bolts, and tighten them.



Handlebar Holder Removal

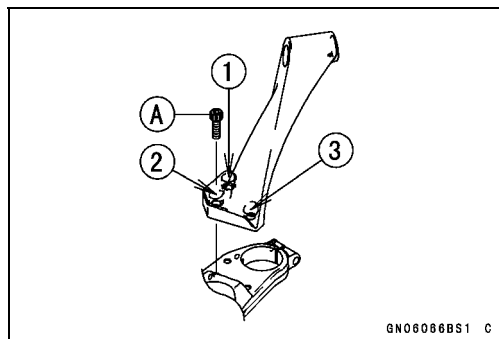
- Remove:
 - Left and Right Handlebar
 - Handlebar Holder Bolts [A]
 - Handlebar Holder [B]



Handlebar Holder Installation

- Install the handlebar holder with handlebar on the steering stem head.
- Tighten the handlebar holder bolts [A] following the tightening sequence [1-2-3-1].

Torque - Handlebar Holder Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)



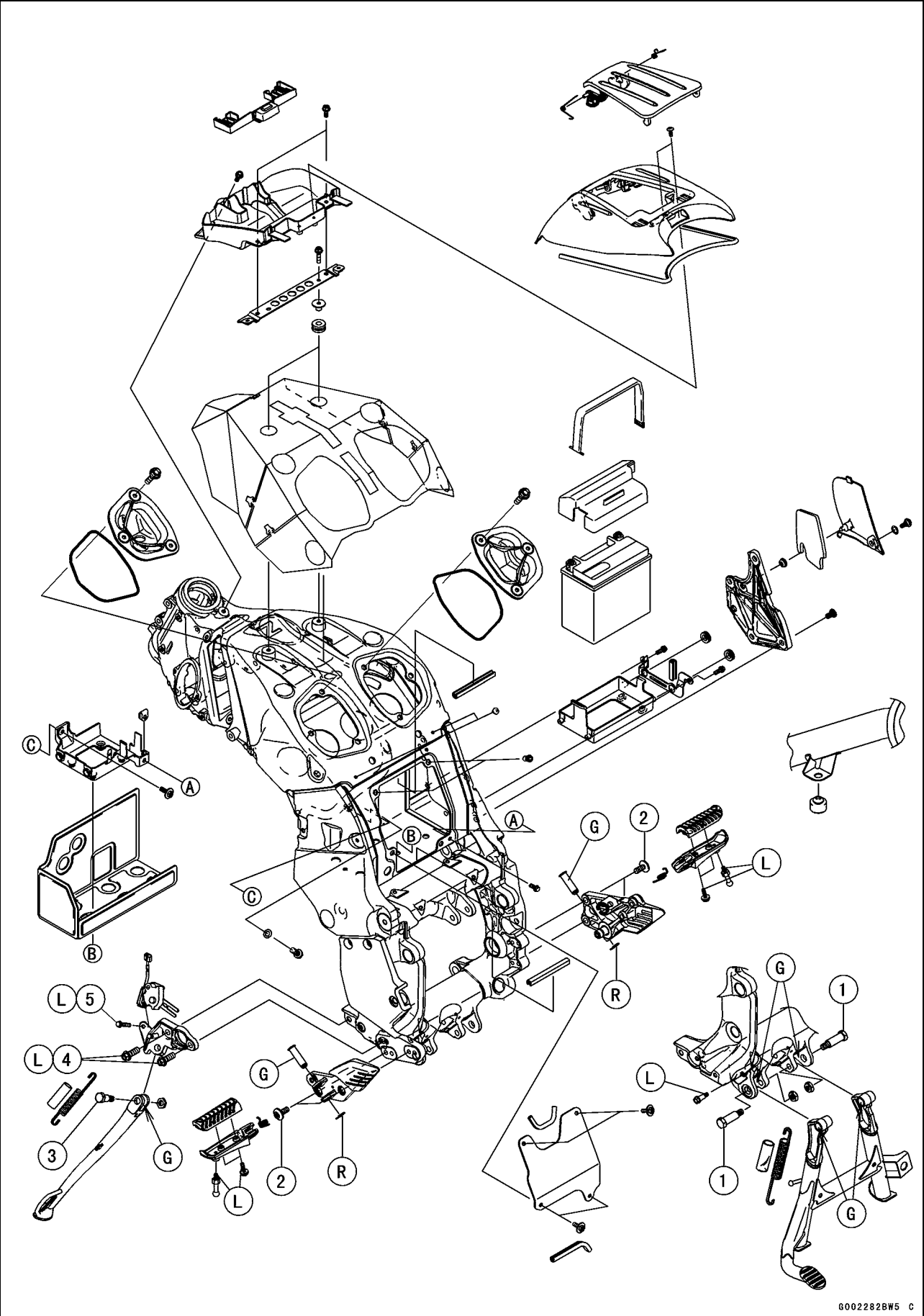
Frame

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15-2 FRAME

Exploded View



6002282BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Center Stand Bolts	44	4.5	32	
2	Front Footpeg Bracket Bolts	25	2.5	18	
3	Sidestand Bolt	44	4.5	32	
4	Sidestand Bracket Bolts	49	5.0	36	L
5	Sidestand Switch Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	L

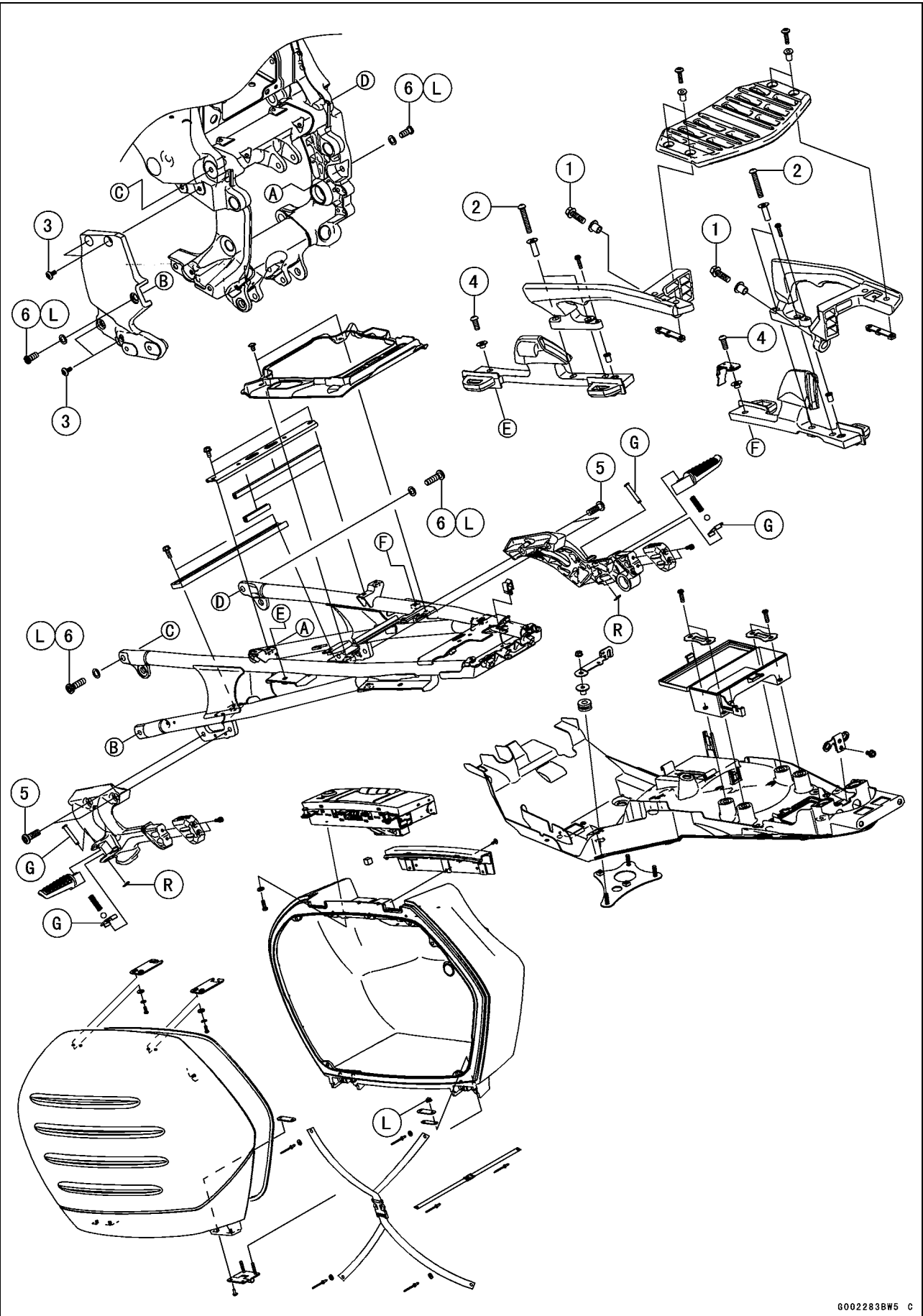
G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

R: Replacement Parts

15-4 FRAME

Exploded View



G002283BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Carrier Bracket Bolts (M10)	34	3.5	25	
2	Carrier Bracket Bolts (M8)	25	2.5	18	
3	Frame Side Bracket Bolts	25	2.5	18	
4	Hook Bracket Bolts	25	2.5	18	
5	Rear Footpeg Bracket Bolts	34	3.5	25	
6	Rear Frame Bolts	44	4.5	32	L

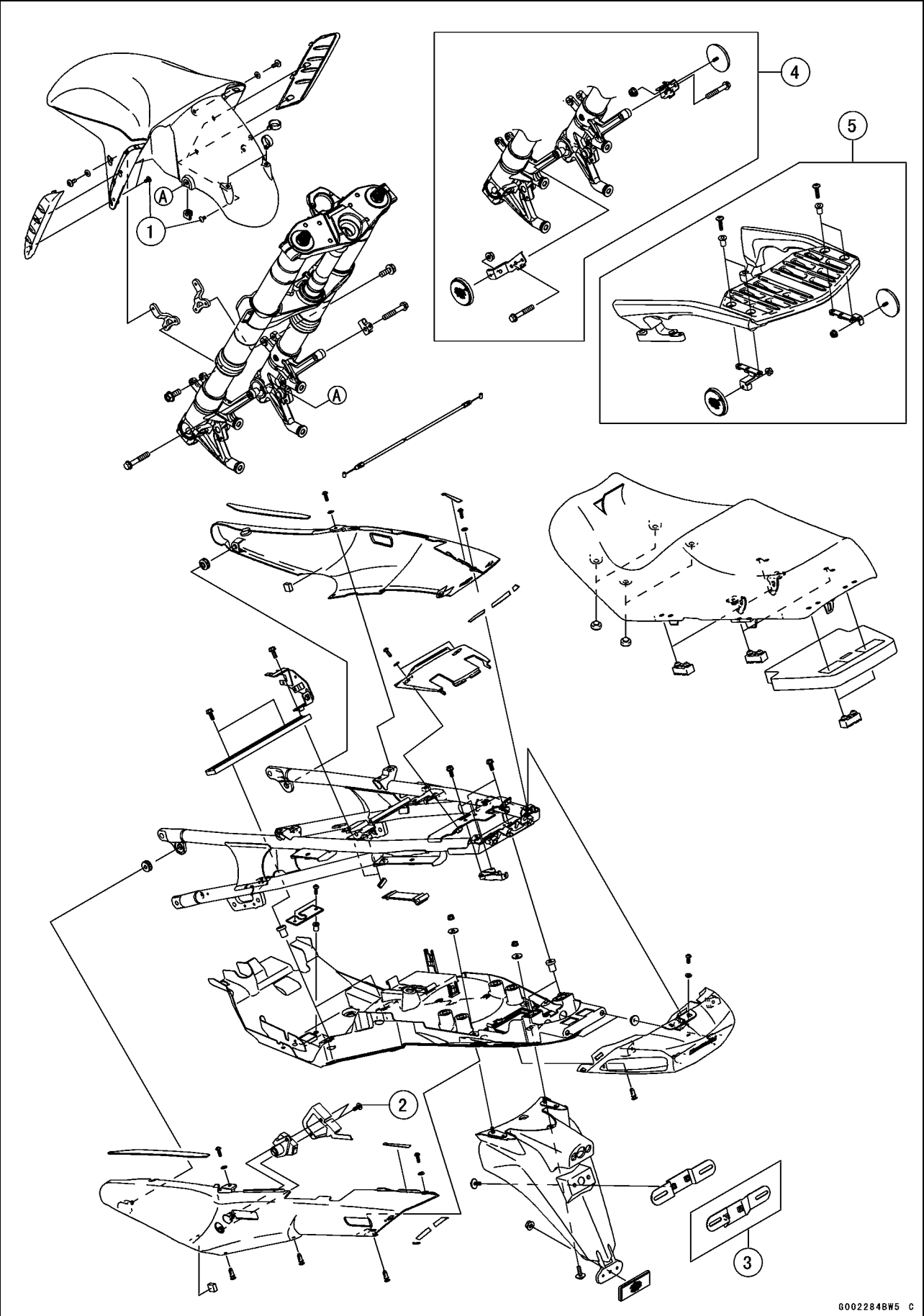
G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

R: Replacement Parts

15-6 FRAME

Exploded View



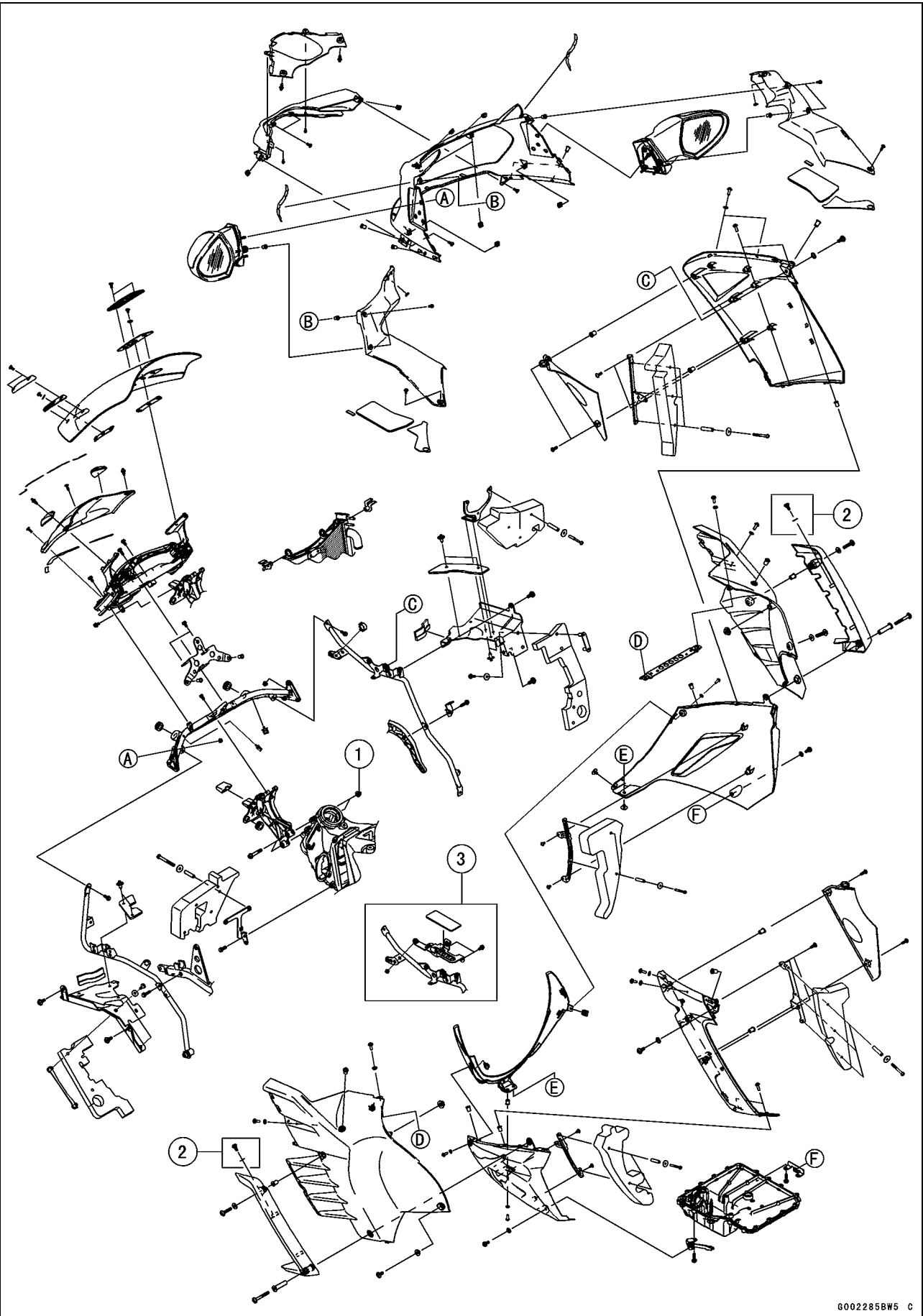
Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Front Fender Cover Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
2	Seat Lock Guard Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	

- 3. License Plate Bracket (CA and US Models)
- 4. Reflectors (AU, CA and US Models)
- 5. Reflectors (CA and US Models)

15-8 FRAME

Exploded View



Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Upper Fairing Bracket Nuts	25	2.5	18	

2. Bolts and Washers

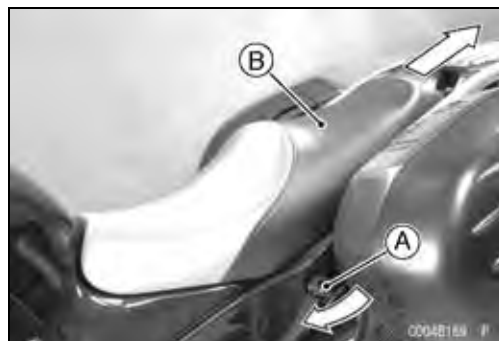
3. Canister Bracket (CAL Model)

15-10 FRAME

Seat

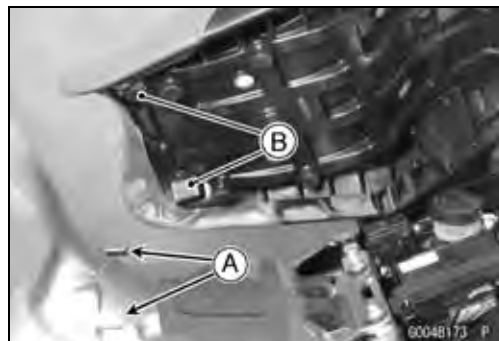
Seat Removal

- Insert the key knob [A] into the seat lock and, turning the key counterclockwise, pulling up on the rear of the seat [B], and pulling the seat backward.

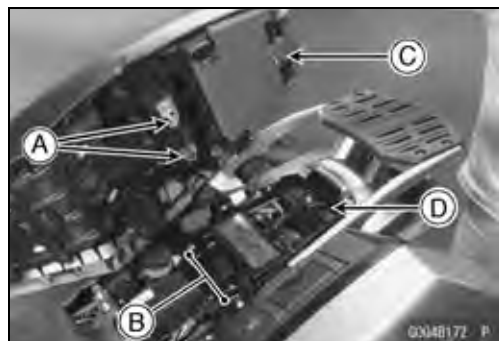


Seat Installation

- Insert the brackets [A] of the fuel tank into the slots [B] of the seat.



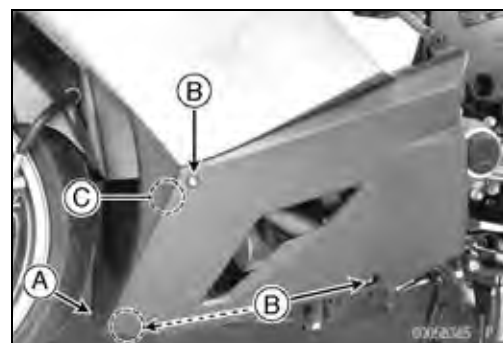
- Fit the hooks [A] of the seat under the frame [B], and insert the seat projection [C] into the slot [D] of the frame.
- Push down the rear part of the seat until the lock clicks.
- Push up the front and rear end of the seat to make sure they are securely locked.



Fairings

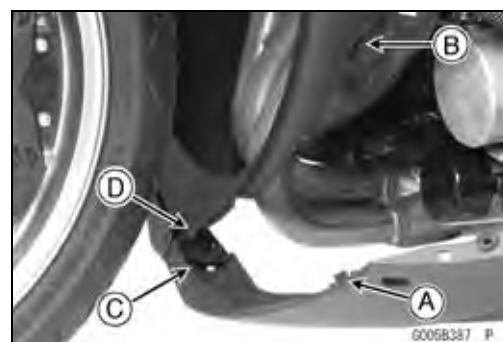
Lower Fairing Removal

- Remove:
 - Rear Middle Fairings (see Rear Middle Fairing Removal)
 - Pull up the core by the thin blade driver.
 - Remove the quick rivet [A].
- Remove the bolts [B] with washers.
- Clear the hook portion [C] from the slot.
- Separate the left lower fairing from the right lower fairing.

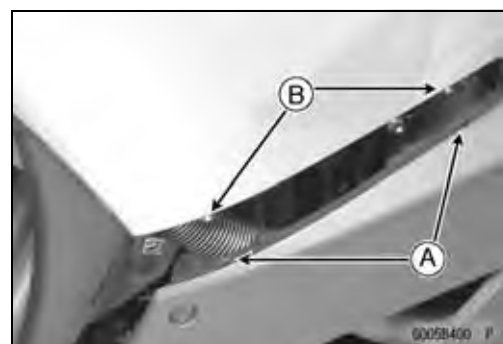


Lower Fairing Installation

- Insert the hook portions [A] into the slots [B].
- Put the projection [C] into the hole [D].

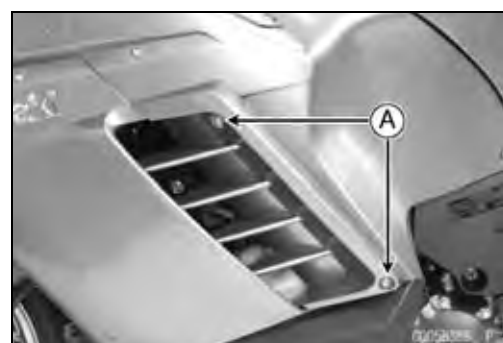


- Fit the holes [A] of the lower fairing to the projections [B] of the front middle fairing.
- Set the quick rivet and push the core.
- Tighten the bolts with washers.



Fairing Cover Removal

- Remove the bolts [A] with washer.
- Pull out the fairing cover [B], and clear the stoppers.

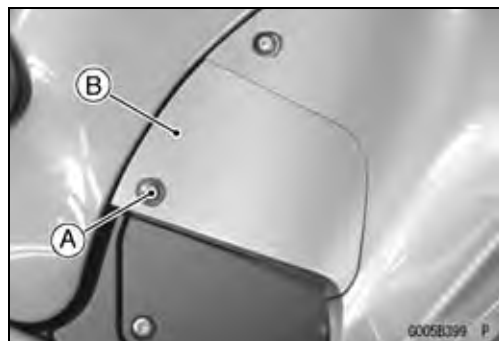


15-12 FRAME

Fairings

Middle Fairing Removal

- Remove:
 - Storage Compartment Cover (see Storage Compartment Removal)
 - Inner Covers (see Inner Cover Removal)
 - Fairing Covers (see Fairing Cover Removal)
- For the right side, remove the bolt [A] and sub front right side cover [B].



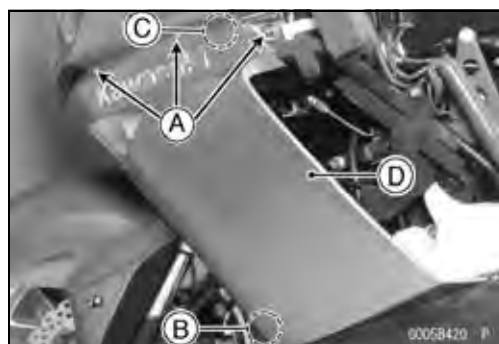
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
- Pull the rear portion [B] of the rear middle fairing [C] forward and then remove the fairing backward.



- Remove:
 - Upper Inner Fairing (see Upper Inner Fairing)
 - Bolts [A]



- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
- Clear the hook portion [B] from the lower inner fairing and then clear the upper hook portion [C] of the front middle fairing [D]



- Disconnect the front turn signal light lead connector [A].

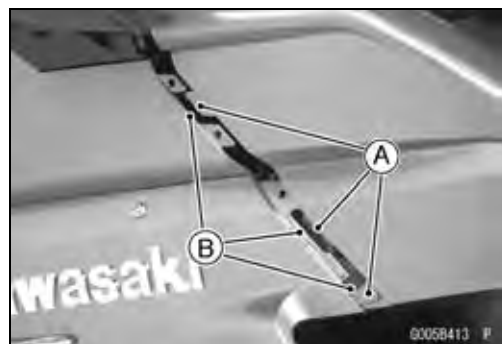


- Remove:
 - Middle Inner fairing (see Middle Inner fairing Removal)
 - Front Turn Signal Light (see Turn Signal Light Removal in the Electrical System chapter)

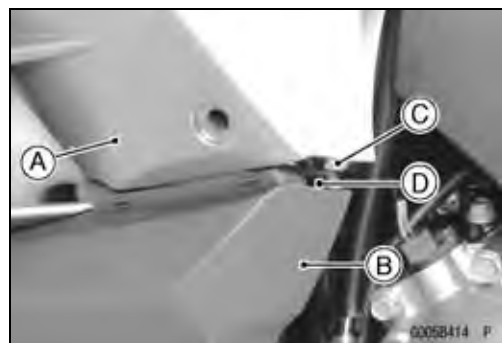
Fairings

Middle Fairing Installation

- Install the turn signal light to the front middle fairing, and tighten the screws.
 - Install the inner fairing (see Inner Fairing Installation).
 - Connect the turn signal lead connector.
 - Fit the rear side hook [A] of the fairing first, and then fit the front side.
 - Insert the projection into the hole of the lower fairing (see Lower Fairing Installation).
 - Fit the hook into the slot of the middle inner fairing.
 - Tighten the bolts.
 - Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).
- Engage the engage parts [A] of the upper side on the fairing and it counters [B].

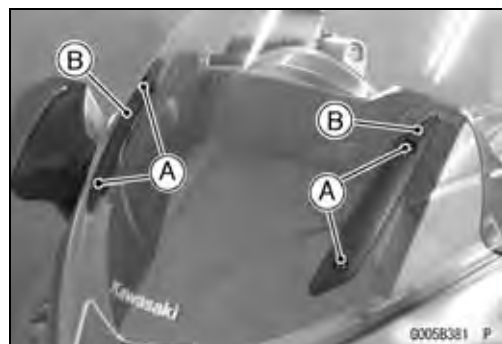


- Install the lower portion [A] of the fairing on the lower fairing [B].
- Insert the tongue [C] into the slot [D].



Windshield Removal

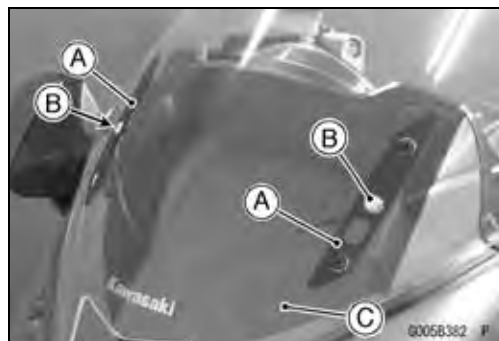
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Holder Plates [B]



15-14 FRAME

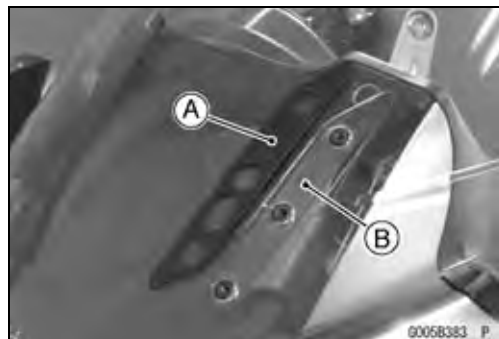
Fairings

- Remove:
 - Rubber Damper [A]
 - Bolts [B]
 - Windshield [C]



Windshield Installation

- Put the rubber damper [A] onto the shape area of the damper [B].
- Tighten:



Upper Fairing Removal

- Remove:
 - Inner Cover (see Inner Cover Removal)
 - Windshield
 - Screws [A]
 - Electric Windshield Actuator Cover [B]



- Remove:
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal)
 - Rear View Mirror (see Rear View Mirror Removal)
- Unscrew the bolt [A].



- Disconnect:
 - Headlight Lead Connectors [A] (Both Sides)
 - City Light Lead Connectors [B] (Both Sides)



Fairings

- Remove:
Bolt [A]
Right Resonator [B]



- Turn the fittings [A] of the aiming cable counter-clockwise and remove them.

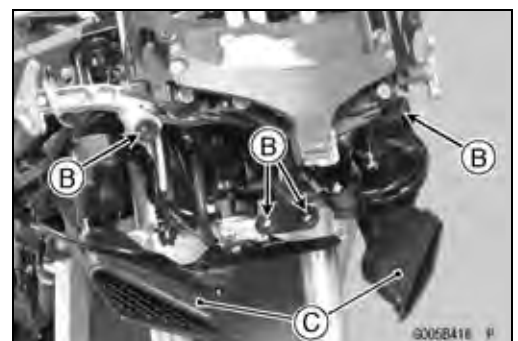
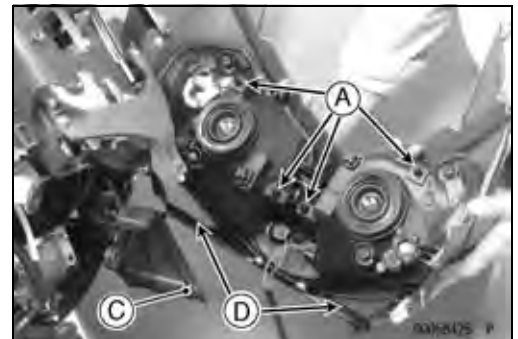


- Pull out the upper fairing [A] forward.
- Pull the both side of the fairing to clear the rear view mirror bracket [B].



Upper Fairing Installation

- Installation is the reverse of removal.
- Be sure insert the projections [A] of the faring in to the holes [B] of the brackets.
- Fit the inlet air duct [C] onto the inlet fairing [D].

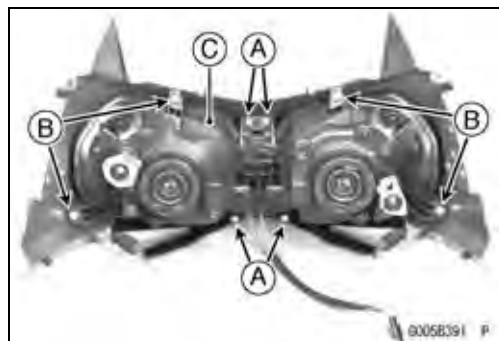


15-16 FRAME

Fairings

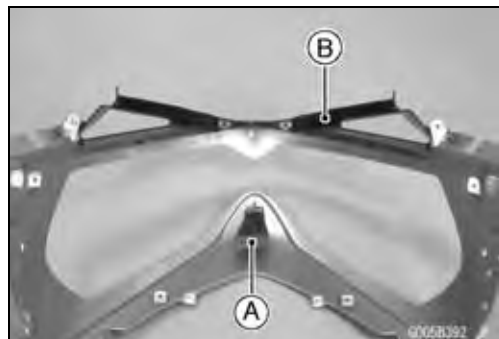
Upper Fairing Disassembly

- Remove:
 - Upper Fairing (see Upper Fairing Removal)
 - Screws [A]
 - Bolts [B]
 - Headlights [C]



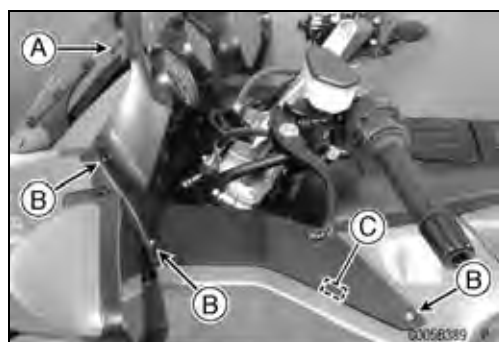
Upper Fairing Assembly

- Set up the and fairing damper bracket [A] inlet fairing [B].
- Install the headlight.
- Installation is the reverse of removal.



Inner Cover Removal

- Remove:
 - Windshield (see Windshield Removal)
 - Quick Revet [A]
 - Bolts [B]
- Remove the inner cover.
- Pull the inner cover inward, and clear the hook [C].



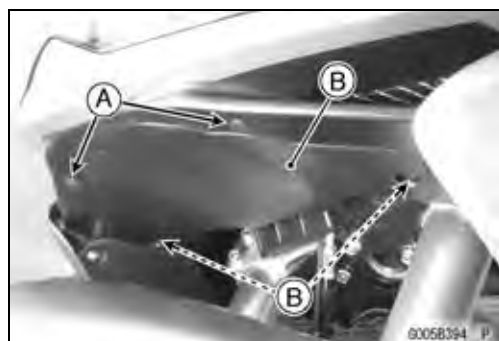
Inner Cover Installation

- Insert the hook [A] into the slot [B].
- Tighten the bolts.
- Install the Quick revet.



Upper Inner Fairing Removal

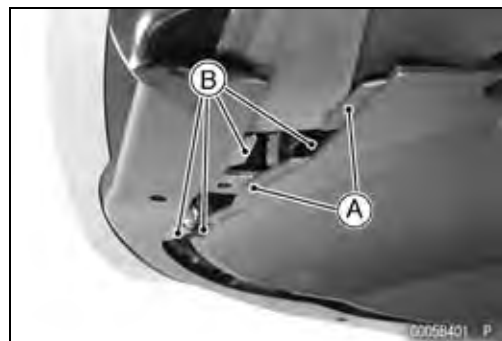
- Remove:
 - Quick Revets
 - Upper Inner Fairing [B]
- Slide out the upper inner fairing backward.



Fairings

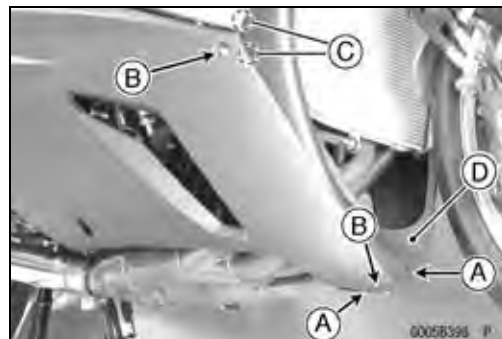
Upper Inner Fairing Installation

- Engage the engage parts [A] of the inner fairing front portion and counters [B].
- Install the quick revets.



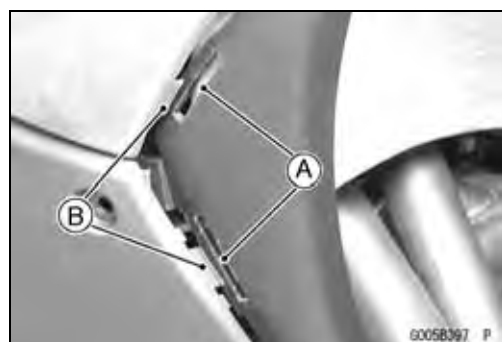
Lower Inner Fairing Removal

- Remove:
 - Quick Rivet [A]
 - Bolts [B]
- Clear the slots [C] from the hooks.
- Remove the inner fairing [D]

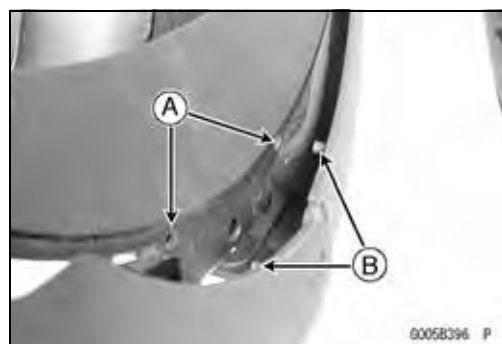


Lower Inner Fairing Installation

- Insert the slots [A] on the hooks [B].

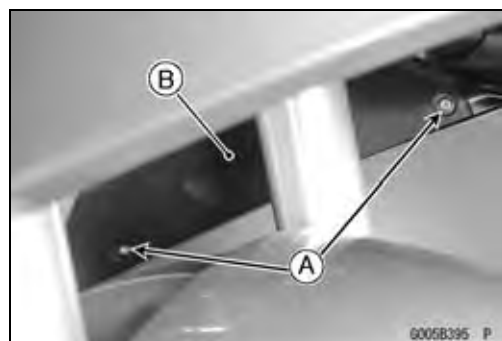


- Fit the holes [A] on the projections [B] of the lower fairing [C].
- Set the quick rivets and push the cores.
- Tighten the bolts with washer.



Middle Inner Fairing Removal

- Remove:
 - Upper Inner Fairing (see Upper Inner Fairing Removal)
 - Bolt [A]
 - Middle Inner Fairing [B]



Middle Inner Fairing Installation

- Installation is the reverse of removal.

15-18 FRAME

Fairings

Fairing Stay Removal

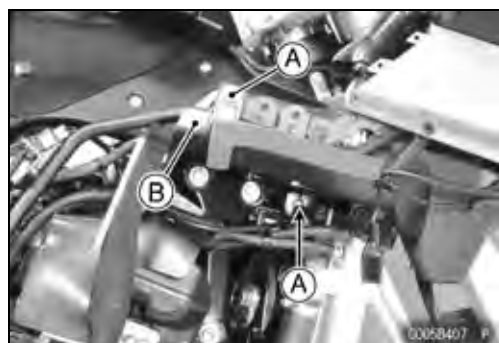
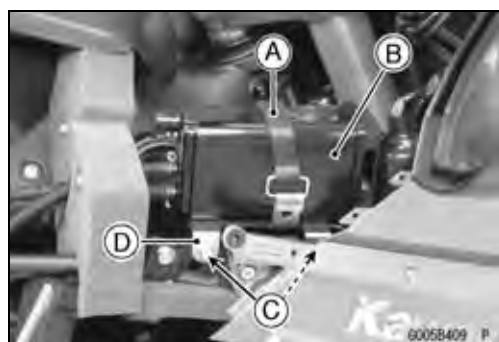
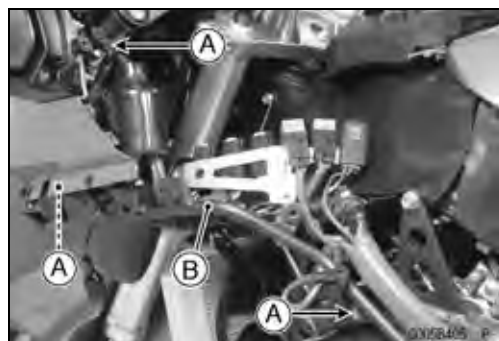
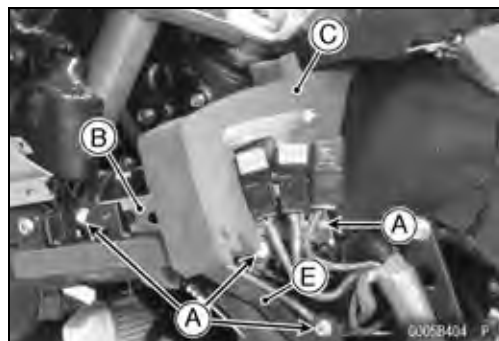
- Remove:
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal)
 - Bolts [A]
 - Relay Bracket [B] with Pad [C]
 - Bolt [D]
 - Left Heat Insulation Cover [E]

- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Left Fairing stay [B]

- For the California Model, Remove the band [A], canister [B], bolt [C] and bracket [D].

- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
 - Pad [B]

- Remove:
 - Bolt [A]
 - Right Heat Insulation Cover [B]

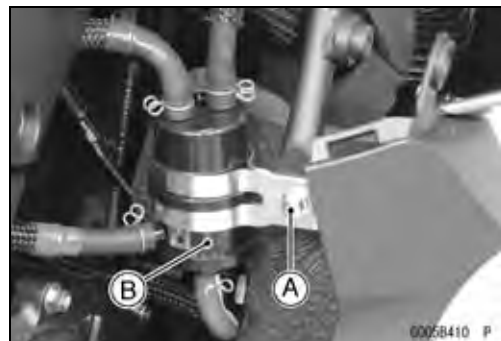


Fairings

- Remove:
 - Bolt [A]
 - Right Fan Motor Lead Connector [B] (disconnect)
 - Clamp [C] (open)
 - Right Fairing Stay [D]



- For the California Mode, Remove the bolt [A] and separator [B].

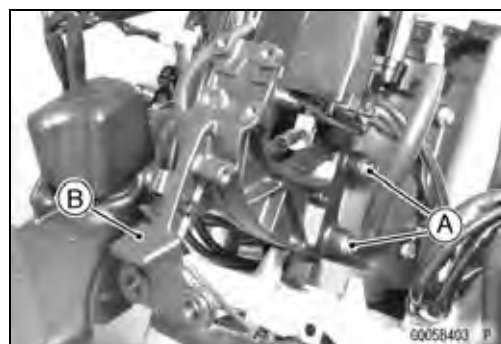
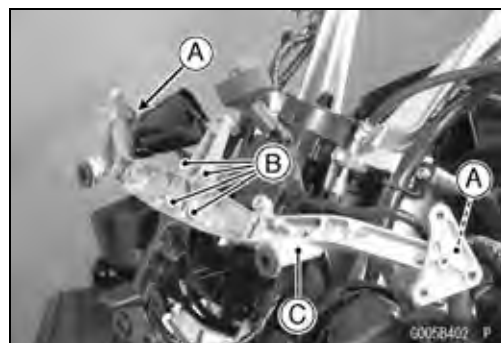


Fairing Stay Installation

- Installation is the reverse of removal.

Upper Fairing Bracket Removal

- Remove:
 - Upper Fairing (see Upper Fairing Removal)
 - Meter Unit (see Meter Unit Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Electric Windshield (see Electric Windshield Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Right and Left Fairing Stay Bolts [A]
 - Rear View Mirror Bracket Bolts [B]
 - Rear View Mirror Bracket Bolts [C]
- Remove:
 - Upper Fairing Bracket Nuts and Bolts [A]
 - Upper Fairing Bracket [B]



Upper Fairing Bracket Installation

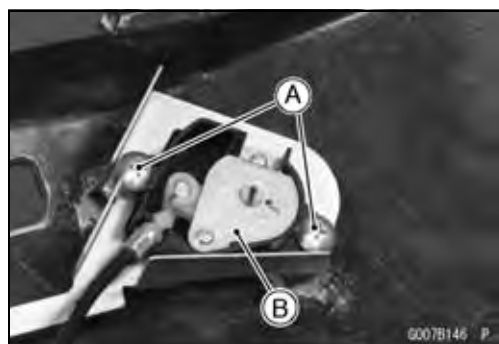
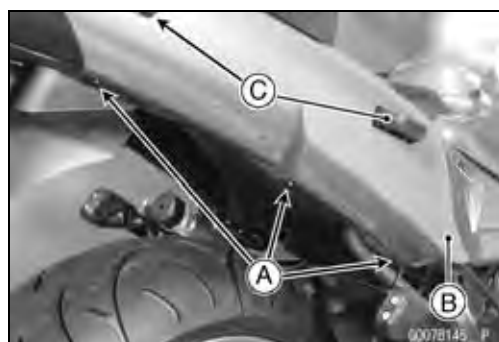
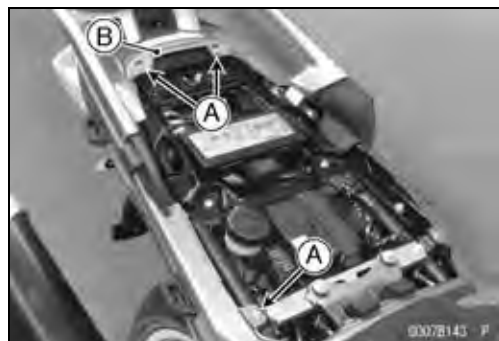
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Upper Fairing Bracket Nuts: 25N-m (2.5 kgf-m, 18 ft-lb)
- Installation is the reverse of removal.

15-20 FRAME

Seat Cover

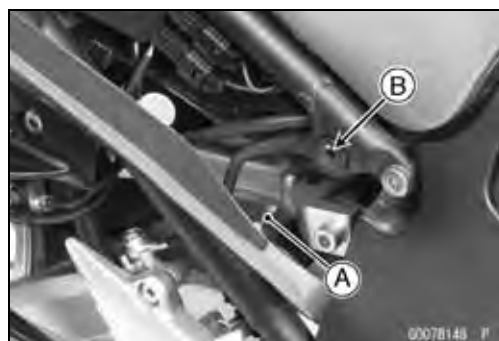
Seat Cover Removal

- Remove:
 - Seat (see Seat Removal)
 - Screws [A]
 - Center Seat Cover [B]
- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
- Remove the quick rivets [A].
- Clear the side seat covers [B] from the holders [C] of the saddlebag.
- For the left side seat cover, remove the screws [A] and seat lock assy with cable [B].



Seat Cover Installation

- For the left side seat cover.
- Install the seat lock assy.
- Insert the hole [A] to the projection [B].
- Install the bolts and quick rivets.



Seat Cover

- Insert the projection [A] of the seat cover [B] into the hole [C] of the tail light cover [D].
- Tighten the screws.

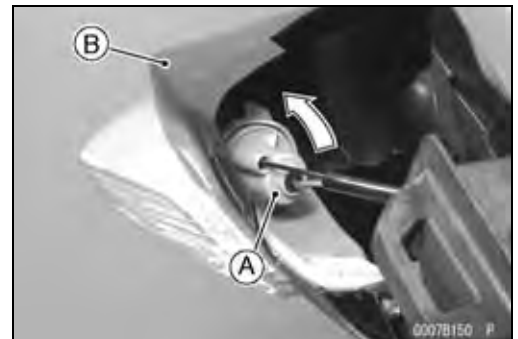


Tail Cover Removal

- Remove:
 - Tail/Brake Light (see Tail/Brake Light Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
 - Seat Covers
 - Bolts [A]
 - Quick Revets [B]
- Pull out the tail cover [C] backward.

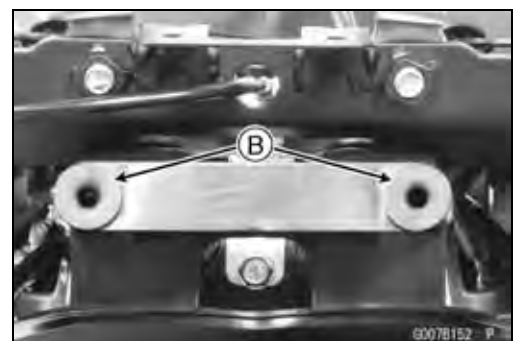


- Turn the socket [A] counterclockwise.
- Remove the tail cover [B].



Tail Cover Installation

- Be sure insert the projections [A] of the cover into the hole [B] of the frame.

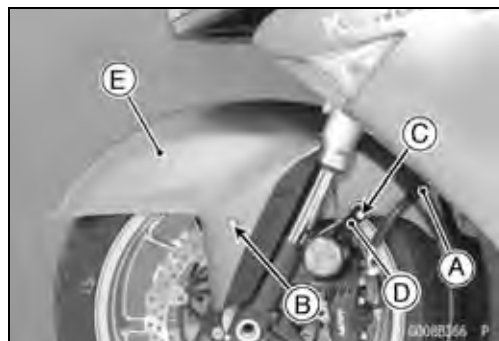


15-22 FRAME

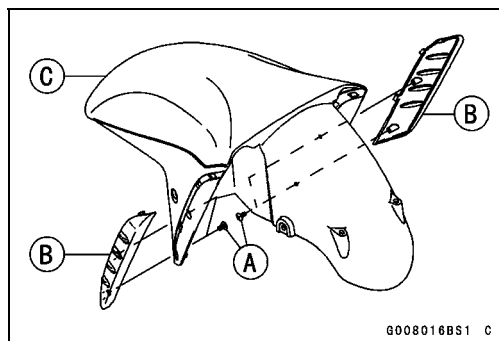
Fenders

Front Fender Removal

- Remove:
 - Brake Hose Clamps [A] (Both Sides)
 - Bolts [B] with Washer (Both Sides)
 - Bolts [C] (Both Sides)
 - Bracket [D] (Except the ZG1400B European Models)
- Remove the front fender assy [E].

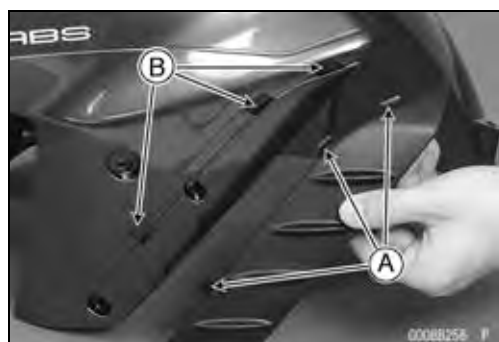


- Remove the screws [A].
- Separate the front fender covers [B] and front fender [C].



Front Fender Installation

- Install the front fender covers to the front fender.
- Insert the hooks [A] of the front fender cover into the slots [B] of the front fender.

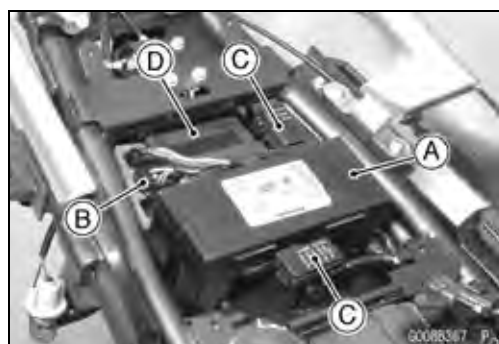


- Install the front fender assy to the front fork.
- Install the brake hose clamps to the front fender holes.

Flap and Rear Fender Removal

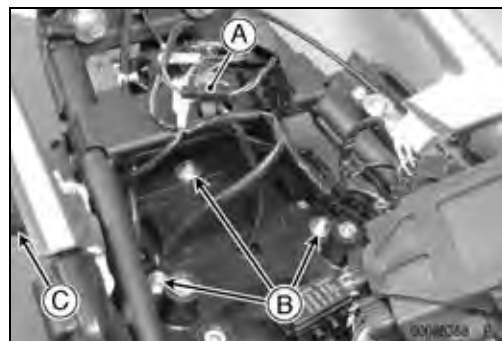
- Remove:
 - Saddlebag (see Saddlebag Bag Removal)
 - Seat (see Seat Removal)
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Seat Covers (see Seat Cover Removal)

Tool Kit Case [A] (see ECU Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
Kawasaki Self-diagnosis System Connections with Holder [B]
Relay Box [C] (see Relay Box Removal in the Electrical System chapter)
ECU (see ECU Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
Fuse Boxes [D]

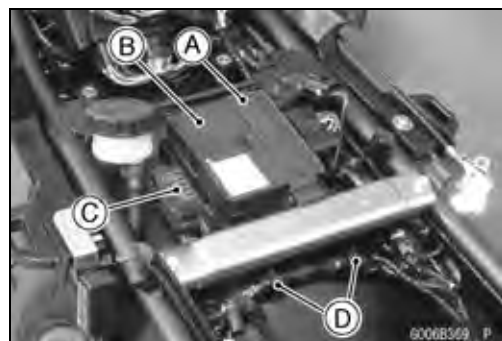


Fenders

- Remove:
 - Lisense Plate Light Lead Connector [A]
 - Nuts [B]
 - Flaps [C]



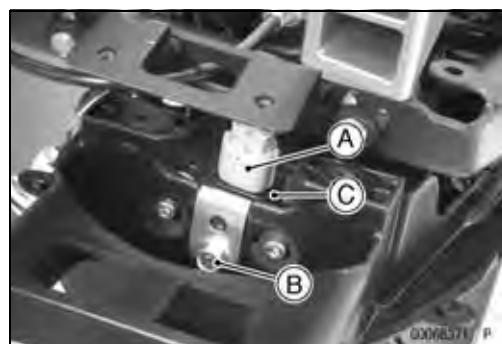
- Remove:
 - Band [A]
 - KIPASS ECU [B]
 - Fuse Box [C]
 - Clamps (open) [D]



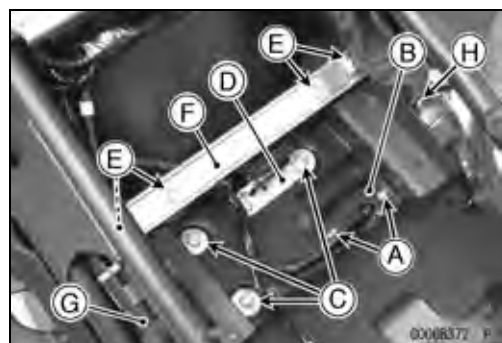
- Remove:
 - Tail/Brake Light (LED) (see Tail/Brake Light (LED) Removal In the Electrical System chaoter)
 - Bolts [A]



- Disconnect the connector [A].
- Unscrew the bolt [B] and remove the vehicle-down sensor [C].



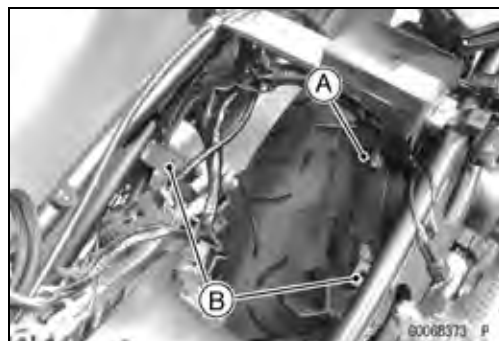
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Lead Cover [B]
 - Nuts [C]
 - Connector Bracket [D]
- Disconnect the regulator/rectifier connector and remove the regulator/rectifier.
- Remove:
 - Bolts [E]
 - Bracket [F]
- Disconnect:
 - Alternator Connectors [G]
 - Main Harness Clamp [H]



15-24 FRAME

Fenders

- Pull out the rear fender [A] backward and downward.
- Clear the fender from the frame brackets [B].



Flap and Rear Fender Installation

- Put the front portion [A] of the rear fender on the frame [B].



- Before installing the flap, run license plate light lead [A] to the holes of the rear fender and flap.

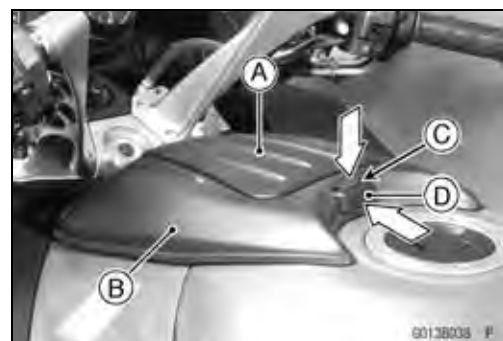


- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).
- Run the harness correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).

Storage Compartment

Storage Compartment Removal

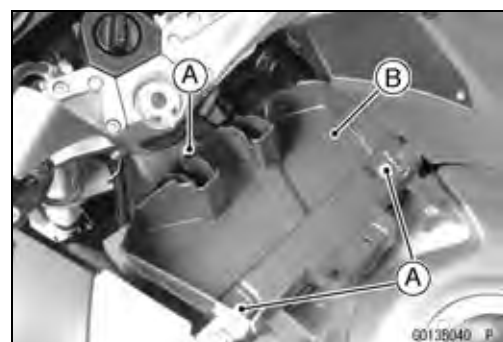
- Unlock the lid [A] of the storage compartment [B].
- Pushing the lever [C] in with holding the button [D] down.



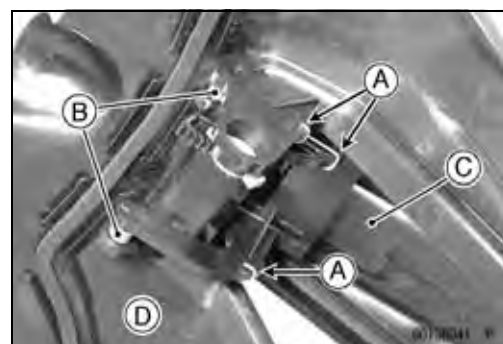
- Remove:
Screws [A]
Storage compartment Cover [B] with Lid [C]



- Remove:
Bolts [A]
Storage compartment Case [B]



- Unhook the ends [A] of the springs [B].
- Remove the lid [C] from the cover [D].



- Remove the knob assy [A].

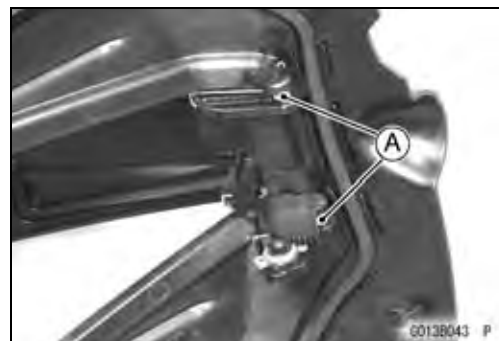


15-26 FRAME

Storage Compartment

Storage Compartment Installation

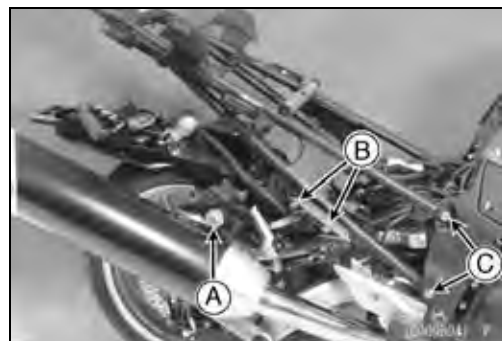
- Install the end of the springs [A] position as shown.



Frame

Rear Frame Removal

- Remove:
 - Frame Side Cover (see Propeller Shaft Removal in the Final Drive chapter)
 - Rear Fender (see Rear Fender Removal)
 - Muffler Body Bolt [A]
 - Rear Footpeg Bracket Bolts [B] and Brackets (Both Sides)
 - Rear Frame Bolts [C]



Rear Frame Installation

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the thread of the rear frame bolt, and tighten them.

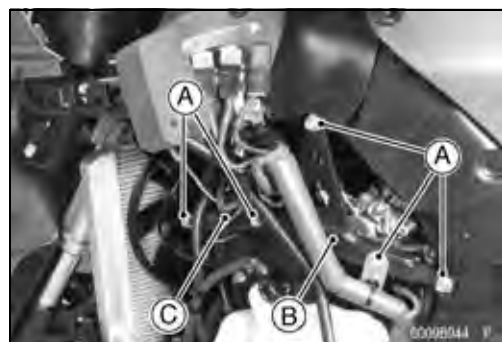
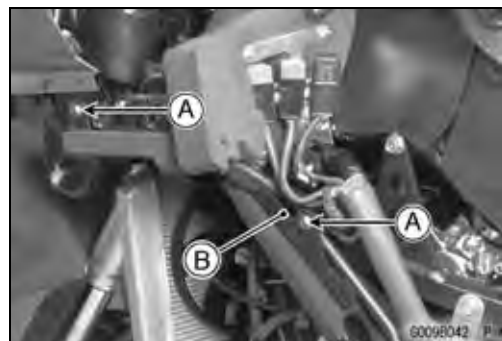
Torque - Rear Frame Bolts: 44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 32 ft·lb)

Rear Footpeg Bracket Bolts: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)

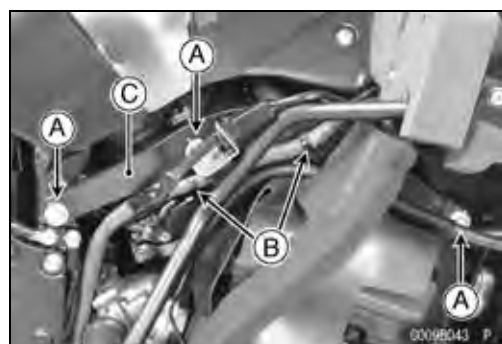
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).

Subframe Removal

- Remove:
 - Right and Left Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal)
 - Bolts [A]
 - Left Heat Insulation Cover [B] (pullout)
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Left Subframe [B]
- Pull out the subframe from the damper [C], using a rubber lubricant.



- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Clamps (open) [B]
 - Right subframe [C]



15-28 FRAME

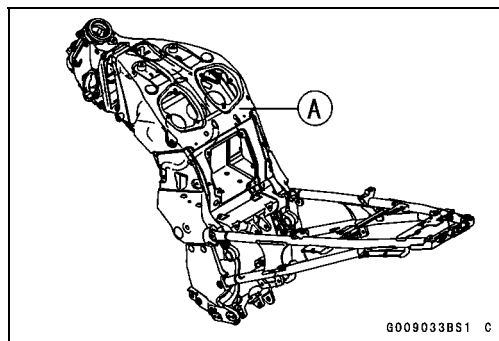
Frame

Frame Inspection

- Visually inspect the frame [A] for cracks, dents, bending, or warp.
- ★ If there is any damage to the frame, replace it.

⚠ WARNING

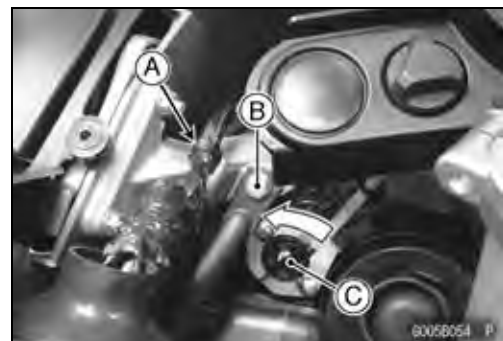
A repaired frame may fail in use, possibly causing an accident. If the frame is bent, dented, cracked, or warped, replace it.



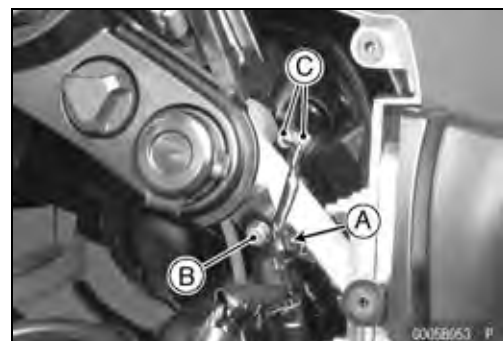
Cover

Meter Cover Removal

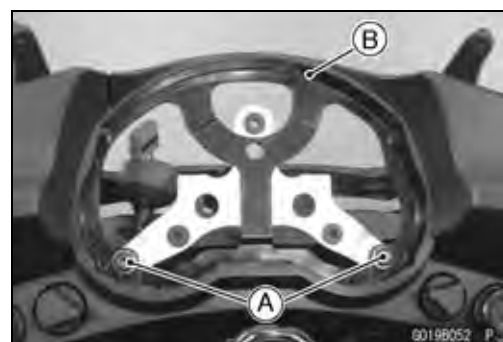
- Remove:
Meter Unit (see Meter Unit Removal in the Electrical System Chapter)
- Open the clamp [A].
- Unscrew the bolt [B].
- Turn the fitting [C] of the aiming cable counter-clockwise and remove it.



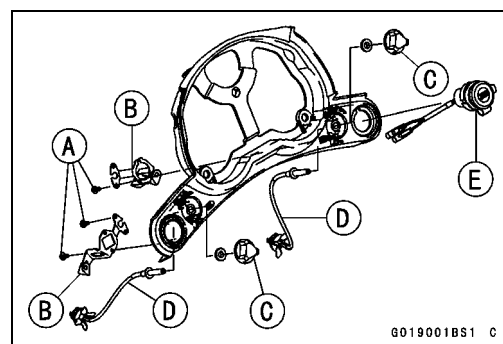
- Open the clamp [A].
- Unscrew the bolt [B].
- Disconnect the DC12 V accessory socket lead connectors [C].
- Turn the fitting of the aiming cable counter-clockwise and remove it. (see above)



- Remove:
Bolts [A]
Meter Cover [B]

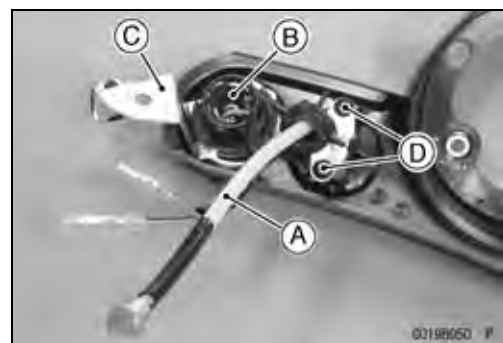


- Remove:
Screws [A]
Brackets [B]
Caps [C]
Aiming Cables [D]
DC 12 V accessory socket [E]



Meter Cover Installation

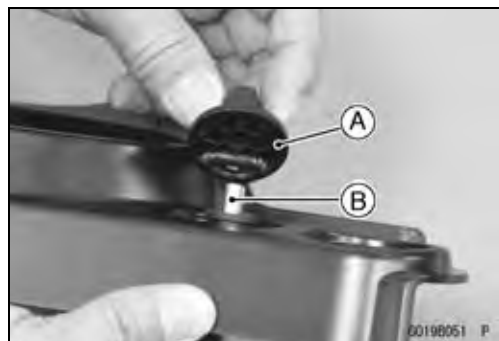
- Insert the cable [A] and socket [B] to the bracket [C].
- Tighten the screws [D].



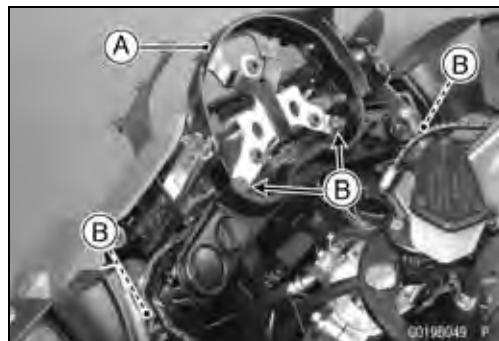
15-30 FRAME

Cover

- Insert the cap [A] onto the cable [B].



- Install the meter cover [A] and tighten the bolts [B].
- Install the removed parts.



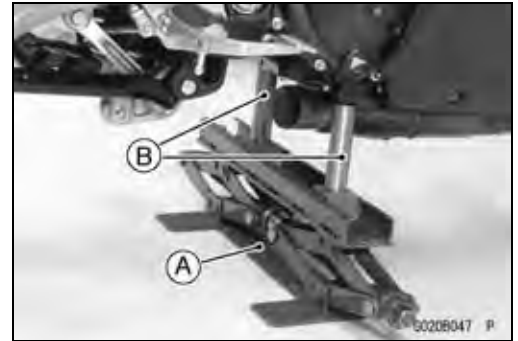
Center Stand, Sidestand

Center Stand Removal

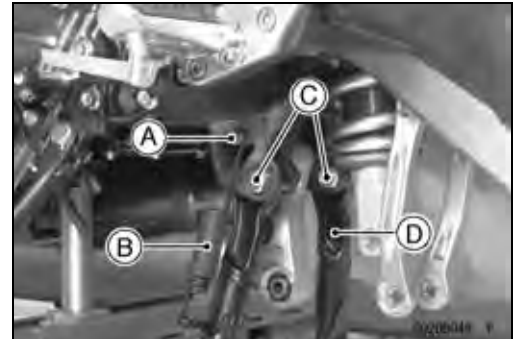
- Remove:
Muffler Bodies (see Muffler Body Removal in the Engine Top End chapter)
- Using the jack [A] raise the rear wheel off the ground

Special Tools - Jack [A]: 57001-1238

Jack Attachment [B]: 57001-1608

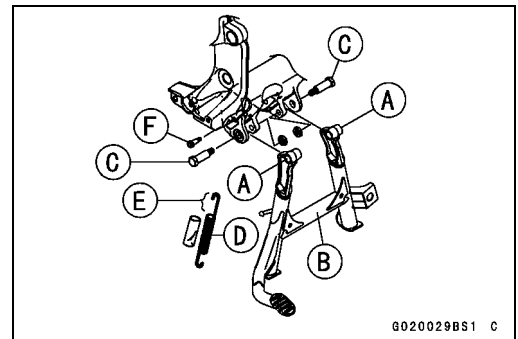


- Remove:
Lower Tie-Rod Bolt (see Tie-Rod Removal in the Suspension chapter)
Lower Rear Shock Absorber Bolt (see Rear Shock Absorber Removal in the Suspension chapter)
Bolts [A]
Spring [B]
Bolts [C] and Nuts
Center Stand [D]



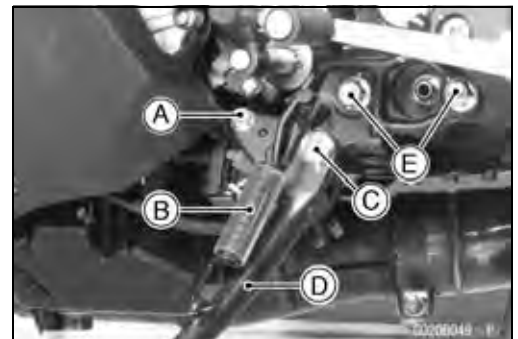
Center Stand Installation

- Apply grease to the sliding area [A] of the center stand [B].
- Tighten the bolts [C] and lock them with the nuts.
Torque - Center Stand Bolts: 44 N·m (4.5 kgf-m, 32 ft-lb)
- Hook the spring [D] so that face the long spring end [E] upward.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the spring bolt [F] and tighten it with spring.
- Install the spring hook direction as shown in the figure.



Sidestand Removal

- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.
- Remove:
Sidestand Switch Bolt [A]
Spring [B]
Sidestand Bolt [C]
Sidestand [D]
Sidestand Bracket Bolts [E]



15-32 FRAME

Center Stand, Sidestand

Sidestand Installation

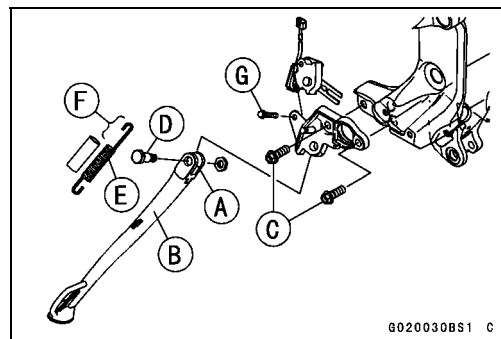
- Apply grease to the sliding area [A] of the sidestand [B].
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the bracket bolts [C].
- Tighten the bolt and lock them with the nut.

Torque - Sidestand Bracket Bolts: 49 N·m (5.0 kgf·m, 36 ft·lb)

Sidestand Bolt [D]: 44 N·m (4.5 kgf·m, 32 ft·lb)

- Hook the spring [E] so that face the long spring end [F] upward.
- Install the spring hook direction as shown in the figure.
- Install the sidestand switch.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the switch bolt [G], and tighten it.

Torque - Sidestand Switch Bolt: 8.8 N·m (0.90 kgf·m, 78 in·lb)



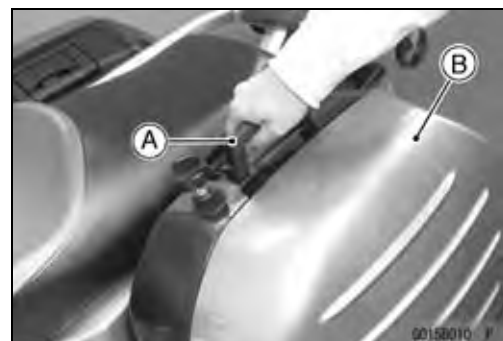
Saddlebag

Saddlebag Removal

- Insert the key knob [A] into the lid lock.
- Turn the key knob clockwise.



- Pull up the handle [A] on the top of the saddlebag [B].
- Remove the saddlebag by pulling it up.

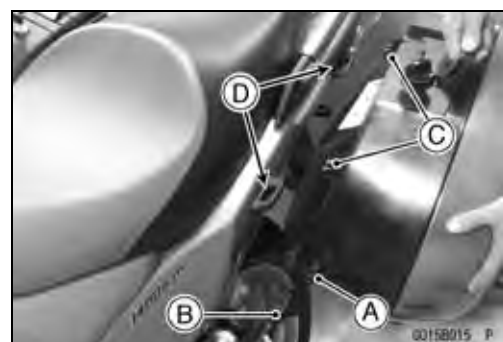


Saddlebag Installation

- Turn the key knob clockwise.
- While aligning the holder [A] on the below of the saddlebag with the projection [B] on the near of the rear footpeg, insert the hooks [C] on the top of the saddlebag into the holders [D] of the rear of the frame.
- Push back the handle to the original position.

NOTE

○Mark sure that the saddlebag and lid are securely locked by pulling the handle, saddlebag, lid, and lever.



Saddlebag Disassembly

- Remove the saddlebag.
- Turn the key knob clockwise.
- Pull up the lever [A] on the top of the saddlebag [B].



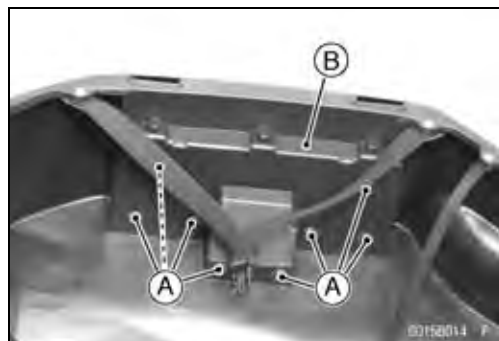
- Unlock the hooks [A] of the band.



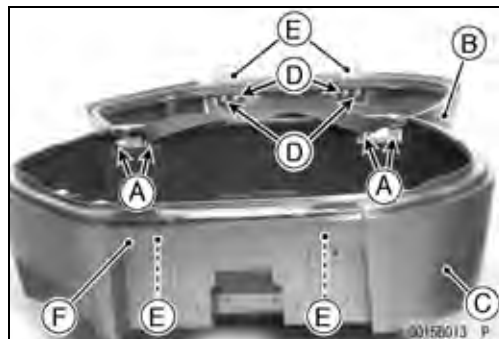
15-34 FRAME

Saddlebag

- Unscrew the screws [A] of the saddlebag lock assy.
- Remove the saddlebag lock assy.



- Unscrew the hinge nuts [A] and separate the lid [B] and case [C].
- Unscrew:
Screws [D]
- Remove:
Hooks [E]
Lid Cover [F]
- Drill the surface of the rivet using a 1.0 to 1.5 mm drill bit



NOTE

○ Stop drilling when the rivet head starts to turn with drill bit.

- Remove the bands.

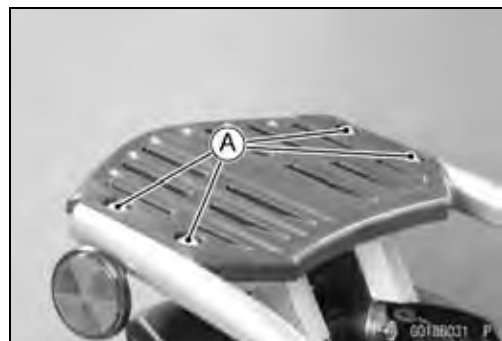
Saddlebag assembly

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the hinge nuts.
- Secure the bands to the case with the rivets using a riveter.

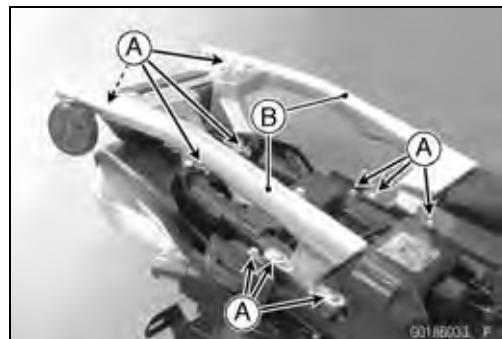
Carrier

Carrier Removal

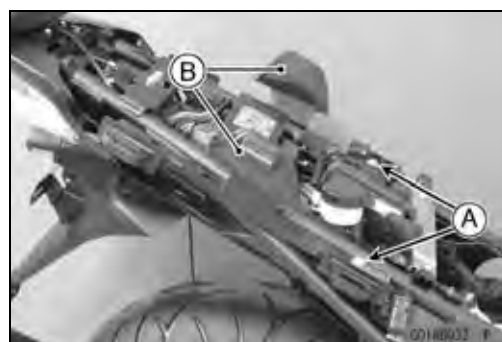
- Unscrew the bolts [A] and remove the carrier [B].



- Remove:
Saddlebags (see saddlebag Removal)
Seat Cover (seat cover Removal)
Carrier
Bolts [A]
Right and Left Carrier Bracket [B]



- Remove:
Bolts [A]
Right and Left Hook Brackets [B]

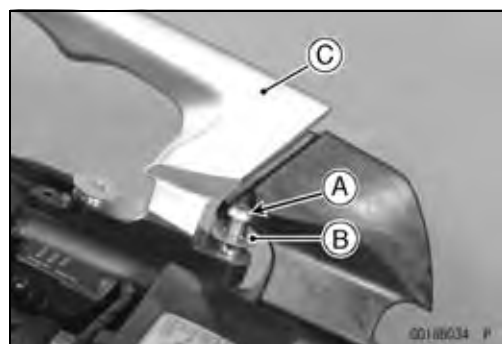


Carrier Installation

- Set the front side bolt [A] with collar [B] before installing the Carrier Bracket [C].

- Tighten:

Torque - Hook Bracket Bolts: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)
Carrier Bracket Bolts: 34 N·m (3.5 kgf·m, 25 ft·lb)
Carrier Bracket (M8): 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)

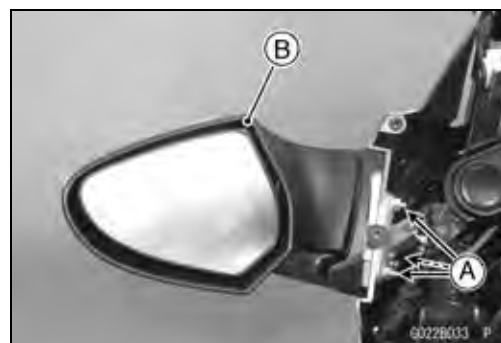


15-36 FRAME

Rear View Mirror

Rear View Mirror Removal

- Remove:
 - Fairing Cover (see Fairing Cover Removal)
 - Rear Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal)
 - Nuts [A]
 - Rear View Mirror [B]



Rear View Mirror Installation

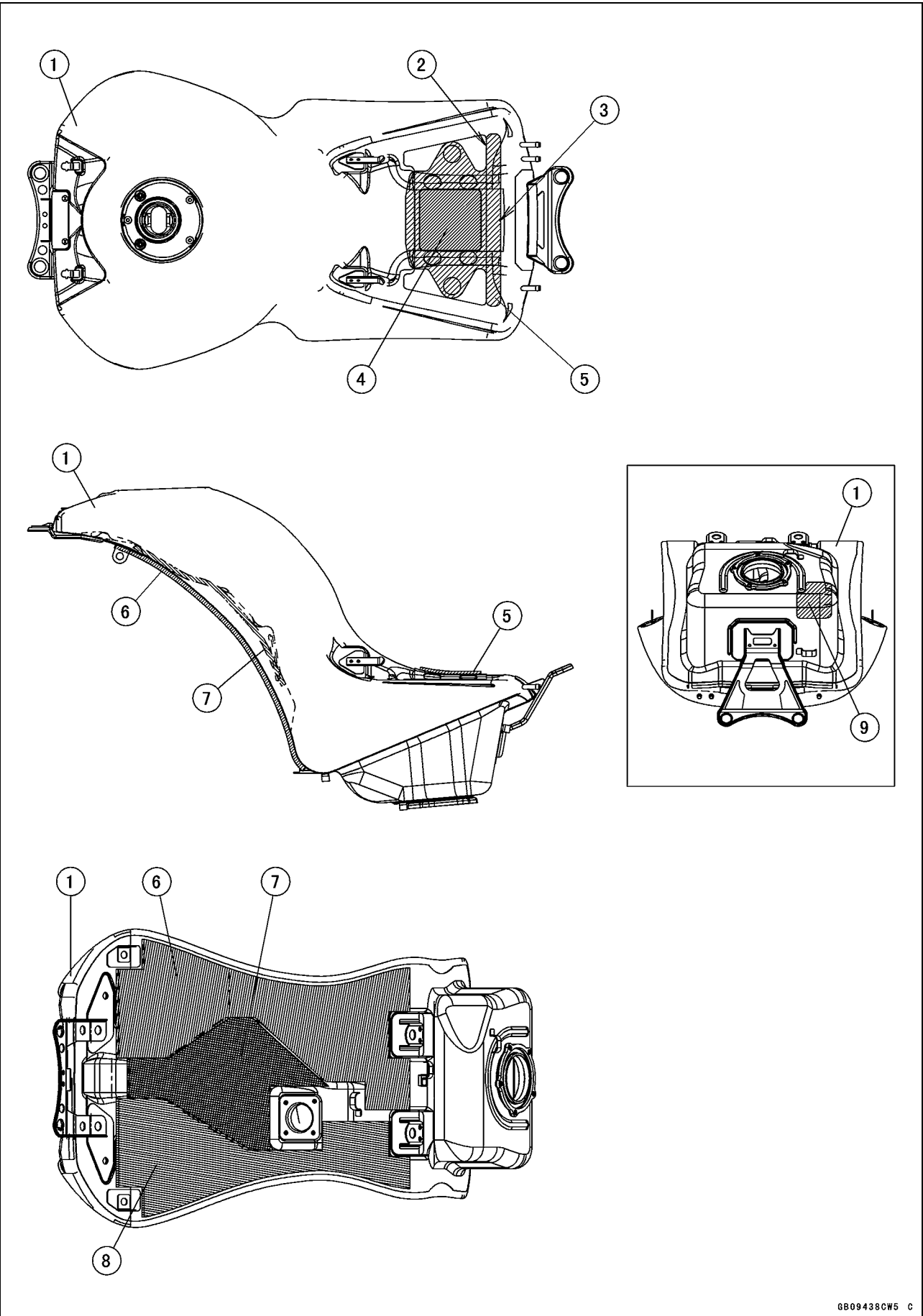
- Installation is the reverse of removal.

Pads

Dummy Page

15-38 FRAME

Pads



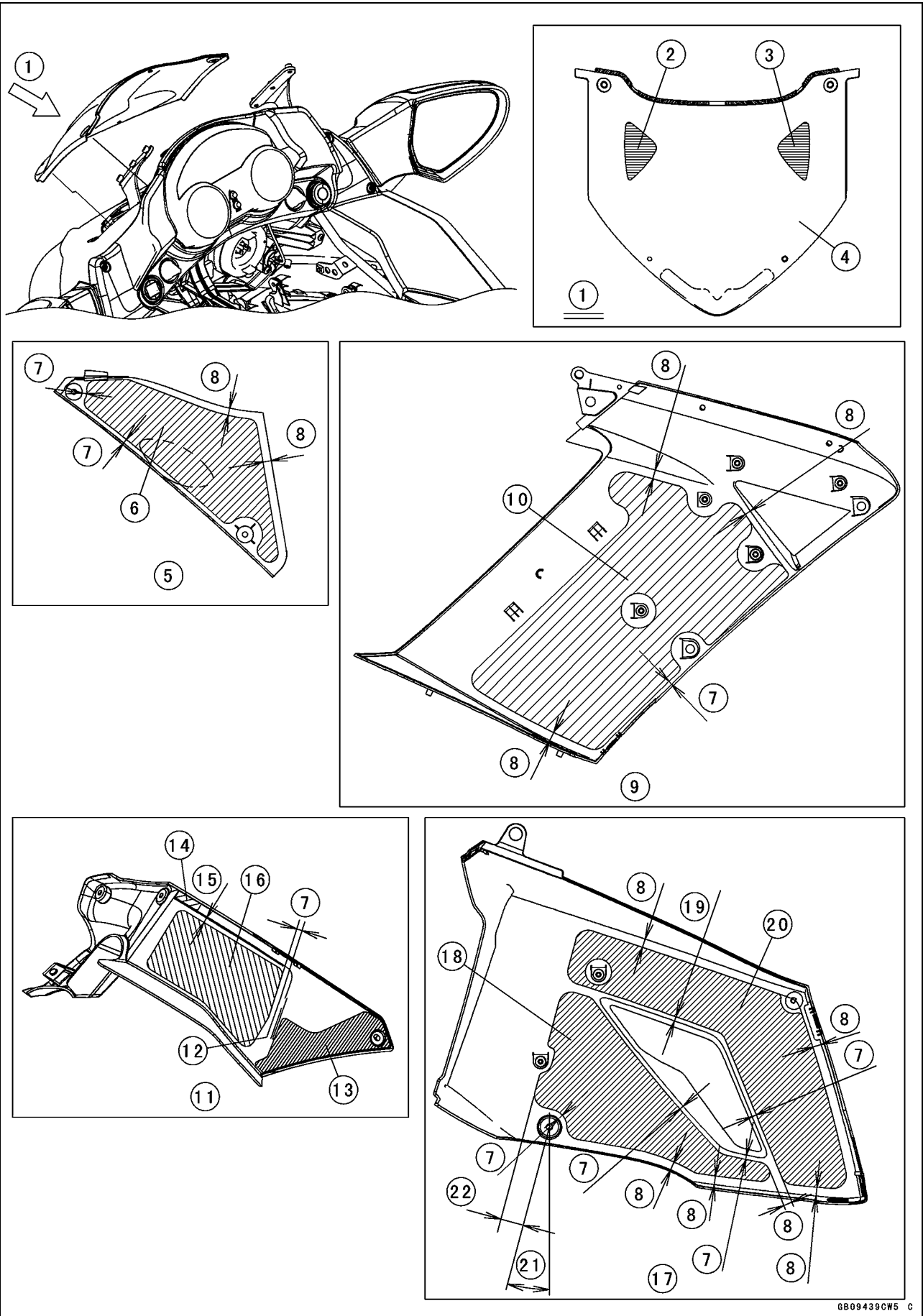
GB09438CW5 C

Pads

1. Fuel Tank
2. Align the pad with plate of the fuel tank.
3. Align the pad with weld of the fuel tank.
4. Pad
5. Pad
6. Pad
7. Pad
8. Pad
9. Guard

15-40 FRAME

Pads

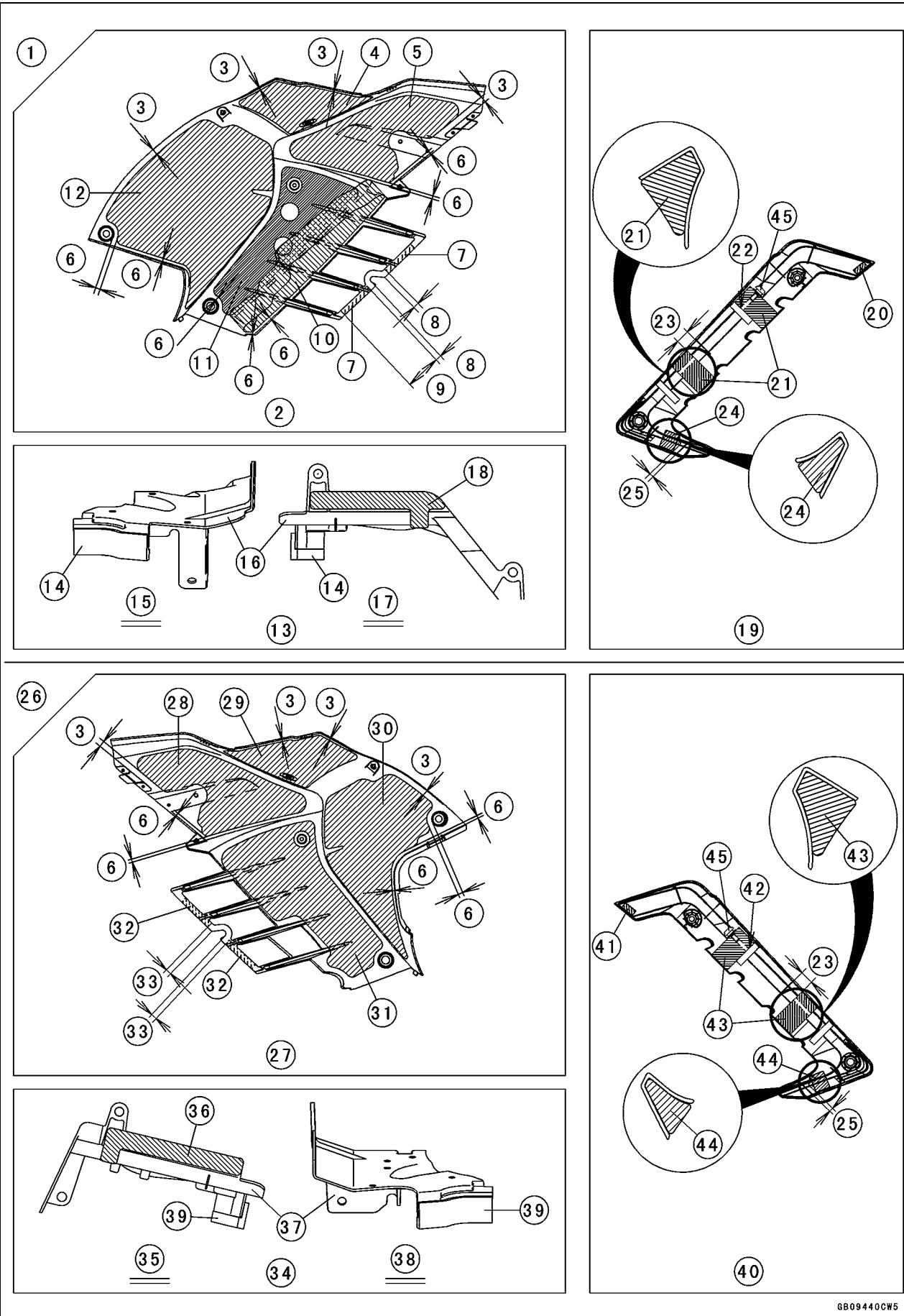


Pads

1. Front View
2. Damper
3. Damper
4. Electric Windshield Actuator Cover
5. Left and Right Inner Fairings
6. Pad
7. 0 ~ 10 mm (0 ~ 0.39 in.)
8. 10 mm (0.39 in.)
9. Left and Right Front Middle Fairings
10. Pad
11. Left and Right Inner Covers
12. Line
13. Pad
14. Pad
15. 0 ~ 5 mm (0 ~ 0.20 in.)
16. Pad
17. Left and Right Lower Fairings
18. Pad
19. 5 ~ 10 mm (0.20 ~ 0.39 in.)
20. Pad
21. 15°
22. 26.5 mm (1.04 in.)

15-42 FRAME

Pads



Pads

1. Left Side
2. Rear Middle Fairing
3. 10 mm (0.39 in.)
4. Pad
5. Pad
6. 0 ~ 10 mm (0 ~ 0.39 in.)
7. Pad (Install the pad from the outside.)
8. 10 ~ 15 mm (0.39 ~ 0.59 in.)
9. 60 mm (2.36 in.)
10. Pad
11. Pad
12. Pad
13. Heat Insulation Plate
14. Pad
15. Front View
16. Heat Insulation Plate
17. Left Side View
18. Pad
19. Fairing Cover
20. Pad
21. Pad
22. Align the pad with rib of the fairing cover.
23. 18 mm (0.71 in.)
24. Pad
25. 5 mm (0.20 in.)
26. Right Side
27. Rear Middle Fairing
28. Pad
29. Pad
30. Pad
31. Pad
32. Pad (Install the pad from the outside.)
33. 10 ~ 12 mm (0.39 ~ 0.47 in.)
34. Heat Insulation Plate
35. Right Side View
36. Pad
37. Heat Insulation Plate
38. Front View
39. Pad
40. Fairing Cover
41. Pad
42. Align the pad with rib of the fairing cover.
43. Pad
44. Pad
45. Bolts and Washers (Frame No.: ~)

Electrical System

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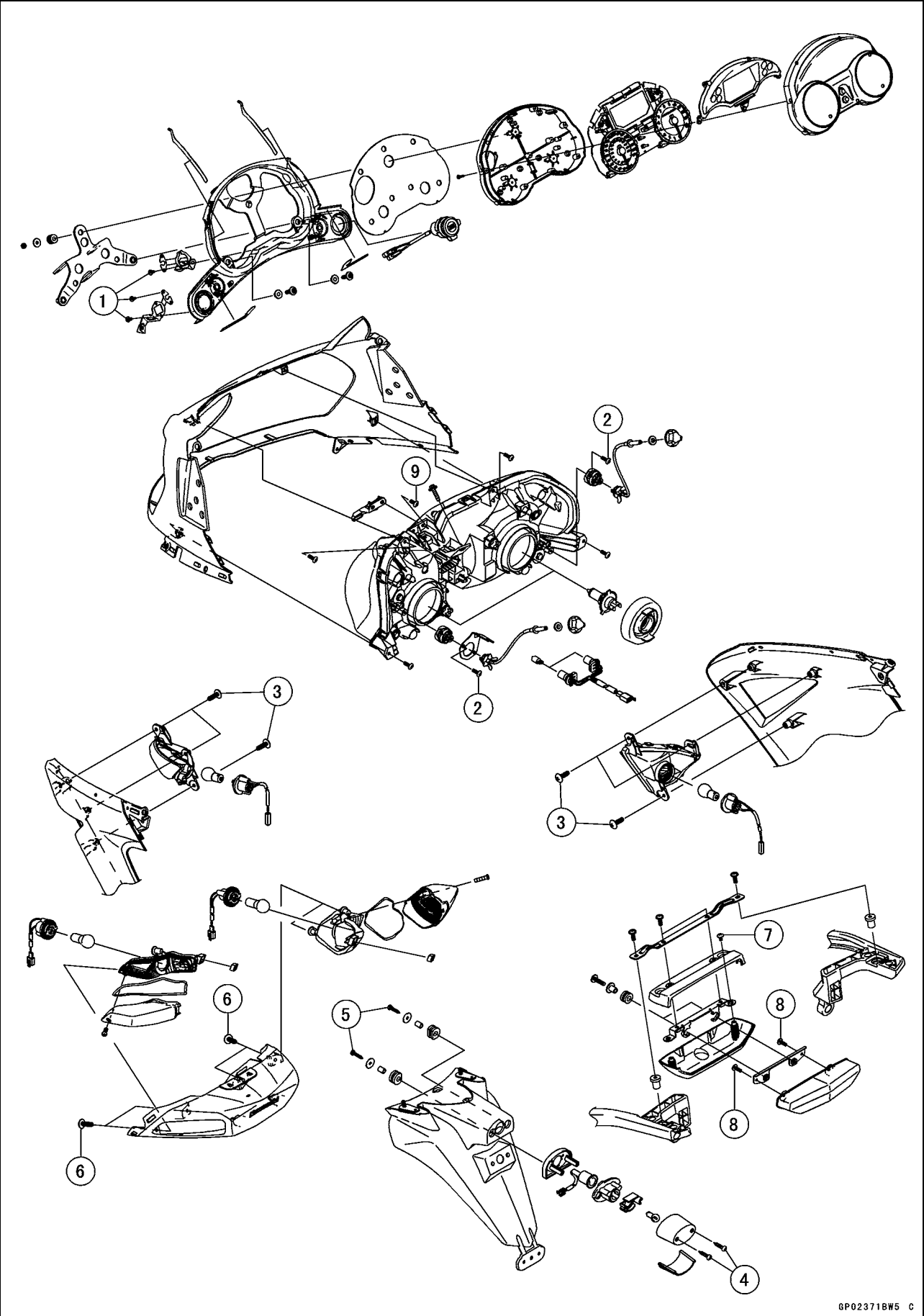
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16-4 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Exploded View



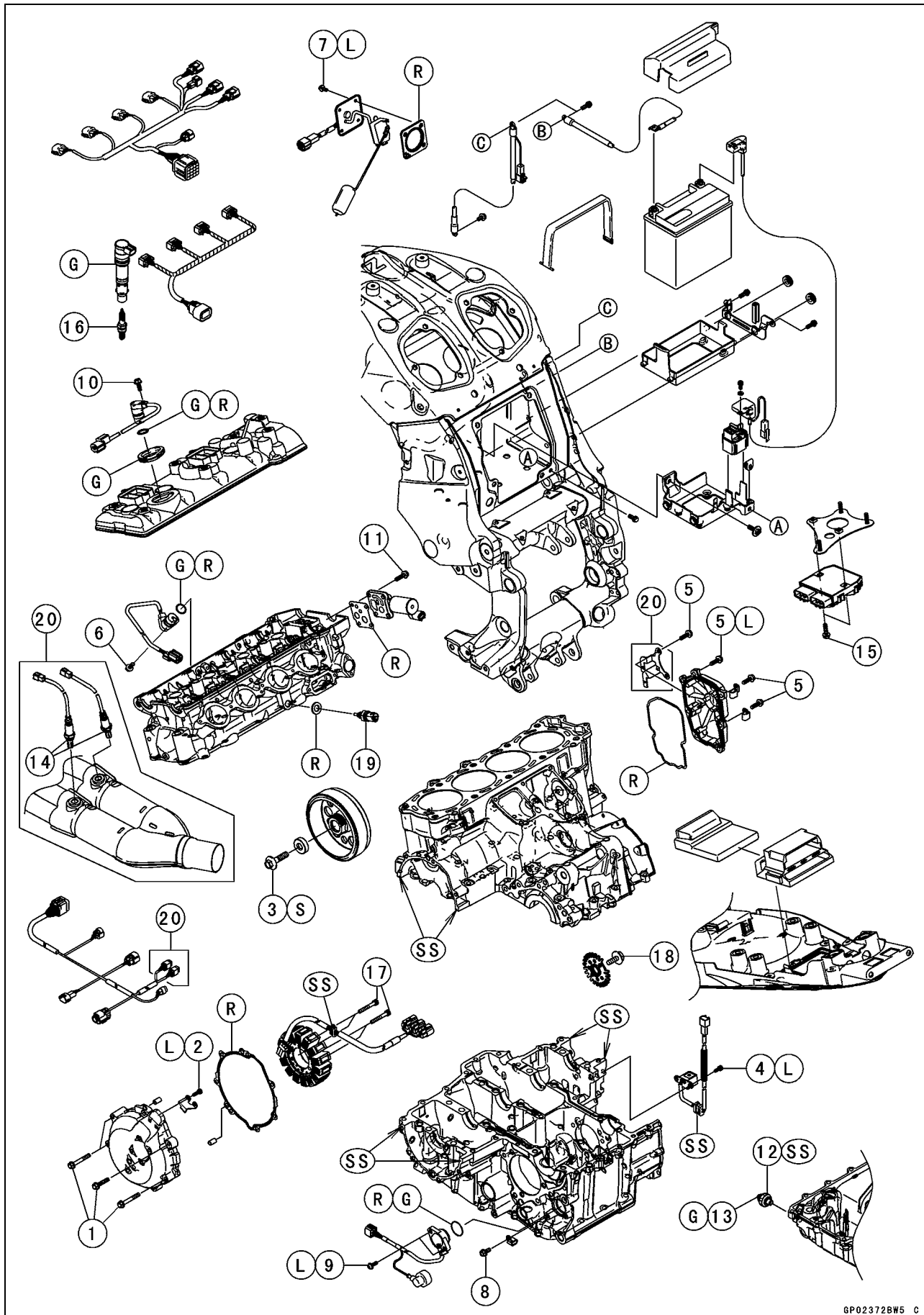
GP02371BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Adjuster Knob Bracket Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
2	Aiming Bracket Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
3	Front Turn Signal Light Mounting Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
4	License Plate Light Cover Mounting Screws	0.90	0.092	8 in·lb	
5	License Plate Light Mounting Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
6	Rear Turn Signal Light Mounting Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
7	Tail Light Cover Bracket Bolts	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
8	Tail Light Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
9	Upper Fairing Damper Bracket Screws	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	

16-6 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Exploded View



GP02372BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Alternator Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
2	Alternator Lead Holding Plate Bolts	8.3	0.85	73 in·lb	L
3	Alternator Rotor Bolt	110	11.2	81.1	S
4	Crankshaft Sensor Bolts	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	L
5	Crankshaft Sensor Cover Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L (1)
6	Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
7	Fuel Level Sensor Bolts	6.9	0.70	61 in·lb	L
8	Gear Position Switch Lead Clamp Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
9	Gear Position Switch Screws	2.9	0.30	26 in·lb	L
10	Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
11	Oil Control Valve Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
12	Oil Pressure Switch	15	1.5	11	SS
13	Oil Pressure Switch Terminal Bolt	1.5	0.15	13 in·lb	G
14	Oxygen Sensors (Equipped Models)	25	2.5	18	
15	Regulator/Rectifier Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
16	Spark Plugs	13	1.3	115 in·lb	
17	Stator Coil Bolts	12	1.2	106 in·lb	
18	Timing Rotor Bolt	39	4.0	29	
19	Water Temperature Sensor	25	2.5	18	

20. Oxygen Sensors Equipped Models

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

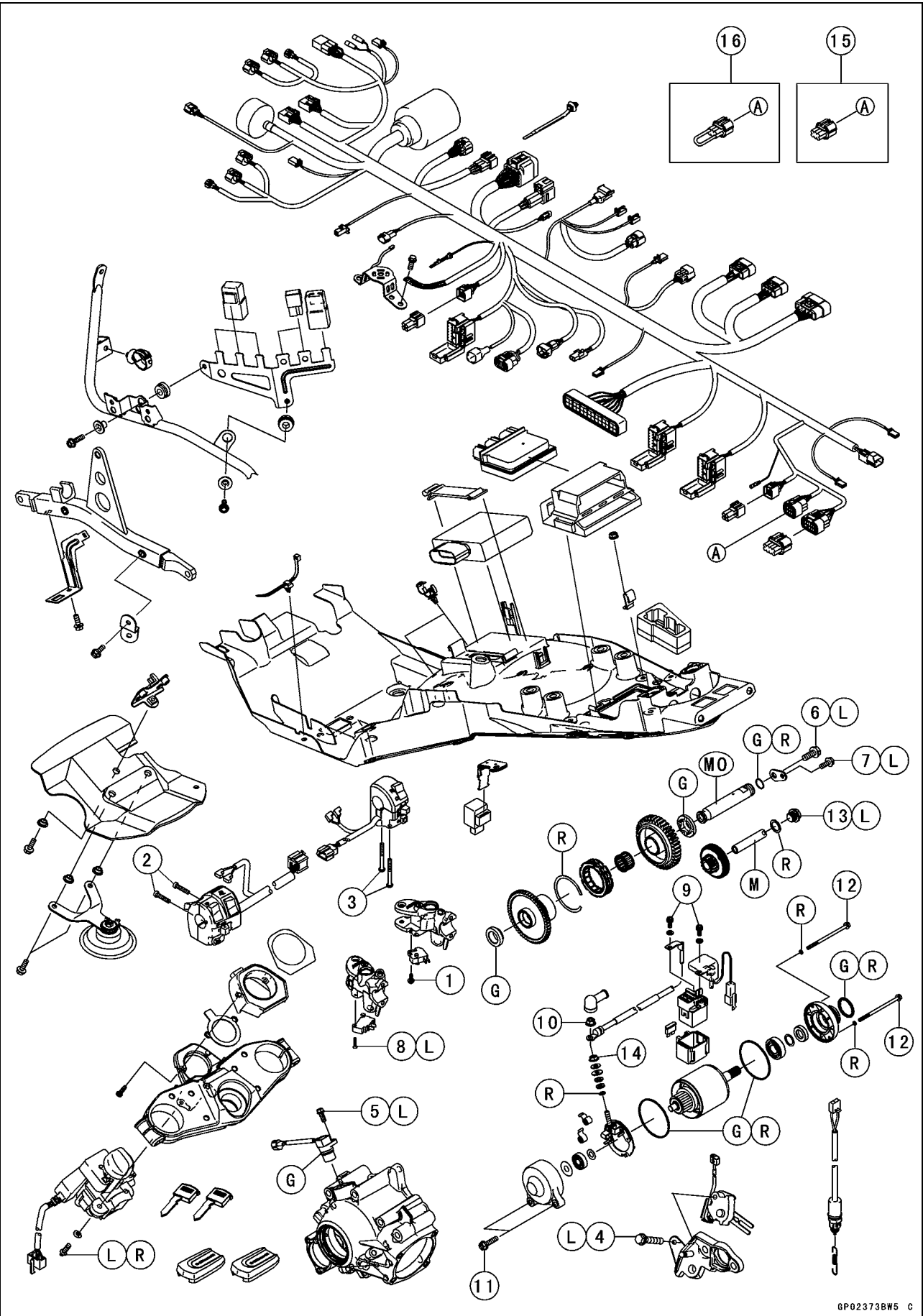
R: Replacement Parts

S: Follow the specified tighten sequence.

SS: Apply silicone sealant.

16-8 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Exploded View



GP02373BW5 C

Exploded View

No.	Fastener	Torque			Remarks
		N·m	kgf·m	ft·lb	
1	Front Brake Light Switch Screw	1.2	0.12	11 in·lb	
2	Left Switch Housing Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in·lb	
3	Right Switch Housing Screws	3.5	0.36	31 in·lb	
4	Sidestand Switch Bolt	8.8	0.90	78 in·lb	L
5	Speed Sensor Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
6	Starter Clutch Shaft Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
7	Starter Clutch Shaft Plate Bolt	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	L
8	Starter Lockout Switch Screw	0.70	0.071	6 in·lb	L
9	Starter Motor Cable Mounting Bolts	3.9	0.40	35 in·lb	
10	Starter Motor Cable Terminal Nut	5.9	0.60	52 in·lb	
11	Starter Motor Mounting Bolts	9.8	1.0	87 in·lb	
12	Starter Motor Through Bolts	3.4	0.35	30 in·lb	
13	Torque Limiter Bolt	25	2.5	18	L
14	Starter Motor Terminal Locknut	6.9	0.70	61 in·lb	

15. Other than WVTa, Honeycomb Catalytic Converter (Restricted Model) and MY Models

16. WVTa, Honeycomb Catalytic Converter (Restricted Model) and MY Models

G: Apply grease.

L: Apply a non-permanent locking agent.

M: Apply molybdenum disulfide grease.

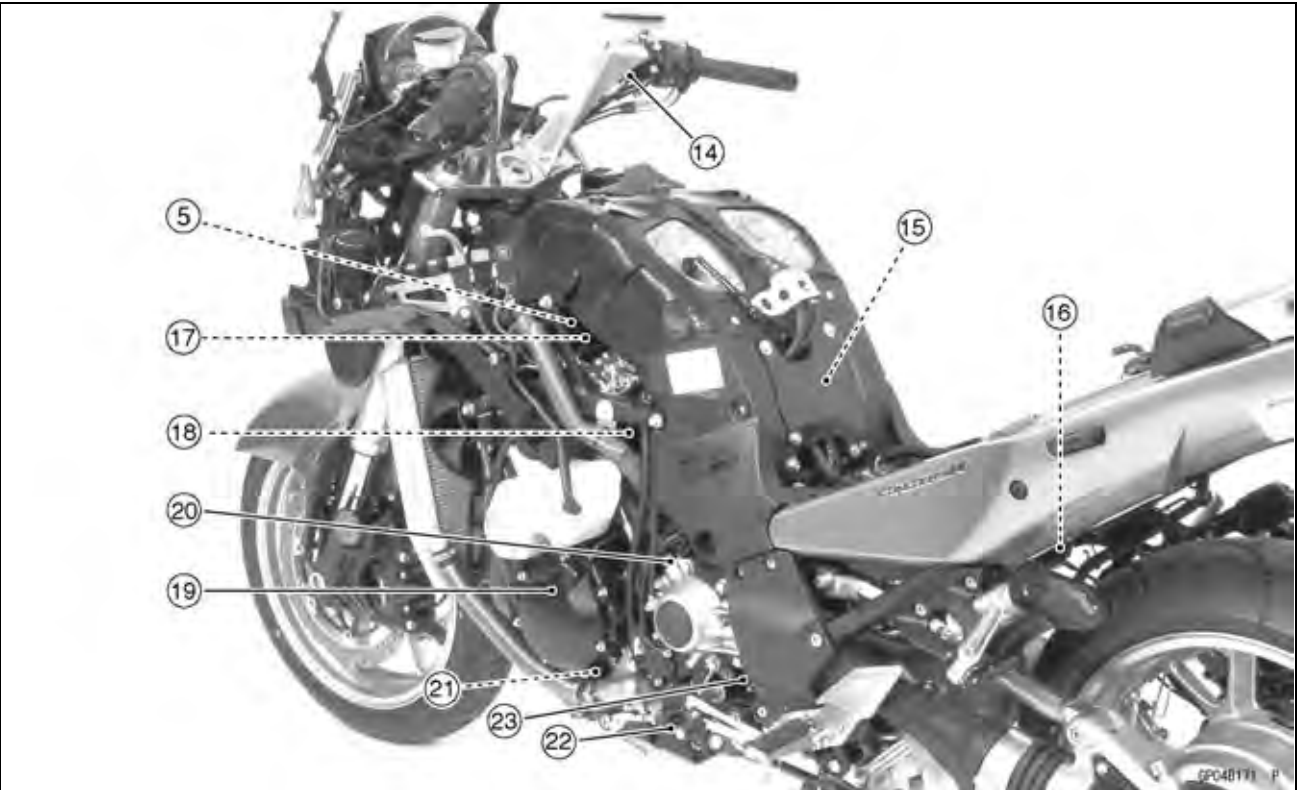
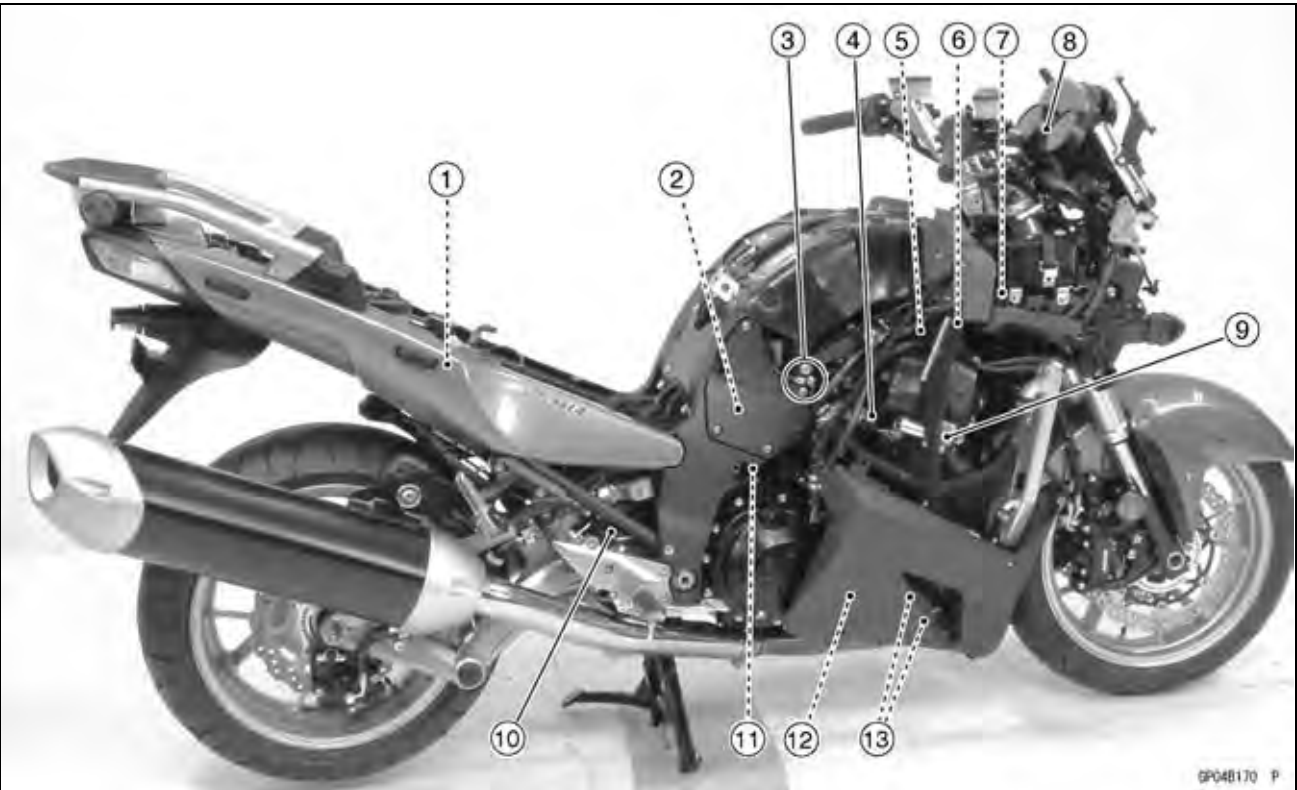
MO: Apply molybdenum disulfide oil solution.

(mixture of the engine oil and molybdenum disulfide grease in a weight 10 : 1)

R: Replacement Parts

16-10 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Parts Location

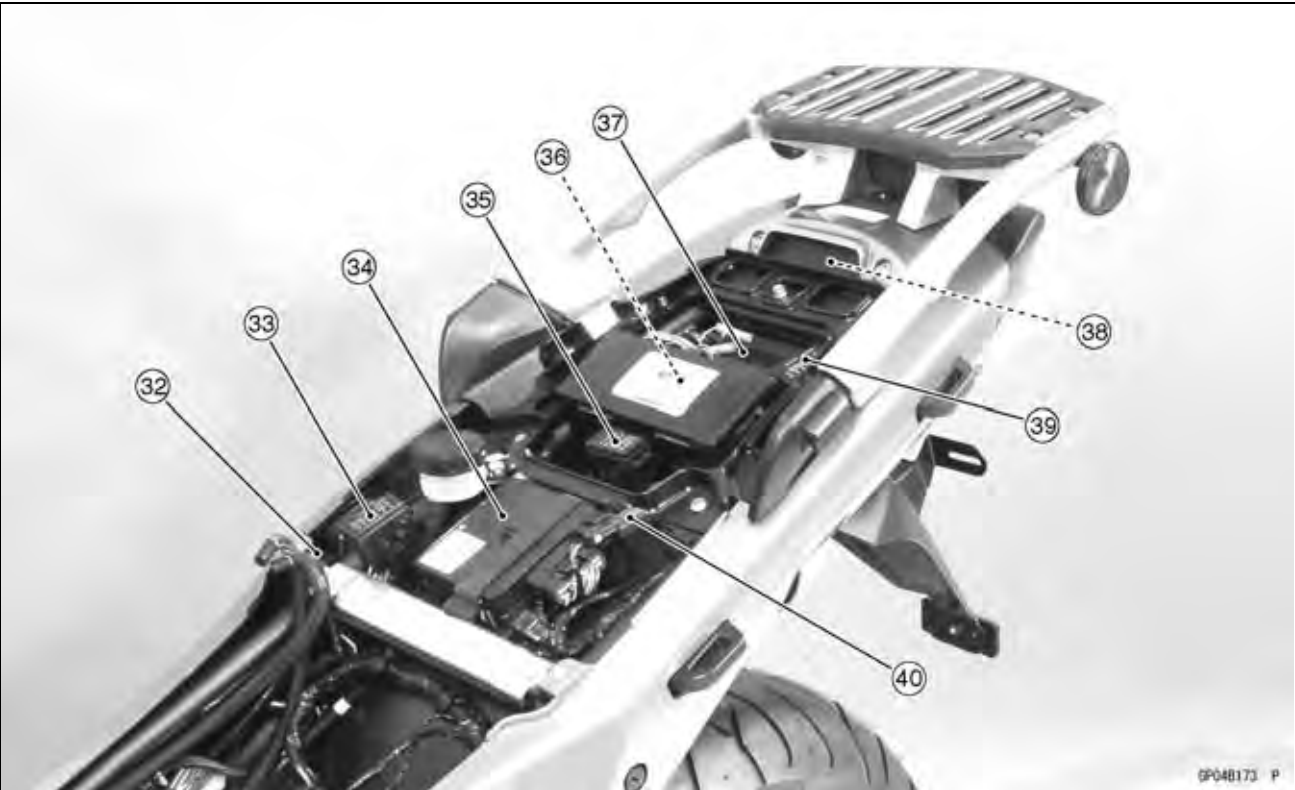
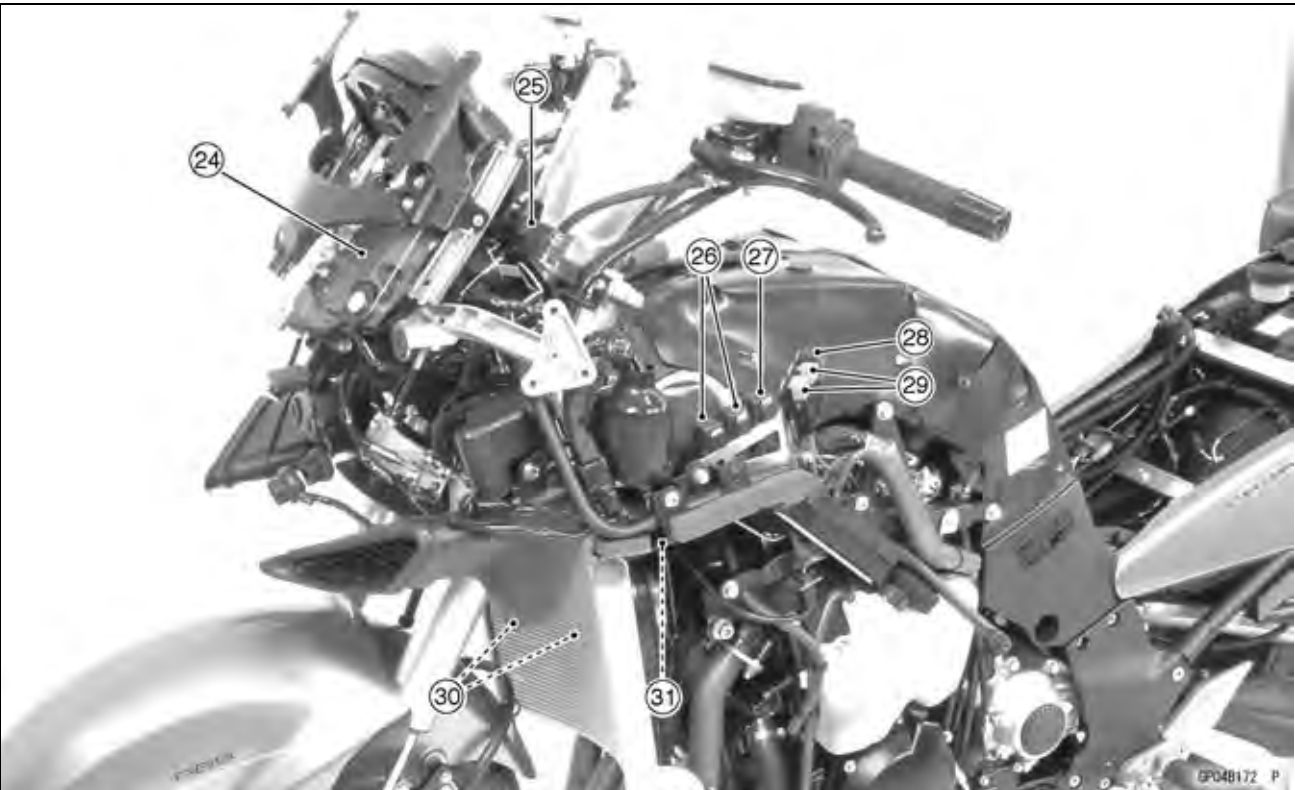


Parts Location

1. Turn Signal Relay
2. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
3. Frame Ground
4. Water Temperature Sensor
5. Stick Coils
6. Air Switching Valve
7. KIPASS Signal Diode (in Main Harness)
8. Meter Unit
9. Oil Control Solenoid Valve
10. Rear Brake Light Switch
11. Engine Ground
12. Crankshaft Sensor
13. Oxygen Sensors (Equipped Models)
14. Front Brake Light Switch
15. Starter Relay with Main Fuse 30 A
16. Regulator/Rectifier
17. Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor
18. Starter Motor
19. Alternator
20. Speed Sensor
21. Oil Pressure Switch
22. Sidestand Switch
23. Gear Position Switch

16-12 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Parts Location

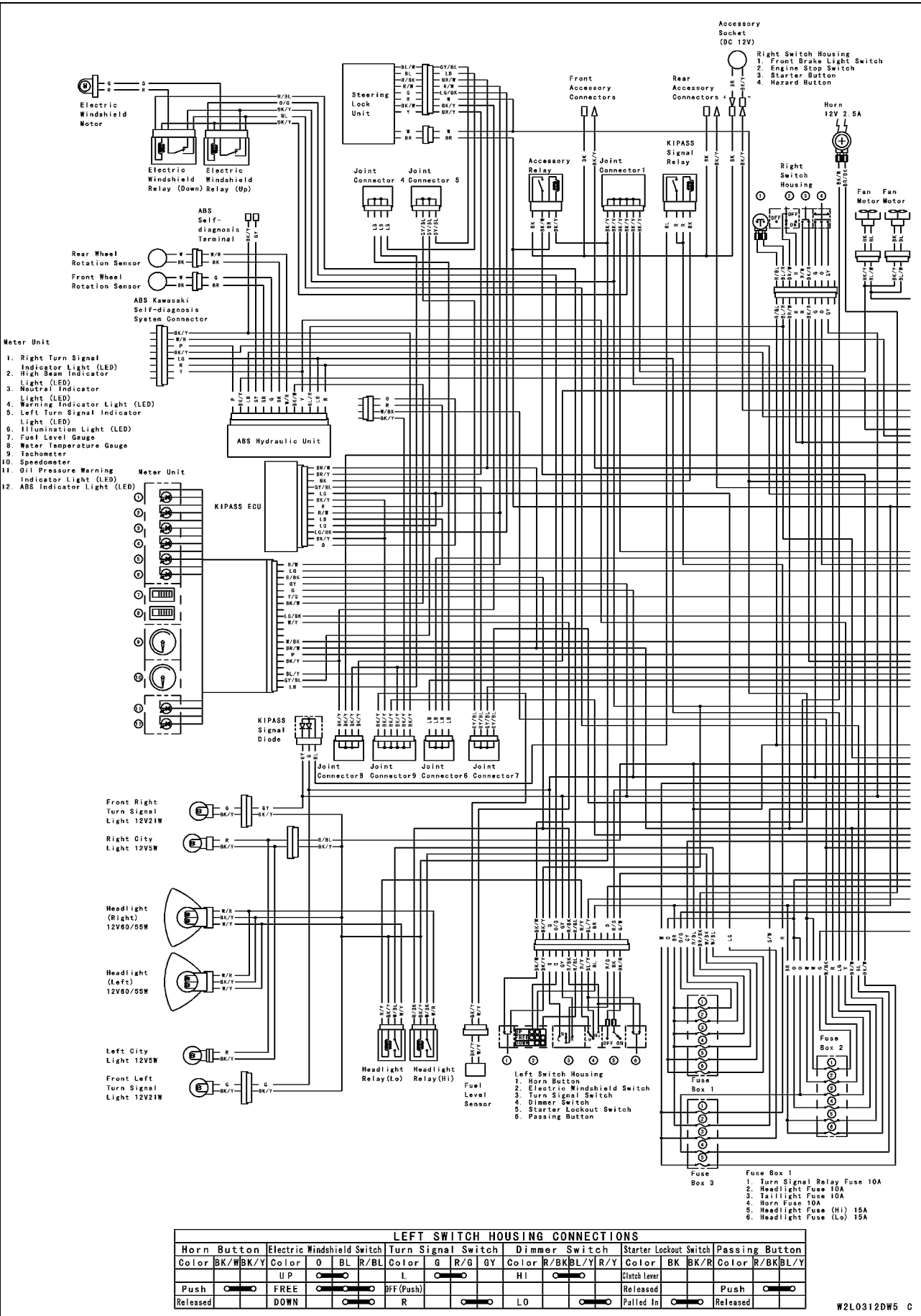


Parts Location

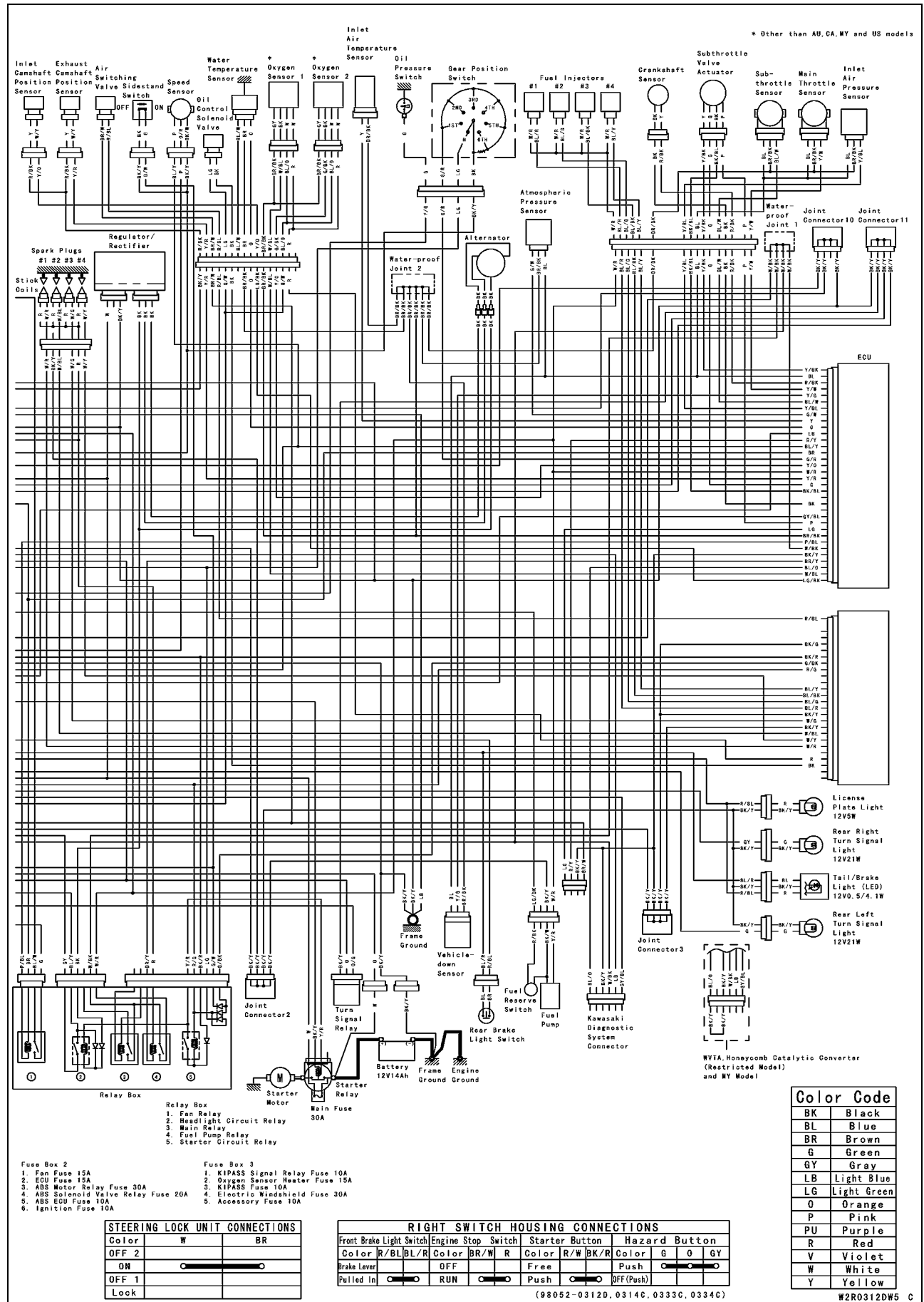
- 24. Electric Windshield Motor
- 25. Steering Lock Unit
- 26. Headlight Relays (Hi and Lo)
- 27. KIPASS Signal Relay
- 28. Accessory Relay
- 29. Electric Windshield Relays (Up and Down)
- 30. Fan Motors
- 31. Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor
- 32. Turn Signal Relay
- 33. Fuse Box 1
- 34. KIPASS ECU
- 35. Fuse Box 3
- 36. ECU
- 37. Relay Box
- 38. Vehicle-down Sensor
- 39. Fuse Box 2
- 40. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor

16-14 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Wiring Diagram (ABS Equipped Models)

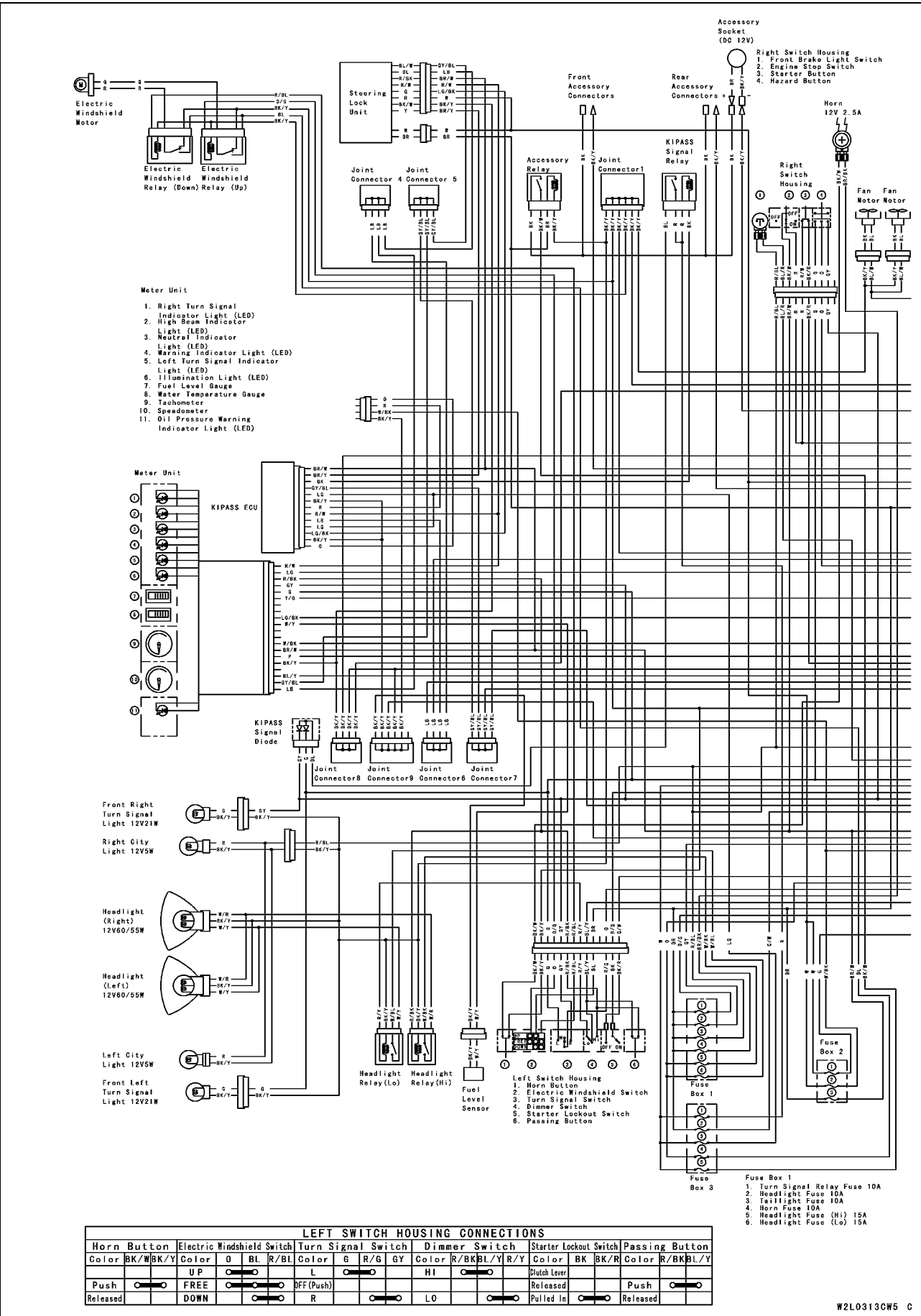


Wiring Diagram (ABS Equipped Models)

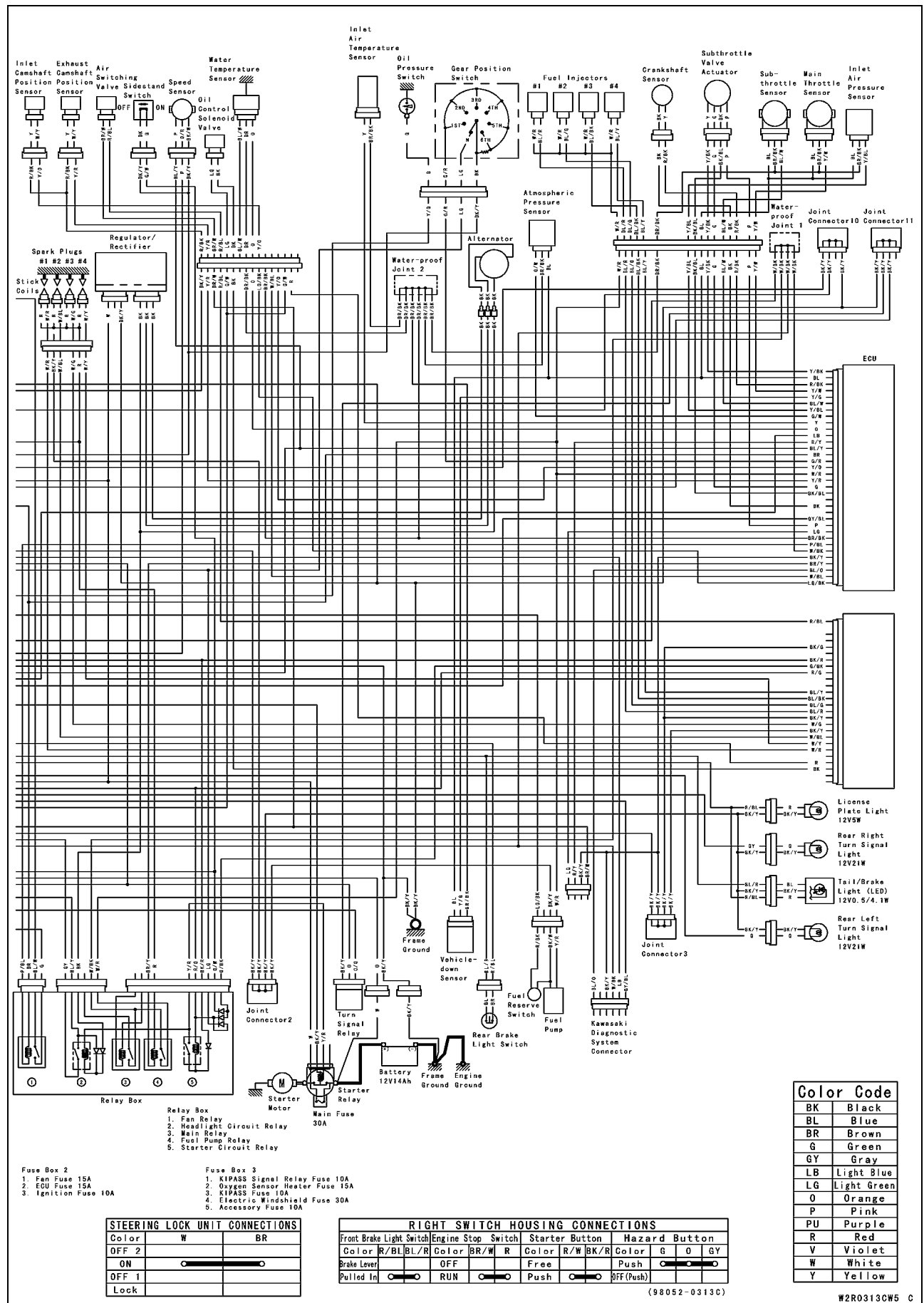


16-16 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Wiring Diagram (Other than ABS Equipped Models)



Wiring Diagram (Other than ABS Equipped Models)



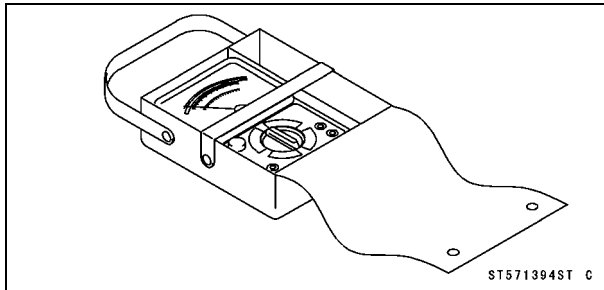
16-18 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Specifications

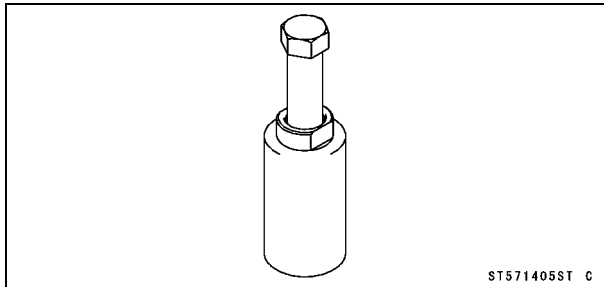
Item	Standard	Service Limit
Battery		
Type	Sealed Battery	— — —
Model Name	FTZ14-BS	— — —
Capacity	12 V 14 Ah	— — —
Voltage	12.6 V or more	— — —
Charging System		
Type	Three-phase AC	— — —
Alternator Output Voltage	56 V or more @4 000 r/min (rpm)	— — —
Stator Coil Resistance	0.05 ~ 0.5 Ω	— — —
Charging Voltage (Regulator/Rectifier Output Voltage)	14.4 ~ 15.0 V	— — —
Ignition System		
Crankshaft Sensor Resistance	376 ~ 564 Ω	— — —
Crankshaft Sensor Peak Voltage	2.4 V or more	— — —
Camshaft Position Sensor Resistance	400 ~ 460 Ω	— — —
Camshaft Position Sensor Peak Voltage	2.8 V or more	— — —
Spark Plug Gap	0.8 ~ 0.9 mm (0.031 ~ 0.035 in.)	— — —
Stick Coil:		
Primary Winding Resistance	1.2 ~ 1.6 Ω	— — —
Secondary Winding Resistance	8.5 ~ 11.5 k Ω	— — —
Primary Peak Voltage	72 V or more	— — —
Electric Starter System		
Starter Motor:		
Brush Length	10 mm (0.39 in.)	5 mm (0.20 in.)
Commutator Diameter	28 mm (1.10 in.)	27 mm (1.06 in.)
Air Switching Valve		
Resistance	20 ~ 24 Ω at 20°C (68°F)	— — —
Oil Control Solenoid Valve		
Resistance	7.1 ~ 7.9 Ω at 20°C (68°F)	— — —
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit		
Can Communication Line Resistance (at Meter Unit)	122 ~ 126 Ω	— — —
Speed Sensor Supply Voltage	about 12 V	— — —
Switch and Sensor		
Rear Brake Light Switch Timing	ON after about 10 mm (0.39 in.) of pedal travel	— — —
Engine Oil Pressure Switch Connections	When engine is stopped: ON When engine is running: OFF	— — — — — —
Water Temperature Sensor Resistance	In the text	— — —
Fuel Level Sensor Resistance:		
Full Position	9 ~ 11 Ω	— — —
Empty Position	213 ~ 219 Ω	— — —

Special Tools and Sealant

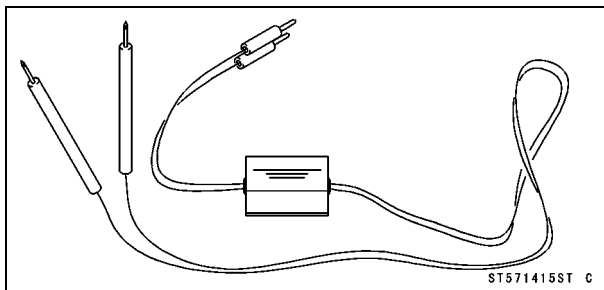
Hand Tester:
57001-1394



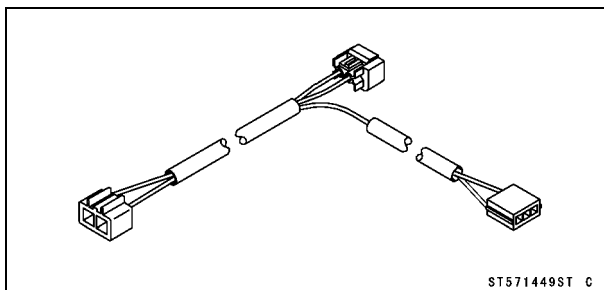
Flywheel Puller Assembly, M38 x 1.5/M35 x 1.5:
57001-1405



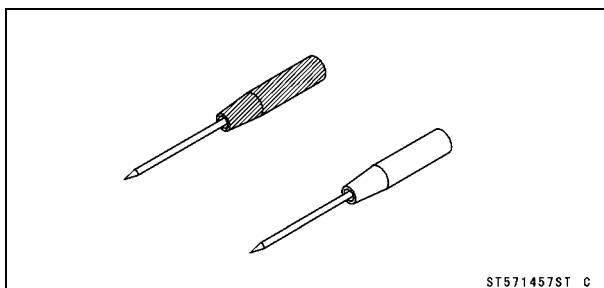
Peak Voltage Adapter:
57001-1415



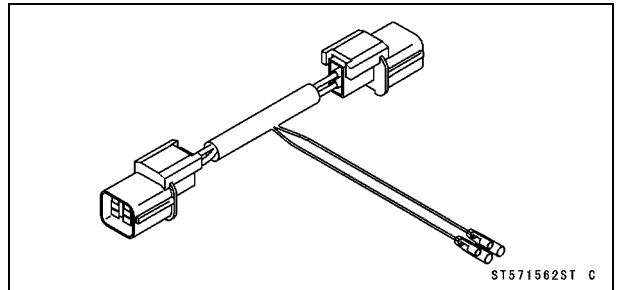
Lead Wire - Peak Voltage Adapter:
57001-1449



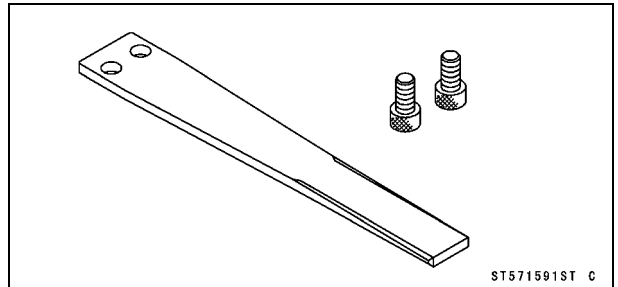
Needle Adapter Set:
57001-1457



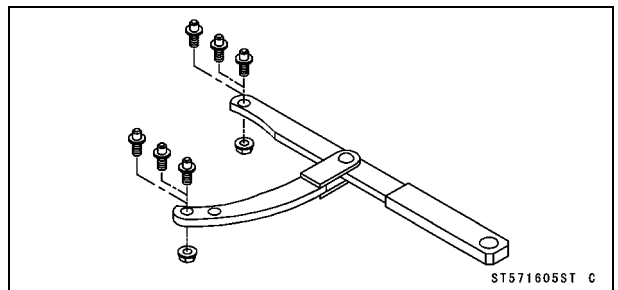
Harness Adapter:
57001-1562



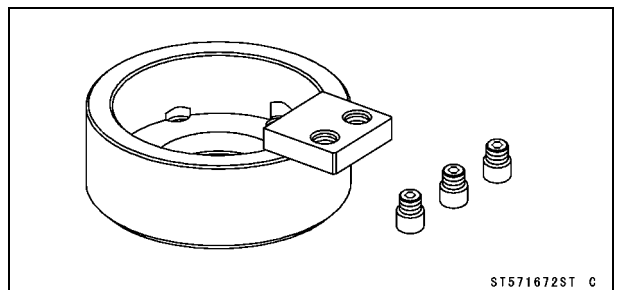
Grip:
57001-1591



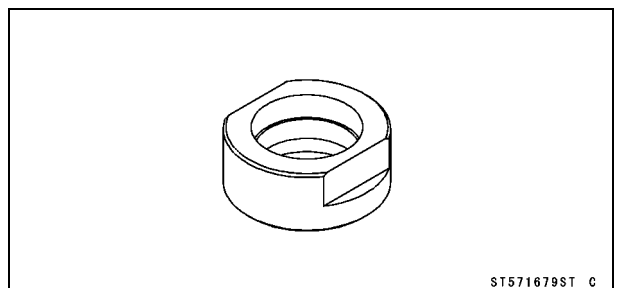
Flywheel & Pulley Holder:
57001-1605



Rotor Holder:
57001-1672



Stopper:
57001-1679

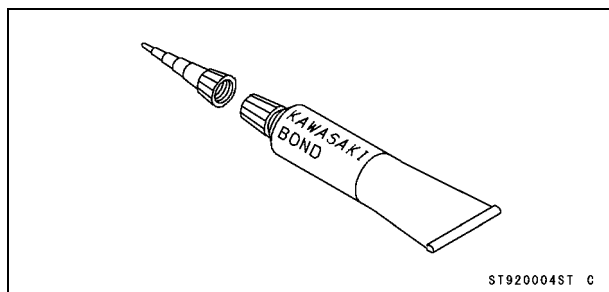


16-20 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Special Tools and Sealant

Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant):

92104-0004



Precautions

There are a number of important precautions that are musts when servicing electrical systems. Learn and observe all the rules below.

- Do not reverse the battery cable connections. This will burn out the diodes on the electrical parts.
- Always check battery condition before condemning other parts of an electrical system. A fully charged battery is a must for conducting accurate electrical system tests.
- The electrical parts should never be struck sharply, as with a hammer, or allowed to fall on a hard surface. Such a shock to the parts can damage them.
- To prevent damage to electrical parts, do not disconnect the battery cables or any other electrical connections when the ignition switch is on, or while the engine is running.
- Because of the large amount of current, never keep the starter button pushed when the starter motor will not turn over, or the current may burn out the starter motor windings.
- Take care not to short the cables that are directly connected to the battery positive (+) terminal to the chassis ground.
- Troubles may involve one or in some cases all items. Never replace a defective part without determining what CAUSED the failure. If the failure was caused by some other item or items, they must be repaired or replaced, or the new replacement will soon fail again.
- Make sure all connectors in the circuit are clean and tight, and examine wires for signs of burning, fraying, etc. Poor wires and bad connections will affect electrical system operation.
- Measure coil and winding resistance when the part is cold (at room temperature).

○ Color Codes:

BK: Black	G: Green	P: Pink
BL: Blue	GY: Gray	PU: Purple
BR: Brown	LB: Light Blue	R: Red
CH: Chocolate	LG: Light Green	W: White
DG: Dark Green	O: Orange	Y: Yellow

16-22 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

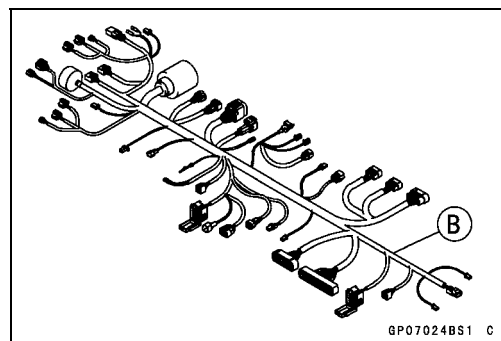
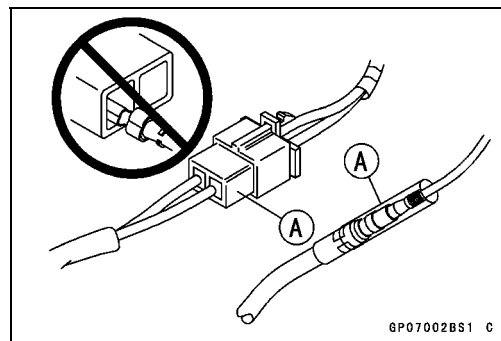
Electrical Wiring

Wiring Inspection

- Visually inspect the wiring for signs of burning, fraying, etc.
- ★ If any wiring is poor, replace the damaged wiring.
- Pull each connector [A] apart and inspect it for corrosion, dirt, and damage.
- ★ If the connector is corroded or dirty, clean it carefully. If it is damaged, replace it.
- Check the wiring for continuity.
- Use the wiring diagram to find the ends of the lead which is suspected of being a problem.
- Connect the hand tester between the ends of the leads.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

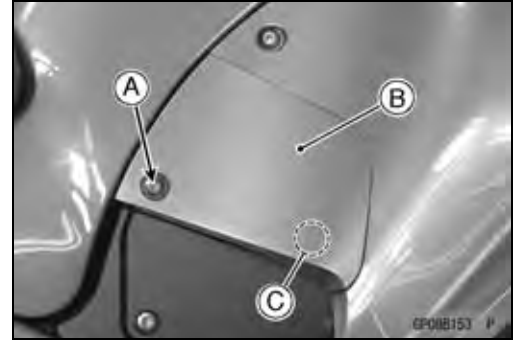
- Set the tester to the $\times 1 \Omega$ range, and read the tester.
- ★ If the tester does not read 0Ω , the lead is defective. Replace the lead or the wiring harness [B] if necessary.



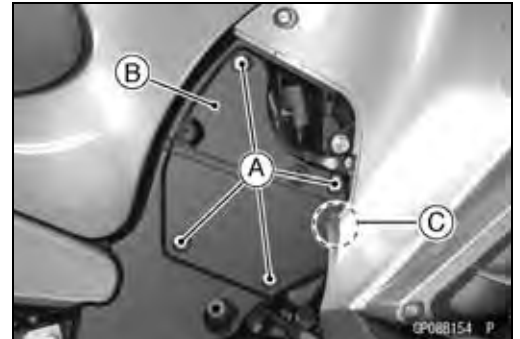
Battery

Battery Removal

- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Remove:
 - Bolt [A]
 - Right Cover [B]
- Pull out the projection [C] of the cover from the rubber grommet.



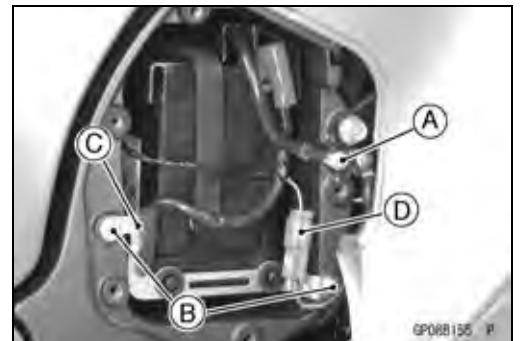
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Battery Compartment Cover [B]
- Clear the front part [C] of the cover from the rear middle cover.



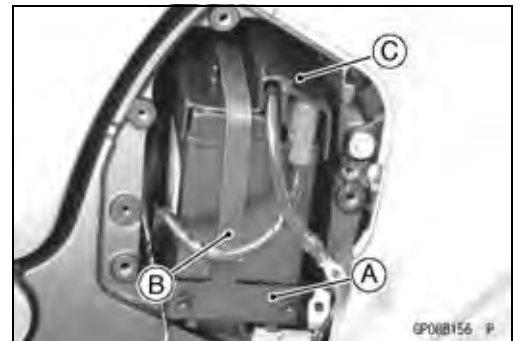
- Remove:
 - Frame Ground Bolt [A]
 - Bracket Bolts [B]
 - Bracket [C]
 - Connector [D] (Disconnect)

CAUTION

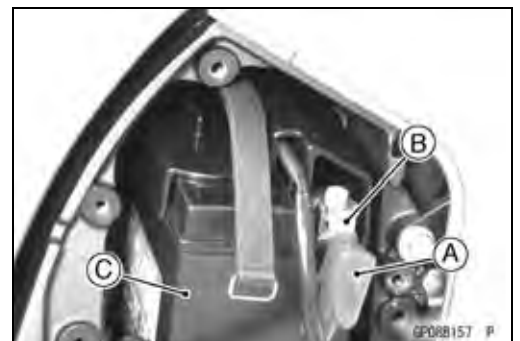
Be sure to disconnect the negative (–) cable first.



- Slightly pull out the battery tray [A].
- Unhook the band [B].
- Slide the battery cover [C] inward.



- Slide the red cap [A] outward.
- Disconnect the positive (+) cable terminal [B].
- Remove the battery tray with battery [C].



16-24 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Battery

- Disconnect the negative (–) cable [A].
- Remove the battery [B] from the battery tray.



Battery Installation

- Place the battery in the battery tray [A].
- Connect the negative (–) cable [B] to the battery.
- Put a light coat of grease on the (–) terminal to prevent corrosion.
- Put the battery cover on the battery.



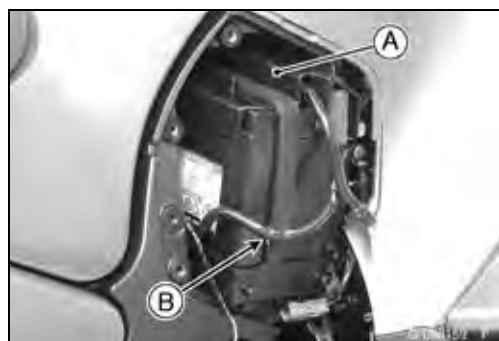
- Insert the battery with the battery tray into the battery compartment.
- Insert the projections [A] on the battery tray into the holes [B] of the battery compartment.



- Connect the positive (+) cable terminal [A] to the battery.
- Put a light coat of grease on the (+) terminal to prevent corrosion.
- Cover the (+) terminal with its red cap [B].

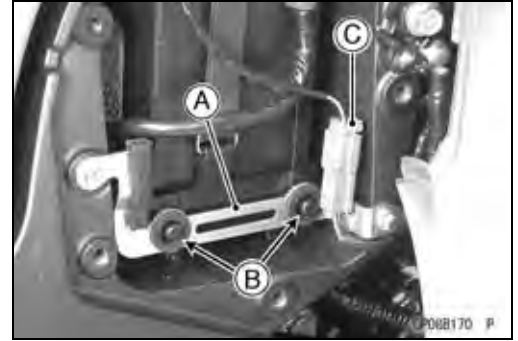


- Fit the battery cover [A] on the battery and hook the band [B].

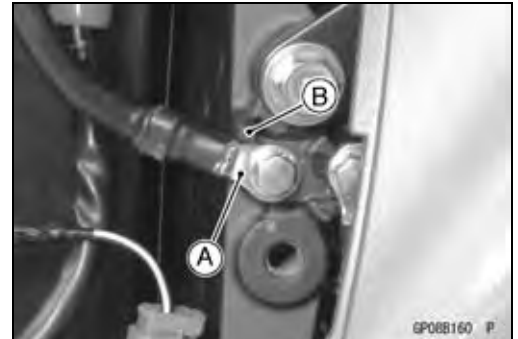


Battery

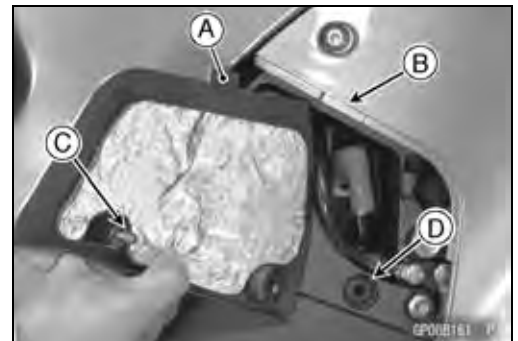
- Install the bracket [A].
- Insert the projections on the battery tray into the holes [B] of the bracket.
- Tighten the bracket bolts.
- Connect the connector [C].



- Install the negative cable (–) terminal [A] to the frame so that the flat surface faces to frame and the terminal touches the stopper [B].
- Tighten the terminal bolt.



- Install:
 - Battery Compartment Cover Bolts
 - Right Cover
- Insert the tab [A] on the right cover into the slot [B] and then insert the projection [C] into the rubber hole [D].
- Tighten the right cover bolt.



Battery Activation

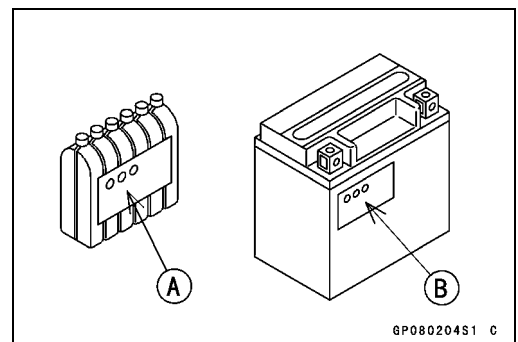
Electrolyte Filling

- Make sure that the model name [A] of the electrolyte container matches the model name [B] of the battery. These names must be the same.

Battery Model Name for ZG1400A/B: FTZ14-BS

CAUTION

Be sure to use the electrolyte container with the same model name as the battery since the electrolyte volume and specific gravity vary with the battery type. This is to prevent overfilling of the electrolyte, shorting the battery life, and deterioration of the battery performance.



16-26 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Battery

CAUTION

Do not remove the aluminum sealing sheet [A] from the filler ports [B] until just prior to use. Be sure to use the dedicated electrolyte container for correct electrolyte volume.

- Place the battery on a level surface.
- Check to see that the sealing sheet has no peeling, tears, or holes in it.
- Remove the sealing sheet.

NOTE

○ *The battery is vacuum sealed. If the sealing sheet has leaked air into the battery, it may require a longer initial charge.*

- Remove the electrolyte container from the vinyl bag.
- Detach the strip of caps [A] from the container and set aside, these will be used later to seal the battery.

NOTE

○ *Do not pierce or otherwise open the sealed cells [B] of the electrolyte container. Do not attempt to separate individual cells.*

- Place the electrolyte container upside down with the six sealed cells into the filler ports of the battery. Hold the container level, push down to break the seals of all six cells. You will see air bubbles rising into each cell as the ports fill.

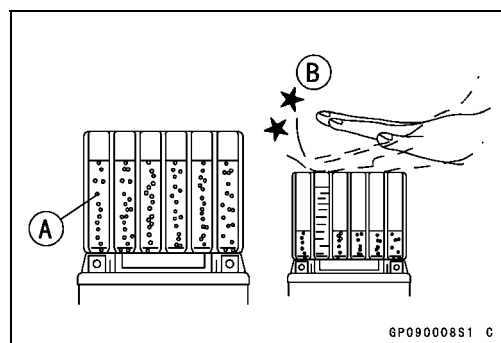
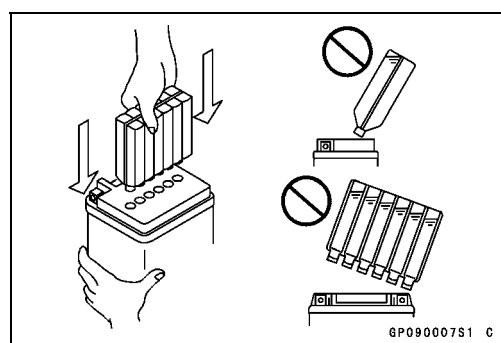
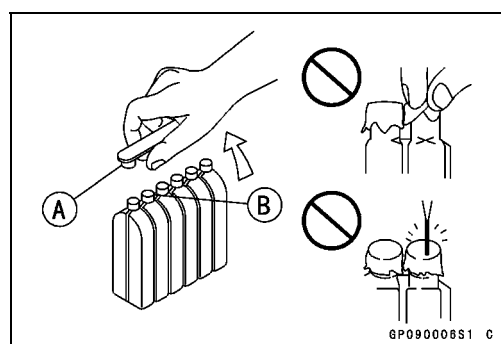
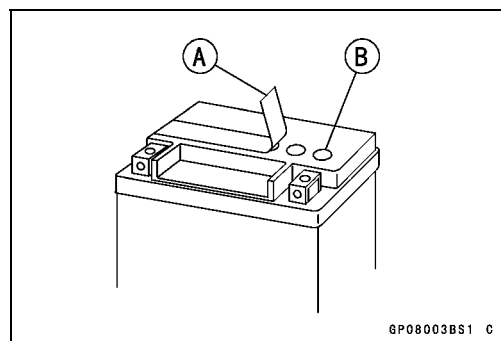
NOTE

○ *Do not tilt the electrolyte container*

- Check the electrolyte flow.
- ★ If no air bubbles [A] are coming up from the filler ports, or if the container cells have not emptied completely, tap the container [B] a few times.
- Keep the container in place for **20** minutes or more. Don't remove the container from the battery until it's empty, the battery requires all the electrolyte from the container for proper operation.

CAUTION

Removal of the container before it is completely empty can shorten the service life of the battery. Do not remove the electrolyte container until it is completely empty and 20 minutes have elapsed.



Battery

- Gently remove the container from the battery.
- Let the battery sit for **60** minutes prior to charging to allow the electrolyte to permeate into the plates for optimum performance.

NOTE

○ *Charging the battery immediately after filling can shorten service life. Let the battery sit for at least **60** minutes after filling.*

Initial Charge

- Place the strip [A] of caps loosely over the filler ports.
- Newly activated sealed batteries require an initial charge.

Standard Charge: 1.4 A × 5 ~ 10 hours

- ★ If using a recommended battery charger, follow the charger's instructions for newly activated sealed battery.

Kawasaki-recommended chargers:

Optimate III

Yuasa 1.5 Amp Automatic Charger

Battery Mate 150-9

- ★ If the above chargers are not available, use equivalent one.

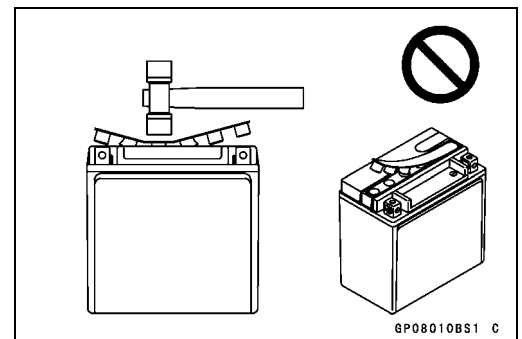
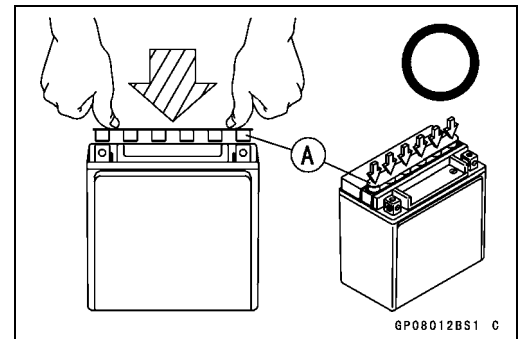
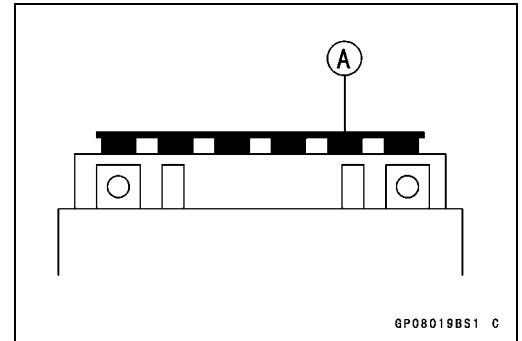
NOTE

○ *Charging rates will vary depending on how long the battery has been stored, temperature, and the type of charger used. Let battery sit 30 minutes after initial charge, then check voltage using a voltmeter. If it is not at least 12.6 volts, repeat charging cycle.*

- After charging is completed, press down firmly with both hands to seat the strip of caps [A] into the battery (don't pound or hammer). When properly installed, the strip of the caps will be level with the top of the battery.

CAUTION

Once the strip of the caps is installed onto the battery, never remove the caps, nor add water or electrolyte to the battery.



16-28 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Battery

NOTE

○ To ensure maximum battery life and customer satisfaction, it is recommended the battery be load tested at three times its amp-hour rating for 15 seconds.

Re-check voltage and if less than 12.6 volts repeat the charging cycle and load test. If still below 12.6 volts the battery is defective.

Precautions

- 1) No need of topping-up

No topping-up is necessary in this battery until it ends its life under normal use. Forcibly prying off the seal cap to add water is very dangerous. Never do that.

- 2) Refreshing charge

If an engine will not start, a horn sounds weak, or lamps are dim, it indicates the battery has been discharged. Give refresh charge for 5 to 10 hours with charge current shown in the specification (see Refreshing Charge).

When a fast charge is inevitably required, do it following precisely the maximum charge current and time conditions indicated on the battery.

CAUTION

This battery is designed to sustain no unusual deterioration if refresh-charged according to the method specified above. However, the battery's performance may be reduced noticeably if charged under conditions other than given above. Never remove the seal cap during refresh charge.

If by chance an excessive amount of gas is generated due to overcharging, the relief valve releases the gas to keep the battery normal.

- 3) When you do not use the motorcycle for months:

Give a refresh charge before you store the motorcycle and store it with the negative cable removed. Give a refresh charge **once a month** during storage.

- 4) Battery life:

If the battery will not start the engine even after several refresh charges, the battery has exceeded its useful life. Replace it (Provided, however, the vehicle's starting system has no problem).

⚠ WARNING

Keep the battery away from sparks and open flames during charging, since the battery gives off an explosive gas mixture of hydrogen and oxygen. When using a battery charger, connect the battery to the charger before turning on the charger.

This procedure prevents sparks at the battery terminals which could ignite any battery gases.

No fire should be drawn near the battery, or no terminals should have the tightening loosened.

The electrolyte contains sulfuric acid. Be careful not to have it touch your skin or eyes. If touched, wash it off with liberal amount of water. Get medical attention if severe.

Interchange

A sealed battery can fully display its performance only when combined with a proper vehicle electric system. Therefore, replace a sealed battery only on a motorcycle which was originally equipped with a sealed battery.

Be careful, if a sealed battery is installed on a motorcycle which had an ordinary battery as original equipment, the sealed battery's life will be shortened.

Battery

Charging Condition Inspection

- Battery charging condition can be checked by measuring battery terminal voltage with a digital voltmeter [A].
- Remove:
 - Battery (see Battery Removal)
- Measure the battery terminal voltage.

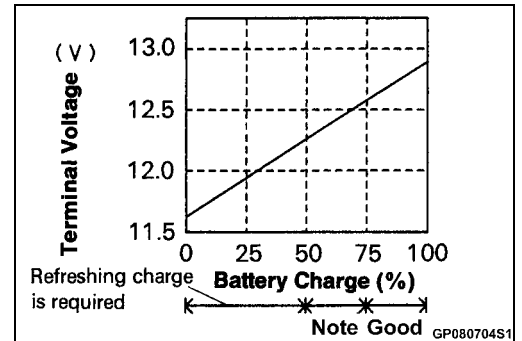
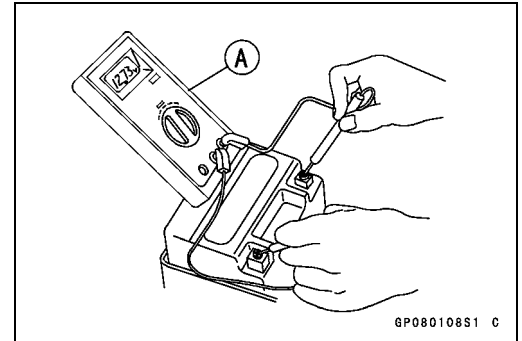
NOTE

- Measure with a digital voltmeter which can be read one decimal place voltage.

- ★ If the reading is 12.6 V or more, no refresh charge is required, however, if the read is below the specified, refresh charge is required.

Battery Terminal Voltage

Standard: 12.6 V or more

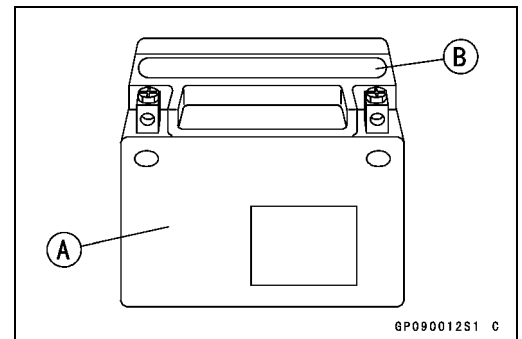


Refreshing Charge

- Remove the battery [A] (see Battery Removal).
- Do refresh charge by following method according to the battery terminal voltage.

⚠ WARNING

This battery is sealed type. Never remove sealing cap [B] even at charging. Never add water. Charge with current and time as stated below.



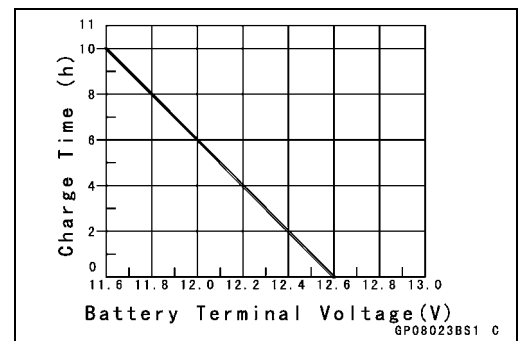
Terminal Voltage: 11.5 ~ less than 12.6 V

Standard Charge 1.4 A × 5 ~ 10 h (see following chart)

Quick Charge 7 A × 1 h

CAUTION

If possible, do not quick charge. If quick charge is done unavoidably, do standard charge later on.



Terminal Voltage: less than 11.5 V

Charging Method: 1.4 A × 20 h

NOTE

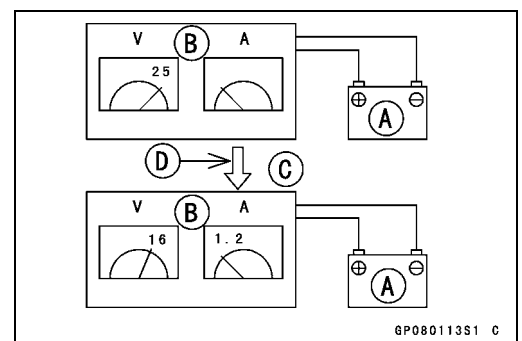
- Increase the charging voltage to a maximum voltage of 25 V if the battery will not accept current initially. Charge for no more than 5 minutes at the increased voltage then check if the battery is drawing current. If the battery will accept current decrease the voltage and charge by the standard charging method described on the battery case. If the battery will not accept current after 5 minutes, replace the battery.

Battery [A]

Battery Charger [B]

Standard Value [C]

Current starts to flow [D]



16-30 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Battery

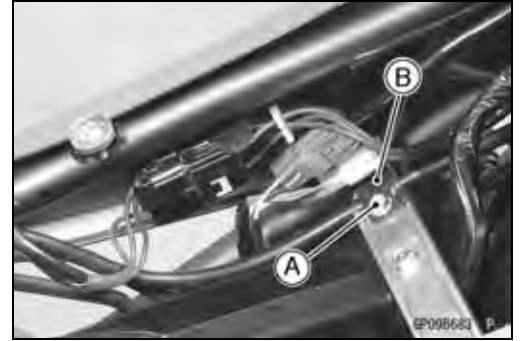
- Determine the battery condition after refresh charge.
- Determine the condition of the battery left for 30 minutes after completion of the charge by measuring the terminal voltage according to the table below.

Criteria	Judgement
12.6 V or higher	Good
12.0 ~ lower than 12.6 V	Charge insufficient → Recharge
lower than 12.0 V	Unserviceable → Replace

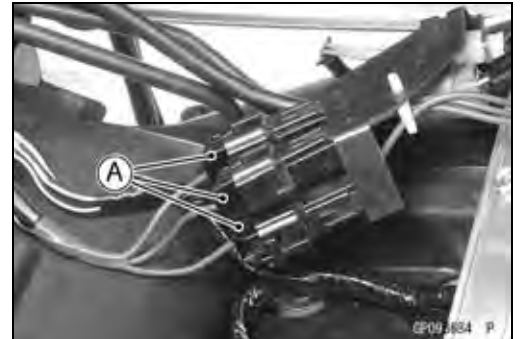
Charging System

Alternator Cover Removal

- Remove:
 - Fuel Tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Bolt [A]
 - Bracket [B]



- Disconnect:
 - Alternator Lead Connectors [A]



- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Cover [B]
- Pull the alternator lead out of between the engine and frame.



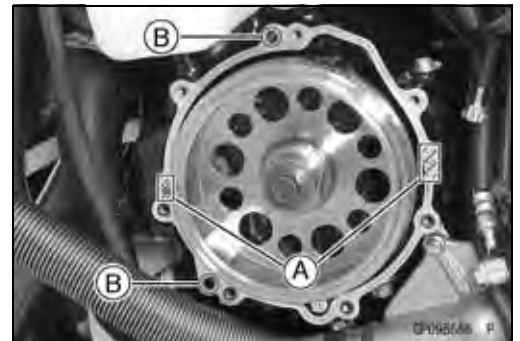
Alternator Cover Installation

- Apply silicone sealant to the alternator lead grommet and crankcase halves mating surface [A] on the front and rear sides of the cover mount.

Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 92104-0004

- Check that dowel pins [B] are in place on the crankcase.
- Install a new gasket and the alternator cover.
- Tighten:

Torque - Alternator Cover Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)



Stator Coil Removal

- Remove:
 - Alternator Cover (see Alternator Cover Removal)
 - Holding Plate Bolts [A] and Plate
 - Alternator Lead Grommet [B]
 - Stator Coil Bolts [C]
- Remove the stator coil [D] from the alternator cover.



16-32 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Charging System

Stator Coil Installation

- Tighten the stator coil bolts to the specified torque.

Torque - Stator Coil Bolts: 12 N·m (1.2 kgf·m, 106 in·lb)

- Apply silicone sealant to the circumference of the alternator lead grommet, and fit the grommet into the notch of the cover securely.

Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 92104-0004

- Secure the alternator lead with a holding plate [A], and apply a non-permanent locking agent to the thread of the plate bolts and tighten them.

Torque - Alternator Lead Holding Plate Bolts: 8.3 N·m (0.85 kgf·m, 73 in·lb)

- Install the alternator cover (see Alternator Cover Installation).



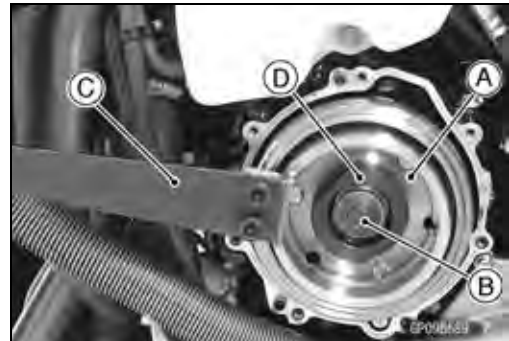
Alternator Rotor Removal

- Remove the alternator cover (see Alternator Cover Removal).
- Clean off the oil from the outer circumference of the rotor.
- Hold the alternator rotor steady with the rotor holder [A], and remove the rotor bolt [B] and washer.

Special Tools - Grip [C]: 57001-1591

Rotor Holder: 57001-1672

Stopper [D]: 57001-1679



- Using the flywheel puller [A], remove the alternator rotor from the crankshaft.

Special Tool - Flywheel Puller, M38 × 1.5: 57001-1405

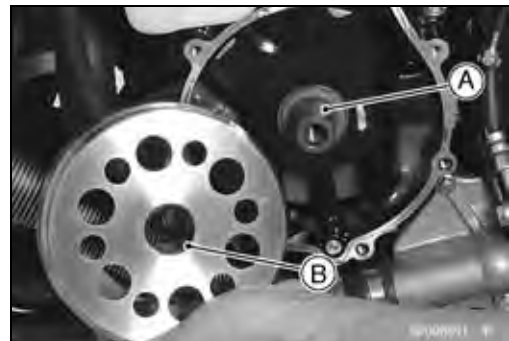


CAUTION

Do not attempt to strike the alternator rotor itself. Striking the rotor can cause the magnets to lose their magnetism.

Alternator Rotor Installation

- Using a cleaning fluid, clean off any oil or dirt on the following portions and dry them with a clean cloth.
 - Crankshaft Tapered Portion [A]
 - Alternator Rotor Tapered Portion [B]
- Install the alternator rotor.



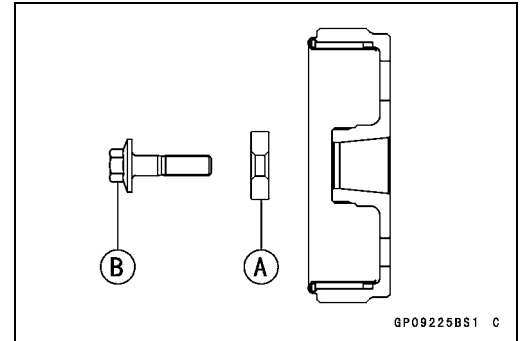
Charging System

- Using a cleaning fluid, clean off any oil or dirt on the washer [A] and dry it with a clean cloth.

NOTE

○ Confirm the alternator rotor fit or not to the crankshaft before tightening it with specified torque.

- Install the rotor bolt [B] and tighten it with 69 N·m (7.0 kgf·m, 51 ft·lb) of torque.



- Remove the rotor bolt and washer.
- Check the tightening torque with flywheel puller [A].
- ★ If the rotor is not pulled out with 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb) of drawing torque, it is installed correctly.
- ★ If the rotor is pulled out with under 20 N·m (2.0 kgf·m, 15 ft·lb) of drawing torque, clean off any oil dirt or flaw of the crankshaft and rotor tapered portion, and dry them with a clean cloth. Then, confirm that it is not pulled out with above torque.



- Install the rotor bolt and washer.
- Tighten the alternator rotor bolt [A] while holding the alternator rotor steadily with the holder [B].

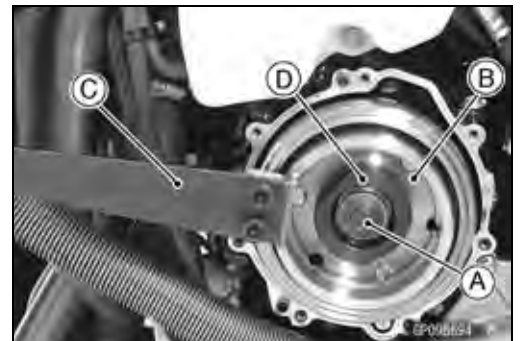
Special Tools - Grip [C]: 57001-1591

Rotor Holder: 57001-1672

Stopper [D]: 57001-1679

Torque - Alternator Rotor Bolt: 110 N·m (11.2 kgf·m, 81.1 ft·lb)

- Install the alternator cover (see Alternator Cover Installation).



Alternator Inspection

There are three types of alternator failures: short, open (wire burned out), or loss in rotor magnetism. A short or open in one of the coil wires will result in either a low output, or no output at all. A loss in rotor magnetism, which may be caused by dropping or hitting the alternator, by leaving it near an electromagnetic field, or just by aging, will result in low output.

16-34 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Charging System

- To check the alternator output voltage, do the following procedures.
- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Disconnect the alternator lead connector [A] from the regulator/rectifier.
- Connect the hand tester [B] as shown in the table 1.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- Start the engine.
- Run it at the rpm given in the table 1.
- Note the voltage readings (total 3 measurements).



Table 1 Alternator Output Voltage

Tester Range	Connections		Reading @4 000 rpm
	Tester (+) to	Tester (-) to	
250 V AC	One Black Lead	Another Black Lead	56 V or more

- ★ If the output voltage shows the value in the table, the alternator operates properly.
- ★ If the output voltage shows a much higher than the value in the table, the regulator/rectifier is damaged. A much lower reading than that given in the table indicates that the alternator is defective.

- Check the stator coil resistance as follows.
- Stop the engine.
- Connect the commercially available tester as shown in the table 2.
- Note the readings (total 3 measurement).

Table 2 Stator Coil Resistance at 20°C (68°F)

Tester Range	Connections		Reading
	Tester (+) to	Tester (-) to	
$\times 1 \Omega$	One Black Lead	Another Black Lead	0.05 ~ 0.5 Ω

- ★ If there is more resistance than shown in the table, or no tester reading (infinity) for any two leads, the stator has an open lead and must be replaced. Much less than this resistance means the stator is shorted, and must be replaced.
- Using the highest resistance range of the hand tester, measure the resistance between each of the black leads and chassis ground.
- ★ Any hand tester reading less than infinity (∞) indicates a short, necessitating stator replacement.
- ★ If the stator coils have normal resistance, but the voltage check showed the alternator to be defective; then the rotor magnets have probably weakened, and the rotor must be replaced.

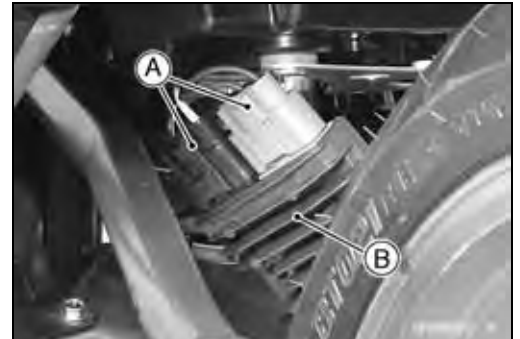
Charging System

Regulator/Rectifier Inspection

- Remove:
Regulator/Rectifier Bolts [A]



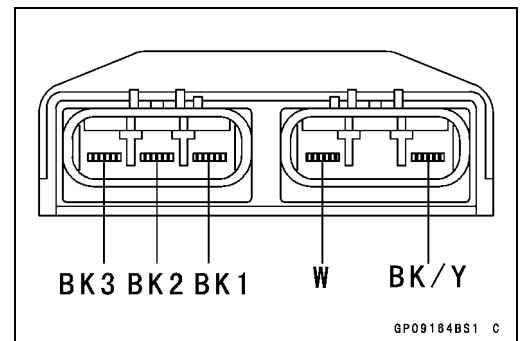
- Remove:
Connectors [A]
Regulator/Rectifier [B]



- Set the hand tester to the $\times 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ range and make the measurements shown in the table.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- Connect the hand tester to the regulator rectifier.
- ★ If the tester readings are not as specified, replace the regulator/rectifier.



CAUTION

Use only Kawasaki Hand Tester 57001-1394 for this test. A tester other than the Kawasaki Hand Tester may show different readings.
If a megger or a meter with a large capacity battery is used, the regulator/rectifier will be damaged.

Regulator/Rectifier Resistance (Unit: $\text{k}\Omega$)

	Terminal	Tester (+) Lead Connection				
		W	BK1	BK2	BK3	BK/Y
(-)*	W	—	20 ~ 300	20 ~ 300	20 ~ 200	20 ~ 750
	BK1	0 ~ 5	—	20 ~ 300	20 ~ 200	20 ~ 750
	BK2	0 ~ 5	20 ~ 300	—	20 ~ 200	20 ~ 750
	BK3	0 ~ 5	20 ~ 300	20 ~ 300	—	20 ~ 750
	BK/Y	5 ~ 20	5 ~ 20	5 ~ 20	5 ~ 20	—

(-)*: Tester (-) Lead Connection

- Install the regulator/rectifier.

Torque - Regulator/Rectifier Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

16-36 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Charging System

Charging Voltage Inspection

- Check the battery condition (see Charging Condition Inspection).
- Warm up the engine to obtain actual alternator operating conditions.
- Remove the right cover.
- Check that the key knob is turned off, and connect the hand tester [A] to the battery (+) terminal and ground.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- Start the engine, and note the voltage readings at various engine speeds with the headlight turned on and then turned off (To turn off the headlight, disconnect the headlight connector on the headlight unit.). The readings should show nearly battery voltage when the engine speed is low, and, as the engine speed rises, the readings should also rise. But they must be kept under the specified voltage.



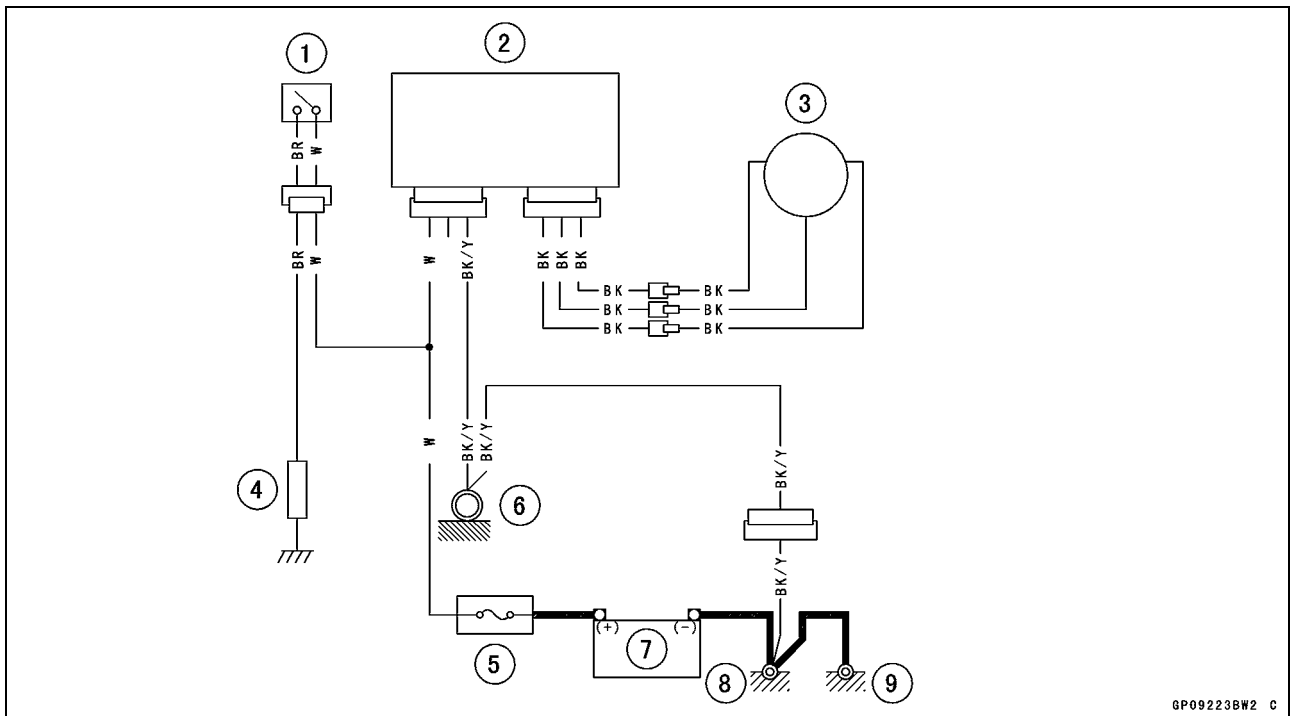
Charging Voltage

Tester Range	Connections		Reading
	Tester (+) to	Tester (-) to	
25 V DC	Battery (+)	Ground	14.4 ~ 15.0 V

- Turn off the key knob to stop the engine, and disconnect the hand tester.
- ★ If the charging voltage is kept between the values given in the table, the charging system is considered to be working normally.
- ★ If the charging voltage is much higher than the values specified in the table, the regulator/rectifier is defective or the regulator/rectifier leads are loose or open.
- ★ If the charging voltage does not rise as the engine speed increases, then the regulator/rectifier is defective or the alternator output is insufficient for the loads. Check the alternator and regulator/rectifier to determine which part is defective.

Charging System

Charging System Circuit

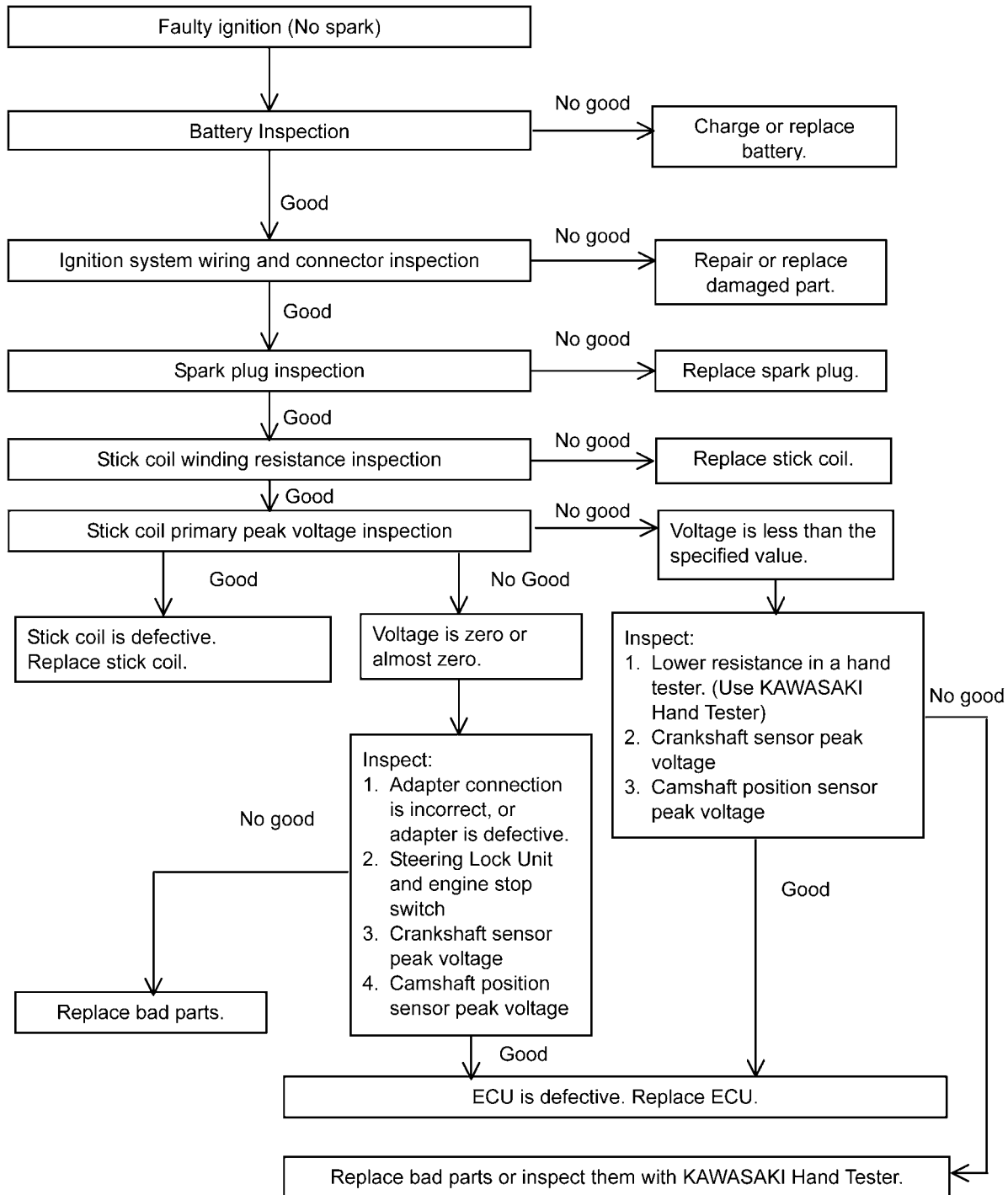


1. Steering Lock Unit
2. Regulator/Rectifier
3. Alternator
4. Load
5. Main Fuse 30 A
6. Frame Ground
7. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
8. Frame Ground
9. Engine Ground

16-38 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Ignition System

Ignition System Troubleshooting



GP10475B F

Ignition System

⚠ WARNING

The ignition system produces extremely high voltage. Do not touch the spark plugs or stick coils while the engine is running, or you could receive a severe electrical shock.

CAUTION

Do not disconnect the battery cables or any other electrical connections when the ignition switch is on, or while the engine is running. This is to prevent ECU damage.

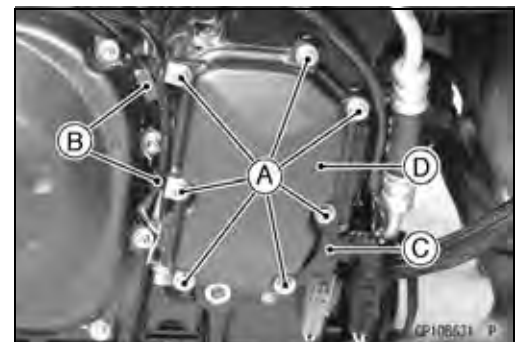
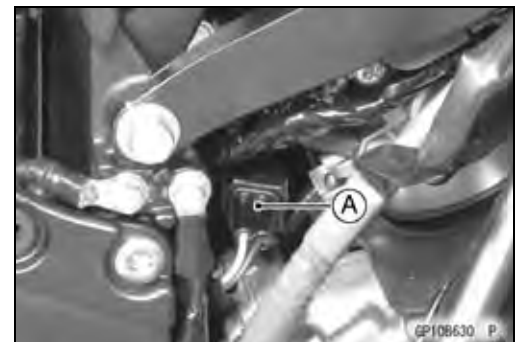
Do not install the battery backwards. The negative side is grounded. This is to prevent damage to the ECU.

Crankshaft Sensor Removal

- Remove:
 - Right Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Right Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Crankshaft Sensor Lead Connector [A]

- Remove:
 - Crankshaft Sensor Cover Bolts [A]
 - Clamps [B]
 - Bracket [C] (Oxygen Sensor Equipped Model)
 - Crankshaft Sensor Cover [D]

- Remove:
 - Crankshaft Sensor Bolts [A]
 - Crankshaft Sensor [B]



16-40 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Ignition System

Crankshaft Sensor Installation

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the crankshaft sensor bolts [A], and tighten them.

Torque - Crankshaft Sensor Bolts: 5.9 N·m (0.60 kgf·m, 52 in·lb)

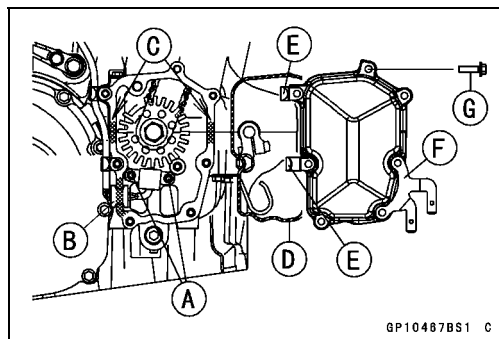
- Apply silicone sealant to the circumference of the crankshaft sensor lead grommet [B], and fit the grommet into the notch of the crankcase securely.
- Apply silicone sealant to the mating surface [C] of crankcase halves.

Sealant - Kawasaki Bond (Silicone Sealant): 92104-0004

- Replace the O-ring [D] with a new one.
- Install:
 - Crankshaft Sensor Cover
 - Clamps [E]
 - Bracket [F] (Oxygen Sensor Equipped Model)
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to only one crankshaft sensor cover bolt [G] shown in figure.
- Tighten the crankshaft sensor cover bolts.

Torque - Crankshaft Sensor Cover Bolts: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

- Route the crankshaft sensor lead correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).



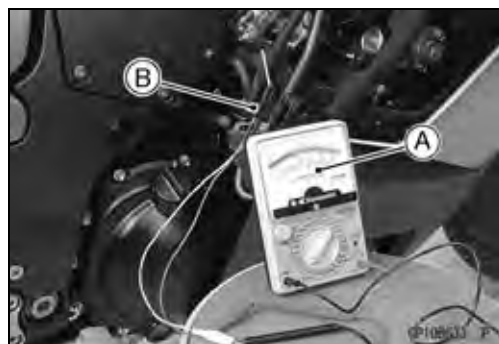
Crankshaft Sensor Inspection

- Remove the right middle cover (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Disconnect the crankshaft sensor lead connector (see Crankshaft Sensor Removal).
- Set the hand tester [A] to the $\times 10 \Omega$ range and connect it to the crankshaft sensor lead connector [B].

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Crankshaft Sensor Resistance: 376 ~ 564 Ω

- ★ If there is more resistance than the specified value, the coil has an open lead and must be replaced. Much less than this resistance means the coil is shorted, and must be replaced.
- Using the highest resistance range of the tester, measure the resistance between the crankshaft sensor leads and chassis ground.
- ★ Any tester reading less than infinity (∞) indicates a short, necessitating replacement of the crankshaft sensor.



Crankshaft Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

NOTE

- Be sure the battery is fully charged.
- Using the peak voltage adapter is a more reliable way to determine the condition of the crankshaft sensor than crankshaft sensor internal resistance measurements.
- Disconnect the crankshaft sensor lead connector (see Crankshaft Sensor Removal).

Ignition System

- Set the hand tester [A] to the $\times 25$ V DC range, and connect the peak voltage adapter [B].

Special Tools - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Peak Voltage Adapter: 57001-1415

Type: KEK-54-9-B

Connections:

Crankshaft Sensor Connector [C]		Adapter		Hand Tester
Black	←	Black	→	(-)
Yellow	←	Red	→	(+)

- Turn the ignition switch and engine stop switch ON.
- Pushing the starter button, turn the engine 4 ~ 5 seconds with the transmission gear in neutral to measure the crankshaft sensor peak voltage.
- Repeat the measurement 5 or more times.

Crankshaft Sensor Peak Voltage

Standard: 2.4 V or more

- ★ If the tester reading is not specified one, check the crankshaft sensor.

Timing Rotor Removal

- Remove:
Crankshaft Sensor (see Crankshaft Sensor Removal)
- Remove the timing rotor [A].
- Holding the timing rotor with the flywheel & pulley holder [B] and remove the rotor bolt [C].

Special Tool - Flywheel & Pulley Holder: 57001-1605

Timing Rotor Installation

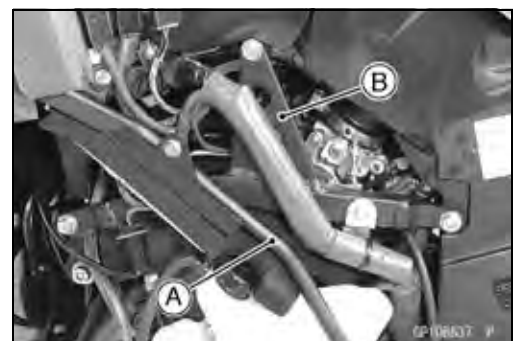
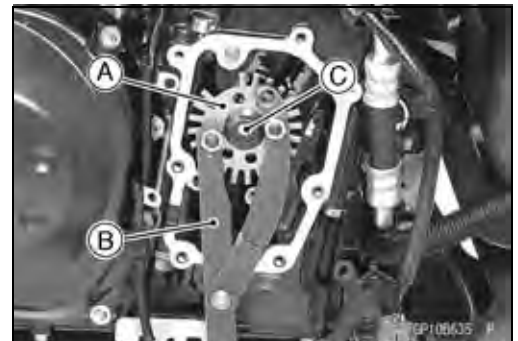
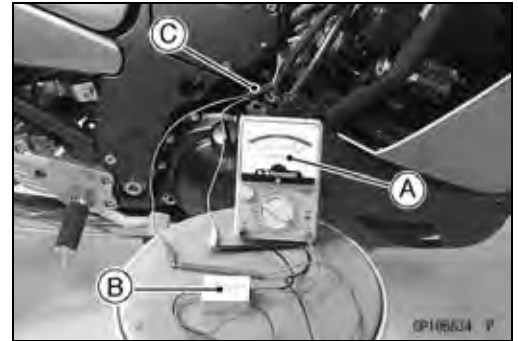
- Fit the rotor [A] to the crankshaft.
- Holding the timing rotor with the flywheel & pulley holder and tighten the rotor bolt.

Special Tool - Flywheel & Pulley Holder: 57001-1605

- Tighten:
Torque - Timing Rotor Bolt: 39 N·m (4.0 kgf·m, 29 ft·lb)
- Install the removed parts.

Stick Coil Removal

- Remove:
Fairing Stay [A] (both sides) (see Fairing Stay Removal in the Frame chapter)
Subframe [B] (both sides) (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter)



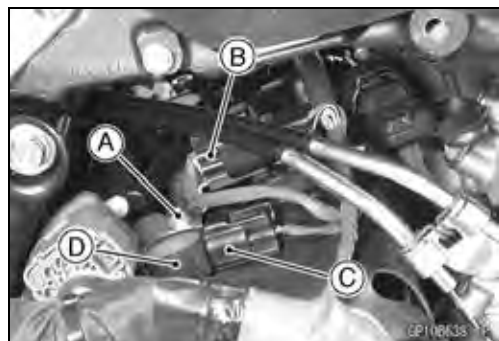
16-42 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Ignition System

- Remove:
 - Bolt [A]
 - Bracket and Connector [B]
- Disconnect the stick coil connectors [C].
- Pull the stick coils [D] off the spark plugs.

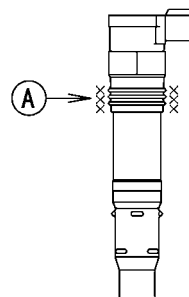
CAUTION

Do not pry the connector part of the coil while removing the coil.



Stick Coil Installation

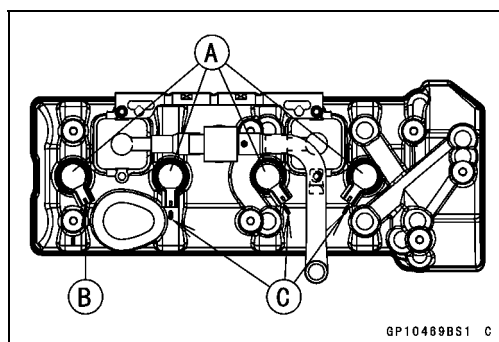
- Apply grease [A] to the stick coils as shown.



- Insert the stick coils [A] as shown being careful of the coil heads directions.
- Install #1 stick coil [B] as shown in the figure.
- Align the lines [C] of the cylinder head cover with coil heads of #2 ~ #4 coils.

CAUTION

Do not tap the coil head while installing the coil.



- Connect the stick coil connectors.
- Run the hoses and harness correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).

Ignition System

Stick Coil Inspection

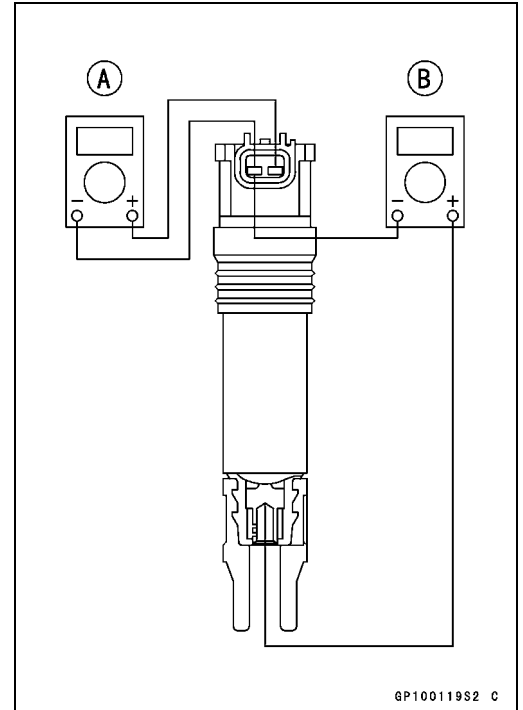
- Remove the stick coils (see Stick Coil Removal).
- Measure the primary winding resistance [A] as follows.
 - Connect the hand tester between the coil terminals.
 - Set the tester to the $\times 1 \Omega$ range, and read the tester.
- Measure the secondary winding resistance [B] as follows.
 - Connect the tester between the plug terminal and (–) coil terminal.
 - Set the tester to the $\times 1 \text{ k}\Omega$ range and read the tester.

Stick Coil Winding Resistance

Primary Windings: 1.2 ~ 1.6 Ω

Secondary Windings: 8.5 ~ 11.5 $\text{k}\Omega$

★ If the tester does not read as specified, replace the coil.



Stick Coil Primary Peak Voltage

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Remove the stick coils (see Stick Coil Removal).
- Do not remove the spark plug.
- Measure the primary peak voltage as follows.
 - Install the new spark plug [A] into each stick coil [B], and ground them onto the engine.
 - Connect the peak voltage adapter [C] to the hand tester [D] which is set to the $\times 250 \text{ V DC}$ range.
 - Connect the adapter to the lead wire-peak voltage adapter [E] which is connected between the stick coil connector and stick coil.

ECU [F]

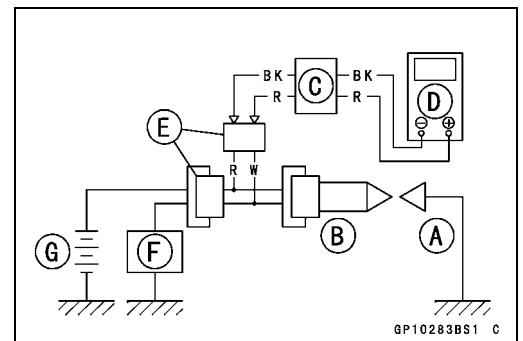
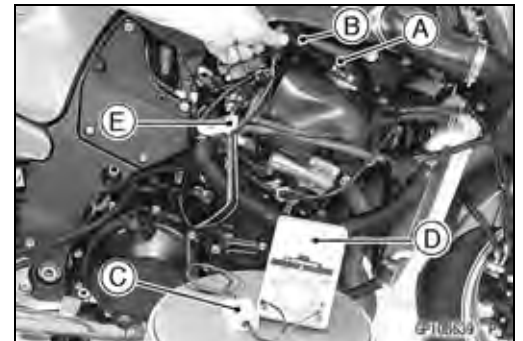
Battery [G]

Special Tools - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Peak Voltage Adapter: 57001-1415

Type: KEK-54-9-B

Lead Wire-Peak Voltage Adapter: 57001-1449



Primary Lead Connection

Adapter (R, +) to lead wire-peak voltage adapter (W)

Adapter (BK, –) to lead wire-peak voltage adapter (R)

16-44 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Ignition System

WARNING

To avoid extremely high voltage shocks, do not touch the spark plugs or tester connections.

- Turn the ignition switch and engine stop switch ON.
- Pushing the starter button, turn the engine 4 ~ 5 seconds with the transmission in neutral to measure the primary peak voltage.
- Repeat the measurements 5 times for one stick coil.

Stick Coil Primary Peak Voltage

Standard: 72 V or more

- Repeat the test for the other stick coils.
- ★ If the reading is less than the specified value, check the following.
 - Stick Coils (see Stick Coil Inspection)
 - Crankshaft Sensor (see Crankshaft Sensor Inspection)
 - ECU (see ECU Power Supply Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)

Spark Plug Removal

- Refer to the Spark Plug Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Spark Plug Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

Spark Plug Installation

- Refer to the Spark Plug Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter (see Spark Plug Replacement in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

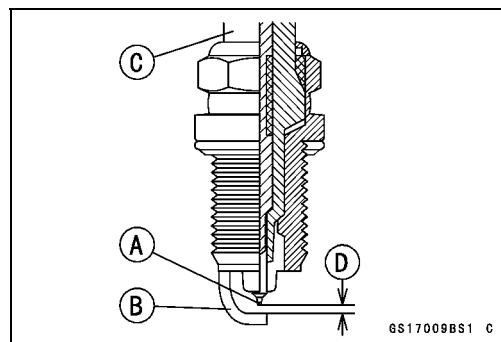
Spark Plug Condition Inspection

- Visually inspect the spark plugs.
- ★ If the spark plug center electrode [A] and/or side electrode [B] are corroded or damaged, or if the insulator [C] is cracked, replace the plug.
- ★ If the spark plug is dirtied or the carbon is accumulated, replace the spark plug.
- Measure the gap [D] with a wire-type thickness gauge.
- ★ If the gap is incorrect, replace the spark plug.

Spark Plug Gap: 0.8 ~ 0.9 mm (0.031 ~ 0.035 in.)

- Use the standard spark plug or its equivalent.

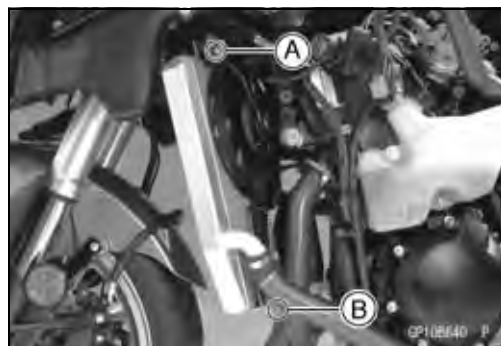
Spark Plug: CR9EIA-9



Camshaft Position Sensor Removal

(Exhaust Side)

- Remove:
 - Right Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Lower Fairing (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Right Fairing Stay (see Fairing Stay Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Right Subframe (see Subframe Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Upper Radiator Bolts [A] (both sides)
 - Lower Radiator Bolt [B]

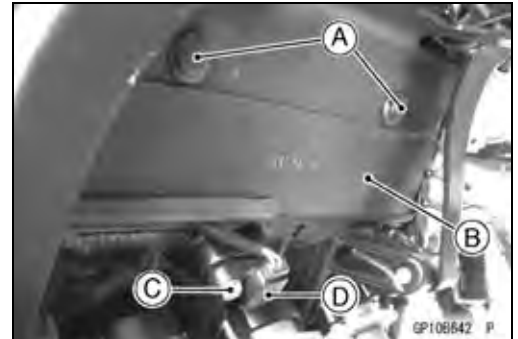


Ignition System

- Disconnect the camshaft position sensor lead connector [A].

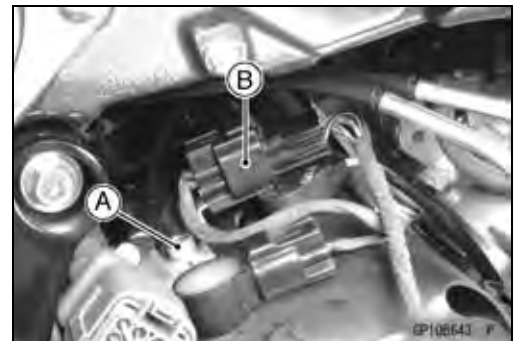


- Remove:
Quick Rivets [A]
Cover [B]
Camshaft Position Sensor Bolt [C]
Camshaft Position Sensor [D]

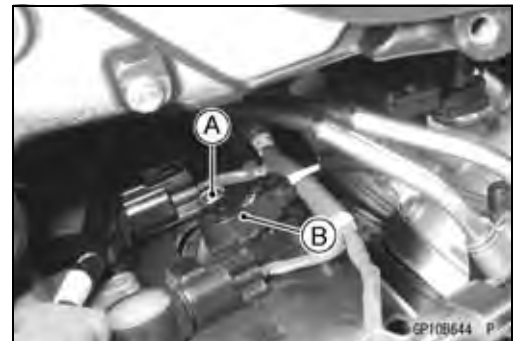


(Inlet Side)

- Loosen the clamps of the throttle body assy and remove the throttle body assy from the throttle body holder (see Throttle Body Assy Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter).
- Remove:
Bolt [A]
Bracket and Connector [B]



- Remove:
Camshaft Position Sensor Bolt [A]
Camshaft Position Sensor [B]



- Disconnect the camshaft position sensor lead connector [A].
- Remove the camshaft position sensor.



16-46 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Ignition System

Camshaft Position Sensor Installation

- Replace the O-rings of the camshaft position sensors.
- Apply grease to the new O-rings.
- Tighten:

Torque - Camshaft Position Sensor Bolts: 9.8 N-m (1.0 kgf-m, 87 in-lb)

- Route the camshaft position sensor lead correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).

Camshaft Position Sensor Inspection

- Disconnect the camshaft position sensor lead connector (see Camshaft Position Sensor Removal).
- Set the hand tester to the $\times 10 \Omega$ range and connect it to the terminals.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Camshaft Position Sensor Resistance: 400 ~ 460 Ω

- ★ If there is more resistance than the specified value, the sensor coil has an open lead and must be replaced. Much less than this resistance means the sensor coil is shorted, and must be replaced.
- Using the highest resistance range of the tester, measure the resistance between the camshaft position sensor leads and chassis ground.
- ★ Any tester reading less than infinity (∞) indicates a short, necessitating replacement of the camshaft position sensor.

Camshaft Position Sensor Peak Voltage Inspection

- Disconnect the camshaft position sensor lead connector (see Camshaft Position Sensor Removal).
 - Connect the harness adapter [A] between the camshaft position sensor lead connector and harness connector.
 - Connect the peak voltage adapter [B] to the hand tester [C] which is set to the $\times 10 \text{ V}$ range.
 - Connect the adapter to the harness adapter.
- [D] Camshaft Position Sensor

Special Tools - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

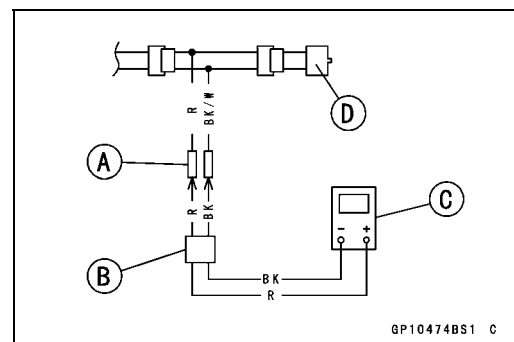
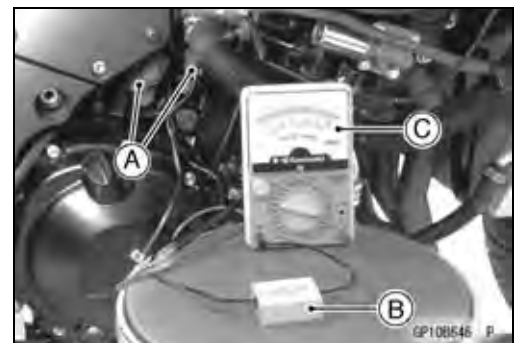
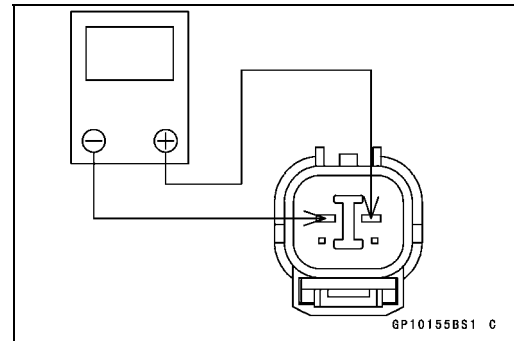
Peak Voltage Adapter: 57001-1415

Type: KEK-54-9-B

Harness Adapter: 57001-1562

Connections:

Harness Adapter		Peak Voltage Adapter		Hand Tester
Black/White	←	Black	→	(-)
Red	←	Red	→	(+)



Ignition System

- Turn the key knob and engine stop switch ON.
- Pushing the starter button, run the engine with the transmission gear in neutral to measure the camshaft position sensor peak voltage.
- Repeat the measurement 5 or more times.

Camshaft Position Sensor Peak Voltage

Standard: 2.8 V or more

- ★ If the peak voltage is lower than the standard, inspect the camshaft position sensor.

Interlock Operation Inspection

- Use the center stand to support the motorcycle upright.

1st Check

- Start the engine to the following conditions.

Condition:

Transmission Gear → 1st Position

Clutch Lever → Release

Sidestand → Down or Up

- Turn the key knob ON and push the starter button.
- Then the starter motor should not turn when the starter system circuit is normality.
- ★ If the engine is start, inspect the starter lockout switch, gear position switch, relay box and starter relay.

2nd Check

- Start the engine to the following conditions.

Condition:

Transmission Gear → 1st Position

Clutch Lever → Pulled in

Sidestand → Up

- Turn the ignition switch ON and push the starter button.
- Then the starter motor should turn when the starter system circuit is normality.
- ★ If the starter motor is not turn, inspect the starter lockout switch, sidestand switch, relay box and starter relay.

3rd Check

- Inspect the engine for its secure stop after the following operations are completed.
- Run the engine to the following conditions.

Condition:

Transmission Gear → 1st Position

Clutch Lever → Release

Sidestand → Up

- Set the sidestand on the ground, then the engine will stop.
- ★ If whichever may not be stopped, inspect the gear position switch, sidestand switch and relay box.
- ★ If their parts are normality, replace the ECU.

16-48 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Ignition System

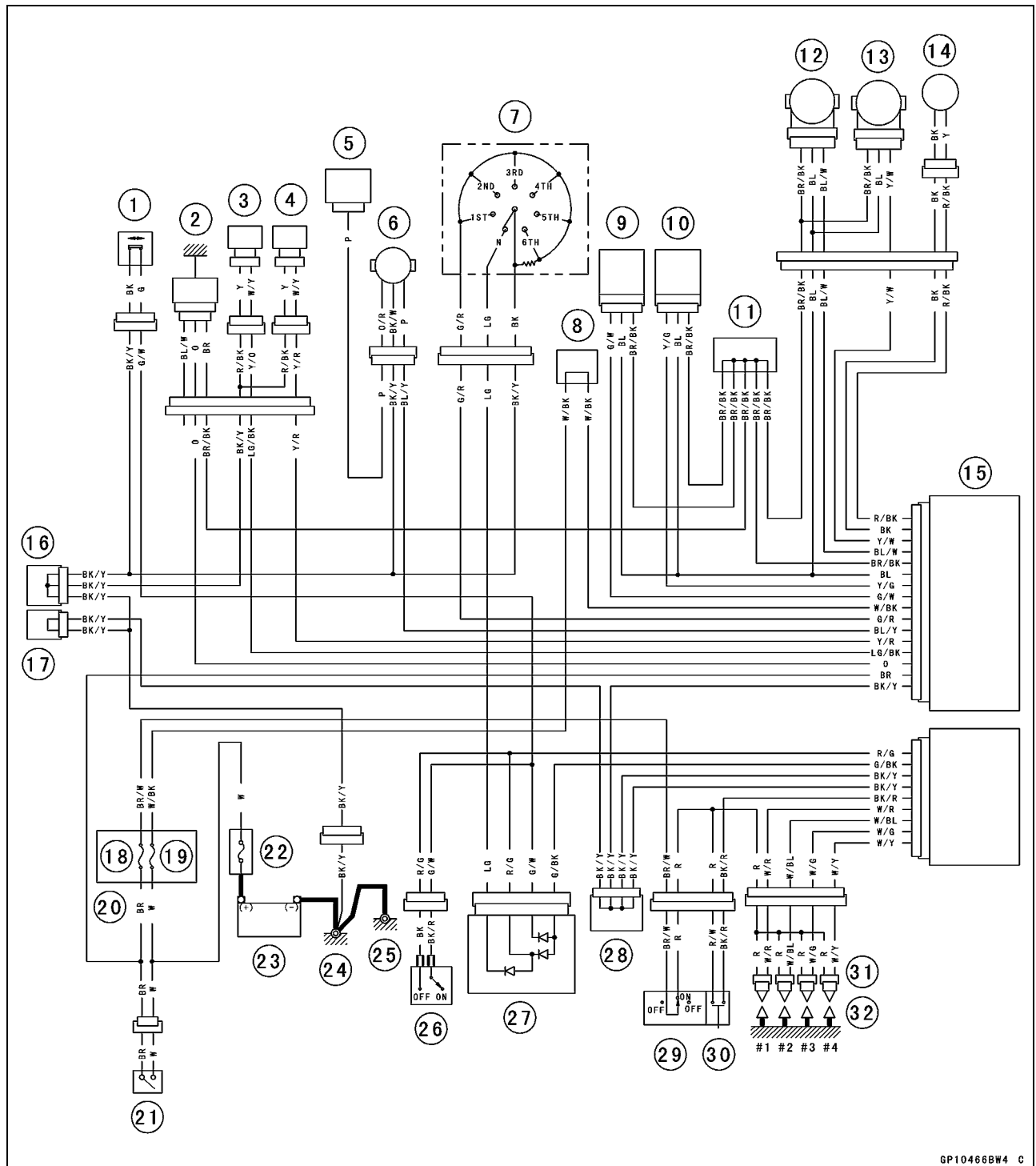
IC Igniter Inspection

- The IC igniter is built in the ECU [A].
- Refer to the following items.
 - Interlock Operation Inspection (see Interlock Operation Inspection)
 - Ignition System Troubleshooting (see Ignition System section)
 - ECU Power Supply Inspection (see ECU Power Supply Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)



Ignition System

Ignition System Circuit



1. Sidestand Switch
2. Water Temperature Sensor
3. Inlet Camshaft Position Sensor
4. Exhaust Camshaft Position Sensor
5. Meter Unit
6. Speed Sensor
7. Gear Position Switch
8. Water-proof Joint 1
9. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor

10. Vehicle-down Sensor
11. Water-proof Joint 2
12. Subthrotte Sensor
13. Main Throttle Sensor
14. Crankshaft Sensor
15. ECU
16. Joint Connector 8
17. Joint Connector 9
18. Ignition Fuse 10 A
19. ECU Fuse 15 A
20. Fuse Box 2
21. Steering Lock Unit
22. Main Fuse 30 A

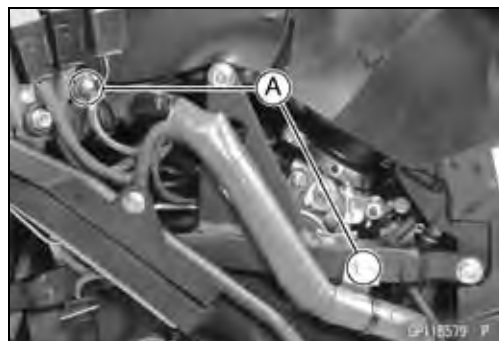
23. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
24. Frame Ground
25. Engine Ground
26. Starter Lockout Switch
27. Relay Box
28. Joint Connector 3
29. Engine Stop Switch
30. Starter Button
31. Stick Coils
32. Spark Plugs

16-50 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

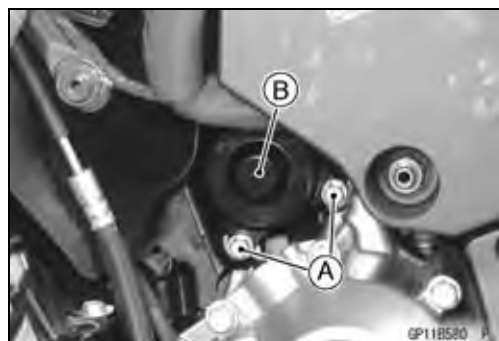
Electric Starter System

Starter Motor Removal

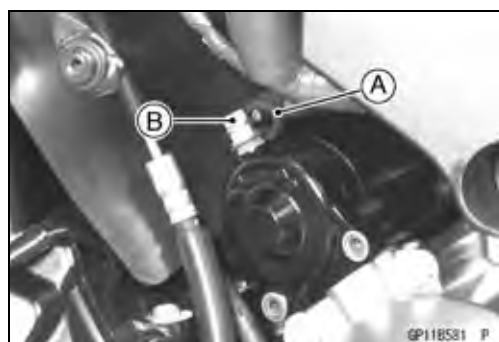
- Remove:
 - Left Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Clamp Bolts [A]



- Remove:
 - Speed Sensor (see Speed Sensor Removal)
 - Starter Motor Mounting Bolts [A]
- Pull out the starter motor [B].



- Slide out the rubber cap [A].
- Remove:
 - Starter Motor Cable Terminal Nut [B]
 - Starter Motor Cable



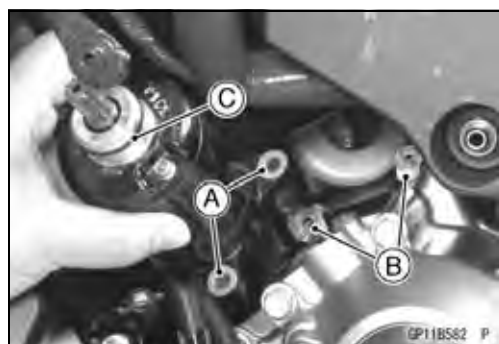
Starter Motor Installation

CAUTION

Do not tap the starter motor shaft or body. Tapping the shaft or body could damage the motor.

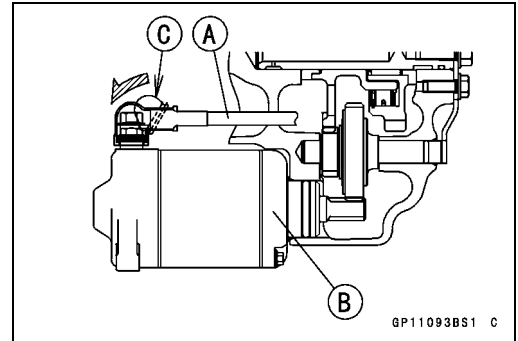
- Clean the starter motor legs [A] and crankcase [B] where the starter motor is ground.
- Replace the O-ring [C] with a new one.
- Apply grease to the new O-ring.
- Tighten:

Torque - Starter Motor Mounting Bolts: 9.8 N-m (1.0 kgf-m, 87 in-lb)



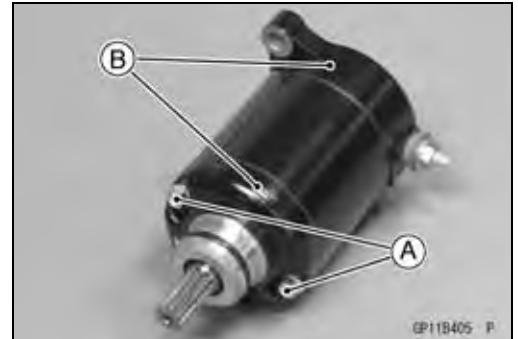
Electric Starter System

- Install the starter motor cable [A] side by side with starter motor [B].
- Tighten:
Torque - Starter Motor Cable Terminal Nut: 5.9 N·m (0.60 kgf·m, 52 in·lb)
- Slide back the rubber cap [C] to the original position.

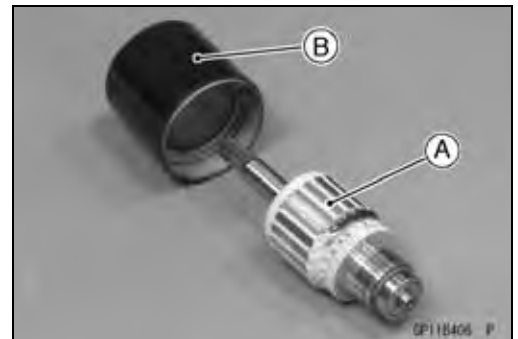


Starter Motor Disassembly

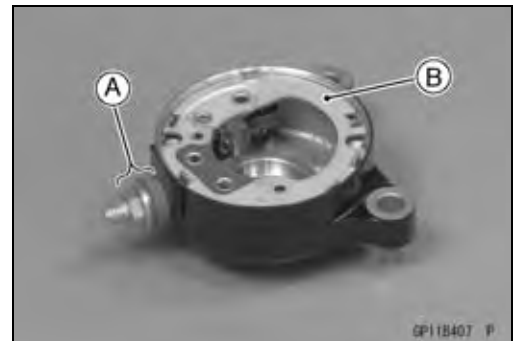
- Remove the starter motor (see Starter Motor Removal).
- Take off the starter motor through bolts [A] and remove both end covers [B].



- Pull the armature [A] out of the yoke [B].

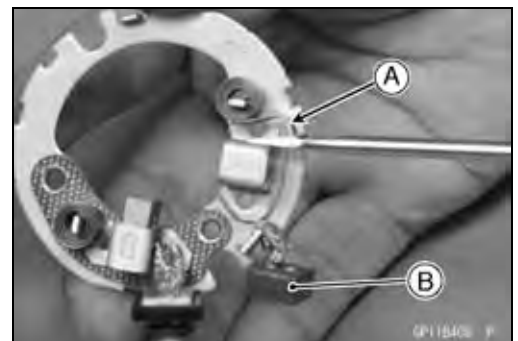


- Remove:
 Brush Plate Terminal Nut, Washer and Insulators [A]
 Brush Plate Assembly [B]



Starter Motor Assembly

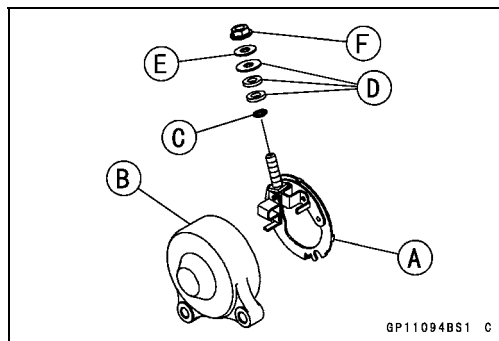
- Pry the spring end [A] and insert the brush [B].



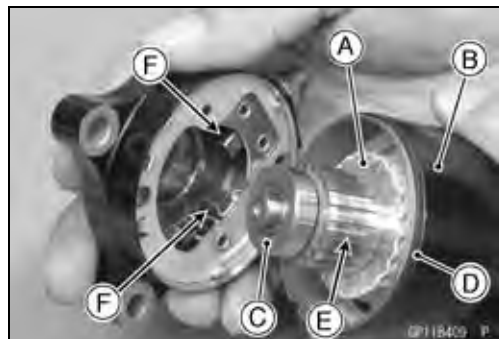
16-52 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electric Starter System

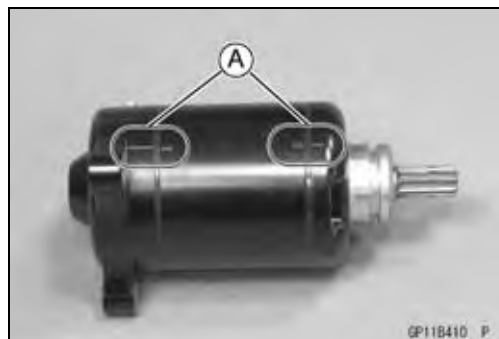
- Install the brush plate assembly [A] into the right-hand end cover [B].
- Replace the O-ring [C] with a new one.
- Install:
 - Insulators [D]
 - Washer [E]
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Starter Motor Terminal Locknut [F]: 6.9 N·m (0.70 kgf·m, 61 in·lb)**



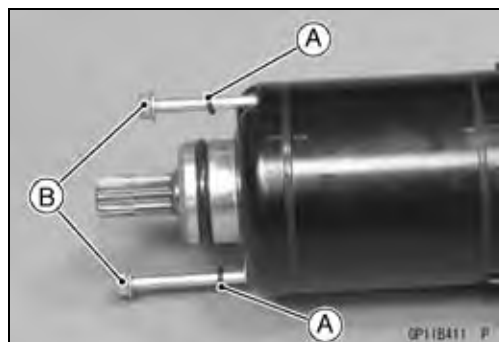
- Install the armature [A] into the yoke [B].
- Install thrust washer [C].
- Replace the O-rings [D] with new ones.
- Put the armature [E] among the brushes [F].



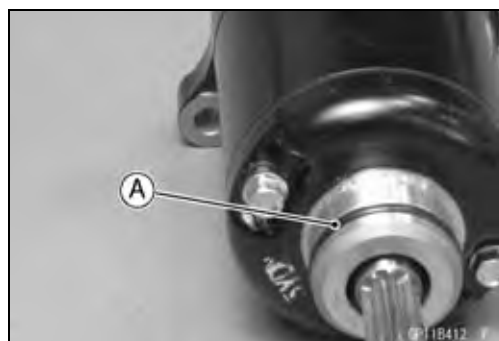
- Align the marks [A] to assembly the yoke and the end covers.



- Replace the O-rings [A] with new ones.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Starter Motor Through Bolts [B]: 3.4 N·m (0.35 kgf·m, 30 in·lb)**



- Replace the O-ring [A] with new ones.
- Apply grease to the new O-ring.



Electric Starter System

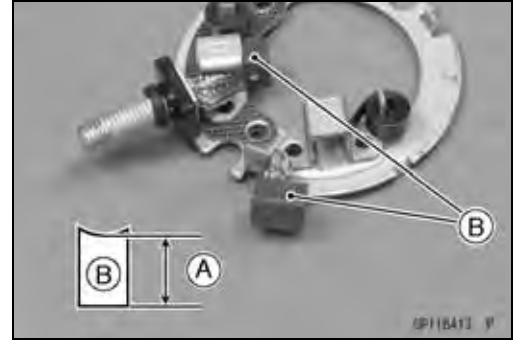
Brush Inspection

- Measure the length [A] of each brush [B].
- ★ If any is worn down to the service limit, replace the brush holder assembly.

Starter Motor Brush Length

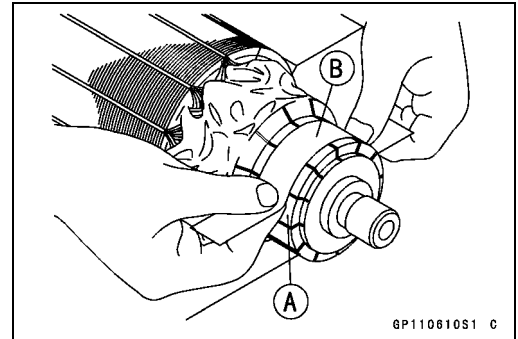
Standard: 10 mm (0.39 in.)

Service Limit: 5 mm (0.20 in.)



Commutator Cleaning and Inspection

- Smooth the commutator surface [A] if necessary with fine emery cloth [B], and clean out the grooves.

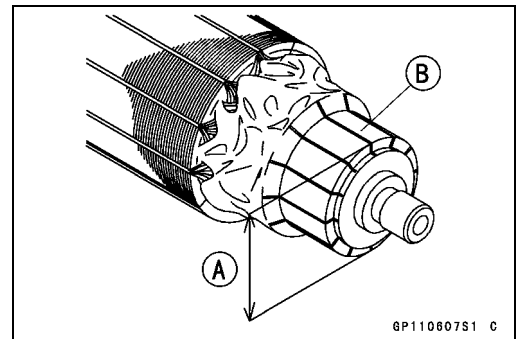


- Measure the diameter [A] of the commutator [B].
- ★ If the commutator diameter is less than the service limit, replace the starter motor with a new one.

Commutator Diameter

Standard: 28 mm (1.10 in.)

Service Limit: 27 mm (1.06 in.)

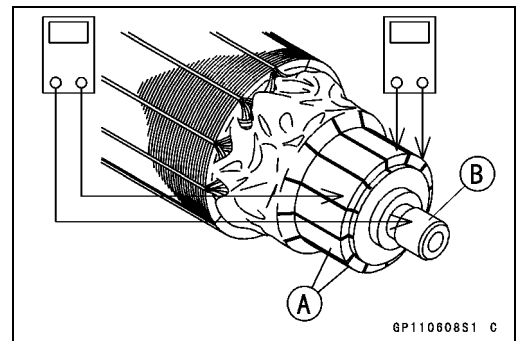


Armature Inspection

- Using the $\times 1 \Omega$ hand tester range, measure the resistance between any two commutator segments [A].

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- ★ If there is a high resistance or no reading (∞) between any two segments, a winding is open and the starter motor must be replaced.
- Using the highest hand tester range, measure the resistance between the segments and the shaft [B].
- ★ If there is any reading at all, the armature has a short and the starter motor must be replaced.



NOTE

○ Even if the foregoing checks show the armature to be good, it may be defective in some manner not readily detectable with the hand tester. If all other starter motor and starter motor circuit components check good, but the starter motor still does not turn over or only turns over weakly, replace the starter motor with a new one.

16-54 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electric Starter System

Brush Lead Inspection

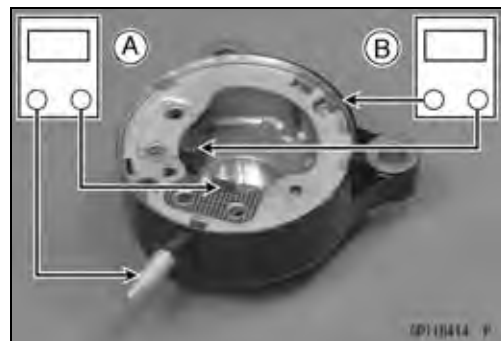
- Using the $\times 1 \Omega$ hand tester range, measure the resistance as shown.

Terminal Bolt and Positive Brush [A]

Right-hand End Cover and Negative Brush [B]

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- ★ If there is not close to zero ohms, the brush lead has an open. Replace the brush holder assembly.



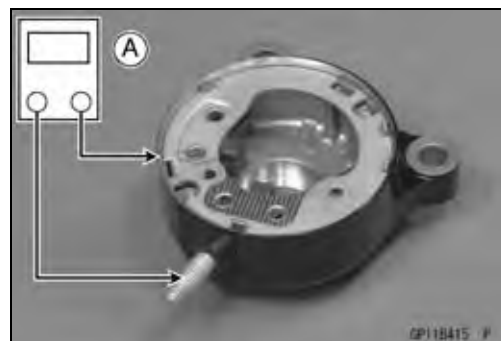
Right-hand End Cover Assembly Inspection

- Using the highest hand tester range, measure the resistance as shown.

Terminal and Right-hand End Cover [A]

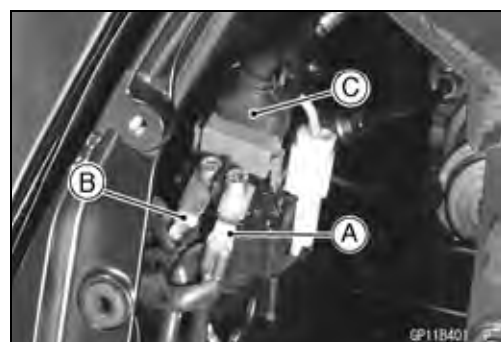
Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- ★ If there is any reading, the right-hand end cover assembly have a short. Replace the right-hand end cover assembly.



Starter Relay Inspection

- Remove the battery (see Battery Removal).
- Disconnect the starter motor cable [A] and battery positive (+) cable [B] from the starter relay.
- Disconnect the connector [C].
- Pull out the starter relay from the damper.



- Connect the hand tester [A] and 12 V battery [B] to the starter relay [C] as shown.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- ★ If the relay does not work as specified, replace the relay.

Testing Relay

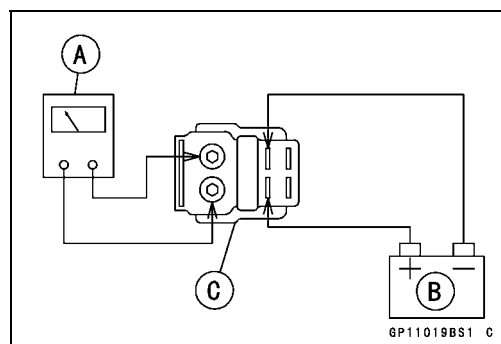
Hand Tester Range: $\times 1 \Omega$

Criteria: When battery is connected $\rightarrow 0 \Omega$

When battery is disconnected $\rightarrow \infty \Omega$

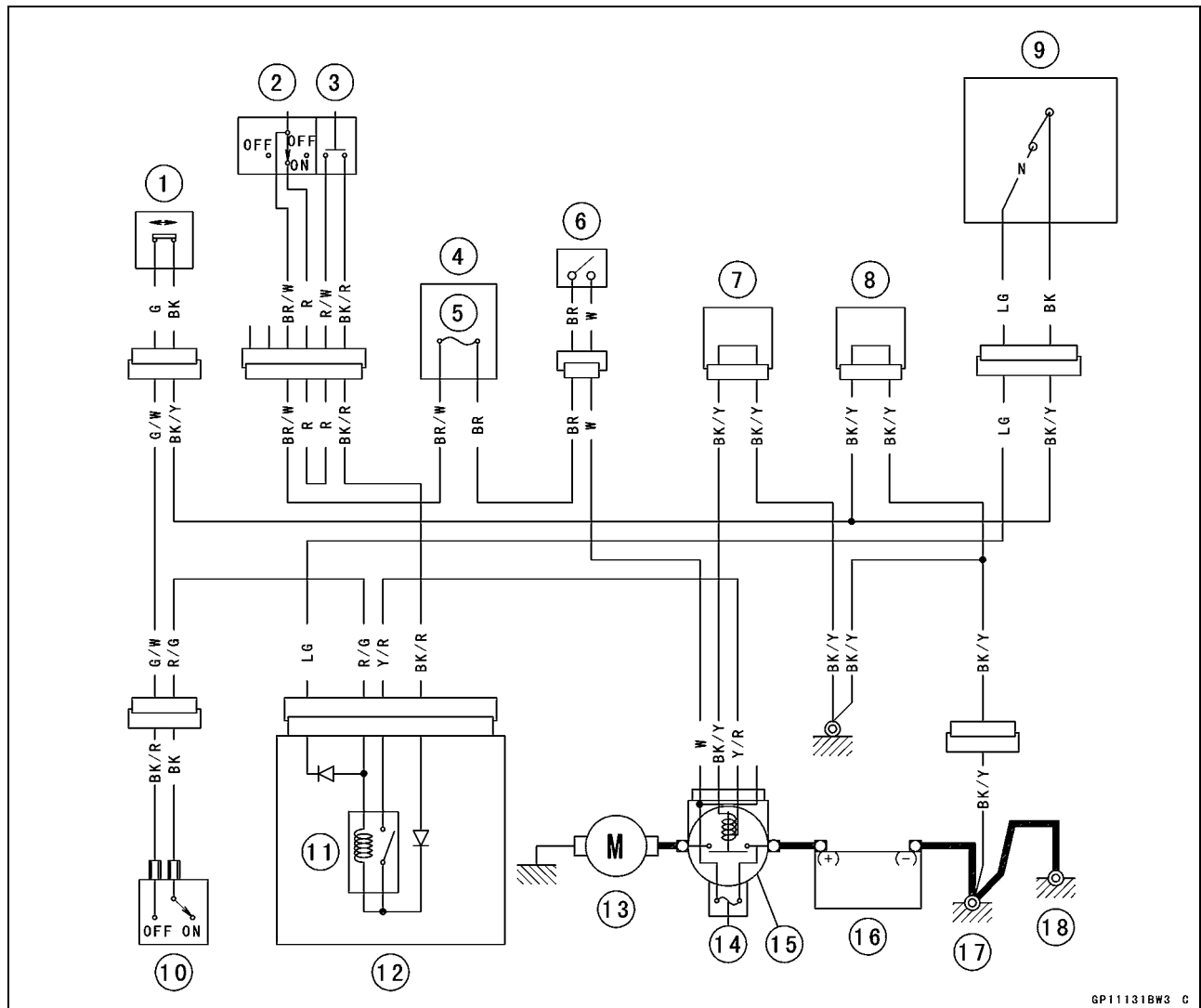
- Tighten:

Torque - Starter Motor Cable Mounting Bolt: 3.9 N·m (0.40 kgf·m, 35 in·lb)



Electric Starter System

Electric Starter Circuit



GP11131BW3 C

1. Sidestand Switch
2. Engine Stop Switch
3. Starter Button
4. Fuse Box 2
5. Ignition Fuse 10 A
6. Steering Lock Unit
7. Joint Connector 1
8. Joint Connector 8
9. Gear Position Switch
10. Starter Lockout Switch
11. Starter Circuit Relay
12. Relay Box
13. Starter Motor
14. Main Fuse 30 A
15. Starter Relay
16. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
17. Frame Ground
18. Engine Ground

16-56 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Lighting System

This motorcycle adopts the daylight system and has a headlight relay in the relay box. The headlight does not go on when the ignition switch and the engine stop switch are first turned on. The headlight comes on after the starter button is released and stays on until the ignition switch is turned off. The headlight will go out momentarily whenever the starter button is pressed and come back on when the button is released.

Headlight Beam Horizontal Vertical Adjustment

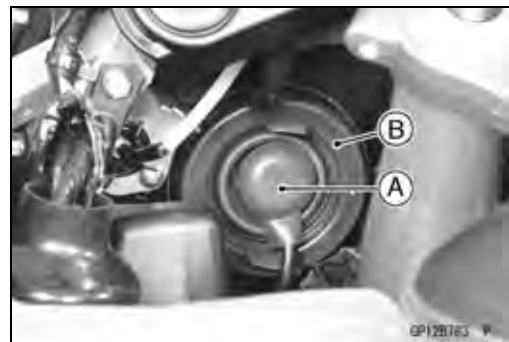
- Refer to the Headlight Aiming Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Headlight Beam Vertical Adjustment

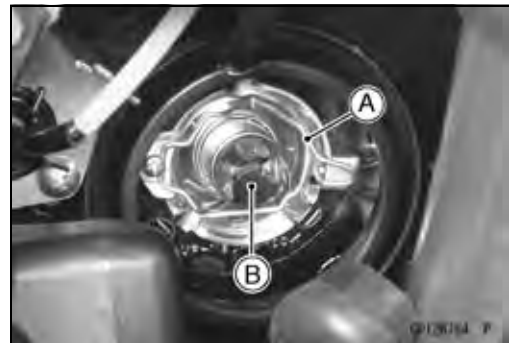
- Refer to the Headlight Aiming Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Headlight Bulb Replacement

- Remove:
 - Inner Covers (see Inner Cover Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Headlight Connector [A]
 - Dust Cover [B]



- Remove:
 - Hook [A]
 - Headlight Bulb [B]



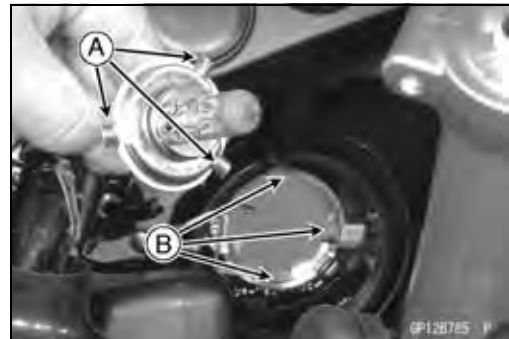
CAUTION

When handling the quartz-halogen bulb, never touch the glass portion with bare hands. Always use a clean cloth. Oil contamination from hands or dirty rags can reduce bulb life or cause the bulb to explode.

NOTE

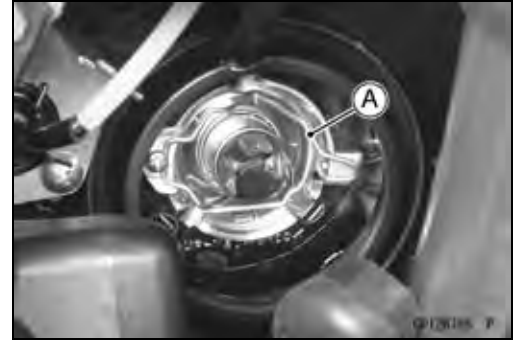
○Clean off any contamination that inadvertently gets on the bulb with alcohol or soap and water solution.

- Replace the headlight bulb.
- Fit the projections [A] of the bulb in the hollows [B] of the headlight.

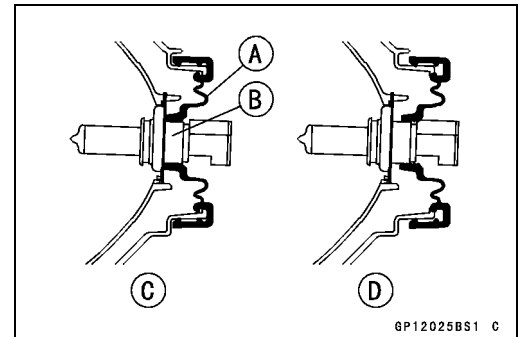


Lighting System

- Install the hook [A].



- Fit the dust cover [A] onto the bulb [B] firmly as shown in the figure.
Good [C]
Bad [D]



- Connect the headlight connector.
- After installation, adjust the headlight aim (see Headlight Aiming Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter).

City Light Bulb Replacement

- Remove the upper inner fairing (see Upper Inner Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Pull out the sockets [A] together with the bulbs.

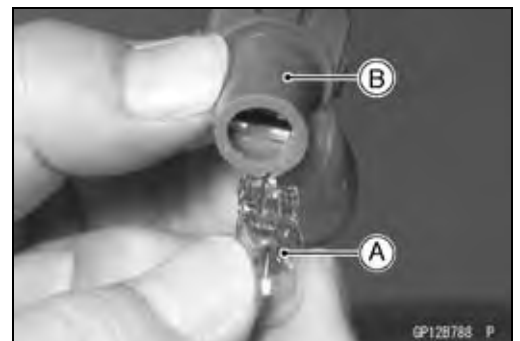


- Pull the bulb [A] out of the socket [B].

CAUTION

Do not turn the bulb. Pull the bulb out to prevent damage to the bulb. Do not use bulb rated for greater wattage than the specified value.

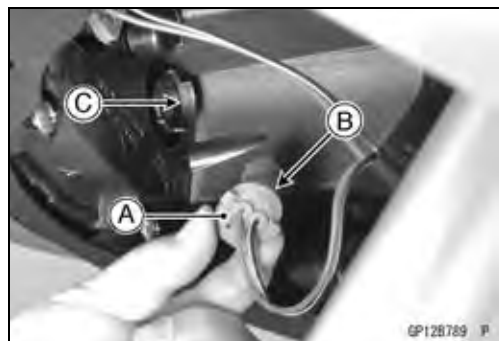
- Replace the bulb with a new one.



16-58 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

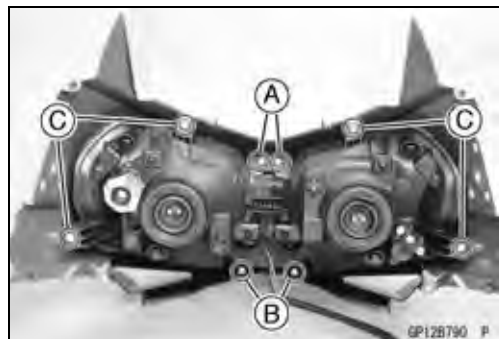
Lighting System

- Insert the socket [A] so that the round side [B] fits the wall [C].



Headlight Removal/Installation

- Remove:
 - Upper Fairing (see Upper Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Upper Fairing Damper Bracket Screws [A] (Tapping Screws)
 - Headlight Mounting Screws [B] (Tapping Screws)
 - Headlight Mounting Screws [C]
 - Headlights Assy
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Upper Fairing Damper Bracket Screws: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 11 in·lb)**



Headlight Relay Inspection

- Remove the left inner cover (see Inner Cover Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Take off the headlight relays [A].
- The headlight (Lo) and (Hi) relays are identical.



- Connect the hand tester [A] and 12 V battery [B] to the headlight relay [C] as shown.

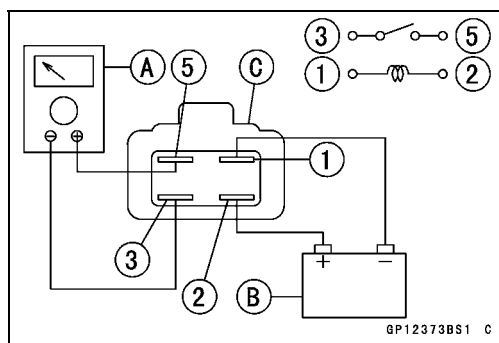
Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- ★ If the relay does not work as specified, replace the headlight relay.

Testing Relay

Hand Tester Range: $\times 1 \Omega$

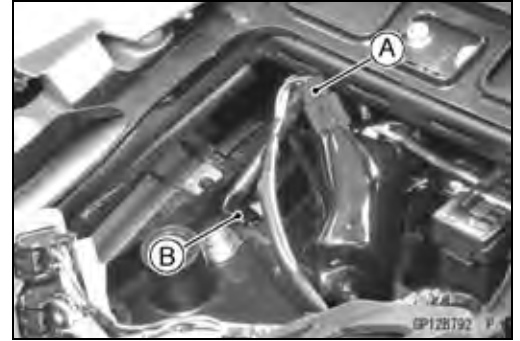
Criteria: **When battery is connected $\rightarrow 0 \Omega$**
 When battery is disconnected $\rightarrow \infty \Omega$



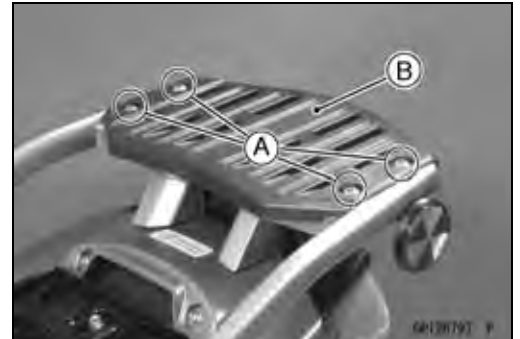
Lighting System

Tail/Brake Light (LED) Removal

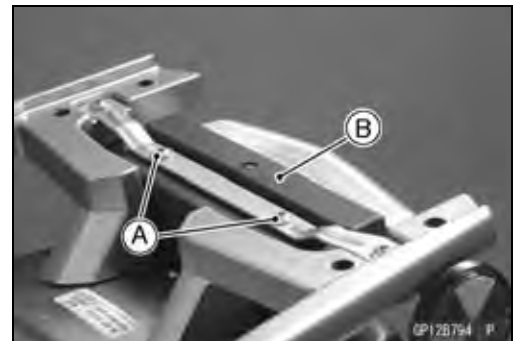
- Remove:
 - Seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - ECU (see ECU removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Tail/Brake Light Lead Connector [A]
- Open the clamp [B].



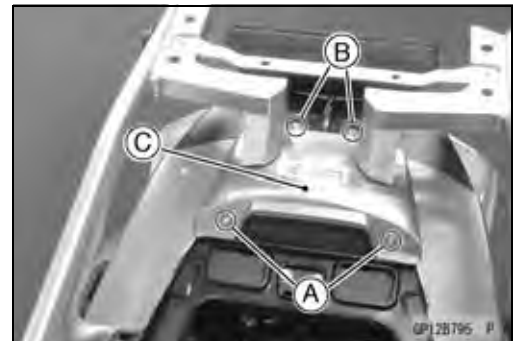
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Carrier Plate [B]



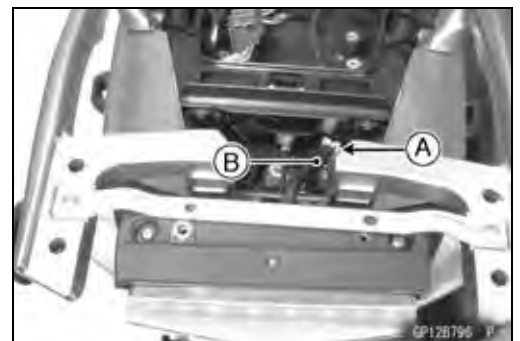
- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
- Move the tail/brake light assembly [B] to rear.



- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
- Loosen the bolts [B].
- Remove:
 - Cover [C]



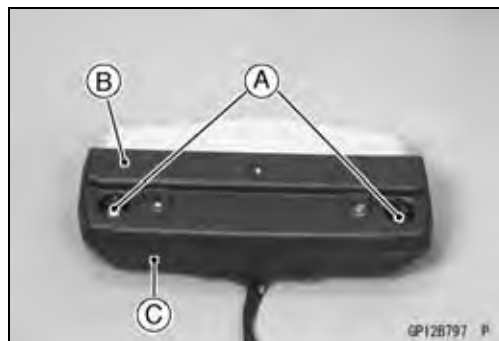
- Open the clamp [A] and remove the tail/brake light lead [B].
- Remove the tail/brake light assembly.



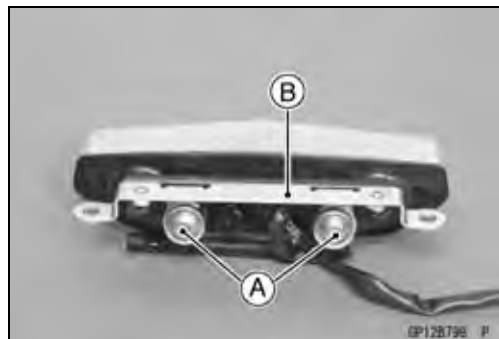
16-60 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Lighting System

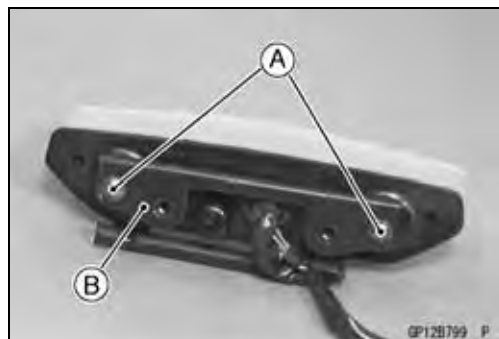
- Remove:
 - Tail Light Cover Bracket Bolts [A]
 - Upper Cover [B]
 - Lower Cover [C]



- Remove:
 - Bolts [A]
 - Bracket [B]



- Remove:
 - Tail Light Screws [A]
 - Tail Light Bracket [B]

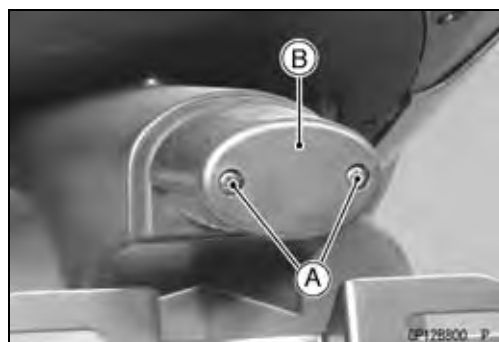


Tail/Brake Light (LED) Installation

- Installation is basically the reverse of removal.
- Tighten:
 - Torque - Tail Light Screws: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 11 in·lb)**
 - Tail Light Cover Bracket Bolts: 1.2 N·m (0.12 kgf·m, 11 in·lb)**
- Run the tail/brake light lead according to the Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter.
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapter).

License Plate Light Bulb Replacement

- Remove:
 - Screws [A]
 - License Plate Light Cover [B]



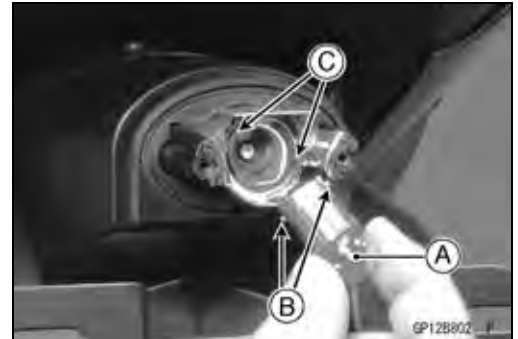
Lighting System

- Push and turn the bulb [A] counterclockwise and remove it.
- Replace the bulb with a new one.



- Insert the new bulb [A] by aligning its upper and lower pins [B] with the upper and lower grooves [C] in the socket, and turn the bulb clockwise.
- Turn the bulb about 15°.
- Tighten:

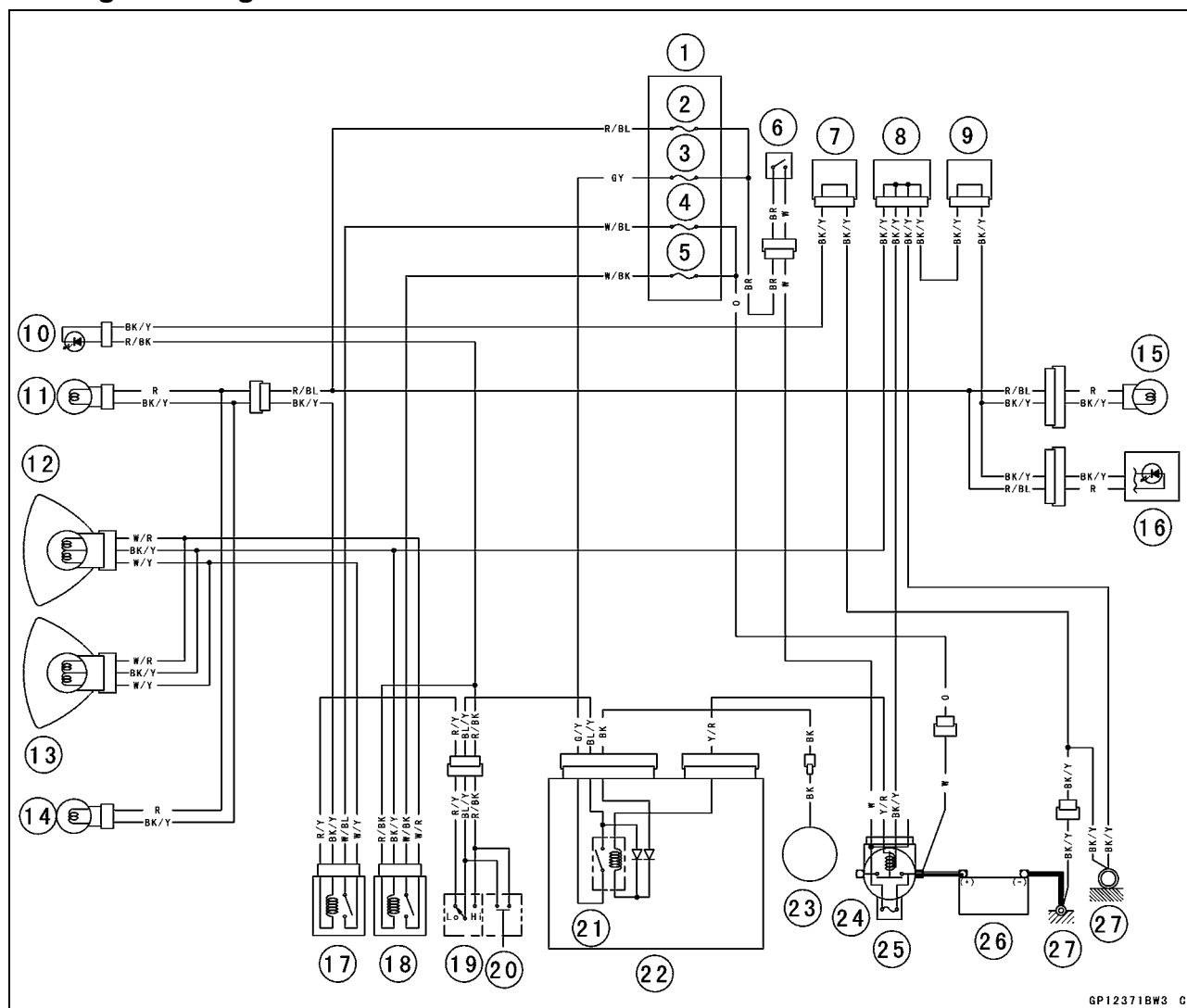
Torque - Licence Plate Light Cover Mounting Screws: 0.90 N·m (0.092 kgf·m, 8 in·lb)



16-62 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Lighting System

Headlight/Tail Light Circuit



GP123718W3 C

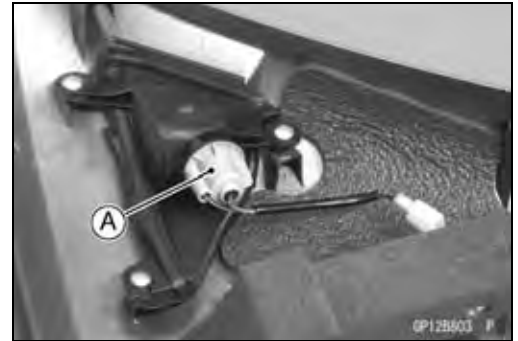
1. Fuse Box 1
2. Taillight Fuse 10 A
3. Headlight Fuse 10 A
4. Headlight Fuse (Lo) 15 A
5. Headlight Fuse (Hi) 15 A
6. Steering Lock Unit
7. Joint Connector 8
8. Joint Connector 1
9. Joint Connector 2
10. High Beam Indicator Light (LED)
11. Right City Light 12 V 5 W
12. Headlight (Right) 12 V 60/55 W
13. Headlight (Left) 12 V 60/55 W
14. Left City Light 12 V 5 W

15. License Plate Light 12 V 5 W
16. Tail/Brake Light (LED) 13.5 V 0.5/4.1 W
17. Headlight Relay (Lo)
18. Headlight Relay (Hi)
19. Dimmer Switch
20. Passing Button
21. Headlight Circuit Relay
22. Relay Box
23. Alternator
24. Starter Relay
25. Main Fuse 30 A
26. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
27. Frame Ground

Lighting System

Turn Signal Light Bulb Replacement Front Turn Signal Light

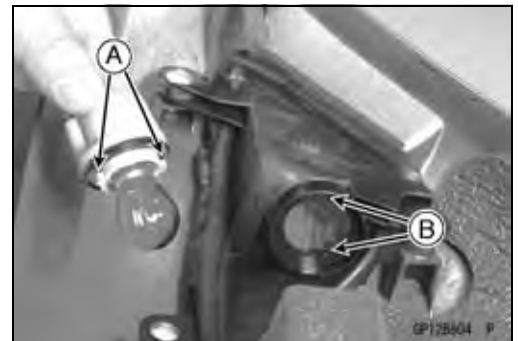
- Remove:
 - Front Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Turn the socket [A] counterclockwise and pull out the socket together with the bulb.
- Push and turn the front turn signal light bulb [A] counterclockwise and remove it.
- Replace the bulb with new ones.



- Insert the new bulb [A] by aligning its upper and lower pins [B] with the upper and lower grooves [C] in the socket, and turn the bulb clockwise.
- Turn the bulb about 15°.



- Pushing the socket and turn it clockwise.
- Fit the projections [A] of the socket into the grooves [B] of the turn signal light.
- Install the middle fairings (see Middle Fairing Installation in the Frame chapter).



Rear Turn Signal Light

- Remove:
 - Screw [A]
 - Rear Turn Signal Light Lens [B]



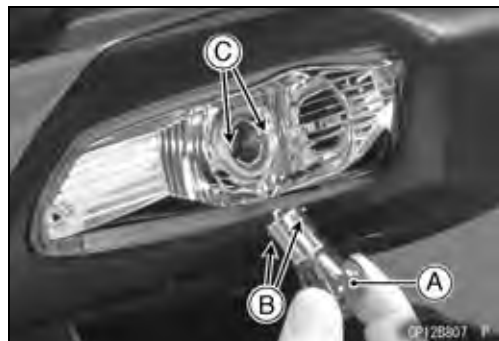
16-64 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Lighting System

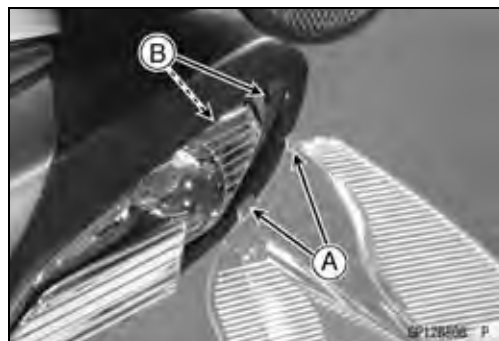
- Push and turn the rear turn signal light bulb [A] counter-clockwise and remove it.



- Insert the new bulb [A] by aligning its upper and lower pins [B] with the upper and lower grooves [C] in the socket, and turn the bulb clockwise.
- Turn the bulb about 15°.

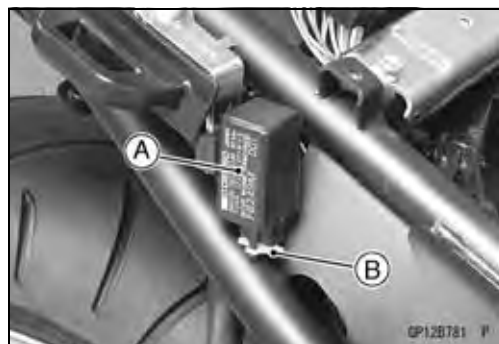


- Fit the projections [A] of the lens into the grooves [B] of the turn signal light.
- Tighten the screw.



Turn Signal Relay Inspection

- Remove:
 - Right Seat Cover (see Seat Cover Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Turn Signal Relay [A]
- Disconnect the connector [B].



Lighting System

- Connect one 12 V battery and turn signal lights as indicated in the figure, and count how many times the lights flash for one minute.

Turn Signal Relay [A]

Turn Signal Lights [B] (12 V 21 W × 2)

12 V Battery [C]

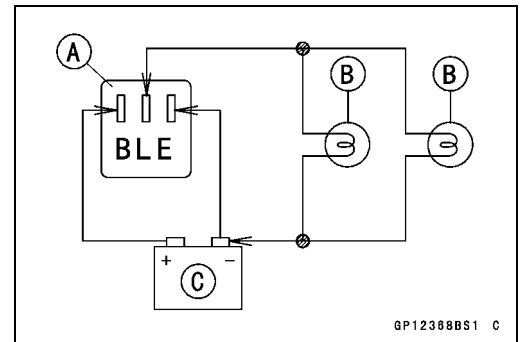
- ★ If the lights do not flash as specified, replace the turn signal relay.

Testing Turn Signal Relay

Load		Flashing Times (c/m*)
The Number of Turn Signal Lights	Wattage (W)	
1**	21	140 ~ 250 (Light stays on)
2	42	75 ~ 95

*: Cycle(s) per minute

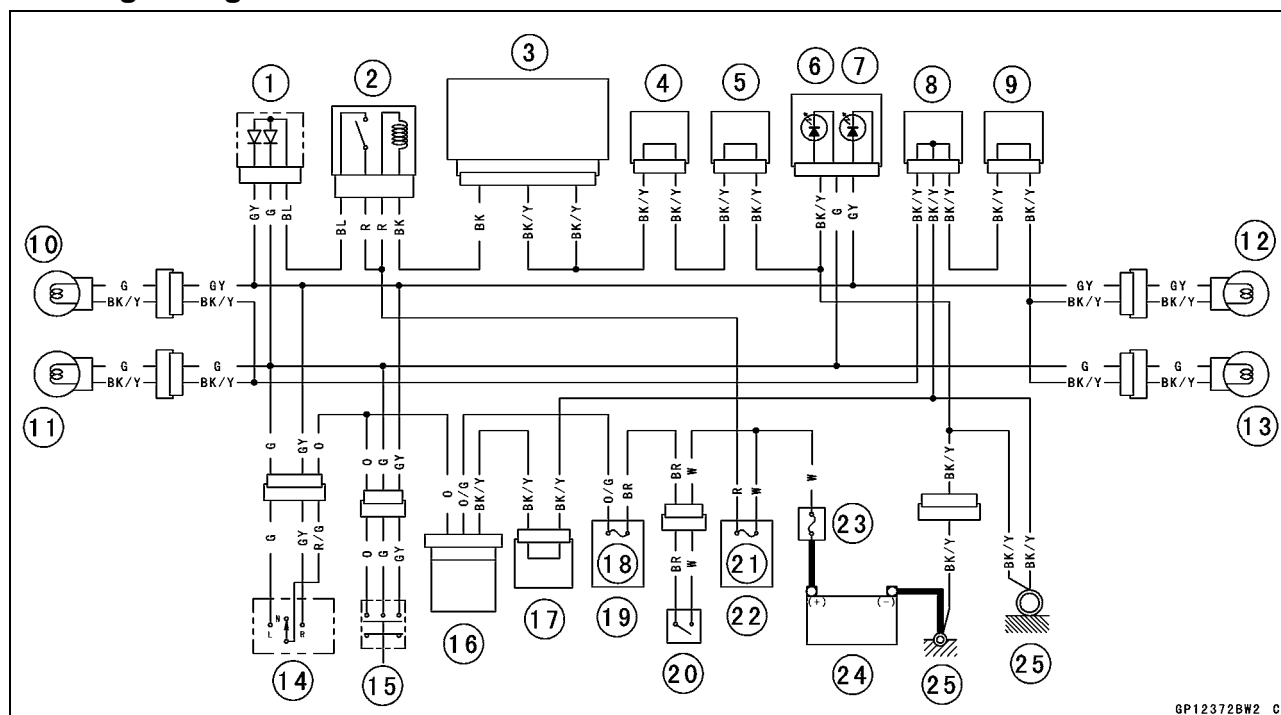
** : Corrected to "one light burned out".



16-66 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Lighting System

Turn Signal Light Circuit



GP123728W2 C

1. KIPASS Signal Diode
2. KIPASS Signal Relay
3. KIPASS ECU
4. Joint Connector 9
5. Joint Connector 8
6. Right Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED)
7. Left Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED)
8. Joint Connector 1
9. Joint Connector 2
10. Front Right Turn Signal Light 12 V 21 W
11. Front Left Turn Signal Light 12 V 21 W
12. Rear Right Turn Signal Light 12 V 21 W
13. Rear Left Turn Signal Light 12 V 21 W
14. Turn Signal Switch
15. Hazard Button
16. Turn Signal Relay
17. Joint Connector 11
18. Turn Signal Relay Fuse 10 A
19. Fuse Box 1
20. Steering Lock Unit
21. KIPASS Signal Relay Fuse 10 A
22. Fuse Box 3
23. Main Fuse 30 A
24. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
25. Frame Ground

Air Switching Valve

Air Switching Valve Operation Test

- Refer to the Air Suction System Damage Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Air Switching Valve Unit Test

- Remove the air switching valve (see Air Switching Valve Removal in the Engine Top End chapter).
- Set the hand tester [A] to the $\times 1 \Omega$ range and connect it to the air switching valve terminals as shown.

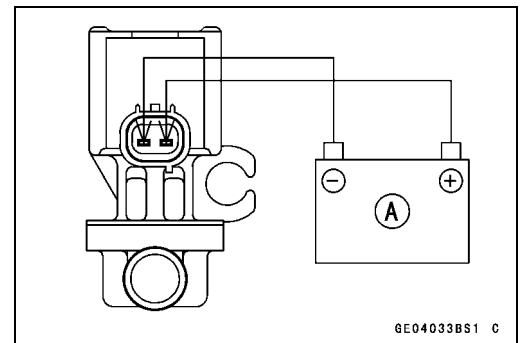
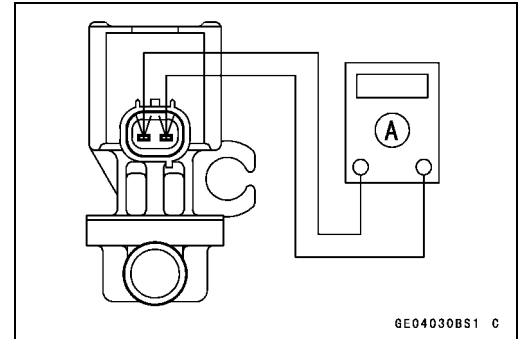
Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Air Switching Valve Resistance

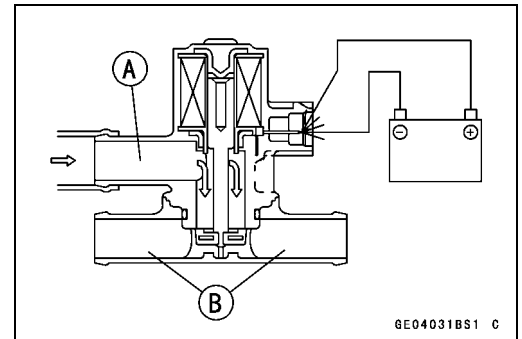
Standard: 20 ~ 24 Ω at 20°C (68°F)

- ★ If the resistance reading is except the specified value, replace it with a new one.

- Connect the 12 V battery [A] to the air switching valve terminals as shown.



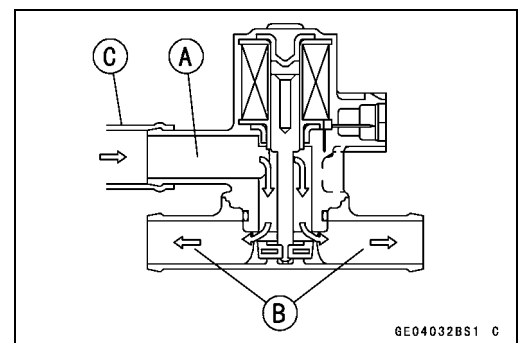
- Blow the air to the inlet air duct [A], and make sure does not flow the blown air from the outlet air ducts [B].



- Disconnect the 12 V battery.
- Blow the air to the inlet air duct [A] again, and make sure flow the blown air from the outlet air ducts [B].
- ★ If the air switching valve does not operate as described, replace it with a new one.

NOTE

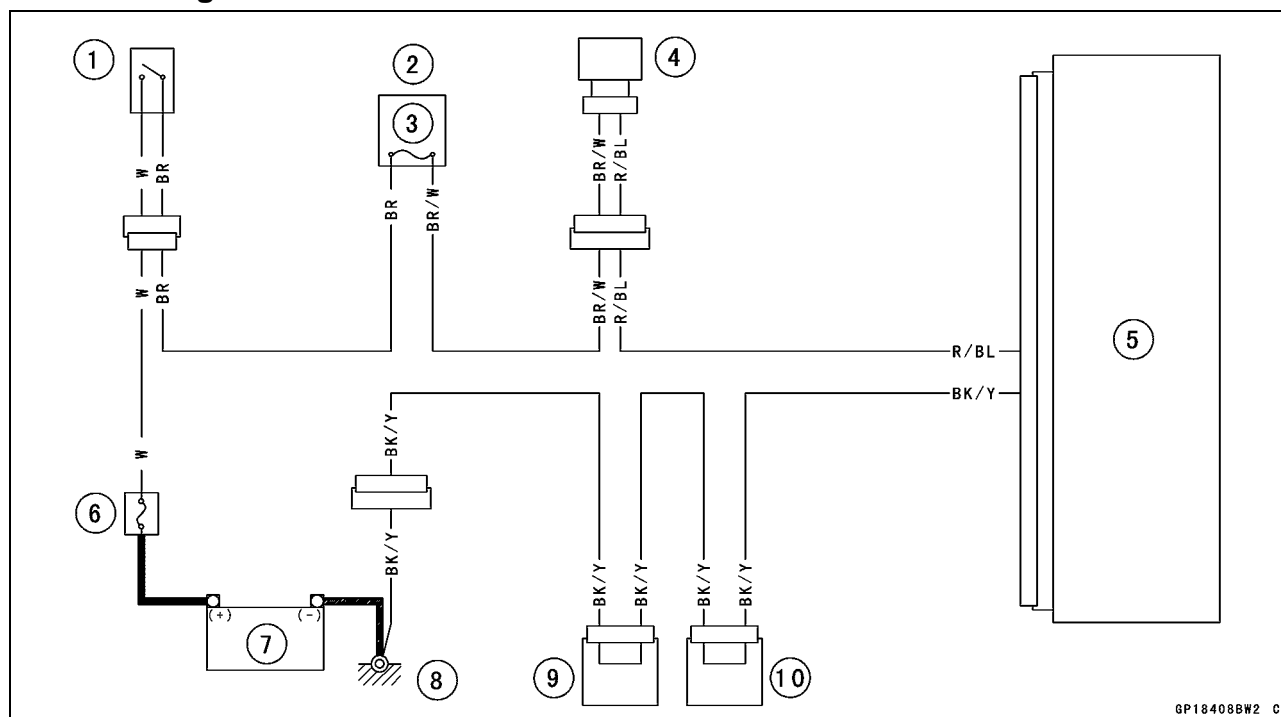
- To check air flow through the air switching valve, just blow through the air switching valve hose (inlet side) [C].



16-68 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Air Switching Valve

Air Switching Valve Circuit



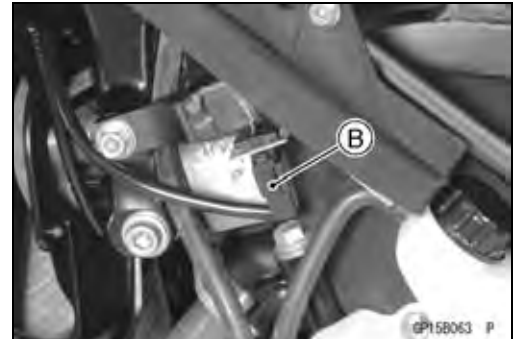
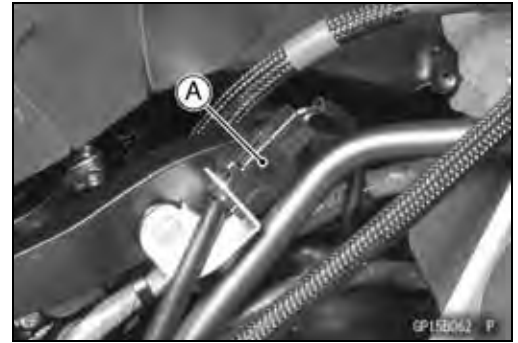
GP184088W2 C

1. Steering Lock Unit
2. Fuse Box 2
3. Ignition Fuse 10 A
4. Air Switching Valve
5. ECU
6. Main Fuse 30 A
7. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
8. Frame Ground
9. Joint Connector 9
10. Joint Connector 3

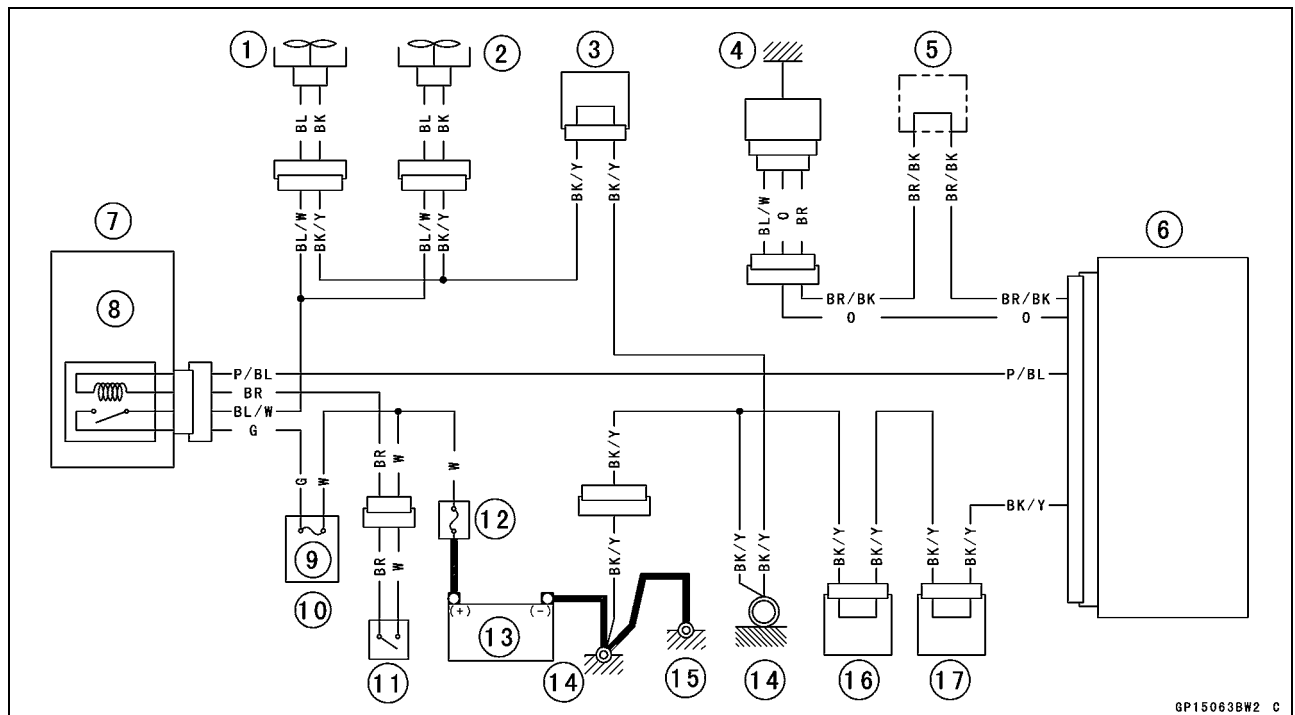
Radiator Fan System

Fan Motor Inspection

- Remove the front middle fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Disconnect the connectors.
Right Fan Motor Lead Connector [A]
Left Fan Motor Lead Connector [B]
- Using an auxiliary leads, supply battery power to the fan motor.
- ★ If the fan does not rotate, the fan motor is defective and must be replaced.



Radiator Fan Circuit



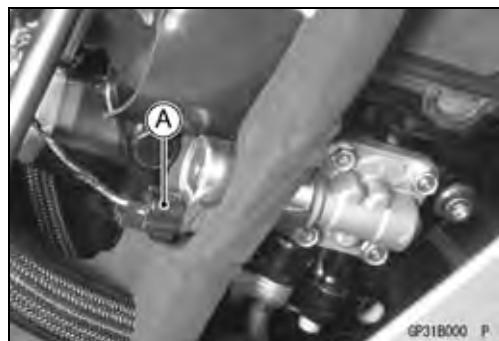
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Fan Motor | 9. Fan Fuse 15 A |
| 2. Fan Motor | 10. Fuse Box 2 |
| 3. Joint Connector 1 | 11. Steering Lock Unit |
| 4. Water Temperature Sensor | 12. Main Fuse 30 A |
| 5. Water-proof Joint 2 | 13. Battery 12 V 14 Ah |
| 6. ECU | 14. Frame Ground |
| 7. Relay Box | 15. Engine Ground |
| 8. Fan Relay | 16. Joint Connector 9 |
| | 17. Joint Connector 3 |

16-70 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Oil Control Solenoid Valve

Oil Control Solenoid Valve Inspection

- Remove:
Right Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Disconnect the oil control solenoid valve lead connector [A].



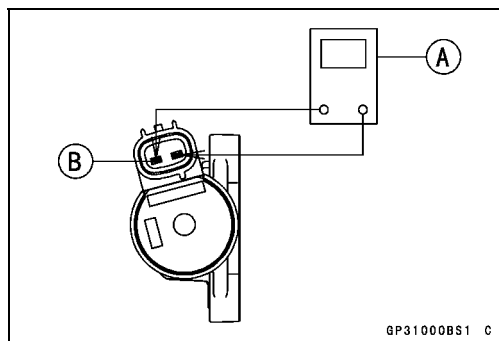
- Set the hand tester [A] to $\times 1 \Omega$ range and connect the tester leads to the terminals in the oil control solenoid valve lead connector [B].

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

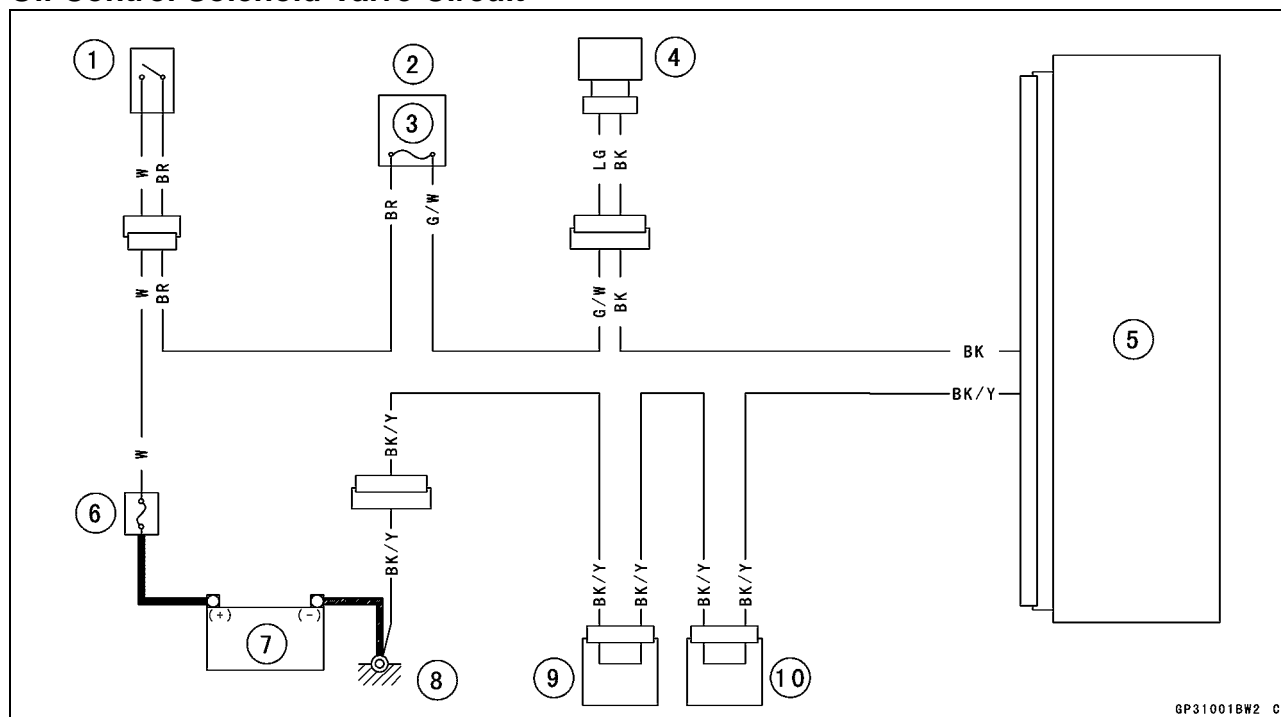
Oil Control Solenoid Valve Resistance

Standard: $7.1 \sim 7.9 \Omega$ at 20°C (68°F)

- ★ If the reading is out of the standard, replace the oil control solenoid valve.



Oil Control Solenoid Valve Circuit



1. Steering Lock Unit
2. Fuse Box 3
3. Oxygen Sensor Heater Fuse 10 A
4. Oil Control Solenoid Valve
5. ECU
6. Main Fuse 30 A
7. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
8. Frame Ground
9. Joint Connector 9
10. Joint Connector 3

Electric Windshield

Electric Windshield Assembly Removal

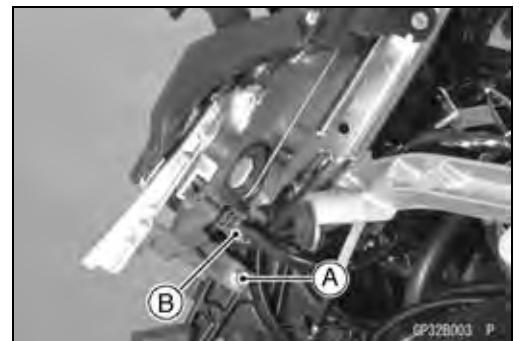
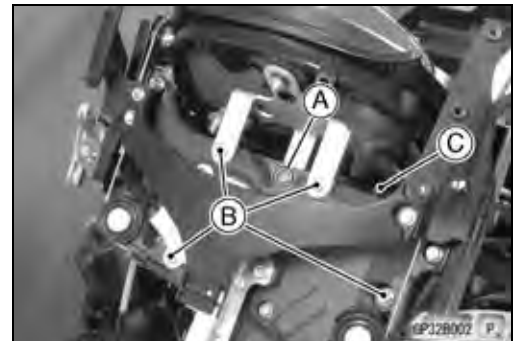
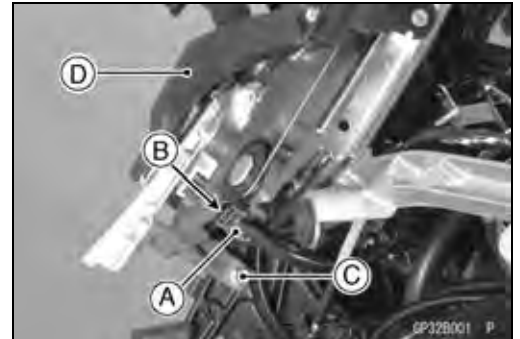
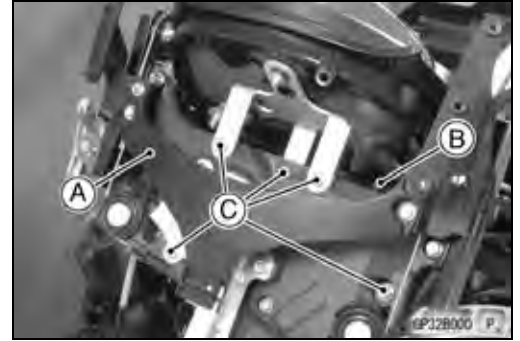
- Remove:
 - Upper Fairing (see Upper Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Position the windshield bracket [A] as shown.
- Remove:
 - Clamp [B]
 - Bolts [C]
- Disconnect the electric windshield motor lead connector [A].
 - Push down the stopper [B] of the connector and pull it.
- Hold the electric windshield assembly and remove the bolt [C].
- Remove:
 - Electric Windshield Assembly [D]

NOTE

- Do not remove the bolt or nut in the electric windshield assembly excluding the above-mentioned bolts for removal.
- The electric windshield assembly is elaborately manufactured at the factory.
- If they are removed, the performance of electric windshield assembly will not be guaranteed.

Electric Windshield Assembly Installation

- Install:
 - Bolt [A] L: 18 mm (0.71 in.)
 - Bolts [B] L: 12 mm (0.47 in.)
 - Clamp [C] (Clamp the meter lead.)
- Install:
 - Bolt [A] L: 12 mm (0.47 in.)
- Connect the electric windshield motor lead connector [B].
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapter).

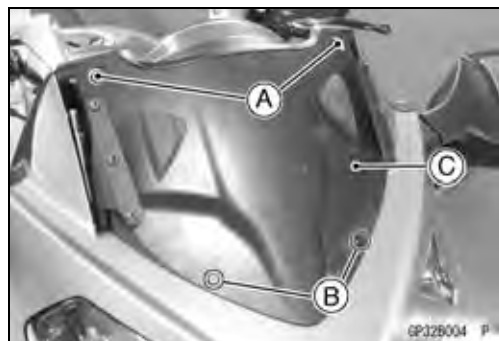


16-72 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

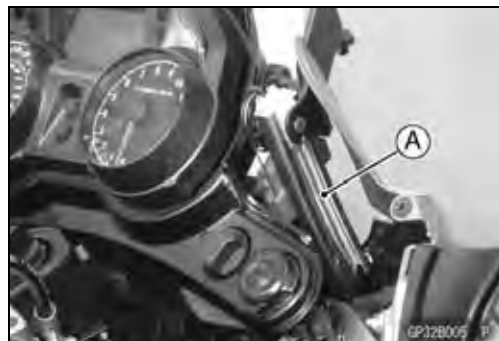
Electric Windshield

Electric Windshield Assembly Lubrication

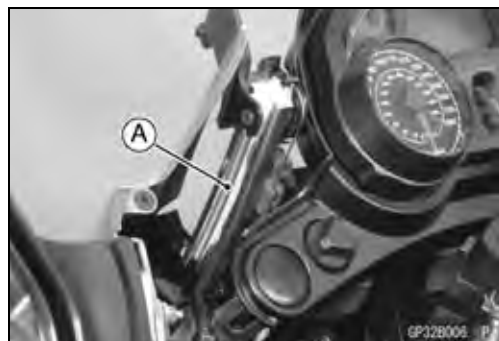
- Remove:
 - Windshield (see Windshield Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Quick Rivets [A]
 - Screws [B]
 - Electric Windshield Actuator Cover [C]



- Apply silicon grease to the right rail [A].



- Apply silicon grease to the left rail [A].



- Apply olefin grease to the center rail [A].



Electric Windshield Relay Inspection

- Remove:
 - Left Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Electric Windshield Relays [A]
- The electric windshield relays (up and down) are identical.



Electric Windshield

- Connect the hand tester [A] and 12 V battery [B] to the electric windshield relay [C] as shown.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

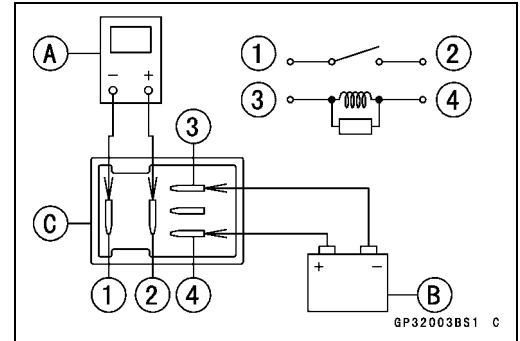
- ★ If the relay does not work as specified, replace the relay.

Testing Relay

Hand Tester Range: $\times 1 \Omega$

Criteria: When battery is connected $\rightarrow 0 \Omega$

When battery is disconnected $\rightarrow \infty \Omega$



Electric Windshield Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the battery is fully charged.

- Remove:
Upper Fairing (see Upper Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Disconnect the electric windshield motor lead connector [A].
- Connect the hand tester [B] (DC 25 V range) to the connector according to the table below.
- Measure the supply voltage to the motor.



Connection and Measurements

Tester Connection (+) (-)		Switch Position	Standard Voltage
Green	Red	Free	0 V
Green	Red	Up	Battery Voltage
Red	Green	Free	0 V
Red	Green	Down	Battery Voltage

- ★ If any reading is out of the standard, check the following parts.

Electric Windshield Fuse 30 A (see Fuse Inspection)

Electric Windshield Switch (see Switch Inspection)

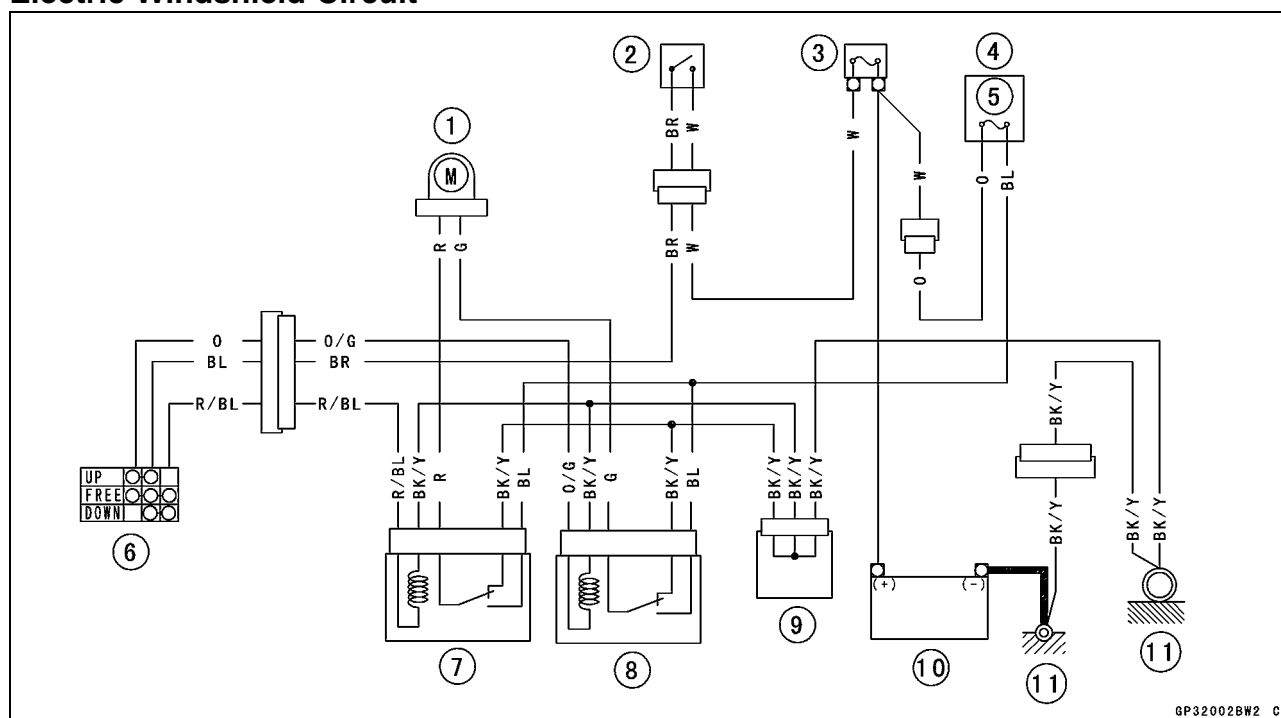
Electric Windshield Relays (see Electric Windshield Relay Inspection)

- ★ If the above parts are good, replace the electric windshield assembly.

16-74 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electric Windshield

Electric Windshield Circuit

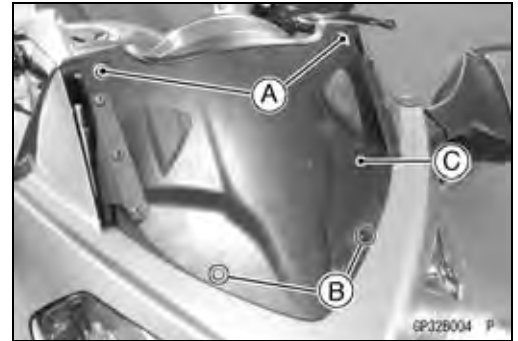


1. Electric Windshield Motor
2. Steering Lock Unit
3. Main Fuse 30 A
4. Fuse Box 3
5. Electric Windshield Fuse 30 A
6. Electric Windshield Switch
7. Electric Windshield Relay (Down)
8. Electric Windshield Relay (Up)
9. Joint Connector 1
10. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
11. Frame Ground

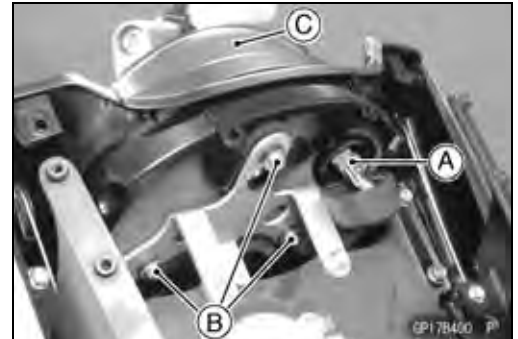
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Meter Unit Removal

- Remove:
 - Windshield (see Windshield Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Quick Rivets [A]
 - Screws [B]
 - Electric Windshield Actuator Cover [C]



- Remove:
 - Meter Lead Connector [A]
 - Meter Unit Mounting Nuts [B] and Washers
 - Meter Unit [C]
 - Damper

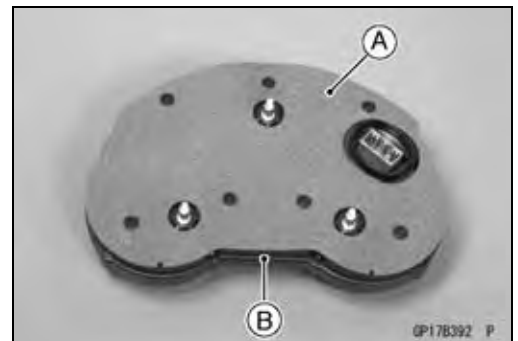


CAUTION

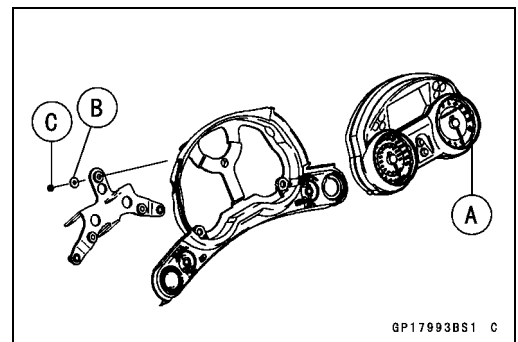
Place the meter unit so that the face is up. If a meter unit is left upside down or sideways for any length of time, it will malfunction.

Meter Installation

- Fit the holes of the damper [A] onto the projections of the meter unit [B].



- Install:
 - Meter Unit [A]
 - Washers [B]
 - Nuts [C]



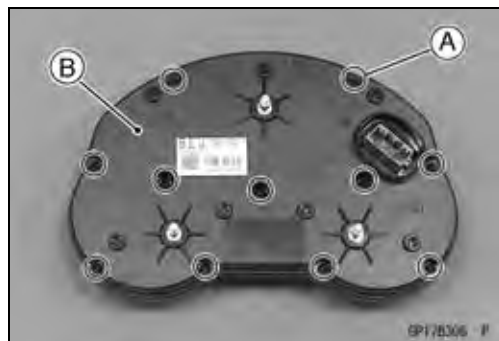
- Install:
 - Windshield (see Windshield Installation in the Frame chapter)
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapter).

16-76 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Meter Unit Disassembly

- Remove:
 - Meter Unit (see Meter Unit Removal)
 - Screws [A]
 - Lower Meter Cover [B]



- Separate:
 - Upper Meter Cover [A]
 - Middle Meter Cover [B]
 - Meter Assembly [C]

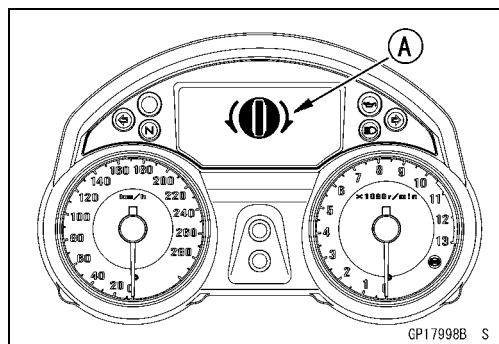


Meter Operation Inspection

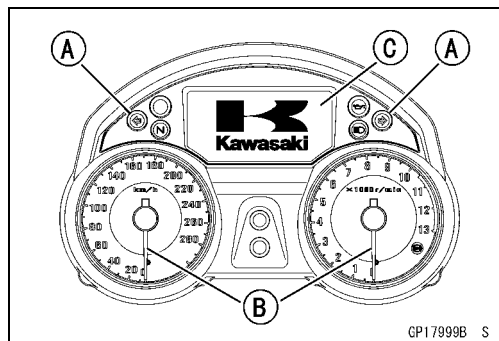
- Push the key knob [A].



- Check that the key knob symbol [A] appears in the display for five seconds.



- Turn the key knob to ON while the key knob symbol appears.
- Check the following items.
 - The turn signal light indicator lights (LED) [A] flash two times.
 - The speedometer and tachometer needles [B] momentarily point their last readings and back to the minimum position.
 - The K Kawasaki mark [C] appears in the display for three seconds.

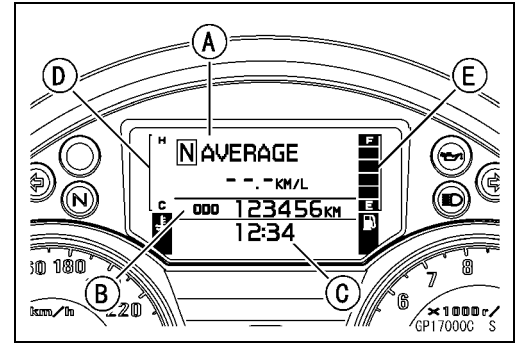


Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

○After the K Kawasaki mark appeared, the ordinary indication [A] (Example: N, AVERAGE --.- KM/L), odometer [B] or trip meter, clock [C], water temperature gauge [D], and fuel level gauge [E] appear in the display.

★If the meter does not work and the KIPASS is good, replace the meter assembly.

●Refer to the Meter Unit Inspection for indicator lights (LED) inspection.

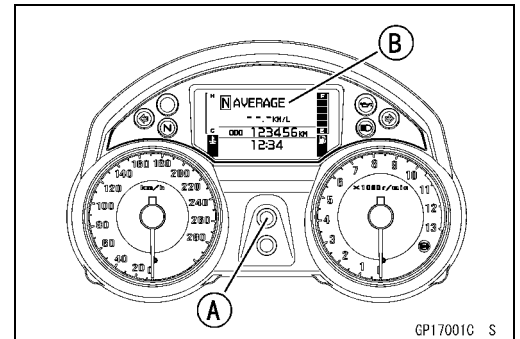


●By pushing the upper button [A] each time, check that the display [B] changes as follows.

○This display is ordinary indication.



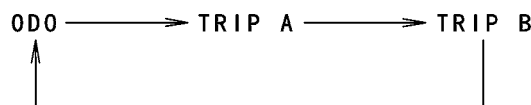
GP17014CN3 C



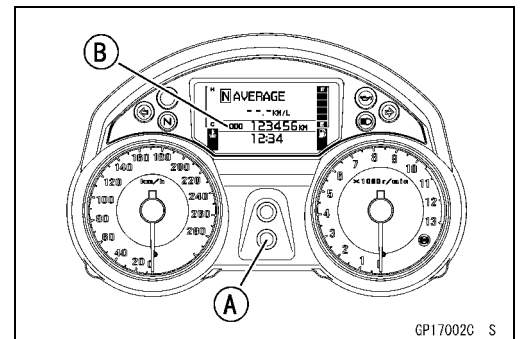
GP17001C S

●By pushing the lower button [A] each time, check that the display [B] changes as follows.

○This display is ordinary indication, also.



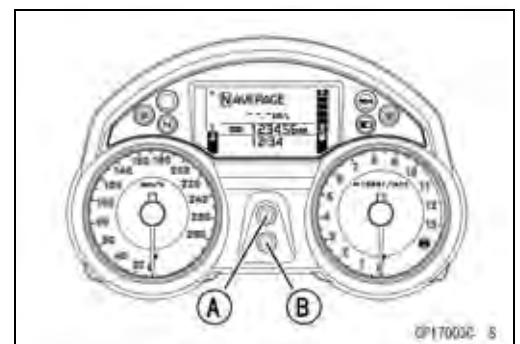
GP17015CN3 C



GP17002C S

★If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.

●While the ordinary indication, push the upper button [A] and lower button [B] for more than two seconds.

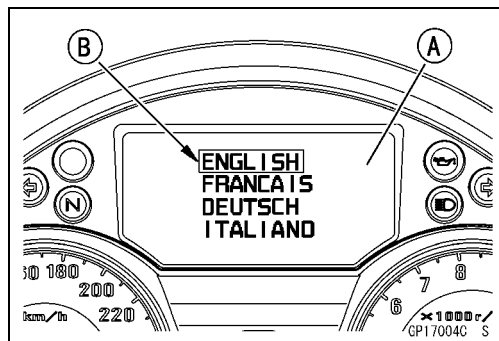


GP17003C S

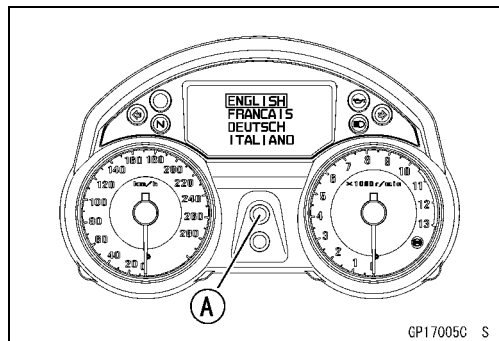
16-78 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- Check that the display changes to the language setting mode [A].
- This display is system menu indication.
- By pushing the lower button each time, check that the cursor [B] changes on the languages.
- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.



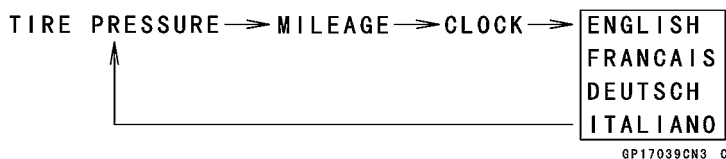
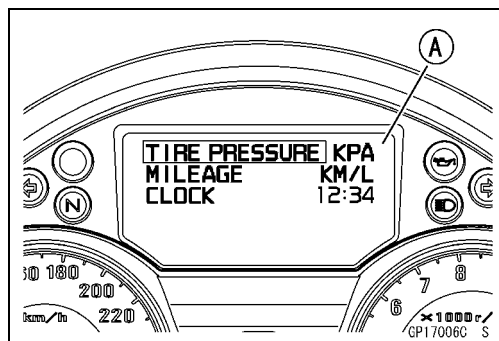
- While the language setting mode, push the upper button [A].



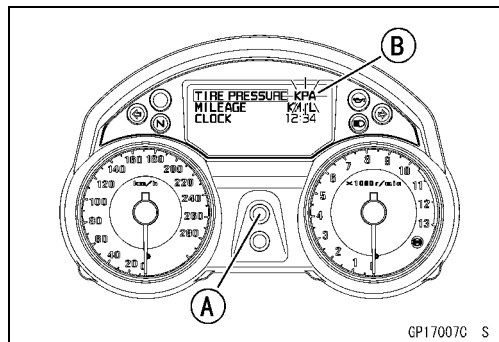
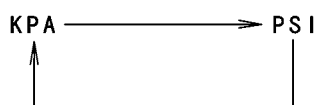
- Check that the display changes to the TIRE PRESSURE (equipped models), MILEAGE and CLOCK mode [A].
- This display is system menu indication, also.

NOTE

- When the battery is installed, the TIRE PRESSURE is not displayed at once.
- If the TIRE PRESSURE is not displayed, wait for about three minutes after the key knob is turned to ON.
- By pushing the upper button each time, check that the display changes as follows.



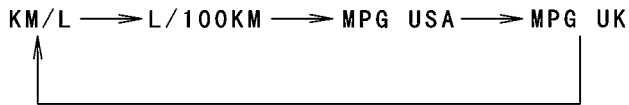
- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.
- When the TIRE PRESSURE is indicated, push the upper button [A] for more than two seconds.
- Check that the unit [B] flashes.
- By pushing the lower button each time, check that the display changes as follows.



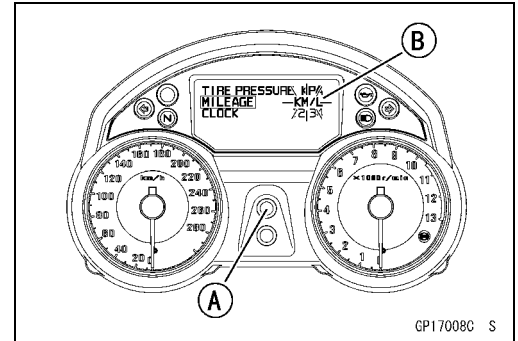
- Check that the unit setting menu is decided by the upper button pushing.
- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.

Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- Select the MILEAGE indication.
- Push the upper button [A] for more than two seconds.
- Check that the unit [B] flashes.
- By pushing the lower button each time, check that the display changes as follows.

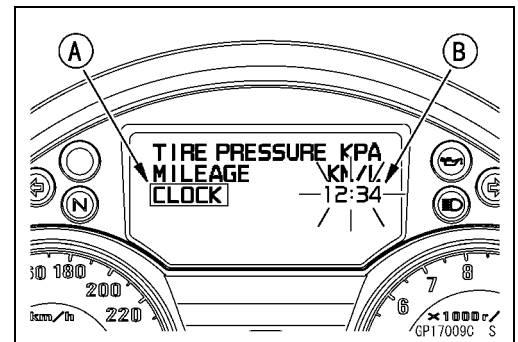


GP17017CN3 C



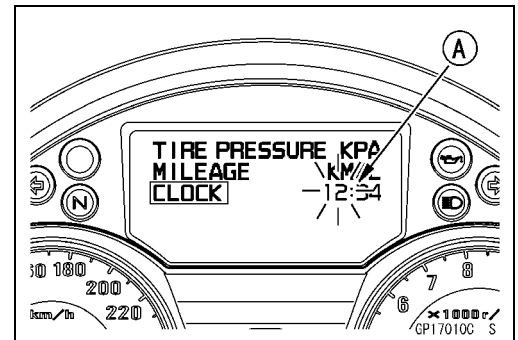
GP17008C S

- Check that the unit setting menu is decided by the upper button pushing.
- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.
- Select the CLOCK [A] is indication.
- Push the upper button for more than two seconds.
- The clock setting menu (hour and minute) [B] should flash.



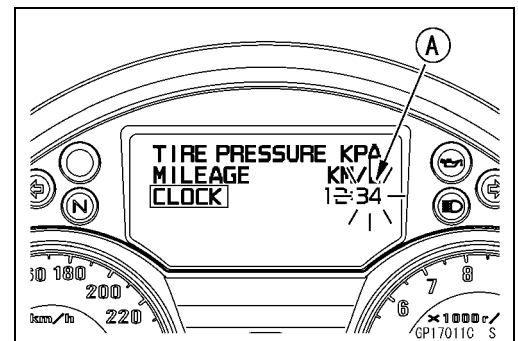
GP17009C S

- Push the lower button.
- The hour display [A] starts flashing.
- By pushing the upper button each time, check that the hour display changes.



GP17010C S

- By pushing the lower button, check that the hour display is decided and minute display [A] starts flashing.
- By pushing the upper button each time, check that the minute display changes.

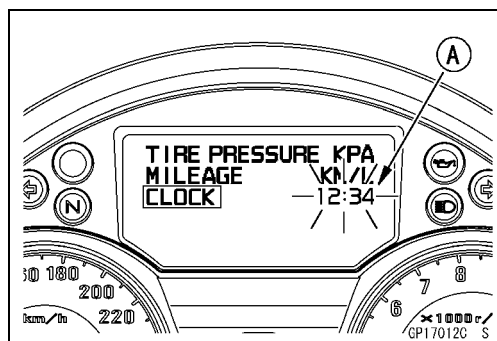


GP17011C S

16-80 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

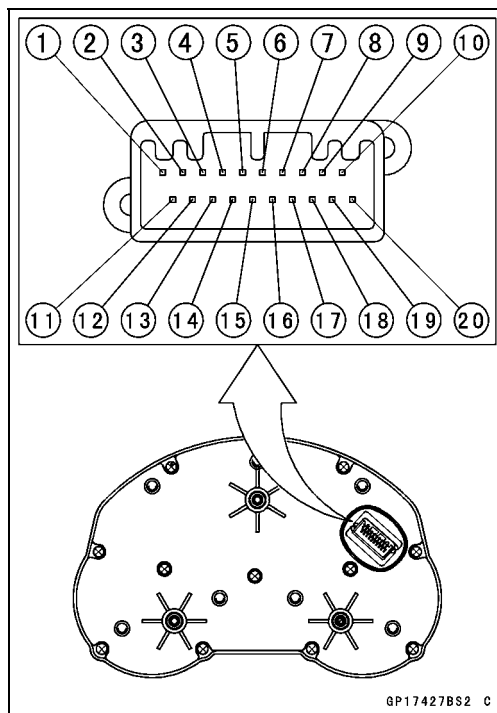
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- By pushing the lower button, check that the hour and minute display [A] starts flashing.
- By pushing the upper button, check that the hour and minute display is decided.
- When both hour and minute display flashing, by pushing the lower button, check that the hour display start flashing. This flashing returns hour setting mode.
- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.



Meter Unit Inspection

- Remove the meter unit (see Meter Unit Removal).
 - [1] High Beam Indicator Light (LED) (+)
 - [2] Oil Pressure Warning Indicator Light (LED) (-)
 - [3] Right Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED) (+)
 - [4] Neutral Indicator Light (LED) (-)
 - [5] KIPASS ECU
 - [6] ABS Indicator Light (LED) (-) (Equipped Models)
 - [7] Unused
 - [8] Unused
 - [9] Ignition (+)
 - [10] Battery (+)
 - [11] Speed Sensor Supply Voltage (+)
 - [12] Ground (-)
 - [13] Speed Sensor Signal
 - [14] Unused
 - [15] Fuel Reserve Switch
 - [16] Fuel Level Sensor
 - [17] CAN Communication Line (High)
 - [18] CAN Communication Line (Low)
 - [19] Left Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED) (+)
 - [20] Unused



CAUTION

Do not drop the meter unit. Place the meter unit so that it faces upward. If the meter assembly is left upside down or sideways for a long time or dropped, it will malfunction. Do not short each terminals.

NOTE

- The inspections of the Check 1 ~ 10 can be checked with the meter unit and battery.
- The inspections since the Check 11 connect the CAN communication line between the meter unit and main harness.

Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Check 1: CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection

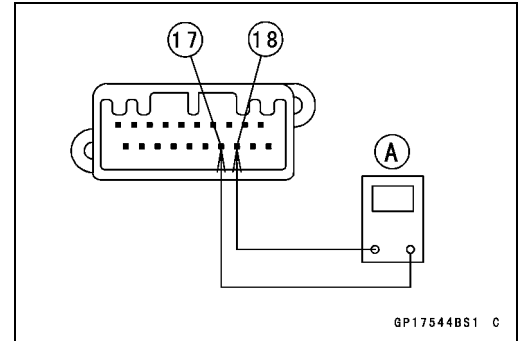
- Set the hand tester [A] to the $\times 1 \Omega$ range and connect it to the terminal [17] and [18] in the meter unit.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

CAN Communication Line Resistance (at Meter Unit)

Standard: 122 ~ 126 Ω

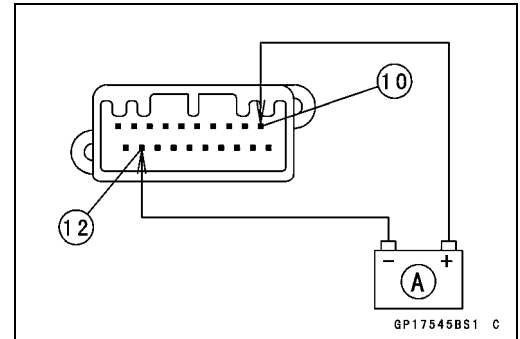
- ★ If the tester reading is not specified, replace the meter assembly.



Check 2: Meter Unit Power Supply Check

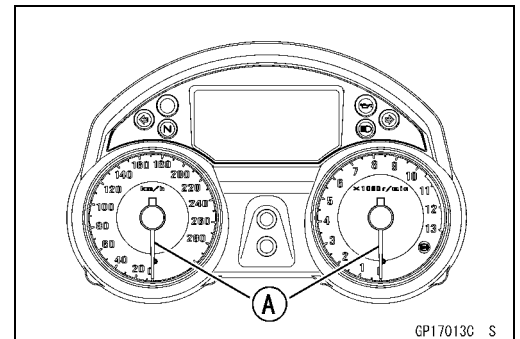
- Using the auxiliary leads, the 12 V battery [A] to the meter unit connector as follows.

- Connect the battery positive (+) terminal to the terminal [10].
- Connect the battery negative (-) terminal to the terminal [12].

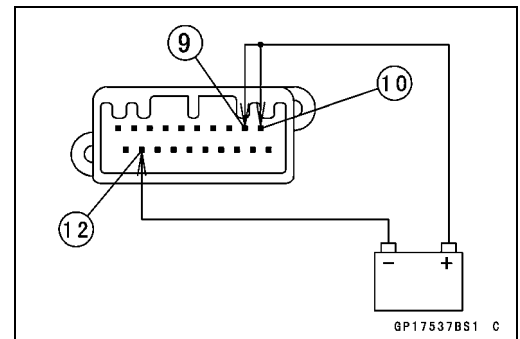


- Check that the speedometer and tachometer needles [A] momentarily point their last readings and back to the minimum position.

- ★ If the meter unit does not work, replace the meter assembly.

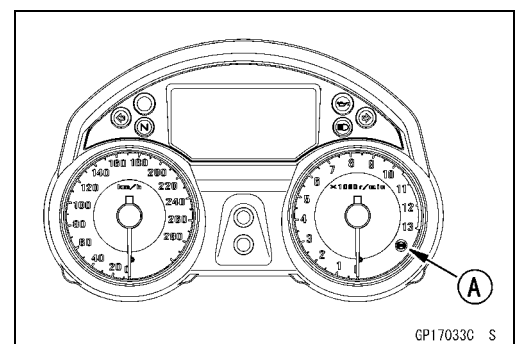


- Connect terminal [9] to the battery (+) terminal.



- Check that the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] (equipped models) should go on.

- ★ If the meter unit does not work, replace the meter assembly.

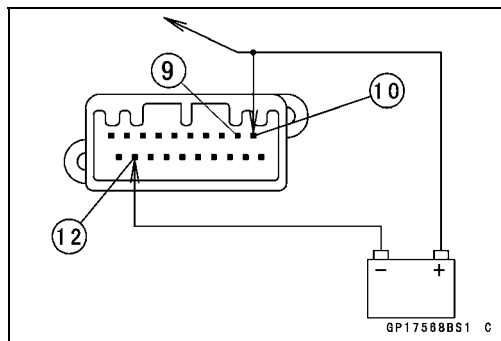


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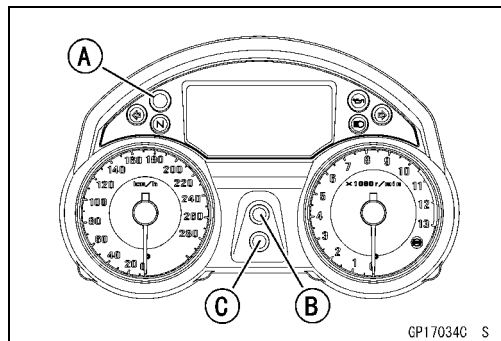
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Check 3: KIPASS Flashing Mode Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Disconnect the terminal [9].



- Check that the warning light (LED) [A] starts flashing (KIPASS Warning Light Flashing Mode).
- Push the upper [B] and lower [C] buttons more than 2 second, within 20 seconds after the terminal [9] disconnected.
- Check that the warning light (LED) goes on one second, and then the light goes off (KIPASS Warning Light No Flashing Mode).



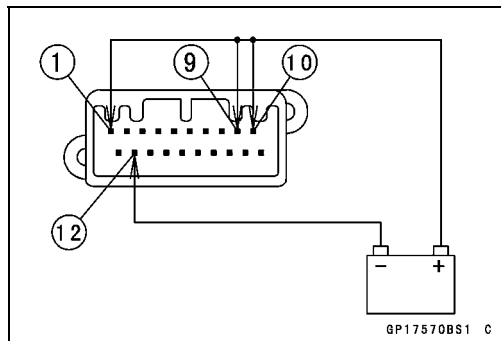
NOTE

○For this inspection, be sure the battery is 12.4 V or more. KIPASS Warning Light Flashing Mode does not work, when the battery voltage is less than 12 ± 0.4 V.

- Connect the terminal [9] to the battery (+) terminal.
 - And then, disconnect the terminal [9].
 - Push the upper and lower buttons more than 2 second, within 20 seconds after the terminal [9] disconnected.
 - Check that the warning light (LED) goes on one second, and then the light starts flashing (KIPASS Warning Light Flashing Mode).
- ★If the meter function does not work, replace the meter assembly.

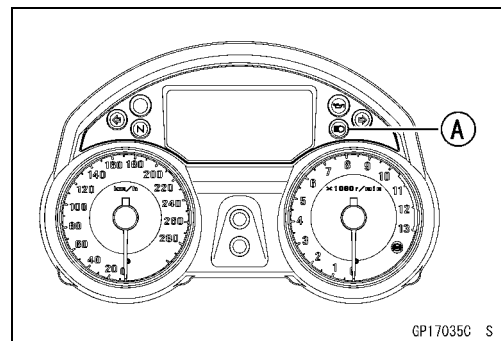
Check 4: High Beam Indicator Light (LED) Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Connect the terminal [1] to the battery (+) terminal.



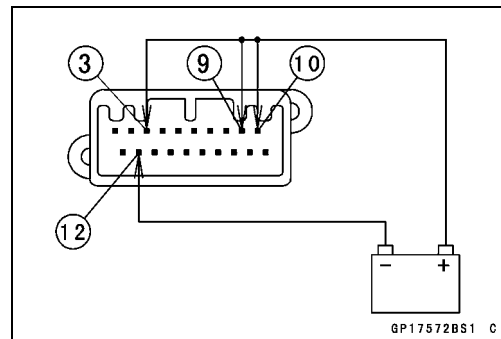
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- Check that the high beam indicator light (LED) [A] goes on.
- ★ If the indicator light does not go on, replace the meter assembly.

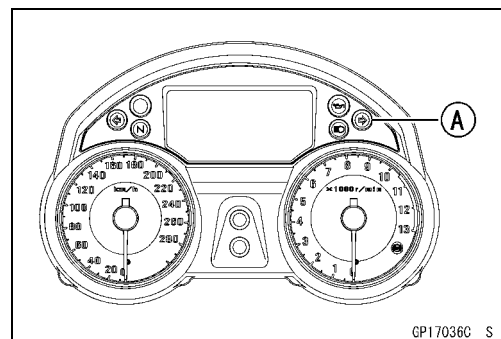


Check 5: Right Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED) Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Connect the terminal [3] to the battery (+) terminal.

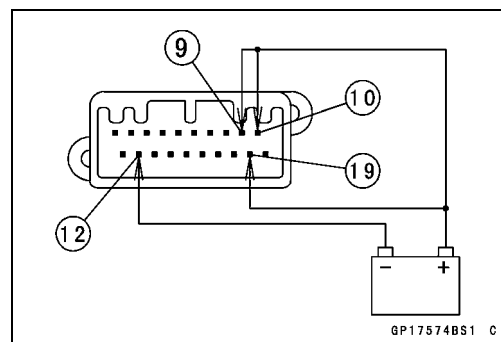


- Check that the right turn signal indicator light (LED) [A] goes on.
- ★ If the indicator light does not go on, replace the meter assembly.

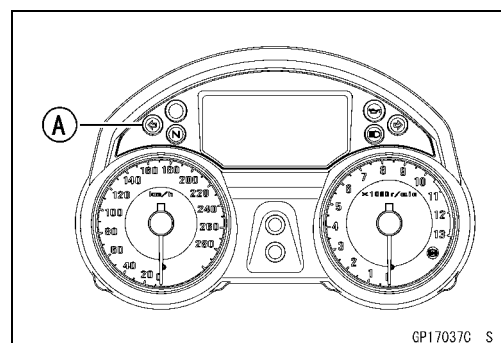


Check 6: Left Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED) Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Connect the terminal [19] to the battery (+) terminal.



- Check that the left turn signal indicator light (LED) [A] goes on.
- ★ If the indicator light does not go on, replace the meter assembly.

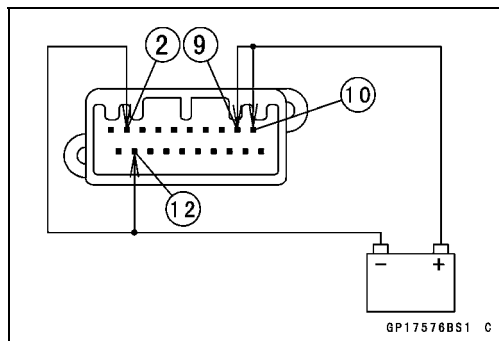


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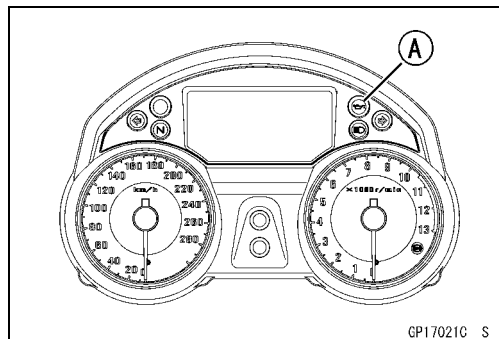
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Check 7: Oil Pressure Warning Indicator Light (LED) Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Connect the terminal [2] to the battery (–) terminal.

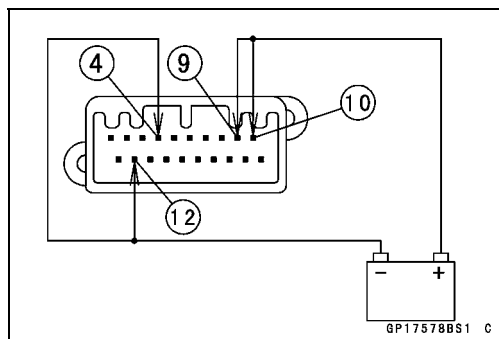


- Check that the oil pressure warning indicator light (LED) [A] goes on.
- ★ If the indicator light does not go on, replace the meter assembly.

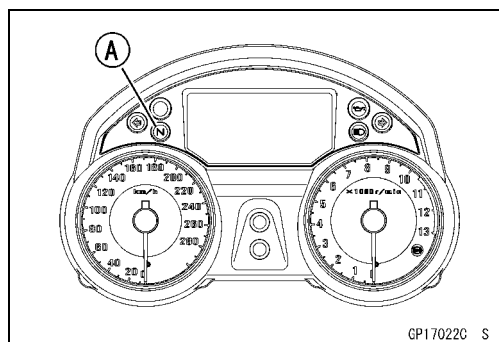


Check 8: Neutral Indicator Light (LED) Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Connect the terminal [4] to the battery (–) terminal.

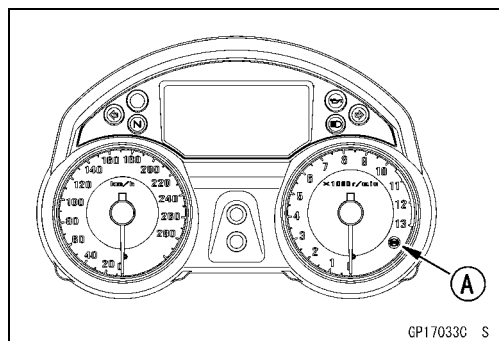


- Check that the neutral indicator light (LED) [A] goes on.
- ★ If the indicator light does not go on, replace the meter assembly.



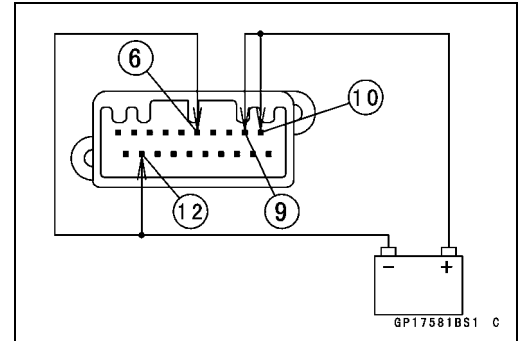
Check 9: ABS Indicator Light (LED) Inspection (Equipped Models)

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Check that the ABS indicator light (LED) [A] goes on.



Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- Connect the terminal [6] to the battery (–) terminal.
- Check that the ABS indicator light (LED) goes off.
- ★ If the indicator light does not work, replace the meter assembly.



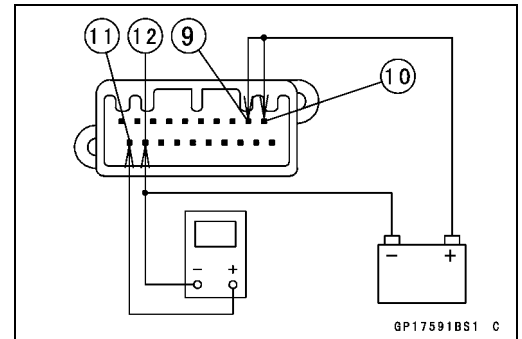
Check 10: Speed Sensor Supply Voltage Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Set the hand tester to the 25 V range and connect it in the meter unit as follows.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Connections:

- Hand Tester (+) → Terminal [11]
Hand Tester (–) → Terminal [12]



Speed Sensor Supply Voltage

Standard: about 12 V

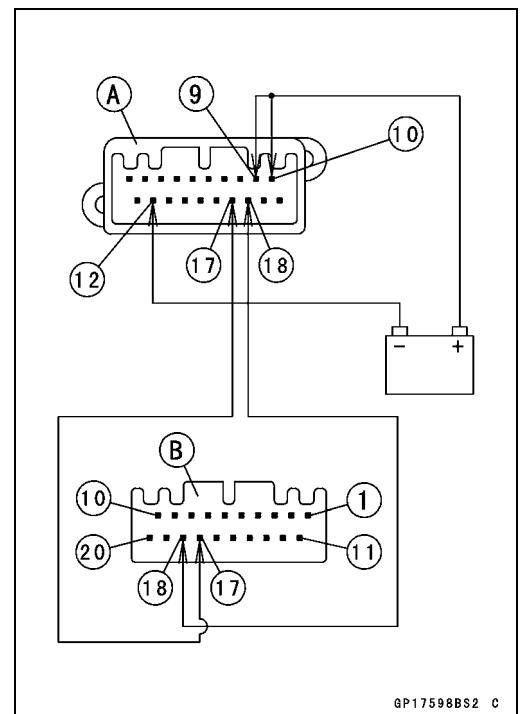
- ★ If the tester reading is not specified, replace the meter assembly.

Check 11: Water Temperature Gauge Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 2.
- Connect the CAN communication lines from meter connector [A] to main harness connector [B] as shown.

Connections:

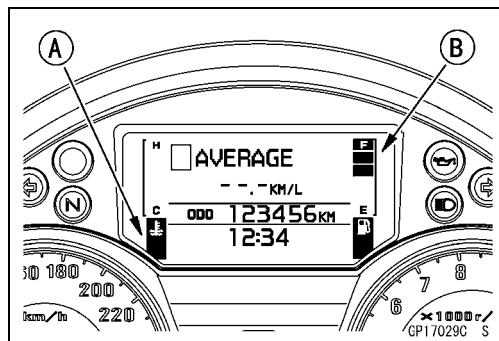
- Meter Terminal [17] → Main Harness Terminal [17]
Meter Terminal [18] → Main Harness Terminal [18]



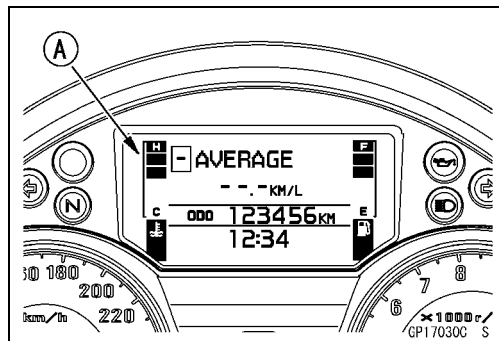
16-86 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Check that the symbol [A] appears in the water temperature gauge and the three segments [B] for fuel level gauge start flashing.



- Turn the key knob to OFF.
- Check that the three segments [A] for the water temperature gauge start flashing.
- ★ If the display function does not work, go to the Check 1 and check the following items.
 - Wiring (see Wiring Inspection)
 - CAN Communication Line Resistance (at ECU) (see CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Water Temperature Sensor (see Water Temperature Sensor (Service Code 14) section in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
- ★ If the above items are good, replace the meter assembly and/or ECU.



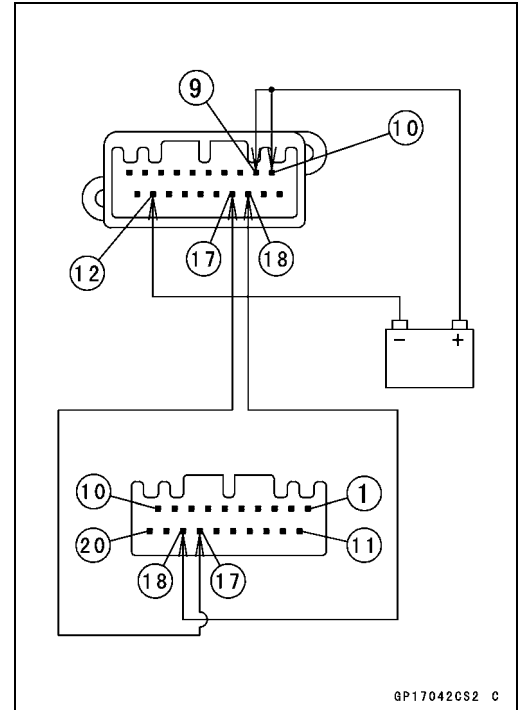
NOTE

- The flashings of the three segments for the water temperature gauge and fuel level gauge do not failure of the meter unit.
- Currently, the key knob is OFF position, therefore both segments are flashing.
- The flashing of water temperature gauge is communication error to the ECU.
- The flashing of the fuel level gauge is open or short of the fuel reserve switch.
- Normally, each flashing disappears when the meter unit is connected to main harness.

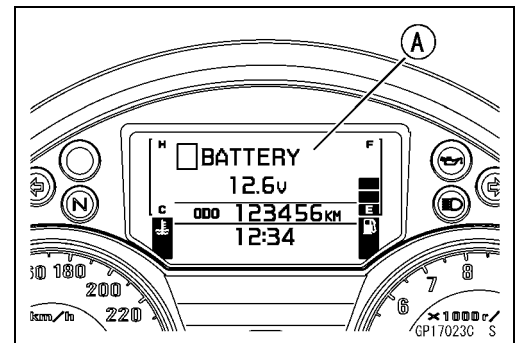
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Check 12: Battery Voltage Inspection

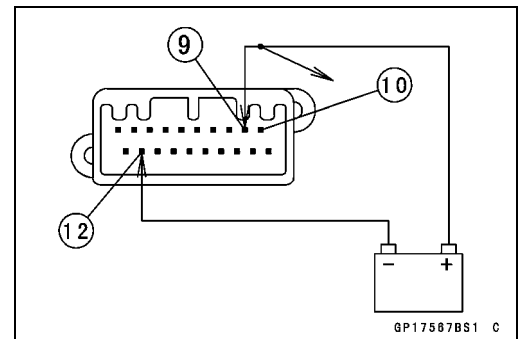
- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 11.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.



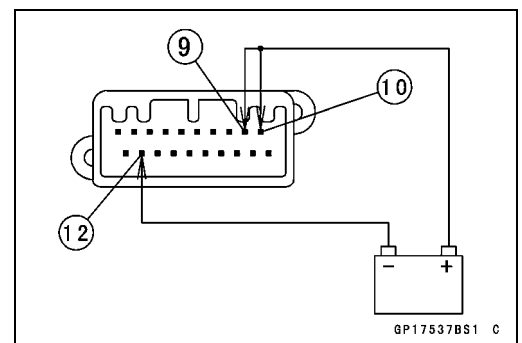
- 1st, set the BATTERY display [A].
- Check that the display indicates the battery voltage.



- 2nd, disconnect the terminal [10].
- Check that the display changes 9.0 V within about 30 seconds.



- 3rd, connect the terminal [10].
- Check that the display changes the current battery voltage within about 30 seconds.
- The tolerance of the voltage is ± 0.4 V.
- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.

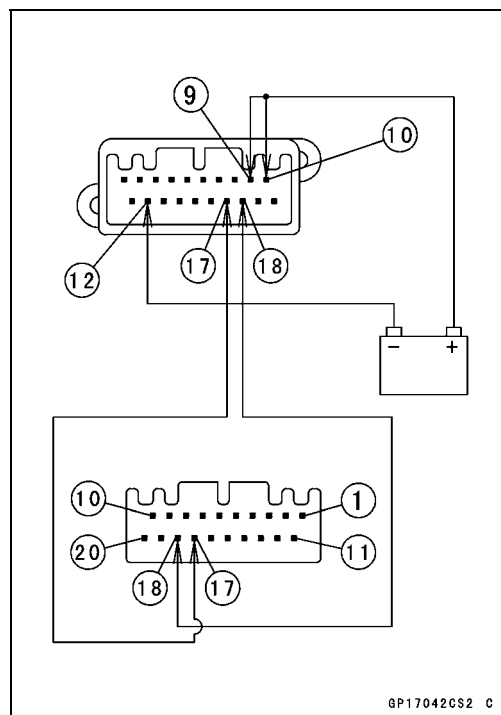


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Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Check 13: FI ERROR Inspection

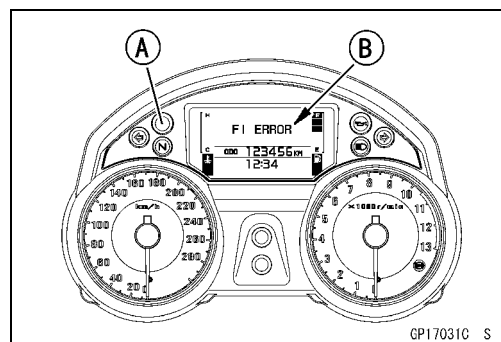
- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 11.



- For example, disconnect the atmospheric pressure sensor connector under the seat.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Check that the warning light (LED) [A] goes on and the display [B] changes as follows.



GP17018CN3 C



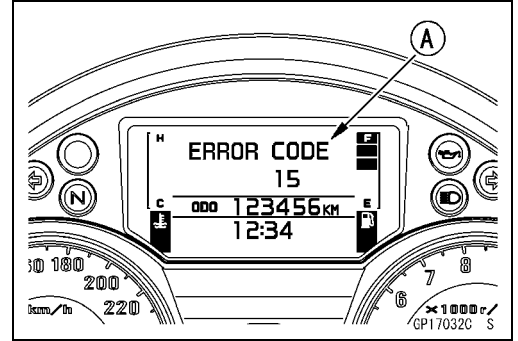
[C] Warning Message

[D] Symbol

- The display is the warning message indication.
- ★ If the display function does not work, go to the Check 1 and check the following items.
 - Wiring (see Wiring Inspection)
 - CAN Communication Line Resistance (at ECU) (see CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
- ★ If the above items are good, replace the meter assembly and/or ECU.

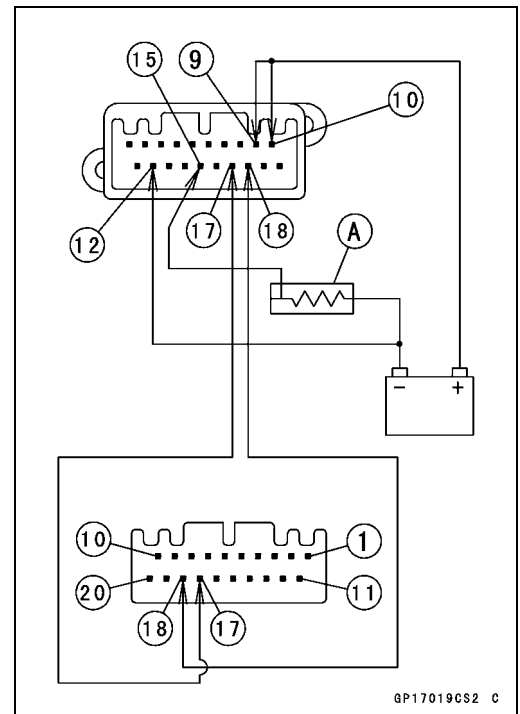
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- Push the upper and lower buttons for more than two seconds, check that the ERROR CODE [A] and numbers appear in the display.
- The warning indicator light (LED) goes on.
- Again, push the upper and lower buttons for more than two seconds, check that the display returns the warning message indication.
- The warning indicator light (LED) goes on.
- Connect the atmospheric pressure sensor connector and then the warning message and warning light (LED) go off.
- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.



Check 14: Fuel Level Warning Inspection

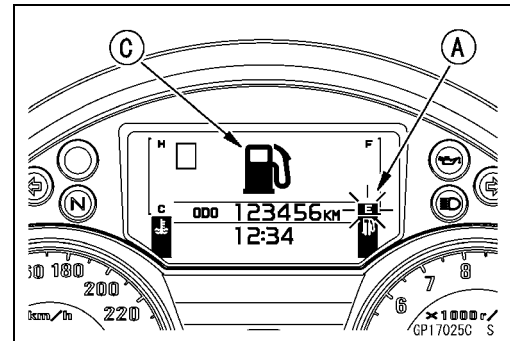
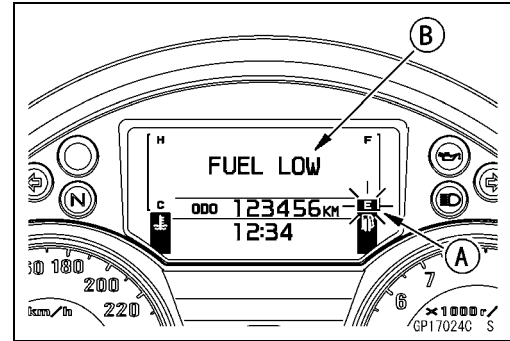
- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 11.
- Connect the variable rheostat [A] (about 22 Ω) to the terminal [15] and the battery (–) terminal.
- Push and turn the knob key to ON.



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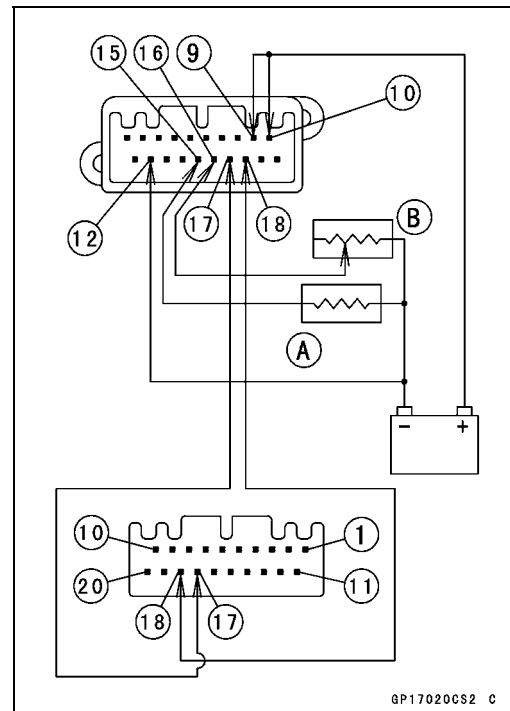
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- After about 5 seconds, check that one segment [A] in the fuel gauge starts flashing.
- Check that the FUEL LOW [B] and fuel symbol [C] appear alternately in the display.
- This display is the warning message indication.
- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.
- Disconnect the battery to disappear the warning message indication.



Check 15: Fuel Level Gauge Inspection

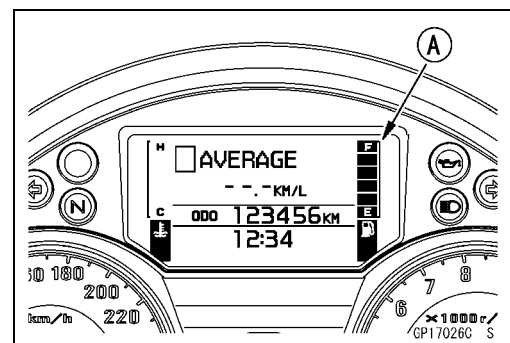
- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 11.
- Connect the resistor [A] (about 1 k Ω) to the terminal [15] and the battery (-) terminal.
- Connect the variable rheostat [B] to the terminal [16] and the battery (-) terminal.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.



- Check that the number of segments matches the resistance value of the variable rheostat.
- When the terminal [16] is connected, one segment in the fuel level gauge should appear about every 15 seconds.

Variable Rheostat Resistance (Ω)	Display Segments [A]
10	6
200 or more	1

- ★ If the display function does not work, replace the meter assembly.



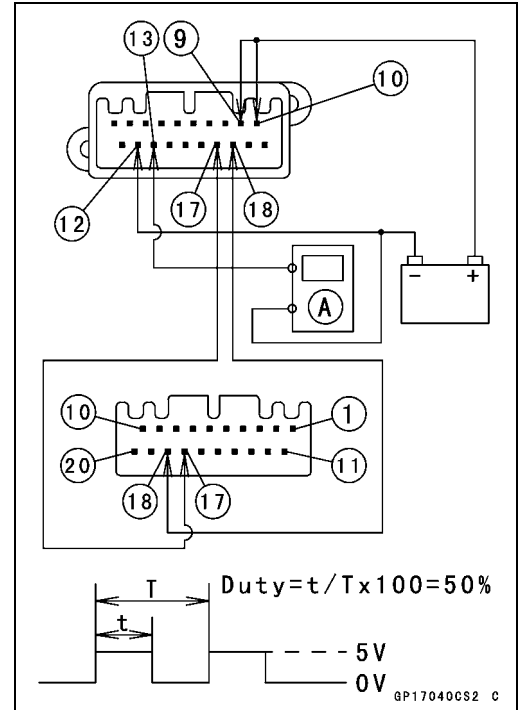
Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Check 16: Speedometer Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 11.
- The speed equivalent to the input frequency is indicated in the oscillator [A], if the square wave is input into terminal [13].
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Indicates approximately 60 mph if the input frequency is approximately 616 Hz.
- Indicates approximately 60 km/h if the input frequency is approximately 385 Hz.
- ★ If the meter function does not work, replace the meter assembly.

NOTE

- The input frequency of the oscillator adds the integrated value of the odometer.
- The integrated value of the odometer cannot be reset.

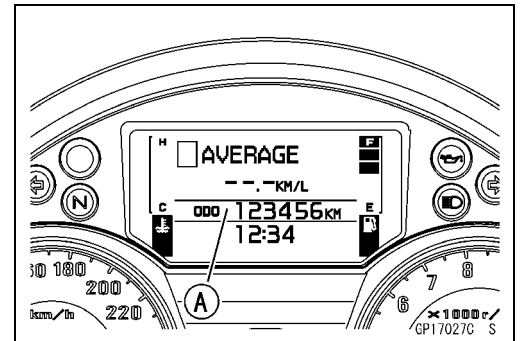


Check 17: Odometer Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 16.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Raise the input frequency of the oscillator to see the result of odometer [A] inspection.
- Example: Indicates the increase of approximately 1 mile, if the input frequency is approximately 616 Hz for one minute.
- Example: Indicates the increase of approximately 1 km, if the input frequency is approximately 385 Hz for one minute.
- ★ If the value indicated by the odometer does not increase, replace the meter assembly.

NOTE

- The integrated value of the odometer cannot be reset.

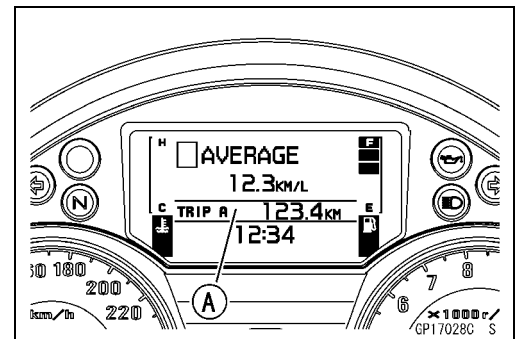


Check 18: Trip A/B Meter Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 16.
- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Set the TRIP A or B meter mode [A] in the display.
- Raise the input frequency of the oscillator to see the result of this inspection
- ★ If the value indicated by the trip meter A/B do not increase, replace the meter assembly.
- Push the lower button for more than two seconds and check that each TRIP meter resets to 0.0.
- ★ If the display function does not change, replace the meter assembly.

NOTE

- The integrated value of the odometer cannot be reset.

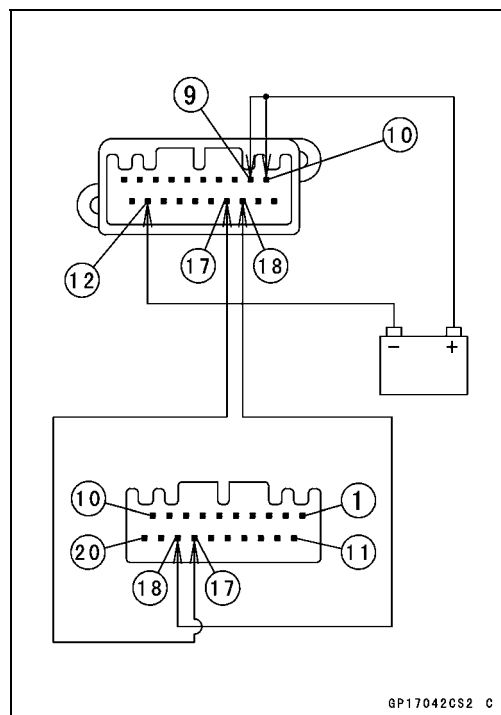


16-92 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

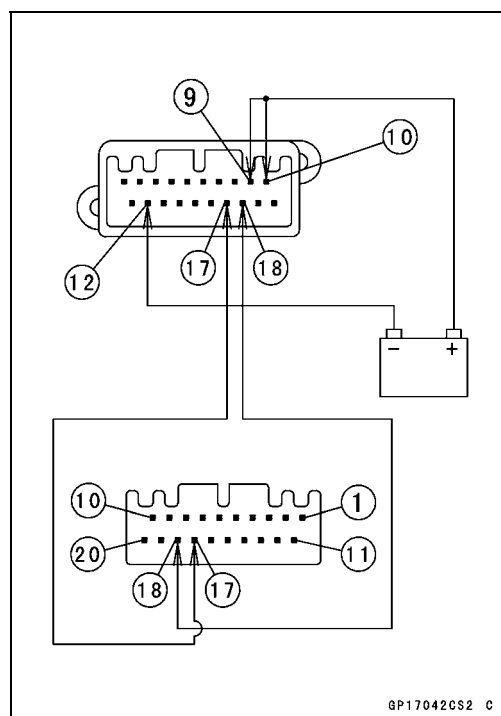
Check 19: Tachometer Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 11.
- Start the engine.
- Check that the needle in the tachometer moves.
- ★ If the needle does not move, go to the Check 1 and inspect the following items.
 - Wiring (see Wiring Inspection)
 - CAN Communication Line Resistance (at ECU) (see CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Crankshaft Sensor (see Crankshaft Sensor Inspection)
- ★ If the above items are good, replace the meter assembly and/or ECU.



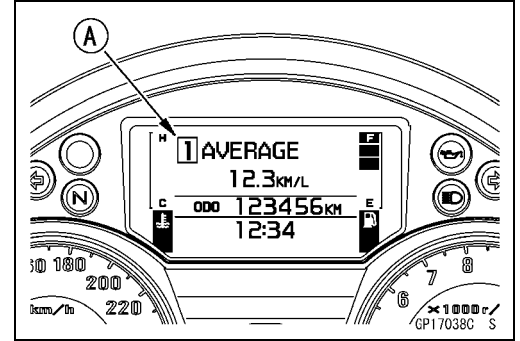
Check 20: Gear Position Indication Inspection

- Connect the leads in the same circuit as Check 11.



Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

- Push and turn the key knob to ON.
- Set the low gear position, check that the display changes to 1 mark [A].
- For the other gear position indication;
- Using the center stand, raise the rear wheel off the ground.
- Start the engine, and change the gear position.
- Check that the display corresponding to each gear position (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or OD) appears.
- For the N mark, connect the terminal [4] to the battery () terminal (refer to Check 8).
- The N mark appears and the neutral indicator light (LED) goes on in the display.
- ★ If the display function does not work, go to the Check 1 and check the following items.
 - Wiring (see Wiring Inspection)
 - CAN Communication Line Resistance (at ECU) (see CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Gear Position Switch (see Gear Position Switch Inspection)
- ★ If the above items are good, replace the meter assembly and/or ECU.



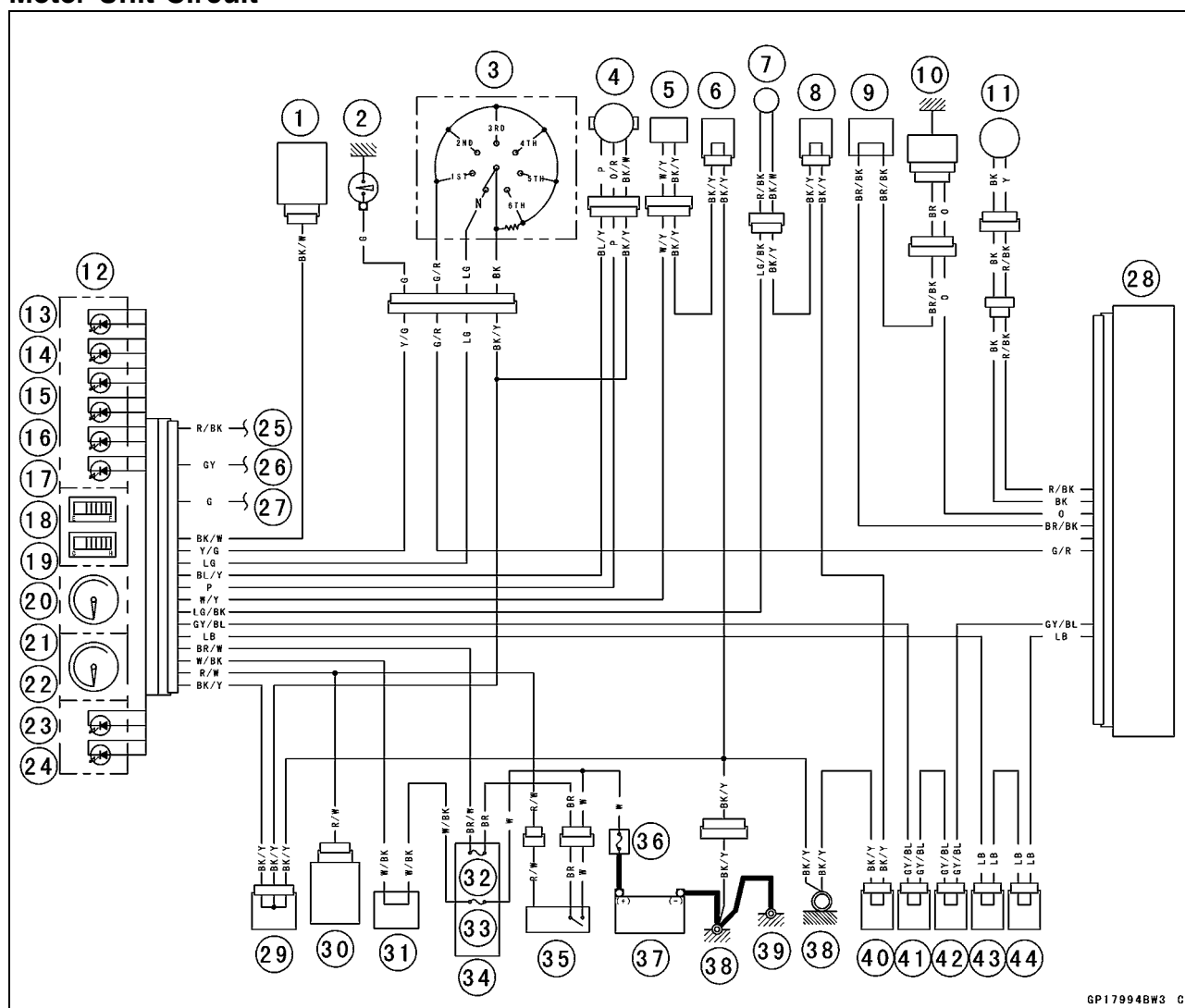
Check 21: Other Inspection

- The following items are displayed while running.
 - AVERAGE
 - CURRENT
 - RANGE
- When the above item is faulty indication check the following items.
 - Wiring (see Wiring Inspection)
 - CAN Communication Line Resistance (see Check 1 and CAN Communication Line Resistance Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Fuel Injectors (see Fuel Injectors (Service Code 41, 42, 43, 44) section in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Speed Sensor (see Speed Sensor (Service Code 24) section in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
 - Crankshaft Sensor (see Crankshaft Sensor Inspection)
- ★ If the above items are good, replace the meter assembly and/or ECU.
- Refer to the Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System) in the General Information chapter) for the display of the KIPASS.

16-94 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Meter, Gauge, Indicator Unit

Meter Unit Circuit



GP17994BW3 C

1. ABS Hydraulic Unit
2. Oil Pressure Switch
3. Gear Position Switch
4. Speed Sensor
5. Fuel Level Sensor
6. Joint Connector 9
7. Fuel Reserve Switch
8. Joint Connector 2
9. Water-proof Joint 2
10. Water Temperature Sensor
11. Crankshaft Sensor
12. Meter Unit
13. Right Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED)
14. High Beam Indicator Light (LED)
15. Neutral Indicator Light (LED)
16. Warning Indicator Light (LED)
17. Left Turn Signal Indicator Light (LED)
18. Illumination Light (LED)
19. Fuel Level Gauge
20. Water Temperature Gauge
21. Tachometer
22. Speedometer

23. Oil Pressure/FI Warning Indicator Light (LED)
24. ABS Indicator Light (LED)
25. Dimmer Switch
26. Turn Signal Switch (Right)
27. Turn Signal Switch (Left)
28. ECU
29. Joint Connector 8
30. KIPASS ECU
31. Water-proof Joint 1
32. Ignition Fuse 10 A
33. ECU Fuse 15 A
34. Fuse Box 2
35. Steering Lock Unit
36. Main Fuse 30 A
37. Battery 12 V 14 Ah
38. Frame Ground
39. Engine Ground
40. Joint Connector 1
41. Joint Connector 5
42. Joint Connector 7
43. Joint Connector 4
44. Joint Connector 6

KIPASS

This motorcycle is equipped with the KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System) to protect the motorcycle from theft. Refer to the Technical Information-KIPASS (Kawasaki's Intelligent Proximity Activation Start System) section in the General Information chapter for information of the KIPASS.

⚠ WARNING

KIPASS may interfere with the operation of certain medical device such as implanted pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators. The FOB key or the antenna of KIPASS ECU must be kept more than 22 cm (9 in.) from these type of medical devices. Operators with medical devices such as implanted pacemakers and implanted cardiac defibrillators should consult with their doctors.

FOB Key Operational Cautions

CAUTION

Do not expose the FOB key to excessively high temperature or more humid place.
 Do not grind the FOB key or alter its shape.
 Do not put any magnetic materials with the FOB key on the same key ring.
 Do not put the FOB key close to the other electric appliance (TV, Audio system, Personal Computer, etc) or medical appliance.
 Do not submerge FOB key in water.
 Do not disassemble the FOB key except of replacing the button battery.
 Do not drop the FOB key or apply shocks to it.
 Do not polish the finish of the FOB by using the gasoline, polishing paint, or etc.
 If FOB key is lost, re-registry at dealer is securely required to prevent the possibility of theft.
 If all FOB keys are lost, an authorized Kawasaki dealer will have to replace the ECU, and re-register the new FOB key.

Key Registration

The key can be registered by the KDS 3 version kit.
 Refer to the instructions in the KDS 3 version kit.

KIPASS ECU Power Supply Inspection

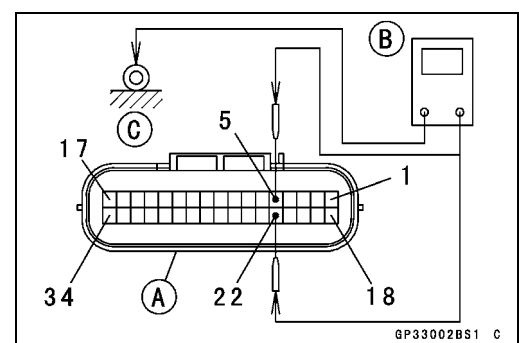
- Remove the KIPASS ECU (see KIPASS ECU Removal).
- Visually inspect the terminals [A] of the KIPASS ECU connectors.
- ★ If the connector is clogged with mud or dust, blow it off with compressed air.
- ★ Replace the main harness if the terminals of the main harness connector are cracked, bent, or otherwise damaged.
- ★ Replace the KIPASS ECU if the terminals of the KIPASS ECU connector are cracked, bent, or otherwise damaged.
- With the KIPASS ECU connector [A] connected, check the following ground lead for continuity with the key knob OFF, using the hand tester [B] and needle adapter set.

Special Tools - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457
Hand Tester: 57001-1394

ECU Grounding Inspection

5 (BK/Y) Terminal	↔	Frame Ground [C]: 0 Ω
22 (BK/Y) Terminal	↔	Frame Ground [C]: 0 Ω
Engine Ground	↔	Frame Ground [C]: 0 Ω

- ★ If no continuity, check the connector, the engine ground lead, or main harness, and repair or replace them if necessary.



16-96 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

KIPASS

- Check the KIPASS ECU power source voltage with the hand tester [A].
- Position the terminal in accordance with terminal numbers of KIPASS ECU connector [B] in the figure.

KIPASS ECU Power Source Inspection

Tester

Connections: **between 7 (LG) Terminal and Frame Ground [C]**

between 24 (LG) Terminal and Frame Ground [C]

between 20 (R/W) Terminal and Frame Ground [C] (Supply Voltage to Handle Lock Unit)

Key Knob OFF: **7 (LG) Terminal, Battery Voltage**
 24 (LG) Terminal, Battery Voltage
 20 (R/W) Terminal, 0 V

Key Knob ON: **7 (LG) Terminal, Battery Voltage**
 24 (LG) Terminal, Battery Voltage
 20 (R/W) Terminal, Battery Voltage

Key Knob from ON to OFF: **7 (LG) Terminal, Battery Voltage**
 24 (LG) Terminal, Battery Voltage
 20 (R/W) Terminal, Battery Voltage for 5 seconds and then 0 V

- ★ If the tester does not read as specified, check the following.

Power Source Wiring (see wiring diagram in this section)

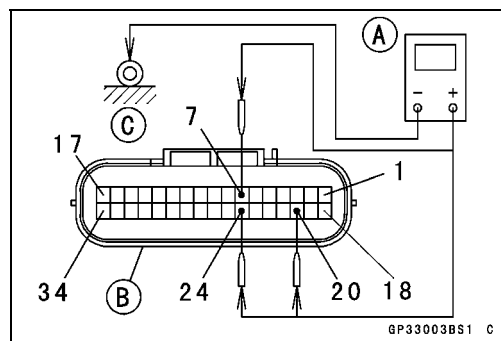
Main Fuse 30 A (see Fuse Inspection)

KIPASS Fuse 10 A (see Fuse Inspection)

- ★ If the wiring and fuse are good, replace the KIPASS ECU (see KIPASS ECU Replacement).

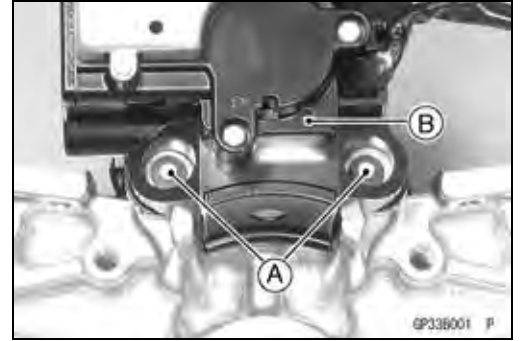
Steering Lock Unit Replacement

- Remove the left inner cover (see Inner Cover Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Disconnect the lead connectors [A].

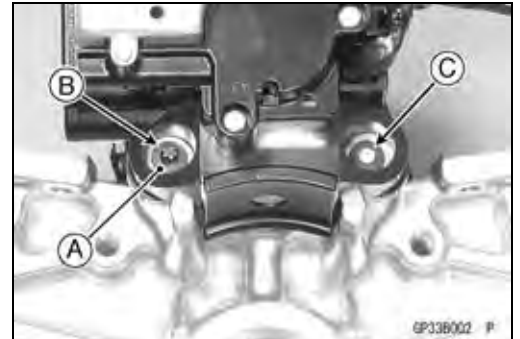


KIPASS

- Remove:
Steering Stem Head (see Stem, Stem Bearing Removal in the Steering chapter)
- Using a small chisel or punch, turn out the Torx bolts [A].
- Remove the steering lock unit [B].

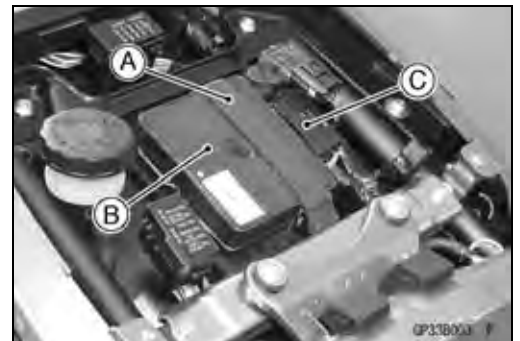


- Tighten a new Torx bolt [A] until the bolt head [B] is broken.
- [C] Broken Head of Other Side
- Run the leads correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).



KIPASS ECU Replacement

- Remove:
Seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter)
Rubber Band [A]
KIPASS ECU [B]
Connector [C]
- Installation is basically the reverse of removal.



KIPASS Signal Relay Inspection

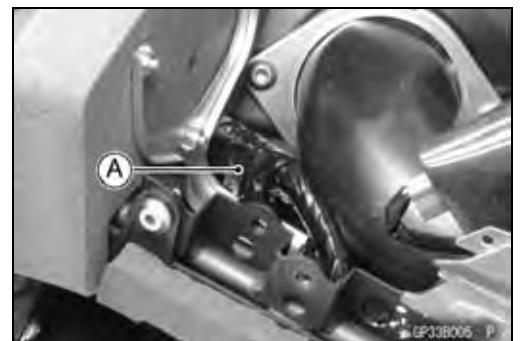
- Remove:
Left Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Refer to the Headlight Relay Inspection.
- The KIPASS Signal Relay [A] is identical with the headlight relays.



KIPASS Signal Diode Inspection

NOTE

- The KIPASS signal diode [A] is in the main harness.
- For the KIPASS signal diode inspection, check the resistance of the diode using the KIPASS signal relay connector and front turn signal light lead connector.



16-98 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

KIPASS

- Remove:
 - Middle Fairings (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - KIPASS Signal Relay Connector [A]
- Connect the hand tester [B] to the blue lead terminal [C] of the KIPASS signal relay connector and front turn signal light lead connector as shown.
 - Front Left Turn Signal Light Lead Connector [D]
 - Green Lead Terminal [E]
 - Front Right Turn Signal Light Lead Connector [F]
 - Gray Lead Terminal [G]

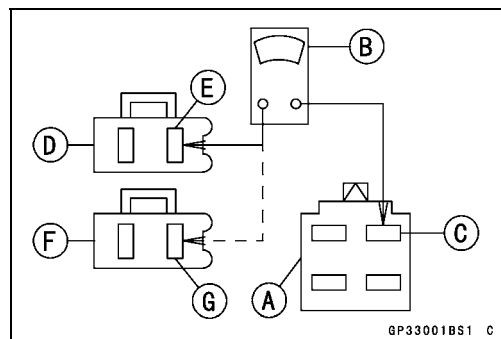
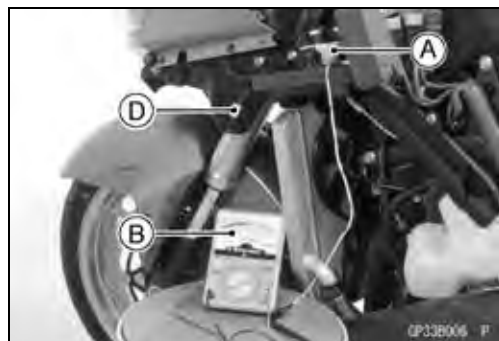
Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Hand Tester Range: $\times 1 \Omega$

- Check the resistance in both directions of the above terminals.
- The resistance should be low in one direction and more than ten times as much in the other direction.
- ★ If any diode shows low or high in both directions, replace the main harness.

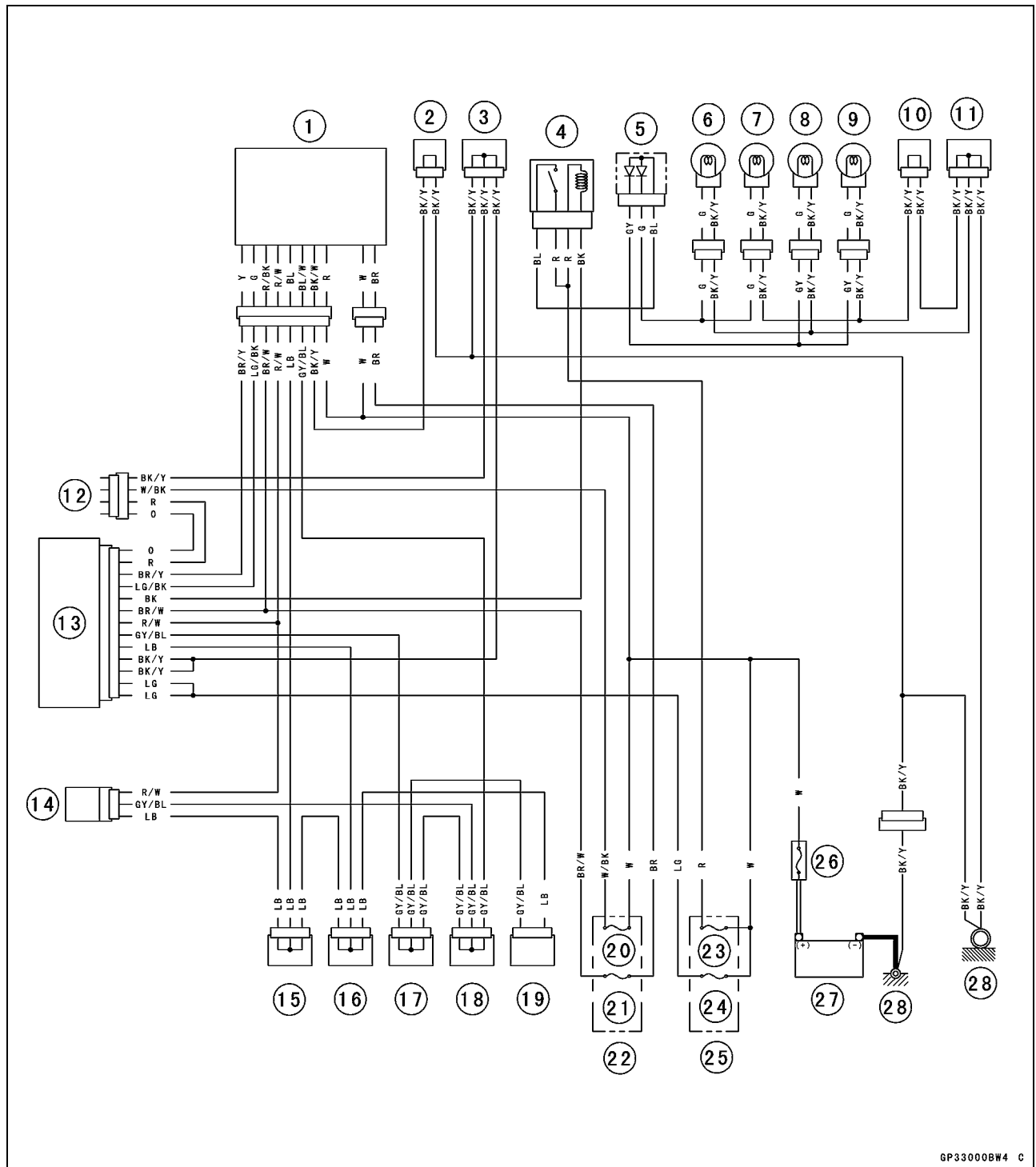
NOTE

- The tester reading varies with the tester range, but generally speaking, the lower reading should be from zero to one half the scale.



KIPASS

KIPASS Circuit



GP33000BW4 C

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Steering Lock Unit | 9. Rear Right Turn Signal Light 12 V 21 W | 19. ECU |
| 2. Joint Connector 8 | 10. Joint Connector 2 | 20. ECU Fuse 15 A |
| 3. Joint Connector 9 | 11. Joint Connector 1 | 21. Ignition Fuse 10 A |
| 4. KIPASS Signal Relay | 12. Unused Connector | 22. Fuse Box 2 |
| 5. KIPASS Signal Diode | 13. KIPASS ECU | 23. KIPASS Signal Relay Fuse 10 A |
| 6. Front Left Turn Signal Light 12 V 21 W | 14. Meter Unit | 24. KIPASS Fuse 10 A |
| 7. Rear Left Turn Signal Light 12 V 21 W | 15. Joint Connector 4 | 25. Fuse Box 3 |
| 8. Front Right Turn Signal Light 12 V 21 W | 16. Joint Connector 6 | 26. Main Fuse 30 A |
| | 17. Joint Connector 7 | 27. Battery 12 V 14 Ah |
| | 18. Joint Connector 5 | 28. Frame Ground |

16-100 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Switches and Sensors

Brake Light Timing Inspection

- Refer to the Brake Light Switch Operation Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Brake Light Timing Adjustment

- Refer to the Brake Light Switch Operation Inspection in the Periodic Maintenance chapter.

Switch Inspection

- Using a hand tester, check to see that only the connections shown in the table have continuity (about zero ohms).
- For the switch housings and the steering lock unit, refer to the tables in the Wiring Diagram.
- ★ If the switch has an open or short, repair it or replace it with a new one.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Rear Brake Light Switch Connections

Rear Brake Light Switch Connections		
Color	BR	BL
When brake pedal is pushed down	○	○
When brake pedal is released		

Sidestand Switch Connections

Sidestand Switch Connections		
Color	BK	G
When sidestand is down		
When sidestand is up	○	○

Oil Pressure Switch Connections*

Oil Pressure Switch Connections *		
Color	SW. Terminal	Ground
When engine is stopped	○	○
When engine is running		

*: Engine lubrication system is in good condition.

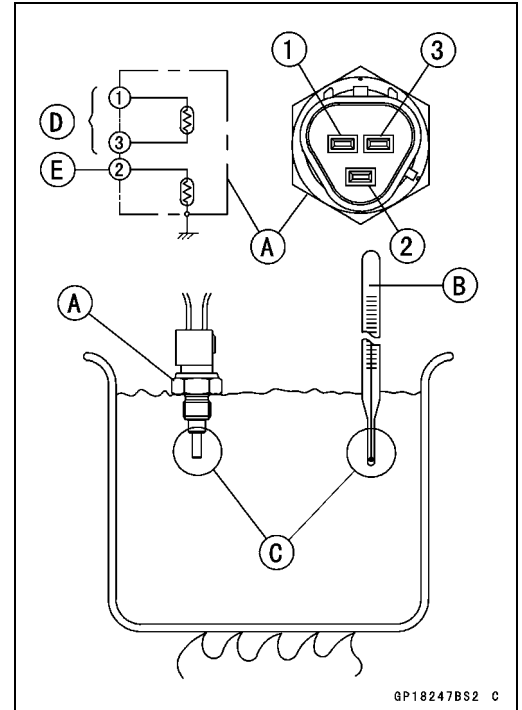
Switches and Sensors

Water Temperature Sensor Inspection

- Remove the water temperature sensor (see Removal/Installation in the Water Temperature Sensor (Service Code 14) section in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter).
- Suspend the sensor [A] in a container of coolant so that the threaded portion is submerged.
- Suspend an accurate thermometer [B] with temperature sensing portions [C] located in almost the same depth.

NOTE

- The sensor and thermometer must not touch the container side or bottom.
- Place the container over a source of heat and gradually raise the temperature of the coolant while stirring the coolant gently.
- Using the hand tester, measure the internal resistance of the sensor.
- The sensor sends electric signals to the ECU.
- Measure the resistance across the terminals and the body (for the gauge) at the temperatures shown in the table.
- ★ If the hand tester does not show the specified values, replace the sensor.



Water Temperature Sensor

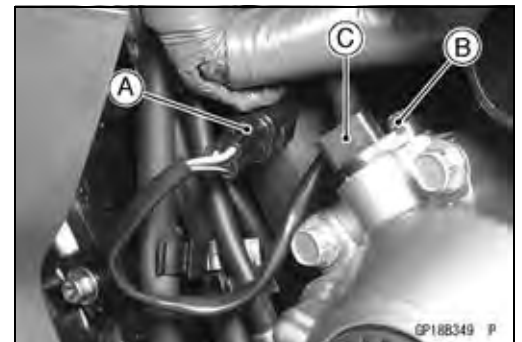
Resistance for ECU [D]	
Temperature	Resistance (kΩ) (Terminal [1]-[3])
20°C (68°F)	2.46 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.115 \\ -0.143 \end{smallmatrix}$
80°C (176°F)	0.32 ± 0.011
110°C (230°F)	0.1426 ± 0.0041

Resistance for Auxiliary Function [E] (Reference)	
Temperature	Resistance (Ω) (Terminal [2]-Body)
50°C (122°F)	210 ± 40
120°C (248°F)	21.2 ± 1.5

○ In this motorcycle, resistance for auxiliary function is not used.

Speed Sensor Removal

- Disconnect the speed sensor lead connector [A].
- Remove:
 - Bolt [B]
 - Speed Sensor [C]



Speed Sensor Installation

- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the sensor bolt.
- Install the speed sensor.

Torque - Speed Sensor Bolt: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

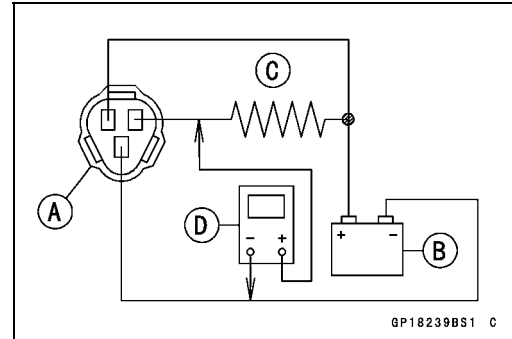
16-102 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Switches and Sensors

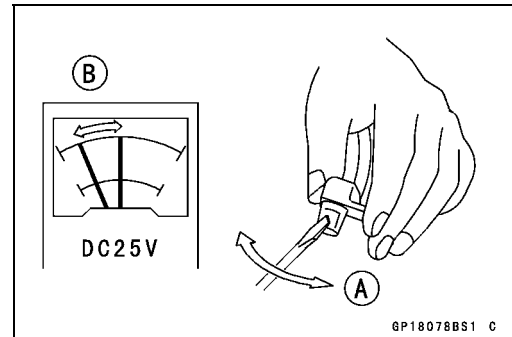
Speed Sensor Inspection

- Remove the speed sensor (see Speed Sensor Removal).
- Connect the speed sensor lead connector [A] with the battery [B], 10 k Ω resistor [C] and hand tester [D] as shown.
- Set the tester to the DC 25 V range.

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

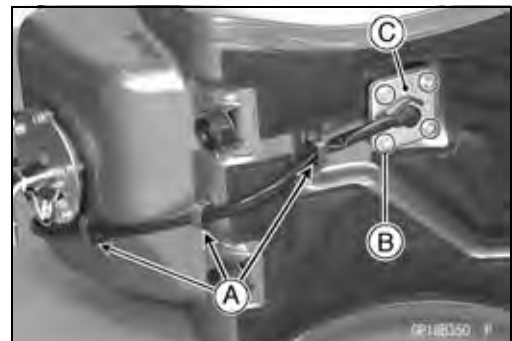


- Trace [A] each side of the speed sensor surface with the screw driver.
- Then the tester indicator should flick [B].
- ★ If the tester indicator does not flick, replace the speed sensor.

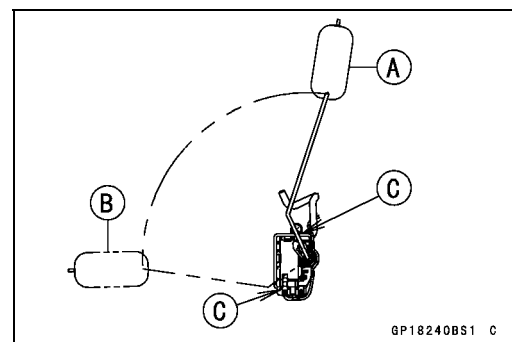


Fuel Level Sensor Inspection

- Remove the fuel tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter).
- Open the clamps [A].
- Remove:
 - Bolts [B]
 - Fuel Level Sensor [C]



- Check that the float moves up and down smoothly without binding. It should go down under its own weight.
- ★ If the float does not move smoothly, replace the sensor.
 - Float in Full Position [A]
 - Float in Empty Position [B]
 - Float Arm Stoppers [C]



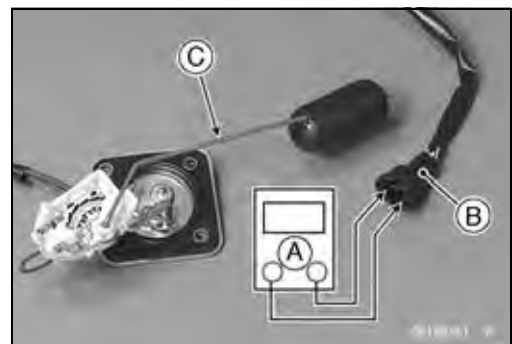
- Using the hand tester [A], measure the resistance across the terminals in the fuel level sensor lead connector [B].

Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

- ★ If the tester readings are not as specified, or do not change smoothly according as the float moves up and down, replace the sensor.

Fuel Level Sensor Resistance

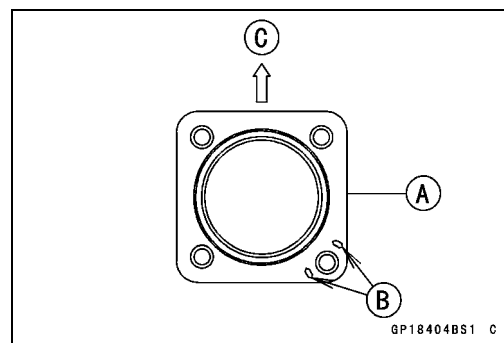
Standard: Full position [C]: 9 ~ 11 Ω
Empty position: 213 ~ 219 Ω



Switches and Sensors

- Install a new gasket [A] on the fuel level sensor as shown.
Hollows [B]
Front [C]
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the threads of the level sensor bolts and tighten it.

Torque - Fuel Level Sensor Bolts: 6.9 N·m (0.70 kgf·m, 61 in·lb)



Fuel Reserve Switch Inspection

- Fill the fuel tank with fuel.
- Close the fuel tank cap surely.
- Remove the fuel tank (see Fuel Tank Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter).
- Connect the test light [A] (12 V 3.4 W bulb in a socket with leads) and the 12 V battery [B] to the fuel pump connector [C].

Connections

Battery (+) → 12 V 3.4 W Bulb (one side)

12 V 3.4 W Bulb (other side) → BK/R Lead Terminal

Battery (–) → BK/W Lead Terminal

Special Tool - Needle Adapter Set: 57001-1457

- ★ If the test light turn on, the reserve switch is defective.
Replace the fuel pump.

- Remove the fuel pump (see Fuel Pump Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter).
- Connect the test light (12 V 3.4 W bulb in a socket with leads) and the 12 V battery to the fuel pump connector as shown.

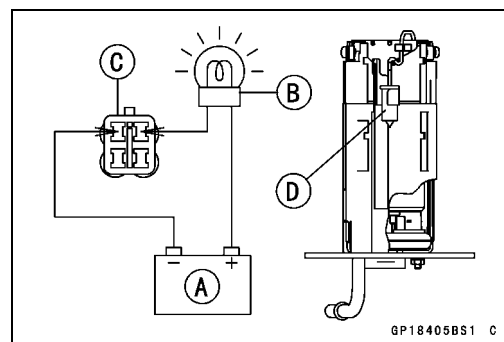
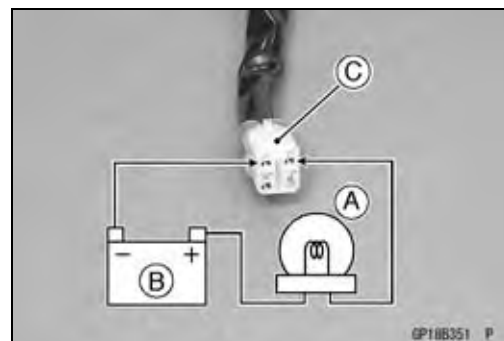
12 V Battery [A]

Test Light [B]

Fuel Pump Connector [C]

Fuel Reserve Switch [D]

- ★ If the test light doesn't light, replace the fuel pump.



NOTE

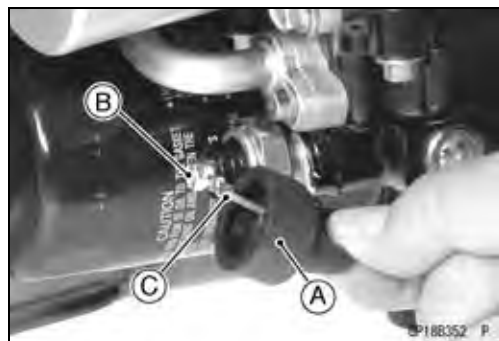
○ It may take a long time to turn on the test light in case that the fuel reserve switch is inspected just after the fuel pump is removed. Leave the fuel reserve switch with leads for inspection connected for few minutes.

16-104 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

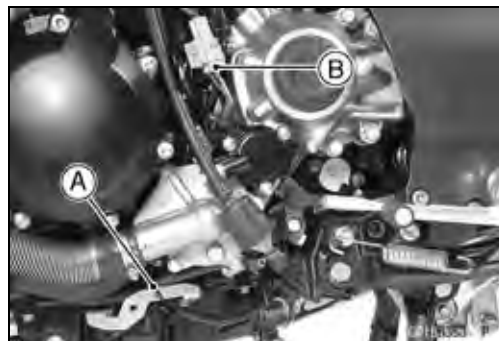
Switches and Sensors

Gear Position Switch Removal

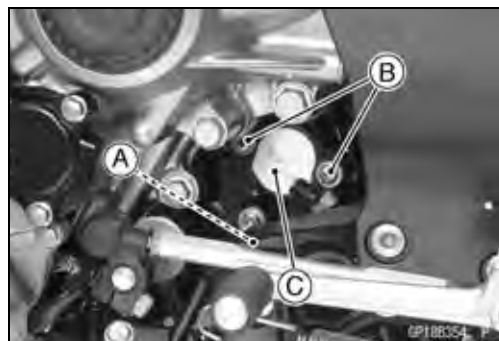
- Remove the lower fairings (see Lower Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Slide out the rubber boot [A].
- Loosen the oil pressure switch terminal bolt [B], and remove the switch lead [C].



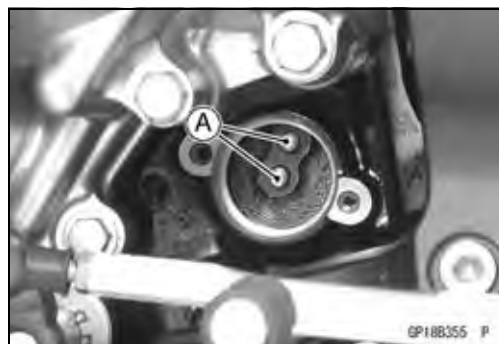
- Open the clamp [A].
- Disconnect the oil pressure switch/gear position switch lead connector [B].



- Open the clamp [A].
- Remove:
 - Screws [B]
 - Gear Position Switch [C]



- Remove the pins [A] and springs from the shift drum.



Switches and Sensors

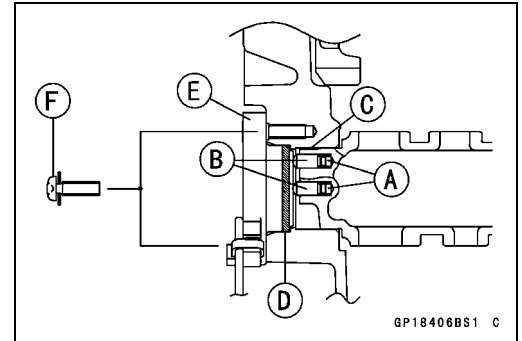
Gear Position Switch Installation

- Securely place the springs [A] and pins [B] into the holes of the shift drum [C].
- Apply grease to the new O-ring [D].
- Install the gear position switch [E] so that the switch sticks to the engine.
- Apply a non-permanent locking agent to the gear position switch screws [F].
- Tighten:

Torque - Gear Position Switch Screws: 2.9 N·m (0.30 kgf·m, 26 in·lb)

Gear Position Switch Lead Clamp Bolt: 9.8 N·m (1.0 kgf·m, 87 in·lb)

- Run the gear position switch and oil pressure switch lead correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).
- Install the removed parts (see appropriate chapters).



Gear Position Switch Inspection

NOTE

○ Be sure the transmission mechanism is good condition.

- Disconnect the connector [A].



- Set the hand tester [A] to the 1 kΩ or × 100 Ω range and connect it to the terminals in the oil pressure switch/gear position switch lead connector [B] and ground.
- When changing the gear position from lower gear to higher gear by the change pedal operated, using the center stand and rotate the rear wheel by hand.

[C] Internal Circuit

[1] Light Green Lead

[2] Green/Red Lead

[3] Black Lead

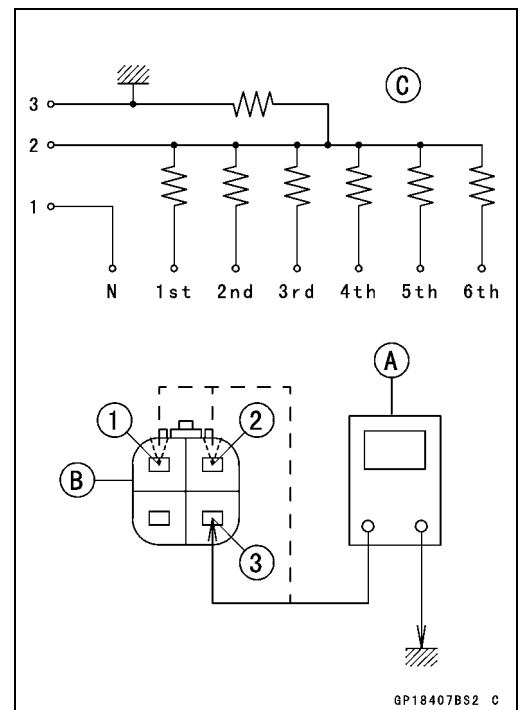
Special Tool - Hand Tester: 57001-1394

Gear Position Switch Resistance

(kΩ)

Gear Position	Connections		
	[1]-Ground	[2]-Ground	[3]-Ground
Neutral	about 0	8.64 ~ 9.54	about 0
1st	—	2.22 ~ 2.46	about 0
2nd	—	1.42 ~ 1.58	about 0
3rd	—	0.954 ~ 1.055	about 0
4th	—	0.643 ~ 0.711	about 0
5th	—	0.410 ~ 0.453	about 0
OD	—	0.241 ~ 0.266	about 0

- ★ If the tester reading is not as specified, replace the gear position switch with a new one.



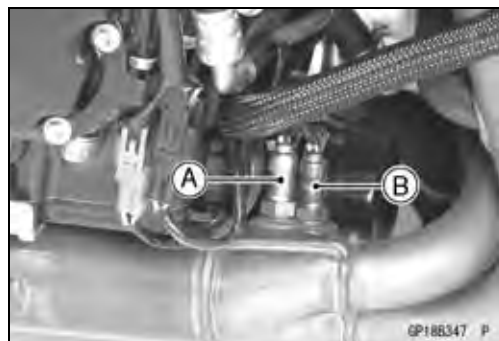
16-106 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Switches and Sensors

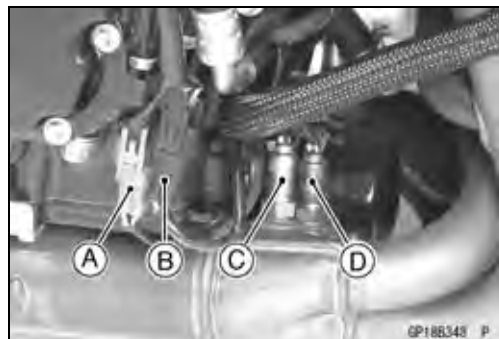
Oxygen Sensor Removal (Equipped Models)

NOTE

- The oxygen sensor itself is the same for #1 [A] and #2 [B], but wiring of the main harness side is different.



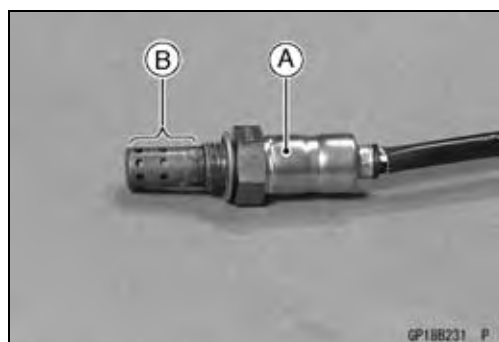
- Remove the right front middle fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter).
- Disconnect:
 - Oxygen Sensor #1 Lead Connector [A]
 - Oxygen Sensor #2 Lead Connector [B]
- Remove:
 - Oxygen Sensor #1 [C]
 - Oxygen Sensor #2 [D]



Oxygen Sensor Installation (Equipped Models)

CAUTION

Never drop the oxygen sensor [A], especially on a hard surface. Such a shock to the unit can damage it. Do not touch the sensing part [B] to prevent oil contact. Oil contamination from hands can reduce sensor performance.



- Tighten:
 - Torque - Oxygen Sensors: 25 N·m (2.5 kgf·m, 18 ft·lb)
- Run the oxygen sensor leads correctly (see Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing section in the Appendix chapter).

Oxygen Sensor Inspection (Equipped Models)

- Refer to the Oxygen Sensor #1/#2 Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter (see Oxygen Sensor #1/#2 Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter).

Oxygen Sensor Heater Inspection (Equipped Models)

- Refer to the Oxygen Sensor Heater Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter (see Oxygen Sensor Heater Inspection in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter).

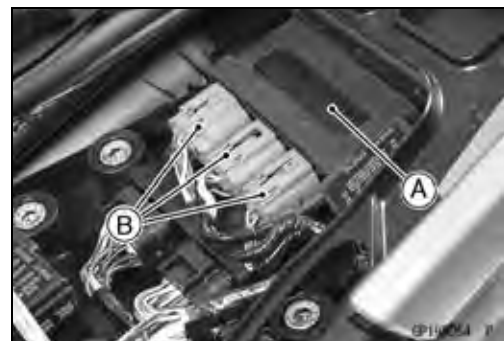
Relay Box and Accessory Relay

Relay Box Removal

- Remove:
 - Seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter)
 - Tool Kit Box (see ECU Removal in the Fuel System (DFI) chapter)
- Take out the relay box [A] and disconnect the connectors [B].

NOTE

- The relay box has relays and diodes. The relays and diodes can not be removed.



Relay Circuit Inspection

- Remove the relay box.
- Check conductivity of the following numbered terminals by connecting the hand tester and one 12 V battery to the relay box as shown (see Relay Box Internal Circuit).
- ★ If the tester does not read as specified, replace the relay box.

Relay Circuit Inspection (with the battery disconnected)

	Tester Connection	Tester Reading (Ω)
Headlight Circuit Relay	1-3	∞
ECU Main Relay**	6-7	∞
	4-5	Not ∞^*
Fuel Pump Relay	7-8	∞
	9-10	Not ∞^*
Starter Circuit Relay	11-16	∞
	11-12	∞
Fan Relay	17-20	∞
	18-19	Not ∞^*

*: The actual reading varies with the hand tester used.

**: In this motorcycle, the ECU main relay is not used.

Relay Circuit Inspection (with the battery connected)

	Battery Connection (+) (-)	Tester Connection	Tester Reading (Ω)
ECU Main Relay	2-11	1-3	0
	4-5	7-6	0
Fuel Pump Relay	9-10	7-8	0
Fan Relay	18-19	17-20	0

	Battery Connection (+) (-)	Tester Connection DC 25 V Range (+) (-)	Tester Reading (V)
Starter Circuit Relay	16-12	11-12	Battery Voltage

(+): Apply positive lead.

(-): Apply negative lead.

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Relay Box and Accessory Relay

Diode Circuit Inspection

- Remove the relay box (see Relay Box Removal).
- Check conductivity of the following pairs of terminals (see Relay Box Internal Circuit).

Diode Circuit Inspection

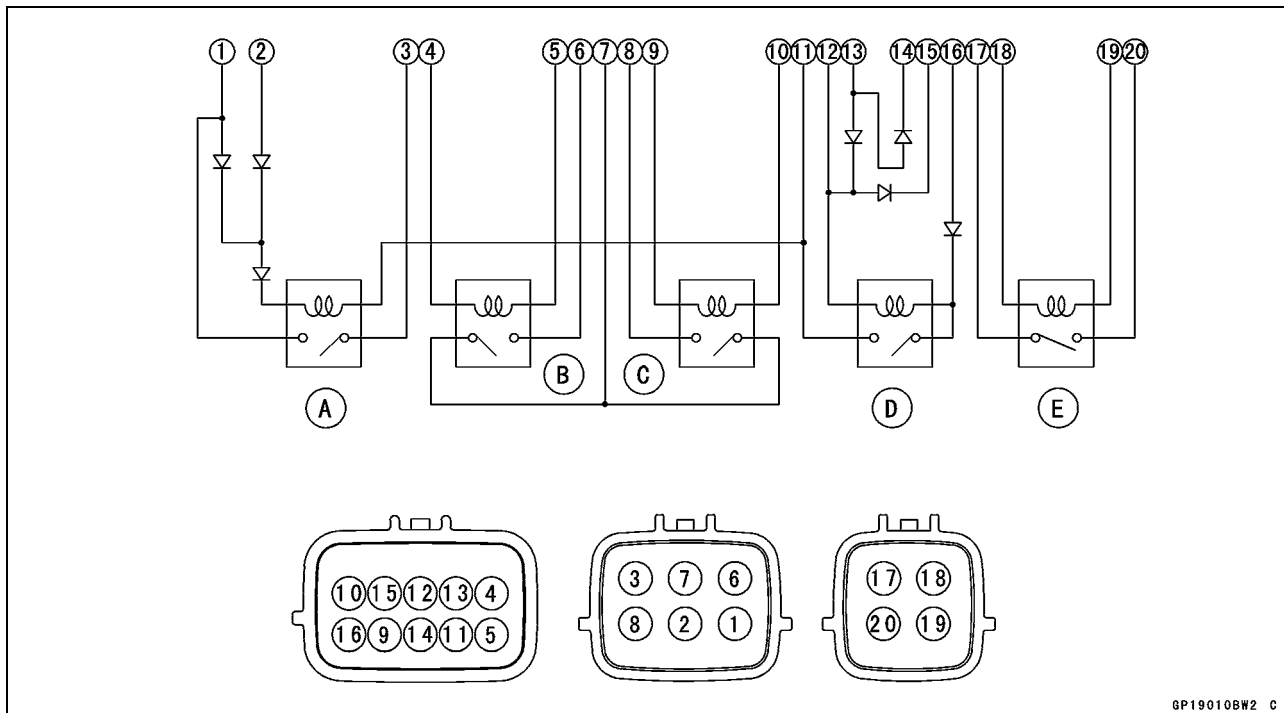
Tester Connection	1-11, 2-11, 12-13, 12-15, 12-16, 13-14, 13-15
-------------------	---

- ★ The resistance should be low in one direction and more than ten times as much in the other direction. If any diode shows low or high in both directions, the diode is defective and the relay box must be replaced.

NOTE

- The actual meter reading varies with the meter or tester used and the individual diodes, but generally speaking, the lower reading should be from zero to one half the scale.

Relay Box Internal Circuit



- A. Headlight Circuit Relay
- B. ECU Main Relay (Unused)
- C. Fuel Pump Relay
- D. Starter Circuit Relay
- E. Fan Relay

Accessory Relay Inspection

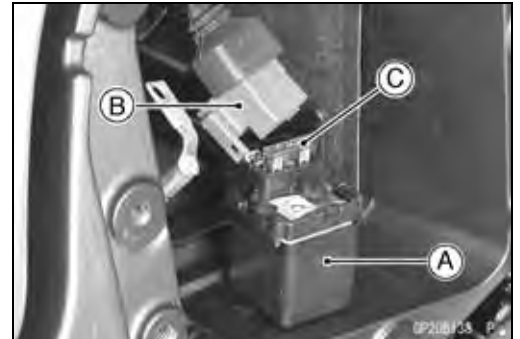
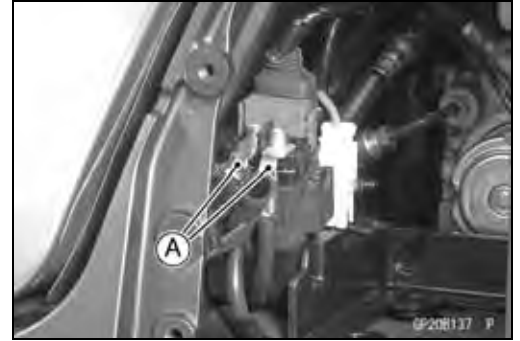
- Remove:
 - Left Rear Middle Fairing (see Middle Fairing Removal in the Frame chapter)
- Refer to the Headlight Relay Inspection.
- The accessory relay [A] is identical with the headlight relays.



Fuse

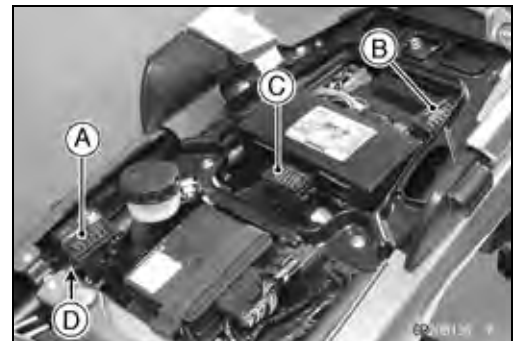
30 A Main Fuse Removal

- Remove:
 - Battery (see Battery Removal)
 - Bolts and Cable Terminals [A]
- Take out the starter relay assembly [A].
- Disconnect the 30 A main fuse connector [B].
- Pull out the 30 A main fuse [C] from the starter relay assembly.

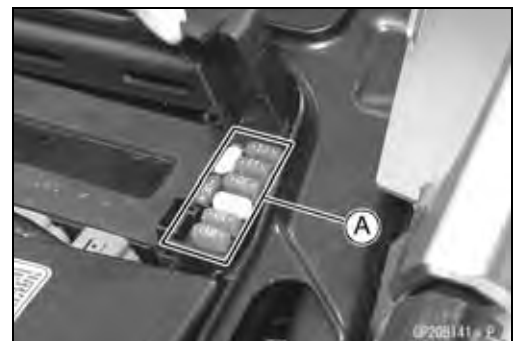
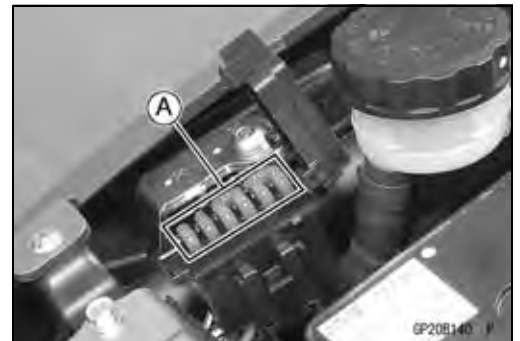


Fuse Box Fuse Removal

- Remove the seat (see Seat Removal in the Frame chapter).
 - Fuse Box 1 [A]
 - Fuse Box 2 [B]
 - Fuse Box 3 [C]
- Unlock each hook [D] to lift up the each lid.



- Pull the fuses [A] straight out of the fuse box with needle nose pliers.



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Fuse

- Pull the fuses [A] straight out of the fuse box with needle nose pliers.



Fuse Installation

- ★ If a fuse fails during operation, inspect the electrical system to determine the cause, and then replace it with a new fuse of proper amperage.
- Install the fuse box fuses on the original position as specified on the lid.

Fuse Inspection

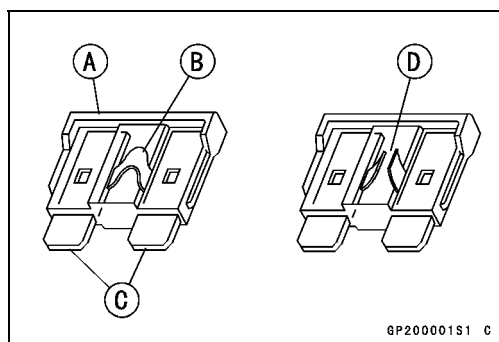
- Remove the fuse.
- Inspect the fuse element.
- ★ If it is blown out, replace the fuse. Before replacing a blown fuse, always check the amperage in the affected circuit. If the amperage is equal to or greater than the fuse rating, check the wiring and related components for a short circuit.

Housing [A]

Fuse Element [B]

Terminals [C]

Blown Element [D]



NOTE

- If the engine is operated under the condition which the battery needs refreshing charge, a main fuse may blow out due to a mass current flows to the battery.

CAUTION

When replacing a fuse, be sure the new fuse matches the specified fuse rating for that circuit. Installation of a fuse with a higher rating may cause damage to wiring and components.

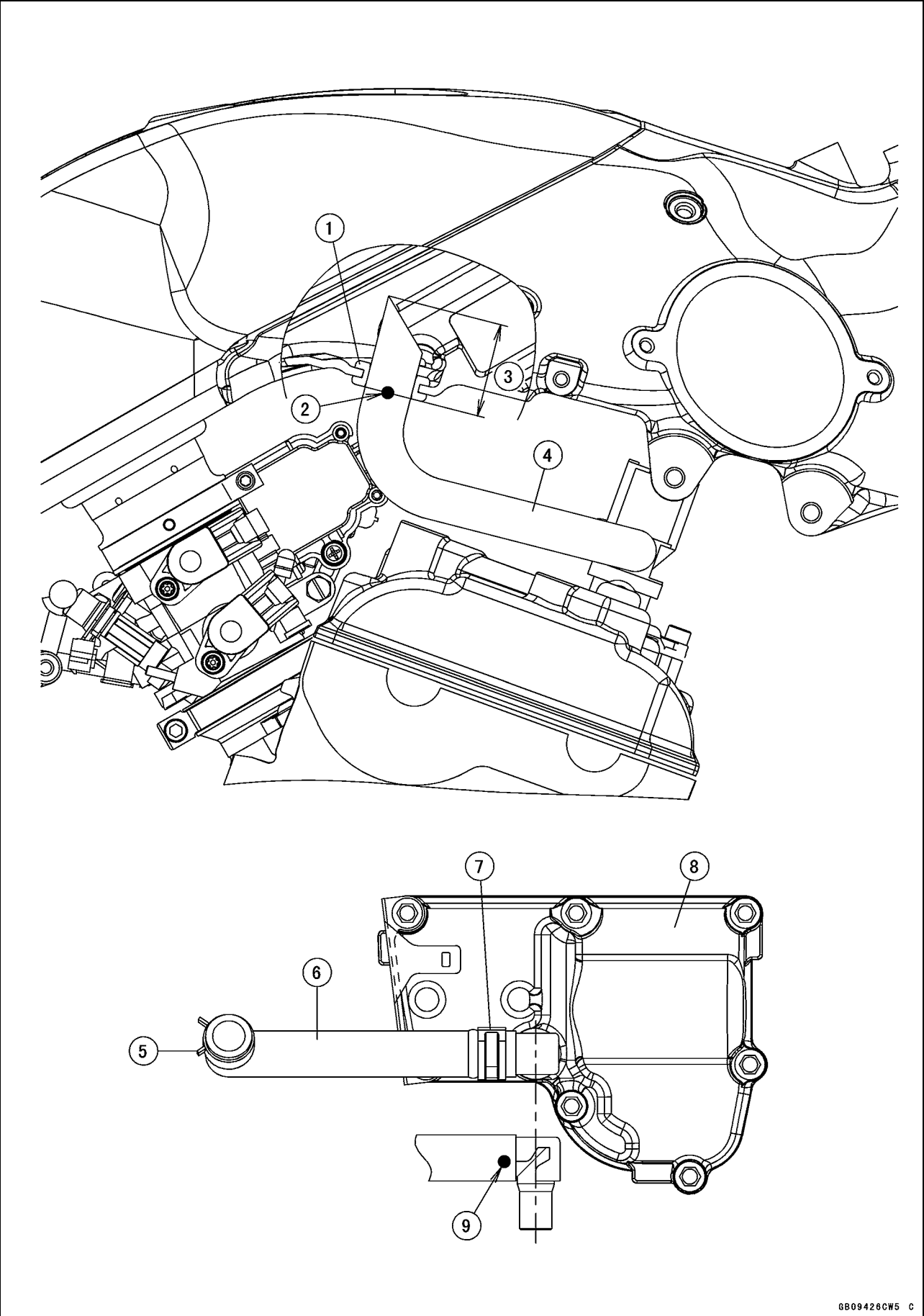
Appendix

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Troubleshooting Guide	17-76

17-2 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

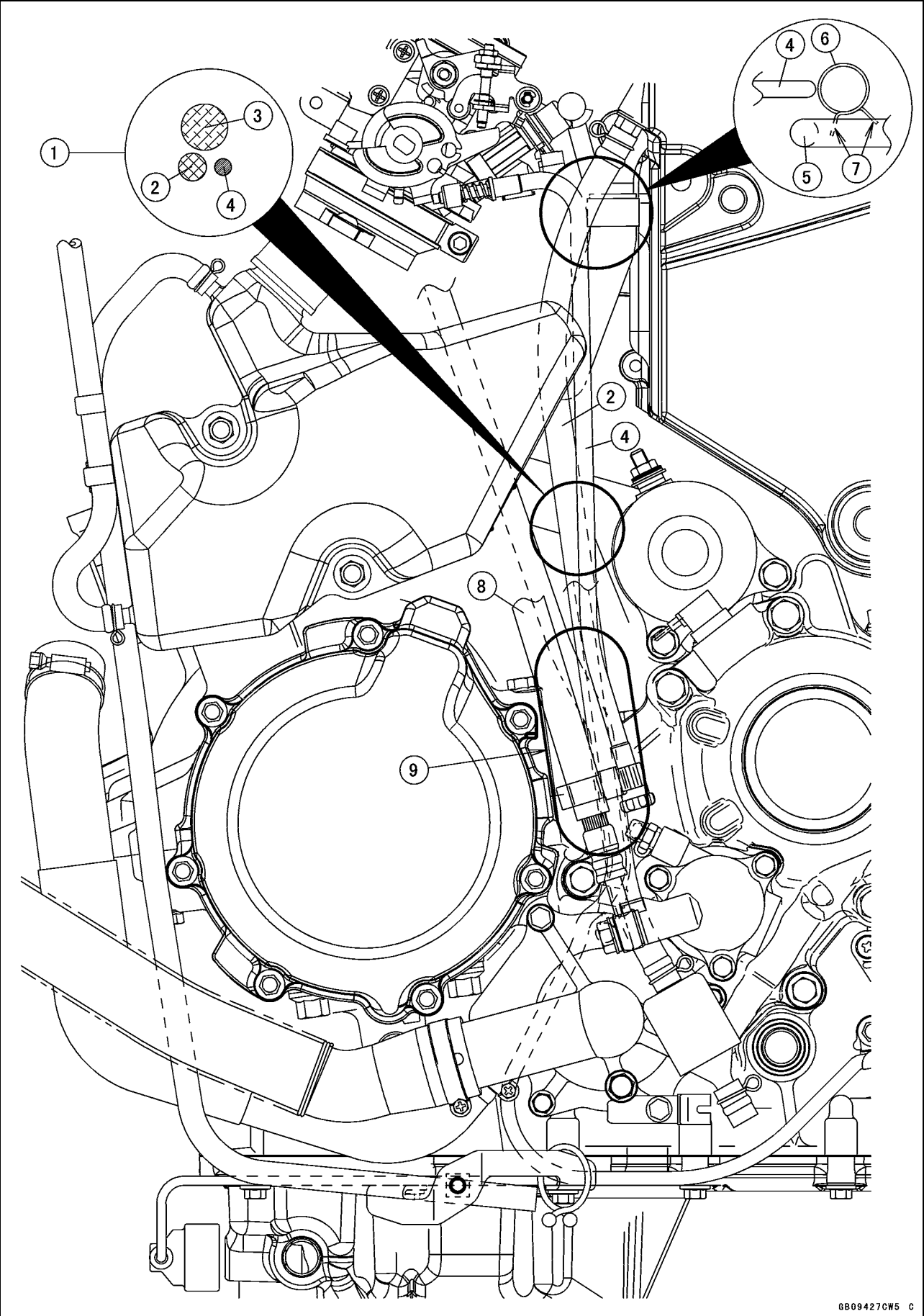


Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Grommet
2. Insert the air switching valve hose into the air cleaner until white paint mark on it is hidden a half.
3. About 41 mm (1.61 in.)
4. Air Switching Valve Hose
5. Clamp
6. Breather Hose
7. Clamp
8. Breather Cover
9. Align the white paint mark with the end of the plate.

17-4 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing



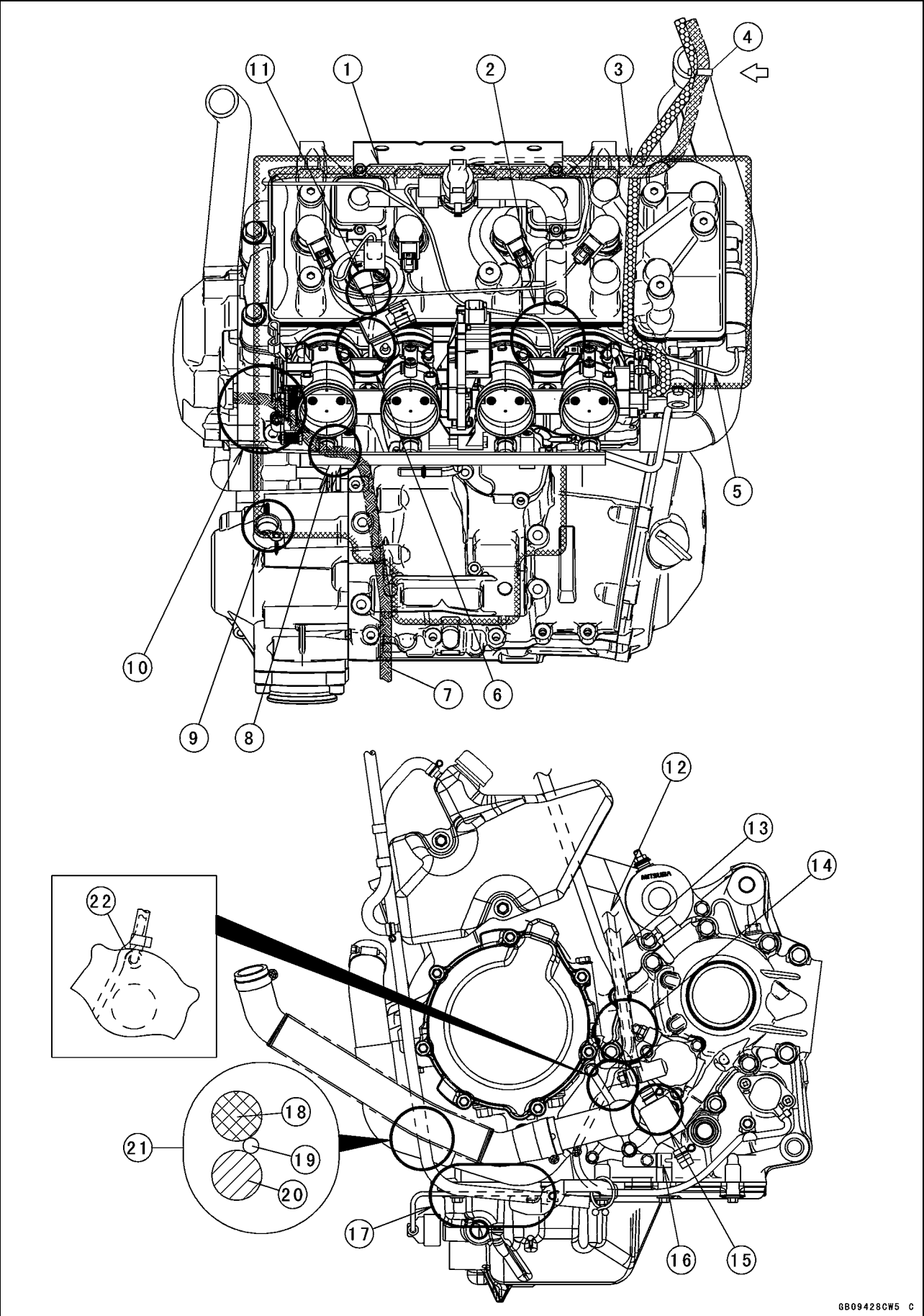
GB09427CW5 C

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Run the air cleaner drain hose and idle adjusting screw cable through to the outside of the main harness.
2. Air Cleaner Drain Hose
3. Main Harness
4. Idle Adjusting Screw
5. Run the air cleaner drain hose through the front of the clamp.
6. Clamp
7. Position the clamp so that its pinch heads do not touch the frame and air cleaner drain hose.
8. Clutch Hose
9. Run the air cleaner drain hose through the backside of the clutch hose.

17-6 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing



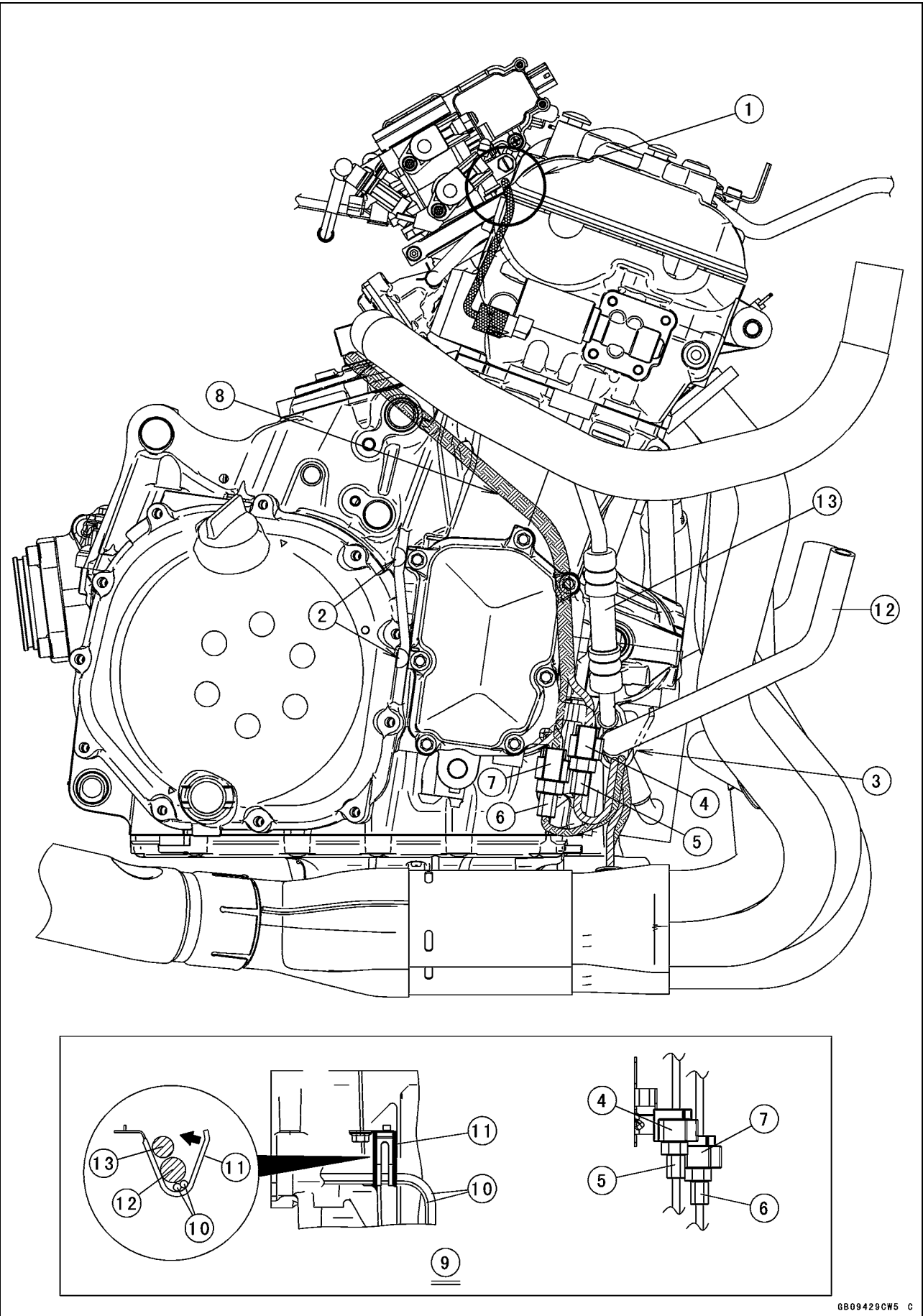
GB09428CW5 C

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Run the reserve tank hose between the air suction valve and bracket.
2. Run the air switching valve lead which is connected to the water temperature sensor lead between the throttle body #3 and #4.
3. Run the reserve tank hose over the air bleeder hose of the thermostat housing.
4. Clamp (Install the clamp from the arrow mark side with the front of the protector of each hose.)
5. Oil Control Solenoid Valve Lead
6. Run the inlet camshaft position sensor lead between the throttle body #1 and #2.
7. Connect the alternator lead to the regulator through the subharness.
8. Hold the alternator lead into the clamp.
9. Connect the speed sensor lead to the main harness.
10. Run the alternator lead through the backside of the air bleeder hose come from the water pump.
11. Run the stick coil subharness under the inlet camshaft position sensor lead.
12. Connect the gear position switch lead and sidestand switch lead to the main harness.
13. Air Cleaner Drain Hose
14. Run the air cleaner drain hose on the front gear case so that the clutch hose run through this side.
15. Run the air cleaner drain hose over the water pump cover, and insert it into the gap between the fairing.
16. Hold the sidestand switch lead into the clamp.
17. Run the reserve tank overflow hose through the fairing bracket and run it through the clamp.
18. Water Hose (To Cylinder Fitting)
19. Reserve Tank Overflow Hose
20. Water Hose (To Radiator)
21. Run the reserve tank overflow hose between the water hoses.
22. Run the gear position switch lead through the front of the air bleeder hose come from the water pump.

17-8 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

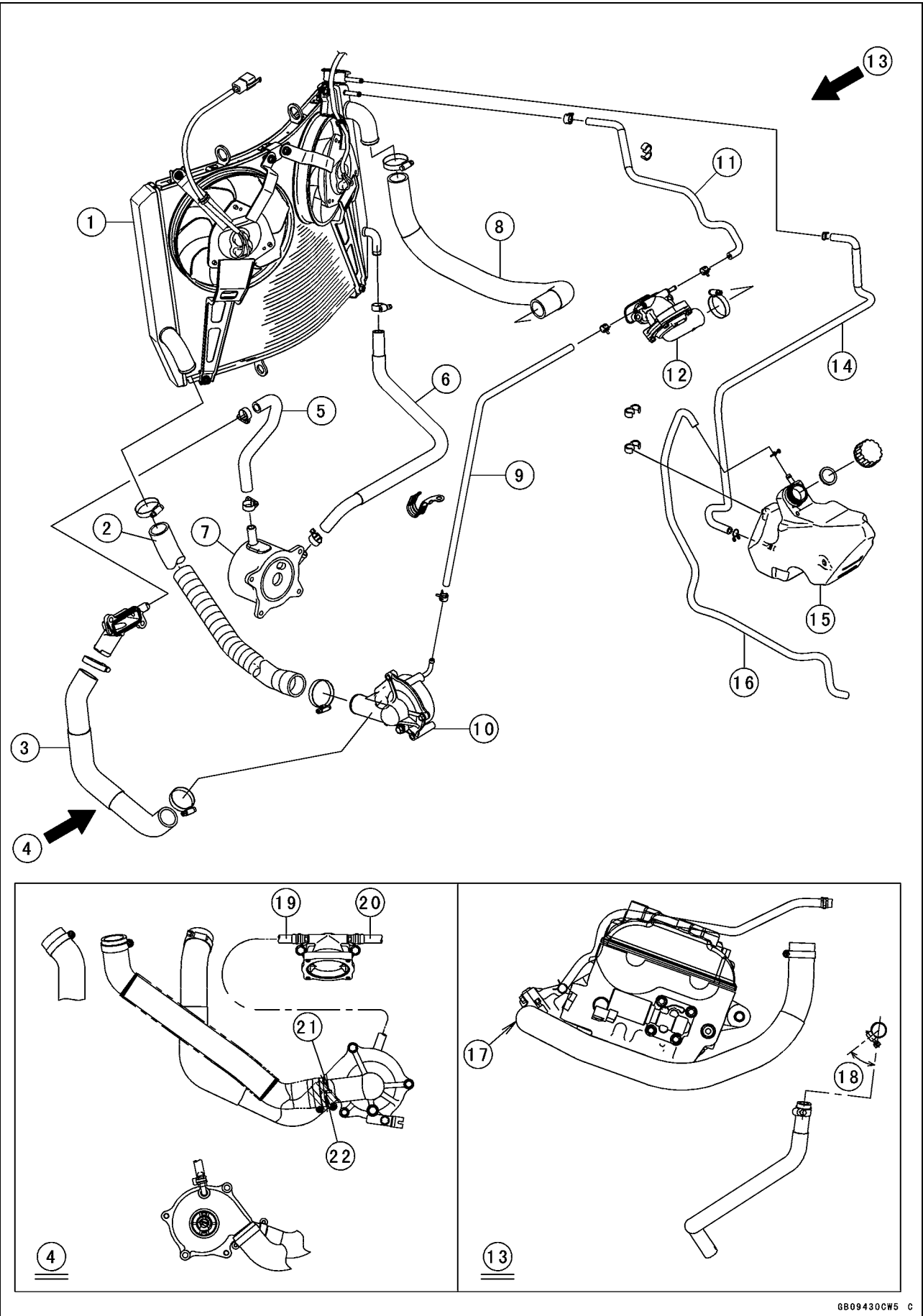


Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Run the oil control solenoid valve lead between the cylinder head cover and throttle body assy, and connect it.
2. Hold the crankshaft sensor lead with the clamps.
3. Run the oxygen sensor leads, and close the clamp.
4. Engine Subharness Connector (Black)
5. Oxygen Sensor Lead Connector (Black)
6. Oxygen Sensor Lead Connector (Gray)
7. Engine Subharness Connector (Gray)
8. Run the engine subharness as shown in the figure.
9. Front View
10. Oxygen Sensor Leads
11. Clamp
12. Outlet Hose
13. Oil Hose

17-10 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

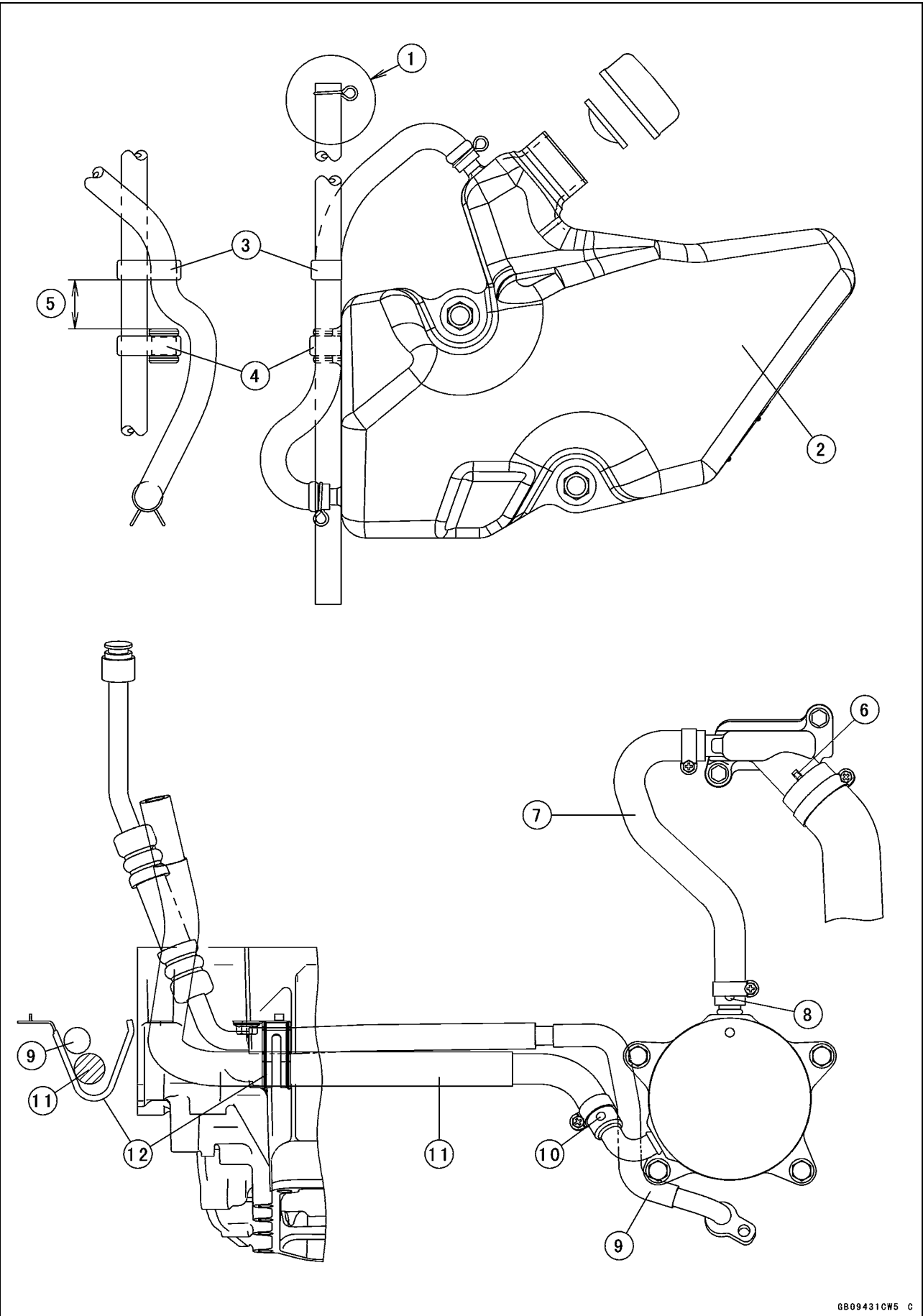


Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Radiator
2. Water Hose
3. Water Hose
4. Left Side View
5. Inlet Hose
6. Outlet Hose
7. Oil Cooler
8. Water Hose
9. Air Bleeder Hose for Water Pump
10. Water Pump
11. Air Bleeder Hose for Thermostat Housing
12. Thermostat Housing
13. Right Side View
14. Reserve Tank Hose
15. Reserve Tank
16. Reserve Tank Overflow Hose
17. Align the red paint mark on the hose with the mark on the thermostat housing cover.
18. About 45°
19. Air Bleeder Hose for Water Pump
20. Air Bleeder Hose for Thermostat Housing
21. Align the white paint mark on the hose with the mark on the water pump.
22. Install the hose so that white paint mark on the hose faces the front side.

17-12 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

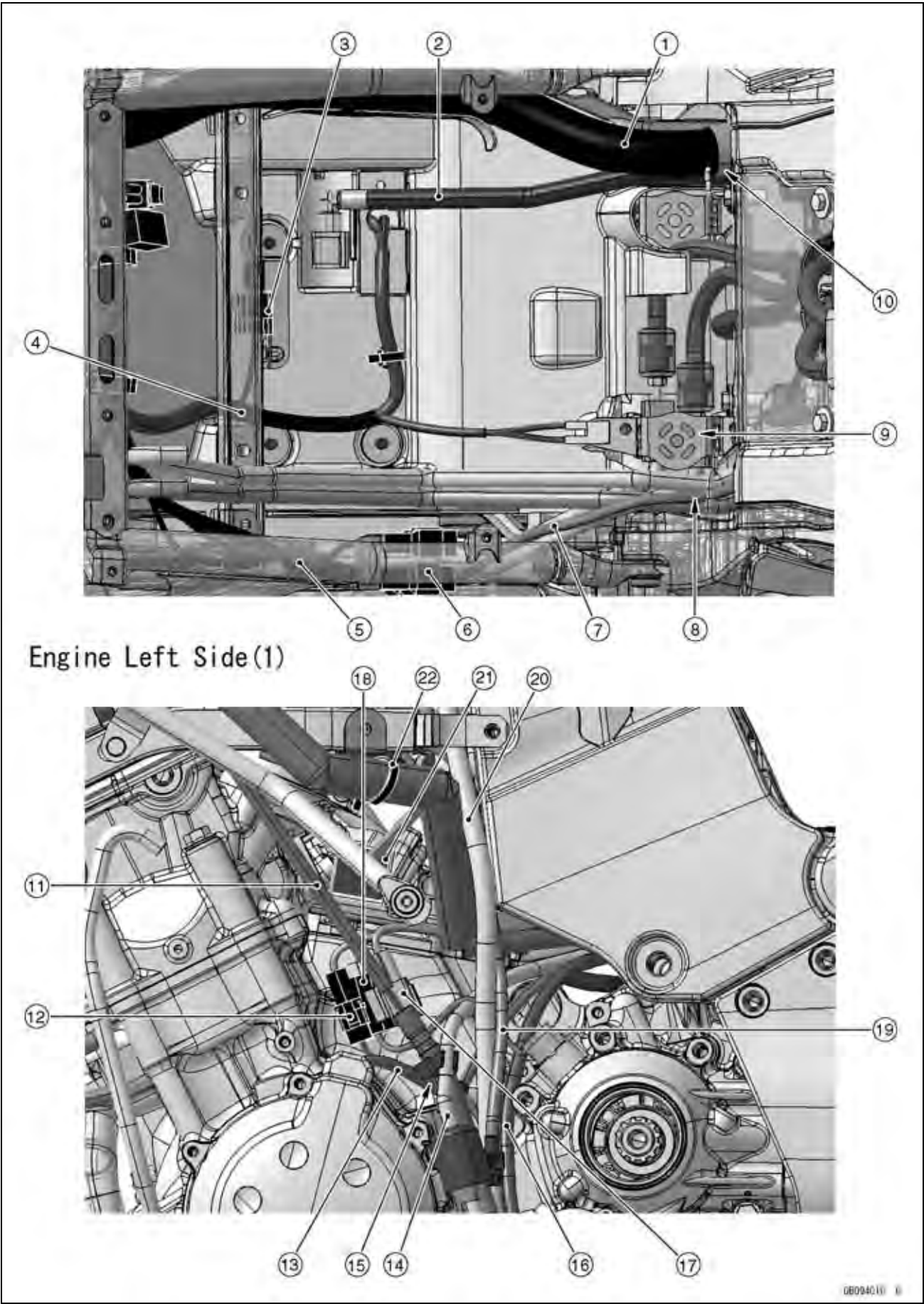


Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Install the clamp so that knob of the clamp faces right side of the frame as shown in the figure.
2. Reserve Tank
3. Clamp
4. Clamp
5. About 20 mm (0.79 in.)
6. Insert the hose until it hit the projection of the cylinder fitting.
7. Inlet Hose
8. Install the hose so that white paint mark on the hose faces the front side.
9. Oil Hose
10. Install the hose so that white paint mark on the hose faces the front side.
11. Outlet Hose
12. Clamp

17-14 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing



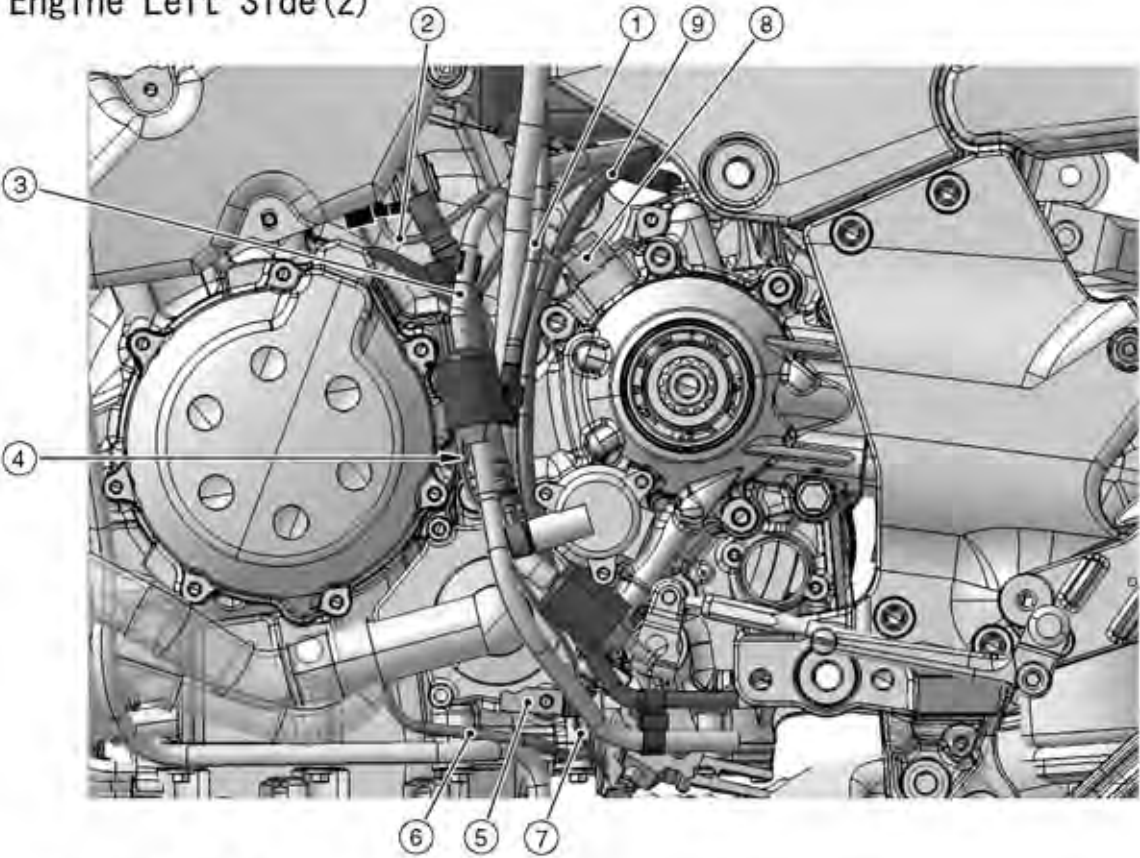
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Main Harness
2. Fuel Hose
3. 4-pin Connector (Unused)
4. Run the regulator/rectifier lead under the cross bracket.
5. Alternator Lead
6. Alternator Connectors (1-pin x 3)
7. Alternator Lead
8. Put the alternator lead between the frames when the lead remain.
9. Do not put the hose, lead and harness on the brackets.
10. Align the center of gray tape on the main harness with the edge of the battery case.
11. Clutch Hose
12. Sidestand Switch Lead Connector
13. Alternator Lead (Run the alternator lead to the inside of the leads and hoses.)
14. Fuel Tank Breather Hose
15. Run the oil pressure switch/gear position switch lead to the inside of hoses.
16. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
17. Oil Pressure Switch/Gear Position Switch Lead Connector
18. Speed Sensor Lead Connector
19. Idle Adjusting Screw
20. Air Cleaner Drain Hose
21. Engine Harness Connector (Install the engine harness connector to the bracket.)
22. Clamp the main harness with the band, and insert the band to the bracket.

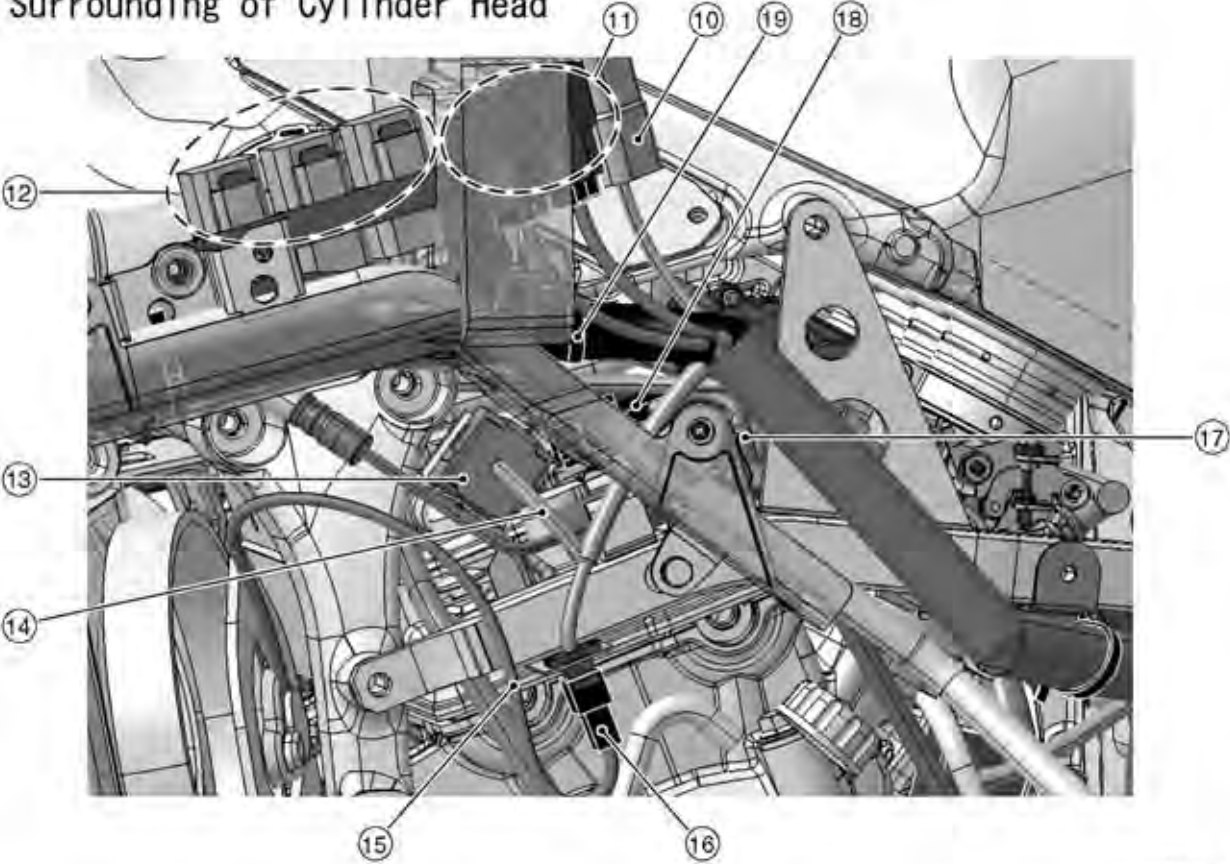
17-16 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

Engine Left Side (2)



Surrounding of Cylinder Head



0B094090 6

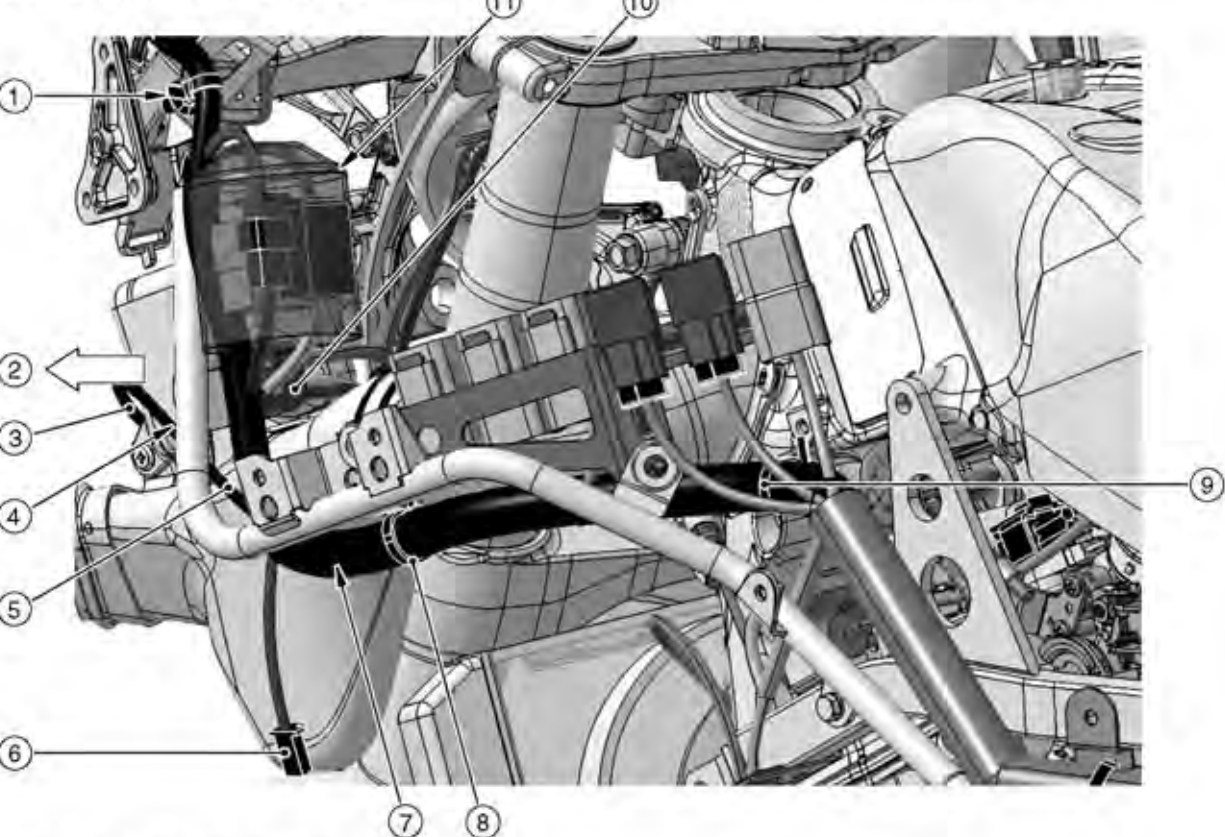
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Idle Adjusting Screw
2. Run the speed sensor lead to the outside of the fuel tank drain hose, alternator lead, and fuel tank breather hose and to the inside of the air cleaner drain hose, idle adjuster screw, and clutch hose.
3. Fuel Tank Breather Hose
4. Run the oil pressure switch/gear position switch lead to the inside of hoses.
5. Clamp
6. Oil Pressure Switch/Gear Position Switch Lead
7. Sidestand Switch Lead
8. Speed Sensor
9. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
10. Accessory Relay
11. Electric Windshield Relays
12. KIPASS Signal Relay and Headlight Relays
13. Install the connector of subharness for the sensor and valve to the bracket. (Do not damage the subharness lead by the heat insulation cover.)
14. Run the lead of subharness for the sensor and valve on the clutch hose.
15. Fan Motor Lead
16. Fix the fan motor lead connector to the bracket.
17. Run the stick coil lead under the throttle cables.
18. Stick Coil Lead Connector (Install the stick coil lead connector to the bracket.)
19. Main Harness (Fix the clamp on the main harness to the bracket.)

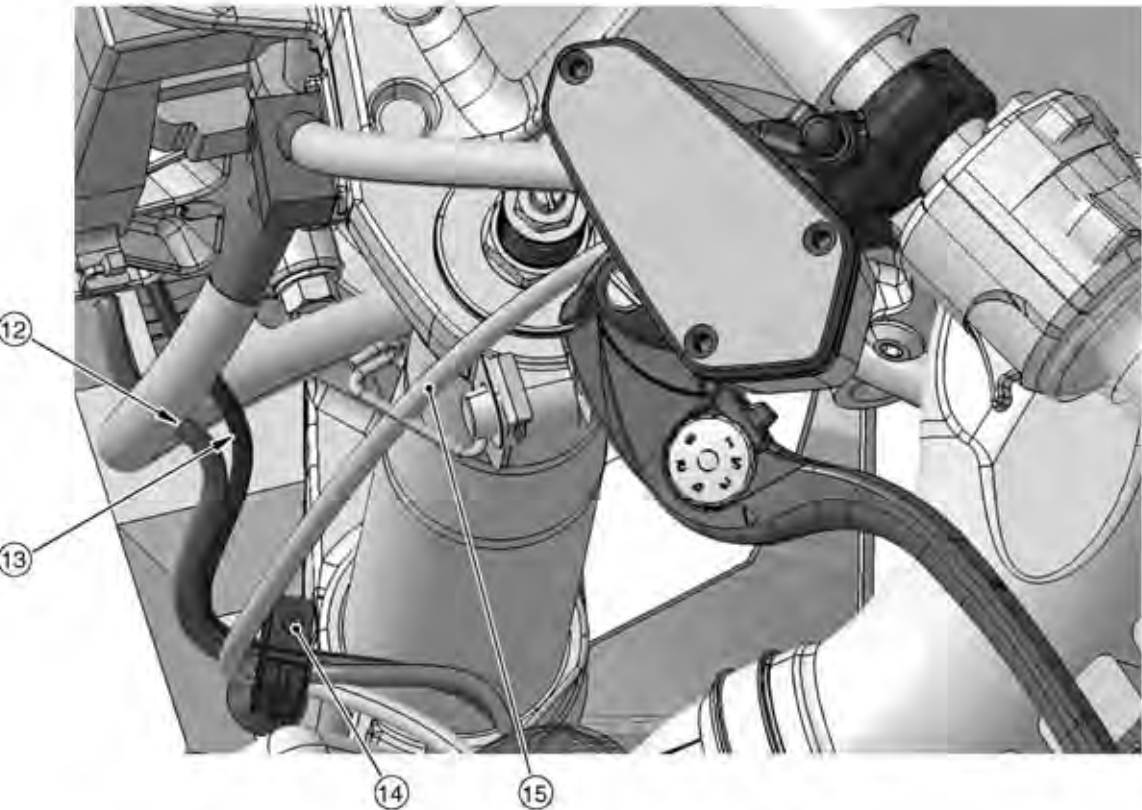
17-18 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

Left Air Inlet Duct



Left Side of Head Pipe



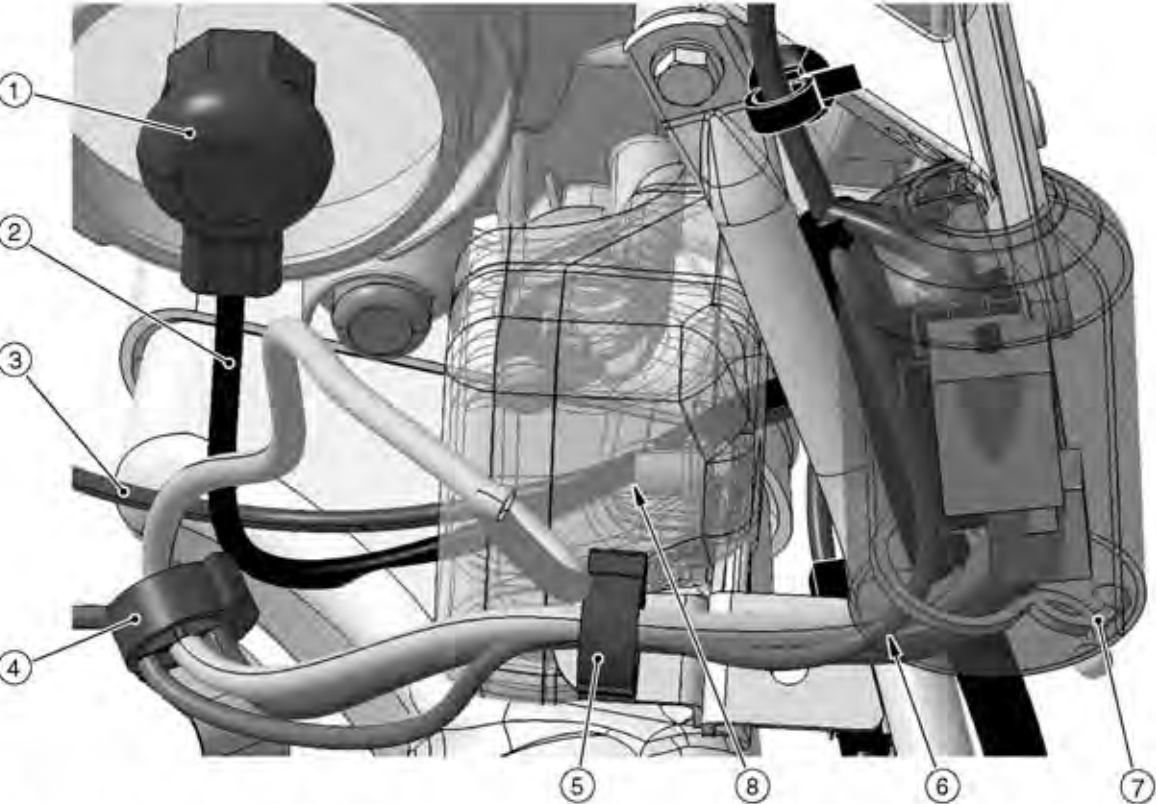
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Insert the clamp on the main harness to the bracket.
2. Front
3. Run the headlight lead between the resonator and the headlight.
4. Run the headlight lead to the inside of the fairing stay.
5. Headlight Lead
6. Left Turn Signal Light Lead Connector
7. Run the main harness and headlight lead to the inside of the fairing stay.
8. Fix the clamp on the main harness to the fairing stay.
9. Fix the clamp on the main harness to the fairing stay.
10. Run the steering lock unit lead and left switch housing lead into the clamp.
11. After connecting connectors for the steering lock unit lead and left switch housing lead, put the connectors in the water-proof cover.
12. Run the steering lock unit lead (8-pin) to the inside of the clutch hose, and run it into the clamp 14.
13. Run the steering lock unit lead (2-pin) to the inside of the clutch hose, and run it into the clamp 14.
14. Clamp
15. Run the left switch housing lead into the clamp on the front fork and run it into the clamp 14.

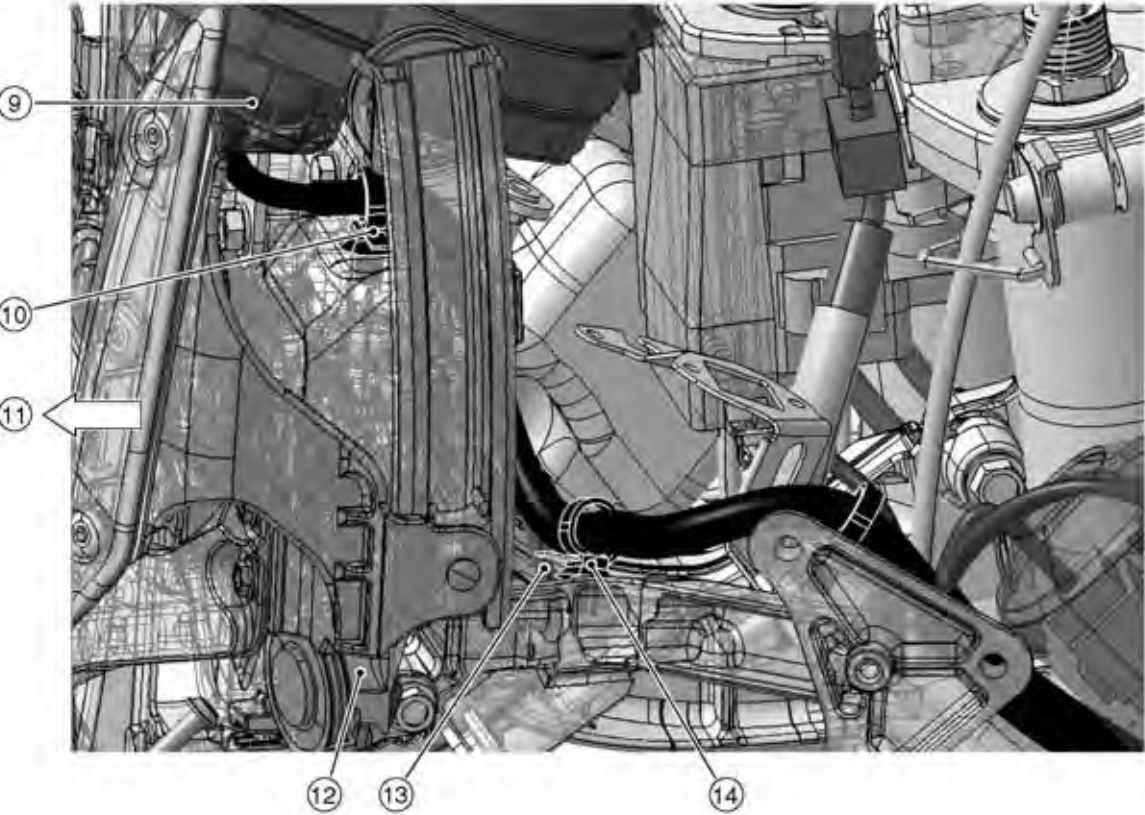
17-20 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

Headlight



Meter Left Side



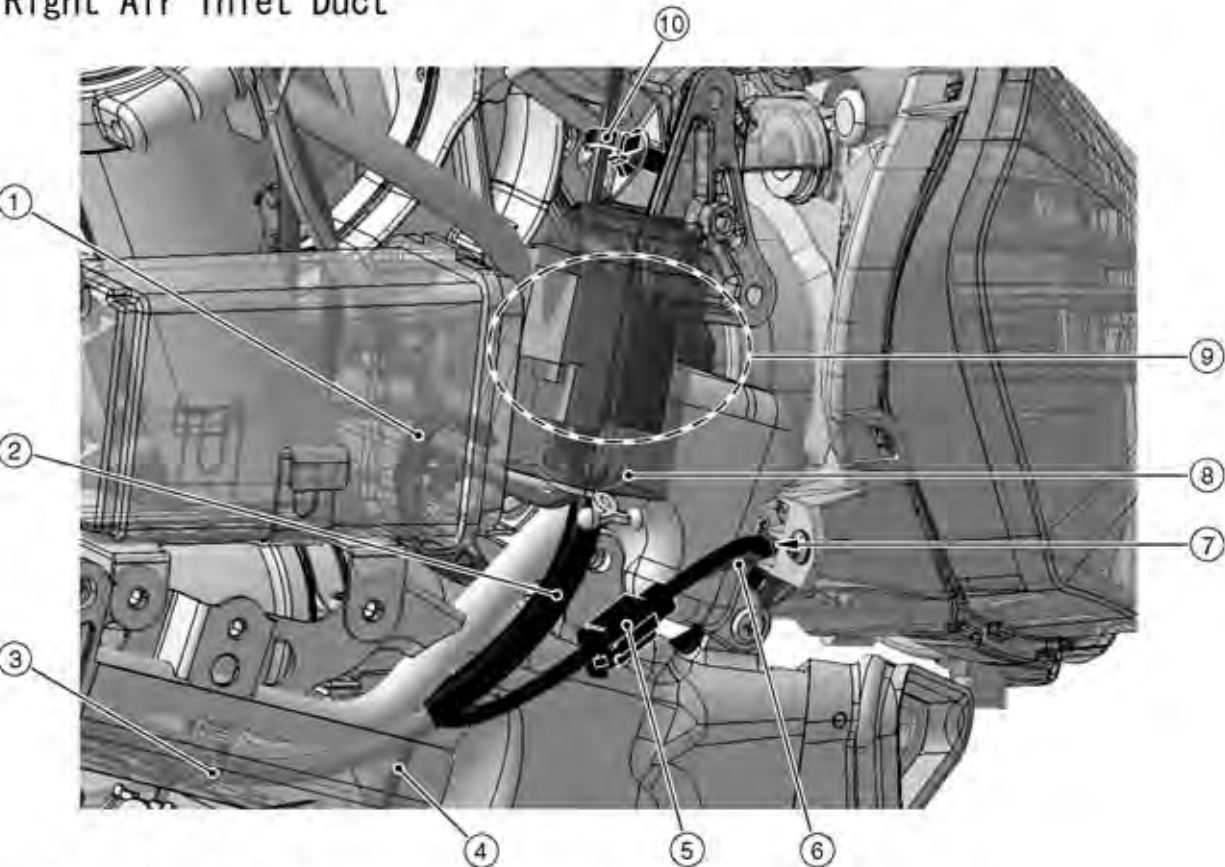
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Headlight Connector
2. Headlight Lead
3. City Light Lead
4. Run the right switch housing lead, horn lead and front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) into the clamp.
5. Run the right switch housing lead, horn lead and front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) into the clamp.
6. Run the right switch housing lead, horn lead and front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) to the inside of the fairing stay.
7. Clamp the right switch housing lead, horn lead and front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only).
8. Run the headlight lead and city light lead between the resonator and the headlight.
9. Meter Connector
10. Fix the clamp on the main harness to the electric windshield assembly.
11. Front
12. Electric Windshield Connector
13. Run the electric windshield lead under the electric windshield assembly.
14. Fix the clamp on the main harness to the electric windshield assembly.

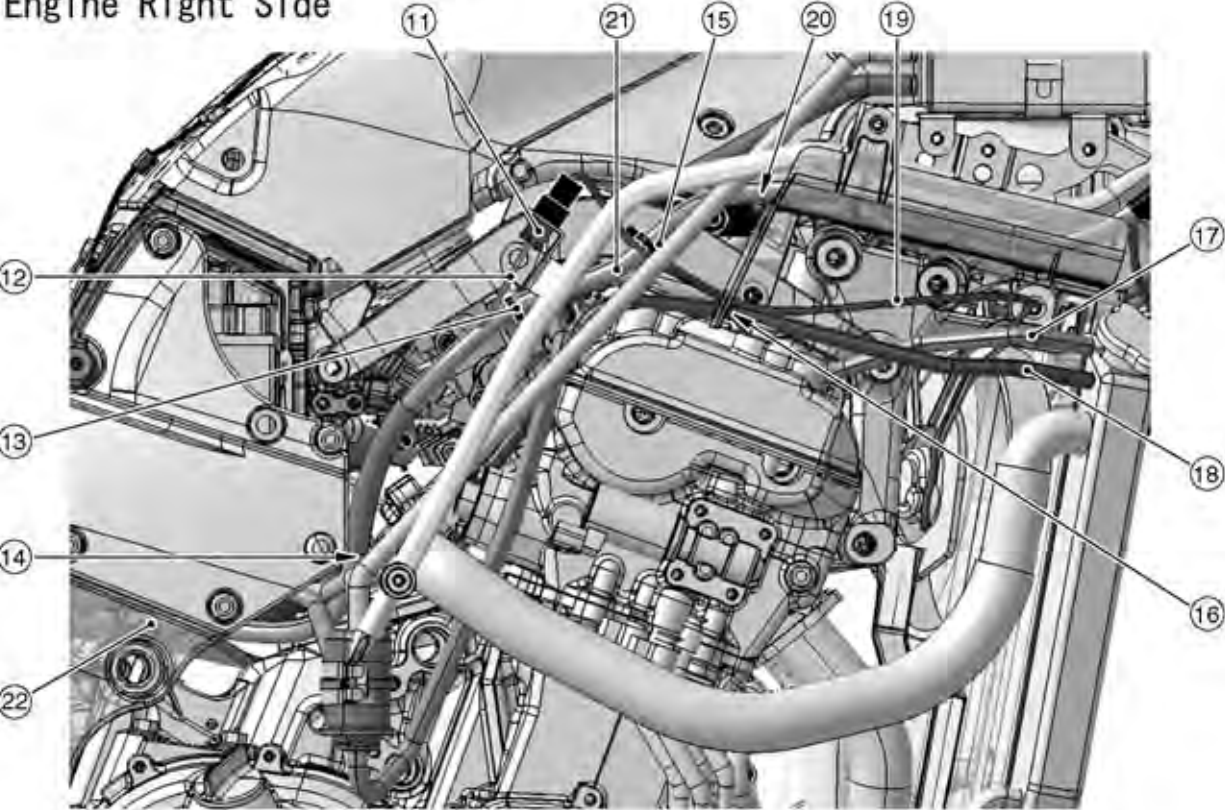
17-22 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

Right Air Inlet Duct



Engine Right Side

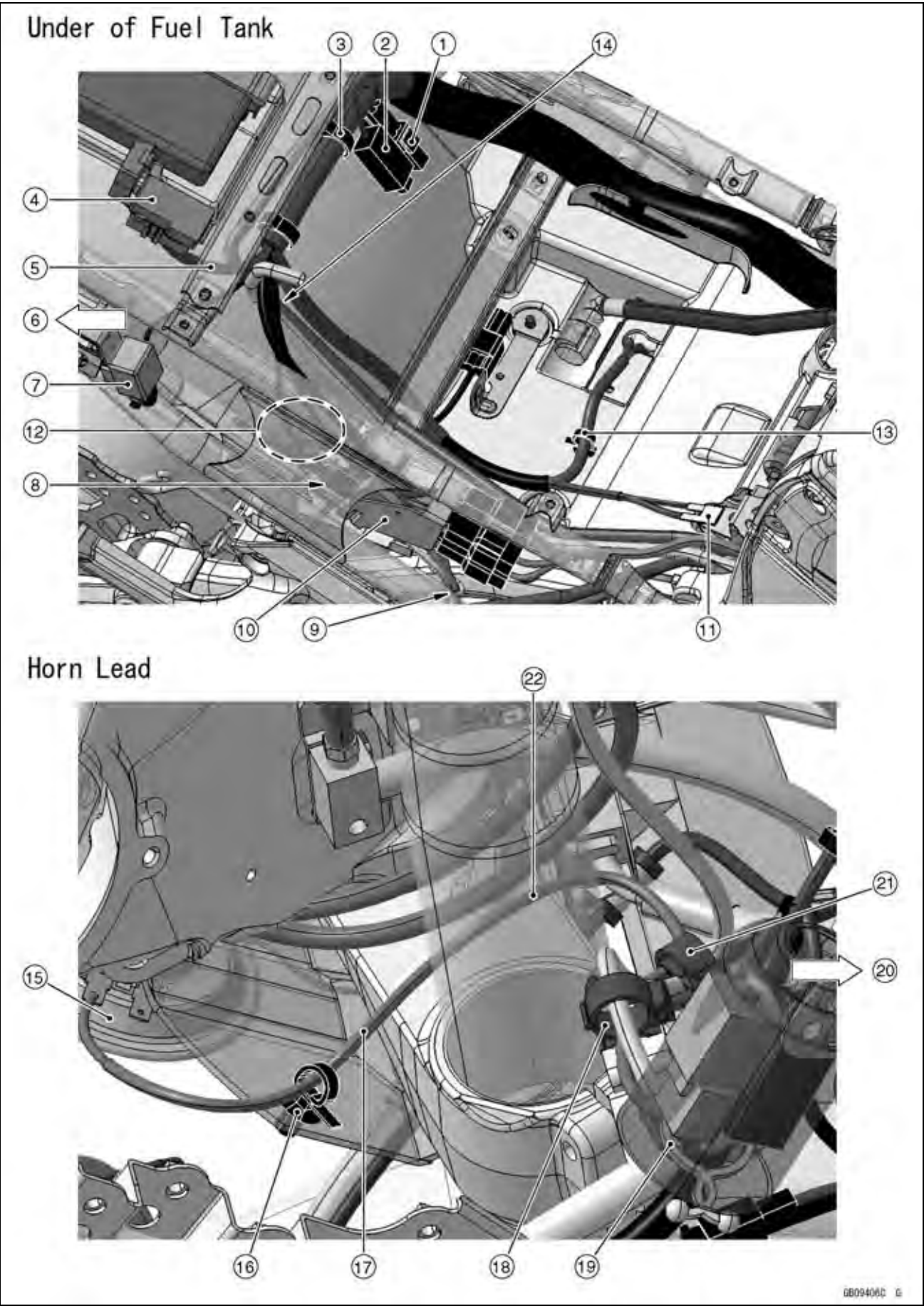


Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Run the right switch housing lead, horn lead and front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) into the clamp.
2. Run the main harness to the outside of the fairing stay.
3. Fix the clamp on the main harness to the fairing stay.
4. Right Turn Signal Light Lead Connector
5. City Light Lead Connector
6. Headlight Lead
7. Run the headlight lead and city light lead between the resonator and the headlight.
8. Clamp the right switch housing lead, horn lead, front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) and main harness.
9. After connecting connectors for the front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) and right switch housing lead, put the connectors in the water-proof cover.
10. Fix the clamp on the main harness to the bracket.
11. Fix the fan motor lead connector to the bracket.
12. Fan Motor Lead
13. Fix the clamp on the main harness to the subframe.
14. Run the main harness to the outside of the separator (California model only).
15. Fix the clamp on the main harness to the subframe.
16. Run the air bleeder hose for thermostat housing and fan motor lead into the recess of the heat insulation pad.
17. Run the reserve tank hose under the subframe.
18. Air Bleeder Hose for Thermostat Housing
19. Fan Motor Lead
20. Run the main harness to the inside of evaporative hose.
21. Run the main harness to the inside of the fairing stay and the upper side of the evaporative hose (California model only).
22. Run the evaporative hoses to the upper side of the engine mount.

17-24 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing



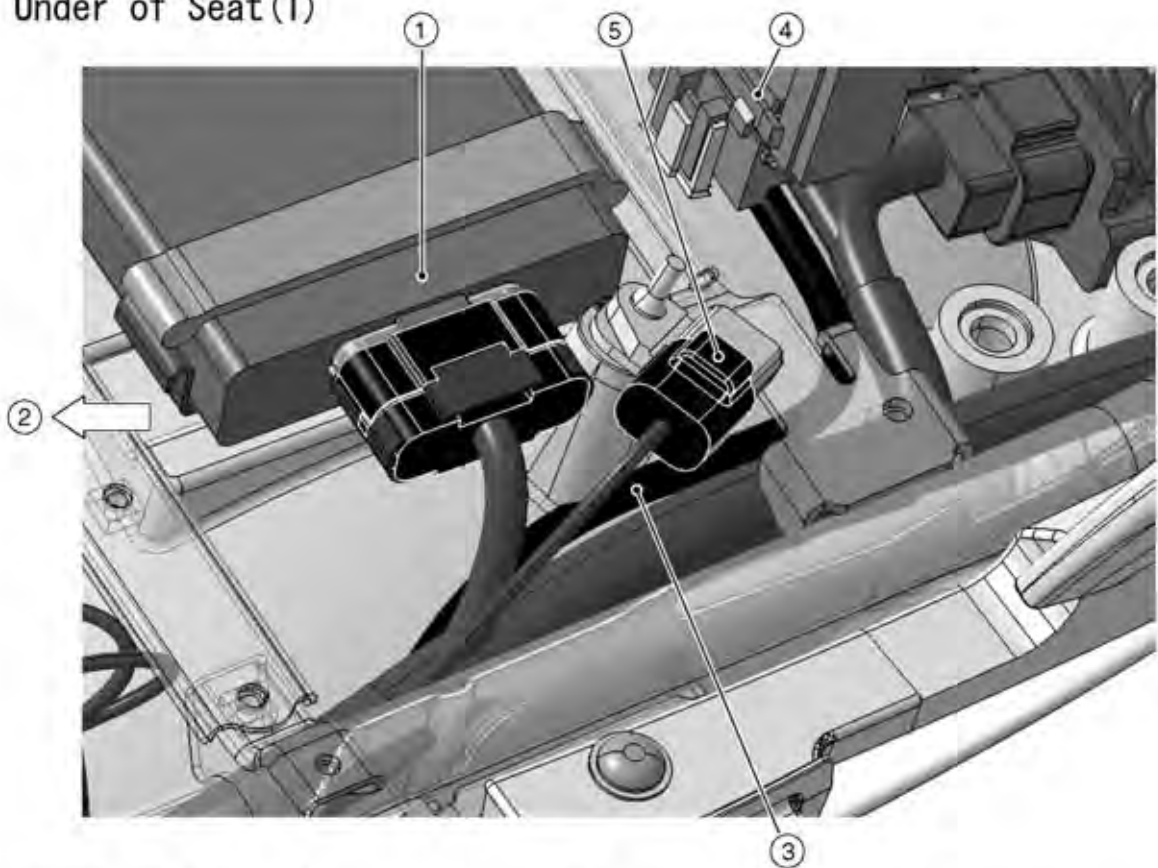
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Fuel Pump Lead Connector
2. Fuel Level Sensor Lead Connector
3. Clamp
4. Fuse Box 1
5. Run the fuse box 1 lead under the cross bracket.
6. Front
7. Turn Signal Relay
8. After fixing the rear brake light switch lead connector to the bracket, put the connector in the water-proof cover.
9. Run the front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) and rear brake light switch lead into the bracket.
10. Fix the connectors for the front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only), rear brake light switch lead and alternator lead.
11. Frame Ground
12. Alternator Leads
13. Fix the clamp on the regulator/rectifier lead to the rear fender.
14. Run the front wheel rotation sensor lead, rear brake light switch lead and alternator lead on the hoses.
15. Horn
16. Fix the clamp on the horn lead on the heat insulation plate.
17. Horn Lead
18. Run the right switch housing lead, horn lead and front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) in the clamp.
19. Clamp the right switch housing lead, horn lead, front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) and main harness.
20. Front
21. Run the right switch housing lead, horn lead and front wheel rotation sensor lead (ABS models only) into the clamp.
22. Run the horn lead to the inside of the front fork.

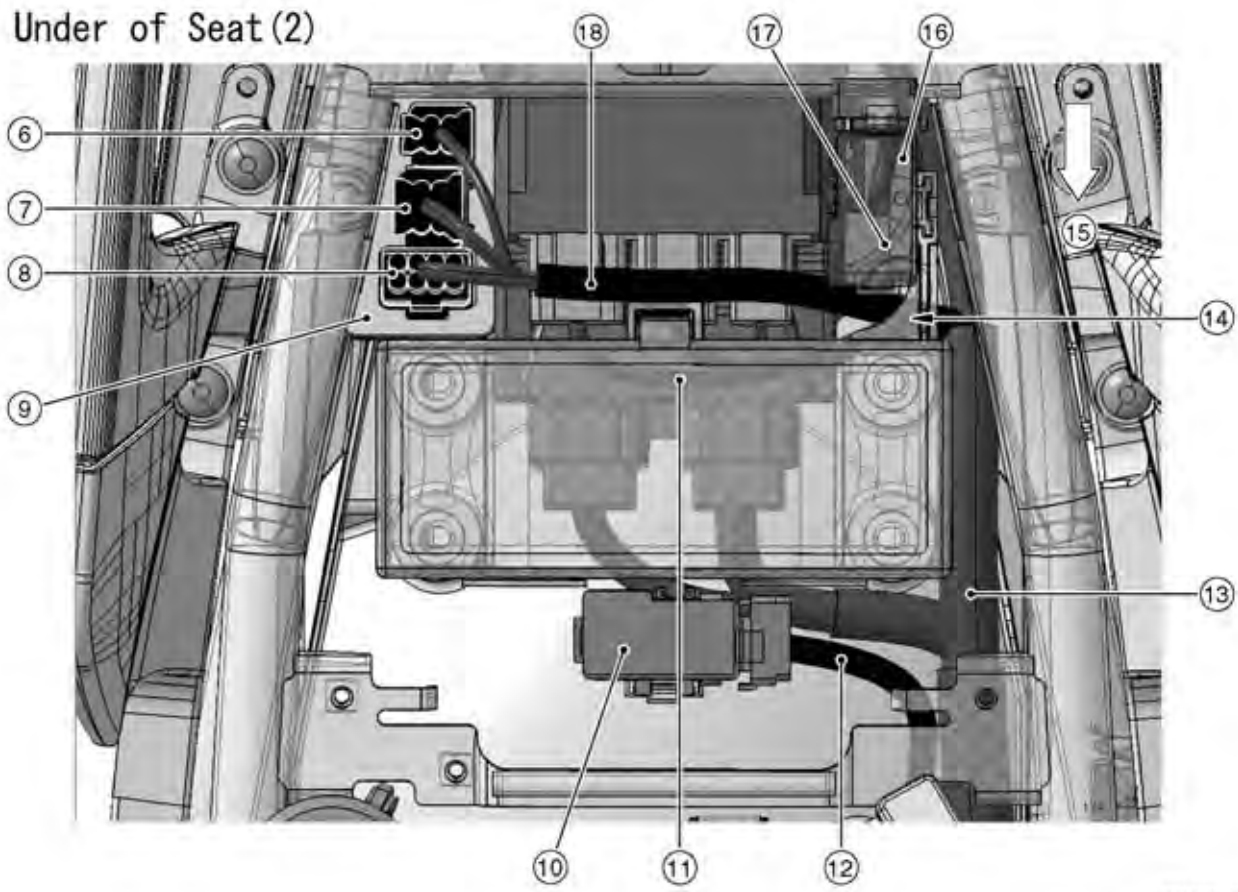
17-26 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

Under of Seat (1)



Under of Seat (2)



GB094070 G

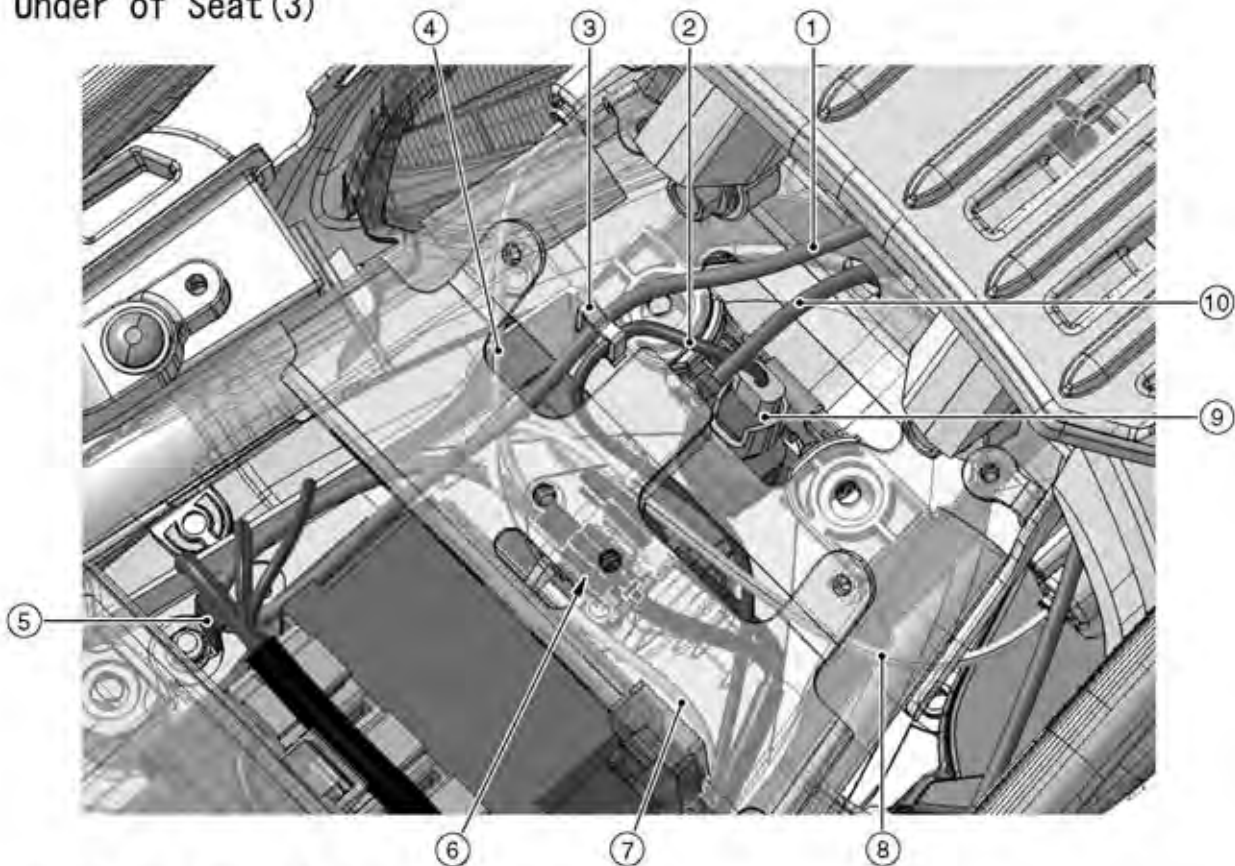
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. KIPASS ECU
2. Front
3. Run the fuse box 3 lead to the outside of the atmospheric pressure sensor.
4. Fuse Box 3
5. Atmospheric Pressure Sensor
6. Tool Connector (Unused)
7. Kawasaki Diagnostic System Connector
8. ABS Kawasaki Self-diagnostic System Connector
9. Pad for Connectors
10. Fuse Box 3
11. Relay Box Leads
12. ECU Lead
13. Main Harness
14. Run the DIAG lead under the tool case.
15. Front
16. Fuse Box 2
17. Licence Plate Light Lead
18. Do not pinch the DIAG leads in the tool case.

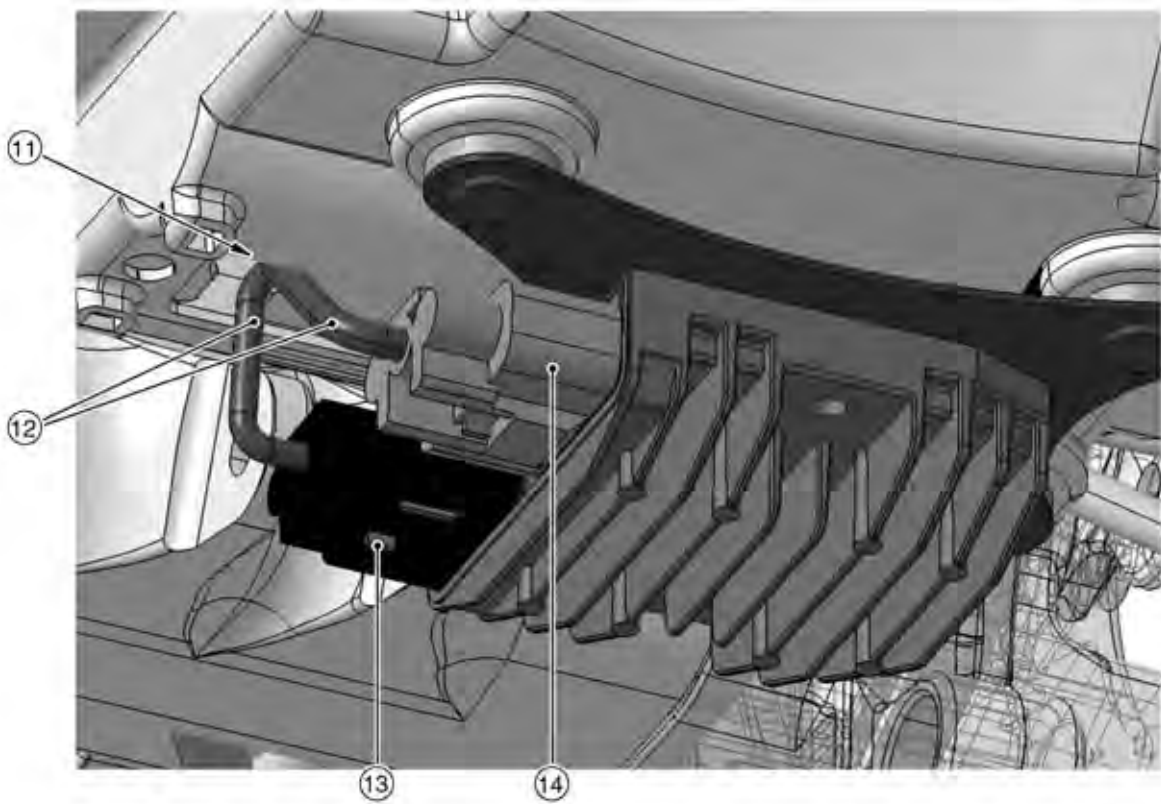
17-28 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

Under of Seat (3)



Under of Seat (4) Under of Rear Fender



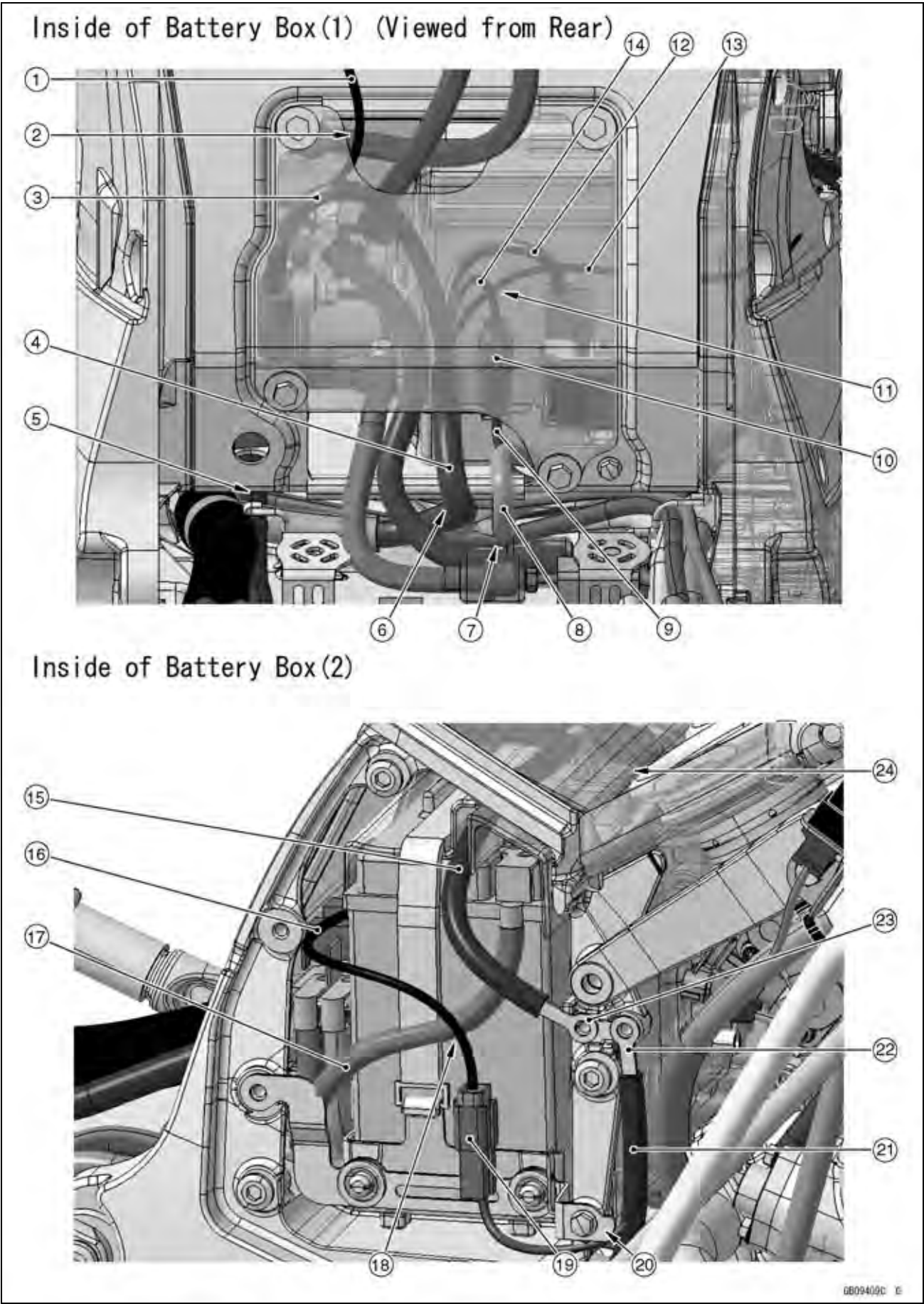
0B09408C E

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Tail/Brake Light Lead Connector
2. Vehicle-down Sensor Lead
3. Run the tail/brake light lead and vehicle-down sensor lead into the clamp.
4. Rear Right Turn Signal Light Lead
5. Clamp the tail/brake light lead.
6. After connecting connectors for the tail/brake light lead, turn signal light lead and the licence plate light lead and place the connectors under the seat lock.
7. Licence Plate Light Lead
8. Rear Left Turn Signal Light Lead
9. Vehicle-down Sensor
10. Seat Lock Cable
11. Run the regulator/rectifier leads through the hole on the rear fender and run them between the bracket and the rear fender.
12. Regulator/Rectifier Leads
13. Black Color Connector
14. Gray Color Connector

17-30 APPENDIX

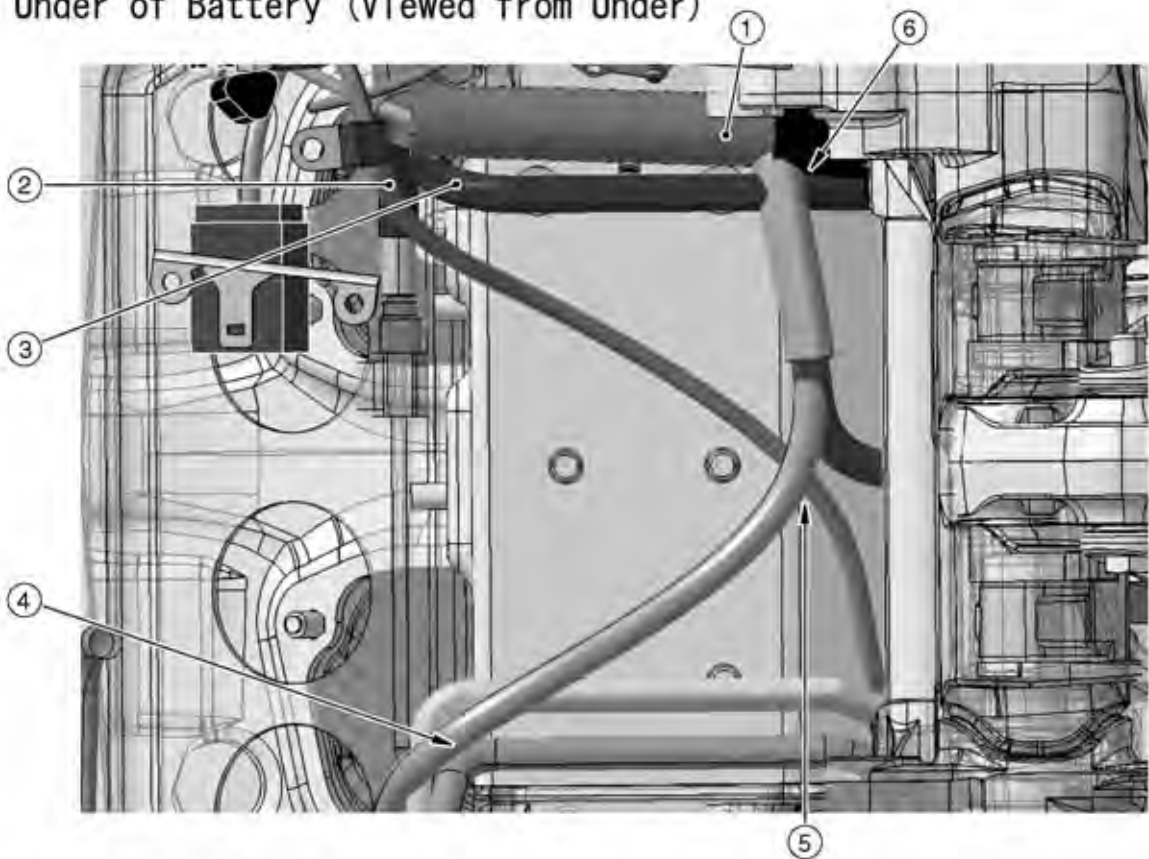
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing



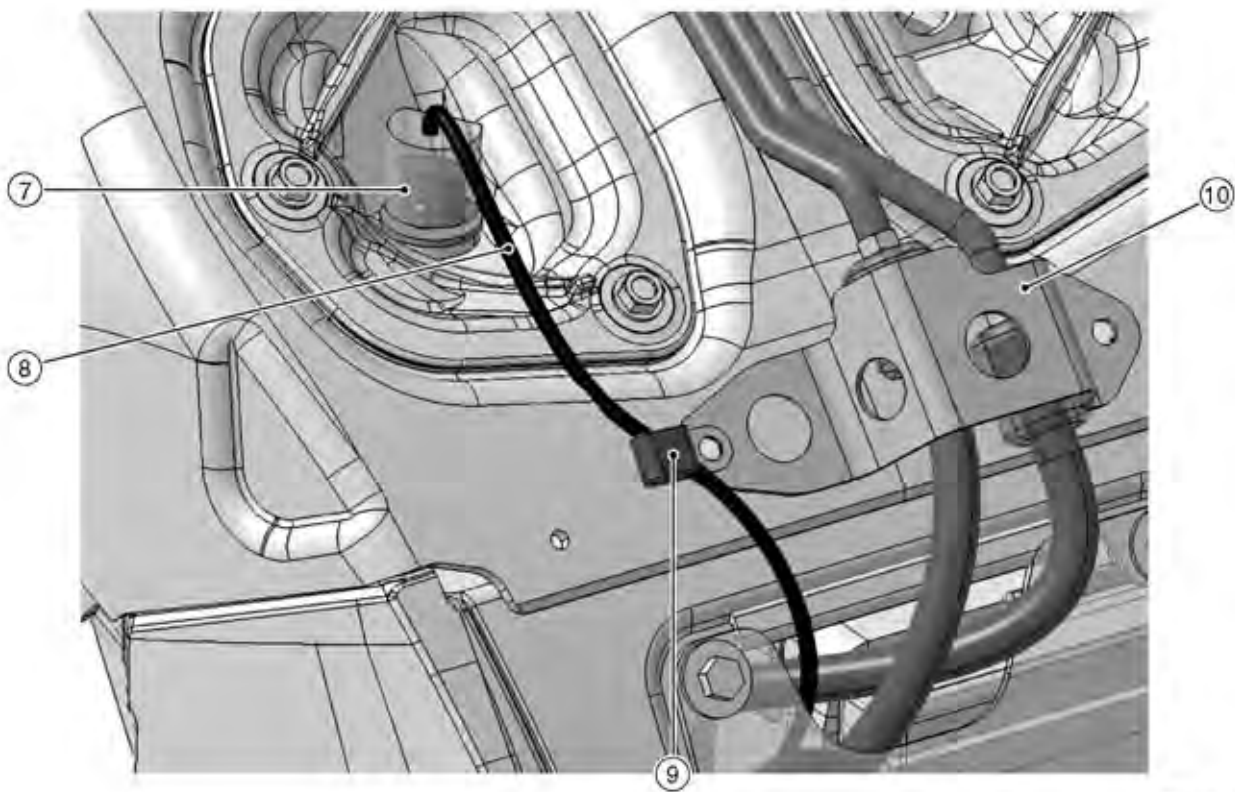
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Lead
2. Run the inlet air temperature sensor lead through the upper hole of the cover.
3. ABS Hydraulic Unit Lead (ABS models only)
4. Run the ABS hydraulic unit lead (ABS models only) through the lower hole of the cover.
5. Run the ABS hydraulic unit lead (ABS models only) under the fuel hose.
6. Run the ABS hydraulic unit lead (ABS models only) to the left side of the starter motor cable and under the alternator lead.
7. Run the starter motor cable under the main harness and alternator lead and to the upper side of the drain hose.
8. Starter Motor Cable
9. Run the battery positive lead to the inside of the starter relay lead.
10. Battery Positive Lead Connector (Fix the battery positive lead connector to the bracket.)
11. Run the battery negative lead to the inside of the starter relay lead and the battery positive lead.
12. Starter Relay Lead
13. Battery Negative Lead
14. Battery Positive Lead
15. Battery Negative Cable
16. Battery Negative Lead
17. Battery Positive Cable
18. Run the battery negative lead over the battery positive cable.
19. Battery Negative Lead Connector (Fix the battery negative lead connector to the bracket.)
20. Run the battery negative lead to the inside of the bracket. (Do not pinch the lead with the battery compartment cover.)
21. Engine Ground Lead
22. Tighten the bolt with the engine ground lead.
23. Tighten the bolt with the battery negative cable.
24. Installation Direction of Battery Negative Terminal.

Under of Battery (Viewed from Under)



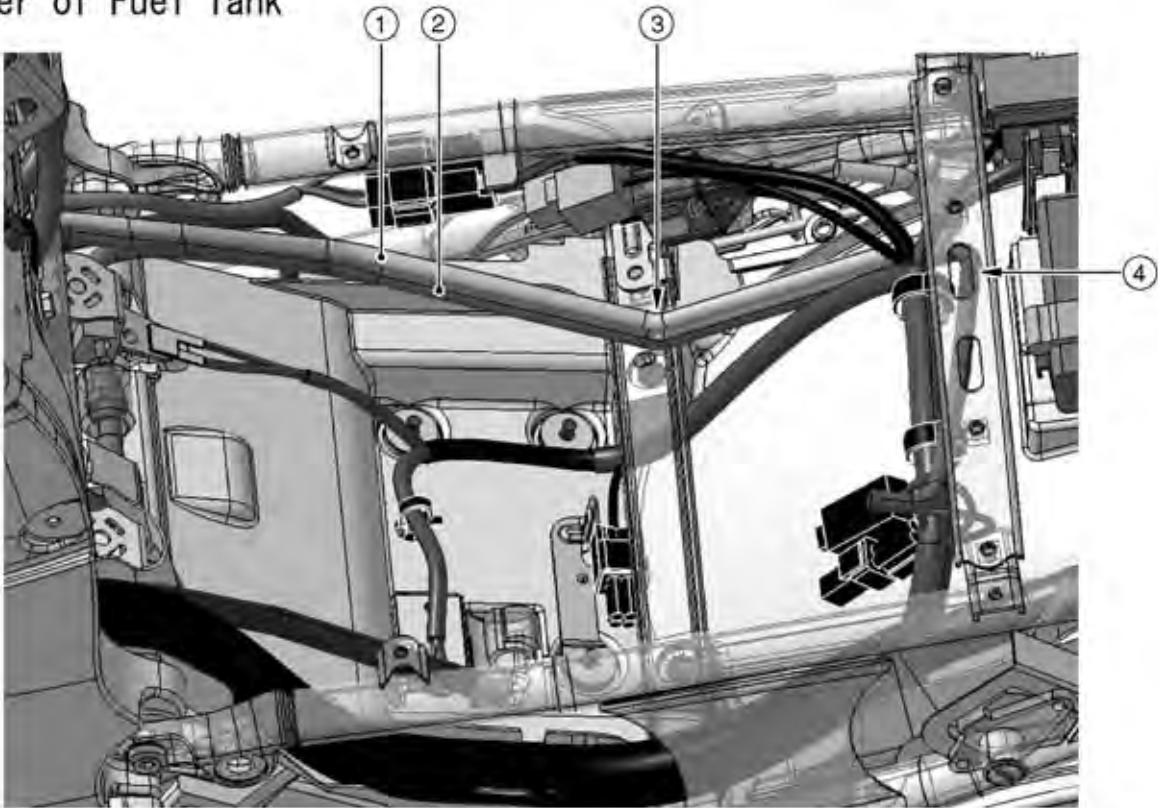
Inlet Air Temperature Sensor



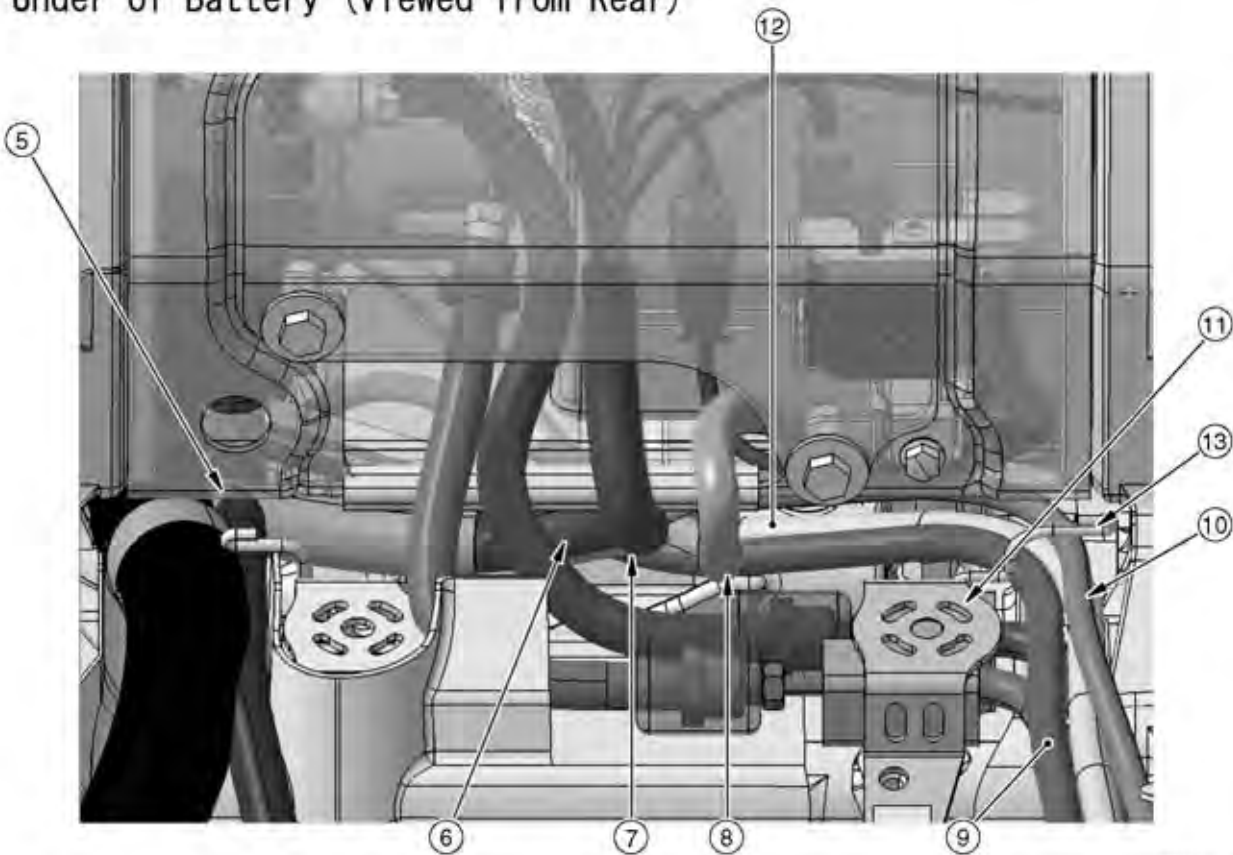
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Main Harness
2. Alternator Lead
3. Fuel Hose
4. Right Switch Lead and Speed Sensor Lead
5. Run the alternator leads to the upper side of the main harness.
6. The Lead from the Battery Box
7. Inlet Air Temperature Sensor
8. Inlet Air Temperature Sensor Lead
9. Clamp the air temperature sensor lead. (For the non ABS models, fix the clamp with the nut (92015-1700.))
10. Bracket (ABS models only)

Under of Fuel Tank



Under of Battery (Viewed from Rear)



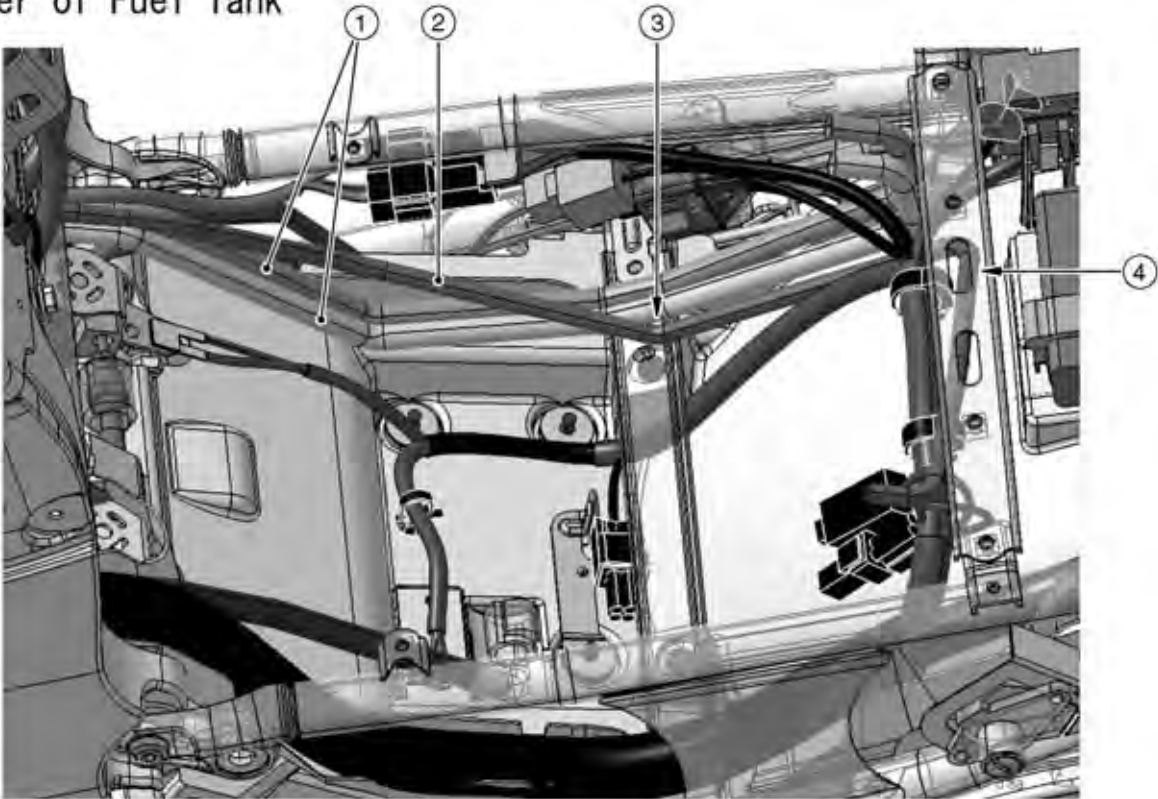
GB094110 E

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

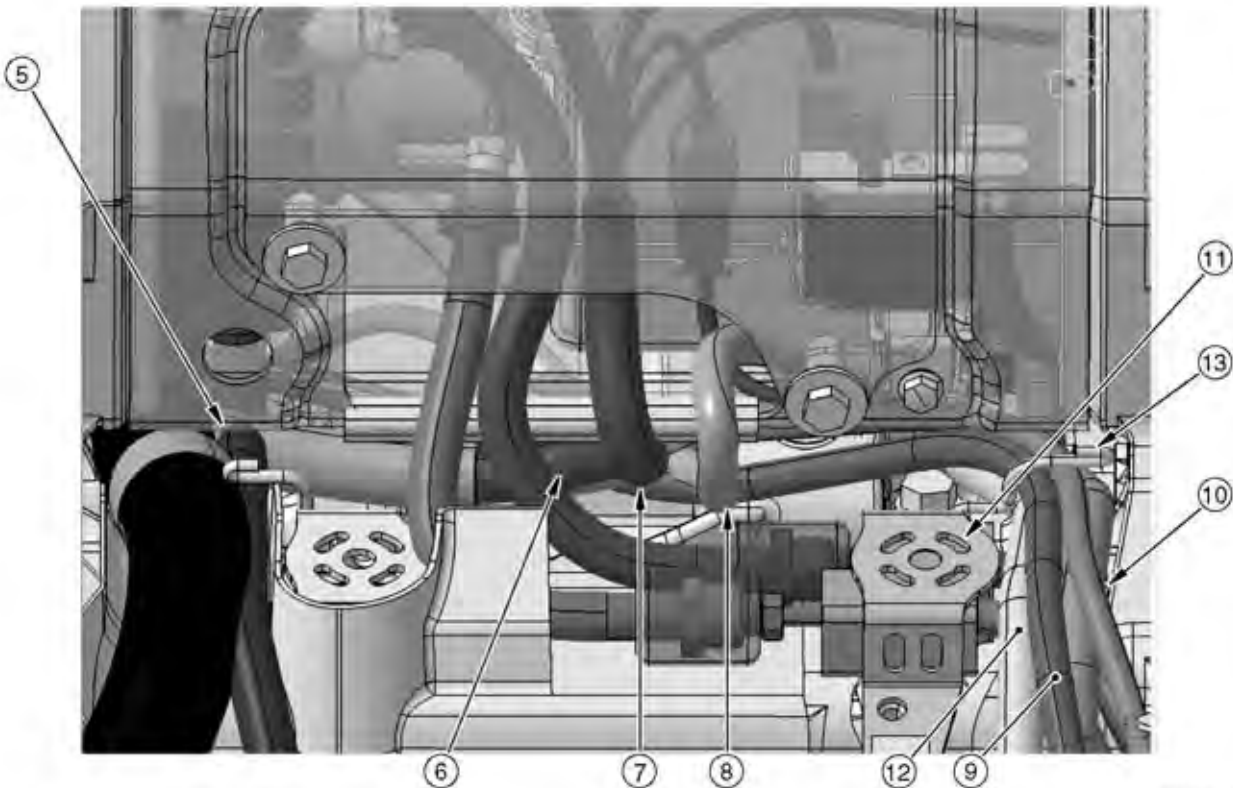
1. Fuel Tank Breather Hose
2. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
3. Run the fuel tank breather and drain hoses to the upper side of the cross bracket.
4. Run the fuel tank drain hose to the backside of the clamp.
5. Run the fuel tank breather and drain hoses under the fuel hose.
6. Run the fuel tank breather and drain hoses under the right side of the main harness.
7. Run the fuel tank breather and drain hoses under the battery box.
8. Run the fuel tank breather and drain hoses under the starter motor cable.
9. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
10. Run the alternator lead to the upper side of the fuel tank breather and drain hoses.
11. Do not place the hoses and harness.
12. Fuel Tank Breather Hose
13. Run the fuel tank breather and drain hoses and the alternator lead under the clamp.

California Model

Under of Fuel Tank



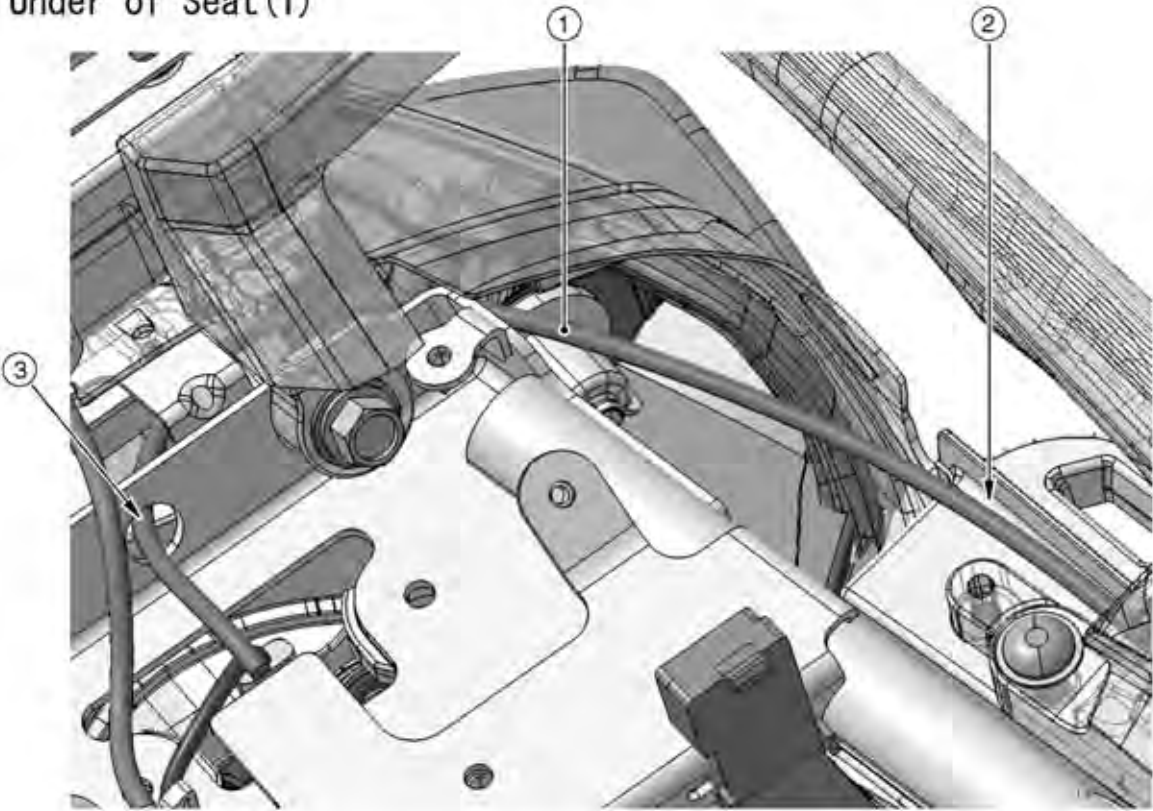
Under of Battery (Viewed from Rear)



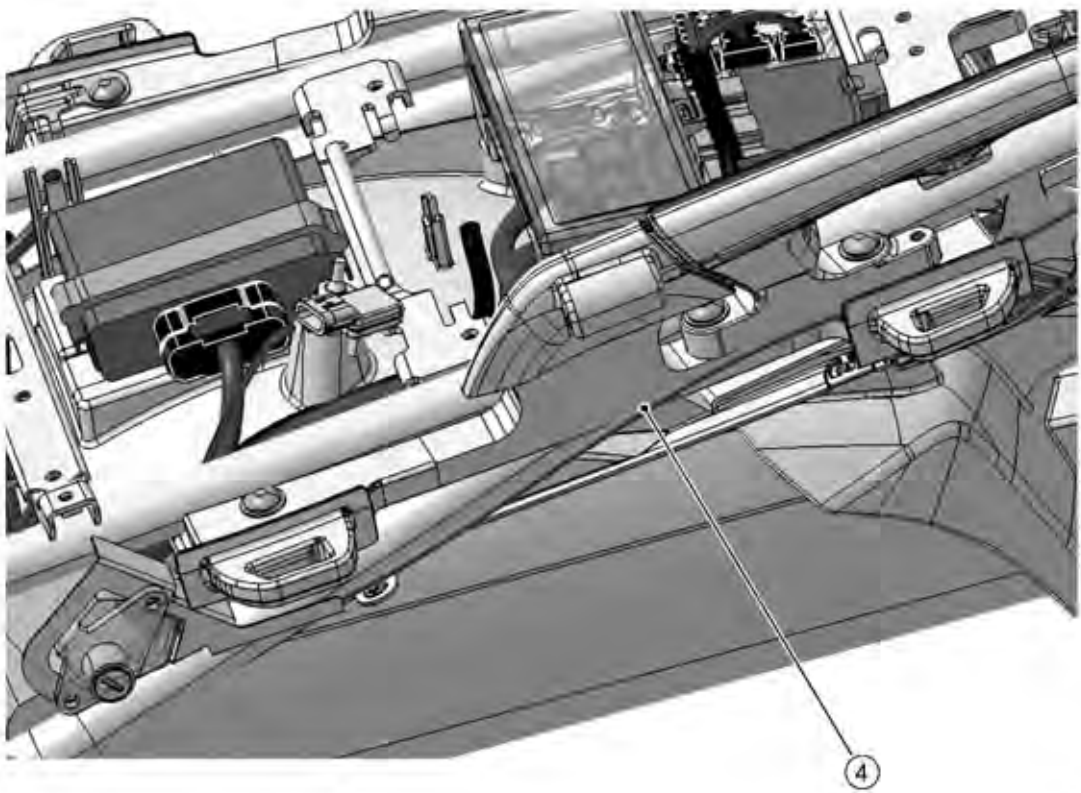
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Evaporative Hoses
2. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
3. Run the fuel tank drain and evaporative hoses to the upper side of the cross bracket.
4. Run the fuel tank drain hose to the backside of the clamp.
5. Run the fuel tank drain hose under the fuel hose.
6. Run the fuel tank and drain hose under the right side of the main harness.
7. Run the fuel tank drain hose under the battery box.
8. Run the evaporative and drain hoses under the starter motor cable.
9. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
10. Run the alternator lead to the right side of the fuel tank drain hoses and to the upper side of the evaporative hoses.
11. Do not place the hoses and harness.
12. Evaporative Hoses
13. Run the fuel tank drain and evaporative hoses and the alternator lead under the clamp.

Under of Seat (1)



Under of Seat (2)



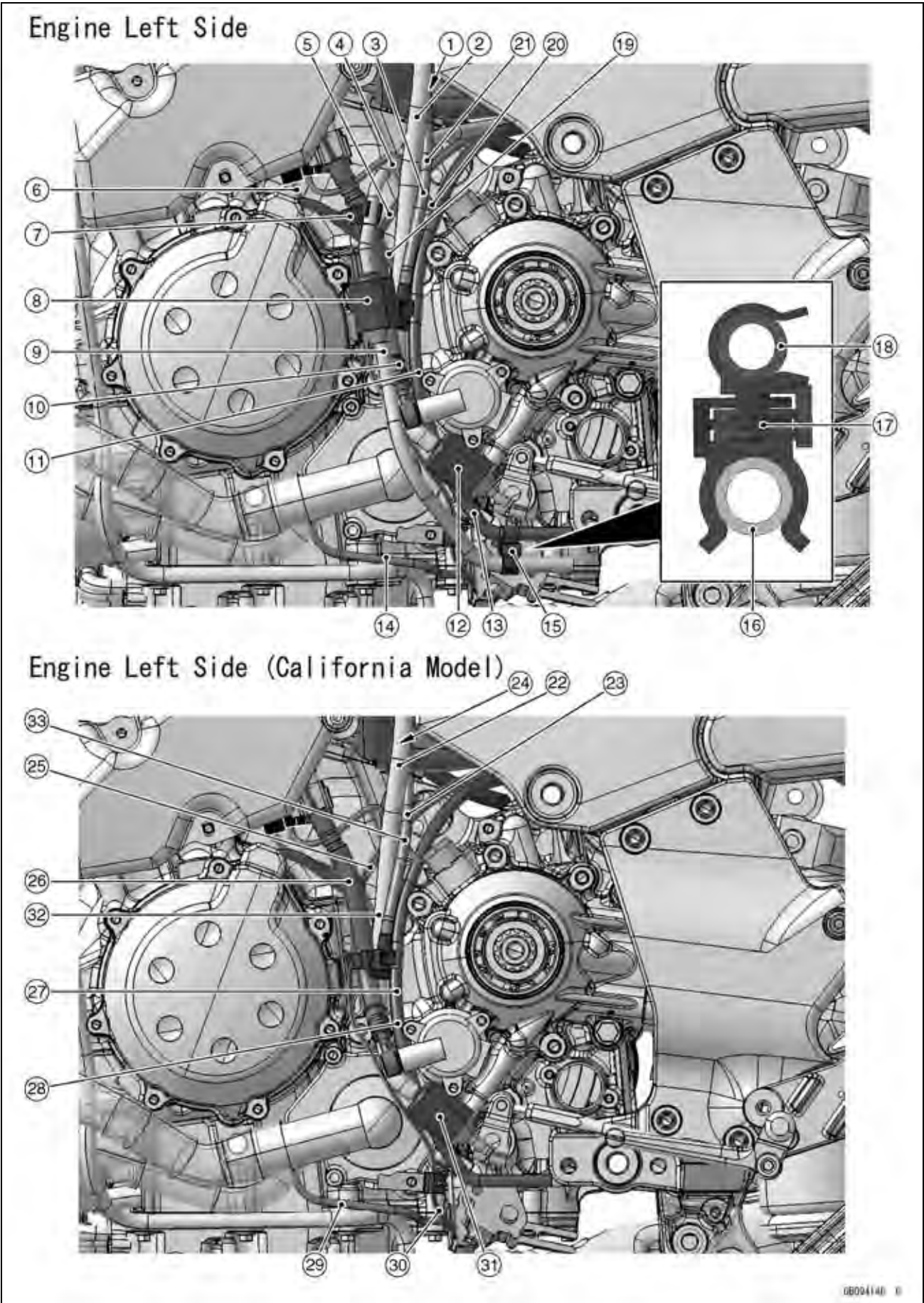
GB09413C E

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Seat Lock Cable
2. Run the seat lock cable to the upper side of the saddlebag hook.
3. Run the seat lock cable through the middle hole on the rear frame.
4. Seat Lock Cable

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Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

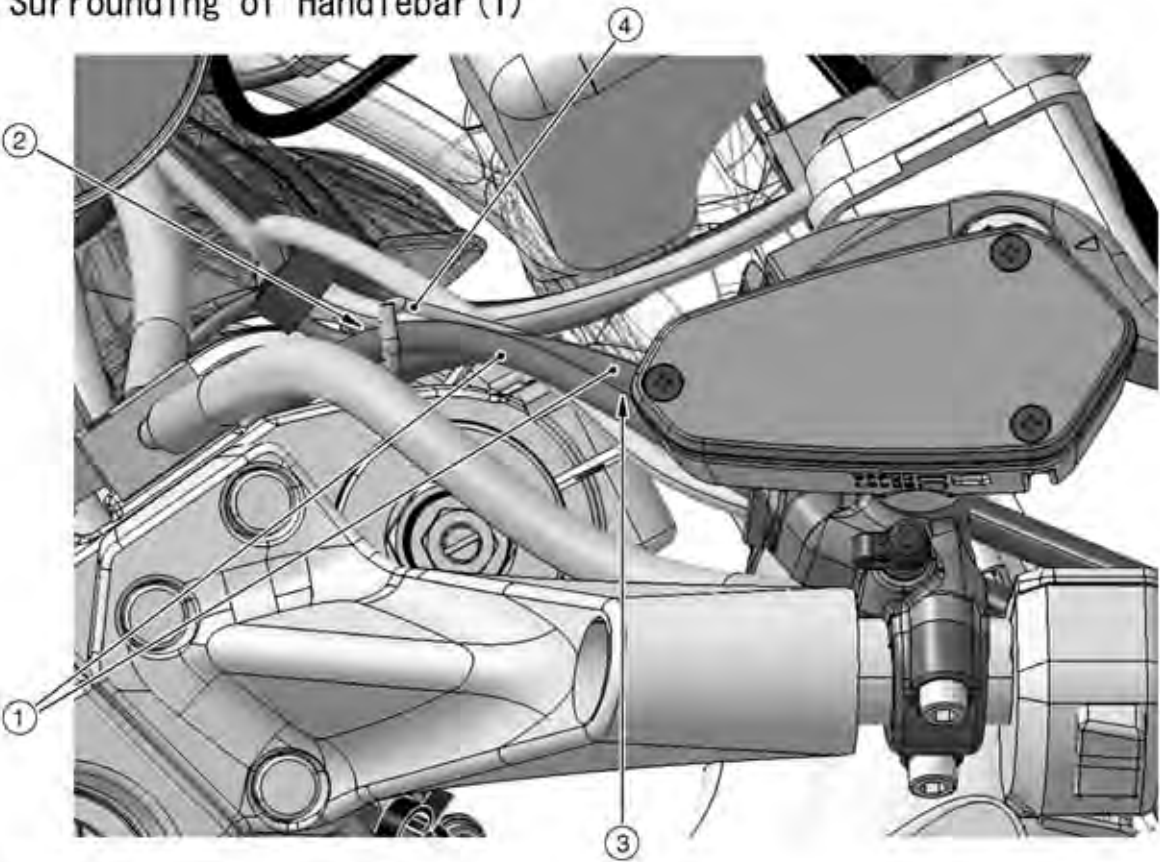


Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

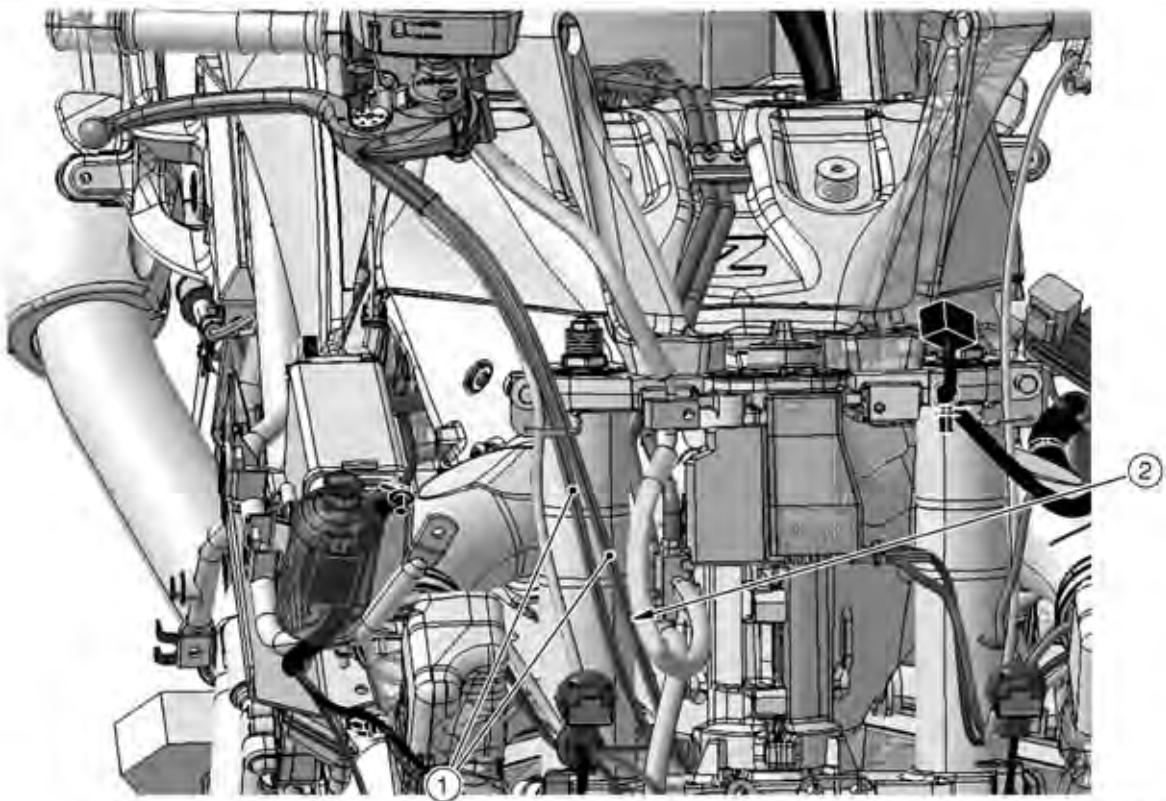
1. Run the air cleaner drain hose and idle adjusting screw to the outside of the main harness.
2. Air Cleaner Drain Hose
3. Idle Adjusting Screw
4. Fuel Tank Breather Hose
5. Alternator Lead
6. Sidestand Switch Lead
7. Clamp the fuel tank breather hose and the clutch hose.
8. Breather for Fuel Tank Breather Hose
9. Run the fuel tank breather hose to the inside of the idle adjusting screw and to the outside of the hoses and harness other than the idle adjusting screw.
10. Clutch Hose
11. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
12. Breather for Air Cleaner Drain Hose
13. Run the fuel tank drain hose to the inside of the speed sensor lead and the clutch hose.
14. Oil Pressure Switch/Gear Position Switch Lead
15. Clamp the fuel tank breather and drain hoses.
16. Fuel Tank Breather Hose
17. Clamp
18. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
19. Run the air cleaner drain hose to the inside of the clutch hose and to the outside of the idle adjusting screw, fuel tank breather hose and harness.
20. Speed Sensor Lead
21. Run the idle adjusting screw to the inside of the air cleaner drain hose and to the outside of the harness and hoses.
22. Air Cleaner Drain Hose
23. Idle Adjusting Screw
24. Run the air cleaner drain hose and the idle adjusting screw to the outside of the main harness.
25. Alternator Lead
26. Clutch Hose
27. Run the fuel tank drain hose to the inside of the speed sensor lead and the clutch hose.
28. Fuel Tank Drain Hose
29. Oil Pressure Switch/Gear Position Switch Lead
30. Sidestand Switch Lead
31. Breather for Air Cleaner Drain Hose
32. Run the air cleaner drain hose to the inside of the clutch hose and to the outside of the idle adjuster screw, fuel tank breather hose and harness.
33. Run the idle adjusting screw to the inside of the air cleaner drain hose and to the outside of the harness and hoses.

ABS Equipped Models

Surrounding of Handlebar (1)



Surrounding of Handlebar (2)



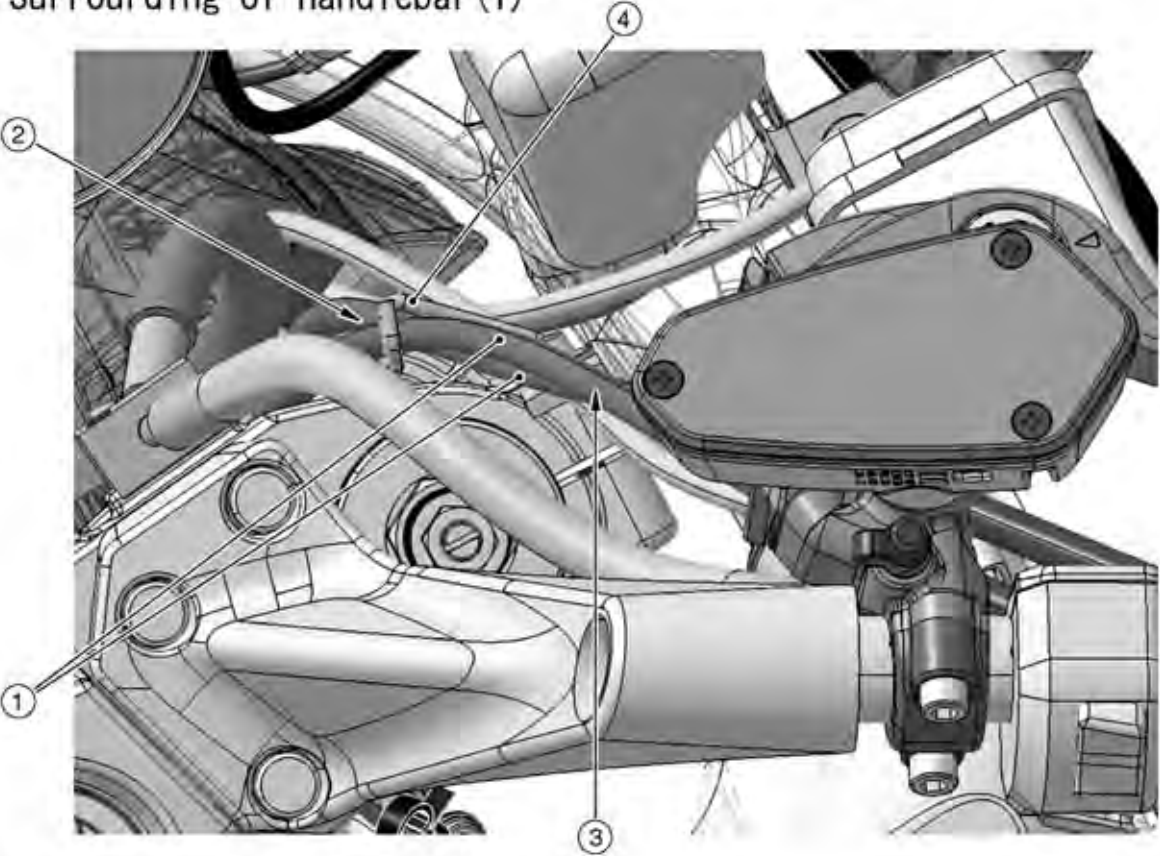
GB094156 ©

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

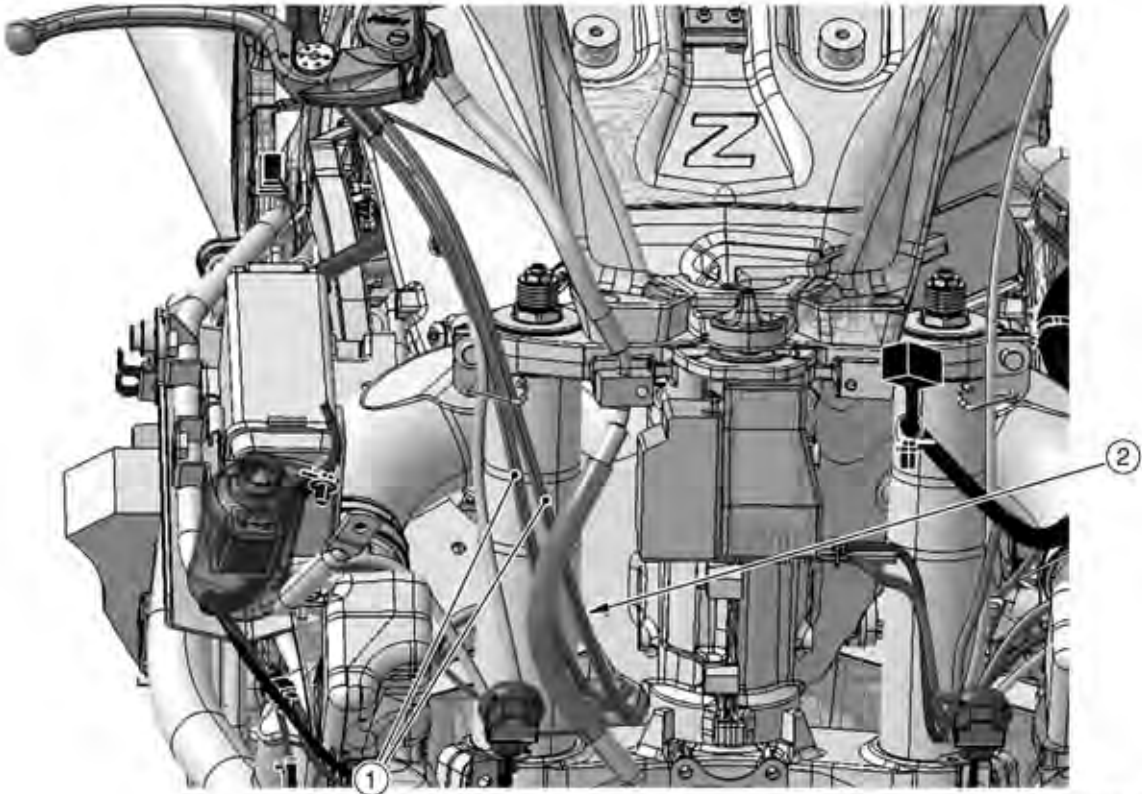
1. Throttle Cables
2. Run the throttle cables between the front fork and the brake hose.
3. Run the throttle cables to the upper side of the right switch housing lead.
4. Run the throttle cables and the right switch housing lead into the clamp.

Non ABS Equipped Models

Surrounding of Handlebar (1)



Surrounding of Handlebar (2)

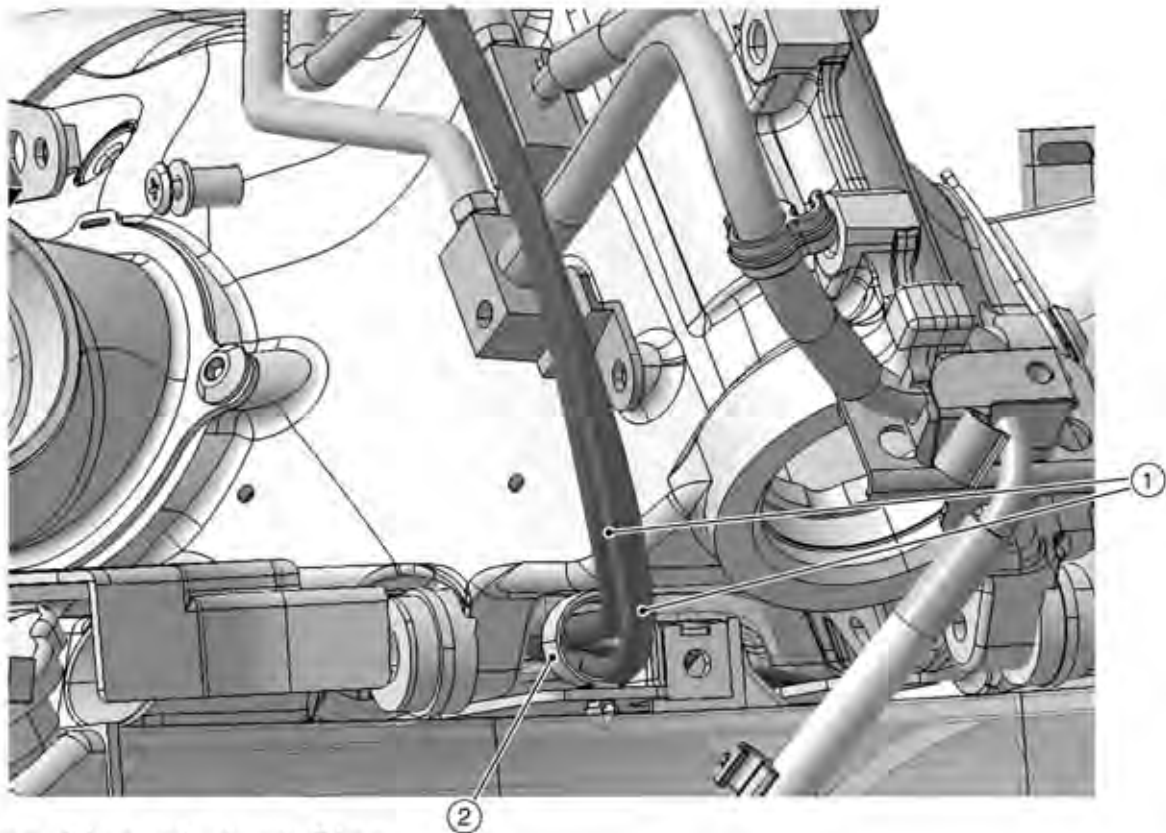


GB094160 ©

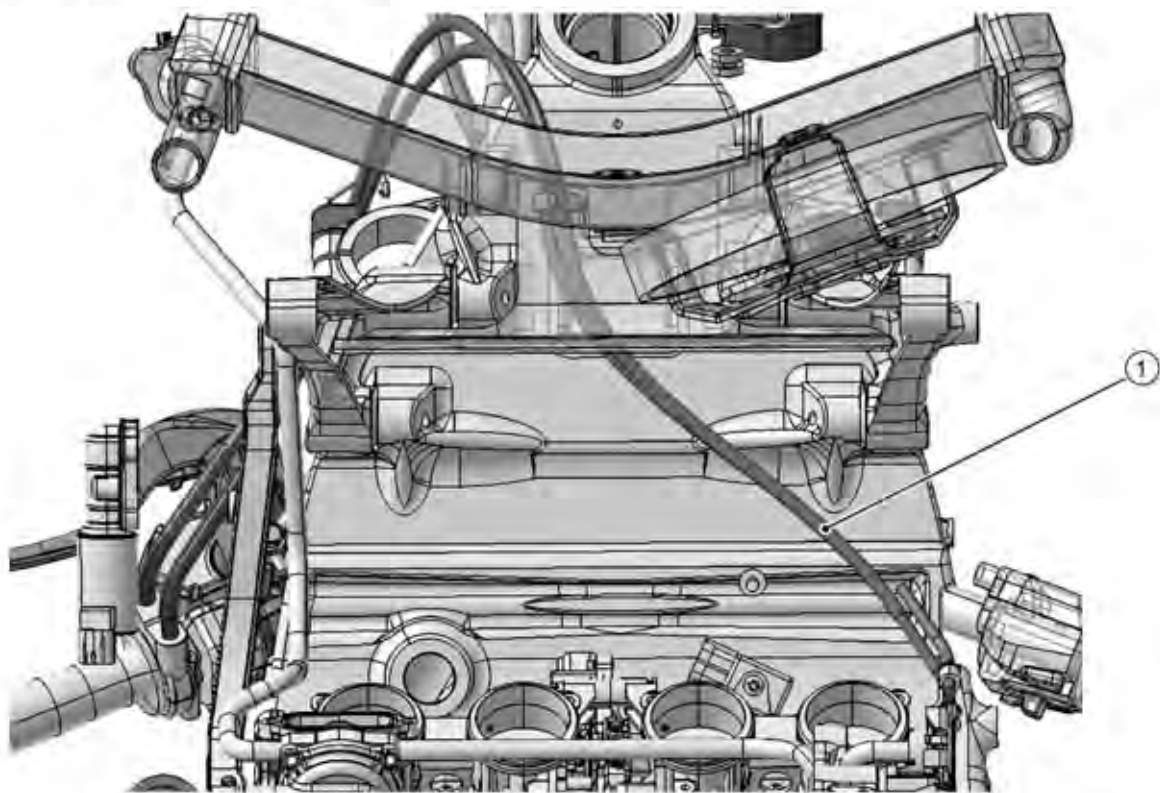
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Throttle Cables
2. Run the throttle cables between the front fork and the brake hose.
3. Run the throttle cables to the upper side of the right switch housing lead.
4. Run the throttle cables and the right switch housing lead into the clamp.

Front of Head Pipe



Lower Side of Head Pipe

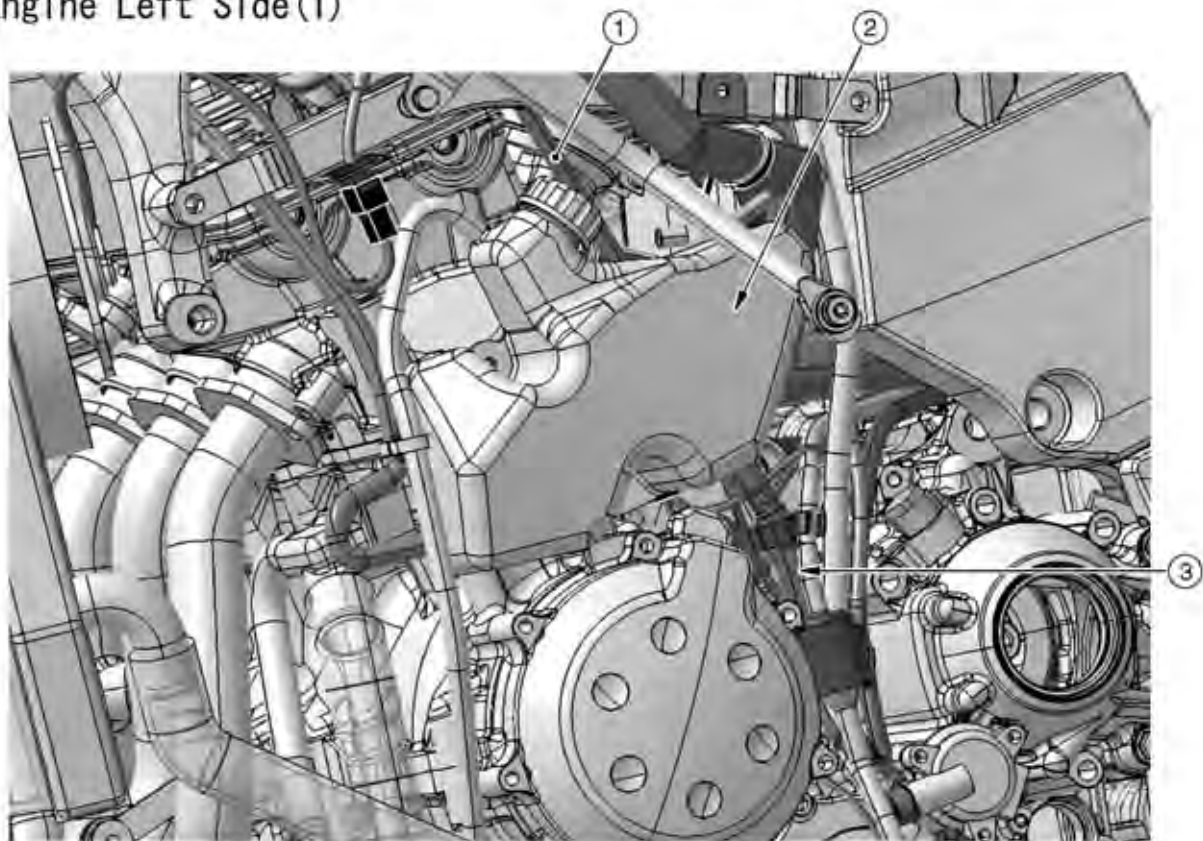


GB094176 0

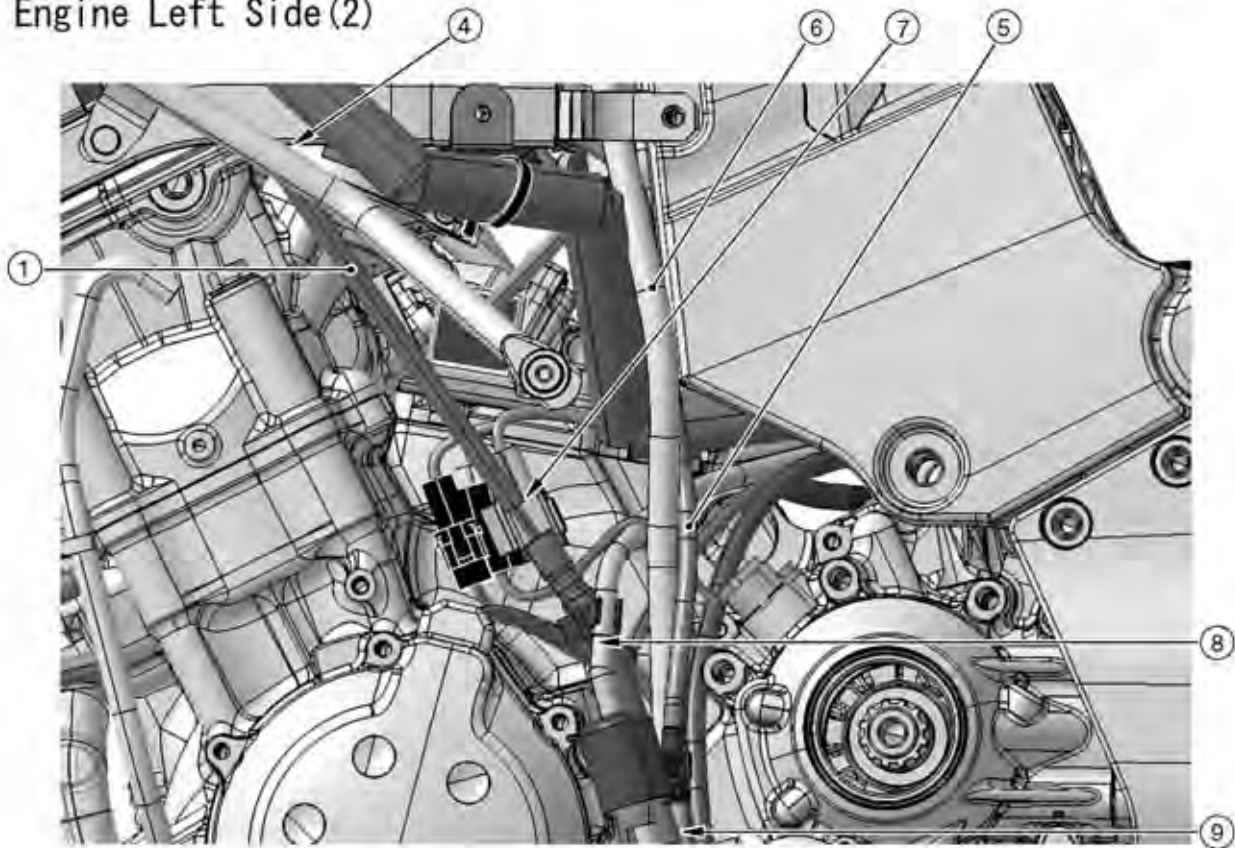
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Throttle Cables
2. Run the throttle cables into the clamp.

Engine Left Side(1)



Engine Left Side(2)

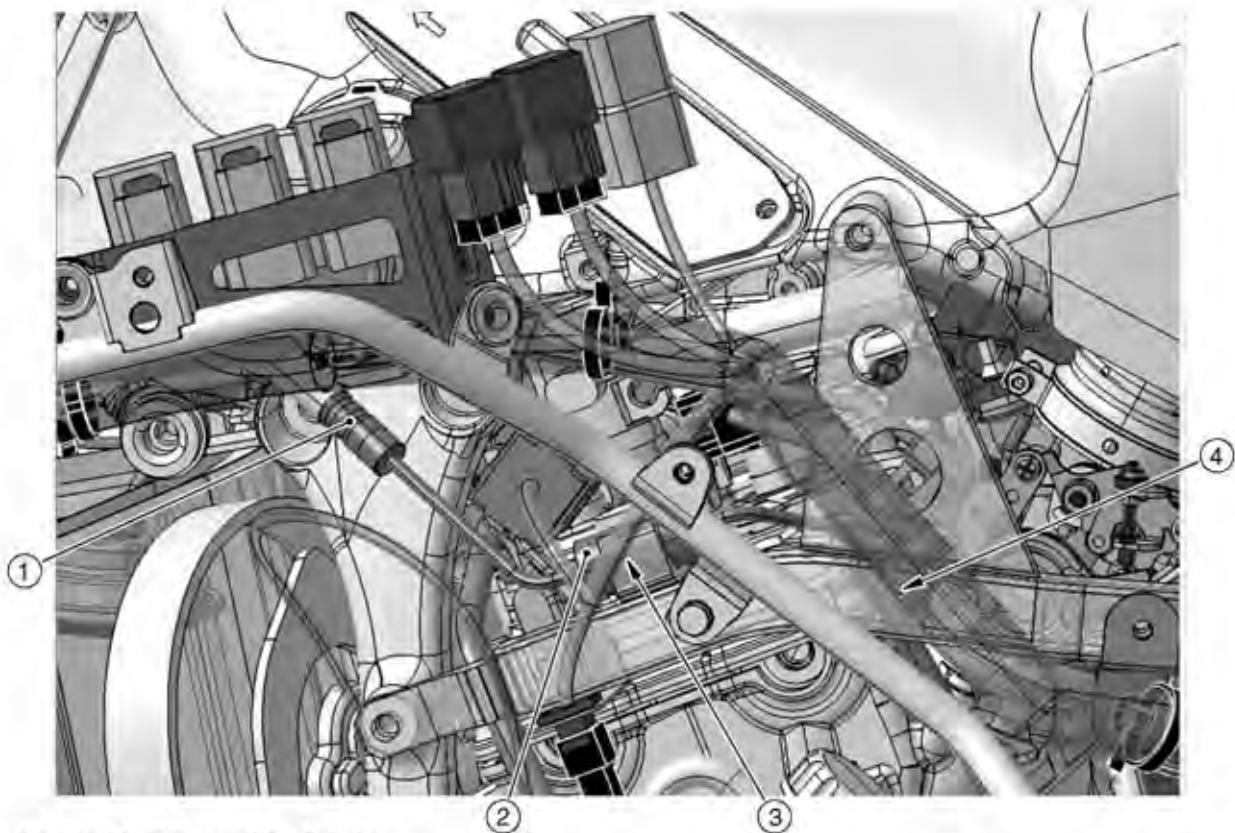


GB094180 0

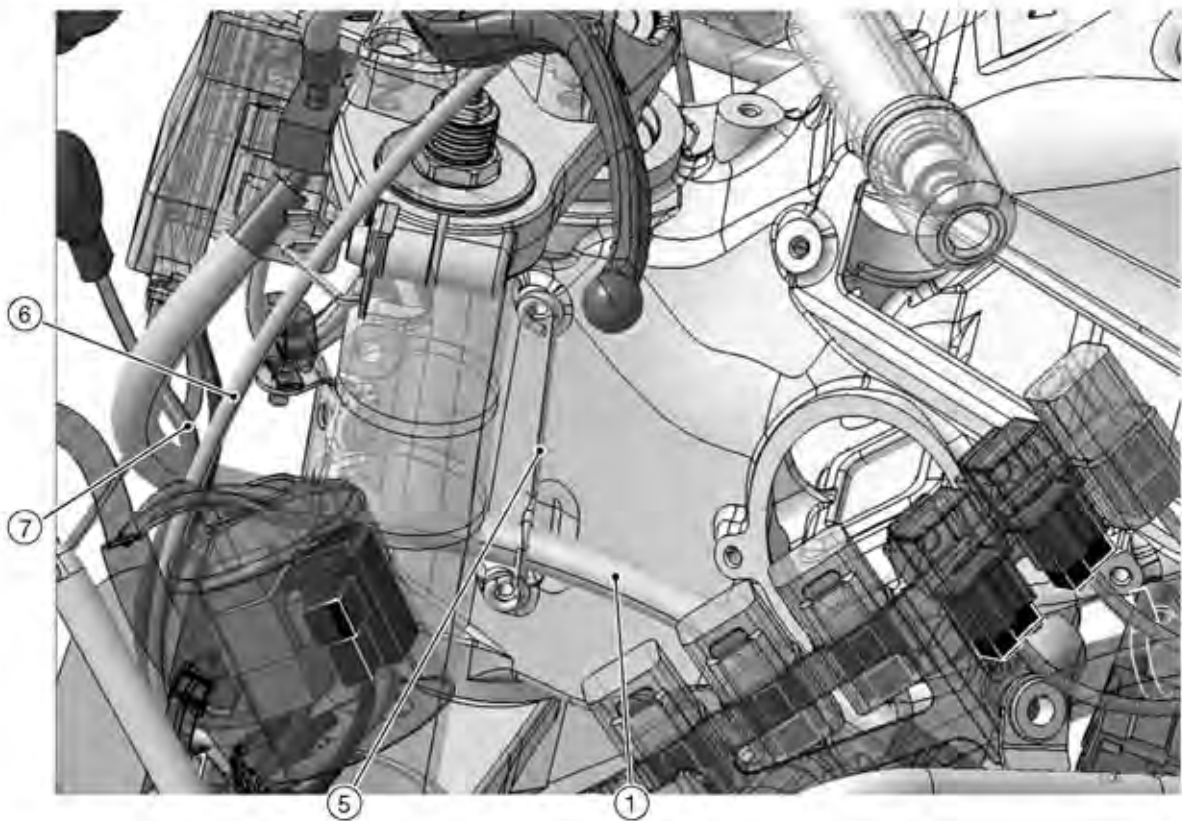
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Clutch Hose
2. Run the clutch hose to the inside of the coolant reserver tank.
3. Run the clutch hose to the outside of the sidestand switch lead.
4. Run the clutch hose to the inside of the subframe.
5. Idle Adjusting Screw
6. Air Cleaner Drain Hose
7. Run the clutch hose to the outside of the connectors.
8. Run the clutch hose to the inside of the fuel tank breather hose.
9. Run the clutch hose to the outside of the air cleaner drain hose.

Engine Left Side (3)



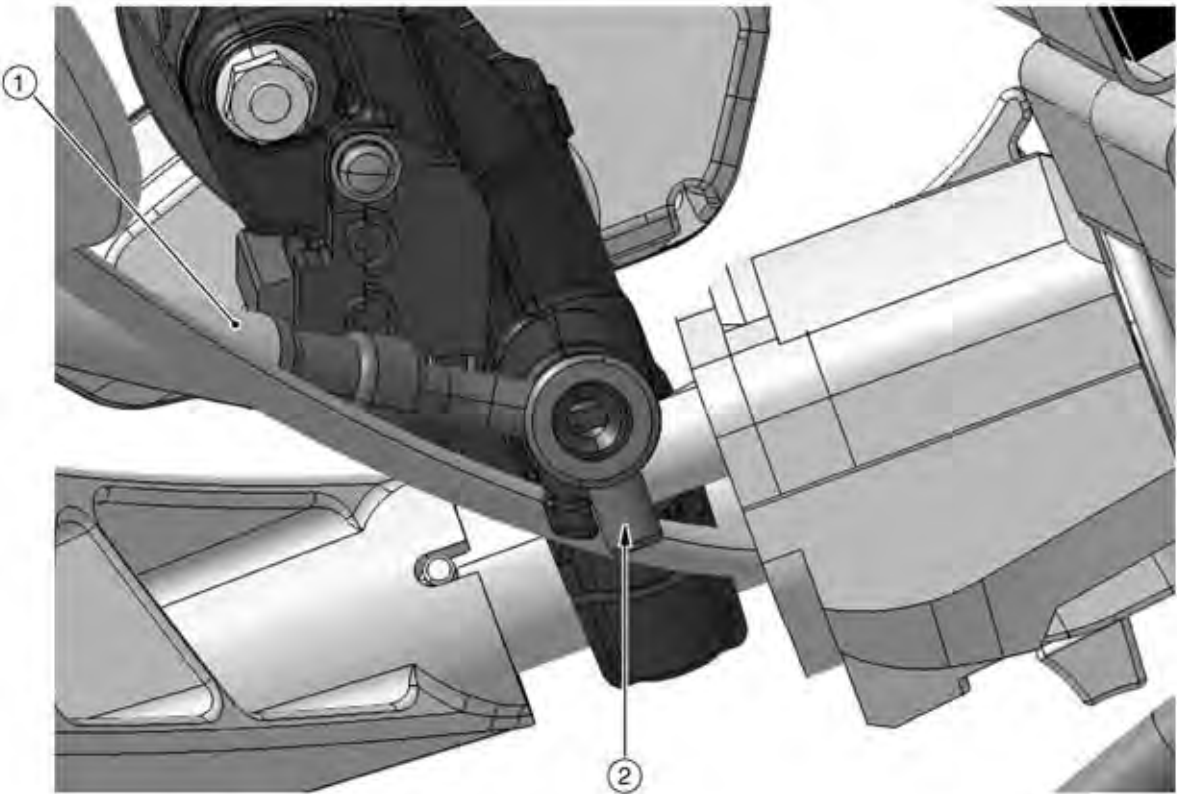
Head Pipe Left Side



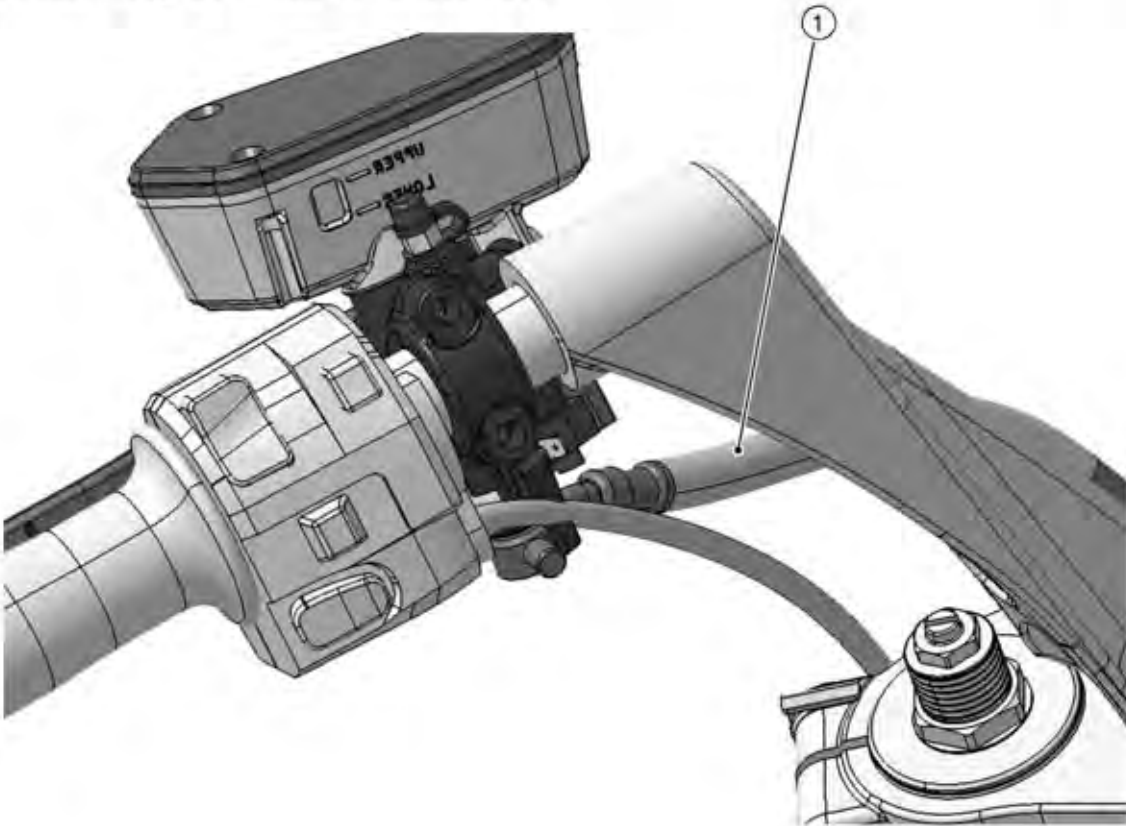
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Clutch Hose
2. Fix the clutch hose to the clamp on the subframe.
3. Run the clutch hose to the inside of the engine harness.
4. Run the clutch hose to the inside of the subframe.
5. Run the clutch hose into the clamp.
6. Run the steering lock unit leads (2-pin) to the inside of the clutch hose.
7. Run the steering lock unit leads (8-pin) to the inside of the clutch hose.

Surrounding of Clutch Master Cylinder



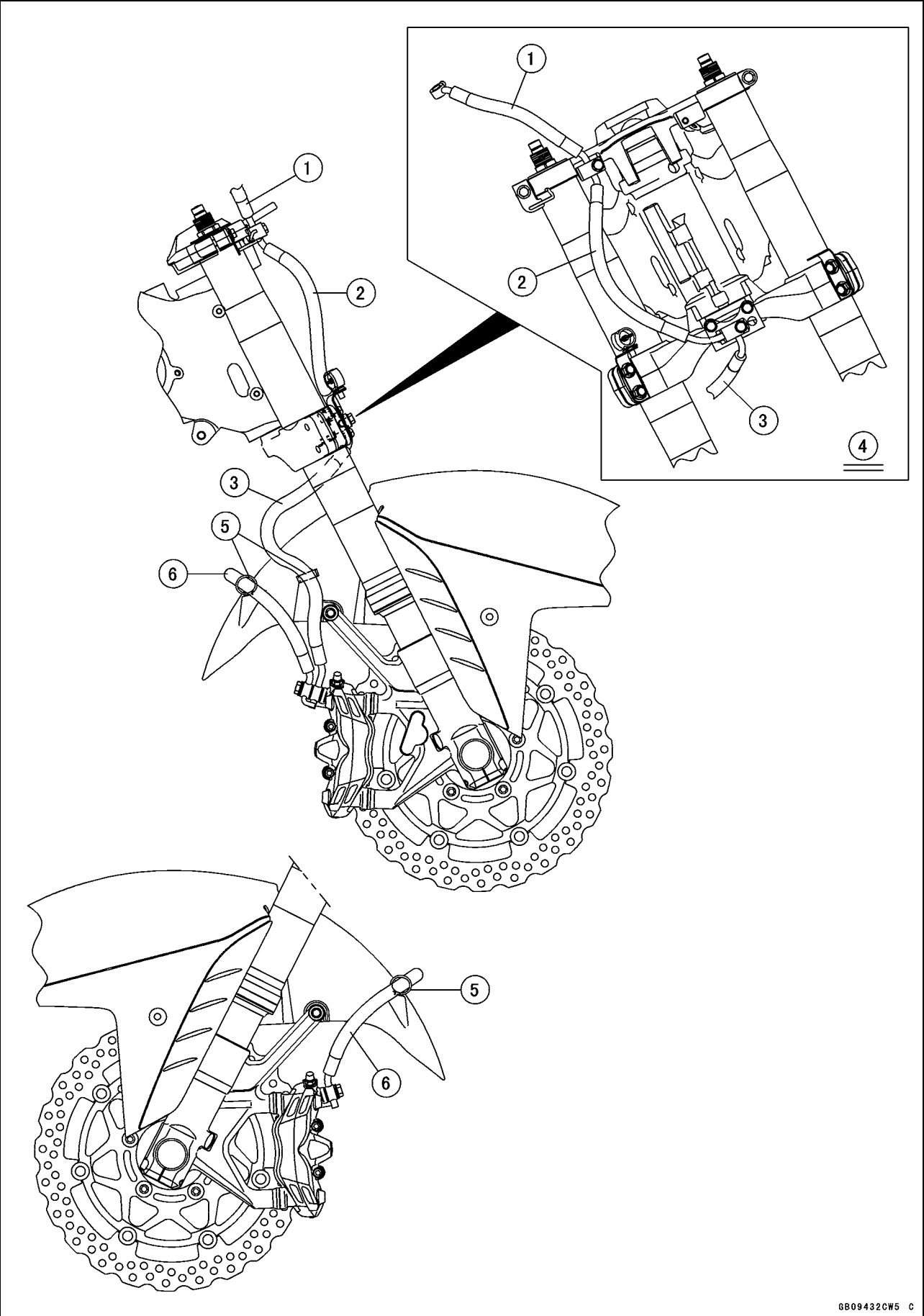
Surrounding of Clutch Reservoir



GB094200 6

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Clutch Hose
2. Install the clutch hose joint as shown in the figure (face the projection of the clutch hose joint backward.)



GB09432CW5 C

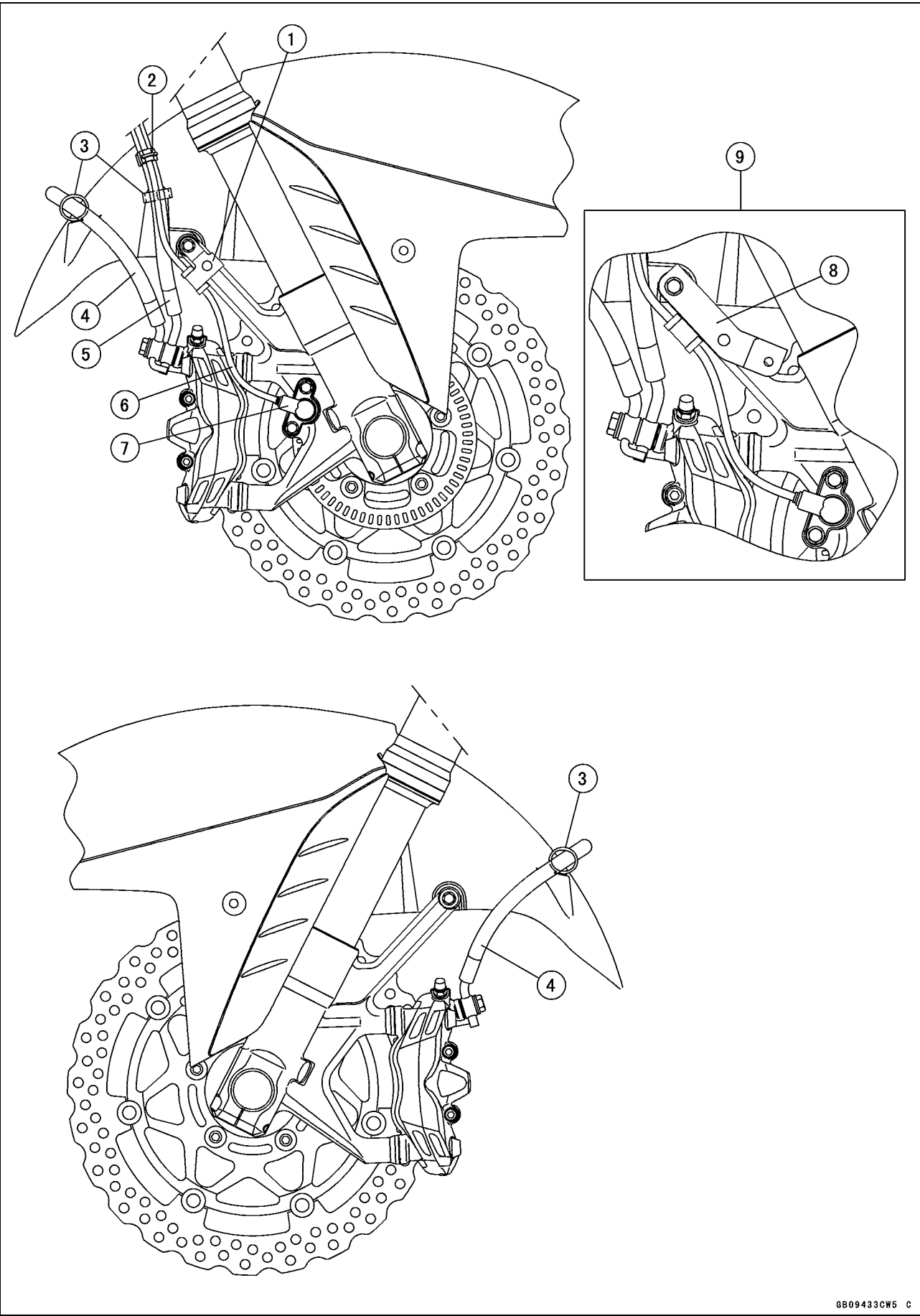
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Brake Hose
2. Brake Hose
3. Brake Hose
4. Front View
5. Clamps (Insert the clamps into the front fender.)
6. Brake Hose

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Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

ABS Equipped Models



6809433CW5 C

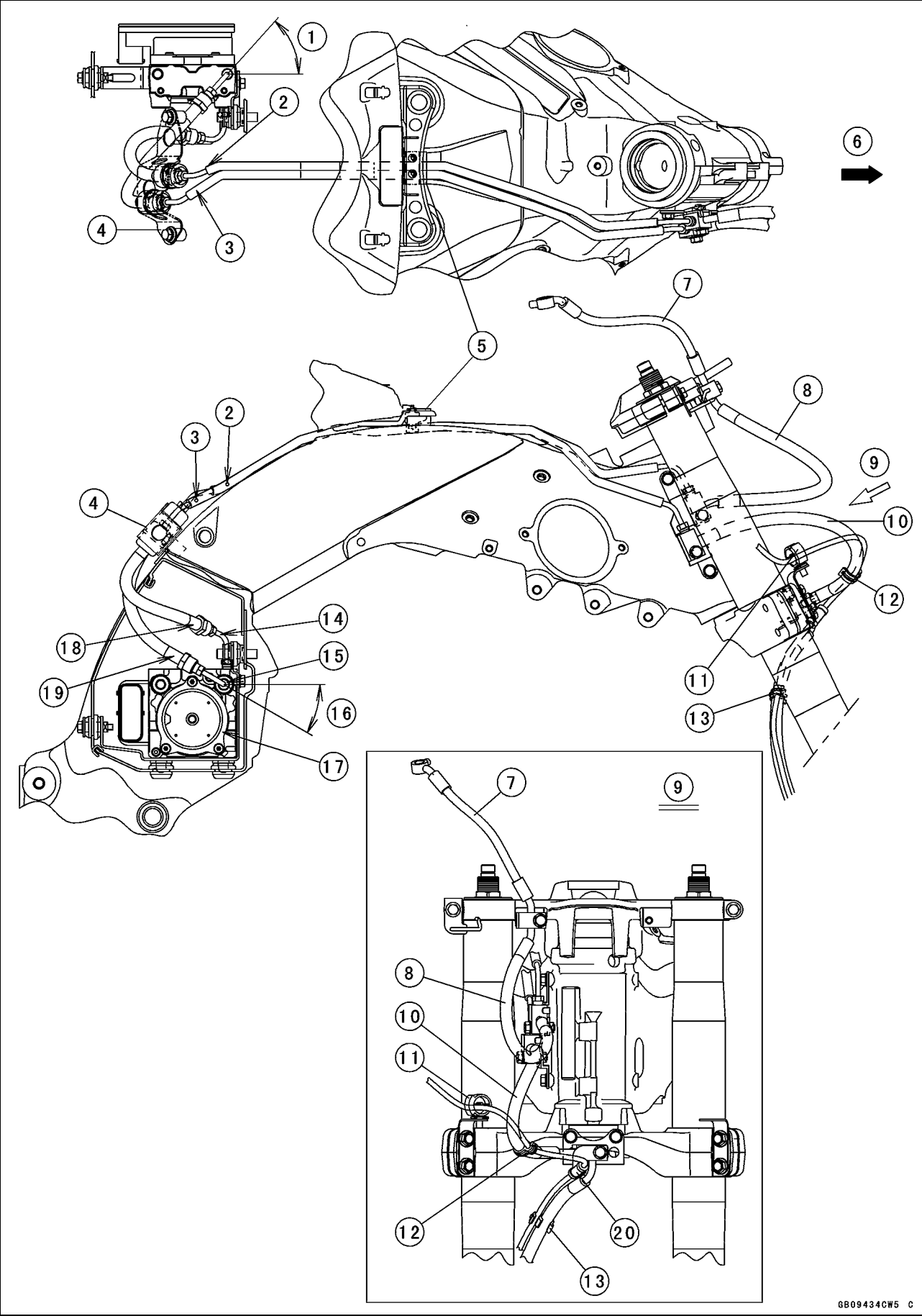
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Clamp (Hold the front wheel rotation sensor lead.)
2. Clamp (Hold the brake hose and front wheel rotation sensor lead, and align the clamp with white mark of the front wheel rotation sensor lead.)
3. Clamps (Insert the clamps into the front fender.)
4. Brake Hose
5. Brake Hose
6. Front Wheel Rotation Sensor Lead
7. Front Wheel Rotation Sensor
8. Bracket (Hold the front wheel rotation sensor lead.)
9. AU, CA and US Models

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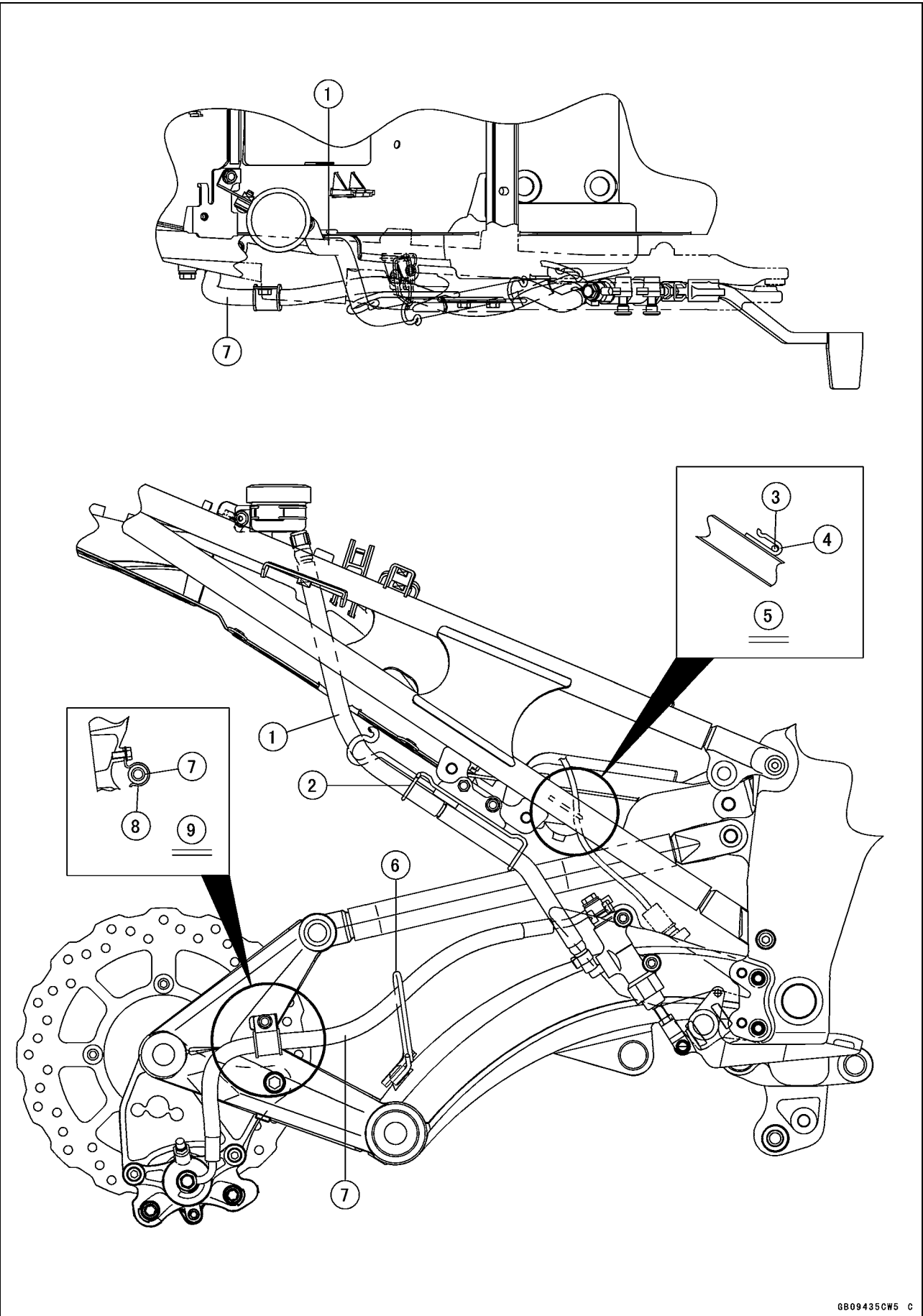
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

ABS Equipped Models



Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

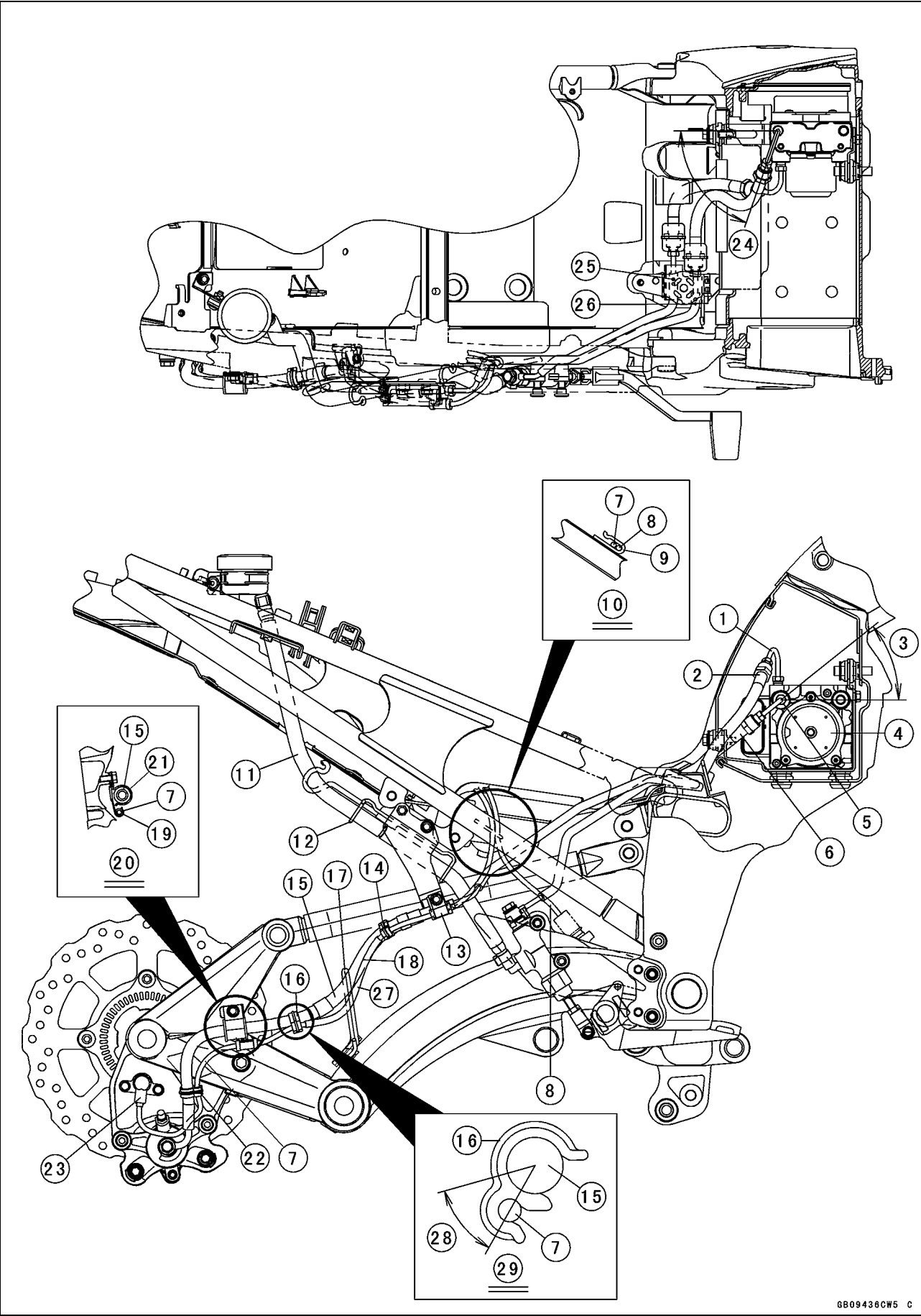
1. About 48°
2. Brake Pipe (White Paint Mark)
3. Brake Pipe (Blue Paint Mark)
4. Clamp
5. Damper
6. Front
7. Brake Hose
8. Brake Hose
9. Front View
10. Brake Hose
11. Clamp (Hold the front wheel rotation sensor lead.)
12. Clamp (Hold the brake hose and front wheel rotation sensor lead, and align the clamp with white mark of the front wheel rotation sensor lead.)
13. Clamp (Hold the brake hose and front wheel rotation sensor lead, and align the clamp with white mark of the front wheel rotation sensor lead.)
14. Brake Pipe (Blue Paint Mark)
15. Brake Pipe (White Paint Mark)
16. About 30°
17. ABS Hydraulic Unit
18. Brake Pipe (Blue Paint Mark (Both Sides))
19. Brake Pipe (White Paint Mark (Both Sides))
20. Clamp (Hold the front wheel rotation sensor lead.)



Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Brake Hose
2. Clamp (Hold the brake hose.)
3. Rear Brake Light Switch Lead
4. Clamp (Hold the rear brake light switch lead.)
5. Upper View
6. Clamp (Hold the brake hose.)
7. Brake Hose
8. Clamp (Hold the brake hose.)
9. Rear View

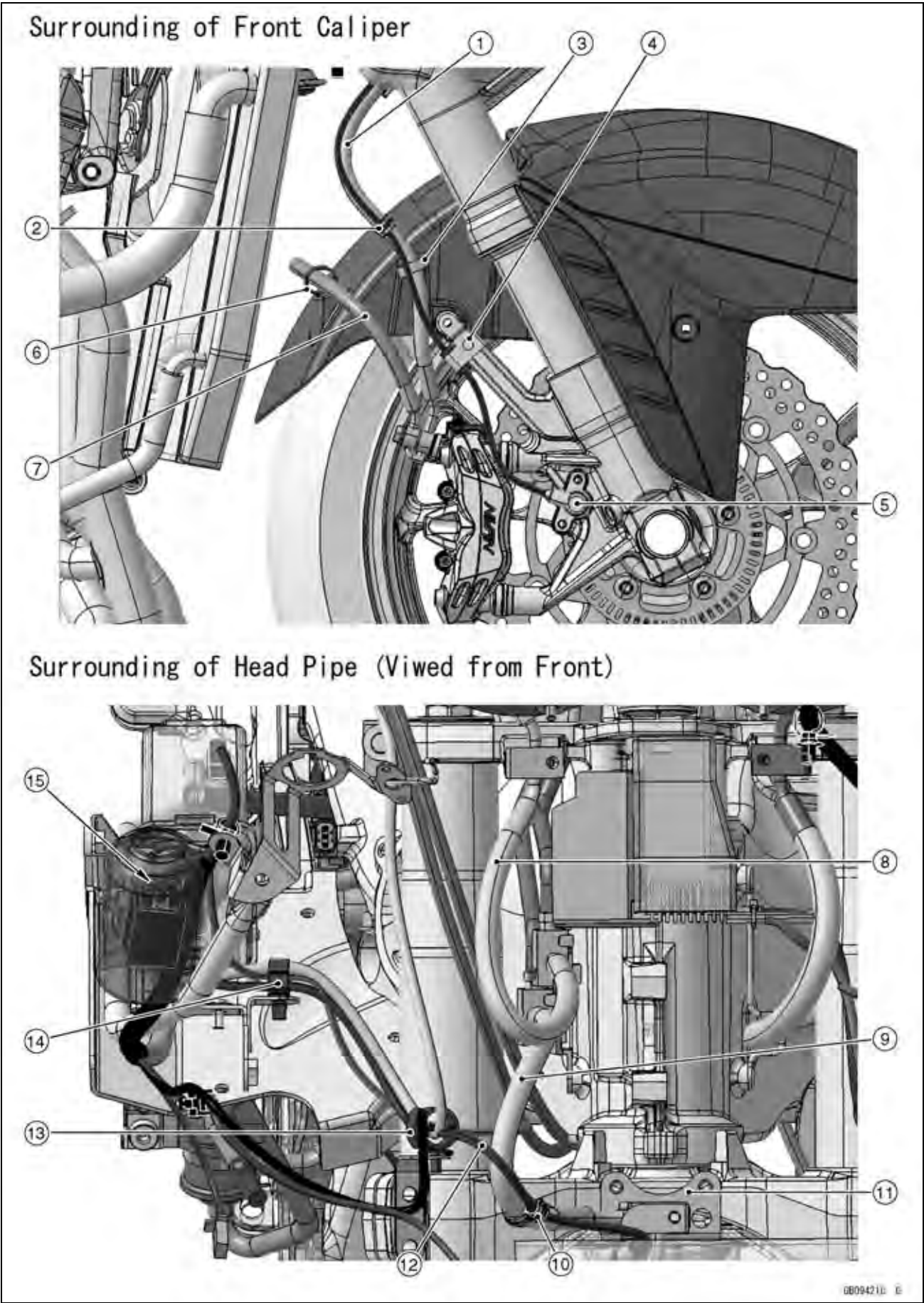
ABS Equipped Models



Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Brake Pipe (Blue Paint Marks)
2. Brake Pipe (Blue Paint Marks (Both Sides))
3. About 38.5°
4. ABS Hydraulic Unit
5. Brake Pipe (White Paint Mark)
6. Brake Pipe (White Paint Marks (Both Sides))
7. Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Lead
8. Rear Brake Light Switch Lead
9. Clamp (Hold the rear wheel rotation sensor lead and rear brake light switch lead.)
10. Upper View
11. Brake Hose
12. Clamp (Hold the brake hose.)
13. Clamp (Hold the rear wheel rotation sensor lead.)
14. Clamp (Hold the brake hose and rear wheel rotation sensor lead, and align the clamp with white mark of the rear wheel rotation sensor lead.)
15. Brake Hose
16. Clamp (Hold the brake hose and rear wheel rotation sensor lead, and align the clamp with white mark of the rear wheel rotation sensor lead.)
17. Clamp (Hold the brake hose and rear wheel rotation sensor lead.)
18. Set the protector tube between the clamps.
19. Clamp (Hold the rear wheel rotation sensor lead.)
20. Rear View
21. Clamp (Hold the brake hose.)
22. Clamp (Hold the brake hose and rear wheel rotation sensor lead, and align the clamp with white mark of the rear wheel rotation sensor lead.)
23. Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor
24. About 71°
25. Brake Pipe (Blue Paint Marks)
26. Brake Pipe (White Paint Marks)
27. PVC Tube
28. 0 ~ 45°
29. Without PVC Tube Models

ABS Equipped Models

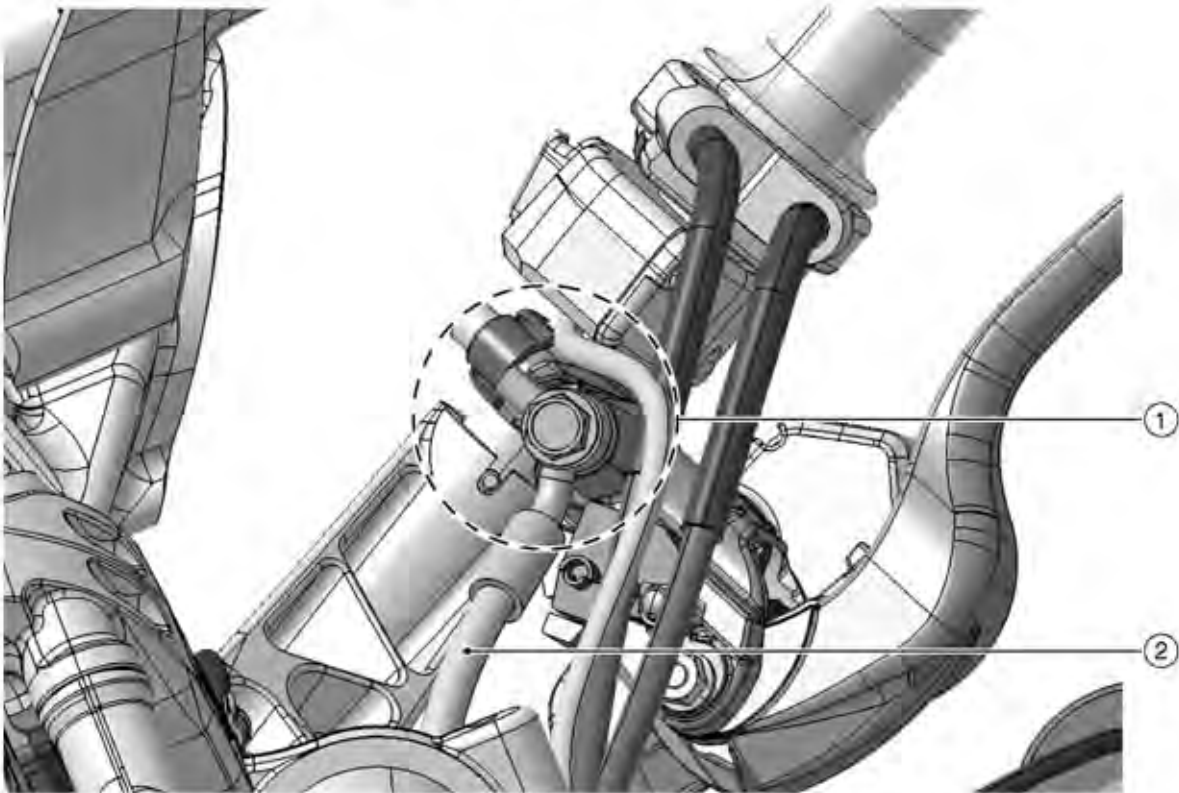


Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

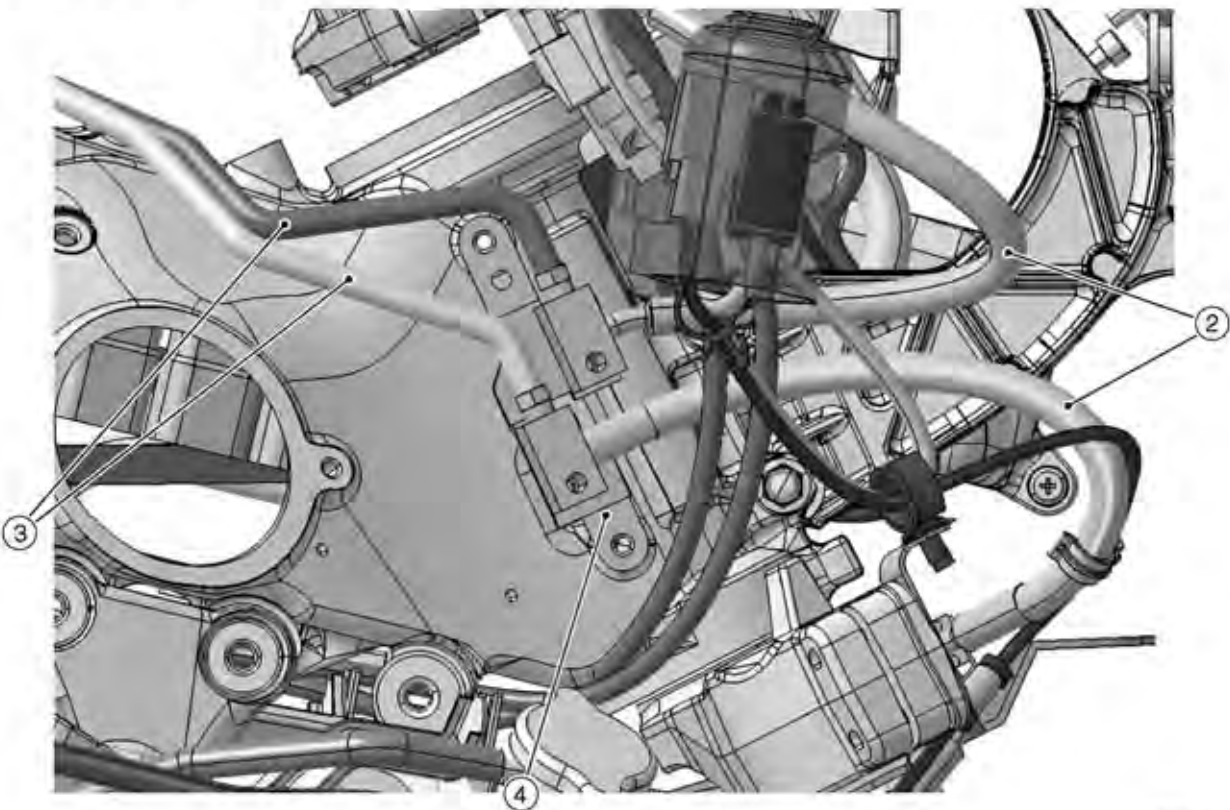
1. Brake Hose
2. Clamp the brake hose and the front wheel rotation sensor lead at the mark (white tape) on the lead.
3. Run the brake hose only into the clamp (Right Side Only).
4. Bracket (The AU, CA and US models have the bracket (11054-1227).)
5. Front Wheel Rotation Sensor
6. Clamps (Both Sides)
7. Brake Hose
8. Brake Hose
9. Brake Hose
10. Clamp the brake hose and the front wheel rotation sensor lead at the mark (white tape) on the lead.
11. Bracket
12. Run the front wheel rotation sensor lead to the outside of the brake hose.
13. Clamp
14. Clamp
15. Join the front wheel rotation sensor lead to the right switch housing harness.

ABS Equipped Models

Surrounding of Front Master Cylinder



Side Surrounding of Head Pipe



GB09422C E

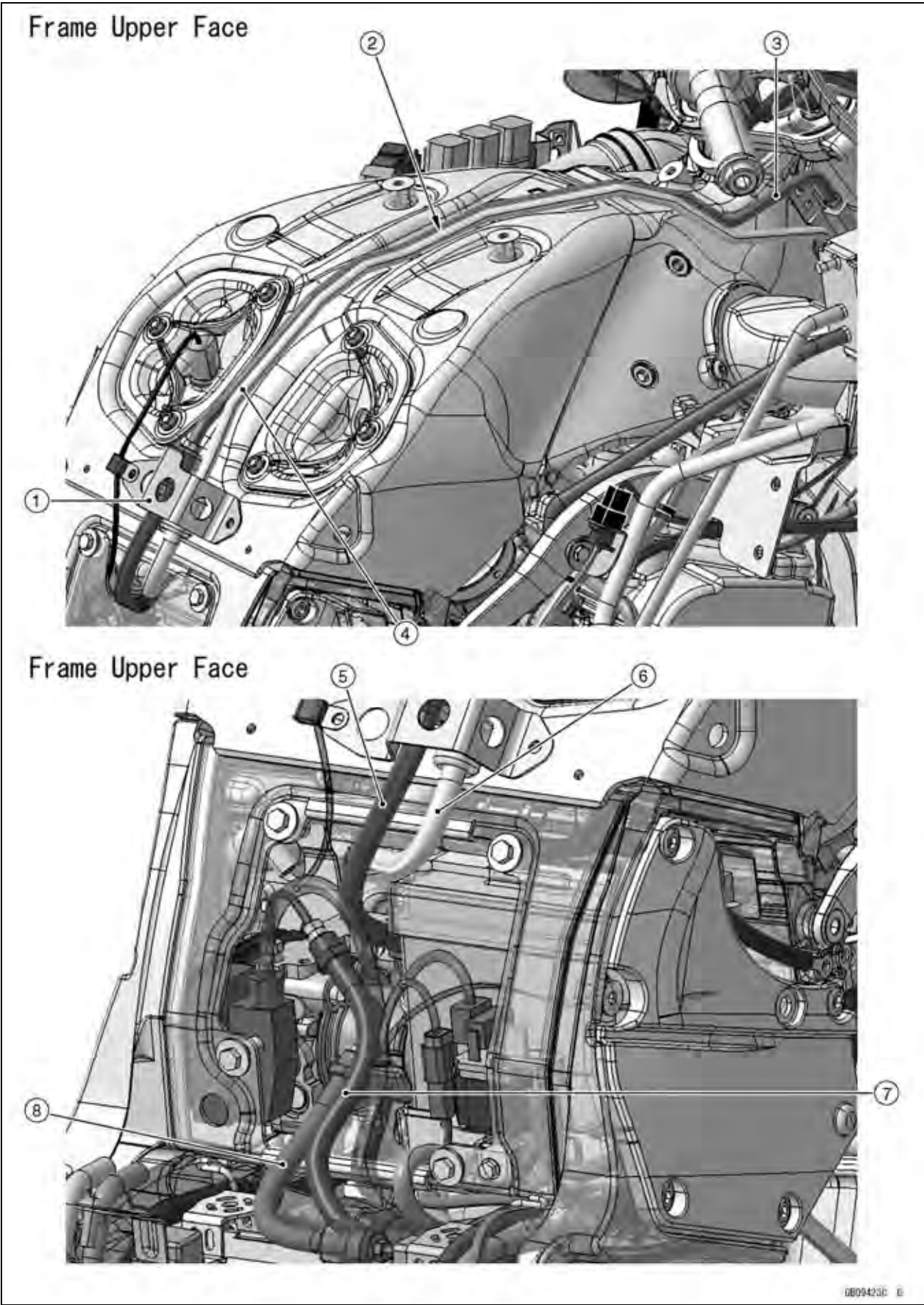
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Install the brake hose joint as shown in the figure (face the projection of the brake hose joint backward).
2. Brake Hoses
3. Brake Pipes
4. Bracket

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Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

ABS Equipped Models



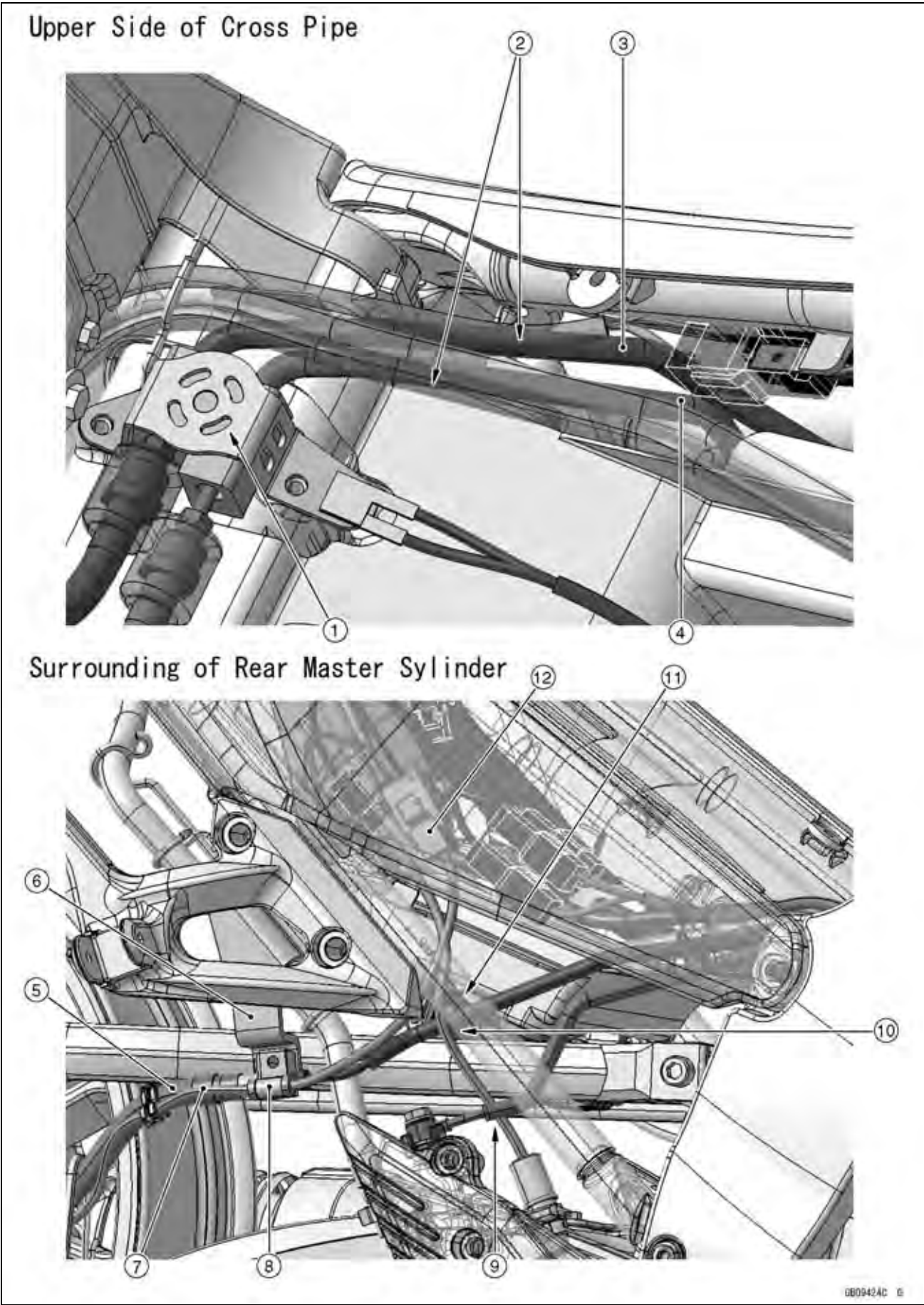
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Bracket (Push the joint portions of the brake pipe, and clamp them.)
2. Align the brake pipes with groove of the frame.
3. Brake Pipe (One White Paint Mark, ABS Hydraulic Unit Side)
4. Brake Pipe (One Blue Paint Mark, ABS Hydraulic Unit Side)
5. Brake Hose (One White Paint Mark) and Brake Hose Joint Pipe (One White Paint)
6. Brake Hose (One Blue Paint Mark) and Brake Hose Joint Pipe (One Blue Paint Mark)
7. Brake Hose (Two Blue Paint Marks) and Brake Hose Joint Pipe (Two Blue Paint Marks)
8. Brake Hose (Two White Paint Marks) and Brake Hose Joint Pipe (One White Paint)

17-70 APPENDIX

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

ABS Equipped Models



Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

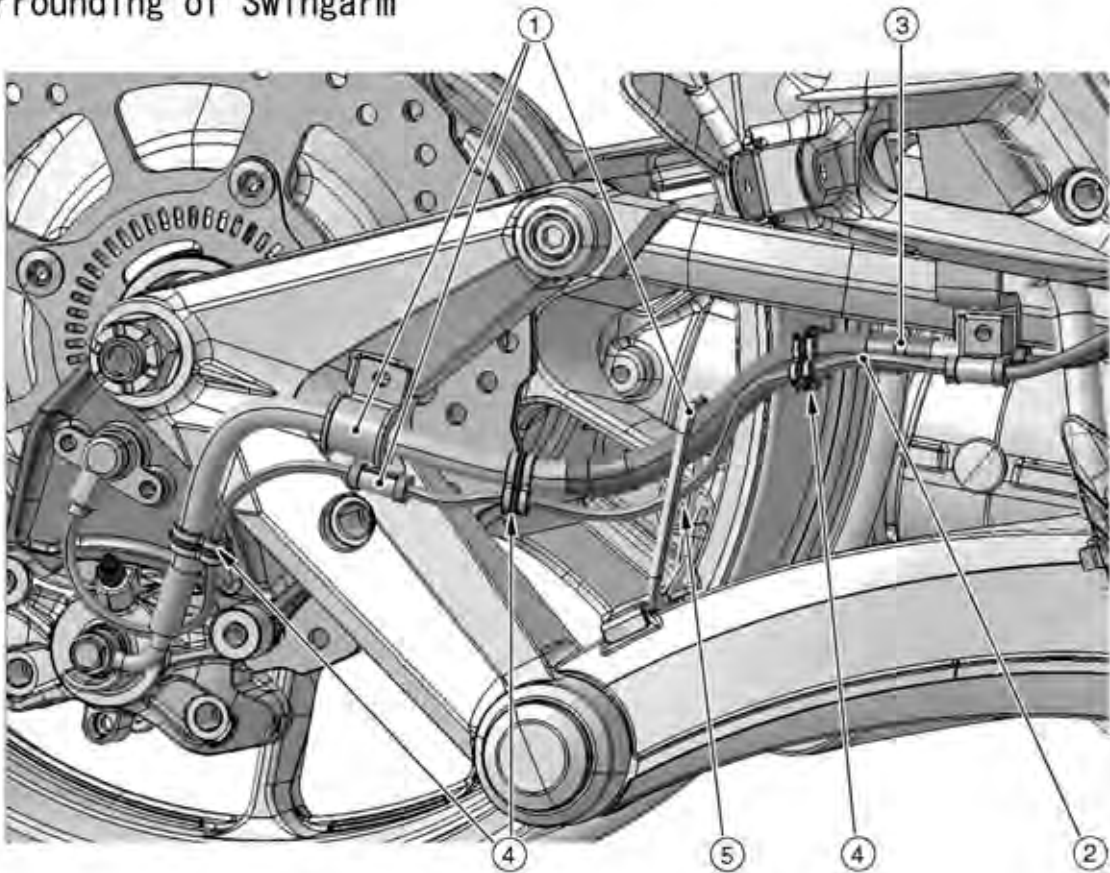
1. Insert the brake pipes to the holes of damper, and fit the projection on the damper into the hole of the bracket.
2. Run the brake pipes under the hoses and leads.
3. Brake Pipe (43060-0040)
4. Brake Pipe (Two White Paint Marks)
5. Brake Hose
6. Bracket (Install the bracket to the rear frame.)
7. Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Lead
8. Clamp
9. Run the rear brake switch lead to the inside of the brake pipe.
10. Run the rear brake switch lead to the outside of the brake pipe.
11. Run the leads and brake pipe between the rear frame and the tetra lever.
12. Join the rear wheel rotation sensor lead to the main harness.

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Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

ABS Equipped Models

Surrounding of Swingarm



0B004256 ©

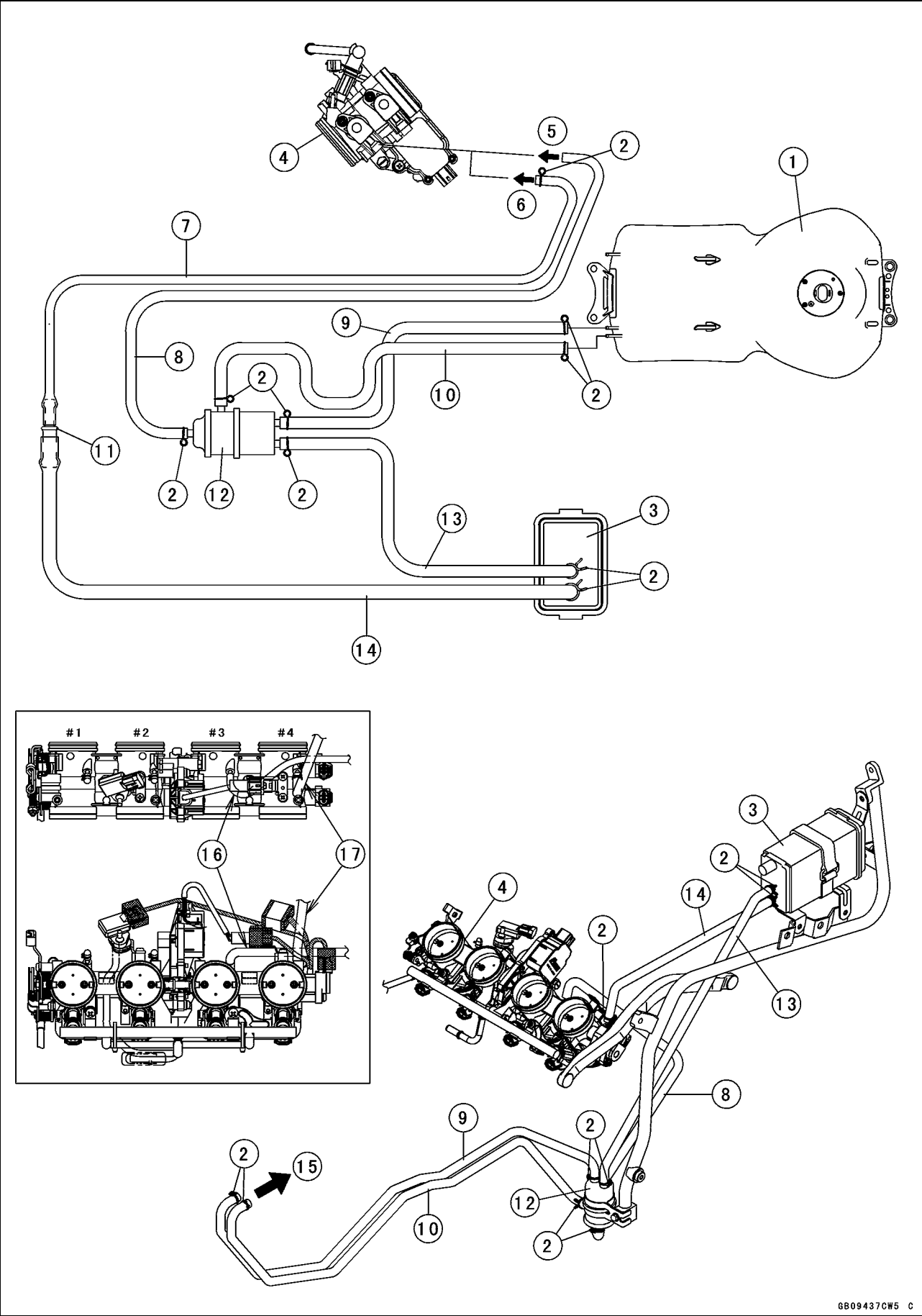
Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Clamps
2. Rear Wheel Rotation Sensor Leads
3. Brake Hose
4. Clamp the brake hose and rear wheel rotation sensor lead, and align the clamps with white tape of the rear wheel rotation sensor lead.
5. Run the rear wheel rotation sensor lead through the clamp.

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Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

California Model



GB09437CW5 C

Cable, Wire, and Hose Routing

1. Fuel Tank
2. Clamp
3. Canister
4. Throttle Body Assy
5. To the fitting of the throttle body #3.
6. To the fitting of the throttle body #4.
7. Hose (Green)
8. Hose (White)
9. Hose (Blue)
10. Hose (Red)
11. Fitting
12. Separator
13. Hose (Blue)
14. Hose (Green)
15. To Fuel Tank
16. Run the hose (white) under the subthrottle valve actuator lead connector.
17. Run the hose (green) over the leads.

Troubleshooting Guide

NOTE

- Refer to the Fuel System chapter for most of DFI trouble shooting guide.
- This is not an exhaustive list, giving every possible cause for each problem listed. It is meant simply as a rough guide to assist the troubleshooting for some of the more common difficulties.

Engine Doesn't Start, Starting Difficulty:

Starter motor not rotating:

- Ignition and engine stop switch not ON
- Starter lockout switch or gear position switch trouble
- Starter motor trouble
- Battery voltage low
- Starter relay not contacting or operating
- Starter button not contacting
- Starter system wiring open or shorted
- Steering lock unit trouble
- Engine stop switch trouble
- Main 30A or ignition fuse blown

Starter motor rotating but engine doesn't turn over:

- Vehicle-down sensor (DFI) coming off
- Starter clutch trouble
- Starter idle gear trouble

Engine won't turn over:

- Valve seizure
- Valve lifter seizure
- Cylinder, piston seizure
- Crankshaft seizure
- Connecting rod small end seizure
- Connecting rod big end seizure
- Transmission gear or bearing seizure
- Camshaft seizure
- Starter idle gear seizure
- Balancer bearing seizure

No fuel flow:

- No fuel in tank
- Fuel pump trouble
- Fuel tank air vent obstructed
- Fuel filter clogged
- Fuel line clogged

No spark; spark weak:

- Vehicle-down sensor (DFI) coming off
- Key knob not ON
- Engine stop switch turned OFF
- Clutch lever not pulled in or gear not in neutral
- Battery voltage low
- Spark plug dirty, broken, or gap maladjusted
- Spark plug incorrect
- Stick coil shorted or not in good contact
- Stick coil trouble

ECU trouble

- Camshaft position sensor trouble
- Gear position, starter lockout, or side stand switch trouble
- Crankshaft sensor trouble
- Steering lock unit or engine stop switch shorted
- Starter system wiring shorted or open
- Main 30A or ignition fuse blown

Fuel/air mixture incorrect:

- Bypass screw and/or idle adjusting screw maladjusted
- Air passage clogged
- Air cleaner clogged, poorly sealed, or missing
- Leak from oil filler cap, crankcase breather hose or air cleaner drain hose.

Compression Low:

- Spark plug loose
- Cylinder head not sufficiently tightened down
- Cylinder, piston worn
- Piston ring bad (worn, weak, broken, or sticking)
- Piston ring/groove clearance excessive
- Cylinder head gasket damaged
- Cylinder head warped
- Valve spring broken or weak
- No valve clearance
- Valve not seating properly (valve bent, worn, or carbon accumulation on the seating surface)

Poor Running at Low Speed:

Spark weak:

- Battery voltage low
- Stick coil trouble
- Stick coil shorted or not in good contact
- Spark plug dirty, broken, or maladjusted
- Spark plug incorrect
- ECU trouble
- Camshaft position sensor trouble
- Crankshaft sensor trouble

Fuel/air mixture incorrect:

- Bypass screw maladjusted
- Air passage clogged
- Air bleed pipe bleed holes clogged
- Pilot passage clogged
- Air cleaner clogged, poorly sealed, or missing
- Fuel tank air vent obstructed
- Fuel pump trouble
- Throttle body assy holder loose
- Air duct holder loose

Compression low:

- Spark plug loose

Troubleshooting Guide

Cylinder head not sufficiently tightened down
 No valve clearance
 Cylinder, piston worn
 Piston ring bad (worn, weak, broken, or sticking)
 Piston ring/groove clearance excessive
 Cylinder head gasket damaged
 Cylinder head warped
 Valve spring broken or weak
 Valve not seating properly (valve bent, worn, or carbon accumulation on the seating surface)
 Camshaft cam worm

Run-on (dieseling):

Steering lock unit trouble
 Engine stop switch trouble
 Fuel injector trouble
 Loosen terminal of battery (–) cable or ECU ground lead
 Carbon accumulating on valve seating surface
 Engine overheating

Other:

ECU trouble
 Throttle body assy not synchronizing
 Engine oil viscosity too high
 Drive train trouble
 Brake dragging
 Clutch slipping
 Engine overheating
 Air suction valve trouble
 Air switching valve trouble
 Valve timing abnormal

Poor Running or No Power at High Speed:

Firing incorrect:

Spark plug dirty, broken, or maladjusted
 Spark plug incorrect
 Stick coil shorted or not in good contact trouble
 Stick coil trouble
 ECU trouble

Fuel/air mixture incorrect:

Air cleaner clogged, poorly sealed, or missing
 Air duct holder loose
 Water or foreign matter in fuel
 Throttle body assy holder loose
 Fuel to injector insufficient
 Fuel tank air vent obstructed
 Fuel line clogged
 Fuel pump trouble

Compression low:

Spark plug loose

Cylinder head not sufficiently tightened down
 No valve clearance
 Cylinder, piston worn
 Piston ring bad (worn, weak, broken, or sticking)
 Piston ring/groove clearance excessive
 Cylinder head gasket damaged
 Cylinder head warped
 Valve spring broken or weak
 Valve not seating properly (valve bent, worn, or carbon accumulation on the seating surface.)

Knocking:

Carbon built up in combustion chamber
 Fuel poor quality or incorrect
 Spark plug incorrect
 ECU trouble

Miscellaneous:

Throttle valve won't fully open
 Brake dragging
 Clutch slipping
 Engine overheating
 Engine oil level too high
 Engine oil viscosity too high
 Drive train trouble
 Camshaft cam worm
 Air suction valve trouble
 Air switching valve trouble
 Catalytic converter melt down due to muffler overheating (KLEEN)
 Valve timing abnormal

Overheating:

Firing incorrect:

Spark plug dirty, broken, or maladjusted
 Spark plug incorrect
 ECU trouble

Muffler overheating:

For KLEEN, do not run the engine even if with only one cylinder misfiring or poor running (Request the nearest service facility to correct it)
 For KLEEN, do not push-start with a dead battery (Connect another full-charged battery with jumper cables, and start the engine using the electric starter)
 For KLEEN, do not start the engine under misfire due to spark plug fouling or poor connection of the stick coil
 For KLEEN, do not coast the motorcycle with the ignition switch off (Turn the ignition switch ON and run the engine)
 ECU trouble

Fuel/air mixture incorrect:

Throttle body assy holder loose
 Air duct holder loose

Troubleshooting Guide

Air cleaner poorly sealed, or missing

Air cleaner clogged

Compression high:

Carbon built up in combustion chamber

Engine load faulty:

Clutch slipping

Engine oil level too high

Engine oil viscosity too high

Drive train trouble

Brake dragging

Lubrication inadequate:

Engine oil level too low

Engine oil poor quality or incorrect

Oil cooler incorrect:

Oil cooler clogged

Gauge incorrect:

Water temperature gauge broken

Water temperature sensor broken

Coolant incorrect:

Coolant level too low

Coolant deteriorated

Wrong coolant mixed ratio

Cooling system component incorrect:

Radiator fin damaged

Radiator clogged

Thermostat trouble

Radiator cap trouble

Radiator fan relay trouble

Fan motor broken

Fan blade damaged

Water pump not turning

Water pump impeller damaged

Over Cooling:

Gauge incorrect:

Water temperature gauge broken

Water temperature sensor broken

Cooling system component incorrect:

Thermostat trouble

Clutch Operation Faulty:

Clutch slipping:

Friction plate worn or warped

Steel plate worn or warped

Clutch spring broken or weak

Clutch hub or housing unevenly worn

Clutch master cylinder trouble

Clutch slave cylinder trouble

Clutch not disengaging properly:

Clutch plate warped or too rough

Clutch spring compression uneven

Engine oil deteriorated

Engine oil viscosity too high

Engine oil level too high

Clutch housing frozen on drive shaft

Clutch hub nut loose

Clutch hub spline damaged

Clutch friction plate installed wrong

Clutch slave cylinder trouble

Clutch fluid deteriorated

Air in clutch fluid line

Clutch master cylinder primary or secondary cup damage

Clutch master cylinder scratched inside

Gear Shifting Faulty:

Doesn't go into gear; shift pedal doesn't return:

Clutch not disengaging

Shift fork bent or seized

Gear stuck on the shaft

Gear positioning lever binding

Shift return spring weak or broken

Shift return spring pin loose

Shift mechanism arm spring broken

Shift mechanism arm broken

Shift pawl broken

Jumps out of gear:

Shift fork ear worn, bent

Gear groove worn

Gear dogs and/or dog holes worn

Shift drum groove worn

Gear positioning lever spring weak or broken

Shift fork guide pin worn

Drive shaft, output shaft, and/or gear splines worn

Overshifts:

Gear positioning lever spring weak or broken

Shift mechanism arm spring broken

Abnormal Engine Noise:

Knocking:

ECU trouble

Carbon built up in combustion chamber

Fuel poor quality or incorrect

Spark plug incorrect

Overheating

Piston slap:

Cylinder/piston clearance excessive

Cylinder, piston worn

Connecting rod bent

Piston pin, piston pin hole worn

Valve noise:

Valve clearance incorrect

Valve spring broken or weak

Camshaft bearing worn

Valve lifter worn

Other noise:

Connecting rod small end clearance excessive

Connecting rod big end clearance excessive

Troubleshooting Guide

Piston ring/groove clearance excessive
 Piston ring worn, broken, or stuck
 Piston ring groove worn
 Piston seizure, damage
 Cylinder head gasket leaking
 Exhaust pipe leaking at cylinder head connection
 Crankshaft runout excessive
 Engine mount loose
 Crankshaft bearing worn
 Primary gear worn or chipped
 Camshaft chain tensioner trouble
 Camshaft chain, sprocket, guide worn
 Air suction valve damaged
 Air switching valve damaged
 Alternator rotor loose
 Catalytic converter melt down due to muffler overheating (KLEEN)
 Oil control valve damaged
 Variable valve timing actuator damaged

Abnormal Drive Train Noise:

Clutch noise:

Clutch damper weak or damaged
 Clutch housing/friction plate clearance excessive
 Clutch housing gear worn
 Wrong installation of outside friction plate

Transmission noise:

Bearings worn
 Transmission gear worn or chipped
 Metal chips jammed in gear teeth
 Engine oil insufficient

Drive line noise:

Rear wheel coupling damaged
 Bevel gear bearing worn
 Bevel gears worn or chipped
 Insufficient lubricant
 Bevel gears misaligned
 Tetra lever links bearings worn

Abnormal Frame Noise:

Front fork noise:

Oil insufficient or too thin
 Spring weak or broken

Rear shock absorber noise:

Shock absorber damaged

Disc brake noise:

Pad installed incorrectly
 Pad surface glazed
 Disc warped
 Caliper trouble

Other noise:

Bracket, nut, bolt, etc. not properly mounted or tightened

Oil Pressure Warning Light Goes On:

Engine oil pump damaged
 Engine oil screen clogged
 Engine oil filter clogged
 Engine oil level too low
 Engine oil viscosity too low
 Camshaft bearing worn
 Crankshaft bearing worn
 Oil pressure switch damaged
 Wiring faulty
 Relief valve stuck open
 O-ring at the oil passage in the crankcase damaged

Exhaust Smokes Excessively:

White smoke:

Piston oil ring worn
 Cylinder worn
 Valve oil seal damaged
 Valve guide worn
 Engine oil level too high

Black smoke:

Air cleaner clogged

Brown smoke:

Air duct holder loose
 Air cleaner poorly sealed or missing

Handling and/or Stability

Unsatisfactory:

Handlebar hard to turn:

Cable routing incorrect
 Hose routing incorrect
 Wiring routing incorrect
 Steering stem nut too tight
 Steering stem bearing damaged
 Steering stem bearing lubrication inadequate
 Steering stem bent
 Tire air pressure too low

Handlebar shakes or excessively vibrates:

Tire worn
 Tetra lever link bearing worn
 Swingarm pivot bearing worn
 Rim warped, or not balanced
 Wheel bearing worn
 Handlebar holder bolt loose
 Steering stem nut loose
 Front, rear axle runout excessive
 Engine mounting bolt loose

Handlebar pulls to one side:

Frame bent
 Wheel misalignment
 Tetra lever links bent or twisted
 Swingarm bent or twisted
 Swingarm pivot shaft runout excessive
 Steering maladjusted
 Front fork bent

17-80 APPENDIX

Troubleshooting Guide

Right and left front fork oil level uneven

Shock absorption unsatisfactory:

(Too hard)

Front fork oil excessive

Front fork oil viscosity too high

Rear shock absorber adjustment too hard

Tire air pressure too high

Front fork bent

(Too soft)

Tire air pressure too low

Front fork oil insufficient and/or leaking

Front fork oil viscosity too low

Rear shock adjustment too soft

Front fork, rear shock absorber spring weak

Rear shock absorber oil leaking

Brake Doesn't Hold:

Air in the brake line

Pad or disc worn

Brake fluid leakage

Disc warped

Contaminated pad

Brake fluid deteriorated

Primary or secondary cup damaged in master cylinder

Master cylinder scratched inside

Battery Trouble:

Battery discharged:

Charge insufficient

Battery faulty (too low terminal voltage)

Battery cable making poor contact

Load excessive (e.g., bulb of excessive wattage)

Steering lock unit trouble

Alternator trouble

Wiring faulty

Regulator/rectifier trouble

Battery overcharged:

Alternator trouble

Regulator/rectifier trouble

Battery faulty

MODEL APPLICATION

Year	Model	Beginning Frame No.
2008	ZG1400A8F	JKBZGNA1□8A005001 JKBZGT40AAA005001 ZGT40A-005001
2008	ZG1400B8F	JKBZGNB1□8A005001

□:This digit in the frame number changes from one machine to another.



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